

A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

BASED UPON

THE WORKS OF FORCELLINI AND FREUND.

WITH TABLES OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS,
AND MONEY.

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A COPIOUS ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY,

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

By WM. SMITH, LL.D., and THEOPHILUS D. HALL, M.A.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.*

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit B.C. 16	Cap. or Mart. Cap.	Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, <i>encyclopaedist</i> , about	fl. A.D. 480
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	flor. 94	Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> ,	about " " 293
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , circa A.D. 4th cent.		Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, <i>hist.</i>	" B.C. 140
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 8	Cassiod.	M. A. Cassiodorus, <i>hist.</i>	ob. A.D. 542
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	" " 360	Cato	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i>	" B.C. 149
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	" B.C. 22	" R. R., De Re rustica.		
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Christian Writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 397	Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. " 55
Amh.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i> ,	fl. " 380	Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physician</i> ,	perh. " A.D. 10
Ampel.	L. Ampellus, <i>hist.</i> about	" 300	Censor.	Censorinus, <i>chronologist</i> ,	" " 238
Apic.	Apicius Coellus, <i>writer on cookery</i> (date of work unknown).		Charis.	Flavius Sospater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 400
App.	Lucius Appuleius, <i>philosopher</i> ,	" 150	Cic.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob. B.C. 43
	Ed. Elmenhorst, 1621.				
" Apol.	Apologia, or De Magia.		" Acad.	Academicæ Quaestiones.	
" Flor.	Florida.		" Aem. Saur.	Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro (Frag.)	
" Met. or M.	Metamorphoses.		" Agr.	Oratio de lege Agraria.	
" Trism.	Triamegistus.		" Am.	de Amicitia, or Laelius.	
App.	L. Appuleius Barbarus, <i>botanical writer</i> ,	about " 350	" Arat.	transl. of Aratus.	
" Herb.	Herbarium.		" Arth.	Oratio pro Archia.	
Arat.	Arator, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	ob. 566	" Att.	Epistolæ ad Atticum.	
Arat.	Aratus, <i>author of two Greek astronomical poems</i> , translated by Cicero,	fl. B.C. 270	" Balb.	Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.	
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" A.D. 297	" Brut.	Brutus, seu de Claria Oratoribus.	
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" 40	" Caecin.	Oratio pro Caecina.	
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i>	ob.	" Cat.	Orationes in Catilinam.	
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	fl. B.C. 130	" Clod. et Cur.	Oratio in Clodium et Curionem (Frag.).	
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.		" Clu.	Oratio pro Cluentio.	
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini.		" Cool.	Oratio pro M. Coelio.	
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.		" Deiot.	Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.	
Auct. Har. resp.	Auctor de Haruspicum responsis (a speech usu. attributed to Cicero).		" Div.	De Divinatione.	
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, <i>rhet.</i>		" Div. in Caecil.	Divinatio in Caeciliam.	
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris.		" Dom.	Oratio pro Domo.	
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeorum.		" Fam.	Epistolæ ad Familiares.	
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 430	" Fat.	De Fato.	
August.	Caesar Octavianus Augustus,	" " 14	" Fin.	de Finibus.	
Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i>	fl. " 358	" Flac.	or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.	
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> .	" " 350	" Fontel.	Oratio pro M. Fonteio.	
			" Fragm.	Fragmenta.	
			" Inv.	De Inventione.	
			" Lael.	Laelius or De Amicitia.	
			" Leg.	De Legibus.	
			" Lig.	Oratio pro Ligario.	
			" Manil.	Oratio pro lege Manilia.	
			" Marcell.	Oratio pro Marcello.	
			" Mil.	Oratio pro Milone.	
			" Mur.	Oratio pro L. Murena.	
			" N. D.	De Natura Deorum.	
			" Off.	De Officiis.	
			" Opt. Gen.	De Optimo Genere Oratorum.	
			" Or.	Orator ad M. Brutum.	
			" De Or.	De Oratore.	
			" Par.	Paradoxa.	
			" Part. Or.	Partitiones Oratoriae.	
			" Phil.	Orationes Philippicae.	
			" Pis.	Oratio in Pisonem.	
			" Planc.	Oratio pro Plancio.	
			" Post. Red.	Oratio post Reditum in Senatum.	
			" Prov. Cons.	De Provinciis Consularibus.	
			" Quint.	Oratio pro P. Quintio.	
			" Q. Fr.	Epistolæ ad Q. Fratrem.	
			" Rab. Perd.	Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.	
			" Rab. Post.	Oratio pro Rabirio Postumo.	
			" Rosc. Am.	Oratio pro Roscio Amerino.	
			" Rosc. C. or Com.	Oratio pro Roscio Comedo.	
			" Rep.	De Republica.	
			" De Sen. or Sen.	De Senectute, or Cato Major.	
			" Sest.	Oratio pro Sestio.	
			" Sull.	Oratio pro Sulla.	
			" Top.	Topica.	
			" Tull.	Oratio pro M. Tullio (Frag.).	
			" Tus.	Disputationes Tusculanae.	
			" Tim.	Timaeus or De Universo.	
			" Vatin.	Oratio in Vatinius.	
			" Verr.	Orationes in Verrem.	
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 370	Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 395
Bibl.	Biblia.		Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 470
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius, <i>phil.</i>	ob. " 524	Cod.	Codex.	
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	" B.C. 42	" Greg.	Gregorianus.	
Caecil.	Caecilius Statius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 168	" Hermog.	Hermogenianus.	
Caes.	Calus Julius Caesar, <i>hist.</i>	" " 44	" Just.	Justinianus.	
" B. C.	Bellum Civile.		" Theod.	Theodosianus.	
" B. G.	Bellum Gallicum.		Coel. Aurel.	Coellus Aurellanus, <i>physician</i> , (date uncertain, but not later than 3rd cent. A.D.).	
Callistr.	Callistratus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	fl. A.D. 200	" Acut.	Acutæ Passiones.	
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, <i>poet</i> ,	perh. about " 285	" Tard.	Tardæ Passiones.	

* The dates in this list are derived, in most cases, from Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only approximations to the true eras of the writers.

ABBREVIATIONS.

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Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , fl.	A.D. 20	Lampr.	Aellus Lampridius, <i>hist.</i> about	A.I. 293
Arb., De Arboribus			Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum.	B.C. 450
Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> , "	270	Liv.	Titus Livius Patavinus, <i>hist.</i> ob.	A.D. 17
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> , "	566	Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> , fl.	B.C. 240
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>hist.</i> prob. 1st cent. A.D.; acc. to Buttmann, "	69	Lucan.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> , ob.	A.D. 65
Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob.	258	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> , "	B.C. 103
Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, perhaps "	320	Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> , about "	50
Dig.	Digesta, i.e. libri Pandectarum.		M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, <i>hist.</i> fl.	10
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> , prob. 5th cent. A.D.		Macer.	C. Licinius Macer, <i>annalist and orator</i> , ob.	66
Dion. Cato,	Dionysius Cato, <i>writer of distichs</i> .		Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> , fl.	A.D. 395
Donat. or Don	Aelius Donatus, <i>grammarian and commentator</i> , fl.	350	" Sat. or S., Saturnalia.		
Ecccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.		" Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis		
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> , ob.	B.C. 169	Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> , "	290
Eum.	Eumenius, <i>panegyrist</i> , fl.	A.D. 300	Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> , "	16
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>hist.</i> "	360	Marc.	Aelius Marcianus, <i>lawyer</i> , "	230
Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, <i>hist.</i> ,	B.C. 212	Marc. Emp	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> , "	400
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>hist.</i> ob.	A.D. 21	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> , ob.	104
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> , 4th cent. A.D.		Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> , fl.	45
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> , fl.	340	Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> , "	230
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>hist.</i> "	115	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>lawyer</i> , "	230
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> , "	150	Monum. Ancy.	Monumentum Ancyranum.	14
Frontin. or Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>writer De Aqueductibus</i> , etc. ob.	106	Næv.	C. Nævius, <i>poet</i> , ob.	B.C. 202
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , 6th cent. A.D.		Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> , fl.	A.D. 320
Gai. or Cal.	Gaius or Caius, <i>lawyer</i> , fl.	160	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> , "	288
Gall.	C. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> , ob.	B.C. 26	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> , "	B.C. 44
Gargil.	Gargilius Martialis, <i>writer on horticulture</i> , etc. (date uncertain, but earlier than Palladius).		Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>philos.</i> "	64
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gram.</i> , etc. fl.	A.D. 150	Novat.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , "	A.D. 251
German	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> , ob.	19	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gram.</i> between 2nd and 5th cent. A.D.	
Gloss.	Glossarium.		Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigis</i> .	
" Cyril., Cyrilli.			Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>hist.</i> "	416
" Philox., Philoxeni.			Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> , ob.	18
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> , fl.	B.C. 6	" A. A., Ars Amatoria.		
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob.	A.D. 420	Am., Amores.		
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>hist.</i> "	B.C. 43	Cons., Consolatio.		
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> , "	8	Fast. or F., Fasti.		
" A. P., Ars Poetica.			Hal., Halienticon.		
" Carm. Sec., Carmen Seculare.			H., Heroides.		
" Ep., Epistolæ.			Ib., Ibis.		
" Epod., Epodi.			Med., Medicamina		
" Od., Odae.			M., Metamorphoses.		
" S. Satiræ.			Nux., Nux Elegia.		
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> , fl.	A.D.	Pont., Epistolæ ex Ponto.		
Ast., Astronomia.			R. Am., Remedia Amoris.		
P., Præbellæ.			Tr., Tristia.		
Hyg.	Hyginus Gromaticus, <i>writer on surveying</i> , "	110	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> , fl.	B.C. 154
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.		Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> , "	A.D. 391
" Don., Doni.			Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> , perh. about "	350
" Fabr., Fabretti.			Papin.	Aemilius Papinlus, <i>lawyer</i> , "	200
" Græv., Grævii.			Paul.	Julius Paullus, <i>lawyer</i> , "	210
" Grut., Gruteri.			Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , ob.	431
" Gud., Gudri.			Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petrocorius, <i>poet</i> , fl.	461
" Maff., Maffei.			Paul. Silent.	Paulus Silentarius, <i>Chr. poet</i> , "	562
" Murat., Muratori.			Paul. Vict.	Paulus Victor, <i>topographer</i> , "	390
" Orell., Orelli.			Pelag.	Pelagonius, <i>writer De Re Veterinaria</i> (later than Vegetius).	
" Rein., Reinesii.			Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> , ob.	62
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gram.</i> ob.	636	Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> , "	66
" Orig., Origines.			Phædr.	Phædrus, <i>fabulist</i> , fl.	15
Jabol.	Jabolenus or Javolenus Priscus, <i>lawyer</i> , fl.	120	Placid.	Luctatius Placidius, <i>scholiast</i> .	
Jornand.	Jornandes, <i>hist.</i> about "	550	Plant. or Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> , ob.	B.C. 184
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>lawyer</i> , "	148	Amph. or Ain., Amphitruo.		
Just.	Justinus, <i>hist.</i> (date unknown)		Asia. or As., Asinaria.		
Justin. or Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> , ob.	565	Aul., Aulularia.		
Juv.	I. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> , fl.	82	Bacch. or Bac., Bacchides.		
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvenicus, <i>Chr. poet</i> , "	325	Capt., Captivoli.		
Labeo.	Antistius Labeo, <i>lawyer</i> , "	B.C. 18	Ca., Casina.		
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> , ob.	43	Cist., Cistellaria.		
Lact.	L. Coelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , fl.	A.D. 301	Cure., Curculio.		
"			Epid., Epilicus.		
"			Men., Menæchmi.		
"			Merc., Mercator.		
"			Mil., Miles Gloriosus		
"			Most., Mostellaria.		
"			Pers., Persæ.		
"			Poen., Poenulus.		
"			Ps., Pseudolus.		
"			Rud., Rudens.		
"			Stich., Stichus.		
"			Trin., Trinumus.		
"			True., Truculentus.		

Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major)	ob.	A.D. 79	Sid.	Sidonius Apollinaris, <i>Chris-</i> <i>tian writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 482
" H. N., <i>Naturalis Historia</i> .							
Plin.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor).	fl.	" 100	Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 100
" Ep. <i>Epistolæ</i> .				Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>hist.</i> <i>and orator</i> ,	fl.	B.C. 78
" Pan., <i>Panegyricus</i> .				Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>gram</i> .	"	A.D. 238
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physician</i> , 3rd century; or, acc. to others,	"	" 500	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	" 293
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	" 138	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 82
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	B.C. 17	" Ach., <i>Achilleis</i> .			
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	"	A.D. 440	" Silv. or S., <i>Silvæ</i> .			
Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gram-</i> <i>marian</i> (date uncertain).	"	" 500	" Theb. or Th., <i>Thebais</i> .			
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	"	B.C. 30	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>bio-</i> <i>grapher</i> ,	"	" 116
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> .	"	A.D. 397	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Christian</i> <i>writer</i> ,	"	" 400
Ps. Quint	Pseudo-Quintilianus; the au- thor (or authors) unknown.	"	"	Symm	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>ora-</i> <i>tor</i> , etc.	"	" 395
" Decl., <i>Declamationes</i> .				Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>hist.</i> perh.	ob.	" 118
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 44	" A., <i>Annales</i> .			
Q. Cic.	Quintus Cicero, brother of Tullius,	ob.	" 43	" Agr., <i>Agricola</i> .			
" Pet. Consul., <i>De Petitione Consulatus</i> .				" G., <i>Germania</i> .			
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetor-</i> <i>ician</i> ,	"	A.D. 118	" H., <i>Historia</i> .			
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemnius Fannius, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 312	" Or., <i>De Oratoribus</i> .			
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>hist</i> .	"	" 364	Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of</i> <i>comedy</i> ,	"	B.C. 159
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatia- nus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 410	" Ad., <i>Adelphi</i> .			
Sall	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>hist</i> .	ob.	B.C. 34	" And., <i>Andria</i> .			
" C., <i>Catilina</i> .				" Eun., <i>Eunuchus</i> .			
" Hist., <i>Historia</i> . (Frag.)				" Heut., <i>Heautontimorumenos</i> .			
" J., <i>Jugurtha</i>				" Hec., <i>Hecyra</i> .			
Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 475	" Ph., <i>Phormio</i> .			
Sarish.	Sarisburiensis, i.e. John of Salisbury, <i>monkish writer</i> ,	ob.	" 1182	Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gram</i> .	fl.	A.D. 100
Scaev.	Q. Mucius Scaevola, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	B.C. 82	Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertul- lianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 195
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 43	Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physi-</i> <i>cian</i> ,	"	" 397
Sedul.	Coelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	" 450	Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 18
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetor-</i> <i>ician</i> ,	"	" 15	Titinn.	Titinnius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl.	" 170
" Contr., <i>Controversiæ</i> .				Treb. Poll.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>hist</i> .	"	A.D. 320
" Suas., <i>Suasoriæ</i> .				Turp.	Sextus Turpilius, <i>writer of</i> <i>comedy</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 101
Sen	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philoso-</i> <i>pher</i> ,	ob.	65	Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>lawyer</i> ,	"	A.D. 228
" Ben., <i>De Beneficiis</i> .				Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> , about	fl.	B.C. 80
" Brev. Vit., <i>De Brevitate Vitæ</i> .				Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> .	"	A.D. 70
" Clem., <i>de Clementia</i> .				Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>hist</i> .	"	" 26
" Cons. ad Helv., <i>Consolatio ad Helviam</i> .				Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on</i> <i>husbandry</i> , etc.	ob.	B.C. 28
" Cons. ad Marc., <i>Consolatio ad Marcium</i> .				" L. L., <i>De Lingua Latina</i> . Ed. Spengel, 1826. The third figures cited are those of the Bipont pages, except when § is prefixed, which indicates the section of Müller's edition.			
" Cons. ad Poly., <i>Consolatio ad Polybium</i> .				R. R., <i>De Re Rustica</i> .			
" Const., <i>De Constantia Sapientis</i> .				Veg.	F. Renatus Vegetius, <i>writer</i> <i>De Re Militari</i> ,	fl.	A.D. 386
" Ep., <i>Epistolæ</i> .				Veg.	P. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer</i> <i>De Re Veterinaria</i> (his date is uncertain, but was long subsequent to that of the preceding author).		
" Ira, <i>de Ira</i> .				Vell.	C. Velleius Paterculus, <i>hist</i> .	"	" 30
" Mort. Claud., <i>De Morte Claudii Caes</i>				Venant.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr.</i> <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 600
" N. Q., <i>Naturales Quaestiones</i> .				Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>gram</i> .	"	B.C. 20
" Ot. Sap., <i>De Otio Sapientis</i> .				Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, <i>geographer</i> .		
" Prov., <i>De Providentia</i> .				Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 19
" Tranq., <i>De Tranquillitate Animi</i> .				" Aen., <i>Aeneis</i> .			
" Vit. Beat., <i>De Vita Beata</i> .				" Cat., <i>Catalecta</i> .			
Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>writer of</i> <i>tragedy</i> (acc. to some, iden- tical with the philosopher).			" Cir., <i>Ciris</i> .			
" Agam., <i>Agamemnon</i> .				" Cop., <i>Copa</i> .			
" Herc. Fur., <i>Hercules Furens</i> .				" E., <i>Eclogae</i> .			
" Herc. Oet., <i>Hercules Oetaeus</i> .				" G., <i>Georgica</i> .			
" Hippol., <i>Hippolytus</i> .				" Mor. or M., <i>Moretum</i> .			
" Med., <i>Medea</i> .				Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on</i> <i>architecture</i> ,	fl.	" 20
" Octav., <i>Octavia</i> .				Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>hist</i> .	"	A.D. 306
" Oedip., <i>Oedipus</i> .				Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>histo-</i> <i>rian</i> , about	"	" 293
" Phoen., <i>Phoenissæ</i> (or <i>Thebais</i>).				Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis.		
" Thyest., <i>Thyestes</i> .							
" Troul., <i>Troades</i> .							
Ser Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>phy-</i> <i>sician</i> ,	"	" 212				
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 395				
Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 10				
Sic. Fl.	Siculus Flaccus, <i>writer on sur-</i> <i>veying</i> ,	"	" 100				

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.	coll., followed.	P., Putschius, Grammaticae Latinae
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	collg., following.	Auctores, Hanov. 1605.
abl., ablative.	fr., from.	p., page.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	Fr., French.	Pall., Pallas.
abstr., abstract.	frgm., frag., or fr., fragmenta.	part., participle.
acc., accusative or according.	freq., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	partit., partitive.
adj., adjective, -ly.	fut., future.	pass., passive, -ly or passim.
adv., adverb., -ial, -ially, or adversus.	Gaertn., Gaertner.	per., period.
Ait., Aiton.	gen., genitive, generally.—in gen., in a general sense.	perf., perfect.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	geog., geography, -ical.	perh., perhaps.
al. leg., alii legunt.	Germ., German.	pers., personal, -ly.
All., Allioni.	Gm., Gmel., Gmelin.	Pers., Persoon.
analog., analogous, -ly.	Goth., Gothic.	Phil. Soc., Transactions of the Philological Society.
ant., antiquities.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -ophey.
ap., apud (in).	Gr., Greek.	pleon., pleonastically.
appel., appellative.	hibr., hybrid.	pl., plu. or plur., plural.
arch., archaic.	hist., history, -ian.	poet., poeta, poetical, -ly.
archit., architecture, -tural.	Hoffm., Hoffmann.	polit., political, -ly.
art., article.	i. e., id est.	Port., Portuguese.
Aug., Augustan.	i. q., idem quod.	pos., positive.
Bl., Bloch.	ib., ibidem.	praef., praefatio.
botan., botanical.	id., idem.	preced., preceding.
Bull., Builiard.	imperat., imperative.	prep., preposition.
card., cardinal.	imperf., imperfect.	prob., probably.
Cav., Cavanilles.	impers., impersonal, -ly.	prol., prologus.
cf., confer (compare)	inanim., inanimate.	pron., pronoun.
class., classic, -al.	incept., inceptive.	pronom., pronominal.
col., column.	indecl., indeclinable.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense
collat., collateral.	indef., indefinite.	Prov. or Pr., Provençal.
collect., collective, -ly.	indic., indicative.	proverb., proverbial, -ly.
com., comic, or in comedy.	inf., infinitive.	qa., quasi.
comm. or c., common gender.	init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.	q. v., quod videas.
comp., comparative, compound.	inscr., inscriptions.	rad., radical or root.
compd., compound.	interj., interjection.	rar., rare, -ly.
conj., conjunction, or conjugation.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	ref., refer, -ence.
constr., construed, -ction.	intrans., intransitive.	reflect., reflective, -tively
contr., contracted or contrary.	irreg., irregular.	rel., relative.
correl., correlative, -ively.	It., Italian.	Retz., Retzius.
corresp., corresponding.	Jctus, juris consultus.	rhet., rhetor., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Cuv., Cuvier.	jurid., juridical.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	Key, Key's Latin Grammar.	rt., root.
Dalesch., Daleschamps.	Key, Alph., Key's Alphabet.	Roxb., Roxburgh.
D. C. or De Can., De Candolle	Lacep., Lacepede.	sacp., saepe.
decl., declension.	Lam., Lamarck.	Sans., Sanscrit.
defect., defective.	lang., language.	Schreb., Schreber.
demonstr., demonstrative.	Lat., Latin.	sc., scilicet.
dep., deponent.	Lath., Latham.	Sibth., Sibthorp.
dep., depend., dependent.	Latr., Latreille.	Sp. Spanish.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	l., lege or lectio.	Spreng., Sprengel.
Desf., Desfontaines.	leg., legit, legunt, legal.	sq., sequens (and the following).
Desm., Desmarest.	Lett., Lettish.	s. v., sub voce.
diff., different.	L'Her., L'Heritier.	sign., signif., signifies, -cation.
dim., diminutive.	L. or Linn., Linnaeus.	sing., singular.
disyll., disyllable, -abic.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	subaud., subauditur.
distr., distributive.	Lith., Lithuanian.	subject. or subj., subjective, -ly.
Donaldson, Varr., Donaldson's Var.	l. c. or loc. cit., loco citato.	subj., subjunctive.
dub., doubtful.	m. or masc., masculine.	subst., substantive, -ly.
eccl., ecclesiastical.	math., mathematics, -ical.	suff., suffix.
ed., editio.	med., medio (in the middle).	sup., superlative or supine.
e. g., exempli gratia.	medic., medical.	syl., syllable.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	met. or metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
Eng., English.	meton., by metonymy.	syncop., sync., syncopated.
Eng. Journ. Ed., English Journal of	milit., military, in military affairs.	Syr., Syriac.
=, equivalent to, or identical with.	MS., manuscript.	t. t., technical term.
equiv., equivalent.	n. or neut., neuter.	tab., tabula (plate).
esp., especially.	naut., nautical.	Temm., Temminck.
etc., et cetera.	neg., negative, -ly.	term., termination.
etym., etymology, -ical.	no., numero.	transf., transferred.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	nom., nominative.	trans., translated, -tion.
ex., exa., example, examples.	num. or numer., numeral.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
expl., explanation.	O. H. G., old High German.	unfreq., unfrequently.
extr., externi.	obj. or object., objective, -ly.	usu., usual, -ly.
Fabr., Fabricius.	onomat., onomatopoe.	v., verb, vide; or vox.
f. or fem., feminine.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.	voc., vocative.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	ord., ordinal.	Wall. Wallachian.
fin. or ad fin., at the end.	orig., origin, original, originally.	Willd., Willdenow.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive)	Osc., Oscan.	Zumpt Zumpt's Latin Grammar.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A.

A, *a*, indecl. *f.* (sc. *litera*), oftener *n.*, Lucil. 9, 1, the first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third in the naturally arranged vowel series. At the end of words it is usually short, except in the numerals, *trigintā* to *nonagintā*, and in Abl. of nouns and Imper. of verbs; hence, also, in words derived from Abl. such as *frustrā*, *extrā*, *quāre*. In Oscan and old Lat. *a* long was sometimes written *aa*: LEEGE ALBAANA DICATA, Orelli, Inscr. 1287. II. Changes of *a* into other vowels, when the root is increased by words or syllables placed before it. 1. *a* long by position into *e*: e.g. *arma*, *inermis*; *barba*, *imberbis*; *scando*, *descendo*. 2. *a* short into *i*: e.g. *fācio*, *efficio*; *cāput*, *principiū*; this occurs also where in secondary forms *ā* becomes long by position: e.g. *frango* (root *frāg*), *perfringo*: sometimes short *a* remains unchanged: e.g. *āmo*, *adāmo*; *pātiens*, *impātiens*. 3. into *u*: e.g. *salsus*, *insulsus*; *salto*, *insulto*. 4. *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged in composition: e.g. *lābor*, *delābor*; *gnāvus*, *ignāvus*; *fāma*, *infāmis*. III. Changes of *a* in the Romance languages: these are not very numerous, occurring in comparatively few words. 1. into *e*: e.g. Lat. *ālācer*, *mālus*; It. *allegro*, *melo*: Lat. *bāsium*, *factus*; Sp. *beso*, *hecho*: Lat. *māre*, *cārus*; Fr. *mer*, *cher*. 2. into *ie*: e.g. Lat. *primārius*; It. *primero*; Fr. *premier*: Lat. *cānis*; Fr. *chien*. 3. into *ei* (chiefly in Portuguese): e.g. Lat. *frāter*, *saxum*; Port. *frei*, *seixo*. 4. into *ai* (chiefly in French, and before *n* or *m*): e.g. Lat. *plāngere*, *fāmes*, *pānis*; Fr. *plaindre*, *faim*, *pain*. IV. As an abbreviation *A* = *Aulus*, while *Appius* is written *App*. On the voting tablets in the Comitia, *A*. (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the proposed law; but in judicial trials *A.* = *Absolvo*; whence *A* is called *litera salutaris* in Cic. Mil. 6, 15. In dates *A.D.* = *ante diem* (*v. ante*). In inscriptions *A.* = *Augustus*, *A. A.* *duo Augusti*, *A. A. A.* *tres Augusti*; in epitaphs, *A.* = *annus*: *IIIVIRI A. A. A. F. F.*, i.e. *Triumviri auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo*. *A. U. C.* = *anno ab urbe condita*.

ā, interj. for *ah*! *alas*! in many MSS.

āb, *ā*, or *abs* [Sans. *apa*; Gr. *ἀπό*: Goth. *af*; O. H. G. *aba*: Eng. *of*, *off*. Comparing *abs* with these words we may conclude that *ab* is the orig. form and *s* an addition, as in *obs*, *subs*, *ex*, for *ob*, *sub*, *ec* (*ex*)], *prp.* with *abl.* *A* is used instead of *ab* before many of the nouns beginning with consonants; but before *h* as well as before vowels *ab* is always used. *Abs* occurs chiefly in compds.; but in old writers *abs te*, *abs quo* are met with. Cic. in his earlier works uses *abs te*, Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 560; but in his later works only *a te*, Madvig ad Cic. Flin. p. 750. There was an old form *af*, which in Cicero's time was used only in account books, Cic. Or. 47, 158; but others read *abs*: cf. Vel. Long. 2224, P. *af* is found in inscriptt. *af* *volus*, Orelli, n. 3114; *af* *capua*, id. n. 3308; also *afvolunt* = *avolant*, Fest. p. 26, Müller. In composition, *ab* remains unchanged before vowels. Before *u* and *v*, it becomes *ū*, *a-moven*, *a-verto*,

AB

In the perfect tenses of *sum*, both *ab* and *a* are found; *ab-fuit*, *a-fuit*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, *ab* become *au*, *au-fero*, *au-fugio*. Before *p*, *c*, *q*, *t*, *abs*, or the shortened form *as*, is used, as *abs-condo*, *abs-tineo*, *as-porto*.

Ab denotes, 1. The point of departure, the source and origin: 2. Separation or distance: 3. Proximity. In the abstract relations of (A) SPACE, and (B) TIME, and in other relations (C) figuratively derived from them, the 2nd and 3rd of the preceding meanings occur in connexion with words which imply *fixity*, whilst the first is connected with words descriptive of motion, and (with regard to space and time) either with or without reference to the interval passed over.

A. SPACE. I. Implying motion from a place or point without reference to the space traversed: *me a portu praemisit*, he sent me on before from the harbour, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40. Hence with verbs of separation or removal, as *abducere*, *mittere*, *discedere*, etc.: Zumpt, § 468: *paululum a sole*, a little out of the sun, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. Cicero shows the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: *si quis me introire (in fundum) prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit, not out of, but from*, Caec. 30.

II. With reference to the space passed over: strengthened with *usque* (even to, all the way through, *v. usque*): *usque a Capitolio, from the Capitol on through the whole space*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124. The point arrived at is designated by *ad* or *usque ad* (in Pliny sometimes by *in*), *from . . . to* or *even to*: *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from his toe-nails even to his very crown*, Cic. Rosc. C. 7, 20: *a laevo latere in dextrum ambiunt*, Plin. 2, 48. In Plin. *usque* occurs also without *ad* or *in*: *ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, from that (star) to Jupiter*, 2, 20. III. Without the idea of motion, to designate distance, or separation, with the verbs *distare*, *abesse*, and with the particles *procul*, *longe*, etc.: *non amplius pedum millibus duobus ab castris castra distabant*, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: *non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt*, id. B. G. 1, 10. The poets and some prose writers omit *ab* with *procul*; *patria procul*, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: *procul negotiis*, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: *procul mari*, Liv. 38, 16 *fin.*; *v. procul*. Also to denote the measure of the distance: *a millibus passuum quindecim, at a distance of 15 miles*, Caes. B. G. 6, 7. IV. Implying proximity: expressed by *at*, *on*, *in*, etc.: *cornix est ab laeva, corvus ab dextera*, Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: *castra ab decumana porta non munita esse, at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. So, *a tergo*, *a latere*, *a fronte*, *ab occasu*, *ab oriente*; esp. in geog. descriptions: *Gallia ab Sequanis et Helvetiis adtingit Rhenum, at the parts occupied by*, ib. 1, 1. And in Pliny often.

B. TIME, analogous to the relations of space, denoting the initial point of time. I. Without reference to the period subsequently elapsed: *after*: *ab re divina mulieres apparebunt, after the sacrifice*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 4: *ab hac contione legati missi sunt*, Liv. 24, 22. II. With reference to a subsequent period: *from . . . to*: *since*, *after*: *rem omnem a principio audies*, Ter. And. 1

AB

1, 21: *ab hora tertia bibebatur*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41. Sometimes with *inde*: *jam inde a principio, from the very beginning*, Pl. Cas. prol. 4: or with *usque*: *usque a Romulo, since Romulus to the present time*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20: even with *inde usque*: *jam inde usque a pueritia*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. In such phrases referring to the time of life, concrete words are often used for abstract: *a puero*, *a juvene*, *a parvulo*; and in the plural, *a pueris*, etc.; more rarely with fem. words: *a parva virgine*, Cat. 66, 26. The point of arrival is denoted by *ad* in Plaut.: also by *in* with or without *usque*: *a mane ad noctem usque, from morning to night*, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 3: *ab sole orto in multum diel, from sunrise till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2.

III. To designate the distance of one point of time from another: *from*, *since*, *after*: *centesima lux ab interitu Clodii, since the death of Clodius*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: *80, ab urbe condita, since the foundation of Rome*. Also of time reckoned backwards: *a mensis fine secunda dies*, Ov. F. 1, 710. And with adverbs, *statim*, *confestim*, etc.: *statim a funere*, Suet. Caes. 85: *confestim a proelio*, Liv. 30, 36. IV. Denoting proximity, *at*: *ab initio, a primo, a principio, etc., at the beginning, at first*: *improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, at first*, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 137: *ab initio hujus defensionis, at the beginning*, Cic. Cluen. 50.

C. IN OTHER RELATIONS, *ab* denotes, as in Space and Time (but figuratively), *departure from*, *separation*, or *distance and proximity*: but when employed in the first sense it may often be translated by *out of*, in the physical acceptance of the phrase, which meaning it, of course, cannot have when it marks the abstract relations of space and time. I. Employed before words representing either the agents, or the causes of effects denoted by verbs: *from*, *by*, *by means of*: *anima calescit ab eo spiritu, is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: *quos (sensus) cunctos esse censuit a quadam quasi impulsione, all which proceed from*, id. Ac. 1, 11: *ne vir ab hoste cadat*, Ov. H. 9, 36: *a natura ita generati sumus*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: cf. Zumpt, § 451. A subst. or adj. often takes the place of the verb: *levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore*, id. Fam. 9, 16: *tempus et a nostris exigit triste malis, time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36. Ambiguity arises when the verb in the pass. is one which in the act. may be followed by *ab*: *si postulatur a populo, if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, might also mean, *if it is required of the people*; as, on the contrary: *quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, since military renown was not expected from him*, id. Ac. 2, 1. The dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the pass. is seldom found in prose writers of the golden age, but freq. at a later period. Far more unusual is the simple Abl.: *deseror conjuge*, Ov. H. 12, 161: Tac. A. 3, 20. *Ab* followed by the *abl.* is used Poet. instead of the subjective Gen.: *ab illo injuria*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: *ab fontibus undae*, Virg. G. 2, 243. 2. With names of towns instead of *gentile ad*, to denote origin *pastores a Pe*

Var. R. R. 2, 2, 1: dant trecentos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos. Liv. 2, 22: servator ab Alba, of Alban race, Prop. 4, 6, 37: Plaut. sometimes omits the prep. Bac. 2, 2, 53. 3. In etymologies (for which e nomine occurs, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, and de nomine, Ov. M. 1, 447): eam rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: id ab re interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17.

4. To denote the motive, instead of *ex*, *propter*, or the simple *abl. causae*: *From, out of*: ab singulari amore scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 7, B: linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *out of derision*, Liv. 7, 10: so ab ira, a spe, ab odio, id. 2, 14.

5. Cognoscere ab aliqua re, *to learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one, see above, 1): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

6. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple *abl.*: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 26: a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46.

7. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., *ab*=a parte, as Cic. Att. 9, 7, says in full, quum eadem metum ab hac parte: hence timere, metueri ab aliquo, does not mean *to fear any one*, but, *to fear something from him*: metui a Chryside, *I feared some mischief from her*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79: a quo quidem genere, ego nunquam timui, Cic. Suil. 20, 59: nec a Romanis vobis ulla spes, Liv. 21, 13. 8. Implying the separation of a part from the whole, *out of*, for *ex*: scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: nonnullos ab novissimis proelio excedere, ib. ab universo populo, Cic. Sest. 65, 137.

9. The origin, adverbially, *a se*=sua sponte, ἀπ' εαυτοῦ, of one's own accord, spontaneously: urna a se cantat, cuja sit, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 21: ab se ecce exit, id. Men. 1, 2, 66: ipsum a se oritur, et sua sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78.

II. Denoting departure from, or avoidance of. Hence, 1. where beginning and repeating are implied: a summo hiberna, in Plaut. *to drink in succession down the table*: da puer ab summo, Pl. As. 5, 2, 41: ab eo nobis causa ordiunda est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: a cauda de ovo exire, *tail foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: a capite repetis, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: interminatus est a minimo ad maximum, *from the smallest to the greatest*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 10. 2. With verbs of freeing from or protecting against anything: a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato. R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tua 'st otii tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: explandum forum ab illis sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. 4, 11: quies ab armis dabatur, Liv. 1, 31: a quo periculo defendite civem fortem, Cic. Font. 17, 39: ab incendio urbem munitam intelligebat, Sall. C. 32: defendo a frigore myrtos, Virg. E. 7, 6: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: ut a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: hence, perhaps, ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one*: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

3. With verbs of deterring, intermitting, desisting, ceasing; deterrere, intermittere, desistere, etc.: ut eum ab illa injuria deterrent, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: (ἀναπαύοντες ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἀγώνων, Plut. Alex. 25).

III. Denoting separation (without the idea of proceeding or departure), analogous (*fig.*) to A. III. and B. III. distance in order, rank, mind, or feeling; with secundus, tertius, etc.; with alter, alius, alienus, diversus, etc.: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 46: secundus a rege, *next in rank to the king*, B. Alex. 66: alter ab illo, Virg. E. 5, 49: alieno a te animo fuit, Cic. Delot. 9. Also with verbs: differre, discrepare, dissentire, etc.: quantum mutatus ab illo! Enn. Ann. 1, 6, and

in the phrase, non ab re, sc. alienum, *not without profit or advantage*: dum ab re ne quid ores, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 88: Liv. 35, 82: in Plin. very often, e. g. 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26. But the phrase is not used by Cicero.

IV. Denoting proximity: 1. Hence it occurs in phrases such as, *to stand by, be on the part of*: Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side, to belong to his party*: hoc est a me, *this is in my favour, sustains my assertion*: abs te stat, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 56: a nobis contra vosmetipsos facere, *in our favour*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence*, ib. 30, 85: nihilo magis ab adversariis, quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90. Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, *the adherents of the Plat. and Aristotel. philosophy*, Cic. Mur. 30, 63 (οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος); but Turs. Hand., 1, 36, explains this by profecti a Platone, cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14.

2. *Ab* defines more exactly than the simple *abl.* the respect in which anything is to be understood, *in relation to, on the part of*: tute tibi a tuopte ingenio prodes plurimum, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 11: ab ingenio improbus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23.

3. With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: quum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. C. 3.

4. Subsequently to the Aug. age words dependent on *ab* were employed to denote office and dignity with or without servus: a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74: Narcissum ab epistolis et Pallantem a rationibus, id. Claud. 28: so, a balneis, a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, etc.

D. The use of *ab* before adverbs is almost peculiar to later Latinity: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112. II. *Ab* is not repeated like most other prp. with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstr.* with *ab*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An his, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? Cic. de Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56.

III. *Ab* in Plaut. is once put after its case: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 107: in Ovid it is several times separated from it: damnis dives ab ipsa suis, Her. 9, 96.

E. In composition with verbs *ab* denotes removal, disappearance, absence: aufero, carry away: abutor, use up: absum, be absent. In composition with adjectives *ab* denotes absence, difference: as amens, without mind, mad: alsonus, out of tune or time: absimilis, unlike, irregular. (Key, § 1304.)

Abactor, ōris, m. [abigo, no. 2] a cattle-stealer, App. M. 7, 497.

Abactus, ūs, m. [abigo] a driving away: hospitum, Plin. Pan. 20.

Abactus, a, um, Part. [abigo] Driven away: abacti magistratus, driven from office, Fest. p. 19. II. Driven out from: nec dum abacta pauperies epulis regum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 44: abacta nulla Veja conscientia, restrained by, id. Epod. 5, 29: abacti oculi, deep, sunken, Stat. Th. 1, 104: abactus venter, an abortion, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

Abaculus, i. m. [dim.] A small mosaic tile, a counter, or die of coloured glass, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

Abacus, i. (also abax, acis, Prisc. 752, P.=ἀβάξ), m. a square tablet, hence

I. A counting-board, Pers. 1, 131. II. Any gaming-board divided into squares: cum eburneis quadrigis in abaco luderet, Suet. Ner. 22. III. A table or sideboard, the top of silver or marble, and sometimes with partitions for cups, vases, etc., (v. Smith's Ant. 1) Cato R. R. 10, 4: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61 id. Verr. 4, 16, 35.

IV. A wooden tray for kneading dough, and other purposes, Cato R. R. 10. V. In Ar-

chit.: 1. Painted panels for the walls or ceilings of rooms, wainscoting, Vitr. 7, 3, 10. 2. The flat, square stone on the top of a column, id. 3, 3; 4, 1, 7. VI. A plate, ab. ad pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

Ab aestuo, i. v. n. to glow, to burn, Eccl.

Abagmentum, i, n. [abigo]. a means for procuring abortion, Prisc. Med. 2, 34, dub. lect.

Abalienatio, ōnis, f. legal t.t. formal alienation or transfer of property, ab. est ejus rei quae municipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5, 28.

Ab-aliēno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to alienate anything, to convey the ownership to another: quatruiduo (tabulas, picturas) abalienavit, has sold them, Pl. As. 4, 1, 20: ut agros populi Romani abalienaret, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64: pecore abalienato, id. Verr. 3, 50, 119: Cf. Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 14. II. Hence, to remove, separate, alienate: a viro tali abalienarier, to be separated from such a man, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 11: nisi mors meum animum abs te abalienaverit, id. Cur. 1, 3, 18: ita nos abalienavit, so entirely has he repudiated us, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25.

III. Fig., to alienate or estrange one, absol. or with *ab aliquo*: aliquem invidendo ab., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: ne arguendo (eos) abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2: abalienata morbis membra, the limbs alienated (from the body), mortified, Quint. 8, 3, 75: Poet. peil voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, Cic. Phil. 2, 15: a senatu ordinem conjunctissimum ab., id. Fam. 1, 8: also with *abl.*: abalienati jure civium, deprived of the right of citizenship, Liv. 22, 60: perjurio suo homines suis rebus ab., Nep. Ages. 2.

Abambulantes, = abscedentes, Fest. p. 22.

Abamita, ae, f. sister of an abavus, or great-great-grandfather, also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3, 10.

Abante, [ab and ante, like incircum, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: insuper, etc.: and the Eng. from before, within, without, etc.], prep. with *abl.* and *acc.*: Inscr. Grut. 717, 11: abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, away before the eyes of the father. [Hence, Ital. avanti; Fr. avant; also, de-abante, Ital. davanti; Fr. devant.]

Abātōn, i. n. = ἄβατον, an unapproachable, or sacred structure, erected by the Rhodians round the trophy of Artemisia, Vitr. 2, 8.

Ab-āvia, ae, f. mother of a great-grandfather or of a great-grandmother, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

Ab-āvunculus, i, m. great-great-uncle; also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

Ab-āvus, i. m. great-great-grandfather, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 25: Cic. Brut. 58: called by Virgil quartus pater, Aen. 10, 619.

II. Gen. forefather, ancestor Cic. Harusp. 18: Plin. 18, 6, 8.

Abbās, ātis, m. an abbot, Skl. 16, 114. Hence Abbātissa, ae, f. an abbess, and Abbātia, ae, f. an abbey Hieron.

Ab-brēvio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to shorten, abridge, Veg. Mil. prol. 3. Hence Abbreviatio, abridgment, and Abbreviator, an abridger.

Ab-cido, cidi, csum, 3. v. a. A rare and doubtful form of *abs-cido*, to cut off, Ov. M. 12, 362: Mart. 3, 66.

Abdicatio, ōnis, f. [abdicco] a renunciation, an abdication of an office, ab. dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16. II. the renouncing or disowning of a son, Quint. 7, 4, 27: Plin. 7, 45, 46.

Abdicativē, adv. negatively, Mart. Cap. 4, 128;—from

Abdicativus, a, um, adj. [abdicco] In the later philon. lang. = negativus, negative, opp. dedicativus, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 266.

Abdicatrix, icis, f. she who renounces or disclaims a thing, Salv. 2.

ab-dico, avi, atum, i. v. a., with re-
flect. pron. and *Abl. rei.* to detach one-
self from any thing, renounce a thing, to
resign, abdicate (v. dico): se magis-
tratu, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: dictatura, Caes.
B. C. 3, 2: se tutela, Cic. Att. 6, 1
libertate: id. Phil. 3, 5: and once absol-
ut Abdicarent consules; abdicaverunt
id. N. D. 2, 4. With acc. abd. dictaturam
Liv. 6, 18, and pass. abdicato magistratu.
Sall. C. 47: causa abdicandae dictaturae.
Liv. 5, 49. In Cic. de Or. 2, 24, the
reading is doubtful, some MSS. having
abjudico. In one passage, with Acc. and
Inf., mortem consanguineam esse ab-
dicant, deny, Pacuv. in Non. 450, 29

II. to abrogate, to reject, often in
Plin.: legem agrariam abdicaverunt
tribus, 7, 30, 31: and Fig., utinam
posset e vita in totum abdicari aurum
could be got rid of, ib. 33, 1, 3. III.

As a legal term, abd. aliquem, to re-
nounce one, esp. of a son; to disinherit.
Plin. 6, 22, 24: Quint. 7, 1, 14: a pa-
trē, to disown, Curt. 4, 10. [Some
think that ab-dicare is in the same
relat. to ab-dicere, as e-dicare to e-di-
cere; and it is true that ἀν-είρασθαι
τὸν υἱὸν means to disown one's son.
Others think more prob. that dicare is an-
other form of ligare, and that ab-dicare
orig. means to unbind, Key, Alph. 162.]

ab-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. An au-
gural and judicial word (opp. to *addico*)
of an unfav. omen; not to promise
cum aves abduxissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17

II. In judicial lang., abd. aliquid al-
liquo, to take away by a legal sentence.
vindictus filiae suae (sc. Virginii) a se
abduxisse, Pomp. in Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 24.

abditē, adv. secretly, abditē latuisse,
Cic. Verr. 2, 73, 181.

abditivus, a, um, adj. separated =
remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Pl. Poen.
1. prol. 65.

abditus, a, um, Part. [abdo] and
Adj., put away, hidden, secret: vis ab-
dita quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1232: res occul-
tae et abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: libri
neque abditī neque obscuri, id. de Or.
2, 20, 84. Comp. and Sup. only in later
Lat. Poet. the neut. for subs.: terrae
abditae, Lucr. 6, 810: abditae rerum, Hor.
A. P. 49 (=abditas res): in abdito, in
concealment, Plin. 8, 5.

ab-do, Idi, Itum, 3. v. a. to put away,
remove: hunc abd. domo, Virg. G. 3, 95:
abd. faces, Tib. 2, 1, 82: ab se abd., Lucr.
4, 467: copiae paulum ab eo loco abditae,
Caes. B. G. 7, 79. Rar. with Dat.: abditus
carceri, Vell. 2, 91. Gen. with in. in
gremium abdidit, he put it into his
bosom, Suet. Galb. 20: abdere in in-
sulam, to banish to an island, Tac.
Ann. 2, 85. II. Abdere se, to conceal
ones self by withdrawing; with in and
acc.: reliqui sese in proximas silvas
abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: in montes
sese avius abdidit, Virg. Aen. 11, 810;
in Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38, addidit is the better
reading; se in insulam abd., Tac. A. 4, 67.

Fig. often in Cic. to escape into retire-
ment; constr. with in literas or literis
(Abl.), in bibliothecam, etc., Fam. 7, 28
Arch. 6, 12. III. In gen. to hide,
conceal, keep secret: corpora sub terras
abditae, Lucr. 4, 420: partes corporis con-
textit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1,
35, 126: abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2,
45: abditis adhuc vitis, Tac. A. 13, 1:
militēs abditī per tentoria, id. H. 4, 72:
abditī in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1,
39: inter praetenta foribus vela se
abdidit, Suet. Cl. 10. Poet., lateri
abdidit ensem, he buried the sword in
his side, Virg. Aen. 2, 553. [Some of
the compds. of do contain a root cor-
responding to the Sans. *dā*, Gr. *do*, in
δίδωμι, give: while the root of others
corresponds to the Sans. *dhā*, Gr. *the*, in
τίθημι, put: abdo, condo, etc., contain
the latter root. Hence abdo does not
mean give away, but put away, remove.]

abdomēn, inis, n. the lower part of
the belly, abdomen, paunch, venter ab-
domine tardus, Juv. 4, 107: of swine,
Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 44. Fig. for plut-
ony, sensuality: abdomini natus, Ter.

Eun. 3, 2, 7: natus abdomini suo, Cic.
Pis. 17, 41; id. Sest. 51. II. i. q. penis,
Pl. Mil. 5, 5. [Perhaps a corruption of
adipomeni from adeps.]

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp.
abduc: also abduce, Plaut. and Ter.:
Perf. sync. abduxit, Plaut.) to lead
away from one place to another, to take
or bring with one, subigit omne LOU-
CANA OPSIDÉSQUE ABDOVCIT (=subigit
omnem Lucanā obsidesque abducit),
epitaph of Scip.: abd. in cubiculum, Pl.
Mos. 3, 2, 7: ut hinc abducatur, id. Men.
2, 2, 57: tu nos abducis ab Istro, Ov.
Tr. 4, 10, 119. In Ter. often in invita-
tions to dine: me convivam abducebat,
Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: abduxit ad coenam,
id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9. Also of a woman
taken from her husband by her parents,
id. Hec. 5, 1, 22. II. Gen. to take
away or remove: clavem, to take away
the key, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: id auferre et
abducere licebit, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: abd.
collegam a foro, Liv. 2, 56: also de foro,
e foro, ex acie. To drive away stolen
cattle=abigo: Plin. 4, 21, 36. To sepa-
rate, distinguish: a conjecturis divina-
tionem, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: a consuetudine
oculorum aciem mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17.

To lead to revolt, to alienate: legiones,
id. Phil. 10, 3: servulum, id. Quint. 6:
ad nequitiam, to seduce to profligacy,
Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. Poet. abd. capita ab
ictu, to draw back, Virg. Aen. 5, 428:
somnia, to deprive of sleep, Ov. F. 5,
477. III. with ab. follg.: to draw
away or divert from (=avocare, aver-
tere): ab institutis, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 12:
a studio, id. Fam. 4, 4: animos a con-
traria defensione, id. de Or. 2, 72: ab
omni reip. cura, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 5:
animum a sollicitudine, id. Fam. 4, 3.

IV. to reduce to a lower rank, to
degrade: ne ars tanta a religionis
auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem,
id. Div. 1, 41.

ab-ductus, a, um, Part. [abduco]
led or carried away or off, abducta
armenta recipere, Ov. Her. 16, 357:
abductam marito, Suet. Oth. 3: abduc-
tis montibus, Val. Flac. 4, 677, as
the hills disappeared.

ab-ēmīto=demito vel auferto.
Fest. p. 5.

ab-eo, ivi or il, Itum, ire, 4. v. n.
(abin'=abisne, Plant. and Ter.; abiit
dissyl. id.), to go away, depart; abiit,
excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1:
abeo ab illo, Pl. Cur. 2, 3, 70: abi praec,
go before, id. Am. 1, 3, 45: abi tuam
viam, go your ways, id. Rud. 4, 3, 88:
also with Supine: abi deambulatum,
Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26. Fig., abiit res a
consilio ad vires, Nep. Thras. 1: ab
magistratu, to retire from office, Liv. 26,
23: unde abiit, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108.

II. to pass away, to disappear, to
cease: ab. hinc in communem locum (i. e.
in Orcum), Pl. Cas. prol. 19: ab. e vita,
to die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: abiit rete
pessum, to sink, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 15:
abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: abierunt
menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic.
Sest. 33: tota abiit hora, Hor. Sat. 1, 5,
14: nausea jam plane abiit, Cic. Att.
14, 10. But ab. in diem is to be put off to
another day, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16. III.

to deviate from, abandon a duty, posi-
tion, etc. (syn. aberrare): etiam tu hinc
abis? do you too abandon my cause? Ter.
Ph. 3, 3, 9: quid ad istas ineptias abis?
why do you turn aside to such follies?
Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; so, ab jure, to vio-
late it, id. Verr. 1, 44, 114. IV. to

be changed from one thing into another,
to be metamorphosed; always with in,
terra abiit in nimbos imbresque, Lucil.
in Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: in corpus cor-
pore toto, to pass with their whole body
into another, Lucr. 4, 1107: E in U abiit,
Var. L. L. 5, 16 26: in villos abeunt
vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236,
etc.: in vanum abibunt, will dissolve
into nothing, Sen. Ep. 94. V. to end,
turn out: mirabor hoc si sic abiit, Ter.
And. 1, 2, 4: non posco istaec sic ab., Cic.
Att. 14, 1. VI. In auctions, t. t. not

to be knocked down to one: si res abiit
B 2

ab eo mancipē, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: ne
res abiit ab eo, ib. 3, 64, 148. VII. to

fall (in price), pretium retro abiit, Plin.

Ep. 3, 19. VIII. Imp. abi, and other
forms, as friendly or reproachful excla-
mations. Abi, ludis me, go, you are
fooling me! Pl. Mos. 5, 1, 32. Be-
gone! Abin' e conspectu meo? id. Am.
1, 3, 20: abin' ab oculis, id. Trin. 4, 2,
140: abi modo, id. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi,
nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2,
12: abi in malam rem! go to perdition!
Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin' hinc in malam
crucem? id. Mos. 3, 2, 163: quin tu abis
in malam pestem malumque crucia-
tum? Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48. So impers.,
abire me vis, abibitur, you bid me be
gone; I am off: Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 36.

ābercet=prohibet, Fest. p. 22.

āberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro no. 3] a
relief or diversion (from); a dolore, Cic.
Att. 12, 38: a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18.

āb-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wander
away, go astray: puer aberravit a patre,
Pl. Men. prol. 31. II. Fig. to wander
off, or deviate from: a regula et prae-
scriptione naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: ne
ab eo, quod propositum est, aberraret ora-
tio, id. Caecin. 19, 55. Also without
ab: vereor ne nihil conjectura aberrem,
id. Att. 14, 22 (a conjectura, id. N. D. 1, 36,
100): ut artificem ne in melius quidem
sinas ab., that the painter should not de-
viate from the orig. even to improve it,
Plin. Ep. 4, 28. III. to relieve, divert,
forget oneself: scribendo nihil equidem
levor, sed tamen ab., I relieve myself,
divert my thoughts, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

abfōre=abfuturum esse.
abfōrem=abessem (absum).
abfūtūrus, a, um, Part. fut. (ab-
sum, root fu) calamitatem abfuturam
fuisse, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 11.

abgrēgāre, "a grege ducere," Fest.
p. 20.

abhiēmat=hiemat, Plin. 18, 35,
81, (dub.).

āb-hinc, adv. [from this, either of
time or space, but Gen. only used of
time: the prep. ab is pleonast. like the
preps. in exhinc, deinde, proinde] from
this time, reckoning either backwards or
forwards. I. Of time past, since, ago;
with Acc. or Abl., and the num. cardin.
abh. annos factum'st sedecim, Pl. Cas.
prol. 39: quacstor fuisti abh. annos qua-
tuordecim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: comitiis
jam abh. triginta diebus habitis, thirty
days ago, ib. 2, 52, 130. II. Of future
time, hence, hereafter: seque ad ludos
jam inde abh. exerceant, Pac. in Charis.
175 P. In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abh. lacri-
mas, it is prob. used of place, although
there is no other example where abh.
has that meaning, Turs. Hand. 1, 66.

āb-horrēo, ul, ēre (no perf. part.) 2.
v. n. and a. to shrink back in dread, to
abhor; with ab, or Acc. (mostly after
Aug. per.): retro volgas abhorret ab hac,
shrinks back from, Lucr. 1, 944: om-
nes illum aspernabantur, omnes ab-
horrebant, Cic. Clu. 14: pumilos atque
distortos abhorrebat, Suet. Aug. 83.

II. to be averse or disinclined to, a
nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria,
id. And. 5, 1, 10: freq. in Cic., Caesaris a
causa, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, ib. 63: ab
horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, ib.
52, 112: a scribendo, id. Att. 2, 6: animo
abhorruisse ab optimo civitatis statu,
id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep.
Milt. 3, 5. III. Gen., to be remote
from an object. 1. to vary or differ
from, to be inconsistent with: temeritas
tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab in-
sania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari
genere orationis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12:
oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gra-
vissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tua,
d. Verr. 3, 20, 52: abhorrens os ab Lat.
nominum prolatione, Liv. 22, 13: quid,
sedo, tam abhorret hilaritudo? why is
hy cheerfulness so changed? Pl. Cis.
1, 56: a fide, to be incredible, Liv.
36: a tuo scelere, is not connected
ith, Cic. Cat. 1, 7; Tac. H. 5, 24. With
Dat.: huic tam pacatae profectioni ab-
horrens mos, Liv. 2, 14. 2. to be free

from: ab ista suspicione abhorreere debet, Cic. Coel. 4. **3.** *to be unfit, incapable*: sin plane abhorrebit, id. de Or. 2, 20, 85.

ab-horresco=horresco, Lactant.

abiēgnus, a, um, *adj. made of fir-wood or deal* [abies]: stipites, Enn. A. 1, 86: trabes, i. e. a ship, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87: Cic. Top. 16: sors, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, the wooden horse before Troy, Prop. 3, 1, 25 (Trisyl. id. 3, 17, 12).

ābiēs or **ābiēs**, ētis, *f. the white fir*: Pinus picea, Linn.: Pinus abies, Du Roi: Abies pectinata, De Cand.: Abies picea, Lindl.: Picea pectinata, Loudon: ελάτη: Plin. 16, 10, 19: Abies alta, Enn. A. 7, 30: crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: nigra (on account of its dark foliage), Virg. Aen. 8, 599. **Met.** *anything made of fir*: 1. Abies=epistola, a letter (i. e. on a wooden tablet), Pl. Per. 2, 2, 66. **2.** =navis, Virg. G. 2, 68. **3.** =hasta, id. Aen. 11, 667. [In obliq. cases the word is to be read as a trisyll. abyētis, abyete, &c. Virg. Aen. 9, 674: ib. 11, 667.]

ābīga, ae, *f.* [abigo no. 3] a plant used for producing abortion: Gr. χαμαίπερος: Chamaepitys Latine abiga vocatur propter abortus, ab aliis thus terrae, Plin. 24, 6, 20 = Teucrium Iva, Linn.

ābīgēātor, ōris, *m.* = abigeus and ahactor, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

ābīgēātus, ūs, *m.* [abigeus] cattle-stealing: only in Dig.

ābīgēus, i, *m.* a cattle-stealer, Dig. 47, 14, 1. from

āb-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive away: abigam jam ego illum, Pl. Am. prol. 150: ab. auferes de frumento, id. Truc. 2, 1, 41: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, he will soon drive me away, id. As. 2, 4, 40: cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 60: ab. aliquem a cibo, to keep off or hinder from taking, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 30. **Fig.** to drive away an evil: pestem, Enn.: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19. **Poet.**: medio jam noctis abactae, i. e. consumptae, Virg. Aen. 8, 407. Hence,

II. esp. after Cic. (for Varro R. R. 2, 1, uses greges ab. in the signif. of in aliam regionem agere), to steal and drive away cattle: familias abriperunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34. **III.** to procure abortion: ab. partum medicamentis, id. Clu. 11. **IV.** to divorce, Suet. Tib. 7.

ābītīo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] a going away, departure, only in Plaut. (Rud. 2, 6, 19) and Ter. (Heaut. 1, 2, 16). v. abitus.

ā-bīto, ēre [In older Latin we find a root *bet* or *bit*, "go": v. bito.] 3. v. n. to go away, depart: ne quo abitat, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 72.

ābītus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] a going away, departure: excruciatier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5: Cic. Verr. 3, 54, 125.

II. **Met.** the outlet, place of egress: omnemque abitum custode coronant, they surround the outlet with guards, Virg. Aen. 9, 380: Plur. vehicula sepserant abitus, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjectē, adv. [abjectus] despondingly. Ne quid abj., ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55. **II.** **meanly, abjectly**, quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.

abjectīo, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] a throwing away or rejecting: figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18. **Fig.** dejection, despondency, debilitatio atque abjectio animi, Cic. Pis. 36.

abjectus, a, um, *Part.* [abjicio] *Adj.* downcast, disheartened, desponding: matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. in Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: Ita sum animo percusso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2. **II.** low, mean, abject: nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, id. Pln. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 221: animus abjectior, id. de Am. 16: animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13.

ab-īcīo, jēcī, jectum, 3. v. a. (ābīci and ābīcit, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 37, Juv. 15, 17, are shortened from abjici, abjicit) [jacio], to throw away, cast off, or down: sentum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, ib. 34: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34: impelluntur, feriuntur, abjiciuntur, cadunt, ib. 2, 15, 36: se abjicit exanimatus, he threw himself down as if lifeless, id. Sest. 37. Also with *in* and *abl.*: annulum in mari abj. (others read mare), Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92. **Fig.**: tenebris abjectis inalbabat dies, darkness being dispelled, Enn. A. 6, 22: haec psalteria aliquo abjicienda st, must be got rid of, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: abj. vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 83: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 8, 11: versum, to pronounce it carelessly, id. de Or. 3, 26: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly, id. Or. 59. **II.** to throw aside, to give up or abandon: abjiciamus ista, let that go, id. Att. 13, 31: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, I must renounce it, id. Fam. 9, 16: abj. curam reip., id. Fam. 9, 24: consilium belli faciundi, id. Cat. 2, 7: domum Sullanam, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141. **III.** to let down, humble, degrade: Cic. Leg. 1, 9: senatus auctoritatem abjicit, lowered the authority of the senate, id. Att. 1, 18: abj. cogitationes suas in rem humilem, id. Amic. 9: abjctae res, reduced circumstances, opp. florentes, Nep. Att. 8: of price, thrown away, sold too cheaply, abjectus aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 3. **Abj. se**, to degrade oneself: qui doloris spectem ferre non possunt, abjiciunt se atque ita afflicti et exanimati jacent, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.

ab-jūdīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take away by a judgment or sentence (opp. to adjudico) constr. with *aliquid*, or *aliquem*, *ab aliquo*, or *alicui*: abjudicata a me modo est palaestra, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 3: (Rufus) judicabit Alexandriam regis esse, a populo Rom. abjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16. **Fig.**, rationem veritatis, integritatis, etc., ab hoc ordine abjudicari, id. Verr. 1, 2, 4: sibi libertatem, id. Caec. 34.

ab-jūgo, are, 1. v. a. to unyoke: hence, to remove, to separate from: te ab stabulis, Pac. in Non. 73, 21.

abjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [abjungo.] **ab-jungo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to unyoke: juvencum, Virg. G. 3, 518. **Fig.** to detach, to remove, to separate: abjuncto Labieno, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se ab hoc dicendi genere abjunct, discontinued, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

ab-jurgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to refuse reproachfully. quae ei abjurgata sunt ab Agamemnone, Hyg. F. 107.

ab-jūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to deny on oath, to abjure, rem alicui: ne quis mihi in jure abjurasset, Pl. Per. 4, 3, 9: pecuniam, id. Rud. pr. 14. Also *absol.*, id. Curc. 4, 2, 10: mihi abj. certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8: so Sall. C. 25: abjuratae rapinae, denied, Virg. Aen. 8, 263.

ab-lacto, are, 1. v. a. to wean, Hier. Ep. 27.

ablāquēātīo, ōnis, *f.* a loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree, Col. 4, 17: Plin. 12, 15, 33; also the trench itself thus made, Col. 5, 10, 17.

ab-lāquēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [laqueus] *Lit.*, to disentangle, *fig.*, to turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench, Cato R. R. 5, 8, 29.

ablātīo, ōnis, *f.* [aufero] a taking away: Eccl.

ablātīvus, i, *m.* sc. cōviv. [id.] the ablative case, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

ablātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who takes away, bonorum, Eccl.

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* [aufero.]

ablēgātīo, ōnis, *f.* [ablēgo] a sending away: juventutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39. **Later**, a banishing, exile (=relegatio): abi. Agrippae, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

ablegmīna, parts of the entrails offered in sacrifice, Fest. p. 18.

ab-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to send away, to remove: aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 55; se, id. Cas. prol. 62: mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54: pecus a prato, Var. R. R. 1, 47: honestos homines, keep them at a distance, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, 79: in a pun, haec legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, id. Att. 2, 18: magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39. Also with *Supine*, pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. 1, 35.

ab-līgūrio, ivi, Itum, 4. v. a. (Lit. to lick off), to consume in eating or drinking: patria bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: fortunas suas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. **II.** to lick, in an obscene sense, Suet. Gramm. 23.

ablīgūrītīo, ōnis, *f.* a consuming in feasting, Cap. Mac. 15.

ablīgūrītor, ōris, *m.* one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift, Ambr. Ep. 42.

ab-lōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (Lit. to place away) to lease or let: domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

ab-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. (prop. not to be in tune with, like ἀναδέν, whence Fig.) to differ from, to be unlike: haec a te non multum abludit imago, is not wholly unlike thee, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.

ab-lūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wash away, to wash, to purify: pulverem, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26, 13: Ulixi pedes abluens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: abl. flumine vivo, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: abluendo cruori balneas petit, Tac. H. 3, 32: abl. artus, Ov. M. 6, 353. In Varro, of the washing away of earth by a shower, R. R. 1, 35. **Fig.**, perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, is removed, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28: perjuria, to atone for, Ov. F. 5, 681. **Poet.**: abl. sitim, to quench, Lucr. 4, 874: abl. sibi umbras, to remove, ib. 379.

ablūtīo, ōnis, *f.* a washing, cleansing, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

ablūtor, ōris, *m.* one who washes off, or purifies, Tert. contra Marc. 3, 7, 3.

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* [abluo.] **ablūvium**, i, *n.* [abluo] = diluvium, a deluge, Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

ab-māterterā, ae, *f.* the sister of a great-great-grandmother, also called matertera maxima, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-nāto, are, 1. v. n. to swim away, Stat. Ach. 1, 383.

abnēgātīo, ōnis, *f.* [abnego] a denying. Arnob. 1, 18.

abnēgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] negative: adverbium, a negative adverb, Prisc. 1020, P.

abnēgātor, ōris, *m.* one who denies, Tert. Fug. 12: from

ab-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to refuse (mostly poet.): ab. medicas adhibere manus, Virg. G. 3, 456: ab. tibi conjugium, id. Aen. 7, 423: nec comitem abnegat (sc. se.) Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22. **Later**, also, in prose writers, to deny: depositum, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, *m.* the son of a great-grandchild, Suet. Tib. 3.

ab-neptis, is, *f.* the daughter of a great-grandchild, Suet. Ner. 35.

ab-nocto, are, 1. v. n. [nox] to stay out all night, Sen. Vit. 6, 26.

ab-nōdo, are, 1. v. a. to clear (trees) of knots, Col. 4, 24.

ab-normis, e, *adj.* [norma: an adj. formed from a prep. and a subst. = non ad normam, Cic. Am. 5, 18.] without rule, irregular: abn. sapient, wisec by natural good sense, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3.

ab-nūcō, ēre, for abnuo. Enn.

abnūitūrus, a, um = abnuturus, v. abnuo.

ab-nūmēro, are, 1. v. a. to number off, to cast up the sum, Nigid. in Gell. 15, 3: (dub.).

ab-nūo, ūi, ūtum, or abnūtum, 3. v. a. in old Lat. abnuco, *lit.* to nod away (see below); hence, to refuse, to forbid: certare abnuco, Enn. A. 8, 39: aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse,

Lucr. 3, 641: non recuso, nec abru., Cic. Mil. 36: intelligas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, id. Fin. 2, 1: abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. Aen. 10, 8: abn. delectum, Liv. 3, 38: abnuentes (sc. pugnam), id. 27, 49: imperium auspiciumque abn., to reject, id. 28, 27: and with *inf.* meliori bus parere abn., id. 22, 13: caedem Tac. A. 1, 23: adversa, id. II. 3, 52: linguam Romanam, id. Agr. 21; ib. 4. Rarely with *de*: neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abn. audebat, Sall. J. 84 *impers.*: nec abnuetur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72: manu abnuat, id. 36, 34. Applied to things, to be unfavourable, *no* to admit of: spes abnuat, Tib. 4, 125: quando locus abnueret, Tac. H. 5, 13. [From the root *NU* which is seen in *nu-tus*, *nu-to*; Gr. *νέω*, to nod: hence, *ab-nuo*, ἀπο-νέω, means to nod away, in token of refusal, as *adnuo* is to "nod to" a person favourably.]

abnūtīvus, a, um, = negativus, Dig. 15, 1, 83.

ab-nūto, avi, atum, i. v. n. [ab-nuo] to refuse, decline: quid te adire abnutas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164: less forcible than *vetas*, prohibes, etc. Cic. ib.: quid mi abnutas? Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 79.

ab-ōlēfācio, ēre, Tert. Ap. 35=

ab-ōlēo, ēvi (ui), itum, 2. v. a. orig. to grow out of use; hence, to destroy, abolish, efface; and in the pass. to die, to decay; neque erat coriis usus, nec viscera quiscum aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flamma, which means, that the poisonous flesh (viscera) clinging to the hides could not be removed either by water or fire, Virg. G. 3, 559: monumenta, id. Aen. 4, 497: certamina communi utilitate, to settle quarrels for the sake of the common weal, Tac. H. 2, 5: alicui magistratum, Liv. 3, 38: aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49: vires, to deprive of, id. H. 4, 39: memoriam, to extinguish, ib. 1, 84 et al.: nomina reorum, to efface, Suet. Aug. 32. [From the root *OL* or *OLE*, grow, connected with *alo* (cf. coalesco), and seen in *ad-olescens*, *pr-oles*, *sub-oles*, etc.: perhaps also in Gr. ἀλ-δ-αίω.]

ab-ōlesco, lēvi, no perf. part. 3. v. n. [aboleo] to decay, cease, wither: vitis ab. siccitatibus, withered by drought, Col. 3, 2, 4: tantique abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Aen. 7, 232: memoria aboleverat, Liv. 9, 36.

abōlītio, ōnis, f. [aboleo] an abolishing or annulling, tributū, Tac. A. 13, 5: legis, a repeal, Suet. Aug. 34.

II. An amnesty, id. Tib. 4: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97. **III. The withdrawal of an accusation, the revoking of a sentence**, etc., Dig. 48, 16.

ab-ōlītōr, ōris, m. one who takes away a thing, somnus ab. omnium, Eccl.

abōlītus, a, um, Part. [aboleo.]

abōlla, ae, f. a cloak of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers (hence opp. to the toga), by philosophers, etc. toga detracta est et ab. data, Var. in Non. 538, 16: purpurea ab., Suet. Cal. 35: facinus majoris abollae (in derision) committed by a very profound philosopher, Juv. 3, 115.

aboloēs, for ab illis: the ancients used *ole* for *ille*, Fest. p. 16.

abōmīnābilis, e, adj. [abominor] deserving imprecation, abominable, Quint. Decl. 4, and Hier.

abōmīnāmentum, i, n. [id.] an abomination, Eccl.

abōmīnātio, ōnis, f. [id.] an abominating, an abomination, Eccl.

abōmīno, are, for abominor, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 82.

ab-ōmīnor, atus, i. v. dep., to deprecate as an ill omen: cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum, abominatus, &c., wished that these words might not be of evil omen, Liv. 30, 25; cf. id. 6, 18: Suet. Claud. 46. quod abominor, which may God avert, Ov. M. 9, 677: id. Pont. 3, 1, 105. **II. To abominate, detest** (opp. to optare), Liv. 30, 30. Part. pass. abomi-

natus, parentibus abominatus Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8: abominati semimares, Liv. 31, 12.

ab-ōmīnōsus, a, um, = ominosus, portentous, Solin. 1, 40.

ab-ōrīgīnes, um, m. original inhabitants, ancestors, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: Sall. C. 6.

ab-ōrīor, ortus, 4. v. n. dep. primarily of the heavenly bodies (opp. exorior), to set, disappear: infimus aēr, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboritur, Var. L. L. 5, 10. Hence, poet., to fail: infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155: fetus aboritur, perishes as an untimely birth, Gell. 12, 1.

ab-ōrīscor, ci, = aborior, to perish, Lucr. 5, 732.

ab-ōrtio, ōnis, f. premature delivery, miscarriage, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 98: Cic. Clu. 12.

ab-ōrtiō, i, i, itum, 4. v. n. [aborior] to miscarry, Plin. 8, 51, 77.

ab-ōrtiūm, i, n. = abortio, Hier.

ab-ōrtīvus, a, um, adj. [aborior] born prematurely: ab. Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46: abortivum ovum, adilled, Mart. 12, 5. **II. Causing abortion**: malvas abortivas esse, Plin. 20, 21, 84: id. 24, 5, 11: abortivum, sc. medicamentum, a drug producing abortion, = abiga, Juv. 6, 367.

ab-ōrto, are, i. v. n. Old form for abortio, to miscarry, Var. R. R. 2, 4.

abortum, i, n. For abortus, Dig.

ab-ōrtus, ūs, m. [aborior] a miscarriage: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertullae nollem abortum, Cic. Att. 14, 20. Fig. of writings, Plin. proem. fin. Plin. Ep. 8, 10: in Manil. 1, 140, the setting of the stars.

ab-pātrūs, i, m. the brother of a great-great-grandfather, also called patruus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or scratch off, to shave: manibus quidquam abr. membris, Lucr. 4, 1099: festucas, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rose. C. 7: abrasum quendam, smooth-shaven, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50. Fig. to extort, to rob, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecina litium terrore abr., Cic. Caec. 7: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

abrāsus, a, um, Part. [abrado.]

ab-rēlictus, a, um, = derelictus, Eccl.

ab-rēnuntio, are, i. v. n. = renuntio, to renounce, Eccl.

abreptus, a, um, Part.: from

ab-rīpio, pui, eptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to take away by force, to drag away: abripit hunc intro actutum inter manus, hurry him away, Pl. Mos. 2, 1, 38: hence, abr. se, to scamper off: ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: to carry off as booty, ravish, puellum ex Attica hinc abreptam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: non Proserpinam asportasse sed ipsam abripuisse Cererem, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. Fig. I. Of digression in discourse. Te aestus ingenti tui procul a terra abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145. **II. To squander**: quod ille comparsit miser, id illa universum abripit, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11.

III. to withdraw, detach: tempestate abreptus est unus, Cic. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from the dispersion of ships by a storm at sea): filium etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, i. e. made unlike him, id. Verr. 5, 12: followed by *in*, ib. 4, 10: Ter. And. 4, 47: by *ad*, Cic. Cluent. 33: Rep. 1, 10.

abrōdiāetus, i, m. = ἀβροδιαετός, one who lives sumptuously, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw off: vincula, Var. R. R. 2, 9: Pers. 5, 163: Plin. 10, 62, 82.

abrōgātio, ōnis, f. the repeal of a law, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ab-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to repeal a law, to abrogate wholly (whereas derogo means to abrogate partly, ob-rogo, to counteract, or supersede by another law): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: (lex) plebiscito abr. est, ib. 2, 37: the usual constr. is with *Acc.* plebiscitum

primus antiquo, abrogoque, Liv. 22,

30: later, with *Dat.*

II. Fig. to deprive (a magistrate of his office): si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 57: legem promulgavit de abrogando Lentuli imperio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. **2. In gen., to deprive** (of anything), to take away: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, by not keeping their word, they deprive others of credit, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 41.

abrōsus, a, um, Part. [abrodo.]

abrōtōnītēs, ae, = ἀβροτονίτης, sc. οἶνος: wine prepared from southern-wood, Col. 12, 35: from

abrōtōnum, i, n., and abrōtōnus, i, m. and f. = ἀβροτονον, southern-wood: perhaps, 1. abr. campestre = Artemisia abrotonum, Linn. southern-wood.

2. abr. montana = Santolina chamaecyparissias, Plin. 21, 21, 92: abrotoni graves, Lucr. 4, 124. Used as a medicine: abrotonum aegro non audet dare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3. v. a. to break off, to rend: vincula abrumpit equus, Enn.: constr. words dependent on the root are in the *Acc.*, but those governed by the prefix are in either the *Dat.* or *Abl.*: caro vincula Pirithoo abr., Hor. Od. 4, 7, 27: abrupti nubibus ignes, torn from, Lucr. 2, 214: abruptis nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 3, 199: legio Martia se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupit, first freed itself, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: absol. to tear asunder: abr. vitam, to break the thread of life, Virg. Aen. 8, 579; 9, 497: abr. fata, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893: abr. medios annos, Luc. 6, 610: abr. fas, to violate, Virg. Aen. 3, 55: medium sermonem abr. to break off, ib. 4, 388: abrupto sidere, the sun being hidden from sight, ib. 12, 451: omnibus inter victoriam mortem: e abruptis, all choice, except victory or death, being taken away, Liv. 21, 44.

II. to separate, sever: donec mare Asiam abrupat Europae, Plin. 5, 32, 40: crurum et poplitem venas abr. to cut through, Tac. A. 15, 63: plebs velut abrupta cetero populo, Liv. 3, 19: ordines, Tac. H. 3, 25: Fig., abr. vitam a civitate, to quit the city, id. A. 16, 28.

ab-rūmus, a, um, adj. [ruma] weaned: agni, Var. in Non. 168, 1.

abruptē, adv. hastily, inconsiderately, abruptly. Quint. 3, 8, 6: Just. 2, 15.

abruptio, ōnis, f. [abrumpo] a breaking off, a rending asunder: corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. Fig. of divorce, id. Att. 11, 3.

abruptus, a, um, Part. [abrumpo] Adj. broken off, and thence, precipitous, steep: locus in pedum mille altitudinem abr., Liv. 21, 36: munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9: Tac. A. 2, 23. petra undique absclissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11. Also absol., abruptum, a steep ascent or descent: sorbet in abruptum fluctus, the wave sucks them down perpendicularly, Virg. Aen. 3, 422. Fig., per abrupta, in uneven paths, i. e. through opposition, Tac. Agr. 42. **II. Of discourse**: broken, abrupt: abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, stubborn, Tac. A. 4, 20. — Comp. Plin. 11, 37, 51. — Sup. Plin. Ep. 9, 39.

abs, prep. v. ab.

abscedentia, ium, n. plu. [abscedo.] In Med.: abscesses, Cels. In Archit. objects in the background, Vitruv. 1, 2.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (sync. abscessem = abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109) to go away, to depart: abscede hinc sis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Cap. 2, 3, 74: Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: a curia, e foro, Liv. 27, 50: Tac. A. 1, 7; 3, 5: manibus aequis, without deciding the contest, ib. 1, 63. Fig., aegritudo abscesserit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 29: cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15. With the simple *Abl.*: te abscedat suspicio, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 100: pass. impers., nec ante abscessum est, Liv. 29, 2: id. 27, 4. **II. to disappear, to withdraw** or *fail* one; jam abscedet (cor) simulacrolam insperseris, will disappear, Cic.

Div. 2, 16: Pallada nonne vides abscessisse mihi, Ov. M. 5, 375. III. to desist from a thing: incepto, Liv. 26, 7. IV. Of the setting of a star, Plin. 2, 99, 102.

abscessio, ōnis, f. Lit., a going away: Fig. a diminution: quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abs, Cic. Tim. 12.

abscessus, ūs, m. a going away, absence: solis, Cic. N. D. 1, 10: continuus, continued absence, Tac. A. 6, 38. 2. an abscess, Cels. 5, 18.

abs-cido, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut off: absclsa capita, Virg. Aen. 12, 511: absclsa dextra, Suet. Caes. 68: lingua, id. Cal. 27. Fig., abs. spem, Liv. 24, 30; cf. 35, 44; 45, 25. [In the MSS. and edits. the readings often vary between the parts of this verb and those of ab-scindo. cf. Gronov. ad Liv. 44, 5; and Drak. ib. 8, 25.]

ab-scindo, cidi, cissum, 3. v. a. to cut off, or away, to tear off, or away: tunicam a pectore absclidi, he tore the tunic from his breast, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 3: flaventes absclissa comas, having torn her golden hair, Virg. Aen. 4, 590. With simple Abl.: humeris abs. vestem, ib. 5, 685; and with de, id. G. 2, 23. II. Fig. to separate, divide: abs. in duas partes exercitum, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: abs. terras, to separate, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 21: nos omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriae nobis absclndamus, lay aside every other consideration, Liv. 9, 23: abs. spem, id. 35, 45. In Tac., abs. venas, to open the veins, A. 15, 69: cf. abrumpo.

absclse, adv. shortly, briefly: Val. M. 3, 7, ext. 6.

absclssio, ōnis, f. [absclndo] a breaking off in the midst of a discourse, a rhetor. fig. Auc. Her. 4, 53, and 54.

absclssus, a, um, Part. [absclndo] torn off; hence, rough, severe: abs. castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: absclssior justitia, ib. 6, 5, 4 extr.

absclsus, a, um, Part. [abscldo] cut off, hence steep, precipitous. Saxum undique absclsum, Liv. 32, 4.

absclnditē, adv. obscurely, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69. II. profoundly, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2.

absclnditor, ōris, m. one who hides or conceals, Eccl.

absclnditus, a, um, Part. [absclndo] put away, hidden, secret, unknown: absclnditae insidiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138: fontes abs., Auc. Her.

abs-condo, condi and didi, conditum (absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15) 3. v. a. to put away together, lay by, secrete: gladii absclnditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108: quo studiosius opprimitur et absclnditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rusc. Am. 41, 121. Poet., abs. fugam fulto, to conceal flight, Virg. Aen. 4, 337: ensem in vulnere, to bury it, Sen. Thyest. 721: absclndit in aëre telum, shot it out of sight, Sil. 1, 316: fluvium et campos caede abs., to make invisible by, to cover, Sil. 11, 522; id. 17, 49: Phaeacum absclndimus arces, we leave behind, or lose sight of, Virg. Aen. 3, 291: like γῆν ἀποκρύπτειν, cf. Plat. Prot. 338 A. So Sen. Ep. 70: pueritiam absclndimus, we outlive.—Pass. of stars, to set, Virg. G. 1, 221.

absclnsē, adv. secretly, Hyg. 184.

absclgnen, inis, n. [ab, seco] a piece (of flesh) cut off. Naev. ap. Fest.

absens, entis, [absum] Part. and Adj.: absent: de absente secundum praesentem judicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 41. In Lucanis abs., Nep. Han. 5: cf. Cic. Att. 8, 5. Absente nobis, an old and erroneous phrase for absente me, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. [A contraction of ab-es-ens, since es is the root of esse. Cf. praesens and the Sanscrit participle sant.]

absentia, ae, f. [absens] absence: confer absentiam tuam cum mea, Cic. Pis. 16, 37: abs. testimoniorum, want of, Quint. 5, 7, 1.

absentivus, a, um, adj. [id.] long absent, Petr. S. 33.

absento, avi, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] to make absent, to send away: patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (dub.). 2. As v. n. to be absent: absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13, fin.

absclātus, a, um, adj. [absis] arched, vaulted: porticus, Paul. Vict. 4.

ab-silio, li and ul, no perf. part. 4. v. n. [salio] to leap off or away, Lucr. 6, 1216. with Acc. rei (as in Gr. φεύγειν τινα): nidos tepentes absiliunt aves, fly from their warm nests, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-similis, e, adj. unlike, usually with a neg. and Gen. or Dat., non assimili forma muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: non abs. facie Tiberio fuit, Suet. Oth. 1: haud abs., Plin. 8, 3.

absinthiātus, a, um, adj. [absinthium] containing wormwood: poculum, i. e. filled with wormwood wine, Sen. Suas. 7 (alii, 6) Subst. absinthiatum, wormwood wine, Lampr. Hel. 21.

absinthitēs, ae, m. = ἀψινθίτης, sc. olvos, wormwood-wine, Col. 12, 35.

absinthium, 1. n. (also absinthius, 1. m. in Var. acc. to Non. 190, 25) = ἀψινθιον, wormwood, of which several kinds are mentioned by Plin. 27, 7, 28. Abs. santonicum = Artemisia santonica, Linn.: Abs. ponticum = Artem. pontica, Linn.: Abs. italicum = Artem. absinthium, Linn.: Abs. marinum, seriphium = Artem. maritima, Linn.: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 90: tetrum, Lucr. 1, 935. Fig., for something bitter but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 4.

absis, or apsis, Idis, f. = ἀψίς, an arch or vault: Plin. 36, 12, 17: of the heavens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. II. the orbit of a star, Plin. 2, 15, 16. III. a round dish or bowl, Dig. 24, 2, 10, § 6.

ab-sisto, stiti, no perf. part. 3. v. n. to stand off, withdraw, to go away: constr. absol.; with ab; or the simple Abl.: me hic reliquit atque abstittit, has left me behind here, and gone off, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 32: miles abstittit, went away, Tac. A. 2, 31: ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: ab ore scintillae abstintunt, dart, fly, Virg. Aen. 12, 101: ab sole, Plin. 2, 8, 6: limine, Virg. Aen. 7, 610: iuco, ib. 6, 259. II. Fig.: to desist from, to leave off: continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34: sequendo, id. 29, 33: ingratis benefacere, id. 36, 35: moveri, Virg. Aen. 6, 399: absiste viribus indubitatis tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, ib. 8, 403: obsidione, Liv. 9, 15: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: nec ille abstittit, nor did he refrain, Tac. A. 2, 34. Impers. pass., si non absteretur bello, Liv. 21, 6.

ab-situs, a, um, adj. lying remote, distant, Paul. Nol. Mat. 13, 5.

ab-socer, eri, m. a great-great-grandfather of the husband or wife, Capitol. Gord. 2.

ab-solesco, lui, no perf. part. 3. v. insep. [soleo], to become obsolete, Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

absclūtē, adv. [absolutus] free from care or constraint, completely, perfectly: vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26. Comp. Plin. Ep. 4, 27. Sup. Auc. Her. 2, 18.

absclūtio, ōnis, f. [id.] in law: an acquittal: sententia decem et sex abs. confici poterat, Cic. Clu., 27, 74: majestatis, an acquittal from crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11. In Suet. in plur.: reis absclutiones venditare, Vesp. 16.

II. perfection, consummation: virtus quae rationis abs. definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38: hanc absclutionem perfectionemque, this finish and perfection, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130. III. In Rhet., completeness: absclutio est per quam omnia amplectimur, id. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absclūtōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to acquittal: tabella damnatoris et abs., Suet. Aug. 33. II. Subst. absclutorium, 11, n. (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

absclūtus, a, um, Part. [absolvo], loosened, or freed from, free, unfettered,

finished, complete; freq. in Cic.: necessitudines simplices et abs., unconditional, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: absolutissima et perfectissima argumentatio, Auc. Her. 2, 18: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque abs., when not completed and concluded, Cic. Fin. 2, 27. II. In Gram.: 1. nomen abs., conveying a complete meaning of itself, e. g. deus, Prisc. 2. verbum absol., in Prisc., that has no case with it; in Idiomed. opp. to inceptive. 3. Adjectivum absolutum, in the positive, Quint. 9, 3, 19. Comp. Macrob. Somn. Sc. 2, 15. Sup. Auc. Her. l. c.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to loosen from, disengage: absoluta lingua, not tied, Plin. 11, 37, 65: abs. valvas stabuli, to open, Ap. M. 1, p. 108. II. to free from: ut neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, extricate or free himself from a lawsuit, Cic. Rusc. C. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se abs. to clear one's self from the suspicion of murdering an enemy, id. G. 31. III. In law, to acquit, to absolve from a charge of crime: constr. absol., with Abl., Gen., and de (Zumpt, § 446): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auc. Her. 2, 13: de praevicatione absolutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: fidem absolvit, he pardoned their fidelity (to Otho), Tac. Hist. 2, 60. 2. In the praetor's formula to the judex, Si paret, condemna: si non paret, absolve, Gaius, 4, 86: hence, hunc hominem (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, Verres declared that there was no forfeiture to Venus, but he condemned the man to the payment of a sum of money to himself, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22, v. Long, ad loc.

IV. to pay off, discharge: absolve hunc vomitum, quatuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Pl. Mos. 3, 1, 120. Hence, in gen., to dismiss, to release: jam hosce absolutos censeas, id. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironically, id. Cap. 3, 5, 73: te absolvam brevi, I will cut the matter short, id. Epid. 3, 4, 30. V. to complete or finish: hence, liba absoluta, ready, Var. R. R. 2, 8: freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Come Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2. In Sallust with Acc. or, de with Abl., of a historical relation, to bring to a conclusion: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Jug. 17: de Catilinae conjuratione, paucis absolvam, Cat. 4: cf. Amm. 23, 6, nunc locorum situm absolvam.

absclnē, adv. discordantly, incongruously, Gel. 15, 25; from

ab-sclnus, a, um, adj. out of tune, discordant, harsh: sunt quidam ita voce absclni, ut in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25: hence II. In gen. unsuitable, incongruous: with ab, or (= alienus) with Dat.: nec absclni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absclnum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunae absclna dicta, Hor. A. P. 112. Comp. and Sup. not used.

ab-sorbēo, bui, (and psi, Lucr. 4, 100,) ptum, 2. v. a. to swallow up, to devour: unda legiones, Naev. 4, 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito phs. potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. Of a glutton: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. Fig. quae acerrime atque aestuose absorbet (of a courtesan) hastily and greedily devours (one's property), Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 67: hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, engross, absorb, Cic. Brut. 81: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodammodo absorbet orationem meam, id. Sest. 6, 13.

absorptio, or absortio, ōnis, f. a drink, beverage, Suet. Ner. 27: dub.

absello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

abs-que, prep. with Abl.: without, apart from: in Plaut. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, etc., esset, if it had not been for me: nam hercle absque me foret, if I had

not stood by thee, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56: nam absque te esset, hodie nunquam ad solem occasum viverem, but for thee, etc., id. Men. 5, 7, 35: absque una hac foret if it were not for this one thing, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25. But also in other clauses: absque sole perpetuus dies, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 78. By Cic. *absque* is rarely used; propositio nihil valet absque approbatione, Inv. 1, 36: nullam epistolam sine absque argumento pervenire, Att. 1, 19. By later writers it is used more freely, and [in the signif. of, without, contrary to: absque sententia, i. e. praeter sententiam, Quint. 7, 2, 44. II. except; eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18. III. absque for et abs: urbemque eorum relinquatis absque his abeatis, Macr. Sat. 3, 9. The *que* in absque does not usu. mean and.

abstantia, ae, f. Distance, Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

abs-tēmīus, a, um, adj. sober, abstaining from intoxicating drinks: sicca atque abs., Lucil. in Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Var. in Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abs. undis, Ov. M. 15, 323. Hence II. In gen., temperate: abs. herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: mulieres vini abstentiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54 (pleon.): also of things, prandium abstentium, without wine, Gell. 13, 30. III. In later Lat. = jejunus, who is yet fasting. Aus. Praef. Id. 11. [From root TEM, seen in tēm-etum "mead," and in tēm-ulentus. Cf. μέθυ and μᾶλιδος, and the Sans. tim "to be wet."

abstentus, a, um, Part. [abstineo.] **abs-tergēo**, rsi, rsum, 2. v. a. to wipe off or away, wipe dry: labellum, Pl. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Mer. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. Sat. 8. II. Fig. to drive away, banish (sorrow, pain, etc.): ut mihi absterserunt omnem sorditudinem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10: freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 8: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1.

III. Remos, to break the oars, Curt. 9, 9, 16, usually remos detergere.

abs-terrēo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. to frighten away, to deter: patrem, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 74: Ter. And. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo, Cic. Planc. 27: e turribus portae saxis abs. hostes, Liv. 27, 28: a pecuniis capiendis abs., Cic. Verr. 2, 58. With *de*: de frumento anseres abs., Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 41. With the simple Abl.: lenonem aedibus, Titinn. in Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitiis, Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 128. II. to take away, or withdraw: pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1060: satum, ib. 1230: auctum, id. 5, 844.

abstersus, a, um, Part. [abstergeo.] **abstinax**, ācis, adj. = abstineus, abstinent, Petr. and Symm.

abstinens, entis, Part. [abstineo]. refraining from what is unlawful, abstinent, temperate: constr. absol., or poet. with Gen.: esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 11: non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40: animus abs. pecuniae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37. Comp. Aus. Sup. Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

abstinenter, adv. abstinently, Cic. Sest. 16.

abstinentia, ae, f. [abstinens], abstinence (prop. with reference to the object, the abstaining from something; whereas continentia denotes self-control, absol. and without reference to the object; yet these words are often interchanged): conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, i. e. by freedom from avarice, and by self-control, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentia, id. Sest. 3.

II. abstinence starvation = inedia: vitam abstinentia finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac. A. 4, 35: febrem quiete et abstinentia mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9.

abs-tīneo, ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. and

n. [teneo] to hold or keep away from A. C. t. with Acc. factis impudicis aliquem abst., Pl. Am. 3, 2, 45: abstine sermonem de istis rebus, say no more about, id. Most. 4, 2, 17: manus a muliere, Lucil. in Non. 325, 32: freq. in Cic., me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Fam. 7, 26: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus, id. de Or. 1, 43: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: Latinos ab legatis violandis, ib. 22: se armis, id. 8, 2. Hence; manus a se, to abstain from suicide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: = continere in duritia adolescentiam meam abstinui, Cat. ap. Feet. II. Ne ut. abstinerē with abl. or absol. to abstain from; abstinerē injuria, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: non tamen abstinuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 534: Venere et vino, Hor. A. P. 414: ut abstineant pugna, Liv. 2, 45: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. H. 2, 44: auribus principis, to spare them, id. A. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, did not go out, id. Claud. 36. Constr. with, 1. dum mihi abstineant invidere, they only cease to envy me, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 24: Suet. Tib. 23. 2. ne: multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, Liv. 3, 11. 3. quin: aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, id. 2, 45. 4. quominus: Suet. Gramm. 3. 5. poet. with Gen. (Gr. ἀνέχεσθαι τινος): irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69. III. to abstain from food, Cels. and Col.: cf. abstinentia no. 2.

IV. In Law; abs. hereditate is used trans. of the tutor who keeps a pupillus out of his hereditas, Dig. 12, 6, 61; and intr. of the heres who declines to accept one, Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 11.

ab-sto, are, 1. v. n. to stand aloof: si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 362.

abstractio, ōnis, f. [abstraho] a separation: conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, Part. [abstraho] dragged away: abstractae boves, Virg. Aen. 8, 263: drawn off, removed, a corpore animus abstractus, Cic. Div. 1, 31. II. abstract, Isid. 2, 24.

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650) to drag or pull away: hominem in malam crucem, Pl. Men. prol. 66: me a Glycerie, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8: de matris hunc complexu avellet atque abstrahet, Cic. Font. 17. Fig., a nullius commodo abstrahere, id. Arch. 6, 12: ab rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. Sen. 6, 15: aestus quidam ingenii tui in altum a conspectu paene omnium abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36: animus a corpore se abstrahet, from the perceptions of the senses, id. Somn. Sc. 9: a bono honestoque in pravam abs., Sall. J. 29: ad bellicas laudes abs., Cic. Brut. 68. With *de* and *ex* instead of *ab*: de matris conspectu, Cic. Font. 17: e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24. Without a prep.: paternis adversis foret abstractus, Tac. A. 4, 13: suetis legionibus abs., from the legions, ib. 2, 5. II. to withdraw or alienate from: copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18. III. esp. in Cic. to free from: a sollicitudine, Delot. 14: a consuetudine, de Or. 1, 18.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. a. to thrust away, hence, to conceal: aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 13; ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, to thrust into the very brain, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68: me in silvam, Cic. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia sese abs., Tac. A. 4, 69. Fig. in profundo veritatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, ib. 15, 5.

ab-strūdo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to remove, to conceal, Tert. Adv. M. 4, 27.

abstrusē, adv. secretly, Amm. 28, 1, 49.

abstrusio, ōnis, f. [abstrudo] a removing, concealing, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrusus, a, um, Part. [id.], and adj. thrust away, hidden, abstruse: abstrusas insidias ponere, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus,

a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow, id. Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, a somewhat deeper investigation, id. Acad. 2, 10: abstrusus terrae, for, in terra, Vell. 2, 129: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 129: homo abstrusus, a close or reserved man, Tac. A. 1, 24. Sup. not used.

abs-tūlo, ēre, 3. v. a. a doubtful form maintained by grammarians to account for the perf. abstuli: cf. Key Alph. 153: v. aufero.

absuētudo, Inis, f. disuse, abstinence, App. Apol. p. 318, 20.

ab-sum, abfui, abesse, irreg. v. n. (for abfui, abfuturus, abforem, etc., afui, afuturus, aforem, etc., are also found), to be away, absent. Absol. without reference to the distance: num ab domo ab? Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 16: domini ubi absunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: qui nulla lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 73 (of his banishment, which he would never acknowledge). Fig. of the dead; sed absentes tamen prosunt praesentibus, Pl. Cas. prol. 20: to denote absence of mind, praesens, absens ut sies, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 112: praesens non ades, Plaut. Amph. 3, 3, 22. 2. With reference to the distance of either space or time, with acc. or abl.: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset millia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: haud longe abesse oportet, he ought not to be far hence, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166: menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66. With the simple Abl. for ab: paulum quum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1; cf. Ov. R. Am. 774. With inter: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Virg. Aen. 11, 907. With prope: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 8, is not far off: loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer, ib. 1, 1; cf. id. N. D. 1, 31; de Sen. 21. Fig., longissime a vero ab., id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: longissime Plancius a te afuit, i. e. suffragiis, distanced you a long way, had a vast majority of votes, id. Plan. 7, 17. Hence the phrases: tantum abest, ut—ut: istos tantum abest, ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, so far am I from praising those friends of yours that I cannot but hate them, id. Phil. 11, 14, 36: tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76. Sometimes with etiam, quoque, vix, and (rarely) contra, in second clause, never with potius (Zumpt, § 779): id. Fam. 12, 15, 2: Suet. Tib. 50: Liv. 6, 15. With a third ut, Cic. Or. 29, 104: tantum absum, ut—for tantum abest, occurs, Bell. Alex. 22. — Absit, procul absit, or, quod absit (parenthetically), God forbid. Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 33: absit ut, App. M. 2, p. 115. II. to be away from (anything unpleasant), to be free from: a multis et magnis molestiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. III. to keep away from a thing by inclination, etc.; hence to be disinclined: a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, Sall. C. 6.

IV. to be different from = abhorere: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Cic. Off. 1, 14: a natura ferarum, ib. 16: multum ab his aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222.

V. to be unconnected with: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, id. Or. 11, 37: ab principis persona, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

VI. to be wanting = desum: abest astutia, Pac. in Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 31: neque abest suspicio quin, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: unum a praetura tua abest, one thing is wanting to thy praetorship, Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes: quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16. With Dat.: quid huic abesse poterit de maxi-

marum rerum scientia? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest historia literis nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. Hence, non or haud multum, paulum (not parum) abest, quin (always impersonal), *not much is wanting that* (Zumpt, § 540): haud multum aful quin interficeretur, *he was within a little of being killed*, Liv. 42, 44.

VII. abesse alicui or ab aliquo. *to be wanting to a person, to neglect, to be of no service to*, (opp. to adsum or prosum): Autronio abesse, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis veritas ae ipsa defendet, *without our aid*, id. Acad. 2, 11, 36: quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, id. Planc. 5, 13: longe ilis frater-num nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: vade procul, ne longe tibi Jupiter absit, Ov. M. 4, 649.

absūmēdo, inis, *f.* a consuming or devouring, Pl. Cap. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum), 3. v. a. *to take away, use up: hence to consume, to annihilate*: pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! *how much wine she has consumed for me merely by tasting*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: absumet heres Caecuba dignior, *shall use it all*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25.—Fig., *to ruin, to corrupt*: cum ille et cura et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 26: absumpti sumus, *we are lost, undone*, Plant. Most. 2, 1, 18. Of time: *to pass, to spend*: Hortensius a me postulat, ne dicendo tempus absumam, Cic. Quint. 10: absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114. **II.** From the Aug. per. exclusively, *to kill, to annihilate*: me primam absumit ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 494: mora vires abs., *to consume or exhaust*, Ov. M. 3, 693: plures fames quam ferum absumpsit, Liv. 22, 39: absumi flammis urbem, id. 30, 7: veneno, id. 8, 18: morte fortuita, Tac. A. 2, 4.

absumptio, ōnis, *f.* a consuming, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

ab-sūdō, adv. *discordantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. **II.** *irrationally, absurdly*, id. Div. 2, 58, 119.

absurditas, ātis, *f.* *dissonance, incongruity, absurdity*, Claud. Mam. 3, 11: cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.* *giving a dull or a disagreeable sound: vox absona et absurda, out of tune and harsh*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. **II.** Fig. of mental objects: *dull, senseless, absurd, irrational, unsuitable*: ratio inepta atque abs., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, abs. atque alienum a vita mea videtur, ib. 5, 8, 21: illud quam incredibile, quam abs. Cic. Sull. 20: benedicere haud abs. est, *is not absurd (or useless)*, Sall. C. 3: homo absurdus, *a silly or senseless man*: sin plane abhorrebit, et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62. **Comp.** Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4: N. D. 1, 16: Fin. 2, 13. **Sup.** id. Att. 7, 13. [Ab and surdus. In comp. with adjs. ab has gen. a neg. force, e.g. ab-similis: cf. ἀποδοκιμός, ἀποκαίριος. But as ἀπέρημος means quite deserted, ἀπομεστώω to fill up to the brim, ἀποκαφώω, to make quite deaf; so prob. absurdus orig. meant very dull, quite deaf.]

ab-torquēō, rsi, rtum, 2. v. a. *to twist or turn off or aside*: abtorque proram, Att. in Non. 200, 33.

abundans, antis, *Part.* [abundo] and *Adj.*, *abounding, opulent*: supellex nōn illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, *fertile (in ideas)*, id. Brut. 67: otio studioque, id. de Or. 1, 6: with gen. lactis, Virg. E. 2, 20. Ex abundanti, *over and above*, Quint. 4, 5, 15. **Comp.** Cic. Pis. 26: **Sup.** id. de Or. 2, 14.

abundanter, adv. *abundantly, copiously*: copiose et abund. loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 35: abund. ferre fructum, Plin.

24, 9, 42. **Comp.** Cic. Top. 10: **Sup.** Suet. Aug. 74.

abundantia, ae, *f.* [abundans] *abundance, plenty, affluence*, Gen. with gen.: omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael. 23: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, ib. 1, 9, 1. **II.** *Fecuniary wealth, riches*, Tac. Agr. 6.

abundātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an overflowing, inundation*, Plin. 3, 16, 20.

abundē, adv. [orig. neut. of obsol. adj. abundis] *abundantly, copiously, more than enough*: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21: parentes abunde habemus, amicorum neque nobis neque cuiquam omnium satis, id. J. 102: abunde ratur, si praesentibus frueretur, Tac. H. 2, 95. With adv. espec. satis: an tibi abunde personam satis est evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59: abunde dixit bene, Quint. 12, 9, 7.

II. as a neut. subs. with Gen.: terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Virg. Aen. 7, 552: commensus abunde, Sall. C. 58: abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: Suet. Caes. 86. **III.** With adj. or part. *more than sufficiently*: abunde satisfactum toti quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: abunde magna praesidia fore, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pulcrum atque magnificum, Plin. proem. 15. It is sometimes placed enclitically: elatum abunde spiritum deprehendas, Quint. 10, 1, 104: V. Hand. Turs. 1, 71.

ab-undo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [unda] prop. of water, *to rise or swell up, overflow*: apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. in Non. 192, 5: flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 267: aqua Albana abundavit, Liv. 5, 15: and Fig., *ripar superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia, my heart swells above its banks and overflows with joy*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 6.

II. Fig. *to abound in anything, to have a superabundance*, with Abl., divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: amorem abundas, *you are too fortunate in love*, id. Ph. 1, 3, 11: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, etc. Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22.—**Ab sol.**, sive natura deest quidpiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29: de terris abundant herbarum genera, *shoot up luxuriantly*, Lucr. 5, 918.—with Gen.: quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil. in Non. 498, 7.—with Dat., caro ab. alicui, Cels. 2. *to abound in wealth, to be rich*: et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: si quando ab. oepero, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.

abundus, a, um, *adj.* [from abunde, Hand. Turs. 1, 71] *abundant, copious*: lavacris abundis, Gell. 1, 2.

abūsio, ōnis, *f.* [abutor] *rhetor. a false use of words (κατάχρησις)*: abusio est, quae verbo simili et propinquo pro certo et proprio abutitur, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45: cf. Cic. Or. 27, 94: Quint. 10, 1, 12.

abūsivē, adv. *by a violent use of tropes*, Quint. 8, 6, 35. **II.** *slightly, not in earnest*, Amm. 24, 4. **III.** *improperly*: Dig.

abūsivus, a, um, *adj.* [abusus] *misapplied*: appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const.

ab-usque, prep. [the same as usque ab; v. ab], *from, even from*: with Abl. ab. mane ad vesperum, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 97: ab. Pachyno, Virg. Aen. 7, 289: Oceano ab., Tac. A. 15, 37.

abūsus, ūs, m. *a using up*: usus, non abusus legatus est, Cic. Top. 3: Dig. 7, 5, 5.

ab-ūtor, ūsus, 3. v. dep.: *to use a thing which is consumed in the use, use up, to consume entirely*: with Abl.; and Poet. with Acc. Ubi illaec, quae dedi ante? Cl. abusa, i. e. consumed, Pl. As. 1, 3, 44: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, *he wastes his labour*, Ter. Andr. prol. 5: Lucr. 5, 1032: abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend the whole of this leisure time with you*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: nisi omni tempore abusus ero, id. Verr. 1, 9: libertate, ib. 5, 43: studia, id. Fam. 9, 6: obsequio, ib. 10, 15:

sagacitate canum, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

II. Gen. *to misuse, to abuse*: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? Cic. Cat. 1, 1: legibus ac maiestate ab., id. Rosc. Am. 19. Cf. Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 29.—**Pass.** in Plant.: abusa, v. above; so also in Varr., ab rege abutamur, in Prisc. 8, p. 702: abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.

abyssus, 1, *f.* = ἄβυσσος, *a bottomless pit, an abyss*: Isid. Or. 13, 20. **II.** *Hell*. Eccl.

āo, conj., v. atque.

ācācia, ae, *f.* = ἀκακία, *the acacia-tree*, Plin. 13, 9, 9. *Acacia vera*, Willdenow. **II.** *The juice or gum of the same*, Plin. 24, 12, 67.

ācādēmīa, ae, *f.* = ἀκαδημία, *the Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: Liv. 31, 24. **II.** Met. for the philosophy of the Academy: instaret ac., quae, quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: id. Fam. 9, 8.

III. Cicero had an Academia at his Tusculan Villa, laid out in the Grecian manner, with shady walks (xysti) and quiet seats (exedrae), id. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 3; and another near Puteoli, Plin. 31, 2, 3. (The 1 long, Cic. Div. 1, 13; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94.)

ācādēmīcē, es, *adj.* *fem.* ἀκαδημική, *academic*: academice σύνταξις, *the Academics (a work of Cicero's)*, Cic. Att. 13, 16.

ācādēmīcus, a, um, *adj.* *relating to the Academy*: hence, subst. *an academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; also, neut. plu. one of Cicero's works: the Academica. id. Off. 2, 2.

ācālānthīs, Idis, *f.* = ἀκαλανθίς, *the same as acanthis*, q. v. Virg. G. 3, 338.

ācānos, 1, m. = ἄκανος, *a plant, a kind of thistle*, Onopordon Acanthium, O. illyricum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 9, 10.

ācānthīcē mastīchē, = ἀκανθική μαστίχη, *the juice of the plant helxine (Carlina gummifera, Less., according to Willdenow)*, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ācānthīllīs, Idis, *f.* = ἀκανθιλλίς, *the titmouse, more particularly Parus pendulinus, Linn., the bottle titmouse, and perhaps P. biarmicus, Linn., the bearded titmouse*, Plin. 10, 33, 50: wild asparagus, App. Herb. 84.

ācānthīnus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus] *resembling the plant bear's-foot*, Col. 9, 4: Plin. 25, 7, 38.

ācānthīon, 1, n. = ἀκάνθιον, *Onopordon acanthium, Linn., and O. illyricum, Linn., a species of thistle*, Plin. 24, 12, 66.

ācānthīs, Idis, *f.* = ἀκανθίς, *a little bird, of a dark-green colour, that lives among the thorn bushes, the thistle-finch or goldfinch*, Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 63, 83. **II.** *a plant, named also senecio, groundsel (Senecio Jacobaea, Linn., and S. vulgaris, Linn.)*, Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ācānthūs, 1, m. = ἄκανθος, *the plant brank-ursine, bear's-breech, bear's-foot (A. mollis, Linn., and A. spinosus, Linn.)*, Plin. 22, 22, 34: Virg. G. 4, 123: id. E. 3, 45; 4, 20. The capitals of Corinthian columns are composed of representations of this plant. **II.** *a thorny Egyptian evergreen, (probably Acacia arabica)*, Virg. G. 2, 119.

ācapnos, on, *adj.* = ἄκαπνος, *without smoke*. ligna acapna, *wood that produces no smoke in burning*, Mart. 13, 15: mel acapnon, *honey obtained without smoking away the bees*, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

acarne, v. acharne.

ācārus, v. acorus.

ācātālectīcus, a, um = ἀκατάλεκτος, *λειτουργός, -κτός*, in Prosody, *A verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot, opp. to catalectic*, Diom. 501 P.: Prisc. 1216 P.

ācātīum, 1, n. = ἀκάτιον, *a small Greek boat of unknown form*, Plin. 9, 50, 49: in Gell. 10, 25, acattia, ae.

acaunumarga, ae, *f.* (a Celtic word from aganum stone) *a kind of*

marl, perhaps stone-marl, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

acaustus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀκαυστος, *incombustible*; hence *subst. m.* (*sc. lapis*) *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible, Plin. 37, 7, 25. Many MSS. read *apryotus*, which has the same meaning = Gr. ἀπύρωτος.

accālia, ium, *n. plu.* a Roman festival in honour of Acca Larentia, celebrated in December, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

ac-canto, are, *i. v. n.* to sing to or beside: tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accēdenter, *adv.* = prope, near, by, Cassiod.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* (*perf. sync.* accessis, Virg. Aen. 1, 201) to go or come to or near, to approach: constr.

1. with *ad*: ad Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: ad hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 14: ad flammam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103: omnes ad aras, to beset every altar, Lucr. 5, 1198.—Fig.: ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: hic ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Nep. Eum. 1, 4.

2. with *in* and *acc.* to go or come into, to enter: in senatum, Cic. Att. 7, 4: in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6: in funus aliorum, to join a funeral procession, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: rarely in prose with *Dat.* muris, Liv. 24, 20.

3. Absol.: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 17: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. 4. Orig. poet. with simple *Acc.*: ego istuc accedam periculum, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 46: integros fonteis, Lucr. 1, 926: scopulos, Virg. Aen. 1, 201: loca accedit, Sall. J. 20: Africa, Nep. Hann. 8: so with the *adv.* quo: quo infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14.

II. to approach in a hostile manner, to attack: accedit muros Romana Juventus, Enn. in Gell. 10, 29: ad has cohortes, Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: acc. ad manus, to engage in close combat, Nep. Eum. 5.

III. to fall to one's share, to befall, with *Dat.*: num tibi stultitia accessit? art thou become a fool? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 77: paulum vobis accessit pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum, Cic. Quint. 1, 1.

IV. to be added, with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad virtutis summam acc. nihil potest, Cic. Fin. 4, 24: opposed to discedere: et Remis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: Cassio animus accessit, his spirits rose, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Often with *huc*: huc accedebant octodecim onerariae naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: or *eo*: eo accedebat ut nihil spei esset, Liv. 1, 49. And *absol.*: plura acc. debent, Lucr. 2, 1129: accedit mors, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60. The real subject of accedere in this sense is often a clause which grammatically is dependent on it, and which may be connected with it by either *quod* or *ut*: in the former case the verb is in the indic.; in the latter, in the subj.: accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic. Att. 13, 21: Sall. C. 11: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: the connecting particle may be omitted: accedit illud, si maneo, cadendum est in unius potestatem, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: cf. Ter. And. 1, 3, 10.

V. to come over to, give assent, with *ad* (or *Dat.* with persons): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Pl. Aul. 2, 17, 13: speciosiora suadentibus acc., Tac. H. 1, 34: to stand by, to favour, to support: civitates quae cunctantius sibi accesserant, puniit, Suet. Galb. 12: accedit eodem testis locuples, a trustworthy witness supports the same view, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 10.

VI. to come near to (in resemblance), to be like, with *ad* or *Dat.*: homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando, id. Ligar. 12: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. Brut. 47, 173.

VII. to enter upon, undertake, with *ad* or *in*: in eandem iustitiam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 84: ad bellorum pericula, Cic. Balb. 10: ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: ad invidiam levand-

dam iudiciorum, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5: ad causam acc., to undertake the direction of a lawsuit, ib. 2, 38, 94: or with *Dat.* huc ego causae actor accessi, ib. 1. Act. 1, 2: in the same sense, huc accessi, ib. 5, 49, 130: ad rempublicam, to enter upon public office, id. Rosc. Am. et alib. VIII. Mercantile, *t. t.*, to bid at an auction: ne quis eorum ad hastam suam accederet, Liv. 43, 16: also, to advance in price: pretium accedit, with *Dat.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19.

IX. acc. ad manus, to be admitted to kiss the hand, Capitol. Maxim. 5.

accēlērātio, ōnis, *f.* a hastening, acceleration: orationis enuntiandae, Auc. Her. 3, 13.

ac-cēlēro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* and *n.*: Act., to hasten, to accelerate: gressum, Att. in Non. 89, 25: mortem, Lucr. 6, 773: iter, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: consulatum alicui, ib. 3, 75: in Tac. also pass., Agr. 43: H. 2, 85.

II. Intrans., to hasten, make haste: si acc. volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: accelerat simul Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 5, 675: Liv. 3, 27: Nep. Att. 22, 2: pass. impers. quantum accelerari posset, Liv. 3, 46.

accendūm, ii, *n.* [accendo] a kindling, a setting on fire, Sol., 5, fin.

ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, *3. v. a.* to set on fire, to light: lumen de suo lumine, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1, 1110: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. Tim. 9, 28: accensae arae, Ov. M. 3, 691: undae accensae, heated, Sil. 5, 605.

2. to light up, to illuminate: luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi literarum lumen accenderet, id. Arch. 6. Poet.: to impart lustre, make lustrous: et gemmis galeam clipeumque accendat auro, Sil. 15, 678.

II. Fig. to inflame, to fire, to incite: placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. in Non. 514, 22: quos merita accendit Mezentius ira, Virg. Aen. 8, 500: certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spern., Tac. Ann. 12, 34: dolorem, ib. 15, 1. The object to which is denoted by the *acc.* with *ad*: ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. J. 31: or by the *abl.* with *pro*: pro honore accendat, ib. 64: or by the *dat.*: bello animos accendit, Virg. Aen. 7, 482. The person against whom, usually by the *acc.* with *in*: in maritum, Tac. A. 1, 53: in Sall. also with *contra*, J. 64. Sometimes, to augment: crystallina quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, whose fragility increases their value, Sen. Ben. 7, 9.

[Root CAN, Sans. Kan, shine, whence canus, caneo (and with *d* epenth.), candeo, candela, candidus. The compds. accendo, incendo, succendo are trans. though there is no simple trans. cando.]

ac-censēo, ūi, itum, or nsum, *2. v. a.* to reckon to or among, to add to: his (militibus) accensi cornicines tibicinesque, Liv. 1, 43: and poet. accenseor illi, am accounted her attendant, Ov. M. 15, 546.

accensus, a, um. 1. Part. [accendo] kindled. 2. Part. [accenseo] reckoned among.

accensus, i, *m.* [accenseo] an attendant, follower: hence a public officer attending Roman magistrates, as consuls, proconsuls, etc.: also, the officer of a court of justice, or public assembly, who summoned parties, proclaimed the hours, Var. L. L. 6, 9: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, and 7: id. Att. 4, 16: Suet. Caes. 20. With *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic. Verr. 1, 28: M. Livius accensus Drusi Caesaris, Grut. Inscr. 598, 8: also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61.

II. a kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries (super-numerarii), to take the place of those who fell in battle: tertium (*sc. vexillum ducebat*) accensos minimae fiducia manum, Liv. 8, 8: so ib. 10: cf. Smith's Ant. 2.

accensus, ūs, *m.* [accendo] a kindling or setting on fire, Plin. 37, 7, 29: but Sillig reads assensu.

accentūcūla, ae, *dim. f.* [accentus] accent, Gell. 13, 16.

ac-centor, ōris, *m.* [cantor] one who sings with another, Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

ac-centus, ūs, *m.* [cantus] the accentuation of a word, tone: accentus, quos Graeci προσηδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22. II. the tone of a flute, Sol. 5, 11.

III. increase, growth, violence: accentus hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.

accepso, for accipero, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, *f.* [accipio] (*sc. pars*) an allotment of land granted by the state: Sicul. Fl. p. 22. Goes.

acceptābilis, is, *adj.* [accipio] acceptable, worthy of acceptance, Lact. Epit. 58, and Tert. de Or. 7.

acceptātor, ōris, *m.* [accipio] one who accepts, or approves, Tert.

acceptilātio, ōnis, *f.* [accepti-latio, from acceptum, and latus, part. of fero] an acquittance, discharge, Dig. 46, 4, 1. The legal form of acceptilatio was by question and answer: Habesne acceptum? Habeo, acceptumque fero. cf. Mod. Dig. 46, 4, 1.

acceptio, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] a taking or accepting: neque deditioem, neque donationem sine acceptioem intelligi posse, Cic. Top. 8, extr.: frumenti, Sall. J. 29. II. the granting of a proposition, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271.

acceptito, are, *i. verb. a. freq.* [accepto] to be in the habit of receiving: stipendium acceptitasti, Pl. in Non. 134, 29.

accepto, avi, atum, *i. v. a. freq.* [accipio] to take or accept often: argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 32: mercedes a discipulis, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—Poet., jugum, to submit to it, Sil. 7, 41.

acceptor, ōris, *m.* [accipio] one who assents to, or allows: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 167: acc. personarum, a partial person, Eccl. II. Acceptor for accipiter, a hawk, Lucil. in Charis. 1, p. 76 P.

acceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [acceptor] fit for receiving: modulus, Frontin. de Aq. 34.

acceptrix, icis, *f.* [accipio] she who receives: neque datori neque acceptrici, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

acceptus, a, um, *part. and adj.* [accipio] (lit. received), agreeable, acceptable: of persons: servus acceptissimus, Pl. Cap. 3, 5, 56: of things: diis et hominibus acceptum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: Nep. Hann. 7.

II. As a neut. Subs. *acceptum*: mercantile, *t. t.* in accounts, that which is received, in opposition to *expensum*, that which is expended: hence, in account books, *acceptum* the debtor side, *expensum* the credit side: codex accepti et expensi, Cic. Rosc. C. 2: hence, in *acceptum* referre, sometimes, ferre, to make an entry of money received, alicui *acceptum* referre, where alicui depends on the verb and denotes the person from whom the money was received; but the *abl.* with *abs* was also used, Cic. Or. 47: and fig., to be indebted: hence, when the *part.* is used in agreement with a subs. dependent on *referre*, the phrase has an analogous figurative meaning; to admit oneself to be indebted for (both in a good and in a bad sense): ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, ib. 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234. Adv. *accepte* does not occur.

accerso, ēre, v. arcesso.

accessa, ae, *f.* = accessus, the flood-tide, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 1, 246.

accessibilis, e, *adj.* [accedo] accessible, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessibilitas, ātis, *f.* accessibility, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessio, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] a going or coming to, an approach: quid tibi in concilium huc acc. est? why comest

thou hither? Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86: *suis accessioibus, by personal applications (to persons who wished to purchase the office of censor)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53. In medicine, *t. t., the attack or paroxysm*, Cels. 3, 3. **II.** *the act of increasing, or adding: paucorum annorum*, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: *pecuniae*, Nep. Att. 14: *accessiones fortunae et dignitatis*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: *the addition to a tax* (in opp. to *decessio*) *decumae*, id. Rab. 11; id. Verr. 3, 32, 76. **III.** *the thing added, the addition: Scarnus accessionem adiunxit aedibus, added a new part*, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. Thus Syphax is called, *acc.* Punici belli, since he was not the chief object of it, but an addition or appendage, Liv. 45, 39: *turba gemmarum potamus: et aurum jam acc. est, gold is a mere appendage*, Plin. 33, 1. **IV.** *Rhet., an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem*, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112. **V.** In law *t. t., a guarantee*, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 44; 45, 1, 91, § 4.

accessito, are, 1. v. *freq.* [*accedo*]: *eodem ex agro*, Cato, Orig. in Gell. 18, 12. **accessus**, a, um, *Part.* [*accedo*]. **accessus**, ūs, m. [*accedo*] *a going or coming to, an approach: acc. nocturnus ad urbem*, Cic. Mil. 19: *solis acc. discessusque*, id. N. D. 2, 7: (*aestuum*) *acc. et recessus lunae motu gubernantur*, id. Div. 2, 14: *morbus cum accessu discessuque sit*, Gell. 4, 2. **Fig.**, of an approach to a theme; *ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti tum recessus*, v. *etc.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14. **II.** *Poet., access, admittance: dare accessum alicui*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41: *negare*, id. Her. 10, 64. **III.** *Concrete, an inlet, a passage, an entrance: omnem accessum lustrare*, Virg. Aen. 8, 229: Suet. Caes. 58.

accidens, entis. **I.** *Part.* [*accido*]. **II.** *as subst. n., an accident, or non-essential quality of a thing* (τὸ συμβεβηκός): *causa, tempus, locus, cetera rerum sunt accidentia, the accidental circumstances*, Quint. 5, 10, 23. **2.** *a fortuitous occurrence: per accidens*, Jul. Firm. **3.** *an unfortunate occurrence: non molliri prosperis facile, non accidentibus frangi*, Quint. Decl. 5.

accidentia, ae, f. *a casual event, a chance*, Plin. 32, 2, 9: Tert. de Anim. 11. **ac-cido**, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [*caedo*] *to cut all but through, hence, so to cut a thing that it falls when touched: accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. **II.** *Fig.: res hostium, to weaken, impair*, Liv. 8, 29. v. *accisus*.

ac-cido, cidi, no perf. part. 3. v. n. [*cado*] *to fall at, to, or near, reach by falling*. **Constr.** **1.** *with ad: lacrimansque ad genua accidit, he fell at his knees*, Enn. in Non. 517, 15: Suet. Caes. 20: *ad pedes*, Cic. Att. 1, 14: Lucr. 4, 236. **2.** *with in: imago, aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras*, ib. 216: *in mensas*, Ov. F. 5, 360. **3.** *with dat.: genibus praetoris*, Liv. 44, 31: Lucr. 4, 882. **4.** *with acc. (rare): segetes stipulamque videmus accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim*, Lucr. 5, 608: *so with quo: quo accidam? quo applicem?* Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44. **Of missiles, to reach the mark, hit: tela missa ab Gallis gravius acciderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Liv. 2, 50. Hence, *fig., nota vox ad aures accidit, a known voice falls upon or reaches the ears*, Att. in Non. 39, 5: *nova res molitur ad aures accidere*, Lucr. 2, 1025: *ad aures sermo mihi accidit tuus*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: *without ad, vocis sonitus aures accidit*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 31: *vox accidit aures*, Val. Fl. 2, 452; id. 4, 580: *in aliquem, to fall upon one, i. e., to fit or apply to him: istuc verbum vere in te accidit*, Ter. An. 5, 3, 14. **II.** In gen., *to arrive, esp. suddenly, unexpectedly, usu. a b sol.: repente clamor accidit, classem Punici adventare*, Liv. 27, 29. **III.** *to turn out, to end,***

to happen, to befall one: bene ubi quid consilium discimus accidisse, that it has turned out well, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 15: *miseram timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accadat*, Ter. An. 1, 5, 29. **Gen. of unfortunate events: (Contingunt bona: accidunt mala: eveniunt utraque, Isidor. Diff. 1: *) si quid adversi acciderit*, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: *nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 10: *si qua calamitas accidisset*, id. Verr. 3, 55: Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Hence, euphemistically, of death (*if any thing should happen* = εἰ τι πάθος), gen. with *humanitus*: *si quid pupillo accidisset*, Cic. Inv. 2, 21: *si quid mihi humanitus accidisset*, id. Phil. 1, 4. (But in Cic. Mil. 22, 58, and similar passages, the verb has its simple signif.) But also of fortunate occurrences: *omnia tibi accidisse gratissima*, id. Fam. 3, 1; so ib. 11, 15: *accidit satis opportune*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; ib. 7, 3: Nep. Milt. 1. With *ut* and *quod* (v. *accedo*, iv.): *accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae deicerentur*, id. Alc. 3: *sed accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti*, Cic. Att. 1, 17. With *Inf.*: *nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse*, id. Fam. 6, 11. **IV.** In gramm., *to belong to: numeri verbis accidunt duo; comparatio accidit ad verbis, etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 17.**

ac-cīō, ēre, 2. v. a., old form for *accio*, *to fetch, to bring: ego illunc huc accibo*, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

accinctus, a, um, *Part.* [*accingo*]. **ac-cingo**, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. (but gen. used intrans. or reflect.), *to gird to, on or about: lateri enseni*, Virg. Aen. 11, 489; and reflect., *to gird one's self: fido accingitur ense*, ib. 7, 640: *ac-cinctus ferro*, Tac. A. 6, 2. **II.** *Gen., to arm, equip, provide: facibus pubes accingitur*, Virg. Aen. 9, 74: *gladiis accincti*, Liv. 40, 13; hence *accinctus miles, an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18. **Fig.**, *accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis*, Val. Fl. 3, 514: *invitam magicas accingier artes*, Virg. Aen. 4, 493. **III.** *Fig. Accingere se or accingi, to prepare to enter upon or undertake: constr. absol. with ad, in, or lat.: accingere, make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4: *accingi ad consulatum*, Liv. 4, 2: *accingi ad ultionem*, Tac. H. 4, 79: *ad spem maiorem*, id. A. 11, 28: *desperatione in audaciam*, id. H. 3, 66: *se praedae acc.*, Virg. Aen. 1, 210. In Tac. often actively: *to make any one ready: ornat Phraaten accingitque paternum ad fastigium, prepares him for, gives him hope of*, A. 6, 32. With *Inf.*: *accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris*, Virg. G. 3, 46. Also, as v. *neutr.*: *accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work*, id. Aen. 2, 235.

ac-cīno, ēre, 3. v. n. [*cano*] *to sing to*, Dion. 425 P. **ac-cīo**, īvi, itum, 4. v. a., *to summon, to fetch: cujus vos tumulti causa accierim*, Att. in Non. 484, 7: *horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum*, Lucr. 5, 994: *tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros*, Cic. Att. 5, 1: *fortissimum quemque accire*, Sall. J. 84. **II.** *Fig.: to bring on, to cause: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret=afferret, efficeret*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31: *acc. mortem, to kill one's self*, Flor. 4, 2.

ac-cīpīo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [*capio*] (*accepso=accepero*, Pac. in Non. 74, 31) (*"Tenemus quae sunt in nostra potestate; sumimus posita; accipimus data"*, Isidor. Diff. 1.) *to take to one's self, to accept, receive: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 51: *ex tua accepi manu pateram*, id. Amph. 2, 2, 132: *accipite hoc onus in vestros collos*, Cato in Non. 200, 23: *gremio*, Virg. Aen. 1, 685: *oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum)*, ib. 4, 531. When *accipere* is to be interpreted from the recipient's point of view, it means, *to get or receive* (λαμβάνειν); but in other cases, especially in the imperative, it is often better rendered by *to take or accept* (δέχεσθαι).

1. *accepit tuas literas*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 26: *morem*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: *vulnera*, Virg. Aen. 3, 243: *provinciam*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2: *consulatum*, Suet. Aug. 10: *Galliam*, id. Caes. 22: *ignem, catches fire*, Lucr. 6, 148: *incendia*, id. 5, 608: *fidem*, Enn. An. 1, 154: *gloriam a patre, to inherit*, Nep. Tim. 1, pecuniam, id. Att. 14. Hence, *to receive, take in as a guest: magnifice volo summos viros accipere*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 34. **2.** *hanc epistolam accipo a me, take this letter from me*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 52; id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: *pecuniam*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: *conditionem pacis*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Hence, *to treat, to deal with: ego te miseris jam accipiam modis*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 3: id. Men. 5, 1, 7: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: *leniter acc.*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: *vehementer acc.*, id. Att. 10, 7: *acc. verberibus ad necem*, id. Tusc. 2, 14. Of admittance to political privileges: *Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti*, Liv. 8, 14: cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: *to receive as a trust, hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62. **II.** *to receive with the ear or the mind, to hear, to observe: hoc simul accipite dictum*, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: *quod ego inaudivi, accipite*, Pac. in Non. 126, 22: *hoc etiam accipe quod dico*, Lucil. in Non. 240, 2: *carmen auribus*, Lucr. 4, 983: *si te aequo animo ferre accipiet*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: *quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6. Hence, *to get intelligence, to learn: Jugurtha, quae Metellus agebat, ex nuntiis accipit*, Sall. J. 46. **2.** *to comprehend or understand what is heard: laud satis meo corde accipi querelas tuas*, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 18: *si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: *ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur*, Nep. Att. 1. **3.** *With ad or in with Acc. also with an Abl. or an Abl., to denote the manner of receiving anything, or the sense in which it is taken: ad contumeliam omnia acc., to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: *in eam partem acc.*, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37: *in bonam partem acc., to take in good part*, Cic. Att. 11, 7: *non recte accipis, you put a wrong construction upon this*, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 30: *aequo animo acc.*, Sall. C. 3. Hence, **4.** *acc. omen, or in omen, to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen* (δέχεσθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: Liv. 1, 7:—*poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos*, Virg. Aen. 12, 260. **III.** *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake it=suscipio: accipito hanc ad te litem*, Pl. Mos. 5, 2, 23: *inea causa causam accipite*, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47. **IV.** *To bear, to endure: ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: *nil satis firmi video, quonobrem acc. hunc mi expediat metum*, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: *calamitatem*, Cic. Off. 3, 26: *injuriam*, ib. 1, 11. **V.** *To be satisfied with, to approve: dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta. Pa. accipio*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: *acceptit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit*, ib. 1, 1, 52: *excusationem*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: *preces acceptae ab dis*, Liv. 42, 30: "accipio," *I allow it*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58: *acc. legem, to assent to*, Cic. Off. 3, 30. **VI.** In the gramm. (of words) *to attach a meaning to, to understand: adversus interdum promiscue accipitur*, Charis. p. 207.

accipiter, tris, (earlier also tēris. Prisc. 695 P.), m. (f. Lucr. 4, 1004). A general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind. **1.** *The common hawk, Falco palumbarius*, Linn.; cf. Ov. M. 11, 344: Plin. 10, 8, 9. **2.** *The sparrow-hawk, Falco nisus*, Linn., used in fowling, Mart. 14, 216. In Virg. Aen. 11, 721, called *sacer*, because auguries were taken from it: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17. **III.** *Fig. of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecuniae accipiter*, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 5.

accipitrina, ae, f. *hawk-weed*, App. 30. **Itro**, are, 1. v. a., *Laev. in Gell. 19, 7, for lacerare, to tear, to lacerate.*

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accisus, a, um, *Part.* [accido] *cut all but through*: accisa ornus ferro, Virg. Aen. 2, 626: *cut off*, accisis crinibus, Tac. G. 19. Poet., of food, accisis dapibus, *being consumed*, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. II. Esp. fig., *impaired, ruined*: accisae res (opp. res integrae), Cic. Prov. C. 14: etsi accisae res sint, Liv. 3, 10. Also with opes, copiae, robur, etc., Hor. S. 2, 2, 114: Hirt. B. G. 8, 31.

acclio, ōnis, *f.* [accio] *an invocation or summoning*, Arn. 4, p. 134.

accitus, a, um, *Part.* [accio.]

accitus, ūs, *m.* (only in the Abl. sing.) [accio] *a summons, a call*: magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 28: accitu carli genitoris, Virg. Aen. 1, 7.

acclāmatio, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] *a calling to, a shout, an acclamation*: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auc. Her. 3, 12. In Cic. (speaking of the effect caused by a public oration), always with the idea of *hostility or disapprobation*: ei contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. On the contr., in the histt., as used of the people, always *a shout of approbation*: acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immoda pudorem onerantis, Liv. 31, 15: Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58: it differs from *plausus*, in being made with the voice, while the latter is the clapping together of the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3. II. *Rhet. t. t.* = exclamatio, ἐπιφώνημα, *exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

acclāmīto, are, *i. v. freq.*, *to cry to, to exclaim repeatedly*: infecta esse acclāmitat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 3.

ac-clāmo, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* *to cry out at, to shout at*. With *Dat.* In Cic., in a hostile sense: non metuo, ne mihi acclāmetis, *cry out against*, Brut. 73. In the historians, *to shout applause, to huzza*: populus et miles Neroni Othoni acclānavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: servatorem liberatoremque acc., *applaud with loud cries as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv. 34, 50, *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 44. *Pass. impers.*: ei acclāmatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Suet. Dom. 13.

ac-clāro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to make clear, to reveal*; an augural term: (precor) uti tua signa nobis certa acclāras (i. e. acclāveris), Liv. 1, 18.

ac-clinis, e, *adj.* *leaning on, inclined towards*: with *Dat.*: arboris acc. trunco, Virg. Aen. 10, 835. Just. 28, 4. Fig. *disposed to*: acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clino, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to lean on or against*: with *in* and *acc.*, se acclīnavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: with *dat.*, castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3. Fig. with *se*, *to incline to a thing*: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in declino, inclino, reclino, clivus, κλίω.]

ac-clivis, e, also -vus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] *rising as a hill, sloping upwards, steep*: ea vine pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: leniter, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; ib. 7, 19: locus paulatim ab imo acclivis, ib. 3, 19. *Acclivus*: acclivo limite, Ov. M. 2, 19: placide acclivos, Liv. 38, 20, etc.: but the reading always dub.

acclivitas, ātis, *f.* *an acclivity or ascent*: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18.

ac-cognosco, ēre, 3. *v. a.* *to know or recognize perfectly*, Petr. Frgm. 69.

accola, ae, c., *a dweller near a place, a neighbour*: (incola, a dweller in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7. Fig., accolae Cereris, i. e. such zealous worshippers of Ceres, as almost to be dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. In Tacitus, of a tributary stream: *adj.*, Tiberim accolis fluvii orbatum, A. 1, 79.

ac-cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. *v. n.* *to dwell by or near*: with *Acc.* (rar. with *Dat.*): vos, qui accollitis Histrium fluvium atque Algidam, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 152: Apollo, qui aedibus propinquus nos-

tris accolis, Pl. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: arcem, Att. in Non. 357, 14: illum locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: *pass.*, fluvius crebris oppidis accollitur, Plin. 3, 1, 3. In Catull. 62, 53, accollere = coluere.

accommodātē, adv. *suitably, agreeably, etc.* (v. accommodatus): acc. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33.

accommodātio, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] *the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another*: verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem acc., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9.

II. Esp. *the accommodating of one's will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence*: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratum, id. Verr. 3, 82.

accommodātus, a, um, *Part.* [accommodo] and *Adj.* *fitted or adapted to a thing, suitable, conformable*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: oratio ad persuadendum acc. Cic. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse acc., *conformable to my interest*, id. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.*: id. Clu. 1: Plin. Pan. 83. *Superl.*: Cic. Frgm. Corn.: Plin. 13, 3, 6.

ac-commōdo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [con and modus; hence lit. *to make one thing of the same size and shape as another*] *to fit or adapt, to put on*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: clipeum ad dorsum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: calauticam capiti, id. Frgm. Or. in Clod. 5: lateri acc. ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. Fig.: *to adapt or accommodate to*: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. Hence, acc. se, *to adapt one's self to another's wishes, to conform to, to comply with*: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum se acc., id. Or. 8: or without the pronoun; peto ut ei de habitatione accommodes, id. Fam. 13, 2. II. In gen. *to apply, or devote to, to lend*: testes ad crimen, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: se ad remp. et ad res magnas gerendas acc., id. Off. 1, 21: si quid iste suorum aedilibus accommodavit, *lent it*, id. Verr. 4, 57: curam pratis, pecoribus et hortis, Quint. 1, 12, 7: operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15: lapis dentifriciis accommodatus, *employed as a dentifrice*, Plin. 36, 21, 41.

ac-commōdus, a, um, *adj.* (poet. for *accommodatus*), with *Dat.*, *fit, convenient*: valles acc. fraudi, Virg. Aen. 11, 522

ac-congēro, essi, estum, 3. *v. a.* *to carry or bring together to*: ego huic dona accongeSSI, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corpōro, are, *i. v. a.* [corpus] *aliquid alicui, to incorporate, to join to*, Amm. 16, 8, and Sol. 37.

ac-crēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3. *v. a.* (pres. subj. accreduas, Pl. As. 5, 2, 4) *to yield one's belief to another, i. e. to believe unconditionally*: quisnam istuc accredit tibi? Pl. As. 3, 3, 37: Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

ac-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. *v. n.* *to grow on, to continue growing, to increase*: valetudo decrescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Cur. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 7: vana accresceret fides ('dictis factisque, &c.,' which precede, are *abl. absol.* and not *dat.* depending upon *accr.*), Liv. 1, 54: *to swell, rise up*, flumen subito accrevit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: aggerabatur caespes, jamque pectori usque accreverat, Tac. A. 1, 19.

II. Gen. with *Dat.*: *to be joined or annexed to*; poet.: trimetris acc. jussit nomen iambis, Hor. A. P. 252.

III. Legal t. t.: *jus accrescendi, the right of succession to an inheritance*, Galus, 2, 126: Dig. 7, 2, 1.

ac-crētio, ōnis, *f.* *an increasing, increment*: accretione et diminutione luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28.

accūbitālia, ium, *n. plu.* [accubo] *sc. stragula, coverlets for couches*, Treb. Claud. A.

accūbitatio = accubitio.

accūbitio, ōnis *f.* [accubo] *a lying or reclining* (esp. at table in the Rom. manner): accubitio epularis amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13; id. Off. 1, 35.

accūbitō, are = accubo, Sedul.

accūbitōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to reclining*: vestimenta, Petr. 30.

accūbitum, *i. n.* [id.] *a couch holding more guests than the triclinium*, Lampr. El. 19.

accūbitus, ūs, *m.* = accubitio, *a reclining at table*, Stat. Theb. 1, 714: Plin. 8, 2, 2.

ac-cūbo, ui, Itum, *i. v. n.* *to lie near or by*: with *Dat.*: quod bini custodes semper accubant, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 57: in convivis acc. Cic. Cat. 2, 5: with *Acc.* prandi, potavi, scortum accubui, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 11: with *apud*, Cic. Att. 14, 12: also *absol.*: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Aen. 6, 606: Fig., theatrum Tarpejo monti accubans, for *adjacens*, Suet. Caes. 44: cadus qui nunc accubat horreis, *is stored*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 18. II. Esp., *to recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): ubi lubet, ire licet accubitum, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 16.

accūbūō, adv. *lying near*, coined by Plautus (Truc. 1, 4, 67), on the model of *assiduō*, to which it is opposed.

ac-cūdo, ēre, 3. *v. a.* lit. *to hammer to, i. e. to fasten one piece of metal to another by forging*: hence, *to add to*: jam dantur septem et viginti minae: at ego tres minas accudere etiam possum, ut triginta sient, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. *v. n.* [Cumbo, root CUB], *to lay oneself near or upon*: in the perfect tenses, *to lie near*: with *Acc.*: scortum accumbas, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 73: mensam, Att. in Non. 415, 26: in via, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 13. But esp. of the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the R. women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined at table, upon a couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), whilst they supported the upper part of the body by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest: hence in sinu accubare, Liv. 39, 43: cf. ἀνακείσθαι = εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Ioh. 13, 23), the right hand only being employed in taking food: hoc age, accumbe, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 15. Cic. Verr. 5, 31: in epulo, id. Vatin. 12: epulis, Virg. Aen. 1, 79. Since three persons usually reclined upon a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), the following expressions arose: in summo (or superiore, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere; and the series began on the left side, since the guests lay supported by the left hand. Of the three lecti around a table, the lectus medius, or that which had no other opposite to it, was the most honourable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honourable than the summus, whilst the ultimus was the least honourable place. V. Smith's Ant. 1157, 89.

accūmūlātē, adv. *abundantly, copiously*, Cic. Fam. 13, 42: Auc. Her. 1 *fin.*

accūmūlatio, ōnis, *f.* [accumulo] *a heaping up, esp. of earth round the roots of plants*, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

accūmūlātor, ōris, *m.* *one who heaps up or accumulates*: opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cūmūlo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [cumulo], *to add to a heap, to heap up or accumulate* (stronger than *augere* or *addere*): auget, addit, accumulāt, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr. 6, 1262. II. Fig. acc. caedem caedi, *to heap murder upon murder*, id. 3, 71: honorem, Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, id. Her. 15, 70. 2. *to heap earth round the roots of plants, to trench up*, Plin. 17, 19, 31: arbores circumfodere, ubi aestuosa regio poscat, accumulare, id. 18, 29, 71: acc. inaniter, *to pile up words*, Gell. 17, 10.

accūrātē, adv. *carefully, accurately*, Cic. Att. 16, 5.

accūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [accuro], *carefulness, accuracy*: in inveniendis componendis rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: eg. Vet. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [accuro], *prepared with care, studied, exact*:

accurata malitia, a *studied artifice*, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 20: *accurata oratio, an elaborate speech*, Cic. Am. 7: *sermo*, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: *accuratae et meditatae commentationes*, ib. 1, 60, 257: *accuratum habere for accurare, to be at pains*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 21: *accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus*, Cic. Brut. 82: *accuratissima diligentia*, id. Att. 7, 3.

ac-cūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (*accurasso*, is, it=accuravero, is, it, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 29), *to bestow care upon, to prepare or do anything carefully*: quod facto opus est, volo acc., Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 30: *prandium*, id. Men. 1, 3, 25: *acc. omnes addeceat, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segreget*, id. Trin. 1, 2, 41. Also of guests: *to regale them*, id. Epid. 5, 1, 55. Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12: *melius accurantur, quae consilio geruntur*, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.

ac-curro, curri (seldom cūcurri), cursum, 3. v. n. *to run or hasten to; absol.*, and with *ad* and *in*: *expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamaro ut accurras*, Cic. Att. 2, 20: *accucurrisse*, ib. 12, 18: *capide ad praetorem accurrit*, id. Verr. 5, 3: *in Tusculanum*, id. Att. 15, 3: *ad gemitum collabentis*, Tac. A. 2, 31: *in auxilium accucurrerunt*, Suet. Calig. 58: *ad visendum*, id. Ner. 34. The pass. as *impers.*, Tac. A. 1, 21. Fig. of ideas: *istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, present themselves*, Cic. Div. 2, 67.

accursus, ūs, m. *a running or hastening to, a concourse*: *populi*, Tac. A. 4, 41: *civium*, Sen. Hipp. 894: *comitum*, Stat. Th. 6, 511.

accūsābilis, e. *adj.* [*accuso*] *blame-worthy, reprehensible*: *turpitudine*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35.

accūsātiō, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a complaint, accusation*: *ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat*, Cic. Off. 2, 14. The *t. t.* belonging to it are: *comparare* and *constituere*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; also *intentare*, Tac. A. 6, 4: *capessere*, ib. 4, 52: *exercere*, id. H. 2, 10: *facitare, to pursue or urge*, Cic. Brut. 34: *accusatione desistere, to desist from*, id. Frgm. Corn. in Ascon.: *later, demittere*, Aur. Viot. 28, 2: *accusationi respondere, to answer it*, Cic. Clu. 3: Plin. 7, 30, 31.

accūsātīvus, i. m. [*id.*] *in gram., t. t. the accusative case*, Quint. 7, 9, 10 (Var. L. L. 8, 37, calls it *casum accusandi*).

accūsātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *an accuser or plaintiff, esp. in a state trial (petitor, a plaintiff in a private action): petitor personam capere, accusatoris deponere*, Cic. Quint. 13, *extr.*: *vehemens et molestus*, id. Brut. 34: *ponere accusatorem alicui*, id. Fam. 8, 12: *alicui opponere*, id. Verr. 1, 29: *sustinere nomen accusatoris*, Tac. A. 4, 59.

II. *an informer, a denouncer (= delator)*: *accusatorum denuntiationes*, Suet. Aug. 66: *Juv.* 1, 161.

accūsātōriē, adv. *after the manner of an accuser, i. e. with exaggeration*: *Latine me, scitote, non accusatorie loqui*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: *where Latine, plainly or in plain English, as we should say, is opposed to accusatorie: agere acc.*, ib. 3, 70: *jam illud quam accusatorie (sc. fecit)*, Liv. 40, 12.

accūsātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*accusator*] *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory*: *lex*, Cic. Mur. 5: *mos et jus*, id. Flacc. 6: *spiritus*, Liv. 2, 61: *vox*, id. 45, 10.

accūsātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *a female accuser*: *tu mi accusatrix ades*, Pl. As. 3, 1, 10: Plin. Ep. 10, 67.

accūsito, are, i. v. *freq.* [*accuso*] *to accuse repeatedly*: Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 22.

ac-cūso, (also with *se*) avi, atum, i. v. a. [*ad* and *causa*, like *concludo* from *claudo*] *to call one to account, to reproach, blame*: with two acc. one being a neut. pron.: *si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 59: *ipsum vero quid accusas?* Cic. Sest. 37, 80: *or only of the person;*

meretricem hanc oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, we must entreat, severely reproach, and finally threaten her, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94: *me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2. Of things: *to blame or find fault with*: *alicujus desperationem*, id. Fam. 6, 1: *inertiam adolescentium*, id. de Or. 1, 58: *consilia*, Liv. 36, 29: *culpam alicujus*, Cic. Planc. 4, 9.

II. *to call one to account publicly, to indict or arraign*: *legal t. t.*, (*aliquem alicujus rei*, like *κατηγορεῖν*): *accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: *nunquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret*, id. Coel. 7: *ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur*, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; id. Milt. 1, 7: *but other constructions occur*: *hoc crimine*, Nep. Lys. 3: *Cic. Verr. 1, 16*: *de beneficiis, inter sicarios*, id. Rosc. Am. 32: *the word denoting the punishment, as well as that denoting the crime, is put in Gen.*: *capitis acc.*, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2: (Zumpt, §§ 446, 447; Key, §§ 944, 945). **III.** *Casus accusandi, the fourth case, in grammar, the accusative case*, Var. L. L. 8, 37 and 38, 120.

ācentēta, ōrum, n. *plu.*=*ἀκέντηρα*, of crystals, *without points, without spots*, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

ācēo, ui, 2. v. n. *to be sour* (of wine): *vinum, quod neque acat, neque muceat*, Cato R. R. 148. [*Ac*, sharp or sour.]

ācēphālus, i. *adj.*=*ἀκέφαλος*, *without head, without leader*, Is. Or. 8, 6. **II.** *In prosody, t. t. for a hexameter which begins with a short syllable.*

ācer, ēris, n. (once in Servius, f.), *the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26: id. 16, 16, 27: id. 33, 11, 52. **II.** *Maple-wood, used for writing-tablets*: *vile*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

ācer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m. acris*, Enn.; *f. acer*, Naev. and Enn.; *acrus*, a, um, Pall.) *pointed, sharp, piercing*: *acribus inter sese armis configere*, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6. *Esp. applied to the senses and their objects*: *sharp, dazzling, pungent, piercing*. **1.** Of the sight: *acerrimus sensus videndi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: *acres oculi*, id. Planc. 27: *acer splendor adurit oculos*, Lucr. 4, 330: *quidam colores ruboris acerrimi*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14. **2.** Of the hearing: *voce increpet acri*, Lucr. 3, 966: *aurium mensura, quod est acrius iudicium et certius*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: *acrem flammae sonitum*, Virg. G. 4, 409: *acris tibia*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1.

3. Of smell: *acri nidore offendit nares*, Lucr. 6, 792: *unguentis summa et acerrima suavitate conditis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: *odor*, Plin. 12, 17, 40. **4.** Of taste: *ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium*, Var. in Non. 201, 14: *humores*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: *acris stomacho, an acid stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59.

5. Of sensation in gen.: *sharp, severe*: *ac. hiems*, Enn. Ann. 16, 34, *ap. Prisc.* 647: *Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1*: *fames*, Naev. 5, 1: *morbis*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 121: *sitis*, Tib. 1, 3, 77. **II.** Applied to the passions: *eager, vehement, passionate, biting*: *acri ira percitus*, Lucr. 5, 400: *curae*, id. 3, 463: *luctus*, ib. 87: *dolor*, Virg. Aen. 7, 291: *metus*, Lucr. 6, 1211: *amor*, Tib. 2, 6, 15: *cupido*, Curt. 6, 5.

III. Of the intellect and its conceptions: *subtle, acute, sagacious*: *acrem irritat virtutem animi*, Lucr. 1, 70: *acri iudicio perpende*, id. 2, 1041: *memoria, strong, retentive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: *vir acri ingenio*, id. Or. 5: *cē*, Sall. J. 7: *Cic. Sest. 20*: *Nep. Alc. 4*.

IV. Of moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense: *active, ardent, eager, brave, zealous*: *acres milites*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: *civis acerrimus, an ardent patriot*, id. Fam. 10, 28: *acerrimus defensor*, ib. 1, 1: *acerrimus juvenum*, Liv. 37, 7: *studio acriore esse*, Cic. de Or. 21: *jam tum acer curas vententem*

extendit in annum rusticus, Virg. G. 2, 405. Also of animals, *acer equus*, Virg. Aen. 4, 156: *acres canes*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. **2.** In a bad sense: *hasty, passionate, violent, severe*: *uxor acerrima*, Pl. Mer. 4, 4, 56: *dominos acres*, Lucr. 6, 63. **VI.** Of abstract things: *acris egestas*, Lucr. 3, 65: *poenas acres*, id. 6, 72: *impetus acer*, ib. 128: *acerrimum bellum*, Cic. Balb. 6: *nox acerrima atque acerbissima*, id. Sull. 18: *acrius supplicium*, id. Cat. 1, 1: *acres syllabae, which proceed from short to long*, Quint. 9, 4. *Construction*: with *in* and *abl.* *acer* in gerendis rebus, Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: *with abl.* alone, *bellis acer Halesus*, Virg. Aen. 10, 411: *with gen.*, *acer militiae*, Tac. H. 2, 5: *belli*, Vell. 1, 3: *with Inf.*, *acer metiri*, Sil. 3, 338. *Adv.* *acriter* (and *acre*). *Comp.* *acrius*. *Sup.* *acerrime* (v. *acriter*). [*Prob. root AC*, seen in *aeuo*, *acies*, in spite of the difference of quantity; v. *aeuo*. From this comes the Fr. *aigre*, and our *eager*, as from *macor*, *maigre*, Key, Alph. 53.]

ācērātus, a, um, *adj.* [*acus, cēris*], *mingled with chaff*: *lutum*, Fest. p. 17.

II. In Plin. 30, 6, 15, *aceratae* (*cochleae*) *acc.* to *Hard.* is the Gr. *ἀκίπατος*, *complete, perfect*.

ācērbē, ade, *roughly, sharply, bitterly*: *ac. severus in filium*, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: *Comp.* *id.* Lael. 16: *Caes. B. G. 7, 17*: *si acerbius inopiam (i. e. cibi) ferrent, with too much difficulty or pain*, Suet. Tib. 25: *Sup.* *Cic. Att. 11*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 2*.

ācērbitas, ātis, f. [*acerbus*], *harshness, acerbity, the sourness of unripe fruits*: Plin. 15, 14, 15. Fig.: *fructus non lactos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulisses*, Cic. Planc. 38, 92.

II. Fig. *harshness, rigour, moroseness* (opp. to *comitas, lenitas, etc.*): *severitatem probo, acerbitem nullo modo*, id. de Sen. 18: *acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae*, id. Phil. 12, 11: *acerbitas et abunde salis, satirical severity*, Quint. 10, 1, 94. Also, *bitterness, i. e. ill-feeling*: *dissensio sine acerbitate*, Cic. Off. 1, 25: *nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati, scitote, nationibus exteris futurum*, id. Verr. 30.

2. *sorrow, pain, anguish, calamity, hardship*: *acerbitas summi luctus*, id. Fam. 5, 16: *lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti*, id. Planc. 42: *omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre*, id. Cat. 4, 1: *Caes. B. G. 7, 17*.

ācērbītūdo, īnis, f. [*id.*] = *acerbitas*, Gell. 13, 3.

ācērbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] *to make harsh or bitter, to embitter*: *lit.* and *fig.* *gaudia*, Stat. Th. 12, 75: *mortem*, Val. Fl. 6, 655. **II.** *to augment or aggravate anything disagreeable*: *formidine crimen acerbat*, Virg. Aen. 11, 407: *nefas Eteoclis*, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

ācērbus, a, um, *adj.* *unripe*: *plum*, Varr. R. 1, 44: *Phaed. 4, 2, 4*: *hence, 1. bitter, harsh, sour*: *Neptuni corpus acerbum*, Lucr. 2, 472: *saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, etc.* Plin. 15, 27, 32. **2.** *untimely, premature*: *ante diem edere partus acerbos*, Ov. F. 4, 647: *quos (infantes) abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo*, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: *hence, virgo acerba, not yet marriageable*. Var. in Non. 247, 18. **3.** *unfinished, crude*: *impolita res et acerbae si erunt relictiae*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14. **II.** Applied to sounds: *harsh, gruff, shrill*: *serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem*, Lucr. 2, 410: *vox acerbissima*, Auct. Her. 4, 47. **III.** Denoting human qualities: *rough, repulsive, morose, violent, etc.*: *melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur*, Cic. Am. 24: *posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno*, id. N. D. 3, 31: *acerbissimi sene-*

ratores, id. Att. 6, 1: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.* **IV.** Denoting the qualities of things: *harsh, bitter, severe, grievous, troublesome, etc.*: acerbum frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: ut acerbum est, pro benefactis quum mali messem metas! Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 52: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbum incendium, id. Leg. 2, 24. Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: Cic. Dom. 16: also in an active sense: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, *afflicting, painful*, i.e. *to others*, Nep. Cim. 4. As a subst. acerbum, i. n., *calamity, misfortune*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21: Virg. Aen. 12, 500: acerba, n. plur. adv., Lucr. 5, 34: Virg. Aen. 12, 398. [Root AC, and most prob. through ācer: the term -bus = -vus is seen in superbus, and according to Pott, II. 395, in probus.]

ācernus, a, um, *adj.* [ācer] *made of maple*: equus trabibus contextus acernis, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10. **ācērōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ācus, cēris] *full of chaff, husky*: Lucil. in Non. 445, 24: coenum, ib. **ācer**, ac, f. [prob. for *acerna*, sc. arcula, from acer, *maple*] *an incense box, a censer*: ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetercantur, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plena, Virg. Aen. 5, 745: turis plena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 2. **II.** *a small altar placed before the dead*: Fest. s. v. v. Smith's Ant. 3.

ācersēcōmēs, ac, m. = ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair*, Juv. 8, 128. **ācērus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀκρος, *without war*: mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb*, Plin. 11, 15.

ācervālis, e, *adj.* [acervus] *heaped up* = σωπεύρης, Log. t. t. *an argument by accumulation*, Cic. Div. 2, 4. **ācervātīm**, adv. [id.] *by accumulation, in heaps*: confertos ita acerv. mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1262: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acer. poni, Var. R. R. 1, 38. Hence **II.** *Fig.* = *summation, in a mass, summarily*: acer. reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acer. frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period*, id. Or. 25.

ācervātio, ōnis, f. *a heaping up, accumulation*: saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117. **ācervo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [acervus] *to heap or pile up, to amass*: panicum praedensis acer. granis, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, *to gather or collect together*, id. 32, 9, 31. *Fig.*, *to accumulate, to multiply*: leges, Liv. 3, 34.

ācervus, i, m. *a heap* (esp. of things of the same kind): frumenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 55: altus, Lucr. 3, 198: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Virg. G. 1, 185: caecus acervus, of chaos, Ov. M. 1, 24: aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47: and, *Fig.* acervi facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4. **II.** *In dialectics, t. t., an argument by accumulation* (σωπεύρης), Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47. [A comparison with caterva would lead to the root AC: but perhaps the root is CER, which appears in Sans. *krī* (to cast, sprinkle, fill), *ākṛī* (to fill up): cf. κλωμαξ, κρωμαξ, with *grumus, glomus, globus*: Lith. *krūwa* (a heap) with Eng. *clot, clump, lump, crew, crowd*. v. caterva.]

ācesco, acui, 3. v. n. *incept.* [aceo] *to turn sour*: quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13. **ācēsis**, is, f. = ἀκεσίς, *a sort of borax: carbonate of copper, verditer*, Plin. 33, 5, 28.

ācētābūlum, i. n. [acetum] *orig.* *a vessel for vinegar*; hence *any small vessel*, Quint. 8, 6, 35. As a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a

hemina, Cato R. R. 102: Plin. 18, 7, 14: *a juggler's cup*, Sen. Ep. 45, 7. **II.** *In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone*, Plin. 28, 11, 49. **2.** *In zoology, the suckers of polypi*, id. 9, 29, 46. **3.** *In botany, the cup of flowers*, id. 26, 8, 37.

ācētāria, ium, n. plur. [acetum] *sc. olera, vegetables prepared with vinegar, a salad*, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

ācētasco, tāvi, 3. v. *incept.* = *acesco* [acetum] *to become sour*, App. Herb. 3. **acēto**, are, old form for *agito*, acc. to Fest. s. v.

ācētum, i. n. [orig. Part., fr. aceo] *lit. become sour, hence sc. vinum, sour wine, vinegar*: cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 32: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: generosum, Plin. 14, 6, 8: Liv. 21, 37: mulsum aceti, *vinegar mead*, a Rom. drink, v. mulsus. **II.** *Fig. wit, shrewdness*: Ps. Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? Char. Atque acidissimi, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49.

āchaemēnis, idis, f. = ἀχαμηνίς, *an amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin. 24, 17, 102. A fabulous herb, which some have imagined to be the thorn-apple (Datura stramonium), others the mandrake (Atropa mandragora), others the spiny Euphorbia antiquorum.

ācharnē, ōs, f. = ἀχάρνη, *a sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53. (Al. leg. *acarne*.)

āchātēs, ae, m. and f. = ὁ ἀχάτης, *an agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

āchēta, ae, m. = ἀχέρης (ἡχέρης—sounding), *the larger singing cicada or grasshopper*, Plin. 11, 32, 26.

āchēla, ac, f. *a genus of plants*, Achillea, Linn. including several species; also Ach. quadrato caule marrubii capitulis = Stachys heraclea, Linn.; the same as achilleos, Plin. 26, 18, 90.

āchillēos, i. f. = Ἀχιλλεῖος, *sc. herba, a medicinal plant, milfoil*, Plin. 25, 5, 19.

achlis, is, f. *a wild beast of Scandinavia*, most probably the elk, Cervus alces, Linn., Plin. 8, 15, 16.

āchor, ōris, m. = ἀχώρ, *a scab or scald on the head*, Macer.

achras, ādis and ādos, f. = ἀχράς, *a wild pear-tree*, Pyrus salicifolia, Linn., Col. 7, 9.

ācia, ae, f. [acus] *a thread for sewing*, Cels. 5, 26.

āciōūla, ae, f. [acus] *a small pin for a head-dress*, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

āciditas, ātis, f. [acidus] *sourness, acidity*, Marcell. Emp. 20.

ācidūlus, a, um, *adj.* *a little sour, sourish*: pyra autumnalia acidulo sapore jucunda, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

ācidus, a, um, *adj.* [acēo] *sour, tart, acid*: acidissimum acetum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 49: acida sorba, Virg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 44: caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34: acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar*, Mart. 6, 93. **II.** *Fig. sharp, biting, disagreeable, harsh*: homo acidae linguae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34: invisum acitumque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64: acidum canticum, Petr. Sat. 31: sonus acidior, ib. 68. [Ac-idus and ac-utus are both derived from the root AC, sharp; but the former means, sharp to the taste; the latter, sharp to the touch: cf. aceo and actuo.]

ācīlēs, is, f. *a brazen hatchet used in sacrifices*, Fest. p. 9. **ācīēs**, ei, f. (Gen. also acil and acie, like dil and die, facil and facie, from dies, facies, Gell. 9, 14): *the point or edge of a weapon*: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: gladium, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 11: securium, Cic. Verr. 5, 43, 113: falcis, Virg. G. 2, 365. *Fig.* patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. **II.** *Of the sense of sight. 1. keenness of eye, sharp-sightedness*: quae nulla potest oculorum tueri, Lucr. 1, 325: and plur. id. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28. *Fig. brightness, glittering*:

neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, Virg. G. 1, 395. **2. the pupil of the eye**, Lucr. 3, 412: acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupilla vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: and poet. for *the eye*, Lucr. 3, 363: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg. Aen. 6, 789: Ov. Her. 18, 32. **3. A looking at an object, view: ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 38: prima acie, *at first sight*, Lucr. 2, 448.**

III. *acuteness of understanding, penetration, genius*, always with Gen.: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta sit, quae penetrare in coelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17. **IV.** *In military lang., the battle-array, line of battle*: acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: statuit non proeliis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54: prima acies hastati erant, the van, the first line, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, from the rear, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies, the right wing, id. 27, 45: also, *an army in battle array*; inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, the armies fought rather in marching order, than in battle array, Liv. 25, 34: especially in connection with the verb instruere; aciem instruxit, he drew up the army in battle array, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: so, acies instructa, id. 2, 8: acies instruenda, id. 2, 20. Of ships, Nep. Hann. 11. Of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39: Vell. 2, 112. *Fig. of a conflagration*, acies Vulcanis, Virg. Aen. 10, 408. **2. a battle, engagement** = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. in Non. 234, 25: mea facta in acie obliti, Att. in Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5: excedere acie, Liv. 31, 17. **3.** *Fig. a verbal contest, disputation*: orationis aciem contra conferam, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25.

V. *acies ferri, steel*, Plin. 34, 14, 41. [Root AC, sharp, as in akis, akpos, akōnē, Sans. asi, "the point of a sword."] **ācina**, v. acinus.

ācinācēs, is, m. = ἀκινάκης, *the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: Curt. 3, 3, 18. [Persian āhen, "iron," with the diminutive termination, ek: āhenek, "a short sword," Pott. 441.] **ācinārius**, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *pertaining to the grape*: dolia acinaria, vessels for holding grapes, Var. R. R. 1, 22. **ācināticius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prepared from grapes*: vinum, made from dried grapes, very costly wine, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4: Pallad. 1, 6, 9. **ācīnos**, i. f. = ἀκινός, *a fragrant plant, the wild basil*, Thymus acinos, Linn., Plin. 21, 27, 101. **ācīnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* *full of grapes*, Plin. 14, 3, 4. **II.** *resembling grapes*, id. 12, 13, 27. **ācīnus**, i, m. and ācīnum, i. n. Non. 193, 13, (also ācina, ae, f. Catull. 27, 4) *any juicy berry with seeds, not a stone, esp. the grape*, Col. 11, 2, Plin. 15, 24: but also of ivy, **II.** *The kernel (seed, stone, etc.) in the berry*, Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 23, 1, 9. **ācīpenser**, ōris and ācīpensis, is, m. = ἀκίπησιος, *a fish highly esteemed by the Romans, supposed by Cuvier to be the sterlet or sturgeon of the Euxine*. (Acipenser ruthenus, Linn.; Ac. pygmaeus, Pallas): Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: id. Fin. 2, 8: Hor. S. 2, 2, 47. **āclassis**, is, f. *a tunic open at the shoulders*, Fest. p. 17. **āclis**, idis, f. *a small javelin*, Virg. Aen. 7, 730. **ācōna** or **acōna**, ae, f. [ākēna or ākaiva] *a piece of land 120 feet square*, Var. R. R. 1, 10. **ācoenōnōstus**, i, m. = ἀκοινονόστος, *one who has not common sense*, Juv. 7, 218.

accoetis, *is, f.* ἀκοῦρις, a female bedfellow, a wife: Amphitryonis accoetum, Lucil. in Non. 26, 5.

acōniti, *adv.* = ἀκονίτι (lit. without dust), without labour, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

acōnītum, *i, n.* = ἀκόνιτον, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite, Virg. G. 2, 152: Plin. 27, 3, 2. Several plants seem to be confounded under this name; and it is probable that Pliny included under it the Doronicum pardallanches, Linn. (Leopard's bane), (the aconite of Theophrastus), as well as Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn., Cammarum, Linn., and Napellus of Linnaeus.

acōntīae, *ārum, f. plu.* = ἀκοντίαι, meteors or shooting-stars, with dart-like trains, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

acōntīzo, *are, i. v. n.* = ἀκοντίζω, lit. to shoot a dart: hence, intrans. of blood, to spout or gush forth, Veg. Veter. 1, 26, and 27.

acōpos, *-us, i, m. or acōpon, -um, i. n.* = ἀκος (soothing weariness, pain, etc.), a kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin. 37, 51. **II. f.** a plant useful in child-birth, also called anagyros, Anagyris foetida, Linn., Plin. 27, 4, 13. **III. acopum** (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), a soothing salve, Plin. 23, 8, 80.

ācor, *ōris, m.* [aceo] a sour or acid taste, sourness: Quint. 9, 3, 27. Fig. Plin. Ep. 7, 3.

ācornā, *ae, f.* = ἀκόρνα, a kind of thistle: centaurea benedicta, Linn., Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ācorus, *i. f. and ācorum, i. n.* = ἀκος and ἀκορον, an aromatic plant, the sweet flag: Acorus calamus, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 100.

ac-quiēscō, *ōvi, ētum, 3. v. n., lit.*, to become physically quiet, to repose or rest: sine respirem, quiesco. *Pe.* Immo acquiesce, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 20: tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11. Fig.: of things: quum aures extremum semper expectent in eoque acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59: rem familiarem acquiescere, to remain unaltered, not to be diminished, Liv. 4, 60. Of sleep, Col. 8, 6: and euphemistically, to die: anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13. Hence in epitaphs: HIC ADQUIESCIT, etc.

II. Fig.: as applied to feelings or opinions: to be at rest or ease; hence, to be satisfied or pleased; to acquiesce in, assent to (in Cic. mostly with in: in later writers, with Dat. or Abl.): quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus, id. Am. 27: qui jam aetate proveci in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, id. Att. 9, 10: with Abl. or Dat.: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquirerunt, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, had faith in, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7: tu quum es commotus acquiescis, assentiria, approbas (where note the climax), Cic. Ac. 2, 46.

ac-qui-ro, *āvi, ātum, 3. v. a.* [quae-ro] lit. to seek in addition to: hence to add to, to acquire (as an addition), with ad or Dat.: quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12: vides quam omnes gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putamus, that even new ones may be acquired, id. Att. 1, 1: famas vires acquirit eundo, gathers strength in her course, Virg. Aen. 4, 175.

II. Gen.: to get, obtain, procure, or provide: quod ad usum vitae pertinet acq., Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: amicos, Sall. J. 13: moram, Cic. Caec. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: verba, Hor. A. P. 55. **III. Absol.: to acquire or amass riches or money: mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 124.**

acqui-sitio, *ōnis, f.* the act of acquiring: Tert. Exh. cast. 12. **II. the thing acquired, increase**, Front. Aq. 10.

ācrā, *ōrum, n. plu.* also *ae, f.* =

ἀκρα, a promontory, or headland, acralpygia, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

acrae-us, *a, um, adj.* = ἀκραῖος, occupying a height, an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv. 38, 2: 32, 23.

ācrātōphōrum, *i, n.* = ἀκρατοφόρον, a vessel (a pitcher or flask) for holding unmixed wine, Var. R. R. 1, 8.

ācrēdo, *inis, f.* [from ācer, as dulcedo from dulcis] a sharp or pungent taste, Pall. 2.

ācrēdūla, *ae, f.* the name of an unknown bird, the ὀλορυγών of Aratus, Cic. Div. 1, 8: acc. to some, the thrush or owl: acc. to others, a nightingale.

ācrīdūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [ācer] somewhat sharp, testy: acriculus senex, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17.

ācrīfōllum, *ii, n.* an unknown tree of ill omen, v. aquifolius, Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

ācrīmōnīa, *ae, f.* [ācer] sharpness, or pungency: of sensible things, whether agreeable or disagreeable: (acribitas only of what is disagreeable): si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit (the smart), Cato R. R. 157: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78: foetentes acrimoniae allii vel caeparum, Col. 12, 14. **II. Fig.** intellectual or moral sharpness or force: convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, both modesty and penetration, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: vim, ferociam, animum, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. in Non. 73, 19: si Glabronis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 52.

ācrītās, *ātis, f.* [ācer] = acritudo (Gell. 13, 3): vis veritatis atque acr., Attius in Non. 493, 14.

ācrīter, *adv.* sharply, vehemently, acutely, zealously: Pl. Cis. 1, 1, 110: Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: Comp. acrius, Lucr. 3, 54: Hor. S. 2, 3, 92: Tac. A. 6, 45: Superl. acerrime, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: id. Att. 10, 16.

ācrītūdo, *inis, f.* [ācer] sharpness, of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9. **II. Fig.** liveliness, vivacity of manner or address: vigor et acr. R. populi, Gell. 10, 27.

ācrōāmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀκρόαμα, anything heard with pleasure, as a piece of music, a recitation, or a play: quod acr. aut cuius vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus aliud acr. audivit, quam anagnosten, Nep. Att. 14. **II. Hence, Met.** the performer, or reciter; also, a buffoon: non solum spectator, sed actor et acr., Cic. Sest. 54: festivum acr., id. Verr. 4, 22: Suet. Oct. 74: v. Smith's Ant. 6.

ācrōāmātīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀκροαματικός, pertaining to oral instruction, esoteric, in opp. to exoteric instruction by books, Gell. 20, 5.

ācrōāsis, *is, f.* = ἀκρόασις, a hearing, a listening to: an assembly of the learned to hear a discourse: ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, Cic. Att. 15, 17. **II. the discourse delivered before such an assembly**: Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22, 261: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gramm. 2.

ācrōātīcus, *a, um, var.* reading for acroamaticus.

ācrōcērapnīa, *ōrum, n. plu.* (a promontory in the Ionian sea: hence) any place dangerous to mariners: haec tibi sint syrtis: haec Acrocerauula vita, Ov. R. Am. 719.

ācrōchordōn, *ōnis, f.* = ἀκροχόρδον, a kind of wart, Cels. 5, 28 and 14.

ācrōcōrīum, *ii, n.* an unknown bulbous plant, Plin. 19, 3, 30.

ācrōlīthus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀκρόλιθος (made of stone at the extremity): statuæ acr., statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 32.

i. n. [āpos, extreme, foot] the pedestal of a statue. Hyg. F. 88.

ōris, = acritudo, Fulg.

ōrum, n. plu. = ἀκρω

τήρια, the projecting or extreme part of a thing, e. g. of a harbour, Vitr. 5, 12.

II. In architecture, the projecting parts of a pediment; also, pedestals placed on the pediment, for statues, etc., Vitr. 3, 3: v. Smith's Ant. 6.

acta, *orum, n. plu.* of part. [ago] used subst. **I. what has been done**, acts, especially those of magistrates and other public functionaries: et vos acta Caesaris defenditis, qui leges ejus evertitis? Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19: de superioris anni actis, Suet. Caes. 23. **II. a record of any kind of events**, acta senatus, the proceedings of the Senate: acta diurna, also called acta urbana, publica, etc., a newspaper published daily at Rome: instituit ut iam senatus quam populi diurna acta conficerent et publicarentur Suet. Caes. 20: habebam acta urbana usque ad nonas Martias, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6: acta forensia, legal reports, Scaev. in Pand. 26, 8, 21: acta militaria, Veget. de Re Mil. 2, 19: hence, ab actis, a keeper of records, a registrar. Respecting the different kinds of acta published at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 7.

acta, *ae, f.* = ἀκτή, the sea-shore, esp. as a place of recreation: accusatores adulterii, Iaias, actas, convivia, comisationes jactant, Cic. Coel. 15: in acta cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius, id. Verr. 5, 25: cf. id. Att. 14, 8: Virg. Aen. 5, 613.

actaea, *ae, f.* a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26.

actō, *es, f.* = ἀκτῆ, a shrub, employed for curing dropsy, dam-wort, Sambucus ebulus, Linn., Plin. 26, 11, 73.

actio, *ōnis, f.* [ago] a doing, performing, action (in gen.): non modo Deos spoliati motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. With Genitive, **1.** where gen. = adj. ad eas res parandas, quibus act. vitae continetur, vital action, i. e. active life, id. Off. 1, 5; and, **2.** where gen. = acc. after a verb: nec aperta act. rerum illarum petulantia vacat, the public performance, doing of those things, ib. 1, 35: hence, act. gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. Fam. 10, 19: French action de grâces. **II. Public functions, or duties.** **1.** In gen.: actiones tribunorum, their official duties, Liv. 5, 11: act. consularis, id. 4, 55: actiones nostras scriptis mandavimus, Cic. Off. 2, 1. Hence, negotiation, deliberation: discessu consulum act. de pace sublata est, id. Att. 9, 9: political measures or proceedings, addresses of the magistrates to the people, Volero rogationem tulit ad populum ut, etc. . . . Huic actioni quum summa vi resisterent patres, etc. Liv. 2, 56: improbitas et legis et actionis tuae, Cic. Dom. 9, 23. **2.** In law, i. e. an action, suit, process with a defining Gen., e. g. actio furti, injuriarum, for theft, assault, etc.: also with de: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, id. Mur. 9, to bring an action against any one: multis actiones (processes, suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv. 39, 18. Hence in gen., a legal formula, or form of process: inde illa actio: OPE CONSILIOQUE TUO, FURTUM AIO, FACTUM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: actiones Manilianae, forms relative to purchase and sale: cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: actiones Hostilianae, ib. 57, 245. The speech (oral or written) of the prosecutor: thus Cic. calls his orati. against Verres, actiones, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 75; 2, 6, 16: continuæ actiones, Suet. Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20. Permission to bring an action: dare alicui actionem (which was the office of the praetor), Cic. Verr. 2, 27. **III. gesticulation, delivery, or action of an orator, or actor**, id. Brut. 38: often including the voice: act. ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, ib. 68: est act. quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59: in quo tanta commoveri act. non possent (of an actor), ib. 3, 26. **IV. the**

action, or plot of a play: habet enim fabula) varios actus, multasque actiones, et consiliorum et temporum, *Id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.*

actiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *restless, quarrelsome*, mulieres, *Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3 fin.*

actito, are, *i. v. freq.* [ago] *to act or plead frequently* (only of lawsuits and dramas): multas privatas causas, *Cic. Brut. 70: tragoedias, id. Rep. 4, 35: Tac. H. 3, 62.*

actiunculā, ae, *f. dim.* [actio] *a short judicial harangue*, *Plin. Ep. 9, 15.*

activus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *active: philosophia act., practical* (opp. to contemplative), *Sen. Ep. 95 med.: Quint. 3, 5 extr.* **II.** In gram. verba act., which designate action, opp. to the neutra or intransitiva, *Charis. p. 138.*

actor, ōris, *m. [id.] one who drives or sets in motion: act. pecoris, Ov. H. 1, 95: act. habenae, a slinger, Stat. Ach. 2, 419.* **II.** In gen. *he who does or accomplishes anything: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum, actorem rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15* (a transl. of πρῆκτῆρα ἐργῶν, *Horn. Il. 1, 443*): dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, *id. Sest. 28, 61.*

2. Legal *t. t.*, one who brings an action, a plaintiff. In a public action, the actor was usually called *accusator*, in a private cause, *petitor*: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, *Cic. Part. 32: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 fin.: Hor. A. P. 369.* **3.** Hence *one who manages the prosecution*, *Cic. Div. in Caec. 1: also an advocate in gen.*

4. an agent or attorney, a steward: act. publicus, *he who administers the public property*, *Tac. A. 2, 30: 3, 67: act. summarum, an accountant or cashier, Suet. Dom. 11.* **III.** Rhet. *t. t.*, one who delivers an oration, an orator: inventor, compositor, actor, *Cic. Or. 19.*

2. a player, an actor: actores malos in theatro perpeti, *id. de Or. 1, 26: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, id. Caec. 15.*

actrix, icis *f.* [ago] *a female plaintiff*, *Cod. 7, 16, 41.* **II.** a stewardess, *Inscrp.*

actūālis, e, *adj.* [ago] *active, practical: virtutes, Macr. Som. Sc. 2, 17.*

II. denoting action; nomen actuale, *Is. Orig. 1, 6.*

actūāriolum, i, *n. dim.* a small swift vessel impelled by oars, *Cic. Att. 16, 3: 10, 11.*

actūārius, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailing ship, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: navigium, id. B. C. 1, 27: also actuari, or actuarium, absol. Cic. Att. 5, 9.*

II. act. canes, hounds, acc. to *Vel. Long. 2234 P.* **III.** act. limes, a road 12 feet wide between fields, *Ilyg. de Lim. p. 151, Goes.*

actūārius, i, (also written, actarius, *Vel. Long. 2234 P.*), *sc. scriba, m.* [actus] *a short-hand writer*, *Suet. Caes. 55.* **II.** a clerk, book-keeper, or registrar, *Aur. V. Caes. 33: Cod. 12, 50, 7.*

actūōsē, *adv.* actively, vivaciously: quam leniter, quam remisse, quam non act., *Cic. de Or. 3, 26.*

actūōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus] *full of activity, very active: virtus act. (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40.* **2.** acc. to *Fest. s. v. actus: an actor or dancer.*

actus, a, um, *Part. of ago: v. acta.*

actus, ūs, *m.* [ago] *a moving or driving, an impulse: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: Cic. Rep. 2, 40: Ov. Fast. 1, 323.* Hence, **1.** the right of driving either cattle or carriages through a place, a thoroughfare: aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus, *Cic. Caec. 26: Ulp. 8, 2, 1.* **Meton. 2.** a road between fields, *Dig. 3, a measure or piece of land: actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet broad: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet broad, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10: also a division in a beehive, Plin. 11, 10, 10.* **II.** the

doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance: non solum in rectis sed etiam in pravis actibus, *Cic. Leg. 1, 11: donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78: in actu mori, Sen. Ep. 8.*

III. public business, esp. judicial: actus rerum, *Suet. Aug. 32: also absol. actus, Dig.* **IV.** the action or delivery of an orator or of a player: motus est in his orationis et actus, *Quint. 6, 2, 4: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsus baculum cito resumpsisset, in the delivery of a tragic passage, Suet. Ner. 24.*

2. an act of a drama: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, *Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, Hor. A. P. 189: and Fig. extremus act. aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2: quartus act. improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 6.*

actūtum, *adv. temp.* [actus] *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in *Plaut.* frequent, but rare in subseq. writers): redibo actutum... id actutum diu est, *Pl. Am. 1, 3, 32: id. Cap. 3, 5, 75: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 12, 11: Liv. 29, 14: cetera reddit actutum plus Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 9, 255: Ov. M. 3, 557.*

actūārius, i, *m.* [acus] *one who makes pins or needles*, *Inscr. in Fabrett. p. 308.*

actūla, ae, *dim. f.* [id.] *a little needle*, acc. to *Cledon. 1896 P.*

actūlēātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] *furnished with stings or prickles* (of animals and plants): ac. ictus, a puncture made by a sting, *Plin. 20, 21, 84: id. 20, 22, 91.* **Fig. 1.** stinging, sharp: aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, *Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 29: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18.* **2.** subtle: contorta et aculeata sophismata, *id. Ac. 2, 24.*

actūlēus, i, *m.* [Prob. a dim. from acus, although the gender is against it: cf. equuleus, hinnuleus] *a sting.* **1.** Of animals: apis acul., *Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: id. Fin. 5, 15.* Also, the spur of fowls, *Col. 8, 2, 8.* **2.** Of plants: a spine or prickle: spinarum, *Plin. 8, 13: 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99.* **3.** Of an arrow or dart: the point, *Liv. 38, 21.*

II. *Fig.*, of discourse, conduct, etc.; either in a good or bad sense: ut cum delectatione aculeos etiam relinqueret in animis, deep impressions, *Cic. Brut. 9 extr.: aculei contumeliarum, the stings of sarcasm, id. de Or. 2, 55: pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis, id. Fin. 4, 3: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo facetus, id. Brut. 47: omnes istos aculeos relinquamus, all those very sharp arguments, id. Ac. 2, 31: aculeos severitatis iudicium evellere, id. Clu. 55 fin.: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculei, id. Att. 1, 18.*

actūmēn, inis, *n.* [acuio] *a sharpened point: ferri stridet ac., Enn. Ann. 11, 1: conl, Lucr. 4, 432: nasi, id. 6, 1192* (the pointed contraction of the nose before death; cf. *Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 3, 29*): stilli, *Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353: auspiciū ex acuminibus, an omen from the shining points of spears, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77.*

2. The sting of an animal: scorpili, *id. Arat. 678.* **II.** sharpness or pungency (of taste), *Plin. 14, 20, 25.* *Fig.* of the mind, like acies: acuteness, shrewdness: sermonis leporem, ingeniorum ac., dicendi copiam, *Cic. Fl. 4: Nep. Alc. 11: Plin. 2, 27: ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6: Juv. 4, 102.* In *Plur.*: serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.* **2.** cunning, subtlety: argutiae et ac. Hyperidia, *Cic. Or. 31: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38.* **3.** fraud, deceit: meretricis acumina, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.* Hence:

acūmīno, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to make led, to sharpen, *Lact. Opif. 7: part., telum oulicia, Plin. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79.*

actio, ūi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* [ac, v. acies]

to make sharp or pointed, to whet: stridorem serrae audiunt quum acutur, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 8, 386.* *Hor. Od. 1, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776.* *Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10: Tib. 4, 3, 3: ripa acutis sudibus praefixis munita, with sharpened stakes, Caes. B. G. 5, 18.*

II. *Fig.* to sharpen, exercise, improve: ac. linguam exercitatione dicendi, *Cic. Brut. 97: linguam causis ac. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: acueram me ad exagitantam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7.* **2.** acuere aliquem (sometimes ad aliquid), to spur on, incite: ad crudelitatem, *id. Lig. 4: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49: ita duae res, quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 1: Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. G. 1, 123: lb. 4, 435: id. Aen. 7, 330. **3.** Of things: to rouse up, kindle, excite (mostly poet.): Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitatur ira, excites valour, *ib. 12, 108: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2.* **III.** In gramm. *t. t.* ac. syllabam, to lay an acute accent (opp. to gravem ponere), *Quint. 1, 5, 22.**

acūpēdius = ὀφύπων, *v.* accipiter, swift of foot, *Fest. p. 9.*

acus, i, *m.* a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the horn- or gar-pike, *Syngnatus acus, Linn., Plin. 32, 11, 53.*

acus, ūs, *f.* [ac, v. acies] a needle or pin: vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, *Cic. Mil. 24: acu pingere, to embroider, Virg. Aen. 9, 582: Ov. M. 6, 23.*

2. a hair-pin: figat ac. tortas sustineatque comas, *Mart. 14, 24.* **3.** a probe, *Cels. 7, 17.* **4.** the tongue of a buckle, *Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.* **5.** an implement of husbandry, *Pall. 1, 43, 2.*

II. *Fig.*, acu rem tangere, to hit the nail on the head, to be right, *Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19.*

acus, ēris, *n.* (also ūs, *f.* Col.) husk of grain, chaff, *Var. R. R. 1, 52, 57.*

acūtē, *adv.* acutely, sharply, keenly, *Lucr. 4, 811: Cic. Som. Sc. 5. Comp. id. Inven. 2, 16 fin. Sup. id. Off. 1, 44.*

acūto, are, *i. v. freq.* [acuio] to sharpen, *Veg. 1, 22.*

acūtulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus] somewhat pointed or subtle, *Cic. N. D. 3, 7: Gell. 17, 5. Adv. Aug. Conf. 3, 7.*

acūtus, a, um, *Part.* [acuio] sharpened; also, *Adj.* sharp, pointed: vide, ut sit ac. culter probe, *Pl. Mil. 5, 4: elementa ac., pointed atoms, opp. to perplexis (entangled), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, of a pointed shape, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 61: acutissimis vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. **2.** *Fig.* of objects affecting the senses: sharp, acute, violent, severe: lituus sonitus effundit acutos, sharp or treble notes, *Enn. Ann. 8, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum, from the highest treble to the lowest bass, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.**

So in gram. accentus ac., the acute accent, opp. to gravis: ac. odor, ac. sapor, etc., *Plin.: ac. sol, scorching, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17.* So febris, *Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3, 1, acute, opp. to longus, chronic.* Also, of humours, acrid, corrupt: ac. fluxiones pituitae, *Plin. Subst. acuta, orum, n. plu., ac. belli, the perils of war, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76.* **3.** Of intellectual qualities: acute, intelligent, sagacious: homo ac. magis quam eruditus, *Cic. Att. 12, 38: homo ingenio prudentiaque acutissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39.* Hence, *Fig.* ac. nares, a fine nose, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 29.* *Comp.* *Plin. 13, 1, 2.* Acuta, *adv.*: canis ululat acuta, *Enn. Ann. 10, 16: so acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26.*

acūlos, i, *f.* = ἄκυλος, the acorn of the holm-oak (ilex), *Plin. 16, 6, 8.*

acūrolōgia, ae, *f.* in rhetoric, an impropriety of speech, *Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 4, 419.*

ad, prep. with *Acc.* for euphony times written *at.* Anciently, *ar. e. g. arceho, arbiter, arcesso (q. v.)* So: *ar me advenias, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 17: and in Inscriptt. arferunt, arfuisse. As antith. to ab (as in to en), ad denotes, first, direction towards an object either*

without or with motion; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and, finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space: I. Direction towards without motion: *to, towards*: often of geog. position, with the verbs *jacere, vergere, spectare, etc.* Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septentrionem et aquilonem, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13: Gallia vergit ad septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Freq. in Plin.: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septentrionem, orto vero ad occasum, *towards the north, etc.*, Plin. 2, 13: manus ad coeli templa tendebam, Enn. Ann. 1, 54: Ov. M. 7, 188. II. Direction towards with motion, and either with or without the idea of arrival, *towards, to, against*: cum stupro rebittere ad suos populares, Naev. 4, 13: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *appear to fly towards the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decedat aether, Lucan. 2, 58: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. 2. With the idea of arrival: *to, even to*, with or without usque: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. in Non. 207, 20: dictator pervelitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varro L. L. 5, 32, 43: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 356: ib. 968: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: quum sudor ad imos manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10. Curt. 3, 9, 10. Fig. si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: de verberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13. Without usque: ut ad incitas redactus, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 29, 70. Hence the whole space traversed is indicated by the words dependent on *ab* and *ad*; the former marking the point of departure, the second that of arrival. With verbs compounded with *ad*, which denote going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, *etc.*, the prep. is not always repeated before the noun, which in such cases is put in the *Dat.* or *Acc.* though chiefly in the post-Aug. period. Ad me, te, *etc.* = domum meam, tuam, *etc.*: oratus sum ad te venire huc, Pl. Mil. Gl. 5, 1, 12: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3. Sometimes *domum* is expressed: neque domum unquam ad me litteras mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10. A proper name is similarly employed: magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, *to the house of Afranius*, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem: ad Ianae, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35. With names of towns, *ad* is used with verbs of motion, instead of the simple *Acc.*: profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. Ad is always used when the name is joined with another subst.: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81. Both constr. are used by the poets: ad doctas proficiaci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas, Ov. H. 2, 83. The repetition of *ad* to denote motion to a place, and to a person present in it, is not usual, but instances of it occur: abi ad forum ad herum, Pl. As. 2, 2, 100: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47. III. Proximity=apud: *near to, by, at, among*: pendent peniculae unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended, one at each foot*, Enn. Ann. 11, 13: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a dun continually at the door*, Pl. Mos. 3, 2, 81: mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 972: ad inferos poenas paricidii luent, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: quod non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam, sed etiam ad Cleanthis incubravit, *by the lamp of Aristoph.*, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: (but. cf. D. III.): ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, Pl. Ph. 4, 7, 136:

cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8. Hence, ad laevam or sinistram (sc. manum, partem), *adverb. on the left hand, on the left*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42 and with an ordinal number: cum pienes ad tertium miliarium consedisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Brut. 14, 54: esp. with laps: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 2. Ad urbem esse, was said of generals who remained outside the gates of Rome until permission was given for a triumph; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8; and also of those appointed to military or provincial commands, just previously to their setting out to enter upon their duties, Cic. Ver. 2, 6, 17. Even of persons: *among, before*=apud: ad iudices sic agi solet, id. Lig. 10, 30: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, *nor are the preparations for war conducted with less vigour amongst the enemy*, Liv. 7, 7: furiarum ac formidinis plena omnia ad hostes, id. 10, 29: Licinius contra, eam pecuniam, aiebat, causas criminum ad plebem praeblitum, *of accusations before the people*, id. 5, 20. Frequently with proper names of places: ad Veios terror multiplex erat, id. 5, 13: so id. 14, 18: especially with the word pugna: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc.*, for which Liv. once uses the *Gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43.

B. In time, analogous to the relations II. and III. in **A.** I. Direction towards, i.e. approach to a definite point of time: *about, towards*: domum reductus ad vesperum, *about evening*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: quum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *towards winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7. II. The limit to which a space of time extends, with or without usque: *until, even to, up to*: ad illud frugis usque et probus fui, Pl. Mos. 1, 2, 53: usque ad hanc aetatem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: Sophocles ad summam senectutem traegedias fecit, id. de Sen. 7: cf. Rep. 1, 1: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82. Hence the whole period is defined by the words dependent on *ab*, or *ab usque*, and *ad*; the former marking its beginning, the latter its end. But usque is not necessarily connected with *ab*, but is more naturally, and perhaps frequently, joined with *ad*: quum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: ib. 1, 26: ab hora octava ad vesperum, Cic. Att. 7, 8. III. A point, of time either past or future: *at, on, in, by*: ad horam destinatum, *at the appointed hour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16: ad lucem denique arcte et graviter dormire coepisse, *at daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5.

C. The relations of number.

I. An approximation to a certain sum: *near, almost, about* (Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque, etc.*): ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 111: also sometimes with quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id. Mos. 3, 1, 95: sane frequentes fulminis omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110. In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense; so even Sisenna: ad binum millia numero utrinque saucis factis, in Non. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duo milia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17.

II. The terminus, the limit: *to, even to* (rare): usque quo ad tertiam partem decóxeris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3: ad assem, *to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27. The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means *all together, all without exception* (Gr. *οἱ καθ' ἑνα πάντες*): praetor omnes foras eiecit ad unum,

Lucil. in Non. 394, 22: omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23: Curt. 4, 1, 22: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit ita, ut ad unam omnes constrictae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: cui sunt assensu ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Aen. 5, 687.

III. An addition: ad Faleriorum Pyrrhive proditorem, tertium transfugis documentum caset, *a third example to deserters, in addition to the traitors of Falerii and of Pyrrhus*, Liv. 24, 45.

D. In all the manifold relations of one object to another. I. With verbs which imply a reference to any one, or which denote something done for him: as those of giving, sending, informing, submitting, *etc.*, *ad* with *acc.* is frequently used in a sense different from that of the *Dat.* in connection with the same verbs: litteras dare ad aliquem = *to send or write one a letter*; but litteras dare alicui = *to give a letter to one, i. e. into his own hands*: Sall., it is true, uses scribere alicui, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, *etc.*), in the sense of *to write a letter to one*; but Cic. always says mittere, scribere, perscribere ad aliquem; ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, Cic. Lig. 3, 7: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, id. Fam. 14, 2 *med.*: velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14. Hence mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Gr. *προσφέρειν*): has res ad te scriptas, Lucil. misimus, Ael., Lucil. Sat. 1. in Auc. Her. 4, 12: quae institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: perfecti sane argutulos libros ad Varonem, id. Att. 13, 18. So in titles of books: M. Tulli Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator: M. T. Cic. ad Qu. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, *etc.* In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to, and in aliquem, against one*. But there is often no distinction between a *Dat.* and *ad* with an *acc.*: as, quadrupedem ad pistoros dabo, Pl. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipe quae ad patrem vis nuntiare, id. Cap. 2, 2, 109: in servitum pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Iucani dediderunt sese, Liv. 27, 15. II. *with regard to, in respect of, as to*. 1. With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: nil ibi limitum de toto corpore, cernas ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214: nam illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *for as regards freedom to change his mind, there lurks even in the great Cyrus an arrant despot, cruel as Phalaris himself*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28. 2. With adjectives: where *ad*=*for, of, to*: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: difficilis res ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027: naves paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: locum ad egrediendum idoneum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. Fast. 4, 2.

On *ad* with the *Gerund* v. Zumpt, § 666.) 3. With substantives: prius quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4: mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, id. Font. 6: occasionem ad rem gerendam fore, Liv. 37, 26: Applied to persons, *ad* sometimes = *adversus, against*: tumine ad senem

aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3. 2, 34. III. The standard or rule to which anything is referred: *agreeably to, according to, after* (Gr. *κατά, ἐκ*): ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *adapt themselves entirely to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24: ad istorum normam sapientes, id. Lael. 5, 18: alter agere ad praescriptum, alter ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: so ad modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: ad formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad effigiem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ad similitudinem, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6: ad istam faciem, signif. in Plaut., *of that nature or kind*: ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, Cist. 1, 1, 73. Ad speciem has several meanings: 1. *in the manner of*: ad speciem cancellorum scenico-rum, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31. 2. *for show, display*: ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31. 3. *for appearance's sake*: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35.—Also where the model or rule is likewise the cause, *according to, in consequence of*: ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of this*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37: or simply to denote a consequence: ad famam obsidionis delectus haberi coeptus erat, Liv. 9, 7. Also to denote musical adaptation: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3. IV. To denote, 1. an aim or purpose: venimus coctum ad nuptias, *to cook for the wedding*, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce discord*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: haec juventutem ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13: this use of *ad* is very common with the gerund: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: ut ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, sic hominem ad intelligendum et ad agendum esse natum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. Hence, instead of an *adj.* to designate a profession: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv. 22, 19: servi ad remum = remiges = *oarsmen*, id. 34, 6: ad lecticam homines, *litter-bearers, chairmen*, Catull. 10, 16. 2. Fitness or adaptation: *to, for*: quae oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *all the marks of, or all that is suitable to prosperity*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11: vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato R. R. 125: genera herbarum ad morsus bestiarum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101. V. To denote comparison (from the idea of proximity or juxtaposition): ad sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, *in comparison with this man's wisdom*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 25: homini, non ad cetera Punica ingenia, callido persuasit, Liv. 22, 22: nihil ad Persium, Cic. Or. 2, 6. Perhaps connected with this is the use of *ad* in such cases as the following: columnae ad perpendicularum exigantur, id. Verr. 1, 51, 133.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*. I. Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*: ingentem vim peditum equitumque venire; ex India elephantos; ad omnia tantum advehi auri, etc., Liv. 35, 32.

II. Ad hoc and ad haec = *praeterea, insuper, ἐν τούτοις: moreover, besides*: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. O. 14: id. J. 2, et alibi: ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11. III. Ad id quod, *besides that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62: so id. 44, 37.

IV. Ad me, te, rem, etc. *concerning me, thee, the matter, etc.*: nihil ad

me (sc. attinet), *that is nothing to me*: nihil ad haec, *that is not to the purpose, etc.* V. Ad tempus: *at a definite, fixed time*, Cic. Att. 13, 45: Liv. 38, 25: *at a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: Liv. 1, 7: Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *for some, or a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: id. Am. 15, 53: Liv. 21, 25: *according to circumstances*, Cic. Planç. 30, 74.

VI. Ad praesens: *for the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Tac. A. 4, 21: *at present, now*, id. A. 16, 5. Ad praesentiam is similarly used, id. A. 11, 8. VII. Ad locum, *on the spot*: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27. VIII. Ad verbum, *word for word, literally, by heart*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; etc. IX. Ad summam: *on the whole, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 2: id. Att. 14, 1: Suet. Aug. 71: *in a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.

X. Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum: *at the end, finally*: (a) Of place: *at the extremity, etc.*: hostile, cetera teres, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8. (β) Of time: *at last*: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 52: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: Liv. 30, 15. Hence (γ) Of order: *finally, lastly* = denique; inventa componere: tum ornare oratione: post memoria seipre: ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142. 2. In Liv., *wholly, quite* = omnino: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2. XI. Ad unguem, *lit. to a nail*; hence, *exactly, accurately*: perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a polished man*, id. S. 1, 5, 32.

F. *Ad* is not repeated, like the other prepositions (v. ab, ex, in, etc.), with interrog. and relative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporis credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37. 2. *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 39: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. A. 12, 51: and frequently between subst. and *adj.*: augendam ad invidiam, ib. 12, 8. 3. The enclitic *que* is rarely appended to *ad*, but instances of it occur, though their genuineness is disputed: ad te adque illum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 9.

G. In composition. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of *ad* remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adbibbo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annunero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco.

II. Signif.: *Ad* in composition with verbs denotes: 1. *motion to*: accedere, *to step up to*. 2. *addition*: accedere, *to be added, ascribere, to enrol with*. 3. *nearness*: assidere, *to sit near, adjacere, to lie near*. 4. *assent, favour*: anquere, *to nod assent, arridere, to smile on, acclamare, to express assent by acclamation, to cheer*. 5. *near completion*: accidere, *to cut all but through, atterere, to rub nearly through, adurere, to burn nearly up, adedere, to eat nearly up, afficere, almost exhaust*. 6. *at, in consequence of*: arrigere, *raise (on hearing or seeing anything)*. (Key, § 1306.) It also denotes the beginning of an action or condition, as, ad dormire, *to fall asleep*; and intensity, as, adamare, *to love passionately*. See more in Hand. Turs. 1, 74-134.

Ad- is, f. [adigo] *lit. a bringing or to, hence compulsion*: id ad legitimam iurijurandi adactionem translatum, *this was changed to a legal compulsion to take the oath*, Liv. 22, 38. Adāntus, a, um, Part. of adigo, q. v. Adāntus, ōis, m. *a bringing to, an application*: dentis adactus, *a bite*, Lucr. 5, 1329.

adadunēphros, = Ἀδάδου νεφρός (Adad's kidney), *a certain precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

adaequatio, ōnis, f. [adaequo] *a making equal, adapting*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, no. 42.

ad-aequē, adv. *in like manner, equally, so* (only in Plaut., and always with the negatives nemo, nunquam, neque, nullus, etc.): nunquam risi adaeque, Cas. 5, 1, 3: and followed by ut, atque, etc., neque munda ad. es ut soles, Cist. 1, 1, 57; cf. Capt. 5, 4, 2.

ad-aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.

I. Act., *to make equal to, to equalize*. In Cic. gen. with cum: qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: commemorationem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam esse, ib. 11, 29: cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (i. e. par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63. 2. In the histt. with.

mollibus ferme moenibus adaequatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: tecta solo ad., *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: ib. 56: cum Claudius liberos sibique et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60. Fig. *to compare to*: formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fati ad., ib. 2, 73. II. Intr., *to equal a thing, with Dat. or Acc.*: turre, quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Tim. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequarunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut prope summam muri acervi armorum adaequarent, ib. 2, 32: Sall. Jug. 4.

2. Absol., *to be equal*: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the equites were equally divided*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: quos adaequare apud Caesarem gratia intelligebatur, *who were understood to be equal in Caesar's favour*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

adaeratio, ōnis, f. *a valuation*, Dig. 12, 40, 4.

ad-aero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aes] *to appraise or value*, Amm. 31, 14. II. *to reckon*, Front.

ad-aestio, are, i. v. n. *to boil, to roar*: adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ad-aggēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [agger] *to heap up*: terram adaggerato bene, Cat. R. R. 94: terram circa arbo-rem ad., *to earth it up*, Col. 5, 11: terra Nilo adaggerata, *deposited by the Nile*, Plin. 13, 11, 21: id. 17, 11.

adāgio, ōnis, f. *A rare form for adagium*, Var. L. L. 7, 3.

adāgium, i, n. *a proverb, an adage*, Gell. 1, Praef.

ad-agnitio, ōnis, f. *acknowledgment*, Tert. adv. Marc. 24, 28.

ad-alligo, are, i. v. a. *to bind or fasten to*: vermiculos ad. brachio, Plin. 27, 10, 62: id. 32, 10, 38. [Observe the repetition of the prefix in this word: al-ligo = ad-ligo.]

adāmantēus, a, um, adj. [adam- mas] *lit. made of steel, iron, etc.*: ad. catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. 1, 921: hence fig. *as hard as these*: ad. narea, Ov. M. 7, 104.

adāmantinus, a, um, adj. = ad-āmantivus, *hard as steel, etc., adamant-ine*: saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73. Fig., *clavi*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5.

adāntis, idis, f. *a fabulous magic herb, which cannot be bruised or crushed* [ἀδάμαντος], Plin. 24, 17, 102: App. Herb. 4.

adāmas, antis, m. (Acc. always Gr. adamanta) = adāmas (invincible), *the hardest iron or steel*; hence poet. *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting, etc.*: solido adamante columnae, Virg. Aen. 6, 552: adamante texto vincire, *with adamantine chains*, Sen. Herc. F. 807. 2. Fig. of character: *hard, unyielding, inexorable*: nec rigidas silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: Pontica, voce tua posces adamanta movere (like our expression, *such entreaties would move a heart of stone*), Mart. 7, 99: cf. Ov. Trist. 4, 8, 45. II. *the diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 15.

ad-āmātor, ōris, m. a lover, Tert.

ad-ambūlo, are, 1. v. n. to walk about, at, or near: ad ostium, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 8. Also with *Dat.*: lateri alicujus, App. M. 3, p. 134.

ad-āmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to love passionately, to fall in love with, stronger than amo: si virtutem adamaris, amare enim parum est, if you are thoroughly in love with virtue, Sen. Ep. 71. In Cic. always in perf. and pluperf.: nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc auno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: cum signa quaedam pulcerrima vidisset, adamavit, id. Verr. 2, 34, 85: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: Achilleos equos adamasset, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28. II. of unlawful love, Petr. Sat. 110: Plin. 36, 5.

ad-amplio, are, 1. v. a. to enlarge, Insc. Grut. 128, 5: 323, 1.

ad-āmussim, v. amussis.

ad-āperio, ui, ertum, 4. v. a. (not in Cic.) to open fully, to throw open: adorti adapertas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30: adaptata ora, Ov. M. 5, 193.

II. to uncover, to bare: caput, Sen. Ep. 64. III. to make visible: coelum, Plin. 2, 47, 48: simulacra, Lucr. 4, 347: poet.: adaptata fides, manifest, Stat. Th. 1, 396.

adāpertilis, e, adj. that may be opened: iatus hoc ad. tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 45.

ad-aptatus, a, um, fitted, adapted: galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12.

ad-āquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to supply with water, to give to drink: ad. jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7: ad. amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11: cf. Vulg. Gen. 24.

ad-āquor, atus, 1. v. dep. to fetch water (a military term): adaquandi caussa longius a castris processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

adarca, ae, and **adarcē**, ēs, f. = ἀδάρκη, a froth deposited on sedge, etc., forming a spongy growth, also called calamochnus, stated by Dioscorides to be a saline concretion, Plin. 32, 10, 52.

ad-āresco, rui, 3. v. incep. [areo] to become dry: ubi amurca adauerit, Cato, R. R. 98.

ad-aucto, are, 1. v. freq. [adaugeo]: to augment much: rem summam et patriam nostram ad., Att. in. Non. 75, 3.

ad-auctor, ōris, m. one who increases, Tert. de Anim. 2.

adauctus, a, um, Part. [adaugeo].

adauctus, ūs, m. an increase, growth: hilari grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae, opp. to deminutio or decrecentia, Sol. 23 fin.

ad-augēo, xi, ctum, 2. v. a. to increase or augment: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11. II. In sacrifices, t. t., to devote: Herculi decima adaucta, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ad-augescō, ēre, 3. v. incep. to begin to increase, to grow, to thrive: neque adaugescit quidquam, nec deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 2.

ad-, t, v. adigo.

ad-bello, are, 1. v. a. to make war upon, Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bibo, bibi, bibitum, 3. v. a. to drink (stronger than bibere): quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58. Fig., adbibere aures meas tuam moram (loream, ed. Ritschl.) orationis, id. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10: adbibe puro pectore verba, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67. [Hence Ital. abbeverare, Fr. abreuver.]

ad-bito, ēre, 3. v. n. [bito] to come or draw near: si adbitis propius, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 72.

ad-blātō, are, 1. v. n. to prattle, to chatter, App. M. 9, p. 221.

ad-, for words beginning thus, v. acc. **adax**, acis, m. (an African word) the name of a wild animal in Africa,

with crooked horns, Capra cervicapra, Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 45.

ad-dēcet, ēre, 2. v. impers. it becomes, it is fit; with *Acc.*; cf. decet: sed virum vera virtute vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17, 10: ut matrem addecet familias, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 80. Also, it is the manner of, it is just like: impudentem hominem addecet ultro advenire alienam domum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 27.

ad-denseo, v. seq.

ad-denso, are, 1. v. a. to make close, compact: extremi addensent (al. leg. addensant) acies, Virg. Aen. 10, 432: aqua addensatur, becomes thick, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

ad-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (Imp. addic, but addice, Pl. Poen. 2, 50: addixi = addixisti, Mart. 12, 16) orig.: to assent to a thing ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 11, Lind.), in its lit. signif. only an augural and judicial term (antith. to *abdico*). I. Of an omen: to be propitious; usually absol. and with the subject aves: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixerunt, Liv. 27, 16: id. 1, 36: also with auspiciū: addicentibus auspiciis, Tac. A. 2, 14. With *Acc.* in Fest. s. v. Praetor: illum quem aves addixerant. II. Legal, t. t.: alicui aliquid or aliquid, to award or adjudge any person or thing to one. It expresses the praetor's sentence, by which he gave effect to the right he had declared to exist: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 1, 52: addictus erat tibi, he had been declared bound to you for payment, id. Rosc. C. 14: creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitutem add., Liv. 3, 56: bona alicujus in publicum add., to confiscate, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 (cf. addictus). 2. add. alicui iudicium, to grant leave to bring an action, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67: add. item, sc. iudici, to assign a cause to a judge. This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the ninth law of Tab. Leg. XII.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, Gell. 17, 2: iudicem or arbitrum add., to appoint a judge in one's suit, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46, and 80: addic. aliquid in diem, to adjudge a thing to one ad interim, Dig. 18, 2: 6, 1, 41: 39, 3, 9. III. In auctions: to knock down to, to declare the highest bidder the purchaser (with the price in Abl.): cui amplissima praedia ex auctionibus hastae minimo addixit, Suet. Caes. 50: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: doceo te his non voluisse addicere qui contra Apronium licerentur, id. Ver. 3, 63: Fig., quasi fundum vendens, melis me addicam legibus, Pl. Cap. 1, 2, 72. 2. Transf. to private bargains: Dig. 41, 4, 7: nummo te addicere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15. IV. Gen. to assign, to make over, doom: morti, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: Galliam perpetuae servituti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. Hence

1. to devote, to consecrate to: senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25. 2. In a bad sense, to sacrifice, abandon: ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33: suos add. amores, to sacrifice, to surrender his love, Ov. M. 1, 617.

V. to ascribe a work to any one: add. fabulas Plauti nomini, Gell. 3, 3.

addictio, ōnis, f. the award or adjudication (of the praetor, v. addico no. II.): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 4, 12.

addictus, a, um, Part. [addico]. I. as subst. (v. addico no. II.) one made over to his creditor for debt: ducite nos tanquam addictos, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 87:

add. Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Flac. 20, extr.: Liv. 6, 15. The addictus, or bondman, was not a slave; his ingenuitas was only in suspense, v. Smith's Ant. 797: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire; qualis esse in addictis quaestio solet, Quint. 5, 10, 60. 2. Met. forced, compelled: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14. II. knocked down to in auctions (v. addico, no. III.): addictis et venditis decumis, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 51. Fig., pretio habere addictam fidem, to have his good faith sold for money, ib. 2, 32, 78. III. Assigned or devoted to a thing (v. addico, no. IV.).

1. destined to: gladiatorio generi mortis add., Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16: cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11. 2. inclined, addicted: Prasinæ factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55. Comp., Sup., and Adv. not used.

ad-disco, didici, no perf. part. 3. v. a. to learn in addition to, or in gen. to learn: quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: Ov. M. 3, 593. II. to be informed, to hear: quos cum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3.

additamentum, i, n. [addo] an addition, increase, etc.: inimicorum, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vitae, Sen. Ep. 17.

additicius, or -tius, a, um, adj. [addo] added, annexed, Tert. de res. carn. 52; and Dig.

additio, ōnis, f. [addo] an addition: figurarum add. et affectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18.

addititius, v. additicius.

additivus, a, um, adj. added, annexed, Prisc. 17, 1095 P.

additus, a, um, Part. [addo] lit. put on: hence in a bad sense: haunting, dogging: si mihi non praetor siet add. atque agitet me, Lucil. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: nec Teucris addita Juno usquam aberit, Virg. Aen. 6, 90.

ad-divino, are, 1. v. a. to divine, to prognosticate: ex facie hominum addivinantem (divinantem, ed. Sillig.), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

ad-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. (adduis, it = addas, at, Fest. p. 23 Lind.; cf. do) to put to, lay on, give to, give in addition, bring to: aliquid or aliquid alicui (more rarely ad, in, etc.): (mortuo) NEVE AVROM ADDITO, let no gold be put into the grave with the dead, Fr. Tab. Leg. XII., in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: ne cui album in vestimentum addere petitionis liceret causa, that no one should be allowed to put white upon his dress for the purpose of canvassing for votes, Liv. 4, 25: Argus quem Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 20: id. Mil. G. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: eidem et Penno cognomen additur, Liv. 4, 26: add. frena feris, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: jugis hanc addidit arcem, i. e. imposuit, ib. 3, 336: calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: flammae aquam, to cast water on, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: viro proplorem add. Martem, to bring it nearer to, id. 5, 442: ardorem mentibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 184: fletus mullebrī ingenio additu'st, is the temper of women, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: pudicitiae hujus vitium additum'st, damage has been inflicted upon, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 179. With in: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: adde manus in vincla meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1: id. A. A. 2, 672: also Absol.: operam addam sedulo, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 54: add. animum, to inspire with courage, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: animos, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4: alacritatem scribendi, id. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non add., impart, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, ib. 54: audaciam, id. Jug. 94: formidinem, ib. 37. II. Gen. to add to by way of increase, to annex to, to augment; constr. absol., with *Dat.* or *ad*, rarely with in: verbum addam etiam unum, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 68: non satis habes quod tibi dieculam addo? Ter.

Andr. 4, 2, 27: anget, addit, accumulāt, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: his paucos addit equites, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: so with *huc*, ib. 64: hunc laborem ad quotidianā opera addebant, id. B. C. 3, 4: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *made many additions to the edict*, Nep. Cat. 2: novas literarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13: nil addo, *I bid no higher*, old poet, Cic. de Or. 2, 63. Poet.: noctem addens operi, *employing also the night in the work*, Virg. Aen. 8, 411: ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22: additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40. Once poet. with *Inf.*: ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he had instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum, *to increase one's pace*: adde gradum, appropere, Pl. Tr. 4, 3, 3: Liv. 3, 27: 26, 9: hence, addunt in spacia, *they add space to space, hasten through the course*, Virg. G. 1, 513: conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percubuisse, *in course of time*, Tac. A. 12, 6: addita aetate, *as age advanced*, Plin. 11, 48, 108. III. The 2d. person of the imperat. is used to introduce new circumstances or thoughts into a narration or argument, and may be translated: *add to this, moreover*: adde furorem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum, adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 840: adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde hos praeterea casus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: ib. 2, 7, 78: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, etc., Liv. 26, 41. IV. *to say in addition*: pauca ejusdem generis addit, Caes. B. C. 1, 8, et alibi: hence, with *Acc.* and *Inf.*: addebat, se contra eam (legem) facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: addito as *Abl. Absol.*, *it being stated in addition that, &c.*: et vocantur patres addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28.

ad-dōcēo, cui, ctum, 2. v. a. *to teach, to teach in addition* (rare): ebrietas addocet aries, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18. In Cic. Clu. 37, 104, read adducti.

ad-dormio, ire, 4. v. incept. and n. *to fall asleep*, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

ad-dormisco, ēre, 3. v. n. *to fall asleep*: post cibum add., Suet. Claud. 8.

addūbitatio, ōnis, f. *a doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Capitol. 5, p. 171.

ad-dūbito, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a., lit. *to incline or begin to doubt, to call in question, to be in doubt*.

1. with *de* or *in*: de quo Panaetium add. dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his add. turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18. 2. with *pron. relat.* or *num*, *an*, etc.: ait addubitet, quid potius dicat, id. Or. 40, 137: addubitavi, num a Volumnio esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: addubitavit an tempus esset, Liv. 2, 10: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubites, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124: illud addubitat, utrum, etc., Nep. Con. 5. 3. *Absol.* *to hesitate*: Applum addubitasse ferunt, Liv. 10, 19: with *inf.* aptare lacertos addubitat, Sil. 14, 358. II. *Transit.* quod ego ut addubitem, haec ipsa Ciceronis oratio facit, Ascon. p. 85, 11, Baît.: also in Cic., but only in perf. part. *pass.*: si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*adduce* for *adduc*, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 15: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 79; etc.: *adduxi* for *adduxisti*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 16: Eun. 4, 7, 24: *adduxe*=*adduxisse*, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 3) *to lead to, to conduct, to bring*: te ad me adducam domum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: ad aegros medicos solemus add., Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. in Fam. 16, 21: intro add., Pl. Poen. 5, 3,

54: huc add., id. Truc. 1, 2, 31: exercitum add., *to conduct*, Cic. Att. 7, 9: with *in*: gentes feras in Italiam, ib. 8, 11, 1: with *Dat.*: puero nutricem add., Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: pueros isti add., Cic. Quint. 6: puero scorta, *to procure*, Nep. Dion. 4: Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96: adducor litora, Ov. M. 3, 598: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, *brought, as it were, nearer*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 11. II. *to draw or pull towards, to contract*: tormenta eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Virg. Aen. 5, 507: sagitta, ib. 9, 632: adducto nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor, ib. 775: adducere funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625. Fig. habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: add. frontem, *to contract the brow*, Quint. 10, 3, 13: Sen. Ben. 1, 1: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 397: sitis adduxerat artus, Virg. G. 3, 483. III. Fig. *to lead to, to bring to, or into, to prompt, to incite*: with *ad* or *in*: nunquam animum ad malas adducam partes, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem add. ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad finem sermonem, Nep. Ep. 3: in iudicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in iudicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: add. ad populum, i. e. in iudicium populi vocare, id. Agr. 2, 36: iambos ad umbilicum, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum add., Cic. Phil. 6, 7: ad ultimum discrimen add., Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam, id. Off. 3, 20: ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Andr. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: num quaerenda quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerint? id. Rosc. A. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam expectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: and with *Gerund.*: ad suspicandum, id. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3. Followed by *ut*, *to prevail upon, induce*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 2: nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. de Sen. 10. With *quin*: adduci nequeo, quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21. And in the *pass. absol.*: *to be induced*, quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3: his rebus adducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. And with *inf.*: *to be convinced, persuaded* (*πειθομαι*): ego non adducor quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci hanc quoque esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3. IV. *to bring on, occasion*, add. febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: sitim, id. Od. 4, 12, 13.

adductus, comp. adv. *stiffer, tighter*, add. jacula contorsit, Aus. Fig. *more severely*, add. imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: id. Germ. 43.

adductor, ōris, m. *a procurer*, Petr. Afran. ad Del.

adductus, a, um, Part. [*adduco*] A d j., *drawn tight, stretched, contracted*: adducto vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilis adductor, Capit. Ver. 10: Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4. II. Of place: *narrow, strait*: (Africa) ex spatulo paulatim adductor, ubi finitur, Mel. 1, 4. III. Fig. of character: *grave, serious, severe*: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus quasi seria consociaret, prosequitur abeuntem, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, ib. 12, 7. Concise (of speech), Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Sup. not used.

addūis, adduit, v. addo, *init.*

ad-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. inc. and a. (*adest*=*adedit*, Lucan. 6, 267; cf. *edo*) *to eat nearly up, to eat up, etc.*: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16: favos, Virg. G. 4, 242: cf. id. Aen. 9, 537: cum me supremus adederit ignis vivam, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: and fig. *to use up, waste, exhaust*

(as money, strength, etc.): non adese jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesit fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4: ad. cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680.

adelphis, idis, m. *a kind of date*, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

ademptio (ademptio), ōnis, f. [*adimo*] *a taking away*: civitatis, Cic. Dom. 30: ademptiones honorum, Tac. A. 4, 6: ib. 2, 76.

ademptor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who takes away*: vitae, Aug.

ademptus or *ademptus*, a, um, Part. [*adimo*].

ad-ēo, ivi, oftener ii, Itum, 4. v. n. *to go to, or approach*: 1. with *ad.* neque eum ad me adire, neque me magnipendere visu'st, Pl. Cur. 2, 2, 12: ad-amine ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: ad-bam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29.

2. with *in*: priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, id. Verr. 4, 11, 26: esp., adire in jus, *to go to law*: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, ib. 65, 147. 3. with *Acc.*: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: oppida castella quoque munita adire, Sall. J. 89: Stygeos manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: aetherias domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47. 4. *Absol.* adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteris, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5: si adire non possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 5. With *local adv.*: quo pabulandi causa adire posse videantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 60. II. *to address, accost, or apply to*, with *ad*, or *Acc.*: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: ad me ad. quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram ad. et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65. Pass.: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, Liv. 37, 6 fin. Hence, *adire* aliquem per epistolam, *to address one in writing, by a letter*: per epistolam aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 9. So also: ad. deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., *to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant*: ut deos ipsos se ad. crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: ad. aras, id. Phil. 14, 1: sedes adisse deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: ad. libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books*, Liv. 34, 55: oracula, Virg. Aen. 7, 82. III. *to visit*: cur Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum magos adiit? Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52. IV. *to assail, attack*: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: ad quemvis numerum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: ad. virum, Virg. Aen. 5, 379: arma, Sil. 9, 272. 2. Prov. ad. manum alicui, *to deceive or bamboozle any one*: avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, *I have made fine sport of my greedy mistress*, Pl. Poen. 2, 11. V. *to undertake, or enter upon anything, encounter*, with *ad* or *Acc.*: ad causas et privatas et publicas ad. coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: ad. ad rempublicam, *to take a part in public business*, id. Manil. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: inimicitias, id. Sest. 66. Pass.: periculis aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, ib. 24: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39. 2. Of an inheritance, i. e.: *to enter on*: hereditatem patris, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: Suet. Aug. 8: and Dig.: ad. nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will*, Vell. 2, 60.

ad-ēo, adv. Lit.: *to that point, so far*: surculum ardito usque adeo, quo praecuaris, *fit in the graft as far as you have sharpened it*, Cato R. R. 40, 13. II. Of time, *so long, strengthened by usque, as, and with*

dum, donec, following; or in Cic., with the correlative, *quoad*: merces vectum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 76: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36: atque hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82. 2. Of degree: *so much, so great, to such a degree, so*: followed by *ut*; neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Flac. 20, 47: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? id. Rab. 10, 28: non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut etc., Liv. 22, 32: nemo adeo ferus est, ut etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut aegati prope violati sint, *were so entirely without influence on any one*, Liv. 3, 2. So, *non adeo ut non*: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 2. Instead of *ut non*, Ter. uses *quin*: ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, quin etc., Ad. 2, 2, 13. When the logical connection between the two clauses is obvious from the context, *ut* is often omitted, the consequent clause being placed first, and having the verb in the *indicative*: tergiversari res cogebat: adeo in alteram causam collega praeceps lerat, Liv. 2, 27: nulli unquam resp. fuit, ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, id. Praef. Sometimes followed by *quod*: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. 3. To denote a purpose, followed by *ut*: *to this end*: id ego huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 32. III. *Absol.*: for the sake of emphasis, *moreover, further, just, even, more than this*; esp. enclitically with a pron. or with *atque*: id adeo si placet considerate (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), *just this*, Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 4, 64: is adeo tu es, *you are even such a one*, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 2: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: hoc institui atque adeo institutum referri ac renovari moleste ferunt, *and more than this*, Cic. Div. in Caec. 21: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adiit, *much less*, Tac. A. 6, 15: hoc significant atque adeo aperte ostendunt, *they hint this, and indeed openly show*, Cic. Verr. 2, 60: si qui pudor in te atque adeo si qui metus fuisset, *if you had any sense of shame, nay, if you had any fear*, ib. 3, 61: adducitur a Veneris atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, ib. 3, 25: cum maximo detrimento atque adeo exitio vectigalium, *even to the entire loss of the vectigalia*, ib. 3, 8. With pron. or the conditional particles, it often stands for *quidem* (ἐγὼ γάρ, etc.): ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Pl. Bacc. 4, 7, 30: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. Aen. 4, 96: nisi adeo monitus, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 2: mihi *in*estunda est ratio, qua ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, qua ad Istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, *or rather*, Cic. Verr. 3, 46. [Adeo is the correl. of quo-ad: in both, eo and quo are accusatives which have lost their final letter. Key (Alph. 77) thinks that *m* has disappeared: ad-eom, etc. It is just possible that the lost letter was *d*; eod was an old form of id.]

adeps, ἰπία, com. *the soft fat or grease of animals* (the hard is called *sebum*): ad. suillus, Var. R. R. 2, 11: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48. 1. Of men: providebam nec mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipem, nec Cathegi temeritatem pertimescendam, *the corpulence*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. 2. Met. of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4. 3.

in trees, the soft sappy wood, also called *alburnum*, id. 16, 38, 72. 4. Fig.: Of an orator, *bombast*: adipem tenuare . . . ad maciem redigere, Quint. 2, 10, 6. [Prob. root, DAF, Engl. *fat*, Germ. *fett*: perhaps connected with δάπτω, δαπάνη, δαψιλήs, dapes.]

adēptio, ὄνις, f. [adipiscor], *the obtaining, attainment*: nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni iudicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13: id. Partit. 32: Quint. 5, 10, 33.

adēptus, a, um, Part. [adipiscor]. *adēptus*, ūs, m. = adeptio, *an obtaining*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32.

ad-ēquīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to ride to or towards, to gallop*: equites Ariovisti ad nostros ad., Caes. B. G. 1, 46: quo tam ferociter adequittasset inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22. With *Dat.*: vallo, ib.: (in this passage, and that quoted infra from Lib. 24, alii leg. obeb.) castris, Tac. A. 6, 34. With *Acc.*: Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31. With *in*: in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4. II. *To ride near or by*: juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa ad., id. Aug. 64.

ad-erro, are, i. v. n. *to wander to*, with *Dat.*: scopulis, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 119. Fig.: auribus, id. Th. 9, 177.

ad-esco, are, i. v. a. *to feed or fatten*: volandia adescata, Coel. Aur. 1, 11.

adesdum, or ades dum (Imper. fr. adsum with dum), *come hither*: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2 (v. dum).

ad-ēsūrīo, ire, 4. v. n. *to hunger after*: adesurivit magis et inhiavit acrius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

adēsus, a, um, Part. [adēdo] *partly eaten, gnawed*; hence, poet. *worn away by water, smooth, polished*: adesi lapides, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36: cf. ib. 1, 17, 12: ad. scopulus, Ov. Her. 10, 26: cf. adedo, 2.

ad-expēto, ēre, 3. v. a. *to desire something further*: Sen. Ep. 1, 17.

adf. v. under aff.

v. under agg.

[-haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. *to stick or cleave to, to hang to, to cling to, embrace closely*: *absol.* unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, (of the magnet,) Lucr. 6, 914: lingua crocodilis tota adhaerens, *cleaving entirely to the palate*, Plin. 11, 37, 65: with *in* and *Abl.*: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatln. 5: vinctoque in corpore adhaerent, Ov. M. 4, 694: with *Abl.*: fronte cuspis adhaesit, ib. 5, 38. With *Dat.*: poet. tonsis (ovibus) illotus adhaesit sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443: and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: jumento, *to sit a horse with difficulty*, Gell. 20, 1. 2. Fig.: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem faeces, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 83: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *adjoined the vineyard*, Tac. H. 2, 35: tempus adhaerens, *the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46. II. Of persons: Fig.: adh. alicui, *to hang on, to keep close to one*: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. Pat. 1, 9: nec unquam non adhaerentes, *and never departing from his side*, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuum alicui adh. Plin. 10, 22, 26: hence, *in a threatening or annoying manner*, procul abesse Romanos, lateri adh. gravem dominum (i. e. the King of Macedon), Liv. 39, 25: also, *in a fawning manner*, usque adhaerebatis, Pl. As. 1, 3, 59.

ad-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. *to stick or cleave to*: with *ad*, *in* and *abl.*: tragula adh. turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: ne quid emereret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tanquam in quodam incill, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5. Fig.: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can linger in such places*, Cic. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, id. Dom. 24: ad quamcunque disciplinam, tanquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, id. Ac. 2, 3. With *Dat.*: justitiae honestatique, *to be attached or devoted to*, id. Off. 1, 25. And,

absol.: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, *never was impeded*, id. Brut. 79: adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam), *sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's column*, i. e. to be punished as a debtor, id. Sest. 8, 18: v. columna, and cf. Liv. 5, 47. II. *to be in accordance with*: si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrum studium adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37. III. *to trail or drag after, to be left in the lurch*: tenesne memoria te extremum adhaesisse? i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum (sarcastically), id. Vat. 5: cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 fin.: and so without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5. [As the perfect forms of this verb are identical with those of adhaereo, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between them: and it may perhaps be doubted whether it would not be better to regard adhaeresco as having none but imperfect tenses.]

adhaesē, adv. [adhaereo] *hesitatingly, stammeringly*: loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

adhaesitatio, ὄνις, f. [adhaereo; the freq. adhaesito is not found] *an adhesion*: complexiones, copulationes, et adhaesitationes atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.

adhaesus, a, um, Part. [adhaereo.]

adhaesus, ūs, m. [adhaereo] *a cleaving or adhering to*, (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 382.

ad-hālo, are, i. v. a. *to breathe on*: si patescentem fungum pr mo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46.

ad-haurio, ire, 4. v. a. *to suck*: aqua adh. aliquem, Amm. 24, 8.

ad-hībēo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] *to hold to, to bring one thing to another, to direct towards, apply to* = *admoveo, applico, etc.*: *absol.*, with *ad* or *Dat.*: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 38: ad me formosae vultus adhibete puellae, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: odores ad Deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: ad panem adh. nasturtium, *to eat with it*, id. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56. 2. Fig.: metum, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 20: animum, Lucr. 2, 1023: humatis titulum, i. e. inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit, neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet iudici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45. 3. Hence =

addere, adjungere, to add to: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3. II. Of persons: *to bring forward, summon, employ*: hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2: Mortensius celeriter ad majores causas adhiberi coeptus est, *begun to be employed*, Cic. Brut. 88: medicum, id. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: *absol.* fratrem adhibet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: locorum peritos adhibent, ib. 7, 83: adhibebitur deus, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: Esp., 1. Ad or in concilium or consilium, *to call to a council, to consult*: neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, *to be summoned to the council of war*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: so with *abl.*: nullo adhibetur consilio, ib. 6, 13 (an old ed. has nulli concilio): adhibuit sibi in consilium quindecim principes, *took into counsel*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: *absol.*: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, id. Fam. 4, 7: and often Fig. est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, ib. 6, 1. 2. Adhibere aliquem coenae, epulis, etc., *to invite, entertain*: adhibete Penates et patrios epulis, Virg. Aen. 5, 62: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7. And *Absol.* *to treat*:

quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12. 3. Adhibere se ad aliquid, to *apply one's self*: se veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44: and Absol. adhibere se, to *behave one's self*: permagni est hominis, sic se adh. in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praeest, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. III. to use or employ: with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.*: adh. fidem, to employ or exhibit honesty, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: adhibita celeritate, id. B. C. 1, 37: adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: adhibeatis in hominis fortunae misericordiam, in reip. salute sapientiam, id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: belli necessitatibus patientiam, Liv. 5, 6: fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom. 2: modum, to set a limit to: vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16: memoriam contumeliae, to retain it in memory, Nep. Epam. 7. IV. In later Lat., alicui aliquem, to quote as authority: adh. nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

adhībītio, ōnis, *f.* an employing, application, Marc. Emp. 15: Dig.

adhībītus, a, um, *Part.* [adhībeo.]

ād-hinnīo, īvi, or īi, itum, 4. v. n. to neigh after, with *Dat.* or *Acc.*, also with *ad* and *in* with *Acc.*: fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634. Apellis tantum equo adhinnive, Plin. 35, 36, 17. II. Fig. admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnivit, neighed with delight, Cic. Pis. 28.

ādhortāmen, īnis, *n.* [adhortor] a means of exhortation, an exhortation, App. Florid. 4. no. 18.

ādhortātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] an exhortation, encouragement: omissa nostra adhortatione, veniamus ad eorum sermonem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11. I. iv. 4, 38.

ādhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who exhorts, or encourages: operis, Liv. 2, 58.

ādhortātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.]

ādhortātus, ūs, *m.* an exhortation, persuasion, App. Apol. 1. 338.

ād-hortor, ātus, 1. v. dep., to exhort, encourage, incite: with *ad* or *in*: nam meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adh., id. Off. 1, 11, 35: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41. 2. With *acc.*: milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adh. non destitit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 3. Followed by *ut*, *ne*, or the simple subj.: adh. adolescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortari se, to rouse one's self: ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animum, Cat. 63, 85. 4. Pass. adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius in Prisc. 791 P.

ād-hospīto, are, 1. v. a. to entertain as guest, or to propitiate, Dict. Cret. 1, 15.

ād-hūc, adv. [lit. to this point, either of place or time: hūc is an acc. = hunc or hoc, cf. ad-eo]. I. Of place: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, to this point, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 20. II. Of time: till now, hitherto: ille igitur vidit non modo quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esso possent sententiae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, not yet, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246. With usque or semper: usque adhuc actum est probe, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 107: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. With dum: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, nunquam te confirmare potuisti, id. Fam. 16, 4. Adhuc locorum, hitherto: ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam

sedulo, Pl. Cap. 2, 3, 25: non, neque, nihil adhuc, not up to this time, not as yet: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, id. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7. 2. To designate continuance: yet, still: regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49: tres adhuc legiones erant, still remained, Tac. H. 3, 9: si quis adhuc precibus locus, Virg. Aen. 4, 319. 3. just now: quum adhuc naso odos obsequutus est meo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 9: si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, Cels. 5, 26, 34. III. in addition to this, moreover, besides, further: (cf. ad hoc, s. v. ad E. II.) Caesar minaces ad senatum literas misit et erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum senatu invito teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4: unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8: et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: Esp. freq. with comparatives: haec legatio verbis adhuc lenior est, re asperior, Liv. 21, 18: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc viliores materiem obtulisses, Sen. Ep. 85, 34: Calicles adhuc concitator, Quint. 2, 15, 28: melius quidem adhuc eae civitates (sc. faciunt), Tac. Ger. 19.

ād-huc-cīne = adhucne, adv. interr. Still? yet? App. M. 9. p. 218.

ādiantum, ī, *n.* = ἀδιαντον, a fern, Asplenium trichomanes, Linn., Pl. 21, 16, 60: id. 22, 21, 30.

ād-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] (adaxint = adigant, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11): to drive to, bring, convey, mostly with *ad*, but also with *Acc.*, *Dat.*, local adv. and absol. 1. Of cattle: quis has huc oves adigit? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3: lactantes vitulos ad matres ad., Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquiribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G. 7, 17. 2. Of persons: mox noctu te adigent horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Virg. Aen. 4, 25: quis Deus Italiam vos adigit? ib. 9, 601: finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, to bring in an arbiter, for ad arbitrum, to summon before an arbiter, Cic. Top. 10, 43.

3. Of things: classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83: dum adiguntur naves, until the ships arrive, id. A. 2, 7: tigna fistucis ad., to drive in, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: turri adacta et contingente vallum, a tower having been moved close to and touching the rampart, ib. 5, 43: ut telum adigi non posset, could not reach, id. B. C. 3, 51: hastae ardentes adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49. And from the weapons transf. to the wound: to inflict (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Virg. Aen. 10, 850: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adigit, inflicted a wound, ib. 6, 35. II. to drive to a situation, to a state of mind, to urge to an act (esp. against the will): tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, ib. 12, 22. With *Inf.*: vertere morsus exiguum in Cererem penuria adigit edendi, Virg. Aen. 7, 113: absol.: adactis per vim gubernatoribus, Tac. Agr. 28.

III. Adigere aliquem ad jusjurandum, jusjurandum, jurejurando, or sacramento, i. e., to put one on oath, to swear him, omnibus jusjurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: quum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jusjurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censores ita jusjurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 fin.: populum jurejurando adigit, id. 2, 1: 2. in verba adigere = in verba jusjurandum adigere, in Tac. and Suet.; neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adigit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon., in verba Vitellii adacta, ib. 2, 14: Suet. Vesp. 6. 3. Absol.: magno cum assensu auditus, universos adigit, swears them all, Tac. H. 4, 15. IV. Poet.: to bring near,

tempus adactum, Lucr. 5, 1224. 2. = subigere, to subject: bisque jugo Rhe-num, bis adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19. 3. to shape: in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, wrought in the form of a ship, Prop. 3, 21, 14.

ād-īmo, ēmi, emptum. 3. v. a. (ademit = ademerit, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 27) [emo] to take to oneself, to take away, withdraw: si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, the night would take the day to it self, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes adimunt, Hor. A. P. 175. Constr. with *acc.*, or with *acc.* and *dat.* 1. In a good sense, to free from: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2: Jupiter ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288. 2. In a bad sense: to deprive, or rob of (the common signif., esp. in prose): animam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 134: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: pecuniam si culpam fortuna ademit aut si alicujus eripuit injuria, Cic. Quint. 15, 49: alicui vitam, id. Planc. 42: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: perniciatatem, Tac. H. 1, 79. 3. Poet. with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47. 4. Poet.: adimere is also used of persons: hanc, nisi mors mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo quae puellas audis adimisque leto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3.

ād-implēo, ēvi, ūtum, 2. v. a. to fill up, to fill full (in the class., per., e. g. in Liv. 38, 7, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, dub.): adimpleti tiliarum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. II. to fulfil (as a promise), to perform: venditionem, to complete, Dig.: fidem, ib.: creditores, to pay, ib.

ādimplētio, ōnis, *f.* completion. temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17. II. fulfilment: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

ādimplētor, ōris, *m.* he who fills (by inspiration), the inspirer: prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. S. 144.

ād-īndo, ēre, 3. v. a. to put in something additional: Cat. R. R. 18.

ād-ingēro, 3. v. a. to heap on additionally: satiram in aliquem, Sisen. in Serv.

ād-inquīro, 3. v. a. to inquire further, Jul. Val. 1.

ādinstar, for ad instar.

ād-īnvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. to find in addition, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33: Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 603.

ād-inventio, ōnis, *f.* an invention, Dig. Ambros. and Vulg. Judic. 2, 19.

ādinventor, ōris, *m.* an inventor, (ἐφευρτής) Cypr. Ep. 68, 10.

ādinventum, ī, *n.* an invention, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ād-invicem, adv. = invicem, Aug. de Trin. 7.

ādīpālis, e, adj. [id.] fatty, greasy: unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

ādīpātus, a, um, adj. [id.] fatty, greasy: puls, Lucil. in Charis. 73 P.: subs. n.: adipatum (sc. edulium) pastry prepared with grease (cf. Charis. l. c.): livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 631. II. Fig.: of style: gross, inelegant: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipatae orationis genus, larded, Cic. Or. 8, 25.

ād-īpiscor, eptus, 3. v. dep. [apis-cor] occoepti sequi: vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 13. In gen.: to come up to, or reach, to overtake, fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28. II. Fig.: to get, attain, or obtain: nuptias effugere ego istas malo, quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: nisi hoc mirum, quod vis divina assequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta non sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, id.

de Sen. 2, 4: summos honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 42: Nero in adipiscenda morte manu ejus (Epaphroditum) adjutus existimabatur, in committing suicide, Suet. Dom. 14: with *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: with *ut*: per quos adepti sunt, ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent, id. Verr. 2, 21. 2. With *Gen.*: arma, quae Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55: (Zumpt, § 466). 3. Pass.: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 88: so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4, etc. [Root *AP*=Sans. *áp* "go to," and hence "to get." The same root has been supposed to exist in aptus, apto, opto, optimus, capio, coepi, *ἀρρω*].

ādipsathēon, *i. n.*, a low, thorny shrub, also called *crysiscaptrum* or *diatyron*, probably *Genista acanthoclada*, De Cand. (Spartium horridum, Smith, Flora Graeca), Plin. 24, 13, 69.

ādipsos, *i. f.*=*ἀδύψος* (quenching thirst), a species of palm, seemingly the *Doum palm*, *Hyphaene cucifera*, Pers. Plin. 12, 22, 47. II. *Liquorice*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Linn., vel *glandulifera*, Willdenow (teste Sprengel), id. 22, 9, 11.

āditiālis, *e. adj.* [aditus] pertaining to entrance: coena, an inaugural feast, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6: Plin. 29, 4, 14.

āditiōculus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 24.

āditiō, *ōnis, f.* [adeo] a going to, approach: quid tibi hanc aditiō est? (i. e. ad hanc), Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 72. II. In the Dig.: ad. hereditatis, the entering upon an inheritance: also *absol.*, ib.

ādītō, *are, i. v. freq.* [id.] to go often to: ad eum aditavere, Enn. in Diomed. 336 P.

ādītus, *a, um, Part.*, [adeo.]

ādītus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a going to, approach, access: quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr. 1, 678: qui non introitu sed omnino aditu quempiam prohibuerit, not only from actually entering, but even from approaching, Cic. Caec. 13, extr.: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, id. Man. 8: quo neque sit ventis ar., Virg. G. 4, 9: homo rari aditus, a man rarely accessible, Liv. 24, 5: obtinere aditum regis, to gain an audience, Just. 21, 5. With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficiliores fuerunt, he has been more difficult of access, Cic. Fam. 6, 13: ad. ad me minime provinciales, which are not made in the manner customary (with the praetor), id. Att. 6, 2: with *in* (cf. adeo) ad. in id sacrarium non est viris, id. Verr. 4, 45: Liv. 24, 5. 2. Fig.: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refigissem, ut ad. ad consulatum posthac non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, Cic. Mur. 8: alius ad. ad multitudinem, another way of gaining the many, id. Off. 2, 9. II. Meton.: an entrance, avenue, etc.: primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, id. Caec. 12: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16. 2. Fig.: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15. III. In the Dig.: the right of way: praestare aditum alicui, aditum redimere, etc.: aditus ad sepulcrum, ib. 46, 12, 5.

ad-jācēō, *cūi, no perf. part.*, 2. v. n. to lie at or near, to adjoin. With *Dat.*: cum Romani adiacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, ib. 4, 48: adiacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 728. Of geog. position: Tuscus ager Romano adiacet, Liv. 2, 49: Velinum lacum in adjacencia (sc. loca) erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 76: with *ad*: urbes ad Syrtim adjacent, Mel. 1, 7: also with *Acc.*: gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2.

ad-jācūlātus, *a, um, adj.* thrown or cast at, Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjectiō, *ōnis, f.* [adjicio] a throwing on, an adding to, annexation, addition: Romana res adjecione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, a mean addition, id. 38, 14 extr.: calor, Sen. Ep. 189: literarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16: Hispanensibus familiarum adjeciones

dedit, he granted the right of settling fresh families, Tac. H. 1, 78 As t. t.

I. In architecture, a projecting, or bellying in the pedestals of columns, Vitruv. 3, 2. II. In medicine, a strengthening remedy, ib. 1, 6, 3. III. In rhetoric, the repetition of the same word, e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28.

IV. In auctions, the increasing of a bid, Dig. **adjectivus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] added. In gram., adj. nomen, a noun adjective, Prisc. 578 P.

adjecto, *are, i. v. freq.*, from adjicio, to add to, Apic. 8, 2.

adjectus, *a, um, Part.*, [adjicio].

adjectus, *ūs, m.* [id.] an adding: odoris, Lucr. 4, 677: cuneorum, Vitruv. 9, 6.

ad-jīcīō, (in MSS. also *adicio*), *jēci, jectum, 3. v. a.* [jacio] to throw to, to place at or near, usu. with *Dat.*, in with *Acc.*, or *Acc.*: adj. salis ternas heminas in singulos modios olivae, Col. 12, 48, 2: adj. telum ex locis superioribus in litus, to hurl, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: rogam bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adjici aedes alienas, Cic. Leg. 2, 24. 2. Fig., cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, id. Agr. 2, 10: Parthus adject Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: errori album calculum adj., to forgive, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. 3. So of the mind: to turn the thoughts or desires towards: animum militi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adject, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: adject animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adject, id. 28, 33. II. In gen., to add to, or increase, to annex (*προσθεβαί*), lit. and fig.: with *ad* or *Dat.*: ad bellum laudem ingenii gloriam adj., Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantulum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adject, Liv. 44, 33: morem ritusque sacrorum adjiciam, Virg. Aen. 12, 837: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43. III. Of a speaker: to add a new circumstance or argument (cf. addo, no. 3) huc natus adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: quid ego adjiciam? Prop. 4, 2, 41: adject, in domo ejus venenum esse, Tac. A. 4, 21: Vell. 2, 27.

IV. In auctions, t. t.: to add to a bid, to outbid, Dig.: Liciti sunt—supra adject Aeschrio (but some edd. read *suprajecit*), Cic. Verr. 3, 33.

adjudicatio, *ōnis, f.* an adjudication, Dig.

ad-jūdicō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to adjudge, to award as judge, [opp. to *abjudio*, q. v.] regnum Ptolemaeo adj., Cic. Agr. 2, 17: mulierem Veneri in servitutem adj., id. Div. in Caec. 17: Bruto legiones adj., id. Phil. 10, 6: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, id. Att. 4, 2: adj. causam alicui, to decide a suit in one's favour, id. de Or. 2, 29, 129. Fig.: optimum saporem castris Lucrinis adjudicavit, Plin. 9, 54, 79: adjudicato, cum utro hac nocte sies, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 6. II. In gen.: to ascribe, attribute to: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, ascribed to me, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Italiam adjudicat armis, assigns it to the Roman power, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57.

adjuero=**adjuvero**, v. adjuvo.

ad-jūgo, *are, i. v. a.*, to yoke to, to join or bind: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. in Non. 75, 11: adj. palmites, to train, Col. 4, 17: in Lact. Op. D. 6, to unite sexually.

adjumentum, *i. n.* [contracted from *adjuvamentum*, from *adjuvo*], a means of aid, help, assistance: nihil aderat adjumenti ad pulcritudinem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 55: non quo mihi praesidia periculis aut adjumenta honoribus quaeram, Cic. Man. 24, 70: adjumenta et subsidia consulatus, id. Mur. 18.

adjunctio, *ōnis, f.* [adjungo] a joining or binding to, a union: si haec non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2: adjunctio verborum, id. Part. 5. II. an

addition, an adjunct: virtutis, id. Fin. 2, 13: mihi videor videre esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, with a qualification, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. III. In rhetoric, t. t.—*συμπλοκή*, repetition of the same word, id. de Or. 3, 54: in Auc. Her. 4, 27=*συνεξηγμένον*, when the verb stands at either the beginning or the end of a clause: Quint. 9, 3, 28.

adjunctivus, *a, um, adj.* [adjunctus] what is joined, or added: in gram.: adj. conjunctiones, those words which govern the subj. mood, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: adj. modus, the subjunctive, Diom. p. 331 P.

adjunctor, *ōris, m.* one who joins, or unites: ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, who caused Gallia Transalpina to be granted to Caesar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3.

adjunctus, *a, um, Part.* [adjungo] joined to, connected with: quae propria hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7 p. 243. Hence, II. Adjuncta, *ōrum, n. plu. subst.*, things fit or suitable: semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178. 2. Rhet. t. t. collateral or accessory circumstances, Cic. Top. 12: also, a conditional clause, id. Inv. 2, 12.

ad-jungo, *nxi, nctum, 3. v. a.*, to join to, to bind to: prop. of cattle: to yoke, harness (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): adjunxere feras, Lucr. 2, 605: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 1, 7: plostello adj. mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigris adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 550. II. Of persons or things: with *ad* or *Dat.*: socium quaerit, quem adjungat sibi, Pl. As. 2, 2, 22: se comitem fugae, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Virg. Aen. 8, 13: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Clu. 1, 39: ulmis vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. Aen. 9, 69: huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4: also, to add to, annex: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. 2. Fig.: to bind to oneself, or conciliate: conciliare animos hominum et ad usus suos adj., id. Off. 2, 5, 17: adjungere aliquem sibi, to make one a friend, id. Fam. 5, 7: qui imperium credat gravus esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42: quem beneficio adjungas, bind by kindness, ib. 1, 1, 47: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43: so: agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: urbem in societatem, Liv. 37, 15. III. Fig.: to apply or attach: animum ad aliquod studium adj., Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: adj. fidem visis, Cic. Ac. 1, 11: diligentia vestra nobis adjungenda est, id. Clu. 1: suspicionem potius ad praedam, quam ad egestatem adj., to attach suspicion, id. Rosc. Am. 31. IV. to subjoin a circumstance or argument (cf. *adjicio* no. 3): quod quum dicerem, illud adjunxi, id. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10.

adjuratio, *ōnis, f.* [adjuro] swearing by something, adjuration: adjuratione suae salutis, App. M. 2, p. 123: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjurātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who adjures, a serpent charmer: Alcim., 2, 312.

adjurātorius, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to swearing: cautio, Anast. Cod., 12, 22, 8.

ad-jūro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to swear, to confirm by oath: constr. acc. with *inf.* or *ut* with *subj.*, eam suam esse filiam, sancte adjurabat mihi, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 27: adjurasque, id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: per omnes tibi adjuro deos, nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11: per omnes deos adjuro, ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 8: also, poet. with acc. (*ὀρνευμι τοὺς θεοὺς*):

adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. Aen. 12, 816: adjuro teque tuumque caput, Cat. 66, 40. II. *to swear in addition*: censores edixerunt, ut prae-ter commune jusjurandum haec adjura- rent, Liv. 43, 14. III. In later Lat., *to conjure or entreat*: adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Florian. 1.

IV. Eccl. *to exorcise*: daemones ad- jurati, Lact. 2, 15.

adjutābilis, e, *adj. helping, ser- viceable*: opera, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 8.— though Adj. in -bilis are gen.

adjūto, avi, atum, i, v. *freq.* [ad- juvo] (ante and post-class.), *to help*: with acc., istocchine pacto me adjutas? Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 81: Pamphilum adj., Ter. And. 1, 3, 4: funus adj., id. Ph. 1, 2, 49: adjutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812: with two Acc.: id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: with Acc. *Rei* and *Dat.* *pers.*, pueris onera adjuta, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24: messem hanc nobis adj., Gell. 2, 19: rarely with *Dat. pers.* alone: ad- juta mihi, Pac. in Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 16: saltem nobis adjutasses, Petron. 62.

adjūtor, atus, i, v. *dep.* = adjuto: adjutamini et defendite, Pac. in Non. 74, 2.

adjūtor, ōris, m. [adjuvo] *a helper or promotor*: hic adjutor meus et moni- tor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: honoris adjutorem, Cic. Flacc. 1: ad praedam adjutores, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: tibi venit adjutor, id. N. D. 1, 7: se ad- jutore utantur, *let them employ him as an intercessor*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. II. *a deputy, adjutant, assistant*: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: huic Fulvium adjutorem summiserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 62: dato ad- jutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4: rheto- rum, *assistant-teacher*, Quint. 2, 5, 3.

III. Under the empire, *an officer of the imperial court*: usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office; ad- jutore a rationibus, a sacris, etc. IV. On the stage, *a subordinate actor* (*δευτερευωνιστής*, etc.), adjutorem, pos- set qui ferre secundas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: Phaedr. 5, 5, 14: Suet. Gramm. 18: cf. Cic. Div. in Caec. 15.

adjūtōrium, i, n. [id.] *help, assist- ance, support*: magnam Thracum ma- num in adjutorium belli secum trahe- bat, Vell. 2, 112: sine adjutorio ignis nihil calidum est, Sen. Ep. 31: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 83: in pl.: adjutoria senec- tutis, Col. 12, praef. *Adj.* adjutoria exta, Fest. p. 157.

adjūtrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female assistant, helper, etc.*: it is chiefly used in apposition with fem. subs: matres filis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 13: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Planc. 1. II. *Legiones adjutrices, legions raised in the pro- vinces as a reserve*, Tac. H. 2, 43: cf. Suet. Galb. 10.

adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* [adjuvo]. **adjūtus**, ūs, m. *help, aid*: unius adjutu, Macr. Sat. 7, 7.

ad-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, i, v. a. (juvavi, juvatum, Sall. J. 47; Plin. Ep. 4, 15: adjuro or adjuvo = adjuvero, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1: adjurit = adjuverit, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4) *to assist, support*, with acc. fories fortuna adjuvat, Liv. 34, 37: miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo aux- ilio adjuvet, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 39: me ad- juves in hac re, Ter. And. 3, 3, 10: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, om- nium gentium consensum et conspira- tionem adjuva, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, id. Quint. 23: sua sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 13: aliquem ad bellum adj., Liv. 29, 1: formam cura, Ov. M. 2, 732: pennis adjutus amo- ris, ib. 1, 540: adjuvaturus, Petr. 18: moerorem orationis lacrimis suis adj. *to heighten*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47. II. *to cherish, sustain, or foster*: hujus ad- juvas insaniam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 166: feren-

dus error immo vero etiam adjuvandus, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adju- vant militem suum, *encourage*, Liv. 1, 25: ignem, id. 34, 39. III. *Absol.*: *to be of use, to be profitable; impers.* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73: quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. IV. Other constructions.

1. Sometimes its sub- ject is a whole clause with quod or si; quam ad spem multum eos adjuva- bat quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, ib. 7, 55: cf. ib. 2, 17: id. B. C. 1, 69: in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 10. 2. With two accusatives: irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29. 3. With ut or ne: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: illud adjuvato, ne quis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 32, 4.

4. With the *Infin.*: adjuvat mas incubare, *helps to hatch*, Plin. 11, 24, 29.

5. With the *Dat.* of the person and the *Acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29.

adl. For words beginning thus v. under all.

ad-mātūro, are, i, v. a. lit. *to make ripe*, hence, *to quicken, hasten*: defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* [admetior].

ad-mēo, are, i, v. n. *to go to or approach*: admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētior, mensus, 4 v. *dep.* *to measure out to*: vinum emptoribus, Cato. R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 3, 31. Pass.: quod (sc. vinum) admensum erit, Cato R. R. 148.

ad-mīgro, are, i, v. n. lit. *to come to*, hence, *to be added to*: si ad pau- pertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. Pers. 1, 19.

adminiculātor, ōris, m. [admini- culo] *a supporter or assistant*: Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis literarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3.

adminiculātus, a, um, *Part.* [adminiculo] *supported*; hence, *well-fur- nished or provided*: memoria adminicu- lator, Gell. praef.

adminiculō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [adminiculum]: *to prop up, to support*; lit. vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3: vitem adminiculato arborique jungito, Col. de Ar. 16. II. *Fig.* = ad- juvo: adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Var. in Non. 77, 19: quod ex Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, Gell. 2, 30: Var. L. L. 8, 23, calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem).

adminiculōr, atus, i, v. *dep.* the same as the preced.: ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, ex- tollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14.

adminiculūm, i, n. *a prop, stay, support, the stake or pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is sup- ported*: vites clavicularibus adminicula, tanquam manibus apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, id. de Sen. 15: adminicula hominum, i. e. *oxen, implements of agriculture*, etc., Var. R. R. 1, 17: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi mo- limenti adminiculis, Liv. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, *a rudder*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. *Fig. aid, assistance*; hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tanquam adm. adnititur, id. Lael. 23 *fin.*: quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id se- nectuti suae adm. fore, id. 10, 22. [Gen. derived from manus: but words in -culum which are not dimin. formed immediately from a noun, are derived from verbs, as crepitaculum, miraculum, vehiculum. Hence it has been pro-

posed to derive this word from the root which appears in emineo, promineo.]

administer, tri, m. [minister] *a servant, assistant, agent*: puer victus quotidiani adm., Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, id. Leg. 3, 19, 43: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidi- bus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: socius et adm. omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29. opus et administris tutari, *the work- men, or engineers*, ib. 76.

administra, ae, f. [ministra] *a female servant, a handmaid*: Camilla adm. in his quae occultiora sunt, Var. L. L. 7, 3: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administreae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Manil. 13, 36.

administratio, ōnis, f. [administro] *aid, assistance, agency, execution*: quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars acces- sissent, nec his sine hominum adminis- tratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12.

II. Gen. *direction, management* = curatio, procuratio: an Dii ab omni cura- tione et administratione rerum vacent, id. N. D. 1, 1: rerum magnarum agi- tatio atque adm. id. Inv. 2, 54: adminis- tratio belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: adminis- trationes portus impedire, *to hinder the port's being made use of*, ib. 1, 25: adm. aquae, *the distribution of water*, Vitr. 9, 6 p. 225 Rod. *Absol.*: officiis et ad- ministrationibus praeponere aliquem, Tac. Ag. 19.

administrativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fit for administration, practical*: ars activa vel adm., Quint. 2, 18, 5.

administrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a manager, agent*: imperator est adm. belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210.

administrātorius, a, um, *adj.* [administrator] *serving, ministering* angeli, qui sunt adm. spiritus, Hier. upon Jes. 46, 11.

ad-ministro, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to attend upon or assist, to serve*; with *dat.* or *ad*: conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 37: mel ad principia con- vivii et in secundam mensam adminis- tratur, *is served up*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5.

II. Gen. *to take in hand, to ma- nage, administer, execute, perform*: a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta adminis- trata sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 47: adm. provin- ciam, ib. 4, 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caec. 21: haec ita Caesar adminis- trabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: adm. rem- publicam, Liv. 6, 6: neque ab uro omnia imperia administrari poterant, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: bellum, Cic. Div. 2, 36: id. Man. 2: adm. classem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: navem, *to steer*, ib. 14: le- gionarii, qui dexteram partem operis administabant, *who were executing the ing works on the right*, ib. 2, 8.

2. *Absol.* milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine pericu- lo administrare, *were able to pursue their work*, Sall. J. 92.

admīrābilis, e, *adj.* [admiror] *worthy of being admired, admirable*: adm. in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: ad- mirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: Iron.: O adm. impudentiam, Cic. Phil. 3, 7: O admira- bilem licentiam, id. Fat. 16. II. *pro- ducing wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical*: haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, id. Fin. 4, 27: admirabile genus (causae) a quo alle- natus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20. *Sup.* not used.

admīrābilitas, ātis, f. *the quality exciting wonder or admiration, admi- rableness*: quanta sit adm. coelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: haec animi desipientia admirabili- tatem magnam facit, *excites great ad- miration of the possessor of it*, id. Off. 2, 11.

admīrābilitē, adv. [admirabilis] *admirably*: nos Asia accepit adm., Cic. Att. 5, 14: *astonishingly, strangely*.

nimis adm. nimisque magnifice dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 16.

admirandus, a, um, *Part.* [admiror] *to be admired, admirable, wonderful*: suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3: adm. spectacula, Virg. G. 4, 3: admirandissimi juvenes, Salv. Ep. 8: *Comp. and adv.* not used.

admiratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wondering at, wonder, admiration*: adm. copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: admiratione affici, ib. 2, 10: adm. nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: cuius injicere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3: adm. viri, Liv. 9, 8: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired*, Plin. 36, 5: haec sunt quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. **II.** *surprise, astonishment*: admiratione obstupfacti, id. Deiot. 12: hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, id. Phil. 10, 2: adm. habere, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: adm. ancipitis sententiae, Liv. 21, 3. *With quod*: consulem adm. incessit quod nec pugnam inirent, etc., id. 7, 34.

admirator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an admirer*: adm. antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21: animus contemplator admiratorque mundi, Sen. Ep. 94.

ad-miror, atus, *v. dep.* (ammiror, Gell. 4, 8): *to wonder at, to regard with admiration or astonishment*: quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam velementer adm., Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, ib. 1, 20, *fin.*: nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut adm. aut optare aut expetere oportere, id. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, *not to be dazzled with anything* (μὴ θαυμάζειν), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: quem modo felicem invidia admirante ferebant, *with admiring envy*, Prop. 2, 17, 11: quid admirati estis? *why are you so surprised?* Pl. Am. prol. 99: admiratus sum breviter epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 *fin.*: de Dionysio sum admiratus, id. Att. 9, 12: admirantium, unde hoc studium existisset, id. N. D. 1, 3: admiror, quo pacto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: admiratus sum, quod ad me tua manu scripsisses, Cic. Att. 6, 9: in quibus hoc primum est, in quo admirer, cur, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4. *Pass.*: propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, Canut. in Prisc. 792 P.

ad-miscēo, scui, xtum (*rarely stum*, Liv. 3, 57.) 2. *v. a.* *to mix, or mingle with*, deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Tim. 3. *With Abl. or Dat.*: aer multo calore admixtus, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: aquae admixtum calorem, ib. § 26: genus radicis, quod admixtum lacte, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: *with in and Acc.*: admixti in heminam seminis resinae cochlearibus duobus, Plin. 26, 10, 66: *with cum*: adm. sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15. **II.** *Fig. to mix up with, implicate, involve* (both of things and persons): sed hoc cum his rationibus admisceri nolo, Cic. Att. 7, 1: admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49: admiscerenturne plebei, controversia fuit, *whether plebeians should be joined with patricians in the decemvirate*, Liv. 3, 32: admixti funditoribus sagittariis, Curt. 3, 9: ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: ad id consilium admiscere? Cic. Phil. 12, 7: Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

admissarius, a, um, *adj.* [admitto] *sc. equus, asinus, etc., a horse, ass, etc., that is used for covering, a stallion*: adm. equus, Var. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, ib. 2, 8. **II.** *Fig. of a lewd person*: scitus adm., Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 19: adm. iste, sic ad illius orationem adhiñit, Cic. Pis. 28.

admisso for admisisse, *v. admitto*. **admissio**, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] *a letting in. I.* *a putting the stallion to the mare*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18. **II.** *admission to an interview or audience*: adm. dare alicui, Plin. 33, 3, 12: admissionum tuarum felicitas, Plin. Pan. 47: primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33: officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain*, Suet. Vesp. 14: magister admissionum, *chief marshal or lord chamberlain*, Amm. 15, 5. **III.** *the entrance upon an inheritance*, Dig.

admissionālis, is, *m.* [admissio] *an introducer or usher*, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 4.

admissivae, aves, Fest. p. 18, *birds of permissive or favorable augury*.

admissor, ōris, *m.* [admitto] *one who causes a thing to be done, a perpetrator*, Lact. Epit. 63: Janus seminis admissor, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3, explained by Aug., Janus aditum aperit recipiendo semini.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *trespass, fault, crime*: iudicia, quae etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35: tale adm., Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppaeae, Tac. A. 11, 4.

admissura, ae, *f.* [id.] *the putting of the male to the female*, Var. R. R. 2, 1 *med.*: Plin. 8, 42, 66: Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 24.

admissus, ūs, *m.*, *a letting in*: solis admissu, Pall. 6, 2. 2. = admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7.

admixtus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo].

admitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* (*misce sync.* for admisisse, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 4) *to let in, to let go or come to, to admit*: *with in, ad, or Dat.*: ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807: domum ad se filium, Nep. Timol. 1: plebem ad campestris exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10: aliquem per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79: admissis intra moenia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1: quum Juba orasset uti se ad suos deos penates admitterent, Hirt. B. Af. 91: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5. 2. *to grant an audience or interview*: nec quemquam admisit, Cic. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39: promiscuis salutationibus adittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 52. 3. *Of a courtesan*: ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus, quam me, ad se virum, Pl. As. 1, 3, 83: Prop. 3, 20, 7. 4. *Of animals, putting the stallion to the mare* (cf. admissarius, admissura), Just. 1, 10: Var. R. R. 3, 9, 22: Plin. 8, 43, 68. **II.** *Fig. to allow to come or enter, to admit*: nec consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2: reliquis diebus ad colloquium non admittitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: non ad fastos, non ad commentarios pontificum admittimur, Liv. 4, 3: horum in numerum nemo admittetur, Nep. Lys. 1: nemo ad id officium admittitur, id. Eum. 1. **III.** *Of a horse*: esp. in *Part. perf.*, *to let go, i. e. to give the reins*; hence, *to urge on, put into a gallop*: equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrat, *came at full speed*, id. B. G. 1, 22: in Postumium equum infestum admisit, Liv. 2, 19: admissae jubae, *the flowing manes*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50. **IV.** *Fig. of words, entreaties, &c.*: *to allow to reach, to attend or listen to*: pacis mentionem adm. auribus, Liv. 34, 49: quo facilius aures iudicum quae post dicturi erimus admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10: adm. precatationem, *to grant*, Liv. 31, 5: preces admissae, Tac. H. 4, 60: tunc admittite jocos, Mart. 4, 8: in cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8. **V.** *Of an act, event, etc.*: *to let be done, to permit*: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: non

admittit hoc idem veritas, Quint. 6, 1, 43: hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrediretur, Tac. H. 2, 40: *to give free course to*: difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2. Hence, *t. t.* of birds of favorable omen = addico, q. v.: impetratum, inauguratum est, quovis admittunt aves, Pl. As. 2, 1, 11: simul aves rite admisissent, Liv. 4, 18. Especially of faults, crimes, disgrace, etc.: *to let pass, incur, become guilty of, commit*: often with *in* and a reflective pronoun: quum multos multa admissee acceperim, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 4: me hoc delictum admissee in me vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus, aut quod in me tantum facinus admisit? Cic. Mil. 37, 103: quid unquam Avitus in se admisit, id. Clu. 60, 167: si Milo admisisset aliquid, id. Mil. 23 *fin.*: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quantum in se facinus admisissent, intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: cohortati ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, ib. 4, 25: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: tantum dedecoris, Liv. 4, 2: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53.

admixtio, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *a mixing, an admixture*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22: in plur. Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2.

admixtus, a, um, *Part.* [admisceo] *mixed*: simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21: nihil est animis admixtum, id. Tusc. 1, 29. *Comp., Sup., and Adv.* not used.

admixtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = admixtio, *a mixing, an admixture*: nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. Sat. 2, 1.

admōdērātē, *Adv.*, *fitly, suitably*: humanis rationibus admoderate or atmoderate, Lucr. 2, 169.

ad-mōdēror, ari, *v. dep.* *to set a limit to*: nequeo risu me admoderari, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 81.

ad-mōdūlor, ari, *v. dep.* *to accord or harmonize with*: Padus electricis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mōdum, *adv.* [modus] *Lit.*: *up to the measure, up to the mark*: hence, *quite, completely, very, excessively, etc.*: adm. meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, *I have fully recounted*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 1: jam adm. mitigati animi raptis erant, *were completely appeased*, Liv. 1, 10: forma ingenii adm. impolita et plane rudis, *very unpolished*, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: prorae adm. erectae, *very high*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: pauci adm., *very few*, Liv. 10, 41: me literae tuae adm. delectarunt, *pleased me excessively*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2: qua in re adm. fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8. 2. *Esp. with words denoting age*: L. Crassus quum esset adm. adolescens, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: filium Persea, puerum adm. mittit, Liv. 31, 28: juvenis adm., Tac. H. 4, 5: eum colere coepi non adm. grandem natu, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10. 3. *With adv.*: acipenser adm. raro capitur, id. Fat. in Macr. Sat. 2, 12: quum alter non multum, alter nihil adm. scripti reliquisset, *just nothing, i. e. nothing at all*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8. So with *adj.*, equestris pugna nulla adm. fuit, *none at all*, Liv. 23, 29.

4. *In emphatic or corrobative replies* (μάλιστ' ἔγ, πάντ' ἔγ) freq. in Plaut. and Ter.: *yes, just so, exactly, bellan' videtur specie mulier?* — Admodum, Pl. Bacc. 4, 6, 40: advenis modo? — Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8: scis solere in huiusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dicit adm. aut prorsus ita est, *just so, exactly*, Cic. de Leg. 3, 11, 26. **II.** *Of numbers and time*: about, at most, only just; sex millia hostium caesa, quinque adm. Romanorum, about, Liv. 22, 24: mille adm. equites praemisera, at most, Curt. 4, 9, 24: usque adm. dum quinquies quinque numeros, *till you can count 25 at most* Cato R. R. 156, 2: legati ex Macedonia exacto adm. mense Februario redierunt

when February was just past, Liv. 43 11.

ad-moenio, ire, 4. v. a. to besiege, invest: oppidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 148. [The simple moenio is gen. written munio q. v.]

Hor, Itus, 4. v. dep. intr., to toil up to, struggle towards, ad hircinum nidum, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6. || act. heave up, throw upon, with Dat. ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, laud hands on, Id. As. 3, 2, 24: velut de industria rupes praealtas admolita natura est, has heaved up, Curt. 8, 10, 24.

admōnēfācio, ēre, 3. v. a. to remind, to admonish, Cic. Planc. 34. Many edd. read admonuisti; v. commonefacio.

ad-mōnēō, ul, Itum, 2. v. a. to put in mind, remind in a friendly manner, to suggest, admonish, warn. ("Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod moneo futura, admonemus praeterita," Auson. Popma, p. 29.) Constr.: either absol. or aliquem alicujus rei, or de aliqua re, aliquam rem, with ut or ne denoting the purpose, or with Acc. and inf. or a rel. clause, to point out a fact (Zumpt, § 439 and 615). 1. Absol.: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1 3: amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26 proximi diei casu admoniti, Caes. B. C. 2 14.

2. Aliquem alicujus: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae Sall. C. 21: judices legum et religionis admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: (me) admonuit dominae deseruitque Venus, Tib. 1, 5, 46.

3. Aliquem de aliqua re: de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5.

4. With two Accusatives: ridiculum est te istuc me adm., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112 illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Coel. 3, 8: illud me praeclare admones, id. Att. 9, 9: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79.

5. With Acc. and inf.: et meminerant et admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti Liv. 28, 19.

6. With a rel. clause: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

With ut or ne: illud me praeclare moneo, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9: Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6.

8. With the Subj. without a conjunction (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute diligenterque faciat, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset, venienti matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit, negotiis abstinere, Suet. Tib. 50.

9. With the Inf. without a subject (in the poets and in the prose writers of the Aug. per.): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. G. 4, 186: sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125: admonitus fortiter protendere cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67.

10. With ad and the Gerund: ad thesaurum reperendum admonentur, Cic. Div. 2, 65.

II. to remind a debtor, to dun: cum tibi quotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12.

III. Poet. and in later Latin, to urge or incite to action: telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. Aen. 10, 586: liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14.

IV. In later Lat.: to admonish further or again: quod facere te moneo, scio te fecisse; nunc admoneo, ut etc., Sen. Ep. 21.

V. to warn by inflicting loss, to inflict punishment: non Samnis, non Poeni, ne Parthi quidem saepius admonuere, Tac. Ger. 37.

admōnitio, ōnis, f. [admoneo] a friendly admonition: adm. quasi lenior objurgatio est, Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio et praeceptum, id. Off. 1, 40 fin.: si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere, aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4.

II. a reminding or suggestion: illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogs verti discrimen, Quint. 6, 1 med.: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, etc., Cic.

Fin. 5, 1: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19.

2. Fig. admonitio morbi, or doloris, the recurring symptoms: si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101.

III. a reminding of a debt, a dunning, Dig. IV. chastisement, correction, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admōnitor, ōris, m. [id.] he who reminds, a monitor: misi ad te quatuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: admonitorque operum, coelo clarissimus alto, Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664.

admōnitorum, ii, n. [id.] an admonition, a reminding, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

admōnitrix, icis, f. [id.] a female monitor: quid adhuc ego tul, malum, admonitricis? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

admōnitum, i, n. [id.] = admonitio, q. v.: cohortationes, consolationes, praecepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15.

admōnitus, a, um, Part. [admoneo]

admōnitus, ūs, m. [id.] used only in the Abl.: a reminding, suggestion, etc.: interea admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: locorum, id. Fin. 5, 2: admonitu tuo perfeci libros, id. Att. 13, 18: flet admonitu motus tui, at the mention, Ov. Fast. 3, 612: acrior admonitu est, at the rebuke, id. Met. 3, 566.

ad-mordēō, mordi, rsum, 2. v. a. (admemordi = admordi, Pl. Aul. in Gell. 7, 9), to bite or gnaw at: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: brachia admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53.

2. Fig. lepidum est, triparcos homines bene admordere, to bleed or fleece such niggards, Pl. Per. 2, 3, 14: id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

admorsus, a, um, Part. [admordeo]

admorsus, ūs, m. [id.] a biting at, a bite: admorsu duri dentis, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

admōtio, ōnis, f. [admoveo] a putting to, an application: itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admonitione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60.

admōtus, a, um, Part. [admoveo]

ad-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. and intrans. (admoram, admorim, etc., for admoveam, admoveim, etc., Virg. Aen. 4, 367: Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36): to move to, to bring or conduct towards or to. With acc. either alone, or governed by some prep., or with dat.: ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC mill. admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 extr.: scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: pecus flagrantibus aris, Virg. Aen. 12, 171: admotae hostiae, sc. aris, Tac. A. 2, 69: Hannibalem admotum altaribus, led or conducted to, Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Virg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Ariminum, Liv. 28, 46: Marcello ad munera publica admoto, being brought into office, Suet. Tib. 10: gressum, to approach nearer, Stat. Th. 11, 560: mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, brought him into closer connection, Vell. 2, 96.

II. to apply, to direct towards: ignes ardentisque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur (sc. civi Rom.) vere applied, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: admoveere aurem et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36: quum tibi sol tepidus plures admovent manus vectigalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4: in marmoribus quibus Niclas manum admovisset, on which he had labored, Plin. 35, 11, 40. Manus adm. sometimes means, to lay violent hands on: nunquam Deos ipsos admoveere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 fin.

2. Fig. of mental objects: animis iudicium admoveere orationem, tanquam fidibus manum, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: mentem ad vocem alicujus, to attend to, id. Harusp.

resp. 10: serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, applied his talents, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. 6, 10: spes est admota, Ov. M. 11, 454: spes cupiditatis admota occaecavit animum, Liv. 43, 10: desiderium patriae, to instil, Curt. 6, 2.

III. Intransitive or reflective: to draw or come near: jam admovebat rex, Curt. 9, 4.

2. In the passive, especially the participle; to be near to: culina ut sit admota, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2: genus admotum Superis, nearly related, Sil. 8, 295: admota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149.

ad-mūgiō, ii, 4. v. n. to low to or bellow after: admugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279.

ad-muloēō, ēre, 2. v. a. to stroke, caress: a fronte accedens bubulcus admulceat, Pall. 4, 12.

admurmūratio, ōnis, f. a murmuring at, the murmuring of an assembly (in approbation or disapprobation): qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregit, Cic. Pis. 14: grata contionis admurmuratio, id. Verr. 1, Act. 15, 45: secundae admurmurationes senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

ad-murmūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to murmur at (approvingly or disapprovingly): quam valde universi admurmurarint, Cic. Verr. 5, 16: impers. admurmuratum est, id. de Or. 2, 70: admurmurante senatu, neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13.

II. as a dep.: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mūtilo, avi, atum, are, 1. v. a. to crop or clip — Fig. to cheat: tu es qui me usque admutilasti ad cutem, thou art the man who hast stripped me to the skin, i. e. robbed me of all I possessed, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 48: id. Mil. 3, 1, 172: id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (so the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnatus.

ad-nēpos or **atnēpos**, ōtis, m. a son of the abnepos or of the abneptis, i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson, or of a great-granddaughter, corresponding, in the descending line, to atavus in the ascending, Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-neptis, is, f. a daughter of the abnepos, or of the abneptis (i. e. a grand-daughter of a great-grandchild), Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ad-nomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn. for other words in adn. v. ann.

ad-obrūō, ēre, 3. v. a. to cover with earth, to bury: alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3.

adolabilis, v. aduabilis.

adolēfactus, a, um, set on fire: ARBORES ADOLFECTAE, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. in Grut. p. 121.

ad-ōlēō, ui (rarely ōvi, Enn.) ultum, 2. v. n. and a. [oleo, to smell]. Intrans. to smell, emit an odour; hic unguenta adolent? Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 19.

II. Trans. to cause to emit a smell; hence, to set fire to, burn: leves stipulae demtis adolentur aristis, Ov. Met. 1, 492: Virgilius petivit a suis amicis, ut Aeneida adolent, Gell. 17, 10. Its most frequent use is connected with sacrificial worship: eam hostiam totam adolevit, offered entire, made a whole burnt offering, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11: viscera qui tauri flammis adolenda dedisset, Ov. Fast. 3, 803: haec (ara) adolet flammis cum strue farra suis, ib. 1, 276: nullo aris adolentur honores, id. Met. 8, 740: Junoni Argivae Jussos adolemus honores, Virg. Aen. 3, 547: verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, id. Ecl. 8, 65: eo omnes hostiae, vituli viginti septem coniecti, et ita omnia adulta sunt, Antias ap. Prisc. 9.

2. By a kind of metaphor, the altar itself is sometimes spoken of as being burnt: adolent altaria donis, they light up the altars with offerings, Lucr. 4, 1231: castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Virg. Aen. 7, 71. Two passages of Tacitus are peculiar, on account of the verb

being joined with the ablative of words which have little or no natural connection with its meaning: *crucore captivo ardere aras fas habebant*, Ann. 14, 30: *precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur*, Hist. 2, 3. 3. *Fig. to worship by burning sacrifices in honour of*: quibus cura flammis adolere Penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 704.

ādōlescens, (adolescens) entis, (*Gen. plur.* adolescentium, once adolescentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130). *Part.* [adolesco] *growing up, young*: hominem adolescentem non tam allicere volui, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, *extr.* eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adolescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: Africani filia ad., Cic. Div. 1, 18, *fin.* *Fig.*, adolescentior Academia, id. Fam. 9, 8 (*Sup.* and *Adv.* not used). II. *Subst. a young man or woman*: properly from the age of 15 to 30, Varr. in Censor. 14: but sometimes the term is applied to those much older; thus, Cicero applies the word to Crassus when 34 years old, de Or. 2, 2; to Brutus and Cassius when in their fortieth year, Phil. 2, 44; and to himself when consul, or 44 years of age, ib. 46. Alexis, humanissimus puer, nisi forte, dum ego absum, ad. factus est, Cic. Att. 7, 7, *extr.*: optima adolescenti facere injuriam, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 8. The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and praetors in the provinces were called *adolescentes*; Caes. B. C. 1, 23. Sometimes *adolescens* serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adolescens, id. B. G. 7, 87.

ādōlescentia (also *adolescencia* in MSS.), ae, f. [adolescens] *the age of the adolescens* (see above). II. *Gen.* *Youth*: citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepit, Cic. de Sen. 2: qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: ineunte adolescentia, id. Off. 1, 32: jam a prima adolescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9, *fin.*: in adolescentia, for adolescens, Suet. Claud. 41. **ādōlescentior** (adul.), ari, 1. v. *dep.* [id.] *to behave like a youth*: tu adhuc adolescentiaris, Varr. in Non. 71, 30. **ādōlescentula** (adul.), ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a very young maiden*, also endearingly of adults: salveto adolescentula, good morning, child, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91.

ādōlescentulus (adul.), i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a very young man*: Cicero calls himself adolescentulus at 27, Or. 30; and Sall. C. 49, calls Caesar adolescentulus at 33 or 35: adolescentulus imberbis, Cic. Dom. 14: ad. imperitum, Tac. A. 1, 59: me admodum ad., Cic. Rep. 1, 15. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6, 20.

ādōlescenturio, ire, 4. v. n. [id.] *to behave like a youth*, i. e., *petulantly, etc.*: Laber. in Non. 74, 15.

ād-olesco (adul.), ēvi (very rar. ui, Prisc. 370; *adolesse sync.* for *adolevisse*, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3. v. *inch.* and *n.* *to be growing, to grow up*: (*prop.* of men, animals, plants; and *fig.* of other things): postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, Pl. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450: quum liberi adoleverint, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: qui natus sit, qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: ad. ramos cernit, Ov. M. 4, 376: adolesse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: adulta virgo, grown up, Liv. 26, 50: in amplitudinem ad., Plin. 12, 1, 3: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15: quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9: luna adolescente, when the moon is waxing, id. 20, 8. Especially of time, chiefly in Tacitus: donec ver adolesceret, till spring should be somewhat advanced, A. 13, 36: adulta aetate, summer being far advanced, ib. 2, 23: adulto autumnio, ib. 11, 31: adulta nocte, H. 3, 23. II. *Fig. to increase, augment*: cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio quum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium

brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63: quantum superbiae socordiaque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum adolevit, ib. 3, 34. [Root of "grow": cf. alo, altus, ἀλδαινω.]

ad-olesco, ōre, 3. v. n. [OLE, smell, vide ad-oleo] *to be burning or blazing*, Panchaeis adolentur ignibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 37.

ādōnis, nis or nōdis, m., the name of a fish sometimes called *exocoetus*, Plin. 9, 19, 34: not the *exocoetus* of Linnaeus, which is the flying-fish, but some species of Blenny or Goby, which are sometimes found upon the rocks after the tide has receded.

ādōnium, ii, n. = ἀδώνιον, a plant, Plin. 21, 10, 34. II. A verse composed of a dactyl and spondee, e. g. terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4.

ād-ōpērio, ērūi, ertum, 4. v. a. *to cover, cover up* (*Gen.* in the *perf. part. pass.*) capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26: purpureo adopertum amictu, Virg. Aen. 3, 405: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688: hiems gelu, id. Fast. 3, 235: aether nubibus, ib. 2, 71: lumina somno, id. Met. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 84: adopertis foribus, with closed doors, Suet. Oth. 11. The verb. *fin.* in Col. 8, 6, and Lact. Op. Dei, 7.

ādōpertē, adv. covertly, Cap. 8, p. 303.

ādōpertum, i, n. a mystery, App. M. 2, p. 127.

ād-ōpīnor, atus, 1. v. *dep.* *to conjecture further*: adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 814.

ādōptāticus or *adoptatitius*, a, um, adj. [adoptatus] *adopted*: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptatitius, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 100.

ādōptātio, ōnis, f. [id.] (old form for *adoptio*) *the adopting of a child*: ipsum illum adoptione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11: Gell. 5, 19.

ādōptātor, ōris, m. [adopto] *one who adopts*: Gell. 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 med.

ādōptio, ōnis, f. [prob. contr. from *adoptatio*] *the taking of one in the place of a child* (also of a grandchild, Dig. 1, 7, 10): properly of one still under paternal authority, v. *arrogatio*. Such adoption took place before the praetor or other magistrate, by a sham sale (*mancipatio*); v. Smith's Ant. 15. L. Torquatus filium in adoptionem D. Silano emancipavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2: adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: or in adoptionem, id. Hist. 2, 1: adoptionem nuncupare, to make known, to announce, ib. 1, 17: ad. consularis, by a consul, Quint. proem. 6. *Fig.* of plants: *ingrafting*: Plin. proem. 1, 16.

ādōptivus, a, um, adj. [prob. orig. *adoptativus* from *adopto*, as *comparativus*, *hortativus*, *praerogativus*] *pertaining to adoption, adoptive*: neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: filiorum neque naturalem Drusum, neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tiber. 52: pater ad. an adoptive father, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 107: ad. frater, soror, etc., a brother, sister, etc., by adoption, not by birth, ib. 23, 2, 12: and Julian, Dig. 38, 8, 3. So also, ad. familia, Ulp. 37, 4, 3: ad. nomen, a name received by adoption, Suet. Ner. 41: ad. nobilitas, Ov. F. 4, 22. *Fig.* of plants: *fissaeque adoptivas accipit arbor opes*, id. Med. fac. 6.

ād-opto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to choose, select*: qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, who has chosen me as guardian of his property, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 6: Var. L. 1, 5, 16: quem sibi illa provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, strives after, Ov. F. 4, 880. II. *Legal t. t., to adopt as a child or grandchild*: adoptat filium puerum subreptitium sibi filium, Pl. Men. prol. 60: is qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit,

from the family of Paulus, Cic. Brut. 19, 77: adoptari a se Plonem pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18. With *in* and *acc.*: in regnum, Sall. J. 22: in familiam nomenque, Suet. Caes. 83: in successionem, Just. 9, 2. *Fig.*: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, Flor. 3, 20: and of the ingrafting of trees: *venit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet*, Ov. Rem. Am. 195. A change of name was rendered necessary by adoption, and this gave rise to peculiar expressions: C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Aelius, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: frater, pater, adde; ut cuique est actas, ita quemque facetus adopta, call him father, brother, etc. Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: ad. se alicui, to connect oneself with, enrol oneself among, qui se potentiae causa Caesaris libertis adoptasset, Plin. 12, 5: and *fig.* of places: a Smyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31.

ādor, ōris and ōris, n. a kind of grain, *spelt*: a variety of Triticum Spelta, now known as Triticum dicoccum, Schreber: also called far vernaculum, Col. 11, 2: cum pater ipse domus palca porrectus in horna esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89. [Fest. gives an old form edor: the word may be derived from *ed cat* = Sans. ad].

ādōrābilis, e, adj. [adoro] *worthy of adoration*: Deae beneficium ad., App. M. 11, p. 265.

ādōrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a praying to, adoration, worship*: propitiare, Deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20: plur. App. M. 4, p. 155.

ādōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a worshipper*: Tert. de Spec. 8.

-ordīno, arc, 1. v. a. *to set in order, to arrange*: patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

ād-ordior, orsus, 4. v. *dep.* *to begin*: qui Hippium tyrannum interficere adorsi sunt, Gell. 9, 2.

ādōrēa, ae, f. [ador] *a reward of valour*, which, in early ages, usu. consisted of grain; hence *Fig. glory, fame*: Gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adorem appellabant, Plin. 18, 3, 3: praeda atque agro adoreaque affecit populares suos, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 38. pulcher fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus alma risit adorea, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41.

ādōrēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to, or consisting of spelt*: far adorem = ador, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4: and absol. adorem = ador, Col. 11, 2, 74: semen, Cato R. R. 34.

ād-ōrio, ire, 4. v. a. = *adorior*, to attack or assail, Naev. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

ād-ōrior, ortus, 4. v. *dep.* (forms analogous to *orēris*, *oritur*, of the simple verb, do not occur), lit.: *to rise up at*: hence, *accost*: cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adorior hospitem, id. Ph. 4, 2, 15.

II. *to attack or assault* (craftily and unexpectedly: "Aggredimur de longinquo, adorimur ex insidiis et ex proximo," Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50): inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. Sest. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10: impeditos adoriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53: praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus, Tac. A. 4, 45: *Fig.*, variis criminationibus, ib. 14, 52: minis, id. H. 1, 31. III. *to undertake, or engage in* (esp. anything difficult or dangerous), to begin: ne convellere adoriamur ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205: id. Att. 13, 22: majus adorta nefas, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 16: hi dominam Diis thalamo deducere adorti, Virg. Aen. 6, 397: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, Nep. Thras. 2: hanc virginem Appius pretio ac spe pellere adortus, Liv. 3, 44: canere haec adorta est, Cat. 63, 11.

ādōriōsus, adj. in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of εὐδοκός, who has often obtained the adorea.

ādornātē, adv. elegantly, choicely:

declamabat splendide atque adornate, Suet. Rhet. 6.

ād-orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prepare, get ready, furnish: quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 6, 67: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6: maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Manil. 12, 35: ut accusationem et petitionem consulatus adornet atque instruat, id. Mur. 22, 46: contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: omni opulentia insignium armorum, bellum adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38. Absol. adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 2. II. to decorate or adorn: vidi forum comitiumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 58: flaminem insigni veste et curuli regia sella Numa adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: triumphum, Vell. 2, 122. Fig., tantis adornatus virtutibus, id. 2, 2: bene ad facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

ād-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. In the ante-class. per. and in Appuleius, to speak to, or address: adorare veteribus est alloqui, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 10, 677: et uno congestu populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 163, 3: "ADORARE apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt," Fest. s. v.: cf. oro and orator. Also, in judicial lang., to accuse: SEI (SI) ADORAT FURTO QUOD NEG MANIFESTOM ESCIT, Tab. Leg. viii. ap. Fest. s. v. NEC. II. to entreat, esp. of a deity, to ask in prayer, to supplicate: quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 43: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) ferte ratem, I beseech you, Virg. Aen. 10, 677. Constr.: the object in the Acc.: cum hostia caesa pacem Deūm adorasset, Liv. 6, 12. With ut: deos adoravi ut mihi gloriam darent, id. 7, 40: non, ut me defendere tentet adoro, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 55. Poet. with the subj. without a conjunction: maneat sic semper, adoro, Prop. 1, 4, 27. III. to worship, to adore: more emphatic than venerari. Ennium sicut sacros vestustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: crocodilon adorat pars, Juv. 15, 2: nil praeter nubes et coeli numen adorant, id. 14, 97: Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. Met. 3, 18: Caesarem ut deum ad., Suet. Vit. 2: coronam ad., make before it a respectful obeisance, id. Ner. 12: aquilas et signa Rom. Caesarumque imagines ad., id. Calig. 14: nec deerat Otho protendens manus, adorare vulgus, Tac. H. 1, 36: adorare priscorum in inveniēdo curam, to reverence, admire, Plin. 27, 1, 1.

ādorsus, a, um, Part. [adordior].

ādortus, a, um, Part. [adorior].

ād-oscūlor, ari, i. v. dep. to kiss at or to: manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp. For words beginning thus, v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, etc.

ad-quo, adv. = quoad, as far as, as much as: Afran. in Non. 76, 7: Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 178.

adr. For all words in adr. not found in their places look under arr.

adrachnē, ēs, f. = ἀδράχνη, Arbutus adrachne, Linn. or Arbutus integrifolia, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 40, and 16, 21, 23.

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or prune: scobina ego illam acutum adrasi, Plaut. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93: adrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: Trimalchio pallio coccineo adrasum excluserat caput, Petron. 32: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin. 17, 19, 30, no. 7: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in nodum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8. Fig.: Αειρούριον illud nescio an satis, circumcismus tamen et adrasum est, pruned, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

adrāsus, a, um, Part. [adrado].

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus.

ad-rēmigo, are, i. v. n. to row to or towards: litori classis, Flor. 1, 18.

ad-rōro, are, i. v. a. lit. to moisten with dew, hence, to moisten: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

adrūmo, are, acc. to Fest. to make a noise.

ad-rūo, ēre, 3. v. a. to cast or heap up: terra adruenda, Var. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc. v. under asc.

adse. adsi, adso. v. under asse. assi. asso.

adsp. v. under asp.

adst. v. under ast.

adsu. v. under assu.

adt. v. under att.

ādulābilis, e, adj. [adulor] one that may be flattered: animus propitiabilis et ad. Enn. in Non. 155, 30.

II. flatterer, adulatory: sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12.

ādulans, antis, Part. [id.] flattering, adulatory: adulantia verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27. No Superl.

ādulanter, adv. flatteringly, fawningly, Fulg.

ādulātio, ōnis, f. [adulor] a fawning, prop. of a dog: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans dominorum ad., Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Of doves: a billing, Plin. 10, 34, 52. II. Fig. cringing flattery, adulation: in amicitia nullam pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (i. e. adulorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18.

ādulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a cringing flatterer: nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auc. Her. 4, 21.

ādulātōriē, adv. flatteringly, fawningly, August. Ep. 148.

ādulātōrius, a, um, adj. flattering, adulatory: dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32.

ādulātrix, icis, f. a female flatterer: adulatrices exterae gentes, Treb. Poll. Cl. 3.

adulesc. v. adolesc.

ādūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rare for adulor] to fawn like a dog: canes gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069: cauda nostrum adulat sanguinem, wipes off our blood, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: ad. Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3.—l'ass.: adulati erant ab amicis, Cassius in Prisc. p. 791 P.: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, no. 15.

ādūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to fawn as a dog: canes mitissimi furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12: ferarum agmen adulantum, Ov. M. 14, 45: caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14. II. Fig. to flatter or fawn upon, to cringe: constr. with acc. or dat.: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui, Cic. Pis. 41: adulari atque admirari fortunam, id. Div. 2, 2: mos adulandi quemcumque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31: huic non hunc adulari jam dicitur, Quint. 9, 3 init.: Antonio, Nep. Att. 8: praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7: alios consules plebi adulatos, id. 3, 69.

2. Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings = προσκυνεῖν; more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, no. 2 extr. [Perhaps from root ul = οὐπά, "a tall:" hence ad-ul-or would mean lit. "to wag the tail at." The interchange of l and r is common. Some connect it with the Germ. wedeln, "to wag the tail," and the English wheedle.]

ādulter, eri, m. and **adultera**, ae, f. an adulterer or adulteress: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis ad., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis ad. Clodius, id. Sest. 17: est signum adulterae lavari cum viris, Quint. 5, 10, 104: of animals, Plin. 8, 16, 17.

II. Poet. of unlawful love in gen., a paramour: nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. Od. 3, 16. III. In the Digest, for adulterator: adulter solidorum, i. e. monetarum, a debaser of the coin: Const. 5, C. Th. [It contains the same root as that which appears in adultus. The notion is that of "growing," "fixing," or

"fastening" one thing "to" another and extraneous thing: hence adulterium and adulteratio are used like our word "adulteration." Smith's Ant. 17, a.]

ādulter, ēra, ērum, adj. = adulterinus, adulterous, unchaste (chiefly in the Poets): adulteros crines, finely-curved hair, like that of a paramour, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 19: mens adultera, that thinks only of illicit love, Ov. Amor. 3, 4, 5. II. spurious, counterfeit: adultera clavis, id. A. A. 3, 643.

ādulterātio, ōnis, f. [adultero] an adulteration, sophistication: croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

ādulterātor, ōris, m. [id.] a corrupter or debaser: monetarum, Claud. Sat. Dig. 48, 19, 16 fin.

ādulterātrix, icis, f. = adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as transl. of μοιχαλίσ.

ādulterinus, a, um, adj. [adulter] adulterous, spurious: liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2: pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3. II. Gen. counterfeit, not genuine, testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Cic. Clu. 14: (adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta, Fest. p. 25): nummus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: semina, Var. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

ādulterio, ōnis, f. = adulter, Lab. ap. Non. 70, 5; or = adulterium, Gell. 16, 7.

ādulteritas, ātis = adulterium, Lab. lb.

ādulterium, ii, n. [adulter] adultery: ad. est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: facere, Catull. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alienius uxorem, Just. 22, 1: adulteris caelata vasa, decorated with immodest figures, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Of animals: adulteria non novere elephantis, id. 8, 5, 5. Of plants: ingrafting, Manil. 5, 266. II. adulteration: mellis, Plin. 14, 9, 11: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15.

ādultēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] to commit adultery, to defile; absol. or with Acc.: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67: also of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Ep. 16, 32: mulier adulterare cum Graeco adolescente solita, Just. 43, 4. II. Fig.: to falsify, to corrupt: jus civile pecunia, Cic. Caec. 26: simulatio tollit iudicium veri idque adulterat, id. Am. 25, 92: faciem (of Proteus), changes his form, Ov. F. 1, 373.

ādultus, a, um, Part. [adulesco] full grown, adult: adulta virgo, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: qui non nascentibus Athenis sed jam adultis erant, ib. 7, 27.

ādumbrātim, adv. [umbra] in sketch or outline, Lucr. 4, 364.

ādumbrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a drawing (cf. adumbro): scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium ad., Vitr. 1, 2.—Fig.: a sketch: nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque ad., Cic. Or. 29.

II. a false show, a pretence: insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, no. 8 extr.

ādumbrātus, a, um, Part. [adumbro] shadowed, dark: fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11.

II. sketched, imperfect: adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2: adumbratorum deorum lineamenta, id. N. D. 1, 27: non expressa signa sed adumbrata virtutum, id. Coel. 5, 12.

III. counterfeited, false: indicium filii, id. Sull. 18: Aeschrio Pippae vir adumbratus, the sham husband: (this is spoken ironically, because, although Aeschrio was legally the husband of Pippa, he abandoned her to Verres:) id. Verr. 3, 33, 77: laetitia, Tac. A. 4, 31.

ād-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a., to cast a shadow upon: palmis tegetibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61. Fig., Petr. Sat. 105.

II. to represent by a shadow, i. e. in black and white, so as to show the size and shape only: hence, 2

to delineate imperfectly, make an approach to a correct representation by painting: quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11, 7.

III. Fig.: to shadow out in words, give a sketch of, i. e. to give an imperfect description or idea of: qui non heroum veteres casus, fictosque luctus, vellem imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: haec honesta quae intelligimus, a natura tanquam adumbrantur, id. Fin. 5, 22. IV. to sketch out in thought, feign, invent: ne ementiendo quidem potueris auctorem adumbrare meliorem, id. Dom. 30.

adūnātiō, ōnis, f. a uniting, a union, *ἑνωσις*: Eccl.

adūnātus, a, um, Part. [aduno].

aduncitas, ātis, f. hookedness, curvature inwards: rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 122.

ad-uncus, a, um, adj., bent inwards, hooked: nasus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: serrula ad. ex omni parte dentata et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 64: baculum ad. tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: alis cornua ad., alis redunca, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Poet.: praepes ad. Jovis, i. e. the eagle, Ov. F. 6, 196: naso suspendere adunco, to scorn, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 5.

ad-ūno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make one, to unite (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12: so 7, 1: 15, 4: Lact. Opif. D. 17. [The simple uno occurs in Ter-tullian.]

ad-urgēo, ēre, 2. v. a. to press to or against: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1. Poet., remis adurgens volantem, pursuing, i. e. closely, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.

ad-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to set fire to, to consume by burning, to scorch: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: in India sapientes sine gemitu adurantur, suffer themselves to be burned, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes coelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22: panis adustus, overbaked, Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 68: loca deserta et sole adusta, scorched, Plin. 19, 1, 4. II. Fig. of love, the elements, etc.: Venus non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: multa contactu adurentes, consuming (of locusts), Plin. 11, 29, 35: aduri arbores fervore aut flatu frigidiore, id. 17, 24, 37: ne frigus adurat, nip or bite with frost, Virg. G. 1, 92: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 2.

2. to irritate or inflame by action: feminam atteri adurique equitatu notum est, Plin. 28, 15, 61.

ad-usque, prep. with Acc. for usque ad, to, as far as: adusque columnas, Virg. Aen. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia piscos, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 96: Gell. 15, 2: adusque qua, Ov. M. 4, 20.

II. adv. wholly, entirely: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 127, 6: v. Hand. Turs. 1, 189.

adustio, ōnis, f. [aduro], a burning, a burn: ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14: adustiones sanat lactuca, id. 20, 7, 27. Also of plants, a rubbing, galling, id. 17, 15, 25.

II. an inflammation: ad. infantium, quae vocatur striasis, id. 30, 15, 47. Pass. a burned condition, id. 14, 20, 25.

adustus, a, um, Part. [aduro] sup-burnt, swarthy: si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 267: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59.

II. Subst. adusta, ōrum, n. plu., burns upon the flesh, Cels. 5, 27.

ad-ūtor, ūsus, 3. v. dep. to use up or consume: omne caseum, Cato R. R. 76. (al. leg. abusus).

advecticius, or -tius, a, um, adj. [advectus], imported, foreign: vinum, Sall. J. 44.

advectio, ōnis, f. [adveho], the

conveyance of goods, transport: longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79.

advecto, are, i. v. freq. [id.], to carry or convey often: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, m. [id.] one who conveys, a carrier, Pl. As. 2, 2, 92: dub. ad. equus, App. Flor. no. 21, p. 363.

advectus, a, um, Part. [adveho].

advectus, ūs, m. = advectio, a bringing or conveying: de origine et advectu Deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.

ad-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (advexti = advexisti, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 56: advexe = advexisse, ib. 2, 2, 61) to carry to, conduct, bring: and pass. to be carried, to ride on a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc.: eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 35: ascendi in lembum atque ad navim advehor, row up to the ship, id. Merc. 2, 1, 35: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 3, 74: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: Marius Uticam advehitur, Sall. J. 86: in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv. 2, 47: humero advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69. In Virg. and Tac. with Acc. pers.: advehitur Teucros, Virg. Aen. 8, 136: ut quosque advectus erat, Tac. A. 2, 45.

advellitatio, ōnis, f. a strife of words, Fest. p. 24.

ad-vēlo, are, i. v. a. to veil. Poet. to wreath or crown: tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 246.

advēna, ae, c. [advenio] a foreigner, stranger: and adj. strange, foreign, alien (opp. to indigena): adv. anus pauperula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Var. R. R. 3, 5: ciconiae hienis, grues aestatis advenae, Plin. 10, 31: nos qui Roma veneramus, jam non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: exercitus adv., Virg. Aen. 7, 38: Tibris adv., as flowing from Etruria, Ov. F. 2, 68: poet. amor adv., love for a foreign maiden, id. A. A. 1, 176: adv. reges, Liv. 4, 3. II. Fig. a stranger to, i. e. ignorant, inexperienced = ignarus; ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249. Poet. with gen., belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vēnērōr, āri, i. v. dep. to adore, worship: Minervam et Venerem, Var. R. R. 1, 1: Sil. 13, 704.

ad-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. to come to, arrive at, with ad, in, or Acc.: ad forum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: ex Hyperboreis Delphos, id. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advenientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3: Tyriam urbem, Virg. Aen. 1, 388. With supine: tentatum advenis, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 41. Of things: advenere literae, letters arrived, Suet. Vesp. 7: mare adveniens, the flowing tide, Plin.: ubi dies advenit, when the day appeared, dawned, Sall. J. 113: advenit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 2, 62. For accedere, it happens in addition, Lucr. 3, 836. II. to fall to, come into one's possession: amicitiam, foedus, Numidiae partem, quam nunc peteret, tunc ultro adventuram, Sall. J. 111: quid attineret vim afferre rei sua sponte mox ad eum adventurae, Liv. 45, 19.

adventicius, tius, a, um, adj. [adventus] coming from abroad, foreign, strange: opp. to proprius, innatus, instus, etc.: genus (avium), Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Mithridates magnis adventiciis copis juvabatur, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: externus et adventicius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10. transmarina doctrina atque adventicia, id. de Or. 3, 33: fructus, Liv. 8, 28: adv. pecunia, not inherited, or not originally one's own, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, and Inv. 2, 21: dos, given by any one except the father, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5. II. pertaining to arrival: adventicia coena, a banquet given on one's arrival, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. adventorius).

advento, avi, atum, i. v. freq. [advenio] to approach, to arrive at: id admonitum advento, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 24: tu

adventare ac prope adesse jam debes. Cic. Att. 4, 17: Caesar enim adventare jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: with Dat. adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33: accipiundo Armeniae regno adventabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 202: with Acc. Romam, Sall. J. 28: propinqua Seleucia adventabat, Tac. A. 6, 44.

adventor, ōris, m. [id.] one who arrives, a guest, Pl. As. 2, 2, 92: also, a customer: ne quis adventor gravior abeat quam adveniat, id. Truc. 1, 2, 2.

adventōrius, a, um, adj. [adventor] pertaining to an arrival, (cf. adveni-cius): coena, a banquet given on one's arrival, Mart. praef. Lib. 12: hospitium, in which strangers were received, an hotel, Inscr. in Mur. 470, 9.

adventus, ūs, (gen. i, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2,) m. [advenio] an approach, arrival, adventum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1, 7: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Manil. 5: adventibus se offerre, i. e. advenientibus obviam ire, id. Fam. 6, 20: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61: praemeditatio futurorum malorum lenit eorum adventum quae venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: vos autem adventum in animos et introitum imaginum dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 38. II. t. t. of the "advent" or arrival of a Roman governor in his province: quid ego adventus istius prandia, coenas, equos, muneraque commemorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: so ib. 4, 54: a coin of Hadrian has the legend ADVENTVS AVG. to commemorate his arrival at Rome from the East.

ad-verbēro, are, i. v. a. to strike on a thing: with Acc.: adverberat ungulibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbālīter, adv. in gram. in the manner of an adverb, adverbially, Diom. p. 403, etc.

ad-verbium, ū, n. in gram. an adverb: ἐπίρρημα: Quint. 11, 3 med. Gell. 5, 21: [ad and verbum, lit. a by-word].

ad-vērēor, rēri, 2. v. dep. = vereor, to fear, etc., Att. in Non. 280, 5, dub.

ad-verro, ēre, 3. v. a. to sweep to, wash towards: adveriensque natantia saxa Charadrus, Stat. Th. 4, 712. (Al. leg.: advolvensque.)

adversāria, ōrum, n. plu. [sc. scripta] a note-book, journal, memoranda, etc.: Quid est quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Qua de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, Cic. Rosc. C. 2, 5, and 7.

adversārius, a, um, adj. [adversus] turned towards, opposite or opposed to: tribunus seditiosus adv., Cic. Clu. 34, 94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caec. 2: adversaria (sc. argumenta) evertere, to refute the arguments of an antagonist, id. Or. 35, 122: populus, adv., invidus etiam potentiae, always in hostile opposition to those in power, Nep. Timoth. 3. As subst.: an antagonist, an opponent, an enemy, a rival: valentior nactus adversarium, Pl. Capt. prol. 64: pugiles etiam quum ferunt adversarium ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Them. 4. In the fem.: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 4: adversarium, gen. pl. for -orum, Ter. Hec. prol. 14.

adversātiō, ōnis, f. [adversor] an opposing, opposition: Tert. adv. Gnost. 5.

adversātivus, a, um, adj. [adversatus] adversative: in gram. conjunctiones adv. which have an adversative (or limiting) signif.: as, tamen, quamquam etsi, etiamsi, etc. Prisc. 1030 P.

adversātor, ōris, m. [adversor] one who opposes, an opponent: adversator malis, App. de Deo. Socr. p. 44.

adversātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female antagonist: nunc assentatrix, dum dum adversatrix, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100: Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: Tert. de Anim. 51.

adversatus, a, um, *Part.* [adversor].
adversè, adv. *contradictorily*, Gell. 3, 16.
adversio, ònis, *f.* [adverto] *a turning or directing towards*, haec animi adversio humanissima, Cic. Arch. 7 *extr.*
adversipèdes, 'Avrìnoðes, *antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.
adversitas, àtis, *f.* [adversus] *contrariety, antipathy*: magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus esse, Plin. 11, 25, 30. II. *misfortune, adversity*, Cassiod.
adversitor, òris, *m.* [adversus] *a slave who conducted his master home*, Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1.
adverso (advors.), are, 1. *v. freq.* [adverto] *to attend much, or assiduously*: animo adversavi sedulo, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 1. II. *to oppress*, App. Deo Socr. p. 48.
adversor (advors.), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [adversus] *with dat., to be opposed to, to resist*: idem ego arbitror, nec tibi adversari certum est de istac re, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 21: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 5, 31, 82: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, id. Fin. 3, 20: commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversante vento, id. H. 3, 42: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: non adversata petenti annuit, Virg. Aen. 4, 127. In Tac. with *Acc.* dei infaustam adoptionem adversantes, H. 1, 38: adv. regem, ib. 4, 84. In Plaut. pleon., adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35: adv. adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 3, 43.
adversus (advorsus), a, um, *Part.* [adverto] and *Adj.*, *turned towards, in front of, opposite*: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt appellantur adversa, *opposites*, id. Top. 11: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: vulnus adversum, *a wound in front*, Cic. Har. resp. 19: Adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: adversa (sc. loca) Bastarnae tenent, *the opposite side*, Plin. 4, 25: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, *i.e. by marches against or towards the enemy*, Tac. A. 3, 42: adverso fulgure pavefactus est Nero, *by a flash of lightning in his face*, Suet. Ner. 48: cui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9: flumine adverso or in adversum flumen, *against the stream*, Lucr. 4, 425: 6, 720: Virg. G. 1, 201: Caes. B. G. 7, 60: so, adverso colle, *up the hill*, id. B. G. 2, 19: Sall. J. 52: adversissimi navigantibus venti, *most adverse winds*, Caes. B. C. 3, 107: adversus lectus, *v. lectus*. Adverbially, ex adverso, *opposite to, over against*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. With *Gen.*: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5. Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14. In adversum, *to the opposite side, against*: in adv. Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12: et duo in adv. immissi per moenia currus, Prop. 3, 9, 23. II. *In hostile opposition to, adverse, unfavourable*, opp. to secundus: conqueri fortunam adversam, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: hic dies pervorsus atque advorsus mihi obigit, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 1: mentes improborum mihi infensae et adv., Cic. Sull. 10: adversissima auspica, Suet. Oth. 8. Adversae res, *misfortune, calamity*: ut adversas res sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: adversae rerum undae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: adv. annus frugibus, Liv. 4, 12: valetudo adv., *sickness*, id. 10, 32: adversum proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute*, Tac. Ann. 14, 11: adv. subsellia, *the opposition seats*, Quint. 6, 1, 39. Comp. neque est aliud adversius, Plin. 32, 4, 14. III. *Adversum, subst.* esp. in the plur. *misfortune, adversity*: nihil adversi, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8: secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin.

Pan. 31: prospera et adversa populi Rom., Tac. Ann. 1, 1: adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25.
adversus (advorsus) or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), adv. and *p.* *A. adv.*: *opposite to, against* a friendly or hostile sense: ibo advorsum, Pl. As. 2, 2, 29: advorsus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: nemo advorsus ibat, Liv. 37, 13: advorsum ire, or venire, *to go to meet* (with *dat.*): solus nunc eo advorsum hero ex plurimis servis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 23: facito ut venias advorsum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82.
B. prep. with *Acc.*: I. *Of place, without motion*: lit. *to-wards: opposite to, facing, before*: ad oceanum versus, *to ocean-wards*, cf. versus: qui quotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio in Gell. 7, 12: medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, *opposite to*, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italian, Plin. 3, 14: Lerina, advorsum Antipolim, ib. 11: egone ut te advorsum mentiar, *mater mea? before you*, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 9. II. *Of place, with motion: towards: impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, they charge towards or up the mountain*, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: quis est haec quae me advorsum incedit, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 18. Often of a hostile mission or attack, *against*: T. Quintius adv. Gallos missus est, Eutrop. 2, 2: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *opposes, blows against*, Nep. Milt. 1. III. *to, at, towards, against*: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this was acceptable to thee*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 15: paululum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollitus, *somewhat softened at such firmness*, Tac. A. 15, 63: lentae adv. imperia aures, *towards*, ib. 1, 65: remedia propria adv. quaedam venena, *against*, Cels. 5, 27, 12: advorsum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43: invictus adv. gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adv. eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adv. ea consul respondit, Liv. 4, 10: quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: te adversus me omnia audere, *gratum est, on my account*, ib. 9, 22: est enim pietas justitia adv. deos, id. N. D. 1, 41, 116: adv. merita ingratus, Vell. 2, 69: summa adv. alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33: beneficentia adv. supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17: advorsum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, *contrary to*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 48: adv. animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: adv. leges, adv. rempublicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: epistola, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, id. Fam. 3, 13. IV. *in comparison of, in regard to, as, with*: repente lectus, adv. veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *he will be compared with*, Liv. 24, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adv. tot decora populi Rom., *in comparison of*, id. 7, 32. — Adversus is sometimes put after the word which it governs: hunc adv., Nep. Con. 2: quos adv. ierāt, Sall. J. 101.
ad-vertō (advorto), ti, sum, 3. *v. a. to turn or direct towards*. With *in*, *Acc.*, or *Dat.*: illa sese huc advorterat, in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: quum laevam manum adverterat, *had turned towards them*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47: vultum et oculos in aliquam partem, Ascon. Div. in Caec. 5: malis numen, Virg. Aen. 4, 611: pedem ripae, ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, ib. 12, 555: adverti with *Acc.* poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649. Esp. a nautical t. t.: classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9: terrae proras, Virg. Aen. 7, 35: Colchos puppim, Ov. Her. 12, 23: laeti notae advertuntur arenae, Virg. Aen. 5, 34. Absol. profugl advertere coloni, *landed*, Sil. 1, 288.
II. *Animum, animos* (rar. mentem),

with *ad* or *dat.* *to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to observe: facete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 39: animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54: animos monitis, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49. With *ne*: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45. 2. *Freq.* = *animadvertere, to perceive, remark, constr. with two acc., with acc. and inf. or with rel. clause*: hoc animum advorte, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 43: quum omnia collustrarem oculis, animum adverti columellam non multum e dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Ligus quidam animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall. J. 93. With *hinc*: ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, *as we can hence perceive*, Vitr. 10, 22, 262. With *acc. and inf.*: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18. With *rel. clause*: nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum advortite, Ter. Andr. prol. 8: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone is used in this sense: paucis, adverte, docebo, attend! Virg. Aen. 4, 116: advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: adv. quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, ib. 13, 54: hirudo quam sanguisugam appellari advorto, Plin. 8, 10, 10. And *pass. impers.*: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 1. Rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Virg. Aen. 2, 712: Plin. 25, 2, 3. III. *to turn towards, esp. the attention of another*: adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv. 1, 12: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, Tac. A. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *turned them on himself*, ib. 4, 21: non docet admonitio, sed advertit, *awakes attention*, Sen. Ep. 94: advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, etc. Tac. H. 3, 48. IV. *Advertere in aliquem* = *the more usual animadvertere: to punish*: in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, ib. 5, 9.
ad-vespērascit, āvit, 3. *v. impers.* and *insep.*: *evening approaches*: advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 147.
ad-vigilo, are, 1. *v. n. to watch by, to keep guard over, with ad or Dat.*: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419. II. *Fig. to bestow care, to be vigilant*: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. fin.
ad-vivo, ēre, 3. *v. n. to live with*: CONVIGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8. II. *to continue living*: etiamnum advivere lucem, Stat. Th. 12, 424: donec advivet, Scaev. Dig. 34, 3, 28.
advōcātio, ònis, *f.* [advoco] *a summoning, also legal assistance, hence an assembly of advocati, the bar*: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: maximarum rerum frequentissimae quotidie advocationes sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 129: scio quid gravitas vestra, quid haec advocatio, quid ille conventus, quid honos meus postulet, id. Sest. 56: filiam cum ingenti advocatione in forum adducit, Liv. 3, 47. II. *the time allowed for procuring legal assistance*: ut binas advocationes postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11. Hence III. *any kind of delay or adjournment*: ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16. IV. *consolation*, Tert. Pat. 11.
advōcātor, òris, *m.* [id.] *an advocate*: Deus divitum aspernator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 25.
advōcātus, *Part.* [advoco].
advōcātus, 1. *m. orig. one who gave another his aid in any affair or business, e.g. as a witness*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: hence in gen. *an assistant, friend*: se in fugam conferunt una amici advocatque

ejus, Cic. Caec. 8, 22. **II.** Legal *t. t.* an assistant in a cause, (who gave his legal advice, and was present at the trial, but without pleading, like the patronus or orator, v. Smith's Ant. 17): quis eum unquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40: id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10. **III.** In the post-Aug. per. = patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an advocate, attorney, etc. Quint. 12, 1, 13: cf. ib. 25: 5, 6, extr.: 9, 3, 22: Plin. Ep. 7, 23: Tac. A. 11, 5: Dig. 50, 13, 1.

IV. Advocatus fisci, the officer who attended to the interests of the fiscus or the imperial treasury, v. fiscus.

ad-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or summon (absol. with *ad*, *in*, or *Dat.*): contionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 80: aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att. 12, 18: viros primarios in consilium, id. Verr. 3, 7, 18: eo senatum advocat, Sall. C. 46: advocari gaudiis, to be invited, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 13: aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110: causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38. Fig. animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we call the mind or thoughts home, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, ib. 4, 23. **II.** Legal *t. t.* to call in an advocate or counsellor: ego Tiresiam advocabo, et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 76: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens vocabat, id. Clu. 19. Hence, gen., to call *t. t.* one's aid: desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma advocat, Virg. Aen. 8, 249: secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82: in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108. The meaning to act as an advocate is doubtful: cf. Cic. Cluent. 19, 54, and Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 4.

III. to console (παράκαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

advōlātus, ūs, m. [advolo] a flying to: tristi advolatu, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.

advōlito, are, i. v. freq. to fly often to, to fly or flutter about: papilio luminibus advolitans, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

ad-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to fly to or towards, with *ad*, *in*, *Dat.* or *Acc.* Lit. of birds, etc.: avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, Plin. 28, 10, 45.

II. Transf. of other things: to hasten to or towards, to fly to: vox mihi advolavit ad aures, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 69: si ingrederis, curre, si curris, advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23, extr.: in Formianum, ib. 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. With *Acc.* rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 med.

ad-volvo, vi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll to or towards: robora focis, Virg., G. 3, 377: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70. Esp. of suppliants: to throw oneself at the feet of, to prostrate oneself: genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 fin.: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 3, 15, 1. With *Acc.* cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13. **II.** Fig. magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, rolls or ascends towards, Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, etc.

advosem, "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres," an adversary, Fest. p. 22. [The old Romans used *s* where afterwards an *r* was used: hence, advosem = adversum = advorseum].

ādūnāmon vīnum (ādūnāmos, weak), a thin wine for sick persons, Plin. 14, 16, 19.

ādūtum, i, n. (adytus, ūs, m. Att. in Non. 488, 4), [ādūrov, not to be entered], the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary whence oracles were delivered, and which only priests, or the initiated, could enter, Smith's Ant. 1105: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ādūra appellant, Caes. B. C. 30

3, 105: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Virg. Aen. 2, 115. **2.** a grave or tomb, ib. 5, 84. **II.** Fig. ex adyto tanquam cordis responsa decere, the inmost recesses, Lucr. 1, 738.

adzēlor, ari, i. v. dep. to be zealous against, Vulg. Eser. 2, 16, 49.

aedepol, v. edepol.

aedēs and **aedis** (the older form) is, *f.* a building. **I.** In the sing. a sanctuary, a temple (prop. a simpler edifice than the templum): senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, in the temple of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38. In the plur.: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, id. de Or. 3, 46. **II.** a dwelling for men, usu. only in the plu. as a collection of several apartments: aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Pl. Mer. 5, 2, 60: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 50: aedes liberae, rent-free, Liv. 30, 17: aedes privatae, Suet. Ner. 44. Sometimes for a part of the domus, a room: insectatur omnes domi per aedes, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 31. In sing. aedis nobis area est, id. As. 1, 3, 67. For familia: ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (family), id. Truc. 2, 8, 7: aedes aurium mea ut migrare dicta possint, the chambers of your ears, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: of a bee-hive, Virg. G. 4, 258: ab aedibus, a castellan: CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Grut. 607, 1: aedes aurata, a catafalque on which the body of Caesar was laid, Suet. Caes. 84. Strictly, the cardinal numbers, duae, tres, etc. should be used with aedes when it means temples, and the distributives binae, ternae, etc. when it signifies private houses: but this is not always observed in later Latin: as, si quis duas aedes habeat, et alteras tradat, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 6.

aedicula, ae, *f.* dim. a small temple, a chapel: quum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53 init.: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9. **2.** a niche or shrine for the image of a god: in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 fin. **3.** On tombstones, the recess for the urn, Inscr. in Fabrett. c. 1, no. 68. **II.** a small house (mostly in the plur.): M. Manlius pauper fuit: habuit enim aediculas in Carinis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57. In the sing. a small room, a closet: in aediculam seorsum concludi volo, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 19.

aedifex, ficis, m. = aedificator: Tert. Idol. 12.

aedificatio, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico] a building or house-making: si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis aed., Cic. Pis. 21. **2.** a building, a structure: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, id. Fam. 5, 6.

aedificator, ōris, m. [aedifico] a builder, architect. Fig. opifex aedificatorque mundi, Cic. N. D. 1, 8. **II.** Adj. one who is fond of building: nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13.

aedificiālis, e, *adj.* [aedificium] pertaining to a building: Jupiter aedificiālis = penetralis (Zeus ἐρκεῖος), Dict. Cret. 5 12.

aedificiūm, ii, n. [aedifico] a building of any kind (while aedes designates only a dwelling): aedes aedificiāque, Liv. 38, 38: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, sic peperit, Cic. Verr. 4, 54, 220: omnibus vicis aedificisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29.

aedifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aedes, facio] lit. to erect a building, to build. Absol. ecce aedificat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ut cum ego emerim, aedificarim, tunc, impendam, tu, me invito, fruare

meo? Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos aed., Caes. B. G. 6, 22: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. **II.** Gen. to build up, make, frame, constitute: navim, Pl. Mer. prol. 87: piscinas, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 5, 18: urbem, ib. 4, 53: porticum, id. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: equum, Virg. Aen. 2, 16: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2: caput, to build up as a tower, with ornaments, etc. Juv. 6, 503.

aedilātus, ūs, m. for aedilitas [aedilis], Fest. p. 12.

aedilicius, or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [aedilis] pertaining to an aedile: aedilitio munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 16: aed. repulsa, i. e. in aedilitate petenda, id. Planc. 21: largitio, Liv. 25, 2: vectigal aediliciorum, sc. munerum, paid to the aediles for public exhibitions, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: aedilicius i, m. sc. vir, one who had been an aedile: aed. est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28: so id. Vatrin. 7: aed. edictum, an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon office, Dig. 21, 1: aediliciae edictiones, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedilis, is, m. (Abl. aedile, but aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64) an aedile, a magistrate at Rome who had the superintendence of public and private buildings; of aqueducts, roads, and sewers; of the distribution of corn; of the public lands; of markets, weights, and measures; of public worship; of theatres and dramatic performances; and gen. who superintended the duties of police. The aediles also kept the senatus consulta and plebiscita. They were 4 in number, 2 plebei and 2 curules; the latter being the superior, and distinguished by the sella curulis and toga praetexta, v. Smith's Ant. 18. **II.** As an *adj.*: aediles ludi, aedilic games, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 52. [Orig. an *adj.* from aedes, like civilis, gentilis, hostilis, from civis, etc.]

aedilitas, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: aedilitatem gerere, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, Cic. Cluent. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16. In the plur. splendor aedilitatum, ib.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

aeditimor or **aeditūmor** (an earlier form for aedituor), ari, i. v. dep. to take care of a temple: aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10.

aeditimus or **aeditūmus** (an earlier form for aedituus) i, m. the keeper of a temple (ἱεροφύλαξ): in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditumo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis, ab aedituo, Var. R. R. 1, 2.

aeditūa, ae, *f.* [aedituus] a female keeper of a temple. Fig. Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

aeditūālis, e, *adj.* [aedituus] pertaining to a temple-keeper, Tert. Pudic. 16.

aeditūens, enīis, m. = aedituus, a keeper of a temple, Lucr. 6, 1273.

aeditūus, i, m. [v. aeditimus], a keeper of a temple, a sacristan (ἱεροφύλαξ): aeditui custodesque, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: quales aedituos habeat virtus, what panegyrist (from the aeditui shewing the temples as Cicerones), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230.

āedon (trisyl.), ōnis, *f.* = ἀηδών (lusciniā), the nightingale: tristis āedon, Sen. Agam. 670.

āedōnīus, a, um, *adj.* (pentasyll.) pertaining to the nightingale: vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj.* sick, indisposed, diseased. **I.** Of the body: with Abl. of cause or of part affected: homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: aeger vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: aeger pedibus, Sall. C. 59: in agreement with the part affected: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, Virg. Aen. 5, 432.

aegra valetudo, Cic. Brut. 48, fin.: with Gen. or Acc.: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: memini, me quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum,

Gell. 19, 10. Subst.: (always in Celsus, never *aegrotus*): ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186. Of plants: seges aegra, Virg. Aen. 3, 142: aegra vitis, Pallad. Mart. 7, 4.

II. Of the mind, when distempered by love, hope, fear, anxiety, etc.: aegris animis, Liv. 2, 3: aegri mortales, i. e. miseri, Virg. Aen. 2, 268. 1. With Abl. animus aeger avaritia, Sall. J. 29: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Virg. Aen. 1, 208. 2. With Gen. animi, Liv. 1, 58: rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Lucan. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52. 3. With ab: aeger ab animo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26. III. Of other things: suffering, decaying, infirm, sad, sorrowful: maxime aegra et prope deposita reipublicae pars, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in republica volunt, Liv. 5, 3: dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 918: amor, Virg. G. 4, 464: spes, i. e. slight hope, Sil. 9, 543: fides, wavering, ib. 2, 392: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, with envious eyes, Tac. H. 2, 20: as a subst. plus aegri ex abitu viri, quam ex adventu voluptatis cepti, more pain, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 11.

aegilōpiūm, i, n. = αἰγλώπιον, a lachrymal fistula, an abscess in the angle of the eye, Plin. 22, 21, 26.

aegilops, ōpis, f. = αἰγίλωψ, a disease of the eyes; i. q. aegilopium, Cels. 7, 7, no. 7, and aegilōpa, ae: Plin. 21, 19, 77. II. a kind of oak producing acorns called *velani* or *valonia*, used by tanners, Quercus aegilops, Linn., Plin. 16, 6, 8: id. 16, 8, 13. III. a weed or tare among barley, Avena sterilis, Linn., or Aegilops ovata, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 93. IV. a kind of bulbous plant, id. 19, 5, 30: 21, 17, 63.

aegis, Idis, f. αἰγίς, ἰδος, the Aegis.

1. the shield of Jupiter, Virg. Aen. 8, 354. 2. the shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head, ib. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 57.

II. Fig.: a shield, defence, Ov. R. Am. 346. III. in the larch-tree, the wood nearest the pith, Plin. 16, 39, 73.

aegīsōnus, a, um, adj. resounding with the Aegis: pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 88.

aegīthus, i, m. = αἰγίθος, a small bird, perh. the titmouse, Parus caeruleus, Linn., or the red linnet, Fringilla linaria, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95.

aegōcēphālos, i, m. = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), a bird, perh. the Godwit, Scolopax aegocephala, Linn., Plin. 11, 37, 80.

aegōcēras, ātis, n. = αἰγόκερας (goat's horn), a plant, fenugreek: Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120.

aegōcērōs, ōtis (and -i), m. = αἰγόκερος, the wild goat (capricornus), only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 614: humidus, Lucan. 9, 536.

aegōlēthron, i, n. = αἰγόλεθρος (goat's bane), a plant in Pontus, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn., Plin. 21, 13, 44.

aegōllos, i, m. = αἰγώλλος, an unknown bird, according to Cuvier the barn owl (white owl or screech owl), Strix flammea, Linn., Plin. 10, 60, 79.

aegōnŷchos, i, f. = αἰγόνυξ (goat's hoof), a plant, usu. called lithospermum, Gromwell (Lithospermum officinale, Linn.), Plin. 27, 11, 74.

aegophthalmos, i, m. = αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye), an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 71.

aegrē, adv. [aeger] uncomfortably, vexatiously, reluctantly, with regret, displeasure, etc.: nescio quid meo animo est aegre, I know not what vexes me, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 35: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, lest you should hear anything unpleasant, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39: discessit aegre ferens, taking it ill, displeased, Cic. Div. 1, 33, extr. quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13.

II. with difficulty, scarcely = vix (μόλις): omnis conglutinatō recens aegre, inverteata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20: aegerrime conficere, Caes.

B. G. 1, 13: aegre abstinere, Liv. 2, 45: aegre stantes, Tac. Ag. 36. With vix, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: Flor. 2, 10, etc.

aegrēo, ēre 2. v. n. [id.] to be sick, Lucr. 3, 836.

aegresco, ēre, 3. verb. incept., to become sick: morbis aegrescimus isdem, Lucr. 5, 350.

II. Fig.: to grow worse: violentia Turni exsuperat magis aegrescitque medendo, Virg. Aen. 12, 45. 2. to be troubled, grieved: rebus lactis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25.

aegrīmōnīa, ae, f. [aeger] sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, Cic. Att. 12, 38: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, ib. 13, 18.

aegrīo, aegrīso, for aegreo, aegresco.

aegrītūdo, īnis, f. [aeger] indisposition, sickness (both of mind and body).

Of the body (for aegrotatio): visi sunt (elephantī) fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29: aegr. corporis, Curt. 3, 5.

II. Of mind: grief, sorrow, care, etc.: praeculare nostri molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt; et infra: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10. In plur. magnarum remedium aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28.

aegror, ōris, m. [id.] sickness, Lucr. 6, 1257.

aegrōtātīo, ōnis, f. [aegroto] sickness, disease (morbus cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28): prop. of the body (ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, ib. 3, 10): cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, ib. 4, 10.

II. Fig.: also of the mind: sed in animo tantummodo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere, ib. 4, 13, 29: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem, ib. 3, 4: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, ib. 4, 37, 79.

III. Of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 7.

aegrōto, avi, atum, i. v. n. [aegrotus] to be sick. Of the body: ibi primum in morbum incidit, ac satis vehementer diuque aegrotavit, Cic. Clu. 62: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: morbo, Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 30: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, id. Ep. 1, 8, 6. Of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 6.

II. Of the mind: ea res ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare vitio aliquo animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.

III. Of other things: to languish, etc.: in te aegrotant artes, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 34: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, duties are neglected, and reputation suffers, Lucr. 4, 1120.

aegrōtus, a, um, adj. [aeger] sick, diseased: prop. of the body: as subst., facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10: as adj. corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48.

II. Fig.: Of the mind, etc.: animus, Att. in Non. 469, 23: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae reipublicae, Cic. Div. in Caec. 21.

aegyptilla, ae, f. a precious stone once found in Egypt, prob. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

aelīnos, i, m. = αἰλινός, a song of lament, a dirge, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

aelūrus, i, m. = αἰλουρος, a cat: Gell. 20, 8.

aemidum, = "tumidum," Fest. p. 20.

aemula, v. aemulus.

aemulanter, adv. emulously, Tert. contra Haer. 40.

aemulātīo, ōnis, f. [aemulor] a striving to do like or better than another, emulation (in both a good and a bad sense): "Aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aem. dicitur, et est aem. aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiat, ipse careat," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. In a good sense: laudis, Nep. Att. 5: gloriae, Tac. A. 2, 44: naturae (in painting), Plin. 25,

2, 4. II. In a bad sense: jealousy, envy, rivalry (δυσζήλια): aem. vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19: adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23: aem. nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cuius finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84.

aemulātor, ōris, m. [id.] an emulator, imitator (ζηλωτής): ejus (sc. Catois), Cic. Att. 2, 1 fin.: animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 fin.

aemulātrix, īcis, f. a female emulator, Cassiod. Variar. 7, 5.

aemulātus, ūs, m. = aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Tac. H. 3, 66: in plur. id. A. 13, 46.

aemūlo, are, i. v. a. (for aemulor): App. M. 1, p. 112, 40.

aemūlor, atus, i. v. dep. [aemulus] to make oneself a rival, to strive to equal or excel another, to vie with, emulate; also, to equal. I. In a good sense: with Acc. omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt, quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26: Demosthenis orationem habui in manibus, non ut aemularer, at tamen imitarer et sequerer, Plin. Ep. 7, 30: Pindarum aemulari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15. Fig.: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 4. Rarely with Dat. veteribus aem., Quint. 10, 1, 122: and absol. pueri in scholis aemulantur, Quint. 1, 3.

II. In a bad sense: to be envious or jealous of (ζηλοτυπεῖν); generally with Dat.: iis aem. qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: with cum: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43: aemulari umbras, to be jealous of one's shadow, Prop. 2, 25, 19.

aemūlus, a, um, adj. striving after, emulous: (with Dat. or with Gen.)

I. In a good sense: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: aem. atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41: Caesar summis oratoribus aem., Tac. A. 13, 3.

II. In a bad sense: envious, grudging: subst. a rival: with Gen. Carthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10: Triton, Virg. Aen. 6, 173: quem, remoto aemulo, aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6: licebit eum solus ames; me aemulum non habebis, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. 2, 436.

III. Of things: competing with, rivaling, comparable to: with Dat.: tibia tubae aem., Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118. [Etym. dub. Usus connected with αἰμυλάομαι. Perh. same root as im-itor, though the quantity is against this deriv.]

aenēātor, ōris, in Fest. p. 17, aenator, m. [aes] a trumpeter: Suet. Caes. 32.

aenēōlus, a, um, adj. dim. [aeneus] of little brazen figures: aeneoli piscatores: Petr. Frgm. Trag. 73.

āenēus or **āhēnēus**, a, um, adj. [aes] of bronze: signum ullum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 4, 26: aenea tabula, ib. 2, 46: aēneus ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, Hor. Sat. 2, 3, 183.

II. of a bronze colour: barba, Suet. Ner. 2. III. solid or hard as metal: murus aeneus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65: proles, the brazen age, Ov. Met. 1, 125.

[Aeneus, another form of aereus, n and r being interchangeable: cf. murus and munio, δῶρον and donum. Aheneus, lengthened form of aeneus, the letter h being often interposed between vowels: cf. vehemens and remens, cohors and core, Donaldson, Varr. 22.]

aenigmā, ātis, n. = αἰνίγμα (dat. and abl. plur. aenigmati, Charis. p. 38 P.) an enigma, riddle, anything dark or obscure: allegoria, quae est obscurior, aenigma dicitur, Quint. 8, 6, 52: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum,

Cic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurus, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50. || *a mystical dogma*, Arnob. 3.

aenigmātista, and **-tes**, ae, m. = *aivvμaτιστής*, one who proposes or speaks in riddles, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.

āēnīpes or **āhēnīpes**, ēdis, adj. [aeneus pes] *brazen-footed* (χαλκόπους): boves, Ov. H. 6, 32.

aenitōlōgīum, i, n. in metre, a dactylic verse with an iambic penthemimeris: e. g. "Carmina bella magis vellem sonare," Serv. 1825 P.

aenūlum, i, n. dim. a small brazen vessel, Fest. p. 23.

āēnus (trisyll.) or **āhēnus**, a, um, adj. [aes] of bronze (only poet. for ahenus): signa, the brazen images of the gods, Lucr. 1, 317: falces, ib. 5, 1293: ae. lux, i. e. armorum aēnorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 470. Hence aēnum (sc. vas), a brazen vessel: litore aēna locant, ib. 1, 213. || Fig. firm, invincible (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. 2. Hard, inexorable, corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

aeōlīpīlāe, ārum, f. plu. [aeolus = ventus, wind, and pila, ball] *aerostatic instruments*, Vitruv. 1, 6.

aeōn, ōnis, m. = αἰών, eternity, only in Tert. adv. Haeret. 33, 34, etc., of the animae mundi of Valentinus.

aequābilis, e, adj. [aequo] equal, uniform, equable, steady: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, has made my property equal to his, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 52: motus quidam certus et aequabilis, uniform, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: amnis, which always has the same current, equable, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis, consistent in all the duties of life, Tac. H. 4, 5: genus orationis fustum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profuens, a gentle and equable flow, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

|| *equitable, just*: with in and Acc.: status reipublicae non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, id. Rep. 2, 37: par est (jus) quod in omnes aequabile est, id. Inv. 2, 22: fides Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31. Sup. does not occur.

aequābilitas, ātis, f. [aequabilis] equality, uniformity: motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111: praeclara est aequabilitas in omni vita et idem semper vultus eademque frons, evenness of temper, ib. 26: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, equality of station, id. Rep. 1, 27: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, uniformity of style, id. Or. 16, 53. || *equity, impartiality*: in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id. de Or. 1, 42: in laude iustitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. de Or. 2, 85.

aequābiliter, adv. [id.] uniformly, equally: aequabiliter praedam disperire, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. Comp. aequabilis atque constantius sese res humanae habent, Sall. C. 2: aequabiliter atque constantius provinciae regerentur, Tac. A. 15, 21.

aequaevus, a, um, adj. [aequus, aevum] of equal age: amicus, Virg. Aen. 5, 452: aequaevi gregis Astyanax ducit turmas, bands of youths of the same age as himself, Sen. Agam. 639: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: lotos aequaeva urbi, Plin. 16, 44, 86.

aequālis, e, adj. [aequo] Of place: even, equal, level, smooth, in a physical sense: terra aequalis, Ov. M. 1, 34: gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47. Hence equal, like: with Dat. or as a Subst. with Gen.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, id. de Or. 1, 18: Bastarnis Scordisci lin-

gua et moribus aequales, Liv. 40, 57: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215: aequali corpore Nymphae, Virg. Cir. 435: chorus aequalis Dryadum, a chorus of Dryads alike in person, id. G. 4, 460. || Of age: of persons: (a) of the same age: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, Cic. Brut. 48 in.: Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1. (b) In gen. contemporary: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20: aequalis ejus fuit Aristides Thebanus, Plin. 35, 36, 19. (c) In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus: comrade: O amice, salve, mi, atque aequalis, ut vales? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 10. 2. Of things: coeval, coexistent: Delotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: ne istud Jupiter slerit, urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, should endure only as long as, Liv. 28, 28: aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491. || Hence uniform, equable: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: (pictor) in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, Plin. 35, 40, 25: imber, lentior aequaliorque, and more uniform, Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54. Sup. Tert. Anim. 17 (aequalissima porticus). (Hence Fr. Ital. eguale, uguale.)

aequālitās, ātis, f. [aequalis]. Of place: evenness, smoothness: maris, Sen. Ep. 53: Oesypum carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem redigit, Plin. 30, 13, 39. Fig. equality, uniformity: similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Partit. 6: fraterna, id. Ligar. 12. Of political equality = ἰσονομία: omnes exuta aequalitate jussa Principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. Of equality in age: et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.

aequāliter, adv. [id.] equally, uniformly, equably: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: frumentum civitatibus aequaliter distributum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 163: reverentius et aequalius ducl parebant, Tac. H. 2, 27. Sup. not used.

aequāmentum (aequim.), i, n. [aequo] an instrument for levelling or smoothing, Var. in Non. 9, 18.

aequānimis, [aequus, animus] adj. in Vet. Onomast. = εὐγνώμων, calm, not passionate. Adv. aequanimiter, with unanimity, calmly: Macr. Sat. 2, 4.

aequānimītas, ātis, f. (rare for aequus animus), evenness of mind, impartiality: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Ph. prol. 35. 2. patience, calmness: aequanimitas fit vescentibus ea (i. e. lentis Aegyptias), Plin. 18, 12, 31.

aequānimus, a, um, [aequus, animus] adj. even-minded, patient, calm, Aus. Sept. Sap. 3.

aequātio, ōnis, f. [aequo] an equalizing, equal distribution: gratiae et dignitatis, Cic. Mur. 23: bonorum, id. C. 2, 21: juris, Liv. 8, 4.

aequātor mōnētae, one who examines the weight of money, Inscr.

aequātus, a, um, Part. [aequo].

aequē, adv. equally, just as: duae trabes aequae longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ea (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus: honore et gloria fortasse non aequae omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: usually with atque, ac, et, ac si: nisi aequae amicos, et nosmetipsos diligamus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: nisi haberes qui illis aequae ac tu ipse gauderet, id. de Am. 6, 22: sed me collit et observat aequae atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13,

rem ut tueare aequae a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, ib. 13, 43, 3. With quam: nullum esse agrum aequae feracem quam hic est, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aequae eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26. With ut

(rare): cui nihil aequae in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, init. With cum: novi aequae omnia tecum, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43. With abl.: nullus est hoc meticulosus aequae, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 137: sometimes aequae doubled = aequae ac; aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25. cf. Tac. Agr. 15. || *justly, equitably*: mihi id aequae factum arbitror, Pl. Mil. 5, 22: judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

aequī-crūrius, a, um, adj. [aequus, crus] = ἰσοσκελής, isosceles, in geom. of the triangle, Cap. 6, p. 230.

aequī-diāle, is, n. [aequus, dies] obsol. for aequinoctiale, Fest. p. 20.

aequī-dīci (versus), [aequus, dico] antithetical verses, Diom. p. 498 P.

aequī-distans, antis, adj. equidistant, parallel: circuli, concentric, Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequī-formes, versus, qui non composita sed simplici figura ostentantur, ut, urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici (Virg. Aen. 7, 171), Diom. p. 498 P.

aequī-lātātio, ōnis, f. [aequus, lātus] equal breadth, i. e. between two parallel lines, Vitruv. 9, 8, 3.

aequī-lātērālis, e, adj. [aequus, lātus (eris)] equal-sided, equilateral, Censor. Nat. 8.

aequī-lātērus, a, um, adj. [id.] equilateral, Cap. 6, p. 229.

aequī-lātus, ēris, adj. [id.] equilateral, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

aequī-lāvium, i, n. [aequus, lavo]. Lit., an equal washing: hence, the half: (of washed wool), Fest. p. 21.

aequī-librātus, a, um, adj. [aequus, libro] i. q. aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

aequī-libris, e, adj. [aequus, libra] evenly balanced, level, Vitruv. 5, 12.

aequī-libritas, ātis, f. (a word coined by Cic. from adj. aequilibris), the equal distribution of the powers of nature: confugis ad aequilibratam: sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109.

aequī-librium, ii, n. an even-balance, a level or horizontal position, equilibrium: quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25. Fig., a perfect equality, Gell. 20, 1: [aequus and libra; as aequinoctium, binocitium, sexennium, etc.]

aequī-mānus, a, um, adj. [aequus, manus] equal-handed, one who can use both hands alike, ambidexter (ἀμφιδέξιος), Aus. Idyll. 12. Fig., of equal skill in two occupations, dexterous: περὶδέξιος, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequī-noctiālis, e, adj. [aequinoctium] pertaining to the equinox, equinoctial: circulus in coelo (the equator), Varr. L. L. 9, 18: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequī-noctium, i, n. [aequus, nox], equal-night-time, the equinox: aequinoctium exspectare, Cic. Att. 12, 28: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: propinqua die aequinoctii, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: auctumnale et vernum, Plin. 2, 97, 99.

aequī-par, āris, adj. [aequus, par] perfectly alike or equal, Aus. Idyll. 12: App. Flor. no. 3, p. 342.

aequī-pārābilis, e, adj. [aequiparo] admitting of comparison, comparable (only in Plaut.): with Dat. Dis aequiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11. With cum, Trin. 2, 4, 65.

aequī-pārāntia, ae, f. [id.] comparison: Tert. adv. Vul. 16.

aequī-pārātio, ōnis, f. [id.] an equalizing, a comparison: aequiparatio et parilitas virtutum inter se constimilium, Gell. 14, 3.

aequī-pārō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [aequus, paro], to put on a level, to compare, liken. With ad or Dat.: suas virtutes ad tuas, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 11: Jovis Solisque equis aequiparari dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23. || v. n. to equal, come up to: with Dat. 1. nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, aequiparent Jovi, Pac. in Gell. 14, 1, 34. 2. but

nore frequently with *Acc.*: urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6: ut nemo sociorum me aequiparare posset, Liv. 37, 53: voce magistrum, Virg. E. 5, 48.

aequī-pēdus, a, um, and **aequī-pēs**, ēdis, adj.: [aequus, pes] *having equal feet, isosceles* (of a triangle), App. dog. Plat. 1 p. 5, 9.

aequipero, equiparo.

aequī-pollens, entis, adj. *equivalent*: App. de dogm. Plat. 3. p. 36.

aequī-pondium, i. n. [aequus, pondus] *a counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.

aequitas, ātis, f. [aequus] *evenness, likeness* (of size or shape), *conformity, symmetry*: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Fig., *just conduct towards others, equity, fairness, impartiality, courtesy*, etc. (ἐμελέχεια): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: summa bonitas et aeq. causae, id. Att. 16, 16: id. Off. 2, 22, fin.: si qua hominum aequitate res ad otium deduci posset, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. III. *moderation or calmness of mind, equanimity*: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, Cic. de Sen. 1: ut animi aequitate plebem contineant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

aequīter, adv. *equally* = aequē, Pacuv. in Non. 512, 28.

aequīternus, a, um, adj. *co-eternal*, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 8, 13. [Prob. from aequus with the term. -ternus; the deriv. aequē aeternus is less likely].

aequī-vāleo, ēre, 2. v. a. *to have equal power*, Auct. carm. de Phil. 6.

aequī-vōcus, a, um, adj. [aequus vox] in gram.: verba aequivoca, *equivocal, ambiguous*, Isid. Orig. 2, 26.

aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [aequus] *to make level*, in the physical sense: aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: aequare solo templum, Tac. A. 1, 51: domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4. Fig., solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulasque, *must be abolished*, Liv. 6, 18.

II. *to make equal*: with cum, dat., or absol.: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: aequato omnium periculo, ib. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25. Poet., ibant aequati numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg. Aen. 7, 698: foedera regum vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, *made on equal terms*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: nocti ludum, Virg. Aen. 9, 338: animos aequare Olympo, ib. 6, 783: dicta factis aequare, Liv. 6, 2.

III. *to compare*: in Cic. with cum; later with dat.: omnium ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas, Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 7.

IV. Milit. t. t. *to equalize the lots, i. e. to shake them in the sitella so that they might be fairly drawn*: conficite sortes; uxor, aequa (eas), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Fr. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: cf. Virg. Aen. 1, 508, operumque laborem partibus aequabat iustis, aut sorte trahebat.

V. v. n. or a., *to equal, come up to*: with Dat. or Acc.: qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, Liv. 1, 53: cursu equum, id. 31, 35: fluminis altitudo summa equorum pectora aequabat, Curt. 4, 9, 15: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40. Poet.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds*

in swiftness, Virg. Aen. 10, 248: munia comparis aequare nondum valet (juvenca), i. e. *cannot yet draw evenly with her mate*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ōris, n. [aequus] *a flat, level surface*: speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106: in camporum patentium aequoribus habitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, Virg. Aen. 5, 456. Of the heavens: aequora coeli sensim sonere, Att. in Non. 505, 8.

II. With gen. of mare, pontus, etc., *the surface of the sea*: vastum maris aequor arandum, Virg. Aen. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469: oceani metuentes aequore tingi, ib. 1, 246. Hence aequor alone is used poet. for the sea: aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum quum commotum vento non est, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 85: quid tam planum videtur, quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poetae vocant, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 65, 21: turbantibus aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Virg. Aen. 4, 523: per undosum aequor, ib. 313: and of the Tiber, ib. 8, 89. Very common in Ovid.: buccina omnibus audita est telluris et aequoris undis, Met. 1, 341. In prose after Aug. period: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, no. 1.

aequōrēs, a, um, adj. [aequor] *of or pertaining to the sea*: rex, Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britanni, the Britons surrounded by the sea, ib. 15, 752: genus, fish, Virg. G. 3, 243: aequorei regnum Achillis, as the son of Thetis, Lucan. 6, 350.

aequus, a, um, adj. Of place: level, flat: locus ad libellam aequus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 fin.: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Cacc. 17 fin.: neminem in aequum locum sese demittere vident, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive aequo, sive ex superiore, i. e. *before the bench of judges, or from the floor of the Senate, or from the rostrum in the assemblies*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23.

2. In the hist., as subst., *a level, a plain*: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: also, *an even slope*: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum eniterentur, id. A. 2, 80. II. Fig., *favorable, convenient*.

1. Of place: frequent in Caesar; locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Mil. 5: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos Deos, Tac. A. 1, 68.

2. Of time: milites et tempore et loco aequo instructos, Liv. 26, 3: bellum difficillimum gessit, neque loco, neque tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35.

3. In gen., of persons or things: *favorable, friendly*, etc.; Absol.: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 3 med.: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: Jove judicat aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 68. With dat.: aequa Venus Tencris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6. With in and Acc.: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id. iniquum esse in Nae-vium, Cic. Quint. 14. Poet., with in and Abl.: victor erat, quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Tib. 3, 17, 28. Hence,

4. Aequus, i. m. subst., *a friend*: ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse, et aequi et iniqui intelligant, curabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 fin.: Parthos absentium aequos, praesentibus mobiles, Tac. A. 6, 36.

III. *equal, like*: quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tibi sumpseris ac populo Rom. miseris, the half, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: in aequa causa populorum sine pretio varium jus et disparem conditionem fuisse, ib. 5, 19: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: non tertiam partem, verum aequam, Plin. 3, 1: se-

quiturque patrem non passibus aequis Virg. Aen. 2, 724. Of a drawn battle: aequa manu discedere, Sall. C. 39: aequo Marte pugnare, Liv. 2, 6. As subst.: *an equal*; in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, A. Her. 4, 40, 52. Adverbially: 1. ex aequo, *in like manner, equally*: disceptatio ex aequo, Liv. 36, 37: dixit et ex aequo donis formaeque probata, etc., Ov. H. 16, 87: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt, quum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. Germ. 36. 2. in aequo esse or stare, *to be equal, to stand on a level, be on an equality with*: qui cogit mori nolentem in aequo est, quique properantem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra Deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere, *to put upon a level, to compare*: in aequo eum (Philopoemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 fin.

IV. *fair, impartial, equitable*. 1. Of persons: *absol.* or with Dat.: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 4, 65: aequissimus aestimator et iudex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1. 2. Of things: et aequum est et rectum, Pac. in Non. 261, 12: aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, id. Clu. 2: paratos prope aequo Marte ad dimicandum, *in a fair field*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. As neutr. subst.: *fairness, equity, justice, right*: quid in jure aut in aequo verum esset, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: vir amantior aequi, Ov. Met. 1, 322. Often with comp.: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. C. 51: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215. Hence aequum est, *it is reasonable, fit*, etc. With acc. and inf., quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: si Germanos in Galliam transire non aequum existimaret, Caes. B. G. 4, 16. With Abl.: plus vidissem quam me atque illo aequum foret, *would have been becoming in me and him*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 84: aequum as subst. very freq. with bonum; *what is right and just*: neque quidquam quo aequi bonique ab eo impetrari, id. Curc. 1, 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex calido versus-toque jure rem judicari oportere, id. Caec. 23: si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 32. Also without a conjunction: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17. The comparatives are used in a similar way: aequius melius, *more justly and equitably* (legal term), id. Off. 3, 15.

V. In agreement with animus or mens: *calm, composed, resigned*: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem. Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1. Esp. in the Abl. adverbially: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *contentedly, with resignation*: ego, nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, Cic. Att. 6, 8: carere aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut. 6: detrimentum aequiore animo ferendum docet, *with greater resignation*, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in iudiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56. Hence, aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to put up with, acquiesce in*, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7. [Referred by Bopp to Sans. éka, "one;" connected by others with εἰκα, εἰκός; but the orig. meaning of the word appears to be "level," "smooth."]

āēr, āēris, m. (gen. Gr. aeros, Stat.

Th. 2, 693. Acc. aerem and Gr. aera. Acc. plu. neut. aera) = ἀήρ, the air, prop. the lower atmosphere, in contradistinction to aether, the upper pure air: proximus est aër illi (aetheri) levitate locoque, Ov. Met. 1, 28: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra prima sunt, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: crassus, ib. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, ib. 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42: aërem in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1. Also in plur.: aëribus hiniis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitruv. 1, 1 fin. II. Poet.: aër summus arboris, the airy summit, Virg. G. 2, 123: cloud, mist: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, id. Aen. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.

aera (disyll.), ae, f. = αἶψα, a weed which grows among corn, darnel, tare, or cockle, Lolium temulentum, Linn., Plin. 18, 17, 44, no. 3.

aera, ae, f. 1. In mathem.: *the data for a calculation*, Rufus. 2. *an item of an account*, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. init. 3. *an era or epoch*, Isidor. Orig. 5, 36.

aerāmentum, i, n. a vessel of bronze, etc., Plin. 33, 5, 30. [Words in -mentum are gen. formed from verbs: but *aero* does not occur, v. *aeratus*.]

aerāmina, ōrum, n. plu. large vessels or utensils of bronze, etc., Fest. p. 22.

aerāria, ae, f. sc. officina, a smelting or refining house, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.

aerārium, i, n. a treasury or bank: aerarium privatum (Caesaris), Nep. Att. 8: aerarium commune, ib. II. Esp. the treasure of the Rom. people, kept in the temple of Saturnus; also, the treasury (as a building): C. Gracchus, quum largitiones maximas fecisset, et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: referre pecuniam in aerarium, to pay into the treasury, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (also deferre, Liv. 5, 25): aerarium sanctius, a rest, or reserved fund, to be touched only in case of need: aurum vicesimarium quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, Liv. 27, 10: Cic. Att. 7, 21, 2. And Fig. illic (in scribendo) opes velut sanctiore quodam aerario reconditae, Quint. 10, 3, 3. Aerarium militare, the military chest, Tac. A. 1, 78: Smith's Ant. 23. In the treasury the public archives also were kept: factum senatusconsultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51: and the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22. The aerarium (public treasury) was distinct from the fiscus (the emperor's treasury): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2.

aerārius, a, um, adj. [aes] pertaining to copper, bronze, etc.: aerarium metallum, a copper mine, Vitruv. 7, 9: aerariae secturae, copper mines, Caes. B. G. 3, 21: fornaces, smelting furnaces, Plin. 11, 36, 42: fabrica aeraria, the preparation of copper, id. 7, 56, 57: faber aerarius, a brazier or coppersmith, id. 34, 8, 19, no. 6. 2. pertaining to money: propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, the standard of the coinage, Cic. Quint. 4: milites aerarii, mercenary troops, Varr. L. L. 5 fin.: tribunus aerarius, who superintended the disbursements of the treasury, ib. 5, 36. II. Absol. as subst.: 1. sc. faber, a coppersmith, brazier: in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8. 2. sc. civis, a degraded citizen, subject to a higher rate of taxation, and deprived of his vote, Smith's Ant. 22, seq.: referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 extr.: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt, aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, Liv. 42, 10.

aerātus, a, um, furnished or covered with copper, or bronze: lecti, couches with brazen feet, Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 60: naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov.

Fast. 2, 785. Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Virg. Aen. 9, 463. II. made of bronze: catenae, Prop. 2, 16, 11.

III. Sarcastic. of a rich man: tribuni non tam aerati, quam aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3 (v. aerarius, II. 2). [Prob. formed from *aes*, as *auratus*, *argentatus*. Priscian, p. 828, P., says that it is a partic. of a verb, *aero*; but this verb is not found in any example.]

aerelavina = aeraria, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.

aerēus (trisyl.), a, um, adj. [aes] made of bronze, copper, etc.: cornua, Virg. Aen. 7, 615: clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8. 2. furnished or covered with bronze, copper, etc.: clipeus, Virg. Aen. 12, 541: puppis, ib. 5, 198. Subst.: aereus, i, m. sc. nummus, a copper coin: aereos signatos constituere, Vitruv. 3, 1: aereum, i, n., a copper colour, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

aerēus, a, um, v. aerius.

aerifer (trisyl.), ēra, ōrum, adj. [aes, fero] bearing brazen cymbals (of the attendants of Bacchus): aeriferae manus comitum, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aerificē, adv. [aes facio] with art, ingeniously: Musae (i. e. Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxit, Varr. in Non. 69, 30.

aerifōdīna, ae, f. [aes, fodina] a copper mine, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

aerinus, a, um, adj. [aera] of darnel or cockle: Plin. 18, 17, 44.

aerī-pes, ēdis, adj. [aes, pes] brazen-footed: tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Virg. Aen. 6, 803. II. Met.: strong, or swift of foot, (as χαλκόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aerī-sonus (quadrissyl.), a, um, adj. = χαλκεόφωνος [aes, sono] sounding with bronze: antra, in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields, Sil. 2, 93; mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28.

aērīus (quadrissyl.), more rar. **aērēus**, a, um, adj. = αἰήριος: pertaining to the air, airy, aerial: volucres, Lucr. 5, 823: animantium genera quatuor, quorum alterum pennigerum et aerium, Cic. Tim. 10: aërias vias carpere, to take their airy way, Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, the heavens, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5: aerium mel, because it was believed that the bees collected their honey from the moisture held in suspension by the air, Virg. G. 4, 1. 2. rising aloft in the air, high: Alpes, ib. 3, 474: cacumen, Catull. 64, 240: quercus, Virg. Aen. 3, 680: arces, ib. 3, 291: capra cornibus aërlis, Ov. F. 5, 119. II. In Arnob., vain, fleeting, aëriae spes, 2, p. 86.

aērīzūsa, ae, f. = ἀερίζουσα, a kind of precious stone, acc. to Salmas., the turquoise, Plin. 37, 8, 37.

aero, ōnis, m., a wicker basket, hamper: Vitruv. 5, 12: Plin. 36, 14, 21.

aērōidēs, ae, adj. = αἰροειδής, like air, sky-blue: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21.

aērōmantia, ae, f. = αἰρομαντεία, divination from the air, aëromancy, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

aerōsus, a, um, adj. [aes] abounding in copper or bronze, Fest. p. 17: aerōsum aurum, gold that contains a large proportion of copper, Plin. 33, 5, 29: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41.

aerūca, ae, f. [aes] a kind of verdigris, Vitruv. 7, 12.

aerūgīnōsus, a, um, adj., full of copper rust, rusty: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, fin.: lamellae, id. Br. Vit. 12.

aerūgo, inis, f. rust of copper: aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. 2. the verdigris prepared from the same, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

3. Poet.: money: si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem, the old bag with all its dross, Juv. 13, 61. II. Fig., envy, ill-will: haec est aerugo mera, sheer malice or spite, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5. 2. avarice: animos aerugo et cura peculi cum semel imbuerit, Hor. A. P. 330: [aes: so ferrugo, lanugo, etc.]

aerumna, ae, f. toil, both bodily

and mental, need, hardship, distress, calamity, etc.: moeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 18: uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Pl. Am. 1, 2, 26: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. in Non. 23, 8: aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065: Hercules aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 35: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51: collecta viatica multis aerumnis, with much hardship, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 71. 2. In later Lat. for defeat (of an army): Amm. 15, 4. [Words in -umna are rare: cf. alumna and columna. Pott compares aer- with the Sans. roots yas, "to strive," and yat, "to vex."]

aerumnābilis, e, adj., full of trouble, calamitous: Lucr. 6, 1230; App. M. 1, p. 102: [aerumna: if formed according to analogy, it would presuppose a verb aerumino.]

aerumnōsus, a, um, adj., full of trouble, suffering, wretched: miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7. Sup. Cic. Clu. § 201.

aerumnūla, ae, f. dim. from aerumna, acc. to Festus: a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle.

aeruscātor, ōris, m. [aerusco] an itinerant juggler, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, are, i, v. a. [aes] to obtain one's living as a vagrant juggler or mendicant philosopher, etc., aeruscare, aera undique, id est pecunias colligere, Fest.: Gell. 9, 2: Sen. Clem. 2, 6.

aes, aeris, n. copper ore: aes Cyprium whence, cuprum, copper: scoria aeris, copper-dross or scoria, Plin. 34, 11, 24: flos aeris, flowers of copper, ib.: squama aeris, scales of copper, Cels. 2, 12, in.: aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30: conflare et temperare, ib. 7, 56, 57.

2. a composition of copper and tin, i. e., bronze. The word should not be translated brass, since brass is a combination of copper and zinc, and all specimens of ancient objects formed of aes are found upon analysis to contain no zinc; v. Smith's Ant. 25. II. Met., every thing made of copper or bronze, (as statues, weapons, armour, tables, money, etc.): aes sonit, franguntur hastae, the trumpet sounds, Enn. in Non. 504, 32: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, i. e. the brazen tables of the laws, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: statua ex aere, ib. 9, 6: ducere aliquem ex aere, to cast one's image in bronze, Plin. 7, 38: ducere aera, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: ardentes clipeos atque aëramicantia cerno, Virg. Aen. 2, 734: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98. III. money, since the first Rom. coins were made of copper: ancilla aere suo emptā, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the bankers or money-dealers in the forum, Cic. Att. 2, 1: hic meret aera liber Soslis, earns them money, Hor. A. P. 345: etiam aures nummos aes dicimus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 159. Hence the phrases, 1. aes alienum, lit., the money of another; hence, a debt: habere aes alienum, to be in debt, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: suscipere, to borrow, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14 and 24: in aes alienum incidere, to get or fall into debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, to be in debt, id. Verr. 4, 6, 11: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare aliquem aere alieno, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 20: aere alieno exire, id. Phil. 11, 6. 2. In aere meo est, Fig., he is in my pay or service; he is my supporter, or adherent: in animo habui, to be in aere meo esse, propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem, id. Fav.

13, 62. 3. *Alicujus aeris esse, to be of some value*, Gell. 18, 5. 4. *In aere suo censeri, to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. Ep. 87. The phrase *per aes et libram* expresses a mancipatio, or purchase of a res mancipi: v. mancipium, and Smith's Ant. 728, a. IV. Sometimes = *as, the standard unit of the coinage* (cf. *as*): hence *aes grave, the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted, viz. a pound to the *As*): *denis millibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit*, Liv. 5, 12. So *aes* alone in *gen. sing.* for *assium*: *aeris millies, one hundred millions*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: *qui millibus aeris quinquaginta census fulset*, Liv. 24, 11. Also for coins smaller than an *as* (*quadrans, triens, etc.*): *nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere (i.e. quadrante), lavantur*, (the price at the public baths was a *quadrans*), Juv. 2, 152. V. *wages, pay*. 1. *a soldier's pay* = *stipendium*: *negabant danda esse aera militibus*, Liv. 5, 4: *aere dirutus miles, a soldier who has forfeited his pay*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 33. Hence in plur. like *stipendia* for *military service*, ib. 2. *reward, payment*, in *gen.*: *nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, that aims at reward*, Sen. Ep. 88. VI. In plur. *aera, counters, the items of a calculation*: *si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare?* Cic. in Non. 3, 18.

aesālōn, ōnis, *m.* = *αἰσάλων*, the merlin, Falco aesalon, Linn., the smallest of the hawk tribe, Plin. 10, 74, 95. *aeschrōlōgīa*, ae, *f.* = *αἰσχρολογία*, in rhetoric, an expression indecorously ambiguous, a double entendre, Diom. p. 445 P. *aeschynōmēnē*, es, *f.* = *αἰσχυνομένη* (ashamed), a sensitive plant, Mimosa polyantha, Willdenow, Plin. 24, 17, 102. *aesculētum* (esc.), *i, n.* [aesculus] a forest of oaks, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14. *aesculēus* (esc.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] made of oak: *aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, i.e. an oaken garland*, Ov. M. 1, 449. *aesculīnus* (esc.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] = *aesculeus*, Vitr. 7, 1. *aesculus*, *i, f.* the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter: Virg. G. 2, 290: *nec mollior aesculo*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17.

aestas, ātis, *f.* the hot season: *Araxes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes*, Cic. Div. 1, 42. In a restricted sense: *the summer*: *cum affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est*, id. Oecon. in Non. 161, 2: *aestate ineunte, at the beginning of summer*, id. Att. 4, 2: *nova*, Virg. Aen. 1, 430: *igneae*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3: *jam adulta*, Tac. A. 2, 23: *summa*, Cic. Verr. 5, 31 in.: *exacta*, Sall. J. 61: *anni aestas, summer-time*, Gell. 2, 21: *per aestatem liquidam, the calm summer air*, Virg. G. 4, 59: id. Aen. 6, 707. II. Met. a year (chiefly as the season of a campaign): *quae duabus aestatibus gesta*, Tac. A. 6, 39. III. *freckles*: *aestates*, Plin. 28, 12, 50. [Aes-tas prob. contains the same root as *ur-o, us-tus*.] *aestifer*, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* [aestus fero] bringing or producing heat: *ignis*, Lucr. 1, 663: Virg. G. 2, 353. 2. *sultry, hot*: *Libyes arva*, Lucan. 1, 206: *campi Garamantum*, Sil. 17, 448.

aestimābilis, e, *adj.* [aestimo] valuable, estimable: Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestimātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] the money-value of a thing, the setting a value upon: *In censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur*, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: *aestimatio frumenti, the valuation of corn to be furnished*, ib. 3, 92: *aequa facta aestimatione, at a fair valuation*, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: *aestimatio poenae, the assessment of a fine*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54: *aestimatio litium, the assessment of damages in a suit*, id. Clu. 41: *lex de multarum aestimatione*, Liv. 4, 30: *aestimatio possessio-*

onum et rerum, an appraisement of estates and personal property, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in *aestimationem accipere, to accept an estate at a full valuation*: a Marco Laberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8. And Met. *aestimationes* = *praedia, estates*: *quoniam aestimationes tuas vendere non potes*, ib. 9, 18. Ironically: *aestimationem accipere, to suffer loss*, ib. 16. II. In *gen. Fig.*: *a valuation*: *bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine*, id. Fin. 3, 10, 34: *semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse*, Liv. 3, 63: *semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens*, Vell. 1, 127: *aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur*, Tac. H. 1, 14. III. Poet.: *the worth of a thing*, Cat. 12, 11.

aestimātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a valuer, appraiser: *frumenti*, Cic. Pis. 35 fin.: *callidi rerum aestimatores prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant*, id. Parad. 6, 3. 2. *Fig.*: *an estimator or valuer* (not in a pecuniary sense): *nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator*, id. Marc. 5: *immodicus aestimator sui*, Curt. 8, 1.

aestimātorius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to valuation: *judicium*, Gai. 18: *actio*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 3.

aestimātus, ūs, *m.* [aestimo] = *aestimatio* (only in the Abl.): *in aestimatu est (mel) e thymo*, Plin. 11, 15: *aetatis*, Macr. Sat. 1, 16.

aestimā, ae, *f.* [id.] = *aestimatio*, acc. to Fest.

aestimium, *i, n.* [id.] = *aestimatio*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 152: Frontin. de Colon. p. 127.

aestimo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to value, appraise (in money), with *gen.* or *abl. pretii*, or with *adv.*: *domum emit prope dimidio carius, quam aestimabat*, Cic. Dom. 44: *frumentum III denariis*, id. Verr. 3, 92: *tenuissime*, ib. 4, 16: *magno*, id. Parad. 6, 3. Hence *litem alicui or alicujus, to assess the damages*, after sentence of condemnation had been passed, especially in actions de repetundis, Ascon. upon Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 13: also of injuries done by the subjects of one state to those of another: *Caesar arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem aestiment, poenamque constituent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Also in proceedings before a judex: cf. Smith's Ant. 647, b. II. *Fig.*: *to estimate, to value* (not in a pecuniary sense): *ii expendunt et aestimant voluptates*, Cic. in Senat. 6 fin. Constr. 1. with *ex* or the simple *Abl.*, denoting the standard: *vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: *Aquitania, quae pars ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, is to be reckoned as a third part*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: *amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo aestimare*, Sall. C. 10: *virtutem annis aestimare*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: *aliquid vita aestimare, to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 5, 5: *nec Macedonas veteri fama, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos*, Just. 30, 4. 2. with the words denoting the value, in the *gen.* or *abl.* poet. also with *nihil*: *autoritatem alicujus magni aestimare*, Cic. Att. 7, 15: *quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum*, Nep. Cat. 1: *unius assis aestimare*, Cat. 5, 2: *permagno*, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13: *non nihilo aestimandum*, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: *magno te aestimaturum*, Liv. 40, 55: *denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari*, Tac. A. 1, 17: *emori nolo: sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo*, Transl. of Epicharmus in Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15. 3. with a *rel. clause* *aestumabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit*, Sall. J. 35: *quantopere dilectus sit, facili est aestimare*, Suet. Aug. 57. [Prob. root *AES*, "money," with term. -tīmo or -tumo.]

aestiva, orum, *n. plu.* v. *aestivus*. *aestivālis*, e, *adj.* = *aestivus*, pertaining to summer: *circulus, the tropic of Cancer*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

aestivē, *adv.* *summer-like*: *aestive admodum viaticati sumus, we are provisioned in a very summer-like manner*, i. e. scantily, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 30.

aestivo, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* [aestivus] to spend the summer: *mihī greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: *aestivare Tuscūli*, Suet. Galb. 4.

aestivus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas] pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer: *aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni*, Cic. Att. 5, 14: *temporibus aestivis, summer time*: *dies aestivos, summer days*, id. Verr. 5, 31: *locus aestivus, suitable for a summer residence*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: *sol*, Virg. G. 4, 28: *aura*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: *umbra*, Ov. M. 13, 793: *rus*, Mart. 8, 61: *per aestivos saltus, deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, through woods, into which flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv. 22, 14: *aves, birds which migrate on the approach of winter*, id. 5, 6: *animalia, vermin*, Plin. 9, 47, 71: *expeditiones, which were undertaken in summer*, Vell. 2, 114: *castra, a summer camp* (v. Smith's Ant. 244), Suet. Claud. 1. II. *Subst.* *aestiva*, orum, *n. plu.* a summer camp, τὰ θερινὰ: *dum in aestivis essemus*, Cic. Att. 5, 17: *sub tempus aestivorum*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: *dimittere cohortes in aestiva*, Suet. Aug. 49: *aestiva praetoris (ironically), a residence for pleasure*, Cic. Verr. 5, 37.

2. a campaign: *superioribus aestivis Galliam devictam*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: *a military expedition, nulla ex trinis aestivis gratulatio*, Cic. Pis. 40: *perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem*, Vell. 2, 105. 3. *summer pastures*: Plin. 24, 6, 19. Meton. for the cattle themselves, Virg. G. 3, 472.

aestūābundus, a, um, *adj.* [aestuo] foaming, fermenting: *confectio*, Pall. 11, 17.

aestūans, antis, *part.* [aestuo].

aestūārium, *i, n.* [aestus] Lit. a tide-place, a firth or creek, an estuary, ἀνάχυσις (Aestuarium sunt omnia, quae mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit, Fest. s. v.): *pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: *prima aestuarium, nondum accrescente unda, transiere*, Tac. A. 2, 8. 2. a morass: *in aestuarium ac paludes*, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. 3. an air-hole, air-shaft (in mines), Plin. 31, 3, 28.

aestūātio, ōnis, *f.* [aestuo] a boiling up, fermentation. Fig.: of mind, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

aestūo, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* [aestus] to boil, to rage: *aestuat, ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, as the fire rages in the closed furnaces*, Virg. G. 4, 263.

II. Met. of the effects of fire, to be warm or hot. 1. Of things: *nunc dum occasio est, dum scribilitae aestuant, occurrere, while the cakes are still warm*, Pl. Poen. prol. 43: *torridus aestuat aer, glows*, Prop. 2, 28, 3. 2. Of persons: *Lycurgi leges erudiunt juventutem esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: *aestuarē sub pondere*, Ov. M. 12, 514. 3. Fig. of the sea: *to rise in waves or billows* (cf. *aestus*): *Maura aestuat unda*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 4: *gurgēs*, Virg. Aen. 6, 296. 4. of other things: *to have a wave-like motion, to be tossed*: *in ossibus humor*, id. G. 4, 308: *ventis pulsa aestuat arbor*, Lucr. 5, 1096. Of an agitated crowd: Prud. 11, 228. III. Fig. of the passions and understanding: *to be passionately inflamed or excited*: *aestuarē illi, qui dederant pecuniam*, Cic. Verr. 2, 23: *desiderio alicujus*, id. Fam. 7, 18: *invidia*, Sall. C. 23: *ingens in corde pudor*, Virg. Aen. 12, 666: *rex in illa aestuat*, Ov. M. 6, 490: *tectus magis aestuat ignis (= amor)*, ib. 4, 64: *aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi*, Juv. 10, 169. 2. to vacillate, to be in doubt, be undecided: *dubitatione*, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: *aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: *sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat*, Quint. 10, 7, 33: *aestuante rege*, Just. 1, 10.

aestūsōsē, *adv.* hotly, impetuously: aestuose absorbere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 67: inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.

aestūsōsus, *a, um, adj.* [aestus] hot, sultry: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: aestuosissimi dies, id. 34, 12, 28: syrtēs, the burning syrtēs, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: oraculum Jovis inter aestuosi, of Jupiter ammon in the Libyan desert, Cat. 7, 5.

II. greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 15.

aestus, ūs (and aesti, Pac.), *m.* Prop. of fire: heat, fire: fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, heat and cold are blended, Lucr. 6, 364: fervore atque aestu (balneorum) anima interclusa, Liv. 23, 7: exsuperant flammæ, furit aestus ad auras, Virg. Aen. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 51. In plur.: neque frigora, neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81: aestibus mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, in the mid-day heats, Virg. G. 3, 331. Fig. of fever, inflammation, etc.: ulceris aestus, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13.

2. the ebb and flow of the sea, tide: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14 fin.: minuyente aestu, at the ebb of the tide, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: luna plena maritimos aestus maximos in oceano efficere consuevit, ib. 4, 29: secundus, Sall. Frgm. in Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, id. in Non. 138, 8: aestus totos campos inundaverat, Curt. 9, 9, 18. **3.** the surge or surf of the sea: fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: delphines aestum secabant, Virg. Aen. 8, 674: furit aestus arenis, ib. 1, 107. Also of the boiling up of water: exsultant aestu latices, ib. 7, 462. Also of the Epicurean flux of atoms, Lucr. 6, 926. And of the magnetic fluid, ib. 1007, seq.

II. Gen. and Fig.: any violent commotion, esp. of the passions or understanding: hominum genus belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenui tui procul a terra abripuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, the glow of love, Ov. H. 15, 25. **2.** a vacillating state of mind, hesitation, anxiety: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Virg. Aen. 12, 486: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. [From the same root as aestas, q. v.]

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from aevitas, Prisc. 595, P.] (gen. plur. usu. aetatum; but also aetatum, Vell. 2, 89: Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17, et alii), time of life, age: quid est in hominis vita diu? da enim supremum tempus, exspectemus Tartessiorum regis aetatem, Cic. de Sen. 19, 69: a primo tempore aetatis, id. Leg. 1, 4, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. Off. 1, 34: flos aetatis, i. e. youth, id. Phil. 2, 2. So bona aetas, id. de Sen. 14: and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4: mala aetas, old age, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6. So infirma, ingravescent, affecta, etc. Sometimes AETAS = senectus, old age, and sometimes = juvenus, youth, according to the context: aetate non quis obtueriet, through age, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 154: ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39: dedecora, quae aetas ipsius pertulit, his youth, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: mulieres quique per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, those who were either too old or too young to bear arms, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, the legal age for the consulship, i. e. the 43rd year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, we have now reached that time of life, id. Fam. 6, 20. And of lifeless things: bibite

Falernum hoc: annorum quinquaginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, it bears its years well, id. in Macr. Sat. 2, 3, 3: aetas arborum, Plin. 16, 28, 51.

II. life, in gen., without reference to its periods: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: aetatem gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: contere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem aetatem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2. **III.** a period of time, an age: heroicæ aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, ib. 1, 3, 5: nostra aetate, in our times, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iph. 1: the ages of the world, aurea, argentea, aenea, ferrea, Ov. Met. 1, 89, et seqq. aetas = centum annos, ib. 12, 188. **IV.** time or duration in gen.: omnia fert aetas, Virg. E. 9, 51: nec si quid olim lussit Anacreon, delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9.

V. From denoting the period of individual or collective life, it is employed to denote the persons themselves: sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, i. e. tibi, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 1: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, i. e. innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Cal. 4. **VI.** Adv.: aetatem = semper, perpetuo, through the whole life, continually: at tu aegrotas, si lubet, per me, aetatem quidem, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 22. **2.** = diu, longo tempore, a long while: an abiit jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr. 6, 236: in aetate, sometimes, at any time, Plaut.

aetātūla, ae, *f.* dim., a tender or effeminate age: in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55. **2.** Met.: youthful passion, voluptuousness: monuit, ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16.

aeternābilis, e, *adj.* [aeterno] everlasting: divitia, Att. in Non. 475, 24: urbs, i. e. Rome, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3.

aeternālis, e, *adj.* [id.] everlasting: aeternali somno sacrum, Grut. 752, 3: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6.

aeternitas, ātis, *f.* [aeternus] eternity: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptione metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, from eternity, eternally, id. Fat. 14. **2.** imperishableness, synon. with immortalitas: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, id. Pis. 3. Also of things of long duration: cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55. **3.** a title of the emperors, like divinitas, majestas, etc.: rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, Plin. Ep. 10, 87.

aeternō, *adv.* everlastingly: aeterno virere, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

aeterno, are, *i. v. a.* [aeternus] to perpetuate, to immortalize: literis ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. in Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. aeviternus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2] lit. age-lasting, as αἰώνιος, lasting for a long time: nec est ligno ulli aeternior natura (de vite), Plin. 14, 2: abluere corpus illuvie aeternisque sordibus squalidum, ancient, inveterate, Curt. 4, 1, 22. **2.** everlasting, eternal: Deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: non modo aeternam sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21: sollicitudo, Sall. J. 31: amor, Virg. Aen. 8, 394: ver, Ov. M. 1, 107: aeterna urbs, the eternal city, i. e. Rome,

Tib. 2, 5, 23. Adverbial phrases: in aeternum, or poet. aeternum: for ever: urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 28, 28: sedet aeternumque sedebit infelix Theseus, Virg. Aen. 6, 617: serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.

aethālus, i, *m.* = αἰθᾱλος, a sort of Egyptian grape, the soot-grape, Plin. 14, 7, 9.

aether, ēris, and Gr. ἔρος, *m.* = αἰθήρ, the upper, pure air, ether (opp. to aēr, the lower atmospheric air, Lucr. 8, 499): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens coeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: cf. ib. c. 33. **II.** Met.: heaven: quod nostri coelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac. in Delr. Synt. 113: rex aetheris altus Jupiter, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: regna profundum aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524. **2.** air, in gen.: clamor ad coelum per aethera vagit, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: ferar per liquidum aethera vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 2: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Virg. Aen. 7, 65. **3.** the upper world: aethere in alto duos perferre labores, ib. 6, 436. Aether was personified as a deity: cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 17: so, tunc pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus aether, Virg. G. 2, 325: v. Smith's Biog. and Myth., s. v.

aethērīus and **aethērēus**, a, um, *adj.* = αἰθέριος, pertaining to the ether, ethereal: sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: coelestis altissima aethereaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 fin.: post ignem aethera domo subductum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. Met. **1.** pertaining to heaven, heavenly: arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: aurae (others read umbrae), Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, which touches heaven, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, heavenly inspiration, ἐνθουσιασμόν, Ov. F. 1, 473. **2.** pertaining to the air in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aurae, id. 3, 406: aqua, rain, Ov. F. 1, 682. **3.** pertaining to the upper world: vesci aura aethera, Virg. Aen. 1, 547. Comp. aetherior, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 68.

aethiōpīs, Idīs, *f.* = αἰθιοπίς, a species of sage, prob. Salvia Aethiopsis, Linn., Ethiopian sage, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

aethiōps, ōpis, *m.* Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiopian: for a black man, gen.: derideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: used as *adj.* dull, stupid: cum hoc homine an cum stulto Aethiope, Cic. post Red. 6. Hence Aethiopsis occurs is considered a bad omen, Flor. 4, 7.

aethra, ae, *f.* = αἰθήρα, the air: surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans ales in aethra, Virg. Aen. 12, 247. **2.** the clear, cloudless sky: caerulea, Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: flammica, Att. in Macr. 6, 4: siderea, Virg. Aen. 3, 585.

aetiōlogia, ae, *f.* = αἰτιολογία, an allegation of reasons: aetiologia est cum proponimus aliquid, ejusque causam et rationem reddimus, Isid. Orig. 2, 21. Cf. Sen. Ep. 95, fin.

āētītēs, ae, *f.* = αἰτίτης (fr. αἰτός, an eagle), a stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone: nodules of quartz containing a cavity lined with crystals; also certain ores of iron, Plin. 10, 3, 4.

āētītis, Idīs, *f.* = αἰτίτις, a precious stone of the colour of the eagle, Plin. 37, 11, 72.

aevitas, ātis, *f.* [aevum, Prisc. 595, P.] the old form of aetas occurring in the 12 Tables: Censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: si morbus, aevitasve vitium escit, advanced age, Gell. 20, 1.

aeviternus, v. aeternus.

aevum, i, *n.* [In Plaut. and Lucr. aevus, i, *m.*] (Mostly poet. for aetas.) a space of time: in coelo ubi beati aevo sempiterno fruuntur, Cic. Somn. Sc. 3: so for eternity, plagis vexata per aevum, Lucr. 1, 634: cf. ib. 950: in aevum, for all time, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3.

II. Time of life, age: (natura humana) imbecilla atque aevi brevis, Sall. J. 1: in armis aevum agere, Pac. in

Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: degere, Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, ib. 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *youth*, Ov. M. 9, 436: integer aevi, *in the prime of life*, Virg. Aen. 9, 255. 2. *old age*: confectus aevo, ib. 11, 85: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. Also of things; aevum arborum, Plin. 17, 1, 1. III. *age or generation*: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23; simulacrum tot aevis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2. 2. *the men living in the same age*, ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: de quibus consensus aevi judicaverint, Plin. 14, 6, 8. IV. *duration or time in gen.*: omnia vitata dentibus aevi, Ov. M. 15, 235: per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1. [Connected with αἰών, αἰεῖ, etc. In the Etruscan aifil signified "age."]

āfer, fra, frum, *adj.* African: Afra avis, i.e. gallina Numidica, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.

af-fāber (adf.), bra, brum, *adj.* skilful, ingenious: literas affabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābilis (adf.), e, *adj.* [affari], lit. that can be spoken to: hence, easy of access, courteous, affable: cum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: affabilis, blandus, Nep. Alc. 1, 3: nec dictu affabilis mihi, Virg. Aen. 3, 621: affabilior, Sen. Ep. 79. Sup. prob. not used.

affābilitas, ātis, *f.* [affabilis] affability, politeness, courtesy: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābilitas, *adv.* [id.] courteously, politely, Macr. S. 7, 2: affabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

affābrē, *adv.* ingeniously, skilfully: (signum dei) affabre atque antiquo artificio factum, Cic. Verr. 1. Act. 5, 14.

affābricātus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* adapted by art: consuetudo quasi affabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7: [ad and fabricatus].

affāmen (adf.), inis, *n.* an accosting, address (for affatus): blando affamine, App. Met. 11, p. 260: [affari. cf. affabilis].

affāniae, arum, *f. plu.* empty chatter, idle jests: affanias adblaterare, App. Met. 9, p. 221: affanias effutire, ib. 10, p. 243.

affāri (adi.), ātus, *r. v. dep.* Of this verb the only forms in use are, the present indicative (but not in the first person sing.), the perfect participle, the infinitive, and the 2nd person sing. of the imperative: to speak to, accost: licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Flaminium ille, Cic. de Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 253; hostem supplex affare superbum, Virg. Aen. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Ach. 1, 251: ubi me affamini, Curt. 4, 11: precando affamur Vestam, address in prayer, Ov. F. 6, 303: sic positum affari discedite corpus, say farewell to, Virg. Aen. 2, 644: affari extremum, ib. 9, 484. 2. Augur. t. t. (pass.) to fix the limits of the auspices: effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; affantur qui in his fines sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: cf. App. M. 11, p. 265.

af-fātim (adf.), also written ad fatim, *adv.* sufficiently, enough, abundantly: affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 11: miseria una uni quidem homini est affatim, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where affatim, like satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. adject.): affatim satiata (aquila), Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commentum affatim, Sall. J. 43: de cystis affatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43: used like abunde and satis as a subst. with Gen.: divitiarum affatim est, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8. II. In later Lat. with

an *adj.*: affatim onustus, App. Met. 9, p. 221: feminae affatim multae, Amm. 14, 6.

itū (adf.), *Part.* from affari. **itū** (adf.), ūs, *m.* [affari] a speaking to, address: quo nunc regnam ambire furem audeat affatu? Virg. Aen. 4, 284: affatus reddere, Stat. Silv. 2, 4, 7: ora solvere ad affatus, Sil. 17, 340. 2. the command or rescript of an emperor, Just. Cod. 5, 4, 23: Imp. Leo Cod. 1, 26, 6.

affectātio (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [affecto] an eager desire for (in both a good and a bad sense): philosophia sapientiae amor est et affectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: decoris, Plin. 11, 37, 56: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi sunt, in their desire to pass for Germans, Tac. G. 28: imperii, aspiring to the empire, Suet. Tit. 9. II. careful study prompted by fondness for the subject: magna coeli affectatione compertum, Plin. 2, 18, 82. III. In rhetoric, effort without effect, affectation, conceit: ad malam affectationem pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius affectatione, id. 1, 6, 11.

affectātō, *adv.* [id.] zealously, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affectātor (adf.), ōris, *m.* [id.] one who strives after: justus amoris, Eutr. 10, 7. In a bad sense: nimis risus affectator, Quint. 6, 3, 3.

affectātrix (adf.), icis, *f.* [id.] she who strives for: sapientia affectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectātus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* (affecto). In rhet.: choice, far-fetched, studied: auribus nitidius aliquid atque affectatius (alii leg. effectius) postulanti-ibus, Quint. 12, 10, 45: affectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10.

affectē (adf.), *adv.* feelingly, sensibly, Tert. An. 45.

affectio (adf.), ōnis, *f.* [afficio] the being affected or touched, feeling, = πάθος: Cicero calls it a sudden change of mind or body: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio, ut: laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: ib. 2, 58: but it is used gen. to denote a condition of body or mind, whether permanent or transient. I. Of the body: its settled constitution: tu qui definitis summum bonum firma corporis affectione contineri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. II. Of the mind: a frame of mind, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est affectio animi constans conveniensque, ib. 4, 15, 34: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, right feelings, ib. 2, 18, 43: animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 3, 6, 29. III. Of other things: comparantur ea quae aut majora, aut minora, aut paria dicuntur: in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas affectio, id. Top. 18, 68: affectio astrorum valet ad quasdam res, the disposition of the stars, id. Fat. 4. IV. a favourable disposition, love, goodwill: simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum affectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus, laetas inter audientium affectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra affectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1.

V. the loved object: affectiones, children, Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3. VI. Legal. t. t. legal power: furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia affectionem tenendi non habent, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 60. [Affectio denotes a state, whereas confectio, effectio, perfectio, reffectio, etc. denote an act.]

affectiōsē, *adv.* affectionately, Serv. ad Virg. E. 9, 27.

affectiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [affectus] full of attachment, Tert. Anim. 19.

affecto (adf.), avi, atum, *r. v. freq.* [afficio] to strive after, to pursue, enter on: (affectare est primum animum ad faciendum habere, Fest. p. 2) ut me defraudes, ad eam rem affectas viam that is your aim, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 12: hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, attack me, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: quam viam munitet, quod iter affectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: cur opus affectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: affectare spem, to cling to or cherish, Liv. 28, 18: nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, sc. navem, of reaching it with his hand (of the giant Polyphemus), Virg. Aen. 3, 670: Pass. affectari morbo, to be seized by disease, Liv. 29, 10, init. II. to aspire to, to aim at (in either a good or a bad sense): munditiam, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: coelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: regnum coeleste, id. M. 1, 152: regnum, Liv. 1, 46: honorem, Sall. J. 64: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7. Also with Inf. as object: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39: qui esse docti affectant, Quint. 10, 1, 97. III. In the histt.: to seek to draw to oneself: civitates formidine affectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17. IV. Post-Aug. to assume falsely or ostentatiously, to feign, affect: crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16.

affecto (adf.), atus, *r. v. dep.* [afficio] to strive after: affectatus est regnum, Varr. in Diom. p. 377 P. 2. to have an inclination for: ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectuōsē, *adv.* affectionately, Casiod. Ep. 3, 4. Sup. Sidon. Ep. 4, 11.

affectuōsus (adf.), a, um, *adj.* [affectus] full of inclination or love, kind: piam affectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. Sat. 2, 11.

affectus (adf.), a, um, *Part.* [afficio] endowed, furnished, constituted, disposed: lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Pl. As. 3, 2, 28: homo affectus audacia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 84: corpora simili affecta figura, endowed with a similar form, Lucr. 2, 341: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum quo in se ipsum, id. Fin. 1, 20: animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertis, id. Partit. 10. II. attacked, weakened, indisposed: Fig.: only in the histt.: res affectae, disordered circumstances, an ill condition: (Cicero says, male affecta respublica, Fam. 13, 68): opem rebus affectis orare, Liv. 6, 3: affecta res familiaris, id. 5, 10: affectam fidem praejuisse, broken credit, Tac. H. 3, 65. Sup. remiges inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84. III. almost concluded, nearly ended: bellum affectum videmus, et vere ut dicam paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: cf. ib. 12, 29: affecta jam prope aestate, id. Oec. in Non.: affecta aetas, id. Verr. 4, 43, 95: jamque hieme affecta mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 505.

affectus (adf.), ūs, *m.* [afficio] a state or disposition of body or mind (esp. the latter). 1. Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 18. 2. Of the mind: affectuum duae sunt species: alterum Graeci πάθος vocant, alterum ῥθος, Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: diversos affectus exprimere, fientis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 10: affectu tacito laetari, Ov. M. 7, 147. II. Post-Aug. a favourable disposition of mind, love, desire, sympathy: opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: affectu jura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11: passion: affectus sunt motus animi improbabilis subiti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75. III. In Lucan and later prose, the objects beloved (in plur.): tenuit nostros Les-

nos affectus, Lucan. 8, 132: milites, quorum affectus in Albano monte erant, *wives and children*, Capit. Maxim. 23. IV. Legal, t. t. *the power of giving free consent*: hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia affectu carent, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1.

af-fēro (adf.), attūli (adt.), allātum (adt.), afferre (adf.), 3. v. a. Constr. aliquid ad aliquem or alicui; *to bring or convey to* (of portable things, while adducere means to lead or conduct to, namely, men, animals, etc.): attuli hunc. Quid attulisti? Adduxi voluiderere, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 21: bruma niveis affert, Lucr. 5, 745: affer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: nuces, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum, veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63: afferre literas, ad aliquem or alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6: afferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake oneself to a place*: huc me affero, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 6: huc te affers, Virg. Aen. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, ib. 3, 345: and *pass*, afferri: urbem afferimur, ib. 7, 217: in the same sense, afferre pedem: abite illuc, unde malum pedem attulistis, Cat. 14, 21: Fig.: of abstractions: pacem ad vos affero, Pl. Am. prol. 32: crebri rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: nulla fama afferebatur, ib. 6, 36: quam existimationem, quam honestatem in iudicium attulit, eam liceat secum ex hoc loco efferre, Cic. Quint. 31, 99: hic Stoicus genus sermonis affert non liquidum, *makes use of*, id. de Or. 2, 38, 15, nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, ib. 3, 12, 45: consulum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: vim afferre alicui, for inferre, *to offer violence*, Cic. Phil. 2, 7: manus afferre alicui, in a good or a bad sense, *to lend a hand, to aid*: pro se quisque manus affert, id. Verr. 1, 26, 67: or, *to lay hands on, assail*: sibi manus, *to commit suicide*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Also of things: manus templo, *to rob or plunder it*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open*, id. Att. 3, 15: manus beneficio suo, *to nullify*, Sen. Benef. 2, 5, extr. II. *to bring us news, to announce, publish*: constr. alicui or ad aliquem aliquid, or acc. with inf.: istud quod affers, aures expectant meae, Pl. As. 2, 2, 65: ii qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingunt aliquid, quo faciant illi, quod nuntiant, laetius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8: nihil novi ad nos afferebatur, id. Fam. 2, 14: magnum enim, quod afferebatur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: exploratores missi attulerunt, quicquid apud Gallos esse, Liv. 8, 17: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscos allatum est, *news was brought*, id. 10, 45: idem ex Hispania allatum, Tac. H. 1, 76. III. *to bring on, to cause, to impart*: aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: ut ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, sic in omni re doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: populo Rom. pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam afferre, id. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem afferre, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: afferre opinionem populo, *to make folks believe*, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18. IV. *to bring forward as a reason or excuse, to allege*: with or without causa: quam causam afferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: iustas causas affers, Cic. Att. 11, 15: rationes quoque cur hoc ita sit afferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: nihil afferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, *they assert nothing to the purpose*, id. de Sen. 6: quid enim poterit dicere? an aetatem afferet? i. e. *as an excuse*, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364. Also absol.: et cur credam, afferre possum, *I can give my reasons*, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70. V. Afferre aliquid, *to contribute, to help, assist*: negat Epicurus, diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum

aliquid afferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad remp. attulimus, *in modo aliquid attulimus*, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: quid enim oves aliud afferunt, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 2, 63. VI. *to bring forth, produce* (rare): agri fertiles, qui multo plus afferunt, quam acceperunt, id. Off. 1, 15: magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit, Plin. Ep. 1, 13.

af-ficio (adf.), affeci (adf.), affectum (adf.), 3. v. a. [facio], Lit. *to do something to, to affect or touch the mind or body, to impart, bestow*, etc. with adv., abl., or dependent clause: ut animos eorum ita afficiat, ut eos quocunque velit trahere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: varie sum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4: affici a gratia, a voluptate, ib. 5, 12: (Amphitruo) praeda atque agro adoreaue affectit populares suos, *has enriched his countrymen with booty, land, and renown*, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 38: membra dolore afficiuntur, *the limbs are seized with pain*, Lucr. 3, 495: afficere aliquem beneficio, *to benefit*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: honoribus, *to honour*, id. Mil. 29: laetitia, *to gladden*, ib. 28: Caes. B. G. 5, 48: cruciatu, *to torture*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: poena, *to punish*, id. Rosc. Am. 39: supplicio, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: honore, *to honour*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: populum servitute, *to subjugate*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: sepultura, *to bury*, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: incommodo, *to put to inconvenience*, Caes. B. G. 7, 16: magna difficultate afficiebatur qua ratione ad exercitum pervenire posset, *he encountered a great difficulty as to how*, etc., ib. 6: corpora affecta tabe, *attacked by pestilence*, Liv. 4, 30: is terror milites hostesque in diversum affectit, Tac. A. 11, 19: and absol. primum est ut afficiamur, antequam afficere conemur, Quint. 6, 2. II. *to affect injuriously, to weaken*: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. 28, 15: pulmo totus afficitur, Cels. 4, 7: Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affectit, Tac. A. 4, 45: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus afficit, Ov. M. 6, 255.

III. In later Lat. *to treat, use*: Papin. Dig. 37, 12, 5.

afficticius (adf.), a, um, adj. [affictus] added to, annexed: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictio, ōnis (adf.), f. an adding to: Phaedr. 4, 13, 1.

affictus, a, um, Part. [affingo].

af-figo (adf.), ixi, ixum, 3. v. a. (affixet sync. for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *to fasten to, to fix on*: with ad or Dat.: sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 392: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria affigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus affixus Caucasio, id. Tusc. 5, 3: literam ad caput, *to brand the forehead*, id. Rosc. Am. 20: aliquem cuspidem ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci affigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis affixa delubris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: radicem terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri turris, id. Aen. 9, 536. II. Fig.: *to impress upon, instil into*: aliquid animo, Quint. 2, 7, 18: literas pueris, id. 1, 1, 25.

af-figūro (adf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to form after a model*: Gell. 4, 9, 12.

affingo (adf.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. Lit. *to shape one thing by another*: hence, *to adapt*: with dat.: huic generi malorum non affingitur illa opinio, is not applicable to, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 68: addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus Galli, *they add pure inventions of their own, and adapt actual facts to suit the rumours*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: as the object of adapting one thing to another is that it may be applied or added to it: hence,

II. *to add, annex*, frequently with the implied notion of error, falsity, etc.; though this is mostly indicated by the context: alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 36: faciam ut intelligatis quid error affinxerit, quid invidia confarit, id. Clu. 4: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostra, neque falsa afficta esse videatur, id. Manil. 4, 10. III. *to attribute (wrongly)*: peccat orator cum probam orationem affin-

git improbo, id. Or. 22: cui crimen affingeretur, Tac. A. 14, 62.

IV. Without a dat.: *to shape or form in addition, create*: multa natura aut affingit, aut mutat, aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 52. 2. *to forge*, literas, App. M. 4, 139.

affinis (adf.), e, adj. (abl. affini; but affine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9). Lit. *at the border*: hence, *bordering, neighbouring, adjacent*: with dat. gens affinis Mauris, Liv. 28, 17. II. *connected with, concerned in, privy to*: with dat. or gen. publicis negotiis affinis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 55: duos solos video affines ei turpitudini iudicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori affinis, id. Cat. 4, 3: rei capitalis affinem, *implicated in, guilty*, id. Verr. 2, 38: noxae, Liv. 39, 14: affinis cupiditatis, idolatriae, etc. Tert.

III. as a substantive, = finis: demonstratio affinium quae novos fines inter fundos constituit, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 2. 2. *a relation by marriage* (the most common use of the word): the affines are the cognati of husband or wife (v. cognati): Megadorus meus affinis, *my son-in-law*, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 14: tu, me affinem tuum; tu affinem tuam, filiam meam repulist, Cic. Post. Red. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et affinibus, id. Clu. 14: pater meus praecepti uti vos mihi cognatorum, vos in affinium loco ducere, Sall. J. 14.

affinitas (adf.), ātis, f. (gen. plur. affinitatum, Just. 17, 3), [affinis] neighbourhood: appendices pertinent ad culturam propter affinitatem, Varr. R. R. 1, 6.

II. *relationship by marriage*: ubi affinitatem inter nos nostram astrinxeris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 73: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: in affinitatem alicujus pervenire, Nep. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1. 2. *the persons related*: patriam deserat, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 75.

III. Fig. union, connection (rare): literarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per affinitatem literarum, qui φῶρ Graece, Latine fur est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est affinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adf.), adv. with assurance or certainty: affirmanter praedicere, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

affirmatē (adf.), adv. certainly, positively: quod affirmate quasi Deo teste promiseris, id. tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. Sup. affirmatissime scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affirmatio (adf.), ōnis, f. [affirmo] a positive or deliberate assertion, the averment of a fact or statement: est enim iusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: in spem veniebant ejus affirmatione de reliquis adiungendis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annuum affirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4: multa affirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

affirmativus (adf.), a, um, adj. [affirmatus] in gram.: affirmative: species verborum, Diomed. p. 390 P.

affirmator (adf.), ōris, m. [affirmo] one who asserts or affirms: Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 4: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

af-firmo (adv.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make steady, to strengthen additionally, to corroborate*: ea res Trojanis spem affirmat, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi R. virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deum affirmavit, id. A. 14, 22. II. *to assert positively or solemnly, to asseverate*: dicendum est mihi, se ita, nihil ut affirmem, quæram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3: iurejurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos affirmant, Tac. G. 2: affirmavit non daturum se, Suet. Aug. 42: *impers.*: ut affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.

affixio (adf.), ōnis, f. [affingo] av-

addition or supplement: continua, Non. 64, 27. Fig. *a zealous pursuit of*: philologiae, Capell. 1. p. 14.

affixus, a, um, Part. [affigo] *fastened or joined to*: generally with *Dat.*: falces affixae longurilis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: scopulo affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 553: hence Fig.: jubes eum mihi esse affixum tanquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: nos in exigua parte terrae affixi, *confined to*, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus affixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarracoenensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *adjacent*, Plin. 3, 2. 2. *impressed on*: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 5, 53. 3. *affixa, n. plu., the fixtures of a house*: domum instructam legavit cum omnibus affixis, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 fin.

afflāgrans (adf.), antis, *blazing up*: Fig.: in tempore afflagranti, *in a turbulent time*, Amm. 21, 12 fin.

afflātor (adf.), ōris, m. [afflo] *one who blows on or breathes into*, Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

afflātus (adf.), a, um, Part. [afflo] Lit.: *breathed or blown upon*: hence, *inspired*, Sibylla afflata numine, Virg. Aen. 6, 50. II. *touched (by fire), struck (by thunderbolts, etc.)*: magna pars saucii afflatique incendio effugerunt, Liv. 30, 6.

afflātus (adf.), ūs, m. [id.] *a blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc.*: ambusti afflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes coelestes adussisse levi afflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 20: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26: frondes afflatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527: Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles Tebas, *i. e. without aspiration*, or h, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6. II. *a flash of light*: lenique afflatu simulacra refovente, Plin. 36, 15, 22. III. Fig.: *inspiration, enthusiasm*: instinctu divino afflatuque, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit, id. N. D. 2, 66: sine quodam afflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

af-flecto (adf.), exi, 3. v. a. *to bend, turn, or direct towards*: huic si sol afflexerit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-flēo (adf.), ēre, 2. v. n. *to weep at*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 72.

afflictatio (adf.), ōnis, f. [afflicto] *bodily pain*: afflictatio, aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18.

afflictātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a tormentor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

afflictio, ōnis (adf.), f. [affligo] *pain of mind, torment*: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

afflicto (adf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to toss, to dash against, harass*: naves tempestas afflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: naves in vadis afflictae, *were stranded*, ib. 3, 12: tempestate adversa, vehementique vento afflicti, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: morbo, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79: equites equosque afflictare, ib. 3, 19. II. Fig.: *to denote pain of mind, or distress in gen.*: *to trouble, disquiet*: afflicti amore, Lucr. 4, 1151: afflictaur respublica, Cic. Har. Resp. 19: afflictae Italiam luxuria saevitiaque, Tac. Ann. 13, 30. Hence afflictare se or afflicti aliqua re, *to be greatly troubled or distressed*: no te afflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades afflictaet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32: de domesticis rebus acerbissime afflictor, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres afflictare sese, Sall. C. 31.

afflictor (adf.), ōris, m. [id.] *a destroyer or subverter*: afflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis senatus, Cic. Pis. 27 in.

afflictus, a, um, Part. [affligo] *dashed or flung down, damaged, shattered*, naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31. II. Fig.: *ill-used, wretched, distressed, desponding*: Graecia perculsa et afflicta, Cic. Flac. 7: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere et ad florentem illam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna at afflicta, id. Sull. 31:

aegritudine afflictus, id. Tusc. 4, 16: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: moerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 92: res afflictae, *ruined*, Sall. J. 76: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9. 2. Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned, base, vile*: homo afflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: afflictiore conditione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1, fin.: afflictis moribus, Macr. S. 6, 7.—Sup. and Adv. not used.

afflictus (adf.), ūs, m. [id.] *a striking against, a collision*: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-fligo (adf.), ixi, ictum, 3. v. a. (afflixint=affligerint, Front. ad M. Caes. 3, 3) *to fling, strike or dash against or down*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, affligam, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 15: statum ipsius deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, Cic. Pis. 38: monumentum, id. Coel. 32: domum, id. Dom. 40: ad scopulos afflicta navis, id. Rab. 9, 25: (alces) si quo afflictae casu considerint, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: tempestas naves Rhodias afflixit, ita ut ad unam omnes constratae eliderentur, *tossed them about, or beat them down*, id. B. C. 3, 27: ubi scalae comminutae, qui supersteterant, afflicti sunt, *were dashed down*, Sall. J. 60: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et affligeret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: aquila duos corvos afflixit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96: affligere caput saxo, *to dash his head against a stone*, Tac. A. 4, 45: trierarchus fusti caput ejus afflixit, *broke his head with a stick*, ib. 14, 8.

II. Fig.: *to damage, ruin, weaken, cast down*: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos: et cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos afflixit, id. Fam. 14, 4: Pompeius ipse se afflixit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et affligit homines, id. de Sen. 10: animos affligere et debilitare metu, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianae partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, *to lessen or degrade it*, Cic. Brut. 12: affligere causam susceptam, *to abandon a suit, let it fall*, id. Sest. 41.

af-flo (adf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. *to blow or breathe on*: with *Acc.* or *Dat.*: terga tantum afflante vento, Liv. 22, 43: cum udam (fabam) ventus afflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, no. 3: afflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 147: afflatus aura, Suet. Tib. 72. Also of a current of fire, light, vapour, etc.: calidum membris afflare vaporem, Lucr. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia afflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: primus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. G. 1, 250: ignibus (fulminum) afflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: afflati incendio, *scorched*, Liv. 30, 6: spiritum ociorem fulmine: ideo quati prius omne et afflari quam percuti, Plin. 2, 55: afflari sidere=siderari, *to be seized with numbness*, id. 2, 41, 41: si animus sanus est, ingenium quoque sobrium est: illo vitiato, hoc quoque afflatur, *is affected*, Sen. Ep. 114, 3: odores, qui afflarentur e floribus, *which were exhaled*, Cic. de Sen. 17: afflabunt tibi odores, Prop. 2, 22, 17. II. Fig.: as v. act.: *to bear to, to waft*, alicui aliquid: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid afflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5. So poet.: laetos oculis afflavit honores, *had imparted joyous grace to his eyes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus afflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.

2. as verb n. *to be favourable, propitious*: felix, cui placidus leniter afflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80: afflante fortuna, Quint. 11, 3, 147. 3. *to inspire, animate (ἐνθουσιάζειν)*: poetam quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari, Cic. Arch. 8: afflata numine Del, Virg. Aen. 6, 50.

affluens (adf.), entis, Part. [affluo] Lit.: *flowing towards, advancing*: Macenas meus affluentes ordinat annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 19: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior affluens, Tac. A. 4, 6. Hence, II. *abounding with, abundant, rich*: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis affluens, id. Afch. 3: affluentes copiae omnium rerum, id. Off. 1, 43: uberiores et affluentiores aquae, Vitr. 8, 1.—Poet.: homo vestitu affluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22: ex affluent, *in abundance*: Tac. H. 1, 57: Sup. Sol. c. 50.

affluenter (adf.), adv. *abundantly, copiously*: affluenter vinum immisum, App. M. 4, p. 145: affluenter haurire voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: affluenter solito convivium intum, Tac. A. 15, 54.

affluentia (adf.), ae, f. [affluens] *a flowing to*: Plin. 26, 10, 60. Fig.: *abundance, copiousness, profusion*: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. Pan. 29: munditiem, non affluentiam affectabat, *extravagance, profusion*, Nep. Att. 13.

af-flūo (adf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. *to flow towards*: with *ad* or *Dat.*: aestus his affluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99. Of the flow or course of Epicurean atonings, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: Lucr. 3, 685. II. Fig.: *to throng or flock towards*: ingentem comitum affluxisse invenio numerum, Virg. Aen. 2, 796: copiae affluabant, Liv. 39, 31: affluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo affluens, id. A. 4, 41: cibo affluente, Suet. Claud. 44: si ea sola voluptas esset quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis literarum affluxit, *has arrived*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautis amor, Ov. R. A. 148: opes affluunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9, fin. 2. With the *ablative*, *to abound or overflow with*: frumento, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis, honore, et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93. 3. Absol. *be abundant or plentiful*: cui domi otium atque divitiae affluerent, Sall. C. 36: effuse affluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.

af-fōdio (adf.), ēre, 3. v. a. *to dig in addition to*: vicini cespitem nostro solo affodimus, Plin. 2, 68 extr.

affōre (adf.) and **afforem** (adf.), v. adsum.

af-formīdo (adf.), are, 1. v. n. *to be afraid*: magisque afformido ne is pereat, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 3.

af-frango (adf.), ēre (or affringo, ēre), 3. v. a. *to break against, to break (very rare)*: postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47.

af-frēmo (adf.), ēre, 3. v. n. *to roar, to murmur at*: affremat his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Sil. 14, 124.

affricatio (adf.), ōnis, f. *a rubbing against*: Coel. Aurel. 1, 14.

af-frico (adf.), ui, ctum, are, 1. v. a. with *Dat.* *to rub against*: herbae se affricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41. II. Fig.: *to impart by rubbing*: rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.

affricetus (adf.), ūs, m. *a rubbing on*: Plin. 31, 6, 38.

3. v. affrango.

-frīo (adf.), are, 1. v. a. *to rub to pieces, to crumble*: Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgēo (adf.), ulsi, 2. v. n. *to shine on, to beam, to glitter*: non Venus affulsit, Ov. Ib. 213: instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6: coeli ardentis species affulserat, Liv. 43, 13. Fig.: *of any thing favourable*: *to dawn upon, appear*: Magoni prima spes affulsit, id. 27, 28: mihi talis fortuna affulsit, id. 30, 30: lux civitati affulsisse visa est, id. 9, 10.

af-fundo (adf.), fudi, usum, 3. v. a. *to pour upon or into*: affusa est aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46: affuso vino, id. 28, 9, 38: Mosae os Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac. H. 5, 23: frigida in aqua adfunditur

venenum, id. A. 13, 16: amnis affusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; oppidum affusum amne, *washed by a river*, id. 3, 3, 4. II. Fig. to add to: equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac. Agr. 35: eique (nido) vim genitalem affundere (phoeniceum), *to impart creative force*, id. A. 6, 28.

III. Poet. Affundere se or affundi, *to prostrate oneself*: affusa poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 607: affusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, ib. 8, 539; Cleopatra affusa genibus Caesaris, Flor. 4, 2.

aforem, v. abforem.

africānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Africa: gallina, *a guinea-hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: Plin. 10, 26, 38: Africanae, arum, sc. ferac, *panthers and leopards*; Liv. 44, 18: Plin. 8, 17, 24.

africus, a, um, adj. Africus ventus, or subst., Africus, i, m. the south-west wind, Gr. Λίψ, blowing from the quarter between Auster and Favonius, the Italian Affrico or gherbino; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, and Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 16: creberque procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 86: praiceps, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 12: Africae procellae, *the storms caused by the Africus*, id. Od. 3, 29, 57.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

agāmus, a, um, adj. = ἀγαμος, unmarried: Hier. adv. Jovian. 1.

agāpē, ēs, f. = ἀγάπη, Christian love or charity: Tert. ad Martyr. 2.

2. the love-feast of the early Christians: id. Apol. 39 fin.

agāpētas, arum, c. = ἀγαπητοί, spiritual lovers: unde in ecclesias Agape-tarum pestis introit? Hier. ep. 22. et Eccl. passim.

agāricōn, i, n. = ἀγαρικόν, larch fungus, tinder fungus, Boletus igni-arius, Linn., Plin. 25, 9, 57, and 26, 8, 48

agāso, ōnis, m. an ostler, groom duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5 agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, no. 29. 2. a servant, lackey: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72. [Ago. There is no other example of the term. -aso; but cf. equiso.]

agāthōdaemon, ōnis, m. = ἀγαθοδαίμων (good genius), a kind of serpent found in Europe or Asia. Coluber Aesculapii, Shaw, Lampr. Hel. 28.

age and agedum, v. ago. no. IX.

agēa, (or rather agyia = ἀγυία) the gangway in a ship, Enn. An. 7, 51.

agellūlus, i, m. [a double dim. of ager] a very small field: Cat. 20, 3: Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

agellus, i, dim. m. [ager] a small piece of ground, a little field: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora dii negligunt, neque agellos singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

agēmā, ātis, n. = ἀγῆμα, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers: addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40: Curt. 4, 13, 26.

agens, entis, Part. ago, adj. effective, powerful: utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acer orator incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317. Comp. and Sup. not used. 2. Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12.

II. Subst. one who pleads, a counsel: Quint. 5, Praef. 1. 2. Under the emperors, a kind of secret police, also called frumentarii and curiosi, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.: Dig. 1, 12: Amm. 15, 3. 3. For agrimensores, land surveyors, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.

ager, gri, m. a field, whether pasture or arable: agrum hunc mercatus sum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94; ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Virg. E. 1, 73: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat:—in fronte, *the frontage or measurement along the road*, in agrum, *into the field*, the depth, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12. Also, a vine-

yard or nursery, Gell. 19, 12, 8.

II. the territory of any particular community in a country, or terra: (thus, ager Arpinus, terra Italia) ager Tusculanus, non terra, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16. For the various political divisions of ager, (as ager publicus, occupatorius, limitatus, etc.) v. Smith's Ant. 29 seq.

III. the country, in opp. to the town (gen. in the plur.): homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6: multitudinem hominum ex agris magistratus cogerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. [Connected with ἀγρός; Goth. akrs; O. H. G. achar; Germ. acker; Eng. acre.]

āgērāton, i, n. = ἀγῆρατον (not growing old), a plant that does not soon wither, perhaps Hypericum Organifolium, Willd., Plin. 27, 4, 4.—Ageratos, i, m.: one of the Aeons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

āgēsis, i. e. age sis, v. ago.

ag-gaudēo (adg.), ēre, 2. v. n. to delight in: ego eram cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; as transl. of ἐγὼ ἤμην ἢ προοχαίρεν, Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gēmo (adg.), ēre, 3. v. n. to groan, lament: absol. or with Dat. (only poet.): aggemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400: uterque loquenti aggemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247

ag-gēnēro (adg.), are, 1. v. a. to begot in addition: alicui: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

ag-gēnicūlor (adg.), ari, 1. v. dep. [genu, geniculo] to kneel before: alicui, Tert. de Poen. 9.

agger, ēris, m. [ad and gero] Lit.: materials heaped up: materials for a rampart, as stone, earth, brush-wood, etc.: milites paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, ib. 7, 58: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Cal. 19: fossas aggere complent, Virg. Aen. 9, 567. II. a mound or rampart erected either for besieging or for defending a town. (In the former case it was gradually increased in breadth and height, till it overtopped the walls. As the agger was frequently constructed of wood, we sometimes read of its being set on fire. Smith's Ant. 31.) Tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggerem exstruere, ib. 2, 30: agger promotus ad urbem, Liv. 5, 7: hence poet.: stellatis axibus agger erigitur, a mound is built provided with wheels (for moving it forward), Lucan. 3, 455: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—Fig.: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4.

III. the mound raised for the protection of a camp, composed of earth dug from the trench (fossa). It was surmounted by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli) (Smith's Ant. 1. c.): in litore sedes, castrorum in morem, pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. Aen. 7, 159: agger ac vallum, the mound and stockade, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: zizypha et tubera in castrum aggeribus sata, Plin. 15, 14. IV. the tribune, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers: stetit aggere fultus cespitis, Lucan. 5, 317: ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374: Tac. A. 1, 18. V. Agger viae, a military or public road (commonly an embankment): viae depressus in aggere serpens, Virg. Aen. 5, 273: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuerunt, Tac. H. 2, 24. Agger alone in this sense: Aurelius agger, i. e.

Via Aurelia, Rutil. Itin. 39. VI. any artificial elevation formed of earth, rubbish, etc.: a dike, pier, mound, etc.: aggeribus niveis informis terra, with snow-drifts, Virg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent aggeribus muros, pleonast. for muris, id. Aen. 10, 24: e medio aggeris avis exit, from the midst of the pile of wood, Ov. M. 12, 524: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 70: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, i. e. from the Tarpeian rock, Suet. Cal. 27: a mole (Ital. molo), Vitruv. 5, 12, 2: a causeway through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61. Poet., for mountains: aggeres Alpini, Virg. Aen. 6, 831; so Thessalici aggeres, i. e. Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 168: a funeral pile, Ov. M. 9, 234: a heap of ashes, Lucan. 5, 524: a high wave, ib. 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hip. 1015.

aggērātīm, adv. in heaps: App. M. 4, p. 146.

aggērātīo, ōnis, f. a heaping up: 2. a mole, dike: Vitruv. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 fin.

ag-gēro (adg.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry to, or towards, to bring; with ad or Dat.: cum eorum aggerimus bona: quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 16: luta et limum aggerabant, Cic. in Non. 212, 16: ingens aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. Aen. 3, 63: aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3: aggerabatur cespes, Tac. A. 1, 19.

II. Fig.: to bring forward, to lay to one's charge: probra, ib. 13, 14: falsa, ib. 2, 57. 2. to cause to adhere, agglutinate: Vitruv. 2, 3, 35.

aggēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [agger] to form an agger, to heap up: aggerat cadavera, Virg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. Aen. 11, 79: ossa disiecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61: quadrantes patrimonio aggeras, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23. 2. to fill up: spatium, Curt. 4, 2. 3. Aggerare arborem, to heap up earth around a tree, Col. 11, 2, 46. II. Fig. to increase: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg. Aen. 4, 197: ib. 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.

aggestim (adg.), adv. in heaps, abundantly: Vulg. Macc. 2, 13, 5.

aggestio (adg.), ōnis, f. [aggero] a heaping up; an accumulation of mud, sand, etc.: Pall. 2, 13.

aggestum, i, n. [id.] a dike or mound, Amm. 20, 11.

aggestus (adg.), ūs, m. [id.] a carrying to, a collecting, an accumulation: pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: arenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

aggestus, a, um, Part. [aggero].

ag-glōmēro (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit., to wind (as on a ball); to join or annex: se lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. Aen. 2, 341: cuneis se agglomerant, ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis agglomerare fretum, heaps it up, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtīno (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to glue or cement to, to fasten to: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, you will remove that introduction, and annex this instead, Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, no. 1: agglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29. Fig.: meretrices se agglutinant, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 67.

ag-grāvesco (adg.), ēre, 3. v. incep. to become heavy: propinquitate parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 5. Fig.: of sickness: to become severe, dangerous: ne morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grāvo (adg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make heavier: aggravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30. Fig.: to burden, incommode, make worse, aggravate: quo (bello) si aggravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor aggravans capita, Plin. 12, 17, 40: ictus, id. 28, 4, ~: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6: morbo aggravante, Suet. Caes. 1. sine ope hostis, quae aggravaret, Liv. 44, 7, fin.: argumenta, quae per se nihil

reum aggravare videantur, *do not seem to bear hard upon the defendant*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-grēdio, ēre, 3. v. a. (act. form of *aggredior*): *to go to, approach*: hoc si aggredias, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 40. Hence pass.: ut aggrededer dolis, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque aggressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-grēdiōr (adj.), gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] (2 pers. praes. *aggredire*, Pl. As. 3, 3, 124. Inf. *aggrediri*, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7, and *aggredirier*, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24. Part. perf. *adgrettus*, Enn. in Fest. s. v.) *to go to or approach*: with *ad* or *Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387): ad hunc Philenium aggredimur? Pl. As. 3, 3, 90: aggredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59. With *loc. adv.*: non enim repellitur inde quo aggredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63. II. With *acc.* *to address a person, apply to, solicit*: quin ego hunc aggredior de illa? Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae aggrediar, *will apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim aggrediare, *solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: aggredi aliquem pecunia, *to tamper with*, Sall. J. 28: reliquos legatos eadem via (*i. e.* dando et pollicitando) aggressus, ib. 16: pollicitationibus aggredi, ib. 61: or absol.: legatos alium ab alio diversos aggredior, ib. 46: dictis, *to accost*, Virg. Aen. 4, 92: precibus, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78. III. *to attack or assault*: quis audeat bene comitatum aggredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: milites palantes inermes aggredi, Sall. J. 66 fin.: aliquem vi, id. C. 43: unus aggressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659. IV. *to undertake or begin*: with *ad*, *Acc.* or *Inf.*: si aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatus, id. Mur. 7: aggreditur ad pacis opus, Liv. 1, 42: ad rempublicam, Vell. 2, 33: quum aggredior ancipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: magnos honores, Virg. E. 4, 48: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 71: de quibus dicere aggrediar, Cic. Off. 2, 1: Caesarem pellere aggressi sunt, Tac. Orat. 17: isthmun perferere aggressus, Suet. Ner. 19: qua de re disserere aggredior, Lucr. 6, 940: aggressi avellere Palladium, Virg. Aen. 2, 165. Pass. multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv. 24, 19.

ag-grēgo (adj.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (ADGREGARE, ad gregem ducere, Fest. s. v. *abgregare*). Lit. *to bring into the flock*; hence: *to add or join to*: si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos aggregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium ad patris interitum, *to involve in*, id. Vatin. 10: te semper in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, id. Mur. 7, 16: se aggregare, *to attach oneself to, to assemble*: oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of *se*, pass.: ne desciscensibus aggregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43. II. Fig. *meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, had shown my good-will in support of his reputation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 4: se ad eorum amicitiam adgregaverant, *had joined or allied themselves with*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

aggressio (adj.), ōnis, f. [*aggredior*]. Lit. *a stepping to, a coming towards*: hence Rhet. t. t. = *prooemium, introduction to a speech*: animos prima aggressionem occupaverit, Cic. Or. 15, 50. Also a rhetorical syllogism = Gr. ἐπιχειρήματα, Quint. 5, 10, 4. II. *an attack, assault*, App. Met. 8, p. 208.

aggressor (adj.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *an assailant, a robber*: Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1 fin.; and 48, 9, 7.

aggressura (adj.), ae, f. [*id.*] *an assault*: Dig. 49, 16, 5: App. Met. 7, p. 190.

aggressus (adj.), a, um, Part. [*aggredior*]

aggressus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *an attack, assault*: Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 17. II. *a beginning, opp. to exitus*: Firmic. Mathes. 2, 10.

ag-gūberno (adj.), are, 1. v. a. *to guide or direct*: agg. iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. Fig.: *to rule*: aggubernante fortuna, id. 2, 8, 1.

āgilis, e, adj. [*ago*] Pass.: *easily moved*: qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: factus inops agili peragit freta caerulea remo, Ov. H. 15, 65: agilis rota, id. Pont. 2, 10, 34: aēi agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. Nat. 2, 10.

II. Act. *that moves easily, agile, nimble*: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift-footed Diana*, Ov. H. 4, 169: agilis Cyllenius, id. Met. 2, 720. Also of things: *quick, sudden*: agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164.

2. *quick, active, busy* (in the management of affairs): nunc agilis fio emersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnævumque remissi, ib. 1, 18, 90: vi navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2. Comp. id. Ep. 74. Sup., agillimus, and agillissimus, Char. and Prisc.

āgilitas, ātis, f. [*agilis*] *nimbleness, activity, quickness*: navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus, Quint. 11, 3, 180. Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

āgiliter, adv. [*id.*] *quickly, rapidly*. Amm. 14, 2. Comp. Col. 2, 2.

āgina, ae, f. [*ago*] *the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue plays*: Fest. s. v. Met. a balance, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

āginātōres, dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Fest. s. v. *agina*.

āgīpes, ēdis, m. [*ago pes*] in Lucilius = *pedarius senator, a senator who gives a silent vote*: Fest. s. v. PEDARIUM.

āgītābilis, e, adj. [*agito*] *easily moved, light*: agitabilis aēr, Ov. M. 1, 75.

āgītātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *frequent or continual motion, agitation*: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29. II. Fig.: *emotion, activity of mind*: animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse nunquam potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, id. Off. 1, 5 fin.: magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, *prosecution of studies*, id. de Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the exercise*, Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, no. 1.

āgītātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a driver, a charioteer, etc.*: aselli, poet. for a rustic or peasant, Virg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, *the charioteer*, id. Aen. 2, 476. Esp. of charioteers who drove at the public games, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego, ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29.

āgītātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who puts in motion*: silvarum agitatrix Diana, huntress, Arnob. 4, p. 141. Fig. anima agitatrix aliorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6.

āgītātus, a, um, Part. and adj. (*agito*); *disturbed, excited, impassioned*: actio paulo agitator, Quint. 11, 3, extr.: est magni viri, rebus agitat, punire sotes, *during a period of public disorder*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82. (For other meanings see *agito*, esp. no. 5.)

āgītātus, ūs, m. *a state of motion, agitation*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1 fin.: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12. Fig.: mentis, Varr. L. L. 6, 6.

āgīto, avi, atum, 1. freq. verb. [*ago*] *to put in constant or frequent motion, to drive about*. Of cattle, *to drive* (cf. *ago*): calcari quadrupedem agitabo ad-

vorsum clivom, Pl. As. 3, 3, 118: in curru bijugos agitare leones, Lucr. 2, 601: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. for *to tend*, Virg. G. 3, 287: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39. Of wild animals, *to hunt, pursue*, etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606: cursu timidos onagros, Virg. G. 3, 409. 2. Of things, *to move or shake about*: triremem in portu, Nep. Dion. 9: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. Met. 7, 221: hastam, ib. 3, 667: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, id. Somn. Scip. 9: dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos nubila conducit, *by its precipitous fall raises clouds producing mist*, Ov. M. 1, 571. 3. *to agitate, to toss up and down*: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aēr, Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 fin.: freta ponti incipiunt agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed upon the sea*, Virg. Aen. 6, 68. II. Fig.: Of persons: *to rouse, excite, urge*, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid: agitare plebem, *to stir up*, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1. And of animals: in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury*, Ov. A. A. 2, 487. 2. *to disquiet, vex, torment*: Dii deaeque te agitant irati, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 115: videtisne ut eos agitent furiae, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: suum quemque scelus agitat, ib.: agitari et perterreret furiarum taedis ardentibus, ib.: agitur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, *is kept on the rack*, Sall. C. 5: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *being under the influence of fear and lawless desire, he was distracted by contending passions*, id. J. 25: scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 331: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditio-nibus, Just. 14, 4, 12. 3. *to reproach, insult, harass, mock*: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id. A. P. 456. III. In gen.: *to be engaged in doing or making, to hold, keep*: vigilas, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 27: custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, id. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, *to keep my birthday*, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 16: festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was vigorously promoted*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae quum praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall. J. 14: agitare fenus, *to practise usury*, Tac. G. 26: laeti pacem agitabamus, *were in the enjoyment of peace*, Sall. J. 14: quoniam deditionis mora induciae agitabantur, *a truce was going on*, ib. 29. Poet.: *ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, as if they formed the front rank*, Sil. 9, 330. Hence of time, esp. life: *to pass, spend*: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. Cat. 2: aevum, Virg. G. 4, 154. And absol.: *to live, to dwell, to be*: hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, ib. 11, 21. IV. Of the thoughts: *agitare aliquid or de aliqua re* (in corde, in mente, animo, secum, etc.), *to turn a thing over in the mind, to revolve, to consider, to devise, design, etc.* (cf. *cogito*): id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. in Non. 256, 20: quum eam rem in corde agito, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitant mecum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 10: bat et nihil aliud

quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum, sic agitare animo, id. Fam. 6, 1: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2. With Inf. as object: ut mente agitare bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1. Poet.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. Aen. 9, 187. And without mente, animo, etc.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, Cic. Verr. 3, 96: oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, well considered or weighed, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Virg. Aen. 2, 640: quae agitet fortuna, ib. 3, 609: agitant de Claudio, Tac. A. 6, 46. With de: de bello, id. H. 2, 1: agitantem de supremis, meditating suicide, ib. 4, 59: with num: id. A. 11, 29. V. to speak of, to confer or deliberate upon, discuss: his rebus agitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Romae per omnes locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari, Sall. J. 30: quum de foedere victor agitare, Liv. 9, 5. VI. Sat agitare, with gen. in Plant. = sat agere, to have plenty to do, to have trouble enough: nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bac. 4, 3, 23.

aglaspis, Idis, f. = ἀγλαόφωτις (the bright-shiner), a magic herb of a brilliant colour, Plin. 24, 17, 102. 2. the peony, Paeonia officinalis, Linn. App. Herb. 65.

aglaspiis, Idis, m., (ἀγλαή ἀσπίς, a glittering shield), a body of soldiers with bright shields (a division in the Macedonian army), Liv. 44, 41.

agnōmen, Inis, n. [ago]: Lit.: anything driven or set in motion: hence a train, a gang: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, an unbroken train, Cic. Pis. 22: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. Poet.: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. Aen. 4, 469. 2. Also, of animals, and of things (mostly poet.): agmine magno corvorum, id. G. 1, 381: quum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae solvuntur, ib. 3, 424: agmina cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerant, id. Aen. 4, 154: turba agminis aligeri, ib. 12, 249: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624: diffugiunt stellae; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, ib. 2, 114: quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, with gentle current, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Virg. Aen. 2, 782: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100: immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum, Virg. G. 1, 322: agmine condense naturam corporis expleat, (atoms) crowded into a compact mass, Lucr. 1, 607: agmine remorum celeri, with the quick moving mass of oars, Virg. Aen. 5, 211. II. Esp. an army on the march; but in translating, it must generally be rendered simply, army: in itinere agmen nostrum adorti sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: iter agminis nostri, ib. 2, 17: major pars agminis, ib. 5, 32: agmen primum, the van, Liv. 34, 28: agmen medium, the centre, ib. 10, 41: ab extremo agmine, at the rear, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: novissimum agmen, the rear, ib.: agmen quadratum, an army marching in order of battle, in the form of a parallelogram; it was not a square battalion, but a battalion in line ready to meet the enemy; v. Long's Caes. 393: agmine quadrato ad urbem accedere Cic. Phil. 13, 8: in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5. 2. the line of march or march itself: propter longitudinem agminis, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: ratio ordoque agminis, the plan and arrangement of the march, ib. 2, 19: agmen hostium claudebant, closed the enemies' line of march, i. e. brought up the rear, ib. 1, 25: ne miles gregarius in agmine servum haberet, Sall. J. 45: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: pugnatum saepe directa acie, saepe in agminibus, Vell. 2, 47. 3. a body of troops in column of attack: confertissimo agmine, Caes.

B. G. 2, 23. 4. Meton. an army = exercitus or acies: instructo agmine, Liv. 2, 49: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: agmina curru proterit, Virg. Aen. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 29: cum Aventicum justo agmine peteretur, with a sufficient or fully equipped army, Tac. H. 1, 68. 5. any warlike force, a fleet: coactum agmen ab Rhodis est, Liv. 37, 29: also, the arrangement of a fleet: regia classis longo agmine veniens, ib. 6. agmen impedimento- rum, the baggage train, Tac. A. 2, 5: Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. 7. military service, warfare: rudis agminum spon- sus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9. (Of the order of march, etc. see Smith's Ant. 498.) III. Gen. a crowd or band of people: mulie- rum ac spadonum agmen, Liv. 9, 17: uno agmine feminae obsidebant, id. 34, 8: educenda dictio est medium in agmen, before the public, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: agmen occupationum, a multitude, Plin. Ep. 2, 8. IV. Fig. march, movement: agmina fati, the march of destiny, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agminālis, e, adj. [agmen] per- taining to a march or train: equi, pack-horses, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.

agminātum, adv. [id.] by troops = gregatim: elephantum oberrant agmina- tum, Sol. 25: App. M. 4, p. 151.

agna, ae, f. [agnus] a ewe lamb: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 2.

agna, ae, f. a blade of grass, a straw: Fest. s. v. PENNATUS.

agnascor (adg.), natus, 3. v. dep. to be born in addition to: commonly, of children born into a familia, where there was already an heres; born after the father had made his will: constat, agnas- cendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241: Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 3. 2. Meton. Of adopted children: qui in adop- tionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23. 3. Of plants, etc.: to grow to, or upon some- thing: viscum in quercu agnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 92. Of teeth: to grow afterwards, Gell. 3, 10. Of hair: Plin. 9, 39, 94. Of supernumerary limbs, id. 11, 52, 113.

agnāticius (adg.), a, um, adj. per- taining to the agnati: jus, Justin. Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnatio, ōnis, f. [agnascor] con- sanguinity on the father's side (v. ag- natus): Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: jura agna- tionum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173. II. a being born after the last will or the death of the father, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11: Cod. Justin. 3, 8, 1. 2. a growing on or to a thing, App. Herb. 59.

agnātus, a, um, Part. (agnascor.)

agnātus (adg.), i, m. [agnascor]: a relation on the father's side: cognati, all those descended from the same per- son, whether male or female: agnati, the cognati of the male sex who traced their descent through males, and were of the same familia. Agnati also signi- fied all those who were adopted into the familia, Smith's Ant. 309: si. (PA- TERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO. MORITVR. CVI. SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABETO., XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Fragm. 26, § 1, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: ad agnatos et gentiles est dedu- cendus, Prov. of a madman, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8. 2. a child born into a familia, where there was already an heres: numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19: id. H. 5, 5: cf. agnascor.

agnellus, i, m. dim. [agnus] a little lamb, lambkin: Pl. As. 3, 3, 77.

agniculus, i, dim. m. [id.] a lamb- kin: Arn. 7, p. 219.

agninus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertain- ing to a lamb: lactes, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, ib. 95: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21.

2. Agnina, ae, f. (sc. caro) the flesh of a lamb: et dupla agninae danunt, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 39: patinas coenabat omasi villis et agninae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnitio, ōnis, f. [agnosco] a recog-

nizing: agnitio literarum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 92: an ac- ceptance = admissio: bonorum posses- sionis, Marcell. Dig. 38, 15, 5. II. a knowing, knowledge, in gen.: ad agni- tionem animi, for a knowledge of the nature of mind, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

agnitiōnālis, e, adj. [agnitio] that may be known, cognizable: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnitor, ōris, m. [agnosco] one who knows or recognizes: mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 3: cordis, Auct. Vulgat. Siracid. 7, 5.

agnitus (adg.), a, um, Part. (agno- sco.)

agnōmen, (adn.), Inis, n. [ad and gnomen, the old form of nomen] a sur- name, added to the cognomen or family name. Agnomen est, quod extrinsecus cognominibus adjici solet, ex aliqua ra- tione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia, Dio- med. p. 306. P.

agnōmentum, i, n. = agnomen: App. Apol. p. 310, 38.

agnōminatio (ann.) ōnis, f. Rhet. t. t. the bringing together of two words different in meaning, but similar in sound (παρονομασία), as, si lenones tan- quam leones vitasset. Videte, judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, Auct. Her. 4, 21: Quint. 9, 3, 66.

agnos, i, f. = ἄγνος, a tall plant re- sembling the willow, the chaste-tree, vitex agnus castus, Linn.: agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38.

agnoscibilis, e, adj. that can be known or recognized: Tert. ad Val. 27.

agnosco (adgn. or adn.), nōvi, nītum, 3. v. a. (Part. perf. agnotus, Pac. Part. fut. act. agnoturus, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 31): to recognize, or know again some- thing known before, to own: ("Agnosco is a word of recognition, of knowledge declared upon sight or inspection: cog- nosco is a word of examination and in- vestigation, for the purpose of know- ing." Long's Cic. Or. vol. i. p. 52.) In turba Orestis cognita, agnota est so- ror, was recognized by Orestes as his sister, Pac. in Prisc. 887 P.: quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum ag- noscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filia gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, I acknowledge your usual politeness, id. Fam. 1, 7: nomine audito, extemplo agnovi virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Virg. Aen. 3, 82: matrem, ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, and was there recognized, Quint. 7, 2, 26. II. to express one's recognition, to allow, to acknowledge, to confess, etc.: qui mihi tantum tribui dicit, quantum ego nec agnosco, nec postulo, Cic. Am. 2: natum, Nep. Ages. 1: Aeacum ag- noscit suum prolemque fatetur Jup- iter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27: an me non agnoscetis ducem? Liv. 6, 7: ag- noscere bonorum possessionem, Gal. Dig. 26, 8, 11: aes alienum, to acknowledge a debt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1: infantem agnosci vetuit, would not have it owned, Suet. Oct. 65: facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14 fin.: susciperem hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rabir. perd. 6: sortilegos, believe in or approve, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, and I myself confess, id. Fam. 4, 4: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascere, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34. III. In gen.: to become acquainted with, to perceive, remark, understand: ut deum agnoscis ex op- eribus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et in- ventione vim divinam mentis agnosco, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70: haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quis ea possit agnoscere, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: alienis oculis agnosceamus, Plin. 29, 1, 8: inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell. 2, 116, 3: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agno- scoque deos, Virg. Aen. 12, 260.

agnus, i, m. (In the earliest period, generally common, hence agnus mas

and agnus femina), a *lamb*: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANI. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO, from an ancient law in Fest. s. v. *opima*: IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNVM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO, from a law of Numa in Fest. s. v. *Pellices*, and Gell. 4, 3: jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 54: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: ara avet immolato spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8. Agnum lupo eripere velle, proverb, to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31. [The deriv. is doubtful. In the Slav. dialects we meet with *agnetz*, *jagnja*, *jagnie*, all meaning "a lamb." Cf. Pott. 2, 586 and 407.]

āgo, ēgi, actum. 3. v. a. (axim=egerim, Pac. in Non. 505, 22), to set in motion, either physically or morally.

A. Of physical impulse: I. Of cattle, to drive, tend: agere pecus pastum, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62: hac agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Ov. M. 1, 676: capellas potum pastas age, Tityre, et inter agendum caveto, Virg. E. 9, 24: caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. II. Of men: to drive, conduct, impel: agere aliquem praecipitem de fundo glebis, aut saxis, aut fustibus, Cic. Caec. 21, 60: ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. 44, 31: (adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verberare agit, Tac. G. 19. Poet.: with a reflective pronoun: to come, to go: quo agis te? Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 294: quo hinc te agis? whither are you going? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 25: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 465. Without the pronoun: unde agis? Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 20. In prose, agi for agere se, to go, to march: quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv. 10, 29: si citius agi vellet agmen, to march on quicker, id. 2, 58: rapim agmine acto, id. 6, 28. III. to drive or carry off: and gen. to steal, plunder (usu. abigere): sacpe domum veniunt praedonum sanguine laeti et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64: ne pulcrum praedam agat, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 3: urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere, Sall. J. 20. Of men or animals taken in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: hence the phrase *ferre et agere* (as in Gr. *ἀγείν καὶ φέρειν*): res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. 38, 15. IV. to chase, pursue, urge (usu. agitare): apros, Virg. G. 3, 412: cervum, id. Aen. 7, 481: citos canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: feros tauros, Suet. Claud. 21. Of men: ceteros ruerem, agerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: Demoleos cursu palantes Troas agebat, Virg. Aen. 5, 265: aliquem in exsilium, Liv. 25, 2: in fugam, Just. 16, 2, 3. V. Of inanimate objects: to impel, push forward, convey, carry: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, to be carried under ground, Liv. 1, 56: in litus passim naves egerunt, drove the ships ashore, id. 22, 19: ratem in annem, Ov. F. 1, 500: naves in advorsum annem, Tac. H. 4, 22. Poet.: agere navem, to steer: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: agere currus, to drive: Ov. M. 2, 62: fiscum, to collect, Suet. Dom. 12: publicum (sc. vectigal), id. Vesp. 1. Also, Milit. t. t., to push on or advance warlike engines: duabus ex partibus aggerem, vineas turreaque ad oppidum agere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 1. Fig.: cuniculos agere ad acrarium, Cic. Off. 3, 27. VI. to throw out, to shoot or extend upwards or downwards, etc. (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, to throw out sparks, Lucr. 2, 675: spumas ore, Virg. G. 3, 203: et dum se laetus ad auras palmas agit, shoots up into the air, ib. 2, 364: por glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov. M. 4, 254: roboras suas radices in profundum agunt, Plin. 16, 31, 56: tabernae rimas agunt, split or crack, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tellus fissa agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 211: qui vocem cubantes

sensim excitant, eandemque quum egerunt, when they have brought it out, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. Hence animam agere, to breathe one's last, expire: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, id. Rosc. C. 8.

B. Of the mind, and the moral feelings: to incite, rouse, urge, assail, hurry forward, work upon: quae te, germane, furentem mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: sic Agricola in ipsam gloriam praiceps agebatur, Tac. Agr. 41: me amor iugat, agit, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 8: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: perpetua naturalis bonitas quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9: opportunitas quae etiam medicos viros spe praedae transvorsos agit, Sall. J. 6: reginam Aleto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Virg. Aen. 7, 405: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17: diris agam vos, id. 5, 89: futurae mortis agor stimulis, Lucan. 4, 517.

C. Gen.: to do, act, deal with, attend to, etc. I. In the most gen. signif.: to do, to act, to perform, transact: with aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.: Africanus solitus est dicere nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: mihi enim qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9: neque satis tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. And absol.: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: industria in agendo celeritas in conficiendo, id. Manil. 11, 29: quid agitur? how do you do? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 42: quid agis? what are you doing? also, how goes it with you? id. Curc. 2, 1, 20: nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: cupis, inquit, abire: sed nihil agis: usque tenebo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: quid nunc agimus? what shall we do now? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hei mihi! quid faciam! quid agam? id. Ad. 5, 3, 3.

II. to pursue in one's mind, think upon, have in view: id et agunt et molliuntur, Cic. Mur. 38: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, aim at appearing, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interesset, I have always endeavoured not, id. Fam. 4, 7: nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc varis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri prodicionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intranda Britannia, id. Agr. 13. III. agere cum aliquo de re or ut: to treat, deal, negotiate, confer with, or discuss: nihil ago tecum; ubi est ipsus? I have nothing to do with you, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 11: de quo praesens tecum egi diligenter, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria deterreant, ib. 5, 2: velle se de his rebus quae inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47. Also, absol.: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2, 2: is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: Tiberius egi cum seratu, non debere talia praemia tribui, proposed, Suet. Tib. 54.

2. With the advs. bene, praeclare, male, etc.: to deal well or ill with: praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23: bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 extr. Freq. in pass.: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 3, 50: agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, id. Fam. 4, 14: exstat cujusdam non inscitus jocus "bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem," it might have been well for mankind, Suet. Ner. 28.

IV. With a subst. to denote the

action indicated by the subst.: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, ye who guard, Naev. in Non. 323, 1: agere triumphum, to triumph, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: libera de quoque arbitria agere, to decide freely concerning each, Liv. 24, 45: poenitentiam acturum, destined to regret, Quint. 9, 3, 12: otia agere, to be at leisure, Ov. F. 1, 68: alta silentia, to keep profound silence, id. Met. 1, 349: excubias alicui, id. F. 3, 245: cursus, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectus enim rerum, verborumque agendus est, Quint. 10, 3, 5: agere bellum, to wage war: bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: in agendo bello, Nep. Hann. 8. Poet.: Martem for bellum: Lucan. 4, 2: agere proelium, to give battle (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9: agere gratias (never gratiam, poet. grates), to thank: decima legio ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: Diis gratias pro meritis agere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 26: renunciate, gratias regi me agere, Liv. 37, 37: invito grates t parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152: diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48. Also, t. t. forum or conventum agere, to hold a session, to administer justice: agere te forum Tarsi, dicebant, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: Caesar in Italiam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 6, 44. Of the Senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, Suet. Caes. 88. Of offices, employments, etc.: to administer, conduct: agere praefecturam praetorii, Suet. Tit. 6: urbis annonaeque curam, id. Claud. 18. V. Of time: to spend, pass: Romulus in caelo cum Dis agit aevum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 28: domi aetatem, id. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in literis, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: dies festos, id. Verr. 4, 48: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39: diem, Virg. Aen. 5, 51: agrum colendo actatem agere, Sall. C. 4. Pass.: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. Her. 12, 58: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9. With annus and an ordinal: to be of a certain age: quantum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32. Hence (rare) absol.: to live, pass the time, or be somewhere: civitas laeta agere, Sall. J. 55: tum Marius apud primos agebat, ib. 101: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, ib. 38. VI. Sacrif. t. t.: to dispatch the victim: qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321. The reply of the priest to the interrogation of the *papa*, or sacrificer, Hoc AGE, bespoke the attention of the assembly: whence hoc or id agere often means, to pay attention to: hoc agite, sultis, spectatores, Pl. As. prol. in: hoccine agis, an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15: oculi et aures, quasi fenestras sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46. Hence aliud or alias res agere, not to attend to or heed: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64: usque eo animadverti eum joculari atque alias res agere, id. Rosc. Am. 22. VII. Of civil and political transactions: to manage or transact, to discuss, deliberate: with acc., de with abl. or absol.: recordere velim quae ego de te in senatu egerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: Metellus quum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, ib. 5, 2: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summa republica, Suet. Caes. 28: quum de Catillinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94: Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8: de poena alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46. Hence, agere cum populo, of magistrates: to address the people for the purpose of obtaining their suffrages: cum populo agere est, rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis

suis aut jubeat aut vetet, Gell. 13, 15, 10: agere cum populo de republica, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, *fin.*: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic. Manil. 1. Of proceedings in a court of justice: rem agere ex jure, lege, causa, etc.: to bring an action, to manage a cause or suit, ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caec. 12: tanquam ex syngrapha, agere cum populo, to bring an action on a bond, id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egit, he brought an action on an agreement, id. Quint. 9: agere lege in hereditatem, id. de Or. 1, 38, 175: summo jure agere, to exercise one's strict legal right, id. Caec. 4, 10: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi agere maile, Tac. A. 13, 37. Hence, agere rem, to accuse one: tanquam reos ageret, Liv. 24, 25: and with the gen. of the crime: agere furti, to accuse of theft, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19. Pass. the thing in question being the subject of the verb: non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniae, the matter in litigation is not his life, but his money Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26. Hence, Fig.: to be at stake or in danger, be interested or affected: quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: agitur populi Rom. gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Rom. vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, id. Manil. 2, 6: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19: nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: agitur pars tertia mundi, Ov. M. 5, 372. And as a suit, once decided, could not be recommenced, hence the phrase, actum est de me, etc. it is all over with me, I am undone, etc.: actum est de me, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 63: de isto, Cic. Att. 12, 25: so, acta haec res est, this is quite lost, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3. Actum or acta agere, proverb, to do what has been already done, to act to no purpose, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 72: Cic. Am. 22.

VIII. to deliver a speech, to perform as an actor, etc. Of an orator: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, ib. 3, 56, 214. Of an actor: to represent, play: ipse hanc acturus est Juppiter comoediam, Pl. Amph. prol. 88: fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: primas partes agere, to perform the principal part, id. Ph. prol. 27: gestum agere in scena, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2. And Fig.: to act as or behave like: egi illos omnes adolescentes, quos ille jactitat, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: amicum, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: non principem sed ministrum, Suet. Claud. 29. So, also, se agere=se gerere: tanta mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56: ferocius, Tac. H. 3, 2.

IX. Imperat. age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (sometimes agedum and agesis in one word) as an exclamation of encouragement: come on! quick! etc.: age, i tu secundum, come, follow me! Pl. Amph. 2, 1, 1: agite pugni, up fists, and at 'em! ib. 1, 1, 146: age, da veniam fillo, come now, pry thee, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: en, age, rumpe moras, Virg. G. 3, 43: agite dum, Liv. 3, 62. In sing. connected with another imper. in the plu.: mitte, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47. 2. In transitions in discourse: well then! well! age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, well now, since I have taught, Lucr. 1, 266: age porro, tu, cur? Cic. Verr. 5, 22: age, nunc refer animum, id. Rosc. Am. 16: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit

temperantia considerate, id. Manil. 14.

3. As a sign of assent: very well! good! age, age, jam ducat: dabo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19. [The full form of the root of ago was probably WAG or VAG; cf. Engl. wag, waggon with Germ. be-wegen, wagen, weg; Goth. vigan (moveri); Lat. vagus, vagor: the idea of driving, moving, etc. runs throughout.]

ägōgāe, arum, *f. plu.*=ἀγωγαί, channels for drawing off water, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ägōlum, i, *n.* a shepherd's crook, pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur, Fest. [Prob.: agulum from ago.]

ägōn, ōnis, *m.*=ἀγών, a contest, or combat in the public games: gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22: Capitolinus, Censor. 18. Prov.: nunc demum agon est, now is the time for action, Suet. Ner. 45. Agones=montes, Fest. s. v. Agonium.

ägōniā, ae, *f.* a victim, v. AGONIUM.

ägōnistā, ae, *m.*=ἀγωνιστής, a combatant for a prize, Aug. Sermon. 343 *fin.*

ägōnistarcha, ae, *m.*=ἀγωνιστάρχης, the president or umpire of public games, Grut. 38, 5.

ägōnium, i, *n.* a Roman festival, at which the rex sacrificulus offered up a ram. According to Ovid (et pecus antiquus dicebat agonia sermo, Fast. 1, 331), and Festus, s. v. the victim was anciently called agonia, whence the name of the festival. But see Smith's Ant. s. v. Agonalia, pp. 31, 32.

ägōnōthētā and **ägōnōthētēs**, ae, *m.*=ἀγωνοθέτης, the superintendent of public games, Spart. Hadr. 13: Tert. Mart. 3.

ägōrānōmus, i, *m.*=ἀγορανόμος, a Grecian magistrate, corresponding to the Aedilis plebis of the Romans: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

agrālis, e, *adj.*=agrarius: vocabula, Frontin. de Colon. *fin.*

agrammātos, i, *m.*=ἀγράμματος, illiterate: Vitr. 1, 1.

agrārius, a, um, *adj.* [ager] pertaining to land: Agrariae leges, laws regulating the division of public lands among the poorer citizens (v. Smith's Ant. 37): agrariam rem tentare, to attempt a division of public lands, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, one of three commissioners to manage the division of public lands, Liv. 27, 21: Milit. t. t. agrariae stationes, outposts, Ann. 14, 3. In the Pandects: agraria via, a footpath, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2. II. Subst.: agrarii, orum, *m. plu.*: the agrarian party: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

agrāticum, i, *n.* [id.] a revenue from land, a land-tax, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 11.

agrestis, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to the fields or to the country, country-like, rustic, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Pelop. 2: falk, Tib. 2, 5, 28. Subst. agrestis, is (*Gen. pl.* agrestum, Ov. M. 14, 635), a countryman, a rustic: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperita multitudine, aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Virg. Aen. 9, 11: fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39. Meton.: growing wild, and (of animals) wild: agrestes palmae, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: agrestia poma, Virg. Aen. 7, 111. So of the early inhabitants of a country: aborigines genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6.

II. rustic, in opp. to the refinement of the citizen, boorish, rude, unmannerly, ignorant, etc.: alterum (hominum genus) indoctum et agreste, alterum humanum et politum, Cic. Part. 25, 90: ego ille agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, Cic. Arch. 8: agrestiores Musae, more rough and practical, id. Or. 3, 12.

III. wild, brutal, savage: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. de Sen. 14: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 12, 46: vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 2, 24, 13. Sup. agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—Adv. comp. neutr. agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

agricōla, ae, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* agricolūm, Lucr. 4, 588) [ager, colo]. Lit.: a land-tiller; a husbandman, one engaged in cultivating the soil, either as a business or a pastime: agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: Delotarus, diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, agriculturist and cattle breeder, id. Deliot. 9: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9. Poet. of the gods: the tutelary deities of agriculture: redditur agricolis gratia coelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

agricolāris, e, *adj.* [agricola] relating to farmers: opus, Pall. Instit. 3.

agricolātio, ōnis, *f.*=agricultura, agriculture, husbandry, Col. 1, 9.

agricolor, ari, i, *v. dep.* [agricola] to act the husbandman, to till land: Capit. Albin. 11 *fin.*

agricultio, ōnis, *f.*, also **agri cultio**, husbandry: Cic. Verr. 3, 97, and de Sen. 16.

agricultor, ōris, *m.*, also **agri cultor**, an agriculturist, husbandman (rare): Liv. 26, 35: Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agricultūra, ae, *f.* also **agri cultura**, agriculture: Cic. Off. 1, 42: agriculturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22.

agrifōlla, ae, *f.* the holly: Ilex agrifolium, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

agri-mensor, ōris, *m.* a land measurer or surveyor, Amm. 19, 11=γεωμέτρης.

a, ae, *f.* ἀγρεμώνη, a plant: either Papaver argemone, Linn., or Adonis autumnalis, or Glaucium Iuteum, Linn.: Cels. 5, 27: Plin. 25, 9, 56.

agriōphyllon, i, *n.*=ἀργιόφυλλον, an herb, otherwise called peucedanum, App. Herb. 95.

agripēta, ae, *m.* [ager, peto] one who strives for the possession of land, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: id. Att. 15, 29: ib. 16, 1.

agrius, a, um, *adj.*=ἀγριος, wild, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

agrostis, is, *f.*=ἀγρωστis, creeping dog's-tooth grass: Cynodon Dactylon, Pers. (Dactylon, Plin. 24, 19, 119): App. H. 79.

agrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ager], rich in land: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

agrypnia, ae, *f.*=ἀγρυπνία, sleeplessness, Capel. 2, p. 27.

ah, interj. (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha) ah! alas! ha! an exclamation expressing pain, indignation, joy, etc. Plaut. and Ter. passim: Cic. de Or. 2, 70. With Acc.: ah me, me, Cat. 21, 10. Sometimes written without h, v. a.

āhā (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. primitive of the preced. but more rare): āhā! ah! haha! interj. an exclamation of reproof, and of laughter, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 36: id. Bac. 4, 7, 11.

aheneus, ahenipes, etc. v. aen., etc. **ai**=ai, interj. denoting grief: ah! alas! Ov. M. 10, 215.

ai, imperat. from aio.

aiens, part. (aio)=affirmativus: negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11.

aientiā, ae, *f.* an affirmation (opp. to negatio): Capel. 4, p. 75.

aio, verb defect. (The forms in use are: Praes. Indic. aio, ais, ait, aiunt. Subj. (rare) aias, aiat, aiant. Past Imperf. Indic. throughout, aiebam, etc. Imperat. ai (rare) Part. praes. aiens (rare). Ain' is used in familiar dialogue=aia-ne. For Past Imperf. also aibas, albat, and albant, in Plaut. and Ter. Ai is always dissyl. except in the Imperat. where it is sometimes monosyl.) to assent, to say yes (opposed to nego, to say no): vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23. II.

to say, or assert: scio absurde dictum hoc, derisores dicere, at ego alo recte, *I assert*, Pl. Cap. 1, 1, 3: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: Aius iste loquens, quando eum nemo norat, aiebat et loquebatur, et ex eo nomen invenit, Cic. Div. 2, 32: Ennio, delector, ait quispiam, Pacuvio, inquit alius, id. Or. 11, 36: Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48.

III. Aiant or ut aiant, quomodo aiant, quod aiant, in quoting a proverbial phrase, relating a story, etc., as they say: ut quimus, aiant, quando ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiant, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: claudus, quomodo aiant, pilam, id. Pis. 28: conspexit, ut aiant, abrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49.

IV. As a sort of conversational exclamation, expressing astonishment, regret, etc.: Ain'?=aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? quid ais? *honest? is it possible? indeed? what say you?* etc.: Merc. Ain' vero? Sos. Aio enim vero, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 188: Ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1: ain' tandem ita esse, ut dicis? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 19: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris, Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25.

ain'=aisne, v. aio.

aiñhales, n.=αἰθαλές (ever-green), a plant, also called aizoon, house-leek, Apr. H. 124.

aiñōñ, i, n.=αἰζών (ever-living), an evergreen plant.

1. Majus, live-for-ever, house-leek, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn. 2. Minus, stone-crop, Sedum album, Linn., vel S. altissimum, vel S. amplexicale, Sibth., vel S. sediforme, Jacq.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

ajūga=abiga, Scrib. Larg. 167: cf. Rhod. Lex.

āla, ae, f. a wing: galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 26. Poet.: mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58. Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 520. Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47. Of other things: Nisus emicat et ventis et fulminis oclor alis, Virg. Aen. 5, 319: *Mc.* Vox mihi ad aures advolavit. So. Nae ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 170.

II. Meton.: the armpit: Liv. 9, 41: sub ala fasciculum portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: alae hircinae, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutae, Hor. Ep. 12, 5: virus alarum et sudores, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

2. the shoulder-blade: id. 11, 40, 95: 9, 51, 74.

3. In trees and plants: the junction of a branch, etc.: id. 16, 7, 10.

III. In buildings: the wings, the side apartments, the colonnades: also called in Gr. πτερά, Vitruv. 6, 4, 137.

IV. Milit. t. t.: the wing of an army (orig. composed of the Rom. cavalry). Alae dictae exercitus equitum ordines; quod circum legiones dextra sinistraque tamquam alae in avium corporibus locabantur, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4: alae; equites, ob hoc alae dicti, qui tegunt pedites alarum vice, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 121.

2. Subseq. when the Roman army was composed partly of Rom. citizens, and partly of Socii, the Rom. were placed in the centre of the battle-line and the Socii upon the wings: hence *ala* and *alarum* denoted the contingent furnished by the Socii, both horse and foot; and the two divisions were denoted as *dextera ala* and *sinistra ala*: prima legio et dextera ala, Liv. 27, 2: egregie legiones, nec segnius duae alae pugnabant, id. 40, 40: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est: id. 31, 21: cohortes alariae, i. e. sociorum cohortes, id. 10, 40: alarii equites, i. e. sociorum equites, id. 40, 40.

3. Still later, when the Italian Socii had become Roman citizens, the alarii were the foreign troops serving in the Roman

armies: cohortes alarii et legionarii, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: alarii Transpadani, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. 4. Under the empire the foreign troops serving in the Roman army were divided into cohortes (infantry) and alae (cavalry): hence agmen legionum alae cohortesque praeveniebant, Tac. H. 2, 11: id. A. 4, 5. (Smith's Ant. 73, 507, 509.)

ālābandīna, a precious stone, named after Alabanda, a town in Caria, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

ālābarches, ae, m.=ἀλαβάρχης (from ἀλαβα, ink), a receiver of taxes, a tax-gatherer: Juv. 1, 130: ironically of Pompey, Cic. Att. 2, 17, fin.

ālābaster, tri, m. plur. **alabastra**, orum, n.=ἀλάβαστρος, plur. -ρα, a box of a tapering form for perfumes, or unguents: alabaster plenus unguenti, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 545, 15: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9. **II.** Meton. for a rose-bud: in virides alabastro fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ālābastrites, ae, m.=ἀλαβαστρίτης, a stone, composed of carbonate of lime, alabaster-stone, also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12. 2. a precious stone found near the Egyptian town Alabastron, quartz-agate, onyx or riband-chalcedony, id. 37, 10, 54.

ālābēta, ae, m.=ἀλαβής, a fish found in the Nile, Silurus anguillaris, Linn.: Plin. 5, 9, 10.

ālācer, cris, e, adj. (nom. masc. alacris, Enn., Ter., Virg. Anciently alacer, comm.), excited, cheerful, brisk, gay, active, courageous: quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? why are you so sorrowful? why so excited? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, active and joyous, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Coel. 28: alacres animo sumus, are cheerful in mind, id. Fam. 5, 12, fin.: donationis alacer certae gaudio, Phaed. 2, 5, 22: with ad: alacriores ad reliquum persolvendum, Auct. Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: quum sua cunctatione atque opinione timidiore hostes nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecissent, ib. 3, 24: Sall. C. 21: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu celerabat, with the active, id. Frgm. no. 62: equus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: bestiae, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29. **II.** Meton. alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure, Virg. E. 5, 58: alacres enses quick, ready to cut, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280. Sup. not used. (Hence, Ital. allegro, allegrezza, Fr. allégresse.)

ālācritas, ātis, f. [alacer] excitement, cheerfulness, ardour, briskness, eagerness, gladness: alacritas reipublicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7: inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, sine alacritate ulla, free from all excitement, ib. 5, 16, 48: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, from joy, Liv. 2, 10, med.: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. B. C. 3, 92: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35. Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. In plur.: vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

ālācriter, adv. briskly, eagerly, etc. Amm. 14, 2.

ālāpa, ae, f. [prob. onomatop. like Eng. slap, Germ. schlag] a box on the ear: ducere gravem alāpam alicui, to give, Phaedr. 5, 3: Juv. 8, 192. Given by a master to his slave on emancipation: hence Meton. multo majoris alāpae mecum veneunt, I sell freedom at a much higher price, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

ālāpus, i, m. a parasite, who submits to be boxed on the ear, Gloss. Isid.

ālāris, e, adj. (rare for alarius). Milit. t. t., pertaining to the ala: cum

cohortibus alaribus, Liv. 10, 40: alares Pannonii, Tac. A. 15, 10: v. ala.

ālārius, a, um, adj. [ala]. Milit. t. t., pertaining to the ala. For examples v. ala.

ālāternus, i, f. a plant; perhaps the evergreen buck-thorn, Rhamnus Alaternus, Linn.: Col. 7, 6: Plin. 16, 26, 45.

ālātus, a, um, adj. [ala] furnished with wings, winged (only poet.): plan-tae, of Mercury, Virg. Aen. 4, 259: Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, Ov. F. 3, 416.

ālāuda, ae, f. [a Celtic word, lit. great songstress, from al, high, great, and aud, song]: the lark: alauda cristata, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44. **II.** the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul: Suet. Caes. 24: Cic. Att. 16, 8: id. Phil. 13, 2.

ālāusa, ae, f. a fish caught in the Moselle, the shad, Clupea alosa, Linn.: Aus. Mos. 127.

ālāzōn, ōntis, m.=ἀλάζων (i. e. gloriosus), a braggart: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

alba, ae, f. [albus] a white precious stone, the pearl, Lampr. Hel. 21.

albāmentum, i, n. [id.] the white of an egg, Apic. 5, 3.

albānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Mons Alb.: lapis albanus, a kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba, called in Ital. peperino or piperno, Vitruv. 2, 7: hence Alb. columnae, made of such stone, Cic. Scaur. 22, 45.

albārius, a, um, adj. [albus] archit. t. t.: pertaining to the whitening of walls: hence alb. opus, also Subst. albarium, i, n. white stucco, Vitruv. 5, 2, 10: alb. tector, a plasterer, Tert. Idol. 8: also Subst. albarius, i, m. Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

albātus, a, um, adj. [albus, like atratus, from ater] clothed in white: cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset, Cic. Vat. 13: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61: so Suet. Dom. 12. In the Circensian games, the white party: auriga albatu, Plin. 8, 42, 65.

albēdo, inis, f. [id.] the colour white, whiteness: Eccl.

albēo, ēre, 2. v. n. [id.] to be white: (mostly poet.) campi ossibus alben. Virg. Aen. 12, 36: caput canis capillis Ov. H. 13, 161. Esp. in the imperf. part.: albentes rosae, id. A. A. 3, 182: spumae, id. M. 15, 519: vitta, ib. 5, 110: equi, Plin. Pan. 22: albertia ossa, Tac. A. 1, 61: spumae, ib. 6, 37: in pallorem membra, ib. 15, 64: albente coelo, at daybreak, Caes. B. C. 1, 68.

albesco, ēre, 3. v. n. incip. to become white: mare albescit, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: albens capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25: maturis messis arisus, Ov. F. 5, 357: aquillarum albescent inedia pen-nae, Plin. 10, 3, 4: flammaram albes-cere tractus, Virg. G. 1, 367. Of day-break (cf. albeo): to dawn: lux, id. Aen. 4, 586: albescente coelo, Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25.

albesia, (for albensia), ium, n. plu a large shield used by the Albenses, Fest. s. v.

albicanter, adv. [albicans] whitish albicantius, Sol. 43.

albicasco, ēre, 3. v. n. [albico], to become white or clear: Phoebus, Ma-tius in Gell. 15, 25.

albicōrātus, a, um, adj. [albus cera] whitish, yellowish: albicerata ficus, Plin. 15, 18, init.

albicōris, e, or **albicōrus**, a, um, adj. [id.] whitish or light yellow: olea albiceris, Cat. R. R. 6: olea albicera, Cat. in Plin. 15, 5, 6.

albico, are, 1. v. a. [albus] to make white: rivus offensus a scopulo albica-tur, becomes white, foamy, Varr. Poet. in Non. 75, 21. **II.** v. n. to be white (rare): prata canis albicant pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87: ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin. 27, 5, 23: albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3.

albicōlor, ōris, adj. [albus color] of a white colour: campus, Coripp. 17, 329.

albicōmus, a, um, *adj.* [albus coma] *white-haired*: hence of flowers: *having white leaves*: Venant. 4, 2.

albidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *whitish*: color, Pall. 3, 25, 12.

albidus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] *whitish*, *white* (rare): spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74: pus albidus, Cels. 5, 28, no. 4: pus albidissimum, Ib. 26, no. 20: color albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

albinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *whitish*: color albineus, Pall. de Col. Eq. 4, 13.

albinus, i, m. = albarius, a *plasterer*, *white-washer*: albi, quos Graeci κονιάρas appellant, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

albitudo, inis, f. [albus] *the colour white*, *whiteness*: capitis, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 32.

albo, are, i. v. a. *to make white*: hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Pris. Perieg. 431.

albugalērus, i, m. [albus galerus] *the white hat of the flamen Dialis*, Fest. cf. Varr. in Gell. 10, 15, fin.

albugilvus, a, um, *adj.* [albus gilvus] *whitish yellow*, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 82.

albor, ōris, m. [albus] *the white of an egg* = albamentum: Pall. 11, 14, 9.

albus, i, m. *the stalk of the asphodel*, Plin. 21, 17, 68. 2. *the plant itself*: asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: App. H. 32.

albugilis, is, f. *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2: Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 4.

albugo, inis, f. [albus] *a disease of the eye*: albugo, film: oculorum albugines, Plin. 24, 5, 11: papillarum, id. 29, 6, 38. 2. *In the plur.*: scurf upon the head: id. 26, 15, 90. [cf. aerugo.]

albulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus] *whitish*, *white*: columbus, Cat. 29, 9: freta, the foaming waves, Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i, n. *whiteness*, *the colour white*: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: columnas polire albo, Liv. 40, 51.

II. *any white object*: oculorum, the white of the eye: Cels. 2, 6, 12: ovi, the white of an egg: id. 6, 6, no. 7.

2. *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it = albugo, id. 6, 17, 7.

III. *a white tablet, on which anything is inscribed* (λευκῶμα). 1. *the tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year*, the Annales maximi: in album referre, to enter or record in, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: Liv. 1, 32, 2.

2. *the tablets of the praetor, containing his edicts*, posted up in some public place: sedere ad album, to be studying the edicts of the praetor, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

3. *a list of names*, a register, e. g. Album senatorium, the roll of the senators: albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42, fin. Also the list of the judges: albo iudicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16: album citharoedorum, id. Ner. 21.

albumen, inis, n. [albus] *the white of an egg*: ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

albumentum, i, n. [id.] *the white of an egg*: Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

albumum, i, n. [id.] *the soft thin layer between the bark and wood of trees*, sap-wood: Plin. 16, 38, 72.

alburnus, i, m. [id.] *a white fish*, prob. the bleak or blay: Aus. Mos. 126.

albus, a, um, *adj.* *white* (prop. dead white, opp. to ater, whilst candidus denotes a dazzling white, opp. to niger): aliud est candidum, i. e. quadam nitiendi luce perfusum esse: aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum, Serv. ap. Virg. G. 3, 82: barba, Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Democritus luminibus amissis alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: color albus praecipue decorus Deo est, maxime in textili, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: alba decent Cererem: vestes cerealibus albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: pedibus qui venerat albis, with feet covered with white (acc. to Schell. barefooted), Juv. 1, 111. The opposition of

albus and niger (instead of ater) is in exception to the gen. rule: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3: niger an albus, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10: Lucr. 2, 810, etc. 2. Meton. pale, from sickness, care, etc.: aquosus albo corpore languor, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, pale from the cares of office, Mart. 1, 56, fin.: timor albus, Pers. 3, 115.

3. Of the weather, wind, etc.: bright, clear, dry: Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: lapyx, Ib. 3, 27, 19. II. Fig.: favourable, fortunate, propitious: simul alba nautis stella refulsit, the twin-star Castor, favourable to sailors, Ib. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protenus alba, Pers. 1, 110.

III. Proverbial phrases: 1. Dentibus albis deridere, to deride by laughing so as to show the teeth, to laugh to scorn: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 42. 2. albus an ater sit nescio or ignoro, I know not whether he is white or black, I know nothing whatever about him: vide, quam te amarit is, qui albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, te fecit heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nasceretur, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10.

3. Albo rete oppugnare, to attack or seize without damage or danger to oneself: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 22. With var. read. ariete and pariete. 4. Alba linea signare, to mark with a white line, i. e. with a line which leaves no impression: hence to make no distinction: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit, signat linea alba, Lucil. in Non. 282, 28: illi omnes multa, alba, ut dicitur, linea sine cura discriminis, solam copiam sectati, converrebant, Gell. Praef. 11.

5. Alba avis, for rara avis: quasi avem album videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28. 6. Filius albae gallinae, a favourite child of fortune, Juv. 13, 141.

7. Equis albis praecurrere, to excel, surpass (from the white horses in a triumphal chariot), Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 8: cf. Suet. Ner. 25. 8. album calculum adicere, to allow, approve, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 (from the white pebble used by the judges as a sign of acquittal).

alcaicus, a, um, *adj.* ἀλκαϊκός, pertaining to Alcaeus: versus, the Alcaic verse: Diom. 510, P.

alcea, ae, f. = ἀλκή, a species of mallows, Malva alcea, or Hibiscus trionum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 6.

alcedo (halc.), ōnis, f. = ἀλκυών, the kingfisher, Alcedo hispida, Linn.: haec avis nunc Graeco dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo: haec hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonios appellant: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97: cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcedonia (halc.), ōrum, n. plu. = ἀλκυονίδες, the winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea was supposed to be calm. Hence Fig.: profound tranquillity: ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26.

alces, is, f. the elk, Cervus alces, Linn.: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: Plin. 8, 15, 16. [In old Germ. Elch or Elg meant a "stag." cf. Greek ἀλκή.]

alcibium, a plant, Echium rubrum, Linn. (Sprengel), Plin. 27, 5, 22.

alcmanium metrum, the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alcmanian, Serv. 1818 P.

alcyon or halcyon, v. alcedo.

alcyonēus and **-nūs** (halc.), a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the alcyon or kingfisher (v. alcedo). 1. Alcyonēi dies = alcedonia, Col. 11, 2.

2. Alcyoneum medicamen, or absol. alcyoneum, or even alcyonium, a coralline, Alcyonium, Linn. supposed by Pliny to be the nest of the kingfisher, a remedy for spots or freckles, Plin. 32, 8, 27: Cels. 5, 6, 18, no. 26: ore fugant maculas, Ov. Med. Fac. 77.

alcyonides (halc.) dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, = alcedonia: Plin. 10, 32, 47.

ālēa, ae, f. orig. a die or cube. Hence a game played with dice, in gen. any game of chance. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58, except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7: Suet. Aug. 71: Dig. 11, 5. (For further particulars, v. Smith's Ant. 74, seq.): ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes, in alea: homo nequissimus, qui non dubitavit in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet. Claud. 33: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10: in alea perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prosperiore alea uti, id. Cal. 41. Fig.: jacta alea est, the die has been cast: the memorable exclamation of Caesar at the Rubicon, Suet. Caes. 32. 2. gambling: in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. II. Fig.: any thing uncertain, an accident, chance, venture, risk: alea vitae ac rei familiaris, the risk, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam sed rationem, chance, Ib. 18: aleam inesse hostili deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59: in dubium imperii servitūque aleam ire, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. praef. 57: emere aleam: to purchase anything uncertain, contingent, e. g. a draught of fishes, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8. [From comparison with cavea, lovea, idea, trahea, vinea, it seems prob. that the root is al; perhaps the same as in ἀλλομαι, sālio, the first letter of the root being dropped and the quantity lengthened.]

ālēarius, a, um, *adj.* [alea] pertaining to a game of chance: amicitiae aleariae, friendships formed at the gaming-table, Amm. 28, 4.

ālēator, ōris, m. [id.] a dice-player, a gamester: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 5, 13.

ālēatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a gamester: aleatoria damna, losses at play, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 71: aleatorio ritu, Gell. 18, 13. II. Subst.: aleatorium, ii, n. a gaming-house, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

ālēbria, ium, n. plu. nourishing food, bene alentia, Fest. s. v.

ālec (also halec and allec.), ēcis, n. or ālex (hal.), ēcis, f. and m. (plur. not used), the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum: and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, Plin. 31, 8, 44: qui mihi olera cruda ponunt alec danunt, Pl. frag. in Non. 2, 395: Hor. S. 2, 4, 73: putri cepas alece natantes, Mart. 3, 77. [Prob. connected with āls, sal, salt.]

ālectōrius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to a cock, ἀλέκτωρ: genima, a gem found in the maw of cocks, Plin. 37, 10, 44.

ālectōrōlōphos, i, f. = ἀλεκτορόλοφος, an herb good for coughs, cock's comb: Rhinanthus crista Galli, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 23.

ālēcūla, (hal.), ae, f. dim. from alec, Col. 8, 17: 6, 8.

ālēo, ōnis, m. (rare for aleator) a gamester, Cat. 29, 2: Tert. Fug. in pers. 13.

ālēs, ālītis (abl. aliti, Sen. Med. 1014: gen. plur. alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and alituum, Lucr. 2, 928) [ala] orig. *adj.* afterwards subst. gen. comm.

I. *adj.* winged: angues, Pac. in Cic. Inv. 1, 19: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of the Gr. αἰολος ὄρνις, Arat. Phaen. 275): equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: Iteus, Mercury, id. Met. 2, 714: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408. 2. Meton.: swift: ales Auster, Virg. Aen

8, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: arundo, the swift arrow, Prud. Psych. 323. II. Subst. a bird (mostly poet.) Gen. comm.: pennis delata ales, Lucr. 6, 822: argentea, the raven, before its metamorphosis, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, the peacock, Mart. 14, 67: longaeva, the phoenix, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, the kite, Plin. 10, 10, 12: Phoebeus, the raven, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, the swan, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 10: cr status, the cock, Ov. F. 1, 455: vigil ales, the cock, id. M. 11, 597: Daulias ales = philomela, id. H. 15, 154: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, Virg. Aen. 12, 247: ales minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675: also fem. Jovis ales lapsa plaga aetheria, Virg. Aen. 1, 394: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362.

2. Meton. any winged person or deity: Cyllenius ales, Mercury, Claud. 33, 77: aureus ales, Perseus, Stat. Th. 1, 544: ales canorus, a swan, for a poet: Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: also absol.: Maeonii carminis ales, an epic poet, ib. 1, 6, 2.

3. In augury, alites are birds that give omens by their flight, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc.: but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua, Fest. s. vv. alites et oscines: et alites et oscines, ut nostri augures appellant, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120. Hence, 4. Meton.: augury, omen: cum bona nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1.

alesco, ēre, 3. v. n. [alo] to grow up: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4: alescundi cacumen, Lucr. 2, 1130.

ālētūdo, īnis, f. [id.] fatness: corporis pinguedo, Fest. s. v.

alex, v. alec.

alexandrinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Alexandria: Alexandria vita atque licentia, a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: Alexandrini pueri, an appellation denoting effeminacy, Petr. Sat. 31: also called Alexandrinae deliciae, Quint. 1, 2, 7: Alexandrina navis, an Alexandrian merchant-ship, Suet. Aug. 98.

alexīpharmācon, i, n. = ἀλεξίφάρμακον, an antidote for poison, Plin. 21, 20, 84.

alga, ae, f. sea-weed, Plin. 26, 10, 66: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 10. 2. Meton.: a thing of little value: villor algā, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8.

algensis, e, adj. [alga] pertaining to sea-weed, Plin. 9, 37, 91.

algeo, alsi, 2. v. n. [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω] to be cold, to feel chilly: sapiens, si algebis, tremes, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70: erudiunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413. Fig.: probitas laudatur et alget, suffers from cold; i. e. is not cherished, Juv. 1, 74: Part.: algens, cold, chilly: pruinæ, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loci, Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 3: argentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214: argentes togæ, i. e. so torn that their wearers suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.

algescō, alsi, 3. v. incep. n. [algeo] to catch cold: ne illo alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11. 2. Of things: to become cold: vites, Plin. 17, 24, 37: rabies flammæ, Prud. Apoth. 142.

algīdus, a, um, adj. [id.] cold: algida, sc. regio, Naev. in Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.

algīficus, a, um, adj. [algius facio] that makes cold, chilling: quod timor omnis sit algīficus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, m. [algeo] the feeling of cold, coldness: algor obest prægnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 80: corpus patiens inediae, alioris, Sall. C. 5: confectus algore, Tac. H. 3, 22. In the plur.: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

algōsus, a, um, adj. [alga] abounding in sea-weed: vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algius, ūs, m. or algius, n. [algeo] the feeling of cold, coldness: hiems sequitur, crepitans ac dentibus algius, Lucr. 5, 746: interficere aliquem fame atque algi, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36.

ali-, a root which appears in a great number of words, and from which are derived alis and alid, the old Nom. of alius (v. alius). This root ali has two meanings: I. Else, other. This meaning is negative, "not this one," but some other. II. Any, some. This meaning is indefinite, any you please, without limitation.

In the following list of words only the exact literal meanings are given; but each word will be found in its alphabetical place, with full explanations.

I. ali, else, other.

ali-a, by another way.

ali-as, in another way, at another time, otherwise.

ali-bi, else-where, other-where (not here).

ali-enus, belonging to another.

ali-modi } of another kind.

alius-modi } of another kind.

ali-o, else-whither.

ali-orsum } else-whither, else-

ali-vorsum } wards.

alio-qui } other-how, other-wise.

ali-quin } other-how, other-wise.

ali-ter, otherwise, in another manner.

ali-ubi, else-where.

ali-unde, else-whence, from some other quarter.

ali-us, another, some one else.

alius-vis, any one else you please, not this one.

aliū-ta, other-thus, other-so, other-wise.

II. ali, any, some.

ali-cubi, any-where, some-where.

ali-cunde, any-whence, some-whence.

ali-qua, by some road, some-how.

ali-quam, (compounded with multum, diu, &c.) in some degree, some-how.

ali-quando, some-when, any-when, at some time, any time.

ali-quantisper, for some while.

ali-quantus, some-what (great or small), a considerable quantity, or a small quantity.

ali-quatenus, to some extent.

ali-qui } some-one.

ali-quis } some-one.

ali-quisquam } any one.

ali-quispiam } any one.

ali-quō, any-whither, some-whither.

ali-quot, some-what (in point of number), a considerable number, a few.

ali-quoties, some-times, either many or few.

ali-quo-vorsum, some-whither-wards, one way or other.

ali-us, one, some.

aliā, adv. by another way. Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5, says: inter alias et alia hoc interest, quod alias alio tempore significat, alia aliter, aut per alia: but in the classical writers alia means only by another way. Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Pl. Rud. Prol. 10: cum alia evadere nequissent, Liv. 21, 56: equites alii alia in civitates suas dilapsi sunt, some by one way, others by another, id. 44, 43: cum alia minatus alia irrepsisset, Flor. 2, 12.

alias, adv. [alius] I. Of place: elsewhere: alii enim sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11: facite is quidem sicut alias, as in other passages, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: Idæus rubus appellatus, quoniam in Ida, non alias nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75: nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, Just. 4, 1, 9.

II. Of time, past or future: at another time, on another occasion: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si nunquam alias, fuimus tum profecto, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, at another (or future) opportunity, id. Fam. 7, 6: non unquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, Liv. 2, 9. Alias... alias: alias

beatus esse, alias miser, Cic. Fin. 2, 27 87: alias eruptione tentata, alias cunctis actis, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. Alias... aliter, or alias... aliud, at one time in one way, at another time in another way, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: de Or. 2, 7, 30. Alias saepe: fecimus et alias saepe, et nuper in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 7. Raro alias: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20. Semper alias: Suet. Vesp. 22. Non alias = nunquam, never: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33: Virg. G. 1, 487. III. In other respects, otherwise, for the rest, on other conditions, for other reasons, etc.: alias salubri potu aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106: non alias quam simulatione mortis tutior, Curt. 8, 1, 24: non alias existet heres ex substitutione, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 8.

alibi, adv. [The old dat. of alius. Ali = else, and -bi is the locative case-ending], elsewhere: St. Hiccinus nos habitare censes? Ch. Ubinam ego alibi censeam? Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 72: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, in one place fear, in another joy, Liv. 3, 28: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, one his service in one place, another, his in another place, id. 2, 23: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, id. 44, 35: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicarim, App. Flor. 360, 4: alibi decem millia peditum, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctam, invenio (speaking of different passages in authors), Liv. 29, 25.

II. Meton.: in other things, in other respects, otherwise: si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Pl. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35: alibi quam mos permiserit, Quint. 11, 1, 47.

alibilis, e, adj. [alo] nutritious: lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: Pass. of that which readily fattens: ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, ib. 3, 9.

alica, ae, f. [id. Fest.] (orig. adj.) a kind of grain, spelt, Cato, R. R. 76, in.: Plin. 18, 7, 10. 2. grits prepared from it, Cels. 6, 6: Plin. 22, 25, 61. 3. a drink prepared from these grits, Mart. 13, 6.

alīcārīus, a, um, adj. pertaining to spelt: hence alicarius, i, one who grinds spelt, and alicaria, ae, a prostitute who sat before the spelt-mills: (ALICARIAE meretrices appellabantur in Campania, Fest. s. v.) Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 54: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. in Charis. p. 75 P.

alīcastrum, i, n. sc. frumentum, a kind of spelt, summer-spelt (i. e. sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6.

alīcūbi, adv. somewhere, anywhere: si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alīcūbi, Cic. Att. 9, 10: ut alīcūbi obstes tibi, alīcūbi irascaris, alīcūbi instes gravius, here... here (or now... now), Sen. Tr. An. 2, 2. With hic: somewhere here, whereabouts: utinam hic prope adesset alīcūbi, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7 hic alīcūbi in Crustumio, Cic. Flacc. 29, 71. [The older form was alīcūbi, which proves that alī-cūbi is an old dat. of alī-quis; cf. alī-cūbi from alī-quis.]

alīcūla, ae, f. [ala] a light upper garment: Mart. 12, 82: alīcula sul-or-natus polymita, a light hunting-dress, Petr. 40, 5.

alīcundē, adv. lit. any-whence, some-whence: from some place: frequently used with nouns and pronouns in the old writers: venit meditatatus alīcunde ex solo loco, from some solitary place, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 3: aliunde fluens alīcunde extrinsecus aer, from some other quarter, aliunde meaning lit. else-whence, Lucr. 5, 523: tu mihi aliquid alīquo modo alīcunde ab alīquibus blatis, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 13: praecipitare alīcunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aut decedere nos alīcunde cogit aut prohibet accedere, id. Caec. 16, 46.

2. Of persons: non quo alicunde audieris, *not that you have heard it from some one else*, id. Att. 10, 1: non quaesivit procul alicunde, id. Verr. 2, 20, 48: alicunde sumere or corraderere, *to borrow from any one*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.

3. Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing*, id. Hec. 3, 1, 6. [The older form was *aliquunde*: the word should be divided *ali-cunde*.]

alid, for aliud, v. alius,

aliēnatio, ōnis, f. [alieno] *the transferring of a thing from one person to another* (Alienatio tum fit, quum domolum ad alium transferimus, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 67): alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites of one family to another*, Cic. Or. 42, 144.

II. Fig.: Of persons: *the going over from one person or party to another: separation, desertion, aversion: turpis fuga et alienatio exercitus*, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: tua a me alienatio ad cives impios, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: subita defectio Pompeii, alienatio consulum, id. Qu. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Am. 21, 76: in Vitellium alienatio, aversion, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patrum, id. A. 2, 43: alienatio mentis, *loss of reason, lunacy*, Cels. 4, 2: Plin. 21, 21, also absol. without mentis: Sen. Ep. 78.

na, ae, m. (earlier, alienigenus, a, um, *adj.*), *born in another or foreign land; foreign, alien*: and subst. *a stranger, a foreigner*: homo longinquus et alienigena Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10: dil, id. Leg. 2, 10. Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24: ne alienigenae justitiae oblitū videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1, *extr.* Subst.: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Flacc. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1. **2.** heterogeneous: Lucr. 1, 861. [Alienus and GEN. root of gigno].

gēnus, a, um, for ALIENIGENA: *strange, foreign*: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max. 6, 2, *extr.*: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1, *extr.*

aliēnitas, ātis, f. [alienus] *an extraneous cause or material of disease*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4. **2.** = alienatio: alienitas mentis, id. Acut. 2, 39.

aliēno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make another's, to alienate, to transfer by sale*: pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse, atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: alienare vectigalia, *opp. to frui*, ib. 2, 13, 33. **2.** *to make other or different, to alter the nature of*: tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 246. **3.** In gen. *to separate, estrange*: urbs alienata, *subjected to a foreign power*, Sall. J. 48: pars insulae prodita atque alienata, Liv. 24, 22: alienata provincia, id. 25, 36.

II. Fig.: Of mental objects: *to estrange, set at variance, alienate*: eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: conabantur alienare a te voluntatem meam, id. Fam. 3, 6: tanta contumelia accepta omnium suorum voluntates alienare (sc. a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: me falsa suspitione alienatum sentiebam, *neglected, discarded*, Sall. C. 35: ira alienavit a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: ne supplicio ejus ferox gens alienaretur, Tac. H. 1, 59: et amicum hostem sibi fecit, et uxorem a se alienavit, Just. 1, 7, 18. **2.** Pass. followed by ab and abl.: *to keep at a distance from, to be disinclined to, to avoid* = abhorrere: a falsa assensione nos alienatos esse, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu, ib. 3, 5, 16. **3.** followed by mentem, sensum, etc., *to deprive of reason, make delirious, insane*: erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: paene alienata mente Caes. B. G. 6, 41: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet.

Aug. 99: furibundus atque amens alienata mente feraris, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6: alienatus sensibus, Liv. 25, 39. And absol.: odor sulphuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of sense*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53: alienari mente, *to be insane, delirious*, Plin. 28, 8, 27. **4.** Medic. t. t.: *to die, perish*: intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: spodium alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38.

aliēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] *belonging to another person, or thing, not one's own* (*opp. to suus*): tantumne ab re tua's otii tibi, aliena ut cures? Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: neque verum esse qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: pecuniis alienis locupletari, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband*, Liv. 1, 46: alienis pedibus ambulamus, i. e. *lecticariorum*, Plin. 29, 1, 8: pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Cal. 36: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, i. e. *caused to be written by another*, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46: alienum vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg. Aen. 10, 781: aliena cornua, *of Actaeon transformed into a stag*, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant, sc. equites, i. e. *without horses, as foot-soldiers*, Liv. 3, 62. **2.** *Aes alienum*, *lit. another's money, hence debt*: v. AES. Subst.: alienum, i. n. *the property of others*: largiri ex alieno, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, *fin.*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5: abstulit alieno, Suet. Tit. 7: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (in *opp. to the Roman*) *province*, Amm. 23, 1. **II.** *not related or allied, foreign, strange*: alienus est ab nostra familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Am. 5, 19: multi ex finibus suis egressi, se suaeque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29: hic alienus oves custos bis mulget in hora, Virg. Ec. 3, 5. Subst.: apud me coenant alieni novem, *nine strangers*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 31. **III.** Fig.: *unsuitable, incongruous, unfavourable, inconvenient, foreign* (*opp. to aptus*): with Gen. Dat. Abl. *ab, ad, or absol.* **1.** With Gen.: aliena pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 67: alienum ejus dignitatis, quam mihi quisque tribuit, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consilii (sc. domus D. Bruti), *not unsuited for their purpose*, Sall. C. 40. **2.** With Dat.: quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caec. 9, 24: alienissimo sibi loco contra oportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4: vir egregius alienissimo reipublicae tempore extinctus, Cic. Brut. 1: arti oratoriae alienum, Quint. prooem. 5. **3.** With Abl.: neque hoc Dii alienum ducunt majestate sua, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: alienum dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 8: amicitia, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatio mea, id. Att. 6, 1: loco, tempore, Quint. 6, 3, 33. **4.** With *ab*: alienum a vita mea, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate reipublicae, Tib. Gracch. in Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132. **5.** With *ad*: ad committendum proelium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. **6.** Absol. alieno loco proelium committunt, *in an unfavourable place*, ib. 1, 15: aliena ac nihil profutura petere, *things foreign* (to man's nature), *unsuitable*, Sall. J. 1. **7.** With *inf.* or *clause*: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum esse videtur de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus proponere, Caes. B. G. 6, 11. **8.** Alienum esse in or ab aliqua re, *not to understand, or be versed in*:

in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, *in natural philosophy he is altogether out of his element*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: homo non alienus a literis, id. Verr. 2, 26. **IV.** *averse, hostile, unfriendly*: illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40: tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id. Am. 8 *fin.*: sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere, ib. 15, 4: alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Muciani animus neque Vespasiano alienus, et in Titum procer, Tac. H. 2, 74. **V.** In medicine: of the body, *dead, paralyzed*: Scrib. Comp. 201. **2.** Of the mind, *distracted, delirious*: aliena mens, Sall. C. 37.

aliger, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [ala gero], *having wings, winged*: amor, Virg. Aen. 1, 663: agmen, i. e. *of birds*, ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *upon the winged chariot* (i. e. *drawn by dragons*), Ov. F. 4, 562: aliger Jovis nuntius, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 80: genus, Sen. Hip. 338: aligeri serpentes, Plin. 12, 19: Cupidines, id. 36, 5. Subst.: aligeri, -orum, *Cupids*, Sil. 7, 458.

aligēro, ōnis, m. = AQUILIGERO, *a standard-bearer*, Inscr.

alimētārius, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum], *pertaining to food*: alimentaria lex, *relating to the distribution of provisions to the poor*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ratio, Martian. Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8. Subst.: alimentarius, i, m.: *one to whom aliment has been left by will*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

alimētum, i, n. [alo] *nourishment, sustenance, food*: nec desiderabat aut alimenta corporis, aut detractationem confecti et consumpti cibi, Cic. Tim. 6: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13. **2.** Fig.: *support, materials, matter*: addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali, *gave support to the rumours*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.*: alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5: picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus aërit, ib. 1, 271: lacrimae ei alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, ib. 10, 75: vitiorum, ib. 2, 769: furoris, ib. 3, 479. **II.** For the Gr. τροφή or θρέψτρα, *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta expectaret a nobis patria, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. **III.** Legal t. t. *aliment, maintenance*, Dig. 34, 1.

alimōdi, "pro aliusmodi," Fest. s. v.

alimōn, i, n. = ἄλμον, *a shrub-like kind of orach*, Atriplex halimus, Linn.: Plin. 17, 24, 37: alimon mitius = Atriplex portulacoides, L. ? id. 22, 22, 33.

alimōnia, ae, f. [alo] *nourishment, sustenance*: quæstus alimoniae, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5: flammae, Prud. Cath. 5, 19.

alimōnium, ii, n. [id.] *nourishment, sustenance*: mellis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere, Juv. 14, 76.

alio, *adv.* Prop. of place: *lit. elsewhere: to some other place* (ἀλλοσε): fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: si offenderet me loci celebritas alio me conferam, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7: anno post alio transire cogunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: ut ab Norba alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatos alio moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. Sat. 2, 1, 32. Strengthened by quo: statuat, Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, Cic. Att. 9, 17. **b.** Of persons or things: illi suum animum alio conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36: alio narrata ferunt, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen

vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, to another subject, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: alio properare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19. c. Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, Nep. Them. 6, 3: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum Liv. 7, 18: non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, Suet. Aug. 98.

2. alio... alio, in one direction... in another; hither... thither = huc... illuc: alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2.

3. alius alio, an abbreviated phrase: one in one way, another in another: et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76. So also: aliunde alio, from one place to another: quassatione terrae aliunde alio aquae transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1. Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 232-234.

Alioquī, and **alioquin** (both forms used indifferently, as ceteroqui and ceteroquin) *adv. prop.*, Abl. of alius and quis, other-how, other-wise, in other respects (Gr. ἄλλως): milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46: Hannibal tumultum tutum commodumque alioquin, nisi quod longinquae aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29: mors Marcelli quum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, etc., id. 27, 27: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 65: incolumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis, although in other respects the eye may be uninjured, Lucr. 3, 414: idem nondum eum legi, quum alioqui valdidissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35.

II. *besides, in general, already, moreover (praeterea)*: ne pugnemus igitur, quum praesertim plurimis alioquin Graecis sit utendum, many other Greek words besides, Quint. 2, 14, 4: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, at other times, Curt. 4, 2, 6: qua occasione Caesar, validus alioqui spernendis honoribus, hujuscemodi orationem coepit, Tac. A. 4, 37: afficior cura: et alioquin meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui diducta nudaverat tunica, already very beautiful, Quint. 2, 15, 9.

III. In arguments, inferences, etc.: otherwise, else: credo minimam istius rei fuisse cupiditatem; alioquin multa exstarent exempla majorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 62: vidistine aliquando Clitumnus fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: alioqui narrasses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8: languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38 (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 234-241). [There is no authority for saying that alioquin is only used, before vowels; and it is not certain that the final *n* is epenthetic. Pott thinks (2, 247) that the *n*, as in quin, ceteroquin, and sin, is *ne* negative.]

Allosum or **aliosus**, contr. of **alioversum** and **alioversus**, which are also used, *adv.*: lit. *else-whither, else-wards, in another direction*. Of place: mater ancillas jubet, aliam aliosum ire, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 47: jumentum aliosum ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliosum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.

2. of persons: infantis aliosum dati facta amolitio, Gell. 12, 1. 3. Of things: sed id aliosum pertinet, id. 17, 1.

II. = in aliam partem or rationem, in another manner, in a different sense: vereor, ne aliosum atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1: atqui ego istuc, Anthrax, alioversum dixeram, with another design, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 8. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 241 and 242.) (Hence, Fr. ailleurs.)

Alloversus, (v. the preced.) Lact. 1, 17, 1.

Alipes, *adls, adj.* (Abl. alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612) [ala pes], = πτερόπους (poet.

and rare), *having wings on the feet, wing-footed*: sacra dei alipedis, of Mercury, Ov. F. 5, 105: and *absol.*: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. M. 4, 755: alipedes equi, the horses of the Sun, ib. 2, 48. II. Meton.: *swift, fleet*: cervi, Lucr. 6, 766: equi, Virg. Aen. 12, 484. And *absol.* for equus, ib. 7, 2.

Alipilus, *i. m.* [ala pilus] a slave, who plucked the hair from the armpits of bathers: Sen. Ep. 56.

Aliptēs or **alipta**, *ae, m.* = ἀλείπτης. Lit.: the anointer in the wrestling-schools or the baths, Juv. 6, 422: *gen.* the trainer or teacher in the gymnasia: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Cels. 1, 1.

Aliquā, *adv.* (orig. Abl. of aliquis, agreeing with via), *by some road, somehow, in some way or other*: aliqua evolare si posset, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: si qua evasisent aliqua, Liv. 26, 27: aliquid aliqua resciscere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, Virg. E. 3, 15. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 242.)

Aliquam, *adv.* [aliquis], *in some degree; used only in connection with diu, multus, and plures*. I. Aliquam diu, and aliquamdiu, *a while, for a while, for some time*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu, id. Acad. 1, 3, 12: in vincula connectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74.

2. Often followed by *deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, etc.*: cunctari aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superassent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: controversia aliquam diu fuit: postremo, etc., Liv. 3, 32: exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, donec, etc., Suet. Caes. 82.

3. Of place: *for a long distance*: Rhodanus aliquam diu Gallias dirimit, Mela, 2, 5, 5: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus (specus), mox et quo magis subitur, obscurior, id. 1, 13.

II. Aliquam multus, or aliquammultus: *considerable in number or quantity*: sunt vestrum aliquammulti qui Pisonem cognorunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 25: the only instance in class. writers, unless we should read in Cic. Verr. 3, 88: Fecerunt alii. Quid, aliquam multa? Others have done so. Well suppose they have done a good many things, v. Long. ad loc.: aliquam multos non comparuisse, Gell. 3, 10, 17: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Apol. p. 320, 10. *Adv.* aliquam multum, *considerably*: sed haec defenso, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, ib. p. 277, 7. (dub.) And with *Comp.* aliquam plures, *considerably more*: aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12. (dub.) (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 243.) [The pronom.-adv. ending in *am* denote "how much" or "in what degree," as tam, quam, quanquam, Key, § 791.]

Aliquando, *adv. temp.* [id.] related to aliquis, as quando to quis: hence, *quando, when, aliquando, any-when, some-when, that is, at some indefinite time, past or future, at some or any time, at some time or another, formerly, hereafter*. Aliquando is generally used in affirmative clauses, unquam in negative clauses, or those implying doubt: legiones cohortatus ut aliquando fructum victoriae perciperent, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic. Coel. 6, 13: veritus sum deesse Pompei salutem, quum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, once, id. Fam. 6, 6, 6: orit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, id. Mil. 26, 69: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, id. Nev. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis liber-

tatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, etc., Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis: nunc illustria, Mel. 1, 6. Strengthened with ullus and aliquis: quatuordecim vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 11: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquando aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144. Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever, etc.*: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenierit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quodam aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac reip. dignitas, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20.

II. *sometimes, now and then* = nonnunquam, interdum: te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 3: liceret ei dicere, utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nebula, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10. It is sometimes repeated: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58.

III. *at length, for once, on this occasion, now*: aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sero: verum aliquando tamen, Cic. Quint. 13, 43: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est: I must for once say it, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: audite quaeso, judices, et aliquando miseremini sociorum, id. Verr. 1, 28, 72: quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando amicorum auctoritas fecit, at length, id. Clu. 67, 191: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, id. Att. 1, 4. Pleon. with tandem: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te exspectatissimas literas reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4.

Aliquantillus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] *a little bit*: foris aliquantillum gusto, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 34.

Aliquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus] *for a while, for some time*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 158: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8.

Alquanto and **aliquantum**, *adv.* [id.] *somewhat (great or small) considerably, a little, in some degree (the degree depends on the context)*: a middle term between multo and paulo: nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. Ba. Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 73: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, not a little, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum, has come somewhat near, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29: quale sit, non tam definitione, intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., in some degree, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45. Of time: quum in hisdem locis alquanto ante fuisset, some time before, id. Sull. 20, 56: atque ille primo quidem negavit: post autem alquanto surrexit, but after some time, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11.

2. With comparatives: abeamus intro hinc ad me. St. Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 43: fidem melius alquanto dicerent, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7.

Alquantulum, *adv.* [aliquantulus] *a little, somewhat*: aliquantulum tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtrah-

tis, id. Andr. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an palcae, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *a little*, ironic. for multum. Cic. Parad. 3, 1. With *comp.*: aliquantulum brevior, Gell. 1, 1.

aliquantulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] (rare as *adj.*) *very little*: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21. *Neutr. subst.* with *gen. partit.*: quum aeris alieni aliquantulum relictum esset, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspicionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: aliquantulum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12: agri, ib. 30: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.

aliquantus, a, um, *adj.* [ali, any, some, and quantus] *somewhat (great), or somewhat (small)*, hence, in considerable quantity or in small quantity: *gen.* a middle term between much and little: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, potiri, *considerable number*, Sall. J. 74: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, ib. 105 *fin.*: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Apol. p. 320, 1. 2. As a *neutr. subst.*: sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? A. Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: with *gen. partit.*: aliquantum agri, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *sub fin.*: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33. 3. In plur. rare, and only in later Latin: aliquanti in celestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta op_{er}ida, Eutrop. 4 *sub fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.

aliquātēnus, *adv.* [aliquā and tēnus]: *for some distance*. Of place: aliquatenus procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.

2. *Gen. to a certain degree, in some measure, to some extent*: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permittite: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28: id. 11, 3, 78: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 27, 12, 80: Philistus imitator Thucydidis, et ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [ali qui] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae: aliquae res verberet, Lucr. 4, 264: afterwards aliqua), *pron. indef. adj.*: *some, any*, always emphatic, and opposed, either expressly or by implication, to such words as *all, much, none*: si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, Cic. Sest. 62, 131: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, id. Rep. 1, 44: si ab ea Deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: aliqui dolor, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: aliqui terror, ib. 4, 16, 35: aliquod bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: ut aliqua pars laboris minuat mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: aliqua significatio virtutis, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. Fam. 9, 14: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: qui aliqui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fit for something*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4: in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise or blame of some definite individual*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: haec enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree*, id. Clu. 24 *fin.*: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicae statu timeas, *in this or any other*, id. Fam. 6, 2: quoties alicui chartae sua vincula demat, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173.

II. In the *neutr. plur.* (subst. = aliquid): *some, several*: in narratione ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adficienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67. Hence also like aliquid followed by *Gen.*: trium rerum aliqua

consequemur, Cic. Partit. 8, 30. III.

With numerals (as Gr. τις) to express an indefinite number: aliquos viginti dies, *some, or about 20 days*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 47: aliqua folia quinque, Cato, R. R. 156: tres aliqui aut quatuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62. IV. With *alius*, *any other*, etc.: quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147.

aliquipiam, aliquāpiam, aliquodpiam, *pron. indef. adj.* [aliqui] (a doubtful form), *some, any*: etiamsi aliquipiam vi expelleretur ex hac urbe, Cic. Sest. 29, 63: num manus, aut num aliquodpiam membrum, *any other*, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.

aliquis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui [ali-quis] (*fem. sing.* and *fem. and neutr. plur.* not used; for the forms aliquae, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui, q. v.—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut. *Nom. plur.* aliques, anal. to ques, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—Alicui, trisyl., Tib. 4, 7, 1) *pron. indef. subst.* (Sometimes for aliqui: quibus est aliquis objectus labor, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6), *some one, any one, some or any thing, somebody or something else*: in the plur., *some, any, many*: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis, qui, etc., *if there be anybody*, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: fit plerumque, ut ii qui boni quid volunt afferre, affligant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, actius, id. Phil. 1, 3: aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, *with something*, Pl. Aul. prol. 24: aliquid faciem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing whatever, so as to avoid doing this*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 24: quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: non est tua ulla culpa si te aliqui timerunt, id. Marcell. 6 *fin.*: asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando, id. Plane. 13, 33: aut ipse occurbat aut aliquos mittebat, *some others*, Liv. 34, 38: Tiberius neque spectacula omnino edidit, et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, *by any body else*, Suet. Tib. 47: Tiberium ne tum quidem aliquid quam iram meditatum, *any thing else*, Tac. A. 1, 4.

2. With adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulcrum atque praeclarum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *to which there is any end*, ib. 19, 69: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid magnum, Virg. Aen. 9, 186. 3. With unus, to denote a single, but indefinite person: ad unum aliquem confugebant, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: sin aliquis excellit unus e multis, effert se, si unum aliquid affert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136: nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum, cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? Quint. 12, 1, 31. 4. With *alius*, aliud: dum alium aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 5: aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. Sat. 10, 5. 5. Partitive with *ex, de, or the Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Coel. 3: aliquis de tribus nobis, id. Leg. 3, 7: suorum aliquis, id. Phil. 8, 9: cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13. 6. Aliquid with the *Gen.* of a Subst. or Adj. for the *adject.* aliqui: aliquid pugnae, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54: monstri, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: boni, ib. 2, 3, 24: virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3: in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: indefensi, Liv. 26, 5. 7. In Plaut. and Ter. with a plur. verb (as τις in Gr.): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *open, some one*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 111: aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26. With the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625.

8. In the *neut.* as *adv.*: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: perlucens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 11. 9. *somebody or something great*

or considerable: esse aliquem or aliquid (as τις, τι, in Gr.): *to be somebody or something, i.e. to be of some worth, value, or note*: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *sub fin.*: si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 74: an quidquam stultius, quam quos singulos contempnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, id. Att. 4, 2: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid, *it is no trifle*, id. Att. 3, 15: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 5, 27: sunt aliquid manes, Prop. 4, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, prooem. *fin.*: aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45. 2. Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something of importance*, ib. 1, 10. III. Ad aliquid esse, in gramm. *to relate to something*: iidem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13.

aliquisquam, aliquidquam, *pron. indef. subst.* [aliquis], *any one, any thing* (rare): qui negat, aliquidquam Deos nec alieni curare, nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50: nec nullos alicuiquam in servitute dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*

aliquō, *adv.* [aliquis] *lit. any-whither, somewhat*: *to some place or other*: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: aliquo exire, ib. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel secunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, *to some other place*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. With *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.*: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 265.)

aliquōt, *num. indef. indecl.* [ali, quot] *lit. some-what in point of number, some, a few*: dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Tim. 1: epistolae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. Without subst.: aliquot me adierant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2.

aliquot-fariam, *adv. in some or several places*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. [A word formed after the analogy of multifariam, q. v.]

aliquōties (aliquotiens, Sall. Frag.), *adv.* [aliquot] *some-times, either many or few, at several times, at different times*: aliquoties causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: aliquoties audire, id. Font. 11: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: aliquoties in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18.

aliquō-vorsum, *adv. towards some place, one way or other*: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

ālis, old form for alius, q. v.

ālismā, ātis, *n.* = ἀλίσμα, *an aquatic plant, water-plantain*: Alisma Plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77.

ālītēr, *adv.* [alis for alius] *otherwise, in another manner*: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise, i.e. personally unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23: neque mordaces aliter diffugiant sollicitudines, *by any other means*, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 141. With *atque, ac, quam*: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, id. Fam. 2, 3: aliter ac nos vellemus, id. Mil. 9, 23: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, id. Rab. 11, 29. Non, nec, nihil, haud aliter, *not otherwise, i.e. just as if*: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., id. Att. 13, 51: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si plebis ibi esset concilium, Liv. 23, 4.—Non aliter nisi, or quam ut, *on no other condition than*: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 14: ne hereditatem quidem aut legata

percepit ulla aliter, quam ut peculio referret accepta, Suet. Tib. 15: id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.—Aliter esse, or se habere, *to be differently constituted or disposed*: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 70: Ter. Phor. 3, 2, 44. Non aliter with *comp.*: non aliter, clarius intelligi potest, Plin. 37, 4, 15. 2. *in a different manner*, i. e. *contrary to expectation or wish*: verum aliter evenire multo intelligit, Ter. And. prol. 4: ne aliter quid eveniat providere decet, Sall. J. 10. 3. Of local position: atque aliter curvantem brachia cancrum, *in the opposite direction*, Ov. M. 2, 83. II. For alioquin, *in any other case, else*: jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent; aliter illos nunquam in patrum essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 fin.

ālītūdo, *inis*, *f.* [alo] in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment*. **ālītūra**, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *a nourishing, rearing*, Gell. 12, 1, 20. **ālītus**, *Part.* (alo). **ālībī**, *adv.* [ali ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) *elsewhere*: vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *here... there*, id. 12, 14, 32: aliubi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places*, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2.

ālītudo, *inis*, *f.* [alo] in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment*. **ālītūra**, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *a nourishing, rearing*, Gell. 12, 1, 20. **ālītus**, *Part.* (alo).

ālībī, *adv.* [ali ubi] (Rare for the contr. alibi) *elsewhere*: vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3: aliubi pro aqua, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *here... there*, id. 12, 14, 32: aliubi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places*, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2.

aliūm, *i*, *n.*, *v.* *allium*. **aliunde**, *adv.* [ali unde] *lit. elsewhere: from another person, place, or thing*, ἀλλοθεν: sive aliunde ipse porro (nomen) traxere, *or if they have derived it from some other place*, Lucr. 3, 134: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: non aliunde pendere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *consists of nothing else*, Plin. 30, 1, 2: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45: aliis aliunde est periculum, *some are exposed to danger from one quarter, others from another*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12: aliunde enim alio transfugiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: nec iere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, *from any other quarter than*, Plin. 33, 8, 40.

ālius, *a*, *ud*, *adj.* (old form, *alis*, *alid*, Lucr., Cat.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato in Prisc. 694 P.—*Dat. m.* alii, Lucr.—*Fem. gen.* aliae, Lucr.: Cic.: Liv.—*Fem. dat.* aliae, Plant.—*Dat. plur.* alis, Lucr.), *not the same, different, other* (usually of several, whereas *alter* means *the other of two*): diuturnitate pugnae hostes defessi proelio excedebant, alii integris viribus succedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: plures paucos circumstebant; alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant, ib. 4, 26: non esse hujus civitatis civis, qui se alii civitati dicarit, potest, Cic. Balb. 11, 28: non enim suscipere ipsi aegritudines propter alios debemus; sed alios, si possumus, levare aegritudine, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: adolescentulo, in alio occupato amore, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: freq. with the *prom. indef.* aliquis, quis, quidam: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sotia, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 244: aut aliae quoque desiderium insideat rei, Lucr. 3, 931: Q. Fabium Labeonem, seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: ALIO DIE, augural *t. t.* when the comitia were to be postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? id. Leg. 2, 12, 31. Followed by *atque* or *ac* and *et*, more rarely by *nisi* and *quam*: instead of *quam*, the *Abl. compar.* or *praeter*, and similar words, are sometimes used. 1. With *atque* or *ac*: timeo ne aliud credam, atque aliud nunties, *I fear that I am giving*

credit to one thing, and you asserting another, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: which shows the way in which *atque* alone came to be used after *alius* (Key, § 1148): in the foll. examples the proper form of *alius* should be supplied in the latter member of each sentence: ut longe alia in fortuna esset atque ejus pietas ac dignitas postulabat, *in a far different condition from that which*, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 11: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, Cic. Att. 11, 10: non alius essem atque nunc sum, *a different person from what I now am*, id. Fam. 1, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronuntiasset, Nep. Ages. 3: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2. 2. With *et*, the things compared are brought together; a pause should precede: lux longe alia est, solis et lychnorum, *there is a wide difference between the light of the sun and that of a lamp*, Cic. Coel. 28: (Key, l. c.) 3. With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is doubtful in Cic.): amare autem nihil aliud est nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Am. 27, 100: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturae repugnare? id. de Sen. 2, 5: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus sylvestris, Plin. 16, 10: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, Nep. Lys. 1. Also, nihil aliud nisi or *quam*, followed by *verb. finit.*, *nothing else than, nothing but, only*. This constr. is often elliptical, and *fecit, factum est*, or something similar must be supplied (cf. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἦ): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, Liv. 2, 63: id. 31, 24: mox nihil aliud quam vectalatur et deambulabat, Suet. Aug. 83. So, quid aliud quam? *what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3. In affirmative clauses, rare and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15: quod alium quam se cooptassent, Suet. Ner. 2. 4. With *Abl.*, *other than, different from* (cf. Gr. ἄλλο τῶν δικαίων): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, Pl. Poen. prol. 22: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, ib. 2, 1, 240. 5. With *praeter*: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? id. de Or. 2, 69: nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21. II. Alius repeated in distributive clauses or opposed to nonnulli, quidam, ceteri, partim, etc.: in sing. *the one... the other*: in plur. *some... others*: quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus munebat, Liv. 32, 5: proferabant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Graeca, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes: eorum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: castra metari placuit, ut opus, et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63. Opposed to aliquis: putat aliquis, esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: alia sunt tanquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63. Sometimes aliud... aliud mark the contrast between two different propositions: *one thing... another*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, id. Coel. 3: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, Quint. 5, 10, 60. III. Alius repeated

(in another case) or joined with *aliter* alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc.: an abbreviated expression which must be translated *twice*: alius alium percontamur cuja est navis? *one another*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 39: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place, others in another*, Cic. Verr. 1, 22: ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodessent, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: alius alio more viventes, Sall. C. 6: quum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *they are at one time of one opinion, at another of a different opinion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, fin.: aliter ab aliis digeruntur, ib. 19: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some by one road, others by another road*, Liv. 44, 43. IV. Alius ex alio, alius super alium, alius post alium, *one after another*: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. Aen. 3, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63. V. Alius atque alius or alius aliusque, *one and another; now this, now that; different*: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, Sall. J. 72: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, Sall. J. 18: aliis post aliis minitari, ib. 55.

VI. With a negative and the comparative: mulier, qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful* (where *other* is redundant in English), Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 100: Sulla neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, ib. 1: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, Liv. 1, 27: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24. VII. of another kind, different: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, *you have changed me*, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 123: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 18: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52. Hence, in alia omnia, *sc. vota, ire, transire, or discedere, to reject or oppose a measure, to vote or divide against it*: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, ib. 1, 2: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53. VIII. Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the others*. Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19: Hispani flumen tranavere, et alius exercitus ratibus junctis trajicitur, id. 21, 27. IX. Like *alter*: *one of two, second*: huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surripuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, civitatem auxerunt, id. 1, 21. Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7. [Sans. *anya*; Gr. ἄλλος; Goth. *aljis*; O. H. G. *alles*, "otherwise"; Eng. *else*.]

ālius-mōdi [modus] *adv.* *of another kind* (rare): res aliusmodi est, *putatur*, Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21: quem aliusmodi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. in Prisc. 694 P.

Where the contrasted objects together compose one whole, alius = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the others*. Divitiaco ex aliis (Gallis) maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19: Hispani flumen tranavere, et alius exercitus ratibus junctis trajicitur, id. 21, 27. IX. Like *alter*: *one of two, second*: huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surripuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: ita duo deinceps reges, alius alia via, civitatem auxerunt, id. 1, 21. Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. And with a proper name: ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7. [Sans. *anya*; Gr. ἄλλος; Goth. *aljis*; O. H. G. *alles*, "otherwise"; Eng. *else*.]

ālius-mōdi [modus] *adv.* *of another kind* (rare): res aliusmodi est, *putatur*, Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21: quem aliusmodi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. in Prisc. 694 P.

ālius-vis, ālāvis, āltudvis, *adj.* any other you please (rare): aliumvis magistrum quaerere, Cic. Att. 8, 4 (dub.): cum aliovis genere (teli), Ulp.

āliūta, *adv.* in another manner, otherwise: aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter, Fest. s. v. [In Sansc. the suff. *thā* is joined to adverbs denoting the manner "how": *ithā* "i-ta" (eo modo), *anja-thā* "aliu-ta" (alio modo).]

al-lābor (adl.), *apsus*, 3. v. dep. 1. it. to slip to or towards; hence, of any easy or noiseless motion: to fly, flow, glide: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: humor allapsus extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto allapsi, Liv. 25, 16: viro allapsa sagitta est, Virg. Aen. 12, 319: fama allabitur aures, ib. 9, 474: Curetum allabimur oris, we sail to, ib. 3, 131: mare crescenti allabitur aestu, rolls in with flowing tide, ib. 10, 292: allapsus genibus, falling down at his knees, Sen. Hip. 666.

al-lāboro (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to labour or toil at: ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20: simplici myrto nihil allabores, add to with labour, id. Od. 1, 38, 5.

allacrīmans, *ntis*, *part.*: shedding tears: Juno allacrimans, Virg. Aen. 10, 628: ubertim allacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239.

allaevo, v. allevo.

al-lambo (adl.), *ēre*, 3. v. a.: to lick at, to lick: virides allambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135. Fig.: to come in contact with: allambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

allapsus (adl.), *a*, *em*, *Part.* [allabor].

allapsus (adl.), *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a gliding to, a stealthy approach: serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5, p. 159.

al-latro, (adl.) *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a.: to bark at: and fig. of persons: to revile, rail at: Cato allatrare Africanum magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54: allatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61. Of the sea: to break upon: orani tot maria allatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9.

allātus (adl.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [affero]. **al-laudābilis** (adl.), *e*, *adj.*, worthy of praise: dedisti operam allaudabilem, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 1. (dub.).

al-laudo (adl.), *are*, 1. v. a. to praise: ingenium allaudat meum, Pl. Merc. prol. 84.

allectātio (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [allecto] an enticing or alluring: Chrysippus nutricum, quae adhibetur infantibus, allectioni suum quoddam carmen assignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 (dub.).

al-lectio (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [allēgo] an election, esp. a levying of troops, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11. 2. a promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower: allectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 10: Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. freq. [allicio] to allure, entice (rare): ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16 fin.: allectare boves sibili, Col. 2, 3, 2.

allector (adl.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who entices or allures: turdi quasi allectores sint captivorum, Col. 8, 10, 1.

allector, *ōris*, *m.* [allēgo] an officer under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces: ALLECTOR GAL-LIAE, Grut. 471, 9.

allectūra, *ae*, *f.* [id.] the office of an allector, Grut. 375, 3.

allectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [allēgo] Subst. a member chosen into any corporation (collegium): collegae, qui una lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69. 2. Allecti, those added to the senate from the equestrian order, acc. to Fest. s. v. adlecti, cf. Suet. Caes. 41.

allectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [allicio]. **allēgatio** (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [allēgo] a despatching, a mission: quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 136: quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expug-

navit (as a pun), ib. 16. II Fig. an alleging or adducing by way of proof or excuse: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: App. M. 10, p. 241. 2. an imperial rescript, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 37.

allēgātus, *ūs*, *m.* a sending: meo allegatu venit, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 18.

al-lēgo (adl.), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1. v. a. to despatch on private business, to commission: (lego, of state affairs) (freq. in Plaut., elsewhere rare, but class.): ego si allegassem aliquem ad hoc negotium, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 46: homines nobiles allegat iis, qui peterent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9: quum patrem primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, first by sending messages, then by personal entreaties, Liv. 36, 11. Hence allegati, deputies: inter allegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39. II. Meton. (post-Aug.): to adduce, allege: exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui allegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: merita, Suet. Aug. 47: priorem se petitem ab Alexandro allegat, Just. 15, 1: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, bring the gifts, and allege the entreaties and commands (a zengma), Tac. H. 4, 84. 2. to instigate = subornare: eum allegaverunt suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 28. 3. Legal t. t.: allegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, to release oneself from servitude by adducing proofs, Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 27.

al-lēgo (adl.), *ēgi*, *ectum*, 3. v. a. to gather to, to elect into (a body or corporation), to choose: Druidibus praest unus: hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum allegitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: augures de plebe allegere, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus allecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in senatum, Suet. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1. Poet.: allegi coelo, Sen. Agam. 804.

allēgōria, *ae*, *f.* = ἀλληγορία, an allegory, a parable: continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14.

allēgōricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀλληγορικός, allegorical. lex, Arn. 5, p. 183. — Adv. allēgōrice, ib.

allēgōrizo, 1. v. n., Gr. deriv. = ἀλληγορέω, to speak in allegories, Tert. Res. carn. 27.

al-lēnimentum, *i*, *n.* a soothing remedy: tumultus, Amm. 27, 3.

allēvāmentum, *i*, *n.* [allēvo] a means of alleviating (rare): sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 fin.

allēvātio (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a raising up, elevating: humerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3. 2. Fig.: the lifting up or taking away of a burden, etc.; an alleviating, assuaging: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

allēvātor (adl.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who lifts or raises up: humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

al-lēvo (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to lift up, to raise, set up: quibus (laqueis) allevati milites facilius ascenderent, Sall. J. 94: cubito allevat artus, Ov. M. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia allevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79: brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, ib. 142: manum, ib. 94: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Cal. 36. Fig.: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, was raised (i. e. to distinction), Flor. 4, 2, 10. II Fig.: to lighten, alleviate, comfort: aliorum aerumnarum dietis allevans, old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 71: onus, aliqua ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: allevor quum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: allevare corpus, ib. 7, 1: allevor animum, Tac. A. 6, 43.

2. to diminish the force of, to weaken: adversariorum confirmatio di-

luitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: remissa ignominia, allevatae notae, removed, Tac. H. 1, 52.

al-lēvo (adl.), (and allaevo) are, 1. v. a. to make smooth (only in Colum.): nodos et cicatrices allevare, Col. 3, 15, 3.

allex (hall.), *icis*, *m.* explained by some, the thumb or great toe; by others, more prob., the sediment or dregs, same as alec (q. v.): tunc hic amator audes esse, allex viri? Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 31.

allex or **alex** = alec, q. v.

alliātum, *i*, *n.* [allium] orig. *adj.* sc. edulium, a dish seasoned with garlic: sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allicéfacio (adl.), *ēre*, 3. v. a. [allicio facio] to allure (rare): quod invitat ad se, et allicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 (dub.): viros, ad societatem imperii allicefectos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-līcio (adl.), *lexi*, *lectum*, 3. v. a. (also alliceo, allicui, ēre, 2. v. a. Char. 217, Diom. 364 P. Prisc. 877 P.) [lacio] to draw gently to, entice: rex suum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 58: allicit aures, Lucr. 6, 183: nihil est quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: adolescentem non tam allicere volui, quam alienare nolui, id. Fam. 2, 15: ad misericordiam, id. Manil. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 5, 71, 182: exsules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: principes domus pollicitationibusque alliciebat, ib. 7, 31: alliciunt somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61.

al-līdo (adl.), *si*, *sum*, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike, or dash against: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, allidat pilaeve traviue, Lucr. 4, 295: (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Caes. B. C. 3, 27. II. Fig.: to endanger; pass., to suffer damage: in quibus (damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: qui periculis undique imminentibus non alliserit virtutem, Sen. Tranq. Anim. 3 fin.: Col. 1, 3, 9.

allifāna, *orum*, *n. plu.* sc. pocula, large drinking-cups made at Allifae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.

alligatio (adl.), *ōnis*, *f.* [alligo] a binding or tying to (rare): arbustum, Col. 11, 2. 2. Meton.: a band: Vitr. 8, 7 med.

alligātor (adl.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who binds (only in Col.): alligatoris cura, 4, 13, 1.

alligātūra (adl.), *ae*, *f.* [id.] a band or ligature (rare): Col. Arb. 8, 3.

al-līgo (adl.), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. to bind to, up, etc.: ad statuum, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 90: ad palum, ib. 5, 28, 71: so in the witticism of Cic., quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Macr. Sat. 2, 3: leones alligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13. Of binding the vine to trees or other props, Col. 4, 13: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39: alligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus alligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: alliga, inquam, colliga, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 26: alligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24: alligare caput lana, Mart. 12, 91: naves alligat ancora, makes or holds fast, Virg. Aen. 1, 169: alligare colorem, to fix it, Plin. 32, 6, 22: alligati sc. servi, slaves who are fettered, Col. 1, 9: alligatus calculus, in games: a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. Ep. 117 sub fin. Poet.: vultum alligat quae tristitas? what sadness renders your countenance immovable? Pac. in Non. 182, 1: lac alligatum, curdled milk, Mart. 8, 64. II. Fig.: to bind down, hold fast, to restrain; and in a moral sense: to oblige or bind: ne forte qua re impediar et alliger, Cic. Att. 8, 16: iurejurando alligare aliquem, Pl. Rud. prol. 46: lex omnes mortales alligat, Cic. Clu. 54: beneficio alligari, id. Planc. 33, 81: ne existiment ita se alligatos, id. Am. 12, 42: alligare sc. to make oneself responsible, to implicate oneself.

with *gen.* or *abl.*: hic furti se alligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: alligare se scelere, Cic. Flac. 17: alligatus sponsu, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

al-līno (adl.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. (*inf.* allinire, Pall.) to besmear, to bedaub (rare): bulbos epiphoris, Plin. 13, 12, 23: schedam, id. 13, 12, 20. Fig.: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 17: incomptis (versibus) allinet atrum signum, Hor. A. P. 446: allinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

allisio (adl.), ōnis, f. [allido] a *dashing against, a striking upon*: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allius (adl.), a, um, Part. [allido]. **allivescit** (adl.), vivere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Fest. s. v.

allium (or **alium**), i, n. part of the genus Allium, Linn., including in Pliny, 1. A. sativum, Linn. (19, 6, 34): 2. A. oleraceum, Linn. = A. in arvis sponte nascens (ib.): 3. A. ursinum, Linn. = A. silvestre quod ursinum vocant (ib.). (Vide, Caepa and Porrum), *garlic* (much used for food among the poor): oboluiisti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: maluissem allium oboluisse, Suet. Vesp. 8. Fig.: atavi nostri quum allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. in Non. 201, 6. (Hence, Fr. *ail*.) [Same as our *leek*, Germ. *lauch*.]

allōcūtio (adl.), ōnis, f. [alloquor] a *speaking to, an accosting*: vertit allocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: inchoata allocutione, Suet. Tib. 23.

Like the Gr. *παράμυθία*, a *consolatory address, an exhortation*: qua solatus es allocutione? Cat. 38, 5: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1. III. *an harangue by a Roman general to his soldiers*: the word frequently occurs on coins, representing a general addressing the soldiers, Eckhel, 6. p. 268.

allōcūtus (adl.), a, um, Part. [alloquor].

allophylus, a, um, adj. = ἀλλόφυλος, of another stock or race, foreign: conjugium allophyorum, Tert. Pud. 7: allophylus tua castra velit delere tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502.

alloquium (adl.), ii, n. [alloquor] an *address, exhortation, consolation*: alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus alloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: alloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36: Plur.: dulcibus alloquiis, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: longis producere noctem alloquiis, conversation, Lucan. 10, 174.

al-loquor (adl.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. to *speak to, address, exhort, console* (rare in class per.; in Cic. only twice; never in Caes. or Liv.): Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 26: hominem blande alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: quem nemo alloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61: senatum, composita in magnificentiam oratione, allocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37: allocutum mulieres ire aiunt, quum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: alloqui in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: afflictum alloqui cupit, id. Oed. 1007.

al-lūbentia (adl.), ae, f. a *liking or inclination for*: jam allubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, App. M. 1, p. 105.

al-lūbesco, ēre [lubet], 3. v. incep. to *begin to please*: Hercle vero jam allubescit (femina) primulum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 14. II. to *comply with, humour*: illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescibat, App. M. 7, p. 192. III. *allubescere aquis, to drink with pleasure*, ib. p. 218.

al-lūceo (adl.), xi, no perf. part., 2. v. n. to *shine upon* (very rare): nisi aliqui igniculus alluxerit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis alluxit, Suet. Vit. 8. II. Fig.: as v. a.: fortuna faculam lucificam alluere vult, is ready to light up the torch of prosperity, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 54.

allucinatio, alluoinor, v. aluc.

al-luctor, ari, 1. v. dep. to *wrestle* (only in App.): dein alluctari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, Met. 10, p. 247.

al-lūdō, are, 1. v. a. to *jest at*: quando adbibero, alludiabo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58: and of dogs: to *caress*, id. Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (adl.), ūsi, ūsum, 3. v. a. and n. to *play with, to joke, jest*: [freq. after Aug. per.; in Cic. only once:] with *abl.* or *Dat.*: et nunc alludit (taurus) viridique exsultat in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: ad scortum, to *make jokes upon her*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem alludens varie et copiose, multas similitudines afferre, *discoursing sportively*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato alludere, Phaedr. 3, 19 fin.: nec plura alludens, Virg. Aen. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio alludens, Quint. 3, 11, 18.

2. to *allude or refer to*: Homeri versibus, Val. Max. 3, 7, no. 4, extr. II. Fig.: of the waves: to *play or dash upon*: mare terram appetens litibus alludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus alluderet, id. Top. 7, 32: in alludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342. With *Acc.*: omnia, quae fluctus salis alludebant, Cat. 64, 66. 2. Of the wind: summa cacumina silvae lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: and of trees themselves: alludit patulis arbor hiatibus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lūo (adl.), ūi, 3. v. a. to *wash against, to bathe*: non alluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 5, 37, 96: fluvius latera haec alluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo alluitur oppidum, Plin. 6, 4. Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

allus, i, m. pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Graece ἄλλεσθαι dicitur, Fest. s. v.

allūsio (adl.), ōnis, f. [alludo] a *playing or sporting with*: Arn. 7, p. 229.

allūvies (adl.), ei, f. [alluo] a *pool occasioned by the overflowing of a river*, etc.: in proxima alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv. 1, 4: valles quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8. In the plur.: mare quietas alluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260.

allūvīo (adl.), ōnis, f. [id.] an *overflowing, an inundation*: terra aquarum saepe alluvionibus mersa, App. de Mund. p. 67, 41. 2. *alluvial land*: jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: quod per alluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis acquiritur, Gaius ii. 70, and in Dig. 41, 1, 7.

allūvius, a, um, adj. [id.] *alluvial*: ager, Auctor. Var. de Lim. p. 293.

almitiēs, benignity, kindness: Fest. s. v.

almus, a, um, adj. *nourishing* (generally poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.): hence, *life-supporting or producing, genial, propitious*, etc.: nutrix, Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2: Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. Aen. 10, 215: Cybele, ib. 220: ager, id. G. 2, 330: vites, ib. 233: Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18: dies, ib. 4, 7, 7: fides, Eun. Cic. Off. 3, 29: adorea, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41: sol, id. Carm. Sec. 9. [Contr. of *almus*, from *alo*, like the Gr. τροφίμος.]

alnēus, a, um, adj. of *alder-wood*: palus, Vitr. 5, 12.

alnus, i, f. the *alder*: alnus glutinosa, Gaert. Plin. 16, 40, 79. Poet.: anything made of *alder-wood*: tunc alnos primum flavii sensere cavatus, Virg. G. 1, 136: whence also used for *navis*: nec sperat coenosi gurgitis alnum, Juv. 3, 266: cf. Virg. G. 2, 451: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106: and of posts: Lucan. 2, 486. (Hence, Fr. *aulne*.)

ālo, alūi, alium, and alitum, 3. v. a.

to *rear, nourish, support, maintain*. Athenis natus altusque, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 36: cum Hannibale alito atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30: alere nōlunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *rear for the sake of excitement and pleasure*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: quum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, id. Planc. 33, 81: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint, velle dimitti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: velut amnis, imbres quem super notas aluere ripas, *have raised above their banks*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *sustained his body by consuming it, i. e. devoured his own flesh*, Ov. M. 8, 878. With *abl.* of the means: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: latrocinii se suosque alebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2. II. Fig.: to *increase, promote, cherish*: honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: in ea ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis mens alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16: civitas quam ipse semper aluisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: nolo meis impensis illorum alii augerique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 fin.: alere morbum, id. Att. 21 fin.: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina vulnus alit venis, Virg. Aen. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. Rem. 746: quid alat formetque poetam, Hor. A. P. 307.

ālōē, ēs, f. = ἀλόη, the *aloe*: aloe perfoliata, Linn., and probably other species: Plin. 27, 4, 5: used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12. Fig.: from its bitterness: plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv. 6, 180.

ālōgia, ae, f. = ἀλογία, *irrational conduct, folly*: ne tibi alogius excutiam, Sen. de Mort. Claud. 7. 2. *dumbness*, Aug. Ep. 86.

ālōgus, a, um, adj. = ἀλογος, *destitute of reason, irrational*: animalia, Aug. Ep. 86. 2. Mathem. t. t.: *alogia linea, which is not commensurate with another*: an incommensurable, Capel. 6 sub fin. 3. Prosod. t. t.: *alogus pes, irregular*, id. 9, p. 329.

ālōpēcīa, ae, f. = ἀλωπεκία, the *fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off*; the *fox-mange*: Plin. 20, 22, 87.

ālōpēcīas, ae, m. = ἀλωπεκίας, a *kind of shark*, also called *vulpes marina, sea-fox*, Squalus alopecias, Gron. Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ālōpēcis, idis, f. = ἀλωπεκίς, a *kind of vine which produces bunches resembling the tail of a fox*: Plin. 14, 3, 4.

ālōpēcūrus, i, f. = ἀλωπέκουρος, *fox-tail, a kind of grass*, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum; acc. to Fraas, Polypogon monspeliensis, Desf. Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ālōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ium (sometimes in the sing. **Alpis**, is), Alp, *high mountain*, and in particular, the *high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*. In the sing. numb.: nec quot apes Hyble, nec quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152. As a gen. name for a mountain, only poet.: geminae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil. 2, 333: of Athos, Sid. Apoll. 2, 510.

alpha, n. indecl. = ἄλφα, the *Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet*: hoc discut ante alpha et beta, Juv. 14, 209. Hence prov. the *first*: alpha pae-nulatorum, Mart. 5, 26.

alphābētum, i, n. [ἄλφα βῆτα] the *alphabet*, Tert. Haeret. 50.

alphus, i, m. = ἄλφος, a *white spot upon the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

alpinus, a, um (rarely *Alpicus*), adj. [Alpes] *pertaining to the Alps*:

ulves, Virg. E. 10, 47: gentes, Liv. 21, 43: hostis, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, marmots, Plin. 8, 37.

alsinē, es, *f.* = ἀλσίνη, *a luxuriant plant*, perh. *chick-weed*; Stellaria nemorum, or Cerastium aquaticum, Linn., according to Sprengel; according to Fraas, Parietaria diffusa, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 8.

alsiosus, a, um, *adj.* [alsius] *susceptible of cold* (rare): pecus, Varr. R. 2, 3, 6: of plants, Plin. 21, 10, 34.

alsius or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *chilly, cold, cool* (rare): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. 5, 1014. Alsus only in the *Comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil quietus, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, M. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

altānus, i, m. *a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus*, Vitruv. 1, 6, 10: Plin. 2, 43, 44.

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.* (v. altaria).

altāria, ium, *n. plu.* [altus: term. -are: cf. alveare, collare] (post class. in the sing.: *altare, is, n.*: altar, āris, *n.* and altarium, *ii. n.*: Abl. altari, Petr. c. 135): *that which was placed upon the altar (ara) for the burning of the victim* (altaria sunt, in quibus ignis adoletur, Fest. s. v.): structurae diris altaribus arae, Lucan. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26. Hence poet.: *a high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara): conspergent aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1233: en quatuor aras: ecce duas tibi, Laphni, duas, altaria Phoebos, *two high altars to Phoebus*, Virg. E. 5, 66: inter aras et altaria, i. e. in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5. Of a single altar: a cuius altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, Liv. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2. See Smith's Ant. 116, b. (Hence, Fr. *autel*.)

altārium, ii, *n. v.* altaria.

altē, *adv.* *on high, highly*: video te alte spectare et in coelum velle migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: alte cadere, *to fall from on high*, id. Orat. 28. 2. *Fig.*: ingenium altissime assurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4. II. *deeply*: sulcus altius impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendisse, Liv. 1, 41. 2. *Fig.*: indignum iis qui altius perspicebant, *who took a deeper view*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: alte petere, *to fetch from afar*, id. Cluen. 21.

altēgrādus (altigr.), a, um, *adj.* = alte gradiens, *walking erect*: Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

alter, tēra, tērum, *adj.* (*Gen.* altērius, and altērius in dactyl. verse: *Dat.* alteri, *rarely* altero: *Dat. fem.* alterae, Ter., Nep.) *one of two, the other of two*: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia: cum altero vero magnus usus, id. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59. In the plur.: binas a te accipi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare: alteris dicebas, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 14: duplices similitudines, una rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. Her. 3, 20. And of more than two, of things regarded as forming two classes or divisions: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: utrique alteris freti (of the Numidae and Mauri), Sall. J. 18. Alter ambove, *one or both of two*; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDERETUR: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *sub fin.*: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23. II. Alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 68: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35. 2. With a subst. or pronoun, instead of the second alter: Epaminondas . . . Leontidas: quorum alter, etc. . . . Leonidas

das autem, etc., id. Flin. 2, 30, 97: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitiō cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, ib. 3. Sometimes one alter is omitted: duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera) in repugnando, Liv. 29, 33. In the plur.: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, Cic. Fam. 6, 3. 4. The second alter in a diff. case, with an ellipsis similar to that which occurs with alius: alter alterius ova frangit, *each breaks the eggs of the other*, id. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, id. Somn. Sc. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11. 5. With unus: quum inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 30. After two subs., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second; but the order is sometimes reversed. III. As a numeral = secundus, the second, the next: primo die, . . . alter dies, . . . tertius dies, . . . deinde reliquis diebus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. de Sen. 9: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *thou shalt now be next after him*, Virg. E. 5, 49: alteris mensis (for mensis secundis), *at the dessert*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31. So with tens, hundreds, etc.: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv. 3, 33: altero quoque die, *every other day*: altero quoque die vinum vel aquam bibere, Cels. 4, 12: olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum affert, *about every other year*, Col. 5, 8. 2. Unus et alter, *the one and the other*. For two (as in Gr. εἰς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: et sub ea versus unus et altererunt, Ov. H. 15, 182. Of a small but indefinite number, *one and another, one or two*: accessit amans unus et item alter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74. 3. Alterum tantum: *as much more or again, twice as much* (cf. in Gr. ἕτερα τοιαῦτα): alterum tantum perdendum est, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188. 4. To denote similarity: *a second, another*: Verres, alter Orcus, *a second Orcus*, id. Verr. 4, 50: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: vide quam mihi persuaserim, te me esse alterum, *my second self*, id. Fam. 7, 5. So, alter idem: amicus est tanquam alter idem, id. Am. 21, 80. Analogous to this is the emphatic use of alter with a neg. or interrog.: scelestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 0: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Amph. 1, 1, 1. IV. *either of two, for* alteruter: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, *on one side or the other*, Quint. 10, 1, 26: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, *predisposed in favour of neither*, Liv. 40, 20. V. As subst.: *a neighbour, a fellow creature* (ὁ πέλας): qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 58: qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: scientem in errorem alterum inducere, id. Off. 3, 13, 55. In some cases it has the meaning of *another*, but only when opposed to a word in the sing.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 40: canis parturiens cum rogasset alteram, Phaed. 1, 19, 3. VI. Angular t. t. euphem. for infaustus, unfavourable, unpropitious, Fest. s. v. [From AL or ALI, the root of alius: -ter is allied to the comparative suffix, and hence occurs as the suffix of several words which denote *one of a pair*, or

one considered relatively to another: cf. u-ter, neu-ter, al-ter-u-ter. In Sans. from *anya* (alius) we have *anyatara* (alter): cf. Goth. *anthur*, Germ. *ander*. (Hence, Fr. *autre, autrui*.)

alteras, *adv.*, for alias, acc. to Fest. s. v.

altercābilis, e, *adj.* [altercor] *quarrelsome, contentious*: sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

altercātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *wrangling, a dispute, debate*: dies consumptus est altercatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, Liv. 38, 32. 2. Esp.: *a sharp questioning, or cross-examination in a court of justice*: nulla est enim altercatio clamoribus unquam habita maioribus, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4.

altercātor, ōris, *m.* *an orator who employs interrogatories, a disputant*: Quint. 6, 4, 10.

alterco, are (act. form for altercor), *to wrangle, quarrel*: cum patre altercasti, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29. Pass.: Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, atus, *v. dep.* [alter] *to bicker, to dispute, to wrangle, quarrel*, etc.: Labienus altercari cum Vatinius incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68: nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14. With Acc.: dum hunc et huiusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40. 2. *to cross-examine sharply or severely in a court of justice*: Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, Cic. Brut. 43. Hence poet., *to contend, struggle with*: altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 57.

altercum, i, *n.* *henbane, hyoscyamus* (q. v.), Plin. 25, 4, 17: Scrib. Comp. 181.

alternāmentum, i, *n.* for alternatio, *alternation, change*: aeris, Claud. Mam. de Stat. anim. 3, 8.

alternātim, *adv.* [alternatus] *alternately, by turns*: gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. in Non. 76, 11.

alternātiō, ōnis, *f.* [alternō] *an alternation, an interchange*: per vices successio, Fest. s. v.: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12. 2. In the jurists: *an alternative*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7.

alternē, *adv.* *alternately, by turns*: Plin. 11, 37, 51: Sen. Q. N. 7, 12.

alternis, v. alternus, *fin.*

alternō, avi, atum, *v. a.* [alternus] *to do, first one thing, then a second*: alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, id. Her. 6, 38: hirundines in feru summa aequitate alternant cibum, *feed their young in succession*, Plin. 10, 33, 49: oliva alternare fructus cogitur, id. 15, 3. Pass.: terra nimis pinguis alternari potest, id. 18, 52. II. *Neutr.*: *to alternate*: alternantes proelia miscunt, Virg. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i. e. they bear every other year, Plin. 16, 6, 8: haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Virg. Aen. 4, 287. With cum: cum symphonia alternasse, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] *every other* (out of two, or a series of pairs, e.g. 1, 3, 5; or 2, 4, 6), *alternate, one after the other*: alternae arbores, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 138: alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 976: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones alternately*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: bibenda alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: alterno pede terram quatunt, *first with one foot, then with the other*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7: alternus metus, *mutual or reciprocal fear*, Liv. 26, 25: alternas servant praetoria ripas, *the opposite*, Stat.

Silv. 1, 3, 25: alternis pene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other (second) word*, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis, *amant alterna Camoenae, couplets made by two rivals alternately*, Virg. E. 3, 59: alternis aptum sermonibus, *dialogue*, Hor. A. P. 81. Of verses: *alternately Hexam. and Pentam., elegiac: pedes alternos esse oportebit*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25: canere alterno carmine, Ov. Fast. 2, 121. II. Legal t. t. alterna consilia or alternos iudices rejicere, *to denote the right of pl[ur] and d[is]t[inct] alternately to strike out the names of a certain number of jurors, as in English law*, Cic. Vatin. 11, 27: quum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 13. III. alternis (*abl. plur. sc. vicibus*), *alternately, by turns* (not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 525: Liv. 2, 2 *med.*: alterna, *neutr. plur. adv.* App. M. 10, p. 247.

alterplex, icis, i. e. duplex, Fest. s. v.

altertra, i. e. alterutra, Fest. s. v.

altēr-ūter, alterūtra more freq. than altera utra, alterutrum more freq. than alterum utrum (and so in casib. *obl[ig]*. alterutrius, alterutri, etc. *Gen. and Dat. fem.* alterutrac, Charis. 132 P.), *adj.* one of two, the one or the other, *either*: utrum te perfidiosum an praevaricatorem existimari mavis? video necesse esse alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, *alo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens*, id. Marc. 7: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64. With both parts declined (*rare*): alteriusutrius causa, Cato in Prisc. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Frgm. ib. II. = uterque, *both*: necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

altēr-ūtrimque, *adv.* on both sides, *in both cases*: in causa alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

althaea, ae, f. = ἀλθαία, *wild mallow, marsh-mallow*: althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 84.

altīcinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus cinctus] *high-girt, i. e. active, employed*: Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

altīcōmus, a, um, *adj.* [altus coma]. Of trees: *having foliage high up, or on the summit*: Tert. Judic. Dom. c. 8.

altījūgus, a, um, *adj.* [altus jugum] *high-peaked, that has a lofty summit*: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660.

altīlis, e, *adj.* [alo] 1. Pass.: *fattened, fat, large*: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56: galina, id. 10, 50, 56. Absol.: altilis (*sc. avis*), *a fattened bird, esp. of fowls*: satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168. Also of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19 no. 2. And of athleteae: homines, Tert. de Spect. 18. Fig. for *rich, abundant*: dote altili atque opima, Pl. Cist. Frgm. in Non. 72, 18. II. Act.: *nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

altīpēta, ae, *adj. comm.* [altus peto] *aspiring*: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

altīsōnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus sonus] *high-sounding, sounding from on high* (*rare and poet.*): cardo, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: in altisono coeli clipeo, id. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oct. 530. II. Fig.: *lofty, sublime*: Maro, Juv. 11, 179.

altispex, icis, m. [altus and spec, *look, the root of species, conspicio, etc.*] *looking down from a height*: Att. in Non. 357, 7.

altitōnans, antis, *adj.* [altus tonans] *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: pater, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. II. Meton. of wind, *loud-roaring*: Vulturius, Lucr. 5, 743.

altitōnus, a, um, *adj.* = altitonans: flammeae zonae, Varr. in Prob. Virg. E. 6.

altitūdo, dinis, f. [altus] *height*: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19. Fig.: *elevation, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7. II. *depth*: spelunca infinita altitudine, id. Verr. 4, 48: altitudo fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, ib. 25. Fig.: *depth of soul, unfathomableness, secrecy* (Gr. βαθύτης): exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, *impenetrable reserve*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95.

altīuscūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus] *rather high (rare)*: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, Suet. Aug. 73. *Adv.* (in the Posit.) App. Met. 8 *fin.*

altīvōlans, antis, *adj.* [altus volans] *high-flying, soaring*: genus altivolantum (*i. e. aves*), Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48: altivolans solis rota, Lucr. 5, 434.

altīvōlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus volo] *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21.

alto, are, i. v. a. [altus] *to raise, elevate*: altare marginem comarum, Sidon. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, m. [alo] *a nourisher, foster-father*: educator et altor, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, Sall. in Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*: altoris Caesaris meminerit, Tac. A. 6, 37.

altrīnsecus, *adv.* from the other side: perge; ego assistam jam hinc altrinsecus, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 16: quid, malum, astas? quin retines altrinsecus? id. Mil. 2, 5, 36: fenestrae, quae foris urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*i. e. within*) fores, App. M. 1, p. 111. With *Gen.*: aedium, id. 3, p. 137. 2. *from both sides*: venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 8, 6. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 282-284.) [alterinde-secus: cf. utrinque-secus, extrinsecus, intrinsecus].

altrix, icis, f. [alo] *a female nourisher*: Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virum, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26: terram altricem Ulixis, Virg. Aen. 3, 273: altricis extra limen Apuliae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10: *a wet nurse*: Ov. M. 11, 683.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrosus**, *adv.* [alter versum] *on the other side*, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 25: App. M. 9, p. 230, 7. [v. aliorsum.]

altus, a, um, *adj.* orig. Part. from alo: seen from below upwards, *high*: altae sub arboris ramis, Lucr. 2, 30: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiore, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis ipsa Dea est, *taller*, Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Virg. E. 1, 83. With *gen.* of the measure. alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, no. 4. 2. Fig.: *lofty, elevated, noble*: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicentem genuit, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Virg. Aen. 12, 140: Caesar, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 37: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 37: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23. Of the voice: *high, shrill*: conclamante iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus alta voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23.

3. Subst.: altum, i. n. *a height*: sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, Cic. Verr. 3, 41, 98: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100. Esp. (*sc. coelum*) *the heavens*: ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec ait et Maia genitum demisit ab alto, Virg. Aen. 1, 297. II. seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. Mil. 4, 14: altissimae radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: alta theatri fundamenta, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: gurgite in alto, *in the deep surge*, id. Ecl. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. Aen.

10, 857. With *abl.* of the measure faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3. Fig.: *sonno quibus est opus alto*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Virg. Aen. 8, 27: alta mente repostum, ib. 1, 26: quies, ib. 6, 522: dolorem, ib. 1, 209: silentia, Ov. M. 1, 249: silentium, Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2. 2. Subst.: altum, i. n. *depth, the interior*: ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.* Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far, and part. far-fetched*: quae de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. Aen. 8, 395: altius omnem expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, *farther back*, id. G. 4, 285. Still more freq. (*sc. mare*) *the deep sea*: ubi sumus provecti in altum, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 39: terris jactatus et alto, Virg. Aen. 1, 3: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: in alto jactari, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24. Fig.: *quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert*, Pl. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas—in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42.

III. Poet.: *ancient, venerable*: genus alto a sanguine Teuceri, Virg. Aen. 6, 500: Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, ib. 9, 697: alta gente satius, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis inclitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 388. (Hence, Fr. *haut*, from old Fr. *hault*: Germ. *alt*, i. e. *alto*, counter tenor.)

altus, ūs, m. [alo] *a nourishing, support*: terrae altu, Macr. Sat. 1, 20 *fin.*

ālūcīnātiō (all. or hall.) ōnis, f. [alucino] *a wandering of mind, delusion*: Sen. Vit. beat. 26: Arn. 4 152.

ālūcīnātor (all. or hall.) ōris, m. [id.] *a dreamer, a blunderer*: Paul. ex Fest. p. 57

ālūcīnor (better than all. or hall.) atus, i. v. *dep.* [prob. from ἀλλύω, ἀλύσκω: cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3] *to wander in mind, to talk idly, dream, mistake*: alucinari, aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupescere atque tardari, Non. 121, 20: quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, Gell. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to be discursive*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

alucīta, ae, f.; acc. to Fulgent., *a gnat*: vernaes me alucitae molestabant, Petr. Frgm. 13.

alum (hal.), n. or **alus**, i. f. Symphytum Brochum Bory, according to Fraas; but this is surely an error. Some consider it Gypsophila fastigiata, Linn., others, Coris monspeliensis, Linn.; but none of these plants correspond to Pliny's description, according to which it resembles Thyme or Sage: Plin. 27, 6, 24: App. Herb. 59. 2. *a kind of garlic*: Allium oleraceum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 6, 34.

ālūmen, inis, n. *alum*: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

ālūmīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen] *tinctured with alum*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32.

ālūmīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of alum*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

ālūmna, ae, v. *alumnus*.

ālūmno, are, i. v. a. [alumnus] *to nourish, bring up*: puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249.

alumnus, a, um, *adj.* [alo] *nourished, brought up*: for the most part subst.: *a nursling, a foster-son, a disciple*, (alumnus = alumnorum, Pac. in Non. 243, 6): herus atque alumnus tuus sum, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumnus? Hor. Ep.

1, 4, 8: Tityon, terrae omniparentis alumnum, Virg. Aen. 6, 595: legionum alumnus, *brought up among soldiers*, Tac. A. 1, 44: Vatinus sutrinae tabernae alumnus, ib. 15, 34: Platonis alumni, Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14. Of the inhabitants of a country: Italia alumnum suum, summo supplicio affixum videret, id. Verr. 5, 66. And of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis aequus alumnis, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 3. Fig.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae, Plin. 7, 7, 5. 2. alumna, fem. a foster-daughter: nostra haec alumna, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 96: aliquam filiam et alumnam praedicare, Suet. Claud. 39. Fig.: bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, the foster-child of a well-ordered state, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens, Plin. 3, 5, 6: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony), Flor. 3, 21. 3. Neutr.: numen alumnus, Ov. M. 4, 421. II. Act. (only in late Lat.) *nourishing*: or subst., one who brings up (et qui alit et qui alitur, alumnus dici potest, Isid. Orig. 10, 1): cycnus alumna stagna petierat, Cap. 1, p. 11.

ālūta, ae, f. orig. adj. sc. pellis, a kind of soft leather, dressed with alum: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35. II. Meton.: a shoe: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: rupta, Mart. 12, 26: nigra, Juv. 7, 192. 2. a purse: tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 14, 282. 3. a patch for the face: Ov. A. A. 3, 201. 4. = mentula languida: Mart. 11, 60.

ālūtāciūs, a, um, adj. [aluta] pertaining to soft leather: pellis, Marc. Emp. 23.

ālūtāriūs, a, um, adj. = alutacius: emplastrum, a plaster made of soft leather, Marc. Emp. 15 med.

alvēāriūm, ii, n. (and **alveare**, is), [alveus] lit. a bellying vessel: hence, 1. a bee-hive: seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 34: Plin. 12, 20, 43. Also, a bee-house: circum villam totam alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12. 2. a kneading-trough, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

alvēātus, a, um, adj. [id.] hollowed out like a trough: sulcus, Cato R. R. 43, 1.

alvēōlātus, a, um, adj. [alveolus] hollowed out like a little trough, channelled: stylobata, Vitruv. 3, 3.

alvēōlus, i, m. dim. [alveus] a little trough: Liv. 28, 45: Juv. 5, 88.

2. a gaming-board: alveolum poscere, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. 3. a small channel of a river, Curt. 6, 4. 4. a weaver's shuttle, Hier. Ep. 130.

alvēus, i, m. (alveum, n. in Fest. s. v. naustibulum) [alveus] a hollow, an excavation, a cavity: vitiosae illicis alveo, Virg. G. 2, 453: alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 4. Hence, a hollow vessel, a tub, or tray: in alveo, Cato, R. R. 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4. II. the hold or hull of a ship: alveus navium, Sall. J. 18: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34. Hence, a small ship, a boat: cavatus ex materia alveus, Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Virg. Aen. 6, 412. III. a gaming-board: alveus cum tesseriis lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, no. 2.

IV. = alvus and alvearium, a bee-hive: gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3: apes alveo se continent, Plin. 11, 16, 15. V. a bathing-tub: in balneum venit ut in alveum descenderet, Auc. Her. 4, 10: Cic. Coel. 28.

VI. a river-bed: fluminis alveo, Virg. Aen. 7, 33: fluminis ritu medio alveo delabentis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 343: navigabilis, Plin. 4, 4, 5: pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4. (Hence, Fr. auge, prop. aljms.)

alvus, i, f. (anciently m.) the belly, the paunch: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: alvum purgare, ib. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61:

inanire, id. 20, 3, 8: non descendit alvus, is costive, Cels. 2, 7: cui satis alvus reddit quotidie, id. 12, no. 2: alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114, and move, ib. 115: astringere alvum, to constipate, Cels. 1, 3: so also cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, etc. In the plur.: ad eliciendas alvos, Plin. 19, 5, 26, no. 2. Meton.: excrement, ordure: varia, Cels. 2, 6: liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, ib.: and for flux, diarrhoea: alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col. 6, 7. 2. the womb: in alvo gestare, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12. 3. Gen.: the stomach, the digestive organs, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: alvum si voles dejicere superiorem, Cato, R. R. 156. II. a bee-hive: media alvo, qua introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenae, Plin. 21, 12, 43. [Fest. says from alo; but prob. connected with vulva, Sans. ulva, "a cavity, the womb."]

ālŷpōn, i, n. = ἄλῡπον, a plant: acc. to Spreng., Globularia Alypum, Linn., Herb Terrible, Plin. 27, 4, 7.

ālŷsōn, i, n. = ἄλῡσσον, a plant used as an antidote to the bite of a mad dog, mad-wort, Plin. 24, 11, 57. The alyssa of Pliny is probably a plant of the madder tribe, perhaps Rubia lucida. The alysson of Dioscorides and Galen are quite distinct; the first being a Cruciferous plant, probably Farsetia clypeata; the second being either a Boragineous or a Labiate plant, according to some, Echium plantagineum, according to others, Marrubium alyssum, Linn.

ālŷtarcha and **-es**, ae, m. = ἄλῡ-
τάρχης, a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions, Cod. Theod. 10, 1, 12. His office, **alvtarchia**, ae, f. Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

am, v. ambi.

āmābilis, e, adj. [amo] deserving of love, lovely, amiable: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 84: nec sine te (i. e. Venere) fit laetum neque amabile quidquam, Lucr. 1, 24: filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Am. 14, 51: amabilis insania, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5: seu conditis amabile carmen, a pleasant song, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24.

āmābilitas, ātis, f. [amabilis] amiableness, loveliness: si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 58. As a term of flattery: ad amabilitatem tuam literas mitto, to your amiability, Symm. 7, 3.

āmābilit̃er, adv. (amabilis), lovingly, amicably: si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13: spectet amabilis juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: lusit amabiliter, pleasantly, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148.

āmāndātio, ōnis, f. [amando] a sending away: relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

ā-mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. to send away, to remove: an amandarat hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 5, 27: amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scour. Frgm. p. 205 Beier.

āmāns -antis, Part. [amo] with ten.: fond, loving, affectionate: and subst., a friend, patron: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Pl. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rabir. 6: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: ives amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19: d. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5. And Fig.: nomen amantius indulgentiusque, id. Clu. 5: enissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, 1. Fam. 5, 15. II. a lover, sweetheart: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23: perjuriam amantium, Ov. A. A. 1, 633. Sometimes in a bad sense = amator, a paramour (acc. to Wolf, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 22, amator designates him who must always have

a mistress = scortator: cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38: amans, on the contr. indicates a feeling limited to particular cases or times).

āmānter, adv. [amans] lovingly, affectionately: valde hoc velim amanter diligenterque conficias, Cic. Att. 2, 4. Comp. Tac. A. 1, 43. Sup. Cic. Am. 1.

āmānŷensis, is, m. [ab manus] a clerk, secretary, a manu servus, Suet. Tit. 3: id. Ner. 44.

āmārāciŷnus, a, um, adj. [amaracis] of marjoram: am. oleum, Plin. 21, 27, 93: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2: also absol., **amaracīnum**, i, n. sc. unguentum, marjoram ointment, Lucr. 2, 847: disliked by swine; hence the prov., nihil cum amaracino sui, to express antipathy, Gell. praef. 19.

āmārācus, i, com. and **āmārācum**, i, n. = ἀμάρυκος, and -ον, marjoram, Origanum Majorana, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

āmārāntus, i, m. = ἀμάραντος (unfading) amaranth, Celosia cristata? Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 23. Pliny describes it as having a purple spike of inflorescence, suitable for making crowns in winter, as it did not wither; which description does not suit this plant. What it is, is doubtful.

āmārō, adv. bitterly, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 78: Sen. Ben. 5, 23. Comp. Macr. S. 1, 2. Sup. Suet. Tib. 54.

āmāresco, ēre, 3. v. incep. [amarus] to become bitter, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

āmārītas, ātis, f. [id.] bitterness: succi, Vitruv. 2, 9, med.

āmārīter, adv. [id.] bitterly, Hier. Ep. 23.

āmārīlīs, ei, f. [id.] bitterness dulcis, Cat. 68, 18.

āmārītūdo, inis, f. [id.] bitterness: of flavour opp. to dulcedo, Varr. R. R. 1, 66: Plin. 21, 21, 92. II. Fig.: bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness: ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum versibus leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, inseris, ib. 1, 16: in plu. divitiarum fons hilaris multis intus amaritudinibus referta, Val. Max. 4, 4: amaritudo vocis, harshness of voice, Quint. 11, 3, 169. (Hence, Fr. amertume.)

āmārōr, ōris, m. [id.] bitterness (poet. and rare), Lucr. 4, 224: Virg. G. 2, 247.

āmārūlentus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of bitterness. Fig.: Timon am., Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. Sat. 1, 7 fin.

āmārus, a, um, adj. bitter: of flavour opp. to dulcis: absinthii latex, Lucr. 1, 939: sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: Doris amara, for the sea, Virg. E. 10, 5: amarum os, a bitter taste in the mouth, Cels. 1, 3: calices amari-ores, rough-flavoured wine, Cat. 27, 2.

2. Meton. of other senses: sonitus amarus, harsh, Stat. Th. 10, 553: fructus amarus odore, offensive, Plin. 18, 12, 30. II. Fig.: disagreeable, sad, calamitous: amara dies et noctis amarior umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15: amores dulces aut am., Virg. E. 3, 109: medio de fonte leporum surgit amari aliquid, Lucr. 4, 1126: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6. Of speech: biting, acrimonious, sarcastic: dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117. Of conduct: morose, ill-natured, irritable: mulieres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me se nectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21. Subst. plu. bitterness, bitter things: et amara lento temperat risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, ib. 4, 12, 19. Amarus as neut. adv. App. M. 6, p. 178: Anm. 21, 9 fin. [Prob. connected with Heb. marah, "bitter."] (Hence, Fr. amer.)

āmāscō, ēre, 3. v. incep. [amo] to begin to love, Diom. p. 334 P.

āmāsīō, ōnis, m. = amasius, a lover, gallant: App. M. 7, p. 197.

āmāsīuncūlus, -a, m. and f. dim. from amasio, a lover, sweetheart, Petr. 45, 7.

āmāsīus, ii, m. [amo] a lover, sweet heart, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 13: Gell. 7, 8.

āmātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making love, an amour, an intrigue*: tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 20.

āmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a lover, a friend*: vir bonus amatorque noster, *a friend of mine*, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1: sapientiae, Cic. Tim. fin.: pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, *i. e. readers of his writings*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66. 2. *a gallant, paramour*: mulierum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 43: adulter an amator, Cic. Coel. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12. *Adj.*: amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169.

āmātorcūlus, *i, m. dim. a little, pitiful lover*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

āmātōriē, *adv. amorously*, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 2, 31.

āmātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [amo] *loving, amorous*: frui voluptate amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34: Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, ib. 33: virus, *a love-potion*, Plin. 8, 22, 34: so medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50: and absol. amatorium, *i, n. a love-potion, a philter*, φίλτρον, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

āmātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a sweetheart, a mistress*: Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 1: dicacula, Pl. As. 3, 1, 8. *Adj.*: amatrices aquae, *amorous*, Mart. 7, 15.

āmātūrio, ire, 4. *v. desid.* [id.] *to wish to love*, Diom. p. 336.

amb, *v. ambi.*

ambactus, *i, m. a vassal, a dependent upon a lord*: ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur, Fest. s. v.: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15. [am-bactus is the Goth. and-bahts (a servant), O. H. G. am-baht: perhaps the same word as Sans. bhadsh, Pott. 2, 47: cf. Grimm, 2, 713.]

amb-ād-ēdo, ēre, 3. *v. a. to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 15, 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (found only in the abl. sing.; but the plur. is complete, gen. ambagum) [amb or ambi and ago] *a going around, a roundabout way, a winding*: variarum ambage viarum (of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. Aen. 6, 29: luna multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, no. 2.

II. *Fig.*: of speech: *a turning, shifting or shuffling; roundabout rambling stories, quibbles*: ambages mitte, atque hoc age, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 81: ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenebo, Virg. G. 2, 46: vix pueris dignas ambages exquirere, Liv. 9, 11, fin.: ne te longis ambagibus morer, *to cut the matter short*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82. 2. *obscurity, ambiguity*: immemor ambagum (of the Sphinx), Ov. M. 7, 760: id. F. 4, 261. Of oracles: ea ambage Chalcedoni monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63: per ambages, *in a mysterious, enigmatical manner*, Liv. 1, 56.

ambāgio, ōnis, *f.* = ambages, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87.

ambāgiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [ambages] *full of digressions, intricate*: lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

ambāgo, inis, *f.* = ambages, Manil. 4, 303.

ambarvālis, e, *adj.* [amb arvum] *going round the fields*: AMBARVALES hostiae appellabantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Fest. s. v.: AMBARVALE sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima, Serv. ad Virg. E. 3, 77. Cf. Arvalis.

ambaxi, qui circum eunt et cateruatim, Fest. s. v.

ambēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. *v. a. (praes. 3. pers. ambest, Fest. s. v.: part. praes. ambens, Lucr. 5, 397) to eat or gnaw around, to waste, consume* (very rare): ignis ambens multa perussit, Lucr. 5, 397: robora ambesa flammis, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: ambesas absumere mensas, ib. 3,

257: vis locustarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5: so Alf. Dig. 41, 1, 38. [Usu. compounded of amb and edo, but perh. of am and a form bedo, as in am-buro: bedo may be connected with vescor, Germ. beissen, Engl. bite.]

ambens, *v. ambedo.*

ambēsus, *Part. from ambedo.*

ambestrix, icis, *f.* [ambedo] *a female consumer*: ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambi (or ambe, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87), abbrev. **amb**, **am**, **an**, *insep. prep. around, round about*: before vowels gen. amb: ambages, ambarvalis: before consonants, ambi: ambivium, ambidexter: am: am-buro, amputo, amplexor: and an: anquiro, anfractus (Hand. Turs. 1, 284, sq.) [Sans. abhi, Gr. ἀμφί, Aeol. ἀμπί, O. H. G. umpi or umbi, Germ. um, Lith. api, apy, Slav. ob. Connected with ἀμφω, ἀμφίς, and ambo.]

ambi-dens, *a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth*, Fest. s. v.

ambienter, *adv. with zeal, eagerly*: amb. expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambi-fāriam, *adv. orig. acc. fem. sc. partem [ambifarius] on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously*, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360. (Only in Appuleius.)

ambifāriē, *adv. ambiguously*, Mam. de Stat. An. 1, 3.

ambi-fārius, *a, um, adj. that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous*: fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, ib. 182: [ambi and fari, the root of fari: cf. Gr. διφάσιος, etc.]

ambi-formiter, *adv. [forma] = ambigue, ambifarie, ambiguously*, Arn. p. 183.

ambigā, ae, *f.* [ἀμβίξ] *a small pyramidal vessel*, Apic. 6, 7: Coel. Aurel. Tard. 4, 7.

amb-īgo, ĩre (no perf.) 3. *v. n.* [ago] *to wander about, go around*: ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6, 15. *Fig.*: *to hesitate, to be in doubt, suspense, etc.* (in this sense, in Cic. always *impers. or pass.*): quale quid sit ambigitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnes res habet naturam ambigendi, *i. e. admits of being disputed*, ib. 3, 29: in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, ib. 1, 57: in iis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, ib. 2, 26: ambigitur status, Lucr. 3, 1087: ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 1: aspici aliquando eam volucrum non ambigitur, Tac. A. 6, 28: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2.

II. *to argue, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Cacc. 8: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

ambigūē, *adv. ambiguously, doubtfully*: amb. dicere, Cic. Or. 32, 115.

2. *undecidedly*: amb. pugnare, Tac. A. 2, 21.

ambigūitas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus] *ambiguity, equivocalness, double meaning*: ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9. In plur.: relictis ambiguitatibus, ib. 108.

ambigūus, *a, um, adj.* [ambigo] *shifting from one side to another, changeable*: per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, *by showing equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguus Proteus, *of varying form*, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scythion, ib. 4, 280.

II. *uncertain, doubtful*: ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest: huiusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολον, dicitur, Fest. s. v.: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Pb. 2, 4, 69: agnovit

prolem ambiguam geminosque parentes, Virg. Aen. 3, 180: haud ambiguus rex, *i. e. sure of becoming king*, Liv. 40, 8: promisit ambiguam tellure nova Salamina futuram, *has promised that in a new land Salamis shall become a name of doubtful meaning*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28. Subs.: ambiguum, *i, n. doubt, uncertainty*: in ambiguo est, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 193: non habui ambiguum, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28.

III. *Of speech: obscure, dark, ambiguous*: scriptum ambiguum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula ambigua, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24. Subs.: ambiguum, *i. n. an obscure, dark saying*: ambiguum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111.

IV. *Of conduct: vacillating, wavering, untrustworthy*: esse ambigua fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigua pudicitia, Gell. 3, 14. *Poet.*: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Aen. 1, 661. And of fortune: *changing, fickle*: ambiguum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64. In Tac. with *Gen.*: futuri ambiguis et magis quid vitaret, quam cui fideret, certus, H. 3, 43: ambiguus imperandi, A. 1, 7: pudoris ac metus, *wavering between*, ib. 2, 40.

amb-īo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. *v. n. and a. (regularly conjugated throughout: part. perf. ambitus: but Past Imperf. ambibat is found as well as ambiebat: cf. Zumpt Gr. § 215), to go around or about*: ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Lucan. 1, 592.

II. *to surround, encompass*: insula quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: muros praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2: clipei oras ambiat auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 243.

III. *Of candidates for office: to go about canvassing, to solicit, etc.*: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Pl. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: ambiuntur, rogantur (sc. a candidatis cives), id. Rep. 1, 31. With *Acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Pl. Am. prol. 74. IV. In gen.: *to ask, entreat, solicit*: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire affatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 284: connubiis ambire Latinum, ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece rursus colonus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5. With *subj.*: ambient, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31. With *Inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43.

ambitio, ōnis, *f.* [ambio] *a going round, hence the going about of candidates for office in Rome; a canvassing (by lawful means, whilst ambitus implies unlawful means)*: quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahabat, id. Sull. 4: quum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Plane. 18, 45: cretata ambitio (from a candidate wearing a white dress), Pers. 5, 177.

II. In gen.: *a striving for favour or good-will, a courting, flattery*: ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: ambitionis causa, id. Verr. 2, 55: Dionysius Platonem magna ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *by great importunity*, Nep. Dion. 2: ambitio obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, Suet. Oth. 4. Hence also *partiality*: jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47. III. *a seeking after rank, fame, etc., ambition, vanity*: angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis

Lucr. 5, 1129: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: miserrima omnino ambitio est honorumque contentio, Cic. Off. 1, 25: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: funerum nulla ambitio, *no ostentatious pomp*, Tac. G. 27. **IV. great exertion or effort:** quum admitti magna ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3. **V. In the post class. per. for ambitus. what goes round, a covering:** vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, Sol. 22. **ambitiōsō, adv. with a wish to please:** nec amb. corrigere orationem, Cic. Att. 15, 1. **II. ambitiously, ostentatiously:** ambitiosius facere quam honos meus et dignitas postulat, id. Fam. 3, 7: ambitiosus petere regnum, Liv. 1, 35: Sup. Quint. 6, 3, 68. **ambitiōsus, a, um, adj. [ambitio] going around, encompassing, embracing, twining around (in its lit. sense, rare, and mostly poet.):** lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20: Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, *a winding stream*, Plin. 5, 15, 15: ambitiosa recidet ornamenta, *excessive, superfluous*, Hor. A. P. 447. **II. going about in order to canvass or solicit, courting, ambitious;** and, in a bad sense, *obsequious, vain-glorious, etc.:* qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque quotidie persalutet, Cic. Flac. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favour of the Greeks*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater ambitiosa suo fuit, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate oneself*, Tac. H. 2, 57. Also of things: ambitiosae et fucosae amicitiae, *founded merely on a desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: amb. mors, *ostentatious, vain-glorious*, id. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosius id existimans, quam domi suae majestas postulare, *more condescending*, Suet. Aug. 25: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, *nobody but an ambitious orator*, Quint. 8, 3, 26. **III. Pass., much sought after, fond of being admired:** ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba coelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 297: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 31: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *visited, frequented*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18: ambitiosae pulcritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2. **ambitor, ōris, m. [ambio] a candidate:** Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28. **ambitus, a, um, Part. [ambio].** **ambitus, ūs, m. [ambio] a going around, a moving round or about, a revolution:** cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerunt, Cic. Tim. 9: properantis aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17: ambitu brevior luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28. **II. Rhetor. t. t.: a period:** comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162: perfectus et completus ambitus, id. Or. 50: also *periphrasis, circumlocution*=ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27: verborum ambitus, Suet. Tib. 71. **III. Meton.: a circuit, circle, circumference, edge:** ambitus parmae, Plin. 36, 5, 4 no. 4: folia ambitu serrato, id. 25, 6, 36: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61: ib. 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21. **IV. the space left round a house:** Scaevola id solum esse ambitum

aedium dixit, quod parietis communis tegendi causa tectum projiceretur, Cic. Top. 4. So, ambitus ad sepulchra, *the space around sepulchres*, Pomp. Dig. 47, 12, 5. **V. unlaful canvassing for an office,** esp. by bribery: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Muren. 23: punire ambitum, ib. 32, 67: accusare aliquem ambitus, id. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Coel. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6. (On the laws against ambitus, v. Smith's Ant. 76 seq.). **VI. ostentation, vanity, parade:** relinque ambitum: tumida res est, *vana, ventosa*, Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intelligendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3. Of speech: *bombast, verbiage:* imagine et ambitu rerum, id. 10, 1, 16. **ambi-vium, ii, n. [via] a double way, a place where two roads meet:** Varr. in Non. 451, 2. **ambō, bae, bō and bō, num. (dat. and abl. pl. ambobus, ambabus; acc. pl. ambo and ambos; ambo was the old form, like Gr. ἀμφω; Cic. never uses ambos: ambo for ambae, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7) both (i. e. two together; whilst uterque means both considered separately, or as individuals):** ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: sumus ambo belle curiosi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. Aen. 2, 710: partes se via findit in ambas, ib. 6, 540: uti liceret consules ambos plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30. [Sans. ubha, Gr. ἀμφω, Lith. abbū, Lett. abbi, Pol. oba, Goth. bai, Germ. beide, Eng. both.] **ambrices, tegulae, quae transversae asserribus et tegulis interponuntur, Fest. s. v.** **ambrōsia, ae, f.=ἀμβροσία, the food of the gods:** non enim ambrosia Deos aut nectare lactari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2: orator ambrosia alendus, of a distinguished orator, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: equos ambrosiae succo saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120: ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta contigit os, ib. 14, 606. **2. the unguent of the gods:** liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Virg. G. 4, 415. **II. the name of several plants, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, Turkish mug-wort, Choenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11. The plant of the same name mentioned in Plin. 8, 31, is by some identified with Ambrosia maritima, Linn. 2. an antidote to poison, Cels. 5, 23.** **ambrōsiacus, a, um, adj. ambrosial:** ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4 no. 8. **ambrōsius, a, um, adj.=ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, divine:** hence an epithet for everything lovely, pleasant, etc. (mostly poet.): comae, Virg. Aen. 1, 403: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: succi, Sil. 7, 210: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276. **ambūbāja, ae (usu. in the plur., ambubajae, ūrum), f. a Syrian musician and courtesan:** ambubajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27. In sing.: Petr. S. 74, 13. [From Syr. ambūba or ambūbaya, tibia, fistula.] **ambubēja, ae, f. the wild chicory or endive:** Cichorium Intybus, Linn., var sylvestris or C. Endivium, Linn., Cels. 2, 30: v. Cichorium. **ambūlācrum, i, n. [ambulo] a walk planted with trees:** Fest. s. v. Pl. Most. 3, 2, 68. **ambūlātīlis, e, adj. [id.] walking up and down; hence moveable:** Vit. 10, 13. **ambūlātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a walking about, a walk:** ambulationem post-

meridianam conficere in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitalicia, id. Att. 2, 3: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2. **II. Meton.: a place for walking, a promenade:** ambulatio sub dio, pedes lata denos, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1. **ambūlātiuncūla, ae, dim. f. (rare) a short walk:** Cic. Fam. 2, 12. **II. Meton.: a small place for walking:** tecta ambulationuncula, id. Att. 13, 29. **ambūlātor, ōris, m. [ambulo] one who walks about, an idler, lounge:** villicus ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2. **II. a pedlar, a costermonger:** transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42. **ambūlātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] (rare), moveable:** turres ambulatoriae, Mart. B. Alex. 2: Vit. 10, 19: Plin. 21, 14, 47. Fig.: ambulatoria voluntas, *fickle*, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Justin. Cod. 6, 2, 22. **II. suitable for walking in:** porticus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8. **ambūlātrix, icis, f. [ambulator] a gadding woman:** villica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1. **ambūlātūra, ae, f. [ambulo] an ambling pace, only of horses:** Veg. 6, 6, 6. (Hence Ital. ambio, Fr. amble.) **ambūlātus, ūs, m. the faculty of walking:** Christus scitur ambulationum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, p. 28. **ambūlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go about, to go backwards and forwards, to walk:** aves ambulant aliquae ut cornices; saliant aliae ut passeræ, Plin. 10, 38, 54: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *go about on two feet*, id. 10, 65, 85: hence, *to take a walk:* abiit ambulationem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galba ambulare, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: quum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19: licet superbus ambules pecunia *strut about*, Hor. Epod. 4, 5: id. Sat. 1, 2, 25: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulationem, *to march*, Veg. Mil. 1, 27. Bene ambula, a form of bidding farewell: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 120. Ambulare in jus, *to go to law*, id. Curc. 5, 2, 23. Impers.: sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1. **II. to travel, make a voyage, etc.:** biduo, aut triduo septingenta millia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25: eo modo Caesar ambulat, id. Att. 8, 14. **2. Of inanimate things: amnis, qua naves ambulant, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10. Fig.: quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, pervaded, went through, id. 10, 50, 71: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, travels with, follows, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2. 3. Act.: with the acc. of such words as iter, mare, etc., *to navigate, traverse, etc.:* quum Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copiis, Hellesponto juncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122. Pass.: si bina stadia ambularent, Plin. 23, 1, 16. [Prob. formed directly from the prep. amb—like intro, extro.] **amburbāle, is, n. (sc. sacrificium) =amburbium, Serv. Virg. E. 3, 77. amburbiales hostiae, the victims which were led round Rome, Fest. s. v. amb-urbium, ii, n. [urbs] the expiatory procession made annually round Rome; lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vopisc. Aur. 20. Cf. Lucan. 1, 592 sq. **ambūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn around, to scorch; but also, with an extension of the idea, to burn wholly up, to consume (gen. in part. perf.):** Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illa flamma periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: Herculis corpus ambustum, id. Sen. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaethon ava-****

ras spes, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 25: ambustaque nubila fumant, Ov. M. 2, 209: ut sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, oblitus cruore et luto ambureretur abjectus, Cic. Mil. 32: quaquā tangit omne amburit, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 9: nam nimis calebat, amburebat gutturem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 22. Hence Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plaucus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate-house, tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune of the people*, Mil. 5, 12: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21.—Of those whom lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.—Hence ambustum, *i. n. Medic. t. t.*: a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, *8, 35. Meton.: to nip or wither with cold: ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, i. e. oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70. II. Fig.: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, Cic. Dom. 43: qui damnatione collegae et sua prope ambustus evaserat, scorched, branded, Liv. 22, 35. [Gen. derived from *amb* and *uro*, but more correctly from *am* and *buro*: cf. *com-buro* and *bustum*; with Gr. *πῦρ* and Eng. *burn*, Germ. *brennen*.]

ambustio, ōnis, *f. a burn*, Plin. 23, 4, 44.
ambustulatus, a, um, *adj. burned or scorched around, roasted*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

ambustus, Part. [amburo].
ameci and **amecae**, for *amici* and *amicae*, Fest. s. v.

amellus, i, m. *the purple Italian star-wort*: Aster amellus, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 271: Col. 9, 4, 4.

amen, adv. [אָמֵן] *be it so*: Aus. Eph. in Orat. fin.

ā-mens, entis, *adj. out of one's senses, mad, senseless, frantic*: inceptio est amentium, haud amentium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeseps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: arma amens capio, Virg. Aen. 2, 314: in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65. With *gen.* or *abl.* aspectu amens, Virg. Aen. 4, 279: amens formidine, ib. 12, 776: amens animi, ib. 4, 203: terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidia, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9: 1, 48: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9. More rarely *foolish, stupid*: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 7 (cf. ib. § 5: cum incredibili ejus audacia, singularis stultitia conjuncta est). Of things: amentissimum consilium, id. Att. 7, 10: amentia caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Lucan. 4, 279. [Corresponds in meaning to Gr. *ἄνοος*, but *a* is the prep. *ab*: cf. *demens*.]

āmentatus, a, um, Part. [amento].
āmentia, ae, *f.* [amens] *want of reason, madness, stupidity*: animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque demantiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: flagrare cupiditate atque amentia, id. Verr. 4, 34: amentia atque audacia praeditus, ib. 2, 42: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris montem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47: si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.

āmento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [amentum] *to furnish with a strap or thong*: hastae velutibus amentatae traduntur, Cic. Brut. 78, 271. Fig. of discourse: amentatae hastae, *ready-made arguments*: in eo autem jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, non est difficile oratori, ejus partis, quamcumque defendat, auctorem aliquem invenire; a quo quum amentatas hastas acceperit, ipse cas oratoris lacertis viribusque

torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. II. Poet.: *to hurl or dart the javelin by means of this thong*: quum jaculum parva Libys amentavit habena, Lucan. 6, 221. Of the wind: amentante Noto, Sil. 14, 421.

āmentum, i, n. *a strap or thong* attached to a spear, and used for throwing the missile (Smith's Ant. 588): epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Virg. Aen. 9, 665: humor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41. II. *a shoe-tie*: soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14 fin. [Root probably AP, as *-mentum* is a termination: cf. *ap-tus*.]

āmērimnōn, i, n. = ἀμείρινον (care-dispeller), *houseleek*, also called *alzoön* majus, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

āmes, itis, prob. m. *a pole* for spreading bird-nets: AMITES perticae aucupales, Fest. s. v.: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. Epod. 2, 33. 2. *a pole* for bearing a litter or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

āmēthystinātus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystinus] *wearing a dress of amethyst colour*, Mart. 2, 57.

āmēthystinus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus] *of the colour of amethyst*: vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7. Also *amethystina*, absol. (sc. vestimenta), Juv. 7, 136.

II. *set or adorned with amethyst*: trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

āmēthystizōn, ontis, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *resembling the amethyst in colour*: carbunculi, prob. our violet ruby, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

āmēthystus, i, f. = ἀμέθυστος, *the amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue colour*, Plin. 37, 9, 50. II. *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 24.

āmētor, ōris, comm. = ἀμήτωρ, *motherless*, Tert. Praescr. cap. 53.

amflexus, a, um, *part. bent or curved*: ora, Mel. 3, 2: [am or amb, and the part. flexus.]

amfractus, v. anfr.

āmīa, ae, *f.* = ἀμία, *a sea fish*, probably the Scomber sardus, Plin. 9, 15, 19. The form *amias* = ἀμίας, is given in Fest. s. v.

āmīantus, i, m. = ἀμιάντος (unspotted, pure) *the amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is not consumable by fire, asbestos, earth-flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31.

āmīca, ae, *f.* [amicus] *a female friend*: amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16. II. *a mistress, concubine*: sive ista uxor sive amica est, id. And. 1, 3, 11: Cic. Att. 10, 10.

āmīcābilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *friendly, amicable*: transactio, Just. Cod. 6, 58, 15, no. 5.

āmīcālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *friendly*: affectio, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mund. p. 75, 9.

āmīcārīus, i, m. [amica] *a procurer, pimp*, Diom. 313 P.

āmīcē, adv. *in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably*: amice et benevole facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 34: familiarissime et amicissime vivere cum aliquo, id. Div. Caecil. 9: M. Varro amicissime de Caesare loquebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

āmīcimen, inis, n. [amicio] *a garment*: candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261. (Not used elsewhere.)

amicinum, the neck of a wine-sack, Fest. s. v.

ām-īcō, īcui, or īxi, ictum, 4. v. a. (fut. amicibor, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 6: inf. perf. amicisse, Fronto.) *to throw around, to wrap about* (properly of upper garments), or pass. *to veil or throw around oneself*: palliolatim amictus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 29: Hippias gloriatum est pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus toga purpurea, id. Phil. 2, 34: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21. Poet.: nube humeros amictus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31.

II. Fig.: *to veil, cover, wrap up*:

loca amicta nive, Cat. 63, 70: amictur vitibus arbor, Ov. F. 1, 153: et piper et quidquid chartis amictur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16. [Am or amb and jacio: the j has been dropped, as in obicis for objicis: abicit and adicit for aljicit and adjicit. This explanation seems better than to suppose a short root *ic*: cf. Pott. 1, 116, and Schneid. 1, 287.]

āmīcīter, adv. (rare) *in a friendly manner*, Pac. in Non. 510, 26: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 3.

āmīcītīa, ae, *f.* (gen. sing. amicitia, Lucr. 3, 83) [amicus] *friendship*: est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, Cic. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in amicitia cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2: amicitiam colere, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: contrahere, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: conferre se ad amicitiam, id. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam, Nep. Eum. 1: manere in amicitia, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: deserere jus amicitiae, id. Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25: dissociare, id. Am. 20, 74: deficere ab amicitia, Nep. Con. 2: repudiare amicitiam, Cic. Planc. 19: renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25. Fig.: of plants: rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45: vitium, id. 16, 17, 29. II. Of a league or alliance between nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8: amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitia permanserant, id. 43, 21. III. Meton. = amicus: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, for *ex amicis*, Col. 11, 1, 23: quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2.

āmīcītēs, ei, *f.* = amicitia: amicitiam jungere, Lucr. 5, 1018.

āmīco, are, i. v. a. [amicus] *to make friendly, to propitiate*: Oeclydes solita prece numen amicat, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

āmīcōsus, [id.] *abounding in friends*, Diom. p. 313 P.

āmīcīōrium, i, n. [amicio] *a light loose garment, esp. of women, a scarf, a shawl*, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 48.

āmīctus, a, um, Part. [amicio].

āmīctus, ūs, m. [amicio] *prop. an upper or outer garment, also any garment*: statuum esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. Att. 6, 1 med.: frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: duplex, Virg. Aen. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2, 297. II. *a mode of dress, dress, clothing*: amictum imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91: est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156: mihi amictui est Scythicum tegmen, *my clothing is*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32. III. Fig.: coeli niteus amictus, *the air which surrounds us*, i. e. let us go into another region, Lucr. 6, 1133: nebulae amictus, Virg. Aen. 1, 416: jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, i. e. *the herbage that clothes the ground*, Col. 10, 69: quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, (proverb.) *carefully retain the abits formed in early youth*, Quint. 5, 4, 31.

āmīcūla, ae, *f.* dim. of amica, *a mistress*: de amicula rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.

āmīcūlum, i, n. [amicio] *a mantle, cloak*: amiculum genus est vestimenti, circumjectu dictum, Fest. s. v.: Dionysius Jovi Olympio aureum detraxit amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3. Fig.: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Front. de eloqu. p. 78. [Not a diminutive, but derived immediately

from the verb: as curriculum, ferculum, gubernaculum, etc.]

amiculus, *i. m. dim.* [amicus] *a little friend, a dear friend*: quid de Docimo amiculo meo? Cic. Verr. 3, 34: dulcis amiculum, Cat. 30, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

amicus (old form AMECUS, v. Fest. s. v. amicitiae), *a, um, adj.* [amo] *friendly, kind, fond of*, with *Dat.* (Zumpt Gr. § 410): animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29: tribuni sunt nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2 *fin.*: amicior Cilicum aerariis quam nostro, id. Att. 7, 1: qui unum Delotarium ex animo amicum, unum fidelem populo Romano iudicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54: successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: numen amicum, Virg. Aen. 2, 735: amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. *Fig.*: vento amico, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17: per amica silentia lunae, Virg. Aen. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9. Amicum est mihi, = the Gr. φίλον ἐστὶ μοι, *it pleases me*: nec Dis amicum est nec mihi, te prius obire, id. Od. 2, 17, 2.

amicus, *i. m. [id.]* (*Gen. plur. amicūm*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24) *a friend*: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, Cic. Am. 4: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 54: tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 3, 63 *fin.*: amicos parare, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 39: paternus amicus ac perneccarius, Cic. Flac. 6, 14: magnanimi veritatis amici, id. Off. 1, 19. Also for patronus, *patron, protector*: amicus potens, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: magnus, Juv. 3, 57. And for socius, *companion, comrade*: trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69.

2. In and after the Aug. per., *a courtier, or minister of a prince*: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, Nep. de Reg. 3, 1. (Hence, Fr. *ami*.)

amissibilis, *e, adj.* [amitto] *that may be lost*, Eccl.

amissio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a losing, a loss*: oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2.

amissus, *a, um, Part.* [amitto].

amissus, *ūs, m.*, for the more usu. *amissio*, *a loss*: Siciliae, Nep. Alc. 6.

amita, *ae, f.* *a father's sister, a paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is called *matertera*: cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10). Cic. Clu. 10: Liv. 39, 11. Hence, *amita magna, a sister of a grandfather, a great aunt*, Paul. l. c. *Amita major, an aunt of a grandfather*, Paul. ib. *Amita maxima, an aunt of a great-grandfather*, also called *abamita*, Paul. ib. (Hence, Fr. *tante*, Old Fr. *ante*, Eng. *aunt*.)

amitinus, *a, um, adj.* [amita] *descended from a father's sister*: hence *amitini*, *ōrum, m. plu.*, and *amitinae*, *ārum, f. plu.*, *cousins german*, Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

amitto, *isi, issum, 3. v. a.* (*amisti* sync. = *amissisti*, Ter.: *amissis*, sync. = *amiseris*, Plaut.) *to let go, let slip, to dismiss* (freq. in Plaut.): quod nos dicimus *dimittere*, antiqui etiam dicebant *amittere*, Don. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 66: et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. Capt. 2, 2, 82: vis me uxorem ducere? hanc amittere? Ter. And. 5, 3, 27: illam e conspectu amisi meo, *let her go out of my sight*, i. e. *lost sight of her*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 2: praeda de manibus amissa, *was let slip*, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24. *Fig.*: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *remit, pardon*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: servire tempori et non amittere tempus quum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, *to break one's word*, Nep. Eun. 10. II. *to lose* (sometimes

opp. to *perdere, to lose by one's own fault*; but the two words are often confounded): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optinae amissae et perditae, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 13: filium amisit, i. e. *filius mortuus est*, id. Fam. 4, 6: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, *must not be neglected*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: amittere optimates, *to lose their goodwill*, Nep. Dion. 7: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (sc. incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7: si reperire vocas amittere certius, i. e. *to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 27. Amittere, opp. to *perdere*: Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potitus est gloria, *parted with his life*, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57.

ammi (*ami*) and **ammium** (*ami-um*), *il, n.* = *ἄμμι* and *ἄμμιον*, *ammi*, *an umbelliferous plant*, *Ptychotis coptica*, Plin. 20, 15, 58.

ammiror and **ammitto**, *v. admiror*, etc.

ammium, *v. ammi*.

ammochrysus, *i, m.* = *ἀμμόχρυσος* (*gold sand*), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. *golden mica*, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

ammōdýtēs, *ae, m.* = *ἀμμοδύτης* (*sand-creeper*), *a kind of serpent found in Africa*: Lucan. 9, 716.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, *v. admoneo*, etc.

ammōniācum, *i, n.* [Ammon] *a resinous gum which distilled from a species of tree which grew in the neighbourhood of the temple of Jupiter Ammon*. Modern (gum) ammoniacum which is brought from Persia, and is produced by an umbelliferous plant called *Dorema Ammoniacum*, Don.: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

ammōnis cornu, [id.] *a gold-coloured precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn*, *Ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

ammōnitrum, *i, n.* = *ἀμμόνιτρον*, *natron mingled with sand*, Plin. 36, 26, 26.

amnācum, *i, n.* *an herbaceous plant, pellitory*. Probably *Parietaria officinalis*, Linn. in Cels.: Plin. 21, 30, 104.

amnenses, *ium, f. plu.*, *towns situated near a river*, Fest. s. v.

amnestia, *ae, f.* = *ἀμνηστία* (*oblivio*, quam Athenienses *ἀμνηστίαν* vocant, Val. Max. 4, 1, 4): *an amnesty, pardon of a state crime*, Vop. Aur. 39.

amnicōla, *ae, com.* [amnis colo] *dwelling or growing by a river*: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

amnicūlus, *i, m. dim.* [amnis] *a rivulet, brook*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnicus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river*: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66: insula Metubarris amnicarum maxima, *of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28.

amniḡēna, *ae, m.* [amnis and GEN the root of gigno] *river-born, born of a river*: Val. Fl. 5, 585.

amniḡēnus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *born in a river*: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.

amnis, *is, m.* (anciently *fem.*: Abl. *amne*, sometimes *amni*; esp. in the poets): *a stream of water, a river, a torrent*: apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. in Non. 192, 5: quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, fluit ignibus aurum, *in its current*, Ov. M. 2, 251: Nilus, unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, Lucr. 6, 714: ut profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Aen. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19:

secundo amni, *down the stream*, Virg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. 10, 1. Also in contradistinction to the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the ocean, like the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμὸς (Hom. Od. 11, 638): oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Virg. G. 4, 233. Poet. Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (a transl. of the Gr. Λείψανον Ἡριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο, Arat. Phaen. 360): Scorpius exorietis quum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. ib. 362. II. Meton.: *anything flowing, liquid*: Virg. Aen. 12, 417: ib. 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18. [Prob. of same root as *aqua*, Sans. *ap*, "water."]

amo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* (*amasso* = *amavero*, Plaut.) *to love, to have a warm, hearty affection*: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 60: magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: amare aliquem ex animo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: dignus amari, Virg. E. 5, 89. Cicero's definition of disinterested love is, *velle bonis aliquem affici quam maximis*, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat, Fin. 2, 24. Amare and diligere are often contrasted, the former denoting a stronger feeling: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1: eum a me non diligi solui, verum etiam amari, id. Fam. 13, 47: cf. ib. 9, 14. The phrase *amare et diligere, to love and esteem*, is often found: homo nobilis qui a suis amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, id. Fam. 15, 7: cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: quam se ipse amans sine rivali! of an egotist, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29.

2. Of sexual love: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11.

3. Used in oaths or strong asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, *so help me God, most assuredly*: ita me dii amabunt, Plaut. and Ter. *passim*. Also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! sc. *amet or amabit*, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 30. And as a salutation: Di te ament, Megadore, *God bless thee*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 6.

II. Of things: *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in*: nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: amabat literas, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41: amare nemus et fugere urbes, Tib. 3, 3, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58. And with *Inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50.

III. Amare aliquem *de or in aliqua re*, quod, etc., *to be obliged to one for something, to be thankful*: ecquid nos amas de fidicina istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Fam. 13, 62: te multum amamus, quod, etc., id. Att. 1, 3. Absol. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I am much obliged to you*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22. Hence in intreaties, *amabo or amabo te* (never *vos*), lit. *I shall be much obliged, may often be translated by, be so good, I pray*, etc.: quis hic, amabo, est, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 26: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id amabo te, huic caveas, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 10: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2. With *ut or ne*: scin' quid te amabo ut facias? Pl. Men. 2, 3, 71: amabo ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. IV. With *inf.*: *to be wont or accustomed* (cf.

φιλέω in Gr.): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat (οἷα φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι), Sall. J. 34: aurum per medios ire satellites et perrumpere amat saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9: amat janua limen, *is wont to be shut*, ib. 1, 25, 3. (Hence Fr. *aimer*.)

ā-mōdo, *adv.*, henceforth, Eccl.

āmoebaeus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (for alternus); amoebaeum carmen = alternum carmen (*vide* alternus). Serv. Virg. E. 3, 28. In metre; pes amoebaeus: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longa (e. g. *incrēdibilēs*), Diom. 478 P.

āmoenē, *adv.* pleasantly, sweetly: of the smell, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2. Of speech (in *Comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32. Of a dwelling (in *Sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23.

āmoenitas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus] *pleasantness, delightfulness, a delight, a pleasure*: nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, ib. 1: amoenitates orarum et litiorum, id. N. D. 2, 39: hic me amoenitate amoena amoenus oneravit dies, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3. 2. As a term of endearment in Plaut.: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, Mil. 1, 2, 152.

āmoeniter, *adv.* pleasantly, etc., Gell. 20, 8.

āmoeno, arc, i. v. a. [amoenus] *to make pleasant*: only Eccl. 2. *to please, delight*: amoenare oculos, Cyprian. Ep. 2, 1: Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

āmoenus, a, um, *adj.* pleasant, delightful, charming (mostly of sensible objects): amoena loca quod solum amoerem praestent et ad se amanda alliciant, Varr. in Isid. Orig. 14: amoena sulcata, Enn. Ann. 1, 44 in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: Ennius, qui primus amoeno detulit ab Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1, 118: so id. 4, 1021: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoena, voluptaria, Sall. C. 11: amoena piorum concilia, Virg. Aen. 5, 734: devenere locos laetos et amoena vireta, ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. Od. 3, 4, 8: hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoena, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15: amoenae Farfarius umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 330: amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In Tac. amoena, *drum, n. plu. pleasant places*: per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, A. 3, 7: amoena litorum, H. 3, 76. 2. Of abstract things: vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, ib. 2, 64: animus, i. e. amoenitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenis-sima verba, Gell. 2, 26. 3. Of dress: *showy*: cultus amoenior, Liv. 4, 44. [Most prob. *am-oenus*, from *amo*: the term. -oenus is uncommon, but it may be an older form of -inus. Others, less correctly, write *a-moenus*, and connect it with the old Latin word *manus* or *manis*, "good," and the Greek ἀ-μεῖνον.]

ā-mōlior, itus, 4. v. *dep.* to remove (with effort or difficulty: amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et inolimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24): amoliri omnia, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 67: impedimentum omne, Sisenn. in Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Lucan. 5, 354. 2. *to send away, to get rid of*: donec uxorem amoliretur, Tac. H. 1, 13: amoliri juvenem specie honoris, id. A. 2, 42. 3. With a reflective pronoun: *to take oneself off, begone*: non tu te a conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. in Non. 73, 13: hinc vos amolimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24. II. Fig.: *to avert*: in rector., *to refute, repel*: religiosum id gestamen amolendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. A. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, *I pass over, lay no stress on*,

Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggredienda sunt, an amolenda singula, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11. Pass., Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: Liv. 25, 36.

āmōlitio, ōnis, *f.* [amollor] *a removing, putting away*: ex oculis, Gell. 2, 1 *fin.*

āmōlitus, Part. [amollor].

āmōmis, idis, *f.* = ἀμωμῖς, *a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

āmōmum or -on, i, n. = ἀμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*, Cissus vitiginea, Linn., according to Sprengel: Amomum racemosum, Linn., according to others: Plin. 12, 13, 28: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Virg. E. 4, 25: so ib. 3, 89: Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 51: Mart. 5, 65: Pers. 3, 101.

āmor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, etc., Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 2), ōris, m. [amo], *love*: of natural affection among kinsmen, etc.: of sexual passion; and of a high degree of friendship). Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur. Nam quum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia, aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet. Coniuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. 25, 88: nihil est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9. With in, erga, or Gen. of the object: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, ib. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, ib. 5, 5: amoris nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, ib. 5, 12: amplecti aliquem amore, Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, Fam. 9, 14: respondere amoris amore, ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem alicui, id. de Or. 2, 51. — Of sexual love: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus vulnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252. In the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, *honourable loves*, id. Fin. 3, 20, 62: est is mihi in amoribus, id. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquar, Pl. Merc. 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: insanos fateamur amores, Ov. M. 9, 519. Also Meton., *the loved object itself*: amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompelus nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19: and ironic.: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5. Personified: Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Έρως: Virg. Aen. 1, 689, etc. Also in the plur., *Cupids, Loves*: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516. II. Gen.: *a passionate longing, an eager desire*: consulatus amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Virg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Virg. Aen. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Virg. Aen. 9, 197: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18: with gerund; edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131: scribendi, Hor. Sat. 2, 1, 10. Poet. with Inf.: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg. Aen. 2, 10.

āmōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [amor] *loving, amorous*: Lab. in Gell. 11, 15, 1.

āmōrifēr, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [amor fero] *love-bringing, producing or awakening love*: sagittae, Venant. Fortun. 6, 2, 13.

āmōrificius, a, um, *adj.* [amor facio] *causing love*: App. Herb. 123.

āmos, v. amor.

āmōtio, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *a removing, removal* (rare): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: ordinis, Gal. Dig. 47, 10, 43.

āmōtus, a, um, Part. [amoveo].

ā-mōvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move away, put or take away, to remove*: me exinde amovit loco, Pl. Truc.

1, 1, 64: testem hanc cum abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: lex Porcia viginti ab omnium civium corpore amovit, id. Rabir. Perd. 4, 12: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines, ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Cal. 34. With a reflective pronoun: *to retire, withdraw*: te hinc amove, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui metet finibus unquam amorim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10.—Fig.: *to lay aside, to cast off*: segnitium amove, Pl. As. 2, 1, 6: somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovebitis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: crapulam, ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10: libidinem, odium, cupiditates omnes amovere, Cic. Cluen. 58, 159: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: bellum, Liv. 5, 35. II. *to take away by stealth*: euphem. for *furari, furtum facere*: boves per dolum amotas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 70. III. *to banish*: amotus Cercinam quatuordecim annis exsilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: amovere in insulam, ib. 4, 31: Cretam amoveri, ib. 21.

ampēlinus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμπελινός, *pertaining to the vine*: Caecil. in Non. 548, 15.

ampēlitis, idis, *f.* = ἀμπελίτις, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled, as a preservative from worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56.

ampēlōdesmos, i, m. = ἀμπελόδεσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines, perhaps a species of rush (juncus)*, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26.

ampēlōleucē, ēs, *f.* = ἀμπελολευκή (white vine), *the white vine, bryony*, Bryonia dioica, Linn., and perhaps alba, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ampēlōprāson, a wild kind of garlic: Allium ampeloprasum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

ampēlos, i, *f.* = ἀμπελος. Agria, Labrusca: most probably the Bittersweet or Woolly night-shade, Solanum dulcamara, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 14. 2. Vitis nigra or bryonia, Black bryony, Tamus communis, Linn.: Plin. 23, 1, 17.

ampēdices, *appendages*, anciently for appendices, Fest. s. v.

amphēmērinos, a, on, *adj.* = ἀμφημερινός, *daily* = quotidianus: genus febrium, not intermittent, Plin. 28, 16, 66.

amphibōlia, ae, *f.* = ἀμφιβολία: in rhetor., *ambiguity, double-meaning* Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116: Quint. 7, 9, 1.

amphibōlōgia, ae, *f.* = ἀμφιβολογία, *ambiguity*, Diom. 444.

amphibōlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμφίβολος, *ambiguous*, Cap. 5, 149.

amphibrāchys, ūos, m. = ἀμφίβραχυς (short before and after), in metre, *the foot* — —, Quint. 9, 4, 82 (also amphibrachys: cf. Quint. 1. l. § 105).

amphibrēvis = amphibrachys, Diom. 475 P.

amphicome, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

amphimacrus, i, m. = ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), *the foot* — — (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

amphimallum, i, n. = ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), *a woollen cloth, shaggy on both sides*, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

amphiprostylos, i, m. = ἀμφίπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

amphisbaena, ae, *f.* = ἀμφίσβαινα, *a kind of serpent found in Libya, which can move forwards or backwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35. This name appears to refer to the snakes called Typhlopes, in which the tail is thick and obtuse. The modern Amphisbaenae are American snakes.

amphitānē, es, *f.* *a kind of precious stone*, also called chrysocola, perh a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

amphitāpa, ae, f. = ἀμφιτάπη, a coverlet, shaggy on both sides: dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Varr. in Non. 540, 30.

amphithālāmus, i, m. = ἀμφιθάλαμος, an antechamber, Vitr. 6, 10, dub.

amphithēātrālis, e, adj. [amphitheatrum] pertaining to the amphitheatre: spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 293.

amphithēātricius, a, um, adj. = amphitheatralis: charta, made near the amphitheatre, of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

amphithēātrum, i, n. = ἀμφιθέατρον: lit., a double theatre (the ancient theatres being usually of a form approaching that of a semicircle) an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building for public spectacles: Plin. 19, 1, 6: Tac. A. 2, 62. (For an account of the Roman amphitheatres, v. Smith's Ant. 82, seqq.)

amphōra, ae (gen. pl. as a measure, usually amphorūm), f. = ἀμφορεύς, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears; for liquids, esp. wine, a flagon, pitcher, jar, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 90): amphoras implere, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22. Meton.: for the wine contained therein: id. Od. 3, 28, 8. For oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: and honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15. II. a measure for liquids, also called quadrantal: cf. Fest. s. v. quadrantal = 48 sextarii, or rather more than 54 imp. gallons (Smith's Ant. 980): in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9: Plin. 9, 30, 48. Amphora Capitolina, which holds the full measure (from the standard kept in the Capitol): Capit. Max. 4.

III. a measure of a ship: as we speak of a ship of so many tons burden: naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum millium amphorum, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2: navem, quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv. 21, 63.

amphōrālis, e, adj. [amphora] containing the measure of an amphora: vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

amphōrārius, a, um, adj. [id.] contained in the amphora: vinum, kept therein, Proc. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

amplē, adv. abundantly, richly, splendidly: exornare ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: honores gerere amplissime ac magnificentissime, ib. 2, 46: elate et ample loqui, sublimely, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24.

am-plector (old form amplotor, Prisc. 552, 39 P.), exus, 3. v. dep. (act. form **amplecto**, Liv. Andr. Odys. in Diom. 379 P.: amplexitote crura fustibus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 36.—In pass.: id. Mil. 2, 6, 27.) Lit., to wind or twine around, to encompass, encircle: of living beings: to embrace: ampleximur tibi genua, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 16: ambae filiae sumus: amplexamur ambae, id. Poen. 5, 4, 105: serpens arboris amplexens stirpem, coiling round, Lucr. 5, 35: quorum tellus amplexitur ossa, id. 1, 136: manibus saxa, to grasp, Liv. 5, 47: munimento amplexi, id. 35, 28: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45: quindecim millia passuum circuitu amplexus, hoc spatium pabulabatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbes amplexi murus, Hor. A. P. 209: visne ego te ac tute me amplexare? Pl. Most. 1, 4, 9: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3.

II. Fig., to embrace or grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: quae si iudex non amplexetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspectet, id. Font. 7: cogitationem toto pectore amplexi, to reflect upon: id. Att. 12, 35.—In discourse, to discuss, to handle, to comprise: quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplexeretur, id. Rom. Com. 12: actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplexitur, id. Caec. 14: omnes res per scripturam amplexi, id.

Inv. 2, 50: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Virg. G. 2, 42. Also, to comprehend under a term: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine ampleximur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30.

2. to embrace in our affection, to love, cherish, esteem: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur, id. Fam. 6, 6 fin.: amplexi plebem, id. Mil. 27, 72: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, id. Sull. 20: quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, id. Cat. 4, 2: Sall. J. 7: hoc se amplectitur uno, values, esteems himself, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53: amplexi virtutem, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplexi, id. Fam. 4, 8: rem publicam nimium amplexi, iron. of a public defaulter or peculator, id. Flac. 18.

amplexor, ātus, 1. v. freq. dep. (the act. form **amplexo**, analogous to amplexo, in Plaut., Attius, Lucil., and Petr. S. 63), [amplector] to encircle, embrace: aram amplexantes, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. II. Fig.: to love, esteem: Appius totum me amplexatur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98: species mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, laid hold of, made his own, id. Acad. 1, 9.

amplexus, a, um, Part. [amplector].

amplexus, ūs, m. [amplector] an encircling, embracing, surrounding: amplexu terrarum, Lucr. 5, 320: puer circumplexus serpentis amplexu, Cic. Div. 1, 36: exiit amplexus, my embrace, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17. Of the caresses of lovers, mostly plur.: cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: dum petis amplexus, Ov. H. 14, 69: Sen. Thyest. 522. But also amplexu petere, Ov. M. 6, 604: impedire amplexu, ib. 2, 433: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexu ruere, ib. 16, 32: in amplexu ejus effusus, ib. 12, 47. 2. Euphem. for concubitus: in mediis ambo deprensi amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 4, 184.

ampliatio, ōnis, f. [amplio] an extending, enlarging: addita est sacramento, Tert. Bapt. 13. II. Legal t. t. an adjournment of the hearing of a case to another day: the iudex announced this adjournment by the word "amplius." The "ampliatio" was an adjournment to any day which the iudex might please: cf. comperendinatio: ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 fin.: cf. Smith's Ant. 647.

amplificatio, ōnis, f. [amplifico] a widening, an increasing, enlarging: pecuniae, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: honoris et gloriae, ib. 2, 12, 42. 2. Rhetor. t. t. an exaggerated description: an amplification, id. Partit. 15: Quint. 2, 5, 9.

amplificator, ōris, m. [id.] an enlarger, an amplifier (rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: dignitatis, id. Fam. 10, 12.

amplificatrix, icis, f. she who enlarges, amplifies: amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Paneg. Theod. 8.

amplificō, adv. splendidly, Cat. 64, 266.

amplifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [amplus facio] to widen, to extend, enlarge: dolorem, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: fortunam, id. Am. 16, 59: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1: rempublicam, id. N. D. 2, 3: auctoritas amplificata, id. Manil. 16: honore et gloria amplificati, id. Leg. 3, 14: illos honoribus amplificat atque auget, Plin. Pan. 69: Aeduarum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificare, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. 2. Rhetor. t. t. to amplify, di-

late, enlarge: summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.

amplificus, a, um, adj. [id.] magnificent, Fronto.

amplio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [amplus] to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase: amplianda scalpello plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: templum, Suet. Oct. 18: imperium, id. Caes. 44: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4. Fig.: ampliare nomen, to render glorious, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20. II. Legal t. t. ampliari aliquem or aliquid, to adjourn the hearing of a case (vide ampliatio): potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, have put off his cause, Auct. Her. 4, 36: bis ampliatus tertio absolutus est, Liv. 43, 2.

ampliter, adv. amply, abundantly, magnificently, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 65. 2. greatly, vehemently, much: ampliter occupatum esse, ib. 2, 3, 54.

amplitudo, Inis, f. [amplus] width, breadth, size, bulk: cornuum, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modica amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3: valli, Tac. H. 4, 22. II. Of moral qualities, etc.: qualified by a gen.: greatness: amplitudo animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3: in plur., amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18: amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9. 2. Absol.: dignity, grandeur, importance: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, Cic. Rosc. Amer. 1: splendor et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20. 3. In rhetor. copiousness and dignity of expression: uber (sc. generi dicendo) dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 7, 14: amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1 fin. for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἐμπνεύσεως, by Plin. Ep. 1, 10, more literally translated, Platonica latitudo.

amplius, adv. (comp. of amplus) more, longer, further: (usually of time and number) freq. used without quam, the case not being affected by the omission: also in the usual construction with quam or abl. (Zumpt, § 485): quum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: amplius sunt sex menses, id. Rosc. Com. 3: duo haud amplius millia peditum et equitatus omnis effugerunt, Liv. 28, 2: (solem) amplius duodeviginti partibus majorem esse quam terram, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 82: milites amplius horis quattuor fortissime pugnauerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies commemoratus, Suet. Aug. 17: Lacedaemonii, qui septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus vivunt, Cic. Flac. 26: inveniebat Sabim flumen non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: duas amplius horas dubium certamen sustinere, Liv. 36, 38: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum XC, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: sexdecim non amplius legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv. 27, 10: quinque non amplius dierum terreno itinere, Plin. 6, 17, 19: non amplius XIV. cohortes coegi, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 26. 2. besides, moreover = praeterea, insuper; nihil dico amplius, I say nothing further, id. Planc. 7: hoc amplius, id. Caec. 10. 3. Nihil amplius, an ellipt. phrase, to denote that nothing remains to be stated: scire ipsum ahs te repetit: nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 5, 49: id. Fam. 12, 1, 7. 4. Also ellipt.: si nihil amplius, like si nihil

aliud sc. possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

II. AMPLIUS, legal *t. t.* pronounced by the iudex, on adjourning the hearing of a case, (vide ampliatio): tanta in isto improbitas putabatur ut de Philodamo **AMPLIUS** pronuntiaretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 29: quum consules, re audita **AMPLIUS** de consilii sententia pronunciavissent, id. Brut. 22, 86. Also, amplius non petere: to bring no further action, to make no further claim: Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: id. Fam. 13, 28. And polit. *t. t.* of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposal, but made an addition to it: Servilius assentior et hoc amplius censeo, id. Phil. 13, 21: so Sen. Qu. Nat. 3, 15. (Hand. Turs. 1, 287-296.)

ampliusculō, adv., rather more, Sidon. Ep. 3, 16.

ampliusculus, a, um, adj. [*amplior*] somewhat larger, or more magnificent: fortuna, App. Apol. p. 322.

amplō, are, *i. v. a.* [*amplius*] an old form = amplifico, to extend, enlarge: Fig.: to glorify: causam humilem dictis, Pac. in Non. 506, 26.

amplōctor, v. amplector.

amplius, a, um, adj. Of space: large, wide, spacious, roomy: amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: domus, id. Off. 1, 39: porticus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353: amplissima insula, Plin. 6, 20, 23. **II. Meton.:** abundant, great, long, much: pabula, Lucr. 5, 942: res pecuaria, Cic. Quint. 3: amplissima pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 5, 8: ciuitas ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Galli ampliores copias expectabant, ib. 5, 50: in amplissimis epulis, ib. 6, 28: amplae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10: amplissima dies horarum quindecim, the longest day, id. 6, 34, 39: amplior exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 4. And of abstract things, passions, etc.: quidquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 8: amplior potentia, Plin. 28, 10, 42: amplissimi effectus, id. 2, 40, 40: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte morbus amplior factus siet, ib. 50: pro viribus amplis, in proportion to the great strength, Lucr. 5, 1173: poena sera sed ampla, Prop. 3, 6, 32: spes ampla nepotum, ib. 22, 41. Also in comp. *n.* amplius, as a subst. (not to be confounded with the adv.) more: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 13: illa corona contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4. Also with Gen.: liberorum amplius, more children, Pl. Cist. 5, 4: amplius negotii, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: amplius obsidum, Caes. B. G. 6, 9.

III. magnificent, splendid, glorious, renowned, distinguished: ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: praemia, id. Mil. 22: amplissimae res gestae, id. Att. 8, 9: triumphus, Nep. Cat. 1: finus, id. Eun. 4: dona, Liv. 42, 14: id. 21, 43: amplius cognomen, *i. e.* Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: homo spectata fide amplissimus, Cic. Cacc. 36: amplae et honestae familiae, id. Mur. 7: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: in the neutr., amplum, honourable, glorious (rare): sibi amplum esse, urbem ab se captam frequentari, Liv. 9, 30. Hence, amplissimus, as a title for persons high in office: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: amplissimus magistratus, *i. e.* consulatus, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, *i. e.* senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3. **IV. In Rhetor.** amplius orator, who speaks with dignity and fulness, Cic. Or. 9: Brut. 68: comp. amplius, *s. v.* [Perh. *am-plus*, the root being the same as in *ple-nus*, *im-ple-o*, etc. Prefix *am-* either same as *amb-* or connected with the Gr. *ἀνά.*]

ampulla, ae, *f.* a globular vessel for holding liquids, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (sometimes of leather), Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 86: Cic. Fin. 4, 12. **II. Meton.:**

of inflated discourse, bombast: projicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97. [Prob. *amp-ulla*, fr. *amb* or *ambi* and *olla*: cf. *amphora* and the Gr. *ἀμφορεύς* which is a contr. of *ἀμφιφορεύς*.]

ampullāceus, a, um, adj. [*ampulla*] pertaining to a flask, bottle-shaped or globular: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: coria, flask-leather, Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullārius, i, m. [id.] a flask-maker: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51.

ampullor, atus, *i. v. dep.* [id. **II**] to employ a bombastic style, ampullari in tragica arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

ampūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [*amputo*] a pruning, lopping off: sarmentorum, Cic. de Sen. 15. **II. Meton.:** the part cut off, a cutting: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

am-pūto, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to cut away or off, to lop off, prune; esp. of plants: vitem ferro, Cic. de Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen ulmi, Plin. 16, 32, 57: inutilesque falce ramos amputans, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: humeros, to mutilate, Sen. Thyest. 761: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, ib. 9: amputare exoletos, to castrate, Sen. Contr. 10, 4 extr.

II. Fig.: to curtail, shorten, remove: amputata et circumcisa inanitas omnis et error, removed, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69. In rhet., amputata loqui, to speak unconnectedly, Cic. Or. 51.

am-segētes, those whose land borders on the highway, Fest. s. v.

am-termini, the borderers of a province, Fest. s. v.

am-trūo, are, *i. v. n.* to dance about, in the Salian festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. redentruare.

āmūlētum, i, n. [*Arab. hamalet*] a preservative against sickness, φυλακτήριον, an amulet (usu. hung round the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19.

amulum, v. amylum.

āmurca, ad. *f.* = *ἀμόργη*; the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, oil-lees, Cato R. R. 91: Plin. 15, 8, 8.

āmurcārius, a, um, adj. pertaining to oil-lees: dolla, Cat. R. 10, 4.

āmūsia, ae, *f.* = *ἀμουσία*, ignorance of music: Varr. in Non. 171, 30.

āmūsos, i, m. = *ἀμουσος*, a person unskilled in music: Vit. 1, 1 sub med.

āmussis, is, *f.* (acc. amussim; abl. and plur. not used), a rule, level, or square: Varr. in Non. 9, 19. Most freq. in the adv. phrase ad amussim, also as one word, adamussim, according to a rule or level, *i. e.* accurately, exactly: ad amussim non est numerus, Varr. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 1, 4, 1. [Perh. connected with metior, mensus.]

āmussito, are, *i. v. a.* [*amussis*] to make according to rule, accurately, nicely: amussitata indoles, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

āmussium, i, n. [id.] a horizontal plate for marking the direction of the wind, Vit. 1, 6.

āmynetis, a, um, adj. = *ἀμνητικός*, scratching: hence of medicines, sharp, biting, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

āmugdāla, ae, *f.* = *ἀμυγδάλη*, an almond, the kernel of an almond, Plin. 12, 9, 19. **II.** = *ἀμυγδαλή*, an almond-tree, Col. 5, 10 fin. (Hence, Ital. mandola, Fr. amande.)

āmugdālāceus, a, um, adj. [*amygdala*] similar to the almond-tree: folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69.

āmugdālēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of an almond-tree: ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

āmugdālīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of almonds: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7. 2. Pruna, *i. e.* ingrafted on an almond-tree, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

āmugdālites, ae, m. like the almond-tree, Plin. 26, 8, 44. Plin. says it is a species of Tithymalus, so named from

its similarity to the almond-tree, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.

āmugdālum, i, n. = *ἀμύγδαλον*, = amygdala, an almond, an almond kernel, Ov. A. A. 3, 183. **II.** an almond tree, Col. Arb. 25.

āmugdālus, i, f. = *ἀμύγδαλος*, an almond-tree, Amygdalus communis, Linn., Pall. 2, 15.

āmýlo, are *i. v. a.* to starch, stiffen: jus, Apic. 7, 6. lac, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

āmýlum or **āmūlum**, i, n. = *ἀμυλον*, starch, Cato R. R. 87: Plin. 18, 7, 17.

āmystis, Idis, *f.* = *ἀμυστις*, a long draught, the emptying of a cup at once: Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.

ān, conj. It introduces the second and succeeding members in a disjunctive interrogation, or in sentences implying doubt: or, or whether: in disjunctive interrogations. Direct: dicam huic an non dicam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 46: utrum superbiam prius memorem an credulitatem? Cic. Verr. 1, 47: numquid duas habetis patrias? an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2: utrum enim defenditis an impugnat plebem? Liv. 5, 3: eloquar an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3, 39: Romamne venio, an hic maneo, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. Att. 16, 8: utrum hostem, an vos, an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10. 2. Indirect: quaesitum est in totone circuitu orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, Cic. Or. 61: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, Sall. C. 52. An potius, or rather: an id flagitium est, an potius haec patri aequum est fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94.—

3. When an alternative, or inference is implied from something said before, an may begin the whole interrogatory (Key, § 1426): quod aiunt, minima de malis, id est, ut turpiter potius quam calamitose: an est ullum majus malum turpitudine? or is there any evil greater than baseness? Cic. Off. 3, 29: quasi non necesse sit quidquid isto modo pronunties, id aut esse aut non esse. An tu dialecticis ne imbutus quidem es? or are you ignorant of the very elements of logic? (a necessary inference if the propositions be denied), id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: De. Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 10: ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jam pridem oportebat: an vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. 4. Particular constr.: an non, and in one word, annon, occurs in direct questions more freq. than necne: isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: utrum sic, an non voltis? Pl. Amph. prol. 56. An ne, commonly anne, pleon. for an: nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet cogitabit, ib. 1, 1, 19: quum interrogetur, tria pauca sunt anne multa, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Manil. 19, 57.

II. In disjunctive clauses expressing doubt: whether: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, gratulor ne tui an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, Ov. Fast. 4, 7: illa mihi referat, si nostri mutua cura est, an minor an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 19: sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exsul, seu taedio ambiguae spei, an amore conjugis et liberorum, Tac. A. 14, 59.

2. As in such disjunctive clauses the opinion of the speaker himself usually inclines to the second, or that introduced with an, the particle sometimes obtains a modified affirmative signif.: I almost think, it is possible that, perhaps, probably. (1). With a

negative, or word implying doubt in the principal clause: *testem non medio-crem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, I would almost venture to say the most important*, Cic. Off. 3, 29: *constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere*, id. Ligar. 9: *ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit*, Liv. 23, 16: *si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasymbulum primum omnium ponam*, Nep. Thras. 1: *dicatur acinace stricto Darius dubitasse an fugae dedecus honesta morte vitaret*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: *ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem*, Quint. 1, 5, 46. (II). With negatives also in the dependent clause: *eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem*, Cic. Brut. 33: *quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum haud scio an nemini potius quam tibi*, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: *mea sententia haud scio an nulla beator esse possit*, id. Sen. 16: *non saepe atque haud scio an unquam*, id. Or. 2, 7. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 296-361.)

anābaptismus, *i. m.* = ἀναβαπτισμός, a second baptism, Aug. in Ps. 38.

anābāsīs, *is, f.* = ἀνάβασις, a plant, Ephedra fragilis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20.

anābāthrum, *i. n.* = ἀνάβαθρον, an elevated place for the spectators of public games, etc., Juv. 7, 46.

anābolium, *ii. n.* a surgical instrument: Orell. no. 1572.

anācampserōs, *ōtis, m.* = ἀνακάμψερως (love-restoring), an herb, the touch of which was said to restore lost love, perhaps a species of Sedum or Stone-crop, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

anāchītes, *ae, m.* = ἀναχίτης (that frees from anguish), a name of the diamond, which was considered the best remedy for sadness, an antidote for poisons, etc., Plin. 37, 4, 15.

anāchōrēsis, *is or eos, f.* = ἀναχώρησις, retirement, the life of the hermit, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

anāchōrēta, *ae, m.* = ἀναχωρητής, a hermit, recluse, Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 18.

anāclintērīum, *i. n.* = ἀνακλιντήριον, a cushion, a couch, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

anactōrium, *i. n.* = ἀνακτόριον, a plant, sword-grass, App. Herb. 78.

anādēmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀνάδημα, a band for the head, a wreath; et bene parta patrum flunt anademata, Lucr. 4, 1125.

anādīplōsis, *is or eos, f.* = ἀναδιπλωσις, the repetition of the same word (for conduplicatio), Cap. 5, 175.

anāgallis, *īdis, f.* = ἀναγαλλίς, a plant, pimpernel or chick-weed, Plin. 25, 13, 92: 1. mas. flor. phoenicea, Anagallis arvensis, Linn.: 2. fem. flor. caerulea, the blue variety of the same species.

anāglypticus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀναγλυπτικός, carved or engraved in bas-relief: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

anāglyptus or **-phus**, *a, um, adj.* = ἀνάγλυπτος (or φος), in sculpture, wrought or carved in bas-relief: Orell. no. 3838. Subst. anaglypta, drum, *n. plu.*, bas-reliefs, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

anāgnostēs, *ae, m.* = ἀναγνώστης, a reader: noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12.

anāgýros, *i. f.* = ἀνάγυρος, a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil, Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13.

anālecta, *ae, m.* = ἀναλέκτης, he who collected the fragments left at meals, Mart. 7, 20: Sen. Ep. 27.

anālectris, *īdis, f.* [ἀνάλεκτρον], a pad for the shoulders, used to improve the figure: Ov. A. A. 3, 273.

anālemmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀνάλημμα, a cun-dial showing the meridian, etc., Vitr. 9, 4.

anālōgia, *ae, f.* = ἀνάλογια, similarity or identity of relation: analogy, Varr. L. L. 9, 4: analogiam, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3.

anālōgicus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀναλογικός, relating to analogy: in libris ana-

logis, in (Caesar's) books de analogia, Gell. 4, 16.

anālōgus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀνάλογος, analogous, Varr. L. L. 10, 3.

anancoaeum, *i. n.* = ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), a large drinking-cup, to be drained for a wager, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 33.

ananchītis, *īdis, f.* = ἀναγχίτης, a precious stone, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

anāpaestīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀναπαιστικός, consisting of anapaests, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

anāpaestum, *i. n. sc.* carmen, an anapaestic poem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24.

anāpaestus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀνάπαιστος (struck back): pes, the metrical foot anapaest: — (a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: id. Or. 56.

anāphōra, *ae, f.* = ἀναφορά, the rising of the stars, etc.: Plin. 7, 49, 50.

II. Rhetor. *t. t.* the repetition of a word; e. g. Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. 2. the improper reference of a word to a preceding one: e. g. conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (sc. conjuratione), Sall. C. 18: Diom. 2, p. 440, P.

anāphōrīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀναφορικός. In astronomy: adjusted according to the rising of the stars: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9. II. In medicine spitting blood, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

anāplērōtīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀναπληρωτικός, suitable for filling up, Veg. Vetr. 2, 26.

anarrhinon, *v.* antirrhinon.

anas, *anātis* (gen. plur. anatum, rarely anatium), *f.* the duck: greges anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124. II. a disease of old women: Fest. s. v. [cf. νῆσσα. Lith. antis; Germ. ente.] (Hence, Ital anatra; Fr. cane, canette, canard.)

anātārīus, *a, um, adj.* [anas] relating to the duck: anataria aquila, the duck-hawk: Falco aeruginosus, Linn. Plin. 10, 3, 3.

anāthēmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀνάθημα, an offering, a gift: Prud. Psych. 540.

anāthēmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀνάθημα, ban, excommunication: meton. the person excommunicated, Eccl.

anāthēmātizo, *are, i. v. a.* = ἀναθεματίζω, to anathematize, to put under ban. Meton.: to detest, Eccl.

anāthymīasis, *is, f.* = ἀναθυμίασις, a rising vapour: Petr. 47.

anātīcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [anas] a little duck, a duckling: Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

2. A term of endearment: my duckling: Pl. As. 3, 3, 103.

anātīnus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or pertaining to the duck: fortuna anatina, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 49. Subst. Anatina, *f. sc.* caro, duck-flesh, duck: Petr. S. 56, 3.

anātōcismus, *i. m.* = ἀνατοκισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest: centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11.

anātōmīa or **anātōmīca**, *ae, also anātōmīcē, es, f.* = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (sc. τέχνη), anatomy, dissection, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8.

anātōmīcus, *i. m.* = ἀνατομικός, sc. medicus, an anatomist, Macr. S. 7, 13.

anātōnus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀνάτονος, stretching upwards, Vitr. 10, 15 fin.

ancaesa, *drum, n. plu.* An old word for caelata: carved vessels, Fest. s. v.

ancāla, *ae, or -ē, es, f.* = ἀγκάλη, the bend of the knee, the knee, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

anceps (anciently ancipes, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: abl. sing. ancipiti): *cīpītis, adj.* [amb- and caput, v. amb.] that has two heads, two-headed (cf. biceps, praiceps, etc.): only in the poets: anceps Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334. Also of a mountain: two-peaked: anceps acumen, id. 12, 337. II. in gen. having two sides, two natures, double: and of abstract things; doubtful, uncertain, undecided, changeable securicula ancipes, a two-edged hatchet, Pl.

Rud. 4, 4, 114: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397: cardines, Lucil. in Non. 245, 11: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, amphibious animals, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, with two fronts, (cf. above, signa bipartito intulerunt,) Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, Liv. 2, 24: anceps terror, id. 34, 21: tumultus, id. 32, 30: tela, shot or hurled from both sides, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, on two sides, id. 5, 1: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, ib. 36: jus anceps, a doubtful point of law, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34: anceps iatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marc. 5: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to fight with doubtful success, id. 7, 29: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, Tac. H. 3, 40: fides, doubtful fidelity, Curt. 3, 8: ancipites animi, Lucan. 5, 46: tractus in anceps, into uncertainty, Tac. A. 4, 73. III. dangerous, critical: viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: morbi, Plin. 7, 45, 46: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps, si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, ib. 11, 26: in ancipiti respublica, in danger, ib. 1, 36.

anchora and **anchoralis**, *v.* ancora, etc.

anchūsa, *ae, f.* = ἄγκυσα, a plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue: Anchusa italica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 23.

ancile (also ancule) *is, n. (gen. plur. also anciliorum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 10):* a small oval shield: Virg. Aen. 7, 188. Esp.: the shield said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa, and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome depended: Ov. F. 3, 377: Liv. 1, 20: Virg. Aen. 8, 664: Tac. H. 1, 80: Suet. Oth. 8: (cf. Smith's Ant. 1003). Adj.: clipeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1, no. 9. [Some derive the word from ἀγκύλος in spite of the quantity; but an-cile and in-cile perhaps come from caedo, d being interchanged with l, as in scala from scando, etc.: hence an-cile would mean "a cutting round," as in-cile "a cutting in," a "trench."]

ancilla, *ae, f. dim.* a maid-servant female slave: ancilla aere emptā, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: servi ancillaeque, Cic. Verr. 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10: occultans se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1. Fig.: terra usus mortalium semper ancilla, Plin. 2, 63, 63.—As a term of reproach of one servilely addicted to anything: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15. [Dim. of ancilla, from an old verb ancilare or anculare, "to serve," Fest. s. v. ancilla.]

ancillārīolus, *i. m.* a courter of maid-servants (very rare): Mart. 12, 58: Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillāris, *e, adj.* [ancilla] relating to female servants: ancillare artificium, maid-servant's work, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. Fig.: ancillaris adulatio, servile flattery, Amm. 26, 6.

ancillātus, *ūs, m.* [ancillor] the service of a female slave, or in gen. of a slave: Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, *atus, i. v. dep. and n.* [ancilla] to serve as a handmaid; hence in gen., to serve slavishly, to be subservient to, etc.: invita ancillans, Att. in Non. 72, 3: aestus (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Plin. 2, 97, 99: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little serving-maid, a young female slave: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11: nec servus, nec ancillula, Ov. R. Am. 639. Fig.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 fin.: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancipes, v. *arceps*.
ancisus (also *anic.*), a, um, *Part.* [amb and caedo] *cut around or away*: omnia ancisa recenti vulnere, Lucr. 3, 660.
ancisus, ūs, m. [id.] *a cutting around, a rounding off*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89 (dub.)
anclabris, is, *a sacrificial table*. The vessels upon it were called anclabria, Fest. s. v.
anclō, are, i. v. a. *to serve, to bring to table*: florem anclabant liberi ex carchesiis, Liv. Andr. apud Fest. s. v.: vinum anclabatur, id. apud Prisc. 684 P.
ancōn, ōnis, m. = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm, elbow): t. t. = the Lat. cubitum, the arm of a workman's square, Vitruv. 3, 3 fin. 2. *a stone in a wall, the upper part of which projects, and supports something; a console or volute*, id. 4, 6. 3. *the knobbed bars of an hydraulic engine*, id. 10, 13. 4. *forked poles for spreading nets (=ames)*, Hor. Epod. 2, 33) Grat. Cyneg. 87.
5. the arm of a chair, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. 6. *a kind of a drinking-vessel*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13.
ancōra, ae (erroneously written anchora), f. *an anchor*: dente tenaci ancōra fundabat naves, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: ancōras jacere, *to cast anchor*, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: naves deligare ad ancōras, ib. 29: tenere navem in ancōris, Nep. Them. 8: consistere ad ancōram, *to lie at anchor*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancōris constituerunt, ib. 28: solvere, *to weigh anchor*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: also, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, *to cut the cable*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Fig.: as a symbol of security: refuge, hope, support: ancōra jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancōra, Sil. 7, 24.
II. an iron instrument shaped like an anchor: Pall. 1, 40, 5. [Root ANC or ANG, "a bend," or "crooked:" v. angō.]
ancōrāgo, īnis, m. *a fish formerly found in the Rhine, now unknown*, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.
ancōrālis, e, adj. [ancōra] *belonging to an anchor*: strophila, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7. Hence ancōrale, is, n. *a cable*: Liv. 37, 30 fin.
ancōrārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to an anchor*: funes, cables, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.
ancunulentaē, ārum, f. plu. *ancunulentaē feminae menstruo tempore appellantur*, Fest. s. v.
ancylōblēphāron, i, n. = ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *the growing together of the eyelids, a disease*, Cels. 7, 7.
andābātā, ae, m. *a gladiator, whose helmet was without any openings for the eyes*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: more andabatarum, Hieron. adv. Helvid. 3: Orelli, 2577: Smith's Ant. 575, a.
andrachnē, ēs, f. = ἀνδράχνη, *a plant, purslain*, Portulacca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 400 Col. 10, 376: andrachne agria = Sedum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 103.
andremas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.
androdāmas, antis, m. = ἀνδροδάμας (man-taming), *a species of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38. 2. *a silver-coloured precious stone of a cubical shape, perhaps Marcasite*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.
androgynē, es, f. = ἀνδρογύνη, *a masculine, heroic woman*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.
androgynus, i, m. -gynē, es, f. = ἀνδρογυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: imberbus, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27: Cic. Div. 1, 43.
andrōn, ōnis, m. = ἀνδρών. Among the Greeks, *that part of the house in which the men resided*: also called andronitis: Vitruv. 6, 10. 2. Among the Romans, *a passage between two walls or courts of a house, a corridor*, Vitruv. 6, 10: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.
andrōnitis, idis, f. = ἀνδρωνίτις, v. andron no. 1.

androsācēs, is, n. = ἀνδρόσακες, *a zoophyte: madrepora acetabulum*, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 9.
androsāemōn, i, n. = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), *a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice*, Hypericum montanum, Linn.: or ciliatum, Linn.: also Hypericum androsaemum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 4, 20.
andruare, *to run back*: a Graeco verbo ἀναδραμεῖν, Fest. s. v.
āneclōgistus, a, um, adj. = ἀνεκλόγιστος (irresponsible), *a guardian who had discretionary power*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.
ānellus (ann.), i, m. dim. [anulus] *a little ring*: Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 33: cum tribus anellis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.
ānemōnē, ēs, f. = ἀνεμώνη, *anemone* (lit., wind-flower, so called because its leaves are easily broken off by the wind): anemone Apeunina, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38.
ānēthum, i, n. = ἀνηθον, *dill, anise*: Anethum graveolens, Linn.: Virg. E. 2, 48: Plin. 19, 8, 52.
ānēticus, a, um, adj. = ἀνετικός, *remitting, abating*: of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.
anfractus (amfr.), a, um, *Part.* [amb and FRAG the root of frango]. Lit.: *broken or bent round, winding, bending, crooked*: spatia, Amm. 29, 5. Hence anfractum, i, n. *a winding, curve*: terrarum anfracta, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: in anfracto, Varr. ib.: cavata aurium anf., Varr. in Non. 193, 5.
anfractus, ūs, m. [id.] *a curving or bending, an orbit*: quid pulchrius ea figura (sc. sphaerica) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, id. Rep. 6, 12: in annuis anfractibus, id. Leg. 2, 8: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Also, *a tortuous, circuitous route*: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eun. 8: per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4: anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anfractus, *the windings*, id. 38, 7. II. Fig.: of discourse = *ambages, digression, prolixity*: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Partit. 6, 21. Of legal proceedings: *intricacies, prolixity*: iudiciorum, id. Clu. 56, 153: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.
angāriā, ae, f. = ἀγγαρία, *the service of the angarius, and in gen. service to a lord, villanage*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29.
angārīālis, e, adj. [angaria] *pertaining to service*: copia, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 4.
angārīo, are, i. v. a. [id.] *to demand something as angaria, to exact villanage*: Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.
angārīus, i, m. = ἀγγαρος (Persian), *orig., a messenger, a courier*: Lucil. in Non. 21, 21.
angēlicus, a, um, adj. = ἀγγελικός (pertaining to messengers), *angelicum metrum, a dactylic measure* (so called from its rapidity), Diom. p. 512 P.
II. belonging to angels, angelic: panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.
angēlificātus, a, um, *Part. changed into an angel*: caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.
angellus, i, m. dim. [angulus] *a little angle or corner*: Lucr. 2, 428: Arn. 7, p. 253.
angēlus, i, m. = ἄγγελος, *a messenger*: Sen. Ep. 20 med. (dub.) 2. *a messenger of God, an angel*: Eccl.
angīna, ae, f. [ango] *the quinsy*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 61: Plin. 23, 2, 29. II. Fig.: *angina mentis, inactivity of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert. Anim. 48.
angiportus, ūs, m., and angiportum, i, n. (cf. Prisc. 714 P.), *a narrow street, lane, or alley*: in angiportum quoddam desertum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 6:

viae omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10: opposed to quadrivium: Lesbia nunc in quadriviliis et angiportis glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Catull. 58, 4. ["ab angendo et portu," says Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40. The root ANG means "make narrow:" v. angō: portus anciently meant "a passage, a gangway."]
ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3. v. a. (perf. and sup., only in Gram.) *to press tight, to throttle, strangle* (in this signif., poet. or antiquated): angit inhaerens elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Virg. Aen. 8, 260: so id. G. 3, 497. Of plants: *to choke*: Col. 4, 2, 2. II. Fig.: *to cause pain, both physical and mental, esp. the latter: to torment, vex, trouble*: hence angī, *to suffer pain*: Plin. 10, 60, 79: illum incommodis dictis angam, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 8: cruciati timoris angī, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebar singularum horarum expectatione, ib. 9, 1: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat, or vex by refusing, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, puts in torturing suspense, ib. 2, 1, 211: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, annoys (al. alunt) id. S. 2, 2, 64. With de: de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 fin.: de quo angor et crucior, ib. 7, 22: Angi animi (as in Gr.): Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 6. On the other hand, Cic. says angī animo, Brut. 2, 6, and Fam. 16, 14. [In the root ANG or ANC the ideas of "bending" and "squeezing" are comprised: cf. ἀγκών, ἀγκύλη, ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἄγκυρα, ἀγκιστρον; angulus, angustus, ancōra, uncus, uncinus; Germ. eng, engen; and perhaps also ἄγχι, ἐγγύς.]
angor, ōris, m. = angina [ango] *a compression of the neck, suffocation, the quinsy*: occupat fauces earum angor, Plin. 8, 27, 41: aestu et angore vexata, Liv. 5, 48. II. Fig.: *anguish, torment, vexation* (of a transitory nature, whereas anxietas is of an abiding nature): differt anxietas ab angore; neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: angor est aegritudo premens, ib. 4, 8, 18: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006: animus omni liber cura et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Am. 13, 48: Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7. In plur.: confici angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15.
anguen, v. anguis.
angūēus, a, um, adj. [anguis] *pertaining to a serpent*: lapsus, Sol. 24.
angūcōmus, a, um, adj. [anguis comia] *with snaky hair* (poet.): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699.
angūcūlus, i, m. dim. [anguis] *a small snake*: Cic. Fin. 5, 15.
angūifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [anguis fero] *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. Subst. Anguifer, eri, m. (Ὠφιούχος), *the constellation Serpentarius or Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49.
angūigēna, ae, m. [anguis and GEN, root of gigno] Lit., *snake-born, sprung from a snake or dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprung from dragons' teeth: Ov. M. 3, 531.
anguilla, ae, f. [anguis, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23] *an eel*: Muraena anguilla, Linn.: Plin. 9, 21, 38: vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103: anguilla est, elabatur, proverb. of a sly, slippery fellow: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56. Meton.: *the dry skin of the eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verrius in Plin. o. 23, 39.
angūimānus, a, um, adj. [anguis manus]. Lit., *snake-handed; with serpent arms (or trunk)*, an epithet of the elephant: Lucr. 2, 538.

anguineus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] (rare): *pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. 2. *similar to a serpent, serpentine*: cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10.

anguinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: cervix, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pellis, Cato R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adepis, Plin. 30, 5, 12. Subst.: anguinum, i, n. (sc. ovum), a snake's egg, Plin. 29, 3, 12.

angui-pēs, ēdis, *adj.* [anguis pes] *snake-footed*, an epithet of the giants: Ov. M. 1, 184.

anguis, is (rare form anguen, like sanguen for sanguis. Abl. angue and angui) m. and f. a snake, a serpent: femina anguis, mas anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187. As fem.: angues volucres vento insectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Ov. M. 4, 483. Latet anguis in herba, proverb. for some concealed danger, Virg. E. 3, 93. 2. Fig.: for anything odious: odisse aliquem aequae atque angues, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. As an emblem (1) of terror: of the head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803: (2) of rage: the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, ib. 4, 483: her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69: (3) of art and wisdom: the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, ib. 5, 642. II. Meton.: As a constellation = draco, the Dragon, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 42. 2. = hydra, the Hydra, water serpent: Ov. F. 3, 243. 3. the Serpent, which Anguitenens (Ὠφιοῦχος) carries in his hand, id. M. 8, 182. [Sans. aἰῖ, Gr. εἰς, ἑχίδνα, ἑχέλυς.]

angui-tōnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis teneo] *serpent-holding*: hence, subst. the constellation = anguifer (Gr. Ὠφιοῦχος), serpent-bearer, Cic. N. D. 2, 42.

angulāris, e, *adj.* [angulus] *having angles or corners, angular*: lapis, a square stone, Cato R. R. 14, 1: pilae, corner pillars of an arcade, Vitruv. 7, 11. Subst.: angularis, is, m. an angular vessel: Apic. 5, 3.

angulātī, adv. [id.] *from corner to corner*: angulatim cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26.

angulātus, a, um, *Part.* [angulo] *made angular, with angles*: corpuscula rotunda alia, partim angulata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angūlo, are, i. v. a. [angulus] *to make angular or cornered*: Ambros. Ep. 42.

angulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of corners*: folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35: acini, id. 15, 24, 29: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75.

angūlus, i, m. [root ANG, v. angō] *an angle, a corner*: obtusus, Lucr. 4, 356: terrena et humida suapte nutu ad pares angulos in terram et mare ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: figura, quae nihil incisum angulis habere potest, id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, the extreme point, corner, Ov. M. 13, 834: proximus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: anguli oculorum, the corners of the eyes, Plin. 24, 14, 77: anguli parietum, the angles of walls, id. 2, 82, 84. II. a retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place: in angulum abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 fin.: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 4, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22: in ultimo ac remotissimo terrarum orbis angulo, Vell. 2, 102. Contemptuously, of the schools: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, in nooks and corners, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad omnes literarum angulos revocas, id. Caec. 29. III. a bay or gulf: Gallicus, Cato in Charis, o. 185 P 66.

angustē, adv. *narrowly, closely, sparingly, briefly*: anguste sedere, Cic. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 3: eo anno frumentum angustius provenerat, more sparingly, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: quum brevius angustiusque concluduntur, tum apertiora sunt ad reprehendendum, more briefly, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: anguste transportare milites, with difficulty, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. Sup. ib. 3, 45.

angustiae, arum, f. plu. rare in the sing. angustia, ae, [angustus] *a narrow place, a strait, deple*: Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Sall. Cat. 58: locorum, Nep. Dat. 8: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1 diu in angustis pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 fin.: per angustias Hellespont, the straits of the Hellespont, Suet. Caes. 63: eo angustiae fretorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38. Hence, II. Fig.: In gen.: shortness, narrowness, want, deficiency, difficulty, perplexity, etc.: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coegerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: angustiae spiritus, shortness of breath, ib. 3, 46, 181: urinae, strangury, Plin. 21, 21, 92: aerarii, penny, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9. Sometimes absol.: ex meis angustis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75. In summas angustias adduci, perplexity, Cic. Quint. 5: cum in his angustis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: angustiae petitionis, the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity, Cic. Brut. 47: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, narrowness of soul, id. Pis. 11: ejus animus tantis angustis insidiae continetur, Auct. Her. 4, 43: me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, into the straits of verbal subtleties, Cic. Caec. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35: angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, the brevity, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20. (Hence, Ital. angoscia: Fr. anguisse.)

angusticlāvius, a, um, *adj.* [angustus clavus] *wearing a narrow stripe of purple*, as a plebeian tribune: Suet. Oth. 10.

angustitas, ātis, f. = angustia: Att. in Non. 73, 25.

angusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [angustus] *to make narrow, to straiten*: iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Cat. 64, 360: puteis ore angustatis, Plin. 17, 8, 4: servorum turba magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustat fauces, Lucan. 5, 232. Fig.: to circumscribe, restrain: gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonía, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]. Of space: narrow, strait, contracted: longa brevia, lata angusta, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 92: fretus, Lucr. 1, 721: iter, id. 5, 1129: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: montibus angustis mare continebatur, contracted mountains (probably so called because they had no slope), Caes. B. G. 4, 23: dorsum jugi angustum, ib. 7, 44: domus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: sagitta angusta for acuta, sharp, Cels. 7, 5, no. 2. Subst.: angustum, i, n. (mostly plur.) narrowness: per angustum, Lucr. 4, 531: angusta viarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. II. 4, 35. II. Fig.: in angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc.: to reduce to a strait, to restrain, confine, etc.: ab illa immensa societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum,

id. Am. 5: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, to restrain, id. Acad. 1, 10. 2. short, scanty: angustus spiritus Demosthenis, short breath, id. de Or. 1, 61: angustus odor rosae, not widely diffused, Plin. 21, 4, 10: angusta dies, short, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8: nox, id. Am. 3, 7, 25. 3. needy, pinching: pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, poor, built inexpensively, Tac. A. 2, 33. 4. critical, difficult, uncertain, wavering: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, weakened, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. Subst.: angustum, a critical condition, difficulty, danger: in angustum cogi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: rem esse in angusto vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: spes est in angusto, hope is feeble, the case is desperate, Cels. 8, 4. 5. base, low, mean-spirited: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61. 6. subtle, minute: minutae angustaeque concertationes, id. de Or. 3, 30: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogationibus angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7. 7. Of style: brief, simple: et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, id. Or. 56, 187: Callimachus angusto pectore, in a simple style, Prop. 2, 1, 40.

anhelatio, ōnis, f. [anhele] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*: piscium anhelatio aestivo calore, the panting of fish, Plin. 9, 7, 6. 2. asthma, id. 23, 1, 24.

anhelator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who breathes with difficulty*, Plin. 21, 21, 89.

anhelitus, ūs, m. [id.] *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*: ex cursura anhelitum ducere, to pant, Pl. As. 2, 2, 61: cum nimiae celeritates fiunt, anhelitus moventur, are occasioned, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. As a disease = ἀσθμα, the asthma: Plin. 35, 15, 51. II. Meton.: breathing, breath: sufferre anhelitum, to draw breath, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 4: recipere, to take breath, respire, id. Epid. 2, 2, 21: aridus a lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663: male odorati anhelitus oris, bad breath, id. A. A. 1, 521: sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, Virg. Aen. 5, 432: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, to breathe, Plin. 9, 7, 6. III. Fig.: an exhaling, exhalation: terrae, Cic. Div. 2, 19: vini, fumes, id. post Red. 7.

anhelo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [anhelus] *to draw the breath with difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.*: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata, et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae cura spiritus ducebatur, Auct. Her. 4, 33: anhelans colla foveat, Virg. Aen. 10, 837: nullus anhelabat sub aduenco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2. II. Fig.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Virg. Aen. 8, 421: subter anhelat humus, heaves, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56: so, anhelans pontus, Sil. 9, 286: anhelans inopia, broken-winded, panting, Just. 9, 1, 6: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, poet. apud Cic. N. D. 2, 44: rabiem anhelare, to exhale, Lucan. 6, 92: anhelatis exurgens ictibus alnus, by strokes of the oars made with a violent effort, Sil. 14, 380: Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 55: orbis anhelans saevis ardoribus, choking with heat, Sil. 16, 100.

anhelus, a, um, *adj.* [halo] *panting, puffing* (poet.): equi, Virg. G. 1, 250: Ov. M. 4, 633: pectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 48: senes, who suffer from shortness of breath, id. G. 2, 135. With Gen.: longi laboris anhelii, Sil. 15, 721. 2. causing shortness of breath: cursus, Ov.

M. 11, 347: febres, id. Pont. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Virg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385. [In anhelus we have perhaps the prep. ἀνά: cf. ἀναχελύσσεσθαι, ἀναπνεῖν, ἀναφυσᾶν.]

anhydros (anydr.), i, f. = ἀνδρος (without water), the narcissus, App. Herb. 55.

anīatrōlōgētus, a, um, adj. = ἀνι-τρολόγητος (ἀν-ιατρολογέω), ignorant of medicine: Vitr. 1, 1.

anīcilla (later anucella), ae, f. dim. [anīcula] a little old woman: Varr. L. 9, 45, 146.

anīcūla (sync. anīcla, Prud.), ae, f. dim. [anīcis] a little old woman: haec ne anīculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15. ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anīcularum, id. N. D. 1, 34.

anīcūlāris, e, adj. worthy of an old woman: verba, Aug. in Psalm. 38.

anīlis, e, adj. [anīlis] pertaining to an old woman, old womanish: voltus, Virg. Aen. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2: ineptiae pene anīles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: superstitio imbecilli anīmi atque anīlis, id. Div. 2, 60.

anīlitas, ātis, f. [anīlis] the old age of a woman, anility (rare): cana, Cat. 51, 162.

anīlīter, adv., like an old woman: superstitiose atque anīlīter dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

anīlītor, ari, i. v. dep. [anīlis] to become an old woman: App. de Mundo, p. 67.

anīma, ae, f. (gen. anīmā, Lucr.: dat. and abl. plur. regul. animis: dat. animabus, only Eccl.): air, a breeze, wind (mostly poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: prece quaesit ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, a favouring breeze, Lucr. 5, 1229: impellunt animae lintea, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2: ignes animaeque, Virg. Aen. 8, 403. II. the air, as an element: aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. in Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quatuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, ex igni, terra atque anima, procreare, et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque posuit, Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Acad. 2, 39, 124: Virg. E. 6, 32. Hence, III. the breath: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: animam recipe, take breath, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: foetida anima, Titinn. in Non. 233, 5: aspera arteria excipit animam eam, quae ducta est spiritu, eandemque a pulmonibus respirat et reddit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: respiramen iterque eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143: animae gravitas, badness of breath, Plin. 20, 9, 35. Fig.: anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Phaedr. 3, 1. IV. Meton.: the vital principle, life: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, qua vivimus, Non. 426, 27: hence anima, the principle of animal life, animus, the spiritual principle of life, the rational soul: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. in Non. lb. 29: unde anima atque animi constet natura, videntum, whence spring life and the nature of the mind, Lucr. 1, 132: de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima iudicandum est, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, Sall. J. 14: Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 5, 7: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: date ferrum, qui me anima privem, Enn. in Non. 474, 31: adimere animam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 137: extinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: animam agere, to give up the ghost, to die, id. Tusc. 1, 9, fin.: so efflare, ib.: exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528: exspirare, ib. 5, 106: deponere, Nep. Hann. 1: emittere, id. Epam. 9: projicere, Virg. Aen. 6, 436: effundere, ib. 1, 98: vomere, ib. 9, 349. As a term of endearment: my life, my soul: vos

meae carissimae animae, Cic. Fam. 14, 14: animae dimidium meae, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 8. Fig.: anima putei, water, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67. Prov.: animam debere, to owe his very life, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56. Of the organic life of plants, etc.: Sen. Ep. 58: Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 1. 2. an animal, a living being: ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. in Varr. L. 5, 10, 18: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8. So esp. of men: egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis hanc patriam peperere suo, Virg. Aen. 11, 24: animae candidiores, Hor. S. 1, 5, 41: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, Tac. H. 4, 32. Hence also, souls separated from the body, manes: tu plas laetis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17: animam sepulcro condimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 67. 3. Sometimes for animus: the rational soul of man, the mind: anima rationis consiliique participes, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2. [Root AN: cf. Sans. an, "to breathe," whence anila, "the wind:" Gr. ἀνεμος; Goth. uz-ana, "to breathe out, expire." Perh. the orig. root was VAN, whence came vannus, ventus.] (Hence, Fr. âme.)

animadversio, ōnis, f. [animad-vertō] the perception or observation of an object, attention: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis, sive animadversionis, sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34 fin.: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, our care, attention, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18. II. reproach, censure, chastisement, punishment: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, Cic. Or. 57, 195: animadversio Dolabellae in audaces servos, id. Phil. 1, 2: paternae, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: notationes animadversionesque censorum, ib. 3, 31: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119: animadversio dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68.

animadversor, ōris, m. [id.] an observer (rare): acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

animadverto (vertō), ti, sum, 3. v. a. [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. per.; cf. adverto no. 2] (scarcely found in any poet except Ter. and Virg.) to turn or bend the mind to, to give heed to, to attend to, to consider, observe: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam te animadversuros? Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7. With ut.: illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, ib. 5, 20, 5. Of the lictor, whose duty it was to see that the consul received due homage, as he passed by, etc.: consul animadvertere proximum lictorem iussit, Liv. 24, 44 fin.: consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverit ex more iussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 (cf. Smith's Ant. 707). II. to remark, notice, understand, perceive (as the result of attention): ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8: nutrix animadverit puerum dormientem circumplexum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: illud etiam animadverto quod, etc., id. Off. 1, 12: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadveriti potest, id. Am. 8, 27: his animadversis, Virg. G. 2, 259: ut assint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione existimandum sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14: animadvertit Caesar unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: paulo ante ter

tiam vigillam est animadversum fumare aggerem, ib. 7, 24. III. to avenge, punish, blame, etc.: ea primum ab illo animadvertenda injuria est, deserves to be punished, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 129: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertenda, id. Caec. 12. Esp. followed by in: qui institueras animadvertere in eos, id. Verr. 2, 23: imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: satis esse caussae arbitrabatur quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: animadvertere in filium patrio jure, Liv. 1, 26. And absol.: to inflict capital punishment: in M. Icelum palam animadversum, Tac. H. 1, 46.

anim-aequus, a, um, adj. [animus] resolute, Eccl.

animāl, ālis (Abl. reg. animalī) [animalis], n. a living being, an animal: inanimus est omne, quod pulsus agitur externo; quod autem animal est, id motu ciatur interiore et suo, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: uti possint sentire animalia quaecque, Lucr. 2, 973. Of man: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: sauctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76. Of the universe: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intelligens et divina providentia constitutum, Cic. Tim. 3. 2. As antith. to man: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. L. 5, 100. Hence, contemptuously of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, Cic. Pis. 9. [Subst. in -al are mostly contr. from the neut. of adjs. in -alis: as capital, tribunal. Cf. the forms in -ale, as dentale, navale.] (Hence, Fr. aumailles, "horned cattle.")

animālis, e, adj. [anima], of air, aerial: natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aer, id. N. D. 2, 36.

II. living: animalia corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea transit, a kind of living mind, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, from the living original, id. Inv. 2, 1: hostia animalis, an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, the flesh being appropriated to the use of man, Macr. S. 3, 5: Dii animales, Gods who were formerly men., Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 168.

animālīter, adv., like an animal, Aug. Retr. 1, 26 fin.

animans, antis, Part. [animo] animate, living: Deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: mundus est animans compositus rationis, ib. 2, 8.

II. Subst.: any living being; animal. (The gender is either masc., fem., or neut.: Gen. plur. animantium Lucr.): heu! quantum scelus est alterius animantem animantis vivere leto, Ov. M. 15, 90: genus omne animantium, Lucr. 1, 4: animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10: animantium aliae coris ectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4. Poet.: of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro quemquam animantem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 40. Comp., Sup., and Adv. not used.

animātio, ōnis, f. [id.] the bestowal of life, animating (extremely rare): arboris, Tert. de Anim. 19: and meton. for the living being itself: divinae animationis species, Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

animātor, ōris, m. [id.] he who imparts life or animates: animarum, Tert. Apol. 48. Fig.: marmoris signifex animator, Cap. 1, p. 13.

animātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who imparts life or animates: confessionis, Ter. adv. Gnost. 12.

animātus, a, um, Part. [id.] animated: virum virtute vera vivere animatum addeceat, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17.

II. Adj. disposed, minded: hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 20: animatus melius

quam paratus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ut quemadmodum in se quisque sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Am. 16: insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, Nep. Cim. 2: male animatus erga principem exercitus, *ill affected*, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus remp. animatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. Sat. 1, 11. With *Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Pl. Truc. 5, 74. 2. *courageous, stout-hearted* (= animosus): milites armati atque animati probe, id. Bac. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. in Non. 233, 18. *Sup.* Auct. Itin. Alex. 13. *Adv.* not used.

animātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *animation, life*: animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

animicida, ae, m. [*anima caedo*] *soul-destroyer, ψυχοφθόρος*, Cod. Just. 1, 6.

animitus, adv. [*animus*] *heartily*, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. 147, 27.

animō, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [*anima*] *to fill with breath or air*: duas tibias uno spiritu animare, *to play upon*, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: buccinas, Arnob. 6, p. 196. II. *to make alive, animate*: quidquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57: vitaliter esse animata, Lucr. 5, 146: formare, figurare, colorare.

animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15. Poet.: animare in aliquid, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being*: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animata classe marinas, ib. 14, 566. Fig.: si quid Apelles gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2, 64: animare ad crimina taxos, *to kindle them*, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386. Sometimes = *re create, to refresh, revive*: cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. F. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27. And with *Inf.* = *incitare, to move, incite* to: Macrob. Sat. 7, 3.

III. *to endow with, to temper*: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac coelo acrius animantur, Tac. G. 29.

animōsē, adv. *courageously*: animosē et fortiter facere aliquid, Cic. Phil. 4, 2. II. *ardently, eagerly*: animosius solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73: gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt, Suet. Caes. 47.

animōsitas, ātis, f. [*animosus*] *boldness, courage*: resistendi, Amm. 16, 12: equi, Sld. Ep. 4, 3. II. *vehemence, impetuosity*: Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6: also in plur., ib. 2, 12.

animōsus, a, um, adj. [*anima*] *full of air, airy*: animosa guttura, *through which the breath passes*, Ov. M. 6, 134. Of the wind, *blowing violently*: Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51. II. *full of life, living, of pictures, etc.*: signa, Prop. 3, 7, 9. *Comp., Sup., and Adv.* not used.

animōsus, a, um, adj. [*animus*] *full of courage, bold, spirited*: maucipla neque formidolosa, neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: in gladiatoris pugnis timidus odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adulescentia et fortior, id. de Sen. 20: quadrupedes animosos, i. e. equos, Ov. M. 2, 84: animosum (equorum) pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 50: Parthus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, id. Od. 2, 10, 21. II. Poet.: *proud, with abl.*: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creata, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. M. 6, 206: spoliis animosa unda, ib. 11, 551.

III. *ardent, eager*: corruptor animosus, a bold briber, Tac. H. 1, 24: emptor animosus, *sparring or fearing no expense*, Dig. 17, 1, 36.

animūla, ae, f. dim. [*anima*] *a little soul, life, courage*: quae (litterae) mihi quidam quasi animulae restillarunt, re-

freshment, Cic. Att. 9, 7: mullerculae animula, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: vagtula, blandula, Hadr. Imp. in Spart. Hadr. 25.

animūlus, i, m. dim. [*animus*] only in the voc.: mi animule! *my heart! my darling!* Pl. Cas. 1, 46.

animus, i, m. [*v. anima*] *the spiritual principle of life in man, the rational soul* (opp. to *anima*, the principle of animal life): credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77: omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium honorumque divinos, id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: humanus animus, decerptus ex mente divina, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. In a more restricted sense, for the separate faculties of the soul; as the will, the passions, and the reason or understanding; with their different branches, or subdivisions. When mens and animus occur together, animus expresses the impetuosity and impulse, mens more of the habit and character of a man: thus ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, ib. 6, 5: mala mens, malus animus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137. I. *will, purpose, desire*: priusquam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Cicero-nem ad Caesarem mittere, id. Fam. 14, 11: legatos mittunt qui dicentur sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *I desire, I wish*, Ov. M. 1, 1. Hence, est animus with *Dat. and Inf.*, *to have a mind to do something, to aim at, etc.*: omnibus unum opprimere est animus, ib. 5, 150: fuerat animus conjuratis bona publicare, *the conspirators had intended*, Suet. Caes. 82. Sometimes without dat.: perficere est animus, finemque imponere curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 639. So inducere animum or in animum, *to resolve upon doing something*: v. induco. II. *the affections, inclinations, passions*.

1. *the feelings, in gen., heart, disposition, or character*: Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, *sick at heart*, Enn. in Auc. Her. 2, 22: tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 29: paulum interesse censes, ex animo omnia, ut fert natura, facias, an de industria, *from impulse, or on set purpose*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 56: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: animus alius ad alla vitia propensior, ib. 4, 37, 81: Aristides Thebanus omnium primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quos vocant Graeci ἦθη, *painted the passions and depicted the characters of men*, Plin. 35, 10, 19: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimum creditis unicuique, Auc. Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52. Fig. of plants: haec quoque exuerint silvestrem animum, *put off their wild nature*, Virg. G. 2, 51. 2. *of particular passions*: (1.) *courage, spirit*: (freq. in plur.) ibi nostris animus additus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 94: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique is, ib. 6, 14 fin.: Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47. Hence bono animo esse, *to be of good courage*, Cic. Att. 5, 18: and satis animi, *sufficient courage*, Ov. M. 3, 559. So, of a serpent, ib. 544. Also for *hope, confidence*: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum meum initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr.

30. Fig. of a top: dant animos plagae, *give it new force*, Virg. Aen. 7, 383: and of oratorical fire: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113. (ii.) *haughtiness, pride*: quae civitas est in Asia, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *could satisfy the arrogance and pride*, Cic. Manil. 22 fin.: jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109: quia paululum vobis accessit pecuniae, sublatis animi sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56. (iii.) *vehemence, wrath*: ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 43: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, Cic. Marc. 3. Fig. of the stormy winds: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. Aen. 1, 57. (iv.) *entertainment, pleasure, delight*: cubat amans animo obsequens, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566. So, animi causa (in Plaut. once animi gratia), *for the sake of pleasure or recreation*, haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causa, *as a pastime or amusement*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: post animi causa mihi navem faciam, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 27: liberare fidicinam animi gratia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 90: habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77. (v.) *disposition towards any one*: hoc animo in nos esse debetis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 fin.: meus animus erit in te semper quem tu esse vis, ib. 5, 18 fin.: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Rom. viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: tibi bene ex animo volo, *from the bottom of my heart*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8. Hence meton. of a beloved person, *my heart, my soul*: salve, anime mi, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. Asin. 3, 3, 74. (vi.) *care, anxiety, solicitude*: multae opiniones, quae mihi animum exaugent, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

III. *the reasoning faculty, the understanding, intellect*: cogito cum meo animo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 13: recordari cum animo, Cic. Clu. 25, 70: in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, Sall. J. 13: and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4: cogitare et volvere, Suet. Vesp. 5: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2: in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alla cernit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 67: lumen animi, ingenii consilii-que tui, id. Rep. 6, 12. Hence the expressions animum advertere, adungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, etc. 2. *the memory*: etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 47: ex animo effluere, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 309: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. E. 9, 51. 3. *consciousness*: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: animusque reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem sensum animumque, ib. 14, 177. 4. *opinion, judgment*: mostly in the Abl. meo quidem animo or meo animo, *in my opinion*: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Bac. 1, 1, 69: hoc, meo quidem animo, amoris mei signum debet esse certissimum, Cic. Sest. 22. IV. Sometimes poet. in the signif. of *anima* (ψυχή): *vital power, life*: animo male est: aquam vellim, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 6: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 10, 487. The phrase ex animi sententia is explained under sententia. The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adj. (aeger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, etc.), is freq. used both by the poets and historians.

ánisocýcla, orum, *n. plu.* = *άνισόκυκλα* (with unequal rings or circles), screws or elastic springs, Vitr. 10, 1.

ánisum, *i. n.* = *άνισον*, anise, Pimpinella anisum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 72.

annālis, *o, adj.* [annus] continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1: so Ulp. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

II. relating to the year or the age: lex, the law which determined the age necessary for election to any public office: legibus annalibus grandiolem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: cf. Liv. 40, 44, and Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **III** Subst. *m. sc.* liber, most freq. in the plur. annales, ium, *sc.* libri, year-books, yearly records, chronicles, annals, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Rep. 1, 16: quem ego arbitror, praesertim quum scribat historiam, multos ex suis annalibus posse deligere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3. Respecting the annales of the pontiffs, see Smith's Ant. 941. Annalis in the sing.: id. Att. 12, 23; Brut. 15; etc. *Adj.* with liber, Verr. Flacc. in Gell. 5, 18, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.

annārius, *a, um, adj.* [annus] relating to the year: annaria lex, respecting the consul's age, Lampr. Com. 2.

annascor, *v.* agnascor.

an-nāto (adn.), *are, i. v. n.* to swim to, towards, or near: ei insulae crocodili non annatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38: with *ad*, id. 9, 29, 46: comes lateri annatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-nāvigo (adn.), *are, i. v. n.* to sail to or towards: Plin. 36, 12, 16.

anne, *v.* an.

an-necto (adn.), *exui, exum, 3. v. a.* to tie on or bind to, to annex: funiculus scapham annexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus annectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54: annexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28. *Fig.*: rebus praesentibus annectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum annexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18: remedia corporibus aegrorum, Val. Max. 2, 5.

annellus, *v.* anellus.

annexio (adn.), *ōnis, f.* [annecto] a tying or binding to, a connecting: Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

annexus (adn.), *a, um, Part.* [annecto].

annexus (adn.), *ūs, m.* [annecto] a tying or binding to, a connection: Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

an-nicto (adn.), *are, i. v. n.* to wink at: alii annutat, alii annictat, Naev. in Fest. s. v.

annicūlus, *a, um, adj.* [annus] a year old, yearling: nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: tauros, unum anniculum, alterum bimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2.

annifer, *a, um, adj.* [annus fero] bearing fruit the whole year: Plin. 16, 26, 44.

II. producing a new stalk annually (in Theophrast. *ἐπετειόκυκλα*), Plin. 19, 7, 36.

an-nihilo, *are, i. v. a.* [ad and nihil] to reduce to nothing, to annihilate: nullificasti, seu annihilasti, vel annullasti, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

annisus (adn.), *a, um, Part.* [annitor].

annisus (adn.), *ūs, m.* [annitor] a striving, exertion: ut alieno adjuventur annisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nitor (adn.), *nisus or nixus, 3. v. dep.* to press or lean upon: with *ad* or *Dat.*: natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum annititur, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.*: hasta ingenti annixa columnae, Virg. Aen. 12, 92: stant longis annixi hastis, ib. 9, 229: Latona oleae annisa, Tac. A. 3, 61. **II.** *Fig.*: to take pains, to exert oneself, strive: with *ut*, *ne*, or a Gerund with *ad*: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85: omni ope anniti, ne quis a plebe sentiret, Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.*: ad ea patrandam omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. J. 43.

2. With *de*: nisi Bibulus anniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8.

3. With *pro*: patres non tūtere pro ullo aequo annisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61.

4. With *acc.* quod ego adnitar, Plin. Ep. 6, 18. **5.** With *Inf.*: annitentibus retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8. **6.** *Absol.*: annitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19. *Pass.*: in concordia annitenda, Gell. 2, 12, 5.

anniversariē, *adv.* annually, Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

anniversarius, *a, um, adj.* [annus verito] annual, yearly: sacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: (coeli) vicissitudines, the annually recurring seasons, id. N. D. 2, 38: arma, Liv. 4, 45: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4.

annixus (adn.), *a, um, Part.* [annitor].

annixus (adn.), *ūs, v.* annisus.

an-no (adn.), *are, i. v. n.* to swim to, near, or towards: with *ad*, the *Dat.* or *Acc.*: pauci milites, qui naves annare possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: terrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 358: pedites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29: ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7. *Absol.*: plures annabunt thynni, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. *Fig.*: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, Cic. Rep. 2, 4.

anno, *are, i. v. a.* [annus] to pass or live through a year: Macr. S. 1, 12.

an-nōdo (adn.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to cut off knots or shoots of the vine, Col. 4, 22, 4.

annominatio, *v.* agnominatio.

annon, *v.* an.

annōna, *ae, f.* [annus, like pomona from pomum] the year's produce, hence the necessities of life, esp. grain: vectigal novum ex salaria annona, Liv. 29, 37: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, a tolerable supply, id. 35, 44: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Manil. 15, 44: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Romo videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidii, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.*: annonae curam agere, Suet. Claud. 18.

II. Meton.: the price of grain or other food: annona est gravis, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, at the present (i. e. high) market-price, id. Trin. 2, 4, 83: putarem annonam in macello cariorum fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, *extr.*: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 13: annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41. *Fig.*: villis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, small indeed is the price of friends, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus nunquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100. **III.** provisions, supplies for an army: necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9. And meton. the loaves, or rations themselves (only in the plur.): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42.

annōnārius, *a, um, adj.* [annona] pertaining to provisions: frumentum, ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46. Subst. *il, m.* a commissary, Cod. Theod. 8, 1, 3.

annōnor, *ari, i. v. dep.* [id.] to collect provisions: Capit. Gord. 29.

annōsitas, *ātis, f.* [annosus] length of years, old age: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 113.

annōsus, *a, um, adj.* [annus] full of years, aged, old: anus, Ov. F. 2, 571: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Virg. Aen. 6, 282: cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13: volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26: gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin. 4, 12, 26. *Comp.* Aug. Conf. 1, 7 *sup.* Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

annōtāmentum (adn.), *i, n.* [an noto] a remark, annotation: Gell. 1, 7, 18.

annōtātiō (adn.), *ōnis, f.* [id.] a noting down, an annotation: a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20. **II.** Legal t. t. the registering of a person among the accused, Macer. Dig. 48, 17, 4.

2. a rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand, Cod. Theod. 1, 2, 1.

annōtātiunculā (adn.), *ae, f. dim.* [annotatio] a brief annotation: Gell. 19, 7, 12.

annōtātor (adn.), *ōris, m.* [annoto] an observer, remarker: Plin. Pan. 49.

II. In law: the controller of the annual income: Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 3.

annōtātus (adn.), *ūs, m.* [id.] remark, mention: mortes dignae annotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12 *no. 1 extr.*

annōtīnus, *a, um, adj.* [annus, formed like hōno-tinus, diu-tinus] a year old, of last year (rare): cum annotinis (navibus), the ships used in the former year, others interpret it, the provision ships, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus in his (arboribus) cum annotino pendet, the new fruit hangs on the tree at the same time with last year's fruit, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

an-nōto (adn.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to write down, remark, comment on: ut annotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis annotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: liber legebatur, annotabatur, ib. 3, 5: quod annales annotavere, Plin. 34, 6, 11: de quibus in orthographia pauca annotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7. Hence, **1.** to observe, perceive: cum annotasset, insculptum monumento militem Gallum, Suet. Ner. 41. **2.** Annotare librum, to give a book a title, to denominate: ausus est libros suos *φιλολογείας* annotare, Lact. 5, 3 *fin.* **3.** Annotari, to be distinguished, noted for something: haec litora pisce nobili annotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9. **II.** Legal t. t.: to enter or register an absent person, to put down persons' names for trial, etc.: absens requirendus, annotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Martian. Dig. 48, 17, 1: quos, quia cives Romani erant, annotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

annūālis, *e, alj.* [annuus] a year old: agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

an-nūbilo (adn.), *are, i. v. a.* to involve in clouds, to overcast: velis annubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 149. *Fig.* to obscure: virtutem, Amm. 27, 6.

annularis, annularius, annulatus, annulus, *v.* anul., etc.

an-nullo (adn.), *avi, i. v. a.* [ad nullus] to annihilate, annul: Eccl.

annūmērātiō (adn.), *ōnis, f.* a numbering, counting: dierum, Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nūmēro (adn.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to count out to, to pay: mihi talentum argenti annumerat, Pl. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: quum senatus singulos tibi denarios annumerasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 84: non annumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5.

II. to add to, to reckon with: with *dat.*: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de republica, id. Div. 2, 1: his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57: Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos annumerat, enumerates, Plin. 7, 2, 2. With *in*: in grego annumeror, I am numbered with the multitude, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32. With *inter*: servos inter urbanos, Paul. Dig. 32, 97. **III.** to attribute, impute to: imperitia culpa est annumeranda, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 9. **IV.** to count for, consider equal to: agni chordi duo pro uno ovē annumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annūntiātiō (adn.), *ōnis, f.* [annuncio] an announcing, annunciation, Lact. 4, 21.

annūntiātor (adn.) or **annūntiātor** (adn.), *ōris, m.* an announcer, Eccl.

an-nūntiō (adn.) or **an-nunciō** (adn.), *are, i. v. a.* to bring news, make known, proclaim: annuntiavere exau-

matum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53. II. to relate, App. M. 8 init.

annuntius (adn.) or **annunciūs** (adn.), *adj.* one who announces or makes known: signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28.

an-nūo (adn.), ūi (ūvi, Enn.), ūtum, 3. v. n. to nod at, to nod to: ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. As. 4, 1, 39: simul ac annuisset, at his first nod, Cic. Quint. 5: annuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106. II. to nod assent, approve, consent: daturine estis an non? annuunt, Pl. Truc. prol. 4: annuo terram futuens modeste, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: potest fieri, inquit, ut is iratus dixerit. Annuit Silius. Potest etiam ut tu non recte intellexeris. Id quoque toto capite annuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: petenti annuit, Virg. Aen. 4, 128: audacibus annue coeptis, favour, id. G. 1, 40. With acc. and Inf.: annuvit, sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. in Prisc. 882 P.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere annuit, Liv. 28, 17.

III. Annuere with acc. and dat.: to promise or grant: coeli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. Aen. 1, 250: sin nostrum annuerit nobis victoria Martem, ib. 12, 187: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. IV. to designate by a nod or wink: quos iste annuerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 61. V. to state, declare: falsa annuere, Tac. A. 14, 60. [Root NU: v. abnuo.]

annus, i, m. a year: annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: tempora mutare annorum, the seasons, Lucr. 2, 170: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. de Sen. 7 fin.: initio anni, Liv. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Cal. 42: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: and poet. anno pleno, at the close of, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5: simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, id. S. 1, 1, 36: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1. Adverbial phrases: 1. Anno, a year ago, last year: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 22: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, last year or this year, Lucil. in Non. 121, 8: a whole year: qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv. 3, 39 fin.: in each year, yearly: uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera justum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48: bis anno, id. 2, 73, 75. In is freq. added with the adverbial numerals: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. 2. Annum, a year, during a whole year: matronae annum enm luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7. 3. Ad annum, a year hence, for the coming year: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunal plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. 4. In annum, for a year: prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. 37, 2 fin.: provisae frugis in annum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109. With numerals annus is used in various phrases to denote (1.) age: cum annorum octoginta in Aegyptum ivisset, at the age of eighty, Nep. Ages. 8: hunc exitum habuit Galba tribus et septuaginta annis, Tac. H. 1, 49: quantum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Sen. 10. (2.) other dates: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, since, id. Off. 2, 21, 75: viri nostri domo ut abierunt, hic tertius annus, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 29: mulieres dum molliuntur annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. II. Poet.: for a season of the year: nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, now the season is most beautiful, Virg. E. 3, 57: so pomifer annus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29. III. Poet. the produce of the year: agricolae annum flevire, Lucan. 3, 452: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14. IV. Poet.: age, time of life: rugis integer annus, Prop. 4, 5, 57.

V. the legal age for an office: quod hoc honore me affectis prima petitione

quo anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. Agr. 2, 2.

VI. In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place: acc. to Macr. (Somn. Scip. 2, 11), 15,000 years: v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20. [Root AN, "round," whence ānus, "a ring," "the fundament," ānulus: Gr. ἔνος, ἔννος, ἐνιαυτός, διένος, τριένος.] (Hence, Ital. *annata*, from which Fr. *année*; also *an*, directly from *annus*.)

an-nūto (adn.), i. v. freq. to nod often to: alii annutat, alii annuclat, Naev. in Fest. s. v. adnuclat.

an-nūtrio (adn.), 4. v. a. to nourish or train at or near to: arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35 no. 22.

annūm, i, and more freq. in the plur. annua, orum, n., a pension, annual stipend: publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40: si cui annum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14.

annūs, a, um, *adj.* [annus] lasting a year, of a year's duration: penus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 fin.: magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46: spatium, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 11: cultura, ib. 3, 24, 14: victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47: nec somni faciles et nox erat annua nobis, seemed a year long, Ov. H. 11, 29.

II. recurring every year, yearly, annual: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, the changes of the seasons, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. Verr. 3, 48: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magna sacra refer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338: vice, annually, Plin. 28, 8, 27: vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22.

ānōdŷnos (us), a, on (um), *adj.* = ἀνώδυνος, stilling pain: medicamentum, an anodyne, Cels. 5, 25. Subst. anodynion, i, n., Marc. Emp. 25.

ānōmālia, ae, f. = ἀνωμαλία, in gramm., irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126.

ānōmālos (us), a, on (um), *adj.* = ἀνώματος, in gramm., irregular, anomalous, Diom. p. 314 P.

ānōnis, v. ononis.

ānōnŷmos, i, f. = ἀνώνυμος (without name), a kind of plant, Plin. 27, 4, 14.

an-qui-ro, quisivī, itum, 3. v. a. [am- or amb- quaero] to seek on all sides, to search after: anquirere est circum quaerere, Fest. s. v.: anquirere aliquem, Cic. Am. 23: omnia, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, anquirere et parare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11. II. Fig.: to inquire into, to examine: aut anquirunt, aut consultant, conducat id necne, ib. 1, 3: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33.

III. Legal t. t.: to institute an inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12. 2. to accuse, with Abl. or Gen. of the punishment: capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: capitis anquirere, id. 26, 3.

anquisitē, adv., carefully: satis anquisite, satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9: Comp., id. 1, 3, 21.

anquisitio, ōnis, f. [anqui-ro] a judicial indictment: anquisitio M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75.

ansa, ae, f. a handle, haft. Of an earthen vessel: Cato, R. R. 113. Of a door: ansa ostii, Petr. Sat. 96. Of the loop of a sandal: Plin. 35, 10, 36 no. 12. Of the tiller of a rudder: Vitruv. 10, 8. Of the cheeks of a balance, ib. In architecture, the cramp-iron or brace which holds several stones together, id. 2, 8.

II. Fig.: as in Gr. λαβή occasion, opportunity (rare): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 19: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caec. 6 fin.: Sest. 10: Lael. 16 fin.: Amm. 28, 1. [Prob. connected with Sans. *ishā*, "a handle," and Litt. *asa*: the insertion of *n* is not unusual: cf. *mensis* with Sans. *māsa*, and *ensis* with Sans. *asi*.]

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa] having a handle: capulae a capiēdo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, darts having a thong, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 1: homo ansatus, with his arms a-kimbo Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

anser, ōris, m. (f. Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3): a goose: Liv. 5, 47: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: anseris ante ipsum magni jecur anseribus par, Juv. 5, 114: pingulibus et ficiis pastum jecur anseris albi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88. [Sans. *hansa*; Gr. χήν; O. H. G. *kans*; Germ. *gans*; Eng. *gander*, *goose*. The Latin anser has lost the *h*, like *odi* compared with *hassen*, *hate*.]

ansercūlus, i, m. dim. [anser] a little goose, a gosling: Col. 8, 14, 7.

ansērīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to geese: genus, Col. 8, 5, 10: pedes, Plin. 11, 47, 107: adeps, goose-grease, id. 30, 8, 22: lana, down, Ulp. Dig. 32, 68.

ansūla, ae, f. dim. [ansa] a little handle: App. M. 11, p. 258, 37. A small ring or hook, ib. 4, p. 143, 41. A small loop at the edge of sandals, Val. Max. 8, 12 fin.

antāchātēs, ae, m. = ἀνταχάτης, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

antae, arum, f. plu. pillars on each side of a door, Vitruv. 3, 1: aedes in antis, a temple with pilasters at the corners, id. 4, 7. v. Smith's Ant. 97.

antāgōnista, ae, m. = ἀνταγωνιστής, an adversary, opponent: Hier. Vit. Hil. fin.

antāmoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, res, in verse, opp. to amoebeus, q. v. composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable: e. g. mānifestārēt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

antāpōcha, v. apocha.

antāpōdōsis, is, f. = ἀνταπόδοσις, in rhet., the application of a similitude to the object compared, Quint. 8, 3, 77. v. apodosis.

antarctīcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνταρκτικός, southern: Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

antārius, a, um, *adj.* that serves for erecting: antarii funes, Vitruv. 10, 3.

antarium bellum, quod ante urbem geritur, Fest. s. v.

antē, praep. and adv. A. Prep. with Acc.: before, in front of, facing.

I. In space, or Fig. in regard to order and preference. 1. In space (a) without motion: quem ante aedes video, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium me audivit stare, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480. Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58. Fig.: ante oculos posita, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: causam ante eum diceret, before him as judge, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 9. Hence, homines ante pedes, servants, Juv. 7, 143. (β) with motion: ante me ito, Pl. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

2. Fig.: in regard to order and preference: before = prae: quem ante me diligo, before myself, Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 5: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76: O felix una ante alias Priamela virgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 321. Hence, ante esse, to surpass, excel: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fulsse, Sall. C. 53: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, Liv. 35, 14. The phrase ante omnia is used adverbially. (i.) first of all: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, Cels. 8, 2: Suet. Ner. 32. (ii.) comparatively: above all, especially: publica moestitia, eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum ut parentem eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7: quae natura multis et ante omnia ursis, Plin. 8, 35, 53: dulces ante omnia Musae, pleasing above all things, Virg. G. 2, 475. (iii.) in discourse: firstly, in the first place: ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10,

2, 4. **II.** In time (the more usual meaning), *before*: ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 55: ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339. Often paraphrastically: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of Socrates*, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, id. Cat. 4, 3: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25: ante has meas literas, *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras et, quod tegit omnia, coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. Aen. 11, 424: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Virg. G. 2, 536. So with a *part. perf.*: ante hanc urbem conditam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: ante decem viros creatos, Liv. 3, 53. **2.** Particular phrases: (i.) ante tempus, *before the right time*: ante tempus excitationis suis, Liv. 31, 36: *before the fixed or lawful time*: factus est consul his, primum ante tempus, Cic. Am. 3. (ii.) ante diem, *poet.*: *before the usual time*: Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184: *before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, id. M. 1, 149: misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, Virg. Aen. 4, 697. (iii.) ante hunc diem nunquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: *never before*: Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 60: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19. (iv.) ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number, are used to denote the day of the month; where the prep. causes the abl. of time to be changed into an acc., as if the word depended upon the prep. Cf. Key, § 1309, h. Hence, in translating such phrases diem must be translated by *on the day*, and the prep. ante be transferred to the following acc.: e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Aprilis, *on the fifth day before the calends of April*: me ante diem XIII. Calendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *on the thirteenth day before the calends of January*, i. e. the 20th of Dec., Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 19: ante diem VI. Calendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (i. e. ante diem quartum Idus Martias,) *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59: a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, *on the 3rd of Jan.*, Gell. 15, 28. As in this constr. ante diem were considered as one word, they are often found with the prep. in or ex: cecidem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov. *to the 28th Oct.*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: nuntii venerant ex a. d. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the 3rd June*, id. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est a. d. v. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2 fin.

B. Used without a case, or adverbially. **1.** In space (a) without motion: *in front*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18. (b) with motion, *forwards*: si aut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante sed retro, *not forwards, but backwards*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Virg. G. 3, 552. **II.** In time: *before* (in the sense of *previously*), either with an abl. of time, or with an acc. depending upon the prep. in syntax, but not in signification: et illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: perpaucis ante diebus dederam Q. Mucio literas ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52: optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, *a year before*, Col. 4, 2: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanae cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus es, *four years previously*, Tac. Agr. 45:

aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12. With the Advv. multo, paulo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paulum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quae ante paulo breviter attigi, id. Rep. 2, 4: tanto ante praedixeras, id. Phil. 2, 33: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, id. Fam. 3, 11. **2.** With *quam* (when the two words come together, they are frequently joined, making what is sometimes called the conjunction *antequam*), *sooner than, before*: meminini Catonem anno ante quam mortuus est mecum disserere, id. Am. 3, 11: ut te ante videret quam e vita discederet, id. Fam. 2, 2: ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es, ib. 10, 3: antequam de incommodis Siciliae dico, id. Verr. 2, 1: antequam aliquo loco consedero, id. Att. 5, 14: neque defatigabor ante quam percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145: neque ante dimisit eum, quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10. In the poets sometimes pleon. ante-priusquam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat ante pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. Aen. 4, 24.

3. Of order or succession (= primum): *first, in the first place*: ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, etc.: tum, etc., id. 5, 26: ante tonderi . . . deinde . . . tum, etc. id. 6, 6, 8.

4. As *adj.* (rare) (as in Gr. ἡ χθὲς ἡμέρα): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *previous calamities* (τὰ πρὶν κακά), Virg. Aen. 1, 198: Quint. Decl. 5, 15.

C. In composition: with verbs, *before, in place, time and excellence* (Key, § 1310): e. g.: antecapere, antecedere, antefigere, anteferre, antestare, antepondere. In designations of time often with *adj.* and *advv.*: e. g. antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio. Ante sometimes appears as *anti*, e. g. anticipare; and sometimes with the suffix *d*, *anted* or *antid*, in xii. Tab. *anted medidie* = *ante meridiem*: cf. *antid-hac* (= *antehac*), *postid-ea* (= *postea*), *antid-ea* (= *antea*) with the forms *extrad* and *suprad*. [Cf. Gr. ἀντί, ἀντα, ἀντην: Sans. *ati* (super, trans, ultra): Germ. *ant* in *antworten*.] (Hence, Ital. *anzi*.)

antēā, *adv. temp.* (of any past or pres. time, whereas antehac means *before this present time, i. e., the present time of the speaker*): *before this* or *that, before, formerly, aforesome*. (The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13): antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: et antea laudatus, et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13: hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, id. Manil. 5: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, id. Or. 2, 6: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamur, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: non accusabimur posthac, neque antea negligentes fuimus, id. Att. 7, 3: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt: deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *at an earlier period . . . subsequently*, Liv. 8, 8. [An old form is *antid-ea*, Liv. 22, 10; where *antidea* and not *anteidea* is the right reading: the latter is an invented word = *ante id ea*, because it was supposed that *ea* was an abl. feim.: *a*, however, is not the abl. termination, but a corruption of the acc. ending, *am*: cf. *interea*, propterea, praeterea, with *antequam*, *postquam*, *praeterquam*; and see Key, § 802, and Alph. 77. Respecting the *d* in *antid-ea*, v. *Ante*.]

anteactus, a, um, and anteago better separately, ante actus and ante ago.

antē-ambūlo (in poetry four syl.), ōnis, m. a *forerunner, a servant who went before to clear the way*, etc.: ante-ambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5.

antebasis, v. antibasis.

antē-cānis, is, m., (πρόκύων) a *constellation, the Lesser Dog*: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114.

antē-cantamentum, i, n. [cantamen] a *prelude, overture*: App. M. 11, p. 261.

antē-cāpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to take beforehand, to pre-occupy*: multa ante capere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32: pontem, Tac. H. 4, 66: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, antecceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an innate or preconceived idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: cf. anticipatio no. 1. **II.** *to anticipate, i. e., not to wait for*: noctem, Sall. C. 55: ib. 13.

antēcedens, entis, *Part.* [antecedo.]

II. Subst. in rhet.: *the antecedent*: locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12.

antē-cēdo, essi, essum, 3. v. n. *to go before (in space), to get the start*: with Acc., or *absol.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 15: antecedens scelestus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31. *Absol.*: (stellae) tum antecedunt tum subsequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, suos adscendentes protegabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79. **II.** *to precede (in time)*: with *dat.* or *acc.*: haec (dies) ei antecessit, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2: antecedens annus, Plin. 13, 8, 16. **III.** Fig.: *to have precedence, to excel, surpass*; with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: virtute regi antecesseris, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pedibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alc. 9. *Absol.*: ut quisque honore et aetate antecedit, *is superior*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

antē-cello (*perf.* and *perf. part.* not used), 3. v. n. *to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel*: with *Dat.* qui, qua re homines bestiis praesent, ea in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: Asia facile omnibus terris antecellit, id. Manil. 6. With *Acc.*: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3. *Absol.*: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum sollertiaque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—*Pass.*: qui antecelluntur, Auc. Her. 2, 30, 48. [The simple verb *cello* is not found. The root *CEL* signified “to raise;” hence *antecello* would signify orig. “to raise,” (or used reflectively) “to rise, before others:” the same root appears in *celsus, excella, collis, culmen, columna, culmus, calamus*; κολώνη; Litt. *kelti*, Lett. *zelt*. Also in *percello* “to overturn,” κέλλω, “to urgo,” *celor, celox, κέλως*, &c.]

antecēptus, v. antecapio.

antēcessio, ōnis, f. [antecedo] a *going before, preceding*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10. **II.** *that which goes before, the antecedent cause*: homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus, et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13.

antēcessor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who goes before*; hence *milit. t. t.*, antecessores, *the advanced guard*: speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, Suet. Vit. 17.

II. *professors of law*: Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2. **2.** *a predecessor in office*, Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 55. **III.** *the Holy Ghost*, Tert. Virg. vel. 1 fin.

2. *an apostle*, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3. (Hence, Fr. *ancêtres*, and Eng. *ancestors*.)

antēcessus, us, m. [id.] a *going before*: only in the phrases, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, etc.: *to pay or receive in advance*; Sen. Ep. 118: Flor. 4, 12, 24.

antē-coenium, i, n. [coena] a *meal taken before the principal one, a luncheon*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

antē-curro, 3. v. n. *to run before* stella solem antecurrens, Vitruv. 9, 4.

antēcursor, ōris, *m.* a forerunner. Hence *milit. t. t.*, antecursores, the advanced guard, pioneers: Caes. B. G. 5, 47. II. John the Baptist as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antēdīco and **antedictus**, more correctly ante dico, etc.

antē-ēo, Ivi or ii, ire, 4. *v. n.* (Old forms, antideo=anteo like antidea for antea, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3: antidit=anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145: anteire, trisyl., Lucr. anteis, anteit, dissyll. Hor. Ov. Pres. subj. sync. anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726: so also antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6: perf. subj. antisent, ib. 3, 69: inf. antisse, ib. 4, 40), to go before, precede: with *Dat.*, *Acc.*, or *absol.*: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34: te anteit necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. II. Fig.: to excel, surpass: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientia, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17: aliquem aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: candore nives, cursibus auras Virg. Aen. 12, 84.—Also pass.: se aequales tul, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3. III. to anticipate: aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: damnationem anteit, Tac. A. 6, 29. IV. to prevent; resist: auctoritati parentis anteire, ib. 5, 3.

V. to foreknow: quid vellet crastinus Auster, anteibat, Sil. 14, 455.

antē-fero, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a.* to carry or bear before: anteferre fascēs, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: ut legum latorum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. II. Fig.: to set before, prefer: with *Dat.* and *Acc.*: longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11: hi inter se controversias habebant quinam anteferretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. III. to anticipate, consider beforehand; quod dies est allaturus, id consilio anteferre debemus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 (dub.).

antēfixus, a, um, *Part.* [ante and fixus *part.* of figo] fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61.—Hence subst. antefixa, orum, *n. plu.*, the little ornaments affixed to the cornice of an entablature: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4. (v. Smith's Ant. 97.)

antē-gēnītālis, e, *adj.* pertaining to the period before birth: experimentum, Plin. 7, 55, 56.

antēgestus, better separately, ante gestus.

antē-grēdīor, essus, 3. *v. dep.* [gradior] to go before, to precede; stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: omnia quae fiunt, causis fiunt antegressis, id. Fat. 10. Fig.: id tum apparet, quum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27.

antē-hābēo, 2. *v. a.* to prefer: incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antē-hāc (old form antidhac, like antidea for antea.—Antebac, dissyll., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5) before this (present) time, formerly, previously (cf. antea): magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 7; antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitila, ita tunc legibus laboratur, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Sometimes=antea: earlier, before that time: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25. [Prob. hāc is a corrupted form of acc. hanc: cf. antea.]

anteidēā, *v. antea, sub fin.*

antē-lātus, a, um, *Part.* [antefero].

antēlii (anthelii), ōrum, *m. plu.*, Ἀντήλιοι or Ἀνθήλιοι, images of that stood before the house door, Tert. Idol. 15.

antē-lōgīum, ii, *n.* [vox hybrida, from ante λόγος] a prologue or pre-ambles: Pl. Men. prol. 13.

antē-lōquūm, ii, *n.* [loquor] the right of speaking before another, Macr. S. 7, 4. II. a proem, preface: Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antē-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] before daybreak: ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: industria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: coenae, which continue until daybreak, id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55.

antē-lūcīō, *adv.* [id.] before daybreak: antelucio aufugere, App. M. 1 p. 107.

antē-lūcūlō, *adv.* before daybreak: App. M. 1, p. 108.

antē-lūdīum, ii, *n.* [ludo] a prelude: App. M. 11, p. 260.

antē-mēridīālis, e, *adj.* (a rare form for antemeridianus) before mid-day: horae, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antē-mēridīānus, a, um, *adj.* before mid-day, in the fore-noon: sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, ib. 30: literae, received before mid-day, id. Att. 13, 23.

antē-mitto, ěre, 3. *v. a.* to send before (rare for praemitto): antemissis equitibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 51.

antē-moenīo, 4. *v. a.* [munio] to furnish with a wall, or rampart in front: antemoeni aliqua nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68 (dub.).

antē-mūrāle, is, *n.* a wall in front, a breastwork, Hier. Hom. 2.

antē-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] that is before the wall: vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (less correctly, antemna), ae, *f.* a sail-yard: funes, qui antennis ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: antennae gemunt, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 6: cornua velatarum antennarum, the ends of the clothed sail-yards, i. e. with sails set, Virg. Aen. 3, 549. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 789.) [Prob. from ἀνα-τείνω, "to spread out."]

antē-nuptīālis, e, *adj.* before marriage, Justin. Novell. 2, 1.

antē-paenultīmus, a, um, *adj.* In gramm., pertaining to the last syllable but two, Diomed. p. 425 P.

antē-pagēmentum, i, *n.* [PAG, the root of pango]. In architecture, the jamb of a door, Vitr. 4, 6. (v. Smith's Ant. 98.)

antē-passīo, ōnis, *f.* (προπάθεια) a presentiment of pain, passion, feeling, etc., Hier. Ep. 79 ad Salv. no. 9.

antē-pendūlus, a, um, *adj.* hanging before: crines, App. M. 2, p. 125.

antē-pes, ēdis, *m.* the fore-foot, Cic. Arat. 454. II. =anteambulo, a forerunner, Juv. 7, 143.

antē-pīlānus, i, *m.* Milit. t. t., the soldiers who fought before the pilani, or triarii; the hastati and principes, Liv. 8, 8; (cf. Smith's Ant. 495, and 501.)

III. In Amm. =antesignanus, who fought before the standards, 16, 12, 20.

III. Fig.: a competitor, a rival, Amm. 28, 1.

antē-pollēo, 2. *v. n.* to be more powerful, to excel, surpass: alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104: toto vertice cunctos, ib. 7, p. 189.

antē-pōno, sui, sītum, 3. *v. a.* with acc. and *dat.*: to set or place before: equitum locos sedilibus plebis antepone, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, ib. 12, 56: prandium pransoribus, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 2: ut omnia causis fiant antepositis, Cic. Fat. 18. II. Fig.: to prefer, give the preference: longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteponom, id. de Or. 1, 21 fin.: amicitiam omnibus rebus, id. Am. 5: neque has occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas iudicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 22. By *imesis*: pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: Tib. 1, 1, 20.

antē-pōtens, entis, *adj.* superior in power, fortune, etc.: voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 1.

antēquam and **ante quam**, *v. ante*, B. II. 2.

antērides, um, *f. plu.* =ἀντηρίδες, in architecture, buttresses, Vitr. 10, 1.

antēridion, i, *n.* dim. =ἀντηρίδιον, a little buttress, Vitr. 10, 17 fin.

antērior, ōris, *adj. comp.* [ante] that is before: pars, Amm. 16, 8. Of time: former, previous: literae tuae,

Symm. Ep. 6, 59: reges, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Sac. 1, 52.

antērius, *adv.* before, formerly, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

antērōs, ōtis, *m.* =ἀντήρος, a kind of amethyst, Plin. 37, 9, 40.

antes, lum, *m. plu.* rows, or ranks, of anything: e. g. of vines, Virg. G. 2, 417. of soldiers, Cato in Philarg. Virg. G. 2, 417.

antē-schōlānus, i, *m.* [schola] an under-teacher: Petr. Sat. 81.

antē-signānus, i, *m.* [signum] that is before the standard; hence, Antesignani sc. milites, a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, Caes. B. C. 1, 43, 57: Liv. 22, 5: (cf. Smith's Ant. 502.) Meton.: a leader, commander: antesignanus in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Phil. 2, 29.

antestātus, i, *m.* a witness, Gal. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

ante-sto or **antisto**, stēti, i. *v. n.* to stand before, used Fig. only; to be foremost, to excel: with *Dat.* or *Acc.* also *absol.*: brassica, quae omnibus ole-ribus antistat, Cato R. R. 156: antestat eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6: Herculis antestare si facta putabis, Lucr. 5, 22.

antestor, atus, i. *v. dep.* [contr. from antestestor] Legal t. t. to call to witness: the formula was, "licet antestari?" and was addressed to a bystander by the plaintiff who, when about to summon a defendant into court, wished to have a witness to the summons: at the same time he touched the ear of the witness: (v. Smith's Ant. 11 a.) Ph. Licet te antestari? Th. Non licet, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 23: magna in clamat voce et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.—In Cic. once without respect to judic. proceedings: nae iste te antestaretur, Cic. Mil. 25 fin.—In a pass. signif.: Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

antēurbāna, orum, *n. plu.* suburban farms, Fest. s. v.

antē-vēnīo, ēni, entum, 4. *v. n.* to come before, get the start of: with *Dat.* or *Acc.*: tempori, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 66: exercitum, Sall. J. 48: consilia et insidias (hostium), to anticipate, prevent, ib. 88. Impers.: omni tempore antevenit, Cato in Non. 87, 17. II. Fig.: to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4. Absol. beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, have become very excessive, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antē-ventūlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio] coming before, hanging in front=antependulus: comae, App. M. 9, 231, 5.

antēversio, ōnis, *f.* an anticipating, preventing: anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5 fin.

antē-vertō (-vor-), ti, sum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (As dep. antevortar, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 1) to take one's turn before another, to go or come before, to precede: moerores antevortunt gaudiis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: itaque antevortit, gains the lead, id. Mil. 17. II. Fig.: to anticipate, prevent: miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: Fannius antevortit, Cic. Am. 4: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30. III. to prefer: rebus aliis antevortar, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.

antē-vīo, i. *v. n.* [via] to go before, Venant. F. 4, 26.

antēvōlo, i. *v. n.* to fly before; with *Acc.*: fama antevolat currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427.

anthāllum, ii, *n.* =ἀνθάλλον, a kind of bulbous, esculent root, Cyperus esculentus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, 103.

anthēdon, ōnis, *f.* =ἀνθηδών, a species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar, Crataegus tanacetifolia, Persoon, according to some. According to others, Cr. aronia, Bosc. or Pyrus torminalis Ehrh., Plin. 15, 20, 22.

anthēmis, *Idis*, *f.* = ἀνθεμῖς, the herb chamomile, Anthemis, Linn. ? Pliny mentions three plants under this name, a white, a yellow, and a purple (or red). We can only attempt to refer them to their proper species, since the plants of this group are so closely alike, that they cannot have been accurately distinguished by the ancients. The white may have been Marticaria Chamomilla, Linn.; or Anthemis Chia, Linn.; the yellow, Anthemis tinctoria, Linn.; the purple or rose, Anthemis rosea, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21, 26.

anthēmum, *i*, *n.* = ἀνθεμον, an herb used as a remedy for the stone, Plin. 26, 8, 55 no. 9. Not recognisable from the description there given.

anthēra, *ae*, *f.* = ἀνθηρά (blooming), a medicine composed of flowers, Cels. 6, 11 med.: Plin. 24, 9, 42.

anthērīcos, *i*, *m.* = ἀνθήρικος, the stalk of the asphodel, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68.

anthīas, *ae*, *m.* = ἀνθίας, a sea-fish, perhaps our Band-fish, Cepola, Linn.; Plin. 9, 59, 85.

anthīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀνθινός, gathered from flowers: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14.

anthōlōgīca, *ōrum*, *n. plu.* = ἀνθολογικά, anthology, a work consisting of selections, Plin. 21, 3, 9.

anthrācias, *v.* anthracitis.

anthrācinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = coal-black, Varr. in Non. 550, 5.

anthrācītes, *ae*, *m.* = ἀνθρακίτης, a kind of haematite, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

anthrācītis, *Idis*, *f.* = ἀνθρακίτης, a kind of gem, spinel, commonly called Balas ruby, Plin. 37, 11, 27: the same as anthracias, *ae*, *m.* = ἀνθρακίας, Sol. 37 fin.

anthrax, *ācis*, *m.* = ἀνθραξ (coal), natural cinnabar (the colour being like burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8. II. In medicine, a virulent abscess (Lat. carbunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb.

anthriscus, *i*, *f.* or *-um*, *i*, *n.* = ἀνθρίσκος or -ον, the southern chervil, Scandix australis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38.

anthrōpogrāphos, *i*, *m.* = ἀνθρωπογράφος, a portrait-painter, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

anthrōpōlatra, *ae*, *m.* = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, a man-worshipper, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 6.

anthrōpōmorphītae, *ārum*, *m. plu.* = ἀνθρωπομορφῆται, heretics who attributed to God a human form, Aug. de Haeres.

anthrōpōphāgus, *i*, *m.* = ἀνθρωποφάγος, a man-eater, a cannibal, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

anthus, *i*, *m.* = ἀνθος, a small bird, referred by some authors to our buntings, viz. Emberiza citrinella, Linn.: the yellow bunting; and E. miliaria, Linn.; the common bunting; Plin. 10, 42, 57.

anthyllion, *ii*, *m.* = ἀνθύλλιον, a plant, acc. to Sprengel, the Cretan pitch-plant, Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 51 (called anthyllum, id. 21, 99, 103).

anthyllis, *Idis*, *f.* = ἀνθύλλις, a plant, acc. to Sprengel, the musk-ivy, Teucrium Iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90.

anthypōphōra, *ae*, *f.* = ἀνθυποφορά, a rhetorical figure in which one anticipates and refutes the arguments of an antagonist, Sen. Contr. 1, 7.

antiae, *ārum*, *f. plu.* [ante] the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock: App. Flor. no. 3, p. 342.

antibacchius, *i*, *adj.* = ἀντιβακχείος, Pes, a poet. foot, the antibacchic or reversed Bacchius: — (e.g. nēpōtēs), Ter. Maur. p. 244 P. Antibacchius versus, a verse composed of this foot, Diom. p. 513 P.

antibāsis, *is*, *f.* = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), the hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.

antibōrēns, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀντιβόρειος, facing the north: ant. horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

anticātēgōria, *ae*, *f.* = ἀντικατη

γορία, a recrimination, counter-plea, Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26: 74 fin.

antichthōnes, *um*, *m.* = ἀντίχθονες = antipodes (ἀντίποδες), the antipodes, Plin. 6, 22, 24: Mel. 1, 1.

anticōpātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [anticipo] a preconception, an innate idea (Gr. πρόληψις): anticipatio Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. II. the first movements of the body in infancy, Arn. 3, p. 107. III.

In rhetor., a figure of speech = occupatio and πρόληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

antī-cīpo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* and *n.* [ante and cap the root of capio] to take beforehand, to anticipate: ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, already anticipated, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: qui anticeps ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, travelled over before, Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61: seculares anticipati, games celebrated before the proper time, id. Claud. 21: Lucr. 5, 658. II. to surpass, excel: alicujus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69. III. Absol. to come earlier: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47.

antīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ante] in front, foremost: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81: in anticam partem pelli, Cic. Tim. 10.

antidactylus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, a reversed dactyl: — e.g. lēgērēt, Marc. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antidēa, *v.* antea.

antidēo, *v.* anteco.

antidhac, *v.* antehac.

antidōron, *i*, *n.* = ἀντιδῶρον, a gift in return, Ulp. Dig. de Petit. hered. 25, § 8.

antidōtum, *i*, *n.* and *-us* or *-os*, *i*, *f.* = ἀντιδότην (-ος), a counterpoison: Cels. 5, 23: Suet. Cal. 23: Ner. 34. In gen. an antidote, remedy: Spart. Hadr. 23.—Fig.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

antigerio, an ancient word for valde, Fest. s. v.

antimētābōlē, *ēs*, *f.* = ἀντιμεταβολή, Rhet. t. t., an interchange, also called commutatio, Auc. Her. 4, 28, 39: e.g.: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

antīnōmīa, *ae*, *f.* = ἀντινομία, a contradiction between laws: Quint. 7, 7, 1.

antipāthēs, *is*, *f.* = ἀντιπαθής, a black, opaque stone, used against witchcraft, Plin. 37, 10, 54: as neutr. = ἀντιπαθής, App. Apol. p. 294, 10.

antipāthīa, *ae*, *f.* = ἀντιπάθεια, natural aversion, antipathy = discordia: Plin. 37, 4, 15; 20, 4, 13; 24, 9, 41.

antipherna, *orum*, *n. plu.* = ἀντιφερνα, the return-present of the bridegroom to the bride, Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 20.

antiphraḥsis, *is*, *f.* = ἀντιφραῖσις, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its real meaning, as, lucus, quod minime luceat, bellum, quia minime bellum, and other fanciful derivations, Diom. p. 458 P.

antipōdos, *um*, *m. plu.* = ἀντίποδες, the antipodes, Lact. 3, 23: hence ironic. of revellers who turn night into day, Sen. Ep. 122. In Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, as a Gr. word.

antiptōsis, *is*, *f.* = ἀντίπτωσις, gramm. t. t. the putting of one case for another, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 577.

antiquāria, *ae*, *f.* a female antiquarian: Juv. 6, 454.

antiquārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [antiquus] pertaining to antiquity: ars, the art of reading and copying ancient MSS., Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.

antiquārius, *ii*, *m.* [id.] one who studies antiquities, an antiquarian nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, Tac. Or. 21. 2. one who understands ancient MSS.: Cod. Theod. 4, 8, 2. (v. Smith's Ant. 706, b.)

antiquātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [antiquo] In law, an abrogating, annulling: poenarum, Cod. Theod. 6, 55, 4.

antiquō, *adv.* like the ancients, Hor. Ep. 2, 1 66. II. anciently: antiquis-

sime regnasse, Sol. 17. Comp. Tac. G. 5.

antiquitas, *ātis*, *f.* [antiquus] olden time, antiquity, ancientness: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24. II.

Meton.: the events of antiquity, the history of ancient times: tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18. In the plur. a title of historical or archaeological works, antiquities: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, Gell. 11, 1. 2. men of former times, the ancients: errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42. III. primitive virtue, integrity, honesty, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rabir. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

antiquitūs, *adv.* [id.] in former times, anciently: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13. 2. from ancient times; hence sometimes with inde or ab.... ad: quum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: quum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30. Also in speaking of times comparatively recent: hordeo corrupto alebantur, quod ad hujusmodi casus antiquitus paratum, in publicum contulerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.

antiquo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* [id.] to restore a thing to its former condition, antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Fest. s. v. Only as a forensic term: to reject a bill, not to adopt it: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, id. Att. 1, 13: plebiscitum primus antiquo abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30.

antiquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ante; another form of ant-icus opposed to post-icus] (antiquus refers to time, anticus to space), former, old, ancient, that has formerly been in existence: (opp. to novus, as vetus to recens. Yet antiquus and vetus are often synonymous, v. Pl. Am. Prol. 118; Juv. 15, 53): Jupiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua: quae causa antea mortua est, quam tu natus esses, Cic. R. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, an earlier or older date, id. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423. Subst.: antiqui, the ancients, esp. the ancient writers: antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116: nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78. Poet. = praeteritus, past, gone by: vulnus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 37: hiemes, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: carcer, Lucan. 6, 721. II. Of things begun before the present age, yet still existing: Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. in Non. 470, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum, Virg. Aen. 12, 897: antiquum obtinere, to retain an old custom or habit: antiquum hoc obtines tum, tardus ut sis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 102. III.

Meton.: of the old stamp, or fashion, for, simple, honest, innocent, venerable, etc.: antiquis est adolescens moribus, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 37: homo antiqua virtute

et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: terra antiqua potens armis, venerable, illustrious, Virg. Aen. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, ib. 11, 540. 2. Hence, comp. and sup.: more or most celebrated, famous, preferable or better: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. Her. 3, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quicquam habuit, Vell. 2, 52: iudiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8. IV. *aged*: antiqua herilis fida custos corporis (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἰκὼν κτήμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς), Enn. Medea in Non. 39, 2: cives, antiqui amici maiorum meum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46: Virg. Aen. 9, 647.

antirrhinon, *i. n.* This seems different from the Greek ἀντίρρινον, and to be probably Lychnis Githago, Lam. Plin. 25, 10, 80.

antisāgōgē, *ēs, f.* = ἀντισαγωγή, a counter-assertion, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

antiscii, *orum, m. plu.* = ἀντισκιοί, people on different sides of the equator, whose shadows are cast in opposite directions: Amm. 22, 15 fin.

antisigmā, *ātis, n.* = ἀντίσημα, a character ὅς, which the Emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Lat. for vs = the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P. 2. a critical mark, σ, placed before a verse which is to be transposed, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

antisōphista, *ae, m.* = ἀντισοφιστής, a counter-sophist, Quint. 11, 3, 126.

antispastus, *i, m.* = ἀντίσπαστος, (sc. pes) a metrical foot, an antispast (— — —); e. g. Mēdillīnā, Diom. p. 478 P. — Hence antispasticum metrum, a verse composed principally of antispasts, id. p. 505 ib.

antispōdos, *i, m.* = ἀντίσποδος, ashes used instead of spodium, Plin. 34, 13, 35.

antistātus, *ūs, m.* [antisto] superiority in rank: angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistes, *stītis, m.* and *f.* also antistita, *ae, f.* (like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Gell. 13, 20: Prisc. 650: Cic. Verr. 4, 45.) Lit.: a fore-man, an overseer, president in gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1. In the fem.: a female overseer: latrinarum, id. Pall. 4 fin. II. a president of a temple, a high-priest: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113. — In the Christian writers: a bishop, Coel. Justin. 1, 3. In fem.: a chief priestess: assidue templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, no. 1: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: antistita Phoebe, i. e. Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Virg. Cir. 166. III. Fig.: a master in any science or art: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: iustitiae, Gell. 14, 4. [Ante and STAT: the root of sto appears under the two forms STAT and STA: cf. Eng. stand, stood, stead, etc. The corresponding Gr. word is, προ-στά-της. Cf. superstes.]

antistita, *v. antistes.*

antistitium, *ii, n.* [antistes] the office of an antistes, the chief-priest's office: Marc. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, *v. antesto.*

antistrōphē, *ēs, f.* = ἀντιστροφή: In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, the responsive strophe, Victorin. p. 2051 P. II. Rhet. t. t. implying that several members of a period end with the same word (= conversio), Marc. Cap. 5, p. 175.

antithēsis, *is, f.* = ἀντίθεσις, Gram. t. t. the putting of one letter for another: e. g. olli for illi, impete for impetu, Charis. p. 249 P.

antithēton, *i, n.* = ἀντίθετον, Rhet. t. t. opposition, antithesis, Cic. Or. 50, 166: e. g. frigida pugnabant calidis, humilitia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19.

antithēus, *i, m.* = ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity), one who pretends to be a God: Arp. 4, p. 134. — Hence, the devil, Lactant. 2, 9.

antizeugmēnon, *i, n.* = ἀντιζεύγμενον, Gram. t. t. implying that several clauses are referred to one verb, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

antlia, *ae, f.* = ἀντλία, a machine for drawing water, a pump: Mart. 9, 14, 3.

antlo, *v. anclo.*

antōnōmāsia, *ae, f.* = ἀντονομασία, Rhet. t. t. implying that, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed: e. g. Instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthaginiis, Quint. 8, 6, 29; 43.

antroare, *to thank*, Fest. s. v.

antrum, *i, n.* = ἀντρον, a cave, cavern (almost entirely poet.): antra gelida, Virg. G. 4, 509: gratum, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 3. Of the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antrum, Virg. G. 4, 44. Of a sedan, Juv. 4, 21. Later, of any cavity: narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: palati, ib. 9, 13.

anulāris [ann.], *e, adj.* [anulus] relating to a signet ring; hence anulare (sc. genus coloris), a white colour prepared from chalk mixed with glass beads, for rings: Plin. 35, 6, 30.

anulārius [ann.], *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a signet-ring: anularia creta = anulare, v. anularis, Vitr. 7, 14.

II. Subst. anularius, *ii, m.*, a ring-maker: Cic. Acad. 2, 26.

anulātus [ann.], *a, um, [id.]*: furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, fettered, App. Met. 9, p. 222, 30.

anulus [ann.] *i, m.*, any article in the form of a ring: velares anuli, curtain rings, Plin. 13, 9, 18: anulus catenae, a link of a chain, id. 34, 15, 43: anulus cruribus aptus, fetters, Mart. 11, 37: comarum anulus, a curl, or ringlet, id. 2, 66: a round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns, Vitr. 4, 3.

II. Esp. a ring for the finger, a signet-ring: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11: anulo tabulas obsignare, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85. The right to wear a gold ring was possessed in the time of the Republic by the equites only: hence anulus equestris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit, i. e. he has been promoted to the equestrian order, Cic. Verr. 3, 76. So jus anulorum, equestrian rank, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, ib. 39. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 95 seq.) [The root AN meant a ring or circle: hence annus, "the circle of the year." v. Annus. Anulus is usually considered a dimin., but the term. -ulus has not necessarily a dimin. force: cf. angulus, capulus, &c. AN may perhaps be connected with the word AM (ἀμφι), around.]

anulus, *i, m. dim.* [anus] the fundament: Cato R. R. 159.

ānus, *i, m.* the fundament: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Cels. 7, 30.

ānus, *i, m.* a ring: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9. (dub.)

ānus, *ūs (also uis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46), f.* an old woman, old wife, old maid: tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48. For the sibyl: Hor. S. 1, 9, 30. II. Adj. old, aged: anus matronae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2. — Also of animals and things: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766: charta, Catull. 69, 45: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 55: fici, id. 15, 19, 21. [Prob. connected with ante and perhaps with the German Ahnen (forefathers).]

anxiō, *adv.* anxiously: anxie ferro aliquid, Sall. J. 82.

anxiōtas, *ātis, f.* [anxius] mental trouble, anxiety (gen. a permanent condition, while angor is temporary). Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: perpetua anxietas, Juv. 13, 211. Sometimes = angor, anguish, fear: anxietas animi, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 8: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54. II. anxious care, carefulness: quaerendi, iudicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. procem. 8 fin.: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

anxiōtudo, *inis, f.* anxiety, Eccl.

anxifer, *era, erum, adj.* [anxius fero] causing or bringing anxiety (only in the poems of Cicero): curae, Div. 1, 12, 22: Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxiō, *i. v. a.* [anxius] to make uneasy or anxious: anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155.

anxiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of anxiety: act. causing anxiety: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxiōtudo, *inis, f.* [id.] (rare) anxiety, trouble, anguish: anxi, Pac. in Non. 72, 33: anxietudo prona ad luctum, Cic. Rep. 2, 41.

anxiōs, *a, um, adj.* [ango] anxious, solicitous, uneasy, painfully uncertain: (mostly of a permanent state of mind): neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: senes morosi et anxii, id. de Sen. 18, 65: but frequently of a transient feeling: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. anxio animo et sollicito, id. Flin. 2, 17, 55. anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006: anxium habere aliquem, to make one anxious or solicitous, Auct. B. Afr. 71. With Gen.: anxius animi, Sall. J. 55. — The source or cause of the feeling, 1. In abl.: gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: ira et metu anxius, Sall. J. 11: omine adverso, Suet. Vitell. 8: venturis, Lucan. 7, 20. 2. In Gen. (objective and subjective): inopiae, Liv. 21, 48: furti, Ov. M. 1, 623: vitae, id. Her. 20, 198: securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. H. 3, 38.

3. In abl. with de: de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50: de successore, Suet. Calig. 19: de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2: and with pro, Plin. Ep. 4, 21. 4. In acc. with or without ad: ad eventum alicujus rei, Lucan. 8, 592: vicem, Liv. 8, 35. 5. Expressed by a dependent clause: anxius, ne bellum oriat, Sall. J. 6: anxius, an obsequium senatus, an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.

II. In an act. sense: causing anxiety, solicitude, etc.: curae, Liv. 1, 56: timor, Virg. Aen. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18. 2. prepared with anxious care: elegantia orationis neque morosa, neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3: cf. anxietas II.

anydros, *v. aphydros.*

āpagē, *interj.* = ἀπαγε, away! begone! go to! marry! with Acc. or absol.; also with sis (= si vis): apage istas a me sorores, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 5: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: apage sis, id. Poen. 1, 2, 15: apage me sis, id. Trin. 4, 1, 19: apage, non placet me hoc noctis esse, id. Am. 1, 1, 154. — Cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 403 sq.

āpālā (hap.), *adj. n. plur.* = ἀπαλά, soft, tender, Apic. 7, 17.

āparctias, *ae, m.* = ἀπαρκτίας, the north wind (pure Lat. septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

āpārīnē, *ēs, f.* = ἀπαρίνη, a plant, cleavers, or goose-grass, Galium Aparine, Linn. 27, 5, 15.

āpāthia, *ae, f.* = ἀπάθεια, freedom from passion or feeling, insensibility, stoicism, Gell. 19, 12 fin.

āpātōr, *ōris, adj.* = ἀπάτωρ, fatherless, Tert. de Praescr. c. 53 de Melchis.

ape, an old word for prohibe, compece, Fest. s. v.

āpēliōtēs, *ae, m.* = ἀπeliώτης, the east wind (pure Lat. subsolanus), Plin. 2, 47, 46.

āper, pri, m. a wild boar: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: Arcadius, Mart. 9, 104, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules: quanta est gula, quae sibi totos ponit apros, Juv. 1, 140. Prov., uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 40: apros immittere liquidis fontibus, to do any perverse action, Virg. E. 2, 59. **II.** a standard of the Roman legions: Plin. 10, 4, 5. **III.** a kind of fish said to emit a grunting noise, Enn. App. Apol. p. 299: Plin. 11, 51, 112. [Cf. κάπρος and caper; Poln. wieprz (a boar or ram); Germ. eber; Eng. boar: cf. ἔπρασ (a ram or boar) with Sans. varāha; Lat. verres: the meanings of boar, ram, and he-goat run into one another.]

āperīo, ērui, ertum, 4. v. a. (fut. aperibo, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50), to uncover, lay bare: patinas, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 51: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35 fin.: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17: aperto pectore, with naked bosom, Ov. M. 2, 339. Poet.: apertae pectora matres, ib. 13, 688. Fig.: to make visible, to show, reveal: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. 26, 17: dies faciem victoriae aperuit, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens terram aperit, Virg. Aen. 1, 107. **II.** to open, unclose: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 26: liquidas vias aperire, to open a passage through the water, Lucr. 1, 374: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistola Piliae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 fin.: ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58: locum asyllum, to open a place as an asyllum, Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23. Fig.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, ib. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3 fin.: ventus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53: si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi sinetis, if you leave an open door for accusations, Suet. Tib. 28: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum: of the new year, to open it, i. e. begin: Plin. Pun. 58, 4: Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, to have opened a school, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: fuste aperire caput, to break the head, Juv. 9, 98. **III.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a country, people, etc.: to open up, to render accessible: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. Germ. 1: Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4: gentes Eoas, Lucan. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169. **IV.** Fig.: of mental objects: to disclose, to unveil, reveal, prove; or gen. to explain, relate, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: tua probra aperibo omnia, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne expectetis argumentum fabulae, hi partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: eo praesente conjurationem aperit, Sall. C. 40: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, to disclose the future, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4. Also, with a reflective pronoun, or in the passive: to reveal one's true character: tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, show themselves in their true light, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. 3, 371: expectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat, Nep. Paus. 3 fin. Sometimes with acc. and inf., a relat. clause or de: quum jam directae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit Nep. Them.

8: si de clementia, humanitate, misericordia nostra aperiemus, Auc. Her. 2, 31: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, you promised, i. e. that it should be paid to him, Cic. Att. 5, 1. [Etym. dub. Aperio, operio, reperio, comperio, are usu. considered compounds of pario, "produce," "bring to light." The root must be PER or PAR.]

āpertē, adv. openly, clearly, plainly, etc.: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Cic. Or. 12: plane et aperte loqui, id. Flin. 2, 5. **Comp.** id. Planc. 14: id. Att. 16, 3. **Sup.** id. Verr. 2, 64: id. Att. 14, 13.

āpertio, ōnis, f. [aperio] an opening, unfolding. recens, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22.

āperto, i. v. freq. [id.] to lay entirely bare: brachium, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 12.

āpertor, ōris, m. [id.] he who opens, begins: baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

āpertūra, ae, f. [id.] opening: aperturas habent in exteriores partes, open outwardly, Vitruv. 4, 6 fin.: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 3. **II.** an opening, aperture, a hole: Vitruv. 5, 5.

āpertus, a, um, Part. [aperio] open, uncovered. Adj., opp. to tectus, open, uncovered: naves apertae, without deck, Cic. Verr. 5, 40: magna est pars corporis aperta, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. Opp. to silvestris: porrecta ac loca aperta, ib. 2, 19: apertissimis campis, ib. 3, 26: exposed, unprotected: apertioribus etiam locis impetum sustinere, id. B. C. 3, 84. Poet.: Of the sky: unclouded, cloudless, clear: coelo invectus aperto, Virg. Aen. 1, 155: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393. **2.** Opp. to clausus: unclosed, open. Of the sea: the high seas, the ocean: longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari, atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 527. Of other things: janua quum per se transpectum praebet apertum, since this affords an open view through it, Lucr. 4, 273: oculi, ib. 340: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: coelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viae), Tac. H. 3, 21. Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis ulla fuit, in the open field, Ov. M. 13, 208. **3.** Apertum, i. n. an open space: per apertum fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33: volantem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50. **II.** Fig.: open, clear, evident, avowed: res discernere apertas ab dubiis, to separate things evident from things doubtful, Lucr. 4, 468: illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simulates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2: quid rem apertam suspectam facinus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertam narrationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329. Hence the phrase, in aperto esse, (a) to be clear, notorious, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4. (b) to be practicable, easy: agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, id. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56. **2.** Of character: frank, open, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: apertum pectus, id. Am. 26. Ironia: ut semper fuit apertissimus, very frank, i. e. impudent, shameless, id. Mur. 25.

āpex, icis, m. the tip or top of a thing, the point, summit: lauri, Virg. Aen. 7, 66: Juv. 12, 72: montis, Sil. 12, 709: falcis, Col. 4, 25, 1: flammac, Ov. M. 10, 279:

the crest of birds, Plin. 11, 37, 44. **II.**

a hat, cap, crown, etc.: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Virg. Aen. 10, 270. **III.** the conical cap of a flumen, ornamented with a piece of olive wood, the base of which was surrounded with a lock of wool. (This ornament was properly the apex), v. Smith's Ant. 102: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, no. 4. Hence of the priesthood itself: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. in Lact. 17, 6. **IV.** Fig.: the highest ornament or honour: apex senectutis est auctoritas, Cic. de Sen. 17: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14. **V.** In gramm.

1. the long mark over a vowel, Quint. 1, 7, 2. Hence, Fig.: nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, not a jot, Arn. 3 init. **2.** the forms of the letters, literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10: id. 17, 9, 12. Hence, in gen., a letter or any other writing: apicum oblato, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, i. e. rescripts, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 fin. [Prob. ap-ex from rt. AP, same as AC, a point, like ἀκμή in Greek. The change of c and p is very common: cf. λύκος, lupus, etc.]

āpexābo, ōnis, m. [apex] a kind of sausage, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: Arn. 7, p. 229.

āphāca, ae, f. = ἀφάκη, a kind of pulse, field or chickling vetch, most likely Vicia Cracca, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21. **II.** a wild plant, the dandelion, Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

āphaerēma, ātis, n. = ἀφαίρεμα, a coarse kind of grits, Plin. 18, 11, 29, no. 2.

āphaerēsis, is, f. = ἀφαίρεσις, Gramm. t. t., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word (e. g. ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, etc.), Prob. p. 1438 P.: Charis. p. 248 ib.

āphractus, i, = ἀφρακτος (uncovered, sc. vaūs, hence), f., a long vessel without a deck (= pure Lat. navis aperta): Cic. Att. 5, 13.

āphrōdes, adj. comm. = ἀφρώδης, foamy, like foam: mecon aphrodes, called a kind of poppy by Pliny (27, 12, 93), but he probably indicates a species of spurge, Euphorbia retusa, Linn.

āphrōdisiācē, ēs, f. = ἀφροδισιακή, a precious stone of a reddish-white colour, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

āphrōdisiās, ἀφροδισιάς = acorus, App. Herb. 6.

āphron, i, n. = ἀφρων, wild poppy, Plin. 20, 19, 79.

āphrōnitrum, i, n. = ἀφρόνιτρον, the efflorescence of saltpetre appearing on the soil in certain places, Plin. 31, 10, 46, no. 3.

āphthae, arum, f. plu. = ἀφθαί, an eruption in the mouth, the thrush, Marc. Emp. 11.

āphya, ae or -e, es, f. = ἀφύα, small fish, usu. called apua, said by Pliny to originate spontaneously, but evidently meaning the young fry of fish generally: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

āplācon, i, n. a kind of parsley-like cabbage, Cato, R. R. 157.

āplānus, a, um, adj. [apium] pertaining to parsley (or celery): aplana brassica, Cato in Plin. 19, 8, 41.

āplānus, a, um [apis] pertaining to bees, of bees: aplana uva (being loved by bees) the muscatel, Plin. 14, 2, 4 no. 3: vitis, id. 3, 2, 17: vinum, id. 12, 47, 6. **II.** Aplana, ae, f. (sc. herba) chamomile, App. Herb. 23.

āplārīum, īi, n. [id.] a bee-house bee-hive: Col. 9, 5, 1.

āplārīus, īi, m. [id.] a bee-keeper: Plin. 21, 10, 31.

āplāstellum, i, n. the plant batrachion or herba scelerata (see Ranunculus), App. Herb. 8. **II.** the plant bryonia (see Bryonia), ib. 66.

āplāstra, ae, f. [apis] a bird that

feeds on bees, a bee-eater, commonly called merops (for apiaster or merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. Virg. G. 4, 14.

āpiāstrum, *i. n.* [id.] *balm, a plant much loved by bees*, melissophyllon, melissa officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 29.

āpiātus, *a, um* [id.] *dotted, spotted*: apiata mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30.

āpīca, *ae, f.* (sc. ovis) = *ἀπεικος* (without wool) *a sheep that has no wool on the belly*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: Plin. 8, 48, 75.

āpicātus, *a, um* [apex] *adorned with the priest's cap*: Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

āpicūla, *ae, f. dim.* [apis] *a little bee*, Pl. Curc. 1, 10: Plin. 7, 21, 21: (whence Ital. *pecchia*; Fr. *abeille*.)

āpicūlum, *flum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt*, Fest. s. v.

āpīnae, *f. plu. trifles*: apinae tri-caeque, Mart. 14, 1. [From Apina, a petty town in Apulia.]

āpis or **-es**, *is, f. (gen. plur. apium and apum) a bee*: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27: cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Virg. G. 4: Plin. 11, 5 sq. etc. [The stem is *API*, as is seen in gen. pl. *apium*: O. H. G. *bia*: Germ. *biene* (with insertion of *n*): Eng. *bee*: Litt. *bitte*, Lett. *bette*.]

āpiscor, *aptus, 3. v. dep.* [rare, *adipiscor* more common] *to reach after, attain to, get, gain, come up with, etc.*: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. in Non. 234, 25. hereditatem, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8: postero die legatos Iguvium redeuntes apiscitur, Sisenn. in Non. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causa, Cic. Att. 8, 14 *fin.*: laudem, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3. Once in Tacitus, with *Gen.*, like the Gr. *τυγχάνειν τινός*: dominationis, A. 6, 45. Poet.: *to perceive, understand*: Lucr. 1, 449. Apiscendus, pass. Manil. 3, 145: Tac. A. 3, 31: 13, 20. [Root *AP*, Sans. *āp*, "to arrive at," v. *adipiscor*.]

āpium, *ii, n.* *umbelliferous plants of doubtful species, parsley, celery, etc.*, Plin. 19, 8, 37. The leaves of one species were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance: this species is supposed by most to be the *wild celery*, *Apium graveolens*, Linn.; by others *wild parsley*, or *Petroselinum segetum*, Linn. Virgil's epithets in G. 4, 121, etc., would point to the former; but the epithet *vivax*, in Horace, would perhaps apply better to parsley. Celery is regarded as a lucky plant by the modern Greeks, and is hung up in rooms, placed on silk-worm frames, given to children, etc.: floribus atque apio crines ornatus amaro, Virg. E. 6, 68: neu desint epulis rosae, neu vivax apium, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16: cf. ib. 2, 7, 24. Also in allusion to its use as a prize in the Greek games; Graiaque apium meruisse coronae, Juv. 8, 226. (Hence Ital. *appio*; Fr. *ache*.)

aplānēs, *adj.* = *ἀπλανής*, *not wandering*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9.

aplūda (appl.), *ae, f. bran*: apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7.

āplustre, *is, n. (nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556, and Cic. in Prisc. 769 P.; dat. aplustris, Lucr. 4, 438) = ἀπλαστον, the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (v. Smith's Ant. 792): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. in Prisc. 769 P: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422.

āplūsiae, *arum, f. plu.* = *ἀπλυσίαι*, probably a species of sponge, or of alcyonium, Linn. (polypes), so called from its dirty colour, Plin. 9, 45, 69.

āpōcālypsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποκάλυψις*, *a revelation, Apocalypse*: Joannis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

āpōcartērēsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποκαρτέρησις*, *voluntary starvation*, Tert. Apol. 46.

āpōcātastāsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποκατάστασις*: in astronomy, *the return of the stars to the position of the preced. year*, App. Ael. 84.

āpōcātastātious, *a, um, adj.* *ἀποκαταστατικός, returning*: apocatas-taticus Mars (sidus), in the position of the previous year, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

āpōchā, *ae, f.* = *ἀποχή*, *the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt*, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 19.

āpōclēti, (or acc. to some *apolecti*) = *ἀπόκλητοι*, *the supreme council of the Aetolians*: per apocletos (ita vocant sanctius consilium: ex delectis constat viris) id agitabant, Liv. 35, 34: in consilio delectorum quos apocletos vocant, id. 36, 28.

āpōclōcyntōsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποκλόκυντωσης*, *metamorphosis into a pumpkin*, the title of a lampoon written by Seneca upon Claudius Caesar.

āpōclōpē, *es, f.* = *ἀποκλήπη*. Gramm. t. t., *the dropping of a letter or syllable at the end of a word* (e. g. bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.

āpōcrisīlārius or **apocrisarius**, *ii, m.* *a delegate or deputy, esp. those of a high Church officer, called also responsales or ad responsum*: cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2.

āpōcrŷphus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀπόκρυφος*, *of an unknown author*: libri, the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible, Eccl.

āpōcŷnon, *i, n.* = *ἀπόκυνον* (dog's bone), *a little bone in the left side of the venomous frog*, Plin. 32, 5, 8.

apodes, *v. apus*.

āpōdicticus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀποδεικτικός*, *demonstrative*: argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 3.

āpōdixis, *is, f.* = *ἀπόδειξις*, *a conclusive proof, demonstration*, Petr. S. 132, 10: Gell. 17, 5, 5.

āpōdōsis, *is, f.* = *ἀπόδοσις*, *a subsequent proposition or a clause which relates to one preceding (protasis)*, Don. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 44.

āpōdŷtērĭum, *ii, n.* = *ἀποδυτήριον*, *the undressing-room in a bathing-house*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

āpōgaeus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀπόγειος*, *that comes from the land*: venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

āpōgrāphon, *i, n.* = *ἀπόγραφον*, *a transcript, a copy*: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40.

āpōlactizo, *i. v. a.* = *ἀπολακτίζω*, *to spurn, scorn*: inimicos, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

āpōlectus, *i, m.* = *ἀπόλεκτος* (chosen), *the largest of the tunny fish (pelamis)*, Scomber Thynnus or S. pelamis, Linn., when less than a year old: Plin. 32, 11, 53. || *Plur. apolecti, pieces for salting, cut from such a fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 18.

āpōllināria, *ae, f.* *the plant commonly called strychnos*, App. Herb. 74.

āpōllināris, *is, f.* (sc. herba) *the herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Plin. 26, 14, 87. || *a species of solanum*, App. Herb. 22.

āpōlōgātio, *ōnis, f.* [ἀπόλογος] *a fabulous narration in the manner of Aesop*: Quint. 5, 11, 20.

āpōlōgēticus, *i, m.* = *ἀπολογητικός* (suitable for defence) sc. liber, *Apology, the title of a work of Tertullian*.

āpōlōgĭa, *ae, f.* = *ἀπολογία*, *a defence, apology*, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 4. Also the title of a work of Apuleius.

āpōlōgo, *avi, i. v. a.* = *ἀπολέγω*, *to reject, spurn*: ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47, (dub.)

āpōlōgus, *i, m.* = *ἀπόλογος*, *a narrative*: apologum agere, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 32. || *a fable, apologue*: narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

āpōphlegmātismos, *i, m.* = *ἀποφλεγματισμός*, *a medicine for expelling phlegm*, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

āpōphōrēta, *ōrum, n. plu.* = *ἀποφόρητα* (carried away), *presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia*, Suet. Calig. 55: or *which candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87.

Also, the title of the fourteenth book of Martial.

is, f. = *ἀποφυγή*: in tecture, the indentation of a column at the top or bottom, the apophyge, Vitruv. 4, 1; 7.

āpōplēctious or **āpōplectus**, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀποπληκτικός* or *ἀποπληκτος*, *apoplectic*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

āpōplexia, *ae, or -xis, is, f.* = *ἀποπληξία* or *ἀπόπληξις*: in medicine, *apoplexy*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

āpōprōegmēnon, *i, n.* = *ἀποπροηγμένον*, in the lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected, opp. to proegmenon*, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

āpopsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποψις* (far-sight), *a height whence there is an extensive view*, Fronto Fer. Als. 3.

apor, *v. apud*.

āpōria, *ae, f.* = *ἀπορία*, *doubt, perplexity*: Vulg. Sirac. 27, 3.

āpōriātio, *ōnis, f.* *vacillation of mind, doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

āpōrior, *i. v. dep.* = *ἀπορώ*, *to be in doubt, to vacillate*, Vulg. Jesai. 59, 16.

āpōscōpeuōn, *ōntis, m.* = *ἀποσκοπεύων* (looking far off), *a painting by Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented looking at a distant object*, Plin. 37, 11, 40 no. 32.

āpōsiōpēsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποσιώπησις*, *a breaking off in the midst of a speech, a rhetor. figure* (in Cic. called *reticentia*), Quint. 9, 2, 54.

āposphrāgisma, *ātis, n.* = *ἀποσφρίσμα*, *the figure engraved upon a signet-ring*: Plin. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

āposplēnos, *i, f.* [ἀπό-σπλην] *rosmary*, App. Herb. 79.

āpostasia, *ae, f.* = *ἀποστασία*, *an abandonment of religion, apostasy*, Salv. de Gub. D. 6, p. 128.

āpostāta, *ae, m.* = *ἀποστάτης*, *one who abandons his religion, an apostate*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

āpostāticus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀποστατικός*, *relating to apostasy, apostatizing*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5. Adv. Cod. Just. 1, 1.

āpostāto, *are, i. v. n.* = *ἀποστατέω*, *to abandon one's religion, to apostatize*, Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

āpostēma, *ātis, n.* = *ἀπόστημα*, *an abscess, imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12.

āpostōlātus, *ūs, m.* [apostolus] *the office of an apostle*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

āpostōlicus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀποστολικός*, *relating to an apostle, apostolic*: apostolica aetas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32. Hence Apostolici, orum, *m. plu.*, *the pupils and friends of the apostles*, ib.: the name of a Christian sect, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257.

āpostōlus, *i, m.* = *ἀπόστολος* (sent). In the jurists: *a report sent to a higher tribunal*, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106. ||

In the Eccl. writers, *an apostle*, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20. (Hence, Fr. *apôtre*.)

āpostrophē, *ēs, f.* = *ἀποστροφή* (a turning away). Rhet. t. t. *a turning of the speaker away from the audience to address some other person or thing*, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

āpostrophos (-phus), *i, f.* = *ἀπόστροφος*, in Gram., *an apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.

āpōtēlesma, *ātis, n.* = *ἀποτέλεσμα* (the effect), *the influence of the stars upon human destiny*, Firm. Mathes. 8, 5, 18.

āpōthēca, *ae, f.* = *ἀποθήκη*, *any place where a thing is laid up, a shop, storehouse, etc.*: the apotheca in which the wine was kept was in the upper part of the house above the fumarium (Smith's Ant. 105): Cic. Phil. 2, 27: neque illic aut apotheca procis intacta est, aut pecus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 6: Plin. 14, 14, 16. (Whence Ital. *bottega*; Fr. *boutique*.)

āpōthēco, *i. v. a.* *to lay up in a store-house*, Ven. Ep. praef. carm. 6, 1, 5.

āpōthēōsis, *is, f.* = *ἀποθέωσις*, *a deification*, Tert. Apol. 34.

pōthēsis, *is, t. q.* *apophygis*, Vitruv. 4, 1.

āpozēma, *ātis, n.* = *ἀπόζεμα*, *a decoction*, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de aplo.

ap-pango (adp.), i. v. a. *to fasten to*: Fest. s.

appārāmentum, i. n. [apparo] *a preparing*; hence, *that which is prepared*: Inscr.

appārātē (adp.), adv. *with great preparation, sumptuously*: opipare et apparate edere et bibere, Cic. Att. 13, 52. Comp. Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

appārātiō (adp.), ōnis, f. [apparo] *a preparing, preparation* (rare): apparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, id. Inv. 1, 18.

appārātor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who prepares*: Inscr.

appārātrix (adp.), icis, f. [id.] *she who prepares*, Hier. Ep. 18.

appārātus (adp.), a, um, Part. [id.] *Of persons: prepared, ready*: apparatus sum, ut videtis, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 10: apparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12. II. *Of things: well supplied*: domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparitor, Cic. Inv. 1, 34. Hence *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous*: ludī apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, id. Sest. 54: apparatis accipere epulis, Liv. 23, 4: apparatissimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 83: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9. Fig.: *Of discourse: studied, far-fetched*: ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct. Her. 1, 7.

appārātus (adp.), ūs, m. [id.] *a getting or making ready, a preparing, providing* (except in Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1, not found in any poet): requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 fin.: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56.

II. *a preparation, provision, equipment, apparatus* (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.): in reliquo Darii apparatu, movables, Plin. 13, 1, 1: argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47: omnem conmeatum, totiusque belli apparatus in eo contulisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: so in the plural, ib. 2, 2: apparatus et munitiones, military engines, Nep. Eum. 5 fin.: apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, Liv. 24, 33: id. 5, 5: planstrorum et jumentorum appar. id. 25, 14. Also of men: auxilliorum apparatus, id. 9, 7.

III. *splendour, pomp, magnificence, state*: magnifici apparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8: regio apparatu accepti, id. Rep. 6, 10: ludorum venationumque apparatus, id. Off. 2, 16: Persicos odi apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: cf. ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20.

appārentia (adp.), ae, f. [appareo] *a becoming visible, appearing*: Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. Fig.: *the external appearance*: bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-pārēo (adp.), ui, itum, 2. v. n. *to become visible, make one's appearance, to appear*: ego apparebo domi, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18: rein contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, Lucr. 4, 157: equus mecum una demersus, rursus apparuit, Cic. Div. 2, 68: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 fin.: quum lux appareret, Cues. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Virg. Aen. 1, 118. With *Dat.*: anguis ille, qui Sullae apparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 fin. Once with *ad*: quod apparet ad agricolas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, shew yourself, appear, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: cum lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, are not noticed, considered, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224. Hence *apparens*, opp. to *latens, visible, evident*: tympana non apparentia obstrepere, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10.

II. *Res apparet, and far more freq. impers. apparet with acc. and inf. or relat. clause: the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, δηλόν*

δῶρι, φαίverai: res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: cui non id apparere, id actum esse, id. 22, 34: ex quo apparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: lectitavisse Platonem studiose Demosthenes dicitur, idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31: quid rectum sit apparet, quid expedit obscurum est, id. Fam. 5, 19. And by attraction with the *nom. and Inf.* as in Gr. *δηλός ἐστι*: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse appareant, id. Fin. 3, 7, 23: apparet ita degenerasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1. Or without the *inf.*: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen, there was at hand a fierce struggle, Liv. 2, 28. III. *to appear as the attendant of any public officer, the priest of a deity, etc., to attend, serve* (rare): cf. apparitor: sacerdotes diis apparito, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: quum Eumenes septem annos Philippo apparuisset, Nep. Eum. 13: quum appareret aedilibus, Liv. 9, 46: quatuor et viginti lictores apparent consulibus, id. 2, 55: tibi appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. in Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium, Virg. Aen. 12, 850.

ap-pārīo (adp.), 3. v. a. *to gain, acquire*: unde appareret spatium coeli domus, gain room, Lucr. 2, 1110.

appāritiō (adp.), ōnis, f. [appareo no. 3] *service, attendance*: in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54. II. *Meton.: domestics, servants*: ex necessariis apparitionibus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

appārītor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] *a servant, esp. a public servant (lictor, scribe, priest, etc.)*: Cic. Verr. 3, 25: cf. id. Cluent. 53: sit lictor non suae, sed tuae lenitatis apparitor, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: inter lictores apparitoresque, Suet. Dom. 14: Liv. 1, 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 106).

appārītūra (adp.), ae, f. [id.] *a serving, service*: Suet. Gramm. 9.

ap-pārō (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to prepare or make ready, to fit out, put in order, provide, etc.*: alicui prandium, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 61: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34: bellum, Cic. Manil. 12: ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: bellum armaque vi summa, Liv. 4, 1. With *ad*: ad hostes bellum apparatur, id. 7, 7. With *in*: in Sestium apparabantur crimina, were got up against, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6. Fig.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam apparo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 139. With *inf.* as object: delineare apparas, Pl. As. 2, 4, 28: meam excindere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: trajicere ex Sicilia apparantem tempestates inhibuerunt, Suet. Aug. 47. Absol.: dum apparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: quum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1. With *ut*: ut eriperes, apparabas, Pl. Aul. 5, 18. Se apparare, with *inf.*: qui sese parere apparent legibus, id. As. 3, 3, 11.

ap-pectōro (adp.), i. v. a. [pectus] *to press to the breast*: Sol. 26 (dub.).

appellātiō (adp.), ōnis, f. [appello] *an addressing, accosting*: hanc nactus appellationis causam, this opportunity of addressing, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. II. *Legal, t. t., an appeal to a tribune for assistance, and from one magistrate to another of equal or higher rank: provocatio and provoco* of an appeal to the populus in a matter affecting life (Smith's Ant. 107): hence, tribunos appellavit, et nullo morante arreptus a viatore "provoco" inquit, Liv. 3, 56: appellatio provocatioque, ib.: intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 fin.: appellationem et tribuniciū auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: ut omnes appellationes a iudicibus ad Senatum fierent, Suet. Ner. 17. III. *a naming, a calling by name*: neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8. Hence, Meton.:

name, title: voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse, par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4: regum appellationes venales erant, id. Dom. 50: nihil esse remp., appellationem modo, a mere name, Suet. Caes. 77. IV. In gram., *pronunciation*: suavitas vocis, et lenis appellatio literarum Cic. Brut. 74, 259. 2. *a substantive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9.

appellātivus (adp.), a, um, adj. [appello] In gram., *appellative, belonging to a species*, Charis. p. 126 P.

appellātor (adp.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who appeals, an appellant*: Cic. Verr. 4, 65 fin.

appellātōrius (adp.), a, um, adj. [id.] *relating to an appellant*: tempora, within which an appeal is allowed, Ulp. Dig. 49, 5, 5.

appellīto (adp.), i. v. freq. a. [id.] *to name often, to be accustomed to call or name*: Montem Caelium appellatum a Caele Vibenna, Tac. A. 4, 65: Gell. 18, 9 fin.

ap-pello (adp.), pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. and n. *to drive, move, or bring to*. With *ad* or *Dat.*: ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 104: armentum ad aquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 353: ad me pecus appellere, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), drove a little nearer, Ov. M. 11, 717. Fig.: animum ad scribendum appulit, applied his mind to writing, Ter. Andr. prol. 1: argenti viginti minae me ad mortem appulerunt, drove me near to death, Pl. As. 3, 3, 43. II. *Nautical t. t., to bring to land, to make any coast, haven, etc. (very freq.)* Constr. with *acc.* or *abl.* of navis, classis, etc., or in pass. with *nom.*: and *absol.*, both *act.* and *pass.* 1. With *acc.* and *nom.*: quum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: angulus est ad Cantium quo fere ex Gallia naves appellantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: appulsa ad litus trireme constrata, id. B. C. 2, 23: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3. 2. In a similar sense with *acc.* of person: me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg. Aen. 3, 715. So *pass.*: alios milites ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107. And fig.: timide, tanquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, you have directed your mind towards, Cic. de Or. 2, 37.

3. With *abl.*: quum Rhegium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5.

4. Absol.: luc appelle, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: quum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11. 5. Intrans.: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, came ashore, Tac. A. 2, 24: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, Suet. Galb. 10.

appello (adp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (*conj. perf.* appellassis = appellaveris, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15), *to call upon, speak to, accost or address*: aggrediar hominem, appellabo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque appellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, appellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10: paucis est quod te volo de communi re appellare, I wish to say a few words to you, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: appellat hilari vultu hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Manil. 5: ibi a Virgumaro appellatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22 fin.: nec audet appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682. Also, *to address by letter*: crebris nos literis appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20. II. *to entreat, implore*: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, id. Verr. 5, 72, 188: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8: appellatis de repub

lica Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34. **2.** With *acc.* and *de*: to incite to something (*bad*): aliquem de prodicione, Liv. 26, 38: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98: and without *de*: aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15. Also, to apply for payment, to *uin*: Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: appellatus es de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29: without *de*: magna pecunia appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12: Alphius in Col. 1, 7, 2: so, mercedem appellas, do you claim? Juv. 7, 158. **Fig.**: cupressus in Creta gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60. **III.** Legal *t. t.*: to appeal to, especially to a tribune for assistance, v. *appellatio*: (in class. per. with *Acc.*, later with *ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 4, 65: ipso appellato demum collegio obtinuit, after he had appealed to the whole college of the tribunes, Suet. Caes. 23: so appellare auctores, to quote the authorities, Plin. 28, 1, 1. With *ad*: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarunt, Scaev. Dig. 4, 4, 39. **2.** to sue, accuse, summon: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89: stupri causa, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11. **IV.** to name or call, to entitle: vir ego tuus sim? ne me appella falso nomine, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 181: aliquem patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: victorem appellat Acestem, declares him victor, Virg. Aen. 5, 540: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, to be mentioned by name, Cic. Verr. 1, 60. **Fig.**: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, make known, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.* **V.** Appellare literas, to pronounce: id. Brut. 35, 133. [There are three verbs, appellare, compellare, interpellare, in which *pell* means *speak*: it is difficult to connect them with *PELL*, "push" or "drive:" but as the latter may be compared with *CELL*, Gr. *κέλλω* (v. antecello), so possibly the former is akin to *καλέω*.]

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendicium, *ii*, n. (for appendix) an appendage: Hier. Ep. 10.

appendicula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [appen-dix] a small appendage: Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, *icis*, *f.* (acc. to Fest. s. v. *appendices*, earlier *anpendix*, *m.*) [appendo] that which hangs to anything, an appendage: App. M. 8, p. 211, 27.

II. an additum, supplement: vidit enim appendicein animi esse corpus, Cic. Hort. Frgm. in Non. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41: appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5. **III.** a thorny shrub, the barberry-bush, Berberis vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 70.

ap-pendo (adp.), *endi*, *ensum*, 3 v. a. (kindred with *appendeo*, *ēre*, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*) to weigh to: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, annumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: aurum alicui, id. Verr. 4, 25: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, id. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49. **Fig.**: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but their weight, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 5.

appensor (adp.), *ōris*, *m.* [appendo] a weigher: verborum, Aug.: Cres. 3, 73.

appensus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [appendo.]

ap-pertinēo (adp.), 2 v. n. to belong to: Innoc. p. 221.

appētens (adp.), *entis*, *Part.* [appeto] striving passionately after, eager

for; with *Gen.*: appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: nihil est appetentius similitum sui, nihil rapacius quam natura, id. Am. 14: studiosissimi appetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24. **II.** grasping, avaricious: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, id. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5.

appētenter (adp.), *adv.* eagerly, greedily: ne cupide quid agerent, ne appetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *extr.* *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

appētētia (adp.), *ae*, *f.* [appetens] a longing after, appetite: cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15: libido effrenatam (efficit) appetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appētibilis (adp.), *e*, *adj.* [appeto] desirable: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19: Macr. Sat. 1, 1.

appētisso (adp.), 3 v. intens. [id.] to seek earnestly: Att. in Non. 237, 22.

appētitiō (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a grasping at: solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.

II. **Fig.**: a passionate longing for, desire: aliter appetitio (eam enim esse volumus *ὁρμήν*), qua ad agendum impellimur et id appetimus quod est visum, moveri non potest, id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: nullum potest esse animal, in quo non et appetitio sit, et declinatio naturalis, id. N. D. 3, 13: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9. **III.** appetite for food: Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appētitor (adp.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who longs for: appetitor laudum, Amm. 25, 5.

appētitus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [appeto.]

appētitus (adp.), *ūs*, *m.* an onset, attack: reprimebat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5. **II.** **Fig.**: a passionate, eager longing or desire: voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: ut appetitus rationi obediant, ib. 1, 29. Passion or desire, as a faculty of the soul: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est *ὁρμή* Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit; altera in ratione, ib. 28 *fin.*

ap-pēto (adp.), *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, 3 v. a. and *n.* (in poetry rare). **A.** v. a. to go to, approach, arrive at: Europam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2: urbem, Suet. Caes. 42. And of things without life: mare terram appetens, pressing or rushing on, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, by continually advancing farther, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appetebat, only snow and frost approached, Tac. Agr. 10. **II.** to seek or grasp after: solem manibus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: placentiam, Plin. 7, 53, 54. So appetere manum osculis, to seize upon the hand with kisses, Plin. 11, 45, 103: hence *pass.* of old men whose hands are kissed: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutaria, appeti, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. **III.** to attack as an enemy, to fall or seize upon, assail: filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis appetita, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: ignominia omnibus appetitus, id. Quint. 31: humerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: aquila aquaticas aves appetit, Plin. 10, 3, 3: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42.

IV. **Fig.**: to strive after eagerly, to long for: ut bona natura appetimus, sic malis natura declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deprecem, id. Phil. 3, 13: inimicitias potentium, id. Mil. 36: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adolescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 66: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium, nec appetendum, Sen. Thy. 472. Also of food: to have an appetite for it: appetitur villis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, Suet. Aug. 76. With *Inf.* as object: ut appetat animus aliquid agere semper, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. **B.** v. n. to draw on or nigh, to approach (only of time): cum

appetit meridies, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies appetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox, Liv. 8, 38: ver, id. 22, 10: appetente jam luce, Tac. A. 4, 51: consularia comitia appetebant, Liv. 41, 28: appetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*

appēto (adp.), *ōnis*, *m.* he who strives eagerly for a thing, Laber. in Non. 74, 8.

appiānum, 1, n. a kind of green colour, Plin. 35, 6, 29.

Appiānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of or pertaining to Appius: Applana mala, apples (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14.

ap-pingo (adp.), 3 v. a. to paint upon (very rare): delphinum silvis ap-pingit fluctibus aprum, Hor. A. P. 30. Also, to write, add by writing: appinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8 *fin.*

ap-plaudo (post-class., *applōdo*) (adp.), *si*, *sum*, 3 v. a. to strike upon, to clap: cavis applauso corpore palinis, Ov. M. 4, 352: applauso latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66: ovum applusum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3: and terrae, App. M. 6, p. 184.

II. to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud: applaudere atque approbare fabulam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 33: cui generi civium maxime applaudatur? Cic. Sest. 54.

applausor (adp.), *ōris*, *m.* one who expresses approbation by clapping his hands, an applauder: Plin. Pan. 46.

applausus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [applaudo.]

applex (adp.), *icis*, *adj.* [applico] closely joined or attached to: appliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, (dub.)

applicātiō (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] Lit.: a binding on, a joining to: hence, *fig.*: applicatione magis animi cum quodam sensu amandi, quam cogitatione, a bending or inclination of the mind, Cic. Am. 8, 27. **II.** Legal *t. t.*, jus applicationis, Id. de Or. 1, 39: Smith's Ant. 295, a.

applicātus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: aures, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: Leucas colli applicata, Liv. 33, 17: nervi applicati ossibus, Plin. 30, 5.

II. **Fig.**: inclined or adapted to directed to: omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, inclined to self-love, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

applicītus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [applico] lying upon or close to, attached to: applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2. **Fig.**: pressus et velut applicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

ap-plīco (adp.), *avi* and *ui*, *atum* and (later) *itum*, 1 v. a. (the perf. *applicui* appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*: but Cic. frequently uses *applicavi*: e.g. Clu. 16, 46: 24, 66: de Or. 2, 13, 55) [plico]: to join, fasten, or attach to: to place at or near, etc. (very frequent, esp. in *ffg.* signif. and in more elevated style; in Cicero's letters only once, Fam. 3, 11, 3). With *ad*, more rarely with *Dat.*: ratem (*sc. rati*) applicare, Liv. 21, 28: se ad arbores applicant, lean against, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus applicantur, attach themselves to one another, id. 23, 27: se ad flammam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: (asellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25. **II.** **Fig.**: to connect with, to add to: ut ad honestatem applicetur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17. **2.** to direct intently towards, to apply, devote to: illae extemplo se applicant, agglutinant, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 67: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 1: ad Atheniensem societatem, Nep. Arist. 2 *fin.*: ad frugem applicare aiumum, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 34: ad virtutem animus se applicat,

Cic. Am. 14, 48: aures modis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115. **3.** Crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime: Plin. Ep. 10, 66. **III.** Nautical *t. t.*, Navem applicare, or absol. applicari, and as *v. n.*, to steer a ship towards, to bring to land: navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17: applicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Caeae telluris ad oras applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: ad terram applicant, Auc. Bell. Hisp. 37 *fin.*: quocumque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. 44, 32: and with *in*: applicor in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126. Poet.: quo accedam? quo applicem? Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, brings you, Virg. Aen. 1, 616 (cf. ib. 1, 377: nos Libycis tempestas appulit oris): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, directs her dragon-chariot, Ov. M. 7, 223.

applodo, *v.* applaudo.

ap-plōro (adp.), *avi*, *i. v. n.* to deplore, weep at (only in two passages): querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12: cum jam apploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. **applosus** (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [applodo, *v.* applaudo].

appluda, *v.* apluda.

applumbātus (adp.), *a*, *um*, prepared with lead, soldered: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2. **ap-pōno** (adp.), *pōsui*, *pōsitum*, *3.* *v. a.* (*perf.* apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31, and App. in Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono) to put, or lay at, near, or by the side of, to apply to, etc.: appone hic mensulam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: *Sy.* Onus urget. *Mi.* At tu appone, put it down, then, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: aēr omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: omnes columnae machina apposita delectae, Cic. Verr. 1, 55: notam ad malum versum apponere, id. Pis. 30: scalis apposisis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: apposita aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49. Of the putting on of anything: cur tamen apposita velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. Her. 9, 60: meretrix apposita populum submovet ante sera, id. Am. 3, 14, 10: candelam valvis, *i. e.* to set fire to: Juv. 9, 98. **II.** to serve up, put on the table: apposita sit coena, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositum est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 160: apposuit patellam, Cic. Verr. 4, 22. **III.** With *acc.* and *dat.*: to appoint to any service or duty, to join as an assistant: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caec. 16, 51: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, id. Verr. 1, 29, 74: so ib. 5, 41 *fin.*: calumniatores, ib. 2, 10: praevicatorum, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatorem venditor apponet, id. Off. 3, 15: moderator et magister consilibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18: appositus custodiae, Tac. A. 1, 6: rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48.

IV. to add to, superadd (rare): nihil his novum apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, apponet annos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9. **V.** With a *dat.* of the effect: to put down as, reckon, or consider (very rare): cum is uil promereat, postulare id gratiae apponi sibi, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32: aliquid lucro, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15.

apportectus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* [ad and portectus; the verb apporrigo is not found] stretched or extended near: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

apportatio (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [apporto] a carrying to a place: app. ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to carry, bring, convey to (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; but in the latter, only in its lit. signif., and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by *afferre*): divitias domum, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 11: quidnam apportas? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 17: ille haud scilicet paulum

lucri quantum ei damni apportet, is bringing upon him, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: insolitam rem auribus, Lucr. 5, 101: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano, Cic. Verr. 1, 21: Indicum apportatur ex India, Plin. 35, 6, 25. Apportare adventum for advenio, to arrive, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp.), *3. v. a.* to demand in addition (rare): Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appositē (adp.), *adv.* pertinently, appropriately: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5. *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

appositio (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [appono] an applying or adding to, apposition: cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 5: appositio similium, Quint. 5, 11, 1: criminis, the imputation of crime, Lampr. Com. 5.

appositum (adp.), *i*, *n.* [id.] In rhetor. and gramm., an epithet, adjective: apposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut Dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10.

appositus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *Part.* put or applied to. Prop. of place: situated at or near to, contiguous. With *Dat.*: regio mari apposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22: platanus itineri app. id. 12, 1, 5: castellum flumini app. Tac. A. 2, 7. Fig.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165. **II.** fit, suitable, appropriate, etc. With *ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varro and Cic.: elsewhere extremely rare; perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem appositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca app. ad fœnum, ad vinum, ad oleum, ib. 1, 23, 1: menses ad agendum maxime app., Cic. Verr. 1, 11: operarius multo appositior ad deferenda, quam ad auferenda signa, ib. 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad iudicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14. **2.** inclined to. With *Dat.*: iudex juri magis an aequo sit appositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11.

appositus (adp.), *lis*, *m.* [appono]. Medic. *t. t.*, an application: Plin. 23, 9, 82.

ap-postūlo (adp.), *i. v. a.* to entreat importunately: aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* drunk, intoxicated, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-prēcor (adp.), *i. v. dep.* to worship, pray to (very rare): rite Deos, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: App. M. 11, p. 795 Oud.

ap-prēhendo (poet. appendo, Caec. in Gell. 15, 9; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; Sil. 13, 653), *di*, *sum*, *3. v. a.* to seize, take hold of: aliquid manu, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 64: aliquem pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: atomi aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28. So of embracing, etc.: quibus (adolescentulis) apprehensis, Tac. A. 4, 8: manum osculandi causa, Suet. Tib. 72.

2. to seize hostilely: apprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8, *int.*: a militibus apprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: apprehendere furem, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11.

II. Fig.: Of discourse: to bring forward, allege: quidquid ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute apprehenditur, is employed, Quint. 10, 2, 3. **III.** Fig.: to seize or grasp with the mind, comprehend: passio apprehensa, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70.

2. to comprehend, include: casum aliquem testamento, Pomp. Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii, sc. in stipulatione, Julian. ib. 45, 1, 56.

apprēhensibilis (adp.), *e*, *adj.* that can be understood, intelligible, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

apprēhensio (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* a seizing upon, laying hold of: arae, Macr. Sat. 3, 2. **II.** understanding, knowledge of, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28.

apprendo, *v.* apprehendo.

apprenso (adp.), *i. v. freq.* [apprendo, *i. e.* apprehendo] to seize eagerly: naribus auram, snuff up: Grat. Cyn. 239.

ap-prētio (adp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [pretium] to value, to appraise: Tert. Res. Carn. 20. **II.** to purchase, Vulg. Mat. 27, 9: in gen., to appropriate, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprimē (adp.), *adv.* especially, very: app. nobilis, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 6: obsequens, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 5: doctus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: boni, Nep. Att. 13, 4. Once with the *Sup.*: apprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. in Gell. 7, 11, 7. With verbs (post-class.): apprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Deo Socr. *sub fin.*

ap-prīmo (adp.), *essi*, *essum*, *3. v. a.* to press to (rare): ad ossa carnes, Plin. 26, 1, 5: aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54: dextram, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori appressum, fitting close to, ib. 2, 21.

ap-prīmus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* by far the first: vir summus apprimus Patroclus, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 11: flos apprima tenax, Virg. G. 2, 134, but the best edit. have ad prima.

apprōbatio (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [approbo] an approving, assenting to, approbation: id vulgi assensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49 *fin.*: hoc decorum movet approbationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: cum ingenti approbatione hominum, Liv. 23, 23. In plur.: non approbationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: approbatio testium, acceptance of, Auc. Her. 2, 6. **II.** proof, confirmation: haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36: approbatio assumptionis, proof of the minor premiss, ib. 1, 34.

apprōbator (adp.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who gives his assent or approval (rare): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7: verbi, Gell. 5, 21, 6.

apprōbē (adp.), *adv.* very well: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-prōbo (adp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to approve, assent to, favour: id fama approbat, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: (populus Rom.) meum iusjurandum, una voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: legiones clamore donum approbant, Liv. 7, 37: orationem approbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: quod actum est Dii approbent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: musis omnibus approbantibus, ib. 7, 23, 2. **II.** to prove, demonstrate, establish, justify: hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, id. Inv. 1, 36 *fin.*: innocentiam, Tac. A. 1, 44: dum ipse majoribus, dum posteris mortem approbaret, Tac. A. 15, 59: operam suam in approbanda excusatione offerre, id. Agr. 42: with *acc.* and *Inf.*: vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83.

III. to do according to one's liking or satisfactorily: opus approbavit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 11: castrorum rudimenta Paullino approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5.

ap-prōbus (adp.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* very good: adolescens approbus, Caecil. in Gell. 7, 7, 9.

apprōmissor (adp.), *ōris*, *m.* one who is security for another, bail: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5.

ap-prōmitto (adp.), *3. v. a.* to promise in addition: Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ap-prōno (adp.), *i. v. a.* to bow down forwards: approuare se, to kneel, App. M. 1, p. 111.

ap-prōpēro (adp.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: to hasten, accelerate: opus approperatum est, Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summa ope approperata erat, id. 26, 15: mortem, Tac. A. 16, 14: promissum, id. Or. 87. With *Inf.* as object: portas intrare appropera, Ov. M. 15, 584. **II.** Neutr. to hasten, hurry; adde gradum, appropera, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 3: eum, ut approperet, adhorteris Cic. Att. 4, 6 *fin.*: ad cogitatum facinus, id. Mil. 17.

apprōpinquatio (adp.), *ōnis*, *f.* an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare): mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. in Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.

ap-propinquo (adp.), avi, atum, i v. n. *to approach, come, or draw near to.* Of place: ad summam aquam, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ad juga montium, Liv. 40, 58. With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: milites hostibus appropinquant, ib. 4, 25: quum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 *fi* Fig.: aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, id. Phil. 4, 4 *fin.*: catulus ille, qui jam appropinquat ut videat, *is near seeing*, id. Fin. 3, 14 *fin.*: centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquant, *were near obtaining*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. II. Of time: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. B. C. 3, 9: dies comitiorum appropinquabat, Liv. 3, 34: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14: tuus adventus, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

appropriatio (adp.), ōnis, f. *a making one's own, appropriation: ciborum, assimilation*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

ap-proprio (adp.), i. v. n. *to make one's own, to appropriate: cibum, to assimilate*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *fin.*

ap-proximo (adp.), i. v. a. *to approach, to be or draw near to*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp.), i. v. a. *to fight against, attack, assault: castra*, Tac. A. 4, 48: classem, ib. 2, 81.

appulsus (adp.), a, um, Part. [appello].

appulsus (adp.), ūs, m. [i. appello] *a driving to.* In lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, *a driving of a flock to drink*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1. II. *a landing, bringing to land: ab littorum appulsu arcere*, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerrimum appulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1. III. *an approaching, approach*, in gen.: pars terrae appulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. IV. *an effect, influence caused by approach: frigoris et caloris appulsus sentire*, ib. 2, 56 *fin.*

apra, ae, f. [aper] *a wild sow*, Plin. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

aprarus, a, um, adj. [id.] *relating to wild hogs: retia*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 22.

apricatio, ōnis, f. [apricor] *a basking in the sun (very rare): Cic. Att. 7, 11: id. de Sen. 16.*

apricitas, ātis, f. [apricus] *sunni-ness, sunshine: regio apricitatis inclytæ*, Plin. 6, 16, 18: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diel, Col. 7, 4, 5.

apricus, v. apriculus.

aprico, i. v. a. [apricus] *to warm in the sun: Pall. 1, 38.*

apricor, i. v. dep. [id.] *to sun oneself, bask in the sun: in sole*, Varr. in Non. 76, 15: Alexander offerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.

apriculus, i, m. dim. [aper] *a small fish*, App. Apol. p. 296.

apricus, a, um, adj. *lying open, uncovered: qui tulit aprico frigida castra la-are, under the open sky*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 18. II. *exposed to the sun, sunny: loci opaci an aprici*, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18: colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 3: rura, id. Od. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15. Also subst. apricum, i, n. *a sunny spot: buxus amat aprica*, Plin. 16, 16, 28: aprica Alpium, id. 21, 7, 20. Fig. in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24. 2. Meton. of objects exposed to the sun: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, Virg. Aen. 5, 128: flores, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179.

3. *clear, pure (rare): coeli status*, Col. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13: apricus flatus, *the south wind*, id. 1, 5, 8. Comp. Col. 11, 3, 24. Adv. not used. [Apricus is opp. to opacus, and may possibly come from aperio: term. -icus, as in ant-icus, post-icus.]

aprilis, is [contr. of aperilla, from aperio] (orig. adj.; sc. mensis) m. *the month April (as the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants): mense Aprili atque Maio*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39: sex ubi luces Aprilis habet,

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Ov. F. 4, 901. Adj.: Apriles idus, ib. 621.

aprinus, a, um, adj. for aprinus, Hyg. Fab. 69.

aprinus, a, um, adj. [aper] *of or belonging to the wild boar: viscus*, Lucil. in Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62: vesica, ib. 15, 60.

apronia, ae, f. *the plant usually called bryonia*, Plin. 23, 1, 17.

aproxis, is, f. *a plant whose root, acc. to Pythagoras, takes fire at a distance*, Plin. 24, 17, 101. Some have supposed this to be the Fraxinella Dictamnus albus, Linn., which is said to emit a resinous or ethereal vapour capable of being inflamed.

apruco, ōnis, f. *the plant commonly called saxifraga*, App. Herb. 97.

aprugineus, a, um, for aprugnus, Sol. 32.

aprugnus (also written aprinus), a, um, adj. [aper] *pertaining to the wild boar: callum*, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 4: adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78. Hence aprugna (apruna), ae, f. *sc. caro, the flesh of a wild boar*, Capit. Max. Jun. 2. [In this and some other words (e.g. vitigenus) the root GEN is by some supposed to be used as a suffix; but perhaps the term. genus is only a lengthened form of the suffix nus].

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

apsyctos, i, f. = ἀψυκτος (uncooled), *a precious stone unknown to us*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

apsyrtis, etc. v. absyrtis.

aptatus, a, um, Part. [apto] *adapted to, suitable, appropriate: verbum aptatum ad aliquid*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40: omnia rei aptata, Sen. Ep. 59.

aptē, adv. *closely, fitly, suitably: mundi corpus apte cohaeret*, Cic. Tim. 5: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, id. Fin. 3, 14, 56. Comp. Plin. 2, 62. Sup. Cic. Or. 44.

apto, avi, atum, i. v. freq. *to fit, apply, put on, adjust, etc. with Dat. or ad: vincula collo*, Ov. M. 10, 381: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: nervo sagittas, Virg. Aen. 10, 131: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. Poet.: bella citharae modis, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 4: ad militares remus aptatur manus, *is handled by the soldiers*, Sen. Agam. 425. II. In gen.: *to prepare, get ready, furnish, etc. With dat., ad, or absol.: aptare idonea bello*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5: aptat se pugnae, Virg. Aen. 10, 588: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16: aptare classem vellis (Abl.), *to furnish with sails*, Virg. Aen. 3, 472: plium armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had armed himself*, Liv. 9, 31. [Root AP: v. aptus.]

aptōta (nomina), n. plu. = ἀπτωτα, n gram. *substantives that are not declined (e.g. git, frit, fas, dicis, etc.)*, Diom. p. 287.

aptus, a, um, Part. *fitted, attached to: uteri terrae radicibus apti, fastened with their roots to the earth*, Lucr. 5, 806: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: linguam vinculis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15. Fig.: *ex aliqua re, = pendens ex aliqua re, depending on, arising from: rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18: ex qua re (sc. virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, id. Caec. 18. Also without ex: *vita modica et apta virtute perfrui*, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14. Poet.: *in aliquid: changed into: formas Deus aptus in omnes*, Ov. M. 14, 765. II. *bound or tied together, connected, etc.: conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti*, Lucr. 3, 858: facillius

est apta dissolvere quam dissipata con-

nectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: omnia inter se connexa et apta, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: apta inter se et cohaerentia, ib. 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffuens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233. Poet. with Abl.: *endowed or furnished with: fides alma, apta pinnis*, Enn. in Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: stellis fulgentibus apta coeli domus, Lucr. 6, 357: coelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 11, 202: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70. III. *suitable, appropriate, adapted: with ad or dat. (of persons always with dat.): ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, ib. § 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 962: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17: quod vgrum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: vouti aptiores Romanae quam suae classi, id. 25, 37: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596: armis apta tellus, Prop. 3, 22, 19. With in: *in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt*, Liv. 38, 21. With qui (Zumpt, Gr. § 568): *nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de aetate loqueretur*, Cic. Am. 1: *est mihi, quae lanas molliat apta manus*, Ov. Her. 3, 70. Poet. with Inf.: (Circe) *apta cantu veteres mutare figuras*, Tib. 4, 2, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10. Absol.: *saltus*, id. M. 2, 498: *ars*, Tib. 1, 7, 60: *apta oscula, kisses according to the heart's desire, abundant*, id. 1, 4, 54: *lar aptus, an adequate possession*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43: *aptus exercitus, in fighting order*, Liv. 10, 25: *tempus aptum, the right time*, id. 35, 19: *quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55: *so numerosa et apta oratio*, id. Or. 50, 168: *Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, concise and brief*, id. de Or. 2, 13. [Aptus is a participle from root AP = Sans. āp, "go to," and hence "obtain:" v. apiscor, adipiscor.]

apua, v. aphya.

apud, praep. with acc. (also aput, Inscr. Orell. no. 4040, 4636, 4859) *near, at, by, with, always of rest, and principally of persons: (apud mutuum loci et personae conjunctionem demonstrat, ut quum dicimus coeno apud amicum, Fest. s. v.)* I. Of persons: *apud ipsum astas*, Att. in Non. 522, 25: *quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12: *apud quem ille sedens*, id. Rep. 3, 28. 2. *Apud me, te, se, etc., at the house of: apud me domi*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: *apud quem erat educatus*, Cic. Am. 20, 75: *fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte*, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: *apud te est*, id. Att. 1, 8: *ut secum et apud se eassem quotidie*, ib. 5, 6: *apud eosdem magistros institutus*, Suet. Cal. 24. So, *in the country of, among the people of a nation: apud nostros justitia culta est*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: *pleraque nostris moribus sunt decora, quae apud illos turpia putantur*, Nep. praef. 6. Hence 3. Fig., with a personal pronoun: *to be in one's senses, not wandering in mind (only conversational): sumne ego apud me?* Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 36: *non sum apud me*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: *num tibi videtur esse apud sese?* id. Hec. 4, 4, 85. 4. *before, in the presence of = coram: apud herum*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 44: *apud allum*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14, and 15: *apud judices reus est factus*, Cic. Clu. 22, 59: *verba apud senatum fecit*, id. Verr. 2, 20: *causam apud centumviros dicere*, id. de Or. 2, 23 *fin.*: *Caesar apud milites concionatur*, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: *apud populum, in senatu*, Liv. 7, 11: *apud Galbae aures*, Tac. H. 1, 26. 5. *in the mind of a person (Key, § 1311 f.): apud praecipuos Locrensum clade*

animos nullum misericordiae locum habuerunt, Liv. 29, 22: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 1: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, Cic. Am. 4, 13: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Virg. Aen. 4, 539. **6. in the time of** (Key, l. c.): haec apud majores nostros facilitata, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85. **7. in authors:** ut scriptum apud eundem Coelium est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. de Sen. 22, 79: apud Varronem est, Plin. 18, 35, 79: apud Solonem, i. e. in his laws, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. Also of speakers: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 22. **8. Instead of the Dat. (rare):** apud novercam querere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 94: Lucellus queritur apud me per literas, Cic. Att. 5, 21 fin.: sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. A. 11, 27: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24.

II. Of places (rarely): at, near, in: quid apud hasce aedis negotii est tibi? Pl. Men. 1, 1, 194: nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, Cic. Fam. 16, 3: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall. J. 98: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6: apud forum, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20. **III. For ad** implying motion: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Pl. Mil. Gl. 2, 5, 70.—Apud is sometimes placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac. A. 4, 5: montem apud Erycum, ib. 43: ripam apud Euphratis, ib. 6, 31 (v. Hand. Turs. 1, 405-416.) [An old form *apor* occurs, Fest. s. v., just as *ar* and *ad* correspond in older Latin: arfinis, arvena, etc.]

āpus, ōdis, m. = *ἄπους* (footless), a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin or swift, Cypselus apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55.

aput, v. apud.

āpyrinus and **āpyrēnus**, a, um, adj. = *ἀπύρινος* (without kernel), with soft kernels or seeds: apyrinus fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. Subst., apyrenum, i, n. a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

āpyros, on, adj. = *ἄπυρος*, on (without fire): apyron sulphur, virgin-sulphur, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50: aurum apyron, id. 21, 11, 38.

apyrotus, v. acaustus.

aqua, ae (aquā), Lucr. 1, 284, 286, et saep.), f. water in gen.: aer, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto flant, Lucr. 1, 568: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335: fluvialis, Col. 6, 22: marina, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Particular phrases: **1. Praebere aquam**, to invite to a feast, to entertain (from the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88. **2. Aquam aspergere alicui**, to animate, refresh: ah, aspersisti aquam! jam rediit animus, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 15. **3. Aquam liberam**, servam bibere, to be in freedom or slavery: nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26. **4. In aqua scribere**, applied to vain or resultless actions: in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua, Cat. 70, 4. **5. Aqua et ignis**, to denote the necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut alunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Am. 6. Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, to exclude from civil society, to banish, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis as a symbol of their union: aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis, quam accipiunt nuptae, videlicet quia haec duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Fest. s. v. aqua (this custom is diff. explained in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: v. Smith's Ant. 516.) **6. Aquam et terram petere**, from an enemy, like *ῥῆν καὶ ὑδωρ αἰρεῖν*, to demand submission, Liv. 35, 17. **II. water**, in a more restricted

sense. **1. the sea:** coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586. **2. a lake:** Albanae aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 fin. **3. a stream, a river:** in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, i. e. the Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27. **4. rain:** cornix augur aquae, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: multa terra madescit aqua, Ov. F. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains, floods, Liv. 24, 9: id. 38, 28. **5. In the plur.: medicinal springs:** ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27. Hence, often as the name of a place, Aquae Sextiae, etc. **6. the water in the water-clock.** Hence the phrases: aquam dare, to give the advocate time for speaking: Plin. Ep. 6, 2: aquam perdere, to spend time unprofitably, to waste it: Quint. 11, 3, 52: aqua haeret, the water stops, to denote a difficulty in explaining one's meaning: Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117. **7. Aqua intercus, the dropsy:** Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5. Fig.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. in Non. 37, 3. **III. Aqua, the name of a constellation,** Gr. ὕδωρ: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquā, Cic. Arat. 179. [Sans. ap; Goth. *ahva* (river); O. H. G. *aha*; Lith. *uppe*.] (Hence, Fr. *eau*, from old Fr. *aigue, jaune*.)

āquaeductio, or separated, aquae ductio, ōnis, f. a conveyance of water, aqueduct: Vitruv. 7, 14.

āquaeductus, us, m., separ. aquae ductus (also *aquarum ductus*, Plin. 16, 42, 81), a conveyance of water, a conduit, an aqueduct: Cic. Att. 13, 6. Also, the right of conducting water: id. Cacc. 26: cf. Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.

āquaelīcium or **āquilīcium**, ii, n. [aqua elicio] a religious ceremony performed for the purpose of procuring rain: Fest. s. v.: Tert. Apol. 40.

āquaemānālis, is, m., sc. urceus (cf. *aqualis*), a wash-hand basin, Varr. in Non. 547, 9. For which *aquiminale*, is, n. Paul. Sent. 3, 6.

āquāgium, ii, n. [aqua ago] a conveyance of water, an aqueduct: Fest. s. v.

āquālīculus, i, m. dim. [aqualis] lit. a small vessel for water: hence, **1. the stomach, maw:** Sen. Ep. 90.

2. the belly, paunch: pinguis aqualculus, Pers. 1, 57.

āquālis, e, adj. [aqua] pertaining to water: nubes aquales, Varr. in Non. 46, 2. **II. Aqualis**, is, comm. (sc. urceus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, ewer: dare aequalem cum aqua, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 33.

āquārīolus, i, m. [id.] an attendant on dissolute women: App. Apol. 323, 35: Tert. Apol. 43.

āquārīum, ii, n. [id.] a watering place for cattle: Cato R. R. 1, 3.

āquārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to water: rota, a wheel for drawing water, Cato R. R. 11: vas, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: provincia, superintendence of the supply of water, Cic. Vat. 5. **II. Subst., Aquarius**, ii, m. a water-carrier: veniet conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332. **2. an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes:** cum tabernarilis et aquarilis pugnare, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. **3. the water-bearer**, one of the signs of the Zodiac, Gr. ὕδροχόος: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56: inversum contristat Aquarius anum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.

āquātē, adv. mixed or diluted with water, watery: C. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

āquātīlis, a, um, adj. [aqua] found in or by the water, aquatic: aves, water-fowl, Plin. 8, 27, 41: arboros, id. 16, 37, 67: frutices, ib. 36, 64. **II. watery, moist, humid:** Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66. **III. resembling water:** aquaticus color, Sol. 30 fin.

āquātīlis, e, adj. [id.] found in or near water, aquatic: vescimur bestis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Subst., Aquatilia, n. plu. aquatic animals: aquatiliū in medicina beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1. **II. having a watery taste, waterish, vīdaps:** sunt aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, id. 19, 12, 61. **III. Aquatilia**, ium, n. plu. a disease of cattle, watery vesicles, hydatides, Veg. Veter. 2, 49.

āquātīo, ōnis, f. [aquor] a fetching of water: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11. **II. a place whence water is brought, a watering-place:** hic aquatio, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. **III. a watering of animals and plants:** mutare pabula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5: salices aquationibus adjuvandae, Pall. 4, 17 fin. **IV. rains:** ranae multae variacque per aquationes autumnī nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

āquātor, ōris, m. [id.] a water-carrier: Caes. B. C. 1, 73: Liv. 41, 1.

āquātus, a, um, adj. [aqua] watery, thin: lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.

aquicēlus, i, m. Among the Taurini, pine-seeds boiled in honey: Plin. 15, 10, 9.

āquīdūctus, a, um, adj. [aqua duco] drawing off water: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

āquīfōllis, a, um, adj. having pointed leaves: hence *aquifolia* ilex, also absol. *aquifolia*, ae, f. or *aquifolium*, ii, n. the holly-tree, or the scarlet holm, *Ilex aquifolium*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 12. And adj. *vetes aquifolii*, made of holly-wood, Cato R. R. 31. [Fr. root *ac*, sharp, and *folium*: c and *qu* being interchanged.]

āquīfūga, ae, c. [aqua fugio] one fearful of water, = *ὑδροφόβος*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

āquīgēnus, a, um, adj. [aqua and GEN. root of *gigno*] born in the water: animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

āquīlla, ae, f. (Gen. *aquillā*, Cic. Arat. 372) an eagle, the genus *Falco* of Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3: nec imbellem feroces progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: in poetry, the lightning-bearer of Jupiter, Plin. l. c.; cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 398. Prov. *aquilae senectus*, a vigorous old age, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. **II. the eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion** (while *signa* are the standards of the cohorts), v. Smith's Ant. 1044 seq. *aquila* argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: *aquilae duae*, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30: *aquilifer* *aquilam* intra vallum projecit, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: ut locupletem *aquilam* tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, the post of a standard-bearer, Juv. 14, 197. Hence meton.: a legion: erat acies tredecim aquillis constituta, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 30: Lucan. 5, 238. **III. In architecture**, *aquilae*, as in Gr. *ἀεροί* and *ἀερώματα*, the timbers which formed the pediment of a temple, and were called *aquilae* from their resemblance to an eagle with outspread wings: sustentantes fastigium *aquilae*, Tac. H. 3, 71. **IV. the name of a constellation:** Cic. Arat. 372. **V. a species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle**, *Raja Aquila*, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40. [Bopp and Pott refer this word to the root *av*, "sharp," "swift;" Gr. *ὠκύς*.] (Hence, Fr. *aigle*.)

āquīlēgus, a, um, adj. [aqua lego] water-drawing: rota, Tert. Anim. 33.

II. Subst. for aquilex, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

āquīlentus, a, um [aqua] full of water, humid: *aquilenta luna*, bringing rain, Varr. in Non. 351, 27.

āquīlex, ēgis (icis, l'ert.) m. [aqua lego] a conduit-master, water-inspector: Plin. 26, 6, 16.

aquilicium, v. aquaelicium.

āquillifer, ōri, m. [aquila fero] an eagle- or standard-bearer; the chief centurion of a legion: Caes. B. G. 5, 37.

āquillinus, a, um, adj. [aquila] pertaining to the eagle, aquiline: ungulae, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 63: aspectus, the glance of an eagle, l. e. sharp, acute: App. M. 2, p. 115.

āquillo, ōnis, m. the north wind: Aeolus aquilonem claudit in antris, Ov. M. 1, 262. In plur. Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Plin. 2, 47, 46. Meton. for the North. spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. [Prob. from root AQ; v. aquila.]

āquilonāris, e, adj. [aquilo] northerly, northerly: regio tum aquilonaris tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 fin. || Piscis aquilonaris, a constellation, the Northern Fish, Vitr. 9, 6.

āquilonigēna, ae, c. [aquilo and GEN, the root of gigno] born in the north, of northern origin: aquilonigenae Britannii, Aus. Mos. 407.

āquilonius, a, um, adj. [aquilo] northerly, northerly: hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2: luna, towards the north, id. 2, 97, 99: aquilonius piscis, a constellation (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24.

āquilus, a, um, adj. dark-coloured, dun, swarthy (rare): aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Fest. s. v. colore aquilo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquillum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79.

aquiminale, v. aquaemanalis and aquiminarium.

āquiminārium, il, n. (for aquaemanalis) a wash-hand basin: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, 12: Pompon. ib. 21.

āquor, ātus, i. v. dep. [aqua] to bring or fetch water (a milit. t. t.): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93. Poet. of bees: Virg. G. 4, 193.

āquōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in water, humid, rainy: aquosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 34: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46: hiems, rainy winter, Virg. E. 10, 66: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov. M. 4, 622: Orion, Virg. Aen. 4, 52: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. Od. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, clear, pellucid, Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, the dropsy, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: mater, i. e. Thetis, Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, a constellation, the Pisces, id. M. 10, 165.

āquūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little water, a small stream (rare): suffundam aquulam, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen, Cic. de Or. 2, 39.

ar, an old form for ad, q. v.

āra, ae, f. (old form asa: PEILEX ASAM IUNONIS NE TAGITO, Lex Numae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3) orig. any elevation (of wood, stone, earth, etc.): ara sepulcri Virg. Aen. 6, 177: funeris ara, Ov. Trist. 3, 13, 21. 2. a tombstone, aram d. s. p. r. (i. e. de sua pecunia restituit), Orelli, no. 4521; cf. Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34. || an elevation for sacrifices, etc., an altar: Jovis aram sanguine turpare, Eun. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr. 5, 1197: adolere aras cruore, Tac. A. 14, 30: ara Ajo Loquenti consecrata, Cic. Div. 1, 45: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7: exstruere, Suet. Aug. 15. One who took an oath laid hold of the altar: hence, qui si aram tenens jureret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Virg. Aen. 12, 201: eo, qui tactas in foedera ruperit aras, Prop. 3, 19, 15: arae et foci, altars and hearths, meton. for home (from the altars to the Penates, erected in dwelling houses): hence, pro aris et focis pugnare, to fight for one's dearest possessions: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, Cic. Cat. 4, 11 fin.: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Rom., penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patrias, parentibus, atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 12. Criminals and others fled to the

altars for safety: Priamum quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus intermit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: eo ille inde confugit; in ara condest, Nep. Paus. 4.

Hence ||. Fig., protection, refuge, shelter: tanquam in aram confugitis ad Deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 3. IV. the Altar, a constellation in the southern part of the heavens, Gr. Θυρίπιον: Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus auster, Cic. Poet. ap. N. D. 2, 44.

ārāblica, ae, f. (sc. gemma) a precious stone, similar to ivory, perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ārābilis, e, adj. [aro] that can be ploughed, arable: campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

ārāchidna, ae, f. = ἀράχιδνα, a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch, Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ārāchnē, ēs, f. = Ἀράχνη (lit. a spider), a kind of sun-dial, Vitr. 9, 9.

ārācia or **aratia**, ae, f. a kind of white fig-tree, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

ārācos, i, m. a sort of wild pea, Plin. 21, 15, 22.

ārācostylos, on, adj. = ἀραιόστυλος, with columns standing far apart, areostyle, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

ārānea, ae, f. [ἀράχνη] a spider: araneum perdere texturam, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: invisā Minervae aranea, Virg. G. 4, 247: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121. || Meton.: a spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) oppletar araneis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 6: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179. Hence for threads like cobwebs: salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37. (Hence, Ital. aragna; Fr. araignée; cf. also Ital. ragnatela, "cobweb.")

ārāneans, antis, containing spiders' webs: araneantes fauces, i. e. through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

ārāneōla, ae, f. dim. [aranea] a small spider: Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

ārāneōlus, i, m. dim. [araneus] = araneola: Virg. Cul. 2.

ārāneōsus, a, um, adj. [araneum] full of spiders' webs: situs, Cat. 25, 3.

|| similar to cobwebs: fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21: eo 21, 15, 51.

ārāneum, i, n. || a spider's web, Phaedr. 2, 8, 23. || a disease of the vine and olive tree, Plin. 17, 24, 36.

ārānēus, i, m. [ἀράχνης] a spider: Lucr. 3, 384: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21. || a sea-fish, the weaver-fish, trachinus Draco, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. (Hence, Ital. ragno.)

ārānēus, a, um, adj. [araneus] pertaining to the spider: araneum genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44 no. 3: texta, id. 29, 4, 27. || Meton.: araneus mus, a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew-mouse, Sorex araneus, Linn.; Col. 6, 17: Plin. 8, 58, 83.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

ārāter, ri, m. [aro]. For aratrum, the plough: Hyg. de Lim. p. 204.

ārātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a ploughing, and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, agriculture: iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49 no. 3: ut quaestuosā mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31.

|| Meton.: arable land: (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36: arationes, the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce, Cic. Phil. 2, 39 fin.: id. Verr. 3, 98.

ārātiunculā, ae, f. dim. [aratio] a small arable field, or a small estate: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

ārātor, ōris, m. [aro] a ploughman, husbandman, farmer: luce sacra requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3. Also adj.: taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 608: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5 (Zumpt, Gr. § 102.) || Ara-

tores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce: aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 3, 55. (For an account of the Aratores, v. Long's Cic. Orat. 1, p. 272.) || the Ploughman, a constellation: Varr. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 19.

ārātō and contr. **artō**, i. v. a. to plough over again, to plough after sowing: quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49.

ārātrum, i, n. [aro] a plough (of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 117 seq.): uncus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit vomer in arvis, Lucr. 1, 314: Virg. Georg. 1, 19, and 170. [From aro, as ἀροτρον from ἀρόω.]

arbillā, ae, f. = arvina, corpulence: Fest. s. v.

arbitēr, tri, m. [ar (ad), and the root BIT, "to come," or "go"] one who comes to a place, a visitor, intruder: hence, a spectator, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness: ab arbitris remoto loco, in a spot safe from all intruders, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: Pomponius sursum e lectulo remotisque arbitris ad se adolescentem jussit venire, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: arbitros efficit, Liv. 1, 41: secreto rum omnium arbitri, i. e. conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbitri omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458. || Legal t. t. an umpire, arbiter, a judge (one who decides acc. to equity, while the judge decides acc. to strict law, v. Smith's Ant. 10, b.): Sen. de Ben. 3, 7: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91: Caesar maxime volebat, pro communi amico atque arbitro, controversias regum componere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: Caesar consultuit ut arbitri darentur; per eos fierent aestimationes, ib. 1: arbitri Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10 fin.: arbitrum familiae heriscundae postulavit, id. Caec. 7: arbitrum illum adigit, he summoned him before an arbiter, id. Off. 3, 16, 66. Fig.: arbitri inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53. So of Paris: arbitri formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, Ποσειδωνος, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11: favor arbitri coronae, which adjudged the prize, Mart. 7, 2, 10: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbitri, that sets boundaries to numerous tribes, Plin. 5, 27, 27. || he who governs or manages, a lord, master: arbitri imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 25: quo (sc. Noto) non arbitri Hadriae major, ib. 1, 3, 15: effusi late maris arbitri, commanding a wide prospect over the sea, id. Ep. 1, 11, 26: regni, Tac. A. 13, 14: rerum, ib. 2, 73: dii potentium populorum arbitri, ib. 15, 24.

arbitērium, v. arbitrium.

arbitra, ae, f. [arbitri] a female witness: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

arbitrālis, e, adj. [id.] of an arbiter or umpire: judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbitrārio, adv. with uncertainty, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 42: v. arbitrarius.

arbitrārius, a, um, adj. [arbitri] pertaining to arbitration: formula, Gai. 4, 163: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2.

|| arbitrary, depending on the will: motus in arteria naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 fin. || uncertain, not fixed: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 216.

arbitrātio, ōnis, f. [arbitror] decision, will = arbitratus: Gell. 13, 20, 19.

arbitrātor, ōris, m. [id.] = arbiter no. 3: a lord, master, ruler: JVPPITR ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5.

arbitrātrix, icis, f. [id.] a mistress, female ruler: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 fin.

arbitrātus, ūs, m. [id.] an arbitrating, an arbitration: si quid domini emptori damni dederit, viri boni arbitrata resolvetur, Cato R. R. 149.

II. will, pleasure, choice, decision: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 2: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28: senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34. **III. direction, superintendence:** considerare oportet, cuius arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25.

arbitrium (sometimes *arbitrium*), **II. n. [arbitr]** a being present, presence: hence meton. for persons present (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602.

II. the judgment, or decision of an arbitrator (cf. *arbitrator* no. 2): aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium: iudicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur ex fide bona, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: arbitrium rei uxoriae, ib. 15: clementia liberum arbitrium habet: non sub formula, sed ex aequo et bono iudicat, Sen. de Clem. 2, 7, 3.

III. In gen.: an arbitrating, a sentence, decision: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: res ab opinionis arbitrio se junctae, where nothing is decided according to mere opinion, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, id. Od. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 fin. **IV. will, mastery, dominion, authority:** dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 103: quous ad arbitrium, at whose bidding, Lucr. 2, 281: populum R. victis non ad alterius praescriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Bellovaci se suo nomine atque arbitrio cum Romanis bellum gesturos dicerent, on their own account and at their own pleasure, ib. 7, 75: cuius (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio coelum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8 in.: alieni arbitrii esse, Suet. Claud. 2: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: mox rei Romanae arbitrium tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7. **V. Arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral** (since an *arbitrator* was employed to estimate them), Cic. Dom. 37: cf. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbitro, are, v. arbitror, ad fin.

arbitror, atus, 1. v. dep. [arbitr]

I. Orig.: to observe, perceive, hear, dicta alicujus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 24: domus attiguae fortunas arbitratrus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 8. **II. Legal t. t. (cf. arbitrator no. 2): to make a decision, give judgment or sentence:** si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 44: hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, to put faith in: Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 41. In gen.: to consider, judge of: arbitrari diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. **III. Also legal t. t. to give evidence, testify, declare one's opinion:** qui testimonium diceret, ut ARBITRARI se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47 fin.: qui primum illud verbum consideratissimi nostri consuetudinis ARBITROR, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, quum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: quaero de te, arbitrorisne C. Sempronium consulem in tempore pugnam inisse, Liv. 4, 40. **IV. In gen.: to be of opinion, to believe, think** = *νομίζω*: gratum arbitratu esse id a vobis sibi, Pl. Am. prol. 48: arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30:

si hunc noris satis, non ita arbitrare, id. Andr. 5, 4, 12: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrare auscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, thinking it was Jugurth, Sall. J. 69. Absol.: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, Cic. Clu. 63. **V. Act. form, arbitro, are** te si arbitrarem dignum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 57.

2. Arbitror in pass. signif. (rare) continuo arbitretur (i. e. eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, id. Ep. 2, 2, 82: quum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, are estimated, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12.

arbor, ōris (older form *arbos*, like *labos*, *colos*, *honos*, etc. Hence acc. *ARBOREM*, Fest. s. v.), **f. a tree.** Poet.: *arbor Jovis, the oak*, Ov. M. 1, 106: *arbor Phoebi, the laurel*, id. F. 3, 139: *arbor Palladis, the olive*, id. A. A. 2, 518. **1. Dulcior pomo, sed interaneorum valetudini infesta**, Plin. 12, 6, 12: according to Sprengel, the *tamarind*, *Tamarindus indica*, Linn. **2. Foliis moro similis, unde vestes lineas faciunt**, ib. 13, the *cotton-tree*, *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn.

3. Pomo et suavitate praecellentior, quo sapientes Indorum vivunt, ib. 12. Some suppose this to be the *banana*, *Musa paradisiaca*, Linn.; others think it the *cocoa-nut*, *Cocos nucifera*, Linn.

4. Rosei floris, quem noctu compri-mens, etc. ib. 11, 23; unknown. **5. Terebintho similis cetera, pomo amygdalis**, ib. 6, 13; perhaps the *pistachio*, *Pistachia vera*, Linn., according to Daleschamps. **6. Arborea circa Mem-phim tam vastae**, id. 13, 10, 19; some have supposed them to be the *baobab*, *Adansonia digitata*, Linn. **7. Unius peculiari miraculo**, ib.; see *Aeschynomene*. **8. Ferulae similes**, id. 6, 32, 37. *Salmasius* believed them to be the *sugar-cane*, *Saccharum officinarum*, which is improbable. **9. Insulae Tyli, qua aestu maris perfunditur**, id. 12, 10, 21; perhaps *mangroves*, *Rhizophorae*, Linn. or *Brugulera*, L'Her.

10. Lanigeræ serum, id. 6, 17, 20; 12, 3, 8; 12, 10, 21: *cotton*, *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn., and *G. herbaceum*, var. *frutescens*, Delill., and *G. vitifolium*, Cavan. Some have supposed the last reference to indicate the *silk-cotton*, *Bombax pentandra*, Linn.; but this does not seem the preferable explanation. **11. Sale erosae, fluctibus pulsatae**, id. 12, 9, 20. *Sprengel* considers them to be *mangroves*, *Rhizophora Mangle*, Linn. **12. Arborea et in mari nascuntur**, id. 13, 25, 48; 13, 25, 51; *sea-weeds*, see *Phycos*. **II. Meton. for things made of wood.** **1. a mast, with or without mali: adversely infligitur arbore mali**, Virg. Aen. 5, 504. **2. the lever or bar of a press**, Cato R. R. 18, 4. **3. an oar: centenaque arbore fluctus verberat assurgens**, Virg. Aen. 10, 207. **4. a ship: Phryxeam petit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship Argo**, Ov. H. 12, 8. **5. a javelin: Stat. Th. 12, 769. 6. Arbor infelix, a gallows, gibbet: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito**, Cic. Rabir. 4 fin. **III. a sea-fish, unknown to us**, perhaps the *star-fish*, called the *Argus* or *Medusa's head*, *Astrophyton scutatum*, Link.; Plin. 9, 4, 3.

arborarius, a, um, adj. [arbor] pertaining to trees: *arboraria falx, a knife for pruning trees*, Cato R. R. 10, 3: *arborarius picus, a woodpecker*, Plin. 30, 16, 53: *proventus*, Sol. 11 and 23.

arborator, ōris, m. [id.] a pruner of trees: Col. 11, 1, 12: Plin. 18, 33, 76.

arboresco, 3. v. insep. [id.] to become a tree: Plin. 19, 4, 22.

arborētum, 1. n. [id.] = arbustum:

arboreta ignobilius verbum est, *arbusta* celebratius, *Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 25.*

arbōrēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a tree: *arboresae frondes*, Ov. M. 1, 632: *radix*, ib. 8, 379: *umbra*, ib. 10, 129: *foetus = poma*, ib. 4, 125: *coma = frondes*, Prop. 3, 16, 28: *folia*, Plin. 21, 15, 51: *amplitudo, tree-like*, id. 16, 36, 65: *cornua, branching horns*, *arbos, v. arbor.* [Virg. Aen. 1, 189.

arbuscula, ae, f. dim. [arbor] a small tree, shrub: Varr. R. R. 3, 15: Col. 5, 10, 7. **II. Meton.: the tuft on the head of the peacock**, Plin. 11, 37, 44. **III. In mechanics, a movable machine for propelling military engines**, Gr. *ἀνατόνους*, Vitr. 10, 20.

arbusivus, a, um, adj. [arbustum] planted with trees: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.

II. bound or fastened to a tree: vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8: *genus musti*, id. 12 41: *positio*, id. 4, 1, 6.

arbusto, 1. v. a. [id.] to plant with trees: *Transpadana Italia*, cornu, populo, quercu arbutat agros, Plin. 17, 23 35 no. 22.

arbustum, 1. n. [contr. from arbo-setum, from arbos = arbor, like virgulum from virguleum, salicetum from salicetum, etc.] a plantation, a vineyard planted with trees (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): nec vero segetibus solum et pratis et vineis et arbustis res rusticae laetae sunt, sed etiam hortis et pomariis, Cic. de Sen. 15 fin.: *expressa arbusto regerit convicia, abusive language that smacked of the vineyard*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29. **II. Meton.: for a single tree:** *arbusto vitem copulari*, Cato R. R. 7, 1.

arbusus, a, um, adj. [arbor or arbos-tus] planted with trees: *ager*, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.

II. Arbusta vitis for arbutiva, trained upon a tree: Plin. 17, 23, 35 no. 25. Hence, **III. Fig.: arbutiores res, more firm, surer**, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbutēus, a, um, adj. [arbutus] of the wild strawberry-tree or *arbutus*: *foetus*, Ov. M. 1, 104: *crates*, Virg. G. 1, 166. **II. Poet.: in gen. for arboreus, ligneus, of wood, wooden:** *liber*, Stat. Th. 1, 584.

arbutum, 1. n. [id.] the fruit of the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus, the wild strawberry: *glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta*, Lucr. 5, 963: Virg. G. 1, 148: ib. 2, 520. **III. Meton.: for arbutus, the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus:** *jubeo frondentia capris arbuta sufficere, that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots*, Virg. G. 3, 300.

arbutus, 1. f. [perh. connected with arbor, since the arbutus abounds in Italy] the wild strawberry-tree or arbutus, Arbutus Unedo, Linn.: dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hactis, Virg. E. 3, 82: *viridi membra sub arbuto stratus*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, f. a place for keeping any thing, a chest, strong box, coffer: *arca vestiaria*, Cato R. R. 11, 3: *ex illa olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: *arca ingens variorum venenorum plena*, Suet. Cal. 59: *neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca*, Juv. 1, 90: cf. id. 11, 26: *populus me sibilat: at mihi ipse plaudo domi, simulac numos contemplor in arca*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67. Hence meton. like our purse, for the money in it: *arcae nostrae confidito, rely upon my purse*, Cic. Att. 1, 9. And of public money, revenues: *frumentaria*, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: *vinaria*, Symm. Ep. 10, 42. **2. a coffin** (Smith's Ant. 119): in altera (arca) Numam Pompilius sepultum esse, Liv. 40, 29: *cadavera conservus villi portanda locabatur in arca*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9. **III. Meton. for any closed or confining place: a close prison, a cell:** (Servi) in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum illis colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 fin. **2. the water-box of a hydraulic machine**, Vitr. 10, 13. **3. a water-cistern, a reservoir,**

Id. 6, 3. 4. a quadrangular land-mark: cf. Scriptt. Agrim. p. 119, etc. [From the same root as arceo, "to enclose," v. arceo. Servius, Virg. Aen. 1, 262, says "arcae et arx quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arcentur:" it is rather, in which things are kept: hence arx, a keep.]

arcāno, adv. in secret, privately: Domitius arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3. Comp. arcānius, Col. 3, 2 fin. Sup. not used.

arcānus, a, um, adj. [arca]. Lit.: shut up, closed: I. Of things: secret, private, hidden, concealed: at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26 fin.: consilia, Liv. 35, 18: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43: litera celatos arcana faebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Virg. Aen. 4, 422. Esp. of things sacred and mysterious: arcana quum flunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52: and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit arcanae, id. Od. 3, 2, 27.

II. Of persons: that keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcano satis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53. Fig.: omnia arcana nocte petita, in silent night, Ov. H. 9, 40.

III. Subst.: arcanum, i, n. a secret, a mystery: nox arcanis fidsissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: fatorum arcana, ib. 2, 639: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: Pythagorae arcana, id. Epod. 15, 21: si quid unquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22.

arcārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to ready money: nomina, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, § 131.

II. Subst.: arcārius, i, m. a treasurer: Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41. Also, a controller of public revenues, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

arcātūra, ae, f. [id.] a square landmark, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arceblon, i, n. a plant, usu. called onochilos or anchusa, a kind of ox-tongue; Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: v. anchusa: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

arcella, ae, f. dim. [arca]. Among surveyors, a square landmark, Frontin. de Colon. p. 119.

arcellacae vites, a species of the vine now unknown, Col. 3, 21, 3.

arcellula, ae, f. [a double dim. of arcella, from arca] a little box, Diom. p. 313 P.

arceo, cui (arctum only in Prisc. p. 1265, P.), 2. v. a. to shut up, to inclose.

I. Arcere est, continere, Fest. s. v.: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 fin.: orbis coelestis arcens et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: hos quidem ut famulos vinculis prope ac custodia arceamus, shut in, confine, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. Fig.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, id. Harusp. 3. Also, to keep in order: arcendae familiae gratia, Fest. s. v. Noverca.

II. to keep or hold off, to keep at a distance, to prevent. Constr.: the word representing what is kept off is put in the acc. (or nom. to the pass.): that which is guarded is represented by the abl. either with or without ab: poet., also by the dat.: and sometimes it is not expressed at all. Sometimes also the constr. is reversed; that which is kept off being represented by the abl., and that which is guarded by the acc. (e.g. Hor. A. P. 64).

1. With acc. only: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquas pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: platanus solem aestate arceat, hieme admittit, Plin. 12, 1, 5: romanos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. Od. 3, 1: transitum hostis, to arrest, hinder, Liv. 26, 41. With Inf. as obj.: to hinder prevent quae (dicta) clamor ad

aures arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagunque sedere cedendo arcebat, ib. 3, 89: nec Augustus arcuerat Taurum opes conferre, Tac. A. 3, 72. Absol.: arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.

2. With ab: tu Jupiter hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 fin.: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34: famulus a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Virg. G. 4, 168.

3. With the simple abl. (not with persons): illum ut hostem arcuit Galliā, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 fin.: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, ib. 2, 40 fin.: Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6: aqua atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: aliquem funesto veterno, i. e. to protect, guard, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64.

4. With dat.: oestrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155. [The root ARC means "to keep, cover," and so, "ward off, defend:" cf. Sans. raksh, "to keep, defend, rule," with ārkēw, ērkw, ērukēw, ārkēw, ālēkēw, ālēkēw.]

arceŕa, ae, f. [arca] a covered carriage for sick persons: quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arceŕa dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39: in the xii. Tab., Gell. 20, 1: Non. 55, 2.

arcessitor, oris, m. [arcesso] he who calls or fetches: nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, fin. II. In law: an accuser: Amm. 29, 1, 44.

arcessitus, a, um, Part. [arcesso].

arcessitus, ūs, m. [id.] a calling for, summons (very rare; only in the abl. sing.): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Pl. Stich. 2, 3, 3: quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15.

arcesso, ūvi, ūtum, 3. v. a. (inf. also arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi: we also find in some MSS. and edit. an erroneous form, arcesso, which arose from a transposition of letters, frequently used by Sall.) to send for, fetch, call, summon: Belpheŕonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 70: iussit me ad se arcessiri, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4: quum ab aratro arcessabantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri (or arcessi) jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: Gabinium accersit, Sall. C. 40: cunctos Senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62: Aesculapium ab Epidaurō Romam arcessendum, Liv. 10, 47: si melius quid habes, arcesse, fetch it, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 6. Fig.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, proverb. that man brings misfortunes upon his own back, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4: arcessere somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: arcessere gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 fin.

II. Legal t. t. to summon, arraign before a court of justice: hence, in gen. to accuse, inform against: with acc. and gen. or abl.: ut hunc hoc iudicio arcesseret, Cic. Flacc. 6: capitis arcessere, id. Deiot. 11: pecuniae captac, Sall. J. 32: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53: also absol.: arcessiri statim ac mori iussus est, id. Claud. 37. Fig.: inscitiae, Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14.

III. Of mental objects: to bring, seek, derive a thought, etc.: a capite quodd velimus, arcessere, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, ib. 3, 38 fin.: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi, to fetch from far, Petr. S. 37. Hence arcessitus: far-fetched, forced, unnatural: cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, that an expression may not be thought forced, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78. [Arcesso and the other verbs in so form their perfects in stiv. Hence the termination is probably the verb si(n)o: arcesso or

arcesso=accedere sino, I cause to ap-

proach, I send for. Similarly capesso=capere sino; facesso=facere sino; lacesso=lacere sino: Donaldson, Varr. 352.]

arceuthinus, a, um, adj.=ἀρκεύθινος, of the juniper-tree: ligna, Vulg. Paralip. 2, 2, 8.

archangēlus, i, m.=ἀρχάγγελος, an archangel, Hier. Ruf. 1, 6.

archēōta, ae, m.=ἀρχειώτης, a keeper of the archives, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

archētȳpum, i, n.=ἀρχέτυπον, an original: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: Plin. Ep. 5, 10.

archētȳpus, a, um, adj.=ἀρχέτυπος, original (very rare): archetȳpos servare Cleantes, the original statues of Cleantes, Juv. 2, 7: cf. Mart. 7, 11: 12, 69.

archēzostis, is, f. the bryony; also called ampeloleuce, Bryonia alba, Linn.: or perhaps some other species of Bryonia, v. ampeloleuce: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

archiatria, ae, f.=ἀρχιἰατρία, the rank of chief physician, Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 8.

archiātrus (-os), i, m.=ἀρχίατρος, the chief physician, the emperor's physician in ordinary, Cod. Theod. 12, 13.

archibucūlus (bucol.), i, m.=ἀρχιβούκολος, a chief priest of Bacchus, Orell. no. 2335, 2351, 2352.

archidiācōnus, i, m.=ἀρχιδιάκονος, an archdeacon, Hier. ad Pamum. Ep. 61, 4.

archiēpiscōpus, i, m.=ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, an archbishop, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

archiēreus, i, m.=ἀρχιερεύς, a chief priest, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 fin.: Orell. no. 2160, 2543, 2627.

archiērōsȳna, ae, f.=ἀρχιερωσύνη, the chief priest's office, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

archigallus, i, m.=ἀρχιγάλλος, a chief priest of Cybele, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 5: Tert. Apol. 25; Orell. 2320.

archigērōn, ontis, m.=ἀρχιγέρων, chief of the old men, a title under the emperors, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 1.

archigūbernus, i, m.=ἀρχικύβερνος, chief pilot or helmsman, Javolen. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Orell. no. 3634.

archimāgirus, i, m.=ἀρχιμάγειρος, a chief cook, Juv. 9, 109.

archimandrita, ae, m.=ἀρχιμανδρίτης, a chief monk, an abbot, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

archimīma, ae, f. first mimic actress, Orell. no. 4760.

archimīmus, i, m.=ἀρχίμιμος, chief mimic actor or pantomime: Suet. Vesp. 19; Orell. no. 2625.

archipirāta, ae, m.=ἀρχιπειρατής, a leader of pirates, arch-pirate: Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: id. Verr. 5, 25: Liv. 37, 11.

archipresbȳter, ēri, m.=ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, the chief of the Presbyteri, arch-priest, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archi-sacerdos, ōtis, m. [vox hybrida] chief priest, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archisȳnāgōgus, i, m.=ἀρχισυνάγωγος, the ruler of the Synagogue, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 fin.

architecta, ae, f. a female architect, Plin. 10, 71, 91.

architectōn, ōnis, m.=ἀρχιτέκτων, a master builder, architect, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 73: Sen. Ep. 90. Fig.: a master in cunning, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

architectōnicōs, ōs, f.=ἀρχιτεκτονική (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, architecture: Quint. 2, 21, 8.

architectōnicus, a, um, adj.=ἀρχιτεκτονικός, relating to architecture: rationes, Vitruv. 9, 4.

architector, atus, i. v. dep. [architectus] to build, construct, fabricate (very rare): situm loci cuiusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auc. Her. 3, 19: architectandus, Vitruv. praef. fin. II. Fig.: to devise, invent: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro, Nep. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

architectūra, ae, f. [architectus]

the art of building, architecture: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Vitruv. 1, 1, 3.

architectus, i, m. = ἀρχιτέκτων (the usual form, while architecton is rare), a master-builder, architect: fabri architectique, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 44: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62: fig. non deesse, non modo ut architectos, verum etiam ut fabros ad aedificandam rempublicam, id. Fam. 9, 2. II. Fig.: an inventor, deviser, author: bene factis Jupiter architectus, Pl. Am. prol. 45: inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatæ vitæ Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32: princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti pene verborum, id. Brut. 31.

archi-triclinus, i, m. = ἀρχιτρίκλιος: = tricliniarcha, one who presides at table, the master of a feast, Vulg. Joh. 2, 9.

archium or **archivum**, i, n. = ἀρχεῖον, archives: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19.

archon, ontis, m. = ἀρχων (a ruler), the highest magistrate in republican Athens, an archon: Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

arcifinālis, e, or **arcifinius**, a, um, adj. [arceo finis]: arcifinales agri, lands obtained by victors after expelling the previous owners, Sic. Fl. p. 3: Frontin. p. 38.

arcion, i, m. = ἀρκεῖον, a plant, burdock, Arctium Lappa, Linn.: in pure Lat. persolata, Plin. 25, 9, 66.

arci-pōtens, entis, adj. [arcus potens] skilful with the bow, an epithet of Apollo, Vul. Fl. 5, 17.

arci-tēnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arqus for arcus, quur for cur, etc.), entis, adj. [arcus teneo] holding a bow, bow-bearing. A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 20: Ov. M. 1, 441. II. A constellation: the archer: Cic. Arat. 182.

arctē, adv. v. arte.

arcticus, a, um, adj. = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence) northern, arctic: circulus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

arction, i, n. = ἀρκτίον, a plant, a kind of mullein, Verbascum ferrugineum, Linn.: also called arcturus in Plin. 27, 5, 16.

arcto, v. arto.

arctophylax, ācis, m. = ἀρκτοφύλαξ, the Bear-keeper, a constellation, usu. called Bootes: Cic. Arat. 359.

arctophyllum, v. caerefolium.

arctos (rar. arctus; acc. arcton, Ov.: Virg. nom. plur. arctoe), i, f. = ἄρκτος, the Great and Little Bear (ursa major et minor), a double constellation; cf. Hyg. Astron. 2, 1 sq.

II. Meton.: the north pole: Ov. M. 2, 132. 2. the night (cf. luna): Prop. 2, 22, 25. 3. the people dwelling in the north: Lucan. 3, 74. 4. the north wind: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16.

arctōus, a, um, adj. = ἀρκτώος, northern: Mart. 5, 68.

arctūrus, i, m. = ἀρκτοῦρος (the bear-keeper), the brightest star in the constellation Bootes, Cic. Arat. 99. 2. the whole constellation: Virg. G. 1, 204.

3. the rising of Arcturus: Virg. G. 1, 68. II. a plant, v. arction.

arctus, a, um, v. artus.

arctus, i, m. v. arctos.

arcuārius, a, um, adj. [arcus] pertaining to the bow: fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. II. Subst.: arcuarius, ii, m. a maker of bows, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

arcuātīlis, e, adj. [arcuo] bow-shaped: caminus, Sld. Ep. 2, 2.

arcuātīm, adv. [id.] in the form of a bow (rare): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

arcuātio, ōnis, f. [id.] an arch: Front. Aquaed. 121.

arcuātus, a, um, Part. (arcuo), bent like a bow, curved: arcuatus currus, Liv. 1, 21: arcuatum opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46.

arcū-ballista, ae, f. [arcus ballista]

a ballista furnished with a bow: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

arcūballistārius (ballist.), ii, m. he who shoots with an arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

arcubii, ōrum, m. plu., qui excubabant in arce, Fest. s. v. [Prob. for arcubii, like stipendium for stipendium.]

arcūla, ae, f. dim. [arca] a small box, a gasket for perfumes, ornaments, etc.: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7. Hence, Fig.: of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, id. Att. 2, 1. 2. a small money-box: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. in Fest. s. v. Tanne. 3. the wind-chest of an hydraulic organ, Vitruv. 10, 13. III. In augury: ARCULA dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri, Fest. s. v.

arcūlārius, ii, m. [arcula] a maker of little boxes or jewel-caskets: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

arculata, ōrum, n. plu. round sacrificial cakes: Fest. s. v.

arcūlum, a pad or porter's knot, worn on the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices, Fest. s. v.

arcūma, ae, f. a small carriage for one person: Fest. s. v.

arcūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [arcus] to bend in the form of a bow, to curve: (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, does not bend itself in the form of a bow, Plin. 29, 6, 39.

arcus, ūs, m. (anciently arqus, like quur for cur, quojus for cufus, etc. Gen. sing. arqui, Charis.: Non. Nom. plur. arci, Varr. in Non. Fem. Enn. in Prisc. p. 712 P.), a bow: arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: adductus, Virg. Aen. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: arcu emittit sagittam, Plin. 9, 8, 11: incurvare arcum, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: lunare arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23. II. the rainbow: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quoddammodo coloratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: nubibus arcus mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Aen. 5, 88: arcus pluvius, Hor. A. P. 18.

III. anything arched or curved. Of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568. Of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, ib. 3, 42. Of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, ib. 11, 229. Of a harbour: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Aen. 3, 533. Of the boughs of trees: id. G. 2, 26. Of the back of a chair: Tac. A. 15, 57: the mathematical arc: Sen. Q. N. 1, 10. Hence of the zones: via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129. In architect.: an arch, a vault, triumphal arch, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30: marmoreus arcus, Suet. Claud. 1.

ardēa, ae, f. = ἐρωδιός, a heron: Virg. G. 1, 364.

ardēlio, ōnis, m. [ardeo] a busybody, a meddler, πολυπράγμων: Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 seq.

ardens, entis, Part. [id.] blazing, burning: oppidani cupas sevo, pice, scandulis complent: eas ardentes in opera provolvunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: hence, glowing, fiery: sol ardentissimus, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Austri ardentes, id. 12, 19, 42: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, hotter, Ov. M. 1, 46: Africa, Lucan. 9, 729. II. Fig.: ardentes oculi, glowing eyes, Virg. G. 4, 451: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10: apes ardentes auro, glittering with gold, Virg. G. 4, 99: ardentis Falerni pocula, fiery, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19. 2. Of passions, diseases, etc., eager, ardent, excited, burning: vulneris ardenti dolore, from the burning pain of the wound, Lucr. 3, 663: avaritia, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: mortem ardentiore studio petere, ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum literas ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 fin.: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: miserere ardentis (sc. amore), ib. 14, 691: ardens oratio, Cic. Or. 38:

verbum, ib. 8: orator gravis, acer, ardens, ib. 28, 99. Poet. with Gen.: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.

ardenter, adv. ardently, hotly, eagerly: quod cupias ardenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: quo affluentius voluptates hauriat, eo gravius ardentiusque sitiens, ib. 5, 6: ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4.

ardēo, rsi, rsum, 2. v. n. (perf. subj. arduerint, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.) [kindred with arēo] to be on fire, to burn, blaze: multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, the soil is on fire in many places, Lucr. 2, 593: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53 fin.: Praeneste ardentes lapides coelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 fin.: arsit et Euphrates Babylonius, arsit Orontes, Ov. M. 2, 248: rogam parari vidit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, ib. 2, 620: jam proximus ardet Ucalegon, Virg. Aen. 2, 311: cf. Juv. 3, 200 seq.: paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igni, almost had his house burnt down, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72. II. Fig.: to flash, glow, sparkle, shine: ardent oculi, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 62: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, shone, Virg. Aen. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, ib. 11, 602. 2. Of passionate emotion, bodily disease, etc.: to be inflamed, burn, glow, to be consumed, etc.: in fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, their limbs burning with fever, Lucr. 6, 1171: ardere flagitio, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: dolore et ira, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pls. 24: desiderio, id. Mil. 15: podagra doloribus, to be tormented, id. Fin. 5, 31: furore, Liv. 2, 29 fin.: quum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 6, 5: ardere Galliam, Gaul was in a state of excitement, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, were eager, ib. 6, 34: militibus studio pugnae ardentibus, id. B. C. 3, 90: ardet in arma, Virg. Aen. 12, 71: in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166. Esp., to burn with love: ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, ib. 4, 62: deus arsit in illa, ib. 8, 50: arsit virgine raptâ, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7: and with acc.: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Corydon was passionately in love with, Virg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri crines, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 13.—Pass. arsus, roasted: Plin. Valer. 2, 9.

ardēōla, ae, f. dim. [ardeo] tria genera. 1. A. leucon, the egret = Ardea Garzetta, Gmelin. 2. A. asterias, the bittern = A. stellaris, Linn. 3. A. pellos, the common crane = Grus cinerea, Latham, Ardea Grus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 60, 79.

ardesco, arsi, 3. v. incep. [ardeo] to take fire, to kindle, to become inflamed: omnia motu percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255: sucinum celerrime ardescens, Plin. 37, 3, 12. II. Fig.: to gleam, glitter: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54. 2. Of the passions: to be inflamed, become more intense: ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1086: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41: in incestas nuptias, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Virg. Aen. 1, 713: fremitus ardescit equorum, ib. 11, 607: ardescite pugna, Tac. H. 5, 18: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

ardifer, ēra, ōrum, adj. [ardor fero] flame-bearing, flaming: lampas, Varr. in Non. 243, 25.

ardor, ōris, m. [ardeo] a burning, a fire, heat, flame: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: ardor ignium, id. 5, 587: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque coeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor coelestis qui aether vel coelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 41: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18. II. Fig.: brightness, brilliancy, vivacity: fervet et ex oculis micat acrius ardor, Lucr. 3, 290: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 24. 2. Of the passions or feelings:

heat, ardour, eagerness: sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor, i. e. dolor, some tormenting pain, Lucr. 3, 252: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Coel. 31: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: militum ardor, id. 8, 16: ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, glowing love, Tib. 4, 12, 6. With Gen. of the object: at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101. And meton.: the beloved object: tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, ib. 14, 683.

arduitas, ātis, f. [arduus] steepness: montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, adj. v. aridus.

ardūus, a, um, adj. steep, lofty, high: oppidum erat difficili ascensu atque arduo, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv. 44, 3: arduus ascensus, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, ib. 11, 150: aether, ib. 1, 151: sidera, ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89. Fig.: Agrippa arduus agmen agens, Virg. Aen. 8, 683: campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), ib. 9, 53: ardua supercilia, proudly elevated, Gell. 4, 1, 1. 2. Subst.: arduum, i. n. a steep place, a steep: ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera via, Lucr. 1, 660: in ardua montis ite, Ov. M. 8, 693: ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 21: visa in arduo quae plana fuerint, Tac. A. 2, 47: ardua Alpium, id. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9. II. Fig.: difficult, arduous, hard: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10: rerum arduarum ac difficilem perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54: nihil adeo arduum sibi existimabant, quod non virtute consequi possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, ib. 1, 3, 37: rebus in arduis, in difficult circumstances, adversity, ib. 2, 3, 1. Subst.: nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac. A. 12, 15. Comp. arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato in Prisc. p. 600 P. Sup. arduissimus: opperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, ib. [Sans. *ūrdva*, "raised up, lofty"; Gr. *ορθός*; Erse, *ard*, height, top; v. Bopp Gloss. 54.]

are, v. arefacio.

ārea (in inscriptions sometimes AREA), ae, f. a vacant piece of ground, esp. in a town: locus sine aedificio in urbe area, rure autem ager appellatur, Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: pugnabatur ab illis ex area quae erat adversus pontem, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 19. The word has various special meanings determinable by the context: 1. a plot of ground for building, the site of a house: si ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: si pontifices sustulerint religionem, aream praeclearam habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1: domum deinde, ut monumento area esset oppressae nefariae spei, dirui extemplo jussit, Liv. 4, 16. 2. a vacant space around, adjoining, or in a house, a yard, court: resedimus in area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. 3. an open space for games, a playground: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18. Hence, fig.: area scelerum, i. e. where vices have full scope, Cic. Att. 9, 18. Also, a race-ground: Ov. F. 4, 10: and fig.: the course of life: vitae tribus areis peractis, Mart. 10, 24. 4. a threshing-floor, which was an open place prepared for the purpose: neque in segetibus, neque in areis, neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 3, 8: ne quis frumentum de area tolleret, ib. 3, 14: quidquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. 1, 1, 10. Respecting its construction, see Virg. G. 1, 178: cf. Smith's Ant. 53. 5. the halo around the sun or moon: tales splendoris Graeci areas vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. 6. a bed in a garden: Col. 11, 3: Plin. 19, 4, 20. 7. a churchyard, Tert.

ad Scap. 3. 8. a bald spot upon the head, baldness, Cels. 6, 4: Mart. 5, 50.

9. a geometrical plane: Gell. 1, 20.

āreālis, e, adj. pertaining to a threshing-floor: cribrum, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 166.

āre-facio (contr. arfacio, Cato: per anastrophē: facio are, Lucr.), fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [areo facio] to make dry, to dry up: Cato R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, Lucr. 6, 962. Pass.: arefieri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 33.

ārena (harena, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 172) ae, f. [areo] orig. adj. sc. terra, dry earth: hence, 1. sand: litoreis incurvi bibulam pavit aequor arenam, the thirsty sand, Lucr. 2, 376: sicca, Virg. G. 1, 389: sterilis, ib. 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577. Arena nigra = limus, slime, mud, Virg. G. 4, 291. Poet.: in the plur.: summae cauda verruntur arenae, Ov. M. 10, 701: arenae carae (of the golden sand of Pactolus), ib. 11, 88. Prov. arenae mandare semina, to sow the sand, i. e. to begin a fruitless work, id. H. 5, 115.

II. a sandy place, sandy land: ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, Cic. Agr. 2, 27. Hence, 1. (in plur.) a sandy desert: super Libycas arenas, Ov. M. 4, 617: disjectae et vix perviae arenae, Tac. A. 2, 61. 2. the seashore: ndae innitor arenae, Ov. M. 3, 599: carinae Phrygia potiuntur arena, ib. 12, 38: also in plur. ib. 11, 56. 3. the place of combat (covered with sand) in the amphitheatre, the arena: missus in arenam aper, Suet. Tib. 72. Hence, meton., the combat in the amphitheatre: dare se in arenam, to offer oneself for the contests, Triph. Dig. 11, 4, 6: operas arenae promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scenae arenaeque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scenae arenaeque devotus, id. Callig. 30. Hence, fig. 4. the fighting ground, the scene or theatre of any kind of contention: civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18: in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros, in my profession, Plin. Ep. 6, 12. (Hence, Ital. *rena*.)

ārenāceus, a, um, adj. [arena] sandy: terra arenacea: Plin. 17, 7, 4: duritia, id. 30, 15, 46: semen, like sand, id. 21, 16, 59.

ārenārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to sand: lapis, sandstone, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 348: arenaria fera, a wild beast destined for the amphitheatre, Amm. 29, 1. Hence, subst.: I. Arenarius, ii, m. 1. a combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator: Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21. 2. a teacher of the elements of arithmetic (because the figures were written in sand), Tert. Pall. 6. II. Arenaria, ae, f. (sc. fodina; cf. aeraria, argentaria, auraria, etc.), a sand-pit: in arenarias quasdam perductus occiditur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37.

III. Arenarium, ii, n. a sand-pit, Vitr. 2, 4, 6, 11.

ārenātio, ōnis, f. [id.] the laying of fine mortar upon a wall, Vitr. 7, 3.

ārenātus, a, um [id.] mingled with sand, sanded (very rare): calx, Cato R. R. 18, 7. II. Subst. arenatum, i, n. sand-mortar: Vitr. 7, 4: Plin. 36, 23, 55.

ārenī-fōdina, ae, f. [arena fodina: cf. aerifodina] a sand-pit (late Lat. for arenaria): Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5.

ārenī-vāgus, a, um, adj. [arena vagus] wandering through a desert: Cato, Lucan. 9, 941.

ārenōsus, a, um, adj. [arena] full of sand, sandy: Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, sc. Africa, ib. 14, 82: litus, Virg. Aen. 4, 257: urina, Plin. 23, 3, 36: lapis arenosior, id. 33, 6, 36: ut quod sit arenosissimum subsidat, id. 27, 4, 5.

ārens, entis, Part. [areo] dry, arid, parched: arentia saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: cetera abrupta aut arentia, Tac. A. 15, 42: dried up, thirsty: trepidulae arentia venis ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556: arente voce trahere pocula, Hor. Epod.

14, 4. Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174.

ārēnūla, ae, f. dim. [arena] fine sand, a grain of sand: Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ārēo, 2. v. n. (not in Cicero) to be dry: uti quum exivissem ex aqua arem tamen, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 50: tellus succis aret ademptis, Ov. M. 2, 211. 2. to be dried up, to languish from thirst: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: in media Tantalus aret aqua, id. A. A. 2, 606.

ārēōla, ae, f. dim. [area] a small open place: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. II. a small garden-bed: Col. 10, 362.

arepennis, is, m. [a Gallic word, whence the Fr. *arpent*] = semijugerum, a half acre of ground: Col. 5, 1, 6.

ares, v. aries.

āresco, 3. v. incep. [areo] to become dry, to dry up: dum mea vestimenta arescunt, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 17: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. Oecon. in Non. 450, 1: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17.

ārētālōgus, i, m. = ἀρεταλόγος, a babbler about virtue, a boaster: in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet. Aug. 74: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16.

arferia aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Fest. s. v. [ar = ad, and fero.]

argēma, ātis, n. = ἀργεμα [ἀργός, white; cf. albugo] a small ulcer in the eye, Plin. 28, 11, 78.

argēmon, i, n. = ἀργεμον, an herb; called also lappa canaria, referred by some to the hurdock, Arctium lappa, Linn.: by others to an umbelliferous plant called Caulis daucoides, Linn.: and by some to the dog's tooth grass, Cynodon dactylon, Pers.: Plin. 24, 19, 116.

argēmōnē, ēs, f. = ἀργεμώνη, an herb; referred by Dodonaeus to Glaucium, the hound poppy; by Sprengel to Papaver Argemone; but three kinds are spoken of by Pliny, and the description would apply to the genus Adonis, Linn., which some suppose to be the Argemone of Dioscorides: called also inguinialis, Plin. 26, 9, 59.

argēmōniā, ae, f. = argemone, Plin. 25, 9, 56.

argennon, i, n. = ἀργεννός (white), brilliant silver, Fest. s. v.

argentāria, ae, f. (sc. taberna) a banking-house, a bank: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 47: Liv. 9, 40. II. (sc. ars) the trade of a banker or money-changer: argentariam Lepti facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 59: qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, id. Caecin. 4: argentaria dissoluta, after the affairs of the bank were wound up, ib.: exercere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4. III. (sc. fodina) a silver mine: Liv. 34, 21.

argentārium, ii, n. a cupboard or safe for plate: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

argentārius, a, um, adj. [argentum] pertaining to silver: metalla, silver mines, Plin. 33, 5, 26: creta, tripoli, rotten-stone, for polishing silver, id. 35, 17, 58: faber, a silversmith, Jabot. Dig. 34, 2, 39. II. pertaining to money: amore pereo, et inopia argentaria, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 65: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, w/o entice away money, id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, care of money, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 3: taberna, a bank, Liv. 26, 11: mensa, a banking-table, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4: coactiones argentarias facillare, Suet. Vesp. 1.

argentārius, ii, m. [id.] a money-changer, banker: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 53: Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, ib.: Suet. Aug. 2: cf. Smith's Ant. 130.

argentātus, a, um [id.: cf. aeratus, auratus, etc.] plated or ornamented with silver: sandalia, Alb. Nov. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 fin.: milites, whose shields are plated, Liv. 9, 40. Fig.: semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, come only with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argentēolus (argentiolus, Fronto de Or. 1), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus] of silver: sicilicula argenteola, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

argentēus, a, um, *adj.* [argenteum] of silver, made of silver: argentea aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: bractea, Plin. 37, 7, 31: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15: for which also absol. argenteus, Tac. G. 5: salus argentea, a silver salutation (a present), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 114: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i. e. has been sold, ib. 1, 3, 113.

II. Meton.: adorned with silver = argentatus: argentea scena, Cic. Mur. 19 *fin.*: acies, Liv. 10, 39. **2.** of a glittering white colour, silvery: niveis argentea pennis ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, ib. 10, 213: fons, ib. 3, 407: lilia, Prop. 4, 4, 25: anser, Virg. Aen. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22. **3.** of the silver age: sublit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 134.

Argentextērēbrōnīdes [argentum exterebro] a name coined by Plautus, an extortioner, a sponger, Pers. 4, 6, 21.

argenti-fōdīna [also, argenti fodina] ae, f. a silver mine: Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119: Plin. 33, 6, 31.

argentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argenteum] abounding in silver: aurum argentosum, Plin. 33, 5, 29.

argentum, i, n. Lit.: the white metal, silver: Plin. 33, 6, 31: villus argentum est auro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 52.

II. Meton.: silver plate: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: argentum expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, full of wrought and stamped silver (i. e. silver vessels and money), ib. 5, 25: apponitur coena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. **2.** silver money; also, money in gen.: argenti ratio, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15: annumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23. **III.** Argentum vivum, quick-silver, Plin. 33, 6, 32. [Root ARG seen in Sans. *raj-ata* (*adj.* "white," *subst.* "silver"): Gr. ἀργός, ἀργός, ἀργυρός: Erse, *airg-iód*, "silver": cf. argilla.]

argestēs, is, m. = ἀργεστής, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, the west-south-west wind: acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, the west-north-west wind.

argilla, ae, f. white clay, potter's earth: homulus ex argilla et luto fictus, Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argilla fusili, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8. [Root ARG; same as in arg-entum.]

argillācēus, a, um, *adj.* [argilla] clayey, of clay: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of clay: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: Plin. 12, 14, 30.

argītis, Idia, f. [ἀργίς, white] a kind of vine bearing white grapes, Col. 3, 2, 21.

argūmentālis, e, *adj.* [argumentum] containing proof: narratio, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caec. 1.

argūmentātio, ōnis, f. [argumentor] (a rhetor. t. t. most freq. in Cic.), an adducing of proof, an argumentation: argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4. **II.** the proof itself: etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? id. Rosc. Am. 35.

argūmentātor, ōris, m. [id.] a reasoner: Tert. Anim. 38.

argūmentātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female reasoner: Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, atus, i, v. dep. [argumentum] to adduce proof, to demonstrate: neque ego in causis, si quid est

evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: nec jure an injuria caesi sint argumentari refert, Liv. 39, 36 *fin.*: argumentari de voluntate alicujus, to conclude from, Cic. Inv. 2, 44. **II.** to adduce something as proof: atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, id. Clu. 24: multaque in eam partem probabiliter argumentantur, Liv. 33, 28. Pass. omnia argumentata nomina *πρωτέρα*, Aufusius in Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] rich in matter or material: opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argūmentum, i, n. [arguo] an argument, proof, evidence, sign: argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 8: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, qua colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44: literae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, id. 8, 30: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: animi laeti argumenta, indications, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, ib. 8, 745: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. S. 137, 8: argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 85. **II.** a logical conclusion: concludi argumentum non potest, nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, probatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44. So also, analogy, induction: ex argumento nomen accepit scorpio herba, semen enim habet ad similitudinem caudae scorpionis, Plin. 22, 15, 17.

III. the subject of any written composition, theme, argument, plot = ὑπόθεσις: argumentum plura significat: nam et fabulae ad actum scenarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet, omnem ad scribendum destinatum materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9, and 10: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, what do they mean, id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistolae, id. Att. 10, 13: post argumentum hujus cloquar tragoediae, Pl. Am. prol. 51: fabulae, Ter. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, a play with a plot, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Cal. 57. **IV.** the subject of artistic representations (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Myleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 685: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, ib. 6, 69: argumentum ingens et custos virginis Argus, Virg. Aen. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.

argūo, ūi, ūtum (arguiturus, Sall. in Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3, v. a. to make clear, prove, assert, declare: hoc uno tenetur, si arguitur non licere, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: M. Valerius Laevinus speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9: Pass. in a middle signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, shows itself in, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80. **II.** With acc. or pass.: to accuse, censure, charge with, convict, refute: servos ipsos, quod ad me attinet, neque arguo, neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: hae tabellae te arguunt, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 10: quod adjecti, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: Gaetulicum refellit Plinius: Plinius arguit ratio temporum, refutes, Suet. Cal. 8: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, is convicted, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. The offence charged is expressed by

a word in the *gen.*, *abl.*, or *dependent on de*; by the *acc.* and *inf.*; or by the *acc.* with *ut* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 446).

1. With *gen.*: malorum facinorum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rabir. Perd. 9, 26: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53. **2.** With *abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 5, 18. **3.** With *abl.* and *de*: de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, id. Inv. 2, 11, 37. **4.** With the *acc.* and *inf.*: quae (mulier) me arguit hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 62: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37. **5.** With *acc.* and *ut* (as in Greek ὥς): fratrem ut subditivum apud patrem arguere, Suet. Nero, 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3. **III.** Meton. of things: to find fault with, complain of, censure: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68: arguebat et perperam editos census, he complained of a false census, Suet. Cal. 38: primusque animalia mensis arguit imponi, Ov. M. 15, 73. [Root ARG, prob. same as in arg-entum; hence *arg-uo*, "to make clear," like *ac-uo*, "to make sharp."] **argūtatio**, ōnis, f. [argutor] a rustling, creaking: lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

argūtator, ōris, m. [id.] a subtle disputant: Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argūtē, adv. subtly, acutely: Cic. Coel. 8. Comp. id. Brut. 11. Sup. id. de Or. 2, 4 *fin.* **II.** craftily: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 134.

argūtiae, ārum (the sing. argutia, ae, Gell., App.) f. plu. [argutus] that which affects the senses strongly, vigour of expression, liveliness, animation. Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultus, Plin. 35, 10, 36 no. 5: nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, quick motion of the fingers, Cic. Or. 18, 59. Of the notes of the nightingale: Plin. 10, 29, 43: of chattering discourse: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 19. **II.** Of mental qualities: genius, acuteness, wit, subtlety, shrewdness, cunning: hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut pene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Eisdem argutias in tragoedias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, id. Am. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.

argūtīola, ae, f. dim. [argutia] a cavil, quibble: Gell. 9, 14 *fin.*

argūto, i, v. a. to chatter, prate: Prop. 1, 6, 7.

argūtor, atus, i, v. dep. [argutus] to prattle, prate: totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Naev. in Non. 245, 30.

II. to make a noise with the feet: of the fuller, to stamp: Titinn. in Non. 245, 32.

argūtulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]

1. a little talkative: famula, App. Met. 2, p. 117, 20. **2.** somewhat subtle, acute, keen: libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argūtus, a, um, *Part.* [arguo], but usually *adj.* Lit. made clear: hence of objects affecting the senses: clear lively, active, sharp, pungent, etc. manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, moved with less vehemence (than the sides, laterum), Cic. de Or. 3, 59: manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: argutum caput, graceful in motion, Virg. G. 3, 80: aures breves et argutae, that move quickly, Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, in the neat sandal, Cat. 68, 72: hirundo, the twittering swallow, Virg. G. 1, 377: olores,

Id. E. 9, 36: cicadae, *chirping*, Mart. 11, 18, 5: *ilex*, *rustling*, Virg. E. 7, 1: *nemus*, *ib.* 8, 22: *Neaera*, *melodious*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 21: *poëtae*, *id.* Ep. 2, 2, 90: *forum*, *noisy*, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: *serra*, *creaking*, Virg. G. 1, 143: *pecten*, *ib.* 1, 294: *odor argutior*, Plin. 15, 3, 4: *sapor*, Pall. 3, 25, 4. Of omens: *distinct*, *clear*, *conclusive*: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 3, 24. **III.** *babbling*, *wordy* (in good as well as bad sense): sine tute argutum civem mihi habeam pro fica, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 12: obviam mihi literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5. **III.** Of mental qualities:

1. In a good sense: *sagacious*, *acute*, *witty*: quis illo (sc. Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? Id. Brut. 17: orator, *ib.* 70 *fin.*: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, Id. Pis. 29: dicta, *id.* de Or. 2, 61: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dextrously-feigned pain*, Prop. 1, 18, 26. 2. In a bad sense: *cunning*, *sly*, *artful*: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, *id.* Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6. As a pun: ecquid argutus est? is he cunning? Ch. Mallorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. *has been convicted*), Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 56.

argyranche, es, *f.* = ἀργυράγχη, a *sarcastic word formed in imitation of* οὐράγχη (*inflammation of the throat*), the silver quinsy, Gell. 9, 9.

argyraspis, *Idis*, *adj.* = ἀργύρασις, having a silver shield, Liv. 37, 40.

argyritis, *Idis*, *f.* = ἀργυρίτις (containing silver) a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

argyrocōrinthius, a, um, *adj.* made of Corinthian bronze (which was as bright as silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3): CRATERA, Inscr. Orell. no. 1541.

argyrodāmas, *antis*, *m.* = ἀργυρόδαμας, a silver-coloured stone, similar to the diamond, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

argyros, i, *f.* = ἀργυρος, a plant, otherwise called mercurialis, q. v., App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmus**, a, um, *adj.* [ἀ-ρυθμός] of unequal measure, inharmonious, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 327.

āriānis, *Idis*, *f.* (sc. herba) = ἀριανίς, a fabulous herb said to grow wild in Ariana, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

āriditas, *ātis*, *f.* [aridus] dryness, drought: Plin. 11, 35, 41: Myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, *id.* 15, 29, 37. In the plur.: Arn. 2, 69. **II.** Meton.: anything dry or withered: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, Pall. 3, 4.

āridūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] rather dry: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

āridus (contr. aridus, like arfacio from arefacio, Lucil. in Non. 74, 20), a, um, *adj.* [areo] dry, withered, parched: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: ficiis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 65. Subst. aridum, i, n. a dry place, dry land: ex arido tela conjicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in aridum subducere, *ib.* 29. **II.** Fig.: arida sitis, Lucr. 3, 930: arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: arbor folio convoluta, arido colore, of the colour of dried leaves, Plin. 12, 26, 59: aridus sonus, a sound like that made by snapping anything dry, Lucr. 6, 118: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, a dry crackling noise, Virg. G. 1, 357: crura, shrivelled, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: in victu arido, innutritious food, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: aridus cliens, poor, Mart. 10, 87, 5: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, dry, *cf. Jene*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: arida narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Gr. 19: aridus orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: magister, *id.* 2, 4, 8: sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, ignorant, Suet. Gr. 4: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, *avaricious*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: pumex

non aequē est aridus atque hic est senex, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 18: arido argento 'st opus, ready money, *id.* Rud. 3, 4, 21.

āriēna, ae, *f.* the fruit of the Indian tree, pala, the banana: musa paradisiaca, Linn.: Plin. 12, 6, 12.

āries (old form ares, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: for the kindred forms arvis and harvis, in Varro and Festus, v. arvis: poet. aries, sometimes dissyll., like abies; hence a long: āryētis, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: āryētes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: āryētē, Virg. Aen. 2, 492): *īētis*, m. a ram, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: Col. 7, 2, 4. **II.** the ram, a sign of the zodiac, Hyg. F. 133: Ov. M. 10, 165. **III.** a battering-ram (v. Smith's Ant. 133), Cic. Off. 1, 11: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12.

IV. a beam, a prop: quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Fig.: ex quo aries ille subjicitur, in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64. **V.** an unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships, Plin. 9, 5, 4. [Cf. ἄρρεας, "ram," or "boar;" ἄρρη, ἄρρος, ἄρην; Engl. ram; Basque, aria: v. aper.]

ārietārius, a, um, *adj.* relating to the battering-ram: Vitruv. 10, 19.

ārietatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [arieto] a butting like a ram: Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ārietinus, a, um, *adj.* [aries] pertaining to a ram: ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27: pulmo, *id.* 30, 8, 22: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28. 2. similar to a ram's head: cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20. 3. Arietinum responsum, an answer which puts the questioner upon the horns of a dilemma: Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 8.

āriēto, avi, atum, i, v. a. and neutr. (aryetat, trisyl. Virg. Aen. 11, 890) [aries] to butt like a ram, to strike violently. 1. Act.: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? knocks so violently at, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84. 2. Neutr.: in me arietare, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22: arietat in portas, Virg. Aen. 11, 890: et labaris oportet, et arietes et cadas: to totter, Sen. Ep. 107. Fig.: to disturb, harass, *id.* Tranq. 1, 6.

ārificus, a, um, *adj.* [arefacio] making dry, drying, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 dub.

ariātor, *ōris*, m. [the etym. unknown] a haggler, chaffer = cocio, Fest. s. v.: Gell. 16, 7, 12.

arinca, ae, *f.* [a Gallic word] a kind of grain, otherwise called olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19. According to some, spelt, Triticum spelta, Linn.: to others, a var. of T. hibernum, Linn.: but according to Harduin, rye (in Dauphiné called riguet).

ariola, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hariol.

aris, *Idis*, *f.* = ἀρίς, Galen, a kind of arum, dragon-root, or green dragon, Arum Arisarum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 94.

arista, ae, *f.* the awn or beard of an ear of grain: arista quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e gluma; proinde ut granithea sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48: munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15. **II.** Meton.: the ear itself: maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Virg. G. 1, 8. Also, spikenard: Ov. M. 15, 3.

III. Poet. summer: Claud. Cons. Honor. 371. **IV.** human hair: Pers. 3, 115. **V.** the bones of fishes: Auson. Mosell. 85. **VI.** an ear-like weed: Val. Fl. 7, 365.

āristātus, a, um, having ears (like corn), Fest. p. 137.

aristē, es, *f.* the name of a precious stone = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

āristifer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [arista fero] bearing ears of corn: seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

āristiger, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [arista gero] ear-bearing, an epithet of Ceres, Inscr. Orell. no. 1493.

āristolochia, ae, *f.* = ἀριστολόχη, a plant that is useful in child-birth, birth-wort, of which four kinds are mentioned by Pliny. 1. tuberibus radicis rotundis = Aristolochia rotunda, Linn.; and perhaps also A. luteum, Desf. 2. alterum radice longa = A. longa, Linn. 3. quae clematidis vocatur = A. clematidis, Linn.; and perhaps A. cretica, Linn. 4. pistolochia, polyrrhizus = A. pistolochia, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 54.

āristophōrum [ἀριστον, breakfast, φέρω, bring] est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Fest. s. v.

āristōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arista] abounding in ears of corn: cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

āriθμητικά, ae, and -θ, *ēs*, *f.* = ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη) the art of reckoning, arithmetic, the science of numbers: Sen. Ep. 88: Plin. 35, 10, 36 no. 8.

āriθμητικός, a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, pertaining to arithmetic: ratio, Vitruv. 10, 16. Subst. arithmetica, *drum*, n. plu. arithmetici: in arithmeticiis satis exercitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

āriθmos, i, m. = ἀριθμός (number): Arithmi, a name of the fourth book of Moses (pure Lat. Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

āritūdo, *inis*, *f.* [aridus] dryness: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 39: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18.

arma, *ōrum*, n. plu. (gen. plu. armum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46), tools, implements. 1. of agriculture: duris agrestibus arma, Virg. G. 1, 166: Ov. M. 11, 35. 2. of grinding and baking: cerealia arma, Virg. Aen. 1, 177. 3. the tackle of a ship: colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, *ib.* 5, 15: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. 4. of the wings of Daedalus: Ov. A. A. 2, 50. 5. of a barber's scissors: Mart. 14, 36. **II.** usually implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence; but of the latter only those used in close combat, as distinguished from tela, used at a distance. armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42: agitato anceps telorum armorumque, Liv. 1, 25: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, Liv. 1, 43: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: sumere, *id.* Planc. 36, 88: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, *id.* 30, 31: armis accingi, Virg. Aen. 6, 184: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, *ib.* 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Virg. Aen. 9, 22: arma ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: certare armis cum hoste, *id.* Off. 3, 22: armis certare, Virg. Aen. 12, 890: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: ponere, abjicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1:mittere, Virg. Aen. 1, 474: deripere militibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Lucan. 1, 104: per arma, per viros, late stragem dedere, Liv. 8, 25: armis et castris, proverb. = remis velisque, viris equisque, with vigour, with might and main, Cic. Off. 2, 24. 2. Specifically, a shield: coelestia arma, quae ancilla appellantur, Liv. 1, 20: at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, Virg. Aen. 10, 841: se in sua colligit arma, covers his whole person with his shield, *ib.* 10, 412: *ib.* 12, 491. 3. Meton.: soldiers, army; nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, *id.* 9, 9: Hispanias armis non ita redundare, Tac. H. 2, 32: auxilia arma, auxiliaries, Ov. M. 6, 424. b. war: melius visum Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35: silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: arma civilia, *id.* Fam. 2, 16: ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14: ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. Od. 4, 14 *fin.* Also for battle: in

arma feror, Virg. Aen. 2, 337. 4. **Fig.**: means of protection, defence, weapons: tenere semper arma (sc. eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel provocare improbos, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: horrifera contra Borean ovis arma ministret, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297. [Prob. from root *ak*, "fit," "join," v. *ars*.]

armāmaxa, ae, f. = ἀρμάμαξα, a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmenta, ōrum, n. plu. [armo] outfitings, esp. the tackle of a ship, including everything except the hull of the vessel: omnia caute armamenta locans, Cic. Arat. 197: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: Suet. Oct. 17: omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret = velis reliquisque armamentis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: armamenta vinearum, supports, props, Plin. 18, 11, 29 no. 2.

armāmentārium, ii, n. [armamenta] an arsenal, armoury: ex aedibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria coeli, Juv. 13, 83. 2. armamentarium navium, a dock-yard, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

armārīōlum, i, n. dim. [armarium] a little chest or closet: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 35: a small book-case, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

armārīum, ii, n. [arma] lit. a place for tools; hence, a chest for clothing, money, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 10: quum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse numorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64: armarium muricibus praefixum, the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death, Gell. 6, 4 fin.

armātūra, ae, f. [armo] an outfit, equipment, armour: armatura varia peditatus et equitatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostra armatura, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidae levis armaturae, the light-armed Numidians, Caes. B. G. 2, 10.

II. Meton.: armed soldiers: nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, noster equitatus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 fin.: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum millia, Suet. Caes. 66: manipuli levis armaturae, Liv. 27, 13. **Fig.**: haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio: nunc cominus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26.

III. a kind of military exercise, Amm. 14, 11.

armātus, a, um, Part. (armo) equipped, armed: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 630: armatum consilium indicit, he summons an armed assembly, i. e. a Gallic assembly, which all male adults were bound to attend fully equipped for war, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Liv. 21, 20: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus recessit, Sall. C. 33: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Virg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45: urbs armata muris, Cic. Agr. 2, 32. **Fig.**: excitati, erecti, parati, armati animis jam esse debemus, id. Phil. 7, 9, 26. **Poet.**: armati anni, years spent in war: Sil. 11, 591. In the Sup. armatissimi, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: tam tibi par sum, quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4. Subst. armatus, i, m. an armed man, a soldier: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: gravidus armatis equus, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspiciuntur, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28. (Comp. and Adv. not used.)

armātus, ūs, m. [armo] the manner of arming: (only in the abl.): haud dispari armatu, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 fin. II. Meton.: armed

soldiers: magna parte impedimentorum relicta in Bruttiis, et omni graviore armatu, Liv. 26, 5.

armēniāca, ae, f. the apricot tree, Col. 11, 2, 96: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

armēniācus, a, um, adj. = Ἀρμενιάκος, Armenian: Armeniacum malum, or absol. Armeniacum, i, n. the fruit of the apricot tree, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 19.

armēniūm, ii, n. sc. pigmentum, a fine blue colour obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine, Plin. 35, 6, 12. II. sc. pomum, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armenta, ae, f. v. armentum. **armentālis**, e, adj. [armentum] pertaining to a herd: equa, Virg. Aen. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17.

armentārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herd: morbi, Sol. 11: equis, App. M. 7, p. 194. Subst.: armentarius, ii, m. a herdsman, neat-herd: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, Virg. G. 3, 344.

armenticius or **armentitius**, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to a herd: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, ib. 2, 10, 3.

armentivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herd: Plin. 28, 17, 68.

armentōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in herds: Italia armentosisima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, n. (old form armenta, ae, f., Liv. Andr. and Enn.) [from *aro*: Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2] lit. cattle for ploughing, any beast of draught: hecatombe dicitur quum centum armenta occiduntur, Hyg. F. 118: asellus tardius deficit quam ullum aliud armentum, Col. 7, 1: most freq. in the plur.: at variae crescunt pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 229: grex armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 fin.: luitur homicidium certo armentorum et pecorum numero, Tac. Germ. 21: and collectively a herd: it accensis cornibus armenta concitantur, Liv. 22, 17: bellum haec armenta minantur (of horses), Virg. Aen. 3, 540: armenta buccra, Ov. M. 6, 395: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. In the sing.: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: Virg. G. 3, 71: armentum agens, Liv. 7.

II. Meton.: Of other large animals: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg. Aen. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, herd of sea-monsters, d. G. 4, 395: cynocephalorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2.

armifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [arma fero] weapon-bearing, armed, warlike: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: Leleges, id. M. 9, 545: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, labours of war, warfare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Theb. 6, 831: arvum, the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, Sen. Med. 469.

armiger (armigerus, Inscrp.), ēra, rum, adj. [arma gero] weapon-bearing, armed, warlike: pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: Phoebumque, armigerumque Deum (i. e. Martem), Sil. 7, 87. **Poet.**: armigera humus, producing armed men: Prop. 3, 11, 10. II. Subst.: an armed person: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: a weapon-bearer, shield-bearer (the usual signif.), Pl. Mer. 5, 2, 11: Sergius armiger Catilinae, an adherent, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148: hio (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae armiger ante fuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 648: armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386: armigera, ae, f. the nymph who carried the arms of Diana, ib. 3, 165.

armilausa, ae, f. [acc. to Isid. 19, 2 fin., contr. from armiclausa] a military cloak, Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

armile = armamentarium, an armoury, App. M. 6, p. 182.

armilla, ae, f. [acc. to Fest. s. v. rom armus] an arm-let, an arm-ring, a bracelet: aruillae, quae brachialia

vocantur, Cic. in Prisc. p. 1220: armilla decoratus, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum bastatorum armilla aureisque coronis donavit, Liv. 10, 44: worn by women, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 13. II. an iron hoop or ring, Vitr. 10, 6. III. the meat (or skin) on a knuckle of ham, armilla petasonis, Apic. 7, 9.

armillātus, a, um [armilla] ornamented with a bracelet: armillata et phalerata turba, Suet. Ner. 30. II. wearing a collar: canes, Prop. 4, 8, 24.

armillum, i, n. [acc. to Fest. s. v. from armus] a vessel for wine: armillum quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Varr. in Non. 547, 15. **Prov.**: ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply ad armillum, to return to one's old habits or tricks, Lucil. in Non. 74, 13. at illa ad armillum revertit, et ad familiares seminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.

armī-pōtens, entis, adj. [arma potens] powerful in arms, valiant, warlike: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 34: Diva, Virg. Aen. 2, 425: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20.

armīpōtentiā, ae, f. [armipotens] power in arms, valour: Amm. 18, 5.

armī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [arma sono] resounding with arms (poet.): numina Palladis armisonae, Virg. Aen. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

armīta, ae, f. a virgin sacrificing, with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder, Fest. s. v.

armites, soldiers of the rear-rank, Philox. Gloss.

armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [arma] to furnish with implements, to fit out, to equip: ea quae sunt usui ad armandas naves ex Hispania apportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9. II. to furnish with weapons, to arm: quum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armarit, instruxerit, Cic. Caec. 12: servos pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: armat familiam, ib. 75: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos affatim locus ipse armabat, Liv. 9, 35: agrestisque manus armat sparum, Virg. Aen. 11, 682: apes armantur aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 33. With in, contra, adversus: egentes in locupletes, perdit in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35: delecta juvenus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25: Hannibal regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Han. 10: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, for battle, Virg. Aen. 7, 335. III. **Fig.**: temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, Cic. Mil. 1: Pompeium senatus auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non telis magis, quam suo coelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: nugis armatus, armed with nonsense, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183: calamos armatos veneno, Virg. Aen. 10, 140: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79.

armos or **armos** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26.

armōrācia, ae, f. (armoracia, Col. 6, 17, 8. armoracium, ii, n. id. 12, 9 fin.) = ἀρροπακία, horseradish, Cochlearia Armoracia, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 26: Col. 9, 4, 5.

armus, i, m. the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter: gen. of an animal, while humerus designates that of men: solus hominis oipes: uni juguli, humeri. ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: ex humeris armi fiunt (of Hippomenes changed into a lion), Ov. M. 10, 700. Of men: latos huius hasta per armos acta, Virg. Aen. 11, 645. And of a man's arms, Lucan. 9, 831. II. the side of an animal: equi fodere calcariibus armos, Virg. Aen. 6, 882. [Root *ak*, "fit," "join;" v. *ars*: cf. Gr. ἀρμός, "a joint;" Eng. arm.]

arna, ae, f. a lamb, Fest. s. v.
arnacis, Idis, f. = ἀρνakis, a garment for maidens, Varr. in Non. 543, 1.
arnion, ii, n. v. arnoglossa.
arnoglossa, ae, f. = ἀρνόγλωσσον, a plant, sheep's-tongue, or plantain, *Plantago major*, Linn.: or *P. Lagopus*, Linn.: App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion: in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 50, arnoglossos).
āro, avi, atum, i. v. a. = ἀρόω, to plough, to till: arare mavelim, quam sic amare, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: quum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23. Fig.: Of a ship: to plough: aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76: aquas, 3, 12, 36. Of age: to furrow, wrinkle: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, id. A. A. 2, 118. Of sexual intercourse: fundum alienum, Pl. As. 5, 2, 24. Proverb. arare litus, to lose one's labour: non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. Her. 5, 116. II. Meton.: to live by husbandry, to farm or cultivate: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.
ārōma, ātis, n. (dat. and abl. plur. aromatis, App.) = ἀρώμα, a spice: in sing. Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. In plur. Col. 12, 20, 2.
ārōmātārius, ii, m. a dealer in spice, Inscr. Orell. no. 114 and 4064.
ārōmātious, a, um, adj. = ἀρωματικός, composed of spice, aromatic, Spartan. Hadr. 19.
ārōmātites, ae, m. = ἀρωματίτης, a precious stone of the smell and colour of myrrh, a kind of amber, Plin. 37, 10, 54. II. Aromatites vinum, aromatic wine, id. 14, 13, 15.
ārōmātizo, i. v. n. = ἀρωματίζω, to smell of spices: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Sir. 24, 20.
aros, i, f. also aron or arum, i, n. = ἄρον, Arum, Linn. 1. Quam Egyptus gignit, Plin. 24, 16, 91, and 19, 5, 30, Arum Colocasia, Linn. 2. Silvestre, dracontium, etc. id. 24, 16, 91, the Dragon arum, A. Dracunculus, Linn. 3. Dracontium foliis betae, id. 24, 16, 93: A. italicum, Lam. 4. Radice longa, ib.: the cuckoo-pint or wake-robin, A. maculatum, Linn. (some have supposed Polygonum Bistorta). 5. Radice arundinea, geniculata nodis, ib.: Calla palustris, Linn.
arquātus, a, um, adj. [arqus = arcus] bowed, bent: Iris arquato coelum curvamine signans, Ov. M. 11, 590: arquatus morbus (lit., the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow): the jaundice, Cels. 3, 24. Subst. arquatus, i, m. he who has the jaundice: lurida praeterea fiunt, quaequomque tuentur arquatei, Lucr. 4, 334: Plin. 20, 11.
arquitenens, entis, adj. v. arcitenens.
arquites = sagittarii [arqus = arcus] bowmen, archers, Fest. s. v.
arqus, us, m. v. arcus.
arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhābo, arrhalis.
arrectāria, orum, n. plu. [arrectus] the upright posts of a wall (opp. to transversarii, cross-beams), Vitr. 2, 8.
arrectus (adr.), a, um, Part. [ar-rigo] set upright; hence, steep, precipitous: pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35.
ar-rēpo (adr.), psi, ptum, j. v. n. to creep towards, to steal softly to: with ad, post-Aug. with dat.: mus aut lacerta arrept ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: rubetae arrepentes foribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19. Fig.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam arrepere, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: leniter in spem arrepere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: anipis mullercularum, Tac. A. 3, 50.

arreptans, antis, part. [arrepo] creeping to, stealing upon: arreptantibus Satyris, Plin. 35, 10, 36 no. 22.
arrepiticius (adr.), or **arrepitius** (adr.), a, um, adj. [arrepitus] seized in mind, inspired; or, in a bad sense, raving, delirious, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4.
arrepitus (adr.), a, um, Part. [arripio].
arrha or **arra**, ae, f. and **arrhābo**, or **arrabo**, ōnis, m. (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21), [from the Hebr. ערבו from ער to give security] the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, deposit (v. Smith's Ant. 137): arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 115: datque arrhabonem et jurejurando alligat, id. Rud. prol. 45: ea (filia) relicta huic arraboni est pro illo argento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantus arrhābo, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 20. Fig.: arrhābo amoris, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 11: mortis arrha, Plin. 29, 1, 8.
arrhābo, ōnis, v. the preceding.
arrhālis (arral.), e, adj. [arrha] pertaining to earnest-money: pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.
arrhenicum, i, n. v. arsenicum.
arrhēnōgōnon, i, n. = ἀρρηνόγονον, a species of the plant satyrium, acc. to some, Thelygonum Cynocrambe, Linn.: acc. to others, Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 63.
arrhētos, i, m. = ἀρρῆτος, one of the Acons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.
ar-rīdēo (adr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. n. to smile upon, especially approvingly: used by Cic. in opposition to derideo, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: absol. or with dat., more rarely with acc.: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc arridet ocellis, Valer. Cato. Dir. 108: oportet lenam probram arridere quisquis veniat, blande alloqui, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 14: quum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (Juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, arrisissetque adolescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 fin.: quum risi arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459: ridentibus arrident humani vultus, Hor. A. P. 101: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20: video quid arriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79. Pass.: si arriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11. II. Fig.: to be favourable, kindly disposed to: quom tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 23: et quandoque mihi Fortunae arriserit hora, Petr. S. 133, 3, 12. Also, to be pleasing to, to please: inhibere illum tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21.
ar-rīgo (adr.), exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [rego] to set upright, raise, erect: leo comas arrexit, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: aures, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 6: linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg. Aen. 10, 892. II. Fig.: to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: eos non paulum oratione sua Marius arrexerat, Sall. J. 84: quum spes arrectae juvenum, when hope was aroused, Virg. G. 3, 105: arrectae stimulis haud molibus irae, id. Aen. 11, 452: arrecta civitas omnis, excited with wonder, Tac. A. 3, 11: arrigere animos, to incite, rouse the courage: vetus certamen animos arrexit, Sall. C. 39: arrexere animos Itali, Virg. Aen. 12, 251: arrecti ad bellandum animi, Liv. 8, 37.
arriator, v. arilator.
ar-rīpio (adr.), ipūi, eptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw to oneself (esp. with eagerness and force): ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7: nostri, repentina fortuna permoti, arma quae possunt arripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: sublimem medium arriperem, et capite pronum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: existit sacer ignis, et urit corpore serpens quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 662: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in

urbem inducit, id. 34, 20: arcus, Ov. M. 5, 64: ense, id. 13, 386. Poet.: arripere tellurem vellis, to sail towards Virg. Aen. 3, 477. II. to seize upon, to take to oneself, appropriate: arripo opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 67: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: quaerit Socrates unde animum arripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, id. N. D. 3, 11: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus arripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: impedimentum pro occasione, Liv. 3, 35. III. to take hold of, or grasp with the mind, to learn quickly or with avidity, to apprehend: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles arripuit, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecas literas) quidem sic avide arripui, quasi diluturnam sitim explere cupiens, ib. 8, 26. IV. Judicial t. t. to drag before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse: quo tempore illum a quaestione ad nullum aliud reip. munus abduci licebat, eo tempore ad quaestionem ipse arreptus est, id. Cluent. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Opius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: inter Sejani consocios arreptus, Suet. Vitell. 2. V. Poet. to attack with ridicule or reproach, to satirize: primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, ib. 2, 3, 224.
arrisio (adr.), ōnis, f. [arrideo] a smiling upon with approbation: Luc. Her. 1, 6 fin.
arrisor (adr.), ōris, m. [id.] one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner: stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) arrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.
ar-rōdo (adr.), ōsi, ōsum, 3. v. a. to gnaw or nibble at: mures arrosus clipeis portendere bellum, Plin. 8, 57, 82. Fig.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arroderet, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.
arrōgans (adr.), antis, Part. [ar-rōgo] appropriating something not one's own; hence assuming, arrogant, haughty: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Indutiorius iste minax atque arrogans, id. Font. 12: ne arrogans in praecipiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia arrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12: proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum arrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, Tac. A. 11, 21.
arrōganter (adr.), adv. proudly, arrogantly: Cic. Att. 6, 1. Comp. Suet. Caes. 79. Sup. Tac. Agr. 16.
arrōgantia (adr.), ae, f. [arrogans] assumption, i. e. the claiming of what belongs to another: licentiam arrogantiamque (militum) reprehendit, quod plus se quam imperatorem de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire existimarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. II. the assumption of superiority. 1. of some specified kind. With gen.: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenui atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11 fin. 2. of superiority in general, haughtiness, arrogance, conceitedness. Absol.: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, despiciebant suos, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: illud γνῶθι σεαυτὸν noli putare ad arrogantiam minuendam solum esse dictum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6 fin.: avaritia et arrogantia praecipua validorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51. III. a pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy: Rhodii cessuros se potius arrogantiae Antipatri, quam causam turbandae pacis praebituros dixerunt, Liv. 37, 56 fin.
ar-rōgo (adr.), ōnis, f. [ar-rōgo] the formal adoption as a son of an

adult, or homo sui juris, Gell. 5, 19, 8: Dig. 1, 7, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 15: cf. adoptio.

arrōgātor (adr.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *he who adopts one who is of age, as a son*, Gal. Dig. 1, 7, 2.

ar-rōgo (adr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. I. to ask or inquire, to question: aliquem, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 45: cf. Gal. Dig. 1, 7, 2. II. With dat. to associate an officer with another, to place by the side of: huic (consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25. III. Legal t. t. to take a homo sui juris as a son, to adopt: Gell. 5, 19, 4: Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 1. IV. to claim what is not one's own, to assume, arrogate: mihi non sumo tantum, iudices, neque arrogo, Cic. Planc. 1: sapientiam sibi arrogare, id. Brut. 85: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, id. Fam. 4, 1 fin.: quod ex aliena virtute sibi arrogavit, id. mihi ex mea non concedunt, Sall. J. 85. V. Poet. With dat. and acc.: to confer upon, claim for (cpp. to abrogare): scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: id. Od. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, claim everything for, id. A. P. 122.

ar-rōro (adr.), i. v. n. to moisten, water: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

arrōsor (adr.), ōris, m. [*arrodo*] *one who gnaws at, a nibbler*: stultorum divitum arrosor, Sen. Ep. 27.

arrosus (adr.), a, um, Part. [*arrodo*].

arrōtans (adr.), antis, turning like a wheel: hence, fig.: wavering: arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

arrūgia, ae, f. a stulm or shaft in a mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

ars, artis, f. acquired skill, whether manual or mental: artium aliud ejusmodi genus est, ut tantummodo animo rem cernat, aliud, ut molitur aliquid et faciat, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22. Hence art, according to Roman notions, was both theoretical and practical, and the arts either liberal or illiberal: Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127. The end of art was to produce: Zeno censet artis proprium esse, creare et gignere, id. N. D. 2, 22: quorum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo: id. Ac. 2, 7 fin.: cf. id. Off. 2, 3, 12 seq. Hence ars denotes the faculty of producing some material object, whether of mere handicraft, or of that higher kind included under the name of the fine arts. I. the skill exercised in any trade or calling (artes sordidae or illiberales): opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, minimeque artes eae probandae, quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 42. 2. Meton.: the object produced: clipeum efferri jussit Didymaonis artes, Virg. Aen. 5, 359: the workmanship: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. Her. 3, 32.

II. skill in the liberal arts, combining theory and practice: quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest, aut non mediocri utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt his, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42. So, ars gymnastica, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars disserendi, dialectics, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: medicae artes, Ov. Her. 5, 145: ars rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: ars musica, Plin. 2, 25, 23: artes urbanae, jurisprudence and eloquence, Liv. 9, 42: imus ad insignes urbis ab arte (sc. rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion. 1. 2. Meton.: a work of art: divite me scilicet artium, quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5. III. the theory of any art or science, abstract knowledge: ars est praeceptio, quae dat certum viam rationemque dicendi, Auc. Her. 1, 2, 3: res mihi videtur esse facultate (in practice) praeclara, arte (in theory) mediocris: ars enim

earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: quis ignorat si, qui mathematici vocantur, quanta in obscuritate rerum, et quam recondita in arte, et multiplici subtilique versentur, ib. 1, 3, 10. 2. Hence, meton.: for rhetorical, and at a later period for grammat. treatises or systems: id. Fin. 4, 3: id. Inv. 1, 6 fin.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 96. So the titles "Donati Ars Grammatica," "Cledonii Ars," "Marii Victorini Ars," etc. IV. Transferred to moral qualities, conduct, character, way or manner of acting: both in a good and in a bad sense: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, thy former manner of life, conduct, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 35: hac arte (i. e. constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules innixus arces attigit igneas, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 9: multae sunt artes (i. e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administreae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic. Manil. 13: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2: in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant, id. J. 28: mores quoque confer et artes, Ov. Rem. Am. 713. Hence also absol., as in Gr. τέχνη, cunning, artifice, hypocrisy: haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: capti eadem arte sunt, quae perant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat consilia, Virg. Aen. 1, 657: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonius credita res, ib. 2, 195: plausus tunc arte carebat, was unaffected, Ov. A. A. 1, 113: summis artibus = πάση μηχανῇ, Suet. Vitell. 2.

V. Artes (personified) the Muses: artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, Prol. 19. [Root probably AR, "fit," "join," seen in the Greek ἀρ-α-α: hence the etymological meaning of ars would be adaptation or fitness, and most of its secondary significations have a reference to and include this elementary one.]

arse verse, a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire: arse verse averte ignem significat, Fest. s. v.

arsen, a plant, the mandrake: Mandragora officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 94.

arsenicum (arrhenicum, Plin. 28, 15, 60), i, n. = ἀρσενικόν (ἀρρηνικόν), native sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment, Plin. 34, 28, 56 (Vit. 7, 7 fin., uses for it auripigmentum).

arsenogonon, v. arrhenogonon.

arsineum, i, n. a woman's head-dress, Fest. s. v.

arsis, is, f. = ἄρσις, in metre, the elevation of the voice, opp. to thesis, depression (pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 328.

arsus, a, um, Part. [*ardeo*].

artāba, ae, f. an Egyptian dry measure = $\frac{3}{4}$ Rom. modii, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 89.

artātus (arct.), a, um, Part. [*arto*] contracted: hence adj. narrow, and of time, short: artatus pontus, Lucan. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

artē (arcte), adv. narrowly, closely, tightly, briefly, vehemently, etc.: arte continentur trabes, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: ille artius puellam complexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46: haec artius astringit ratio non potest, more stringently, id. Fat. 14, 32: artissime diligere aliquem, Plin. Ep. 6, 8.

artēmisia, ae, f. the plant worm-wood. 1. parthenis, Artemisia Chamaemelifolia, Lank. 2. altera foliis tenuioribus, acc. to some, A. pontica, Linn.: acc. to others, A. campestris.

3. simpliciter caule, A. camphorata, Willd. 4. botrys ambrosia, etc., v. Ambrosia: Plin. 25, 7, 36.

artēmōn (artemo), Lucil. in Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, m. = ἀρτέμων, a sail: Jabolen. Dig. 50, 16, 242. II. the guiding pulley of a machine for raising weights: Vit. 10, 5.

artēria, ae, f. (arterium, i, n. Lucr. 4, 530) = ἀρτηρία, the windpipe: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin.

11, 37, 66. From its roughness also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχύια ἀρτηρία): quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat ad junctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: Cels. 4, 1. And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: laeduntur arteriae, Auc. Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, ib. II. an artery: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: arteriarum pulsus citatus, aut tardus, Plin. 11, 37, 88. Sometimes interchanged with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 sq.

artēriācōs, ōs, f. = ἀρτηριακή, a medicine for the windpipe: Plin. 23, 7, 71: Cels. 5, 25, no. 17.

artēriācus, a, um, adj. = ἀρτηριακός, pertaining to the windpipe: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

artēriōtōmia, ae, f. = ἀρτηριότομία, an opening or incision in an artery, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 fin.

arthriticus, a, um, adj. = ἀρθριτικός, gouty, arthritic: cocus, Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

arthriti, Idis, f. = ἀρθρις, a disease in the joints, gout: Vit. 1, 6 (pure Lat. articularis morbus).

articulamentum, i, n. [*articulo*] the articulation of the limbs, a joint (late Lat.): Scribon. Comp. 214.

articulāris, e, adj. [*artculus*] pertaining to the joints: morbus, gout, Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Gram. t. t. like the article: pronomem, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.

articulārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or pertaining to the joints: morbus, gout, Cato R. R. 157, 7: Plin. 23 prooem.

articulātō, adv. distinctly, articulately: loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

articulātum, adv. [*articulatus*] joint by joint, piecemeal: aliquem concidere, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatum dividit, old poet., in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67. II. Fig.: Of speech: properly divided; hence clearly, distinctly: verba discernere articulatum, Lucr. 4, 557: articulatum aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

articulātio, ōnis, f. [*articulo*]. Botan. t. t. the putting forth of new joints or nodes: Plin. 16, 25, 41: id. 17, 21, 35 no. 5. II. a disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils, Plin. 17, 24, 37 no. 6.

articulātus, a, um, Part. [*articulo*] adj. distinct: verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217.

articulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*artculus*]. Lit.: to divide into joints, to separate into natural divisions: but used only of discourse, to utter distinctly, to articulate: hasce voces mobilis articulatus verborum daedala lingua, the nimble tongue articulates, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. no. 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arnob. 3, p. 111.

articulōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] full of joints, or (of plants) full of knots: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93. Fig.: of discourse: vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, too subdivided, Quint. 4, 5, 24.

articulus, i, m. dim. [*artus*] a little joint, a joint, a knuckle: a knot in trees: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, had made the joints larger (apparently), Ov. M. 8, 807: articulorum dolores habere, gouty pains, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.: molli articulo tractare aliquem, to touch one gently: Quint. 11, 2, 70. Of plants: existit, tanquam ad articulos sarnentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: ante quam roges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9. Also, the Arcti connecting several larger mountains, 93

Plin. 37, 13, 77. 2. *limbs, members* in gen. (cf. *artus*): Lucr. 3, 697. For *the fingers*: Prop. 2, 34, 80: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus: Plin. 2, 63, 63. II. Fig.: of discourse: a *member, division*: articulus dicitur, quum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterritisti, Auc. Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (= κόμματα καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48 fin. Hence, a *short clause*: Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27. Also, a *single word*: Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 4: articulus Est praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo Quisque omnes significatur, ib. 28, 5, 29. In grammar, *the pronouns hic and quis*, in Varr. L. L. 8, 23, 115: *the article*, in Quint. 1, 4, 19. 2. Of time: (a) a *point of time, a moment*: qui hunc in summis angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, at the most critical moment, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99. Also, without tempus: in ipso articulo, at the very nick of time, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21. And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5. Also in articulo = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3. (β) a *space, division of time*: octo articuli lunae, Plin. 18, 35, 79: articulus austrinus, the period during which the auster blows, id. 17, 2, 2.

3. Of other abstract things: *part, division, point*: per eosdem articulos et gradus (honorum) producere, August. in Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis quae vocant eclipica, Plin. 2, 15, 13: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, ventum ad rei cardinem, Arr. ob. 7, p. 243.

artifex, icis, m. [ars facio]. 1. Subst. t.: *one who exercises a liberal art* (while *opifex* is one engaged in the artes sordidae), *an artist, artificer*: gen., with some qualifying word: illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: in armamentario multis talium operum (sc. tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, Liv. 29, 35: artifices scenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10. Also absol. artifex: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22. So of a *charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης, Plin. 7, 53 fin. Of a *physician*, Liv. 5, 3. Of an *orator or writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6 fin.: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.

2. a *maker, originator, author, contriver*: si pulcer est hic mundus, si probus, ejus artifex, id. Tim. 2: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 35: ferendae in altis invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86: artificem (sc. malorum) mediis immitam Tereia flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975. Iron. c.: O artificem probum! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29. II. Adj.: 1. Act. *skilful, ingenious, dexterous*: with gen. or absol.: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7. Fig.: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21. Poet. with Inf.: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. 11 prol. 2. Pass.: *skilfully made, artificial, ingenious*: quatuor artifices vivida signa loves, Prop. 2, 31, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 63: manus libratur artificis temperamento, id. 12, 25, 54: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40. Poet. of a horse: broken, trained: Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artificialis, e, adj. [artificium]

pertaining to art, artificial, according to the rules of art (perh. only in Quint. for artificiosus): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4. Subst.: artificialia, ium, n. plu. things agreeable to the rules of art, id. 1, 8, 14.

artificialiter, adv. according to art: Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artificiosè, adv. artificially, according to art: illa artificiose digesta, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186. Comp. id. N. D. 2, 22. Sup. Auc. Her. 4, 4, 7.

artificiosus, a, um, adj. [artificium] accomplished in art, skilful: rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 fin.: quod si artificiosum est intelligere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auc. Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58. II. Pass.: made with art, ingenious: utraque (sc. venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, ib. 2, 55, 138. III. artificial (as opp. to natural): ea genera diviuandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 33: sunt duae memoriae: una naturalis, altera artificiosa, Auc. Her. 3, 16.

artificium, ii, n. [artifex] the occupation of an artificer, profession, trade, handicraft, art: de artificis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, Cic. Off. 1, 42: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, vocabulis uterentur nobis incognitis, usitatis sibi, id. Fin. 3, 2: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: scientia cujusdam artificii nonnunquam dicitur prudentia, Auc. Her. 3, 2: credo magna artificia fuisse in ea insula, i. e. the arts in the highest sense, sculpture, painting, etc., Cic. Verr. 4, 21. II. skill, ingenuity: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, ib. 4, 33: haec omnia antiquo opere et summo artificio facta sunt, ib. 21.

III. theory, system: non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, ib. 2, 19 fin.: artificium memoriae, mnemonics, Auct. Her. 3, 16. IV. In gen.: dexterity, skilfulness: and in a bad sense, artfulness, cunning: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, Cic. Verr. 4, 40 fin.: vicinitas non assueta mendacis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

artio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. [artus, Part.] to drive in tight, to fit close: surculum, Cato R. R. 40, 3: linguam in palatum, Novius in Non. 505, 30.

artisellum, ii, n. [artus sella] an arm-chair: Petr. S. 75, 4.

artitus, a, um [ars] skilled in art, Festus, s. v. II. cunning: artiti viri, Pl. As. 3, 2, 19 (dub.).

arto (arcto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [artus, Part.] to press close, to compress, contract: omnia conciliatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 577: liberos, Mart. 1, 3, 3: Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35 no. 26. II. Fig.: to abridge, limit, curtail, etc.: fortuna humana fingit artataque ut lubet, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 54: in praemissis in horribilibus, omula artata, Liv. 45, 36: tempus, to limit, circumscribe, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 2: artare se, to retrench, ib. 1, 11, 2.

artocōpus, i, m. = ἀρτοκόπος, a baker, Firmic. Math. 8, 20.

artocrēas, ātis, n. = ἀρτόκρεας, a meat pie: Pers. 6, 50.

artolāganus, i, m. = ἀρτολάφανον, a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper, Athen. 3, 28): Plin. 18, 11, 27: Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

artopta, ae, m. = ἀρτόπτης, a baker: Juv. 5, 72. II. a vessel to bake in, a bread-pan: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 4.

artopticius, a, um, adj. (v. artopta no. 2) baked in the artopta: pauli, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

artro, are, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus.

artuātim, adv. [artus] limb by limb: Firmic. Math. 7, 1.

artuātus, a, um, torn in pieces: Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

artus (in some edd. arctus), a, um, Part. [arceo] pressed together. Hence, adj.: close, thick, narrow, confined, short: hostes carros impedimentaque sua in artiores silvas abdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 18: regiones, Lucr. 6, 120: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65 fin.: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id. Verr. 1, 5: compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, crowded in a narrow theatre, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, strait, without folds, ib. 1, 18, 30: nimis arta convivia, too crowded, ib. 1, 5, 29. II. Fig.: strict, severe, scanty, brief, etc.: sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, severe laws, Lucr. 5, 1146: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: artli commeatatus, Liv. 2, 34: artior somnus, a sounder sleep, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: artissimae tenebrae, thickest darkness, Suet. Ner. 46: spes artior aquae manantis, less hope, Col. 1, 5, 2: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artiof petilio quatuor petentibus erat, was harder, Liv. 39, 32: artis in rebus, in distressed circumstances, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 25: artas res, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 117. III. Subst.: Artum, i, n. a narrow space (lit. and fig.): nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: quinquaginta volumina de animalibus collecta in artum, abridged, Plin. 8, 16, 17: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50: in arto commeatum (esse), scanty, Tac. H. 3, 13: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, Ov. M. 9, 682: ne in arto res esset, straitened, Liv. 26, 17.

artus, uum, m. plu. (artua, n. Pl. Men. 5, 2, 102: dat. artibus, better artibus: sing. Lucan. 6, 751: Val. Fl. 4, 310) [ἄρῳ, whence ἀρθρον] a joint: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101: luxata corpora in artus redeunt, id. 31, 6, 32: dolor artuum, gout, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: per membra, per artus, in every limb and joint, Lucr. 2, 282. II. Fig.: (from the firmness with which the joints are connected) strength, power (in gen.): Ἐπιχαρμεῖον illud teneto: nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10. III. Meton.: the limbs: quum tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: tota mento atque omnibus artibus contremisco, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 fin.: torpor gravis alligat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548: salsusque per artus sudor lit, Virg. Aen. 2, 173: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, Tac. G. 17. 2. Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, its tendrils, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

arūla, ae, f. dim. [ara] a small altar: ante hosce Deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 4, 3. II. Among the Campanians, the turf laid round an elm-tree, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

arum, v. aros.

aruncus, i, m. = ἄρυνγος (Dor. ἀρυνγος), a goat's beard: dependet omnium mento villus, quem aruncum vocant, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

arundifer (har.), ēra, ērum, adj. [arundo fero] reed-bearing: caput, Ov. F. 5, 637.

arundinaceus (har.), a, um, adj. [arundo] like a reed: folium, Plin. 18,

arundinarius (har.), *il. m.* [id.] *a dealer in arundines*, Inscr.

arundinatio (har.), *ōnis, f.* *the propping up of the vine by reeds*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3 (dub.).

arundinetum (harund.), *i. n.* [arundo] *a place set with reeds*: Cato R. R. 6, 3: Plin. 10, 8, 10.

arundineus (harund.), *a, um*, [id.] *made of or abounding in reeds*: arundinea silva, Virg. Aen. 10, 710: paniculae, Plin. 8, 32, 50: cuneoli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripae, Stat. Th. 6, 174. Poet.: arundineum carmen, *a shepherd's song*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12. **II.** *similar to a reed*: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93.

arundinosus (har.), *a, um, adj.* *abounding in reeds*: Cuius, Cat. 36, 13.

arundo (har.), *inis, f.* *a reed, cane* (slenderer and taller than canna), Cato R. R. 6, 3: *the common reed*: Arundo donax, Linn., and its varieties, Plin. 17, 20, 33, and the same is referred to, id. 16, 36 66-67, with the following exceptions: 1. laconicus = Arundo versicolor, Mill. 2. characias et plotias = A. Phragmites, Linn., and varieties.

3. obliqua, juxta terram se spargens, elegia = Ar. (or Calamagrostis) epigeios, Linn. 4. Indica, id. 16, 36, 65 = the bamboo, Bambusa arundinacea, Linn. Some have referred the arundo from the panicle of which the Orchomenian linen was made (id. 19, 1, 2) to Arundo donax, Linn.: others to the cotton-grass, Triphorum angustifolium, Linn. It seems probable that the ancients also included many species of Panicum or of Cyperus under the names of Arundo and Calamus, v. Calamus. **I.** *Erat summa inopia pabuli, adeo ut foliis ex arboribus strictis et teneris arundinum radicibus equos alerent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: longa parvae sub arundine cannae, Ov. M. 8, 337: Calydonius amnis redimitus arundine crines, ib. 9, 3. **II.** *Meton. for anything made of reed*: an angling rod: haec laqueo velucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23.

2. *lime-twigs for catching birds*: parati aucupes cum arundinibus fuerunt, Petr. Sat. 40, 6. Fig.: duae unum expetitis palumbem: perii, arundo alas verberat, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 17. 3. *the shaft of an arrow*: quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471. Hence, *an arrow*: inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, ib. 5, 384: haeret lateri letalis arundo, Virg. Aen. 4, 73. 4. *a pen*: inque manus chartae, nodosaeque venit arundo, Pers. 3, 11. Fig.: arundo tristis, *a severe style*, Mart. 1, 4, 10.

5. *a reed or Pan-pipe*, σύριγξ: junctisque canendo vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat, Ov. M. 1, 684: agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg. E. 6, 8. 6. *a flute* (made of the κάλαμος ἀλγυτικός, Theophr. 4, 12): Ov. M. 6, 384. 7. *a weaver's comb made of reed*: stamen secernit arundo, ib. 6, 55 (cf. Smith's Ant. 1100).

8. *a reed for brushing down cobwebs*: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 23. 9. *a prop for vines*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2. 10. *thatch*: Vittr. 2, 1. 11. *a stick for chastising*: Prop. 4, 7, 25: Petr. S. 134, 3. 12. *a splint used in setting broken bones*: Suet. Aug. 80. 13. *a measuring rod*: Prud. Psych. 826. 14. *a plaything for children, a hobby-horse*: equitare in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. [In some MSS. and Inscr. harundo is found, which may be a dialectic variety; cf. harena for arena.]

arundulatio (har.), *v.* arundinatio. **ārūra**, *ae, f.* = ἀρούρα, *a corn-field*, Marc. Emp. 8. **aruspex**, *v.* haruspex. **arva**, *ae, f.* (sc. terra) *an arable field, corn-field*: Naev. in Non. 192, 30: Pacuv. ib. **arvallis**, *e, adj.* [arvum] *pertaining to a cultivated field*: hence Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests*: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra pub-

lica faciunt propterea, ut fruges serant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25 (v. Smith's Ant. 138).

ar-vēho, *exi, ectum, 3. v. a.* (an old form for adveho) *to carry to*: Cato R. R. 138.

arviga (harv.), *ae, m.* *a ram for sacrifice*: aries, quod eum dicebant ἀρήν veteres, nostri arviga, hinc arvignus. . . . In hostilis eam dicunt arvigam (or arvigem), quae cornua habeat, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 98, Müller. Also written harviga, Fest. s. v.: haruga, Don. Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ariuga, Vel. Long. 223; P. v. Aries.

arvina, *ae, f.* *grease, fat*; defined by Servius, *the hard fat, which lies between the skin and the flesh*: pinguis, Virg. Aen. 7, 627. **II.** *greasiness, fatness*, in gen.: Prud. Cath. 7, 9: Sid. Ep. 8, 14. [In the Eugubine Tables we find the word written arvia.]

arvix, *igis, v.* arviga.

arvum, *i, n.* (sc. solum) [aro] *an arable field, cultivated land*: nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 932: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: Numidao pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, arvo pascat herum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26. Fig.: mullebraria arva, Lucr. 4, 1103: genitale arvum, Virg. G. 3, 136. **II.** *Meton.: a region, country*: aspicias en, praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 3: Circaea arva, id. M. 14, 348: Peneia, ib. 12, 209: pomosa, Prop. 4, 7, 81. For pascuum, *pasture-ground*: arvaque mugitu sancite boaria longo: nobile erunt Romae pascua vestra forum, the forum boarium at Rome, Prop. 4, 9, 19. Arva Neptunia, the sea: Virg. Aen. 8, 695: land, shore: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, Lucr. 3, 786: jamque arva tenebant (angues), Virg. Aen. 2, 209.

arvus, *a, um, adj.* [instead of aruus from aro] *that has been ploughed, but not yet sown, arable*: arvum quod aratum necdum satum est, Varr. R. R. 1, 29: aut arvus est ager, aut consitus, aut pascuus, aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2.

arx, *arcis, f.*, *a keep, stronghold, citadel, equivalent to the Greek ἀκρόπολις*: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: minora castra, inclusa majoribus, castelli atque arcis locum obtinebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: quum Tarento amisso, arcem tamen Livius retinisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28. In Rome the arx was on the northern summit of the Capitoline hill, and the Capitolium, or temple of Jupiter, on the southern summit (v. Smith's Ant. 139): est aedes Velovis Romae inter arcem et Capitolium, Gell. 5, 12: arx et Capitolium, Cic. Cat. 4, 9: id. Verr. 5, 72: Liv. 2, 7. The auspices were taken on the arx at Rome, Liv. 1, 18: cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66. 2. As citadels were the usual abodes of tyrants, Meton.: *tyranny*: cupidus arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342: nondum attigit arcem, juris et humani culmen, Lucan. 7, 593. 3. Proverb.: arcem facere e cloaca, *to make much ado about nothing*, Cic. Planc. 40. **II.** Fig.: *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, id. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6: arx finitimorum, Liv. 7, 29: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.

II. since citadels were usually on heights, arx came to mean generally, a

summit or height, especially of a mountain: celsa sedet Aeolus arce, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: summa locum sibi legit in arce, at the very top, Ov. M. 1, 27: Parnasi constitit arce, ib. 1, 467: Rhipaeae arces, Virg. G. 1, 240: septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces, ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adit Tiryntius arces, i. e. Alpes, Sil. 3, 496. Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21. Of the heavens themselves: aetheriae arces, id. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10. Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, ib. 1, 2, 3. Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oed. 185. Fig.: (rare): celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10. [Arx is derived by the ancient gramm. from arceo: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 20: the root is the same as the Greek ἄρκος.]

ārytēna or **ārūtēna**, also contr. **artēna**, *ae, f.* = ἀρύταινα, *a vessel for taking up liquids, a ladle*: arytēnam sive artēnam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Fest. s. v.

ārhythmus, or, more correctly **arhythmus**, *a, um, adj.* [α, without ῥυθμός, *measure, rhythm*] *not rhythmic, irregular*: alia tempora sunt, quae eurhythmica nominantur, alia quae arhythmica, Capel. 9, p. 328.

as, *assis, m.* (nom. assis, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9), *a unit*. As a standard of weight, *a pound*, divided into 12 parts, viz.: uncia, *an ounce*; sextans, *one-sixth* or 2 ounces; quadrans, 3 ounces; triens, 4 ounces; quincunx, 5 ounces; semis, the half, 6 ounces; septunx, 7 ounces; bes, 8 ounces; dodrans, 9 ounces; dextans or decunx, 10 ounces; deunx, 11 ounces.

II. As a coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound weight of uncoined copper* (asses librales or aes grave), afterwards gradually reduced in weight. (Respecting these reductions, as well as respecting the as in general, v. Smith's Ant. 139 seq.) The small value of the as after the last reduction led to the word being used in various phrases to denote anything worthless: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem perdiderat, to the last farthing, id. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: rumores omnes unius assis aestimare, Cat. 5, 3. Hence the proverbs: Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions*, Petr. S. 77, 6. Assem elephantio porrigere or dare, *to offer something hesitatingly to a superior*. August. in Quint. 6, 3, 59 (cf. Plin. 8, 5, 5). **III.** As a square or long measure: *an acre*, Col. 5, 1, 9 sq.: proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49 no. 2. 2. *a foot*, Col. 5, 3. **IV.** In divisions of money among heirs, etc., the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus, heres ex asse, *is sole heir*; heres ex semisse, *he who receives half*; heres ex dodrante, *he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance*: and so heres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.: ex semiluncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, etc., Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 50: Suet. Caes. 83: Cic. Caec. 6: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Procul. Dig. 17, 2, 76: bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, Julian. 26, 21, 2, 39: quadrans et semissis fundi, Paul. ib. 6, 1, 8. Hence ex asse, or in assem, in all, entirely, completely: ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Macer. Dig. 2, 8, 15: vendere fundum in assem, Modest. Dig. 20, 6, 9: Col. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, ib. (Hence, Fr. and Eng. ace, in dice and cards.)

asā, v. ara.

asārōtious, a, um [asarotum] *pertaining to mosaic work*: asaroticus lapillus, *a little mosaic stone*, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

asārōtum, i, n. = ἀσάρωτον, *a floor laid in mosaic*: Stat. S. 1, 3, 36: cf. asarotos oecos = ἀσάρωτος οἶκος, Plin. 36, 25, 60.

asārum, i, n. = ἄσαρον, *hazel-wort, wild spikenard*: Asarum europ., Linn.: Plin. 12, 13, 27; 21, 6, 16.

asbestinum, i, n. (sc. lnum) = ἀσβέστινον, *an incombustible cloth*, probably made of flexible asbestos, not of vegetable nature, as supposed by Pliny, 19, 1, 4.

asbestos, i, n. (sc. lapis) = ἀσβεστος (incombustible), *a stone of an iron-gray colour found in Arcadia*, perh. amianthus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ascālābōtēs, ae, m. = ἀσκαλαβώτης, *a kind of lizard, the Gecko*, also called stellio, Lacerto Gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28.

ascālla, ae, f. = ἀσκαλία, *the edible part of the artichoke*, Plin. 21, 16, 57.

ascālōnius, a, um, adj. of Ascalon: ascalonia caepa, *a shallot*, Allium Ascalonicum, Linn., Col. 11, 3, 57.

a-scalpo (ads.), 3. v. n. *to scratch at*: aurem, App. Met. 6, p. 176.

ascaulēs, is, m. = ἀσκαύλης, *a bag-piper*: Mart. 10, 3, 8.

ascendens (adsc.), entis, Part. [ascendo] *adj.*: ascendens machina, *a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder*: Vitr. 10, 19. II. In law, ascendentes are the kindred in an ascending line (parents, grandparents, etc.), opposed to descendentes (children, grandchildren, etc.): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68.

ascendibilis (adsc.), e, adj. [ascendo] *that can be ascended or climbed*: semita, Pomp. in Schol. Stat. Theb. 10, 841.

a-scendo (adsc.), ndi, nsum, 3. v. n. (in MSS. *escendo* is often found where edit. have *ascendo*) [scando] *to climb up, mount up, ascend*. Mostly with *in*: but also with *ad* and *acc.* and *absol.* With *in*: ascendi in lembum, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 35: in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6: in Amanum (urbem), Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: in equum, id. de Sen. 10 fin.: in concionem, id. Att. 4, 2, 3. With *ad*: ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38. With *acc.*: navem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69: classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montes altos, Lucr. 6, 469: summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: equum, Liv. 23, 14. Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 fin. Absol.: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: qua fellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47.

II. Fig.: with *in*: in summum locum civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55. With *ad*: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14. With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuus familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27. Poet.: ascendere thalamum, i. e. matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45. Absol.: ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: gradatim ascendit vox, id. de Or. 3, 61: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, Liv. 7, 30. 2. Super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, *to surpass, to stand higher* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere, id. Or. 7.

ascendibilis (adsc.), e, adj. *that may be ascended*: iter, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensio (adsc.), ōnis, *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: alirundinum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Pl. Rur. 3, 1, 6: gradum,

Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208. Fig.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio, et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, *a rising, a soaring*, Cic. Brut. 36, 137.

ascensor (adsc.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who ascends*: montis Domini, Hier. in Rufin. 1.

ascensus (adsc.), a, um, Part. [ascendo].

ascensus (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] *a climbing up, an ascending, ascent*: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulsi, Cic. Dom. 21: summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. Aen. 2, 303: ascensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15. Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24. Fig.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae aedes homini habent et ascensum, ib. 2, 8. II. Meton.: *a place for ascending, an ascent, approach*: inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ascensus difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr. 4, 23: qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent*: Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93. Fig.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic. Planc. 25.

ascētēria, orum, n. plu. = ἀσκητήρια, *an abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

ascētriae, arum, f. plu. = ἀσκήτραι, *female ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascia, ae, f. *an axe or hatchet*: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. Prov.: asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, *to cut one's own legs*, Petr. S. 74, 16. II. *a mattock, a hoe*: asciae in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3. III. *a mason's trowel*: Vitr. 7, 2: Pall. 1, 14. The phrases sub ascia posuit; consummatum hoc opus sub ascia est; sub ascia or ad asciam dedicatum; occur often in sepulchral inscriptions, and are supposed to mean that the tomb was consecrated before its building was finished. [Gr. ἀξίνη; O. H. G. sahs, sax; Germ. axt; Eng. axe.]

ascio, i, v. a. [ascia no. 3] *to prepare with a trowel*: calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

a-scio (adsc.), 4. v. a. *to take to or associate with oneself*: socios adscire, Virg. Aen. 12, 38: asciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: asciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: asciri inter comites, ib. 4, 80: milites ascire, id. Agr. 19. [This verb is only found in the infinitive, and was probably formed by the Romans on false analogy from the perfect tenses of *ascisco*.]

a-scisco (adsc.), i, vi (in class. Lat. never ii), Itum, 3. v. a. *to approve or adopt anything* (sciscendo assumere): quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, ib. § 21: quibus (scitis) ascitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne asciveris, neve fueris commenticulis rebus assensus, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid asciscam et comprobem incognitum, ib. 2, 45, 138. II. *to receive or admit a person in some capacity* (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, quum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse, id. Arch. 2 fin.: Numam Pompiliū regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus acivit, id. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Orlanios asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: gener inde provento annis ascitus, Liv. 21, 2: ascivit te filium non vitricus sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7: aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 fin. In the

hiatt. with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum ascitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, ib. 25: in nomen, ib. 3, 30: in bona et nomen, Suet. Galb. 17. With *inter*: inter patricios, Tac. Agr. 9. III. In gen.: *to admit into one's society, associate*: also, of things, *to appropriate, adopt*: nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 fin.: exsullibus omnium civitatum ascitis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: Velentes voluntarios undique ad spem praedae asciverunt, Liv. 4, 31: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H. 1, 25. Poet.: asciscere for asciscere se or ascisci, *to join or unite oneself to*: ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyneg. 16. 2. Of things: quae neque terra sibi ascivit, nec maximus aether, appropriated, Lucr. 5, 474: sibi oppidum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: adsciscere peregrinos ritus, *to adopt*, Liv. 1, 20: nova verba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. IV. = *arrogare, to assume or arrogate something to oneself* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi adsciscere, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ascitēs, ae, m. = ἀσκήτης sc. ὑδρωψ, *a kind of dropsy*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

ascitus (adsc.), a, um, Part. [ascisco] *approved, adopted, etc.*: of speech: assumed, affected: in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4.

ascitus (adsc.), ūs, m. [id.] *an acceptance, reception*: Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

ascius, a, um, adj. = ἀσκιος (with out shadow): loca, countries under the equator, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

asclēpiādēs, a, um, adj. *pertaining to Asclepiades*: metrum Asc., Asclepiadean verse (e. g. Hor. Od. 1, 1): Diomed. p. 508 P.

asclēpiās, ādis, f. = ἀσκληπιάς, *the common swallow-wort*, Asclepias Vincetoxicum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 18.

asclēpiōn, ii, n. *a medicinal herb named from Aesculapius*, Ἀσκληπιός, panaces asclepiōn = Laserpitium hirsutum, Lank.; Plin. 25, 4, 11.

ascōpēra, ae, f. = ἀσκόπηρα, *a leathern sack or wallet*: Suet. Ner. 45.

a-scribo (adscr.), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to add to or insert in a writing*: constr. absol., with *dat.*, *ad* or *in* with *acc.*, or with *in* and *abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, id. Att. 1, 5: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: si quid etc.: id. Caec. 33: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum jussit ascribi, Suet. Ner. 21. Esp. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, Cic. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori ascripserunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr. 5, profl. 6: tumulo publice exstructo ascripserant, *Pro libertate eos occubuisse*, Suet. Aug. 12 fin. II. Fig.: *to ascribe, attribute, impute, etc.*: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces Iliis inventoribus ascriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11.

2. *to place to one's credit, to fix, appoint*: eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Ep. 4, 10. Poet.: culpam laes, olim quum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8. So ascribere sibi aliquid, *to apply something to oneself*: qui facere quae non possunt, verba elevant, ascribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, id. 4, 3, 6. III. *to enrol, enter in a list, (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.)*: ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, ib.: urbanae militiae ascribatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: colonos Venusianum

ascripserunt, Liv. 31, 49: coloniam deduxit ascriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9. So also of ambassadors: Phaedr. 4, 17, 16. **IV.** Fig.: to reckon or number in a class, include among: Satyris poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4: ordinibus Deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 35: antiquis temporibus, Tac. Or. 17: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6: Jovi aquila ascribitur, is attributed to, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

ascriptitius (adscr.), (-cius), a, um, adj. [ascribo] enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascriptitii cives, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 fin.: ascriptitii (also, accensi) soldiers of the reserve, Fest. s. v.: ascriptitii servi, slaves attached to the soil and transferred with it, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

ascriptio (adscr.), ñnis, f. [id.] an addition in writing: Cic. Caec. 33.

ascriptivus (adscr.), a, um, adj. [id. no. 3] enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier (cf. ascriptitius and accensus): Pl. Men. 1, 3, 2.

ascriptor (adscr.), ñris, m. [id. no. 1] one who approves or subscribes to anything (rare): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19.

ascriptus (adscr.), a, um, Part. [ascribo]: civis, a naturalised citizen, Cic. Arch. 4: of colonists: veteranum Tarentum et Antium ascripti, enrolled for Tarentum, etc., Tac. A. 14, 27. Adj. prescribed, fixed: ascriptus dies, Phaedr. 4, 10, 7.

ascyrōides, is, n. = ἀσχυροειδής, a plant similar to the ascyron, Tutsan, Hypericum Androsaeum, Plin. 27, 5, 20.

ascyron, i, n. = ἀσχυρον, a plant, also called androsaeum, St. John's-wort, Hypericum montanum, Linn.: or H. ciliatum, Lam.: Plin. 27, 4, 10.

asella, ae, f. dim. [asina] a small she-ass: Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

asellulus, i, m. double dim. [asellus] a small, young ass: Arnob. 3, p. 109.

asellus, i, m. dim. [asinus] a little ass, an ass's colt: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Virg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179. Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, to preach to the deaf, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199. Fig.: of a sensualist, Juv. 9, 92. **II.** the name of two stars in the constellation Cancer: Plin. 18, 35, 80. **III.** a sea-fish, which has been referred to the gade, or three-bearded cod, gadus tricirrhatus, Bloch.: by others to the hake, Merluccius vulgaris, Flem.: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28. Prov.: post asellum diaria non sumo, after delicious fare I take no common food, Petr. 24.

asēmus, a, um, adj. = ἄσημος (without sign): asema tunica, without the purple stripe, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 fin. **asīa**, ae, f. Among the Taurini, rye, Secale cereale, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 40.

asīānē, adv. in the Asiatic manner: asiane loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

asīāni, orum, m. plu. orators whose style is Asiatic (cf. Asiaticus), Quint. 12, 10, 1.

asīāticus, a, um, adj. = Ἀσιατικός, Asiatic: Asiatica persica, an Asiatic fruit, a kind of peach: Plin. 15, 12, 11: also absol. Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: Asiaticum genus dicendi, a florid, oriental style of speaking, Cic. Brut. 95 (cf. Asiani).

asīlus, i, m. a gad-fly, horse-fly, for tabanus, Tabanus bovinus, Linn.: Virg. G. 3, 147.

asīnabū, ae, f. (dat. and abl. plur. asīnabū) rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.: Rhem. Pal. 1365 lb., and Phoc. p. 1707, lb.: asīnis, Plin. 11,

40, 95), [asinus] a she-ass: Varr. R. 2, 8, 1: Plin. 8, 44, 69.

asīnālis, e, adj. [id.] asinine, stupid: asināli verecundia ductus, App. 4, p. 153.

asīnārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an ass: asinaria mola, Cato R. R. 10, 4. Subst.: asīnārius, ii, m. an ass-driver, Cato R. R. 10, 1.

asīninus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an ass: asininum stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: asininus pullus, an ass's foal, ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30: asinina pruna, an inferior kind of plum, Plin. 15, 13, 12: inepta prorsus et asinina cogitatio, Apul. M. 6, p. 184.

asīnus, i, m. an ass: Cic. N. D. 2, 64: Plin. 8, 43, 68. Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, of blind revenge, Petr. 45: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, ib. 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. in Gell. 3, 16. **2.** Asinus indicus, uno cornu armatus, the rhinoceros? Plin. 11, 37, 45. **II.** Meton.: a dolt, block-head: neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? Non opus est verbis sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30. [-inus is a suffix, as in ac-inus, circ-inus, dom-inus: hence it appears that the root is as; Germ. esel; Eng. ass.]. (Hence, Fr. âne.)

asīnusca, ae, f. an inferior kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4 no. 9. **asīo**, ñnis, m. a long-horned owl, Strix otus, Temm.: Plin. 10, 23, 33. **asōmātus**, a, um, adj. = ἀσώματος, incorporeal: Mart. Cap. 3 init. **asōtia**, ae, f. = ἀσωτεία, dissoluteness, sensuality, Gell. 10, 17. **asōtus**, i, m. = ἀσωτος, a sensualist, a debauchee, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

aspālāthus, i, m. = ἀσπάλαθος, a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, supposed by some to be Spartium aspalathoides, Willd.; by others to be Convolvulus scoparius, Linn.: Plin. 12, 24, 52.

aspālax, ācis, m. = ἀσπάλαξ, an herb now unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31.

aspārāgus (aspharagus, App. Herb. 84), i, m. = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), asparagus: Cato R. R. 6, 3: velocius quam asparagi coquuntur, Suet. Aug. 87. **1.** asparagus hortensiorum lautissima aura, Plin. 19, 8, 42: A. officinalis, Linn.

2. corruda, id. 20, 10, 43: A. tenuifolius, Linn. **3.** asparagus in totum spina est, id. 21, 15, 54: A. apyllus, Linn. **4.** asparagus gallicus, batis, ib. 50: some think this is purslane, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: others that it is samphire, Crithmum maritimum, Linn. (the same as Batis marina). **II.** a sprout, a shoot, probably what is now called by botanists, a turio, Plin. 23, 1, 17: 21, 15, 54.

aspargo, ñnis, v. aspergo.

aspectābilis (adsp.), e, adj. [aspecto] that may be seen, visible (rare): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Tim. 4: animal, ib. **II.** worthy to be seen: nihil esse aspectabile, App. Apol. p. 282, 14.

aspectāmen (adsp.), ñnis, n. [id.] a look, a sight: Claud. Mam. de Statu An. 2, 12.

aspectio (adsp.), ñnis, f. [aspicio] a look, a view: Fest. s. v. spectio.

aspecto (adsp.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. act. [id.] to look at repeatedly or attentively, to gaze at: quaeso edepol huc me aspecta et responde mihi, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 32: quid me aspectas? Cic. Planc. 42: ollum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, is gazed upon, Lucr. 3, 76: stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, gazing upon, Virg. G. 3, 228. **II.** Fig.: to observe, pay attention to: jussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. **III.** Of site: to face, lie towards: collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

aspectus (adsp.), a, um Part. [aspicio]

aspectus (adsp.), ñis, m. (gen. aspecti, Att. in Non. 485, 21 dat. sing. aspectu, like jussu, manu, etc., Virg. Aen. 6, 465): [id.] I. Act. a seeing, looking at, a glance, sight view: hic primo aspectu inanimatum quiddam se putat cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praclaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 4, 52 fin.: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, id. N. D. 2, 57. In plur.: sic orsus Apollo mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. Aen. 9, 657.

2. the sense of sight: coelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, to go blind, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectus judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. **3.** the sensible horizon: portus prope in aspectu urbis inclusi, within sight, id. Verr. 4, 52. **II.** Pass. (i. e. transferred to the object seen): visibility, appearance: siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68.

2. Meton.: the look, aspect, mien, countenance: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64: pomorum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32: herba aspectu roris marini, with the appearance of, Plin. 24, 19, 113: carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, id. 37, 7, 25: aspectus discolor, id. 31, 2, 20.

as-pello (absp.), 3. v. a. to drive away: eos, qui adversum eunt, aspellito, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 5. Fig.: metum alicui aspellere, id. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

aspendios, ii, m. = ἀσπενδιος, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

asper, ēra, ērum, adj. (aspra = aspera, Enn.: aspris = asperis, Virg. Aen. 2, 379: aspro = aspero, Pall. Insit. 67):

1. Of touch: rough, uneven (opp. to levis or lenis): lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1149: loca aspera et montuosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: asperi colles, ib. 3, 43: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10 fin.: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi soli, Liv. 25, 36: asperum mare, rough, id. 37, 16: asperus numus, new, not worn, Suet. Ner. 44: barba, Tib. 1, 9, 32: sentes, Virg. Aen. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Lucan. 7, 139: aspera arteria, the windpipe (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Of carvings or bas-relief: as in Gr. τρυγός: aspera signis pocula, Virg. Aen. 9, 263: signis exstantibus asper antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235: ebur, Sen. Hipp. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula baccis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89. Fig.: of climate, etc.: aspera coelo Germania, severe, Tac. G. 2: aspera glacies, Virg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490. Phasis, frozen, Claud. Ruf. 1, 375: asper meus victus sane est. Sententiae esitas? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85: aspera tussis, producing hoarseness, Mart. 11, 86, 1. Subst. asperum, i, n. an uneven, rough place: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60. Also in superl.: asperissimo hiemis Tici-num usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5.

II. Transf. from the touch to other senses. Of taste: harsh, sour, bitter, pungent: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104: quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34: asperissimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14: acetum quam asperissimum, id. 20, 9, 39. **2.** Of sound: harsh, grating, etc.: (pronunciationis) gemma lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: littera aspera, the letter R, Ov. F. 5, 481. In rhet. uneven, rugged: quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant, Sen. Ep. 114: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervam, Quint. 4, 143. In gramm., spiritus asper: aspirate, Prisc. p. 572 P. **3.** Of smell: sharp, pungent: herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41. **III.** Fig.: of moral qualities: rude, harsh, violent, unkind, savage, wayward: homo asper et durus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: quos na-

tura putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, id. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: aspera Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperissimos illos ad conditionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venius, *unpropitious*, Tib. 1, 9, 20: aspera Pholoe, *coy, skittish*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6. So of principles, tenets, etc., *rigid, austere*: doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stolci) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit: sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Carthago) studiis asperissima belli, Virg. Aen. 1, 14: virgo aspera, i. e. Diana, Sen. Med. 87. And of discourse: *harsh, biting*: asperioribus faciliis perstringere, Cic. Planc. 14: aspera verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14: vox, Curt. 7, 1. 2. Of animals: *wild, savage, fierce*: (anguis) asper siti, Virg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, i. e. minax, ib. 3, 57: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: tigris aspera, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9: (equus) asper frena pati, Sil. 3, 387. IV. Of circumstances or situations: *critical, adverse, calamitous, perilous*, etc.: in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio erat, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10: mala res, spes multo asperior, ib. 20: venatus, Virg. Aen. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48: pugna, Virg. Aen. 11, 635: fata, ib. 6, 883: odia, ib. 2, 96. Absol. multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21. (Hence, Fr. *âpre*.)

asperatio, onis, f. *roughness*: asperatio oris, Macr. 7, 12.

asperē, adv. *roughly*. Fig.: *harshly, severely, rudely*: M. Cato aspere apud populum Rom. et vehementer est locutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 53. - *Comp.* id. Att. 9, 15. *Sup.* ib. 2, 22.

asperatus, a, um, Part. [aspero]. **a-spergo** (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes *aspargo*), ersi, ersum, 3. v. a. [spargo] *to scatter or strew upon*: or of liquids, *to sprinkle upon*: *to bestrew, besprinkle, bespatter*. The constr. is twofold: 1. the thing scattered is expressed by the acc. (or nom. with verb. pass.), that on which it is scattered by the dat.: the former is expressed by the abl.: the latter by the acc. (or nom. with verb. pass.). I. with acc. and dat. Aequor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 720: guttam bulbo, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: liquor aspersus oculis, Plin. 12, 8, 18: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pecori virus, *to infect, poison*, Virg. G. 3, 419: huc tu jussos asperge sapores, ib. 4, 62. Sometimes in with acc. instead of dat.: pigmenta in tabula aspergere, *to dash in*, Cic. Div. 1, 13 fin.

2. Fig.: *to cast upon, mingle with*: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, Cic. Vat. 17, 41: ne qua ex tua summa indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 17 fin.: si illius (sc. Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatisque asperseris, *mingled*, Cic. Mur. 31 fin.: huius generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26. So of an inheritance: *to bequeath, set apart for*: Aebutio sextulam aspergit, id. Caec. 6, 17. Poet.: alas, *to spread, extend*: lacteus extensus aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 175. II. with abl. and acc.: ah, guttula pectus ardens mihi aspersisti, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine asperget, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: vaccam sanguine, Liv. 41, 13: sanguine mensas,

Ov. M. 5, 40: imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12: (Mons Ida) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, *dotted over with*, Mela, 1, 18, 2. 2. Fig.: *to asperse, defile, sully, stain*: hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30: istius facti non modo suspicione sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Coel. 10: aspergebatur etiam infamia, Nep. Alc. 3 fin.: aliquem lingua, Auc. Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus imus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87. III. *to fill*: aures gemitu, Val. Max. 3, 3, no. 1 ext.: audituacula quadam aspersus, *informed, instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5.

aspergo (adsp.) (in MSS. sometimes *aspargo*) inis, f. [aspergo] *a sprinkling, besprinkling*: aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, ib. 3, 86: aspergine et gelu pruinisque rumpuntur (tofi), Plin. 36, 22, 48: aspergo parietum, *the moisture, sweat upon walls*, Cato R. R. 128. Fig.: omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005. II. Meton.: *that which is sprinkled, drops*: hic ubi sol radiis advorsa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525: objectae salsa spumant aspergine cautes (*the spray*), Virg. Aen. 3, 534.

asperitas, ātis, f. [asper] *unevenness, roughness*, opposed to *levitas*: saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: locorum, Sall. J. 75: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 64: ventris, id. 37, 79: faucium, id. 30, 4, 11: animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51: also *absol.*: bibitur rhacoma contra asperitates, id. 27, 12, 165: ob asperitatem hiemis, *the severity*, Tac. A. 4, 56: frigorum, id. Agr. 12: asperitas luti, *dryness of the clay*, Vitruv. 2, 3: vasa anaglypta in asperitateque excisa, *in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49. 2. Of taste: *harshness, sharpness, tartness*: vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24: aceti, id. 9, 35, 58: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20. 3. Of hearing: *shrillness, harshness of tone*: vocis, Lucr. 4, 553: soni, Tac. G. 3. 4. Of sight: *inequality, contrast*: aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *on account of the contrast of light and shade*, Vitruv. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3. II. Fig.: of moral qualities: *roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness*: si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, Cic. Am. 23, 87: artibus ingenius pectora mollescent, asperitasque fugit, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: asperitas agrestis, ib. 1, 18, 6. 2. Of speech: oratio in qua asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53: judicialis asperitas, ib. 2, 15, 64: verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526. 3. Of circumstances: *adversity, calamity, difficulty*, etc.: in his vel asperitatibus rerum, vel angustis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44.

asperiter, adv. old form for *aspere, roughly, harshly*: Naev. in Non. 513, 21. **asperitudo**, v. aspritudo. **aspernābilis**, e, adj. [aspernor] *worthy of contempt, despicable*: Att. in Non. 179, 33: Gell. 16, 8, 16. **aspernāmentum**, i, n. [id.] *a despising*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14. **aspernāter**, adv. *contemptuously*: Amm. 31, 4. *Comp.* Ang. Mus. 4, 9. **aspernatio**, ōnis, f. [aspernor] *contempt, disdain* (rare): aspernatio rationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14: naturalis aspernatio, Sen. Ep. 121 sub fin.

aspernator, ōris, m. [id.] *a despiser, contemner*: divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15. **aspernor**, atus, 1. v. dep. act. [ab spernor, like *aspello* for *abs-pello*, asporto for *abs-porto*] *to kick away, spurn, reject, despise*: alicujus familiam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 24: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac

respuat, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20: voluptatem appetit ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31: querimonias aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, id. Verr. 4, 51: diis aspernantibus placamina irac, Liv. 7, 3: deditionem, id. 8, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 fin.: imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13: aspernari furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, *to avert* (a rare signif.), Cic. Clu. 68 fin. Fig.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny*, id. Pis. 1. With Inf. as object: illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46. Pass.: qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Auc. Bell. Afr. 93.

aspēro (aspro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [asper] *to make rough, uneven, harsh*: asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur, *become rough*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, Pall. 3, 31, 2: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, *roughens*, Virg. Aen. 3, 285. II. *to sharpen, whet*: sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant, point, Tac. G. 46: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, id. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Lucan. 6, 801. III. Fig.: *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite*: Sirius asperat ignes, Val. Flacc. 5, 368: indomitos praiceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere crimina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 fin.: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur *to aggravate*, ib. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

aspersio (adsp.), ōnis, f. [aspergo] *a sprinkling*: aspersione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24. Of the laying on of colours: aspersio fortuita, id. Div. 1, 13, 23.

aspersus (adsp.), a, um, Part. [aspergo].

aspersus (adsp.), ūs, m. [id.] *a sprinkling* (only in abl.). calidae aquae, Plin. 8, 37, 56.

asperūgo, inis, f. [asper] *a plant with prickly leaves*, Asperugo procumbens, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 65.

asphaltion, ii, n. = ἀσφάλτιον, *bituminous clover*, Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30.

asphōdēlus (-īlus, Pall. 1, 37, 2), 1, m. = ἀσφόδελος, *the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn., Plin. 21, 17, 68.

a-spicio (adsp.), exi, ectum, 3. v. a. (aspexit = *aspexerit*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 25), *to look at, to behold, see*: with *ut*, acc., or *absol.* 1. With *ad* (ante-class.): aspice ad me, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 38: ad terram, id. Cist. 45, 25: ad sinistram, id. Merc. 5, 2, 38: ad Scrofam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26. 2. With *acc.*: aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2: faciem, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 9: aspice ipsum, contuemini os, Cic. Sull. 27: sic furtim nonnunquam inter se aspiciabant, id. Cat. 3, 5 fin.: aspicias me iratus, id. Phil. 2, 30 fin.: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia iustis, Ov. M. 13, 70: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us this much only*, Virg. Aen. 2, 690: Iacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, *to look them in the face*, Nep. Ep. 8: odii celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, *I can hardly bear to live*, Cic. Att. 3, 7. Fig.: lumen aspicere, *to be born*: ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, id. Rosc. Am. 22 fin. In Plant. with *contra*: aspiciam aliquem contra oculis, Caes. 5, 3, 2: aspice dum contra me, Most. 5, 1, 56. 3. Absol.: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 43. II. Fig.: of locality: *to face, lie towards*: tabulatum aspiciat

meridiem, Col. 8, 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. Agr. 24.

III. *to consider, survey, inspect, contemplate, etc.*: hujus ut aspicerent cypus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5: neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, *consider well*, Ov. M. 7, 70: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis praesent, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96: qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, ib. 1, 18, 76: si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem feci, *is considered*, Ov. F. 6, 29. IV. *to look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praecerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabr. 4.

asplātes, ae, m = ἀσπλάτης, an Arabian precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

aspirāmen (adsp.), inis, n. [aspiro] a breathing: hence, poet. a communicating: asp. formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspiratio (adsp.), ōnis, f. [id.] a breathing to or upon: ventorum, Lact. 7, 3 fin. Fig.: superni numinis, *favour* Amm. 15, 2: animantes aspiratione aeris sustententur, *by breathing the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33: aspiratio coeli, *the skyey influences*, id. Div. 1, 57.

II. *evaporation, exhalation*: quae omnia fiunt et ex coeli varietate et ex disparili aspiratione terrarum, ib. 1, 36, 79.

III. In gramm.: a breathing, aspiration: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48; Quint. 1, 5, 19. Meton.: the letter H itself, Prisc. p. 547.

a-spīro (adsp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and act. A. v. n. to breathe or blow upon: with ad, the dat. or absol.: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiet, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus aspiet, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: lenius aspirans aura, Cat. 68, 62: aspirant auras in noctem, *towards night*, Virg. Aen. 7, 8: tibia aspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor. A. P. 204. 2. In gramm.: to aspire a letter: diu servatum ne consonantibus aspiraretur, Quint. 1, 5, 20.

II. Fig.: to be favourable to, to assist, sustain: aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirabat amor, id. 2, 3, 71: aspirat primo fortuna labori, Virg. Aen. 2, 385: Di coeptis aspirare meis, Ov. M. 1, 3. Also absol.: magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Auc. Her. 4, 34.

III. Meton.: to endeavour to reach or attain, to aspire to, approach: with ad, in, a local adv., or absol.: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? Cic. Verr. 1, 54 fin.: tu ad eum Ciceronem nunquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 fin.: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me aspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9 fin.: aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam aspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caec. 14: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, *approach*, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum conficiuntur, quo vita non aspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13. Poet.: with dat.: nec equis aspirat Achillis, Virg. Aen. 12, 352: sed non incendia Colchis aspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584. B. v. act. to breathe or blow upon, to infuse, lit. and fig.: Juno ventos aspirat eunti, Virg. Aen. 5, 607: aspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. Aen. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenti aspiet, Quint. 4 prooem. § 5. 2. Of the sea: to wash: insula aspiratur freto Gallico, Sol. 22.

aspis, Idis, f. (acc. Gr. aspida, Lucan. 9, 701: plur. aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19) = ἀσπίς, the asp, viper: Coluber, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 18: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. 2. a shield, Justin. Novell. 85 fin.

asplēnum, i, n. = ἄσπληνον, a fern called ceterach, the chetherak of the Persians: Ceterach officinarum, Willd.: Plin. 27, 5, 17.

asportatio, ōnis, f. [asporto] a carrying away: signorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 49 fin.

as-porto (abs-porto), avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry away: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 49 fin.: multa de suis rebus, id. Parad. 1, 1: sua omnia Salamina, Nep. Them. 2 fin.: res regum vehiculis, Liv. 2, 4. Of persons: to transport: aliquem trans mare, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 19: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18.

asprātilis, e, adj. [asper] rough: piscis, with rough scales, P. Val. 5 terminus, of a rough stone, Auct. Lim. p. 305.

asprēdo, inis, f. [id.] roughness: Cels. 5, 28 no. 2 (dub.)

asprētum, i, n. [id.] a rough place: ad haec saxa erant, et temere jacentia, ut fit, in aspretis, Liv. 9, 24.

asprītudo (asperitudo, App.), inis, roughness: oculorum, Cels. 6,

a-spūo (adsp.), 3. v. a. to spit at or upon: a nutrice aspiui, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

assārius, a, um, adj. [asso] roasted: daps assaria pecuina, Cato R. R. 132, 2.

assarius, ii, m., an old form for As, Gen. plur. assarium, Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 121.

assātūra, ae, f. [asso] roasted meat: Vop. Aur. 49: Apic. 7, 5.

assēcla or **assēcūla** (ads.), ae, (com. acc. to Charis. p. 37 P., but found only in masc.) [assequor] an attendant, servant: gen. in a contemptuous sense: a hanger on, sycophant: assentatores eorum atque asseculae, Cic. Corn. Frgm. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: cum ei tetrarchiam eripuisset, et asseculae Pergamenio nescio cui dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37: quum haec optima lex et ab illo socero ejus et ab hoc assecula negligatur, id. Sest. 64 fin.: Juv. 9, 48.

assectatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assector] an (assiduous, respectful) attendance (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque assectatio, Cic. Mur. 34.

II. observation, study: coeli assectatio, Plin. 2, 20, 18.

assectator (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] an attendant, follower (in a good sense): quidam vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 11: hujus autem rei (sc. assecutionis) tres partes sunt: una saluatorum, quum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia assectatorum, who are always in attendance upon the candidates, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9: cancer dapis assectator, Plin. 9, 42, 66. II. Fig.: a disciple: sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21: eloquentiae, ib. 29, 1, 5: auditor assectatorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10.

as-sector (ads.), atus, i. v. dep. act. [assequor] to accompany, follow, attend (esp. of the friends of candidates): quum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba assectaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: quum assectaretur, Num quid vis? occupo, *as he kept on following me*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem assectabatur, Tac. H. 2, 93 fin.: omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. Caes. 19. II. Assectari feminam, to follow a woman (considered as an injury): Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22. Pass.: assectari se omnes cupiunt, Enn. in Prisc. p. 792.

assecula (ads.), ae, m. v. assecula.

assecutor (ads.), ōris, m. [assequor] an attendant: Cupidinis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 306.

assēdo, ōnis, m. = assessor, Non. 62, 23.

assēfōlium, ii, n. a plant: also called agrostis: App. Herb. 79.

(ads.), atus, i. v. dep. [sella] to go to stool: ut adsellandi augeat voluptatem, Veg. 1, 12: id. 2, 22, 2: and with acc., sanguinem, to void, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sēnesco (ads.), 3. v. incep. to grow old: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

as-sensio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assentior] assent, approbation, applause: orationis genis exile, nec satis populari assensionis accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114: crebrae assensiones, multae admirationes, ib. 84, 290: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73. II. In philos. lang.: a belief in the reality of sensible appearances: nunc de assensione atque approbatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 12: cf. id. Fam. 17.

assensor (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] he who assents to or agrees with: quotidie commemorabam, te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3 no. 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

assensus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assentior].

assensus (ads.), ūs, m. [id.] an agreeing with any one, assent, approbation: assensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: vulgi assensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49 fin.: omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9: assensum consequi agendo, Plin. Ep. 7, 6. In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant: alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245: hinc ingentes exciri assensus, Tac. Or. 10 fin. II. In philos. lang. like assensio: an admission of the reality of sensible appearances: concedam illum ipsum sapientem retenturum assensum, nec unquam ulli viso assensurum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57. In plur.: dicunt stoici sensus ipsos assensus esse, ib. 33 fin.

III. Poet.: an echo: et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45.

assentatio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assentor] a flattering assent, adulation: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Pl. Bacc. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitia pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25. Plur.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus assentationibus, Liv. 24, 6. II. In a good sense (rare): approbation, assent: Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem assentationem flectere, Petr. S. 17.

assentatiunculā (ads.), ae, f. dim. [assentatio] trivial flattery: assentatiunculae ac perjurationiunculae parasiticae, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereor ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentator (ads.), ōris, m. [assentor] a flatterer: semper enim augeat assentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Am. 26, 98. II. Fig.: non auctor sed assentator mali, one who connives at, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

assentatōriē (ads.), adv. in a flattering manner, fawningly: dubitare te, non assentatorie sed fraterne veto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, § 3.

assentātrix (ads.), icis, f. [assentor] a female flatterer: scelestā, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads.), si, sum, 4. v. n. (more rare than the deponent form: frequens permutatio est, et utroque modo efferuntur assentior, assentio, Quint. 9, 3, 7) to assent to, agree with, approve, etc.: mihi quoque adsunt testes, qui illud, quod ego dicam, assentiant, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 202: admittere atque iter incipiunt, Tac. H. 5, 3: ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, socii obtemperant, sed etiam venti tempestatesque obtemperant, Cic. Leg. Man. 16, 48: hic ei, qui mihi lenissima sentire videntur, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: assentit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. M. 3, 406. Pass:

sapiens sequitur multa probabilia, non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, *assented to, held as true*, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99. *Impers.*: Bibulo assensum est, id. Fam. 1, 2: Fabio assensum est, Liv. 24, 45.

as-sentior (ads.), sensus, 4. v. dep. [scatio] (i. q. assentio), *to assent to, approve, agree*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: assensus sum homini, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 801: quum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: cui (sententiae) sunt assensi ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: verbo assentiri, Sall. C. 52: omnes assensi sunt partibus dividendis, Liv. 25, 30: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80. With a *neut. acc.*: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25: vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum, id. Acad. 2, 21: cetera assentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, ib. 28.

assentor (ads.), atus, 1. verb. freq. [euphon. for assensor, from assentior] *to assent habitually or in a flattering manner, to flatter*: alicui, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 70: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Am. 26, 99: negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi, omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur, et se maxime ipse delectet, Cic. Am. 26, 97: mihi ipse assentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11. Fig.: Of things: Balaie tibi assentantur, *flatters you (by changing its climate)*, ib. 9, 12: cui ergo consilio assentabimur? Tert. Exh. ad cast. 4. *Absol.*: assentante majore convivarum parte, Just. 12, 6.

asséquēla (ads.), ae, f. [assequor] *a succeeding, succession*: Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sēquor (ads.), sēcūtus (or sēcūtus; v. sequor), 3. v. dep. 1. *to follow on, to pursue*: ne sequere, assequere, Pl. in Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: assequere ac retine, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 89.

II. *to overtake, come up with*: nec quidquam sequi, quod assequi nequeas, Cic. Off. 1, 31: si es Romae jam me assequi non potes, sin es in via, quum eris me assecutus, coram agemus, id. Att. 3, 5: Plonem nuntius assequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75. In the histt. also *absol.*: ut si via recta vestigia sequentes issent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus assequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum assecuta parte suorum, arrived, id. 33, 8. III. Fig.: *to gain, attain to*: eosdem honorum gradus assecuti, Cic. Planc. 25: immortalitatem, ib. 37: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2: regnum, Curt. 4, 6: nihil quidquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: assecutas virtute, ne signiores viris feminas habere Scythae viderentur, Just. 2, 4.

2. *to equal, rival*: Sisenna Clitar-chum velle imitari videtur: quem si assequi posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 fin.: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non assequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 fin.: ingenium alicujus aliqua ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auc. Her. 4, 20. IV. Of mental operations: *to comprehend, understand*: ut essent, qui cogitationem assequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: ratione et intelligentia utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura assequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjectura assequare, id. Att. 7, 13 A fin.: quid istuc sit, videor ferme assequi, Gell. 3, 1.

asser, ēris, m. *a pole, stake, post*: Vitr. 7, 3: asseres pedum XII. cuspidibus praefixi in terra defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. II. *a pole on which a litter was borne*: Suet. Cal. 58. III. *a lath*, Vitr. 4, 2.

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asserōcilus, i, m. dim. (asserulum, i, n. Cato) [asser] *a small beam or pole*: Cato R. R. 12: Col. 8, 3, 6.

as-sēro (ads.), sēvī, sītum, 3. v. a. *to sow, plant, or set near something* (rare): vites, Cato R. R. 32 fin.: vitis assita ad olus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 fin.: vites propter cupressos ib. 26: lenta qui velut assitas vitis implicat arbores, Cat. 61, 106: populus assita limitibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170.

as-sēro (ads.), ērūi, ertum, 3. v. a. lit., *to put or join to*. Gen.: *as legal t. t.*: manum or aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberali causa or manu, also merely manu, and finally *absol.*, *to lay hands upon, to take hold of a slave and declare him free, to liberate* (cf. Smith's Ant. 143): asserere manum in libertatem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vitell. 10: se asserit in libertatem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 11 fin.: in his quae asserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id juris esse, Liv. 3, 45. So in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: se ingenuitati, Saturn. Dig. 40, 14, 2: si quisquam hanc liberali asseruisset manu, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: neminem venire qui istas assereret manu, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 11: quum in causa liberali eum, qui asserebatur, cognatum suum esse diceret, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3. 2. Aliquem in servitutem, *to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave*: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. 3, 44. II. Hence, in gen.: *to free from, to protect, defend*: habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua asserere te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: liberatae Italiae assertique imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post assertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16: senatus in asserenda libertate consensit, in the restoring of freedom, id. Calig. 60: namque asserit urbes sola fames, makes free, Lucan. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas asserat auriculas, i. e. guard against the hearing of bad verses, Mart. 14, 142: non te cucullis asseret caput tectum (sc. a basilis), id. 11, 99. 2. With *acc.* and *dat.*: *to appropriate, to claim*: nec landes asserere nostras, claim not for yourself, Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utraque manu complexuque asserere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9: and by inversion: me asserere coelo, claim me for the sky, i. e. assert my celestial origin, Ov. M. 1, 761. In prose: felicitas sibi cognomen asseruit, Plin. 7, 43, 44: sapientis sibi nomen, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis asseris? are you devoting yourself? Plin. Ep. 1, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22. III. In gen.: *to affirm, assert, declare*: non haec Colchidos asserit furorem, diri prandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: mollissimum quemque beatum fore asserebant, Aur. Vict. 28, 8: non vacat asserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6.

o (ads.), ōnis, f. [assero] *a formal declaration respecting the freedom or servitude of any person*: assertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitium trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.: perfusoriae assertiones, unsupported declarations of freedom, Suet. Domit. 8: si ne liber qui est in assertionem, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ideo nec assertionem denegandam his qui in libertatem vindicabuntur puto, Plin. Ep. 10, 72.

II. Gen.: *an assertion*: deorum assertio religiosa, an assertion of the existence of God, Arn. 4, p. 141. **assertor** (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave*: 1. *a restorer of liberty*: assertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40 (cf. Smith's Ant. 143): populo detrec-

tante dominationem atque assertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium assertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13. Fig.: *a protector, deliverer, advocate*: publicus assertor dominis suppressa levabo pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus assertor, Lucan. 4, 214: assertor generis humani, Suet. Galb. 9: assertor contra Romanos Hispaniae, Eutr. 4, 16: assertor dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, Suet. Tib. 2: quaestionis, he who carries an inquiry entirely through, Macr. S. 7, 4. II. *he who claims or declares one to be a slave*: quum instaret assertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46.

assertōrius (ads.), a, um, adj. [assertor] *pertaining to a restoration of freedom*: lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

assertum (ads.), i, n. [assero] *an assertion, proof*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assero, ui]

as-servio (ads.), 4. v. n. *to serve, assist*: contentioni vocis asserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24.

as-servo (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to keep, preserve, guard, watch, observe*: asservatote haec sultis, navales pedes, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae negligentius asservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16: ignem in ferula, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thynni sale asservantur, id. 9, 15, 18: sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, let them be watched, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime asservabimur, we shall be very closely observed, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: ut vinctum te asservet domi, Pl. Bacc. 4, 4, 98: cura asservandum vinctum, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: imperat dum res judicetur, hominem ut asservent, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: Vitruvium in carcerem asservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20.

assessio (ads.), ōnis, f. [assideo] *a sitting by (to console)*: oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] *he who sits by another, an assessor, assistant*: Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43. II. In law: *the assistant of a magistrate* (v. Smith's Ant. 143): Paul. Dig. 1, 22: Suet. Galb. 14.

assessōrius (ads.), a, um, adj. [assessor] *pertaining to an assessor*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessūra (ads.), ae, f. [id.] *the office of assessor, assessorship*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

assessus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assideo]

assessus (ads.), ūs, m. [assideo] *a sitting by*: assessu meo, Prop. 4, 11, 49.

assestris, Icīs, f. [id.] *she who sits by, a female assistant*: Afran. in Non. 73, 29.

assēvēranter (ads.), adv. [assevero] *with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically*: loqui cum aliquo valde asseveranter, Cic. Att. 15, 19. Comp id. Ac. 2, 19.

assēvērātō (ads.), adv. [id.] *earnestly*. Gell. 7, 5.

assēvērātiō (ads.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration*: omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum asseveratione, Auc. Her. 1, 3. 2. In gramm.: *an asseverating particle*: adiciebant et asseverationem, ut heu, Quint. 1, 4, 20. II. *firmness, rigour*: multa asseveratione coguntur patres, Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres asseveratione eadem peracta, ib. 2, 31.

as-sēvēro (ads.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [severus] lit., *to act with earnestness, to pursue earnestly*: quae est ista defensio? utrum asseveratur in hoc, attentatur, is it here conducted in earnest, Cic. Verr. 2, 10. II. Of speech: *to*

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assert strongly, firmly: neminem eorum haec asseverare audias, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulcre asseverat se ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26 *fin.*: unum illud firmissime asseverabat in exilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: constantissime asseveravit fore, Suet. Vesp. 5. Also de aliqua re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro asseveravi, unquam affirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71 *fin.*: quemadmodum adversarius de quaque re asseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208. Fig.: asseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, *proclaim, prove*, Tac. Agr. 11: viri gravitatem asseverantes, *assuming an air of gravity*, Tac. A. 13, 18. III. *to make grave or serious*: frontem, App. Met. 3, p. 135, 10.

as-sibilo (ads.), i. v. n. and a. *to hiss, murmur, whisper at*: alno assibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68: moto assibilat aëre ventus, Aus. Moa. 258. Act.: serpens animam assibilat aris, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

as-siccesco (ads.), 3. v. incept. *to become dry*: Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads.), i. v. a. *to dry up*: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26.

assidulus, v. axiculus.

assidelae (ads.), ārum, f. plu. (sc. mensae) [assideo] *tables at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices*, Fest. s. v.

as-sidéo (ads.), sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] *to sit by or near*: apud carbonem, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224. II. Fig.: *to sit at one's side, as attendant, protector, nurse, etc.*: with dat.: quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, Cic. Verr. 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Planci) periculo commoti huic assident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 *fin.*: quum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens assideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: ut assidens implumibus pullis avis serpentium allapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: assidere aegrac, Ov. H. 20, 137: si alius casus lecto te affixit, habes qui assideat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: assidente amantissima uxore, Tac. Agr. 45.

III. *legal t. t., to assist in the office of judge, to be an assessor*: rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando assideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57. IV. *to be assiduously engaged about*: literis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, *to sit at the helm*, id. Pun. 81 *fin.* V. *to sit down before a place hostilely, to besiege, blockade*: constr. with dat. or acc.: Gracchus assidens tantum Cassilino, Liv. 23, 19: moenibus assidet hostis, Virg. Cir. 268: muros assidet hostis, id. Aen. 11, 304: assidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: assidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1. Pass.: Amisumque assideri audiebat, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 830 P.: assessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453. VI. *to resemble* (only once used in this sense): parcus nimiumque severus assidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14.

as-sido, sēdi, no perf. part. 3. v. n. *to sit down, seat oneself*: in sella apud magistrum, Pl. Bacc. 3, 3, 28: assido, accurrunt servi, soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: assidamus, si videtur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 14: super aspidem, id. Fin. 2, 18 *fin.*: aquila in culmine domus assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53. Of an orator who, after speaking, sits down: peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22. With acc.: Hiempsal dextra Adherbalem assedit, *sat down on his right*, Sall. J. 11.

assiduū (ads.), adv. continually, constantly: voces, quas audio assidue et quibus intersum quotidie, Cic. Mil. 34, 93. Sup.: assiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius Magnes, id. Brut. 91, 316: assidue veniebat, *kept coming constantly*, Virg. E. 2, 4.

assiduitas (ads.), ātis, f. [assiduus] *a constant sitting by or near, attend-*

ance: medici assiduitas, Cic. Att. 12, 33: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 3: summa assiduitate quotidiana aliquem tractare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8. So of candidates for offices, who paid constant attention to the people: altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11: assiduitatis et operarum harum quotidianarum putat esse consulatum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.*: id. Verr. 1, 39.

II. *constant presence*: statuit (Tiberius) secedere ut vitato assiduitatis fastidio auctoritatem absentia tueretur, Suet. Tib. 10. III. *the continued duration of anything*: also, recurrence, repetition: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistolarum, *unbroken correspondence*, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: ejusdem literae, Auc. Her. 4, 12, 18. And without gen.: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, diminutio, *assiduity, constant care*, Cic. Balb. 2 extr.

assiduū (ads.), adv. continually, always: Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 37: Plin. 26, 3, 8.

assiduū (ads.), i. v. a. [assiduus] *to apply constantly*: filio flagella, Vulgat. Sirac. 30, 1.

assiduus, i. m. *the name of the citizens in the five classes of the Servian constitution, afterwards called locupletes, and opposed to the proletarii*: assiduo vindex assiduus esto; proletario civi, quivis volet, vindex esto, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10: usually derived by the ancients from as and dare: quum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: id. Top. 2: quibus erant pecuniae satis, locupletes, assiduos; contrarios proletarios, Varr. in Non. 67, 25: others connected the word with sedere: Fest. s. v. Assiduus: cf. Charis, p. 58 P. Hence for a rich person: noctesque diesque assiduo satis superque est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 14. II. Fig.: as adj. for first-rate or classical: classicus, assiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15.

assiduus (ads.), a, um, adj. [from assideo, like continuus from contineo] *one sitting by or near, continually present, in constant attendance*: qui adest assiduus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: quum hic filius assiduus in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: audi vi Romae esse hominem et fuisse assiduum, id. Att. 4, 8, B: campus, assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: circa scholas assiduus, Suet. Tib. 11. So of the constant attendants upon candidates: qui per aetatem ac negotium poterunt ipsi tecum ut assidui sint, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 37: and sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165. II. *continual, unremitting, perpetual*: foro operam assiduam dare, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 22: pars terrarum perusta solibus assiduis, Lucr. 5, 253: nostros assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*: febricula, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum assidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: assidua senatus tranquillitas, Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: barbarorum incursus, id. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea assiduissimi usus, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: ver, Virg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, ib. 2, 486: noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: retes Inv. 5, 95.

assignatio (ads.), ōnia, f. *a marking out, an assignment, ment*: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14: popularis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, no. 7. Plur. and absol.: novae nationes, Cic. Agr. 3, 3.

assignator (ads.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who allots*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-significo (ads.), i. v. a. *to show, make evident*: olim tonsores non fuisse, assignificant antiquorum statuae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10. II. *to denote, point out*: locum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 1.

as-signo (ads.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to mark out, to assign, to confer upon, allot*: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19 *fin.*: munus humanum assignatum a deo, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Terr. 3, 25: quem cuique ordinem assignari e republica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19: natura avibus coelum assignavit, Plin. 10, 50, 72: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 sq. Esp. of the division of public lands: ut ager militibus legionis Martiae ita daretur, assignaretur, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati, assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.* Hence, agros assignant (i. e. colonias deducunt, Vet. Schol.), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8. II. Meton.: *to ascribe, to impute to* (gen. in a bad sense): nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: ne hoc improbitati et sceleris meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque assignes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: and without dat.: me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem crimini dare, id. Verr. 5, 50. In a good sense: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42: Cypri devictae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.* 2. *to commit to one's care, to consign, and e contr.: to appoint as guardian, etc.* (rare): quibus deportanda Romam regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodibus praecepit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.* Fig.: bonos juvenes assignare famae, *to consign them to fame*, Pl. Ep. 6, 23. 3. *to make a mark upon, to seal*: tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino, Pa. Dig. 45, 1, 126. Fig.: verbum in clausula positum assignatur auditori et infigitur, *is impressed upon*, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-silio (ads.), silui, sultum, 4. v. n. [salio] *to leap, spring upon, or jump at*: moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: assiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo assultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut assiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2. Poet. of the dashing of water: assiliens aqua, Ov. F. 5, 612: assiliunt fluctus, ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer assillit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56. Fig.: assillire ad aliud genus orationis, *to jump to*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: assilui (ad studia), Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assimilanter (ads.), v. assimulanter. **assimilatio** (ads.), v. assimilatio. **as-similis** (ads.), e, adj. similar, like: with gen. or dat. (rare): quidquam assimile hujus facti, Pl. Merc. 5, 3, 11: assimilis sui, Ov. T. 1, 5, 27: cadenti, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 85: assimilis spongilis mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: aeri assimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1. With quasi: nam hoc assimile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 12.

assimiliter (ads.), adv. in like manner: Pl. Bacc. 4, 9, 27.

assimulanter (ads.), adv. in like manner: Nig. in Non. 40, 25.

assimulatio (not assimilatio) (ads.), ōnis, f. [assimulo] *likeness, similarity*: prodigiosa assimilatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109. II. In rhetor.: *a feigning that an*

audience is unfavourable to what we are about to say, when we know the contrary: est (assimulatio) quum id, quod scimus, facile omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere quomodo accipiant: sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo secius dicamus, Auct. Her. 4, 37.

assimulatus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assimulo] *made similar, like:* montibus assimilata nubila, Lucr. 6, 189: litterae lituraeque omnes assimilatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 77: Italia folio querno assimilata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43. II. *feigned, pretended, devised:* familiaritas, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Coel. 6, 14: assimilata castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9: alia vera, alia assimilata, Liv. 26, 19. No Comp., Sup., or Adv.

as-simūlo (not assimilo) (ads.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *to make like, to think like, to consider as similar, to compare:* linquitur ut totis animalibus assimulentur, *be thought like*, Lucr. 2, 914: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque assimilanda natura iudicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, assimilabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: deos in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimilare freto, *to compare*, Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae assimilare bipenni, Tac. Agr. 10: os longius illi assimilatur porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus assimilasse aptissime visus est, *to have designated by very suitable comparisons*, Suet. Tib. 57. II. *to counterfeit, to pretend, to feign.* With acc., inf., acc. and inf., or with quasi. With acc.: bene assimilare nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 141: clipeum iubeatque, Virg. Aen. 10, 638: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44: in nitens baculo assimilavit animum, Ov. M. 14, 655: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78. With simple inf.: furere assimilavit, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 98. With acc. and inf.: ego me assimulem insanire, id. Men. 5, 2, 79: assimulet se tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195. With quasi: assimilato quasi hominem quaesiveris, id. Epid. 2, 2, 11: me sic assimilabam, quasi stolidum, ib. 3, 3, 40: assimilabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. Absol.: quid si assimulo? id. Ph. 1, 4, 33. [The true form is assimulo, though some MSS. read assimilo. Many interpp. try to establish a difference of meaning between the two forms, but there is no essential distinction: cf. the variations between optumus and optimus with other adjs. in -umus: aestumo and aestimo, etc.]

assipondium, ii, n. [as pondus] *the weight of one as, a pound weight:* Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

assir, old Lat. for sanguis, blood, Fest. s. v. assiratum.

assiratum, i, n. *a drink composed of wine and blood:* Fest. s. v.

assis, is, m. = as, q. v.

assis, is, m. and f. = axis, q. v.

as-sisto (ads.), astiti, no perf. part. 3. v. n. *to stand at or by, to attend, be present at:* assiste illico, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2: assiste omnes contra me, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 23: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: filium puerili aetate in publico, in conspectu patris assistere turpe ducunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: servis suis, ut januam clauderent, et ipsi ad fores assisterent, Imperat. Cic. Verr. 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) assisteret, *posted himself*, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: consilium tribunalibus assistere, *to appear before*, Tac. A. 13, 4: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: regionibus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto, Ov. F. 5, 457: divinis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114. With acc.: equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299. II. With dat. pers.: *to stand by, to defend, assist:* assistebam Vareno, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 54.

assistrix, v. assestrix.

assitus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assero].

as-situs (ads.), a, um, adj. *adjacent:* neque longule dissita, neque proxime assita, App. Flor. 1, p. 340.

assius, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the city Assus* (in Troas): lapis, a kind of limestone, Plin. 36, 17, 27.

asso, i. v. a. = ἄσσω, *to roast, broil:* assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-socio (ads.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make a companion:* hence, *to join or unite with:* cornua summis associare malis, Claud. Bell. Gild. 480: associati principali curae, Arc. Dig. 1, tit. 11. Poet.: *associare passus, to accompany*, Stat. Th. 3, 454.

as-socius (ads.), a, um, adj. *associating with:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-solēo (ads.), v. n. *to be accustomed or wont* (only in the 3d person sing. and plur. and impers.): ponite hic quae assolent (sc. poni), Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7: quae assolent, quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 1: senatus, quos adsoleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: deinde quae assolent, *what is usual*, id. Inv. 2, 42: quum multa assoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 fin. Hence the phrase, *ut assolet, as is usual, customary:* prima classis vocatur, renunciatur; deinde, *ut assolet*, secunda, Cic. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, *ut assolet, rite facto*, Liv. 37, 14.

as-sōlo (ads.), avi, i. v. a. [ad solum] *to level to the ground, to destroy:* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

as-sōno (ads.), i. v. n. *to sound or respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507. With acc.: *ut canorae aviculae concentus suaves assonarent, strike up*, App. M. 11, p. 260.

as-sūdasso (ads.), 3. v. intens. [from sudo, like capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio] *to sweat profusely:* corculum assudassit jam ex metu, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 9 (dub.).

as-sūdesco (ads.), 3. v. incomp. [súdo] *to begin to sweat:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

assuē-facio (ads.), fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [assuetus] *to habituate, accustom.* Constr. with abl., dat., or ad: aliquem puro sermone, Cic. Brut. 59: ancijus rei exercitatione, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7: nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: genere quodam pugnae assuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44. With dat.: operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus assuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60: parvulos probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29: lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64. With ad: *ad supplicia patrum plebem*, Liv. 3, 52 fin. With inf.: Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 fin.: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

as-suesco (ads.), ēvi, ētum [assuetus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14] 3. v. n. and a. I. *Neutr., to be accustomed to, to be wont:* with abl., inf., ad, in, or dat. With abl.: *genus pugnae, quo assue-rant*, Liv. 31, 35. With inf.: *ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: *votis jam nunc assuesce vocari*, Virg. G. 1, 42. With ad or in: (uri) assuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: With dat.: *ex more, cui assue-runt*, Quint. 4, 2, 29. Absol. *sic assuevi, I am accustomed*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

2. *Assuescere allui, of carnal intercourse*, Curt. 6, 5. II. *active: to accustom to:* (gen. pass.) homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: *vicinitas non assueta mendaciis*, id. Planc. 9: *gens assueta multo venatu nemorum*, Virg. Aen. 7, 746: *Odryslus praedae assuetus amore*, Ov. M. 13, 554: *assueti muros defendere*, Virg. Aen. 9, 511: *assuetus graccari*, Hor. S. 2, 11: *manus assuetae ad sceptrum*, Sen. Troad. 152: *jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura*

assuetus, Liv. 24, 5: *mensae assuetus herili*, Virg. Aen. 7, 490: *caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, to which one is accustomed*, Liv. 2, 1: *assuescere mentem pluribus*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 109: *ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, render not such great wars familiar to your minds*, Virg. Aen. 6, 833: *Galli juxta invia ac devia assueti*, Liv. 21, 33: *assuescere Armenios in hoc servitutis genus*, Flor. 4, 12, 43. With gen.: *Romanis Gallici tumultus assuetis*, Liv. 38, 17.

assuetudo (ads.), Inls, f. [assuetus] *custom, habit* (rare): *longa assuetudo*, Ov. M. 10, 173: *assuetudo mali*, Liv. 25, 26: *seu natura, sive assuetudine*, Tac. A. 1, 11: *conferreandi assuetudo*, ib. 4, 16: *assuetudo voluptatum*, id. H. 2, 62: *furandi*, Gell. 11, 18, 17. II. *carnal intercourse:* Tac. A. 13, 46.

assuetus (ads.), a, um, Part. [assuesco]. Adj.: *accustomed, customary, usual:* *tempus et assueta ponere in arte juvat*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 36: *assuetos potare fontes*, Plin. 8, 43, 68: *assuetam sibi causam suscipit*, Vell. 2, 120: *longius assueto*, Ov. H. 6, 72: *assuetum propior*, Stat. Th. 12, 306: *Hispanorum cohors assuetior montibus*, Liv. 22, 18.

as-sūgo (ads.), etum, 3. v. a. *to suck:* *assuctis labris*, Lucr. 4, 1190.

assūla (in many MSS. astula), ae, f. *a splinter of wood, stone, etc., shaving, chip:* *foribus facere assulas*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Vitruv. 7, 6. II. *a shingle*, σχιδῆ: Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11.

assulātim, adv. *in shivers or splinters:* *pultando assulatim foribus exitum afferre*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 52: *assulatim sumere cibum, piecemeal*, Naev. n. Non. 72, 24.

assulōsē, adv. [assula] *in shivers or splinters:* *calamus, qui assulose frangitur*, Plin. 12, 22, 48.

assultim (ads.), adv. [assilio] *by leaps or bounds:* *assultim ingredi*, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

assulto (ads.), avi, atum, i. v. freq. [id.] *to jump or leap at:* constr. absol. with dat. or acc.: *canis assultans*, Plin. 8, 40, 61: *feminae assultabant ut insanientes Bacchae*, Tac. A. 11, 31. II. *to attack, assault:* *tertia vigilia assultatam est castris*, Tac. A. 2, 13: *tels assultantes*, ib. 12, 35: *portarum moras frenis et bastis*, Stat. Th. 4, 243: *duo montes inter se concurrerunt, crepitu maximo assultantes*, Plin. 2, 83, 85.

assultus (ads.), ūs, m. [id.] *a leaping upon, an attack, assault* (rare): *locum variis assultibus urget*, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: *assultibus et velocitate corporum uti*, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, i, n. *anything roasted:* *assum vitulinum, roast-veal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. II. *In plur. assa, orum, a sweating bath, sulatory*, Cic. Quin. F. 3, 1, 1.

as-sum (ads. and anciently arsum), affui, adesse. (Praes. imperf. subj. older form assiem, assies, assiet, etc., Ter. adesent = adessent, S. C. de Bac. in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300: *past imperf. subj. sometimes afforem, es, et, etc.: inf. fut. affore: imperf. part. not used*), v. n. *to be at or near, to be present:* *visus Homerus adesse poeta*, Enn. Ann. 1, 5: *adesse ad exercitum*, Pl. Amph. 1, 3, 6: *in tabernaculo*, ib. 1, 1, 269: *omnes qui aderant auxilium petere coeperunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: *Caesar adventare, jam jamque et adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur*, id. B. C. 1, 14: *muller ad eam rem divinam ne assit*, Cato R. R. 83: *ad portam adesse*, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: *ut quasi coram adesse videre, quum scribo aliquid ad te*, id. Fam. 15, 16: *ante oculos moestissimus Hector visus adesse mihi*, Virg. Aen. 2, 271. With dat.: *portis*, ib. 2, 330: *senatui*, Tac. A. 4, 55: *convivio*, Suet. Tib. 61 fin.: *quaestioni*, ib. 62: *pugnae*, Liv. 7, 16. 2. *to stand by, to help, protect, support:* *ibo ad forum, atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsint*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 82: *ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero, ut difficillimis*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 fin.: *Camulogerus suis*

aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv. 6, 38: frugumque aderit mea Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partibus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos affuisse, et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: aderam Arionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius affuisset, *had taken part*, Suet. Claud. 38. With *inf.*: non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532. Hence in invocations, etc.: assis, o Tegeaeae, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: ades Dica muneris auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673: di omnes nethorum adeste, ib. 7, 198: nostris querelis assint (dii), Liv. 3, 25.

3. *to be present as a witness, to be witness*: promissis testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45. Hence the *t. t.* scribendo adesse (usu. placed at the beginning of documents), *to be present as a witness to any legal document*: for examples, vide copies of S. C. C. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8.

4. *Adesse animo* or *animis, to be present in mind, i. e. to attend to, observe*: ut intelligeretis eum non affuisse animo, quum ab aliis causa ageretur, Cic. Caec. 10 *fin.*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33. Also, *to be of good courage*: quamobrem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, id. Mil. 2, 4: ades animo, et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.* 5. *Of abstract and inanimate things: to be at hand, wait or attend upon*: dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 179: vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3, 519: aderat iudicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: quum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 63: omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Amph. 2, 21: aderant morbi vesicae et viscerum, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. 2, 61: vim affore verbo crediderat, Virg. Aen. 10, 547: tantus decor affuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: quantus sudor adest equis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput reipublicae, *the republic to be without a head*, Tac. A. 1, 13. Poet.: *to be present or associated with*: tu ducibus Latii aderis quum laeta triumphum vox canet (of the laurel), Ov. M. 1, 560: aderis dolentibus (of the cypress), ib. 10, 142.

II. With the idea of motion: *to come, to appear*: assum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16: jam ego hic adero, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 7: hi ex Africa jam affuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Galli per dumos aderant, Virg. Aen. 8, 657: huc ades, o formoso puer, id. E. 2, 45: ecce Arcas adest, *appears, has arrived*, Ov. M. 2, 497: quum hostes adessent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: quum serius affuisset, Suet. Aug. 94. With *acc.*: cubiculum adero, App. M. 2, p. 119: scopulum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160. 2. *Legal t. t. to appear before a tribunal*: C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad iudicium affuturum, quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell. 2, 10.

assumentum (ads.), *i. n.* [assuo] *a patch*: Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads.), *mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. to take to, to take up or in, adopt*: plura sibi assumunt, quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: nunquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi assumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereris assumpta de Graecia, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29: aliquem in societatem consilii; aliquem consilium assumere, Liv. 2, 4: in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: in consortium, id. Pan. 7: nec decet aliter filium assumi, si assumatur a principe, *is adopted*, ib.: uxorem, ib. 83: in

familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8: *cautus dignos assumere, to choose worthy friends*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51. Fig.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 31: ut acer equus pugnae assumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: orator tractationem orationis sibi assumet, Cic. de Or. 1, 12 *fin.* II. Without the idea of action: *to receive, obtain* (passively): foetus melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, et serosque pedes, serasque assumere penpas, Ov. M. 15, 384: a ventis alimenta assumere, ib. 7, 79. III. *to take in addition to, to add to*: si quis aliam quoque artem sibi assumpsit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: aliquantum jam etiam noctis assumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne qui postea (socii) assumerentur, Liv. 21, 19. IV. *to usurp, assume, arrogate*: neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, neque hodie assumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17: assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra faleri, Ov. M. 3, 558. V. In logic, *t. t. to state the minor premiss of a syllogism*: Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106. VI. In gram., *assumpta verba, epithets, ἐπιθέτα*, id. Part. 7.

2. *figurative expressions*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptio (ads.), *ōnis, f.* [assumo] *a taking, receiving, adoption*: artes propter se assumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: modum tene in assumptione culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12. II. In logic: *the minor premiss of a syllogism*, Cic. Inv. 1, 37: Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq.

III. In law: *an addition, circumstance* = *circumstantia*, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46 *fin.*

assumptivus (ads.), *a, um, adj.* [assumptus]. In Rhetoric: *assumptiva constitutio* or *causa, which takes its defence from some extrinsic circumstance*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Quint. 7, 4, 7. Adv. Marc. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (ads.), *a, um, Part.* [assumo].

as-sūo (ads.), *3. v. a. to sew on, patch on*: purpureus assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16.

as-surgo (ads.), *surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise up, stand up*: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, assurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: assurgere ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: intortis assurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine viso assurgere semper pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. Hence, *to rise up out of respect*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: an quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12: ruricolae Cereri teneroque assurgit Baccho, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60: neque assurgere, neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13. In *pass. impers.*: ut majoribus natu assurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: ludos ineunti semper assurgi, etiam ab senatu, in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63. Hence, *fig.*: *to yield the preference*: sunt et Aminae vites Tmolius assurgit quibus, Virg. G. 2, 98. 2. *Of inanimate things: colles assurgunt*, Liv. 22, 4: Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17: Delos assurgit Cyntho monte, id. 4, 12, 22.

II. *to mount or tower up, to rise, to swell*: quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535: assurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus assurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coeptae assurgunt turres, Virg. Aen. 4, 86: septem assurgit in ulnas, *rises seven elts high*, id. G. 3, 355. III. *Of mental objects: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, break out in complaints*, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: assurgunt irae, ib. 12, 494: in ultionem assurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10: gaudet in adversis animoque assurgit Adrastus, *rises in courage*, Stat. Th. 10, 227. *Of poetry, etc.*: *to soar, rise*: raro assurgit Hesiodus,

Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comoedia cothurnis assurgit, ib. 10, 2, 22: sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, ib. 1, 8, 5.

assus, *a, um, adj. roasted*: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 66: res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa: magis assa quam friza, Cels. 2, 18. II. *Meton.*: *dry, simple*: assa sudatio, *a sweating bath*, Cels. 3, 27: assus sol, *a basking in the sun without previous anointing*, Cic. Att. 12, 6: femina or nutrix assa, *a dry-nurse*: hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208: lapides, rough, unheven stones, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417: vox, *the unaccompanied voice*: Non. p. 76 and 77: assae tibiae, *not accompanied by the voice*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417. [Same root as asso.]

as-suspiro, (ads.), *1. v. n. to sigh at*: App. Met. 4, p. 153.

assyrius, *a, um, adj.* Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian*: Assyria malus, *i. e. Medica, the citron-tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14.

ast, *conj.*, *v. at.*

astacus, *i. m.* = ἄστακος, *a kind of lobster*, doubtless the common one, Cancer Gammarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 31, 51.

astaphis, *idis, f.* = ἀσταφίς, *a raisin*: Delphinium Staphisagria, Linn.; Plin. 23, 1, 12.

astēismos, *i. m.* = ἀστεῖσμός, *in rhetoric, the more refined style of speaking* = *urbanitas*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 547.

aster, *ēris, m.* = ἀστήρ, *a star*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. II. *Atticus, the Italian star-wort, aster, Aster amellus*, Linn.: or, according to others, Inula Bubonium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 19: in Plin. 1, 1. bubonion. III. *Samius, a kind of Samian earth*, Plin. 35, 16, 53.

astēria, *ae, f.* = ἀστερία, *a precious stone*, perh. the noble opal or the cat's eye, a kind of quartz crystal inclosing a fibrous mineral, Plin. 37, 9, 47: in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3, asterites; in Marc. Cap. 1, p. 19, astrites.

astēriacē, *ēs, f.* = ἀστεριακή, *a simple medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.

astērias, *ae, m.* = ἀστερίας, *the bittern, Ardea stellaris*, Linn.; Plin. 10, 60, 79.

astērīcum, *i. n.* ἀστερικόν, *a kind of plant*: in pure Lat. called urceolaris, perhaps wall pellitory, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20.

astērīōn, *ii, n.* = ἀστερίων, *a species of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27.

astēriscus, *i. m.* = ἀστερίσκος, *a small star, an asterisk*: a mark used in MSS. etc. Asteriscus apponitur in his quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2.

astērītes, *ae, m.* = ἀστερίτης, *a kind of basilisk*, App. Herb. 128. II. = *asteria*, *q. v.*

a-sterno (adst.), *3. v. a. to strew upon, stretch out*: asternuntur sepulcro, Ov. M. 2, 343.

asthmātīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀσθματικός, *breathing with difficulty, asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 21, 84.

astīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀστικός, *pertaining to the city*: astici ludī, *city games in honour of Bacchus*, Suet. Cal. 20.

astipulatio (adst.), *ōnis, f.* [astipulor], *lit. joining another in a stipulation or contract*: hence, *an assenting to, confirmation of*: qua de re exstat etiam A. Senecae astipulatio, Plin. 29, 1, 5. II. *a modulation of the voice according to the sentiment expressed*, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astipulātor (adst.), *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who joins another in a stipulation or contract*: possumus ad id, quod stipulamur, alium adhibere, qui idem stipuletur: quem vulgo astipulatorem vocamus, Gal. Inst. 3, 110 (cf. Smith's Ant. 640 and 818): testes tot cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58. Fig. *one who assents or agrees*: illud falsum esse, et Stoici dicunt et eorum astipulator Antiochus, id. Acad. 2, 21: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.

astipulatus, ūs, m. = astipulatio, (only in abl.), an assenting to, assent: *ovis astipulatu*, Plin. 7, 47, 48.

a-stipulor (adst.), atus, i. v. dep. (act. astipulo, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 18) to join another in a stipulatio or contract, Gal. Inst. 3, 112. II. Fig. to agree with = assentiri (rare): astipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: Helanico astipulatur Damastes, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stitūo (adst.), ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to place at or near (very rare): juben' astitui aulas (ollas), Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 66: reum ad lectum (aegroti) astitue-mus, Auc. Her. 3, 20: App. M. 9, p. 222, 1.

a-sto (adst.), stitū, no perf. part. 1. v. n. to stand at or near, to stand by, stand still: followed by various prep., or with dat., acc. or abl.: si iste stabit, astato simul, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ante ostium, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72: intra limen astate illic, id. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: accessi, astitū, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumultum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: astat in conspectu meo, id. Cat. 4, 2: supra caput, Virg. Aen. 4, 702: nec opinanti Mors ad caput astitit, Lucr. 3, 972: tribunali, Tac. A. 12, 37: aliquem astare, Plin. Pan. 23: limine divae astitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607. Fig.: certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus astat, awaits mortals, Lucr. 3, 1091.

II. to stand at one's side as counsel, to assist: Pl. Am. 3, 4, 10. III. Poet.: of things; to be in existence: astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

IV. to stand up, to stand upright: tu subsultas: ego miser vix asto praeformidine, you leap up, I can hardly stand up, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104: squamis astantibus, Virg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone astans, Plin. 34, 8, 19 no. 1.

astrāgālus, i, m. = ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). In archit.: a moulding on columns, etc.: Vitruv. 3, 3 (cf. Smith's Ant. 143): astragalus Iesbius, Vitruv. 4, 6. II. a leguminous plant, variously explained by authors as Phaca boetica, Linn.: Orobus tuberosus, or Orobus vernus, Linn.; or lastly, as Orobus sessilifolius, Sibth.; Plin. 26, 8, 29.

astrālis, e, adj. [astrum] relating to the stars: fata, known from the stars, Aug. Civ. Del. 5, 7 fin.

a-strangūlo (adstr.), i. v. a. to strangle: Min. Felix, c. 30.

astrāpiās, ae, m. = ἀστραπίας, a precious stone of a black or dark blue colour, with streaks like lightning issuing from the centre, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

astrāpōlēctus, a, um, adj. = ἀστραποπληκτός, struck by lightning: tecta, Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 15.

astrēans, antis, adj. gleaming like a star: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strēpo (adstr.), 3. v. n. and a. to make a noise at or to: omnes undique scopuli astrepunt, Sen. Hipp. 1027: astrepebat vulgus diversis incantamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18. With acc.: irritis precibus surdas principis aures astrepere, Plin. Pan. 26. II. With dat. like acclamo, to applaud, huzza: haec dicenti astrepere vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 34.

III. As v. act.: eadem, id. H. 4, 49: quae pauci incipiant reliquos astrepere, id. A. 2, 12.

astrictē (adstr.), adv. concisely, briefly (only of discourse): orationem non astricte sed remissius numerosam esse oportere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. Comp. Sen. Ep. 8 fin. Sup. not used.

astrictio (adstr.), ōnis, f. [astringo] a power of binding close, astringency: herba, gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59.

astrictōrius (adstr.), a, um, [id.] astringent, binding: astrictoria vis, Plin. 24, 13, 71.

astrictus (adstr.), a, um, Part. [astringo] drawn together. Hence adj.: tight, narrow, close: limen astrictum, shut, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusior aut

astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: genus morbi astrictior, costiveness, id. 1 praef.: gustu astricto, a harsh, astringent taste, Plin. 27, 12, 96. II. Fig.: Of speech: concise, short (opp. to remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. Sup. not used. 2. parsimonious, covetous, close-fisted: pater, Prop. 2, 23, 18: astricti moris auctor Vespasianus fuit, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.

astrīcus, a, um, adj. = ἀστρικός, pertaining to the stars: coeli choreae, Varr. in Non. 451, 11.

a-strīdo (adstr.), 3. v. n. to hiss at: Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. [astrum fero] starry: astriferi axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752. II. placed among the stars: Mart. 8, 28.

astrīfico, i. v. a. [astrum facio] to make stars: Archimedeas astrificante manu, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrīficius, a, um, adj. [id.] star-making, star-producing: astrificis coelum scandeat habenis nox, Marc. Cap. 2 in.

astrīger, ēra, ērum, adj. [astrum gero] starry: axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828.

astrīlōquus, a, um, adj. [astrum loquor] talking of the stars: puella, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273.

astrīlūcus, a, um, adj. [astrum luceo] shining or gleaming like stars: Divi, Marc. Cap. 9 init.

a-stringo (adstr.), inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to draw close, to bind, to tighten, contract, etc.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 25: vinculum id est aptissimum quod ex se atque de iis, quae astringit, quam maxime unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 fin.: astringit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. de ira, 3, 16: artius atque hedera procera astringitur illex, is twined around, Hor. Epod. 15, 5. Fig.: aspice quam non astricte percurrat pulpitia socco, not drawn close, loose, for an inaccurate style of writing, id. Ep. 2, 1, 174: balteus haud fluxos gemmis astrinxit amictus, Lucan. 2, 362: astringere frontem, to frown, Mart. 11, 40: frondem ferro, to clip, Col. 5, 6, 17: alvum, to make costive (opp. solvere, q. v.), Cels. 1, 3; 2, 30: astringere labra, to close up, Quint. 11, 3. Of the contraction occasioned by cold: ventis glacies astricta pendit, Ov. M. 1, 120. Hence, to make colder, to brace: Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25. (Acc. to Varr. in a pass. sense in the perf., ab adstringor, adstrinxi dici-mus, Varr. L. L. Frgm. in Gell. 2, 25.)

Of colours: to decaden: ita permixtis viribus alterum altero excitatur, aut astringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62: radix gustu astringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60. II. Fig.: to draw closer, circumscribe: to bind, put under obligation, necessitate: afflictionem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 73: pater nimis indulgens, quidquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6: mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4: nulum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jurejurando majores arctius esse voluerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 31: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, to confirm, secure, id. Planc. 30 fin.: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 4, 42: lege, id. Cluent. 57: orationem numeris, id. de Or. 3, 44: astringi sacris, to be bound to maintain them, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1 fin.: ad servitutem juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49: me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320. 2. to commit oneself to, become guilty of: et ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 34: magno scelere se astringeret, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9. 3. Of reasoning or discourse: to compress,

abridge: Stoici breviter astringere solent argumenta, id. Tusc. 3, 6 fin.: premere tumentia, luxuriantia astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1.

astrīos, ii, f. in Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7, astrion, ii, n. [ἀστήρ] a crystalline precious stone, supposed by some to be our star-sapphire, Plin. 37, 9, 48.

astrī-sonus, a, um, adj. [astrum sono] producing the music of the spheres: Juppiter, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrites, v. asteria.

astrōbōlos, i, f. [ἀστήρ βάλλω] a precious stone, a variety of quartz: acc. to some, a species of onyx; acc. to others, chalcedony, Plin. 37, 9, 50.

astrōites, ae, m. = ἀστροίτης, an unknown precious stone possessing magical power, perhaps the same as preced. Plin. 37, 9, 49.

astrōlōgia, ae, f. = ἀστρολογία, knowledge of the stars (class. for the later astronomia), Cic. Div. 2, 42. II. astrology: Hier. adv. Pel. 1, 8.

astrōlōgus, i, m. = ἀστρολόγος, an astronomer (class. for the later astronomus), Cic. Div. 2, 42. II. a star-interpreter, astrologer: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Suet. Ner. 36.

astrōnōmia, ae, f. = ἀστρονομία, knowledge of the stars, astronomy, Sen. Ep. 95.

astrōnōmicus, a, um, adj. = ἀστρονομικός, astronomical. Manil. (Tit.)

astrōnōmus, i, m. = ἀστρονόμος, an astronomer, Firmic. Math. 5, 13.

astrosus, i, [astrum] born under an evil star, ill-starred, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

astructio (adstr.), ōnis, f. [astruo] a putting together, composition, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314. II. an accumulation of proof, id. 5, p. 149.

astructor (adstr.), ōris, m. [id.] one who adduces proof, Venant. de vita Mart. 2 fin.

astrum, i, n. = ἀστρον, a star, a constellation: orbem per duodena regit mundi sol aureus astra, Virg. G. 1, 231: astrarum ignes, id. Aen. 8, 590: Cic. Rep. 6, 22. II. Meton.: heaven, immortality: sic itur ad astra, Virg. Aen. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272: ad astra ferre, Virg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, extols to the skies, id. S. 2, 7, 29: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25. Poet.: height: turrin sub astra eductam, Virg. Aen. 2, 460.

a-strūo (adstr.), uxi, uctum, 3. v. a. to build near or in addition: cum veteri astruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 fin.: utrique (villae) quae desunt astruere, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 fin. II. Fig.: to pile up, heap on, add to: with acc. and dat.: victus ab eo Pharnaces vix quidquam gloriae ejus astruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58: nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78: sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias astruxerat: ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3: Astruit auditis pavor, Sil. 4, 8: quae Nestori falsus astruit scriptor, ascribes, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati astruas, refer to, Vell. 1, 17. III. to furnish with: contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Cacs. B. C. 2, 9. Fig.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. 10, 1.

astu (asty, Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), n. indecl. = ἄστυ, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt cives, Att. in Non. 357, 14: ut vestri Attici, priusquam The-seus eos demigrare ex agris, et in astu quod appellatur, omnes se conferre jussit, Cic. Leg. 2, 2 fin.

astula, v. assula.

a-stūpēo (adst.), 2. v. n. to be stunned at, be astonished: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: divitibus, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8. Of inanimate things. nemus astupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

astur, ūris, m. a species of hawk, Firm. Math. 5, 7 fin. (Hence Ital. astore, Fr. autour.)

astus, a, um, *adj.* old form for *astutus*, *clever, crafty*: *asta lingua*, Att. in Non. 16, 16.

astus, ūs, m. *cleverness, craft, cunning* (shewn in a single act, while *astutia* designates cunning as a trait of character). (Until the post-Aug. per. only in *abl.* as *adv.*: cf. Fest. s. v., and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 30: astu rem tractare, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 2: consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu incipit haec, Virg. Aen. 11, 704: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: astus hostium, Tac. A. 2, 20: libertae, ib. 14, 2: Ulixes nectit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527. [Ety. dub.: Pott derives it from Sans. *ās*, "sit," comparing it to in-sid-iae and λοχάω, "to lie in wait."]

astūtē, *adv.* *craftily, cunningly*: Cic. Att. 10, 6: consulte, docte atque astute cavere, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14. *Comp.* Varr. L. L. 10, 2. *Sup.* Gell. 18, 4, 10.

astūtia, ae, f. [astutus]. Orig. *dexterity, adroitness* (in quibus feris) abest ad praecavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. Later in a bad sense: *cunning, slyness, craft*: inest spes nobis in hac astutia, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 59: quodsi aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183. In *plur.*: in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68 and 71.

astūtulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat sly or cunning*: anus, App. Met. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [lengthened form of astus] *clever, expert*: more freq. in a bad sense: *sly, cunning, artful*, etc.: malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 112: fallacia astutior, id. Cas. 5, 1, 7: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ratio, Cic. Verr. act. 1, 11 *fin.*: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui: versui potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62. *Sup.* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 6.

asty, v. astu.

astycus, v. asticus.

astytis, Idis, f. = ἀστυτίς, a kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38. v. Lactuca.

asyla, ae, f., ἀσύλη, an unknown plant, otherwise called ferus oculus: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

āsylum, i, n. = ἄσυλον, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum: servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: Virg. Aen. 2, 761.

āsymbōlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, contributing nothing, scot-free (pure Lat. immunis, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23): Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25.

āsyndētos, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύνδετος. 1. In astronomy: *not belonging to any constellation*: asyndetus Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. 2. In grammar, asyndeton, i, n. a rhet. figure, consisting in the omission of the copulative particles (pure Lat. dissolutio), e. g. veni, vidi, vici, Diom. p. 440 P.

at or **ast**, *conj.* (the latter ancient form is retained by the poets, and by Cicero in his letters. For the sake of euphony sometimes written *ad*). At denotes transition of thought, and in most cases adds something, the effect of which is to diminish or destroy the force of what has been admitted: *sed* is a word of opposition, and *at* one of addition (Long's Cic. Oratt. 1, 26, 99): at is always at the beginning of a sentence or clause. 1. Mere transition (freq. with a limiting meaning): *but, yet*: cominus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter phalange facta, impetus gladio-rum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra

quietem irrigat, Virg. Aen. 1, 601: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli haec ratio est, Cels. 5, 17. Hence *at* frequently occurs at the beginning of the subdivisions of works, as the books of the Aeneid, Ovid's Metamorphoses, etc., in which cases it serves to indicate a close connection, yet by way of contrast, between the end of the preceding division and the beginning of the new one, e. g.: talibus exemplis monitae nova sacra frequentant, turaque dant, sanctasque colunt Ismenides aras (the last two lines of Ov. M. 3): at non Alcithoë Minyelas orgia censet accipienda dei (the commencement of the next book): so, Virg. Aen. 4, 1. 2. Esp. in emphatic or impassioned style: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis frangitur, in medio, etc. *but, lo!* Virg. Aen. 12, 731. Hence in appeals and passionate exclamations: Milo, quum jam senex esset athletasque se exercentes in curriculo videret, adspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse: at hi quidem mortui jam sunt, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra, caveto mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 89: at tu nauta, vagae ne parce malignis arenae ossibus et capiti inhumato particulam dare, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: at o deorum quidquid in coelo regit, id. Epod. 5, 1: at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque! Ov. F. 2, 395: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Clu. 70: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id. Verr. 1, 46: at te Jupiter Diique omnes perdant! Pl. Most. 1, 1, 37: at tibi Di dignum factis exitium dunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 43: at tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! Virg. Aen. 2, 535: at tibi Di benefaciant omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 18: at tu pater deum hominumque hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12. And in ironical expressions: at credo mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Virg. Aen. 7, 297: at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei, Ov. H. 1, 44. II. In adding something different from what has been previously mentioned: *but, but then, but on the other hand*: at differentiam rerum significat: ut quum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Fest. s. v.: nefarius Hippas Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, immo jure fortasse, Cic. Att. 9, 10: note the repetition of *at* and cf. at secura quies . . . at latis otia fundis . . . at frigida Tempe, Virg. G. 2, 467: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 12: crebras a nobis literas expecta: ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.*: Cingetorix simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est ad eum venit. At Indutiomarus bellum parare instituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. Strengthened with *pol*, *edepol*, *hercle*, etc. *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 47: at hercle in ea controversia quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31. With *contra*, *e contrario*, *potius*, *etiam*, *vero*, etc.: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, quater vincula, Tac. A. 4, 28: apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur: at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi honesto loco, Nep. Eum. 1. at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. Her. 3, 149: at etiam, furcifer, male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 31: at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectionem esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are even people who say*, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: non facit ea quae juvenes. At vero multo majora et meliora facit, id. Sen. 6, 17. 2. In anticipating an objection or introducing an answer, at

may frequently be translated, *but*, if *may be said*, *but it may be objected*: sunt quos signa, quos tabulae delectant. At sumus, inquit, civitatis principes, id. Parad. 5, 2, 36: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem, id. de Sen. 14, 47.

3. With *enim*, to state a reason for an objection: *but certainly, but consider, but indeed*, etc., ἀλλὰ γάρ: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 78: quum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulcrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1. And in questions: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15. 4. After a condition or concession expressed by *si*, *etiamsi*, *etsi*, etc.: *yet, still, at least*: liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Flacc. 25, 61: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543: si nullam partem Germanorum domum remittere posset, at ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: si ego digna hac contumelia sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: quodsi nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquatur inopi, at ego ad deos vindices intolerae superbiae confugiam, Liv. 9, 1.

5. Sometimes equivalent to *sed* non est, inquit, in parietibus res publica. At in aris et focus, Cic. Att. 7, 11: dux ille Gracciae nusquam optat ut Ajacis similes habeat decem: at ut Nestoris, id. Sen. 10, 31. [Sans. *atha*; Gr. *ἀτὰρ*.]

atanuvium, i, n. a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in sacrifices, Fest. s. v.

ātāt or **atatāt** [at repeated] also several times repeated *atatatae*, *atatatae*, or *atatte*, *alattate*, etc., *interj.* = ἀτταταί, ἀτταταταί, etc. An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc.: *oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 8: id. Pers. 4, 7, 12: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 98: id. Eun. 4, 5, 7.

ātāvia, ae, f. [atavus] the mother of the great-great-grandfather (abavi) or great-great-grandmother (abaviae), a fourth grandmother, opp. to the adneptis, Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ātāvus, i, m. [avus] the father of the great-great-grandfather (abavi), (or great-great-grandmother), opp. to the adnepos; cf. Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1. II. Meton. like avus, abavus, etc.: ancestor, forefather: Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg. Aen. 7, 56: Maccenas atavis editae regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1.

ātellānicus, a, um, *adj.* belonging to the Atellan farce: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45.

ātellāniōla, ae, f. *dim.* a small Atellan piece: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

ātellānius, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to the Atellan farce: versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10.

ātellānus, a, um, *adj.* of or belonging to Atella, an ancient town of the Osci: Atellana fabula, fabella, or absol. Atellana, ae, f. a popular kind of farce, respecting which v. Smith's Ant. 347.

ātellānus, i, m. an actor in an Atellan farce, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

āter, tra, trum, *adj.* black (dead black, diff. from *niger*, glossy black): album an atrum vinum potas? Pl. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: reddam tam atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G.

43: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180: tempestas, id. 6, 258: Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: mare, dark, stormy, id. S. 2, 2, 16. Poet. = atratus: clothed in black: lietores atri, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6. II. Fig.: dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate, etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 581: formido, id. 4, 174: timor, Virg. Aen. 9, 719: cressus, ib. 3, 64: dies, ib. 6, 429: mors, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum atra, ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae, as a burying-place, id. S. 2, 6, 32: cura, id. Od. 3, 1, 40: lites, id. A. P. 423: genius albus et ater, id. Ep. 2, 2, 189. Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10. III. Poet.: malevolent, malicious, virulent (rare): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15. 2. *obscure, unintelligible*: latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157. Sup. and Adv. not used.

āthamantīcus, a, um, adj. = Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic*: Meum, a plant, bear's-wort: meum Athamanticum, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 23, 94.

āthēos (us), i, m. = ἄθεος, *one who does not believe in a God, an atheist*: Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23.

āthēra, ac, f. = ἄθηρα, *a medicine prepared from arinca*, Plin. 22, 25, 57.

atherōma, ātis, n. = ἀθήρωμα (ἀθήρωμα), *a swelling upon the head, a tumour filled with matter*, Cels. 7, 6: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

athla, ae, v. athlor

āthlēta, ae, m. and **athletes** = ἄθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete*: Cic. de Sen. 9: attendunt cunei, spectatur athletes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 222.

II. Fig.: *one who by practice has acquired skill, a champion, master*: pecuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, ib. 3, 5 fin.

āthlēticē, adv. *athletically*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

āthlēticus, a, um, adj. = ἄθλητικός, *pertaining to the athlete, athletic*: victus, Cels. 4, 6 fin.: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2: also absol.: athletica, ae, f. *the athletic art, athletics*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

āthlon, i, n. (athla, ae, f., Petr.) = ἄθλον, *a struggle, a work, labour*: Manil. 3, 162.

ātīnīa ulmus, a kind of elm-tree, Ulmus campestris, Linn., Plin. 16, 17, 29: Col. 5, 6, 2: (some think Columella meant the hornbeam, Carpinus Betula).

ātīzōē, es, f. = ἀτιζώνη, *a precious stone of a silver lustre*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

ātlantion, ii, n. [Atlas] *the first vertebra of the neck* (so called because it supports the head): *the first vertebra of the spine of the hyena*: Plin. 28, 8, 27.

ātōcīum, ii, n. = ἀτόκιον, *a medicine that prevents conception*: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

ātōmus, a, um, adj. = ἄτομος, *undivided, indivisible*: tus, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Far more freq. Subst. atomus, i, f. = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element, an atom*: of these atomi all things, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, are composed, Cic. Fin. 1, 6. II. As adv.: In atomo = ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, the twinkling of an eye*, Tert. Resur. Carn. 42 and 51.

atque or **ac** (the latter in class. prose in gen. only before consonants), conj. [from adque, which form sometimes occurs in MSS. and inscriptions]: *a copulative particle, denoting a closer connection between the ideas represented by single words or entire clauses than is implied by et: and also, and besides, and even, and.*

A. In joining single words: ex animo ac vere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 95: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, id. Andr. 1, 1, 47: copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30: nobiles atque ignobiles, ib. 20: per tres

potentissimos ac firmissimos populos, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53. With simul: Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editoribus locis constiterat, at once to make a show and to inspire terror, Tac. Agr. 35. 2. It is employed to join two subst., which together represent a single complex idea: isto animo atque virtute, with this virtuous feeling, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, Sall. C. 3: clamore atque assensu, Liv. 21, 3.

3. In adding a more important word: and indeed, and even: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, id. Cat. 4, 9: fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, Sall. J. 14. With adeo: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5. With etiam: id jam popolare atque etiam plausible factum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8. With the pron. hic, is: negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili, and that too, Cic. Att. 5, 12: maximis deflexis trabibus atque eis praeacutis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc aegre, transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18.

II. In comparisons: 1. With par, idem, item, aequus, similis, iuxta, talis, totidem, etc., as: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac redudum optulata es, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: quum ex provincia populi Rom. aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Rom. miseris, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: simili jure tu ulcisceris patruis mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, id. Rabir. Perd. 5: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28: faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39.

2. With alius, dissimilis, contra, contrarius, secus, etc.: than, to, from: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 35: aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 fin.: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque coelum, id. Rep. 6, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30 fin.

3. Sometimes in both cases (1, 2) with ut or si: pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, just as, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 11: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 46: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aequa a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, as much as if, id. Fam. 13, 43: haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis aegro insanabilem morbum efficiat, Liv. 5, 5 fin. 4. More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, etc.: nimis hic bellus, atque ut esse maxime optabam, locus est, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 73: haud centesimam partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim expromere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molestique tuli, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relatueros gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2. 5. Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (very rare in class. prose): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipse sum mihi, id. Bacc. 3, 6, 20: Cassius in Cic. Fam.

12, 13. 6. With comparatives for quam, than: amior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 561: non tuus hoc caplet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: sententia, gravius atque ipse sensisset excepta, Suet. Caes. 14. 7. With adverbs of time, espec. simul (v. examples under simul). Also with principio, statim: principio atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, Paul. ib. 16, 1, 24.

B. To connect whole clauses: and, and so, and even, and too; hence sometimes with sic or similiter: P' amph. Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. Bacch. Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium oblines, and you too, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Am. 9, 30: multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam exercitus: propior apud Pannoniam: quos igitur anteferet? ac ne postpositi contumelia incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: ac sic prope innumera-biles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67.

2. To annex something emphatic or important: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 fin.: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.

3. In expressing a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! id. Or. 7, 22.

4. To connect an adversative clause: often with tamen: yet, nevertheless: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum. Atque ego credo fore, qui, yet I believe, Sall. J. 4.

5. To connect a minor affirmative premiss: now, but: Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metul, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres. Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Bruti, rem illam suo periculo esse. His de causis credo, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6.

6. In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, id. Phil. 3, 9, 24: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13.

7. In comparisons: atque ut (Poet.: atque velut): atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur conspiratione hominum atque consensu, sic, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: ac veluti magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 148.

C. In particular phrases: 1. Alius atque alius: one and another; now this, now that: dilatisque alia atque alia de causa comitis, Liv. 8, 23.

2. Atque eum or atque eum video: see now, behold: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 48.

3. With other conjunctions: a. After et: equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247.

b. After que, as in Gr. ré kai: submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: mus sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Virg. G. 1, 182. After neque: nec clavis, nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque aestus neque quacrerere

hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10. 4. *Atque* repeated: *atque* ut C. Flaminium *atque* ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. Esp. freq. in the poets: *atque* *atque* accedit muros Romana juvenus, and now, and now, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (dub.): haec *atque* illa dies *atque* alia *atque* alia, Cat. 68, 152: *atque* tubas *atque* arma ferunt crepitantia coelo audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73. (Vide Allen's *Doctrina Copularum* L. L. pp. 1-45.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes *adqui* and *atquin*, post-class.): *conj.* [qui = quo]. To connect an emphatic adversative assertion or clause: *but, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet, ἀλλὰ δὲ, ἀλλὰ δὴ, ἀλλὰ μὴν*. Cl. Satis scite promittit tibi. Sy. Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? and yet do you suppose that she is jesting? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: quum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis: atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, id. N. D. 1, 7: vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloë: atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo frangere persequor, *but yet*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1-10: atqui licet esse beatis, id. S. 1, 1, 19. 2. Sometimes merely to introduce emphatically a new or confirmatory, but not antithetical clause: *indeed, certainly, by all means*: et Philus, praeclaram vero causam ad me deferitis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *certainly* (ironic.), Cic. Rep. 3, 5. With *pol* or *sic*: atqui *pol* hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus cruditissimis accepimus, *yet so we have certainly heard*, Cic. Arch. 8, 18. 3. In conditional sentences: atqui si: *if now, now indeed, if; well now, if*: or adversative: *but if now*: sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *well then, if you are unwilling*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if, in fact*, Cic. Mil. 3, 9. 4. To reject or modify (sometimes to confirm, but in a different sense, *no, but*, Hand. Turs. i. p. 521) a preceding negation or negative interrogation: *yet, still, nevertheless, instead*: Ni. Nunquam auferes hinc aurum. Ch. Atqui jam dabis: *No—but you will give it to me*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 26: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habebatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. 5. To connect a minor premiss, whether affirmative or negative (while *atque* only connects an affirm. proposition): *now, but, but now*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens. Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit. Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor. Ita fit, ut fortitudinē aegritudo repugnet, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane negligenda est aut etiam optanda, *si, etc.* Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam, si, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 19, 66 (v. Hand. Turs. i. p. 513-5).

atractylis, *Idis*, *f.* = ἀτρακτυλῖς, a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus: Centrophylum lanatum, Decand., or perhaps Cnicus benedictus, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 15, 53

ātramentārium, *il, n.* [atramentum] *an inkstand*, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.

ātramentum, *i, n.* [ater] *any black liquid*: sepie, Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.*: *writing-ink*: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 (cf. Smith's Ant. 170): *a black pigment*, either natural or artificially prepared, as lamp-black, ivory-black, bone-black, wood-charcoal, *etc.*, Plin. 35, 6, 25: also, *a fine dark varnish, lacquer*: id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 18: Indicum, *Indian or China ink*, id. 35, 6, 25: *shoe-blackening*, blue sulphate of copper, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: *the ink of the cuttlefish*, which Pliny erroneously supposed to take the place of blood, Plin. 11, 3, 2.

ātrātus, *a, um* [id.] *darkened*: fluvius atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43: but perh. Atratus here is the name of a river. II. *clothed in black or mourning*: cedo, quis unquam coenarit atratus? id. Vatin. 12 *fin.*: plebs, Tac. A. 3, 2. Also of supplicants: Suet. Ner. 47. Poet. of the horses of the sun in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 3, 5, 34.

ātrīārius, *il, m.* [atrium] *a porter, door-keeper*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

ātrīcāpilla, *ae, f.* *a bird of black plumage*, apparently a kind of fly-catcher, Muscipapa, Linn.: Fest. s. v. Melancoryphi.

ātrīcāpillus, *a, um* = μελαγκόρυφος, μελάνθριξ, *black-haired*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

ātrī-cōlor, *ōris, adj.* [ater] *black-coloured*: Cadmi filioli atricoloribus, i. e. *letters written with ink*, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

ātrīensis, *is, m.* [atrium] *the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen. of the house, a steward, major-domo*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 4: Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

ātrīōlum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *a small hall, an ante-chamber*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

ātrīplex, *icis* (more ancient form atriplexum, Fest. s. v.), *c. the orach, a kitchen vegetable*: Atriplex hortensis, Linn.: Gr. ἀτράφαξ, Col. 10, 377: Plin. 19, 6, 31.

ātrītas, *ātis, f.* [ater] *blackness*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 11.

ātrītus, *a, um*, *of a black colour*, Fest. s. v.

ātrīum, *il, n.* *the hall or principal room in a Roman house* (v. Smith's Ant. 427), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 10. The atrium, which was hung with portraits and other paintings (Plin. 34, 8, 19), in earlier times served as a dining-room, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 726. In it stood, opposite the door, the bridal bed, lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. Here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67. Here also clients were received, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31: Juv. 7, 7, and 91. Poet. in the plur. of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patebant, Virg. Aen. 2, 483. Meton.: *the whole house*: nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184. So of the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods: dextra laevaue Deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis, id. M. 1, 172. II. *a particular sort of temple, or part of a temple*: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19: atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 171). So atrium auctionarium, *an auction room*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: and atrium sutorium, *the shoe-maker's hall*, Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386.

ātrōcītās, *ātis, f.* [atrox] *fierceness, harshness, hatefulness*: atrocitas maris objectu crepidinis frangitur, Col. 8, 17: si res ista gravissima sua sponte videatur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: sceleris, Sall. C. 22 *fin.*: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48: Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11. II. *Of the mind or manners*: *rage, savageness, cruelty, roughness*: ego quod in hac

causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae literae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. 2. In philosophy and law: *severity, rigour*: atrocitas ista quomodo in veterem academiam irruerit nescio, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas*, Quint. 7, 1, 37. In plur.: App. Met. 10, p. 252.

ātrōcītēr, *adv.* *violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly*: nimis atrociter minitans alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: atrocius accipere labores, *more impatiently*, Tac. H. 1, 23. Sup. Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *extr.*

ātrōphīa, *ae, f.* = ἀτροφία, *a wasting consumption, atrophy* (pure Lat. tabes), Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ātrōphus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀτροφος (not thriving), *consumptive*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: membra, *consumptive*, id. 22, 25, 73.

ātrōtus, *a, um, adj.* = ἀτρωτος, *invulnerable*: Hyg. Fab. 28.

ātrox, *ōcis, adj.* *savage, cruel, fierce, harsh, severe, etc.* (both of things and persons; *saevus*, only of persons): atrocissimi tauri silvestres, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Poppaea semper odio tum et metu atrox, Tac. A. 14, 61: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelestas, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum lenitatis et mansuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 49: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.*: Agrippina semper atrox, *always gloomy*, Tac. A. 4, 52: filia longo dolore atrox, *wild*, ib. 16, 10: hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, ib. 11, 31: hora Caniculi flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae literae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: periculum atrox, *great*, id. 33, 5: atrox imperium (Manlii), id. 8, 7: odium, Ov. M. 9, 275: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2. Poet.: *firm, inflexible*: et cuncta terrarum subacta praeter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24: atrox fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378: virtus, id. 13, 369. [Akin to trux, trucido.]

atrusca, *ae, f.* *a kind of grape*, Macr. S. 2, 16.

atta, like the Gr. ἄττα, *a salutation used by children to old men, father*: Fest. s. v.

attactus (adt.), *a, um, Part.* [attingo].

attactus (adt.), *ūs, m.* [attingo] *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in abl. sing.): Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: Virg. Aen. 7, 350.

attacus, *i, m.* = ἀττακός, *a kind of locust*, Vulg. Levit. 11, 22.

attāgen, *ēnis, m.* (attāgena, *ae, f.*, Mart.) = ἀτταγήν, *a hazel-hen or heath-cock*: Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: or T. alchata, Linn., a native of Spain and the south of France, not so common elsewhere: Plin. 10, 48, 68.

attāgus, *i, m.*, among the Phrygians = hircus, *a he-goat*, Arnob. 5, p. 199.

attālicus, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to Attalus, king of Pergamus*: urbes, i. e. *Pergamean*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: vestes, *woven with gold*, Prop. 3, 18, 19: aulaea, id. 2, 32, 12. Absol.: Attalica, *orum, n. plu.* (sc. vestimenta), *garments of woven gold*, Plin. 8, 48, 74: torus, *ornamented with such cloth or tapestry*, Prop. 2, 13, 22. Meton.: *splendid, brilliant, rich*: Attalica conditionibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.*

attāmen, *adv.* (also, as two words, at tamen), *but yet, but however, nevertheless*: visa est mihi vel loci mutatio, vel animi etiam relaxatio, profuisse: attamen ne mirere unde hoc accideret, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: attamen quod fuit roboris duobus praeliis interit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: nil mihi rescribas, attamen ipse veni, Ov. H. 1, 2.

at-tāmino (adt.), *i. v. a.* to touch, to attack, rob, Capitol. Gord. 27. **II.** to contaminate, defile: virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Theod. 3, 1, 5. Fig.: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16. [Ad and TAG the root of tango: formed in the same way as contamino q. v.]

attat and **attate**, *v. atat.*

attēgia, *ae, f. a cottage, hut*: Maurorum attēgiae, Juv. 14, 196. [This is supposed by some to be a Moorish word, but it may be from ad and tego.]

at-tegrare, *i. v. a.* to pour out wine in sacrifices: Fest. s. v.

attēlābus, *i, m.* = ἀττέλαβος, a kind of very small locust without wings: Plin. 29, 4, 29.

at-tempēratē (adt.), *adv.* opportunely, in the nick of time: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

at-tempēries (adt.), *ei, f.* = temperies, Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempēro (adt.), *i. v. a.* to fit, adjust, accommodate (rare): gladium sibi attemperat, directs it towards himself, Sen. Ep. 30.

at-tendo (adt.), *endi, entum, 3. v. a.* Orig., to stretch or bend (e. g. the bow) in some direction: arcum, App. Met. 2, p. 122, 5. Hence, in gen., to direct or turn towards: aurem, Att. in Non. 238, 10: attendere signa ad aliquid, to attach, Quint. 11, 2, 29: manus coelo, App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5. **II.** Fig.: animum or animos attendere, or absol. attendere, also animo attendere, to direct the attention, bend the mind, to attend to, consider (cf. advertere animum, and animadvertere). 1. Animum or animos: quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic. Verr. 1, 10: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15. With a relative clause: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Ph. prol. 25.

2. Absol.: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi, atque attende, id. Planc. 41, 98. With acc. of the thing or person to which the attention is directed: Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, quum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum verum attenderet, id. Rab. Post. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, id. Sull. 11, 33: multo erit gratius si reliqua voletis attendere, id. Verr. 3, 5: ib. 5, 57. Pass.: versus aequae prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50. With inf. or acc. with inf.: non attendere superius illud ea re a se esse concessum, id. Acad. 2, 34 fin. With relat. clauses: quum attendo, qua prudentia sit Hortensius, id. Quint. 20, 63: forte lubuit attendere, quae res maxime tanta negotia sustinisset, Sall. C. 53. With de: quum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Partit. Or. 24, 84. Post-Aug. with dat.: sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan. 65: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, applied to, studied, Suet. Calig. 53: juri, id. Galb. 5. 3. Attendere animo: nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istud sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. 1, no. 9. **III.** to strive eagerly: puer ne attenderis petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. in Non. 238, 19.

attentatio (adt.), *ōnis, f.* [attento] a trying, attempting: Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attentē (adt.), *adv.* attentively, carefully, diligently: attente audire, Cic. Rose. Am. 4. Comp. acrius et attentius cogitare de aliqua re, id. Fin. 5, 2. Sup. attentissime audire aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

attentio (adt.), *ōnis, f.* [attendo] a bending of the mind, attention: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

at-tento (ad tento or adtempto), *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [attendo] to reach after: hence, to try, attempt, assail, attack: digitis mollibus arcum, attempts to draw, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217: aliquem lacrimis, Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeteriri omnino fuerit satius, quam attentatum deseri, Cic. de Or. 3, 28 fin.: attentata defectio, the attempted revolt, Liv. 23, 15: omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attentare, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: Capuam attentari suspicabamur, i. e. to be seduced to revolt, id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis insidias sua fides attentetur, id. Or. 62, 208: mecum facientia jura si tamen attentas attack, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attentavit, sought to annul, Val. Max. 7, 8 no. 3: sententiam judicis, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, to seek to defile, Paul. ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, to raise the price, Ulp. ib. 47, 11, 6. Of a warlike attack: vi attentantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25.

attentus (adt.), *a, um, Part.* [attendo] directed towards, attentive: animus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 3: aureis animumque, Lucr. 6, 921: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: ea animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, id. Or. 58, 197: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, a very acute and close manner of thinking, id. de Or. 3, 5: et attentum monent Graeci ut principio faciamus judicem et docilem, ib. 2, 79, 323: judex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.

II. bent on or striving after, careful, frugal, industrious: unum hoc vitium senectus affert hominibus, attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: tum enim quum rem habebas, quaestivulus te faciebat attentiores, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, id. Quint. 3, 2, 6, 82: durus nimis attentusque, id. Ep. 1, 7, 91: vita, Cic. Rose. Am. 15, 44: qui in re adventicia et hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id. Verr. 1, 48: antiqui attentii continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, no. 5.

attentus (adt.), *a, um, Part.* [attineo]

attēnūatē (adt.), *adv.* without rhetorical ornament, simply: attenuate pressequē dicere ampleque, Cic. Brut. 55.

attēnūatio (adt.), *ōnis, f.* [attenuo] a thinning, a lessening (rare): suspitionis, Auct. Her. 2, 2: verborum attenuatio, simplicity, ib. 4, 11.

attēnūatus (adt.), *a, um, Part.* [attenuo] thinned, enfeebled, weakened, weak: attenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuatione laborum, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 41: voce paululum attenuata, with a voice a little suppressed, ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, ib. 12, 21. Of discourse: shortened, brief: ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30 fin. 2. polished, too refined, affected: itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata, doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, id. Brut. 82. 3. meagre, dry: attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct. Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, ib. 4, 10, 15. Comp. not used.

at-tēnuo (adt.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to thin, to make thin, weak, or lean; to lessen, diminish: athena signa manus dextras ostendunt attenuari saepe salutantum tactu, Lucr. 1, 318: bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49: sortes attenuatae, diminished, id. 21, 62: non falx attenuat frondulorum arboris umbram, Catull. 64, 41: attenuant juvenum vigi-

latae corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735. Fig.: curas lyra, id. Tr. 4, 1, 16: insignem attenuat Deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 13.

at-termīno (adt.), *i. v. a.* to measure, limit: Deos filo humano, Arnob. 3, p. 107.

at-tēro (adt.), *trivi, tritum (perf. atterui, Tib. 1, 4, 48), 3. v. a.* to rub at, towards, or against (in Cic. used only once as a part.): Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, brushing his tail towards you, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95: bucula surgentes atterat herbas, bruises, tramples upon, Virg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tibull. 1, 4, 48. Poet. of the action of a running stream upon sand: Ov. M. 2, 456. **II.** to rub nearly through (v. ad, G. 5): hence fig., to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum attrita est, ib. 85 sub fin.: Italiae opes bello, ib. 5: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), exhausts, drains, Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16: et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, to suffer injury in his honour, Tac. Agr. 9: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, are enervated, enfeebled, Quint. 8, prooem. 4.

atterrāneus (adt.), *a, um, a* [terraneus] coming from the earth iulmina, Sen. Qu. Nat. 2, 49 dub.

at-tertiārius (adt.), *a, um, adj.* ἐντρίτος, the whole and a third, Vitr. 3, 1.

attertiātus (adt.), *a, um* [adtertius] boiled down to a third part: lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Valer. 1, 29.

attestatio (adt.), *ōnis, f.* [attestor] an attesting, attestation: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9.

at-testor (adt.), *atus, i. v. dep.* to bear witness to, attest, confirm (rare): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3: Plin. H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura (an augural phrase), lightnings which agree with previous lightnings: attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

at-texo (adt.), *exui, extum, 3. v. a.* to weave or plait on or to (rare): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 35. **II.** In gen.: to add: secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 fin.

atticē, *adv.* in the Attic or Athenian manner: Cic. Brut. 84.

atticē, *es, f. adj.* = Ἀττική, Attic: ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, no. 19.

atticisso, *i. v. n.* = ἀττικίζω, to imitate the Athenian manner: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissat, Pl. Men. prol. 12.

atticurses, *is, adj.* = Ἀττικουρπύς, made in the Attic manner: Vitr. 3, 3.

atticus, *a, um, adj.* = Ἀττικός, of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Attica fides, i. e. sincere, firm, proverb., Vell. 2, 23: Atticus profluvius, a disease of animals, the glanders, Veg. Vet. 1, 17 and 38. Attici, orators of the Attic stamp, opp. to Asiani, Quint. 12, 10, 16 sq.

attigo (adt.), *ere, old form* for attingo, to touch, strike, etc.: ne me attigas; si me tagis, Pl. As. 2, 2, 106.

attigūus (adt.), *a, um, adj.* touching, bordering on, contiguous: domus, App. Met. 4, p. 143. [Ad and TAG the root of tan]

at-tillo (adt.), *i. v. a.* to tickle, please: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 41 [v. titillo].

attilus, *i. m. a kind of sturgeon found in the Po*, Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17 (called by the Ital. *adeno* or *adello*).

attinae (adt.), arum, *f. plu.* [attineo] *stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark*, Sic. Fl. p. 4.

at-tinēo, tinui, tentum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. *I. v. a.* (not in Cic.; freq. in Plaut. and Tac.), *to hold on, hold fast, delay, keep*, etc.: aliquem ante oculos, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 30: lectos viros castris attinere, Tac. A. 2, 52: prensam dextram vi attinere, ib. 1, 35: cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur, necari iussit, ib. 6, 19: sed ego comperior Bocchum Punica fide simul Romanos et Numidam spe pacis attinuisse, *detained, amused*, Sall. J. 108 *fin.*: satis comperito, Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attineri, *detained*, Tac. A. 13, 37: ripam Danubii legiones attinebant, *kept, guarded*, ib. 4, 5. *II. v. n.* *to stretch to, to reach to*, nunc senex est in tonstrina; nunc jam cultros attinet, *i. e.* ad cultros attinet, *holds himself to the knife*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 16: *to extend or stretch* (=pertinere): Scythae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent, Curt. 6, 2, 9. *2. to pertain to or concern*: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium? Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 19: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64. With the subject hoc, haec, or haec res, followed by *ad*, rarely by the *acc.*, or *absol.*: *to belong to, refer to*, and with the subject quod, *as regards*. *1. With ad*: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 51: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9: vobis allo loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, *in respect to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5: quod ad me attinet, id. Qu. Fr. 2, 1: quod ad provincias attineret, Liv. 42, 10: tanquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27. *2. With the acc.*: neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, Cic. Quint. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auc. Her. 3, 11 *fin.*: in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, no. 14. *3. Absol.*: espec. with an Inf. as subject (*act. and pass.*): *it matters, is of importance*: ea conquisierunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auc. Her. 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eodem nominari attinebat, Liv. 23, 3 *fin.*: nec attinuisse demi securim, quum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36: quid attinuit cum his, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare, *what did it avail*, Cic. Fin. 4, 22: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (adt.), tigi, tactum, 3. *v. a.* (an old form attigo, q. v. attingem = attingam, acc. to Fest. s. v.) [tango] *to touch, handle, come in contact with*. Constr. with the *acc.*, and in the poets with *ad*: neque enim ullum hoc frigidus flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: de praeda mea teruncium nec attigit, nec tactus est quisquam, Cio. Fam. 2, 17, 4: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5: (medicus) pulsum venarum attigit, Tac. A. 6, 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum D. Augustus nascens attigisset, Suet. Aug. 5. Poet.: (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attigit ulla gratior hac Triviae, Ov. M. 2, 415: sonus attigit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452. Of sexual love: virginem attingere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61: non illam vir prior attigerat, Cat. 67, 20. Of food: nec graminis attigit herbam, Virg. E. 5, 26. Fig.: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, *to enjoy*, Prop. 1, 19, 9.

2. to strike, assault, attack: De ego illam ejciam. Ph.: si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignum est liberam,

Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91: quos (populos), si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes habendos hostes, *should be attacked*, Liv. 8, 29.

3. to reach, arrive at: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 55: saltuosos locos, ib. 4, 45: urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.* *4. to lie near, border upon, touch*: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: (stomachus) utraque ex parte tonsillas attingens, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 15. Pass.: Macedonia, quae tantis barbarorum gentibus attingitur, Cic. Pis. 16.

II. Fig.: to touch, affect: nec desiderium nostri nos attigit ullum, Lucr. 3, 935: ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27, 11.

2. to touch upon (in speaking), to mention slightly: ut planiloqua est paucis ut rem ipsam attigit, *how she has hit the very thing in a few words*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 11: summam attingere, Lucr. 3, 262: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: si tantummodo summas attingero, Nep. Pelop. 1: invitus ea, tanquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 28, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35.

3. to undertake, to apply oneself to, to take in hand, manage: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas literas attigissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 82: orationes, id. Or. 13, 41: poeticam, Nep. Att. 18: liberales disciplinas omnes, Suet. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gramm. 9: ut primum forum attigi, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam reip., id. Tib. 13: ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701.

4. to come near to or resemble in qualities, to appertain or relate to: quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 32: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2, 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 5, 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6.

5. Si quid eam humanitus attigisset, for the usu. accidisset, if any misfortune had happened to her, App. Apol. p. 337.

at-tinguo (adt.), tinctus, 3. *v. a.* *to moisten, to sprinkle*: Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

at-titūlo (adt.), *i. v. a.* *to name, entitle*: Rufin. de Orig.

at-tōlĕro (adt.), *i. v. a.* *to bear, support*: App. Met. 2, p. 90, Oud.

at-tollo (adt.), *no perf. or perf. part.* 3. *v. a.* *to lift or raise up, elevate*: super limen pedes, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 1: pallium, *i. e.* accingere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: illum (regem) omnes (apes) saepe attollunt humeris, Virg. G. 4, 217: nec semel irrisus trivis attollere curat fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, ib. 5, 503: oculos humo, ib. 2, 448: oculos contra, Prop. 1, 15, 37: timidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10, 293: vultus jacentes, ib. 4, 144: manus ad coelum, Liv. 10, 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9, 47, 43: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur, demittitur, *is drawn up or raised*, Quint. 11, 3, 78: miscent se maria, et nigrae attolluntur arenae, Virg. Aen. 9, 714: se in femur, *to rise*, ib. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722: se recto trunco, ib. 2, 822: se a gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7: a terra, Plin. 21, 11, 36. With reflect. signif.: e mediis arenis hunc

(sc. Atlantem) in coelum attolli prodiderunt, *to lift itself up*, Plin. 5, 1, 1. Of buildings: *to erect, build*: immensam molem, Virg. Aen. 2, 185: arcem, ib. 3, 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXV. cubitis, Plin. 36, 5, 4 no. 9: turre in sexaginta pedes attollebantur, Tac. H. 5, 11. *II. Fig.: to raise, exalt, sustain; also, to aggrandise, to extol*: attollere vocem, Quint. 11, 3: attollere orationem, id. 10, 5: Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg. Aen. 4, 49: ultro implacabilis ardet attollitque animos, ib. 12, 4: ad consulatus spem attollere animos, Liv. 22, 26: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 4, 6, 51: attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Lucan. 7, 11: quantis Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *are extolled*, Vell. 2, 65: insignibus triumphis attollere, Tac. A. 3, 72: res per similitudinem attollere, Quint. 8, 6, 68: belloque et armis remp. attollere, Tac. H. 4, 52: cuncta in majus attollens, id. A. 15, 33: sua facta, suos casus attollere, id. Agr. 25.

at-tondĕo (adt.), tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (attondi = attonderi, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 36) *to shave, shear, clip, prune* (rare): vitem attondens, Virg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3: attondere ad cutem, Scribon. Comp. 10. Poet.: *to eat or nibble at*: tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, *fed down*, Lucan. 6, 84: attonsa prata, Aus. Mos. 203. *II. Fig.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa* Laconum, *shorn, i. e. diminished*, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17: attondere aliquem, *to cheat, fleece*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: attonsa hae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacc. 5, 2, 7: metuo ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quae usque attondeant, *to cudgel, beat me soundly*, id. Epid. 2, 3, 6.

at-tōnĭtĕ (adt.), *adv. frantically*: Britannia eam (magicen) attonite celebrat, Plin. 30, 1, 4.

at-tōnĭtus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attono] *thunder-struck*: hence fig. as in Gr. ἐμβροντηθεῖς, ἐμβρόντητος, *stunned, awe struck, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded*: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille coelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg. Aen. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614: Liv. 1, 47: Tac. H. 4, 49. Absol.: mater attonitae diu similis fuit, Ov. M. 5, 510: Liv. 10, 29. Poet. with *gen.*: attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231. Trans. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscens attonitae magna ora domus, Virg. Aen. 6, 53: mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7: contra attonitas quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29, 1, 8. *II. infuriated, inspired, frantic*: attonitae Baccho matres, Virg. Aen. 7, 580: vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14.

at-tōno (adt.), ūi, itum, *i. v. a.* *to thunder at; hence, to stun, stupefy* (poet.: most freq. as *Part.*): altitudo attonat, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532.

at-tonsus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attondeo]

at-tōrqueo (adt.), 2. *v. a.* *to hurl at or up*: jaculum attorquens, Virg. Aen. 9, 52.

at-torrĕo (adt.), 2. *v. a.* *to bake, parch*: nuces, Apic. 4, 2.

attractio (adt.), ōnis, *f.* [attraho] *a drawing to or together, contraction* (very rare): literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 *fin.*

attractōrius (adt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *attractive*: virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Macer. 4, 19.

attractus (adt.), a, um, *Part.* [attracto] *drawn to or attracted*. Of the brow: *contracted, knit*: frons attractor, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attractus (adt.), ūis, m. [id.] *a drawing to, attraction*: Dictys. 5, 11.

at-trāho (adt.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw to or towards, to attract, to drag on*: adducitur a Veneriis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 fin.: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, *to be dragged before him*, Liv. 29, 9 fin.: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, *draws together, contracts*, Sen. Ben. 6, 7: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Virg. Aen. 11, 250: ducem attrahite huc vincum, Ov. M. 3, 563: arcus, id. Rem. Am. 435: amnes attrahere auxilio siti-entibus hortis, Col. 10, 24. II. Fig.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Am. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, led*, id. Verr. 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, Ov. M. 5, 93: discipulos, id. F. 3, 830.

attrectatio (adt.), ōnis, f. [attrecto] *a touching, handling*: furtum sine ulla attrectatione fieri posse, Gell. 11, 18, 23.

II. In gramm.: *a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together*; e. g. fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

attrectatus (adt.), ūs, m. [id.] *a handling, touching, feeling*: Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 fin.

at-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [tracto] *to touch, handle*, esp. in an unlawful manner: aliquem nimium familiariter, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus, Cic. Coel. 8 fin.: signum Junonis, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates, Virg. Aen. 2, 719: feralia, Tac. A. 1, 62 fin.: libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 20. 2. *to appropriate to oneself*: regias gazas, Liv. 34, 4: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24. II. Fig.: indecorum attrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52: facilis est illa occasio et blanditia popularis: aspicitur, non attrectatur; procul apparet, non excutitur, *it is apparent, but not palpable*, Cic. Planc. 12.

at-trēmo (adt.), 3. v. n. *to tremble at or before* (very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

at-trēpido (adt.), 1. v. n. *to hobble along*: attrepidate saltem: nam vos appropere haud postulo, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

at-tribūlo (adt.), 1. v. a. *to press hard*: folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-tribūo (adt.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to associate, add, or join to, to assign, bestow, give*: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: video, cui Appulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, id. Cat. 2, 3: insulae Rhodii attributae, *annexed, subjected*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: equos gladiatoribus attribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: pontifici sacra omnia, Liv. 1, 20: Of money paid from the public treasury: pecunia attributa, numerata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 13: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. Phil. 14, 14 fin.: id. Verr. 3, 70: his rebus omnibus terni in millia aeris attribuerentur, *were assessed*, Liv. 39, 44: Hence in private affairs: Faberius si venerit, videbis ut tantum tribuetur, si modo attribuetur, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2: attributos quod appellas, valde probe, ib. 13, 22. II. Fig.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, id. Rosc. Am. 4: si alicui rei hujusmodi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento attribuetur oratio, *if these are introduced speaking*, id. Inv. 1, 52 fin.: curam alicujus rei, Liv. 26, 49: non attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, *to add*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30. 2. *to attribute or impute to, to ascribe to*: si eruditus videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis literis, id. de Sen. 1 fin.: bonos exitus diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37: aliis causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 5, 41.

attributio (adt.), ōnis, f. *the assignment of a debt*: de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24. Fig.: Graeci Fatum Νέμεσιν vocant, quod unicuique attributio suas sit ascripta, i. e. *his fate is meted out*, App. de Mundo, p. 75. II. In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute* = attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26.

attributus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attribuo]. Hence, Subst. attributum, i. n. *money assigned from the public treasury*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. II. In gramm.: *a predicate, attribute*, Cic. Inv. 1, 24.

attritio (adt.), ōnis, f. [attero] *a rubbing upon or against, friction*: Lampr. Elagab. 19.

attritus (adt.), a, um, Part. [attero] *rubbed off, worn away, wasted*: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit attritus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: ansa, Virg. E. 6, 17: vomer, *scoured bright*, id. G. 1, 46: caelaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55. Poet.: attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face*, Juv. 13, 242. II. In medicine, attritae partes or subst. attrita, orum, n. plu. (sc. membra) *excoriated*, Plin. 24, 7, 28. Sup. and Adv. not used.

attritus (adt.), ūs, m. [id.] *a rubbing on or against*: Plin. 8, 52, 78: attritu subigere cibum, *by grinding down*, id. 11, 37, 61. II. In medicine: *a galling*: ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

attubernalis, is, m. *one who inhabits an adjoining hut*, Fest. s. v.

at-tūlo (adt.), 3. v. a. (A very ancient form for afferro) *to bring to*: dotem ad nos nullam attulat, Novius in Diom. p. 376 P.

ātypus, um, adj. = ἀτυπος, *stammering*: Coel. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 2, 5: balbus et blaesus et atypus isque qui tardius loquitur, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

au, interj., v. hau.

aucella (or aucilla), ae, f. dim. [contr. from avicella, from avis] *a little bird*: only post-class. (Varr. L. L. 8, 40, 123, says expressly that it is not in use), App. Met. p. 656, Oud. (Hence, Ital. augello, ucello; Fr. oiseau.)

aucēo, 2. v. a. *to observe attentively*: aliquem, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cūpis, m. [contr. for aviceps, from avis capio] *a bird-catcher, Fowler*: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps in puteum Hor. A. P. 458: *a bird-seller*, id. S. 2, 3, 227. Fig.: circumspecte dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, *spy, eavesdropper*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 9: auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 fin.

aucilla, v. aucella.

auctarium, ii, n. [augeo] *an addition, an overweigh*: auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adjiciebatur, Fest. s. v.: Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

auctifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [auctus fero] *fruit-bearing, fertile*: terrae, Cic. poet. in Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8.

auctifacio, 1. v. a. [auctus facio] *to increase*; also, *to honour by offerings*: cibus novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224.

auctifcus, a, um, adj. [id.] *increasing, enlarging*: auctifci motus, Lucr. 2, 572.

auctio, ōnis, f. [augeo] *an increasing, increase*: dierum, Macr. Sat. 1, 14.

II. *a public sale, auction* (for the customs observed at an auction, v. Smith's Ant. 172): auctionem facere, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 91: auctionem praedicare, *to proclaim*, id. Stich. 1, 3, 55: proscribere, *to proclaim*, Cic. Att. 13, 37: proponere, *to proclaim*, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, *to defer, adjourn*, Cic. Att. 13, 12: auctione constituta vendere, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: aliquid in auctione vendere, Plin. 29, 4, 30: auctiones hastae, Suet. Caes. 50: auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caec. 5. III. Meton.: *goods sold at auction*: quum auctionem venderet, id. Quint. 5, 19 (dub., others auctione).

auctionalis, e, adj. [auctio] *per-*

taining to an auction: auctionalia, lum, n. plu. *catalogues of auction sales*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others actionalia).

auctionarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to an auction*: atria auctionaria, *auction rooms*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: tabulae, *auction catalogues*, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auctionor, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] *to hold an auction, put up to public sale*: ut in atrils auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: id. Agr. 2, 20: Caes. B. C. 3, 20. II. As v. a. *to buy at auction*: bona condemnatorum, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 23.

auctio, 1. v. freq. [aucto] *to increase much* (rare): pecunias fenore, Tac. A. 6, 16. II. *to honour by offerings*: sacris numinum potentiam auctitare, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, 1. v. freq. [augeo] *to increase or enlarge much* (rare): lucro, Pl. Am. prol. 6: ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (incorrectly written autor or author), ōris, com. (v. fin.) [id.] *one who enlarges, confirms, or gives to a thing its complete form*: hence it signifies *one who originates or proposes anything*: but with various meanings acc. to the context: creator, maker, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, leader, etc.

I. *the originator, cause, doer*: auctores belli esse nolebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: haudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, id. C. 3: praeclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: funeris, Ov. M. 10, 199: neclis, ib. 8, 449: mortis, ib. 8, 493: vulneris, ib. 5, 133: plagne, ib. 3, 329: honoris, ib. 10, 214. Hence in gen.: *one from whom anything proceeds*: auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra venit, *the sender*, ib. 12, 419: teli, ib. 8, 349: muneris, *the giver*, ib. 2, 88. II. *a father, ancestor*: L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder of thy nobility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Virg. Aen. 4, 365: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, ib. 7, 49: tantae propaginis, Ov. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172. Of animals: Col. 6, 27, 1. III. *founder, builder*: Trojae Cynthus auctor, Virg. G. 3, 36: murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 4, 6, 43: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, Ov. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatri, Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 8. IV. *an artist*: statua auctoris incerti, Plin. 34, 8, 19 no. 6: auctor statuae et tabulae pictae, ib. 8, 35. V. *an author of scientific or literary productions*.

1. *an investigator*: non sordidus auctor naturae verique, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14. Also, *a teacher*: quamquam in antiquissima philosophia Cratippo auctore versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26.

2. *a writer*: ii, quos nunc lectito auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Mur. 14: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africque et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56: sine auctore notissimi versus, i. e. *anonymous verses*, id. Aug. 70. Meton. *the work itself*: in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, ib. 89. Esp. *an historian*, with and without rerum: ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: Polybius bonus auctor in primis, *a good authority*, id. Off. 3, 32.

VI. Hence in gen.: *a narrator, reporter, informant*: sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic. Att. 14, 8: haec se certis nuntis, certis auctoribus, comperisse, Caes. B. C. 2, 18:

celeberrimos auctores habeo, Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, i. e. nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824. Hence auctorem esse, with an acc. and inf.: to relate, recount: auctores sunt, ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24: Fabius Rusticus auctor est, scriptos esse ad Caccinam Tuscam codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20.

VII. one who takes the lead: hence, an instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter, etc. Constr. with gen., absol., ut and subj., or acc. and inf.: hunc, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: profectionis auctor, the proposer, ib. 5, 33: ejus consilii auctor, ib. 6, 31: auctore hoste de summis rebus capere consilium, at the suggestion of, ib. 5, 28: quid mihi es auctor, huic ut mitam? what do you advise me? Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 2: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihi que ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5: ego tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam relinquit, te quoque profugere, Att. ib. 9, 10: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, ib. 5: auctor fieri, to take the initiative, to give consent: ut nemo civis Romanus libertatem possit amittere, nisi ipse auctor factus sit, Cic. Dom. 29, 77. Freq. in the abl. absol.: non me quidem faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, by my advice, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 23: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54.

VIII. In political affairs: auctor legis, the proposer of a law (rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se laud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36: Cic. Dom. 36. **2.** the promoter or seconder of a law (nearly equivalent to suasor, but somewhat stronger): alium dicentem, auctore eo Senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere coegit, Suet. Tib. 27: isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: id. Att. 1, 19: id. Brut. 25. Sometimes with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, id. Off. 3, 30. **3.** Poet. in gen.: a law-giver: animum ad civilia vertet jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833: and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, ib. 8, 101.

4. Patres (patricii) auctores fiunt or facti, and auctoritas patrum, in early Roman history, signified that the acts of the comitia centuriata were confirmed by the patres (patricians) in the comitia curiata: Liv. 1, 17: 22, 32: 6, 42: 8, 12: Cic. Brut. 14: v. Smith's Ant. 172: Becker's Handbuch, 2, 1, 314. Auctor is also applied to the senate: senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. **5.** Auctor consilii publici, he who has the chief voice in the Senate, a leader: hunc reipublicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, id. de Or. 1, 48 fin. Also absol.: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, by the decree of the Senate carried by your influence, id. Fam. 15, 4. **IX.** a model or pattern: Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, id. Att. 7, 3: nec literarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, who has done a similar thing, id. Verr. 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44.

X. a voucher, bail, surety, witness: gravis quavis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tanta re Patres ratii, id. 5, 15 fin.: urbs auspicio diis auctoribus in aeternum condita, under the warrant of the gods, id. 28, 28: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanerat, atque alius alii transdiderat, plures auctores ejus rei videbantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 29:

id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 70: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Jupiter auctor spondeat, Virg. Aen. 5, 17. Also with the acc. and inf.: auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.

XI. Legal t. t.: a seller (as guaranteeing the right of possession, or title to the thing sold): quod a malo auctore emissent, from a man who had no right to sell, Cic. Verr. 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caec. 10: Dig. 21, 2, 28. **2.** a guardian, of women and minors, many of whose acts were not valid without the consent of their guardian: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: dos, quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caec. 25: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Ulp. Dig. 26, 8, 5: Galus, 1, 190, 195. **3.** the witnesses to a marriage contract: nubit genero socrus, nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5.

XII. an agent, spokesman, intercessor, champion: praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 15: (Plancius) princeps inter suos maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, id. Flac. 22 fin.: magnam partem laudis ad Libonem perventuram, si illo auctore atque agente, ab armis sit discessum, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. In fem. gen. Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Liv. 40, 4 fin.: Virg. Aen. 12, 159, et alibi.

auctoramentum, i, n. [auctoro] a consideration (in the legal sense): wages, pay, hire, reward: est in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, Cic. Off. 1, 42: rudiaris revocatis auctoramento centenum millium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28. Fig.: nullum sine auctoramento malum est; avaritia pecuniam promittit, luxuria voluptates, Sen. Ep. 69. **II.** a contract, stipulation: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (sc. gladiatorii) verba sunt: uri, vinciri ferroque necari, ib. 37.

auctoritas (not auctor, nor author.), ātis, f. [auctor] an abstract subs. formed from the concrete, auctor: its various meanings correspond, therefore, to those of that word. **I.** production or invention, cause (very rare): quod si exquiratur usque ab stripe auctoritas (sc. rumoris), origin, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, of its authorship, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poetae Stoicos depravarint, an Stoici poetas dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91. **II.** a view, opinion, judgment: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, id. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est ut de Q. Catulli auctoritate et sententia dicendum esso videatur, id. Manil. 20.

III. counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement: cujus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 1, 42: auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: his autem literis animum tuum amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, by the encouragement, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2. **IV.** will, decision, command, precept, decree: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus: id. Caec. 18, 51: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, under his command, guidance, id. Fam. 10, 28 fin. So of the responsibility attached to any line of conduct: jubeo, cogo atque impero. Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, I will never deny that it was done by my command, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99: attende jam, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, hear how I get

rid of the responsibility of my consular acts, Cic. Sull. 11, 33.

V. In political affairs: Senatus auctoritas, any measure to which a majority of the Senate has assented (but only by an abuse of words, for a complete Senatus consultum). Hence, 1. a S. C. proposed but not carried, owing to the intercessio of a tribune, but of which a record was kept: si quis intercedat S. to, auctoritate se fore contentum, Liv. 4, 57: si quis huic senatus consulto intercesserit senatui placere auctoritatem perscribi (praescribi) et de ea re ad senatum pulumque referri, Cic. Fam. 8, 8 (cf. Smith's Ant. 1023): Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, id. Leg. 2, 15: Senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 fin.: se sibi consilium capturum, neque senatus auctoritati obtemperaturum, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. The names of the persons who were witnesses to the drawing up of the senatus-consultum were called the auctoritates; hence the superscription to a senatus consultum, S. C. A. = Senatus consulti auctoritates (not auctoritas), Cic. Fam. 8, 8. **2.** Auctoritas populi, the popular will or decision: isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, id. Manil. 22: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28. So publica, Vell. 2, 62. **3.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44.

VI. power or authority to act: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: Senatus faciem secum attulerat, auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.

VII. power, reputation, dignity, influence, etc.: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati faulrix adjutrixque siet, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequitate causae et auctoritate sua aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: esse nonnullos quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: hujus civitatis est longe amplissima auctoritas, ib. 3, 8: quantum jam auctoritatis essent consecuti sentiebat, ib. 4, 13: optatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes. 11: auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10 fin.: afferre, id. de Sen. 18: facere, to procure, id. Manil. 15: imminuere, id. de Or. 2, 37 fin.: levare, id. Acad. 2, 22. Transf. to things: importance, worth, value, estimation: bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, more weight, Cic. Leg. 2, 7 fin.: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant, id. Flacc. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30: auctoritas praecipua lupo (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28: saporis, id. 8, 43, 68: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30.

VIII. a pattern, model: omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: memoria dignam in republ. capessenda auctoritatem disciplinamque praescribere, id. Sest. 6: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22. **IX.** a warrant, evidence in support of an assertion, etc., credibility: quum justitia sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, id. Off. 2, 9 fin.: desinant putare auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo, id. Flacc. 22 fin.: quum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Am. 25. Meton.: records, documents: nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. Verr. 3, 62 fin. **2.** the name of a person who is a voucher or witness, authority: quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, id. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4. Hence for the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: Senatusconsultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8,

8. **X.** In law, *legal ownership* (cf. auctor XI.): *lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium*, Cic. Cacc. 19: *usus auctoritas fundi biennium est*, id. Top. 4, 23. So in the XII. Tables: **ADVERSUS HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS**, *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual*, in Cic. Off. 1, 12.

2. *a guarantee, security*: Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [auctor] lit., *to be an auctor, i. e. to produce, cause*: sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore, Vell. 2, 30.

II. *to give a pledge as bondsman, to become security for*, Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 9. Fig.: in the pass.: *observatio satis auctorata consensus patrocinio, supported*, Tert. Cor. mil. 2. 2. With a reflect. pron. or pass.: *to bind oneself, to hire oneself out*: vindemiator auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3. Esp. of gladiators: *quid refert, uri, virgis ferroque necari auctoratus eas*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59: *auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem*, Quint. Decl. 302. Hence in the pun: *ipsium magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. brought into greater danger than the gladiators*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 8. 3. In gen. *to bind*: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv. 36, 10.

auctōror, ari [id.] *to become bail or security*: Pomp. Dig. 26, 8, 4.

auctrix, icis, f. [augeo] *she who originates a thing, an authoress* (very rare): *materia auctrix universitatis*, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: *anima auctrix operum carnis*, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10. II. *a female seller or surety*: Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16.

auctumnal, an old form for **auctumnalis**, Varr. in Char. p. 94.

auctumnālis (aut.), e, adj. [auctumnus] *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal*: *aequinoctium auctumnale*, Varr. R. R. 1, 28 fin.: *tempus*, ib. 1, 39, 1: *lumen*, Cic. Arat. 285: *agnus*, Col. 7, 3, 11: *rosa*, Plin. 21, 4, 10: *imbres*, id. 19, 3, 13: *pruna*, Prop. 4, 2, 15: *corna*, Ov. M. 8, 665.

auctumnescit or **-nascit** (aut.), v. insep. impers. [id.] *autumn approaches, is coming on*: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnitas (aut.), ātis, f. [id.] *the autumn, harvest-time*: Cato R. R. 5, 8: *prima auctumnitate cum pluvius est*, ib. 155, 1. II. *the produce of autumn, the harvest*: *ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciunt auctumnitatem fundi*, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (aut.), i. v. n. [id.] *to cause or bring on autumn* (rare): *aer aestate nimbose semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat*, Plin. 2, 50, 51.

auctumnum (aut.), i, n. an ancient form for **auctumnus**. Varr. in Non. 71, 20.

auctumnus (sometimes incorrectly written **autumnus**), i, m. [auctus] *the season of abundance, the fruit-time, harvest-time, the autumn*: non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: *quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, auctumnus*, Cic. Part. 11: *pomifer auctumnus*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: *varius purpureo colore*, ib. 2, 5, 11: *sordidus calcatis uvis*, Ov. M. 2, 29: *gravis auctumnus, unhealthy*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: *so, letifer*, Juv. 4, 56: *auctumno adulto, about the middle of autumn*, Tac. A. 11, 31: *vergente, drawing to a close*, ib. 4: *flexus auctumni*, id. H. 5, 23. II. Meton.: *the produce of the autumn, the harvest*: *et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, i. e. vino vetere*, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

auctumnus (aut.), a, um, adj. *autumnal*: *frigus*, Ov. M. 3, 729: *sidera*, Manil. 2, 269: *tempus*, ib. 425: *pruinæ*, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10: *aequinoctium*, Plin. 19, 6, 33: *tempestas*, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

auctus, a, um, Part. [augeo] *increased*: adj. *great, plentiful, abundant* (found only in Comp. and Sup.): *tanto mi aegritudo auctor est in animo*, Pl.

Cap. 4, 2, 2: *auctor et amplior majestas*, Liv. 4, 2: *auctius atque di melius fecere*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3. Sup. Treb. Gall. 18.

auctus, ūs, m. [id.] *an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance*: *corporis*, Lucr. 2, 482: *nec lorica tenet distenti corporis auctum*, Lucan. 9, 797: *cujus rei praemium sit in civitate, eam maximis semper auctibus crescere*, Liv. 4, 2: *immenso aquarum auctu*, Plin. 4, 12, 24: *diel*, id. 2, 19, 17: *imperii*, Tac. A. 2, 33: *hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit*, Vell. 2, 40: *bellum quotidiano auctu majus*, id. 2, 129 fin.: *immensis auctibus aliquem extollere*, Tac. H. 4, 28.

aucūpābundus, a, um, adj. [aucupor] = *aucupans, watching, lurking for*: *animas*, Tert. Anim. 39.

aucūpālis, e, adj. [aucupium] *pertaining to bird-catching or fowling*: *perticae*, Fest. s. v. amites.

aucūpātio, ōnis, f. [aucupor] *bird-catching, fowling*: Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucūpātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *used in bird-catching*: *arundo*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: *calami*, Mart. 14, 218.

aucūpātus, ūs, m. [id.] = *aucupium, fowling*: Capitol. Anton. philos. 4.

aucūpium, ii, n. [auceps] *bird-catching, fowling*: *piscatu, aucupio, venatione*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: *noctuae*, Pall. Sept. 12. Fig.: *a catching at, lying in wait for*: *facere aucupium auribus*, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 44: *hoc novum est aucupium, a new means of gaining a living*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: *aucupium delectationis*, Cic. Or. 25, 84: *aucupia verborum, a catching at words, quibbling*, id. Caec. 23, 65: *nomenclationis*, Col. 3, 2, 31. II. Meton.: *the birds caught*: Cat. 114, 3: Cels. 2, 26.

aucūpo, are, for *aucupor, to lie in wait for, to watch*: *num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42: *aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant*, id. As. 5, 2, 31. *Aucupor pass.*: Lact. 5, 22.

aucūpor, atus, i. v. dep. [auceps] *to go bird-catching or fowling*: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. Also of *taking bees*: *spes aucupandi examina*, Col. 3, 8, 8.

II. Fig.: *to chase, strive for, lie in wait for, etc.*: *viden' scelestus ut aucupatur? how he gives chase?* Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 49: *nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus*, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: *tempus*, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: *alicujus imbecillitatem*, id. Flacc. 37, 92: *ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpiam atque delibem*, id. Sest. 56: *inanem aucupari rumorem, et omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae conectari*, id. Pis. 24, 57: *occasionem*, Auc. Bell. Afr. 3: *obtreccatione alienae scientiae famam sibi*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: *studium populi ac favorem*, Flor. 3, 13, 1: *reconditas voces*, Suet. Aug. 86: *absentiam*, Just. 29, 4: *somnos*, Ov. H. 13, 107.

audācia, ae, f. [audax] *boldness, in a good and (most freq.) in a bad sense*. In a good sense: *courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: *audacia in bello*, Sall. C. 9: *summæ hominem audaciae mittit*, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: *frangere audaciam*, Liv. 25, 38: *ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes*, id. 2, 10: *unam in audacia spem salutis*, Tac. H. 4, 49: *in audaces non est audacia tuta*, Ov. M. 10, 544. II. In a bad sense: *audacity, presumption, insolence, shamelessness*: *O hominis impudentem audaciam*, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 13: *compositis mendaciis advenisti, audaciae columnen, thou very tip-top of impudence*, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: *animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habet, quam fortitudinis*, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: *incredibili importunitate et audacia*, id. Verr. 2, 30: *impudentia atque audacia fretus*, id. Flacc. 15. Meton. in plur.: *hazards or daring acts*: *quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores*

reperietis, id. Sull. 27 fin. 2. In a milder signif.: *freedom, boldness*: *licentia vel potius audacia*, id. Lig. 8: *vitare audaciam in translationibus*, Suet. Gramm. 10 fin.

audāciter, adv. *boldly, courageously, audaciously*, Liv. 22, 25. The older form for the more class. form,

audacter, adv. *boldly*, etc.: Cic. Verr. 2, 54: Liv. 9, 34, etc. Comp. Cic. Or. 8, 26. Sup. Caes. B. G. 2, 12.

audācūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [audax] *a little bold* (rare): *reprehensor audaculus verborum*, Gell. 5, 21.

audax, ācis, adj. [audeo, like *ferax* from *fero*, *capax* from *capio*] *daring, in a good, and (oftener) in a bad sense, bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy*: *qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 1: *quae non deliquit, decet audacem esse*, ib. 2, 2, 207: *o scelestum atque audacem hominem!* Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: *Vergres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2 fin.: *temerarius et audax*, id. Inv. 1, 3: *petulans et audax*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: *audaces et protervi*, id. Fin. 1, 18: *de improbis et audacibus*, id. Phil. 14, 3: *da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis*, Virg. G. 1, 40: *poeta, a poet who remains unmoved by praise or blame*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182: *audax Iapeti genus*, id. Od. 1, 3, 25: *conjug audacis Ulixei*, Ov. M. 14, 671. With *ad*: *ad facinus audacior*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5. Poet.: with *abl.*: *viribus*, Virg. Aen. 5, 67: *audax juvenia*, id. G. 4, 565. With *gen.*: *audax ingenii*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64: *animi*, id. Theb. 10, 495. With *inf.*: *audax omnia perpeti*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: *leges imponere*, Prop. 4, 5, 13. 2. Transf. to things: *audax facinus*, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2: *animus*, Sall. C. 5: *consilium*, Liv. 25, 38: *res*, id. 26, 38: *spes*, Plin. 28, 4, 7: *paupertas*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: *dithyrambi*, id. Od. 4, 2, 10: *verba, unusual, poetic*, Quint. 10, 5: *hyperbole*, id. 8, 6: *volatus*, Ov. M. 8, 223. II. Poet.: *violent, fierce, proud*: *nunc audax cave sis*, Cat. 50, 18: *ambitiosus et audax*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: *Cerberus*, Tib. 1, 10, 35: *Hecate*, Sen. Med. 844.

audens, entis, Part. [audeo] *daring, bold* (mostly in a good sense): *tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito*, Virg. Aen. 6, 95: *nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum esse*, Tac. A. 14, 58: *audentissimi cujusque procursu*, id. Agr. 33.

audenter, adv. *boldly, courageously, rashly*: Scaev. Dig. 28, 2, 29 fin. Comp. Tac. A. 4, 68.

audentia, ae, f. [audens] *boldness, courage, spirit, in a good sense* (rare): *audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis*, Non. 431, 6: *nec default audentia Druso Germanico*, Tac. G. 24. Fig.: *boldness in the use of words, license*: Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

audēo, ausus, 2. v. a. (perf. ausi = ausus sum, Cato in Prisc. p. 868 P. Whence subj. ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint), *to venture, to venture to do, to dare*. Constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, and *absol.* With *acc.*: *qua audacia tantum facinus audet?* Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37: *quid domini faciant, audent quum tanta fures!* Virg. E. 3, 16: *plebs per se nihil audet*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: *capitalem fraudem ausi*, Liv. 23, 14. Hence also pass.: *multa dolo, pleraque per vin audebantur*, id. 39, 8 fin.: *auderi adversus aliquem dimicare*, Nep. Milt. 4 fin.: *agenda res est audendaque*, Liv. 35, 35: Vell. 2, 56 fin.: *patroni necem*, Suet. Domit. 14. Also ausus, a, um, pass.: *ausis ad Caesarem codicillis, quibus in vidiā et preces miscuerat*, Tac. A. 3, 67 fin. 2. With *inf.*: (the usual constr.): *ecquid audes de tuo istuc ad dere, do you undertake*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 40: *nil jam mutire audeo*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25: *auderent credere gentes*, Lucr. 2, 1036: *Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit quantum incolumis nunquam est*

ausus optare, Cic. Manil. 9, 25: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: ausdeo dicere, *I dare say, I venture to assert* = τολμῶ λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17: refrenare licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28. By poet. license transf. to things: vitigenae latices in aqual fontibus audent misceri, *the juice of the vine ventured to intermingle with the water*, Lucr. 6, 1071. 3. *Abso.*: (Romani) audendo magni facti, Sall. Hist. Frg. 4: in ejusmodi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 fin.: hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut audent, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (sc. progredi), Tac. H. 5, 11. 4. In a few instances with *quin*: ut non audeam quin promam omnia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 11.

audiens, entis, *Part.* [audio] *hearing*. As *adj.*: *obedient*: with *gen.*: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 25. II. *Subst.*: a *hearer, auditor*: ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut. 23. 2. a *catechumen*, Tert. Poen. 6.

audientia, ae, f. [audiens] a *hearing, a listening; audience, attention*: exsurge praeco, fac populo audientiam, *command silence*, Pl. Poen. prol. 11: Liv. 43, 16: quantum denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius ~~facit~~ *audientiam*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: facit ipsa sibi audientiam mitis oratio, *gains a hearing*, id. Sen. 9, 28: audientiam tribuere, *to give a hearing*, App. Met. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib. 2, 13, 1. II. *Meton.*: *the faculty of hearing*: Prud. περὶ στερφ. 954. 2. *the ears*: Arnob. 3, p. 117.

audio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Catull. 84, 8: *fut.* audibo, Enn. in Non. 506, 1: audibis, ib.: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 86: Poen. 1, 2, 97: Caecil. in Gell. 7, 17 fin.: in Non. l. c. *audin'* = *audisne*, as *ain'* = *aisne*: *inf. perf.* audisse better than *audivisse*, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) *to hear, to know by hearing, to understand, learn*. Constr. what is heard is expressed by the *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *acc.* and *imperf. part.*: the sources of the information are denoted by the *abl.* dep. on *ex* (most freq.), *ab*, or *de*: both constructions are often united: auribus si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam, Cato R. R. 157 fin.: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. in Non. l. c.: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: mixtos vagitibus aegris ploratus audire, Lucr. 2, 580: audiet cives acuisse ferum, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: verbum ex allquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, Cic. Off. 1, 30 fin.: ex obviis, Liv. 28, 26: saepe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, Cic. de Sen. 13: a quibus quum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7: equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from his mouth*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: neque eum querentem quisquam audierit, Nep. Timol. 4: quum audiret reges concertantes de nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 22. Hence also pass. with the *nom.* and *inf.*: Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, Cic. Att. 5, 18: jam Caesar a Gergovia discessisse audiebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59. Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is *audire de aliquo* (*aliquid*), more freq. in pass. sense: *to hear (any thing) concerning any one*: de psaltria hac audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illos etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. With *in* and *acc.*: *to hear something bad of any one*, id. de Or. 2, 70. Audito as *abl. absol.*: *at the tidings, when news came*, etc.: audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. Hist.

Frgm. in Prisc. p. 1130 P.: Liv. 28, 7.

II. *to listen, to hearken, attend to*: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63. Hence,

1. Of pupils: *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures*: Marce fili, te annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic. Off. 1, 1: possumne aliquid audire? *hast thou any thing to tell me?* id. Fat. 2, 3.

2. With *de* or *acc.*: Of judges, etc.: *to listen or hearken to, to examine*: nemo illorum iudicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, id. Fl. 39, 98: de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12: de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 567: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11. 3. Of prayer or entreaty: *to listen to, lend an ear, regard, grant*: in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: Curio neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: audit et coeli genitor de parte serena intonuit laevum, Virg. Aen. 9, 630. Also of persons: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3. 4. Of arguments, narrations, etc.: *to approve, agree with, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui Gany-medem a Diis raptum ait, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: audio, nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, *that I grant*, id. Rosc. Am. 18 fin. So non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. Verr. 3, 34. III.

to hear, heed, obey. With *acc.*: te audi, tibi obtempera, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: nae ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6. Transf. to things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. G. 1, 514: nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, Ov. M. 5, 382: so Plin. 16, 43, 83. With *dat.*: nam istis magis audiendum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57 fin.: sibi audire, App. Apol. p. 326, 34. So dicto audientem esse, *to listen to, to obey*: dicto sum audiens, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 71: qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: non fore dicto audientes milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. And with a second *dat.* of the person: villicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato R. R. 142: si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. Verr. 1, 44. Pleon. with *obedio*: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit, Liv. 5, 3.

IV. As in Gr. ἀκούω, *to hear something of oneself*: and with *bene* or *male*, as in Gr. καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν, *to be in good or bad repute, to be praised or blamed*: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: rexque paterque audisti coram, ib. 1, 7, 38: benedictis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Ph. prol. 20: velle bene audire a parentibus, a propinquis, a bonis etiam viris, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: erat surdaster M. Crassus: sed aliud molestius, quod male audiebat (as a pun), id. Tusc. 5, 40. V. Of discourse, where words not actually expressed are required by the context: *to understand* (later sub-audio): quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut, stupere gaudio Graecus. Simul enim auditur coepit, Quint. 9, 3, 58. [The root AUD or AUS, the s being represented by r: cf. οὖς, ὠτ-ός; Lith. ausis; Goth. auso; Lat. aus-culto, auris; Germ. ohr; Eng. ear.] (Hence, Ital. udire; Fr. ouir.)

auditavi, saepe audivi, Fest. s. v. **auditio**, ōnis, f. [audio] a *hearing, a listening to*: (puer) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. Pass.; hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, quum id ipse non vidisset? *by the mere hearing*, id. Verr. 4, 46. II. *Meton.*: a *report, hearsay, news*: si acceperissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95. In plur.: fictae auditiones, id. Planc. 23, 56. 2. a *lecture, lesson, discourse*, Plin. 26, 2, 6: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1. III. For *auditus*, *the sense of hearing*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

audituncula, ae, f. *dim.* [auditio] a *short discourse* (cf. auditio II. 2.): Gell. 13, 19, 5. **auditor**, ōris, m. [audio] a *hearer, an auditor*: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, Cic. Or. 8: auditores in Cic. is freq. paraphrased by qui audient, Sest. 44: de Or. 1, 5, 17. II. A pupil, scholar, disciple: Demetrius Phalereus, Theophrasti auditor, id. Fm. 5, 19. III. *Meton.*: a *reader of a book*, as anal. to the hearing of an oral discourse: Varr. L. L. 6, 1. **auditorialis**, e, *adj.* [auditorium] *pertaining to a school*: scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11. **auditorium**, ii, n. [audio, auditor] a *lecture-room, hall of justice*, Quint. 2, 11, 3. Fig. of the forum: Tac. Or. 34. II. a *school*, in opp. to public life: Quint. 10, 1, 36. III. *Meton.*: *audience, auditory*: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7. **auditorius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to a hearer or hearing*: cavernae, the auditory passages, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3. **auditus**, a, um, *Part.* [audio].

auditus, ūs, m. [id.] a *hearing, listening*: brevi auditu, Tac. H. 2, 59. Also the sense of hearing: auditus semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57. In plur.: auditus hominum Deorumque mulcens, i. e. aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1. II. *Meton.*: *instruction*, Lucan. 10, 183. 2. a *rumour, report*: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76.

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ropam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Capadociae, id. 6, 9, 9. III. *to lay aside, desist from (some manner of speaking, etc.):* jurgium hinc auferas, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 19: aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 967: aufer nugas, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 8: pollicitationes, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. Ph. Aufer mi oportet: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, ib. 1, 4, 46. With *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43. IV. *to carry off, obtain, acquire:* viginti minas ab aliquo per sycophantiam auferre, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 71: id inultum nunquam auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: quis unquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit tantum abstulit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gramm. 17. Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 59. Fig.: *to carry away knowledge, to learn:* quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera vix cum hujus parva parte aequari conferrique posse? ib. 1, 8.

aufugio, fugi, 3. v. n. [ab-fugio] *to flee away or from (rare):* hinc aufugerim, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 5: aufugerim potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10: quum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43 *fin.*: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30. (The use of *acc.* is dub.)

augēo, auxi, auctum, 2. v. a. and n. (*perf. subj. auxitis* = *auxeritis*, Liv. 29, 27). I. *Act. to make to grow, to make large, increase, augment:* cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 861: ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: augebantur illis copiae, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: augetur Gallis suspicio, id. B. G. 7, 45: bellum augetur, the war extends, ib. 63: spes victoriae augetur, id. B. C. 3, 82: possessiones, Nep. Att. 12: aerarium, Tac. A. 3, 25: vallum et tures, id. H. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: molestiam, Cic. Flac. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: benevolentiam, id. Am. 9: nostris animus augetur, their courage rises, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, to strengthen, raise, Suet. Claud. 33. Poet.: nuper et istae auxerunt volumina victae certamine turbae, Ov. M. 5, 301. Fig.: *to exalt, to praise, extol:* homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21: rem laudando, id. Brut. 12: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38.

2. With *acc.* and *abl.*: *to furnish abundantly with, to heap upon, enrich, etc.:* ut Sullanos possessores divitiis augeatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69: eaque vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus auxitis, old prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter scientia augere potest, altera exemplis, Cic. Off. 1, 1: veteranos commodis augere debeo, id. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententia, id. de Sen. 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, ib. 9, 6: aer terram auget imbribus, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: augeri damno, to be enriched by a loss, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatorio, ib. 1, 3. Without *abl.*: aliquem augere atque ornare, to advance, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: solum te commendat auctore temporis spatium, honores, Plin. Pan. 24: augeat (Jupiter) imperium nostri ducis, augeat annos, Ov. Fast. 1, 613. 3. In relig. language, *to honour, consecrate:* aliquid cedo, qui hanc vicini nostri aram augeam, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 11: si qua ipse meis venatibus auxi, if I have worshipped thee with offerings of the chase, Virg. Aen. 9, 407. II. *Neut. to grow, increase, become greater (rare):* eo res eorum auxit, Cato in Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque

adeo pereunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1164: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. Hist. 1 (frgm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): balinea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15. [Αὔξω, αὐξάνω; Goth. *aukan* (augere) and *vahsjan* (crescere); Germ. *wachsen*, Eng. *wax*, the *u* and *w* being transposed.]

augesco, 3. v. insep. [augeo] *to begin to grow, to become greater, to keep growing:* fames augescit, Naev. 5, 1: semina dicuntur temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: quum hostium res tantis augescere incrementis cerneret, Liv. 27, 17: augesciente flumine, Tac. H. 2, 34: mihi quotidie augescit magis de filio aegritudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*

augifico, 1. v. a. [augeo facio] *to increase:* numeros, Enn. in Non. 76, 1.

auginos, 1. f. [αὐγίη] *a plant, also called hyoscyamos, q. v. App. Herb. 4.*

augites, ae, m. = αὐγίτης, *a precious stone, acc. to many, the turquois*, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

augmen, inis, n. [augeo] *an increase, enlargement:* corporis, Lucr. 2, 495: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249. In *plur.*: quum sumunt augmina noctes, Lucr. 5, 680.

augmento, 1. v. a. [augmentum] *to increase:* thesauros, Firmic. Math. 5, 5.

augmentum (in MSS. also *augmentum*), *i. n.* [augeo] *an increase, growth, augmentation (rare):* augmentum aut deminutio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, Pompon. ib. 30, 8: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 6, 21: lunae, Pallad. 13, 6. II. *a kind of sacrificial cake:* Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

augur, ūris (earlier also **AUGER**, Prisc. p. 554 P.), *comm., an augur, i. e. a member of a particular college of priests at Rome, who foretold the future by observing the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, lightning, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8. The augur is said to have been orig. called *auspex* (Plut. Quaest. Rom. 72): *auspex* was supplanted by *augur*, but the scientific term for observation continued to be *auspicium* and not *augurium* (v. Smith's Ant. 173). II. *any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen.:* augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 32: so, aug. Phoebus, id. Carm. Sec. 61: Argivus, i. e. *Amphiaraus*, id. Od. 3, 16, 11: id. Ep. 1, 20, 9: Prop. 2, 21, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, Ov. M. 12, 19: nocturnae imaginis augur, interpreter of night-visions, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, the basest prophet, Stat. Th. 3, 6: aquae nisi fallit augur annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12. [Etym. dub. The ancient gramm. derived it from *avis* and *gero*, Fest. s. v.; Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 523. Of modern writers some suppose it to be an Etruscan word: others connect it with *augeo*: others derive it from a root *AUG* "to see," cf. Lat. *oc-ulus*, Germ. *auge*, so that the word would mean a *seer* in general. From the analogy of *auspex* and *au-ceps* we incline to believe that the first part of the word is *avis*.]

augura, v. augurium.

auguraculum, 1. n. [auguror] *a place on the Arx on the Capitoline hill, where the auspices were taken*, Fest. s. v.: Smith's Ant. 176.

augurālis (auguralis, Apul. de Not. aspir. § 8), *e, adj.* [augur] *pertaining to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy:* libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33: id, Fam. 3, 4: jus, id. Brut. 77: coena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.

II. *Subst.:* augurale, *is, n.* the part of a Roman camp where the general took the auspices (cf. Smith's Ant. 176, seq.): Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali,

ib. 2, 13. Hence, *meton. the general's tent:* Quint. 8, 2, 8. III. *the augur's wand or staff, lituus:* Sen. Tranq. 11.

auguratio, ōnis, f. [auguror] *a divining, a soothsaying:* quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.* II. *the art of divining:* Lact. 2, 16.

augurāto, adv. after taking the auguries: sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18.

augurātōrium, 11. n. [auguror] *a place where auguries were taken*, Inscr.

augurātrix, 1cis, f. [id.] *a female soothsayer or diviner:* Fest. s. v. *lingula* Hieron. Jes. 57, 3.

augurātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office of augur:* lituus clarissimum insigne auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17: accipere auguratum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8. II. = *augurium, augury*, Tert. Anim. 26.

augurialis, v. auguralis.

augurium, 11. n. (*plur. augura*, heterocl., like *aplustra* from *aplustro* Att. in Non. 488, 2) [augur] *the profession of an augur, the watching and explanation of the flight of birds, etc., augury (v. augur):* augurium agere, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, id. Off. 3, 16: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47: accipere, to understand or receive as an omen, Liv. 1, 34: augurium factum, Suet. Vitell. 18: augurio experiri, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, an augury instituted in time of ~~war~~, to ascertain whether the Deity might be supplicated for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47. II. every kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying: cui lactus Apollo augurium citharamque dabat, Virg. Aen. 12, 394: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio, by the interpretation, Ov. M. 1, 395: and of the mind, presentiment, foreboding of things to come: inhaeret in mentibus quasi seculorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33. 2. Meton.: a sign, token, prognostic: thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31: auguria valetudinis ex urina, id. 28, 6, 19.

augurius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the augur, augural (very rare):* augurium jus, Cic. de Sen. 4 *fin.*

augūro, avi, 1. v. a. [id.] (*rarer than auguror*) *to consult by means of augurs:* sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto, Vet. Leg. in Cic. Leg. 2, 8. Fig.: oculis investigans astute augura, examining as sharply as an augur, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 26. II. *to consecrate by auguries:* augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vat. 10: augurato templo, Liv. 8, 5.

III. In gen.: *to presage, forebode:* praesentit animus et augurat quodammodo quae futura sit suavis, Cic. Ep. ad Calv. (vol. 4, 2, p. 467, Orell.): si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. Aen. 7, 273.

augūrōr, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] *to act as augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur:* Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33: aves quasdam rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64: non igitur ex alitis involatu nec ex tripudiis solistimis aut sonivilis tibi auguror, id. Fam. 6, 6. II. In gen.: *to foretell, to forebode; or of the inward sense, to surmise, conjecture:* Thersomenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 6: quantum ego opinione auguror, id. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjectura, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: mente aliquid augurari, Curt. 10, 5, 13: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50.

augusta, ae, f. *1. r.* the time of the emperors, a title of the mother, wife

daughter, and sister of the emperor; like imperial majesty, imperial highness, Tac. A. 1, 8.

augustālicius, ii, m. having the dignity of priest of Augustus (v. Augustalis), Inscr.

augustālis, e, adj. relating to the Emperor Augustus: ludi (or AUGUSTALIA), games in honour of Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 15. II. Augustales sodales, a college of 25 priests, instituted by Tiberius in honour of Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 54; called also sacerdotes, ib. 2, 83; and absol. Augustales, ib. 3, 64. In the municipal cities and colonies there were colleges of priests of Augustus composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. Sat. 30, 2. (Cf. Smith's Ant. 180.) III. Praefectus Augustalis, the prefect of Egypt: Ulp. Dig. 1, 17. Cf. Tac. A. 12, 60.

augustālitās, ātis, f. [augustalis] the dignity of priest of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. no. 1858, 3213 and 3672. II. the dignity of prefect of Egypt, Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 11.

augustānus (augustianus, Suet. Ner. 25: augustaneus, Auct. Limit. p. 265), a, um, adj. [Augustus] of or pertaining to Augustus: colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1. II. pertaining to an emperor, imperial: augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac. A. 14, 15.

augustātus, a, um, Part. [augusto] consecrated: augustata mensa, Macr. Sat. 3, 11 (dub.).

augustē, adv. reverentially, sacredly: auguste sancteque venerari deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. Comp. quo de religione dici possit augustius, id. Brut. 21, 8.

augustēus, a, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus, Augustan: lex, Frontin. Col. p. 121: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2.

augustianus, v. augustianus.

augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus] pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus, Suet. Claud. 11.

augusto, i, v. a. [augustus] to render venerable, to glorify: deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.

augustus, a, um, adj. consecrated, sacred, venerable: sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609: (Πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμώτατα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὐγούστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 16): augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma est, Enn. Suet. Oct. 7: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 fin.: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12 fin.: locus augustus, id. Dom. 53: templum augustissimum, Liv. 42, 12: fanum, id. 38, 13: solum, id. 45, 5: moenia, Virg. Aen. 7, 153: augusta gravitas (coelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73: mens, ib. 15, 145. II. In gen.: majestic, august: tectum augustum, ingens, Virg. Aen. 7, 170: sedes apum augusta, id. G. 4, 228: ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7: vir, id. 8, 6: conspectus, id. 8, 9: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41: augustissima vestis, ib.: currus, Plin. Pan. 92: augustissimum tribunal, ib. 60. [Some derive from *augeo*, as *angustus* from *ango*: others from *augur*, Pott. 2, 545.]

augustus, i, m. a surname of the Roman emperors, derived from Octavius Caesar, to whom it was first given; equivalent to majesty or imperial majesty: Hor. Od. 1, 12: Ov. M. 15, 860. Later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 (Smith's Ant. 180). Hence, II. augustus, a, um, adj. of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan, imperial: caput = Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. Pont. 1, 2, 117: forum, ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: marmor, in Egypt, Plin. 36, 7, 11: laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, id. 15, 30, 39: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16. But esp. mensis Augustus, the month August, named after Octavius Caesar; earlier, Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 fin.),

Juv. 3, 9: Calendae, Col. 11, 12: Plin. 2, 47, 47: Idus, Mart. 12, 68. (Hence Ital. agosto, Fr. août.)

aula, ae, f. (gen. aulae, Virg. Aen. 3, 354) = αὐλή, the front court of a Grecian house: janitor aulae, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 16: vacuum pastoris in aulam, Prop. 3, 13, 39: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66. Also an inner court of a house, a hall = atrium: Virg. Aen. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87. II. a palace, castle, the royal court: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. Aen. 1, 140: fuscae deus aulae, i. e. Pluto, Prop. 4, 11, 5: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 31: aula laeta Priami, ib. 4, 6, 16: rarissimam rem in aula consequi senectutem, in a court, Sen. Ira, 2, 33: caret invidenda sobrius aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8. Poet. of the cell of the queen-bee: aulas et cerea regna retingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202. III. Meton.: princely power, dignity: rex omni auctoritate aulae communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, possessed the greatest influence at court, Tac. A. 6, 43. 2. the persons composing the court, the court, courtiers: id. H. 1, 13 fin.

aula = olla, q. v. init.

aulaeum, i, n. = αὐλαία, more freq. used in plur., a curtain, canopy: suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54: Prop. 2, 32, 12. II. Esp. the curtain of a theatre = siparium; which, among the ancients, contrary to our practice, was let down below the stage when the play began, and raised again when the performance was concluded. (v. Smith's Ant. 1046.) Hence the expressions, aulaea premuntur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: or aulaeum mittitur, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23, to denote the opening of the scene; and aulaeum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27, to signify the conclusion. III. a covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: Virg. Aen. 1, 697: Curt. 8, 5, 21. IV. an embroidered upper garment: Juv. 10, 39.

aulētica, ae, f. = αὐλητική, a plant, also called chamaemelon, q. v. App. Herb. 23.

aulēticus, a, um, adj. = αὐλητικός, suitable for a pipe or flute; calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66.

aulicus, a, um, adj. = αὐλικός [αὐλή] pertaining to a princely court, princely: aulicus apparatus, Suet. Domit. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45. Hence Subst.: aulici, orum, m. plu. courtiers, Nep. Dat. 5.

aulicus, a, um, adj. = αὐλικός [αὐλός] pertaining to the pipe or flute: aulica suavis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314.

aulix, icis, m. = αὐλαξ, a furrow, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 38.

auloedus, i, m. = αὐλωδός, one whose singing is accompanied with the flute Cic. Mur. 13 fin.

aulūla, ae, f. dim. [aula = olla] a small pipkin or pot, App. Met. 5, p. 167.

aulus, i, m. = αὐλός (flute), a flute-shaped kind of shell-fish, probably Pholas dactylus, Linn.: the boring muscle, Plin. 32, 9, 29.

aumātium, ii, n. a private place in the theatre, Petr. in Fulg. p. 567, 20.

aura, ae (gen. sing. aurāi, Virg. Aen. 6, 747), f. = αὔρα, the wafting air, a gentle breeze, a breath of air: agitatae aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45: nocturna aura, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: et me nunc omnes terrent auras, every little breeze terrifies, Virg. Aen. 2, 728. 2. Fig. dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: totam opinionem parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Virg. Aen. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic. Sest. 47 fin.: aura spei, Liv. 29, 3: nescius auras fallacis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33: tua ne

retardet aura maritos, the breeze (of love) which carries them towards you, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 24. Hence aura popularis, the shifting breeze of popular favour, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 20 fin.: Liv. 3, 33: Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. Also in plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Aen. 6, 817, and aura absol.: Liv. 6, 11.

3. the breath: flammās exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507. II. wind, a gale: omnes ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Virg. E. 9, 58: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157. III. the region of the air: (mostly poet. and plur.) quum nubila portabunt ventei transversa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190: assurgere in auras, Virg. G. 3, 109: dum se laetus ad auras palmas agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras aetherias tendit, ib. 2, 291: stat ferrea turris ad auras, rises, stands up high, id. Aen. 6, 554. Hence, 2. the upper world, as opp. to the lower: Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, id. G. 4, 486. In gen. for publicity, daylight: ferro sub auras, i. e. to make known, id. Aen. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, to restore, ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, to seclude or hide oneself, ib. 4, 388. 3. Esp. the vital air: vivit et aetherias vitales suscipit auras, breathes a breath of ethereal air, Lucr. 3, 406: haud invisus coelestibus auras vitales carpis, Virg. Aen. 1, 387: vesci vitalibus auris, i. e. vivere, Lucr. 5, 855. So haurire auram communem, Quint. 6 prooem. § 12: captare naribus auras, to sniff the air, Virg. G. 1, 376. Fig.: libertatis auram capere, to catch at the breath of freedom, i. e. to seize upon any hope of liberty, Liv. 3, 37.

IV. Meton.: of atmospherical phenomena, as: light, heat, sound, vapour, etc. 1. a gleam, glittering: discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg. Aen. 6, 204. 2. the warmth of the sun: solis calidior visa est aura, Varr. In Non. 245, 25. 3. sound, voice, echo: si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellae, Prop. 2, 27, 15. 4. vapour, odour, exhalation: at illi dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odour, Virg. G. 4, 417: pingues ab ovilibus aerae, Stat. Th. 10, 46: si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Virg. G. 3, 251. [Au-ra prob. contains the same root as Sans. uā, "blow," Gr. ἀήμι, Germ. wehen.]

aurārius, a, um, adj. [aurum] pertaining to gold, golden: metalla, gold mines, Plin. 37, 12, 74: fornax, for smelting gold, id. 34, 13, 34: negotium, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 51: canon, a tax upon purchase and sale, Cod. 10, 47, 10: auraria pensatio, id. 11, 61, 2: absol. auraria, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 29. II. Subst.: aurarius, ii, m. a worker in gold, a goldsmith, Inscr. 2. auraria, ae, f. (sc. fodina) a gold mine, Tac. A. 6, 19. Also, a female worker in gold, or a gold-dealer, Inscr.

aurarius, ii, m. a patron, acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 817.

aurata (or.), ae, f. [aurum] a fish, the gilt-head, Sparus aurata, Linn., Plin. 9, 16, 25.

aurātīlis, e, adj. [auratus] gold-coloured; pulviculus, Sol. 15 fin.

aurātor, ōris, m. a gilder, Vet. Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, f. [aurum] a gilding: Quint. 8, 6, 28.

aurātus, a, um, Part. [auro] ornamented with gold, gilt: aurata metalla, metals rich in gold, Lucr. 6, 812: templa, id. 2, 28: tecta, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Virg. Aen. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 3, 13, 57: sinus, ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin, etc., Ov. F. 2, 310: vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, ib. 14, 263: milites, with golden shields, Liv. 9, 40. Comp. aurator hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 fin. II. made of gold, golden: pellis, Cat. 64, 5: monilia, Ov. M. 5, 52: lyra, Prop. 3, 3, 14. III. gold-coloured: gemma nunc sanguinea, nunc auratis guttis Plin. 37, 10, 66.

aurēa, ae, f. a *bridle*: aureas dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures reli-gantur, Fest. s. v. [More likely another form of *orea*, from *os*, *ōris*.]

aurēātus, a, um, adj. [aureus] adorned, decorated with gold: in castris hedera ter aureatus, Sidon. Carm. 9, 396.

aureax, v. auriga.

aurēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aureus] gold, golden: aureolus anellus, Pl.

Epid. 5, 1, 34: malum, Cat. 2, 12. Hence Subst. aureolus, i, m. (sc. numus), a small gold coin, Mart. 5, 19.

II. ornamented with gold, gilded: cinctus, Lucil. in Non. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. περὶ στέφ. 9, 196.

III. gold-coloured: cillum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

IV. Fig.: golden, magnificent, splendid: pedes, Cat. 61, 167: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17.

auresco, 3. v. incept. [aurum] to become like gold: aër aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

aurēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of gold, golden: aurea patera, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 104: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33: corona (a reward of valour), Liv. 7, 37: numus, and absol. aureus, i, m. a gold coin, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sesterii, equal to about 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* present money, but in Rome, acc. to the relative value of gold and silver, worth only about 1*7s.* 8*d.* (v. Smith's Ant. 182), Cic. Phil. 12, 8. Poet.: aurea vis, the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov. M. 11, 142.

V. wrought or ornamented with gold, gilded: victimam auream pulcrum immolabat, i. e. with gilded horns, Naev. 1, 12: aurea sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: cingula, Virg. Aen. 1, 492: Capitolia, ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 4, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, whose sands were gold, ib. 11, 87.

III. of the colour of gold, glittering with gold: lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 462: aurea Phoebe, Virg. G. 1, 431: luna, Ov. M. 10, 448: sol, ib. 7, 663: sidus, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: caesaries, ib. 8, 659: coma, Cat. 61, 99.

IV. Fig. of physical and mental excellence: beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent: aurea Venus, beautiful, with golden hair, Virg. Aen. 10, 16: copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23: porticus, Prop. 2, 31, 1: litus, Mart. 11, 80: aether, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5: dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13: mores, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea, bland, propitious, ib. 1, 5, 9: iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, the golden mean, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5: aetas, the golden age, Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64. Hence Virgo = Astraea, Albinov. 2, 23.

aurichalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

auricoctor, ōris, m. [aurum coctor] a gold-refiner, Inscr.

auri-cōlor, ōris, adj. [aurum] gold-coloured: aethra, Juven. Evang. de Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

auri-cōmans, antis, adj. [aurum comans] golden-haired: crocus, Aus. Idyll 6, 11.

auricōmus, a, um, adj. [aurum coma] golden-haired: sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Batavus, Sil. 3, 608. Poet.: with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Virg. Aen. 6, 141.

auricūla (or oricula, Trog. in Plin. 11, 52, 114), ac, f. dim. [auris] the external ear, the ear-lap: sine te premdam auriculis, sine dem suavius, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 163: auriculum fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4. Proverb.: auricula infima mollior, softer than the ear-lap, ib. 2, 13.

II. In gen., the ear: ut omne humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too itching ears, Lucr. 4, 596: qua tu mercede deorum emeris auriculas, Pers. 2, 29. (Hence Ital. *orecchio*, Fr. *oreille*.)

auriculārius (oricularius, Cels. 5, 26, 12), ii, m. [auricula]: auricularius medicus, an aurist. Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

II. a counsellor, Vulg. Sam. 2, 23, 23. **III.** = ὠρακονστής, a listener, Vet. Gloss.

aurifer, ēra, ōrum, adj. [aurum fero] gold-bearing, gold-bringing: aurifer amnis, i. e. Pactolus, Tib. 3, 3, 29: arva, i. e. Spain, Sil. 16, 25: regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60: arenae, Plin. 4, 22, 35: nemus, id. 5, 1, 1: arbor, bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides) poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.

aurifex, icis, m. [aurum facio] a worker in gold, goldsmith, Pl. Aul. 3, 5 34: Cic. Verr. 4, 25.

aurifluus, a, um, adj. [aurum fluo] flowing with gold: aurifluus Tagus Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604.

auri-fōdina, ae, f. [aurum fodina] a gold mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

auriga, ae (aureax, Fest. s. v.) comm. [aurea ago, v. aurea] = ἡνίοχος, a driver, a charioteer, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Virg. Aen. 12, 624: Hor. Od. 1, 15, 26. Also, a groom, hostler, Virg. Aen. 12, 85. In fem.: nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, ib. 12, 918. Poet.: a pilot, helmsman: aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 14, 16.

II. Esp. a charioteer in the games of the circus: auriga indoctus, Cic. in Non. 292, 32.

III. a constellation: the waggoner, Gr. Ἡνίοχος, Cic. N. D. 2, 43.

aurigālis, e, adj. [auriga] pertaining to a charioteer: corrigia, Edict. Dioclet. p. 26.

aurigans, antis [aurum], glittering with gold: color, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 fin.

aurigārius, ii, m. [auriga] a charioteer in the races of the circus, Suet. Ner. 5.

aurigātio, ōnis, f. [aurigo] a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare): Suet. Ner. 35. Fig., of the dolphin, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurigātor, ōris, m. [id.] a charioteer, Inscr. A constellation: the waggoner, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

aurigēna, ae, comm. [aurum and GEN the root of gigno] gold-born, sprung from gold: hactenus aurigenae comitem Tritonia fratri se dedit (i. e. Perseus the son of Danae), Ov. M. 5, 250.

aurigēr, ēra, ōrum, adj. [aurum gero] gold-bearing: tauri, i. e. with gilded horns, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30: aurigera arbor, on which the golden fleece hung, Val. Fl. 8, 110.

aurigīnēus (aurugin.) a, um, adj. [aurugo] jaundiced: color, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

aurigīnōsus (aurugin.), a, um, adj. [id.] jaundiced, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

aurigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [auriga] to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race, Plin. 33, 5, 27: Suet. Calig. 54. Fig.: to rule, direct: si (homines) nihil sua sponte faciunt sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurigor, i. v. dep. for aurigo: to drive a chariot. Fig.: to direct: quo natura aurigatur non necessitudo, Varr. in Non. 70, 17.

aurilēgulus, i, m. [aurum lego] one who seeks gold, a gold-picker, Cod. Theod. 11, 19, 9.

auri-pigmentum, i, n. [aurum] orpiment; yellow sulphuret of arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour, Cels. 5, 5: Plin. 33, 4, 22.

auris, is, f. [v. audio] the ear (usually in plur.): aures, a pair of ears: aures quum sonum percipere debent, qui natura sublime fertur, recte in altis corporum partibus collocatae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: aures adhibere, to be attentive, to listen, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 41: arrigere, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30: admove-re aurem, id. Ph. 5, 6, 28: dare, Cic. Att. 1, 5: erigere, id. Verr. 1, 10: applicare, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8: praebere aures, Liv. 38, 52 fin.: aures accipere, to hear, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 9: aures haurire, Ov. M. 3, 787: bibere aure, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: obtundere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 599: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, Cic. de Or. 2, 84: implere.

Tac. H. 1, 90: fac, sis, vacivas aedes aurium, facit, clear the chambers of your ears, Pl. Pseud. 1, 5, 54. Parti-cular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., to whisper in the ear: in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Frgm. in Macr. S. 3, 12: in aurem dicere nescio quid puero, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: ad aurem admonere, Cic. Fin. 2, 21 fin.: in auro, Juv. 11, 59: Cynthius aurem vellit et admonuit, pulled my ear, by way of admonition, Virg. E. 6, 3: so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36: dare or servire auribus, to tickle the ears, to flatter, Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: in utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, to sleep soundly, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101.

II. Meton.: the hearing, as judging of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est iudicium superbissimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas, id. Or. 9.

2. hearers, auditors: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19.

III. the ear of a plough, the mould or earth board; cf. Smith's Ant. 118: Virg. G. 1, 172.

auriscalpium, ii, n. [auris scalpo] an ear-pick, Mart. 14, 23.

II. a surgical instrument, a probe, Scribon. Compos. 41.

auritulus, i, m. dim. [auritus] the long-eared animal, the ass: Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

auritus, a, um, adj. [auris] furnished with ears, having long or large ears: auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, ab audiendi facultate, Fest. s. v.: lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: asellus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1. Hence, Subst. auritus, i, m. a hare, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788. Fig.: attentive, listening. face jam nunc tu praeco omnem auritum populum, Pl. Asin. prol. 4: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: testis auritus, a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8.

II. Pass.: formed like the ear, ear-shaped: Plin. 10, 49, 70: heard: leges, Prud. Apol. 835.

III. furnished with an ear or mould-board: aurita aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

auro, i. v. a. [aurum] to gild: Tert. Coron. Mil. 12 (dub.): but the perf. part. is common: v. auratus.

aurōra, ae, f. the dawn, daybreak (mostly poet.): est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris, quae Graece ἠώς dicitur, Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14: Hercules ad primam auroram somno excitus, Liv. 1, 7.

II. Meton.: the East: Ov. M. 1, 61: also, the people of the East: Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 154. [Aur-ora, from root ur, "to burn"; v. aurum: in like manner Sans. *usha* (dawn) comes from *ush* (to burn).]

aurōsus, a, um, adj. [aurum] of the colour of gold, like gold, abounding in gold: pulvis, Pallad. 1, 5, 1: arena, Lamprid. Elag. 31 fin.: color, Veg. 3, 17, 1.

aurūgīnēus, a, um, adj. [aurugo] jaundiced, yellow: color, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

aurūgīno, i. v. n. [id.] to be ill with the jaundice: Tert. Anim. 17.

aurūgo, inis, f. [aurum] the jaundice: aurugo, quam quidam regium, quidam arquatam morbum vocant, Scribon. Comp. 110 [cf. aerugo].

aurūla, ae, f. dim. [aura] a gentle breeze. Fig.: a small part, a little: famae aurula, Tort. Anim. 28: Graecarum literarum, Hier. Ep. 34.

aurūlentus, a, um, adj. [aurum] of the colour of gold: lux, Prud. περὶ στέφ. 6, 49.

aurum (rustici orum dicebant, Fest. s. v. orata), i, n. the bright metal, gold: aurum et argentum in urbilus et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18.

II. Meton.: things made of gold, gold plate: nec domus

argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: *a golden goblet*: Virg. Aen. 1, 739: *pateris libamus et auro* = *pateris aureis*, id. G. 2, 192: *a gold chain*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: *a gold ring*: Juv. 1, 28: *a golden bit*: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Aen. 7, 279: *the golden fleece*: auro heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155: *a golden hair-band*, κρωβύλος: Virg. Aen. 4, 138.

2. Esp. *coined gold, money*: vide, quales, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6: aurum omnes, victa iam pietate, colunt, Prop. 3, 13, 48: auri sacra fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 56.

III. *the colour or lustre of gold*: angulis cristis praesignis et auro, Ov. M. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, *by the stars gleaming with gold*, Val. Fl. 5, 369.

IV. Poet.: *the Golden Age*: redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 39: subiit argentea proles, auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115. [Root *AUR=UR*, "to burn"; Sans. *ush*; Lat. *uro* us-tus; Gr. *αὔω*.] (Hence Ital. *ora*; Fr. *or*.)

ausculari and **ausculum**, v. osculor and osculum.

auscultatio, ōnis, f. [ausculto] *a listening, attending to*: Sen. Tranq. 12.

II. *an obeying*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultator, ōris, m. [id.] *a hearer, listener*: aut auscultator est modo qui audit: aut disceptator, id est, rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3 fin. II. *one who obeys*: App. Met. 7, p. 195.

auscultatus, ūs, m. [id.] *a hearing, listening*: App. Met. 6, p. 178, 21.

ausculto, avi, atum, i. v. freq. *to hear with attention, to listen to*: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 40: iam scies: auscultat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 7: nec populum auscultare, Cat. 67, 39. 2. *to give credit to*: crimina, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 12. 3. *to listen in secret, to overhear*: quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo, id. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9. 4. *Of servants: to attend or wait at the door*, as in Gr. *ὑπακούειν*: ad fores auscultato adque serva has aedis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 1: iam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus paucis, reformido, Hor. S. 2, 7, 1. II. *With dat. or absol.: to hear obediently, to obey*: auscultare est obsequi, Non. 246, 9 sq.: istos magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 57: nisi mi (most edd. me) auscultas, atque hoc ut dico facis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 36: mihi auscultat: vide, ne tibi desis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. In *passiv. impers.*: De. Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. Ch. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, it shall be done, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 127. [The etym. dub.: perhaps from an obsolete verb, *aus-culare* or *aus-culare*, which would come from *ausi-cula*, an old form of *auri-cula*.]

ausim, v. audio.

auspex, icis, comm. [a contr. of *avis* and *spec*, "see"]. Lit.: *a bird-seer, one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and from them predicts future events; an augur, soothsayer*: latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8. 2. *the birds observed for such purposes*: (galli gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24. 3. *the person who witnessed the marriage ceremony, and who in ancient times took the auspices at the ceremony*: nihil fere quondam majoris rei, nisi auspicio, ne privatim quidem, gerebatur: quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui, re omissa, nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16: cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, no. 1: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 346: Pl. Casin. prol. 86: nubis genero socrus nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5 fin. (v. Smith's Ant. 176). II. *an author, founder, director, leader*, etc.: divis auspiciis coeptorum operum, Virg. Aen. 3, 20: auspice Musa, Hor. Ep. 1,

3, 13: nil desperandum est Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. Od. 1, 7, 27.

III. *a beginning*: Eumen. Pan. Const. 3.

IV. Adj.: *fortunate, favourable, auspicious*: clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 653.

auspicabilis, e, adj. [auspico] *of favourable omen, auspicious*: Arn. 4, p. 131.

auspicālis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial*: pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.

auspicāliter, adv. = *auspicato, with the taking of auguries*: Hyg. Limit. constit. p. 153.

auspicāto, adv. *after taking the auspices*: Romulus non solum auspicio urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2. II. *auspiciously, prosperously*: haud auspicio huc me adpulsi, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12. Comp. Plin. 3, 11, 16.

auspicātus, a, um, Part. [auspico] *consecrated by auguries*: auspicio in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspiciatos contudit impetus nostros, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 10: auspiciata comitia, Liv. 26, 2: in bello male auspicio, begun under bad auspices, Just. 4, 5. 2. *fortunate, favourable, auspicious*: quum Liviam auspiciatis reipublicae ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79. Comp. Cat. 45, 26. Sup. Quint. 10, 1, 85.

auspicātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the taking of auspices, augury*: Pici in auspiciatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20.

auspiciū, ii, n. [auspex]. Lit.: *a bird-seeing, a bird-watching; divination from birds, auspices*: pullarium in auspiciū mittit, Liv. 10, 40: optimis auspiciis ea geri, quae pro reipublicae salute gererentur: quae contra rempub. ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11. The *auspicia* were divided into the *auspicia maxima* or *majora*, and the *auspicia minora*: the former were possessed by the dictators, consuls, censors, and praetors: the latter by the curule aediles and quaestors. Magistrates, on their entrance upon office, received the auspices: while their office lasted, they were said, *habere auspicia*, to have the right of taking the auspices; and at the expiration of their office, they laid them down (v. Smith's Ant. 177): OMNES MAGISTRATUS AUSPICIVM. IUDICIVMQVE. HABENTO., Cic. Leg. 3, 3 fin.: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6: dum a populo auspicia accepta habemus, Cic. Div. 2, 36: auspicia ad patres redeunt (when there was no patrician magistrate), id. ad Brut. 1, 5. In war the commander-in-chief alone had the right of taking the auspices: ut gesserit rempublicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 41: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3. Hence, meton. for *the chief command*: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254. And in gen. *right, power, will*: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis, Virg. Aen. 4, 340: communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus auspiciis, ib. 4, 103. II. In gen.: *a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token*: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: fulmen optimum auspiciū habemus, si sinistrum fuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43. bonum, Cat. 45, 19: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: felix, Just. 1, 10: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laeva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspiciū facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38. Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspiciū, if a morbid inclination encouraged him, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86. III. Fig.: *a beginning*: auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio coepit, id. 27, 1.

auspico, i. v. a. (for *auspico*): to

take the auspices: ubi quom praetor venit, auspicat auspiciū prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. 468, 28): auspiciare mustelam, to accept as an augury, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliqua re, Gell. 3, 2:

auspicio, atus, i. v. dep. [auspex] *to take the auspices*: Gracchus quum pomperium transiret, auspicari est oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: tripudio auspicari, id. Liv. 1, 35: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16 fin.

II. *With acc., inf., or absol.: to take the auspices at the beginning of any undertaking, to make a beginning*: ipsis Cal. Januariis auspicandi causa omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspicandi causa, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: auspicatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83.

2. In gen.: *to begin, enter upon a thing*: auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3: homo a suppliciis vitam auspicatur, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. § 3: auspicari militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner. 22: auspicari gradum senatorium per militiam, to attain to, Sen. Ep. 47.

austellus, i, m. dim. [auster] *a gentle south wind*: Lucil. in Non. 98, 22.

auster, tri, m. *the south wind* (opp. to *aquilo*, the north wind): auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 744: validus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: nubilus, Prop. 2, 16, 56: humidus, bringing or producing rain, Virg. G. 1, 462: pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Virg. G. 4, 261: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47. Proverb.: floribus austrum, et liquidis immittere fontibus apros, Virg. E. 2, 58, said of those who bring evil upon themselves. II. Meton.: *the south country, the south*: in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 fin.

auster = *austerus*, q. v.

austerālis, is, f. *a plant*, usually called *sisymbrium*, q. v. App. Herb. 105.

austērē, adv. *rigidly, severely*: agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.

austērītas, ātis, f. [austerus]. Of taste: *sourness, harshness*: vini, Plin. 12, 2, 4 no. 3: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32 picis, id. 14, 1, 3: and in plur., Pall. 1, 35, 8.

II. Meton. of colours: *darkness, dinginess*: Plin. 35, 10, 36 no. 18.

III. Fig.: *severity, rigour*: magistris, Quint. 2, 2, 5.

austērūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *somewhat harsh*. Fig.: App. Flor. no. 20, p. 363.

austērus, a, um, adj. (auster, Scribon. Comp. 188. Sup. austerrimus, Messala Corv. de Progen. Aug. 5) = *αὐστηρός* [αὔω] *dry, harsh, sour, tart*: vinum nigrum austerum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Compos. 142.

2. *Of smell: pungent*: balsami succus odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

3. *Of colour: deep, dark*: sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12.

II. Fig.: *severe, rigid, stern*: ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisit ac leniter et urbane; si illo austero more ac modo, etc., Cic. Coel. 14: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop. 3, 14, 24.

2. *Of discourse: severe, grave*: ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam, that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: austera poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128.

3. *Of sculptural style: austero* maluit genere quam jucundo placere, Plin. 34, 8, 19 no. 7. III. *Of circumstances, treatment, etc.: gloomy, sad*,

hard, irksome: labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28.

austrālis, e, *adj.* [auster] *southern*: regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: cingulus, the *torrid zone*, id. Rep. 6, 20: ora, the *same*, id. Tusc. 1, 28: polus, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. Pont. 4, 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian*, Claud. Eutrop. 1, 403.

austrifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [auster *fero*] *bringing the south wind*: vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrinus, a, um, *adj.* [auster] *southern*: calores, Virg. G. 2, 271: dies, on which the south wind blows, Col. 11, 2, 37: piscis (a constellation), id. 11, 2, 63: coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2: tempus, id. 2, 47, 47: vertex, the south pole, id. 2, 68, 68. Also, Subst., austrina, orum, *n. plu.* (sc. loca) *the southern parts of a country*: austrina Cypri, Plin. 6, 34, 39.

austro-africus, i, m. [auster *africus*] *the south-south-west wind*: Gr. Αὐρόρος, between the Auster and the Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7: libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16.

austro-notius, ii, m. [auster notus] (sc. polus) *the south pole*, Isid. Or. 3, 32.

ausum, i, n. *a daring attempt, enterprise*: fortia ausa, Virg. Aen. 9, 281: ausum improbum, Plin. 3, 108, 112 *fin.*

ausus, a, um, *Part.* [audeo].

ausus, ūs, m. [audeo] *a hazardous attempt*: Petr. Sat. 123, 184.

aut, *conj.* from alterum (me of two, not both) or: introduces an alternative regarded *objectively* as a fact: vel, from volo, also implies an alternative, but viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is considered *subjectively*. Hence in many cases either aut or vel may be used, according to the point of view from which the subject is regarded: e. g. satis esse causae arbitrabatur quare in Dumnorigem aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Here Caesar contemplates the alternatives as hypothetical facts: petit ut vel ipse de eo statuatur, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, ib. In this passage the same alternatives are stated, but from a different point of view, viz., as left to the choice of Divitiacus. Aut (or aut . . . aut, for there is no essential distinction between the two cases, since aut may always be understood at the beginning of the former clause) introduces an alternative the acceptance or admission of which implies the rejection or denial of the connected alternative; but whether the co-existence of the alternatives is possible or not is indicated by the context: truncis arborum aut admodum firmis ramis abscisis, *trunks of trees, or (if they were not to be had) very stout branches*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, *either horses or dogs* (but not both), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29: ubi enim potest illa actas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57.

II. In logical arguments, however, aut introduces an alternative inconsistent with another alternative, so that both propositions cannot be true: its most frequent employment in this way is in those arguments called *dilemmas*: Omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se pos e profitetur, aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: aut, quidquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitur, aut ars ista nulla est, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: et scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut is es, qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, ib. 1, 14, 40: nunc manet insonantem gravis exitus: aut ego veri vana feror, Virg. Aen. 10, 630: neque enim mundus hoc polo excelso se attollit, aut undique cerneretur haec sidera, Plin. 2,

70, 71: effodiantur bulbi ante ver, aut deteriores fiunt, id. 19, 5, 30. 2. In two disjunctive phrases: res ipsa et reipublicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94. 3. In negative clauses for neque . . . neque: assentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii, socieri mei, aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detrahā, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: ne aut ille alserit, aut uspiam ceciderit aut perfrerit aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: monet ne studio pugnandi aut spe praedae longius progrediantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissā, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15. 4. In interrogations: quaesivit num ille aut ille defensurus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: coenaene causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia nos nostras aedes postulas comburere? or rather, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 11: and after utrum, Plin. Paneg. 84. Though Quintilian (1, 5, 50) warns against such constructions: et an et aut conjunctiones sunt: male tamen interrogas "hic aut ille sit?" III. In a limiting sense, to subjoin something less important: or at least: submersas obrue puppes, aut age diversas, Virg. Aen. 1, 69: quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut expectari aliquid suspicantur, ib. 2, 20, 69: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56: potentia sua nunquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. IV. Only in the poets, neque . . . aut sometimes takes the place of neque . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam: nec conjugis unquam praetendi taedas, aut haec in foedera veni, Virg. Aen. 4, 339: si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra objiciet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: id. Od. 3, 23, 5: id. S. 1, 9, 31. V. The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are never connected): tellus aut hisce, vel istam, quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546: Mart. 3, 3, 3: aut appone dapes, Vere, vel aufer opes, id. 4, 77, 6. VII. In connection with other particles: 1. Aut etiam: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore perlata, id. Att. 4, 1: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16. 2. Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressione meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11. 3. Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: or indeed, or truly: quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? id. Verr. 4, 35. 4. Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22 *fin.* 5. Aut quidem: Suet. Caes. 66. VIII. Aut . . . aut = partim . . . partim: parten. plantitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6. (v. Hand. Turs. I. p. 525-558.) (Hence, Ital. o; Fr. ou.)

autachates, a kind of agate giving off an odour of myrrh when burnt, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

autem, *conj.* [v. aut] (never used at the beginning of a clause, Quint. 1, 5, 39): again, moreover: unum (iter) angustum et difficile erat: mons autem altissimus impendebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine subvexerat, minus uti poterat, ib. 16. 2. It frequently marks a transition with a more or less emphatic contrast: again, on the other hand, but: nam injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, justa autem ab injustis petere insipientia est, Pl. Amph. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipso nihil scribo: lego

autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia: ipsi autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris adstrictior paulo: verborum autem licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis actas impertiri debet, filium erudit: erat autem in puero summa suavis oris, Nep. Att. 1. II. When a word is repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonet autem nemo alius nisi reipublicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24. So esp. in impassioned discourse: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 48: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: qua pulcritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. III. = sed, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant—(prudenciam enim, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, aliam quandam intelligimus, quae est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia), illa autem sapientia, quam principem dixi, etc., id. Off. 1, 43, 153. IV. In connecting a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos aut recta, aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant κατορθώματα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24. V. In arguments, to indicate the steps by which the conclusion is reached: aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem, non igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, id. Top. 14, 56: si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, ib. VI. Like the Gr. δὴ in putting an emphatic question: indeed, forsooth: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? = πῶς δὴ, ib. 2, 8, 25: veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11. Th. Ego non tangam meam? Ch. Tuam autem, furcifer? thine, forsooth, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28. Esp. where a correction is made: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? num accusator? witness did I say? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? id. Att. 6, 2.

VII. In the poets, sed autem are connected in interrogations: sed autem quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam sacram urnam Veneris? Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 15: sed quid ego haec autem nequidquam ingrata revolve? Virg. Aen. 2, 101. VIII. With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Pl. Am. 3, 2, 20: ecce autem litigium, id. Men. 5, 2, 34: ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: eccui autem non proditur revertenti? id. Mur. 33, 68. (See Hand. Turs. I. p. 558-588.)

authenta, ae, m. = αὐθεντής, a chief, head; Fulgent.

authenticus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐθεντικός, original, genuine: authenticum testamentum, an original will, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 12. Also, Subst. authenticum, i, n. the original writing, Paul. Dig. 22, 4, 2.

authepsa, ae, f. = αὐθέψης [αὐτός ἔψω, a self-cooker], a utensil for cooking: in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.

author, authoritas, etc. v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

autochthōnes, um m. plu. = αὐτόχθονες, aborigines = indigenae: App. Met. 11, p. 259.

autographus, a, um, *adj.* = αὐτό-

γραφος, written with one's own hand, autograph: epistola, Suet. Aug. 71: literae, ib. 87. Also, Subst. autographum, i, n. an autograph, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

autōmātārius, a, um, *adj.* [automaton] of or pertaining to an automaton, automatus: hence, Subst.: Automatarius, ii, m. a maker of automata, Inscr. 2. Automatarium, ii, n. (sc. opus) automaton-work, Paul. Dig. 30, 41 *fin.*

autōmātus, um (os, on), *adj.* = *αὐτόματος*, self-acting, self-moving, spontaneous: plausus, Petr. S. 50, 1. Hence, Subst. automaton or -um, a self-moving machine, an automaton: Vitr. 9, 9.

autōpȳrus (os), i, m. = *αὐτόπυρος*, a coarse wheaten bread, made of unbolted flour, Plin. 22, 25, 68.

autor, **autoritas**, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, etc.

autūmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. (opp. to *nego*, to say nay): to assert, aver, relate, say, think, name (not used by Cic., freq. in Plaut.): factum hic esse id non negat, et deinde facturum autumat, Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: quas (res) si autumem omnes, nimis longus sermo sit, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 8: quem hanc misisse ad me autumas: id. Pseud. 4, 2, 28: quatuor viros sopori se dedisse hic autumat, id. Amph. 1, 1, 150: iterum natus videor si vere autumas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 111: insanum autumat, Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: bene quam meritum esse autumas, dicis male mereri, Auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49 *fin.*: ab Elissa Tyria, quam quidam Iddo autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6. In pass.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32. [Comparing *autumo* with *ac-timo*, the root seems to be *av*, probably another form for *alo*: cf. *negumo* from *nego*.]

auxiliābundus, a, um, *adj.* [auxilior] inclined to give aid: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10.

auxiliāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] suitable for aid, aiding, helpful, helping: undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, ib. 7, 138: oleum auxiliare lechargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata sen advocantium homo veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.* II. Milit. t. t.: auxiliares milites, cohortes, etc., or absol. auxiliares, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (freq. opp. to legiones): auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Fest. s. v.: cohortes, Caes. B. G. 1, 63: equites, Tac. A. 1, 39 *fin.* Absol. auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 3, 25. Hence, 2. of or pertaining to auxiliaries: stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxiliārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] bringing aid, helping, auxiliary: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 6. II. Milit. t. t. = auxiliaris: milles, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: equites, Sall. J. 46.

auxiliātio, ōnis, f. [auxilior] an aiding, help: Non. 385, 6. (dub.).

auxiliātor, ōris, m. [id.] a helper, assistant (rare): litigantium auxiliator, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 24.

auxiliātrix, icis, f. [auxilior] she who aids: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

auxiliātus, ūs, m. [auxilior] a helping, aid: Lucr. 5, 1039.

auxilio, i. v. a. = auxilior: auxiliare alicui, to aid, help: Gracc. in Diom. p. 395 P. Pass.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 791.

auxilior, atus, i. v. dep. [auxilium] to give aid, to assist, succour, help (rare in class. prose). With *dat.*: ei poteris auxiliari, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitium 'st te aliis consilium dare, tibi non posse auxiliari? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50: sin mihi neque magis-

tratum, neque senatum, neque populum auxiliari licuerit, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 27. Esp. of the aid of a physician, with *dat.* or *contra*: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98.

auxilium, ii, n. [augeo, prob. through an obsolete *adj.* auxilis] help, aid, assistance: quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. in Non. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 103. In the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, to assist one, id. Curc. 2, 2, 17: more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: so *dat.* with mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: venire, ib. 2, 29: auxilium ferre alicui, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Cic. Verr. 2, 3: contra vim, id. Cat. 2, 9: afferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Virg. Aen. 2, 691: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: petere ab aliquo, id. Or. 41. In plur.: quum (mare) tunet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, his tackle, Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. 31, 33: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56. II. Polit. t. t. the help rendered by the tribunes of the plebs against a patrician magistrate, at first only to plebeians, afterwards to patricians also: auxilii, non poenae jus datum illi potestati, Liv. 2, 35: appellati tribuni medio decreto jus auxilii sui expediunt, id. 3, 13: auxilium tribunicium, id. 3, 56: id. 3, 67. III. Milit. t. t. gen. in plur. auxilia, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries: mostly composed of foreign allies and light-armed troops (while the Italian allies were usually called *Socii*): hence opp. to the legions: auxilium appellatum ab auctu, quum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26 (v. Smith's Ant. 1051): quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8: auxiliis in medium aciem confectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: accersere ab sociis et nomine Latino, Sall. J. 39: auxilia facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33. Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. Parad. 6, 1. In sing.: Tac. A. 6, 34: Ov. M. 11, 387. 2. Fig.: mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, et mecum militat, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 10: auxilia et socios, jam pacto foedere, habebant, Lucr. 5, 1442. 3. In gen.: military force, power: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106. IV. In medic.: an antidote, remedy: auxilium corporis, Cels. 2, 9: auxilia adversae valetudinis, id. i praef.

auxilla = olla parvula, a small pot, Fest. s. v.

auxilla = olla parvula, a small pot, Fest. s. v.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augeo, init.

āvarō, adv. covetously, greedily: nihil avare, nihil injuste facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8 *fin.* Comp. Col. 1, 7, 1. Sup. Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

āvārīter, adv. covetously, greedily: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 35: id. Rud. 4, 7, 12.

āvārītia, ae, f. [avarus] greediness, a craving after wealth, avarice, covetousness (opp. to *abstinentia*, Suet. Domit. 9): est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecunia, quasi valde expetenda sit, inherens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auct. Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40: avaritia hians atque imminens, gaping and eager avarice, id. Verr. 2, 54. In plur.: omnes avaritiae, every kind of selfishness, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75. II. Fig.: Of gluttony: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 13. Of renown: gloriae, Curt. 9, 2.

āvārītēs, ei, f. = avaritia, avarice: Lucr. 3, 59.

āvārus, a, um (gen. plur. fem. avarum = avararum, Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 9) [aveo] eagerly desirous of, greedily

(esp. of wealth), avaricious, covetous: avarum et avidum ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est: avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur, Non. 442, 12 sq. (v., however, under II.): meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5: carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 1, 66: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parvus avaro, ib. 2, 2, 194. With *gen.*, publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. Bell. Get. 606. Poet. of inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Virg. Aen. 3, 44: Troja, with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208: fraus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37: spes, ib. 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Virg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 2, 28, 56. II. In the poets sometimes without the idea of reproach: Gravis praeter laudem nullius avaris, eager only for glory, Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Virg. G. 1, 48. Comp. Cic. Verr. 3, 82. Sup. ib. 1, 37.

ā-vēho (in MSS. sometimes abveho), vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry off or away: a patria, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id. Mil. 2, 1, 36: frumenti quod subito potuerunt, navibus avexerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: in fluitantes urbes, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.*: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188. With *acc.* of the place whither: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Virg. Aen. 1, 512: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43. Pass. or reflect.: to ride, be carried away, to depart: avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27: creditis avectos hostes? Virg. Aen. 2, 43.

ā-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pull or pluck away, to tear off or away: avellere tigna trabesque, Lucr. 6, 241: avolsa saxa montibus, id. 4, 141: avolsum humeris caput, Virg. Aen. 2, 558: avolsus radicibus oculus, Lucr. 3, 562: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: Euboea avulsa Bocotiae, Plin. 4, 12, 21. II. to separate by force: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: non potes avelli! simul, ah, simul ibimus ambo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avulsus Iuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 616: ut avellentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, to extort, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fundum emptori, Marc. Dig. 23, 7, 17. Fig.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83.

āvēna, ae, f. oats: Gr. *βρόμος*: Avena sativa, Linn.: Virg. G. 1, 77: Col. 2, 10, 32. 2. wild oats, a weed, Gr. *αἰγίλωψ*, Avena fatua, Linn.: Cato R. R. 37, 4: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154.

II. In gen.: any stem or stalk, a straw, etc.: (linum) tam gracili avena, Plin. 19, 1, 1: fistula surgit disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 191. III. Meton. a shepherd's pipe, an oaten pipe: silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2: est modulatus avena carmen, Tib. 2, 1, 53. (Hence, Fr. *avène*.)

āvēnāceus, a, um, *adj.* [avena] of oats, oaten: farina, Plin. 22, 25, 67.

āvēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to oats: cicada, Plin. 11, 27, 32.

avens, entis = lubens, willing, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

āventer, adv. eagerly, earnestly: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

āvēo or **hāvēo**, 2. v. n. lit. to be joyful, lively. I. to be joyful, happy, in good health: (gen. used only in the imper., ave, aveto, avete (hav.), and inf., avere (hav.), as a form of salutation, both at meeting and at separating, like *salve* and *χαῖρε*: hail! be of good cheer, farewell: Caesar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6. So Havelo at the end of a letter, Cato in

Sall. C. 35 *fin.*, and Ave at the beginning, Augustus in Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. 3, 5, 10: used in first person by him who receives the salutation, *ave consul amplissime*: aveo plane, imperator, et avebo, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 29. As a farewell to the dead = vale: atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10.

II. to be eager to do something, to long for, crave for, desire earnestly: avere nihil aliud est quam cupere, Fest. s. v. With *inf.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* 1. with *inf.*: te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: si res exponere avemus, *if we wish to explain*, id. 4, 779: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7. 2.

with *acc.*: quia semper aves, quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: aveo genus legationis, Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* 3. *absol.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *the eager rivers*, Lucr. 6, 531. [The root HAV or AV is perh. the same as GAV in gaudeo, gavisus: cf. audeo.]

3. *absol.*: et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *the eager rivers*, Lucr. 6, 531. [The root HAV or AV is perh. the same as GAV in gaudeo, gavisus: cf. audeo.]

ā-verro, verri, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush off or away: in gen., to take away: Licin. Macer. in Prisc. p. 900 P.

āverrunco, i. v. n. an ancient religious term: to avert: uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: Dii averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 2 A.: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23: averruncassint = averruncent, Pac. in Vari. L. L. 7, 5, 100: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere (an old *fut. inf.*), Pac. in Non. 74, 25. [Etym. dub.: perh. *ā-verrunco*, from the root VERR (sweep) or VERT (turn).]

āverruncus, i. m. an averting deity: a vertendo, averruncare: ut deus, qui iis rebus praeest, averruncus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

āversābilis, e, *adj.* [aversor] abominable: Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

āversātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a turning away, *aversion* (rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*

āversātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] she who abominates: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

āversim, *adv.* [averto] avertedly, sideways: lineae aversim posita, Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 25 *dub.*

āversio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a turning away: only in the *adv.* phrases, 1. ex aversione, *from behind*: illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 22. 2. In law: per aversionem or aversione emere, vendere, locare, etc.: to buy, sell, etc. in the gross, by the lot, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. **II.** Rhet. t. t.: a digression from the subject in hand, a kind of *apostrophe*, Quint. 9, 2, 39. **III.** Fig.: *aversion, loathing*: non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys Bell. Troj. 4, 18.

āversor, atus, i. v. *dep.* [averto] to turn oneself away: nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur: aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: huerere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 76 *fin.* **II.** with *acc.*: to turn oneself away from, avoid, shun, repulse: filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. not permitting his presence, Liv. 8, 7: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672: preces, Liv. 3, 12: effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46: crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7. **Pass.**: vultu notare aversato, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

āversor, ōris, m. [id.] an embezzler: aversor pecuniae publicae, Cic. Verr. 5, 38.

āversus, a, um, *Part.* [averto] turned off or away: hence *adj.* of place: turned round, back-foremost, belonging to the hinder or after part (opposed to *adversus*): et adversus et aversus impudicus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis tum deinde ab aversa, Plin. 11, 37, 47: ne aversos nostros aggredierentur, fall upon the rear of our troops, Galba in Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, he dragged the oxen back-foremost, Liv. 1, 7: aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribit in aversa Picens epigrammata charta, upon the back of the paper, Mart. 8, 62: milites aversi a proelio, withdrawn from the battle, Caes. B. C. 2, 12. **Subst.** aversum, i, n. the hinder or back part, the back (in gen. only in the plur.): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29: aversa insulae, id. 37, 27: aversa montis, Plin. 4, 11, 18: aversa Indiae, the back or remoter parts of India, id. 37, 8, 33. So in aversum, backwards: collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum, id. 11, 47, 107. **II.** Fig.: disinclined, alienated, opposed, hostile: with *ab*, *dat.*, or *absol.* 1. with *ab*: aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Cat. 3, 9: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5 *fin.*: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50. 2. with *dat.*: aversus mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: villicus aversus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2: defensionis aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11. 3. *absol.*: aversa Deae mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, ib. 12, 647: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: aversus animus, Tac. H. 4, 80: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira, 2, 24. *Adv.* not used.

āverta, ae, *f.* = ἀορτή, a portmantau or saddle-bags (pure Lat. mantica), Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47.

āvertārius, ii, m. [averta] (sc. equus), a sumpter-horse, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 22.

ā-verto (vorto) (in MSS. sometimes abverto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn away from, to turn aside, to avert, etc. (opp. to *adverto*). With *acc.* and *ab* or *abl.*: the new direction designated by *in* (more rar. by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 76: aliquid ab oculis, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*: nos flumina avertimus, turn off, ib. 2, 60 *fin.*: iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, had turned their march from, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Italia Teucrorum regem, Virg. Aen. 1, 38: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20. And poet. with *acc.* (of the place whither): quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Virg. Aen. 4, 106. With *dat.*: quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop. 3, 24, 9: Col. 6, 37, 10. With *in*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15. *Absol.*: mille acies avertit, avertetque sc. in fugam, put to flight, id. 9, 19 *fin.* 2. *Pass.* in reflective signif. with the *Acc.*: equus fontes avertitur, Virg. G. 3, 499 (cf. Gr. ἀποστροφήσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ and aversari): oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192. 3. As v. n. avertere = se avertere, to turn oneself away, to retire: ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 83: dixit et avertens rosea cervice refulsit, Virg. Aen. 1, 402: tum prora avertit, ib. 1, 104: avertit, et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4.

II. to turn anything aside from its proper channel, to steal, embezzle, appropriate to oneself: pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: aliquid domum tuam, ib. 3, 19: intellexistis, innumerablem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a republica esse, ib. 3, 69 *fin.*: auratam Colchis pellem, to carry off, Cat. 64, 5: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. Aen. 8, 208: avertere praedas, ib.

10, 78. **III.** Fig.: to divert a person from a course of action purpose, etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21: ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28: animus a pietate, id. 7, 5: aliquem ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18: a philosophia, Suet. Ner. 52. 2. to divert, alienate, estrange in feeling: legiones abducis a Bruto. Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia averterat, *had alienated himself*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alicujus amicitia, ib. 3, 79: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem Deorum, Cat. 64, 406.

āvia, ae, *f.* [avus] a grandmother: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 34. Meton.: an inveterate prejudice: dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, Pers. 5, 92.

II. an unknown plant, Col. 6, 14, 3.

āviārium, ii, n. [aviarius] a place where birds are kept, an aviary: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7. **II.** a resort of wild birds: Virg. G. 2, 430.

āviārius, a, um, *adj.* [avis] pertaining to birds: rete, bird-net, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13. **II.** Subst. ii, m. a bird-keeper, Col. 8, 3, 4.

avicella, v. aucella.

āvicūla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [avis] a small bird: aviculae nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2: canorae, App. Met. 11, p. 260, 2.

āviculārius, ii, m. [avicula] = aviarius, a bird-keeper, Apic. 8, 7.

āvidē, *adv.* eagerly, greedily: avide arripere literas Graecas, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: tam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59. *Comp.* avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, Liv. 41, 2. *Sup.* avidissime expectat civitas aliquid, Cic. Phil. 14, 1.

āviditas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] eagerness, longing, vehement desire (in both a good and a bad sense): habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. de Sen. 14: aviditas legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: gloriae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: pecuniae, Parad. 6, 1: rapiendi per occasionem triumphum, Liv. 31, 48: imperandi, Tac. H. 1, 52: vini, Suet. Tib. 42: ad cibos, Plin. 20, 16, 65. In plur.: bestiarum aviditates, id. 11, 6, 5: feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84. **II.** Esp. eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice: (Justitia) eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11. **III.** greediness in eating, appetite: lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhihetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26: aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7: facere, ib. 8, 75.

āviditer, *adv.* eagerly, greedily (for avide), App. M. 4, p. 145, 27.

āvidus, a, um, *adj.* [aveo] longing eagerly for (in either a good or a bad sense), desirous, eager, greedy: with *gen.*, *in*, *dat.*, or *absol.* 1. with *gen.*: cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. Manil. 3: festinatio victoriae avida, id. Phil. 3, 1: potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15: turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 1, 8: avidus poenae (sc. sumendae), id. 8, 30: libidinum, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172: humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, in respect of, Lucr. 4, 595: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 35: videndi, Ov. M. 10, 56. Poet., with *inf.* instead of *gen. gerund.*: avidi committere pugnam, ib. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, ib. 10, 472. 2. with *in* and *acc.*: avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 22, 21: avidae in direptiones manus, id. 5, 20. 3. with *dat.*: servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. H. 1, 7.

4. *absol.*, and *transf.* to things: sunt avidae (aures meae), Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*: avidae libidines, id. de Sen. 12: amor, Cat. 68, 83: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: pectus, id. Her. 9, 161: amplexus, id. Met. 7, 143. **II.** avaricious, covetous = avarus: divitias conduplicant

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avidū, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: grati animi, non appotentis, non avidi signa proferri perutile est, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: avidae manus heredis, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 19. III. *hungry, greedy, gluttonous*: avidos vicinum finis ut aegros exanimat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: convivae, ib. 1, 5, 75. Poet. of things: *insatiable*: mare, Lucr. 1, 1030: morbus, id. 6, 1236: manus mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234: flammae, ib. 9, 172: morsus, ib. 4, 724.

IV. Fig.: in Lucret.: *large, vast*: inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum possidere, Lucr. 5, 202: avido complexu quem tenet aether, id. 2, 1066.

āvī-pes, ēdis, *adj.* [avis pes] *bird-footed, swift-footed*: avipedis animula leporis, Serenus in M. Cap. 5, p. 169.

āvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* both avi and ave, but the former more usual) *a bird*, or collect. *the winged tribe, fowls*: arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: ista enim avi (sc. aquila) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Plin. 10, 3, 3. Of bees: de incredibili earum avium natura audi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3. Prov. avis alba, for something rare, unusual: Cic. Fam. 7, 28. II. Esp. *a bird of omen* (v. augurium and auspicium): and meton. *a sign, omen, portent*: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: solvere secundo rumore aversaque avi, old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16: mala ducis avi domum, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: este boni avibus visi natoque mihiq, Ov. F. 1, 513: Di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint, Liv. 6, 12: hac venias, Natalis, avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21: tunc ave deceptus falsa, Ov. M. 5, 147. [The Sans. vi means "a bird:" hence in a-vi-s, a is perh. a prefix: cf. a-pi-s; Eng. bee.]

āvitē, *adv.* from ancient times: Tert. ad. Val. 39 (dub.).

āvītium, ii, *n.* [avis] *the winged race*: App. Flor. sub fin.

āvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus] *pertaining to a grandfather, ancestral*: paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14 fin.: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 34: divitiae, Cat. 68, 121. Also of animals: asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert, Col. 6, 37, 4. II. Meton.: *very old or ancient*: merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.

ā-vīus, a, um, *adj.* [via] *out of the way, lonesome*: also, *untrucked, trackless, pathless*: Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 8: avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante trita solo, Lucr. 1, 925: virgulta, Virg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: avii itineribus, through by-ways, Sall. J. 54: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55: avia commutibus loca, Liv. 9, 19. Also, Subst. avium, ii, *n.* *a pathless place, a wilderness*: in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Auc. Her. 4, 21. More freq. in plur.: avia cursu dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 737: per avia ac derupta, Tac. A. 6, 21. And with gen.: avia itinerum, Vell. 2, 75: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: Ocean. ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, ib. 13, 37. Poet. of persons: *wandering, straying*: continuo in montes sese avius absidit altos, Virg. Aen. 11, 810.

II. Fig.: *erroneous*: avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, Lucr. 2, 81: init nunc avia coepto consilia, i. e. *leading away from the undertaking*, Sil. 12, 491.

āvōcāmentum, i, *n.* [avoco] *an alleviation, diversion, etc.*, Plin. Ep. 8, 23.

āvōcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a calling off, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15 fin.: Sen. Ep. 56.

āvōcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls off or away*: Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 fin.

āvōcātrix, icis, *f.* [avocator] *she who calls away*: veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

ā-vōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to call off or away*: partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61: avocare aliquem alicui (for ab aliquo), Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 8: avocare arma, to make a feint in fighting, Quint. 9, 1, 20. II. Fig. in gen.: *to withdraw, divert, remove*: aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocatur, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, id. Acad. 1, 4, 15: aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione, id. Phil. 2, 10: quos jam actus a proeliis avocabat, id. Rose. Amer. 32, 90. III. *to divert or distract the mind* (in both a good and a bad sense): multum distringebat frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2: ab iis, quae avocant, abductus et liber et mihi relictus, ib. 9, 36. With pron. reflect., *to divert, entertain oneself*: Arn. 7, p. 215. IV. In law = *revocare, to revoke*: partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 6: also with dat. for ab aliquo: non potest avocari ei res, Paul. ib. 35, 2, 1: factum, disavow, Ulp. ib. 39, 5, 6.

ā-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to fly away*: per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolasse, Suet. Galb. 18 fin. II. Meton. of persons: *to hasten away, flee away*: experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57: Critoni non persuasi, me hinc avolaturum, that I shall vanish from the earth, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: voluptas avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsio, ōnis, *f.* [avello]. Botan. t. t. *a young shoot torn off from a plant instead of being cut off*, and used as a slip for propagating the plant, Plin. 17, 10, 9.

āvulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who tears off*, Plin. 9, 45, 69.

āvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [avello].

āvuncūlus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] *a mother's brother, maternal uncle*: Cic. de Or. 2, 84: Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.: avunculus magnus, a grandmother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, Cic. Brut. 62: avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (proaviae frater), Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1: avunculus maximus, a brother of the great-great-grandmother (abaviae frater), Paul. ib. 38, 10, 10. Sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Vell. 2, 59: Suet. Aug. 7: and avunculus absol. = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43. II. *the husband of the mother's sister*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17. (Hence, Fr. *oncle*.)

āvus, i, *m.* *a grandfather*: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5: Cic. Coel. 14. II. Meton.: *ancestor, forefather*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 3: Ov. F. 2, 30. 2. *an old man*, Alb. 2, 4. (Hence Fr. *aieul*.)

axāmenta, ōrum, *n. plu.* *religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii*: Fest. s. v. (cf. Smith's Ant. 1003).

axare, nominare, Fest. s. v. (also written assare).

axe glomerati, universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Fest. s. v.

axēdo, ōnis, *m.* = axis, *a board, plank*: Marc. Emp. 33 fin.

axiōia, ae, *f.* *a pair of scissors*, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 22.

axiōulus (assic.), i, *m. dim.* [axis] *a small axle-tree*: Vit. 10, 14. I. *a peg*: id. 10, 21. III. *a small beam or pole*: Col. 6, 19, 2. IV. *a small board or plank*: Amm. 21, 2.

axilla, ae, *f.* [ala] *the arm-pit*, Cic. Or. 45. [Cic. supposes ala to be a contraction of axilla: but axilla is a diminutive of ala: cf. mala, maxilla, velum, vexillum; talus, taxillus; paulus, pauxillus.] (Hence, Fr. *aisselle*; Germ. *arm-axilla*.)

axim, axit = egerim, it, v. ago *init axinōmantia*, ae, *f.* = *ἀξινόμαντεια* *a kind of divination from axes*, Plin. 36, 19, 34.

axiōma, ātis, *n.* = *ἀξίωμα*, *an assumed proposition, axiom*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

axis (also assis), is, *m.* = *ἄξων*, *an axle*: faginus axis, Virg. G. 3, 172: and meton.: *a chariot, waggon*, Ov. M. 2, 59: and in plur., ib. 148. 2. *the axle of a water-clock*, Vit. 9, 6. II. *the axis of the earth*: mundum versari circum axem coeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20. Hence meton.: 1. *the north pole*: axis inocciduus, Lucan. 8, 175: Lucr. 6, 721. 2. *the whole sky*: maximus Atlas axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Virg. Aen. 4, 482.

3. *a region, climate*: boreus, the north, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, the west, id. M. 4, 214. III. *the pin on which a hinge turns*: Stat. Th. 1, 346.

IV. *the valve of a pipe*, Vit. 10, 12. V. *axes volutarum*, in architec., *the axes of a volute*, id. 3, 3.

VI. *a board, plank*: Caes. B. C. 2, 9. [Perh. from ago: cf. Sans. *aksha* (a chariot); Gr. *ἄξων*; O. H. G. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*; and Lith. *assis*.]

axis, is, *m.* *an Indian wild animal*, probably the deer called Cervus axis, Linn.; Plin. 8, 21, 31.

axitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]: factiosi dicebantur, Fest. s. v.: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93 (dub.).

axon, ōnis, *m.* = *ἄξων*, *a line upon the sun-dial, its axis*, Vit. 9, 5. II. *a part of the ballista*, id. 10, 17. III. *axones, the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood*, Amm. 16, 5.

axungia, ae, *f.* [axis ungo] *cart grease*: Plin. 28, 9, 37. II. *grease, fat*, in gen., Pall. 1, 17, 3.

āzāniae, nucis [āzāv] *pine-nuts*, Plin. 16, 26, 44.

azōni Dii = *ἄζωνοι*, *gods having no definite place in heaven* (pure Lat. communes): M. Cap. 1, p. 17.

āzȳmus (āzȳmon, Prud. Apoth. 421), a, um, *adj.* = *ἄζυμος*, *unleavened*: panis, Scribon. Compos. 133.

B.

B, *b. indecl. n.*, denotes the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*:

as a labial it is connected with *v*, *p*, *f*, and *m*: while as a medial it is the correlative of *g* and *d*. It is used in words formed to express certain natural sounds, as in balare, barrire, boare, bombitare, etc. The Romans probably gave the sound *p* in many cases where they wrote *b*, especially when the *b* was final, as in ab, ob, sub, or when these preps. were used in comp., as before *c*, *p*, and *f*, when no assimilation took place in writing. Quintilian says (1, 7, 7), "quum dico obtinuit secundam *b* litteram ratio poscit, aures magis audiunt *p*:" so sometimes *scribitus* is found instead of *scriptus*. Hence we find variations between *bs* and *ps*: *b* seems to have been retained when it belonged to the root of the word, as *plebs*, *urbs*; except in the verbal forms *nupsi*, *scripsi*, where *p* was gen. preferred. Still there are var. cf. *Absyrtus* and *Apsyrtus*, *opsonium* and *obsonium*: gen., however, the Gr. *ψ* was rendered by *ps*.

I. *B* is interchanged with other labials. 1. With *v*: *ferbui* and *servi-sebum* and *sebum*: thus the Latin *b* is often changed into *v* in Ital., Fr., and Sp., as *habere*, *avere*, *avoir*, etc.: see Key, Alph. 47. So also the MSS. often vary between *bixit* and *vixit*, *vene* for *bene*, and so on. Allied to this is the interchange of *b* with *ds*, *dv* or *dw*, as *bonus* for *duonus*, *bellum* for *duellum*, *bis* for *duis*; Sans. *duis*: in Lucr. 2, 661, *duellicus* is a dactyl. 2. With *p*: *καρπασος*, *carbassus*; *νύκτος*, *buxus*; *νύππος*, *burgus*: Germ. *burg*; *poplicus*

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was afterwards *publicus*, and Ennius wrote *Burrus* for *Pyrrhus*. **3.** With *f*: *ἀμφο*, *ambo*; *ὀρφ-ανός* (later *ὀρφός*) *orbus*; so *rubeo* and *rufus*. **4.** With *m*: *βορός*, *mortalis*: still more freq. *b* is inserted between *m* and a liquid, as

cumulare; Fr. *combler*; *numerus*: Fr. *nombre*, etc.: see Key, Alph. 48. **II.** *B* is interchanged, though rarely, with gutturals: with *g*, *ch*, *c*; Sans. *gḍ*, Lat. *bos*: *χολή*, Eng. *gall*, Lat. *bilis*: *Sucura* was an older form of *Sabura*, and *cuso* is found for *bufo*. **III.** In Inscr. *B* gen. denotes *bonus* or *bene*: thus *B. D.* = *Bona Dea*; *B. M.* = *Bene Merenti*. Sometimes it stands for *Beneficiarii*, and *B. B.* for *Beneficarii*: cf. Schneid. Gr. I, 216-231.

bābae or **papae**, *interj.* = *βαβαί* or *παπαί*, an exclamation of wonder and joy: *wonderful! strange!* huic *babae!* *basilice te intulisti et facete*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 25: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 48. **baburrus**, *a, um, foolish, silly*, Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

bābūlo, *ōnis, m.* [prob. from Babylon, whence, Babylonian, foreigner], *a money-changer, banker*: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

bābūlōnica, *orum* (more rare in sing. *babylonicum*, *i*), *n. plu.* *Babylonian coverings or tapestry*: Lucr. 4, 1026.

baca, *v. bacca*.

bacar, *a wine-vessel, a wine-glass*, Fest. s. v. [cf. Germ. *becher*; Eng. *beaker*; Ital. *bichiere*].

bacca (in MSS. sometimes *baca*), *ae, f. a berry*: *myrti*, Cato R. R. 101: Ov. M. 11, 234: *lauri*, Virg. G. 1, 306: *ebuli*, id. E. 10, 27: *cupressi*, Plin. 16, 27, 50: *platani*, id. 15, 7, 7: *hyssopi*, id. 26, 12, 76. Esp. of the olive: *agricola quum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat*, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16. A *baccol* for the olive: *quot Sicyon baccas quot parit Hybla favos*, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 10: *viridique certat bacca Venafro*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16: *ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ*, Ov. M. 8, 664. **II.** In gen.: *any fruit of a tree*: *arboresceret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: *semen inclusum est in intima parte earum baccarum, quæ ex quaque stirpe funduntur*, id. N. D. 2, 51: *felices*, Sil. 15, 535. **III.** Meton. of things like a berry: **1.** *a pearl or bead*: *aceto diluit insignem baccam*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 241: *circum cava tempora baccae*, Ov. M. 10, 116. **2.** *the dung of sheep or goats*: Pall. Jan. 14, 3. **3.** *a link of a chain*: Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 1, 46. [Cf. Goth. *basi*; Germ. *beere*; Eng. *berry*.] (Hence, Fr. *baie*.)

baccālia, *ae, f.* [*bacca*] *a kind of laurel abounding in berries*: *Laurus nobilis*, Linn.: *the bay laurel and its varieties*: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

baccālis, *e, adj.* [*id.*] *bearing berries*: *laurus*, Plin. 17, 10, 11.

baccar (*bacchar*), *ālis, n.* (*baccaris*, *is, f.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26) = *βάκχαρις*, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed*: also called *nardum rusticum* (cf. Plin. 12, 12, 26): *Valeriana celtica*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 16: *errantes hederas passim cum baccare*, Virg. E. 4, 19.

baccātus, *a, um* [*bacca*, *no. 3*] *set or adorned with pearls* (very rare): *monile*, Virg. Aen. 1, 655.

bacchābundus, *a, um, adj.* [*bacchor*] *revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, raving* (rare): *agmen*, Curt. 9, 10, 17.

bacchānal (old orthogr. *BACANAL*), *ālis, n.* *a place devoted to Bacchus*: *ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal*, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 3: *ib.* 8: Liv. 39, 18. **II.** In gen., in the plur., *Bacchanalia*, *lum, (gen.)* sometimes *Bacchanaliorum*, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Non. 489, 25): *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus*: v. Smith's Aut. 413: Liv. 39, 9-18: Cic. Leg. 2, 15: Tac. H. 2, 68. In sing.: *Bacchanal facere*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 45: *habere*, in the Sen. Cons. de Bacch. Pœt.: *Bacchanalia vivere, to live in*

the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously, Juv. 2, 3.

bacchānālis, *e, adj.* [*Bacchus*] *relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian: sacra*, Val. Max. 1, 3.

bacchar and **baccharis**, *v. baccar*.

bacchātīm, *adv.* [*bacchor*] *in the manner of the Bacchæ or Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner*: App. Met. 1, p. 108, 3.

bacchātio, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] *a revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchæ (very rare)*: Cic. Verr. 1, 12. **II.** *a celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus*: Hyg. Fab. 4.

bacchīa, *ae, f.* *a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet*: Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

bacchīcus, *a, um, adj.*: *metrum, the Bacchic metre*: Diom. 513 P.

bacchīdium (*metrum*) *constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc: "floribus corona texitur,"* Serv. Centim. p. 1819 P.

bacchīsōnus, *a, um, adj.* [*Bacchus sono*] *soundings of Bacchus*: Paul. Nol. Nat. XI. S. Fel. 281.

bacchīus, *a, um, Bacchic*: B. *pes, the metrical foot* — — — (*Rōmānus*), Ter. Maur. 2414 P. But others reverse the quantities (— — —): Quint. 9, 4, 82.

bacchor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [*Bacchus*] *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus: saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evæ, of one crying Evæ in the orgies*, Cat. 64, 61: Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8. Hence *bacchantes* = *Bacchæ, the Bacchantes*: *parisis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu*, Ov. M. 7, 258. **II.** Meton.: *to revel, rave, or rant, like the Bacchæ*: *quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere?* Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: *furor in vestra caede bacchantis*, ib. 4, 6: *non ego sanius bacchabor Edonis*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26: *omne quod in magnis bacchatur montibus passim, which roams or raves*, Lucr. 5, 822: *sævit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem bacchatur, goes about raving*, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: *ita bacchantem atque grassantem non deficit plerisque animus adoriri*, Suet. Cal. 56. Of poet. inspiration: Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 258: and with *carmen* as object: *grande Sophocleo carmen bacchatur hiatu*, Juv. 6, 636: so of the convulsive workings which precede inspiration: *at Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro bacchatur vates*, Virg. Aen. 6, 78. **III.** Fig.: of inanimate things: *ubi bacchabatur aula (olla); casabant cadi*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 43. Of winds: *Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11. Of violent rain: Val. Fl. 6, 632. Of a rumour: *concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, spreads rapidly*, Virg. Aen. 4, 666. Of enthusiastic, flighty discourse: *quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur*, Cic. Brut. 80, 276: *vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur*, Quint. 12, 10, 73. Pass. (as in later Gr. *βακχεύεσθαι, βακχευθήναι*) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: *virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta*, Virg. G. 2, 488: *bacchata jugis Naxos*, id. Aen. 3, 125.

Bacchus, Meton. for *the vine*: *apertos Bacchus amat colles*, Virg. G. 2, 113. **II.** Far more freq. for *wine*: *madeant generoso pocula Baccho*, Tib. 3, 6, 5: *et multo in primis hilarans convivium Baccho*, Virg. E. 5, 69.

bacchus, *i, m.* *a sea-fish*: also called *myxon*, a kind of *Asellus*, q. v.: Plin. 9, 17, 28.

baccher, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [*bacca fero*] *bearing berries*: *taxus*, Plin. 16, 20, 20: *hedera*, Sen. Oed. 414. **II.** Esp. *bearing olives*: Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 8.

baccīna, *ae, f.* *a plant*: also called *apollinaris*: App. Herb. 22.

baccūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*bacca*] *a small berry*, Plin. 25, 8, 54.

bacēōlus, used by Augustus for *ultus* [prob. from *βάκηλος* "ὁ ἀνότητος,"

Hesych.], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87. (Hence prob. It. *baggeo* and *bacciocco*.)

bācillum, *i, n.* (*bacillus*, *i, m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) *dim.* [*baculum*] *a small staff, a wand*: Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: *nullo dextram subeunte bacillo*, Juv. 3, 28. In particular, *the wand or staff of the victor*: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

bacrio, *ōnis, m.*, *a kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle*: i. q. *trulla*, Fest. s. v.

bactrōpērīta, *ae, m.* [*βάκτρον*, a staff, *πήπα*, pouch] *furnished with staff and pouch; a nickname for a Cynic philosopher*: Hier. Matth. 10.

bācūlum, *i, n.* (also, *baculus*, *i, m.*) [*βάκτρον*] *a stick, a walking stick*: *incumbens baculo quem dextra gerebat*, Ov. F. 1, 177: *corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu*, id. M. 3, 325: *summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse*, Liv. 1, 54: *baculorum subactiones, blows with small staves, sticks*, Vitr. 2, 4: 7, 3. So *baculum* (*us*) et *pera*, *staff and pouch*, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53. Also *the augural staff or lituus*, Liv. 1, 18. For a *sceptre*: Flor. 3, 19, 10. And of the sceptre used in tragedies: Suet. Ner. 24.

bādīus, *a, um, adj.* *brown, chestnut-coloured* (rare, and only of horses): Varr. in Non. 80, 2. (Hence, Ital. *bajo*; Fr. *bai*.)

bādīzo, *i. v. n.* = *βαδίζω*, *to go, walk*: Pl. As. 3, 3, 116.

baeticātus, *a, um, adj.* [*Baetis*] *clothed in Baetican wool*: Mart. 1, 97.

bājūlātio, *ōnis* [*bajulo*] = *βαυτάγμος*, *a carrying of burdens*, Gloss. Vet.

bājūlātor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] = *βαστακτής, ἀχθοφόρος*, *a carrier, porter*, Gloss. Cyrill.

bājūlātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a carrier*: *sella, a sedan*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

bājūlo, *i. v. a.* [*bajulus*] *to bear a burden, to carry anything heavy*, = *βαυτάζω* (very rare): *ferri proprie dicimus quæ quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quæ quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quæ animalia sunt*, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: *ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 70: *asinus bajulans sarcinas*, Phædr. 4, 1, 5.

bājūlus, *i, m.* *a carrier of a burden, a porter, carrier, day-labourer*: *quod genus Graeci ἀχθοφόρους vocant, Latine bajulos appellamus*, Gell. 5, 3, 1: *bajulos dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios*, Fest. s. v.: *utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint?* Cic. Parad. 3, 2: *remigem aliquem aut bajulum*, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: *id. Brut. 73, 257: literarum bajulus*, Symm. Ep. 5, 7. **II.** *a bearer at a funeral*, Ammian. 14, 7. **III.** *a letter-carrier*, Hier. ad Jul. Ep. 6, 1. [Prob. contr. from *bar-iolus*, from root *BAR*, "to carry": cf. Sans. *bhri*; Engl. *bear*; Germ. *bahre, bürde*; Gr. *φέρω*; Lat. *fero*.]

_____na, *ae, f.* = *φάλαινα*, *a whale*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 61: Plin. 9, 8, 7: Ov. M. 2, 9: Juv. 10, 14. (Hence, Fr. *balaine*.)

bālānātus, *a, um, adj.* [*balanus*, *no. II. 3*] *anointed with balsam, embalmed*, Pers. 4, 37.

bālānīnus, *a, um, adj.* = *βαλάνινος*, *made from the fruit of a balsam*: *balanus Myrobalanus*, (Moringa) *pterygo-sperma*, Gaert.: *oleum, oil of ben*, Plin. 13, 1, 2.

bālānītes, *ae, m.* = *βαλανίτης* (*acorn-shaped*), *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bālānītis, *īdis, f.* = *βαλανίτις*, *acorn-shaped*: *castanea*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

bālānus, *i, f. and m.* = *βάλανος* = *glans, an acorn*, Plin. 16, 6, 8. **II.** Meton.: *any fruit of similar form*. **1.** *a kind of large chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25. **2.** *the Phœnician and Cilician date, the fruit of the Doum palm, Hyphacne Thebaica*, Linn.; *id.*

13, 4, 9. 3. *a nut yielding a balsam*, otherw. called myrobalanus; the Arabian ben-nut, Moringa pterygosperma, Gaert.; id. 12, 21, 46: pressa tuis balanis capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4. Also the tree itself, Plin. 13, 9, 17. III. In gen.: anything in the form of an acorn. 1. *a suppository*, used to procure a stool, id. 20, 5, 20. 2. *a shell-fish, a species of barnacle?* Col. 8, 16, 7: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

balatro, ōnis, m. [blatero] lit. *a babbler*; hence, *a jester, a buffoon*: mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2: jocosely: videbo jam vos, inquit, balatrones, I shall see you, you vagabonds, Varr. R. R. 5, 2, 1.

bālātus, ūs, m. [halo] the bleating of sheep: agni balatum exercebat, Virg. Aen. 9, 62. Also in plur.: Ov. M. 7, 540. Of the bleating of goats, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

bālaustium, ii, n. = βαλαύστιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate: flos balaustium vocatur et medicinis idoneus, et tingendis vestibus, quarum color inde nomen accepit, Plin. 13, 19, 34.

balbē, adv. stammeringly, stutteringly, Lucr. 5, 1021.

balbus, a, um, adj. stammering, stuttering: balba loqui non quit? τραυλίζει, Lucr. 4, 1160: Demosthenes quum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (sc. rhetoricae), primam literam (r) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: os pueri balbum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, ib. 1, 20, 18: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94: Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balba de naso loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers. 1, 33.

balbūtio, 4. v. n. and a. [balbus]

1. v. n. to stammer, stutter: Cels. 5, 26, 31. Of birds: not to sing clearly: merula hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42. Fig.: to speak obscurely, not correctly: desinant balbutire (Academici) aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26 fin.: Epicurus balbutiens de natura Deorum, talking his nonsense, id. Div. 1, 3. II. v. a. to stutter, stammer, or lisp out something: Stoicus perpaucā balbutiens, id. Acad. 2, 45: illum balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, he lispingly calls him Scaurus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

balineae = balneae, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

baliolus, a, um, adj. [prob. a dim. of badius] swarthy, chestnut-coloured: amplexari baliolum (sc. Afrum), Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 22 dub.

balis, is, a fabulous herb, which brought the dead to life, Plin. 25, 2, 5.

ballātor, ōris, m. [ballo] a dancer: sodales ballatores Cybelae, Inscr.

ballista (also balista, and ballistra), ae, f. [βάλλω] a large military engine for hurling stones and other missiles, the ballista (v. Smith's Ant. 1138): ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviore emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: asseres maximis ballistis missi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2. II. Meton.: a missile: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 42. 2. Fig.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, id. Poen. 1, 1, 73: id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58.

ballistarium, ii, n. = ballista, the ballista: Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 73.

ballistarius, ii, m. [ballista] a maker of ballistae: Tarrant. Dig. 50, 3, 5. 2. one who discharges the ballista: Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

ballistēa (ballist.), orum, n. plu. [βαλλίζω, to dance, to hop] music or songs accompanying dancing: Vopisc. Aurel. 6.

ballo, 1. v. n. [βάλλω, βαλλίζω] to hop, dance: Aug. Serm. 215. [Hence It. ballare; Fr. ballet, bal; Eng. ball.]

ballōtē, es, f. = βαλλωτή, a plant; also called porrum nigrum, black hoar-

hound, Ballota nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 30.

ballux (bal.), ūcis, f. [a Spanish word] gold-sand, gold-dust, χρυσάμμος, Plin. 33, 4, 21: and Latinized, balluca (bal.), ae, f., Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2: Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3. [Cf. Sans. bālukā, sand, grit.]

balneae, v. balneum.

balneāria, v. balnearis and balnearius.

balneāris, e, adj. [balneum] pertaining to a bath: balneare argentum, silver utensils used in baths, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Hadr. 17. Subst. balnearia, ium, n. plu., bathing utensils, App. Met. 3, p. 134, 36.

balneārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the bath: balnearii fures, lurking about baths, Cat. 33, 1: instrumentum, a bathing implement, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17. Subst. balnearia, orum, n. plu. a bathing-room, bath: nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

balneāticum, i, n. [id.] bath-money, the price paid for bathing, Schol. in Juv. 2, 152.

balneātor, ōris, m. [id.] the keeper of a bath, βαλανεύς: Cic. Coel. 26: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

balneātorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a bath = balnearius: instrumentum, Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balneātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female keeper of a bath, Petr. in Serv. Virg. A. 12, 159.

balneolae, v. the following.

balneolum, i, n. (plu. balneolae, arum, f.) dim. [balneum] a small bath: balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep. 86: primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 194, 13.

balneum, i, n. in plur. usu. heterocl. balneae, arum, f.: later, balnea, orum, n. [contr. from bālīnēum, also in use, esp. in post-Aug. prose, plur. bālīnēae = βαλανείον] a bath, a place for bathing (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur. v. Smith's Ant. 183 seq.): balneae Seniae, Cic. Coel. 25: balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc. Am. 7: Caesar ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, id. Att. 13, 52. 2. Balineum, plur. balineae: balineum calferi jubebo, ib. 2, 3 fin.: pensiles balineae, Plin. 9, 54, 79. 3. neut. plur. balnea, orum: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: Juv. 1, 143: continua balnea, Cels. 1, 6: servus a balneis, a slave who had care of the baths, Inscr.

II. Meton.: a bathing: a balineis, after the bath, after bathing: Plin. 28, 19, 77. [Hence It. bagno; Fr. bain.]

bālo (bēlo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7), avi, atum, 1. v. n. [onomatop.; cf. Fest. s. v. barrire] to bleat: oves aetate credo esse mutas: ne balant quidem, cum a pecu cetero absunt: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 20: Quint. 1, 5, 72. Poet.: balantes hostiae = oves, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 21: pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233: and absol. balans = ovis: Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Virg. G. 1, 272: 3, 457: jestingly, to speak of sheep: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1. Fig.: to talk foolishly: Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122. [Gr. βληχάσαι, O. H. G. plāhan; Lett. blaut; Lith. blauti.] (Hence Fr. bēler, bēlier.)

balsāmēus, a, um, adj. [balsamum] balsamic: unguen, Auct. Carm. de Phoen. 118.

balsāminus, a, um, adj. = βαλσάμινος, of balsam: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47.

balsāmōdes = βαλσαμώδης, abounding in balsam: casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

balsāmum, i, n. = βάλαμον, a fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balm of Gilead: Virg. G. 2, 119: Plin. 13, 1, 2. II. Meton.: the balsam-tree:

Amyris opobalsamum, Linn.: var. gileadense; Plin. 12, 25, 54. [Heb. bāsām (balm), and besem (a sweet smell).]

balteārius, ii, m. [balteus] a maker of sword-belts, Inscr.

balteātus, a, um [id.] girded, belted, Marc. Cap. 5 init.

balteolus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small girdle, Capitol. Maxim. 2.

balteus, i, m. (and baltea, n. plur.) a girdle, belt: esp. a shoulder-belt or sword-belt (cf. Smith's Ant. 196): infelix humero quum apparuit alto balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 942: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. in Non. 194, 21. 2. Poet.: a woman's girdle: caelatus balteus auro, Ov. M. 9, 1.

II. a border, rim, edge, etc. the zodiac: stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677. 2. the crust of a cake, Cato R. R. 76, 3. 3. the bark of the willow, Plin. 16, 37, 68. 4. = praecinctio, and Gr. διάζωμα, the vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 47. 5. baltei pulvorum, in architecture: the bands round the volute of an Ionic capital, Vitruv. 3, 3, p. 72.

baluca, balux, v. ball.

banchus or **bancus**, i, m. an unknown fish, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

baphium, ii, n. = βαφεῖον, a dye-house, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 40.

baptes, ae, m. an unknown precious stone, perh. coloured amber, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

baptisma, ātis, n. = βάπτισμα, a bathing or dipping: Prud. Psych. 103.

II. Esp. Christian baptism; Eccl. Also, baptismum, i, n. Tert. Bapt. 15.

baptista, ae, m. = βαπτιστής, a bather or dipper, a baptist; esp. of John, the forerunner of Christ: Sedul. de op. Pasch. 2, 143.

baptistērīum, ii, n. = βαπτιστήριον, a bathing place, a vessel for bathing: Plin. Ep. 5, 6. II. a baptistery, a baptismal font, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

baptizātio, ōnis, f. [baptizo] a baptizing, Ambros. Serm. de Temp. 17.

baptizātor, ōris, m. [id.] a baptizer: Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12.

baptizo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. = βαπτίζω, to dip, to baptize: Eccl.

barāthrum, i, n. = βάραθρον, a deep pit, a gulf, abyss (mostly poet.): o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 41. Fig.: quid enim differt, barathrone donec quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? thou throwest into the abyss, i. e. squanderest, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. Poet. of a whirlpool: imo barathri tergurgite vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 421: of the infernal regions, ib. 8, 245. 2. a pit made by art, a deep dungeon, Vitruv. 10, 22, fin. II. Fig.: the maw, stomach (from its insatiableness): Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29. Hence of a greedy man: barathrum macelli, an abyss of the market, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. III. i. q. pudenda feminea, Mart. 3, 81.

barāthrus, i, m. = βάραθρος, a man worthy of the infernal regions, a worthless fellow: Lucr. 3, 967.

barba, ae, f. the beard, of men and animals: alba, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: barbam promittere, to let grow, Liv. 5, 41: barbam submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67: barba prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298: recidere, Ov. M. 13, 766: abradere, to clip off, Plin. 6, 28, 22: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, to pluck one by the beard (a great insult), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: Barham pascere sapientem, to study the Stoic philosophy, ib. 2, 3, 35: barbam auream habere = Deum esse (the statues of the gods having golden beards), Petr. Sat. 58, 6: dignus barba capillisque majorum, of an upright, honest man (as the ancient Romans wore long beards), Juv. 16, 31. (For the Roman customs respecting the beard v. Smith's Ant. 196 seq.) 2. Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 17, 37: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11, 29: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42.

II. Transf. to plants: *barbanucum*, Plin. 15, 22, 24. 2. *barba Jovis*, a shrub, the silver-leaved wool-blade, *Anthyllis barba Jovis*, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31.

barbara, ae, v. *barbarum*.

barbārē, adv. in the manner of foreigners, barbarously, rudely, etc.: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbāre loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 extr. Of Latin (as opp. to Greek) Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbāre, i. e. into Latin, Pl. Asin. prol. 11: barbāre laedere, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 15. Comp. and Sup. not used.

barbari, orum, v. *barbarus*.

barbāria, ae (rarely *barbaries*, acc. -em.), f. [barbarus] an outlandish or foreign country, i. e. one out of Greece or Italy: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829. Thus (with the Greeks) even of Italy, as opp. to Greece: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 21. Of Persia: Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3. Of Phrygia: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7. Of Gaul, in opp. to Rome: Cic. Fontei. 16. Of Scythia and Britain: id. N. D. 2, 34 fin. II. Meton.: mental or moral barbarousness: barbaria forensis, id. de Or. 1, 26: grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4. Of barbarism in language: omnes qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuserat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74. 2. *savageneity, uncivilized manners*: inveteratam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplinaque delevit (Caesar), Cic. Balb. 19: tanta barbaries (Sarmatorum) est, ut pacem non intelligant, Flor. 4, 12, 20.

barbāricārius, ii. m. [barbaricus] = Phrygio, an embroiderer in gold, a gilder: Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

barbāricē, adv. in a foreign manner: barba barbarice demissa, Cap. Ver. 10.

barbāricum, adv. barbarously: barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.

barbaricum, Subst. v. *barbaricus*.

barbāricus, a, um, adj. = βαρβαρικός [barbarus], outlandish, foreign, strange, barbarous, in opp. to Grecian or Roman: barbaricae alae Caesaris, Lucan. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2: pyra, Plin. 15, 15, 16: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1: astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Aen. 2, 504. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek) for Italian, Roman: urbes, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, ib. 3, 1, 32: coenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu esse, after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19. For German, Germanic: nomina, Suet. Calig. 47. Hence Subst. barbaricum, i, n. a foreign land: Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop. 7, 8. II. Meton.: rude, unpolished (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 226. Fig.: silva barbarica, id est conseminea, Col. 11, 2, 83.

barbaries, v. *barbaria*.

barbāricismus, i, m. = βαρβαρισμός, an impropriety of speech, barbarism (whether of grammar or pronunciation), Gell. 13, 6: quis hoc nescit, alios barbarismos scribendo fieri, alios loquendo? Quint. 1, 5, 6: Auc. Her. 4, 12.

barbārōlexis, eos, f. = βαρβαλεξίς, the wrong pronunciation of a foreign word, Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2.

barbārus, a, um, adj. = βάρβαρος, foreign, strange, barbarous: and Subst. a foreigner, stranger, barbarian; in opp. to Greek or Roman: barbarus hospes, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 25: quo neque noster adit quisquam nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 5, 37: servi agrestes et barbari, Cic. Mil. 9 fin.: mixta facit Graiis barbara turba metum. Quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo bar-

barus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 27: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18. Also of Latin as opp. to Greek: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Graecam litteram (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Graece loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est critique, Liv. 31, 29. For Phrygian: sonante mixtum tibilis carmen lyra, hac Dorianum, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6. For Persian: a Persian: Nep. Milt. 7. So of the king of the Persians, id. Them. 4. In gen. for any hostile people: the Gauls, Liv. 6, 42: the Germans, Suet. Aug. 21: the Thracians, Nep. Alc. 7: Carthaginians, id. Timol. 1: Cilicians, id. Thras. 4: Phoenicians and Cyprians, id. Cim. 2: Parthians, Suet. Vesp. 8: Africans, Cic. Att. 11, 7. In barbarum, adv. in the manner of barbarians or foreigners, Tac. A. 6, 42. II. Meton.: Of manners: uncultivated, rude, unpolished: qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 3, 9. 2. Of character: wild, savage, cruel, barbarous: neque tam barbari lingua et natione illi, quam tu natura et moribus, ib. 4, 50: barbari quidam et immanes, id. Tusc. 2, 27: tollite barbarum morem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 2: barbara domina, ib. 3, 27, 66: libidines, ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574. Comp. sacra barbariora, id. Pont. 3, 2, 78. Sup. not used. III. barbārum, i, n. In medicine, a kind of plaster, Cels. 5, 19, no. 1.

barbātōria, ae, f. [barba] a shaving of the beard: facere, to shave the beard for the first time, Petr. Sat. 73, 6.

barbātūlus, a, um, dim. [barbatus] having a small beard: concursabant barbātuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, and 1, 16, 10. Transf. to fishes: barbātuli mulli, id. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, adj. [barba] having a beard, bearded: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbātum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30. Meton. an adult: equitare in arundine longa, si quem delectet barbātum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, when Jupiter was yet young, Juv. 6, 16: an ancient Roman: aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbātis illis, non hac barbata, sed illa horrida, quam in statu antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 103: a philosopher, id. 14, 12. Fig.: Of books: ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, i. e. ragged, torn, Mart. 14, 84. II. Of animals: barbatus hirculus, Cat. 19, 16; also absol. a goat, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: barbati mulli, Cic. Att. 2, 1: aquila, a species of eagle, also called ossifraga, the Lammergeyer, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv., Plin. 10, 3, 3 fin. III. Transf. to plants: the wool or down of a nut, Plin. 19, 1, 2, no. 3.

barbesco, 3. v. n. γενειάζω, to get a beard, Gloss. Cyrill.

barbiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [barba gero] wearing a beard, bearded: capellae, Lucr. 6, 971.

barbītium, ii, n. [barba] = barba, the beard: App. M. 5, p. 162, 21.

barbītōn, n. and **barbītōs**, m. and f. (only in nom., acc., and voc.; plur. barbīta, n.) = βάβιτον (-ος), a lyre, a lute: age, dic Latinum, barbīte, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4: defunctumque bello barbītōn hic paries habebit, ib. 3, 26, 3. Meton.: the tune played upon the lute: non facit ad lacrimas barbītōs ulla meas, Ov. H. 15, 8.

barbūla, ae, f. dim. [barba] a little beard: non hac barbūla, qua ista (mulier) delectatur, sed illa horrida, Cic. Coel. 14, 33. Transf. to plants: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

barbus, i, m. [id.] a barbel, a river barbel, Barbus vulgaris, Flem.; Aus. Mosell. 94 (cf. barbatus mullus, Cic. Att. 2, 1).

barca, ae, f. a small boat, a barge, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19. (Hence, Eng. bark.)

bardāleus [Bardaei, an Illyrian people], i, m. a soldier's boot, Mart. 4, 4, 5.

barditus, v. *baritus*.

bardōcūollus, i, m. a Gallic wool-len cloak, with a hood or cowl: Mart. 14, 128.

bardus, a, um, adj. = βαδύς, stupid, dull of apprehension (very rare): stultus, stolidus, fatulus, fungus, bardus, blenni, bucones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: Zopyrus stultum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv. Herm. 36. Sup. and Adv. not in use.

bardus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel: Fest. s. v.

bāris, Idos, f. [an Egyptian word] a small Egyptian row-boat, bāpis: Prop. 3, 11, 44.

baritus (erroneously written baritus or barditus), ūs, m. [from the old Germ. Bar, baren, to raise the voice] the war-cry of the Germans; and in gen., battle-cry: clamor, quent baritum vocant, Veg. Mil. 3, 18: Cornuti et Bracati baritum civere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12. Tacitus confounds the battle-cry with the battle-song, Germ. 8.

bāro, ōnis, m. a simpleton, block-head: haec quum loqueris nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23: apud Patronem et reliquos barones te in maxima gratia posui, id. Att. 5, 11. [Hopp. compares Sans. barbar (stultus): cf. varo and carro.]

barōptēnus or **barippe**, an unknown precious stone of a black colour, with white and red spots, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bārōsus βάκulos, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

barrinus, a, um, adj. [barrus] of or belonging to an elephant, elephantine: aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrio, 4. v. n. [id.] to cry like an elephant, Fest. s. v.

barritus, ūs, m. [barrio] the cry of the elephant, App. Flor. p. 358, 2.

barrus, i, m. an elephant: Hor. Epod. 12, 1: Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14. [An oriental word: Sans. cāraṇa.]

bārȳcephālus, a, um, adj. = βαρυκέφαλος or bārȳsus, a, um, in archit. having low walls and broad roofs: Vitruv. 3, 2.

bārȳpīcron, i, n. = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), a Greek epithet of wormwood, absinthium, App. Herb. 101.

bārȳthōn, ōnis, m. = βαρύθων, a plant, also called sabina, q. v. App. Herb. 86.

basaltes, is, m. [African word] a dark and very hard species of Ethiopian stone: basaltoid syenite, black Egyptian basalt, Plin. 36, 7, 11.

bāsānites lapis = βασανίτης (βάσαρος), a touchstone, Plin. 36, 20, 38.

bascauda, ae, f. [Welsh basget, basgawd] a basket: Juv. 12, 46: Mart. 14.

_____, a, ae, f. dim. [basis] a small base: Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsīatiō, ōnis, f. [basio] a kissing a kiss (very rare): Cat. 7, 1: Mart. 7, 95.

bāsīātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who kisses: Mart. 11, 98.

basilica, v. *basilicus*.

bāsīlicē, adv. royally, splendidly magnificently: Pl. Pers. 4, 21: basilice interire (facetē), to perish utterly, id. Epid. 1, 1, 54.

basiliciarius, μαλακός, ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

basilicon, v. *basilicus*.

bāsīlicōla, ae, f. dim. [basilica] a small church, a little chapel, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 32, no. 17.

bāsīlicus, a, um, adj. = βασιλικός, kingly, royal, splendid, magnificent: basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 31: at ego basilicus sum, quem nisi oras, guttam non feres, id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32. 2. basilica vitis, a kind of vine among the Dyrhachians, Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 4. II. Subst.: basilica, ae, f. = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία or στοά), a public

building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both as a court of justice and as an exchange; a basilica, portico. Subsequently there were many such buildings in Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 198): forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. 2. a metropolitan church, a cathedral, Sulpic. Sever. H. Sacra, 2, 33. III. basilicus, i, m. (sc. jactus) the king's throw, the best throw at dice, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 80. IV. basilicum, i, n. a princely robe, id. Epid. 2, 2, 48. 2. In the Gr. form basilicon, i, n. a black plaster, Scribon. Comp. 210; also called basilice, es, ib. 238. 3. the best kind of nuts, Plin. 15, 22, 24.

basilisca, ae, f. = βασιλίσκη, a plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk, also called regula, App. Herb. 130.

basiliscus, i, m. = βασιλίσκος, a kind of lizard, a basilisk (some have supposed that Lacerta Basiliscus, Linn. was intended, but this is an American species, not Indian), Plin. 8, 21, 33.

basilium, ii, n. [βασιλεύς] a royal or princely ornament: Inscr.

basio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [basium] to kiss (poet., and rare): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9: totam basiare Romanam, Mart. 7, 95: basianda non es, id. 1, 95.

basilolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little kiss: Petr. Sat. 85 fin.

basis, is, f. = βάσις (a stepping, going), a foot track (of cattle, etc.), Veg. 1, 25, 6. II. a pedestal, foot, base: in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: quo (sc. ad sepulcrum) quum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: basis villae, the foundation-wall, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2. Prov.: aliquem cum basi sua metiri, to include the pedestal in the measurement, i. e. to estimate too high, Sen. Ep. 76 fin.

III. In mathematics: basis trianguli, the base of a triangle, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, the chord of an arc, Col. 5, 2, 9. IV. In architecture: the lowest part of the shaft of a column, Vitruv. 4, 1 (our word pedestal is expressed by spira, q. v.) V. In gram.: the primitive word, the root, Varr. in Non. 79, 33.

basium, ii, n. [for sāvium, suavium] a kiss, a kissing of the hand (rare): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7: impingere alicui, Petr. Sat. 31: jactat basia tibicen, throws a kiss of the hand, Phaedr. 5, 8, 28: Juv. 4, 118.

bastaga or **bastagia**, ae, f. = βασταγή, a carriage of baggage, Cod. Arcad. et Honor. 12, 58, 3.

bastagarius, ii, m. [bastaga] a baggage-master, Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 11.

basterna, ae, f. a sedan chair or litter carried by mules: Pall. 7, 2, 3: Lampr. Elag. 21: Amm. 14, 6.

basternarius, ii, m. [basterna] a bearer of a sedan, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

bat, facetiously, for at: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 6.

bat, sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

bätia, ae, f. an unknown kind of fish, perhaps the same as Batis: Plin. 32, 7, 25.

batillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, n. (batillus, i, m. Marc. Emp. 27), a shovel, fire-shovel, etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44. II. a fire-pan, chafing-dish: prunae batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.

bätiola, ae, f. a small drinking-cup: quibus divitiae domi sunt, scaphio, et cantharis, batiolis bibunt. Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 11.

bätis, Idls, f. = βατίς, a sea-fish of the Ray kind, Rala clavata, rubra and batis, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. marina, a plant, sea-fennel, samphire, Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50. 2. hortensis, vel asparagus gallicus, is referred by some to Portulaca oleracea, Linn.; ib.

bätträchion, ii, n. = βατράχιον, a medicinal plant also called ranunculus,

Ranunculus polyanthemus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 109.

bätträchites, ae, m. = βατραχίτης, a precious stone of a frog-green colour, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bätträchus, i, m. = βατράχος, a fish, the angler or frog-fish, Lophius piscatorius, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53.

battüarium, ii, n. = κοπανιστήριον, a mortar, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo, v. battuo.

bätuo (also written battuo), ui, 3, v. a. and n. to strike, beat, hit (very rare): batuit κατακόπτει, Gloss.: quibus (sculponeis) batuatur tibi os, senex nequissimus, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 60. Of bruising in a mortar: Marc. Emp. de Medic. c. 36. Of fencing, as v. n.: batuebat pugnatoriis armis, he fenced with sharp weapons (not with the foil), Suet. Cal. 54: ib. 32. Of copulation: Cic. Fam. 9, 22. (Hence Ital. battere, Fr. battre.)

batus, genus herbae, Fest. s. v.

baubor, i, v. dep. Of dogs: to bark gently: et quom desertel baubantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1070. [Cf. Sans. bukk, Gr. βαύζω.]

baxëa, ae, f. [πάξ, ὑπόδημα εὐνόδητον, Hesych.] a kind of shoe: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40.

bdellium, ii, n. [bdella, ae, f., Marc. Empir. 19: Heb. bedölach] = βδέλλιον, an Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum, supposed by Sprengel to be the vine-palm, Borasus flabelliformis, Linn., but now shown to be one or more species of Balsamodendron. B. Mukul, Hooker, has been proved to yield the Bdellium (or Guggul) of the Persian Gulf and Arabia. Plin. 12, 9, 19. II. Meton.: the costly gum exuding from it: Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1. Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bëatë, adv. happily: bene beateque vivere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4. Comp. Sen. Ep. 92. Sup. id. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

bëatifico, i, v. a. [beatus facio] to make happy, to bless, Aug. Trin. 14, 14.

bëatificus, a, um, adj. [id.] blessing, making happy, App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29.

bëatitas, ätis, f. [beatus] happiness, blessedness: aut ista sive beatitas sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95. Cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32.

bëatitudo, inis, f. [id.] happiness, blessedness, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: vitae totius beatitudo, Apul. Met. 8.

bëatulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat happy, Pers. 3, 103.

bëätus, a, um, Part. and Adj. [beo] happy, prosperous, blessed: neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum omnium complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, ib. 5, 8 fin.: beatus ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 18: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni parte beatum, id. Od. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8 fin.: opto ut beatus sis, I wish you all happiness, id. Att. 10, 16. II. wealthy, in good circumstances: Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, id. N. D. 3, 33: ut eorum ornatus hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8: satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 14. Poet. of inanimate things: rich, abundant, excellent, splendid: gazae, ib. 1, 29, 1: arces, ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. Carm. Sec. 59: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 14: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5: argentum felix omniue beatus auro, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 5. Fig.: beata ubertas, overflowing: Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, ib. 61.

III. Of the dead: blessed: beatæ memoriae, a blessed memory, Hier. Ep. ad Marc. 24. IV. Beatissimus, a title of the higher clergy, Auct. Collat. 9, 6.

bebra, ae, f. a weapon of barbarians; Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

bebrinus, a, um, adj. [beber = fiber, a beaver] pertaining to the beaver: pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

becous, i, m. [a Gallic word, Fr. bec] a beak, bill, esp. of a cock: as a surname of Antonius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

bëchion, ii, n. = βήχιον, the name of two plants, employed as remedies for coughs.

1. quae et tussilago dicitur: colt's-foot, Tussilago Farfara, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 16.

2. altera quae salvia, etc.: acc. to some the same as the third kind of verbascum, which Sprengel makes Phlomis Lychnis, Linn., and others Verbascum Phlomoideis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 17.

belläria, òrum, n. plur. = τράχημα [bellus, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51, and Fest. s. v. pulchralia]: dessert-fruits, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine, etc.: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 27: Suet. Ner. 25.

bellätor, òris (ancient form duellator, Pl. Capt. prol. 68), m. [bello] a warrior, soldier: domi bellique duellatores optimi, Pl. l. c.: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Ares, id. Truc. 2, 7, 54: quis est, qui aut bellatori aut imperatori aut oratori quaerat aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1. Humorously of drinking heroes: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 5. II. Adj. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.): warlike, valorous (poet.): bellator Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 614: bellator deus, the war-god, Mars, ib. 9, 721: equus, a charger, id. G. 2, 145: and absol. bellator = equus, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603. And transf. to inanimate things: campus, the field of battle, ib. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376: and of draughtsmen, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.

bellätörüs, a, um, adj. [id.] warlike, martial (rare): pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, a pugnacious, polemic style, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: jumenta, Amm. 23, 5.

bellätrix, icis, f. [bellator] a female warrior: or adj. warlike (mostly poet.): Penthesilea, Virg. Aen. 1, 493: diva i. e. Pallas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Trist. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, i. e. the elephant, Sil. 9, 576. Transf. to inanimate things: carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 57: gleba, i. e. producing warriors, Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 2: aquilae, ensigns, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193. Fig.: ista bellatrix iracundia, this warlike rage, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 fin.: ira, Claud. Ruf. 2, 118.

bellätulus, a, um, adj. dim. [bellus] humorously for bellulus, pretty, neat: bella bellatula, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

bellax, äcis, adj. [bello] warlike, martial: gens, Lucan. 4, 406.

bellë, adv. finely, prettily, neatly, elegantly, well, etc.: quare bene et praeclare, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur, belle et festive, nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26: belle negare, to decline politely, Q. Cic. Pet. Con. 11 fin.: belle habere, to be in good health, Cic. Fam. 9, 9: so, belle esse, id. Att. 14, 16: and elliptic: caetera belle, the rest are right, id. Fam. 7, 18: belle tractare or tangere, to soothe, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 25: Rud. 2, 4, 12: belle ire, to go softly, id. Asin. 3, 3, 86. In medic.: belle facere, to operate well, Cato R. R. 157.

bellicösus, a, um, adj. [bellicus] fond of war, warlike, martial, valorous: gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 fin.: bellicosissimae nationes, id. Manil. 10 fin.: provincia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: civitas, Suet. Gramm. 1. Fig.: bellicosior annus, a more warlike year, Liv. 10, 9. Adv. not in use.

bellicörëpa saltatio, an armed dance, a dancing in arms: Fest. s. v.

bellicus (old form, duellicus), a, um, adj. [bellum] pertaining to war, military: ars duellica, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 14: bellicam rem administrari majores nos-

tri nisi auspiciato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: bellica disciplina, id. N. D. 2, 64: ius, id. Off. 3, 29: virtus, id. Muren. 10: laus, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: gloria, Tac. A. 1, 52: caerimoniae, Liv. 1, 32: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv. 30, 5: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 704: rostra, Tib. 2, 3, 40: navis, Prop. 2, 15, 43: turma, id. 3, 14, 13: parma, id. 2, 25, 8: nomina, *appellatives, obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus), Flor. 3, 8, 1: nubes, *the misfortune of war*, Claud. Laus Seren. 196.

II. Subst.: bellicum, i, n. *a signal for march or for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet): Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, Liv. 35, 18: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, *causes the war-trumpet to sound*, Cic. Mur. 14. Fig.: fidem me bellicum cecinisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, id. Phil. 7, 1 fin. And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds the alarm*, id. Or. 12 fin.

III. Meton.: = bellicosus: *warlike*: Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46: dea, ib. 2, 752: virgo, 4, 754: Mars, id. F. 3, 1: deus, i. e. *Romulus*, ib. 2, 478: civitas, Vell. 2, 38.

bellifer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum fero] *warlike, martial*: Italia, Claud. Eutr. 1, 429.

belliger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum gero] *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: numen, i. e. *Mars*, Stat. Achill. 1, 504: fera, *the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261. Of inanimate things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. M. 3, 534: hasta, Mart. 5, 25: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 717: mens, Sil. 1, 162.

belligĕrator, ōris, m. [belligero] *a warrior, combatant* (rare): Arimaspaes, Avien. Perieg. 55.

belligĕro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (belligeror, i. v. dep. Hyg. Fab. 274 fin.) [bellum gero] *to wage or carry on war, to fight* (rare): nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Eun. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 fin.: postquam belligerant Aetoli cum aliis, Pl. Capt. prol. 24: excitandus nobis erit ab inferis C. Marius, qui Indutionario isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cic. Font. 12: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16: adversum accolas, Tac. A. 4, 46. Fig.: cum Geniis suis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81: cum fortuna, Cic. ad Quir. post Redit. 3, 19.

belligeror, ari, v. belligero.

bellio, ōnis, f. *the yellow ox-eye daisy*, Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 25.

belli-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum potens] *powerful or valiant in war* (poet., and rare): bellipotentes sunt imagi', quam sapientipotentes, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56 fin.: bellipotens diva, i. e. *Pallas*, Stat. Theb. 2, 715. Subst. Bellipotens, i. e. *Mars*, Virg. Aen. 11, 8.

bellis, idis, f. *the white daisy*, Bellis perennis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 13.

belli-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum sono] *sounding of war*: flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 fin.

bellitudo, inis, f. [bellus] *beauty, loveliness*, Fest. s. v.

bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. (bello, i. v. dep. Virg. Aen. 11, 660) [bellum] *to wage war, to war*: quum illa civitas cum Poenis bellaret, Cic. Verr. 4, 33: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: pro aliquo adversum aliquem bellare, Liv. 9, 42: contra aliquem, Val. Fl. 6, 373: de aliqua re, Tac. A. 12, 60: procul, id. H. 1, 89: quoad bellatum esset, *until the war should be ended* = debellatum esset, Liv. 6, 31: so, hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum, id. 8, 39 fin.: and, non ut ad pugnam sed ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40. In the poets with dat., like the Greek (πολεμειν τω): bellare magno parenti, Stat. Th.

8, 506. II. In gen.: *to fight, contend* (poet.): Ov. M. 5, 101: nec caestu bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829: manu, Sil. 8, 498: ense, id. 3, 235.

bellŏnāria, ae, f. *the plant solanum, used by the priests of Bellona*, App. Herb. 74.

bello, ari, v. bello.

bellŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *warlike*: genus, Caecil. in Non. 80, 33.

bellua, bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, etc.

bellŭlĕ, adv. *prettily, finely*: App. M. 10, p. 246, 23.

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *pretty, elegant, lovely*: edepol haec quidem bellula est, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

bellum, i, n. (old form dŭellum, freq. found in the poets of the Aug. per.): (bellum et proelium hoc differunt, quod proelia partes sunt belli, hoc est, in bello congressiones, Lucil. 26, Non. 437, 15 sq.), [from duo: duellum bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contententibus dimicatur, Fest. s. v. duellum: hence prop., a contest between two, a duel]: *war*: pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. Ann. 16, 19: duello extincto maxunio atque internecatis hostibus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 34: jam aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil aliud nisi pax quaesita videatur, id. Off. 1, 23, 80. Phrases: apparare, *to arm, equip for war*, Nep. Ages. 3: parare, Cic. Att. 9, 13: parare alicui, *against any one*, Nep. Alc. 9: denunciare et indicare, *to declare*, Cic. Off. 1, 11: indicare, Liv. 1, 32 (v. Smith's Ant. 530): inferre alicui, *to make war upon*, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: inferre contra aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 22: facere, id. Mil. 23: Caes. B. G. 3, 29: ib. 4, 22: Liv. 1, 32 (it is strange that Sen. Ep. 114, should find fault with this phrase): agere, *to carry on, wage*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: administrare cum aliquo = *contra aliquem, to conduct as general*, Cic. Manil. 20 fin.: gerere cum aliquo, *to carry on, sustain* = *sustinere*, id. Fam. 11, 4: deferre bellum ad aliquem, or dare alicui bellum, *to entrust anyone with the management of a war*, id. Phil. 11, 8: gerere in aliquem, Nep. Lys. 1: sumere, Sall. J. 83: bello persequi aliquem, *to wage war against*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: trahere, *to protract*, Cic. Att. 10, 8: ducere, *to protract*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: molliter et per dilationes gerere, Liv. 5, 5: bella ex bellis serere, id. 21, 10: alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv. 42, 11: conficere, *to bring to a close*, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: componere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5: delere, id. Alc. 8 fin. Less common phrases: navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. A. 3, 21: circumferre, ib. 13, 37: exercere secunda, ib. 6, 31: bellare, Liv. 8, 39 (Gr. πόλεμον πολεμειν): quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit, *the progress of the war*, Cic. Manil. 12, 34. The abl. bello sometimes = *in bello, in war, in time of war*; esp. in connection with *adj.*: apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100. Contrasted with proelium, though the distinction is not always observed, and sometimes the terms are interchanged: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non proelio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. 30, 35 fin.: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et proelia, Cic. Or. 9, 30: alios ad proelium ire videas, Chattos ad bellum, Tac. G. 30: inter proelia belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 541. II. Belli, *adverbially: in war, abroad*, gen. with domi: *in war and in peace*: domi bellique duellatores optumi, Pl. Capt. prol. 68: quibuscumque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt, rempublicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24: belli domique, Sall. J. 41: animus belli ingens domi modicus, ib. 63. In Livy sometimes belli domoque, 9, 26 fin.

III. Fig.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, Cic. Sull. 9 fin.: miror cur philosophiae prope bellum indixeris, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*,

Liv. 3, 24: so id. 3, 25: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ventri indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 7. IV. Meton.: *for proelium, a combat, fight*: hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. Aen. 2, 439: Artemisia inter primos duces bellum acerrime ciebat, Just. 2, 12.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from bellus, from bonus = bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.] *goodly, handsome, charming, lovely, neat, agreeable, polite*, etc.: nimis bellas atque amabiles, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 84: Piliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dicēs, Cic. Att. 6, 4: fui ego bellus, lepidus, bonus vir nunquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam. 14, 7: fac bellus revertare, *brisk, fresh*, ib. 16, 18. Of things: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51: vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was*, id. Att. 4, 16: malae tenebrae Orci omnia bella devoratis, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: theatrum bellum habuisti, id. Att. 13, 20: frons ac vultus, *friendly, cheerful*, ib. 5, 10: quam sit bellum cavere malum, *how delightful it is*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3. II. Meton.: *for bonus, good*: venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Gracci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. in Non. 77, 30. (Hence, old. Fr. bel, beol, biaul; mod.: beau, bel, belle.)

bellutus, v. belutus.

belluus, v. beluus.

belo, v. balo.

bēlŏacos or bēlŏtŏcos, *a plant*, also called dictamnus, q. v., App. Herb. 62.

bēlŏnē, es, f. = βελόνη, *a sea-fish*, also called acus, *the pipe-fish or sea-adder*: Sygnathus Acus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 51, 76.

bēlŭa (bellua), ae, f. (belua dissyl., Varr. in Non. 201, 26), *a beast*, esp. of large size, *a monster*: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedit, id. Off. 1, 30: belua fera et immanis, id. Acad. 2, 34: vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 24: saeva, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 3, 316: belua vasta lupus, Ov. M. 11, 366: of the sea-monster slain by Perseus, veniens immenso belua ponto, ib. 4, 689: of the sea divinity Glaucus: non ego prodigium, non sum fera belua, virgo, ib. 13, 917. Esp. *the elephant*: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33. Fig.: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54. II. Meton.: *as a term of reproach: beast, brute*: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37: sed quid pertinui autem, belua, *beast that I am*, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani belua commemoro? Cic. Verr. 5, 42. [Perh. connected with bāl-aena, a whale.] (Hence, Ital. belva.)

bēlŭālis (bell.), e, *adj.* [belua] *bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11.

bēlŭātus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *ornamented with figures of animals*: tapetia, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

(bell.), e, *adj.* [id.] *bestial, brutal*: belulle saevientes, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 88.

bēlūinus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *brutal, bestial*: voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2.

bēlūōsus (bell.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *abounding in beasts or monsters*: Oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47.

bēli oculus, a precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bēlūtus (bell.), a, um, *like an animal*, Fest. s. v.

bēlūus (bell.), a, um = beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

bēnē, *adv.* (Comp. melius: Sup. optime) [benus for bonus] *well, rightly, ably, beautifully, pleasantly, prosperously*, etc.: villa bona beneque aedificata, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: ager bene cultus, id. de Sen. 16, 57. **II.** Particular phrases: bene dicere, *to speak well, sensibly*: bene et sapienter dixi dudum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: planius ac melius dicere aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4: qui optime dicunt, *the most eloquent*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119. **2.** Bene facere, *in gen., to do or act well*: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, id. Att. 12, 24. In medic.: *to be of good effect*: id bene faciet, et alvum bonam faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, etc., *very well, well done, I am obliged*, etc., Plaut. and Ter. passim: bene facere alicui, *to do any one a kindness*: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere abistam, Liv. 36, 35. **3.** Bene esse alicui, *to be well with any one, be fortunate for*: quaeso, ut hanc cures, bene ut sit isti, Aut. Curc. 4, 2, 31: nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod abest, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 32: jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 89. So bene est, bene habet, bene agitur, *it is well, I am satisfied*, etc. Thus in letters, si vales, bene est: bene habent tibi principia, *are prosperous*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet, jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: optime habet, *nothing can be better*, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 25. **4.** Bene emere, *to buy cheap*: bene vendere, *to sell dear*: quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 50 fin.: bene, hercle, vendidi ego te, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 34. **III.** With *adj.* and *adv.*: *very, right, exceedingly*: in clamando video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: bene magna caterva, id. Mur. 33 fin.: pectus bene fidum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: bene penitus in istius familiaritatem sese dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, in.: bene mane haec scripsi, id. Att. 4, 9 fin.: bene diu, Suet. Vit. Juv. **2.** Non bene, vix bene, *hardly*: vix bene desieram, Ov. Fast. 5, 278. **3.** As an exclamation: *good, excellent*, etc.: Cic. de Or. 3, 26: and with *acc.* or *dat.*: *health to you!* etc.: bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene nostram etiam Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 27: bene mihi, bene vobis, id. Pers. 5, 1, 20. (Hence, Fr. *bien*.)

bēnēdicō, *adv.* [bene-dico] *affably, kindly*: ad se illicere blande ac benedice, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 54.

bēnē-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. and a. *to speak well of any one, to commend, praise*: with *dat.* (in this signif. usu. written apart): bene, quaeso, inter vos dicatis, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 31: bene equidem tibi dico, id. Rud. 3, 2, 31: cui bene dixit unquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petulantissime est insectatus? Cic. Sest. 52: eum indignissimum arbitror, cui a viris bonis benedicatur, Metell. Numidic. in Gell. 6, 11 fin. *Absol.*: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetae), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155. **II.** *to say words of good omen*, εὐφημεῖν: heja bene dicite, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 155: bono animo es et benedice, id. Aul. 4, 10, 57. **III.** With *acc.*: *to bless, praise, or adore*: benedictentes Deum, App. Trismeg. sub fin. *Pass.*: benedici deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. de Orat. 3. **IV.** *to consecrate, hallow*: requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14: altarium, Sul. Sever. de Vita S. Mar-

timi, 2, 2. Also, with *dat.*: domui justorum benedicetur, Vulg. Psalm. 112, 2.

bēnēdicta herba, the plant also called lagopus or leporinus pes, q. v., App. Herb. 61.

bēnēdictio, ōnis, f. [benedico] *an extolling, praising*: App. Trismeg. p. 82, 11. **2.** a benediction, blessing: Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martin. 2, 12.

II. Meton.: a consecrated or sacred object: benedictio crucis = frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.

bēnēdictum, i, n. a speaking in praise of, praise, commendation (very rare) Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 28.

bēnē-facio (more correctly as two words: v. bene), feci, factum, 3. v. n. With *dat.*: *to do good to one, to benefit, show favour* (rare): tibi Di bene faciant omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 18. Also erga aliquem: id. Trin. 5, 2, 4. *Pass.*: quod bonis benefit beneficium, id. Capt. 2, 2, 108.

bēnēfactio, ōnis, f. [benefacio] *beneficence, a benefaction*: Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 fin.

bēnēfactōr, ōris, m. [id.] *he who confers a favour, a benefactor*: Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 19.

bēnēfactum, i, n. = beneficium, a benefit, kindness (rare and poet.): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: pro benefactis pretium reddere, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 20. Used in the plural in the sense of good actions, where many edd. read bene facta: benefactorum recordatio, Cic. Sen. 3, 9: benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85.

bēnēficō, *adv.* *beneficently*: benefice facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

bēnēficentia, ae, f. *kindness, beneficence*: quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentia? Cic. N. D. 1, 43 fin.: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20. [From bene and faciens: the form beneficentia is found in some MSS.; but the dropping of i is justified by sententia (sentio), parentes (pario).]

bēnēficiārius, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *pertaining to a favour* (as *adj.* rare): beneficiaria res, Sen. Ep. 90.

II. Subst.: Beneficiarii, orum, m. plu. *soldiers who had received some honour, or special exemption from service* (opp. to munifices, Fest. s. v.: cf. Smith's Ant. 201 sq.): duo cohortes, quae ex beneficiariis superiorum exercituum ad eum convenerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: ib. 1, 75.

bēnēficiūm, ii, n. [beneficus] a well-doing, good conduct: dominus pro beneficio gratiam referat, ut aliis recte facere libeat, Cato R. R. 5. But gen. used in the sense of doing good, kindness, favour, benefit: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officium esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitatur et ferre opem jubet, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: nullum beneficium esse duco id quod quoi facias non placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 12: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodos, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: beneficium collocare apud aliquem, id. Off. 12, 20, 71: ponere apud gratos, id. Fam. 13, 54: dare, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: deferre, ib. 1, 15 fin.: conferre in aliquem, ib. 1, 14: debere alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. With *in* and *acc.*: Caesar sua senatusque in eum beneficia commemoravit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Caesaris in se beneficia exponit, id. C. 1, 22. In *abl.*: by the help, support: beneficio tuo salvus, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: nostri consulatus beneficio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1 fin.: servari beneficio Caesaris, Vell. 2, 71: hoc beneficio, by this means, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: sor-

tium beneficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: beneficio Deorum immortalium, ib. 5, 52: longissimae aetatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. 2, 11, 2: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 8. **II.** Trans. to public life: a distinction, a favour, grant: especially of the public offices conferred by the Roman people: cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferrebat, Cic. Am. 25 fin.: quum again beneficium populi Romani de loco superiore, i. e. from the Rostra, id. Verr. 1, 5: populo Romano cujus beneficio nos in hunc ordinem venimus, ib. 4, 11: quid hoc beneficio populi Rom. atque hac potestate praetoria possum, id. Manil. 24. *Esp. of military promotions*: quae antea dictatorem et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42: beneficii sui centuriones, i. e. his creatures, Suet. Tib. 12. Meton.: the persons promoted: magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, among those recommended to favour, Cic. Arch. 5 fin.: Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, the book in which grants of public land were registered, Hyg. Limit. const. p. 193. **III.** a privilege, right: liberorum, a release from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children, Suet. Claud. 15: anulorum, Tryphon. Dig. 48, 7, 42: religionis, Modest. ib. 3, 3, 18: militaris, Ulp. ib. 29, 1, 3.

bēnē-ficus, a, um, *adj.* [bene and facio]. Lit.: *well-doing, eὐεργής, eὐεργός: generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging* (rare): ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49: qui gratificantur cuiquam quod obsit, non benefici, neque liberales iudicandi sunt, id. Off. 1, 14. We trace a form beneficis in the Comp.: beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 4: and in the Sup. beneficentissimus: liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, Cic. Am. 14 fin. (Old form, beneficissimus, Cato in Prisc. 603 P.)

beneficio, v. benefacio.

bēnēvōlē, *adv.* *benevolently, kindly*: amice et benevole aliquid facere, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34. Sup. Aug. Ep. ad Aur. 64.

bēnē-vōlens (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, *adj.* for benevolus [bene volo] *well-wishing, kind-hearted, favourable, kind, obliging*: amicus multum benevolens, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 46: alicui benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61: benevolentior quam semper fui esse non possum, Cic. Fam. 13, 60: fungi officio benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, ib. 5, 16. **II.** Subst.: a well-wisher, friend: alicui amicus et benevolens, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 38.

bēnēvōlentia (in MSS. also benivolentia), ae, f. [bene and volens] *good-will, good-feeling, kindness, favour, friendship*: nihil est quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius, effici non possit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, id. Am. 8, 26: capere, movere, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, ib. 2, 14, 48: comparare, ib. 2, 15: adjungere sibi, id. Muren. 20: consequi, Nep. Dat. 5: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: colligere, Auct. Her. 1, 5: conferre benevolentiam erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: complecti aliquem summa benevolentia, ib. 6, 14: conciliare aliquem ad benevolentiam, id. de Or. 2, 43: felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus conciliat, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: benevolentia singularis, an exceeding friendliness of feeling, Suet. Callig. 3. With *in* and *acc.*: huic Caesar pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentia majorum locum restituerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: sua in Aeduos benevolentia, ib. 7, 43. In plur.: kind conduct, friendly services: non in benevolentis seguis, Spart. Carac. 1. **II.** In law: *indulgence, grace*:
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interponere benevolentiam, Marc. Dig. 29, 2, 52.

bēnē-vōlus (in MSS. also *benivolus*), a, um, *adj.* [*volō*] *well-wishing, kindly, friendly*: erga aliquem *benevolus* Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 100: facilis *benevolusque* Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: ut *benevolos, beneque existimantes, efficiamus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322. Of servants: *devoted, willing*: *servus domino benevolus*, id. Clu. 63, 176.

bēnignē, *adv.* Of feeling: *kindly, benevolently, courteously, favourably*: *benigne et amice facere*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 109: *salutare benigne*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: *viam monstrare, courteously*, id. Balb. 16: *polliceri*, id. Fam. 4, 13: *servire alicui*, Cat. 76, 3: *respondere*, Sall. J. 11: *appellare milites*, ib. 96: *alloqui*, Liv. 1, 28: *audire aliquem*, id. 1, 9: *excipere aliquem*, id. 2, 35: *arma capere, readily, willingly*, id. 3, 26. 2. *mildly, indulgently* (in jurist. Lat.): in poenali-bus causis *benignus* interpretandum est Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155. 3. *benigne dicis, or absol. benigne*, in colloquial lang., both in accepting and declining an offer: *I thank you, I am much obliged; no, I thank you, etc.*: *benigne dicis*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 27: *frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Op-time. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter*, Cic. Verr. 3, 85: *dic ad coenam veniat. . . Benigne respondet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62. II. Of action: *abundantly, liberally, generously*: *benigne pecuniam praebere*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 37: *aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia*, Cic. Off. 2, 15: *benignius deprome quadrivium*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: *benignius tractare se*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11: *benigne vivere inter se*, Plin. 33, 11, 50. Of things: *si benigne corna vepres et pruna ferant*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: *aquae emicant benigne*, Plin. 31, 2.

bēnignitas, ātis, *f.* [*benignus*] 1. Of feeling or behaviour: *good-heartedness, kindness, friendliness, courtesy, mildness*: *etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis*, Cic. Sest. 13, 31: *justitia, cui adjunctae sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas*, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: *benignitas animi*, Tac. II. 2, 30. II. Of action: *beneficence, liberality, bounty, favour*: *num solus ille dona dat? nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier?* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84: *illa quanta benignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: *largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur*, id. Off. 2, 15: *satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit*, Hor. Epod. 1, 31. In plur.: *vides, benignitates hominum ut perire*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

bēnigniter, *adv.* (for *benigne*) *kindly, benignly*: Titinn. in Non. 510, 13.

bēnignus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Of feeling or behaviour: *kind-hearted, kindly, friendly, pleasing, mild, affable*: *benignus et lepidus et comis*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: *comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: *Apelles in aemulis benignus*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, 40, 13. Of things: *oratio benigna*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: *sociorum comitas vultusque benigni*, Liv. 9, 6: *verba*, Prop. 1, 10, 24. In the jurists: *benigna interpretatio, an interpretation favourable to the defendant or accused*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 5, 16: *semper in dubiis benigniora praeferenda sunt*, ib. 50, 17, 96. Poet. = *faustus, propitious, favourable*: *quas benigno numine Jupiter defendit*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 74: *dies*, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 108: *nox*, id. Theb. 10, 216. II. Of action: *beneficent, liberal, bounteous, etc.* (opp. to *malignus, scanty, niggardly*): *erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea haec tibi sunt servata*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 33: *fortuna nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 52: *qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res pa-*

titur, peccant, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44. Poet. with *gen.*: *vinum somnive benignus, a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3. Opp. to *frugi bonae* = *prodigus, prodigal, lavish*: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 20. 2. Of things: *abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich*: *et magnas messes terra benigna daret*, Tib. 3, 3, 6: *ager*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56: *tellus*, Plin. 18, 1, 1: *vepres*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: *cornu*, id. Od. 1, 17, 15: *egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis*, id. Epod. 17, 66: *ingeni benigna vena est*, id. Od. 2, 18, 10: *copia benigno cornu*, ib. 1, 17, 15: *quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, long rather than fruitful*, Mel. proem. § 1: *primus liber benigniorem habuit materiam*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 1, 1: *benignissimum inventum, i. e. beneficentissimum*, Plin. 35, 2, 2. [BEN root of *bonus*, and GEN root of *gigno*: cf. *malignus* and *privignus*.]

benna, ae, *f.* (a Gallic word) *a kind of carriage*: Fest. s. v.

bennarius, σκηναρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make happy, to bless, gladden* (rare, and mostly poet.): *hoc me beat*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 12: *foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto*, id. beat, *that does me some good*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: *ecquid beo te? does that rejoice thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46. Hence, *beas or beasti, that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 66: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79. II. With acc. and abl.: *to make happy, reward with, enrich*: *coelo Musa beat*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: *Latium beabit divite lingua*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121. [Root BE, which appears in *bene, bonus*.]

berbex, v. *vervex*.

berūla, ae, *f.* *an herb, called also cardamine, q. v.*: Marc. Emp. 36.

bēryllus (bēryllus, Prud. berillus, Isid.), 1, m. = βήρυλλος, *the name of various precious stones*. 1. the best were inferior emeralds of a pure sea-green colour, called *beryls* or *aquamarinas*. 2. *Chryso-beryl* is a yellowish green stone. 3. *Chrysoprase*, a greenish agate. 4. *Hyacinthizon*?

5. *Aeroides*, by some regarded as the *sapphire*? 6. and 7. *cerini* and *oleagini*, probably *rock-crystal*: while the last, qui capillamenta habent, sordescque, may be *hairstones, catseyes*, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 20: Juv. 5, 38. Meton. for *a ring with a beryl*: Prop. 4, 7, 9.

bēs, *bessis*, m. (nom. *bessis*, Fest.) [*be-is* = *binæ partes assis*] *two-thirds of a unit* (of the as, as a coin, weight, measure, etc.): *bessis octo sunt unciae* ($\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$), *triens quatuor*, Fest. s. v.: *tenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, i. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{12}$ p. cent., $\frac{2}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus for the year, the interest advanced from 4 p. cent. ($12 \times \frac{1}{12}$) to 8 ($12 \times \frac{2}{3}$)*, Cic. Att. 4, 15: *Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse*, Proc. Dig. 17, 2, 76. So *exsolvere bessem pretii*, Ulp. ib. 17, 1, 12: *emere bessem fundi*, Julian. 16, 21, 2, 39. As a weight = 8 ounces: *in binos semodios farinae satis esse besses fermenti*, Plin. 18, 11, 26.

2. Meton. *eight*: *quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus*, Caes. ut fiat Julius et Proculus, acc. to the number of letters in the names, Mart. 11, 36, 7. II. *Bes* alter means "the second is bes (or $\frac{2}{3}$)", the first being unity, and therefore stands for $1\frac{2}{3}$; just as *semitertius*, "the third is a half," means $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$: hence in the senarian scale of notation, where six is the base of the scale, *bes* = 4, and *bes* alter is $\frac{6+4}{6} = 1\frac{2}{3}$. Gr. *ἑπιδίμοιρος*: cf. Festus s. v. *triens*.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [*bes*] *comprising 8*: *bessalis laterculus, a tile 8 inches long*, Vitruv. 5, 10: *scutula*, Mart. 8, 71, 7. Meton. *anything of small value*: *comula*, Petr. Sat. 58, 5.

bestia, ae, *f.* (an irrational creature; opp. to man: while *animal* includes man): for definitions of *bestiae*, cf. Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 and 9, 1, 1: *quod si hoc apparet in bestiis, quanto id magis in homine*, Cic. Am. 21 fin.: *herbarum genera et radicum ad morsus bestiarum*, id. Div. 1, 7, 13: *ne mutas quidem bestias minus alere ac fovere, si quid ex progenie sua parum prosperum sit*, Liv. 7, 4: *vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret*, Nep. Dat. 3. As a term of reproach: *mala tu es bestia*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 21. And, humorously, of the arm-pits: Cat. 69, 8. II. *Esp. a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators and criminals in the public spectacles*: hence, *ad bestias mittere*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: *bestiis obicere*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: *condemnare ad bestias*, Suet. Calig. 27: *ad pugnam bestiarum datus*, Gell. 1, 1: *bestiarum damnatio, the condemnation to fight with wild beasts*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6. III. As a constellation: *the wolf*: Vitruv. 9, 4 (7). (Hence, Fr. *bête*.)

bestiālis, e, *adj.* [*bestia*] *like a beast, bestial*: *villi*, Prud. Cathem. 7, 153: *nationes*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

bestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to beasts*: *bestiarius ludus, a fight with beasts*, Sen. Ep. 70. II. Subst. *bestiarius*, ii, m. *one who fought with wild beasts in the public spectacles*: *praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii*, Cic. Sest. 64, 135: v. Smith's Ant. 202.

bestiōla, ae, *f.* dim. [*id.*] *a little beast, or animal*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

bēta, ae, *f.* *a vegetable, the beet*: *Beta vulgaris* and var. *sicla*, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 40. 2. *Silvestris quam limonium vocant* is perhaps *Statice Limonium*, Linn.; Plin. 20, 8, 28: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: *ut sapiunt fatuae laborum prandia betae, insipid*, Mart. 13, 13. (Hence, Fr. *bette*.)

bēta, n. indecl. (*beta*, ae, *f.*, Aus. Technopaegn.) = βῆτα, *the second letter of the Greek alphabet* (pure Lat. *be, B*): *hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae*, Juv. 14, 209. Meton.: *the second* (as *alpha* denotes the first). Mart. 5, 26.

betāceus, a, um, *adj.* [*beta*] *of the beet*: *pedes betacei, beet-roots*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27. Subst. *betaceus*, i, m. (*sc. pes*), *beet-root*: Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

betis = *beta, the beet*: Seren. Sammi. 54, 9.

bētizare (or *betissare*), used by Augustus for *languere* (*languidior tenera beta*, Cat. 67, 21), acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

bēto (in Plaut. *bīto*), 3. v. n. [*v. bīto*] *to go*: in *pugnam betite*, Pac. in Non. 77, 21.

betūla (also *betulla*), ae, *f.* *the birch*: *Betula alba*, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 30.

betūlus, i, m. *a dark-coloured round precious stone, a species of ceraunia*; by some supposed to be *aerolites*, but on insufficient grounds: Plin. 37, 9, 51.

bī-, *two*, found in composition only [like Sans. *dui-*; Gr. *di-*]: the older form was *dui*, as *dui-dens* for *bī-dens*.

biāēōthānātus, a, um [*βίαιος θάνατος*] *for biathanatus, that dies a violent death*: Tert. An. 57.

biarchia, ae, *f.* = βίαρχία, *the office of a biarchus, a commissaryship*: Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

biarchus, i, m. = βίαρχος, *a commissary, superintendent of provisions*: Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

bībax, ācis, *adj.* [*bībo*] *given to drinking*: Nigid. in Gell. 3, 12.

biber, for *bibere*, v. *bibo*.

bībilis, e, *adj.* [*bibo*] *drinkable*: *cibus*, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 11 fin.

bīblio, ōnis, m. [*id.*] *a small insect generated in wine* = *mustio*: Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16.

bībitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a drinker, toper*: Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bībītus, a, um, *part.* [*bibo*].

biblia, orum, *n. plu.* = Βιβλία, *the Bible*, Eccl.

biblinus, a, um, *adj.* = βιβλινός (βύβλιος), *of the Egyptian papyrus*: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 51, no. 1.

bibliōpōla, ae, *m.* = βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller*: Plin. Ep. 1, 2 fin.

bibliōthēca, ae, *f.* = βιβλιοθήκη, *a library*, both *a library-room* and *a collection of books* (Fest. s. v.): Cic. Div. 2, 3 (on the Rom. libraries, v. Smith's Ant. 202 sq.): abdere se in bibliothecam, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: servus meus qui meam bibliothecam multorum numerum tractavit, ib. 13, 77: conficere, id. Att. 1, 7: *a bibliotheca* (or *bibliothecarius*): *a librarian*, Inscr. Orelli, no. 40, 41.

bibliōthēcālis, e, *adj.* [bibliotheca] *pertaining to a library*: thesaurus, *a repository of books*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

bibliōthēcārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a librarian*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

bibliōthēcūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small library*: Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

biblus, i, *f.* = βίβλος (βύβλος) (poet. for *papyrus*): bibli flumineae, Lucan. 3, 222: Plin. 13, 11, 22. Meton. *paper*: Sedul. 1, 6.

bībo, bibi, 3. v. a. (bibītūrus, Hier. Isai. 8, 25, 8, and bibītus, a, um, Aenil. Macer. c. de porro. *Infin. apocop.* biber, Cato, in Charis. p. 99): *to drink*: agite, bibite, festiva fores, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 88: Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse iuncus; nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: ex ipso fonte, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 18: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 4: mella, id. S. 2, 2, 16: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17: lac, *to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22: ex solido auro, L. Varius in Macr. Sat. 6, 1: ab amne, Mart. 12, 11, 2: in argento patorio, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2: venenum in auro bibitur, Sen. Thyest. 453: and with simple *abl.*: ossibus humanorum capitum bibere, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12: gemma, Virg. G. 2, 506: caelato, Juv. 12, 47: fictilibus, id. 10, 25. Poet.: tristia cum multo pocula felle bibat, Tib. 1, 5, 50: uvam, *for the wine pressed from it*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 10: nutrice, *to suck*, App. Met. 2, p. 115, 29: dare bibere, a Graecism, *to give to drink*: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 40: quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4: ut Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47.

II. Particular phrases: bibere pro summo, *to drain the last cup*, *to drink very eagerly*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38: bibe si bibis, a phrase used in urging to drink, ib. 5, 4, 28: mandata bibere, *to forget in consequence of drinking*, id. Pers. 2, 1, 3: nomen alicujus, *to drink as many cups as the name contains letters*, Mart. 8, 51 fin.: Naevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur: quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 72: Gracco more, i. e. propinando, *to drink to one*, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: aut bibat aut abeat (Gr. ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἀπιθι) *let him quaff or quit!* id. Tusc. 5, 41: bibere flumen, poet.: *to dwell near a river*: qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 715. III. Transf. to things: *to imbibe, drink in, absorb*: claudite jam rivos, pueri: sat prata biberunt, id. E. 3, 111: palma toto anno bibere amat, Plin. 13, 4, 6: amphorae fumum bibere institutae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: lanarum nigrae nullum colorem bibunt, Plin. 8, 48, 73: ecce autem bibit arcus (of the rainbow), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 41: unde aurae nubesque bibunt, Stat. Th. 9, 405: hasta bibit cruorem, Virg. Aen. 11, 803. III. Fig.: quid eum (sc. Antonium) non sorbere animo, qula non haurire cogitatione, ejus sanguinem non bibere censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: justitiae haustus, Quint. 12, 2, 31: omnem succum ingenti, id. Prooem. 24: longum amorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 749: totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, Stat. Ach. 1, 303: maternos mores,

Claud Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 231: bibere aure or auribus, of eager listening, *to drink in*: pugnas et exactos tyrannos densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 6, 8: bibere fuliginem lucubrationum, *to drink in, inhale*, Quint. 11, 3, 20. [bi-bo is a redupl. of the root BI or BO: cf. Sans. pi or pa; Gr. πίνω, πίνω-κα; Lat. po in potus, poculum.] (Hence, Ital. bere; Fr. boire.)

bībo, ōnis, *m.* [bibo] *a tippler, drunkard*: Firm. Math. 5, 4 fin.

bībōnīus, ii, *m.* [id.], πολυπότης, *a hard drinker*, Vet. Gloss.

bībōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fond of drinking*: Laber. in Gell. 3, 12.

bībrevis, e, *adj.* [bi brevis] *consisting of two short syllables*: pes, Diom. p. 471.

bībūlus, a, um, *adj.* [bibo] *drinking readily, freely*: bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: potores bibuli, ib. 1, 18, 91.

II. Transf. to things: *that sucks in or absorbs*: arena, Lucr. 2, 376: lapis, *a stone that absorbs moisture*, Virg. G. 2, 348: litus, Ov. H. 17, 139: favilla, Virg. Aen. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: medulla, ib. 4, 744: ollae, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, *growing in moist places*, Lucan. 4, 136: charta, blotting-paper, Plin. Ep. 8, 15: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368: lanae, *absorbing or taking colour*, ib. 6, 9. III. Fig.: aures, *ready to hear, listening*, Pers. 4, 50.

bīcāmērātus, a, um, *adj.* [bi camera] *with a double vault*: Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17.

bīceps, cīptis (old form bicipes, Prisc. p. 745 P.; bicepsos, Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16; bicapites, δικάφαλοι, Gloss. Phil.), *adj.* [bi caput] *having two heads, two-headed* (rare): puella nata biceps, Cic. Div. 1, 53: puer, Liv. 41, 21: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65: Parnasus, *having two summits*, Ov. M. 2, 221.

II. Fig.: *divided into two parts*: bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Varr. in Non. 454, 23: argumentum, *a dilemma*, App. Flor. no. 18, p. 360.

bīcessis, is, *m.* *twenty asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. [Bic-essis. Bic means twenty, cf. viginti, vic-esumus, etc.]

bīcīnīum, ii, *n.* [bi ceno] *a diet*: cum duo canunt bicinium appellatur; cum multi, chorus, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

bīclīnīum, ii, *n.* *a dining-couch for two persons*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 69. [Bi and root CLIN, *to lean*: Quint. says (1, 5, 68) the word is half Greek and half Latin, bi-κλιν-ium. But the root clin is seen in inclino, clivus, etc.]

bī-cōlor, ōris, *adj.* *two-coloured*: bicolor equus, Virg. Aen. 5, 566: bacca, green and black, Ov. M. 8, 664: myrtus, steel-coloured, ib. 10, 98: ovum, Plin. 10, 52, 74.

bīcōlōrus, a, um, for bicolor, two-coloured: Voss. Aur. 13.

bīcōmis, e, *adj.* [bi coma] *with hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane*: equus, Veg. 2, 28, 36.

bīcornīger, ōri, *m.* [bi corniger] *two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov. H. 13, 33.

bīcornis, e [bi cornu] *adj.* *two-horned*: bicorne animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, id. H. 4, 49.

II. Meton.: of a two-pronged fork, Virg. G. 1, 264. Of the new moon, Hor. Carm. Sec. 35. Of rivers having two mouths: Rhenus, Virg. Aen. 8, 727: Granicus, Ov. M. 11, 763.

III. Subst. bicornes, *horned animals for sacrifice*: AVEATA. FRONTE. BICORNES., Inscr.

bīcorpōr, ōris, *adj.* [bi corpus] *having two bodies* (rare): bicorniores Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 14 (in Prisc. p. 679 P.): manus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

bīcorpōrēus, a, um, for bicornpor, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

bīcoxum, having two thighs, δίμηρον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bīcūbītālis, e, *adj.* [bi cubitus] *of two cubits*, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

bīcūbītus, a, um, for bicubitalis, App. Herb. 72.

bī-dens, entis (*abl.* bidenti, Lucr. 5, 200: Virg. Cir. 213: Pomp. in Gell. 16, 6: bidente, Tib. 2, 3, 6: Virg. Catal. 8, 9: Plin. 17, 21: *gen. plur.* bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: bidentum, Ov. M. 15, 575) *adj.* *with two teeth, two-pronged*: amica, i. e. anus, Auct. Priap. 82: ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57: forfex, Virg. Catal. 8, 9. II. Subst. *m.* *a pitchfork, a two-pronged fork*: Gr. δικάλλα (cf. Smith's Ant. 984): Virg. G. 2, 400: Col. 4, 17, 8. Hence, poet.: *agriculture*: bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 228.

2. *f.* (old form DUIDENS, Fest. s. v. duidens), *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete*; the origin of this signification is discussed by Gellius, 16, 6: mactant lectas de more bidentes legiferae Cereri, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentes, ib. 7, 93: tentare multa caede bidentium deos, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: Plin. 8, 51, 77. Meton.: *a sheep*: Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

bīdental, ālis, *n.* *a place where any one had been struck by lightning, or killed by lightning and buried*. (The spot was consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep [bidens]; whence the name of the place, and of the officiating priest: v. Smith's Ant. 203): Hor. A. P. 471: Pers. 2, 27: Sid. Carm. 9, 191: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41. II. *the priest of a bidental*: BIDENTALIS, Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

bīdentaliō, ōnis, *f.* [bidens] *a harrowing*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bīduum, ii, *n.* [biduus] *a period of two days*: exinant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107: supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv. 10, 23: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: uno die longior mensis aut biduo, id. Verr. 2, 52: quae castra aberant bidui, *two days' journey*, id. Att. 5, 16: biduo post, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: post biduum, Suet. Caes. 43: biduo continenti, id. Calig. 19.

bīdūus, a, um, *adj.* [bi- and dies] *continuing two days*: biduum tempus, Liv. 27, 24.

bīennālis, e, *adj.* [biennium] *continuing two years*: meta, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 27.

bīennis, e, *adj.* [bi annus] *lasting two years* (very rare): bienne spatium, Suet. Galb. 15.

bīennīum, ii, *n.* [id.] *a period of two years*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 4: biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis, ille biennium, iste sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Caec. 19: a publicanis debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, Suet. Aug. 26. *Adj.* (dub.): biennio spatio, Plin. 2, 82, 84.

bīfāriam, adv. [bifarius] (*acc. fem. sc. partem*), *in two parts, in two places twice*, etc.: dispartire obsonium bifariam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam divisus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: bifariam quatuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11: gemina victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parta, Liv. 3, 63: castra bifariam facta, id. 10, 21: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100.

bīfārius, a, um, *adj.* *two-fold, double*: bifaria ratio, Amm. 18, 4. [Bi and FA, root of fari, "to speak"; hence, bi-fa-rius, anal. to Gr. δι-φά-σιος: cf. ambifarius, multifarius, trifarius.]

bīfax, difax, *two-faced*, διπρόσωπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bifacies].

bīfer, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [bi ferō] *bearing fruit twice a year*: arbor, malus, ficus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7 Plin. 13, 22,

41: caseum bubulum et ficos virides biferas maxime appetebat, Suet. Aug. 76: biferique rosaria Paesti, Virg. G. 4. 119. Meton.: of two-fold form: biferum Centauri corpus, Manil. 4, 230.

bī-festus, a, um, adj. doubly festive: bifestus dies, a two-fold festival. Prud. *στέφ.* 12, 66.

bīfidātus, a, um, adj. [bīfidus] cleft into two parts: lateribus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bīfidus, a, um, adj. [bi- and FID root of findo] cleft or divided into two parts: bifidos relinquit rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34: cursus venarum id. 16, 39, 76: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 570.

bīfilum, i, n. [bi filum] a double thread: Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 375.

bīfissus, a, um, adj. [bi findo] cleft into two parts: ungulae, Sol. 52 med.

bīforis, e, adj. [bi foris] having folding doors: valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae, id. Pont. 3, 3, 5. II. having two openings, double: via (narium), App. Ilogm. Plat. 1, p. 9. Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibi centum, Virg. Aen. 9, 618: biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

biformātus, a, um, adj. double-formed, two-shaped: non biformato impetu Centaurus, for biformatus Centaurus impetu, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 fin.

biformis, e, adj. [bi forma] double or two-formed, two-shaped: biformis Janus, Ov. F. 1, 89: ib. 5, 424: Hermaphroditus, id. M. 4, 387: Chiron, ib. 2, 664: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6. Fig.: Of a poet (as man and swan): vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 3.

biforus, a, um, for biforis, having two doors: Vitr. 4, 6, fin.

bī-frons, ontis, adj. with two foreheads or faces: bifrons Janus, Virg. Aen. 7, 180.

bīfurcum, i, n. a fork: Col. 3, 18, 16. Of two veins upon the head of draught cattle: Veg. 2, 40, 2. Hence: sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, over the face, Petr. Sat. 62.

bīfurcus, a, um, adj. [bi furca] having two prongs, two-forked: rami, Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53: valli, Liv. 33, 5 fin.

bigae, arum, f. plu. (also post-Aug. in sing. *biga*, ae) [contr. from bijugae] a pair of horses (rarely of other animals), a two-horsed chariot: bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Plin. 7, 56, 57: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. Aen. 2, 272: nox bigis subvecta, ib. 5, 721: biga, cui Victoria institerat, Tac. H. 1, 86. Adj.: equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

bigāmus, married to two women: Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15 [vox hybrida, bi γαμέω].

bigārius, ii, m. [bigne] a driver of a pair of horses: Inscr.

bigātus, a, um, adj. [id.] having the figure of a bigae (of coins): (cf. Smith's Ant. 394): bigatum argentum, Liv. 33, 23. Also Subst. bigatus, i, m. (sc. nummus), a silver coin with the stamp of the bigae: Plin. 33, 3, 12.

bigemmis, e, adj. [bi gemma] set with two precious stones: anulus, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14. II. Transf. to plants: having two buds, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bigēner, ēra, ērum, adj. [bigenus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bicorpus] descended from two different races, hybrid: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insiticii, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

bigerrica, ae, f. (sc. vestis) a warm, shaggy garment: Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

bignae, female twins: Fest. s. v. [from bi and GEN, root of gigno].

bigradum, διαβαδμον, having two steps, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bījugis, e, adj. [bi jugum] yoked two together: equi, Virg. G. 3, 91: colla bījugum lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: bījuge curriculum, drawn by a pair of horses, Suet. Calig. 19. II. Meton.: double:

uno bījuges tolli de limine fascēs, i. e. two brothers chosen consuls: Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bījugus, a, um, adj. [id.] yoked two together (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, drawn by two horses, Lucr. 5, 1298: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, the contest with the bigae: Virg. Aen. 5, 144. II. Subst. bījugi, orum, m, plu. sc. (equi) two horses yoked abreast: telo admo-nuit bījugos, ib. 10, 587: desiluit Tur-nus bījugis, from his two-horsed chariot, ib. 453.

bī-lanx, ancis, adj. [bi and lanx] having two scales: libra, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 42. (Hence, Fr. bilan, Eng. balance.)

bīlbo, 3. v. n. [onomatop.] to make a noise like that of a liquid shaken in a vessel: Naevius Bīlbit amphora inquit Fest. s. v.

bī-libra, ae, f. two pounds: bilibra farris, Liv. 4, 15.

bīlibrālis, διατριπαιος, weighing two pounds, Gloss. Cyrill.

bīlibris, e, adj. [bilibra] weighing two pounds: offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5. 2. containing two pounds: aqualis, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61. II. Subst. a weight of two pounds: Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6.

bīlinguis, e, adj. [bi lingua] two-tongued. I. Of a lascivious kiss: Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 15. II. Meton.: speaking two languages: Bilingues Bruttates Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint, Fest. s. v.

Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30. III. Fig.: double-tongued, hypocritical, treacherous: tanquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 28: domum timet ambiguum Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Aen. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: fabulae, having a double meaning, allegorical, Arnob. 5, p. 228.

bīlōsus, a, um, adj. [bilis] full of bile, bilious: alvus, Cels. 2, 8: sputum, ib. 6: biliosa rejicere, Scribon. 168. Subst.: a bilious person: Cels. 1, 3. Meton.: hypochondriac: Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bilis, is (abl. bili, Plaut., Cic. later, bile) f. gall, bile: rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18: bīlem pellerē, Plin. 23, 8, 74: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10: detrahēre, ib. 12, 93: bilis suffusa, the overflowing of bile, i. e. the jaundice, id. 22, 21, 26: bile suffusus, jaundiced, id. 22, 20, 23. In plur. biles, the yellow and black bile, id. 20, 9, 34. II. Meton.: wrath, anger, displeasure: bīlem id commovet, stirs the bile, makes one angry, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: bilis inaequat praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 11, 16: jussit quod splendida bilis, id. S. 2, 3, 141: expulit bīlem miraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bīlem effundere, 10 vent, Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. 2. Atra (or nigra) bilis, black bile, for melancholy, sadness: quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant, quasi vero atra bili solum mens, ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11.

3. rage, madness: Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atra bili percita est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94. The same as fel; in Gr. and Eng. the labial becomes a guttural, χολή, gall; v. bos.]

bīlix, icis, adj. [bi and LIC, root of licium] with a double thread, two-threaded: lorica, Virg. Aen. 12, 375.

bīlustris, e, adj. [bi lustrum] lasting two lustra, i. e. ten years (very rare): illustre bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9.

bīlychnis, e, adj. [bi lychnus] having two lights (very rare): lucerna bīlychnis, Petr. 30, 3.

bīmammius, a, um, adj. [bi mamma] having two breasts: and fig. of the vine, having double clusters: Plin. 4, 3, 4, no. 8: v. uumammus.

bīmāris, e, adj. [bi mare] situated between two seas (poet.): bīmaris Corinthi moenia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2: Isthmos, Ov. M. 7, 405.

bīmāris, e, adj. [bi mas]: bīmaris morbus, unnatural lust, Aus. Epigr. 131.

bī-māritus, i, m. the husband of two wives: Laterensis, in Cic. Planc. 12, 30: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, no. 49.

bīmātris, e, adj. [bi mater] having two mothers (poet.): satumque iterum solumque bimātrē (of Bacchus), Ov. M. 4, 12.

bīmātus, ūs, m. [bimus] the age of two years: (polypi) ultra bimātum non vivunt, Plin. 9, 30, 48: Col. 7, 3, 6.

bīmēbris, e, adj. [bi membrum] having limbs of two kinds: bīmēbris puer, half man, half beast, Juv. 13, 64: Centauri bīmēbres, half man, half horse, Sil. 3, 41. Subst. bīmēbres = Centauri, the Centaurs: nubigenae, Virg. Aen. 8, 293.

bīmenstruus, διμηνιαίος, of two months, Gloss. Cyrill.

bīmēstris, e (abl. bīmēstri; by poet. license, bīmēstre, Ov. F. 6, 158), adj. [bi mensis] of two months' duration (rare): bīmēstris consulatus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43: triticum, which may be reaped two months after sowing, Plin. 18, 7, 12, no. 3: porcus, two months old, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15.

bīmēter, tra, trum, adj. [bi mētrum] = dimeter, consisting of two metres: literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

bīmūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [bimus] two years old (rare, and only of man): Cat. 17, 13: Suet. Calig. 8 fin.

bīmus, a, um, adj. two years old, lasting two years: nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: taurum unum anniculum, alterum bīmum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: una veterana legio, altera bīma, octo tironum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: plantae, biennial, Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 64: aestimatio usufructus, Pomp. Dig. 33, 2, 6: bīma sententia, the role concerning the continuance of a government for two years, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. [Bopp and Pott think that bīmus = bi-smus, from Sans. samā ("a year"): but we find anni-culus, "one year old, a yearling": bīmus, trīmus, quadrīmus represent "two," "three," and "four year old": prob. imus is a mere termination, and bī-mus, trī-mus, quadrī-mus, orig. meant "two-ling," "three-ling," and "four-ling."]

bīnārius, a, um, adj. [bini] that contains or consists of two: formae, i. e. coins of the value of two gold pieces, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

bīni, ae, a (in the sing. Lucr. 4, 452, and 5, 877. Gen plur. freq. binum) [bi, with the distributive term. -nus; so ter-ni, quater-ni] two by two, two a-piece: and sometimes as a cardinal number two: describat censores bīnos in singulas civitates, two censors for each state, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: si unicuique bīni pedes (campi) assignentur, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: annua imperia bīnosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6 fin.: quum singulas bīnae aut ternae naves circumstiterent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: illos bīnas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20: si inermes cum bīnis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13: nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bīna statim capiebat, two from each farm, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 6.

2. As card. with subst. of plur. form but sing. meaning: bīnae (literae), two epistles, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: bīna castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: inter bīna castra Pompeii atque Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: bīnae hostium copiae, Cic. Manil. 4. 3. Before other numerals: bīna millia passuum, Quint. 6, 3, 77.

II. Hence of things that match. a pair: boves bīni, a yoke of oxen, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 16: bīnos (scyphos) habere

blaesum tibi debilisque lingua est, Mart. 10, 65. Of a parrot: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24. Subst.: Ulpian. Dig. 21, 1, 10. And of intoxicated persons: Juv. 15, 48. [Perh. akin to *blatire*, *blaterare*.]

blandē, adv. *flatteringly, soothingly, courteously*: blande compellare hominem, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 72: alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: blande ac benedice, Pl. As. 1, 3, 54: blandē rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: quærere, Suet. Calig. 32: lingua lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently*, id. 5, 1368: flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully*, Quint. Decl. 1, 13. Comp.: blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderare fidem, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13. Sup.: blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

blandicella, orum, n. plu. dim. *coaxing or flattering words*: Fest. s. v.

blandiculē, adv. [blandus] *flatteringly, soothingly, courteously*: respondere, App. Met. 10, p. 252, b.

blandilocus, a, um, adj. [blandus dico] *smoothspeaking, fairspoken*: Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 10.

blandificus, a, um, adj. [blandus facio] *flattering, soothing*: Mar. Cap. 9, p. 301.

blandifluus, a, um, adj. [blandus fluo] *flowing or diffusing itself sweetly, pleasantly*: odor, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 10.

blandiloquens, entis, adj. [blandus loquor] *speaking courteously, flatteringly, or soothingly*: Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

blandiloquentia, ae, f. [blandiloquens] *coaxing language, softness of expression*: old poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 25 fin.

blandiloquentulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *speaking caressingly, fairspoken*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

blandiloquium, ii, n. [blandus loquor] *soft talk, flattering speech*: blandiloquium insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandilocus, a, um, adj. [id.] *smooth-speaking, smooth-tongued, fairspoken*: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 54: Sen. Agam. 289.

blandimentum, i, n. [blandior] *a soothing, softening, blandishment, flattery* (gen in plu.): nec virtutem minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 23: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: multa blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data, Liv. 2, 9: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13: muliebribus blandimentis infectae epistolae, id. H. 3, 74. In sing.: blandimentum sublevavit metum, id. A. 14, 4. II. *anything that pleases the senses, an allurement, charm*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64: sine apparatu, sine blandimentis, expellunt famem, *without sauces, condiments*, id. G. 23. III. *careful culture*: hoc blandimento impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21.

blandior, itus, 4. v. dep. [blandus] *to flatter, soothe, caress, coax*: with dat.: nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Pl. Clit. 1, 1, 37: quippe qui (sc. callidus assentator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Am. 26, 99: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527: matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 2: Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1: cessit immanis tibi blandienti janitor aulae Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: auribus, *to tickle the ears*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2 fin.: est enim ars illis (columbis) inter se blandiri, Plin. 10, 37, 52. With pron. reflect.: *to flatter oneself*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2. so, cur ego non

votis blandiar ipse meus? Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54. II. Meton. of things: *to please, be agreeable or favourable to; to allure, entice*: video, quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: si aliqua sententia blandiatur, Quint. 4, 1, 53: blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10: blandiente inertia, id. 4, 4: ignoscere vitis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16: opportuna sua blanditur populus umbra, Ov. M. 10, 555.

blanditer, adv. *soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 69.

blanditia, ae, f. [blandus] *a caressing, flattering*. In sing.: herum sua blanditia intulit in pauperiem, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 19: nullam in amicitis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Am. 25: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29. In plur.: *flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: quot illic (sc. in amore) blanditiae, quot illic iracundiae sunt! Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 7: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est, Cic. Am. 17: hereditates malitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59.

II. Meton. of things: *pleasure, charm, allurement*: blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (i. e. lectione poetarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandities, ei, f. for blanditia, App. M. p. 230, 11.

blanditim, adv. [blanditus] *in a flattering, caressing manner*: Lucr. 2, 173.

blanditus, a, um, Part. [blandior]

II. adj.: *pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosae, Prop. 4, 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33. 2. Pass.: *flattered*: blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte, Varr. in Prisc. p. 792.

blandulus, a, um, adj. dim. [blandus] *pleasing, charming*: animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, adj. *smooth, smooth-tongued, flattering, caressing*: blanda es parum, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 21: nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, id. 2, 3, 55: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, Cic. Att. 12, 3: blandum amicum a vero discernere, id. Am. 25: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alc. 1: an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2. Poet.: with gen.: blandus precum, Stat. Ach. 2, 237. With acc.: genas vocemque, id. Th. 9, 155. With inf.: blandum et auritas fidibus canoris ducere quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11. II. In gen. (mostly of things): *pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming*: illecebris blandae voluptatis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46: laudes, Virg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575: amor, Lucr. 1, 20: catulorum propago, id. 4, 999: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 344: caudae, id. 14, 258: ctium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18: blandiores succi, Plin. 12, 1, 2: voluptates blandissimae dominae, Cic. Off. 2, 10 extr.: blandissima litora, Baiae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 96: blandum, n. adv. for blande: blandum ridere, Petr. Sat. 127, 1.

blapsigōnia, ae, f. = βλαψιγονία, *a disease of bees when they do not breed*: Plin. 11, 19, 20.

blasphemābilis, e, adj. [blasphemo] *that deserves reproach, execrable*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphemātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a reviling, blaspheming*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphemia, ae, f. = βλασφημία, *an evil-speaking, a reviling, calumny, blasphemy*: Hier. Ep. 62, no. 2.

blasphemium, ii, n. for blasphemia: Prud. Psych. 715.

blasphēmo, i. v. a. = βλασφημέω, *to revile, reproach, blaspheme*: Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 fin. (Hence, Ital. *blasimare*; Fr. *blâmer*.)

blasphēmus, a, um, adj. = βλάσφημος, *evil-speaking, foul-mouthed, defaming, blasphemous*: satelles, Prud. oreph. 1, 75. Subst.: *a reviler, blasphemer*: Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

blätērātus, ūs, m. [blatero] *a foolish talking, babbling, prating*: Sid. 11 fin.

lätēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to talk idly or foolishly, to babble, prate*: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, Hor. S. 2, 7, 35: his et similibus blateratis, App. Met. 4, p. 153, 18. Of frogs: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

blätēro, ōnis, m. *a babbler, prater*: Gell. 1, 15 fin.

blätio, 4. v. a. [a to blatero, balbus balbutio, etc.] *to talk foolishly, prate*: nugas blatis, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 79.

blatta, ae, f. *an insect; the cockroach, chafer, moth*. In Pliny probably a beetle, species of Tenebrio, Linn. In Virgil it is doubtful whether a beetle or cock-chafer is meant: Plin. 29, 6, 39: lucifuga, Virg. G. 4, 243: vestis blattarum et tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118: constrictos nisi des mihi libellos, admittam tinea trucesque blattas, Mart. 14, 37.

blatta, ae, f. = θρόμβος αίματος, *a clot of blood*, Gloss. II. Meton.: *purple*: purpura, quae blatta vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Theod. 4, 40, 1.

blattaria, ae, f. (sc. herba), *moth-mullein, Verbascum Blattaria*, Linn.: but Sprengel thinks it is Phlomis Lychnitis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 60.

blattārius, a, um, adj. [blatta] *pertaining to the moth: blattaria balnea, i. e. dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the aversion of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86.

blattea, ae, f. for blatta, *purple*: Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 10.

blattēus, a, um, adj. [blatta] *purple-coloured*: tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

blattifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [blatta, fero] *wearing purple*: blattifer senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

blēchnon, i, n. = βλήχνον, *a kind of fern* (filix), probably the male fern, Lastrea filix mas: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

blēchon, ōnis, m. = βλήχων, *wild pennyroyal*: Mentha Pulegium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 14, 55.

blendius [blennius], ii, m. (blendea, ae, f., Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32) = βλέννος Oppian., βέλεννος Athen., *a worthless kind of sea-fish*: Plin. 32, 9, 32.

blennus, i, m. = βλεννός, *a block-head, dolt*: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2.

blitēus, a, um, adj. [blitum] *tasteless, insipid, silly, useless*: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 1.

blitum, i, n. = βλίτον, *a pot herb, a kind of orache*, Blitum capitatum, Linn.; Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 26: Plin. 19, 6, 21: 20, 22, 93.

bōa (some MSS. read bova), ae, f. *an enormous snake supposed to exist in Italy; but the largest now found there are species of Coluber, never more than six feet long. Might that said to have been killed in the Vatican have been an imported Boa or Python?* Plin. 8, 14, 14.

II. *a cutaneous eruption, the cow-pox (?)*, the measles: Plin. 24, 8, 35.

bōarius, a, um, adj. [bos] *relating to neat cattle*: forum boarium, the cattle market at Rome: area quae posito de bove nomen habet, Ov. F. 6, 478: in foro boario bovem in tertiam contiginationem scandisse, Liv. 21, 62; id. 33, 27: Tac. A. 12, 24. II. Lappa boaria, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 26, 11, 66, no. 4.

bōatus, ūs, m. [boō] *a loud crying, a bellowing*: praeconsis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 17.

bobsequa, ae, v. bubsequa.

bocas, v. box.

bocchus, i. m. *a plant named after the king of Mauritania*: Virg. Cul. 405.

bōēthus, i. m. = βοηθός, *the assistant of a scribe* (pure Lat. adjutor): Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

bōiae, arum, f. plu. *a collar*: Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: pedicae boiae, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5: attrita bojia colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 34: Bojus est, Bojam terit, an obsc. pun on the words for a collar and a Boian woman, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 108.

bolbiton, i. n. = βόλβιτον, *the dung of cattle*: Plin. 28, 17, 68.

bōlētāria, ium, n. plu. (sing. boletar, Apic. 2, 1) [boletus] *a vessel for mushrooms*: Mart. 14, 101. II. In gen.: *a vessel for cooking and eating*: Apic. 1, 1.

bōlētus, i. m. = βολίτης, *the mushroom*, generally, referring probably to the more common species of Agaric, many of which are poisonous: Plin. 22, 22, 46: sunt tibi boleti, fungos ego sumo suillos, Mart. 3, 60: boletum condire, Juv. 14, 8: fungi ponentur amicis, boletus domino, id. 5, 147.

bōlis, idis, f. = βολίς (an arrow), *a fiery meteor like an arrow*: Plin. 2, 26, 25.

bōlites, ae, m. = βολίτης, *the root of the plant lychnis*: Plin. 21, 26, 98.

bōloe (dissyl.) = βῶλοι (clods of earth), *a kind of precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bōlōnae, arum, m. plu. *the sale of a haul of fish*: Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. II. *fishmongers*: Arn. 2, p. 70.

bōlus, i. m. = βόλος, *a throw or cast*. I. *of dice in gaming* (ante- and post-class. for jactus): Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 13: Aus. Prof. 1, 26. II. *a cast of a fish-net*; and meton. *the draught of fishes*: bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1.

III. Fig.: *a bait, an allurement*: is primus bolus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 10.

2. *gain, profit* (vernac. *a haul*): crucior, bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito a faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: dabit haec tibi grandes bolos, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 106: magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Varr. R. R. 3, 14 fin.: tangere or multare aliquem bolo, *to cajole or cheat any one out of his gains*: Pl. Poen. prol. 101: id. Truc. 4, 3, 70.

bōlus, i. m. = βῶλος (a clod, hence) *a bit, a morsel*: Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

bombax, interj. = βομβᾶξ, *an exclamation of surprise*: strange! indeed! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131.

bombio, 4. v. n. βομβῶ, *to buzz, hum*, Vet. Gloss.

bombitatio, ōnis, f. *the buzzing of bees* [onomatop.]: Fest. s. v.

bombitator, ōris, m. [bombito] = apis: Mar. Cap. 9 fin.

bombito, i. v. n. [onomatop. like the Gr. βομβῶ] *to buzz, hum*: Auct. Carm. Phil. 36.

Bombōmachides, ae, m. *a name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier*, from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

bombus, i. m. βόμβος [onomatop.] *a hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing*: si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: tuba reboat raucum bombum, Lucr. 4, 545: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263. (Hence, Fr. bombe.)

bombyciae arundines = βομβυκίας κάλαμος, *reeds suitable for flutes*, βόμβυξ: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

bombycina, orum, n. plu. *silk garments*: Mart. 11, 50, 5.

bombycinum, i. n. *silk weaving*: Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13. (Hence, Fr. bombasin.)

bombycinus, a, um, adj. [bombyx] *of silk, silken*: vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26: panniculus, Juv. 6, 260: taenia, Mart. 14, 24.

bombylus, ii, m. = βομβύλιος, *the silk-worm in its chrysalis state*: Plin. 11, 22, 26.

bombyx, ycis, m. (f., Plin. 11, 23, 27) = βόμβυξ, *the silk-worm*, Bombyx

mori, Linn.; Plin. 11, 22, 26 sq. It would seem from Plin. 21, 23, 27, that silk was obtained from some other caterpillars in the island of Cos before the introduction of the true silkworm into Europe. II. Meton.: *a silken garment, silk*: Arabius, Arabian, Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin. 11, 23, 27. III. In gen., for any fine fibre, e. g. cotton: Plin. 19, 1, 2, no. 3. IV. Bombyx in Plin. 11, 22, 25, seems to refer to some Hymenopterous insect like a bee or wasp.

bōnāsus, i. m. = βόνασος, *a species of bull in Paeonia*, probably the Aurochs or Bison, v. Bison: Plin. 8, 15, 16.

bōnifacies, εὐπρόσωπος, *of a handsome face*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bōnifatus, εὐμοῖπος, *lucky, fortunate*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bōnimōris, καλότροπος, *well-mannered*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bōnitas, ātis, f. [bonus] *goodness*, both material and moral. Of things: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 fin.: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 42: soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37: atramentum quantum colore tantum bonitate deterius, id. 34, 12, 32: vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: verborum, ib. 49, 164: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32 fin.: mutuum eadem bonitate solvatur qua datum est, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 3. II. Of moral objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14. 2. Of character: goodness, integrity, kindness, benevolence, etc.: quae tuae fidel, iustitiae bonitatie commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, integrity, Nep. Milt. 8: perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, id. Att. 9: e oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 54: bonitas et beneficentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 43 fin.: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 6, 1, 22: facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, tenderness, Phaedr. 3, 15, 8. (Hence, Ital. bontà; Fr. bonté.)

bōnum, i. n. *a good*, whether material or moral. In the first signif. gen. plur.: gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods (the most comprehensive term to express property, v. Smith's Ant. 205): bona multa bene parita, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 71: bona edere, i. e. consumere, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29: patria qui abligurierat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, Cic. Cacc. 13, 38: bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15: so, bona petita in fiscum, Tac. A. 2, 48: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: curationem bonorum, id. 11, 1, 58: cedendum bonis, id. 6, 1, 19: facere sibi bona multa, to enjoy oneself, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 34: esse in bonis, to be in possession of a thing, as distinct from ex jure Quiritium, Gai. 2, 40: est hodie in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30. So, habere in bonis, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 10. II. a (moral) good or blessing, prosperity, happiness, etc.: tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30: summum bonum si ignoretur, vivendi rationem ignorari necesse est, the supreme good, id. Fin. 5, 6: bonum mentis est virtus, id. Tusc. 5, 23: eloquentiae bonis male uti, Quint. Proem. § 13: ut bona ingenii studique corrumpant, ib. 27: bona pacis, Tac. H. 3, 81: bona foecunditatis, Pall. 1, 7, 1. III. = commodum, utility, profit, good: bonum, publicum, the public weal, Sall. C. 38. So bono esse alicui: to be of service to one, to profit him: accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12. Hence, cui bono fuerit, for whose advantage, an expression of L. Cassius Peditanus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.

bōnus, a, um, adj. (old form duonus, like duellum, Duellona, duis = bellum, Bellona, bis, Fest. s. vv.; cf. the letter B: quamvis inditum duonum negumate, i. e. quamvis initium bonum sit negate, Carm. Cn. Marci vatis in Fest. s. v. negumate. Comp. melior: there is an old form, meliom = meliorem, Fest. s. v. Sup. optimus), good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right, etc. I. Material: bona aedes, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 26: ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: aquae, wholesome, opp. to wine, Prop. 2, 33, 28: bona aetas, i. e. youth, Cic. Sen. 14: cervix, delicate, beautiful, Suet. Calig. 33: coelum, pure air, Cato R. R. 1, 2: forma, beautiful, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13: si sapiens adulterinos nummos acceperit imprudens pro bonis, genuine, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: valetudo, Lucr. 3, 103: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: vultus, Ov. M. 8, 678. 2. large, considerable: bona pars sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 3 fin.: bona pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: bona librorum copia, id. Ep. 1, 18, 109: bonam magnamque partem ad te attulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43. 3. wealthy, rich: est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invidiant bonis, the rich, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 51: boni homines atque dices, id. Curc. 4, 1, 14: video bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletium, urbem referam fore, Cic. Att. 8, 1. Hence: 4. Res bonae, prosperous circumstances, good fortune: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 45: quod me in forum vocas, eo vocas, unde etiam bonis meis rebus fugiebam, Cic. Att. 12, 21. In sing.: in re bona, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17 fin. II. Mental and moral: good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, etc.: auctor, Cic. Att. 12, 5: advocatus, Quint. 5, 13, 10: altercator, id. 6, 3, 10: defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: dux, id. 12, 1, 43: poeta, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 fin.: animus, calm, clear, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 37: bono animo es, ne formida, be of good courage, Pl. As. 3, 3, 48: bonum habitote animum, Sall. J. 85: ut bonum animum haberet, Liv. 8, 32: ars, artes, Quint. 12, 1, 7; 41: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142: indoles, id. 1, 2, 5: oratio, id. 6, 1, 7: verba, id. 10, 2, 13: dicta = facete dicta, witticisms, bons mots, Cic. de Or. 2, 54. Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. καλὸς ἀγαθός: quid dicam bonos, perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 10: qui non ipso honesto movemur, ut boni viri simus, sed utilitate aliqua atque fructu, callidi sumus, non boni, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41. Also absol.: boni, the good, the virtuous, etc.: ut bonos boni diligant asciscantque sibi, id. Am. 14, 50: proprium est boni recte facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: bonorum atque sapientium, id. 3, 8, 2: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52. So bona mulier, modest, virtuous, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 16. 2. Opp. to ignavus, brave, gallant, active: boni atque ignavi, Sall. J. 57 fin.: nam gloriam, honorem, in perium bonus ignavus aequae sibi exoptant, id. C. 11: optimus quisque, id. J. 92 fin. 3. of high rank, honourable birth: bono genere nata, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 93: bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, id. Off. 1, 28, 99. Hence optimi sometimes = optimates: mihi nihil unquam popolare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco quae sit in potestate optimorum, id. Leg. 3, 17. 4. Bona venia or cum bona venia, a form of speech = pace tua, vestra, with your good leave or permission: abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31: cum bona venia audiat id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 29, 17: cum pace hoc vestra et cum bona venia dixerim, Arn. adv. Gent. 1, p. 5. 5. Of behaviour towards others: bonus alicui, in aliquem or A bsol.: favourable, propitious, kind: vicinis bonus esto, Cato R. R. 4: eo velim uti possem tam bono in me, quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10, 8

gn.: nondum bono animo in populum R. viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: sis bonus o felixque tuis, Virg. E. 5, 65: vos o Manes este boni, id. Aen. 12, 647: bonus atque benignus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 51. So bona verba: *words of good omen*: dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 1, 1. And transf. to common life: bona verba quaeso, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33. Hence, an *appellation of Jupiter*: Juppiter optimus maximus; and the common formula: quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit; for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 30. **6.** Bonus ad aliquid or alicui, *good for something*, i. e. fit, proper, serviceable: terra cuiusmodi sit refert, et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 1: campi militi Romano ad proelium boni, Tac. A. 2, 14: myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 29, 31. Hence bonum est = prodest, Cato R. R. 157, 7.

7. Bone, in addresses: in a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5: O bone, my good fellow, id. S. 2, 3, 31: and ironically: bone serve salve, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 6: bone vir, id. Curc. 5, 2, 12: quid ais, bone custos defensorque provinciae? Cic. Verr. 5, 6. (Hence, Ital. *buono*: Fr. *bon*.)

bōnuscūla, ōrum, n. plu. dim. [bonus] *small possessions, a little estate*: de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

bōo, i. or 3. v. n. [onomatop. like the Gr. βοῶω; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: Non. 79, 4: acc. to Fest. s. v., directly from the Gr.] *to cry aloud, to roar*. **I.** Bōere: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. in Non. l. c.: Varr. ib. **II.** Bōare (the usual form): boat coelum fremitu, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 77: Ov. A. A. 3, 450.

bōopes, is, n. = βοῶπες, a plant, in pure Lat. caerifolium, q. v.: App. Herb. 104.

bōrēa, ae, f. = βόρεια (northern), a sky-blue kind of jasper: Plin. 37, 8, 37.

bōrēālis, e, adj. [boreas] *northern* (rare): borealia flamina, the north wind, Avien. Phaen. Ar. 951.

bōrēas (borras, Prud. Psych. 847), ae, m. [Bopēas or Boppās] *the north wind*: (pure Lat. aquilo): Plin. 2, 47, 46: Virg. G. 1, 93. Acc. Borean, Ov. M. 15, 471: Borean, Prop. 2, 26, 51.

II. Meton.: north: Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.

bōrius (bōrius) or **bōreus** (bōreus) = βορειος, pertaining to the north wind, northern: sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41.

bōrith = Heb. bōrith, a plant purifying like soap, soap-wort: Vulg. Jer. 2, 22.

borsyctes, ae, m. a precious stone, now unknown, perhaps moss agate: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

bōs, bōvis (nom. bovis, Petr. S. 62, 13: Varr. L. L. 8, 38, 122: gen. plur. bōvērum, ib.: Cato R. R. 62: regul. gen. boum: dat. plur. contr. bōibus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 41: more freq. bōibus: once bōbūs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2), comm., an ox, a bull, a cow: Plin. 8, 45, 70: Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: actae hoves, Liv. 1, 7: bove eximia capta de grege, ib.: Ov. M. 8, 873: forda ferens bos est, secundaque, id. F. 4, 631. Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere, to put a pack-saddle upon an ox, i. e. to impose upon a person a duty for which he is not qualified, old poet. in Cic. Att. 5, 15: non nostrum onus: bos clitellas (sc. portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21: optat ephippia bos, like our "a saddle to a cow," Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43. Meton.: a whip cut from neat's leather: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 22: Bos Luca, the elephant, Lucr. 5, 1301, 1338. **II.** a kind of sea-fish, referred by Cuvier to the ray called Raja cephaloptera, Schneid.; Plin. 9, 24, 40. [Root. bov; cf. Gr. βοφ in βοῦς: in cognate languages we see an interchange of b with g or k; Sans. gō; Lett. gōus; Germ. kuh; Eng. cow.] (Hence, Ital. bove; Fr. boeuf.)

boscis, Idia, f. = βοσκός, a kind of duck: Col. 8, 15, 1.

bostrychites, ae, m. = βοστρυχίτης, a precious stone, now unknown: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bostrychus, a, um, adj. = βοστρυχος, curled, in ringlets: crines, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

bōtānīcum herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

bōtānismus, i, m. = βοτανισμός, a weeding, a pulling up of weeds: Plin. 18, 18, 47.

bōtellus, i, m. dim. [botulus] a small sausage (very rare): Mart. 5, 78.

thynus, i, m. = θόυνος, a fiery meteor, of a cave-like form: Sen. Q. N. 1, 14.

bōtrōnātum, i, n. = [βότρυν] an ornament for the hair, resembling a cluster of grapes: Tert. Cult. Fem. 10.

bōtrūōsus, a, um, adj. [botrus] full of clusters (pure Lat. racemosus): App. Herb. 66.

botrus, v. botrys.

bōtrýites, ae, m. = βοτρυίτης, an unknown precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bōtrýitis, Idia (botryodes, Veget. 6, 11, 1), f. = βοτρυίς and βοτρυώδης (cluster-shaped), a kind of calamine: Cels. 6, 6, no. 6: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

bōtrýo (botrio, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, m. a parallel form to botrys = βοτρυών = βότρυν, a cluster of grapes, Pall. Febr. 33. **II.** a kind of medication: Plin. 28, 4, 10.

botrys, ūos, f. = βότρυν (Latinized botrus: cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14) the grape: Vulg. Mich. 7, 1. **II.** a plant, also called artemisia, Ambrosia maritima, Linn.; Plin. 25, 7, 36. Also another plant, Chenopodium Botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 31.

bōtūlārius, ii, m. [botulus] a sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages: Sen. Ep. 56.

bōtūlus, i, m. a sausage (rare): Gellius, speaking of words used by Laberius, says, atque etiam in mimo, qui Saturnalia inscriptus est, botulum pro farcimine appellat, Gell. 16, 7. Mart. 14, 72: Petr. 49 fin. Meton.: a stomach filled with delicacies: Tert. de Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1. (Hence, It. boldone; Fr. boudin.)

bova, v. boā.

bōvātīm, adv. after the manner of oxen: Nigid. in Non. 40, 25.

bōvīcīdīum, ii, n. [bos caedo] a slaughtering of cattle: Sol. 1.

bovine, v. bubile.

bōvilla, βουσταία, a cattle-stall, Vet. Gloss.

bōvillus, a, um, adj. old form for bubulus [bos] pertaining to oxen or kine: bovilla grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10.

bōvinātor, ōris, m. [bovinor] a brawler, blusterer, reviler: Gloss. **II.** = tergiversator, one who seeks evasions: hic strigosus, bovinatorque ore improbus duro, Lucil. in Gell. 11, 7 fin.

bōvinor, i, v. dep. [bos] to brawl, revile: Fest. s. v.

bōvīnus, a, um, adj. = bubulus [bos] pertaining to oxen or kine: bovina medulla, Theod. Prisc. de Diueta, 15.

bovis, v. bos.

bōvo, v. (with the digamma) for boo: to roar: clamore bovantes, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

bōx, ōcis, m. = βώξ, a sea-fish in the Mediterranean, called in French Bogue, Sparus Boops, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53. In Fest. bocas: cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

brābēum or -ium, i, n. = βραβεῖον, a prize in the games: Prud. περὶ στέφ. 5, 538.

brābenta, ae, m. = βραβεύτης, one who presided at the public games, an umpire: Suet. Ner. 53.

brabyla, ae, f. a kind of plum: acc. to some, the damson, Prunus communis, Huds. var. damascena: acc. to

others, the bullace, Id. var. insitilia Plin. 27, 8, 32.

brācae (braccæ), arum, f. plu. (once in sing. braca, ae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 34, and braces, Edict. Diocl. p. 20), trousers, breeches, orig. worn only by non-Roman and non-Grecian nations: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49: versicolore sagulo, bracas tegmen barbarum indutus, togatos adloquebatur, Tac. H. 2, 20: virgatus, Prop. 4, 10, 43: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 22 (v. Smith's Ant. 213).

brācārius (bracc.), ii, m. [braca] a maker of trousers or breeches: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.

brācātus (bracc.), a, um, adj. [id.] wearing trousers or breeches, breeched: hence, foreign, barbarian, effeminate: sic existimatis eos hic sagittos bracatosque versari, Cic. Font. 11: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15: miles, Prop. 3, 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47: Medi, Pers. 3, 53. **II.** Meton. for transalpinus, in opp. to togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1: Plin. 3, 4, 5. Hence sarcastically: O braccatae cognitionis dedecus (of Piso, kindred with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius,) Cic. Pis. 23: bracatorum pueri, boys from Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234.

III. wearing broad garments: Satarchae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

brace, es, f. a Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn; acc. to Hard. blé blanc de Dauphiné, Triticum hibernum, Linn., var. granis albis: pure Latin, sandala; Plin. 18, 7, 11 (others read brance).

brācēus, a, um, adj. [braca] pertaining to breeches: mala, Auct. Prud. 74 (others read braccica).

brāchīāle, is, n. (sc. ornamentum) [brachium] an armlet, bracelet: Plin. 28, 7, 23.

brāchīālis, e, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the arm: nervus brachialis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, the thickness of an arm, Plin. 17, 17, 27: torques, Vop. Aur. 7. Also, Subst. brachialis, is, m. (sc. torques) (class. armilla) an armlet, bracelet: Treb. Claud. 14.

brāchīātus, a, um, adj. [id.] with boughs or branches like arms (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53.

brāchīle, for redimiculum, a girdle or belt: Isid. Or. 19, 33, 5.

brāchīolāris, e, adj. [brachiolum] pertaining to a muscle of a horse-musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

brāchīolūm, i, n. dim. [brachium] a small, delicate arm: puellulae, Cat. 61, 181. **II.** a muscle in a horse's leg: Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5.

brāchīōnāriūm, ii, n. a bracelet, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

brāchīum, ii, n. = ὁ βραχίον, the arm; particularly the fore-arm, from the hand to the elbow (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): brachia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501: feminae nudaee brachia et lacertos, Tac. G. 17. **II.** In gen.: the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers: multi ut dñi jactato brachio praecoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: brachium (sc. dextrum) cohibere toga, Cic. Coel. 5: collo dare brachia circum, to throw the arms around the neck, Virg. Aen. 6, 700: circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, ib. 1, 762: injicere collo, ib. 3, 389: dare cervicem, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis (of the movement of the arms in speaking), Cic. Or. 18, 59: so, si contentemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: brachia in numerum jactare, according to the time of the music, Lucr. 4, 771: so, numerosa brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29. Prov.: levi or molli brachio agere, to act

without energy, Cic. Att. 4, 16: molli brachio objurgare, ib. 2, 1: praeberē brachia sceleris, to lend aid, Ov. Her. 7, 126: dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the current, Juv. 4, 89. III. Meton.: the limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men. Of the claws of craw-fish, etc., Ov. M. 10, 127: Plin. 9, 31, 51: hence also of the sign Cancer, Ov. M. 2, 83: and of Scorpio, Virg. G. 1, 34. Of the claws of the nautilus, Plin. 9, 29, 47: and other sea-fish, id. 11, 48, 108. IV. Fig.: objects resembling arms: the branches of trees: vitem sub brachia ungito, Cato R. R. 95 fin.: quatiens brachia quercus, Cat. 64, 105: (aesculus) tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, Virg. G. 2, 296: an arm of the sea: nec brachia longo margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13: the collateral ridges of a mountain: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27. Of ships=antenna, the sail-yards: jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. Aen. 5, 829. In milit. lang. a (natural or artificial) out-work; Gr. σκέλη (more usu. called lingua, q. v.): alia parte consul muro Ardeae brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4, 9 fin.: superato brachio in urbem penetrat, id. 38, 5. So of the long walls which connected Athens with the Piræus: id. 31, 26: the arm of a catapult or ballista, Vitruv. 1, 1; 10, 15 sq.

brāchyātālēctum (brāchyātālēctum, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, n. (sc. metrum) = βραχυκατάληκτον, in metre: a verse that wants a foot: Diomed. p. 501 P. **brāchysyllābus**, i, m. (sc. pes) = βραχυσύλλαβος (a short syllable), in metre: another name of the tribrachys — — —, Diomed. p. 475 P. **bracicus** or **braccicus**, v. braceus. **bracile**, v. braccile. **bractēa**, ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf: auri, Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Aen. 6, 209. Poet.: bractea viva, the golden fleece of Spanish sheep: Mart. 9, 62, 4. II. Meton.: thin layers of wood, veneers: ligni bractea, Plin. 16, 43, 84. III. Fig.: glitter, splendour: eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2. **bractēālis**, e, adj. [bractea] of metallic plates: fulgor, golden, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1024. **bractēamentum**, i, n. [id.] glitter, splendour: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140. **bractēārius**, ii, m. [id.] a gold-beater: Firmic. Mathes. 4, 15. In fem. bractearia, ae: Inser. **bractēātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a gold-beater: Firmic. Mathes. 8, 16. **bractēātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] covered with gold-plate, gilt: sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, ib. 2, 10. II. Meton.: glistening like gold: leo, Sen. Ep. 41, 6: comae, Mar. Cap. 1, p. 20. III. Fig.: magnificent, golden: O mentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 8. 2. shining only externally, gilded, delusive: bractea felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115. **bractēōla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a thin leaf of gold: Juv. 13, 152. **brance**, v. brace. **branchiae**, arum f. plu. (sing. branchia, ae, Aus. Mos. 266) = τὰ βράγχια, the gills of fish: Plin. 9, 7, 6. **branchos**, i, m. = βράγχος, hoarseness: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7. **brasmātiae** (brastae, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), arum, f. plu. = οἱ βρασμάται or βράσται, an earthquake: Amm. Mar. 17, 7. **brassica**, ae, f. a cabbage: Cato R. R. 156: Plin. 19, 8, 41. Pliny describes several varieties of the common cabbage under the name of Brassica olus, 19, 8, 41, which occur again in 20, 9, 33, vide Olus: but in 20, 9, 36, 37, and 38, he mentions three others which have been variously referred: Brassica sylvestris, 20, 9, 36, to Crambe maritima, but with more probability to Sinapis arvensis, Linn. (Charlock); Brassica

marina, 20, 9, 38, to the sea convolvulus, C. soldanella, Linn.; inter brassicas silvestres lapsana, 20, 9, 37: v. lapsana. **brastae**, v. brasmatae. **brathy**, ys, n. = βράθυ, the savin-tree: Juniperus Sabina, var. foliis compressinis et tamariscinis (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61. **bratus**, i, f. a tree similar to the cypress, referred by many to the preceding: Plin. 12, 17, 39. **brechma** [an Indian word], a failure or blight in pepper: Plin. 12, 7, 14. **brēphōtrōphēum** or **-iūm**, n. = βρεφωτροφείον, a foundling hospital: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19. **brēphōtrōphus**, i, m. = βρεφωτροφός, one who brings up foundlings: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9. **brēviārium**, ii, n. a summary, abridgment, abstract: haec quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39: totius culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, statistical view, id. Aug. 101: rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gram. 10: officiorum omnium brevilaria, official reports, id. Vesp. 21. **brēviārius**, a, um, adj. [brevis] abridged: rationes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 8, 26. **brēviātio**, ōnis, f. [brevis] a shortening: dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18. **brēviātor**, ōris, m. [id.] an abbreviator, epitomizer: Oros. Hist. 1, 8. II. the compiler of a breviarium: Novell. 105, 2, 4. **brēvicūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [brevis] somewhat short or small (rare): homo, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54: grabatulus, App. Met. 1, p. 107, 18: tempus, ib. 6, p. 183, 35. Subst.: breviculus, i, m. (sc. liber), a short writing, a summary: Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44. **brēvilōquens**, entis, adj. [brevis loquor] one who speaks briefly: brevilloquentem jam me tempus ipsum facit, Cic. Att. 7, 20. **brēvilōquentia**, ae, f. [breviloquens] brevity of speech: Cic. in Gell. 12, 2. **brēvilōquus** (or **-quis**), βραχυλόγος, short in speech, speaking briefly, Gloss. Labbaei. **brēvio**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [brevis] to shorten, abridge: βραχύνω, brevio, Gloss. Vet.: brevire quaedam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: humerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, id. 11, 3, 83: non brevialis angustisque gradibus ascenditur, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2: brevire syllabam, to pronounce short, Quint. 12, 10, 57. **brēvis**, e, adj. (abl. breve, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30) short, little, small, of linear space and of time; (opp. to longus, latus, and profundus or altus). I. Of length and breadth: short, narrow: brevior via, Nep. Eum. 8: cursus brevissimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 507: quid mihi, quod lato non separar aequore, prodest? Num minus haec nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? so narrow a stream, Ov. Her. 18, 174: brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: in Euboico scopulus brevis emicat alte gurgite, a narrow rock, Ov. M. 9, 226: scis in breve te cogi (sc. libellum), that you are closely rolled together, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, the nearer, the more powerful are they in conflict, Tac. A. 6, 35: ubi circulus (i. e. arcticus) axem ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, makes the shortest path, Ov. M. 2, 517: absides breviores, shorter orbits, Plin. 2, 15, 13 fin. Of height: short, low: sedebat iudex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: brevi corpore, Suet. Galb. 3: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, lower, Liv. 21, 35 fin.: brevior illex, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1641. Of depth: shallow: puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vada, Virg. Aen. 5, 221. Hence, subst. brevia, um, n. plu. as in Gr. τὰ βράχέα: shal-

low places, shoals: tres Euris ab alio in brevia et syrtis urget, ib. 1, 111: neque discerni poterant incerta ab scyllidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70. II. little, small (= parvus, exiguus): exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591: breve pondus, short weight, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37: folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26: mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (sc. pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 457: census, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: impensa, Ov. H. 1, 188: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1: brevibus Gyaris, Juv. 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulae, id. 1, 29, 4: breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72. III. Of time: short, brief, little: brevior dies, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 51: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179. Pa. Brevin' an longinquo sermone? Mi. Tribus verbis, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 30: dolor in longinquitate levis, in gravitate brevis solet esse, Cic. Fin. 1, 12: brevis hic est fructus homulleis shortlived is this enjoyment, Lucr. 3, 927: quid est, quod in hoc tam exigua vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Cic. Arch. 11, 28: fila vitae breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, ib. 2, 41: brevius visum, suburbana crimina incipi, ib. 13, 43: nobis quom semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 5: aevum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17: annus, ib. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118: flores rosae, soon fading, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 13: liliū, ib. 1, 36, 16: coena, frugal, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198: dominus, short-lived, id. Od. 2, 14, 24: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius, Suet. Domit. 18. 2. Adv. expressions: in brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and absol. brevi or in brevi, in a short time, shortly, soon: brevi tempore, soon, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: brevi spatio interjecto, a short time having intervened, ib. 3, 4: inque brevi spatio mutantur secula animantum, Lucr. 2, 77: respublica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2 fin.: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, id. Verr. 5, 54 fin.: in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere, in a short time, i. e. with great rapidity, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divulgatur, Sall. J. 13: mirantur tam brevi rein Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: fuit Aeschylus non brevi antiquior, was considerably older in point of time, Gell. 13, 18. Ad breve and brevi, during a short time: oculi qui etiam in tenebris vident, sed ad breve, Suet. Tib. 68: cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32.

IV. Transf. to other things, esp. discourse: brief, short, concise: brevis narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius, id. Fin. 4, 18: urbanitas est virtus quaedam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus brevem eloquentiam Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64: brevia illa atque concisa, id. 10, 7, 10. Meton. of the speaker himself: multos imitatio brevitalis decipit, ut quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib. 73. Hence brevi, adv.: briefly, in few words: id percurram brevi, Cic. Caec. 32, 94: brevi explicare, id. Planc. 40: brevi circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97. reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 14: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8.

perscribere, *ib.* 4, 5. Breve facere or dicere, *to be short or brief*: quid scribam? breve faciam, *id.* Att. 11, 7: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, *id.* *Sest.* 5. In breve cogere, *to comprise in few words*: in breve coactae causae, *Liv.* 39, 47. Hence, subst. brevis, *is, m.* (*sc. liber*) (*acc. to another reading, breve, is, n.*) *a short catalogue, summary* = brevium: brevem nomen conscripsit, *Vop. Aur.* 36. 2. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, *Hor. A. P.* 251: dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, *Cic. Or.* 64, 217: in fine pro longa accipi brevem, *Quint.* 9, 4, 93: indoctus dicimus brevi prima littera, insanus producta: inhumanus brevi, infelix longa, *Cic. Or.* 48.

brēvitas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] shortness. Of space (rare): brevitās angustī freti, *the narrowness of the strait*, *Gell.* 10, 27: hominibus Gallis, prae magnitudine corporum suorum, brevitās nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 30 *fin.*: chamaeplatani coactae brevitatis, *Plin.* 12, 2, 6: crurum, *id.* 8, 34, 52. II. = exiguītas, parvitas, littleness, smallness: corporis, *Lucr.* 2, 483: brevitates guttarum, *Vitr.* 7, 8: vineae, *Pall. Aug.* 2: doni, *Claud. Epigr.* 20, 11. III. Of time: shortness, brevity: ita diē brevitās conviviis, longitudo noctis stupris contrebatur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 26: temporis, *id.* Att. 1, 10. So horae, *Sil.* 3, 141. IV. Of discourse: brevity, conciseness: si brevitās appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est *L. Crassi oratio*; sin tum est brevitās, quum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 80, 326: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, *Quint.* 4, 2, 43: illa *Sallustiana brevitās*, *ib.* 45: est brevitāte opus, ut currat sententia, *Hor. S.* 1, 10, 9. V. In gramm.: of the quantity of syllables: fuit numerus tum incitatus brevitāte pedum, tum proceritate tardius, *Cic. Or.* 63: brevitās et celeritās syllabarum, *ib.* 57, 191. In plur.: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis iudicium, *ib.* 51 *fin.*

brēviter, *adv.* shortly, briefly, concisely. Of space (extremely rare): seu libeat curvo brevis compellere gyro, shorter, i. e. in a smaller circle, *Tib.* 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, a little less than the whole, *Plin.* 2, 67, 67, § 168. II. Of discourse: briefly, in brief, concisely, summarily: sed breviter paucis praestat comprehendere multa, *Lucr.* 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta, memoriae mandabam, *Cic. Am.* 1: summam breviterque describere, *id.* Or. 15 *fin.*: breviter et modice disserere, *Sall. J.* 111: omnia soli forsā *Pacuvio breviter dabit* (i. e. paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribitur), *Juv.* 12, 125. Comp. quod ego pluribus verbis, illi brevis (dixerunt), *Cic. Fin.* 4, 10 *fin.* Sup. agam quam brevissime potero, *id.* N. D. 2, 1, 3. 2. Of syllables: quibus in verbis producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, *id.* Or. 48.

brīa, *ae, f.* a wine-vessel, εἶδος ἀγυεῖον, *Gloss. Philox.*: *Arn.* 7, p. 235.

brīgantes, *um, m.* a species of small worm in the eyelashes: *Marc. Emp.* 8.

brīsa, *ae, f.* [kindred with the Gr. βρύσα, τὰ] the refuse grapes after they have been pressed, the murk, *Col.* 12, 39, 2.

brītanica herba, a plant supposed by some to be the water dock, *Rumex aquaticus*; by others to be *Inula britannica*, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 25, 3, 6.

brōchitas, ātis, *f.* [brochus] a projection of the teeth in animals: dentium, *Plin.* 11, 37, 64.

brōchon, *i, n.* the gum flowing from the bdellium, *q. v.*: *Plin.* 12, 9, 19.

brōchus, brochus or broncus, *a, um, adj.* Of the teeth of animals: projecting: dentes, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 7, 3.

Of men and animals themselves: having projecting teeth: *Lucil. in Non.* 25, 27 *sq.*

brōmātīei, *orum, m. plu.* those who loathe food: *Isid. Orig.* 5, 35, 6 [βρώμα, edacitas, *ib.*]

brōmos, *i, m.* = βρόμος, oats, *Avena sativa*, *Linn.*; *Plin.* 18, 10, 20, no. 4.

brōmōsus, *a, um, adj.* = βρωμώδης, stinking, fetid: caro, *Coel. Aur. Acut.* 2, 37.

bronchus, *v. brochus*.

brontē, *es, f.* = βροντή, a precious stone: *Plin.* 37, 10, 55.

brūchus, *i, m.* = βρούχος or βρούκος, a kind of locust without wings: *Prud. Hamart.* 229.

brūma, *ae, f.* [contr. from brevima, brevissima: dicta bruma quod brevissimus tunc dies est, *Varr. L. L.* 6, 2, 53] the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice: *Lucr.* 5, 745: tempus a bruma ad brumam vocatur annus, *Varr. L. L.* 1. c.: solis accessus discessusque solstitii brumisque cognosci, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 7, 19: circa brumam serendum non esse, *Plin.* 18, 24, 56: dies continuos triginta sub bruma esse noctem, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 13. II. the winter time, winter: musculorum jecuscula bruma dicuntur augeri, et puleium aridum florescere brumali ipso die, *Cic. Div.* 2, 14: novissimus dies brumae, *Plin.* 16, 39, 74: ver proterit aestas interitura, simul pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox bruma recurrit iners, *Hor. Od.* 4, 7, 12: serite hordea campis usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, *Virg. G.* 1, 211. III. Meton. poet.: a year: *Manil.* 3, 603: *Mart.*

— is, *e, adj.* [bruma] pertaining to the winter solstice or shortest day: dies, *Cic. Div.* 2, 14: polus, *Varr. L. L.* 9, 18, 132: signum, *Capricorn*, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 45: flexus, the tropic of Capricorn, *Lucr.* 5, 615: orbis, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 14 *fin.*: circulus, *Plin.* 2, 70, 70. II. wintry, of winter: tempus, *Cic. Arat.* 61: brumales menses, *Plin.* 10, 53, 74: horae, the short winter hours, *Ov. M.* 4, 199: frigus, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 205: nix, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 5, 4: venti, *Lucan.* 5, 407.

brūmāria, *ae, f.* (*sc. herba*) [*id.*] a plant, also called leontopodium, *q. v.*; *App. Herb.* 7.

bruscum, *i, n.* an excrescence on the maple-tree: *Plin.* 16, 16, 27.

brūtesco, *3. v. n.* [brutus] to become brutish, rough, unreasonable: *Sid. Ep.* 4, 1 *fin.*

bruttiani, *orum, m. plu.* [Bruttii] a class of servants to the magistrates: *Cato in Gell.* 10, 3 (*v. Smith's Ant.* 215).

brūtus, *a, um, adj.* [Gr. βαρύς, βριθός] heavy, unwieldy, immovable (rare): brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, *Fest. s. v.*: brutum pondus, *Lucr.* 6, 105: bruta tellus, *Hor. Od.* 1, 34, 9: pira, with a woolly covering, *Plin.* 15, 15, 16: corpora neque tam bruta quam terra, neque tam levia quam aetheria, *App. de Deo Socr.* p. 47, 5. II. Fig.: dull, stupid, insensible, irrational (brutum dicitur hebes et obtusum, *Non.* 77, 31 *sq.*): fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam prohibent philosophi, *Pac. in Auc. Her.* 2, 23, 36: T. Manilius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 37: homo, *Lact.* 7, 4, 12. Hence, of animals: irrational: animalium hoc maxime brutum (*sc. sus*), *Plin.* 8, 51, 77. Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, striking blindly, *id.* 2, 43, 43 *fin.*: brutum scitum Caesaris, thoughtless, inconsiderate, *Prud. scēp.* 5, 66. *Sup. Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. Magn.* 3, 67.

brūti, *ae, f.* = βρύα, a shrub, also called myrice and tamarice, the tamarisk, *Tamarix Gallica*, *Linn.*: and T. Africana, *Desfont.*: some refer the kind growing in Syria and Egypt (*ib.*) to T. orientalis, *Delille*: *Plin.* 13, 21, 37.

brūon, *i, n.* = βρύον, probably *Ichonē*, species of *Alectoria*, *Parmelia*, or *Usnea*; esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos: *Plin.* 12, 23, 50. II. the grape-formed catkins, or perhaps the leaf-buds of the silver poplar: *Plin.* 12, 28, 61. III. a plant growing upon the sea-shore, green laver, *Ulva lactuca*, *Linn.*: *Plin.* 13, 25, 49.

brūōnia, *ae, f.* = βρυωνία, a wild vine, the bryony: of two kinds: the white (*v. ampeloleuce*), *Plin.* 23, 1, 16: the black, probably the plant now so-called, *Tamus communis*, *Linn.*: *Plin.* 23, 1, 17.

bu = βου, a Greek prefix expressing the idea of greatness: *Fest. s. v. bulima*: *Varr. R. R.* 2, 5, 4.

bua, *ae, f.* (bu, *Fest. s. v. imbutum*), the natural sound made by infants to designate their drink, as pappā for their food: *Varr. in Non.* 81, 1 *sq.*

būbālinus, *a, um, adj.* [bubalus] pertaining to the African gazelle: lardum, *Valer. Imp.* in *Vop. Prob.* 4.

būbālion, *ii, n.* = βουβάλιον, a wild cucumber: *App. Herb.* 113.

būbālus, *i, m.* = βούβαλος, a kind of African stag or gazelle, supposed to be *Antilopus bubalus*, *Linn.*: *Plin.* 8, 15, 15.

būbile (also bovine), *is, n.* [bos] a stall for oxen: *Cato R. R.* 4: *Col.* 1, 6, 4. *Plautus* uses the masc. form bubilis: ut possim rejicere in bubilem, ne vagentur, *Pl. Pers.* 2, 5, 18.

bubinare (buv.) est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, *Fest. s. v.* cf. *Gloss. Isid.*

bubleum, *i, n.* a kind of wine: *Fest. s. v.*

būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f. Virg. Aen.* 4, 462) [βῡας, βῡζα] an owl, the long-horned owl, *Strix bubo*, *Linn.*: *Plin.* 10, 12, 16: ignavus bubo, *Ov. M.* 5, 550: profanus, *ib.* 6, 432: funereus, *ib.* 10, 453: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 462: bubone sinistro, *Lucan.* 5, 396.

būbo, *3. v. n.* to cry like a bittern: *Auct. Carm. Philom.* 42 (others, butio).

būbōnium, *ii, n.* = βουβώνιον, a plant useful in curing swellings in the groin, also called *Aster atticus*, *v. aster*: *Plin.* 27, 5, 19.

bubsēqua (also written bobsequa and busequa), *ae, m.* [bos sequor] a neatherd, herdsman: *App. Met.* 8, p. 201, 13.

būbūla, *ae, f.* (*sc. caro*) beef: *Pl. Aul.* 2, 8, 4: *Cels.* 2, 24.

būbulcārius, βούρως, a ploughman, *Gloss. Gr. Lat.* (= bubulcus).

būbulcīto, *i. v. n.* (bubuloitor, *i. v. dep. Plaut.*) [bubulcus] to be a herdsman, to feed or drive oxen (very rare): *Pl. Most.* 1, 1, 50: *App. Flor.* no. 6, p. 343, 14. II. Fig.: to cry or bawl like an ox-driver: *Varr. in Non.* 79, 29.

būbulcus, *i, m.* [bubulus, with term. -cus] one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman = arator, *Col.* 1, 6, 8: *Cic. Div.* 1, 27 *fin.* II. In gen.: a herdsman: *Paul. Dig.* 33, 7, 18, § 6.

būbūlinus, *a, um, adj.* [bos] for bubulus, pertaining to oxen: stercus, *Veg.* 1, 13, 3.

būbūlo, *i. v. n.* [bubo] to cry, hoot, or screech like the owl: *Auct. Carm. Phil.* 37.

būbūlus, *a, um, adj.* [bos] of oxen: cori, thongs, straps of ox-hide, *Pl. Poen.* 1, 1, 11: pecus, neat cattle, *Varr. R. R.* 2, 1, 13: armentum, *Col.* 1, praef. § 26: utres, *Plin.* 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, cow's milk, *id.* 11, 41, 96: caseus, *Suet. Aug.* 76: caro, the flesh of neat cattle, beef, *Plin.* 28, 10, 43: bubula lingua, a plant, also called buglossa, ox-tongue, *q. v.*, *Cato R. R.* 40 *fin.*: bubula cunila, a plant, *v. cunila*, *Plin.* 20, 16, 61: bubulum femur, an unknown plant, *id.* 27, 9, 66.

būcaeda, *ae, m.* [bos caedo] one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide: *Pl. Most.* 4, 2, 1.

būcardia, ae, f. = βουκαρδία (ox heart), a precious stone, perh. a kind of turquoise: Plin. 37, 10, 55.

bucca, ae, f. the cheek (puffed out in speaking, eating, etc., diff. from *genae*): buccam implere, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 42: inflare buccas, ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas, to write bombast, Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17: bucca excitare foculum, Juv. 3, 262: quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflet, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, id. Pis. 11, 25: of the cheeks of frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venerit, (a colloquial phrase), to speak (write) whatever comes uppermost, Cic. Att. 1, 12 fin. Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, ib. 12, 1 fin. II. Meton.: a declaimer, bawler: Juv. 3, 34. Also of babbling orators: Curtius et Matho, buccae, id. 11, 34: 80 durae buccae homo, Petr. Sat. 43, 3. 2. one who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite: ib. 64, 12. 3. a mouthful: bucca panis, ib. 44, 2: Mart. 7, 20, 8.

III. In gen.: a cavity: gemina quaedam buccarum inanitas, Plin. 11, 45, 103 [connected with Germ. *backe*]. (Hence Ital. *bocca*, *boccone*; Fr. *bouche*, *bouchée*.)

buccēa, ae, f. [bucca] a morsel, mouthful: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76 fin.

buccella, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small mouthful, morsel: Mart. 6, 75, 3. II. a little loaf divided among the poor: Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 5.

buccellare, is, n. a cooking utensil: Marc. Emp. 23.

buccellāris, e, adj. [buccellatum] farina, meal ground from biscuit, Plin. Valer. 1, 6.

buccellātum, i, n. [buccella] soldiers' biscuit: Amm. 17, 8.

buccina (also *bucina*), ae, f. a crooked horn or trumpet (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet). I. a war-trumpet: bello dat signum raucum cruentum buccina, Virg. Aen. 11, 475: used to proclaim the watches of the day and night (v. Smith's Ant. p. 215): te gallorum, illum buccinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae buccina datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35. Hence, meton. for vigilia: ut ad tertiam buccinam praesto essent, at the third watch, id. 26, 15. It was also blown at funerals and at festive entertainments, and in early times to call assemblies of the people: buccina coeabat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4, 1, 13. 2. Poet.: Triton's shell, used for blowing, Ov. M. 1, 335: buccina famae, the trumpet of fame or rumour: Juv. 14, 152. II. a shepherd's horn: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: apros ad buccinam convenire, ib. 3, 13: pastoris buccina cantat, Prop. 4, 10, 29. [Perh. from *bucca*: the Gr. βυκάκη, from which buccina is usually derived, first occurs in Polyb., and is probably only another form of the Latin word.]

buccinātor (buc.), ōris, m. [buccino] one who blew the buccina, a trumpeter: Caes. B. C. 2, 35 fin. II. Fig.: one who trumpets forth, publishes: buccinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

buccino (buc.), avi, atum, i. v. n. [buccina] to blow the buccina, to sound the trumpet: quum buccinatum est, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: ter buccinavit, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: Triton concha sonaci leniter buccinat, App. Met. 4, p. 157, 3.

buccinum (buc.), i, n. [id.] the sound or blast of a trumpet: Plin. 9, 31, 52. II. a shell-fish used in dyeing purple: can be referred with probability only to the Linnaean genera *Buccinum* and *Murex*: Plin. 9, 36, 61 sq.

buccinus (buc.), i, m. [id.] = buccinator, a trumpeter: of the cock, Petr. Sat. 74, 2.

bucco, ōnis, m. [bucca] lit.: one

who has distended cheeks; hence, a babbler, blockhead (very rare): bucco garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat, Isid. Orig. 10, 30: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325, 30.

buccōniātis vitis, a species of vine: Plin. 14, 3, 4, no. 7.

buccūla, ae, f. dim. [bucca] a cheek, a mouth: Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 17. II. the beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks, παρυπαβίς: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34: fracta de casside buccula pendens, Juv. 10, 133. III. Bucculae, two cheeks, one on each side of the groove in which the arrow of the catapult lay: Vit. 10, 15 [Hence It. *bocchetta*.]

bucculentus, a, um, adj. [buccula] having full cheeks or a large mouth: Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

būceras, ātis, n. = βούκερας, a plant, also called fenum Graecum, fenugreek, q. v.: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

bucerus, a, um, v. the follg. **būcerus** (būcerius, Lucr. 2, 662), a, um, adj. = βούκερος, having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned: buccera secla, the race of horned cattle, Lucr. 5, 864: buccera armenta, Ov. M. 6, 395.

būcētum, i, n. [bos] a pasture for cattle (very rare): Lucan. 9, 185: Gell. 11, 1.

būcōlicus, a, um, adj. = βουκολικός, pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic: bucolicon poema, Virgil's pastoral poems, *Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10 fin.: and Subst. *Bucolica*, orum, n. plu. = τὰ Βουκολικά, *Bucolics*: Ov. Tr. 2, 538: bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell. 9, 9: bucolice tome = βουκολική τομή, in metre, when the fourth foot of a hexameter is a dactyl, and ends a word (e. g. Ecl. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88. II. a species of plant, panacea: Plin. 25, 4, 11. III. *Bucolici*, orum, m. plu. a class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode, *Bucolica*: Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21.

būcrānium, ii, n. = βουκράνιον, a plant resembling a bullock's head: App. Herb. 86.

būcūla, ae, f. dim. [bos] a heifer: Virg. G. 1, 375: Cic. Verr. 4, 60.

būcūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a young bullock, a steer: Col. 6, 2, 4.

būfo, ōnis, m. a toad: Virg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, m. a plant, also called *Ajuga reptans*: Marc. Emp. 8.

būglossa (būglossa, Aem. Mac.), ae, f. v. buglossos.

būglossos, i, m. = βούγλωσσος, ox-tongue, an herb, probably *Anchusa Italica*, Retz: Plin. 25, 8, 40.

būgōnia, ae, f. = βουγονία, the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

būlāpāthum, i, n. = βουλάπαθον, a plant, a kind of dock, *Rumex scutatus*, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 86.

bulbāceus, a, um, adj. [bulbus] bulbous: hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97.

bulbīnē, es, f. = βολβίνη, a kind of bulbous plant, probably the grape hyacinth, *Muscari botryodes*, or an allied species: Plin. 20, 9, 41.

bulbōsus, a, um, adj. [bulbus] bulbous: radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90.

bulbūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small bulb: Pall. 3, 21 fin.

bulbus, i, m. [βολβός] a bulb, bulbous root (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, etc.): Plin. 19, 4, 21. II. an onion: Col. 10, 106: Plin. 19, 5, 30: v. *Allium* and *Caepa*.

būlē, es, f. = βουλή, the (Greek) senate: Plin. Ep. 10, 117.

būleuta, ae, m. = βουλευτής, one who sits in council, a senator: Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

būleutērīum (-on), ii, n. = βουλευτήριον, the place where the Greek

senate assembled, the senate-house: in curia Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium vocant, Cic. Verr. 2, 21.

bulga, ae, f. [a Gallic word; now *bougette*] a leathern knapsack: Fest. s. v. II. Humorously, the womb: Lucil. in Non. 78, 14.

būlimus, i, m. = βούλιμος, extreme hunger; also, weakness of the stomach, fainting: Fest. s. v.: Gell. 16, 3.

bullā, ae, f. a bubble: perlucida, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18. Fig. of anything fleeting: si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Varr. R. R.

III. a boss, knob, stud (upon a door, girdle, etc.): bullas aureas ex valvis auferre, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Virg. Aen. 12, 942: the head of a pin in the water-clock, Vit. 9, 6.

III. the bulla or boss worn upon the neck (mostly of gold), orig. derived from the Etruscans, in the more brilliant era of the Romans worn by noble youths, and subsequently by all of free birth, while the children of *libertini* wore one of leather, Juv. 5, 165. It was laid aside on arriving at years of maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30: Petr. Sat. 60, 8: bulla ornamentum pueritiae, indicium atque insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 1, 58 (v. Smith's Ant. 215 sq.). Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, for childish, Juv. 13, 33. It was also hung upon the forehead of favourite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullātus, a, um, adj. [bullā] fleet-ing (like a bubble) (acc. to others, inflated, bombastic): bullatis ut mihi nugis pagina turgescat, Pers. 5, 19. II. furnished with a boss or stud: cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: bullatus aether, studded with stars, Fulg. Myth. 1. III. wearing a bulla: bullatus puer, Scipio African. in Macr. Sat. 2, 10: statua, of a child, Val. Max. 3, 1, no. 1: heres, yet a child, Juv. 14, 5.

bullio, ire, v. bullo.

bullītus, ūs, m. [bullio] the bubbling, gushing up of water: aquae, Vit. 8, 3.

bullo, i. v. n. and **bullio**, ivi, itum, 4. v. n. [onomatop.] to be in bubbling motion, in a state of ebullition, to bubble: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato R. R. 105: bullientes fontes, Vit. 8, 3. Fig.: bullare indignatione, to boil with rage, fly in a passion, App. Met. 10, p. 250, 34. In part. pass.: ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullia atteres, solden, i. e. half-cooked, Veget. 2, 17 fin. (1, 45 fin.).

bullūla, ae, f. dim. [bullā] a watery vesicle: Cels. 2, 5 fin. II. a small ornament for the neck (bulla): Hier. Isai. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, adj. [bu mamma, having large breasts]. Of the vine: with large clusters: bumamma uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4.

būmastus, i (bumasta, ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), f. = βούματος sc. ἀμπελος (having large breasts), a species of grape with large clusters: Virg. G. 2, 102: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

būmēlia, ae, f. = βουμελία, a kind of ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*, Linn. var.: Plin. 16, 13, 24.

būnias, ādis, f. = βουνιάς, a kind of turnip, *Brassica campestris*, Linn.: var. *napabrossica*: Col. 10, 422: Plin. 20, 4, 11.

būnion, ii, n. = βούνιον, a species of the umbelliferous genus *Bunium*, either *pumilum*, Smith, or *Bulbocastanum*, Linn.: earth-nut: Plin. 20, 4, 11.

būphthalmos, i, f. = βούφθαλμον, ox-eye, a plant, *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 42. II. a species of alchoon, *majus*, house-leek, q. v.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

būpleuron, i, n. = βούπλευρον, an umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear, *Bupleurum Baldense*, Host., according to Sprengel; but others think it *B. protractum*, Lk. or *Ammi majus* Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 35.

būprestis, is, f. = βούπρηστις (πρή-
θω, to swell up), a venomous beetle,
whose sting caused a swelling in cattle:
according to Latreille, some species of
Meloe, Fabricius; as *M. laevigata*, *M.*
proscarabaeus, or *M. tecta*, etc.: Plin.
30, 4, 10. II. a kind of vegetable, v.
Bupleuron, which seems to be the same:
Plin. 22, 22, 36.

bura, ae, v. buris.

burdo, ōnis, m. a mule (the off-
spring of a horse and she-ass, while
mulus is the offspring of an ass and a
mare: v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used
for carrying litters: Ulp. Dig. 32, 49:
onus duorum burdonum, Vulgat. 2, Reg.
5, 17.

burdōnārius, ii, m. [burdo] a mule
driver: Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burduncūlus, i, m. a plant, perh.
borage: Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārii, ōrum, m. plu. inhabitants
of a castle, defenders of the boundaries:
Cod. Theod. 7, 14.

burgus, i, m. a castle, fort: Veg.
Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula
constituta burgos vulgo vocant, Isid.
Orig. 9, 2, 99. [Gr. πύργος; Germ. burg;
Eng. burgh.]

būricus, v. burricus.

būris, is, m. (*bura*, ae, f., Varr.)
[acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 170, contr.
from βούρς οὐρά, ox-tail] the crooked
hinder part of the plough, the plough
tail. Acc. burim, Virg. G. 1, 170.

burius, ii, m. a species of unknown
animal: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M.
3, 31.

burra, ae, f. a heifer with a red
muzzle: Fest. s. v. burrum.

burrae, arum, f. plu. trifles, non-
sense: burras, quisquillas, ineptiasque,
Aus. praef. epigr. Latin. Pacat. 3.

burrānica potio [burrus], a drink
composed of milk and must, so called
on account of its red colour: Fest. s. v.

burrānicum, i, n. a kind of vase:
Fest. s. v.

burrhinon, i, n. [βούρς ῥίν] a plant,
ox-nose: App. Herb. 86.

burricus or **būricus**, i, m. [burrus]
a small horse, a nag: Veg. 6, 2, 2.

burrus, a, um [πυρρός], an old word
= rufus, rubens: red, Fest. s. v.

būsēlinum, i, n. = βουσέλιον, a
plant, ox-parsley; a large form of the
common parsley, *Petroselinum sativum*?
Plin. 20, 12, 47.

busequa, v. bubsequa.

bustar, aris, m. [bustum] a place
where dead bodies were burned: Charis.
p. 25 P.

busticētum, i, n. [bustum] a place
where dead bodies were burned: Arn. 1,
p. 24.

bustirāpus, i, m. [bustum rapio] a
robber of tombs: impudice, sceleste,
verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3,
11 p.

bustūrius, a, um, adj. [bustum]
pertaining to a place where dead bodies
were burned: bustuarius gladiator, that
fought at a funeral pile in honour of
the dead, Cic. Pis. 9: moecha, one who
prostitutes herself among tombs, Mart.
3, 93, 15: altare, upon which men were
offered, Tert. Pall. 4. II. Subst.:
bustuarius, ii, m. one who has the charge
of burning corpses: Amm. 28, 1.

bustum, i, n. [BURO = uro, v. am-
buro] a place where dead bodies were
burned and buried: Lucr. 3, 919: Stat.
S. 5, 1, 226. II. In gen.: a tomb,
sepulchral mound or monument: in
busto Achilli, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 14: si quis
bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον)
violarit, Solon. in Cic. Leg. 2, 26: Sar-
danapalus incidi iussit in busto: 'haec
habeo,' etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101.
Fig.: Of the man of an animal:
viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto,
Lucr. 5, 991: flet modo, sequē vocat
bustum miserabile nati (of Tereus,
who devoured his son), Ov. M. 6, 665:
bustum legum omnium ac religionum,
the tomb or destroyer, Cic. Pis. 5, 11:
so, bustum reipublicae, ib. 4 fin.: ci-
vilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27.

Meton.: the burned body itself, the
ashes: Stat. Theb. 12, 247.

būtēo, ōnis, m. the buzzard, Buteo,
Linn.: Plin. 10, 8, 9.

būthysia, ae, f. = βουθυσία, a sa-
crifice of oxen: Suet. Ner. 12 fin.

būtio, ōnis, m. a bittern: Auct.
Carm. Philom. 42.

butio, ire, v. bubo.

būtūbatta = nugatoria, trifles,
worthless things: Naev. in Fest. s. v.

būtūrum (γ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7: bū-
tūron, Aen. Mac. de Herb. buturum,
Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i, n. = βούτυρον,
butter: Cels. 4, 15: 18: Plin. 11, 41, 96
fin. There does not seem to be any
evidence that butter was used as food
by the Greeks or Romans. No notice is
taken of it by Apicius, and Galen only
speaks of it as used for medical pur-
poses. This is natural, from the fact
that the climate still prevents its ex-
tensive use in S. Europe. It seems to
have been derived from the Scythians.

buxans, antis, adj. [buxus] of the
colour of box-wood: pallor, App. Met.
8, p. 211, 5.

buxētum, i, n. [id.] a plantation
of box-wood: Mart. 2, 14, 15.

buxēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of box-
wood: Lucr. Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7:
mola, Petr. S. 74, 5. II. of the colour
of box-wood: rostrum, Varr. in Non.
460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7.

buxifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [buxus
fero] bearing box-trees: Cyturus, Cat.
4, 13.

buxōsus, a, um, adj. [buxus] like
box-wood: xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25,
54, § 118.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

buxus, i, f. (buxum, i, n., Enn.,
Virg., Prop., Plin.) = πύξος, the pale,
evergreen box-tree, *Buxus sempervi-
rens*, Linn.: *buxus densa foliis*, Ov. A.
3, 691: perpetuo virens, id. M. 10,
97: ora buxo pallidiora, ib. 4, 134:
Plin. 16, 16, 28. II. Meton. box-
wood: Plin. 16, 43, 84: torno rasile
buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: multifori tibia
buxi, Ov. M. 12, 153. Hence for
things made of box-wood: a pipe or
flute: tympana vos buxusque vocant
Berecynthia, Virg. Aen. 9, 616: a top:
volubile buxum, ib. 7, 382: a comb:
crines depectere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229:
a writing-tablet: Prop. 3, 11, 8.

byssinum, i, n. (sc. opus) a gar-
ment of byssus, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

byssinus, a, um, adj. = βύσσινος,
made of byssus: byssinum linum, Plin.
19, 1, 4: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10.

byssus, i, f. (byssum, i, n., Isid. Or.
19, 27, 4.) = βύσσως [Hebr. būtz] prob.
a kind of flax, and the linen made
from it: v. Smith's Ant. 216.

bythios, ii, m. for bythos, Tert. adv.
Val. 8.

bythos, i, m. = βυθός (depth), one
of the Acons of Valentinus: Tert. adv.
Val. 7.

C.

C, c, the third letter of the Latin al-
phabet, corresponded originally
in sound to the Greek Γ, which was
even written c in some parts of Sicily:
we find upon coins AKPACAS for Agri-
gentum. The Dullian inscription gives
LECIONES, MACISTRATUS, EXPOCIONT,
CARTACINIENSI, for legiones, magistra-
tus, effugiunt, Carthaginiensi; and even
to the latest times C and Cn. stood for
Gaius and Gnaeus, as we are told by
Quintilian (1, 7, 20), who says, "scri-
buntur aliter quam enuntiantur;" the
power of the letter having become
changed in lapse of ages: while Caeso
or Kaeso was generally written with K.
But from an early period there was a
tendency to give to C the sound of K:
in inscriptions Consul is represented by
the abbreviation Cos. not Kos; and K was
retained as a written symbol only before

a, as in KAL for Calendae, and Calum-
nia: cf. letters G and K. However, it
seems undoubted that as long as Latin
remained uncorrupted, C retained the
hard sound of K, even before the vowels
i and e: the main difficulty is presented
by those words which were sometimes
written with ci, and at other times with
ti, as *conditio*, *propitius*, etc., in which
some grammarians maintain that a hiss-
ing sound was heard; Isidorus (Orig. 1,
26) says expressly that *tia* in *justitia*,
militia, etc. was pronounced *zia*: he
wrote in the beginning of the seventh
century, and there can be no doubt that
when the Latin language was corrupted,
the sounds of ch or s were given to the
letter C (see below, No. IV.). Whether
there was any tendency that way before
the barbarian invasion, is a point which
cannot be determined: but it is remark-
able that in Sanscrit the palatal's appears
in many words, the Greek equivalents to
which have K and the Latin C: as,
suān, κύων, *canis*; *sanca*, κόγχη, *con-
cha*: *dasan*, δέκα, *decem*; *sana*, κάννα-
βις, *cannabis*: *sata*, ἑκατὸν, *centum*,
etc. For the relations existing between
C and Q see letter Q. II. c and ch:
in the oldest times the Latins used
no aspirates either in speaking or
in writing: hence the Greek X was
often rendered by C, as BACA and BA-
CANALIBUS for Baccha and Bacchana-
libus; and ANTIOCESIS for Antiochensis
(Grut. Insc. p. 305): just as *trumpus*
was the old form of *triumphus*. But
when Greek literature became fashion-
able at Rome, aspirates were introduced
more freely; *scheda* was used for *scida*,
and Cicero was obliged to conform to
the custom and write pulcher for pulcor
(Cic. Orat. 48, 160): afterwards the
practice was carried to an extreme, and
is ridiculed by Catullus: "Chommoda
dicebat, si quando commoda vellet,"
Cat. 84, 1. III. Interchanges of C
with other letters: C and G: from
ἀμωπή both *amurra* and *amurga* are
found: *vicesimus*, *tricesimus*, etc. rest
on better authority than *vigesimus*, *tri-
gesimus*, etc.: we write *du-centi*, *tre-
centi*, but *quadrin-genti*, *septin-genti*:
in Plautus and Terence *negligo* is gene-
rally *necligo* in the best MSS.: and in
It. and Sp. such words as *amicus*, *secun-
dus*, are *amigo*, *segundo*: so *Dominicus*,
Domenico, and *Domingo*. Before n, o
and g have about the same value; κύ-
κνος, *cygnus* or *cycnus*; Ζάκυνθος, *Sa-
guntum*; Πρόκνη, *Procne* or *Progne*:
cn never occurs in pure Latin words,
but gn often, especially in the middle
of a word: *gnarus*, *agnus*, *ignis*, etc.
With s both C and G form x; *dico*, *dixi*;
rego, *rexī*. 2. c and h: c at the be-
ginning of Latin words is h in the Ger-
man languages: *collum*, Germ. *hals*:
cutis, Germ. *haut*: *cannabis*, Germ.
hanf: *calamis*, Germ. *halm*: *caput*,
Germ. *haupt*: *cor*, Germ. *herz*. So h
becomes c in *traho*, *tractus*; *veho*, *vectus*:
and h like cs form x: *traho*, *traxi*; *veho*,
vexi. 3. c and t: we find *Basculi*
and *Bastuli*, *Vectones* and *Vettones*: cf.
que, *quis*, *quattuor* with *te*, *tis*, *tértapes*:
iccirco for *idcirco*: so *nitor*, *nixus*, and
nisus: cf. *nux* (root, *nuc*) and Eng. *nut*.

4. C and P: πέπρω, *coquo*; λέπω,
inquo: and vice versa, λύκος, *lupus*:
so *columba* and *palumba*.

5. c in-
terchanged with other labials: with b,
see letter B: with v or w: *focus*, *foveo*:
nix, *nivis*: *conniveo*, *connixi*: *rivo*,
vixi: *Dacus*, *Davus*. IV. Changes
of C in the Romance languages: 1. Of
c into ch: cf. Lat. *caballus*, *calidus*,
camera, *canis*, *carus*, etc.: with Fr.
cheval, *chaud*, *chambre*, *chien*, *cher*, etc.

2. Of c into s: cf. Lat. *facinus*,
icere, *placere*, etc.: with Fr. *faits*,
isir, *plaisir*, etc. 3. Of c into g:
cf. Lat. *acer*, *macer*, etc.: with Fr.
aigre, *maigre*.

4. Omission of c
(i) between two vowels: cf. Lat. *api-
cula*, *corbicula*, *focus*, *locus*, *nocere*
etc.: with Fr. *abeille*, *corbeille*, *feu-
lieu*, *nuire*. (ii) followed by t: cf

Lat. *dictus*, It. *detto*, Fr. *dit*; *pectus*, It. *petto*, Fr. *poitrine*. (III) followed by *r*: cf. Lat. *lacrima*, *sacramentum*: with Fr. *larme*, *serment*. V. As an abbrev. *c* stands for *Gaius* or *Caius*, and reversed, *o*, for *Gaia*, *Caia*. Upon voting tablets it meant *condemno*. As a numeral it denotes *centum*. [Cf. Key, Alph. 50-54.]

cāballārius, *i. m.*, [caballus] κέλης, *impeūs*, *rider*, *horseman*, Gloss. Lat. (Gr.: ἵπποκόμος, *a hostler*, caballarius, Gloss. Vet. (Hence It. *cavaliere*, Fr. *chevalier*.)

cāballātio, *ōnis f.* [id.] *fodder for a horse*: Cod. Theod. 12, 38, 14.

cāballinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a horse*: caro caballina, *horse-flesh*, Plin. 28, 30, 31: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38: fons, *i. e.* *Hippocrene*, Pers. prol. 1.

cāballio, *ōnis, m. dim.* [id.] *a small horse, a pony*: marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2.

cāballion, *i. n.* *a plant, also called cynoglossa*, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 96.

cāballus, *i. m.* = (καβάλλης, Plut.) *an inferior riding or pack-horse, a nag, pony*: media de nocte caballum arripit, *his lean nag*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88: non ego circum me vectari rura caballo, id. S. 1, 6, 59: Gorgonei penna caballi, for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118: Prov.: optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43: caballus in clivo, for *one who walks lazily*, Petr. S. 134, 2. (Hence It. *cavallo*, Fr. *cheval*.)

cācābācēus (cacc.), *a, um, adj.* [caccabū] *pertaining to a kitchen-pot*: motus, *i. e.* *like the liquid boiling in a pot*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

cācābātus (cacc.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *black, sooty, besmeared like a cooking-pot*: aedificia, opp. to immaculata, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

cācābo (—) Auct. Frgm. de Lucup. 12), *i. v. n.* *to cackle* (Gr. κακαβίζω) like a partridge: Carm. Philom. 19.

cācābūlus (cacc.), *i. m. dim.* [caccabū] *a small cooking-pot*: Tert. Apol. 13.

cācābus (cacc.), *i. m.* = κακάβος, *a cooking-pot*: vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1: argenteus, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20: fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220.

cācālia, *ae, f.* = κακαλία, *a plant*, called also leontice, acc. to Sprengel, either Bupleurum longifolia, Linn., or Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: acc. to Schneid. *colt's-foot*, Tussilago, while others regard it as Adenostyles (Cacalia) Petasites, Bl. and Fingerh. or Inula candida, Cass.: Plin. 25, 11, 85.

cācātūrio, *4. v. n.* *desiderat* [caco]. *to desire to go to stool*: Mart. 11, 77.

cācemphāton, *i. n.* = κακέμφατον, *an obscene or improper expression*: Isid. Orig. 1, 83, 5: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47.

cāchecta, *ae, m.* = καχέκτης (in a bad physical condition), *one in a consumption*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

cāchecticus, *a, um, adj.* = καχεκτικός, *hectic, consumptive*: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

cāchexia, *ae, f.* = καχεξία, *a consumption, wasting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

cāchinnābilis, *e, adj.* [cachinno] *capable of laughing*: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33.

II. *pertaining to immoderate laughter*: risus, id. Met. 3, p. 132.

cāchinnātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

cāchinno, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* *to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately* (rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1172: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: nec illam quidquam aliud quam cachinnasse, Suet. Vesp. 5. With Acc. of the object: exitium meum cachinnuat, App. Met. 3, p. 132. Poet.: of the sea: *to plash, ripple*: Att. in Non. 463, 16. [Gr. καχάζω,

καχάζω: Sans. *kakh*, *ghagagh*: Eng. *giggle*, *cackle*.]

cāchinno, *ōnis, m.* *one who laughs violently, a scoffer*, καχχαστής: Pers. 1, 12.

cāchinnus, *i. m.* [cachinno] *a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, jeering*: tum dulces esse cachinni consuerant, *loud laughter*, Lucr. 5, 1396: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have set up a loud laugh*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: edere, Suet. Calig. 57: cachinnos irridendum commovere, Cic. Brut. 60: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100: tremulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Calig. 32: cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41. Poet. of the sea: *a plashing, rippling*: leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀνῆριθμον γέλασμα).

cachla, *ae, f.* = κάχλα, *a plant*, also called bupthalmos, *ox-eye*, *q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 42.

cachrys, *ōis, f.* = κάχρυς (κάχχρυς): this word appears to be applied to the young blossom buds of the oak, or perhaps to a kind of gall which occurs in them: also seemingly to the young cones of firs in the first year: Plin. 16, 8, 11: Cels. 5, 18, no. 5. II. *the capsule of rosemary*, but apparently a mistake, as Dioscorides means the seed of Cachrys Libanotis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 60. III. *the white seed of the plant crethmos, samphire*, Crithimum maritimum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 50.

cāco, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* = κακάω and χέζω. *neutr. to go to stool*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 38: Mart. 3, 89. II. *act.: to defile with excrement*: cacuta charta, Cat. 36, 1, and 20. [Sans. had: Gr. χεδ root of χέζω: Erse *cac*, and *cacach* (dirty).]

cācōēthes, *is, n.* = κακώθης (*a bad habit*) *an obstinate, malignant disease*: Cels. 5, 28, no. 2. In plur. cacoēthe = τὰ κακώθη: Plin. 22, 25, 24. II. *an itch for doing anything*: insanabile scribendi cacoēthes, *an incurable passion for scribbling*, Juv. 7, 52.

cācōsynthēton, *i. n.* = κακοσύνθετον, in rhetor., *an incorrect collocation of words*: quod male collocatum, id κακοσύνθετον vocant, Quint. 8, 3, 59.

cācōzēlia, *ae, f.* = κακοζήλια, *an awkward or faulty imitation*: Quint. 2, 3, 9.

cācōzēlus, *a, um, adj.* = κακόζηλος, *a bad imitator*: Suet. Aug. 86.

cactus, *i. m.* = κάκτος, *a prickly plant with edible stalks, etc.*, Spanish artichoke or cardoon, Cynara Cardunculus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 57. Fig. *anything thorny, unpleasant*: eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolae familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2.

cācūla, *ae, m.*, *a servant, esp. the servant or slave of a soldier*: video caculam militarem me futurum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 98.

cācūlātum [cacula], *servitium, servitude*: Fest. s. v.

cācūmen, *inis, n.*, *the tip, end, or point of a thing; the peak, summit* (rare in prose before the Aug. period): ut altis arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur inter se, *the extreme top*, Lucr. 1, 897: of *tree-tops*, Virg. E. 6, 28: id G. 2, 307: praeacutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: cacumina montis, Lucr. 6, 462: pulsabantque novi montana cacumina fluctus, Ov. M. 1, 310. So *cacumen atomi*, Lucr. 1, 600: ovi, Plin. 10, 52, 74 *fin.*: pyramidis, id. 36, 12, 17, no. 3: membro-rum, id. 11, 37, 88: ignis, Lucan. 1, 551. II. *Meton.: the end, limit*: donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have attained the utmost limit of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1130: ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection*, id. 5, 1456: farnae, Laber in. Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

III. *Gramm. t. t., the mark of accent placed over a letter*: Mar. Cap. 3, p. 63. [Cac-umen from root CAC,

perh. the same as AC, v. acies: Pott connects cacumen with the Sans. *stikhā* which has the same meaning].

cācūmīno, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [cacumen] *to point, make pointed*: summus cacuminat aures, Ov. M. 3, 195: saxoque cacuminat ensem, Sid. Carm. 7, 414: ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

cādāver, *ēris, n.*, *a dead body, a corpse, carcass*: tetra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: Darius in fuga, quum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: Clodii cruentum cadaver, id. Mil. 13: coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: semiustum, Suet. Dom. 15: informe, Virg. Aen. 8, 264: aggerat ipsis in stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, id. G. 3, 557. As a term of reproach of a worthless person: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19. II. *Fig.: the ruins of desolated towns*: tot oppidum cadavera, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. [The usual deriv. from cado is supported by Gr. πτώμα, *a corpse*: but Bopp prefers Sans. *kalēvara*, *a body*.]

cādāvērina, *ae, f.* (sc. caro) [cadaver] *the flesh of a dead body*: Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

cādāvērōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous*: facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27.

cādīālis, *e, adj.* [cadus] *of or pertaining to a jar*: cadialis resina, contained in a jar, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

cādīvus, *a, um, adj.* [cado] (for caducus): *Of fruit: falling of itself*: mala, Plin. 15, 16, 18. II. *having the falling sickness, epileptic*: Marc Emp. 20.

cadmea, *ae, v.* *cadmia*.

cadmia (cadmea, Fest. s. v.), *ae, f.* = καδμεία or καδμία, *calamine, cadmia*: Plin. 34, 1, 2: *the dross or slag of a furnace*: id. 34, 10, 22.

cadmitis, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cādo, *cēcidi, cāsum, 3. v. n.* *to fall, fall down from a height, sink, etc.*: (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth or into the water*, Lucr. 6, 745: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, *fin.*: sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar) quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82. The place from which is designated by the *abl.* with *ab*, *ex*, *de*: a summo cadere, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ex equo, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: cadere de equo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 125: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 77: de coelo, Lucr. 5, 791: de matre (*i. e.* *nasci*), Claud. Ruf. 1, 92. *Absol.*: plueret in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, Lucr. 6, 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21.

2. *Of the heavenly bodies: to set*: oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Virg. Aen. 4, 480: extremus cadentis jam solis fulgor, Tac. G. 45: qua (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10.

3. *to fall away from, drop off*: dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671: quam multa in silvis autumnus frigore primo lapsa cadunt folia, Virg. Aen. 6, 310: lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanæ cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541.

4. *Of streams: to fall into, empty itself*: amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4: flumina in pontum cadent, Sen. Med. 406.

5. *to fall (dead), to die, to be slain*: vivam si vivet; si cadet illa, cadam, Prop. 2, 28, 42: hostes crebri cadunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 79: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92 *fin.*: sua manu caecidit Tac. A. 15, 71: muliebri fraude cadere, ib. 2, 71. With *ab*: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by*, Ov. H. 9, 36: ab hoste in acie cadere, Suet. Oth. 5. With *abl.*: bar-

haras postquam cecidere turmae Thesalo victore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 9: multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra, *shall be sacrificed*, Virg. Aen. 1, 334: si tener plevo cadit haedus anno, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5. 6. In an obscene sense = succumbo: ne sis plora; libera eris actutum si crebro cades, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 105: Tib. 4, 10, 2. II. Fig.: to fall under, become subject to: with sub or in and acc., sometimes with ad and acc.: sub sensus cadere nostros, to fall under the senses, i. e. to be perceived, Lucr. 1, 448: sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: sub oculos, id. Or. 3: in conspectum, to become visible, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte exis (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, subjected itself to the obligations of strict laws, Lucr. 5, 1146: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 46: in servitutem, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque, id. Font. 1, 2: in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3: in cogitationem, to suggest itself to the thoughts, id. N. D. 1, 9: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in suspicionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2 fin.: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57. 2. With in or sub with acc.: to fall in with, be suitable to, agree with, suit: non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumentum sui causa? id. Off. 2, 20, 81: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, Quint. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47. 3. to fall upon a definite time (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, id. Fam. 15, 14. Hence, to fall due: in eam diem cadere numos, qui a Quinto debentur, id. Att. 15, 20. 4. With dat. to fall to one, to happen, occur (esp. in an unexpected manner): and absol.: to fall out, turn out: nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, id. Quint. 16, 51: hoc accidit mihi peropportune, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: insperanti mihi cecidit, id. 1, 21: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: haec aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85. Absol.: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, how it would turn out, Cic. Att. 3, 24: si quid adversi casurum foret, Liv. 35, 13: quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, Cic. Fam. 5, 19: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7: vota cadunt, are fulfilled, realized, Tib. 2, 2, 17. So of dice: to be cast, turn up: illud quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22. Hence, cadere in (ad) irritum or cassum, to be frustrated, fail: omnia in cassum cadunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 147: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6: in irritum cadebant, Tac. A. 15, 39. Also irritus, *adj.*: ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31. 5. to fall (in strength, power, worth, etc.), to decrease, diminish, abate, decay, etc.: cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiae casura in pace aegre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36 fin.: cadit Eurus, Ov. M. 8, 2: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39: cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. Aen. 1, 154: pellis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, fell in value, Lucr. 5, 1417: turpis est enim privatim cadere quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15 fin.: tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40: amicitia non debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, Cic. Am. 7: non debemus ita cadere animis, to lose courage, be disheartened, id. Fam. 6, 1: ut cecidit fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt, remain unaccomplished, Prop. 1, 17, 4: multa renascuntur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, fall into disuse, Hor. A. P. 70: with *abl.* of causa or formula, to lose one's cause or suit: causa cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57: formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48: also absol., cadere, Tac. H. 4, 138

6: with *abl.* of crimen: to fall by an accusation, to be condemned: criminibus repetundarum, ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14. Of theatrical representations: to fall through, to fail (opp. to stare): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.

6. Rhet. *t. t.*, of words and periods: to be terminated, end, close: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194: qua (litera sc. m.) nullum Graece verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numero oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199: apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, ib. 27: similiter cadentia = *ὁμοιόπρωτα*, the ending of words with the same cases or verbal forms, diff. from similiter desinentia = *ὁμοιοτέλευτα*, similar endings of any kind, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: Quint. 9, 3, 78. [Sans. *pat.* "fall": Gr. *περ*, root of *πίπτω*: Eng. *fall*: the interchange of p, c, f, also seen in *πέντε*, *quinque*, *fünf* and *five*: *σφάλλω*, "to make to fall," and *fallo* Hence

caducarius, a, um, *adj.* [caducus] relating to property without a master: lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. regul. § 28.

caducēator, ōris, m. [caduceum] a herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce: Liv. 26, 17: Curt. 3, 1, 6. II. a servant to a priest: Arn. 5, p. 174.

caducēatus, a, um, *adj.* [caduceus] bearing the herald's wand, Inscr.

caducēum, i, n. (sc. sceptrum or baculum), or **caduceus**, i, m. (sc. scipio) (which form was predominant in the class. per. is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny uses the word in the Nom.) [*κηρύκειον*, r changed to d, as ad = ar] the herald's staff: caduceus pacis signum, Varr. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. II.: Non. 528, 17: caduceo ornatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: caduceum praeferentes, Liv. 8, 20. 2. the wand of Mercury, as messenger of the gods, Macr. Sat. 1, 19: Suet. Calig. 52 (v. Smith's Ant. 218).

caducifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [caduceus fero] bearing a herald's staff, an epithet of Mercury, Ov. M. 8, 627: and absol. ib. 2, 708.

caduciter, *adv.* precipitately: Varr. in Non. 91, 1 sq.

caducus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] inclined to fall, easily falling (rare): vitis, quae natura caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52. Hence, in medic.: caducus homo, epileptic, Firm. Math. 3, 6, no. 8: and caducus morbus, the falling sickness, epilepsy, App. Herb. 60. II. that falls or has fallen, about to fall (mostly poet.): baccae glandesque caducae, Lucr. 5, 1362: glans caduca est, quae ex arbore cecidit, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30: spica, that fell in mowing, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: frondes, Virg. G. 1, 368: folia, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimae, id. M. 6, 396: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40: fulmen, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: te triste lignum, te caducum in domini caput immerentis, ib. 2, 13, 11: tela, Prop. 4, 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7: caduca auspicia dicunt quum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu, Fest, s. v.: caduci bello, slain in war: bello caduci Dardanidae, Virg. Aen. 6, 481. In gen., devoted to death: juvenis, ib. 10, 622. III. Fig.: frail, fleeting, perishable, vain: in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, quickly extinguished, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic. Am. 27, 102: nihil nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5 fin.: tituli, Plin. Pan. 55: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7: labores, ib. 9, 3: fama, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 46: spes, vain, futile, id. M. 9, 597: preces, id. F. 1, 181: votum, id. Ib. 88. IV. In

law, caduca bona were possessions which had been left under conditions to a legatee, who neglected to fulfil those conditions; they then fell to other heirs, or, if there was no claimant, to the exchequer: vacant, having no heir (v. Smith's Ant. 206): Ulp. Lib. regul. tit. 10: hereditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 5: legatum omne capis, nec non et dulce caducum, and the windfall besides, Juv. 9, 88. Hence, Fig.: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuum, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.

cadurcum, i, n. [Cadurci, a Gallic tribe] a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen: Juv. 7, 221: and meton., a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed. id. 6, 537.

cadus, i, m. (gen. plur. cadum, Lucil. Non.: Plin. 14, 14, 17) = *κάδος*, a large vessel (mostly of earthenware) for containing liquids, esp. wine; a jar, jug. cadus erat vini: inde implevi hirneum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 273: cadum capite sistere, to upset, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39: vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Aecetes, Virg. Aen. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243. Meton. wine: Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28: nec parce cadis tibi destinatis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 20: cadus potus faece tenuis, ib. 3, 15, 16. Used for honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10: oil, id. 1, 44, 8: fruits, Plin. 18, 30, 73: figs, id. 15, 9, 21: aloes, id. 27, 4, 5. As a money-pot: Mart. 6, 27, 6: also = urna, a funeral urn: aëneus, Virg. Aen. 6, 228. II. a measure for liquids: usu. = $1\frac{1}{2}$ amphorae, Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 84: Plin. 14, 15, 17.

cadytas, ae, m. = *καδύτας*, a Syrian parasitical plant, perhaps dodder Cuscuta, Plin. 16, 44, 92.

caecator, ōris, m. [caeco] lit. one who makes blind; hence, he who stops up a fountain: Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 618.

caecias, ae, m = *καικίας*, the north-east wind (more accurately north-east and by east): Plin. 2, 47, 46.

caecigēnus, a, um (caecigena *τυφλογενής*, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [caeco gigno], born blind: Lucr. 2, 741.

caecilia, ae, f. a kind of lizard: Col. 6, 17, 1; 4. II. a kind of lettuce: id. 10, 190.

caecitas, ātis, f. [caecus] blindness (rare): bonum incolumis acies, miserum caecitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.

Fig.: in furore animi et caecitate, id. Dom. 50: mentis, ib. 40: libidinis, id. Harusp. Resp. 18.

caecitudo, inis, f. [id.] blindness: Opilius Aur. in Fest. s. v. nus-icio sum.

caeco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make blind, to blind: sol caecat, Lucr. 4, 326. Meton.: in gardening: caecare oculum, to destroy, Col. 4, 9, 2.

II. Fig.: qui largitione caecant mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66 fin.: ut (animi acies) ne caecetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: caecati libidinibus, ib. 1, 30: caecata mens subito terrore Liv. 44, 6 fin.: pectora serie caecata laborum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 45: caecabitur spes vindemiae, Pall. 1, 6, 11.

III. Meton.: to make dark, to obscure: caecantur silvae, Avien. Per. 504. Fig.: of discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

caecubum, i, n. (sc. vinum), Caccuban wine: Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9.

caeculto, i. v. n. [contr. from caeculito, from caeculo] to be dim-sighted: Plaut. in Fest. s. v.

caecus, a, um, *adj.* blind: catuli, qui jam despecturi sunt, caeci aequae et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 fin.: corpus, the back, Sall. J. 107. Proverb.: ut si caecus iter monstrare velit, the blind leading the blind. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, that may be seen without eyes, Liv. 32, 34: caecis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9. 2. Fig.: mentally or morally blind: O pectora

caeca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Am. 15, 54: caecus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199. With *ad*: caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54. With *Gen.*: caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29: fati futuri, *ignorant of*, Lucan. 2, 14. Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: exspectatio, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: timor, id. Lig. 1: pavor, Tac. H. 1, 82: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: caeca et sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5. 3. Transf. to plants: *without buds or eyes*: caeci rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54. II. Meton.: *that cannot be seen, invisible, hidden, secret*: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *bodies invisible to the eye*, Lucr. 1, 278: vallum caecum, *an invisible fence*, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: fossae, *covered*, Col. 2, 2, 9: fores, *private*, Virg. Aen. 2, 453: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, id. 6, 823: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 174: viae, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, Ov. F. 2, 214: morbi, *the cause of which is unknown*, Col. 1, 5: so fluctus caeci, Gr. *κωφοί*, *of which there is no apparent cause*, Sisenn. apud Non. 449, 11: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116: also, *a wound upon the back*, Virg. Aen. 10, 733: so ictus, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*: caeca manus, Ov. M. 12, 492. Meton.: caecum murmur, Virg. Aen. 12, 591: clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461. 2. Fig.: of mental objects: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigil ratio tum caeca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, id. 5, 1004: res caecae et ab aspectus iudicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: hoc est obscurum atque caecum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. S. 2, 3, 269: caeca die emere, *to purchase on credit*, opp. to oculata die, (*i. e. for ready money*): Ca. Pereo inopia argentaria. Ba. Ene die caeca hercle olivum, id. vendito oculata die, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67. III. Also Meton.: *dark, gloomy, obscure*: nox, Lucr. 1, 1108: caligo, Cat. 64, 207: tenebrae, Lucr. 2, 54, 746: silentia, *i. e. nox*, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: domus, *without windows*, Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Virg. Aen. 5, 589: gemmae, *not transparent, opaque*, Plin. 37, 6, 22: smaragdi, ib. 5, 18: acervus, *of chaos: chaotic, confused*, Ov. M. 1, 24. 2. Fig.: *uncertain, doubtful*: obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, *i. e. of an uncertain consequence or result*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: eventus, Virg. Aen. 6, 157: crimen, *that cannot be sustained*, Liv. 45, 31. 3. *ineffectual, vain*: caeci in nubibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 4, 209: execrationes, Liv. 40, 10. *Sup. and Adv. not in use.*

caecutio, 4, v. n. [*caecus*] *to be blind, to see badly*: omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. no. 2, p. 340.

caedes, is (*gen. plur.* regularly caedim: but caedum, Sil. 4, 353, etc.), *f. [caedo] a cutting or lopping off (rare)*: igni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12: capilli caede cultorum desecti, App. Met. 3, p. 136. II. *a cutting down, slaughter*, esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder*: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: caedem caede accumulantes, id. 3, 71: caedes in qua P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5: caedes et occisio, id. Caec. 14 *fin.*: magistratum privatorumque caedes, id. Mil. 32, 87: silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: caede cohortium cognita, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: si caedes facta est, iidem decernunt, ib. 6, 13: caedem facere in aliquem, Sall. J. 31: edere, Liv. 5, 45: perpetrare, id. 45, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Lucan. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23:

festinare, ib. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorre, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3. Of animals, esp. of victims: studiosus caedis ferinae, *i. e. ferarum*, Ov. M. 7, 675: armenti, ib. 10, 541: boum, id. 11, 371: bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14. III. Meton.: *the persons slain or murdered, the slain*: caedis acervi, Virg. Aen. 10, 245: plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1. Also (as in Gr. *φόνος*), *the blood shed, gore*: permixta flumina caede, Cat. 64, 360: respersus fraterna caede, ib. 181: madefient caede sepulcra, ib. 368: sparsae caede comae, Prop. 2, 8, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149. IV. *a striking with the fist, a beating*: caedes contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 4, 2, 19.

caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3, v. a. [*connected with cado, like fall and fell*], *lit., to cause to fall, to fell, cut down, hew, cut*: frondem quernam caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: robur, ib. 2, 41: lignum, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: foenum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam caederetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11: caesis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111: caedi montes in marmora, Plin. 12, proem. § 2: lapis caedendus, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: toga rotunda et apte caesa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus humida vina, *cut out the wine (when frozen)*, Virg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve or hollow out volutes*, Vitruv. 3, 1, Pro v.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, *i. e. curry my own hide*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220. II. In gen.: *to beat, strike, cudgel, etc.*: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januum saxis, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10: verberibus caedere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: pugnis, id. Curc. 1, 3, 43: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 3, 28: nudatos virgis caedunt, securique feriunt, Liv. 2, 5: servum sub furca caesum medio egerat circo, id. 2, 36. Proverb.: *stimulos pugnis caedere, to kick against the goad*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 55. Fig.: in iudicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: pignora caedere, id. de Or. 3, 1, 4. III. *to strike mortally, to kill, murder*; and of an army, *to defeat*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, id. Mil. 5 *fin.*: caeso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533: Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spolianteque caesos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*: hostem frequenter caesum non prius destitit insequi, Suet. Claud. 1: consulem exercitumque caesum, Liv. 22, 56: legiones nostras cecidere, id. 7, 30. Poet.: caeso sparsurus sanguine flammam, *the blood shed in slaying*: Virg. Aen. 11, 82: caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Cat. 64, 359. 2. *to slaughter animals, esp. for offerings, to slay, sacrifice*: caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*: deorum mentes caesis hostis placare, id. Clu. 68 *fin.*: caedit binas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96: signum in terram defodi, et piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10. IV. In an obscene sense: *to cohabit with, to defile*: Cat. 56, 7. V. Fig.: caedere sermones, a Graecism = *κόττειν τὰ ῥήματα, to chat, converse*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1.

caedūus, a, um, adj. [*caedo*] *fit for cutting, that may be cut*: botan. t. t. silva, Cato R. R. 1 *fin.*: Plin. 12, 19, 42. **caelāmen**, inis, n. [*caelo*] *a bas-relief (rare)*: clypei caelamina, Ov. M. 13, 291. **caelātor**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a carver in bas-relief, an engraver*: Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Plin. 34, 8, 19: Juv. 9, 145. **caelātura**, ae, f. [*id.*] *the art, carving bas-reliefs, esp. in engraving, chasing, toreutics* (v. Smith's Ant. 218): caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor,

vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. 2, 21, 9: caelatura altior, ib. 2, 4, 7. Described as one of the plastic arts: Pasiteles qui plasticen matrem statuariae, sculpturaeque, et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 45. II. Meton.: *the engraved figures, carved work*: Suet. Ner. 47: usque adeo attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, Plin. 33, 12, 55.

caelebs (also coelebs), libis, adj. *unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower): censores prolem describunt, caelibes esse prohibento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: caelebs senex, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 37: Martii caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. Meton.: caelebs vita, *the life of a bachelor*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 88: lectus, Cat. 68, 6. II. Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52. Of trees on which no vine has been trained: caelebs platanus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

caeles, caelestis, v. coeles and coelestis. **caelibāris** (caelibalis hasta, Prisc. p. 631 P.), *a kind of pin with which the bride's hair was divided into six locks*: cf. Ov. F. 2, 559. **caelibātus**, ūs, m. [*caelebs*] *celibacy, single life*: Sen. Ben. 1, 9: Suet. Claud. 16. **caelicolae**, caelicus, caelifer, caellifluus, caeligenus, caelipotens, caelisplex, caelitus, v. coel. **caelo**, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [*caelum*] = *τοπεύω, to engrave in relief upon metals, to carve, engrave, chase*: hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: caelata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 640: clipeo quoque flumina septem argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189: caelare scuta auro, argento, Liv. 9, 40: vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: vasa caelata, Liv. 34, 52: aliquid in auro, Plin. 33, 12, 55: libi dines in poculis, ib. proem.: caelare argentum, id. 34, 8, 19. Upon wood: pocula ponam fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. E. 3, 36. Upon marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 9. II. Meton. of weaving or embroidering: velamina caelata multa arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6. Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos; mirabile visu caelatumque novem musis opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.

caelum (cēlum, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 640), i, n. *the chisel or burin of the sculptor or engraver, a graver*: caelata vasa, a caelo vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulgo cilionem vocant, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7: Quint. 2, 21 *fin.* [*From caedo-o, as sella from sedeo, scula from scando, etc.*] **caelum**, i, n. *heaven*; v. coelum. **caelus**, i, m. v. coelum. **caementa**, ae, f. for caementum Enn. in Non. 196, 30. **caementārius**, ii, m. [*caementum*] *a stone-cutter, a mason*: Hier. Ep. 53, 6. **caementitius** (-ticius), a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to or consisting of quarried-stones*: structurae, Vitruv. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *post. med.*: caementitium saxum, *a rough quarry-stone*, opp. to quadratum, ib. **caementum**, i, n. [*caedo*] *a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, used for walls (most freq. in plur.)*: lapici dinae, de quibus quadrata saxa, et caementorum ad aedificia eximuntur copiae, Vitruv. 2, 7: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit. Cic. Mil. 27, 74. II. Caementa marmorea, *pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble*: caementae marmoreae, sive assulae, Vitruv. 7, 6. **caena** and its derivv., v. coena, etc. **caepa** (also cepa), ae, f., and **caepe** (cepe), is, n. (*in plur. only cepae, arum, f.*), *an onion*: Gr. *κρόνον*. Caepae genera, Plin. 19, 6, 32. 1. Allium caepa, Linn. *the onion and its varieties*. 2. Ascalonia, ib. All. ascalonica, Linn., *the shallot*. 3. Gethyon, pallacana, ib. All. Schoenoprasum Linn.

the-chive. The Greeks had numerous kinds of onions, according to Dioscorides; but the Romans divided them generally into two sorts, condimentaria and pallacana; the former was probably the onion and its varieties; the latter the chive: caepam esse, et vesci cuminum, Varr. in Non. 201, 8: seu porrum et caepe trucidat, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21. (Hence *It. cipolla*.)

caeparia, ae, f. [*caepa*] a disease of the organs of generation: Marc. Emp. 33.

caeparius, ii, m. [*id.*] a dealer in onions: Lucil. in Non. 201, 10.

caepina, ae, f. [*id.* cf. *napina*, *peccina*, *rapina*; prop. *adj. fem.*] a field or bed of onions: Col. 11, 3, 56 sq.

caepitium, ii, n. for *caepa*: Arn. 5 in.

caepulla, ae, for *caepina*: Pall. Feb. 24, 2.

caerēfōlium, ii (chaerephylum, Col. 10, 110), n. [*χαίρεφύλλον*] *cherril*, Anthriscus cerefolium, Koch, or Myrrhis odorata, Scop.; Plin. 19, 8, 54. (Hence *Fr. cerfeuil*; Germ. *Kerbel*.)

caerimōnia (cērīmōnia, cērīmōnia, Prud.), ae, f. a religious usage, a sacred ceremony (whilst *ritus* designates both religious and profane rites) (mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio caerimoniisquē diligentissimus, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: caerimoniae s. pulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: polluere, Liv. 6, 41: fetiales, id. 9, 11: novae, Tac. A. 1, 54: vetustissimae, ib. 62: deorum, ib. 3, 60: publicae, id. H. 2, 91: antiquae, Suet. Aug. 31: peregrinae, veteres ac praeceptae, ib. 93: externae, id. Tib. 36. In sing.: id. Aug. 94 *met.* II. *religious awe, reverence, worship, manifested in external acts* (mostly sing.): religio est, quae superioris cuiusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: sacra summa religione caerimoniamque conficere, id. Balb. 34, 55: esse in magna caerimonia, to be held in great veneration, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 135. In plur.: habere aliquid in caerimoniis, id. 37, 7, 28. III. *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in sing.): sanctitas regum, et caerimonia Deorum, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 6: caerimonia legationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: augendam caerimoniam loco, Tac. A. 4, 64 *fin.* [Since *coerare* was an old form of *curare* (Gell. 4, 2), *caerimonia* may be connected with *cura*. Bopp derives *caerimonia* from the Sans. *kri* (facere).]

caerimōniālis, e, *adj.* [*caerimonia*] pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial: officia, Arn. 7, p. 237.

caerimōniōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining or devoted to religious rites: dies, Amm. 22, 15 (37).

caerūlans, antis, *adj.* [*caerulus* = *caeruleus*] dark-coloured, azure: Musa caerulanti peplo circumdata, i. e. *astro-nomy*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

caerūlēātus, a, um, *adj.* [*caeruleus*] dark-coloured, dark blue: Planus caeruleatus et nudus, i. e. of the colour of a sea-god, Vell. 2, 83.

caerūlēm, i, n. a blue colour, lapislazuli: Plin. 33, 13, 57.

caerūlēus, in poetry also **caerūlus**, a, um, *adj.* [= *caeruleus* from *caelum*; the interchange of *l* and *r* is common] dark blue, azure, dark-coloured, *κυάνεος*: poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other kindred objects (as dark, opposed to albus and inarmoreus color, Lucr. 2, 771 sq.; and synonym. with *ater*, Virg. Aen. 3, 64): omnes se Britannii vitro inficiunt quod caeruleum efficit colorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: coeli caerula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 54 (in Clo. Div. 1, 20 *fig.*): per coeli caerula, Lucr. 1, 1089: ponti plaga caerula, id. 5, 482: caeruleus pontus, Cat. 36, 11: mare, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Non. 166, 30: undae, Tib. 1, 3, 37: vada, Virg. Aen. 7, 198: gurgēs, Ov. M. 2, 528: via, id. H. 16, 104: caerulei dii, sea-deities, id. M. 2, 8: deus, Neptune, Prop. 3, 7, 42: Jovis frater, Ov. 140

M. 1, 275: Triton, ib. 1, 333: Nereus, id. H. 9, 14: Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: oculi Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: currus (Neptuni), Virg. Aen. 5, 819: equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50: puppis, id. F. 2, 112: via, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 10. Also of rivers: caeruleus Thybris, Virg. Aen. 8, 64: amnis, Tib. 3, 4, 18. Of other dark-coloured objects: crines, Ov. M. 5, 432: guttae, ib. 5, 633: draco, ib. 12, 13: angues, Virg. G. 4, 482: serpens, Ov. M. 3, 38: vestis, Juv. 2, 97: vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25: oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4. Hence caerulea Germanorum pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7, and caerulei Britannii, Mart. 11, 53, 1. II. *Meton.* and *poet.*: dark, gloomy, sable: stant Manibus arae caeruleis moestae vittis, Virg. Aen. 3, 63: equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2, 18, 40: puppis (Charontis), Virg. Aen. 6, 410: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Theb. 2, 528: imber, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: panis, Juv. 14, 128. III. *dark green*: cucumis, Prop. 4, 2, 43: arbor Palladis, Ov. A. A. 2, 518: bacis caerula tinus, id. M. 10, 98.

caesa, ae, f. [*caedo*] (only milit. word), a sabre cut (opp. to *puncta*, a thrust or lunge): Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

caesāpon, i, n. a kind of lettuce, perhaps a species of *Lactuca*, Linn., but doubtful: Plin. 20, 7, 25.

Caesārēus, a, um [*Caesar*] pertaining to Caesar: Ov. M. 1, 201. II. *imperial*: Mart. 1, 7, 3.

caesāriānum, i, n. a kind of eye-salve: Cels. 6, 6, no. 27.

Caesāriānus, a, um [*Caesar*] pertaining to Caesar. Hence, subst.: Caesariani, orum, m. plu. the adherents of Caesar: Auct. B. Afr. 13: Caesarianae orationes, speeches of Cicero in which Caesar was praised: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 131. II. *imperial*: Mart. 8, 1. Subst.: Caesariani, orum, m. plu. a class of imperial officers in the provinces: Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5.

caesāriātus, a, um, *adj.* [*caesaries*] (very rare): covered with hair, having long hair: miles usque caesariatus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidae equis caesariati, wearing helmets ornamented with horse-hair: Tert. Pall. 4. II. *Meton.*: ornamented with foliage: terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37.

caesāriēs, ei, f. a head of hair (only sing.): decoram caesariem nato genitrix afflat, Virg. Aen. 1, 590: flava, Juv. 13, 165: pectus caesariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: densum caesarie caput, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32: horrida, shaggy, id. M. 10, 139: caesaries promissa, long, Liv. 28, 35. 2. the hair of the beard (rare): Ov. M. 15, 656. II. the hair of dogs, Grat. Cyn. 272. [Sans. *kēsa* (hair), whence the names *Kaeso* and *Caesar*.]

Caesarinus, a, um [*Caesar*] pertaining to Caesar: celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10.

caesicius, a, um, v. *caesitius*.

caesim, adv. [*caedo*] by cutting, with cuts: major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est, Col. 4, 25, 2. 2. Milit. t. t. with the edge of the sword, opp. to *punctim*, with the point: punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46: gladio caesim percutere aliquem, Suet. Calig. 58. II. *Rhetor. t. t. in short clauses*: membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225: Quint. 9, 4, 126.

caesio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a cutting, lopping, of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram caesionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1. II. a wounding, killing: Tert. Apol. 39.

caesitiū (caesicius), a, um, *adj.* [*caesius*] bluish, dark blue: linteolum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

caesiū, a, um, *adj.* bluish gray (y rare, and usually of the eyes): caesia, cat-eyed, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18: isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes

immanibus corporibus oculis caesia, Vitr. 6, 1. Sup. caesissimus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 39, 122. Comp. not in use.

caesor, ōris, m. [*caedo*] a hewer: lignorum caesores, hewers of wood, Hier. Ep. 53, no. 6.

caespes (also *cespes*), Itis, m. a turf, sod: non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, Cic. Caec. 21, 60: recentibus caespitibus tabernacula constrata, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering hovels, etc.: araque gramineo viridis de caespite flat, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9: Virg. Aen. 3, 304.

II. *Meton.*: a hut, hovel, shed: nec fortultum spernere caespitem, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: an altar: positusque carbo caespite vivo, ib. 3, 8, 4: Tac. H. 4, 53. Also, any object of a similar form, a knot, knob: Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 1: a clump, group of plants: id. 21, 7, 20. III. In gen.: a grassy field, green sward, turf: hastam de caespite vellit, Virg. Aen. 11, 566: de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427: Plin. 16, 31, 56. IV. the ground, in gen.: Avien. Perieg. 227. [Gen. derived from *caedo*: but Bopp compares Sans. *sashpa*, "fresh grass."]

caespitiū (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [*caespes*] made of turf: caespitiū tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius 5.

caespōsus (cesp.), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] abounding in grass or turf: litus, Col. 10, 130.

caestus (also *cestus*), ūs, m. (dat. plur. *caestis*, Varr. in Non. 492, 11.) [*caedo*] a strap of bull's hide, to which balls of lead or iron were fastened, wound around the hands and arms, a boxing-glove for pugilists (pugiles): Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Virg. Aen. 5, 69 (v. Smith's Ant. 269). II. a female ornament: v. *cestus*.

caesullae, arum, a caesiis oculis, having gray eyes: Fest. s. v. Ravillae.

caesūra, ae, f. [*caedo*] a cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off: ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84: silvae, id. 17, 20, 34. II. *Meton.*: that which is hewn or cut off, id. 8, 26, 40. III. In metre: a pause in a verse, *caesura*; called *incisio*, Diom. p. 496 P.

caesūrātīm, adv. [*caesura*] with pauses, in short clauses (for the class. *caesim*): dictio caesuratum succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

caesus, a, um, *part.* [*caedo*.] Subst. *caesum*, i, n. In grammar. a stop, comma: Mar. Cap. 5, p. 173.

caesus, ūs, m. [*caedo*] a cutting, a cutting off: frondium, Auct. Istin. Alex. M. p. 102.

caeternus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. *ceter*.

caetra, ae, v. *cetra*.

caja, ae [*cajo*] a cudgel, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

cājātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a cudgelling or beating of children: Fulg. Cont. Virg. cajo. 1. v. a. to beat, cudgel: Fulg. Cont. Virg.

cāla, ae, f. [*καλον*] a piece or billet of wood: scinde puer calam ut caleas, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 1.

calabarriunculos dicit (Laberius) quos vulgus calabarriones, Gell. 16, 7. (The signif. of both words is unknown).

cālābrica, ae, f. a kind of surgical bandage: Plin. Valer. 3, 13.

cālābrix, icis, f. a shrub, perhaps the Turkey-berry buck-thorn, used in dyeing, Rhamnus infectorius, Linn.; Plin. 17, 10, 14.

cālāmārius, a, um, *adj.* [*calamus*] pertaining to a writing-reed: theca, a pen-case, Suet. Claud. 35: Mart. 19, 14.

cālāmentum, i, n. [*cala*] withered dry wood on the vine: Col. 4, 27, 1.

cālāmintha, ae, f. = *καλαμίνθη*, an aromatic plant, called also *mentastrum*, a kind of mint, *Mentha silvestris*, Linn.; Plin. 19, 10, 57.

cālāmister, tri, m. (*calamistrum*, i, n. Plaut.; Varr.) [*calamus*] a cur-

ing iron, crimping-pin (v. Smith's Ant. 220): calamistri vestigia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7 15: crines calamistro convertere, Petr. S. 102, 15. II. Fig. of discourse: *excessive or artificial ornament, flourish*: tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23 fin.: calamistri Maecenatis et tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

calāmirātrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *curled with the curling-iron*: cinaedus, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 37: coma, Cic. Sest. 8: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6.

calāmitas, ūtis, *f.* *damage, injury, loss, misfortune, adversity*: sed eccā ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: annonā porro pretium nisi in calamitato fructuum non habet, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: non ut legatus populi Rom. sed ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, ib. 1, 17: videbam, perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: calamitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calamitate esse, Sall. C. 44: calamitates perferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, Cic. Att. 3, 14: ferre, Nep. Tim. 4: calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. Also, *the misfortunes of war, defeat*: magnam calamitatem pulsos accepisse: quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39: accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra, Nep. Ages. 6: calamitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Hence opp. to victoria: Suet. Caes. 60. [The ancient gramm. derived the word from *calamus, culmus*, and defined it to be a fall of hail or a tempest, which damages the crops: v. Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151. But it probably comes from *cal-o*, through the obsolete *adj. calamis* (whence *in-columis*): the interchange of *d* and *l* is common, and Pompey is said by Marius Victorin. 2456 P., to have always written *kadamitas*: v. Key, Philol. Soc. 3, 210.]

calāmītes, ae, *m.* = *καλαμίτης*, the green frog, Rana arborea, Linn.; Plin. 32, 10, 42.

calāmītōsē, *adv.* *unfortunately, miserably*: Cic. Off. 3, 29, 10.

calāmītōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] *Act. that causes great damage or loss, ruinous, destructive*: uti (regio) bonum coelum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: incendium, Sall. C. 48: victoriae, Suet. Calig. 23. Fig.: per omnes partes provinciae te tanquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. II. *Pass.*: *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable*: calamitosa loca, Cato R. R. 35, 1: agri vectigal, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 fin.: bordeum, Plin. 18, 7: homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, Cic. Fam. 9, 13: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.

calāmōchnus, i, *m.* [κάλαμος χνοῦς] *a kind of sea-foam*: pure Latin adarca, q. v.: Plin. 32, 10, 52.

calāmus, i, *m.* = *κάλαμος*, *a reed, cane* (pure Lat. arundo, q. v.), Plin. 16, 36, 65 sq.: calamus aromaticus, sweet flag, Acorus calamus, Linn., and var. asiaticus: Col. 12, 52, 2 also *absol.* calamus, Cato R. R. 105, 2. II. *Meton.*: *objects made of reeds: a reed-pan* (v. Smith's Ant. 220): quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8: quoad intinguntur, calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 27: *a reed-pipe*: unco saepe labro calamos percurrat hiantes, with a curved lip runs over the open reeds, Lucr. 4, 590.

Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures instituit, Virg. E. 2, 32: *an arrow*: hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: *an angling-rod*: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M.

3, 587: *a lime-twig for snaring birds*: Prop. 3, 13, 46. III. *Transf. to things of a similar form: any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade*: lupini calamus, Virg. G. 1, 76: Plin. 18, 7, 10 no. 7: *a graft, a shoot*, id. 17, 14, 24: *a small rod, used in Egypt for pointing out the way*: Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 116. [Cf. *culmus*, κάλαμος, Germ. *haln*, and Arab. *kelem* (a reed for writing).]

calantica, ae, *v.* calautica.

calasis, *a kind of tunic which the Greeks called καλάσιον*: alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Fest. s. v.

calāthiāna viola, acc. to Sprengel, *the early gentian*, Gentiana verna, Linn.; but Pliny speaks of it as an autumn violet: gardeners call the autumn species Gentiana Pneumonanthe, the Calathian violet: but it is very uncertain what is meant: Plin. 21, 6, 14 dub.

calāthiscus, i, *m.* = *καλαθίσκος*, *a small wicker basket*: virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319.

calāthus, i, *m.* = *κάλαθος*, *a wicker basket, a hand-basket* (= quasillum) (v. Smith's Ant. 220). Acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread or fruit basket*, etc.: Plin. 21, 5, 11: implet calathos e vimine textos, Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Virg. Aen. 7, 805: vos trahitis lanam, calathisque peracta refertis vellera, Juv. 2, 54. II. *Meton.*: any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood: *a milk-bowl, milk-pail*: Virg. G. 3, 402: *a wine-cup*: id. E. 5, 71. III. *the calyx of a flower*: Col. 10, 99.

calātio, ōnis, *f.* [calo] *a calling, summoning*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

calātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (lit. a servant for calling, etc., a crier: hence, in gen.), *any servant, attendant*: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 11: *an attendant on a priest*: Suet. Gram. 12. [cf. nomenclator.]

calātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [calator] *relating to priests' servants*, Inscr.

calatus, a, um, *v.* calo.

calautica (also written calantica and calvatica), ae, *f.* *a covering for the head of women similar to the mitra*: Non. 537, 2 sq.: Cic. Schol. 1, 2, 336, Bait.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 616: Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10: v. Smith's Ant. 325.

calcānēum, i, *n.* (calcaneus, i, *m.* Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14) [calx] (a rare form for calx) *the heel*: Virg. Moret. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [id.] *a spur*: calcaria dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6: calcari quadrupedem agitare, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: concitare, Liv. 2, 6: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Curt. 7, 2, 4: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. Aen. 6, 882. Fig.: *spur, stimulus, incitement*: calcaribus ictus amoris, Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 36. Proverb.: *addere calcaria sponte currenti, to spur a willing horse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. II. *the spur upon the foot of a cock*: Col. 8, 2, 8.

calcāria, ae, *f.* [calx] *a lime-kiln*: Amm. 27, 3.

calcāriārius, a, um, *adj.* [calcaria] *pertaining to burning lime*: Inscr. Grut. 641, 1.

calcāriensis, is, *m.* [id.] *a lime-burner*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 37.

calcārius, a, um, *adj.* [calx] *pertaining to lime*: fornax, *a lime-kiln*, Plin. 17, 9, 6. Subst.: calcarius, ii, *m.* *a lime-burner*: Cato R. R. 16.

calcāta, ae, *f.* (dub.) in Auct. Bell. Hisp. 16: acc. to the context, *the material for filling ditches, fascines* (perhaps for crates).

calcātor, ōris, *m.* [calco] *one who*

treads upon, esp. grapes (very rare), Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hier. Isai. 5, 16, no. 9.

calcātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a wine-press*: Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2.

calcātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who treads upon*. Fig.: *she who contemns*: mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

calcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a treading*: operarum, Vitr. 10, 10.

calcatus, a, um, *Part.* [calco].

calcātus, ūis, *m.* [id.] *a treading* (very rare): calcatu assiduo, Pall. Jun. 13, 17.

calcēāmen (calciamen), īnis, *n.* [for calceamentum] *a shoe*: Plin. 19, 2, 7.

calcēāmentārius, ii, *m.* ὑποδηματάριος, *a shoemaker*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcēāmentum (calciam.), i, *n.* [calceo] *shoeing, shoes in gen.*: calceamentum, solorum callum; cubile, terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7: inferre, id. 36, 17.

calcēārium (calcīar.), ii, *n.* [calceus, prop. *adj.* sc. argentum] *shoe-money*: Suet. Vesp. 8: Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 21.

calcēātor (calcīā.), ōris, *m.* [calceo] *a shoemaker*, Inscr.

calceatus (calciatus), a, um, *Part.* [calceo] *wearing shoes, shod*: calceati et vestiti, Cic. Coel. 26, 62: calceati dentes (facete) well prepared for biting, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 84.

calcēātus (calcīāt.), ūis, *m.* [calceo] *shoes in gen.* (post-Aug. for calceamentum): in calceatu uti, Plin. 8, 57, 82: Suet. Calig. 52.

calceo (calcio), avi, atum, i. v. a. [calceus] *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe*: cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, no. 13: calceandi pedes, Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21. Of animals: spartea qua animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

calcēōlārius (calciol.), ii, *m.* *a shoemaker*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcēōlus, i, *m.* dim. [calceus] *a small shoe, a half boot, ὑποδημάτιον* (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 29 fin.: Scrib. Comp. 208.

calces, leaden bottles, Fest. s. v.

calcēus (also calcius) i, *m.* [calx] *a shoe, a half-boot* (v. Smith's Ant. 220): calcei viriles et muliebres, Varr. L. L. 9, 29: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: calceos poscere (= soleas poscere, v. solca), to rise from table (since the Romans took off their shoes at meals), Plin. Ep. 9, 17: calceos mutare, i. e. to become a senator (from the high shoes worn by senators), Cic. Phil. 13, 13.

calciarium, calciatus, etc., *v.* calcearium, etc.

calcīfrāga, ae, *f.* [calx frango] *an herb employed as a remedy for the stone*: Salsola Polyclonus, Linn.; or Frankenia pulverulenta, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 51.

calcio, v. calceo.

calcitrātus, ūis, *m.* *a kicking*: mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

calcītro, i. v. n. [calx] = *λακτίζω*: *to strike with the heels, to kick*, of animals (rare): Plin. 30, 16, 53. Fig.: *to resist, to be stubborn or refractory*: calcitrat, respuit, Cic. Coel. 15 fin. Proverb.: calcitrare contra stimulum, to kick against the pricks, Amm. 18, 5.

II. *to strike convulsively with the feet, to writhe*, of one dying: Ov. M. 12, 240.

calcītro, ōnis, *m.* *one who kicks, a kicker*: equus mordax, calcītro, Varr. n. Non. 45, 2. II. *Of men: a boisterous fellow, a blusterer*: Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 11.

calcītrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calcītro] *kicking, apt to kick*: juvenicus, Col. 2, 26: Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

calco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calx] *to tread upon, to tread under foot, to walk or pass over*: adstructos morientum aceruos, Ov. M. 5, 88: calcata vipera, trod-

den upon, ib. 10, 23: alius manu aeger, ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: calcata lacinia togae, Suet. Calig. 35: uivam, to tread grapes, Cato R. R. 112 fin.: calcanda semel via leti, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 16: calcare scopulos, litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: aequor durum, the frozen sea, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: calcatos lucos Jovi, frequented by, Sil. 3, 675: to stamp, beat: in mortario, Apic. 2, 3: solum ferratis vectibus, Plin. 36, 52. II. Of the cock: to tread: Col. 8, 5, 24. III. to press close together, to press in: oleas in cuculam calcato, Cato R. R. 117 fin.: tomentum in culcitras, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46. IV. Fig.: to trample upon, tread down, oppress: calcare amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5: hostem, Juv. 10, 86: gentem, Just. 12, 16: libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125. 2. to scorn, contemn, spurn, despise: insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastidendo calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum foedus, Stat. Th. 3, 208. **calcularius**, a, um, adj. [calculus] pertaining to calculation: error, an error in reckoning, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8. **calculatio**, ōnis, f. [calculo] a computation, reckoning: Cassiod. Ep. 1, 10. **calculatio**, ōnis, f. [calculus] the stone, a disease: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4. **calculator**, ōris, m. [calculo] a computer, accountant: Mart. 10, 62, 4: Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7. **calculatōrius**, a, um, adj. or pertaining to accounts: tabula, Schol. Juv. 7, 73. **calculensis**, e, adj. [calculus] of or pertaining to stones: genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61. **calculo**, i. v. a. [id.] to calculate, compute, reckon: Prud. περὶ σφεδ. 3, 131. II. Meton.: to consider as, to esteem, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. **calculo**, ōnis, m. a computer, accountant: Aug. de Ord. 2, 12. **calculōsus**, a, um, adj. [calculus] full of small stones or pebbles, stony: loca, Col. Arb. 21: ager, id. 3, 11, 7: solum, Plin. 35, 14, 49. II. afflicted with the stone or gravel: Cels. 7, 26, no. 2. **calculus**, i, m. dim. [calx] a small stone, a pebble: coniectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 fin.: dumosis calculus arvis, gravel in the thorny fields, Virg. G. 2, 180. Fig. of discourse: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 25. II. a stone in the bladder or kidneys: calculum curare, Plin. 20, 21, 86: comminuere et ejicere, ib. 4, 13: ejicere, Suet. Aug. 80: ciere, movere, Plin. 20, 22, 91: exturbare, ib. 10, 42: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29: rumpe, id. 23, 8, 80. III. a draughtsman (used in the game of *Latrunculi*, or *Duodecim scripta*, v. Smith's Ant. 270): in lusu duodecim scriptorum quum prior calculum promovisset, Quint. 11, 2, 38. Fig.: calculum reducere, to retract a move, Cic. Hortens. frgm. in Non. 170, 30: id. Att. 8, 12. IV. a stone used for reckoning; hence, meton.: a reckoning, computing, calculating: calculum alicujus rei subducere, to compute, id. Fin. 2, 19: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: de calculis atque rationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 50: ad calculos vocare aliquem, to subject to an accurate reckoning, Cic. Am. 16: aliquem, to settle accounts with any one, Liv. 5, 4. Fig.: cum aliqua re parem calculum ponere, i. e. to render like for like, Plin. Ep. 5, 2. V. a stone used (in ancient times) for voting: and meton.: a sentence, decision, suffrage (a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation: cf. Ov. M. 15, 41: calculus judicialis, Imp. Justin. 1, 12: calculum deteriore reportare, an adverse decision, Impp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 62, 10. Fig.: si errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, forgive, Plin. Ep. 1, 2. VI. With refer-

ence to the Thracian custom of marking fortunate days with white stones, and unfortunate with black (Plin. 7, 40, 41): Fig.: O diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! Plin. Ep. 6, 11. VII. a small weight: calculus constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct. de Ponder. in Goes. Agr. p. 322. **calculus**, i (for calculus), a small weight: Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8. **calda**, ae (for calida), a kind of warm drink: Plin. 23, 4, 41. **caldaria**, ae, f. (for caldarium), a vessel containing warm water: App. Herb. 59. II. a warm bath: Marc. Emp. 25. **caldarium**, ii, n. (for calidarium) a vessel containing warm water for bathing: Vitruv. 5, 10. II. a warm bath-room: Sen. Ep. 86. **caldarius** (calid.), a, um [caldus = calidus] pertaining to warmth, warm: caldaria cella, a warm bath, Plin. Ep. 5, 2: aes, prepared by heat or fusion, Plin. 34, 8, 20: maltha, a kind of plaster for the walls of bath rooms, Pall. 1, 41, 1. **caldor**, ōris, m. [caldus = calidus] warmth, heat: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15: Gell. 17, 8. **caldum**, i, n. (= calidum), a warm drink: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36. **caldus**, a, um, v. calidus. **calefacio** (contr. calfacio), ēci, actum, 3. v. a. (Pass. regularly caleflo; in Vitruv. (soloc.) calefactor) [caleo facio] to make warm or hot, to warm, heat: ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacito, Cato R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: focum igne, Ov. F. 4, 698. Pass.: calamistris calefactis, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: balneum calferi jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 fin. II. Fig.: to heat, to anger, to disturb, excite, etc.: calface hominem, id. Fam. 16, 18: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Gabinium calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: calefacta corda tumultu, Virg. Aen. 12, 269: vino calefacta Venus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 182. 2. to pursue something eagerly: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet. Aug. 71. **calefactio**, ōnis, f. [calefacio] a warming, heating: balnei publici, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18. In plur.: calefactiones thermarum, Hermog. ib. 1. **calefacto**, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to make warm, to warm, heat (very rare): calefactare aquam, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 80: ahenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8. II. Fig.: aliquem virgis, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 8. **calefactorius**, a, um, adj. [calefactus, calefactio] warming, heating: Plin. Val. 1, 38. **calefactus** or **calfactus**, a, um, Part. [calefacio]. **caleflo**, ēri, v. calefacio. **calendae** (Kal.), ārum, f. plu. [calo, are, because the commencement of the month was proclaimed by the pontifices; hence, lit. proclamation day] the first day of the Roman month, the Calends: (usually written Cal. (Kal.) e. g. Kal. Januar. on the first of January, Cic. Att. 1, 12 extr.) For the R. mode of reckoning time, v. Smith's Ant. 231 seq. On the Calends interest fell due, Hor. Epod. 2, 70: hence for the debtor, tristes, id. S. 1, 3, 87. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas solvere, i. e. never to pay (there being no calends in the Gr. year), Suet. Aug. 87. On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia; hence, Martialis caelebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. Gell. (12, 13) discusses the question, whether intra calendas does or does not include the day of the Calends. II. Meton.: a month: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6: nec totidem veteres quot nunc habuere calendas, Ov. F. 3, 99: Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 46. 2. Calendae sextae, poet.: the Calends of June, Ov. F. 6, 181.

calendalis, e, for calendaris, Just. Ed. 13. **calendāris** (Kal.), e, adj. pertaining to the Calends: calendaris Juno (worshipped on the Calends), Macr. S. 1, 1. **calendārium** (Kal.), ii, n. [Calendae] an interest or account-book: Sen. Ben. 7, 10: divitem illum putas, quia magnus calendarii liber volvitur, id. Ep. 87, 6: Afric. Dig. 12, 1, 41: debitorem esse ex ratione calendarii, Scaev. Dig. 15, 1, 58: convertere pecuniam in calendarium, to put it out to interest, Pap. ib. 26, 7, 38. Fig.: graciles aurium cutes calendarium expendant, i. e. anticipate fortune, Tert. Hab. Mul. 133 sq. II. the calendar: Inscr. Grut. 133 sq. **calēnum**, i, n. (sc. vinum) [Cales] Calenian wine: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69. **calēo**, ui, 2. v. n. (caliturus, Ov. M. 13, 590: impers. caletur, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 12): to be warm or hot, to glow (of things): sentire hoc putat, ut calere ignem, nivem esse albam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terrae allo sole calentes, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent arae, Virg. Aen. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152. Poet. of persons, for aestuare: to feel warm: qui apud carbonem assident semper calent, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 48: febre, Juv. 10, 218. Meton. of a place: to be much frequented: Mart. 7, 7, 2. II. Fig.: to glow in mind, to be roused, warmed, inflamed: (leones) permixta caede calentes, inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter, Lucr. 5, 1312: calentes ab recenti pugna, Liv. 25, 39: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: animi calent spe, Curt. 4, 1, 29: femina calere, to become enamoured of, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33: amore, Ov. A. A. 3, 571: igne, Mart. 5, 55, 3: desiderio conjugis abrepti, Ov. M. 7, 731. Also, to be troubled, perplexed: te calere puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20: alio mentis morbo, to labour under, Hor. S. 2, 3, 80: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno scribendi studio, has a feverish desire for writing, id. Ep. 2, 1, 108: mero calere, id. Od. 3, 21, 12. With inf.: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261. With ad: ad nova lucra, Prop. 4, 3, 62. 2. Of abstract things: to be urged on zealously, to be carried on warmly: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrigit, Cic. Planc. 23: judicia calent, id. Att. 4, 16: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, seemed sufficiently ripe for execution, id. Verr. 1, 26: Veneris bella calent, Tib. 1, 10, 53. 3. to be yet warm, new, or fresh: at enim nihil est, nisi dum calet hoc agitur, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. **calesco**, 3. v. n. incep. [caleo] to grow or become warm or hot: (vortex) sua cum mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel apricatione vel igni, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310. II. Fig.: to become excited, inflamed with love, etc.: quo propius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov. Her. 18, 177: est deus in nobis: agitante calescimus illo, id. F. 6, 5. **calfacio**, v. calefacio. **calicōta aedificia**, calce polita, plastered with lime: Fest. s. v. **caliclarium**, ii, n. [calculus] πορροθήκη, a sideboard, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **caliculus**, i, m. dim. [calix] a small cup: Cato R. R. 108, 1: Plin. 9, 30, 48. **calida**, ae (calda) warm water, any warm drink: Sen. Ep. 77: Tac. Germ. 22. **calidarium**, i, n. a warm-bath room: Cels. 1, 4 (v. caldarium). **calidus**, a, um, v. caldarius. **calide**, adv. quickly, promptly: calide quicquid acturus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 29. **calidum** (caldum), i, n. a drink, hot wine and water: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

calidus, a, um, *adj.* (contr. form *calidus* freq. in Cato and Varro, but not used by Lucr. or Cic. *Calidus* was predom. in Aug. per.—v. Quint. 1, 6, 19—in prose, but was not used by the poets exc. when required by the metre. *Comp.* *calidior*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53) [*caleo*, like *aridus*, *frigidus*, *fervidus*, etc.] *warm, hot*: fons luce diurna frigidus, e calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850 febris, id. 2, 34: omne quod est calidum et igneum, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: calidior est enim vel potius ardentior animus quam hic aer, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: calidissimae hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1. Contr. form: in agro caldo, Cato R. R. 6, 1: sole caldo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda puls, id. L. L. 5, 27, 36. II. Fig.: *fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, of a fiery spirit, Virg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, eager, active, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidus juvenia, id. Od. 3, 14, 27: rixa, ib. 3, 27, 70: reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82: ne quod calidius ineant consilium, Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6. 2. *quick, ready, prompt* (rare): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, quickly procured, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Varr. in Non. 263, 20: consilium, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136. (Hence It. *caldo*; Fr. *chaud*.)

caliendrum, i, n. [*κάλυντρον*, ornament] *an unknown kind of female head-dress*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 48.

caliga, ae, f. [kindred with *calceus*, from *calx*] *a strong and heavy shoe worn by the Roman soldiers* (v. Smith's Ant. 233): mihi caligae ejus et fasciae creatae non placebant, Cic. Att. 2, 3: caliga speculatoria, for the use of spies (probably of a lighter kind), Suet. Calig. 52. II. Meton.: *military service*: Plin. 7, 43, 44: Sen. Ben. 5, 16.

caligarius, e, *adj.* [*caliga*] *pertaining to the caliga or soldier's boot*: caligarius clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

caligarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the soldier's boot*: caligarius clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41: caligarius auctor, or subst. caligarius, ii, m. *a maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker*: Inscr. Grut. 649, 1: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

caligatio, ōnis, f. [*caligo*] *darkness, mistiness*: Plin. 29, 6, 38.

caligatus, a, um, *adj.* [*caliga*] *wearing soldiers' boots, booted*: caligati milites, Suet. Vitell. 7 *fin.* Subst. caligatus, i, m. (sc. miles) *a common soldier, a private*: id. Aug. 25.

caliginosus, a, um, *adj.* [*caligo*] *dark, gloomy*: fumus, Grat. Cynege. 56.

caliginosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *covered with mist, foggy, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare): coelum et humidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella, opp. to illustris et pellucida, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: caliginosus tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 9: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, est. no. 1.

II. Fig.: *caliginosa nox, obscure futurity*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

caligo, inis, f. [of the same root as *αχλὺς*] *a mist*: suffundere coelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: a meridie nebula occipit, noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, Liv. 29, 27: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7: Notus terribilem picea tectus caligine vultum, Ov. M. 1, 265: humidam a terra exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53: pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4. In plur.: inter caligines, id. 3, 1, 7. II. Meton.: *darkness, gloom, obscurity*: mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 51: tetrus tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros esse arbitrati sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfundisset, had occasioned dizziness, Liv. 26, 45: nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6,

853: caeca caligo noctis, id. 4, 457: ara obscura caligine tecta, Cic. Arat. 194: caligo tenebrarum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7: Augustus omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, to obscure by his glory, Vell. 2, 36: tenebris illunae caliginis impeditus, App. M. 9, p. 232. III. Fig.: *mental blindness, dulness of understanding*: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem: praestrinxerat aciem animi D. Brutus salus, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: caeca mentem caligine consitus, Cat. 64, 207. 2. Of gloomy circumstances: *calamity, affliction*: vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae reipublicae, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: quaedam scelorum offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47. IV. Medic. t. t.: *dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*: Cels. 6, 6, no. 32: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

caligo, i, v. n. and a. [*caligo*]. I. *neutr. to emit vapour, to steam, reek*: amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4.

2. *to be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy*: caligare oculos, the eyes are darkened, Lucr. 3, 157: Centaurus caligans, Cic. Arat. 205: lucus caligans, Virg. G. 4, 468. Fig.: orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238: ad quas (vires religionis) maxime etiamnum caligat genus humanum, Plin. 30, 1, 1. Proverb.: caligare in sole, to grope in daylight, Quint. 1, 2, 19.

3. Medic. t. t. *to have weak sight*: Cels. 6, 6, no. 32: caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1. II. *act. to veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): Virg. Aen. 2, 606: altae caligantesque fenestras, producing a dizzy blindness by their height, Juv. 6, 31.

caligula, ae, f. *dim.* [*caliga*] *a small military boot*: quem militari vocabulo Caligulam appellabant, quia plerumque eo tegmine pedum induebatur, Tac. A. 1, 41.

calim, v. clam.

caliptra = *καλύπτρα*, a kind of covering for the head: Fest. s. v.

calix, Idis, m. = *κύλιξ*, a cup, goblet, a drinking vessel: *κύλιξ* poculi genus, quod nos una litera immutata calicem dicimus, Macr. S. 5, 21: Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: calix mulsi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: siccare, Juv. 5, 47. II. Meton.: *wine*: Cat. 27, 2. III. *a cooking vessel, pot*: Cato R. R. 39, 1: Ov. F. 5, 509. IV. *a small water-pipe*: Frontin. Aquaed. 36. (Hence Fr. *calice*; Eng. *chalice*.)

calla, v. calsa.

callaina, ae, f. (sc. gemma), a precious stone, of a sea-green hue: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

callainus, a, um, coloured like the callais: lacernae, Mart. 14, 139.

callais, Idis, f. = *καλαίς*, a sea-green precious stone, perhaps greenish-yellow corundum, or oriental chrysolite, Plin. 37, 10, 56: another kind of the same, ib. 8, 33 (in Sol. 20, called *calalaica*.)

callarias, ae, m. = *καλαρίας*, a kind of cod-fish, referred by Cuvier to *Gadus tridactylus* Linn. or *G. Lota*, Linn., v. asellus: Plin. 9, 17, 28.

callens, entis, Part. [*calleo*] *adj. versed, expert*: vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105: callens utriusque linguae, Gell. 17, 5.

callenter, *adv. skilfully, cunningly*, etc.: App. M. 4, p. 150.

callēo, 2. v. n. and a. I. *neutr. to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: callent manus, Plin. 11, 37, 84. 2. Fig.: *to be hardened, callous, insensible*: in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. 3. *to be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in*: magis calleo quam aprugnam callum callet, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quaes-

tum callent, id. Truc. 5, 40: quod periti sumus in vita atque usu callemus magis, Att. in Non. 258, 5: augurandi studio Galli praeter caeteros callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: callere fidibus, App. Flor. no. 18. II. *act. to know by experience or practice, to know, understand*: memini et scio et calleo et commemini, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 8: cuncta callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alicujus sensum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17: jura, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: urbanas rusticasque res pariter, Liv. 39, 40: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274. With acc. and inf.: quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenna in Non. 258, 8. With a relative clause: quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37.

calliblēphārum (*calliblepharium*, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*), i, n. = *καλλιβλέφαρον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a dye for beautifying the eyebrows: Plin. 21, 19, 73.

calliblēphārus, a, um, *adj.* = *καλλιβλέφαρος*, with beautiful eyelids: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21 (dub.).

callicia, ac, f. a plant that, acc. to Pythagoras, made water freeze: Plin. 24, 17, 99. Some have imagined it to be Cissampelos Pareira, Linn., the abundant mucilage of which thickens water; the property is related of Aquifolium, Plin. 24, 13, 72.

callidē, *adv. skilfully, shrewdly, expertly*: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98. *Comp.* Tac. A. 6, 37. *Sup.* Nep. Them. 1 *fin.* II. *cunningly, craftily, artfully*: callide accedere, Cic. Flac. 10, 22: vitia sua callide occultare, Sall. J. 15.

calliditas, ātis, f. [*callidus*] *shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness*: calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1: nec calliditate Poenos, nec artibus Graecos superavimus, Cic. Harus. Resp. 9 *fin.*

II. *cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: scientia, quae est remota ab iustitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63. Of stratagem in war: Liv. 42, 47. Of oratorical artifice: Cic. Part. Or. 39, 137. In plur.: Syri calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14.

callidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*callidus*] *a little cunning or sly*: fraus, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callidus, a, um, *adj.* [*calleo*] *shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skilful*: versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: ad suum quaestum, callidus, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 34: callida Musa, Calliope, Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57: Demosthene nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id. Or. 7, 23: callida Thisbe, Ov. M. 4, 93. With gen.: callidus rei rusticae, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturae, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 31: temporum, id. A. 4, 33. In the Gr. manner, with inf.: callidus condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7. Meton. of things: callidissimum artificium (naturae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 20 *fin.*: inventum, Nep. Eum. 5: junctura, Hor. A. P. 47. II. In a bad sense: *crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 148: hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterinarian esse vult, id. Verr. 3, 14: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57. Meton. of things: callidi doli, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 4: consilium, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10: audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, craftily calculating, Nep. Att. 11: malitia inimici, Liv. 38, 44: cunctatio, Suet. Tib. 24: saevitia, id. Dom. 11.

calligōnon, *i. n.* = καλλίγονον, *a plant*, also called polygonon mas, Polygonum maritimum, Linn., or P. aviculare, Linn., v. Polygonum: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

callimus, *i. m.* = κάλλιμος (beautiful), *a kind of eagle-stone*: Plin. 36, 21, 39.

callion, *ii. n.* = κάλλιον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn.; v. strychnos. Plin. 21, 31, 105.

calliōnŷmus, *i. m.* = καλλιῶνυμος, *a sea-fish*, also called uranoscopus, Uranoscopus scaber, Linn.; a fish of the Mediterranean, Plin. 32, 7, 24.

callipētālon, *i. n.* = καλλιπέταλον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 2.

callis, *is. m.* (*fem.* Lucr. 6, 92: Liv. 22, 14.) *a narrow foot-path, a mountain-track*; usu. *a path made by the treading of cattle*: callis est iter peditum inter montes angustum et frutum, a callo peditum perduratum, Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10: per calles silvestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*: quum calles et pastorum stabula praedari coepisset, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14: secreti, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: occulti, ib. 9, 383: surgens, Pers. 4, 57. Callium provincia was the administration of the bye-ways, the woods and forests: ut provinciae futuris consiliis minimi negotii, id est silvae callisae decernerentur, Suet. Caes. 19: v. Smith's Ant. 234. *II.* Poet.: *a way, path, road*, in gen.: Val. Fl. 3, 568. Also, *a course, race-ground*: Lucr. 6, 92.

callisco, *3. v. insep.* [calleo] *to become dull, insensible*: aures nobis calliscerunt ad injurias, Cato in Non. 89, 27 sq.

callistrūthia, *ae* (callistruthis, *idia*, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (*sc. ficus*) = καλλιστρούθια [στρούθος, a sparrow] *a very delicate kind of figs, of which sparrows were very fond*: Plin. 15, 18, 19: pure Lat. ficus passerariae, Capit. Albin. 11.

callithrix, *Ichos, f.* = καλλιθρίξ (fair-haired), *a fern, used for colouring the hair*, also called trichomanes, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 26, 15, 90: 14, 87. *II.* Callitriches, *um, plu.*: *a kind of ape or monkey in Ethiopia*: Plin. 8, 54, 80. Most probably the baboon called Cynocephalus Hamadryas, which is found in Abyssinia and in Arabia, and was well known to the Egyptians.

callitrichos, *i. f.* = καλλιτρίχος (fair-haired), *a fern*, apparently the same as callithrix, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 21, 30.

callōsitas, *ātis, f.* [callosus] *hardness of skin, callousness*: Scrib. Comp. 36: *stulæ*, Veg. 3, 27, 3. *Fig.*: *hardness, a hardening*: usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8.

callōsus, *a, um, adj.* [callum] *with a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous*: callosus ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: crassior callosiorque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92. *II.* In gen.: *thick, hard, solid*: ova, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

callum, *i. n.* (callus, *i. m.*, Cels). *hardened skin* (esp. upon the feet or hands): proptereaue fere res omnes aut corio sunt, aut seta, aut conchis, aut callo, aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 933: calcamentum solum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60. *II.* Meton.: *the firm flesh of certain animals*: aprugnum, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 2: for which also absol. callum, id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: manus elephantii, Plin. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50.

2. *the hard skin or rind of plants*: callum uvaram, id. 14, 1, 3: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47: foliorum, id. 16, 22, 34.

3. *the hard covering of the soil, etc.*: terrae, id. 17, 5, 3: salis, id. 16, 12, 23. *III.* *Fig.*: *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare):

ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, renders callous to pain, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6. [Welsh, *celed*, hard; *caleden*, the hardness of the hand from labour: Pott 2, 52.]

cālo (an old word, also written with its derivatives kalo), *to call out, proclaim, convoke* (only as *t. t.* in religious matters): quinque dies te calo, Juno Covella, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: calata comitia, comitia held for consecrating a priest or a king, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27: calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. Sat. 1, 15: Quint. 1, 6, 33. Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis), Cic. Sest. 33, 72. [Rt. CAL, or CLA: cf. καλέω, *clu-mo*, *kalen-lae*, *nomen-cla-tor*.]

cālo, *ōnis, m.* *a soldier's servant*: calones militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quae Graece kála vocant, Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 234): Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Liv. 27, 18: caput Galbae per dexas calonesque laceratum, Tac. H. 1, 49. On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95. *II.* In gen.: *any low servant, drudge*: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42.

cālor, *ōris, m.* [caleo; cf. Varr. in Non. 46, 22] *warmth, heat, glow*: neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis, nec calor, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 19: vis frigoris et caloris, Cic. Tim. 14 *med.*: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571: fulminis, id. 6, 234: calor vitalis, id. 3, 129: and absol.: omnis et una dilapsus calor, all vital warmth, Virg. Aen. 4, 705. *2.* *summer heat*: vitandi caloris causa Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.* Hence also for *summer*, opp. to ver and autumnus: Lucr. 1, 175: Col. 11, 2, 48: mediis caloribus, in the middle of summer, Liv. 2, 5: dum ficus prima calorque designatorem decorat lictoribus atris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, the parching heat of the Sirocco, Virg. G. 2, 270. *3.* *the heat of a fever*: Tib. 4, 11, 2. *II.* *Fig.*: *the heat of passion, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence*:

si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsiderator, id. 2, 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, id. 10, 3, 6: dicentis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: pietatis, id. Pan. 3: iracundiae, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Ach. 2, 26. Poet.: the fire of love: trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305: id. H. 19, 173: Sil. 14, 223. In plur.: calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.

cālōrātus, *a, um, adj.* [calor] *heated*: *Fig.*: *incited, furious*: juvenutis impetus, App. Met. 6, p. 182, 37.

cālōrificus, *a, um, adj.* [calor facio] *causing warmth, heating*: oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8.

calpar, *aris, n.* [κάλη = κάλπις] *a vessel for liquids, esp. for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher*: Non. 546, 32, sq: calpar genus vasis fictilis, Fest. s. v.

II. Meton.: *a libation in the Vinalia, from a cask of new wine*: Fest. s. v.

calsa (in some editt. calla), *ae, f.* *a plant of two kinds*. *1.* Similis aro, Arum arisarum, Linn. *2.* Alterum genus, anchusa, Plin. 27, 8, 36, 37: Anchusa italica vel tinctoria, Linn.

caltha, *ae, f.* *a strong-smelling yellow flower, prob. our pot marigold*: Calendula officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15: mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50.

calthia, *ae, f.* [caltha corresponding in colour with it, cf. Nor. 548, 21] *a woman's robe of a yellow colour*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

calthum, *i. n.* for caltha, Prud. Cath. 5, 114.

calumnia (anciently written kalumnia), *ae, f.* *false accusation, chicanery*, opposed to veritas, Quint. 12, 1, 26, and to fides, Suet. Cal. 16. *I.* In gen.: *false accusation, intrigue, trick, artifice, sophistry, a sophisticated attack*:

Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exomit, by artifice, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: Impedit ne triumpharent calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30: nullam adhibere calumniam, Cic. Fat. 14: causas ingenti calumnia ludificari, id. Rep. frgm. in Non. 263: 15: religionis calumnia, a pretext derived from religious scruples, id. Fam. 1, 1. *2.* *Fig.*: *needless care, anxiety, apprehension*: in hac calumnia timoris et caecae suspicionis tormento, in this misgiving produced by the illusions of fear, Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nimia contra se calumnia, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (in allusion to nimium inquiring in se atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283).

II. Legal *t. t.* *false accusation, trickery*: calumnia litium aliquid petere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: existunt saepe injuriae calumnia quadam et nimis calida et malitiosa juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: in pecuniariis quaestionibus veritati contra calumniam adesse, Quint. 12, 1, 26: calumniam jurare, to swear that one did not bring a malicious accusation, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Liv. 33, 47: also de calumnia jurare, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13: qui juraverit non calumniae causa id se postulare, ib. 39, 2, 7. *2.* Meton. for actio calumniae, an action respecting the motives of an accuser who failed in his proof (v. Smith's Ant. 234): calumniam effugere, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: calumniam afferre ad pontifices, Liv. 39, 4: ferre, to be declared a false accuser, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: condemnatus calumnia, Tac. A. 14, 41. [Calumnia presupposes a noun calumnus, which comes from the root CALU or CALV: v. calvor: it is perh. connected with celare.]

calumniātor (kal), *ōris, m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t.* *a contriver of tricks or artifices, a pettifogger, a quibbler*: si calvitur et moretur et frustratur inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 223: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni iudicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caec. 23, 65.

II. *Fig.*: *calumniator sui, one who is too anxious about his work, over-scrupulous*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 25.

calumniātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she who makes false accusations*: Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 14 and 16.

calumniōr (anciently kalumnior) *atus, i. v. a. dep.* [calumnia]. *I.* *to censure, attack in a sophisticated or unfair manner, to cavil*: nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: festinationem meam, Quint. 2, 12: id unum calumniatus est rumor, Tac. H. 3, 75: Gell. 7, 3: calumniari si quis autem voluerit, quod arbores loquantur, to cavil, Phaedr. 1, prol. 5. *II.* Legal *t. t.*: *to contrive legal artifices or false accusations, to make use of quibbles and frivolous objections*: jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: ludificari et calumniari, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, Quint. 4, 2, 8: petitorum, id. 7, 2, 50: calumniari verba juris, to interpret sophistically, to pervert, misapply, Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 10. *III.* *Fig.*: *to torment oneself with groundless care or anxiety*: sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, etc. Cic. Fam. 9, 2 with pron. reflect.: to correct oneself too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work: Quint. 10, 3, 10. Pass.: interdum analogia calumniatur "συκοφαντεῖται," Staverius in Prisc. p. 793 P.

calumniōsē, *adv.* *artfully, by trickery*: Pup. Dig. 46, 5, 7. Sup.: Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

calumniōsus, *a, um, adj.* [calumnia] *full of tricks or artifices*: accusatio, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 init. Sup. Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.*

calva, *ae, f.* *the bald-scalp*: Liv. 23, 24 *fin.* *II.* *a nut with a smooth shell*: Petr. 66, 4.

calvāria, ae, f. [calva, calvus] the skull, of man and beasts: Cels. 8, 1: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 28: equae, asinae, Pall. 1, 35, 16.

calvārium, ii, n. [id.] a kind of round sea-fish without scales: Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299 dub. II. the skull (for calvaria): App. Apol. 3, p. 137.

calvātus, a, um (for calvus), Plin. 17, 22, 35.

calvō, 2. v. n. [calvus] to be bald: Plin. 11, 37, 47.

calvesco, 3. v. n. incep. [calveo] to grow bald: Col. 6, 14, 7: Plin. 10, 29, 41. II. Transf. to plants: to grow up thin or far apart: Col. 4, 33, 3.

calvio, ire, v. calvor.

calvitie, ei, f. [calvus] baldness (rare for calvitium): prae calvitie, Suet. Galb. 20: Petr. S. 108, 1.

calvitium, ii, n. [id.] baldness: in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio moeror levaretur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: Plin. 11, 37, 47. II. Meton.: calvitium loci, deficiency of herbage, Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, 3. v. a. dep. (calvio, ire, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 720) to devise tricks, use artifice, to deceive: me calvitur suspicio, Pac. in Non. 7, 6: Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 4. (Ante-class. for calumnior.) II. In law: to quibble, to act the pettifogger: SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT., Frgm. XII. Tab. in Fest. s. v. struere: Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 233. Pass.: te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. in Non. 6, 29: contra ille calvi ratur, Sall. Hist. frgm. ib. 7, 8. [v. calumniā.]

calvus, a, um, adj. bald, without hair (rare): raso capite calvus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 306: a calvo ad calvum duci imperabat, Suet. Calig. 27. II. Fig. of plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato R. R. 33, 3: calvae nuce, with smooth shells, ib. 8, 2.

calx, calcis, f. (sometimes m.) the heel: calces deteris, you tread on my heels, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111: incursare pugnis, calcibus (πῦξ καὶ λάξ), id. Poen. 4, 1, 3: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. Verr. 3, 23: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferrata (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Virg. Aen. 11, 714: caedere calcibus, to kick, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 71: calce petere aliquem: neque calce lupus quemquam, neque dente petit bos, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: calces remittere, to kick, Nep. Eum. 5. Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον, to kick against the pricks, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28: calcem impingere alicui rei, to kick at or throw up any occupation, Petr. 46. Meton.: the foot: calcemque terit jam calce, Virg. Aen. 5, 324. II. Transf. to similar things: calces scaporum, the props of a staircase, Vitruv. 9, 1: the piece of wood cut off with a scion, Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 3. [With calx, calco, cf. λάξ λακτίζω: the converse is the case in γαλακ-, and lac- (milk): the root may be akin to Eng. heel.] (Hence It. calcagno.)

calx, calcis, f. (sometimes m.): Lit. a small stone: hence a counter or draughtsman (rare for the dim. calculus, q. v.): Sy.: Profecto ad incitas leonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. Mi.: Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unum calcem moverit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86. II. limestone, lime, whether slaked or unslaked: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arna, convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, quick-lime, Vitruv. 8, 7: coquere, to burn lime, Cato R. R. 16: extincta, slaked, Vitruv. 2, 5: macerata, id. 7, 2: arenatus, mingled with sand, mortar, Cato R. R. 18, 7: materies ex calce et arena mixta, Vitruv. 7, 3. III. Meton.: the goal or limit in a race-course (marked with lime or chalk): ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Am. 27, 101: ad cerceres a calce revocari, to have to do a thing all over again, id. de Sen. 21, 83: nunc video calcem, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15. Proverb.: extra calcem decur-

rere, to digress from a theme, Amm. 21, 1 fin. (Hence It. calcina; Fr. chaux.)

calycūlus, i, m. dim. [calyx] a small flower-bud, the cup of a flower: Plin. 20, 19, 78.

calyptra, for caliptra, q. v.

calyx, ŷcis, m. = κάλυξ [καλύπτω, hence, lit. any covering, husk, hull, shell] the bud, cup, or calyx of a flower: narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12: rosae, ib. 4, 10: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76: lili, id. 21, 5, 11. II. the shell of fruits: id. 15, 23, 25. III. an egg-shell: id. 28, 2, 4. IV. the shell of fish, etc.: id. 9, 31, 51. V. a covering of wax around fruit, to preserve it: id. 15, 17, 18, no. 4.

cama, ae, f. [χαμαί] a small low bed: Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

cāmācum, i, n. (comac.): a kind of cinnamon growing in Syria: Plin. 12, 28, 63.

camāra, ae, v. camera.

camarus, i, v. cammarus.

cambio, 4. v. n. (perf. campsi, Charis. p. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906, ib.): to exchange, barter (very rare): App. Apol. p. 284. (Hence the It. and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc.; Fr. change, changer, etc.)

cambitas, atis, f. exchange, barter, ἀντικατάλλαξις, (Gloss. Gr. Lat.

camelae, arum, f. plu. [γαμήλια] relating to, presiding over marriage: virgines, Fest. s. v.

cāmēlārius, ii, m. [camelus] a camel driver: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cāmēlōlāsia, ae, f. = καμηληλασία, camel-driving, the care of camels belonging to the state: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cāmēlinus, a, um, adj. [camelus] pertaining to a camel: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109.

camella, ae, f. a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, wine-cup: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: Ov. F. 4, 779.

cāmēlōpardālis, is, f. (camelopardalis, i. m.) = καμηλοπάρδαλις, a camelopard, giraffe, Cervus Camelopardalis, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29: Plin. 8, 18, 27.

cāmēlōpōdion, ii, n. = καμηλοπόδιον, a plant, camel's-foot, perh. horehound: App. Herb. 45.

cāmēlus, i, m., a camel, a dromedary. The camel, Camelus Bactrianus, Linn. has two humps; the dromedary, or Arabian camel, C. dromedarius, has only one. Plin. 11, 37, 62: Cic. N. D. 2, 47 fin. [From the Semitic gāmāl.]

cāmēra (also cāmāra), ae, f. = κάμαρα, a vault, an arched roof, an arch: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: camera lapideis fornicibus vincta, Sall. C. 55. In ships: solutilem navem, cujus vel naufragio, vel camerae ruina periret, commentus est, Suet. Ner. 34. II. a flat ship with a covering of planks: Tac. H. 3, 47 Gell. 10, 25 fin. (Hence Fr. chambre.)

cāmērārius, a, um, adj. [camera]: camerae cucurbitae, climbing, opp. to plebeiae, that creep upon the ground, Plin. 19, 5, 24.

cāmērātio, ōnis, f. [camero]: an arching: hence Meton. a vault, arch: Spart. Carac. 9.

cāmēro, 1. v. a. [camera] to vault or arch over: Plin. 10, 30, 50.

camilla, ae, f., v. camillus.

camillum, i, n. a piece of furniture used at weddings: Fest. s. v. cumeram. II. In Arch. = loculamentum, Vitruv. 10, 15.

camillus (also written casmillus), i, m. and cāmilla, ae, f., a boy and girl, free born, whose parents were alive, employed in religious offices (v. Smith's Ant. 235): Fest. s. v.: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88: Macr. S. 3, 8. Hence for pusillus, small: Quint. 8, 3, 19.

cāmīno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [caminus] to make like an oven or furnace (very rare): Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cāmīnus, i, m. = ἡ κάμινος, a smelting furnace, a forge: Ov. M. 7, 106: Aetnam Impositam, ruptis flammam exspirare caninis, Virg. Aen. 3, 580. 1.

Fig.: an incessant, zealous labour, Juv. 14, 118. 2. a fire-place: valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis; quamorem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: ramos urentes camino, Hor. S. 1, 5, 81. Proverb: oleum addere camino, to add fuel to flame, to aggravate an evil, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321. (Hence Fr. cheminée; Eng. chimney.)

camīsia, ae, f. a linen night-gown: camisia vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29. (Hence It. camicia, Fr. chemise.)

cammaron, i, n. = κάμμαρον, a plant, also called aconitum, q. v.: Plin. 27, 3, 2.

cammarus (gammarus), i, m. = κάμματος, a lobster: Astacus Gammarus, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Plin. 27, 3, 2.

campa, ae, v. campe.

campāgus, i, m. a kind of boot worn by military officers: Treb. Gall. 16.

campāneus or **campānius**, a, um, adj. [campus] for campestris, pertaining to the fields: loca, Innocent. p. 239.

campānus morbus, a kind of wart endemic in Campania: Hor. S. 1, 5, 62.

campē, ōs, f. = κάμπη, a winding, writhing: campas dicere, to seek evasions, Pl. Truc. 5, 50. II. a caterpillar, pure Latin eruca: Col. 11, 3, 63.

campester (campestris, Cato Prisc. p. 696 P.: Col. 8, 13, dub.), tris, tre, adj. [campus], pertaining to a plain, flat, campaign, level: opp. to montanus and collinus: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, ib. § 6: vineae collinae et campestris, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: culta, id. 25, 5, 18: campestris ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66: vici, Liv. 40, 58: urbs, id. 23, 45: oppidum, id. 27, 39: barlari, duelling in plains, id. 39, 53: hostis, fighting in a plain, id. 22, 18. Subst. campestris, ium, n. plu., flat land, level ground: pauca campestrium, Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30.

II. relating to the exercises in the Campus Martius: ludus, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: proelia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83: decursio, id. Galb. 6 fin.: ludere qui nescit campestribus abstinet armis, Hor. A. P. 379. Subst., Campestre, is, n. (sc. velamentum), a leather girdle worn about the loins, a wrestling apron: id. Ep. 1, 11, 18. b. Campestris, ium, m. plu., the deities who presided over contests: Grut. 1015, 2. III. pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius: gratia, Liv. 7, 1: operae, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, no. 14.

campestrātus, i, m., furnished with the campestre or wrestling apron: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 17.

campī-cursio, ōnis, f. [campus] military exercise in the Campus Martius: Veg. Mil. 3, 4.

campī-doctor, ōris, m. [id.] one who drills or exercises soldiers in the Campus Martius, a drill-master: Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

campso, 1. v. a. [κάμπω, to bend around] to turn around a place, to sail by, double: Leucatem, Enn. Ann. 10, 36 (in Prisc. p. 906, P.)

camptaules, ae, m., an unknown kind of musician: Vop. Carin. 19.

camptēr, ōris, m. = καμπτήρ, a bending, turning, an angle: Pac. in Non. 65, 1.

campus, i, m. an even, flat space, a plain, field, also a field of battle: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42 fin.: Babylonii in camporum patetium aequoribus habitantes, id. Div. 1, 42: campus in prata et arva salictaque et arundineta digestus, Col. 1, 2, 3: segetes campis melius, quam praecipitibus locis proveniunt, id. 1, 2: pingues Asiae campi, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina campis, id. Od. 4, 7, 1: herbosus, id. Od. 3, 18, 9: herbidus

aquosusque, Liv. 9, 2: opimus, id. 31, 41: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3: apertissimi campi, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: pigri, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14: (praefecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milit. 4. With *ager* it conveys sometimes the specific, sometimes the generic sign.: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupiniam, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. G. 2, 274. 2. *Meton.*: the produce of the field: Stat. Th. 5, 528. b. any level surface (of the sea, of a rock, etc.): caeruleos per campos, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi liquentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 724: immota attollitur unda campus (i. e. saxum), ib. 5, 128.

3. Fig.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo congressa campo, ib. 12, 9, 2: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39. II. *Esp. the Campus Martius* at Rome (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma): a place of assembly for the Roman people at the comitia centuriata: Cic. Cat. 1, 5: in Campo Martio comitia consulum habere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2. *Meton.*: the comitia themselves: curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, id. Pis. 2: venalis, Lucan. 1, 180. Also, as a place for games, exercise, recreation, military drills, etc.: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, ib. 3, 1, 10. There were other campi at Rome, as the Campus Esquilinus, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*, etc. Hence 2. Fig.: a field of action, a subject of debate, etc.: me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caec. 29, 84: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Acad. 2, 35: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo quum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 16 *fin.*: honoris et gloriae campus, Plin. Pan. 70: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, Cic. Off. 1, 18 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *champ*.)

campus, i, m. = κάμπος, a sea-animal: marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

camum, i, n. a kind of beer: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

cāmūrus, a, um, adj. [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*, a foreign word, prob. kindred with camera, καμάρα: cf. Non. 30, 8 Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35] crooked, bent inwards: camuris hirtae sub cornibus aurea, Virg. G. 3, 55: arcus, an arch, vault, Prud. *περί σπηφ.* 12, 53.

cāmūs, i, m. = κημός (Dor. καμός), a muzzle, Ecol. II. a kind of collar, Att. in Non. 200, 16.

cāna, Gr. (κάνεον, plur. κάνεα, κάρη, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Fest. s. v.

cānāba (cannaba), ae, f. [kindred with κάναβος and κάνα: acc. to others, with καλύβη] a hovel, hut: Aug. Serm. 61, de temp.

cānābūla, ae, f. dim. [canaba] a small hovel: Auc. de limit. p. 257 Goes.

canachenī, ōrum, m. plu. a class of thieves: Arn. 6, p. 207, dub.

cānālīcūs, a, um, adj. [canalis] dug in shafts or pits: canaliculum aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cānālīcūlā, ae, f., for canaliculus: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: duas esse quasi canaliculas quaedam, vel fistulas, Gell. 17, 11.

cānālīcūlātus, a, um, adj. [canaliculus] like a channel or pipe, channelled: Plin. 19, 7, 36.

cānālīcūlus, i, m. dim. [canalis] a small channel, pipe, or gutter, a water-channel: Col. 8, 15, 6: a groove of a

triglyph: Vitruv. 4, 3: the groove of a catapult: id. 10, 15. In surgery, a splint: Cels. 8, 2 *fin.* (Hence It. *canaletto*.)

cānālīensis, e, adj. [id.] dug in shafts or pits: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cānālīs, is, m. (f. Cato, Varr.) a pipe, groove, channel, esp. a water-pipe, conduit, a canal: currentem ilignis portare canalibus undam, Virg. G. 3, 330: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: Liv. 23, 31: ducere aquam per canales structiles, Vitruv. 8, 7: a channel or trench in mines: Plin. 33, 4, 21. Of the wind-pipe: animae, id. 8, 10, 10, § 29. Fig.: aliquid velut canali dirigere, id. 11, 37, 55. And of speech: pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167. II. In architecture, the groove or fluting upon Ionic capitals, etc.: Vitruv. 3, 3. III. the groove of a catapult: id. 10, 19. IV. In surgery, splints for holding broken bones together: Cels. 8, 10. V. a household utensil of unknown form and use: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.

cānārius, a, um, adj. [canis] pertaining to dogs: augurium, Auct. in Plin. 18, 3, 3: herba, a kind of grass, mostly referred to the dog's-tooth, Cynodon Dactylon, Pers., or to the Finger-grass, Digitaria sanguinalis, Scop.: Plin. 25, 8, 51: lappa, id. 24, 19, 116.

cānaster, μισπόλιος [cānus] half-gray, grizzled, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cānātīm, adv. [canis] like a dog: Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

cancāmum, i, n., κάκαμον, an Arabian gum used for incense, supposed to be obtained from the Amyris Kataf, Forsk., sometimes called elemi: Plin. 12, 20, 44.

cancellārius, ii, m. [cancelli] a porter, doorkeeper: Vop. Carin. 16. II. a chancellor: Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

cancellātīm, adv. [cancellatus, cancelli] lattice-formed, trellis-like: Plin. 7, 20, 19.

cancellātiō, ōnis, f. [cancelli] the fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land: Frontin. de Col. p. 109 Goes.

cancelli, ōrum (sing. cancellus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 9), m. plu. [dim. of cancer] an inclosure of wood, a railing, lattice, or anything of the kind by which a place is inclosed and protected: scenci et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6: the bar of tribunals, Cic. Verr. 3, 59 *in.*: the barrier in the public spectacles: id. Sest. 58, 124: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 30, 41, § 10. II. the reticulated skin of the elephant: Plin. 8, 10, 10. III. Fig.: boundaries, limits: si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.*: esse certarum rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52. IV. *Meton.*: the space inclosed by boundaries: Hirt. Bell. Afric. 15 *fin.*

cancello, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cancelli] to inclose with a railing or lattice-work, etc.: solum, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Plin. 8, 10, 10: cancellato brachiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 74. II. Legal t. t., to strike or cross out a writing, to cancel: testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, Modest. ib. 22, 3, 24.

cancer, cri (gen. canceris, Lucr.: acc. plur. canceres, Cato) m. a crab in a gen. sense: Plin. 9, 31, 51: id. 19, 10, 58 (for Plin. v. Astacus, Carabus, etc.): Virg. G. 4, 48. *Meton.* hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs: Orcl. cancri, App. Met. 6, p. 176, 26. II. a sign of the zodiac: Lucr. 5, 616: Ov. M. 2, 83. Poet. the south: ib. 4, 625: and great heat: ib. 10, 127. III. In medicine, an eating, suppurating ulcer, a cancer: Cels. 5, 26, no. 31. [Sans. karkala, Gr. καρκίνος.] (Hence It. *granchio*, *cancro*; Fr. *cancro*, *chancre*.)

cānoer, cri, m. [kindred with κυκλῖς] a lattice: Fest. s. v.

cānoerātious, a, um, adj. [canceratus, v. cancro] like a cancer, cancerous: foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

cānoero, avi, i, v. n. [cancer] to be

afflicted with cancer, to suppurate like a cancer: Plin. Val. 1, 10: App. Herb. 36.

cānoerōma (contr. *cancerōma*, and corrupted *canchrōma*), ātis, n. [καρκίνωμα] a cancer: App. Herb. 19: 31.

candacus or *caudacus*, for suavis or mansuetus: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101.

candē-faciō, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. [candeofacio] to make dazzlingly white: Gell. 6, 5: and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 102.

II. to make glowing, to bring to a white heat (very rare): lapides candefactos, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

candēfio, factus sum, fieri, to be made excessively hot: quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

candēla, ae, f. [candeo] a light, wax-light, tallow candle, taper: Col. 2, 22, 3: Plin. 33, 7, 40: breve lumen candelae cuius dispenso et tempero filum, Juv. 3, 287. *Meton.*, fire: candelam apponere valvis, i. e. to set the house on fire, id. 9, 98. II. a cord covered with wax (which preserved it from decay): Liv. 40, 29.

candēlābrum, i, n. (old form candelaber, m.: candelabrus, Petr. 75, 10) [candela] a candlestick, a chandelier. Cic. Verr. 2, 74: id. 4, 28: Plin. 36, 3, 6.

candens, entis, Part. [candeo]. II. Adj.: shining white, glittering (poet.) candida (facere) denigris, et de candenti bus atra, Ov. M. 11, 314: candentes humeri, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Virg. Aen. 4, 61: candens elephantus, ivory, ib. 6, 896: candens lacteus humor, Lucr. 1, 259: saxis late candentibus Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26.

candentia, ae, f. [candens] a white, clear lustre, whiteness: lunae, Vitruv. 9, 4.

candeo, ui, 2, v. n., to be of brilliant whiteness, to shine, glitter (mostly poet.): candet ebur solis, Cat. 64, 45 ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103.

II. to glow, to be glowing hot: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, as the glowing iron hisses from the hot furnace, Lucr. 6, 148: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 5, 63: siccis aer fervoribus ustus canduit, Ov. M. 1, 120: aqua candens, Col. 6, 5, 2.

2. Fig.: to glow from passion, to be excited (very rare): Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226. [Prob. the same root as the Sans. *kan*, "to shine," and perh. connected with γάλα, γάλας. It may possibly be connected with *caleo*: cf. *pando* and *palam*, *scando* and *scala*.]

candesco, ui, 3, v. n. incep. [candeo] to become of a glittering white, to begin to glisten (rare, mostly poet.): ut solet aer candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49. 2. to grow hot, to begin to glow: ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491: Ov. M. 2, 230.

candētum, i, n. [a Gallic word] a space of 100 or 150 square feet: Col. 5, 1, 6. [Pott derives it from Welsh *cant* "a hundred," and compares Bas. Bret. *kantved* (un-centième).]

candīco, i, v. a. [candeo, cf. albico] to be whitish or white: Plin. 37, 11, 73: App. M. 5, p. 168.

candīdārius pistor [candidus] a baker of white bread, Inscr. Mur. 304, 3.

candīdātōrius, a, um, adj. [candidatus] pertaining to a candidate: candidatorium munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

candīdātus, a, um, adj. [candidus] clothed in white (for albus): Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 12: at candidatus cedit hic mastigia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 10: Suet. Aug. 98.

candīdātus, i, m., a candidate for office (because clothed in a white toga: v. Smith's Ant. 77): praetorius candidatus, Cic. Mur. 27 *fin.*: tribunici, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: consulatus, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, Suet. Vesp. 2: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: candidatus Caesaris, a candidate recom-

mended by Caesar, Vell. 2, 124. Hence proverb., *petis tanquam Caesaris candidatus*, i. e. *certain of the result*, Quint. 6, 3, 62. In the time of the emperors: *candidati Principis, quaestores appointed by the emperor to read his speeches and rescripts*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 13. II. Fig.: *any eager aspirant or claimant*: *candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae*, Plin. Pan. 63: *majus est opus atque praestantius, ad quod ipse (sc. orator) tendit, et cuius est velut candidatus*, Quint. 12, 2, 27: *Atticae eloquentiae*, id. prooem. § 13: *crucis, one who is soon to suffer crucifixion*, App. M. 1, p. 108: *a military aspirant*: Amm. 15, 5.

candidē, adv., in dazzling white: *candide vestitus*, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10. II. Fig.: *clearly, candidly*: *candide et simpliciter*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

candido, avi, i. v. a. [candidus] to make glittering or bright, to make white: Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

candidulē, adv., candidly, sincerely: Arn. 2, p. 50.

candidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [candidus] shining white: *dentes*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: *grex*, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.

candidus, a, um, adj. [candeo] of a dazzling white, clear, bright (opp. to niger, a glistening black: while albus is a dead white, opp. to ater, a dead black: cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82: Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51): *sidera*, Lucr. 5, 1209: *luna*, Virg. Aen. 7, 8: *lux clara et candida*, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49: *candida flamma*, Val. Fl. 8, 243: *avis*, i. e. *ciconia*, Virg. G. 2, 320: *ales*, i. e. *cygnus*, Auct. Aetnae 88: *candidior cygnis*, Virg. E. 7, 38: *lilia*, Prop. 1, 20, 38: *populus, the silver poplar*, Virg. E. 9, 41: *vela*, Cat. 64, 235: *vestis*, Liv. 9, 40: *toga*, id. 4, 25: *candidior barba*, Virg. E. 1, 29: *candidum alta nive Soracte*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1.

2. Meton. and poet.: of personal beauty: *fair, beautiful*: *Dido*, Virg. Aen. 5, 571: *candidus et pulcher puer*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: *puella*, Cat. 35, 8: *membra*, Ov. M. 2, 607: *pes*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 27: *humeri*, ib. 1, 13, 9: *brachia*, Prop. 2, 16, 24: *colla*, id. 3, 17, 29: *cervix*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2. As an epithet of the gods: *candidus Cupido*, Cat. 68, 134. Sup. *candidissimus color*, Vitruv. 10, 7. Proverb.: *candida de nigris facere, to make black white*, Ov. M. 11, 314: *nigrum in candida vertere*, Juv. 3, 30. Absol.: *ut candido candidus non est adversum*, Quint. 2, 17, 35: and with a Gen.: *candidum ovi, the white of an egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 11. Poet. for *candidatus, clothed in white*: *turba*, Tib. 2, 1, 16: *pompa*, Ov. F. 2, 654: *Roma*, i. e. *Romani*, Mart. 8, 65, 6: *candida sententia=candidi lapilli, a sentence of acquittal*, Ov. M. 15, 47. II. Fig.: *pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless*, etc. Of the voice: *clear, pure, silver-toned*; opp. to *fuscus*: Quint. 11, 3, 15: *quum (vox) e candida declinat in fuscum*, Plin. 28, 6, 16. Of discourse: *clear, perspicuous, unaffected*: *elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi*, Cic. Or. 16, 53: *candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus*, Quint. 10, 1, 121. And meton. of the orator himself: *Messala nitidus et candidus*, id. 10, 1, 113: *dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus*, ib. 73. Poet.: of the winds: *making clear or bright*: *candidi Favonii*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1. 2. Of character: *pure, honest, upright, candid, frank*: *candidus iudex*, id. Ep. 1, 4, 1: *animae*, id. S. 1, 5, 41: *pectore candidus*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 43: *ingenium*, Hor. Epod. 11, 11. And of conditions of life: *cheerful, happy, fortunate*: *candida convivia, joyful*, Prop. 4, 6, 71: *nox*, id. 2, 15, 1: *omina*, id. 4, 1, 67: *fata*, Tib. 3, 6, 30: *pax*, id. 1, 10, 45: *natalis*, id. 1, 7, 64.

candidifico, i. v. a. [candeo facio] to make white: Aug. Civ. Dei. 21, 7.

candidifrons, a, um, adj. [candidus] that makes white: *candidifrons pulvisculus, tooth-powder*, App. Apol. p. 277.

candor, ōris, m. [candeo] a dazzling,

glossy whiteness, clearness, radiance, brightness, splendour, etc.: *solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: *splendidissimus candor*, id. Rep. 6, 16: *candor coeli*, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: *marmoreus*, Lucr. 2, 765: *nivalls*, Virg. Aen. 3, 538: *niveus*, Ov. M. 3, 423: *increscente pullo candor in medium vertitur, luteum circumfunditur, the white of the egg*, Plin. 10, 53, 74: and Meton.: *snow*: *solis aestu candor quum liquesceret*, Naev. in Non. 334, 32: *candor simplex lanarum*, Quint. 1, 1, 5: *tunicarum*, Liv. 10, 39: *dentium*, Plin. 22, 25, 65: *equi candore eximio*, Suet. Aug. 94. Of personal beauty: *fairness, beauty*: *fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa)*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: *candor hujus te et proceritas pepulerunt*, id. Coel. 15, 36. In plu.: *corporis candores*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 67.

II. Fig.: Of discourse: *brilliance, splendour*: *fucatus candor*, Cic. Or. 23 fin.: *simplicity, naturalness*: *T. Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris*, Quint. 10, 1, 101.

2. Of mind or character: *uprightness, fairness, openness*: *candor animi*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: *justus sine mendacio candor*, Vell. 2, 116 fin.: *tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor*! Plin. Pan. 84.

III. glow, heat: *candor aestivus*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219.

candosoccus, i, m. [a Gallic word] a layer of a plant: pure Lat. *mergus*, Col. 5, 5, 16.

candryala, Plin. 21, 15, 22. v. *condrille*.

cānens, entis, Part. [caneo] hoary, white: Virg. Aen. 10, 192.

cānens, entis, Part. [cano].

canentas (Cod. Mon. *canentes*), an ornament for the head: Fest. s. v.

cāneo, ui, 2. v. n., to be white or hoary: *temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus*, Virg. Aen. 5, 416: *canens senecta*, id. 10, 192: *canens gelu*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66: *dum mane novum, dum gramina canent*, Virg. G. 3, 325: *canuerint herbae rore recente quater*, Ov. F. 3, 880. [The root is perh. the same as the Sans. *kan* "to shine." v. *candeo*.]

canes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, 3. v. insep. [caneo] to grow white or hoary: *pabula canescunt*, Ov. M. 2, 212: *canescant aequora remis*, id. H. 3, 65: *canescunt tecta*, id. Am. 1, 8, 52: *capilli canescunt*, Plin. 30, 15, 46: Hence=senscere, to grow old: Ov. M. 9, 422. And Fig. of discourse: *quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret*, Cic. Brut. 2, 8.

cania, ae, f. a kind of wild nettle: Plin. 21, 15, 55: v. *urtica*.

canicae, arum, f. plu. a kind of bran: Fest. s. v.

cānicula, ae, f. dim. [canis] a small dog or bitch: Plin. 32, 7, 26. Hence Fig. of a quarrelsome woman: Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 8. II. the Dog-star, Sirius: Plin. 2, 47, 47: *flagrans*, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: *flammas*, Manil. 5, 207: *rubra*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: *sitiens*, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: *insana*, Pers. 3, 5.

III. a species of shark or dog-fish, probably including the white shark, *Carcharias vulgaris*; the tope, *Galeus vulgaris*; the dog-fish, *Spinax Acanthias*, etc.: Plin. 9, 46, 70. IV. the worst throw at dice: Pers. 3, 49.

cāniculāris, e, adj. [canicula, no. to the Dog-star: dies,

cānifera, ae, f. she who carries a small box: Fest. s. v.

cāniformis, e, adj. [canis forma] dog-shaped: *caniformis Anubis*, Prud. Apoth. 263.

cāninus, a, um, adj. [canis] pertaining to a dog, canine: *Iac*, Ov. Ib. 227: *pellis*, Scrib. Comp. 161: *stercus*, Juv. 14, 64: *rictus*, id. 10, 271: *far, spelt-bread for dogs*, id. 5, 11. Absol.: *canina*, ae, f. (sc. caro), dog's-flesh: *canis caninam non est*, Auct. in Varr. L. 7, 3, 87: *dentes, eye-teeth, dog-teeth*, Plin. 11, 37, 61: *scaeva canina, a favourable augury from a dog*, Pl. Cas. 4, 4. Fig.: *caninum prandium, in*

which no wine is drunk, mean, Varr. in Gell. 13, 30: *litera, the letter R*, Pers. 1, 109: *eloquentia, abusive, snarling*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: *studium, i. e. causticorum*, Col. 1, praef. § 9: *verba, cutting words*, Ov. Ib. 230: *nuptiae, lecherous, brutal*, Hier. Ep. 69, no. 2: *canini philosophi=Cynici*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 14, 20: hence, *caninae aequanimitatis stupor*, Tert. Pat. 2.

cānīpa, ae, f. = *canistrum*, a fruit-basket for religious uses: *Frat. Arv. in Marin. no. 3*.

cānis (canes, like aedes, apes, for aedis, apis, etc., Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133), is, com., a dog, hound: Plin. 8, 40, 61: *canum fida custodia*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: *alere canes ad venandum*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: *venari canibus leporem*, Virg. G. 3, 410: often used as fem. when the species is referred to: *aut trudit acres multa cane apros*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: *Echidnea, i. e. Cerberus*, Ov. M. 7, 409 (also called triformis, tergeminus, and Tartareus): *canis obscoena*, Virg. G. 1, 470. As a term of reproach, dog: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 40: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33. A contemptuous designation, a hanger-on, a parasite: *multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet*, Cic. Verr. 1, 48. Prov.: *venatum ducere invitas canes*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 82: *cane pejus et angui vitare aliquid*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30: *canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, a dog will never be scared from a greasy hide*, id. S. 2, 5, 83: *a cane non magno saepe tenetur aper*, Ov. R. Am. 422: *canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, his bark is worse than his bite*, Curt. 7, 4: CAVE CANEM, an inscription upon doors, "Beware of the dog," Petr. 29: Varr. in Non. 153, 1. II. a constellation, canis major, whose brightest star is the Dog-star (canicula or Sirius), and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence in plur. canes, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8): Col. 11, 2, 37: Ov. F. 4, 904.

III. the sea-dog: Plin. 9, 35, 55 (v. canicula): and mythically, of the dogs of Scylla: Lucr. 5, 890.

IV. the worst throw at dice, the dog-throw: *canes damnosi*, Prop. 4, 8, 46. Hence prov.: *tam facile quam canis excidit*, Sen. Apocol. 10. V. a kind of fetter: Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 37 dub. [Cf. Sans. *svan*: Gr. *κύων*, *κύων*: Germ. *hund*: Eng. *hound*.] (Hence Fr. *chien*.)

cānistella, orum, n. plu. dim. [canistrum: Fest. s. v. cana] a bread-basket, a fruit-basket: *argentea*, Symm. Ep. 2, 81.

cānistra, orum, n. plu. (canistri, orum, m. plu. Pall.) a wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers, etc. (esp. for religious use in sacrifices): Cic. Att. 6, 1: Tib. 1, 10, 27: *onerant canistris dona Cereris*, Virg. Aen. 8, 180: *in patulis redolentia mala canistris*, Ov. M. 8, 675: *pura coronatis portabant sacra canistris*, ib. 2, 713. 2. *canistra siccaria, a basket in which wine stood upon a table*. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 706. [Gr. *κάνιστρον* = *κάνιστρον*, fr. *κάνειν*, "a reed basket."]

canitia, ae, for canities, Plin. 31, 7, 42.

cānities, em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), f. [canus] a gray or grayish-white colour, hoariness: Ov. M. 1, 238: Plin. 21, 20, 84. Esp. freq. of gray hair: *albaque toto vertice canities*, Ov. M. 10, 425: *canities homini tantum et equis*, Plin. 11, 37, 47. Hence Meton.: *gray hair*: *canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere foedans*, Cat. 64, 224: *Charon cui plurima mento canities inculsa jacet*, Virg. Aen. 6, 300. 2. *old age*: *canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos*, id. 10, 549: *donec virenti canities abest morosa*, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. (Hence It. *canutezza*.)

cānītūdo, inis, f. [canus] (Ante-class. for canities) a gray colour, hoariness: *capitis*, Pl. in Fest. s. v.

canna, ae, f. = *κάννα*, a reed, cane (rare for arundo, q. v. et *calamus*): Col. 7, 9, 7: *palustris*, Ov. M. 4, 298: *tre-*

malae, ib. 6, 326. **II.** Meton.: *things made of reed, a reed pipe, flute*: ib. 2, 682: *a small vessel, gondola*: Juv. 5, 89.

III. Gutturis, *the windpipe*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 16.

cannābīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *κάνναβινος*, of hemp, hempen: retis, Varr. R. 3, 5, 11: funes, Col. 6, 2, 3.

cannābis, is, f., and **cannabum**, i, n. = *κάνναβις* and *κάνναβος*, hemp: Cannabis sativa, Linn., Col. 2, 10, 21: ubi seras cannabim, lnum, juncum, spartum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: tunc mare transilias? tibi toria cannabe fulto coena sit in transtro? Pers. 5, 146. **2.** Cannabis in silvis nata, *a kind of mallow*, Althaea cannabina, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 97. [Sans. sana: Gr. *κάνναβις*: Lith. *kanāpė*: Eng. *hemp*.] (Hence It. *canape*: Fr. *chanvre*.)

cannōtum, i, n. [canna] *a thicket of reeds*: Pall. Febr. 23, 2.

cannēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of reeds*: tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8.

cannūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a small, low reed*: App. Met. 4, p. 145. **II.** Cannula pulmonis, *the windpipe*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3. v. n. and a. (ancient imper. cante = canite, Carm. Sal. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: fut. perf. canerit = cecinerit, Lib. Augur. in Fest. s. v. rumentum: perf. canui = cecini, acc. to Serv. Virg. 2, 384, usual in the comp. concino, occino, etc. Part. fut. caniturus, Apocalyps. 8 fin.). **I.** Neutr. *to sing, sound, play*. Of men: si absurde canat is, qui se haberi vult musicum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 fin.: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, id. Div. 2, 59, 122: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: canere ad tibicinem, id. Tusc. 1, 2: canere ad tibiam, ib. 4, 2: curvo calamo, Cat. 63, 22: arundine, Ov. M. 1, 683: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14. Impers.: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Div. 1, 17. Of faulty delivery: *to speak in a sing-song tone*: id. Or. 8 fin. **2.** Of animals: volucres nulla dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14: merula canit aestate, hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42: ranae alio translatæ canunt, Plin. 8, 58, 83: corvus canit, Cic. Div. 1, 7: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, *to crow*, ib. 2, 26, 56: gallina cecinit, interdixit hariosus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicious malum), Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28. **3.** Of instruments, etc.: *to sound, resound*: canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 fin.: moestae cecinere tubae, Prop. 4, 4, 9: frundiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. 1, 257. Of the piece of music itself: quum in iis conviviis symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. **II.** Act. *to sing, rehearse, recite* (with the acc. carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, etc.): quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: Ascræum cano carmen, Virg. G. 2, 176: praecepta canere, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia *ἐρωτικά*, Gell. 19, 9: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: canere Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, ib. 24: haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebar, Virg. G. 4, 559: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, *croaked*, ib. 1, 378: anser Gallos adesse canebar, id. Aen. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510. Proverb.: carmen intus canere (of one who thinks only of his own advantage), Cic. Verr. 1, 20: cantilenam eandem canis (Gr. *τὸ αὐτὸ ἀδῆς ᾄσμα*), *you sing the old song*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10: canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to the deaf*, Liv. 40, 8. **2.** *to celebrate or praise in song*: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. With *de*: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Quint. 1, 2: Dianam, Cat. 34, 3: deos regesve, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et

Musas Veneremque, ib. 1, 32, 10: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et proelia, Virg. E. 6, 3: arma virumque, id. Aen. 1, 1: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62.

3. *to prophesy, foretell, predict* (since the responses of oracles were usually in verse): Sibylla, abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16: et mihi jam multi crudele caneant artificis scelus, Virg. Aen. 2, 124: quod puero cecinit anus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11: cecinere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. **III.** Milit. *t. t.*, both act. and neutr. Of signals: *to blow, to sound, to give; or to be sounded*. **1.** Act.: bellicum canere, Cic. Mur. 14: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle*, Sall. J. Pompeius classicum apud eum (sc. plonem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: (dea) pastorale canit signum, Virg. Aen. 7, 513. Absol.: tubicen canere coepit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82. **2.** Neutr.: priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 fin. **3.** Receptui canere, *to sound or be sounded for a retreat*: Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit, Liv. 27, 47. Poet.: with acc.: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. Also impers.: Caesar receptui cani jussit, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: nisi receptui cecinisset, *if a retreat had not been sounded*, Liv. 26, 44: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22. Fig.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3 fin.: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus; a quibus quum cecinit receptui, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 15 fin.: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (sc. senectutis) veniat insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

canon, ōnis, m. = *κάνων*. Lit.: *a straight stick or pole*; hence, *a rule, canon, model*: sed heus tu qui *κάνων* esse meorum scriptorum soles, Cic. Fam. 16, 17: Acc. canona, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 2: Acc. plu. canonas, Aus. Ep. 136.

II. *a wooden channel or trough, in hydraulic instruments*: Vitruv. 10, 13.

III. Under the emperors, *an annual impost, in money or kind*: Spart. Sever. 8.

IV. In eccl. Lat.: *a catalogue of sacred writings, the canon*.

canōnicārius, ii, m. [canon, no. 3] *a collector of the annual tribute*: Justin. Novell. Const. 30.

canōnicus, a, um, *adj.* = *κανονικός*, regular, according to rule. In music: ratio, the theory of harmony, Vitruv. 1, 1: Gell. 16, 18. **II.** In astronomy: defectiones solis, following at regular intervals, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 15. Subst.: canonici, orum, m. plu., theorists: Plin. 2, 17, 14: and canonica, orum, n. plu. = canonica ratio, theory: luminum, id. 1, ep. libri 2, c. 12. **III.** pertaining to the annual tribute: pensationes, Cod. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 9, 1. **IV.** In later eccl. Lat.: Subst. *a canon, prebendary*.

cānor, ōris, m. [cano] *melody, tune, sound, song*: Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Virg. G. 4, 71.

cānorē, adv. harmoniously: musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Pl. 1, p. 6.

cānōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *tuneful, melodious, harmonious*. **I.** Of the voice: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, flowing language and a melodious voice, Cic. de Or. 3, 7 fin.: voce suavi et canora, id. Brut. 66, 234: canora vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 3, 311. And as a fault in delivery, *a sing-song, droning tone*: sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic. Off.

1, 37, 133: canoro quodam modo proclamare, with a certain melody of accent, Quint. 11, 3, 170: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: nugae, mere jingling, id. A. P. 322.

II. Of men or things producing sound: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro incipiat prurire choro, in song and dance, Juv. 11, 162: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: quum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum sua sponte, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Virg. G. 2, 328: ales, i. e. cygnus, the tuneful bird, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2, 34, 84: Peneus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15 fin. Of instruments: fides, Virg. Aen. 6, 120: aes, i. e. tubae, ib. 9, 503: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 14.

canta, an old form for cantata, Fest. s. v.

cantabrārius, ii, m. [cantabrum] *a standard-bearer on festive occasions*: Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

cantabrica, ae, f. *a plant, Cantabrian bind-weed*, Convolvulus Cantabrica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 47.

cantabrum, i, n. [etym. unknown] *a kind of bran*: Coel. Aur. Turd. 3, 2.

II. *a kind of banner or standard in the time of the later emperors*: Min. Fel. Oct. 29.

cantābundus, a, um, *adj.* [canto] *singing* (very rare): Petr. 62, 4.

cantāmen, inis, n. [canto] *a spell, charm, incantation* (very rare): Prop. 4, 4, 51: App. Met. 2, p. 114.

cantātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *music, song*: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19 (al. cantionem): App. Met. 2, p. 125. **II.** *a charm, spell, incantation*: Firmic. Mathes. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a singer, minstrel*: Varr. L. L. 8, 32, 118: Gell. 16, 17.

cantātrix, icis, f. *adj.* [id.] *musical, singing*: choreae, Claud. Bell. Gild. 448. **II.** *using enchantments*: anus, App. Met. 2, p. 128: aniculae, ib. p. 123.

cantēriātus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [canterius] *supported upon props, unroped*: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantērinus (canth.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a horse*: haec mulier canterino ritu astans somniat, like a horse, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 49: hordeum, winter barley, Col. 2, 9, 14: lapathum (v. Lapathum), Plin. 20, 21, 85.

cantēriōlus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *a small trellis for supporting plants*: Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantērius (canth.), ii, m. [perh. *καθῆλος*, a pack-ass] *a gelding*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 21: id. Capt. 4, 2, 34: Cic. N. D. 3, 5. Meton.: *a man past the age of virility*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 83. Proverb.: canterius in fossa, *to be in a helpless condition*, Liv. 23, 47. **II.** In architecture, *a rafter*: Vitruv. 4, 2. **III.** In agriculture: *a trellis for vines*: Col. 4, 12, 1. **IV.** In veterinary surgery: *a kind of frame for suspending sick horses*: Veg. 3, 47, 3.

canthārias, ae, m. [*καθάρης*] *a precious stone having in it the figure of a beetle*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

canthāris, idis, f. = *καθάρης*, a genus of beetles: of several species, Plin. 11, 28, 34: freq. used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41. Esp. the genera called Cantharis, Mylabrus, Meloe, etc. The name was applied by the Greeks to a blistering beetle, probably a species of Mylabrus (Fussellii or Cichorii). It is unknown when our "Spanish fly," Cantharis vesicatoria, Geoff., came into use: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: Plin. 29, 4, 30. **II.** *a weevil*: Plin. 18, 17, 44, no. 2. **III.** *a worm injurious to the vine and rose*: Pall. 1, 35, 6, and 4.

cantharites vinum = *καθάρης οἶνος*, a kind of wine: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

canthārūlus, i, m. *dim.* [cantharus] *a small drinking vessel*: Arn. 6, p. 209.

canthārus, i, m. = *κάνθαρος*, a large, wide-bellied drinking vessel with handles, a tankard, pot: Pl. A. sin. 5, 2,

56: propinare alicui cantharum, id. Stich. 5, 4, 30: potare modicis cantharis, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 2: Plin. 33, 11, 53. II. Meton.: a water pipe: Paul. Dig. 30, 41, § 11. Also, a vessel of holy water at the entrance of temples: Paulin. Nolan. 37, 150. 2. a kind of sea-fish: Ov. Hal. 104. 3. a black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis: Plin. 8, 46, 71.

cantherius, il. and its derivv., v. canterius, etc.

canthus, i. m. = *καθός*, a wheel-tire: Quint. 1, 5, 88. and meton., a wheel: Pers. 5, 71.

canticūlum, i. n. dim. [canticum] a little song, sonnet: Zephyri, Septim. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P. II. a short incantation: Pomp. in Non. 482, 9.

canticum, i. n. [cantus] a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing: a solo: nosti canticum (in Demiarcho Turpilli), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: agere, Liv. 7, 2: desaltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13 (v. Smith's Ant. 238). II. a song, in gen.: chorus canticum insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: omne convivium obscentis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8.

III. a singing tone in the delivery of an orator: Cic. Or. 18: Quint. 1, 8, 2. IV. a lampoon, a derisive song: Paul. Recept. Sentent. 5, 4.

canticus, a, um [canticum] musical: cantica delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantilēna, ae, f. [cantillo] an old song, colloq. for silly prattle, gossip: ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19: qui non Graeci alicujus quotidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10. II. a song, in gen.: Gell. 9, 4.

cantilēnōsus, a, um, adj. [cantilēna] pertaining to song, poetic: nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

cantillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. dim. [canto] to sing, to warble: App. Met. 4, p. 146.

cantio, ōnis, f. [cano] a singing, a song (rare): Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 25: Suet. Ner. 25. 2. an incantation, charm, spell: Cato R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. (Hence It. *canzone*; Fr. *chanson*.)

cantito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [canto] to sing or play often (rare): ut habeas quicum cantites, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75.

cantiuncula, ae, f. dim. [cantio] a flattering, alluring song: si cantunculis (sc. Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18 fin.

canto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [cano]. I. Neutr. to sound, sing, play, etc.: Arcades ambo et cantare pares, Virg. E. 7, 5: cantando victus, *vanquished in song*, Ib. 3, 21: provocare aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2: ne musicae quidem rudis, ut qui cantaret et psalleret jucunde scienterque, Suet. Tit. 3: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessaria quidem causa excedere theatro licitum erat, id. Ner. 23: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 64: avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2: cantare ad manum histrioni, in comedy, to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures or dancing, Liv. 7, 2. Proverb.: surdo, Prop. 4, 8, 47, and ad surdas aures, to preach to the deaf, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61. Of the faulty pronunciation of an orator: to declaim in a singing tone, to drawl:

si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar in Quint. 1, 8, 2. Of animals: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26 fin.: cantantes aves, Prop. 4, 9, 30. Of instruments (poet.): pastoris bucina cantat, id. 4, 10, 30: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659.

II. Act. with acc. of carmen, versus, etc.: to sing, play, recite: carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137. 2. to celebrate or praise in song, sing of: jampridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: celebrem Deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15: Pythia (sc. certamina), id. A. P. 414: dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25.

3. Of an actor: to enact, represent a part: cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21: Nioben, ib.: tragoedias, ib.: fabulam, ib. 46 fin.: epinicia, ib. 43 fin. 4. to point out, indicate, forewarn (poet.): vera cantas? vana vellem, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 64: urna haec literata est: ab se cantat cuja sit, id. Rud. 2, 5, 21: haec dies noctesque tibi canto, ut caveas, id. Trin. 2, 2, 10.

III. to use charms, incantations, to enchant (mostly poet.): Cato R. R. 160, 1: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: chelydis cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498: cantatum carmen, an incantation, Ov. M. 14, 369: cantata Luna, exorcised by magic, Prop. 4, 5, 13: falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbae, id. M. 7, 98: umbra, Lucan. 6, 767.

cantor, ōris, m. [id.] a musician, singer, poet: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1: cantor Thamyrras, Prop. 2, 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 fin. And with gen. of the person: an extoller, eulogist: cantores Euphorionis, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45. II. an actor, player (*χορευτής*): id. Sest. 55, 118: donec cantor "vos plaudite!" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: Threx et auriga: idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Cal. 54.

cantrix, icis, f. [id.] a female musician, a songstress: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 23. Adj.: aves cantrices, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

cantulus, i. m. dim. [cantus] a little song: Firmic. Math. 3, 12.

canturio, 4. v. n. and a. [cano] to sing, chirp (rare): Petr. 64, 2.

cantus, ūs, m. [id.] tone, melody, singing: a song, a poem: levia carmina cantu conceleberrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: symphoniae, id. Verr. 5, 13: bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur, id. Arch. 8 fin.: ut cantus vocis plurimum juvat sociata nervorum concordia, Quint. 5, 10, 124: lugubres cantus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 3: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, Cic. Or. 18: bucinarum, id. Mur. 9 fin.: tubarum, Liv. 25, 24: tibiae, Cat. 64, 264: citharae, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20: cantus avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42 fin.: galli, crowing, id. Muren. 1 fin. II. a prophecy, prediction (poet.): veridicos edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306: Tib. 1, 8, 4. III. an incantation, *ἐπωδή* (poet.): cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 19 sq.: Ov. H. 12, 167. (Hence Fr. *chant*.)

canua, ae, i. q. canifera.
canus, a, um, adj. [v. caneo] white, hoary, gray (mostly poet.): cani fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767: aqua, foamy, frothy, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, Lucr. 3, 21: gelu, Virg. G. 3, 442: pruina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: salicta, Ov. M. 5, 590: segetes, ib. 10, 655: aristae, ib. 6, 456: lupus, ib. 6, 527: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50. Esp. of white or gray hair: cano capite atque alba barba, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: cani capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15: crinis, Cat. 64, 350. Also, Subst. cani, orum, m. plu. (sc. capilli), gray hairs: non cani, non rugae repente

auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, ib. 8, 9: rari, ib. 8, 567: miseri, Pers. 5, 65: venerandi, Sen. Herc. fur. 1249. II. Meton. and poet.: old, aged, ancient: senectus, Cat. 108, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 1, 8, 29: nec pateris, Caesar, secula cana mori, Mart. 8, 80: cana fides, Virg. Aen. 1, 292: Vesta, ib. 5, 744.

cānūtus, πολυός, canus, Gloss. Philox.

cāpācitas, ātis, f. [capax] a capability of holding much, largeness, roominess (rare): utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infundantur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66: moduli, Front. Aq. 26.

II. In law: a capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance: Gal. Dig. 31, 55.

cāpāciter, adv. capaciously: Aug. de Trin. 11, 2.

cāpax, ācis, adj. [capio] able to hold much, wide, spacious, roomy: mundus, Lucr. 6, 123: conchae, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22: urna, ib. 3, 1, 16: capaciores scyphos, id. Epod. 9, 33: calix capax ad tres sextarios, Plin. 37, 2, 7: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: urbs, ib. 4, 439: ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Plin. 10, 33, 49: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: villa usibus capax, ib. 2, 17: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40. With gen.: circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16: flumen onerariarum navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. Fig.: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, Cic. Or. 29 fin.

II. Of the mind: able to grasp, capable, apt, fit for: capax ingenium, great, capacious, Ov. M. 8, 533: animi ad praecepta, ib. 8, 243: capaci majora animo, ib. 15, 5. With gen.: animal mentis capacious altae, ib. 1, 76: laboris ac fidei, Vell. 2, 127: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49: molis tantae mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, that can keep or conceal, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: doli, fit, suitable for, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1. III. In law: capable of succeeding to an inheritance: Paul. Dig. 34, 3, 29.

cāpēdo, inis, f. [capis] a bowl or cup used in sacrifices: Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11.

cāpēduncula, ae, f. [capedo] a small bowl or dish used in sacrifices: Cic. N. D. 3, 17.

cāpella, ae, f. dim. [caper] a she-goat: Col. 7, 6, 4: distentae lacte capellae, Virg. E. 7, 3: ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae, ib. 10, 77. As a work of art: Cic. Verr. 2, 35.

2. As a term of reproach, a filthy person: Amm. 17, 12. II. a star in the constellation Auriga (usu. called capra): Plin. 18, 26, 67: sidus pluviale capellae, Ov. M. 3, 594.

cāpellānus, a, um, adj. [capella] of or pertaining to goats: ruta, a herb of which goats are fond, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

cāpellus, i. m. dim. [caper] a small goat, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

cāper, pri, m. a he-goat, the goat: Col. 7, 6, 4: vir gregis ipse caper, Virg. E. 7, 7. II. Meton.: the disagreeable smell of the arm-pits: Cat. 69, 6.

III. a star in the constellation Auriga (also called capella): Manil. 2, 178: Col. 11, 2, 94. IV. a grunting fish found in the River Achelous: Plin. 11, 51, 112. [Akin to *κάπρος* and *aper*: v. *aper*.]

cāpēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [caper]. I. Act. to wrinkle, to contract: frons caperata, Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101: caperatum supercillium, App. Met. 9, p. 224: vela, furled, id. Flor. p. 365. II. Neut. to be wrinkled: quid illuc est, quod illi caperat frons severitudine, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 3.

cāpesso (capisso, Pac. in Non. 227, 1) ivi (rarely, ii), itum (Part. fut. cape-siturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3. v. a. [capere] sino: cf. *arcesso* to seize, catch at eagerly,

snatch, lay hold of (rare): alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim ungulum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: capessere arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 234.

II. Of relations of place: *to strive to reach, to repair or resort to*. With *acc.*: omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9: Italiam, Virg. Aen. 4, 346.

2. With *pron. reflect.* and *in* or *ad*: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam me domum capessere, id. Am. 1, 1, 106. Fig.: quam (filius) se ad vitam et quos ad amores praecipitem inscitus capessat, *betake himself to*, id. Buc. 4, 10, 2. Also, *to attain to, to reach*: Enn. Ann. 1, 48 (in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40). More usually,

III. Fig.: *to take up, take in hand, or pursue with zeal, to undertake, enter upon, execute, manage*: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 9: iram, Liv. 44, 2: alicujus imperia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, Virg. Aen. 1, 77: capessere rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs* (more forcible than *accedere ad remp.*), Cic. Sest. 6, 14: Liv. 3, 69: civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 13, 4: officia in republica, ib. 6, 8: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66: bellum, Liv. 26, 25: partem belli, id. 31, 28: fugam, *to take to flight*, id. 1, 25: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: invidias, ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris, *to pass*, ib. 4, 48: meliora, ib. 6, 48: libertatem, Cic. Phil. 10, 9 *fin.* IV. Meton.: *to apprehend, understand*: Gell. 12, 1.

capidulum, a kind of covering for the head: Fest. s. v.

capillaceus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *hairy*: coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 54: folium, id. 13, 25, 48. II. *made of hair*: zona, Aug. Civ. Dei. 22, 8.

capillago, inis, *f.* [id.] *the hair*: Tert. Anim. 51.

capillamentum, i, n. [id.] *the hair, a head of hair*: Plin. 16, 10, 16; esp. *false hair, a peruke*: Suet. Calig. 11: Petr. 110, 5. II. *the hairy threads or fibres of the roots or leaves of plants*: Plin. 19, 6, 31.

capillare, is, n. [id.] (*sc. unguentum*) *pomatum*: Mart. 3, 82, 28.

capillaris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the hair*: capillaris herba, *the plant called also Capillus Veneris*, App. Herb. 47.

capillatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the hair*: Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 23, 23. II. *a disease of the urethra*, Gr. *τρίχαισις*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

capillatura, ae, *f.* [id.] *the hair, esp. false hair*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.

capillatus, a, um, *Part.* [capillor] *having hair, hairy*: adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: capillatio quam ante, ib. 2, 5: (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old, made when it was the fashion to go unshorn*, Juv. 5, 30. II. Capillata vel capillaris arbor, *a tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair*: Fest. s. v.: cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85.

III. Transf. to plants: *consisting of slender fibres*: capillatae radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: folia, id. 16, 24, 38.

capillitium, ii, n. [capillus] *the hair*: collect., Cels. 4, 2: App. Met. 2, p. 115.

capillor, atus, i, v. *dep.* [id.] *to be hairy* (as *verb. fin.* extremely rare): polytrichos in viridi capillatur, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

capillor, oris, m. species stativi auguri, cum auspicio arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 423.

capillosus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] *full of hair, hairy*: sedimen, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

capillulus, i, m. *dim.* [id.] *fine, soft hair*: Corn. Gall. 6.

capillus, i, m. (capillum, i, n. Pl. Most. 1, 3, 97) [caput] *the hair of the head, sometimes of the beard* (while crinis is any hair): erant illi compti capilli et madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negliger, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, long, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus, Nep. Dat. 3: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: rari et cedentes capilli, *few and retiring*, i. e. not on the fore part of the head, Plin. Ep. 3, 6: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: ex barba capillos detonsos negligimus, Sen. Ep. 92. In *plu.*: Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41. 2. *the hair of animals*: cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1: haedi, Gell. 12, 1: positis membrana capillis, parchment, Pers. 3, 10. II. Meton.: *the threads or fibres of plants*: Plin. 21, 6, 17: capillus in rosa, ib. 18, 73. Capillus Veneris, *a plant*, also called herba capillaris, *maiden-hair*, perh. the same as Adiantum, q. v.: App. Herb. 47.

capio, cepi, captum, 3, v. a. (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, Pl. Bac. 4, 61: capsit, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: capsis is erroneously considered by Cic. Or. 45, 154, as a contr. for cape si vis: cf. Quint. 1, 5, 66. Old orthog. of *perf.* cepet=cepit, like exemet, dedet, etc. *opidom* oppugnando cepet, Column. Rostr.) *to take, lay hold of, seize*: capere fustem aut stimulum in manum, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 63, 8: cape saxa manu, cape robora, Virg. G. 3, 420: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: ense, Ov. M. 13, 435: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3, 9, 57: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: pignus capere togas, *to take in pledge*, id. Am. prol. 68. Of abstract things: alicujus formam et statum in se, ib. 1, 1, 110: occasionem, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: exemplum de aliquo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: conjecturam ex aliqua re, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: documentum ex aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fugam, *to take to flight*, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: consilium, *to adopt a plan*, ib. 5, 28: tempus adeundi ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 11, 16. II. *to take by force, to capture, seize, occupy*: legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 258: belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: si ab avibus capiendis auceps dicatur, Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119: cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5: oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Troja capta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191: castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: moenia scalis, Liv. 42, 63: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: classem, Nep. Cim. 2: magnas praedas, id. Dat. 10: patriam suam, Liv. 3, 50 *fin.*: locum editiorem, Sall. J. 58. 2. Fig.: of the bodily or mental powers (in the pass.): *to be injured, impaired, weakened, crazed*, etc.: Hannibal altero oculo capitur, Liv. 22, 2 *fin.*: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: pedibus, Liv. 43, 7: oculis et auribus captus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29: falli, errare, labi, decipi, tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: virgines, velut captae furore, Liv. 24, 26: viros velut mente capta cum jactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, id. 39, 13. And in Seneca, captus animum (like the Gr.), Herc. Fur. 107. 3. Of the will: *to captivate, mislead, seduce, delude*: animum adolescentis pellexit is omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac delentiri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capitur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105: quem sua cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9: te confusus aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46: amore, Liv. 30, 12: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: quosdam elatior ingenii vis capit,

Quint. 10, 1, 44: sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic. Acad. 2, 20 *fin.*: adolescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14. 4. = *αἰπέω*, *to cast in a suit, to convict*: tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 189. III. *to choose, elect*: de istac sum judex captus, id. Merc. 4, 3, 34: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94: te mihi patronum capio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 48: loca capere, castra munire, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causa cessasse videar, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294. Hence of the election to priesthoods: of a vestal: Tac. A. 2, 86: of a flamen: Liv. 27, 8: and of priests in gen.: Cic. Verr. 2, 51. So

of the choosing of places for religious usages: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6 *fin.* IV. Of things occupying space: *to hold, receive, comprehend, contain*: plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 344: populi, quos dives Achaia cepit, ib. 8, 268: quid turbae est! acdes nostrae vix capient, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: quum una domo jam capi non possint, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: neque enim capiebant funera portae, Ov. M. 7, 607: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46. 2. Fig.: *to receive into the mind, to comprehend*: mentem nostram intelligentiamque capere, quae sit et beata natura et aeterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. 9, 9: ne judex eam (orationem) vel intelligere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45: senatus ille, quem qui ex reprobis constare dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, non recipit levitas ista tantam personam, Cic. Pis. 11: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov. M. 11, 118: praemiis etiam quae capit illa actas, evocetur, Quint. 1, 1, 20. V. Nautical

t. t.: *to make a port, take a station*, etc.: insulam capere non potuerant, *could not make the island*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: nostrae naves quum ignorarent quem locum reliquae cepissent, id. B. C. 3, 28: portus capere, id. B. G. 4, 36. Fig.: *ut tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis*, Cic. Sest. 46, 99. 2. On land (unus. for capesso) *to fly to a place*: omnes Samnitiū copiae montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. 9, 43. VI. *to undertake, enter upon an office or calling* (for suscipio or capesso): hunc (*sc. Catilinam*) lubido maxuma invaserat reipublicae caplunda, Sall. C. 5: consulatum, id. J. 63: magistratum, Liv. 2, 33: imperii primordia, Tac. A. 6, 50: magistratus atque honores, Suet. Aug. 26: imperium, id. Claud. 10: pontificatum maximum, id. Vitell. 11: moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: sceptrum loci rerumque moderamen, ib. 6, 677. VII. *to get, receive, gain* (of income, taxes, etc.): ex his praediis talenta argenti bina statim capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat, Nep. Alcib. 9: vectigal ex agro, Liv. 28, 39: stipendium capere jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, Cic. Off. 3, 24 *fin.* Hence, absol. *to inherit*: qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, Scaev. Dig. 22, 3, 27: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55. Also, *to have a right of inheritance*: Valens. Dig. 49, 14, 42.

2. Gen. of other things: *to obtain, take, assume*: ut ego hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 306: coronam, Lucr. 6, 95: consulatum, Cic. Pis. 2: honores aut divitias, Nep. Att. 7: regnum Tiberinus ab illis cepit, Ov. M. 14, 615: fructum, Phaedr. 4, 5, 16: aliquando patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, *let us put on*, Cic.

Phil. 3, 11, 29: faciem, Ov. M. 1, 421: figuras, ib. 15, 309: formam, ib. 10, 212: vires, ib. 7, 417: duritiem ab aëre, ib. 4, 751: nomen, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. **VIII.** Of the feelings and passions: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, etc., to feel, suffer, enjoy; and conversely, desiderium, satietas, odium me capio, to be seized by: satietatem capere, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10: inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: desiderium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: laetitiam, id. Att. 4, 18 fin.: taedia coepti, Ov. M. 9, 616: so often in the formula, ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse saepe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: audivi, cepisse odium tui Philumenam, ib. 2, 1, 22: sicubi eum satietas hominum ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14: ingens et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22: hostes primum admiratio cepit, id. 44, 12: cupido eum ceperat in vertice Haemi montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21. Rarely of the intellect: ex praecalto tecto lapsus matris et affinium cepit oblivionem, Plin. 7, 24, 24 fin.: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 9.

cāpio, ōnis, *f.* Legal *t. t.* a taking: domini, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 18. **II.** Usucapio, the right of property acquired by prescription: Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 48.

cāpis, Idis, *f.* an earthen vessel used in sacrifices: figured in Smith's Ant. 179: Varr. L. L. 5, 26: Liv. 10, 7: Plin. 37, 2, 7.

capisso, ere, *v.* capesso.

cāpistērīum, ii, *n.* a vessel for cleansing corn: Col. 2, 9, 11.

cāpistro (avi), atum, *i. v. a.* [capistrum] to tie with a halter: jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2. **II.** Meton.: to bind, to fasten: capistrare vites, id. 11, 2, 95.

cāpistrum, i, *n.* a halter, a muzzle: Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: Virg. G. 3, 188. Fig.: maritale capistrum, Juv. 6, 43. **II.** Meton.: a band for fastening up vines: Col. 4, 20, 3. **2.** a band for the wine-press: Cato R. R. 12. [From capio: cf. claustrum.] (Hence *lt. capestro*; *Fr. chevêtre*.)

cāpītal or **cāpītāle** [caput]. Prop. *n. adj.* [capitalis]. Hence, Subst. a capital crime: Cic. Leg. 2, 8: capitālia vindicant, ib. 3, 3, 6 fin.: praesidio decedere apud Romanos capitāle esse, Liv. 24, 37. **II.** *ū* covering for the head, worn by priests: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37.

cāpītālis, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to the head or to life, mortal: capitāle periculum, peril of life, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 81: caedis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, a mortal disease, Gell. 16, 13. **II.** Legal *t. t.*: affecting a man's caput, either in the sense of life or of social position, v. Smith's Ant. s. v.: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: accusare aliquem rei capitalis, ib. 28: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52: rerum capitalium damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 fin.: iudex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33: capitālem fraudem admittere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causae, Quint. 8, 3, 14: iudicia, id. 4, 1, 57: noxa, Liv. 3, 55: capitāli poena afficere aliquem: Suet. Caes. 48: condemnare, id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coercere, id. Dom. 8.

III. Fig.: deadly, mortal, dangerous: capitalis inimicus, a mortal enemy, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 57: hostis, a dangerous enemy, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: odium, deadly hatred, id. Am. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: oratio, very dangerous, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 71: capitalis et pestifer Antonii reditus, id. Phil. 4, 1 fin.: totius injustitiae nulla capitalior, id. Off. 1, 13 fin.: nulla capitalior pestis, id. de Sen. 12, 39. **IV.** pre-eminent, distinguished (rare): capitāle vocamus ingenium sollers, Ov. F. 3, 839: Siculus ille capitālis, creber, acutus, a writer of the first rank, Cic. Fr. 2, 13 fin.: locus, a capital joke, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

cāpītālīter, adv. mortally, capi-

tally: capitaliter lacessere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: odisse, mortally, Amm. 21, 16.

cāpītānēus, a, um, *adj.* [caput] excelling in size: literae, Auct. Rel Agr. p. 270.

capītārīum aes quod capi potest, Fest. s. v.

cāpītātīo, ōnis, *f.* [caput]. In the jurists: a poll-tax: Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 3.

cāpītātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] having a head (very rare): capitatus clavulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22: herba, id. 24, 19, 113: vinea, a vine that grows in a head (opp. to brachiata), Col. 5, 5, 9.

cāpītellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] a small head: paracenterii, Veg. 3, 17, 2. **II.** In architecture = capitulum, the capital of a column: Corip. 4, 59.

cāpītūm, ii, *n.* a portion of a woman's dress: capitulum ab eo quod caput pectus, Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37; but the word itself would lead us to suppose it was originally a covering for the head: cf. Gell. 16, 7: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

cāpīto, ōnis, *m.* [caput] a headed person: Cic. N. D. 1, 29. **II.** a sea-fish with a large head, called also cephalus: Cato R. R. 158, 1. **III.** another kind of fish with a large head, perhaps the Chub, Cyprinus cephalus, Linn.: Aus. Mos. 85. [cf. fronto, naso.]

cāpītōlini, orum, *m. plu.* the superintendents of the Capitoline games (v. Smith's Ant. 715): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.

cāpītōlium, ii, *n.* Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput], the Capitol at Rome: Liv. 1, 55: v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma. **II.** Transf.: the citadels of other towns: at Capua, Suet. Tib. 40: Beneventum, id. Gram. 9. **III.** In eccl. Lat.: any heathen temple: Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

cāpītūlārīi, ōrum, *m. plu.* [capitulum] assistants of tax-gatherers: Cod. 12, 29, 2.

cāpītūlātīm, adv. [id.] by heads, summarily (very rare): Nep. Cato 3: Plin. 2, 12, 9 fin.

cāpītūlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] having a small head: costae, Cels. 8, surculus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 3.

cāpītūlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] a small head: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 14. Face-tiously for a man: id. Asin. 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: O capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25: capitulum haedi, Cels. 2, 22: caepae, Col. 11, 3, 15: sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torculari, Cato R. R. 18, 4. **II.** In architecture: the capital of a column: Plin. 36, 23, 56. **2.** the capital of a triglyph: Vitruv. 4, 3. **III.** the cross-beam of warlike engines: id. 1, 1.

IV. In late Lat.: a covering for the head of females: Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3. **2.** a chapter, section: Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19: Just. Cod. 5, 37, 28. (Hence *lt. capitolo*; *Fr. chapitre*.)

cāpītum or **cāpētum**, i, *n.* = καπῖτον, fodder for cattle: Aurel. Imp. in Vop. Aurel. 7.

capnias, ae, *m.* = καπνίας (smoky), (sc. olvos) a kind of wine: Plin. 14, 3, 4. **II.** a precious stone of a smoky hue, a kind of jasper: id. 37, 9, 37. **2.** a kind of chrysolite, prob. our smoky topaz: id. 37, 9, 44.

capnion, i, = καπνίον, i. q. capnos: Plin. 25, 25, 13.

capnites, ae, = καπνίτης, i. q. capnias: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

capnitis, Idis, *f.* = καπνίτης (smoky) a kind of Cadmia, q. v.: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

capnos, i, *f.* = καπνός (smoke), a plant, also called pes gallinaceus, fumitory, of several species. **1.** Prima: Corydalis bulbosa or fabacea, Linn. **2.** Fruticosa: Fumaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 19, 99.

cāpo, ōnis (capus, i), *m.* = κάπων, a capon: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: Mart. 3, 58, 38.

cappādōcarchia, ae, *f.* = Καπαδοκάρχια, the priest's office in Cappadocia: Modestini Dig. 27, 1, 6.

cappāra, ae, *f.* a plant, also called portulacca, q. v.: App. Herb. 103.

cappāris, is, *f.*, and (rare) cappari, indecl. *n.* = κάππαρις or κάππαρι, the caper-bush, the caper: Capparis spinosa, Linn. var. inermis? Col. 11, 3, 17: Plin. 13, 23, 44.

cappas, the Greek name for a sea-horse: Fest. s. v.

capra, ae, *f.* [caper] a she-goat: Col. 7, 6 sq.: Cic. Am. 17: fera = caprea, Virg. Aen. 4, 152: caprae in plurimas similitudines transfigurantur, Plin. 8, 53, 79: v. caprea, ibex, rupicapra: a nickname for a man with bristly hair: Suet. Calig. 50. **II.** a bright star in the constellation Auriga: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6. **III.** the smell of the arm-pits: id. Ep. 1, 5, 29. (Hence *lt. capriccio*; *Fr. caprice*.)

caprāgo, inis, *f.* a plant: also called cicer columbinum: App. Herb. 108.

caprārius, ii, *m.* [capra] a goat-herd: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 10.

caprēa, ae, *f.* [id.] a wild she-goat: Virg. G. 2, 374: Plin. 11, 37, 45. Prov.: jungere capreas lupis (of something impossible), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 8.

caprēda, ae, *f.* a plant promoting the secretion of urine: Cato R. R. 122.

caprēōla, ae, *f.* δορκάς, the roe, doe: Gloss. Philox.

caprēōlātīm, adv. [capreolus] in a winding, twining manner: App. M. 11, p. 268.

caprēōlus, i, *m.* a kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck: Virg. E. 2, 41: Col. 9, 1, 1. **II.** an implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe: id. 11, 3, 46. **III.** Capreoli, in mechanics: supports, props, stays: Vitruv. 4, 2: 5, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 10.

IV. the tendrils of vines: Col. 1, 31, 4: Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 25.

capricornus, i, *m.* [caper cornu: cf. in Gr. αἰγοκερὴς] capricorn, or the goatshorn, a sign of the zodiac: Cic. Arat. 59: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20.

caprificatio, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico] a ripening of figs by the gall-insect: Plin. 15, 19, 21.

caprifico, i. v. a. [caprificus] to ripen figs by the gall-insect: Plin. 16, 27, 50. The flowers of the fig are unisexual, male or female, and the cultivated trees bear chiefly female flowers. Hence it is usual to plant branches of the wild fig near them, and then small insects convey the pollen from them into the interior of the hollow receptacles of the cultivated figs, and thus fertilize, or caprificate, the female flowers.

capri-ficus, i, *f.* [caper ficus: *lt.* the goat-fig, as we say dog-roses, etc.] the wild fig-tree, the wild fig: Col. 11, 2, 56: Plin. 15, 19, 21: Ficus carica, Linn. v. silvestris. The gall-insect, Cynips Psenes, Linn., springing from this tree, ripens the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree (ficus) (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, caprifico and caprificatio): caprifici erutae sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17. Poet. for something strange, foreign: Pers. 1, 25.

caprigēnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper gen, gigno] goat-born, goat-begotten, of the goat kind (poet.): genus, Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5: caprigenum hominum non placet mihi, neque pantherinum genus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 16. Subst. pl. caprigeni, ae = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum or -arum): caprigenum pecus, Virg. Aen. 3, 221.

caprile, is, *n.* [caper, cf. equile, ovile, bubile, etc.] a stable or stall for goats: Col. 7, 6, 6: Plin. 28, 10, 42.

caprilis, e, *adj.* pertaining to the goat: semen, i. e. capellae, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.

caprimulgas, i, *m.* [caper mulgeo] a goat-milker, poet. for countryman, Cat. 22, 10. **II.** a bird that was supposed to suck the udders of goats, the goat-sucker, night-jar, or fern-owl: Caprimulgus europaeus, Linn.: the story of its milking goats is quite fabulous: Plin. 10, 40, 56.

caprina, ae f. (sc. caro), *goat's flesh*: Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

caprinus, a, um, adj. [caper] *pertaining to goats*: grex, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1: pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 fin.: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33. Prov.: de lana caprina *rixari*, to contend about trifles, Hor. Ep. 1, 18 15.

capri-pes, pēdis, adj. [caper, pes] *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: capripedes Satyri, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, 17, 34.

caprōnae (also -neae), arum, f. plu. *the fore-locks of men and animals* (very rare): App. Flor. no. 3, p. 342.

caprōtināe Nonae, the Nones of July, as a festival of Juno Caprotina: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56.

caprunōlūm, i, n. *an earthen vessel*: Fest. s. v.

capsa, ae, f. *a repository, chest, box*, esp. for books: Hor. S. 1, 4, 22: ib. 1, 10, 63 (v. Smith's Ant. 238). For fruit: Plin. 15, 17, 18, no. 4: Mart. 11, 8. (Hence It. *cassa*; Fr. *caisse*.)

capsārius, ii, m. [capsa] *a slave who took care of the capsae, in which books were kept, and carried those of school-boys*: Suet. Ner. 36. || *a slave who took care of the clothes in baths*: Dig. 1, 15, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 239).

capsella, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small box or coffer*: Petr. 67, 9.

capso, is, it, etc., v. capio.

capsula, ae, f. dim. [capsa] *a small box or chest*: Cat. 68, 36: Plin. 30, 11, 30. Hence homo de capsula, *one who is excessively spruce or neat*: de capsula totus, as if just taken out of a band-box, Sen. Ep. 115.

capsus, i, m. [capio] *the body of a coach or waggon*: Vitruv. 10, 14. || *an inclosure for animals, a pen*: Vell. 1, 16.

captatio, ōnis, f. [capto] *a reaching after or catching at* (rare): captatio verborum, Cic. Part. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similitudo, Quint. 8, 3, 57: testamenti, *legacy-hunting*, Plin. 20, 14, 56.

|| *In fencing, t. t. a feint*: Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who eagerly reaches or strives after* (rare): Prud. περὶ σρεφ. 5, 17: aurae popularis, Liv. 3, 33. Esp. *a legacy hunter*: Hor. S. 2, 5, 57: ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso, Juv. 10, 202.

captatōrius, a, um, adj. [captator]. In the jurists: *pertaining to legacy-hunters*: institutiones, the naming of a person as one's heir on condition of being made heir by him, Papin. Dig. 28, 5, 70.

captatrix, icis, f. [capto] *she who strives after or aims at*: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 16.

captensula, ae, f. [captio] *a fallacious argument, a sophism*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135 dub.

captio, ōnis, f. [capio] *a taking or seizing*: satis dilucet hanc captionem posse dici, quasi hanc captionem, Gell. 7, 10. Fig.: *a deceiving, deception, fraud*: nihil in ea re captio est, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 112: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 1, 1.

2. In dialectics: *a fallacy, a sophism*: omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: dialecticae, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: metuere, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 45: induere se in captiones, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41: in captionem haerere, Gell. 16, 2: explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41. || Meton.: *an injury, a disadvantage*: Pl. Most. 3, 3, 19: Gal. Dig. 29, 3, 7.

captiosē, adv. *captiously, insidiously*: captiose interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

captiosus, a, um, adj. [captio] *fallacious, deceptive*: societas captiosa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: quo nihil captiosius neque indignius potest dici, ib. 17, 52. 2. *captious, sophistical*: animal fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, id. Most. 5, 1 2: quid ad illum qui te

id. Acad. 2, 15, 46: captiosa probabilitas, id. Fin. 3, 21 fin. Sup. id. Acad. 2, 16, 49. Absol.: *captiosa, sophisms*, id. Fin. 1, 7, 22. || *dangerous, hurtful*: quam captiosum est populo! id. Brut. 52: periculosum est dissolvi hoc interdictum: captiosum est omnibus, rem ullam constitui ejusmodi, quae cum armis gesta sit, rescindi jure non possit, id. Caec. 14.

captio, avi, i, v. a. freq. [capto, capio] *to snatch at* (very rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 52.

captiunculā, ae, f. dim. [captio] *a quirk, quibble, sophism*: Cic. Att. 15, 7.

captivator, ōris, m. [captivo] *he who takes captive*: Aug. Ep. 199.

captivitas, ātis, f. [captivus] *a state of bondage, captivity*: Sen. Ep. 85: Tac. A. 12, 51: nisi coetus alienigenarum velut captivitas inferatur, ib. 11, 23. Of animals: Plin. 8, 37, 56. Of countries, towns, etc.: *a taking, capture*: urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16: Africae, Flor. 2, 6, 8. Also in plu.: Tac. H. 3, 70. || Meton.: *captivitas oculorum, blindness*, App. Met. 1, p. 104.

captivo, i, v. a. [id.] *to take captive*: Aug. Civ. Del. 1, 1.

captivus, a, um, adj. [captus, capio] *caught, taken prisoner* (esp. in war) usu. as Subst., *a prisoner, captive*: diutius servitutem perpassi quam captivi frugi et diligentes solent, Cic. Phil. 8, 11: Caes. B. G. 1, 22: servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphos, Juv. 7, 201. In fem.: tristis captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39. || Adj.: *pertaining or belonging to prisoners*: sanguis, Virg. Aen. 10, 520: cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: captiva corpora, Liv. 31, 46. Of animals: *caught or taken*: pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: ferae, ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. F. 4, 705: crocodilli, Plin. 8, 25, 38: mullus, Mart. 10, 37.

2. Of things: *captured in war, taken as booty*: captivae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: navigia, Liv. 10, 2: carpenta, id. 33, 23: pecunia, id. 1, 53: signa, id. 7, 37: arma, id. 9, 40: agri, Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Plin. 33, 1, 3: vestis, Virg. Aen. 2, 765: captivum ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193: coelum, Ov. M. 1, 184. Fig.: *captiva mens*, id. Am. 1, 2, 30. (Hence It. *cattivo*; Fr. *chétif*, "wretched, mean;" Eng. *cattiff*.)

capto, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [capio] *to catch at frequently or eagerly, snatch, pursue, endeavour to catch, etc.*: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia capat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: laqueo volucres, arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: auram patulis naribus, Virg. G. 1, 376: plumas ore, Ov. M. 8, 198: Hesperie captata, sought after, ib. 11, 768. || Fig.: *to strive after, desire earnestly, seek to obtain, etc.*: sermonem, to listen to, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 8 (but captato sermone, commenced Ov. M. 3, 279): *captare sonitum aure admota*, Liv. 38, 7: *novos mores*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 37: *aliquid consili*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 91: *quid cum illo consili capet*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 143: *assensionem alicujus*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31: *plausus, to covet*, id. Pis. 25, 60: *misericordiam*, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: *voluptatem*, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: *risus*, id. Tusc. 2, 7: *favorem*, Quint. 6, 1, 25: *libertatis auram*, Liv. 3, 37: *occasionem*, id. 38, 44: *tempus rei*, Quint. 4, 2, 70: *tempestates*, Liv. 5, 6: *brevitatem*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: *elegantiam actoris*, id. 11, 3, 184: *non captata, sed velut oblata vox*, id. 9, 3, 73. With Inf. or clause as object: *prendi et prendere captans*, Ov. M. 10, 58: *laedere aliquem*, Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: *acquirere voluptatem*, Col. 8, 11, 1: *quum an marem editura esset varlis captaret omnibus*, Suet. Tib. 14.

|| *to lie in wait for, to seek to entrap, entice, etc.*: *captare coenas divitum*, Petr. Sat. 3: *magnum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum*, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 6: *tu si me impudicitiae captas, capere non potes*, id. Am. 2, 2, 189: *docte atque astute captandum est cum illo, we must deal cunningly with him*, id. Most. 5, 1 2: *quid ad illum qui te*

captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 94: *est quiddam quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo, sed trahens sua dignitate*, id. Inv. 2, 52: *captare hostem insidiis*, Liv. 2, 50: *inter se captare*, id. 44, 24: *verba, to interpret sophistically*, Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 19. Hence IV. *to hunt for legacies: testamenta senum*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23. And absol.: Mart. 6, 63: Plin. Ep. 2, 20. (Hence from *ad-captare*, It. *accatare*; Fr. *achefer*.)

captor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who catches (animals), a hunter*: Poet. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

captrix, icis, f. [id.] *that paralyzes, weakens (physically)*: virium captrices, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

captūra, ae, f. [id.] *a taking, catching (of animals)*: *captura piscium*, Plin. 9, 19, 35: *alium*, id. 19, 1, 2, 70. 2: *pantherae*, id. 28, 8, 27. || Meton.: *that which is taken, quarry, draught of fishes, etc.*: *pinx, venatores cum captura*, id. 35, 10, 36, no. 19: *aureo hamo cujus abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari posset*, Suet. Aug. 25.

2. *low or immoral gain, pay, etc.*: *captura prostitutarum*, id. Calig. 40: *inhonesti lucri*, Val. Max. 9, 4. 3. *alms*: id. 6, 9, no. 8.

captus, a, um, Part. [capio].

captus, ūs, m. [capio] *a taking, seizing; that which is taken*: *flos hederæ trium digitorum captu, as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch*, Plin. 24, 10, 47: *piscium vel avium vel missilium*, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 8: *bonorum*, Val. Max. 3, 3, fin. || Fig.: *power of comprehension, capacity, grasp of mind*: *hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34: *civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, according to German notions*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: *Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: *pro captu meo*, App. Apol. p. 277.

capūla, small bowls with handles: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. [Prob. from capio, v. capedo.]

capūlaris, e, adj. [capulus] *pertaining to a coffin*: *capularis homo, near the grave*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

capūlātor (contr. caplator, Inscr.) ōris, m. [capulo] *he who pours out of one vessel into another*: Col. 12, 50, 10.

capūlo, i, v. a. *to pour off*: *oleum*, Cato R. R. 67, 1. || *Of animals: to catch*: Col. 6, 2, 4.

capūlus, i, m. [capio] *the handle of anything*: *aratri*, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 57: *sceptri*, id. M. 7, 506. Esp. *the hilt of a sword*: Cic. Fat. 3, 5: *capulo tenuis abdidit ensem*, Virg. Aen. 10, 536: *insidens capulo manus*, Tac. A. 2, 21. Hence, for membrum virile: Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 26. || *a coffin, bier*: Lucil. in Non. 4, 29 sq. Hence, *ire ad capulum, to go to the grave*, Lucr. 2, 1175: and sarcasm. *capuli decus, one who deserves a coffin* = *capularis*, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 42. || *capulum, a halter for fastening cattle*, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5. (Hence from meaning III. It. *cappio*; Fr. *câble*; Eng. *cable*.)

capus, i, v. capo.

capūt, itis, n. (abl. sing. capite: *capiti*, Cat. 68, 124 dub.) *the head, of men and animals*: *tun' capite cuno amas, senex nequissime?* Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 35: *cervicibus fractis, caput abscidit idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: *capite operto*, id. de Sen. 10 fin.: *involutus*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: *caput aperire*, ib.: *demittere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: *extollere*, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: *capita conferre, to lay their heads together*, Liv. 2, 45. Of animals: Tib. 2, 1, 8: Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: *capita aut navim, heads or tails, i. e. in tossing a piece of money to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) be uppermost*, Macr. Sat. 1, 7: *per caputque pedesque, over head and heels*, Cat. 17, 9. Proverb.: *nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail, i. e. neither*

beginning nor end, Cic. Fam. 7, 31.

H. Transf.: the head, top, point, end, extremity (beginning or end) of anything: allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: capita summa papaveris, Liv. 1, 54: pontis, a bridge-head (Fr. tête de pont), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18 fin.: Jecoris, Cic. Div. 2, 13 fin.: Jecur in dextra parte est; in eo quod caput extorum vocant, Plin. 11, 37, 73: caesum caput reperitur in extis, Ov. M. 15, 795: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7: silvae, Sen. Troad. 177. Of rivers: their source (head): Lucr. 5, 271: Liv. 37, 18: also (more rar.) the mouth, embouchure: Caes. B. G. 4, 10: Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: caput fontis, the well-head or well-spring: quaerenda sub terra sunt capita, Vitr. 8, 1. Fig.: neque ego, si fontem maledicti reperietis, ut negligatis unquam postulabo: sed si quid sine capite manabit, etc., Cic. Planc. 23, 57. Of plants, sometimes the root: vitis, Cato R. R. 33, 1: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 20: also vine-branches: Col. 3, 10, 1: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. Of a boll: Cels. 8, 9: hence, caput facere, to come to a head, Plin. 22, 25, 76. **III. Meton.**: a man or animal: hoc corruptum 'st caput, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 86: ridiculum caput! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Virg. Aen. 4, 354: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 32 fin.: villia, Liv. 25, 6: villiora, id. 9, 26: villissima, id. 24, 5: ignota, id. 3, 7: libera servaque, id. 29, 29: capitum Helvetiorum millia CCLXIII., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27. So in capita, to or for each person: Liv. 2, 33 fin. Of animals: sus triginta capitum fetus enixa, Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Col. 6, 5, 4. **IV. Fig.**: physical life: carum, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 38 sq.: capitis periculum adire, to risk one's life, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53: si capitis res sit, if it is a life and death business, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 120: capite suo dimicare, to fight for one's life: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12: capitis poena, capital punishment, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, ib. 1, 12, 38: in judicio capitis, id. de Or. 1, 54: capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep. Paus. 2 fin.: absolvere, id. Milt. 7: damnare, id. Alcib. 4: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 fin.: caput Jovi sacrum, sacratum, id. 10, 38. **2. civil or political life**, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, and might be either maxima, media, minima (v. Smith's Ant. 239): Paul. Dig. 4, 5, 11: Cic. de Or. 1, 40: Liv. 22, 60: capitis minor, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42. Of the deminutio media: Cic. Brut. 36: id. Verr. 2, 40. Of the deminutio minima: id. Top. 4. **3. Poet.**: the head, as the seat of the understanding, the judgment, sense: tribus Anticyris caput insanabile, Hor. A. P. 300: aliena negotia per caput saliant, run through the head, id. S. 2, 6, 34. **4. the leader of anything, the chief person or thing**: caput scelerum, an arch knave, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 19: illic est huius rei caput, author, contriver, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27: caput est omnium Graecorum concitandorum Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18: capita conjurationis, Liv. 9, 26: caput rerum Masinissam fuisse, id. 28, 35: caput rei Romanae Camillus, id. 6, 3: capita nominis Latini, the heads, chiefs, id. 1, 52: corpori valido caput decrat, guide, leader, id. 5, 46: esse aliquod caput (i. e. regem) placebat, id. 1, 17. The predicate is gen. masc.: capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussu, id. 10, 1. **5. Of things**: fus nigrum, quod coenae caput erat, the principal dish, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: caput esse artis, decere, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Am.

13, 45: caput literarum, summary, chief contents, id. Phil. 2, 31: caput Epicuri, the fundamental principle, dogma, id. Acad. 2, 32: rerum, the chief or central point, head, id. Brut. 44, 164: Thebas caput fuisse totius Graeciae, Nep. Epam. 10 fin.: Romam, orbis terrarum caput, Liv. 21, 30: So in writings: the principal clause or division, heading, chapter, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15. Of money: the principal, the capital, on which interest was paid: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. Of any total: demit de capite medimna DC., Cic. Verr. 3, 33. [Sans. kapála; Gr. κεφαλή; Goth. haubith; Germ. haupt; Eng. head.] (Hence It. capo; Fr. chef; Eng. chief: also Fr. achever, since caput in the Romance languages signified the end, as well as the beginning, of a thing.)

cārābus, i, m. = κάραβος, a kind of sea-cray-fish: Palinurus quadricornis, Fabr.: Plin. 9, 31, 51. **II. a small wicker boat, covered with raw hide**: Isld. Orig. 19, 1, 26. (Hence Sp. caraba, and from It. Sp. carabela; It. caravella; Fr. caravelle.)

cārācalla, ae, and caracallis, is, f. [Gall. word] a Gallic mantle, made of different materials: Spart. Sev. 21: Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

cārāgōgos, i, f. [κάρα ἄγω] a medicinal plant which was supposed to carry off noxious humours from the head: App. Herb. 27.

carbas, ae, m., the east-north-east wind: Vitr. 1, 6.

carbāsēus, a, um, adj. [carbassus] of or made of carbassus: vela, Cic. Verr. 5, 12 and 31: sinus, Virg. Aen. 11, 776.

carbāsīneus, a, um, for carbassus: Varr. in Non. 541, 21.

carbāsīnus, a, um, for carbassus: of fine linen: Plin. 19, 1, 6.

carbāsus, i, f. (acc. sing. n. carbassum leve, Paot. Paneg. in Theod. 33: plur. n. carbassa, orum: acc. m. carbassos supremos, Amm. 14, 8 fin.) very fine Spanish flax: Plin. 19, 1, 2, no. 2: Catull. 64, 277.

II. Meton.: things made of it; a linen garment: Virg. Aen. 8, 34: Curt. 8, 9, 21: adj. carbasa lina, Prop. 4, 3, 64. **2. a sail**: Virg. Aen. 3, 357: in plur.: Ov. M. 6, 233. **3. a curtain or awning**: Lucr. 6, 109. **4. the Sibylline books, written upon linen**: Claud. Bell. Get. 232. [Sans. karpāsa (cotton); Gr. κάπρασος, κάρβασος; Heb. carbas.]

carbātina, ae, f. = καρπατινή, a kind of rustic shoe: Cat. 98, 4.

carbo, ōnis, m., a piece of burning or charred wood, charcoal, embers: de lignis carbones coquere, Cato R. R. 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. Of glowing coals: qui apud carbonem assident, semper calent, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. **II. Fig. and poet.**: impleantur meae fores elogiorum carbonibus, i. e. with scurrilous songs, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 74: sani ut creta an carbone notandi? to be marked with black or white, i. e. as good or bad? Hor. S. 2, 3, 246. Prov. for something unimportant: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phaedr. 5, 6, 6. **II. a bad tumour**: Ser. Summon. 39, 725: cf. carbunculus. (Hence Fr. charbon.)

carbōnāria, ae, f., a charcoal-furnace: Tert. Car. Christ. 6.

carbōnārius, a, um, adj. [carbo] pertaining to charcoal: carbonarium negotium, traffic in charcoal, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 72. Subst.: Carbōnārius, i, m., a collier, a charcoal-maker: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 2.

carbōnesco, 3, v. n. [id.] to become charcoal: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13: ib. 5, 1.

carbuncolātio ōnis, f. [carbunculo] a burning or withering of the tender buds in trees: Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 4.

carbunculo, i, v. n. [carbunculus] to have a carbunculus. Of men: Plin. 24, 13, 69. Of plants: id. 18, 28, 68, no. 3: and in a dep. form: id. 12, 7, 14.

carbunculus, a, um, adj. [id.] containing carbuncle: ager, Col. 3, 1, 9.

carbunculus, i, m. dim. [carbo] a small coal: Auc. Her. 4, 6, 9. Fig.: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 70. **II. a kind of sandstone, red topus**: Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: Plin. 17, 4, 3. **III. a reddish, bright kind of precious stone**: 1. indici: supposed to be the oriental ruby, or red sapphire. 2. garamantici: perhaps our garnet. 3. alabandici: pyrope, or Bohemian garnet, almandine. 4. amethystizon: according to some Syrian garnet, acc. to others Balas ruby, Lithozontes? Plin. 37, 7, 25. Fig.: probitas est carbunculus, Publ. Syrus in Petr. 55, 6, 14. **IV. a disease, a kind of tumour, a carbuncle**: Cels. 5, 28, no. 1. Of plants: Col. 3, 2, 4: Plin. 18, 28, 68, no. 3. (Hence Fr. escarboucle.)

carcer, ĕris, m., an inclosure: hence, a prison, jail: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 3: ad illius poenam carcer aedificatus esse videtur, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: the prison at Rome, part of which was called Tullianum: Liv. 1, 33 (v. Smith's Ant. 240): trahere in carcerem, Tac. A. 4, 68: in carcerem compingere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3. Fig.: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: clausae tenebris et carcere caeco, Virg. Aen. 6, 734. **II. Meton.**: the criminals confined: in me carcerem effudisti, you have emptied the prison on me, Cic. Pis. 7 fin. As a term of reproach: jail-bird: ain' tandem? carcer, bonorum extorior, legum contorior, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26. **III. the barrier or starting place in the circus** (opp. to meta or calx, the goal: v. Smith's Ant. 285): ruuntque effusi carcere currus, Virg. Aen. 5, 145: carcere missus equus, Ov. H. 18, 166: usu. in plur., carceres: qui vix e carceribus exierit quum palam jam primus acceperit, Cic. Brut. 47, 173: carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114. Fig.: the commencement of a course of action, etc.: ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. [Cf. Gr. γοργύρη; Germ. kerker: connected with ἔρκος and εἶργω.]

carcerālis, e, adj. [carcer] pertaining to a prison: caecitas, Prud. περὶ σρεφ. 5, 269.

carcerārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a prison: carcerarius quaestus, jail fees, profits, etc., Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 20. Subst. carcerarius, ii, m., a prison-keeper, jailer: Inscr. Grut. 80, 5.

carcerēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a prison: carceria catena, Prud. περὶ σρεφ. 6, 16.

carcēro, i, v. a. [id.] to incarcerate, imprison: Salv. de Prov. 2, p. 53.

carchārus, i, m. = καρχαρίας, a kind of dog-fish, or perhaps the white shark, Carcarias vulgaris, Linn.: Col. 8, 17, 12.

carchēsium, ii, n. = καρχήσιον, a beaker or cup slightly contracted in the middle: Virg. G. 4, 380 (v. Smith's Ant. 241). **II. the similarly-formed upper part of a mast**: Lucan. 5, 418. **III. the upright post of a crane**: Vitr. 10, 5.

carcinēthron, i, n. = καρκίνηθρον, a plant, also called polygonon, q. v. and pure Lat. geniculata: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

carcīnias, ae, m. = καρκινίας, a precious stone of the colour of the crab: In. 37, 11, 72.

carcinōdes, is, n. = καρκινώδες, a cancerous disease: Plin. 20, 17, 73.

carcīnōma, ātis, n. = καρκίνωμα, a cancerous ulcer (pure Lat. cancer): si quid in mammis ulceris natum, et carcinoma brassicam tritam opposito, Cato R. R. 157: si levatur malum, procedere curatio potest; si protinus irritatum est scire licet jam carcinoma esse, Cels. 5, 28, no. 2: Plin. 29, 2, 10. Fig.: wicked persons and hopeless reprobates: Suet. Aug. 65.

carcīnos, i, m. = καρκίνος, the constellation Cancer: Lucan. 9, 536.

cardaces, nm, m. plur., a class of Persian soldiers: Nep. Dat. 8.

cardāmina, ae, f. = καρδαμίνη, a cress-like plant: App. Herb. 20.

cardāmōmum, i, n. = καρδάμωμον, a spice, cardamom, the fruit of Elettaria Cardamomum, Maton, or Curcuma Zedoaria, Rosc. ? Plin. 12, 13, 29.

cardāmum, i, n. = καρδάμωνον, a kind of cress, pure Lat. nasturtium, q. v.: App. Herb. 20.

cardiācus, a, um, adj. = καρδιακός, pertaining to the stomach: cardiacus morbus, indigestion, or as we sometimes say, heartburn, Cels. 3, 19. Hence subst. cardiacus, i, m., one who has a disease of the stomach: Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81: non est cardiacus hic aeger, Hor. S. 2, 3, 161.

cardimōna, ae, f. = καρδιωγμός and καρδιαλγία, a pain in the stomach: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

cardinālis, e, adj. [cardo] pertaining to a door-hinge: scapi, Vitr. 4, 6.

II. In late Lat. *principal, chief*: cardinales venti, the principal or cardinal winds, Serv. Aen. 1, 131. In gram.: cardinales numeri, the cardinal numbers (unus, duo, tres, etc.), Prisc. de Pond. p. 1351 P.

cardinālīter, adv., chiefly, principally: cardinaliter praesidere, Firm. Mathes. 410.

cardinātus, a, um, adj. [cardo] joined, fitted to; cardinatum tignum, Vitr. 10, 21.

cardinēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a hinge: Sept. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2424 fin. P.

cardo, inis, m. (f. Gracch. in Prisc. p. 683 P.) the hinge of a door: cardines effringere, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 6: vellere postes a cardine, Virg. Aen. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, ib. 1, 449: num muttit cardo? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 94. II. any beam or pole that was fitted into a hole or groove: hence, cardines, in mechanics, beams that were fitted together, and specif. cardo masculus, a tenon, Vitr. 9, 8, and cardo femina, a socket, a mortise, ib. In garlands, the place where the two ends meet: Plin. 21, 4, 10. III. In astron., the point about which something turns, a pole. So of the North pole: coeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26: hence, a line drawn through a place from north to south: id. 18, 33, 76. Of the four cardinal points: Quint. 12, 10, 67. Of the earth as the centre of the universe, acc. to the belief of the ancients: Plin. 2, 64, 64. Of the summer solstice: cardo anni, id. 18, 28, 68: and of the different seasons: cardo temporum, ib. 25, 29. Poet.: cardo extremus, old age, Lucan. 7, 381. IV. Fig.: that on which all depends, the chief point or circumstance: haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 672: fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: litium cardo, Quint. 12, 8, 2.

carduēlis, is, f. [carduus] the gold-finch, Fringilla Carduelis, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 57.

carduētum, i, n. [id.] a thicket of thistles: Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (cardus, ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17), m., the thistle, probably various species of Centaurea, Serratula and Cnicus. Centaurea solstitialis, Linn. is one of the commonest in S. Europe: segnisque horreret in arvis carduus, Virg. G. 1, 152: Plin. 20, 23, 99. 2. the esculent thistle, cinara: Col. 11, 3: Plin. 19, 8, 43. Some consider this the Spanish artichoke, or cardoon, Cinara Cardunculus, Linn.: others the common artichoke, Cinara Scolymus, Linn. (Hence Fr. chardon, écharde.)

cārē, adv., at a high price (rare): aves-pingues care veneunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2. Comp.: Suet. Cal. 27. Sup.: Sen. Ep. 42. II. *dearly, highly*: carius aestimata, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4.

cārectum, i, n. [carex] a place covered with sedge: tu post carecta latebas, Virg. E. 3, 20: Col. 6, 22, 2.

cārēnāria, ae, f. (sc. olla) [carenum] a vessel for making carenum: Pall. Jul. 7.

cārēnum (or **caroenum**), i, n. =

κάρποινον, a sweet boiled wine: Pall. Oct. 18.

cāreo, ul, Itum, 2. v. n. (pres. subj. carint = careant, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 1. Depon. form careor, acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 797 P. careri: pass.: M. Emp. 36, med. so carendus, Ov. H. 1, 50) constr. with Abl.; in earlier poets also with Gen. or Acc.: the latter also in late Latin: to be without, not to have: temeto, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: nec Veneris fructu caret, Lucr. 4, 1069: amicum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3: carere culpa, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calumnia, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Am. 6, 22: febrī, id. Fam. 16, 15 (and poet. with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 17): morbis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38: libidinibus, Sall. C. 13 fin.: stultitia, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, to be immortal, id. Od. 2, 8, 12: pudore, Ov. M. 3, 552. Also, to be absent from: foro, senatu, publico, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32: libens patria carere, Tac. A. 4, 58: Roma, Cic. Att. 9, 19. 2. Of inanimate objects: terra caret sensu, Lucr. 2, 652: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. Lig. 2, 4: oratio, quae astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: quae caret ora cruore nostro, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36: aditu carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226: nivibus caritura Rhodope, ib. 2, 222. II. to be destitute of, to want: voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: patria, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: tali munere, Virg. Aen. 5, 651: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: vate sacro, ib. 4, 9, 28: honore, Ov. M. 15, 614: laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50. With Gen.: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. With Acc.: quia id quod amo careo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 46: meos parentes careo, Turpil. in Non. 466, 8: triste est nomen ipsum carendi, quia subicitur haec vis: habuit (sc. mortuus) non habet; desiderat requirit, indiget, etc. . . . Carere, igitur, hoc significat: egere eo quod habere velis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; but this is not prob. the original meaning of the word.

cāresco, ēre, to want, στερόμαι, Gloss. Philox.

cārēum, i, n. = κάρων, cumin, carraway, Carum carvi, Linn.; Col. 12, 51, 2: Plin. 19, 8, 49.

cārex, ūs, f. This plant is spoken of as acuta by Virg., and it would appear to be some kind of rush, Juncus, Linn., not a sedge. It seems useless to try to refer to the species, as these must have been confounded by the ancients. It probably refers to the various hard-pointed kinds. Anguillara states that the name careze is still applied to a kind of rush growing about Padua and Vicenza. C. Bauhin called this, juncus acutus paniculo sparsa, which is the Juncus inflexus, Linn., a rush belonging to the S. of Europe: frondibus hirsutis, et carice pastus acuta, Virg. G. 3, 231: Cat. 19, 2: Col. 11, 2, 62.

cārīca, ae (sc. ficus), [Caria] a kind of dry fig: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: also for dried figs, in gen.: Ov. M. 8, 674: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

carīans, antis, adj. [caries] decayed, rotten: tripus, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 5.

cārīes, em, e (other cases appear not to be in use), f. rottenness, decay: of wood: Col. 11, 2: Plin. 16, 39, 74: vertitur in teneram cariem, rimisque dehiscit cymba, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27. Of walls: Amm. 16, 2. Of bones: Cels. 8, 2. Of dry soil: Col. 3, 11. Of the taste of old wine, which might be agreeable or the reverse: nec Opimiana vina potari per se queunt, usque in amaritudinem carie indomita, Plin. 14, 4, 6. Of old fruit: Mart. 13, 29. Fig. Of old, withered persons: Afran. in Non. 21, 27.

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cārīna, ae, f. the bottom of a ship the keel: naues quae carinas fixerant vadis, Liv. 22, 20: carinae aliquanto planiores, quo facilius gada extipere possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. II. Meton. and poet.: a ship or vessel: Cat. 64, 10: statio male fida carina, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. III. Transf. to objects of similar form. Of the shells of nuts: Plin. 15, 22, 24. Of the bodies of dogs: Nemes. Cyneg. 110. (Hence Fr. carène, and the Eng. verb to careen.)

cārīnārius, ii, m. [καρός = κηρός, wax] a dyer of yellow: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36.

cārīnātus, a, um, keel-formed: carinata concha acatili, Plin. 9, 30, 49: pectus hominis, id. 11, 37, 82.

cārīno, i, v. a. to abuse, revile: Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 361.

cārīno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [carina] Of shell-fish: carinare se, to obtain a shell, Plin. 9, 33, 52. (This reading is perhaps dub.)

cārīosus, a, um, adj. [caries] decayed, rotten: cariosa palmula, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: vitis partes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 27: terra, too dry, Cato R. R. 5, 6: os, Cels. 8, 2: dentes, Plin. 32, 7, 26: vina, old, vapid, Mart. 13, 120: amphora Falerni, id. 11, 50. II. Fig.: cariosa senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149. (Sup. and Adv. not found.)

cārīs, idis, f. = καρίς, a kind of sea-crab: Ov. Hal. 130.

cārītās, ātis, f. [carus] dearness, scarcity, high price, or value: caritas annonae, Cic. Verr. 3, 18 fin.: Liv. 44, 7: rei frumentariae, Cic. Manil. 13, 44: numorum, id. Att. 9, 9 fin. Also absol.: dearth, dearness: ut tum vendas, quum caritas est, Varr. R. R. 1, 69: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 3, 93: qua ex re primum caritas nata est, deinde inopia, id. Dom. 10, 25. II. Fig.: high regard, respect, love accompanied with esteem: amor πάθος, caritas ἡθος, Quint. 6, 2, 12: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ingenta erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34: omnes caritate cives amplexus, id. 7, 40: innocens Bolanus et nullis delictis invisus caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, Tac. Agr. 16 fin. The subjoined Gen. usually denotes the object: love for: patriae et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: reipublicae, Liv. 2, 2: domini, id. 1, 51: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28: filiae, Tac. A. 12, 4: ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1: sedium suarum, id. 5, 42. In plur., affections: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. But sometimes the Gen. denotes the subject: the love of anyone: credo vos non pecuniam, non opes violentas, sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupisse, the affection of the citizens, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29. 2. Meton.: the object loved: in plur.: reliqui cum caritatibus suis et supellectile Chalcida transmissi sunt, Amm. 24, 1. (Hence Fr. cherté, dearness; charité.)

cārītōres, [caro "to card"] wool-shears, Gloss. Papiae.

carmen, inis, n. (old form, casmen) a tune, song, strain, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet. for cantus): levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: carmine vocali clarus citharaeque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo saepe queri, Virg. Aen. 4, 462: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 982: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9: arundineum, Ov. Trist. 4, 1, 12: hoc carmen hic tribunus pl. non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68. Also, sound: Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 319. II. a poem, poetry, verse: quum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam carmine, Quint. 10, 7, 19: aut poetam grave plenumque carmen fundere, aut eloquentiam sine maiore quadam vi fluere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26: Maeonii carminis aliti, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 2: epicum

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carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: *historia quodammodo solum carmen*, Quint. 10, 1, 31: *tragicum*, Hor. A. P. 129: *carmina* Liv. id. Ep. 2, 1, 69: *salutaria carmina*, Quint. 1, 6, 40: *Acollum*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13: *carmen funebre*, Naenia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: *obscena, satirica, abusive poems*, Prop. 1, 16, 10. Sometimes absol. for *lyric poetry*: *carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: *carmina compono, hic elegos*, ib. 91. And opp. to the drama for *an epic or lyric poem*: *fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus*, Quint. 2, 4, 2: *carmen condere*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 82: *disponere*, Lucr. 3, 321: *pangere*, id. 1, 933: *finger*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32: *ad umbilicum adducere*, id. Epod. 14, 7: *deducere ad sua tempora*, Ov. M. 1, 4: *componere ad lyram*, Quint. 1, 10, 29. For *a book or canto*: in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 938. III. *a response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction*: *ultima Cumaei venit iam carminis aetas*, Virg. E. 4, 4: *id carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani* Manae, Liv. 1, 45. IV. *a magic formula, an incantation*: *carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam; carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi*, Virg. E. 8, 69: *per libros carminum valentium*, Hor. Epod. 17, 4: *carmina et devotiones*, Tac. A. 2, 69. V. *a formula in religion or law, a formula* (since the laws were anciently written in verse): *ut totum illud VTI. LINGVA. NVNCPASSIT., non in XII. tabulis sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: *cruciatu carmina*, id. Rab. Perd. 4 *fin.*: *id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat, of terrible import*, Liv. 3, 64: *rogationis carmen*, id. 1, 26. [*Car-men* is either connected with *carno*, or with the Sans. *kri*, "to make," like *ποίημα* from *ποιέω*.] (Hence Fr. *charme*.)

carmen, inis, n. [*caro* "to card"] *a card, for wool or flax*: Claud. Eutr. 2, 458 dub.

carminābundus, a, um, *adj.* [*carmino*] *versifying*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carminātio, ōnis, f. [*carmino*, "to card"] *a wool carding*: unguium, Plin. 11, 23, 27.

carminātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a wool carder*, Inscr.

carmino, i, v. a. [*carmen*] *to make verses*: Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

carmino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*carmen*] *to card wool, etc.*: *carminare linum*, Plin. 19, 1, 3: *lana carminata*, id. 9, 38, 62.

carnālis, e, *adj.* [*caro*] *fleshly, carnal*: Tert. Poen. 3.

carnālitās, ātis, f. [*carnalis*] *fleshiness, carnality*: Aug. Serm. 186.

carnālīter, adv. *carnally*: Tert. Bapt. 7 *fin.*

carnārium, ii, n. *a flesh-hook*: Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 6: Col. 12, 53, 3. 2. *a larder, pantry*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin. 19, 4, 19, no. 3.

carnārius, a, um, *adj.* [*caro*] *pertaining to flesh*. Subst.: *carnārius*, ii, m. *one who loves flesh-meat*: Mart. 11, 100. 2. = *κρεοπώλης*, *a dealer in flesh, a butcher*, Gloss. Vet.

carnātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *fleshiness, corpulency*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

carnātus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *corpulent, fleshy*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 105.

carnēus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *of flesh*: *carnea tunica*, Aug. Serm. 344: *membra*, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85. 2. Fig.: *lex*, Prud. Apoth. 438.

carnifex, icis, m. (old form, *carnufex*) [*caro facio*] *an executioner, torturer, hangman*: *aderat janitor carceris, carnifex praetoris, mors terrorque sociorum*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: *rapere aliquem ad carnificem*, Pl. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: *dare ad carnificem*, id. Capt. 5, 4, 22 (v. Smith's Ant. 242). Fig.: *a tormentor, murderer*: *meus carnifex*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: *fortuna gloriae carnifex*, Plin. 28, 4, 7. As a term of reproach, *scoundrel, villain*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 220: Cic. Pis. 5. *Adj.*:

murderous: *carnifex avis*, Mart. 11, 84: *pedes sc. podagrici*, id. 12, 48: *manus*, Sil. 1, 173: *epulae, deadly*, Claud. Bell. Gild. 178.

carnificina, ae, f. [*carnifex*] *the office of hangman*: *carnificinam facere* = *carnificem esse*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 29: Suet. Tib. 62. II. *the place of torture*: Liv. 2, 23. Hence, meton.: *the rack, torture, torment*: *carnificinam subire, to suffer the torture*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78. Fig.: *quum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo*, ib. 3, 13.

carnifico, atus, i, v. a. (*carnificor*, i, v. dep. acc. to Prisc.) [*id.*] *to execute, behead*: *carnificari* (*hostes*) *jacentes, to cut in pieces, mangle*, Liv. 24, 15: *vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit*, Sisenna in Prisc. p. 793 P.

carnis, is, v. caro.

carnivorus, a, um, *adj.* [*caro voro*] *feeding on flesh, flesh-eating*: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

carnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*caro*] *abounding in flesh, fleshy*: *palatum aquatiliū*, Plin. 11, 37, 65: *manus*, ib. 43, 98: *crura*, ib. 45, 105. 2. Transf. to plants: *resina*, id. 14, 20, 25: *folia*, id. 16, 6, 7: *radices*, ib. 31, 66: *carnosissimae olivae*, id. 15, 3, 4. II. *like flesh, flesh-coloured*: *carnosum lignum*, id. 16, 38, 72: *candor*, id. 11, 37, 54.

carnūlentus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *like flesh*: *tactus*, Sol. 2: *pectora*, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 372.

cāro, ui, 3. v. a. [*κέρω, κείρω*] *to card* (extremely rare): Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46.

cāro, carnis (nom. carnis, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. Abl. carni, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 6), f. *flesh*: Cic. Planc. 9: *cruda*, Suet. Ner. 37: *tosta*, Ov. M. 12, 156: *lacte et carne vivere*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. In plu.: *carnes viperae*, Ov. M. 2, 769: Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195. 2. Fig.: *of discourse*: *Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum*, Quint. 10, 1, 77. 3. In contempt: *istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium*, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: *the body*, in opp. to the soul: *animus liber habitat: nunquam me caro ista compellet ad metum*, Sen. Ep. 65.

II. Transf. *the flesh (pulp) of fruits*: Plin. 15, 24, 27: *carnes cucurbitae*, id. 28, 14, 58: *olivorum*, Pall. Nov. 17, 1: *pirorum*, id. Febr. 25, 12. In trees: *the inner, white part of the wood, under the alburnum*: Plin. 16, 38, 72. In precious stones: *the soft part*: id. 37, 5, 18. [Sans. *kravya*; Gr. *κρέας*; Lith. *krauyas* (blood); O. H. G. *hréo* (a corpse). Bopp compares *crur*, *crurentus*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *chair*.)

caroenum, i, v. carenum.

cārōta, ae, f. *a carrot*: Apic. 3, 21.

carpentārius, a, um, *adj.* [*carpentum*] *pertaining to a waggon or chariot*: *carpentariae fabricae*, Plin. 16, 8, 13: *artifex, a carriage-maker*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 52. II. Subst. *carpentārius*, ii, m. *a carriage-maker, cartwright*: Tarrant. Dig. 50, 6, 6. (Hence Fr. *charpentier*.)

carpentum, i, n. *a two-wheeled carriage or chariot*, esp. used by women on festal occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 242): Ov. F. 1, 619: Liv. 5, 25: *carpento invecta in forum*, id. 1, 48: *carpento ingredi Capitolium*, Tac. A. 12, 42: *Gallica*, Liv. 31, 21: *Cimbrorum*, Flor. 3, 3, 16: *Britannorum*, id. 3, 10, 17: *stercoris*, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.

carphēdōtum, i, n. *an excellent kind of white frankincense* (v. tus): Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

carphōlōgia, ae, f. = *καρφολογία*. Of sick persons: *a picking of pieces of straw from the walls, etc.*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

carphos, n. = *κάρφος*, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. *foenum Graecum*, q. v. *goat's-horn, fenugreek*: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

carpinēus, a, um, *adj.* [*carpinus*] *made of horn-beam*: *manubria*, Col. 11, 2, 92: Plin. 16, 42, 87.

carpinus, i, f. *horn-beam*, *Carpinus Betulus*, Linn.: Col. 5, 7, 1: Plin. 16, 15, 26. (Hence Fr. *charme*.)

carpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather*: (*flos*) *tenui carptus ungui*, Cat. 62, 43: *flores ab arbore*, Ov. M. 9, 380: *rosam*, Virg. G. 4, 134: *frondes uncis manibus*, ib. 2, 366: *vindemiam de palmitibus*, ib. 2, 90: *herbas manibus*, Col. 5, 6, 7.

2. Of animals: *to graze on, browse, etc.*: *alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: *carpunt gramen equi*, Virg. Aen. 9, 353: *pabula*, Ov. M. 4, 217: *apes carpunt ex olea arbore ceram*, e fico mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24: *apis carpens thyma*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 29. Poet. of envy: *summa cacumina carpit*, Ov. M. 2, 792. Sometimes transf. to men: *carpe cibos digitis*, id. A. A. 3, 755: *leporem, mullum*, Mart. 3, 13. 3. Poet. of other things: *to tear off, tear away*: *summas carpens media inter cornua setas*, Virg. Aen. 6, 245. Of wool: *to pluck*: *vellera*, id. 6, 4, 335. Hence: *to spin*: *pensum* ib. 1, 390: *ex collo furtim coronas*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256: *crinem genasque, to tear, lacerate*, Val. Fl. 8, 7: *artus in parva rusta*, Sen. Thyest. 1061. II. Fig.: *to pick, gather*: *ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpm atque delibem*, Cic. Sest. 56: *oscula, to snatch*, Prop. 1, 20, 27.

2. *to take, enjoy, use, make use of*: *breve ver et primos carpere flores*, Ov. M. 10, 85: *illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, spent, passed*, Cat. 68, 35: *diem*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: *regni comoda carpe mei*, Ov. F. 3, 622: *fugitivaque gaudia carpe, snatch pleasures as they fly*, Mart. 7, 47, 11: *somnos sub dio*, Virg. G. 3, 435: *quietem*, id. Aen. 7, 414: *soporem*, ib. 4, 522: *noctes securas*, Val. Fl. 5, 48: *vitales auras*, Virg. Aen. 1, 388. 3. In a bad sense: *to pick or carp at, to slander, calumniate*: *more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellitant: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt*, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: *quae non desierunt maligni carpere*, Quint. 11, 1, 24: *maligno sermone*, Suet. Aug. 27: *Sabinus militum vocibus carpebatur*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: *aliquem sermonibus*, Liv. 7, 12. 4. *to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume*: *vires*, Virg. G. 3, 215: *regina caeco carpitur igni*, id. Aen. 4, 2: *invidia carpit et carpitur una*, Ov. M. 2, 781: *lividas obliviones*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33. In milit. lang.: *to weaken an enemy, to harass*: *agmen adversariorum*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: *novissimum agmen*, ib. 1, 78: *novissimos*, Liv. 8, 38: *extrema agminis*, id. 6, 32. 5. *to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, divide*: *neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris minutioribus oratio est*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: *in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum*, Liv. 26, 38: *summam unius belli in multa proelia parvare carpere*, id. 3, 61 *fin.*: *fluvium, to draw off into canals*, Curt. 8, 9. 6. *to enter upon a journey, pass over, navigate, to take or pursue one's way* (poet.) *viam*, Virg. Aen. 6, 629: *vias*, Ov. M. 3, 12: *iter*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: *supremum iter* = *mori*, id. Od. 2, 17, 12: *gyrum, to go in a circle*, Virg. G. 3, 191: *volatus raptim*, Stat. Th. 1, 310: *fugam*, Sil. 10, 62: *prata fuga*, Virg. G. 3, 142: *pedibus terras et pontum remis*, Prop. 1, 6, 33: *campos*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: *mare*, id. M. 11, 752: *litora*, ib. 12, 196: *aëra alis*, ib. 4, 616: *aethera*, ib. 8, 219: *carpitur trames*, ib. 10, 53. [Prob. connected with *ἀρπάζω* and *κάρφος*: *ρῆμα* prob. contains the same root.] (Hence It. *carpia*; Fr. *charpie*, "lint.")

carpōphyllōs, i, f. [*καρπός φύλλον*] *a shrub confounded with the laurel-tree*: *Ruscus hypophyllum*, Linn., a kind of *butcher's broom*: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

carptim, adv. *by pieces, by detached parts, separately*: *res gestas carptim perscribere*, Sall. C. 4: *carptim divisim*

agris, into small pieces, Suet. Dom. 9. *carptim* breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 25. 2. at different places or points, on different sides: *carptim* aggredi, Liv. 44, 41: *laccessere* hostem, id. 22, 16. 3. at different times, gradually, separately: ut ad stipendium petendum convenient Carthaginem, seu *carptim* partes, seu universi mallent, id. 28, 25: dimissi *carptim* ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) *carptim* vocem resorbebunt, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

carptor, ōris, m. [*carpo*] a carver: Juv. 9, 110.

carptūra, ac, f. [*id.*] Of bees: a sucking of flowers: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, Part. [*carpo*].

carracūtium, il, n. [*carrus*] a kind of two-wheeled carriage: Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

carrāgo, Inis, f. [*carrus*] a collection of waggons, a barricade: Treb. Gall. 13: Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

carrō-ballista, ae, f. [*id.*] a ballista mounted on a carriage: Veg. Mil. 3, 24: id. 2, 25.

carrōco, ōnis, m. [a Celtic word] a sea-fish, perh. a sturgeon, Acipenser Sturio, Linn.: Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

carrūca, ae, f. [*carrus*] a sort of four-wheeled travelling carriage: Plin. 33, 11, 49: nunquam carrucis minus mille fecisse iter traditur, Suet. Ner. 30. [Hence It. *carrozza*; Fr. *carrosse*; Engl. *carriage*.]

carrūcārius, a, um, adj. [*carruca*] pertaining to the carruca: mulae, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Cap. Max. Jun. 4.

carrūlus, i, m. dim. [*carrus*] a little waggon or cart: Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.

carrus, i, m. (*carrum*, i, n. Auct. Bell. Hisp. 6) a kind of four-wheeled waggon or car: Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Liv. 10, 28. (From *carrus* came the low Latin *carricare* "to load:" hence It. *carcare*, Fr. *charger*.)

cartibūlum, i, n. a kind of oblong table of stone, standing on one foot: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

cartilāginēus, a, um, adj. [*cartilago*] cartilaginous, gristly: genus, Plin. 19, 5, 23. Subst. *cartilaginea*, orum, n. plu. sc. animalia, cartilaginous fishes: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

cartilāginōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] full of cartilage, very gristly: *cartilaginosa* caput, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56.

cartilāgo, Inis, f. *cartilage*, gristle: plurima ossa in cartilaginem desinere, Cels. 8, 1: *cartilago* narium, ib. 5: rupta, Plin. 11, 37, 87. Transf. to plants: id. 15, 28, 34.

cāruncūla, ae, f. dim. [*caro*] a little piece of flesh: Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52.

cārus, a, um, adj. *dear*, costly, high priced: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant caros, agniam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: carior annona, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: carissimam annonam necopinata vilitas consecuta est, id. Dom. 6, 14. Heterocl. acc. comp.: carioras nuptias, Manil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86. II. Fig.: *dear*, precious, valued, esteemed, loved: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ego illum scio, quam cordi sit carus meo, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 21: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, my dearest and best friends, id. de Or. 2, 4: omnium societatum nulla est carior, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Cat. 64, 87: O me mihi carior, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 2: carior auro, Tib. 1, 9, 31: dils carus ipsa, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. Subst. cari, the loved ones: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 29. (Hence Fr. *cher*.)

cārūtides, f. plu. [*Caryae*] in architecture female figures used instead of columns for supporting buildings, *Caryatides*: Vitruv. 1, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 243.)

cārūinus, a, um, adj. = *καρύινος*, made from walnuts: *caryinum* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

cārūtēs, ae, m. = *καρύτης*, a species of the plant *tithymalus*, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 40.

cārūon, il, n. = *κάρυον*, seemingly, the walnut, Juglans regia, Linn.: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

cārūtōta, ae (*cārūtōtis*, Idis, Mart. 11, 31: Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), f. = *καρύωτης*, a kind of nut-shaped date: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27: Plin. 15, 28, 34: Mart. 8, 33: id. 13, 27.

cāsa, ae, f. a hut, cottage, cabin: in milit. lang. a barrack, tent, etc.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: in casas, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, were thatched with straw, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Proverb.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, observe a just medium, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. Casae, in late Latin meton., a country estate, a farm: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14. (Hence Fr. *chez*; also Fr. *caserne*, like *caverna* from *cava*.)

cāsābundus (*cassab.*), a, um, adj. [*caso*] ready to fall, tottering: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91.

cāsāria, ae, f. [*casa*] the keeper of a cottage: Fest. s. v.

cāsārius, ii, m. [*id.*] a dweller in a cottage, a cottager: Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7.

cascō, adv. in an old-fashioned manner: casce nimis et vetuste loquens, Gell. 1, 10.

casus, a, um, adj. old, primitive: a Sabine or Oscan word: cascum significat vetus: ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: cascum sal, Aus. Ep. 22, 27.

cāsēārius, a, um, adj. [*caseus*] pertaining to cheese: casearia taberna, in which cheese was smoked and kept, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

cāsēātus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] mixed with cheese: polenta, App. Met. 1, p. 103, 35: montes, where much cheese was made: Hier. Ep. 66, 10.

cāsēōlus, i, m. [*id.*] a small cheese: Virg. Cop. 17.

cāsēus, i, m. (*caseum*, i, n. Cato R. R. 76, 4: Plaut. and Novius in Non. 200, 9 sq.), cheese: caseus bubulus, ovillus, et caprinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Col. 7, 8, 1: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: major pars victus in lacte et caseo et carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: facere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9: premere, Virg. E. 1, 35: figurare, Plin. 16, 38, 72. As a ludicrous term of endearment, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154. (Hence It. *cacio*, and Eng. *cheese*: the Ger. *käse* is also prob. a derived word.)

cāsia (more rar. *cassia*), ac, f. = *κασία* or *κασσία*, a tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon, prob. the wild cinnamon, Laurus Cassia, Linn.: Plin. 12, 19, 42. II. a fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon, also called cneoron or thymelaea, Daphne Cneorum, and D. Cnidium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29: Virg. E. 2, 49.

casnar, in the Oscan tongue, an old man: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86: Fest. s. v. [Contains the same root as *casus*: Pott supposes *cas-nar* to be compounded of *cis*, "old," and the Sans. *nri*, "a man."]

cāso, i, v. n. incep. [*cado*] to be ready to fall, to totter (very rare): Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38.

cassabundus, a, um, v. *casabundus*. **cassē**, adv. fruitlessly, in vain: casse ne tempus tereretur, Liv. 24, 26.

casses, ium (in sing. acc. *cassem*, Grat. Cyneg. 28: abl. *casse*, Ov. A. A. 3, 554), m. plu. a hunting-net, a snare, toil (poet.): Virg. G. 3, 371: cassibus impositis venor, Prop. 4, 2, 33: decidere in casses, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: ponere, id. M. 5, 579: non bene de laxis cassibus exit aper, id. A. A. 1, 392. Meton. a spider's web: Virg. G. 4, 247. Fig.: snares, plots: Tib. 1, 6, 5. [Perh. either from *cadere*, as Ger. *falle* (a trap); or from *capere*.]

cassia, v. *casia*.

cassiculus, i, m. dim. [*casses*] a small net, a cobweb: Hier. Ruf. 3, 6.

cassida, ae, v. *cassia*.

cassidārius, il, m. a helmet-maker: Inscr. Mur. 959, 5.

cassis, Idis (*cassida*, ae, Virg. Aen. 11, 775), f. [an Etruscan word acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1] a helmet (prop. of metal, while galea was of leather, Isid. l. c.): Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 103: Caes. B. G. 7, 45. Sometimes synonymous with galea: Ov. M. 8, 25. Fig.: war: sub casside, Plin. 13, 3, 4 fin.

cassia, is, a net, v. *casses*.

cassita, ae, f. [*cassis*, like *galerita* from *galerus*] the crested or tufted lark, *Alauda cristata*, Linn.: Gell. 2, 29.

casso, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*cassus*] to annihilate, destroy: Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1 fin. II. In the jurists: to annul: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.

cassus, a, um, adj. [prob. from *careo*] empty (mostly poet.): *cassa* nux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: glans, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 37: *canna*, unfruitful, Ov. F. 6, 406: *granum inane cassumque*, Plin. 18, 17, 45. Subst.: *palearium cassa*, Sol. c. 52 fin.

II. With abl. or gen.: wanting, devoid of, deprived of (poet.): sanguine *cassa* (cochlea), bloodless, Poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: *virgo dote cassa*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 14: *lumine cassus*, deprived of life, dead, Virg. Aen. 2, 85: so aethere *cassus*, ib. 11 104: *lumine aer*, Lucr. 4, 369: *anima corpus*, id. 3, 561: *sensu rerum simulacra*, id. 4, 127: *cassus luminis ensis*, Cic. Arat. 369.

III. Fig.: rain, empty, worthless, fruitless: *cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum*, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119: *cassa formido, unfounded*, Lucr. 3, 394: *vota*, Virg. Aen. 12, 780: *consilia*, Sen. Troad. 574: *viae*, rain, profitless, Stat. Th. 11, 449: *labores*, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: *manus*, without effect, Stat. Th. 9, 770. Subst.: *cassa memorare*, to talk idly, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 16: *apud sapientes cassa haberi*, Tac. H. 3, 55. In *cassum*, or in one word *incassum*, adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose: *ex multis omnia incassum cadunt*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 147: *temere, incassum*, without aim or purpose, fortuitously, Lucr. 2, 1060: *longos ciebat incassum fletus*, Virg. Aen. 3, 345: *vana incassum jactare tela*, Liv. 10, 29: *incassum missae preces*, id. 2, 49: Tac. A. 1, 4. And simply *cassum*: *quid cassum times?* Sen. Herc. Oet. 353.

castānēa, ac, f. = *καστανον*, the chestnut-tree, *Castanea vesca*, Linn.: Col. 4, 33: Plin. 16, 40, 78. II. a chestnut: Virg. E. 1, 82: Plin. 13, 18, 32.

castānētum, i, n. [*castaneu*] a chestnut-grove: Col. 4, 30, 3.

castē, adv. purely, without stain, uprightly: *caste agere acetatum suum*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 148: *caste et integre vivere*, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63. II. chastely, modestly: *tueamurque*, ut adultam virginem, *caste*, et ab amatorum impetu prohibeamus, id. Brut. 96, 330. Fig. of style: *caste pureque lingua Latina uti*, Gell. 17, 2.

III. piously, devoutly: pure ac caste tribuere deorum numini, Cic. N. D. 1, 2. Comp.: Liv. 10, 7. Sup.: Cic. Fam. 14, 4.

castellānus, a, um, adj. [*castellum*] pertaining to a castle or fortress: *castellani triumphi, for the capture of a castle*, Cic. Brut. 73, 256: *miles*, Cod. Theod. 11, 59, 2. II. Subst.: *castellani*, orum, m. plu. the occupants of a castle, the garrison: Sall. J. 92: Liv. 34, 27. (Hence Fr. *châtelain*.)

castellārius, il, m. [*id.*] the superintendent of a reservoir: Front. Aq. 117.

castellātūm, adv. [*id.*] castle-wise: *dissipati, scattered about in different fortresses*, Liv. 7, 36. II. in heaps: *castellatim grumulis imponere allium*, Plin. 19, 6, 34.

castellum, i, n. dim. [*castrum*] a castle, fort, citadel, strong-hold: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: *vallo crebrisque castellis circummuniti*, ib. 2, 30: Cic. Phil. 5, 4.

II. Fig.: shelter, defence, refuge: *templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum, castellum forensis latrocinii*, id. Pis. 5, 11: *castellum omnium sce-*

lerum, Liv. 3, 57. **III.** Meton.: dwellings in an elevated position: Virg. G. 3, 475. **2.** a structure in which the water of an aque. duct is collected, a reservoir: Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 9: Front. Aq. 35. (Hence Fr. *château*, and old Fr. *châtel*, as in *Neuf-châtel*.)

castēria, ae, f. a part of a ship, where rowers were accustomed to rest: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16.

castífico, i. v. a. [castus facio] to purify, make pure: Eccl.

castificus, a, um [id.] purifying: lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188. **II.** pure: mens, Sen. Hipp. 170.

castigābilis, e, adj. [castigo] deserving punishment: culpa castigabilis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castigātē, adv. briefly: castigatius (dicere), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II.** moderately: vixit modeste, castigate, Sen. Contr. 6, 8.

castigātio, ōnis, f. [castigo] a correcting, chastising, punishment, reproof, etc.: omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114: castigatio verborum, Liv. 27, 15: tacita, id. 27, 10: censoria, Plin. 18, 6, 7: fustium, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7. In plu.: Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: Liv. 36, 15.

II. In gardening: a trimming, lopping of plants: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 9.

castigātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who corrects or chastises, a corrector, reprover: minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: lacrimarum et inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59.

castigātōrius, a, um, adj. [castigator] correcting, reproving (very rare): castigatorium solatium, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: severitatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castigātus, a, um, Part. [castigo] confined, compressed. **II.** Adj. small, slender, close: pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43: mamillae, Seren. 20, 357. **2.** Fig.: restrained, checked: luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina, the strictest, Gell. 4, 20, dub. (Cod. Reg. castissima.)

castigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to make clean, to cleanse: hence, to correct, chastise, punish, reprove, censure: castigare pueros verbis, verberibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27: quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: Pompeius sequiores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: castigando increpandoque, plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9: aliquem dictis plurimis, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 67: literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: per literas, Tac. A. 3, 35: in hoc me ipse castigo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: servos bubulis exuviis, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 26: segnitiam hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 41: nimiam lenitatem, Liv. 39, 55: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 567: immodicos dolores voce, Lucan. 8, 71: vitia, Juv. 2, 35. **II.** to correct an error, to set right, mend: carmen, Hor. A. P. 294: verba amicae, Juv. 6, 455: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 700: vitia sua, Plin. Pan. 46. **III.** to hold in check, to rein in, to restrain (rare): equum tenacem non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25: risum crebris potiunculis, Petr. 47, 7. Poet.: insula castigatur aquis, is surrounded, encompassed, Sil. 12, 355. Fig. examen in trutina, to correct the judgment, Pers. 1, 7. [From *castus*, prob. through an obsolete adj. *castigus*: v. *castus*.] (Hence Fr. *châtier*.)

castimōnia, ae, f. [castus] purity, chastity, abstinence (esp. of the ministers of religion) (rare): quae sacra per sacramentum castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 4, 45 fin.: caste jubet lex adire ad deos: animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: decem dierum castimoniam, Liv. 39, 9: superstittio castimo-

niarum, Plin. 31, 8, 44. **II.** purity of morals, morality, in gen.: Cic. Coel. 5, 11.

castimōnialis, e, adj. [castimonia] pertaining to abstinence or continence: Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

castimonium, for castimonia, Gloss. **castitas**, ātis, f. [castus] chastity, purity of body: ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: mater fuit rarae castitatis, Tac. Agr. 4. **II.** In gen.: purity of morals, morality: Vitruv. 1, 1: castitate vitae sanctus, Gell. 15, 18.

castitūdo, ōnis, f. [id.] (ante-class. for castitas), moral purity: antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85, 11.

castor, ōris, m. = κάστωρ, a castor, beaver, Castor Fiber, Linn.: pure Lat. fiber: Plin. 32, 3, 13: acc. castorem, App. M. 1, p. 106, 10: Gr. castora, Juv. 12, 34.

castōreum, ei, n. [castor] = κάστωρ-ιον, the aromatic secretion obtained from the beaver: Plin. 8, 30, 47. In plur.: Virg. G. 1, 59: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

castōrinātus, a, um, adj. [id.] clothed in beaver-skin: Sid. E. 5, 7.

castōrinus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the beaver: oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, orum, v. castrum. **castratio**, ōnis, f. [castro] an emasculating, castration of animals: Col. 6, 26. **2.** a pruning of plants: Plin. 16, 40, 76, no. 3.

castrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a gelder: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

castrātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to castration: ferramenta, Pall. 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae, f. [id.] an emasculation, castration of animals: Pall. Maj. 7, 2. **II.** a pruning, cleansing of plants: siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, no. 1.

castrensiāni, ōrum, m. plu. [castra] soldiers for protecting the borders: Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

castrensiārius negotiator, a purveyor for the camp, a sutler: Inscr. Grut. 649, 5.

castrensis, e, adj. [castra] pertaining to the camp: castrensis ratio et militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 11: latrocinium, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: consilium, Liv. 44, 35: triumphus, id. 7, 36: jurisdictio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72: focus, id. Calig. 9: vigilia, Plin. 10, 21, 24: arma, Prop. 3, 9, 19: exsilium, sarcastically, for continual military service, Just. 14, 4: corona, awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp, Gell. 5, 6: Romanae classis, prompta, levis, expedita, et quodam genere castrensis, Flor. 2, 2, 35: verbum, a military phrase, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: peculium, obtained in military service, Macer. Dig. 49, 17, 11: castrensis creditor, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1.

castro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [connected with caedo] to cut, castrate: Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 1: castrare vitulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: castrari mares vetuit, Suet. Dom. 7: castrantur feminae (sues), vulva recisa, Plin. 8, 51, 77. **II.** Transf. to plants: to prune, lop, trim: Cato R. R. 32, 2: Plin. 17, 20, 32. Fig.: castrare vina saccis, to pass through a sack or bag, to filter, id. 19, 4, 19: siligo castrata, purified, cleaned, id. 18, 9, 20: semen, id. 15, 14, 15: libellos, to expurgate, Mart. 1, 36. **III.** In gen., to cut off, curtail: caudas catulorum, Col. 7, 12, 14: alvos apum, to take up, to take out, id. 9, 15, 4: 11. **2.** Fig.: vires, to diminish, Plin. 11, 18, 19: avaritiam, to restrain, Claud. Eutr. 1, 192.

castrum, i, n. **I.** In sing.: any fortified place, a castle, fort, fortress (rare for castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, Nep. Alc. 9. More usual as *nom. prop.*: as, Castrum Truentinum, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12.

II. In plur.: castra, orum, n. (castra, ae, f. Att. in Non. 200, 30) a military camp, an encampment (for an ac-

count of its construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 244 sq.): nos ad portas castra habemus, Cic. Att. 9, 14: Pompeius inter bina castra collocutus est, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: antecapere locum castris, Sall. J. 50: capere, Liv. 4, 27: ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: munire, ib. 1, 49: communire, Liv. 23, 28: castris conferre, id. 10, 32: facere, Tac. H. 4, 26: erigere, ib. 5, 22: vallare, ib. 2, 19: habere castra, to encamp, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: castra movere, to break up, ib. 1, 15: promovere, ib. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58: remove, id. 9, 24: castra stativa, a permanent camp, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: aestiva, summer camp, Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35: castra navalia, a naval station, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: nautica (the same), Nep. Alc. 8: lunata, crescent-shaped, Auct. B. Afr. 80: castra Praetorianorum, the barracks of the Praetorians in the suburbs of Rome, Suet. Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2. As *nom. prop.* like castrum, Casira Cornelia, or Corneliāna, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 24. **2.** Meton.: a day's march: secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7: alteris castris, id. 38, 13: tertiis castris, Tac. H. 4, 71. **3.** military service: viro nescias utiliore in castris an meliore in toga, Vell. 2, 125: Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. **4.** Fig.: of philosophical sects: Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. Of bee-hives: Pall. 1, 37, 4. [Either connected with *casus*, or perh. from *cado*, in the sense of "settling down:" so Germ. *lager*, "a camp," from *liegen*, "to lie."]

castūla, ae, f. a garment used by women, a kind of bodice: Varr. in Non. 548, 30 sq.

castus, a, um, adj. Lit.: clean: in gen., morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless, etc.: decet nos esse a culpa castas, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 13: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: homo castus ac non cupidus, id. Sest. 43: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Flacc. 28, 68: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207. Of things: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: mentes tam castae, tam integrae, id. Font. 8, 22: purissima et castissima vita, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: signa, signs, indications of innocence, Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, inviolable, Sil. 13, 285. **II.** bodily pure, chaste, continent: Minerva, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 23: matres, Virg. Aen. 8, 665: maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139: castus ab rebus veneris, Col. 9, 14, 3. Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr. 5, 1011: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 84: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 384. Fig. of style: pure, free from barbarism: Gell. 19, 8. **III.** pious, religious, holy, sacred: hac casti manent in religione nepotes, Virg. Aen. 3, 409: casti sacerdotes, ib. 6, 661: castus et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1: ego qui castam concionem, sanctum campum defendo, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4. Of inanimate things: haud satis castum donum deo, id. Leg. 2, 18: festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: taedae, Virg. Aen. 7, 71: ara castis vineta verbenis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior, annis (sc. Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12: luci, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 fin. [Root *cas*: cf. Sans. *sudh* (purificari); Gr. *καθ-αρός*; Erse. *cuidh*; Germ. *keusch*.] (Hence Fr. *chaste*.)

castus, ūs (abl. heterocl. casto, Tert.), m. [castus] (for castimonia) an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds: Gell. 10, 15: Arn. 5, p. 167.

cāsualis, e, adj. [casus] chance-like, casual, fortuitous (very rare): casualis conditio, depending upon chance, Cod. Just. 6, 27, 6. **II.** In gram., relating

to or declined with cases: casuale, ut ab equo: equum, Varr. L. L. 8, 29, 116: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P.

casualiter, adv. accidentally: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

casula, ae, f. dim. [casa] a little cottage or hut, a small house: Plin. 35, 10, 37: Juv. 11, 153. II. a sepulchre, = hypogeum: Petr. 111, 5.

casus (Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra s. geminabatur: cassus, etc., Quint. 1, 7, 20), ūs, m. [cado] a falling, a fall, an overthrow: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 314: geli, id. 5, 206: nivis, Liv. 21, 35: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10: casus vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4. In plur.: Lucr. 2, 231. II. Fig. Of time: the end: extremae sub casum hiemis, Virg. G. 1, 340. 2. a moral fall, a false step, an error: multas vias adolescentiae lubricas (natura) ostendit, quibus illa insistere aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Coel. 17 fin. 3. that which happens unexpectedly, an event, accident, chance: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? id. Div. 2, 6: novi casus temporum, id. Manil. 20, 60: hic quantum in bello fortuna possit, et quantos afferat casus, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall. C. 56: rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv. 7, 27: se in aleam tui casus dare, id. 42, 50: eam esse consuetudinem regiam ut hominibus casus adversos tribuant, secundos fortunae suae, Nep. Dat. 5: satis jam eventum, satis casum, Tac. A. 2, 26: rem in casum dare, to risk, id. 12, 14: itur ad casum tabulae, to the hazard table, Juv. 1, 90. Hence casus is used in the sense of danger, peril: quae res magnum habet casum, Cic. Fam. 10, 18: quarum rerum omnium nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.

b. In Abl. adverbially: by chance, by accident: quod si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: necessitate an casu, Quint. 3, 6, 26: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13. 4. an occasion, opportunity: aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. J. 25: praeclari facinoris casum dare, id. 56: casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniae, Tac. A. 11, 9: si Catti casum pugnae praeberent, id. 12, 28: tanta vis fuit vini erumpentis, ut non casum afferret aut voluntatem, sed necessitatem vomendi, Quint. 8, 4, 17. 5. an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, συμφορά: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: civitatis casum dolens, Sall. C. 40: utitur frequenter accusator et miseratione, quum aut ejus casum, quem ulciscitur, aut liberorum ac parentum solitudinem conqueritur, Quint. 6, 1, 18: quem maxime casum timens, Suet. Tib. 25: si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, Hor. S. 2, 5, 49. So of a disease: aut alius casus lecto te afflixit, id. 1, 1, 81. b. Euphemist. for death: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cum tantum senatorum adversae pugnae, ad hoc sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumsissent, Liv. 23, 22: damnati omnes, alius alio casu perit, Suet. Caes. 89. 6. Casus is sometimes used by Caesar in a sense apparently equivalent to our state, condition (usually a bad one): sibi praesare, si in eum casum deducerentur, quamvis fortunam a P. R. pati, quam ab his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari consueverant, B. G. 2, 31: resque esset jam ad extremum perducta

casum, ib. 3, 5. 7. gramm. t. t.: a case: casus rectus, the nominative, Cic. Or. 48, 160: obliqui, Quint. 1, 6, 22 nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. 5, 62: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10: Latinus, sextus, i. e. the Ablative, Varr. in Diom. p. 277 P.: conversi i. e. obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi, i. e. genitivus, Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25: vocandi, ib.

cātābōlenses, ium, m. plur., a kind of muleteers or carriers: Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 9.

cātābōlum, = κατάβολον, clausura animalium, Pap.

cātāchāna, ae, f. = καταχήνη, a tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees: M. Aurel. in Front. 1. p. 77.

cātāchrēsis, is, f. = κατάχρησις (lit. a misuse), rhetor. t. t., an improper use of a word: pure Lat. abusio: Fest. s. v. Quint. 8, 6, 34.

cātāclista vestis, = κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον (worthy to be kept shut up), a splendid garment for festal occasions App. Met. 11, p. 261, 21.

cātāclisticus, a, um, pertaining to a cataclista: filia, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 med.

cātāclysmos, i, m. = κατακλυσμός a deluge, flood, inundation: Ogygi Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 10. II. a shower-bath, douche: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: id. 2, 3.

cātādrōmus, i, m. = κατάδρομος, a rope for rope-dancing, etc.: Suet. Ner. 11.

cātaegis, Idis, f. = καταιγίς, a violent storm of wind, a hurricane: App. de Mund. p. 62.

cātāgēlāsīmus, a, um, adj. = καταγελάσιμος, serving for ridicule, a banterer, jeerer: a pun on the name of the parasite Gelasimus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

cātāgrāphus, a, um, adj. = κατάγραφος, painted, coloured, variegated: Thyri, Catull. 25, 7. II. Subst.: catagrapha, orum, n. plur., profile paintings: Plin. 35, 8, 34.

cātālēcticus, a, um, adj. = καταληκτικός: versus, a verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end: Prisc. p. 1216.

cātālēctus, a, um = κατάληκτος, i. q. catalectic: Diom. p. 501 P.

cātālōgus, i, m. = κατάλογος, an enumeration: catalogus virtutum, Hier. Ep. 83. II. a list of names, a catalogue: Macr. S. 5, 15.

cātāmītus, i, m. an effeminate person, catamite (scortum masc.): Cic. Phil. 2, 31. [Acc. to Fest. s. v. an old form for Ganymedes.]

catampo, a kind of game: Fest. s. v.

cātānancē, es, f. = κατανάγκη, a plant used in magical love-potions: (Dioscorides describes two kinds, which Sprengel supposes to be Ornithopus compressus, Linn., and Astragalus pugniformis, L'Her.): Plin. 27, 8, 35.

cātāphāgas, ae, m. = καταφάγας, a glutton, gormandizer: Petr. 39, 9.

cātāphractārius, ii, m. [cataphractes] mailed, clad in mail: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56.

cātāphractēs, ae, m. = καταφρακτής, a coat of scale-armour: Tac. H. 1, 79.

cātāphractus, a, um, adj. = κατάφρακτος, mailed, mail-clad (in pure Latin, loricated): his tria millia equitum loricatorum (cataphractus ipsi appellant) adjunxit, Liv. 37, 40: Prop. 3, 12, 12.

catapirates, v. cataprorates.

cātāplasma, ātis, n. (dat. plur. heterocl. cataplasma, Cels.: cataplasmatibus, Veg.: the form cataplasma only in abl. cataplasmo, Lucil. in Non. 311, 25) = κατὰπλάσμα, in medicine: a poultice, plaster, cataplasm: Cels. 3, 19: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

cātāplasma, i. v. a. [cataplasma] to apply a poultice to: praecordia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

cātāplūs, i, m. = κατάπλους, the arrival of a ship: hence Meton.: a

ship or fleet that arrives: Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40 dub.: Mart. 12, 74.

cātāpōtium, ii, n. = καταποτίον (that which is swallowed): in medicine, a pill: Cels. 4, 8: Plin. 28, 1, 2.

cātāprōrātes, ae, m., a sounding lead and line: Isid. Orig. 19, 4 fin.

cātāpulta, ae, f. = ὁ καταπέλτης, an engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult (v. Smith's Ant. 1138): Vit. 10, 15 sq. II. Meton.: a missile: Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 28.

cātāpultārius, a, um, adj. [catapulta] pertaining to a catapult, thrown by it: catapultarium pilum, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

cātāracta (also catarracta), ae, f. (catarractes, ae, m., Plin. and Sol.) = ὁ καταράκτης or καταράκτης: a waterfall; esp. that of the Nile: novissimo catarracte, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: catarracten, id. § 59: pervenit ad catarractam, Vit. 8, 2: praecipites catarractae, Lucan. 10, 317. II. a portculis: Liv. 27, 28. III. a sluice, floodgate: Plin. Ep. 10, 69. IV. an aquatic bird: Plin. 10, 44, 61.

cātāractrīa, ae, f., a word coined to designate a kind of spice: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

cātarrhus, i, m. = κατάρρhus, a down-flowing, a catarrh: Marc. Emp. 5.

cātascōpus, i, m. (catascopium, ii, n. Gell.) = κατασκοπός (exploring, spying), a spy-ship, a vessel sent to reconnoitre (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium): Auct. Bell. Afr. 26.

cātasta, ae, f. [κατάστασις], a scaffold, stage on which slaves were exposed for sale: Tib. 2, 3, 61: Plin. 35, 18, 57.

II. a scaffold for the public burning of criminals, martyrs, etc.: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 56.

cātastalticus, a, um, adj. = κατασταλτικός, in medicine: restraining, checking: catastalticum medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2: also absol., id. 6, 28, 2.

cātastātīcō, es, f. = καταστατική, a plant, called in pure Lat. scelerata, q. v.: App. Herb. 8.

cātastēma, ātis, n. [καταστήμα = κατάστασις] a station or position: recursu catastematis (sc. solis et siderum) Veg. 1, 17, 5.

cātastrōpha, ae, f. = καταστροφή, the turning-point, catastrophe: Petr. 54, 3.

cātātōnus, a, um, adj. = κατάνωνος, stretching down, depressed, opp. to anatonus: capitulum, Vit. 10, 15 fin.

cātax, ācis, adj., limping, lame: Fest. s. v.

cātē, adv., wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously: sapienter, docte, et cordate, et cate, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 3.

cātēchēsis, is, f. = κατήχησις, instruction: Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

cātēchismus, i, m. = κατήχισμός, a manual of religious instruction, a catechism: Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

cātēchista, ae, m. = κατήχιστής, a religious teacher, catechist: Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

cātēchīzo, i. v. a. = κατηχίζω, to instruct in religion, to catechise: Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

cātēchūmēnus, i, m. and -a, ae, f. = κατηχούμενος, η, one who is receiving instruction in religion, a catechumen: Tert. Praescr. 41. In fem.: Aug. Ep. ad Euseb. 169.

cātēgōria, ae, f. = κατηγορία, an accusation: Hier. Ep. 82, 9. II. In logic, a predicament, category (i. q. praedicamentum): categoriae Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1.

cātēgōricus, a, um, adj. = κατηγορικός, relating to a category, categorical: spirae, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

cātēja, ae, f. [a Germ. word] a kind of missile weapon: Virg. Aen. 7, 741: Gell. 10, 25.

cātella, ae, f. dim., a little bitch: Mart. 3, 82, 19.

cātella, ae, f. dim., [catena] a little chain: Liv. 39, 31: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.

cātellulus, dim. from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

cātellus, *i. m. dim.* [catulus] *a little uppy, whelp*: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Pl. Stich 4, 2, 40: Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103. As a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 103: Hor. S. 2, 3, 259.

cātellus, *i. m.* (for the more common form catella) *dim.* [catena] *a small chain*: Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 13. (Hence Fr. cadeau.)

cātēna, *ae. f.*, *a chain, a fetter*: catenis vincire, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 3: catenas indere alicui, id. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conjicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: catenas injicere alicui, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: catena restrictus membra, Cat. 64, 296: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21: eximere se ex catenis, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 8: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31: catenarum colonus, a term of reproach for a bond-slave, Pl. As. 2, 2, 32.

II. *a wooden clamp or brace*: Cato R. R. 18, 9: Vitruv. 7, 3.

III. *a series of things connected together, a chain* (Poet.): Lucr. 6, 911. **IV.** *Fig.: a barrier, restraint, bond*: legum sacratarum catena, Cic. Sest. 7: (praecepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32. (Hence Fr. chaîne.)

cātēnārius, *a, um, adj.* [catena] *pertaining to a chain*: Sen. de Ira, 3, 37.

cātēnātiō, *ōnis, f.* [cateno] *lit. a binding*: hence Meton.: *a band, clamp, brace*: Vitruv. 2, 9.

cātēnātus, *a, um, Part.* [cateno] *bound with a chain, chained, fettered*: Hor. Epod. 7, 8: Quint. 8, 3, 69: linguae (sc. equorum), *bitted*, Stat. Th. 4, 731. *Fig.*: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected as by a chain*, Quint. 1, 1, 37: catenati labores, *unremitting*, Mart. 1, 16.

cātēno, *ātus, i. v. a.* [catena] *to chain or bind together*: Col. 6, 19, 2.

catenula, *ae. f.*, *uncontr. form for catella*: Paul. Nol. 26, 462.

cāterva, *ae. f.*, *a crowd, a band of men*: caterva comitum, Lucr. 2, 629: Postumius obvium cum bene magna caterva sua venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum possidere, *with bands of desperate ruffians*, id. Dom. 42, 110: catervae testium, id. Verr. 5, 43: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 47: juvenum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 5. **II.** *Milit. t. t.*, *a body of soldiers, a troop, company*; esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions: Galli Celtiberique pluresque barbaricae nationes catervis utebantur in proeliis, Veg. 2, 2: proprie Macedonum phalanx, Gallorum caterva, nostra legio dicitur, Isid. Or. 9, 3, 46: ne virilis cultus in caedem et Lycias proriperet catervas, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16: so speaking of the Alpine hordes: lateque victrices catervae, ib. 4, 4, 23: Tac. A. 1, 56: cominus, eminus, catervis et cuneis concurrebant, id. H. 2, 42. Rarely of Roman troops: Petr. 124, 281: or of cavalry: Sen. Agam. 598. **III.** *a company or troop of actors* (usu. grex): Pl. Cap. fin. **IV.** *Of animals* (very rare): pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1091: avium, *a flock*, Virg. Aen. 11, 456. **V.** *Of words*: incondita verborum caterva, *a farrago of words*: Gell. 15, 2.

cātērvārius, *a, um, adj.* [caterva] *pertaining to a crowd or troop*: catervarii pugiles, *fighting in bands*, Suet. Aug. 45.

cātērvātim, *adv.* [id.] *in companies, in troops*: Liv. 23, 27: non acie, neque ullo more proelii, sed catervatim, *in disordered masses*, Sall. J. 97.

cāthartium, *i. n.* = καθαρτικόν, *a means of purifying, a cathartic*: Tert. Pall. 5 fin.

cāthēdra, *ae. f.* = καθέδρα, *a chair, esp. one furnished with cushions and supports, an arm-chair, easy-chair*: discipularum inter jubeo plorare cathedras, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: also, *a sedan-chair*: Juv. 1, 65 (v. Smith's Ant. 257). Hence, meton.: cathedrae molles, *effeminate women*, id. 6, 91. **II.** *a teacher's or professor's chair*: id. 7, 203.

Hence, meton.: *the office of teacher*: cathedram usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1. Also, *of a bishop*: tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4. (Hence Fr. chaire, chaise.)

cāthēdrālīcius, *a, um, adj.* [cathedra] *pertaining to an arm-chair*: ministri, *effeminate*, Mart. 10, 13.

cāthēdrālis, for cathedrarius, [id.]: Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5.

cāthēdrārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an arm-chair*: cathedraria subsellia, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, *who carry a chair*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: philosophi, *teachers*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

cāthēter, *ōris, m.* = καθήτηρ, *a surgical instrument for drawing off the urine, a catheter*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, no. 13.

cathētus, *i. f.* = κάθετος (put down), *a perpendicular line, a perpendicular*: Vitruv. 3, 3.

cāthōlicē, *adv.*, *universally; agreeably to orthodoxy*: Eccl.

cāthōlicus (cāth. Prud.), *a, um, adj.* = καθολικός, *universal, relating to all*: catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17. More freq. plur. subst.: catholica siderum, *general properties*, Plin. H. N. 1, epit. II. no. 15: catholica fulgurum, *ib. no. 55*: coelestes dii catholicorum dominantur, *all things*, App. Trism. p. 100. **II.** *In eccl. Lat. orthodox, catholic*: fides, Prud. σρεφ. 11, 24.

cātillātiō, *ōnis, f.* [catillo] *lit. lickerishness, a term of reproach for those who plundered the provinces*: Fest. s. v.

cātillo, *atum, i. v. a.* [catillus] *to lick a plate*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 2.

cātillo, *ōnis, m.* [catillo] *lit. a plate-licker*: hence, *a gormandizer, glutton*: Lucil. in Marc. S. 2, 12 fin.: Fest. s. v.

cātillus, *i. m.* (plur. heterocl. catilla, orum, n. Petr.) *dim.* [catinus] *a small bowl, dish, or plate*: Val. Max. 4, 3, no. 5. **II.** *Meton.*: objects in the form of a plate: *an ornament on a sword-sheath*: Plin. 33, 12, 54. **2.** *the upper mill-stone*: est autem meta inferior pars molae, catillus superior, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

cātīnum, *i. n.* for catinus: catinum fictile oleo ungit, Cato R. R. 84, 1.

cātīnus, *i. m.* [kindred with the Sicilian κατινον] *a deep vessel for serving up or cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot*: Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1: ad porri, et ciceris, laganique catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115. **II.** *a crucible*: Plin. 33, 4, 21. **III.** *a censer*: Suet. Galb. 18. **IV.** *the air-vessel in an hydraulic instrument*: Vitruv. 10, 12. **V.** *catinus saxi, a natural hollow in a rock*: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

catlaster, *tri. m.* [contr. from catulaster] *a boy, a lad, stripling*: Vitruv. 8, 4.

cātōblēpas, *ae. m.* = κατώβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (looking down), *a species of bull in Africa, with the head hanging down*, perhaps the Gnu, Antilope Gnu, Gmelin: Mel. 3, 9, 9: Plin. 8, 21, 32.

cātōchītes, *ae. m.* = κατοχύτης, *an unknown precious stone, perhaps a kind of amber*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cātōmīdīo, *i. v. a.* = κατωμίζω, *to lay one over the shoulders of another and thus to flog him*: Petr. 132, 2.

catomitarii or **catomecarii**, *a word of unknown signif.*: Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 329.

cātōnīum, *ii. n.* [κάτω] *the lower world*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic. Fam. 7, 25.

cātōpyrites, *ae. m.* = κατοπυρίτης, *a precious stone, unknown to us*: Plin. 37, 10, 56 (al. leg. cātopyritis, Idls. f. = κατοπυρίτης).

cātorchītes vinum = κατορχίτης οίνος, *a wine made from figs*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, no. 3.

catta, *ae. f.* *an unknown species of animal* (acc. to Gloss. Vet. = αἰλουρος, *a cat or weasel*): Mart. 13, 69.

cātūla, *ae. f.* *a little bitch*: Prop. 4, 3, 55.

catulaster, *v.* catlaster.

cātūlina, *ae. f.* *dog's-flesh*: Plin. 29, 4, 14.

cātūlinus, *a, um, adj.* [catulus] *pertaining to a little dog*: catulina caro, Pl. in Fest. s. v.

cātūlio, *4. v. n.* [id.] *to desire the male* (of bitches): Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 11. *Fig.*: lupa catullens (i. e. meretrix), Laber. in Non. 90, 33.

cātūlitiō, or contr. **catlitiō**, *ōnis, f.* [catulio] *a desire for the male*: fig.: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

cātūlōticus, *a, um, adj.* = κατουλωτικός, *good for healing over*: catuloticum medicamentum, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

cātūlus, *i. m. dim.* [from canis, accord. to Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146: Priac. p. 556 P.: but prob. from an obsol. catus, dog] *a young dog, a puppy*: omnia in perfectis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38: Virg. E. 1, 23. Proverb.: aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 9. **II.** *In gen.: the young of wild beasts, a whelp*: catulos ferae celent inultae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41. Of swine: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 13: of a panther: Lucr. 5, 1035: of a lion: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2: of a tiger: Plin. 8, 4, 5: of a cat: Phaedr. 2, 4, 24: of a wolf: Virg. Aen. 2, 357: of a bear: Ov. M. 13, 836: of a serpent: Virg. G. 3, 438. **III.** *a kind of fetter*: Lucil. in Non. 36, 26.

cātus, *a, um, adj.* [Sabine = acutus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90] *clear-sounding, shrill*: jam cata signa ferae sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. in Varr. l. c. **II.** *Transf. to the intellect. In a good sense: knowing, keen, shrewd, sagacious, wise*: miror tam catam, tam doctam te, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 29: dare alicui consilium catum, id. Epid. 2, 2, 73: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16 fin. Constr. with inf.: jaculari, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: canere, App. Flor. p. 341. With gen.: legum. Aus. Mos. 400. **2.** *In a bad sense: sly, crafty, cunning*: cata est et callida, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 70. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39. Comp. and Sup. not in use.

cātus, *i. m.* (late Lat.) *a male cat*. Pall. Mart. 9, 4: Anth. Lat. 5, 162, Burm. (Hence Ital. gatto; Fr. chat.)

caucālis, *Idls. f.* = καυκαλῖς, *an umbelliferous plant*; acc. to Sprengel *Caucalis orientalis*, Linn.: acc. to others *Cauc. grandiflora*, Linn.: Plin. 23, 12, 40.

caucūlātor, *ōris, m.* *a reckoner, ψηφιστής*, Gloss. Lat. [= calculator].

caucus, *i. m.* = καυκα, *a drinking vessel*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

canda (coda, like codex, plostrum etc., Varr. in Non. 86, 19: id. R. R. 2, 7 5: Petr. 44, 12), *ae. f.* *the tail of animals*. Lucr. 2, 806: id. 3, 658: Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222: cauda pavoni donata a natura ad ornatum, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18: Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 31: sues caudam intorquent, canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111. Proverb.: caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon*, Pers. 4, 15: caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be an object of derision*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53: cauda leonem facit, *the tail shows the lion*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: so, leonum animi index cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 19. Humorously: *the end of Verres' name*, alluding also to the tail of a boar, Cic. Verr. 2, 78. **II.** *Membrum virile*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. (Hence Ital. coda; Fr. queue.)

caudēus, *a, um, adj.* [perh. instead of caudicēus, from caudex] *of wood, wooden*: caudēa cistella, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 65.

caudex (cōdex), *Idls. m.* (rare), *the trunk of a tree, the stock, stem*: Plin. 16, 30, 53: Ov. M. 12, 432: quin et caudicibus sectis, traditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, Virg. G. 2, 30. **2.** *the block of wood to which criminals were bound for punishment*: codex, Pl. Poon. 5, 3, 54 (dub.). **3.** *A term of re-*

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proach: *block, dolt, blockhead*: caudex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. II. *a boat or vessel*: Sen. Brev. Vit. 13 (v. codex).

caudicālis, e, *adj.* [caudex] *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood: provincia, humorously, the employment of wood-splitting*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 25.

caudicārius (codic.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the trunks of trees: caudicariae naves, made of rough, stout trunks*, Varr. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 535, 15 sq. Subst. caudicarii, orum, m. plu. *those who navigate such ships*: Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

caudicēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of the trunk of a tree*: lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

caulae, arum, f. plu. [apparently contr. from cavile, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8, from cavus: cf. Fest. s. v.] *an opening, hole, passage: per caulas corporis omnes*, Lucr. 3, 256: *per caulas palati, et per plexa foramina linguae*, id. 4, 624.

II. *entrances to a sheep-fold*: Virg. Aen. 9, 60. III. *an inclosure*: Inscr. Mur. 191, 3.

caulias, ae, m. = καυλίας, *taken or derived from the stalk: a name given to the juice obtained from the stalk of the laserpitium; while that obtained from the root was called rhizias*: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

cauliculātus, a, um, *adj.* [cauliculus] *furnished with a stalk: cauliculati rami*, App. Herb. 90.

caulicūlus (cōlic.), l, m. dim. [caulis] *the small stalk or stem of a plant*: Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 23, 7, 63. II. *In architecture, an ornament on the capitals of columns*: Vitruv. 4, 1: 7, 5.

caulis (cōlis, Cato R. R. 35, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2), is, m. = καυλός, *the stalk or stem of a plant: brassicae*, Cato R. R. 157, 2: *cepa*, Col. 11, 3, 21. *Of the vine: the tendrils*, ib. 33, 4.

2. *Esp. a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage*: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: *caule suburbano qui siccis crevit in agris*, ib. 2, 4, 15: *cornu bilibri oleum caulibus instillare*, ib. 2, 2, 61. II. *Meton.: pennarum caules, quills*, Plin. 11, 39, 94. 2. *Membrum virile (colis)*: Cels. 6, 18, no. 2. (Hence Ital. *cavolo*; Fr. *chou*.)

caulōdes, is = καυλώδης, *stalk-like: caulodes brassica, a kind of cabbage with large leaves (v. olus)*, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

caupo (cupo, Charis. p. 47 P: cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7), ōnis, m. *a chapman, petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35: Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: *differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4. II. *Fig.: caupo sapientiae*, Tert. Anim. 3. [Cf. κάπηλος; Germ. *kaufen*; Eng. *chapman*.]

caupōna, ae, f. [caupo] *a female shopkeeper, a landlady, hostess*: App. Met. 1, p. 105. II. *a retail shop, an inn, tavern*: Cic. Pis. 22 fin.: Hor. S. 1, 5, 51. 2. *the business of a tradesman or innkeeper: exercere cauponam*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43.

caupōnāria, ae, f. = καπηλική, *a female shopkeeper*, Onom. Vet.

caupōnārius, ii, m. = κάπηλος, *a shopkeeper*, Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnium, ii, n. = caupona, *a tavern, an inn*: Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

caupōnūs, a, um, *adj.* [caupo] *pertaining to a shop or tavern: cauponius puer, a shop or tavern boy, waiter*, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 19: *taberna*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43: *cauponarias artes exercere*, Just. 1, 7.

caupōnor, i, v. dep. [id.] *to traffic or trade in anything: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes*, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12 fin.

caupōnūla, ae, f. dim. [caupona] *a small inn or tavern*: Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

caupūlus, l, m. *a kind of small ship*: Gell. 10, 25 fin.

caurus (cōrus), l, m. *the north-west*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Caes. B. G. 5, 7.

causa (caussa), ae, f. *a cause, reason, motive, inducement; also, in gen.,*

an occasion, opportunity: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cuius est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intelligi debet, ut quod cuique antecedit, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficientior antecedit, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: *epistolae me delectarunt Sextii nostri: dices, quia te laudat: puto mehercule, id quoque esse causae, that was partly the reason*, id. Att. 15, 7: *causa quamobrem*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 18: *causa quare*, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: *causa cur*, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: *causa quod*, id. Verr. 3, 46: *causa ut*, id. Fam. 1, 8: *haud causa quin*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 4: *nihil causae est cur non*, Quint. 11, 3, 59: *causae propter quas*, id. 4, 2, 12: *vera objurgandi causa*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131: *sulutis*, Lucr. 3, 335: *morbi*, Virg. G. 4, 397: *explicandae philosophiae*, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: *hanc nactus appellationis causam*, Caes. B. C. 2, 28. With *ad*: *causa ad objurgandum*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 123. Poet. with *inf.*: *causa consurgere in arma*, Virg. Aen. 10, 90: *perire*, Tib. 3, 2, 30: *gestare carinas*, Lucan. 5, 464. In a pregnant signif. = *justa causa, good reason, just cause: meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: *facere aliquid cum causa*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: *non sine causa*, id. Att. 13, 22.

II. *Causa, in Abl. with gen. of subs. or abl. of pronominal adj.: on account of, for the sake of: honoris tui causa huc ad te venimus*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 25: *causa me apte, for my own sake*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: *aut voluptates omittuntur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiuntur majorum dolorum effuglendorum gratia*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10 extr.: *vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea*, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164: *aliena potius causa quam sua*, Quint. 3, 7, 16. III. *a feigned cause, a pretext, pretence, πρόφασις: fingit causas ne det*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: *muri causam opposuit (Romulus) speciem honestatis neque probabilem nec sane idoneam*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 41: *bellandi*, Nep. Ham. 3: *belli*, Tac. A. 12, 45: *jurgii*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4: *so, per causam, under the pretext: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. On the other hand, *a true cause, opp. to praetextus: praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse ophuntur*, Suet. Caes. 30. Also, *an apology, excuse: causam accipere, to admit*, Cic. Fam. 16, 19. Hence, *nullam or non causam dicere, quin, to make no objection, allege nothing, etc.*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 92: *non causam dico quin, quod meritis sit, ferat*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42.

IV. *In medic. lang.: a disease (that hinders action): causam metuere*, Cels. 3, 3: *utilissimum est ad omnes inde causas*, Plin. 28, 15, 61: *causa santica*, Tib. 1, 8, 51. V. *In gen.: the question at issue, the groundwork of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject, υπόθεσις: Cic. Top. 21: finitae (quaestiones) autem sunt ex complexu rerum, personarum temporum, ceterorumque: hae υπόθεσεις a Graecis dicuntur, causae a nostris*, Quint. 3, 5, 7 sq. VI. *In law: a cause, judicial process, suit: causae privatae*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: *publicae*, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: *capitis aut famae*, id. Fam. 9, 21: *causam agere*, id. de Or. 2, 48 fin.: *constituere*, id. Verr. 5, 1: *perorare*, id. Quint. 24, 77: *defendere*, Quint. 3, 6, 9: *exponere*, id. 2, 5, 7: *perdere*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: *obtinere*, id. Fam. 1, 4: *causa cadere, to lose an action: ita jus civile habemus constitutum, ut causa cadat is, qui non, quemadmodum oportet, egerit*, id. Inv. 2, 19, 57: *causam dicere, to plead a cause*, Liv. 29, 19: *causam cognoscere, to examine into (as a judge)*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Also, *a legal title: ex pluribus causis eandem rem possidere*, Paul. Dig. 1, 2, 3: *per causam tigni possidere*, id. 2, 9. Hence *interest, profit, advantage: nec sufficit corpus ipsum restitui, sed opus est, ut et causa rei resti-*

tuatur, id est ut omne habeat petitor quod, etc. Gai. Dig. 6, 1, 20: *so perhaps: quid Nomentani causam mihi perdis agelli*, Mart. 7, 91: *ubi quiesco omnis familiae causa constitit tibi*, Pl. As. 3, 1, 17. VII. *a political party, faction: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur*, Cic. Lig. 9, 27: *suarum partium causa*, Quint. 3, 8 57: *causa Caesaris mellior*, id. 5, 11, 42.

VIII. *a relation of friendship, connection: quicum tibi affinitas, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant*, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: *explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare*, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40. IX. *In gen.: a condition, state, relation, position, case: ut nonnunquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere alius debeat, alius in eadem causa non debeat: num etiam alia in causa M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Caesari tradiderunt? id. Off. 1, 31, 112: (Regulus) erat in meliore causa*, ib. 3, 27, 100: *in eadem causa fuerunt Usi petes*, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. X. *a business undertaken for any one, a commission, charge: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret*, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: *quod nemo eorum redisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant*, Nep. Paus. 4. (Hence Ital. *cosa*; Fr. *chose*.)

causalis, e, *adj.* [causa] (rare) *pertaining to a cause: causalis ratio*, Aug. de Gen. 7, 23. II. *In gramm.: causales conjunctiones, which annex a reason for what precedes, e. g. nam, enim, itaque, etc.*: Charis. p. 199 P.

causaliter, adv. *causally*: Aug. 1, 1, 5 fin.: 6, 5.

causariē, adv. *on account of sickness*: Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causariūs, a, um, *adj.* [causa, no. iv.] *sick, diseased: corpus*, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef.: *causariae partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est*, id. Ep. 68: *dens*, Marc. Emp. 12. Subst.: *causarii vel latere vel faucibus*, Plin. 25, 5, 25: *oculorum*, Marc. Emp. 8. II. *Milit. t. t. discharged on account of ill health, invalid: tertius exercitus ex causariis senioribusque scribatur*, Liv. 6, 6. Hence, *causaria missio, a discharge from military service on account of sickness*, Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causātē, adv. [causa] *with reason: causatus*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.

causatiō, ōnis, f. [causor] *a pretext, an excuse, apology: causatio aegri corporis*, Gell. 20, 1. II. *a disease: causatio rara*, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causatiūs, a, um, *adv.* [causa] *pertaining to a lawsuit: causativum litis, a cause that establishes jurisdiction*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 154. II. *In gramm.: causativus casus = accusativus, the accusative*, Prisc. p. 671 P.

causīa, ae, f. = καυσία, *a white hat with a broad brim, worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42: Val. Max. 5, 1, no. 4. II. *Milit. t. t.: a shelter for besiegers*: Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

causidicālis, e, *adj.* [causidicus] *pertaining to an advocate: odium et taedium*, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

causidicātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *the office of an advocate*: Front. Ep. ad M. Anton. 2, p. 298.

causidicātus, ūs, m. *forensic oratory, δικολογία*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causidicīna, ae, f. [causidicus] *the office of an advocate*: Amm. 30, 4.

causidicūs, l, m. [causa dico] *a pleader, advocate (in a court of law merely; hence opp. to orator in its extended sense, and often contemptuously): non enim causidicum nescio quem, neque proclamatorem, aut rabulum, hoc sermone nostro conquirimus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: *litium advocatus*, Quint. 12, 1, 25: *nec causidicus, nec praeco loquatur*, Juv. 6, 439.

causificor, i, v. n. dep. [causa facio] (very rare) *to allege a cause, to make a pretext, to pretend*: Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 25: App. M. 10, p. 242.

causor, atus, i. v. dep. [causa] to conduct a law-suit, to plead, defend, etc.: *Per.* and *Att.* in *Non.* 89, 12. *Fig.*: to discuss or debate a question: *Lucr.* 1, 399. *II.* to give a reason, to allege as an excuse, to make a pretext, to pretend, to plead: *ego sum causatus* avarae aut omina dira, *Tib.* 1, 3, 17 sq.: tumidos Euros, *Ov. Am.* 1, 9, 13: stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 14, 12: ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, *Liv.* 23, 8: consensum Patrum, *id.* 3, 64: negotia, *Tac. A.* 1, 47 *fin.* *Absol.*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, *Virg. E.* 9, 56. With a clause: causando, corrumpi equos inclusos in lusula, *Liv.* 28, 35: causatus nondum esse fatalem horam, *Suet. Ner.* 49. With *quod*: causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus *id.* *Calig.* 23. *III.* to dispute, contend with: *causaris* quid sit illud, *Salv. Gub. D.* 3 *init.*

causticē, ēs, f. = *καυστική*, a caustic plant, called scelerata in pure Latin, *q. v.*: *App. Herb.* 8. **causticum**, i, n. (sc. medicamentum), = *καυστικόν*, a burning, corroding medicament: *Plin.* 26, 8, 39. **causticus**, a, um, adj. = *καυστικός*, burning, caustic, corrosive: caustica vis, *Plin.* 32, 10, 53: natura, *id.* 27, 9, 54: spuma, a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair, *Mart.* 14, 26. **causula**, ae, f. dim. [causa] a petty lawsuit: *Cic. Opt. Gen.* 3 *fin.* *II.* a slight occasion: *Auct. B. Afr.* 54. **cautē**, adv. cautiously, carefully: caute pedetentimque dicere, *Cic. Cluen.* 42, 118: iter caute diligenterque facere, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 49: caute et cum iudicio, *Quint.* 10, 2, 3. *Comp.*: *Cic. Deiot.* 6, 18. *Sup.*: *id.* *Att.* 15, 26. *II.* with security: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, *ib.* 15, 17.

cautēla, ae, f. [cautus, caveo] caution, precaution: *App. Met.* 2, p. 117. *II.* In the jurists = cautio, a surety, security: cautela idonea praestanda, *Pomp. Dig.* 13, 7, 6.

cautēr, ēris, m. = *καυτήρ* (for cauterium), a branding iron: *Pall.* 1, 41, 2. *Fig.*: cauterem adigere ambitioni, *Tert. de Pall.* 5. *II.* a wound made by burning: cauter igneus, *Prud. στέφ.* 5, 229.

cautērīo, i. v. a. [cauterium] to burn, and *fig.* to brand: *Ecel.*

cautērīum, ii. n. = *καυτήριον*, a branding iron: in medicine, a cautery: *Plin.* 25, 8, 29. *II.* a tool used in encaustic painting: *Mart. Dig.* 33, 7, 17.

cautērīzo, i. v. a. = *καυτηριάζω*, to burn with a hot iron, to brand: *Veg.* 5, 1.

cautērōma, ātis, n. [cauter] a brand: *Plin. Valer.* 3, 47.

cautēs (cautis, *Prud.*), is, f. a rough, pointed rock: saxa et cautes timere, *Caes. B. G.* 3, 13: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 366: cautes Alpium inviae, *Plin.* 37, 2, 10. As a symbol of insensibility: *Ov. M.* 11, 33c.

cautim, adv. [cautus, caveo] cautiously, warily = caute (rare): cautim adire ad virum, *Att.* in *Non.* 512: cautim et paulatim dabis, *Ter. Heaut.* 4, 8, 30.

cautio (old uncontr. form cavitio, acc. to *Pest.*), ōnis, f. [caveo] wariness, heedfulness, precaution, circumspection. *εὐλάβεια*: a malis natura declinamus: quae declinatio si cum ratione flet, cautio appellatur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, *id.* *de Or.* 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, *id.* *Am.* 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, *id.* *Fontel.* 1, 2: mihi cautio est = cavendum est, *I must beware* (colloquial): *Pl. Bac.* 4, 2, 15: nunc mihi cautio est, ne meamet culpa meo amori obnoxim moram, *id.* *Poen.* 1, 3, 36: hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 3, 67: mea cautio est, *I*

must see to it, *Cic. Att.* 5, 4 *fin.*: res cautiones habet, the matter requires caution, *id.* *Off.* 1, 14: also, admits of caution: quae cautionem non habebunt de his non ita valde laboro, *id.* *Fam.* 11, 21. *II.* In law: a security, bond, warranty, bail: quando vestrae cautiones infirmas sunt, graeculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, *ib.* 7, 18: proferre cautionem, *Sen. Ben.* 3, 7: cavere, *Venul. Dig.* 46, 8, 6: offerre, *Papin. ib.* 40, 4, 50: interponere, *Julian. ib.* 44, 1, 11: cautionem praebere alicui indemnitate, *Papin. ib.* 3, 5, 30. With *acc.* and *infin.*: *Suet. Aug.* 98. *Fig.*: an oral warranty, pledge: *Cic. Sest.* 7, 15.

cautiōnālis, e, adj. [cautio, no. 2] pertaining to security: cautionales stipulationes, *Ulp. Dig.* 46, 5, 1.

cautor, ōris, m. [caveo] one who is on his guard: *Pl. Capt.* 2, 2, 7. *II.* a surety: *Cic. Sest.* 7, 15.

cautus, a, um, Part. [caveo]. *II.* Adj. wary, heedful, cautious, provident: ut cautus est, ubi nihil opus est, *Ter. Ph.* 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providique, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 40, 117: cauti in periculis, *id.* *Agr.* 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, *id.* *Q. Fr.* 3, 9: in verbis serendis, *Hor. A. P.* 46: mensor, *Ov. M.* 1, 136: dubium cautior an audientior, *Suet. Caes.* 58. With *ad*: ad praesentius malum cautiores, *Liv.* 24, 32. With *adversus*: parum cautus adversus colloqui fraudem, *id.* 38, 25. With *erga*: erga bona sua satis cautus, *Curt.* 10, 1. With *infin.*: cantum dignos assumere, *Hor. S.* 1, 6, 51. With *gen.*: rei divinae, *Macr. S.* 1, 15. Of things: cautum consilium, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 3, 6: cantissima senectus, *Tac. H.* 2, 76: pectus, *Prop.* 3, 5, 8: manus, *Ov. F.* 2, 336: arma, *Sil.* 14, 188: timor, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 65. *2.* In a bad sense: sly, artful, cunning: vulpes, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 73: Myrtale, *Mart.* 5, 4, 3. *III.* Pass. made safe, secured: cauti numi, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 105: quo mulieri esset res cautior curavit, *Cic. Caecin.* 4, 11. *2.* *Fig.*: safe, secure (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, *id.* *Rosc. Am.* 20, 56: cautus ab incursu belli, *Lucan.* 4, 409: (urbes) murorum firmitate cautissimas, *Amm.* 14, 8.

cavaedium, i, n. (also cavum aedium, *Varr., Vitr.*) = atrium, the front court or hall of a Roman house: *Plin. Ep.* 2, 17 (v. *Smith's Ant.* 427).

cāvāmen, inis, n. [cavo] a cavern, hollow: *Sol.* c. 9.

cāvāticus, a, um, adj. [cavus] born or living in caves: cochleae, *Plin.* 8, 39, 59.

cāvātio, ōnis, f. [cavo] a cavern, hollow: *Varr. L. L.* 5, 3, 8.

cāvātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who hollows or excavates: cavator arborum (avis), *Plin.* 10, 18, 20. (Hence *It. scavatore*.)

cāvātūra, ae, f. [id.] a hollow, cavity: cavatura temporum, *Veg.* 1, 25, 2: vulneris, *id.* 3, 26, 1: dentium, *Marc. Emp.* 12.

cāvēa, ae, f. (gen. caveā, *Lucr.*) [cavus] an excavated place, a cavity: *Plin.* 11, 2, 1. *II.* an inclosure for animals, a stall, cage, den, coop, beehive, etc.: velut ursus objectos caveae valuit si frangere clathros, *Hor. A. P.* 473: avis inclusa in cavea, *Cic. Div.* 2, 35, 73: *Virg. G.* 4, 58. *II.* a hedge about a young tree, etc.: *Col.* 5, 6, 21. *III.* the audience-part of a theatre: *Cic. Am.* 7, 24: *Virg. Aen.* 5, 340: cavea inia (the seat of the nobility), media and summa (the seat of the lower classes): magis delectatur qui in prima cavea spectat; delectatur tamen etiam qui in ultima, *Cic. de Sen.* 14, 48: *Suet. Aug.* 44. Hence, verba ad summam caveam spectantia, *claptrap*, *Sen. Tranq.* 11, 6. *Meton.*: a theatre: *Pl. Truc.* 5, 1, 39: *Cic. Leg.* 2, 15, 38. (Hence *Ital. gaggia, gabbia*; *Fr. cage*; *Eng. cage*.)

cāvēātus, a, um, adj. [cavea] encaged, cooped up: *Plin.* 9, 6, 5. *II.* arranged like the cavea in a theatre: caveatae urbes, *id.* 4, 8, 15.

cāvēo, cāvi, cautum (cāvītum, *Lex. Thor. ap. Goes.* 330: *Imper. regul. cāvē*; but also cāvē, *Cat.* 50, 18: *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 38) 2. v. n. to be on one's guard, to take care, beware, guard against = *φυλάσσομαι*. *Absol.*: qui consulte, docte atque astute cavet, *Pl. Rud.* 4, 7, 14: non fuisse difficile cavere, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 14: metues, doctusque cavebis, *Hor. S.* 2, 7, 68: cave sis, *Ter. Eun.* 4, 7, 29. *2.* With *ab*: mihi abs te caveo cautius, *Pl. Men.* 1, 2, 42: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, *Cic. Sest.* 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, *id.* *Phil.* 12, 10, 25: a veneno, *id.* *Fin.* 5, 22, 64: hortatur ab eruptionibus caveant, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 21: ab insidiis, *Sall. J.* 108. *3.* With the simple *abl.*: caveo malo, *Pl. Bac.* 1, 2, 39. *4.* With *ne*: to take heed lest; to guard against being: caves, ne videat aliquis, that no one sees, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 2, 6: cave te judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 53. *5.* With *subj.*, without *ne* (only in *Imper.*): cave fidem fluxam geras, do not be faithless, *Pl. Capt.* 2, 3, 79: cave dixeris, don't say such a thing, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 4, 12: resciscat quisquam, *id.* *Phorm.* 5, 1, 37: ignoscas, *Cic. Lig.* 5, 14: te fratrum misceretur, *ib.* And cave with a verb in *plur.*: cave dirumpatis, *Pl. Poen. prol.* 117. *6.* With *ut*: to take care that: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea moderata sint, *Cic. Off.* 1, 39 *fin.*: cavebitur, *ut.* *Col.* 2, 8, 3. *7.* With *acc.*: caveamus fulminis ictum, *Lucr.* 6, 406: interventum alicujus, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11: omnia, *id.* *Fam.* 11, 21: vallum caecum fossasque, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 28: vim atque opes, *Tac. A.* 11, 1: puerum, *Suet. Caes.* 45: hunc tu caveo, *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 85. Hence in the *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriae cupiditas, *Cic. Off.* 1, 20, 68: quod multis rationibus caveri potest, *ib.* 2, 24, 84: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, *id.* *Verr.* 1, 35: ne quid eis noceatur a Caesare cavetur, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 86: quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis cautum est, *Hor. Od.* 2, 13, 14: cauto opus est, *Pl. Capt.* 2, 1, 29. And with an objective *infin.*: caveret id petere a populo Romano, *Sall. J.* 64: pedes cavent tingere, *Plin.* 8, 43, 68: caveo laedere, *Cat.* 50, 21: occursare capro caveo, *Virg. E.* 9, 25: commisisse cavet, *Hor. A. P.* 168. *8.* Cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo: Hercle mihi tecum cavendum est, with you, I must be on my guard, *Pl. Most.* 5, 2, 21. *II.* Legal *t. t.*: to look after the legal or pecuniary interests of any one: amentiae fuit, cum heredi vellet cavere, id adscribere, quo non adscripto nihilominus heredi caveretur, *Cic. Inv.* 2, 41: tu, qui ceteris cavere didicisti, in Britannia ne ab essedariis decipiaris, caveo, *id.* *Fam.* 7, 6. *2.* to give security: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 2: cavere capite pro re aliqua, *Plin.* 34, 7, 17: jurejurando et chirographo de ea re, *Suet. Cal.* 12: cavere in duplum, *id.* *Aug.* 41: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titil servus caverat, *Scaev. Dig.* 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, *ib.* 29, 2, 97: chirographum, *ib.* 46, 3, 89: cautionem, *Venul. ib.* 46, 8, 6. *3.* to get security: tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caveo, amplius eo nomine neminem petiturum, *Cic. Brut.* 5: ab sese caveat, *id.* *Verr.* 2, 23. *4.* to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, etc.: duae sunt praeterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum aedificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, *id.* *Leg.* 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Scipionis legibus, ne plures essent, *id.* *Verr.* 2, 50: quae legibus cauta sunt, *Quint.* 5, 10, 13: cautum est de . . . , *Suet. Caes.* 10: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere non lisset, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, *id.* *Fin.* 2, 31 *fin.* *III.* Cavere alicui, to protect, have a care for: scabellum pecori ejus jumentis caveo, *Cato R. R.* 5, 7: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse alius solet, *id.* 164.

Cic. Fam. 3, 1 *fin.*: securitati, Suet. Tit. 6

caverna, ae, *j.* [cavus] *a cave, cavern, grotto, hole*: caverna terrae, Lucr. 6, 597: magna vis terrae cavernis continetur calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, *fin.*: caverna navium, *the hold of ships*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: puppis, Lucan. 9, 110: vasorum fictilium, Plin. 12, 3, 7: arboris, *clefts*, Gell. 15, 16: coeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 4, 172: *the hollow in the hinder part of animals*: Plin. 8, 55, 81: hence, meton. for the posteriors, in gen.: utraque, Aus. Epigr. 71.

cavernatim, adv. [caverna] *through caverns*: Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

caverno, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to make hollow*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

cavernosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of hollows or cavities*: cavernosa radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

cavernula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small cavity*: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

caviarīae, arum, *f. plu.* [caviae, acc. Fest. the hollow in the hinder part of animals] Fest. s. v.

cavile, v. caulae.

cavilla, ae, *f. dim.* [cavus?] *a quibble, trick, shuffle* (very rare): aufer cavillum: non ego nunc nugas ago, *none of your tricks: I will stand no nonsense*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 11. II. *sophistry*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135.

cavillābundus, a, um, adj. [cavillor] *deceiving by sophisms*: Tert. Anim. 34, *fin.*

cavillatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a quibbling, shuffling*: vendo cavillationes, adsentationunculas, acperjuratiunculas parasiticas, Pl. Stich. 1, 3 (2, 1), 75: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provincia fuit, Liv. 42, 32. Hence it comes under the head of facetiae (or smart sayings) in the sense of *banter, jeering, scoffing*: quum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior *cavillatio*, haec altera *dicacitas* nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: acerba, Suet. Tib. 57: nominis, id. Gramm. 3. II. *a quibbling, sophistical discourse, sophistry*: natura cavillationis quam Graeci *sophisma* appellaverunt haec est, ut ab eviderter veris per brevissimas mutationes disputatio ad ea quae eviderter falsa sunt perducatur, Sen. Ep. 111: cavillationes ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. 10, 7, 14: mille quidem juris cavillationes, id. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavillationis, id. 2, 14, 5.

cavillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a scoffer, jeerer, caviller*: cavillator facetus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15: cavillator genere illo moroso quod etiam sine dicacitate ridetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

II. *a sophist*: Sen. Ep. 102.

cavillātrix, icis, *fem. adj.* [id.] *sophistical*: cavillatrix conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14.

cavillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *raillery* = cavillatio: App. M. 8, p. 213.

cavillor, atus, *i. v. n. and a. dep.* [cavilla] *to make captious objections, to cavil at*: cavillari tum tribuni, et populum exsolvere religione velle, Liv. 3, 20: Tiberium sedere in senatu, verba patrum cavillantem, Tac. A. 1, 46. So also to *scoff, jeer, banter, satirize*, etc.: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocos, Cic. Att. 2, 1: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hūme frigidum, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: facetissime, Gell. 5, 5. With Acc. cavillari togam ejus praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15. Pass.: App. M. 9, p. 238, 5.

cavillōsus, a, um, adj. [cavilla] *full of irony*: Firm. Mathes. 5, 8.

cavillūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little cavil, jest*: Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 18.

cavillum, *i. n. i. q.* cavilla, *a jeer, scoff, scoffing*: App. M. 1, p. 105.

cavo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [cavus] *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate*:

stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26: lintres arbore, Virg. G. 1, 262: dentes cavantur tabe pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: cavati oculi, Lucr. 6, 1193: cortices, Virg. G. 4, 33: rupes, id. Aen. 3, 229: oppida crebris cuniculis, *undermined*, Plin. 2, 82, 84: luna cavans cornua (in waning), id. 8, 17, 23: parmam galeamque gladio, *to pierce through, perforate*, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant capiram, *to hollow out, poet. for to round off, fabricate*, Virg. Aen. 7, 632.

cāvōsitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *a hollow, cavity*: Tert. Anim. 55.

cāvum, *i. n. or cāvus*, *i. m.* [id.] *a hollow*: Liv. 24, 34: Hor. S. 2, 6, 116: cavum aedium, *i. q.* cavaedium, Vitruv. 6, 3.

cāvus, a, um, adj., *hollow, hollowed, concave*: cava convenient plenis, Lucr. 6, 1084: cicutae, id. 5, 1382: tibia, id. 2, 621: concha, Virg. Aen. 6, 171: aēs, ib. 3, 240: testudo, id. G. 4, 464: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 335: trunci, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 12: saxa, id. Od. 3, 13, 14: vena, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 127: cavam manum assem porrigentibus praebere, Suet. Aug. 91: cava luna, *waning*, Plin. 8, 54, 80. Hence, *deep, deep-channelled*: cava flumina, Virg. G. 1, 326: nox atra cava circumvolat umbra, *black night with deepening shade flies round*, id. Aen. 2, 360. II. Fig. = *inane, vain, empty*: gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, ib. 21, 912.

2. *Menses, which have only 30 days*, opp. to *menses pleni*, which have 31 days: Censor. 20.

cē, an inseparable demonstrative particle answering in signif. to the Greek *ἐν* in *οὐτοῦ, τούτου, τούτου*, for which are sometimes found *τὸυτοῦ, τὰυτοῦ, τὸυτοῦ*: it correspds. both in form and meaning to the Fr. *-ci* in *celui-ci, ceci*, and in fact *ce* is the basis of all the French demonstratives. *Ce* is appended to pronouns and adverbs, though the final *e* is often dropped. 1. To pronouns: thus we have the forms *hi-c, illi-c, isti-c*: sometimes the *ce* is doubled, and we find *hancece, hancece, istaece*, but not so frequently as some suppose. When *ce* is doubled and followed by *ne* it becomes *ci*, as in *hicine, isticine, illicine*, although some have proposed to write these words with one *c*: but the nouns and accs. *hicine, hocine, isticine, istocine* are found with the preceding vowels long, which proves that the *c* must orig. have been doubled, and *huncine, hancine* are actually found: in the forms *hicine, hocine*, we observe the change of *ce* to *ci*, though the particle is not doubled. 2. The adverbs *huc, huc, hac, hinc, illuc, illinc, illuc, istinc, etc.*, which already have the particle *ce*, are something strengthened by its reduplication, as *hicce, hucce, hince, illicce*: so *sic* and *sicce*. *Ce* occurs also in *nunc, tunc, from num and tum*. When *ne* is added *ce* becomes *ci*, as *huccine, sicce, nuncine*.

cēdenter, adv., *by yielding*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, *i. v. n. and a.* *to go, move, walk* (in this sense rare and poet. for *incedo*): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 10: ex transverso cedit quasi cancer solet, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 45. Fig.: nitidus qua quisque per ora cederet, Hor. S. 2, 1, 65. II. Fig. like *ire*, *to come to something, to have some result, to turn out, to work*: and acc. to the adverbs with which it is joined, *to succeed, to fail, etc.*: Catilinae neque petitio neque insidiae prospere cessere, Sall. C. 26: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 324: optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80: utcumque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4: parum, Suet. Claud. 34: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183. So, *cedere ad factum, to take place, come to pass*, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 102. III. *Cedere pro aliqua re: to go for something* (as of equal value), *to be the price of*: oves, quae non peperint, binae pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato R. R. 150, 2: cpu-

lae et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, Tac. G. 14. IV. *to go away, to withdraw, depart, retire, pass away*:

ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carina, Cat. 64, 249: coma de vertice, id. 66, 391: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 219: ex ingrata civitate, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: e patria, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patria, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*: cedere e vita, *to die*, id. Brut. 1, 4: vita, Tac. H. 2, 55: horae quidem cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni, *pass away*, Cic. Sen. 19, 69: cedere memoria, *to be forgotten*, Liv. 2, 33 *extr.*: non cessit fiducia Turno, *did not desert*, Virg. Aen. 9, 126. Followed by *in* or *ad*: Caesar ab humana cessit in astra via, Prop. 3, 16, 34: ab Haemonia cessit ad undam, Ov. Pont. 1, 4 (3), 75. 2. Milit. *t. t.*: cedere de oppidis, *to abandon*, Cic. Att. 7, 22: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63: ex agro, id. 2, 47.

3. Mercant. *t. t.*: cedere foro, *to withdraw from the exchange, to stop payment*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2: Sen. Ben. 4, 39: Juv. 11, 50. 4. Legal *t. t.*: bonis or possessionibus (alicui cedere), *to relinquish in favour of another*: alicui hortorum possessione cedere, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.* Hence of debtors: *to make over their property*. Dig. 42, 3. V. As a military term: *to give way before the enemy, to lose ground, retire, retreat* (freq. in Caesar): et ab his qui cesserant, et ab his qui proximi steterant, circumveniebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: consulto cedere, *to make a feigned retreat*, ib. 16: neque illis castra esse, neque munimentum ullum, quo cedentes tenderent, Sall. J. 51: inter conspecta cedentium pugnae terga, Liv. 2, 10: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. VI. In gen. *to yield, give place to, submit*: with *dat.* or *absol.*: nunc te, nox, mitto ut cedas die (diei), Pl. Am. 1, 3, 48: quicumque movetur (aer) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: Di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem temporis, eidem furori, eidem consulibus, eidem minis, insidiis, periculis cessit, Cic. Sest. 29 *fin.*: cedere fortunae, Sall. C. 34: invidiae ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3: auctoritati majorum natu, id. Tim. 3: nocti, Liv. 3, 17: loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, id. 8, 38: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 95. 2. *to yield to in rank, excellence, etc.*: *give way to, comply with*: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fatescesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6: nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, Cic. Lig. 7, 22: precibus, id. Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15. Pass. impers.: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.

VII. With *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: *to fall to one's lot or share, accrue*: ut la quaestus huic cederet, id. Verr. 2, 70: captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1: praedae alia militum cessere, *fell to (became) the spoil of the soldiers*, Liv. 43, 19: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessit, id. 6, 14. VIII. With *in* and *acc.* (like *abire*): *to be changed or to pass into, to become*: poena in vicem fidei cesserat, id. 6, 34: ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artificis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, na. 15. 2. *cedere in unum, to become, or be, of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. 6, 43. IX. Active: with *dat.* and *acc.*: *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit*: permitto aliquid iracun-

hae tuae, do adolescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: multa multis de iure suo cedentem, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: cedere currum ei, Liv. 45, 39: victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4: alicui pellicem et regnum, id. 10, 2: imperium, id. 22, 7: possessionem, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1. With a clause as object: si pleuraque dure dicere cedit eos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67. With *subj.*: Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 10.

cedo, old Imper. form, whose contr. plur. is *cette*: equivalent to *da* or *dic*: *give, tell* (Key § 731: Zumpt § 223): freq. a mere exclamation, *pray!* or to bespeak attention (v. Hand. Tursell. ii. p. 9-14): *give*: *cette manus vestras, measque accipite*, Enn. in Non. 85, 1: *cedo aquam manibus, give water!* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: *cedo ut bibam*, ib. 2, 1, 26: *puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo: ego alam*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86: *cette dextras*, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 4: *senem, bring hither the old man*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7: *convivas*, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 101: *quemvis arbitrum*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43. **II.** *let us hear, tell*: *age, age, cedo istuc tuum consilium: quid id est?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: *unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum*, Cic. Verr. 5, 26 *fin.*: *cedo cum puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi*, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24: *cedo igitur, quid faciam*, ib. 2, 3, 9: *ego statim, cedo, inquam, si quid ab Attico*, Cic. Att. 16, 13: *seclus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit?* Juv. 13, 210. In Ter.: *cedodum*, Phorm. 2, 2, 15. **III.** *to call attention*: *cedo mihi leges Atinias*, Furius, Cic. Verr. 1, 42: *cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium*, ib. 33: *cedo experiamur*, App. Apol. p. 298, 14.

cedrēlātē, es, f. = *κεδρελάτη* (v. *cedrus*): Plin. 13, 5, 11: 24, 5, 11.

cedrēus, a, um, adj. [*cedrus*] of cedar: oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

cedrīa, ae, f. = *κεδρία*, cedar-wood (acc. to some, the pitch or resin from cedar): Col. 6, 32, 1: Plin. 29, 3, 11.

cedrīnus, a, um, adj. = *κεδρινος*, of cedar-wood: *cedrinae trabes*, Plin. 16, 40, 79.

cedris, Idis, f. = *κεδρίς*, the fruit or berry of the cedar: Plin. 24, 5, 12.

cedrīum, ii, n. = *κεδριον*, cedar-oil: Plin. 16, 11, 21.

cedrostis, = *ampeloleuce*: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

cedrus, i, f. = *κεδρος*, the cedar: Pinus cedrus. Pliny describes various kinds of cedar. In 13, 5, 11, he speaks of two kinds of cedrus major and two of cedrus minor. 1. The two kinds of cedrus major, one bearing flowers, the other fruit, both probably refer to the cedar of Lebanon, Pinus cedrus, Linn., and this is referred to in Plin. 16, 39, 76, and 40, 78.

2. The cedrus minor, oxycedrus, Plin. 13, 5, 11, is Juniperus Oxycedrus, Linn.: and this seems also to be the cedrus magna cedrelate of Plin. 24, 5, 11, which yields the resin called cedria and the oil called pisselaeon, also the fruit cedris, ib. 12: but there is much confusion made here by Pliny. 3. Cedrus minor (altera odore praestat, Plin. 13, 5, 11) is supposed by some to indicate Juniperus lycia and phoenicea, Linn.

II. Meton. and poet.: *cedar-oil*: *carmina linenda cedro, i. e. worthy of immortality*, Hor. A. P. 332: *cedro digna locutus*, Pers. 1, 42. (Hence *lt. cedrato*; Fr. *cedrat*.)

celātō, adv., secretly: *celate sacvire*, Amm. 14, 7.

celātīm, adv., secretly, privately (very rare): App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

celātor, ōris, m. [*celo*] a concealer *hider*: Lucan. 10, 286.

celeber, bris, bre, adj. (masc. celebris, Tac. A. 2, 88, etc.: Auc. Her. 2, 4, 7) [another form of creber] crowded. Of places: *much frequented or resorted to, populous* (Celeber, πολυάνδρος, Gloss. Vet.): *loci culti an inculti, celebres an deserti*, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: *loco celebri an secreto*, Quint. 11, 1, 47: *in fore celeberrimo*, Cic. Verr. 3, 58: *via, Catc R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque*

plenissimus navium, Cic. Manil. 12, 33: *celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu*, id. Verr. 4, 48: *celebri urbe et copiosa*, id. Arch. 3, 4: *convivium*, Tac. A. 14, 48: *celeberrimus ilice lucus*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 3.

II. *honoured by a great assembly, etc.; renowned, distinguished, famous*: with *abl.*: *ex multis diebus quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit*, Cic. Am. 3 *extr.*: *gentis Aquitaniae celebr Messala triumphis*, Tib. 2, 1, 33: *celeber dies omni caerimoniarum genere*, Liv. 25, 12: *ludi*, Suet. Aug. 44: *Tiresias fama*, Ov. M. 3, 339: *Daedalus ingenio artis*, ib. 8, 159: *vir arte grammatica*, Plin. 24, 17, 102: *pons illecebris nocturnis*, Tac. A. 13, 47: *ingenio*, id. Agr. 1: *in annalibus*, Gell. 6, 7. Absol.: *Diana*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: *dea*, Ov. M. 1, 747: *templa*, Quint. 1, 4, 16: *duces*, Vell. 2, 17: *juvenis*, ib. 78: *patroni*, Suet. Ner. 7: *discipulus*, Plin. 34, 11, 40: *Arminius*, Tac. A. 2, 88: *nomen*, Liv. 4, 53: *responsum*, id. 21, 19: *vox*, Suet. Ner. 40.

III. *often or quickly repeated*: *celeber gradus*, Att. in Non. 89, 25: *celeberrima verba*, Ov. A. A. 2, 705.

celebrābilis, e, adj. [*celebro*] commendable: *favor*, Amm. 29.

celebrātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a numerous assemblage, *concourse*: *hominum coetus et celebrationes*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: *quae domus? quae celebratio quotidiana?* id. Sull. 26, 73.

II. *a festal celebration, a festival*: *celebratio ludorum*, id. Att. 15, 29: *epuli*, Vell. 2, 56: *sacri*, Plin. 30, 1, 3.

III. *an honouring, a celebrating*: *celebrationem habere, to be celebrated*, id. 34, 5, 10.

celebrātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *he who extols, a celebrator*: *triumphi*, Mart. 8, 78.

celebrātus, a, um, adj. Part. [*celebro*]. **II.** *Adj.*: *customary, usual, frequent*: *tritum atque celebratum*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: *celebratum est usque in proverbium*, Quint. 1, 10, 21: *usus anuli celebratio*, Plin. 33, 1, 6: *verbum celebratius*, Gell. 17, 2.

III. *solemn, festive, brilliant*: *dies celebratio*, Ov. M. 7, 430: *applicatio celebratio*, Liv. 3, 63.

IV. *known, celebrated, famous*: *quo Acticae victoriae memoria celebratio in posterum esset*, Suet. Aug. 18.

celebresco, 3. v. n. [*celeber*] *to become renowned*: Att. in Non. 89, 15.

celebrītas, ātis, f. [*id.*] a great number, a multitude, a numerous *concourse*: *in multitudine et celebratio iudiciorum*, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: *odi celebratam, fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara*, id. Att. 3, 7: *audientium*, Quint. 1, 2, 29: *loci*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: *viae*, id. Att. 3, 14: *totius Graeciae*, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9.

II. *a festal celebration, a solemnity*: *celebratio supremi diei, a solemn funeral*: id. Mil. 32.

III. *fame, renown, celebrity*: *celebritas sermonis hominum*, id. Rep. 6, 19: *causa celebritatis et nominis*, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: *famae*, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: *in docendo*, Gell. 7, 17: *acris*, Plin. 34, 1, 12.

celebro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*id.*] *to fill*: *ripas carmine*, Ov. M. 2, 252: *cujus literis, fama, nuntius celebrantur aures quotidie meae, are filled*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: *celebratur omnium sermone laetitiae convivium*, id. Ver. 1, 26.

2. *to go in great numbers or often, to frequent*: *celebrare deum delubra festis diebus*, Lucr. 5, 1166: *domum alicujus*, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: *limina*, Prop. 1, 16, 3: *atria*, Ov. M. 1, 172: *silvas*, ib. 10, 703: *tecta*, ib. 4, 444: *forum*, ib.

3. *to act along with others, to do frequently, to practise often, exercise, repeat*: *intro abito atque haec cito celebrate, do these things all together*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 35: *ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas*, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: *cognitionem exercitationemque*, ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: *genus divinationis*, id. Div. 1, 2: *celebratum genus mortis, a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: *celebrare seria et jocos cum aliquo*, Liv.

1, 4 *extr.*: *jurisdictionem*, Liv. 6, 32: *popularem potestatem*, id. 2, 42: *celebrare juvenis multo sermone, to talk much with them*, Tib. 1, 6, 17: Quint. 10, 1, 96: Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22.

II. *to celebrate, solemnize*: *celebrare festos dies*, Cic. Arch. 6, 13: *nuptias*, Liv. 36, 11: *solemnia nuptiarum*, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: *officium nuptiarum*, Suet. Claud. 26: *and poet. taedas jugales Thetidis*, Cat. 64, 302: *funus*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: *exsequias*, Liv. 25, 17. Absol.: *tota celebrante Sicilia sepultus est*, Nep. Tim. 5 *fin.*

III. *to honour, praise, celebrate*: *laus, quae non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis, celebratur*, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: *nomen alicujus scriptis*, id. Fam. 5, 12: *facta pro maxumis*, Sall. C. 8: *domestica facta*, Hor. A. P. 287: *memoriam*, Tac. H. 1, 78: *victoriam ingenti fama*, id. Agr. 39: *virum aut heroa lyra*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 2: *sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis*, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: *memoriam nominis epulis*, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.*: *sententiam magno assensu*, Tac. A. 15, 22: *mortem funere censorio*, ib. 6, 27: *obsequio*, ib. 16, 33: *funere publico*, ib. 6, 11 *fin.*

IV. *In gen., to make something known, to publish abroad*: *factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii literaque celebrasset*, Cic. Mur. 41, 89: *qua re celebrata*, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.

celer, ōris, e (m. celeris, Cato in Prisc. 760 P.: fem. celer, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. c.: sup. celerissimus, Enn. ib.) *swift, fleet, quick, speedy*: *face te propere celerem*, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 1: *sagitta*, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 9: *configebat tardus celeres* (sc. aves), Att. in Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: *pennae*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 53: *Mercurius*, ib. 2, 7, 13: *Deae*, Ov. M. 2, 119: *curriculum*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 13: *flamma*, Lucr. 2, 192: *turbo*, Virg. Aen. 12, 855: *venti*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10. With *Gen.* of gerund.: *nandi*, Sil. 4, 587.

II. *Of mental and abstract things*: *motus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: *victoria*, ib. 7, 47: *receptus*, id. B. C. 1, 59: *exitus*, ib. 3, 22: *oderunt sedatum celeres, lively*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: *mens, qua nihil est celerius*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: *oratio celeris et concitata, rapid, hurried*, id. de Or. 2, 21: *pedes longi graviolem faciunt orationem, breves celerem atque mobilem*, Quint. 9, 4: *consilium*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1.

2. In a bad sense, *rash, hasty, precipitate*: *consilia*, Liv. 9, 32: *iambi*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: *desperatio rerum*, Liv. 21, 1: *fieri celeri ratione*, Lucr. 4, 777: *fata celerissima*, Virg. Aen. 12, 507: *mors*, Tib. 4, 1, 205.

3. With *Inf.*: *excipere aprum*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: *pronus volvere menses*, ib. 4, 6, 39: *irasci*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 25.

celeranter, adv., with speed: Att. in Non. 513, 25.

celerātīm, adv. quickly: Sisenn. in Non. 87, 2.

celēre, adv., quickly: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 4.

celēres, um, m. plu., the body guard of the Roman kings: Plin. 33, 2, 9: cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 20 (Smith's Ant. 260).

celērīpes, ōdis, adj. [*celer pes*] *swift footed* (very rare): Cic. Att. 9, 7.

celērītas, ātis, f. [*celer*] *swiftness, quickness, speed*: *velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*: *celeritas et vis equorum*, id. Div. 2, 70, 144: *navis*, id. Verr. 5, 34: *peditum*, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: *peditum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*: *celeritas (militum) in capiendis castris*, ib. 7, 46: *veneni, the quick effect*, Cic. Coel. 24 *fin.* In plu.: *cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates*, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

II. *Of intellectual and abstract things*: *animorum*, id. de Sen. 21: *belli*, id. Phil. 5, 9: *calliditas et celeritas ingenii*, Nep. Eum. 1: *cogitationis*, Quint. 10, 3, 19: *consilii*, Nep. Ages. 6: *orationis*, Cic. Or. 16, 53: *dicendi*, id. Fl. 20, 48 *syl-*

celērīter, adv., quickly, speedily: *librum tibi celeriter mittam*, Cic. Att.

15, 27. *Comp.*: id. Verr. 3, 24. *Sup.* id. Fin. 2, 14, 45.

cēlērītūdo, inis, *f.* [celer] = celeritas, *swiftness*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6.

cēlērīuscūlē, *adv.*, somewhat quickly: celeriuscule dicere, Auc. Her. 3, 14, 24.

cēlēro, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and n.* [id.] *I. act.* to quicken, hasten, accelerate:

casus, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Virg. Aen. 9, 378: gradum, ib. 4, 641: viam, ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: iter, id. 9, 96: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: imperium alicujus, to execute quickly, id. 4, 80: celeratis itineribus, Amm. 31, 11: celerandae victoriae intentio, Tac. A. 2, 5. *II. neutr.* to hasten, make haste, be quick: circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388: Eutr. 4, 20.

cēlēs, ētis, *m.* = κέλης, a racer, race-horse: Plin. 34, 5, 10. *II. a swift-sailing vessel, a yacht*, pure Lat. celox: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

cēlēsma (also cēleuma), ātis, *n.* (celeuma, *ae. f.*, Venant) = κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), a command or call given by the chief oarsman to commence rowing: Mart. 3, 67, 4.

celia, *ae. f.* [Span. word] a kind of beer made in Spain: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cella, *ae. f.*, a store-room, a place for depositing grain or fruits, or for the abode of animals, a granary, stall, etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, Cato R. R. 3, 2: Cic. de Sen. 16: columbarum, dove-cotes, Col. 8, 8, 3: anserum, id. 8, 14, 9: apium, Virg. Aen. 1, 433. Hence dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for the kitchen: data est tibi pecunia qua frumentum tibi emeres in cellam, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. Facetiously, cella promptuaria = career, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4. *II. a mean apartment, closet, hut, cot*, etc.: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13: esp. of servants: Cato R. R. 14: and of slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27. *III. the part of a temple in which the image of the god stood, the shrine*: Vitruv. 3, 1: 4, 1: Cic. Phil. 3, 12: Liv. 5, 50. *IV. a bath-room*, Pall. 1, 40, 4. *V. a room in a brothel*, Petr. 8, 4: Juv. 6, 122: Mart. 11, 45, 1.

cellārīdium, *i. n. dim.* [cellarium] a little chamber: Hier. xlv. Jovin. 2, 29.

cellāris, *e. adj.*, pertaining to a store-room (for cellarius): Col. 8, 8, 1.

cellārium, *ii. n.* [cellarius] a receptacle for food, a pantry: Scaev. Dig. 32, 39. *II. Meton.*: food, provisions: Cod. Theod. 1, 10, 3.

cellārius, *a. um, adj.* [cella] pertaining to a store-room: cellaria sagina, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 32. Subst.: cellarius, *ii. m.*, one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler: sume, posce, prome quidvis: te facio cellarium, id. Capt. 4, 2, 115: Col. 11, 1, 19.

cellātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a store-room = cella: Petr. 77, 4.

cellūla, *ae. f. dim.* [id.] a small store-room or apartment: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: Col. 8, 9, 3.

cellūlānus, *i. m.* [cellula] a monk, recluse: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

cēlo, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to hide, to keep secret, to conceal*. With a double Acc., as in Gr. κρύπτω τιρά τι (Zumpt. Gr. § 391): to keep in ignorance of, or in the dark about: neque enim id est celare, quiddam reticere; sed quum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumentum tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 57: ea ne me celet, consuecui filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampli, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: iter omnes celat, Nep. Eun. 8 fin.: ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov. F. 4, 149. *2.* One of the accs. is omitted, sometimes that of the object: Jovis hospitalis numen nunquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: more usually of the person: cēlem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5: sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 18 60: crudelia consilia dulci forma,

Cat. 64, 175: perfuria, Tib. 1, 9, 3: aurum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 50: fontium origines, ib. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui promissus celas, id. Carm. Sec. 10: uterum manibus, to conceal by covering, Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, ib. 4, 683. *3.* Rarely with *de* and *abl.* instead of one of the accs.: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Deiot. 6, 18. *II.* Pass. with acc. of object: nosne hoc celatos tam diu, have we so long been kept in the dark about this? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 23. So with *relat. clause* for object: non ego celari possim quid ferant lenis verba, Tib. 1, 8, 1. *2.* The *acc.* is sometimes omitted: celabar, excedebar, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12. *3.* More freq. with *de* and *abl.*: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, kept in ignorance of that poisoning business, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. Sull. 13, 39. *4.* The thing as subject, without acc.: quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 10: amor celatus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: ut celetur suspicio, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28. *5.* And rarely with *dat.* of person: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, could not be concealed from him, Nep. Alcib. 5. *III.* Of persons. to hide, to put in a place of concealment: plerosque hi qui receperant celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: fugitivum celare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: nec se celare tenebris amplius potuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 425. Pass.: diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11. [The root also occurs in *oc-cul-ere*, clam, κρύπτω, and καλύπτω. O. H. G. *helan*: Germ. *hehlen*.]

celostrata antepagmenta, Vitruv. 4, 6, 6 (meaning unknown).

cēlox, ōis, *f.* [of the same root as celer] a swift-sailing ship, cutter, yacht, κέλης: Liv. 21, 17: Plin. 7, 56, 57: publica, a packet-boat, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 94. Humorously for a full belly, id. Ps. 5, 2, 12. *II. Adj.*, swift, quick, but with reference to the first signif.: obsecro, operam celocem hanc mihi, ne corbitam date, id. Poen. 3, 1, 40.

celsō, *adv.*, high, nobly: Col. 4, 2, 19: celse nati, nobly born, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145.

celsitūdo, inis, *f.* [celsus] a lofty carriage of the body: corporis, Vell. 2, 94. *II.* In late Lat., a titl., highness: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 8.

celsus, *a. um, adj.*, high, upright, lofty. Physically: (Deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaeus), Col. 3, 8, 2: status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18, 59: crura recta, ingressus celsior, Plin. 11, 16, 16: celsus in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538: turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10: Acherontia, id. Od. 3, 4, 14: Apenninus, id. Epod. 16, 29: arx, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: vertex montis, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7 fin. *II.* Morally: in a good sense: high, lofty, elevated, above the vulgar, great: celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsiorque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188. Also elevated in rank or station, noble, eminent: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5.

2. In a bad sense: haughty, proud: haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, id. de Or. 1, 40 fin.: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 30, 32: celsi Ramnes, Hor. A. P. 342. [From the root CEL or CELL, which appears in antecello, excello, collis, etc.: v. antecello.]

Celticē, *adv.* in the Celtic language: Celticē loqui, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 27.

celtis, *is, f.*, an African species of lotos: Plin. 13, 17, 32: supposed by some to be the Celtis australis, Linn.

cēmos, *i. m.* = κημός, an unknown plant: Plin. 27, 8, 35. From Dioscorides his word seem to be Gnaphalium Leontopodium, Linn.

cēna, *ae* (meal-time), and its deriv., v. coena, etc.

cenchris, *Idis* = κενχρίς, *f.*, a kind of hawk, supposed to be the kestrel, Falco Tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 52, 73 sq. *II. m.* (acc. cenchrin, Plin. l. c.), a kind of spotted serpent: Plin. 20, 22, 90.

cenchrites, *ae. m.* = κενχρίτης, a stone, looking like grains of millet, a kind of precious stone now unknown: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cenchros, *i. m.* = κέγχρος (millet), an unknown kind of precious stone, according to Pliny a kind of diamond resembling a grain of millet: Plin. 37, 4, 15.

cēnōtāphium, *ii. n.* = κενोटάφιον, an empty tomb, a cenotaph: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6.

censō, *ui, censum* (rarely censitum: censita capita, Monum. Ancyra: Frontin. de Col. p. 146, Goes.: cf. recensitus), *2. v. a.* Lit. to count, reckon: so perhaps, accepta dico: expensa ne qui censent, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 54: hence, to tax, assess. *II. t. t.* to take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens (the office of the censor): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur: erat censa praetore Peducaco, id. Verr. 2, 56: ne absens censere, id. Att. 1, 18 fin.: millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, Liv. 1, 44: qui centum et viginti quinque millia aeris censi erant, Gell. 7, 13: capite censi, the lowest class of citizens, whose persons only were counted: qui in plebe Romana nullo aut perquam parvo aere censebantur, capite censi vocabantur, Jul. Paulus in Gell. 16, 10: esse censui censendo, to become a fit subject for the censor's list: illud quaero, sintne ista praedia censui censendo, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: legem censui censendo dicere, a formula for holding the census, Liv. 43, 14. *2.* to give an account or return of one's property (also as depon. censeor, census): in qua tribu denique ista praedia censuisti? Cic. Fl. 32, 80: magnum agri modum censeri, servos esse censum, ib.: censendi causa, for the purpose of giving in the account of one's property, id. Verr. Act. 1, 18.

III. In Gen.: to estimate, esteem, value: si censanda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi, an continentiam Fabricii, id. Par. 6, 2, 48: anule formosae digitum vincit puelle, in quo censendum nil, nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2. Hence with *abl.*, to be valued, to be in high estimation for: id in quoque optimum est, cui nascitur, quo censetur, Sen. Ep. 76: Eratosthenes multiplici variaeque doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10.

IV. to deem, think, hold, judge, be of opinion: non vidisse undas me majores censeo, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 78: quid te futurum censes? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53: an prohibere aliquid censes obstareque posse? Lucr. 1, 967: quid censis, nullasne insidias pertimescendas? Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: alii cuncto facto ut celeriter perrumpant, censeant, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: quid censes munera terrae? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5: qui aequum esse censeant, nos jam a pueris illico nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2: sed nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censeo, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 fin.: censebo exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: tibi igitur hoc censeo, my advice to you is, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. *2.* Colloquially, to express assent: Pl. quid, patri etiam gratulabor? Tr. Censeo, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 5: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11.

V. Of public assemblies: to express an opinion either by words or by voting, state an opinion, vote (with acc. and inf. or with subj.): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: erant sententiae, quae castra oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30. plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent, ib. 1, 67. With the ellipsis of the infin.: pars deditonem, pars eruptionem censebant (sc. faciendam), id. B.

G. 7, 77. **2.** Of the Senate (like jubere of the populus): to decree, resolve, ordain: quae Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7 fin.: Senatus censuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: s. p. q. R. verbis nuntient, velle et censere, eos ab armis discedere, Sall. J. 21 fin.: bellum Samnitibus Patres censuerunt, Liv. 10, 12. With dat. and acc.: to vote to: vestem principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, censuere, Tac. A. 1, 8. [The part. *census* points to a root *CEN*, from which come *cen-sor*, *cen-sio*, *cen-sura*: v. Engl. Journ. Educ. No. 55, p. 240.]

censeo = succenseo, to be angry: ne vobis censeam, Varr. in. Non. 267, 24.

censio, ōnis, f. [root *CEN*: v. *censeo*] an estimating, taxing, assessing: at sume quidem, ne censionem semper facias, make a final collection, be not always making assessments, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

II. the censor's estimating, rating: capitis, Gell. 10, 28.

III. the punishment, chastisement (of the censor): Fest. s. v. Hence, facete: censio bubula, a scourging, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 15.

IV. an opinion, judgment: Symm. Ep. 1, 3.

censitio, ōnis, f. [censeo, censitus] a taxing, tax, tribute: levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 fin.

II. a decree, a command: Vespasiani censione et jussu, Frontin. de colon. p. 146.

censitor, ōris, m. = censor: Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4.

censitus, a, um = census, v. *censeo*.

censor, ōris, m. [root *CEN*: v. *censeo*] a censor, the name of two Roman magistrates, who presided over the rating of the citizen, watched over their morals, and performed other functions: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: Liv. 4, 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 260 sqq.). **II.** Fig.: a rigid judge of morals, a censorer, critic: pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110.

censōrius, a, um, adj. [censor] pertaining to the censor: censoriae tabulae, the lists of the censor, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: lex, a contract for leasing buildings, id. Verr. 1, 55: for the public revenues, id. Prov. Consul. 5, 12: sometimes, also, the orders, or decisions of the censor (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: animadversio atque auctoritas, ib. 42, 117 and 119: nota, Liv. 24, 18: opus, a fault or crime punished by the censor, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367: for which censorium probum, Plin. 18, 3 (but censorium opus, for the punishment inflicted by the censor, Col. 12, praef. fin.): censorius homo, one who had been censor, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367. **II.** Fig.: rigid, severe: gravitas, id. Coel. 15: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censuālis, e, adj. [census] pertaining to the census: forma, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 5: vincula, ib.: professiones, Arcad. ib. 4, 18. **II.** Subst. censuales lum, m. plu., they who make out the censor's lists: Capitol. Gord. 12. **2.** the censor's lists: Tert. Apol. 19.

censūra, ae, f. [root *CEN*: v. *censeo*] the office of censor, censorship: Liv. 4, 8: Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48. **II.** Fig.: a judgment, opinion, in gen.: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36 fin.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, no. 8: deque omni scripto Senecae iudicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2. **2.** a severe judgment, censure: parentis, Treh. Gall. 3.

census, a, um, Part. [censeo].

census, ūs, m. [root *CEN*: v. *censeo*] a registering and rating of Roman citizens, their property, etc., a census: census habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: agere, Liv. 3, 22: facere, Gell. 10, 28: census prohibere, to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15: censui censeo, v. *censeo*. Fig.: census ha-

bere, to take an account, Caes. B. G. 1,

99. **II.** Meton.: the register of the census, the censor's lists: Cic. Balb. 2, 5: Liv. 39, 44. **2.** the sum assessed: census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33. **3.** wealth, property, possessions, in gen.: homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: dat census honores, amicitias, Ov. F. 1, 217: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: ars illi sua census erat, Ov. M. 3, 588: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, ib. 1, 7, 56: opimo onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6. Fig.: censu Tullius oris emeritus coelum, by eloquence, Manil. 1, 792.

centaurēum or **-ion**, i, n. = κενταύρειον and κενταύριον, the herb centaur, a plant of two kinds: majus, Centaurea Centaureum, Pers.: Plin. 25, 4, 11: and 6, 30: 26, 7, 19: Virg. G. 4, 270: and minus, Erythraea Centaureum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 31: 26, 8, 34.

centaurēus, a, um, adj. [centaurus] pertaining to a Centaur: rixa, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.

centauria, ae, f. = centaureum: App. Herb. 34.

centauricus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a Centaur: lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurion, ii, v. centaureum.

centauris, ūdis, f. = κενταυρίς, the same as centaureum majus: Plin. 25, 6, 32.

Centaurōmāchia, ae, f., the name of a fictitious country: Pl. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, m., Κένταυρος, a centaur, a constellation in the southern hemisphere: Cic. Arat. 203 sq.: Manil. 1, 408.

centēnārius, a, um, adj. [centeni] consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred: numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: ballistae, throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds, Lucil. in. Non. 555, 25: fistula, of a hundred inches, Vitruv. 8, 7: basilicae, a hundred feet long, Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, hundred-leaved, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 16.

II. Subst.: centenarii = centuriones: Veg. Mil. 2, 13. (Hence Germ. Zentner.)

centēnōnālis numus, a small coin: Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

centēni, ae, a (in the sing. Virg.: Mart.: gen. plur. centenum, like binum, etc., Plin. 7, 49, 50), num. distrib. [centum] a hundred each, a hundred: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sesterfia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: viciis centena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.

centēnum, i, n., a kind of grain = secale (producing a hundred-fold): Plin. 18, 16, 40.

centēsima, ae, f. (sc. pars) the hundredth part, as a tax, a per centage: centesima rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78. And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly, or 12 per cent. per ann.: Cic. Att. 5, 21.

centēsimo, i, v. a. [centesimus] to select every hundredth: centesimare milites, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

centēsimus, a, um, num. ordin. [centum] the hundredth: centesima pars, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35 fin. **II.** For centuplex, a hundred-fold: frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3: grano, id. 18, 16, 40.

centiceps, cēpitis, adj. [centum caput] hundred-headed: centiceps belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34.

centies, adv. [centum] a hundred times: centies eadem imperare, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 16: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: sesterthum et octogies (sc. millia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86.

centifidus, a, um, adj. [centum findo] divided into a hundred parts, or, in gen., into a great many parts: centifidum iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centifolia [centum folium] rosa,

the hundred-leaved rose: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

centigrānium [centum granum] triticum, wheat, each ear of which contains a hundred grains, Triticum compositum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 10, 21.

centimālis [κεντνα] fistula, a surgical instrument: Veg. 2, 15, 4.

centimānus, a, um, adj. [centum manus] having a hundred hands: centimanus Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14: Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303.

centimēter, tri, m. [centrum metrum] he who employs a hundred, or, in gen. very many metres: Terentianus, Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centinōdus, a, um, adj. [centum nodus] with a hundred knots, centinodia herba, an unknown plant: Marc. Emp. 31.

centipēda, ae, f. [centum pes] a centiped, an insect, called also millepeda, q. v. or multipeda: Plin. 29, 5, 39.

centipellio, ōnis, m. [centum pellis] the second maw of ruminating animals: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

centipes, ēdis, adj. [centum pes] hundred-footed: scolopendrae, q. v.: Plin. 9, 43, 67.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

cento, ōnis, m. [κέντρον] a garment composed of several pieces sewed together, patch-work, etc.: quoties cuique tunicam aut sagum dabis, prius veterem accipito, unde centones fiant, Cato R. R. 59: intravit calidum veteri centone lupanar, Juv. 6, 121: used in war to ward off missiles or to extinguish fires: centones insuper iniecerunt ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. Proverb.: centones sarcire alicui, to impose upon by falsehood, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 18. **II.** the title of a poem made up of various verses of other poems, a cento: Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25.

centōculus, i, m. [centum oculus] hundred-eyed, or with a multitude of eyes: Argo, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centōnārius, a, um, adj. [cento] pertaining to patch-work: centonarius mos, Tert. Praescr. 39. **II.** Subst.: centonārius, ii, m., a maker of patch-work, a dealer in rags: Petr. 45: Cod. Theod. 14, 8.

centrālis, e, adj. [centrum] in the middle, central: centralis terra, Plin. 2, 23, 31.

centrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] in the middle or centre, central: Fulg. Mythol. 1.

centrīnae, arum, m. plu. = κεντρίναί, a kind of fly, mischievous to the fig at the period of caprification: Plin. 17, 27, 44.

centrōsus, a, um, adj. [centrum] in the central point: scobe, i. e. inward, internal, Plin. 37, 7, 36.

centrum, i, n. = κέντρον (a sharp point): centrum circini, the stationary leg of a pair of compasses, Vitruv. 3, 1.

II. the centre of a circle: Plin. 2, 15, 13. In plur.: Solis terraeque centra, Plin. 18, 29, 69, no. 2.

III. Meton.: a kernel, a hard knot, in the interior of wood, of precious stones, etc.: Plin. 16, 39, 76, no. 1.

centum, indecl. num. a hundred: centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 extr.

II. Poet an indefinite, large number: centum clavibus servata, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: puer artium, ib. 4, 1, 15: cyathi, ib. 3, 8, 14: chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41. [Sans. sata: Gr. ἐκατόν; Welsh, cant.] (Hence Fr. cent.)

centumcapita a plant, also called eryngium, q. v.: Plin. 22, 8, 9. Also centumcaput, id. 1, epit. 22, no. 9.

centum-gēminus, a, um, adj. a hundred-fold, poet. epithet of Briareus, Virg. Aen. 6, 287: and of Thebes, Val. Fl. 6, 118.

centum-pēda, ae, m. [pes] hundred-footed: Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

centumpondium or **centūpon-dium**, ii, n. [centum pondo] a hundred pounds (taken collectively), a hundred pound weight: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 37: trutinam unam, centumpondium incertum

num, et pondera certa, Cato R. R. 13 *fin.*

centumvīrālis, e, *adj.* [centum viri] *pertaining to the centumviri*: centumvirale iudicium, Cic. Caec. 18, 53: causae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: hasta, Suet. Dom. 8: lis, id. Rhet. 6.

centum vīri, orum, m. plu. a college or bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits: Cic. de Or. 1, 38: Suet. Dom. 8 (v. Smith's Ant. 267).

centuncūlus, i, m. dim. [cento] a small patch or patch-work: Liv. 7, 14: centunculis disparibus et male censarcinatis semianctus, Apul. Met. 7, p. 189.

II. a plant, bind-weed, knot-weed, Polygonum Convolvulus, Linn., according to Sprengel: others think it Santolina maritima: Plin. 24, 15, 88.

centūplex (centiplex), icis, *adj.* [centum plico] a hundred-fold: murus, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 11: fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220.

centūplicātus, a, um [centuplex] increased a hundred-fold, centuple: fructus, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 1050: centuplicato venire, to be sold a hundred times dearer, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

centupondium, v. centumpondium.

centūria, ae, f. [centum], orig., a parcel or division of a hundred things of one kind: hence, in gen., any division. In agriculture, a number of acres of ground: Col. 5, 1, 7. **II.**

Milit. t. t.: a division of troops, a century, company: Centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: centuriae tres equitum, Liv. 1, 13: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius in Gell. 16, 4 *fin.* **III.** one of the 193 bodies into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people, a century: Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Liv. 1, 43 (v. Smith's Ant. 333): centuria praerogativa, voting first by lot, Cic. Plane. 20.

centūriālis, e, *adj.* [centuria] *pertaining to a century*: lapides, boundary-stones for single centuries, Auct. de lim. p. 298 Goes.: centuriālis civis, appointed to or placed in any century, Fest. s. v. niquis scivit.

centūriātim, adv. [id.] *by companies or centuries*: centuriatim producti milites idem jurant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15. **II.** Meton.: in masses or crowds, by hundreds: Pompon. in Non. 18, 12.

centūriātio, ōnis, f. [centurio]. Of land, a dividing into centuries: Hyg. de lim. p. 206 Goes.

centūriātus, a, um, Part. [id.] *divided into centuries*. Fig.: well arranged, well disciplined: si centuriati bene sunt manipulares mei, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 2.

centūriātus, ūs, m. [id.] a division into centuries: Liv. 22, 38. **II.** the post of centurion: Cic. Manil. 13, 37.

centūrio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [centuria] *to divide into centuries*. Of land: agrum, Hyg. de lim. p. 195 Goes.

II. Of the army: juventutem centuriare, Liv. 25, 15: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38. **III.** Of the people in the comitia: rem gerit palam; centuriat Capuae; dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*: comitia centuriata, in which the Roman people voted according to centuries (v. Smith's Ant. 333 *seqq.*): Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: quod ad populum centuriatis comitibus tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: centuriata lex, passed in the comitibus centuriatis, id. Agr. 2, 11. Facetiously: Pseudolus mihi centuriata nanxit capitis comitia, i. e. an extremely cunning and pernicious plan, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 134.

centūrio (also centurionus, i, acc. to Fest. s. v.) [id.] the commander of a century, a captain, centurion: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cic. Balb. 15: Liv. 2, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 504).

centūriōnātus, ūs, m. [centurio] an election of centurions: Tac. A. 1, 44.

centussis, is, m. [centum as] a

hundred asses: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47 Gen. centussis, Varr. in Gell. 15, 10 Abl. centusse, Pers. 5, 191. Plur. centussibus, Fest. s. v. peculatus.

cepa, v. caepa.

cepaea, ae, f. = κηπαία, a plant similar to the portulacca, the portulacca-leaved sedum, Sedum Cepaea, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 52.

cephālaea, ae, f. = κεφαλαία, a continued headache: Plin. 20, 13, 51.

cephālaeōta, ae, m. = κεφαλαιώτης, a collector of a capitation tax: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

cephālalgia, or euphon. **cephālalgia**, ae, f. = κεφαλαλγία, a headache: Plin. Valer. 1, 3.

cephālalgicus, or euphon. **cephālalgicus**, a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλαλγικός, sick with a headache: equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

cephālicus, a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλικός, in medicine: relating to the head: emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, no. 7.

cephālo, ōnis, m. = ἐγκέφαλον, a palm-tree: Pall. Apr. 5, 2.

cephālōtes, ae, m. = κεφαλωτός, having a head: Seren. Sam. 23, 427.

cephēnes, um, m. plu. = κηφήνες, the drones in a swarm of bees, pure Lat. fuci: Plin. 11, 16, 16.

cepina, ae, v. caepina.

cepitis or **cepōlātītis**, Idis, f. a precious stone unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cepōnides, um, f. a precious stone now unknown: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cepos Aphrōdites = κήπος Ἀφροδίτης, a plant, usu. called cotyledon, q. v.: Appul. Herb. 43.

cepōtaphium, ii, n. = κηποτάφιον, a tomb in a garden: Inscr.

cepulla, ae, v. caepina.

cepūricus, a, um, *adj.* = κηπουρικός, pertaining to gardening: Firmic. Mathes. 2, 12.

cepūrus, i, m. = κηπουρός, a gardener, the title of the third book of Apicius.

cera, ae, f. [kindred with κηρός] wax: Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: Persae mortuos cera circumlitos condunt, id. Tusc. 1, 45: Plin. 11, 7, 6. In the plur.,: Virg. G. 4, 57: Plin. 11, 8, 8.

II. Meton.: a writing-tablet covered with wax: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 59. Hence, prima cera, the first page or leaf, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53. And of wills: cautum ut in testamentis primae duae cerae vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, Suet. Ner. 17: in ima cera C. Octavianum etiam in familiam nomenque adoptavit, at the end of his will, id. Caes. 83. 2. a wax seal: Cic. Fl. 16, 37: Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16. 3. a waxen image of an ancestor: Sall. J. 4: Ov. F. 1, 591. 4. wax used in encaustic painting: Plin. 35, 7, 31. 5. a coloured wax for painting the skin: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 39. (Hence Fr. cire, cierge.)

cērāchātes, ae, m. = κηραχάτης, a precious stone, the wax-agate: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

cērāmītes, ae, m. = κεραμίτης, a precious stone of the colour of brick: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cērāria, ae, f. a female maker of wax-lights: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub.

cērārium, ii, n. a fee for affixing a seal: Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

cērārius, ii, m. [cera] a dealer in wax, κηρωτής: Gloss. Gr. Lat. 2. a writer upon wax tablets: Inscr.

cēras, ātis, n. = κέρας (a horn), a kind of wild parsnep: App. Herb. 80.

cērāsīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cerasus] cherry-coloured: cingulum, Petr. 28, 8.

cērastes, ae or is, m. = κεράστης (horned), a horned serpent, the cerastes, Coluber cerastes, Linn.; Plin. 8, 23, 35.

II. a kind of horned insect injurious to trees: id. 16, 41, 80.

cērāsūm, i, n. a cherry: Cels. 24, 2.

cērāsus, i, f. = κέρασος, the cherry-tree, Prunus avium, Linn.: P. Cerasus, Linn.: P. Padus, Linn. etc.: Plin. 15, 25, 30: Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 2: Ov. Nuc. 2. • **II.** a cherry: Prop. 4, 2, 15: Plin.

15, 25, 30. (Hence It. *ciriegia* = Fr. *cérise*; Germ. *kirsche*; Eng. *cherry*.)

cērātīa, ae, f. = κερασία, a plant with a single leaf, supposed by some to be the Maianthemum bifolium: Plin. 26, 8, 34, no. 8.

cērātias, ae, m. = κεράτιας, a kind of comet, in shape resembling a horn: Plin. 2, 25, 22.

cērātina, ae, f. = κεράτινα, the sophistical argument concerning horns: quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua, Gell. 18, 2: Quint. 1, 10, 5.

cērātītis, Idis, f. = κεράτις (horned), a kind of horned poppy, Glaucium corniculatum, Pers.: Plin. 20, 19, 77.

cērātium, ii, n. = κεράτιον, a Greek weight, corresponding to the Latin siliqua = 2 calculi: Auct. de ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *carat*.)

cērātum, i (cērōtum, i, Mart. 11, 98: Plin. 22, 24, 56: cērātōrium, ii, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 11: cērōtārium, ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), n. = κηρωτόν, a wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum: Cels. 4, 20: Plin. 23, 6, 54.

cērātūra, ae, f. [cera] a smearing over or covering with wax: Col. 12, 50, 16.

cērātus, a, um, Part. [cero].

cēraula, ae, m. = κεράυλα, a horn-blower: App. Met. 8, p. 213.

cēraunius, a, um, *adj.* = κεραύνιος (pertaining to thunder or lightning) ceraunia gemma (also ceraunium, Claud. Laud. Seren. 77, and ceraunus, Prud. Psych. 470): a precious stone, perh. a meteoric stone: Plin. 37, 9, 51. **II.**

cerauniae vites, of a red colour, Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.

ceraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

cercēris, a sort of amphibious bird: Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

cercētis, Idis, f. = κερκίτις, a species of olive-tree: Col. 5, 8, 3.

cercius, ii, v. circius.

cercolips, v. corcholopis.

cercōpithēcus, i, m. = κερκοπίθηκος, a monkey, perhaps Simiopithecus Entellus, a long-tailed monkey which is venerated in some parts of India: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

cercōps, ōpis, m. = κέρκωψ, a species of long-tailed ape: Manil. 4, 664.

cercūrus, i, m. = κέρκουρος, a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians: Liv. 33, 19: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **II.** (also written cercyrus), a sea-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

cercyrus, i, v. cercurus, no. 2.

cerdo, ōris, m. = κέρδων [κέρδος] a hireling, day-labourer, handicraftsman: sed perit postquam cerdonibus esse timendus coeperat, Juv. 4, 153: sutor, a cobbler, Mart. 3, 59.

cērēbellāre, is, n. [cerebellum] a brain-covering, i. e. a head-covering: Veg. 3, 7, 1.

cērēbellum, i, n. dim. [cerebrum] a small brain: Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 30, 13, 38. (Hence Ital. *cervello*; Fr. *cervelle*, *cerveau*.)

cērebrosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] crazy, hot-brained, passionate: senex hic cērebrosus est certe, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 36: Hor. S. 1, 5, 21. Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cērebrum (per tmesin: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. in Don. p. 1777 P., and in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 412), i, n. the vessel which holds the brains, i. e. the skull: hence, the brains: Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 19: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem, Cic. Fusc. 1, 9, 19. Meton. understanding: Hor. S. 2, 3, 75: Phaed. 1, 7, 2: Suet. Calig. 50. 2. anger, esp. in the phrases uri cerebrum, findi cerebrum: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 25: id. Bac. 2, 3, 17: O te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 11. **II.** Transf. to plants: the pith in the upper part: Plin. 13, 4, 8. [Cer-e-brum comes from the root CER, which signifies the "brains:" cf. Germ. *ge-hirn*; Scotch, *harns*: it is also akin to Sans. *siras*, the "head."] (Hence It. *cervello*; Fr. *cervelle*, *cerveau*.)

cērēolus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cereus] *wax-coloured*: pruna, Col. 10, 404.

Cērēs, ēris, *f. the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of agriculture*: hence, meton.: food, bread, fruit, corn, grain, etc.: Virg. Aen. 1, 177: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 13. Proverb.: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

cērēus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *waxen, of wax*: Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30: imago, ib. 1, 8, 43: castra, cells of wax, honey-comb, Virg. Aen. 12, 589. II. Meton.: *wax-coloured*: pruna, id. L. 2, 53: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58. 2. *pliant, soft, like wax*: cerea brachia Teleph. Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2. 3. *Fig.: easily moved or persuaded*: cereus in vitium flecti, id. A. P. 163.

cērēus, i, m. *a wax-light, wax taper*: Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: ducere funus ad faces et cereos, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20 *fin.*: quantum a funere absunt, qui ad faces et cereos vivunt, id. Ep. 122.

cerevisia, ae, *v. cervisia*.

cēria, ae, *f. a Spanish drink, prepared from corn* = celia and cerevisia: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cērifico, avi, i, *v. a.* [cera facio] *lit. to make wax*: hence of the purple fish: *to slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs*: Plin. 9, 38, 62.

cērīntha, ae (-ē, es, Plin. 21, 12, 41), *f.* = κερυνθή, *a plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower*, Cerinthe major, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 63.

cērīnthus, i, m. = κερυνθος, *bee-bread*: called also erithace and sandaraca: Plin. 11, 7, 7.

cērīnum, i, n. *a wax-coloured garment*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cērīnus, a, um, *adj.* = κήρινος, *wax-coloured*: cerina pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12: berylli, id. 37, 5, 20.

cērīolārium, ii, or **cერიolare**, is, *n. a candlestick for wax tapers*: Inscr.

cērītis, idis, *f.*, or **cerites**, ae, *m.* = κήρις, *a precious stone, now unknown, wax-stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cērīum, ii, n. = κήριον, *a dangerous swelling or ulcer*: Plin. 20, 2, 6.

cernentia, ae, *f.* [cernens, cerno] *the sight, seeing, opp. to caecitas*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 115.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (the orig. part. was certus, *q. v.*) 3. *v. a. to sift, winnow* (rare): per cribrum, Cato R. R. 107: farinam cribro, Plin. 18, 11, 19, no. 3: in cribris omnia cerere cavis, Ov. Medic. Fac. 62. II. *Fig.: to distinguish, discern, perceive, see distinctly*:

sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno is hercle'st, if I can properly make him out, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, nec tamen ad narces venientels cernimus unquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300: quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, ib. 269: cernere acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: vis magna pulveris cernebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: adesse eum et haec coram cernere existimate, id. B. G. 6, 8: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, Ov. M. 15, 844: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Virg. Aen. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. Of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. in Non. 261, 11. III. Transf. to intellectual objects: *to perceive, comprehend, understand*: neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: vis et natura deorum non sensu, sed mente cernitur, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneret, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: atque

haec quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Part. Or. 23 *init.* 2. With acc. of pers.: *to look up to, have respect or regard to*: id. Leg. 1, 18, 49. IV. *to decide what is contested or doubtful* (judicially), *to decree, determine* (more rare than the compos. decernere): quotcumque senatus creverit populusque jusserit tot sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum, quo de Armenia cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12: apud mensam de divinis atque humanis cernitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77. 2. *to decide by contending or fighting*: ferro non auro vitam (acc. Graec. = de vita) cernamus utrique, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. in Non. 261, 17: cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709: cernere certamen, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 15: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, Sall. C. 59. Humorously: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77. V. In gen.: *to decide or conclude upon, resolve* (rare): praesidium castris educere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 5: quum ego antidhac te amavi et mihi amicam esse crevi, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 1 (crevi valet, constitui, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99). VI. Legal t. t.: of inheritances: *to resolve to enter upon an inheritance*: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: Gaius Inst. 2, 164. 2. *to make known such determination*: Cic. Att. 11, 2. And finally, 3. = *adire, to enter upon an inheritance*: id. Agr. 2, 15, 40. Fig.: id. Att. 6, 1. [Sans. kēri, to separate, to know; Gr. κέρνω: cf. cribrum and crimen.]

cernuālia, ium, n. plu. [cernuo] *a public festival, at which it was customary to dance upon skins smeared with oil, which often occasioned falls*: Varr. in Non. 21, 6 sq.

cernūlo, i, *v. a.* [id.] *to throw down*: non evertit fortuna sed cernulat et allidit: Sen. Ep. 8.

cernūo, avi, atum, i, *v. a. and n.* [cernuus] *to throw or fall head foremost*: pelles oleo perfusas percurrabant, ibique cernuabant, Varr. in Non. 21, 8: equus de industria cernuatus, Sol. c. 45.

cernūus, a, um, *adj.* [cerno] *with the face towards the earth, headlong* (rare, and poet.): cernuus extemplo plantas convestit honestas, Lucil. in Non. 20, 33 sq.: ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, Virg. Aen. 10, 894. II. Subst.: *a tumbler, mountebank*, κερυντήρ, περυντήρ: Lucil. in Non. 21, 6.

cēro, avi, atum, i, *v. a.* [cera] *to cover or smear with wax, to wax*: cerare dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15. More freq. in part. pass.: cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 21: pennae, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2: taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, ib. 5, 42.

cērōma, ātis, n. (dat. plur. ceromatibus, Plin. 35, 13, 47: nom. sing. ceroma, ae, *f.* Arnob. 3, 111) = κήρωμα, *an unguent for wrestlers*: Plin. 28, 4, 13. II. Meton.: *the arena or ring*: Sen. Brev. Vit. 12: Plin. 35, 2, 2. 2. *the combat itself*: Mart. 5, 65. III. *a tumour*: perh. = cerion: Plin. Val. 1, 25 *fin.*

cērōmātious, a, um, *adj.* = κήρωματικός, *smeared with wax*: collum, Juv. 3, 68.

cērōnīa, ae, *f.* = κερωνία, *St. John's bread*: Ceratonia siliqua, Linn.: Plin. 13, 8, 16.

cerostrota, v. celostrata.

cērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *full of wax*: mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13.

cerotarium, ii, v. ceratum.

cerotum, i, v. ceratum.

cerreus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus] *of the Turkey oak*: glans, Col. 9, 20, 5: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cerritulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cerritus] *a little crazy*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cerritus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cērōbrītus, from cerebrum: cf. cerebrosus] *having a crazed brain, frantic*,

mad (rare and poet.): Pl. Amph. 2, 2, 144: id. Rud. 4, 3, 67: Hellade percussa Marius cum praecipitat se, cerritus fuit Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

cerrones, idlers, triflers: v. Gerro. **cerrus**, i, *f. a kind of oak, Turkey oak*: Quercus Cerrus, Linn.: Col. 7, 9, 6: Plin. 16, 5, 6.

certābundus, a, um, *adj.* [certo] *contending, disputing*: Appul. Apol. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, inis, n. [id.] *a contest, struggle in games or otherwise*: videmusne, apud quos eorum ludorum, qui gymnici nominantur, magnus honos sit, nullum ab iis qui in id certamen descendunt, devitari dolorem? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: salendi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharodorum, id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnium, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12: bijugum, Virg. Aen. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, ib. 7, 792: disci, ib. 10, 177. Gen.: of the mind, feelings, etc.: certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40: honoris et gloriae, id. Am. 10, 34: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, id. Ac. 1, 12, 44: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. 2, 17, 8: verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19: amicitiae, benevolentiae, id. 37, 53: bonae artis ac virtutis, ib. 54: irarum, id. 1, 7: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60: regni, id. 1, 17: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3, 13, 19. Poet.: mite vini, a drinking bout, Tib. 3, 6, 11. And also poet. certamina ponere, synon. with certamina instituere = ἀγῶνα ποιεῖν, to order, arrange a fight or contest: prima citae Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. Aen. 5, 66: certamine summo, with the greatest zeal, exertion, ib. 197: ingenti certamine concitant remos, Curt. 9, 4.

II. *a military contest, battle, combat*: si ipse a certamine belli me removissem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: vario certamine pugnatum est, ib. 46: inire certamen, Liv. 7, 26: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J. 13: in certamine ipso, Liv. 26, 44: navale, a naval engagement, sea-fight, id. 31, 14: for which, certamen classicum, Vell. 2, 85. III. Meton. *war*: Flor. 1, 20: Eutr. 1, 16.

certatim, adv. [certatus, certo] *with contest or struggle, emulously, earnestly, eagerly*: certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40 *fin.*: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, Quint. 6, 1, 21: omnes me certatim et tamen aequaliter amant, Plin. Ep. 2, 9.

certatīo, ōnis, *f.* [certo] *a contending, striving, a combat, contest, etc.* Jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. Fig.: relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Am. 9, 32: certatio mulctae, a public discussion concerning a fine, id. Leg. 3, 3. II. *a military contest, a fight*: Sisenn. in Non. 196, 1.

certātor, ōris, m. [certo] *a disputant* (rare): Gell. 12, 10.

certātus, a, um, Part. [certo].

certātus, ūs, m. [certo] *a contending, fight*: Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certē, adv. *with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really*: certe edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 115: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: fuit certe id aequum et certe exspectatum est, id. Planc. 16, 38: alterum fieri profecto

potest, alterum certe non potest, id N. D. 1, 2, 5: certe igitur, id. Div. 2, 9, 23: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis, id. Fam. 11, 16: postremo expellet certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. *Comp.*: si reperire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 519. In an affirmative answer: estne ipse an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 65: M. Est miserum igitur quoniam malum. A. Certe, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9. It sometimes serves as an emphatic reiteration of a preceding statement: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in iudicium. Certe, certainly, surely, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42. In interrogations: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. Aug. 33. II. To restrict or modify an assertion: yet surely, yet indeed, at least, at all events: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, Liv. 22, 34 fin.: quos quoniam coeli nondum dignamur honore, quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: certe equidem peiorem te vidi neminem, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 27: certe tu quidem pol multo hilarior, Ter. Enn. 4, 5, 5.

certim, adv. *certainly*: certim scire, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certioro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*certior*] = certiorum facere, to inform, give information: Jul. in Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8: certioratus, ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4.

certo, adv. *with certainty, certainly, surely, really*: perii certe et ad arbitrio, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 42: mihi certo nomen Sosia 'st, id. Am. 1, 1, 176: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: certo scio, I know for certain, I am fully persuaded: certo edepol scio, me vidisse, Pl. Mil. Gl. 2, 3, 2: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, Cic. Att. 1, 12: veniunt in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, id. Caec. 19, 55. In affirm. answers for *certe*: Me. Liberum ego te jussi abire? Mes. Certo, yes, certainly, Pl. Men. 5, 8, 9.

certo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [root CER in cerno: cf. cernere certamer, to decide a contest] to fight, contend: utrum igitur utilius Fabricio armis cum hoste certare an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: proelio, Sall. J. 81: cum Gallis pro salute, ib. 114: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47: odiis etiam prope maioribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1: acie, Virg. Aen. 2, 30. *Impers. pass.*: Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: qua in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74: in cuius (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10. II. In gen.: to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with: certare benedictis, Ter. Ph. prol. 20: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31: eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52: cum civibus de virtute, id. C. 9: pro sua potentia, ib. 38: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, to endeavour to pay interest with the produce of estates, Cic. Cat. 2, 8 fin.: ob hircum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. Od. 2, 12, 18: mero, ib. 4, 1, 31: parsimonia et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis millium, Liv. 34, 18: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29. *Impers. pass.*: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8 fin.: quum a Cherusciis augendae dominationi certaretur, with a view of extending their dominion, Tac. A. 2, 46. Poet. With dat. instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. E. 5, 8: certent et cynis ululae, ib. 8, 55. Poet. in pass. signif.: certatum lte Deorum Ambraciam, contended for, Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis, Sil. 17, 342. 2. With *inf.* (mostly poet.): certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123:

Phoebum superare canendo, Virg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Virg. Aen. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergemini honoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Virg. Aen. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4 fin.: frangere fluctus, Plin. Pan. 81 fin.

III. to contend at law: inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 16: si quid se iudice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, ib. 2, 5, 27.

certus, a, um [*orig. Part. cerno; but usu. adj.*] *determined, resolved*: certum est, with dat. = a neutr. impers. verb: it is determined, it is one's decision, resolution, will: usu. with *inf.*: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: certum est igni circumdare muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 153: dignos, indignos adire atque experiri, certum 'st mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 94: at Cereri certum est educere natam, Ov. M. 5, 533: certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 15: experiar, ut opinor, certum est, id. Most. 4, 1, 41: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4. In *comp.*: mi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin. Ar. Certumne 'st tibi istuc? He. Non moriri certius, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 74. II. As an *adj.* without est: 1. with *inf.*: certa mori, Virg. Aen. 4, 564: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47. 2. with *gen.*: (Zumpt Gr. § 437): certus eundi, Virg. Aen. 4, 554: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. A. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, ib. 66: consilii, id. H. 2, 46. III. established, settled, fixed: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 fin.: quaerere ab iudicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14: certum statumque vectigal, id. Cal. 40: certi limites, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170: conviva, a constant guest, id. Ep. 1, 7, 75. 2. = quidam, and our certain, of some certain, but indefinite, person or thing: Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8 proem. § 2: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10, 2, 13: and subst. in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 8, 13. IV. sure, unerring, to be depended upon, trusty, faithful, etc. Of persons: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17 fin.: tu ex amicis certis mihi es certissimus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 57: certi homines, that may be depended on, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: certus Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiozem, Liv. 10, 35: per litora certos dimittam, Virg. Aen. 1, 576. 2. Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: certa pectora, Virg. Aen. 9, 249: certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10: paratam dicendi copiam et certam, Quint. 10, 6, 5: jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37: certa hasta, Virg. Aen. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, ib. 3, 16, 30: pes, id. Carm. Sec. 74: trames, id. S. 2, 3, 49: lar, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: plana et certa, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1. Subst. with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. H. 4, 81. V. Of the understanding and knowledge: certain, sure, true (esp. freq. in neutr.): postremo certior res, Liv. 29, 6. So. Satin hoc certum 'st? Ge. Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 31: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35: quum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33. So certum

scire, to know for a certainty: Ph. Cl. venne? Th. Arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31: cum certum sciam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: certum habere, id. Att. 1, 13: Liv. 36, 28: pro certo habere, Cic. Att. 10, 6: negare, ib. 5, 21: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37 fin.: dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10: affirmare, Liv. 27, 1: creditur, Sall. C. 15: coeperit esse, Quint. 5, 12. In Plaut. certum or certius facere alicui, to assure a person, make him certain, Men. 2, 1, 17: id. Pseud. 2, 2, 4. 2. Of persons: certain, sure: num quid nunc es certior? id. Am. 1, 1, 191: certus de sua genitura, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnationis, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. H. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. A. 12, 3: certi sumus, Gell. 18, 10. Esp. the comparat. with facere, agreeing with the object of the act. verb. and with the subject of the pass.: foll. by *de* and *abl.* or by *gen.*: the depend. sentence is the acc. and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause*: to inform about, make acquainted with: me certiozem face, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 69: de Caesaris adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: qui certiozem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 A: Caesarem certiozem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: faciam te certiozem quid egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus, id. Fam. 1, 7: Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. Also, with *posit.*, though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 16: Anchisen facio certum, remque ordine pando, Virg. Aen. 3, 179. (Hence Fr. *certes*.)

cērūchi, orum, m. plu. = κερωχιοι (= κεραυχιοι, holding the sail-yards), ropes fastened to the sail-yards: Lucan. 8, 17.

cērūla, ae, f. dim. [*cera*] a small piece of wax: miniata, a kind of crayon, Cic. Att. 15, 14 fin.: miniatula, the same, ib. 16, 11.

cerus manus, in carmine Saliari intelligitur creator bonus, Fest. s. v. matrem matutum.

cērussa, ae, f. *white-lead, ceruse*: used by painters; also in medicine, and as a cosmetic: Plin. 34, 18, 54: nec cerussa tibi, nec nitri spuma rubentis desit, Ov. Medic. fac. 73.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [*cerussa*] coloured or painted with white lead: buccae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: tabulis, Cod. Theod. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, ae, f. [*cervus*] a hind, doe: Plin. 14, 37, 45. Poet.: deer in gen.: Virg. Aen. 4, 69: non aper irasci meminist, non fidere cursu cerva, Ov. M. 7, 545.

cervārius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to deer: lupus, a lynx, Plin. 8, 22, 34: venenum, an herb with which arrows were smeared, id. 27, 11, 76: cervaria avis, quae pro cerva immolabatur (Dianae), Fest. s. v.

cervical, ālis, n. [*cervix*] a pillow or bolster: Juv. 6, 353: Suet. Ner. 6.

cervicātus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] stiff-necked, obstinate: Vulg. Sir. 16, 11.

cervicōsitas, ātis, f. [*id.*] stubbornness, obstinacy: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervicūla, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] a small neck: Cic. Verr. 3, 19 fin.: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180. II. In mechanics, the neck of a hydraulic machine: Vitruv. 10, 13.

cervīna, ae, f. (sc. caro) deer's flesh, venison: Edict. Diocl. p. 15.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [*cervus*] pertaining to a deer: cornu, deer's horn, Col. 8, 5, 18: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66: vellera, Ov. M. 6, 592: pilus, Plin. 28, 19, 77: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e. great age (because the deer was said to live to a great age), Juv. 14, 251. (Cf. Plin. 8, 32, 50 fin.: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 64.)

cervisia or **cerevisia**, ae, f. [*a Gallic word*] beer: Plin. 22, 25, 82.

cervix, icla, f. the neck, the nape

(in ante-Aug. prose usu. in plur.): caput a cervico revulsum, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 396: boum cervices natae ad jugum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: eversae cervices tuae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquo praesidio caput et cervices tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90: cervices securi subficere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53: praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345.

2. Fig.: impositus in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rempublicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66: in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, Liv. 22, 33. For *boldness*: qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. **II.** Transf. to things: *the neck*: amphorae, Petr. 34, 6: cucumae, Petr. 136, 2: fistulae, Vitr. 10, 13: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855: Peloponnesi, i. e. Isthmus, Plin. 4, 3, 4.

cervus (old orthogr. **cervos**, cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26) *m.* a stag, a deer: Plin. 8, 32, 50: fugax, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: vincere cervum cursu, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 27: cervus equum pugna melior communibus herbis pellebat, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 34. **II.** Meton.: cervi, *forked stakes*. **1.** As *supports of the vine*: Tert. Anim. 19. **2.** Millt. *t. t.* a *chevauz de frise*: Caes. B. G. 7, 72: Liv. 44, 11.

cērycūm or **cērycēum**, *ii, n.* = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, for caduceus, a *herald's staff*: Marcian. Dig. 1, 8, 8.

cēryx, *ŷcis, m.* = κήρυξ, a *herald*: Sen. Tranq. 5.

cespes, *is, v.* caespes.

cessatio, *ōnis, f.* [cesso] a *tarrying*, *delaying*: non datur cessatio, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 103. **II.** a *leaving off*, *idling*, *cessation*, *inactivity*, *idleness*: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10: pugnae, Gell. 1, 25: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat, Cic. N. D. 1, 36 fin.

III. a *lying fallow*: humus magno fenore cessationis colono respondet, Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessator, *ōris, m.* [id.] a *loiterer*, an *idler*, a *dilatory person*: nequam et cessator Davus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 100: Cic. Fam. 9, 17.

cessatrix, *icis, f.* a *female loiterer*, *idler*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessicius or **-tius**, *a, um, adj.* [cesso cedo]. In the jurists: *pertaining to ceding*: tutor, tutela, Gai. Instit. 1, 169.

cessim (also *cessim* or *coxim*), *adv.* [cesso, cedo] *bending inwards*, *turned backwards*: cum domum ab Illo cessim revertero, Varr. in Non. 247: at vos, commissio proelio, ite cessim et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: lagena orificio cessim deliscente patefcens, obliquely, App. M. 2, p. 121, 8. **II.** Of the feet: *turned inwards* (varicatus): coxim insidens, ib. 3, p. 129.

cessio, *ōnis, f.* [cedo]. Legal *t. t.*: a *giving up*, *surrendering*: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 fin.: Dig. 42, 3 tit. de cessione bonorum. **II.** Cessio *dilecti*, the *approach of a term*, Ulp. Dig. 36, 2, 7: in jure cessio, v. Smith's Ant. 653.

cesso, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. freq.* [id.] *to leave off*, *delay*, *linger*, *loiter*, or, in gen., *to cease from*, *stop*: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, neque unquam in suo studio atque opere cessavit, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35: ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 7: muliebri audacia, id. 1, 46. *Absol.*: si tabellarum non cessarint, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: ad arma cessantes conceitet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 15: paululum si cessassem, domi non offensissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5. In admonitions: quid cessas? id. Andr. 5, 6, 15: cessas in vota

precesque, Tros, ait, Aenea? cessas? Virg. Aen. 6, 51. With *inf.*: ego hinc migrare cesso, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 6: alloqui, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6: ille in Achaia non cessat de nobis detrahare, Cic. Att. 11, 11: mori, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58. **II.** In gen.: *to be inactive*, *idle*, *at leisure*, *to do nothing*: cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? Cic. N. D. 3, 39 fin.: et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3, 23, 15: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183: per hibernorum tempus cessare, Liv. 36, 5: cessatum usque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21. **2.** Of things: *to be at rest*, *unemployed*, or *unused*, etc.: quid ita cessant pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspensio vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6: cur Berecynthiae cessant flamina tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: cessat ira deae, Liv. 29, 18: solas sine ture relictas praeteritae cessasse ferunt Letoidos aras, i. e. *remained unsought, unapproached*, Ov. M. 8, 278: at nunc desertis cessant sacra lucis, Prop. 3, 13, 47: cessans honor, a *vacant office*, Suet. Caes. 76. Of land: *to lie uncultivated*, *fallow*: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71. And *pass.*: cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617. Sometimes with *dat.*: *to have leisure for*, i. e. *to attend to*, *apply oneself to*: amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21: officio, Liv. 42, 6.

III. *not to be at hand* or *present*, *to be wanting*: cessat voluntas? non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10. Hence, legal *t. t.*: of persons: *not to appear before a tribunal*, *to make default*: culpae quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15: quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4: of things: *to be invalid*, *null*, *void*: cessat injuriarum actio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: cessat revocatio, ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: edictum, ib. 39, 1, 1: senatus consultum, Paul. ib. 14, 6, 12. Fig. *to be in fault*, *err* (rare): sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Choerilus ille, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nulla parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

cesticillus, *i, m. dim.* [cestus] a *porter's knot*: Fest. s. v.

cestron, *i, n.* = κέστρον, the *plant betony*, *Betonica officinalis*, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 46.

cestrosphendōnē, *ēs, f.* = κέστροσφενδώνη, a *military engine for hurling stones*: Liv. 42, 65.

cestrōtus, *a, um, adj.* = κέστροτός, represented by means of a graver (κέστρον), *engraved*: Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

cestrum or **-on**, *i, n.* = κέστρον, a *graver*, *graving tool*, used in encaustic painting: Plin. 35, 11, 41.

cestus or **-os**, *i, m.* = κέστος (lit. *stitched*, *embroidered*), a *girdle*, *belt*, *strap*: Cato R. R. 25. Esp. the *girdle of Venus*: Mart. 6, 13.

cestus = *caestus*, a *boxer's glove*: v. caestus.

cētāria, *ae, f.* a *fish pond*: Plin. 9, 15, 19.

cētārium, *ii, n.* a *fish pond*: Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.

cētārius, *ii, m.* a *fish-monger*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150.

cete, *v.* cetus.

cēter-, *cetera*, *ceterum* (the *nom. sing. m.* not in use: the *sing.* in general, rare), *adj.* the *other*, the *rest*, the *remainder*. In *sing.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51: vestitu calciatque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidio locat, Sall. C. 59: cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2: vita, Sall. C. 52 sub fin.: nox, Ov. M. 12, 579: classis, Liv. 35, 26: inter ceteram plantilem mons, Sall. J. 92: pro cetera ejus audacia atque amenitia, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: quod satis in usum fuit sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20: quum a pecu cetero

absunt, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. A. 2, 24. In *plur.*: the *rest*, the *others*: sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, una in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitia, fortitudine, temperantia ceterisque similibus, id. Prooem. § 12. **2.** *Neutr. absol.*: et cetera, seldom cetera, and so forth, καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς: ut ilud Scipionis, Agas asellum et cetera, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, suppellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27. [Prob. akin to ἐτερος, the aspirate and the c being interchanged.]

cēterā, *adv.* (n. of ceteri used adverbially), *as to the rest*, *otherwise*, *else*: Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. J. 19: hastile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8: cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50. Poet. with verbs: quiescas cetera, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce puer bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 656.

cēterō, *adv.* otherwise, in other respects: (cerebrum) cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49.

cēterōqui or **-quin** [ceter qui] *adv.* for the rest, in other respects, otherwise, ἄλλως (rare and dub.): ubi ceteroquin sum libenter, Cic. Att. 12, 3: ceteroquin mihi quidem locus non displicet, id. Fam. 6, 19 (cf. Hand. Turs. ii. p. 44 and 42).

cēterum, *adv.* for the rest, in other respects, otherwise: nihil, nisi ut ametis impero: ceterum quantum lubet me poscitate aurum, ego dabo, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato: ceterum verbum sat est, ib. 4, 8, 37: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 1, 24. **2.** In passing to a new thought: besides, for the rest (usu. at the beginning of a clause; in the middle, only in the comic poets): ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, Sall. J. 4: dehinc ceterum valet, Pl. Poen. prol. 125. **3.** With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with *quidem* or a neg. phrase: but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand: quum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniiis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditorem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3: id quamquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana acciderat, id. 28, 11: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59 (v. Hand. Turs. ii. 31-34).

cetos, *i, v.* cetus.

cētōsus, *a, um, adj.* [cetus] *pertaining to sea-fishes*: viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

cētra (caetra), *ae, f.* [prob. a Spanish word] a *short Spanish shield*: Liv. 28, 5: Tac. Agr. 36: Plin. 11, 39, 93: quis rotundam facere cetrā queat, Varr. in Non. 82, 18.

cētrātus, *a, um, adj.* [cetra] *armed with a cetra*, *shield-bearing*: cohors, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: Liv. 31, 36. Subst. cetrati, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: Liv. 31, 36.

cetto, *v.* cedo.

cētus, *i, m.* (accord. to the Gr. cētos, n., Plin. 32, 1, 4: and hence common in the plur. cete, Virg. Aen. 5, 822: Plin. 9, 24, 40; 50, 74: Sil. 7, 476: in *dat. plur.* cetis, Plin. 11, 37, 75) = κῆτος, any large sea-animal, a whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin, etc.: Plin. 11, 37, 75: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 5. **II.** A constellation: the whale: Vitr. 9, 7.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from ci-re, qui-re, like neu and scu, from neve and sive] *as, like as, just as*: pars vertere terga, ceu quondam petiere rates, Virg. Aen. 6, 492: intus ceu stella lucet, Plin. 37, 9, 48: ceu notamus in muscis, id. 11, 48, 108. Hence in comparisons: tenuis

fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Aen. 5, 740: praecipites atra ceu tempestate columbae, ib. 2, 516. With quum: as when: ceu pressae quum jam portum tetigere carinae, id. G. 1, 303. With si: ceu plenam spongiam aqua si quis forte manu premere ac siccare cōpit, Lucr. 4, 620. II. In a conditional sense for ceu si: as if, as it were, like as if, etc.: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, aequora, Virg. G. 3, 194: ut gloriosissimas victorias, ceu damnosas reipublicae, increparet, Suet. Tib. 52. Hence with a subj.: ceu cetera nusquam bella forent, Virg. Aen. 2, 438. III. In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes ceu vero = quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion: Plin. 11, 39, 92. (Cf. Hand. Turs. ii. p. 45-49.)

cēva, ae, f. [Germ. word] a kind of small cow: Col. 6, 24, 5.
cēveo, 2. v. n. to move the haunches (in re venera): Juv. 2, 21. II. to fawn, flatter: Pers. 1, 87.
cēyces, um, m. plu. [ceyx] male king-fishers (the female, halcyones): Plin. 32, 8, 27.

chaerephylum, i. v. caerefolium.
chālāsticus, a, um, adj. = χαλαστικός, alleviating, soothing: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7: unctiones, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

chālātōrius, a, um, adj. [χαλάω] pertaining to loosening: funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

chālāzias, ae, m. = χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail] an unknown precious stone, like hail: Plin. 37, 11, 73.
chālāzion, ii, n. = χαλῆzion, a pimple or sty on the eyelids: Cels. 7, 7, no. 2.

chālāzius, a, um, adj. [χόλαζα, hail] pertaining to hail: chalazius lapis, a precious stone, Plin. 36, 22, 43.

chalbane, es, v. galbanum.
chalcanthum, i, n. = χαλκανθον [χαλκός ανθος] solution of blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper: pure Lat. atramentum: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

chalcaspides, um, soldiers with bright shields: v. aglaspis.
chalcēos, i, f. = χαλκεος, a prickly plant, now unknown: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

chalcētum, i, n. an unknown plant, perhaps Valeriana locusta, Linn., as supposed by Bauhin: Plin. 26, 7, 25.

chalcēus, a, um, adj. = χαλκεος, brazen, of brass: Mart. 9, 95, 4.

chalcidicē, es, f. = χαλκιδική, a kind of lizard = chalcis, Lacerta chalcides, Linn.: Plin. 29, 5, 32.

chalcis, Idis, f. = χαλκίς, a fish of the herring kind: Clupea ficta, Lacep.: Plin. 9, 47, 71. II. a lizard with copper-coloured spots on its back, v. chalcidice: Plin. 32, 3, 13.

chalcidicum, i, n. some part of a basilica, prob. the vestibule: Vitr. 5, 1. Also, a large upper room, a garret = coenaculum: Aus. Per. 23. And = moenianum, a balcony: Isid. Orig. (v. Smith's Ant. 270).

chalcites, ae, m., or chalcitis, Idis, f. = χαλκίτης or χαλκίτις, copper-stone, copper ore: includes copper pyrites, malachite, etc.: Plin. 34, 12, 29.

II. a precious stone of a copper colour: id. 37, 11, 73.

chalcophōnos (chalcophthongos, Sol. 17), i, f. = χαλκόφωνος or χαλκόφθογγος, a precious stone ringing like brass, supposed by some to be the hard petrosilex of Berthier: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chalcosmāragdos, i, f. = χαλκοσμάραγδος, an emerald with veins of brass, perh. malachite: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

chalcus, i, m. = χαλκός, a copper coin, the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

chālo, atus, i. v. a. = χαλάω, to slacken, let down: cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13.

chālūbēus, a, um, adj. [χάλυψ] of steel: massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

chālūbs, ūbis, m., χάλυψ, steel: Plin. 34, 14, 41: vulnificusque chalybs vasta

fornace liquescit, Virg. Aen. 8, 446.

II. Meton.: a sword: strictus, Sen. Thy. 364. 2. a horse's bit: Lucan. 6, 398. 3. the point of an arrow: id. 7, 518.

chāma, ātis, n. a lynx: Felis Lynx, Linn.: Plin. 8, 19, 28.

chāma, ae, f. = χήμη, a gaping muscle, a cockle, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

chāmaeactē, es, f. = χαμαιάκτη, dwarf elder, dane-wort: Sambucus Ebulus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 8, 35.

chāmaecērāsus, i, f. = χαμαικέρασος, the dwarf cherry tree: Prunus Chaemaecerasus, Jacq.: Plin. 15, 25, 30.

chāmaecissos, i, f. = χαμαικισσος, ground ivy: Glecoma hederacea, Linn., or acc. to Sprengel, Antiochium Asarina, Linn.: Plin. 16, 34, 62. II. a kind of cyclaminus, q. v.: Plin. 25, 9, 69.

chāmaeōypārissos, i, f. = χαμαικυπάρισσος, a kind of spurge: Euphorbia Cyparissias, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

chāmaedaphnē, es, f. = χαμαδάφνη, dwarf laurel: regarded by some as Ruscus racemosus, Linn.: by others as Ruscus hyphophyllus (species of butcher's broom): Plin. 15, 30, 39.

chāmaedrācon, ontis, m. = χαμαιδράκων, a kind of African serpent: Sol. 27.

chāmaedrys, yos, f. = χαμαίδρυς, the plant, wall-germander, Teucrium Chamaedrys, Linn.: Plin. 14, 16, 19.

chāmaelēon, ōnis and outis = χαμαιελών, m. a kind of lizard that changes its colour, the chameleon: Plin. 8, 33, 51: chamaeleones ova gignunt, id. 10, 52, 73: de vi et natura chamaeleontis, Gell. 10, 12. II. m. and f. a plant, of two kinds: 1. Niger, ulophyton, cynozolon, Plin. 21, 16, 56: 22, 18, 21: 27, 8, 41, and 118: Brotera corymbosa, Willd.? 2. Albus, Plin. 22, 18, 21: 28, 10, 45: Carlina gummifera, Lessing.

chāmaeleucē, es, f. = χαμαιλευκή, a plant, colts-foot: Tussilago Farfara, Linn.; but there are two kinds, and some suppose the silvestris to be the marsh marigold, Caltha palustris, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85.

chāmaelēygos, i, f. = χαμαιέλυγος, a plant, otherwise called verbenaca, q. v.: App. Herb. 3.

chāmaemēlon, i, n. = χαμαιμήλον (lit., earth-apple), chamomile, Matricaria Chamomilla, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 26.

chāmaemyrsinē, es, f. = χαμαιμυρσίνη, dwarf myrtle, butcher's broom, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 9, 83.

chāmaepeucē, es, f. = χαμαιπέυκη, the ground-larch, a plant, Stachelina Chamaepeuce, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 86.

chāmaepitys, yos, f. = χαμαιπίτυς, a plant, said to have the power of producing abortion. There are three kinds mentioned: 1. abiga = Teucrium Iva, Linn. 2. altera brevior = Teucrium Chamaepitys, Linn.; the common ground-pine. 3. tertia, parvula = T. pseudo-Chamaepitys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6, 20.

chāmaeplātānus, i, f. = χαμαιπλάτανος, dwarf platane, v. Platanus: Plin. 12, 2, 2.

chāmaerēpes, um, f. = χαμαιρέπεις (creeping on the earth), the European dwarf palm, Chamaerops humilis, Linn.: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

chāmaerops, ōpis, f. = χαμαίρωψ = chamaedrys: Plin. 24, 15, 18 (others write chamaedrops = χαμαίδρωψ).

chāmaesycē, es, f. = χαμαισύκη, a plant, wolf's milk, ground-sig, Euphorbia Chamaesyce, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 83.

chāmae-tortus, a, um, adj. [vox hybrida, from χαμαί and tortus] creeping on the ground: Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 2.

chāmaezēlon, i, n. = χαμαιζήλον, a plant, called also gnaphalium, q. v.: Plin. 27, 10, 61.

chāmēdyōsmos, i, f. = χαμηδύσμος [χαμαί ἡδύσμος] pure Lat. rosa marinus (or sea-dew), rosemary: App. Herb. 79.

chāmēlaea, ae, f. = χαμελαία, a shrub, acc. to Sprengel, Daphne Gnidium, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 82.

chāmētaera, ae, f. = χαμεταίρα, a female companion (lying or sitting) on the ground: fecit Vestam sedentem, duasque chametaeras circa eam, Plin. 36, 4, 7.

chāmulous, i, m. = χαμουλκός, a kind of machine: Amm. 17, 4.

chānē or **channē**, es, f. = χάνη or χάννη, a kind of sea-fish, Ital. canna, Perca cabrilla, Linn.: Ov. Hul. 108: Plin. 9, 16, 23.

chanūs pes = Molossus (in prosody), a foot consisting of three long syllables: Diom. p. 475 P.

Chāos, abl. Chao (other cases not used in the class. per.: gen. Chaī, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 664: Prisc. p. 720 P.), n. = χάος, infinite space; hence, the deep chasm, gulf, or pit of the Lower World: possidet alter aquas, alter aene chaos, Ov. F. 4, 600: per chaos hoc ingens, vastique silentia regni, id. M. 10, 30: impersonated: tercentum tonat ore deos, Erebumque, Chaosque, Virg. Aen. 4, 510. 2. intense darkness: Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3. II. the confused, shapeless mass out of which the universe was made, chaos: Ov. M. 1, 7. (v. Smith's Biog. and Mythol. i. 681.) [cf. χαινω, χάσκω, χάσμα, etc.]

chara, ae, f., a root unknown to us, perh. wild cabbage: Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

chārācātus, a, um, adj., provided with stakes, propped up: vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1. [A word formed from χάραξ, stem χαράκ- (a stake) with the Latin term. -atus.]

chārācias, ae, m. = χαρακίας, fit for making poles or stakes: calamus, v. arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66. II. a plant, v. Tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 39.

chāra, eris, m. = χαρακτήρ. Lit., a marker: hence, an instrument for branding or marking: Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7. II. Meton.: a brand or mark: Col. 11, 2, 14. Fig.: a characteristic, mark, character, style, etc.: Luciliano caractere libelli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: sed jam forma ipsa restat, et character ille, Cic. Or. 39, 134. 2. a secret mark, superstitious sign: Augustin. Doctr. Christ. 20.

chāraxo, i. v. a. = χαράσσω, to scratch, engrave: unguis genas, Prud. steφ. 10, 557.

chārisma, ātis, n. = χάρισμα, a gift, present: Prud. proem. Apoth. 11.

chāristia, ōrum, n. plu. = χαρίστια, a family banquet at which family feuds were settled: Ov. F. 2, 617 (v. Smith's Ant. 270).

chāristicum, i, n. = χαριστικόν, a gift, present: Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 6.

chāritōblēphāron, i, n. = χαριτοβλέφαρον (with graceful eyelids), a magical plant producing love: Plin. 13, 25, 52. (Supposed by some to mean a species of coral.)

charta, ae (chartus, i. m., Lucil. in Non. 196, 19), f. = χαρτης, a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper: Plin. 13, 11: dentata, smoothed, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14.

II. Meton.: the papyrus plant, Plin. 13, 11, 21. 2. a writing, letter, poem, etc.: Lucr. 3, 10: Cic. Coel. 17, 40: charta ipsa ne nos prodant, peti-mesco, id. Att. 2, 20: chartae Arpin-nae, i. e. Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19. III. any thin leaf, plate: charta plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20. (Hence Fr. charte.)

chārtācēus, a, um, adj. [charta] made of paper: codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

chartārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to paper: chartariae officinae, Plin. 18, 10, 19, no. 2: calamus, App. Flor. no. 9. II. Subst.: chartarius, ii, m., a paper merchant: Diom. p. 313 P.

chartēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining

ing to paper: charteum studium, occupation in writing, Varr. in Non. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40.

chartophylax, *ács*, *m.* = χαρτοφύλαξ, a keeper of archives: Grut. 587, 11.

chartula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [charta] a little paper, a small writing: Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Gal. Inst. 2, 77. 2. Of public documents: Cod. Theod. 8, 2, 2.

chartularius, *ii*, *m.* [chartula] a keeper of the archives of court: Cod. Just. 3, 26, 10.

chartus, *i*, *v.* charta.

charybdis, *is*, *f.* [Χάρυβδις], a celebrated whirlpool in the Sicilian straits: hence Met.: anything destructive or insatiably greedy: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19: Cic. de Or. 3, 41; Prudent. Cathem. 6, 107.

chasma, *átis*, *n.* = χάσμα, an opening of the earth, a chasm: Sen. Q. N. 6, 9.

II. a kind of meteor: ib. 1, 14.

chasmatis, *ae*, *m.* = χασματίας, an earthquake, which causes chasms or openings: Amm. 17, 16.

chēlē, *es*, *f.* = χηλή (the claws of animals): in mechanics, the trigger of the ballista, manica: Vitruv. 10, 15 and 17. II. *Plur.* chelae, in astron., lit., the arms of Scorpio: but meton., the constellation Libra: Virg. G. 1, 33: Lucan. 1, 659.

chēlidōnia, *ae*, *f.* (sc. herba), swallow-wort, celandine: Major, Chelidonium majus, Linn., celandine. 2. Minor, Ranunculus Ficaria, Linn., pilewort: Plin. 25, 8, 50: also herba chelidoniae in Seren. 37, 699.

chēlidōnias, *ae*, *m.* = χελιδονίας (pertaining to the swallow), the west wind, blowing after the 22nd of Feb. (after the arrival of the swallows): Plin. 2, 47, 47.

chēlidōnīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = χελιδόνιος, pertaining to the swallow: lapilli, found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone, Plin. 11, 17, 79: ficus, a reddish species of fig, Col. 10, 415: Plin. 15, 18, 19: gemma, Plin. 37, 16, 56.

chēlōnīa, *ae*, *f.* = χελωνία, a precious stone, tortoise stone: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chēlōnītis, *idis*, *f.* = χελωνίτης, a precious stone like the tortoise: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chēlōnīum, *ii*, *n.* = χελώνιον (lit. a tortoise-shell: hence), in mechanics, a kind of handle by which machines were moved: Vitruv. 10, 2. II. a plant, also called cyclaminos, q. v.: App. Herb. 17.

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a plant: acc. to Sprengel, Caesalpinia pulcherrima, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 36.

cheragra, *ae*, *v.* chiragra.

chernites, *ae*, *m.* = χερνίτης, a stone resembling ivory: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

chersinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = χέρσινος, living upon dry land: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12 fin. (in Mart. 14, 88, called chersos = χέρσος).

chersydros, *i*, *m.* = χέρσυνδρος, the ringed or common snake, Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: Lucan. 9, 711.

Cherub, *m.* *plur.* Chērūbim (also written Cherubin), Heb. Keroob, plur. Keroobim, an order of angels mentioned in the Old Testament: Hier. Ez. 9 and 28.

chiliarcha, *ae*, *m.* = χιλίαρχης, a commander of 1000 soldiers, a chiliarch: Curt. 5, 2, 2.

chiliarchus, *i*, *m.* = χιλίαρχος: in a fleet, the commander of a thousand men: Tac. A. 15, 51. II. Among the Persians, the highest officer of state next to the king: Nep. Con. 3.

chiliodynāma, *ae*, *f.* [χίλιοι δύναμις] Greek Valerian, Polemonium caeruleum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 28.

chiliophyllon, *i*, *n.* [χίλιοι φύλλον] an unknown plant, thousand-leaves: App. Herb. 18.

chia terra, *v.* Samia.

chiragra (chēragra) *ae*, *f.* = χειράγρα, gout in the hand: postquam illi justa cheragra contudit articulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15: chirāgra, Mart. 1, 99, 2.

chiragriscus, *a*, *um* = χειραγρικός, having the gout in the hand: Subst.: Cels. 4, 24: chiragrici manibus male dicunt, lippi oculis, Petr. S. 132: rarely, *adj.*: manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

chirāmaxium, *ii*, *n.* = χειραμάξιον, a small carriage drawn by slaves: Petr. 28, 4.

chiridōtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = χειρίδωτος, furnished with sleeves: tunica, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12. Subst. chiridotae, arum (sc. tunicae), Capitol. Pert. 8.

chirōgrāphārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [chirographum] pertaining to hand-writing, manuscript: creditores, who have the debtor's bond in his own hand-writing, Paul. Dig. 42, 5, 38.

chirōgrāphum, *i*, *n.* (chirographus, *i*, *m.*, Fulvius in Quint. 6, 3, 100: together with chirographum, id. 5, 13, 8) = χειρόγραφον, a hand-writing, esp. one's own hand-writing, autograph: pure Lat. manus: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74. II. Meton.: that which is written with one's own hand: credidi chirographis ejus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: extrema pagella pupigit me tuo chirographo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. 2. a bond, surety, or obligation under one's own hand: Suet. Caes. 17: Gal. Inst. 3, 134.

chirōnīa, *ae*, *f.* (sc. herba), [Chiron] a name of several plants: = pyxanthos, Lycium europeum, Linn.? = ampelos, Plin. 25, 4, 16: vitis nigra, id. 23, 1, 17: v. Bryonia.

chirōnīum vulnus, a plant, perhaps Erythraea Centaurium, Pers.: Cels. 5, 28, no. 5: App. Herb. 22.

chirōnōmīa, *ae*, *f.* = χειρονομία, the art of moving the hands in gesture, gesticulation: chironomia, quae est lex gestus, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

chirōnōmos, *i*, *com.*, and **chirōnōmōn**, *ontis* (also Gr. untis), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονομών, one who moves his hands according to the rules of art: Juv. 6, 63: saltantem species et chironomonta volant cultello, id. 5, 121.

chirurgia, *ae*, *f.* = χειρουργία, surgery: Cels. 7, praef. II. Fig.: violent remedies: chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

chirurgicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = χειρουργικός, surgical: chirurgica medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

chirurgus, *i*, *m.* = χειρουργός, a surgeon: Cels. 7, praef.

Chium, *i*, *n.* (sc. vinum) Chian wine: Hor. Sat. 1, 10, 24.

chlamyda, *ae*, for chlamys: App. M. 10, p. 253.

chlāmydātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, dressed in a military cloak: Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 8: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27.

chlāmys, *idis*, *f.* = χλαμύς, a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple, and interwrought with gold; a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 55: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: purpureum chlamydia pennae traxere colorem, Ov. M. 14, 393. Worn also by non-military persons: by Mercury, ib. 2, 733: by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56: by children, Virg. Aen. 3, 484: by actors, Aus. Her. 4, 47, 60: and others.

chlōreus (dissyl.), *ei*, *m.* = χλωρεύς, a kind of bird, prob. the same as chlōrion: Plin. 10, 74, 95.

chlōrion, *onis*, *m.* = χλωρίων, a yellow bird, which some suppose to be the yellow bunting, Emberiza citrinella; but acc. to Cuvier it is the Oriole, Oriola Galbula, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 45.

chlōrītis, *idis*, *f.*, or **chlōrītes**, *ae*, *m.* = χλωρίτης or χλωρίτης, a precious stone of a grass-green colour, perhaps the smaragdoprasus: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chōaspītis, *idis*, *f.* [Choespes] a precious stone found in the river Choespes: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

choenix, *icis* (choenica, *ae*, Pall.) *f.* = χοϊνίς, an Attic measure for grain, containing 2 sextarii: Fann. de Pond. 68.

choeras, *adis*, *f.* = χοίρας, scrofula (pure Lat. struma): Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

choerilium (or -eum), [Choerilus] metrum, a dactylic species of verse: Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

chōicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = χοϊκός, of earth or clay: homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

cholas, *ae*, *m.*, a species of emerald: Plin. 37, 5, 18.

chōlōra, *ae*, *f.* = χολέρα, the gall bile: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 17. II. the jaundice: Cels. 2, 13. (Hence Fr. colère: also It. corruccio; Fr. courroux.)

chōlērīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = χολερικός, bilious, jaundiced: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

chōliāmbus, *i*, *m.* = χωλιάμβος (the limping iambus), Iambic verse, the last foot of which is a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus: Diom. p. 5039.

chōma, *átis*, *n.* = χώμα, a dam, bank, or mound (pure Lat. agger): Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

chondrillē, *es*, *f.* or **chondrillon**, *i*, *n.* = χονδρίλλα, a plant: acc. to Sprengel, Chondrilla juncea, Linn., or Lactuca perennis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 45.

chondris, *is*, *f.*, a plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjoram: Marubium pseudodictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 53: 26, 8, 31.

chōrāgīum, *ii*, *n.* = χορήγιον, the place where the chorus was trained and practised: Vitruv. 5, 9. II. = χορηγία, the training and bringing out of a chorus: Pl. Capt. prol. 61. 2. Transf.: any splendid preparation: Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 7: nuptiarum, App. Met. 4, p. 157, 35. Fig.: gloriae, means of acquiring, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63. III. In mechanics: a spring: Vitruv. 10, 13.

choragus, *i*, *m.* = χορηγός, the superintendent of a chorus, the choragus: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 79. II. Transf.: he who pays the expense of a banquet: Poeta in Suet. Aug. 70.

chōraulē, *es*, *f.* [χοραύλης] a female flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance: Inscr.

chōraules, *ae* (acc. choraulem, Plin. 37, 1, 3: Petr. 52 fin.: choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54), *m.* = χοραύλης, a flute-player who accompanied the chorus-dance: Mart. 5, 56: id. 9, 78: Suet. Galb. 12 fin.

chōraulīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [choraules] of or belonging to the flute-players of the chorus: tibiae, Diom. p. 489 P.

chorda, *ae*, *f.* = χορδή, a gut, gut-string, esp. catgut, a string (of a mu-

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sical instrument): chordae intentae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: querulas praetentat pollice chordas, Ov. M. 5, 339.

II. *tripe or sausage (?)*: Petr. 66, 7. III. *a rope, cord*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55.

chordacista, ae, m. [chorda] a player on a stringed instrument: Marc. Cup. 9, p. 313.

chordapsus, i, m. = χορδαψος, an inflammation of the larger intestines: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

chordus (cordus), a, um, adj. [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.] late-born, or produced late in the season: dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 29: Plin. 8, 47, 72: fenum, a second crop of hay, Plin. 18, 28, 67, no. 5: hence applied as a proper name: nomina ex casu nascentium: hinc Agrippa, et Chordus, et Postumus, Quint. 1, 4, 25.

chōrēa (chōrēa, Tib. 1, 3, 59: Prop. 2, 19, 15: Virg. Aen. 6, 644), ae, f. = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), a dance in a ring, a dance: pueri circum puerum pernice chorea, Lucr. 2, 635: festas duxere choreas, Ov. M. 8, 581: iuvat indulgere choreis, Virg. Aen. 9, 615. Of the circular motions of the stars: choreae astricae, Varr. in Non. 451, 11.

chōrēpiscopus, i, m. = χωρεπίσκοπος, a rural or suffragan bishop: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

chōrēus or -ius, i, m. = χορείος (sc. πούς, pes), in prosody, a foot afterwards called trochaeus: —: Cic. Or. 63, 212: Quint. 9, 4, 80. II. In later prosodists = tribrachys, — — —: Diom. p. 261.

chōriāmbus, i, m. = χορίαμβος, in prosody, a foot composed of a choreus and an iambus, — — —: Diom. p. 178 P.

chōriāmbicus, a, um, adj. choriāmbic: metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

chōricus, a, um, adj. = χορικός, in prosody: metrum, a kind of anapaestic verse, consisting of a monometr. hypercatal., e. g. animus male fortis, Serv. Centim. p. 1821 P.

chorius, v. choreus.

chōrōbātes, ae, m. = χωροβάτης, an instrument for finding the level of water, a ground level: Vittr. 8, 6.

chōrōcitharista, ae, m. = χοροκιθαριστής, he who plays the cithara to accompany a chorus: Suet. Domit. 4.

chōrōgrāphīa, ae, f. = χωρογραφία, geography, topography: Vittr. 8, 2.

chōrōgrāphus, i, m. = χωρογράφος, he who describes countries, a geographer: Vittr. 8, 2.

chors, rtis, v. cohors.

chortinus, a, um, adj. = χόρτινος, of or from grass: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

chōrus, i, m. = χορός [cf. Lidd. and Sc. under χορός] a dance in a ring, a round dance = chorea: leues Nympharum chori, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 31: choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Virg. G. 4, 533: exercere, id. Aen. 1, 499: Gratia cum Nymphis audet ducere nuda choros, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 5: ostentare, Stat. Ach. 2, 148: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Oct. 594: dare, Mart. 4, 44. 2. the harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies (cf. chorea): Tib. 2, 1, 88. III. Meton.: a band of singers and dancers, a chorus, choir: saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissionis Antonianae chorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: chorus Dryadum, Virg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. Aen. 5, 240. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile defendat, Hor. A. P. 193. 2. the heavenly bodies moving in harmony: Pleiadum, id. Od. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Ach. 1, 643. III. In gen., a multitude, band, troop, crowd: chorus iuventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8: Baiana negotia, chorumque illum, that set of idlers, id. Att. 14, 8: vatum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77: puellarum, id. Od.

2, 5, 21: piscum, Sen. Agam. 452: virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116. (Hence Fr. *choeur*; Eng. *choir, quire*.)

chria, ae, f. = χρεία, in rhetoric, a moral sentence or saying, intended to be committed to memory: Quint. 1, 9, 3 sq.

chrisma, rtis, n. = χρίσμα, in eccl. Latin, an anointing, unction: Tert. Baptism. 7.

chrē, adv., Christianly: Aug. Ep. 89.

Christianismus, i, m. [Christus] = Χριστιανισμός, Christianity: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

Christianitas, rtis, f. [id.] Christianity = Christianismus: Cod. Theod. 16, 8, 19. II. Meton.: the Christian clergy: id. 12, 1, 123.

Christianizo, i. v. n. = χριστιανίζω, to profess Christianity: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christianus, i, m. = Χριστιανός, a Christian: Tac. A. 15, 44: Suet. Ner. 16. Sup. Christianissimus, the most Christian: Hier. Ep. 57, 12.

Christicola, ae, m. [Christus colo] a worshipper of Christ: a poet. designation for Christian in Prud. Cath. 3, 56: gen. plur. Christicolum, id. confr. Synm. 2, 1002.

Christigēna, ae, adj. [Christus gigno] of the lineage of Christ: domus, i. e. the posterity of Ruth, Prud. Ham. 789.

Christi-pōtens, entis, adj. [Christus] strong in Christ: juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

chrōma, rtis, n. = χρώμα (lit., a colour: hence applied in musical language to colourings or modifications of the diatonic scale), the chromatic scale: Vittr. 5, 4.

chrōmātice, es, f., the science of chromatic melody: Vittr. 5, 5.

chrōmāticus, a, um, chromatic: Vittr. 5, 5: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 fin.

chrōmis, is, f. = χρώμις, a sea-fish, Scioena cirrhosa, Linn.: called by the French ombre: Plin. 10, 70, 89.

chrōnicus, a, um, adj. = χρονικός, pertaining to time: libri, chronicles, Gell. 17, 21: morbi, chronic, lingering, Isid. Orig. 4, 7. Subst.: chronica, orum, n. plu. τὰ χρονικά, chronicles: Plin. 35, 9, 35.

chrōnius, a, um, = χρόνιος, chronic: morbi, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 28 fin.

chrōnōgrāphus, i, m. = χρονογράφος, a chronicler, annalist: Sid. Ep. 8, 6 fin.

chrēsallis, Idis, f. = χρυσάλλis, the chrysallis or pupa of butterflies and moths: Plin. 11, 32, 37.

chrēsanthēmum, i, n. = χρυσάνθεμον, the gold-flower, marigold, Chrysanthemum segetum or coronarium, Linn.: Plin. 26, 55: also called heliochrysos, Gnaphalium Staechas, Linn.: id. 21, 25, 96.

chrēsanthus, for chrysanthemum: Virg. Cul. 403.

chrēsēlectrum, i, n. = χρυσήλεκτρον, gold-coloured amber, a precious stone: Plin. 37, 3, 12. II. a dark-yellow precious stone, perh. amber-coloured hyacinth: id. 37, 9, 43.

chrēsēdētus, a, um, adj. = χρυσένδετος, set in gold, inlaid with gold: vasa, Mart. 2, 43.

chrēsēus, a, um, adj. = χρύσεος, golden: Mart. 9, 95: basiliscus, gold-coloured, App. Herb. 128.

chrēsippēa, ae, f. (sc. herba) an unknown plant, named after its discoverer Chrysippus: Plin. 26, 9, 69.

chrēsites, ae, m. = χρυσίτης, a precious stone, also called phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66. II. another gold-coloured precious stone: id. 36, 22, 43.

chrēsītis, Idis, f. = χρυσίτης. Adj.: gold-coloured: chrysitis spuma, found in silver-mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35. II. Subst.: a plant, also called chrysocome, q. v.: id. 21, 8, 26.

chrēsōbēryllus, i, m. = χρυσοβήρυλλος, chrysoberyl: Plin. 37, 5, 20.

chrēsōcālis, is, f., a plant, also

called parthenium, q. v.: App. Herb. 23.

chrēsōcānthos, i, f., a kind of ivy which bears gold-coloured berries: App. Herb. 119.

chrēsōcarpus, i, f. = χρυσόκαρπος, a sort of ivy bearing gold-coloured berries: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

chrēsōcēphālos, i, m., a golden basilisk: App. Herb. 128.

chrēsōcoccus, a, um, adj., having golden grains: flos, App. Herb. 28.

chrēsōcolla, ae, f. = χρυσοκόλλα, mountain-green, copper-green, also prob. iridescent tale or cat's-gold, and borax: Plin. 33, 5, 26 sq. II. a precious stone, called also amphotane, q. v.: id. 37, 10, 54.

chrēsōcōmē, es, f., goldlocks, Linosyris vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 26.

chrēsōlāchānum, i, n. = χρυσολάχανον, garden orach, called also atriplex, Atriplex hortensis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 43.

chrēsōlampis, Idis, f. = χρυσόλαμπίς (gold-gleaming), a precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

chrēsōlīthos, i, m. and f. = χρυσόλιθος, chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists: Plin. 37, 9, 42.

chrēsōmēlinus, a, um, adj. = χρυσομήλινος, mala, golden apples, Col. 5, 10, 19.

chrēsōmēlum, i, n. = χρυσόμελον (golden apple), a kind of quince. Plin. 15, 11, 10.

chrēsōstus, i, m., a species of topaz: Sol. 30 fin.

chrēsōphrys, ūos, f. = χρυσόφρυς, a kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye: Ov. Hal. 110: v. chrysos.

chrēsōpis, Idis, f. = χρυσωπίς, a valuable variety of the topaz: Plin. 37, 10, 86.

chrēsōprāsīus lapis, the chrysoprase: Plin. 37, 8, 34: v. below.

chrēsōprāsus, i, m. = χρυσόπρασος, the chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green colour: Plin. 37, 5, 20.

chrēsōptēros, i, m. = χρυσόπτερος, a kind of jasper or yellow chalcedony: Plin. 37, 8, 32.

chrēsōs, i, m. = χρυσός, gold: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 6. II. a gold-coloured fish, the gilt-head, Sparus aurata, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

chrēsōthāles, is, n. = χρυσοθαλής, a kind of house-leek, wall-pepper, v. Aizoon: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

chēdaeus, a, um, = χυδαίος, (abundant; hence), common: dactyli, Plin. 13, 4, 19.

chēlisma, rtis, n. = χύλισμα, the extracted juice of a plant: Scrib. Comp. 23.

chēmūs, i, m. = χυμός (juice), chyle: Seren. Samin. 48, 900.

chētrōpūs, ōdis, m. = χυτρόπους, a pot with feet: Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

cibālis, e, adj. [cibus] of or pertaining to food: fistula, the oesophagus or gullet, Lact. opif. Del. 11, 5.

cibāria, orum, n. plu. [id.] food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fodder: inopia cibariorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: molita cibaria, ib. 1, 5: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

2. money paid from the treasury to magistrates of the provinces: id. Verr. 2, 4: ib. 3, 93: cibaria praefecti, id. Att. 6, 3. (Hence Ital. *civaja*.)

cibārium, ii, n., [id.] means of nourishment (for cibaria): Sen. Ben. 3, 21.

II. the coarser meal which remains after the fine flour is removed by sifting: Plin. 18, 9, 20.

cibārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to food: res, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 1: leges, i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 13: uva, table-grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, no. 7: cf. uva villositas cibariac, ib. 2, 4, no. 6.

II. Meton.: ordinary, common: panis, coarse bread, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: vinum, Varr. in Non. 91, 14: oleum, Col. 12, 50, 58: sapor, id. 12, 11.

2. Fig.: tuus frater cibarius fuit, Varr. in Non. 93, 15.

cibatio, ōnis, *f.* [cibo] *a feeding, a meal, repast*: Sol. 27.

cibātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *food, victuals, nutriment*: tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te tuto possit pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: sucs cum pepererint cibatu largiore sustentare, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Plin. 8, 55, 81.

cibdēlus, a, um, *adj.* = κίβδηλος, *false, deceptive, that cannot be depended on*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3.

cibīcīda, ae, *m.* [cibus caedo] *bread-waster, bread-consumer (facete, of a slave)*: Lucil. in Non. 88, 8.

cibo, atum, i. v. a. [cibus] *to give food to animals, to feed or fodder*: locustae utiles cibandis pullis, Col. 8, 11, 15: Suet. Tib. 72.

cibōria, ae, *f.*, the Egyptian bean: App. Herb. 67.

cibōrium, ii, *n.* = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup (in shape of the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean)*: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22.

cibus, i, *m.*, *food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder*: cibum capere Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: petere, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47: sumere, Nep. Att. 21: cibum cibi et potionis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 20: onusti cibo ac vino, id. Div. 1, 29: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35: coquere, Sall. J. 45: cibos suppeditare, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: flentes orabant, ut se cibo juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: cibum animalis, the nourishment in the air, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cibum erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 12: quum tennes hamos abdedit ante cibum, the bait, Tib. 7, 6, 24. 2. Transf. to plants, the nutritive juice: Lucr. 1, 353: cibum arborum imber, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

II. Fig.: *sustenance (rare)*: quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibum furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. Rem. Am. 138.

cicāda, ae, *f.*, the cicada, tree-cricket, Cicada orni, Linn.; C. haematodes, Linn.; and C. plebeia, Linn.: Plin. 11, 26, 32: et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328. Proverb. (in speaking of an improbable thing), vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271. II. Meton.: *summer*: Juv. 9, 69. (Hence Ital. *cigala*; Fr. *cigale*.)

cicātrīco, atum, i. v. a. [cicatrix] *to produce scars, to cicatrize*: hence pass., *to be scarred over*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 7.

cicātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of scars, covered with scars*: tergum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1. Fig. of a writing, having marks of correction: Quint. 10, 4, 3.

cicātrīcūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small scar*: Cels. 2, 10, fin.

cicātrix, icis, *f.*, *a scar, a cicatrice*: cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29: vulnus in antiquum rediit male firma cicatrix, Ov. Rem. A. 623: cicatrices adversae, wounds in front, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: cicatrices adverso corpore, id. Verr. 5, 1: cicatrix aversa, behind, Gell. 2, 11: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76: ducere, Liv. 29, 32: emendare, Plin. 20, 13, 51: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14.

2. Transf. to plants: *a mark of incision*: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: Plin. 16, 12, 23. Humorously, *of the seam of a patched shoe*: Juv. 3, 151. II. Fig.: *refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, to open a wound afresh*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: recentem cicatricem rescindere, Petr. 113, 8.

ciccus, i, *m.* = κίκκος, *the core of a pomogranate*; hence *for something unimportant, worthless, a trifle*: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98: ciccum non interdum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 22. (Hence It. *cica*, *cigolo*; Fr. *chiche*, *chiquet*, *chicune*.)

cīcer, ēris, *n.*, the chick-pea, Cicer arietinum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 19: Plin. 18, 12, 32: ad porri et ciceris catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: frictum, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 7. (Hence It. *cece*; Fr. *chiche*.)

cīcēra, ae, *f.*, pulse similar to the chick-pea, chickling vetch, Lathyrus ciceria, Linn.: Col. 2, 11, 1.

cīcercūla, ae, *f. dim.* [cicera] *chickling vetch, Lathyrus sativus*, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 19.

cīcercūlum, i, *n.*, an African species of the pigment sinapis: Plin. 35, 6, 13.

Cīcērōmastix, īgis, *m.*, (the Scourge of Cicero, a word formed after the Greek Ὀμφομάστιξ), a lampoon written by Largius Licinius against Cicero: Gell. 17, 1, 1.

cīchōrīum (cīchōrēum, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16), ii, *n.* = κυχόρια (usu. κυχώριον), succory or endive: 1. sativum = endive, Cichorium Endivia, Linn.

2. Intubum = chicory, C. Intybus, Linn. 3. Silvestris, Aedypnois, Leontodon palustre, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 30 sq.

cīci, indecl. *n.* κίκι, an Egyptian tree, palma Christi or castor oil tree, also called croton, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 28, 11, 48: Cels. 5, 24, no. 3.

cīcilendrum and **cīcimandrum**, i, *n.*, fanciful names for spice: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 42.

cīcīndēla, ae, *f.* [candela] *a glow-worm, Lampyrus noctiluca or italica*, Linn.: Plin. 23, 4, 41.

cīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cici] *oleum cīcīnum, the oil of the cīci, castor oil*: Plin. 17, 7, 7.

cīcōnīa, ae, *f.* (the Praenestines said conia, cf. Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 23) *a stork, the white stork, Ciconia alba*, Temm.: Plin. 10, 23, 32: Juv. 14, 74: Hor. S. 2, 2, 49: Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63. II. Meton.: *a derisory gesture with the hand in imitation of a stork's bill*: Pers. 1, 58.

2. *an agricultural implement in the form of a T*: Col. 3, 13, 11. 3. *a transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, used in drawing water, etc.*: Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3. (Hence It. *cicogna*; Fr. *cigogne*.)

cīcuma, ae, *f.* = κικυμῖς, an owl: Fest. s. v. (for which cecuma in Gloss. Isid.)

cīcūr, ūris, *adj.*, tame: cīcūrum vel ferarum bestiarum genera, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. Fig.: cīcūr concilium, i. e. sapiens, Pac. in Fest. s. v. indicorem.

cīcūro, i. v. a. [cicūr] *to tame*: Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

cīcūta, ae, *f.*, hemlock: Conium maculatum, Linn.: Ov. Am. 1, 12, 9: Plin. 25, 13, 95. II. Meton.: *the poison extracted from it*: magister sorbitulo tollit quem dira cicuta, i. e. Socrates, Pers. 4, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: Pers. 5, 144.

2. *a pipe or flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe*: Lucr. 5, 1382: Virg. E. 2, 36.

cīcūtīcen, īnis, *m.* [cicuta] *a player upon a reed-pipe*: Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

cīdāris, is, *f.* (cīdar, ris, *n.*) *an ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara*: Curt. 3, 3, 19. II. *a head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews*: Lact. 4, 14. [An Oriental word: Heb. *kēther*, "a diadem."]

cīō, cīvi, cītum, 2. v. a. (the primitive form cīo occurs in the compounds accio, excio, etc.: we also find ciunt, cire, pres. cīo, Mart. 4, 90, 4: cīt, Col. 6, 5, 1: cimus, Lucr. 1, 213: ciunt, Lact. Ep. 4 dub.: subj. ciant, App. Flor. no. 17), *to move, to put in motion, to shake*: calcem, to make a move in the game of draughts or chequers, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27: inanimatum est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo: quod autem est animal, id motu ciatur interiore et suo, id, Tusc. 1, 23, 54: remos, Stat. Th. 6, 801: monumenta virum demoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242: imo Nereus ciat aequora fundo, stirs up, Virg. Aen. 2, 419. II. Legal t. t.: *ciere heretum* (lit. to put in motion, i. e.) *to divide the inheritance*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237.

III. *to rouse up, disturb, agitate*: (mare) venti et aurae ciunt, Liv. 28, 27: saltum canibus ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250: fontes et stagna, Poet. in Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: tonitru coelum omne ciebo, Virg. Aen. 4, 122. IV. *to rouse or excite to or against something, to call or send for*: ad sese aliquem, Cat. 68, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47: in pugnam, Sil. 4, 272: armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6: aere ciere viros, Virg. Aen. 6, 165: quos e proximis colonis ejus rei fama civerat, Tac. A. 15, 33: quos Vitellius in nos ciat, id. H. 1, 84: ab ultimis subsidiis ciatur miles (sc. in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30. V. *to call upon for help, to invoke*: nocturnos manes, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: luctificam Aleto dirarum ab sede sororum, ib. 7, 325: viperasque ciat Stygia de valle sorores, Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 549: foedera et deos, Liv. 22, 14.

VI. *to call upon by name, mention by name*: herum, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 11: comites magna voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 68: clamat et alternis nomen utrumque ciat, Ov. F. 4, 484: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsamque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 23: singulos nomine, ib. 2, 81: triumphum nomine ciere, i. e. to call to triumph! Liv. 45, 38. Hence: *patrem, to name one's father, i. e. show one's free birth*, id. 10, 8, fin. VII. *to stimulate, produce, effect, cause*: often used with a subst. periphrastically: solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus noscere possemus quae vis et causa cierent, Lucr. 5, 773: motus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: tinnitus aere, Cat. 64, 262: singultus ore, id. 64, 131: gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517: fletus, id. Aen. 3, 344: lacrimas, ib. 6, 468: ciere bellum, to stir up or bring on war: invisitato hoste bellum ciente, Liv. 5, 37: seditiones, id. 4, 52: tumultum, id. 28, 17: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2, fin.: also *to carry on war, to renew a combat, to give new impulse to a fight*: principes utrimque pugnam ciebant, Liv. 1, 12: proelio ex parte una restituta nihilo segnius in altero cornu consul pugnam ciebat, id. 2, 47: jam inter media equestum agmina proelium cientes, id. 10, 28: rixam, Vell. 1, 2. In med.: *ciere alvum, to cause evacuation*, Plin. 20, 9, 38: urinam, id. 26, 15, 90: menses, to cause menstruation, id. 27, 7, 28.

cīgnus, i, *m.*, a measure = 8 scrupuli: Plin. Valer. 2, 30.

cīlīcīum, ii, *n.* = κιλίκιον, a cloth made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen: quum iste civitibus, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: Liv. 38, 7: also *adj.*: vela, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

cīlīcīārīus, ii, *m.* [cilicium] *a maker of hair coverings*: Inscr. Grut. 648, 6.

cīlīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of hair cloth*: tentoria, Sol. 33.

cīlīum, ii, *n.* [kindred with κυλῖς, κύλα] *an eye-lid (rare)*: Plin. 11, 39, 93. II. Transf., *an eye-lash*: id. 11, 37, 57. (Hence It. *ciglio*; Fr. *cil*.)

cīlībae, arum, *f. plu.*, round tables: Fest. s. v.

cīllo, ēre, *to move*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 389.

cīlo, ōnis, *m.*, having a prominent forehead pressed in at the sides: Fest. s. v. Chilo. A dim. of it, cīlunculus: Arn. 3, p. 108.

cīmēllārōha, ae, *m.* = κειμηλιάρχη, a treasurer: Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

cīmēllārīum, ii, *n.* = κειμηλιάρχιον, a place where money or jewels are deposited, a treasury: Cod. Just. 7, 72, 20.

cīmex, icis, *m.* (fem. Plin. 32, 10, 47, very dub.) *a bug, Cimex lectularius*, Linn.: Plin. 30, 14, 45: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Mart. 11, 32: Cat. 23, 2. As a term of reproach: men' moveat cimex Pantilius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

cimico, are, *κοπίω*, to purify from bugs, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cimōlius, a, um, of or pertaining to *Cimolus*: creta (freq. used in medicine and for scouring clothes), Cels. 2, 33: Col. 6, 17, 4: cf. Plin. 35, 17, 57.

cinaedias, ae, m. = *κιναιδίας*, a precious stone, not now known, found in the brain of the fish *cinaedus*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cinaedicus, a, um, adj. [*cinaedus*] pertaining to one who is unchaste: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19.

cinaedulus, i, m. dim. [id.] one who is unchaste: Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10.

cinaedus, i, m. = *κιναιδος*, he who indulges in unnatural lust: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 37: Cat. 16, 2: Petr. 21: Juv. 2, 10: id. 4, 106. II. a wanton dancer: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73. III. the name of a sea-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

cinaedus, a, um, adj. unchaste: ut decuit *cinaediorum*, Cat. 10, 24. Fig.: impudent, shameless: homo *cinaeda* fronte, a brazen-faced fellow, Mart. 6, 39.

cināra, ae, f. = *κινάρα*, a kind of artichoke, so called from the island *Cinara* in the Aegean sea: *Cinara* Scolymus, Linn.; Col. 10, 235.

cināris, is, f. an unknown plant: Plin. 8, 27, 41 *jin*. Many refer it to the preceding

cincinnālis, e, adj. [*cincinnus*] curled: herba, a plant, also called *polytrichon*, q. v.: App. Herb. 51.

cincinnātulus, a, um, adj. dim. [*cincinnatus*] with curled hair: Hier. Ep. 130, no. 19.

cincinnātus, adj. [*cincinnus*] with curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115: Cic. Sest. 11, 26: Coel. Quint. 1, 5, 61. Of comets, Schol. Juv. 6, 207.

cincinnulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little lock or curl of hair: Varr. in Non. 456, 8 dub.

cincinnus, i, m. curled hair, a lock or curl of hair: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32: Cic. Pis. 11, 25. Fig.: too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament (cf. *calamister*): in oratoria aut in poetica *cincinnis* ac *fuco*, id. de Or. 3, 25 *fin*.

cincticulus, i, m. dim. [*cinctus*] a little girdle: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 28.

cinctor, ōris, m. *ζώστης*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrium, ii, n. [*cinctus*] a sword-belt, battens: Mel. 2, 1, 13 dub.

cinctūra, ae, f. [id.] a girding, a girdle (very rare): fluxior *cinctura*, Suet. Caes. 45. (Hence It. *cintura*; Fr. *ceinture*.)

cinctus, a, um, Part. [*cingo*].

cinctus, ūs, m. (cinctum, i, n. Scrib.) [*cingo*] a girding (rare): quotidiani *cinctus*, Plin. 28, 6, 17: *cinctus* Gabinius, a peculiar manner of girding the toga on solemn occasions (v. Smith's Ant. 1136): *incinctus* *cinctu* Gabino, Liv. 8, 9: Quirinali trabea *cinctuque* Gabino insignis, Virg. Aen. 7, 612.

II. Meton.: a girdle, belt: *cinctus* et *cingulum* a *cingendo*, alterum *viris*, alterum *mulieribus* attributum, Varr. L. 1, 5, 23, 33: Plin. 23, 6, 59: sine *cinctu* et *discalceatus*, Suet. Ner. 51.

cinctutus, a, um, adj. [*cinctus*] girded, girt (rare): Ov. F. 5, 101: *cinctutis* non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.

cinēfactus, a, um, adj. [*cinis* facio] reduced to ashes: Lucr. 3, 919.

cinērāceus, a, um, adj. [*cinis*] ashy, similar to ashes: terra, Plin. 17, 1, 4: color, ash-coloured, id. 27, 7, 27.

cinērārium, ii, n., [*cinerarius*] in tombs, the receptacle for the ashes of the dead: Inscr. Grut. 850, 10.

cinērārius, a, um, adj. [*cinis*] pertaining to ashes (rare): fines, boundaries of land bordering upon a cemetery, Auct. de Lim. p. 296 Goes.

cinērārius, ii, m. [id.] a servant who heated the curling iron (using hot ashes for the purpose), a hair-curler: Varr. L. 1, 5, 29, 36: Cat. 61, 132.

cinēresco, 3. v. n. [id.] to turn to ashes: Tert. Ap. 40.

cinērēus, a, um, adj. [id.] similar to ashes, ash-coloured: color, Col. 2, 2, 16: terra, Plin. 35, 16, 54: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, no. 9.

cinērīcius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.] similar to ashes: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cinērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of ashes: App. Met. 7, p. 199.

cingillum, i, n. dim. [*cingulum*] a small girdle: Petr. 67, 4.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3. v. a. to gird, bind round, etc.: jam quasi zona, liene *cinctus* ambulo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5: ut *cingeretur* fluxiore *cinctura*, Suet. Caes. 45: *cujus* lacertos *anuli* mei *cingant*, Mart. 11, 100, 2: Hispano *cingitur* gladio, Liv. 7, 10: ferro, Suet. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: *cincti* fulgentibus armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 188: ense *latus* *cingit*, Ov. F. 2, 784: *cinctas* resolvite vestes, id. M. 1, 382. Poet. in pass. with acc.: *inutile* ferrum *cingitur*, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: *cinctaeque* ad *pectora* vestes *brachia* docta *movent*, Ov. M. 6, 59: *puer* alte *cinctus*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10. From the idea of girding: 2. to make oneself ready, to prepare: *cingitur*, certe *expedit* se, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 152. In late Lat. sometimes armed, equipped, enrolled: in alia militia, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 38: Marcell. ib. 25. II. Esp. of the head: to encircle, wreath, crown (mostly poet.): muralique *caput* summum *cinxere* corona, Lucr. 2, 607: tempora *pampino*, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 20: *ramis*, Virg. Aen. 5, 71: *spicis*, Tib. 2, 1, 4: *comam* lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16: *Graias* *barbara* *vitta* *comas*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78: *de* *tenero* *cingite* *flore* *caput*, id. F. 3, 254. Fig.: Atlantis, *cinctum* assidue *cui* *nubibus* *atris* *piniferum* *caput* et *vento* *pulsatur* et *imbri*, Virg. Aen. 4, 248. III. Of places: to surround, encircle, inclose (the prevailing signif. in prose): *tellus* *oras* *maris* *undique* *cingens*, Lucr. 6, 633: *flumen* *Dubis* *pene* *totum* *oppidum* *cingit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: *montes* *qui* *Thessaliam* *cingunt*, id. B. C. 3, 36: *collem* *palus* *cingebat*, id. B. G. 7, 19: *provincia* *mari* *cincta*, a sea-girt province, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: *urbe* *portus* *ipse* *cingitur* et *continetur*, id. Verr. 5, 37: *quod* *moenibus* *cingebatur*, Tac. A. 13, 41: *cingitur* *insula* *tribus* *millibus* *passuum*, has a circuit of, Plin. 6, 12, 13. Poet.: *cinxerunt* *aethera* *nimbi*, covered, Virg. Aen. 5, 13: *medium* *diem* *cinxere* *tenebrae*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 939. Fig.: *diligentius* *urbem* *religione* *quam* *ipsis* *moenibus* *cingitis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. IV. Milit. t. t. to beset, to beleaguer, to invest a place, etc.: *Nervii* *vallo* et *fossa* *hiberna* (Romanorum) *cingunt*, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: *urbem* *obsidione*, to besiege, Virg. Aen. 3, 52: (hostem) *stationibus* *in* *modum* *obsidii*, Tac. A. 6, 34: *cingi* *ab* *armis* *hostium*, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 69. Fig.: *Sicilia* *multis* *undique* *cincta* *periculis*, beset, Cic. Manil. 11, 30. 2. to cover, i. e. protect: *equitatus* *latera* *cingebat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. 3. Of fortifications: to man, i. e. to surround with men: *praesidii* *tantum* *est*, ut *ne* *muris* *quidem* *cingi* *possit*, id. B. G. 6, 35. V. to escort, to accompany (rare): *dum* *latus* *sancti* *cingit* *tibi* *turba* *senatus*, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 17: *ne* *egredientes* *in* *publicum* (*pantomimos*) *equites* *Romani* *cingerent*, Tac. A. 1, 77. VI. In gardening: to peel off the bark around: Plin. 17, 24, 36, no. 9. (Hence Fr. *ceindre*.)

cingula, ae, f. [*cingo*] a girdle, belt, girth: Ov. A. 3, 444: id. R. Am. 236.

cingulum, i, n. [id.] a girdle, belt (mostly poet.): Petr. 21, 2: More freq. in plur.: *cingula*, a sword-belt, Virg. Aen. 1, 492. Fig.: *soldiership*, *military* *service*: Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1 Prud. (Hence Ital. *cingolo*; Fr. *sangle*.)

cingulus, i, m. [id.] a girdle of the earth, a zone: Cic. Rep. 6, 20.

cingulus, i, m. [id.] having a slender waist: Fest. s. v.

cinifēs or **cinīphēs** (cyn), um, f. = *σκύνες*, a kind of stinging insect Aug. Trin. 3, 7.

ciniflo, ōnis, m. [*cinis* flo] = *cinerarius*, a hair-curler: Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.

cinis, ōris, m. (rarely fem.) [*ciner* was an old form of the nom. acc. to Prisc. 5, p. 658 P.] (same as *κόνις*) ashes: Lucr. 1, 872: *cinere* *ut* *multa* *latet* *obrutus* *ignis*, id. 4, 924: *incedis* *per* *ignes* *suppositos* *cineri* *doloso*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 7: Suet. Tib. 74. Prov. *hujus* *sermōnes* *cinerem* *haud* *quaerit* *tantum*, *her* *speeches* *need* *no* *ashes*, i. e. require no ornament or polishing, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 10. Fig.: *si* *argentum* 'st, omne *id* *ut* *flat* *cinis*, id. Rud. 4, 7, 31: *quicquid* *erat* *nactus* *praedia* *majoris*, *ubi* *omne* *vererat* *in* *fumum* *et* *cinerem*, *had* *consumed*, *spent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. II. Esp. the ashes of a corpse that has been burnt (both in sing. and plur.): *dare* *poenas* *cineri* *atque* *ossibus* *clarissimi* *vir*, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: *obsecrav* *it* *per* *fratris* *sui* *mortal* *cinerem*, id. Quint. 31, 97: *jura* *per* *patroni* *tui* *cineres*, Quint. 9, 2, 95: *expedit* *matris* *cineres* *opertos* *fallere*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 9. Poet.: *et* *cedo* *invidiae*, *dummodo* *absolver* *cinis*, i. e. after my death, Phaedr. 3, 9, 4: *post* *cinerem* *cineres* *haustos* *ad* *pectora* *pressant*, *after* *burning* *the* *corpse*, Ov. M. 8, 538. 2. the ruins of a city reduced to ashes: *cineres* *patriae*, Virg. Aen. 10, 59: *patriae* *cinis*, Auc. Her. 4, 8 *fin*. III. Fig.: destruction: *Troja* *virum* *et* *virtutum* *omnium* *acerba* *cinis*, Cat. 68, 90. (Hence Ital. *cenere*; Fr. *cendre*; Eng. *cinder*.)

ciniscūlus, i, m. dim. [*cinis*] a few ashes: arens, Prud. Cathem. 10, 149.

cinnābāris, is, f. (cinnabari, is, n. Plin. 33, 7, 38 dub.) = *κινναβάρη*, a pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's blood: *Dracaena* *Draco*, Linn.: but also from some species of *Pterocarpus*: Plin. 33, 7, 39.

cinnāmēus, a, um, adj. [*cinnamum*] of cinnamon: *nidus*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. Met. 8, p. 205.

cinnāmologos, (cinnamologos) i, m. an Arabian bird (prob. = *κινναμολόγος*): Plin. 10, 33, 50.

cinnāmōminus, a, um, adj. = *κινναμώμιος*, of cinnamon: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

cinnāmōmum or **cinnāmum**, i, n. = *κιννάμωμον* or *κίνναμον*; Heb. *kinnāmōn*; cinnamon, *Laurus* *Cinnamomum*, Linn.; Plin. 12, 19, 42 sq. As a term of endearment: *tu* *mihi* *stacte*, *tu* *cinnamomum*, *tu* *rosa*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 6. II. Meton.: *twigs* of cinnamon: Ov. M. 15, 399.

cinnāmus, i, m. for cinnamonomum, cinnamon twigs: Solin. 33.

cinnus, i, m. [kindred with, or perhaps a corruption of *κυκεών*] a drink composed of spell-grain and wine: Arn. 5, 174.

cio, ire, v. cleo.

cippus, i, m. a pale, stake, post, etc.: a gravestone, on which was sometimes inscribed the extent of the burying ground: Hor. S. 1, 8, 12: Pers. 1, 37: v. Smith's Ant. 282. II. In the Agrimensores, a landmark, boundary-stone, or post: Simplic. in Goes. p. 88.

III. In milit. lang., cippi, palisades: Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

circā, adv. and prep. for circum. A. Adv.: around, round about, all around, in the environs of: *gramen* *erat* *circa*, Ov. M. 3, 411: *circaque* *quatuor* *est*, Cels. 5, 28, 3: *fluvius* *ab* *tergo*; *ante* *circaque* *velut* *ripa* *praeceps* *oram* *ejus* *omnem* *cingebat*, Liv. 27, 18: *ex* *montibus*, *qui* *circa* *sunt*, id. 1, 4: *multarum* *circa* *civitatum* *irritatis* *animis*, *the* *neighbouring* *towns*, id. 1, 17. With undique and omnia: *frumento* *undique* *circa* *ex* *agris* *confecto*, id. 42, 56: *nain* *et* *circa* *omnia* *defecerunt*, id. 9, 23. B. Prep. with acc.: of space: about, around: *noctas*

ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10: circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15: illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, H. r. Od. 1, 3, 10.

2. With the idea of motion: to . . . round about; to all . . . around, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9: reliquas (cohortes) in hiberna et aestiva circa finitima oppida dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49: literis circa praefectos dimissis, *having dispatched circular letters to the commanding officers*, Liv. 42, 51: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26.

3. round about, near to, in the neighbourhood of: detrimētis quibusdam circa montem Amanum acceptis, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: circa Acesinem amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11: circa domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: circa sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2.

4. Indefinitely, *somewhere about or in*: Orestis liberi sedem cepece circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2: dubitaverat, utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regni sui peteret, Curt. 4, 9: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 9, 3, 16: circa initia statim primi libri, Quint. 1, 5, 44: virentes campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5.

5. Of attendants, companions, etc.: around, about (Gr. ἀμφί, περί): multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: ex iis trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1. Hence also without a verb, circa aliquem = οἱ περί τινα, *the attendants, companions, adherents of a person*: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Caes. 27.

II. Of time: about, towards: postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57: circa eum mensem, Plin. 9, 18, 33: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11: mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: verum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: Murena Cepionisque conjurationis tempus, Vell. 2, 93: Magni Pompeii aetatem, Plin. 33, 12, 55: circa Demetrium Phalerea *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint. 2, 4, 41: circa Ciceronem, *about Cicero's time*, Sen. Contr. 1 *praef.*

III. Of number: about, nearly, almost (for circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34: circa quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42: decem millia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6 *fin.*: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: selibram, Cels. 4, 19.

IV. Fig.: about, respecting, of, concerning: with subst., adj., or verbs: circa eodem sensu certamen atque acemulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: circa verba dissensio, *a verbal dispute, discussion about words*, id. 3, 11, 5: circa rura sermo, Plin. 18, 1, 1: circa bonas artes publica socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: circa principem novo exemplo, *i. e.* in principe, Suet. Claud. 14: circa jus nostrum attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: circa affectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi, Tac. Germ. 28: circa formas litterarum haerere, Quint. 1, 1, 21. [v. circum.]

circaea, ae, f. = κικαία, *a plant, used as a charm*, referred by Sprengel to Asclepias nigra, Linn.; by others to Circaea lutetiana, Linn., now called *enchanter's nightshade*: Plin. 27, 8, 38.

circaeum, i, n. = κικαίων, *the plant also called mandragoras*, q. v.: Plin. 25, 13, 94.

circānea, ae, f. [circa] *a bird, so named from its circular flight*: Fest. s. v.

circellus, i, m. dim. [circulus] *a small ring*: Apic. 2, 5.

circen, inis, n. = circinus, *a circle, a circular course*: solis, *a year*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 4, 274.

circos, itis, m. [kindred with circus, circinus] *a circle*: ut parvi circuli

Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53. Of the circumference of the circus: Sid. Carm. 23, 381.

circinatio, ōnis, f. [circino] *the describing of a circle, a circle*: Vit. 1, 6: id. 9, 8. Of the circular path of the planets: id. 9, 4.

circino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [circinus] *to make round, to round*: arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17: circinatum tympanum, id. 18, 34, 77, no. 1. Poet.: (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus et easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, Ov. M. 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, *vaults, arches*, Manil. 1, 710.

circinus, i, m. = κίρκινος, *a pair of compasses*: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vit. 9, 8: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13. (Hence It. *cercine*; Fr. *cerne*.)

circiter, adv. and prep. Of place: indefinitely: about, near: ubi ea (sc. cistella) sit, nescio; nisi, ut opinor, loca haec circiter excidit mihi, *near this place*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 8.

II. Of time: about, towards (governing the acc., and joined adverbially with abls. of time): circiter meridiem, id. Most. 3, 1, 52: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, *in about fifteen days*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: hora diei circiter quarta, id. 4, 23: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B. Afr. 89 *fin.*: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47: nos circiter Calendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4: Idus Novembres, id. Fam. 14, 5 *fin.*

III. Of number: about, near, not far from: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, id. 1, 26: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: circiter duum millium intervallo, Sall. J. 106: quum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1. [Circiter stands related to circa, circum, as inter to in, praeter to prae, propter to prope.]

circitor, ōris, m. [circumitor, from circum, lit. one who goes around; hence] *a watchman*: Auct. Priap. 16, 1: Front. Aquaed. 117. **2.** Milit. t. t., *a patrol*: Veg. Mil. 3, 8. **II.** *a pedlar*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circius (cercius, Cato in Gell. 2, 22), ii, m. *a violent wind blowing in Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, a west-north-west wind*: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

circo, i, v. n., *to go round*: fontis agens erro circoque sonantia lymphis, Prop. 4, 9, 35: others read circa: but the word also occurs in the ancient glossaries. (Hence It. *cercare*; Fr. *chercher*.)

circos, i, m. = κίρκος (a top), *a precious stone, now unknown*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

circueo, ire, v. circumeo.

circuitio (circumitio, Front. de Or. 3: Amm. 24, 2), ōnis, f. [circumeo] *a going round; in milit. lang., the rounds, the patrol*: circuitio ac cura aedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6 *fin.*

2. Fig.: *a roundabout way of speaking or acting*: ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circutione usus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circutione et amfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61 *fin.*: Epicurus circutione quadam deos tollens, *indirectly*, ib. 2, 17, 40. **II.** Meton.: *a circumference, circuit*: Vit. 1, 5.

2. *a circular passage, corridor*: id. 4, 4.

circutor, oris, for circitor.

circutus, a, um, *pari.* [circumeo].

circutus (circumitus), ūs, m. [circumeo] *a going round, a circuit, a revolution*: circuitus solis orbium V. et J. X. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem conficiunt annum, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit, id. Tim. 9: Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17.

2. In medic. lang., *the periodic return of a disease*: Cels.

3, 5. **II.** Meton.: *the path traversed in going round, a circumference, compass*: plurimum refert, ejus sit formae ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 40: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: saevaue circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 82. **2.** = ambitus, *an open space left around a building*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9.

III. Fig.: in rhetoric, *a period*: in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem aut continuationem aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204. In plur.: oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60. **2.** *a circumlocution, a periphrasis, an indirect procedure*: ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu coeperint enuntiare, id. 12, 10, 16: circuitu res ostendere et translationibus, ib. 41: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circulāris, e, adj. [circulus] *circular, round*: flexus, Marc. Cap. 6, 190.

circulātim, adv. [circulor] *circularly, in a circle* (rare): circulatim pectori cerotaria apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: multitudine circulatim suo quaeque more lamentata est, *in groups*, Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

circulatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a circular course, revolution*: Mercurii, Vit. 9, 4.

circulātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a mountebank, quack*: quod per quaedam medicamenta circulatores faciunt, Cels. 5, 27, no. 3: Sen. Ben. 6, 11. As a term of reproach: circulator auctionum, *a pedler*, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

circulātōrius, a, um, adj. [circulator] *of a mountebank, quackish*: circulatoria jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8. praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23.

circulātrix, icis, f. [circulor] *a female mountebank or stroller*: Auct. Priap. 18, 1. Adj.: lingua, *of a mountebank*, Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circulo, are (for circulor), *to make circular*: App. Flor. no. 9.

circulor, atus, i, v. dep. [circulus] *to form a circle, to form in groups for conversation*: videt oscitantem judicem, loquentem cum altero nonnunquam etiam circulantem, Cic. Brut. 54, 200. totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, Caes. B. C. 1, 64.

II. Of mountebanks: *to collect people around oneself*: Sen. Ep. 52.

III. *to roam about*: Appion grammaticus qui tota circulus est Graecia, id. Ep. 88, 34.

circūlus, i, m. (contr. circulus, Virg. G. 3, 166) [circus] *a circular figure, a circle*: circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: circulus muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9: circulus ad speciem coelestis arcus orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95. **2.** In astronomy, *a circular path, orbit*: stellae circulos suos orbisque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septemtrionalis, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 131: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, no. 2.

II. Meton.: *any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain*: Virg. G. 3, 166: vinum lignis vasis condere, circulisque cingere, Plin. 14, 21, 27: Suet. Aug. 80: *a kind of biscuit*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22.

2. *a circle or company for social intercourse* (mostly plur.): in convivis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consecretari, id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43: quemcumque patrem familias arripulis, *setis* ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 14 *fin.*: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from an assembly*, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: scribere carmina circulis, Mart. 2, 86: coronari circulo majore, *to be surrounded by a larger concourse*, id. 10, 62. (Hence Ital. *circolo*; Fr. *circle*.)

circum, adv. and prep. with acc.,

around, about, all around, περί, ἀμφί.

A. Adv.: furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: ex ea turri quae circum essent opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Virg. Aen. 10, 118: omnem, quae nunc humida circum caligat, nubem eripiam, ib. 2, 605: fisi loco, quia vastis circum saltibus clauderetur, Tac. A. 4, 25. **2.** Strengthened with undique (in later Latin sometimes circumundique): *from every part around, all around:* circum undique convenere, Virg. Aen. 4, 416: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 13: oppositu circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5. **II.** denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood:* hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24: aestas in Favonium obversa et aperto circum pelago peramoena, ib. 4, 67.

B. Prep. with acc.: *around, about, among:* armillas quatuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput reiectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: genitor circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40: varios hic flumina circum fundit humus flores, on the borders of the rivulets, Virg. E. 9, 40: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, circum claustra fremunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 56: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 2, 9: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, round to his friends, id. Quint. 6, 25: lenonem quemdam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: dimissis circum municipia literis, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, Liv. 42, 45: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas differet, among all the other maidens, Prop. 1, 4, 21. **II.** Denoting proximity: *in the neighbourhood of, at, near:* circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8. **III.** Of attendants, companions, adherents, etc. (Gr. περί or ἀμφί τινα): paucae, quae circum illum essent, manent, a few remain to wait upon her, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33: eos, qui circum illum sunt, omnia postulant, times, Cic. Att. 9, 9: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tanquam stipulatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14: Hecora circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 166: servi circum pedes = ad pedes, in attendance (rare), Cic. Verr. 1, 36. Circum is sometimes placed after its subst.: Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: Virg. Aen. 1, 32, etc. **C.** In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants, although some *inss.* and *ms.* give circum- for circum-, as circundo, circumflexus, etc.: before vowels, circum was, acc. to Prisc. p. 567 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 lb., written in full, but (except before *f* and *v*) the *m* was not pronounced. Yet in the best *ms.* we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo. Cf. Schneid. Gr. I. p. 535 sq. Signif.: *around, about, in the neighbourhood of* (whether the verb denotes rest or motion): circumcido, circumfluo, circumflecto, circumcurso, circumforaneus, etc.: in some instances the compds. with am- and circum- correspond, e. g. ambitus iter quod circumeundo teritur, nam ambitus circumitus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4. After verbs compounded with circum, the preposition is never repeated: hence such expressions as, circumcursare circum aliquid are not found. [Prob. acc. of *circus*; it stands side by side with *circa*, as *juatim* with *juxta*: cf. *adversum*, *secundum*, and *coram*.]

circumactio, ōnis, f. [circumago] *a turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9. Fig.: *a turn of words* Gell. 17, 20.

circumactus, a, um, Part. [circumago] *adj.:* *curved, bent round:* in orbem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6, 16.

circumactus, ūs, m. [circumago] *a moving or turning round:* circumactus coeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37.

circum-aggero, no perfect, atum, i. v. a., to heap up around (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

circum-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a., to set in circular motion, to drive or turn in a circle, turn round, wheel: impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141, 1. With two Accus.: terram fundumque meum suovetaurilia circumagi jussi, ib. § 2: aratro circumagebant sulcum, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19: equos frenis, id. 1, 14 fin.: navem in proram, Plin. 11, 47, 107: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: se ad dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28: circumagente se vento, id. 37, 16: aciem, id. 42, 64: signa, id. 10, 36: 6, 24: legiones, to lead back, Flor. 3, 21, 6. **2.** Leg. t. t., to manumit a slave by turning him round (v. Smith's Ant. 730): cf. Pers. 5, 75. Fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subiecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est, Sen. Ep. 8. **II.** Fig.: of time: with *pron.* reflect. or more freq. in pass.: *to pass away, to be spent:* in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18: circumactus est annus, id. 6, 38: and in times: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, Liv. 24, 8. **III.** Fig.: of the changes of fortune, etc.: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24: hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, changes, is changed, Flor. 2, 2, 22: sed una voce, qua Quirites eos pro militibus appellarat, tam facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se, brought over to his side, Plin. 26, 3, 7. **IV.** to lead or drive about, convey from one place to another: (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te circumagi, for you to follow me up and down, Hor. S. 1, 9, 17. Fig.: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34: quo te circumagas? Juv. 9, 81. **V.** With acc. and abl. = circumdare, to surround with: aliquem muro, Lact. 1, 14.

circum-ambūlo, i. v. n., to walk round: omnes glebas, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3.

circum-āmicus, a, um, adj. [amicus] *enveloped, wrapped up:* quasi somno quodam turbulento circumamicus, Petr. 100, 1.

circum-āro, i. v. a., to plough around: Liv. 2, 10: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

circum-caesūra, ae, f., the external contour or outline = circumscriptio: Lucr. 3, 220.

circum-calco (also culco), i. v. a., to tread or trample upon all around: Col. 5, 6, 21.

circumcellio, ōnis, m. [cella] of a vagrant monk who wandered from cell to cell: Aug. in Psalm. 132. **II.** a class of heretics: Hier. Ep. 22, no. 15.

circumcidāneus, a, um, adj. [circumcido] *lit., cut round, clipped:* it seems to be used only in speaking of grapes in the wine-press: mustum tortivum circumcidaneum, wine flowing from grapes which have been once pressed and bruised, small wine, Cato R. R. 23: cf. Plin. 14, 19, 23: Col. 12, 36.

circum-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut around, shear, clip, trim:* ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam

acuto scalpello circumcidito, ejusdem spatii corticem circumcidito, Col. Arb. 26, 8: arbores, Plin. 16, 39, 74: caespitem gladii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, no. 2: vulnus, Plin. 25, 5, 25: genitalia, to circumcise, Tac. H. 5, 5. **II.** Fig.: *to cut short, dock, shorten, abridge, diminish:* testatur saepe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 138: sumptus circumcisi aut sublatti, Liv. 32, 27: impensam funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisa omni negotiosa actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, to be abstained from, ib. 20. Of discourse: *to abridge, cut out:* circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 fin.: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28.

circum-cingo, 3. v. a., to inclose, surround: Sil. 10, 2: Cels. 7, 15.

circum-circō, adv., all around: ubi erat haec defossa, occipit scalpulture ibi ungulis circumcirca, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 9: coepi regiones circumcirca propicere, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5.

circum-circo, i. v. n. = circumeo, to go round: regiones, Amm. 31, 2, sub. fin.

circumcīsē, adv. briefly: rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81.

circumcīsiō, ōnis, f. [circumcido] *a cutting around, circumcision:* Fig.: cordis ac spiritus, Lact. 4, 17.

circumcīsōrium, ii, n. [id.] *an instrument for cutting around:* Veg. Veter. 1, 26, 2.

circumcīsūra, ae, f. [id.] *a cutting around plants:* Plin. 16, 40, 79.

circumcīsus, a, um, Part. [circumcido] *cut around, cut off:* hence, *adj., of places:* steep, precipitous, inaccessible: ut ita munita arx circumcinctu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo nitetur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: Emma ab omni aditu circumcisa atque diremta est, id. Verr. 4, 48: collis ex omni parte circumcīsus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. **II.** Fig.: *abridged, short, brief:* quid enim tam circumcīsum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7. Of discourse: circumcīsa orationes et breves, b. 1, 20.

circum-clāmo, i. v. a. to cry out, roar on every side: Sestias ora Hellepontiacis circumclamata procellis, Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-clādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] *to shut or hem in, inclose on every side:* ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: cornua ab labris argento circumcludunt, surround with a silver rim, id. B. G. 6, 28. Fig.: L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7.

circumcōla, ae, adj. [circumcolo] *dwelling around:* gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 fin.

circum-cōlo, 3. v. a. to dwell round about or near: sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33 fin.

circum-cordialis, e, adj. *around the heart:* calor, Tert. Anim. 43.

circumculco, are, v. circumcalco.

circum-curro, 3. v. n., to run round or about: Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, the circumference, Quint. 1, 10, 41. Fig.: eam artem circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materia diceret, id. 2, 21, 7.

circumcursio, ōnis, f. [circum-curro] *a running around:* App. Met. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, 3. v. a. and n. freq. to run round about: omnia circumcursavi, atque omnibus in latebris perperavi, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 4: hinc illinc, Cat. 68, 133: hac illac, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1.

circum-do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, i. v. a. to put round: constr. (1) with acc. and dat.: (2) with acc. and abl.

1. With acc. (or in pass., nom.) and dat.: *to put, place, or set round:* aer

omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: tectis ac moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatusque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos contioni, Liv. 34, 27: toto oppido munitiones circumdare moratur, *he delays to draw his lines of fortification entirely round the town*, Caes. B. G. 8, 34: equites cornibus circumdat, *he flanks the wings with cavalry*, Liv. 33, 18: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25: arma humeris, Virg. Aen. 2, 510: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: brachia collo, ib. 9, 459: and in tmesis: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 700. With *acc.* only: caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93: custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28: exercitu circumdato summa vi Clitiam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25: lauream (sc. capiti), Suet. Vit. 9. 2. Fig.: cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedit, Cic. Quint. 10 *fin.*: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: egregiam famam pacis circumdedit, *clothed peace with signal honour*, Tac. Agr. 20: qui principatus inanem ei famam circumdarent, *throw around him an idle report of aiming at supreme power*, id. H. 4, 11: ministeria principi, ib. 2, 59. II. With *acc.* and *abl.*: to surround with, encompass, inclose, encircle with: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Tim. 6: aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: oppidum quinque castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: oppidum corona, Liv. 4, 47: moenia fossa, Sall. J. 23: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8: Othonem vexillis, id. H. 1, 36: saltus canibus, Virg. E. 10, 57: circumdato me brachiis, Pl. As. 3, 3, 106: ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: circumdedit se zona, Suet. Vit. 16. 2. Fig.: exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus circumdedit, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 264: pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134.

circumdolatus, a, um, *lopped around*: circumdolata latera platani, Plin. 16, 32, 57.

circum-dolēo, 2. v. n. *to suffer on every side*: spiratio circumdolens, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*imper.* circumduce, Plaut.) *to lead or draw around*: circumduce exercitum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68: quatuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29: pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19. *Absol.*: praeter castra hostium circumducti, *marches around*, id. 34, 14. With *two accus.*: eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 157. Of things: Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleres, ut aratrum circumduces, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: literas subicere et circumducere, *to draw a line round them*, Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.*: unbra hominis lineis circumducta, *sketched*, Plin. 35, 3, 3. II. Fig.: to cheat or defraud of: with *abl.* aliquem argento, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 39: quadragintis Philippis filius me et Chrysalus circumdlexerunt, id. Bac. 5, 2, 64.

2. *to lengthen out*: reliquam diei partem per organa hydraulica circumduxit, *whiled away the rest of the day*, Suet. Ner. 41. Of discourse: *to prolong*: quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124.

3. Of delivery: *to speak drawlingly, to drawl out*: id. 11, 3, 172.

4. In the jurists: *to draw lines round a law, i. e. to cancel, annul*: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 73.

circumductio, ōnis, f. [circumduco] *a leading round*: aquarum, Vit. 8, 7: sphaerae, *the circumference*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 2. II. Fig.: *a cheating, defrauding*: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Pl. Capt. Grex. 3. 2. *the expansion of a thought or period*: Quint. 11, 3, 39.

circumductum, i, n. [id.]. In rhetoric: *a period*: Quint. 9, 4, 22.

circumduotus, a, um, *Part.* [circumduco].

circumductus, ūs, m. [circumduco] *the circumference of a figure*: Quint. 1, 10, 43. II. *motion in a circle, a revolution*: orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

circum-ēo or **circuēō**, ivi or ii, circuitum, 4. v. n. and a. *to go around, travel, or march around, etc.*: per hortum circuit, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 152: quasi mare, omnes circumimus insulas? id. Men. 2, 1, 6: ipse Caecina quum circuiret praedia, venit in istum fundum, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: non potuere uno anno circumirier, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 81: Marcio et Attilio Epirus, Aetolia et Thessalia circumeundae assignantur, Liv. 42, 37: Civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98: circuitis templis, id. Ner. 19: sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantem circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras, *surrounds*, ib. 6, 101. II. *Milit. t. t. to march round, take in the rear, inclose, encompass*: often found in the pass. *to be surrounded, encompassed*: cohortes sinistrum cornu circumierunt, eosque a tergo sunt adorti, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: ut perdere aciem et exaequari cornibus hostibus, quibus circumibantur, possent, Liv. 41, 26: totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: ab lisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistra parte erat circumita, ib. 3, 94. Fig.: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20. III. *to go about canvassing, soliciting, etc.*: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, id. Att. 14, 21: itaque preno amicos, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: permultum interest mea, te ostentare, et mecum circumire, ib. 6, 6: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28.

IV. Fig.: *to circumvent, get the better of, deceive, cheat*: ne superante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.*: multa prior arte Camillam circuit, Virg. Aen. 11, 761: puerum tunc arte dolosa circuit, et soleas surripit ipse suas, Mart. 8, 59: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9. 2. Of discourse: *to express by circumlocution*: res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *they shirked the name, avoided mentioning it*, Tac. H. 3, 37.

circum-ēquīto, i. v. a. *to ride round*: moenia, Liv. 10, 34.

circum-erro, i. v. n. *to wander round, stroll about*: neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

circumfartus, a, um, *filled up all round*: Plin. 17, 13, 21.

circumferentia, ae, f. [circumfero] *a circumference*: App. Flor. no. 18: (called linea circumferens by Frontin. Expos. Form. p. 33, Goes.).

circum-fēro, ūlli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. *to carry round, or, in gen., to move round*: age circumfer mulsum, *hand round*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 40: sanguinem in teris, Sall. C. 22: reliquias coenae, Suet. Galb. 22: lyram in conviviis, Quint. 10, 19: codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2: filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 15: infantem per omnium dearum templa, Suet. Calig. 25: pavimenta in expeditionibus, id. Caes. 46: ubique pellem vituli marini, id. Aug. 90: libros, *books for sale*, Quint. 2, 13, 15: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Virg. Aen.

12, 558: oculos, Ov. M. 6, 169: circumferens minaciter oculos, *threatfully rolling his eyes around*, Liv. 2, 10: 80! ut circumferatur, *may revolve*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178. 2. Religious t. t.: *to carry round in order to purify*: whence meton.: *to purify*=lustrare, purgare: quaeso quin tu istanc jubes procerrita circumferri? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 144: idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 229. II. Fig.: *to spread around*: bellum, Liv. 9, 41: belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316: arma, Liv. 30, 9: incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52: terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21: Caesar circumferens terrarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona, Vell. 2, 92. 2. *to publish, proclaim, divulge*: ut circumferetur M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: ille amicitiam meam latissima praedicatione circumfert, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29. 3. In rhetoric: *oratio circumlata, expanded, drawn out into periods*, Quint. 4, 1, 60.

circum-figo, 3. v. a. *to fix or fasten round* (very rare): columellam ferream cuneis salignis, Cato R. R. 20, 1.

circum-fingo, 3. v. a. *to form around*: carnem, Tert. Anim. 23.

circum-finio, 4. v. a. *to complete a circle, to bring to an end*: Sol. 3.

circum-firmo, i. v. a. *to fasten round*: vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

circum-flagro, i. v. n. *to blaze or rage around*: quaque per immensum circumflagentibus Austris, Avien. Arat. 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to bend, wheel about, to turn back*: longos circumflectere cursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 131. Fig.: circumflexa saecula, *returning upon themselves*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 391. II. Gramm. t. t. *to mark with a circumflex, to pronounce as long* (circumducere): penultimam, Gell. 4, 7: syllaba circumflexa, ib.

circumflexio, ōnis, f. [circumflecto] *a bending or winding round*: obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

circumflexus, a, um, *Part.* [circumflecto].

circumflexus, ūs, m. [circumflecto] *a bending round, a vault, arch*: mundi, Plin. 2, 1: coeli, id. 6, 34, 39.

circum-flō, i. v. n. *to blow round about* (extremely rare): circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42. Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be blown upon by all the winds of envy*, Cic. Verr. 3, 41 *fin.*

circum-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. and a. *to flow round*: utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779: Cariam circumfluunt Maeander et Orsinus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108. 2. *to flow over*: idque etiam magis mirum, in poculis repletis, addito humore minimo circumfluere quod supersit, id. 2, 65. II. Fig.: *to flock around, encompass*: mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: circumfluxit nos cervorum multitudo, ib. 3, 13 *fin.* 2. *to be overflowing, to abound*: locuples circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copis, Quint. 12, 10, 78: circumfluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7: insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc implere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 8, 8. Also with *acc. pers.*: secundae res, quae circumfluunt vos, id. 10, 2. 3. With *abl.* like *abundare*: *to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in*: circumflere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere, Cic. Am. 15, 52: circumfluens gloria, id. Att. 2, 21: Catilina circumfluens colonorum Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24, 49. Also *absol.*: istum circumfluere atque abundare, id. Verr. 3, 4: nec redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, *too copious*, id. Brut. 55 *fin.*

circum-fluus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo]. *Act.*: *flowing around, circumfluent*: humor, Ov. M. 1, 30: amnis, ib.

15, 739: mare, Plin. 2, 66, 66. || *Pass.*: surrounded with water: insula, Ov. M. 15, 624: tellus Hadriaticae ponto, Lucan. 4, 407: urbs ponto, Val. Fl. 5, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, Tac. A. 37. || *In gen.*: surrounded, encircled: chlamys limbo Maenonio, Stat. Th. 6, 540: genitrix gemmis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138.

circum-fodio, no perf., fossum (*inf. pass.* circumfodiri, Col.), 3. v. n. and a. to dig round or about: sic circumfodito ut facile evellere possis, Cato R. R. 161: truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12: arbores, Plin. 17, 19, 21: circumfosso stipite, id. 17, 27, 43.

circum-forāneus, a, um, adj. [circum forum with adj. term. -aneus] all around the market or forum: and as the bankers' shops were round the forum, hence, aes circumforaneum, money borrowed from the bankers: me aere non Corinthio, sed hoc circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1. || *strolling about from market to market, that attends markets*: pharmacopola, id. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, Suet. Vitell. 12: mendicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41.

|| *In gen.*: ambulatory, moveable: domus, ib. 4, p. 148, 29: hostiae, which are carried about for expiation, ib. 3, p. 130, 5.

circum-forātus, a, um, Part. [foro] bored round: circumforato stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43.

circumfossor ōris, m. [circumfodio] one who digs round: Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 6.

circumfossura, ae, f. [id.] a digging round: Plin. 17, 26, 39.

circumfractus, a, um, Part. [frango] broken off around: turbo, Amin. 22, 8: colles, steep, id. 29, 4.

circum-frēmo, 3. v. n. and a. to make a noise around (rare): nidos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7: globi circumfremementum, Amm. 31, 43.

circum-frico, 1. v. a. to rub around, to scour: Cato R. R. 26.

circum-fulcio, 4. v. n. to support around: togam, Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-fulgeo, 2. v. n. to shine around: Plin. 2, 37, 37.

circum-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour around, to pour all over, to drench: with the acc. (or nom. in pass.) either of that which is poured, or of that around which it is poured: amurcam cum aqua commisceto aequas partes: deinde ad oleam circumfundito, Cato R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, flows round the town, Plin. 6, 27, 31. Esp. part. perf. pass.: mare circumfusum ubi, the sea flowing around the town, Liv. 30, 9 fin.: gens circumfusis in via fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13: nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12: quum fervet (lac), ne circumfundatur, boil over, Plin. 28, 9, 33: terram crassissimam circumfundit aër, encompasses, envelopes, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20: et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (tmesis), Virg. Aen. 1, 412. || *Meton.* pass. with intrans. signif.: to crowd around, to press upon, cling to: circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: (Nymphae) circumfusae Dianam corporibus texere suis, Ov. M. 3, 180. With dat.: circumfundebantur obvialis sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15. With acc. depend. on circum: ut habent facultatem turmas Julianas circumfundi, to surround, encompass, Hirt. B. Afr. 78. Poet. of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, clings to, Ov. M. 4, 360. With acc.: hunc (sc. Mavortem), tu, Diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 40. Fig.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 fin.: non est tantum ab hostibus aetati nostrae periculum, quantum ab circumfusus undique voluptatibus, Liv. 30, 14: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1,

59. *Act.* in the same sense: circumfudit eques, Tac. A. 3, 46. ||

In gen.: to enclose, environ, surround: legionarias cohortes circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7. Fig.: quum has terras inco-lentes circumfusi erant caligine, id. Tusc. 1, 19 fin.: latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Acad. 2, 39, 122.

circumfusio, ōnis, f. [circumfundo] a pouring around: Firm. Math. 1, 4.

circumfusus, a, um, Part. [circumfundo].

circum-garriens, entis, Part. [circum-garrio] blabbing or babbling about: Claud. Mamerc. de Stat. an. 2, 9.

circum-gelo, atus, 1. v. a. to freeze all around: corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 13, 22, 40.

circum-gemo, 3. v. n. to roar around: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, 1. v. a. to bear or carry around: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

circum-glōbātus, a, um, Part. [globo] rolled together: Subst. circumglobata escae saepe extrahuntur, knots of small insects, Plin. 9, 47, 71.

circum-grēdior, gressus, 3. v. dep. to walk round, surround (esp. with a view of attacking): [gradior] barbari laccessunt, circumgrediuntur, occursant, Tac. A. 1, 64: metu, ne hinc Romanus, inde Cherusci circumgrederentur, ib. 12, 28. Gen.: to go round, travel about: Syriam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12.

circumgressus, a, um, Part. [circumgredior].

circumgressus, ūs, m. [circumgredior] a going about: rapidi, Amm. 22, 2. || *a compass, circuit*: amplissimi palus Maeotis, ib. 8.

circumhābitātōres, dwellers around, περιόικοι, Gloss. Philox.

circum-hisco, 3. v. n. to gape about: Arn. 5, p. 176.

circum-hūmātus, a, um, Part. [humo] buried around: corpora, Amm. 22, 12 fin.

circum-injicio, 3. v. a. to cast in round about: vallum, Liv. 25, 36.

circum-involve, 3. v. a. to envelope: singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11.

circumitio, v. circuitio.

circumitor, v. circitor, no. 1.

circumitus, v. circuitus.

circum-jaceo, 2. v. n. to lie round about, to border upon: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54: ingenti luctu provinciae et circumjacentium populorum, Tac. A. 2, 72.

|| *Fig. in rhetor.*: circumjacentia, ium, n. plu. the context: Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circumjacio, v. circumjicio, init.

circumjectio, ōnis, f. [circumjicio] a throwing around, casting about: humani corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73. || *Meton.*: clothing: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2.

circumjectus, a, um, Part. [circumjicio]. || *Adj.*: Of localities: lying around, surrounding: aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30: planities saltibus, Tac. A. 2, 11: moenia regiae, id. H. 5, 11 fin.: oppida, id. A. 4, 27: nationes, ib. 6, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 42 fin.: tecta, id. A. 15, 37. Fig. of discourse: circumjectae orationis copia, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

circumjectus, ūs, m. [circumjicio] a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing (rare): ut ita munita arx circumjectu arduo et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 6 arudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112. || *Meton.*: clothing, dress: Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-jicio (circumjacio, Liv. 33, 18 dub.), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. to cast, throw, or place around: vallum, Liv.

35, 4: fossam, id. 38, 19: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19: vehicula ib. 14, 37. In pass. with an acc. depend. on circum: quod angulus domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, had wound itself around, Cic. Div. 2, 28 fin. 2. With abl.: to encompass or environ with: animus a medio profectus extremitatem coeli a suprema regione rotundo ambitu circumjicit, id. Tim. 8.

circum-lambo, 3. v. a. to lick around: ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65.

circum-lāquēo, 1. v. a. to wind around: caesem, Grat. Cynege. 29.

circumlāticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [circumlatus, v. circumfero] that may be carried round, portable: carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 fin.

circumlātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying round: arcae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

circumlator, ōris, m. [id.] one who carries about: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.

circum-latro, 1. v. c. to bark around: hominem, Sen. Cons. adv. Marc. 22. Fig.: totum hoc circumlatrat aestus, roars around, Avien. Perieg. 48.

circumlātus, a, um, Part. [v. circumfero].

circum-lāvo, 1. and 3. v. a. Lit., to wash around (very rare), to overflow: Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. Fab. 275.

circum-lēvo, 1. v. a. to raise up all around: tegmina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

circum-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. With acc. and dat.: to bind or fasten round or to: hapilem (natam) mediae circumligat hastae, Virg. Aen. 11, 555: Plin. 31, 11, 47. || With acc. and abl.: to bind with, to encompass: stirpem salice scissa, Cato R. R. 40: ferrum stoppa, Liv. 21, 8 fin.: Roscius circumligatus angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66.

circum-lino, no perf. litum, 3. v. a. (also circumlinio, ire). With acc. and dat.: to smear all over, to besmear: galbanum ramis hellebori circumlitum, Plin. 24, 5, 13: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373. || With acc. and abl.: to besmear, to bedaub, to anoint (most freq. in part. perf. pass.): oculus pice liquidia, Col. 6, 17 fin.: alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47. In part.: circumliti mortui cera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argilla, Plin. 33, 9, 46: pictura, in qua nihil circumlitum est, is painted around, Quint. 8, 5, 26. Fig.: quidam etiam si forte susceperunt negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, they embellish, id. 12, 9, 8: simplicem vocis naturam plenior quodam sono circumlinire, quod Graeci καταπεπλασμένον dicunt: sic appellatur cantus tiliarum quae, praecelsis quibus clarescunt foraminibus, recto modo exitu graviores spiritum reddunt, id. 1, 11, 7. || Poet. in gen.: to cover, clothe: circumlita saxa musco, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) circumlitus auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlitio, ōnis, f. [circumlinio] a smearing, anointing: oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24. || *a laying on of colours*: id. 35, 11, 40, no. 28.

circumlōcūtio, ōnis, f. [circumloquor] circumlocution, periphrasis, περίφρασις, Quint. 8, 6, 61: Gell. 1, 1.

circum-lōquor, 3. v. dep. to use circumlocution or periphrasis: Aus. Ep. 6, 7.

circum-lūcens, entis, Part. [luceo] shining or glittering around. Fig.: fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2 fin.

circum-lūo, 3. v. a. to wash or flow around (rare): Rhenus amnis tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur a mari, Liv. 25, 11.

circum-lustrans, antis, Part. [lustrō] lighting all around: Lucr. 5, 1436.

circum-lūvio, ōnis, f. [luo] land isolated by the gradual action of water: Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

circumlūvium, for *circumluvio*, Fest. s. v.

circum-mēo, avi, 1. v. a. and n. to go around: *insulam*, Mel. 3, 7.

circum-mētor, 4. v. dep. to measure around: *columnas*, Vitr. 4, 4.

circum-mingo, nxi, 3. v. a. to make water around: *illum*, Petr. 57, 3: *vestimenta*, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send around: *legationes in omnes partes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: *scaphas*, Liv. 29, 25.

circummoenio, v. *circummunio*.

circum-mulcens, entis, Part. [mulceo] *stroking, touching gently around*: *linguae*, Plin. 28, 3, 6.

circum-mūnio (*circummoenio*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 4), Ivi, Itum, 4. v. a. to wall around, to fortify, secure (frequent in the histt., elsewhere rare): *plantas caveis*, Col. 5, 9, 11: *locum pomarii circummunire maceris oportet*, id. 5, 10: *oppidum*, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: *Thapsum operibus*, ib. 80: *crebris castellis circummuniti*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30.

circum-mūnitio, ōnis, f. [circummunio] *an investing of a town, circumvallation*: Caes. B. C. 1, 19 fin.

circum-mūrānus, a, um, adj. [murus] *beyond the walls*: *bella*, Amm. 14, 6.

circum-nascens, entis, Part. [nascor] *growing up around*: *absinthio*, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

circum-nāvigo, 1. v. a. to sail around, *circumnavigate*: *sinus oceani*, Vell. 2, 106.

circum-necto, nexus, 3. v. a. to wrap or bind around, *envelope*: *fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2: *elephantum flammis coniectis undique circumnexi*, Amm. 19, 7.

circum-pāvitus, a, um, Part. [pavio] *beaten or trodden close around*: *area*, Plin. 12, 14, 32.

circum-pendeo, 2. v. n. to hang around: *margaritis circumpendentibus*, Curt. 8, 9.

circum-plaudo, 3. v. a. to applaud on all sides: *quaque ibis manibus circumplaudere tuorum*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circumplecto, ēre, v. the follg.

circum-plexor, plexus (active imper. circumplecte, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 106: circumplectito, Cato R. R. 21, 2) 3. v. a. dep. to clasp around, *embrace, to surround, encompass*: *conjunctiones*, Cic. Tim. 7 fin.: *circumplectitur domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum drao*, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: *arborem*, Plin. 19, 4, 22: *pharetram auro*, Virg. Aen. 5, 312: *collem opere, to circumvallate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: *oppidum*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 32. Fig.: *animum imago quaedam circumplectitur*, Gell. 10, 3. Pass.: *circumplexa (turre) igni*, id. 15, 1.

circumplexus, ūs, m. [circumplector] *an encompassing, embracing, or folding around (only in abl. sing.)*: *dracones circumplexu facili ambiunt elephantos*, Plin. 8, 11, 11.

circum-plioo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fold, wind, or twine around: *tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset*, Cic. Div. 2, 28 fin.: *belua circumplicata serpentibus*, ib. 1, 24, 49.

circum-plumbo, 1. v. a. to solder round: *modiolos*, Cato R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, sul, situm, 3. v. a. to set, put, or place around: *piper catillis*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: *nemus stagno*, Tac. A. 14, 15: *circumpositi armati*, Suet. Caes. 30.

circumpōsitio, ōnis, f. [circumpono] *a setting or placing around*: *auri*, Augustin. Ep. 199.

circumpōtatio, ōnis, f. [poto] *a drinking round in succession*: *Frugm. XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.*

circum-pulso, 1. v. a. to strike or beat around, of sounds: *Stat. Th. 6, 228.*

circum-purgo, 1. v. a. to cleanse or purify around: *clavum pedis*, Cels. 5, 28, no. 14.

circum-quaque, adv. *every where*

around, on every side: *Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 17, 6.*

circum-rādo, 3. v. a. to scrape, shave, or pare around: *tonsillas digito*, Cels. 7, 12, no. 2: *dentem*, ib.

circum-rāsio, ōnis, f. [circumrado] *a scraping or paring round*: *Plin. 17, 26, 39.*

circum-rētio, titum, 4. v. a. to inclose with a net, *insnare*. Fig.: *circumretit enim vis atque injuria quemque*, Lucr. 5, 1151: *fraude*, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: *quum te implicatum severitate judicium, circumretitum frequentia populi Rom. esse videam*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58. [circum and rete with the verbal term. -io.]

circum-rōdo, si, 3. v. a. to gnaw or nibble all round: *escam*, Plin. 32, 2, 5. Fig.: *dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out*, Cic. Att. 4, 5: *qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, i. e. is slandered, calumniated*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

circum-rōrans, antis, Part. [roro] *sprinkling dew around, bedewing*: *App. Met. 11, p. 268, 21.*

circum-rōto, 1. v. a. to turn round like a wheel: *machinas*, App. Met. 9, p. 222.

circum-saltans, antis, Part. [salto] *dancing round*: *chorus*, Prud. adv. Symm. 135.

circum-scalptus, a, um, Part. [scalpo] *scraped around*: *dentes*, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

circum-scārificātus, a, um, Part. [scarifico] *scarified around*: *clavi pedum*, Plin. 22, 23, 49: *dens*, id. 30, 3, 8.

circum-scindo, 3. v. a. to rend around, *strip off*: *Liv. 2, 55.*

circum-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to draw a line around, to inclose: *orbem*, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: *lineas extremas umbrae*, Quint. 10, 2, 7: *virgula stantem circumscripsit*, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: *aenea fibula pars auriculae latissima circumscribitur*, Col. 6, 5, 4. Hence, II. Fig.: *to mark off, to mark the boundary, circumscribe, define*: *nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definiat jus suum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: *exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae*, id. Rab. perd. 10 fin.: *ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt*, id. Or. 59, 200: *locum habitandi alicui*, id. Parad. 2, 18: *Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit*, Gell. 12, 13. 2. *to hem in, check, hamper, restrain, confine, limit, etc.*: *Senatus credo praetorem eum circumscripsisset*, Cic. Mil. 33, 88: *si tribunus plebis notatus, aut senatusconsulto circumscriptus sit*, id. Att. 7, 9: *parricidio suo etiam rempublicam circumscripsit*, Plin. 33, 3, 14: *uno genere circumscribere genus hoc aratorum, to comprehend the cultivators under one class*, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: *gulam et ventrem, to curb the appetites*, Sen. Ep. 108: *circumscribere corpus et animo locum laxare*, ib. 15: *totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, abridged*, Col. 1, 1, 10. In later medic. lang. *circumscribi* = *minui, to abate, subside*: *gravado circumscribitur*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

3. *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap*: *fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti*, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: *vana mortalitas, et ad circumscribendum se ipsam ingenuosa*, Plin. 7, 40, 41: *adulescentulos*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: *ab Roscio HS 1000 circumscriptus*, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: *vectigalia, to embezzle*, Quint. Decl. 340: *quot Basilus socios circumscripserit*, Juv. 10, 222. 4. In law: *to interpret literally or strictly*: *Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 fin.* 5. *to cancel, to annul, set aside*: *hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto*, Cic. Verr. 1, 16 fin. ("sublato, circumducto, praetermisso," Ascon.): *circumscriptis igitur his sententiis, quas posui*, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31.

circumscriptē, adv. *in periods*: N 2

circumscribe numerosaque dicere, Cic. Or. 66, 221. II. *summarily*: *circumscribe et breviter ostendere*, Lact. 3, 14.

circumscriptio, ōnis, f. [circumscribo] *an encircling; and meton. a circle*: *nisi prius respondisset, quam ex illa circumscriptione excederet*, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23. II. *a boundary, limit, outline, circuit*: *terrae situm, formam, circumscriptionem*, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: *aeternitas, quam nulla temporis circumscriptio metiebatur*, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21.

III. In rhetoric: *a period*: *id. Or. 61, 204: Quint. 9, 4, 124.*

IV. *a circumventing, deceiving, cheating*: *adulescentium*, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: *praediorum proscriptiones cum mulierculis aperta circumscriptione fecisti*, id. Flacc. 30, 74. In plur.: *id. Clu. 16, 46.*

circumscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] *a cheat, defrauder*: *Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: Juv. 15, 136.* II. *he who makes void, annuls*: *sententiae suae*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.

circumscriptus, a, um, Part. [circumscribo]. II. Adj.: In rhetoric: *rounded into periods*: *circumscripti verborum ambitus*, Cic. Or. 12, 38. 2. *restricted, concise*: *in contionibus eadem, quae in orationibus vis est; pressior semen et circumscripior et adductor*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Sup. not in use.

circum-sēco, sectus, 1. v. a. to cut or pare around: *radices vitium*, Cato R. R. 114, 1: *ungulas*, Col. 6, 6, 4: *seruila*, Cic. Clu. 64, 180. II. *to circumcise* (for *circumcido*): *Suet. Dom. 12.*

circum-sēcus, adv. *round, round about*: *circumsecus astantes*, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11.

circum-sēdeo (*sideo*), ēdi, essum, 2. v. a. to sit around, *beset*: *florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est*, Sen. Ep. 9. II. *to besiege, blockade, invest*: *qui Mutinam circumsedent*, Cic. Phil. 7, 8: *non Brutum, quem vallo circumsedate, sed seipsum obsideri*, ib. 10, 4, 10: *legatus pop. Rom. circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copiis oppugnatus, sed aliqua ex parte violatus*, id. Verr. 1, 31: *opem circumsessis ferre*, Liv. 25, 22: *castra circumsessa*, id. 3, 4: *Capitolium*, id. 5, 53. Fig.: *non ego sum ille ferreus, qui non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: *circumsessum muliebribus blanditiis*, Liv. 24, 4: *circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidia et odio finitimorum*, id. 6, 6.

circum-sēpio, septus, 4. v. a. to hedge or fence around, *to surround, inclose*: *circumsepta loca parietibus albis*, Col. 1, 6, 4: *stagnum aedificiis*, Suet. Ner. 31: *armatis corpus circumsepsit (Tarquinius)*, Liv. 1, 9.

circum-sēro, 3. v. a. to sow, set, or plant around: *genistas alveariis*, Plin. 21, 12, 42.

circumsessio, ōnis, f. [circumsedeo] *a hostile encompassing, a besieging*: *Cic. Verr. 1, 33.*

circumsessus, a, um, Part. [circumsedeo].

circumsideo, ere, v. *circumsedeo*.

circum-sido, 3. v. a. to sit around, *to sit down before a place, to besiege*: *Plistiam*, Liv. 9, 21: *templum*, Tac. II. 4, 84.

circum-signo, 1. v. a. to mark around: *geminam*, Col. 5, 11, 19.

circum-silio, 4. v. n. to spring or leap round (rare and poet.): [sallo] (passer) *circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc*, Cat. 3, 9. Fig.: *morborem omne genus*, Juv. 10, 218.

circum-sisto, stēti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15: Tac. A. 15, 15: id. H. 4, 79), 3. v. a. to place oneself or take one's stand round, *to stand round, to surround*. With acc.: *quid me circumstistis?* Pl. Men. 5, 7, 9: *quem omnes tunc atque obsecrant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: *Domitium productum in publicum circumstant et custodiunt*, id. B. C. 1, 20: *curiam*, Liv. 2, 21: *lectum*, Tac. 8: *vias*, ib. 15, 15: *signa sua*, id. II. 2, 179.

41. Pass.: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumstisteretur (Caesar), Caes. B. G. 7, 43. Absol.: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumstistunt, scilicet loquentem, Cic. Verr. 5, 54.

circum-situs, a, um, *adj.* *lying around, neighbouring*: circumstiti populi, Amm. 23, 6.

circum-sōno, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to resound on every side, to ring again with, or be filled with any sound*: locus, qui circumsonat ululatus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10: Vit. 5, 8: talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, nec eas quicquam aliud audire, *that your ears shall fairly tingle with such words*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: Liv. 27, 10. II. Act.: *to make to echo or resound, to surround with noise*: clamor hostes circumsonat, id. 3, 28: remos plausis circumsonat alis, Ov. M. 14, 507: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, *makes the wall echo with the clash of arms*, Virg. Aen. 8, 474. In pass.: Threicio Scythioque fere circumsonor ore, *I hear nothing but Thracian*, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47.

circum-sōnus, a, um, *adj.* Act.: *sounding on every side*: circumsona turba canum, *barking around*, Ov. M. 4, 723. II. Pass.: *filled with sounds, resounding round*: Thisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

circum-spectātrix, icis, *f.* *she who looks around or gazes about, a spy*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2: App. Apol. 323, 10.

circumspectē, *adv.* *cautiously, circumspectly, etc.*: circumspecte compositaeque indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5: parcius et circumspectius sciendum est, Quint. 9, 2, 69.

circumspectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] *a looking on all sides, a looking about*: singulorum sibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16. Fig.: *circumspection, caution*: circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Acad. 2, 11, 35.

circum-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq. to look about often, to search around, watch*: te hercle ego circumspectabam, nimis metuebam ne abiisses, Pl. Pseud. 4, 1, 8: quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: circumspectare ora principum, Liv. 26, 18: omnia, Cic. Pis. 41, 99: and *pass.*: muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.* Fig.: dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, tanquam in rate in mari immenso, nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *watching for*, Liv. 21, 39: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55: fugam et fallendi artes, ib. 3, 73: medicamina quas imperio, Sil. 15, 7.

circumspectus, a, um, *Part.* [circumspicio]. II. *Adj.*: *well considered, guarded, circumspect, cautious*: verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 5, 539: iudicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, no. 4: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id. 1, 1, no. 20. 2. *Transf.* to persons: *circumspect, heedful, watchful, wary, provident*: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Claud. 15: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib. 21: sive aliquis circumspector est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1 *fin.* Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5. 3. In late Lat.: *worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished*: circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi R., Amm. 14, 6: circumspectus genere, fama potentiaque, id. 18, 10.

pectus, ūs, m. [circumspicio] *a looking around (rare)*: cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. 11, 37, 67. Fig.: malique in circumspectu stat sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo

leton.: *a view around*: eo se progressus, unde in omnes partes circum-

spectus esset, Liv. 10, 34. Fig.: *consideration*: ut detineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, id. 44, 35.

circum-spergo (spargo, Apic.), v. a. *to strew or scatter round*: quater nos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87. II. *to sprinkle round, to besprinkle with*: ibique se purificantes solemnitater aqua circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1.

circumspiciētia, ae, *f.* [circumspicio] *consideration, circumspection*: Gell. 14, 2.

circum-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. (*perf. sync.* circumspecti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: *inf. sync.* circumspecte, Varr. In Non. 106, 16) [specio, root SPEC]. Neutr.: *to look about, to cast a look around*: circumspectum num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 41: circumspectum te, ne quis assit arbiter, id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: circumspicere late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: qui in auspiciis adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72. Fig.: *to look round, to be on the watch, be cautious, take heed*: esse circumspicendum diligenter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: circumspicit, aestuat, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43. II. Act.: *to view on all sides, to survey*: tam lata acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265: nec tamen ante adiit quam se composuit, quam circumspecti amictus, before casting a look upon her dress, ib. 4, 318: habitum suum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: saxum circumspicit ingens, he describes, Virg. Aen. 12, 896. 2. Fig.: *to view mentally, to ponder, weigh, consider*: reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: ut circumspiciamus omnia quae populo grata sunt, nihil tam popolare quam pacem reperiemus, id. Agr. 1, 8: circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, id. Fam. 1, 9: permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301: quum circumspicere Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34: nunquamne, homo amentissime, te circumspicies, will you examine yourself? Cic. Parad. 4, 2, 30: usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspicis? do you look upon yourself with admiration? id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5. 3. *to look about for desiringly, seek for, etc.*: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: circumspicere externa auxilia, id. 1, 30: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35: circumspicendus est rhetor Latinus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1.

circum-stagno, i. v. n. *to stagnate around*: Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstantia, ae, *f.* [circumsto] (rare) *a standing round, a surrounding*: hostium, Gell. 3, 7: hanc nostri circumstantiam, Graeci autem περιστασιον appellant, quae in aëre quoque, sicut in aqua fit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7. Meton.: *a surrounding circle, a band, troop*: angelorum, Tert. Or. 3. II. Fig.: *state, condition, quality*: rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex circumstantia, quia περιστασιον dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10, 104. (Hence Ital. *circonstanza*; Fr. *circonstance*.)

circumstatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a standing around*: militum, Gell. 7, 4.

circum-stipo, atum, i. v. a. *to throng round, accompany, attend*: Sil. 10, 453: Claud. L. Stil. 2, 356.

circum-sto, stēti, i. v. n. and a. *to stand round, to take a station round, encompass*: circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470: ad circumstantes tendens sua brachia silvas, Ov. M. 3, 441. Hence, subst.: *circumstantes, the bystanders*, Quint. 4, 2, 22: Tac. A. 1, 21. With acc.: equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 *fin.*: sellam, Liv. 8, 32:

solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: sacra, ib. 2, 717.

2. *to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege*: circumsistere tribunal praetoris urbani, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25: urbem Romanam, id. 1^o 40.

II. Fig.: *to surround, encompass, beset*: quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin. Pan. 3: at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Virg. Aen. 2, 559.

circum-strēpo, no *perf.*, pītum, 3. v. a. *to make a noise around, to shout clamorously round*: quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.*: ceteri circumstrepunt, iret in castra, ib. 11, 31: (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, id. H. 2, 44: fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App. Apol. p. 322, 8. Fig.: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. de Vit. beat. 11.

circum-strīdens, entis, *Part.* [strido] *shrieking, gibbering around*: Amm. 14, 11.

circum-stringo, no *perf.*, strictum, 3. v. a. *to bind about, to put on*: habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1.

circum-strūo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3. v. a. *to build round about, surround with buildings*: fores alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet. Domit. 4.

circum-stūpēo, 2. v. a. *to look around with amazement*: Auct. Aetn. 331 dub.

circum-sūdans, antis, *Part.* [sudio] *sweating on all sides*: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo] *rising all around*: Tac. A. 1, 64: Cels. 7, 15.

circum-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo] *sewed together all around*: linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30.

circum-tēgo, 3. v. a. *to cover round about*: Lucr. 1, 1094: corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo] *fastened round, begirt*: herus meus elephantī corio circumtentus, non suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 82.

circum-tergeo, 2. v. a. *to wipe round*: Cato R. R. 76, 2.

circum-tēro, 3. v. a. *to rub around, poet. to crowd around*: hunc juvenis turba circumterit arta, Tib. 1, 2, 97.

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo] *woven all around*: Virg. Aen. 1, 649: (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10).

circum-tinnio, 4. v. a. *to ring or tinkle around*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

circum-tollo, 3. v. a. *to remove on every side*: corticem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

circum-tōno, ui, i. v. a. *to thunder around, or poet. to make a noise around*: qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187: aulam strepitu, Sil. 6, 216. Fig.: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo] *shorn all round (rare)*: circumtonsa matrona in puerilem habitum, Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. 131, 8, 3. II. Fig. of discourse: *too laboured, artificial*: Sen. Ep. 115.

circum-torquēo, 2. v. a. *to twist or turn around*: me retrorsum, App. Met. 6, p. 186.

circum-trāho, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw or drag around*: Dict. Cret. 3, 15 *fin.*

circumtrēmo (Lucr. 1, 1088), more correctly written apart, circum tremo.

circum-tuēor, 2. v. n. *dep. to look around*: App. Flor. p. 341.

mundique, v. circum. **mustus**, a, um, *Part.* [uro] *burnt all round*: Fest. s. v. ambustus.

circum-vādo, si, 3. v. a. *to assail or attack on every side, to encompass, beset*: naves, Liv. 10, 2: aliquem cla-

moribus turbidis, Tac. A. 12, 43. Fig.: (rare) novus terror cum ex parte utraque circumvasisset aciem, Liv. 9, 40.

circum-vāgor, 1. v. dep. to stray or wander about: Vitr. 5, 8 fin.

circum-vāgus, a, um, adj. wandering or flowing around, encircling (very rare): oceanus, Hor. Epod. 16, 41.

circum-vallo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to surround with a rampart, to wall round, circumvallate, blockade, besiege: circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: circumvallatum esse Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 12. Fig.: tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4. II. In gen.: to surround, encompass: locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4.

circumvectio, ōnis, f. [circumveho] a carrying around (of merchandise): portorium circumvectionis, transit duties, Cic. Att. 2, 16. II. a circuit, revolution: solis, id. Tim. 9.

circumvecto, 1. v. a. freq. to carry round: migrare per arva mos, atque errantes circumvectare Penates, Sil. 3, 291.

circum-vector, 1. v. dep. to ride or sail around (rare): oppida circumvectabor, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 28: qui Ligu- rum oram circumvectarentur, Liv. 41, 17 fin. Poet.: to go through, describe: fugit irreparabile tempus, singula dum capiti circumvectamur amore, Virg. G. 3, 285.

circumvectus, a, um, Part. [circumvehor].

circum-vēhor, vectus, 3. v. dep. to ride around (in a carriage or on horseback), to sail around: in terras solas orasque ultimas sum circumvectus, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 4: circumvehi classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26: circumvectus Brundisii promontorium, id. 10, 2: equo, id. 3, 28: equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29: muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45. In part. pres.: circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2. Fig. (very rare): frustra circumvehor omnia verbis, describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution, Virg. Cir. 271.

circum-vēlo, 1. v. a. to veil around, envelop: aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vēŋo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. Lit.: to come round, go round, to encircle, encompass, surround (rare): Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, Virg. Aen. 6, 132: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, flowing around, Tac. A. 2, 6: planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68: rami, quos comprehensos manus possit circumvenire, to grasp, Col. 5, 9, 2. 2. to get round, get in the rear, surround in a hostile manner, encompass, invest: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, ib. 1, 42: cuncta moenia exercitu, Sall. J. 57: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26: armis regiam, Tac. A. 12, 50 fin. II. Fig.: to beset, oppress, distress: circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopia, Enn. in Cic. Flin. 4, 23, 62: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis iudicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12 fin.: aliquem per arbitrium circumvenire, to lay hold of, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: te a Sicillae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. Verr. 4, 8: ut ei subveniatur, qui circumveniri atque urgeri videatur, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12, 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. H. 2, 12: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. A. P. 169. 2. to get round, come over, circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud: circumventum esse innocentem pecunia, Cic. Clu. 29, 79: fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36 fin.: ignorantiam alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29. 3. In the jurists: to evade, to violate by evading: leges, Marc. Dig. 10, 120 fin.: voluntatem defuncti, Ulp. Ib. 29, 4, 4.

circumventio, ōnis, f. [circumvenio] a circumventing, defrauding: Hermog. 4, 4, 17.

circumventor, ōris, m. [id.] a deceiver, defrauder: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

circumventōrius, a, um, adj. deceitful, fraudulent: Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, Part. [circumvenio].

circumversio, ōnis, f. [circumverto] a turning around, revolving: manus, Quint. 11, 3, 105: cursus annui, Ammian. 26, 1.

circum-verso (vorso), 1. v. a. freq. to turn around (very rare): quaerentesque viam circumversantur, Lucr. 5, 521.

circum-versus, a, um, Part. [verro] brushed, swept around: focus, Cato R. R. 143, 2.

circum-vertō (vorto), 3. v. a. to turn round (rare): rotula circumvortitur, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 38: rota circumvertitur axem, turns itself on its axis, Ov. M. 15, 522: circumvertens se, turning oneself to the right side, Suet. Vitell. 2: mancipium, to emancipate, Quint. Decl. 342 (v. circumago). II. to cheat, deceive: qui me argento circumvortant, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 127.

circum-vestio, 4. v. a. to clothe or cover round (rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 25. Poet.: se circumvestire dictis, to arm, protect oneself, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

circum-vincio, inctum, 4. v. a. to bind around: quasi murteta juncis, item ego virgis circumvinciam, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27.

circum-vīso, 3. v. a. to look around: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 58.

circumvōlītābīlis, e, adj. [circumvolito] flying round: aer, Mar. Cap. 6, p. 191.

circum-vōlīto, avi, 1. v. a. and n. to flutter or fly around: lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. G. 1, 377: circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50. II. Meton.: to rove about, to hover round: circumvolitant equites, Lucr. 2, 329: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9.

circum-vōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fly around: seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: sed nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra, Virg. Aen. 6, 867: (aves) paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam, Quint. 2, 6, 7. Pass.: nave circumvolata ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47. II. Meton.: to run or hasten round: circumvolans ordines exercitus sui Telesinus, Vell. 2, 27: Sil. 17, 416.

circum-vōlūto, 1. v. a. to roll or twist around: and reflect.: feram circumvolitari blandientem, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

circum-volvo, no perf., vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll round, wind, or twine around: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Virg. Aen. 3, 284: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92: serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id. 10, 62, 82.

circus, 1. m. = κίρκος (kindred with κύκλος). Lit.: a ring, a hoop: whence the shape of a ring, an orbit, circle (more rare than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu institit, Att. in Non. 20, 28: circus lacteus, the Milky Way, Cic. Arat. 248: globus et circi zonaeque ac fulgida signa, Mar. Cap. 6, p. 191. II. an oval space for chariot races, etc. Esp. the Circus Maximus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 283 sqq.): Liv. 1, 35: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: Tac. H. 1, 4: circus fallax, from the jugglers who frequented it, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: so, non vicanos haruspices non de circo astrologos, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132. 2. Transf. any race-course: Liv. 9, 42: Virg. Aen. 5, 109. Meton.: the spectators in the Circus: Sil. 16, 535. (Hence It. cerchio.)

ciris, is, f. = κίρπις, a bird (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, a fish = κίρπις, Etym. M.), into which Scylla, the daughter of

Nisus, was changed: plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris, et a tonso est hoc nomen adepta capillo, Ov. M. 8, 151: Virg. Cir. 488 sq.

cirrātus, a, um, adj. [cirrus] curled, having ringlets: Mart. 9, 30: ten' cirratorum centum dictata fuisse, pro nihilo pendes? Pers. 1, 29: Amm. 14, 6: cirratae vestes, fringed, Capitol. Pert. 8.

cirrus, 1. m. (mostly plur.) a curl, lock, ringlet, or tuft of hair (rare): quis stupuit Germani flavam caesariem, et madido torquentem cornua cirro, Juv. 13, 164: of the few straggling hairs upon a bald head: Mart. 10, 83. Also, the hair on the forehead of a horse: Veg. 2, 28, 34. II. Transf.: a tuft of feathers or crest of birds: Plin. 11, 37, 44. 2. the arms of polypi: id. 26, 8, 37. 3. filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair: id. 26, 7, 20. 4. a fringe upon a tunic: Phaedr. 2, 5, 13.

cirsion, 1. n. = κίρσιον, a kind of thistle, perhaps Carduus parviflorus, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 39.

cis, prep. [cf. citra] on this side, within (opp. to uls and trans.). With acc.: of space: cis Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: cis Tiberim, Liv. 8, 14: prius cis Apenninum, postea trans Apenninum, id. 5, 33: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35. II. Of time: within (only in Plaut. and post-class. writers): cis dies paucos, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos cis menses, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: cis paucas tempestates, id. Most. 1, 1, 17: pauculos dies, Mamertin. Grat. act. Jul. 15: cis mensem decimum, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 42. In compos.: on this side of: Cisalpinus, Cispadanus, etc. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 74-77.) [Bopp refers this word to the pronominal stem ki; Gr. πο-; Ion. κο-; Lat. quo; which he traces in hi-c, ci-s, ci-tra.]

cisliarius, ii, m. [cisium] the driver of a cabriolet: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13. II. the maker of a cabriolet: Inscr.

cisium, ii, n. a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet: inde cisio celeriter ad urbem advectus, domum venit, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

cis-montānus, a, um, adj. situated on this side of a mountain: Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17.

cisōrium, ii, n. [caedo] a cutting instrument: ossis, Veg. 3, 22, 1.

cissanthēmos, 1. f. = κισσάνθεμος, a plant similar to ivy, a species of cyclaminos, q. v.: Plin. 25, 9, 68.

cissaros, 1. f., or -on, n. the plant also called chrysanthemon, q. v.: App. Herb. 17.

cissitis, is, f. = κισσιτίς, a precious stone of the colour of the ivy-leaf: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cissos, 1. f. = κισσός, ivy, Hedera Helix, Linn.: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

cista, ae, f. = κίστη, a chest, box for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit, etc.: in cistam transferam ex fisco, Cic. Verr. 3, 85: cistam effractam plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: jamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos, Juv. 3, 206: for sacred utensils: Tib. 1, 7, 48: a balloting box: Auct. Her. 1, 12 (v. Smith's Ant. 288).

cistella, ae, f. dim. [cista] a small chest or box: cistella eum crepundis, Pl. Cist. 3, 7: Auct. Her. 1, 12.

cistellātrix, icis, f. [cistella] she who has charge of the money-box (a kind of female slave): Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31.

cistellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little box or chest: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 141.

cisterna, ae, f. [cista] a subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Plin. 36, 23, 52.

cisterninus, a, um, adj. [cisterna] pertaining to cisterns: aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6.

cisthos, 1. m. = κίσθος (usu. κίστος), a shrubby plant of two kinds: 1. flos masculo rosaceus = Cistus villosus, Linn. 2. feminae albus = Cistus salvifolius, Linn.: Plin. 24, 10, 48.

cistifer, *ēris*, *m.* [cistafero] *the bearer of a box or chest*: Mart. 5, 17.

cistophorus, *i*, *m.* = κιστοφόρος (*box-bearer*), *an Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a cista was stamped*: Cic. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*: *gen. plur.* cistophorum, Liv. 37, 46.

cistula, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [cista] *a little box or chest*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 264.

citātā, *adv.*, *quickly, speedily*: piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id. 1, 1, 37.

citātīm, *adv.* [citatus, cito] *quickly, hastily (very rare)*: ipse in eum locum citatim contendit, Hirt. B. Afr. 80: scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 20 *dub.*

citātōrium, *ii*, *n.* [cito] *a summoning before a tribunal*: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 22, 2.

citātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [cito]. II. *adj.* *quick, rapid, speedy*: citato equo, at full gallop, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: citatis jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: citato pede, Cat. 63, 2: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14: citatum agmen, id. 35, 30: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, id. 27, 50: citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6. Instead of an *adv.*: Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3: penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11. Fig.: argumenta acris et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citator, Aesopus gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111: pronuntiatio (opp. to pressa), ib.

citer, *a*, *um* (*comp.* citerior, *sup.* citimus: *posit.* only in Cato in Prisc. 599 P. and Afran. ib. p. 607 apud Prisc.), [cis.] *adj.*, *on this side*.

citērior, *us*, [citer], *adj.* *on this side, hithermost* (opp. to ulterior): alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (i. e. Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B. G. 1, 10: citerior Hispania, Tac. H. 1, 49: Arabia, Plin. 6, 34, 39: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46. II. *nearer, closer*: ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: nam citeriora nondum audiebamus, id. Fam. 2, 12. III. *Of time: earlier, sooner*: Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, no. 1: citeriore die, Gai. Dig. 23, 4, 15. IV. *Of measure or degree: smaller, less*: citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299: uno gradu a publico supplicio manumque carnificis citerior, *one degree removed from*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 6.

citerius, *v.* citer.

cithāra, *ae*, *f.* = κιθάρα, *the cithern or lute*: Orpheus Thracia fretus cithara fidibusque canoris, Virg. Aen. 6, 120: imbelli cithara carmina divides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: Quint. 1, 10, 3. Meton.: *the music of the lute, or, gen., of a stringed instrument*: Prop. 2, 10, 10. V. *the art of playing on the lute*: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 4. (Hence It. *celera*; Sp. *guitarra*; Fr. *guitare*; Eng. *guitar*.)

cithārista, *ae*, *m.* = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara*: Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15.

cithāristria, *ae*, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 32.

cithārizo, *i*, *v.* *n.* = κιθαρίζω, *to play on or strike the cithara*: Nep. Ep. 2.

cithāroeda, *ae*, *f.* *a female who plays on and sings to the cithara*: Inscr.

cithāroedus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = κιθαροικός, *pertaining to a citharoedus*: ars, Suet. Ner. 40: habitu, ib. 25: carmina, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

cithāroedus, *i*, *m.* = κιθαροδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice*: at vocem citharoedi non audiunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: eos auloedos esse qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, id. Mur. 13, 29. Proverb.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharoedi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

cithārus, *i*, *m.* = κιθαρος, *a fish of the sole kind*: according to some the dab or small flounder, Platea or Pleuronectes Limanda: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

citimus, *a*, *um* [citer] *adj.* *nearest, next*: (stella) ultima a coelo, citima terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: citima Persidis (sc. loca), Plin. 6, 34, 39.

citī-pes, *pēdis*, *adj.* [citus] *swift-footed, fleet*: Diom. p. 472 P.

citirēmis, *e*, *adj.* [citus remus] *rowed swiftly*: Argo, Varr. in Charis. p. 94 P.

cito, *adv.* *soon, speedily, quickly, etc.*: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: labascit, victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, unquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146: non multum praestant sed cito, Quint. 1, 3, 4. Comp. citius: suprema citius die, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem prope-ramus ad unam, *sooner or later*, Ov. M. 10, 33. Sup. se in currus citissime recipere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* II. With a negative = *non facile, not easily*: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολυ-τικόν, ib. § 265: nec cito credideris, Ov. A. A. 3, 685. III. Meton. for potius, sooner, rather: ut vicinum citius adjuveris quam fratrem, propinquum potius quam vicinum defenderis, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

cito, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v.* *a. freq.* [cieo] *to put into frequent or quick motion, to hurl, incite, stimulate, promote, etc.*: citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. C. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, no. 13: humorem, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9. Of plants: *to put or shoot forth*: id. 3, 6, 2. Fig.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *may be excited*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24.

II. *to call or summon*: patres in curiam per praekonem ad regem Tarquinium citari iussit, Liv. 1, 47: senatum, id. 9, 30: senatores, id. 3, 38: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44: iudices, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: citari nominatim unum ex iis, i. e. for enrolment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29. III. Legal *t. t.* *to call upon a person in court to make his appearance*: this was done by the praeco: citat reum: non respondit. Citat accusatorem... citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 40: omnes abs te rei capitulis citantur, id. Rabir. perd. 11, 31. Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, id. Verr. 2, 59.

IV. In gen.: *to call one to witness, to appeal to, cite*: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, id. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47: poetas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20. V. *to mention by name, to proclaim, rehearse* (rare): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: paeonem, *to recite*, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, *to call*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: citare mancipia ergastuli quotidie per nomina, Col. 11, 1, 22.

citrā, *prep.* with acc. and adv. [citer] *on this side* (opp. to ultra): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX., Cic. Fam. 16, 2: citra flumen intercepti, Liv. 21, 48: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48. With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 8. Adv.: ultra citrave pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31: nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither this way nor that*, Ov. M. 5, 186. II. *within, short of, less than*: Of space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, Cic. Or. 18, 58: non erit necesse id usque a capite accessere. Saepe etiam citra licet, id.

Top. 9, 39: tela hostium citra cadebant *fell short*, Tac. H. 3, 23. Comp.: citorius debito resistit, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16. Fig.: pronepos ego regis aquarum; nec virtus citra genus est, *is not inferior to my family*, Ov. M. 10, 607: glans quum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety*, Col. 7, 6, 5: fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: domi praesume dapes et desine citra quam capias, id. A. A. 3, 757: citra quam debuit illa, id. Pont. 1, 7, 55. 2. Of time (very rare): citra Calendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3: citra Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365. III. *without, except, setting aside* (for sine, praeter): plus usus sine doctrina, quam citra usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum, id. 12, 10, 9: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. G. 16: citra Senatus populi-que auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, i. e. *even out of the time of the established spectacles*, id. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, Mel. 1, 19, 17. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 79-86.)

citrāgo (citreugo), *inis*, *f.* [citrus] *the citrus-plant, balm*: Pall. 1, 37, 2.

citrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *covered with citrus leaves*: libri, Plin. 13, 13, 27.

citrēa, *ae*, *f.* = citrus: Plin. 16, 25, 44.

citrētum, *i*, *n.* [citrus] *a plantation of citrus-trees*: Pall. Febr. 24, 14.

citrēum, *i*, *n.* *the citron*: Plin. 23, 6, 55.

citrēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [citrus] *pertain- ing to the citrus-tree*: mensam, of citrus-wood, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45.

citrīum, *ii*, *n.* *a kind of gourd*. Apic. 1, 21.

citro, *adv.* [citer] (always with ultro). Lit.: *to this side* (as citra on this side): hence ultro citroque, *to that side and to this side, hither and thither, to and fro, backwards and forwards, reciprocally, etc.* (as Fr. *cà et là*). qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.*: bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40: quum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitte- rentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: beneficiis ultro et citro datis acceptisque, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23: data ultro citro- que fide, id. 29, 23. Sometimes the co- pula is omitted: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: and sometimes ac is used: ultro ac citro commeare, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 86-89.)

citrōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [citrus] *smell- ing of citrus*: vestis, Naev. in Macr. Sat. 2, 15.

citrum, *i*, *n.* [id.] *citrus-wood*. Plin. 16, 43, 84. II. Meton.: *fur- niture made of it*: Mart. 10, 98.

citrus, *i*, *m.* [prob. a corruption of κέδρος, cedrus] *the citrus, an African tree with fragrant wood*, prob. Thuya articulata, Desf.: Plin. 13, 15, 29. II. *the citron-tree* (also called malus Medica, Persica, Assyria), Citrus Medica, Linn.: Plin. 12, 3, 7.

citus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [cieo]. II. *Adj.*: *quick, swift, rapid*: vox cita, tarda, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: ad scribendum citus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 14: classis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24: navis, Ov. M. 15, 732: incessus, Sall. C. 15 *fin.*: via, Liv. 33, 48: venator, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: citis cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: citae legi- ones, ib. 14, 26: agmine, ib. 1, 63: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29: pes, i. e. iambus, id. A. P. 252. Comp.: citioris curae nego- tium, Val. Max. 3, 8, no. 1 *ext.* Sup.: Quint. 6, 4, 14, *dub.* III. For the *adv.* cito: equites parent citi, Pl. Am. 1, 1,

88 · somnus fugiens citus abiit, Cat. 63, 42 : citi solvite vela, Virg. Aen. 4, 574 : al citi advenissent, Tac. A. 12, 12.

cívica, ae, f. (sc. corona), a civic crown : Sen. Clem. 1, 26.

cívicus, a, um, adj. [civis] *pertaining to a citizen, civil, civic* (more rare than civilis, and except with corona mostly poet.) : jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23 : motus, id. Od. 2, 1, 1 : rabies, ib. 3, 24, 26 : furor, Flor. 4, 2, 75 : bella, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 126 : invidia, Sil. 8, 21 : arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. *defence before a tribunal*, Ov. F. 1, 22 : corona, the civic crown, made of oak leaves, bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war, Gell. 5, 6 : Cic. Planc. 30, 72 : Liv. 10, 46. (The second crown in point of honour, v. Smith's Ant. 359.) II. *pertaining to the Roman state* : advena, non modo civicae, sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40. III. *pertaining to a town or city* : muri, Pl. frgm. in Charis, p. 181 P.

cívilis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a citizen, civic, civil* : sanguine civili rem conflant, by the blood of citizens, Lucr. 3, 70 : inter se civili conciliatione et societate conjuncti, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 78 : conjuratio, id. Fam. 5, 12 : genus belli, id. Att. 7, 13 : Romani, civilem esse clamorem, inter se gratulantes, of their own citizens, Liv. 3, 28 : discordia, Sall. C. 5 : dissensio, id. Jug. 41 fin. : civilis discidium specie, Tac. A. 14, 60 : irae, ib. 1, 43 : arma, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6 : ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95 : quorum cupiditates nulla unquam civilis victoria satiavit, Tac. H. 4, 38 : ut civili praeda niles imbueretur, ib. 3, 15 : curae, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17 : quercus = corona civica (v. civicus), Virg. Aen. 6, 772 : jus, either opp. to jus naturale, the political rights of citizens, Cic. Sest. 42, 91 : Liv. 9, 46 : or to jus publicum, civil, private rights, Cic. Verr. 1, 42. So civilis dies, the civil day (from midnight to midnight; opp. to the natural, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Plin. 2, 77, 79 : amor (opp. to naturalis), between citizens, Gell. 12, 1. II. *pertaining to public or political life, political, public* : ex civilibus studiis atque obtreactione domestica, Cic. Font. 8 : civilis ratio, political science, id. Inv. 1, 5 : civilis scientia, ib. : quaestiones, Quint. 2, 15, 36 : civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5 : mensor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 : civilis vir, a statesman, πολιτικός, Quint. Proem. § 10. III. *like a citizen, befitting a citizen, courteous, polite, affable* : quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13 : sermo, Liv. 6, 40 : animus, Tac. A. 1, 72 : in semet augendo parvus atque civilis, praenomine imperatoris abstinuit, Suet. Claud. 12 : vestitu neque patrio neque civili usus est, id. Cal. 52 : civili et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59 : incesso, Plin. Pan. 83 : civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac. A. 1, 33 : civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, ib. 1, 54 : civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13 : in cunctos, id. 10, 16. Sup. : id. 8, 1.

cívilitas, átis, f. [civilis] *art of government, politics, used by Quint. as transl. of the Greek πολιτική* : Quint. Inst. 2, 15, 25 : id. 2, 15, 33 : ib. 2, 17, 13. II. *courteousness, politeness, affability* (v. civilis, III) : Suet. Aug. 51 : Eutrop. 7, 21.

cíviliter, adv. *after the manner of a citizen, citizen-like* : neque enim civiliter nimis opibus utebantur, Liv. 33, 46. II. *civilly, courteously, kindly* : quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit, Tac. A. 4, 21. Comp. : Plin. Pan. 29. Sup. : Eutr. 7, 8.

cívís (ceivís, S. C. de Bacchan.), is, com. (abl. civi; in later MSS. and edd. cive) : a citizen (male or female) : optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, dato viam, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1 : quod civis cum cive agat, Cic. Verr. 2, 13 : cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. C. 9 : cum esse

dico liberam, civem Atticam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35. (Concerning the rights of the civis Romanus, v. Smith's Ant. 291.)

2. **Civis** meus, tuus, etc. : *my, thy fellow-citizen* (later Lat. concivis) : cives tui, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 63 : te metuunt omnes cives tui, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. II. *a subject* : ut rex civibus suis, id. Rep. 3, 25 : cives, hostes, juxta metuere, Sall. J. 72.

cívitas, átis (gen. plur. sometimes civitatum), f. [civis] *citizenship, rights of a citizen, freedom of the city* (v. Smith's Ant. 291) : Cato, quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est : ita, quum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5 : aliquem civitate donare, id. Balb. 13, 30 : civitatem dare alicui, id. Arch. 4, 7 : impertiri, ib. 5, 10 : petere, Suet. Caes. 8 : Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23 : adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40 : usurpare, id. Calig. 38 : amittere, Cic. Caecin. 34 : furari, id. Balb. 2 : adimere, Suet. Caes. 28 : negare, id. Aug. 40. Fig. : ut oratio Romana plane videatur non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1 fin. II. *the citizens united in a community, the body politic, the state* : concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13 : conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, id. Sest. 42, 91 : aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45 : Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 : quum civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47 : homines in suis civitatibus et municipiis, Cic. Mur. 23, 47 (where by civitates are meant coloniae and praefecturae) : civitates condere, id. Rep. 1, 7 fin. : civitatem funditus evertere, id. Verr. 4, 34 : administrare civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 88 : mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32 : regiam civitatem Aegyptii, popularem Attici invenere, form of government, Plin. 7, 56, 57 : lege civitatis, Quint. 12, 10, 26 : mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107. 2. Of an individual state or country : omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12 : non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provincia, ib. 1, 10 : Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51 : Heraclea quae est civitas aequissimo jure, Cic. Arch. 4.

3. Fig. : ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, id. Leg. 1, 7 fin. : civitatem Stoicorum, Tac. Or. 31 dub. III. **Meton.** = urbs, a city (as a collection of houses) (rare) : civitatem incendere, Enn. in Non. 429, 5 : pererrata nocturnis commensationibus civitas, Sen. Ben. 6, 32 : expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67 : plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17. (Hence Ital. città; Fr. cité.)

cívitatŭla, ae, f. dim. [civitas] *citizenship in a small city* : Sen. Apocol. p. 852. II. *a small city* : App. M. 10, p. 238.

clacendix or **claxendix**, a kind of shell-fish, Fest. s. v.

clādes, is (gen. plur. reg. cladium, cladium, Sil. 7, 505 etc.), f. *injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity* : clades calamitasque, intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. Cap. 4, 4, 3 : darent late cladem magnasque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 348 : mortiferam cladem conflare, id. 6, 1089 : magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall. C. 39 : etsi cursum ingenii tui premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332 : privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatae sunt, Liv. 22, 56 : hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam fluxit, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19 : clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, Ov. M. 13, 565 : per sex dies ea clade sacvitum est, Suet. Ner. 38 : Mucius cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manus cognomen inditum, loss

of his right hand, Liv. 2, 13. 2. **Meton.** and poet. : *destroyer, scourge* : geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadem, cladem Libyae, Virg. Aen. 6, 844. II. In milit. lang. : *defeat, discomfiture, slaughter, massacre* : qui risus (P. Claudii) classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7 : cladem inferre, Liv. 29, 3 : ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59 fin. : binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv. 30, 6 : affines, amicos meos alium alia clades oppressit, Sall. J. 14 : sine clade victor, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 32 : ut subita turbaret clade Latinos, Virg. Aen. 12, 556. [Gr. κλάω, κλάδω, κλαδένω, κλαδάρως : Bopp compares Sans. klath (laedere), and khad (occidere).]

clam (old form CALIM or CALAM, Fest. s. v.), adv. and prep., opp. to palam. I. Adv. : 1. As an indecl. adj. with esse or fore : *hidden, unseen, unknown* : mea nunc facinora aperuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 21 : si sperat fore clam, rursum ad ingenium redit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46 : per petuo tamen id fore clam diffidere debet, Lucr. 5, 1156 : nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36 : clam furtim hic esse volt, ne qui sciant (for clam et furtim), Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 49. 2. Without esse or fore : *secretly, privately* : clam mordax canis (Gr. λαθροδέκτης), id. Bac. 5, 2, 27 : clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15 : per istos quae volebat clam imponenda, occulte exportanda curabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 10 : qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 17 : clam ex castris exercitum educere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 : suli Aetoli id decretum clam mussitantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31 : praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, Suet. Caes. 31 : ille Sychaeum clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350 : cui te commisit alendum clam, Ov. M. 13, 432 : ne quid clam furtive accepisse censeas (for clam et furtive), Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 61. II. Prep. with abl. and acc. (mostly in comic poets) : *without the knowledge of, unknown to*. With abl. : clam uxore mea et filio, id. Merc. 3, 2, 2 : patre, id. Truc. 2, 1, 37 : non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32 : ea res clam patre fuit, Gell. 2, 23. 2. With acc. : clam uxorem, Pl. Asin. Grex. 1 : matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34 : clam praesidia, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3 : nostros, ib. 16. Once with gen. : clam patris, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 43. 3. Clam me or mihi est : *neque adeo clam me est, it is not unknown to me*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19 : mihi clam est! Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 9. 4. Clam aliquem habere, to keep secret from, conceal from, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 35. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 89-93.) [From the root CAL, which is seen in celare, καλύπτω, κρύπτω, etc. : cf. coram and palam.]

clāmātor, ōris, m. [clamo] *a bawler, noisy declaimer* (rare) : ut intelligi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182 : clamatores odiosi ac molesti, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81.

clāmātōrius, a, um, adj. [clamator] *screeching, clamorous* : avis = prohibitoria, a bird of bad omen, Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clāmītātio (or, clamatio), ōnis, f. [clamito] *a bawling noise* : Pl. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmīto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [clamo] *to cry aloud frequently, to bawl out, vociferate* : venit Chremes clamitans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117 : quid clamitas? ib. 4, 4, 28 : quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas clamitabat, Cic. Div. 2, 40 fin. : saepe clamitans Liberum se liberaeque civitatis esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 7 fin. : al arma, cives! clamitans, Liv. 9, 24 : Claudius, quid ergo praecipiti cursu tam longum iter emensi sumus? clamitans militibus, id. 27, 48 : saeva et detestanda alicui clamitans, imp. e-

eating, Tac. A. 3, 23: (passer) questu vano clamitans, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. 2. *to call after*: clamitabant me, ut revertor, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 30. Fig.: nonne ipsum caput, et supercilia illa penitus abrasa olere malitiam, et clamitare caliditatem videntur? *to reek malice and to shout aloud craftiness*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. Neutr.: *to call, shout aloud, cry out, complain*: populus convolat: tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: clamare de pecunia, Cic. Verr. 5, 7 fin.: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robum atque exercitum, id. Div. in Caecil. 15. Poet. Of a cricket: (Cicada) multo validius clamare ocoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7. Of water, trees, etc.: clamant amnes, freta, nubila, silvae, Stat. Th. 11, 116. Of snoring: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 11. Fig.: et non ulla meo clamant in ore fides? *does not my truthfulness proclaim itself?* Prop. 1, 18, 18. II. Act.: *to call upon or cry aloud to, to proclaim, declare, invoke*, etc.: constr. with the acc. or a clause as object in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. With acc.: clamare janitorem, Pl. As. 2, 3, 10: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, ib. 5, 398: morientem nomine, Virg. Aen. 4, 674: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquem furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36: clamato parente, Ov. M. 6, 525: divum atque hominum fidem, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 20: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: aquas, Prop. 4, 8, 58: per urbem Saturnalia diem ac noctem clamata, Liv. 22, 1: clamabit enim, *pulchre, bene, etc.*, Hor. A. P. 428. 2. With a clause as object: ego, quod facio, me pacis causa facere clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37: clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: solos felices viventes clamant in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12: ad me omnes clamant: *Janua culpa tua est*, Cat. 67, 14. 3. Fig.: with an abstract subs. as subject: eum ipsum (sc. Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorum fuisse quam potantem in rosa Thorium, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 42 fin. [From the root CAL or CLA, "call," (v. cal), perhaps through an obsolete substantive *cla-ma*.] (Hence Ital. *chiamare*.)

clāmor (old form *clamos*, like *arbo*, *labos*, etc., Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, m. [clamo] *a loud call, a shout, cry, clamour*: facere clamorem, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27: clamore sublato, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: clamorem satis magnum sustulerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 fin.: tollere in coelum, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: ad aethera, ib. 2, 338: clamorem ferunt (mergi) ad sidera, id. G. 1, 362: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Flacc. 6 fin.: compesce, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23. 2. *acclamation, applause*: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7: clamore coronae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium, Tac. H. 1, 62 fin. In plur.: quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: movere plausus, suscitare clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5. 3. *a shout of disapprobation*: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: fufium clamoribus et conviciis consecretantur, Cic. Att. 2, 18. II. Poet. of inanimate things: *noise, sound, din*: ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg. Aen. 3, 566.

clāmōsē, adv. *loudly, clamorously*: clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.

clāmōsus, a, um, adj. [clamor] *full of clamour or noise*. I. Act.: *noisy, bawling, clamorous*: turbidus et clamorosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191. II. Pass.: *filled with noise or clamour, noisy*: urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Mart. 10, 53. 2. *accompanied with noise*: actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: acceleratio, Auc. Her. 3, 13.

clanculārīus, a, um, adj. [clanculum] *secret, concealed* (rare): poeta quidam, *unknown*, Mart. 10, 3.

clancūlo, post-class. for clanculum. App. M. 3, p. 133, 5: Macr. Sat. 5, 8.

clancūlum, adv. and prep. dim. [clam] *secretly, privately*. I. Adv.: aucupemur ex insidiis clanculum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 31: clanculum abii a legione, id. Amph. 1, 3, 25: captandus horum clanculum sermo mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 8.

II. prep. with acc.: alii clanculum patres quae faciunt, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 93 sq.)

clandestīno, adv. *secretly, clandestinely*: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clandestīnus, a, um, adj. [clam] *secret, hidden, clandestine*: clandestina suspicio, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: clandestino introitu urbe est potitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: colloquia cum hostibus, id. de Sen. 12, 40: clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: fuga, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36 fin.: denunciatio, id. 4, 36: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40.

clango, 3. v. n. *to clang, resound* (rare): crepitu clangente, Att. in Non. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th. 4, 342. [A word formed from sound: so Gr. κλαγγή, κλάζω: Germ. *klängen*: Eng. *clank*.]

clangor, ōris, m. [clango] *clang, noise*: exoritur clamorque virum clangorque tubarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 313: (aquila) tremulo clangore volabat, *poet.* Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: Liv. 1, 34. In plur.: Harpyiae magnis quatunt clangoribus alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 226.

clārē, adv. Of sight: *brightly, clearly*: clare oculis video, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: clare fulgens caesaries, Cat. 66, 9: Aquarius incipit occidere clare, *to set before dark*, Col. 11, 2. Comp.: Plin. 10, 20, 22. Sup.: Vitruv. 9, 4.

II. Of hearing: *clearly, distinctly, aloud*: clare recitare, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 30: plaudite, id. Amph. fin.: clare dic, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 15: ut aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, Cic. Att. 2, 20: res clare atque ut cerni videantur, enunciare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: clare, ut milites exaudirent, inquit, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: clare maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3. Comp.: id. Calig. 22. Sup.: Vitruv. 5, 3. III. Meton.: *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly*: clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86. Comp.: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: clarius intelligi, Quint. 2, 5, 7. Sup.: id. 9, 1, 19. 2. *illustriously, honourably* (very rare): clarius exsplendescibat, Nep. Att. 1.

clārēo, 2. v. n. [clarus] *to be clear or bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. in Non. 85, 25: rutilo cum lumine claret fervidus ille Canis, Cic. Arat. 107. II. Fig.: *to be clear, evident, or manifest* (very rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which is evident from the first canto*, Lucr. 6, 938: te isse claret, Quint. 7, 1, 30. 2. *to be distinguished, illustrious, renowned*: (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 4, 10.

clāresco, ui, 3. v. insep. [clareo]. Of the sight: *to begin to shine, become visible*: tecta luminibus clarescere, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123. 2. Of the hearing: *to sound clear, to become audible*: clarescunt sonitus armorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 301: foramina quibus clarescunt (tibiae), Quint. 1, 11, 7. II. Fig.: *to become clear, manifest, evident*: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 5, 1455: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 61.

2. Of character: *to become illustrious, famous*: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: quis facilius inter ancipitia clarescant, id. G. 14: ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1.

clārificātiō, ōnis, f. [clarifico] *a glorification*: Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62.

clārifico, 1. v. a. [clarus facio] *to make illustrious or famous*: nomen

suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3, 18.

clārīgātīo, ōnis, f. [clarigo] *a solemn demand of satisfaction and declaration of war through a Fetialis or herald* (v. Smith's Ant. 531): Plin. 1 epist. libr. 22, 2. II. *a fine imposed upon a man who is found beyond the prescribed limits*: Liv. 8, 14.

clārīgo, atum, i. v. n. Of the Fetiales: *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (v. Smith's Ant. 531): semper e legatis, cum ad hostes clarigatumque mitterentur, id est res raptas clare repetitum, unus utique verbenarius vocabatur, Plin. 22, 2, 3. [From *clarus*: the syllable *ig-* prob. represents the root of *ago*: cf. *fumigo*, *navigo*, *remigo*, etc.]

clārī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [clarus sono] *clear-sounding* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 64, 320.

clārissimātus, ūs, m. [clarissimus] *the dignity of a Clarissimus*: Amm. 2, 16.

clārītās, ātis, f. [clarus] *clearness, brightness*. Of objects of sight: sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54: claritatem visus (adjuvat nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46, 4. 2. Of objects of hearing: claritas in voce, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitruv. 5, 3 fin.: vocis jucunditas claritasque, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11. II. Fig.: Of style: *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*: pulcritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10. 2. *celebrity, renown, reputation*: num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 33: pro tua claritate, id. Fam. 13, 68: viri quum claritate, tum usu belli praestantes, Nep. Eum. 3: nominis, Hirt. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6: herbarum (i. e. nobiliores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120: nondum ista genera (vini) in claritate erant, id. 14, 14, 16.

clārītūdo, inis, f. [id.] *clearness, brightness* (for claritas). Of objects of sight: fulgor et claritudo deae (sc. lunae), Tac. A. 1, 28. 2. Of objects of hearing: vocis claritudo, Gell. 7, 5. II. Fig.: *renown, celebrity, fame, reputation*: artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2 fin.: in tantam claritudinem brevi pervererat, ib. 7: Caesarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, ib. 16, 24: familiae, ib. 15, 35: militiae, ib. 4, 6: studiorum, ib. 12, 8: virtutum, ib. 15, 65.

clārītus, adv. = clare (a form like antiquus, divinitus, humanitus, etc.). Cels. in Charis. p. 190 P.

clārīvīdus, a, um, adj. [clarus video] *clear-sighted*: sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, avi, i. v. a. [clarus] *to make bright or clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare): Juppiter excelsa clara-bat sceptris, *showed, exhibited*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12 fin.: aestatis primordia clarat, Cic. Arat. 39 (274): Stat. Th. 5, 286. II. Fig.: *to make evident, distinct, to illustrate*: animi naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51. 2. *to make illustrious, famous*: illum non labor Isthmius clarabit pugilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4.

clāror, ōris, m. [id.] *clearness, brightness*: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 112.

clārus, a, um, adj. *clear, bright*: (opp. to obscurus, caecus). Of the sight: *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc.: luce clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49: oculorum lumina, Lucr. 4, 826: clarissima mundi lumina (i. e. sol et luna), Virg. G. 1, 5: clarissimus color, Lucr. 2, 830: loca, id. 5, 777: clara flumina, *clear streams*, id. 1, 1002: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: tanquam in clarissima luce versetur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: clarum vitrum, *transparent*, Ov. M. 4, 355. Poet. with

abl. argento clari delphines, Virg. Aen. 8, 673: aedes speculo claras, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 111: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704. Of the wind (in Gr. *λαμπρός ἀέμος*): making clear, bringing fair weather: aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460.

2. Of the hearing: clear, loud, distinct: clara voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 713: clara voce, ut omnis concio audire posset dixit, Cic. Clu. 48, 134: clariore voce, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clamor, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, ib. 13, 806: ictus, ib. 2, 625: vox, opp. to obtusa, Quint. 11, 3, 15: syllabae clariores, id. 8, 3, 16. II. Fig.: clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible: clara res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. 3, 8, 65: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101.

2. celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous, etc.: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviore, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22: clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, id. Tusc. 1, 48: clara et commemorabilis pugna, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 111: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1: clara pollensque facundia, ib. 30: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38: belluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, in so exalted a subject, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12. With *abl.*: clarus gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: arte medicinae, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. 10, 1, 83: sententiis, id. 10, 1, 90: Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. S. 2, 3, 194. With *in*: in arte tibiarum, Quint. 2, 3, 3: clarissimi in ea scientia, Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 2: in literis, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in foro, id. 10, 5, 14. With *ex*: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9. With *ob*: ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32. With *gen.*: artis ejus, Plin. 37, 1, 4.

3. As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20: clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: permitto tibi, vir clarissime Veiento, dicere, ib. 9, 13: clarissimus ordo = senatorius, Vopisc. Aurel. 18 fin. And of the wives of those who had the rank of *clarissimus*: clarissimae feminae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8.

4. In a bad sense (rare): notorious: populus (sc. Campanus), luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31. (Hence It. *chiaro*; Fr. *clair*.)

classiarius, i, m. [classis] (sc. miles), a marine: in plur. sea or naval forces: Nep. Milt. 7: Tac. A. 4, 27: reliqua lacus classiarii tectis navibus obtinebant, ib. 12, 56. Adj.: centurio, a captain of a ship: ib. 14, 8. II. (sc. nauta) a sailor, seaman: Caes. B. C. 3, 100: nam quum classiarios, quos Nero ex remigibus istos milites fecerat, redire ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12.

classicula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little fleet, flotilla: Cic. Att. 16, 2.

classicum, i, v. classicus, no. II. **classicus**, a, um, adj. [classis] of or relating to the classes of the Roman people: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 27. 2. Esp. classicus, i, m. a citizen of the first class: classici dicebantur non omnes, qui in classibus erant, sed primae tantum classis homines, Gell. 7, 13.

3. Fig.: of the first rank, classical: classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, id. 19, 8. II. relating to the army, the sea as well as the land forces. 1. Subs. classicum, a signal of battle given by the trumpet: classicum cecidit, Liv. 28, 27 fin.: classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32: classico ad concionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36: urbem ad classicum introit paludatus, with

sound of trumpet. Suet. Vitell. 11. 2. Meton.: the military trumpet itself: Virg. G. 2, 539. 3. Adj.: pertaining to the fleet: classicos milites, Liv. 21, 61: legio, Tac. H. 1, 31: bella, naval, Prop. 2, 1, 28: certamen, Vell. 2, 85: corona = navalis, id. 2, 81. Subst. classici, orum, m. plu. marines: Tac. H. 1, 36. Also for mariners, seamen: Curt. 4, 3.

classis (clasis in Column. Rostr.), is, f. (*abl.* classi or classe: *gen. plur.* usu. classium: classum, Liv. Andr. in Non.), a class or division of the Roman people in the comitia centuriata: Liv. 1, 42 fin.: Cic. Rep. 2, 22: id. Phil. 2, 33: for details, v. Smith's Ant. 333: infra classem, any class below the first, Gell. 7, 13. Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. of the lowest rank, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73. II. an army (very ancient): procincta, Lex Numae in Fest. s. v. opima: classis procincta [id est exercitus armatus, Gloss.], Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15: cum procinctae classes erant, et instructa acies, id. 1, 11: Hortinae classes populi Latini, Virg. Aen. 7, 716. III. a fleet (including the crews): nomina in classem dare, to enlist for the fleet, Liv. 28, 45 fin.: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26: classibus hic locus est, Virg. Aen. 2, 30: posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. Manil. 4: aptare, Virg. Aen. 4, 289: armare, ib. 299: classis ormandae reficiendaeque causa, Liv. 9, 30: comparare, Cic. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: classe navigare, by ship, Cic. Fl. 14: Virg. Aen. 6, 334: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 47. IV. a class, division, in gen. (after Augustan age): pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23: ducere vero classem multo pulcherrimum, to be head of the class, id. 1, 2, 24: tribus classibus (comitum) factis, Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. 74, 7.

clāthri (in MSS. also clatri), orum, m. plu. = κληῖτρα, τά, a trellis, grate (esp. to the cages of animals): Col. 8, 17, 10: ursus valuit si frangere clathros, Hor. A. P. 473: circumdati clathris ferreis, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

clāthro (clatro), atum, i. v. a. [clathri] to furnish with a grate or lattice, set with bars (very rare): fenestra, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26: Col. 9, 1, 4.

claudio, 2. or claudio, 3. v. n. no perf., clausum [claudus] to limp or halt, to falter (only Fig.): consilium claudet, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 889 P.: beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte clauderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: in quacumque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214: numerus clausurus est, the measure will halt, Gell. 4, 7 fin.

claudicatio, ōnis, f. [claudico] a limping (rare): claudicatio non deformis, Cic. N. D. 1, 30.

claudico (clōdico), i. v. n. [claudio; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo] to limp, halt, be lame: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere ob remp. accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: percusso claudicat ille genu, Ov. F. 3, 758: ut saepe etiam inde claudicaret, Suet. Aug. 80: melius esse incensu regem quam imperio regni claudicare, Just. 6, 2. Poet.: of the lameness of the wings of birds: Lucr. 6, 835: of the wavering of scales: id. 4, 516: and of the inclination of the earth's axis: id. 6, 1106.

II. Fig.: to halt, waver, to be wanting, or defective: claudicat ingenium, id. 3, 454: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: ne sermo in aequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet, Quint. 11, 3, 43: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198.

claudigo, inis, f. [claudus] a lameness, limping: Veg. 1, 26, 1.

clauditas, ātis, f. [id.] a lameness limping: Plin. 8, 43, 68. In plur.: id. 28, 4, 6.

claudio (clōdo, Plin. 18, 33, 76: and far more freq., although not in Cic., cludo, which occurs exclusively in the compounds: v. excludo, etc.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to shut, close, shut up: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperendas, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: forem cubiculi, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cum L. Flacco portas tota Asia clauderat, id. Flacc. 25, 61: januam sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: omnes aditus, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: rivos, to dam up, Virg. E. 3, 111: fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44: Suet. Ner. 47: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2, 13, 17: so oculos, Lucan 5, 28: lumina, Virg. Aen. 10, 746: (cludo): clusis foribus, Lucr. 4, 600: domum cludit, Tac. H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22. 2. Fig.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15 fin.: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: fugam hostibus claudere, to cut off, prevent, Liv. 27, 18: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, shuts off, separates the bay from the sea, id. 30, 24: quod clausae hieme tum Alpes essent, closed, id. 27, 36: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317: alicui iter, Ov. F. 1, 272: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: vocem Evandri, Liv. 44, 45: sideritis sanguinem claudit, stops stanches, Plin. 26, 13, 83: clausa consilia habere, to conceal, Cic. Verr. 3, 25 fin. Poet.: animam laqueo, Ov. M. 7, 604: animam clusit dolor, Lucan. 8, 59. II. to close, end, conclude: cujus octavum trepidavit actus claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: epistolam, id. H. 13, 165: coenas lactuca, Mart. 13, 14: quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, Plautite, Quint. 6, 1, 52: agmen, or novissimum agmen claudere, to bring up the rear, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Curt. 3, 3. III. to inclose, encompass, surround (for include, conclude): quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci natura terra marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: longus in angustum qua clauditur Hellespontus, Ov. M. 13, 407: locum totum circum aqua claudere, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: rivus praealtis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54: quantum campi claudat (circuitus), Quint. 1, 10, 42. Fig.: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68 fin.: verba pedibus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28. 2. Milit. t. t. to invest, besiege, blockade, etc.: priusquam clauderent Capuam operibus, Liv. 25, 22: litora ac portus custodia clausos tueri, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8: adversarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8: hinc Tusco claudimur anni, hinc Rutulus premit, Virg. Aen. 8, 473. [Cf. κλείω, κληῖτω, κλείς, clav-is: Bopp compares Sans. *ślish* (amplecti, conjungere); O. H. G. *sluz*; Germ. *schliessen*, *schluss*.] (Hence Ital. *chiudere*; Fr. *clorre*, *clos*, *clōture*, etc.)

claudio, ēre, to be lame; v. claudio. **claudus** (cludus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64), a, um, adj. limping, halting, lame: tum autem interdus quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: claudus Vulcanus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: claudus altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8: pes, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 32. Proverb.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, i. e. who cannot make a right use of a thing, Cic. Pis. 28, 69. II. Fig.: crippled, defective, wavering, uncertain: claudae naves, Liv. 37, 24: claudae naves raro remigio, Tac. A. 2, 24: clauda carmina alterno versu, i. e. elegies, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: clauda pars officii tui, id. Pont. 3, 1, 86: clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33. [Cf. Sans. *khōda*, *khōta*, and *khōra*; Gr. *χάλος*; Eng. *halt*.]

claustra (clostra, Cato R. R. 13, 3),

orum, *n. plu.* (in *sing.* claustrum, *i.*, very rare, Caes. Germ. Arat. 197: Curt. 4, 5) [clausum, claudo] *a fastening, a lock, bar, bolt, etc.*: claustra revellere, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: claustra Januae pandere, Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Virg. Aen. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, Virg. Aen. 9, 758: discutere, Petr. 11, 2: sub signo claustrisque reipubl. positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21.

2. Fig.: *a barrier, bounds, etc.*: arta portarum naturae effringere, *i. e.* to disclose its secrets, Lucr. 1, 72: tui versus claustra sua refrugerunt, *have become public*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: claustra pudoris et reverentiae refringere, *ib.* 2, 14: vital claustra resolvere, *to sever the bands of life*, Lucr. 1, 416: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: omnes urbes maritimas claustris imperii nostri contineri, Cic. Flacc. 13, 30. II. *a door, gate, dam, dike, inclosure, etc.*: claustra urbis relinquunt, Ov. M. 4, 86: ferrea perpetua claustra tuere sera, Mart. 10, 28: maris, *i. e. a harbour*, Sil. 12, 442: undae, *a dam*, *id.* 5, 44: Daedalea, *i. e. the labyrinth*, Sen. Hippol. 1166.

2. In military lang., *a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, etc.*: claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, *id.* Agr. 2, 32, 87: Aegypti, Liv. 45, 11: claustra tutissima praebet, *id.* 42, 67: montium, Tac. H. 3, 2: maris, *ib.* 3, 43: suis claustris impeditos turbant, *id.* A. 12, 31: contrahere claustra, *to draw the walls of contravallation closer*, *ib.* 4, 49. Fig.: quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregi sem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8: annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8. (Hence Fr. *cloître*; Germ. *kloster*; Eng. *cloister*.)

claustrarius, *a, um, adj.* [claustra] pertaining to locks: claustrarius artifex, *a locksmith*, Lamprid. Elag. 12.

claustritūmus, *i, m.* [claustrum; *v. aeditumus*] *a warden of locks*: Laev. in Gell. 12, 10.

clausula, *ae, f.* [claudo] *a close, conclusion, end, ending*: mimi ergo est jam exitus, non fabulae: in quo quum clausula non invenitur, *no denouement*, Cic. Coel. 27, 65: clausula est difficilis in tradenda provincia, *id.* Att. 6, 3: bonum quod beatae vitae clausulam imposuit, Sen. Ep. 66, 46: epistolae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21: edicti, *id.* Verr. 3, 14: clausulam imponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101. 2. In rhetoric, *the close of a period*: Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173: clausulae quae numerose et jucunde cadunt, *id.* Or. 64: Quint. 8, 5, 13. II. In the jurists, *a formula, a clause, in gen.*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 25.

clausum, *i, (clusum), n.* [claudo] *an inclosed space, inclosure*: sub uno clauso, Col. 7, 6, 5: in clauso linquere, *in confinement*, Virg. G. 4, 303: clusa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

clausura, *ae, f.* [*id.*] *a castle, fort*: Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 2.

clausus, *a, um, Part.* [claudo].

clāva, *ae, f.* *a knotty branch or stick, a cudgel, club, etc.*: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: clava trinodis, Ov. F. 1, 575: Plin. 19, 1, 3: *a staff used in training recruits*: Cic. de Sen. 16 fin.: instruxitque manum clava domitrice ferarum, Ov. Her. 9, 117. Proverb.: clavam Herculi extorquere, *for something impossible*, Macr. Sat. 5, 3. II. *a graft, scion*: Pall. Mart. 10, 12. 2. Clava Herculis, *a plant, also called Nymphaea*: Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvārium, *ii, n.* [clavus] *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails*: Tac. H. 3, 50 fin.

clāvātor, *ōris, m.* [clava] *one who carries clubs or staves used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer*: Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 25.

clāvātus, *a, um* [clavus] *furnished with points or prickles*: clavata concha, Plin. 9, 36, 61. II. *furnished with a purple stripe*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37.

clāvīcula, *ae, f. dim.* [clavis] *a small key*: Caes. Germ. Arat. 195. II. *the tendril of a vine*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

clāviger, *ōri, m.* [clava gero] *a club-bearer, an epithet of Hercules*: Ov. M. 15, 22. Also of the robber Periphetes: *ib.* 7, 437.

clāviger, *ōri, m.* [clavis gero] Gr. κλειδούχος, *a key-bearer, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors*: Ov. F. 1, 228.

clāvis, *is, f.* (acc. clavim or clavem; abl. clavi or clave) [= κλείς: *v. claudo*] *a key*: clavim cedo, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, *id.* Casin. 5, 2, 7: adulterinae portarum, *false keys*, Sall. J. 12: ipse claves portis imposuit, Liv. 27, 24: quae non possunt esse sub clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: Cacus servata centum clavibus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, *to deliver up a house or the charge of it*, Papin. Dig. 18, 1, 74: tu heluoni omnes horreorum claves tradidisti, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: claves adimere uxori, *to separate from her*, *id.* Phil. 2, 28, 69. II. Clavis trochi, *an instrument like a key, by which a top was spun*, Prop. 3, 14, 6. III. Clavis torcularii, *a lever, bar*, Cato R. R. 13, 1. (Hence Ital. *chiave*; Fr. *clef*.)

clāvo, *atum, i. v. a.* [clavus] (rare) *to fasten with nails, to nail*: Paul. Nol. 21, 103.

clāvūla (clavola), *ae, f. dim.* [clava] *a scion, graft*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4.

clāvulus, *i, m. dim.* [clavus] *a small nail, a tack*: Cato R. R. 21, 3. II. *a small swelling*: Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, *i, m.* *a nail*: figere aliquid clavis ferreis, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 32: clavum adigere arbori, Plin. 10, 18, 20: excutere, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 10: clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: clavis religare tigna, *id.* B. C. 2, 10: clavi caligares, *boot-nails*, Plin. 9, 18, 33: calor et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret, Juv. 3, 248: clavum pangere, *to fix a nail in the temple of Jupiter in order to mark the year*, Liv. 7, 3 (*v. Smith's Ant.* 293). Hence, fig.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, *i. e. reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. Att. 5, 15. And as *a symbol of immovable fixedness*: saeva Necessitas clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18: so, proverb.: beneficium trabali clavo figere, *to clench the matter*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21. And of love: fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 4.

II. *the tiller of a rudder*; and meton. *the rudder itself*: clavumque ad litora torquet, Virg. Aen. 5, 177. Fig.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula reip. tractare, Cic. Sest. 9: clavum abjicere, *to leave the helm, cease to direct*, Arn. 3, 106: clavum rectum tenere, *to keep a steady helm, not to be negligent*, Quint. 2, 17, 24. 2. In medic. etc.: *a painful tumour, a wart, corn*: on the feet: Plin. 22, 23, 27, no. 11: on the eye: Cels. 6, 7, no. 12: in the nose: Plin. 24, 14, 77: upon the neck of cattle: Col. 6, 14, 6. Also, *a disease of the olive-tree*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 4. And *a kind of abortion of bees*: Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50. 3. *a purple stripe on the tunica, which, for the senators, was broad (latus): for the equites, narrow (angustus)*, (*v. Smith's Ant.* 293): induiturque humeris cum lato purpura clavo, Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 29: Maecenas vixit angusto clavo paene contentus, Vell. 2, 88: latum clavum ab Caesare impetravi, *i. e. I have been made a senator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, *id.* Vesp. 4: adimere, *id.* Tib. 35: adipisci, *id.* Vesp. 2. Poet.: *a tunic in gen.*: clavum mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: depositum sumere, *ib.* 1, 6, 25. (Hence It. *chiado, chiovo*; Fr. *clou*.)

clendix, *v. clacendix.*

ma, *ātis, n.* = κλήμα, *a plant, also called polygonon, q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

clēmātis, *klis, f.* = κληματίς, *a name applied to various plants, viz.*:

1. smilaci similis, Plin. 24, 10, 49. Clematis Viticella or Vitalba, Linn.

2. centunculus (*q. v.*), Plin. 24, 15, 28. 3. echito, etc., Plin. 24, 15, 89. Asclepias nigra, Linn. 4. aegyptia etc., Plin. 24, 15, 90: *the periwinkle*, Vinca maj. and min., Linn.

olēmātis, *Idis, f.* = κληματίς, *birth-wort*, prob. Aristolochia Clematidis, Linn., or perh. A. cretica: Plin. 25, 8, 54.

clēmēns, *entis, adj.* Of the elements: *mild, calm, soft, gentle* (= placidus, quietus): undae clementi flamine pulsae, Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: mare, Gell. 2, 21. Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, Curt. 5, 3: qua sit clementissimus annis, Ov. M. 9, 116. Of places (opp. to praecipos) of a gentle slope: clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144: pars (insulae) ratiibus clemens, accessible, Claud. B. Gild. 511. Fig.: rumor clemens, moderate, unexaggerated, Sall. J. 22. II. Fig.: of the mind and disposition: quiet, gentle, compassionate, kind, merciful: clemens vita urbana atque otium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirascl, *id.* Fin. 2, 4, 12: clementes iudices et misericordes, *id.* Planc. 13, 31: clemens, placidus, nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: animo et benigno in illam et clementi fui, *id.* Hec. 3, 5, 22: clementi animo ignoscet, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 37: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30 fin.: clemens legis interpret, Liv. 1, 26: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: sententia, Liv. 8, 31 fin. 2. Of animals: tame, domesticated: clementius genus columbarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 2. [Etym. dub.: perh. a compound word, *cle-mens*, "mild hearted": there is a Sans. word *kula*, "gentle."]

clēmēter, *adv. gently, softly, mildly, gradually, etc.*: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 27. Eu. Sequere sis. Ch. Sequor. Eu. Clementer quaeso, calces deteris, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111: Ep. Animo male est: recipiam anhelitum. Ap. Clementer requiesce, *id.* Epid. 2, 2, 21: clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1: editum jugum, Tac. G. 1: accedere, *id.* A. 12, 33. Comp.: *id.* H. 3, 52. II. quietly, calmly, mercifully, etc.: accipere aliquid clementius aequo, Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: clementer ferre aliquid, *id.* Att. 6, 1: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: clementer a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15: clementer ductis militibus, peacefully, without plundering, *id.* 29, 2: clementer tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24. Sup.: clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18. Of animals: leo caudam clementer et blande movet, *id.* 5, 14.

clēmētia, *ae, f.* [clemens]. Of the elements: calmness, mildness: clementia ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr.: in Venetia ipsa soli coelique clementia robur elanguit, Flor. 3, 3, 18: emollit gentes clementia coeli, Lucan. 8, 366: clementia aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, *id.* 11, 3, 9: diel, *id.* 9, 13, 4. II. Fig.: moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, mercy: clementia (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectione comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: pro sua clementia ac mansuetudine, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, Cic. Verr. 5, 44: lenitas et clementia, *id.* Att. 14, 19: ad clementiam tuam confugio, *id.* Lig. 10, 30.

facilitate nihil esse inellus neque clementia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18: elephantum contra minus validos, Plin. 8, 7, 7: leonis in supplices, ib. 16, 19.

III. a title of the emperors: et multos et Clementiam tuam, your grace, Spartian in Geta, 1. in.

clēōnīcīon, ii, n. = κλεωνίκιον, a plant, also called clinopodion, q. v.: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

clēpo, psi, ptum, 3: v. a. (perf. subj. cleperit and clepsit) [κλέπτω] to steal (rare): QVI. CLEPERIT, XII. Tab., acc. to Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: SI. QVIS. CLEPSIT, old formula in Livy, 22, 10: ubi data occasio est, rape, clepe, tene, harpaga, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 6: eum (ignem) Prometheus clepsisse dolo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: agnum, quem clam Thyestem clepere ausum esse, id. N. D. 3, 27, 68. Fig.: to listen secretly to: sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto clepit, Pac. in Non. 20, 18. With pron. reflect.: to conceal oneself: Sen. Med. 156.

clepsydra, ae, f. = κλεψύδρα, a water-clock, clepsydra: Sen. Ep. 24. Used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse: Plin. Ep. 2, 11: at hunc non declamator aliquis ad clepsydram latrare docuerat, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138. Hence, clepsydrum petere, to wish to speak, and dare, to give permission to speak: septem clepsydras tibi petenti arbitri dedit, Mart. 6, 35.

clepsydrārius, ii, m. [clepsydra] a maker of water-clocks: Inscr.

clepta, ae, m. = κλέπτης, a thief: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clēricālis, e, adj. [clericus] clerical, priestly: tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7.

clēricātus, ūs, m. [id.] the clerical office: Hier. Ep. 60, no. 10.

clēricus, i, m. = κληρικός, a clergyman, priest: Hier. Ep. 60, no. 10. (Hence Ital. clericus; Fr. clerc, clergy.)

clērus, i, m. = κλήρος, the clerical order, the clergy: Tert. Monog. 12.

clibānārius, ii, m. [clibanus] a soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56.

clibānīcius panis [id.] baked in a clibanus: Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

clibānus, i, m. = κλίβανος, a vessel for baking bread: Plin. 18, 11, 27. II. In gen. an oven: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30.

cliens, entis (gen. plur. usu. clientium; clientum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 53) com. [from cluēo, to hear: comp. Germ. höriger, a dependant, from hören, to hear] a client: (of the relation between the cliens and patronus, v. Smith's Ant. 294) clientes sibi omnes volunt multos, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 4: patronus si clienti fraudem fecerit sacer esto, Ergm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 609: testimonium adversus clientem nemo dicit, Cato in Gell. 5, 13: Glaucia, cliens et familiaris istius T. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: qui modo patronus, nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. A. 1, 88: studium et fides erga clientes ne juveni quidem defuerunt, Suet. Caes. 71: affuit et clientibus, id. Aug. 56. II. In gen.: an adherent, retainer, follower, dependent: Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Tac. A. 1, 57. Of whole nations: allies or vassals: Caes. B. G. 1, 31. III. a worshipper: sed ipse divum offensum genitor trinoctiali affecit domicoenio clientem, Mart. 12, 77.

cliēta, ae, f. [cliens] a female client: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 193: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8.

cliēntēla, ae, f. [id.] clientship, vassalage, dependence: also, used as correlative of patrocinium, patronage, protection (v. Smith's Ant. 294): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9: esse in fide et clientela, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, id. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam judicem, id. Att. 14, 12. Fig.: poetae sub clientela Musarum, Suet. Gramm. 6. II. Meton. (mostly plur.) clients, dependents: amplissimas clientelas ac-

ceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64 fin.: magnas esse Pompeii clientelas in citeriore provincia sciebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: vetus nobilitas, majorum facta fortia, multae clientelae, praesidio adsunt, Sall. J. 85 init. In sing.: Just. 8, 4. III. In gen.: confederacy, alliance: Caes. B. G. 6, 12.

cliētūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small or insignificant client: Tac. Or. 37 dub.

clīma, ātis, n. = κλίμα, a clime, climate: App. Trismeg. p. 98, 23. II. In gen. for region: clima medium ventris, Veg. 1, 43, 3. III. a land measure of 60 feet square: Col. 5, 1, 5.

clīmācis, idis, f. = κλιμακίς, a small staircase or ladder: Vitruv. 10, 17.

clīmaclēr, ēris, m. = κλιμακτήρ (gradation), a critical epoch in human life, a climacteric (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, and other multiples of seven): Plin. 7, 49, 50.

clīmaclērīcus, a, um, adj. = κλιμακτηρικός, of or pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical: annus, Gell. 15, 7: tempus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.

clīmax, ācis, f. = κλίμαξ (a ladder). In rhet.: a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax (pure Lat. gradatio): Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

clīnāmen, inis, n. [root CLIN = κλίνω: v. clivus] inclination: principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clīnātus, a, um, Part. [id.] inclined, bent, sunk (very rare): Cic. Arat. 53: ib. 86.

clīnicōs, es, f. = κλινική (sc. τέχνη), the science of clinical medicine, bedside practice: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

clīnicus, i, m. = κλινικός [κλίνη, a bed], a physician who attends patients in bed: Mart. 9, 97. II. a patient confined to his bed: Hier. Ep. 105, no. 5. III. a bearer of a bier, sexton, gravedigger: Mart. 3, 93. IV. a person who delayed baptism until the hour of sickness or death: Cyprian. Ep. 69.

clīnōpālō, ēs, f. = κλινόπαλη, a wrestling or contest in bed (obscene): Domitian. in Suet. Dom. 22.

clīnōpōdion, ii, n. = κλινόποδιον, a plant, wild basil, Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth.: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

clīnōpūs, ōdis, m. = κλινόπους, the foot of a bed: Lucil. in Macr. S. 6, 4.

clīpēo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [clipeus] to arm or furnish with a shield (very rare): clamyde contra astu clipeat brachium, as with a shield, Pac. in Non. 87, 26: clipeata agmina, Virg. Aen. 7, 793: frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41. II. Clipeata imago, represented upon a shield-like surface, Macr. S. 2, 3.

clīpēōlum (clyp.), i, n. dim. [id.] a small shield: Hyg. Fab. 139.

clīpēum, i, n. (= clipeus): Liv. 34, 52: Virg. Aen. 9, 709.

clīpēus (also written clipeus and clypeus, but the y is certainly wrong), i, m. a round, brazen shield carried by Roman soldiers, whilst the scutum was oval or oblong (v. Smith's Ant. 297): Epaminondas quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: clipeus antea Romani usi sunt: deinde, postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, scuta pro clipeis fecere, Liv. 8, 8: cf. id. 1, 43 and 9, 19: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti obijciunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 444: excipere ictus clipeo, Ov. M. 12, 375: opponere clipeum, ib. 13, 75: latere sub clipeo, ib. 79: tegi sub orbe clipei, Virg. Aen. 2, 227. Proverb.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. to do something when it is too late, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35. II. Meton. of objects shaped like a shield: the vault of heaven: in altisimo coeli clipeo, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 94: the disk of the sun: Ov. M. 15, 192: a round meteor: Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 fin.

clīpēolūm (clyp.), i, n. dim. [id.] a small shield: Hyg. Fab. 139.

clīpēum, i, n. (= clipeus): Liv. 34, 52: Virg. Aen. 9, 709.

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clitellae, arum, f. plu. a pack-saddle, pannier: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 91: hinc null Capuae clitellas tempore po-

nunt, Hor. S. 1, 5, 47. Proverb.: bovi clitellas imponere, to put the saddle on the wrong horse, v. bos.

clitellārius, a, um, adj. [clitellae] pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle: asini, Cato R. R. 10, 1: mulus, Col. 2, 21, 3: homines, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 94.

clivus, a, um, adj.: auspicia, which forbid anything to be done, Fest. s. v.: avis, some suppose this to be the nest-hatch, Sitta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 10, 14, 17.

clivōsus, a, um, adj. [clivus] hilly, full of hills, steep: rus, Virg. G. 2, 212: trames, ib. 1, 108: solum, Plin. 18, 24, 55: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11. Fig.: clivoso tramite vitae, steep, difficult, Sil. 6, 120.

clivūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little hill: Col. 6, 37, 10.

clivus, i, m. (clivum, i, n., Cato in Non. 195, 2), a slope, a declivity, a steep; an ascent, height, hill: clivum (mensae), Ov. M. 8, 662: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Virg. E. 9, 8: clivus deorsum versus est: hac te praecipitato, the slope looks downwards, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: per quem descenditis arduus in valles et fora clivus erat, Ov. F. 1, 264: quadrupedem agitato adversum clivum, up the steep, Pl. As. 3, 3, 118: milites ex inferiore loco adversus clivum incitati cursu, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: Capitolinus, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sacer, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 35. Proverb.: clivo sudamus in imo, to be tired before the work is begun, Ov. Her. 20, 41. [Root CLI or CLIN, seen in κλίνω and Lat. de-clino, in-clino, etc.]

clōāca, ae, f. an artificial canal in Rome, by which the sewerage was carried into the Tiber; a sewer, drain: Cic. Sest. 35 fin.: aquas cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis siccare, Liv. 1, 38: cloacarum redemptor, Plin. 36, 15. Humorously, the stomach of a drunken woman: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29. Proverb., arcem facere e cloaca, v. arx. (Hence Ital. chiavica; Fr. cloaque.)

clōācālis, e, adj. [cloaca] pertaining to a sewer: faeculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

clōācare, inquinare, Fest. s. v.

clōdico, are, v. claudico.

clōdo, ere, v. claudio.

clonos, i, f. a plant, also called batrachion, q. v. or scelerata: App. Herb. 8.

clōstellum, i, n. dim. [clostrum = claustrum] a small lock: Petr. 140, 11.

clōstrum, i, v. claustrum.

clūdo, ere, v. claudio.

clūdus, a, um, v. claudus.

clūēo (cluo, ēre, Prud.), 2. v. n. and a. to hear oneself called, to be reputed, esteemed: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 16: senati qui columen cluent, id. Epid. 2, 2, 5: id. Trin. 2, 2, 31: id. Ps. 2, 1, 16: corona, per gentes Italas hominum quae clara cluet, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoria, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 20: quaecumque cluent, every thing that has a name, Lucr. 1, 450: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, ita ut nomen cluet, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 19. With inf.: per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. in Non. 88, 1: Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1. Pass.: stratioticus homo qui clueat, id. Ps. 4, 1, 12. [Cf. Sans. sru; Gr. κλύω, κλυτός; in-clitus.]

clūmae, arum, f. plu. folliculi hordei, Fest. s. v.

clūnāculus culter, the sacrificial knife: Fest. s. v.

clūnālis, e, adj. [clunis] pertaining to the hinder parts: pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

clūnae, arum, f. plu. apes, so called a clunibus tritis, Fest. s. v.

clūnīcūlus, i, m., or -a, ae, f. dim. [clunis] small hinder parts: avium, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8.

clūnis, is (abl. cluni or clune, Hor. S. 2, 8, 91: Juv. 11, 164), m. and fem. a buttock, haunch: Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: ib. 2, 8, 91: Juv. 5, 167: Plin. 8, 8, 8.

clūo = purgo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36.
clūo = clueo, v. clueo.
clūpēa, ae, f. a kind of small river fish, supposed to be the lamprey, *Petromyzon branchialis*, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17. (Hence It. *chieppa*.)
clupeus, i, v. clipeus.
clūra, ae, f. *πίθηκος*, an ape: Vet. Gloss.
clūrīnus, a, um, adj. pertaining to apes: pecus, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 14, dub.
clūsāris, e, adj. [cludo = clando] easily shutting or closing: anguli, Hyg. p. 181.
clūsārius, a, um, for clusaris, Hyg. p. 181.
clūsilis, e, adj. [id.] easily closing: clusiles mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61.
clūsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who incloses or encompasses: Sid. Ep. 8, 6.
clusura, ae, v. clausura.
clusus, a, um, v. clausus.
clūbātis, is, f. = *κλύβατις*, a plant, also called heline: App. Herb. 81.
clūmēnus, i, m. = *κλύμενος*, a plant, the honeysuckle, *Lonicera Periclymenum*, Linn. 2. Plantagini similis, according to Sprengel, *Lathyrus Clymenus*, Linn.: Plin. 23, 7, 33, and 20, 25.
clypeo, v. clipeo.
clypeum and **clypeus**, v. clipeus.
clysmus, i, m. = *κλυσμός*, a clyster (late Lat. for clyster): Scrib. Comp. 155.
clyster, ēris (abl. clystēre, Aemil. Mac. de Herb.), m. = *κλυστήριον*, a clyster (pure Lat. *lotio*): Cels. 7, 27: clystere vomituque purgari, Suet. Ner. 20. II. a clyster-pipe or syringe: id. Claud. 44: oricularius, an ear-syringe, Cels. 7, 27.
clystērīum, ii, n. = *κλυστήριον*, a clyster: Scrib. Comp. 114.
clystērīzo, i, n. a. = *κλυστηρίζω*, to apply a clyster: Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.
cnasonas acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Fest. s. v.
cnecus, i, v. cnicus.
cnēdīnus, a, um, adj. = *κνήδινος*, of nettles, *nettle*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.
cnēdōron, i, n. = *κνέδωρον*, also **cnēstron**, i, n. = *κνήστρον*, a plant, also called thymelaea and casia: duo genera, nigrum atque candidum. *Daphne Cneorum* and *Gnidium*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 10, 30: 21, 9, 29: 13, 21, 35.
cnēphōsus, a, um (*κνέφας*), dark: Fest. s. v.
cnīcus (**cnēcus**, Col. 7, 8, 1), i, m. = *κνήκος*, *sniff* flower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 53. Also, duae species silvestrium, una mitior, altera immittior, *Carthamus mitissimus*, Linn. and *Centrophylum lanatum*, D. C., or *Cnicus benedictus*, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 31, 107.
cnīdē, es, f. = *κνίδη*, a sea-nettle: pure Lat. *urtica* (q. v.), prob. a species of *Acalepha* or Jelly-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53.
cnīssa, ae, f. = *κνίσσα*, the steam or odour of a sacrifice: Arn. 7, p. 212.
cnōdax, ācis, m. = *κνώδαξ*. In mechanics, a pin, pivot, gudgeon: Vitruv. 10, 6.
coa, ae, an enigmatical word, not understood by the Romans themselves without explanation; perhaps related to *coitus*: Quint. 8, 6, 53.
cōa, orum, n. plu. [Cos, insula] Coan garments: Hor. S. 1, 2, 101. Also, adj.: Coa vestis, the same, Prop. 1, 2, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 300).
cō-accēdo, 3. v. n. to come to or be added besides: Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 65.
cōacervātim, adv. [coacervatus] by or in heaps: App. Flor. no. 9.
cōacervātiō, ōnis, f. [coacervo] a heaping together: Gal. Dig. 2, 1, 11.
 II. In rhetor.: a heaping up of proofs: Cic. Part. 35 fin.
cō-acervo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to heap together, heap up: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: coacervare magnam vim emblematum,

id. Verr. 4, 24: multitudinem civium, ib. 5, 57: cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39: agros non modo emere verum etiam concervare, not merely to purchase, but to heap together in a mass, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66. Fig.: verisimilia partim singula movent suo pondere, partim, etiamsi videntur esse exigua per se, multum tamen, quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, id. Part. 11 fin.: coacervati luctus, Ov. M. 8, 485.
cō-ācesco, acui, 3. v. n. to become acid or sour (rare): ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels. 1, 2. Fig.: quam valde eam (gentem Sardonum) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? to have deteriorated, Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 43.
coactē, adv. quickly, in haste: Gell. 10, 11. II. constrainedly: Tert. Bapt. 12.
coactiliārius, ii, m. [coactilis] a maker of thick, fulled cloth: Inscr.
coactilis, e, adj. [coactus] made thick: hence subst. coactilia, ium, n. plu., thick, fulled cloth or felt: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.
coactim, adv. [id.] (of style) concisely, briefly: Sid. Ep. 9, 16.
coactiō, ōnis, f. [cogo] (rare): a collecting, calling in of money: coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1. II. an abridgment or epitome: Gai. Inst. 4, 15. III. a disease of animals: Veg. 2, 9, 1.
coacto, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to constrain, compel: Lucr. 6, 1121.
coactor, ōris, m. [id.] a gatherer together, a driver: Cato R. R. 150: sed erant agminis coactores, they brought up the rear, Tac. H. 2, 68. II. a collector of money (from auctions, of revenues, etc.): Cic. Cluent. 64: si praeco, aut ut fuit ipse coactor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86. III. one who compels: adjutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52. IV. Coactor lanarius = coactiliarius, a fuller, Inscr. Grut. 648, 3.
coactum, i, n. [id.] a coverlet of stout cloth: Caes. B. C. 3, 44.
coactūra, ae, f. [id.] a collection, gathering: uniuscujusque diei coactura (baccarum), Col. 12, 52, 2.
coactus, a, um, Part. [cogo].
coactus, ūs, m. [id.] a forcing, constraint, compulsion (rare, and only in abl. sing.): coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 5, 29: civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.
cō-addo, 3. v. a. to add together: salicem discindito, argillam coaddito, Cato R. R. 40: coaddito ad compendium, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 4.
cō-ādōlesco, ēvi, 3. v. n. to grow up along with: Tert. Anim. 19.
cō-ādōro, i, v. a. to worship along with: coadoratur in Patre Christus, Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 12.
cōādūnātiō, ōnis, f. [coaduno]. Lit. a putting together into one; an adling together, summing up: totius calculi, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 31 fin.
cō-ād-ūno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [unus] to put together into one, to add or join together: Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 7.
cō-aedifico, atum, i. v. a. to build up, or up to: Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33: loci coaedificati an vasti, id. Part. 10 fin.
cō-aegrōto, i, v. n. to be sick at the same time with: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 47.
cō-aequālis, e, adj. of equal age, coeval: sinciput, Petr. 136, 1. Subst.: a comrade, companion in age: Just. 23, 4.
cōaequālitas, ātis, f. [coaequalis] an equality: Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 8.
cō-aequo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make even or level (rare): aream, Cato R. R. 91: montes, Sall. C. 20. Fig.: to place on the same footing, equalize: ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: gratiam omnium, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 11, 3: all-

quem cum aliquo, Lact. de Ira D. 7. coaequati dignitate, pecunia, virtute, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2.
cō-aestīmo, i, v. a. to estimate together with: Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.
cōaetānēo, i, v. n. [coetaneus] to be of the same age: Tert. Res. Carn. 45.
cō-aetānēus, a, um, adj. [aetas] of the same age, a contemporary: App. Met. 8, p. 204.
cō-aeternus, a, um, adj. coeternal: Tert. adv. Herin. 11.
cō-aevus, a, um, adj. [aevum] of the same age, coeval: Aug. Serm. 38.
cō-aggero, atum, i. v. a. to heap together: Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 273. II. with acc. and abl.: to cover by heaping upon: Col. 8, 6, 1.
cō-āgito, atum, i. v. a. to shake together: Apic. 2, 1.
cōagmentārius, ii, m. joining together, ἀμολόγος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.
cōagmentātiō, ōnis, f. [coagmento] a joining or connecting together, a combination, union: corporis, Cic. Tim. 5 fin.: copulatio rerum et coagmentatio naturae, id. N. D. 2, 46 fin.
cōagmento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [coagmentum] to join, glue, or cement together, to connect: opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: allium nucleis, Plin. 19, 6, 34. Fig.: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: pacem, to conclude, id. Phil. 7, 7 fin.
cōagmentum, i, n. [cogo] a joining together, a joint: orbem olearium punicanis coagmentis facito, Cato R. R. 18: viden' coagmenta in foribus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 144: palma inter coagmenta lapidum exstitisse ostendebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105. Fig.: syllabarum, Gell. 17, 9.
cōāgūlātiō, ōnis, f. [coagulo] a curdling, coagulating, of a liquid: lactis, Plin. 23, 1, 18.
cōāgūlo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [coagulum] to cause to curdle or coagulate: lac, Plin. 12, 25, 54: picem, id. 16, 11, 22. (Hence Ital. *quagliare*; Fr. *cailler*.)
cōāgūlum, i, n. [cogo] a means of coagulation, rennet or runnet: Varr. R. R. 2, 11: Plin. 23, 7, 63: Ov. F. 4, 545: id. M. 13, 830. II. Meton.: curdled milk: Plin. 28, 10, 45. III. Fig.: that which holds or binds together, union, alliance (rare): Varr. in Non. 28, 23: animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1. (Hence It. *caglio*, *gaglio*.)
cō-ālesco (coolesco, Lucr.), ālūi, ālītum (part. perf. only in Tac. and subseq. writers), 3. v. incep. to grow together, to unite: saxa vides sola coalescere calce, Lucr. 6, 1067: ne prius exarescat surculus quam coalescat, before it is united with the soil, takes root, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: cillium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin. 11, 37, 57. In part. perf.: cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, Gell. 12, 1. 2. to grow up, thrive: forte in eo loco grandis flex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. J. 93: dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649. II. Fig.: to unite, agree together, coalesce: Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 48: multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, id. 1, 8: in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. H. 2, 37: coalescere animo obsequium, id. A. 6, 44: brevi tanta concordia coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35: (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut maleficus, Quint. 1, 5, 65. 2. to take root, become consolidated: dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Platonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21. In the part. perf.: coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, id. A. 13, 26.
coalitus, a, um, Part. [coalesco.]

cōālītus, ūs, m. [coalesco] *communion, fellowship*: humani generis, Arn. 4, p. 150.

cō-ālo, 3. v. a. *to sustain or nourish together with*: Hier. in Jovin. 1, no. 36.

cō-āmātor, ōris, m. *a rival in love*: Caecil. in Non. 127, 16 dub.

cō-ambūlo, 1. v. n. *to walk with*: Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 3.

cō-angusto, atum, 1. v. a. *to contract, confine, compress, hem in* (rare): alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 fin.: aditum aedium, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19. Fig.: *to circumscribe, limit*: haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 fin.

cōaptātiō, ōnis, f. [coapto]. For the Gr. ἀρμολία, *a skilful joining together*: Aug. Trin. 4, 2.

cō-apto, ātum, 1. v. a. *to fit, join, adjust together*: Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14.

coarctatio and **coarcto**, v. coart. **cō-āresco**, ui, 3. v. n. *to dry or become dry together*: Vitr. 7, 11.

cō-argūo, ūl, 3. v. a. With acc. of the person: *to convict, prove guilty*: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, convincitur a testibus, urgetur confessione sua, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: ut iflumi natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14: quo maxime et refelli et coargui potest, Liv. 39, 28: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus), Quint. 11, 3, 92. With gen. denoting the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 5, 59: commutati iudicii, id. Sull. 15 fin.: facinoris, Tac. A. 13, 20. 2. With acc. of the thing: *to prove incontestably, to demonstrate, establish*: certum crimen multis suspicionibus coarguere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: errorem, id. Acad. 1, 4: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6: temeritatem artis, Suet. Domit. 15: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *proves to be useless*, Liv. 44, 6: quod coarguunt fici, *disprove*, Plin. 16, 31, 56: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov. M. 11, 193. Impers.: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4.

cōartātiō (coarct.), ōnis, f. [coarto] *a drawing or crowding together* (very rare): laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9: plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46.

cō-arto (coarcto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to press together, contract, confine*: alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5: viam, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39: coartare fauces et os sudario, *to strangle*, Val. Max. 9, 7: araneis oleo madentibus vulnus coartare, Petr. Sat. 98: Cnaeus in oppidis coartatus, *confined*, Cic. Att. 7, 10. II. Fig.: *Of time: to abridge, shorten*: tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 fin.: consulatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546. 2. *Of discourse: to abridge, compress*: ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et peranguste refert in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: plura in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. III. For cogo, *to compel, constrain*: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 57.

cō-articulō, 1. v. a. *to cause to articulate*: ora mutorum, Arnob. 1, p. 31. **coassatio** and **coasso**, v. coaxatio, etc.

cōaxātiō (coassatio), ōnis, f. [coasso] *a joining together of timber (boards, planks), a boarded floor*: imponere contignationem, supra eam coaxationem, et pavimentum, Vitr. 6, 5: in plur.: Plin. 36, 25, 62.

cōaxo (coasso), 1. v. a. [axis] *to join boards or planks together, to floor*: Vitr. 7, 1.

cōaxo, 1. v. n. [κράξ, the sound made by frogs], *to croak*: Suet. Aug. 94.

cōblyon, il, n. *a species of the plant thymalus, spurge*, Euphorbia den-

droides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 45. 2. *a sea-fish*, v. Gobius: id. 32, 11, 53.

coccinātus, a, um, adj. [coccinus] *clothed in scarlet*: Suet. Domit. 4.

coccinēus and **coccinus**, a, um, adj. [coccum] *of a scarlet colour*: acini, Plin. 21, 31, 105: pallium, Petr. 32, 2: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131: laena, Juv. 3, 283. Subst., coccina, orum, n. plu. *scarlet garments*: Mart. 2, 39. Subst., coccinum, 1, n. = coccum, *scarlet colour*: Hier. in Jesai. 1, 1, 18. (Hence It. cocciniglia; Fr. cochenille.)

coccum, 1, n. = κόκκος (a berry), *the berry* (now known to be an insect, kermes) *found upon the scarlet dye oak* (Quercus coccifera, Linn.): Plin. 16, 8, 12. Meton.: *scarlet colour*: rubro ubi cocco tincta super lectos canderet vestis eburnos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102: vestis madida cocco, Mart. 5, 23: Quint. 11, 1, 31. 2. *scarlet garments, cloth, etc.*: Sil. 17, 396: Suet. Ner. 30. II. Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *a grain of the shrub thymelaea or cneorum* (q. v.), used in medicine: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

coccygia, ae, f. = κοκκυγία, *a kind of sumach used in colouring*, perh. Rhus cotinus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 41.

coccy-melum, 1, n. = κοκκύμηλον, *a plum*: Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15.

coccyx, ygis, m. = κόκκυξ, *a cuckoo*, Cuculus canorus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 9, 11.

cocētum, 1, n. [coquo] *a kind of food prepared from honey and poppies*: Tert. Val. 12.

cochlacae, arum, f. plu. *round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells*: Fest. s. v.

cochlēa (coclea), ae, f. [κοχλιάς ὀ] *a snail*: Plin. 9, 56, 82: Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: vincere cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 29: cochleae nudaе, *without shells*, Plin. 29, 6, 36: in cochleam, *snail-formed, spiral*, Cels. 8, 10, no. 1: eorum capita in cochleis, Plin. 9, 2, 1, may refer to the Hippocampus, Sygnathus Hippocampus, Linn. II. Meton. *a snail-shell*: Mart. 11, 8: *the screw of a press*: Vitr. 6, 9: *a machine for drawing water*: id. 5, 12: *a door that moves easily*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 300.) (Hence It. chiocciola.)

cochlēar, āris (cochlearium, il, Plin. 20, 22, 89; and cochleare, Mart. 14, 121), n. [cochlea, of the form of a snail-shell] *a spoon*: Cels. 6, 14: Plin. 28, 2, 4: Mart. 14, 121: Petr. Sat. 33. As a measure for liquids, esp. in medicine: *a spoonful*: Col. 12, 21, 3. (Hence Ital. cucchiajo; Fr. cuiller.)

cochlēarium, il, n. [cochlea] *a snail shell*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. II. *a spoon*: v. cochlear.

cochlēatim, adv. [id.] *spirally*: Sid. Ep. 4, 15 fin.

cochlēātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *spiral or screw-formed*: equuleus, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15.

cochlēōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small snail*: Hier. Ep. 64, no. 19.

cochlis, Idis, f. = κοχλῖς, *a precious stone like a snail-shell in form*: Plin. 37, 12, 74.

cōclātor, ōris, m. μεταβόλος, *cocio*, *a broker*: Gloss. Vet.

cōclō (coctio, Fest.), ōnis, m. *a broker, haggler, chafferer*, usually called arilator: Labor. in Gell. 16, 7: Pl. As. 1, 3, 51. (Hence It. cozzone.)

cōclōnor, 1. v. dep. [cocio] *to be a broker*: Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

coeles, Itis, m. [acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 94, from oculus] *a person blind of one eye*: Plin. 11, 37, 55: ducentos Cyclopes coclites, Luc. Non. 533: de coclitum prosapia ted esse arbitror, nam il sunt monoculi, Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 24. Used as a Roman surname.

coco, acc. to others cocococo, *the clucking of a hen*, Petr. 59, 2.

cōcōlūbis (or cocolobis), is, f. *a Spanish name for a kind of grape*: Col. 3, 2, 19: Plin. 14, 4.

coctana, v. cottana.

coctilis, e, adj. [coquo] *baked*: lateres, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 fin. later-

culus, Plin. 7, 56, 57: coctiles muri (Babylonis), *built of bricks*, Ov. M. 4, 58. Subst. coctilia, ium, n. plu. (sc. ligna) *very dry wood, that burns without smoke* (cf. acapnos): Treb. Claud. 14.

coctio, ōnis, f. [id.] *digesting of food*: Plin. 20, 9, 39. (Hence Fr. cuisson.)

coctivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *easily cooked, ripening early*: condimenta Apic. 9, 4: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

coctor, ōris, m. [id.] *a cook*: Petr. 95, 8: calcis, *a lime-burner*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

coctūra, ae, f. [id.] *a cooking, a melting, a smearing with pitch, etc.*: Col. 11, 3, 23: Plin. 19, 8, 41, no. 3. Fig.: *the ripening (of fruit)*: id. 14, 4, 61. II. Meton., *a boiling liquid*: Col. 12, 20, 4.

coctūrārius, ii, m. *a cook*, ἐψητής, Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, Part. [coquo].

cōcūla (coquula), ae, f. dim. [coquus] *a female cook*: Varr. in Non. 531, 32.

cōcūlum, 1, n. [coquo] *a vessel for cooking*: Plaut. Frgm. in Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1. II. *small wood for cooking*: Fest. s. v.

cocus, 1, v. coquus.

coda, ae, v. cauda.

cōdex [caudex], Icis, m. *a trunk of a tree, etc.* (v. caudex). II. *a book, a manuscript* (its leaves were not rolled together like those of the volumina, but were arranged like those of our books: v. Smith's Ant. 301): Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 119: in codicibus membranis, vel chartaceis vel etiam eboreis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52. III. Esp. *an account-book, ledger*: non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: in codicis extrema cera, *upon the last tablet*, id. Verr. 1, 36: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44. And of codes of laws: Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus.

codicarius, a, um, v. candicarius.

cōdicillāris, e, and **codicillarius**, a, um, adj. [codicilli] *appointed, named by an imperial rescript*: auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

cōdicilli, ōrum (sing. Cod. Theod.), m. plu. dim. [codex=caudex] *a small trunk of a tree*: Cato R. R. 37 fin.

II. *small tablets for writing*: Homerus Bellerophonti codicillos datos, non epistolas, prodidit, Plin. 13, 13, 27: cum et codicillos missitatos epistolarum gratia indicet, id. 33, 1, 4. III. *a short writing, note, billet, petition, etc.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11: simul accipere tuas litteras, statim quaesivi a Balbo per codicillos, id. Fam. 6, 18: perlato a cursore Phaontis codicillos praeripuit, Suet. Ner. 49: simul codicillos libidinum indices tradidit, Tac. A. 11, 34. IV. *an imperial rescript, a diploma*: Suet. Tib. 42: Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 23.

V. *an addition to a will, a codicil*: Plin. Ep. 2, 16: Tac. A. 15, 64 fin.

cōdicūla, ae, f. dim. [coda=cauda] *a little tail*: Apic. 7, 1 dub.

coelebs, coelibatus, etc., v. cael.

cō-ēlēmētātus, a, um, adj. [elementum] *composed of the same elements*: Tert. adv. Val. 23.

coeles (cael.), Itis, adj. [coelum] *heavenly, celestial* (poet. for coelestis): coelitis regnis ab Jove pulsus erat, Ov. F. 1, 236. Subst. coelites: *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods*: civitas coelium, Pl. Rud. prol. 2: grates tibi ago, summe sol, vobisque reliqui coelites, Cic. Somn. Sc. 1: Cat. 11, 13: rex coelium, Hor. Epod. 16, 56. In sing.: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 17.

coelestis (cael.), e (abl. sing. coeleste for coelesti, Ov. H. 16, 277: gen. plur. coelestium, for coelestium, Lucr. 6, 1273: Cat. 64, 191: Virg. Aen. 7, 432), adj. [id.] *pertaining to the sky or heaven, heavenly, celestial*: ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384: arcus, *the rainbow*. Plin. 11, 14, 14: aqua, rain, Hor. Od. 3,

10, 20: templa, Lucr. 5, 1203: solum, Ov. M. 1, 73: plagae, ib. 12, 40: astra, ib. 15, 846: prodigia, Liv. 1, 34: minae, Tac. H. 1, 18: cogitantes supra atque coelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: aliquid vim coelestem ad eos qui in terra gignuntur pertinere, id. Div. 2, 44, 91. II. Meton.: *divine*: numen, Cat. 66, 7: si modo sum coelesti stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 1, 760: pabula, ib. 4, 217: sapientia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27: auxilium, of the gods, Ov. M. 15, 630: dona, ib. 13, 289: cognitio coelestium et mortalium, Quint. 1, 10, 5. *Comp. neutr.* Sen. Ep. 66. 2. Subst.: mostly plur., the gods: coelestum templa, Lucr. 6, 1273: in concilio coelestium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25: quid est, quod de voluntate coelestium dubitare possimus? id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: nuntia Romanis coelestes ita velle, Liv. 1, 16. In sing: Tib. 2, 4, 35.

3. In gen.: *divine, magnificent, pre-eminent*, etc.: coelestes divinasque legiones, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: ingenium, Ov. A. A. 1, 185: in dicendo vir (sc. Cicero), Quint. 10, 2, 18: coelestissimum os (Ciceronis), Vell. 2, 66: animus, id. 2, 60: quos Elea domum reducit palma coelestes, glorified, like the gods, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18. Adv. not in use.

coeliācus, a, um, adj. = *κοιλιακός*, relating to the abdomen or to the stomach: dolor, Cato R. R. 125: medicamenta, Plin. 20, 18, 76. II. *afflicted with a disease of the bowels*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: and Subst. one diseased in the bowels: Plin. 28, 14, 58.

coelicolā (cael.), ae (gen. plur. coelicolum, Virg.), adj. [coelum colo] (poet.) dwelling in heaven, a deity, a god: Virg. Aen. 2, 641: non ipsi exscindere ferro coelicolae valeant, ib. 6, 554: coelicolum regi, ib. 3, 21: Ov. M. 1, 174: nulla super nubes convivia coelicolarum, Juv. 13, 42. II. a worshipper of the heavens: Cod. Just. 1, tit. 9.

coelicus (cael.), a, um, adj. [coelum] celestial, heavenly, magnificent (very rare): tecta, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14.

coelifer (cael.), ēra, ērum, adj. [coelum fero] (poet.) supporting the heavens: ubi coelifer Atlas axem humero torquet, Virg. Aen. 6, 797: Sen. Herc. fur. 328.

coeliffūs (cael.), a, um, adj. [coelum fluo] flowing from heaven: fontes, Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel. 12, 780.

coeligenus (cael.), a, um, adj. [coelum and gen. the root of gigno] heaven-born: Victoria et Venus, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: stellae, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 29.

coelioticus, a, um, adj. = *κοιλιοτικός*, that cleanses the stomach: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

coell-pōtens (cael.), entis, adj. [coelum potens] powerful in heaven: dil, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

coelo, are, v. caelo.

coelum (freq. written caelum, which is prob. the true form), i, n. (old form coelus, i, m., Enn. in Non. 197, 8, and in Charis. p. 55 P.: Petr. 39, 5: plur. only coeli, by poet. license, Lucr. 2, 1097, and in eccl. writers), the sky, heaven, the heavens: coeli dicuntur loca supra et ea deorum: terrae loca infera et ea hominum, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 7: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia coelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: quis pariter coelos omnes convolvere, Lucr. 2, 1097: rotundum ut coelum, terraque ut media sit, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quicquid Deorum in coelo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1: lapides plures, fulmina iaci de coelo, Liv. 28, 27: albente coelo, at break of day, Sisenn. in Quint. 8, 3, 35: mons in coelum attollitur, Plin. 5, 1, 1: de coelo tangi, to be struck with lightning, Liv. 26, 23: also, e coelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 18: de coelo servare, to observe the signs of heaven, id. Att. 4, 3: de coelo Heri, of celestial signs, to come to pass, id. Div. 1, 42. Proverb.: omnes quidem Cn. Pompeium sicut aliquem de coelo delapsum intuentur, id. Manil.

14, 41: sed videar coelo missus adesse tibi, Tib. 1, 3, 90: quid si nunc coelum ruat? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41: toto coelo errare, to be entirely mistaken, Macr. Sat. 3, 12. II. Meton.: air, climate, zone, atmosphere, weather: constituuntur in hoc coelo qui dicitur aer, Lucr. 4, 133: omne coelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres, ventique coguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: hoc coelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54: coelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem huius coeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22: pingue et concretum coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tenue, id. Fat. 4: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2: austerum, Plin. 18, 12, 31: foedum imbris ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2: hiernum, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Italum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 4: coeli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18: spiritus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: varium morem praediscere, Virg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2, 1. Of the earth, in opposition to the Lower World: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 897. III. Fig.: the summit of prosperity, happiness, honour, etc.: Caesar in coelum fertur, Cic. Phil. 4, 3: coelo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6: in coelo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4: exaequare aliquem coelo, Lucr. 1, 80: coelo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: collegam de coelo detraxisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: in coelo sum, id. Att. 2, 9: digito coelum attingere, to be extremely fortunate, ib. 2, 1: coelum accepisse fatebor, Ov. M. 14, 844. IV. In gen., a vault, arch, covering: coelum camerae, the interior surface of a vault, Vitruv. 7, 3: capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49. (Hence Ital. cielo; Fr. ciel.)

coelus, i, v. coelum.

cō-ēmendātus, a, um, Part. [emendo] amended at the same time: Arn. 2, p. 56.

coemētērium, ii, n. = *κοιμητήριον* (a sleeping-chamber; hence) a cemetery, burying-ground: Tert. Anim. 51, et al. (Hence It. cimitero; Fr. cimetière.)

cō-ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. to buy up: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17: Sulla omnia bona coemit, Cic. Fam. 15, 19: jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: coemptarum rerum pretia, Suet. Ner. 5.

cōēptiō, ōnis, f. [coemo] legal t. t. a pretended sale of an estate for the purpose of relieving it from the burden of certain sacrificial rites: Cic. Mur. 12, 27. II. a marriage contracted by a mock sale, by which the wife was freed from the tutela legitima and the family sacra: Gal. Inst. 1, 118: Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sed quaero usi an coemptione, id. Flacc. 34, 84. (v. Smith's Ant. 741.)

cōēptiōnālis, e, adj. [coemptio] pertaining to a sham sale or a sham marriage: senex, who was made use of in such a performance (cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 27): hence, poor, worthless: Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 52: Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

cōēptor, ōris, m. [coemo] one who purchases wholesale: Fig.: testium, App. Apol. p. 321.

cōēptiōnātor, ōris, m. [coemptio] legal t. t., one who enters into the coemptio: Gal. Dig. § 117.

cōēptus, a, um, Part. [coemo].

coena (also caena and cēna: in the most ancient period COESNA, like CASMENA = Camena. Fest. s. v. pesnis) ae, f., the principal meal of the Romans; dinner, supper: coena apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. Vesperna, quam nunc coenam appellamus, Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 306): negavit se illo jure nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: coenam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 32: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3: coenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13: praebere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24: ad coenam invitare aliquem, Cic.

Fam. 7, 9: vocare, id. Att. 6, 3: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4: coenam dare alicui, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 2: coenae adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12: ire ad coenam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad coenam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: itare ad coenas, id. Fam. 9, 24: obire coenas, id. Att. 9, 13 fin.: coenam condicere alicui, to engage oneself to any one as a guest, Suet. Tib. 42: also, promittere ad coenam, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: redire a coena, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: inter coenam, at table, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: in the same sense, super coenam, Suet. Aug. 77. Proverb.: coena comesa venire, i. e. to come too late, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11. II. Meton.: a dish, course, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5. 2. a company at table: ingens coena sedet, Juv. 2, 120. 3. the place of an entertainment (cf. coenatio and coenaculum): Plin. 12, 1, 5.

coenāclāria, ae, f., a leasing of a garret: exercere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

coenāclārius (caen. and cēn.), ii, m., a tenant of a garret: Ulp. 13, 7, 11, § 5.

coenāclūm (caen. and cēn.), i, n. [coena] orig., a dining-room, usu. in an upper story; hence, an upper story, an upper room, a garret: ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi coenabant coenaculum vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte coenitare coeperunt, superioris domus universa coenacula dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45: (Hispalae) coenaculum super aedes datum est, Liv. 39, 14: Roma in montibus posita et convallibus, coenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: quid pauper? mutat coenacula, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere coenaculis spectabat, Suet. Aug. 45. Fig.: maxima coeli, Enn. in Tert. adv. Val. 7: in superiore qui habito coenaculo (of Jupiter), Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3.

coenāticus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a dinner (very rare): est illic mi una spes coenatica, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 36. Subst., coenaticum, i, n., the money given instead of food (to soldiers, priests, etc.): Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3.

coenātiō (caen. and cēn.), ōnis, f. [id.] a dining-room: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Juv. 7, 183.

coenātiuncula (caen. and cēn.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a small dining-room: Plin. Ep. 4, 30.

coenātor, ō diner, guest, δειπνητής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

coenātorius (caen. and cēn.) a, um, adj. [coeno] pertaining to dinner, or to the table: fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 fin.: vestis, Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 4. II. Subst. coenatoria, orum, n. plur. dinner-dress: Petr. 21, 5. 2. coenatorium, i, n. a dining-room: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. Marin. p. 533.

coenātūrio (caen. and cēn.), v. desider. [id.] to have an appetite for dinner: Mart. 11, 77.

coenātus (caen. and cēn.), a, um, Part. [coeno] that has taken food, having dined: coenati atque appoti, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: cur te lotum voluerit, coenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. Delot. 7, 20. II. Of time: spent in feasting: coenatae noctes, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 24.

coenīto (caen. and cēn.), i, v. freq. [id.] to be accustomed to dine (rare): si foris coenitarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: coenitabat nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27. Pass. impers.: ut coenitaretur, Macr. Sat. 2, 13.

coeno (caen. and cēn.), avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [coena] Neutr.: to take a meal, dine, eat: coenavi modo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 154: melius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: apud aliquem, id. Fam. 1, 2: cum aliquo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: una, Suet. Aug. 4: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31. Pass. impers.: ut coenaretur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum coenatum est, Nep. Att. 14.

coenāre, i, v. n. and a. [coena] Neutr.: to eat, dine upon: coctum, Pl. Pseud. 3, 2, 56: scelestiorem coenam coenavi tuam, quam quae Thyestae quondam posita est,

id. Rud. 2, 6, 24: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: centum ostrea, id. 8, 85: remedia, Plin. 24, 1, 1. Fig.: magnum malum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 86: divorum coenat adulteria, i. e. represents at table, Poet. in Suet. Aug. 70.

coenobita, ae, m. [coenobium] a friar, a monk: Hier. Ep. 22, no. 34.

coenobium, ii, n. = κοινοβιον, a cloister, convent: Hier. Ep. 22, no. 36.

coenositas, ātis, f. [coenosus] a dirty place: Fig.: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 156.

coenōsus, a, um, adj. [coenum] dirty, marshy, boggy (rare): lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6: gurgis (i. e. Styx), Juv. 3, 266.

coenūla (caen. and cēn.), ae, f. dim. [coena] a small dinner: Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: Mart. 5, 78 fin.

coenulentus, a, um, adj. [coenum] covered with mud, muddy, filthy: pedes, Tert. Pall. 4.

coenum (caenum), i, n., dirt, filth, mud, mire: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne coenum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 133: neque tam luteus, neque tam coeno collitus, id. Poen. 4, 2, 4: coenum cloacarium, Col. 2, 15, 6. Fig.: ut eum ex lutulento coeno propere hinc eliciat foras, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 17: ipse se in tenebris volvi coenoque queruntur, Lucr. 3, 77: ex coeno plebeo consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15. Also as a term of reproach: dirty fellow, vile fellow: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3: Cic. Sest. 8, 20. Proverb.: mordicus petere e coeno cibum, Lucil. in. Non 138, 22.

cō-ēo (on the form coeco, see Quint. 1, 6, 17), ivi or ii (cōlisse, Virg.: coisse, Prop.), itum, 4. v. n. and a. Neutr.: to go or come together, to meet, assemble: in porticum Liviae, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: ad solitum coiere locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: Pharsaliam coeunt, Cat. 64, 37: quo populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: in cuius templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: milia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753. Poet.: vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, i. e. have passed between us, Prop. 3, 15, 2. 2. to go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter: inter se coisse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709. 3. to form one with, to blend, unite, combine: neque se conglobandi coeundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierint, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, assemble, id. B. C. 1, 75: ut coeat par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25. Hence: to copulate, cohabit: cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancilla, id. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1: sic et aves coeunt, Ov. M. 9, 733. 2. Of things: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, unite, Lucr. 5, 664: ut cornua tota coirent efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179: ut coeat lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, thickens, Plin. 35, 15, 51: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Virg. Aen. 3, 30: ad clicitridem, Veg. 3, 27, 2: and Fig.: an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32: palpebrae dornulenti non coeunt, do not close, Cels. 2, 8: arteria incisa neque coit, neque sanescit, id. 2, 10: labris coeuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45. 3. Fig.: to unite in feeling or judgment, to assimilate, agree, conspire: duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, conspired together, Nep. Pelop. 2: se neque cum quoquam de ea re collocuturum neque coitutum, id. Att. 8: hac genor atque socer coeant mercede suorum! Virg. Aen. 7, 317: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeant, implicare dexteras, Tac. A. 12, 47: coeant in foedera dextrae, Virg. Aen. 11, 292. 4. Act.: coire societatem (cum aliquo or abs.), to enter into an alliance, to make a compact: utinam, Cn. Pom-

peii, cum C. Caesare societatem aut nunquam colles aut nunquam diremises! Cic. Phil. 2, 10 fin.: societatem sceleris, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipis fortunis, ib. 31, 87: qui societatem in tempus coit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 6. Pass.: ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 fin.: si unius rei societas coita sit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65 init.

coepto, coepl, coeptum, (the imperf. tenses are rare and ante-class.: coepturus, Quint. 10, 1, 46: Suet. Cal. 46) 3. v. a. and n. to begin, commence, undertake. 1. Act.: imperf.: libido extemplo coepere est convivium, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 41: neque pugnas neque ego lites coepto, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaeestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23. 2. Perfect. With inf. act. and pass.: quum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: amare coepl, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: coeperunt foras ire, Lucr. 4, 532: Carbone forum tenente plura fieri iudicia coeperunt, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: per terrarum orbels fruges coeplisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51 sub fin.: urbanus coepit haberi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16. With acc.: coepit cursum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22 fin.: novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420: nam cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepl? Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6 prooem. 15: nemine opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Cal. 46. Absol.: to make a beginning, to begin: ut magis poeniteret coeplisse, quam liceret desistere, Cic. Rab. Post. 3: nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: coeplisti melius quam desinis, Ov. H. 9, 23: nam primum, non coeplisse fuit: coepta expugnare secundum est, id. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40. With an ellipsis for dicere coepl, to begin to speak: coram data copia fandi, maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Virg. Aen. 1, 521: tum ita coepit, Liv. 28, 27: ad hunc modum coepit, Tac. A. 2, 37. 3. Pass. only in the perfect and with the inf. pass.: jure coepta appellari est canis, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta debere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37: quoniam de republica consuli coepl sumus, id. Div. 2, 2: velle se de iis rebus, quae inter eos agi coeplae, neque perfectae essent, agere cum eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: bello premi sunt coepl, Nep. Timoth. 3.

4. Neutr.: to begin, commence, arise: post ubi silentium coepit verba facit, Sall. J. 33: quum primum deditio coepit, ib. 62: ubi dies coepl, ib. 91: vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41: pugna coepit, Liv. 2, 6: quando coeperit haec ars, Quint. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49. With ab: a quo jurgium coepl, Quint. 5, 10, 72. With ex: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85. [Etym. dub.: Bopp and Pott suppose coepl to be a contraction of co-ipl, and connect it with the root AP: v. apiscor.]

cō-ēpiscōpus, i, m., an associate bishop: Hier. adv. Lucif. 9.

coepto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [coeplio]. 1. Act.: to begin often, to attempt: with inf.: ne qua forte tamen coeptes diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 268: coeptant oculi non posse tueri, id. 4, 112: animal coeptat ea, quae naturae sentit apta, appetere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 24: coercere seditionem coeptabat, Tac. H. 2, 29: discedere et abire, Suet. Oth. 11: coeptata libertas, Tac. H. 4, 44. With acc.: quid coeptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38: defectionem, ib. 4, 24: insidias, id. H. 3, 73: pontem, id. A. 1, 56. 2. Neutr.: to begin, commence, make a beginning (rare): coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac. A. 4, 27: Olympiade septima coeptante, Sol. 1: coeptante nocte, Amm. 20, 4.

coeptum, i, n., a beginning, under-

taking: ne audaci coepto deessent, Liv. 42, 59: coeplti poenitentia, Quint. 12, 3: nec taedia coepl ulla mei capiam, Ov. M. 9, 616.

coeptus, a, um, Part. [coeplio] begun: opus coeptum perficere, Ov. F. 4, 16: coeplti fiducia belli, Virg. Aen. 2, 162: coeptum iter, Ov. F. 1, 188: coepta arma, Tac. H. 2, 6: coepta luce, id. A. 1, 65: coepta hieme, ib. 12, 31.

coeptus, ūs, m. [coeplio] a beginning, undertaking (rare): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: dignas insumite mentes coeplibus, Stat. Th. 12, 644.

cō-ēpūlōnus, i, m. [epulo] a fellow guest or companion at a feast: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

coerātor, v. curator.

cō-ercēo, cui, cītum, 2. v. a. [arceo] to shut up together or closely; to inclose, confine, surround, encompass: qua circum colli lorica coeret, where the coat of mail incloses the neck, Lucr. 6, 955: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia cingens et coerens coeli complexus, ib. 40, 101: (amnis) nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coerceri, to be kept in, repressed, Cic. Top. 9, 39: vitta coercebat positos sine lege capillos, Ov. M. 1, 477: vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coeret ars agricolarum, confines, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5: (mortuos) novies Styx interfusa, coeret, Virg. Aen. 6, 439: nodo coercere crines, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19. 2. Fig.: to confine, restrain, limit, correct, punish, etc.: ut quasi extra ripas diffuentes (oratores) coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 fin.: quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri solent, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: exsultantia, Quint. 10, 4, 1: coercero verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73: frenis coereuit ora, id. M. 5, 643: cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 fin.: temeritatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21: improbitatem, id. Verr. 3, 89: rabiem gentis, Liv. 41, 27: foenus, id. 32, 27: imperium intra terminos, Tac. A. 1, 11: supplicis delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: (Caecubum) quod fluentem nauseam coerceat, id. Epod. 9, 35: poenae aut infamiae metu, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: coercere omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall. C. 29: genus hominum mobile, infidum, neque beneficio, neque metu coercitum, id. J. 91 fin. miles coercitus, Liv. 36, 24: eos morte, exilio, vinculis, damno coercent, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23. Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidae juvenes, command, Virg. Aen. 9, 27.

cōercitō (also coercitio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, f. [coerceo] a restraining, coercing, coercion, restraint, chastisement: coercionem inhibero, Liv. 4, 53: Quint. 9, 2, 2: indignamur aliqua admonitione aut coercionem nos castigatos, Sen. de Ira, 2, 27, 5. 2. the right of coercing or punishing: popinarum, Suet. Claud. 38: in histriones, id. Aug. 45.

cōercitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who keeps in order or restrains: disciplinae militaris, Eutr. 7, 20.

coercitus, a, um, Part. [coerceo].

coero, are, v. curo.

cō-erro, i. v. n. to wander about together: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

coeruleus, a, um, v. caer.

coetus, ūs, for coitus [coeo] a coming or meeting together: eos aspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicinus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 25: qui coetu conjugioque corporis consistimus, Lucr. 3, 858: stellarum coetus et discessionem, Gell. 14, 1. 2. Meton.: an assemblage, crowd, company (in this signif. coetus alone is used): quae (opiniones) in senatu, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficiscar, id. Sen. 23, 84: socios in coetum advocat, Virg. Aen. 5, 43: coetus matronarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: coetus epulantium, Suet. Cal. 33.

cō-exercitātus, a, um, *exercised together or at the same time*: artem constare ex praeceptionibus consentientibus et coexercitatis ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41.

cōgitābilis, e, *adj.* [*cogito*] *conceivable, imaginable* (rare): Sen. Ep. 58.

cōgitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *thinking, thoughtful*: Gell. 2, 1.

cōgitāmen, inis, n. [*id.*] *thinking, thought*: Tert. Trin. 6.

cōgitāmentum, i, n. [*id.*] *a thought*: Vulg. 4, Esr. 7, 22.

cōgitātē, *adv.* *considerately, deliberately*: cogitate tractare rem suam, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 51: quae vero accurate cogitate scripsisset, Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

cōgitātim, *adv.* *pro cogitate*, Fest. s. v.

cōgitātiō, ōnis, f. [*cogito*] *a thinking, considering, deliberating, thought, meditation*: cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: cogitatione aliquid complecti, Quint. 11, 2, 19: ad reliquam cogitationem bellisese recepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non sensu, id. N. D. 1, 37 fin.: cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: fingite animis, liberae enim sunt cogitationes, id. Mil. 29, 79: acerrima et attentissima, id. de Or. 3, 5: tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2: simplices, magnas, Tac. G. 22.

II. Meton.: *a thought, opinion, judgment, resolution, design*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: qui suas omnes cogitationes abiecerunt in rem tam humilem, id. Am. 9, 32: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, *second thoughts are best*, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C.: cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac. H. 1, 7: vix a tam praecipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet. Cal. 48. III. *the faculty of thought, the reasoning power*: (homo) solus ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: Verrem ingenio et cogitatione nulla fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 54.

cōgitātōriū, ii, n. [*cogitatus*] *a receptacle of thought*: cogitatorium animae caro, Tert. Res. 15.

cōgitātum, i, n. *usu. plur.* *cogitata, orum, reflections, thoughts, ideas*: postquam ad iudices ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: cogitata eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72 fin.: perficere, id. Deiot. 7, 21: patefacere, Nep. Paus. 3. Rare in *sing.*: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, id. Dat. 6 fin.

cogitatus, a, um, *Part.* [*cogito*] *Adj.*: *well weighed or considered*: multis periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et maiora videntur, Cic. Off. 1, 24: attuleras domi meditatam et cogitatum scelus, *aforethought*, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85.

cōgitātus, ūs, m. [*cogito*] *a thinking, thought*: Sen. Ep. 11: Tert. Idol. 23.

cōgīto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*contracted from cō-āgīto*] *to consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think*: *constr. absol.* with *acc.*, *de*, or *a clause*: cogitare in animo, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5: toto animo, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: toto pectore ut dicitur cogitare, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: spe atque animo de se et gloria sua cogitare, id. Rab. 10, 29: coepi egomet mecum aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: severa fronte curas cogitans, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 48: nihil enim nisi saxa et montes cogitabam, *I was thinking of nothing but rocks and hills*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: vos id potestis cum animis vestris cogitare, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: vos saepius eandem rem animis agitare et diutius

uno de teste cogitare potestis, id. Font. 6, 12: aedificare diu cogitare (patrem familiae) oportet, Cato R. R. 3: ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, Cic. Att. 9, 6 fin. With *clause*: cogitare quam id honestum sit, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: ne quam occasionem dimitteret cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57. *Absol.*: cogitare vel acutissime sine eloquentia, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156. II. With *an adv.* and *fol.* by various *prep.*: *to think of, to be disposed towards* (very rare): si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A.: adversus se, Suet. Caes. 75: si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, Nep. Hannib. 2 fin.: male cogitantes, Cato R. R. praef. 4.

III. *to have in mind, to intend, meditate, design, purpose, etc.*: with *inf.*: impeditos adoriri cogitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: cogitat recipere hunc in aedes, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: facere, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46: recipere me, Cic. Att. 2, 9 fin.: uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50: dare lucem ex fumo, id. A. P. 144. With *acc.*: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 fin.: caedem principis et res novas, Tac. A. 4, 28 fin.: quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cogitatum facinus, *intended*, Suet. Tib. 19: parricidium, id. Cal. 12: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 2. Poet. of the wind: quid cogitet humilis Auster, Virg. G. 1, 462. With *de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet. Cal. 34: de reddenda Republica, id. Aug. 28: Carthagini male jamdiu cogitanti, *meaning mischief*, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.

cognātiō, ōnis, f. [*cognatus*] *relationship by birth*: frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: (conjunctio hominum) serpit sensim, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitias, ib. 5, 23, 65. Of animals: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76: equorum, id. 8, 42, 64. Of plants: arborum, id. 16, 12, 23: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33. II. *Fig.: relationship, connexion, agreement, resemblance, etc.*: cognatio studiorum et artium, Cic. Verr. 4, 37 fin.: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56: quippe qui deorum cognatione teneatur (animus), id. Div. 1, 30, 64: distantium rerum cognatio naturalis, ib. 2, 14, 34: est quaedam inter hos status cognatio, Quint. 7, 10, 1. III. Meton.: *kindred, relatives, family*: magistratus gentibus cognationibusque hominum agrum attribunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: homo summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, ib. 7, 32: quum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, Cic. Pis. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21.

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj. related by birth, and subst. m. and f. a relation by birth, kinsman* (on both the father's and the mother's side): for the distinction between cognatus and agnatus, v. agnatus: vos estis ambae meae filiae et hic est cognatus vester, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 86 (100): tot propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: *gen. plur.* cognatum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 211. With *Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 23: id. Ad. 5, 8, 24: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, id. Ph. 2, 3, 5. Poet. of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3, 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, ib. 2, 663: pectora, ib. 6, 498: urbes, Virg. Aen. 3, 502: acies, *the civil war between Caesar and Pompey*, Lucan. 1, 4. II. Of animals: anguilla longae cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103: Plin. 10, 3, 4. Of plants: arbores, id. 16, 10, 16. Of other things: recens tellus cognati retinebat semina coeli, Ov. M. 1, 81. Of Thebes: cognata moenia Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11. Of beans: cognata Pythagorae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63. III. *Fig.: kindred, related, connected, similar*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri

ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: (deus mundo) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Tim. 6: gypsum calci, Plin. 36, 24, 59: vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280.

cognitio, ōnis, f. [*cognosco*] *a becoming acquainted with, a learning, an acquiring of knowledge*: cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 47, 153: illi, quorum studia vitaeque omnia in rerum cognitione versata est, ib. 1, 44, 155: quae corporis sunt cognitionem habent faciliorem, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: ut deorum cognitionem cœlum inuolutes capere possent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: cognitio et aestimatio rerum, Quint. 2, 18, 1. II. Meton.: *a conception, notion, idea*: intelligi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: sed jurisconsulti saepe, quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispartuntur, id. Leg. 2, 19, 47. III. *Legal t. t. a judicial examination, inquiry*: amici recusare, ne quod iudicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, id. Verr. 2, 25: cum dies cognitionis esset, *the day of trial*, id. Brut. 22: cognitio principum et senatus, Quint. 3, 10, 1: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratum, Suet. Claud. 12: alium interpellatum ab adversariis de propria lite, negantemque cognitionis rem, sed ordinarii juris esse, ib. 15: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50. IV. In Terence for agnitio, *recognition, discovery*: Hec. 5, 3, 33: Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognitiōnālis, e, *adj.* [*cognitio*] *pertaining to judicial inquiry*: sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1.

cognitiōnālīter, *adv.* *by judicial investigation*: introductus, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 fin.

cognitor, ōris, m. [*cognosco*] *a person appointed by a plaintiff or defendant to represent him in a suit and act for him, an agent, an attorney*: cognitor est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram eo, cui datus est, Fest. s. v.: cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 83: Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: Cic. Verr. 2, 43: id. Rosc. Com. 18: Hor. S. 2, 5, 38. *Fig.: a defender, protector*: Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. de Eloqu. p. 217. II. *one who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*: Cic. Verr. 5, 65 init.

cognitūra, ae, f. [*cognitor*] *the office of a public prosecutor or attorney general*: Gai. Inst. 4, § 124.

cognitus, a, um, *Part.* [*cognosco*].

cognītus, ūs, m. [*cognosco*] *a becoming acquainted with, a knowing*: variorum populorum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

cognōbilis, e, *adj.* [*id.*] *intelligible* (rare): libri, Gell. 20, 5: cognobilior cognitio, Cato, ib.

co-gnōmen, inis, n. [*nomen*] *a surname, family name, epithet* (e.g. Cicero, Scipio Africanus, Asiaticus: v. Smith's Ant. 802): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit (*i. e.* Torquatus), Cic. Off. 3, 31 fin.: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capioni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6 fin.: creati P. et Sex. Aelii, Paetis fuit amobus cognomen, Liv. 32, 2: cognomen sapientis habere, Cic. Am. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiae felicitis dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30: illi tardo cognomen pingui datus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 58: P. Crassus cognomine dives, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16. II. In gen. for nomen, *a name*: cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4, 1, 69: Gall. 10, 12.

cognōmentum, i, n. (for cognomen) *a surname*: Heraclitus, cognomento qui σκωρεῖς perhibetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: at Cn. Lentulus, cui cognomentum Clodiano fuit, Sall. frgm. in Gell. 18, 4: nationes quibus Clitarum cognomentum, Tac. A. 12, 55. II. *a name, in gen.*:

in cognomentum ejus asciti, Tac. A. 2, 60.

cognōmīnātiō, ōnis, *f.* (for cognomen) *a surname*: Afran. in Non. 87, 23.

cognōmīnis, *e*, *adj.* [cognomen] *like-named, of the same name*: duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 5: gaudet cognomine (=cognomini) terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1.

cognōmīno, *no perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to furnish with a surname*: Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39: (Scipio) Serapio cognominabatur propter similitudinem suarū ejusdā negotiatoris, id. 21, 37: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Aug. 7. Meton.: verba, *i. e. synonyms*, Cic. Part. 15, 53. **II.** In gen. *to name, call*: Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1.

cognoscens, *entis*, *Part.* [cognosco]. **II.** *Adj.*: *acquainted with*: cognoscens sui, Auct. Her. 4, 18.

cognoscenter, *adv.* *with knowledge, distinctly*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, *3. v. a.* (*perf. tenses*, contr. cognosti, cognoram, cognoro, cognossem, cognosse, etc.) [nosco] *to investigate for the purpose of knowing, to perceive, see, understand, learn*; and in the *perf. tenses*, *to know*. (On the difference between cognosco and agnosco, v. agnosco.) Constr.: the facts learnt are expressed by the *acc.* (or *nom.* with *pass.*), the *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *relat. clause*: the sources of the information, by *ex* or *ab* with *abl.*, or *abl.* only, or *per* with *acc.*: what the information relates to, by *de* with *abl.*: credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697: doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13: regiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: domos atque villas, Sall. C. 12: venatu assiduū totum cognovimus annem, Virg. Aen. 9, 245: Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59: infantem, Suet. Cal. 13: si quid dignum cogniti, *worth seeing*, id. Aug. 43: ab iis Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: verum, quod institui dicere, miseras cognoscite sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: aliquid ex literis et nuntiis cognoscere, id. Fam. 1, 5: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: de Marcelli salute, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21: quibus rebus cognitis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: so in *abl. absol.*, cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv. 33, 41: nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia*, ib. 1, 22: sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46: tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: id socordiane an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79: domi jus civile cognoverat, *had studied*, Cic. Brut. 26, 98. Euphem. of sexual intercourse, like the English *to know*, and the Gr. γινώσκω: Ov. H. 6, 133: Tac. H. 4, 44. **III.** *to recognise that which is already known* (rare, and mostly poet. for agnosco): eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32: pecus exceptum est quod intra dies triginta domini cognovissent, Liv. 24, 16: video et cognosco signum, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 45: faciem suam, Ov. A. 3, 508: hominem prudentem et officiosum cognosces, Cic. Fam. 13, 21. **III.** In law, *to examine a case, to investigate judicially*: Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, id. Verr. 2, 10: petit ut de eo, caussa cognita, statuatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3: de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Caesaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16, B.: super aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiae heriscundae, *i. e. ex actione fam. her.*, ib. 28, 5, 35. **IV.** Milit. *to reconnoitre*: qualis esset natura

montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: numerum tuorum militum reliquasque cognoscere, *to inspect, review*, Cic. Pis. 37 *fin.* (Hence Ital. *conoscere*; Fr. *connaître*.)

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, (COGIT = cogit, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 170, Marin.) *3. v. a.* [contr. from conago] *to drive together, to gather together, collect, assemble; to bring up, drive on*: cogantur (oves) intro, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 15: oves stabulis, Virg. E. 6, 85: oleam, *to collect*, Cato R. R. 64, 1: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, *received, collected*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: copias in unum locum, id. 2, 5: exercitum in unum locum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: milites in provinciam, Liv. 43, 15: ad militiam aliquos, Sall. J. 85: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, *convened*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: dum senatus cogeretur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7. And of a single senator: cur in senatum cogeret, *why I was brought up to the senate*, id. Phil. 1, 5: ex duabus syllabis in unum cogentes, *contracting*, Quint. 1, 5, 23.

2. Of liquids: *to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate*: mella frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35: lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64: coacta alvus, *hard faeces*, Cels. 2, 8.

3. Of places (*in part. perf.*): *straitened, contracted*: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 22, 15. **4.** Agmen, milit. *t. t. to bring up the rear*: levis armatura et equites agmen cgebant, Liv. 34, 28. Fig.: ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, *nor be the last*, Cic. Att. 15, 13: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, tanquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coegisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 6: cogere in ordinem, *to humble, degrade* (v. ordo): decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51: ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, Suet. Claud. 38.

2. With *Inf.*, *subj.*, *ad* with *Acc.*, or *absol.*: *to force, compel, urge*. With *inf.*: omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 829: mori, Virg. E. 2, 7: plebrasque insulas ad officium redire, Nep. Milt. 7: neque cogi pugnare poterat, Liv. 45, 41. With *subj.*: vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: Q. Catulum esse coactum, ut vita se ipse privaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 3. With *ad* and *gerund.*: omnes ingratis ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4. With *Acc.* by ellipsis: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, Liv. 4, 26: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg. Aen. 3, 56: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367. *Absol.*: vim hoc quidem est afferre: quid enim refert quae me ratione cogatis? cogitis certe, Cic. Am. 8: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 41. **3.** Sometimes = colligo, *to infer, conclude*: ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33.

cōhābitātiō, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito] *a dwelling together*: Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cōhābitātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who dwells with*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 48.

cō-hābito, *i. v. n.* *to dwell together*: Auct. de Prog. Aug. 23.

cōhaerenter, *adv.* *uninterruptedly*: cohaerenter dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17.

cōhaerentiā, *ae*, *f.* [cohaereo] *a clinging together, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13.

cō-haerēo, *si*, *sum*, *2. v. n.* *to stick or hang together, cleave to, adhere to*: *absol.*, with *cum*, *inter*, or the *Dat.*: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. Tim. 5: scopulorum affixa cohaesit, Ov. M. 4, 553: margaritae cohaerentes in conchis, Plin. 9, 35, 54: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, fundi sunt, Afric. Dig. 47, 2, 63. Of combatants: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11. Fig.: turpes ac perniciosos, etiam si

nobis sanguine cohaereant, amputandos Quint. 8, 3, 75: collocabuntur igitur verba ut inter se quam aptissime cohaereant extrema cum primis, Cic. Or. 44, 149: illa quae dicuntur, congruunt et cohaerent cum causa, id. Inv. 1, 14, 19.

II. Fig.: *to hold together, hold up, subsist, to be consistent*: omnibus enim modis fulciendi sunt qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter magnitudinem aegritudinis, *who cannot hold up*, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: nec enim virtutes sine beata vita cohaerere possunt, nec illa sine virtutibus, ib. 5, 28, 80: sermo quotidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupabimur, id. Caec. 18, 52: paululum obsoni; ipse tristis; de improviso nuptiae: non cohaerent, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24. **III.** With *abl.* *to be composed of, consist of*: quum alia, quibus cohaerent homines, e mortali genere sumpserint, animum tamen esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24.

cō-haeresco, *si*, *3. v. n.* [cohaereo] *to cling together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: pituita in gula cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80. Fig.: quod viri optimi mihi que amicissimi adeo cohaesistis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7.

cohaesus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [cohaereo].

cō-hēres, ēdis, *c.*, *a co-heir, fellow-heir*: Cic. Verr. 1, 48 *fin.*: Zoilus est coheres meus, id. Fam. 13, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: allicui, ib. 54. In the *fem.*: Papin. Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cō-hībēo, ūi, *itum*, *2. v. a.* [habeo] *to hold together, to hold, contain, confine*: (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, Lucr. 6, 107: (ova) marem cohibent callosa vitellum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: crinem nodo, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22: lacertos auro, *to encircle*, Ov. H. 9, 59: brachium toga, Cic. Coel. 5: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9. **II.** *to hold or keep back, hinder, repress, stop*, etc.: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 1: Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Virg. Aen. 3, 424: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 14, 224: cervos arcu, *to stop*, poet. for *to kill*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, ib. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab effusa praedandi licentia, Liv. 22, 3: manus ab alieno, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gzaque regia, Cic. Manil. 23: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76. Fig.: motus animi perturbatos, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2 *fin.*: assensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1: temeritatem, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2, 25, 30: iras, Virg. Aen. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: cohiberet ac premeret sensus suos, ib. 3, 11: bellum, Liv. 9, 29: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: altitudinem aedificiorum, ib. 15, 43: (provinciae) quae procuratoribus cohibentur, *are ruled*, id. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46. With *quominus*: vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.

cōhībīlis, *e*, *adj.* [cohibeo] *abridged, short* (very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19 dub.

cōhībīlīter, *adv.*, *briefly*: cohibiliter cogere fabulam, App. Flor. p. 366.

cōhībītīo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo] *a restraining, governing*: irae, Lact. Ira D. 18.

cō-hōnesto, avi, *atum*, *i. v. a.*, *to honour abundantly, do honour to, grace* (rare): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*: funus solennibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: victoriam, Liv. 38, 47: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honourable names*, id. 5, 187. Fig.: defluvia capitis, *to heal, cure*, Plin. 23, 15.

cōhībītīo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo] *a restraining, governing*: irae, Lact. Ira D. 18.

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cōhībītīo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo] *a restraining, governing*: irae, Lact. Ira D. 18.

cō-horresco, ui, 3. v. n. *incept. to shudder, shake with fear or cold*: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: ex quo (sudore) quum cohorrisset, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

cōhors (also *cors*, Non. 83, 14, and in some MSS. *chors*), rtis, f. *a yard, a place walled round, a court, cattle-yard*: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: cohors ipsa per quam vagantur gallinae, Col. 8, 3: Ov. F. 4, 704. II. Meton. of a body of persons: 1. Milit. *t. t. a division of soldiers, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli or 6 centuriae: cum reliquis ejus legionis cohortibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: nihil sibi ex ista laude cohors, nihil turma decerpit, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: Virg. Aen. 11, 500: praetoria, the general's body-guard, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: hence also, the body-guard of the governor of a province, Cic. Verr. 1, 14. Poet.: an army: cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672. 2. *a multitude, throng, attendants* in gen. (mostly poet.): vaga, Cat. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Virg. Aen. 10, 328: cohors amicorum, Suet. Cal. 19: februm, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 31. [Cf. Gr. *χόρος*, *χορός*; Lat. *hortus*; Germ. *garten*; Eng. *garden, yard*.] (Hence Ital. *corte*; Fr. *cour*; Eng. *court*.)

cōhortālinus (cortal., Paul. Nol.), a, um, adj. [cohortalis] *pertaining to the imperial body-guard*: militia, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 48.

cōhortālis, e, adj. [cohors] *pertaining to a cattle-yard*: gallina, Col. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18. II. *pertaining to the imperial body-guard*: officium, Cod. Theod. 12, 58, 13.

cōhortātiō, ōnis, f. [cohortor] *an exhorting, inciting, encouragement* (very rare): judicium, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C.: militum, Nep. Hann. 11: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30.

cōhortātiuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [cohortatio] *a short exhortation*: Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

cōhorticūla, ae, f. [cohors] *a small cohort*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

cohorto, are, for cohortor, Claud. Quad. in Non. 472, 19.

cō-hortor, atus, 1. v. dep. *to cheer up, encourage, to incite, exhort, admonish* (esp. of military addresses): cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, ib. 2, 20: militem ad proelium, Quint. 12, 1, 28. With *inf.*: regium insigne sumere cohortatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: cf. Auc. B. Alex. 21. With *subj.*: Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut praedae velint esse participes, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, id. B. G. 7, 86. 2. In gen.: hac (eloquentia) cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem ad virtutem, id. de Or. 2, 9: ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam. 2, 4: ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, A.: ad concordiam, Suet. Claud. 46: ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5.

cō-hospes, Itis, m. *a fellow-guest*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 385.

cohūm, i, n. *the thong by which the ploughbeam was fastened to the yoke*: Fest. s. v.

cohūm, poet. for coelum, Fest. s. v.

cō-hūmīdo, 1. v. a. *to moisten all over, to wet*: genas lacrimis, App. Met. 8, p. 205, 14.

cō-imbībo, 3. v. a. *to imbibe along with*: Arnob. 5, 178.

cō-inquīno, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to defile all over, to pollute wholly, to contaminate*: stercore, Col. 8, 5, 19. II. Meton. of infectious disease *to infect, taint*: totam progeniem, id. 7, 5, 6. Fig. of vices: matres coluquinarum, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 27: se crimine stupri, Val. Max. 6, 1, no. 6.

cō-inquo, 3. v. a. *to lop or cut down trees*: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. in Orell. 1, 190, sq.

cōitīo, ōnis, f. [coeo] *a coming or meeting together*: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32. II. *a banding together* (in a bad sense), *a conspiracy, plot, coalition*: suspicio coitionis, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: non factionibus modo nec per coitiones usitatas nobilibus, Liv. 7, 32: ejusmodi enim pactiones in ea coitione (candidatorum consularium) factae sunt, ut nemo bonus interesse debuerit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65: facere, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: dirimere, id. Att. 4, 18. III. *sexual intercourse*: Macr. Sat. 7, 16.

coitus, a, um, Part. [coeo].
cōitus (also *coetus*, v. supra), ūs, m. [id.] *a going or coming together, a uniting, combination*: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*: humoris, id. 5, 18, no. 31: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59: amicum, Curt. 9, 4: luna morata in coitu solis biduo, at new moon, Plin. 2, 9, 6. II. *sexual intercourse, coition* (in this sense only coitus): Ov. M. 7, 709: Suet. Cal. 25. Of animals: Col. 6, 24, 3. 2. Meton. of plants: *an ingrafting*: Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cōix, Icīs, f. = *κόϊξ*, *a kind of Ethiopian palm*, Hyphaene coriacea, Gaertn.: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

cōlāphīzo, 1. v. a. = *κολαφίζω*, *to box one's ears*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

cōlāphus, i, m. = *κόλαφος*, *a cuff, a blow with the fist, a box on the ear*: icere, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 65: ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83: in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 68: infringere alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: colaphis tuber est totum caput, ib. 2, 2, 37: incutere, Juv. 9, 5.

cōlātūra, ae, f. [colo] *that which has been strained*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

colchīcum [Colchis] i, n. *a plant with a poisonous root, meadow saffron*, C. autumnale, Linn.: Plin. 28, 9, 33.

cōlēātus, a, um, adj. *ad membrum virile pertinens*: Pompon. in Non. 470, 31, dub.

cōlēus (culeus), i, m. *a testicle*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

cōlīas, ae, m. = *κολίας*, *a kind of mackerel or tunny-fish*: Scomber, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 52.

cōlīcē, ēs, f. = *κολική*, *a remedy for the colic*: Cels. 5, 25, no. 12.

coliculus, i, v. caul.

cōlīcus, a, um, adj. = *κολικός*, *pertaining to the colic, suffering from the colic*: Plin. 20, 12, 48.

cōlīphūm (coll.), ii, n. *a kind of nourishing food for athletes*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 12: luctantur paucae, comedunt coliphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53.

colis, is, v. caulis.

col-lābasco (conl.), 3. v. n. *incept. to begin to fall, to totter, waver, fall off*. Fig.: si res lassa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lābēfacto (conl.), 1. v. a. *to make to reel, shake, or totter* (rare): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. Poet. of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr. 1, 493.

col-lābēfīo (conl.), factus, fieri, v. pass. *to be made to reel or totter, to be brought to ruin* (rare): haec ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, sink together, Lucr. 3, 600: altera (navis) prae fracto rostro tota collabeferet, was dashed in pieces, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies: Lucr. 4, 699.

II. Fig.: *to overthrow*: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1.

col-lābor (conl.), lapsus, 3. v. dep. *to fall together, to fall in ruins, fall in*: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5: collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, temples fallen in or sunken, Cels. 2, 6: iter urinae senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26. Of persons: *to fall or sink down in a swoon or in death*: suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra marmoreo referunt thalamo, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: collapsus, diu et sine voce et prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42: ad gemitum collabentis adcurrere

liberti, Tac. A. 2, 31. Fig. (rare): in corruptelam suam, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, no. 10.

col-lābōro (conl.), 1. v. n. *to labour with or together*: Tert. Poen. 10.

col-lācōrātus (conl.), a, um, Part. [lacero] *torn up, torn all to pieces, confossum, collaceratumque corpus*, Tac. H. 3, 74.

col-lācīmātīo (conl.), ōnis, f. [col-lacrimo] *a weeping at something, a weeping together*: Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lācīmo (conl.), avi, 1. v. n. and a. *to weep together or very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). Neutr.: simul omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. frgm. in Gell. 1, 24: complexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. Act.: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, id. Sest. 58.

col-lactānēus (conl.), a [con and lact- (v. lac)] = Gr. *δμο-γάλακτος* and *δμο-γάλαξ* *a foster brother or sister*: m., Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13: fem., Scaev. ib. 34, 4, 30.

col-lactēus (conl.), a [id.] *a foster-brother, foster-sister*: m., Hyg. Fab. 224: fem., Juv. 6, 307.

col-laetor (conl.), 1. v. dep. *to rejoice with*: Tert. Idol. 14.

collaevo (conl.), are, v. collevo.

collapsio (conl.), ōnis, f. [collabor] *a falling together, precipitation*: fulminum, Jul. Firm. de Err. prof. relig. 21.

collapsus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collabor].

collāre, is (collarium, ii, acc. to Prisc.) n. [collum] *a band or chain for the neck, a collar*: cum manicis, collarique ut fugitivum deportem, Lucil. in Non. 36, 26: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 107: nom. plur. collaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15. (Hence Fr. *collier*.)

collātātus, a, um, extended, diffuse: oratio, Cic. Or. 56 (dub.).

col-lātēro (conl.), 1. v. a [latus] *to admit on both sides*: C vocales utrimque collaterat, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 56.

collātiōis (conl.), or -tius, a, um, adj. [collatus, confero] *brought together, contributed, mingled*: instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: collaticia stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myriha, Plin. 12, 16, 35: sepultura, defrayed by contributions, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.

collātiō (conl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a bringing together, collecting*. Of money: *a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected for the emperor*: stipis aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25: aēs grave convehentes, speciosam etiam collationem faciebant, id. 4, 60: eundem te collationes remisisse, donativum reddidisse, Plin. Pan. 41. In law, the putting together of the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally: Dig. 37, 6 tit.: de collatione bonorum, Cod. 6, 20. Fig.: malitiarum, a union, combination, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 67. II. In war: *collatio signorum, an engagement, a charge*: de exercitu, de castris, de agminibus, de signorum collationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210. III. *a comparison, similitude*, παραβολή: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49: quae est in collatione ista similitudo, id. N. D. 3, 28: quum philosophia ex rationum collatione constet, id. Tusc. 4, 38. IV. In grammar, the comparative: Fest. s. v. ocus.

collatitius (conl.), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātivum, i, n. = collatio, *a pecuniary contribution*: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

collātivus (conl.), a, um, adj. [collatus, confero] *brought or carried together, collected* (rare): homo cum collativo ventre, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 16: favor, Macr. Somn. Sc. 116.

collātor (conl.), ōris, m. [id.] *a collector, contributor*: symbolarum, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 5. II. *one who makes comparisons*: collator es disputator, Aug. Ep. 147.

col-latro (conl.), i. v. a. *to bark or yelp fiercely at*. Fig.: collatrare philosophiam, *to inveigh against*, Sen. Vit. beat. 17.

collatus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [confero].

collātus (conl.), ūs, m. [confero] (rare). In war, *an attack*: Hirt. B. Hisp. 31. II. *a contributing to knowledge, teaching*: Censorin. de Die nat. 1.

collaudābilis (conl.), e, adj. [collaudō] *worthy of praise in every respect*: Prud. Hamart. 694.

collaudatio (conl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *warm praise* (rare): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

collaudātor (conl.), ōris, m. [id.] *one who praises warmly*: Aug. Cons. 4, 14 fin.

col-laudo (conl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to praise greatly, extol very much*: quantis laudibus suum herum servus collaudavit, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collaudati milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: utrumque collaudandum videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60: clementiam ejus per literas, Cic. Att. 9, 16: eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque, id. Verr. 5, 62: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48.

col-laxo (conl.), i. v. a. *to widen, to make loose*: omnia lateramina circum, Lucr. 6, 233.

collecta (conl.), ae, f. (orig. adj. sc. pecunia) [colligo] *a pecuniary contribution*: collectam a conviva exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. II. (sc. multitudo) *a meeting, assemblage*: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, no. 19.

collectaculum (conl.), i, n. [collectus, colligo] *a place of assembling*: aquae, a reservoir, Innocent. cas. lit. p. 230 Goes.

collectānēus (conl.), a, um, adj. [id.] *gathered or collected together* (rare): additur portio aeris collectanei, hoc est ex usu coemti, Plin. 34, 9, 20: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Caesar, now lost, Suet. Caes. 56.

collectārius (conl.), ii, m. [id.] *a money-changer*: Cod. Theod. 4, 2, 16.

collecticius (conl.), or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] *collected, gathered together* (rare): exercitus, assembled hastily and without choice (opp. to delectus), Cic. Fam. 7, 3: ignis, Sen. Q. Nat. 7, 23.

collectim (conl.), adv. [id.] *summarily, briefly*: Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 3, 14.

collectio (conl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a gathering together*: membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Manil. 9. 2. In rhetor.: *a summing up, recapitulation, summary*, ἀνακεφαλαιώσις: id. Brut. 88, 302. 3. *a syllogism*: Quint. 9, 2, 103. 4. *a conclusion, inference*: quod tu illi subtilissima collectione persuaseris, Sen. Ep. 45, 7: ratio geometricae collectionis nunquam fallacis, Plin. 2, 23, 21. II. Meton. in medicis *a swelling, tumour*: Plin. 22, 25, 58.

collectitiis (conl.), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectivus (conl.), a, um, adj. [id.] *collected, gathered together*: humor, Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 7. II. In rhet.: *pertaining to a syllogism*: status, Quint. 3, 6, 46. III. In gramm.: *nomen, a collective noun*: as exercitus, populus, etc., Prisc. 2, p. 581 P.

col-lector (conl.), ōris, m. [lector] *a fellow-student*: Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

collectus (conl.), a, um, *Part.* [colligo].

collectus (conl.), ūs, m. [id.] *a collection*: aquae pluvialis, Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

col-lēga (conl.), ae, m. [lego] *one chosen at the same time with another, a colleague*: bis una consules, collegas in censura, Cic. Am. 11, 39: Pericles quum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: id. Phil. 2, 34, 85: dare collegam alicui, Nep. Alc. 3: esse collegam alicui, Tac. H. 3, 6: ideo quod collegae non sunt censores consulum aut

praetorum; praetores consulum sunt, Messal. in Gell. 13, 15: *a joint guardian*, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 13. II. Meton.: *a companion, comrade*, in gen.: *a fellow-slave*: Pl. Asin. 3, 2; 10: *a fellow-actor*: Juv. 8, 197: *a joint heir*: Hermog. Dig. 27, 1, 41.

col-lēgātārius (conl.), i, m. *a joint-heir*: Gal. Inst. 2, § 199.

collēgiārius (conl.), a, um, adj. [collegium] *collegiate*: ministri, Tert. Spect. 11.

collēgiātus (conl.), i, m. [id.] *a fellow of a college, corporation, etc.*: Cod. Just. 11, 17.

collēgium (conl.), ii, n. [collega] *the union of persons in any office or for any purpose, collegueship* (rare): Decium, expertum mihi concordii collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13: consulatus, patris atque filii collegio insignis, Tac. A. 3, 31: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26. Fig.: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter collegio quodam naturae, partnership, Plin. 10, 17, 19. II. Meton.: *a body of persons united by the same office or calling, a college, guild, corporation, brotherhood, εταρεία*: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium, Cic. Sest. 14: tribunorum plebis, id. Verr. 2, 41: praetorum, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: sacerdotum, Suet. Cal. 16: cooptare aliquem in collegium, Cic. Brut. 1, 1: Tribuni pro collegio pronunciant, as the decision of the whole body of tribunes, Liv. 4, 26: so ex collegii sententia, ib. 53: mercatorum dissoluta, Tac. A. 14, 17 fin.: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 310).

collēma, ātis, n. = κόλλημα, *that which is glued or cemented together*: fruticis Niloticae, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 49.

col-lēprōsus (conl.), i, m. *a fellow-leper*: Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

collēticus, a, um, adj. = κολλητικός, *suited for gluing or making adhere*: clysteria, Veg. 2, 18, 2.

collētis, is, f. = κολλητίς, *a plant*: App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (conl.), i. v. a. *to make entirely smooth* (rare): plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 19: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64.

col-libertus (conl.), i, m. *a fellow-freedman*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 88.

col-libet (conl.) or **collūbet** (conl.), *but or bitum est*, 2. v. impers. *it pleases, it is agreeable* (rare): si quid collibuit, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26: simulac mihi collibitum est, praesto est imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: ut, simulac mihi collibitum sit de te cogitare, id. Fam. 15, 16: si collibuisse, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6: quae victoribus collibuissent, Sall. C. 51.

col-libro (conl.), i. v. a. *to measure off*: Cato R. R. 19, 2.

col-liciae or **collīquiae**, f. plu. [root of liqueo] *gutters, drains, ditches*: Col. 2, 8, 3: Plin. 18, 19, 49, no. 2.

col-licīaris (conl.), e, adj. [colliciae] *pertaining to gutters, etc.*: tegula, a roof-tile, Cato R. R. 14, 4.

colliculus, i, m. dim. [collis] *a little hill*: Mart. 12, 25.

col-lido (conl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to strike, dash, or press together*: neque collidi sine inani posse videtur quidquam, Lucr. 1, 533: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: collidere manus, Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes, Sen. Ep. 11: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3. II. Fig.: *to bring into collision or hostile contact, to set at variance*: ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo reipublicae capita, Vell. 2, 52: si binae (consonantes) collidantur, come in contact, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsae, id. 7, 7, 2.

colligātē (conl.), adv. *connectedly*: Aug. dec. Christ. 1, 28.

colligatio (conl.), ōnis, f. [colligo] *a binding together, connection* (rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6. In mechanics: *a fastening*: Vitruv. 10, 1. Fig.: colligatio causarum omnium, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, id. Fat. 14, 31: colligatio arctior est societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

col-ligo (conl.), ēgi, ectum, 3. v. a. [lego] *to sweep together, to gather or pick up, collect, assemble*: surmentis virgultisque collectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: omnia praesegetina, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 34: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19: capillos in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170: fructus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: viatica, ib. 2, 2, 26: stipem a tyrannis, to obtain by begging, Id. 38, 45: aer humorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 fin.: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15: pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109: collectae ex alto nubes, Virg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: pulverem Olympicum colligisse juvat, i. e. to have covered himself with it, id. Od. 1, 1, 4: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gramm. 10: librum, to catch a falling book, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: vasa, milit. t. t. to pack up, Cic. Verr. 4, 19: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, id. Cat. 2, 3: colligere reliquos ex fuga, Nep. Hann. 6 fin.: manu collecta in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se ad aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 70: quos in aestuaria ac paludes collectos dixeramus, had collected together, taken refuge, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. II. to draw together, contract, compress, concentrate (mostly poet. for contrahere, coecere, etc.): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154: cogebantur breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50: apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: volumina collecta in arcum, Plin. 8, 16, 17: se colligit in arma, covered himself with his shield, Virg. Aen. 12, 491: togam, to gather up, adjust, Mart. 7, 33: per vulnera colligit hostes, causes them to retreat, Sil. 10, 3: Medic. t. t. to make thick, consolidate: Plin. 34, 11, 27. III. to bring together, collect, to gain, acquire, etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 63: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: omnes rumorum et concionum ventos, id. Clu. 28, 77: existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Am. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48 fin.: crimina maiestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 fin.: rabiem, Virg. Aen. 9, 63: odium, Ov. M. 3, 258: usum patiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 339: colligere spiritum, to take breath, Quint. 11, 3, 53: sitim, to become thirsty, Virg. G. 3, 327: frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13. 2. Of numbers: to make up, come to, amount: and pass., to be reckoned (rare): ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, Plin. 36, 12, 17: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV., id. 13, 13, 27: ex quo ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur, Tac. Germ. 37.

3. With pron. reflect. or animum, mentem, etc., to collect or compose oneself, to recover one's courage, resolution, etc.: quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: rogo atque oro te colligas, virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18: animos, Liv. 3, 60 fin.: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12: animum cogitationemque, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352. Milit. t. t. to rally: neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi facultatem (hostibus) dederunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: Capuae primum sese confirmant et colligunt, id. B. C. 1, 14: cujus adventus nostros firmavit, ut ex maximo timore colligerent, ib. 3, 65.

4. to collect in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider: quum et nostras

reipublicae detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: levis haec insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119. Esp. to gather, conclude, deduce, infer: ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear, Cic. Att. 2, 23: ea, per quae res colligenda est, Quint. 4, 2, 81: quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, id. 2, 20, 5: paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37: bene colligit, haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57. (Hence It. *cogliere*; Fr. *cueillir*.)

col-ligō (conl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind or fasten together, connect: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Tim. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, ib.: manus, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 23: in the formula, I, lictor, colliga manus, Liv. 1, 26: sentis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, fastened to one another, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bitumen vulnera colligat, closes, Plin. 35, 15, 51: colligatis vulneribus, bound up, Suet. Tib. 61. Fig.: homines inter se sermonis vinculo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: res omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, id. N. D. 1, 4 fin.: solum herbis colligatum, thickly overgrown, Col. 2, 17, 5: sententias verbis, to join together rhetorically, Cic. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro colligare, to comprehend, comprise, ib. 34, 120. II. to restrain, stop, hinder: impetum furentis (Antonii) id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Graecia, i. e. to command him to remain there, ib. 11, 11: se cum multis colligare, id. Fam. 9, 17.

col-limitānēs (conl.), a, um, adj. [con and limit- (limes)]. With dat.: having common boundaries, bordering upon: Phrygia Galatiae, Sol. 40.

col-limitium (conl.), ii, n. [id.] the common boundary of two places: Amm. 15, 4.

col-limitō (conl.), 1. v. n. [id.] With dat.: to border upon: Amm. 31, 2. In pass.: Sol. 25.

collinēatē, adv. in a direct line. Meton.: skilfully, artistically: Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48.

col-linēō (conl.), atum, 1. v. a. to direct something in a straight line, to aim (rare): hastam aut sagittam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6 fin.: oculos ad umbram, App. Met. 9 fin. II. to hit the mark, take a right aim: Cic. Div. 2, 59.

collinio, ire, v. collino.

col-lino (conl.), lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. (part. perf. collinitus, Col. 6, 17, 8, dub.). With acc. and abl.: to besmear (rare): ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cera, Gell. 17, 9: crines adulteros pulvere, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20. Fig.: to defile, pollute: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 133.

collinus, a, um, adj. [collis] pertaining to a hill, hilly: collinum genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum). Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: loca, Col. 3, 2, 6: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18: Collinae herbae, growing near the Porta Collina at Rome, Prop. 4, 5, 11.

colliphium, 1, v. coliphium.

col-liquēfactus (conl.), a, um, Part. [liquefactus] made liquid, dissolved, melted (rare): glacies, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-liquesco (conl.), liqui, 3. v. n. to become liquid, melt, dissolve (rare): Varr. in Non. 334, 27 sq.: in pice, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Apol. p. 306.

colliquiae, v. colliciae.

collis, is (abl. colli or colle), m. high ground, a hill: Cic. Verr. 3, 18: collis paulum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 12: colles supini, Virg. G. 3, 555: montani colles, the mountain heights, Plin. 6, 20, 23. In plur., colles: a chain of mountains:

Sil. 3, 420. [From the root which appears in *κολώνη*, culmen, celsus, etc., v. *antecello*; and perhaps also in Ger. *hügel*, Eng. *hill*.] (Hence Ital. *collina*; Fr. *colline*.)

collisio (conl.), ōnis, f. [collido] a dashing or striking together, a concussion: Just. 11, 12.

collisus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collido].

collisus (conl.), ūs, m. [collido] a striking together, collision (rare): Plin. 9, 35, 56.

collitus (conl.), a, um, Part. [collino].

collōcātio (conl.), ōnis, f. [colloco] a placing together, arrangement: moenium, Vitr. 5, 3: verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: siderum, id. Tim. 9, 26: collocatio filiae, an endowing, giving in marriage, id. Clu. 66 fin.

col-lōcō (conl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to place together, place, station, arrange, set, set up erect, etc. Constr. the object in the acc.: the place usu. in with abl. or adv. of place; also in with acc.; with other prep.; with abl.; with dat. of proper names: sometimes the place is not stated. 1. in with abl.: quos morte obita positos in illo loco atque in Rostris collocatos videtis, Cic. Sest. 38 fin.: aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in custodia, id. Phil. 7, 7: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23: exercitum in hibernis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: trabes in solo collocantur, ib. 7, 23: juvenem in latebris, Virg. G. 4, 424: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: saxum in supremo monte, Hor. Epod. 17, 68: multitudinem in agris collocavit, settled as colonists, Nep. Milt. 2. 2. With adv. of place: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: ibi victos Caesar collocaverat, ib. 7, 9. 3. With in and acc.: in tabernam vasa et servos, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 28: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45: me in arborem collocare, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 6: exercitum in provinciam hie mandam gratia, Sall. J. 61. 4. With other prepositions: comites apud ceteros hospites, are lodged, quartered, Cic. Verr. 1, 24: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, id. Mil. 10, 27: legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7: obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43: singulas (sorores) infra se, id. Cal. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13: circa se, id. Tit. 9: consulares super pulpiti, id. Cal. 54: lecticam pro tribunali, id. Aug. 33. 5. With abl.: oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723. 6. With dat. of proper names: collocare singulas cohortes Puteolis et Ostiae, Suet. Claud. 25: se Athenis collocare, settle, Cic. Fin. 5, 2. 7. Without words denoting place: vix his rebus collocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, for arranging, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: aurigae ita se collocant, station themselves, ib. 4, 33: angustius milites collocavit, i. e. put a greater number on board each ship, ib. 5, 23: sine tumultu praesidiis collocatis, Sall. C. 45: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37: collocare chlamydem, ut penderat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, lays prostrate, kills, Mart. 5, 65, 10. 8. With fem. acc.: to give in marriage: ut eam in se dignam conditionem collocem, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 122: alicui, Cic. Brut. 26, 98: matrem homini nobilissimo collocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in matrimonio, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 77: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Absol.: in collocanda filia, Tac. A. 4, 39: collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6. 9. With pecuniam, dotem, fenus, etc., a mercantile t. t. to give, lay out, invest, advance, etc.: bono servo, qui rem herilem procurat, videt, collocat, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 2: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: pecunias in emptiones praediorum, Gal.

Dig. 17, 1, 2: pecunias graviore fenore, Suet. Aug. 39: curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48: patrimonium suum non effudit in reipublicae salute collocavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 2: millies sestertium ea munificentia collocatum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

II. Fig.: ut totos se in optimo vitae statu exquirendo collocarent, employed themselves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: totum se in cognitione et scientia, id. Off. 1, 44 fin.: sese palam in meretricia vita, id. Coel. 20, 49: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, to be deposited, id. Cat. 3, 11: omne suum studium in doctrina ac sapientia, to employ, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26 fin.: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunos beneficium collocari puto, to be invested, id. Off. 2, 20, 71: adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, to spend, id. Coel. 17: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. 12, 11, 7: aliquem in otium, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quatuor in soporem, to put into the sleep of death, id. Amph. 1, 1, 148: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: collocare satis de aliqua re, to insert enough, Tac. A. 6, 27 fin. (Hence It. *colcare*; Fr. *coucher*.)

col-lōcūplēto (conl.), avi, 1. v. σ. to make very rich, to enrich (rare): Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17. Fig.: to embellish dignify: rei honestandae et collocupletandae causa, Auct. Her. 2, 18.

collōcūtio (conl.), ōnis, f. [colloquor] a (familiar or private) conversation, conference (rare): Cic. Att. 12, 1 fin.: venit cum hostium ducibus in colloquutionem, Auct. Her. 1, 15 fin. In plur.: Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.

collōcūtor (conl.), ōris, m. [id.] he who talks with another: Tert. adv. Prax. 5 (Eccl.).

collōquium (conl.), ii, n. [id.] a talking together, conversation, conference, discourse: colloquium quum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: in colloquium venire, ib. 1, 35: uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, id. B. C. 1, 9: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11: facere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1: secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61: nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16: secretis componere, ib. 3, 40: petere, Ov. M. 13, 552: dare, Prop. 4, 10, 32: colloquio alterius non egere, Cic. Off. 3, 1: Virg. Aen. 7, 91: colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. epistolary correspondence, Cic. Phil. 2, 4 Transf. to animals: alitum colloquia, Plin. 10, 49, 70. (Hence Fr. *colloque*.)

col-lōquor (conl.), cūtus, 3. v. dep. to talk together, to converse, to hold a conversation or conference: constr. usu. cum with abl., inter with pron. reflect., or absol.: in eo libro, ubi se cum Pansa nostro et cum Curione filio colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: per C. Valerium Proculum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: cum aliquo per literas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: inter se multum de aliqua re, ib. 1, 7, 26. Absol.: deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Pl. Ain. 1, 1, 69: me et appelles et interpellas et obloquare et colloquare velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10. In Plaut. with acc.: te volo, uxor, colloqui, Am. 3, 2, 17.

col-lūcēō (conl.), 2. v. n. to be lighted up, to shine forth, to be entirely illuminated, to be clear, bright. Absol.: sol, qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: collucent ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 166: lampades undique collucent, Ov. H. 14, 25: pocula, Cat. 64, 45. 2. With abl.: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrare Jovis O. M. templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 4,

32: aëdes ignibus, Ov. M. 4, 403: moenia flammis, Virg. Aen. 5, 4: Liv. 38, 6: castra magno fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 3: omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21. Fig.: vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic. Verr. 1, 22: totus veste atque insignibus armis, Virg. Aen. 10, 539: agri collucent floribus, Ov. F. 5, 363.

3. With *ab*: mare qua a sole colucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 105.

col-lūco (conl.), *v. a.* to clear or thin a wood, etc.: lucum, Cato R. R. 139: arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

colluctatio (conl.), *ōnis, f.* [colluctor] a wrestling, contending with: in colluctatione vel pancratio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7. Of oxen: Col. 6, 2, 4. Fig.: the death-struggle: Sen. Q. N. 3, 18. Of an amorous embrace: App. M. 9, p. 219, 12. Of a difficult utterance: Quint. 11, 3, 56.

colluctator (conl.), *ōris, m.* [id.] a wrestler, fighter: Lact. Opif. D. 1.

col-luctor (conl.), *v. dep.* to struggle, contend, wrestle with (rare): ut quemque colluctantem offenderam, App. M. 2 fin. Fig.: cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9 cum petulantia morbi, Gell. 12, 5.

collūdium (conl.), *il, n.* [colludo] a sporting, playing together: delphinorum, Sol. 12. II. a secret understanding, collusion: Amm. 19, 5.

col-lūdo (conl.), *si, sum, 3. v. n.* to play or sport together, play with (rare): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. A. P. 159. Poet.: summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas, Virg. G. 1, 369. II. Legal *t. t.* to act in fraudulent collusion: Cic. Verr. 2, 24: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 3.

col-lūgēo (conl.), *2. v. n.* to lament or grieve together: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

collum, *1, n.* (ante-class. **collus**, *1, m.*) the neck, of men and animals: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802: anseres adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 123: in collum invasit, fell upon the neck, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: pendentia brachia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 6, 700: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: tollam ego ted in collo atque intro hinc auferam, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 42: pallium in collum conjice, id. Epid. 2, 2, 10: avaritiae poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 5, 42: collum in laqueum inserere, ib. 4, 17: dare colla triumpho, to submit, Prop. 2, 10, 15: eripe turpi colla iugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: actumst de colle meo, it's all over with me, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 194: collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, to seize by the throat and drag to prison, etc.: priusquam obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, id. Poen. 3, 5, 45: consul quum paucis collum torsisset, metu ceteri sacramento dixere, Liv. 4, 53. II. Meton.: the neck of a flask or bottle: Phaedr. 1, 26, 10: of a poppy, Virg. Aen. 9, 436: of a mountain, Stat. Th. 8, 643. [The Germ. *hals* is the same word.] (Hence Fr. *cou*.)

col-lūmīno (conl.), *1. v. a.* to illuminate on all sides (rare): App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

col-lūo (conl.), *ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a.* to wash out, rinse: dentes aqua, Plin. 20, 6, 23: gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56. Poet.: ora, to moisten, i. e. to quench thirst, Ov. M. 5, 447. II. to wash up (earth) by the waves: Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 30.

col-lurcinatio (conl.), *ōnis, f.* [lurcor] gluttony (rare): App. Apol. p. 322, 33.

collus, *1, v.* collum.

collusio (conl.), *ōnis, f.* [colludo] a secret understanding, collusion: Cic. Verr. 3, 13: Dig. 40, 16.

collūsor (conl.), *ōris, m.* [id.] a playfellow, playmate, boon companion: hunc (agrum) tu compransoribus tuis et collusoribus dividebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101. II. he who has a secret understanding with another: Cod. Theod. 7, 10, 2.

collūsoriē (conl.), *adv.* [collusor] in a concerted manner, collusively: litigare de hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

col-lustro (conl.), *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* to lighten up, illumine (rare): sol omnia clarissima luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 fin. Part. perf. subst.: in picturis alios opaca, alios collustrata delectant, brilliantly coloured pieces, id. Or. 11, 36. II. Fig.: to consider on all sides, to inspect: omnia oculis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: cuncta equo, Tac. A. 2, 45.

collūtio (conl.), *ōnis, f.* [colluo] a rinsing, washing: Scribon. Comp. 53.

col-lūtulo (conl.), *1. v. a.* to soil, defile much. Fig.: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

collutus (conl.), Part. [colluo].
colluviāris porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Fest. s. v.

collūvies (conl.), *ei, v.* colluvio.

collūvio (conl.), *ōnis, and colluvies, em, e* (the latter form not frequent before the Aug. per.: not in Cic., Livy, Suet., nor Quint.: on the other hand, exclusively used in Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.) *f.* [colluo] washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth: cloaca est locus cavus, per quem colluvies quaedam fluit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1: cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8: turbida nigro limo, Lucan. 4, 311: colluvionibus sentinarum, Arnob. 5, p. 172.

II. Fig.: impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings: colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: omnium scelerum, id. Sest. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11: deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15: colluvionem gentium afferre, a polluting mixture Liv. 4, 2: mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obaerati, id. 26, 40: in colluvione Drusi, the dregs of the people his adherents, Cic. Vat. 9, 23: sincerum atque ab omni colluvione peregrini ac servilis sanguinis incorruptum servare populum, Suet. Aug. 40: colluvies rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 fin.

collūbista, *ac, m.* = *κολλυβιστής*, a money-changer, banker: Hier. Matth. 21, 12.

collūbus (collubus), *1, m.* = *κόλλυβος*: exchange, *agio*: Cic. Att. 12, 6: Suet. Aug. 4. II. Meton.: banking business, money-changing: Cic. Verr. 3, 78.

collūra, *ae, f.* = *κολλύρα*, a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, macaroni, vermicelli: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 12.

collūricus, *a, um*: jus, vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

collūriolum, *1, n.* dim. [collyrium] a small collyrium, tent, pessary, etc.: Macer. 4, 12.

collūris, *Idis* (collyrida, *ae, Vulg.* 2 Sam. 6, 19), *f.* = *κολλυρίς*, a roll or cake: Aug. de Gen. 8, 5 fin. II. a head-dress of women: Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

III. a plant, also called malva erratica: App. Herb. 40.

collūrium, *il, n.* = *κολλύριον*, a tent, pessary, suppository, etc.: Cels. 5, 28, no. 12: Plin. 26, 12, 78. II. a liquid eye-salve: Cels. 7, 7, no. 4: Hor. S. 1, 5, 30.

colminiana (Cato R. R. 6, 1), *colminia* (Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1), *culminia* (Col. 5, 8, 8), *cominia* (Plin. 15, 3, 4): olea, an unknown kind of olive-tree.

colo, *ūi, cultum, 3. v. a.* to cultivate, till, tend, take care of: neque enim aliud est colere quam resolvere et fermentare terram, Col. 2, 2: fundum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: arva et vineta et oleas et arbusum colere, Quint. 1, 12, 7: rura, Cat. 64, 38: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624: vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 22: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134: poma, ib. 14, 687. II. to abide, dwell, or stay in a place, to inhabit. With acc.: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 953: regiones Ache-

runticas, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 21: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 53 fin.: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12: loca Idae, Cat. 63, 70: Siciliam, Ov. M. 5, 495: flumina, ib. 2, 380: regnum nemorale Dianae, ib. 14, 331: stagna, Virg. G. 3, 430: Britanniam Tac. Agr. 11: Rheni ripam, id. G. 28: me juvat in prima coluisse Helicon juvenia, i. e. to have written poetry in early youth, Prop. 3, 5, 19. Absol.: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49: usque ad Albin, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4.

III. Fig.: to bestow care upon, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, foster, cherish, practise, etc.; to clothe, adorn: Jupiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 14: Jovis omnia plena: ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curae, Virg. E. 3, 61: quam (sc. Carthaginem) Juvo fertur unam coluisse, id. Aen. 1, 16: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, improve, polish, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pectus ingenuas per artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 121: formam augere colendo, by attire, id. M. 10, 514: corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39: virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16: communem totius generis hominum conciliationem et consociationem colere, tueri, servare, debemus, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, ib. 1, 2, 5: virginitatis amorem, Virg. Aen. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 297: studium philosophiae, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508: suum quaestum colit, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 127: artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 70: colere vitam, etc., to live a life: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, Cic. Att. 12, 28: vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84: aevum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144: servitutem apud aliquem, to be a slave, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 7: so absol.: exerce vocem quam per vivis et colis, ib. prol. 13. 2. to honour, revere, reverence, worship: quid enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115: hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, ib. 2, 28, 71: deum maxime Mercurium colunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana, o colendi semper et culti, Hor. Carm. Sec. 2: per flamines et sacerdotes colere, Tac. A. 1, 10: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic. Fl. 4, 9: colebantur religionem pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57: caerimonias sepulcrorum tanta cura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: sacrarium summa caerimonia, Nep. Th. 8: ut militiae Africani ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: quia me colitis et magnificitis, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 23: a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: in amicis diligendis et colendis, id. Am. 22, 85: civitatem, id. Fl. 22: colere et ornare, id. Fam. 5, 8: si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55: aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43: literis, Nep. Att. 20.

colo, *atum, 1. v. a.* [colum] to filter, strain, cleanse, purify: ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1: mel, id. 12, 11, 1: aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20: ter colans, Plin. 31, 3, 23: faex colata, id. 31, 8, 44. Poet.: amnes, i. e. to spread out a fish-net, Manil. 5, 193: colatus nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 9. Fig.: colatiora somnari, ib. 48. (Hence Fr. *couler*.)

colōbicus, *a, um, adj.* = *κολοβικός*, mutilated: Firmic. Math. 3, 14.

colōbium, *il (colobum, 1, Cod Theod. 14, 10, 1), n.* = *κολόβιον*, an under-garment with short sleeves Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 616.

colōbos, *on, adj.* = *κολοβός*. In metre, mutilated, curtailed: versus, in which one syllable is wanting = catalectus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7.

colōcāsia, *ae, f.* (colōcāsium, *il, n.* Virg. E. 4, 20: Mart. 8, 33, 13) = *κολοκασία* or *κολοκάσιον*. Under this

name the ancients seem to have confounded two very different plants. Pliny does not distinguish between the Arum Colocasia, Linn., and the Nymphaea Lotus, Linn., and Nelumbium speciosum, Willd. The colocasia of Virg. is the first of these, and this is confounded with the others by Plin. It is clear that the former was the one introduced into Italy, and its root or rhizome is edible. The kind of which the stalks were eaten in Egypt would appear to be the Nymphaea Lotus, Linn.; but the "Egyptian bean," also called Lotos, is the Nelumbium: v. Lotos. Plin. 21, 15, 51: mixtaque ridenti colocasia fundet acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20.

colōcynthis, ἰδῖς, *f.* = κολοκυνθίς, the colocynth or coloquintida, Cucumis colocynthis, Linn.: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

colōn or **colūm**, *i. n.* (colus, *i. m.*, Seren. Samm.) = κών (a member): the colon or great gut: Plin. 11, 37, 79. Meton.: the colic: id. 20, 15, 57. *II.* Metr. *t. t.* a member of a verse: Quint. 9, 4, 78: of a poem: Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. c. 12: of a period: Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43 dub.

colōna, *ae, f.* [colonus] a country woman: Ov. F. 4, 692: Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54 fin.

colōnātus, ἴς, *m.* [id.] the condition of a rustic: Cod. Theod. 14, 18, 1.

colōnia, *ae, f.* [id.] a landed estate, a farm: Col. 11, 1, 23: Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24. Poet.: an abode, dwelling in gen.: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 40: and humorously: colona molarum, a mill, id. Pseud. 4, 6, 38. *II.* a colony, colonial town, settlement: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: mittere, Liv. 4, 49: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: in colonias Latinas saepe cives nestri profecti sint, id. Caec. 33, 98: coloniam in Samnitium agro imponere, Liv. 8, 23: condere, Vell. 1, 15: applied to similar establishments among barbarous nations: Galli trans Rhenum colonias mittebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. *III.* a band of settlers (as familia, a gang of slaves), colonists, planters: hunc coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: mittere aliquo, id. Div. 1, 1 fin. (on the Rom. colonies, v. Smith's Ant. 315 sq.) 2. Transf. a colony of bees: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9.

colōniārius, *ii, m.* and *-a, ae, f.* [colonia] a native of a colony: Gai. Inst. 3, § 56. **colōnica**, *ae, f.* a rustic cottage or hut: Aus. Ep. 4, 6. **colōnicus**, *a, um, adj.* [colonus] pertaining to agriculture or husbandry: leges, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, found upon any farm, common, Plin. 8, 47, 72: id. 26, 10, 62. *II.* pertaining to a colony: cohortes, levied from colonies, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones, Suet. Aug. 46. **colōnus**, *i, m.* [colo] a cultivator of the ground, a husbandman, farmer, farm-servant: virum bonum cum laudabant, ita laudabant, bonum agricolam, bonum colonum, Cato R. R. pr. 2: paterfamilias comiter agat cum colonis, Col. 1, 7: Domitius naves servis, libertis, colonis compleverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 6. *II.* a colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town, ἀποικὸς: Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: delectum colonorum, qui Capuam deducti erant, habere instituunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: Liv. 4, 11. Poet. for an inhabitant in gen.: Virg. Aen. 7, 63. Humorously: colonus catenarum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 32. (Hence Fr. *colon*.)

colōphōn, ὄνῖς, *m.* used to denote something finished: Fest. s. v. So = κολοφών (the summit, the top) in the Gr. phrase κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι.

color (old form **colos**) ὄρις, *m.* the colour of the skin, the complexion: qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: venusti oculi, color suavis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (opp. to paint), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4,

22: niveus, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: verecundus, id. Epod. 17, 21: colorem mutare, perdere, to change colour, to blush, etc. crebra coloris mutatio, Cic. Clu. 19 fin. color excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color non vultus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34. Proverb.: homo nullius coloris, an unknown man, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 99. Poet. beauty, lustre, etc.: O formose puer nimum ne crede colori, Virg. E. 2, 17 quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17: nullus argento color est avaris abditio terris, ib. 2, 2, 1. *II.* colour in general: varii rerum, Lucr. 2, 786: colores esse sine luce nequeunt, id. 2, 795: flammeus est plerumque colos et splendidus ollis, id. 6, 207: Tyrios mirare colores, the Tyrian dye, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: mille trahens varios colores, a thousand various hues, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: color albus decorus Deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: colorem accipere, Plin. 11, 38, 91: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73: inducere picturae, id. 35, 10, 35, no. 20. Poet.: ducere, of grapes, to become coloured, Virg. E. 9, 49. *III.* Fig.: outward show, external condition, exterior, outward appearance: amissimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, i. e. he accommodated himself to every condition, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, have not imbibed the least tincture, i. e. have learned nothing, Sen. Ep. 108. 2. Of style: general character, cast, colouring: quamvis claris sit coloribus picta vel poesis vel oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? id. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28: color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, ib. 86. *IV.* a colourable pretext, excuse: Quint. 4, 2, 88: res illo colore defenditur apud iudicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Theod. 3, 6, 3: dic aliquem, Quintiliane, colorem, Juv. 6, 280. [From a root *col*, probably the same as in the Greek χρῶς and χρώμα.] (Hence Fr. *couleur*.)

colōrātē, *adv.* speciously, plausibly: Quint. Decl. 285. **colōrātor**, ὄρις, *m.* a polisher, στυλβωτής et ἰνδικοπλάστης, Gloss. Lat. **colōrātus**, *a, um, Part.* [coloro]. *II.* *adj.* variegated: coloratus arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16. 2. florid, embellished: corpora, of a healthy complexion, Quint. 8, proem. § 19: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2: colorati Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68. Fig.: ficta et colorata, disguised, Sen. Ep. 16. **colōrēus**, *a, um, adj.* [color] coloured, variegated (rare): colore vestis, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33 fin.: tunicae, Vop. Aurel. 46.

colōro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to colour, paint, tinge, dye, tan, etc.: corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 fin.: lignum sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13: lineas testa trita, id. 35, 3, 5: quum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pira sole, Plin. 15, 15, 16: quos Aurora suis rubra colorat equis, Prop. 3, 11, 16: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. 11, 7. *II.* Fig.: of the mind, style, etc.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit, sed infect, Sen. Ep. 71 fin.: quum istos libros studiosius legerim sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46. 2. to give a colouring, to gloss over, palliate: colorare libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine, Val. Max. 8, 2, no. 2: inepta sua serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 35.

colos, *v.* color, *init.*

colossērōs, ὄτις, *m.* [Κολοσσός] Epws, the Colossal-love] an appellation of a large and handsome man: Suet. Calig. 35.

colossēus, *a, um, adj.* = κολοσσιαίος, colossal, gigantic: statua, Suet. Vesp. 23: colosseum se pingi Nero iussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33: Mars sedens colosseus, id. 36, 5, 4, no. 7.

colossicus, *a, um, adj.* = κολοσσικός, colossal, gigantic: Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6: signum, Plin. 34, 8, 19. Comp. Gr. colossicoterus, Vitr. 4, 3: id. 10, 4.

colossus, *i. m.* = κολοσσός, a gigantic statue, a colossus: Plin. 35, 11, 40, no. 25. Esp. the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes: id. 34, 7, 18.

colōstra, *ae, f.* (colostra, orum, *n. plu.* Plin.: in sing. **colostrum**, Mart.) the first milk after delivery, the beestings: Plin. 28, 9, 33: ex primo (lacte) a partu colōstra fluit, id. 11, 41, 96. As a term of endearment: meum mel, meum cor, mea colōstra, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154.

colōstrāti, orum, *m. plu.* children afflicted with colostratio: Plin. 28, 9, 33.

colōstratio, ōnis, *f.* [colostra] a disease of infants caused by the first milk of the mother: Plin. 11, 41, 96.

colostrum, *i, v.* colostra.

colōtēs, *ae, m.* = κολῳτῆς, a kind of lizard, the Gecko, Gecko fascicularis, Dand.: Plin. 9, 29, 46: id. 29, 4, 28.

colpa, *v.* culpa.

colūber, *bri, m.* a serpent, snake, adder: aut tecto adsuetus coluber succedere et umbrae, Virg. G. 3, 418: qualis coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471: Col. 10, 230. (Hence Fr. *couleuvre*.)

colubra, *ae, f.* [coluber] a female snake or adder: Plin. 32, 5, 19: Marsus colubras dirumpit cantu, Lucil. in Non. 201: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8: anguilla longue cognata colubrae, Juv. 5, 103. Proverb.: quas tu vides colubras? i. e. art thou frantic? (in allus. to the Furies), Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 50: colubra restem non parit, i. e. grapes do not grow upon thorns, Petr. 45, 9: caecae colubrae, worms in the intestines, Col. 10, 231.

colubrifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [coluber fero] snake-bearing, an epithet of Medusa: monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241.

colubrimōdus, *a, um, adj.* [coluber modus] serpent-like: capilli, Coripp. Tgm. 4.

colubrīna, *ae, f.* a plant, also called bryonia and dracontea, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 14.

colubrīnus, *a, um, adj.* [coluber] like a serpent, cunning, wily: colubrino ingenio esse, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis, Tert. Spect. 18.

colubrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] serpentine, winding: actus (viae), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

colūm, *i, n.* a strainer, colander. colaque prelorum fumosis deripe tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242: Col. 11, 2, 70. Poet. a net of wicker-work for catching fish. Aus. Ep. 4, 57. (Hence Ital. *colatojo*.)

colūmba, *ae, f.* a dove, pigeon: Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: Plin. 10, 34, 52: prob. including the ordinary species of columba, Linn.: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32: oscula dat cu vido blanda columba mari, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 56: sic aquilam fugiunt columbae d. M. 1, 506: Cythereiades, ib. 15, 386. As a term of endearment, my dove: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 103. [Probably the same word as *palmes*, the wild pigeon.]

colūmbar, āris, *n.* [columba] a kind of collar like a pigeon-hole: Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

colūmbārium, *ii, n.* [id.] a dove-cote, pigeon-house: Col. 8, 8, 3. *II.* Meton. in architecture: the mortise in which rafters or joists lie: Vitr. 4, 1

2. a hole near the axle of a water-wheel: Vitr. 10, 9. 3. an oar-lock, or rulloek: Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3. 4. a sepulchre, with niches for urns: Inscr. v. Smith's Ant. 323 and 561.)

colūmbārius, *ii, m.* [id.] a dove-keeper: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7.

cōlumbātim, *adv.* [id.] *after the manner of doves*: columbatim da basia, Anth. Lat. 3, 219.

cōlumbīnus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dove or pigeon*: pulli, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ovum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 56. *Absol.*: columbini, little doves, Mart. 13, 66. **II.** *dove-coloured*: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4: sicer, id. 18, 12, 32: vitis, id. 14, 3, 4, no. 8. (Hence Fr. *colombine*.)

cōlumbor, *i. v. dep.* [id.] *to bill or hiss like doves*: Messala in Sen. Ep. 114.

cōlumbulātim, *adv.* [columbulus] *in the manner of little doves*: labra conserens labris, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9, 2.

cōlumbulus, *i. m. dim.* [columbus] *a little dove*. Fig.: tu passerulis et columbulis nostris inter aquilas vestras dabis pennas, Plin. Ep. 9, 25.

cōlumbus, *i. m.* *a male dove or pigeon*: a dove in gen. (rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5: Col. 8, 8, 1.

cōlumella, *ae, f. dim.* [columna, columen] *a small column, a pillar*: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam tribus cubitis ne altiore, Cic. Leg. 2, 26. **2.** *the foot or pedestal of a catapult*: Vit. 10, 15. Fig.: *a support, prop*: Lucil. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57.

cōlumellāris, *e, adj.* [columella] *pillar-formed*: dentes, the grinders of horses, Plin. 11, 37, 64.

cōlūmen, *inis, n.* *a height, summit, peak* (Poet. for culmen): ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, Cat. 63, 71: Phoebi fax, tristis nuntia belli, quae magnum ad columen flammato ardore volabat, like an ascending column, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18. **II.** *the highest part of a building, a roof, gable*: in turribus et columinibus villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: of the Capitol, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20. **III.** Fig.: *the summit, head, chief, the height, etc.*: columen amicorum Antonii Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: pars haec vitae jam pridem pervenit ad columen, Plin. 15, 15, 17 (others, *culmen*): columen audaciae, the height of impudence, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 211. **IV.** In architecture: *a gable pillar, a prop*: Vit. 4, 2. Fig.: *a support, stay*: familiae, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57: Cic. Verr. 3, 76: reipublicae, id. Sest. 8, 19: Asiae, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum (Maecenas), Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: caput columenque imperii Romani, Liv. 38, 51. [From the root COL or CEL, which appears in collis, celsus, etc.; v. collis and antecello. Culmen is a shortened form of columen.]

cōlūmis, *e, adj.* *safe, unhurt*: Pl. Trin. 3, 15 (lect. dub.)

cōlūmna, *ae, f.* *a column, pillar, post*: Vit. 4, 1 sq.: Cic. Verr. 1, 51: columna rostrata, a column ornamented with beaks of ships, erected in honour of Duillius, Quint. 1, 7, 12 (v. Smith's Ant. 327 sq.): templa vastis innixa columinis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: regia sublimibus alta columnis, id. M. 2, 1: immanesque columnas rupibus excidunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: columnae ultima recisae Africa, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: columna Maenia, also absol. columna, a pillory in the forum Rom.: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50. Fig.: *a pillar, support*: injurioso ne pede prornas stantem columnam, Hor. Od. 2, 35, 14: ecce autem aedificat: columnam mento subfulsit suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 57. **II.** Meton.: *a water-spout*: nam fit ut interdum tanquam demissa columna in mare de coelo descendat, Lucr. 6, 425: also, of fiery pillars in the air, Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2. **2.** *membrum virile*: Mart. 6, 49. **3.** *the nose*: Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.

III. Poet.: *the top, summit, dome of heaven*: poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12 fin. [From the root COL; v. columen: cf. aer-umna, al-umna.] (Hence Ital. *colonna*. Fr. *colonne*.)

cōlumnāris, *e, adj.* [columna] *rising in the form of a pillar*: lux, a pillar of fire, Prud. Ham. 476.

cōlumnārium, *ii, n.* [id.] *a tax on*

pillars: Cic. Att. 13, 6. **II.** *a marble quarry*: Inscr.

cōlumnārius, *ii, m.* [id.] *one condemned at the Columna Maenia: a criminal or debtor*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9 fin.

cōlumnātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a supporting by pillars*: scenae, App. Flor. no. 18.

cōlumnātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *supported by posts or pillars*: columnatus tholus rotundus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12. Humorously: os, i. e. supported upon the hand, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

cōlumnifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [columna fero] *column-bearing*: radius, a pillar of fire, Prud. Cath. 9, 51.

cōlūri, *orum, m. plu.* = κολουροι, in astron., the Colures, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

cōlurnus, *a, um, adj.* [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] *made of the hazel-tree*: hastilla, Virg. G. 2, 396.

cōlūrus, *i. m.* = κολουρος, in metre, mutilated: metrum, wanting a syllable, Plotius de Metr. p. 2649 P.

cōlus (i and) *ūs, f.* (m. Cat. 64, 311), *a distaff*: sing. nom.: et colus et fusi digitis cecidere, Ov. M. 4, 229: Plin. 8, 48, 74: gen. colus, Val. Fl. 2, 148: acc. colum, Ov. Her. 9, 116: abl. colo, Tib. 1, 3, 8: stabat vacua jam tibi Parca colo, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46: colu, Opimius in Cic. de Or. 2, 68 fin.: Stat. Th. 6, 380: plur. nom. colus, Stat. Th. 3, 242: acc. colos, Ov. F. 3, 818: Mart. 7, 47, etc. Meton.: *the thread spun*: Sen. Herc. Oet. 669. (Hence It. *conocchia*; Fr. *quenouille*, through middle age Lat. *conocula* for *colocula*.)

cōlūtēa, *orum, n. plu.* = κολουτέα, ἡ, *a pod-like kind of fruit, the pod of the bladder senna*? Colutea arborescens, Linn.: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

cōlymbas, *adis, f.* = κολουβάς (swimming; hence): olivae, prepared or put in brine: Plin. 15, 3, 4.

cōlymbus, *i. m.* = κολουμβος, *a swimming-bath*: Lamp. El. 23.

cōma, *ae, f.* [κόμη] *the hair of the head, a head of hair*: consul unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, Cic. Sest. 8: fulva, ξανθή, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: myrtea, Tib. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidas, Prop. 3, 10, 14: spissa, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Prop. 3, 14, 28: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: horrida facta ventis, Tib. 1, 9, 14: deciderint comae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3: componere, Ov. Her. 12, 156: comere, ib. 21, 88: pectere, ib. 13, 39: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44: formare in gradus, Suet. Ner. 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: ponere, Ov. Fast. 1, 406: rutilare et summittere (like the Germans), Suet. Cal. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: caligere Delphica lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. Transf.: *the mane of lions*: Gell. 5, 14: of horses: Pall. 4, 13, 2: *the crest of a helmet*: Stat. Th. 8, 389. **II.** Meton.: *foliage, ears, stalks, etc.*: nemorum coma, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5: arboreas mulceat aura comas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: ille papavereas subsecat ungue comas, id. F. 4, 438: Plin. 13, 4, 7: *the wool of sheep*: Poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: *the wool or hair upon parchment*: Tib. 3, 1, 10: rays of light: Cat. 61, 78: Sen. Oed. 311. (Hence Ital. *chioma*.)

cōmacum, *i. v. camacum.*

cōmans, *antis, Part.* [como] **II.** *Adj. hairy, covered with hair*: colla equorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 86: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83: tori, Virg. Aen. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: setae hircorum, Virg. G. 3, 312: pellis villis, Val. Fl. 8, 122: galea, furnished with a tuft of hair, Virg. Aen. 2, 391: stella, having a radiant, hairy train (a comet), Ov. M.

15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridae, ornamented with stars, Val. Fl. 5, 266: dictamnus flore comans purpureo, Virg. Aen. 12, 413.

cōmarchus, *i. m.* = κώμαρχος, *a bailiff of a village, a burgomaster*. Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

cōmāron, *i. n.* = κόμαρον, *the fruit of the arbutus-tree*, Arb. unedo, Linn.: Plin. 15, 24, 28. **II.** *a plant, also called fragum, q. v.*: App. Herb. 37.

cōmātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [coma] *pertaining to the hair*: acus, a hair-pin, Petr. 21, 1.

cōmātūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [comatus] *having hair neatly or luxuriously curled*: pueri, Hier. Ep. 66, no. 8.

cōmātus, *a, um, Part.* [como] *hairy*: comata tempora, Mart. 10, 83. Poet.: comata silva, Cat. 4, 11. **II.** Subst.: Suet. Cal. 35. **III.** Gallia comata, i. q. transalpina, Plin. 4, 17, 31.

combennōnes, *um, m. plu.* *fellow-travellers in a benna, q. v.*: Fest. s. v. benna.

com-bībo, *bībi, 3. v. a.* *to drink with any one* (rare): aequae combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123 fin. **II.** *to drink up, absorb, imbibe*: succos, Ov. M. 13, 944: atrum venenum corpore, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: lacrimas, to restrain, Ov. A. 2, 326: cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7. Transf. to things: ara cruorem combiberat, Ov. M. 13, 410: testa oleum combibit, Col. 12, 50, 17: uvae mustum combibunt, id. 12, 39, 1: caepa jus combibit, id. 12, 10, 2: bacca salem combibit, id. 12, 49, 10: sic modo combibitur ingens Erasinus, is swallowed up, Ov. M. 15, 275: scrobes solem pluviasque combibit, Plin. 17, 11, 16: cupressus flammam combibit, Stat. Th. 10, 675: combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455. Fig.: artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 fin.: combibat illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

combībo, *ōnis, m.* [combibo] *a pot-companion*: Cic. Fam. 9, 25.

combīnātio, *ōnis, f.* *a joining two by two, ζεύξις κατὰ δύο*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **com-bīno**, *ātum, i. v. a.* [con and bi, "two," seen in bis, bini] *to unite, combine*: Aug. Confess. 8, 6.

combrētum, *i. n.* *a kind of rush*: according to some, Juncus maximus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 16.

com-bullio, *4. v. a.* *to boil fully*: Apic. 8, 8.

com-būro, *bussi, bustum, 3. v. a.* [buro = uro: cf. bustum and amburo] *to burn up, consume*: fumo comburi nihil potest, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 54: turbine ventorum comburens, Lucr. 6, 192: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut saepe comburatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: naves, id. B. C. 3, 101: annales, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: religiosas vestes, Suet. Tib. 36: aliquem vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. **II.** Fig.: comburere aliquem judicio, to ruin, destroy, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. So, to be consumed by love: Prop. 2, 30, 29: comburere diem, pass it in carousing, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 43.

combustio, *ōnis, f.* [comburo] *a burning, consuming*: Firmic. Math. 4, 12.

combustum, *i. n.* [id.] *a burn*: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

combustūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a burning*: Apic. 4, 4.

combustus, *a, um, Part.* [comburo].

cōmē, *es, f.* = κόμη, *a plant, also called tragopogon*: Tragopogon crocifolius, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 117.

cōm-ēdo, *ēdi, ēsum, or estum, 3. v. a.* (comesus, a, um, the more usual form: Cato R. R. 58: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11, etc. Hence comesurus, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 25: comestus, a, um, Cato R. R. 50: Cic. Clu. 62, 173, acc. to Prisc. p. 893. Contr. forms: comes, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 11: comest, ib. 3, 1, 32: comestis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 54: comesse, id. Casin. 4, 1, 21, etc.: Cic. Fl. 36 fin.: comesses, Mart. 5, 39: comesset, Cic. Sest. 51, 170: comesto, Cato R. R. 156, 1. Old forms

comedim, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 4: comedis, id. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedunt, id. Truc. 2, 6, 51), *to eat up, to eat, consume*: corbitam cibi comesse possunt, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: te muscae comedissent, Sicinius in Cic. Brut. 60, 217. Proverb.: tam facile vinces quam pium volpes comest, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 32: coena comesa venire, l. e. *to come too late*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11. Fig.: comedere aliquem oculis, *to long eagerly for*, Mart. 9, 60: se, *to consume oneself, pine away*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 36. II. Meton.: *to waste, dissipate, squander*: comedunt quod habent, id. Ps. 4, 7, 6: numos, Cic. Att. 6, 1: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111: rem (sc. familiarem), id. Fam. 11, 21: postquam beneficia Caesaris comederunt, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: cantherium, i. e. *its value in money*, id. Fam. 9, 18 fin. 2. In the comic poets: comedere aliquem, *to consume the property of any person, eat him out of house and home*: quem absentem comes, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 11: jamne illum comesurus es, id. Ps. 4, 7, 25: homo qui ipse se comest, id. Truc. 2, 7, 42: Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

comēdo, ōnis (comedus, i. Fest. s. v.), m. [comedo] *a glutton*: Lucil. in Non. 11, 9.

com-es, itis, c. [con and i, root of eo] lit. *one who goes with another; a companion, an associate, comrade, partner*, etc.: confugere domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 26: quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Virg. Aen. 6, 778: comes ire alieni, ib. 158: comes esse alicui, Ov. Her. 14, 54: victoriae Pompeii comitem esse, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic. Am. 11, 37: tantae virtutis, Liv. 22, 60: fugae, Vell. 2, 53: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 15: fem.: me tibi venturam comitem, Ov. H. 13, 163. Fig.: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Font. 17 fin.: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: pacis est comes, otioque socia eloquentia, id. Brut. 12, 45: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam poena premit comes, id. Od. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, ib. 1, 35, 22. II. Esp. *a guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., of boys (rare): Virg. Aen. 5, 546: Suet. Claud. 35. 2. *the suite, retinue of friends, relatives*, etc., which accompanied magistrates into the provinces: Cic. Verr. 2, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2. 3. *the attendants of distinguished private individuals*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76: Suet. Caes. 4. 4. *the imperial retinue, the court*: Suet. Aug. 16: ib. 98. 5. In late Lat. *a designation for the occupant of any state office*, as comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, mercatorum. (Hence Ital. *conte*; Fr. *comte*.)

comēsor (comestor, Gloss. Philox.), ōris, m. [comedo] *an eater, a gourmand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

comestus, a, um, Part. [comedo].

comesus, a, um, Part. [comedo].

comētes, ae, m. (cometa, Prud. Cath. 12, 21: acc. cometam, Sen. Octav. 232: abl. cometa, Manil. 1, 824) = κομήτης, *a comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22 sq.: non diutius arsere cometae, Virg. G. 1, 488: Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. In apposition with sidus: inter quae et sidus cometae effulsi, Tac. A. 14, 22: sidus cometae sanguini illustri semper Neroni expiatum, ib. 15, 47: with stella, Just. 37, 2.

comīcē, adv. *in the manner of comedy*: comice res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 8.

comīcus, a, um, adj. = κωμικός, *pertaining to comedy, comic*: poeta, Cic. Or. 20: artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 10: versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult, *a comic subject*, Hor. A. P. 89: scenae, Vitr. 5, 8: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125: sebarius, id. 9, 4, 140: persona, id. 11, 3, 79: stulti senes, *as they are re-*

presented in comedy, Caecil. in Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: so adolescens, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, and Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: moecha Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 44: aurum = lupinum, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money*, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20.

II. Subst. comicus, i, m. *an actor of comedy, a comedian*: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 4. 2. *a comic poet, writer of comedy*: Cic. Or. 55.

cominius, a, um, v. colminiana.

cominus, v. comminus.

cōmis, e, adj. *courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving*: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: fit ipse, dum illis comis est, inops amator, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 24: comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80: Tiberius Caesar minime comis imperator, Plin. 35, 4, 10: quis Laelio comior? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 133: bonis, Tac. Agr. 22: garrire libellos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: senex commissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: comi ingenio, Tac. A. 6, 41 fin.: hospitio, Liv. 9, 36: sermone et congressu, Tac. A. 15, 48: via (i. e. more), ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.

cōmissābundus, a, um, adj. [comissor] *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing*: per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine commissabundus incessit (Alexander), Liv. 9, 17: commissabundi juvenes Athenis conventus sapientum frequentabant, decorated, crowned, etc., for a procession, Plin. 21, 3, 6.

cōmissālīter, adv. [id.] *as in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially*: cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cōmissātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a Bacchanalian revel, a joyous procession with torches and music, a merry-making, a revelling*: nullum turpe convivium, non commissatio, non libido, ostenditur, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: tempora lusus, convivii, commissationis, Liv. 40, 13: epulas quadrifariam dispertiebat in jentacula, et prandia, et coenas, commissationesque, Suet. Vitell. 13: ad medium noctem commissationes extendere, id. Tit. 7.

cōmissātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who holds or joins in a festive procession, a reveller*: Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: Cic. Coel. 28, 67: convivam me tibi comittere ausus non sum: commissatorem te cum armatis venientem recipiam? Liv. 40, 9. Fig.: nostri isti commissatores conjurationis, those messmate conspirators, Cic. Att. 1, 16: at nunc conviva est commissatorque libellus, *a table companion*, Mart. 5, 16.

cōmissor, atus, i. v. dep. = κωμάζω, *to hold a festive procession with torches and music, to carouse, revel*: nunc commissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 5: ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7: domum, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 22: in domum Pauli, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11: Phaedriam commissatum intromittamus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52: commissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29: convivabatur large, sed non ultra solis occasum, nec ut postea commissaretur, Suet. Dom. 21.

cōmītābilis, e, adj. [comitor] *attending, accompanying*: Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

cōmītas, ātis, f. [comis] *courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, gentleness*: mihi ad enarrandum est comitas, si ad auscultandum vestra erit benignitas, I am ready to tell if you will be good enough to hear, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 1: si illius (sc. Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatisque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 fin.: Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148: comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72: comitate quadam curandi provinciam tenuit, id. Agr. 16: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48. 2. Esp. of an easy unconcern about money, etc.: rem bene paratam comitate per-

didit, Pl. Rud. prol. 38: rem perdidit per comitatem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 49: coenam exquisitissimae comitatis dedit, *an elegant and expensive dinner*, Suet. Oth. 3.

cōmītātēnsis, e, adj. [comitatus] *pertaining to the dignity or office of courtiers*: munus, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, i. e. *machinatio, a court intrigue*, Ann. 18, 4.

cōmītātus, a, um, Part. [comitor].

cōmītātus, ūs, m. [comitor] *an escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue*: qui cum uxore veheretur in rheda muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: praedonis improbiissimi societas atque comitatus, id. Verr. 5, 21: quum magno comitatu legati ingredi inciperent, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: ceterarum volucrum, Tac. A. 6, 28. Fig.: pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, i. e. *because they ripen at the same time*, Plin. 15, 13, 12: virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 25, no. 16: quid tanto virtutum comitatu opus est? Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: utriusque causae, Plin. 18, 29, no. 2. II. *the imperial retinue, court, suite*: Tac. H. 2, 65: id. A. 13, 46.

III. *a company, troop, crowd, convoy*, etc.: nuntiatur Afranio, magnos comitatus, qui iter habebant ad Caesarem, ad flumen constitisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: magnum comitatum transgradientem fines interfecerunt, Liv. 28, 22.

cōmīter, adv. [comis] *kindly, courteously, obligingly, civilly, readily*: homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: comiter facere aliquid, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 10: comiter fiet a me, id. Rud. 1, 5, 28: qui me dudum adjuverit comiter, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4: appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43: excipere, id. 23, 33: celebrare regis convivium, Tac. A. 1, 22: administrare provinciam, id. H. 1, 13: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato (a formula in treaties of peace), Cic. Balb. 16. Sup. lepidissime et commissume, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66.

comitia, orum, v. comitium, no. II.

comitiae, arum, v. comitium, no. II.

cōmītīālis, e, adj. [comitia] *pertaining to the comitia*: comitiales dies, on which the comitia were held: consecuti sunt dies comitiales, per quos renatus haberi non poterat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: biduum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: homines, who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes or their evidence, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, the epilepsy or falling sickness (so called, because, says Festus, its occurrence was considered ominous, and put a stop to business for the day), also called morbus major and sacer, Cels. 2, 8: vitio comitiali corripit, Sen. Ira, 3, 7. Subst.: comitialis, is, m. *an epileptic person*, Plin. 20, 11, 44.

cōmītīālīter, adv. *epileptically*: comitialiter accidere, Plin. 22, 21, 29.

cōmītīātus, ūs, m. [comitia] *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (rare): dimittere, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: omnibus magistratibus auspicia dantur, ut multos inutiles comitiatus probabiles impedirent morae, ib. 3, 12, 27.

cōmītīātus, i, m. *a military tribune elected at the comitia*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30.

cōmītīo, i. v. n. and a. [comitium] *to go into the comitium*: quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60.

cōm-ītium, il, n. [con and i, root of eo]. In sing.: *a place in or near the forum, where the comitia were held*: qui perjurum convenire volt hominem, mitto in comitium, Pl. Cnrc. 4, 1, 9: Cic. Sest. 35, 75: Liv. 1, 36: Cantilius virgils in comitio caesus erat, id. 22, 57 v. Smith's Ant. 547). Transf.: *any place of assembly*: so of the Ephorum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4. II. In plur.: Meton: comitia, orum, n. (old form

comitia, *Fratr. Arval. in Marin.* the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates, etc., the *comitia*. The *comitia* were of three kinds: *comitia curiata*, *centuriata*, and *tributa*. Respecting their nature, v. Smith's *Ant.* 330 sqq. They were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as *consularia*, *praetoria*, *tribunicia*, etc.: so *comitia consulum habere*, *Liv.* 3, 20: *comitia regi creando*, *id.* 1, 35: *edicere comitia*, *id.* 40, 59: *indicare comitia creandis decemviris*, *id.* 3, 35: *obire comitia alicujus*, *Cic. Att.* 1, 4: *comitiis alicujus adesse*, *ib.* 1, 10. *Fig.*: ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, *Pl. Aul.* 4, 7, 20.

comitīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes] pertaining to a chief officer: dignitas, *Veg. Mil.* 2, 9. Subst.: a chief: *Cod. Just.* 1, 33, 3.

comito, are, for *comitor*: *Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas*, *Ov. Pont.* 2, 3, 43: *si comitarent castra puellae*, *Prop.* 2, 6, 15.

comitor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [comes] to accompany, follow, attend: constr. with *acc.* or *absol.*, sometimes with *dat.*: *comitati eos ex civitate excessere*, *Caes. B. G.* 6, 8: *iter alicujus*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 112: *gressum herilem*, *ib.* 8, 462: *currum Augusti triumpho*, *Suet. Tib.* 6: *rem militarem*, *Tac. A.* 11, 22: *patrem*, *Suet. Cal.* 10: *nautas fuga*, *Virg. Aen.* 4, 543: *Metellum in exilium*, *Suet. Gramm.* 3. *Absol.*: *lanigeras comitantur oves*, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 660: *passim comitantur partemque praedae petunt*, *Tac. Germ.* 46: *magna comitante catterva*, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 40: *domino comitante*, *Ov. M.* 13, 402: *nupsi non comitante deo, without the assent, against the will of the god* (*Hymen*), *Prop.* 4, 3, 16. 2. *Fig.*: quando comitetur semper artem decor, *Quint.* 9, 4, 7: *Tarquinio Superbo aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est*, *Cic. Rep.* 2, 24: *tardis mentibus virtus non comitatur*, *id. Tusc.* 5, 24: *cetera quae comitantur huius vitae*, *ib.* 5, 35: *comitante opinione*, *Tac. Agr.* 9. *III.* *Esp.* to attend one to the grave: *Eumenem comitante toto exercitu humaverunt*, *Nep. Eum.* 13 *fin.*: *juvenem exanimum vano honore*, *Virg. Aen.* 11, 52: *comitentur supremum honorem*, *ib.* 61. *III.* In a *pass.* sense: ut posset claro comitari *Hymenaeo*, *Lucr.* 1, 98: (*conchae*) in alto quoque comitantur *marinis canibus*, *Plin.* 9, 35, 55: *ingenio tamen ipse meo comitorque fruorque*, *Ov. Tr.* 3, 7, 47. *Esp.* freq. in *part. perf.*: (*mulier*) *alienis viris comitata*, *Cic. Coel.* 14 *fin.*: *quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit*, *id. Cat.* 2, 2 *fin.*. And in *comp.*: *puero ut uno esset comitator*, *id. Tusc.* 5, 39, 113.

comma, ātis, n. = κόμμα. In gramm.: a division of a period (pure Lat. incised): *Quint.* 1, 8, 6. *II.* In verse: the caesura: *Mar. Victor.* p. 2519 P.

com-mācēro, 1. v. a. to soak thoroughly, macerate: *Marc. Emp.* 36 *fin.*

com-mācūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to spot all over, stain, pollute (rare): *manus sanguine*, *Virg. E.* 8, 48: *altaria deum sanguine suo*, *Tac. A.* 1, 39. *Fig.*: se isto infinito ambitu, *Cic. Coel.* 7, 16: *te cum Jugurtha miscendo*, *Sall. J.* 102: *Stat. Th.* 11, 752.

com-mādēo, 2. v. n. to be very moist: hence, *Cato R. R.* 165, 5.

commāgēnē, es, f. [Κομμαγήνη] an unknown plant, perh. *Nardus Syriaca*, or the *galingale*, *Cyperus longus*, *Linn.*? *Plin.* 29, 3, 13.

com-mālaxo, 1. v. a. [μαλάσσω] to soften completely, mollify: *patrem*, *Varr. in Non.* 82, 14.

com-mando, sum, 3. v. a. to chew: *frondes myrti*, *Ser. Samm.* 36, 684: *radix commansa*, *Marc. Emp.* 8.

commandūcātio, ōnis, f. [com-manduco] a chewing, mastication: *Scrib. Comp.* 53.

com-mandūco, atum, 1. v. a. to chew thoroughly, chew up, masticate: *acinos*, *Plin.* 24, 4, 6.

commandūcor, 1. v. *dep.* for *com-manduco*: *Lucil. in Non.* 81, 26.

com-mānēo, 2. v. n. to remain constantly: *Macr. Sat.* 6, 8 *fin.*

com-mānīpūlāris, is, m. a comrade in the same manipulus: *Tac. H.* 4, 46.

commānīpūlātio, ōnis, f. companionship in a manipulus: *Spart. Nig.* 10.

com-mānīpūlo, ōnis (also *com-manipulus*, *Inscr. Grut.* 517, 9: and *contr. commanipulus*, *ib.* 551, 1), m. a comrade of the same manipulus: *Spart. Nig.* 10.

com-marcēo, 2. v. n. to become wholly faint or inactive: *Amm.* 17, 10: *id.* 31, 12.

com-margīno, 1. v. a. to surround with a margin or brim: *pontes*, *Amm.* 31, 2.

com-mārītus, i, m. a fellow-husband: *Pl. Cas.* 4, 2, 18.

com-martyr, ūris, m. a fellow-martyr: *Tert. Anim.* 55.

com-mascūlo, 1. v. a. [com and masculus] to make manly, courageous, to invigorate: *animum*, *App. M.* p. 124, 32: *frontem*, *Macr. Sat.* 7, 11.

com-mastīco, atum, 1. v. a. to chew: *Aemil. Macer.* 2, 15.

commātīcus, a, um, *adj.* = κομματικός, divided, short: *hymnus*, *Sid. Ep.* 4, 3: *rhythmi*, *id. Carm.* 23, 450.

com-mēābilis, e, *adj.* [commeo]. *Pass.*: that is easily passed through, permeable: *venae*, *Arn.* 2, p. 84. *Act.*: that easily passes through: *aurae*, *id.* 7, p. 233.

commēātālis, e, *adj.* [commeatus] pertaining to provisions or supplies: *Cod. Just.* 1, 27, 2, § 9.

commēātor, ōris, m. [commeo] one who goes to and fro: *App. M.* 11, p. 262.

commēātus, ūis, m. [id.] a going to and fro: *Pall.* 1, 3. *II.* *Me-ton.*: a passage, thoroughfare (rare): *perfori parietem qua commeatus esset*, *Pl. Mil.* 2, 1, 65. 2. a leave of absence, a furlough: *petere*, *Vell.* 2, 11: *sumere*, *Liv.* 3, 46: *dare*, *ib.*: *accipere*, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 4: *in commeatu esse, to be on furlough*, *Liv.* 33, 29: *commeatu abesse*, *Suet. Tib.* 72: *Liv.* 3, 24: *in iis stativis, satis liberi commeatus erant*, *id.* 1, 57: *quum miles ad commeatus diem non affuit, on the day when the furlough expired*, *Quint.* 7, 4, 14. *Fig.*: *cras igitur (sc. proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus*, *Cic. Att.* 13, 41: *longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, rest*, *Sen. Ep.* 54. 3. a caravan, a train, a company of travellers: *qui de novo commeatu Neapolin confluerant*, *Suet. Ner.* 20: *Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatum maxime celebre*, *Tac. A.* 14, 33: *commeatus Pontico mari ac Trapezunte oppido adventantes*, *ib.* 13, 39. 4. a carrying over, transport, passage: *duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit*, *Caes. B. G.* 5, 23. 5. provisions, supplies of all kinds: *cogebantur, sicuti reliquum commeatum, ita ligna atque aquam Corcyra navibus supportare*, *id. B. C.* 3, 15: *tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas tuto possit pervenire*, *Pl. Mil.* 2, 2, 70: *ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur*, *Cic. Manil.* 17: *neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 34: *maritimi*, *Liv.* 5, 54: *ex montibus invecti*, *id.* 9, 13: *advecti*, *id.* 9, 32: *convecto commeatu*, *id.* 2, 14: *magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti*, *id.* 28, 4. But very freq. opp. to *frumentum*: the remaining supplies of war: *ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatusque causa moratur*, *Caes. B. G.* 1, 39: *uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercluderet*, *ib.* 1, 48. *Transf.*: *commeatus argentarius, gain acquired by money transactions*, *Pl. Ps.* 1, 5, 9. (Hence old Fr. *congier*; mod. Fr. *congé*.)

com-mēdītor, 1. v. *dep.* (very rare) to ponder thoroughly, meditate upon: *locos egregie, ut perpetuo nobis haerere possint*, *Auc. Her.* 3, 18, 31. *II.* to remind one of something, to imitate: *Lucr.* 6, 112 *dub.*

commēio, are, *καρὼν*, to make water on, *Gloss. Gr. Lat.*

com-mēlētō, 1. v. n. [vox hybrida, from *μελεῖν*] to practise assiduously: *Hyg. Fab.* 165.

com-membrātus, a, um, *adj.* [con and membrum, with the participial term -atus] grown together, united: *Paul. Nol. Ep.* 44, 4.

com-mēmīni, isse, v. *defect.* to collect thoroughly, to remember: *hec commemini magis*, *Pl. Am.* 1, 1, 98: *quem hominem probe commeminis se aiebat*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 53: *ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum*, *id. Tusc.* 1, 6 *fin.*: *non commemini dicere*, *Pl. Curc.* 5, 3, 32: *sic commemineram*, *Ter. Eun.* 3, 5, 16: *ego si satis commemini*, *id. Phorm.* 3, 2, 38.

commēmōrābilis, e, *adj.* [commemoro] worth mentioning, memorable (rare): *clara et commemorabilis pugna*, *Pl. Ps.* 1, 5, 111: *multa alia commemorabilia proferre possum*, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 52 *fin.*

commēmōrāmentum, i, n. [id.] a reminding, mentioning: *stupri*, *Caecil. in Non.* 84, 5.

commēmōrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a reminding, remembrance, mentioning: *commemoratio antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio*, *Cic. Or.* 34, 120: *nominis nostri*, *id. Arch.* 11: *rei gestae*, *Quint.* 5, 11, 6: *frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu*, *id.* 11, 18: *istae commemorationis quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii*, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 16: (*Verres*) *in assidua commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, every one was continually recounting his crimes*, *Cic. Verr.* 1, 39: *posteritatis*, *id. Fam.* 5, 12.

commēmōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who mentions a thing: *vetustatum*, *Tert. adv. Marc.* 4, 26.

commēmōrātorium, ii, n. [id.] a memorandum, a catalogue: *calliditatis*, *Ambros. de Off.* 25.

commēmōrātus, ūis, m. [id.] a reminding: *App. Flor.* 16.

com-mēmōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to call to mind, keep in mind, remember: *quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi*, *Cic. de Sen.* 11, 38. *II.* to bring to mind, recall to the recollection of another, to remind: *ad commemorandum renovandamque amicitiam missi*, *Liv.* 27, 4: *beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit*, *Cic. Am.* 20, 71. *III.* In gen.: to mention, recount, relate. With *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *rel. clause*, or *de*:

causas, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 66: *consulens ei, quam saepe commemoro, humanae societati*, *Cic. Off.* 3, 6, 31: *Xenophontis illam jucunditatem*, *Quint.* 10, 1, 82: *O commemoranda judicia*! *Cic. Verr. Act.* 1, 14: *quid ego nunc commemorem singulatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim?* *Ter. Ph.* 5, 8, 42: *illa pars quam supra commemoravi Mosani transisse*, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 16: *commemorat quo sit eorum usus studio*, *id. B. C.* 2, 32: *omnes de tua virtute commemorant*, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 13.

commendābilis, e, *adj.* [commendo] praiseworthy, commendable (rare): *nec ullo commendabilis merito*, *Liv.* 42, 5: *aviculae cantu*, *Val. Max.* 9, 1, 2. *Comp.*: *Treb. XXX. Tyrann.* 16.

commendātiolus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [commendatio] pertaining to commendation, commendatory (very rare): *litterae, letters of recommendation or introduction*, *Cic. Fam.* 5, 5: *tabellae*, *id. Verr.* 4, 66. *Absol.*: *commendaticiae, arum, f. plu.*: *Aug. in Macr. Sat.* 2, 4.

commendātio, ōnis, f. [commendo] a commendation, recommendation: *ut intelligat meam commendationem* in non

vulgarem fuisse, Cic. Fam. 1, 3 *fin.*: quibus ex commendatione Pompeii ordines dederat; Suet. Caes. 75. In *plur.*: Cic. Fam. 13, 32. Fig.: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: naturae, id. Planc. 13.

II. Meton.: *that which recommends, the excellence or worth of a thing*: Ingenii, id. Brut. 67 *fin.*: liberalitatis, id. Fam. 1, 7: fumosarum inaginum (i. e. nobilitatis), id. Pis. 1: oris atque orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1: prima commendatio profiscitur a modestia, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46.

commendatitius, a, um, v. commendatitius.

commendator, ōris, m. [commendō] *one who commends, a favourer*: fautor et commendator, Plin. Ep. 6, 23.

commendatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to commendation, of commendation* (for the class. commendatitius): literae, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

commendatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who commends* (rare): legem commendatricem virtutum, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

commendātus, a, um, *Part.* [commendō]. II. Adj.: *recommended*: quae res gloriosior? quae commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic. Phil. 2, 13: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26. 2. *agreeable, approved*: vultus commendator, Petr. 110, 5: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

com-mendo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [mando] *to commit to one's charge, put under one's protection, to intrust to, commend to*: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: nunc tibi omnem rem atque causam meque totum commendo atque trado, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: commendo tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, Ib. 1, 3: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5: tribuni ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: principes convenerunt et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt, id. B. G. 4, 27: aliquem Diis, Tac. A. 4, 77: rempubl. patribus, id. H. 1, 90: duos filios apud hospitem, Just. 35, 2: semina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541: aliquid literis, *to commit to writing*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: nomina memoriae, i. e. ediscere, Cic. Fin. 3, 12: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*: se fugae, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 34. II. *to recommend, i. e. to render agreeable, to set off, to grace*: (vox) quae una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nulla re una magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copia, id. Brut. 59 *fin.*: affectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, Quint. 10, 1, 101: quod me Lucanae commendet amicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21: marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 9.

commensus, a, um, *Part.* [commetior]

commensus, ūs, m. [commetior] *a fitting, measure, symmetry*: Vitr. 1, 3.

commentāriensis, is, m. [commentarius] *a registrar of public documents, a secretary*: Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.

II. *one who makes out a list of prisoners, a jailer*: Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4.

III. *one who forms a list of soldiers*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 28.

commentāriolum, i, n. (-lus, i, m., Hier.) *dim.* [id.] *a short treatise*: Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*

commentārius, ūs, m. (so. liber) and **commentarium**, ūs, n. [commentor] *a note-book, memorandum*: non est oratio, sed quasi capita rerum et orationis commentarium, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: diurni, *a day-book, journal*, Suet. Aug. 64: equeum de his rebus commentarium a patre accepisset, any instructions, Liv. 39, 47. Hence, 2. *As the title of a book (mostly in plur.)*: a sketch, memoirs, a commentary, etc.: Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: Liv. 42, 6. Thus,

Caesaris Commentarii, Cic. Brut. 75.

II. In law: *a brief*: id. Verr. 5, 21. **commentatio**, ōnis, f. [id.] *a diligent meditation, a studying, a careful preparation*: quos locos multa commendatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, id. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.* In *plur.*: sese quotidianis commentationibus acerrime exercebat, id. Brut. 71, 249: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34. II. As rhetor. figure = ἐνθύμημα: Quint. 5, 10, 1.

III. Meton.: *a learned work, treatise, dissertation*: Aristotelis (de natura animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17: Seneca etiam tentata Indiae commentatione, *a description*, id. 6, 17, 21. In *plur.*: id. 28, 1, 2.

commentator, ōris, m. [id.] *an inventor, author*: omnium falsorum, App. Apol. 321, 36: evangelii, Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

commenticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [commentus, comminiscor] *thought out, invented, devised, fabricated*. Opp. to that already existing: *newly invented*: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: specacula (opp. usitata), Suet. Claud. 21.

2. Opp. to that which is actual: *pretended, fancied, imaginary*: commenticia civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: commenticii et ficti Dei, id. N. D. 2, 28. 3. Opp. to that which is true: *fabricated, forged, false*: crimen, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: res, ib. 29 *fin.*: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1.

com-mentior, itus, 4. v. dep. *to invent or devise a falsehood*: App. Apol. p. 314.

commento, are, for commentor: *commentare ora, facetiously, to demonstrate on the face, i. e. to strike*, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 30.

commentor, atus, 1. v. dep. freq. [comminiscor] *to think over, meditate thoroughly, study, weigh, consider*. With acc., de, or absol.: curiosius incipiunt commentari aliquid et discere, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: aliquid secum, id. Brut. 88, 301: ut commententur inter nos, qua ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: de pop. R. libertate, id. Phil. 3, 14 *fin.*: dum tu commentaberis, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 24: (magi) congregantur in fano commentandi causa atque inter se colloquendi, Cic. Div. 1, 41: magister hic Samnitium summa jam senectute est et quotidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86. *Part. perf. in pass. sense*: ut sua et commentata et scripta meminisset, id. Brut. 88, 301. II. *to devise, invent, contrive*: ut cito commentatus est (sc. mendacium) Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 25. 2. *to sketch out, work up, write, compose, treat upon*: Achillem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, id. Poen. prol. 1: mimos, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: aliquid in reum, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Catoni de militari disciplina commentanti, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30. 3. *to explain, comment upon*: carmina, Suet. Gramm. 2.

commentor, ōris, m. [comminiscor] *one who devises or invents something, an inventor*: uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785.

commentum, i, n. [id.] *an invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: miraculi, Liv. 1, 19: mixta fumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54: animi, ib. 13, 38. 2. *a mechanical contrivance*: Suet. Vesp. 18. 3. *a project, plan*: Just. 21, 4. 4. *a rhetor. figure, equiv. to commentatio* = ἐνθύμημα: Vitellius in Quint. 9, 2, 107.

commentus, a, um, *Part.* [comminiscor]: id vectigal commentum alterum ex censoribus satis credebant, had devised, Liv. 29, 37.

com-meo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to go and come, pass to and fro*: fossam perduxit ut tuto etiam singuli commeare

possent, *go backwards and forwards* (between the two camps), Caes. B. G. 7, 36: pisciculi ultro citro commeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: naturis his, ex quibus omnia constant, sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: crebro enim illius literae ab aliis ad nos commeant, id. Att. 8, 9: vulgatum erat, inter Velos Romanque nuntios commeare, Liv. 5, 47 *fin.*: commeantibus invicem nuntis, Tac. A. 13, 38: qua via omnes commeabant, Nep. Eum. 8. Of inanimate and abstract objects: (fossam) latitudinis, qua contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *pass to and fro*, Suet. Ner. 31: posse eodem Flacco internuncio sermones commeare, Tac. A. 2, 28. With viam (rare): meus scruposam victus commeat viam, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 82: vias, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27. II. *to visit often, to resort to, frequent*: minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18 *fin.*: in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100. Transf. to things: nam illac catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Pl. Curc. 28: cujus in hortos, domum, Baiae, iure suo libidines omnium commearent, Cic. Coel. 16 *fin.*

commercator, ōris, m., σύνεμπορος, *a fellow-trader*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commerciarius, ūs, m., συνωρητής, *a fellow-purchaser*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

com-mercium, ūs, n. [commercior] "primarily signifies the legal capacity to buy and sell: this technical expression, however, does not refer to the usual selling of daily life, but to the symbolical sale, which the Romans called Mancipatio" (Long's Cic. 1, p. 317). The word came also to signify to contract many other kinds of obligation; v. Long, l. c.: commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 3, 40: ceteris Latinis populis connubia, commerciaque et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv. 8, 14. 2. *commercial intercourse in general, trade, traffic, commerce*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18. 3. *an article of traffic, merchandise, wares*: commercia militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47: provisions, id. 26, 4, 9. 4. *a place of trade, market-place*: commercia et litora peragraré, id. 37, 3, 11, no. 2. II. In gen.: *intercourse, communication, correspondence*: quid tibi mecum est commercii senex? Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 4: mihi cum vestris legibus nihil est commercii, I have nothing to do with your laws, id. Rud. 3, 4, 20: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: commercium habere cum virtute, id. de Sen. 12, 42: agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29: plebis, with them, id. 5, 3: linguae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35: sermonis, Liv. 5, 15: loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*: communium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanae, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli, stipulation, treaty, ib. 14, 33. 2. *Of sexual intercourse*: Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 77: Suet. Cal. 36.

com-mercior, atus, 1. v. dep. *to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase*: captivos, Pl. Capt. prol. 26: arma, tela, Sall. J. 66. Commerciatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: edulia, Afran. in Non. 28, 30.

com-mēreo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. (also **commereor**, itus, 2. v. dep. Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 8: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36: Gell. 1, 6: Arn. 2, p. 93) *to entirely merit, fully deserve* (rare): aestimationem commeruisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: poenam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: nunquam sciens commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 4. II. Meton.: *to be guilty of an offence or crime*: noxiam, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 56 culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 12: videre commeruisse in te aliquid mali, id. Epid. 1, 1, 59: arbitrabitur commeruisse culpam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 28: quae nunquam quicquam erga me commerita est, id. Hec. 3, 5, 36: quid commerui aut peccavi? id. Andr. 1, 1, 112: quid placidae commerulstis oves, Ov. F. 3, 362.

commētacula, ōrum, *n. plu.* rods carried by the flamens: Fest. s. v.

com-mētiōr, mensus, 4. *v. dep.* to measure (very rare): omnes porticus, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 8: agros, Col. 5, 1, 2: siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic. Tim. 9. Fig.: to measure with or by something, to proportion: cum tempore, id. Inv. 1, 26 fin.

commēto, 1. *v. n. freq.* [commēto] to go frequently: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35

commictilis, e, *adj.* [commingo] that deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile: Pomp. in Non. 83, 5.

commictus, a, um, *Part.* [commingo].

commigratio, ōnis, *f.* [commigro] a wandering, migration: (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

com-migro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* to remove in a body, to migrate, enter: huc, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: in tuam (domum), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 fin.: Romam, Liv. 1, 34: Athenas, Plin. 35, 11: e Germania in Gallias, Tac. G. 27.

com-miles, itis, *m.* a fellow-soldier (for commilito): Inscr.

com-militium, ii, *n.* [con and milit- (miles)] companionship in war: Vell. 2, 29: Chauci in commilitium adsciti sunt, Tac. A. 1, 60: Plin. Ep. 10, 11 (16). II. In gen.: fellowship, companionship (very rare): studiorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 72.

com-milito, ōnis, *m.* [id.] a comrade, fellow-soldier: Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: desilite, commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: nec milites eos, sed blandiori nomine commilitones appellabat, Suet. Caes. 67: Liv. 3, 50. II. Transf.: dii, fellow-gods, Flor. 1, 11, 4: a prostitute: Elagab. in Lampr. Elag. 26.

com-milito, 1. *v. n.* [id.] to be a companion in war, to fight in company: Flor. 3, 5, 23.

comminābundus, a, um [comminor] threatening (with dat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

comminatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a threatening, menacing (rare): comminatio orationis tanquam armorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54: (taurorum), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181. In plur.: comminationes Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8: Tiberii, Suet. Tib. 37.

comminativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] threatening, menacing: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

comminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a threatener: Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

com-mingo, xxi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* to make water on, defile (rare): lectum potus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: commictum coenum, as a term of reproach, for a paltry, dirty fellow, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

com-miniscor, mentus, 3. *v. dep.* [so reminiscor, root MEN; Sans. man, whence mens, memini: cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63] to devise, to contrive, invent: reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Pseud. 2, 3, 27: fac Amphitruonem ab aedibus ut abigas quovis pacto, fac commentus sies, id. Amph. 3, 3, 24: nec nunc quid hero dicam meo, quo comminisci, I cannot think what to tell my master, id. Aul. 1, 1, 30: ne me hoc commentum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tantum scelus, Quint. 5, 13, 30. Of fiction, as opp. to reality: Epicurus monogrammos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: occurrentia nescio quae comminisceretur, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43. II. to invent, contrive something new: novas literas, Suet. Claud. 41: Phoenices, literas et literarum operas, aliasque etiam artes commenti, Mel. 1, 12, 1: excubias nocturnas vigilesque, Suet. Aug. 30. Part. commentus, a, um, in pass. signif.: devised, feigned, contrived, fictitious: dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. M. 6, 565: sacra, ib. 3, 558: crimen, Liv. 26, 27.

com-mīno, 1. *v. a.* to drive together: App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.

com-minor, atus, 1. *v. dep.* to threaten, menace. With acc. of thing

and dat. of person: comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv. 10, 39: impetum, Hirt. B. Afr. 71: necem alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: inter se, Liv. 44, 9: alicui cuspidem, Suet. Caes. 62. Part. comminatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: App. M. 6, 184, 12.

com-minūo, ui, ūtum, 3. *v. a.* to make small, to fritter away, to break or crumble to pieces, to crush, split, diminish, etc.: fores et postes securibus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 31: illi statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60: anulum, Cic. Verr. 4, 25: lapidem, Plin. 2, 103, 106: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: fabas molis, Ov. Med. fac. 72: caput, as a threat, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 74: argenti pondus et auri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43. II. Fig.: to weaken, impair, enervate: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33: opes civitatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 37 fin.: comminuere vires ingenii, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34: comminuere animum, Plin. Ep. 9, 2. Transf. to persons: Viriathus, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11 fin.: re familiari comminuti sumus, id. Att. 4, 3 fin.: nec te natalis origo comminuit, i. e. animum tuum, Ov. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuere meis, you will be prevailed upon, id. Her. 3, 134.

com-minus (also cōminus), *adv.* [manus] hand to hand, in close contest (with the sword, etc.), opp. to eminus: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: veterani comminus acriter instare, Sall. C. 60: cominus conferre signa, Liv. 1, 33: adversus resistentes cominus niti, Tac. A. 4, 51: hostium duce cominus trucidato, Suet. Tib. 3. Poet. of copulation: Lucr. 4, 1044. And of fighting in gen.: Stat. Th. 10, 213. Fig.: sed haec fuerit nobis tanquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10 fin.: in apros ire, Ov. F. 5, 176: agrestes ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2, 19, 22: iacto qui semine comminus arva insequitur, Virg. 7, 1, 104. II. In gen. without the idea of contest: nigh at hand, hard by, near: eminus ardescunt, (prius) quam cominus imbuat ignis, Lucr. 6, 904: comminus viso armorum agmine, Tac. H. 1, 41: aliquid comminus judicantur, near at hand, i. e. by the eyesight, Plin. 11, 42, 97: comminus arma habere, Vul. Fl. 5, 583. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 94-99).

comminutus, a, um, *Part.* [comminuo].

commis, is, *v. gummi.*

com-miscēo, scūi, xtum or stum, 2. *v. a.* (inf. pass. commisci, Lucr. 5, 504) to mix or mingle together, to intermingle. With acc. and cum, abl., or absol.: commiscere amurcam cum aqua aequas partes, Cato R. R. 93: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg. Aen. 3, 633: nota Falerni Chio, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24: reliquias (Phyllidis) cineribus Juliae commiscuit, Suet. Dom. 17: mulsum, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 7: multa in unum, Scrib. Comp. 56. Of sexual intercourse: Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128. Fig.: ne quid tecum consilii commisceam, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 68: jus accusatoris cum iure testimonii, Auc. Her. 4, 35: nunquam temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: populus, cui commiscemur, Sen. Ep. 7.

commiscibilis, e, *adj.* [commisceo] that can be mingled: Tert. Anim. 12.

commiscuus, a, um [id.] common, κοινός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

misératio, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]. In rhetor.: a part of an oration intended to excite compassion: Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125.

com-miseror, itus, 2. *v. dep.* impers.: with acc. and gen.: to have pity or compassion upon, to commise-

rate: navitas precum Arionis commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19.

com-miseresco, 3. *v. a.* to commiserate, pity (rare): servos, Enn. in Non. 472, 29: impers. Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-misero, ōnis, *m.* [miser] a companion in misfortune (rare): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

com-miseror, atus, 1. *v. dep.* to commiserate, pity (rare): fortunam Graeciae, Nep. Ages. 5: interitum fratris, Gell. 1, 5: murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia, bewailing, id. 5, 14. II. In rhetor.: to excite compassion: quid quum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: quum commiserandum sit, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissatio and **commissator**, *v. commiss.*

commissio, ōnis, *f.* [committo] Lit. a letting go together; hence, the beginning of a fight, game, etc.: the celebration of games or contests: ego illos (ludos) celebrari cupio: et tecum ago, ut jam ab ipsa commissione, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 26: commissione ludorum evenit, Suet. Aug. 43: praetor commissione ludorum Floraliū, id. Galb. 6: productis in commissione pantomimis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. Meton.: a prize-declamation, ostentatious speech, ἀγών νῆμα: Suet. Aug. 89. II. a perpetration, commission: placuli, Arn. 4 p. 148.

commissōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In law: commissoria lex, a condition in a bargain or contract, Ulp. Dig. 18, 3, 14: or absol. commissoria, ae, *f.*: Papin. in Ulp. 1b.

commissum, 1, *n.* [id.] that which is intrusted, a secret, trust: enuntiare commissa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: commissa celare, Nep. Epam. 3: commissa tacere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: commissa retinent fideliter aures, id. Ep. 1, 18, 70: commissum tegeas, ib. 1, 18, 38. II. a transgression, offence, fault, crime: equod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, Cic. Sull. 26: turpe, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39: commissi praemia, Ov. F. 4, 590. In plur.: post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis, offences, Virg. Aen. 1, 136. III. In law: an incurring of fines, a confiscation or confiscated property: Suet. Cal. 41: in commissum cadere, Ulp. Dig. 39, 4, 16: causa commissi, ib.: Scaev. ib. 19, 2, 61 fin.

commissura, ae, *f.* [committo] a joining together, a band, knot, joint, seam: commissura funis, Cato R. R. 135, 4: commissura nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: digitorum contractio facilis propter molles commissuras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: navium, Plin. 16, 36, 64: colorum, a mingling, id. 35, 5, 12: Piscium, the knot in the constellation Pisces, id. 18, 31, 74: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4. Fig.: connection in discourse: Quint. 12, 9, 17.

commissuralis, e, *adj.* [commissura] pertaining to a juncture: Veg. 3, 13, 4.

commissus, a, um, *Part.* [committo].

commistim (commixtim), *adv.* in a mixed manner, jointly: Hier. Praef. in Isaj.

commistus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

com-mitigo, 1. *v. a.* to make soft, mellow: utinam tibi committigari videam sandalio caput, humorously for contundo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4.

com-mito, misi, missum, 3. *v. a.* -it. to let go together; to join together, connect, unite: constr. with inter, cum, dat., or absol.: res in ordinem digestae atque inter se commissae, Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: per nondum commissae inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4: costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1: qua naris fronti committitur, is joined to, Ov. M. 12, 315: delphinum caudas utero commissae luporum, Virg. Aen. 3, 428: moles, quae urbem continenti committit,

teret, Curt. 4, 2: commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46. **II.** With *acc.* of person: to set face to face, to set on, set fighting; to match, compare: pugiles Latinos cum Graecis committere, Suet. Aug. 45: quingenis peditibus, elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes. 39: securus licet Aeneas Rutulumque ferocem committas, although you bring them to blows, Juv. 1, 162: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, id. 6, 436. **2.** With *acc.* of thing: to set going, to begin, join: equestre proelium commiserunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155: tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. Aen. 5, 113: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4: quo die Iudi committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *fin.*: spectaculum, Liv. 2, 36: musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23. *Absol.* (rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr. 5, 6: priusquam committeretur, before the contest began, Suet. Vesp. 5. Hence, Fig. in gen.: to begin, undertake: tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio, Ciceronis, velut satiatio Antonio, poena finita, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: iudicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: instant enim (adversarii), et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, often join issue on every critical point in which they think we are at a loss, Quint. 6, 4, 17. **III.** to go to work, to do, act, etc.: followed by *ut*, to act so that: nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: non committam ut tibi causam aliquam dem recusandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: ne committeret ut is locus ex calamitate Pop. Rom. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: nolite, obsecro, committere ut rei militaris dedecus admittatur, id. B. C. 3, 64: ego nolo quemquam civem committere ut morte multandus sit, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: nisi quod commissimus ut quisquam ex Cannensi clade miles Rom. superesset, Liv. 25, 6: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 5 *fin.* With *cur*: Caedicius negare se commissurum cur sibi aut deorum aut hominum quisquam imperium finiret, Liv. 5, 46. With *inf.*: non committunt scannia facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. M. 9, 632. **IV.** to do wrong: esp. with facinus, etc., to commit, perpetrate: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23: committere multa et in deos et in homines imple nefarieque, id. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38: quantum flagitii, Cic. Brut. 61: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: majus delictum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11: parricidium, id. 7, 2, 2: sacrilegium, id. 7, 2, 18: fraudem, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. *Absol.*: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium, nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 1, 43. **2.** With *in* or *contra* legem, or *abl.*: to offend against, violate: quasi committeret contra legem, id. Brut. 12 *fin.*: committere in legem Julianam de adulteris, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 39: ne lege censoria committant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: committere lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9. **3.** With poenam, multam, etc.: to incur, make oneself liable to: ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. Cluen. 37, 103: poenam octupli, sine ulla dubitatione commissam, non persequantur? id. Verr. 3, 12: an commissa sit poena? an exigi debeat? Quint. 7, 4, 20: committere in poenam edicti, Gal. Dig. 2, 2, 4. si alius committat edictum, transgressus, incurs its penalty, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11: commissio edicto ab alio filio, ib. lex 8, § 4: statim

atque commissa lex est, ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2. *Pass.*: to be forfeited or confiscated, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinae commissam esse dicerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10: commissae hypothecae, id. Fam. 13, 56: merces, Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11: mancipium, Ulp. ib. 39, 14, 6. **V.** to make over, intrust, give in charge, give up: and reflect.: to venture, risk oneself, betake oneself. Constr. *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*) of what is intrusted, *dat.* of that to which it is intrusted: the latter sometimes expressed by *in* and *acc.*, and sometimes omitted altogether: Caesar me vestrae fidei commisit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: se barbaris committere non audebat, id. B. G. 4, 21: proelio rem committere constituit, id. B. C. 2, 38: ita quaestor sum factus ut mihi illum honorem tum non solum datum sed etiam creditum, ac commissum putarem, Cic. Verr. 5, 14: capita vestra non dubitatis credere, cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: caput tonsori, Hor. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. Od. 1, 3, 11: semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 223: ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, no. 2: aliquid literis, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*: verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 587: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: committere se populo, senatui, publicis praesidiis et armis, Cic. Mil. 23, 61: se publico committere, to venture into the streets, Suet. Ner. 26: se timidiis fortunae, Cic. Att. 9, 6: civilibus fluctibus, Nep. Att. 6. Proverb.: ovem lupo committere, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Rom., id. Verr. 4, 11: se in senatum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, Liv. 4, 27: rem in aciem, id. 3, 2: se in aciem, id. 7, 26: rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32: sanan' es, quae isti committas? in trusting to him, Pl. Cure. 5, 2, 54: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet, Cic. Mil. 26, 70.

commixtio, ōnis, *f.* [commisceo] a mixing, mingling: Marc. Emp. 8.

commixtura, ae, *f.* [id.] a mixing, mingling: Cato R. R. 157, 1.

commixtus, a, um, *Part.* [commisceo].

commobilis, e, *adj.* [commoveo] easily moving: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

commōdātio, ōnis, *f.* [commodo] a rendering of service, accommodation: App. Trismeg. p. 81, 16.

commōdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In law, a lender: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 55.

commōdātum, i, *n.* In law, a loan: Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3: Inst. Just. 3, 14, 2. **II.** a contract for a loan: id. 13, 6, 1.

commōdātus, a, um, *Part.* [commodo].

commōdē, *adv.* appropriately, aptly, properly, suitably, conveniently, well, etc.: suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositus est commode? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 97: non satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. Am. 1. audire, id. Verr. 3, 58: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: feceris commode mihi que gratum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: in comp.: commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, id. Agr. 3, 1. In medic.: commode facere, to do well, be beneficial. Cels. 4, 12. **II.** commodiously, opportunely, seasonably: magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16: vos istis commodissime sperem esse, ib. 14, 7: hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110: cui commodissime subiungitur, Quint. 9, 3, 82: commode ipse exit Lesbionicus, seasonably, Pl. Trin. 2, 3, 9: adducitur a Veneris Lollius commode, quum Apronius e palaestra redisset,

just as, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 61: emergeram commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, at the very moment, id. Att. 2, 12. **III.** In the comic poets: kindly, obligingly: acceptae bene et commode eximus, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 1.

commōditas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] adaptation, just proportion, symmetry (rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79. Fig.: of style: fitness, a suitable oratorical expression: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4. **II.** fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit: commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est, Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, id. Am. 7: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14. **III.** Of persons: pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, lenity (poet.): vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 6: magnam mihi injicit sua commoditate curam, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: viri, Ov. Her. 17, 176: commoditas mea, as a term of endearment, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 8.

commōdo, *adv.* just in time, seasonably, just at this time: commodo e cum exit, Tit. in Charis. p. 177 P. **II.** For commodo suo or commode, in a commodious manner, commodiously: Sen. Ep. 70, 16.

commōdo, avi, atum, *r. v. a.* [commodus]. Lit.: to measure one thing with another; hence, to adapt, accommodate (rare): trapetum, Cato R. R. 135 *fin.* Fig.: commoda loquelam tuam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 75. **II.** With *acc.*, *abl.*, or *in* with *abl.*, and *dat.*: to accommodate with, to give, furnish, lend, oblige, serve, etc.: cur tu aquam gravare, quam hostis hosti commodat, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 21: quibus tu quaecumque commodaveris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id. tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: penulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, to supply, Sall. C. 16: manum morituro, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.*: aurum Coelio, Cic. Coel. 13, 32: aedes ad nuptias, Auct. Her. 4, 51: praeceptorem se singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4: vires suas aliis, Liv. 34, 12: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32: parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, id. 19: aurem patientem culturae, to lend an ear to, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40: ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestia tua facere possis, ei commodes, oblige, serve him, Cic. Fam. 13, 35: commodare tantum ei in hac re, ib. 13, 37: si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54: at publice commodasti, id. Verr. 4, 9.

com-mōdūlātio, ōnis, *f.* regularity, proportion, symmetry: Vitr. 3, 1.

commōdūlē, *adv. dim.* [commode] conveniently, suitably: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

commōdūlum, i, *n. dim.* [commodum] a small advantage or profit: Arn. 1, p. 7.

commōdūlum, *adv. dim.* [id.] according to convenience, suitably: obsona, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 153.

commōdum, i, *n.* a convenient opportunity, convenience: velim aliquando, quum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, when it shall be convenient for you, Cic. Att. 12, 28 *fin.*: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 18: tanquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46. So, commodum meo, tuo, etc.: at my, thy, etc., convenience, at one's leisure: etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo, vacuosque dies habuissemus, according to our convenience, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18 *fin.*: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*: naves quas suis quisque commodi fecerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.

II. advantage, profit: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. Andr.

4, 1, 4: (honestatem) ipsam suo splendore in se animos ducere nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Acad. frgm. in Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7: commoda vitae, Lucr. 3, 2: pacis, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, ib. 2, 1, 3. Sometimes *adv.*: without injury or detriment: ut regem reducas, quod commodo reip. facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: si per commodum reip. posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25. III. *a reward, pay, wages for public service*: veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 2 *fin.*: emeritae militiae, Suet. Cal. 44: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49. 2. *a favour, privilege, immunity*: Suet. Aug. 31. IV. Meton. = commodatum, *that which is lent, a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.

commodum, *adv.* *opportunistically, seasonably*, *εὐκαιρῶς*: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 61: *εὐκαιρῶς* ad me venit, quum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus; humanissimeque Dolabella, quibus verbis secum egissem, exposuit: commodum enim egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9.

II. *instantly, immediately, just*: ad te hercle ibam commodum, Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 3: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, Gell. 2, 2: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet*, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 106: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9.

com-mōdus, a, um, *adj.* [con and modus]. Lit.: *measured with*: hence *fitted or adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, commodious, appropriate, favourable*. With *dat.*, or *absol.*: rarely with *ad*: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem iudicavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 85: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho, Virg. G. 4, 129: vestis ad cursum, Ov. F. 2, 288: hiberna, Liv. 42, 67: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2: commodissimus in Britanniam transmissus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est, Liv. 34, 3: potuisti ad tuum jus faciliore ac commodiore iudicio pervenire, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: literas satis commodas de Britannicis rebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: urbanas res commodiorem in statum pervenisse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: sperans omnia in navigatione fore curationi commodiora, Liv. 30, 19: quae sit stella homini commoda quaeque mala, Prop. 2, 27, 4: id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*: quod commodum est, *just as you please*, id. Verr. 5, 5: quantum commodum fuerit, *just as much as he pleased*, ib. 1, 4: quos ei commodum sit invitet, ib. 1, 26: amat? dabitur a me argentum dum erit commodum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38. II. Of manners: *agreeable, obliging, friendly, polite, affable, gentle*, etc.: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: multo te esse jam commodiorem mitioremque nuntiant, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. 3, 9: commodus commissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: mihi comodus unda, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9: commodus meis sodalibus, id. Od. 4, 8, 1. Fig.: (iambus) spondeos stabiles in iura paterna recepit commodus et patiens, id. A. P. 257. III. As *con* before *ads.* often implies completion, or gives a superlative signification, hence *commodus* means, *having full measure, complete, perfect, due, proper*, etc.: commoda statura, *a proper height*, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: viginti argenti commodas minas, *full twenty*, ib. 3, 3, 134: capillus commodus, *well arranged*, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: commodis novem cyathis miscetur pocula, Hor. Od. 3, 19,

12: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, *to be better*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

com-mōlior, Itus, 4. *v. dep.* *to set in motion, undertake* (rare): commoliri tempestas fulmina coepit, Lucr. 6, 255: quem dolum commoliar, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

commōlitus, a, um, *Part.* [commolior].

commōlitus, a, um, *Part.* [commolo].

com-mollō, 4. *v. a.* *to soften*: Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mōlo, ul, Itum, 3. *v. a.* *to grind up or thoroughly, to pound*: (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1.

commōnē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *to remind, admonish, impress upon*: commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumno-rige sint dicta, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: illi cum commonefaciunt, ut utatur instituto suo, Cic. Verr. 2, 17: commonefecit sanxisse Augustum, Tac. A. 6, 12: quemque beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49. In *pass.*: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illa oratione commonefiat, Cic. Verr. 5, 43. Humorously: vos monumentis commonefaciam bubulis, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 6. 2. *to commemorate* (rare): istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 4, 64.

com-mōnēo, ul, Itum, 2. *v. a.* *to remind, to put in mind of, impress upon, to bring to one's recollection*. Constr.: the person warned in the *acc.* (or *nom.* with the *passive*): that of which he is warned in the *gen.*, with *de*, in the *acc.*, or as a *dependent clause*: ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 4, 26: ut anulus commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint. 11, 2, 30: mearum me absens miseriarum communes, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33: quis in circum maximum venit quin de avaritia tua commoneretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 59: de periculo commonendi erunt, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: officium vestrum ut vos malo cogatis commoneriet, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 17: quae commonet usus, Sil. 13, 11: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, aliorum exempla commonet, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 17: ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.

commōnītio, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo] *an earnest reminding or admonition*: Quint. 4, 2, 51.

commōnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who earnestly reminds*: Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commōnītōrium, ii, *n.* [commonitor] *a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions*: Amm. 28, 1. Fig.: *a means of reminding*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commōnītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *suitable for reminding*: Cod. Just. 4, 3.

commonitus, a, um, *Part.* [commoneo].

com-monstro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (commonstrasso = commonstravero, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5), *to show, point out fully or distinctly*: istunc hominem, quem quaeritas, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 5: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: viam, ib. 1, 46 *fin.*: leges fatales ac necessarias, id. Tim. 12.

commōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] *a tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning*: villa et amoenitas illa commoratoris est, non diversorii, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

II. In rhetor.: *a delaying, dwelling upon some important point*: id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 27.

com-mordēo, morsum, 2. *v. a.* *to bite sharply* (rare): tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29: a cane commorsos, Plin. 24, 11, 57. Fig. of abusive lang.: Sen. Vit. beata, 21.

com-mōrior, mortuus, 3. *v. dep.* *to die together or at the same time*. With *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2: tibi, Sen. Ep. 77: nec finis saepe commorientibus gullis, Plin. 10, 21, 24. Meton.: exitalia per se ambo cum sint, duo venena in homine commoriantur, *act as antidotes to each other*, id. 27, 2, 2.

commōro, are, for *cominoror*, Prisc. p. 797 P.

com-mōror, atus, 1. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* I. Neutr.: *to stop, tarry, abide, sojourn, stay*: Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5 *fin.*: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 36 *fin.*: dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: septem omnino dies ad Corfinium cominoratus, id. B. C. 1, 23: circum istaec loca, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 C.: apud aliquem, Cic. Manil. 5 *fin.*: in tam misera vita, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, id. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. de Sen. 23, 84. Fig. (mostly with *in* or *absol.*, rarely with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, id. Fam. 6, 10: cum singulis paene syllabis, Quint. 8 prooem. § 31: in componenda toga, id. 11, 3, 156. Of style: ut haereat in eadem commoreturque sententia, *to dwell upon*, Cic. Or. 40: ipsa mihi veritas manum iniecit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48. II. Act.: *to stop, detain, retard* (only in Plaut.): an te auspicium commoratum est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 58: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.

com-morsico, 1. *v. a.* *to bite to pieces*: App. M. 7, p. 195.

commorsus, a, um, *Part.* [commordeo].

com-mortālis, e, *adj.* *mortal*: Col. 3, 20, 4.

commōsis, is, *f.* = κόμμις, *a gummy substance, the first groundwork in honey-making*: Plin. 11, 7, 6.

commōtio, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] *a violent moving, motion*: vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 13. Fig.: *a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (rare): commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8. In *plur.*: *animatorum*, ib. 4, 28, 61: of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, ib. 5, 14 *fin.*

commōtiuncūla, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio] *a slight indisposition*: Cic. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

commōto, 1. *v. a.* *freq.* [commoveo] *to move violently up and down*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

commōtus, a, um, *Part.* [commoveo].

II. *Adj.*: *unsettled, wavering*: aes alienum, Tac. A. 6, 17: genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 9. 2. *moved, excited, aroused*: animus commotior, id. Div. 1, 37: Drusus commotior animo, *more violent, passionate*, Tac. A. 4, 3: commotus ingenio, ib. 6, 45: commoto similis, *to one provoked, enraged*, Suet. Aug. 51.

commōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, agitation*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

com-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. *v. a.* (contr. forms: commorunt, Lucr. 2, 766: commorat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 51: commorit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: commossem, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: commosset, commosse, etc.): *to move violently up and down, to shake, move, stir*: magui commorunt aequora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: ubi se coelum commovet, atque aer serpere coepit, ib. 6, 1118: celeres neque commovet alas,

Virg. Aen. 5, 217: lapideus sum, commovere me non audeo, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 44: quis sese commovere potest, cuius ille (Roscius) vitia non videat? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. 2. to move from a place, to remove, carry away: columnas, id. Verr. 1, 55: castra ex eo loco, to decamp, ib. 5, 37: ailem, Liv. 2, 65: se ex eo loco, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: se domo, id. Fam. 9, 5: me Thessalonica, id. Att. 3, 13: te istinc, id. Fam. 6, 20 fin.: hostem, repulse, Liv. 9, 40: cervum, Virg. Aen. 7, 494: molem, Val. Fl. 2, 33: numum, i. e. to turn over, use in business, Cic. Font. 1, 1: sacra, to carry about the sacred utensils, images, etc., for religious use, Virg. Aen. 4, 301. Hence humorously: mea si commovi sacra, if I put my instruments (artifices, tricks, etc.) in motion, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 107. Proverb.: glebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliae nemo, would have stirred a clod, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. II. Fig.: chiefly of the intellect and passions: to shake, rouse, agitate, disturb, alarm, affect: nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, to refute, id. Div. 2, 10 fin.: si convellere adori- mur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51: affiantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus albo, nervis, capite, mente, are disturbed, agitated, Plin. 2, 41, 41: per- leviter commotus fuerat: (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: commotus habebitur, i. e. mente cap- tus, frantic, crazed, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209: commotus mente, Plin. 23, 1, 16: dor- miunt; pol ego istos commov bo, awake, arouse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum dispu- tationum memoriam quodammodo com- movent, awaken, revive, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: aliquem nimia longinquitate lo- corum ac desiderio suorum, to disquiet, id. Manil. 9, 23: aut libidine aliqua aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: se et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commo- veri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nihil se ea re commoveri, ib. 1, 40: quibus rebus Caesar vehementer commotus, matu- randum sibi existimavit, ib. 1, 37: affec- tibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotus est metu, spe, gau- dio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 34: nihil me cla- mor iste commovet, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gal- lorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: commotus ab oratore iudex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commorit, flebit, provoke, rouse, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Nep- tunus graviter commotus, Virg. Aen. 1, 126: in hac commotus sum, i. e. in- flamed with love, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: misericordiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 4, 21 fin.: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7: scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8.

commugento, for convocanto, acc. to Fest. s. v.

com-mulcō, 2. v. a. (rare) to stroke down, caress, coax, or soothe: puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229. Fig.: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus iudicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

com-mulco, 1. v. a. to beat vio- lently: App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

com-mundo, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse, purify wholly (very rare): vasa, Col. 12, 18, 3.

commune, is, v. communis.

communicarius, v. pandicularis.

municatio, ōnis, f. [commu- nico] a making common, imparting, communicating: largitio et communi- catio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quae- dam societas et communicatio utilita- tum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19: sermonis, id. Att. 1, 17: criminis cum pluribus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3: nomi- num, bestowing the same names upon

several objects, Plin. 24, 14, 80. II. In rhetoric: a figure of speech = ἀνα- κοινωνία, in which the orator consults his hearers: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Quint. 9, 1, 30.

communicator, ōris, m. [id.] he who makes one a participator in a thing: rei familiaris, Arn. 4 sub fin.

II. he who has part in a thing: Tert. Pud. 22.

communicātus, a, um, Part. [com- munico].

communicātus, ūis, m. [id.] a par- ticipation: App. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

com-mūiceps, ūpis, m. born in the same municipal town: Inscr. Grut. 68, 3.

commūico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [communis] (dep. form: communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24), to make common, to share with others, to communicate, impart. Constr.: usu. the thing shared in acc.: the person with whom it is shared, with cum, or in dat.: but other constr. occur: ut si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Am. 19, 70: civitatem nostram vo- biscum, Liv. 23, 5: causam civium cum servis fugitivis, Sall. C. 56 fin.: at sua Tydides mecum communicat acta, Ov. M. 13, 239: consilia cum aliquo, to make common cause with one, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: curam doloris cum aliquo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: iis omnium domus patent, victusque communicatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: communicabo te semper mensa mea, you shall always have a seat at my table, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 50. 2. Of oral communication: to make known, talk over, discourse, tell: homo, quo- cum omnia, quae me cura aliqua affi- ciunt, una communicem, Cic. Att. 1, 18: (Pompeius) mecum saepissime de te communicare solet, id. Fam. 1, 7: quum de societate inter se multa communica- rent, id. Quint. 4, 15: communicato in- ter se consilio, Liv. 8, 25: quibuscum communicare de maximis rebus Pom- pelus consuevit, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: nonne prius communicatum oportuit? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4: et secundas res splendidiore facit amicitia et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, Cic. Am. 6 fin.: consilia communicant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 fin. 3. In late Lat.: to have intercourse with: ne cum pere- grinis communicarent, Just. 36, 2. II. Of things: to join, unite: viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum mea laude communicem, Cic. Acad. 2, 1 fin. III. to take a share in, to partake, participate in: inimicitias mecum communicasti, you have shared in, id. Fam. 15, 21: provin- ciam cum Antonio, id. Pis. 2, 5: qui sibi cum illo rationem communi- catam putat, believes that he has all things in common with him, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142: labores et discrimina communicabat, Tac. Agr. 8: with dat.: altari Christi, Aug. Ep. 162. IV. to vulgarize, to contaminate, defile: Tert. Spect. 17.

com-mūio, ūvi or ūi, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify on all sides, to secure, in- trench: castella, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: cas- tra, Liv. 2, 32: loca castellis idonea, Nep. Milt. 2: hibernacula, Liv. 22, 32: praesidium, id. 2, 49: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 43. Fig.: auctoritatem aulae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

commūio, ōnis, f. fellowship, a common share or interest, communion: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: bona, fortunas meas in communionem tuorum temporum con- tuli, id. Mil. 36, 100: sanguinis, id. Rosc. Am. 22 fin.: literarum et vocum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: sermonis, Suet. Aug. 74: parietis, Tac. A. 15, 43: victoriae, ib. 12, 19: beneficiorum, praemiorum civi- tatis, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: visorum, id.

Acad. 2, 14, 44. II. In eccl. Lat.: church communion: Aug. in Psalm. 57, n. 15. 2. the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: id. Ep. 54, 6.

com-mūis, e, adj. [munus] shared together, common to several or to all, common, ordinary, general (opp. to proprius): quod commune cum alio est desinit esse proprium, Quint. 7, 3, 24: vetus verbum hoc quidem est: com- munis esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 18: sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque Troja, Cat. 68, 89: dis com- munibus aras, Virg. Aen. 12, 118: is fuit ei cum Roscio communis: questus est Satrius communem factum esse cum Roscio, qui pretio propius fuisset Fannii, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis com- mune est, Sall. C. 1: vitium commune omnium est, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: non proprium senectutis est vitium sed com- mune valetudinis, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: com- munis imperii (i. e. Romani) fines, id. Bulb. 5, 13: communis libertas, id. Sest. 1: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: communem legatio- nem mittunt, ib. 3, 8: unum commu- nis salutis auxilium in celeritate pone- bat, ib. 5, 48: communis vitae ignarus, ignorant of the customs of society, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: communi sensu caret, of a sense of propriety, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: in omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris commu- nisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: com- munium literarum et politionis huma- nitatis experts, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: locus, euphem. the Lower World, Pl. Casin. prol. 19: and for a brothel, Sen. Contr. 1, 2. In plur.: loca, public places, Cic. Verr. 2, 46: loci, in philos. lang., a common-place, common topic, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106. Subst. commune, is, n. = τὸ κοινόν, a community, state: commune Milyadum, id. Verr. 1, 38: Siciliae, ib. 2, 46: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. M. 12, 7: cf. communis Graecia, ib. 13, 199: privatus census brevis, commune mag- num, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13. Adv.: in com- mune: for common use, for a common object, advantage, etc.: metuere, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 20: consulere, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 16: conferre, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: vo- care honores, i. e. to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians, Liv. 6, 40: profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7: laborare (apes), id. 5, 11, 24. 2. in general, generally: de jure omni disputandum, id. 7, 1, 49: haec in commune de omnium Germanorum origine accepi- mus, Tac. G. 27. 3. halves: Sen. Ep. 119. II. Fig.: courteous, conde- scending, affable (in MSS. often con- founded with comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (ami- cum) par est, Cic. Am. 18: hic sic se gerebat ut communis infimis, par prin- cipibus videretur, Nep. Att. 3. Comp.: Suet. Claud. 21. Sup.: id. Vesp. 22.

III. In rhetoric: commune exor- dium quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, equally appropriate to either side of a cause, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26. 2. In grammar: verbum, a common verb, i. e. one that has both an active and a passive signification, Gell. 15, 13. syl- laba = anceps, i. e. either long or short, Don. p. 1389 P.: genus, of both mascu- line and feminine gender, Charis. p. 126 P.

commūitas, ātis, f. [communis] community, fellowship, society: com- munitas nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41 fin.: conditionis, aequitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id. Phil. 6, 2: communitas et conjunctio hu- mana, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: vitae atque victus, id. Fam. 9, 24: omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communitatis, i. e. intercourse with men, id. Off. 1, 43, 152. II. courteousness, affability: Nep. Milt. 8.

commūiter, adv. in common, com- monly, jointly, generally: literae, quas communiter cum aliis scripsisti, et eas, quas tuo nomine, Cic. Att. 11, 5: sic

dissemillis bestiis communiter cibum quaeritur, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: figura, quam non communiter, sed proprie nominamus, Quint. 9, 1, 23: (ira) communiter urit utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13.

commūnītus, *adv.* in common: communitus deos colere, Varr. in Non. 510, 5.

commūnītus, *a, um, Part.* [communio].

commurmūrātio, *ōnis, f.* [commurimur] a general murmuring: Gell. 11, 7.

com-murmūro, and *dep. -or*, *v. n.* to murmur, mutter (rare): ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.*: (ciconiae) congregatae inter se commurmurant, Plin. 10, 23, 31.

commūtābilis, *e, adj.* [commuto] subject to change, changeable: cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: commutabilis, varius, multiplex animus, id. Am. 25, 92: commutabilis vitae ratio, id. Mil. 26.

II. In rhetoric: exordium commutabile est, quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contraria parte dici, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26.

commūtātō, *adv.* [id.] in a changed or altered manner: Auc. Her. 4, 42.

commūtātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a changing, change: commutationes annuae, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: commutatio tempestatum coeli, id. Div. 2, 42 *fin.*: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: crebrae commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: morum aut studiorum, Cic. Am. 21, 77: civiles, id. Fam. 5, 12. **II.** In rhetoric: a reciprocal opposition or change = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 85): Auc. Her. 4, 28.

2. Of an exchange of words: a conversation, conference: Cl. Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

commūtātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] (for commutatio) a change, alteration: Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto, *avi, atum, v. a.* to change about, change entirely, alter: Curio consilium commutat, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: consilium Scipio iterque commutat, ib. 3, 36: commutata omnium voluntate et opinione, ib. 2, 33: omnia migrant, omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829: signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: commutari ex veris in falsa, id. Fat. 9, 17: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quae commutantur fiuntque contraria, Cic. Off. 1, 10. Of fruits: to decay, spoil: Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1. Fig.: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, Cic. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*: nihil commutantur animo et fidem abeunt qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3 *fin.*

II. to exchange, to barter, traffic: inter se commutant vestem ac nomina, Pl. Capt. prol. 37: vin' commutemus? tuam ego ducam et tu meam? id. Trin. 1, 2, 21: locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: captivos, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: vinum pro oleo, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8 *fin.* Fig.: mortem cum vita, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: gloriam constantiae cum caritate patriae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: fidem suam et religionem pecunia, id. Clu. 46, 129: ne studium belli gerundi agricultura commutent, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: unum verbum tecum, to exchange a single word, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7: non tria verba inter vos, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 34.

cōmo, *mpsi, mptum, v. n.* to put together, arrange; esp. of the hair: to comb, braid, dress: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, Cic. Pis. 11: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16: caput in gradus atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comas acu, id. 2, 5, 12: comas hasta recurva, Ov. F. 2, 560: capillos dente secto, Mart. 12, 83: longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20. In gen.: to adorn, ornament: corpora si quis vilis atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8 proem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: vestes et cingula manu, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 525

Fig.: colus compta, i. e. furnished or adorned with wool, Plin. 8, 48, 74: Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Lucan. 10, 83. Esp. freq. of rhetor. ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42. [Prob. compounded of *con* and *emere*, "to put together," "to arrange:" but it seems to have been confounded by the Romans with *coma*, "the hair," and hence to have signified "to arrange the hair."]

cōmo, *atum, v. n.* and *a.* [coma] Neut.: to be furnished with hair or something like hair: Paul. Nol. 28, 246.

II. A ct.: to clothe or deck with hair, or something like hair: Tert. Pall. 3.

cōmoedia, *ae, f.* (gen. *comœdiāi*, Plaut.) = κωμῳδία, a comedy: facere, Ter. Andr. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: spectare, Ter. Andr. prol. 27: exigere, to hiss from the stage, ib.: successit vetus his comoedia, Hor. A. P. 281: atque alii, quorum comoedia prisca virorum est, id. S. 1, 4, 2: Hyperboli improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: huius in litore plures villae meae: illam tragœdiam, hanc appellare comoediam soleo, Plin. Ep. 9, 7.

cōmoediō, *adv.* as in comedy: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

cōmoedicus, *a, um, adj.* = κωμωδικός, pertaining to comedy, comic: ars, App. Flor. no. 16.

cōmoedus, *a, um, adj.* = κωμωδός, pertaining to comedy, comic: natio comoeda est, it is a nation of buffoons, Juv. 3, 100. **II.** Subst.: comoedus, i. m. a comedian, comic actor: Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.

cōmōsus, *a, um, adj.* [coma] hairy, with much or long hair (rare): frons, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2. Meton. of the leaves of plants: tithymalum comosissimum, Plin. 26, 8, 45 (alluding to the numerous closely ranked narrow leaves).

com-pāciscor or **-pēciscor**, *-pactus* or *-pectus, v. dep.* to make an agreement, form a compact with one. (Only in perf. tenses and partic.): si sumus compacti, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 129. In pass. signif., compacto (compecto, Cic. Scaur. 5, 7), according to agreement or concert: omnes compacto rem agunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 29: Cic. Att. 10, 12: Liv. 5, 11 *med.* So, de compacto, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 126: and ex compacto, Suet. Caes. 20.

compactilis, *e, adj.* [compactus, compingo] pressed or joined together, compact: trabes, fitted one to another, Vitruv. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 20: operimentum (of nuts), Plin. 15, 22, 24. Of animals: thick-set, compact: id. 8, 16, 18: of bees, id. 11, 18, 19.

compactio, *ōnis, f.* [compingo] a joining together: membrorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33. **II.** a structure, frame: Vitruv. 10, 21.

compactum, *i, v.* compaciscor.

compactūra, *ae, f.* [compingo] a joining together, a joint: Vitruv. 4, 7.

compactus, *a, um, Part.* [compingo]. **II.** Adj. compact, strongly built: compacto corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: compactis firmisque membris, Suet. Vesp. 20.

compactus, *a, um, Part.* [compaciscor].

compāges, *is, f.* a fixing, pegging, or fastening together, a connection, joint, structure: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30: Suet. Aug. 43. Fig.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, i. e. in the embraces, Lucr. 4, 1109: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, bedily structures, Cic. de Sen. 21, 77: octingentorum annorum fortuna disciplinaque compages haec coaluit, this body politic, empire, Tac. H. 4, 74 *fin.* [con and ag, root of pango.]

compāgina, *ae, f.* [id.] a joining together, combination: Baro in Goes. p. 239.

compāginātiō, *ōnis, f.* a joining, joint, ἀμωγή, Vet. Gloss.

compāgino, *avi, atum, v. a.* [compago] to join together: Amm. 21, 2.

compāgo, *inis, f.* [v. compages] a fastening together, connection: disparibus calamis compagine cerae inter se junctis, Ov. M. 1, 711: sive flammarum violentia compaginem soli ruperit, Sen. Ep. 91, 10.

com-palpo, *v. a.* to stroke, caress: Aug. Serm. de temp. 214.

com-par, *āris, adj.* (abl. *compari*, Liv. 36, 44: compare, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38: gen. plur. *comparum*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 64), like or equal to another: natura, Lucr. 4, 1251: connubium, Liv. 1, 9: postulatio Latinorum, id. 23, 6: *compari* Marte concurrerat, id. 36, 44: *compar* consilium tuum parentis tui consilio, id. 28, 42 *fin.* **II.** Subst.: an equal, a comrade, colleague: hunc comparem metuo meum, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 9. **2.** a lover, consort, mate: compressiones arctae amantum comparum, ib. 1, 1, 64: nondum munia comparis aequare, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2: Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38. **3.** a piece in some game: id. A. A. 3, 359.

4. a kind of sentence, several members of which have an equal number of syllables: Auc. Her. 4, 20.

compārābilis, *e, adj.* [comparo] that may be compared, comparable (rare): species, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: comparabilis mors trium clarissimorum virorum, Liv. 39, 52.

compārātē, *adv.* by way of comparison, comparatively: Cic. Top. 22, 84.

compārātiō, *ōnis, f.* [comparo] a bringing together, comparing, comparison: potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic. Off. 1, 43: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, id. de Or. 1, 60 *fin.*: rerum, Quint. 2, 4, 24. **II.** a trial of skill, contention: in comparisonem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6. **III.** a ratio, proportion: quum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparisonem est facta conversio, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. So for the Gr. ἀναλογία: id. Tim. 4 *fin.*

IV. an agreement, contract: provincia sine sorte, sine comparisonem, extra ordinem data, Liv. 6, 30. **V.** In rhetoric: comparatio (criminis) est, quum aliud aliquod alicujus factum rectum aut utile contenditur, quod ut fieret, illud, quod arguitur, dicitur esse commissum, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15.

VI. In grammar: a climax: Don. p. 1745 P.: the comparative degree: Quint. 1, 5, 45. **VII.** a making ready, preparing, providing for, preparation, etc.: novi belli, Cic. Manil. 4: pugnae, Hirt. B. Afr. 35: veneni, Liv. 42, 17: comparatio disciplinae dicendi, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: novae amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 9.

VIII. a procuring, gaining, acquiring: testium, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: criminis, i. e. of all the materials for an accusation, id. Clu. 67, 191. **IX.** In late Lat., a purchasing, purchase: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 52.

compārātivē, *adv.* comparatively, with comparativē: comparative dicere, Gell. 5, 21.

compārātivus, *a, um, adj.* [comparo] suitable for or pertaining to comparison, comparative: judicatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 25: genus causae (opp. simplex), Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21. **II.** In grammar: comparativus gradus or absol.: the comparative, Don. p. 1745 P.: casus, the ablative, Prisc. p. 671 P.

compārātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a purchaser: Paul. Sen. 2, 17 *fin.*

compārātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a relation, proportion: modulorum, Vitruv. 7, praef. *fin.*

com-parco (comperco, Sol.), *rai, v. a.* to save, husband, lay up: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: cibum et formicae, Fronto Laud. neglig. 2, p. 371.

com-pāreo, *ui, v. n.* to be perfectly apparent, to appear, be visible: nec tamen ulla comparebat avis, Lucr. 6, 1219: omnis suspicio in eos servos,

qui non comparebant, commovebatur. Cic. Clu. 64, 180: repente comparuit incolumis, Suet. Aug. 14: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, *agrees, is correct*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 16. II. Meton.: *to be present, be in existence*: et memor sum et diligens, ut quae imperes, compareant, *may be done*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 8: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic. Verr. 1, 50 fin.: conquiri quae comparerent jussit, Liv. 6, 1.

com-pārīlis, e, adj. *equal, like*: Aus. Ecl. 2, 38.

com-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (old form comparassit=comparaverit, Plant.) *to put together, unite*. Constr.: what is put, in the acc. (or nom. with pass.); that with or to which it is put, with cum or in dat.: other constr. occur: ambo quum simul aspiciamus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv. 10, 46: labella cum labellis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78: ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compararet et proportionem conjungeret, Cic. Tim. 5: annus hibernus imbres nivesque comparat, *brings with it, brings in its train*, Hor. Epod. 2, 30. II. *to bring together to a contest, to match*: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28: hunc Threici comparavit, Suet. Cal. 35. Fig.: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63.

III. Fig.: *to put together, put on a level or equality, place on the same footing*: neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anposuissim unquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. frgm. in Non. 256, 4: utrum exercitus exercitui, an duces ducibus, an dignitas, an causa, comparari poterat? Liv. 28, 28 fin.: multis victi procllis ne se quidem ipsi cum illis virtute comparant, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: et se mihi comparat Ajax?, Ov. M. 13, 338. Hence, in gen.: *to compare*: homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: comparare majora, minora, paria, id. de Or. 2, 40, 172: Periclem fulminibus et coelesti fragori comparat, Quint. 12, 10, 24: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14. With a relat. clause: comparando quam intestina corporis-seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, *by drawing a comparison*, Liv. 2, 32 fin.: deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sunt homines, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16. IV. t. t. of colleagues in office: *with inter and pron. reflect.*: *to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement*: senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirentur, Liv. 42, 31: (consules) comparant inter se ut se consul devoveret, id. 8, 6. V. *to put together, make ready, furnish, prepare, provide*: praesidium Genabi tuendi causa comparabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, ib. 4, 31: copias comparare, id. B. C. 3, 102: comparare convivium magnifice et ornate, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, ib. 5, 10: se comparare, *to prepare oneself*: se ad respondendum, id. N. D. 3, 8: se ad iter, Liv. 28, 33: legati Rom. in Boeotiam comparati sunt, *prepared themselves for their journey into*, id. 42, 43: insidias alicui per aliquem, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: comparare et constituere accusationem, id. Verr. 1, 2: fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10: vultum e vultu, *to compose*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 5: bellum, Nep. Dion. 5: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30. Absol.: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2. With inf.: urere tepta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, non perpeti contumelias, *shall I resolve*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2. VI. *to arrange, appoint*: esp. pass. imp. comparatum esse, *to be arranged, established*: ita cuique com-

paratum est in aetate hominum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 5: ita comparatum more majorum erat, Liv. 39, 29: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16: quoniam ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, id. Am. 27, 101: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, etc., id. Cluent. 21. Rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, etc., *in the situation*, id. de Or. 3, 9. VII. *to bring to hand, get, purchase, procure, obtain*: negotii sibi qui volet vim parare, navem et mulierem haec duo comparato, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 2: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, ib. 1, 18: novis clientelis comparatis, ib. 6, 12: sibi in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat, ib. 5, 55: pecudes carius, Suet. Cal. 27: merces, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2 fin.: victum et cultum humanum labore et industria, Cic. Oecon. in Col. 2 praef. § 2: laudes artibus, id. Fam. 2, 4: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained them over to their side*, id. 4, 48.

com-partior, 4. v. dep. *to divide, share*: Inscr. Grut. 408, 39.

com-pasco, pastum, 3. v. n. and a. *to feed together*: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, Cic. Top. 3. II. *to feed, pasture*, in gen.: Plin. 9, 54, 79.

III. *to consume, eat*: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2 prooem. § 5.

com-pascuus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to common pasturage*: ager, Cic. Top. 3: jus, Scaev. Dig. 8, 5, 20.

compassibilis, e, adj. [*compatior*] *suffering together*: Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling*: Tert. Res. Carn. 4: sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, ib. 3 fin.

com-pāstor, ōris, m. *a fellow-herdsman*: Hyg. Fab. 187.

com-pātor, passus, 3. v. dep. *to suffer together*: Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

II. *to have compassion, to feel pity*: Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6.

compatriōta, ae, m. *a fellow-citizen*, συμπολιτῆς, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pātrōnus, i, m. *a fellow-patron*: Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1.

com-pauper, ēris, m. *a fellow-pauper*: Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-pāvesco, 3. v. n. *to be very much afraid*: Gell. 1, 23.

com-pecco, 1. v. n. *to err or commit a fault together*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compaciscor.

compēdio, itum, 4. v. a. [*compes*] *to fetter, shackle*: pedes corrigilis, Varr. in Non. 28, 9: in lapicidinas compeditum condidi, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 24. Fig.: Aug. Ep. 39.

compellatio, ōnis, f. [*compello*] *an accosting*: Auc. Her. 4, 15. II. *a reprimanding, rebuking* (rare): Cic. Phil. 3, 7: in plur.: id. Fam. 12, 25.

com-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive together or in a body, to drive along, push on, collect, assemble*: argumentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7: compulerant greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum, Virg. E. 7, 2: haedorum gregem hibisco, ib. 2, 30: dispersos homines compulit unum in locum, et congregavit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: hostes intra oppida murosque, id. B. G. 7, 65: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4: bellum Medulliam, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsa, Suet. Ner. 38: quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida nigro compulerit gregi, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 18: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 6, 7 fin. II. Fig.: *to press together, to drive on, impel, incite, urge, force, constrain*: constr.

with ad or in; more rarely with ut, the inf. or absol.: cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35: aliquem ad virtutem, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 10: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditiōnem fame, Suet. Aug. 14: ad necem, ib. 66: ad confessionem, id. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, ib. 21: ad cavendum ulciscendumque, ib. 37: ad laqueum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 2: in hunc sensum compellor injurisi, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27. With ut: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 4. With inf.: nisi cum Thrasyllus differre quaedam compulisset, Suet. Tib. 62. Absol.: aliqua indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138: ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 46.

compello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*v. appello*] *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): *aliquem voce*, Virg. Aen. 5, 161: *blande hominem*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 72: *carmine*, Cat. 64, 24: *aliquem dictis*, Ov. M. 8, 787: *aliquam de stupro, to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, no. 2. II. *to address reproachfully, to chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, call to account*: magna compellans voce cuculum, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31: neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297: Nigidius minari in concione, se judicem, qui non affuerit, compellaturum, *to accuse*, Cic. Att. 2, 2: nominatim alii compellabantur, alii citabantur, alii relegabantur, id. in Senat. 13.

compendiaria, ae, f. (sc. via) *a short way*: Petr. S. 2, 9. Adv.: *compendiaria and compendiario, by a short way*: Sen. Ep. 119 and 73.

compendiarius, a, um, adj. [*compendium*] *short, abridged* *ria* ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.

compendio, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] *to shorten, abridge*: sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9. II. With dat.: *lit. to shorten the way of life for one*: hence, *to kill him*: Aug. Quaest. in Hept. 7 fin.

compendiōse, adv. *compendiously, briefly*: Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendiōsus, a, um, adj. [*compendium*] *advantageous*, opp. to *damnosus*: Col. 1, 4, 5. II. *abridged, compendious*: verba, App. M. 11, p. 268.

compendium, ii, n. [*con and PEND root of pendo*]. Lit.: *a hanging together, laying up, storing, etc.*: hence, *a saving, profit acquired by saving*: opp. to *dispendium*: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 2: magno ligni compendio percoquere aliquid, Plin. 23, 7, 64. In gen.: *gain, profit*: quos illa mercibus suppeditandis cum quaestu compendioque dimittit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6: *facere compendii sui causa quod non liceat*, id. Off. 3, 15, 63: praeter imperatas pecunias, suo etiam privato compendio serviebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: nec ira magis publica, quam privatum compendium in hostem acuebat, Liv. 8, 36: ne ex lusu quidem aleae compendium spernens, Suet. Cal. 41. Fig.: *compendium* *hand aetati optabile fecisti, quum istanc nactus impudentiam*, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 51: *facere compendium pultandi, to discontinue*, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 11. II. *a laying together, a putting into one, a shortening, abbreviating*: quam potes tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, *be concise, brief*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 184: *orationis operam compendi facito, cut your speech short*, id. Most. 1, 1, 57: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12: *compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi, will be very brief with you*, id. Bac. 2, 3, 7: *compendia brevia docendi*, Quint. 1, 1, 24: *compendio*

morari, *only a short time*, id. 1, 4, 22: viae, Plin. 5, 5, 5. *Absol.*: compendium, *shortness of way, a short way*: Tac. A. 12, 28: maris, ib. 2, 55: per compendia montis anticipata via est, Ov. M. 3, 234: fugae, Sil. 12, 533. Fig. quae ad honores compendia paterent, Plin. Pan. 95.

com-pendo, 3. v. a. *to weigh together*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50.

compensatio, ōnis, f. [*compenso*] *a weighing together*: hence, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent*: compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Modestin. Dig. 16, 2, 1: mercium, *an exchange, barter* (opp. to pecunia), Just. 3, 2. Fig.: *compensation*: hac usum compensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea maiorem dolorem effectura sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 95: nisi aequabilis hac in civitate compensatio sit et juris, et officii, et muneris, id. Rep. 2, 33.

com-penso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to weigh together, to weigh one thing against another*: hence, *to balance, to make good, compensate*. Constr.: the thing weighed, in acc.: that against which it is weighed with cum or in abl.: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30 fin.: laetitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30: bona cum vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70: summi labores nostri magna compensati gloria, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: ceteris officiis erit id compensandum, id. Off. 2, 19, 68: paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (sc. spondei) tarditate, id. Or. 64, 216: te unum tot amissis, Ov. Her. 3, 51: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, *that the difference in price is made up in shoe-leather*, Cic. Fl. 29, 72. || *to shorten, save* (poet.): magnos sinus, Lucan. 8, 249: longum iter, Sen. Hip. 83.

comperco, v. comparco and compesco.

com-pērēgrīnus, i, m. *a fellow-stranger*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17 fin.

compērendinatio, ōnis, f. [*comperendino*] *a deferring of a trial to the third day*: Sen. Ep. 97: Tac. Or. 38.

compērendinatus, ūs, m. [*id.*] = comperendinatio, q. v.: Cic. Verr. 1, 9.

compērendino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*comperendinus*]. Jurid. t. t. *to cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day*: reum, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. *Absol.*: ut aucto primos ludos comperendinem, *defer the day of trial*, ib. Act. 1, 11 fin.

com-pērendīnus, a, um, adj.: dies, *the third following day, to which trial was deferred*, Gai. Inst. 4, § 15.

com-pērō (ire), *to perish together*: Diom. p. 369 P.

com-pērio, pēri, pertum, 4. v. a. (*comperior*, Sall. J. 45: Gell. 3, 3) [*v. aperio*] *to bring up, find out, to ascertain, learn, etc.*: certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: quum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, id. Clu. 14 fin.: diram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: per exploratores, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex captivis comperit, ib. 1, 22: certis auctoribus, Cic. Att. 14, 8: me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur, ib. 1, 14: Metellum sapientem virum fuisse comperior, Sall. J. 45. In pass. it freq. means, *to be detected or convicted*: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 31. Esp. freq. in part. perf.: non ego haec incertis iacta rumoribus afferro ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13: sintne haec investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49: pecuniam ex aulario scribae viatoresque aedilicii clam egressisse per iudicem comperti, *discovered*, Liv. 30, 39: si compertum est, igni atque omnibus tormentis uxores excruciatas interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: uxorem in stupro generi compertam, *detected*, Suet. Tib. 35. With

gen. of the crime: compertus stupri, Liv. 22, 57: probri, id. 7, 4: sacrilegii, id. 32, 1: flagitii, Tac. A. 1, 3: de his laud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17: pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet. Ner. 31: nondum comperto quam regionem hostes petissent, *since it was not yet discovered*, Liv. 31, 39. So compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de his duobus habuerint compertum, Cic. Clu. 45 fin.

com-pernis, e, adj. [*perna*] *knock-kneed*: Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129.

com-perpētūus, a, um, adj. *co-eternal*: Prud. Apoth. 339.

compertē, adv. *on good authority*: Gell. 1, 22.

compertus, a, um, Part. [*comperio*].

com-pes, ēdis, f. (m. acc. and plur. Eccl.), *a fetter or shackle for the feet* (usu. in plur.): vapulandum, habendae compedes, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: jubete huc crassas compedes impingier, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76: servus indunt compedes, id. Men. 1, 1, 4: compedium tritor, pistrinorum civitas, id. Pers. 3, 3, 16: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77. Fig.: *fetters, bonds*: compedes corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: grata (of the chains of love), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 14: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, Cic. Att. 8, 3. || *a silver necklace* (as a female ornament): Plin. 33, 12, 54.

compesco (comperco, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 137), ul, 3. v. a. [*con-pasco, to feed together*: hence] *to confine, restrain*: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to clip, prune*, Virg. G. 2, 370: spatiantia brachia, Ov. M. 14, 630: luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col. 4, 21, 2: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11: seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40: legiones, Suet. Cal. 1: multitudinem, id. Caes. 16: seditionem exercitus verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 16: sitim multa unda, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer: linguam compescas, face, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 75: aufer lacrimas et compesce querelas, Lucr. 3, 967: clamorem, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 63: dolores vino, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animum frenis et catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: timor officium compescit, Ov. Trist. 3, 4, 65. With inf: cave malo et compesce in illum dicere injuste, cease, forbear, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 59: comperce me attricare, *do not touch me*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 137.

compesco, 3. v. a. [*pes*] *to tread or stamp together with the feet*: Titin. in Non. 245, 32.

compētenter, adv. *suitably, properly, etc.*: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22. Comp.: Hier. adv. Helv. 2. Sup.: App. Apol. p. 316.

compētentia, ae, f. [*competo*] *a meeting together, agreement*: membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1: nasci ad eandem competentiam (sc. siderum), *under the same constellation*, id. 14, 1.

compētītio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *an agreement*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9. || *a judicial demand*: Cod. Theod. 2, 23, 1.

com-pētitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a rival, competitor*: Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: Liv. 6, 41.

compētītrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *a female competitor*: Cic. Mur. 19.

com-pēto, Ivi or Il, Itum, 3. v. n. and a.

|| *Neutr.*: *to go or come together, to meet*: ubi viae competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1. Fig.: of time: *to coincide, agree, etc.*: with cum, the dat., in, or absol.: tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 fin.: fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competere, Suet. Caes. 40: si competant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 73. Of other things: *to agree or coincide with, to answer to*: tanto Othonis

animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competlit, Suet. Oth. 12. *Absol.*: *to be qualified, competent; fit, to correspond*: non lingua, non auribus competere, Tac. H. 3, 73: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competere animus, Liv. 22, 5: si cuiusquam neptium suorum competere aetas, Suet. Aug. 31.

2. *to belong, be applicable to*: actionem competere in equitem Romanum, Quint. 3, 6, 11: exempto mihi adversus te actio competit, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 25.

|| *Act.*: *to strive for, seek*: omnibus unum locum competentibus, Just. 13, 2: unam speciosam duobus competentibus, Aur. Vict. Vlr. ill. 59.

compilatio, ōnis, f. [*compilo*] *lit., a raking together, pillaging, plundering*: hence contemptuously of a collection of documents, *a compilation*: Chrestl. Cic. Fam. 2, 8 in.

compilator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a plunderer*: veterum, *an epithet of Virgil* (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, etc.), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. quaest. in Genes.

com-pilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to rob, to plunder, pillage* (rare): aedes, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 6: funa, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7: totum oppidum ostiatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, ib. 1, 13: si malui compilari quam venire, id. de Or. 2, 66: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78. Fig.: sapientiam alicujus, Cic. Mur. 11: scriinia Crispini, Hor. S. 1, 1 fin.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. [*pango*] *to fix together, fix up, join, unite, frame, compose*: aedificia (opp. solutius componere), Sen. Q. N. 6, 3: navem iisdem tabulis (opp. dissolvere), Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 83: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1: verbum unum ex multitudine et negotio, id. 11, 16. In part. perf.: quid tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: septem compacta cicutis fistula, Virg. E. 2, 36: compactis trabibus, id. Aen. 12, 674. Fig.: falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ignominiosas de diis, id. 4, p. 148. || *to fasten up, lock up, confine, conceal*: aliquem in carcerem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3: in carcerem ted esse compactum scio, id. Men. 5, 5, 39: ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Aul. Vict. Vir. ill. 1: so in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8. Fig.: quae parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in iudicia et contiunculas, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46.

com-pinguesco, 3. v. n. *to thicken to a solid substance*: Tert. Anim. 25.

compitālāris, e, adj. *of or belonging to the compitalia*: augustales, *compital priests*, Inscr. Grut. 179.

compitālia, ium, v. compitalis. **compitālītus** or -cius, a, um, adj. [*compitalis*] *of or belonging to the compitalia*: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7: ludii, Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3 fin.

compitālis, e, adj. [*compitum*] *pertaining to cross-roads*: Lares, Suet. Aug. 31.

|| *Subst.*: compitalia, ium and iorum, n. plu. *a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads in honour of the Lares compitales*: Plin. 36, 27, 70: die noni populo Romano Quiritium compitalia erunt, old form. in Gell. 10, 24: rem divinam, nisi Compitalibus, in compito aut in foco ne faciat Cato R. R. 5: Cic. Att. 2, 3 fin.: v. Smith's Ant. 279.

compitum (compētum and compitus, i, m. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: Varr. and Caecil. in Non. 196, 9), i, n. (mostly in plur.): *a place where two or more ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*: Cic. Agr. 1, 3: Virg. G. 2, 382: compita servant et vigilant nostra semper in urbe Lares, Ov. F. 2, 615: non in compitis tantum, neque in plebe vulgaris, sed in foro, in comitio, apud tribunalia, Gell. 1, 109.

32: compita Larum (Romae) DCLXV. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66. Fig.: a dilemma. Pers. 5, 35: stomachi, Tert. Res. Carni fo. II. Meton. an altar raised at cross-roads: Grat. Cyneg. 483. [Con and PET, "go."]

com-plācōo, ūi and complācītus sum, 2. v. n. to be pleasing to several persons: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 21: ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat, Col. 9, 16 fin. II. to be very pleasing: hae Veneri complacuerunt, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum est, ib. 1, 3, 3: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 24.

com-plāco, r. v. a. to conciliate greatly: Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

complānātio, ōnis, f. [complanō] lit. a levelling: hence, ruins, rubbish: Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.

complānātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes level: App. Apol. p. 277.

com-plāno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make even, level, or plain (rare): terram, Cato R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Cal. 37: lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: domum, to raze, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 38. Fig.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. to render tolerable, Sen. Prov. 5 fin.

complantatio, ōnis, f. καταφύτευσις, a planting, Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, atum, 1. v. a. to plant together: Ambros. Ep. 42 fin.

com-plaudo, 3. v. n. to applaud together: Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complecto, ere, for complector: Pomp. in Non. 472 fin.

complector, xus, 3. v. dep. [con, and PLAC, fold] lit. to fold or twine together; to clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, embrace, etc.: (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: (orbis coelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, id. Rep. 6, 1: vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat. 64, 307: spatium, to mark out ground for military purposes, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: aliquem obsidione, Vell. 2, 51: mediam mulierem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 106: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1189: Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407: genua, Quint. 6, 1, 34: dextram euntis, to seize with both hands, Virg. Aen. 8, 558: caput digitis, Ov. M. 3, 727: inter se (from affection), Cic. Div. 1, 28: (in contention), Nep. Eum. 4. Fig.: soror complectitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 253: me arctior somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: (philosophiae) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, when it has laid hold of, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11. II. Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, comprehend, understand: aliquid cogitatione et mente, id. Or. 2, 3: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne coelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: formam animi magis quam corporis, to consider, Tac. Agr. 46: aliquid memoria, Cic. Div. 2, 71. 2. to comprise in a discourse or writing, to describe, represent, explain: omnia facta oratione, id. Verr. 4, 26: omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id. Brut. 3 fin.: si quis universam oratoris vim definire complectique vult, id. de Or. 1, 15: omnia una comprehensione, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66: pauca, id. 6, 3, 82: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13. In philos. lang.: to draw a conclusion, make an inference: Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. III. Of the will and affections: to display affection, or esteem for, etc. Constr.: the object of the sentiment, in acc.: the manner or means by which it is displayed, in abl.: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, id. Pater. Cons. 16: beneficio, id. Planc. 33 fin.: summa benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 14: omni tua comitate, ib. 7, 5: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40: aliquem arcta familiaritate, Plin. 3, 11, 5. Without abl.: hominem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6,

And absol.: da te homini; complectetur, ib. 2, 8. Fig.: quos fortuna complexa est, id. Am. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 93, 322: artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 9: causam eam, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 44: otium, id. Att. 2, 6. IV. Pass.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, is comprised, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37.

complēmentum, i. n. [compleo] that which fills up or completes, a complement (rare): inania quaedam verba, quasi complementa numerorum, Cic. Or. 69, 230: (majestatis crimen) tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, i. e. was tacked on to, Tac. A. 3, 38.

com-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. to fill full, fill up. With abl.: fossas samentis et virgultis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: favos dulci melle, Tib. 2, 1, 50: sol compleat et collustret cuncta sua luce, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. C. 51: cuncta fuga, Liv. 9, 24: lunae se cornua lumine complent, Virg. Aen. 3, 645: simulacrum coronis et floribus, to deck, cover, Cic. Verr. 4, 35. With gen.: urbes ararum, Lucr. 5, 1161: completus mercatorum carcer, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. Absol.: non bene complere urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vascula, Quint. 1, 2, 28: paginam, to fill with writing, Cic. Att. 13, 34: alias alii complent magis, impregnate, Lucr. 4, 1243: longas naves aestus complebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: hostes postero die fossam complent, ib. 5, 40: equitatu ex castris educto omnem planitiem complent, ib. 7, 79: Esp. of food and drink: me complevi flore Liberi, have sated myself, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 8: se conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35.

2. Milit. t. to complete, fill up: legiones, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11: naves colonis pastoribusque, to man, Caes. B. C. 1, 56. And of provisions, etc.: complere exercitum omni copia, ib. 2, 25. II. Fig.: of sound: omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: nemo timenda voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9: aëra thnitis et murmure, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, ib. 5, 153: atria fremitu, ib. 5, 3: aures (sonus), Cic. Rep. 6, 18: completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3. 2. to fill with any desire, humour, passion: reliquos (milites) bona spe complet, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: aliquem gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: taedio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Lucan. 5, 412: omnia luctu, Sall. C. 51: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13. With gen.: corpus suum stupri, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 8: erroris illos et dementiae complet, ib. 1, 2, 9: qui me complevit flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3. 3. to make complete or perfect, to finish: of a promise, to fulfil it: lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: studia, Gell. 13, 5: complent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: summam promissi, id. Verr. 3, 49. 4. Of time: to finish, complete: Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13: sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77: sua tempora, id. M. 15, 816: quinque secula vitae suae, ib. 15, 395: materna tempora, i. e. the time of pregnancy, ib. 3, 312.

complētio, ōnis, f. [compleo] a filling up, fulfilment: scriptorum, Just. Inst. 3, 23: sanctae prophetiae, Aug. Ep. 161.

complētor, ōris, m. [id.] one who fills up, a fuller: Juven. in Matth. 2, 12, 572.

complētus, a, um, Part. [compleo] II. Adj.: filled full, full: alveus Tiberis rudibus, Suet. Aug. 10. Fig.: complete, perfect: completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 59, 168. Comp. : Gell. 1, 7. **complex**, icis, adj. closely connected with, confederate, participant: dil. e. agreeing, Arn. 3, p. 123. [Con and plec, "fold": cf. simplex, duplex, triplex.]

complexio, ōnis, f. [complector] a combination, connection: atomorum, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: cumalata bonorum, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29. In late Lat., for a physical constitution or habit: boni, Firm. Math. 5, 9. Of discourse: brevis totius negotii complexio, a short summary or outline, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95. II. In rhetoric: a period: complexio longissima verborum, id. de Or. 3, 47: una, id. Or. 25, 85. 2. a figure embracing both a Repetitio and a Conversio: i. e. when both the first and the last word of a clause are several times repeated: Auc. Her. 4, 14. III. In logic: the conclusion in a syllogism: Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67. 2. a dilemma: ib. 1, 29.

IV. In gramm.: the contraction of two syllables into one = Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή: Quint. 1, 5, 17.

complexivus, a, um, adj. [complexus]. In grammar: connective, copulative: particula (atque), Gell. 10, 29 in tit.

complexo, atum, 1. v. a. freq. (complecto = complector] to embrace often or closely: Coripp. 1, 104.

complexus, a, um, Part. [complector].

complexus, ūis, m. [complector] a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, etc.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: cedrus crassitudinis ad trium minimum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, no. 2: ubi complexu celerunt membra tenaci, in a mutual close embrace, Ov. M. 4, 377: lapides alligati complexu silicis, by a binding, Plin. 36, 22, 45: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: utinam ad complexum meae Tulliae possim currere, id. Att. 12, 1: and Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipit, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 9: complexu Venereo, in copulation, id. Liv. 2, 69. In plur.: O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 43. Of a hostile attack: si in Caesaris complexum (alii leg. conspectum) venire posset, come to close quarters with, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. Meton.: the cherished object: de ejus (sc. Catullinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, of his bosom friends and favorites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22. II. Fig.: a friendly embracing, love: conjunctio inter homines hominum . . . totius complexu gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47.

2. Of style: connection: vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: rerum, personarum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 7.

complicatio, ōnis, f. [complico] a folding together, enveloping: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 26.

com-plīco, avi, atum (post-Aug. ul, Itum), 1. v. a. to fold together, to fold up (rare): rudentem, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236. Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. with manus, to strike or clap the hands together in applauding, from joy, pain, etc.: complodere manus scenicum est, Quint. 11, 3, 123: Sen. Ira. 1, 1.

plōratiō, ōnis, f. [comploro] a complaining, esp. by several persons: comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47. With gen. of the object: a bewailing of: sui patrisque, id. 2, 40: rei aeternae, Gell. 10, 3.

fectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 59, 168. Comp. : Gell. 1, 7.

complex, icis, adj. closely connected with, confederate, participant: dil. e. agreeing, Arn. 3, p. 123. [Con and plec, "fold": cf. simplex, duplex, triplex.]

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complexo, atum, 1. v. a. freq. (complecto = complector] to embrace often or closely: Coripp. 1, 104.

complexus, a, um, Part. [complector].

complexus, ūis, m. [complector] a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, etc.: mundus omnia complexu suo coeret et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: cedrus crassitudinis ad trium minimum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, no. 2: ubi complexu celerunt membra tenaci, in a mutual close embrace, Ov. M. 4, 377: lapides alligati complexu silicis, by a binding, Plin. 36, 22, 45: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: utinam ad complexum meae Tulliae possim currere, id. Att. 12, 1: and Fig.: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipit, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 9: complexu Venereo, in copulation, id. Liv. 2, 69. In plur.: O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 43. Of a hostile attack: si in Caesaris complexum (alii leg. conspectum) venire posset, come to close quarters with, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. Meton.: the cherished object: de ejus (sc. Catullinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, of his bosom friends and favorites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22. II. Fig.: a friendly embracing, love: conjunctio inter homines hominum . . . totius complexu gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47.

2. Of style: connection: vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: rerum, personarum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 7.

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esp. by several persons: comploratio lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47. With gen. of the object: a bewailing of: sui patrisque, id. 2, 40: rei aeternae, Gell. 10, 3.

comploratus, ūs, m. [id.] = **comploratio**: a loud, violent lamentation, a weeping for the dead (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55: lacrimis iustoque comploratu prosequi mortuos, id. 25, 26.

com-plōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bewail together or violently, to mourn for the dead (rare): desertos penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55: nondum morte complorata, Cic. Dom. 37, 98: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complosus, a, um, Part. [complodo].

complūo, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. Neut.: to flow together (of rain): qua compluebat compluvium (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 45. II. Act. to rain upon: Aug. de Gen. 1, 23.

com-plūres, a (also ia, gen. lum, cf. Gell. 5, 21: Charis. p. 56 and 100 P.: Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 6), adj. several, many: complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: reperti sunt complures nostri milites, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ex dedititiis Belgis complures, ib. 2, 17: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: multa advenienti, ut sit, nova hic compluria, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 6: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 19 fin.: genera ambiguum, id. de Or. 2, 26: loca, Liv. 40, 45: sacella publica, id. 40, 51 fin.: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 fin.: vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 fin.: ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79: mandata ad complures dedisse, id. Tib. 12: rati-bus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: aliquid compluribus narrare, Sall. C. 23. Sup.: complurima buceta, Gell. 11, 1, dub.

complūries or **-iens**, adv. [complures] several times, many times, often: compluries eorum milites alteri alteros occidere; compluries transfugere; compluries in imperatorem impetum facere, Cato in Gell. 5, 21: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 65.

complūrimus, a, um, v. complures.

compluscūlō, adv. pretty often: Gell. 17, 2 (dub.)

compluscūli, ae, a, adj. dim. plu. [complures] a good many, several: dies, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 43: primo dies complusculos bene conveniebat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11.

complūtor, ūris, m. [compluo] he who gives rain, who waters: Aug. Serm. de Div. 8, 3.

complūviātus, a, um, adj. [compluvium] fashioned like a compluvium, i. e. square (very rare): species jugationis, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vitcs, Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 6.

complūvium, ii, n. a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house towards which the roof sloped so as to throw the rain water into a cistern in the floor, termed impluvium: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45: palmam in compluvium deorum Penatum transtulit, Suet. Aug. 92. II. Meton.: a quadrangular support for vines: Col. 4, 24, 14. [Con and FLUV, root of pluo, pluvia.]

com-pondērans, antis, adj. [pondero] weighing: pari lance, App. Prismeg. p.

com-pōno, pōsūi, pōsītum, 3. v. a. (perf. composui, Inscr. Grut. 204, 2: perf. syncop. compostus, Virg. Aen. 1, 249), to put, place, or lay together, to pile up: compone, quae tecum simul ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5: in quo loco erant ea composita, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic. Delot. 6, 17: aridum lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14: legionem pro ripa, to arrange, Tac. A. 12, 29. II. to bring or join together, make up, to unite, connect. Constr. with cum, the dat., or absol.: composuit cum pectore pectus, Lucil. in Non. 260, 29: is genus indocilis ac dispersum montibus altis composuit, Virg. Aen. 8, 321: componens mani-

busque manus atque oribus ora, ib. 8, 486: is qui cuncta composuit, who made all things, Cic. Tim. 13: genus hominum compositum ex anima et corpore, Sall. J. 2: urbem, to found, Virg. Aen. 3, 387: deletas Thebas, Prop. 2, 6, 5: medicamentum, to compound, compose, Col. 6, 4, 1: componere ossa, to set bones, Cels. 8, 10.

III. to draw up, to compose, write: librum, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: colloca-tionis est componere et struere verba, ib. 3, 43, 171: libellos, Quint. 12, 8, 5: commentarios, id. 1, 8, 19: gram-maticam, id. 1, 5, 54: artes (rhetoricas) Cic. Brut. 12 fin.: orationem, Quint. 2, 15, 30: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: carmina, ib. 2, 1, 63: verba Achilleo cothurno, Prop. 2, 34, 41: Iliaca tempora, Vell. 1, 3: leges, Lucr. 4, 967: judiciorum for-mulas, Cic. Leg. 1, 4 fin.: actiones, id. Att. 6, 1: interdictum, id. Caec. 17 fin.: senatusconsultum, id. Fam. 10, 22: tes-timonium, id. Att. 15, 15. Absol.: op-time componere, Quint. 9, 4, 60: male, id. 8, 2, 16. IV. to feign, invent, devise, contrive: mendacia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 210: risum mendaci ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pacem, to obtain by deception, Prop. 2, 2, 2: insidias, Tac. A. 12, 54: insidias homini, Tib. 1, 6, 4: ita composito dolo digrediuntur, Sall. J. 111 fin.

V. to put in order, arrange, regulate: capil-lum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Virg. G. 4, 417: togam, to lay properly into folds, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77: desertores per manipulos componit, Tac. A. 2, 78: composito agmine, in regular array, ib. 12, 16: pugna composita, Liv. 28, 22: omni-bus rebus paratis compositisque, Sall. J. 43. Fig.: composita et constituta republica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18 fin.: se componere, to recline, Virg. Aen. 1, 698: post ubi jam thalamis se compo-suere, id. G. 4, 189: defessa membra, to repose, ib. 4, 438. Poet.: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, bring to a close, id. Aen. 1, 374: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, to put in rhetorical order, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: ego itinera sic composueram, ut Nonis Quint. Puteolis essem, id. Att. 15, 26.

VI. With ad or in, and sometimes with dat.: to adapt, suit: gestum ora-toris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint. 1, 11 fin.: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae, id. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20: sese ad exemplum, id. 2, 6, 5: ad abstinentiam animum vultumque composui, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: civitatem ad votum, Tac. Or. 41: (Nero) veste servili in dissimulationem sui composuit, id. A. 13, 25: in securitatem, ib. 3, 44: in arrogantiam, id. Agr. 42: in squalorem maestitiamque, id. H. 1, 54: in obsequium, ib. 1, 82: quae (laus) ostentationi componitur, Quint. 3, 7, 4.

VII. to agree upon, to settle, adjust: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40 fin.: ut domi compositum cum Marcio fuerat, id. 2, 37: dies composita gerendae rei, id. 25, 16: locum beneficii, Tac. A. 4, 10: ictum jam foedus et omnes compositae leges, Virg. Aen. 12, 315: lenes sub noctem susurri composita repetantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20: ut compone-retur, atque ab armis discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: neque alio pacto com-poni potest inter eas gratia, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 29: pacem componi volo, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 112. With subj.: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68. Adverbially: ex composito, according to agreement, in concert, Liv. 1, 9: Tac. H. 4, 66. So composito alone: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 29 Nep. Dat. 6.

VIII. to allay, settle, quiet, calm, appease, etc.: non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg. E. 3, 108: motos praestat componere fluctus, id. Aen. 1, 135: fore uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: bellum, Nep. Hann. 6: dis-cordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: seditionem civi-lem, Suet. Caes. 4: turbatas seditione

res, Liv. 4, 10: praesentia, Tac. A. 1, 45: plura moderatione quam vi, ib. 49: comitia praetorum, ib. 14, 28: Ar-meniam, ib. 2, 4: statum Orientis, Suet. Cal. 1: aversos amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 10, 32. Pass. impers.: posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut com-poneretur, that peace should be restored, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47.

IX. to lay up, keep, preserve: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid verno tempore, Col. 12, 9 fin. X. to dress or adorn a dead body, lay out: peream, precor, ante to-roque mortua componar, Ov. M. 9, 501. And gen.: to bury, inter: est tibi mater, cognati? haud mihi quisquam: omnes composui, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: Pi-sonem Verania uxor, ac frater Scriboni-anus composuere, Tac. H. 1, 47 fin.: mea ossa, Prop. 2, 24, 35: placida com-postus pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249.

XI. to bring together for a hostile encounter, to match: doctus et acer, cum Paedetano hic componitur, Lucil. in Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17: saepe gla-diatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se componuntur, Quint. 2, 17, 33: si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, id. 2, 17, 34. XII. to put together in comparison, to compare. With cum: dicta cum factis, Sall. J. 48: causam cum causa, Quint. 2, 17, 33. With dat.: homines divi, Cat. 68, 141: parva magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176: dignitati ho-rum componant suam, Cic. Fl. 26.

comportatio, ōnis, f. [comporto] a bringing or carrying together: Vitr. 1, 5.

com-portionālis, e, adj. compor-tionales termini, limits between the boundaries of possessions: Aggen. in Goes. p. 51.

com-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to carry or bring together, to collect: nobis opus est rebus exquisitis undique col-lectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: frumentum ex Asia, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: aquam comportare in arcem, ib. 3, 12: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76 fin.: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104: comportare juvat praedas et vivere rapto, Virg. Aen. 9, 613: si comportatis rebus bene cogitat uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

com-pos, ōtis, adj. [POS, root of potis] having the mastery of, possessing participating, guilty of, etc.: usu. with gen., more rarely with abl. or absol.: perduelles vicit, et domum laudis com-pos revenit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 13: libertatis, id. Capt. prol. 41: compos animi, of a sane mind, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: sui, Liv. 8, 18 fin.: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36: omnes virtutis compotes beati sunt, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: patriae, Liv. 1, 32: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 69, 146: bellicae laudis, Liv. 30, 1: spei, id. 29, 22: voti, having obtained or gratified one's wish, Hor. A. P. 76: Liv. 7, 40: votorum, Suet. Aug. 58: miseriarum, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 32: culpa, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7. With abl.: quarum qui essent animo compotes, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40: mente, Virg. Cul. 189: praeda ingenti, Liv. 3, 70. Absol.: vix compos (sc. mentis) Inilce, Sil. 4, 808. Pass.: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

com-poscens, entis, Part. [posco] demanding at the same time: Maro, Cap. 5, p. 136.

compositō, adv. in an orderly or regular manner, in good order: ambu-lare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 1, 5: composita et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: composita, ornate, copiose loqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composita atque magnifice casum resp. miserati, Sall. C. 51: bene et composita disserat, ib. 32. Comp.: compositus cunctis quam festi-nantius agerent, Tac. A. 14, 3.

compositio, ōnis, f. [compono] a putting together, composing, arranging

adjusting: unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. *fin.*: membrorum, ib. 1, 18, 47: varia sonorum, id. Tusc. 1, 18: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40: magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 5 *fin.*

2. In medic. a compound, mixture: Cels. 5, 26 *fin.* 3. a laying up of fruit, etc.: Col. 12, 26, 6.

coherence, system: disciplinae, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74. 2. a drawing up in writing, composition: id. Leg. 2, 22. 3.

In rhetor.: a proper connection in style, arrangement, disposition: compositio apta, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: compositio tota servit gratiae vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.* 4. an accommodation, agreement, compact: pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destitit, id. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: cives servare per compositionem volebat, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. 5. a matching of combatants: gladiatorum, id. Fam. 2, 8.

compositivus or **-ivus**, a, um, *adj.* [compositus] that is or may be compounded: Tert. Anim. 9. **compositivus**, a, um, *adj.* [compositus, compositio] suitable for uniting: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 320.

compositor, oris, m. [compono] an orderer, arranger, disposer (rare): non enim inventor aut compositor, aut actor haec complexus est omnia, Cic. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12: operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4.

compositura (compostura, Cato R. R. 22, 3), ae, f. [id.] a joining together, connection (rare): partium orationis, Senn. Capito in Gell. 5, 20. II. a connection, commissure: oculorum, Lucr. 4, 327.

compositus, a, um, *Part.* [compono]. II. *Adj.*: compound: opp. to simplex: verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3: voces, id. 1, 5, 65. 2. invented, false, feigned: crimen, Cic. Verr. 3, 61: assimilata et arte composita, Quint. 9, 2, 27. 3. fitly ordered, prepared, well arranged: compositor pugna, Liv. 28, 22: perficiam ut nemo unquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: literulae tuae compositissimae, id. Att. 6, 9: compositus orator (opp. inconditus), id. Or. 70. 4. With *ad* or *dat.*: fit, suitable for: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: compositi maxime ad risum Attici, id. 6, 3, 18: alliciendis moribus alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 5. 5. quiet, calm, composed: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, id. 10, 1, 44: aetas, mature, sedate, Tac. A. 13, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 110: supercilium (opp. erectum), id. 11, 3, 74.

com-possessor, oris, m. a joint-possessor: Tert. Idol. 14.

compostura, ae, v. compositura.

com-potatio, onis, f. a drinking together (transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον): Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*

compotens, entis, *adj.* having power with one, an epithet of Diana: Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compotio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. [compos] to make partaker of, to make master of. With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing: me piscatu novo, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem praedae, App. Flor. sub *fin.*: aliquem voti, id. Met. 11, p. 267. *Pass.*: locis compotita sum, i. e. I have come into, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 22: visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Val. 11.

com-pōtor, oris, m. a pot-companion: Cic. Phil. 2, 17.

com-pōtrix, icis, f. a female drinking companion: Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4.

com-praeido, 3. v. a. to cut off at the same time: alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. de Lim. p. 177 Goes. dub.

com-praedes, joint-sureties: Fest. s. v.

com-pransor, oris, m. a companion in a banquet, a boon companion: Clu. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

com-precatio, onis, f. [comprecor] an imploring of a deity: Liv. 39, 15: Gell. 13, 22.

com-precor, atus, 1. v. dep. to pray

to, supplicate, implore: Jovi mola salsa, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 108: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65: coelestem fidem, Cat. 64, 191. *Ab-sol.*: abi intro et comprecare, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 41: Cytherela, comprecor, ausis assit, Ov. M. 10, 640.

com-prēhendo (comprendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. to lay or catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend, comprehend, comprise: quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: comprehendere mordicus, Plin. 9, 15, 17: forfex dentem comprehendit, Cels. 7, 12: nuces modio, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, to join one to another, Liv. 30, 10: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: ter frustra compressa manus effugit imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 793: nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (sc. stabulis) hieme, let none but the strongest be kept in the winter, Col. 7, 3, 15: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas subiigi ad id castellum jussit, Liv. 26, 7: vehiculis comprehensis, carriages being engaged, Suet. Tib. 38: comprehensis ad deportandum meritoris quoque vehiculis, id. Cal. 39: ignem, to catch, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: ignis robora comprehendit, Virg. G. 2, 305: and *absol.*: argentariae arserunt: comprehensa postea privata aedificia, Liv. 26, 27. Of plants: to take root: quum comprehendit (surculus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.* Of women: to conceive, become pregnant: si mulier non comprehendit, Cels. 5, 21 *fin.* Of places: to contain, comprise: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6. Of medicines: to combine: aliquid melle, Veg. 6, 27, 1. 2. to attack, to seize, arrest, catch, apprehend: tam capitale hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 2: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7: multi in fuga sunt comprehensi atque interfecti, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: hunc illi comprehendant atque in vincula conjecerant, ib. 4, 27: fures, Cat. 62, 35: praesidium Punicum, Liv. 26, 14. Transl. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, to discover, detect it, Cic. Mil. 27: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47: epistolas, to intercept, Just. 20, 5. Of disease: comprehensus morbo, id. 23, 2: comprehendere pestifera lue, id. 32, 3. Of the sight: to perceive, observe, see (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408: comprehendere vix literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30. II. Fig.: of the intellect: to grasp, perceive, comprehend: si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis, Cic. Clu. 2 *fin.*: omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Flacc. 27: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8 *fin.*: aliquid memoria, id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*: qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere, ib. 1, 22.

2. to comprise in words, describe, recount, narrate, etc.: breviter paucis comprehendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia iudicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5 *fin.*: (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, id. Att. 12, 21: ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8 *fin.* Poet.: aliquid numero, to number, enumerate: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104. 3. to admit to one's friendship, to put under obligation, etc. (rare): comprehendere multos amicitia, to have many friends, Cic. Coel. 6: adolescentem humanitate tua, id. Fam. 13, 15 *fin.*: quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehenderit, id. Planc. 19, 47.

com-prēhensibilis, e, *adj.* [comprehensus, comprehendo] that can be seized or laid hold of: comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12. II. Fig.: perceptible by the senses, evident: comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. 6, 24. 2. perceptible to the

mind, conceivable, intelligible: id autem visum, quum ipsum per se cerneretur, comprehensibile. Feretis haec? Nos vero, inquit. Quonam enim modo κατὰ-ληπτόν diceretis? Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 41.

com-prēhensio, onis, f. [comprehendo] a seizing or laying hold of (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94. 2. an arresting, catching, apprehending: scitium, id. Phil. 2, 8. II. Fig.: a comprehension, perception, idea: mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam κατάληψιν, quum, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 31. In plur.: rerum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 49. 2. In rhetoric: expression, style: id. Or. 58 *fin.*

3. Meton.: a period: ut comprehensio numero et apte cadat, ib. 44. **com-prēhenso**, 1. v. freq. [id.] to embrace: suos, Claud. Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 797 l.

comprehensus, a, um, *Part.* [comprehendo]. **comprendo**, ere, v. comprehendo.

com-presbyter, eri, m. a fellow-presbyter: Aug. Ep. 228.

compressō, adv. in a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly: compressius loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6. II. urgently, eagerly: compressius violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23.

compressio, onis, f. [comprimo] a pressing together, compression: aurum compressione coactum, Vitruv. 7, 8 *fin.*: ventris, Gell. 16, 3. 2. an embracing: arctae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 64. 3. copulation: Arn. 2, 93. II. Fig. of style: a compressing: Cic. Brut. 7 *fin.*

compresso, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to press, squeeze: Tert. contr. Gnost. 3.

compressus, a, um, *Part.* [comprimo]. II. *Adj.* strait, narrow: calculus oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11.

compressus, ūs, m. [comprimo] a pressing together, compression (only in *abl. sing.*): semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit (terra), Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Plin. 11, 28, 34. II. an embracing, copulation: Pl. Am. prol. 109: meo compressu peperit fillam, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15: virgo ex eo compressu gravida facta est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29.

com-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze together, press closely: (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, Lucr. 6, 454: quum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: morsu comprimit conchas, id. N. D. 2, 48: compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7: (oculos) opertos compressosque, id. 11, 3, 76: forcipe linguam, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 138: ordines (acie), to make more dense, Liv. 8, 8: versus ordinibus, to write closely, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 24: mulierem, to lie with, Pl. Aul. prol. 30: mulierculam eam compressit, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 29. Proverb.: compressis manibus sedere, with folded hands, idly, Liv. 7, 13.

II. to hold back, keep in, restrain: animam, to hold one's breath, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: manum, to keep off, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, to silence him, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 192: gressum, Virg. Aen. 6, 389: alvum, to bind, Cels. 1, 10: stomachum, id. 4, 5 *fin.*: and meton.: si morbus allicui compresserit, made costive, id. praef. III. Fig.: to hinder, check, repress, curb: vocem et orationem, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 16: consilium, id. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: tribunicios furores, id. Mur. 11: seditio-nem, Liv. 2, 23: motus, id. 1, 60: plausum, Cic. Delot. 12 *fin.*: exultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22 *fin.*: murmura voce minuque, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, to silence, Cic. Fin. 2, 17. 2. Of persons: magis e republica visum erat, comprimere ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: jam satia

est uxor: comprime te, nimium timidis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46.

IV. to withhold, suppress, conceal (rare): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21: anionam, Liv. 38, 35: multa magna dolicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4: orationem illam, ib. 3, 12: famam captae Carthaginis ex industria, Liv. 26, 51 *fin.*

comprōbatio, ōnis, f. [comprobo] *approbation, approval*: Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

comprōbator, ōris, m. [id.] *an approver*: Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

com-prōbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to approve wholly, assent to, sanction*: istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, Cic. Manil. 24: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9: consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobari, Quint. 10, 1, 130: has comproba tabulas, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus?, id. N. D. 2, 3. **II. to prove, establish, attest, confirm, etc.**: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus comprobavit, id. Fin. 1, 20: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, id. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: perceleri (servi) interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, *the quality of the poison was tested*, id. Coel. 24.

comprōmissarius, a, um, adj. [compromissum] *pertaining to arbitration*: judex, *an arbitrator, referee*: Callistr. Dig. 4, 8, 41.

comprōmissum, i, n. *a mutual engagement to abide by the award of an arbiter*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: id. Verr. 2, 27: id. Fam. 12, 30: Dig. 4, 8, 3.

com-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *In law: to engage mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter*: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 *fin.*: de aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, ib. 44, 4, 4.

com-prōvinciālis, e, adj. *born in the same province*: Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

comptē, adv. *with ornament, elegantly*: compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75. **Comp.**: comptius dicere, Gell. 7, 3.

comptulus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [comptus, como] *effeminately or luxuriously decked*: juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, no. 4.

comptus, a, um, Part. [como]. **II. Adj.**: adorned, ornamented, decked: figura naturae, Lucr. 1, 949: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: anima comptissima, Aug. de Quant. anim. 33: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. de Sen. 9: comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19. **Meton.**: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79.

comptus, ūs, m. [como] *an ornament for the hair or head, a head-dress*: Lucr. 1, 88. **Fig.**: a band, tie: comptu conjugioque corporis atque animae, id. 3, 857.

com-pugno, 1. v. n. *to fight or contend together*: Gell. 14, 5 *fin.*

compulsamentum, i, n. [compulso] *an impelling*. **Fig.**: an exhortation: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a (hostile) pressing together, a contest, contention*: Tert. Apol. 21.

compulsio, ōnis, f. [compello] *an urging, constraint, compulsion*: Hermog. Dig. 36, 1, 14 *fin.* **II. a dunning**: Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, 1. v. freq. [id.] *to press or strike often or violently*: App. M. 7, p. 197. **II. to contend or fight together**: Tert. Apol. 20.

compulsor, ōris, m. [id.] *a driver*: Fall. Jun. 2, 3. **II. one who forces to a payment**: Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 3, 4.

III. one who demands the payment of a tax: Amm. 22, 6.

compulsus, a, um, Part. [compello].

compulsus, ūs, m. [compello] *a (hostile) driving together, a conflict*: App. M. 8, p. 203.

compunctōrius, a, um, adj. [com-

pungo] *admonitory, hortatory*: sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, Part. [compungo].

com-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to prick or puncture, to sting* (rare): colum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, no. 9: barbarum compunctum notis Threicis, branded, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Aristarchi notas, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, recognoscant, marked, Sen. Ep. 88: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, dazzle, Lucr. 2, 420. **Fig.**: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, prick themselves with their own stings, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. Hence compungi: *to feel remorse*: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13.

com-purgo, 1. v. a. *to purify wholly*: visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50.

computābilis, e, adj. [computo] *that may be reckoned up, computable*: impendio, Plin. 19, 8, 41, no. 2.

computatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a reckoning up, a computation*: Sen. Ep. 84: quae mensura Romana computatione efficit, Plin. 2, 108, 112. **II. niggardliness, selfishness**: Sen. Ben. 4, 11: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 19.

computator, ōris, m. [id.] *a computer, reckoner*: Sen. Ep. 87.

com-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to sum up, reckon, compute*: id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 43: rationem digitis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51: computata ratione temporum, Suet. Dom. 4: suos jam dextra computat annos, Juv. 10, 249: computare annos, quibus vivimus, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 31, 38. **With a relat. clause**: computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, id. 9, 35, 58: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17. **Absol.**: praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 29. **Fig.**: facies tua computat annos, shows thy age, Juv. 6, 199: plures computant quam oderunt, more persons are influenced by calculations of self-interest than by hatred, Sen. Ep. 14. **II. In the jurists**: to reckon in with, or in addition to: fetus pecorum fructibus, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10.

com-putresco, trui, 3. v. n. *to become wholly putrid, to rot* (very rare): Col. 5, 10, 7: sanguisugae quae in nigro vino computruere, Plin. 32, 7, 23. *Per tmesin*: artus comque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 344.

computus, i, m. [computo] *a computation*: Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.*

compte, **comtulus**, **comtus**, v. compt.

cōmūla, ae, f. *dim.* [coma] *pretty hair*: Petr. 58, 5.

cōnābilis, e, adj. [conor] *requiring effort, laborious, difficult*: vomitus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

cōnāmen, inis, n. [id.] *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326: molarem magno conamine misit, Ov. M. 3, 60.

cōnāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an instrument for uprooting a plant*: Plin. 19, 2, 7.

cōnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an endeavouring, an effort, attempt* (rare): Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

cōnātum, i, usu. in pl. conata, orum, n. [id.] *an undertaking, effort, venture*: eloqui, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 39: conata patrare, Lucr. 5, 386: peragere, Juv. 11, 210: perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: Liv. 21, 50: ut Persei conatis obviam iret, id. 42, 11.

cōnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *an attempt, undertaking, exertion, effort*: alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, Cic. Or. 29, 103: religione ab conatu repelli, ib. 11: conatu desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatus exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: gerendi belli, Liv. 32, 28: magno conatu magnas nugae dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47:

ad hostes magno conatu profectus, I. 7, 6. **Plur.**: compressi tuos nefarii conatus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv. 3, 5: conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet. Oth. 4: ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac. Agr. 13.

II. an impulsu incitement: ut (beluae) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

con-cāco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to defile with ordure, to pollute*: totam regiam, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11: se, Sen. Apoc. 4.

con-caedes, ium (sing. abl. concaede, Amm. 16, 12), f. plu. *an abattis, barricade of felled trees*: frontem ac tergum (castrorum) vallo, latera concaedibus munit, Tac. A. 1, 50.

con-cālēfācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to warm thoroughly* (rare): brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316. **Pass.**: vertat ova, ut aequabiliter concalescant, Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 11: igni concalescunt (omnia), Lucr. 4, 698: quam (concurSIONem atomorum) Democritus concalescunt et spirabilem esse vult, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.

con-cālēfactōrius, a, um, adj. [concalescio] *that warms, warming*: vis, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

concalesfactus, a, um, Part. [concalescio].

concalescio, v. concalescio.

con-cālēo, ui, 2. v. n. *to be thoroughly warm* (rare): Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-cālesco, lui, 3. v. *incept. to become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare): prius abis, quam lectus, ubi cubuisti, concauit locus, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 15: corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitruv. 6, 9. **II. to glow with love**: concauit, quid vis? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108.

con-callesco, ui, 3. v. *incept. [calleo] Lit. to become hard or callous*: hence, **Fig. to become insensible, obtuse**: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concauit, Cic. Att. 4, 16. **2. to become shrewd by rubbing in the world**: callidos eos appello, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concauit, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25.

con-cāmēratio, ōnis, f. [concamero] *a vaulting: a vault*: Vitruv. 2, 4: id. 5, 10: Plin. 11, 10, 10.

con-cāmēro, atum, 1. v. a. *to vault or arch over*: templum concameratum inchoaverat, Plin. 34, 14, 42: in abditum et concameratum locum se recipere, Suet. Aug. 90: uvae pensili concameratae nodo, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

con-candesco, 3. v. n. *to glow, be inflamed*: Manil. 1, 874.

con-cāpis, concapitis, *an unexplained word in the XII. Tab.*: Fest. s. v. tignum.

con-captivus, i, m. *a fellow-captive*: Hier. Ep. 119.

con-carnatio, ōnis, f. [concarneo] *a uniting with flesh, incarnation*: Tert. Mon. 9 sub *fin.*

con-carno, 1. v. a. *to incarnate, clothe with flesh*: Veg. 2, 22, 3.

con-castigo, 1. v. a. *to chastise severely*: hominem probe, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 94: amicum meum concastigabo pro commerita noxia, id. Trin. 1, 1, 4.

con-cātēnatio, ōnis, f. [concateno] *a concatenation, a connecting*: temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 30.

con-cātēno, atum, 1. v. a. *to link or bind together, to connect*: Lact. 3, 17.

con-cātervātus, a, um, adj. [catterva] *heaped or crowded together*: Amm. 31, 13.

con-cāvitas, ātis, f. [concavus] *a hollow, cavity*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, no. 14.

con-cāvo, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make hollow or round* (rare): nidor, Col. 8, 5, 11: brachia in arcus, to curve, bend, Ov. M. 2, 195.

con-cāvus, a, um, adj. *hollowed out, hollow, concave; arched, curved* cym-

la, Lucr. 2, 620: altitudines spelun-
arum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: saxa, Virg. G.
4, 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 334: brachia
cancri, ib. 10, 127: jugula, Cic. Fat. 5,
10: manus (*opp. plana*), Sen. Ep. 56:
dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia, id. 16,
24, 38: aqua, swelling, Ov. Tr. 1, 11,
20: puppis, id. F. 4, 276. *Subst. con-*
cava, orum, n. plu. hollow places, hol-
lows: Claud. III. C. Hon. 46.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr. to go away, give way, de-
part, retire from or to, withdraw from
or to: concedite atque abcedite, omnes
de via decedite, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: tempus
est concedere, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 22: biduum
saltem ut concedas solum, id. Eun. 1,
2, 102: a foribus, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 82: ex
aedibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 57: num oculis
concessi tuis, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 16: a pa-
rentum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: unde
fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, id. Div.
2, 20: hinc rus concedere, Ter. Hec. 4,
4, 7: in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20: Cytheram,
Tac. A. 3, 69: nos concedamus huc . . .
concede huc, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 20: quisnam
egreditur? huc concessero, Ter. Heaut.
1, 1, 122: interea si videtur concedite
istuc, Pl. As. 3, 3, 56: concede huc a
foribus, id. Men. 1, 2, 48: concedere
hinc intro lubet, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158: con-
cedere vita, to die, Tac. A. 1, 3: and
absol.: quandoque concessero, ib. 4, 38.

2. With dat. or absol. to yield to,
submit, give way to, adapt oneself to,
comply with, assent to: ut magnitudini
medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet,
Cic. Tusc. 4, 29 *fin.*: certum est, conce-
dere homini nato nemini, to give away
to no man living, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 15: ne-
que nox quoquam concedit die (*i. e.*
diei), id. Amph. 1, 1, 120: concedendum
(sibi) non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sese
unis Suevis concedere, ib. 4, 7: bellum
ac tumultum paci atque otio concessu-
rum, Cic. Pis. 30, 7: voluptatem con-
cessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: in-
juriae, Sall. J. 14: operi meo concedite,
Ov. M. 8, 393: naturae, *i. e. to die*, Sall.
J. 14: so, fato, Plin. Pan. 11: appare-
bat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria
concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6: me aman-
tissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic.
Fam. 10, 3: Sulla, cujus facundiae, non
aetati a Manlio concessum, Sall. J. 102:
ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate con-
cedere videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 44, 108: ut
tibi concedam, neque tuae libidini ad-
vorsabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: concessit
senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23,
47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Caecin.
24, 67: Nunquamne hodie concedas
mihi neque intelliges? Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 22:
liceat concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305:
poetae non ignoscit, nobis concedit,
makes allowance for us, Cic. de Or. 3,
51 *fin.*: dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1,
3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor.
S. 1, 4, 140. **3. With in and acc.**:
to enter into, agree or consent to; to go
or pass over to: concedere in matrimo-
nium, Just. 24, 2 *fin.*: victi omnes in
gentem nomenque imperantium conces-
sere, Sall. J. 18 *fin.*: in paucorum po-
tentium jus atque ditionem, id. C. 20:
in deditioem, Liv. 28, 7: in Tyrias
leges, Sil. 15, 6: in conditiones, Liv. 2,
33: in sententiam, id. 32, 23: in partes,
Tac. H. 2, 1. **II. Act. with acc. and**
dat.: to grant, concede, allow, to make
over, resign, vouchsafe, etc.: date hoc
et concedite pudori meo, Cic. Verr. 1,
12: concedere amicis quicquid velint,
id. Am. 11, 38: doctrinam alicui, Quint.
11, 1, 89: artes tibi, Cic. Quint. 30, 93:
tempus quieti, aut luxuriae, Sall. J. 61:
ludum pueris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: his
(Germanis) libertatem concessit, Caes.
B. G. 4, 15 *fin.*: vitam alicui, Suet. Caes.
68: laudem veritati tribuebas, crimen
gratiae concedebas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6,
19: magistro tantulum de arte, allow,
id. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*: Siciliam nimis
celeri desperatione rerum concessam,
had been ceded, Liv. 21, 1: Scaevolae
concessam est facundiae virtus, Quint. 12,
3, 9. *Impers. Pass.*: de republica,
nisi per concilium, loqui non conceditur,

Caes. B. G. 6, 20: quo mihi fortunam,
si non conceditur uti, *if I may not use*
it, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: quum accusare
etiam palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 3,
28. *With inf.*: dicere, Lucr. 1, 830:
esse poetis, Hor. A. P. 373. *With*
acc. and inf.: non omnia corpora vo-
cem mittere concedis, *you admit that*,
Lucr. 2, 835: nec tamen hic oculos
falli concedimus hilum, id. 4, 380. *With*
subj.: nec vero histrionibus oratoribus-
que concedendum est, ut his haec apta
sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*:
non concedo ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11:
concedo sit dives, Cat. 114, 5. *Absol.*:
beatos esse deos sumpsisti. Concedi-
mus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31 *fin.*: consules
neque concedebant neque valde repug-
nabant, id. Fam. 1, 2. **2. to give up,**
relinquish, to desist from, forbear, for-
give (the *dat.* in such cases is equivalent
to, *out of regard to, in consideration*
of): si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me
dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicae
concessisse, id. Prov. Cons. 18 *fin.*:
petitionem alicui, to relinquish out of
love to any one, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: (multi)
peccata liberum parentum misericordiae
concesserunt: vos ne huius honestis-
sime actam vitam matris crudelitati
condonetis rogamus, id. Clu. 69: ut
concessisti illum (*sc. Marcellum*) sena-
tui, sic da hunc (*sc. Ligarium*) populo,
id. Lig. 12, 37: multa virtuti eorum
concedens, forgiving much in consider-
ation of their bravery, Caes. B. C. 3,
60: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac.
A. 16, 33 *fin.*

con-cēlbro, avi, atum, 1. v. a.
(rare) to resort to in multitudes or fre-
quently, to frequent: variae volucres
loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. 2,
345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q.
Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: mercatus in
Delo concelebrante toto orbe, Plin. 34,
2, 4. *Of actions*: to pursue or prosecute
vigorously: studia per otium, Cic. Inv.
1, 3, 4. *With abl. or absol.*: to fill
with, to accompany: suavi cantu con-
celebra omnem hanc plateam hymenaeo,
Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu,
Lucr. 5, 1330: alma Venus quae terras
concelebras, who fillest with life, id. 1,
4. **II. to celebrate, solemnize**: diem
natalem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 32: at eam quoque
rem (*sc. triumphum*) populus Rom.
non modo vidit, sed etiam studio omni
visendam et concelebrandam putavit,
Cic. Manil. 21: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 9:
fusus militibus studiis, id. 8, 7: dapes,
Ov. F. 4, 354. **III. to praise, extol**:
genium ludis, Tib. 1, 7, 49. **IV. to**
publish, make known: fama ac literis
victoriam concelebrabant, Caes. B. C. 3,
72 *fin.*

con-cellita, ae, m. [*cella*] he who
dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate
Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, avi, 1. v. a. to conceal
carefully: errores, Gell. 15, 2.

concentio, ōnis, f. [*concinō*] a sing-
ing together, harmony (very rare): cla-
rissima (catervae), Cic. Sest. 55, 118:
App. de Mund. p. 71.

con-centurio, 1. v. a. lit. to assem-
ble by centuries: hence, to collect, to
prepare: dum concenturio in corde sy-
cophantias, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistola
illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde,
id. Trin. 4, 2, 160.

concentus, ūs, m. [*concinō*] a sing-
ing together, a blending of voices or
sounds, symphony, harmony: ille sonus
qui acuta cum gravibus temperans va-
rios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic.
Rep. 6, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin.
4, 27, 75: vocis lyraeque, Ov. M. 11,
11: volucres concentibus aëra mulcent,
id. F. 1, 155: avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7:
tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41. *Of*
vowel sounds: propter consequentis
literae concentum, Gell. 7, 20: also, the
unanimous acclamation of an assem-
bly: Plin. Pan. 2. **II. Fig. concord,**
agreement, unanimity: qua ex cogna-
tione naturae et quasi concentu atque
consensu, quam *συμᾱθεια* Graeci vo-
cant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: major et me-

lior actionum quam sonorum concentus
est, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: omnium doctri-
narum, id. de Or. 3, 6: virtutis, Tac. G.
3: omnium laudum, Plin. Pan. 4: numo
age, quid nostrum concentum dividat
audi, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31. *Of colours*:
Plin. 37, 6, 24.

conceptaculum, 1, n. [*concipio*]
that which receives something, a recep-
tacle (rare): Plin. 2, 45, 45: vena est
conceptaculum sanguinis: arteria est
conceptaculum spiritus, Gell. 18, 10.
Fig.: superbia alicui conceptaculum
sed hic (*sc. in superciliis*) sedem habet,
Plin. 11, 37, 51.

conceptio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a compre-
hending; hence, a circuit, compass:
summa omnium naturae rerum (mun-
dus), the system of the universe, Vitr.
9, 4. **II. Aquae, a collection, reser-**
voir, Front. Aquaed. 66. **III. a con-**
ception, a becoming pregnant: Cic. Div.
2, 22: conceptio imbrum, the absorption
of rain, Vitr. 8 praef. **IV. Meton.**:
a composing, drawing up of juridical
formulas: Cic. Inv. 2, 19. *Of style*:
an expression: Gell. 11, 13. **V. In**
late gramm., a syllable: Charis. p. 1 P.

conceptivus, a, um, adj. [*concept-*
tus] that is conceived: fides et dilectio
non substantiva animae sed conceptiva,
Tert. Res. carn. 40. **II. that is or-**
dered, directed: feriae, in the Roman
ritual, moveable festivals, as the Com-
pitalla, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae,
etc.: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

concépto, 1. v. a. freq. [*concipio*]
to conceive, become pregnant: Arn. 4,
p. 141. **II. to conceive in the mind**:
majora, id. 31, p. 10.

conceptus, a, um, Part. [*concipio*].

conceptus, ūs, m. [*concipio*] a col-
lecting, gathering: (Tiberis) novenorum
conceptu dierum navigabilis, after the
water had been stopped nine days, Plin.
3, 5, 9. **2. Meton.**: a collection,
conflux: conceptus aquarum inertium
vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15. **II. a taking,**
catching: camini, *i. e. a taking fire*,
Suet. Vit. 8. *Esp. a conceiving, preg-*
nancy: conceptus hominum pecudumve,
Cic. Div. 1, 42: cochleae in cibo sumtae
accelerant conceptum, Plin. 30, 14, 43.
Transf. of plants: a building, sprout-
ing: conceptus id est germinatio, id.
17, 22: satorum, id. 17, 18, 30, no. 5.

2. the foetus: a se abigere, Suet.
Dom. 22: leporis utero exemptus, Plin.
28, 19, 77. Fig.: a conceiving in the
mind, a thought, purpose: animi, Firm.
Math. 5, 12.

con-cerno, 3. v. a. to mix, mingle
together (as in a sieve): Aug. Conf. 5,
10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, ptum, 3. v. a. [*carpo*] to
pluck, pull, tear up, rend (very rare):
epistolas, Cic. Aet. 10, 12: literas, Suet.
Ner. 47: folia coronae concepta, Plin.
21, 3, 9: linteolum, id. 28, 15, 61. Fig.:
to abuse, revile, censure: Curio ferven-
tissime concerpitur, Coel. in Cic. Fam.
8, 6.

concertatio, ōnis, f. [*concerto*] a
strife of words; a contentious wrang-
ling, dispute, controversy: concerta-
tionis studium, Cic. Div. 1, 30: imitatur
disputandi prudentiam concertatio cap-
tatioque verborum, a love of disputa-
tion, the *ἐριουργία* of the sophists, id.
Part. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, id. de
Or. 2, 16, 68: pertinaces, id. Fin. 1,
8, 27: concertationum peneae disputa-
tiones, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: magistra-
tum, id. Sest. 36, 77.

concertativus, a, um, adj. [*id.*]
pertaining to controversy: concertativa
accusatio = mutua acc., a recrimina-
tion, counter-charge, Gr. ἀντικατηγορία,
Auct. in Quint. 7, 2, 9.

concertator, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who
contends or vies with another, a rival:
concertator Corbalonis scientia militiae,
Tac. A. 14, 29.

concertatōrius, a, um, adj. [*id.*]
pertaining to controversy or disputa-
tions, controversial: genus (dicendi).
Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

con-carto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to con-

con- (rare): te audio nescio quid con-
certasse cum hero, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3:
pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem
proelio non esse concertaturum, Caes.
B. G. 6, 5: de regno, Suet. Aug.
21. **II.** *to dispute, debate*: (Pom-
peius) saepius cum hoste confixit quam
quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic.
Manil. 10, 28: nunquam accidit ut cum
eo verbo uno concertarem, id. Att. 3,
12: quem concertavisse cum Apolline
da tripode accepimus, id. N. D. 3, 16
fin.: concertantes super coenam de
nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 22.

concessatio, ōnis, f. [**concesso**] *a*
stopping, delaying: Col. 11, 1, 16.

concessio, ōnis, f. [**concedo**] *an*
allowing, conceding, permission, leave
(rare): agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11:
praemiorum, Plaut. in Cic. Fam. 10,
8: nostra concessione omnem vim sui
juris amiserint, id. Att. 3, 24: concessio
ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere
liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. **II.** *In*
rhetor. an admission of a fault, with
an appeal for forgiveness: Cic. Inv. 1,
11.

concessivus, a, um, *adj.* [**concessus**]
pertaining to concession, concessive:
Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 33.

con-cesso, avi, 1. v. a. *to cease,*
leave off (very rare): lavari aut fricari,
Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 9.

concessus, a, um, *Part.* [**concedo**]

II. *Subst.*: concessum, 1. n. *permis-*
sion: sed abhorret a majorum consue-
tutine atque concessis, Cic. Coel. 20, 48.

concessus, ūis, m. [**concedo**] *a per-*
mitting, conceding, concession, leave
(only in *abl. sing.*): datur concessu
omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, Cic.
Coel. 12: concessu et beneficio illius, id.
Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: concessu et munere
deorum, id. Tim. 14 *fin.*: ipsorum inter
ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84.

concha, ae, f. = κόγχη [v. cochlea]
a shell-fish, cockle: conchas legere, Cic.
de Or. 2, 6. *Esp. a pearl-oyster*: Plin.
9, 35, 54. Hence meton.: *a pearl*:
lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30. **II.** *the shell-fish*
which yields the purple dye: collocat
hanc stratis concha Sidonide tinctis, Ov.
M. 10, 267: Lucr. 2, 501. **III.** *a*
muscle-shell: Cic. N. D. 2, 48: *a snail-*
shell: poet. Col. 10, 324: *an oyster-*
shell: ostreaque in conchis tuta tuere
suis, Ov. F. 6, 174. **2.** *the triton's*
trumpet, in form like a snail-shell:
id. M. 1, 333. **3.** *vessels for holding*
oil, unguents, salt, etc.: Col. 12, 50,
8: Hor. Od. 2, 7, 23: sit mihi concha
sulis puri, id. S. 1, 3, 13: quum bibitur
concha, Juv. 6, 304. **4.** = *cunus*:
Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 42. (Hence It. *cocca*;
Sp. *coca*; Fr. *coche*.)

conchatus, a, um, *adj.* [**concha**]
shell-formed: cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22.

concheus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertain-*
ing to a shell-fish: bacca, *a pearl*, Virg.
Cul. 67 dub.

conchicla, ae, f. *dim.* [*contr.* from
conchicula, from conchis] *prepared with*
beans: pullus, Apic. 5, 4.

conchis, is, f. = κόγχος, *a kind of*
bean boiled with the pods: Mart. 13, 7:
cujus aceto, cujus conche tumes, Juv. 3,
293.

conchita, ae, m. = κογχίτης [κόγχη]
catcher of shell-fish: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchula, ae, f. *dim.* [**concha**] *a*
small shell-fish (very rare): Cels. 2, 29.

conchyliatus, a, um, *adj.* [**conchy-**
lium] *of a purple-colour*: peristromata,
Cic. Phil. 2, 27: vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64.

II. *clothed in purple*: Sen. Ep. 62.

conchyli-légulus, 1, m. [**conchy-**
lium] *a collector of shell-fish*: Cod.
Theod. 11, 7, 15.

conchylium, 11, n. = κογχύλιον (ῥ),
a shell-fish, a testaceous animal, in
gen.: Plin. 9, 36, 60: Cic. Div. 2, 14.

Esp. an oyster: id. Pis. 27 *fin.*
a kind of purple shell-fish:
Lucr. 6, 1073: limosa regio idonea est
conchyliis, muricibus, et ostris, Col. 3,
17. Meton.: *purple colour, purple*:
Cic. Verr. 4, 26: Plin. 9, 36, 61: and
purple garments, purple: Quint. 1, 2,

6: Spartana chlamys, conchyliis Coa,
Juv. 8, 101. (Hence It. *cocchiglia*.)

con-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [**cado**] *to fall*
together, to fall down, to tumble to the
ground: conclave illud concidit, Cic. de
Or. 2, 86, 353: turris concidit terrae
motu, Suet. Tib. 74: vel concidat omne
coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: pinus bipenni
Thessala, Phaedr. 4, 7, 7: in cursu, Pl.
Epid. 2, 2, 16: ad terram pondere vasto,
Virg. Aen. 5, 448: sub onere, Liv. 24,
8 *fin.*: pronus in fimo, Virg. Aen. 5,
333. **II.** *to fall to the ground or life-*
less, to fall in battle or combat: concide-
re vi morbi coactus, Lucr. 3, 488: ac-
cesserat ad religionem, quod consul con-
cidit, Liv. 41, 16: sanus bibit, statim
concidit, livor ac tumor confestim est
insecutus, Quint. 4, 2, 54: concidere
epoto poculo, id. 5, 13, 15: ad primum
gustum, Suet. Ner. 33: deficientibus
viribus, id. Tib. 73: par quoddam (gladi-
atorum) mutuis ictibus, id. Claud. 34:
sparo percussum, Nep. Epam. 9: in
proelio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: vitio adversa-
riorum, Nep. Ages. 5. Of victims: *to*
be slaughtered, to fall: vitulus propter
mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 353.

III. *to break down, fail, lose*
strength, value, etc.; to be overthrown,
decay, perish, waste away, to cease; of
the wind, to fall, subside: concidunt
venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 30: concidere
macie, *to shrink together, shrivel up*,
Ov. Her. 21, 215: illas assumere robora
gentes, concidere has, id. M. 15, 422:
concidit auguris Argivi domus, Hor.
Od. 3, 16, 11: qua concidit Ilia tellus,
Virg. Aen. 11, 245: eodem anno, quo
Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13: iudicium
vocibus fractus reus et una patroni
omnes conciderunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16:
equis unquam tam ex amplo statu
concidit? ib. 3, 10: malas causas sem-
per obtinuit, in optima concidit, ib. 7,
25: concidit (Phocion) maxime uno
crimine, Nep. Phoc. 2: hostes concidunt
animis, *are disheartened*, Hirt. B. G. 8,
19: scimus Romae solutione impedita
fidem concidis, *that when payment*
was stopped credit failed, Cic. Manil.
7, 19: opes Persarum, Tac. A. 12, 13:
senatus auctoritas, Cic. Att. 1, 16: im-
perii majestas, Nep. Pelop. 2: concidere
artificia, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 146: praecleara
nomina artificum, id. Verr. 4, 6: omnis
ferocia, Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*: bellum, Tac.
H. 2, 57.

con-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [**caedo**]
to cut up, cut to pieces, destroy, etc.:
nervos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: corpus in partes,
Petr. 141, 2: vitulum Ajax, ib. 59 *fin.*:
ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: pedestria esse
itinerata aestuariis sciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: agrum humidiores fossis,
Plin. 18, 6, 8, no. 3: concidere et cremare
naves, *to break up*, Liv. 38, 39: essedum
argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16. **2.** *to beat*
severely, to cudgel soundly: aliquem
virgis, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: loris, Juv. 6,
414: pugnis, id. 3, 300. **3.** *to cut to*
pieces in battle, to cut down, destroy, kill:
hi novissimos adorti magnam multitu-
dinem eorum fugientium conciderunt,
Caes. B. G. 2, 11: concisae sunt optimae
cohortes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4 *fin.* **4.**
In an obscene sense: *to lie with*: Pom-
pon. in Non. 166, 2. **II.** *Fig. of style*:
to divide minutely, dismember, render
feeble: nec minutos numeros sequens
concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic.
Or. 69 *fin.*: (sunt qui) infringendis con-
cidendisque numeris in quoddam genus
abjectum incidant, ib. **2.** *to strike*
down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul:
omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis,
id. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: Antonium decretis
vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11: Vatinius arbi-
tratu nostro, *cut him up*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4:
Servius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur,
are condemned, ib. 2, 4, 6: Timocra-
tem totis voluminibus, *to confute*, id.
N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*: testamentum, *to can-*
cel, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. In Plaut. *to*
deceive, cheat: istic homo articulatum
te concidit, Epid. 3, 4, 52.

con-cieo, cīvi, cītum, 2. v. a. (from the
form **con-cio**, *to*: concit, Lucr. 6, 410:

conciabant, Tac. H. 5, 19: conciret, id.
Ann. 11, 19: concire, ib. 3, 40: c-
ciri, Liv. 25, 27: concita, Lucr. 2, 2,
Val. Fl. 2, 460) *to urge, bring, or assem-*
ble together, to collect: homines mira-
culo rei novae, Liv. 1, 59: nunc conci-
enda plebs, id. 4, 55: exercitum ex tota
insula, id. 25, 27: multitudinem ad se,
id. 1, 8: ad arma, Vell. 2, 74: remotos
populos, Tac. A. 3, 38. **II.** *to move*
violently, to shake, stir up: concitus
imbribus annis, Ov. M. 3, 79: navis
concita, ib. 4, 706: murali concita tor-
mento saxa, Virg. Aen. 12, 921: mors
concita ob cruciatus, hastened, Plin. 25,
3, 7. *Fig.*: *to rouse, stir up, provoke*:
ne cui fraudi esset, concisse milites aut
plebem ad repetendum per secessionem
libertatem, Liv. 3, 53: quantas turbas
concivi inciens, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17:
hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19: accusatorem,
ib. 16, 17. *Esp. in part. perf.*: immani
concitus ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 694: Aonio
concita Baccha deo, Ov. A. A. 1, 312:
pulso Thyias concita tympano, Hor. Od.
3, 15, 10: divino concita motu, inspired,
Ov. M. 6, 158: concita mater, ib. 4, 519:
(mater) fraude aliquorum concita (sc.
in filium), Quint. 11, 1, 65: concita dea,
enraged, Sil. 2, 543: (personam) defen-
soris nimium litigiosi, concit ad rixam,
Cic. Caecin. 5, 14 dub. **2.** *to excite,*
produce, cause: uxori turbas, Pl. Am. 1,
2, 14: tantum mali, id. Men. 5, 5, 4:
hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: aestum,
Lucr. 6, 827: tenebras et fremitus et
murmura, id. 6, 410: seditionem, Tac.
A. 14, 17: varios motus animorum, id.
H. 1, 4.

conciābūlum, 1, n. [**conciliū**] *a*
place of assembly, a public place, a
market-place, court, etc.: nundinas et
conciabula obire, Liv. 7, 15: supplica-
tionem per omnia fora, conciliabulaque
edixerunt, id. 40, 37: ex oppidis concili-
abulisque convenerant, id. 34, 1: Tac.
A. 3, 40: martyrium, *where their me-*
memory is solemnly celebrated, Hieron.
Ep. 60, no. 12: damni, *a brothel*, Pl.
Trin. 2, 2, 38: and, in the same sense,
conciabulum alone, id. Bac. 1, 1, 47.

conciātio, ōnis, f. [**concilio**] *a*
connection, union: totius generis ho-
minum conciliatio, Cic. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*:
quasi civili conciliatione et societate
conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31. **II.**
a uniting in feeling, a conciliating,
making friendly, a gaining over: quae
conciliationis causa leniter aut permo-
tionis vehementer aguntur, id. de Or.
2, 53 *fin.*: honestum ad conciliationem
satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41. In
Rhet.: *the gaining over of hearers*:
Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* **III.** *Meton.*:
an inclination, desire, or longing for:
prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad
ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, id.
Fin. 3, 6, 21: cf. id. Acad. 2, 42 *fin.*

IV. *an acquiring, procuring*: gra-
tiae, id. Clu. 31.

conciātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *he who*
provides or prepares; an author, found-
er, promoter, etc.: conciliator suillae
carnis, *who prepares it in a savoury*
manner, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum,
Nep. Att. 12: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15
fin.: conciliator et fautor promissimus
affinitatis cujusque atque amicitiae,
Suet. Aug. 48: notatur hic (piscis) ut
auctor spei, conciliatorque capturae, *as*
the decoy fish which leads on the rest,
Plin. 9, 59, 85. **II.** *a pimp*: Vop.
Carin. 16.

conciātricūla, ae, f. *dim.* [**conci-**
liatrix] *that which conciliates, or*
unites: nobilitate ipsa blanda concilia-
tricula commendatus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

conciātrix, icis, f. [**concilio**] *she*
who brings together or unites; a match-
maker, a procuress, a dowd: ancilla
conciatrix quae erat, Pl. Mil. 5, 1, 17:
non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et
quasi sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1,
27. **II.** *she who occasions, produces*:
(omitto) orationis vim, quae conciliatrix
est humanae maxime societatis, id. Leg.
1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis
opinio, id. Am. 11, 37.

conciatūra, ae, f. [id.] the trade of procurer, pimping, pandering: exercere, Sen. Ep. 97.

conciatūs, a, um, Part. [concilio] II. Adj.: beloved: (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcarī conciatūs, Liv. 21, 2: conciatūs alicui per communem favorem, Suet. Vit. 7: est nobis conciatissimū, Symm. Ep. 9, 37. 2. In an act. sense: favourably inclined, devoted, favourable to: ut iudex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: (homo) voluptati a natura conciatūs, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatūsque est, Gell. 12, 5.

conciatūs, ūs, m. [concilio] a union of atoms, a connection of bodies (only in abl. sing. and in Lucret.): quorum condense magis omnia conciatu artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 576: quae parvo sunt corpora conciatu, id. 2, 133.

conciatūs, a, um, adj. [cili-clum] clothed in hair-cloth (of a penitent): Tert. Pud. 13.

concilio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [concilium] lit. to call together, to bring together; hence, to unite, connect: primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, not formed by the union of separate parts, Lucr. 1, 612: traduces binī inter se obvii miscuntur alliganturque una conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 26: gramen hyoscyami cerae, to mix, Seren. Sammon. 40, 754. II. Fig.: to unite in thought or feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to bring or win over: Constr. with inter and prōn. reflect., dat., or absol.: quin res publica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7: conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22 fin.: conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario iudicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. Fin. 3, 5: frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura concillet, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: eam civitatem Arvernīs, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesarī, id. B. C. 3, 55: arma sibi, Virg. Aen. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 317: audientem exordio, Quint. 8 prooem. 11: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 58: ambitio conciliandae provinciae ad spes novas, id. A. 16, 23: conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2: conciliare, docere, movere iudicem, Quint. 11, 1, 61: animos hominum, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6: nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint. 11, 3, 161. Poet.: dictis artes conciliare, to recommend, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42. III. In gen.: to procure, provide, prepare, produce, bring about, etc.: pacem inter cives, Cic. Fam. 10, 27: amorem sibi, id. Arch. 8: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni concillas, Virg. Aen. 1, 78: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22: favorem populi, Suet. Caes. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 60: maiestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38: risus, id. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Tim. 3: nuptias, to bring about, id. Att. 5: jugales toros, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 70: num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov. Amor. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Cat. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesarī conciliare, to give as a mistress, Suet. Caes. 50. IV. to procure, obtain by purchase or otherwise, to buy, extort: si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, can be brought here, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 22: H. S. tricies conciliarit et ceperit, extorted, Cic. Verr. 2, 58: conciliavisti pulcre, you have purchased a bargain, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: id. Trin. 4, 2, 14: id. Pers. 4, 3, 77.

conciliū, ii, n. lit. a calling to-

gether; hence, a meeting, an assembly. (For the difference between concilium and consilium, v. consilium.) I. In gen. a meeting, an assembly: videre ambas in uno concilio, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 96: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv. 1, 21: ab sede plorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38: pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30: divinum animum, id. de Sen. 23, 84. Fig.: tanquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12. II. an assembly for deliberation: (opiniones) quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, ib. 2, 24, 77: inire, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: vocare, Virg. Aen. 10, 2: cogere, ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: transferre Lutetiam, ib. 6, 3: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17: Messene ab Achaeis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepit, est, i. e. a member of the Achaean league, id. 36, 31. 2. In the Roman constitution, concilium was an assembly of a portion of the people as distinct from the comitia; hence the comitia tributa are often called concilia plebis and concilia populi: Liv. 7, 5: id. 28, 53: id. 3, 13: v. Smith's Ant. 348.

III. a union: corpora sunt partim primordia rerum, partim concilio quae constant principiorum, Lucr. 1, 485: material concilium, id. 1, 518. 2. sexual union, coition: corporalia, Arn. 2, 54. [From root CAL 'call': cf. calo.]

conciatū, ae, f. [concino] musical harmony, concord: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 fin. Fig.: symmetry: architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

conciatū, a, um, adj. [cinis] sprinkled with ashes: Tert. Pud. 13.

conciatū, ōnis, f. [concino] a preparing: aquae marinae, Auct. Lemmat. in Cato R. R. 106. II. a making, composing: epistolae, Aus. Ep. 17.

conciatū or **cius**, a, um, adj. [conciatū] skilfully prepared: mensula, App. M. 2, p. 119.

conciatū, ōris, m. [concino] an arranger, disposer: caput et capillorum, a hair-dresser, Col. 1 prooem. § 5.

II. a contriver, inventor: causarum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

conciatū, adv. courteously, elegantly, finely, etc.: hunc rogare cepti blande et concinne scilicet, Cic. Rosc. C. 16 fin.: concinne et lepide vestita, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 38: concinne distribuere (of oratorical arrangement), Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 81. Comp.: Fronto de Orat. 1.

conciatū, ātis, f. [conciatū] fitness, neatness; neat adjustment (rare): concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, Sen. Ep. 115. In rhetor.: a well arranged style: Cic. Or. 44: ornata sententiarum concinnitas, id. Brut. 95.

conciatū, adv. finely, neatly, fitly, etc.: Gell. 18, 2.

conciatū, ōnis, f. [conciatū] beauty of style: Cic. Inv. 1, 18.

conciatū, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to join fitly together, mix, arrange appropriately, adjust: concinnare est apte componere, Fest. s. v.: vinum, Cato R. R. 114: pallam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 33: concinnare struices patinarias, ib. 1, 1, 26: concinnat aream (auceps), id. Asin. 1, 3, 64: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: vultum, to adorn, Petr. 113, 5: cadaver, App. M. 7, p. 199. Fig.: ingenium, to form, cultivate, Sen. Ep. 7.

II. In gen.: to prepare, cause, occasion, produce: livorem scapulis tuis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 19: venti vis fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437: munusculum tibi, Trebon. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: amorem consuetudo, Lucr. 4, 1279: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: multum negotii alicui, Sen. Ep. 117.

2. With a qualifying adj. in l'ant. reddere, to make, render, cause to be: qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 69: uxorem tuam lacri-

mantem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: viam tranquillam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: qui concinnant liberis orbas oves, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38: concinnare annonam caram, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

conciatū, a, um, adj. well adjusted, neat, pretty, elegant, etc.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: helicia folia angulosa et concinniora (for εὐρυθμότερα, in Theophr. H. P. 3, 18), Plin. 16, 34, 62: heluo, elegant, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. Esp. of style: (orationem) concinnam, distinctam, ornata, id. de Or. 3, 25, fin.: sententia non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95: concinnae acutaeque sententiae, ib. 78 fin.: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. S. 1, 10, 23: reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: concinna transgressio verborum id est hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91. Transf. to the speaker: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores, id est, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6: concinnus et elegans Aristo, id. Fin. 5, 5, 13: and of the painter Nicophanes, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 23. II. Poet. with dat.: suited to, fit; of persons, suiting oneself to, courteous, pleasing, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, Lucr. 4, 1272: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50. Hence, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, as you best like it, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 33. [Etym. dub., but perhaps from concino, the termination being -nus.]

conciatū, cūnū, 3. v. n. and a. [cano] I. Neutr.: to sing, play, or sound together, in concert, or harmoniously; to play an accompaniment: ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col. 12, 2, 4: concinere tragoedo pronuncianti, Suet. Cal. 54: cornua ac tubae concinuerunt, Tac. A. 1, 68: ubi signa concinuissent, Liv. 30, 5. Fig.: to agree together, harmonize, accord: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut haec concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: qua nunc concinentes collegis nostras tam laeti auditis, singing the same song, Liv. 6, 35: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16. II. Act.: to sing or play songs, etc., to sing about, sing of, celebrate, etc.: haec quum pressis et flebilibus modis qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, concinuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ite, concinite in modum: Io Hymen, Cat. 61, 123: carmina nuptialia, id. 61, 12: carmina, id. 65, 13: laudes Jovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: Aelinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: laetos dies, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 41: Caesarem majore plectro, ib. 33. 2. to sing prophetically, prophesy (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2, 28, 38: tristia omnia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2.

conciatū, ire, v. concleo.

conciatū, concionābundus, concionālis, concionārius, concionātor, concionor, v. contio, contionabundus, etc.

conciatū, avi, i. v. a. [conciatū] to seize, catch: quem ego offatim jam, jam, jam concipilabo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

conciatū, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] to take or lay hold of, take up, to take to oneself, to take in, receive, etc.: nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: concipiunt etiam marinum humorem, draw up, Lucr. 6, 502: madefacta terra caducas concepit lacrimas, the moistened earth took up the falling tears, Ov. M. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quadam, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119: ignem, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 fin.: flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammam pectore, of love, Cat. 64, 92: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14. In law: concipere furtum, to discover stolen property, Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4. 2. to conceive:

absol.: quod macescentes (vaccae) melius concipere dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 17: quum concepit mula, Cic. Div. 2, 22 *fin.*: ex illo concepit ales, Ov. M. 10, 328: (arbores) concipiunt varis diebus et pro sua quaeque natura, Plin. 16, 25, 39. With *acc.*: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: Persea quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: frumenta quaedam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Plin. 18, 7, 10, no. 4: aliquem ex aliquo, Cic. Clu. 11: ex adulterio, Suet. Tib. 62: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: allicijus semine, ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Plin. 9, 51, 75. Poet.: concepta crimina portat, i. e. foetum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470.

II. Fig.: to seize by the senses, to see, perceive: haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 65. 2. Of the intellect: to take in, apprehend, imagine, think upon, understand, comprehend: agēdum, inaugura fieri ne possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39: concipere aliquid animo, Liv. 9, 18: forsitan et lucos illic urbesque deorum concipias animo, Ov. M. 2, 76: pectore concipio nil nisi triste meo, id. Pont. 2, 7, 16: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6 prooem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. 12 prooem. § 1: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: fragor, qui concipi humana mente non potest, Plin. 33, 4, 21: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vell. 2, 117 *fin.*: ego eundem quidem hominem posse omnia ista praestare concipio, Cels. 7 praef. 3. Of feeling, passion, crime, etc.: to conceive, foster, devise, commit: quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: inimicitiae et acdilitate et praetura conceptae, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, ib. 1, 166: spemque metumque, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33: operisque sui concepit amorem, Ov. M. 10, 249: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 4, 45 *fin.*: qui republica violanda fraudes inexplabiles concepissent, had committed, id. Tusc. 1, 30: malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in se, id. Verr. 1, 4: Caes. B. C. 1, 74: flagitium cum aliquo, Cic. Sull. 5, 16. 4. Of discourse: to draw up, comprise, express, compose: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, id. Off. 3, 29: vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: iusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32: iusjurandi verba, Tac. H. 4, 31: and *absol.*: verba, Liv. 7, 5. edictum, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, ib. 48, 19, 9: foedus, Virg. Aen. 12, 13: difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero: audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas, to give the totals, the round numbers, Liv. 3, 5. 5. to make known, promulgate, declare formally: quotannis is dies (sc. Compitalia) concipitur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisso (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17: auspicia, id. 22, 1: bellum, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25.

concisē, *adv.* in short sentences, briefly, concisely: (philosophia) non est tam minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, Quint. 12, 2, 11.

concisiō, *ōnis, f.* [concido] in rhet.: the separating of a clause into short divisions: Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

concisor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who cuts down or fells: nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

concisōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] suitable for cutting with: Veg. 1, 56, 31.

concisūra, *ae, f.* [id.] a dividing, distributing: aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100.

II. a hollow, chink, cleft: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 6 dub.

concisus, *a, um, Part.* [concido]. **II. Adj.**: divided, short, concise: sententiae, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: concisae et augustae disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14 *fin.*: brevitās, ib. 3, 53: brevia illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10. Transf. to the orator: quum concisus ei Thrasy-machus minutis numeris videretur, Cic. Or. 13.

concitāmentum, *i, n.* [concito] an incentive: Sen. Ira, 3, 9.

concitātē, *adv.* quickly, rapidly; impetuously, ardently: concitate agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4: dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40. *Comp.*: id. 1, 8, 1. *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 26.

concitātiō, *ōnis, f.* [concito] a rousing up, an excitement of the passions, an emotion, affection: sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16 *fin.*: illa concitatio declarat vim in animis esse divinam, id. Div. 1, 37, 80: concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: animorum, anger, Liv. 9, 7: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: *absol.*: Quint. 1, 11, 12. **II. sedition, tumult**: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiata, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: concitationes crebrae fiebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concitātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who excites or rouses, an exciter (rare): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: turbae ac tumultus, Liv. 25, 4 *fin.*: multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. de Ira 3, 2.

concitātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] that which excites or stirs up (very rare): Veneris (eruca), Plin. 19, 8, 44. And *adj.*: concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62.

concitātus, *a, um, Part.* [concito].

II. Adj.: violently moved, rapid, swift: equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, at full speed, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.*: quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5: conversio coeli concitator, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: concitatore cursu fugiens, Liv. 35, 29: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4. 2. *passionate, vehement, ardent*: testimonia non concitatae contionis sed iurati senatus, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: (in comoediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: affectus (opp. mites atque compositos), id. 6, 2, 9: opp. flebiles, id. 11, 3, 162: erecta et concitata voce (opp. summissa atque contracta), id. 11, 3, 175: concitatus dicendi genus, id. 8, 3, 14.

concitātus, *ūs, m.* [concito] = concitatio, impulse: Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concito, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [concito] to put in frequent, violent, or quick motion; to stir up, rouse up, spur on, excite, shake: concitare artus, Lucr. 3, 292: equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6: equum in hominem, Nep. Pelop. 5: equos adversos, Liv. 8, 7: naves quanta maxima celeritate poterat, id. 36, 44: hunc (montem) magno cursu concitatos jubet occupare, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: feras, id. F. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 24, 39: eversas concitet aquas Euris, Ov. H. 7, 42: mare vento, Curt. 4 3: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39: se in fugam, id. 22, 17. **II. Fig.**: of the will and passions: to rouse, urge, impel, influence, instigate, etc.: constr.: the recipient of the feeling in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); the object of the feeling in *acc.* with *ad, in,* or *adversus*; also with *inf.* and *absol.*: concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: iudicem ad fortiter iudicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, ib. 7, 42: cessantes ad arma, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8: is in te non squalore et lacrimis Siciliae concitetur? Cic. Verr. 3, 3: qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4: exercitum adversus regem, id. 1, 59 *fin.*: concitare captam dimit-

tere Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226: te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: aliquem injuriis, Sall. C. 35: multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38: quo enim spectat illud nisi ut opifices concitentur? but to inflame, rouse, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: servitia, Sall. C. 46: multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1: suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26. 2. to excite, cause, occasion, produce any action, passion, evil, etc.: constr.: the direct object in *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), the indirect object frequently in *dat.*: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12 *fin.*: quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105: lacrimas totius populi Rom., id. 11, 3, 8: misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: odium, id. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, Verr. 5, 8: risum, id. de Or. 2, 58, 199: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: malus interpretes populi mihi concitat iram, stirs up the anger of the people against me, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 41: morbos, Cels. 2, 13: somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73.

concitor, *ōris, m.* [concito] he who rouses or excites, an exciter (rare): belli, Tac. A. 4, 28: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10.

concitus and **concitus**, *a, um, Part.* [concito].

concitus, *ūs, m.* [concito] = concitatio, an inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste: equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

conclāmāla. v. **conclāmāla**.

con-civis, *is, m.* a fellow-citizen, as transl. of the Gr. συμπολίτης: Tert. Adv. Marc. 5, 17.

conclāmātiō, *ōnis, f.* [conclamo] a loud shouting or calling of many persons together, a shout (rare): universi exercitus, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: tot millium sub gladio gementium, Sen. Clem. 1, 12. In *plur.*: conclamationes et forma captae urbis, Tac. H. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, *a, um, Part.* [conclamo]. **II. Adj.**: known, celebrated: conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: conclamatissimae declamationes, ib. 8, 3. 2. *lamentable, unfortunate*: res, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 233. *Act.*: destructive: frigus, Macr. Sat. 7, 5.

conclāmīto, *i. v. freq.* [conclamo] to call or cry out frequently: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clāmo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a. to call or cry out together or in a body, to shout* (esp. in approbation or assent): quum vos universi, una mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse remp. conclamastis, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: victoriam suo more conclamant, ib. 5, 37: laetum paeanu, Virg. Aen. 10, 738: tum suo more conclamaverunt, uti aliqui ad colloquium prodirent, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, id. B. C. 3, 6. *Absol.*: ad quorum casum quum conclamasset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. 1, 58. Poet.: planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 13. Milit. *t. t.*: conclamare ad arma, to call to arms, Liv. 3, 50: conclamatum ad arma, concursumque in muros est, id. 6, 28: conclamare vasa, to give the order for marching, (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur): signum dari jubet, et vasa militari more conclamari, Caes. B. C. 1, 66.

II. to call together, to call to one's help (rare): socios, Ov. M. 13, 73: duos agrestes, Virg. Aen. 7, 504. **III. to call or cry out loudly or violently, to shout, exclaim**: ubi abit, conclamo Heus quid agis tu, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 22: Italiam primus conclamat Achates, hails Italy, Virg. Aen. 3, 523: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*: deos omnes, to invoke, Sen. Oed. 974: saxa querella, to fill with cries, Mart. 9, 46, 5. *Absol.*: conclamat virgo, cries out, Ov. M. 4, 692. 2. to call a dead person by name by

way of lamentation (v. Smith's Ant. 558): ut ex macetis paulo ante domibus, quae conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. 4, 40: quum corpora nondum conclamata jacent, Lucan. 2, 23. Hence proverb.: jam conclamatum est, it is all over, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56.

conclausus, a, um, v. concludo.

conclāvatae dicebantur, quae sub eadem erant clave, Fest. s. v.

conclāve, is, n. (*gen. plur. heterocl.* conclavium and conclavium, Vitr.) [clavis: conclavia dicuntur loca, quae una clave clauduntur, Fest. s. v.: cf. Donat. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35] a room, dining-hall, cabinet, closet, stall, coop, etc., that may be locked up: virgo in conclavi sedet, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam reclusum, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quum coenatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus filiis isset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23: Col. 12, 2, 2.

conclāvo, to nail together, συνηλῶ, Glosa. Gr. Lat.

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. (*part.* conclusus, Col. 3, 12, 2) to shut up together or closely, inclose, confine: bestias delectationis causa, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: conclusam hic habeo uxorem aevam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: me in cellam cum illa, id. Ad. 4, 2, 13: in aediculum, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 21: illum aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, Cic. Tim. 3: locum sulco, Virg. Aen. 1, 425: Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt. 5, 1: conclusa aqua (*opp.* profluens amnis), Cl. N. D. 2, 7 fin.: longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo oceano, Caes. B. G. 3, 9. II. Fig.: to include, compress, restrain, comprise: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage, id. Andr. 2, 3, 12: tot me nunc rebus miserum concludit pater, id. Her. 4, 4, 80: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum concludere, Cic. Leg. 1, 5 fin.: uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium concludere, Nep. Epam. 4: istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1. 2. to end, close, conclude: facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 34: (ancipites varique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12: epistolam, id. Att. 9, 10. 3. In rhetoric: to close rhythmically, to round off: concludere verborum ordinem alias alla terminatione, id. Or. 59, 200: sententias, ib. 69, 230: sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122: verbum acuto tenore, id. 1, 5, 26: versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40. 4. In philos.: to conclude, infer, argue, demonstrate: argumentum, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod vellis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, ib. 2, 19 fin.: concludere hoc modo: si sunt dii, etc., id. Div. 2, 49.

conclūsē, adv. with periods rhetorically closed or rounded off: concludere apteque dicere, Cic. Or. 53.

conclūsio, ōnis, f. [concludo] a shutting up, closing: palpebrarum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 3. 2. Milit. t. t. a siege, blockade: diutina, Caes. B. C. 2, 22. 3. an inclosure: conclusio portuum, Vitr. 5, 12. II. Fig.: a conclusion, end: in extrema parte et conclusionem muneris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16. 2. In rhetoric: the conclusion of a discourse, peroration: conclusio est exitus et terminatio totius orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: perorationem conclusionem alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 8: a period: Cic. de Or. 2,

8 fin. 3. In philos.: the conclusion in a syllogism, the consequence: id. Inv. 1, 29.

conclūsionē, ae, f. dim. [conclusio] a silly or captious inference: Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75.

conclūsura, ae, f. [concludo] a joining, connection: fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 11.

conclūsus, a, um, Part. [concludo]. **conclūsus**, ūs, m. [id.] a shutting up: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

concoctio, ōnis, f. [concoquo] digestion: ne stomachus gravetur, et concoctionem impediatur, Cels. 3, 22.

concoctus, a, um, Part. [concoquo]. **con-coenatio**, ōnis, f. a supping together, the company at supper: Cic. de Sen. 13 fin.: id. Fam. 9, 24.

con-cōlōna, ae, f. a female inhabitant of the same town or house: Aug. Ep. 169 ad Euseb.

con-cōlor, ōris (*fem.* concolora, Marc. Cap. 6, 213), of the same colour (in the poets used only in the nom. sing.). With dat.: concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500: populus festo, i. e. clothed in white, id. F. 1, 80: lingua lanae, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Plin. 8, 33, 51: eruto auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16: candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo procubuit sus, Virg. Aen. 8, 82: concolor hic humerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: flos de sanguine concolor ortus, ib. 10, 735. II. like, similar: App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

con-cōlōrans, antis, [color] of the same colour: Tert. Pud. 8.

con-cōmītātus, a, um, attended: Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 10.

con-cōpūlo, i. v. a. to join, unite: argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077.

con-cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. to boil together (rare): sal nitrum sulphuri concocto in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, no. 4: odores, Lucr. 2, 853.

II. to digest: eademque haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, easque quum stomachi calore concoxerit evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: cibus facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: somno concoquere, to digest during sleep, Plin. 11, 53, 118. 2. Meton.: to prepare, ripen, mature, soften, allay: terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29: omnem succum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46: tumida, Cato R. R. 157, 3: dura, Plin. 22, 24, 50: tusses et durities, id. 24, 8, 36: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74. III. Fig. with pron. reflect.: to waste, pine away: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 3. 2. Like our digest = to endure, suffer, put up with, brook: ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15: ego quidem tres plagas Spartana nobilitate concoxi, Petr. S. 105, 5: famem sicco ore, id. 82, 5, 4: κρίσιν (i. e. probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4. 3. to reflect maturely upon, to consider well: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: clandestina consilia concoquere, to concoct, devise, Liv. 40, 11: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

concordābilis, e, adj. [concordo] easily according, harmonizing: Censorin. de Die nat. 10.

concordatio, ōnis, f. [id.] = concordia, concord, unanimity: Vulg. Sir. 22, 22. **concordia**, ae, f. [concor] an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord: concordia parvae res crescent: discordia maximae dilabuntur, Sall. J. 10: Alcumenam Jupiter rediget antiquam in concordiam conjugis, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 3: tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem atque concordiam, Cic. Verr. 3, 9: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: de equestri concordia, de consensione Italiae, Cic. Att. 1, 14: sive enim ad concordiam res adduci potest, ib. 7, 3:

de reconcilianda concordia agere, Liv. 41, 25: discors concordia foetibus apta est, Ov. M. 1, 433: quid velit et possit rerum concordia discors, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19: concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunctis, Cic. Att. 1, 18: si Caesar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, his friendship, alliance, Vell. 2, 65. Meton.: an intimate friend: Ov. M. 8, 303. Of things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4: concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quam magnes cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant ἀρμονία, Quint. 1, 10, 12: rerum agendarum ordinem et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6.

concordiālis, e, adj. [concordia] pertaining to concord or union: Firm. Math. 6, 32. II. Subst.: a priest of Concordia: Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

concordis, e, v. concors.

concorditas, ātis, f. [concor] = concordia, concord: Pac. in Non. 88, 20.

concorditer, adv. harmoniously, amicably: concorditer inter se congruunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Julia, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752. Comp.: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45 fin. Sup.: quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Rab. perd. 5.

concordo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [concor]. I. Neutr.: to be of one mind, to agree together, to be united, to harmonize (rare): concordare cum aliquo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 86: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: sermo cum vita, Sen. Ep. 75: caput cum gestu, Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, ib. 10, 147: ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3. II. Act.: to bring into union: matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corpōrāles, ūm, m. plu. belonging to the same body or company, comrades: Amm. 21, 12. Adj.: gentes, Vulg. Ephes. 3, 6.

concorpōratiō, ōnis, f. [concorporo] a union, harmony: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4.

concorpōrificātus, a, um, adj. [concorporo facio] united in one body, incorporated: Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unite, incorporate: aliquid cum melle, Plin. 22, 24, 53: vitilignes, id. 27, 12, 90: scopuli incorporati, Amm. 22, 8: incorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pudic. 15: medicamen incorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. form concordis, e, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 726 P.), dis, adj. [cor: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordisque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18] feeling together, of the same mind, united, agreeing, harmonious, peaceful: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5: regnum, Liv. 1, 13 fin.: amicitia et caritas, Cic. Tim. 5: pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10: aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, ib. 8, 708: frena, Virg. Aen. 3, 542.

con-crasso, i. v. a. to thicken, make thick: liquida, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

con-crebro, brūi, 3. v. n. to become frequent, increase: cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Virg. Cir. 25.

con-crēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3. v. a. (ante-class. form concreduo: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 49; whence perf. concredui, id. Casin. 2, 8, 43) to intrust, consign, commit to: mihi avarus hufus concredidit thesaurum auri, Pl. Aul. prol. 6: aliquid meae taciturnitati, id. Trin. 1, 2, 105: aurum alicui, id. Bac. 4, 9, 141: rem et famam alicui commendare et con-

credere, Cic. Quint. 20: gnatum ventis, *id.* 64, 213: vites teneriores calido coelo, Col. 3, 1, 7: nugas alicui, Hor. S. 2, 6, 43: concredam tibi, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 83: in manum credere, *id.* Pers. 3, 3, 36.

concreduo, v. **concredo**.

concrēmatio, ōnis, f. [**concremo**] a burning up, conflagration: Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

concrēmentum, i, n. [**concreresco**] a mixture: App. Apol. p. 306, 6.

con-crēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to burn up entirely, consume: vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53: hostilia arma subdito igne, *id.* 8, 30: urbem igni, *id.* 6, 33: duas naves fulminis ictu, *id.* 41, 9: commentarios, Suet. Cal. 15: epistolas, *id.* Oth. 10: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrēpātio, ōnis, f. [**concrepo**] a noise, rattling; scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

concrēpito, i. v. n. freq. [*id.*] to rattle or sound often or loudly: virgarum concēpitat fragor, Prud. *σρεφ.* 11, 56.

con-crēpo, pūi, pītum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to rattle, creak, grate, clash, etc.: foris concēpuit hinc a vicino sene, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 76: scabilla concēpant, aulaeum tollitur, Cic. Coel. 27 *fin.*: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concēpat, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: simul primo concursu concēpuere arma, Liv. 6, 24: exercitus gladiis ad scuta concēpuit, *id.* 28, 29. Proverb.: digitis concēpere, by snapping the fingers, i. e. by the smallest effort, Cic. Off. 3, 19. Absol.: qui simul ac decemviri concēperunt, armati in cives esse possint, snapped their fingers, *id.* Agr. 2, 30, 82. II. Act.: to cause to sound or rattle, to strike upon (rare): aera, Ov. F. 5, 441.

concrepātio, ōnis, f. [**concreresco**] a condensing: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3.

con-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. (*inf. sync.* concresce, Ov. M. 7, 416) to grow together: aut simplex est natura animantis aut concreta ex pluribus naturis, grown together from, composed of, Cic. N. D. 3, 14. II. to grow up, take form, to grow, increase: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concēverint, Col. 3, 11, 8: (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, *id.* 7, 3, 10. Fig.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, Cic. Pis. 9 *fin.*

III. to harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal, etc.: concrescunt semina, Lucr. 4, 1257: mollisque luti concrescere crustas, *id.* 6, 626: rigido concrescere rostro ora videt, to stiffen into a hard beak, Ov. M. 5, 673: Acontes Gorgone conspecta saxo concēvit oborto, *ib.* 5, 202: quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis nubilus humor, Lucr. 6, 495: (aqua) neque congelaret frigoris neque nive pruinaque concresceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: gelidus concēvit frigore sanguis, Virg. Aen. 12, 905: quum lac concēvit, Col. 7, 8, 3: concretos sanguine crines, stuck together or clotted, Virg. Aen. 2, 277.

concrētio, ōnis, f. [**concreresco**] a uniting, condensing, congealing: causae quae vim habeant frigoris et caloris, concretione et liquoris, Cic. Tim. 14: individuorum corporum concretio, *id.* N. D. 1, 25 *fin.*: substantiarum, Tert. de Anim. 52. II. Meton.: materiality, matter: mens soluta quaedam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

concrētus, a, um, Part. [*id.*] grown together, compounded. II. Adj.: condensed, thick, hard, stiff, curdled, congealed, clotted, etc.: dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: concretus aer (*opp.* fusus, extenuatus), *id.* N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: pingue et concretum esse coelum, *id.*

Div. 1, 57, 130: humores (*opp.* acres), *id.* N. D. 2, 23: lac, Virg. G. 3, 463: concreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36 *fin.*: concreta frigora cana pruina, stiffened by the hoar-frost, Virg. G. 2, 376: dolor, benumbing, poet. for tearless, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 10. Comp.: spuma lactis concretor, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

concrētus, ūs, m. [*id.*] condensation: albicantis succi, Plin. 12, 16, 35.

con-crīnor, atus, i. v. dep. to bring a bitter complaint, to complain much: adversum aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 89.

con-crispo, atum, i. v. a. (rare, and only in part. imperf. and perf.) to curl up: concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1: humores se concrispantes, *id.* 8, 1: tela, brandishing, Amm. 16, 12.

con-crūcio, i. v. a. to torment, rack, torture severely: non omni concruciamur corpore, Lucr. 3, 149.

con-crustatus, a, um, adj. entirely covered with a crust, incrustated: Amm. 17, 7.

concūbatio, ōnis, f. [**concubo**] a lying or reclining together: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

concūbina, ae, f. [*id.*] a concubine, mistress: Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183. Concubina was a more decent appellation than pellex, the original term for such a woman: Dig. 50, 16, 144. II. In gen.: a wanton: Tac. H. 1, 72.

concūbinālis, e, adj. [**concubinus**] lascivious: illecebrae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 *fin.*

concūbinātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] cohabitation without marriage, concubinage: emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Pl. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatum alicui dare (*opp.* in matrimonium), *id.* Trin. 3, 2, 64. There was a legal concubinatus, which consisted in the permanent cohabitation of an unmarried man with an unmarried woman: v. Smith's Ant. 349. II. adulterous intercourse: nuptiarum, i. e. with the betrothed, Suet. Ner. 28.

concūbinus, i, m. [**concubo**] a catamite: Quint. 1, 2, 8: Suet. Galb. 22: per concubinum Atimetum et histriionem Paridem quasi scenae fabulas componit, Tac. A. 13, 21: quid nubis Proculina concubino, Mart. 6, 22.

concūbitālis, e, adj. [**concubitus**] pertaining to coition: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

concūbitio, ōnis, f. [**concubo**] = concubitus, coition: Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

concūbitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a bed-fellow: *συνκοιμητής*, Gloss.: Salv. 7, p. 251.

concūbitus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a lying together: Prop. 4, 8, 36. Of things: concubitus dentium, the shutting of the teeth, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

II. copulation, coition: (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 16. Of animals: turpes pecudum concubitus, Virg. E. 6, 50: quod nec concubitu indulgent, *id.* G. 4, 198.

concūbium, ii, n. [*id.*] the time of the first sleep: concubium sit noctis priusquam ad postremum perveneris, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 44. II. = concubitus, coition: Gell. 9, 10.

concūbius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of or belonging to the time of sleep: only in the phrase, concubia nocte, in the first sleep, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: nocte concubia, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubia, Plin. 29, 6, 24.

con-cūbo, but, ūtum, i. v. n.: to lie together: Evandri profugae concubuerunt boves, Prop. 4, 1, 4. II. to lie with, to have sexual intercourse with: cum aliqua, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33: nudae concubuerunt Deae, Prop. 2, 15, 16: cum viro, Cic. Inv. 1, 29.

conculcātio, ōnis, f. [**conculco**] a treading under foot: Plin. 8, 18, 26.

con-culco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**calco**: cf. exculco, inculco, proculco] to tread under foot, to crush or bruise by treading: vinaceos in dolia picata, Cato R. R. 25. II. Fig.: to tread down, trample upon, abuse: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum

putaverunt, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.*: miseram Italiam, *id.* Att. 8, 11. 2; to despise, treat with contempt: lauream, *id.* Pis. 25, 61: diadice et corculca ista quae extrinsecus splendent, Sen. Ep. 23: conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139.

con-cumbo, 3. v. n. [**cumb**, *cumb*, v. accumbo] to lie with, for sexual intercourse (rare): Cinyrae, Ov. M. 10, 338. Absol.: Juv. 6, 406: Graece, *id.* 6, 191.

con-cūmūlatus, a, um, Part. [**cumulo**] heaped up, accumulated: Tert. Virg. vel. 7 *fin.*

con-cūplens, entis, Part. [**cupio**] warmly desiring, coveting (rare): concupientes regni, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 48.

concupiscentia, ae, f. [**concupisco**] an eager desire, longing, concupiscence: Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

concupiscentivus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] passionately desiring, as transl. of the Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός: Tert. Anim. 16.

con-cūpisco, ūvi or ūi, itum, 3. v. a. insep. [**cupio**] to long much for, to covet, to aspire to, strive after: signa, tabulas, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51 *sub fin.*: tribunos plebis concupistis, Liv. 3, 67: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24 *fin.*: loquendi facundiam, Quint. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Caes. 30: triumphum, *id.* Vesp. 12: quum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11: concupiscendus honos, *id.* Fam. 15, 6. With *inf.*: quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tanquam aedilis ornare? *id.* N. D. 1, 9, 22: ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, *id.* Clu. 9, 26. Absol. (rare): fingeat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, *ib.* 2, 76. Meton. of things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit, cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

concupitor, ōris, m. [**concupisco**] one who longs eagerly for or covets: Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

con-cūrator, ōris, m. a joint-guardian: Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.

con-cūro, i. v. a. to care for suitably, attend to: satis ut commode pro dignitate obsoni haec concuret cocus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. (*perf. redupl.* concurre, Flor.: concurre, Cato in Prisc.) to run together, to run in a body, to assemble or flock together: tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: undique ad commune incendium restinguendum concurrere, *id.* Phil. 10, 10, 21: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, no. 12: concurrunt laeti mi obviam cupidinarum omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (sc. Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causa concurrat, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: ad eum magnae copiae concurrant, Sall. C. 56 *fin.*: ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18: in Capitolium, Suet. Cal. 6: cuncta civitas domum tuam concurrerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: quum ad arma milites concurrissent, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdicam opprimendum, united, Nep. Eum. 3: ne plus eo materiae concurrat, Cels. 3, 10: nulla sedes, quo concurrant, run for refuge, Cic. Att. 8, 3. Of a single person (*intens.*): non statim ad Aquilium concurrisses? *id.* Quint. 16. Poet.: est quibus Eleae concurrat palma quadrigae, accompanies, Prop. 3, 7, 17.

II. to run upon one another, to meet or dash together. Of things: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97: nubes frontibus adversis concurrunt, *id.* 6, 145: ne prora concurrerent, Liv. 37, 30: modis concurrere in undis dicuntur montes (viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62: concurrere montes duo inter se, Plin. 2, 83, 85: concurrat dextera laevae, i. e. in applauding, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 305: labra concurrunt, draw together, close, Sen. Ep. 11: omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vult, Virg. G. 1, 318: ut ne

aspere concurrant (verba), neve vastius aduicantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 43 *fin.* **III.** Milit. *t. t.* to engage in combat, charge, join battle, fight: constr.: inter with *pron. reflect., cum, contra, the dat., and absol.*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: cum hoc concurrunt ipso Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, charge, Hirt. B. Afr. 6: audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. Aen. 1, 493: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25. *Pass. impers.*: ex proximis castellis ec concursum est, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad arma concurritur, ib. 7, 4: ubi propius ventum est, utrimque magno clamore concurrunt, Sall. J. 53: Hor. S. 1, 1, 7. Fig. concurrere cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2. **IV.** In the jurists: to make the same claim, compete with, contend for: si non sit, qui ei concurrant, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Ulp. Dig. 37, 1, 2. Fig.: in tanta causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum • ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: concurrunt illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oed. 830. **V.** Of abstract objects: to meet, concur, happen at the same time: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 31: concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: res concurrent contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14 *fin.*: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, that the accounts do not become due on the same day, id. Att. 16, 3. **VI.** In the jurists: to accord, agree with: concurrunt cum veritate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summa, ib. 30, 53.

concurratio, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running together: concursatio et praes, Tac. A. 6, 17: concursatio percontantium, Cic. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.*: concursatio in obscuro incidentium, Liv. 41, 2. **II.** Fig.: a correspondence, coincidence, agreement: somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146. **III.** a running about, going to and fro, etc.: quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? id. Verr. 1, 30: cum multa concursatione magnoque clamore, moving about on the platform, id. Brut. 69, 242: concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40: formicarum, Plin. 11, 30, 36: decemviralis, a progress through the provinces, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8. **IV.** Milit. *t. t.* a skirmishing: Curt. 8, 14. **V.** Fig.: restlessness, anxiety: exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3.

concurator, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs hither and hither; in milit. lang. a skirmisher, opp. to statarius: concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35: levem et concursatorem hostem, id. 27, 18.

concuratorius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or pertaining to skirmishing: pugna, Amm. 16, 9.

concurso, ōnis, f. [concurso] a running or meeting together, a concurrence, concourse: atomorum, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6: id. Fin. 1, 6: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44 *fin.*: fortuitorum, id. Top. 20, 76. **II.** In rhetoric, a repetition of the last words of a period, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206.

con-curso, i. v. n. and a. freq. [id.] to run together frequently or violently, to run about, rush hither and thither, to be busy: semina concursare, coire et dissulare vicissim, Lucr. 3, 396: dies noctesque concursare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 81: circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere concursantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115: per viam, Liv. 9, 24: quum concursant ceteri praetores, are visiting the provinces, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: praetores obire provinciam et concursare consueverunt, ib. 5, 31: Titurius trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere, Caes.

B. G. 5, 33. *Impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, ib. 5, 50. In milit. lang. to skirmish: Liv. 28, 2. **II.** Act.: to visit, frequent: quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concurrunt, go from house to house, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: concursare omnium mortallum non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63.

concursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running or flocking together, a concourse, assembly: fit concursus per vias, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 27: in plur.: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic. Att. 5, 16: quid vult concursus ad amnem, Virg. Aen. 6, 318: concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: nos concursus facere solebat, what crowds he used to draw, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28. Of things: concursus, motus, (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686: fortuito (atomorum) concursus, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: navium, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: lunae et solis, Cels. 1, 4: oris, a shutting, Quint. 11, 3, 56: asper concursus verborum, a harsh combination, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: concursus quinque annium in unum confluent, Plin. 6, 20, 23. **II.** Milit. *t. t.* an onset, attack, charge: ut satis esset ad concursum utriusque exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: proelii, Nep. Thras. 1. Fig.: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13: ex rationis et firmamenti confictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur, id. Part. 30.

III. In law *t. t.* a joint claim: Cels. Dig. 32, 80. **IV.** Of abstr. objects: union, combination: honestissimorum studiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111.

con-curvo, avi, i. v. a. to curve, bend: Laber. in Macr. Sat. 2, 7.

concussibilis, e, adj. [concutio] that can be shaken: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussio, ōnis, f. [id.] a shaking, concussion: vasorum, Col. 9, 14 *fin.*: ut faces ignem assidua concussione custodiunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: concussio vasta, quae duas suppressit urbes, an earthquake, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25 *fin.* **II.** In the jurists: an extorting of money by threats: Dig. 47, 13.

concussor, ōris, m. [id.] one who extorts money by threatening: Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 sq.

concussura, ae, f. [id.] = concussio, the extorting of money by threats: Tert. ad Scap. 13.

concussus, a, um, Part. [id.] **II.** Adj.: restless, agitated: Pallas aliquanto concussior, Marc. Cap. 7, 96.

concussus, ūs, m. [id.] a shaking, concussion (only in abl. sing.): Lucr. 6, 290: Plin. 36, 16, 55.

con-custodio, 4. v. a. to guard carefully: Inscr.

con-cutio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake together, up or about, to shake violently, agitate: concutendum est corpus multa gestatione, Cels. 3, 21: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: concusso terrae motu theatro, Suet. Ner. 20: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, ib. 6, 691: undas, ib. 8, 605: majore cachinno concutitur, Juv. 3, 101: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: manum, ib. 11, 465: pectus, ib. 2, 755: te si certo puer concusserit arcu, has hit with unerring bow, Prop. 1, 7, 15. Poet.: te ipsum concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim natura, examine yourself, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35. **2.** to strike together, clash: sanguinea manu crepitantia concutit arma, Ov. M. 1, 143: frameas, Tac. G. 11: manus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.

II. Fig.: to shake the foundations of, to impair, disturb, distract: rempublicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: provincias magnis momentis, Vell. 2, 78: regnum, Liv. 33, 19: orbem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6 *fin.*: hostium vires, Vell. 2, 121: concusso jam et pene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 28, 44: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45:

concussa Transrhenanorum fide, ib. 9, 25: nondum concusso senatusconsulto id. A. 14, 43. **2.** to terrify, alarm, trouble: terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjunctionis concusserat, Sall. C. 24: populum Rom. terrore Numantini belli, Vell. 2, 90: urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1: casu concussus acerbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 700: extemplo turbati animi concussaque vulgi pectora, ib. 11, 451: magnum et summum est Deoque vicinum, non concuti, Sen. Tranq. 2: casu animum concussus amici, Virg. Aen. 5, 869: hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, ib. 12, 468. **III.** In the jurists: to terrify in order to extort money: Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6. **IV.** to urge, excite, rouse: fecundum concute pectus, Virg. Aen. 7, 338: tu concute plebem, poet. Petr. Sat. 124, 288: se concussere ambae, Juv. 10, 328.

condallium, ii, n. [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] a little ring for slaves: condallium es oblitus, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

condātor, joint contributor, συντελεστής: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condēcens, entis, Part. [condecet] becoming, seemly, fit (rare): loco, Anni. 16, 10 dub. Comp.: habitus, Aus. Grat. act. 27.

condēcenter, adv. becomingly, fitly: Gell. 16, 12 dub.

condēcet, 2. v. impers. it becomes, is meet, seemly: capies quod te condecet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 90: quod haud Atticam condecet disciplinam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 24.

con-dēcōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to adorn excessively or carefully (rare): ludos scenicos, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 37: loca picturis, Poet. in Plin. 35, 10, 37.

con-dēcūriālis, is, m. a fellow-decurion: Frgm. Jur. civ. antejust. p. 39, ed. Maj.

con-dēcūrio, ōnis, m. a fellow-decurion: Inscr. Orell., 3733.

con-dēlector, i. v. pass. to be delighted with: lege Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7, 22.

con-dēliquesco, 3. v. n. to melt completely, dissolve: resina, Cato R. R. 23, 3.

condemnābilis, e, adj. [condemno] worthy of condemnation: Pall. de Insit. 11.

condemnātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a condemning, condemnation: Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 5.

condemnātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who gives sentence, a condemner: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. **II.** one who causes a condemnation, an accuser: Claudiae, Tac. A. 4, 66.

con-demno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [damno] to sentence, condemn, doom: constr.: absol., with the gen., abl. and de: later ad or in with acc. or dep. clause, and dat.: (i) Absol.: hunc per judicem condemnabis, cujus de ea re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: aliquem iudicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Cal. 38. (ii) With gen.: aliquem capitis condemnare, capitally, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 8: nefariorum scelerum condemnati, convicted of infamous crimes, id. Fam. 6, 6. (iii) With abl.: aliquem eodem crimine, id. Fam. 2, 1: capitali poena, Suet. Dom. 14: certa pecunia, Gal. Dig. 10, 1, 3. (iv) With de: aliquem de alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41. (v) With ad: aliquem ad metalla et munitiones vilarum aut bestias, id. Cal. 27: ad pecuniam, Papin. Dig. 26, 9, 5. (vi) With in: in antilam, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21. (vii) With dep. clause: condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 4. **2.** In the praetor's formula to the iudex with dat.: id iudex Numerium Negidium Aulo Agerio condemnato, Gal. 4, 47: hence, quaererent ecquo modo petitoem ipsum Apronio

condemnare possent, Cic. Verr. 3, 12 hominem Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, ib. 2, 8: cf. absolvo. **II.** In gen.: to condemn, blame, disapprove: vestra amatis; ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, id. N. D. 2, 29: factum iudicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or. 1, 38: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. **III.** to urge or effect the condemnation of a person (rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: omnium mortalium sententiis condemnavi, caused him to be condemned, id. Verr. 5, 69: Pisonem accusavit condemnavitque, Suet. Vit. 2. (Hence Fr. *condamner*.)

condensatio, ōnis, f. [condenso] a condensing, condensation: Coel. Aur. 3, 18 fin.

condenso, i. v. a. (condenseat, Lucr. 1, 391) [condensus] to make dense, to press close together (rare): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: radices (sc. se), Col. 2, 18, 6: cascum ponderibus, id. 7, 8, 4.

con-densus, a, um, adj. very dense, close together, thick: condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 55: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466: condensam aciem irrupissent, Liv. 26, 5: condensae puppes litore, Virg. Aen. 8, 497: columbae, huddled together, ib. 2, 517: vallis arboribus condensa, thickly covered, Liv. 25, 39: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 619.

con-depso, ui, 3. v. a. to knead, mix: Cato R. R. 40, 2.

con-dēsertor, ōris, m. a fellow-deserter: Ter. Carn. Chr. 1.

con-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to speak with, talk over, agree upon, to decide, appoint, fix: condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato priscorum Latinorum (old form.), Liv. 1, 32: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11: inducias, Just. 3, 7: tempus et locum coeundi, id. 15, 2 fin.: rupta quiete condicta, the truce, Amm. 20, 1: in vendendo fundo quaedam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 66: certo condixit pretio, agreed upon a fixed price, Phaedr. 4, 24: quum hanc operam condicerem, obliged myself to undertake, Plin. H. N. praef. § 6. Hence in the phrase, alicui ad coenam or coenam condicere, to engage oneself as a guest to supper: ad coenam aliquo condicam foras, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 15: seni coenam ea lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42: so absol.: nam quum mihi condixisset, coenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

In gen.: to proclaim, announce, publici sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium diem perendini dicunt, Gell. 10, 24. **III.** Leg. t. t.: with acc. and dat.: to demand restitution: rem, Julian. Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. lla 12, 1, 11.

IV. to assent or agree unanimously: Tert. Anim. 8.

condictio, ōnis, f. [condico] the proclamation of a festival: Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 117. **II.** In the jurists: a demand of restitution: Dig. 12, 1, 4 § 7.

condictitius or -cīus, a, um, adj. [condictus, condico] pertaining to a demand of restitution: actio, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13.

condignē, adv. very worthily: Pl. Men. 5, 5, 8: Gell. 1, 6.

con-dignus, a, um, adj. wholly deserving, very worthy (rare): condignum donum, qualis t qui donum dedit, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 39: curavit, ut quae tibi dicentur condigna sint, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: condignam te sectatus simiam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 25: Graecarum facundiarum magniloquentia condignum, Gell. 3, 7.

condimentarius, a, um, adj. [condimentum] pertaining to spices or seasoning: caepae, Plin. 19, 6, 32. **II.** Subst. L. condimentarius, ii, m. one who

prepares or sells spices. Fig.: omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condimentum, i, n. [condio] spice, seasoning: cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, green herbs used in seasoning, id. 12, 8, 1. Fig.: plausus postremum condimentum fabulae, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 33: optimum merum-nae est animus aequus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71: condimentum amicitiae suavis quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Am. 18 fin.: omnium sermonum facitiae, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271.

condio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. (access. form from condo, q. v.: cf. compono) to preserve fruit, etc., to pickle: oleas albas, Cato R. R. 117: lactucam, Col. 12, 9 fin.: caules vitium in aceto et muria, Plin. 14, 19, 23. Meton.: to embalm: mortuos Aegyptii condiunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. **II.** to make savoury, to season, spice: coenam, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 21: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: jus male, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9: unguenta, to perfume, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. **III.** Fig.: to cultivate, ornament: to make pleasant or agreeable: to soften, temper, etc.: duo sunt, quae condiant orationem: verborum numerumque jucunditas, id. Or. 55, 185: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40: gravitatem comitate, id. de Sen. 4, 10: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96.

condiscipula, ae, f. [condiscipulus] a female school-fellow: Mart. 10, 35.

condiscipulatus, ūs, m. [id.] companionship in school (very rare): Nep. Att. 5.

con-discipulus, i, m. a school-fellow, companion at school: Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: inter condiscipulos, Suet. Ner. 22.

con-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn in company with: ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App. Flor. no. 18. **II.** to learn carefully, eagerly, or well (rare). With acc.: modos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. Her. 4, 25: genera plausuum, Suet. Ner. 20. With inf.: merum bibere, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 4: qua excidionem facere condidici oppidis, id. Curc. 4, 3, 2: condiscas mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5 fin.: foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 3. With a relat. clause: condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. Transf. to things: ut (flagellum) paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

conditāneus, a, um, adj. [conditus, condio]. Of fruits, etc.: preserved, pickled: olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: ostreae, Apic. 9, 6.

conditio (frequently written condicio, and erroneously derived from condico), ōnis, f. [condio], lit. a putting together, setting up: a standing = Gr. *συνταξις*: hence, situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances, etc.: infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: conditione eo meliore est senex quam adolescens, id. Sen. 19: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8: ea conditione nati sumus, ut nihil quod homini accidere possit, recusare debeamus, id. Att. 15, 1: altae conditiones oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 9: alicujus conditio vitaeque, id. 3, 8, 50: abjectae extremaeque sortis, Suet. Cal. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi, sollicitudo concerning their common circumstances, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, into the same condition of rights and freedom, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: aliquam vitae sequi, Cic. Rab. Post. 7: conditionem imperii, statumque provinciae, id. Fam. 12, 23: haec conditio vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa conditio causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: oppidum liberae conditionis, a free town, Plin. 4, 10, 17:

harum rerum eventus, conditio, the possibility, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 fin. **II.** a condition, stipulation, terms, agreement, compact, proposal, etc.: alicui conditionem ferre, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 51: aequitate conditionum perspecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere veltis, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuat conditionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per condiciones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 fin.: in eas condiciones quum pax conveniret, Liv. 29, 12: neque subire condiciones metus futuri, neque palam aspernari conditio praesens sinebat, Tac. H. 4, 65: aliquot populos aut vi subegit aut conditionibus in societatem accepit, Liv. 9, 15: fert illam conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: jubere ei praemium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: librum tibi ea conditione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Caecina in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: ulla conditione, on any terms, Cic. Fin. 5, 20. **III.** choice, option: alteram Venerem vel a specie praetulerunt, quorum conditio erat, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20. **IV.** marriage or match, and meton.: the person married: tu conditionem tunc accipe, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 60: conditionem Sillae quaerendam esse, Liv. 3, 45: filiam ejus eiecisti, alla conditione quaesita et ante perspecta, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. Hence, in the jurists: conditione tua non utar, as a formula of separation, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2.

2. In a bad sense: a lover, paramour: Cic. Coel. 15 fin.: Suet. Aug. 69.

V. In eccles. lat.: a making, a thing made: Tert. Habit. Mul. 8.

conditio, ōnis, f. [condio] a preserving of fruits, etc.: amurcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 61. In plur.: Cic. Div. 1, 51 116.

II. a spicing, seasoning, flavouring: suci, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. In plur.: ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 fin.

conditiōnābilis, e, adj. [conditio] conditional: persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

conditiōnālis, e, adj. [id.] conditional, with conditions: Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9.

conditiōnālīter, adv. conditionally: concepta causa, Gai. Dig. 25, 1, 17.

condititius or -cīus, a, um, adj. [conditus, condo] laid up, preserved: cibaria, Col. 8, 8, 2.

conditivum, i, n. [conditus] a tomb: Sen. Ep. 60 fin.

conditivus, a, um, adj. [id.] suitable for preserving, preserved (rare): olea, Cato R. R. 6, 1: mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9.

conditor, ōis, m. [condo] a builder, founder, maker, author, compiler, etc.: Romanae arctis, Virg. Aen. 8, 313: urbium conditores, Quint. 2, 16, 9: Romulum conditorem urbis, Suet. Aug. 7: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiae, Ov. Ib. 522: Romani conditor anni, the chronicler, id. F. 6, 21: scientiae medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95: carminum, Curt. 8, 5: legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58: ejus sacri, id. 39, 17: totius negotii, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Romanae libertatis, Liv. 8, 34. Absol.: T. Sicinius conditorem Velos sequantur, i. e. who advises a removal to Veii, κτιστήν, Liv. 5, 24 fin.: conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30: humilis, writer, author, Tib. 4, 1, 4.

conditor, ōis, m. [condio] one who prepares a thing in a savoury manner (very rare): ciconiarum, Poeta in Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

conditorium, ii, n. [conditus] a place where anything is laid up, a repository: tormentorum murarium, Amm. 18, 9. **II.** a coffin, urn for ashes, etc.: Suet. Aug. 18. **2.** a tomb, sepulchre: Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

conditrix, icis, f. [condo] a female builder, founder, etc.: App. Apol. p. 285.

conditum, i. n. (sc. vinum), *spiced wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, no. 5.

conditura, ae, f. [*condo*] a *framing, making*: vitreorum, Petr. 51, 5.

conditura, ae, f. [*condio*] a *preserving of fruits*: Col. 12, 48 sq. II. a *seasoning, condiment, a savoury preparation*: Sen. Ira. 3, 15.

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [*condo*].

conditus, a, um, *Part.* [*condio*]. Adj.: *seasoned, savoury*: conditura facit haec supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. 2. Of style: *polished, ornamented*: nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182. *Comp.*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditor, Cic. de Or. 2, 56.

conditus, us, m. [*condo*] a *found-ing, establishment*: Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 ad fin.

conditus, us, m. [*condio*] a *preserv-ing of fruits*: Col. 2, 22, 4.

con-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to *put together* [v. ab-do]; *to build, found, fashion, produce, etc.*: condere ossa, to *put broken bones together, to set*, Cels. 8, 23. Of cities, etc.: urbem, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: arces, Virg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vell. 1, 15: novam civitatem, Just. 2, 74: Romanam gentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, they settle themselves, Virg. Aen. 7, 303: aram, Liv. 1, 7: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: moenia, Virg. Aen. 1, 276. Of written productions: *to compose, write, treat of*: carmen, Lucr. 5, 2: poema, Cic. Att. 1, 16 ad fin.: longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Virg. E. 6, 7: Caesaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: proelia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satirae genus, to *originate*, Quint. 10, 1, 95: prosam orationem, Plin. 5, 29, 31: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8: aliquid annalius, id. 2, 9, 6: praecepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6: laudes alicujus, id. 22, 13, 15: si etiamnum Homerc condente Aegyptus non erat, id. 13, 13, 27 fin. Gen.: *to make, produce, establish*: iurjurandum, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea secula, Virg. Aen. 6, 793: aeternam famam ingenio suo, Phaedr. 3 prol. 53: nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: somniorum intelligentiam, Just. 36, 2. II. to *put away, to lay up, store, or treasure up, etc.*: pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 26 ad fin.: frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63: condere et reponere fructus, ib. 2, 62 fin.: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. Od. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testa levi, ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15: minas viginti in crumenam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9: cineres in urnas, Suet. Cal. 15: barbain in auream pyxidem, id. Ner. 12: legem in aerarium, id. Caes. 28: aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23: aliquem in carcerem, to *imprison*, Cic. Verr. 5, 29 fin.: sortes eo condere, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: literas publicas in aerario sanctiore, to *keep, lay up*, id. Verr. 4, 63: se (aves) in follis, Virg. G. 4, 473. Fig.: teneo omnia, in pectore condita sunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata cordememori, Cat. 64, 231: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, are *contained*, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128.

III. to *preserve, pickle, etc.* (for condio): ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2: corna in liquida faece, Ov. M. 8, 665: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53. IV. to *inter, bury*: mortuos cera circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: inhumatos Manes, Lucan. 9, 151: aliquem sepulcro, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: ossa parentis terra, Virg. Aen. 5, 48: aliquem terra, Plin. 7, 54, 55: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451: ossa peregrina ripa, id. M. 2, 337: Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi condidit, brought to the grave, Sen. Ep. 83 ad fin. For fulgur conditum, v. fulgur. V. Poet. of time: to *see the end of, out-live, pass, spend*: secula vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1103: longos soles cantando, to *spend the lifelong day in singing*, Virg. E. 9, 52: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 29: diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54: noctem, Sil.

4, 482. VI. to *conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: lumen, Lucr. 4, 434: lunam (nubes), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 3: jocoso condere furto, ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330: gladium, Quint. 8 prooem. § 15: Liber aperit condita praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculos, to *close, shut*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: oculi conditi, deep-set, Plin. 8, 37, 53: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Cal. 51: (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, *conceal themselves*, Virg. Aen. 2, 401. VII. Poet.: to *thrust or strike in deep, to plunge*: ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: digitos in lumina, ib. 13, 561: ensem in pectore, Virg. Aen. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459. Fig.: stimulos caecos in pectore, ib. 1, 727.

condōcē-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to *train or teach together* (rare): beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: elephantēs, Hirt. B. Afr. 27: tirones gladiatorum, ib. 71: animum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dōcō, cūl, ctum, 2. v. a. to *exercise, train, instruct* (rare): (milites) equo uti frenato, Hirt. B. Afr. 19: fac modo, ut conducta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 3.

conductus, a, um, *Part.* [*condoco*]. II. Adj. *comp.* quin edepol conductior sum quam tragoedi et comici, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 3.

con-dōlēō, 2. v. n. to *suffer greatly*: Tert. Poen. 10.

con-dōlesco, lūi, 3. v. n. [*doleo*] to *feel excessive pain, to suffer much* (rare): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 2: condoluisset latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: natura (hominem) condolescere dicerent, Cic. Acad. 1, 10, 38. II. to *sympathise with*: anima corpori laeso condolecit, Tert. Anim. 5.

con-dōmo, 1. v. a. to *tame completely, to curb, check*: Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

condōnātiō, ōnis, f. [*condono*] a law term, *not making the adjudication when it ought to be made*: bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, avi, atum, 1. v. v. a. to *give as a present, to present, deliver up*: ego illam non condonavi, sed sic utendam dedi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Amph. 1, 1, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3 (of the gen. agrorum, v. Zumpt's Gr. § 661). hereditatem alicui, to *adjudge* (of the praetor), id. Verr. 1, 41. II. to *give up, surrender, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering*: aliquid ditioni, iudicio potestatis alicujus permittere et condonare, id. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18 fin.: aliquem cruci, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: aequae vitaeque suam reipublicae, Sall. J. 79: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. III. to *forgive, pardon, remit a debt, offence, etc.*: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, id. Mil. 2 fin.: ut Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27. Also, to *pardon out of consideration for some third person*: constr.: what is forgiven in acc., the third person in dat.: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatini in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: alterius libidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam reipublicae condonavimus, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: praetorita se Divitiaco fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. IV. With two acc.: to *present with, make a present of*: si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 24: argentum,

quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 54. Pass. impers.: habeo multa quae condonabitur, id. Eun. prol. 17.

con-dormio, 4. v. n. to *fall quite asleep* (very rare): Suet. Aug. 78.

con-dormisco, ivi, 3. v. insep. [*dormio*] to *be going quite asleep*: abimus omnes cubitum, condormivimus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and (*condrylla*), for chondrilla, q. v.

condūcenter, adv. *becomingly, fitly*: an old reading for condeceter: Gell. 16, 12.

condūcibilis, e, adj. [*conduco*] *advantageous, profitable, expedient*: consilium ad eam rem, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 76. Comp.: Auc. Her. 2, 14.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: to *lead, draw, or bring together, to assemble, collect*: virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: res geritur: conductae vineae sunt: pugnatur acerrime, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: auxilla, Liv. 30, 21: dispergas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572. 2. to *connect, unite*: partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398: corticem, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac potest conduci, may be *curdled*, Col. 7, 8, 1: vulnera cera, to *unite the edges of wounds*, Val. Fl. 1, 479. Fig.: propositionem et assumptionem in unum conducere, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73. 3. to *hire, take on lease, to farm* (correl. of locare): aedes aliquas mili, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 17: domum in Palatio, Cic. Coel. 7 fin.: hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18: habitationem in annum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: numos, to *borrow*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46: aedem conducere, flumina, portus, siccandam eluviam, portandum ad busta cadaver, id. 3, 31: coquum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 10: consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: qui ad conducendos homines facultates habebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: praeceptores publice, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: militem, Curt. 3, 1: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70: frusto panis conduci potest, Cato in Gell. 1, 15. 4. to *undertake, contract for, farm*: redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 47: mulierem vehendam nave, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: aliquem docendum, ib. 13: praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, to *contract for the supplies*, Liv. 23, 48 fin.: vectigalia, to *farm*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30. II. Neutr.: to *lead to, result in*: haec quae diximus, eo etiam conducunt, Gell. 4, 17: quae ad rhetoricas meditationes, civiliumque rerum notitiam conducebant, id. 20, 5. 2. to *be of use or profitable, to profit, serve, etc.* (only in the 3rd pers. sing. and plur.). With in, ad, the dat., or absol.: quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Pl. Clu. 3, 4: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: huic aetati, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 22: maxime reip., Cic. Prov. Cons. 1: proposito, Hor. A. P. 195: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19 fin.

conductio, ōnis, f. [*conduco*] a *connecting* (of the terms of a syllogism): Cic. Inv. 1, 40. II. In medic. a *spasm, convulsion*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. III. a *hiring, farming*, of which merces, a money payment, was an essential part: locatio et conductio similibus regulis constituuntur; nisi enim merces certa statuta sit, non videtur locatio et conductio contrahi, Gaius, 3, 142: fundi, Cic. Caccin. 32, 94: vectigalium, Liv. 43, 16: tota conductio renuntiata est, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6.

ctius or **-ctus**, a, um, *adj.* hired, rented (rare): fidi-cina, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 8: exercitus, Nep. Iph. 2.

conductor, ōnis, m. [*conduco*] a *lessee, a farmer, tenant, a contractor* (rare): histrionum, Pl. Asin. prol. 3:

agri, Col. 3. 13, 12: operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 11.

conductrix, Icīs, f. [Id.] she who hires or rents a thing: Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 4, 65, 24.

conductum, ī, n. [Id.] anything hired, as a house, farm, etc.: Cic. Cluen. 62 fin.: Sen. Ben. 7, 5.

conductus, a, um, Part. [conduco]. Subst.: conducti, orum, m. plu. mercenary soldiers, Nep. Dat. 8. Poet.: bella conducta, carried on by mercenaries, Sil. 5, 196.

conductus, ūs, m. [conduco] a contraction: oculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 15.

con-dulco, ī, v. a. to sweeten: Vulg. Interpr. Sirac. 27, 26.

condūlus, ī, v. condylus.

con-duplicatio, ōnis, f. [conduplico] a doubling (very rare): humourously, for embracing: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 18. In rhet.: a repetition of the same word = ἐπανάληψις: Auc. Her. 4, 28.

con-duplīco, avi, ī, v. a. to double: cibum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71. Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

condurdum, ī, n. a plant; acc. to Sprengel, Saponaria vaccaria, Linn.: Plin. 26, 5, 14.

con-dūro, ī, v. a. to harden, to make very hard: humor aquae ferrum condurat ab igni, Lucr. 6, 969.

condus, ī, m. [condo] one who lays up (provisions): Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 14.

condylōma, ātis, n. = κονδύλωμα, a swelling in the parts about the anus: Cels. 6, 18, no. 8.

condylus (condulus, Fest. s. v.), ī, m. = κονδύλος, a knuckle or joint of the finger: Marc. Cap. 1, 21. II. a joint of a reed: and (meton.) a reed: Mart. 5, 78, 30.

con-fabricor, atus, ī, v. dep. to compose, make: originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19.

confabulatio, ōnis, f. [confabulor] a conversation, a discoursing together: Symmach. Ep. 9, 84.

con-fabulatus, ūs, m. [Id.] a conversation: Sid. Ep. 9, 11 fin.

con-fabūlor, atus, ī, v. n. and a. dep. to converse together, discuss: cum ea, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 76: ad eam accesserat confabulatum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 106: rem magnam cum aliquo, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

con-famūlans, antis, Part. [famulor] serving together: Macr. Sat. 1, 17 fin.

confarreatio, ōnis, f. [confarreo] an ancient, solemn manner of marrying among the Romans, in which panis farreus was employed: Gai. 1, 112: Plin. 18, 3, 3: v. Smith's Ant. 741.

con-farrēo, ī, v. a. [farreus, from far] to connect in marriage (by making an offering of bread, v. confarreatio) (very rare): confarreandi assuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16: matrimonium confarreaturus, App. Met. 10, p. 252, 40.

con-fatālis, e, adj. bound by the same fate: copulata enim res est et confatallis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

con-fectio, ōnis, f. [conficio] a making, preparing, producing, composing, completing: huius libri, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: annulum, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: confectio medicamenti, Cels. 4, 14: escarum, a chewing, masticating, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: olei laurini, Pall. Nov. 5: belli, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: memoriae, id. Part. 7 fin.: tributū, i. e. an exaction, id. Flacc. 9.

2. that which is prepared, a preparation: Pall. Oct. 17, 2. II. a using up, diminishing, destroying: valetudinis, Cic. Hortens. fragm. in Non. 269, 22.

confector, ōnis, m. [Id.] a maker, preparer, finisher (rare): negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 44: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20 fin.: coriorum, a tanner, Firm. Math. 3, 9, no. 7: purpurae, a dyer, Vop. Aur. 29. II. a destroyer, consumer: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: foras, a slayer, Suet. Aug. 43.

confectōrium, ī, n. χοιροσφάγειον, a place where swine are slaughtered: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

confectrix, Icīs, f. [conficio] she who destroys: Lact. 7, 11.

confectura, ae, f. [Id.] a making, preparing: mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5: chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 23. (Hence Fr. confiture.)

confectus, a, um, Part. [conficio].

con-fercio, no perf., fertum, 4. v. a. [farcio] to stuff together, to press close together: confercunt se (apes) lingentes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in folles, Plin. 12, 15, 35: confertae naves, Liv. 37 11 fin.

con-fermento, ī, v. a. to leaven, ferment: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

con-fēro, contūli, collātum (conl.), conferre, 3. v. a. to bring or carry together, to collect, gather: multa ex agris in urbem conferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: frumentum ex agris in castra quotidie conferebat, id. B. G. 4, 31: et jam contulerant arcto luctantia nexu corpora, Ov. M. 6, 242: quo multa sacerdos lignea contulerat veterum simulacra deorum, ib. 10, 693. Fig.: consules, velut deliberabundi, capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, lay their heads together, consult, Liv. 2, 45: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, Quint. 3, 9, 8: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. 8, 5, 26: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44: conferre exemplum, to adduce, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14: cur enim non confertis, ne sit connubium divitibus et pauperibus, why do you not unite in proposing, Liv. 4, 4. II. to collect (money, treasures, etc.), to bring (offerings), contribute: dona quid cessant mihi conferre? Pl. Men. 1, 2, 20: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: conferre eo minus tributi, Liv. 5, 20: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33 fin.: pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19: quum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9.

III. to be useful, profitable, to profit, serve (only in the third pers.). With ad, in, the dat., or absol.: naturae plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, id. 2, 19, 1: in alia plus prior confert, id. 10, 7, 26: Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulisse matrem, id. 1, 1, 6: ex M. Catone, cuius auctoritati triumphus atque censura minimum conferunt, Plin. 29, 1, 6: multum autem veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8.

IV. to bring into connection, to unite, join, connect: fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11: conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27: conferre pedem, to go or come with one, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 41: juvat conferre gradum, to accompany, Virg. Aen. 6, 488. Fig.: velut studia inter nos conferebamus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1.

V. to consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together: si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20: sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21: familiares sermones cum aliquo, id. Off. 2, 11, 39: consilia ad adolescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64: injurias, to deliberate together concerning, Tac. Agr. 15: omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 8: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20.

VI. Milit. t. t. (with arma, signa, castra, etc.) to set together, join battle, engage, charge: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Font. 1, 2: signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pls. 21, 49: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1: castra cum hoste, id. 26, 12: castra castris, id. 23, 28: pedem cum pede, to fight foot to foot, id. 28, 2: fer gradum, et confer pedem, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 41:

gradum cum aliquo, Liv. 7, 33. Poet. certamina pugnae manu, Lucr. 4, 844. Absol.: mecum confer, ait, fight with me, Ov. M. 10, 603. Fig.: non possum magis pedem conferre, ut alunt, aut propius accedere? Cic. Planc. 19, 48: pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 13, 11. Poet.: lites, to contend, Hor. S. 1, 5, 54.

VII. to bring together for comparison, to compare. Constr.: with cum, inter with pron. reflect., ad, the dat., or absol.: quem cum eo (sc. Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello, id. Verr. 4, 52: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, id. de Or. 1, 44, 197: conferendum non esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: bos ad bovem, Varr. L. L. 9, 22, 133: tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1167: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4: lanam tinctam Tyriae laceratae, Quint. 12, 10, 75: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: nec quisquam Romanae juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. 1, 37. VIII. to carry over, transfer, transpose: dictator signa in laevum cornu confert, id. 7, 15: totam Academiam ex duobus libris contuli in quatuor, Cic. Att. 13, 13.

2. With pron. reflect., iter, etc.: to betake oneself, direct one's course, bring or carry somewhere, etc.: qui se suaeque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tribuni plebis sese ad Caesarem conferunt, id. B. C. 1, 5: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4: iter eo, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 56: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3: quo se fusa acies contulit, Liv. 9, 16: se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5: se in fugam, Cic. Caccin. 8, 22: repente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20: pulcre haec confertur ratis, is borne away, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 27. Poet.: to change into, transform to: aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: corpus in albam volucrem, ib. 12, 145. 3. Fig.: verba ad rem, to pass from words to deeds, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4: quo mortuo, me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, became his disciple, Cic. Am. 1, 1: suspicionem in Capitonem, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaue sua non prius ad Deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, ib. 15, 68: (Crassus) initio actatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3: se ad studium litetarum, ib. 7, 16.

IX. to apply to some purpose, to confer, bestow, devote to, etc. With ad or in: praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2 23: hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam conferre, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Manil. 4: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Rom. gloriam laudemque celebrandam, id. Arch. 9: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4 fin.: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: in eum plurimum benignitatis, ib. 1, 16, 50: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, assigns to, charges with, Tac. H. 4, 53. X. to attribute, impute, ascribe to, lay to the charge of, etc.: conferre aliquid ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permissa in Plancium, quae ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Flacc. 17, 41: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, id. de Sen. 5, 14: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem con-

tulerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: causam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 11: causam in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61. **XI.** to put off, defer, delay, reserve (rare): in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: eam pecuniam in reip. magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24 fin. **XII.** to bring on, cause, occasion: pestem alicui Col. 1, 5, § 4: Plin. 35, 15, 50.

con-ferrumino, i. v. a. to cement, to solder together: Plin. 27, 3, 45.

confertē, adv. densely, compactly: confertius resistentes, Amm. 31, 15.

confertim, adv. in a compact body, closely (rare): non confertim (neque) in unum sese recipiebant, Sall. J. 50: confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43.

confertus, a, um, Part. [confertio].

II. Adj.: pressed close, crowded, thick, dense (opp. to rarus): completa et conferta sint omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34: in conferta multitudine, Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Virg. G. 3, 369: moles, Tac. A. 4, 62: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, never in close bodies, but in scattered parties, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: turmatim et quam maxime confertis equis Mauros invadunt, Sall. J. 101: conferto gradu irrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35. Comp. confertiores steterant, Liv. 9, 27. Sup. confertissima acie, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. **2.** With abl.: stuffed, filled full: ingenti turba conferta decorum templa, Liv. 45, 2: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23.

conferva, ae, f. [conferveo] a kind of aquatic plant: some have supposed it to refer to the fresh water Algae or silkweeds, species of conferva, Linn. &c.: Plin. 27, 3, 45 (in Appul. Herb. 59, called consolid. g. v.).

confervē-facio, 3. v. a. [conferveo] to make glowing or melting: Lucr. 6, 353.

con-ferveo, 2. v. n. to seethe, boil together (rare): Pall. 1, 35, 13. **II.** Of broken limbs: to heal, grow together. Cels. 8, 10, no. 1.

confervesco, ferui, 3. v. n. [conferveo] to begin to boil, grow hot: aer conclusus versando confervescit, Vitruv. 5, 3: granum, si tegulis subjaceat confervescere, Plin. 18, 30, 73. Fig.: mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71.

II. Of broken limbs: to heal, grow together: si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, no. 7.

confessio, ōnis, f. [confiteor] a confession, acknowledgment: errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17 fin.: ignorationis, id. Acad. 1, 12, 44: inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 fin.: culpa, Liv. 21, 18: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, id. 1, 45: confessionemque factam populi quam consulis majestatem vimque majorem esse, id. 2, 7: victorum, Tac. A. 2, 33: quum ad vos indicia, literas, confessiones communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sest. 69, 145: ut sua confessione argueretur, Tac. A. 1, 12: expressa cruciatus confessio est, Suet. Galb. 10: (laser) ad externa corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, i. e. proofs of its healing power, Plin. 22, 23, 49: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. **II.** As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 17.

confessor, ōris, m. [id.] (only in eccl. Lat.) a confessor of Christianity, a martyr: Lact. Mort. Persec. 35: Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

confessorius, a, um, adj. [id.] In the jurists: pertaining to confession or acknowledgement: actio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 2.

confessus, a, um, Part. [confiteor] also, in pass. signif., acknowledged: hence, **II.** Adj.: undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible: res manifesta, confessus, Cic. Verr. 3, 56: ad liquidum confessusque perducunt omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: ornatus severior eo minus

confessus, id. 8, 3, 13: confessa in re, Plin. 7, 49, 50. Hence the phrases, ex confesso, confessedly, beyond doubt, Quint. 3, 5, 3: in confesso esso, to be notorious, every where known, Ser. Ben. 3, 11: in confessum venire, to be generally acknowledged, be well known, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 fin.

con-festim, adv. immediately, speedily, without delay: rem administrandam arbitror sine ulla mora et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28 fin.: confestim abire, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 70: cohortes confestim se subsequi jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: suppeditatur enim confestim lumine lumen, Lucr. 4, 190: confestim alacres admittit orant, Virg. Aen. 9, 231: confestim Pandatarum festinavit, Suet. Cal. 15 (cf. Hand. Turs. 11, 103 sq.) [Probably from confestus, an obsolete participle of confero: cf. infestus.]

con-festinatio, ōnis, f. haste: App. M. 10, p. 233 Bip.

confēta sus, a sow offered in sacrifice with all her young: Fest. s. v.

con-fibula, ae, f. a wooden cramp, clincher: Cato R. R. 12.

conficiens, entis, Part. [conficio].

II. Adj.: effecting, causing, efficient (rare): causae, Cic. Part. 26: corporis bonorum conficientia, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81: civitas conficientissima literarum, that most carefully notes, id. Flacc. 19.

conficio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. (perf. subj. confexim, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 39: pass. form freq. from confieri, as well as the regular form conficior: confit, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 7: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23: Plin. 31, 7, 40: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12: confieret, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 fin.: Liv. 5, 50: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069) [facio] to make completely, get ready, prepare, bring about, accomplish, complete, finish: eme lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 93: conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: vestem, id. Verr. 4, 26: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, id. N. D. 2, 54: cibos alvus coquit et conficit, ib. 2, 55: conficere atque contexere villos ovium, ib. 2, 63: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45: molere et conficere frumenta, id. 7, 56, 57: tabulae literis Graecis confectae, draught up, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: libros Graeco sermone, to compose, write, Nep. Hann. 13: librum Graece, id. Att. 18 fin.: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 1, 23: orationes, Nep. Cato 3: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22: quum confecisset magnam multitudinem (serpentium), had collected, Nep. Hann. 10: conficere centurias, to secure their votes, Cic. Fam. 11, 16: hortos mihi, procure for me, id. Att. 12, 37: bibliothecam, ib. 1, 7: armata millia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: permagnam pecuniam ex illa re, Cic. Verr. 1, 52: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: proelium, Sall. C. 61: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14 fin.: tertiam partem itineris, Nep. Eum. 8: nos immensum spatium confecimus aequor, Virg. G. 2, 541: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: caedem, Nep. Dion. 10: legitima quaedam, id. Phoc. 4: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28: per quos ea (consolatio) confieri debet, Sulpic. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: medicamina, to make up, Plin. 34, 11, 25: negotium, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46. Absol.: tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, arrange, settle, Cic. Att. 12, 19. **II.** to produce, cause, make, effect: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26: aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79 fin.: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. Inv. 1, 55: reditum alicui, to procure, id. Fam. 9, 13 fin. Absol.: aliae causae ipsae conficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, id. Part. 26, 91. **III.** Of time: to complete, finish, end, spend, pass: quum sexaginta annos confecerit,

id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: diem, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 78: omnem vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione conficere, Cic. Coel. 17: annum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12: biennium, id. Quint. 12: suas horas (somnia), Sil. 4, 89: acquinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2: brumam, Plin. 18, 26, 63. **IV.** In philos. pass.: to follow logically, to be deduced: quum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: num aliud conficiatur, aliud dicatur, ib. 1, 47.

V. to use up, work up, wear out, lessen, weaken, consume, destroy, kill: ignes conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905: patrimonium conficere, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur, id. Off. 3, 6, 29: confectus senectute, id. Rub. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9 fin.: aevo, Virg. Aen. 11, 85: senecta, Ov. M. 6, 37: meus me mocror lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: itinere totius noctis confecti, id. B. C. 2, 39: cura, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4. Absol.: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv. 1, 23: confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, will cut in pieces, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, to subdue, Nep. Lys. 1: provinciam, Liv. 26, 21: me (sic illa) pene confecit, killed, Cic. Milon. 14, 37: alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25: Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Cal. 58: ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: feras, Suet. Dom. 19. Fig.: conficere aliquem verbis, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 49: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: sidus confectum, whose influence has ceased, Plin. 16, 23, 36.

confictio, ōnis, f. [confingo] an inventing, fabricating: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13.

confictio, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to counterfeit, feign: Naev. in Varr. L. 7, 6, 101.

confictor, ōris, m. [id.] he who fabricates a thing, a fabricator: falsi, Paul. Nolan. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, Part. [confingo].

con-fidējussor, ōris, m. a joint surety: Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10.

confidens, entis, Part. [confido].

II. Adj.: bold, daring, undaunted: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 8: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id. Am. 1, 1, 1. In a bad sense: shameless, audacious, impudent: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens mala consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7: improbus, confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Pac. (Lucil.?) in Non. 262, 11: parasitus quidam homo confidens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 73. Sup.: juvenum confidentissime, Virg. G. 4, 445.

confidenter, adv. boldly, confidently, fearlessly, impudently, audaciously: confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 183. Comp.: confidentius dicere, Cic. Coel. 19: restare, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. Sup.: confidentissime resistentes, Auc. Her. 2, 5 fin.

confidentia, ae, f. [confidens] firm trust, confidence: scapularum, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 3. With acc. and inf.: confidentia est, inimicos meos me posse perdere, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 73. **II.** self-confidence, boldness: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 262, 24: confidentiam afferre alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. In a bad sense: audacity, impudence: videte quo vultu, qua confidentia dicat, Cic. Fl. 4, 10: confidentia et temeritas tua, id. Phil. 2, 40, 104: opp. to fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2: and to metus, Suet. Cal. 51.

confidens, a, um, adj. [confidens loquor] speaking confidently or audaciously: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fido, fisis sum, 3. v. n. (perf.

confiderunt, Liv. 14, 13) *to trust to, confide in, rely firmly upon, believe, be assured*: constr. with *abl.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *dat.*: rarely with *subj.* or *absol.*: aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: copia et facultate causae, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2: natura loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: castrorum propinquitate, id. B. C. 1, 75: jurejurando, Suet. Caes. 86: allo duce, Liv. 21, 4: socio Ulixae, Ov. M. 13, 240: confido illum fore in officio, Cic. Att. 1, 10: spero et hercule confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, ib. 6, 9: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 391: me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtutis constantiaeque confiderem, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 1: arcae nostrae confidito, id. Att. 1, 9: virtuti militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: sibi, Cic. Fl. 2, 5: fidei Romanae, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: suis bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.*: viribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: diis immortalibus, Sall. C. 52: his amicis sociisque, ib. 16: suis militibus, Liv. 2, 45: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: videntur posse confidere ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendet, Plin. Ep. 2, 5: non confidit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, Sall. J. 13. Poet. of things: remis confusa minutis parvula cymba, Prop. 1, 11, 9. With *acc.*: confisus avos, Stat. Th. 2, 573.

con-figo, fixi, fixum, 3. v. a. (*part. perf.* confectus, Scaur. in Diom. p. 373 P.) *to fix, fasten, or join together* (rare): transtra clavis ferreis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tabulam aculeis, Col. 7, 3, 5. II. *to pierce through, to transfix*: filios suos sagittis, Cic. Acad. 2, 28: ranas juncis, Plin. 32, 7, 24: pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque, confixi a sociis, Virg. Aen. 2, 429. Proverb.: cornicum oculos configere, v. cornix. Fig.: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, rendered inactive, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18.

configuratio, ōnis, f. [*configuro*] *a similar formation, configuration*: Tert. Pud. 8.

con-figūro, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to form or fashion after or from*: vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1: ex rebus diversis, Gell. 12, 1.

confinālis, e, *adj.* [*confinis*] *pertaining to boundaries, boundary*: lineae, Auct. de limit. p. 310 Goes.

con-findo, 3. v. a. *to cleave asunder, divide*: Tib. 4, 1, 173.

con-fingo, finxi, fletum, 3. v. a. *to form, fashion, fabricate*: nidos, Plin. 10, 32, 47: favos et ceras, id. 11, 5, 4.

II. Fig.: *to invent, devise, feign, pretend*: lacrimas dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 26: aliquid criminis, Cic. Verr. 2, 37: crimen, Liv. 40, 8: aliquam probabilem causam, id. 34, 21: id cogitatum esse confugitis, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16: fronte conflicti, Quint. 12, 3, 12: homicidium in se, *to declare oneself guilty of*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

con-finis, e, *adj.* *bordering on, adjoining, contiguous*: in confinem agrum, Liv. 4, 49: confines erant hi Senonibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Mauri Atlantici, Plin. 13, 15, 29: caput collo, Ov. M. 1, 718. Subst.: Confinis, is, m. *a neighbour*: si quis in vendendo praedio confinem celaverit, Gal. Dig. 16, 1, 35. 2. Confinis, is, n. *that which borders upon, a boundary, neighbourhood*: mundi labentis, Lucan. 6, 649: papillae, Val. Fl. 6, 374. In plur.: confinibus hostis arcendus est, Sen. de Ira, 1, 8. II. Fig.: *nearly related, nearly alike, similar*: studio confinia carmina vestro, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 71: confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92. [con and finis: cf. exsanguis.]

confinium, ii, n. [*confinis*] *a boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but vicinitas, of houses): vicinitatibus et confinibus aequum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: Tac. H. 4, 72. Meton.: *neighbourhood, nearness, close connection*: supercilii

confinia, Ov. A. A. 3, 201: Aurora tene confinia lucis et noctis, id. M. 7, 706 in quam arto salutis exitique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124: boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2: breve artis et falsi, Tac. A. 4, 58.

confio, eri, v. conficio, *init.*

confirmatē, adv. *firmly*: Auc. Her. 4, 11.

confirmatio, ōnis, f. [*confirmo*] *a securing, establishing, confirming*: perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8. II. *encouragement, consolation*: animi, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: quod sentio valde esse utile ad confirmationem Ciceronis, Cic. Att. 14, 13: neque enim confirmatione nostra egebat virtus tua, id. Fam. 6, 3.

III. *a confirming, verifying assertion, etc.*: per fugae, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. IV. In rhetoric: *an adducing of proofs*: Cic. Inv. 1, 24: Quint. 4, 3, 1.

confirmativē, adv. *with assurance*: Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 41.

confirmativus, a, um, *adj.* [*confirmo*] *suitable for confirmation, confirmative*: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1020.

confirmator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *he who confirms or establishes*: pecuniae, a surety, security, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: sententiae, Lact. 1, 2.

confirmatrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who establishes or confirms*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

confirmatus, a, um, *Part.* [*confirmo*]. II. *Adj.*: *courageous, resolute*: animus certus et confirmatus, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8: confirmationem exercitum efficere, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.

2. *certain, proved, credible*: quod eo confirmatus erit, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

con-firmitas, ātis, f. *firmness*; in a bad sense, *obstinacy*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

con-firmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm*: ali hoc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: dentes mobiles, Plin. 28, 11, 49: confirmare et densare defluentem capillum, id. 25, 11, 83: crur debile, Suet. Vesp. 7: intestina, Cels. 4, 19: cicatriculam, id. 2, 10 *fin.*: se confirmare, *to grow well, recover strength*, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: valetudinem, id. Att. 10, 17: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: confirmare societatem data ac accepta fide, Sall. C. 44: opes factionis, ib. 32: vires suas, Vell. 2, 44: suam manum, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: conjurationem, Nep. Dion. 8: regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3: decreta, *to confirm*, id. Phoc. 3: acta in transmarinis provinciis, Vell. 2, 44: beneficia edicto, Suet. Tit. 8. II. Of the mind: *to strengthen, make bold, encourage, inspire*: animum meum, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 1: animum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: animos ratione, Lucr. 1, 426: confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16: spem, Suet. Cal. 12: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: milites, ib. 5, 52: timentes, ib. 7, 7: satis ad militum animos confirmandos factum existimans, ib. 7, 53: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: perterritos, Suet. Caes. 66: nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, id. Tib. 55 *fin.*: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, *emboldens*, Sall. J. 23 *fin.* III. *to render a disposition or feelings steady, to confirm in* (rare): insulas bene animatas, Nep. Cim. 2: homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Gallias, Vell. 2, 120. IV. *to confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate, etc.*: confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: tu non hostiarum casum confirmas sortium similitudine, sed infirmas sortes collatione hostiarum, id. Div. 2, 17, 38: opp. refellere, Quint. 3, 9, 6: opp. diluere, id. 9, 2, 80: quorum omnium testimonii de hac Dionis pecunia confir-

matum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 8: iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmatus, id. Fin. 5, 32. V. In gen.: *to assert, affirm, protest positively*: hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: Caesarem in provinciam contendisse confirmabant, ib. 7, 59: confirmare, fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33: meminisse me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

confiscatio, ōnis, f. [*confisco*] *a forfeiting, confiscation*: regis, Flor. 3, 9.

confiscator, a treasurer: ταμιεύχης, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [*fiscus*] *to lay up in a chest*: summam, Suet. Aug. 101. Fig.: felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, i. e. in hand, in readiness, Tert. Fuga, 12. II. *to seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate*: HS. millies, Suet. Cal. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12. Meton.: *to deprive a person of his property in this way*: devictis his et confiscatis, id. Aug. 15: duos equites Rom., id. Cal. 41.

confisio, ōnis, f. [*confido*] *confidence, assurance*: confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confisus, a, um, *Part.* [*confido*].

confiteor, fessus, 2. v. dep. [*fateor*] *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow, concede, grant*: quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: tacendo loqui, non infitendo confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18. confiteor et genus et divitias meas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum suum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: amorem nutriti, Ov. M. 14, 703: causam Caesaris meliorem, Quint. 5, 11, 42: se victos, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10, 19: hoc de statuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 60: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. 8, 4, 23: de maleficio confiteri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenuae confitebar, id. Fam. 5, 2. II. *to reveal, manifest, make known, show*: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: (deus) se confessus erat, ib. 3, 2. alma parens, confessa deam, Virg. Aen. 2, 591: motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. 8, 3, 3: sublati oculis agitatoque corpore vivere se confitetur, Plin. Ep. 3, 14. III. Eccl.: *to confess the truth*: nos Patrem, ejusque Christum filium confitebimur, Prudent. de Cor. 5, 37.

confixilis, e, *adj.* [*confixus, configo*] *joined together*: machina, App. M. 4, p. 148.

confixus, a, um, *Part.* [*configo*].

con-flābello, 1. v. a. *to fan violently, to kindle*: fig: scintillas libidinum, Tert. Spect. 25.

con-flaccesco, 3. v. n. *to become entirely languid, to subside*: fluctus, Gell. 2, 30.

conflāges, places upon which the winds blow from all quarters, Fest. s. v.

conflagratio, ōnis, f. [*conflagro*] *a burning, conflagration* (rare): Sen. Q. Nat. 3, 29.

con-flagro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to burn up* (rare). I. Neutr.: *to be in a blaze*: impedimenta conflagrare intelligerent, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*: classis populi R. praedonum incendio conflagrabat, id. Verr. 5, 35. Fig.: an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum? id. Cat. 1, 11 *fin.*: amoris flamma, Liv. 7, 30. II. Act.: *to burn, set on fire*: Semelen, Hyg. Fab. 79: urbem incendio, Auc. Her. 4, 8.

con-flammo, 1. v. a. *to inflame entirely*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 7.

conflātīlis, e, *adj.* [conflatus, confluo] *cast, molten*: Jupiter, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 295.

conflātio, ōnis, *f.* [conflō] *a blowing up, kindling*: fornacis, Hier. *adv.* Jov. 1 no. 1. Fig.: fidel, Tert. Fug. pers.

II. = inflatio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5 2.

conflātor, [id.] *a metal-caster*: χρυσευτής, Vet. Gloss.

conflātorium, ii, n. [id.] *a smelting-furnace*: Vulg. Prov. 27, 21.

conflātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a melting of metals by fire* (very rare): Plin. 7, 56, 57.

conflexus, a, um [flecto] *bowed, bent*: Plin. 2, 44, 44.

conflictātio, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] *a striking together, a collision, conflict*: exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18.

conflictātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who beats or tortures, a female tormentor*: Tert. *adv.* Marc. 2, 14.

conflictio, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] *a striking together, a collision*: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6. II. *a contest, conflict*: Cic. Part. 16.

conflicto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *lit. to strike together frequently or violently*; hence, fig. I. Reflect.: *to fight with, contend or struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingenio conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66: cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5: odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8. Also Act.: ut conflictares malo, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 20. II. Pass.: with *abl.*: *to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted, ruined, etc.*: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, 4: judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25 *fin.*: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 3, 28: magna inopia necessariorum rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentia, ib. 2, 22: tot incommodis conflictati, id. B. G. 5, 35: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22: saevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22: multis aemulis, id. A. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, ib. 13, 33. Without *abl.*: ii (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt, id. H. 3, 82. Also, Act. (rare): *to harass, etc.*: qui plura per scelera rempublicam conflictavisset, id. A. 6, 48: feram blandientem sese conflictantem maerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21.

conflictus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum, id. Caecin. 15, 43. Fig.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse, impression, necessity*, Gell. 6, 2. II. *a fight, contest*: Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

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conflictus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum, id. Caecin. 15, 43. Fig.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse, impression, necessity*, Gell. 6, 2. II. *a fight, contest*: Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

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conflictus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum, id. Caecin. 15, 43. Fig.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse, impression, necessity*, Gell. 6, 2. II. *a fight, contest*: Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

Aen. 2, 417: causae, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25. *Impers. pass.*: quum in loco aequo atque aperto confligeretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 71.

con-flo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to blow together, to blow up, kindle, light, etc.*: ignem, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: incendium, Liv. 26, 21. In medic.: intestina conflata, *inflamed*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

II. Meton.: *to melt, fuse, melt down*: argentum, aes Cyprium et sulphur in fictili, Plin. 33, 9, 46: argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32: falces in ensem, Virg. G. 1, 508: Victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92. Fig.: consensus conspirans et pene conflatus, *almost united*, Cic. Lig.

III. Fig. of the passions, etc.: *kindle, inflame*: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr. 1, 474: invidiam inimico, Cic. at. 1, 9, 23: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55. 2. In gen.: *to bring about, effect, accomplish, get together, give rise to, forge, produce*: quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*: saepe ex malo principio magna familiaritas conflata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem sanguine civili, Lucr. 3, 70: testes odio, invidia, gratia, pecunia, Quint. 5, 7, 23: injuriam novo scelere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: exercitum, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15: quae ratio aut flandae aut conflandae pecuniae non reperiebatur, id. Sest. 30, 66: aces alienum grande, Sall. C. 14: accusationem et iudicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, Flor. 4, 1: cladem hominum generi, Lucr. 6, 1090: alicui periculum, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: alicui negotium, id. Verr. 2, 54: in se tantum crimen, ib. 2, 29. (Hence Ital. *gonfiare*; Fr. *gonfler*.)

conflorens, entis, *Part.* [floreo] *blooming or flourishing together*: Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

con-fluctio, i. v. n. *to undulate on all sides*: App. M. 11, p. 258.

confluens, entis, *Part.* [confluo]. II. *Adj.*: *flowing into*: a confluento Rhodano castra movi, *from the confluence of the Rhone* (with the Arar), Lepidus in Cic. Fam. 10, 34.

III. Subst.: *confluens, entis, or confluentes, ium, m. the meeting of rivers, the confluence*: quum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber*, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.* (Hence, *Confluentes, Coblenz*.)

confluentia, ae, *f.* [confluens] *a flowing together, conflux*: Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

confluges, [id.] *places into which several streams flow*: Liv. Andr. in Non. 62, 20 sq.

con-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr.) *to flow or run together*: confluat aer, Lucr. 1, 389: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: portus cum diversis inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et conflunt, id. Verr. 4, 52, 117: vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin conflunt, Plin. 6, 4, 4: humor omnis e tota arbore in ulcus confluit, id. 16, 12, 23. II. Fig.: *to flock or crowd together, to come together in multitudes*: multi confluerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: ad spectacula, Suet. Caes. 39: Neapolin, id. Ner. 20: multitudo confluens, id. Caes. 16: turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6. Meton.: *ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit*, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: ut ad nos pleeraeque (causae) confluant, id. Planc. 34, 84: huc licet e toto solertia confluat orbe, Ov. M. 9, 741: quo cruciatus confluant, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 48.

confluius, a, um, *adj.* [confluo] *flowing together*: gurgēs, Prud. Cath. 5 76.

confluvium, ii, n. [id.] *a conflua, confluence* (very rare): Varr. in Non. 544, 20.

con-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. *to dig up, dig round about*: confodiatur minute terra, Cato R. R. 129: jugera, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 2: hortum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 66: vineta, Col. 4, 5: salices, Plin. 17, 20, 32. II. *to pierce, stab, transfix*: constituere de improvviso domusuae (Ciceronem) confodere, Sall. C. 28: Catilina pugnans confoditur, id. 60: Liv. 24, 7: confodere jugulum, Lucan. 3, 743. Fig.: tot iudiciis confossus, *thoroughly riddled, battered*, Liv. 5, 11: mala quae vos confodiunt, Sen. Vit. beat. 27 *ad fin.*: quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike or cross out*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

confoederatio, ōnis, *f.* *a covenant, agreement*: Hier. Ep. 22, no. 35.

con-foedero, no *perf.*, ātum, i. v. a. *to unite or join by a league*: membra, Prud. *σρεφ.* 2, 437: amicitiam nascentem, Hier. Ep. 4, no. 1.

con-foedo, are, *to pollute wholly, defile*: App. M. 7, p. 200.

confoedusti, *Part.* [con and foedus: cf. onustus, vetustus] *joined in alliance*: Fest. s. v.

confōrio, ivi, 4. v. a. [foria] *to pollute wholly*: Pomp. in Non. 114, 12.

conformālis, e, *adj.* [conformo] *conformable, like, similar*: corpus, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 47.

conformatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a forming or fashioning, shape, form*: lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: quasi vero intelligant, qualis sit animus in ipso corpore, quae conformatio quae magnitudo, qui locus, id. Tusc. 1, 22: theatri, Vitruv. 5, 6. II. Meton.: *vocis, expression of voice*, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: verborum, *arrangement*, ib. 1, 33, 151: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation*, id. Off. 3, 25 *fin.*: animi, i. q. *notio, an idea, notion, conception*, id. N. D. 1, 38: and without animi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: est tamen quaedam conformatio, quam notionem voco, id. Top. 5, 27. III. In rhetoric: *a figure of speech, σχῆμα*, id. Brut. 37, 140: also, *a prosopopoeia*: Auct. Her. 4, 53.

conformātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a framer, former*: App. Trismeg. p. 80.

conformis, e, *adj.* [forma] *similar, like*: Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

con-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to shape, form, fashion, put together, make*: si mundum aedificatum esse, non a natura conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10 *fin.*: ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: ursus fetum edit informem, lambendoque conformat et fingit, *licks into shape*, Gell. 17, 10: quereus conformata securi, Cat. 19, 3: ova involucrum speciem, Col. 8, 5, 10: imaginem tauri, Gell. 13, 9 *fin.* Fig.: *animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium*, Cic. Arch. 6 *fin.*: mores, id. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*: tuum consilium conformare et leviter emendare possum, id. Mur. 29: vox huius hortatu praecipisque conformata, id. Arch. 1: orationem constructione verborum, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17.

con-fornico, i. v. a. *to over-arch, vault over*: cellas, Vitruv. 5, 5.

conforto, i. v. a. [fortis] *to strengthen much*: stomachum, Macr. Carni. 71.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* [confodio] *bored through, perforated*: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

con-fōvō, 2. v. a. *to warm, foster, cherish very much*: hominem, Afran. in Non. 523, 17: membra cibo, App. M. 8, p. 204.

confractura, ae, *f.* [confringo] *a breach, rupture*:

rough, uneven: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, Liv. 44, 3: angustiae, id. 38, 41. Fig.: confragosae conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 25: sed ego illud quaero confragosum, quomodo prior posterior sit, id. Cist. 2, 3, 70: nomina quaedam versusque, Quint. 1, 1, 37: argumenta, id. 5, 8, 1. *Comp.*: Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7. [con and FRAG root of frango.]

confrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet. for confragosus) *rough, rugged, uneven*: confraga densis arboribus dumeta, Lucan. 6, 126.

con-frēmo, ūi, 3. v. n. *to roar out, sound aloud, resound*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199: confremit et coelum et circus, Sil. 16, 398: collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frēquēto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. *to visit frequently or in great numbers, to frequent*: Col. 9, 13, 13.

confricāmentum, i, n. [confrico] *something for rubbing*: dentium, tooth-powder, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

confricātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a rubbing; fig. a tickling of the ears*: Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frīco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to rub up and down, to rub in*: aliquid sale, Col. 7, 10, 3: boves, id. 2, 3, 1: confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: faciem sibi, Suet. Claud. 8 *fin.*: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80.

con-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break in pieces*: pultando pedibus pene confregi hasce ambas (fores), Pl. Most. 2, 2, 25: aulas calicesque omnes confregit, id. Capt. 4, 4, 8: digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: ossa, Plin. 28, 10, 45: arbores vi tempestatis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24: enses ensibus, Lucan. 7, 573: juga montium contracta in humeros, i. e. *bent or curved in the form of a shoulder*, Plin. 2, 44, 44. Proverb.: tesseram, *to break friendship, violate faith*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27. II. Fig.: *to break down, bring to naught, destroy*: naturae portarum claustra, *to break through*, Lucr. 1, 71: rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 49: consilia senatoria, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2 *fin.*

con-frīxo, 1. v. a. [frigo] *to roast or fry with something*: cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confūga, ae, *comm.* [confugio] *he who takes refuge, a refugee*: Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6.

confūgēla, ae, f. an old word for confugium, acc. to Fest. s. v.

con-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. n. *to flee to for refuge or help, have recourse to*: ad me nocte prima domum confugit, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: ad unum aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 12: ad te, id. Tusc. 5, 2: in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: in aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: Peliae ad limina supplex, id. M. 7, 299: ad ipsos deos, ib. 8, 688. Fig.: ad openi iudicium, Cic. Font. 11: ad florescentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: ad meam fidem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: ad clementiam tuam, id. Lig. 10, 30: ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4: ad artes patrias, Ov. F. 1, 572: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: quasi ad aram in exilium, id. Caecin. 34 *fin.*: neque tu scilicet eo nunc confugies: *Quid mea? take refuge, i. e. excuse yourself with*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45: Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id. Fam. 4, 6.

confūgiūm, ii, n. [confugio] *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare): qui mihi confugium, qui mihi portus eras, Ov. Trist. 5, 6, 2.

con-fulgēo, 2. v. n. *to shine brightly, to glitter* (rare): aedes confulgebant, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 15.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour, mingle, or mix together*: una multa jura confundere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne,

qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et contulit, Cic. Tim. 14: confundere crebroque permiscere mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11: jus confusum sectis herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: arenti ramo omnia confudit, Ov. M. 7, 278: Alpheus Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Virg. Aen. 3, 696. 2. *to pour out or into*: confundere vinum in ea vasa, Col. 12, 28 *extr.*: cibus in eam venam quae cava appellatur, confunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. II. Fig.: *to mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): (decorum) totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur, id. Off. 1, 27, 95: vera cum falsis, id. Acad. 2, 19, 61: sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12 *fin.*: duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23: rusticus urbano confusus, Hor. A. P. 213: quinque continuos dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49: proelia cum aliquo, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.

2. *to confound, confuse, jumble together, throw into disorder*: omnes corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr. 2, 946: aëra per multum confundi verba necesse est, et conturbari vocem dum transvolat auras, usque adeo confusa venit vox, inque pedita, id. 4, 562: sentio omnes in oratione esse quasi permistos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: particulae primum confusae postea in ordinem adductae a mente divina, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: an tu haec ita confundis et perturbas? id. Dom. 49, 127: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv. 9, 27: jura gentium, id. 4, 1 ordinem militiae, Tac. H. 2, 93: lusum, Suet. Claud. 33: foedus, *to violate* (συγχέειν, Hom. Il. 8, 269), Virg. Aen. 5, 496: imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum, *mingles together*, Ov. M. 4, 472: jura et nomina, ib. 10, 346: fasque nefasque, ib. 6, 585: in chaos, ib. 2, 299: mare coelo, Juv. 6, 283: ora fractis in ossibus, *crushed his face and bones into one mass*, Ov. M. 5, 58: omnia corporis lineamenta, Petr. 105, 10: vultus, Lucan. 2, 191: notas Curt. 8, 3: ossa non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore, Ov. M. 12, 251: vultum Lunae, *to cloud, obscure*, ib. 14, 367. 3. *to disturb, disconcert, confound, bewilder*: nunc male defensae confundant moenia Trojae, ib. 15, 770: audientium animos, Liv. 45, 42: nos (fulmina), Quint. 8, 3, 5: veritus sum, ne vos, festis diebus confunderem, si in memoriam gravissimi luctus redivissem, Min. Ep. 3, 10: me gravi dolore (nuntius) confudit, ib. 5, 5: animum (metus et moeror), Sen. Clem. 2, 5: illum ingens confundit honos inopiae turbat gloria, Stat. Th. 8, 283.

4. *to diffuse or spread over* (rare): confundere in totam orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: rosa ingenio confusa rubore, *suffused with*, poet. Col. 10, 260.

con-fūnēro, 1. v. a. *to bury, inter*: Juven. 4, 96.

confūsāneus, a, um, *adj.* [confusus] *mingled, miscellaneous*: doctrina, Gell. proem. § 5.

confūsē, *adv.* *confusedly, without order*: confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: confuse varietate sententias dicere, Gell. 14, 2: agere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8: confuse universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, *in the lump*, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36. *Comp.*: Cic. Phil. 8, 1.

confūsīm, *adv.* [confusus] *in a confused, perplexed manner*: Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 127.

confūsio, ōnis, f. [confundo] *a mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (very rare): conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67: colorum, App. de Mund. p. 66, 24. II. *confusion, disorder, trouble, distress*: magna confusio, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: temporum, id. Off. 2, 19: suffragiorum (i. e. not according to centuries, but virutum), id. Mur. 23, 47: suosque deos aut novos aut alienigenas coll. confusionem habet religio-

num, id. Leg. 2, 10, 25: populi, Vell. 2, 124: causam confusionis quaerenti, Tac. H. 3, 38: quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, Plin. Pan. 86: vultus, Petr. 109, 8. III. *confusio oris, a reddening, blushing*, Tac. H. 4, 47.

confūsus, a, um, *Part. and Adj.* [confundo] *confused, perplexed, disorderly*: ruina mundi, Lucr. 6, 607: oratio (with perturbata), Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: stillus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666: suffragium, Liv. 26, 18: confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44: memoria, Liv. 5, 50: clamor, id. 30, 6: confusus atque incertus animi, id. 1, 7: vultus, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11: confusior facies, Tac. A. 4, 63: pavor confusior, Plin. H. N. 7 proem. *fin.* With *abl.*: confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6: moerore, id. 35, 15 *fin.*: eodem metu, Quint. 1, 10, 48: somnio, Suet. Caes. 7: ira, pudore, Curt. 7, 7: fletu, Petr. 134, 6: turba querelarum, Just. 32, 2: ex recenti morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34.

confūtatio, ōnis, f. [confuto] *a confutation*, Gr. λύσις: Auct. Her. 1, 3.

confūtator, ōris, m. [id.] *a refuter, opponent*: Valentini, Hier. de Script. Eccl.

confūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *lit. to prevent water from boiling over by pouring in cold water with a ladle*: cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paula confutat trua, Titin. in Non. 87, 13. Hence II. Fig.: *to check, repress, diminish*: nostras secundas res, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoria et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: audaciam, id. Part. 38, 134. 2. *Esp. to put down by words, to put to silence, confute*: sensus iudicum imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 28: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 13: dictis, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: opinionis levitatem, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45: magister suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10. Also, *to convict*: Amm. 26, 3, 7. [Confuto and re-futo are connected with futis, a "water-vessel," and fundo: the simple verb futo is not found: v. Donaldson, Varr. 377.]

confūto, 1. v. *intens. to be frequently*: Cato in Fest. s. v. futare.

con-fūtō, ēre, *to lie with conjugally*: Cat. 37, 5.

con-garrīo, 4. v. a. *to gabble much, to prattle*: Antonin. in Front. Ep. 1, 12.

con-gaudēo, 2. v. n. *to rejoice with one*: alicui, Tert. adv. Gnost. c. 13.

con-gēlasco, 3. v. n. *to freeze up*: oleum, vina, Gell. 17, 8.

congēlātiō, ōnis, f. [congelō] *a freezing up, a congealing* (rare): liquoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21. In plur.: brumae, Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gēlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.

I. *Act.*: *to cause to freeze up, to congeal*: sal, Vitruv. 8, 3: oleum, Col. 1, 6: pruinas, Plin. 18, 26, 68, no. 3: radices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare congelatum, the frozen sea, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7. Meton.: *to thicken, make hard*: lac, *to curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 6: se (adeps), Scrib. Comp. 271: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. M. 11, 60. II. *Neutr.*: *to freeze up*: Ister congelat, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30. Meton.: *to grow hard*: lingua, id. M. 6, 307. vertitur in lapides, et congelat aëre tacto, ib. 15, 415. Fig.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had become frozen, i. e. wholly inactive*, Cic. Fam. 2, 13.

congēmīnātiō, ōnis, f. [congeminō] *a doubling; facetiously for embracing*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 18.

con-gēmīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to double, redouble* (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, i. e. *have produced our like, doubled ourselves*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 154: ictus crebrosensibus, Virg. Aen. 12, 714: per ossa securim congeminare, ib. 11.

suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil. 16, 267: paeana, Val. Fl. 6, 512.

con-gēmisco, 3. v. n. *to sigh deeply*: Tert. Spect. 30.

con-gēmo, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: *to sigh or groan deeply or loudly* (rare): congemuit senatus frequens, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: velut impar dolori congemuit, Suet. Tib. 23. Poet. of a felled tree: supremum congemuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 631. II. Act.: *to deplore, lament, bewail*: mortem, Lucr. 3, 947: positum feretro, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

con-gēner, ēris, adj. [genus] of the same race: Plin. 15, 24, 28.

con-gēner, ēri, m. a joint son-in-law: Symm. Ep. 8, 40 (dub.).

con-gēnēro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to beget or produce at the same time* (rare): porci congenerati, twins, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19: so in part.: senium parentis Col. 7, 3, 15: verbum, derived from the same root, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 169 fin. Fig.: *to unite, connect*: Att. in Non. 84, 28.

con-gēnītus, a, um, Part. [genitus, part. of gigno] born or grown together (rare): pili, Plin. 11, 39, 94: roborum vastitas intacta aevīs et congenita mundo, id. 16, 2, 2.

con-gēntiles, ium, m. plu. kindred, of the same stock: Inscr.

con-gēnuclō, 1. v. n. [geniculo] to fall upon the knees: Coel. in Non. 89, 6.

con-gēnūlātus, a, um, Part. [genu] fallen upon the knees: multi congenulati, Sisenna in Non. 57, 32 (perh. congenulati).

conger (congrus, acc. Charis. p. 12 P.), gri, m. = γόγγυρος, a sea-eel, conger-eel: Muraena conger, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 24: probus hic conger frigidus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: ut muraena et conger ne calefierent, id. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

con-gēries, ei (congeria, ae, Frontin.), f. [congero] lit. that which is brought together: a heap, pile, mass. summa congeries silvae, Ov. M. 9, 235: struis, Plin. 16, 11, 22: ramorum et fruticum, id. 8, 36, 54: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511: lapidum, Plin. 18, 31, 74: armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22. Absol.: dispositam congeriem secuit, Ov. M. 1, 33. Esp. a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile: ib. 14, 576: Quint. 5, 13, 13. Fig.: venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Lucan. 5, 178. 2. In rhetor.: accumulation: Gr. συναθροισμός: Quint. 8, 4, 3.

congermānesco, 3. v. n. [germanus] to grow together with, grow up with: mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

con-germānus, a, um, grown together with: Varr. in Non. 90, 20 dub.

congerminālis, e, adj. [germen] from the same shoot or stock: spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

con-germīno, 1. v. n. to shoot forth: Gell. 20, 8 fin.

con-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring together, to collect, prepare, build, heap up, etc. Constr.: the direct object in acc., the indirect in dat., or in with acc.: undique, quod kloneum ad munendum putarent, Nep. Th. 6 fin.: undique saccos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 84: robora, Ov. M. 12, 515: arma, ib. 14, 777: tura, ib. 7, 160: epulas alicui, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 70: cibaria tibi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32: viaticum, Cic. Planc. 10 fin.: divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib. 1, 1, 1: opes, Plin. 33, 10, 47. Poet.: aram sepulcri arboribus, to erect, construct, Virg. Aen. 6, 178: oppida manu, i. e. to build, id. G. 2, 156: lanceas, to direct together, Plin. 9, 6, 15: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis (for oppleta), jilled up, full, Virg. G. 4, 243: oscula congerimus properata, to join, add one to another, Ov. H. 18, 113: hasce herbas in suam alvum congerunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 34: laticem in vas, Lucr. 3, 1022: grana tritici Midae dormienti in os, Cic. Div. 1, 36: excrementa in unum locum, Plin. 11, 10, 10: scuta filii (sc. virginii) pro aureis donis congesta, Liv. 1, 11 fin.: sester-tium milles in culnam, to expend, Sen. ad Helv. 10: ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 4, 307.

plagas mortuo, Phaedr. 4, 1 fin.: notavi ipse locum acrae quo congersere palumbes, Virg. E. 3, 69: rape, congere, aufer, posside, Mart. 8, 44. II. Fig.: to bring, take, or comprise together, compile: operarios omnes, Cic. Brut. 86 fin.: dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5: argumenta (opp. dissolvere), id. 5, 13, 15: undique nomina plurimorum poetarum, id. 10, 1, 56: orationem ex diversis, id. 2, 11, 7: figuras, id. 9, 3, 5: ζῶν καὶ ψυχῇ laetivum congeris usque, i. e. you repeat, Mart. 10, 68, 5: ut te eripias ex ea, quam ego congersi in hunc sermonem, turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332.

2. to accumulate, heap upon, ascribe to, impute, attribute to, as a crime: omnia ornamenta in aliquem, id. Delot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Am. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11: congestos juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4: mortuo laudes congersit, Suet. Tit. 11: spes omnis in unum te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: maledicta in aliquem, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24.

con-gēro, ōnis, m. a thief: Pl. True. 1, 2, 6.

con-gerro, ōnis, m. a jolly companion, a play-fellow: congerro meus, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 9: ut senatum congerro-num convocem, id. Most. 5, 1, 8.

con-gestē, adv. summarily: Cap. Marc. Aur. 19 fin.

con-gestim, adv. in heaps: App. Apol. p. 296.

con-gestio, ōnis, f. [congero] a heaping up, accumulation (rare): terrae, Vit. 6, 11: stercorum, Pall. 1, 33, 1. Fig.: enumerationis, Macr. Sat. 5, 15 ad fin.: honorum, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 22. II. Meton.: what is heaped up, a pile: Jabot. Dig. 19, 2, 57.

con-gestitius or -cius, a, um, adj. [congestus, congero] brought together, heaped or piled up (rare): congestitius agger ex materia, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: humus, Col. 2, 10, 18: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vit. 3, 3.

con-gestus, a, um, Part. [congero]. II. Adj.: thick, fat: Aus. Mos. 132.

con-gestus, ūis, m. [congero] a carrying or bringing together, an accumulating (rare): herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 30: copiarum, Tac. H. 7, 87. II. Meton.: a heap, pile, mass: magnus arenae, Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84. Fig.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, Quint. 7 proem. § 1.

con-giālis, e, adj. [congius] holding a congius (very rare): fidelia, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vit. 10, 9.

con-giārium, ūi, n. (sc. vas) a vessel that holds a congius: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13. II. (sc. donum) a gift to the people, each individual receiving a congius: Quint. 6, 3, 52: Liv. 25, 2: millia cadum in congiarium divisit amplius centum, Plin. 14, 14, 17: rex salis modios sex mille in congiarium dedit populo, id. 31, 7, 41. Meton.: a largess in money divided among the soldiers: Cic. Att. 16, 8: among the people: congiaria populo frequenter dedit, sed diversae fere summae, Suet. Aug. 41: or among private friends, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 fin. (v. Smith's Ant. 350): in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinat, because he had made many distributions, Liv. 37, 57. In gen.: a gift, present: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

con-giārius, a, um, adj. [congius] pertaining to a congius, holding a congius (rare): vinum, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2.

con-giūs, ūi, m. a Roman measure of capacity, containing the eighth part of an amphora, 6 sextarii: Liv. 25, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 351.

con-glācio, no perf., atum, 1. v. n. and a. (rare). I. Neutr.: to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up: aqua neque conglaciaret frigore, neque nive pruinaque concreveret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. Fig.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, passes inactively, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6. II. Act.: to cause to freeze up: conglaciantur aquae, Albinov. 2, 101: conglaciato imbri, Plin. 2, 60, 61.

con-glisco, 3. v. n. to grow up: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

con-glōbātio, ōnis, f. [conglobo] a heaping, gathering, or crowding together (rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: non casus nec fortuita conglōbatio turmam aut cuneum facit, Tac. G. 7.

con-glōbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to gather into a ball, to make round like a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate: sed complexa meant inter se, conque globata, Lucr. 2, 153: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, ib. 2, 39: figura, id. Acad. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84. II. In gen.: to press or crowd together: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97: eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40: se in unum, id. 8, 11: se in templo, Tac. A. 14, 32: in testudinem conglobati, ib. 13, 39: pulsi ac fuga conglobati, Liv. 44, 31. Fig.: definitiones conglobatae, heaped together, accumulated, Cic. Part. 16.

con-glōmērātio, ōnis, f. [conglomerare] a crowding together, an assembly: vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13.

con-glōmēro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. (rare), to roll together, wind up, conglomerate: quamque loco se contineat parvo, si possit conglomerari, Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 ad fin. Fig.: to heap together: omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. in Non. 90, 15.

con-glōrīfīco, 1. v. a. to glorify together with: Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40.

con-glūtīnātio, ōnis, f. [conglutino] (rare), a gluing or cementing together: recens, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72. Fig.: a joining together: verborum, id. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to glue, cement, or join together: favos extremos inter se, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: utraque res inter se (calx), Vit. 7, 4: vulnera, Plin. 27, 6, 24. II. Fig.: to join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement: hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72: conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque (sc. in oratione), id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: amicitias, id. Am. 9, 32: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27: meretricios amores nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinat est, composed, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28. 2. to invent, devise, contrive: conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 42.

con-glūtīnōsus, a, um, adj. [conglutino] glutinous, viscous: pars humoris, Veget. 2, 12, 2.

con-grādus, a, um, adj. keeping pace with: sklera soll, Avien. Arat. 1299.

con-graeco, 1. v. a. [graecor, ari] to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury: aurum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 91.

con-grātūlātio, ōnis, f. a wishing of joy, congratulation: Valer. Max. 9, 3, no. 5.

con-grātūlor, 1. v. dep. to wish joy repeatedly or warmly, to congratulate (rare): congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitatis restitutam, Liv. 3, 54: si mihi tum essent omnes congratulati, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: complexus hominem congratulatusque assedit, Gell. 12, 1.

congrēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. dep. [*gradiōr*] to go or move together, to meet: constr. with various preps., the acc., dat., or absol.: congressa peribunt, Lucr. 1, 761: luna tum congrēdiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103. II. to walk with, converse with, speak to, address, accost, meet with: insinuatus in familiaritatem adolescentis, et cum eo saepe congressus, id. Att. 2, 24: nunc hunc hand scio an colloquar: congrēdiar, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 96: si ipse coram congrēdi poteris, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: te consolata eat spes brevi tempore congrēdiendi, id. Att. 15, 27. III. to fight, contend, engage, etc.: cum hostibus, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 6: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3 fin.: infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. Aen. 1, 475: Aedui armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in congrēdiendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11. 2. Fig.: of forensic strife, etc.: tecum luctari et congrēdi, Cic. Sull. 16 fin.: quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, id. Top. 25: oratio aequo congressa campo, Quint. 12, 9, 2.

congrēgābilis, e, adj. [*congrego*] easily brought together, social: examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

congrēgālis, e, adj. [*id.*] uniting together: Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

congrēgātī, adv. in crowds: cursant per ampla moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrēgātiō, ōnis, f. [*congrego*] a flocking or herding together, an assembling; union, society, association: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20.

2. Fig.: congregatio argumentorum, Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum, id. 7, 1, 31: rerum, a recapitulating, id. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

congrēgātīvus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] suitable for uniting, copulative: ad verba, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

congrēgātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who brings together, an assembler: Arn. 6, p. 199.

congrēgātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a union, association: hominum, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 2, 37.

con-grēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to collect into a flock or herd, to assemble (rare): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72: apium examina congregantur, collect in swarms, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: cetera animalia congregari videmus, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. fin. II. In gen.: to collect, to unite: dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad curiam, id. Phil. 14, 6: hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, id. Vat. 10, 25: se cum aequalibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: nec cum illis moror, quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit, Sen. Ep. 62, 2: deterrimum quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 fin.: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8: inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30. 2. Fig. (rare): argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. 9, 3, 45: id. 10, 1, 7.

congressiō, ōnis, f. [*congrēdiōr*] a coming together, a meeting, a visit, conversation, intercourse: quum congressio tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: una nostra vel severa vel jocosa congressio, id. Fam. 7, 10. In plur.: familiarum, id. Off. 1, 37. 2. a carnal union, copulation: uxoris, Lact. 6, 20.

III. a hostile meeting, an attack, contest: Just. 2, 12: prima congressione navalis certaminis Athenienses vincuntur, in the first engagement, id. 4, 5.

congressor, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who meets or assembles with: Ambros. Ep. ad Iren. ad fin.

congressus, a, um, Part. [*congrēdiōr*].

congressus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a friendly meeting, conference, conversation, etc.: omnes aditum, sermonem, congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. Sest. 52, 111: si quis

congressus fuerit mihi cum Caesare, id. Att. 11, 12: foro, luce, congressu aequalium prohibitus, Liv. 7, 4. In plur.: Cic. Or. 10. Of animals: id. N. D. 2, 48, 124. II. a close union, combination (very rare): material, Lucr. 5, 68. Hence, carnal union, copulation: feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30 fin. III. a hostile encounter, a contest, fight: nostri in primo congressu circiter septuaginta ceciderunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46.

con-grex, ēgis, adj. of the same herd or flock: equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194. II. In gen.: collected in flocks or multitudes: Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43.

congrūē, adv. suitably, fitly: Paul. Sent. 2, 3.

congrūens, entis, Part. [*congruo*].

II. Adj.: agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous. With cum, the dat., or absol.: vita cum disciplina, Cic. Brut. 31: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paulum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: congruens actio menti, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222: quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 fin. Hence, congruens est = convenit, it is fit, proper, meet: congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38: congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58: congruens est, ut, etc., Gell. 17, 8. II. consistent, symmetrical, accordant, harmonious: ceteris quoque membris aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (opp. dissonus), Liv. 30, 34: congruentissima voce acclamare, App. Apol. p. 320.

congrūenter, adv. agreeably, fitly, etc. (rare): congruent naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agetur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37. Comp.: Front. de Orat. 3 ad fin. Sup.: Tert. Pudic. 8 ad fin.

congrūentia, ae, f. [*congruo*] agreement, harmony, fitness, symmetry (rare): morum, Suet. Oth. 2: corporis (with aequalitas), Plin. Ep. 2, 5: partium, Aug. de Civ. Dei, 22, 20: pronuntiandi, App. Apol. p. 283.

congrūo, ūi, 3. v. n. (inf. congruere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91), to run, come, or meet together, to coincide: guttae inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitruv. 7, 8: sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19. II. Fig.: to be suited or fitted to, to agree with, to correspond, etc.: constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., the dat., or absol.: illa si vehementer vellis congruere et cohaerere cum causa, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: ut corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: inter se nullae (mensurae) congruunt, Plin. 6, 20, 23: sermo inter omnes congruebat, agreed, was congruous, Liv. 9, 2: ubi responsa haruspicum insident iam animo tacitae religioni congruerunt, id. 8, 6: quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, is suitable, fit, id. de Or. 3, 55, 215: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, lingua, moribus, congruentes, Liv. 8, 6. 2. to agree (in feeling or opinion): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 14: mulier mulieri magis congruit, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 14: de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53. 3. to coincide (in time): suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, id. Verr. 2, 52: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv.

1, 5: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fontei Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, it happened at the same time, Tac. H. 1, 7. [*Con-gruo* = probably con and ruo, the original form of ruo being gruo, and the initial guttural dropt, as in nosco, co-gnosco.]

congrus, v. conger

congruus, a, um, adj. [*congruo*] agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant: sermo cum illa, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 23: ora vacent epulis, alimenta quoque congrua carpant, Ov. M. 15, 478: sententia verecundiae maternae, Papin. Dig. 39, 5, 32.

conia, v. ciconia.

cōnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*conus fero*] bearing fruit of a conical form: cyparissi, Virg. Aen. 3, 680.

cōniger, ēra, ērum, adj. [*conus gero*] bearing fruit of a conical form: pinus, Cat. 64, 106.

cōnila, ae, f. = *κονίλη*, a plant, also called cunila, q. v., and origanum: App. Herb. 123.

coninquare, v. coinquo.

coniptum, an oblation made by sprinkling flour: Fest. s. v.

conire, v. coeo.

cōnisco, are, v. corusco.

cōnistērīum, ī, n. = *κονιστήριον*, a place in the palaestra, where the athletae, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust: Vitruv. 5, 11.

conjectānēa, orum, n. plu. [*con-jicio*] a memorandum- or common-place book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents: Gell. praef. § 9.

conjectārius, a, um, v. conjectatorius.

conjectātiō, ōnis, f. [*conjecto*] a conjecturing, conjecture, surmise: unde conjectatio ingens opum est, Plin. 6, 19, 22: plana de deo, id. 2, 7, 5: obscura, id. 10, 75, 97.

conjectātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a conjecturer, soothsayer (rare): portenti, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 ed. Maj.

conjectātōrius, a, um, adj. [*con-jecto*] pertaining to conjecture, conjectural: argumenta, Gell. 14, 3 (dub.).

conjectiō, ōnis, f. [*con-jicio*] (rare) a hurling, throwing: telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43. II. a putting together, comparing: annonae et aestimationis, id. Verr. 3, 81 (82). III. an inference, conjecture, interpretation: somniorum, id. Div. 2, 63 fin. IV. Con-jectio causae, the draft of a case in law, Sabin. in Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 1. V. in gen.: a controverted question, subject of a controversy: Plin. 28, 2, 3.

conjecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to throw, bring, or bear together: ad coenulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 6, 13: cum hostium duces in carcerem conjectaverit, Vet. Decret. in Gell. 7, 19. II. Fig.: to put together or turn over in the mind, to conjecture, guess. With acc.: neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5: conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, by offering conjectures about, Liv. 29, 14: offensionem vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12: quae audierat conjectaveratque, ib. 15, 55: quantum conjectare licet, Suet. Dom. 3: iter, to guess the way, Liv. 21, 35: animos militares altius, Tac. A. 1, 32: Fabium Valentem profectum ab urbe conjectabat, id. H. 3, 15. With de: perinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant, ib. 2, 97: nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner. 40. With a relat. clause: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36. III. to conclude from signs or omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy: nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, Suet. Aug. 95 fin.

conjector, ōris, m. [*id.*] he who interprets or divines, an interpreter: conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 34. II. Esp. a diviner, soothsayer: somniorum atque omnium interpretes conjectores vocantur, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

conjectrix, icis, f. [*id.*] she who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer: Pl. Mil. 3, 1 99.

conjectūra, ae, f. [id.] lit., a *putting together* (of various apparently unconnected circumstances), a *conjecture, guess*: *hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 2: multa concurrunt simul, qui conjecturam hanc nunc facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: quantum ex ipsa re conjecturam cepimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: capere ex re, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: conjectura reperire, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 76: uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, Cic. Fl. 3: coarguere aliquid, id. Agr. 1, 6: quaerere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126: quaeritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: conjectura aberrare, Cic. Att. 14, 22: in conjecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43: aliquid conjectura animi scrutari, Plin. 2, 11, 8: si qua conjectura mentis divinae sit, Liv. 10, 39 fin.: mentis, Quint. 7, 3, 25: voluntatis, id. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7. II. a *divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*: Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51: Cic. Div. 1, 36.

conjecturālis, e, adj. [conjectura] *belonging to conjecture, or guessing, conjectural*: ars medicina, Cels. 1 praef.: causa, Cic. Top. 24: status, Quint. 3, 6, 29. *Subst.*: haec conjecturalia, id. 7, 1, 53.

conjecturālīter, adv. *conjecturally, by conjecture*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 ad fin.

conjectus, a, um, Part. [conjicio]. **conjectus**, ūs, m. [conjicio] (rare) a *throwing together*: lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3: terrae, Liv. 7, 6: teli, Nep. Pelop. 5: venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw*, Liv. 2, 31: extra teli conjectum consistere, Petr. 90, 2: (jaculorum) ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv. 25, 16 ad fin.

2. a *crowding, connecting, or uniting together*: material, Lucr. 5, 147: altior animā, id. 4, 960. 3. a *casting or directing towards*: oculorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54: oculorum, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222. Fig.: conjectus animorum in me, id. Sest. 54: minarum, Plin. Pan. 17. II. Meton.: a *conflux, concourse, confluence*: a *heap, crowd, pile*: conjectus elementorum confluit, Lucr. 5, 599: lapidum spicarumque, id. 3, 199: aquae, a *puddle*, id. 4, 415.

conjicio (in many MSS. also conicio, and even colcio, cf. Laber. in Gell. 16, 7), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw or bring together, to unite*: quae conjecta repente magnarum rerum fierent exordia, Lucr. 2, 1060: quae semina rerum conjecta in loca quaeque queat, id. 2, 1073: pallium in collum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 10: sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27.

2. *to throw with force, hurl; to urge, drive; to throw down, hurry along*: with *in* and *acc.*: tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: pila in hostes, ib. 1, 52: aliquem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 5, 7: in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3 fin.: in equuleum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: navem in portum conjecit vis tempestatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into*, Ov. M. 7, 245: calones se in signa manipulosque conjiciunt, *force their way*, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12: se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8: se in fugam, Cic. Coel. 26 fin.: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12: quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conjicitis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91. With *dat.* (very rare): lupinum fructuoso solo, Plin. 18, 14, 36. *Absol.* (mostly poet.): flabra Aquilonum nubila conjiciunt, Lucr. 6, 731: magnus decursus aqual fragmina coniciens silvarum arbustaque tota, *bearing down, prostrating*, id. 1, 277: jaculum, Virg. Aen. 9, 699: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, ib. 12, 454. With *in* and *abl.*, or *inter*: ferrum in gutture, ib. 3, 90: jaculum inter illa, ib. 8, 412. II. Fig.: *to throw, urge, drive, force, bring, direct, turn, etc.*: with *in* and *acc.*: aliquem in mor-

bum ex aegritudine, Pl. Poen. prol. 69: aliquem in laetitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum Liv. 34, 28: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: exercitum in angustias, Curt. 5, 3 ad fin.: remp. in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), id. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *run under cover of night*, id. Mil. 19: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote oneself to the art of poetry*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to squander*, id. Off. 2, 17 fin.: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Cic. Mur. 35: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. *to cause, occasion*, Hirt. B. Alex. 49: nec his temporibus in quae testis crimen conjecisset, *to which he had referred the accusation*, Liv. 3, 24. *Absol.*: oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: petitiones ita conjectae, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15. With *sub*: id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conjicitis, Liv. 4, 4 ad fin.

2. *to dispute, contend, manage*: conjecere verba inter sese, Afran. in Non. 267, 28: noli, mea mater, me praesente, cum patre conjicere, ib. 30: causam conjicere hodie ad te volo, ib. 267, 32. 3. *to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare): aliquid ex aliqua re, Lucr. 1, 752: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, ut conjicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1 fin.: ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. 4. *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, etc.*: *to interpret an omen or dream, etc.*: somnium, Lucr. Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suavianda ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic. Brut. 14: num igitur quae tempestas impendeat, vates melius conjiciet, quam gubernator? id. Div. 2, 5, 12.

con-jūbēo, 2. v. a. *to command together with*: Edict. Diocl. prooem.

conjuga, ae, f. for conjux: conjuga Jovis Juno, App. Met. 6, p. 174, 32.

conjūgālis, e, adj. [conjux] *relating to marriage, conjugal*: amor, Tac. A. 11, 4 fin.: licentia, ib. 11, 27: dil, *who preside over marriage*, Sen. Thyest. 1104. Of animals: Col. 8, 2, 11.

conjūgālīter, adv. *as married persons*: vivere, Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjūgātio, ōis, f. [conjugo] a *combining, a mingling, mixture*: mellis et fellis, App. Flor. no. 18: corporum, carnal intercourse, coition, Arn. 2, 54. II. In rhetoric: *the etymological relationship of words*, Gr. συζυγία: Cic. Top. 3, 12. III. In gramm.: *conjugation*: earlier called *declinatio*, q. v.: Marc. Cap. 3, 83. (Hence Fr. *conjugaison*.)

conjūgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who joins or unites*: boni amoris (Hymenaeus), Cat. 61, 45.

conjūgīālis, e, adj. [conjugium] *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (poet.): foedus, Ov. M. 11, 743: festa, ib. 5, 3: jura, ib. 6, 536.

conjūgium, ii, n. [conjugo] a *connection, union*: corporis atque animae, Lucr. 3, 857. II. *marriage, wedlock* (physical): whilst connubium regards the civil bond: prima societas in ipso conjugio est, proxima in liberis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54. Of animals: Ov. F. 4, 336: (columbae) conjugii fidem non violant, Plin. 10, 34, 52. Poet.: *copulation*: Ov. M. 14, 298. Of animals: (equae) saepe sine ullis conjugis vento gravidae, Virg. G. 3, 275. 2. Meton.: a *husband*: Prop. 3, 13, 20: a *wife*: Virg. Aen. 3, 296. And in plur.: a *pair, of animals*: Plin. 8, 23, 35.

con-jūgo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to join together, unite* (rare): amicitiam, *to form*, Cic. Off. 1, 17 fin.: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5, p. 170: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, Cic. Top. 3, 12.

conjūgūlus, a, um, adj. [conjugo] *pertaining to uniting, connecting*: Cato R. R. 8, 2.

conjunctē, adv. *in connection, conjointly, at the same time*: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: conjuncte re verboque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61: elatum aliquid, i. e. *hypothetically* (opp. to simpliciter, categorically), ib. 38, 158.

II. *in a friendly, confidential manner*: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10. Comp.: Cic. Fam. 6, 9. Sup.: id. Am. 1, 2.

conjunctim, adv. [conjunctus, conjungo] *unitedly, in common, jointly* (rare): conjunctim ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: conjunctim petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10: legare, Pomp. Dig. 30, 16.

conjunctio, ōis, f. [conjungo] a *joining together, connecting, union, conjunction, etc.*: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement, sympathy*, id. Div. 2, 58: conjunctio naturae, quam vocant *συμπάθειαν*, ib. 2, 60: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8: indubitata literarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31. II. *coition*: commune animalium omnium est conjunctionis appetitus, Cic. Off. 1, 4. 2. *relationship, connection by marriage, etc.*: Cic. Fam. 1, 7: sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones, id. Off. 1, 17, 54. 3. *friendship*: pro paterna necessitudine et conjunctione, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11. III. In philos. and rhetor.: a *connection of ideas or propositions*: id. Top. 14.

IV. In gramm.: a *connecting particle, a conjunction*: id. Or. 39.

conjunctivus, a, um, adj. [id.] in gramm.: *connecting, conjunctive*: particula (sc. autem), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26: conjunctivus modus, or *absol.*: the *conjunctive or subjunctive mood*, Marc. Cap. 3, 83.

conjuncto, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] *to join or connect intimately*: Prud. Psych. 764 dub.

conjunctrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who joins*: Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

conjunctum, i, n. [id.] a *property of bodies* (as heat, weight, etc.): Lucr. 1, 450. II. In rhetoric: *connection*: Cic. de Or. 2, 40.

conjunctus, a, um, Part. [conjungo] *united, connected*. II. Adj.: of places: *bordering upon, near*: Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 5 fin.: regio conjuncta Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg. Aen. 10, 653. 2. Fig.: *connected with, pertaining to, agreeing with, conformable to, etc.*: prudentia cum justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: nihil cum virtute, ib. 1, 2, 5: verba conjuncta (opp. simplicita), id. Part. Or. 5: and *opp. singula*, Quint. 5, 10, 106: causae (opp. simplices), id. 3, 6, 94: justitia intelligentiae, Cic. Off. 2, 9 fin.: praecepta officii naturae, ib. 1, 2, 6: talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati, ib. 1, 14, 44: haec necesse est aut ex praeterito tempore aut ex conjuncto aut ex sequenti petere, Quint. 5, 8, 5. conjuncta et conveniens constantia inter augures, *unanimous*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.

3. *connected by marriage, married*: digno viro, Virg. E. 8, 32. Poet.: of the vine: vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.

4. *connected by relationship or friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly*: cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis, Cic. Planc. 11: cum populo Rom. non solum perpetua societate atque amicitia, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 4, 33: sanguine, Sall. J. 10: propinquitatibus affinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: ubi tecum conjunctus slem, Pl. Aul. 2, 52: genus cum Diis, Suet. Caes. 6: conjunctus an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: ut

nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, Cic. Att. 14, 13 B.

conjunctus, ūs, m. [id.] a *connection*: Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to *yoke together*: conjungere boves, Cato R. R. 138: biyugo prius est, quam bis conjungere binos, Lucr. 5, 1299. In gen. to *bind together, connect, join, unite*: constr. with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect., ad, the dat., or absol.*: eam epistolam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30 fin.: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, i. e. *put on an equality with*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, id. de Sen. 12 fin.: castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: tecta muro portisque, Liv. 22, 20: dextram dextrae, Ov. M. 8, 421: noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16: sequentia prioribus, Quint. 11, 2, 20: conjungere laudem ejus ad utilitatem nostrae causae, Quint. 4, 1, 16: calamos plures cera, Virg. E. 2, 32: oras (vulneris) sutura, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Cal. 19: vocales, to *contract*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: bellum, to *carry on in concert*, id. Manil. 9 fin.: abstinentiam cibi, i. e. to *continue*, Tac. A. 6, 26: so, consulatus, Suet. Cal. 17: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17. II. Esp.: to *unite in marriage, love, relationship, or friendship*: me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9 ad fin.: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28: aliquam sibi, id. Cal. 25: connubia Sabinorum (Romulus), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2: nos inter nos (respubl.), Cic. Fam. 5, 7: me tibi (studia), ib. 15, 11: multos sibi familiari amicitia, Sall. J. 7 fin.: Ausonios Teucris foedere, Virg. Aen. 10, 105: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1 fin.: amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46.

conjux, v. conjux.

conjūrātio, ōnis, f. [conjuro] a *swearing together, a union confirmed by oath, an oath-fellowship*; most freq. in a bad sense, a *conspiracy, plot*: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: factam esse aperte conjurationem contra rempublicam, id. Cat. 2, 4: is conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: capita conjurationis, Liv. 39, 17. Meton.: the *band of conspirators*: Cic. Cat. 1, 6. II. In gen.: an *agreeing, a union*: urbana, Plin. Pan. 70 fin.

conjuratus, a, um, Part. [conjuro]

II. Subst.: conjurati, orum, m. plu. *conspirators*: Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20.

con-jūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to *swear together or one with another, to combine together by an oath*; in a good sense: ut omnes Italiae juniores conjurarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: simul omne tumultu conjurat trepidum Iatium, Virg. Aen. 8, 5: pedites conjurabant sese fugae atque formidinis causa non abituros, Liv. 22, 38: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo et ille mecum, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 38: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2: agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150. Poet. of things: conjuratae sequuntur mille rates, for *conjurators*, ib. 12, 6. And in gen.: to *unite, be united*: (studium, ingenium) alterius sic altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411: conjurati venti, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 98. Also, to *assent to by an oath*: quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ov. H. 21, 135. II. In a bad sense: to *form a conspiracy or plot* (very freq.): inter se, Sall. J. 66: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. 39, 16: cum tota Italia pro partibus suis (sc. Antonii), Suet. Aug. 17: in mortem patris, Quint. 4, 2, 72: contra

remp., Cic. Sull. 25, 70: de interficiendo Cn. Pompelo, id. Mil. 24, 65: ut urbem incenderent, Liv. 4, 45. Absol.: ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: patriam incendere, Sall. C. 52: coelum rescindere, Virg. G. 1, 280. Poet. of things: conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763: Ister, Virg. G. 2, 497.

conjux (in many MSS. and editions conjunx: in inscriptions also conivx, e. g. Orell. no. 4655, 4644), jūgis, comm. [con and JUG, root of jungo] a *spouse, wife*; more rarely, a *husband*: Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Virg. Aen. 6, 473: Ov. F. 3, 461. In plur. for the *married pair* (poet.): boni, Cat. 61, 234. Of animals: Ov. F. 1, 451: Plin. 10, 59, 79. Of trees: Col. 5, 6, 18. II. Poet.: a *betrothed, a bride*: Virg. Aen. 9, 138: a *concubine*: Prop. 2, 8, 29. III. In late Lat. = *contubernalis, a comrade, a (male or female) companion or attendant*: Inscr.

conl. v. under coll.

conm. v. under comm.

con-nātus, a, um, adj. *born at the same time, connate, innate* (very rare): vitia in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 2.

con-necto, xūi, xum, 3. v. a. to *tie, fasten, or join together, connect*: with *cum, inter* and *pron. reflect., the dat., or absol.*: amicitiam cum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: omnia inter se connexa et apta, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: ita sunt inter se connexa et indiscreta omnia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: illud non est in uno verbo translatum, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 41 fin.: membra historiae, Quint. 9, 4, 129: terrestria membra marinis, Lucr. 2, 704: filiam discrimini patris, to *implicate, involve*, Tac. A. 16, 30: causam dolori meo, ib. 3, 12: nodos, Ov. M. 12, 430: naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac. H. 2, 34: Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. A. 13, 53: Adiabenis connectuntur Carduchi, Plin. 6, 15, 17: versus orationesque, to *quote, cite*, Treb. Gallien. 11 fin.

II. In philos. = *concludo, to subjoin a logical conclusion*: si enim est verum quod ita connectitur: si quis, etc., illud quoque verum est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit (e. g. si *lucet, lucet*), verum est, id. Acad. 2, 30 fin.

connexē, adv. in *connection, connectedly*: dicere aliquid, Marc. Cap. 4, p. 117.

connexio, ōnis, f. [connecto] a *conclusion, a logical sequence*: Quint. 5, 14, 6. II. In gramm.: a *syllable*: Charis. p. 1 P.

connexivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *serv-ing to unite, copulative*: conjunctio, Gell. 10, 29.

connexus, i, n. *logical connection*: Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96.

connexus, a, um, Part. [connecto]

II. Adj.: *connected, joined*: persequere connexos his funeribus dies, i. e. *following*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: Silanum per affinitatem connexus Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43: Caesar, ib. 2, 50: insequitur magno jam tunc connexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Ach. 1, 174.

connexus, ūs, m. [connecto] a *joining together, combination, connection*: Lucr. 3, 556: Vitruv. 10, 1.

connisus, a, um, Part. [connitor]

con-nitor, nixus or nisus, 3. v. dep. to *lean against or upon*: corniger est valido connixus corpore Taurus, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252. Fig.: praesto est domina omnium et regina ratio, quae connixa per se, et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, self-supported, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21. II. to *exert oneself greatly, to endeavour eagerly, to strive to reach*, etc.: constr.

1. With subj.: (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

2. With ad and gerund: ceteris ad convincendum eum connisus, Tac. A. 15, 66: ad surgendum, Curt. 7, 3.

3. With in: in summum jugum virtute, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21: praecaltam in arborem, Tac. A.

11, 31. 4. With inf.: cornibus connititur in me arietare, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 22, 44: invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31: labefacere primores classiariorum, Tac. A. 15, 51. 5. absol. (most freq.): quantum conniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere, tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6. III. Poet.: to *bring forth* (in prose, enitor): spem gregis ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 15.

conniventia, ae, f. [conniveo] *connivance*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1 fin.

connivēo, nīvi or nīxi, 2. v. n. (connivēre, Calvus in Prisc.) [root nīv seen in nīco, nīcto] to *close the eyes, to blink, wink*: in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, et ita conniventem somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: connivere somno, Tac. A. 16, 5: connivent solemque pavent agnoscere visu, Sil. 7, 729: ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet. Cal. 51: contra comminationem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144: (oculis) somno conniventibus, *closing themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: graviores alitum inferiore gena connivent: columbae et similia utraque, Plin. 11, 37, 57. Poet. of an eclipse: Lucr. 5, 776. II. Fig.: certa sunt enim pleraque et, nisi conniveamus, in oculos incurunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, Cic. Coel. 17, 41. III. Meton.: to *wink at, overlook, connive at an error, fault*, etc.: ea ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus conniveo, id. Phil. 1, 7 fin.: Dii immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus aut connivetis, aut praesentis fraudis poenas in diem reservatis? id. Coel. 24, 59.

connixus, a, um, Part. [connitor]

connūbiālis (poet., and gen. tetrasyl.) e adj. [connubium] *pertaining to wedlock, conjugal*: jura, Ov. II. 6, 41.

connūbiālīter, adv. in a *conjugal manner*: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

connūbium, ii, n. (sometimes trisyl.) [nubo] *marriage, wedlock* (as a civil institution, while conjugium regards physical union; v. Smith's Ant. 740): Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: hi paulatim per connubia Gaetulorum secum miscuere, Sall. J. 18: connubio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo, Virg. Aen. 1, 73. Poet.: *sexual union*: Lucr. 3, 777: Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21. Of plants: an *ingrafting*: Plin. 16, 1. II. Meton.: the *right of intermarriage according to the Roman law*: connubia illi (sc. decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37.

connūdātus, a, um, Part. [nudo] *made wholly naked*: Plin. 28, 7, 23.

con-nūmēro, 1. v. a. to *number with, to reckon among* (rare): aliquem inter liberos, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4. Absol.: Arn. 2, 187. *

cōnōpeum (conopium), ei, n. = κωνοπιον, a *net of fine gauze to keep off mosquitoes*, etc.: sol adspicit conopium, Hor. Epod. 9, 16: Juv. 6, 80.

cōnor, atus, 1. v. dep. to *endeavour, try, undertake, venture, presume*, etc.: constr. with the *acc., inf., or absol.*: opus magnum et arduum, Cic. Or. 10: tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8: me haec agere conantem deterruit pudor, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: versus pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: ipsa de re nunc dicere conor, id. 6, 768: frustra meae vitae subvenire conamini, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perficere, nos multa conari, Cic. Or. 30: quod planum facere non modo non possis, verum ne coneris quidem, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: conari manibus, pedibus, noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53: obviam conabar tibi, id. Ph. 1, 2, 2: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius cogitare quam conari consueverat, before he proceeded

to the undertaking, Nep. Dat. 7: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. 45, 23. With *si*: si perumpere possent conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

con-quadro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. (rare). I. Act.: to make square: perticas, Col. 8, 3, 7. II. Neutr.: to be proportioned to, agree with: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

conquassatio, ōnis, f. [conquasso] a severe shaking, a shattering: ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. freq. to shake often or severely: corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 442: Appuliam maximis terrae motibus, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens, Lucr. 3, 599: exteris nationes illius anni furore, Cic. Sest. 26: omnes provincias, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 13, 4. II. to shatter, dash to pieces: calicem, Cato R. R. 52, 2.

con-quāterno, to yoke by fours: ζευγίσω κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quēror, questus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. to complain of, to bewail, lament passionately or much. With *acc.*: conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2 21, fin.: conqueritur mecum mulier fortunas suas, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 47: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua iudicia, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33: aliquid pro republica, Cic. Sest. 2. With *acc.* and *inf.*: si immortalis nostra foret mens, non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. 3, 612. With *de* or *cur*: de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: de eadem re apud se, Suet. Aug. 51: de alicujus injuria, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: uti conquereretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60. Absol.: conquerar an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147. Impers.: postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet. Caes. 20.

conquestio, ōnis, f. [conqueror] a violent complaining or bemoaning, complaint (rare): conquestio nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: illa conquestio adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa conquestio de bellis civilibus, id. 8, 3, 78: dolorum praeteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78. Of birds: Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66. In rhetoric: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv. 1, 55.

conquestus, a, um, Part. [conqueror].

conquestus, ūs, m. [id.] a violent complaint (rare, and only in abl. sing.): Liv. 8, 7.

con-quiesco, quīēvi, quīētum, 3. v. n. (perf. syncop. conquiesci, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: conquerit, Cels. 6, 6, no. 34: conquiesce, Liv. 30, 13), to be wholly at rest, to take rest, to repose, to be idle or inactive, etc.: videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55 (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestis et laboribus, id. Att. 1, 5: ante iter confectum, to halt, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: meridie, to take a siesta, id. B. G. 7, 46: paulisper post cibum meridianum, Suet. Aug. 78. Prov.: de istac re in oculum atrumvis conquiescito, i. e. be quite at ease, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121. Of things: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37: navigatio mercatorum conquiescit, is stopped, id. Manil. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri, Liv. 21, 10: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15 fin.: si Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade nunquam esset conquiescitur, id. Mil. 25 fin.: febris, Cel. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 19 ad fin.: sanguis, id. 5, 26, no. 21.

II. Fig.: to find rest, recreation, pleasure in. Absol.: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: nec nocte nec interdu virum conquiescere pati, Liv. 1, 47: ubi aures

convicio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12. With *in*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, id. Fam. 9, 6: in amici mutua benevolentia, id. Am. 6, 22.

con-quīnisco, quēxi, 3. v. n. to cower, squat, stoop down: Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5.

con-quirere, coercere, Fest. s. v. (better coinquere.)

con-quīro, quīsi, quīsitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to seek for, go in quest of, procure, bring together, collect: aliquem tota provincia conquirere, Cic. Verr. 4, 19: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75: dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 fin.: conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71: vulgo conquirere amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23. Fig.: suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: naturae primas causas, Cic. Tim. 14: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solatia, ib. 12, 68: argumenta, ib. 14, 44: omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, ib. 15, 56: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, to seek to commit, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 fin.

conquīsītē, adv. (only in pos.) carefully: Auc. Her. 2, 31: haec Varro scripsit admodum conquīsītē, Gell. 3, 10.

conquīsītio, ōnis, f. [conquiro] a seeking out, bringing together, procuring, collecting (rare): pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: sacrorum, id. Agr. 6 fin.: piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3. II. Milit. t. t. a levying, levy: exercitus ille noster superbissimo delectu et durissima conquisitione collectus omnis interiit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5.

conquīsītōr, ōris, m. [id.] a recruiting officer: Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Liv. 21, 11: legatos conquīsītōresque delectus habendi causa miserant, Hirt. B. Alex. 2. II. a spy, listener: Pl. Am. prol. 65.

conquīsītus, a, um, Part. [conquiro]. II. Adj.: select, chosen, costly: conquīsītus atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, ad fin.: peregrina et conquīsita medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, no. 23: figurae (opp. obviae dicenti), Quint. 9, 3, 5.—Sup.: mensae conquīsītissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.

conr. v. under corr.

con-sācerdos, ōtis, comm. a fellow-priest or priestess, Sym. Ep. 10, 74.

consālūtātio, ōnis, f. [consaluto] a greeting, mutual salutation (rare): consalutatio forensis, Cic. Att. 2, 18: vix prae fletu usurpata consalutatio, Tac. A. 15, 16.

con-sālūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. I. to greet, hail, salute (of several persons): inter se amicissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrumque regem sua multitudo, Liv. 1, 7: consalutaverat eum dicatorem, id. 3, 26: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69: aliquem Caesarem, id. H. 3, 86 fin.: aliquem patrem patriae, Suet. Aug. 58: eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5. II. to greet heartily (rare): eum, Petr. 7 fin: me, id. 131, 3.

con-sānesco, nūi, 3. v. insep. to become whole or sound, to be healed (rare): hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: facta ulcera dum consanescunt, figulari creta linuntur, Col. 2.

con-sanguīnēus, a, um (gen. plur. consanguineum, Lucr. 3, 79), adj. related by blood, usually plu. subst. relatives, kindred: cognatione, quibus majoribus, quibus consanguineis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Ambarri, necessari et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. Fig.: consanguineus leti sopor, Virg. Aen. 6, 278: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1 prooem. § 4. Esp. brotherly, sisterly, (mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. M. 8, 476:

turba, id. H. 14, 121: unguis, i. e. born with her, kindred, Stat. Th. 11, 61. Of animals: arietes, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. Subst. consanguinea, ae, a sister Cat. 64, 118.

consanguīnitas, ātis, f. [consanguineus] blood relationship, consanguinity: esp. between brothers and sisters: consanguinitatis jura a patre oriuntur: proximitatis autem nomine mater, etc., Ulp. Dig. 38, 8, 4. II. relationship, in gen.: Liv. 7, 19: Virg. Aen. 2, 86. Fig.: consanguinitas doctrinae, affinity, similarity, Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 ad fin.

con-sāno, i. v. a. to heal, cure (very rare): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3.

con-sarcīno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to sew or stitch together, to patch up: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2. Fig.: verba, Gell. 2, 23: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5. mendacia, id. 16, 8.

con-sarrio (sario) 4. v. a. to hoe or rake carefully (very rare): Cato R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consātus, a, um, Part. [consero].

con-saucio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wound severely (rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 fin: corpus crebro vulnere, Auc. Her. 4, 19, 26: Augustus et crus et utrumque brachium ruina pontis consauciatur, Suet. Aug. 20.

consāvīo and **consavior**, v. consuavior.

conscēlērātus, a, um, Part. [conscelero]. II. Adj.: wicked, depraved: and Subst. a criminal, a villain: pirata, Cic. Verr. 1, 35 fin. Sup.: consceleratissimi filii, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: vultus, id. Clu. 10: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9: furor, id. Sull. 10: impetus, id. Coel. 6, 14: voluntates, id. Sull. 9 fin.: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191.

con-scēlēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stain or pollute with guilt, to dishonour, disgrace: domum, Cat. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8 fin.: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37 fin.

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. [scando] to climb up, mount, ascend. With *acc.*: currum, Lucr. 6, 47: montes, Cat. 64, 126: vallum, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 fin.: equos, Liv. 29, 2: aethera, Ov. M. 3, 299: scopulum, Virg. Aen. 1, 180: rogam, ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17. With *in*: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. 116, 1. Fig.: laudis carmen, to reach the heights of lyric praise, Prop. 2, 8, 27 (10, 23): ad ultimum nefas, Quint. Decl. 377. II. nautical t. t. to go on board a ship, to embark. With *acc.*: navem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: conscendens navem Epheso Laodiceam revertit, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: nave conscensa, Just. 31, 4: navibus conscensis, id. 12, 10: navigium, Suet. Caes. 58: cavatum ex materia alveum, Vell. 2, 107: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Virg. Aen. 10, 155: conscendero aequor navibus, to navigate, ib. 1, 381. With *in*: in navem, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16. Absol.: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 fin.: in Siciliam, to embark for Sicily, Liv. 31, 29.

conscensio, ōnis, f. [conscendo] an embarking: in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

conscientia, ae, f. [consciens, conscio] a joint knowledge, a being privy to, a witnessing, etc. With *gen. pers.*: omnium horum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: hominum conscientia remota, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28. plurium, Liv. 2, 54: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21: provisam jam sibi Xenophonis medici conscientiam adhibet, ib. 12, 67: generis humani, id. Agr. 2. With *gen. of thing*: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, id. H. 1, 25: facti, id. A. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. H. 1, 42: stupri, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. Absol.: nocte perfugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 33, 28: simulare, Tac. A. 2, 40. 2. Meton.: the persons who are privy to anything: quis mecum

in istius gloriosissimi facti (sc. caedis Caesaris) conscientia nomen audivit? Cic. Phil. 2, 11. II. *consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense.* With *gen.*: ande haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientia virum et nostrarum et suarum. Liv. 8, 4: contracti culpa periculi, id. 3, 2: suae infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31: unum in somno quoque, *the feeling that they have pearls about them*, Plin. 33, 3, 12: amissae fortunae, *a recollection*, Flor. 2, 12: ipsa conscientia pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 44 *fin.*: officii mei benevolentiaeque, id. Fam. 3, 7 *fin.*: scelerum tuorum, id. Pis. 17. In *plur.*: id. Clu. 20, 56. With *de*: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35. With *a relative clause*: illi conscientia, quid abesset virum, detrectare pugnam, Liv. 3, 60. *Absol.*: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, *self-consciousness*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71: non placuit reticere, ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret, *as the consciousness of inferiority*, Sall. J. 85 *med.*: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness*, Quint. 11, 1, 17: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plebisque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5. In *plur.*: suae (quenque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67. III. *the moral sense, conscience*: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, id. Mil. 23, 61: et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientia pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: conscientia recta, *a good conscience*, id. Att. 13, 20: egregia, Liv. 29, 33; optima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: mala, Sall. J. 62. Prov.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41. *Absol.*: 1. *a good conscience*: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28. 2. *a bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientiae latus in animo censes habuisse? id. Off. 3, 21 *fin.*: conscientia animi, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53.

con-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. v. a. *to tear or rend to pieces* (rare): epistolam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.*: vestem omnem discidit, tum ipsam capillo concidit, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4: virgo concissa veste lacrumans obtinet, ib. 5, 1, 4. Fig.: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic. Att. 2, 19. *Absol.*: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *pulled to pieces*, i. e. *abused, calumniated*, ib. 8, 16.

conscio, 4. v. a. [*conscius*] *to be conscious of wrong*: nil conscire sibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61. II. *to know well*: consciens Christus quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scīvi, scitum, 3. v. a. *to approve, decree a thing in common*: populi jussa vetita quum suffragio consciscuntur, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: senatus populi Romani Quiritium censuit, consensit, conscivit, ut bellum fieret, an old formula for the declaration of war, Liv. 1, 32: Tusci vero omnes consciverant bellum, *had decided upon*, id. 10, 18. II. *to unite, agree*: in illo uno (sc. Alcibiade) laudando conscierunt, Nep. Alcib. 11. III. With *acc.* of direct object, and *pron.* reflect. in *dat.* or with *in* and *acc.*: also without *pron.*: *to inflict or bring upon oneself*. 1. With *dat.*: ut sibi consciscant letum, Lucr. 3, 81: sibi mortem consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: sibi exsilium, Liv. 10, 17: sibi exsilium ac fugam, *to go into voluntary exile*, id. 5, 53. 2. With *in*: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, id. 28, 22. 3. Without *pron.*: letum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: necem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: fugam, Liv. 10, 34: caecitatem, Gell. 10, 17.

conscissio, ōnis, f. [*conscindo*] *a tearing in pieces*: Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

conscissus, a, um, Part. [*conscindo*]. **conscitus**, a, um, Part. [*conscisco*]. **con-sciscus**, a, um, adj. [*scio*] *aware, cognisant of, privy to*: and Subst. a (male or female) *participant, accessory, accomplice, confidant*, etc. With *gen.*: with or without a *dat.* of the *person*: audacis facinoris conscius, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 4: alius alii tanti facinoris consci, Sall. C. 22: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, *without being compelled to witness such baseness in my army*, Tac. A. 1, 43: T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: malefici, id. Cluent. 22: conjurationis, Sall. C. 37: ante actae vitae, Liv. 9, 26: infirmitatis nostrae, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Postumi Agrippae, Tac. A. 3, 30: Caesarianae necis, Suet. Ner. 3. Poet. of things: versi regis arva, Ov. M. 7, 385: quorum nox conscia sola est, ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Virg. Aen. 4, 519. With *dat.*: huic facinori tanto, Cic. Coel. 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr. 4, 56: illi facinori, id. Cluent. 20, 56: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: coeptis, Ov. M. 7, 194. Poet.: sacris nox, ib. 6, 588: deliciis meis antra, id. H. 15, 138: connubiis aether, Virg. Aen. 4, 168. With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. Att. 1, 18: primo quum testis amori adfueram vestris conscius in lacrimis, *I was there a conscious witness amid your tears*, Prop. 1, 10, 2. With *de*: his de rebus, Cic. Att. 2, 24. With *a relat. clause*: res, multis consciis quae gereretur, defertur, Nep. Dion. 8. *Absol.*: nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 21: conscio patre, Cic. Att. 2, 24: ut excogitet quo modo occulte, sine teste, sine ullo conscio fallat, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53. Hence, *a partaker, joint conspirator*, etc.: consciis loca munitiora oppidi tradit, Nep. Dion. 9: se ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putant, *their confidants*, Tac. G. 10. Poet.: cetera turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105: silva, id. M. 2, 438: rubor, Cat. 65, 24. II. *conscious to oneself, aware*. With *gen.*: qui (sc. populus Rom.) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: sibi nullius culpa, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati in ulla parte iudicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38: mens sibi conscia recti, Virg. Aen. 1, 604. Without *pron.* reflect.: admissae nequitiae Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis facti (lupus), Virg. Aen. 11, 812. With *dat.*: sibi factis meris, Lucr. 3, 1031. With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, id. 6, 399. With *acc.* and *inf.*: etsi mihi sum conscius nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. With *a clause*: quum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44. *Absol.*: ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, Ov. F. 1, 485. Poet.: virtus, Virg. Aen. 12, 668. 2. *Esp. conscious to oneself of wrong* (rare): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 13: animus, Sall. C. 14: huic rogationi partim consci sibi impedimenta parabant, id. J. 40. Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. fur. 692.

conscrēor, 1. v. dep. *to clear the voice, hawk much*: magnifice, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

conscribillo, avi, 1. v. a. dim. [*conscribo*] *to scribble over, scrawl upon* (very rare): Varr. in Non. 82, 30: nates mollicellas, i. e. *to strike so as to draw blood*, Cat. 25, 11.

con-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write together in a list, enlist, enrol, inscribe* (of the levying of troops, enrolling of citizens, etc.): conscribere legiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: conscribere alam legionum, Tac. H. 3, 25: eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13. So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: Cic. Planc. 18, 45. II. *to draw up in writing, to compose, write*:

with *acc.*: librum de consulatu, id. Brut. 35, 132: volumen, id. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.*: Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19: epistola Graecis conscripta litteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: lepidas tabellas, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 26: epistolam, Cic. Att. 13, 50: imaginem, *to delineate, sketch*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: legem, *to draw up*, Cic. Att. 4, 1: edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: conditiones, Liv. 26, 24: fortunas alterius literis, Cic. Clu. 66, 186. *Absol.*: (illi) de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, id. de Sen. 23, 83: de Antonio Balbus ad me cum Oppio conscripsit, *wrote at the same time*, id. Att. 12, 19. III. *to fill with writing* (rare): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: epistolum lacrimis, Cat. 68, 2. Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel*: conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 132.

conscriptio, ōnis, f. [*conscribo*] *a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare): libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18. II. Meton.: *a treatise, writing*: conscriptiones quaestionum, *protocols, minutes*, Cic. Clu. 67, 191.

conscriptor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a composer, writer, author*: Quint. Decl. 277.

conscriptus, a, um, Part. [*conscribo*]: Patres Conscripti, i. e. *patres et conscripti, fathers and elect*, the title of the assembled senate (v. Smith's Ant. 1016): traditum inde (sc. post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui Patres quique Conscripti essent, Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos, Liv. 2, 1. Poet. in *sing.*: conscriptus, i, m. *a senator*: quod sit conscripti, quod iudicis officium, Hor. A. P. 314.

con-sēco, cūi, ctum, 1. v. a. (rare) *to cut into small pieces, to dismember*: brassicum, Cato R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa, ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, *to lacerate*, Petr. 137, 4, 2. II. *to cut off, prune*: surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9.

consecrānēus, a, um, adj. [*sacer*] *participant in the same religious service*: subst.: *companion in religion*: Tert. Apol. 16.

consecrātio, ōnis, f. [*consecro*] *a religious dedication, consecration*: capitis consecratio, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: an consecratio nullum habet jus, dedicatio est religiosa? id. Dom. 48. II. *deification* (esp. of the Roman emperors): Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*: v. Smith's Ant. 105. Of the consecration of a priest: Inscr. Brut. 303, 2. III. *a magical incantation*: Lampr. Elagab. 9.

consecrātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who consecrates or dedicates*: Tert. Pud. 21 *ad fin.*

consecrātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who consecrates or makes sacred*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consecro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*sacro*] *to make holy, dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity*: with *dat.*: candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 4, 29 *fin.*: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 4, 48: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: equorum greges, quos in trajectu Rubicone flumine consecravit, id. Caes. 81: hunc lucum tibi dedico consecroque, Cat. 18, 1. *Absol.*: locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 1, 44: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.*: agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: opp. profanus, Cic. Part. 10 *fin.*. Hence 2. *to devote to destruction*: te, inquit, Appi, tuumque caput sanguine hoc consecro, Liv. 3, 48: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16: veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5. II. *to deify*: Liberum, id. N. D. 2, 24: omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt, ib. 3, 15, 39: aliquos ex hominum genere, id. Leg. 2, 11: consecratum Claudium invocare, Tac. A. 13, 14.

Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.* III. Meton.: *to devote, appropriate, set apart*: with *dat.*: qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: corporis curandi ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, ib. 3, 1 cui patriae nos totos dedere et in qua nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2 *fin.*: consecrare opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule, id. Sest. 68 *fin.*: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41. 2. *to make immortal, immortalize*: qui tyrannos necaverunt, prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur, Cic. Mil. 29, 80: orator quum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidia, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ratio disputandi (sc. Socratis) Platonis memoria et literis consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.

consectāneus, a, um, *adj.* [consec-tor] *following eagerly*: subst.: *an adherent, follower*: Sid. Ep. 3, 6. II. *following logically*: Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that follows logically, consequent*: illud vero minime consecrarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50. Subst.: *a conclusion, inference*: ib. 3, 7 *fin.*

consectatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an eager pursuit, a striving after* (very rare): concinnitatis, Cic. Or. 49, 165 (dub.): supervacua generum (vinī) in numerum, i. e. *an enumeration*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consectatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend*: consecatrices voluptatis libidines, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consecratio, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] *a cutting or cleaving to pieces*: arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

con-sector, atus, i. v. *dep. to pursue eagerly* (both in a good and bad sense): hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: qui consecrare qua mares, qua feminas, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 20: arieti naturale agnas fastidire, senectam ovium consecrari, Plin. 8, 47, 72. Of things: angiporta haec, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 137: rivulos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117. 2. Gen.: *to strive after, emulate, imitate*, etc.: neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consecratur, adipisci velit, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae, id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potentiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, ib. 2, 15, 53: ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5 *fin.*: ac ne plura consector, comprehendam brevi, id. de Or. 1, 8, 34: ista subtilius, Plin. 2, 52, 53: insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; vitium de industria, ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1. II. *to persecute, pursue*, etc.: redeuntes equites quos possunt consecrantur atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18: victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1: omnia me mala consecrantur, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 7. Pass.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consecrari video (δωκεσθαι), Laber. in Prisc. p. 793 P.

consectus, a, um, *Part.* [consecro].

consecutio (consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] *an effect, consequence*: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37. II. In rhetor.: *order, connection, sequence*: verborum, ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio, id. Part. 6. 2. *a logical consequence*: id. Inv. 1, 29. III. *an acquiring, obtaining, attainment*: Tert. Bapt. 18 *fin.*

con-sēdo, i. v. a. *to allay, quiet*: Cato in Charis. p. 184 P.

con-sēdo, ōnis, *m.* [sēdo] *he who sits with one*: Cass. Hemina in Non. 62, 25.

con-sēminalis, e, *adj.* i. q. *consemineus, sown with different kinds of seed*: vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6.

con-sēmīnāus, a, um, *adj.* [semen] *sown with various kinds of seed*: vineae, Col. 1, 21, 7.

con-sēnesco, nūi, 3. v. *insep. to grow old together, to grow old*: Baucis et Philemon illa consenuere casa, Ov. M. 8, 633: in arvis hostium, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8: alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19: circa Casilinum Cumasque, id. 30, 20 *fin.* Poet.: *haud ulla carina consenuit, all have perished*, Prop. 3, 7, 35. Fig.: *to grow gray in any pursuit, follow it too long*: in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: in una ejus (dicendi) specie, id. 12, 11, 16.

II. Meton.: *to become weak, decay, fade, lose strength*, etc.: prae moerore atque aegritudine, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 63: (filia) maerore et lacrimis consenescebat, Cic. Clu. 5, 13. Of things: vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col. 4, 22, 8: veru in manibus consenescit, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 15: (nobis) viget aetas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall. C. 20: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore, Liv. 9, 3. Fig.: *to lose consideration or respect*: omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic. Att. 2, 23: veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247.

consensio, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *a feeling or thinking together, agreement, unanimity*: omni in re consensio omnium gentium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma consensio omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17: singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: naturae, *harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5 *fin.* As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 51. II. In a bad sense: *a plot, combination, conspiracy*: scelerata, Cic. Att. 10, 4: magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3. In plur.: Cic. Verr. 5, 4.

2. Meton.: *a band of conspirators*: Nep. Att. 8.

consensus, a, um, *Part.* [consentio].

consensus, ūs, *m.* [consentio] *a common feeling, a thinking together, agreement, unanimity, concord*: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: omnium, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: tantus consensus senatus, id. Fam. 3, 3: conspirans consensus fratrum, id. Lig. 12: civitatis, Liv. 9, 7: aevi, Plin. 14, 6, 8, no. 6: inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 *fin.*: res quas ex communi consensu petere vellent Caes. B. G. 1, 30: repentino maximoque consensu, Suet. Aug. 58: consensus attentatae defectionis, *a participation*, Liv. 23, 15. Adverbially: consensu, *unanimously, with general consent*, etc.: quando pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, id. 1, 32: quum ipsi invisum consensu imperium interpretarentur, id. 3, 38. II. Meton.: of things: *agreement, harmony*: qua ex cognatione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci appellant, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

consentāneē, *adv.* *in harmony or accordance with*: Lact. 3, 8.

consentāneus, a, um, *adj.* [consentio] *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, fit, proper*. With *cum*: quod quidem erat consentaneum cum iis literis, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. With *dat.*: formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: consentanea mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id. Phil. 9, 7: actiones his motibus, id. N. D. 2, 22 *fin.*: hae disciplinae sibi consentaneae, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime consentanea majestati deorum, id. Div. 2, 65 *fin.*: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, Quint. 6, 3, 106. Absol.: *vir vita et morte, consistent*, Vell. 2, 63. Consentaneum est, *it is fitting, proper, consistent*, etc. With *inf.*: quid consenta-

neum sit ei dicere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, ib. 1, 20, 68. With *subj.*: neque sit consentaneum paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 31.

consentes Dii, *the twelve superior deities*, called also Dii complices: Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4 (v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. vol. 1. p. 826). [Con-sentes, sing. con-sens, may be compared with ab-sens, prae-sens: it is probably a contraction of con-es-entes, and means "those who are together:" v. ab-sens.]

consentia sacra, *sacred rites established by common agreement*, Fest. s. v.

consentiens, entis, *Part.* [consentio].

II. *Adj.*: *agreeing, accordant, unanimous*: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. de Sen. 17, 61: hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? id. Div. 1, 39: consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13: clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40.

con-sentio (cosentio), sensi, sensum,

4. v. n. and a. *to agree in feeling or thought, to be of one opinion, to determine in common, decree*, etc.: constr. with *cum*, *inter* with *pron. reflect.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*, of persons: and with the *acc.*, *de*, *ad*, *in*, or *absol.*, of things: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Am. 23: cum aliquo de aliqua re, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: cum oratoribus philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2: sibi ipse, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9: suis studiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic. Att. 5, 18: consentire ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40: ad inducias, Suet. Cal. 5: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11: consentire in asserenda libertate, Suet. Gal. 60: puro pioque duello (res) quaerendas censeo itaque consensio consciscoque, old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32: senatus P. R. Q. censuit consensit conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, old formula for declaring war, ib.: consensit et senatus bellum, i. e. *has voted war*, id. 8, 6. With a clause as object: omnes mortales una mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capiendam, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7. Pass. Impers.: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17: in quae communi opinione consensum est, id. 5, 10, 12: permixto pene senatus populi que concilio consensum est, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 24 *fin.*: super aetate Homeri atque Hesiodi non consentitur, Gell. 3, 11. II. *to combine to do some wrong, to plot together, conspire*, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum R. omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: belli faciendi causa, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9 *fin.* Absol.: quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, id. 23, 28. III. Meton.: of things: *to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, be all of a piece, be consistent*, etc.: quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: ut oratio sibi constet, et secum ipsa consentiat, Cic. Tim. 3: (pulcritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narrantur consentiunt, id. Part. 9, 32: sibi ipsa lex, Quint. 2, 4, 37: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: iudicationem et statum semper consentire, Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiat (cithara), id. 2, 8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo consentit astrum,

Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22. **IV.** *to perceive at the same time: quia tempore in uno consentimus*, Lucr. 4, 97.

con-sēpio, no *perf.*, septum (con-siptum, Enn.), 4. *v. a. to fence round, hedge in*: bustum, Suet. Ner. 33. More freq. in *part. perf.*: conceptus ager et diligenter consitus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque conceptus, Liv. 10, 38.

consepito, 1 *v. a. freq.* [consepio] *to fence, hedge in*: animalia in sacro luctu, Sol. c. 32.

conseptum, i, n. [conseptus] *an enclosed place, an enclosure*: ab integumento concepti, Liv. 10, 38: laxo spatio concepta facienda sunt, *pinfolds*, Col. 6, 23: populus caveae conceptum mira celeritate complevit, Apul. M. 3, p. 130.

2. a fence, enclosure: si ingenium suum concepto fori, non ipsius rerum naturae finibus terminasset, Quint. 12, 2, 23. **Fig.**: corpus animam concepto suo obstruit, Tert. de Anima, § 53.

con-sēpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio] *buried with*: Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

consequens, entis, *Part.* [consequor]. **II.** *Adj.*: *following on, coming in order, suitable, fit*: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. 6. *Neutr. impers.*: consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is reasonable, fit, proper*, etc.: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, id. Leg. 1, 5: consequens esse, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77. *Comp.*: Aug. Trin. 15, 19. **III.** *Subst.*: *a logical consequence*: teneamus illud necesse est, quum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24 *fin.*

consequenter, *adv. suitably, conformably*: App. M. 11, p. 257. **II.** *consequently*: ib. 10, *init.*

consequentia, ae, f. [consequens] *a consequence*: eventorum, Cic. Div. 1, 56 *fin.*: naturae, Gell. 12, 5: per consequentiam, Aue. Her. 4, 54: per consequentias, Ulp. Dig. 2, 8, 1.

consequia, ae, f. [consequor] = *consequentia, a consequence*: rerum, Lucr. 5, 678. **II.** *Meton.*: *a retinue, the rear-guard*: App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-sequor, sēquor (or sequutus), 3. *v. dep. to follow, go after, attend, accompany*: consecutus est me usque ad fores, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 93: prope nos, id. Rud. 4, 3, 11: literas suas prope consecutus est, *close upon his letters*, Liv. 41, 10 *fin.*: vocem gradu, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 21: hic se coniecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. **II.** *to follow, come after*, in respect of time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, id. Brut. 15 *fin.*: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion. 6. *Absol.*: annus, qui consequitur, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post unam profectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5: haec quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, *ensued*, id. de Or. 1, 35. **III.** *to follow as an effect, to ensue, result*: rebus ab ipsis consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion. 6: ex quo illud natura consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64. Of a logical consequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, id. Fat. 7 *fin.*

IV. *to follow a model or rule, to imitate, adopt, obey*, etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabula, id. N. D. 1, 15 *fin.*: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.*: alicujus sententiam, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 13: sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45. **V.** *Meton.*: *to come up with, reach, overtake, attain to, arrive at*: reliquas copias ut consequi posset pontem in

Arari faciendum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: Servius ab iis qui fugientem consecuti erant, interficitur, Liv. 1, 48: si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: aliquem in itinere, Pompeius in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, ib. 8, 143: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25. **VI.** **Fig.**: *to reach or attain to, obtain, get*: ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5 *fin.*: magistratum, ib. 25: regna, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut celeritate reliquas res conficeret, qua pleraque erat consecutus, ib. 7, 12: Achilles gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27: fructum amplissimum ex vestro iudicio, Cic. Manil. 1, 2: omnia per senatum, id. Fam. 1, 7: gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6: quae praeterita erunt superioribus diebus opera consequi, *to balance, make up*, Col. 11, 2, 90: malignitatis famam consequuntur, Plin. Ep. 9, 5: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, Quint. 9, 2, 62. Of persons: *to overtake, happen to, befall*: matrem mors consecuta est, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 23: prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, Nep. Att. 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, Quint. 2, 10, 14. **2.** *to become like or equal to, to attain, come up to*: aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64: ad consequendos quos priores ducimus accendimus, Vell. 2, 17: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. **3.** *to attain to something intellectually, to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully*, etc.: similitudinem veri, id. Tim. 3: quantum conjectura, Caes. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: omnes illorum conatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: omnia alicujus facta aut memoria consequi, aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 4, 26: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13: omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15, 419. *Pass.*: quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt, ἀνέσθαι, Orbilius in Prisc. p. 791 P.

con-sermōnor, 1. *v. dep. to converse with, talk*: cum iis, Gell. 17, 2. **con-sēro**, sēvi, sītum, 3. *v. a. (perf. conserui, Liv. 10, 24): to sow over, to plant with trees, etc. (rare)*: olivetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: ager diligenter consitus, id. de Sen. 17, 59: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53: consitus an incultus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: en, quis consevimus agros! Virg. E. 1, 73: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4. *Meton.*: arva muliebria conserere, Lucr. 4, 1103. Hence conserentes Dii, *who preside over generation*, Arn. 5, 169. **Fig.**: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *fills*, Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum senectute, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4. **II.** *to sow or plant something (as a tree, etc.)*: arborem, Liv. 10, 24: arbores densae sunt ex industria consitae, *planted thick*, Curt. 6, 5.

con-sēro, sērui, sertum, 3. *v. a. (perf. consevisti, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 8. Part. consita, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49): to put together, knit, tie, connect, bind*: loricae hamis auroque, Virg. Aen. 3, 467: sagum fibula aut spina consertum, Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, Suet. Galb. 18: quippe alium alii quasi nexu conserunt, Curt. 6, 5: rudis arbor conseritur (in shipbuilding), Lucan. 3, 512. *Poet.*: teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, ib. 26: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58. **Fig.**: quid juvat nocti conseruisse diem? id. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sermonem, *to converse*, Curt. 8, 12. **II.** *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle (esp. with manum)*: signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: tanta inter eos dissensio exstitit,

ut manum conserere, atque armis dimicare conarentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: manum cum aliquo, Cic. Att. 7, 20: manus inter se, Liv. 7, 40: manus cum imparibus, id. 6, 12: consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25: dextras, Stat. Silv. 1, 6, 60: navem, Liv. 21, 50: pugnam, ib.: pugnam inter se, id. 32, 10: pugnam seni, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Virg. Aen. 2, 398: certamen, Liv. 35, 4: bella, Vul. Fl. 3, 31. *Rarely absol.*: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armatura conseruit, Liv. 44, 4. **Fig.**: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, id. 21, 1. **III.** *Legal t. t.*: manum conserere, *to contend for, prefer a joint claim to something (by the litigant parties laying their hands upon it before the praetor; and in later times, in disputes concerning land, by bringing a clod of it into the praetor's court)*: si qui in jure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 10: non ex jure manum consertum sed mage ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib.: ibi ego te ex jure manu (*al. manum*) consertum voco, a legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12: multis praeessem, qui te ex jure manum consertum vocarent, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: v. Smith's Ant. 1199.

consertē, *adv. connectedly*: omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contextequē fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

consertio, ōnis, f. [consero] *a joining together*: Arn. 3, 107.

consertus, a, um, *Part.* [consero].

conserva, ae, f. [conservus] *a female fellow-slave*: Pl. Casin. 1, 20: *dat. plur.* conservabus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 27. **Fig.**: fores conservae, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 6: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservābilis, e, *adj.* [conservo] *that can be preserved*: bonum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

conservatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a keeping, preserving*: frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: bonorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservator, ōris, m. [id.] *a keeper, preserver, defender*: pro dii immortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii! Cic. Sest. 24, 53: as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 18, 5, etc.: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10: civitatis, id. Sest. 45 *fin.*: Romani nominis Augustus, Vell. 2, 60: alterum conservatorem inimicorum, alterum desertorem amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9.

conservātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who preserves (rare)*: conservatrix sui natura, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26. As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2, etc.: of industrious housewives, ib. 815, 5, etc.

con-servitium, ii, n. *joint servitude*: commune, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 55.

con-servo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. (inf. perf. usu. conservasse, Quint. 1, 6, 21) to maintain, keep up, preserve, leave unhurt or safe*: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: Caesar sese eos conservatum dixit, *would leave unharmed*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: conservari autem diligentia et parsimonia, iisdem etiam rebus augeri, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4: arborem, *to preserve*, Suet. Aug. 94: chirographum, id. Dom. 1: ordinem, Cic. Rosc. C. 2, 6: pristinum animum erga populum Rom. Liv. 31, 2: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe*, Cic. Off. 3, 28 *fin.*: necessitudinem cum publicanis obtinere et conservare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: fidem erga imperatorem suum conservare voluerint, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: quo diligentius a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur, id. B. G. 3, 16: inducias, Nep. Ages. 2: voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 47 *fin.*: legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athleticis, Suet. Aug. 45: imperium

majestatemque populi Romani conservato sine dolo malo, Liv. 38, 11.

conservula, ae, f. dim. [conserva] a little female fellow-slave: Sen. Contr. 21.

con-servus, i, m. a fellow-slave: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 30: Cic. Fam. 12, 3: Hor. S. 1, 8, 9.

consessor, ōris, m. [consido] one who sits with or near, an assessor: in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: at a feast, id. Flacc. 11: in public exhibitions, id. Att. 2, 15: Liv. 34, 54.

consessus, ūs, m. [id.] a sitting together or with: communis ei consessus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4. II. Meton.: an assembly, an audience, a court, etc.: Cic. Verr. 1, 7: id. Flacc. 17: Tac. A. 13, 54: Virg. Aen. 5, 577: ib. 5, 340: in ludo talariorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50: in plur.: theatrales gladiatorumque, ib. 54.

consideranter, adv. deliberately, considerately: consideranter et mansuete agere, Val. Max. 8, 1 fin.

considerantia, ae, f. [considero] consideration, reflection: Vitr. 6, 1 ad fin.

consideratē, adv. considerately: considerate agere, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94. Comp.: Liv. 4, 45. Sup.: Cic. Att. 9, 10.

consideratio, ōnis, f. [considero] consideration, reflection (rare): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: accurata, ib. 2, 11, 35: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 28 fin.

considerator, ōris, m. [id.] one who considers, reflects; transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός: Gell. 11, 5.

considerātus, a, um, Part. [considero]. II. Adj.: considerate, circumspect, cautious, etc.: verbum consideratissimum, arbitror, Cic. Font. 9, 19: vivendi via considerata atque provisiva, id. Parad. 5, 1, 34: considerata et diligens excogitatio faciendi aliquid, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: factum, id. Sull. 26: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154. Comp.: consilium, id. Att. 9, 2. Meton. of persons: homo, id. Caec. 1: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39. Comp.: consideratior factus Caesar (with tardior), Hirt. B. Afr. 73.

considero, avi, atum, i. v. a. to look at carefully, to inspect, examine: contempla: usque ab unguicula ad capillum summum est festivissima. Estne? considera, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 18: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, Cic. Verr. 4, 28 fin.: argentum (with contemplari), ib. 4, 15: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Cal. 36: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95. With acc. and inf.: to observe, perceive (very rare): quum folia decidere considerassent (= animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67. With a relative clause: num exciderit ferrum considerat hastae, Ov. M. 12, 105. II. Fig.: to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate. With acc.: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5: eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni iudicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108. With de (rare): quum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, id. Att. 7, 13: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, inquiry is made, id. Off. 3, 4, 18. With a relative clause: considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsi, equum putetis, id. Verr. 3, 12: consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, ib. 5, 68: finitimos hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8 fin. With subj.: to take care, to be considerate (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17: ut luna crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9: considerandum est, ne temere desperet, Cic. Off. 1, 21 fin. Absol.: considerare velle, id. Fam. 10, 16. [Con-sidero was perhaps orig. an au-

gural term derived from the observation of the stars: cf. desidero: v. Donaldson's Varr. 377.)

con-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. to sit down, take a seat, to settle. Constr. with in or sub and abl., the abl. with ante and acc., or absol.: si videtur, considamus hic in umbra, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. de Sen. 18, 63: in molli herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: in illo cespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36: quum omnia sacra profanaque in igne considerent, Tac. H. 3, 33: sub arguta ilice, Virg. E. 7, 1: ante focos longis scamnis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. M. 6, 373: transtris, Virg. Aen. 4, 573: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, ib. 2, 869. Impers. pass.: in silvam venit et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18. II. Of courts, etc.: to sit, hold sessions, to be in session: quum in theatro imperiti homines considerant, id. Fl. 7, 16: priusquam consideret quisque (senatorum), Suet. Aug. 35: quo die primum iudices citati in hunc reum considistis, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61: Suet. Cal. 38. III. Milit. t. t. to encamp, take post: quo in loco Germani considerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: sub monte considit, ib. 48: trans flumen, ib. 2, 16: contra eum duum milium spatio considisset, ib. 3, 17: haud longe a mari, prope Cirtam considit exercitus, Sall. J. 21: inter virgulta, ib. 49: superioribus locis, ib. 51. Absol.: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, considerat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. IV. to settle, take up one's abode, establish oneself: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Autii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6: antequam aliquo loco considero, neque longas a me neque semper mea manu literas expectabis, ib. 5, 14: quum et Quintus noster jam in otio considerit, ib. 2, 4: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi considisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubi-orum finibus, ib. 4, 8: vultis et his mecum pariter considerare regnis? Virg. Aen. 1, 572. Fig.: iustitia in mente considit, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50. V. Of places, etc.: to settle, sink down, give way, subside, etc.: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis considit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38: terra in ingentem sinum considit, id. 30, 2: (Alpes) jam licet considant! may now sink down, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: omne mihi visum considerare in ignes illum, to sink down, Virg. Aen. 2, 624: qua mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, sink, i. e. are lower, Plin. 3, 25, 28: patiemur picem considerare, et quum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291. Fig.: totum videmus considisse urbem luctu, sunk in grief, Virg. Aen. 11, 350: hoc totum in ea mediocritate considit, Cic. Or. 27 fin. VI. Fig.: to lose force, abate, subside, diminish, be appeared, cease: ardor animi non semper adest, isque quum considit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, id. Brut. 24, 93: considerit furor, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gesta, Liv. 42, 62: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis considerant, Tac. A. 1, 30 fin.: considit utriusque nomen in quacstura, i. e. has ceased, Cic. Mur. 8, 18. Of discourse: to sink, i. e. to conclude, end: eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis, sed varie distincteque considat, id. de Or. 3, 49 fin.

consignant, adv. distinctly, plainly: Gell. 1, 25.

consignatē, adv. clearly, distinctly: versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15.

consignatio, ōnis, f. [consigno] a written proof, a document (rare): Quint. 12, 8, 11: Martian. Dig. 48, 10, 1.

consignatus, a, um, Part. [consigno]

con-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seal up, seal, sign, subscribe: tabellas, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 90: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistolas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 46: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48: legem, Ulp. Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, Florent. ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, a marriage contract, Suet. Claud. 29: dotem, ib. 26: pecuniam, Hermog. Dig. 46, 1, 64. II. Meton.: to attest, certify, establish, vouch for: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40. III. to note, write down, record: literis aliquid, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicis commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis literis, id. Leg. 3, 20: motum temporis, id. Tim. 9: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, id. Clu. 50, 139. Fig. nec fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitas et quasi consignatas in animis notiones haberemus, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de qua cognoscit, exprimere consignareque, to make known, indicate (with exprimere), Gell. 14, 2.

con-sileso, ūi, 3. v. n. to become entirely still or silent: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 102: Gell. 5, 1 fin.

consiliarius, a, um, adj. [consilium] suitable for counsel, counselling: senatus, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 56: amicus, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: homines, Gell. 18, 3: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39. Subst.: a counsellor, adviser: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9: ego te auctore, et tu me consiliario usus es, id. Fam. 1, 9. II. an assessor in a court of justice: Suet. Tib. 55: id. Claud. 12.

III. Of an augur, as the interpreter of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consiliator, ōris, m. [consilior] a counsellor (rare): consiliator maleficus, Phaedr. 2, 6, 2: consiliator et rector, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr.

consiliatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who counsels: App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-siligo, inis, f. lung-wort: Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.: Col. 6, 5, 3. Plin. 25, 8, 48.

consilior, atus, i. v. dep. [consilium] to take counsel, to consult (rare): consiliandi causa colloqui, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: difficili ad consiliandum legatione, Cic. Att. 15, 9: haec consiliantibus eis, nuntiatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: rediere omnes Bononiam rursus consiliaturi, Tac. H. 2, 53: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. II. to give counsel, to advise: ille consiliatur amice, id. A. P. 196.

consiliōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of prudence or wisdom, considerate, etc.: disciplinosus, consiliōsus, quae M. Cato ita affiguravit, Gell. 4, 9: exempla, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1. Comp.: Sid. Ep. 7, 9. Sup.: ib. 1, 1.

consilium, i, n. Lit.: a sitting together; hence, an assembly, and generally a select assembly of leaders, etc., whereas concilium, a calling together, means a general or larger assembly summoned for some public purpose. I. an assembly of leaders, such as the senate, judges, a council of war, etc.: senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6: summum consilium orbis terrae, ib. 7, 7: Dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voverunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, i. e. a court of justice, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: is qui est in consilio, the body of judges, id. Div. in Caecil. 4: cum consilio causam Mamertinorum cognoscit, et de consilii sententia pronuntiat, id. Verr. 5, 21: Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, a council of officers, a council of war, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: hac re ad consilium delata, to the military council, ib. 3, 23: militare, Liv. 8, 6: castrense, id. 44, 35: (Carthaginenses) mittunt triginta seniorum principes: id erat

sanctius apud illos consilium, id. 30, 16: consilium Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2. Poet. of a single person: *a counsellor*: ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32. II. *deliberation, counsel*: consulta sunt consilia, *are finished*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 7: consilium volo capere una tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38: saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, *as if the matter still admitted of deliberation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *that is your own affair*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2: vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum, ib. 14, 14: quid aetati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, id. Att. 15, 12 *ad fin.*: nihil mihi adhuc accidit quod majoris consilii esset, ib. 10, 1: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii particeps, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: consilia nocturna, Sall. C. 42: consiliis arcanis ut interesset, Liv. 35, 18. III. *Meton.*: *a conclusion, determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: consilium est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 25 *fin.*: certum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: callidum, ib. 3, 4, 12: nisi jam aliquod tibi consilium celere repperis, id. Ph. 1, 4, 1: sive casu, sive consilio deorum immortalium, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: aliquid communi consilio agere, ib. 3, 8: neque sibi separatim a reliquis consilium capturos, id. B. C. 1, 76: repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: neque, quid nunc consili capiam scio, de virgine istac, id. Eun. 5, 2, 27: consilium est ita facere, *I am resolved*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 73: Cic. Att. 5, 5: ut subito Galli belli renovandi legionisque opprimendae consilium caperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: profectionis et reversionis meae exponam consilium, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: consilium capit equitatum dimittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: consilium cepi, ut antequam laceret exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10: eo consilio, uti frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: de meo consilio, *with my advice*, Cic. Att. 6, 3: quasi tu dicas, id factum consilio meo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: una navis quae privato consilio administrabatur, *on private account*, Caes. B. C. 3, 14: idque suo privato, non publico fecit consilio, Nep. Pel. 1: and *absol.* consilio, *adverbially*: *intentionally, designedly*: Virg. Aen. 7, 216: Liv. 35, 14. 2. *Esp.* in war: *a device, stratagem*: consilium imperatorum quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.*: Ariovistum Gallos magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilia cujusque modi Gallorum, ib. 7, 22. 3. *advice, counsel*: tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 89: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: nunquam vidi melius consilium dari, id. Eun. 2, 3, 84: eum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic. Clu. 31, 85: juvabo aut re aut opera aut consilio bono, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 17: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: consilii non curibus utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146. 4. *As a mental quality*: *understanding, judgment, wisdom, penetration, prudence*: abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Cluent. 65, 184: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, id. Att. 14, 21: ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret, id. Sest. 49: quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: miseros prudentia prima relinquit, et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 48: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: omnes gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, ib. 3, 16: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 12,

27. Poet. of things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov. M. 9, 746: vis consilii experts, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65. [*Consilium*, from root *sen*, "sit." v. *consul*.] (Hence Ital. *consiglio*; Fr. *conseil*.)

con-similis, e, *adj.* like in all respects, entirely similar. With *gen.*: liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 7: causa consimilis causarum earum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33. With *dat.*: qui homini herus est consimilis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 2: cum rem gessisset consimilem rebus iis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12. With *atque* or *et*: tam consimili 'st atque ego, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 287: haud consimili ingenio atque ille est, id. Bac. 3, 3, 50. With *ac*: quidnam facere hoedi consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi vis, Lucr. 3, 8. With *quasi*: quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeam, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 8. *Absol.*: imago, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: consilia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: res, Lucr. 2, 1018: studio, Tac. A. 3, 13.

consimiliter, *adv.* just as, in exactly the same manner: Gell. 6, 16.

consipio, 3. v. n. [*sapio*] to be in one's right mind or in one's senses (rare): non mentibus solum consipere sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: non sapienti opus est viro, sed tantum consipienti, Sen. Cons. Sap. 16.

consiptum, v. *consepio*.

con-sisto, stiti, stitum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to place oneself anywhere, to stand still, stand, stop: in hoc jam loco cum altero constitit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 31: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, id. Eun. 4, 2, 7: viatores consistere cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: procul a castris hostes in collibus constituerunt, *remained*, ib. 5, 17: neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19: ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ante domum, ib. 2, 766: limine, ib. 4, 486: constitit in digitos extemplo arrectus uterque, *on tiptoe*, Virg. Aen. 5, 426: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121. Of things: vel concidat omne coelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: frigore constitit Ister, *was frozen up*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1: unda, id. M. 9, 662: sanguis, Poeta in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 38.

2. to settle take up an abode: Galli cives Romanos qui negotiandi causa ibi constituerant, interficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 3. 3. Fig.: to stand still, stop, rest, cease: omnis administratio belli consistit, id. B. C. 2, 12: forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1: videndum, morbus an increseat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels. 3, 2: Cajus ejusque posterii in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2. II. Milit. t. t. to halt, take up a position, post or station oneself; to be posted or stationed, make a stand: locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: qui in superiore acie constituerant, ib. 1, 24: in fluctibus, ib. 4, 24: sub muro, ib. 7, 48: juxta, ib. 2, 26: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constituerunt, ib. 1, 43: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46: sic regii constituerant, id. 42, 58: ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur, ib. 3, 6: a fuga, Liv. 10, 36: naves eorum nostris adversae constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, *draw up in the form of a square*, Tib. 4, 1, 101. III. Legal t. t. to appear as accuser before a court of justice: cum debitoribus, Papin. Dig.

5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira, 2, 7: adversos dominos Hermog. Dig. 5, 1, 53.

IV. Fig.: to occupy a position, stand, remain: patimini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic. Clu. 30 *fin.*: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv. 28, 26: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constituerant, Ov. M. 7, 73. 2. to dwell upon, delay, stop: in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: in singulis, id. Part. 35, 120. 3. to be steadfast, unshaken, to stand one's ground, to endure, subsist, etc.: mente consistere, id. Phil. 2, 28: neque mente neque lingua neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: praeclare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39: verbum quidem superabis me ipso iudice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, id. Caccin. 21, 59: modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, id. Rosc. Am. 52 *fin.*: constitit in nulla qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120: sunt certi denique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: spes est hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse consistere, to take a firm stand, Cic. Quint. 30 *fin.* 4. to agree with: Zenonem cum Aristotele verbis consistere, re dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 26.

5. In *gen.*: to be, exist, take place: vix binos oratores laudabiles constituisse, id. Brut. 97 *ad fin.*: sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col. 1 praef. § 6: quadringentis, centum Venetios non posse casu consistere, to occur, take place, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: sed non in te quoque constitit idem exitus, *took or had place*, Ov. M. 12, 297. 6. With *in*, *ex*, or the simple *abl.* (in Quint. also with *circa* and *inter*): to consist of, to depend upon: major pars victus eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, ib. 6, 21: in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: in una honestate omne bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14: in actu rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 18, 2. With *abl.*: illo subtili praecipuo ratio narrandi probandique consistet, id. 12, 10, 59: omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. 3, 5, 7: quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistit, id. 3, 8, 24. With *ex*: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, Lucr. 1, 236. B. Act.: to settle, establish (very rare): vitam consistere tutam, Lucr. 6, 11: causam, Gell. 5, 10.

consistōriānus, i, m. an assessor, aid in council: Amm. 15, 5.

consistōrium, ii, n. [*consisto*] lit. a place of assembly; hence I. the earth, as a dwelling place of man: Tert. Res. Carn. 26. II. a room where servants wait: Sid. Ep. 2, 2. III. the place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet: Aus. Grat. act. 29: Amm. 14, 7.

consitio (consātio, Tert.) ōnis, f. [*consero*] a sowing, planting (rare). Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*

consitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a sower, planter: uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 14: Tib. 2, 3, 37.

consitūra, ae, f. [*id.*] a sowing, planting: agri, Cic. Rep. frgm. in Non. 195, 9.

consitus, a, um, Part. [*consero*].

consiva, ae, f. [*id.*] she who sows or plants: an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. s. v. opima.

consōbrina, ae, f. a female cousin-german: Cic. Quint. 4, 16.

con-sōbrinus, i, m. in a restricted sense, a cousin-german on the mother's side; but also, a cousin-german in *gen.* in the former sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: in the latter, id. Off. 1, 17, 54. II. In *gen.*: a relative, cousin, in a remote degree: Suet. Cal. 26. (Hence It. *cugino* Fr. *cousin*.)

con-sōcer, ōri, m. a joint father-in-law: Suet. Claud. 29.

consociābilis, e, *adj.* [consocio] *compatible, suitable, fit*: Ambr. Ep. 1.
consociātim, *adv.* *together, unitedly*: Amm. 15, 11.

consociātiō, ōnis, *f.* [consocio] *a union, association*: consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: gentis, Liv. 40, 5.

consociātus, a, um, *Part.* [consocio]. II. *Adj.*: *united, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45. *Sup.*: consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-socio, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make common, to share, to associate, unite, connect*: constr. with cum, inter and pron. reflect., or absol.: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: consilia cum aliquo, Liv. 28, 27: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25: nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17: consociare regnum, id. 1, 13: imperium, id. 8, 4: delecta ex his (formis) et consociata reipublicae forma, *a form of government in which the monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical elements are combined and balanced*, Tac. A. 4, 33: vocem, ib. 13, 23: seria, ib. 14, 4: animos, Liv. 2, 1: pinus albaeque populus umbram consociare amant, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque judicum consociati grege, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tria consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: rem consociatam alicui aperire, *concerted*, Liv. 24, 24: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, id. 42, 29.

con-socius, a, um, *adj.* *united, connected*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2. II. *Subst.*: *a partaker, companion*: Impp. Diocl. Maxim. Cod. 10, 2, 3.

consocorus, us, *f.* [consocer] *a joint mother-in-law*: Aus. Parent. fin.

consolābilis, e, *adj.* [consolor] *that may be consoled, consolable* (rare): dolor, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. *Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 8.

II. *Act.*: *that brings consolation, consolatory*: carmen, Gell. 16, 19.

consolāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *consolation*: Hieron. Ep. 62.
consolātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a consoling, consolation, comfort*: Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: malorum, id. Fam. 6, 4. In plur.: id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. II. *Meton.*: *a consolatory discourse or treatise*: id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: Quint. 10, 1, 47. III. *an encouraging, alleviating, encouragement*: timoris, Cic. Att. 1, 17: timentes omnium animos consolatione sanat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38.

consolātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who consoles, a comforter*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 30: Sen. ad. Helv. 1.

consolātōriē, *adv.* *in a consolatory manner*: Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

consolātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [consolor] *pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare): literae, *letters of consolation*, Cic. Att. 13, 20: codicilli, Suet. Oth. 10.

con-solida, ae, *f.* [solidus] *a plant, also called conferva*: If the same as the conferva of Plin. it indicates fresh-water Algae, v. conferva; but some have interpreted this as the *comfrey*, Symphytum officinale, Linn.: App. Herb. 59.

consolidātiō, ōnis, *f.* [consolido] *legal t. t. a confirming, establishing of ownership*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 2, 3.

consolidātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a confirmer, fortifier*: domus, Venant. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-solida, atum, i. v. a. *to make firm or solid, to condense*: parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitruv. 2, 8: rationes consolidatae, *accounts that are adjusted, balanced*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. II. *Legal t. t. to confirm, settle the usufruct, the right of possession, to consolidate*: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 78.

con-solidus, a, um, *adj.* *very firm, solid, stable*: fig.: Arn. 4, p. 153.

con-solōr, atus, i. v. dep. (consolo, Varr. in Non. 473, 30) *to console, encourage, cheer, comfort*: with acc. of person: istam, quod potes, fac consolere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: aliquem in miseriis, id. Cat. 4, 4 ad fin.: se aliqua re, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: se per literas, id. Att. 12, 14: his me consolor victurum suavius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 130: consolare te quod omnium mentes mihi sunt infensae, Cic. Sull. 10: vosmet ipsos, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77. *Absol.*: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: consolantia verba, Ov. M. 15, 491: Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. 2. *Reflect.*: *to console or comfort oneself*: quum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. in Gell. 15, 13. 3. *Pass.*: sic consolatis militibus, Just. 22, 6. II. *With acc. of thing*: *to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, soothe*: ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitas allevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: incommodum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11: dolorem tuum, ib. 4, 8: brevitatem vitae, id. Mil. 35, 97: hanc cladem domus meae, Liv. 45, 41: otium nostrum, Quint. 2, 12, 12.

con-somnio, avi, i. v. a. *to dream of*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consōna, ae, *f.* (sc. litera) = consonans, *a consonant*: Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P.

consōnans, antis, *Part.* [consono].

II. *Adj.*: fig.: *fit, suitable*: Scaev. Dig. 19, 1, 48. III. *Subst.* (sc. litera): hence, *f. a consonant*: Quint. 1, 4, 6.

consōnanter, *adv.* *consonantly, harmoniously*: consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitruv. 6, 1.

consōnantia, ae, *f.* [consono] *an agreement, harmony, consonance* (rare): vocis, Vitruv. 5, 5 ad fin.: vocum proximarum, Gell. 13, 20: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

consōnē, *adv.* *with one voice*: App. M. 1, p. 106.

con-sōno, ūi, i. v. n. *to sound at the same time, to sound loudly, resound* (rare): apes evoluturae consonant vehementer, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: quum omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen. Ep. 84 med.: tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 73: ululatus theatrum, Tac. A. 14, 32: consonat omne nemus strepitu, collesque resultant, Virg. Aen. 8, 305: consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. 78, 6: consonante clamore nominatim Quintium orare, Liv. 36, 34.

II. *In rhetor.*: of words resembling one another in sound: Quint. 9, 3, 73 and 75. III. *Fig.*: *to agree, accord, harmonize*: sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, id. 2, 20, 5: sibi (tenor vitae), Sen. Ep. 31: Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil. 2, 281: ad hanc vocem (opus), Sen. Vita beat. 23.

con-sōnus, a, um, *adj.* *sounding together, in harmony, harmonious* (rare): clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyrae, id. Am. 1, 8, 60: vox, Sil. 17, 448. II. *Fig.*: *accordant, fit, suitable*: fila telae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

in-sōpō, no perf., Itum, 4. v. a. *to sleep, to stupefy* (rare): somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Endymion a Luna consopitus putatur, ib. 1, 38 fin.: inter initia (veneni) consopitus, Suet. Claud. 44: exstinctum lumen, ubi acri dolore offendit nareis, consopit ibidem, Lucr. 6, 793. II. *Fig.*: of laws: *to fall into disuse*: Gell. 16, 10.

con-sors, ortis, *adj.* *sharing property with, partaking of in common*: con-

sortes, ad quos eadem sors, Varr. 1. L. 6, 7, 68: consortes tres fratres, *holding an estate as tenants in common*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. *Subst.* with gen.: qui frater germanus et consors etiam censoris erat, *still lived with him*, Liv. 41, 27: de consortibus ejusdem litis, *the parties to a suit*, Cod. Just. 3, 40. Poet.: *brotherly, sisterly*: pectora = sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, ib. 8, 444. *Subst.*: *a brother or sister*: Tib. 2, 5, 24: Ov. M. 11, 347: also, *a relative in gen.*: quisque suum consortem humabat, Lucr. 6, 1280. II. *In gen.*: *having the same lot, partaking of, sharing*: *subst.*, *a colleague, partner, fellow*, with gen.: consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Flacc. 15, 35: culpae, Ov. F. 3, 492: vitiorum, Vell. 2, 94: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, *a wife*, ib. 10, 246: generis et necis, id. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. Pont. 3, 2, 82: filius consors tribuniciae potestatis adsumitur, Tac. A. 1, 3. *With in*: in lucris atque furtis, Cic. Verr. 3, 66 fin. Poet.: of things: *of the same condition, common*: tecta, Virg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

consortālis, e, *adj.* [consors] *pertaining to common property*: lineae, Front. de Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare): omnis humana dissolvitur, Cic. Off. 3, 6: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8: tribuniciae potestatis, Vell. 2, 99: fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, no. 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quadam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1. *Absol.*: quatenam ista societas, quatenam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40.

consortium, ii, *n.* [id.] *community of goods*: Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium inter fratres, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52. II. *fellowship, participation*: Liv. 4, 5: Quint. 12, 1, 4: Tac. A. 4, 3. In plur.: ib. 3, 34.

con-spātians, antis, *Part.* [spatior] *walking together*: inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.

conspector, ōris, *m.* [conspicio] *an inspector, beholder*: Tert. Or. 13.

conspēctus, a, um, *Part.* [conspicio]. II. *Adj.*: *visible*: tumultus conspectus hosti, Liv. 22, 24. 2. *remarkable, gazed at, striking, distinguished*: Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Virg. Aen. 8, 588: patris avique fama conspectum eum effliciebat, Liv. 45, 7: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13. *Comp.*: Ov. M. 4, 796: Liv. 2, 5: Juv. 8, 140.

conspēctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a looking at, a look, sight, view*: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: conspectu urbis frui, id. Sull. 9: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: navem in conspectu nullam prospicit, Virg. Aen. 1, 184: dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 31: alicui in conspectum prodire, ib. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 84: pene in conspectu exorcitus nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594: ne qui conspectus fieret, aut sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 10: et scio, his fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, *the sight of me, my presence*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, *before the eyes*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: in conspectu imperatoris, *in the presence of*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25. Of inanimate and abstract things: quercus, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87.

spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. Verr. 5, 66.

Fig. *the mental view, a survey, consideration* (rare): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: conspectus et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23 *fin.*: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquuntur, *never come into consideration*, id. Fin. 5, 31. **III.** Meton.: like the Gr. σύνopsis, *a short view, sketch, synopsis*: Gell. 17, 21.

conspargo (conspargo), si, sum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] *to besprinkle, bestrew, bedew*: constr. with *acc.* and *abl.*: fores vino, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6. Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 3, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Cal. 43 *fin.* **Fig.**: of oratorical ornament: (*oratio*) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *interspersed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: quae quadam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Acad. 1, 2 *fin.* **II.** *to sprinkle, scatter*: conspergere farinae libras duas, Cato R. R. 76, 2: vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3. *Ab-sol.*: consperge ante aedes, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 30.

conspersio, ōnis, f. [*conspargo*] *a scattering, strewing*: conspersio crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3. **II.** *paste, dough*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

conspersus, a, um, *Part.* [*conspargo*].

conspiciābilis, e, *adj.* [*conspicor*] *visible*: ore, Prud. στέφ. 10, 631. **II.** *remarkable, notable*: thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

conspiciābundus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *considering attentively*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 270.

conspiciendus, a, um, *Part.* [*conspicio*]. **II.** *Adj.*: *worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished*: insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 72: Nemesis dōnis meis, id. 2, 3, 74: Hyas forma, Ov. F. 5, 170: templaque in Augusto conspicienda foro, ib. 5, 552: eques, id. Trist. 2, 114: opus vel in hac magnificentia urbis, Liv. 6, 4 *fin.*

conspiciūm, ii, n. [*id.*] *a place to look from*: Plaut. in Non. 84, 7 *sq.*

con-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3. v. a. and n. *to look up, upon, or at, to behold, to observe* [*root SPEC, v. specio*]: sursum in coelum conspiciere, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 78: infestis oculis omnium conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17. Of things: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, ib. 3, 8, 20. **2.** *Pass.*: *to attract notice, to be gazed at, to be distinguished, or to distinguish oneself*: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. C. 7: maxime conspectus ipse est, cum equis albis juncto urbem invectus, Liv. 5, 23: conspici pugnantem egregie, id. 31, 24: vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id. 21, 4: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri possit, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens aequae conspicitur, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: tu formosissimus alto conspiceris coelo, Ov. M. 4, 19. **II.** *to spy out, get sight of, descry*: with *acc.*: si queat usquam conspiciere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: in summo collo conspiciebantur, ib. 2, 26: interim Metellus monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicitur, Sall. J. 49: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 25: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 14, 232: cornua in unda, ib. 1, 640: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa conspiciebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quendam abrasum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: corpus ut exanimum si quod procul ipse jacere conspicias hominis, Lucr. 6, 707. *calones, qui ab decumana porta nostros vio-*

tores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. **III.** Of the mind: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, *as I consider*, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 3: sat supio, satis ego conspicio mihi, *I look out for myself*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 10.

conspicio, ōnis, f. [*conspicio*] *the survey of the augur in fixing the limits of the templum*: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

conspicor, atus, 1. v. dep. [*id.*] *to spy out, get a sight of, to descry, see*: with *acc.*: nec quemquam conspicio alium in via, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 4: cur te in his ego conspicio regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: id conspicati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: M. Valerius, conspiciatus ferocem juvenem Tarquinium, Liv. 2, 20: hunc conspiciatae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicio, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 54: perterritos hostes conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. With a clause: illam geminos filios pueros perperis conspicio, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 18: quin te conspicer fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16: quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 26. *Pass.*: ut nunc paupertas conspiciatur ("θεωπεῖται"), Varr. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

conspiciūus, a, um, *adj.* [*conspicio*] *in sight, visible*: rebus ab auditis conspiciusque, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 22: late conspiciūm tollere verticem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 19: signum in proeliis, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undique, Curt. 9, 6: habere mortem in conspicio, *before the eyes*, Sen. Brev. Vitae, 20. **II.** *illustrious, remarkable, striking, distinguished, φανερός*. With *abl.*: insignis clara conspiciusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4. *Ab-sol.*: Romanis conspiciūm eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34: ambo conspiciui, Ov. M. 8, 373: conspiciuae feminae, Tac. H. 4, 42.

conspirāte, *adv.* *unanimously, with one accord*: Just. 3, 5.

conspiratio, ōnis, f. [*conspiro*] *concord, harmony*: conspiratio canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4. **II.** *Fig.*: *an agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity*: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10 *fin.*: optimatum, Suet. Caes. 15: (amici) quanta amoris conspiratione consentientes, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, ib. 5, 23, 66. **III.** In a bad sense: *a plotting, plot, conspiracy*: id. Deiot. 4: Quint. 6, 1, 9.

conspiratus, a, um, *Part.* [*conspiro*] *having entered into a conspiracy*: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4. **II.** *Subst.*: conspirati, orum, *plu.* like conjurati, *conspirators*: Suet. Caes. 82.

conspiratus, a, um, *Part.* [*conspiro*] *coiled up*.

conspiratus, ūs, m. [*1. id.*] *agreement, harmony*: mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11.

con-spīro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to breathe or blow together, sound together*: aeraeque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. Aen. 7, 615. **II.** *Fig.*: *to harmonize, agree, accord, unite*: tanta rerum consensuens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: in quibus (operibus) plurimum conatus praeunte aliqua jucunda voce conspirant, Quint. 1, 10, 16: colligite vos, conspiciate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12.

III. In a bad sense: *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire*: *absol.*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.* With *in*: in injuriam, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: in eadem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8. With *ad*: ad res novas, id. Claud. 13. With *subj.*: ut Senatum adorirentur, id. Caes. 9. With *inf.*: perdere aliquem, id. Claud. 37. *Impers. pass.*:

conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, id. Caes. 80.

conspīro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*spira*] *to coil up* (rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 22. **II.** *to crowd closely together*: milites subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 (dub). **Fig.**: multa praecepta sint, multarum aetatum exempla, sed in unum conspirata, Sen. Ep. 84.

con-spissatio, ōnis, f. [*spisso*] *a crowding together, thickening*: sordium, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissatus, a, um, *Part.* [*id.*] *pressed together, thickened, condensed* (very rare) solum, Col. 2, 18, 5: creta, Plin. 35, 6, 18.

con-splendesco, 3. v. n. *to shine very much*: tecta, Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

conspolium, ii, n. *a kind of sacrificial cake*: Arn. 7, 230.

con-spondēo, di, nsum (old orthog. consposum, *acc.* to Fest.), 2. v. a. and n. *to engage or promise mutually* (very rare): neve conspondisse neve conpromisise, S. C. de Bacchanal.: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 165.

con-sponsor, ōris, m. [*conspondeo*] *a joint surety*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18. **II.** *one who is bound by an engagement* = conjurator: Paul. Diac. p. 59, 7.

consponsus, a, um, *Part.* [*conspondeo*].

con-spūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.*: *to spit upon, bespuit* (rare): me immundissimo basio, Petr. 2, 3, 4. *Esp.*: *to spit upon in contempt*: conspuitur, vituperatur, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 17: spirant mendacia folles, conspuiturque sinus, *is bespattered*, Juv. 7, 111. Meton. for conspergere: *to besprinkle, bestrew*: Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes, Furius Bibaculus in Quint. 8, 6, 17: parodied in Hor. S. 2, 5, 41. **II.** *Neutr.*: *to spit out much, to spit*: inflat se tanquam rana et in sinum suum conspuit, Petr. S. 74, 13.

con-spurco, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to defile, pollute* (very rare): omnia tetro sapore, Lucr. 6, 22: Col. 8, 3 *fin.*

con-spūto, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *freq.* *to spit upon in contempt* (very rare): consputare nostros coeperunt Clodianī, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3.

conspūtus, a, um, *Part.* [*conspuo*].

con-stābilis, i, 4. v. a. *to confirm, establish* (rare): rem meam, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 93: dis quidem esses, ac tuam rem constabilisses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9: Tert. adv. Val. 39.

constans, antis, *Part.* [*consto*] **II.** *Adj.*: *steadfast, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, invariable*: mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9 *fin.*: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, firm, secure, Liv. 6, 25: fides, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italia constantis foret, safer, Tac. H. 3, 1. **2.** *Fig.*: *agreeing with itself, consistent, uniform*: quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37: constans fama erat, Suet. Caes. 6: opinio, id. Tib. 39. **3.** *sure, steadfast, steady, consistent*: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Am. 17, 62: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: pater amens qui odisset sine causa: at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 14 *fin.*: prudens et constans testis, Quint. 5, 7, 26: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, § *fin.*: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. Tr. 5,

2, 18: neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidia, Tac. H. 3, 57.

constanter, *adv. firmly, steadily, consistently, uniformly*: constanter manere in suo statu, Cic. Tim. 13: constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *unanimously*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: constanter et aequaliter ingreditur oratio, Cic. Or. 58: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: aequalibius atque constantius sese res humanae habent, Sall. C. 2. II. Of the mind: *firmly, sturdily, with constancy*, etc.: constanter ac non timide pugnare, *steadily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: constanter proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: beneficia quae iudicio, considere, constanterque delata sunt, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: constanter gaudere vitis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.

constantia, *ae, f.* [constans] *steadfastness, firmness, consistency, constancy, perseverance*: (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibique constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: promissi, id. Att. 4, 17: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Hirt. B. Alex. 26. II. *agreement, harmony, symmetry*: ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82. III. *firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy, self-possession*: moderatione et constantia quietus animo, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: de eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. II. 3, 86. In *plur.*: sic quatuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae, quoniam aegritudini nulla constantia opponitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 14.

con-stellatio, *ōnis, f.* [stella] *a collection of stars supposed to exert an influence upon human affairs, a constellation*: Amm. 29, 2.

con-stellatus, *a, um, adj.* *very starry, studded with stars*: balteos, Treb. Gallien. 2.

con-sternatio, *ōnis, f.* [consterno] (not ante Aug.) *confusion, dismay, alarm, disquietude*: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16. *Absol.*: Suet. Cal. 51: pavor et consternatio quadrigarum, Liv. 37, 42. II. *mutiny, tumult, sedition*: id. 28, 25: haec consternatio muliebris, *this tumult among the women*, id. 34, 2: Tac. A. 1, 39: qui super tali consternatione referre aut censere aliquid auderet, *upon such a revolutionary act*, Suet. Caes. 20.

con-sterno, *strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a.* *to strew over, bestrew*. With *abl.*: tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54: nidum molli us plumis, id. 10, 33, 49: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: cubile purpurea veste, Cat. 64, 163: omnia telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: forum corporibus civium caede nocturna, Cic. Sest. 39 *fin.*: concidere atque gravi terram consternere casu, Lucr. 5, 1332. Fig.: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14.

2. Without *abl.*: triclinium, Varr. L. L. 9, 4, 128: lectum, App. M. 9, p. 218: constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 40. 3. Meton.: the thing strewed being regarded as the subject: ex horreis directum effusumque frumentum vias omnes constraverat, id. Div. 1, 32, 69: consternunt terram concusso stipite frondes, Virg. Aen. 4, 444. II. *to throw down, prostrate, upset* (rare): tempestas in Capi-

tolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45. Fig.: quid tibi constrata mansuescere profuit ira? *moderated*, Stat. Silv. 2, 5, 1.

consterno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [from the foregoing, corresp. with No. II. in a fig. sense: cf. aspernari from sperno] *to terrify, affright, confuse, dismay*: pecorum in modum consternatos cadunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17: sunt animi consternati, Caes. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.*: Hirt. ib. 8, 19: consternatae cohortes fugam fecerunt, Liv. 8, 9: vana laetitia est, consternatique timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam consternare, *to put to flight by alarming*, Liv. 10, 43. 2. Of animals: *to frighten, startle*: consternantur equi et saltu in contraria facto colla iugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314: consternavit equos, Liv. 37, 41: taurus securis ictu consternatus, Suet. Galb. 18. II. *to excite to sedition or revolt*: eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42: tumultuque etiam sanos consternante decernitur, id. 8, 27.

constipatio, *ōnis, f.* [constipo] *a crowding together*: exercitus sui, Vopisc. Aurel. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6.

con-stipo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* *to press or crowd closely together* (rare): numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.

constitio, *ōnis, f.* [consisto] *an abiding, abode, stay*: loci, in the same place, Gell. 16, 5 dub.

con-stitūo, *ui, ūtum, 3. v. a.* [statuo] *to set or put together, to lay down, to make to stand up, to place*: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: vobis ego taurum ante aras constituam, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36: unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6. Fig.: quum huius vobis adolescentiam proposueritis, constitutote vobis ante oculos etiam huius miseri senectutem, Cic. Coel. 32, 79. II. *Milit. t. t.*: *to station or post; to draw up, arrange*: legionem Caesar passibus CC ab eo tumulto constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: legiones pro castris in acie, ib. 2, 8 *fin.*: aciem ordinesque intra silvas, ib. 2, 19: naves ad latus apertum hostium, ib. 4, 25: naves apertae ac plano litore, ib. 4, 23. Rarely of a single person: dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13. 2. *to halt, cause to halt*: paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49: agmen, Liv. 35, 28: signa, id. 33, 10. III. *to fix the abode of, to settle*: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constitueret atque esse voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquias praedonum in certa sede constituit, Vell. 2, 32: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, Cic. Agr. 2, 5. IV. *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct*, etc.: genus humanum, quorum omnia causa constituisse deos fingunt Lucr. 2, 175: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: castella ad extremas fossas, ib. 2, 8: inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568: ferales cupressos, Virg. Aen. 6, 216: curvo in litore pyras, ib. 11, 185: quatuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. G. 4, 542: aedem in foro geminis fratribus, Suet. Caes. 10: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37: oppidum, *to found*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Messenam, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: mihi moenia, Virg. Aen. 12, 194: domicilium sibi Magnesiae, Nep. Th. 10: triplex Piraei portus constitutus est, ib. 6. Fig.: videte, per deos immortales, quod ius nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: iudicium de pecuniis repetundis, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: quaestionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17: rationationem, id. 5, 14, 12: in hac accusatione comparanda constituendaque, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: accusatorem, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10. testes, id.

Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55: fidem, id. Part. 9 concordiam, id. Att. 8, 11, D: si utilitas amicitiam constituit, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: libertatem, id. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: pacis constituendae rationem, et belli gerendi potestatem, ib. 8, 22. V. *to set in order, settle; to set up with authority, appoint, organise, arrange, regulate*: reges in civitate, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: Commium regem constituerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 2: si patronus huic causae publice constitueretur, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: composita et constituta res publica, id. Leg. 3, 18, 42: bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7: Chersoneso tali modo constituto, Nep. Milt. 2: rem numariam, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: regnum alicui constituere, Nep. Chabr. 2: incunctis aetatis inciscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentia est, Cic. Off. 1, 34: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratia bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31.

VI. *to lay down as settled; to fix, appoint, determine*: propter dissensionem placuerat dividi thesauros finesque imperii singulis constitui, ib. 12: pretium frumenti, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: propria loca senatoribus, Suet. Claud. 21: diem nuptiis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 180: nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: diem concilio, ib. 1, 30: diem colloquio, ib. 1, 47: grandiorē aetatem ad consulatum, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: tempus in posterum diem, Liv. 38, 25: postquam ad constitutam non venerat diem, id. 27, 16 *fin.*: locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: modum credendi, Cic. Rab. Post. 3: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitia fines, *we must define*, id. Am. 16: constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator, *first of all we ought to determine*, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210. 2. *to agree upon, make a contract with, concert with*, etc.: with cum: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic. Verr. 2, 27: puerum ut ducerent cum his constitui, Aug. in Suet. Calig. 8: with inter: constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: with dat.: sane, inquit, vellem non constituiissem in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse Laelio, id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.*: ubi nocturnae Numa constituerat amicae, Juv. 3, 12. *Absol.*: vadinonia constituta, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: de pecunia constituta, Dig. 13, tit. 5: (Vaccenses) compositis inter se rebus diem tertium constituunt, Sall. J. 66: sic constituunt, sic concidunt, Tac. G. 11. VII. *to resolve, determine*: usu. with *inf.*: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare constituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Germanis gerere, ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare, ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5: audio constitutum esse Pompelo et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7. With *subj.*: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, ib. 16, 10.

constitutio, *ōnis, f.* [constituo] *a constitution, disposition, nature*: firma corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: animalis, Sen. Ep. 121: prima naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 6 *fin.* II. In rhetoric: *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute*: constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsiōne intentionis profecta, hoc modo: *Fecisti. Non feci*, aut: *Iure feci*, etc., id. Inv. 1, 8, 10: cf. Quint. 3, 5, 2. III. *a regulation, order, ordinance*, etc.: constitutio est in lege, more, iudicio, pacto, id. 7, 4, 6: Cic. Leg. 2, 10.

constitutor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *an orderer, arranger*: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43: rerum omnium deus, Lact. 3, 9.

constitutorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *in the jurists: pertaining to agreement*: actio, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 20.

constitutum, i, n. [id.] *an institution, ordinance, law*: Cod. Theod. 1, 11, 5. Fig.: quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16. II. *an agreement, appointment, compact*: ante rem quacruntur quae talla sunt, apparatus, colloquia, locus, constitutum, convivium, Cic. Top. 12, 52: rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 12, 23 *fin.*: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, id. Coel. 25: si quod constitutum cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4: ad constitutum venire, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: se proripuit ad constitutum, Suet. Oth. 6: constituto arma corripuit, Vell. 2, 110.

constitutus, a, um, Part. [constituo] II. Adj.: *arranged, disposed*: bene constitutum corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6 *fin.*: ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, ib. 2, 4, 11: 2. *fixed, established*: cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (*opp.* fortuita), id. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id. 11, 3, 29.

con-sto, stiti, stätum, or stätum, (constaturus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19: Plin. 18, 5, 6) 1. v. n. *to stand still, to stop, halt*. Lit. (very rar. for consistere): in fossis sicubi aqua constat, Cato R. R. 155 *fin.*: constant, conferunt omnes sermones inter sese drapetae, *they stand together*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 11: multitudinem procul hostium constare videntur, *to halt*, Sisenm. in Non. 273, 4. II. Esp. *to stand firm, remain steadfast, to last, endure, persevere, etc.*: priusquam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60: nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30 *fin.*: ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Cal. 50: non mentibus solum consipere sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42: in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83 *fin.*: mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: in sententia constare, *to hold fast by their opinion*, id. Fam. 1, 9: uti numerus legionum constare videretur, *might seem unchanged*, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: ceteris excubitis constare fidem, *remains unshaken*, Tac. H. 2, 96: ut idem omnibus sermo constet, Liv. 9, 2. Poet.: postquam cuncta videt coelo constare sereno, *that the weather continued settled*, Virg. Aen. 3, 518. III. With *abl.* or *dat.*: *to agree with, correspond, fit, be consistent with*: considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14: sententiam non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, Auc. Her. 2, 10, 14: si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic. Att. 1, 11: in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire iudiciis debuerunt, id. Clu. 22, 60: ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: sibi et rei iudicatae, id. Clu. 38, 106: me constare mihi scis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16. Ratio constat, mercantile t. t. *the account agrees or is correct*: auri ratio constat, Cic. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet. Ner. 30. Hence, Fig.: mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet, aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.* IV. Of facts, reports, etc.: *to be established, settled, certain, evident, well known*: quae quum constant, perspicuum debet esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, id. Part. 12, 42: quum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8. Esp. 2. *Impers.*: *it is certain, known, etc.*: usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi multa agitant constabat, paucorum

civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53: omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: quod Avilium cum eo fuisse et a multis visum esse constabat, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: talia constabat certa primordia fama esse loci, Ov. M. 15, 58: propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnes necesse est, *in which all must agree*, Cic. Inv. 1, 35, 62: ut saepe inter homines sapientissimos constare vidi, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: quum inter augures constet imparem numerum debere esse, Liv. 10, 6: quum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *ad fin.*: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquane animi mei molestia an potius, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, Liv. 30, 28. Absol.: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. Hence with *dat. pers.* = certum est, *one is determined, resolved* (very rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumelliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. V. In gen.: *to exist, be*: (corpora) quoniam fragili natura praedita constant, Lucr. 1, 582: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constant, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: ut usque ad alterum R literae constarent integrae, reliquae omnes essent in litura, id. Verr. 2, 76: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, ib. 1, 10. VI. With *ex, in*, or the *abl.*: *to consist of, be composed of, to rest upon, etc.*: ex spiritu atque anhelitu nebula constat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 79: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: simplex (jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*: constat materies solido corpore, Lucr. 1, 599: constant agri campis, vineis, silvis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint. 9, 4, 134: causa constat aut unus rei controversia aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus constat, id. 12, 3, 6. Poet.: with *de*: semper enim partus duplici de semine constat, Lucr. 4, 1225. VII. *to stand one in, to cost* (Zumpt Gr. § 444 and 445): with *abl.*: ut unae quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis milibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: filius auro, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 57: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 5, 19: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6. With *gen.*: (ambulationicula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29: quanti funus, Suet. Vesp. 19: Juv. 7, 45. With *adv.*: quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. in Non. 272, 25: villasime, Col. 9, 1, 6. With *super*: cuius area super HS millies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26. Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: exerceas pretiosa odia et constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664. (Hence Ital. *costare*; Fr. *coûter*.)

constrator, oris, m. [consterno] *a leveller, quieter, calmer*: maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constratum, i, n. [id.] *a covering*: pontium, Liv. 30, 10: constratum puppis, *a deck*, Petron. 100, 3.

constratus, a, um, Part. [consterno].

con-strêpo, 3. v. n. *to sound loudly or boisterously, to make a noise*: App. M. 11, p. 261, 34.

constrictê, adv. *closely*: Eccl.

constrictio, oris, f. [constringo] *a binding or drawing together*: Macr. Sat. 7, 6.

constrictivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *drawing together, contracting, astringent*: cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *ad fin.*

constricto, 1. v. freq. [id.] *to draw together*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictus, a, um, Part. [constringo]. II. Adj.: *compressed, contracted, abridged, concise, compact*: constricta frons, *knit*, Petr. 132, 15: supercilia (*opp.* dissidentia), Quint. 1, 11, 10: arbor, *pruned*, Plin. 17, 12, 18: folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius, id. 21, 10, 32: nives perpetuo rigore, Curt. 7, 3. No *sup.*

con-stringo, inxi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to bind together, draw together, string up, tie up, etc.*: vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constingas, Cato R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80: corpora vinculis, *to fetter*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.*: illum laqueis, id. Sest. 41, 88: manus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 1: hunc pro moeche comprehendere intus et constrinxere, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23: tu mentis es compos? tu non constringendus? *ought you not to be put under restraint?* Cic. Phil. 2, 38. In medic.: *to bind*: in febribus constrictis, Plin. 23, 7, 63: rubrum, nigrumve (vinum) magis constringit, id. 23, 1, 24. II. Fig.: *to hold or bind together, to fetter, restrain, hold in check, etc.*: conjunctionem omnium horum conscientia constrictam, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: fidem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: psephis mata jurejurando, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*: tradunt se libidinibus constringendos, *make themselves the bondslaves of lust*, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 *fin.*: scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: superstitione constricti, Quint. 12, 2, 26. 2. In rhet. and logic: *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress*: (sententia) quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numero, Cic. Brut. 8 *fin.*: constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5: quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

constructio, oris, f. [construo] *a putting or joining together, an erecting building, construction*: hominis, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: lapidum, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 37. II. Of style: *a fit connection*: verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17. III. In gram.: *construction*: Prisc. p. 1061 sq. P.

constructus, a, um, Part. [construo].

con-strûo, nxi, uctum, 3. v. a. (*part. futur.* construtura, Venant. Carm. 2, 10 *ad fin.*) *to heap up, to bring or gather together, pile up*: acervi numorum apud istum construuntur, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: construere et coacervare pecuniam, id. Agr. 1, 5: quid habet pulcri constructus acervus? Hor. S. 1, 1, 44: divitias, ib. 2, 3, 96: has omnes multas magnificasque res construere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, ib. § 162: congeriem, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

II. *to put together, make, build, fabricate*: construere atque aedificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: navem, aedificium, id. de Sen. 20, 72: delubra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: arces, Sil. 8, 145: sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26: horrea saxeo muro, Suet. Ner. 38: saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante constructam ponto jaciunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 712: cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, ib. 2, 54. Poet.: constructae sunt mensae multiplici dape, *furnished*, Cat. 64, 304.

III. In gram.: *to construe, translate*: Prisc. p. 1009 sq. P.

con-stûpeo, ul, 2. v. n. *to be very much astonished*: Juvenc. 1, 179.

constuprator, oris, m. [constupro] *a defiler, debaucher*: stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

con-stupro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to violate, ravish, debauch, defile* (rare):

matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, Liv. 29, 17: praetextatos liberos, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3, 10. Fig.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratoque iudicio, *by a venal and debauched court*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: pudicitiam, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 9.

con-sũadẽo, 2. v. a. *to advise strongly* (only in Plaut.): id consuadeo, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 32: consuaedet homini, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: picus et cornix consuaudent, i. e. *by favourable auspices*, id. Asin. 2, 1, 13.

consũasor, ōris, m. [consuadeo] a counsellor, adviser: Cic. Quint. 5.

con-sũavĩo (sav.), 1. v. a., or -or, atus, 1. v. dep. *to kiss much*: App. M. 6, p. 182.

con-substantĩalis, e, adj. of like essence, nature, or substance: Tert. adv. Herm. 44.

con-substantĩvus, a, um, adj. = consubstantialis: Tert. adv. Val. 12 fin.

consũdasco (consulesco), 3. v. insep. [consudo] *to sweat much*, of olives that are packed up: Col. 12, 48, 2.

con-sũdo, avi, 1. v. n. *to sweat much* (rare): oves unguito totas, sinito biduum aut triduum consudent, Cato R. R. 96: beatus oris si consudaveris, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 71.

consũf-aciõ, fẽci, factum, 3. v. a. [consueo] *to accustom, inure, habituate* (rare): ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29: in imesis: consue quoque faciunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13. With *inf.*: consuefacere filium, sua sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49: Gaetulos consuefacit ordines habere, signa sequi, Sall. J. 80.

con-sũẽo, 2. v. n. *to be accustomed, be wont*: ut consuemus, Prop. 1, 7, 5 (perhaps a syncope = consuevimus).

con-sũesco, suẽvi, suẽtum, 3. v. a. and n. (the perfect forms are *uĩ*, syn-copated, e. g. consuesti, consueram, etc.).

I. Act. (rare): *to accustom, inure, habituate*: tum brachia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: iuvenum plostro aut aratro, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitem largo humori, id. Arb. 1, 5: semina falcem pati, Plin. 17, 10, 14.

II. Neutr.: *to accustom oneself, to become accustomed*: esp. in perf. tenses: *to be accustomed, to be wont*: constr. usu. with *inf.*, rarely *absol.*, with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *abl.* With *inf.*: mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: obsides accipere, non dare consuerint, ib. 1, 14: quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat, ib. 1, 41. Impers.: sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22. *Absol.*: quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuerunt, causam velint dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: eo die, quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. G. 2, 272. With *ad*: ad aciem justam consuescere, Quint. 2, 10, 8. With *abl.*: quae (aves) consuevere libero victu, Col. 8, 15 fin. With *dat.*: ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. In *part. perf.* (mostly poet.): consuetus in armis novum agere, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: gallus auroram vocare, Lucr. 4, 713: socors genus mancipiorum otia, campo confuetum, Col. 1, 8, 2. 2. with *cum*: *to have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with* (chiefly of an illicit amour): sed tu en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevist, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 89: quacum tot consuesset annos, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 40: Cic. Verr. 5, 12.

consũetõ, adv. customarily: Amm. 27, 2.

consũetĩo, ōnis, f. [consuesco] carnal intercourse: Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28.

consũetũdĩnĩus, a, um, adj. [consuetudo] customary, usual: por-titor, Sid. Ep. 7, 11.

consũetũdo, Inis, f. [consuesco] custom, habit, use: ad parentium consuetudinem moremque deducimur, Cic. Off. 1, 32 fin.: (aquillam) armigeram

Jovis consuetudo iudicavit, *common opinion*, Plin. 10, 3, 4: non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, Cic. Rab. perd. 1: consuetudinem tenere, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur, id. Am. 6, 21: sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24: a consuetudine communis sensus abhorre, id. de Or. 1, 3 fin.: jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 1, 15 fin.: otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11: peccandi, Cic. Verr. 3, 76 ad fin.: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolatorum, id. Font. 10, 21: indocta, id. Or. 48, 161: mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85: ad consuetudinem Graecorum displicasse, *after the manner of the Greeks*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13. Adverbially: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, *according to custom, from habit*, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pro mea consuetudine, *according to my custom*, Cic. Arch. 12 fin.: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut est, ut fert consuetudo, *as the manner is, as is usual*: praetor interdixit, ut est consuetudo, Cic. Caec. 8, 23: Caesari renuntiaverunt majorem pulverem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32.

2. a usage or idiom of language (for consuetudo loquendi): consuetudini auribus indulgenti libenter obsequor, Cic. Or. 47, 157: tradere librum Xenophontis Latinae consuetudini, *to translate it into the Latin idiom*, Col. 12 praef. § 7: nostra (opp. Graeca), id. 6, 17, 7.

II. social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation: Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9 fin.: victus, id. Or. 10, 33: cum Scipionibus erat ei domesticus usus et consuetudo, id. Rosc. Am. 6: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13: immergere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Cluent. 13: epistolarum, *epistolary correspondence*, id. Fam. 4, 13: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. Cal. 9.

2. intercourse in love, in an honourable, and more freq. in a dishonourable sense, an amour, illicit intercourse: consuetudine et conjugio liberali devinctus, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 28: hic parvae consuetudinis causa, hujus mortem tam fert familiariter, ib. 1, 1, 84: Liv. 39, 9: Quint. 5, 11, 34. So consuetudo stupri, Sall. C. 23: Suet. Cal. 24. (Hence fr. *coĩtume*; Engl. *custom*.)

consũetũs (in the poets trisyl.), a, um, Part. [consuesco]. II. Adj.: usual, ordinary, customary (mostly poet.): amor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: antra, Virg. G. 4, 429: cubilia, Ov. M. 11, 259: lectus, id. Trist. 3, 3, 39: ut omnes labores, pericula, consuetia habeam, Sall. J. 85: libido, ib. 15 fin.

consul (in old inscr. *consol*, once *cosol*: in plur. usually written *Coss.*), ūlis, m. a consul; one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman republic (v. Smith's Ant. 352 sqq.): qui recte consulat, consul cluat, Att. in Varr. L. L. 5, 14, 24: Liv. 4, 6: consul ordinarius, *who entered office on the first of January*, opp. to consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of another*: consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January): consul major, *the consul who had the larger number of votes, or of children, or with whom the Fasces were, or who was the elder*, etc.: Fest.

s. v. majorem consulem: Gell. 2, 15. M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul, *five times consul*, Cic. Div. 2, 36: so semel, iterum, bis, ter, quater, tertio, tertium, etc.: Marius septimum consul, id. N. D. 3, 32. In *abl.* with the name of the consuls or a consul, for the designation of the year: Orgetorix M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss. conjurationem fecit, *in the consulship of*, i. e. A. U. 693, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio Coss., i. e. the 27th of March, A. U. 696, ib. 1, 6 fin.: Roman venit Mario consule et Catulo, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: amphora fenum bibere instituta consule Tullo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 12: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. *a hundred years old*, Mart. 8, 45, 4.

II. Meton.: a proconsul: Liv. 26, 33: Nep. Cato 1, 3. 2. the chief magistrate in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44. 3. an epithet of Jupiter: Vop. Firm. 3. [Consul or con-sol, from the root *sol*, which appears in *sol-ũm*, *sella*, etc., and which is the same as *sed* in *sed-eo*, *sed-es*, *sodalis*, etc.; consules are therefore those who sit together, and hence deliberate together: cf. *ex-sul*, *prae-sul*, and *consilium*].

consũlĩaris, e, adj. [consul] pertaining to a consul, consular: actas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43d year), Cic. Phil. 5, 17 fin.: comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id. Mur. 26, 53: officium, id. Rab. perd. 1: imperium, id. Pis. 16 fin.: provinciae consulares, id. Dom. 9, 24: fasces, Liv. 2, 54: lictor, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vell. 2, 58: domus, *a consul's house*, Plin. 30, 7, 20: via consulari quae a Puteolis Capuam ducit, id. 18, 11, 29: ornamenta, Suet. Caes. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29: arma, Vell. 2, 68: familia, Suet. Cal. 36: femina, *of a consul*, id. Aug. 69: res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. 4, 8: oratio, id. 34, 6: vinum, *named after the consul during whose consulate it was made*, Mart. 7, 79. II. Subst.: consularis, is, m. *one who has been consul, of the rank of consul*: egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. Fam. 12, 4. 2. Under the empire, a legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province: Tac. Agr. 8: Suet. Aug. 33. Adj. in this sense: adoptio, Quint. 6, proem. § 13.

consũlĩritas, ātis, f. [consularis] the dignity or office of consul: Cod. Theod. 6, 19, 1.

consũlĩritẽr, adv. like a consul, worthy of a consul: consulariter vita acta, Liv. 4, 10 fin.

consũlĩtus, ūs, m. [consul] the office of consul, the consulate or consulship: honorum populi finis est consulatus, Cic. Plane. 25: pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut praetura, Sall. J. 85: consulatum petere, Cic. Mur. 3 fin.: appetere, Sall. J. 63: mandare alicui, id. C. 23: adipisci, Cic. Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10: invadere, ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, Cic. Mur. 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25. In plur.: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10 fin.

consũlo, sulũi, sultum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: *to deliberate, take counsel; to consider, reflect*: consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, Sall. C. 1: qui reges atque populi ira aut misericordia impulsu male consuluerint, ib. 51: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: satisfacere consulentibus, Cic. Or. 42: trepidare magis quam consulere, Liv. 21, 16: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, id. 8, 13 fin.: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14: consulere in longitudinem, *to take thought for the morrow*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, *for the common good*, id. Andr. 3, 3, 16: in medium, Virg. Aen. 11, 335: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 68: quod morem in publicum consulendi, susceptis propriis simultatibus, reduxissem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: ad summam rerum consulere, *to take the*

general management, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: postquam bello confecto de Rhodis consultum est, Sall. C. 51: de communibus negotiis, id. J. 105: de salute suorum, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40: consulere et prospicere debemus ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 58, 153.

2. With *dat.* of person: *to take thought for, have regard for, to advise or consult for, to consult the interests of*: quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui partem civium consulunt, partem negligunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati salutisque servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: posteritatis otio consulere, *to ensure peace for the future*, id. Fam. 2, 18: famae, pudicitiae tuae, id. Phil. 2, 2: dignitati meae, id. Fam. 11, 29: oratum ut suae vitae consuleret, *that he would spare their lives*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: si relictis impedimentis suae salutis consulant, id. B. G. 7, 66: reipublicae iuxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37: timori magis quam religioni consulere, *to look more to his fears than to his duty*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: qui mi consultum optime velit esse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 1: ut me (i. e. mihi) ires consultum male, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 36: male patriae consulere, *to neglect the interests of*, Nep. Epam. 10.

II. Act.: with *acc.* of person: *to consult, to ask one's opinion or advice*: quum te consulissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeris, Cic. Fam. 11, 29: te consulo qui philosophum audis, *I ask you*, ib. 9, 26: Apellem tragoedum consuluit uter illi major videretur, Suet. Cal. 33. Of things: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136: spectatas undas, quid se deceat, id. M. 4, 312: nares, an olerent aera Corinthon, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, Ov. A. A. 1, 251: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. 10, 2, 18. With two *acc.*: ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciendum censeant, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 26: nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20. 2. *to consult a deity, a soothsayer, an oracle, omens, etc.*: Apollinem de re, id. Leg. 2, 16: deum consulunt auguriis, quae suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*: deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.*: ipsos deos, Ov. F. 2, 238: Phoebi oracula, id. M. 3, 9: Tiresiam conjectorem, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 76: haruspicem, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, Liv. 2, 42 *fin.* *Impers. pass.*: is se praesente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53. 3. *to consult a lawyer*: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis, sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem, id. Fam. 7, 11: consulens cum an suaderet, Quint. 6, 3, 92: jus, Liv. 39, 40: munus hoc eorum qui consulantur, i. e. who are skilled in the law, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ergo consulere et mox respondere licebit? *consulte*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 192. 4. Of public assemblies: consuluerunt Quirites utrum, Liv. 31, 7: senatum, Sall. J. 28: senatum de foedere, ib. 39: populum de ejus morte, Cic. Mil. 7: tribuni plebem in omnia consulebant, Liv. 6, 39. 5. With *acc.* of things, or a clause: *to consider, deliberate upon*: est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 53: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28: consulere et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.*: consulis rem nulli obscuram, Virg. Aen. 11, 344: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83. Also, *to advise something*: tunc consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47. *Absol.*: ab re consulti blandiloquentulus, *advises to his hurt*, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

III. Meton.: *to take a resolution, conclude, determine*: constr. with *de*, or in with *acc.*: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv. 28, 29: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, *the deserters were punished more severely than the runaway slaves*, id. 30, 43 *fin.*: in hu-

miliores libidine crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 3, 36: crudeliter in delictos victosque, id. 8, 13. 2. With *acc.*: quid in consilio consulistis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 6: illi homines mihi nescio quid mali consulunt quod faciant, *are plotting to do me some mischief*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28: in secundis rebus nihil in quemquam superbe consulere decet, Liv. 45, 8. IV. With *boni, optimi*, and the *acc.*: *to take in good part, interpret favourably, be contented or satisfied with*: sit consul a consulendo vel a judicando: nam et hoc consulere veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud *Rogat boni consulas*, id est bonum judices, Quint. 1, 6, 32: eane fieri bonis boni consulti? *do you think it right?* Cato in Gell. 10, 3: tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 24: quaerebat argentum avaritia: boni consulti interim invenisse minium, Plin. 33 *proem.*: boni et optimi consulere, App. M. 8, p. 205, 28. [*con-sul-o*, also written *con-sol-o*, is from the same root as *consul*, and literally means "to sit together;" hence, "to deliberate."]

consultatio, ōnis, f. [*consulto*] a deliberation, consideration, consultation (rare): nulla tibi, Pamphile, hic jam consultatio est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28: deliberatio et consultatio, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50. In plur.: Sall. J. 27: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, *the things which are the subjects of consultation*, Cic. Top. 17 *fin.* II. In rhet.: a case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law: Quint. 3, 8, 28: Modest. Dig. 31, 35. 2. = quaestio infinita: Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109.

III. an asking of advice, consultation (very rare): tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, id. Att. 8, 4 *fin.* So of the questioning of the emperor by the praetor: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 11. 2. Meton.: a subject of consultation, an inquiry: Suet. Tib. 14.

consultator, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who asks advice, consults (rare for consultor): Quint. 6, 3, 87.

consultatorius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to consultation: hostiae, opp. animales, Macr. Sat. 3, 5.

consultē, adv. deliberately, considerately, on purpose: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 14: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38. *Comp.*: ib. 24. *Sup.*: Capit. Pert. 7.

consulto, adv. deliberately, on purpose, etc.: utrum perturbatione aliqua animi an consulto et cogitate fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8 *fin.*: consulto equites cedere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.

consulto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*consulo*] to reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate: quid illaec illic in consilio duae secreto consultant? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 35: anquirunt aut consultant, conducant id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: consultabat utrum Romam proficisceretur an Capuam teneret, id. Att. 16, 1: quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall. J. 52. With *de*, *super*, *in*, etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28 *fin.*: in commune, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 1, 8, 18. *Absol.*: male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 3, 51. *Pass.*: ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv. 1, 21. Of abstract things: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, quaerit etiam de praerito, Quint. 3, 8, 6. Poet.: consultata senatus for consulta, Sil. 6, 455. II. With *dat.*: to take care of, have a care for (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. C. 6. III. With *acc.*: to consult, to ask counsel of (rare): quid me consulas? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 4: me amantes consultant, Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves, Plin. Pan. 76.

consultor, ōris, m. [*id.*] one who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing, etc.: Afran. in Non. 516, 8. II. a counsellor, adviser (rare): egomet in agmine, in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. J. 85 *ad fin.*: quo laetius acceptum sua exempla in consultores recidisce, Tac. A. 6, 10. Prov.: malum consilium consultori est pessimum, Annal. Max. in Gell. 4, 5. Fig.: ita cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. J. 64. III. he who asks counsel of one, a consulter, client: consultores suos nonnunquam ad praedatores rejiciebat, Cic. Balb. 20: id. Mur. 9, 22: sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10.

consultrix, Icis, f. [*id.*] she who has a care for, provides: consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, i, n. [*id.*] a consultation, inquiring of a deity: Sostratus (sacerdos) laeta et congruentia exta magnaeque consulti annuere Deam videt, Tac. H. 2, 4. II. a decree, decision, resolution, plan: facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62: consulta et decreta, Sall. J. 11: dum consulta petis, oracles, divinations, Virg. Aen. 6, 151: tua magna, decisions, ib. 11, 410: mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40: mala, ib. 6, 6. Esp. senatus consultum, or in one word senatusconsultum, a decree of the senate (abridged S. C.), Cic. Fam. 8, 8: for which, consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.

consultus, a, um, Part. [*consulo*]. II. Adj.: well-considered or weighed: bene consultum consilium surripitur saepissime, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 5: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquilita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: neque eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque qua quaeram consultum'st, *have I made up my mind*, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 6: opera consulta, with mature reflection, Gell. 6, 17 *fin.*: consultius est huic poenalem quoque stipulationem subungere, *it is better, more advantageous*, Paul. Dig. 2, 15, 15. 2. knowing, skilful, experienced, practised, esp. in law; hence, subst. a lawyer: juris consultus, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: Hor. A. P. 369: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. 10, 22: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18: insipientis sapientiae, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3: universae disciplinae, Col. 11, 1, 12. *Absol.*: ut natura non disciplina consultus esse videatur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id. Brut. 40, 148: tu consultus modo rusticus, a lawyer, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17.

consultus, ūs, m. [*id.*] (a rare form for consultum) deliberation, prudence: collegae, Liv. 3, 62. II. a decree: Senati, Sall. C. 42 *fin.*: Patrum, Plin. 3, 20, 24 *fin.*

con-sum, fūi, fūtūrum, fōre (rare), to be together with or at the same time: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. II. to be, to happen: confido confuturum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140.

consummābilis, e, adj. [*consummo*] that may be perfected or finished (very rare): ratio in nobis, Sen. Ep. 92: aevum, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummatio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a casting up, reckoning together, a summary: Col. 12, 13, 7: Plin. 4, 22, 37. II. a uniting, connection: consummatic omnium, Cels. 1, 3 *ad fin.* Rhetor. t. t. a comprehending, connecting together: quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103.

III. an ending, completing, consummation: susceptae professionis, Col. 9, 2, 2: (vita) in maximarum rerum consummationem data, Sen. Brev. Vit. 1: alvi, digestion, Plin. 26, 8, 28: gladiatorum, the test of their skill, id. 8, 7, 7.

consummator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a completer, finisher: Eccl.

consummātus, a, um, *Part.* [consummo]. II. *Adj.*: perfect, complete, consummate: eloquentia, Quint. prooem. § 20: scientia, id. 2, 21, 24: ars, Plin. 14, 4, 5: robur virium, id. 10, 63, 83. Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 110: orator, id. 2, 19, 1: professores, id. 1, 9, 3. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 7. *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

consummo, avi, atum, i. n. a. [summa] to cast or sum up: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticon, Vitruv. 1, 1: is numerus consummat millia tria et ducenta, adds up to, amounts to, Col. 3, 5 fin. Fig.: velut consummata ejus belli gloria, the accumulated glory, Liv. 28, 17. II. to accomplish, finish, perfect, consummate: quae consummatur partibus una dies, i. e. an intercalary day, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23: opera cerea, Col. 9, 13, 11: maximas res, Plin. 7, 43, 45: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: omnia (ars), id. 2, 17, 9: facultatem orandi, id. 3, 5, 1: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5: sacrum, Sen. Herc. fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8. *Absol.*: to complete a time of service: Suet. Cal. 44. III. to make perfect, bring to perfection: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde ordiendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32: consummavit dignitatem meam, id. de Ira, 3, 31. Of persons: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, to attain to perfection, Quint. 10, 1, 89.

con-sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum, 3. v. a. (perf. syncop. consumsi, Prop. 1, 3, 37: inf. consumpsē, Lucr. 1, 234) lit.: to take up, together, or entirely; to use up; to eat, devour: agri multa efferunt manu quaesita, quae vel statim consumantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 151: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: fruges consumere nati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vittatum (aprum), id. S. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: accisis dapibus consumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 7, 125. II. Fig.: to consume, waste away, squander, destroy, etc.: faciat quod lubet: sumat, consumat, perdat, let him do what he likes, let him take, spend away, run through, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: omnia flamma, id. B. C. 2, 14: aedes incendio, Liv. 25, 7: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6 prooem. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, to wear out, id. Pont. 4, 10, 5: ferrum rubigine, Curt. 7, 8: affectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 53: consumpsit vocem metus instans, Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimia captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires subtilitate, id. 12, 2, 13: sceleratus si quid consilii habet ut consumat nunc, that if the rascal has any scheme on hand he may get done with it at once, Ter. And. 1, 1, 132. Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpsit, aëra tentet, had vainly sought a refuge in, Ov. H. 6, 161: tela omnia solus pectore, to receive, Sil. 5, 642: tela clipeo, id. 10, 1229.

2. Of living beings: to destroy, kill: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic. Planc. 37: exercitum fame paene consumptum, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: acie, Vell. 2, 52 fin.: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2: senio et moerore, Liv. 40, 54. Sometimes, to waste, weaken, enervate: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: consumpta membra senecta, Ov. M. 14, 148.

3. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: magnam partem diei, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33: dies decem in his rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62: ut tantum requietis habeam quantum cum uxore et filiola consumitur,

Cic. Att. 1, 18: continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: pre-cando tempora cum blandis verbis, to waste or lose time and words in supplication, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93. 4. With acc., in with abl., and rar. in with acc.: to use, employ, spend upon or about: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: aurum in monumento, ib. 1, 4, 12: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis, id. Fam. 6, 12 ad fin.: plurimum studii in armis, Nep. Epam. 2: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re una, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: tota in dulces consumunt ubera natos, Virg. G. 3, 178: pecuniam in monumentum, Javol. Dig. 35, 1, 40 fin.

consumptio, ōnis, f. [consumo] a consuming, wasting, consumption: Cic. Tim. 6. II. an employing, application, use: operae, Auc. Her. 4, 22 fin.

consumptor, ōris, m. [id.] a consumer, destroyer (very rare): ignis confector et consumptor omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41. *Absol.*: a spendthrift: Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.* [consumo].

con-sūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to stitch together, to sew up (rare): tunicam, Varr. L. L. 9, 47, 147: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8. Fig.: consutis dolis, with concerted tricks, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 211: os, to stop the mouth, Sen. Ep. 47. II. Meton.: in gen. with abl.: to fill with: pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2. (Hence It. cucire; Fr. coudre; part. cousu.)

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3. v. n. to rise up together or in a body, to stand up: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset consurrexisse omnes, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: in curiam venimus: honorifice consurgitur, id. Verr. 4, 62: in venerationem tui, Plin. Pan. 54: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: ex insidiis, id. B. C. 3, 37: ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, Liv. 8, 10: socii consurgere tonsis, Virg. Aen. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344. Of things: in auras corpora sponte sua, Lucr. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Virg. Aen. 7, 530: terno consurgunt ordine remi, ib. 5, 120: consurgunt geminae quercus, ib. 9, 681: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. II. With ad or in and acc., or absol.: to rise for any (esp. a hostile) action, to join in a rising, insurrection, etc.: consurgere ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13: Hispania magno tumultu ad bellum consurrexit, id. 33, 19: ad iterandum ictum, id. 8, 7: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9: in arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 90: in ensem, ib. 9, 749: in vias truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17: in aemulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, the factions rise again, Lucan. 1, 692: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Maeonio, id. Pont. 3, 3, 31: in plausus consurrectum est, Phaedr. 5, 7, 28. 2. Of things: to take rise: vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Virg. Aen. 5, 19: potius quam singulos per annos consurgeret (theatrum) ac destrueretur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qua concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

consurrectio, ōnis, f. [consurgo] a standing up (as a sign of respect, etc.; rare): iudicium, Cic. Att. 1, 16: omnium vestrum, id. Harusp. Resp. 1.

con-sūsurro, i. v. n. to whisper together: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.

consūtis, e, *adj.* [consuo] sewed together: crate praecinctus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consūtum, i, n. a garment stitched together: Gal. Inst. 3, § 192.

consūtus, a, um, *Part.* [consuo].

con-tābefacio, 3. v. a. to waste, to wear out: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 19.

con-tābesco, būi, 3. v. n. incept. to waste away gradually, to be consumed (rare): cor guttatim contabescit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

contābulatio, ōnis, f. [contabulo] a joining of boards together, a flooring, a floor (rare): Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Vitruv. 10, 21.

contābulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [con and tabula] to board over, to furnish or cover with boards: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: pavementum quernis axibus, Plin. 36, 25, 62. II. In gen.: to cover: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: mare molibus, to bridge over, Curt. 5, 7: so, Hellespontum, Suet. Gal. 19.

contabundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [contingo].

contactus, ūs, m. [id.] a touching, touch, contact: diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia foedant, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: Plin. 8, 15, 16. In plur.: viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239. II. a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection: vulgati contactu in homines morbi, Liv. 4, 30: plures infecti quasi valetudine et contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49. Fig.: oculus a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus, id. Agr. 30: contactu valentiorum, id. H. 1, 11. *Absol.*: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, id. A. 1, 43. (Hence It. contatto.)

contāges, is, f. [id.] contact, touch: Lucr. 3, 734: plu. id. 6, 280.

contāgio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, contact, touch: anima calescit primum ab ipso spiritu, deinde contagione pulmonum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: somno sevocatus animus a societate et contagione corporis, id. Div. 1, 30, 63. II. attraction, influence: quae potest igitur contagio ex infinito paene intervallo pertinere ad lunam vel potius ad terram? ib. 2, 43 fin.: contagio naturae valet, id. Fat. 3. III. a contact with something unclean, a contagion, infection: tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6: lichenis, Plin. 26, 1, 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27. Fig.: of moral contamination: contagio illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: criminis, Liv. 9, 34: turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: conscientiae, id. Verr. 5, 71: furoris, Liv. 28, 24: cuius facti dictive, id. 2, 37: noxae, id. 9, 1: imitandi belli, Cic. Verr. 5, 3: aspectus, id. Clu. 68, 193. *Absol.*: haec (vitia) primo paulatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, Sall. C. 10 fin.: traxerat contagio proximos populos, the bad example had led on, Liv. 10, 18.

contāgiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contagio] contagious: Veg. 1, 14, 2.

contāgium, ii, n. for contagio [contingo] touch, contact: Lucr. 3, 346: Plin. 2, 20, 18. II. infection, contagion: morbi, Lucr. 3, 472: pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80: vicini pecoris, Virg. E. 1, 51. *Plur.* *Absol.*: agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551. Fig.: of moral contamination: aegrae mentis, id. Tr. 3, 8, 25: scelerum, Lucan. 3, 322: lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditiois, id. 3, 14, 2.

contāmen, inis, n. (contr. of contagimen, from TAG root of tango) = contagio, contact, contamination: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1: Mart. Cap. 1, 5.

contāminābilis, e, *adj.* [contamino] that may be polluted or defiled: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20 ad fin.

contāminatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a polluting, contamination, defilement mulleris, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168. II. corruption, disease: ventris, Jul. Obsequ. de prodig. 89.

contāminator, ōris, m. [id.] a defiler, polluter: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 6.

contāminātus, a, um, *Part.* [contamino]. II. *Adj.*: polluted, impure, defiled: se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37: pars civitatis, velut conta-

minata, id. 4, 4: superstilio, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*: florem aetatis, Suet. Caes. 49: pene omnibus membris, id. Ner. 29. *Sup.*: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. *Comp. and Adv.* not in use.

contāmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*contamen*] *to bring into contact, to mingle, blend, unite*: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17: id. Andr. prol. 16.

II. *to corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute*: ut anteponanur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Deam Syriam urina, Suet. Ner. 56: qua contaminari sanguinem suum Patres, confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1: spiritum, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: gaudium aegritudine aliqua, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4: se humanis vitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: ordines negligentia, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. Sull. 16: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13: aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35: se sanguine, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40: se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda, Liv. 29, 18. *In part. perf.*: contaminati fucinare, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: tot paricidiis, Cic. Phil. 12, 7: omnibus probris, Suet. Aug. 65.

contanter, adv. v. cunctanter.

contārii, orum, m. plu. [*contus*] *soldiers armed with pikes*: Inscr. Grut. 40, 2.

contatio, onis, v. cunctatio.

contātus, a, um, *delaying, hesitating*: v. cunctatus.

contātus, i, m. [*contus*] *a soldier armed with a pike or pole* = *contarius*: Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *ad fin.*

con-technor, atus, i. v. dep. [*techna*] *to devise plots*: Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contactus, a, um, *Part.* [*contego*].

con-tēgo, xi, etum, 3. v. a. *to cover up or over*: coria centonibus contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: quum arma omnia reposita contactaque essent, ib. 2, 14: locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38: capita scutis, Hirt. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: caput glauco amictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 885: spoliis contactum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7: pelle connectus, Suet. Ner. 29: idem tumultus qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: uno tunulo contegere, *to bury*, Liv. 26, 25: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: humili sepultura, Tac. II. 1, 49: omnia nebula, Liv. 40, 22. *Fig.*: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium connecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. H. 3, 73. **II.** *to hide, conceal*: eas partes corporis contextit atque abdidit, Cic. Off. 1, 35: illi miserae injuriam contexeris, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41. *Fig.*: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contacta victricium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 27.

con-tēmēro, avi, i. v. a. *to pollute, violate* (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18.

contemni-ficiōs, a, um, adj. [*contemno facio*] *contemptuous, scornful*: Lucil. in Non. 88, 29.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, 3. v. a. *to scorn, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, condemn, despise, disdain*: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, id. Brut. 77 *fin.*: omnia audentem contemnet Hannibal, nil temere agentem metuet, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14. *With prom. reflect.*: *to put a small value upon oneself*: qui ipse sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae; qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriae, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 47: se non contemnere, *to have a high opinion of oneself*, Cic. Att. 12, 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: ut irascatur iudex, mitigetur, invidcat, faveat, contemnat, id. Or. 38: quae res illis contemnentibus periculi fuit, Nep. Thras. 2. *Of things*: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contem-

nandae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: orationes non contemnendae, Cic. Brut. 79: quodque ea, quae plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, id. Off. 1, 9: corporis voluptatem contemni et rejici oportere, ib. 1, 30, 106: Romam prae sua Capua irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35: L. Catilina rempublicam despexit atque contempsit, id. Mur. 37, 78: contempsisti L. Murenas genus, extulisti tuum, ib. 7, 15: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: tu, verbero, imperium meum contemsti, Pl. As. 2, 4, 10: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. proem. 14: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65. *With inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 29: coronari Olympia, ib. 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197. *Poet.*: adamantina saxa ictus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2, 448: arbores contemnere ventos assuescant, Virg. G. 2, 361: nondum caeruleas pinus contemserat undas, Tib. 1, 3, 37.

con-tempēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to moderate, temper by mixing* (rare): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10, p. 246.

contemplābīlīter, adv. *by taking aim*: contemplabiliter ferire aliquid, Amm. 20, 7.

contemplābīlis, e, adj. [*contemplor*] *aiming, taking aim*: dextera, Amm. 30, 5.

contemplābundus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *considering attentively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātīo, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a viewing, surveying, contemplation*: coeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9: injectit contemplationem super humeros, *cast a look over*, Petr. 12, 4. *Hence, an aiming, a sure aim*: sagittis praecipua contemplatione utuntur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194. **II.** *Fig.*: *a mental survey, a considering, meditation*: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46. *Absol.*: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: totus animus in hac una contemplatione defixus est, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. **III.** *respect, consideration, regard*: liberorum, Just. 7, 5: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3: personarum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

contemplātīvus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *contemplative, speculative*: philosophia (opp. activa), theoretical, Sen. Ep. 95.

contemplātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a contemplator, an observer* (very rare): coeli ac deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8.

contemplātōrius, στοιχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, icis, f. [*contemplor*] *she who observes or contemplates* (very rare): medicina contemplatrix eorum quae in morbis communia sunt, Cels. praef.

contemplātus, a, um, *Part.* [*contemplor*].

contemplātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a consideration, contemplation, observance* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): meque ipse reduco a contemplatu mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66. **II.** *regard, respect*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.

contemplo, are, for *contemplor*: contempla et templum Cereris ad aevam aspice, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 32: contemplo placido formam et faciem virginis, Naev. in Non. 469, 33: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 285. *Part. perf.*: contemplatus, a, um: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthagini rediit, Liv. 30, 36: scripta, Amm. 31, 15.

contemplor, atus, i. v. dep. [*templum*] *lit. to mark out a templum*: Varr. L. 7, 2, 82. *Hence, to look upon, view attentively, to survey, gaze upon, observe, consider*: contemplabor hinc

huc, Pl. Clu. 4, 2, 35: quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quodque otiose et considerare coepit, id. Verr. 4, 15: quum coelum suspexit coelestiaque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2: oculis pulcritudinem rerum, ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: sed ea quum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28: vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: lituras codicis, Cic. Verr. 3, 16: numos in arca, Hor. E. 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id. Od. 3, 29, 6: contemplator item, cum solis lumina cunq̄ue fundunt radios, Lucr. 2, 113: contemplator item, quum se nux induit in florem, Virg. G. 1, 187. **III.** *Fig.*: *of the mind: to consider, contemplate*: propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contemplemini, id. Flacc. 11 *fin.*

con-tempōrālis, e, adj. [*tempus*] *contemporary*. *Subst.*: *a contemporary*: Tert. adv. Herm. 6 sq.

con-tempōrānēus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] = *contemporalis*: Gell. 19, 14.

contempōro, i. v. n. [*id.*] *to be contemporary*: Tert. Resurr. Carn. 45.

contemptē, adv. *contemptuously*: only in *comp.*: contemptius, Sen. Br. Vit. 11: Suet. Dom. 11.

contemptībīlis, e, adj. [*contemptus*] *worthy of scorn, contemptible*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9. *Comp.*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

contemptībīlitas, ātis, f. [*contemptibilis*] *contemptibleness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

contemptim, adv. *contemptuously, scornfully*: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41: superbe quaedam et contemptim in se contionantem, id. 37, 10: morte consulis contemptim ad castra Romana succedentes, id. 7, 7: quin et barbari contemptim vagabantur, Tac. H. 3, 47.

contemptiō, ōnis, f. [*contemno*] *a despising, contempt, scorn, disdain*: totam vim bene vivendi in animi robore ac magnitudine et in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia ponamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: pecuniae, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum immortalium, Liv. 6, 41: ut jam hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, *came to be despised by the enemy*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

contemptius, adv. v. contempte.

contemptor, ōris, m. [*contemno*] *a scorner, contemner, despiser*: contemptor Divum Mezentius, Virg. Aen. 7, 648: superum, Ov. M. 3, 514: religionum, Suet. Ner. 56: gratiae, divitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40: famae, id. 44, 22: suae infamiae, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. H. 4, 5: aequi Amulius, Ov. F. 3, 49: (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, *who had no mean opinion of himself*, Quint. 12, 1, 20. *Adj.*: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, Sall. J. 64.

contemptrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who despises*: mea, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 2: superum propago, Ov. M. 1, 161. *Of things*: contemptrix frigorū eruca, Plin. 19, 8, 44.

contemptus, a, um, *Part.* [*contemno*]. **II.** *Adj.*: *despicable, contemptible, vile*: contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a villi contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25. *With dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui inuisusque, Tac. H. 1, 60. *Comp.*: quae vox potest esse contemptior quam Milonis Crotoniatae? *what speech could be baser?* Cic. de Sen. 9. *Sup.*: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, id. Sest. 16.

contemptus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn*: na-

ribus labrisque derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: pecuniae, id. 7, 2, 30: hominis, id. 8, 3, 21: opinionis, id. 12, 1, 12: ambitionis, Tac. A. 6, 45: famae, ib. 4, 38 *fin.*: omnis infamiae, Suet. Ner. 39: sui alienique, Tac. Or. 29: ego contemptus essem patientior hujus, Ov. M. 13, 859: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv. 6, 2: plerumque hominibus Gallis brevis nostrae contemptui est, *is an object of scorn*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ceteras contemptui habuit, *he held in contempt*, Suet. Aug. 93. In *plur.*: porro aliud concrescit, et e contemptibus exit, Lucr. 5, 831.

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. *v. a. and n. to stretch, stretch out, brace up, to draw tight, strain*: arcum, Virg. Aen. 12, 815: tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: fides nervis, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: tenacia vincla, Virg. G. 4, 412: illa risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285: oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 4, 810. 2. *Meton.*: of weapons: *to shoot, hurl*: infensam hastam, Virg. Aen. 10, 521: tela, ib. 12, 815: sagittas nervo, Sil. 1, 323. **II.** *Fig.*: *to strain, exert, bend*: magnum fortasse onus, verumtamen dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: contendit omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, id. Fat. 10, 21: remittendum est aliquid, ne omnia contendamus, *not to stretch every point*, id. Verr. 2, 21, 52: de palma summas contendere vires, Lucr. 4, 986: quo se contendit dira libido, id. 4, 1040: in tales animus contendere curas, *to bend the mind*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5 (6), 11. 2. *Neutr.*: *to stretch, strain, or exert oneself, to strive eagerly after, to pursue, etc.* Id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: id contendere et laborare, ib. 1, 31. With *inf.*: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: summa vi transcendere in hostium naves contendeant, ib. 3, 15: contendere fuga salutem petere, ib. With *subj.*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, Cic. Lig. 3: contendere remis, ut eam partem insulae cape-ret, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: qui stadium currit, entit et contendere debet ut vincat, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. 3. *Esp. to exert oneself in performing a journey or march; to strive to reach, to journey hastily to, to hasten*: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, or *absol.* With *acc.* (very rare): quis hic est, qui recta platea cursum hic contendit suum? Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 58: quae res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coegit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 *fin.* With *inf.* (frequent): Bibra-cte ire contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: in Britanniam proficisci, ib. 4, 20: in provinciam reverti, ib. 3, 6 *fin.*: Dyr-rhachium petere, Cic. Planc. 41: proxima litora petere cursu, Virg. Aen. 1, 158: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere, Cic. Planc. 40 *fin.* *Absol.*: in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: huc magno cursu contenderunt, ib. 3, 19: in fines Sigam-brorum, ib. 4, 18: in castra, ib. 4, 17: ex eo loco ad flumen, ib. 2, 9: ad Rhe-num finesque Germanorum, ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: Iacedaemonem, Nep. Cim. 3: domum, Caes. B. G. 2, 24. *Fig.*: ad ultimam animo contendere, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: con-tendere ad summam laudem gloriamque maximis laboribus et periculis, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ad salutem, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.* 4. *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with*: constr. with *cum*, *contra*, or *adversus*, the *dat.*, *inter* with *prom.* *reflect.*, or *absol.*: neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copis hostes contenderunt, ib. 5, 17 *fin.*: cum eo armis, Cic. Att. 7, 9: cum magnis legionibus parva manu, Sall. C. 53: cum viatore Hor. S. 1, 9, 42: mecum

ingenio et arte, Prop. 2, 24, 23: cum eo de principatu, Nep. Arist. 1: divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industria cum majoribus suis, Sall. J. 4: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47: contra populum Rom. armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tauri pro vitulis contra leones summa vi impetuque contendunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, id. Phil. 9, 7: non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A.: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: proelio contendere, ib. 1, 48: magis virtute quam dolo, ib. 1, 13: rapido contendere cursu, Virg. Aen. 5, 291: contendunt ludo et fulva luctantur arena, id. 6, 643: translatio non habet quaestionem, de qua contendit orator, sed propter quam contendit, Quint. 3, 6, 72: illi, quoad videbatur ferri aliquo modo posse, contenderunt (of an auction), *bidded against him*, Cic. Verr. 3, 42, 99. *Pass. impers.*: summo jure contenditur, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contende-batur, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: de his lite contenditur, Quint. 3, 4, 8. With *dat.* (poet.): hirundo Cygnis, Lucr. 3, 6: Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3: Pindaricis plectris, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 101. 5. *to compare, contrast*: constr. with *acc.*, *cum*, or *absol.* (poet. with *ad* or *dat.*): contendere id cum defensione nostra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: rationem meam cum tua ratione, id. N. D. 3, 4, 10: con-tendere annales nostros cum scriptura eorum, Tac. A. 4, 32: ut vim contendas tuam ad majestatem viri, Att. in Non. 259, 5: vellera potentia Aquinatam fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26: contendere ipsas causas, quae inter se configunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: leges, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: suam quaeque nobilitatem, formam, opes, Tac. A. 12, 1: vetera et praesentia, ib. 13, 3. 6. *to ask, solicit, beg earnestly*: quum a me pete-æt et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: a magistris de proferendo die, id. Fam. 12, 30: omni ope contendit ut ipse mitteretur, Suet. Dom. 2. 7. *to hold out, assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain, contend*: with *acc.* and *inf.*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario, cujuscumque tribus rationem poposceris, redditurum, Cic. Planc. 19 *fin.*: ut possis haec contra Hortensium con-tendere, id. Quint. 25, 78: quosdam fuisse nuper et nunc esse quidni libenter non concesserim modo, verum etiam contenderim, Quint. 2, 5, 25. *Absol.* (very rare): si manantia corpuscula iter claudunt, ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. Praef. ad med.

con-tēnebrasco, 3. *v. incep.* [tenebrae] *to grow very dark*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

con-tēnebro, 3. *v. incep.* [id.] *to grow dark*: Vulg. Jer. 13, 16.

con-tēnebro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *to make entirely dark, to darken*: Tert. adv. Haeret. 12.

contentē, adv. [contendo] *with great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*: contente dicere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: acriter atque contente pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1: ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias summissius, Cic. de Or. 3, 55 *fin.*: contentissime clamitare, App. Flor. p. 345.

contentē, adv. [contineo] *closely, sparingly, scantily* (rare): aliquem arte contenteque habere, Pl. As. 1, 1, 63: parce contenteque vivere, Pac. Pan. Theod. 13.

contentiō, ōnis, f. [contendo] *a stretching, a straining, exertion, effort, an eager striving for*: contentio et sum-misso vocis, the raising and dropping of the voice, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: vocis aut lateris, Plin. 26, 13, 85: verum otii fructus est non contentio animi, sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 22: quem quum maxima contentione non potuis-set extrahere, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: dispu-

tationis, id. de Or. 3, 61 *fin.*: gravitatis et ponderum, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116: miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: contentio palmarum, Quint. 1, 2, 24: dignitatis, id. 4, 5, 12: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 4, 6. **II.** *a contest, strife, a fight, dispute, controversy*: in his contentionibus, quas Aedui cum Sequanis habuerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: contentiones proelio-rum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: magna contentio belli, id. Sest. 27: contentiones quae cum inimicissimis fiunt, id. Off. 1, 38, 137: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, id. Phil. 2, 3, 7: adversus procura-tores, Tac. Agr. 9: his erat inter se de principatu contentio, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: gregum = admissura, Censor. de die nat. 5. **III.** *a comparison, contrast*: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: quaedam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5: fortunarum, id. Pis. 22. In rhetoric: *a contrasting of one thought with another, an anti-thesis*: id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 31. In grammar: *gradation, comparison*: Varr. L. L. 8, 39, 122.

contentiōsē, adv. with pertinacity, obstinately: dicere, Hier. ad Jovin. 2, 10. *Comp.*: loqui, Quint. Decl. 18, 6. *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1.

contentiōsus, a, um, adj. [conten-tio] *pertaining to contention, disputa-tious, headstrong, obstinate*: jurisdictio, Mart. Dig. 1, 16, 2: contentiosa et pug-nax oratio, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: App. M. 8, p. 202: quid contentiosus, Aug. Ep. 174.

contento, 1. *v. a. freq.* [contendo] *to constrain to go as messenger*: transl. of the Gr. ἀγγαρεύω: Vulg. Matth. 5, 41.

contentus, a, um, Part. [contendo].

II. *Adj.*: *strained, tense, tight*: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: contenta acies oculorum, Lucr. 1, 325: contentis oculis prosequi ali-quem, Suet. Tib. 7: onera contentis cor-poribus facilius feruntur, remissis oppri-munt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: contenta cervice trahunt plaustra boves, Virg. G. 3, 536: quum Placideiani contento poplite nitor proelia, with the knee stiffly bent, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97. 2. *Fig.*: *eager, intent*: contenta mens fuit in ea ratione, Lucr. 4, 965: et contenta voce atrociter dicere, et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, id. Sest. 6. *Comp.*: Amm. 23, 11. *Sup.*: contentissima voce cla-mitans, App. M. 4, p. 147.

contentus, a, um, Part. [contineo].

II. *Adj.*: *contented, satisfied*: with *abl.*; rarely *absol.*; after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *inf.*: contentus suis rebus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: (mercatura) si satlata quaestu, vel contenta potius, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: paucis contentus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset, ib. 1, 4, 108. *Absol.*: quum ipsum audires sine com-paratione, non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereris, Cic. Brut. 35, 134. With *inf.*: irritare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, ib. 2, 638: retinere titulum provinciae, Vell. 2, 49: hostes sustinuisse, ib. 112: indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 128: id consequi, quod imiteris, id. 10, 2, 7. *Comp.*: contentiores mage erunt atque avidi minus, Pl. Poen. 2, 1, 15.

con-tērebro, 1. *v. a. to pierce or bore through*: ossa, Coel. Aur. Turd. 2, 3.

con-tērebromius, a, um, [contero Bromius] a humorous epithet for *Libya* wandered over by Bacchus, as it were wine pressed: Pl. Curc. 3, 76.

contermino, 1. *v. n.* [conterminus] *to border upon*: Amm. 14, 2.

con-terminus, a, um, adj. *border-ing upon, neighbouring*: with *dat.*: morus fontis, Ov. M. 4, 90: domus terrae nostrae, ib. 1, 774: Aethiopia Aegypto, Plin. 13, 14, 28. With *gen.*: locos jugi, App. M. 6, p. 178, 38. With *abl.*: locum lacu aliquo, ib. 4. *Absol.*: Plin. 18, 6, 7. **II.** *Subst.* *conter-*

minus, 1, *m.* a neighbour, a borderer: Col. 1, 3, 7. Fig.: virtus mortis, Stat. Theb. 7, 702. 2. conterminum, 1, *n.* a confins, border: in contermino Arabiae, Plin. 37, 9, 40: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac. A. 6, 36.

conternatio, ōnis, *f.* [conterno] a placing of three things together: Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.

conterno, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* [terni] to put three things together, to make three-fold: Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.: Hier. Jesaj. 5, 15, 5.

con-tēro, trīvi, tritum, 3, *v. a.* to rub together, grind, bruise, pound, to crumble: medium scillae cum aqua ad meliis crassitudinem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60: radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin. 26, 11, 70: araneum in vino vetere, id. 29, 6, 38.

II. Meton.: to rub down, wear out, waste, destroy: conterimusque boves, et vires agricolarum, Lucr. 2, 1160: conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91: Παθείαν Κύρον, quam contriveram legendo, Cic. Fam. 9, 25: conteris tu tua me oratione mulier, you weary me with your talk, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 65: corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr. 31: heri in tergo meo tris facile corios contrivisti bubulos, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: qui latera conteram tua, curry your sides, id. As. 2, 4, 14: is vel Herculi contere quae tum possiet, destroy, waste, id. Most. 4, 2, 68: viam sacram, to tread, Prop. 2, 23, 15. In an obscene sense: aliquis indigno quaestu, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 44. 2. Of time: to spend, pass, waste: with *in* and *abl.*: aetatem in pistrino, id. Bac. 4, 6, 11: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: aetatem in litibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Am. 27, 104: diem in ea arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46. With *abl.*: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1060: tempora spectaculis, Quint. 1, 12, 18: diei brevitate convivii, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr. 5, 10. With *dum*: contrivi diem dum asto, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 4. Absol.: vitae modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9. Transf. to the person: se in musicis, geometria, contere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 ad fin. 3. Of other objects: operam, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 54: operam frustra, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32: quae sunt horum temporum, to exhaust, Cic. Att. 9, 4. Fig.: injurias oblivione, to obliterate from the memory, id. Fam. 1, 9: contere atque continere reliqua ex collatione, to trample under foot, to scorn, id. Tusc. 5, 30 fin.

con-terrāneus, 1, *m.* [terra] a fellow-countryman: Plin. II. N. praef. § 1.

con-terreo, ūi, itum, 2, *v. a.* to frighten, scare, daunt, terrify: pectora vulgi metu, Lucr. 2, 624: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: cervus venantum subito vocibus conterritus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: atrox ingenium accenderat eo facto magis quam conterrueat, Liv. 3, 11: quare irritavit magis quam conterrui animos, id. 40, 39: atrocitate poenae, Suet. Dom. 11: qui praeter Nioben unam conterrui omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287.

contessērātio, ōnis, *f.* [contessero] an exchange of hospitable pledges, friendship: Tert. adv. Haeret. 20.

contessēro, 1, *v. n.* [tessera] to contract friendship by means of the tesserae: Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestātio, ōnis, *f.* [contestor] legal *t. t.* a calling to witness, a proving by witness, testimony: Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20: Sulpicius testamentum compositum esse dixit a mentis contestatione, Gell. 6, 12: litis, a formal entering upon a suit by calling witnesses, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 40. In gen.: contestatio misera injuriae publicae, Gell. 10, 3. II. an earnest entreaty: Cic. Corneli. 1 frgm.

contestātīuncula, ae, *f.* [contestatio] a short speech: Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

con-testificans,antis, *Part.* [testificor] attesting at the same time: Tert. Testim. Anim. 1.

con-testor, atus, 1, *v. dep.* to call to witness: deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: deos, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ego te, coelum noctemque contestans, obtestatur, Cic. Fl. 40, 102.

II. Legal *t. t.*: litem, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, id. Att. 16, 15: Cod. Just. 3, 9. Part. perf. in pass. sense: contestata lite, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22. Abl.: contestato, adverbially, by aid of witnesses, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 1. 2. Gen.: to give evidence, affirm, etc.: si sic contestatus sit; quod voles, ib. 15, 4, 1. Part. perf. in pass. sense: ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, accredited, proved, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, xūi, xtum, 3, *v. a.* to weave, intertwine, braid, or join together: quid oves aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alba lilia amarantis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: haec (tig-na) directa materie injecta contexebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: fossam lorica-mque, Tac. A. 4, 49. 2. Fig.: animas (sc. corpori), Lucr. 3, 695: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contextitur? Cic. Or. 34, 120: extrema cum primis, id. Fam. 10, 13: partes, Quint. 4 proem. 7: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. 9, 4, 23: longius hoc carmen, to continue, Cic. Coel. 8: quae statim referri non poterant, contexuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

II. Meton.: to bind together, to compose, make, construct, form: equum trabibus acervis, Virg. Aen. 2, 112: puppes tenui canna, Val. Fl. 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Col. 9, 15, 12: vineae porriguntur, unamque faciem contextunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: orationem, Quint. 10, 6, 2: librum, Sen. Ep. 114: de sili, to treat of, Plin. 20, 5, 18: crimen, to contrive, invent, Cic. Deiot. 6 fin.

contextē, adv. connected together, in close connection: Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, adv. in a connected manner, connectedly (very rare): turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes pene contextim in recessu generant, Plin. 10, 53, 74.

contextio, ōnis, *f.* [contexto] a joining, putting together: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5. II. a preparing, composing: libri, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

contextor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a composer, author: Frgm. Cod. Theod. 1, 1, 6.

contextus, a, um, *Part.* [contexto].

II. Adj.: cohering, connected: contexta condensaque corpora, Lucr. 4, 55: oratio alia vineta atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: contextus tropos ille, id. 9, 2, 46.

contextus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a binding or putting together, a connection: eorum contextum vis deberet dissolvere, Lucr. 1, 244: aedificiorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15.

II. Fig.: connection, coherence, arrangement: mirabilis est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: in toto quasi contextu orationis haec erunt illustranda maxime, id. Part. 23, 82: contextum rerum ac verborum sequi, Quint. 11, 2, 2: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. 5, 13, 28: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quandam contextumque desiderat, id. 9, 4, 129: literarum, the succession of the letters, id. 1, 1, 24: ceterorum casus conatusque in contextu operis dicemus, in the progress, Tac. II. 2, 8.

con-ticēo, 2, *v. n.* [taceo] to be silent (rare): Hier. in Jesaj. 17, 64.

conticesco (conticisco, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 28), tici, 3, *v. incept.* [id.] to become still, keep silence: sed conticiscam, nam audio aperiri fores, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 28: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint.

2, 15, 28: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: nunquam de vobis gratissimus sermo conticescet, id. Phil. 14, 12 fin.: conticuit lyra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43: conticuere omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 1: conticuere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574. II. Fig.: to become still or quiet, be at rest, to abate, cease: ille annus, quum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticissent, Cic. Pis. 12: artes nostrae, id. Mur. 10: studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: literae forenses et senatoriae, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciae, Liv. 4, 1: tumultus, id. 2, 55: furor, id. 2, 29.

conticinium, 1, *n.* [conticesco] the first part of the night, the evening: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 95.

conticisco, ēre, *v.* conticesco.

contifices, pikemen, παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet. [contus facio].

contiger, ēri, *m.* [contus gero] a pike-bearer, lancer: Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignatio, ōnis, *f.* [contigno] a joining of beams, a rafting or flooring; a story, floor: Caes. B. C. 2, 9: imponenda est contignatio, supra coactionem et pavementum, Vitruv. 6, 3, 9: bovem in tertiam contignationem sua sponte scandisse, Liv. 21, 62.

contigno, no perf., atum, 1, *v. a.* [tignum] to join together with beams, to rafter, floor (rare): Caes. B. C. 2, 15: Plin. 9, 3, 2.

contignum, a piece of meat with seven ribs: Fest. s. v.

contigūē, adv. closely: Mar. Cap. 9, p. 308.

contigūus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo].

I. Act.: touching together, adjoining, bordering upon, neighbouring, near: Pyramus et Thisbe contiguas tenere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: (luna) alias admota coelo, alias contigua montibus, Plin. 2, 9, 6: Valens contiguus quinquagesimo anno Amm. 31, 14. II. Pass.: that may be touched, within reach: hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Virg. Aen. 10, 457.

continens, entis, *Part.* [contineo].

II. Adj.: lit. holding together; hence bordering upon, contiguous, adjacent: aer mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continetia atque adjuncta praedia huc fundo, id. Caecin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Acad. 2, 31, 105: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Cilicia continens est, id. Fam. 15, 2. Absol.: (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 28. Of time: following: continentibus diebus, id. B. C. 3, 84. Ex or in continenti (sc. tempore), instantly, immediately: Just. 1, 9: Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1. Fig.: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, followed at its heels, Liv. 5, 39. Subst.: *n. plur.*: Cherronesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215: continentia urbis, the suburbs, Ter. Dig. 50, 16, 147. 2. holding together, connected, uninterrupted: continens agmen migrantium, Liv. 1, 29: continentes ruinae, id. 21, 8: labor omnium dierum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: bella, id. B. G. 5, 11 fin.: imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30: itinera, id. 38, 15: biduo, Suet. Cal. 19: febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 ad fin.: e continenti genere, in continuous descent, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216: terra, the mainland, continent, Nep. Th. 3. Hence subst. continens, entis, *f.* (ablat. in e and i) a continent: Caes. B. G. 4, 27: Liv. 35, 43. 3. continent, moderate, temperate, ἐγκρατής (rare): continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: quum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consulares esse oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: puer, id. Att. 6, 6: Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 3. Sup.: continentissimi homines, majores nostri, Cic. Parad. 1, 1.

4. In rhetoric, subst.: continens, entis, *n.* that on which something depends, the chief point, hinge: causae, id. Part. 29: Quint. 3, cap. 11.

continenter, *adv.* *continuously, in unbroken succession*: continenter sedetis insulsi, Catull. 37, 6. Of time: *continuously, without interruption*: continenter tota nocte ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus continenter pluit, Liv. 25, 7. **II.** *temperately, moderately (rare)*: vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: so in *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. 199.

continentia, *ae, f.* [continens] *a holding in, repressing*: crepitus ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.* **II.** *Fig.: a holding in, or curbing of one's desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation, ἐγκράτεια*: continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: continentia in victu omni atque cultu, id. Off. 2, 24, 86: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, id. Verr. 4, 52: ubi pro continentia et aequitate libido atque superbia invaserit, Sall. C. 2: nec minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. **III.** *In late Lat.: the contents*: operis, Macr. Somm. Scip. 2, 12. **2.** *proximity*: regionum, ib. 5, 15.

con-tinēo, *ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. and n.* [teneo]. **Act.**: *to hold together, keep in a mass, bind, connect*: mundus omnia complexu suo coerces et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: alvus arcetque et continet quod recipit, ib. 2, 54, 136: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, 117. **Fig.**: omnes artes cogitatione quadam inter se continentur, id. Arch. 1, 2. **II.** *to keep in, bound, encompass, etc.*: reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, ib. 3, 1: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, ib. 1, 2: montibus angustis mare continebatur, ib. 4, 23. **III.** *to hold within, contain, comprise, involve*: ut omnia, quae alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: panis innumeras pene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, Cic. Att. 14, 22: narrationes, quae summam criminis contineant, Quint. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: comitia curiata rem militarem continent, Liv. 5, 52: quis est tam ignarus, qui non intelligat tua salute contineri suam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22: tertia epistola continebat, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: quod vero rem causamque continet, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: una res videtur causam continere, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65. *In pass. with abl.*: *to be contained in, be composed of, consist of, etc.*: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (Dii), *are not cased in by*, id. N. D. 2, 23: vita quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marc. 9, 28: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quae philosophorum libris continentur, ib. Prooem. § 11: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14: maximus ejus (rhetorices) usus actu continetur, Quint. 2, 18, 5. **IV.** *to keep together, hold fast, keep from straying, hold up, support, etc.*: difficile est continere quod capere non possis: expeditius manus nostrae rapiunt quam continent, Curt. 4, 11: non ad continendas sed ad partiendas merces, Cic. Vat. 5, 12: quod continuisset exercitum, Liv. 28, 2: apida continent odorem diutius, Plin. 21, 7, 18: contine quaeso caput, *hold up your head*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. **Fig.**: nec enim ulla res vehementius remp. continet quam fides, Cic. Off. 2, 24: Rerum reliquosque Helgas in officio, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: te in exercitatione, *keep you at work*, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *fin.* *to in this* perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41: ad uictorum animos in fide continendos, id. 28, 1. **V.** *to keep with-*

in, keep close, keep in a place; inclose, confine: ut diutius sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66: exercitum castris, id. B. G. 1, 48: pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, *keeps within doors*, Virg. G. 1, 259: ut Pompeium quam angustissime contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: se ruri, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17: se (sc. domi), Suet. Caes. 81: sese intra silvas, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: ex insulis, quibus continebantur, Suet. Aug. 19. **2.** *to hold in, keep back, draw back, detain, restrain*: tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, ut una continuatione verborum binae ei contentiones vocis et remissiones continerentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ora frenis continet spumantibus, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: aspectu conterritus haesit, continuitque gradum, Virg. Aen. 3, 598: contineri quin compectar non queo, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 128: vix me contineo quin involem in capillum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: vix contineor, *I can hardly contain myself*, id. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audiui taceo et contineo optime, *I keep very close*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23: consul interim silentio continebat suos, Liv. 27, 15: suos a proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: se ab assentiendo, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: quorum ego vix abs te manus ac tela contineo, *keep off from*, id. Cat. 1, 8, 21: animum a consueta libidine, Sall. J. 15: unde manum juvenus metu deorum continuit? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 37. **3.** *to check, curb, repress*: cohibereque semper, et ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quid est negotii eos continere, quibus praesis, si te ipse contineas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20. **B.** *Neutr.*: *to keep together (as verb. finit. extremely rare)*: utroque commeatus continet, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 44.

con-tingo, *tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. and n.* [tango]. **Act.**: *to touch, take hold of, seize*: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Virg. Aen. 2, 239: jam poteram a terra contingere ramos, *to reach*, id. E. 8, 40: munera Cerealia dextra, Ov. M. 11, 122: undas pede, ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, id. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56: ora sacro medicamine nati, Ov. M. 2, 123: sol montes suo contingens igni, Lucr. 4, 408: radiis (solis) prius quam terra contingeretur, Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle*, Cels. 2, 24: sidera contingere coma, Ov. F. 3, 34: nubes aërio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars*, Prop. 1, 8, 43: sed quamvis mitem metuit contingere primo, mox adit, Ov. M. 2, 860: luna terram paene contingens, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: dextras consulum, *to touch the hand, shake hands*, Liv. 28, 9. **2.** *to eat, partake of, taste (poet.)*: neque illino audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, ib. 15, 281: fontem, ib. 3, 409. **3.** *to touch impurely (very rare)*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 204. **II.** *to be near or contiguous, border upon, extend to*: Helvii, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: turri adacta et contingente vallum, ib. 5, 43: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21. **III.** *to attain to, come to, arrive at, meet with, etc. (mostly poet.)*: qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Virg. Aen. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, ib. 8, 100: auras, *to come in contact with the air*, ib. 15, 416: avem ferro, *to hit*, Virg. Aen. 5, 509: aures, Ov. M. 1, 211: fando Hippolytum vestras contigit aures occubuisse neci, ib. 15, 497: aevi contingere florem, *to reach the flower of age*, Lucr. 1, 565: quam regionem quum superavit animus naturamque sui simili-

lem contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. **IV.** *Fig.: to touch, to seize upon; quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum cura, Val. Fl. 7, 173: quos in aliqua sua fortuna publicae quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 22, 10: nec unquam contacti simili sorte rogetis opem, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78. **2.** *to touch with pollution, stain, defile, etc. (generally in part. perf.)*: Gallos contactos eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48: contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9: omnes ea violatione templi contacti, id. 29, 8 *fin.*: ut (plebs) contacta regia praeda, id. 2, 5: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10: dies (sc. Alliensis) relligione, Liv. 6, 28: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12. **Absol.**: hic contactus ensis deserat castum latus! Sen. Hippol. 714. **3.** *to be connected with or related to, to concern*: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitatem aut amicitia contingebat, Liv. 25, 8: aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2: deos quoniam propius contingis, *since you are more intimate with the great*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: Sabinum modico usu contingere, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*: si crimine contingantur, *have part in*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. 34, 23.*

B. *Neutr.*: *to happen to, to befall, fall to one's lot; and absol. to turn out, come to pass, succeed*: with *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: si contigerit ea vita sapienti, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: tantum habemus otii quantum jamdiu nobis non contigit, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164: cui gratia, fama contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: contigit ex merito qui tibi nuper honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 16: tot gaudia illi contigisse laetor, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 35: non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse, Quint. 6, 3, 2: quum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, id. 10, 2, 28: quod (sc. servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6: si quid ei humanitus contigerit, Scaev. ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* *With inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, ib. 2, 2, 41: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3: quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis continget, Hor. A. P. 51. *With subj.*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290: quod nunquam opinatus fui, id contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 32. *With acc. (very rare)*: sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon Tyrrhenus*, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29. **Absol.**: hanc mi expetivi; contigit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13: quum id minus contingeret, leges sunt inventae, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, id. de Or. 2, 4: si nulla contingit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: quia memoria atque actio natura non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4. *With abl.*: gratia, quae continget ex sermone puro atque dilucido, id. 11, 1, 53. **2.** *to adjoin, border upon*: with *dat.* or *inter*: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: milites disponit perpetua vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se, id. B. C. 1, 21. **3.** *Of plants to sprout, grow*: ut toto anno (melo-pepones) contingant, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

con-tingo (tinguo), *3. v. a. to wet, moisten*: semina rerum colore, Lucr. 2, 755: lac parvo sale, *to sprinkle*, Virg. G.

3, 403: *tonsum corpus amurca*, ib. 3, 448. Fig.: *contingere cuncta Musaeo lepore*, Lucr. 1, 933.

continuante and **continuatē**, *adv. continuously*: Aug. Retr. 1, 24.

continuatim, *adv. continuously*: Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

continuatō, *ōnis, f.* [continuo] *an unbroken series, connection, continuation, succession*: *continuatō seriesque rerum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.*: *immutabilis ordinis sempiterni*, id. Acad. 1, 7 *fin.*: *imbrum*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: *laborum*, Suet. Tib. 21: *causarum*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: *sermonis*, Quint. 8, 2, 14. II. In rhetoric: *a period*: Cic. Or. 61: *verborum*, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261.

continūe, *adv. continuously, without interruption*, etc.: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12.

continūitas, *ātis, f.* [continuus] *a connected series, continuation* (very rare): *spinae*, Plin. 8, 30, 44.

continūo, *adv. without any interruption, immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*: often with the particles *ubi*, *ut*, *postquam*, *simulac*, *quum*, etc.: *ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo delegit viros*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 49: *quae ut aspexi, me continuo contuli*, id. Bac. 3, 1, 7: *nam postquam audivi, continuo argentum dedi, ut emeretur*, id. Epid. 4, 1, 37: *neminem conveni quin omnes, quum te summis laudibus ad coelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: *continuo has leges imposuit natura, quo tempore, etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 60: *si quid narrare ocepi, continuo dari tibi verba censes*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 24: *aderit continuo hoc ubi ex te audiverit*, id. Hec. 5, 3, 15: *continuo consilium dimisit* (Q. Maximus), *simulac me viderit*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: *ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur*, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: *haud mora*; *continuo matris praecepta facessit*, Virg. G. 4, 548: *quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, the next moment, immediately*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 7: *egomet continuo mecum*; *certe captus est! I immediately thought to myself*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 55: *senatus est continuo convocatus*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: *hos continuo in itinere adorti*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.*: *deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, immediately thereupon*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1. II. In denying an inference: with a negative: *not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*: *non continuo si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius*, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: *quum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant*, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 5. And in questions implying a denial: *si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono?* ib. 3, 18, 40. III. *in an uninterrupted series, continuously*: only in Quint. 2, 20, 3: id. 9, 1, 11. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 104-107.

continūo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [continuus]. I. Act.: *Of space*: *to make in a line with, make all in one, carry on, to connect, unite*. With *dat.* or *absol.*: *(aer) mari continuatus et junctus est*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45 *fin.*: *aedificia moenibus*, Liv. 1, 44: *regnum Alyattel campis Mygdoniis*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 42: *latus lateri*, Ov. A. A. 1, 496: *Sujonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, border upon, are next to*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.* *Absol.*: *illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, to erect in rows*, Sall. C. 20: *continuaue fundos, to buy contiguous plots of ground*, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14: *latissime agrum*, ib. 2, 26, 70: *agros*, Liv. 34, 4: *pontem*, Tac. A. 15, 9: *domus, qua palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat*, ib. 15, 39: *verba, to connect together in a period*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: *(atomi) quae aliae alias apprehendentes continuantur, hang together, coalesce*, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54. II. *Of time*: *to keep up, keep on doing, to continue uninterruptedly, to do one thing after another, to join together*: *iter die et nocte*, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: *perrotationem biduo duabusque noctibus*, Plin. 14, 22,

28: *diem noctemque potando, to keep on drinking day and night*, Tac. G. 22: *theatro dies totos*, id. A. 14, 20: *magistratum*, Sall. J. 37: *praetura ei continuare, i. e. to give it to him immediately after the edileship*, Vell. 2, 91: *modo continuantes unumquodque per trinas personas, modo alternantes per singulas*, Suet. Ner. 1: *dapes*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: *febrem*, Cels. 3, 5: *prope funera*, Liv. 1, 46: *quae libertas usque ad hoc tempus continuata permansit*, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: *hiemi continuatur hiems*, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 26: *paci externaefestim continuatur discordia domi*, Liv. 2, 54: *damna damnis continuantur*, Tac. Agr. 41. Poet.: *aliquos ferro, to slay one after another*, Stat. Th. 9, 292.

III. Neutr. (rare): *to continue, last*: *febres ita ut coepere continuant*, Cels. 3, 3.

continūus, *a, um, adj.* [contineo]. *Of space*: *holding together, unbroken, continuous*: *aer terrae*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6: *Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni, nunc freta circueunt, joined to the main land*, Ov. M. 15, 289: *ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus*, Liv. 30, 5: *montes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: *agri*, Suet. Caes. 38: *fluere continuo alveo* (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124: *Rhenus uno alveo continuus*, Tac. A. 2, 6: *aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur*, Plin. 7, 16, 15. Fig.: *quum fluxerunt plures continuas translationes*, Cic. Or. 27, 94: *expositio* (opp. *partita*), Quint. 7, 10, 11: *ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, kept up*, id. 11, 1, 54: *oratio*, id. 6, 1, 46: *affectus*, id. 6, 2, 10. 2. Subst.: *continuus, i. m. he who is always about one, an attendant*: *principis*, Tac. A. 6, 26. II. *Of time*: *successive, following, running on, continuous*: *auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Booten, continuaque die sidus Hyantis erit, on the next day*, Ov. F. 5, 734: *continua nocte Delphin videndus erit*, ib. 6, 720: *ubi dies decem continuos illius iterasti domum*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 146: *ex eo die dies continuos quique, for five days running*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: *annos prope quinquaginta continuos*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13, 38: *duabus noctibus*, Suet. Aug. 94: *secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates*, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: *prioribus continuis diebus*, Liv. 42, 58: *tot dies*, Cic. Verr. 5, 36: *triennium*, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 61: *ubi triduum ibi continuum fuerit, three days together*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 145: *biennio*, Suet. Tib. 38: *postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, unceasingly occupied*, Tac. A. 4, 36: *tres continua serie oratores, tres continui principes senatus*, Plin. 7, 41, 42. III. *Of events, etc.*: *successive, uninterrupted*: *bella*, Liv. 10, 31: *cursus proeliorum*, Tac. Agr. 27: *consulatus*, Suet. Caes. 76: *itinerata*, Lepid. in Cic. Fam. 10, 34: *regna*, Liv. 1, 47: *duo triumphi ex Hispania acti*, id. 41, 7: *labor*, Quint. 1, 3, 8: *amor*, Prop. 1, 20, 1: *incommoda*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: *niesse senescit ager*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: *sed ego continuo fortunae vulneror ictu, by stroke upon stroke*, id. Pont. 2, 7, 41: *continuus inde et saevus accusandis reis Suillus*, Tac. A. 11, 5: *naturae vi, quam continuis his voluminibus tractamus*, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

contio, *ōnis, f.* [from conventio: the form coventio occurs in the Bacch. Inscr.: frequently written concio, and erroneously derived from concio]. Lit. *a coming together*; hence, *an assembly, a meeting*, in general. A contio at Rome was an assembly of the people convened by a magistrate for the purpose of inducing the people to support or oppose a measure which was to be brought before the comitia, v. Smith's Ant. 348: contio significat conventum, non tamen alium, quum eum qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per praconem convocatur, Fest. s. v.: *advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul*, Cic. Sest. 12, 28: *advocare contionem populi*, Sall. J. 84 *fin.*: *militum*,

Caes. B. G. 2, 32: *advocare populum in contionem*, Liv. 42, 33: *plebem ad contionem vocare*, id. 2, 2: *me in vestram contionem convocaverunt*, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.*: *convocatis ad contionem militibus*, Suet. Caes. 66: *contionem habere*, Liv. 29, 21: *in contionem populi prodire*, Nep. Them. 1: *quae ego de te in senatu rim, quae in contionibus dixerim*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: *dato tempore vel in senatu, vel in contione non reticebo*, Tac. A. 4, 40: *laudare aliquem pro contione, before the assembled army*, Sall. J. 8: *nunc in mille curias contionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse remp.*, Liv. 2, 28: *togata et urbana*, id. 45, 37: *turbulentae*, Quint. 5, 13, 39: *in illis fluctibus contionum*, id. 8, 6, 48: *contionum procellae*, ib. 7.

II. Meton.: *a discourse, oration before an assembly of the people, or of an army*: *legi contionem tuam*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: *audiri jam et legi novas contiones*, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.*: *habere contionem: qua in oratione*, Cic. Agr. 2, 1: *contionis habendae potestas*, id. Fam. 5, 2: *contionem apud milites habuit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: *in contione contra Catilinam*, Quint. 5, 11, 42: *funebres, tristes atque summissae*, ib. 11, 3, 153: *contiones turbulentae Metelli, temerariae Appii, furiosissimae Publii*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: *ille* (so. Thucydides) *contionibus melior, hic* (sc. Herodotus) *sermonibus, i. e. the speeches in his history*, Quint. 10, 1, 73. 2. *a tribune, rostrum* (rare): *ascendere in contionem*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22 *fin.*: Liv. 3, 49.

contionābundus, *a, um, adj.* [contionor] *haranguing in a public assembly*: Liv. 21, 53: *haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines*, id. 3, 47: Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*

contionālis, *e, adj.* [contio] *belonging to or suitable for a public assembly*: *contionalis prope clamor senatus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: *genus dicendi*, Quint. 8, 4, 1: *officium*, id. 3, 8, 14: *hirudo aerarii*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: *senex, a mob orator, demagogue*, Liv. 3, 72.

contionārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of or suited to a public assembly* (very rare): *populus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: *oratio*, Amm. 27, 6.

contionātor, *ōris, m.* [contionor] *a haranguer of the people: in a bad sense, a demagogue, an agitator*: Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

contionātōrius, *a, um, for contionarius*: Gell. 1, 11, dub.

contionor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [contio] *to be convened in an assembly, to form an assembly*: *nunc illi vos, singuli universos contionantes timent*, Liv. 39, 16.

II. *to deliver an oration to a public assembly*: *Dionysius contionari ex turri alta solebat*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: *contionari superiore e loco*, ib. 1, 49, 117: *pro tribunali*, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*: *apud milites*, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: *ad populum*, Suet. Aug. 84: *de Caesare*, id. Caes. 85: *adversus aliquem*, Liv. 9, 18: *quum Lepidus contionaretur*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31. With *acc.* and *infin.*: *C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, declared before the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *ad fin.* III. In gen.: *to declare publicly, publish, make known* (very rare): *caterva tota clarissima conventione contionata est: Huic vitae tuae, etc.*, id. Sest. 55, 118: *idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla contionata est*, Lact. 4, 13.

con-tiro, *ōnis, m.* *a fellow recruit*: Inscr. Mur. 805, 4.

contioncūla, *ae, f. dim.* [contio] *a short harangue to the people*: Cic. Att. 2, 16.

con-tōgātus, *i, m.* *a law colleague*: Amm. 29, 2.

con-tollo, *3. v. a.* *old form for confero, to bear*: *contollam gradum*, Pl. Aul. 5, 1, 6.

con-tōnat, *v. impers.* *it thunders heavily*: *contonat ibi continuo sonitu maximo, it thunders away there*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 42.

contor, *ari, v. cunctor*.

con-torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. *to whirl, twist, or twirl about, brandish; to hurl or roll along*: gubernaculum contorquere quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: animal omne membra quocunque vult flectit, contorquet, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: globum, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: equum magna vi, Poet. in Quint. 8, 6, 9: amnes in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic. Div. 1, 19 fin.: contorsit laevas proram ad undas, Virg. Aen. 3, 562: Insano contorquens vorace silvas Eridanus, *whirling them round in its raging eddy*, id. G. 1, 481: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Lucan. 4, 102: telum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 970: lenta spicula lacertis, Virg. Aen. 7, 165: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345: (hostile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Virg. Aen. 12, 490: magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, ib. 9, 705: hastam in latus contorsit, ib. 2, 52. Fig.: (auditor) tanquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, id. Or. 70 fin.: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, *they twist the argument*, id. Div. 2, 51, 106.

con-torrēo, ūi, 2. v. a. *to scorch, dry up*: pubentes herbas ignis, Amm. 18, 7.

contortē, adv. *intricately, perplexedly, obscurely*: dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29. Comp.: concluduntur a Stoicis, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. Sup. not in use.

contortio, ōnis, f. [contorqueo] *a whirling round*: dextrae, Auct. Her. 4, 19. II. *an intertwining, intricacy, complication*: contortiones orationis, Cic. Fat. 9.

contortor, ōris, m. [id.] *a perverter*: legum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

contortulus, a, um, adj. dim. [contortus] *somewhat complicated or intricate*: contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18.

contortuplicatus, a, um, adj. [contortus plico] *entangled, intricate*: nomina, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, a, um, Part. [contorqueo]. II. Adj.: *powerful, vehement, energetic*: contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. 9, 4, 116. 2. *involved, intricate, perplexed*: contortae et difficiles res, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 fin.: contorta et aculeata quaedam σοφίσματα, id. Acad. 2, 24, 75.

contrā, adv. and prep. (from con, like in-tra, ex-tra, ci-tra, ul-tra, etc.). It originally designates the position of a place parallel to another, and forming its counterpart, and hence means *over against, facing*: its figurative application is to actions regarded as corresponding or opposed to others, or as their antitheses; finally, it designates a hostile confronting. A. Adv.: *Of place: over against, on the opposite side, opposite to*: Jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37 fin.: ulmus erat contra, Ov. M. 14, 661: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 6: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290: ut contra intueri fas esset, Liv. 1, 16: accede ad me atque adi contra, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 22: partique dedere oscula quisque suae non pervenientia contra, *not reaching the other side*, Ov. M. 4, 80. II. *Of actions*:

1. *Correspondence: in return, in reply, etc.*: quae me amat, quam contra amo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 23: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, id. Trin. 4, 2, 55: si laudabit haec illius formam, tu hujus contra Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54: immo si acrias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, ib. 2, 3, 63. 2. *Opposition: against, on the contrary, just the reverse*: hostes crebri cadunt: nostri contra ingruunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 81: ut

hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ut essent eorum alia aestimabilia, alia contra, alia neutrum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 50: disputabant contra disertii homines, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85: id ego contra puto, id. Att. 10, 8: cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88: cujus a me corpus crematum est; quod contra decuit ab illo meum, *whereas on the contrary*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85. With *atque (ac) or quam*: *otherwise than, contrary to what*: contra atque esset dictum, *contrary to what had been appointed*, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: contra atque omnis Italia judicavisset, id. B. C. 3, 12: si haec contra ac dico essent omnia, Cic. Verr. 4, 6: factum est mea culpa contra quam tu mecum egeras, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: ut senatus contra quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, id. Pis. 8, 18: jam mihi auro contra constat filius, *weighed against gold, or equal to gold*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58: non caruist auro contra, *is worth his weight in gold*, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29. — E contra, or in one word, econtra, post-class. = contra: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45: Hier. Ep. 12; 138. 3. *Hostile opposition*: contra facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: contra pugnantibus ventis, Lucr. 6, 98: qua legione pulsa futurum, ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent, *to withstand*, Caes. B.

2, 17: neque contra feriundi aut manum conserendi copia erat, Sall. J. 50: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13. B. Prep. with acc.: *Of place: over against, opposite to, facing*: cujus (insulae) unum latus est contra Galliam, alterum vergit ad Hispaniam, tertium est contra septentriones, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: eas regiones, quae sunt contra Gallias, ib. 4, 20: castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. 38, 4.

2. up: ducenaria duo humeri contra scalas ferebat, *up stairs*, (because he who ascends the stairs faces them,) Plin. 7, 20, 19: Key, Gr. § 1320. II. *Of actions, opinions, etc.: against, contrary to*: ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12: contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa (tigula), Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5: contra naturam, Cic. Off. 3, 5: aut ex lege aut non contra legem, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: contra officium, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: opinionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: expectationem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: spem, Sall. J. 28: spem notaque, Liv. 24, 45: decus regium, Sall. J. 33: contra ea, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: Liv. 4, 52. 2. *Of conduct, instead of the more usu. erga or in: towards (rare)*: (elephanti) narratur clementia contra minus validos, Plin. 3, 7, 7: also, *in return for, in exchange for*: magna saeva mercede contra tanta sua munera, id. 7, 1, 1. 3. *Of hostile opposition: against*: omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: contra omnia dici oportere pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60: contra deos disputare, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: contra caput dicere, id. Quint. 13, 44: ut esset contra fortunam semper armatus, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: contra pericula et insidias firmissimus, Sall. J. 28: contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37. In medic. of antidotes: omnibus hominibus contra serpentes inest venenum, id. 7, 2, 2. Placed after its subst.: Virg. Aen. 5, 414: Tac. A. 3, 1: and after the pron. relat.: Cic. Mur. 4, 9: id. Phil. 2, 8, 18. C. In compounds, contra gen. contains the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico and its derivv., contraeo, contra-pono, etc. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 107-126.)

contractē, adv. *in a smaller house*: assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9.

contractio, ōnis, f. [contraho] *a drawing together, contraction*: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii (opp. projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: ex supercilliorum aut remissione aut contractione, id. Off. 1, 41: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: lumerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction*, Scrib. Comp. 255: also, without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Fig.: *an abridging, shortening, abridgment*: paginae, Cic. Att. 5, 4 fin.: syllabae (opp. productio), id. de Or. 3, 50 fin.: orationis (opp. longitudo), id. Part. 6, 19.

contractiuncula, ae, f. dim. [contractio] *lit. a slight contraction*: Fig.: animi, *dejection, sadness*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

contractor, ōris, m. [contraho] *one who makes a contract, a contractor*: Imp. Zeno Cod. 5, 5, 8.

contractōrium, a lace or string, σφιγκτήρ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contractūra, ae, f. [contraho]. In architecture: *a tapering, contracting (of pillars)*: Vitruv. 3, 2.

contractus, a, um, Part. [contraho]. II. Adj.: *contracted, close, narrow, abridged, limited, etc.*: contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr. 5, 570: aequora, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33: freta, Ov. F. 6, 495: locus, Virg. G. 4, 295: Nilus contractior et exillior, Plin. Pan. 30: contractus et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44: contractior oratio, ib. 31: propositum dicendi (opp. uberius), Quint. 11, 1, 32: summissa atque contracta voce (opp. erecta et concitata), id. 11, 3, 175: parvum opusculum lucubratum his Jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 5. Fig.: quae studia in his Jam aetatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, id. Coel. 31, 76: paupertas, stinted, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20: ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcat contractusque leget, *retired, solitary*, ib. 1, 7, 12.

contractus, ūs, m. [id.] *a drawing together*: acinorum, *a shrinking*, Varr. R. R. 1, 68. II. *an entering upon, a transacting*: rei, Quint. 4, 2, 49. III. *Legal t. t.: a contract, agreement*: contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci συνάλλαγμα vocant, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16.

contrādicibilis, e, adj. [contradico] *that may be contradicted*: signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23.

contrā-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. *to speak against, gainsay, contradict*. With dat.: cuicumque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13: legibus, id. 7, 7, 4: ei optioni, id. 9, 2, 81: sententiis aliorum, Tac. II. 1, 39: Thraseae, ib. 2, 91: ambient, Suet. Caes. 18: joci lacessitus, contradixit edicto, *he replied*, id. Aug. 56: desiderio alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. II. 4, 46 fin.

contrādictio, ōnis, f. [contradico] *a gainsaying, a reply, objection, contradiction*: ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist*, id. 11, 3, 163. In plur.: id. 2, 17, 36: Tac. A. 14, 43.

contrādictor, ōris, m. [id.]. In jurid. Lat.: *one who objects or contradicts, an opponent*: Ulp. Dig. 40, 11, 27: Amm. 31, 14.

contrā-ēo, 4. v. n. *to go against, withstand*: (very rare): with dat.: invidiae, Arn. 1 init.: auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum.

con-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw or bring together, to collect, assemble, gather*: cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34: omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. Att. 8, 1: omnia in unum, ib. 8, 11 B: navibus circiter LXXX. coactis contractisque, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: captivos, Liv. 37, 44: undique liberos, Suet. Aug. 31: muscas in manu, Plin. 12, 15, 14: apes mella contrahunt, id. 11, 5, 4. II. *to draw up, draw close, tighten, shorten, contract, abridge, diminish*: animal omne membra quocunque vult contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53:

18, 59: ex supercilliorum aut remissione aut contractione, id. Off. 1, 41: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: lumerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction*, Scrib. Comp. 255: also, without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Fig.: *an abridging, shortening, abridgment*: paginae, Cic. Att. 5, 4 fin.: syllabae (opp. productio), id. de Or. 3, 50 fin.: orationis (opp. longitudo), id. Part. 6, 19.

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pulmones tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, id. N. D. 2, 55: se millepeda tactu, Plin. 29, 6, 39: bina cornua (*opp.* protendere), id. 9, 22, 38: collum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: digitum torpentem contractumque frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: ignavaeque fame, et contracto frigore pigrae, *hard frost*, Virg. G. 4, 259: frontem, *to wrinkle, contract*, Cic. Clu. 26 *ad fin.*: supercilia (*opp.* deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, ib. 92: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: contrahere turgida vela, *to draw in*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23: si contrahit orbem (luna), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, ib. 3, 144: summittenda et contrahenda oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 45: tempora dicendi, id. 6, 5, 4: lac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Plin. 23, 7, 63: vulnera, id. 24, 8, 33: cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38: ventrem, *to bind*, Cels. 4, 19: vomitiones, Plin. 20, 2, 6. 2. *Fig.*: *to draw in, to check, restrain, sadden*: quol non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1218: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, *let not your spirits fall*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: tum (sole discedente) quasi tristitia quaedam contrahit terram, id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15: bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommunis contrahantur, id. Am. 13 *ad fin.*: ex quibus intelligitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupidinem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39. 3. *to bring on, bring about, cause, make, get, catch, etc.*: aliquid litigii, Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 31: qui hoc mihi contraxit, ib. 3, 2, 21: negotium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42 *fin.*: aliquid damni, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16: aes alienum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: causam certaminis, Liv. 22, 28: certamen, id. 23, 26: tantum sibi rei publicae piaculi contrahet? id. 5, 52: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27: crudelitatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38: situ mucorem contrahere, *to get mouldy*, Col. 12, 4: morbum, *to catch a disease*, Plin. 30, 8, 21: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: porca contracta, *due for the expiation of a crime*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.*. 2. *to do business with, to make a contract, conclude a bargain*: rationem, rem cum illo, id. Clu. 14, 41: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5: qui contrahendis negotiis implicantur, ib. 2, 11, 40: ex rebus contrahendis, ib. 3, 15, 61: affinitas inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44: contrahere emptionem, venditionem, Paul. Dig. 19, 4, 1: and, gen.: *to have to do with*: neque si tecum agas quid neque si cum altero contrahas, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: contrahere nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*

contrājuris, *contrary to law, unlawful*, παράνομος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contrā-pōno, posui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. *to place opposite, to oppose to*: non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84.

contrāpōsitum, i, n. *antithesis*: Quint. 9, 3, 81.

contrārīē, adv. *in an opposite direction or manner*: contrarie sidera procedentia, Cic. Tim. 9: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65: dicere, Tac. Or. 34.

contrārīetas, ātis, f. [*contrarius*] *opposition, contrariety*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14.

contrārio, v. contrarius.

contrārius, a, um, adj. [*contra*] *lying over against, fronting, opposite* (rare): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: iis (tignis) contraria (tigna), ib. 4, 17: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65: ripa, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 65: auris, Plin. 24, 10, 47. 2. In gen.: *opposite, contrary, opposed*. With gen.: hujus igitur virtutis contraria est viti- ositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34. With dat.: illi virtuti contrarium vitium, Quint. 11, 3, 44: rusticitas urbanitati, id. 6, 3, 17: color albo, Ov. M. 2, 541:

aestus vento, ib. 8, 471. With *inter* and *pron. reflect.*: orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: cf. Quint. 1, 10, 6. With *atque*: versantur retro contrario motu atque coelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, id. Verr. 1, 46. *Absol.*: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis conflatum, id. Coel. 5 *fin.*: non modo non cohaerentia inter se, sed maxime disjuncta atque contraria, id. Phil. 2, 8: ardor, Lucr. 3, 252: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, ib. 32: leges, id. 3, 6, 43: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: contrario ictu per parmam uterque transfixus, Liv. 2, 6: quinquere, *going in opposite directions*, Suet. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae, Virg. Aen. 12, 487: contrario amne naves subvehunt, *against the stream*, Plin. 21, 13, 43. Adverbially, ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*: Caes. B. G. 7, 30: Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 47: e contrario: Nep. Iphicr. 1: Quint. 10, 1, 19. Rarely, in contrarium: Plin. 18, 24, 54: per contrarium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8. 3. *inimical, hurtful, pernicious, etc.* (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose): Avena avibus cunctis contraria, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr. 6, 740: usus lactis contrarius capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33: hyssopum stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87: quam (sc. perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrariam interim putaverunt, *injurious, disadvantageous*, Quint. 4, 2, 64: philosophia imperaturo, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, *unfavourable*, id. Oth. 8: saepe quos ipse alueris, tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 17. Subst.: contrarius, ii, m. *an opponent, antagonist*: Vitruv. 3 praef.

contra-versum, adv. *on the contrary*: Sol. 10.

contrā-versus, a, um, Part. [*verto*].

2. *Adj.*: *opposite, lying over against*: Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniae, Sol. 27: urbs spiranti Zephyro, Amm. 18, 9.

contractābilis, e, adj. [*contracto*] *that may be felt or handled*: contractabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8.

contractābīlīter, adv. *with feeling*: Lucr. 4, 664.

contractātiō, ōnis, f. [*contracto*] *a touching, contact* (very rare): equae, vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: vestimentorum, *the use of them*, Paul. Sent. 2, 31.

2. In the jurists: *an illegal appropriation, theft*: furtum est contractatio fraudulosa, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

contractātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] (in the jurists) *a thief*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 36.

con-trecto, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*tracto*] *to touch, handle*: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 606: omnes partes corporis, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: membra, Suet. Ner. 30: librum manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, *to meddle with*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, *to wallow in wealth*, Suet. Cal. 42. 2. *to touch all over, to search*: ne feminae praetextatique pueri et puellae contractarentur, id. Claud. 35. 3. *to touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: contractatis multorum ux- oribus, Suet. Dom. 1. Meton.: con- trectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonoured*, Tac. A. 14, 35. 4. In the jurists: *to take by stealth, purloin*: Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3. 5. *Fig.*: nudare corpus et contractandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: discerpta contractant, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: mente voluptates, *to consider, weigh*, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: studia et disciplinas philo- sophiae, *to apply oneself to*, Gell. 17, 19.

con-trēmisco, mui, 3. v. n. and a. insep. J. Neutr.: *to tremble all over, to quake* (rare): tota mente atque omni- bus artibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: id.

Div. 1, 28: Virg. Aen. 7, 515. *Fig.*: cu- jus in mea causa nunquam fides virtus- que contremuit, i. e., *have never wavered*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68. 2. *Act.*: *to trem- ble at something, be afraid of*: non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem, Sen. Ep. 65 *fin.*: periculum, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 32, 4, 14.

contrēmo, ūi, 3. v. n. *to tremble greatly* (rare): Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: Lucr. 5, 1220.

con-trēmūlus, a, um, adj. *trem- bling violently*: Varr. in Non. 351, 27.

contribulātiō, ōnis, f. [*contribulo*] *anguish*: spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13, ex Jesa. 65, 14.

con-tribūlis, is, m. *of the same tribus* (very rare): Inscr. Grut. 873, 4.

2. *a companion in religion*: Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

contribūlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to afflict, torment*: Vul. Sir. 35, 22.

con-tribūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to put in the same tribe, or in the same list, lot, etc.*: *to enrol, class, incorporate, bring together*. With cum: Oscenses et Calaguritani, qui erant cum Oscen- sibus contributi, Caes. B. C. 1, 60. With dat.: Ambraciam quae tum con- tribuerat se Aetolis, Liv. 38, 3: Pho- censes Locrensesque his contribuerunt, id. 33, 34: examen novum apibus vo- tustate corruptis contribuant, Col. 9, 13, 9. With in: in unam urbem con- tributi, Liv. 31, 30: novos cives in octo tribus, Vell. 2, 20: milites in unam cohortem, Just. 12, 5: nuper in Achaicum contributi concilium, Liv. 42, 37: pollicentes Corinthum his con- tributuros in antiquum gentis con- cilium, id. 32, 19. With ad: urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributae, id. 32, 5: hoc utilius est vitae, contributa habere remedia, Plin. 32, 4, 15: ubi simul plura contribuuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, *are brought to- gether*, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 27. 2. *to bring into a common stock, to contribute*: nec non Spercheides undae contribuere aliquid, Ov. M. 7, 231: proprios ego tecum, sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim, Tib. 1, 6, 64.

contributiō, ōnis, f. [*contribuo*] *a clubbing together, an average assess- ment*: debiti et crediti, Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1: omnium, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contribūtus, a, um, Part. [*con- tribuo*].

contristātiō, ōnis, f. [*contristo*] *an afflicting, affliction, grief*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

contristo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*tristis*] *to make sad or sorrowful, to afflict*: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9 *fin.*: prudens non perturbatur, nec contristatur, nec timet, Sen. Ep. 85, 12: columbae ne contristatae senescant, Col. 8, 8, 4. Poet.: (Sirius) laevo contristat lumine coelum, Virg. Aen. 10, 275. 2. Meton.: *to darken, make gloomy, decloud, bedim, etc.*: Auster pluvio frigore coelum, id. G. 3, 279: Inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silva super opaca, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores quodam nitore exhilarat contristatos sulphure, Plin. 35, 17, 57. Of vines. *to damage*: Col. 3, 2, 20.

contritiō, ōnis, f. [*contero*] *a grind- ing*. *Fig.*: *contrition, grief*, θλίψις: Lact. 7, 18.

contritus, a, um, Part. [*contero*].

2. *Adj.*: *worn out, trite, common*: contritum proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: contrita praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 31: contritum et contemptum, iudicium bonorum, id. Sest. 40.

contrōversia, ae, f. [*controversus*] *a turning against, an attack*: si con- troversia aquae insulam subverterit, *the force of the water*, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2.

2. *a civil lawsuit*: omnia iudicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum malefactorum causa re- perta sunt, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: sive ex

crimine causa constat ut facinoris, sive ex controversia ut hereditatis, sive ex deliberatione ut belli, id. de Or. 2, 24, 104.

III. Gen.: a *debate, dispute, quarrel, controversy*: quicquid est quod in controversia aut in contentione versetur, a propriis personis et temporibus semper advocat controversiam (orator), id. Or. 14, 45: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72: rem adducere in controversiam, ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: magna inter eos existit controversia, ib. 5, 28: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139: controversiae scholasticae, Quint. 4, 2, 92: existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 fin.: constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31 fin.: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 fin.: sedare, Cic. Balb. 19: ea controversia quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, id. Fam. 13, 69: de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantia aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: sine controversia, without contradiction, beyond dispute, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversia, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversialis, e, *adj.* [controversia] pertaining to controversy or dispute: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

contrōversiola, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] a little controversy: Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30.

contrōversiosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] very much controverted (rare): res, Liv. 3, 72.

contrōversor, i, v. *dep.* [controversus], to be at variance, to dispute (rare): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic. frgm. in Trisc. p. 803 P.: qui nascuntur ex fratribus, nihil invicem controversantur, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* I. Pass.: that is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed: id sumere pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50 fin.: argumentum dubium pro necessario, controversum pro confesso, Quint. 5, 13, 34: controversa res et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: auspicium, Liv. 10, 42 fin.: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28.

II. Act.: litigious, quarrelsome: quod esset acuta illa gens (sc. Siculo-rum) et controversa natura, id. Brut. 12, 46: controversa sibi ac repugnantia (sc. terra et ignis), at strife, Macr. Sann. Scip. 1, 6. [Contro and versus: contro appears only in composition, but is related to contra as intro, citro, ultro, to intra, etc.: cf. introrsum.]

con-trūcido, avi, atum, i, v. a. to hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, slaughter, slay (rare): debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abiecit exanimatus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira 1, 2: universos, Suet. Cal. 28: taurorum corpora, Sen. Ep. 115: bestias, Suet. Caes. 75. Fig.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rempublicam contrucidaverunt, have butchered the republic, Cic. Sest. 10, 24.

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. to thrust together, press in: nubes in unum, Lucr. 6, 211: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant corpora, crowded together, ib. 1253: uvam in dolia, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: aliquos in balneis, Cic. Coel. 26, 63.

con-trunco, avi, i, v. a. to hack to pieces, cut down (rare): filios, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 51: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: dum quod edant addas, meum ne contruncant cibum, so that they do not hew down my meat, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 48: offulam grandiore, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35.

trūdo, i, v. a. Part. [contrudo]. **trūdis**, is, *comm.* (abl. contubernale, Pomp. in Charis. p. 99 P.) [contubernium]. I. Milit. t. t. a

tent-companion or comrade (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent): Cic. Ligar. 7, 21: Tac. H. 1, 23: v. Smith's Ant. 357. 2. a young man who accompanied a general, in order to learn the art of war: contubernalis Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. Coel. 30 fin.: fuit in Creta contubernalis Saturnini, id. Planc. 11, 27: Suet. Caes. 42. II. In gen.: a comrade, companion, mate: habuisses enim non hospitem, sed contubernalem, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: illi contubernalem in consulatu, id. Brut. 27, 105: meus in consulatu, id. Sull. 12, 34: praeclaræ (ironically of harlots), Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123. Also ironic: Quirini contubernalem, i. e. Caesar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus, Cic. Att. 13, 28. III. Colloq.: the husband or wife of a slave: masc.: Col. 12, 1, 1: fem.: id. 1, 8, 5: Petr. 57, 6. Hence: aliquem cruci contubernalem dare, to unite in wedlock with the cross, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 29.

contūbernium, il, n. [taberna] companionship in a tent, a dwelling together in a tent: Tac. A. 1, 41. 2. the accompanying of a general, in order to learn the art of war: Cic. Planc. 11: is in contubernio patris ibidem militabat, Sull. J. 64: contubernii necessitudo, Liv. 42, 11.

3. In gen.: companionship, intercourse: Suet. Aug. 89: id. Tib. 14: Plin. Ep. 10, 94 (95): Sen. Ep. 6, 6: Tac. Or. 5. 4. marriage between slaves: Col. 12, 1, 2. Hence, opp. connubium: concubinage: Cic. Verr. 5, 40: Suet. Caes. 49. Of animals: a dwelling together: Phaedr. 2, 4, 4. Fig.: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, existit not together, Val. Max. 9, 5 ad fin. II. Meton.: a common war tent: Caes. B. C. 3, 76: Tac. A. 1, 17. 2. In gen.: a common dwelling: Suet. Cal. 10. Esp.: the dwelling of a male and female slave: Tac. H. 1, 43.

con-tūeor, tūtus, 2, v. *dep.* (pres. contuemur, Lucr. 4, 39: inf. contui, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 111), to look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, consider attentively (rare): totam terram contueri ejusque situm, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: alte spectare si voles atque hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. Rep. 6, 23: te duobus oculis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aspice ipsum: contuemini os, id. Sull. 27: contuens aliquem, Suet. Aug. 94: paulatim oculos ad contuendum leonem refert, Gell. 5, 14. Fig.: to weigh, ponder maturely, observe (rare): quod si plane contueare ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 654. 2. to take care of, to preserve carefully: pecus contuendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16. II. to get a view of, spy out, perceive, descry (very rare): si volutrios forte possis contui, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 39.

contūitus, a, um, Part. [contueor]. **contūitus** (contitus), ūs m. [id.] an attentive looking, view, sight (rare, and only in abl. sing.): amor fugit forum, fugat tuos cognatos, fugat ipse a suo se contuitu, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 27: Plin. 11, 87, 54.

contumācia, ae, f. [contumax] haughtiness, insolence, stubbornness, firmness (rarely in a good sense): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: contumacia et arrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12: inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20: oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia, Cic. Verr. 3, 2 fin.: eadem in vultu, Liv. 2, 61: nec ideo libertas aut contumacia fraudi cuiquam fuit, Suet. Aug. 54: Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, an honourable self-confidence, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29 fin. Of animals: contumacia pervicax boum, Col. 6, 2, 11. Of plants: obstinacy in growth: Plin. 16, 32, 58. II. Legal t. t. an obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in

court, contempt of court: Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53.

contūmāciter, adv. obstinately, stubbornly, contumaciously: contumaciter, arroganter, ἀκούωρως solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1 ad fin.: omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58. Comp. Nep. Cim. 2: Quint. 6 prooem. § 15. Fig.: lapides sculpturae resistunt, Plin. 37, 7, 30.

contūmax, ācis, *adj.* [con and tum, root of tumeo] haughty, insolent, unyielding, stiff-necked, stubborn: quis contumaciior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic. Verr. 2, 78 ad fin.: in me contumax, id. Att. 15, 15: adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2: populus regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 644: si contumax, arrogans, securus sit, Quint. 6, 1, 14: arrogantiam oris et contumacem animum incusavit, Tac. A. 5, 3: contumaces et inconsultae voces, ib. 4, 60: preces, ib. 2, 57: contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, firm, steadfast, id. H. 1, 3. Poet.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65. Sup.: Sen. Ep. 83. Of animals: boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: gallina ad concubitum, id. 8, 2, 8. Of things: unyielding: lima, Phaedr. 4, 7, 5: cardamum fricanti, Plin. 12, 13, 29: syllaba, not fitting into measure, Mart. 9, 12.

II. Legal t. t. wilfully disobedient to a judicial summons: contumax est, qui tribus edictis propositis vel uno pro tribus, quod vulgo peremptorium appellatur literis evocatus praesentiam sui facere contemnit, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53.

contūmēlia (contumelia, Marc. Cap. 4 fin.) ae, f. [con and tum, root of tumeo] insult, affront, invective, disgrace, ignominy: patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumelia, Pac. in Non. 430, 16: contumeliam alteri facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 82: quin novo modo ei faceres contumeliam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, (8) 79: innocentem ei dixit contumelias, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 33: contumeliam jacere in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7 fin.: meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3: in se accipere, ib. 4, 7, 1: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48 fin.: quibus tu injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 20: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, id. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, ib. 1, 9: quem vexat omnibus contumeliis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: contumelia perfugae appellari, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, Liv. 4, 4: contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5. Esp. 2. violation: Liv. 8, 28.

II. Meton. of things: injury, damage: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.

contūmēliōsē, adv. insolently, reproachfully, injuriously: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134. Comp.: Liv. 32, 37. Sup.: Cic. Vat. 12, 29.

contūmēliōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] reproachful, insolent, abusive: quam contumeliosus in edictis! Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: epistola in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistola, id. Claud. 35. Comp.: contumeliosior nulla πειραισθησιν fieri potest, Cic. Att. 15, 4. Sup.: verbum, Quint. 2, 12, 1.

con-tūmesco, 3, v. n. to swell greatly: gingivae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

contumia, ae, v contumelia.

con-tūmūlo, i, v. a. to heap up like a mound: stragulum molle ovium, Plin. 10, 33, 51. II. to furnish with a mound, to inter, bury: saucius ingesta contumuleris humo, Ov. Ib. 464.

con-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3, v. a. (perf. contūdī, Enn. Ann. 16, 36) to beat small, bray, bruise, grind, crush, pound: oleas in lentisco, Cato R. R. 7, 4: radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2:

florem nullo aratro, Cat. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8: aliquem male fustibus, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 4: aliquem pugnis, id. Bac. 3, 3, 46: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem plana palma, Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares a fronte resimas contudit, *squeezed together, pressed in*, Ov. M. 14, 96. Poet.: grando contuderit vites, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5: cheragra contudit articulos, id. S. 2, 7, 16: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, *has his mouth broken*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15. II. Fig.: *to break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check, etc.*: populos feroces, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 43 *fin.*: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44 *ad fin.*: animos feros placida arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12: ita calumniam stultitiamque ejus obtrivit ac contudit, Cic. Caecin. 7: contudi et fregi exultantem praedonis audaciam, id. Phil. 13, 13, 29: minas tumidas regum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 8: impetus, ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthy- hii, *i. e., to surpass by my own*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 33. Poet. Of time: *to complete, bring to a close*: annua sol in quo contudit tempora serpens, Lucr. 5, 691.

contuoli oculi, [contueor] *small winking eyes*, Fest. s. v.

contuor, tui, v. contueor.

conturbatio, ōnis, f. [conturbo] *disorder, confusion*: oculorum, *indistinct vision*, Scrib. Comp. 19. II. Fig.: *confusion, perturbation of mind* (very rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: post rem rubor, pallor, titubatio, et si qua alia signa conturbationis et conscientiae, id. Top. 12, 52.

conturbator, ōris, m. [id.] *that causes disorder*, poet. for *expensive* (very rare): aper, Mart. 7, 27: macellus, id. 10, 96.

conturbatus, a, um, Part. [conturbo]. II. Adj.: *distracted, disturbed, perplexed*: tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: eram in scribendo conturbator, id. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*

con-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to perplex, throw into disorder or confusion, to derange, confound* (rare): Romanorum ordines conturbare, Sall. J. 50: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2: conturbari rempublicam malebant, Sall. C. 37: annus negligentia conturbatus atque confusus, Suet. Aug. 31: prima vulnera novis plagis, Lucr. 4, 1066: conturbare pedes, *i. e. implicare*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 24. II. *to disturb, disquiet in mind or feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbant animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10. Absol.: haec sunt, quae conturbant in deliberatione nonnunquam, ib. 3, 20, 81.

III. Of money matters: conturbare rationes, *or rationem, or absol. to bring into disorder, to make bankrupt*: rationem sibi commissam, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.*: ad quem ego rescripsi nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 *ad fin.*: fac me multis debere, et in his Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet (sc. rationes), id. Planc. 28: sic Peto conturbat, Matho deficit, *so Peto stops payment, and Matho fails*, Juv. 7, 129. Fig.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi rationes omnes, *you have so entirely put me out of my reckoning*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.

con-turmālis, is, m. of the same squadron: Amm. 16, 2.

conturmo, i. v. a. [turma] *to arrange in squadrons*: Amm. 16, 12.

contus, i, m. = *κόρυς*, a pole: feratasque sudas et acuta cuspidē contos, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: ipse ratem conto

subigit, ib. 6, 302: Tac. A. 14, 5: a pike or spear: duris detrudere contis, Virg. Aen. 9, 510: praefixa contis capita gestabantur, Tac. H. 1, 44. 2. pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsio, ōnis, f. [contundo] *a crushing, breaking, bruising* (rare): olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 6. II. In medic. *a bruise, contusion*: Scrib. Comp. 101.

contūsum, i, n. [id.] *a bruise, contusion*: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

contūsus, a, um, Part. [contundo]. **con-tūtor**, ōris, m. *a joint-guardian*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 9.

contūtus, ūs, v. contuitus.

cōnus, i, m. = *κῶνος*, a cone: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. II. Meton. of conical bodies: *the apex of a helmet*: Virg. Aen. 3, 468: Plin. 10, 1, 1. 2. *the cone of the cypress*: Col. 6, 7, 2. 3. *a kind of sun-dial*: Vitruv. 9, 9.

con-vādor, atus, i. v. dep. *to summon one before a court; to cite*: aliquem Veneris vadimonis, *to cite one to the court of Venus*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convalescentia, ae, f. [convalesco] *convalescence, a regaining of health*: Symm. Ep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*

con-vālesco, lūi, 3. v. incept. *to regain health, to grow strong, get better, etc.*: ex morbo convalescere, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: ille in morbum incidit ex quo non convaleuit, id. Fam. 13, 29: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: convalescere a solis ardoribus, Plin. 23, 1, 27: dum infans convalescit, Just. 3, 2: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478: flamma magna congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13. Part. imperf. as subst.: *one who is convalescent*: Plin. 20, 5, 17. Fig.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: civitas, Just. 3, 4: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: Fidenates nimis vicinas prope se convalescere opes rati, Liv. 1, 14: ut tandem annonae convaleuit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. Rem. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2: fama moris suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6. II. In the jurists, *to be pronounced valid*: testamentum, Tert. Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, Labeo ib. 28, 7, 20.

convallatio, ōnis, f. [convallo] *an intrenchment*: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

con-vallis, is, f. (abl. regularly convulle, seldom convalli, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3. Gen. plur. convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23: plur. post-class. form, convallia, sc. loca, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 331) *a deep valley, a valley inclosed on all sides*: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Caes. B. G. 5, 32: Virg. G. 3, 276.

con-vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to surround with an intrenchment, to encompass, to wall round* (very rare): terras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13.

con-vārio, i. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *to variegate*, utim maculationibus, App. Apol. p. 306, 14. II. Neutr.: *to be different, to vary*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

convāso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vasa] *to pack up baggage, etc.*: aliquid convasassem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *ad fin.*

convectio, ōnis, f. [conveho] *a carrying or bringing together*: annonae, Amm. 14, 10.

convecto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to carry or bring together* (rare): recentes praedas, Virg. Aen. 7, 749: ligones e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27.

convector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who carries or brings together*: Fab. Pictor in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21. II. *a fellow-passenger on board ship, etc.* (very rare): Cic. Att. 10, 17: App. M. 1, p. 109.

con-vēho, vexi, vectum, 3. v. a. *to carry or bring together, to carry up*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: aes grave plaustris ad aerarium convolentes, Liv. 4, 60: tus collectum Sabota camelis, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: flores (apes), id. 14, 17, 18: frumentum habere convectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 74. III. Esp. of the harvest: *to gather, get in*: fructus in villas, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: messes, Plin. 16, 9, 14.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. *to tear up, wrest or rend away, to pull or pluck up, wrench off, etc.*: interim milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: fundamenta, Lucr. 4, 506: esculum non hie-mes, non flabra, neque imbres convellunt: immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 294: convulsis repagulis, effractisque valvis, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: limina tectorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 507: artus, Lucr. 3, 344: pedem mensae, Ov. M. 12, 254: armos, *to wrench, dislocate*, Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros, fetus, *i. e. to produce abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5. With prep. or abl.: simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: viridem ab humo convellere silvam, Virg. Aen. 3, 24: funem a terra, id. G. 1, 457: (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, id. Aen. 2, 464: robora sua terra, Ov. M. 7, 204: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52. II.

Milit. t. t.: *convellere signa, to pluck up the standards, to decamp* (rare): Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.* III. *to tear to pieces, to rend, dismember*: dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glebam vomere, Cat. 64, 40: navis undis Euroque, Virg. Aen. 1, 383: aequor remis rostrisque, ib. 5, 143: vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 20: convulsi laniatique centuriones, ib. 1, 32: domum, ib. 6, 40. Fig.: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111: Tac. A. 4, 40. 2. Medic. t. t. convulsus, a, um, *convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive*: latus, Suet. Tib. 72: Quint. 11, 3, 20. Subst.: convulsis utilissima, Plin. 25, 8, 54. IV. Fig.: *to overthrow, upset, destroy, annul, weaken*: est boni consulis, quum cuncta auxilia reip. labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriae, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 3: quae cogitatio erat aliquantum labefactata atque convulsa, id. Fam. 5, 13: si convellere adorianur ea quae non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51: quae judicia aut pacti formula non infirmari ac convelli potest, id. Caecin. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. Verr. 3, 6: acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: rempublicam iudicio aliquo, id. Brut. 30, 115: opinionem, id. Clu. 2, 6: gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4: fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 *fin.*: futa, Ov. H. 16, 41: secutae sunt duae (epistolae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic. Att. 8, 15.

con-vēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to veil, to cover over* (rare): caput, Gell. 19, 9. Fig.: id. 7, 3.

convēna, ae, comm. [convenio] *one who comes with others; plur. a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: eodem convenae complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato in Gell. 18, 12: an vero tibi Romulus aut pastores aut convenas congregasse videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

II. Adj.: *convena undique multitudine*, Amm. 15, 5: serpentes, Sol. 47: amantes inter se facere convenas, *to cause them to meet, to bring them together*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 61: aquae, Sol. 37.

convēniens, entis, Part. [id.] II. Adj.: *agreeing, consistent, accordant*,

harmonious: convenientes bene propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: recta et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, id. Off. 3, 8: conveniens et conjuncta constantia inter augures, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 1, 1029. 2. *sitting, appropriate, suitable*: with *cum* (rare): motus oris cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. in Gell. 10, 4: dies cum populi vultu, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 28. With *dat.*: nihil in hac praeclara epistola scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119. With *ad* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Am. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 440. With *inter* (rare): in vita omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941. *Absol.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *sitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: disciplina convenientissima, Vell. 1, 6: nihil convenientius ducens, Suet. Aug. 10. *Impers.*: conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*: convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16. *Sup.*: Plin. Pan. 87.

convenienter, *adv.* *fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently, etc.*: congruere naturae cumque ea convenienter vivere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26: quam sibi constanter convenienterque dicat, non laborat, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: convenienter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5. *Sup.*: Aug. C. D. 18, 44.

convenientia, *ae, f.* [conveniens] *agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, fitness*: naturae convenientia cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: convenientia et conjunctio naturae. quam vocant *συμπάθειαν*, ib. 2, 60: nullum aliud animal pulcritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: hanc in stellis constantiam, hanc convenientiam temporum, id. N. D. 2, 21: in ea est enim convenientia rerum, in ea stabilitas, in ea constantia, id. Am. 27. *Absol.*: (summum bonum) quum positum sit in eo, quod *ὁμολογίαν* Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet, id. Fin. 3, 6, 21: virtus convenientia constat, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*

con-vēnio, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (*fut.* *convenibo*, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 18) *to come together, come in a body, meet together, assemble*: milites, qui ex provincia convenerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, ib. 1, 30: quanta multitudo hominum convenerit ad hoc iudicium vides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: ad clamorem hominum, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: mei capitis servandi causa Romanam Italia tota convenit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34: unum in locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: in consilium frequentes, Cic. Verr. 2, 29: reguli in unum convenere, Sall. J. 11: clam inter se convenerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.* 2. *Of things*: ut mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 44: quum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62. 3. *Of cities under the jurisdiction of some metropolis*: ut in eam rem iudices dentur ex his civitatibus quae in id forum convenirent, id. Verr. 2, 15: Plin. 5, 28, 29. 4. *Legal t. t.*: convenire in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the possession of her husband, Cic. Fl. 34: so, in matrimonium cum viro convenire, Gell. 18, 6. II. *Act.*: *to go up to, come up with, address, accost, meet, visit*: with *acc.*: ubi nuptiae fuerint, tum istam conveniō, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 18: ego hinc me ad forum; ut conveniam Pamphilum, Ter.

Andr. 1, 3, 22: (Helvetii) quum Caesarem in itinere convenissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: Atilium sua manu spargentem semen qui missi erant convenerunt, *met with him*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: neminem conveni, convenio autem quotidie plurimos, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14. *Pass.*: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, ib. 6, 19: nec Lentulum a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6: quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 9. *Absol.*: adiutur petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3. Hence

2. *Legal t. t. to sue, summon before a tribunal*: ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 20: de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidia, id. Dig. 17, 1, 59. With *abstr. objects*: dolum aut culpam eorum, Papin. Dig. 26, 38: nomen, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 15.

III. *to come together with, make one with, unite, combine, couple*: atomi, Lucr. 5, 410: aranei conveniunt clunibus, *copulate*, Plin. 11, 24, 29. 2. *Fig.*: of persons: *to agree with, be of one mind with, harmonize* (rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 130. More freq. with a *passive sign.*: *to be agreed upon*: rarely with a personal subject, and often *impers.* *Constr.*: *dat.* and *cum*, *inter*, or *absol.*: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse iudicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic. Clu. 43: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 10: haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: pax quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 146: posse rem convenire si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 51: dum rem conventuram putamus, id. Att. 9, 6: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in colloquium convenit, condiciones non convenerunt, Nep. Han. 6: ardentia vidit castra magister equitum; id convenerat signum, Liv. 9, 23: pax convenerat, id. 1, 3. 3. *Impers.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1: quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 4, 66: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, etc., Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 19: nunc, quum ejus alienum esse a me animum sentiam, neque conventurum inter nos posthac arbitrer, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 36: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23: convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally agreed*, id. 9, 16: convenit victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum, seque uti dederent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 70: pacto convenit, Liv. 24, 6: omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidia deductus, Sall. J. 39: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, Liv. 38, 11. To express assent: *convenit, agreed*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 54. IV. *to fit, suit, be adapted to*: conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. *Fig.*: *to be fit, becoming, suitable, proper, serviceable, applicable, consistent*: *constr.* with *in* or *ad*, *cum*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* (rarely with *acc.* or *inf.*): ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato R. R. 6 *fin.*: non vos quidem crudeles fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?), Cic. Phil. 9, 4: quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius quam in istum convenire, id. Verr. 1, 49: nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7: haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, id. Fam. 6, 8: num videntur convenire haec nuptiae? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29: hanc mihi expetivi, contigit, conveniunt mores, ib. 4, 2, 13: nomen non con-

venit, ib. 5, 4, 39: non bene conveniunt nec in una sede morantur majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19. With *acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 24. 2. With a clause as subject: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41: hoc non convenit, me agrum habere, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 55: convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, Lucr. 2, 582: convenit quo nomine mirari, Vell. 1, 3: interim sic quaerere convenit, Quint. 7, 3, 9: qui enim convenit, ut, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 2: si tibi curae quantae conveniat Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.

conventicūlum, *i, n. dim.* [conventus] (rare) *a small assemblage*: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91. II. *a place of assembly*: exstructa apud nemus conventicula et cauponae, Tac. A. 14, 15: Amm. 27, 3.

conventitium, *ii, n.* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *money paid to Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people*: Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

conventitius, or **-cius**, *a, um, adj.* [convenio] *pertaining to coming together*: ex patribus conventiois, *from chance fathers*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 42.

conventio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *an assembly, meeting* (rare): Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75. II. *agreement, covenant, compact*: Liv. 27, 30: eandem tacita conventione salvam mihi pollicebatur, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: Tac. H. 3, 70. III. *a judicial proceeding, indictment* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3.

conventiōnālis, *e, adj.* [conventio] *pertaining to an agreement or compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 *sq.*

conventiuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a small assembly*: Aug. Ep. 56 *ad fin.*

convento, *avi, i. v. n. freq.* [convenio] *to meet often*: Sol. 27.

conventum, *i, n.* [id.] *an agreement, compact, covenant*: facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: Liv. 29, 24: pactum conventum, a law term, Cic. Part. 37, 130: conventum et pactum, Juv. 6, 25.

conventus, *a, um, Part.* [convenio].

conventus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *lit. a coming together*: conventus duarum stellarum, *the conjunction*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12. Hence *a meeting, an assembly of people*: tantam causam dico extra conventum, Cic. Delot. 2, 5: Persius exponit causam, ridetur ab omni conventu, Hor. S. 1, 7, 22: Aegium semper conventus gentis indicti sunt, Liv. 38, 30.

II. *Esp. an assembly of Roman citizens at a certain place in a province, where the governor of the province administered justice and transacted other business*, every province being divided into a certain number of "conventus" or *circuits* (v. Smith's Ant. 357): hence, *conventus agere, to hold the circuits*: Caesar in citeriorem Galliam ad conventus agendos profectus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: ib. 5, 1: ib. 6, 44: iis oppidis, in quibus consistere praetores et conventum agere soleant, *to administer justice*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11. III. *the district of the province in which the citizens assembled*: universa provincia dividitur in conventus tres, Emeritensem, Pacensem, Scalabitanum, Plin. 4, 22, 35: id. 3, 1, 3.

IV. *the inhabitants of the district*: ipse Cordubae conventus per se portas Varroni clausit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: ib. 3, 9: Cic. Lig. 8, 24. V. *a union, connection* (rare): of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612: of collection, Arn. 2. VI. *a compact, agreement, covenant* (for conventum): Auc. Her. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

con-vēnusto, *i. v. a.* *to ornament, adorn*: Sid. Ep. 7, 12.

con-verbero, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to strike severely, to beat, bruise*: faciem,

Plin. 13, 22, 43: os, Curt. 7, 2. Fig.: vitia, to chastise, Sen. Ep. 121.

converrītor, ōris, m. [converro] *one who sweeps together*: App. Apol. p. 277, 13.

con-verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep or brush together, to sweep up, clear away: Cato R. R. 143, 2: reverram hercle hoc quod converri modo, Pl. Stich. 2, 3, 64.

II. Meton.: hereditates omnium, to scrape together, Cic. Off. 3, 19 *fn.* Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, to dust his jacket, beat soundly, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversatio, ōnis, f. [converso] frequent use: Sen. Ben. 3, 2. II. frequent abode in a place: Plin. 10, 33, 51.

III. intercourse, conversation: Vell. 2, 102: Tac. A. 12, 49: conversatio (Vestalis) cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8.

conversātor, a companion: ὁμοδιαιτος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversim, adv. [converto] *conversely*: Maro. Cap. 5, 15.

conversio, ōnis, f. [id.] a turning round, revolving, revolution: coeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42 *ad fin.*: coelestes, id. Leg. 1, 8.

II. the periodical return of the seasons: mensium annorumque, id. Tim. 14.

III. In medic.: a turning round, inverting: vesicae, Plin. 8, 42, 67. In plur.: vulvae, id. 24, 7, 23.

2. an abscess: Col. 6, 17, 6.

IV. Fig.: an alteration, change: conversio et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37 *fin.*

V. In rhetoric: change or transition of style: Quint. 10, 5, 4.

2. the repetition of the same word at the end of a clause, ἀντιστροφή: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 33 *sq.*: Auc. Her. 4, 13.

3. the rounding of a period, καμπή, συστροφή: Cic. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*

con-verso, avi, atum, 1. v. freq. to turn round frequently: animus se ipse conversans, Cic. Tim. 8.

conversor, atus, 1. v. dep. to abide or dwell: in montibus (aquila), Plin. 10, 3, 3.

II. to associate with, keep company with: nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 41: tristis, ib. 99: inter humano sanguine delibutos, id. Contr. 1, 2.

Absol.: sumuntur a conversantibus mores, id. Ira, 3, 8. Of animals: ut multitudo sine discordia cum parentibus suis converseatur, Col. 9, 11, 1: asinus a tenero conversatus equis, id. 6, 37, 8.

III. Of way of life: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

conversus, a, um, Part. [converro] swept together.

conversus, a, um, Part. [converto] turned around.

conversus, ūs, m. [id.] a turning or twisting round: Macr. Sat. 7, 9.

convertibilis, e, adj. [id.] changeable: Prud. Apoth. 344.

con-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n. (depon.): convortitur, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 83).

A. Act.: to turn or whirl round, to turn to the same point, to turn towards, etc.: with acc.? terra, quā circum axem se summa celeritate convertat et torqueat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: reddita inclusarum ex spelunca boum vox Herculem convertit, causes him to turn, Liv. 1, 7: ter se convertit, Ov. M. 7, 189: signa (milit. t. t.) to wheel round, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pugnatur acriter adeo ut paene terga convertant, id. B. C. 1, 80: reliquos sese convertere cogunt, to turn back, ib. 1, 46: convertere vias infestaque tela tulere, Virg. Aen. 5, 582: convertibat exercitum, he reviewed his army, Gell. 5, 5: sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196: Rhodiorum civitatem, Liv. 45, 20: homines quaque iret, Suet. Tit. 5: crines oniamistro, i. e. to curl, Petr. 102, 15. Reflect.: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: terra conversa, trenched up, Col. 11, 3: circumfundi terrae undique homines, conversisque inter se pedibus stare, with their feet turned in opposite directions, Plin. 2, 65, 65. That towards which the object is turned is designated by various

preps. 1. By in: equos frenis in hostes, Lucr. 5, 1316: naves in eam partem, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: aciem in fugam, ib. 1, 52: ferrum in me, Virg. Aen. 9, 427: iter in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se in Phrygiam, Nep. Ages. 3: illud intelligo, omnium ora in me convorsa esse, Sall. J. 85: proximas (provincias) in se, Suet. Vesp. 4.

2. By ad: ad hunc se confestim a Pulchrone omnis multitudo convertit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: colla ad freta, Ov. M. 15, 516: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum, ib. 14, 386: nos ad iudicem, Quint. 11, 3, 157: omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 3.

3. By contra: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

4. By sub: cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5, 653.

5. By dat.: luna potest in dies majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. 5, 704: Zephyro convertitur ales itque super Libyen, Lucan. 9, 689.

6. By local adv.: aciem eo, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

7. By acc. se domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22.

II. Fig.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic. Or. 40, 138: ad permovendos et convertendos animos parati, ib. 5, 20: risum in iudicem, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: omnem orationem transdixi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, ib. 2, 48 *ad fin.*: rationem in fraudem malitiamque, to employ, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: beneficium in injuriam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: hoc malum ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 49: se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5 *ad fin.*: se ad philosophos, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6.

III. to change, alter; to overturn, throw into confusion: with acc.: rem, id. Att. 8, 13: rempublicam, to bring into disorder, id. Flacc. 38: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15: animum avaritia, Sall. J. 29: efficit omnes res ut convertant fornās, mutantque colores, Lucr. 2, 1004: terror oblatas mentes militum convertit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: vitae viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26: studia, id. A. P. 166: conversi animum vultumque, Tac. H. 1, 85: castra castris, to change camp with camp (i. e. to be constantly pitching them afresh in marching), Caes. B. C. 1, 81. With a second acc. dependent on in: to change into, transform: Jam ego me convortam in hirundinem, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4: deum sese in hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam in canem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *ad fin.*: deum in premium (i. e. aurum), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8: crimen in laudem, Cic. Fl. 29: amicitiae se in graves inimicitias, id. Am. 21, 78.

2. Of literary works: to translate: converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes, nec converti ut interpret, sed ut orator, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: orationes e Graeco, ib. 6 *fin.*: aliqua de Graecis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: librum in Latinum, id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*

B. Neutr. in the same signif. as the act. (rare): clam cum paucis ad pedes convortit, Sall. J. 101. Fig.: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertibat, Cic. Brut. 38: ubi regum imperium in superbiam dominationemque convortit, Sall. C. 6.

con-vescor, 3. v. dep. to eat with any one: Aug. Ep. 18.

con-vestio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. to clothe (rare): cruenta corpora, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 6, 2. Fig.: prata herbis, meadows bedecked with grass, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: topiarium laudavi: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: omnia sua luce sol, Lucr. 2, 147.

con-vetēranus, i, m. a fellow-veteran: Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2.

convexio, ōnis, f. [convexus] a vaulting, convexity: mundi, Gell. 14, 1.

convexitas, ātis, f. [id.] a rounding off, vaulting, convexity: circuli, Plin. 18, 25, 57: cava in coelo, id. 2, 64,

64: terrae, id. 18, 29, 69: (Insulam) vocari Convallem a convexitate, id. 6, 30, 37.

con-vexo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to press or squeeze together: Gell. 10, 6.

convexus, a, um, adj. [conveho] carried round, rounded off, vaulted, arched, convex (sometimes concave): coelum, Ov. M. 1, 26: nutantem convexo pondere mundum, Virg. E. 4, 50: mundus, Plin. 2, 2, 2: orbis (opp. patens), Cic. Arat. 334: vallia, Plin. 5, 5, 5: cornua, id. 11, 37, 41: folia in terram, id. 25, 10, 77. Subst. convexum, i, and more freq. in plur. convexa, orum, n. a vault, arch, concavity: in convexo nemorum, Virg. Aen. 1, 310: taedet coeli convexa tueri, ib. 4, 451: vallium, the cavities, Just. 2, 10. Absol.: talis sese halitus supra ad convexa ferebat, Virg. Aen. 6, 241.

II. inclined, sloping downwards: vertex ad aequora, Ov. M. 13, 911: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

convexus, ūs, m. περιπέπεια, Gloss. Vet.

con-vibro, avi, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neut.: to move oneself rapidly: pedibus, Poet. in Fest. s. v. petulantes.

II. Act.: to set in rapid motion: linguam, App. Flor. no. 12, p. 348.

con-vicānus, i, m. a native of the same village: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

conviciātor, ōris, m. [convicior] a railer, reviler (rare): Cic. Mur. 6: Suet. Tib. 11.

conviciōlum, i, n. dim. [convicium] a slight reproach, a taunt: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

conviciōr, atus, 1. v. dep. [id.] to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at (rare). Absol.: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv. 42, 41: convicianti oculum verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53. With dat.: quibus conviciari patrociniū fides cogit, Quint. 5, 13, 40.

conviciūm, ii, n. [prob. of same root as vox, voc-is] a loud noise, a cry, clamour: erant autem convivia non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: cantorum, id. Sest. 55, 118: ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defessae conquiescant, id. Arch. 6. Of birds: Ov. M. 5, 676: of frogs (with clamor), Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: of the cicadae, id. 3, 16, 3.

II. loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, disapprobation, etc.: maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam: quae si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: qua hunc objurgatione aut quo potius convicio a tanto errore coner avellere, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: convicium omnium vestrum, disapprobation, contradiction, id. Acad. 2, 40: senatus, id. Pis. 26, 63: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, by the clamorous importunity, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11.

2. Of things: aurium, censure, reproof, correction, id. Or. 48, 160: tacitum cogitationis, in thought, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26.

convictio, ōnis, f. [convinco] demonstration, proof: Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

convictio, ōnis, f. [convivo] companionship, intimacy: jucundissima, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

convictor, ōris, m. [id.] he who lives with one, a messmate, familiar friend: Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: Suet. Tib. 56.

convictus, a, um, Part. [convinco].

convictus, ūs, m. [convivo] a living together, intimacy: Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21: Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29.

II. a banquet, feast: Vell. 2, 33: Tac. A. 2, 28.

con-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to overcome, beat down (in argument), prove wrong, convict of crime or error etc.: with accus.: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. Sull. 25 *fin.*: si negem, quo me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8. The word denoting the thing proved, etc., in the Gen., more rarely in Abl., with de,

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in, or *Inf.*: teque in isto ipso convinco non inhumanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, ib. 2, 4, 9: aliquem summae negligentiae, id. Sull. 15, 44: levitatis et infirmitatis, id. Am. 17 *fin.*: repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 43: latrocinii, caedis, id. Tib. 1: multis avaritiae, criminibus, Cic. Flac. 39, 98: scelere, Suet. Ner. 31: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 5: in pari peccato, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32: in homicidio, Plin. 18, 3, 3: in maiore fraude, Suet. Claud. 14: aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 45, 10. || Of things: to prove, show clearly; and esp. to prove false, wrong, criminal, etc.: with acc.: inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. Quint. 25, 79: peccata argumentis, to refute, rebut, id. Part. 33 *fin.*: falsa veris rebus, Lucr. 4, 766: haec poetarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: oratio quae neque redargui neque convinci potest, id. Tim. 3: errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: avaritiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: furem, Ov. M. 13, 58: convincere quod obicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35: quod (crimen), Tac. A. 14, 40: mitto, quod convicta (praedia) ab Apollonidensibus, proved not to belong to, Cic. Flac. 32, 79. With acc. and *inf.*: nihil te de bonis rebus in vita, nihil de malis didicisse convincerent (philosophi), id. de Or. 1, 10, 42.

con-vinctio, ōnis, f. [vincio] Gramm. t. t. = σύνδεσμος, a conjunction: Quint. 1, 4, 18.

con-violo, avi, i. v. a. to violate, desecrate: Prud. Psych. 398.

con-viresco, 3. v. insep. to be verdant: litus insertis arboribus, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

con-viscero, i. v. a. to incorporate, unite: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-viso, 3. v. a. (rare) to look all over, to search thoroughly: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357: penitus res occultas, id. 1, 146. Fig.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), id. 5, 777.

conviva, ae, comm. [convivo]: lit.: one who lives or feasts with others; a table companion, guest: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 75: ib. 1, 1, 119: Cic. Tusc. 1, 2: dulcis, he who enjoys a meal, Prop. 3, 7, 45: deorum (Tantalus), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7. Fem.: Pompon. in Charis. 37 P.

convivālis, e, adj. [convivium] pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial: oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6: fabulae, Tac. A. 6, 5: sermones, Macr. Sat. 1, 1.

convivātor, ōris, m. [convivor] he who makes a feast, gives an entertainment (rare): Hor. S. 2, 8, 73: Liv. 35, 49.

convivium, ii. n. [id.] a feast, entertainment, banquet: bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem, tum concoenationem vocant, Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 9: Virg. G. 1, 301: Tac. H. 3, 76. || Meton.: company, guests: Sen. Tranq. 1: pallorem dirum velut defunctorum offundente convivii, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

con-vivo, xi, 3. v. n. to live with: avaro, Sen. Ep. 104: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15. || For convivor: to feast or banquet together: Quint. 1, 6, 44.

convivo, are, for convivor, to feast together: Enn. in Non. 474, 23: Petr. 57, 2.

convivor, atus, i. v. dep. (act. form convivas, Titin. in Non. 314, 17: convivare, Petr. 57, 2) [con and viv, root of vivo] to banquet or carouse together (rare): nolunt crebro convivarier, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32: Cic. Verr. 3, 44: Suet. Caes. 48.

convocatio, ōnis, f. [convoco] a calling together: populi R., Pseudo-Cic. in Senat. 15, 38.

con-voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to call together, to convoke, assemble: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad scientiam vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, ib. 5, 2: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14: principes Trevirorum ad se, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: auditores, Cic. Brut. 51, 191: concilium, id. Vatin. 7 *fin.*: senatum id. Fam. 10, 12: populumque senatumque, Ov. M. 15, 591: praefectos equitum ad concilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: ad contionem, Liv. 7, 36: also of one person me in vestram contionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.* Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276: Noctem Noctisque Deos, ib. 14, 405. Fig.: sibi consilia in animum Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 44.

con-volo, avi, atum, i. v. n. Lit. to fly or flock together; to assemble hastily, to run together (rare): populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: causa, in qua furiae concitatae tanquam ad funus reip. convolant, Cic. Sest. 51, 109: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28. Fig.: ad secundum legatarium, Paul. Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convolutio, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [convolvere] to whirl or roll round rapidly: Sen. Ep. 114 ad *fin.*: id. Q. N. 7, 9.

convolutus, a, um, Part. [convolvere].

con-volvo, vi, volutum, 3. v. a. to roll together, roll round: se sol, Cic. Div. 1, 23: lubrica terga coluber, Virg. Aen. 2, 474: rapta turbines, Sen. Ep. 94 ad *fin.*: se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76: in part. perf.: convoluti in semet dracones, id. 10, 72, 92: aer ignavo globo torpet, id. 2, 8, 6. Poet.: cum mare convolvit gentes, Lucan. 5, 623: pennis convolvitur ales, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 113. Fig.: verba magno cursu, to heap up, multiply, Sen. Ep. 40: Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina convolvit, involved, Flor. 2, 11.

convolvulus, i, m. [convolvere] a caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf, supposed to be the pyralis of the vine, Pyralis vitis, Bosc.; Gr. ὕψ: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Plin. 17, 28, 47. || a plant, bind-weed, the white hedge Convolvulus, C. sepium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

con-vomo, 3. v. a. to vomit upon or over (rare): mensas hospitum, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, Juv. 6, 101.

con-voro, i. v. a. to eat up, devour: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

con-voveo, vovi, 2. v. a. to devote together: S. C. de Bacch.

con-vulnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wound severely: multos jaculis, Hirt. B. Afr. 7: iumenta, Curt. 5, 13 med.: os (apes), Plin. 8, 36, 54: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18: fistulas, to perforate, Front. Aquaed. 27. Fig.: maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17.

con-vulsio, ōnis, f. [convello]. In medic. *cramp, convulsion*: Plin. 20, 15, 60.

convulsus, a, um, Part. [convello].

convya, ae, f. = κόρυζα, a plant, of two kinds: 1. cunila, the male, the viscous elecampane, Inula viscosa, Desf. Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 50, v. cunila. 2. the female, flea-bane, Pulicaria vulgaris, Gaert.: Plin. 21, 10, 32.

cō-ōdibilis, e, adj. exceedingly hateful, detestable: haeretici, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

coolesco, ere, v. coalesco.

cō-ōperatio, ōnis, f. co-operation: Quint. Decl. 16 *fin.*

cō-ōperātor, ōris, m. a joint labourer, co-operator: Hier. Ep. 143, no. 1.

cō-ōpercūlum, i, n. a cover, lid (rare): Plin. 23, 6, 59. (Hence lt. *coverchio*.)

cō-ōperimentum, i, n. a covering: Bassus in Gell. 5, 7.

cō-ōperio, rui, rtum, 4. n. a. to cover wholly, to overwhelm: tenebrae coope-

riant montes, maria ac terras, Lucr. 6, 491: radices, Plin. 17, 26, 39: tribunum militum lapidibus, Liv. 4, 50. Gen. in part. perf.: cooperta membra pannis, Lucr. 6, 1268: Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, Liv. 42, 2: iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 1, 46. Fig.: coopertus tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, ib. 1, 4: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23: miseris, id. J. 14: famosis versibus, bespattered with, Hor. S. 2, 1, 68. (Hence Ital. *coprire*; Fr. *couvrir*.)

cōoptatio, ōnis, f. [coopto] an election, choice: collegiorum Cic. Am. 25 *fin.*: censoria, id. Leg. 3: cooptatio in Patres, Liv. 4, 4.

cō-opto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (perf. subj. cooptassint, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*), to choose, to elect (said of bodies, the members of which elect persons to fill up vacancies): senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: senatum, Liv. 23, 3: tribunos plebis, id. 5, 10: collegas, id. 3, 64: collegam sibi, Suet. Aug. 27: magistrum equitum, Liv. 6, 38: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22: aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Coel. 2, 5: in collegium (augurum), id. Brut. 1: in locum auguratus, id. Phil. 13, 5 ad *fin.*: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.

cō-ōrior, ortus, 4. v. dep. to arise, rise up, appear, break forth, etc.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv. 26, 27: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: foedum certamen, Liv. 1, 6: dolores, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 12: febris, Lucr. 4, 66: saeva tempestas, id. 6, 458: tum subito tempestates coortae sunt maximae, Cic. Verr. 1, 18: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tetra nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 173. ||

Esp. of a hostile rising: to rise, to break forth, etc. Absol.: velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9: insidiae, Tac. H. 2, 24: ferociore coorti vociferari, Liv. 3, 41: magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 148. With prep.: in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32: in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2: ad bellum, Liv. 4, 56: adversus quos infestior coorta optumatum acies, id. 4, 9.

cōortus, a, um, Part. [coorior].

cōortus, ūs, m. [id.] a rising, originating: Lucr. 2, 1106.

cōpa, ae, f. [cop=CAUP, root of caupo] a hostess of a wine-shop, who sometimes exhibited as a dancer: Virg. Cop. 1: Suet. Ner. 27.

copadia, orum, v. cupedia.

cōphīnus, i, m. = κόφινος, a basket: Col. 11, 3, 51: Juv. 3, 14. (Hence Ital. *cofano*; Sp. *cofre*, *cofin*; Fr. *coffre*, *coffin*.)

cōpia, ae, f. [con and op, root of opes: cf. in-opia] fulness, richness. Of possessions: plenty, wealth, riches, resources: divitiarum fructus in copia est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosos, id. Rosc. 15, 44: publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Manil. 7: ille exercitum suis tectis et copiis sustentavit, at his own charge, id. Delot. 5, 14: se suis copiis suoque exercitu illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: bonam copiam ejurare, to declare oneself insolvent, Cic. Fam. 9, 16. || Of number: copiousness, multitude, abundance, fulness: tanta virorum fortium atque innocentium, id. Manil. 10: magna copia latronum in ea regione, Sall. C. 28 *fin.*: tubicinum, id. J. 93 *fin.*: procorum, Ov. M. 10, 3, 56: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511. 2. Of immaterial objects: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125. Absol.: copia, fulness of expression, id. Brut. 11 *fin.*: venustatum, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: inventionis, Quint. 11, 3, 56. ||

In milit. lang. copia, and more freq. plur. copiae, arum, men, troops, forces (very common in Caesar): quos ex omni copia delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Cic.

Mut. 37: Helvetii per angustias suas copias transduxerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. Also, *provisions, supplies*, etc.: reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt, ib. 4, 4: facere alicui frumenti copiam, *to furnish a supply*, ib. 1, 28 ut specie parandarum copiarum, civili praeda miles imbueretur, Tac. H. 3, 15. tantum copiarum tam urbanarum quam rusticarum, Plin. Ep. 6, 28. **IV.** In reference to action: *ability, power, opportunity, means*. With *gen.* of *gerund*: ut mihi ejus facias conveniendi copiam, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 90: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520: copiam dare, Ter. Heaut. prol. 28: cunctandi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 58: illius inspectandi, id. Bac. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. J. 83. With *inf.*: quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, id. C. 17. With *subj.*: quum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego hunc remittam nuntium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 14: tecum sine metu ut sit, copia est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87. *Absol.*: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 76. And in *gen.*: facere copiam, *to impart, bestow*. With *dat.* and *gen.*: facere omnibus civibus consilii sui copiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133. Of sexual intercourse: obsecrat, sibi ut ejus faciat copiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 62.

cōpiolae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [copia] *a small number of troops*: Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

cōpior, i. v. dep. [id.]. Milit. *t. t.* *to get supplies, to furnish oneself abundantly*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

cōpiōsē, adv. *in great abundance, copiously, plentifully*: in provinciam copiose profectus erat, *well supplied*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36: large et copiose comparare pastum, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att. 13, 52: absolvit urna, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 4, 27. **II.** Of style: *diffusely, prolizly*, etc.: ab eo agricultura laudatur, id. de Sen. 17: copiose et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35 *fin.*: defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 78. *Comp.*: id. Or. 4. *Sup.*: id. Clu. 10.

cōpiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] *plentiful, furnished abundantly, well supplied, rich, wealthy*, etc. (both of persons and things): *constr.* with the *abl.*, *ab*, or *absol.*: rarely with the *gen.*: tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: oppidum re cibaria, Gell. 7, 1: artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66: locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18: copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), id. Div. in Caecil. 17: urbs, id. Arch. 3: via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8: stativa, Liv. 9, 44: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8 proem. § 28. With *gen.*: ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11. **II.** Of intellect, style, etc.: *copious in expression, eloquent, fertile*, etc.: homo ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: locutus esse dicitur homo copiosus aliquot horas, ib. 2, 18, 75: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17: copiosa oratio (*opp. to jejuna*), id. 8, 3, 49: ingenium facile et copiosum, *fertile in expedients* Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, ib. 2, 1, 4. *Comp.*: provincia, Hirt. B. Alex. 43. *Sup.*: copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5, 23.

cōpis (cops, acc. to Prisc. p. 752 P.) *is, adj.* [con and op, root of opes: cf. inops] (ante-class. for copiosus) *abundantly supplied, wealthy, rich*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 117: ego nunc me gloriosum faciam, copi pectore, id. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

cōpis, idis, *f.* = *κόπης*, *a sword or scimitar*: Curt. 8, 14.

cōpo, onis = *caupo*, *q. v.*

copona, ae = *caupona*, *q. v.*
cōprēa, ae, *m.* = *κοπρία*, *a low buff-foam, a filthy jester*: Suet. Tib. 61.

cops, copis, *v. i.* copis.
cōpta, ae, *f.* = *κόπτη*, *a kind of cake made of pounded materials*: Mart. 14, 68.

cōpūla, ae, *f.* *a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare): tortae, ship's rigging, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 11: gerens sinistra copulam, qua vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: dura copula canem tenet, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28. *Fig.*: *a bond, connection*: of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18: nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120: of friends: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5: of words: Quint. 7, 10, 17. [Cor in copula is a contraction of con and the root *ap*: *v. ap-iscor, ap-tus*.] (Hence *lt. coppia*; *Fr. couple*.)

cōpūlatē, adv. *unitedly, connectedly*: Gell. 10, 24.

cōpūlatiō, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *a coupling, joining, connecting*: complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: verborum inter se, Quint. 8, 3, 16: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*: vocum, Quint. 1, 10, 23. *Absol.*: *social union*: primos congressus et copulationes fieri propter voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69.

cōpūlativē, adv. *connectedly*: Macr. S. 1, 4.

cōpūlativus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo] *connecting, copulative*: conjunctiones, Marc. Cap. 3, 70.

cōpūlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who connects*: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpūlātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who couples, connects*: amorum, Auct. Per- vig. Vener. 5.

cōpūlātus, a, um, *Part.* [copulo] *II. Adj.* *joined together, unite connected*: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: verba, *opp.* simplicia, id. Or. 32, 115: copulati in jus pervenimus, *at the same time*, id. Verr. 4, 66. *Comp.*: nihil amabilius nec copulatus quam morum similitudo bonorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 56.

cōpūlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coupling, connecting*: rationum consequentium, Arn. 1 *init.*

cōpūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (*part. perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr. 6, 1087) [copula] *to couple, bind or tie together, connect, unite*. With *cum*: tu honestatem cum voluptate tanquam hominem cum belua copulabis? Cic. Acad. 2, 45 *fin.*: futura cum praesentibus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: se cum inimico meo, id. Sest. 64: sermonem ibi nobiscum copulat, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 42. With *inter* and *prom.* *reflect.*: Lucr. 6, 1087: an haec inter se jungi copularique possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222. With *dat.*: atrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin. 16, 13, 16: Cic. Div. 2, 69, 43. With *acc.* (the usu. *constr.*): ibenter copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, id. Or. 45, 154: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: Quint. 2, 4, 30: voluntates nostras, *to unite*, Cic. Fam. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: concordiam, Liv. 4, 43 *ad fin.*: copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: taedis, Sen. Herc. fur. 493. *Reflect.*: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 20: adeunt, consistunt, coluntur dexteris, id. Aul. 1, 2, 38.

cōqua, ae, *f.* [coquus] *a female cook*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 38.

cōquibilis, e, *adj.* [coquo] *that can be easily cooked*: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

cōquīna, ae, *f.* [id.] *the art of cooking, cookery*: App. Dog. Pl. 2, p. 17. **II.** *a kitchen*: Pall. 1, 37, 4. (Hence *tal. cucina*; *Sp. cocina*; *Fr. cuisine*.)

cōquīnāris, e, *adj.* for coquinarius: alter, Varr. in Non. 195, 17.

cōquīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [coquina] *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare): vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

cōquīnātorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.]

pertaining to the kitchen: instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 1.

cōquīno, i. v. a. [id.] *to cook*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 64: id. Aul. 3, 1, 3.

cōquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo] *pertaining to cooking* (rare): forum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 1.

cōquītare, in Plaut., *to cook often*, Fest. s. v.

cōquītatiō, ōnis, *f.* [coquito] *a continuous cooking*: App. M. 4, p. 152.

cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*pres. subj.* coquint, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 30) *to cook, to prepare for table, to boil, fry, bake, etc.*: coenam (i. e. *the provisions*), Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 17: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1101: cibaria, Liv. 3, 27: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: quae coxerat aere, Ov. M. 4, 505: dulce dedit tosta quod coxerat ante polenta, ib. 5, 450. *Absol.*: si nusquam is coctum, quidnam coenat Juppiter? Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 56: in nonum diem solet ire coctum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46: quia venimus coctum ad nuptias, ib. 3, 2, 15: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61. Hence, *cocta*, ae, *f.* *a decoction*: Mart. 2, 85.

II. *Meton.*: *to prepare by fire, bake, burn, parch, etc.*: laterculos, Cato R. R. 39, 2: calcem, ib. 38, 1 *sq.*: carbonem, ib. *fin.*: locum sol, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: glebas aestas maturis solibus, Virg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, dried, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7: coctus agger, i. e. *built of bricks*, Prop. 3, 11, 22: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, *parched*, id. 4, 5, 60: at vos praesentes Austri coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19: aera fornacibus, Lucan. 6, 405: matronas ea venena coquere, Liv. 8, 18: coegit quam posset velocissimum coquere, Suet. Ner. 33. **2.** *to ripen, mature*: sol ac luna arbores coquunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4: uvas, ib. 1, 54, 1: vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125: vindemia coquitur, Virg. G. 2, 522: poma matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *ad fin.*: fructus solibus, Plin. 12, 5, 11: messem, Mart. 10, 62. **3.** *to digest*: ad cor confectus jam coctusque (cibus) perlabitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. **III.** *Fig. of the mind: to consider, meditate upon, contrive, plan*: quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55: consilia secreto, Liv. 3, 36 bellum, id. 8, 3: bene coctus sermo *well considered or digested*, Lucil. in Cic. Att. 13, 52. **2.** *to vex, harass, torment, disturb*: si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Ennius in Cic. de Sen. 1: femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Virg. Aen. 7, 345: si infelix usque ad ultimum sollicitudo persequitur, ac oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103. [Cf. Sans. *pach*; *Gr. περ- in πέσσω, πενρός*; *Engl. bake*.] (Hence *lt. cuocere*; *Fr. cuire*.)

coquula, ae, *v.* cocula.
cōquus (also written cōcus), i, m. [coquo] *a cook*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: Cic. Fam. 9, 20. The *voc.* coque in a play upon words with quoque, Cic. in Quint. 6, 3, 47.

cōr, cordis, *n.* *the heart*: num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod san habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: Plin. 11, 37, 69. **II.** *Meton.*: *a person*: lectos juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. Aen. 5, 729: aspera, ib. 10, 87: Ennii, Pers. 6, 10. A term of endearment: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 154. **III.** *Fig.*: *the heart, as the seat of the passions, soul, feeling*: videas corde amare inter se, *heartily, cordially*, id. Capt. 2, 3, 60: corde tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922: alia cor ipsum animus videtur, ex quo excores vcores concordisque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18. Hence, *cordi esse alicui, to be in one's heart, to be agreeable, dear* quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, Lucil. in Non. 88, 32: Cic. Quint. 30, 93: adeo exstip-

guere vestigia urbis cordi est, Liv. 28, 20: cordi facere aliquid, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 10: cordi habere, to have at heart, to value, Gell. 18, 7. Regarded by the ancients as the seat of wisdom: *mind, judgment*, etc.: in meo corde, si est quod mihi cor, eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 3: hoc est non modo cor non habere, sed ne palatum quidem, not only no sense, but not even taste, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91: jam instructa sunt mihi corde consilia omnia, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7. [Cf. Sans. *hrid*; Gr. *κῆρ*; Eng. *heart*.] (Hence Ital. *cuore*; Fr. *cœur*.)

cōra, ae, f. κόρη, the pupil of the eye: Auson. Ep. 16, 59.

coracesia, ae, f. an herb, which, like callicia, is said by Pliny to freeze water: v. callicia: Plin. 24, 17, 99.

cōrācīno, i. v. n. [corax] to caw, croak, κράζειν: Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

cōrācīnus, a, um, adj. = κοράκινος, raven black: color, Vitr. 8, 3.

cōrācīnus, i, m. = κοράκινος, a kind of fish, called Sparus Chronis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 24: a fish of the Nile, called Aegyptiacus = Labrus niloticus, Linn.: Mart. 13, 85.

cōralium or **cōralium** (corallum, Sidon. Carm. 11, 110), ii, n. = κοράλλιον, Ion. κοράλλιον, red coral, the Polype, called Isis nobilis, Gmelin: Plin. 32, 2, 11: curallium, ib.: cūrālīum, Ov. M. 15, 416: plur. cōrālīā, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 169.

cōrallīnus, a, um, adj. [κοράλλιον] coral-red: labra, Poeta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651.

cōrallīs, idis, f. = κοράλλης, precious stone, unknown to us: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cōrallōāchātēs, ae, m. = κοράλλοαχάτης, coral-agate: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

corallum, i, v. corallium.

cōram, adv. and prep. in the presence of, face to face. I. Adv.: coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. before the soldiers, Liv. 2, 47: ut veni coram, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarum, in their presence, in their own hands, Suet. Aug. 39. 2. Absol.: in one's own person, personally: quia te ipse coram praesens praesentem videt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 43: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: coram adesse, Virg. Aen. 1, 595: eadem fere quae ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, with his own eyes, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor; quae nunc expromam absens audacius, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: coram cernere letum nati, Virg. Aen. 2, 538: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamur, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 13: rexque paterque audisti coram, nec verbo parcius abens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38.

3. Of time: on the spot, immediately (post-Aug.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jussit, Suet. Dom. 23: coram deprehensus, seized in the very act, App. M. 3, p. 131, 2. II. Prep. with abl.: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6: iudicibus, Suet. Aug. 56: ipso, id. Tib. 43: populo, Hor. A. P. 185: latrone, Juv. 10, 22. After the noun (esp. freq. in Tac.): at ille Diomedonte coram inquit, Nep. Epam. 4: cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: ib. 4, 8, etc. 2. In Appuleius, in coram, with gen. (for coram with abl.): in coram omnium, Met. 7, p. 197, 21: in coram sui, ib. 9, p. 223, 32, etc. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 126 sqq.) [Cor-am, from con and os, or-is, "the face:" cf. pal-am, cl-am.]

ablā, es, f. = κοράμβλη, a cabbage injurious to the eyes: Col. 10, 178.

krax, ācis, m. = κόραξ, a raven: 40. II. sort of military engine, a crane or grappling hook, i. q. corvus: Vitr. 10, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 364.)

corbīcula, ae, f. dim. [corbis] a little basket: Pall. Febr. 10, 6. (Hence Fr. *corbeille*.)

corbis, is (abl. corbe: corbi, Cato R. R. 136), f. (m., Col. 11, 2, 99) a wicker basket: corbi dividere, Cato R. R. 136: Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: corbe messoria, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: O quoties habitu duri messoris aristas corbe tulit, Ov. M. 14, 643.

corbīta, ae, f. [corbis] a slow-sailing ship of burden: Cic. Att. 16, 6: homines spissigradissimos, tardiores, quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 4. (Hence Sp. *corbeta*; Fr. *corvette*.)

corbōna, ae, f. [a Hebr. or Syr. word] a treasure-chamber: Hier. Ep. 27, 14.

corbūla, ae, f. dim. [corbis] a little basket: inde coctam (coenam) sursum subducemus corbulis, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 4: humum corbula congestam humeris extulit, Suet. Ner. 19.

corcholopis (cercolopis), a kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail: Fest. s. v.

corchōrus, i, m. = κόρχορος, a poor kind of pulse, growing wild: Corchorus olitorius, Linn.: Plin. 21, 32, 106. 2. another plant, also called Anagallis, q. v.: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

corcūlum, i, n. dim. [cor] a little heart: amburet ei misero corculum carbunculus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 70: id. Cas. 2, 6, 9. As a term of endearment: id. Casin. 4, 4, 14.

corcus, i, m. a disease of the chest: Marc. Emp. 21.

cordātē, adv. with prudence, wisely: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 97.

cordātus, a, um [cor] wise, prudent, sagacious: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18): homo, Sen. Apocol. p. 405. Comp.: Lact. 3, 20.

cordax, ācis, m. = κόρδαξ, a lascivious, wanton dance: ducere, to perform (Gr. κόρδακα ἔλκειν), Petr. 52, 9. Adj.: sententiae, i. e. tinnulae (together with modulatae), Front. de Or. p. 124. Aristotle called the trochaeus cordax, on account of its hopping movement, Cic. Or. 57, 193: Quint. 9, 4, 88.

cordicītus, adv. [cor] deep in the heart: Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dōlium, ii, n. [doler] heart-ache, sorrow of heart, grief: Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 67: App. M. 9, p. 226. (Hence It. *cordoglio*; Sp. *cordajo*.)

cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

cordūla, ae, f. = κορδύλη, the fry of the tunny-fish, called scordyla by Aristotle: Plin. 9, 15, 18.

cōriāginōsus, a, um, adj. [coriago] afflicted with the coriago: equi, Veg. 2, 10, 2.

cōriāgo, Inis, f. [corium] a disease of the skin of animals: Col. 6, 13, 2.

cōriandrātum, i, n. [coriandrum] coriander-water: Apic. 9, 1.

cōriandrum, i, n. [κορίαννον] coriander, Coriandrum sativum, Linn.: Col. 6, 33, 2: Plin. 19, 7, 35. (Hence It. *curiandolo*.)

cōriārīus, a, um, adj. [corium] leatherlike, leathery, pertaining to leather: frutex, i. e. useful for tanning leather, Plin. 24, 11, 54. II. Subst.: coriarius, ii, m. a leather-dresser, tanner, currier: id. 17, 9, 6. (Hence Fr. *corroyeur*; Eng. *currier*.)

cōrinthiārīus, ii, m. [Corinthus] a worker in Corinthian brass; sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendour, Auct. in Suet. Aug. 70. II. an inspector of Corinthian vessels, Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 sq.

cōrinthīum aes, [id.] an alloy of gold, silver, and copper used for costly ornaments, etc.: Plin. 34, 2, 3: Cic. Att. 2, 1 ad fin. Poet. for great wealth: Prop. 3, 5, 6. Hence vasa Corinthia, vessels made of it, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: so Corinthia supellex, id. Verr. 2, 34; and absol.: Corinthia, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa): id. Tusc. 2, 14: Suet. Aug. 70.

cōrion, ii, n. = κόριον, a plant, also called chamaepitys and hypericon, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 53.

cōris, is, f. = κορίς, a plant, a species of hypericon, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 54.

cōrīum, ii, n. (corius, ii, m. Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11) = χόριον, skin, hide, leather: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 82: has (turres) coriis intexerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Plin. 13, 9, 19: alicui corium concidere, to tan his hide, i. e. to cudgel him, Pl. Am. prol. 8. Proverb.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, like the Gr. χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γέυσαι, it is difficult to change our habits, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83. And, de allenio corio ludere, i. e. at another's expense, App. M. 7, p. 193. II. Meton.: rind, bark, etc.: Plin. 15, 28, 34. 2. a leather whip, thong, or strap: Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 11: Auct. Her. 1, 13. 3. In building, the upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime, etc.: pavimenti, Cato R. R. 18, 7: arenae, Vitr. 7, 3: summum laferum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2, 8: terrae, Plin. 31, 3, 28. (Hence Ital. *cungio*; Fr. *cuir*.)

corius, ii, v. corium.

cornēdus, a, um, adj. dim. [corneus] horny, of horn (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. II. Meton.: hard, firm: Petr. 43, 7.

cornesco, 3. v. n. [cornu] to become like horn, grow horny: Plin. 11, 49, 109.

cornētum, i, n. [cornus] a grove of cornel-trees: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42.

cornēus, a, um, adj. [cornu] of horn, horny (rare): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: ora, Ov. M. 8, 545: pyxis, Plin. 29, 6, 39: laterna, Mart. 14, 62: Virg. Aen. 6, 894. II. Meton.: dried up, hard as horn (rare): corpora piscatorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45: id. 7, 19, 18 fin. 2. of the colour of horn: id. 37, 6, 23. III. Fig.: neque enim mihi cornea fibra est, my heart is not without feeling, Pers. 1, 47.

cornēus, a, um, adj. [cornus] pertaining to the cornel tree or cornel-wood: virgulta, Virg. Aen. 3, 22: arcus, Ov. M. 1, 697: hastilia Virg. Aen. 5, 557: venabula, Ov. II. 4, 83.

cornīcen, Inis, m. [cornu cano: cf. tibicen, tubicen, etc.] a horn blower, a player on the horn: Juv. 10, 214: Liv. 2, 64 ad fin.: Cic. Rep. 2, 22.

cornīcor, i. v. dep. [cornix] to caw like a crow (very rare): nescio quid tecum grave cornicaris inepte, Pers. 5, 12.

cornīcula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little crow: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19. (Hence It. *cornacchia*; Fr. *corneille*.)

cornīculans, antis, adj. [corniculuni] horn-shaped, horned: luna, Sol. 32.

cornīculārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] a soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops (acc. to others, a soldier who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted), an adjutant of a centurion, a tribune, etc.: Val. Max. 6, 1, no. 11: Suet. Dom. 17. II. Of civil offices: an assistant, a secretary: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32.

cornīculātus, a, um, adj. [id.] in the form of a horn, horned: luna, i. e. the new moon, App. de Deo Socr. init.

cornīculum, i, n. dim. [cornu] a little horn: Plin. 11, 28, 34. II. Meton.: a small funnel of horn: Col. 7, 5, 15, and 20. 2. Prob. a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery: Liv. 10, 44.

cornīculus, i, m. [corniculum] the office of a cornicularius: Suet. Gramm. 9.

cornī-frons, ontis, adj. [cornu] with horns on the forehead: armentae, Liv. And. in Non. 190, 21.

cornīger, ēra, ērum, adj. [cornu gero] horn-bearing, horned (poet.): cervi, Lucr. 3, 751: taurus, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43: juvencae, Ov. M. 13, 926: fluvius Hesperidum, Virg. Aen. 8, 77.

Subst. cornigera, orum, n. plu. (sc. animalia) horned animals, horned cattle: Plin. 11, 37, 85.

corni-pes, ōdis, adj. horn-footed, hoofed (poet.): capella, Cat. 19, 16: equi, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: planta (Panis), Sil. 13, 338. **Subst.: a horse:** id. 3, 361. **Of the centaur Chiron:** Claud. in Ruf. 2, 180.

cornix, icis, f. [v. corvus] a crow: the carrion crow, Corvus corona, Linn.: rauca, garrula, loquax, etc., Lucr. 5, 1083: 6, 753: Ov. M. 2, 548: id. F. 2, 89: Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: Plin. 7, 48, 49. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen: Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: Pl. As. 2, 1, 12: and its cries as a sign of rain: Virg. G. 1, 388: aquae augur annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13. From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes, is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, to bite the biters, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

cornu, ūs (seldom ū) n. (cornum, i, n., Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: Ov. M. 2, 874: gen. plur. cornūrum, Scrib. Comp. 60): a horn (of cattle): Plin. 11, 37, 45: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. E. 3, 87: id. G. 2, 526. **II. Meton. of things resembling a horn in substance or form.** 1. a hoof: Cato R. R. 72: Virg. G. 3, 88. 2. the bill of a bird: Ov. M. 14, 502. 3. the tooth of an elephant, ivory: Plin. 18, 1, 1: Mart. 1, 73, 4. 4. the horns of the moon: Cic. frgm. in Non. 122, 2: Virg. G. 1, 433. 5. the branches of a river: Ov. M. 9, 774. 6. the arm of a bay, a tongue of land: Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 14: Plin. 4, 21, 35. 7. the end of the sail-yards: Virg. Aen. 3, 549: Ov. M. 11, 476. 8. the cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed: Virg. Aen. 12, 89: Liv. 27, 33. 9. the end of a stick round which books were rolled: Tib. 3, 1, 13. 10. the tip of a bow: Ov. M. 1, 455. 11. the horn-shaped side of the cithara (perh. the sounding-board): Cic. N. D. 2, 59 fin. 12. the summit of a mountain: Stat. Th. 5, 532: Curt. 3, 4. 13. the point or extremity of a place: Liv. 25, 3: Tac. A. 1, 75. 14. the wing of an army: Caes. B. G. 1, 52: Liv. 9, 40. Whence, Fig.: cornua disputationis tuae commovere, Cic. Div. 2, 10 fin. **B. Of objects made of horn:** 1. a bow: Virg. E. 10, 59: Ov. M. 5, 383. 2. a horn, trumpet: cornua quod ea, quae nunc sunt ex aere, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: with tubae, Cic. Sull. 5 fin.: Tac. A. 1, 68. 3. a lantern: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: laternae, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49. 4. an oil cruet: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61. 5. a funnel: Virg. G. 3, 509: Col. 6, 2, 7. **III. Fig.: as an emblem of courage, strength, might:** Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 6: tunc pauper cornua sumit, gains strength, courage, id. A. A. 1, 239: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18. [Cf. Gr. κέρας; Goth. hauru; Eng. horn; also Heb. kēren.] (Hence lt. corno; Fr. corne.)

cornuarius, i, m. [cornu] a maker of horns or trumpets: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

cornucopiae (better cornu copiae) the horn of the goat Amalthea, placed among the stars as the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 5: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16.

cornūlum, i, n. dim. [cornu] a little horn, corniculum: Apic. 8, 1.

cornum, i, n. [cornus] the cornel-cherry or dogwood, Cornus mas, Linn.: Virg. Aen. 3, 649: Col. 12, 10, 3.

cornum, i, a horn; v. cornu

cornus, i, f. (cornum, i, n., Ov. M. 8, 408; and cornus, us, f., Sil. 4, 552:) a cornel-cherry, dogwood tree, Cornus mas, Linn.: Plin. 16, 25, 42 sq.: bona bello cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: Col. 5, 7, 1. Some suppose the 'femina,' Plin. 16, 26, 43, to be the Lonicera alpigena, Linn. **II. Meton. a javelin made of cornel-wood:** Virg. Aen. 9, 698: Ov. M. 8, 408.

cornūtae, f. plu. a kind of fish: Plin. 33, 11, 53.

cornūtus, a, um, adj. [cornu] horned: animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: aries, Col. 7, 3, 4. **II. Meton.: quadrupedes (i. e. elephant), Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89: luna, Amm. 14, 2. **III. Fig.: syllogismus, a horned syllogism, a sophism = ceratina: Hier. Ep. 69, no. 2.****

corolla, ae, f. dim. [corona] a little wreath or garland (mostly poet.): Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37: cum corolla ebrium incedere, id. Ps. 5, 2, 8: Plin. 21, 2, 3.

corollarium, i, n. [corolla] Orig. a garland of flowers; later a wreath of thin metal silvered or gilt, a reward to actors, etc.: Plin. 21, 2, 3: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49: scenicorum corollaria, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ib. 4, 22. **II. Gen.: a gift, present, douceur:** ut esset unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum, hoc corollarium numerum adderetur, ib. 3, 50: corollaria et praemia alienis quoque muneribus de suo offerebat, Suet. Aug. 45: in diem se locanti corollarium aspersimus, Sen. Ben. 6, 17. **III. In later philos. writings, a corollary, deduction:** Boeth. Consol. 3, pros. 10.

corōna (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written chorona, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20), ae, f. a garland, wreath, crown: Pl. Men. 3, 1, 16: Cic. Fl. 31: id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2. **Poet.:** Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amoeno detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, i. e. immortal, poetic renown, Lucr. 1, 119. Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given as rewards of bravery (castrensis, civica, muralis, navalis, obidionalis, triumphalis, etc.), v. Smith's Ant. 359. **Sub corona vendere: to sell captives as slaves (since they were crowned with a chaplet:** Gell. 7, 4): Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Liv. 42, 63 fin. **So sub corona venire, id. 9, 42: sub corona venundari, Tac. A. 13, 39: sub corona emere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4. **II. Corona, ae, as a constellation: the northern crown (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven):** Cic. Arat. 351 sq.: Virg. G. 1, 222. 2. the southern crown: Caes. German. Arat. 391. **III. Meton. of objects in the form of a crown: a circle of men, bystanders in a court of justice, etc.:** vulgi stante corona, Ov. M. 13, 1: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Flacc. 28, 69: id. Fin. 22, 74. 2. Milit. t. t. the besiegers round a hostile place, who attacked it on all sides: non corona sed operibus oppugnare urbem est adortus, Liv. 37, 5: corona oppidum circumdedit, id. 23, 44: nec facile totum opus corona militum cingeretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 72. Also, a circle of men for the defence of a place, Liv. 4, 19 ad fin. 3. In architecture, a cornice: Vitruv. 5, 2: Plin. 36, 25, 59. Also a part of a wall or vallum, but its exact meaning is uncertain: Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: Curt. 9, 4. 4. an elevated ridge of earth as a boundary line: Cato R. R. 6, 3. 5. the hairy crown over a horse's hoof: Col. 6, 29, 3. 6. montium, a circular chain of mountains: Plin. 6, 20, 23. 7. the halo round the sun: Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. [Root cor, akin to χόρος, κορώνη, curvus, etc.] (Hence Fr. couronne.)**

corōnālis, e, adj. [corona] pertaining to a crown: flammae, issuing from a crown, App. M. 1, p. 106, 29. **corōnāmen, inis, n. [corono] a wreath, crown: App. M. 11, p. 261. **corōnāmentum, i, n. [id.] that which is used for crowns, flowers for garlands:** Cato R. R. 8, 2: Plin. 21, 1, 1. **II. the garland or crown itself:** Tert. Cor. Mil. 1 and 7. **corōnāria, ae, f. [corona] she who makes or sells wreaths:** Plin. 21, 2, 3. **corōnārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a wreath: anemoneae, suitable for garlands,** Plin. 21, 23, 94: aes, id. 33, 9, 46: lusus naturae, i. e. presenting a garland-like growth, id. 14, 3, 4, no. 9:**

opus, stucco work, Vitruv. 7, 4, and 6. **Esp. coronarium aurum, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general:** Cio Agr. 1, 4, 12: id. Pis. 37. **Subst.: Coronarius, i, m. a maker of or dealer in crowns or garlands:** Plin. 21, 9, 30.

corōnātor, ōris, m. [id.] a crowner: Aug. Serm. 318.

corōnēōla, ae, f. [id.] an autumnal rose, which some regard as the hollyhock, Alcea rosea, Linn.: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

corōnis, idis, f. = κορωνίς, a flourish which transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book or chapter: hence, as in Gr., the end: Mart. 10, 1. (Hence lt. cornice; Sp. cornisa; Fr. corniche.)

corōno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [corona] to crown, wreath: templa, Ov. M. 8, 264: postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 32: aras, Prop. 3, 10, 19: deos fragili myrto, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15: puppim, Ov. F. 4, 335: cratera, Virg. G. 2, 528: but vina coronant, prob. = fill a bumper, id. Aen. 1, 724: epulae, quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63: eodem anno coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv. 10, 47: donec alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18 64: suntque eo modo multi (poetae, coronati, crowned as victors, Quint. 10, 1, 66: so coronare comoediam de sententia judicium, to award the prize to it, Suet. Claud. 11: ut coronatus veneat, be sold as a slave with a chaplet on one's head, Cato in Gell. 7, 4 fin. (cf. corona). **Unus. constr.: de oratoribus coronatus, i. e. crowned as victor in a contest with the orators,** Suet. Dom. 13: quis magna coronari contemnat Olympia? to be crowned in the Olympic games, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50. **Fig.: nomine novo coronari, Plin. 22, 9, 5. **II. Meton.: to surround, encompass, inwreath:** silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388: castra suggesta humo coronat, Prop. 4, 4, 8: omnemque aditum custode coronant, Virg. Aen. 9, 380: nemus densa statione, Stat. Th. 2, 526: Vitruv. 9, 4.**

corōnōpus, ōdis = κορωνόπους, perhaps the common wart-cress, Coronopus Ruellii, Linn.; or Senecblera Coronopus, D. C.: Plin. 21, 16, 59.

corōnūla, ae, f. dim. [corona] a horse's fetlock: Veg. 3, 55, 2.

corpōrālis, e, adj. [corpus] corporeal, pertaining to the body: vitia, Sen. Ep. 53: pignora, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 15: possessio, Papin. ib. 13, 7, 40: bona, Gell. 18, 1.

corpōrālitas, ātis, f. [corporalis] corporality: Tert. adv. Herm. 36.

corpōrālīter, adv. corporally, bodily: Petr. 61, 7: Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1.

corpōrasco, 3. v. n. [corpus] to become incarnate: deus, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

corpōrātio, ōnis, f. [corporo] an assuming of a body, incarnation: Tert. Carn. Chr. 4.

corpōrātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an embodying or forming of a body: adjutoria, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1 fin.

corpōrātūra, ae, f. [id.] the corporeal nature or structure (very rare): pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15. In plur.: ampliores, Vitruv. 6, 1.

corpōrātus, i, m. [corpus] a member of a corporation: Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

corpōrēus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has a body, corporeal (rare): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Tim. 4: res, Lucr. 2, 186: natura, id. 1, 303: vox, id. 4, 527. **II. composed of flesh, fleshly: humerus (Pelopis, opp. eburneus), Ov. M. 6, 407: dapes, ib. 15, 105: insigne gallinae, Plin. 11, 37, 44: cornua cochleis, ib. § 45: cicatrix, ib. § 48.**

corpōricida [caedo] a butcher, μακellίτης: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

corpōro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [corpus] to make or fashion into a body, to furnish with a body: semen tempore ipso

animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13: nunquam fuit causa angelorum corporandorum, Tert. Carn. Ch. 6: and in *part. perf.*: corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26: undique mundus, Cic. Tim. 3 (dub.). Meton. of a picture: quae (pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. 37, 13. **II.** to kill, make into a corpse: Ennius and Attius in Non. 20, 21 sq.

corpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] corpulent, gross: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpulentia, ae, f. [corpulentus] corpulence, fleshiness of body (rare): Plin. 11, 53, 118.

corpulentus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] corpulent, fleshy, fat (rare): corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 8: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5. **II.** great: Enn. in Fest. s. v.

corpus, ōris, n. any object perceptible by the senses, body, substance (opp. to anima and animus; cf. Pompon. Dig. 41, 3, 30): tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: his formis atque corporibus, sicut omnibus quae sub aspectum veniunt, admonetur memoria nostra: sed locis opus est: et enim corpus intelligi sine loco non potest, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: ἀτόμους quas appellat, id est corpora individua, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: nisi erit minimum, parvissima quaeque corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617: ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terrarum, id. 5, 236: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 472: aquae, id. 2, 232. **II.** *de animal body*: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: dum morbis corporum comparatur morborum animi similitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 10: corpus mortale, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 3: nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: O me miserum! et non omnes nostra corpora opponimus? Cic. Att. 7, 23: corpus bene constitutum, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 17. Of prostitution, etc.: illa quae corpus publicat volgo suum, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 22: quaerere dotem corpore, id. Cist. 2, 3, 21: corpore quaestum facere, id. Poen. 5, 3, 21. **2.** *Esp. the flesh*: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 fin.: anittere, to become lean, Lucr. 1, 1038: abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. Her. 3, 141: corpus facere, to become fat, thrive, Cels. 7, 3 ad fin.: Phaedr. 3, 7, 5. In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6. **3.** Meton.: the wood under the bark of a tree: Plin. 17, 24, 37, no. 9. **4.** Fig.: nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adjiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, Quint. 5, 8, 2: corpus eloquentiae facere, the substance, the most essential part, id. 10, 1, 87. **III.** a lifeless body, a corpse: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: Liv. 32, 13. Hence (poet.), the souls of the dead, the shades or departed spirits: Virg. Aen. 6, 303.

IV. the trunk, as opp. to the head: Ov. M. 11, 794. **V.** Periphrastically for the individual, the person: libera corpora placere sine mora restitui, Liv. 29, 21: delecta virum corpora, Virg. Aen. 2, 18: corpora lectissima matrum, ib. 9, 272: sororum, Sil. 14, 105: uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent, Sall. C. 33: qui liberum corpus (i.e. Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, Liv. 3, 56. **VI.** Fig.: any aggregation of parts constituting a whole, a body, body corporate, community, corporation, etc.: alterum (praecceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus reip. curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuerentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25: nullum corpus civitatis, political body, Liv. 26, 16: coalescere in populi unius corpus, id. 1, 8: corpori valido caput deerat (sc. exercitui dux), id. 5, 46: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creati regem volebant, id. 1, 17: so of a book: utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, Cic.

Q. Fr. 2, 13 ad fin.: id. Fam. 5, 12: Sen. Trac. 9 fin.: corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34: hence Corpus Juris, the title of a Roman collection of laws, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, ib. 31, 79. (Hence Ital. *corpo*; Fr. *corps*; Eng. *corpse*; also Fr. *corsage*.)

corpūsculum, i, n. *dim.* [corpus] a little body, most freq. of atoms: Lucr. 2, 152: Cic. N. D. 1, 24: hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173: florum, i. e. a collection, Just. praef. As a term of endearment: melliculum, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 19.

cor-rādo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape or rake together (rare): corpora, Lucr. 6, 304: conradens ex aëre semina nubis, id. 6, 443. *Esp. of money*: minas decem conradet alicunde, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34: Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 26: conrasi omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. **II.** Fig.: to procure with difficulty: fidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [cor-rado].

cor-rātīōnālitas (conr.), ātis, f. analogy, = analogia: Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctio (conr.), ōnis, f. [corrigo] a making straight, an amendment, improvement, correction (rare): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9: veteris Academiae, id. Acad. 1, 12, 43: quadam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42: Cic. Am. 24, 90. **II.** In rhetoric: a correction of what has been said by substituting something stronger or more important, Gr. ἐναρμόσις: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 30.

corrector (conr.), ōris, m. [id.] a corrector, improver (rare): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: usus qui unus est legum corrector, Liv. 45, 32. *Absol.*: corrector Bestius, a preacher of morals, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37. **II.** Under the emperors, the title of a kind of bailiff, a governor: Herm. Dig. 1, 18, 10: Eutr. 9, 13.

correctura (conr.), ae, f. [corrector] under the emperors, the office of a Corrector: Aur. Vict. Caes. 35.

correctus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corrigo]. **II.** A *adj.*: amended, improved: ut is qui fortuito deliquit attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14.

cor-rēcumbens (conr.), entis, *Part.* [recumbo] lying down with any one: Tert. Test. An. 4.

corregione (conr.), e regione, opposite: Fest. s. v.

cor-regno (conr.), i, v. n. to reign together or at the same time: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

cor-rēpo (conr.), psi, 3. v. n. to creep together, to creep along, to creep or slink to a place (rare): intra murum, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 3: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12: in dumeta, id. N. D. 1, 24 fin.: quol non correpunt membra pavore, creep with dread, Lucr. 5, 1218.

correptē (conr.), adv. [correptus] shortly: Comp.: Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13.

correptio (conr.), ōnis, f. [corripio] (rare) a laying hold of, seizing: manus, Gell. 20, 10: morbi, Scrib. Comp. 171.

II. Fig.: reproof, reproach: Tert. Pudic. 14. **III.** a shortening, decreasing: dierum (opp. crescentia), Vitruv. 9, 9: syllabae (opp. productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13.

correptor (conr.), ōris, m. [id.] a reprover, censurer: peccantium, Sen. Ira 2, 10, and 3, 37.

correptus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [corripio].

cor-rēsūpīnātus (conr.), a, um, *Part.* [resupino] bent backwards at the same time: Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rēsuscīto (conr.) avi, atum, 1. v. a. to raise from the dead together or at the same time: Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

cor-rēus (conr.) i, m. a partaker in

guilt, a joint criminal: Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3.

cor-rīdō (conr.), 2. v. n. to laugh together, violently or loudly (very rare): Aug. Conf. 4, 8. **II.** Fig.: omnia, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrīgīa, ae, f. [corrigo] a shoe-tie, shoe-latchet: Cic. Div. 2, 40 fin.: Plin. 30, 4, 12. **II.** a horse's rein: Edict. Diocl. p. 26. (Hence It. *coreggia*, *scoreggia*; Sp. *correa*; Fr. *courroie*.)

cor-rīgo (conr.), rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego] to straighten, make straight, set right, bring into order: malum tenenti (Miloni) nemo digitum corrigebat, no one could straighten, Plin. 7, 20, 19 fin.: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. in Macr. Sat. 2, 4: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27 fin.: se flexus (fluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3. Proverb.: curva, to attempt to make crooked straight, Plin. Ep. 5, 21.

II. to temper, correct, heal, cure: oleo quoque inest quidam vini sapor, praecipua vi ad corrigenda vina, Plin. 15, 29, 37: lentigines, id. 22, 25, 74: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75. **III.** Gen.: to improve, amend, correct: adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, quin eum ad frugem corrigis? why do you not set him right, and try to make something good of him? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: gnatum mi, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17: ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: sententiam meam corrigebant, they wished to modify, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: mendum, id. Att. 2, 7 ad fin.: delicta, Sall. J. 3: vel corrumpere mores civitatis, vel corrigere Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21: quicquid corrigere est nefus, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20: tu ut unquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9: orationem, id. Att. 15, 1, B.: fabulam, Quint. 10, 1, 66. *Absol.*: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28. (Hence It. *scorgere* and *corgere* in *accorgersi*.)

cor-rīpio (conr.), rīpi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to seize upon, snatch up, tear away; to take up, lay hold of, etc.: turbine correptus, Lucr. 5, 1231: hominem corripit et suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg. Aen. 1, 188: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: fascas, Sall. C. 18: arma, Vell. 2, 110: correpta luce diei, Lucr. 4, 81: corripere ex somno corpus, to start up, id. 3, 164: de terra, id. 4, 1000: e stratis, Virg. Aen. 3, 176: me intro corripui, I went hastily in doors, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5: corripuit derepente sese ad filiam, ib. 4, 1, 3. Poet.: viam, gradum, spatium, etc. to set out quickly, to hasten: viam, Virg. Aen. 1, 418: gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Virg. Aen. 5, 316: campum, id. G. 3, 104: aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132. **2.** to carry off, rob, plunder, usurp: pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18: bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: sacram effigiem, Virg. Aen. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8. **3.** Of fire, diseases, etc.: to attack, seize, carry off, etc.: turbine coelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395: flamma corripuit tabulas, Virg. Aen. 9, 537: nec singula morbi corpora corripiunt, id. G. 3, 472: morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: (segetes) modo sol nimis, nimis modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483. Transf. to the person: ipsas igni corripuere casas, id. F. 2, 524. **4.** to contract, shorten, abridge, diminish (rare): impensas, Suet. Tib. 34: sermonem, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba, id. 10, 1, 29: syllaba, id. 1, 5, 18. **5.** Pass. of the passions, emotions, etc.: to seize upon, attack (mostly poet.): correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734: duplici ardore (sc. amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: misericordia, Suet. Cal. 12: ira, Gell. 1,

26. militia (poet. for militiae studio). Virg. Aen. 11, 584: imagine eximiae formae, seized, fascinated, Ov. M. 4, 676.

II. Fig.: to take up, chide, blame, rebuke, reprove: hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis iudices corripuerunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed pene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68. Absol.: corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35. 2. to accuse, inform against, bring to trial: Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42: ib. 2, 28: ib. 3, 49, etc.

cor-rivālis (conr.), is, m. a rival: Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrivātio (conr.), ōnis, f. a bringing together of streams or watercourses: aquae pluviae, Plin. 31, 3, 27.

cor-rivo (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [rivus] to conduct streams of water together, to draw into one stream: venas aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: aquam, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: liquorem salis, Plin. 6, 14, 17: limum, id. 34, 12, 32: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9.

corrōborāmentum (conr.), i, n. [corroboro] a means of strengthening. Fig.: (with exercitia) Lact. 3, 12 ad fin.

cor-rōbōro (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to strengthen, to brace up, invigorate, corroborate: quum (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. was grown up, id. Coel. 5, 11: cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 39: militem opere assiduo, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10. Fig.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 31: virtutem, id. Flacc. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Am. 20, 74: eloquentiae famam, Tac. Or. 34: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, to encourage, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

cor-rōdo (conr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw, gnaw to pieces (rare): Platonis Politiam nuper apud me mures corrose-runt, Cic. Div. 2, 27: ossa, Juv. 15, 80.

cor-rōgo (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring together by entreaty, to get by begging, or simply, to collect: suos necessarios ab atriis Liciniis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9 fin.: pecuniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: numulos de nepotum donis, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv. 33, 48. (Hence Fr. *corvée* from *corrogata*.)

corrōsivus (conr.), a, um, adj. [corrodo] having a wasting corrosive power: medicamenta, Sen. Q. N. 7, 27.

corrōsus (conr.), a, um, l'art. [corrodo].

cor-rōtundo (conr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make round, to round off: sic cometarum corpus ipsum corrotundatur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26: potest glando corrotundari, ib. 4, 3, 4. Fig.: entymenata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102. II. Of money: to make up a round sum: centies sestertium, Petr. 76, 8.

corrūda, ae, f. wild asparagus, v. asparagus: Cato R. R. 6: Plin. 19, 8, 42.

corrūgis (conr.), e, adj. [ruga] having wrinkles or folds: sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyneg. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle (rare): olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19: acina, id. 12, 39, 3: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23.

corrūgus, i, m. (cf. arrugia) a canal in mines, a water-conduit: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

cor-rumpo (conr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. lit. to break up, burst through; hence; to destroy, waste, spoil, corrupt, taint, deface, injure, etc.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio cor-

ruerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: domum et semet igni corrumpunt, Sall. J. 76 fin.: res familiares, ib. 64 fin.: ungues dentibus, Prop. 2, 4, 3: corrumpitur jam coena, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 102: prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49: pisces hi mihi ne corrumpantur cautio est, ib. 3, 3, 67: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7: corrumpere aquarum fontes Sall. J. 55: coria igni ac lapidibus Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. H. 20, 117: stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137. II. Fig.: diem, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 31: spem, Ov. H. 21, 127: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall. C. 43: consilia, Vell. 2, 57 fin.: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: foedera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34: literas publicas, to falsify, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: tabulas publicas, ib. 2, 42: vel corrumpere mores civitatis vel corrigere possunt, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio quot ornatur, id. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrumpere, Sall. J. 18: oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, Quint. 1, 1, 13: nutricis fidem, to bribe, Ov. M. 6, 461. 2. Of persons: to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead: perde rem, corrumpere herilem filium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 20: mulierem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 2: feminas, Suet. Caes. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum ob-sunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruerat, Sall. J. 39: centuriones uti transfugerent, ib. 38. Esp. to bribe, buy over, etc.: aliquem pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: auro, Sall. J. 32: pretio, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15 ad fin.: donis, Sall. J. 97: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57. Absol.: egredere propere, ne alios corrumpas quum me non potueris, Nep. Epam. 4: Sall. J. 29.

cor-rūo (conr.), ūi, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to fall together, fall through, break down, fall, sink to the ground, etc.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: aedes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15: triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776: arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuae equestres, id. Vit. 9: pene ille timore, ego risu corruui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: nec corruit ille, sed retinente manum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126: expirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25: corruere morbo comitali, Plin. 28, 6, 17: in vulnus, Virg. Aen. 10, 488. Fig.: si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 30, 30: Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic. Off. 1, 24 ad fin.: Antiochia ista universa, id. Acad. 2, 31: accipitres velut rostris inter se corruerent, fell upon one another, Curt. 3, 3. Pass. impers.: longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59. II. Act.: to bring to the ground, overthrow (very rare): corruere corpus et obnubilare animam, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, to scrape together, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 58: corbes ab eo quod eo spicas aliudve quid corruerant, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39. Fig.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat. 68, 52.

corruptē (conr.), adv. in a mutilated manner, corruptly, incorrectly: neque depravate neque corrupte judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: corrupte pronunciare verba, Gell. 13, 30. Comp.: Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

corruptēla (conr.), ae, f. [corruptus, corrumpo] a means of misleading or undoing, corruption, seduction, bribery, etc.: largitionem corruptelam dixit esse, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: mores hac (sc. cantus) dulcedine corruptelaeque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: corruptelae

studet, Pl. As. 5, 2, 17: collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, id. Truc. 3, 2, 3: quem (adolescensculum) corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: malae consuetudinis (gen. subj.), id. Leg. 1, 12: mulierum (gen. obj.), id. Verr. 2, 54: servi, id. Delot. 11, 30.

II. Meton.: a corrupter, seducer, misleader: eum adest communis corruptela nostrum liberum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7. 2. a place of seduction: Frontin. Aquaed. 76.

corruptibilis (conr.), e, adj. [id.] destructible, corruptible, perishable: Lact. 6, 25. Comp.: Aug. de Vera Relig. 41.

corruptibilitas (conr.), ōtis, f. [corruptibilis] corruptibility, transitoriness: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptio (conr.), ōnis, f. [corrumpo] a breaking down, corruption (very rare): morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: opinionum, ib. § 29. (Hence It. *corruzione*.)

corruptivus (conr.), a, um, adj. [corruptus] corruptible, perishable: Tert. Resurr. Carn. 50.

corruptor (conr.), ōris, m. [corrumpo] an undoer, misleader, corrupter, seducer, briber: amor hominum corruptor, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14: civium, id. Poen. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: id. Planc. 16. (Hence It. *corruptore*.)

corruptōrius (conr.), a, um, adj. [id.] destructible, corruptible, perishable: homo corruptoriae conditionis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptrix (conr.), icis, f. [id.] she that corrupts or seduces: or adj., corrupting (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provincia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: morum licentia, Amm. 25, 3.

corruptus (conr.), a, um, Part. [corrumpo]. II. Adj.: spoiled, corrupted: coelum, Lucr. 6, 1134: tractus coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Hirt. B. Alex. 6 fin.: iter factum corruptius imbrī, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95. Fig.: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 19.

cor-ruspor (conr.), i. v. dep. to search carefully after: Plaut. frgm. in Fest. s. v.

cors, cortis, v. cohors.

corsae, arum, f. plu. = κόραι, in architecture: the outer strip or fillet in the moulding about a door: Vitr. 4, 6.

corsōides, is, m. = κορσοειδής (hair-like), an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cortex, icis, m. and f. the bark, rind, or outer covering of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: Virg. Aen. 7, 742: id. E. 6, 63.

II. Esp. the bark of the cork-tree, cork, used for stoppers: Cato R. R. 120: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9. Proverb.: nare sine cortice, to need no further assistance, id. S. 1, 4, 120: tu levior cortice, id. Od. 3, 9, 22. III. Of other envelopes than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3. Fig.: corporeus cortex, the bodily covering of the soul, Varr. in Non. 199, 29. (Hence Ital. *scorza*; Fr. *corce*.)

corticatus, a, um, adj. [cortex] covered with a bark (very rare): pars (sarmienti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark, Col. 12, 23, 1.

corticēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of bark or cork: Plin. 11, 21, 24.

corticōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of bark: radix, Plin. 20, 19, 79: tus, id. 12, 14, 32.

corticulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small or thin rind or shell: Col. 12, 47 and 50.

cortina, ae, f. a round vessel, a kettle, cauldron: Cato R. R. 66, 1: Plin. 15, 6, 6: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 12. II. the tripod of Apollo in the form of a cauldron: Virg. Aen. 3, 92: ib. 6, 347: Ov. M. 15, 635. Hence also a tripod as a

sacred offering: Suet. Aug. 52. **III.** Meton.: anything cauldron-shaped (very rare): the vault of heaven: Enn. Ann. 1, 26 (in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90 fin.): the circle of a theatre: Auct. Aetn. 295: a circle of hearers: Tac. Or. 19 (dub.).

cortināle, is, n. [cortina] a place where vessels full of must, oil, etc., were put to stand: Col. 1, 6, 19.

cortini-pōtens, entis, adj. [id.] powerful on the tripod, an epithet of Apollo: Lucil. in Non. 258, 33.

cortinūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small kettle: Amm. 29, 1 dub.

cortumio, an old augural word, perh. equiv. to contumio, from contucor: Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

corulus, i, v. corylus.

corus, i, v. caurus.

cōruscāmen, inis, n. [corusco] a glittering, flash (rare): App. de Deo Socr.: vultus sui, Fulg. Myth. 1.

cōruscātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a flashing, gleaming, coruscation (very rare): (margaritarum), Sol. 53 ad fin.: immanis, Vopisc. Car. 8.

cōruscifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [coruscus fero] lightning-bearing: coelum, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cōrusco, i, v. a. and n. [cornu] to thrust or push with the horns (rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, Lucr. 2, 320 (some edit. read coniscant): frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21. **II.** Meton.: to vibrate, brandish, shake, wave, etc. (poet). Act.: duo gaesa manu, Virg. Aen. 8, 661: hastam, ib. 12, 431: telum, ib. 12, 887: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228: linguas (colubrae), Ov. M. 4, 494: alternos apices (flammae), Stat. Th. 12, 432. Neutr.: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73: abies, Juv. 3, 254. **2.** to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate; flamma inter nubes coruscat, Poet. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 98: Mavors adamante coruscat, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. coruscanti clipeo, Claud. III. Cons. Ion. 29.

cōruscum, i, n. lightning: Venant. 3, 4.

cōruscus, a, um, adj. [corusco] (poet. word), waving, vibrating, tremulous: silvae, Virg. Aen. 1, 164: ilices, ib. 12, 701. Humorously: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, i. e. trembling, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 42. **II.** flashing, gleaming, glittering: fulgura, Lucr. 5, 296: ignis, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283: vis fulminis, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Virg. G. 1, 234: radii (solis), Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, ib. 12, 247.

corvinus, a, um, adj. [corvus] pertaining to the raven: ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118.

corvus, i, m. a raven: Plin. 10, 43, 60: Ov. M. 2, 535: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11. Fig.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63. Proverb.: in cruce corvos pascere, to be crucified, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48. **II.** Meton.: a military implement, a grapnel: Curt. 4, 2. **2.** a battering-ram: Vitr. 10, 19. **3.** a surgical instrument: Cels. 7, 19 med. **4.** the constellation Corvus: Vitr. 9, 7. **5.** a sea-fish: Sciaena nigra, Cuv. perh. the same as coracinus, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53. [Probably an onomatop. word connected with κράζω, croak, etc.: cf. Sans. kārava; κόραξ; cornix; Germ. krähe; Eng. crow.] (Hence It. corvo; Fr. corbeau.)

cōrycēum, i, n. = κωρυκεῖον (a leathern sack), a place in the palaestra where the exercise of swinging a sack was practised by athlete: Vitr. 5, 11.

cōryeus, m. = κώρυκος, a sack filled with chaff, bran, or sand, which hung from the roof of the palaestra, and on which the athlete exercised their strength by striking it with their fists. Fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae Bestia, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

cōrydālus, i, m. = κορυδαλός, the crested lark: Serv. Virg. E. 2, 1.

cōrylētum, i, n. [corylus] a hazel thicket, a copse of hazel trees: Ov. F. 2, 587.

cōrylus (corulus), i, f. = κόρυλος, a hazel or filbert tree: Corylus Avellana, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 30: Virg. G. 2, 65: Ov. M. 10, 93.

cōrymbifer, i, m. [corymbus fero] bearing clusters of ivy-berries, an epithet of Bacchus: Ov. F. 1, 393.

cōrymbion, ii, n. = κορύμβιον, hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries: Petr. 110, 1 and 5.

cōrymbites, ae, m. = κορυμβίτης, a species of the plant tithymalus, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.: v. Tithymalus: Plin. 26, 8, 44.

cōrymbus, i, m. = κόρυμβος, a cluster of fruit or flowers, esp. a cluster of ivy-berries: Virg. E. 3, 39: Ov. M. 3, 665: Tib. 1, 7, 45: Juv. 6, 52. **II.** Meton.: the nipple: Seren. Sammon. 20, 356.

cōryphaeus, i, m. = κορυφαῖος, a leader, chief, head: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

cōrytos (—) Sidon. Carm. 11, 56), i, m. = κωρυτός, a quiver: Virg. Aen. 10, 169: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15. **II.** Meton.: an arrow: velox, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

cōryza, ae, f. = κόρυζα, a catarrh: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

cōs, cōtis, f. [another form of cautes] any hard stone, flint-stone: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Liv. 1, 36. In plur. cotes: cliffs, crags: Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: duris in cotibus, Virg. E. 8, 43. **II.** Esp. a whetstone, hone, grindstone: Plin. 36, 22, 47. Fig.: Hor. A. P. 304: Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

cosmēta, ae, m. = κοσμήτης, an adorning: a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress: Juv. 6, 477.

cosmicos, i, m. = κοσμικός, a citizen of the world: Mart. 7, 41.

cosmōgrāphus, i, m. = κοσμογράφος, one who describes the world, a cosmographer: Auct. de Progen. Aug. 2.

coessim, adv. v. cessim.

coessus, i, m. a kind of larva found under the bark of trees, supposed by some to be the larva of the stag-beetle, Lucanus cervus, Linn.: Plin. 17, 24, 37. (Hence Sp. gusano.)

costa, ae, f. a rib: Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 82: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 4: Virg. Aen. 1, 211. **II.** Meton.: a side, a wall: costae aheni, ib. 7, 463: ratis lacerae, Pers. 6, 31: navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30. (Hence Ital. costa; Sp. cuesta; Fr. côte: also It. costato; Sp. costado; Fr. côté.)

costāmōmum, i, n. [costum amomum] an aromatic plant, similar to the costum and amomum: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16.

costātus, a, um, adj. [costa] having ribs: bene costati boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

costum, i, n. (costos, i, f. Lucan. 9, 917) = κόστος, an oriental aromatic plant, Costus speciosus, Smith, Linn.: Plin. 12, 12, 25: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44: Prop. 4, 6, 5.

cōtāria, ae, f. [cos] a whetstone quarry: Alfen. Dig. 39, 4, 15 (al. cotoria).

cōthurnātē, adv. loftily, tragically: Amm. 28, 1.

cōthurnātiō, ōnis, f. [cothurnatus] a tragic representation: Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cōthurnātus, a, um, adj. [cothurnus] pertaining to the cothurnus, elevated, lofty, tragic: Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5: Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 531: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deas, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 ad fin.: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.

cōthurnus, i, m. = κόθορνος, a high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and reaching to the middle of the leg: Virg. Aen. 1, 337: Juv. 6, 506. **II.** the boot worn by tragic actors (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor): Hor. A. P. 80. Hence, meton. an

elevated style, in poetry: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 45: Virg. E. 8, 10: docuit magnumque loqui nitique cothurno, Hor. A. P. 280: id. Od. 2, 1, 12: also in painting: Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 23. **III.** In gen.: a high Grecian shoe: Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: Vell. 2, 82 fin.

cōtiōla, ae, f. dim. [cos] a small touchstone, a test, βάσανος: Plin. 33, 8, 43. **II.** a small stone mortar: id. 31, 9, 45.

cotidianus and **cotidie**, v. quotid.

cōtinus, i, m. a shrub that furnishes a purple colour, fustic or sumach, Rhus cotinus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

cōtōnēa, ae, f. a plant, perhaps the Comfrey, Symphytum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 26.

cotonius, a, um, v. Cydonia.

cotoria, ae, v. cotaria.

cottābus, i, m. = κότταβος, a game consisting in the dashing of a liquid upon a brazen vessel: v. Smith's Ant. 366. Hence, **2.** a clap, stroke: bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

cottāna (cotona, coctona, and coc-tana), orum, n. plu. [a Syrian word] a kind of small Syrian fig: Plin. 13, 5, 10: advectus Romam quo pruna et cottana vento, Juv. 3, 83.

cōtūla (cōtūla), ae, f. = κοτύλη, a small vessel, as a measure equal to half a sextarius: Fann. de Ponder. 12: Mart. 8, 71.

coturnium vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Fest. s. v.

coturnix (the Greek ὀρνίς), icis, f. a quail, Turdus coturnix, Linn.: Plin. 10, 23, 33: Lucr. 4, 645: Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6. As a term of endearment: id. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

cotyla, ae, v. cotula.

cōtūlēdon, ōnis, f. = κοτυληδών, a plant, navel-wort, Cotyledon Umbilicus, Linn.: est aliud genus, etc.: C. serrata, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 101.

cōum, i, n. (sc. vinum), Coan wine: Hor. S. 2, 4, 29. Plur.: Coa, orum, n. Coan garments: ib. 1, 2, 101.

cōvinārius (covinn.), i, m. [civinus] a soldier who fought from a chariot: Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

cōvinus (covinn.), i, m. [a Celtic word] a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgae: Mel. 3, 6, 5: Lucan. 1, 426.

II. a travelling chariot: Mart. 12, 24.

coxa, ae, f. the hip: Cels. 8, 1 fin.: also, the hip-bone: Plin. Ep. 2, 1. **II.** Meton. (in the Agrimensores): agorum, a bend inwards: Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes. (Hence It. coscia; Fr. cuisse.)

coxendix, icis, f. [coxa] the hip: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 40: Suet. Aug. 80. Also the hip-bone: Plin. 10, 61, 81.

coxim, v. cessim.

coxo, ōnis, m. [coxa] crippled, lame: Non. 25, 18.

crābro, ōnis, m. a hornet, Vespa crabro, Linn.: Plin. 11, 21, 24: Virg. G. 4, 245. Proverb.: irritare crabrones, to disturb a hornet's nest: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 75. [Cf. Gr. κάραβος, Lat. scarabaeus.] (Hence It. calabrone.)

cracca, ae, f. a kind of pulse, perh. wild vetchling, Vicia Cracca, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16, 41.

crācens, entis [akin to gracilis: v. the letter C] slender, neat, graceful: cracentes graciles, Enn. in Fest. s. v.

crambē, ēs, f. = κράμβη, a kind of cabbage, v. olus. Some have supposed this to be the sea-kale, Crambe maritima, Linn.: Plin. 20, 9, 33. Fig.: occidit miseros crambe repetita magistro, stale repetitions, Juv. 7, 154: ci. Prov. Gr. δὲ κράμβη θάνατος.

crāpūla, ae, f. [κραπάλη] drunkenness, debauch, esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness, headache, etc. Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 35: Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 39.

II. Meton.: a resin producing intoxication, which was put into wine: Plin. 14, 20, 25. (Hence Fr. crapule.)

crāpūlarius, a, um, adj. [crapula] pertaining to intoxication: unctio, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 74.

crāpūlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *drunk, inebriated*: Vulg. Ps. 78, 65.

crāpūlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dead drunk*: Amm. 29, 5.

crāpūlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *given to drunkenness, filthy, beastly*: libidibus servientes gulae, Firm. Mathes. 8, 20.

crās, *adv.* *to-morrow*, αὔριον: scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44: cras donaberis haedo, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 3. With *pres.*: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30: sat habeo, si cras fero, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 125: cras est mihi iudicium, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46. Subst.: cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58: cras hesternum, Pers. 5, 68. 2. = in diem crastinum, on or for the *morrow*: cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37 *fin.* II. In gen.: the *future*: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: credula vitam spes fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20. [Same as Sans. *svas*, "to-morrow."]

crassāmen, inis, *n.* [crasso] *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs*: Col. 12, 25, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *the sediment of a liquid, the dregs, lees*: Col. 12, 12, 1. II. *the thickness of an object*: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77: crassamentum par (surculi), Gell. 17, 9.

crassē, *adv.* *thickly*: picari vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5: oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46. II. *grossly, rudely*: crasse illepideve compositum poema, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76: crassius nitent gemmae, *more dimly*, Plin. 37, 7, 31: crasse et summum et obscure intelligere aliquid, *not clearly, confusedly*, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

crassesco, 3. *v. insep.* [crassus] *to grow thick, thicken, grow large or fat*: turtures milio, Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13, 18, 32: caepae capita, id. 19, 6, 32: pili quadrupedibus, id. 11, 39, 94: mel (opp. dilutum), id. 11, 13, 13: vinum, id. 23, 1, 22: aer in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44.

crassificatio, ōnis, *f.* [crassifico] *a making thick or fat, thickness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

crassifico, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus facio] *to make thick, fatten*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

crassitas, ātis, *f.* [crassus] *thickness, density*: densa crassitas aeris noxii, App. de Mundo, p. 65.

crassities, ei, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density*: App. M. 7, p. 189.

crassitudo, inis, *f.* [id.] *thickness, density*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 134: parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: columnarum, Vit. 4, 4: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aeris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: ceriae, Plin. 27, 9, 47: mellis, id. 28, 12, 10. II. Meton.: *a thick matter, dregs, sediment*: Cato R. R. 39, 2: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

crassivēnius, a, um, *adj.* [crassus vena] *having thick veins*: acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26.

crasso, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [crassus] *to make thick, thicken, condense*: pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139: crassatus aer, Amm. 19, 4.

crassus, a, um, *adj.* *solid, thick, dense, fat, gross, etc.*: semina, Lucr. 4, 1255: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Virg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. Aen. 5, 469: ager, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15: restis, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 34: crassus et concretus aer, *a thick atmosphere*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: crassissimus aer, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: Athenis tenue coelum, crassum Thebis, id. Fat. 4: nubis caligine crassa, Lucr. 6, 461. Poet.: crassae aquae, *swollen*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: crassum telum sanguine, *thickly covered with*, Stat. Th. 2, 659. II. Fig.: crassum infortunium, *i. e. a sound beating*, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 53: munusculum levidense, crasso filo, *i. e. of little value*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: senes, *stupid, dull*, Varr. in Non. 86, 24: Ofellus rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, *i. e. of strong common sense*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28: turba, *uncultivated*, Mart. 9, 23:

negligentia, *stupid, coarse*, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6: crassiora nomina, *more rude or barbarous*, Mart. 12, 18. (Hence It. *grasso*; Sp. *graso*; Fr. *gras, graisse*; Eng. *grease*.)

crastinus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] *of to-morrow*: dies, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 55: Cic. Att. 15, 8 *fin.*: Titan, Virg. Aen. 4, 118: Cynthus, Ov. F. 3, 345: Aurora, Virg. Aen. 12, 76: lux, ib. 10, 244: usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: tempora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Mart. 3, 58: egestas, id. 3, 10: quies, Lucan. 7, 26. Adv.: die crastini (old *abl.*) *to-morrow*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 25: Gell. 2, 29. Absol.: in crastinum vos vocabo, *to-morrow, on the morrow*, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 33, in crastinum differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.* Crastino = cras, *to-morrow*: seges crastino non metetur, Gell. 2, 29. II. Meton.: *future* (very rare): quid crastina voveret aetas scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 3, 562: fertilitas assidua ei (persicae) crastino subnascente fructu, Plin. 13, 9, 17.

crataegis, is, *f.* *a plant enticing to love*: v. crataegonon: Plin. 26, 10, 63.

crataegon, ōnis, or **crataegus**, i, *m* = κραταίγων, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. aquifolia. Its identification is very uncertain. In Pliny it is referred to the Kratagon of Theophrastus, which seems to have been Crataegus Azarolla, Griseb. or Pyrus torminalis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 40.

crataegum, i, *n.* = κραταίγων, *the kernel of the fruit of the box-tree*: Plin. 16, 30, 52 (said to be a doubtful reading).

crataegōnōn, i, *n.* = κραταίγωνον. 1. Polygonum Persicaria, Linn.

2. quae thelygonos vocatur = Thelygonos Cynocrambe, Linn., or Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 40.

cratēr, ēris, *m.* = κρατήρ, *a vessel for mixing wine, a bowl*: Ov. M. 8, 669: terra rubens crater, pocula fagus erant, id. F. 5, 522: Virg. Aen. 1, 724. II. Meton.: of things resembling a crater: a water-basin: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: an oil-cruet: Virg. Aen. 6, 225: the crater of a volcano: Plin. 3, 8, 14: also a volcanic opening: id. 2, 106, 110: a constellation, the Cup: Ov. F. 2, 266.

cratēra (acc. to Fest. s. v. and Non. 547, 25 sq. crētēra), ae, *f.* *a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl*: Cic. Verr. 4, 59: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7. II. Meton.: *a vessel for drawing water, a bucket*: Naev. in Non. 547, 30: a constellation, the Cup: Cratera, Cic. Arat. 219: id. N. D. 2, 44. (Hence Fr. *cratère*; Eng. *crater*.)

cratērites, ae, *m.* *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

crātes (acc. cratim, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65), is *f.* *wicker- or hurdle-work, a hurdle* (mostly in plur.): Cato R. R. 10, 2: Hor. Epod. 2, 45: Virg. Aen. 11, 64: Col. 12, 15, 1: a harrow, Virg. G. 1, 95: Plin. 18, 18, 48. Also, *a kind of basket placed on the heads of malefactors, into which stones were thrown by way of punishment*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65: Liv. 1, 51. 2. Milit. *t. t. fascines* (used for filling up trenches, etc.): Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv. 10, 38. II. Meton.: *favorum, a honey-comb*, Virg. G. 4, 214: spinae, *the joints of the back-bone*, Ov. M. 8, 806: laterum, ib. 12, 370: pectoris, Virg. Aen. 12, 508. (Hence It. *grada, gradella*; Sp. *grade*.)

craticūla, ae, *f.* *dim. a small grid-iron*: Mart. 14, 221. (Hence Fr. *grille*.)

craticūlus, a, um, *adj.* [crates] *composed of lattice-work, wattled*: lucernae duae, Cato R. R. 13, 1.

crātio, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *to harrow*: Plin. 18, 28, 67, no. 4.

crātītus or **-cius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *composed of wicker-work, wattled*: parietes, *lattice-work*, Vit. 2, 8 *fin.* (Hence It. *graticcio*.)

creābilis, e, *adj.* [creo] *that can be made or created* (rare): materia, App. Trismeg. 85, 12.

crēagra, ae, *f.* = κρεάγρᾱ, *a flesh-hook, fork*: Marc. Cap. 9 *fin.*

crēāmen, inis, *n.* [creo] *that which is created*: Prud. Ham. 505.

crēātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (very rare) *a creating, producing, begetting*: liberorum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 15. II. *a choosing to an office, election*: magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: tutoris, Papin. Dig. 25, 7, 38.

crēātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a creator, author, begetter, founder* (rare): ipse deum, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: magni creator Achilles, *the father*, Ov. M. 8, 309: creator atque opifex rerum, Lucan. 10, 266: hujus urbis Romulus, Cic. Balb. 13, 31. II. *one who elects to an office*: Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

crēātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who brings forth or produces, a mother* (poet.): natura creatrix rerum, Lucr. 1, 630: Cat. 63, 50: diva, Virg. Aen. 8, 534: Alexandri M., Olympias, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40.

crēātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a creature, anything created*: Tert. Apol. 30.

crēber, bra, brum (*sup.* crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30), *adj.* [another form of *celeber*, q. v.] *thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous*: opp. to *rarus*: crebris arboribus succis omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, *as thick as pears*, Pl. Poen. 2, 38: lucus crebro salicto oppletus, id. Aul. 4, 6, 9: crebri cecidere coelo lapides, Liv. 1, 31: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: castella, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: creberrima aedificia, ib. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106: vigilias *perere*, ib. 45: crebriores literae nuntique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: crebros exploratores mittant, ib. 6, 10. Of abstract subjects: *frequent, repeated*: itiones, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2: ictus, Lucr. 4, 935: impetus, id. 1, 294: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55: commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 338: gemitus, ib. 10, 508: crebras vel potius quotidianas compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8: suppositio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: crebriores figurae, id. 9, 2, 94. II. *crowded with, abundant, abounding in*: creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus coepit, Ov. M. 11, 190: creber procellis Africus, Virg. Aen. 1, 85: (Thucydides) creber est rerum frequentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: densis ictibus heros creber utraque manu pulsatur versaturque Dareta, Virg. Aen. 5, 460. Crebra (*accus. plur. adverbially*): et pede terram crebra ferit (equus), id. G. 3, 500.

crēbesco, v. crebresco.

crēbrātus, a, um, *made thick, close, concise*: telae pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

crēbrē, *adv.* *closely, compactly*: fundamenta aedificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vit. 2, 9. *Sup.*: crates creberrime textae, id. 10, 20 *fin.*

crēbresco (crebesco) brūi (būi) 3. *v. insep.* [creber] *to become frequent, to thicken, increase, grow strong*; of a rumour, report, to spread abroad: crebrescunt optatae aurae, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: gestus crebrescunt cum ipsa orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror crebrescit, Virg. Aen. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67: seditio, ib. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. A. 3, 60: invidia, id. H. 3, 34: sermo, Virg. Aen. 12, 222: fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12. With a clause as subject: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, Tac. A. 2, 39.

crēbrīsurum, sc. vallum, apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris, id est palls, munitum, Fest. s. v.

crēbrītas, ātis, *f.* [creber] *thickness, closeness, frequency*: spissae crebritates venarum, Vit. 2, 10: coeli, id. 9, 9: literarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 1: concinnitas illa crebritasque sententiarum, id. Brut. 95 *ad fin.*

crebriter, *adv.* repeatedly: Vitr. 10, 19 *fin.*

crebrîtudo, *Inis, f.* [creber] for crebritas: Sisenna in Non. 91, 30.

crebro, *adv.* repeatedly, frequently: si crebro cades, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 104: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime remp. nominabat, Cic. Coel. 24, 59. *Comp.*: perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, *i. e.* with more openings, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Fam. 5, 6 *fin.* *Sup.*: creberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, id. Div. 1, 27.

credibilis, *e, adj.* [credo] trust-worthy, worthy of belief, credible: credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: hoccinest credibile aut memorabile, Ter. And. 4, 1, 1: tametsi verissimum esse intelligebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 5, 61: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124: imago rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 123: ratio, id. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. 9, 2, 90: magnum narras, vix credibile, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618. *Comp.*: nihil his neque credibilis fingi, neque manifestius ostendi potest, Quint. 4, 2, 124.

credibiliter, *adv.* credibly: non modo non credibiliter, sed ne suspiciose quidem, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17.

credito, *i. v. a. freq.* [credo] to believe firmly: Fulg. Myth. 1.

tor, *ôris, m.* [id.] a truster, creditor: creditorum appellatione non hi tantum accipiuntur qui pecuniam crediderunt, sed omnes quibus ex qualibet causa debetur, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 10: fraudare creditores, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: rem creditori solvit, Liv. 6, 14: eum decoxisse creditoribus suis, *that he had become bankrupt*, Plin. 33, 10, 47. *Fig.*: of the belly, id. 26, 8, 28.

credîtrix, *icis, f.* [id.] a female creditor: Paul. Dig. 20, 5, 16.

credîtum, *i, n. a loan, a trust*: Sen. Ben. 2, 21: Quint. 5, 10, 105.

credo, *didî, dîtum, 3. v. a. (pres. subj. creduam, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bac. 3, 3, 72: perf. subj. credulis, etc., id. passim): to trust, lend, entrust, consign, etc. constr.: with acc. and dat., or either alone: (villicus) injussu domini credat nemini, quod dominus crediderit, exigat, Cato R. R. 5, 4: alicui grandem pecuniam, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7: centum talenta, Quint. 5, 10, 111: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24: quos tuae fidei potestatique senatus populusque Rom. commisit et credidit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: quae mihi omnem vitam credidit, Ter. And. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45: se suaque omnia allenissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se perfidis hostibus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 33: se ventis, Quint. 12 proem. § 2: pennis se coelo, Virg. Aen. 6, 15: se pugnae, ib. 5, 383: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: arcanos sensus tibi, Virg. Aen. 4, 422: arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid ceræ, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 59. *II.* to put faith in, have trust or confidence in: neque mandat quisquam fere nisi amico, neque credit nisi ei quem fidelem putat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106: praesenti fortunæ, Liv. 45, 8: consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, id. 2, 45: hastae, Virg. Aen. 11, 808: nimium ne crede colori, id. E. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731. *III.* to trust the words of any one, to believe: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 280: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile est, credere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11: credit jam tibi de istis, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 53: cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit, in every thing, id. Asin. 2, 4, 51. Mihi crede, believe me, take my word, *ἔμοι μισθὸν*, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: Hor. S. 2, 6, 93: mihi credite, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15. More rarely, crede mihi, id. Att. 6, 6: Ov. A. A. 1, 66. *Pass.**

impers.: haec eadem licet et nobis laudare: sed illis creditur, Juv. 3, 93: si quid modo creditur arti, Ov. A. A. 1, 387: instead of which Ovid also uses the *personal pass.*: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur exitus, id. F. 3, 351: creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas, id. M. 7, 98. 2. Of things: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: audiavi quidem ista de majoribus natu, sed nunquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31.

IV. In gen. to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose: with acc.: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20: quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36. *Pass.*: origo animi coelestis creditur, id. 1, 1, 1. With acc. and inf.: jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Pl. Am. prol. 104: credo ego vos mirari, quid sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: coelo tonantem credidimus Jovem regnare, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1. *Pass.*: Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athin) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49: creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11. *Impers.*: credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causa creditum est, stilum non minus agere quum delet, id. 10, 4, 1. So in the *abl. part. pass.*: credito, it being believed, Tac. A. 3, 14. *Absol.*: like opinor, puto, etc., as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: I believe, I dare say, I suppose: credo misericors est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 141: si te jam, Catilina, interfici jussero, credo erit verendum mihi, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 32. [*Cre-do* compounded of *do*, "put," (v. *abdo*) and *crē* "faith," of which the orig. form was perh. *cret* or *cred*, since we have in Sans. *scrat* "faith": the Sans. verb *scrād-dhā* "to trust," corresponds to the Latin *cre-do*.] (Hence It. *credere*; Fr. *croire*.)

credûlitas, *âtis, f.* [credulus] trustfulness, easiness of belief, credulity: credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: Ov. Am. 3, 14, 30: Tac. A. 2, 40.

credûlus, *a, um, adj.* [credo]. *I.* A *ct.*: trustful, trusting, believing, easy of belief, credulous, confiding. *Absol.*: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Am. 26 *ad fin.*: stultus et credulus auditor, id. Font. 6, 13. Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov. M. 8, 857: and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. Epod. 16, 33. With *dat.*: non ego credulus illis, Virg. E. 9, 34: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8. With *in* and *acc.*: nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. F. 4, 312. 2. *Transf.*: Of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1: credula res amor est, Ov. H. 6, 21: spes animi mutui, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 30: convivia, confiding, trusting: Just. 2, 10. *II.* *Pass.*: that is easily believed: fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.*

cremâbilis, *combustible, καίσχυμος*, Gloss. Cyrill.

cremâtio, *ônis, f.* [cremo] a burning, consuming by fire (rare): Plin. 23, 2, 21.

cremâtor, *ôris, m.* [id.] he that burns: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crementum, *i, n.* [cresco] growth, increase (very rare): corporum, Varr. in Non. 169, 14: lunae, Plin. 11, 37, 55.

II. crementum est semen masculi, unde animalium et hominum corpora concipiuntur, Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 5.

cremîa, *orum, n. plur.* (sing. cremium, i, Vulg. Psalm 102, 4) [cremo] dry fire-wood, brush-wood, chips, etc.: Col. 12, 19, 3: Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

cremo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to burn, consume by fire: silvas, Lucr. 5, 1242: poetam igni, Suet. Cal. 27 *fin.*: urbem incendiis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4: cremare et

diruere urbem, Liv. 28, 19: illum, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 53: lectum, Suet. Caes. 84: libros, id. Aug. 31: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: trabes, ib. 8, 838: rates, ib. 14, 85: in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5, 20. *Exp.* of the burning of the dead: Sulla prius e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: id. Sen. 23, 84. Of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov. F. 4, 639: id. M. 13, 637: of things devoted: sacrum id (*i. e.* arma) Vulcano, Liv. 41, 12: spolia hostium Jovi Victori, id. 10, 29.

cremor, *ôris, m.* the thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, pulp, broth, cream, etc.: Cato R. R. 86: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15: Ov. Med. fac. 95.

creo (old form cereo, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73) *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to make, beget, bring forth, produce: unde omnes natura creet res, auctet, alaque, Lucr. 1, 51: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799: Silvius Aeneas Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 29: quaeritur argentum puerisque beata creandis uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44. *Poet.*: in *part. perf.* with *abl.*: sprung from, begotten by, born of, etc.: or subst. masc. or fem. an offspring, a son or daughter: Ov. M. 5, 145: ib. 11, 295: et alibi. *II.* to make or create a magistrate, to choose, elect: qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: consules, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: duo ex una familia magistratus, id. B. G. 7, 33: qui (Vergobretus) creatur annuus, *is chosen for a year*, ib. 1, 16: Patres, Liv. 1, 8: dictatorem, id. 2, 18: magistrum equitum, ib.: interregem, id. 4, 7: tribunum, id. 2, 33: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: consilium inierunt eligendi creandique imperatoris, id. Vesp. 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23: curatorem reipublicae, Papin. Dig. 50, 8, 3. *III.* Of abstract things: to produce, prepare, cause, occasion: voluptatem meis inimicis, Pl. Casin. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Poen. 4, 2, 94: lites, ib. 3, 2, 9: omnes has aerumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: sensiferos motus, Lucr. 1, 240: notitiam veri, id. 4, 479: errorem creat similitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 26: luxuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*: seditionem, Vell. 2, 20: taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin. 9, 48, 72. [Cf. Sans. *kri*, facere; *κρίνω*, etc.]

crepae, *i, q.* caprae, she goats, acc. to Fest. s. v. caprae.

crepax, *âcis, adj.* [crepo.] creaking, crackling: mola, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

creper, *ëra, ërum, adj.* dusky, dark. Hence *Fig.*: uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering: Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52. Lit. only Subst. creperum, *i, n.* darkness: noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7. *Fig.*: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracula, Varr. in Non. 14, 4. [Prob. akin to *κρέπας*, v. *crepusculum*.]

crepîcûlum, *i, n.* a head-dress, which made a rustling noise: Fest. s. v. dub.

crepîda, *ae, f.* = *κρηπίς*: a slipper or sandal, consisting only of a sole, without upper leather: Gell. 13, 21: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: Liv. 29, 19: Hor. S. 1, 3, 127. Proverb.: ne sutor supra crepidam, let the cobbler stick to his last, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 12.

crepîdârius, *a, um, adj.* [crepida] pertaining to the sole or sandal: sutor, a sandal-maker, shoemaker, Gell. 13, 21 *fin.*

crepîdâtus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] wearing soles or sandals: Cic. Pis. 38, 92: Suet. Dom. 4: fabula, a kind of Graeco-Roman tragedy, Don. Ter. Ad. Prol. 7.

crepîdo, *inîs, f.* [κρηπίς] a ground, basis, foundation, pedestal: Plin. 36, 9, 14, no. 2: Stat. S. 1, 1, 58. *Fig.*: omnia tanquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustentur, Cic. Or. 67, 224. *II.* an elevated inclosure, an edge, brink, dam, pier, bank, etc.:

Cic. Verr. 5, 37: Virg. Aen. 10, 653 Liv. 27, 18: Juv. 5, 8.

crēpīdula, ae, f. dim. [crepida] a Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 3: Gell. 13, 21.

crēpis, Idls, f. = κρηπίς, a plant, prob. Helminthia echioides, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 59.

crēpītācillum, i, n. dim. [crepita-culum] a small rattle: Lucr. 5, 230.

crēpītācūlum, i, n. [crepito] a rattle: Quint. 9, 4, 66.

crēpīto, i. v. n. freq. [crepo] to rattle, creak, crackle, clatter, rustle, etc.: crepito dentibus, my teeth chatter, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 52: tenui rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735: lapillis unda, ib. 11, 604: multa grandine nimbi, Virg. Aen. 5, 459: leni vento bractea, ib. 6, 209: duris incudibus ensis, id. G. 2, 540: arma, Tib. 2, 5, 73: flamma crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3, 11, 43: intestina, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 27: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, Plin. 31, 7, 41. (Hence Sp. grietar.)

crēpītus, ūs, m. [id.] a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, etc.: cardinum, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 1: crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, a crash, id. Am. 5, 1, 10: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium, a chattering, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top. 12: armorum, Liv. 25, 6: alarum (anserum), id. 5, 47: plagarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: illisae manus humeris, Sen. Ep. 56: tibiariūm et scabellorum, Suet. Cal. 54: arboris, Plin. 10, 18, 20: imbrum, a pattering, id. 12, 1, 5: digitorum, a snapping of the fingers as the signal of a command, Mart. 14, 119.

II. a loud wind, sc. ventris, Gr. πορρή (while flatus = βδερμός, is without noise): Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: Cic. Fam. 9, 22 fin.: with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

crēpo, ūi, Itum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, jingle, chink, etc.: foris, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 14: quidnam foris crepuit? Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: sed quid crepuerunt fores hinc a me? id. Heaut. 1, 2, 121: intestina ubi satur sum, nulla crepitant: quando esurio, tum crepant, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 26: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4, 3, 58: sonabile sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 78: crepante pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 4: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9 med.: lapidem in statua Memnonis, Plin. 36, 7, 11: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, a snapping of the fingers (as a sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15. 2. to break with a crash: remi, Virg. Aen. 5, 206. 3. to break wind: Mart. 12, 77, and 78: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 33. II. Act.: to cause to sound, to rattle, rap, jingle, etc.: (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, Prop. 3, 10, 1: ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 26: procul auxiliantia aera, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, to chink, i. e. to count, Mart. 5, 19. 2. Fig.: to crack, boast, prate, make a talk of, etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. S. 2, 3, 33: immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. Od. 1, 18, 5. [An onomatop. word. Cf. κρέκω; Eng. crack.] (Hence Fr. crever.)

crēpītus, a, um, adj. [crepo] rattling, resounding, crashing: buccae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2: fragor, ib. 4, 15.

crēpundia, orum, n. plu. [id.] a child's rattle: Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 4: id. Rud. 4, 4, 110: Cic. Brut. 91. Hence, a crepundia, from childhood, Inscr. II. an amulet: App. Apol. p. 310. III. rattling musical instruments, as cymbals, etc.: Just. 30, 1 fin.

crēpusci, orum, m. plu. [creper] born in the twilight: Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52.

crēpusculascens, entis, Part. [crepusculum] growing dusk, dusky: hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crēpusculum, i, n. dim. lit. little night, hence twilight, little daylight, the

dusk of the evening (opp. to diluculum, dawn): Pl. Casin. prol. 40: Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: id. F. 5, 163: Plin. 18, 25, 58.

II. darkness in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122. [Crepusculum is a diminutive of which the root appears in the Sans. kshapā, "night"; Gr. κνέφας; the Sabine creper (q. v.); and the Pers. shab.]

crescientia, ae, f. [cresco] an increase, augmentation: correptiones die-rum aut crescentiae, Vitr. 9, 9.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. incep. (inf. perf. sync. cresse, Lucr. 3, 683) [creo] to grow, arise, spring, be born, come forth, appear: a pastoribus qui erant orti in eodem agro, qui postea creverunt peculia diviserunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: corpore de patrio ac materno sanguine crescunt, id. 4, 1210: hic et acanthus et rosa crescit, Virg. Cul. 397. Esp. in part. perf.: arisen, sprung, descended from, born of: mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224: nativo corpore, id. 5, 61: corpore pulcro, id. 5, 1115: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85: ab origine eadem, ib. 4, 607: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. Aen. 4, 191. Fig.: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75. II. Of things already in existence: to rise in height, grow, grow up, thrive, increase, etc.: arbores crescunt, Lucr. 1, 254: fruges, arbusta, animales, id. 1, 808: ut (ostrea) cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. in lecticis crescunt (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7: in cuius domo creverat, had grown up, been reared, Suet. Oth. 1: Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore incluto crevit, Just. 12, 16: Nilus in aetatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt, grow into, change into, Ov. M. 1, 550: Atlas crevit in immensum, ib. 4, 661: in latitudinem, to increase in breadth, Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87: ut clivo crevisse putes, Ov. M. 8, 191. 2. to increase in number, to augment, multiply: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32: adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61. III. Fig.: to increase, grow bigger, bolder, etc.: quum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5: hostium opes animique, Cic. Manil. 15, 45: cuiusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17 fin.: cuiusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14: plebis opes imminutae, paucorum potentia crevit, id. C. 39: haec (mala) primo paulatim crescere, ib. 10: fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55: licentia, id. C. 51: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11: rerum cognitio quotidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17: (Saguntini) in tantas brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7: usque ego postera crescam laude recens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8: crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit, Juv. 14, 139. 2. Esp. to rise or increase in distinction, honour, courage, etc.; to be advanced, to prosper, become great, attain honour: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: ex invidia senatoria, id. Clu. 28, 77: ille (Dumnorix) per se (Divitiacum) crevisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 5, 57 fin.: and absol.: cresendi in curia occasio, Liv. 1, 46: gaudet et e nostro crescit moerore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 17. (Hence Fr. croître.)

crēta, ae, f. [orig. adj. from Creta] Cretan earth, usually transl. chalk (but chalk is unknown in Italy: see King's Antique Gems, 21): Plin. 35, 17, 57: used for whitening garments, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 6: hence fig.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. removes all melancholy from the mind, id. Poen. 5, 2, 10. Also used for painting, adorning the face, etc.: Hor. Epod. 12, 10: for seals: Cic. Fl. 16 (cf. cretula): for marking

the goal in a race-course: Plin. 8, 42, 65: for the making of earthen vessels: Col. 3, 11, 9: Plin. 14, 20, 25: for marking the feet of slaves on sale: id. 35, 17, 57: used to make a white or favourable mark: sani ut creta an carbone notandi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 246 Pers. 5, 108. (Hence Sp. greda; Fr. craie, crayon.)

crētāceus, a, um, adj. [creta] chalk-like: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20.

crētārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to chalk: ars, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3.

II. Subst.: cretaria, ae, f. (sc. taberna) a shop for Cretan earth: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

crētātus, a, um, adj. [id.] marked with chalk: fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, whitened, Mart. 2, 41: mappa, id. 12, 29. Poet.: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, the white-robed candidatuship, Pers. 5, 177.

creterra, ae, v. cratera.

crētēus, a, um, adj. [creta] made of chalk or clay, of clay: persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

crēthmos, i, f. = κρήθμον, samphire: Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 50.

crētica, ae, f. [Creta] a plant, also called clematitis, q. v.: Plin. 25, 8, 54.

crētice, es, f. [id.] a plant, also called hibiscus, q. v.: App. Herb. 38 and 62.

crēticus, a, um, adj. [id.] Cretan: in prosody, pes, an amphimacrus (in which a short syll. is between two long ones), Diom. p. 475 P.: versus, composed of amphimacri, id. p. 513 P.

crētī-fōdina, ae, f. [creta] a chalk or clay pit: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5.

crētio, ōnis, f. [cerno] legal t. t. a formal declaration respecting the acceptance of an inheritance: Cic. Att. 11, 12 fin.: id. de Or. 1, 22, 101. Meton.: an inheritance: Plin. 2, 26, 24.

crētōsus, a, um, adj. [creta] abounding in chalk or clay: locus, Cato R. R. 8, 1: terra, Plin. 18, 19, 49: rura Cimoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] white clay used for seals: Cic. Verr. 4, 26: Plin. 35, 7, 31.

crētūra, ae, f. [cerno] bran, chaff: Pall. 1, 24, 3.

crētus, a, um, Part. [cerno] sifted. **crētus**, a, um, Part. [cresco] arisen, born, etc.

cribello, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [cribellum] to sift: Pall. 1, 41, 3.

cribellum, i, n. dim. [cribrum] a small sieve: Pall. Febr. 24: id. Jun. 11. (Hence lt. crivello; Fr. crible.)

cribrārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sieve: alica, sifted, Plin. 18, 11, 29. II. Subst.: cribrarius, i, m. a sieve maker, κοκκιστορός: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cribro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to sift: Col. 12, 51, 1: Plin. 17, 11, 13.

cribrum, i, n. [root CRI: v. cer-no] a sieve: Cato R. R. 76: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Div. 2, 27 ad fin.: Plin. 18, 11, 28 sq.: Ov. M. 12, 437: carnificum cribrum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 52. Proverb.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, to pour water into a sieve, id. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crimen, inis, n. [root CRI: v. cer-no] lit.: a sifting or trying, a trial, a judicial decision, judgment; hence meton. like the Gr. κρίμα, of the subject of such a decision. I. a charge, accusation, reproach; hence, esp. in plur. a calumny, slander: crimini credidisse Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13: hae literae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. 40, 23: quum respondero criminibus, Cic. Planc. 2, 4: se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall. C. 34: ut mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 13: criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep. Epam. 7: sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv. 6, 14: tanti maleficii crimen probare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: sceleris maxime fingi, id. Coel. 23: facinorum tantorum,

id. Sull. 24, 8: istius conjurationis, ib. 4, 12: avaritiae, id. Verr. 2, 78: veneficii, Quint. 5, 7, 37: hera in crimen veniet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 55: quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *would be made a reproach*, Cic. Verr. 5, 29: crimen afferre, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: inferre, offerre, id. Am. 18, 65: in quos crimen intendebatur, Liv. 9, 26: esse in crimine, *to be accused*, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: propulsare, id. Sull. 4, 12: defendere, *to repel, disprove*, ib.: melius obicientem crimina quam defendentem, Quint. 6, 3, 69: repellere, transferre, id. 4, 2, 26. Poet.: belli, pretexts, Virg. Aen. 7, 339. Meton.: *an object of reproach or invective*: perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26. **II.** *an offence, fault, guilt, crime, wickedness*: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? Cic. Coel. 30, 71: haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, ib. 25: carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis verum etiam suspicione, Quint. 2, 2, 14: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, Suet. Ner. 36: crimen non prodere vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit, Prop. 2, 30, 24: accipe nunc Danaum insidias et crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 65. Of inanimate objects: crimina brassicae sunt, animae gravitatem facere, *hurtful properties*, Plin. 20, 9, 35. **2.** *Especially illicit sexual intercourse*: Ov. M. 9, 24: Sil. 6, 634. **3.** Poet. and Meton.: *an object representing a crime*: et rupit pictas, coelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. deorum adulteria, Ov. M. 6, 131: tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat, Prop. 2, 6, 34: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, *a letter avowing her crime*, Ov. M. 9, 566. **4.** *a cause of a crime, a criminal*: se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 600: Prop. 1, 11, 30. **crimīnālis**, e, *adj.* [crimen] *of or pertaining to crime, criminal*: causa, Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15: accusatio, ib. 3, 35, 3. **crimīnālīter**, *adv.* *criminally*: agi furti, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2 fin. **crimīnātiō**, ōnis, *f.* [crimīnor] *an accusation, complaint, calumny*: criminatio, qua in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1 fin.: Liv. 1, 54. In plur. Cic. Am. 18, 65: Tac. A. 6, 25. **crimīnātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an accuser, a calumniator* (very rare): meus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 28: sui obtegens, in alios criminātor, Tac. A. 4, 1. **crimīno**, are, for *crimīnor*, *to accuse*: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 78. **crimīnor**, atus, i. v. dep. [crimen] *with a personal object: to bring a charge, accuse, to complain of, impeach, calumniate* (rare): hanc metui, ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 16: aliquem alicui, Tac. Or. 42: C. Marius Q. Metellum apud populum R. criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, Cic. Off. 3, 20: Patres, Liv. 31, 6: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: inopinantem, Suet. Tib. 64. **II.** *With things as objects: to complain of, to charge with*: quibus (contionibus) quotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic. Mil. 5: res gestas argumentando crimenve dissolvere, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: nescio quid de illa tribu criminari, id. Planc. 16: auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, naturitatem Galli, Tac. H. 1, 87: rhetorice vitiiis, Quint. 2, 17, 26: humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri, Curt. 4, 1: senatusconsultum absentī principi, Plin. Ep. 6, 13. *With the acc. and inf.*: de amicitia, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, paucā dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1 fin. *Absol.* *to accuse, criminate*: ut illi criminantur, Sall. H. frgm. 3, 22: Tiberio criminante, Suet. Calig. 7. **III.** *In pass.*: Sullanus res defendere crimīnor, Cic. Agr. 3, 4. **crimīnōs**, *adv.* *by way of accusation, litigiously, reproachfully, etc.*: crimīnos et suspiciōse aliquid dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: Liv. 38, 43. *Comp.*:

Cic. Brut. 34 fin. *Sup.*: Suet. Tib. 53. **crimīnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [crimen] *fond of accusation, reproachful, blameful, slanderous*: orationes, Liv. 8, 12: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2: criminosissimus liber, Suet. Caes. 75: ille autem acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. Clu. 34, 94. **II.** *blameworthy, faulty, involving blame, invidious*: quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, id. Planc. 2, 4: tamen mihi non videretur in hunc id criminosum esse debere, id. Sull. 13. **crinālis**, e, *adj.* [crinis] *pertaining to the hair, hairy*: vitta, Ov. M. 4, 6: Virg. Aen. 7, 403: aurum, ib. 11, 576: hedera, *a hair-ornament of Bacchus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17: acus, *a hair-pin*, App. M. 8, p. 207. *Subst.*: crinale, *a hair-pin*, Ov. M. 5, 53: dentes i. e. *of a hair-comb*, Claud. B. Gild. 137. **criniger**, ěri, *m.* [crinis gero] *long-haired*: Caucos, Lucan. 1, 463 dub. (al. cirrigeros, with long curls). **crinīnus**, a, um, *adj.* = κρίνινος, *made of lilies*: unguentum, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21. **crinīo**, no perf., Itum, 4. v. a. [crinis] *to provide or cover with hair* (as verb. finit. very rare). Meton. of plants: frondibus crinitur arbos, Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 10: id. Theb. 4, 217. **crinis**, is, *m.* (f. Atta in Non. 202, 29), *hair*: Cic. Verr. 3, 33: Hor. Od. 1, 32, 12: Ov. M. 6, 161: Liv. 1, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 480: capere crines, some explain, *to seize the opportunity*; others, *to marry* (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hairdress), Pl. Most. 1, 3, 69: id. Mil. 3, 1, 195. **II.** Meton.: *any object resembling hair*. **1.** *the tail of a comet*: Virg. Aen. 5, 528: Plin. 2, 25, 22. **2.** *the feelers of polypi*: Plin. 9, 29, 46. [Akin to Sans. siras, "caput," and Eng. hair.] (Hence It. erine; Fr. crin.) **crinitus**, a, um, *Part.* [crinio]. **II.** *Adj.*: covered with hair, hairy; esp. having long hair or locks: Apollo, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 28: male puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 243: turbae (sc. puerorum), Mart. 12, 49. Meton.: galea triplici juba, Virg. Aen. 7, 785: stella, *a comet*: quas stellas Graeci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Suet. Caes. 88: concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52. **crinon**, i, n. = κρίνον, *a lily*: according to Sprengel, Lilium Chalcedonicum, Linu., the orange lily: Plin. 21, 5, 11. **criobōllum**, ii, n. = κριοβόλιον, *a ram as an offering in honour of Atys*, Inscr. Grut. 27, 3, 4. **crisimus**, a, um, *adj.* = κρίσιμος, *decisive, critical*: dies, the day of a crisis, in disease, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14. **crisis**, is, *f.* = κρίσις, *medic. t. t.*: the point when a disease is at its height, crisis: Sen. Ep. 83. **crispicans**, antis, *Part.* [crispus] *curling, crisping*: mare ventus, Gell. 18, 11. **crispicāpillus**, οὐλόριξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr. **crispisulcans**, antis, *Part.* [crispus sulco] *igneum fulmen, the curly, furrowy lightning*: Poet. in Cic. Top. 16, 61. **crispitudo**, inis, *f.* [crispus] *a curling, tremulous motion*: Arn. 2, 73. **crispo**, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** *Act.*: to curl, crisp: capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26. **2.** Meton.: to make variegated or rough, to encrust, to cover or plant with, to strew over: telurem apio viridi, Col. 10, 166: mixtum aurum cono, Stat. Th. 8, 568: alma novo crispans pelagus Titania Phoebo, Val. Fl. 1, 311. **3.** to set in trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave: bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 165: tergeminos jactus, App. M. 11, p. 258, 35: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 120: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239. **II.** *Neutr.* (only in part. pres.): to be curled, uneven, wrinkled: buxus,

Plin. 16, 16, 28: naso crispante, Pers. 3, 87. **2.** to tremble: cum vibrat crispante aedificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84. **crispulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *curled, having curled hair*: Sen. Ep. 95, 24: Mart. 5, 61. *Fig.*: of discourse: elaborate: Front. de Or. ep. 3. **crispus**, a, um, *adj.* *curled, crisped*: cincinnos, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 32: leo crispioribus júbis, Plin. 8, 16, 18. Of persons: having curled hair, curly-headed: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115: rubicundus, crispus, crassus, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26. *Fig.*: of discourse: artistic, elaborate, Gell. 1, 4. **II.** Meton.: *curled, uneven, wrinkled*: parietes abiete crispae, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: brassica, curly cabbage, Cato R. R. 157, 2: crispae frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: acer montanum crispus, Plin. 16, 15, 26: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26. **2.** in tremulous motion, quivering: linguae bisulcae jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. in Non. 506, 17: Virg. Cop. 2° pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv. 6, 382. (Hence Fr. crêpe.) **crisso**, avi, i. v. n. *to move the thighs*: Juv. 6, 322: Mart. 14, 203. **crista**, ae, *f.* [same root as crinis] *a tuft on the head of animals, esp. a cock's comb*: Plin. 10, 56, 77: Juv. 13, 233: of a lapwing, Ov. M. 6, 672: Plin. 10, 29, 44: of a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 150: Plin. 11, 37, 44. *Proverb.*: illi surgunt cristae, his crest rises, he is cock-a-hoop, Juv. 4, 70. **II.** Meton.: *a tuft of leaves on plants*: foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43. **2.** the crest of a helmet, plume: Liv. 10, 39 fin.: Virg. Aen. 3, 468. **3.** Pudenda muliebria: Juv. 6, 422. (Hence Ital. cresta; Fr. crête.) **cristatus**, a, um, *adj.* [crista] *tufted, crested*: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455: id. M. 11, 597: Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599: Plin. 8, 13, 13. **II.** Meton.: *plumed*: cassis pennis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeae, Liv. 9, 40: Achilles, Virg. Aen. 1, 468. **cristula**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small crest or tuft*: Col. 8, 2, 8. **critae**, arum, *m. plu.* = κριταί, the judges among the Hebrews: Tert. adv. Gnost. 3. **crithōlōgia**, ae, *f.* = κριθολογία, *a gathering of barley*: Cod. Just. 11 27, 1. **criticus**, a, um, *adj.* = κριτικός, *lit. fit or suitable for deciding, capable of judging*: hence as a medic. t. t.: decisive, critical: accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 1 fin. **II.** *Subst.* criticus, i, m. *a critic*: Cic. Fam. 9, 10: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 51. **crocallis**, Idis, *f.* *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 56. **crocātio**, ōnis, *f.* the croaking of ravens: Fest. s. v. **crocātus**, a, um, *adj.* [crocus] *saffron-yellow*: semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62: vestis, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1. **croceus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to saffron*: odores, Virg. G. 1, 56: tinctus, saffron-sauce, Plin. 10, 48, 68: color, id. 17, 10, 59. **II.** Meton.: *saffron-coloured, yellow, golden*: flores Virg. G. 4, 109: luto, id. E. 4, 4: acantho, id. Aen. 1, 649: chlamys, i. 11, 775. **crociās**, ae, *m.* = κροκίας, *an unknown, saffron-coloured precious stone*. Plin. 37, 11, 73. **crocidismus**, i, m. = κροκιδισμός, *a picking off of light substances* (a disease, i. q. carphologia): Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, and 5. **crocinum**, i, n. (sc. oleum), *saffron-oil*: Prop. 3, 10, 22. As a term of endearment: Pl. Curc. 1, 2. **crocinus**, a, um, *adj.* = κρόκινος, *pertaining to saffron*: semen, Plin. 21, 19, 73: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18. Meton.: *of a yellow colour*: tunica, Cat. 68, 134. **crociō**, 4. v. n. = κρώω, *to cry or croak as a raven*: Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 2. **crocis**, Idis, *f.* = κροκίς, *an unknown plant*: Plin. 24, 17 1c2.

crocīto, i. v. n. freq. [crocio] to croak repeatedly: corvus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

crocōdīlā, ae, f. = κροκοδείλεια, lizard's dung, used in eye-sulves, pigments, washes, etc.: Plin. 28, 8, 28 (cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11).

crocōdīlīna, ae, f. = κροκοδείλίνη, a sophism called crocodile, a crocodile-conclusion: Quint. 1, 10, 5.

crocōdīllion, ii, n. = κροκοδείλιον, a plant, so called from the rough skin of its stalk, Centaurea crocodilis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 41.

crocōdīlus, i, m. = κροκοδείλος, a crocodile. Pliny describes two kinds: a large one, which is amphibious—the crocodile of the Nile—Lacerta Crocodilus, Linn.: the other, smaller, living on land, is the skink, Lacerta Scincus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 25, 37: Cic. N. D. 2, 48: also, a lizard, Plin. 28, 8, 28. (Hence It. coccodrillo.)

crocōmagma, ātis, n. = κροκόμαγμα, a woody residuum of saffron, after the preparation of the oil: Plin. 21, 20, 82.

crocōta, ae, f. (sc. vestis), ὁ κροκωτός (sc. χιτῶν), a saffron-coloured court-dress for women: Naev. and Nov. in Non. 548, 26 sq.: App. M. 11, p. 261, 2.

crocōtārius, a, um, adj. [crokota] pertaining to the preparation of saffron-coloured garments: infectores, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crocōtta or **crocōta**, ae, f. an unknown wild animal in Ethiopia: according to Cuvier, the hyena, not the jackal, as some have thought: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

crocōtūla, ae, f. dim. [crokota] a saffron-coloured dress: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

crocus, i, m. (fem. App. M. 10), and **crocum**, i, n. = κρόκος, the crocus, Crocus sativus, Linn.: but Pliny mentions many varieties, prob. including various species of Crocus, Colchicum and Scilla: Virg. G. 4, 182: Ov. F. 4, 442: Juv. 7, 208: Plin. 21, 6, 17.

II. saffron, made from the plant, used as a perfume: id. 21, 6, 17: Lucr. 2, 416: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: Ov. A. A. 1, 104. Used in medicine: Plin. 21, 20, 81. III. Meton.: saffron-colour: Virg. Aen. 9, 614. 2. the yellow stamens in many flowers: Plin. 21, 5, 11.

crocuta, ae, v. crocota.

crōtālla, orum, n. plu. = κροτάλια, a rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls: Petr. 67: Plin. 9, 35, 56.

crōtālistria, ae, f. [κροταλίζω] a female castanet dancer: Prop. 4, 8, 39. II. Meton.: a rattling stork: P. Syrus in Petr. 55.

crōtālum, i, n. = κρόταλον, a rattle, castanet, used to accompany wanton dances: Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

crōtāphus, i, m. = κρόταφος, a pain in the temples: Coel. Aur. Tard. 11.

croton, the castor oil plant, also called cicī, Ricinus Communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7: id. 16, 22, 35.

cruciābilis, e, adj. [crucio] tormenting, torturing, miserable (rare): Gell. 3, 9.

cruciābilitas, ātis, f. [cruciabilis] torment, torture: Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

cruciābilitē, adv. with torture: me accipito, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 40: interfecti, Auct. B. Afr. 46.

cruciābundus, a, um, adj. [crucio] torturing, tormenting: Cyprian. Ep. 55.

cruciāmen, inis, n. [id.] torture, torment, pain: leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

cruciāmentum, i, n. [id.] torture, torment, pain (rare): Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 2: nec vero graviora sunt carnicum tormenta, quam interdum cruciamenta morborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 4.

cruciārius, a, um, adj. [crux] pertaining to the cross, or, in gen., to torture: exitus, full of torture, Tert. Praescript. Haeret. 2 dub. (al. cruciatorius). II. Subst.: one crucified: Petr. 112: Sen. Contr. 3, 21. Hence as a term of reproach: one fit for the gallows: App. M. 10, p. 242.

cruciātor, ōris, m. [crucio] a tormentor, torturer: Arn. 1, p. 23.

cruciātōrius, a, um, v. cruciarius. **cruciātus**, ūs, m. [crucio] torture, torment, a torturing, execution: in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: qui ex iis novissimus venit, omnibus cruciatibus adfectus necatur, ib. 56: quum cives Rom. morte, cruciatu, cruce affecerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. to thy ruin, misfortune, Pl. Amph. 4, 2, 13: abt in malum cruciatum, away with you to the hangman, id. Aul. 3, 3, 11.

crucifer, ēri, m. [crux fero] the cross-bearer, i. e. Christ: Prud. Cath. 3 init.

cruciflor, ōris, m. [crux fugo] a crucifier: Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

cruciflo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crux] to crucify: Lact. de Mort. pers. 2. II.

In gen.: to put to the rack, to torture, torment (either bodily or mentally): quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv. 29, 18: cruciata diris corpora tormentis, Ov. M. 3, 694: qui advehuntur quadripedanti crucianti canterio, i. e. torturing the rider by its uneasy motion, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 34: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. Att. 8, 15: ut ipse sese cruciat aegritudine! Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 89: ne crucia te obsecro anime mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15. Of things: terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin. 2, 63, 63: aes cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur, id. 33, 3, 19. Reflect. (only in Plaut. and Ter.), to afflict oneself, to grieve, be afflicted; ut miserae matres cruciantur! Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 2: crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

crucisālus, i, m. [crux salio] a cross-dancer: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 128.

cruciūm, quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave crucium dixit, Fest. s. v.

crūdāria vena argenti, a vein of silver that lies on the surface: Plin. 33, 6, 31.

crūdēlis, e, adj. [crudus] rough, harsh, bloodthirsty, unmerciful, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: crudelem Castorem, nē dicam secleratum et impium! Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier furere, id. Clu. 63, 177: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16: O crudelis adhuc, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1. Comp.: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? id. S. 2, 8, 61. Sup.: parricidae, Sall. C. 52. Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic. Att. 9, 6: foeda crudeliaque facinora facere, Sall. C. 11: imperium ex justissimum atque optimum crudele intolerandumque factum, ib. 10 fin.: sententia, ib. 51: consilia, Cat. 64, 175: pestes, id. 69, 9: ferrum, Prop. 2, 15, 43: poenae, Ov. M. 2, 612: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617. Comp.: ignis, Cat. 62, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudellus, quam homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus natos a rep. summo-meri? Quint. 11, 1, 85. Sup.: nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion. 1: caedem, Suet. Cal. 30. Adv.: crudele, cruelly, etc.: Stat. Th. 3, 211. (Hence Fr. cruel.)

crūdēlitas, ātis, f. [crudelis] harshness, bloodthirstiness, cruelty, barbarity: crudelitas est atrocitas animi in exigendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 4: crudelitas est inclinatio ad asperiora, ib. ad fin.: quorum crudelitas nostro sanguine non potest expleri, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225.

crūdēlīter, adv. cruelly, in a cruel manner: qui de exitio hujus urbis tam acerbē tamque crudeliter cogitavit, Cic.

Cat. 4, 5, 10. Comp.: Ov. M. 3, 442. Sup.: Cic. Sull. 27, 75.

crūdēscō, dul, 3. v. n. [crudus] to become hard, violent, or bad: coepit crudescere morbus, Virg. G. 3, 504: pugna, id. Aen. 7, 788: crudescēte ira, Just. 8, 4: seditio, Tac. H. 3, 10.

crūdītas, ātis, f. [id.] an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: Quint. 2, 21, 19. 2. Meton. of plants: arbores laborant et fame et cruditate, superabundance of nutritious juices, Plin. 17, 24, 36. II. undigested food: cruditates digerunt daucum, plantago, Plin. 26, 7, 25.

crūdītātio, ōnis, f. [crudito] i. q. cruditas, an overloading of the stomach, indigestion: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

crūdīto, i. v. a. [crudus] to suffer from indigestion: Tert. Jejun. 16.

crūdus, a, um, adj. [contr. of crudus from cruor] raw, bloody, bleeding: crudum adhuc vulnus medentium manus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: qui vulnera cruda retractet, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, id. Pont. 1, 4 (3), 16. II. Of food: raw, not cooked: quid tu curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: exta, Liv. 29, 27: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37. So also of undigested food: crudum pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143: qui crudum ructat, Cels. 1, 2. Fig.: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19. 2. hard, suffering from indigestion, etc.: id est ad alvum crudam, ad lateris dolorem, it is good for costiveness and pain in the side, Cato R. R. 125. Of persons: qui crudi postridie se rursus ingurgitent, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: quum ad illud prandium crudior venisset, id. Clu. 60, 168: Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: accusas coquum, tanquam omnia cruda attulerit: nunquam sic ego crudus ero, Mart. 3, 13.

III. Gen.: raw, fresh, unripe, immature, crude: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, si matura et cocta decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 fin.: pruna nec maturissima legenda sunt, nec tamen nimium cruda, Col. 12, 10, 3: palme, Lucan. 4, 317: puella, Mart. 8, 64: funera nepotis, premature, early, Stat. Th. 9, 391: amor, yet young, fresh, ib. 2, 341: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 ad fin.: adhuc studia, Petr. 4: and, in contr. with the weakness arising from age: fresh, vigorous: Jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg. Aen. 6, 304: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac. Agr. 29: Sil. 5, 569. 2. unprepared, untitled, undressed: crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25: pix, id. 12, 20, 6: corium, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: for which poet. taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250: cestus, made of raw hide, undressed leather, Virg. Aen. 5, 69: spartum id est non malleatum, Col. 12, 19, 4: cortice crudo hasta, Virg. Aen. 9, 743. Fig.: of unpolished verses: junctura addita crudis, Pers. 1, 92.

IV. Fig.: rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless (poet.): dicat me crudum virum esse, Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 14: Getae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 8: crudus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220. Of things: bella, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 58: ensis, Virg. Aen. 10, 682: crudissimum pistrinum, most rude, uncultivated, Cassius in Suet. Aug. 4. (Hence Fr. cru.)

crūentātio, ōnis, f. [cruento] a making bloody: altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

crūentē, adv. cruelly, severely: cruento saevire, Just. 39, 3. Comp.: Sen. Ben. 15, 16 fin. Sup. not in use.

crūenter, adv. i. q. cruento: App. M. 3, p. 130.

crūentifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [cruentus fero] bloody: signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10 in carn.

crūento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cruentus] to make bloody, to stain with blood, to besmear with gore: concubia vigilesque repente cruentant, Enn. in Macr. Sat. 1, 4: manus suorum sanguine, Nep. Epam. 10: cornipedem ferrata calce,

Sil. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14 tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: os, ib. 4, 104: dextras, ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, ib. 3, 572: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear blood-stained*, Suet. Dom. 16. Fig.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86. II. Meton.: *to spot, pollute*: Lucr. 4, 1033. 2. *to dye red*: conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 ad fin.

cruentus, a, um, adj. [cruor] *gory, bloody, bloodstained*: cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: cruentus sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13: praetexta C. Caesaris, ib. 5, 31: vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13, 38: epistolae, Tac. A. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, ib. 14, 32: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223. Comp.: vomica, Cels. 2, 8: bellum, Vell. 2, 71. Sup.: id. 2, 52.

II. Meton.: *bloodthirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13: hostis, ib. 1, 2, 39: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592. Of abstr. subjects: victoria, Sall. C. 58 fin.: pacem, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6: ira, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11. 2. *stained, polluted*: insigne summi capitulis, Lucr. 5, 1137. 3. *blood-red, red*: myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Virg. G. 1, 306.

crumēna (crumina), ae, f. *a small pouch, purse, or bag* (for money, and usually hanging from the neck): Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 7: id. Asin. 3, 3, 63. Meton.: *money*: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: Juv. 11, 38.

crumīna, ae, v. crumena.

crūor, ōris, m. *gore, blood*, from a wound (whilst sanguis designates blood in gen.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194: inimici recentissimus cruor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: cruore captivo adolere aras, Tac. A. 14, 30: Hor. Epod. 3, 6: id. S. 1, 8, 28: id. Od. 2, 13, 7. In plur.: Virg. Aen. 4, 687. Poet.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Lucan. 7, 579. 2. *the pouring out of blood, murder*: hinc cruor hinc caedes mors propiorque venit, Tib. 2, 3, 60: adde cruorem stultitiae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 275. In plur.: id. Od. 2, 1, 5: Lucan. 7, 636. II. Sometimes poet. instead of sanguis, *the blood in the body*: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxis sucus inesse, Lucr. 3, 787.

cruppellārii, orum, m. plu. [*a Celtic word*] *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*: Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūrālis, e, adj. [crus] *pertaining to the legs, crural*: fasciae, Petr. Sat. 40, 5: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

crūrīcrēpīda, ae, m. [crus crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, from the blows which rattle on his shins*: Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 14.

crūrīfrāgius, i, m. [crus frango] *one whose legs or shins are broken*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 64.

crūs, ōris, n. *a leg, shank, shin*: Cels. 8, 1 fin.: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Virg. G. 3, 53: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 2. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet. Tib. 44: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. II. Meton.: of plants: *the lower part of the stalk*: Col. 3, 10, 2. [Akin to Sans. kshura (hoof of an animal); Gr. σκέλος; and Eng. shin, shank.]

crusculum, i, n. dim. [crus] *a small leg*: Mart. 3, 93.

crusma, ātis, n. = κρούσμα, *a musical piece played upon a stringed instrument*: Mart. 6, 71.

crusta, ae, f. *the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark, etc.*: luti, Lucr. 6, 626: soli, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34: pisclum, id. 9, 28, 44: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50: ulcerum, Cels. 5, 9: fluminis, *a covering or crust of ice*, Virg. G. 3, 360. II. Esp. t. t. of plastic art: *inlaid work on walls or*

vessels, stucco, mosaic: parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45: quae (vasa) probarant, his crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 23 fin.: ipse capaces crustas et inaequales beryllo tenet phialas, Juv. 5, 38. Fig.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *mere outside*, Sen. Provid. 6. (Hence It. crosta; Fr. croûte.)

crustārius, a, um, adj. [crusta] *embossed work*: tabernae, Fest. s. v. Subst.: crustarius, ii, m. *one who makes embossed figures, on plate, etc.*: Plin. 33, 12, 55.

crustāta, orum, n. plur. (sc. animalia) *crustaceous animals, shellfish, etc.*: Plin. 11, 37, 62.

crusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [crusta] *to cover with a rind or shell, to encrust, emboss* (post-Aug.): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, no. 4: domum marmoribus, Lucan. 10, 114: portam crasso ferro, Ann. 24, 2 fin.: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat as with a crust*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.

crustōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *covered with a hard rind, crusted*: bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

crustūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little rind, shell, or crust*: Plin. 22, 25, 70.

crustulārius, ii, m. [crustulum] *one who makes pastry, a confectioner*: Sen. Ep. 56.

crustulum, i, n. dim. [crustum] *small pastry, confectionery*: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: Sen. Ep. 99, 24.

crustum, i, n. [crusta] *pastry, anything baked*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78: Virg. Aen. 7, 115.

crux, ūcis, f. (n. Enn. in Non. 195, 13: Gracch. in Fest. s. v. masculino) *a cross*, which might be of various forms, either an upright pole or with a piece of wood across it: quos in crucem sustulit, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: id. 5, 3: in cruce suffigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 82: in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: ferarum tergis contacti aut crucibus adfixi, Tac. A. 15, 44: pone crucem servo, Juv. 6, 219: pendula, *the pole of a carriage*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28. 2. Of persons, as a term of reproach: *a gullous-bird, a hempen rascal*: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 17. II. Meton.: *torture, trouble, misery, destruction, etc.*: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 11: summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2: (abi, etc.) in malam crucem! *go to the devil! go and be hanged!* Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 17: Cy. Numquid vis? Men. ut eas maxumam in malam crucem, id. Men. 2, 2, 53. Without mala: i in crucem, id. Asin. 5, 2, 91. And ellipt.: in malam crucem! id. Casin. 5, 4, 8. 2. Of persons: aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), id. Aul. 3, 5, 48: illae cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91: quae te mala crux agitat? *what tormentor troubles you?* Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 2. (Hence It. croce; Fr. croix.)

crypta, ae, f. = κρύπτη, *a concealed subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, grotto*: Suet. Cal. 58: Juv. 5, 106. (Hence It. grotta; Sp. gruta; Fr. grotte.)

crypticus, a, um, adj. = κρυπτικός, *covered, concealed*: arcubus pontes fornicare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cryptoporticus, ūs, f. [vox hybrida, from κρυπτός, and porticus] *a covered passage, a vault, a hall*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

crystallinus, a, um, adj. = κρυστάλλινος, *made of crystal, crystalline*, crystal: pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10: centra in pphiris, id. 37, 9, 39. Subst. crystallina, orum, n. plur. (sc. vasa) *crystal vases*: Juv. 6, 155: Plin. 37, 2, 11.

crystallion, ii, n. = κρυστάλλον, *a plant, also called psyllion, q. v.*: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

crystallum, i, n. (crystallus, i, m. Sol. 15 ad fin.) = κρύσταλλος, *ice*: Auct. Priap. 63, 6. II. *crystal, rock-crystal*: Plin. 37, 2, 9: Sen. Q. N. 3, 25.

2. Meton.: *anything made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking*: Mart. 9, 23. 3. *similar to crystal*: so of the glittering precious stone of a ring: aquosa, Prop. 4, 3, 52.

cūbatio, ōnis, f. [cubo] *a lying down*: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

cūbator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who lies down*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

cūbiculāris, e, adj. [cubiculum] *pertaining to a bed-chamber*: cubicularis lectus, Cic. Div. 2, 65: id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59.

cūbiculārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber*: lucerna, Mart. 14, 39 in lemm.: gausapina, id. 147 in lemm.: stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 83. Subst. cubicularis, ii, m. *a chamber-servant, a valet-de-chambre*: Cic. Verr. 3, 4: Suet. Ner. 38: decurio cubiculariorum, *the head of the servants of the bed-chamber*, id. Dom. 17.

cūbiculātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *furnished with bed-chambers*: naves, Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

cūbiculum, i, n. [cubo] *a lying, sleeping, or sitting-room, a bed-chamber*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 7: Cic. Verr. 3, 23: ministro cubiculi sui clienti, Liv. 3, 57: cubacula diurna nocturnaque, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: Tac. A. 14, 44: Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17. II. *the elevated seat of the emperor in the theatres*: id. Ner. 12. III. In archit.: *the bed of a stone*: Vit. 2, 8.

cūbicus (cybicus), a, um, adj. = κυβικός, *cubical, cubic*: rationibus, Vit. 5, praef.: soliditas, Marc. Cap. 2 init.

cūbile, is, n. [cubo] *a place of rest, a couch, bed*: mihi est cubile terra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Liv. 30, 5: saluatorium, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10. Esp. *a marriage-bed*: Jovis ascendere cubile, Virg. Aen. 12, 144: Ov. M. 2, 592. 2. Of animals: Virg. G. 1, 183. Poet.: *the couch of the setting sun*: Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16. II. In architecture. *the joint or bed of a stone, beam, etc.*: Vit. 2, 8: cf. cubiculum. III. Fig.: *avaritiae non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, the very den*, Cic. Verr. 2, 77 fin.

cūbital, is, n. [id.] *a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255.

cūbitalis, e, adj. [cubitum] *pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure, *an ell long*: cubitalis fere cava, Liv. 24, 34: caules, Plin. 12, 12, 26: simulacrum cubitali majus, Suet. Galb. 4.

cūbitio, ōnis, f. [cubitus] *a lying down*: Aug. Ep. 151.

cubitissim, a corrupt word in Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 42: acc. to some, *adv. lying down*.

cūbito, avi. i. v. n. freq. [cubo] *to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): anus hic solet cubitare, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 76: Cic. Coel. 15, 36. Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 57.

cūbitor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who lies down*: bos, i. e. *that often lies down in a field*, Col. 6, 2, 11.

cūbitum, i, n. (cubitus, i, m. Cels. 8, 1) [id.] *the elbow*: Cels. 1, 1: Plin. 11, 45, 102: Virg. Aen. 4, 690: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. Meton.: *the bending, curvature of a shore*: orae, Plin. 3, 13, 18. 2. As a measure of length: *an ell, a cubit*: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 7: Cic. Leg. 2, 26 fin. (Hence It. cubito, gomito; Sp. codo; Fr. coude.)

cūbitus, ūs, m. [id.] *a lying down* (very rare): supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14. Meton.: *a bed, couch*: his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, id. 24, 9, 38.

cūbitus, i. v. cubitum.

cūbo, ūi (rarely avi), Itum, i. v. n. (perf. subj. cubaris, Prop. 2, 15, 17: inf. cubasse, Quint. 8, 2, 20) *to lie down, recline*: in lectica cubans, Cic. Verr. 4, 23: ut etiam legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24. 2. *to lie asleep*: cubitum ire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23: cubitum abire, Pl. Most. 2, 2.

55: cubitum discedere, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: Juv. 3, 280: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Caes. 72: toro, id. Aug. 73. 3. Of sexual intercourse. Pl. Am. prol. 112: cogam ut cum illa una cubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65. 4. to recline at table: quo eorum loco quisque cubisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: supra, Suet. Cal. 24: juxta, ib. 32. 5. to keep one's bed (from illness): est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Pl. Casin. prol. 37: ex duritie alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: aeger, id. Aug. 72. Absol.: haec cubat, ille valet, Ov. H. 20, 164: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18: ib. 2, 3, 289. II. Of inanimate objects: qua cubat unda freti, lies, extends itself, Mart. 5, 1, 4. Esp. of places: to slope: cubantia tecta, Lucr. 4, 518: Usitica cubans, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 11. (Hence It. *covare*; Fr. *couver*.)

cūbus, *i*, *m.* = *κύβος*, a die, cube: Vir. 5 praef. As a measure: Rhem. Fann. 61. 2. a cubic number: Gell. 1, 20.

cūci, *n.* indecl. [a Pers. word. Gr. *κοῦκι*] a tree similar to the palm: acc. to Sprengel, the Doum Palm of Egypt, etc., Hyphaene Thebaica: Plin. 13, 9, 18.

cūculla, *ae*, *v.* cucullus.

cūcullio (cucullio) *ōnis*, *m.* [cucullus] a covering for the head, a cap: Cato 1, 1: Lampr. Elag. 32.

cūcullus, *i*, *m.* (cuculla, *ae*, *f.* in excl. Lat.) a cowl or hood fastened to a garment: Col. 1, 8, 9: Mart. 11, 98: Juv. 6, 117. II. a conical wrapper or case for merchandize: Mart. 3, 2.

cūcūlo, *i*, *v.* *n.* [cuculus] to cry cuckoo: Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cūcūlus (cūcūlus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), *i*, *m.* a cuckoo, Cuculus canorus, Linn.: Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249. As a term of reproach: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 73. Esp. of dilatory husbandmen who defer pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox): Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: Hor. S. 1, 7, 31. II. a plant also called strychnos; acc. to Sprengel, Silene baccifera, Willd.: others think it Solanum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 44. (Hence Fr. *coucou*.)

cūcūma, *ae*, *f.* a cooking vessel, a kettle: Petr. 135, 4. II. a small private bath (opp. to *thermae*): Mart. 10, 79. (Hence It. *cogoma*: Fr. *coque-mar*.)

cūcūmella, *ae*, *f.* dim. [cucuma] a little kettle: Alfén. Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cūcūmērārīum, *il*, *n.* [cucumis] a cucumber field: Tert. adv. Jud. 3.

cūcūmis, *ēris* (is sometimes in Pliny; e. g. acc. cucumim, 9, 2, 1: abl cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40), *m.* a cucumber. In Pliny the common cucumber, Cucumis sativus, Linn. 2. Silvestris, the squirting cucumber, Momordica Elaterium, Linn. 3. Anguinis, Cucumis flexuosus, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 48: Virg. G. 4, 122. ? II. a sea-plant similar in colour and odour to the cucumber: (prob. the animals called Holothuriae, perhaps H. pentactes, Linn.) Plin. 9, 2, 1. (Hence It. *cocomero*; Fr. *concombre*.)

cūcūrbīta, *ae*, *f.* a gourd: duo genera. 1. Camerarium et plebeium, Plin. 19, 5, 24: Cucurbita leucantha, Duchesne, and C. Pepo, Linn. var. 2. silvestris, Plin. 30, 3, 7: C. Pepo, var. pyxidarius, the little bottle-gourd. II. Meton. in medic.: a cupping-glass: Scribon. Comp. 46: Juv. 14, 58. 2. cucurbitae caput, a fool's head (Fr. *un cornichon*), Apul. Met. 1, p. 109. (Hence, It. *cucuzza*; Fr. *gourde*.)

cūcūrbītārīus, *il*, *m.* [cucurbita] a gourd planter: Hier. Ep. 112, no. 22.

cūcūrbītātīo, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a cupping: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

cūcūrbītīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] like a gourd: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

cūcūrbītūla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] Silvestris, the bitter gourd: Scribon. Comp. 106.

II. a cupping-glass: Cels. 2, 11.

cūcūrio, *4*, *v.* *n.* to crow (like a cock): Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cucurru (interjectio), a word of unknown signification: Afranius apud Charis. p. 214.

cūdo, *3*, *v.* *a.* to strike, beat, pound, knock (rare): aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21: crebro, Lucr. 1, 1043. Proverb. istaec in me cudetur faba, will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. II. Of metals: to prepare by beating, to fabricate; to stamp, coin (money): plumbeos numos, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 11: argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: anulum, to make, Quint. 9, 2, 61 Fig.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40.

cūdo, *ōnis*, *m.* a helmet made of raw skin: Sil. 8, 495.

cūferion, *il*, *n.* the nose bleed, a disease of horses: Veg. 3, 37.

cūcūimodi, *v.* modus.

cūimodi, *v.* modus.

cūjas, *ātis* [cujus] *pron.* interrog. of what country or town? *ποδαπός*: old nom. cujatis or quojatus: Enn. in Cic. Balb. 22, 51: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 66: quem percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset, Liv. 27, 19: Socrates quum rogaretur, cujatam se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cujates estis? aut quo ex oppido? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 34.

cūjus (old orthogr. quoj.) *a*, *um*, *pron.* inter. [from cujus, a form of quis] pertaining to whom? of whom? whose? cuja vox sonat procul? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 18: cujum puerum hic apposui, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24: quid, virgo cuja est, id. Eun. 2, 3, 29: ut optima conditione sit is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. E. 3, 1. Absol.: cujam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Pl. Pseud. 4, 4, 5. With *nam* subjoined: cujanam vox prope me sonat? id. Bac. 4, 9, 55.

II. As *pron.* relat. of whom, whose: is Helenam abduxit, quoja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, ib. 4, 8, 24: Ter. Heaut. prol. 8: is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. Secundus, frgm. in Gell. 9, 16.

cūjuscēmōdi, *cujuscumquemodi*, *cujusdammodi*, *cujusmodi*, *cujusmodicumque*; *v.* modus.

cūjusnam, *cujanam*, *cujumnam*; *v.* cujus.

cūjusquemodi, *v.* modus.

cūjusvis, *cūjāvis*, *cūjumvis* [from cujusvis, a form of quivis] to whomsoever pertaining, whosesoever: cujavis oratio, App. Apol. p. 326.

cūlcīta, *ae*, *f.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46, and Fest s. v. from calco] a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow: Cato R. R. 10: Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: Sen. Ep. 87. Of a little eye-cushion: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42. And of a couch in a conservatory of birds: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14. Fig.: gladium faciam culcitam eumque incumbam, I will make the sword my pillow, i. e. kill myself, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 28. (Hence It. *coltrice*, *coltre*; Sp. *colcha*; Fr. *coite*: also through a dimin. *culcitinum*, It. *cuscino*; Sp. *cozin*; Fr. *coussin*; Engl. *cushion*.)

cūlcītārīus, *il*, *m.* [culcita] a cushion-maker, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

cūlcītella, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a little cushion or mattress (in an obscene sense): Pl. Most. 4, 2, 14.

cūlcītūla, *ae*, *f.* dim. [id.] a small cushion or mattress: Lucil. in Non. 35, 20.

cūlēāris (cull.) *e.* *adj.* [culeus] of the size of a culeus: labrum, Cato R. R. 154: dolia, Vit. 6, 9.

cūlēus (cull.) *i* (*gen.* plur. culeum, Cato R. R. 11, 1), *m.* = *κολεός*, Ion. *κουλεός* (a sheath; hence) a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78: Nep. Eum. 8. Parricides were drowned in bags: Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: Suet. Aug. 33: Juv. 8, 214. II. a large measure for liquids, holding 20 amphorae: Cato R. R. 148: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. 2. (coleus) the scrotum: Cic. Fam. 9, 23: Mart. 12, 84. [Prob. connected with *cor-ium*.]

cūlex, *icis*, *m.* (*f.* Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 22) a gnat, midge, perh. Culex pipiens, Linn. etc. (comprising very many species) Plin. 11, 2, 1: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 14: Lucr. 3, 391: Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. 2. caprificus Cynips psenes, Linn.: Plin. 11, 33, 41. Also a term of reproach to a wanton lover: eho tu nihili cana culex, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 22. (Hence through a dimin. Fr. *cousin*, "gnat.")

cūlex, *icis*, a plant: *v.* culix.

cūlicellus, *i*, *m.* dim. [culex] a little gnat: amasio Tullae, i. e. buzzing around her, Seren. in Diom. p. 513 P.

cūlicūlus, a little gnat, *κωνώπιον*, Gloss. Cyrill.

cūligna, *ae*, *f.* = *κυλίχνη*, a small drinking vessel: Cato R. R. 132, 1.

cūlina (old orthogr. colina, acc. to Non. 55, 18 sq.) *ae*, *f.* a kitchen: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 1: Cic. Fam. 15, 18. II. Meton.: food, fare, victuals: Murena praebeante domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38: Juv. 3, 250.

cūlinārīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [culina] pertaining to the kitchen, culinary: operae, Front. B. Parth. p. 201. Subst.: culinarius, *il*, *m.* a kitchen servant: Scrib. Comp. 230.

cūlōla (cull.) cortices nucum viridium, Fest. s. v.

culix, *icis*, *m.* an unknown plant, which some have referred to Plantago Psyllium, Linn., others to Inula pulicaria (flea-bane): Plin. 19, 5, 23 fin.: also written culex in Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

culleus, *i*, *v.* culeus.

culmen, *inis*, *n.* the top, summit, e. g. of a building: a roof, gable, cupola, etc.: columen in summo fastigio culminis, Vir. 4, 2: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: Liv. 27, 4. Of the dome of heaven: Cic. Arat. 26. Of mountain summits: Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. Of the summit of the clouds: Lucr. 6, 296. Of the crown of the head of men: Liv. 1, 34. Of the top of the prow of a ship: Lucan. 3, 709. Poet.: of a bean stalk: Ov. F. 4, 734. II. Fig.: the summit, acme, height: (regnum Macedonicum) a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem CL annos stetit, Liv. 45, 9 fin.: principium culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Virg. Aen. 2, 290: honoris, App. Flor. 3. [From root CEL. *v.* celsus and columna.] (Hence Ital. *culmo*; Fr. *comble*.)

culminia, *v.* colminiāna.

culmus, *i*, *m.* a haulm, stalk, stem, esp. of grain: Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Virg. G. 1, 111: ib. 1, 192: fabae, Col. 12, 16, 3: milli, panicl, Plin. 18, 7, 10, no. 3: thatch, Virg. Aen. 8, 654. [From root CEL. *v.* celsus and columna.]

culpa, *ae*, *f.* transgression, fault, crime, blame: non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae, in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic. Rab. perd. 1, 2: in hoc uno genere omnes inesse culpas istius maximas, avaritiae, majestatis, dementiae, libidinis, crudelitatis, id. Verr. 5, 17: culpum in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24: magis id facilitate, quam ulla alia culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: hanc culpam quae te est penes, which lies with you, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20: quicquid hujus factum est culpa, non factum est mea, id. Eun. 5, 6, 10: is quidem in culpa non est, id. Hec. 4, 4, 78: ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, laid the blame upon, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: transferre in aliquem, Cic. Att. 15, 28: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, Cic. Verr. 2, 20 fin.: omnes in culpa sunt ac suspitione ponendi, id. Clu. 45, 127: indecorant bene nata (pectora) culpa, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36: seraque fata, quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco, ib. 3, 11, 29: culpa potare magistra, transgression being the master of the revels, that is, the transgression was followed by the punishment which at other drinking

parties was imposed by the magister bibendi, id. S. 2, 2, 123. 2. Esp. *unchastity, loss of honour*: Ov. M. 2, 37: Virg. Aen. 4, 19: ib. 4, 172: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38: Tac. A. 3, 24. 3. In iurid. Lat. *the fault of remissness, neglect*: Gal. Dig. 17, 2, 72: v. Smith's Ant. 372. II. Meton. and poet.: *mischievous, harm, disorder*: continuo culpam ferro compesce, Virg. G. 3, 468. (Hence It. *colpa*.)

culpābilis, e, *adj.* [culpo] *blame-worthy, culpable*: App. Apol. p. 282. (Hence It. *colpevole*; Fr. *coupable*.)

culpābiliter, *adv.* *culpably*: Symm. Ep. 9, 40. *Comp.*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

culpātio, ōnis, *f.* [culpo] *a reproach, blame*: Gell. 10, 22.

culpātus, a, um, *Part.* [culpo]. II. *Adj.*: *unworthy of reproach, blameable*: Paris, Virg. Aen. 2, 602: culpatus, Gell. 11, 7.

culpito, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to rate, chide, scold*: Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

culpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [culpa] *to reproach or blame, to find fault with, reprove, condemn*: medicum, Varr. L. 9, 5, 129: illum laudabunt boni, hunc etiam ipsi culpabunt mali, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 13: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers. Pass.: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11: ob id, Suet. Caes. 72: in qua (cupiditate) merito culpatur, id. Vesp. 16. Of things: faciem Deae, Ov. M. 11, 322: versus reprehendet inertes, culpabit duos, Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60: Quint. 2, 4, 38: arbore nunc aquas culpante, nunc torrentia agros sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31: culpantur tustra calami, id. S. 2, 3, 7. *Absol.*: sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne eloquitur, Ov. M. 3, 256.

culta, orum, *n. plur.* *cultivated lands, gardens, plantations, etc.*: Virg. G. 4, 372: Plin. 24, 10, 49.

cultā, *adv.* *elegantly, with ornament*: culte dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 7: cultius progredi, Just. 3, 3. *Sup.* not in use.

cultello, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. *to make in the shape of a knife*: dorsum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: spinam dorsi, id. 8, 25, 38. II. *to level land with the plough*: Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

cultellulus, i, *m. dim.* [cultellus] *a little knife*: Sol. 38.

cultellus, i, *m. dim.* [culter] *a small knife*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: Suet. Claud. 34. 2. Lignei, wooden pegs: Vit. 7, 3. (Hence It. *coltello*; Fr. *couteau*.)

culter, tri, *m.* *a knife of any kind, a razor, etc.*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: Liv. 3, 48: Suet. Aug. 19: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, i. e. for slaughter. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, placed on the edge, on the small side, Vit. 10, 14: in the same sense, in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10. 2. *a ploughshare, coulter*: Plin. 18, 18, 48. Fig.: fugit improbus ac me sub cultro linquit, under the knife, i. e. in extreme peril, Hor. S. 1, 9, 74. (Hence It. *coltro*; Fr. *coudre*.)

culticula, fusticulus quidam ligneus in sacris dicebatur, Fest. s. v.

cultio, ōnis, *f.* [colo] *cultivation*: agri, a tilling of the ground, a ture, Cic. de Sen. 16, v. agricultio.

II. *reverence, reverence*: Arn. 4, p. 146.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tiller, planter, husbandman, cultivator, etc.*: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34: agri, id. 40, 29: cf. agricultor: virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 45: alveorum, Col. 9, 3, 1. Poet. of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. F. 5, 515. *Absol.*: Sall. J. 46: Liv. 21, 34. II. *an inhabitant, a dweller*: ejus terrae, Sall. J. 17 fin.: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10: nemorum, Virg. G. 1, 14: antiqui (Capuae), Liv. 7, 38: insularum, id. 22, 31: coeli (Jupiter), Pl. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicus tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14, III

Fig.: a fosterer, supporter: fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv. 9, 46: fidissimus imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 26, 32: juvenum, a tutor, teacher, Pers. 5, 63: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: aequi, Ov. M. 5, 100: juris et aequarum legum, Mart. 10, 37: amicitiae, Liv. 25, 28. 2. *a worshipper, reverencer*: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 49. Also *absol.*: Virg. Aen. 11, 788. Hence, a priest of some deity: cultor deum matris, a priest of Cybele, Suet. Oth. 8.

cultrarius, ii, *m.* [culter] *he who slew the victim (for sacrifice)*: Suet. Cal. 32.

cultratus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *knife-shaped, knifelike*: mucrone folia, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

cultrix, icis, *f.* [colo] *she who tends or takes care of*: earum (rerum, quas natura gignit) augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. II. *a female inhabitant*: nemorum Latonia virgo, Virg. Aen. 11, 557: montibus Idri (Diana), Cat. 64, 300: arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 245. Poet. of things: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26. III. Fig.: a female worshipper: deorum montium, Lact. de Mort. pers. 11.

cultura, ae, *f.* [id.] *a tilling, cultivating, tending*: agri, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54 (also, as one word, agricultura): agelli, Lucr. 5, 1366: vitis, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. In plur.: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447. *Absol.*: agriculture, husbandry: Quint. 10, 2, 2: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 14. In plur.: of the different branches of husbandry: Col. 11, 1, 30.

II. Fig. of the mind: care, culture, cultivation: animi philosophia est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. *Absol.*: si modo culturae patientem commodet aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. 2. *a courting, honouring*: potentis amici, ib. 1, 18, 86.

cultus, a, um, *Part.* [colo]. II. *Adj.*: *cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 20: ager cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: fundus cultior, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cultiora loca, Curt. 7, 3.

2. Fig.: *ornamented, polished, elegant, cultivated*: matrona vetita purpura culta, Suet. Ner. 32: filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98: sermone cultissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

cultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *lit. a tilling, tending, keeping; care, cultivation, culture*: quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic. Agr. 2, 25 ad fin.: agrorum, Liv. 4, 12: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: cultus et curatio corporis, ib. 1, 34, 94. II. Fig. of mental objects: malo cultu corruptus, by bad training, id. Part. 26: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore duamus, Quint. 2, 16, 17: animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54. 2. *worship, reverence*: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudit, id. Tusc. 1, 26: Ov. M. 5, 279: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58: in the plur.: justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3. 3. Esp. *manner of life, domestic culture, refinement, civilization, etc.*: homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39 fin.: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate Provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Virg. Aen. 5, 730: liberalis, Liv. 45, 28: tam humilis, id. 1, 39: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4: feri, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2: regio victu atque cultu aetatem agere, Sall. C. 37: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3: and in plur.: cultusque artesque virorum,

Ov. M. 7, 58. In a bad sense: *luxury, wantonness*: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incescerat, Sall. C. 13: cultus ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21 fin. 4. *dress, splendour or elegance of dress*: regius, Nep. Dat. 3: militaris, Liv. 29, 19: incinctus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7: justo mundior, id. 8, 15: munditiae, et ornatus, et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt, id. 34, 7. Meton.: *ornament of style*: in verbis effusioem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum affectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.

culullus, i, *m.* *a drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl*: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11: id. A. P. 434.

cūlus, i, *m.* *the fundament*: Cat. 23, 19: Mart. 3, 98. (Hence Fr. *cul*.)

cum (orig. form com) [Sans. *sam*; Gr. *σύν, σύν*] *prep.* with *abl.*: *with, together with, in connection or company with, along with*: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, Cic. Att. 14, 20: vivit habitaque cum Balbo, ib.: si coenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. So of things, to denote the being furnished, endowed with, etc.: ille vir haud magna cum re, sed plenu' fidei, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 1, 1: a portu illuc nunc cum laterna advenit, Pl. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 22: onerariae naves cum comaeatu, Liv. 30, 24: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, that no slave should be armed, Cic. Verr. 5, 3: immissi cum falcebus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: cum elephant capite puerum natum, Liv. 27, 11: cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2: te Romam venisse cum febris, Cic. Att. 6, 9: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1: cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12. II. To denote a point of time with which some action coincides: egone abs te abili hinc hodie cum diluculo? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 111: cum primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 49: cum prima luce, Cic. Off. 3, 31: cum primo mane, Hirt. B. Afr. 62: cum primo lumine solis, Virg. Aen. 7, 130: cum ortu solis, Sall. J. 106: exiit cum nuntio Crassus, at the same time with, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: cum his nuntius Romam ad consulendum redit, Liv. 1, 32: simul cum dono designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10.

III. To indicate the circumstances, accompaniments, results, or the way and manner of an action: *with, in, under, among, to, etc.* (often used for an adverb): illa illud cum malo fecit meo, to my loss, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 4: cum magna calamitate et prope perniciie civitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 24: cum summa reipublicae salute et cum tua peste ac perniciie cumque eorum exitio, id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: cum summo probro, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 10: cum summa tua dignitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bona alite, Cat. 61, 19: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, amid many tears, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: pars cum cruciatu necabatur, was tortured and put to death, ib. 5, 45: hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: cum cura, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: cum summo studio, Liv. 8, 25: summa cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52: Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10: illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83: cum bona gratia, id. Fat. 4, 7: cum bona venia, Liv. 29, 1: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: cum judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8: cum firma memoria, id. 5, 10, 54. 2. Cum eo quod or ut (ne), to add, qualify, or limit: *in regard that, under the condition, with the exception, that, etc.*: cum eo quod si non ad luxuriam ac libidinem referas, eadem speciosiora quoque sint quae honestiora, id. 12, 10, 47: with the indic.: id. 10, 7, 13: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen

cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 14: obsequar voluntati tuae cum eo, ne dubites, Col. 5, 1, 4. 3. Cum diis volentibus, etc. with God's help, by the will of God, *ὁὐν θεῶν*: cum divis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi, Cato R. R. 141, 1: volentibus cum magnis diis, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12: agite, cum diis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43. 4. With an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our fold: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, *ten-, fifteen-fold*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: cum centesimo, Plin. 18, 10, 21. With a subst.: cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra, id. 5, 4, 3. IV. To denote a means or instrument: acribus inter se cum armis confingere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6: cum voce maxima conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: *lingere cum lingua*, Cat. 97, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. Aen. 9, 816: terra in augurum libris scripta cum R. uno, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8. V. With words which designate intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, comparison, etc.: therefore with verbs like agere (cum aliquo, secum or cum animo suo: cf. also cogitare, reputare, dubitare, etc.), pangere, rationem habere, servare fidem: congruere, consentire: certare, pugnare, discrepare, differre, dissentire, distrahere, conferre, comparare, etc.: reputare cum animo, Sall. J. 13: cum aliquo proelio dimicare, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: consentire cum aliquo, Quint. 2, 17, 2: confendum esse Gallicum cum Germanorum agro, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. VI. Cum as an enclitic. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.: Cic. Or. 45, 154: and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum. Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. VII. In compounds the old form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m*: comburo, compono, committo: sometimes also before vowels: comes, comitium, and comitor: *m* was assimilated before *l, n, r*: colligo, connecto, corripio: changed into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conficio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; and omitted before all vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coco, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo. In signif. it designates, 1. union: concurrere, to run together, coire, to meet, etc. 2. completeness: comedere, to eat up; contundere, to hammer to pieces; conficere, to finish; consequi, to obtain: (hence like the English prefix *be*: collinere, to besmear; consternere, to bestrew). 3. effort: conficere, to hurl; concutere, to shake violently (from Key, Gr. § 1323): v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 134-171. The follg. are considered as compounds with cum: 1. cumprimis (or perh. better, cum primis), especially, particularly: Cic. Verr. 2, 28: Gell. 1, 13. 2. cumprime, especially, particularly: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: apprime crebrius est, cumprime rarius, tractatumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis, Gell. lb.

cum, conj. when: v. quum.

cumalter, ant. for cum altero, Fest. s. v.

cūmātilis (cym.), e, adj. [from *κύμα*, with the lat. ending, *ilis*] sea-coloured, blue: colos, Titin. in Non. 548, 11. Subst.: cumatile, is, n. a bluish garment: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

tium, ii, v. cymatium.

a, ae, v. cymba.

cūmēra, ae, f. (cumerum, i, n. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88), a chest, box: to keep grain in, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53: id. Ep. 1, 7, 30: for the outfit of a bride, Fest. s. v.

cūmīnātus (cym.), a, um, adj. [cuminum] seasoned or mixed with cummin: Pall. Nov. 22, 5. Subst.: cuminatum, i, n. cummin-spice: Apic. 1, 29.

cūmīninus (cym.), a, um, adj. composed of cummin: oleum, App. Herb. 74.

cūmīnum (cym.), i, n. = *κύμινον*; Heb. *cammōn*, Cuminum Cuminum, Linn.: cumini: Plin. 20, 14, 57 sq.: used in medicine, and said to produce paleness of face: whence, exsanguie cuminum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: pallentis grana cumini, Pers. 5, 55. 2. Silvestre, Plin. 20, 14, 57. Some think this the larkspur, Delphinium Consolida, Linn.: Sprengel makes it Lagaea cuminoideum, Linn.

cummaxime, v. quum.

cummis, is, v. gummi.

cumprime, v. cum, fin.

cumprimis, v. cum, fin.

cumque (quomque and cunque), adv. [quumque] an affix denoting universality: -ever, -soever: usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, ubicumque, quotiescumque, etc.: very rarely standing alone: quae demant quomque dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: quum solis lumina quomque insertim fundunt radios, id. 2, 113: mihi cumque salve rite vocanti, whenever I call, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15. v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 173 sq.

cūmūlāre, is, n. the commissure of the kidneys: Veg. 6, 1, 2.

cūmūlātē, adv. amply, abundantly, copiously: Cic. Verr. 5, 64. Comp.: id. Or. 17. Sup.: id. Fam. 5, 11.

cūmūlātīm, adv. abundantly, in heaps (rare): positum in doliis, Varr. R. R. 3, 15 fin.

cūmūlātus, a, um, Part. [cumulo].

II. Adj.: increased, augmented: eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatione, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatione redit, Liv. 2, 47 ad fin. 2. full, complete, perfect. Absol.: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum filisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jam pridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulatæque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40. Poet.: veniam cumulatam sorte remittam, i. e. cumulate referam, Virg. Aen. 4, 436. With gen.: ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. in Non. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissime, Pl. Aul. 5, 16.

cūmūlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [cumulus] to heap or pile up: materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: arenas, id. 5, 1: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33. Fig.: benefacta, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. A. 13, 2.

II. to store up, to increase, amass, accumulate. With abl.: funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237: aes alienum usuris, Liv. 2, 23: haec aliis nefarius cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentia, id. Off. 1, 32, 116. Without abl.: invidiam, Liv. 3, 12 ad fin.: Injurias, id. 3, 37: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quae cumulant religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20.

III. to fill full, overload, etc. With abl.: locum strage semiruturi muri, id. 32, 17: fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462: canistra flore, id. F. 4, 451: altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 11, 50: aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33. Without abl.: altus lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72: cumulata ligula salis cocti, a spoonful, Col. 2, 21, 2. Fig.: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, id. Att. 12, 5: orator omni lande cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37. With es: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, is made complete, perfect, Cic. Fin. 5, 14 fin. Absol.: ad

cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, in order to make my joy complete, id. Att. 4, 1.

cūmūlus, i, m. a heap, a pile: in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34: hostium coacervatorum, id. 22, 7: armorum cumulos coacervare, id. 5, 39: caesorum corporum, id. 22, 59: saxei, Plin. 31, 10, 46, no. 3: aquarum, Ov. M. 15, 508: pulveris, ib. 14, 137: arenae, Virg. G. 1, 105: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, follows in a heap, id. Aen. 1, 105. II. an over-heap, an overfulness, a surplus, accession, increase: a summit, crown, etc.: dierum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: ut ad illam praedam damnatio Sex. Roscii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 18 fin.: cumulus commendationis tuae, ib. 16, 3: cui gloriae amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: accesserint in cumulum manubiae vestrorum imperatorum, as an addition, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 fin.: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id. de Or. 3, 35 fin.: magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62: addit perfidiae cumulum, he crowns his perfidy, Ov. M. 11, 205. 2. In rhetoric: peroratio, quam cumulum quidam, alii conclusionem vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1. [The root cum denotes "roundness," either of swelling or bending: seen in *κύπτω*, *κύψος*, *κύβη*, *κύβος*: in *cubo* and the compds. of *cumbo*: cf. *tum-eo* and *tum-ulus*.] (Hence Fr. *comble*.)

cūnābūla, orum, n. plu. [cunae] a cradle: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 52: Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. Of the bed of young animals: Virg. G. 4, 66: Plin. 10, 33, 51. II. Meton.: the earliest abode, dwelling-place: Idaeum Simoenta, Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. 3, 1, 27: gentis nostrae, Virg. Aen. 3, 105. 2. Like our cradle, for birth, origin: a primis cunabulis, from earliest childhood, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. not by descent, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 ad fin.: a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditae, App. M. 2, p. 128, 27.

cūnae, arum, f. plu. a cradle: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 81: Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. Of the nests of young birds: Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10.

II. Meton.: like our cradle: birth or earliest childhood: id. M. 3, 313. [Cunae, a contraction of *cubinae*, from root *cub*, "lie."]

cūnābūndus (cont.), a, um, adj. [cunctor] lingering, loitering, delaying (rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6, 7: nusquam cunctabundus nisi quum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7.

cunctālis, e, adj. [cunctus] general: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 16.

cunctāmen (cont.), inis, n. [cunctor] a delaying, hesitating: Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (cont.), antis, Part. [cunctor]. II. Adj.: lingering, dilatory: erat cunctantior cantiorque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Caes. 60 (al. cunctatior): familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14. Of things (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, more slow, Lucr. 3, 193: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 6, 580.

cunctanter (cont.), adv. slowly, with delay: Liv. 1, 36. Comp.: Suet. Galba, 12.

cunctatio (cont.), ōnis, f. [cunctor] a tarrying, lingering, delay, hesitation, doubt: danda brevis cogitationi mora in hac cunctatione, Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium super assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Am. 25: cunctatione ac tarditate amittitur, id. Sest. 47: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41: cunctatione saepius quam temeritate prodesse, by biding their time, Tac. H. 3, 20: abjecta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda respublica est, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72. In plur.: Quint. 9, 2, 71: Tac. A. 4, 71.

cunctator (cont.), *ōris, m.* [*id.*] a loiterer, lingerer, one who defers or hesitates. In a bad sense: nosti Marcelum, quam tardus sit, itemque Servius quam cunctator, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. 6, 23. In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, id. 22, 12 *fin.*: natura ac senecta cunctator, Tac. H. 3, 4: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79.

cunctatus (cont.), *a, um, Part.* [*cunctor*]. *Adj.*: a doubtful form for cunctans, *q. v.*

cuncticinus, *a, um, adj.* [*cunctus cano*] having a full sound, opp. to simplex: Marc. Cap. 9, 306.

cunctim, *adv.* [*cunctus*] all together, in a body, collectively = conjunctim (very rare): non singulatim ac discretim, sed cunctim et coacervatim, App. Flor. no. 9, p. 347.

cuncti-parens, *entis, m.* parent of all: Prud. *σρεφ.* 14, 128.

cuncti-potens, *entis, m.* almighty, omnipotent: Prud. *σρεφ.* 7, 56.

cuncto, *are, for cunctor*: cunctas? intus alii festinant, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 13.

cunctor (contor), *atus, i. v. dep.* to tarry, wait, abide, linger, loiter, hesitate: constr.: *absol.*, with the *inf.* or a *depend. clause*. *Absol.*: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 4, 10: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24: assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cuncta-remini, timeretis? id. *Sest.* 38, 87: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium expectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, ib. 12, 46. With *inf.* (rare): non est cunctandum prosteri, Cic. Tim. 3 *fin.* With *clause* (also rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52: diu cunctatus an se contineret, Suet. Caes. 81: non cunctandum existimavit quin pugna decertaret, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. *Impersonal*: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46. *II.* Poet. of things: et quamvis subito per colum vina videmus perfuere: at contra tardum cunctatur olivum, *flows slowly*, Lucr. 2, 392.

cunctus, *a, um, adj.* [*contr.* from conjunctus through conjunctus] all together, all in a body, the whole, all, entire: cunctus senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: orbis terrarum, Virg. Aen. 1, 233: Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: civitas, Sall. J. 69: plebes, id. C. 37: vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92. *Plur.*: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, ib. 42: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. J. 56. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.*: hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3. *Esp.* in *neutr. plur.*: viae cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739: terrarum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 15: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cunēatim, *adv.* [*cuneo*] in the form of a wedge: cuneatim constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28.

cunēatio, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] a wedge-formed point: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cunēatus, *a, um, Part.* [*cuneo*]. *II.* *Adj.*: wedge-shaped: ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: collis acuminis longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4. *Comp.*: id. 9, 40.

cunēo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*cuneus*] (rare), to drive in a wedge, to wedge in: si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavive figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, no. 3. *Fig.*: of *di* to force in: Quint. 4, 3, 4.

2. to fasten by wedging: lapis, qui

latera inclinata cuneavit, et interventu suo vinxit, Sen. Ep. 118 *fin.* 3. Reflect.: to be shaped like a wedge: of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, Mel. 3, 6, 4: (Hispania) cuneatur angustiliis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 3, 4.

cunēolus, *i, m. dim.* [*id.*] a little: Cic. Tim. 13.

cunēus, *i, m. a wedge*: Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: Virg. G. 1, 144: Ov. M. 11, 514: (Britannia) velut in cuneum tenuatur, *tapers almost like a wedge*, Tac. Agr. 10. *Fig.*: hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21 *fin.* *II.* Meton.: troops drawn up in the form of a wedge: Caes. B. G. 6, 40: Liv. 2, 50: acies per cuneos componitur, Tac. G. 6: catervis et cuneis concurrabant, id. H. 2, 42.

2. the wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre: Vitruv. 5, 6: Suet. Aug. 44: v. Smith's Ant. 1122. Poet.: the spectators: ut vero cuneis nituit res omnibus, all the boxes, Phaedr. 5, 8, 35. 3. In architecture: a wedge-formed space between the panels in walls: Vitruv. 7, 4 and 5. (Hence *lt. conio*; *Fr. coin.*)

cunicularis, *e, adj.* [*cuniculus*] pertaining to a rabbit: herba, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*

cunicularius, *ii, m.* [*id.*] a miner: Veg. Mil. 2, 11.

cuniculātum, *adv.* [*id.*] in channels: (of the shells of molluscae) Plin. 9, 33, 52.

cuniculōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] abounding in mines: Celtiberia, Cat. 37, 18.

cuniculus, *i, m. a rabbit, coney*: Lepus Cuniculus, Linn.: Gr. *κόνικλος* or *κύνικλος*: Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Mart. 13, 60. *II.* Meton. (from the burrowing of rabbits): a passage under ground, cavity, canal, etc.: Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: Plin. 6, 27, 31.

2. Milit. *t. t.* a mine. Caes. B. G. 3, 21: ib. 7, 22: Liv. 5, 21: Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20. *Fig.*: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, id. Agr. 1, 1. (Hence *lt. coniglio.*)

cunila, *ae, f.* a group of plants of aromatic properties. 1. Cunila sativa: the herb savory, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 65. 2. C. gallinacea: a kind of thyme = Origanum heracleoticum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62. 3. C. cunilago and C. mollis: prob. Inula viscosa and Inula pulicaria, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62 and 63. 4. C. bubula = Satureia graeca, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 61.

cunilago, *inis, f.* a species of cunila: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

cunire est stercus facere, Fest. s. v.

cunni-lingus, *i, m.* cunnum lingens: Mart. 12, 59.

cunus, *i, m.* the female pudenda: Mart. 1, 91. Also of animals: mulae, Cat. 96, 6. *II.* Meton.: a courtesan: Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: ib. 1, 3, 107.

cunque, *adv. v. cumque.*

cunūlae, *arum, f. plu. dim.* [*cunae*] a little cradle: Prud. Cath. 7, 164.

cūpa, *ae, f.* a tub, cask, etc.: Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. *II.* Hostess of a wine-shop, same as *copa*, *q. v.*: Cic. Pis. 27, 67.—In Hor. Sat. 2, 2, 123, Bentley reads *cupa*: but the reading of the MSS. is *culpa*: *q. v.* (Hence *lt. coppa*; *Fr. coupe.*)

cūpa, *ae, f.* = *κώπη*, the handle of an oil-mill, a crooked handle: Cato R. R. 21.

cūpēdia (cupp.), *ae, f.* daintiness, lickerishness: Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

cūpēdia (cupp.), *orum, n. plu.* and *cupediae*, *arum, f. plu.* (a later form *cōpadia*, *orum, n. plu.* Apic. 5, 1) dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies: nihil moror cupedia, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 32: Amm. 26, 7: Gell. 6, 13.

cūpēdinarius (cupp.), *a, um, adj.* [*cupedia*] pertaining to dainty dishes or delicacies: Forum, a place in Rome, Symm. Ep. 8, 19. *II.* Subst. *cupedinarius*, *ii, m.* a cook, confectioner: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: Lampr. Hellog. 30.

cūpēdo, *inis, f.* desire: Lucr. 4, 1083. v. *cupido, init.*

cūpēdo (cupp.), *inis, f.*: Forum cupidinis, a place in Rome: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41. Cf. *cupedinarius*.

cūpella, *ae, f. dim.* [*cupa*] a small vat or cask: Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

cupencus, *i, m.* in the Sabine lang. a priest: Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 534: esp. a priest of Hercules: Gloss. ib.

cūpes (cupp.), *edis, m.* a lover of delicacies: blandiloquentulus, harpago, cupes, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 17. *II.* a tit-bit: Fest. s. v.

cūpīdē, *adv.* eagerly, passionately: suos agros studiose colebant, non alienos cupide appetebant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: comp.: Liv. 3, 32: sup.: Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

cūpīdīneus, *a, um, adj.* [*Cupido*] pertaining to Cupid: hence, lovely, charming: Mart. 7, 87.

cūpīditas, *ātis, f.* [*cupidus*] a desire, wish, longing. *I.* In a good sense: with *gen.*: cupiditas insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: mirabilis cupiditas pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5: justī et magni triumphī, Cic. Pis. 25: gloriae, ib.: mira cupiditas studiorum, Tac. Or. 2: cibi, appetite, Cels. 2, 3. *Absol.*: nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: ne aut temere desperet propter ignaviam, aut nimis confidat propter cupiditatem, through over-eagerness, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: de voluntate tua, ut simul simus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, eager longing, id. Att. 12, 26. *II.* In a bad sense: greediness, unbridled desire, lust, passion, etc.: with *gen.*: pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: praedae, ib. 6, 34: cupiditate regni inductus, ib. 1, 2. laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30. *Absol.*: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic. Verr. 1, 24: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, immoderate love of fighting, Caes. B. G. 7, 52. 2. *Esp. greediness of money, avarice, covetousness*: nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.*: cupiditatis atque avaritiae vix suspicionem ullam dedit, Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptus pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2, 30. 3. *partiality, spirit of party*: (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, Cic. Fl. 10: Liv. 24, 28.

cūpīdo (cūpēdo or cuppēdo, Lucr. 1, 1081, etc.) *inis, f.* (*m.* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: in Hor. always *m.*) [*cupio*] desire, wish, longing, eagerness. *I.* In a good sense: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6: cupido incessit Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8: aquae, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 50: laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1089: cupido gloriae, Sall. C. 7: aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6 prooem. § 13: placendi, id. 10, 7, 17. Of things: res mediū cuppedine victae, Lucr. 1, 1081. *II.* In a bad sense: greediness, lust, etc.: with *gen.*: avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: honoris, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: mala vitali cupido, Lucr. 3, 1090: immitis uvae, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9: caeca cupido praedae, Ov. M. 3, 620: intemptiva concubitus cupido, ib. 10, 689: Veneris, ib. 14, 634: difficilia faciundi, Sall. J. 93: ejus (oppidi) potiundi, ib. 89: novae fortunae, Liv. 21, 19. In *plur.*: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2. *Absol.*: hoc faciunt homines plerumque cupidine caeci, Lucr. 4, 1146: bona pars hominum decepta cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: feminea, Ov. M. 9, 734: muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39. In *plur.*: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 85: Tac. A. 3, 52. *III.* *amorous desire, love*: differor cupidine ejus, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 29: visae virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906: pudorem et sedatum cupidinem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210.

IV. avarice, covetousness: nec somnos cupido sordidus aufert, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15: Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac. A. 12, 57: in plur.: id. H. 1, 66.

cūpidus, a, um, adj. [cupio] *longing for, yearning after, desiring, eager, loving, etc.*: constr. with *gen., abl., inf., in, or absol.* I. In a good sense:

ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12: bellandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: te audiendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: valde spectandi, ib. 1, 35, 162: vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238: mortis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44: contentioneis cupidores: quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47: adolescens nostri cupidissimus, *very fond of me*, ib. 1, 22, 104: attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215: cupidus in perspicenda cognoscendaque rerum natura, *keen*, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum vires deficient, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12. Of things: equorum vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265.

II. In a bad sense: *passionately desiring, eager, greedily, lustful, etc.*: auri, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 51: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8: hos lucrifugas, damni cupidos adigit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 34: rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: cufuscumque motus novi, Tac. H. 1, 80: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 16: vino, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 50: cupidos moderatis anteferre, Cic. Font. 10 *fin.*: emit homo cupidus, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24.

III. *longing from love, languishing for, loving*: neu me cupidum eo (*sc. ad uxorem ducendam*) impulisset, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 6. Of things: cupido conspexit lumine virgo, Cat. 64, 86: cupidae mentis libido, id. 64, 147: cupidis amplectitur ulnis, Ov. M. 11, 63: manus, id. A. A. 1, 116: linguae, id. Am. 3, 7, 9.

IV. *desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: Quint. 11, 1, 88: Suet. Vesp. 16.

V. *devoted to a party, partial*: quae stores vehementer cupidi (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 4: cupidus et iratis et conjuratis testibus, id. Font. 6: iudices, Tac. Or. 31: cupidior judek, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8.

cūpiens, entis, Part. [cupio]. II. Adj.: *desirous, longing, eager for*: with *gen.*: nuptiarum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 29: tui, *i. e. tua amica*, ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, ib. 14, 14: erogandae pecuniae, ib. 1, 75. *Comp.*: Aurel. Vict. Caes. 24. *Sup.*: legis, Sall. frgm. in Diom. p. 291 P. *Absol.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59: Marius cupientissima plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84.

cūpienter, adv. *desirously, earnestly, etc.*: cupienter petere, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cūpio, Ivi or li, Itum, 3. v. a. (*imperf. subj. cūpiret, Lucr. 1, 72*) *to long for, desire, wish* (denoting inclination merely, while velle indicates the resolve, the will): constr. with *acc., inf., acc. and inf., acc. and part., subj., or absol.*: ejus illi conatus, nec, si possent, reprimere cuperent, et, si vellent, fortasse vix possent, Cic. Mil. 12, 32: quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 49: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: eadem cupere, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31: domum alius, alius agros cupere, id. C. 11: novas res, id. J. 70: quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: quum ad eum, quem cupimus optamusque, vestitum redierimus, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 2. In *part. perf.*: corde cupitus, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupita, Ov. F. 3, 21: rei semper cupita, Liv. 26, 7: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 101: quicquid cupitum foret, Liv. 3, 37. With *inf.*: emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: te colare de phaleris, Cic. Verr. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2: operam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: proe-

lum facere, Sall. J. 57: quum nostri, quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspicere cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. With *acc. and inf.*: te tua frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 2. With *acc. and part.*: Cu. Quis nominat me? Ph. Qui te conventum cupit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 25. With *subj.*: cupio ut impetret, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17. *Absol.*: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24. Of things: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41. II. With *dat. or gen. dep. on causa: to be favourable or inclined to, to favour, to wish well to, etc.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 2: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mchercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: qui istius causa cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, id. Verr. 2, 73: cupio omnia quae vis, *I am entirely at your service*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.

cūpitor, ōris, m. [cupio] *one who desires or wishes* (very rare): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15 42: talis matrimonii, ib. 12, 7.

cūpitus, a, um, Part. [cupio]. **cuppedia, cuppedinarius, and cuppedo, v. cuped.**

cupressētum, i, n. [cupressus] *a grove of cypress-trees*: Cato R. R. 151, 1: Cic. Leg. 1, 5.

cupressēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of cypress*: signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cupressifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [cupressus fero] *cypress-bearing*: Erymantho, Ov. H. 9, 87: Cyllenes jugum, id. F. 5, 87.

cupressinus, a, um, adj. = *κυπαρίσσινος, of cypress*: frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2: oleum, Plin. 23, 4 45.

cupressus, i, f. (*abl. cupresso, Virg. Aen. 3, 64: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291: Ov. M. 3, 155. m. acc. plur. rectosque cupressos, Enn. in Gell. 13, 20: access. form more like the Gr. plur. cypārissi confiserae, Virg. Aen. 3, 680*) = *κυνάριστος, the cypress*: sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: Cupressus semper-virens, Linn.: Cato R. R. 151: Plin. 16, 33, 60: Virg. Aen. 6, 216: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: id. Epod. 5, 18. 2. Cupressus cretica, the Savine, Juniperus Sabina, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 61. II. Meton.: a box of cypress-wood: *abl. cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.*

cuprēus (cypr.), a, um, adj. [cuprum] *of copper*: vas, Plin. 23, 3, 37.

cuprinus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of copper*: clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18.

cuprum, i, n. for Cyprium aes, copper: Spart. Carac. 9. (Hence Fr. *cuivre*.)

cūpūla, ae, f. dim. [cupa] *a little tub or cask*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 3. (Hence Fr. *cupule*.)

cūpūla, ae, f. dim. [2. cupa] *a small crooked handle*: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

cur (old orthogr. *quor, or quur*) *adv.* [contr. from *cui rei*] *for what reason, wherefore, why*. I. Relat.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20: non fuit causa cur ad me venires, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: tibi causa nulla est, cur velis, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: quid est causae, cur non is pertimescat, id. Flacc. 2, 5: negare et afferre rationem cur negarent, id. Fam. 6, 8: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 518: neque est, cur studeam, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur sis tu mihi causa necis, Ov. H. 10, 144: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedeas? Cic. Clu. 53, 147: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur partes seni dederit,

Ter. Heaut. prol. 1: qua in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur quicquam novi feceris, Cic. Verr. 3, 7, 16: quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta poena dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. 1. II. Interrog. foll. by *indic.* in direct sentences; by *subj.* in indirect: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36: Er. Jube tibi agnum afferri prope unum, pinguem. He. Cur? Er. Ut sacrifices, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 82: heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: cur hunc quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quid sibi vellet? cur in suas possessiones veniret? ib. 44. In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: noster cur hic cessat cantharus? Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 23: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104 (v. Hand. Turs II. p. 175-183).

cūra, ae, f. *watchfulness, painstaking, attention, solicitude, care* (opp. to negligentia, etc.). *Absol.*: magna cum cura ego illum curari volo, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 7: haec acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: si utrumque cum cura et studio fecerimus, Quint. 10, 7, 29: plus laboris et curae, id. 8. proem. § 13: cura et industria, Suet. Gram. 21: ut in remp. omni cogitatione curaque incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: non naturam defecisse sed curam, Quint. 1, 1, 2: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16: curam praestare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re una consumere curam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: simplici myrto nihil allabores sedulus curae, id. Od. 1, 38, 6. In plur.: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in remp. conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2. 2. With *gen.*: *care, attention, management, business, concern, etc.*: difficilis est cura rerum alienarum, ib. 1, 9, 30: rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, Cic. Att. 6, 5: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, Suet. Caes. 45: capillorum, id. Dom. 18: funeris sui, id. Tib. 51: deorum, Liv. 6, 41: civium, id. 6, 15: magni Caesaris, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 50. 3. curae (alicui) esse, to be an object of business, concern, etc.: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, that he would attend to that matter, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: rati sese diis curae esse, Sall. J. 75: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mihi fuit, etiam dignitas curae, who had a regard for my welfare, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ib. 1, 9: debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curae quantae conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: dunique amor est curae, Ov. M. 2, 683: sibi (Jovi) fore cetera curae, ib. 1, 250. With a subject clause: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae coelestem inveterare aquam, Col. 12, 12, 3: eligere modo curae sit, Quint. 10, 1, 31. And with *de*: de ceteris senatui curae fore, the senate would take care of the rest, Sall. J. 26. In the same sense also, 4. curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 48. II. Esp. of public business: administration, charge, office: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3: legionis armandae, Tac. H. 1, 80: aerarii, Suet. Aug. 36: annonae, id. Tib. 8: nova officia excogitavit; curam operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, etc., id. Aug. 37. 2. In the jurists, guardianship, trusteeship (for curatio): Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: id. 5, 1, 19. 3. Medical attendance (for curatio), cure: aquae, quae sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10. Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (*sc. somnus*), Prop. 1, 3, 46. III. Meton. like the Gr. *μελέτη, a written work, writing*: quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39. In plu.: Tac. A. 3, 24.

2. an attendant, guardian, overseer (very rare): immundae cura fidelis harae *i. e. the swine-herd Cumaeus*, Or.,

H. 1, 104: praetorii, Treb. Claud. 14.

IV. sorrow, anxious care, anxiety, concern, disquiet, trouble: si curam levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Enn. in Cic. Sen. 1, 1: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4: quotidiana cura angit animum, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8: magnam mi injicit curam, id. Ad. 4, 5, 76: curae metusque, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: cura et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14 *ad fin.*: curas cordis inanes, Lucr. 3, 117: gravi saucia cura (Dido), Virg. Aen. 4, 1. atra, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40: edaces, ib. 2, 11, 18: quid facerem, cura cruciabar miser, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura est negotii quid sit, ib. 1, 2, 11: mihi maximae curae est, non de mea quidem vita, sed me patria sollicitat, Cic. Fam. 10, 1.

2. Esp. the care or anxiety of love (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3, 21, 3: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85. Hence, Meton.: the loved object, mistress: Prop. 2, 34, 9: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 8. [Perh. connected with quaero: the ancient orthography of the verb curo was coero.] (Hence Fr. cure.)

cūrābilis, e, adj. [curo] that is to be apprehended or feared: curabilis vindicta, Juv. 16, 21.

cūrāgendārius, ii, m. [cura ago] a manager, overseer: Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 1.

curalium, ii, v. corallium.

cūrātē, adv. with attention, carefully, diligently: in comp. only: ejus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, Tac. A. 2, 27.

cūrātiō, ōnis, f. [curo] a taking care of, administration, management, oversight, charge: me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 43: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: curatio et administratio rerum, ib. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (for hujus rei) why does this trouble you? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 21: cf. quid tibi, malum, me aut quid ego agam, curatio est? id. Most. 1, 1, 33.

II. Esp. management of state affairs, administration, office, etc.: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: Liv. 2, 27. **2.** In law: guardianship, trusteeship: Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30. **3.** In medic. healing, cure: Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: Cels. 1, praef.

cūrātor (old orthogr. COERATOR), ōris, m. [curo] he who takes charge of, a manager, overseer, superintendent: suntque aediles coeratores urbis anno-nae ludorumque solemnium, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viae Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1: aviarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5: apum, Col. 9, 9, 1: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Cal. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: muris reficiendis, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7: curator, qui statuis faciundis praeesset, id. Verr. 2, 59. **II.** In law: a guardian, curator, trustee: Dig. libb. 26 et 27: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: v. Smith's Ant. 375.

cūrātōria, ae, f. [curator] guardianship: Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, but always written in Greek (κουρατορία).

cūrātōritius, or -cius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an overseer: equi, the horses of a provincial commissary, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātūra, ae, f. [curo] management, care, attendance: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

cūrātus, a, um, Part. [curo.] II. A d.] careful, solicitous, anxious: curatissimae preces, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*

2. well kept, in good condition: boves uti valeant et curati bene sient, ita curatiores erunt, Cato R. R. 103: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15.

curculio (gurg.), ōnis, m. a corn-worm, weevil. Curculio granarius, Linn. (Calandra granaria, Clairvaux): Plin. 18, 11, 73: populatque ingentem farris coervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: Cato

R. R. 92: Col. 1, 6, 15 sq. (Hence It. gorgolione; Sp. gorgojo.)

curculiunculus, i, m. dim. [curculio] a little weevil, for something trifling, worthless: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 38.

cūria, ae, f. [kindred with the Sabine word Quiris or Curis] one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people: Liv. 1, 13.

2. the Senate (as being the representative of the curiae): Liv. 2, 23: Suet. Caes. 22: id. Aug. 38: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14. **II. Meton.: one of the structures built for the religious services of the curiae:** Saliorum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: Julia, Suet. Cal. 60: Pompei, id. Caes. 80. Hence, dies curiae, a festival day, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: v. Smith's Ant. 377. **2. one of the edifices in which the Senate held its meetings (commonly the Curia Hostilia), the Curia, senate-house:** Liv. 1, 30: Cic. Flac. 24: Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55. **3. the place of assembly of provincial councils:** Cic. Att. 6, 1: Ov. M. 13, 197.

curiales mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis appellata est, Fest. s. v.

cūriālis, e, adj. [curia] pertaining to a curia or division of the people: also, subst.: a fellow-citizen of the same curia, δῆμοτός: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 2: Cic. Off. 2, 18 *fin.* **II. pertaining to the religious services of the curiae:** curiales flamines curiarum sacerdotes, Fest. s. v. **III. In late Lat.: belonging to the imperial court:** aulicus, Amm. 21, 12.

cūriātim, adv. [curia] by curiae (very rare): populum consuluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17.

cūriātus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the curiae: comitia, in which the people voted according to curiae, Cic. Agr. 2, 11 sq.: Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*: lex, passed in such a comitia, Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 26: v. Smith's Ant. 331.

cūriō, ōnis, m. [id.] the priest of a curia: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: maximus, he who presided over all the curiae, Liv. 27, 8. II. a crier, herald, praeco: Mart. lib. 2, praef.

cūriō, ōnis, m. [cura] one wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 27 sq.

cūriōnātus, ūis, m. [curio] the office of a curio: Fest. s. v.

cūriōnūs, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the priest of a curia: curionium aes, Fest. s. v.

cūriōsē, adv. with care, carefully, etc.: involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17: cavere, Suet. Aug. 40. *Comp.*: Vitruv. 7, 4. *Sup.*: Col. 11, 2, 18. **II.** Of style: too nicely, affectedly: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2.

III. curiously, inquisitively: inquirerem, Suet. Vesp. 1. *Comp.*: curiosius conquiram, Cic. Brut. 35, 133: curiosius animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

cūriōsitas, ātis, f. [curiosus] desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness (very rare): Cic. Att. 2, 12: Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*

cūriōsūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat curious or inquisitive: ventus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 8.

cūriōsus, a, um, adj. [cura] careful, thoughtful, painstaking, diligent: with in or ad: in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 13. With gen.: medicinae, Plin. 25, 2, 2: memoriae, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *fin.*: curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20. *Abstr.*: non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. 46, 6: curiosa felicitas Horatii, id. 118, 5: consilia, Quint. 7, 5, 2: interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23. **II. too eager, over-busy: est etiam supervacua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione supersticio distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55. **III. Esp.: eager in inquiring, curious, inquisitive:** in a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: id. Fam. 3,**

1: curiosis oculis perspicere non possit id. Sest. 9 *fin.* **2.** In a bad sense

primum patere me esse curiosum, id. Fl. 29. Subst.: a spy or scout: curiosum ac speculatorem ratus, Suet. Aug. 27. Later, a secret spy, an informer, etc.: Cod. Just. 12, tit. 23

IV. care-worn, emaciated: belua, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 26.

curis, v. quiritis.

cūrius, a, um, adj. [cura] full of sorrow, grievous: infort anium, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub.

cūro (old orthogr. COERO), avi, atum, i. v. a. (perf. subj. curassis, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93) [cura] to care for, take care of, look after, attend to, trouble oneself about, etc.: constr.: with the acc., the acc. of the gerund, the inf., the subj., the dat., or absol. With acc.: curare omnia diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: magna dli curant, parva negligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: negotia aliena, id. Top. 17 *ad fin.*: mandatum, id. Att. 5, 7: coenam, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 11: funus, ib. 1, 1, 81: cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49: Aegyptii jussi corpus suo more curare, to embalm, Curt. 10, 10: in other cases, corpus curare means, to nourish, to refresh oneself, Lucr. 2, 31: Liv. 3, 2: so, membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29: pelliculam, id. S. 2, 5, 38: te curasti molliter, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1: se suamque aetatem bene curant, edunt, bibunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 34: curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37: curare vineam, to tend, Cato in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195: apes, Col. 9, 14: dollia, id. 12, 18: injurias sociorum, Sall. J. 14: sublimia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15: prodigia, to expiate, Liv. 1, 20: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita praeter animum nihil curant, neglect everything but the mind, Cic. Fin. 4, 14: dicta nihil metuere, nihil perjuriam curant, Cat. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 99: alia or aliud cura, a conversational phrase, never mind, do not distress yourself, etc.: id. Mil. 3, 3, 55: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 5.

With acc. of the gerund or gerundive: to get done, cause to be done, to order, to urge on, etc.: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dandos curasset, ib. 19: buculam faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: epistolam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1. With inf. (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec inducti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, would take the trouble, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 4: aspice, si quid et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5. With the subj.: si id fecisset, se curaturam ut oculum amitteret, Cic. Div. 1, 24. So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, etc.), take care of your health, id. Fam. 7, 5: omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*: jam curabo sentiant, quos attentavit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6. With dat.: illis curandum censeo, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 92: rebus publicis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus meis, App. Apol. p. 297. *Abstr.*: curasti probe, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6. Si tuum sit officium, ut observes filium, quid agat. No. sat est, curabo, very good, I will attend to it, ib. 1, 1, 142: abi intro; ego hic curabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 49: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, acted, Sall. J. 60: exploratores ut mos est longius curabant, carried their operations too far, Tac. H. 3, 15. *Pass. impers.*: curabitur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29: curetur, id. Hec. 2, 2, 15. **2.** Poet. of things: imago efficit ut videamus, et internoscere curat, Lucr. 4, 246: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30. **II. Esp. to take the charge of state affairs, to administer, govern, preside over, command, etc.:** bellum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26: Asiam, Tac. A. 4, 26: Achaïam, ib. 5, 10: superioris Germaniae legiones, ib. 6, 30: duo additi qui Romae curarent, ib. 11, 22. **III. In medic.: to heal, cure:** an quod corpora curari possint, animorum

medicina nulla sit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 2 *fin.*: *adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur*, id. de Sen. 19, 67: *aegrum*, Liv. 5, 5: *quadrupes*, Quint. 2, 10, 6: *aliquem frigidis*, Suet. Aug. 81: *aliquem radice vel herba*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151: *morbos*, Cels. prooem.: *vulnus*, Liv. 2, 17. *Rar.*: *to operate*: *qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur asperxit*, Quint. 4, 5, 5: *medicinae pars, quae manu curat*, Cels. 7 praef. In an ironic play upon words: *quum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enecam*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. **IV.** In mercantile lang.: *to settle or adjust accounts, to pay, etc.*: *curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis*, Liv. 44, 16: *dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.*: *me cui jussisset curaturum, that I would make payment according to his direction*, id. Fam. 16, 9: *signa quae nobis curasti, the statues which you ordered for me*, id. Att. 1, 3.

currax, ācis, *adj.* [*curro*] *running fast, swift (rare)*: *servus*, Gal. Dig. 21, 1, 18. *Poet.*: *laquei, which are bound on the feet of running animals*, Grat. Cynege. 89.

currículum, i, n. [*id.*] *a running, course*: *conferre se in curriculum*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 91: *ita celeri curriculo fui prope a portu*, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13. *Abt.*: *curriculo, adv.*: *at full speed, swiftly*: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 17: Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11.

II. *Esp. a race, raceground, race-course*: *athletae se in curriculo exercentes*, Cic. de Sen. 9: Liv. 44, 9: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3. *So of heavenly bodies, course, orbit*: *solis et lunae*, Cic. frgm. in Non. 198, 29. *Fig.*: *course, career*: *exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscriptis, immensum gloriae*, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: *curricula multiplicum variorumque sermonum*, id. Or. 3, 12: *me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semithorae curriculum coegisti*, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: *hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis*, id. de Sen. 11, 38: *quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses animumque ad accusandum transtulisses*, id. Mur. 22, 46: *omne industriae nostrae*, id. Phil. 7, 3. **2.** *a chariot for racing*: Tac. A. 14, 14: Suet. Cal. 19. Hence **3.** *a chariot in gen.*: Curt. 8, 14.

curro, cūcurri (old form *cecurri*, acc. to Gell. 7, 9), *cursum*, 3. v. n. *to run, to make speed* (on foot, on a horse, in a ship, etc.), *to hasten, hurry*: *si ingrederis curre, si curris advola*, Cic. Att. 2, 23 *ad fin.*: *per totum conclave pavidi*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 113: *circum loculos*, ib. 2, 3, 147: *in obsidium perduellis*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 69: *subsidio*, Cic. Att. 12, 3: *currit agens mannos ad villam praecipitanter*, Lucr. 3, 1076: *nautae per omne audaces mare qui currunt*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30: *qui trans mare currunt*, id. Ep. 1, 11, 27: *extremos curris mercator ad Indos*, ib. 1, 1, 45. *Pass. impers.*: *ad me curritur*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: *curritur ad praetorium*, Cic. Verr. 5, 35. Rarely with acc.: *qui stadium currit*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: *currimus aequor*, Virg. Aen. 3, 191. Hence *pass.*: *unde et campus curritur et mare navigatur*, Auct. in Quint. 1, 4, 28. *Proverb.*: *currentem incitare or instigare, etc., to spur a willing horse*: Cic. Phil. 3, 8: *quod me hortaris, currentem tu quidem*, id. Att. 13, 45. *Of inanimate subjects* (mostly poet.): *to run, flow, roll, etc.*: *sol currens*, Lucr. 5, 682: *amnes in aequora currunt*, Virg. Aen. 12, 524: *currente rota*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 10: *quam (chlamydem) circum purpura currit*, Virg. Aen. 5, 250: *rubor per ora*, ib. 12, 65: *linea per medium*, Plin. 18, 34, 77. **II.** *Fig.*: *proclivius currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebra, the argument runs headlong*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 8: *historia currere debet ac ferri*, Quint. 9, 4, 18: *numeri*, ib. § 31: *rhythmi*, ib. § 50: *versus in composito pede*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: *sententia*, ib. 9: *currit ferox aetas, flies away, passes*, id. Od. 2, 5, 13: *nox inter pocula currat*, Prop. 3, 8, 21. (Hence It. *correre*. Fr. *courir*.)

currūca, ae, f. *a small bird, perh. the wagtail*. *Fig.*: *a cuckold*: Juv. 6, 276.

currūlis, e, *adj.* [*curro*] *running, hastening (rare)*: App. M. 9, p. 221.

currus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a chariot, car, wain*: Lucr. 3, 642: Cic. Att. 13, 21: id. Div. 2, 70, 144. **II.** *Esp. a triumphal car*: id. Coel. 14 *ad fin.*: Suet. Caes. 49: aurel, Hor. Epod. 9, 22. Hence, *Meton.*: *a triumph*: *quem ego currum, aut quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6.

III. *Poet. transf.*: *a ship, boat*: Cat. 64, 9. **2.** *the horses in a chariot*: Virg. G. 1, 514. **3.** *a plough with wheels*: ib. 174.

cursim, adv. [*id.*] *quickly, swiftly, hastily*: *nunquam aequae cursim curram*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 120: *hoc cito et cursim est agendum*, id. Poen. 3, 1, 64: *illum jubeo quadrigis cursim ad carnificem rapi*, ib. 1, 2, 156: *ille sensim dicebat quod causae prodesset: tu cursim dicis aliena*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17: *arripere aliquid*, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364: *pergere ad aliquid*, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: Tac. A. 4, 4.

cursio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a running*: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 6.

cursitatio, ōnis, f. [*cursito*] *a running about hither and thither*: Sol. 42.

cursito, i. v. n. *freq.* [*curso*] *to run about, run hither and thither (rare)*: *sursum deorsum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: *huc et illuc*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 10: id. S. 2, 6, 107: *modo ad Celsum, modo ad Nepotem*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5.

curso, i. v. n. *freq.* [*curro*] *to run hither and thither (rare)*: *ultro citro*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: *huc illuc*, id. Att. 9, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: *per foros*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: *per urbem*, Tac. A. 2, 82. *Pass. impers.*: *cursari rursum prorsum*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

cursor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a runner, and esp. a runner in a race, racer*: Lucr. 2, 78. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 *ad fin.* Also of *a chariot-racer*: Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 26. **II.** *a courier*: Nep. Milt. 4: Plin. 2, 71, 73. **III.** *a slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee*: Sen. Ep. 87: Suet. Ner. 30.

cursōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a race-course*: *terminus*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 141 Goes. **II.** *Subst. cursoria*, ae, f. (sc. navis): *a yacht, cutter*: Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cursūālis, e, *adj.* [*curvus*] *pertaining to a course, running*: *equi*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19: *rheda*, Cod. Theod. 12, 12, 9.

cursūra, ae, f. [*curro*] *a running, haste, speed*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 61: id. Most. 4, 1, 5.

cursus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a running (on foot, on a horse, in a chariot, ship, etc.), a course, voyage, journey, etc.*: *ingressus, cursus, accubitus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: *ibi cursu, luctando, sese exercebant*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 24: *quique pedum cursu valet*, Virg. Aen. 5, 67: *cursu superare canem*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: *milites cursu exanimatos*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *huc magno cursu conderunt*, ib. 3, 19: *strictis gladiis cursu in hostes feruntur, at a run*, Liv. 9, 13: *cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam*, Cic. Att. 10, 4: *quis unquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit?* id. Manil. 12, 34: *Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros*, Ov. M. 3, 636: *cursumque per auras dirigere*, Virg. Aen. 6, 194. *Cursum tenere* (in a march or on shipboard), *to maintain a direct course, to go straightforward, straight ahead*: *equites eursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: *Dionysius quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34: *cursum expectare, to wait for a passage, i. e. a fair wind*, id. Att. 5, 8. *Of things*: *solis cursus lunaeque meatus expediam*, Lucr. 5, 77: *stellarum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: *si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset*, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: *defrenato volvuntur in aequora cursu*, Ov. M. 1, 282: *longarum navium*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: *tanta*

tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset, ib. 4, 28: *Aquilonis et Austri*, Lucr. 5, 688: *quadrupartitos cursus venarum*, Plin. 16, 39, 76. **II.** *Meton.*: *cursus publici, in the time of the emperors, posts, or relays, for the conveyance of intelligence, dispatches, etc.*: Cod. Just. 12, 51. **III.** *Fig.*: *a course, progress, direction, etc.*: *perspicis qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: *implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi*, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: *vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus*, id. Sest. 21, 47: *temporum*, id. Fam. 6, 5: *tuorum honorum*, ib. 3, 11: *continuus cursus proeliorum*, Tac. Agr. 27: *cursus vocis per omnes sonos*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: *cursus verborum*, ib. 1, 35, 161: *nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sulla dictatore ad eodem fere consules*, id Brut. 96: *in cursu meus dolor est, goes on*, Ov. M. 13, 508: *spes erat in cursu*, id. F. 6, 362. (Hence Ital. *corso*; Fr. *cours*.)

curto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*curtus*] *to shorten, diminish (rare)*. id. quod *curtatum est in quadratum redigere*, Cels. 7, 9: *rem*, Pers. 6, 34: *quantulum summae*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, *adj.* *shortened, mutilated, broken*: *dolia*, Lucr. 4, 1023: *vasa*, Juv. 3, 270: *testa*, Mart. 3, 82: *tegula*, Prop. 4, 5, 68: Cels. 7, 8: *Judaei, i. e. circumcised*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70: *mulus, castrated*, ib. 1, 6, 104. **II.** *Fig.*: *res*, id. Od. 3, 24, 64: *sententia*, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: *ingratae curta fides patriae*, Juv. 14, 166: *curta oratio, defective, incomplete*, Cic. Or. 50, 168. [*Root cur*, perh. the same as Gr. *κῦρτός*; Germ. *kurz*.]

cūrūlis, e, *adj.* [*curvus*] *pertaining to a chariot: equi, the four horses provided at the expence of the state for the games of the circus*, Liv. 24, 18: *triumphi, i. e. upon a chariot* (opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22. *Esp.*: *sella curulis, the curule chair, inlaid with ivory, used by the consuls, praetors, curule aediles, etc., who were hence called magistratus curules*, (v. Smith's Ant. 1014): Gell. 3, 18: Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: Liv. 1, 8: *ebur*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53: *sedes*, Tac. A. 2, 83: and *absol.* *curulis*, is, f., ib. 1, 75. Suet. Ner. 13. Hence **II.** *Subst.*: *curulis, a curule magistrate, an aedile*: Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 42: and *curulis major for consul*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82. In plur.: ib. 4, 1, 5.

curvābilis, e, *adj.* [*curvo*] *that may be bent, flexible*: *ulmus et fraxinus*, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvāmen, inis, n. [*id.*] *a bending, bend, vaulting*: Ov. M. 2, 130: Plin. Ep. 9, 7: Gell. 14, 1.

curvatio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a bending (rare)*: Col. 4, 12.

curvātūra, ae, f. [*id.*] *a bending, rounding, bend*: Plin. 2, 17, 14. **II.** *Meton.*: *a vault*: *camerae, an arched ceiling*, Vitruv. 7, 3: *rotae, i. e. the rim*, Ov. M. 2, 108.

curvitas, ātis, f. [*curvus*] *crookedness*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1.

curvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] *to crook, bend, bow, curve*: *curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues*, Ov. M. 2, 479: *vitulus bima curvans jam cornua fronte*, Virg. G. 4, 299: *curvavit flexile cornu*, Ov. M. 5, 383: *ingentem arcum manu*, Stat. Ach. 1, 487: *pedes insectorum*, Plin. 11, 28, 35: *Hadriae curvantia Calabros sinus*, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16: *portus curvatus in arcum*, Virg. Aen. 3, 533: *luna curvata in cornua*, Plin. 37, 10, 68: *curvata in montis faciem unda*, Virg. G. 4, 361: *nec nostrum seri curvarent Aeaeon anili*, Ov. M. 9, 435: *curvata senio membra*, Tac. A. 1, 34. *Fig.*: *to bend, to move*: *nec (te) vir Pieria pellice saucius curvat*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *crookedness*: Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

curvus, a, um, *adj.* *crooked, bent, curved* (a poet. word): *curvi moderator aratri*, Lucr. 5, 931: *rastris*, Cat. 64, 39.

falces, Virg. G. 1, 508: calamo, Cat. 63, 22: unguis, Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, id. Od. 1, 10, 6: rates, Prop. 3, 7, 29: litora, Cat. 64, 74: flumen, *winding*, Virg. G. 2, 12: aequor, *rising on high, rough*, Ov. M. 11, 505. 2. Of persons: *stooping, bent with age, toil*, etc.: Pl. Casin. 1, 1, 36: curvus arator, Virg. E. 3, 42: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senecta, id. A. A. 2, 670. Fig.: scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, *distinguish between right and wrong*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. [Prob. same root as *curtus*, q. v.] (Hence It. *corvetta*; Sp. *corveta*; Fr. *courbette*.)

cuscūlium, *il. n.* *kermes* or *coccus*? grains from the Quercus coccifera, Linn., the kermes oak: Coccus is an insect infesting this tree, as the cochineal or Coccus Cacti does the cactus; and before the latter was known, kermes formed the base of most crimson dyes: Plin. 16, 8, 12.

cūcio, *ōnis, f.* [*cudo*] *a stamping of money*: Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 18.

cūso, *i. v. freq.*, from *cudo*, acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, *ōris, m.* [*cudo*] *a coiner of money*: Cod. Just. 10, 64.

cuspidatim, *adv.* *like a point, pointedly*: cuspidatim decisis calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24.

cuspidō, *no perf.*, *atum, i. v. a.* [*cuspis*] *to make pointed*: hastilia, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

cuspis, *Idis, f.* *a point, spike*: aseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48: acuta cuspidē contos expediunt, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: auratum est (telum), et cuspidē fulget acuta, Ov. M. 1, 470: ut aquilifer moranti se cuspidē sit comminatus, *with the spike of the standard*, Suet. Caes. 62.

II. Meton.: *a spear, javelin, lance*: Virg. Aen. 11, 41: Liv. 4, 38.

2. *a spit*: Mart. 14, 221.

3. *the trident of Neptune*: Ov. M. 12, 580.

4. *the sting of a bee*: Plin. 21, 13, 45.

5. *a scorpion's sting*: Ov. M. 2, 199.

6. *a pointed tube*: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

cussilliris, an ancient word for ignavus, acc. to Fest. s. v.

custōdēla, *ae, f.* [*custos*] *ante- and post-class. form for custodia* (cf. Fest. s. v.), *a watch, guard*: Gal. Inst. 4, 104: App. M. 9, p. 224.

custōdia, *ae, f.* [*id.*] *a watching, watch, guard, care*: in custodiam aliquem recipere, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 34: in tuam custodiam me trado, *I put myself into your keeping*, id. Most. 2, 1, 59: in custodiam concedere aliquid alicui, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard*, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: iis impediētis custodiam ac praesidio vi. millia hominum una reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: fida custodia canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, *care, oversight*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22: navium longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12: urbis, Liv. 5, 10: corporis, Suet. Galb. 12: fida justitiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (literae), Liv. 6, 1: libertatis, id. 4, 24: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20. II. Meton.: usu. in plur.: *persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch*: colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. In sing.: abest custodia regis, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, ib. 8, 684.

2. *a place where guard is kept, a watch- or guard-house*: haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: privata, id. Sull. 15: in hac custodia, tanquam in specula, id. Phil. 7, 7. In plur.: id. Manil. 6, 16.

III. *custody of a man's person, confinement, restraint* (rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (sc. Philopomenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50: libera, *confinement in one's house*, id. 24, 45: and in plur.: in liberis custodiis,

Sall. C. 47. Fig.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), septam liberali custodia, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: ut sis apud me in lignea custodia, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 28. Meton.: *a place of confinement, a prison*: Cic. Verr. 5, 27. 2. *persons in confinement, captives, prisoners*: in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61: Sen. Ep. 5.

custōdiārīum, *il. n.* [*id.*] *a watch-house*: Tert. ad Mart. 2.

custōdiō, *ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. a.* (*fut. pass. custodibitur*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 71) [*id.*] *to watch, keep, protect, defend, guard*: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam tueatur, defendat, custodiat, incolumemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, *to lay up, preserve*, Col. 12, 45, 3. With *ab*: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitia, Plin. 28, 8, 25. With mental objects: id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoria custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta literis, ib. 2, 2, 7: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9: modum ubique, id. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: morem, Plin. 14, 12, 14: religiose quod juraveris, Plin. Pan. 65. With *ab*: teneriores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3. With *subj.*: in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, id. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, ne, etc., id. 8, 3, 73. II.

to withhold, keep back, to preserve, keep: ejus (epistolae) custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29. 2. *to hold in custody, hold captive*: noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 71: ducem praedonum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

custōditē, *adv.* *in a guarded manner, cautiously*: Plin. Ep. 5, 16. Comp.: ib. 9, 26.

custōditio, *the act of guarding*: Fest. s. v.

custos, *ōdis, c.* *a keeper, warder, watchman, guardian, overseer, preserver, protector*, etc.: corporis, Nep. Dat. 9: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fanli, id. Verr. 4, 43: custos defensorque provinciae, ib. 5, 6: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Cal. 59: gregis, Virg. E. 10, 36: custos et vindex voluptatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9 fin.: his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 76. Of teachers of youth: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57: Hor. S. 1, 4, 118: ib. 1, 6, 81: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24: custode rerum, Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, custodes, etc., i. e. *eunuchs*, id. S. 1, 2, 98. In a hostile sense: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77: Tac. A. 2, 68. Of dogs: Virg. G. 3, 406: Col. 7, 12. Of abstract and inanimate subjects: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17: leges diligentissimas pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19. Of a quiver: telorum, Ov. M. 8, 321: of an incense box: turis, ib. 13, 703. Of the tendril of a vine: Col. 4, 21, 3. 2. *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put*: Cic. Agr. 2, 9.

cuticula, *ae, f. dim.* [*cutis*] *the thin external skin or cuticle*: Juv. 11, 203: Pers. 4, 18.

cutis, *is, f.* *the skin*: Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: Plin. 28, 12, 50: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29. Proverb.: ego te intus et in cute novi, *thoroughly*, Pers. 3, 30. II. Transf.: *hide, leather*: Mart. 1, 104. Meton.: *any soft coating or covering*: casiae, Plin. 12, 19, 43: nvarum, id. 15, 28, 34: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79.

III. Fig.: *the external appearance*,

surface, outside: tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15. [Gr. *kutos*; Germ. *haut*; Eng. *hide*.]

cŷāmēa, *ae, f.* [*cyamos*] *the bean-stone, a now unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

cŷāmos, *i. m.* = *κŷamos*, *a plant*, also called colocasia, *Egyptian bean*: Nelumbium speciosum, Willdenow: Plin. 21, 15, 51.

cŷāneus, *a, um, adj.* = *κŷaneos*, *dark-blue, sea-blue*: avis colore cyaneo, Plin. 10, 32, 47.

cŷānus, *i. m.* = *κŷanos*, *the blue corn-flower, blue-bottle*: Centaurea cyanus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 8, 24. 2. *a precious stone, a species of lapis lazuli*: id. 37, 9, 38.

cŷāthisso, *i. v. n.* = *κŷathizō*, *to fill a cup, to act as cup-bearer*: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 29.

cŷāthus, *i. m.* = *κŷathos*, *a cup, drinking-cup*: Pl. Stich. 9, 4, 24: Suet. Caes. 49: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13. II. *a measure, both dry and liquid: the twelfth part of a sextarius*, ib. 3, 19, 11: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

cybaea, *ae, v.* the following.

cybaeus, *a, um, adj.* [*κύπη, κυβή, cup*] *pertaining to a kind of ship: navem maximam*, Cic. Verr. 5, 17. Absol.: cybaea, *ae, f.*: ib. 4, 8.

cybiārius, *ii, m.* [*cybium*] *a dealer in salt fish*: Arn. 2, p. 70.

cybiōsactēs, *ae, m.* = *Κυβισάκτης*, *a dealer in salt-fish; a nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, and afterw. of the Emperor Vespasian*: Suet. Vesp. 19.

cybium, *ii, n.* = *κύβιον*, *a tunny-fish*: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. Meton.: *a dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped up*: Plin. 9, 15, 18.

cŷcēon, *ōnis, m.* = *κυκεών*, *a drink made of barley-grits, grated goat's-cheese, and wine*: Arn. 5, p. 174 sq.

cychrāmus, *i. m.* = *κύχραμος*, *a bird which migrated with quails, perh. the ortolan*: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

cyclādātus, *i. m.* [*cyclas*] *clothed with a cyclas*: Suet. Cal. 52.

cyclāminos, *i. f.* (*-on, i. n.*, Plin. 21, 9, 27: ib. 11, 38) = *κυκλάμινος* and *κυκλάμινον*, *plants of several kinds*.

1. = *sorbread*: Cyclamen hederacifolium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 67. 2. Altera = *honeysuckle*: Lonicera caprifolium, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 68. 3. tertia = acc. to Sprengel, Maianthemum bifolium, acc. to others, Parnassia palustris, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 69.

cŷclas, *ādis, f.* = *κυκλās* (circular), *a state-robe of women, with a border running around it*: Prop. 4, 7, 40: Juv. 6, 259: v. Smith's Ant. 381.

cŷclleus, *i. m.* = *κυκλικός*, *a cyclic poet*: scriptor, Hor. A. P. 136.

cŷdārum, *i. n.* = *κύδαρος*, *a sort of ship*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 fin.

cŷdōnīa (and Latinized cotonia or cotonea) *maia*, also absol. Cydonia (cotonia, cotonea), from Cydon, a town in Crete, *a quince or quince-apple*: Plin. 15, 11, 10: Col. 5, 10, 19: Cydonia arbor, or absol. Cydonius, *ii, f.* *a quince-tree*, Cydonia vulgaris, Linn.: Pall. Febr. 25, 21. (Hence It. *cotogna*; Fr. *coing*.)

cŷdōnēum, *ii, n.* *quince-juice, quince-wine*: Idig. 33, 6, 9.

cŷdōnītes, *ae, m.* (sc. *oīnos*) *quince-wine*: Pall. Oct. 20.

cygnēus (*cygn.*), *a, um, adj.* = *κύκνεος*, *pertaining to a swan*: vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: plumae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.

cygnus (*cygnus*) (*ŷ*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20: Aus. Iup. 20, 8), *i. m.* = *κύκνος*, *a swan*: Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: Plin. 10, 23, 32. Proverb.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, -: certent cygnis ululae, Virg. E. 8, 55. Meton.: *a poet*: Dircaeus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25. (Hence It. *cigno*; Fr. *cygne*.)

cŷlindrātus, *a, um, adj.* [*cylindrus*] *in the form of a cylinder, cylindrical*: siliquae piso, Plin. 18, 12, 33.

cŷlīndrus, *drl, m.* = *κύλινδρος*, *a*

roller, cylinder: Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.

II a roller for levelling the ground: Virg. G. 1, 178: Plin. 19, 8, 46.

III a precious stone ground in the form of a cylinder: id. 37, 5, 20.

cýma (cuma), ális, n. and ae, f. = κύμα, a young sprout of a cabbage: Col. 10, 129: Plin. 19, 8, 41.

cymatilis, e, v. cumatilis.

cýmātium (cum.) or -on, n. = κυμάτιον (a small wave). In architecture: the volute of an Ionic column: Vitruv. 3, 3. 2. an ogee: id. 3, 1.

cýmba (cumba), ae, f. = κύμβα, a boat, skiff: Cic. Off. 3, 14: Ov. M. 1, 293. Esp. the boat of Charon: Virg. Aen. 6, 303: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28. Fig.: ingenii cumba, Prop. 3, 3, 22.

cymbālāris, is, f. a plant, also called cotyledon, q. v.: App. Herb. 43.

cymbālisso, i, v. n. = κυμβαλίσσω, to strike a cymbal: Cassius Hemina in Non. 90, 25.

cymbālista, ae, m. = κυμβαλιστής, a cymbal-player: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

cymbālistria, ae, f. = κυμβαλίστρια, a female cymbal-player: Petr. 22 fin.

cymbālum, i, n. (gen. plur. cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21) = κύμβαλον, a cymbal: an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of bronze, etc., which, when struck together, produced a ringing sound; employed in the festivals of Cybele, etc. (usu. in plur.): Virg. G. 4, 64: Cic. Pis. 9 sq. Fig.: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, i. e. who filled the world with his learned discussions, Plin. H. N. praef. § 25. II. Meton.: in hydraulics: a kind of basin or bell: Vitruv. 10, 13.

cymbium, ii, n. = κυμβίον, a small drinking vessel: Virg. Aen. 3, 66.

cymbūla, ae, f. dim. [cymba] a small boat: Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

cýmindis, is, f. = κύμινδης, a kind of owl, acc. to Cuvier, Strix uralensis, Pallas: Plin. 10, 8, 10.

cýminum, i, v. cuminum.

cýmōsus, a, um, adj. [cyma] full of shoots: stirpe, Col. 10, 138.

cýna, ae, f. an Arabian tree producing cotton: acc. to Forster, Bombax ceiba, Linn.; perh. a Gossypium: Plin. 12, 11, 22.

cýnācantha, ae, f. = κυνάκανθα, dog-thorn, dog-rose; perh. Rosa canina, Linn.: Plin. 11, 35, 41.

cýnicē, adv. after the manner of the Cynics: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22.

cýnicē, ēs, f. = κυνική, the Cynic sect: Aus. Epigr. 27.

cýnicus, i, m. = κυνικός (dog-like), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic: Cic. de Or. 3, 17: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: dolia nudi non ardent Cynici, i. e. of Diogenes, Juv. 14, 309.

cýnicus, a, um, adj. = κυνικός, pertaining to the Cynics: cynica coena, Petr. 14.

cýnōcēphālēa, ae, f. (cýnōcēphālon, ii, n., App. Herb. 87) = κυνοκεφάλαιον, a fabulous herb: Plin. 30, 2, 6.

cýnōcēphālus, i, m. = κυνοκέφαλος, an African ape with a dog's head, perh. the little baboon, Simia Cynocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 6, 30, 35: Cic. Att. 6, 1. II. the dog-headed Anubis: Tert. Apol. 6.

cýnōglōssos, i, f. = κυνόγλωσσον, hound's-tongue, a plant: Cynoglossum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 41. 2. Alla similis, Echinospermum Lappula, Linn.: ib.

cýnōmāzon, i, n. dog-bread, a plant: App. Herb. 109.

cýnōmōrion, ii, n. = κυνομόριον, a plant; also called orobanche, a kind of broom-rape: Orobanche ramosa, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 80.

cýnōmýia, ae, f. = κυνόμυια, a kind of road-weed: Plantago Psyllion, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

cýnorrhōdon, i, n., and -da, ae, f. = κυνόρροδον, the dog-rose, Rosa canina, Linn.: Plin. 24, 13, 74. 2. the blossom of the red orange lily: Lilium

Chalcedonicum, Linn.: id. 21, 5, 11. 3. Cynorrhodi spongia, the rose-gall, produced by Cynips rosae, Linn.: id. 29, 4, 30.

cýnosbātos, i, f. = κυνόσβατος, the dog-rose or wild brier, prob. Rosa sempervirens, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 71. 2. the black-currant, Ribes nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 74. 3. the caper-bush, Capparis spinosa, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 44.

cýnōsorchis, is, f. = κυνόσορχις, hound's-cod, a plant: Orchis pyramidalis, Linn.: Plin. 27, 8, 42.

cýnōstūra, ae, f. = Κυνόσουρα (hound's tail), a constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear: Poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41: Ov. F. 3, 107.

cýnōstūra ova = κυνόσουρα ᾠά, addled eggs: Plin. 10, 60, 80 (in pure Lat. urina ova).

cýnōzōlon, i, n. = κύνοζολον, a plant, also called Chamaeleon, q. v.: Plin. 22, 18, 21.

cýpārissia, ae, f. a species of tithymalus or spurge, Euphorbia Cyparissias, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 43.

cýpārissiae, arum, f. plu. a kind of fiery meteors: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15 (the same as Cyparissae, acc. to Fest. s. v.)

cýpārissifer, ēri, m. [Cyparissus ferō] cypress-bearing: Lycæus, Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

cýpēros, i, m. (cýpērum, i, n. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 13) = κύπειρος, a kind of sedge, Cyperus longus, Linn.; vel C. comosus, Sibthorp: Plin. 21, 18, 70.

cýpīra, ae, f. an Indian herb, perh. a species of Amomum: Plin. 21, 18, 70.

cýpīrus, i, m. = κύπειρος, a plant: in pure Lat. gladiolus, Gladiolus communis, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 67.

cypreus, a, um, v. cupreus.

cýprinum, i, n. = κύπρινον, a fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the cypros or henna (κύπρος), cypros-oil, cypros-ointment: Plin. 12, 24, 51.

cýprinus, i, m. = κυπρίνος, a species of carp: Cyprinus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 51, 74.

cýpros, the plant called henné or henna, used for dyeing the skin in the East, Lawsonia inermis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 24, 51: id. 23, 4, 46.

cýprium aes, also absol. cýprium, ii, n. copper: Plin. 34, 8, 20 (v. cuprum).

cýprius, a, um, adj. of copper, copper: in Cypriis mortariis, Plin. 33, 5, 29: in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27.

cýpsellus, i, m. the swift: Hirundo apus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 39, 55.

cýtinus, i, m. = κύτινος, the calyx of the pomegranate blossom: Plin. 23, 6, 59.

cýtis, is, f. = κύτις, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

cýtisus, i, c. (cýtisum, i, n. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17) = κύτισος, a leguminous shrub, highly esteemed as food for cattle by the ancients; prob. the shrubby snail-clover, Medicago arborea, Linn.: Col. 5, 12: Plin. 13, 24, 47: Virg. E. 1, 79. 2. the laburnum: Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.: Plin. 16, 38, 73: ib. 39, 76.

D.

D, d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding, both in sound and in place, to the Greek Delta (Δ). It is the medial dental, being most closely connected with t, the thin dental; and less closely with the other medial mutes, b and g. I. Interchanges of D with other letters. 1. D and T. At the end of words t was frequently substituted for it in early times; and some modern editors, relying on MS. authority, have restored that orthography (e.g. Wunder, in his edition of Cicero's orations): e.g. at for ad, aput for apud, itirco for iacirco, Alex-

anter for Alexander, etc.: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16. On the other hand, d sometimes takes the place of t final: e.g. ad for et, capud for caput, etc., are found in inscriptions and MSS. T and d are interchanged also in the derivation of words: e.g. from mentior comes mendax, from quattuor quadraginta, etc. 2. D, T, Z, and SS. D in Latin corresponds to T in Gothic, Z in Old High German, Z or SS in German, and T in English: e.g. dens, Goth. tunthus, O. H. G. zand, Germ. zahn, Eng. tooth; domare, Goth. tamjan, O. H. G. zemen, Germ. zähmen, Eng. tame; ducere, Goth. tiuhan, O. H. G. ziohan, Germ. ziehen, Eng. tug; duo, Goth. tva, O. H. G. zuet, Germ. zwei, Eng. two; edere, Goth. itan, O. H. G. ēzan, Germ. essen, Eng. eat; pes, Goth. fōtjus, O. H. G. vuori, Germ. fuss, Eng. foot; sudor, Goth. sveiti, O. H. G. sweiz, Germ. schweiss, Eng. sweat.

3. Du and B. At the beginning of words, du followed by a vowel has been changed into b: e.g. duellum, bellum; duis, bis; duonus, bonus. In some cases, the d has been dropped, and the vowel with which it was connected slightly modified: e.g. duiginti became viginti; Dianus, Janus. 4. D and R: e.g. auris, audio; ar, ad; apor, apud; medidies, meridies. 5. D and L: e.g. pando, palam; scando, scala; lacrima, lacrima; cadamitas, calamitas; 'Οδυσσεύς, Ulixes; sedes, sella; mando, mala. 6. D and S: e.g. ródon, rosa; μέσος, medius; so the Sabine name Clausus became Claudius. 7. In compound words, d at the end of the first portion of the compound is generally assimilated to the initial consonant of the second portion with which it comes in contact: e.g. ac-cedo; af-ficio; ag-gredior; al-ludo; ap-parare; ar-rigo; as-silere. So quip-piam for quid-piam; quic-quam for quid-quam. When in such cases, d is followed by s and another consonant, it is omitted altogether: e.g. a-scendo, a-stringo. The same thing takes place when d is followed by the nasal gn: e.g. a-gnatus, a-gnosco.

8. In inflection d is either omitted before s, or (rarely) assimilated: e.g. custos for custod-s; lae-si, for lael-si; but ces-si, for ced-si. II. Changes of D in the Romance languages: 1. D into Z, especially di into z: e.g. Lat. ardens, ardentis, pendulus, viridis, It. arzente, penzolo, verzura; Lat. medius, prandium, radius, It. mezzo, pranzo, razzo; Lat. badius, gaudium, verecundia, Sp. bazo, gozo, vergüenza. 2. Di into G or J: e.g. Lat. hodie, It. oggi; Lat. dies, diurnus, Fr. jour. 3. D into L: e.g. Lat. caducus, cicada, hedera, It. caluco, cicala, ellera; Lat. cauda, Sp. cola. 4. D into R (rare): e.g. Lat. lampas, lampadis, Sp. lampara; Lat. admisarius, Wal. armēsariu. 5. D into N: e.g. Lat. lampas, lampadis, It. lampana; Lat. perdis, It. pervice. 6. Omission of D: (i) in French, between two vowels: e.g. Lat. aludire, cauda, gladius, fides, nudus, vulere, Fr. ouir, queue, glaive, foi, nu, voir. (ii.) In Italian at the end of words: e.g. Lat. ad, apud, modo, fides, It. a, appo, mò, fè. (Dicz, Gram. 1, 226, seq.) III. In the oldest period of the language, the ablat. sing. ended in d: MARID, DICTATORE, IN ALTOD MARID, NAVALED PRAEDAD, on the Col. Rostr. DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice), S. C. de Bauch. 2. Several prepositions and other prefixes originally ended in d, which d was afterwards dropped: e.g. prod in prod-ire, prod-esse: red in red-ire, red-dere; sed in sed-itio: extrad, suprad, are old forms of extra, supra. Cf. also the forms antid-ea, antid-hac, etc.

IV. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; in epitaphs, D. M., = Dis Manibus; in temple inscriptions, D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maximo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N. = Dominus Noster

and D. D. N. N. = Domini Nostri. In dating letters, D signified dabam, and also dies; hence, a. d. = ante diem; in offerings to the gods, D. D. = dono, or donum dedit, D. D. D. = dat, dicat, dedicat, etc. Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457 sq.

N.B. The use of the symbol D as the representative of 500 is a modern corruption: the original mark was the half of the original Tuscan numeral @ or CIO = 1000, which printers have found it convenient to represent by D.

dabla, ae, f. [Arab word] a kind of Arabian palm which bears a delicious fruit: Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34. (Acc. to a recent French traveller, D'Escayra de Lauture, the tallest and most majestic variety of the date-palm, yielding the fruit usually sent to Europe, is called Deglé by the Arabs of the African date country, at the present day.)

daōicus, i, m. (sc. numus) a gold coin made in the reign of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians: Suet. Dom. 6: Juv. 6, 205.

daerimas, v. lacrima.

dactylīcus, a, um, adj. = δακτυλικός, dactylic: numerus, Cic. Or. 57: pes, Prud. στέφ. 3, 209: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.

dactylīōthēca, ae, f. = δακτυλιοθήκη, a casket to keep rings in: Mart. 11, 59. 2. a collection of seal-rings and jewels: Plin. 37, 1, 5.

dactylis, idis, v. dactylus.

dactylus, i, m. = δάκτυλος (a finger: hence), 1. a sort of boring shell-fish, Pholas Dactylus, Linn.: ab humanorum ungulum similitudine appellati, Plin. 9, 61, 87. 2. a kind of grape: Col. 3, 2, 1: called also dactylis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40. 3. creeping dog's-tooth grass, Cynodon Dactylon, Persoon: id. 24, 19, 119. 4. aizoo simile, the herb called Illecebrum Paronychia, Linn.: id. 24, 19, 119. 5. a kind of stone-crop: Sedum steilatum: id. 24, 19, 119. 6. a precious stone: id. 37, 10, 61. 7. a date, palm-date: Pall. Oct. 12, 1. 8. In metre, the foot — (so called after the three joints of the finger): Cic. Or. 64, 217: id. de Or. 3, 47: Quint. 9, 4, 81. (Hence It. dattero; Sp. datil; Fr. datte.)

daedālē, adv. [Daedalus] skilfully, with art: aquila aurea effigiata daedale, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 3, 86.

daedālēus, a, um, adj. [id.] daedalian, relating to Daedalus: Daedaleum iter, i. e. through the labyrinth, Prop. 2, 14, 8.

daedālīcus, a, um, adj. [id.] skilful: manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.

daedālus, a, um, adj. [id.] skilful, cunning in workmanship. Act.: Circe, Virg. Aen. 7, 282. With gen.: verborum daedala lingua, the word-framing tongue, Lucr. 4, 551: natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 235. Pass.: curiously wrought, skilfully made, variously adorned, etc. = δαιδάλεος: signa, id. 5, 1450: tellus, variegated, id. 1, 7 and 229: daedala chordis carmina, the artful strains, id. 2, 505.

daemōn, ōnis, m. = δαίμων, a spirit = genius, lar: App. de Deo Socr. med. p. 49, 5: bonus = ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, the last but one of the twelve celestial signs, Firmic. Mathes. 2, 19: mellior, Jul. Valer. Res gestae A. M. 1, 27. In the Gr. form: Cic. Tim. 11.

2. an evil spirit, demon: Eccl.

daemōniācus, a, um, adj. = δαιμονιακός, pertaining to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish (eccl. Lat.): potentia, Lact. 4, 15. 2. Subst.: daemoniacus, i, m. a demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit: Firm. Math. 3, 6.

daemōnicōla, ae, m. [daemon colo] a devil-worshiper, a heathen: superbos, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

daemōnicus, a, um, adj. = δαιμονικός, demoniac, devilish: Eccl.

daemōnium, il, n. = δαιμόνιον, a little spirit: Tert. Apol. 32. 2. an evil spirit, demon: ib. 21.

daenades, um, f. plu. a kind of Egyptian birds: Fest. s. v.

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daenades, um, f. plu. a kind of Egyptian birds: Fest. s. v.

dalivus, a word of unknown signif.: acc. to some = *supinus*, acc. to others = *stultus* or *insanus*: Fest. s. v.

dalmāticus, a, um, adj. [Dalmatia] Dalmatian: vestis, a sort of garment, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9. Hence **dalmāticātus**, a, um, clothed in such a garment: Lampr. Commod. 8: id. Heliog. 26.

dāma, ae, f. (m. Virg. E. 8, 28: Stat. Ach. 2, 408, etc.) a fallow-deer, buck or doe: referred by Cuvier to Cervus Dama, Linn., the fallow-deer, but by Buffon to Antilope redunca, Pallas, an African deer: Plin. 11, 37, 45: Virg. G. 1, 308. (Hence It. *duino*, *daina*; Fr. *daim*, *daine*.)

dāmālio, ōnis, m. [δάμαλος] a calf: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22.

dāmascēnus, a, um, adj. [Damascus] of Damascus, Damascene: pruna (and absol.: Mart. 5, 18), a damson: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

dāmāsōnion, il, n. = δαμασώνιον, a plant, called also alisma, q. v.: Plin. 25, 10, 77.

dāmīum, i, n. [δάμος = δῆμος] sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa damia et sacerdos ejus damiatrix appellabatur, Fest. s. v.

damnābilis, e, adj. [damno] worthy of condemnation, damnable: Sid. Ep. 6, 1 ad fin. Comp.: Salv. 4.

damnābīliter, adv. culpably: Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, indecl. [= damnatus: an adj. form in -as: cf. primas, infernas, etc.] an old legal t. t.: condemned, sentenced to do anything (esp. to pay a fine): with sing.: tantum aes dare domino damnas esto, Lex Aquilia, ap. Gai. Dig. 9, 2, 2: damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12: si quis majorem pecuum numerum habere voluerit tantum damnas esto, Cato, in Meyer, Orat. Rom. frgm. p. 105. With plur.: decem dare damnas sunt, Auct. ap. Paul. Dig. 30, 122.

damnatio, ōnis, f. [damno] condemnation: (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc fucere, Cic. Att. 7, 3: quid est illa damnatione judicatum? id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 35: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61. In plur.: acerbissimae damnationes, libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36: Tac. A. 3, 31 fin. With the name of the offence or the punishment: ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36: ad furcam, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28. 2. Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas: an heir's obligation to pay: Paul. Sent. 3, 6. II. Meton. of things: apiastum in confessa damnatione est venenatum in Sardinia, Plin. 20, 11, 45.

damnātītius or **-cius**, a, um, adj. [id.] condemnatory. Κατάκριτον damnaticium, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (very rare): Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 fin.

damnātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who condemns: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3.

damnātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] damnatory, condemnatory (rare): damnatorium suum iudicium dabat de Jugerum professione, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: damnatoria et absolutoria tabella, Suet. Aug. 33.

damnātus, a, um, Part. [damno] condemned: and II. Adj. meton.: reprobate, criminal: quis te damnator? Cic. Pis. 40 fin.

damnaustra and **dannaustra**, precatory words of unknown meaning: Cato R. R. 160.

damnīficus, a, um, adj. [damnum facio] hurtful, injurious, pernicious: bestia, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 62.

damnīgērūlus, a, um, adj. [damnum gero] harm-bringing, pernicious: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [damnum] legal t. t. to doom, condemn, to sentence: constr. with acc. alone, with the acc. and gen. (of the crime and punishment), abl., de, in, etc. ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum

primis sententiis, quibus tantum staeuebant iudices, damnarent an absolverent, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. Afor. in Quint. 5, 10, 79: ambitus damnati, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: furti, Cic. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. Verr. 5, 41 fin.: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42: sceleris conjurationisque, id. Verr. 5, 5: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: octupli, Cic. Verr. 3, 11: ut is eo crimine damnetur, ib. 4, 45: capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22: pecunia, Just. 8, 1: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1 Act. 13, 39: de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Marc. Dig. 49, 18, 3. Of the suit itself: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. Post. 4: id. Clu. 3. 2. to bind one's heir to the performance of any act: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, etc., Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26: with ne: Gai. ib. 8, 4, 16: heredem dare, Pompon. Dig. 30, 12, 4. With inf.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 86. II. Of the plaintiff: to effect a person's condemnation, to cast him (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Pleusidippus, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 2: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: C. Licinius Stolo a M. Popillio Laenate decem millibus aeris est damnatus, Liv. 7, 16 fin.

III. Gen. and not as legal t. t.: to doom, condemn: aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19: stultitia ubi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179: damnabis tu quoque votis, Virg. E. 5, 80: voto, Sisenn. in Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 fin.: id. 27, 45: morti damnatus ut esset, Lucr. 6, 1231: Stygioque caput damnaverit Orco, Virg. Aen. 4, 699: quem damnet labor, the battle may doom to death, ib. 12, 727: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, to condemn, censure, disapprove, Quint. 10, 1, 125. Of things: to condemn, reject: ne damnent quae non intelligunt, id. 10, 1, 26: id. 10, 4, 2, etc. (Hence Sp. *dañar*.)

damnōsē, adv. hurtfully, harmfully: nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inult, to the injury of the host, i. e. deep, hard, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnōsus, a, um, adj. [damnum] I. Act.: hurtful, harmful, baneful, injurious, destructive: quid tibi commercii est cum dis damnosissimis? Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 9: Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: libido, ib. 2, 1, 107: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3.

II. Pass.: wronged, injured, unfortunate: senex, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 14.

III. Reflect.: hurting oneself, wasteful, prodigal, unthrifty: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11.

damnum, i, n. (also written dampnum in MSS.) hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss: opp. to lucrum: haud scit, paulum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: si in maximis lucris paulum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: id. Verr. 1, 12: ubi pro disco damnum capiam, pro cursura dedecus, sustain, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 34: nec sibi damno dedecore foret, Hor. S. 1, 2, 52: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: flagitium hujus facturae atque dandae, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: exercitum Caesar duarum cohortium damno reducit, Caes. B. G. 6, 44: cf. Tac. A. 1, 71: damnum dare alicui, to inflict injury upon one: si quid emtor domino damni dederit, Cato R. R. 149: Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 108: facere, to sustain: ubi damnum praestet facere quam lucrum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 77: Cic. Brut. 33: id. Fam. 7, 33: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, Sen. Ira, 1, 2: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: ferre (a favourite expression with Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64: id. Am. 1, 13, 20, etc.: contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos pestis, id. M. 7, 552: damna

tamen celeres reparant coelestia lunae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *ad fin.*: damnum infectum, *damage to property not done, but which a person has reason to fear*, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: cf. Smith's Ant. 383. Meton.: hoc ad damnum (*i. e.* scortum) deferetur, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 24.

II. In law, a *fine, penalty*: quis unquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: (leges) eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23. [The root DAM appears to denote "loss" and "doom": cf. A. S. *dem* "hurt, loss." Key supposes it comes from a root DAP, "to spend," seen in *δαπ-ἀν* and *dap-ino*: but this does not seem probable.] (Hence Fr. *dommage*; Eng. *damage*: also Fr. *damnier*, "danger"; Eng. *danger*.)

dāmūla, ae, f. *dām*. [dama] a little fallow-deer: App. M. 8, p. 202. v. *dama*.

dane, v. do *init.*

dānāē, ēs, f. a kind of butcher's-broom, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 39.

dānista, ae, m. = *δανειστής*, a money-lender, usurer: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 51: id. Most. 3, 1, 6.

dānisticus, a, um, adj. = *δανειστικός*, money-lending, usurious: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dano, v. do *ad init.*

dāpālis, e, adj. [daps] feast-like, belonging to a sacrificial feast: coena, Titin. in Non. 95, 5: Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Jupiter, for whom such a coena was made, Cato R. R. 132.

dāpātice and **dāpāticus** [id.] *dapatic* se acceptos dicebant antiqui, significantes magnifice, et dapaticis negotium amplum ac magnificum, Fest. s. v. daps.

daphnē, ēs, f. = *δάφνη*, a laurel-tree, a bay-tree, Laurus nobilis, Linn.: baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8.

daphnia, ae, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

daphnōides, ae, f. = *δαφνοειδής* (laurel-like). 1. a sort of casia, q. v.: Plin. 12, 20, 43. 2. spurge-laurel or mezereum, Daphne Laureola, Linn. vel D. Mezereum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39. 3. plants called periwinkles, Vinca major et minor, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 90.

daphnōn, ōnis, m. = *δαφνών*, a laurel grove: Petr. 126, 12: Mart. 10, 79.

dāpīno, i. v. a. to serve up as food: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 117. [DAP, root of daps.]

daps, dāpis (*gen. plur.* seems not to occur), f. a stately feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito, postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, allium, lentum, Cato R. R. 131 and 132: Pinarlii, extis adesit, ad ceteram venient dapem, Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: ergo obligatum redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: sollemnes dapes et tristia dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 301. 2. *Gen.*: a feast, banquet, in the sing. and plur. (in Virg. passim, in Tibul. in this signif. only in the plur.): egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, Hor. Epod. 17, 66: Ov. H. 9, 68. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo, id. F. 5, 521: sanguineas edat illa dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: Virg. E. 6, 79: ictae dapes, mensaque disjecta erat, Tac. A. 14, 22: humanae, human excrement, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51. [Root DAP, seen in *δαπ-τω*, *δαπ-ἀν*.]

dapsillē, adv. sumptuously, bountifully: verrem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. in Non. 513, 27: Suet. Vesp. 19. *Comp.*: Lucil. in Non. 321, 29.

dapsillis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsillis: Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 3), adj. [*δαψιλής*, daps] sumptuous, bountiful, plentiful: sumptus, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copiae facundiae, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12. With *abl.*: splonia dapsillis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27.

dapsilliter, adv. sumptuously, bountifully: dapsilliter suos amicos alit, Naev. in Charis. p. 178 P

dardānārius, ii, m. [uncert. deriv.] a buyer up of corn, a regrater: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6.

dārus or **dārius**, ii, m. = *Δάρειος*, (the name of several Persian kings.) Meton.: a gold coin made in their reigns, a daric: Aus. Ep. 5, 23.

dasi, v. do, *ad init.*

dāsyūs, ōdis = *δαρύπους*, a rabbit, Lepus cuniculus, Linn., acc. to Cuvier Plin. 8, 55, 81: id. 10, 63, 83.

dātārius, a, um, adj. [do] giveable (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dataria, I have no greeting to give, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dātō, adv. by giving or tossing from one to the other, invicem dando, Non. 96, 15: isti qui ludunt datatiur *i. e.* in playing ball, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 17 In an obscene sense: datatim in lecto ludere, Pomp. in Non. 96, 19.

dathīātum, i, n. a reddish sort of frankincense: Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dātio, ōnis, f. [do] a giving, allotting, making over (rare): legum datio, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: datio aut ademptio legati, Flor. Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 2. 2. Meton.: the right of alienation: Liv. 39, 19. (Hence lt. *dazio*; Sp. *dacio*; Fr. *dace*, "toll," "tax," which meaning *datio* had in middle-age Latin.)

dātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to giving; also, given, assigned.

1. Leg. t. t.: dativi tutores qui nominationem testamenti dantur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 149. 2. In gram.: dativus casus, or *absol.*, dativus, the dative: Quint. 1, 7, 18: Gell. 4, 16.

dāto, avi, i. v. freq. [id.] to give frequently, give away (rare): evectionem, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: argentum fenore, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 73: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23. In an obscene sense: Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 10.

dātor, ōris, m. [id.] a giver (rare): Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 33: adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator, Virg. Aen. 1, 734. In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

dātus, ūs, m. [id.] a giving: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 16.

daucum, i, n. (also **daucus**, i, m. Scrib. Comp. 167) = *δαῦκος*, a plant, of which there were various kinds. 1. In Crete probatissimus, Athamanta cretica, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 64. 2. Foliis coriandri, Pimpinella peregrina, Linn., or Seseli ammoldes, Linn.: ib. 3. Pastinaca erratica = *Daucus maritimus*, Linn.: ib. much used in medicine: id. 19, 5, 27: id. 25, 9, 64: Cels. 5, 23, no. 3. In App. Herb. 80, called *daucion* and *daucites*.

dautia, v. lautia.

dē, prep. with *abl.* denotes the departure or removal of an object from a thing to which it was originally attached. Accordingly it occupies a middle place between *ex* and *ab*; *ex* denoting departure or removal from or out of the interior of an object, *ab*, departure or removal from the surface of an object. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constructed with *ex* and *ab* as well as with *de*; and verbs compounded with *ex* and *ab* are constructed with *de*, as well as with *ex* and *ab*. Etymologically *de* is connected with *διά*: and *dis-* (*dir*) and *di-*, used only in composition, are also of the same origin, the *s* being added as in *abs*, *obs*, *subs*, etc. [v. *ab*]: down from, from, away from, out of, etc.

A. Of space: I. With motion, denoting departure: from, away from: (quod Arlovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, to withdraw from, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, ib. 1, 2: de vita decedere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: exire de vita, id. Am. 4, 15: de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, id. de Or. 2 *65 ad*

fin.: de castris procedere, Sall. C. 61: de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: nomen suum de tabula sustulit, id. Sest. 33, 72: ferrum de manibus extorsimus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2. 2. Esp. in a downward direction: down from: decido de lecto praiceps, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 50: de muro se dejicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: de sella exsilire, Cic. Verr. 2, 30 *fin.*: de coelo aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1155. 3. Fig.: to denote the quarter from which an action proceeds: haec agebantur in conventu, palam de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: ib. 2, 38: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, ib. 5, 7: Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: cf., de tergo plagas dare, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10: Just. 20, 5: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Nero, 46: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 17. So in jurid. Latin: de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, etc., *i. e.*, on level ground, not on the tribunal (cf. *χαμόθεν*, opp. *πρὸ βήματος*, Modestiu. Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10): Ulp. Dig. 1, 4, 1. II. Without motion, to denote mere direction downwards: from, down from: deque viri collo dulce pendit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760: lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 303: et nova de gravido palmitis gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, leaning downward against the tree, id. H. 21, 100: dumosa pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Virg. E. 1, 77. III. To denote any fixed spot, and hence abode, origin, the idea of belonging to, etc.: of, at, in, from: de circo astrologi, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: caupo de via Latina, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15, 47: homo de schola atque a magistro eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautae de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: aliquis de ponte, *i. e.* a beggar, Juv. 14, 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2, 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1, 15: Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas, Juv. 6, 344: de summo loco summoque genere eques, Pl. Capt. prol. 30: generatrix Priami de gente vetusta, Virg. Aen. 9, 284.

B. Of time. the point of departure: after (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 8. Hence diem de die, from day to day: Liv. 5, 48: quum is diem de die differret, id. 25, 25: diem de die proferendo, Just. 2, 15. II. In the phrases de nocte, de vigilia, etc., to denote the period during or in the course of which the action is done: hence it is less definite than the simple *abl.* which designates the precise time: De. Rus cras cum filio cum primo lucu ibo hinc. Mi. Imo de nocte censeo, to-night rather, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, in the night, Cic. Att. 4, 3: vigilas tu de nocte, id. Mur. 9, 22: de nocte evigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, late in the night, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: multa de nocte, Cic. Sest. 35, 75 (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9): Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, about midnight, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: media de nocte, Suet. Cal. 26: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, in the course of the third watch, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Liv. 9, 44: de quarta vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. In like manner, de die, de luce: de die potare, by day, in the daytime, Pl. Asin. 2, 16: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8: Suet. Cal. 7: bibulus media de luce Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: cum perditissimis latronibus non solum de die, sed etiam in diem vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87. Less freq., le mense: navigare de mense Decembri, in December, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.* And once even, de tempore for term

pore: ipse de tempore coenavit, Auct. B. Hisp. 33.

C. In gen. **I.** Of persons and things, with words denoting the whole collection, or body, from which a part is taken: (esp. with numerals): *from among, out of, from, of*: hominem certum misit de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1: gladio percussus ab uno de illis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si quis de nostris hominibus, id. Flacc. 4: de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99: de tuis innumerabilibus in me officiis erit hoc gratissimum, id. Fam. 16, 1 *fin.*: accusator de plebe, id. Brut. 34, 131: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: Liv. 7, 17. Hence, with *abl.* instead of the genitive case: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticere possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 32: si quae sunt de genere eodem, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 13: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 462: quantum de bello dicitur esse super, Ov. F. 2, 748. So conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, etc., de aliqua re for alicujus rei. Hence,

2. esp. to denote property, de meo, tuo, etc.: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: de tuo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A.: Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1: de publico, Cic. Verr. 3, 44. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17. And *fig.*: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposivi, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 31: Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Plin. Ep. 4, 13. **II.** To designate the material, etc. of which anything is made: *of, out of*: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313: Virg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: succus de quinquefolio Plin. 26, 4, 11: (pocula) de facili composuitque luto, Tib. 1, 1, 40: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3. Hence it sometimes implies transformation: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616. **III.** To indicate the person from whom anything is taken, bought, heard, inquired, etc.: emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, Cic. Fl. 20: de aliquo quaerere, id. Att. 1, 14: saepe hoc audivi de patre, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31. So also of books, etc. from which any thing is learnt: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252.

D. Of mental operations, moral feelings, etc. **I.** To indicate the subject of thought, etc. (the most common meaning): *about, concerning, with respect to* (περί): de istac re in oculo utrumvis conquesclito, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 121: credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 9: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Sall. C. 50: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42: Solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581: de argento somnium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12: id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paulisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36. **II.** To denote the cause or reason: *for, on account of, because of*: nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adisti, de eo ad judicem venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 1, 30, 76: qua de causa magno dolore afficiebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: de labore pectus tundit, with pain, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardus, Ov. M. 10, 49: facilis de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me fellester illa mater, through me, Ov. F. 3, 233. Hence, **2.** To designate that in conformity with which

any thing is done: *according to, after*: de senatos sententia, S. C. de Bac. 4: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 115: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Coel. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronuntiat, id. Verr. 5, 21: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2: de more vestusto, Virg. Aen. 11, 142.

E. with adjectives to form adverbial expressions. **1.** De integro, *afresh*: ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7: Cic. Verr. 2, 56. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, q. v.) **2.** De improvise, *unexpectedly*: ubi de improvise inventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40: id. Andr. 2, 2, 23: Caes. B. G. 2, 3: Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151. **3.** De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, id. Att. 15, 4 *ad fin.* (for which e transverso, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121.)

F. In composition, the e becomes short before a vowel or h, as in dēhisco, dēhinc, dēinde, dēorsum, and coalesces with it in the poets; cf. dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes even contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from dehabeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo.

II. Signif.: **1.** down, away, off: defero, deduco, detergo, deterreo, decido, deflgo, defluo, deglutio, demulceo, dedrudo. **2.** it denotes deficiency, or reverses the meaning of the root: = un-, mis-, dis-: decortico, deficio (un-make), deutor, decoloro: dedamno, to acquit; dedecet, it disgraces. **3.** ceasing, preventing: dedoleo, degrandinat, deprecior, dehortor. **4.** away, out: deblatero, declamo, deligo. **5.** up, in pieces, etc.: desurgo, defruor (use up), delacero. **6.** over, overmuch, much: deauro, defleo, decanto, dealbo, delaboro, destimulo, desudasco, deverbbero, dearno. **III.** De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive: of this, the foregoing examples furnish many instances. It is also freq. put after a simple relative: e. g. quo de, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. p. 183-229.

dēa, ae (dat. and abl. plur. diis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7: deabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. P. 39 p: and in the combination dis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5) f. [deus] a goddess: his diis (sc. Musis) Heliconae atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: perque novem juro, numina nostra, deas, Ov. H. 15, 108: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Cat. 63, 91: bellica, Ov. M. 2, 752: venatrix, i. e. Diana, ib. 2, 454: silvarum, the same, ib. 3, 163: triplices, i. e. the Fates, ib. 2, 654: siderea, i. e. Night, Prop. 3, 20, 18.

dē-ācinātus, a, um, adj. [acinus] having the grapes cleaned out: dolia, Cato R. R. 26.

dēactio, = peractio, Fest. s. v.

dēalbātor, ōris, m. [dealbo] a whitewasher, plasterer: Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-albo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [albus] to whitewash, plaster (rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 1, 55 *fin.*: duo parietes de eadem fidelia, to whitewash two walls from the same pot, i. e. to kill two birds with one stone, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

dēambūlācrum, i, n. [deambulo] a place to walk in, a promenade: Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9.

dēambūlātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a walking, a promenading: Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.

dēambūlātōrium, ii, n. [id.] a place for walking in: Capitol. Gord. Tert. 32.

dē-ambūlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to walk about, to take a walk, to promenade (rare): Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26: deambulant

in litore, Suet. Aug. 96: quum satis erit deambulationem requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14: ib. 2, 1.

dē-āmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to love much, dearly, to be greatly in love with: vehementius amare, Non. 97, 21: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 35: Afran. in Non. l. o. Of things: deamavi lepidissima munera, I was quite charmed with, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 3: dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5. **2.** Like amo (no. III.): to be exceedingly obliged to one: deamo te, Syre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

dē-argento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [argentum] to rob one of his money: Lucil. in Non. 97, 8. **II.** to plate with silver: idola deargentata et deaurata, Hier. Jesal. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22.

dē-argūmentor, i. v. n. dep. to decide finally: super aliqua re, Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 2, 7.

dē-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to disarm: dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10. Of things: to blunt, take off the point: pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25.

dē-artio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [artus] lit. to dismember, to tear limb from limb: hence, fig. to ruin (very rare): fallacis opes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 14: ego deartuatus sum hujus scelesti technis, ib. 3, 4, 108.

dē-ascio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ascio, ascia] to hew or polish with an axe: deasciato supplicare stipiti, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 381. Fig.: to cheat, to pluck (cf. abrado): Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

dēaurātor, ōris, m. [deauro] a gilder: Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-auro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to gild (cf. auratus): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Cod. Theod. 10, 22, 1: deauratus balteus, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*

dēbacchātio, ōnis, f. [debacchor] wiliness, raving fury: libidinis, Salv. Gub. D. 7 *init.*

dē-bacchor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to rave like a Bacchanal, to rage (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30: Hier. Jes. 11, 37, 26. Poet. of things: to rage much: qua parte debacchentur ignes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

dē-bātio, 3. v. a. intens. of batuo in an obscene sense: Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellātor, ōris, m. [debello] a conqueror (very rare): ferarum, Virg. Aen. 7, 651: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5.

dēbellātrix, icis, f. [id.] a conqueress: Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 25. Fig.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr.: to bring a war to an end (rare exc. in the pass. form): Aulius cum Perentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16. Pass. Impers.: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26: id. 31, 48 *fin.*: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13: Tac. Agr. 26: id. H. 3, 19: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14: and in the part. perf. absol. debellato, after the war is ended: eum quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21: id. 29, 32. **II.** Act.: **1.** With cogn. obj.: to fight out: rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8. **2.** With other obj.: to war down, vanquish, subdue: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: gentem, ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43. Fig.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2: debellat eos (fungus) et acetū natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *fin.*

dēbēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [de-habeo] lit.: to have or hold from: hence, to owe, to be in debt. With acc. of thing, and dat. of person: qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non habet id quod reddidit, qui autem debet, aes retinet alienum, Cic. Planc. 28, 68: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, id. Fam.

13, 56: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: Pass.: dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, id. Fam. 3, 5: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitum biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2. Proverb.: animam debere, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56. II. Fig.: of things not estimated by pecuniary value: *to owe, to be bound or liable to do or pay, to be under obligation*: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: hoc munus patriae debere, id. Leg. 1, 2: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: virgine figis in una quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiisq. meorum, Virg. Aen. 10, 853: juvenem nil jam coelestibus ullis debentem, ib. 11, 51: navis, quae tibi creditum debes Virgilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6: Ov. M. 1, 481: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, *make over Turnus to me*, Virg. Aen. 12, 317. With *inf.* it is to be rendered by *ought, must, should*, etc.: debetis velle quae velimus, Pl. Am. prol. 39: num ferro contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Am. 11: Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, ib. 7, 19: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37: ultima semper expectanda dies homini, dicique beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137: ut jam nunc dicat jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43. Poet. for necesse est, oportet (freq. in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. 2, 1147: id. 3, 188, etc. 2. Pass.: *to be due or owing*: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: quanta his (sc. diis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant debita! Virg. Aen. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223: debita Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, ib. 2, 6, 23: Prop. 3, 7, 9: soli mihi Pallas debetur, Virg. Aen. 10, 443.

III. *to owe thanks for, to be indebted for*: with *acc*: ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, id. Att. 1, 14: me pacne plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debitum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: o cui debere salutem confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164: vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31: se, id. M. 7, 48. *Absol.*: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, Cic. Planc. 28: Ov. M. 4, 76. IV. Mostly Poet. = *ὀφείλω* and *ὀφλισκάνω*: *to be bound by fate or nature, to be destined*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *are destined to found*, ib. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus aevi ante suam mortes, Lucan. 2, 82: id. 6, 530. More usually, Pass.: cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus debentur, Virg. Aen. 4, 276: indigetem Aeneam scis deberi coelo, ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato corpora debentur, ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae debita erat nostrae, ib. 11, 166: Val. Fl. 2, 571: fatis debitus Arruns, *i. e. devoted to death*, Virg. Aen. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, ib. 8, 375. *Absol.*: tempora Parcae debita complerant, ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae

debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: debitum naturae persolvit, etc.: Inscr. Orell. no. 3453: and simply debitum persolvit: ib. no. 4482. 2. Ludibrium alicui (cf. *ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτα τινα*), *to become the sport of*: tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16. (Hence It. *devere*; Fr. *devoir*.)

dē-bībo, 3. v. a. *to drink of*: Sol. 7, *ad fin.*

dēbilis (old form *debil*, like pugil, facul, simul, etc.: debil homo, Enn. Ann. 8, 7), e, *adj.* [de-validus] lit. *unhandy, unready*: hence, *disabled, weak, feeble, lamed, crippled*: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sen. 10, 24: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. in Sen. Ep. 101: ille humero hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Aen. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40: membra metu, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4: debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, Suet. Vesp. 7. Of inanimate things: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20. Poet.: iter, of a wounded man, Stat. Th. 12, 144. II. Fig.: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (sc. Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (sc. memoria) tam debilis esset, id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25: manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: incitiae, Pers. 5, 99. — *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dēbilitas, ātis, f. [debilis] *weakness, feebleness, lameness, debility*: linguae, Cic. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, Suet. Cal. 26. *Absol.*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 34: id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: Liv. 2, 36 etc. In plur.: Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.* Fig.: debilitas animi, ib. 1, 15: Mart. 2, 86.

dēbilitatio, ōnis, f. [debilito] *a weakening, maiming, weakness, etc.* (rare): praemium debilitationis consecutus, *i. e.* of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2, p. 128. Fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbilitēter, adv. *feebly*: lacrimis lingua debilitēter stupet, Pac. in Non. 98, 18.

dēbilitō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [debilis] *to cripple, maim; to weaken, unnerve, enfeeble*: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3 § 146: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, Suet. Aug. 43: qui filium debilitavit, ut inhabilis militiae sit, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: membra quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: lingua debilitata malis, Lucr. 6, 1149: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5. Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *breaks its waves*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5. II. Fig.: *to crush, break down, discourage*: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: hunc quum afflictum, debilitatum, moerentem, viderem, ib. 2, 47, 195: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, *i. e.* *dispirited, discouraged*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, id. Fam. 5, 13: animum luctu, metu, id. Planc. 42, 103: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: is (dolor) fortitudinem se debilitaturum minatur, Jc. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: spem meam, id.

Att. 5, 4: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: omnis intentio, Quint. 11, 3, 45: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

dēbitio, ōnis, f. [debeo] *an owing, debt* (very rare): dissimilis est pecuniae debitis et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28: torquetur debitione dotis, id. Att. 14, 13.

dēbitor, ōris, m. [id.] *a debtor*: Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: id. Flacc. 20, 48: Suet. Aug. 32: Juv. 16, 40: aeris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 86. Fig. (mostly poet.): 1. *one bound to pay*: voti, Mart. 9, 43: mercede soluta non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46. 2. *one bound to give thanks for*: animae hujus, id. Tr. 1, 5, 10: vitae, id. Pont. 4, 1, 2: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbitrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female debtor*: Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 24. Fig.: omnium delictorum debitorum anima est, Tert. Anim. 35.

dēbitum, 1. n. [id.] *what is owing, a debt*: ne de bonis deminui paterentur priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: tanquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 53, 178. II. *a duty, obligation, etc.*: velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, no. 1. (Hence It. *detta*; Sp. *deuda*; Fr. *dette, débt.*)

dē-blātēro, avi, 1. v. a. *to prate about, to blab out* (very rare): Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 1.

dē-būcino (or debuccino), 1. v. a. *to trumpet forth*: Eccl.

dē-cāchinno, 1. v. a. *to laugh down, laugh to scorn*: Eccl.

dēcācūminatio, ōnis, f. [decacumino] *a lopping, pruning*: cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-cācūmino, 1. v. a. *to top and lop, to prune*: pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: ulmum, id. 5, 6, 12.

dē-cālūtico, 1. v. a. [calautica] *to deprive of one's hood, to plunder*: decalauticare, eburno speculo depeculasere, Lucil. in Non. 97, 9 dub.

dēcalco, *to plaster with lime*, albo, *κοινῶ*, Gloss. Vet.

dēcālēfācio, *to warm*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēcālesco, *to become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνομαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

dēcālīcātor [calix] *a glutton*, καταπότης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēcālīcātum, calce litum, Fest. s. v.

dē-calvo, atum, 1. v. a. [calvus] *to make bald*: Veg. 3, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

dēcāntatio, ōnis, f. [decanto] *talkativeness* = ἀδολεσχία: Hier. Ep. 106, no. 49.

dē-canto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. to sing off, chant*: hence, *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas omnes percursas animo et, prope dicam, decantatas habere, ib. 2, 32, 140: Quint. 12, 8, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: neu miserabiles decantes elegos, id. Od. 1, 33, 3: Ἀλῶσιν Ilīi in scenico habitu decantavit, Suet. Ner. 38: decantat tribus, *proclaims*, Lucan. 5, 394: nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35.

II. *to leave off singing*: hi jam decantaverant, *had sung their song out*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.

dēcānus, 1. m. [decem] *one set over ten persons*. 1. Over soldiers: Veg. Mil. 2, 8. 2. Over monks: *a dean*: Hier. Ep. 22, no. 35. II. *an undertaker's man*: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4. III.

In astrology: *the chief of ten parts* (out of the thirty) *of a constellation*: Firmic Math. 2, 4.

dēcāprōti, ōrum, m. plu. = δέκαπρωτοι, *the ten chief men* in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi): Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10.

dēcāprōtia, ae, f. = δέκαπρωτεία, *the office of the decaproti*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

dē-carno, 1. v. a. [carno] *to take off the flesh*: Veg. 3, 27, 2.

dēcastylos, *i. m.* = δεκάστυλος, *having ten columns, a decastyle*: Vit. 3 *i. fin.*

dē-caulesco, *3. v. n.* [caulis] *to run to stalk*: raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36 *fin.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, *3. v. n.* (*inf. syno.* decesse, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32: *past perf. sulj.* decessimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 *ad fin. dub.*) *to go away, depart, withdraw*: constr.: *absol.*, with *de*, *ex*, or the *abl.*: decedamus, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 74: vetat Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est dei, de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: in Carian ex nostra provincia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: Italia decedere, Sall. J. 28: pugna, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29: quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, have gone out of their course, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: quum luminibus extinctis decessisset via, had gone out of the way, Suet. Caes. 31. 2. Milit. *t. t.*: *to withdraw, to evacuate*: nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44. *Absol.*: ib. 1, 44 *fin.*: de colle decedere, id. B. C. 1, 71: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43: inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.*: loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. 3. In official lang.: *with provincia*: *to retire from a province on the expiration of a term of office, to resign*: de provincia decessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: id. Att. 7, 3: Liv. 29, 19: decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1: ex Africa, Nep. Cato 1: decedens Considius provincia, Cic. Lig. 1, 2: Liv. 39, 3: te antequam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6. *Absol.*: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. 36 *fin.*: Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13. *With a* (rare): cui quum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 *fin.* 4. *With dat.* of person: usu. with *de via* or *via*: *to make way for, get out of the way of* (as a mark of respect or abhorrence): concedite atque abscedite omnes: de via decedite, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 1: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80: censorem L. Plancum via sibi decedere acclis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4: iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, aditum eorum sermonemque defugiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13. *Pass.*: saluari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, *to be made way for*, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.

5. Fig. the same constr. but without *dat.*: *to deviate, go wrong*: se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, id. Coel. 16, 38: via dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3. 6. Fig. *to depart* (from life), *to die*: si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6: quum paterfamiliae decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Liv. 1, 34: Quint. 3, 6, 96: Suet. Aug. 101: cruditate contracta, Quint. 7, 3, 33: morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*: paralyti, id. Vit. 3: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1 *fin.* II. Of things: *to abate, subside, cease*: nec calidae citius decedunt corpore febres, Lucr. 2, 34: alteram quartanam decessisse, et alteram leviolem accedere, Cic. Att. 7, 2: decessisse inde aquam, run off, Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*: decedere aestum, id. 26, 45: de summa nihil decedet, be wanting, fail, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88: Tac. A. 15, 16: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29. *With dat.*: id. 2, 31: Tac. A. 15, 20. 2. *to be subtracted from, to decrease*: ut de causa ejus periculi nihil decederet, Cic. Cluen. 60: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: quicquid libertati plebis caveatur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55. 3. Poet.: *to go down, to set*: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67: id. G. 1, 222: Ov. M. 4, 91: te veniente die, te decedente cavebat, of thee, at coming

and declining day, he sang, Virg. G. 4, 466. III. Fig.: *to depart from*; *to give up, resign, swerve from*: cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 17 *fin.*: de hypothecis decedere, id. Fam. 13, 56: decedere de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26: de meo jure decedam, id. Rosc. Am. 27: de jure nostro, id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate decedere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. *Impers.*: de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.* *With simple abl.*: decessit jure suo, id. 3, 33 *fin.*: sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio, id. 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 *fin.* The constr. with *ab* is unusual: quum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12. 2. *to give place, submit or yield to* (very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt, id. Od. 2, 6, 15. IV. For the simple verb (*v. cedo*) *to turn out, result*: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

dēcem, card. num. *ten*: decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57: hominum millia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20. 2. Meton. for an indefinite number: si decem habes linguas, mutum esse addecet, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 20: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. S. 1, 3, 12. [Sansk. *dasan*: Gr. *déka*; Germ. *zehn*; Eng. *ten*.]

dēcember, bris, *m.* [decem, like Septem-ber, Octo-ber, Novem-ber] *the tenth month of the Roman year*, reckoned from March, December (containing, as now, 31 days): dehinc quintus (mensis) Quintilis et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: Cic. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: fumosus, ib. 2, 491. 2. As closing the year, meton. *the* (past) *year*: hic tertius December, ex quo, Hor. Epod. 11, 5: id. Ep. 1, 20, 27. II. Adj.: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 10: consules Idibus Decembribus magistratum occepere, Liv. 4, 37: libertate Decembri utere, of the Saturnalia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.

dēcem-jūgis, is, *m.* [jugum] Lit. adj. *ten-yoked*; hence (with currus understood) *a ten-horse chariot* (very rare): Suet. Ner. 24.

dēcem-mēstris, e, *adj.* [mensis; cf. bimestris, trimestris] *of ten months*: annus, Censorin. 11.

dēcem-mōdiūs, a, um, *adj.* containing ten modii: corbulae, Col. 12, 50, 8. Subst.: decemmodiae, id. 12, 18, 2.

dēcem-pēda, ac, *f.* [pes] *a ten-foot measuring rod*: Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Suet. Aug. 24: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

dēcompēdātor, ōris, *m.* [decempeda] *a land surveyor*: Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 1.

dēcem-plex, Icīs, *adj.* [plicō] *ten-fold*: numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5.

dēcomplicātus, a, um, *adj.* [decemplex] *multiplied by ten, ten times over*: Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 62.

dēcemprimātus, us, *m.* *the office or dignity of the decemprimi* (also decaprotia *q. v.*): Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

dēcemprimi, orum, *m. plu.* (or separately, decem primi) *the ten chief men in the Senate or body of decuriones in the municipia and colonies afterwards called decaproti, q. v.*: magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 67: id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: Inscr. Orell. no. 642 and 1848.

dēcem-rēmīs, e, *adj.* [remus; cf. dremis, triremis] *having ten banks of oars*: navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

dēcem-scalmus, a, um, *adj.* [scalnus] *having ten thowls or rullucks*: actuariola, Cic. Att. 16 3 *ad fin.*

dēcemvirālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri] *decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri*: leges, i. e. of the Twelve Tables, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*: Gell. 20, 1: potestas, Liv. 3, 55: Tac. A. 1, 1: annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: invidia, id. Brut. 14, 54: certaminibus, Liv. 3, 54: odio, id. 3, 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), Cic. Verr. 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividendis), id. Agr. 1, 5.

dēcemvirālīter, adv. *in the manner of the decemviri stlitibus judicandis*: ut decemviraliter loquar, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dēcemvirātus, ūs, *m.* [decemviri] *the decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir*: Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: Quint. 5, 13, 35.

dēcem-vīri, orum, *m. plu.* [vir] *a commission of ten, the name of various magistrates at Rome.* 1. Decemviri legibus scribundis, the composers of the Twelve Tables: Cic. Rep. 2, 36 sq.: Liv. 3, 32 sq.: Gell. 20, 1. In sing.: Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*: Liv. 3, 37 *fin.*, etc. II. Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, a permanent tribunal for the decision of private causes: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 29: Cic. Or. 46, 156. In the sing.: Inscr. Orell. no. 133 and 554. III. Decemviri sacris faciundis, a college of priests who had the charge of the Sibylline books, originally 2 in number: Liv. 10, 8. IV. Decemviri agris dividendis: Cic. Agr. 1, 6 sq.: Liv. 6, 42: id. 31, 4 and 42.

dēcennālis, e, *adj.* [decem annus] *of ten years, ten years long*: bellum, Ann. 15, 12 *fin.*: of the Greeks before Troy, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48. 2. Subst.: Decennalia, ium, *n. plu.* *a festival celebrated every ten years* (from the time of Augustus): Inscr. Grut. 116, 4: v. Smith's Ant. 387.

dēcennis, e, *adj.* [id.] *of or lasting ten years*: bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: compede, Mart. 9, 58. 2. Subst.: decennia, ium, *n. plu. i. q.* decennalia, the festival kept in the time of the emperors every ten years: Trebell. Gallien. 5 *fin.*

dēcennium, ii, *n.* [decennis] *a period of ten years*: App. de Deo Socr. post med. p. 52, 7: Nazar. Paneg. Constant. 2 and 38. 2. *i. q.* decennalia: Trebell. Gallien. 7 *fin.*

dēcens, entis, *Part.* [decet] II. Adj.: *seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit*: amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17: corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. 11, 1, 78. 2. Esp. of bodily symmetry: handsome, comely, well-formed, noble: forma, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 9: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44: facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53: Venus, ib. 1, 18, 6: Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52: Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: sumptis decentior arinis Minerva, Ov. H. 5, 35.

dēcenter, adv. *becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: decentissime descripta jura finium, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92: moesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44: lacrimare, id. A. A. 3, 291. Comp.: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: ad quaedam vel decentius judicanda vel tutius, Quint. 9, 1, 21.

dēcentia, ac, *f.* [decens] *comeliness, decency*: colorum et figurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58.

dēceptio, ōnis, *f.* [decipio] *a deceiving, deception*: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a deceiver*: Sen. Thyest. 140.

dēceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deceitful, deceptive*: Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 155, 2 *fin.*

dēceptrix, Icīs, *f.* [id.] *she that deceives*: Lact. Epit. 6 *ad fin.*

dēceptus, a, um, *Part.* [decipio].
dēceptus, us, m. [id.] *deception*:
Tert. Adv. Marc. 3, 6.

dēcēris, is, f. = δέκηρης (sc. ναῦς),
a ship having ten banks of oars: Li-
burnicas, Suet. Cal. 37 (acc. to a con-
ject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30: lect. vulg.
de cedris).

dēcēmina, um, n. plu. [decerpo]
leaves and boughs plucked off: decer-
mina dicuntur quae decerpuntur pur-
gandi causa, Fest. s. v. Fig.: For-
tunae, i. e. beggars: App. M. 1, p. 104,
29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. and
n. (the syncop. forms *deceram*, *de-
cerim*, *decesse*, etc., are freq. and
class.). Lit.: to separate one thing from
another: hence, to distinguish, settle,
determine, judge: qui nequeas nos-
trorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere,
Pl. frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26: neque sui
iudicii neque suarum esse virium de-
cernere, utra pars justiore habeat
causam, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: rem dubiam
decrevit vox opportune emissae, Liv. 5,
55: primus clamor atque impetus rem
decrevit, id. 25, 41: de his Catonis
praecepta decernent, Plin. 17, 22, 35,
§ 190: duo talenta pro re nostra ego
esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67:
in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi,
Cic. Fam. 2, 6: illum decrerunt dignum,
suos cui liberos committerent, Ter.
Hec. 2, 1, 15. Absol.: id. Ad. 4, 2, 5.

II. Esp. of a judge or public officer:
to decide, judge, determine, decree: to
vote for any thing: constr. with acc.,
with acc. and infin., with a relat. clause,
with de, or absol.: (Verres praetor) re-
vocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat
decretumque mutabat, Cic. Verr. 1, 46:
si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes
facta, iidem (Druides) decernunt, Caes.
B. G. 6, 13: consules de consilii sen-
tentia decreverunt secundum Buth-
rotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C: quum sena-
tus triumphum Africano decerneret, id.
Fin. 4, 9, 22: supplicationem decernere,
id. Fam. 15, 4: D. Junius Silanus sup-
plicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. C.
50: quando id bellum senatus decre-
visset, quando id bellum populus R.
jussisset? Liv. 41, 7: Ligures ambobus
consulibus decernuntur, id. 42, 10: pro-
vinciam desponsam non decretam ha-
bere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: provinciae
privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6:
ex annuo sumptu qui mihi decretus
esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1: mea virtute atque
diligentia perditorum hominum pate-
factam esse conjurationem decrevistis,
id. Cat. 4, 3: senatus decrevit populus-
que jussit, id. Verr. 2, 67. Of individ-
uals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sen-
tentia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas,
id. Fam. 1, 1: non decrevi solum, sed
etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id.
Prov. Cons. 11, 28. III. to decide by
combat: hence also (like *cernere* and
certare), in gen., to fight, combat,
contend: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae
certamine, quod ferro decernitur, id.
de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam.
10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14: de
bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 fin.:
ne armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3:
ferro ancipiti decernunt, Virg. Aen. 7,
525: armis, ferro, ib. 11, 218: cursibus
et crudo caestu, id. G. 3, 20: cornibus
inter se, ib. 218: lapidibus et subsel-
liorum fragminibus, Suet. Ner. 26:
artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B.
Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14: proelio cum
proditore, Just. 13, 8: classe decreturi,
Nep. Hann. 10: integriori exercitu, id.
Eum. 9 fin. Absol.: decernendi po-
testatem Pompelo fecit, Caes. B. C. 3,
41: Liv. 21, 41. 2. Fig.: decernite
criminibus, innox ferro decreturi, id.
40, 8 fin.: uno iudicio de fortunis om-
nibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: de
salute republicae, id. Att. 8, 5: pro
mea omni fama fortunisque, id. de Or.
2, 49: utinam meo solum capite de-
cernerem, id. Att. 10, 9. IV. to
settle, determine, resolve on: quicquid

peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter.

Andr. 1, 3, 14: decreveram cum eo valde
familiariter vivere, Cic. Att. 6, 6:
Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire
decreverat, Caes. R. G. 4, 17: eos me
decretum est persequi mores patris, Pl.
Asin. 1, 1, 58: certum atque decretum
est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: re-
liquam aetatem a republica procul
habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo]
to pluck or pull off, crop, gather: acina
de uviv decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3:
novos decerpere flores, Lucr. 1, 927:
undique decerptam fronti praeponere
olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore po-
mum, Ov. M. 5, 536: auricomos fetus
arbore, Virg. Aen. 6, 141: lilia tenero
ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39: aurea poma
manu, Ov. M. 10, 649: flores Veneris,
id. R. Am. 103: aliam ficum, Juv. 14,
253. Absol.: floret (thymum) circa
solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin.
21, 10, 31: Cat. 64, 316. Fig.: huma-
nus animus decerptus ex mente divina,
Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quarum (materi-
arum) nunc facillima decerpunt, Quint.
10, 5, 21. Poet.: to cull, gather, en-
joy: oscula mordenti semper decerpere
rostris, Cat. 68, 127: ex re fructus, Hor.
S. 1, 2, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis,
Pers. 5, 42: murmura vocis, Stat. Th.
6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4,
138. II. to take away, detract from,
diminish, destroy: quae (invidia) spes
tantas decerpit, Quint. 6 proem. § 10:
ne quid locus de gravitate decerperet,
Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229: illibatam virgini-
tatem decerpere, to violate, Sen. Contr.
1, 2 med.

dēcertatio, ōnis, f. [decerto] a con-
test: rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 9, 21.

dēcertatus, a, um, *Part.* [decerto]
contended, fought for or by: regna pro-
fanis decertata odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2: ven-
tis decertata aequora, ib. 479: decertati
labores, exhausted by fighting, Claud.
Cons. Stil. 1, 21.

dē-certo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fight
out, to struggle hard; and gen. to fight,
contend (in this sense Caesar uses only
decertare, never certare; Sallust only
certare; Cicero both forms indifferently):
constr. with cogn. abl. and abl.
of the instr.: with cum denoting with
or against whom, and with de denoting
the subject of dispute: proelio decer-
tare, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: proeliis cum
acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons.
13, 33: pugna, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: cum
civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 19: ferro in
ultima, to carry on a war of extermina-
tion, Ov. M. 14, 804: cum mare aries
cornu decertat, id. F. 4, 101: manu, Cic.
Off. 1, 23 fin.: ut (Pompeium) pari
condicione belli secum decertare coge-
ret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: de salute omni-
um, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3: cum toto
exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7. Absol.: ite-
rum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G.
1, 44: Otho pronus ad decertandum, Tac.
H. 2, 33. Pass. Impers.: cum duobus
ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum
est, Cic. Am. 8 fin.: Auct. B. Alex. 16.
Poet. of things and without cum:
Africus decertans Aquilonibus, Hor. Od.
1, 3, 13. II. Gen.: to contend, dis-
pute, etc.: erat non jure, non legibus,
non disceptando decertandum: armis fuit
dimicandum, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare
contentione dicendi, to strive for the
mastery in speaking, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2:
tanta contentione cum consulibus, id.
Fam. 5, 8: quum sint duo genera decer-
tandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum
per vim, id. Off. 1, 11, 34.

dē-cervicatus, a, um, *adj.* [cervix]
beheaded: cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 med.

dēcēssio, ōnis, f. [decedo] a going
away, departure (opp. accessio): is me-
cum saepe de tua mansione aut deces-
sione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 fin.

2. Esp. the retirement of a magis-
trate from the province he has governed:
id. Pis. 36, 89: id. Att. 6, 5 fin. II.
a lessening, diminution, a passing
away, abatement, etc.: neque enim
ulla decessio fieri poterat neque acces-
sio, id. Tim. 6: utrum accessionem de-

cumae an decessionem de samma fecerit,
id. Rabir. Post. 11, 30: decessio capitis
aut accessio, id. Div. 2, 15, 36: accessio
et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 ad fin.

III. Fig.: verborum, the transfer-
ring of words from their primary to
a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29.

dēcēssor, ōris, m. [id.] one who
leaves (a province, government, etc.), a
predecessor in office (opp. to successor:
rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic.
Scaur. frgm. § 33: Tac. Agr. 7: Ulp.
Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.

dēcēssus, ūs, m. [id.] a going away,
departure (opp. accessus): post Diony-
sii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2. 2. Esp.
= decessio, the retirement of a magis-
trate from the province he has governed:
post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2,
38: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10 fin. II.
a passing away, decrease, abatement,
death: decessum aestus, elb of the tide,
Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47:
febris, Cels. 3, 12: amicorum decessu
angi, by the death, Cic. Am. 3, 10.

dēcet, cult, 2. v. n. used in the third
person only, and never with a personal
subject; the person is expressed by the
acc., rarely by the dat.: it is seemly,
becoming; it be seems, behoves, is fitting,
proper (very freq. and class. but not
in Caes.): decere quasi aptum esse con-
sentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic.
Or. 22, 74: nunc quid aptum sit, hoc
est, quid maxime deceat in oratione vi-
deamus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210. I. With
a subst. or pron. as subject: Ph. quin me
aspice et contempla, ut haec (sc. vestis)
me deceat. Sc. virtute formae id evenit,
te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Pl. Most.
1, 3, 16: te toga picta deceat, Prop. 4, 4,
53: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30: omnis Aristip-
pum color decuit, ib. 1, 17, 23: neglecta
deceat multas coma, Ov. A. 3, 153: id
maxime quemque deceat, quod est ejus-
que maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113:
quod omnes et semper et ubique deceat,
Quint. 11, 1, 14: non si quid Pholoen
satis, et te, Chlorig, deceat, Hor. Od. 3, 15,
8: civitatem quis deceat status, ib. 3,
29, 25. In plur.: quem tenues decuere
togae nitidique capilli, id. Ep. 1, 14, 32:
te non citharae decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14:
alba decent Cicerem: vestes cerealibus
albas sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: nec velle
experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic.
Off. 1, 31, 113: illa quoque diversa bo-
num virum decent, Quint. 11, 1, 42.

With dat.: istuc facinus nostro generi
non deceat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 188. 2. With-
out acc. pers.: nihil est difficilius quam
quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70: quid
deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id.
Off. 1, 34 fin.: casus singularis magis
decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20: idem fere in
omni genere causarum et proderit et
decebit, id. 11, 1, 14. In plur.: ubi
lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas de-
cent, Pl. Ps. prol. 20: quum magna pars
est exhausta orationis, pene omnia de-
cent, Quint. 11, 3, 147. II. With an
infin. or clause as subject: non te mihi
irasci deceat, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc ma-
culam nos deceat effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8,
31: oratorem irasci minime deceat, Cic.
Tusc. 4, 25: si me gemmantia dextra
sceptra tenere deceat, Ov. M. 3, 265. 2.
Without acc. pers.: injusta ab justis
impetrare non deceat, Pl. Am. prol. 35.
exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.
Div. 1, 20: nunc deceat caput impedire
myrto: nunc et in umbris Fauno de-
cet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9.
With dat.: Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23. III.

Without any expressed subject: facia,
ut te deceat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 10: ita uti
fortes deceat milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44:
illum deceat, Quint. 9, 4, 15. With dat.:
ita nobis deceat, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5: locum
editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall.
H. frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 127.

2. Without acc. pers.: eia haud sic
deceat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35: fecisti ut de-
cuerat, id. Hec. 4, 4, 66: Cic. Phil. 6, 1:
quo majorem spem habeo nihil fore ali-
ter ac deceat, id. Att. 6, 3: Virg. Aen.
12, 153. [Same root as *dig-nus*, and con-
nected with Gr. δέικ-νυμι: v. *deignus*.]

dē-cīdo, cīdi, 3. v. n. [*cado*] *to fall down, fall off*: *decido de lecto praecepta*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 50: *anguis decidit de tegulis*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: *poma ex arboribus decidunt*, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: *e flore guttae*, Ov. M. 9, 345: *equo*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: *ex equo (in terram)*, Nep. Eum. 4: *ab equo (in arva)*, Ov. Ib. 259: *summo toro*, id. F. 2, 350: *in terras imber*, Lucr. 6, 497: *imber*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: *celsae graviore casu decidunt turres*, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: *comae*, ib. 4, 10, 3: *si decidit anceps in puteum foveamve*, id. A. P. 458: *in lacum fulmen*, Suet. Galb. 8: *in dolia serpens*, Juv. 6, 412: *in casses praeda*, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: *fugiens hic decidit acrem praedonum in turbam*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: *in praecepta*, Ov. M. 12, 339: *ad pedes tunica*, Suet. Aug. 94. **II.** *to fall down dead, to die* (poet.): *morbo decidunt*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 143: *nos ubi decidimus*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: *scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: *decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris*, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: (nupta) *decidit, in talum serpentis dente recepto*, Ov. M. 10, 10. **III.** *Fig.: to fall, drop, sink, etc.*: *quanta de spe decidi!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: *quanta spe decidi!* ib. 4, 8, 11: Suet. Oth. 5: *a spe societatis alicujus*, Liv. 37, 26: *ex astris*, Cic. Att. 2, 21: *ego ab archetypo labor et decido*, Plin. Ep. 5, 10: *oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti*, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: *ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit*, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*: *illicita omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: *non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, am fallen, defeated*, Nep. Eum. 11 *fin.*: *an toto pectore deciderim, wholly banished from her affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20. (Hence It. *deradere*; Fr. *déchoir*.)

dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [*caedo*] *to cut off*: lit. (rare, more freq. *abs-cīdo*): *tales oleaginas tripedaneas decido*, Cato R. R. 45: *decide collum*, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 37: *aures*, Tac. A. 12, 14: *caput*, Curt. 7, 2: *laevam vulnere*, Sil. 4, 389: *pennas*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: *maleolum*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: *filicem nascentem falce*, Col. 2, 2, 13. **2.** *to cudgel, to beat soundly*: *aliquem verberibus decidere*, Hadrian. Imp. ap. Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2. **II.** *Fig.: to cut short, settle, determine*: *quibus rebus actis atque decisis*, Cic. Verr. 5, 45 *fin.*: *decisa negotia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59: Suet. Vesp. 21: *res transactione decisa*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 29: *decidis statisque tu, quid his ad denarium solveretur*, Cic. Quint. 4, 17: *hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propria decisa sunt verbis, i. e. decidedly, clearly expressed*, Quint. 8, 6, 47. With *prep.*: *cum aliquo*, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: *cum patrono pecunia*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: *de rebus*, Cic. Quint. 5, 19. **Absol.**: *in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere*, id. Verr. 3, 48: id. Rosc. Com. 36. (Hence It. *decidere*; Fr. *décider*.)

dēcīdūus, a, um, adj. [*decido*] *that falls down or off, ready to fall, given to fall*: *folia*, Plin. 18, 25, 60: (ignes) *decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent*, id. 2, 20, 18: *sidera, shooting stars*, id. 2, 8, 6: *cornua cervis*, id. 11, 37, 45: *testes pecori ad crura decidui, subus annexi*, id. 11, 49, 110: *dentes*, id. 8, 3, 4.

dēcīdūus, a, um, adj. [*decido*; cf. *caedius*, from *caedo*] *that is cut or lopped off*: *folia*, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

dēcīēs (in many MSS. *decies*), adv. num. [*dec*, root of *decem*] *ten times*: *columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et undecies*, Plin. 10, 53, 74: *decies seni*, Ov. F. 3, 163: *HS decies centena millia*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10. More commonly without *centena*: *HS decies et octingenta millia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces*, ib. 1, 39: *supra trecenta millia usque ad decies aeris*, Liv. 24, 11: *ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit*, id. 45, 4: v. Smith's Ant. 1047. **2.** *Meton. for an indefinite number of times*: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 27: Juv. 13, 136: *decies centena dedisses huic parco*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15.

dēcīma (and *decuma*), ae, f. (so. pars) *the tenth part, tithe*: *testatur Terentius Varro majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere*, Macr. S. 3, 12: *quum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae*, Just. 20, 3. **2.** *a tithe as a tax on landholders in the provinces*: Cic. Verr. 3, 10: *more freq. in the plur.*: ib. 3, 39 *sq.* **3.** *a tithe as an hereditary portion*: *placet hoc ergo, decimas uxoribus dari, quartas meretricibus?* Quint. 8, 6, 19. **II.** *a largess bestowed on the people*: *Orestis nuper prandia in senitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 17: Suet. Cal. 26: Tac. H. 1, 20.

dēcīmānus, a, um, adj. [*decimus*] *of or belonging to the tenth part*. **I.** *of tithes, as a tax*: *ager, that pays tithes*, Cic. Verr. 3, 6: *frumentum, i. e. a tithe of the produce*, ib. 3, 5 *fin.* **Subst.** *decumanus, i. m. a farmer of tithes*: ib. 2, 13: ib. 2, 71: (hence perh. sarcastically), *decumana mulier, the wife of a tithe-farmer*: ib. 3, 33: ib. 34.

2. *of the tenth cohort*: *miles*, Auct. B. Afr. 16: and oftener *absol.*: *decumani*, ib.: Tac. H. 5, 20: Suet. Caes. 70. **3.** *Decumana porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, the farthest from the enemy (where the tenth turmae and tenth multiples of each division were quartered) and opposite the porta praetoria*: Caes. B. G. 2, 24: id. B. C. 3, 69: Liv. 3, 5, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 249). **4.** *Decumanus limes, in land-surveying, a boundary-line drawn from east to west, opp. cardo*: Col. 4, 20, 5: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

II. *Meton.: considerable, large, immense*: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: *decumana ova dicuntur et decumani fluctus, quia sunt magna*, Fest. s. v.

dēcīmātio, ōnis, f. [*decimo*] *a selecting by lot of every tenth man for punishment, decimation*: Capitol. Macr. 12.

dēcīmātrus, a holiday of the Falisci, ten days after the Ides: Fest. s. v. *quinquatrus*.

dēcīmo or **dēcūmo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*decimus*] *to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (post-Aug. though the practice occurs as early as A.U.C. 283: v. Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*): *cohortes*, Suet. Aug. 24: *cohortium militem*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37.

dēcīmus or **dēcūmus**, a, um, adj. [*decem*] *the tenth*: *mensis*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 19: *decima legio*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: *decimus annus*, Virg. Aen. 9, 155: *septima (dies) post decumam, i. e. the seventeenth*, id. G. 1, 284. **2.** *Decimum, adv. (like tertium, quartum, etc.) for the tenth time*: Liv. 6, 40: *tibi (sc. Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, the tithe*, id. 5, 21: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 80. **Respecting the decimae, v. decima.** **II.** *Meton. (like decem, decies, etc.): considerable, large, immense* (poet.): *vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae*, Ov. M. 11, 530: Sil. 14, 122: Val. Fl. 2, 54.

dē-cīnērātus, a, um, adj. [*cinis*] *wholly turned to ashes*: Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

dē-cīnēresco, 3. v. n. *to be wholly reduced to ashes*: Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

dē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [*capio*] *lit. to take down or from; hence to catch, entrap, beguile, cheat*: *ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59: *T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepti, omni fraude et perfidia fecellit*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: *illa amphibolia, quae Croesum deceptit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere*, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*: *homines inperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudellissime interfecisse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: *per aliquid*, ib. 3, 82: *jam semel in prima spe deceptus*, Liv. 36, 40: *spe affinitatis deceptum*, Suet. Tib. 65: *deceptus nocte*, Quint. 4, 2, 71: *cupidine falso*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: *specie recte*, id. A. P. 25. **Poet.** with *gen.* as

in Gr.: *dulci laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings by the sweet melody*, id. Od. 2, 13, 38. **2.** *Of inanimate and abstract objects: expectationibus decipiendis*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 289: *quo opinio decipitur*, Quint. 6, 3, 64: *oculos*, Ov. R. Am. 346: *nervos*, Pers. 4, 45: *volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit*, Col. 8, 4, 3: *judicium error*, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11: *sic tamen absumo decipioque diem*, id. Tr. 4, 10, 114. **3.** *Absol.*: *victima deceptus decipientis ero*, id. Am. 3, 3, 22: *ab tergo et super caput deceptere insidiae*, Liv. 22, 4.

dēcīpūla, ae, f. and **dēcīpūlum**, 1. n. [*decipio*] *a snare, trap, in a fig. sense*. **Fem.**: Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.*: Mart. Capell. 4, p. 135. **Neutr.**: App. M. 8, p. 202.

dē-circīno, 1. v. a. *to make round, to round off* (very rare): Manil. 1, 296.

dēcīsiō, ōnis, f. [*decido*] *a cutting off, a lessening*: App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4. **II.** *a cutting short, a settlement, decision*: *nostra decisio de aequitate*, Cic. Caecin. 36 *fin.*: *dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est*, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 48: *quaestionis*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25.

dēcīsus, a, um, Part. [*decido*].

dēclāmātio, ōnis, f. [*declamo*]. **1.** *a speaking out, exercise in speaking, declamation*: *quum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio*, Quint. 4, 2, 29: *erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis*, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. **2.** *Meton.: a theme, subject for declamation, called also causa*: Quint. 1, 2, 13: Sen. Contr. 1 praef. **Poet.**: *ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, may please the boys and be a theme at school*, Juv. 10, 167. **II.** *In a bad sense: loud, eager talking*: *desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: *declamatio potius quam persalutatio*, id. Mūr. 21, 44.

dēclāmātīuncūla, ae, f. dim. [*declamatio*] *a little exercise in speaking* (very rare): Gell. 6, 8: *adulescentum declamatiuncula*, Sid. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, m. [*declamo*] *a professor of oratory, declaimer*: *non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus*, Cic. Or. 15, 47: Quint. 3, 8, 44: Juv. 16, 23.

dēclāmātōrius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *of or belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical*: *in hoc declamatorio opere*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: *puer magis illo declamatorio genere duci et delectari videtur*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*: *consuetudo*, Quint. 5, 13, 46: *licentia*, id. 8, 3, 76: *studium*, Tac. Or. 14.

dēclāmīto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [*id.*] **I.** *Neutr.: to practise speaking in public, to declaim*: *commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie*, Cic. Brut. 90, 310: Quint. 12, 11, 15. **2.** *In a bad sense: to talk violently, to bluster*: *de aliquo*, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19. **II.** *Act.: declamitare causas, to plead causes by way of exercise*: id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.

dē-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to practise speaking in public or aloud, to declaim*: **I.** *Neutr.*: *ad fluctum atunt declamare solitum Demosthenem*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: *dum tu declamas Romae*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: *declamare doces?* Juv. 7, 150: *quis nisi mentis inops tenerae declamet amicae? who but a fool would harangue his mistress?* Ov. A. A. 1, 465. **Pass. Impers.**: *in eo, quomodo declamatur, positum est etiam quomodo agatur*, Quint. 9, 2, 81. **2.** *In a bad sense: to speak violently, to bawl, to bluster*: *ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset*, Cic. Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: *in quemvis*, id. Fam. 3, 11. **II.** *Act. (rare): aliquid ex alla oratione declamare*, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: *suasorias*, Quint. 3, 8, 61.

dēclārātio, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *a making clear or known, a statement, declaration (very rare):* declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: declaratio amoris tui? ib. 15, 21.

dēclārātivē, *adv.* *by way of explanation:* Mart. Capell. 4, p. 120.

dēclārātivus, a, um, *adj.* [declaro] *serving for explanation, explanatory:* pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30.

dēclārātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who declares or makes known:* declarator honoris, Plin. Pan. 92.

dē-clāro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to make clear, or known, to show forth, reveal, manifest:* quod fuisse vanum Dymni exitus declarat, Curt. 6, 9: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: quum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, anquirat, desideret, id. Am. 24: dentibus (cervorum) senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: consuetudo, cujusque ingenium ut sit, declarat maxime Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42.

II. *Esp. to make known by words; to announce, declare:* declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1: plura vocabula idem declarantia, id. Fin. 3, 4: hominem catum eum esse declaramus, Pl. Pseud. 2, 3, 15.

2. Hence of nomination to any public office or honour: *to proclaim, publish, declare:* ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2: Liv. 9, 40 *fin.*: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 *fin.*: consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 *fin.*: victorem magna praecoris voce Cloanthum declarat, Virg. Aen. 5, 245: ipsa consolatio literarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 13.

III. *to make known or clear (by reasoning or explanation), to demonstrate, prove, explain;* tum propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione declarat, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarat, id. Or. 62, 210: ratio declarat, Plin. 2, 39, 39: Quint. 8 proem. § 15: ut ratio declarat eorum, Lucr. 5, 693: Cic. Mil. 5, 12.

dēclīnātiō, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *a leaning from or away, a bending aside, a slanting movement:* lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaulum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

2. like the Gr. κλίμα, *the inclination of the earth towards the poles, a region, climate:* declinatio mundi, Col. 1, proem. § 22: positio coeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18.

II. *Fig.: a turning aside, a shunning, an avoiding:* ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: opp. to appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: in plur.: Gell. 14, 1: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*

III. *Rhetor. t. t.: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, id. de Or. 3, 53 fin.*

2. In gramm.: *variation, inflection:* in the older grammarians including conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 103 sq.: Cic. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 1, 4, 13: id. 8, 3, 32, etc. Among the later grammarians, only of the declension of nouns.

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a shunning, aversion:* primum declinatum, dolorem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7.

II. *variation, inflection of words:* Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134.

dēclīnis, e, *adj.* [root CLIN] *turning away (very rare):* Stat. Th. 5, 297: declinibus undis, with ebbing tide, Lucan. 4, 427: (alii legunt declivibus).

dē-clīno, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *and n.* [root CLIN, v. acclino] *to bend down, away, or off; to turn aside, turn away.*

1. *Act.: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 11: sese recta regione viavi, Lucr. 2, 250: non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit lu-*

mina, Cat. 64, 91: si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. 1, 28: nares in alteram partem declinantur, Cels. 8, 5. Poet., nec dulci declinat lumina somno, closes her eyes, Virg. Aen. 4, 185.

2. *Neutr.: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: a Capua, id. Att. 14, 17: Liv. 38, 20. Of the slanting motion of atoms = oblique ferri: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: id. Fat. 9, 18.*

II. *Fig. Act.: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, who has deviated, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3: quaedam verborum figurae paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, id. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Graecas aetate jam declinata didicit, at an advanced age (as we say, in the decline of life), id. 12, 11, 23.*

2. *Neutr.: de via, Cic. Am. 17: de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. Verr. 3, 1: ut bona appetimus, sic a malis declinamus, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 fin.: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14: gemma paulum declinans a topazio in aurum, Plin. 37, 8, 34: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, that the discourse may be brought back to the point where it turned off, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1: in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7: plerique desperata facillate agendi ad discendum jus declinaverunt, Quint. 12, 3, 9. Absol.: Cic. Sest. 34.*

III. *Gramm. t. t. to vary, or inflect words. In the older grammarians including declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: Quint. 1, 4, 22. In the later grammarians, to decline, in the modern sense of the term: Charis. 8 sq.*

IV. *Meton.: with an acc. (or nom. in pass.) of the object: to avoid, to shun: nec satis recte declinat (oratio) impetum, Cic. Or. 68, 228: appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: iudicii laqueos declinare, id. Mil. 15, 40: urbem, id. Planc. 41: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, ib. 1, 4: invidiam, Tac. H. 4, 41 fin.: Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51.*

dē-clīvis, e (*neutr. plur. once decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206*) *adj.* [clivus] *sloping downwards, down hill, sloping, steep:* collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim vergebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, ib. 4, 33: declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45: declivis latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17: spatium declivis Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: Aesulae declive arvom, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: flumina, Ov. M. 1, 39: cursum (ammum), Lucan. 114: sol declivis in occasum, Plin. 50, 76.

II. *Subst. declive, is, n.: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, if they retreated down hill, id. B. C. 3, 51: erat per declive receptus, ib. 3, 45: Ov. M. 2, 206.*

III. *Fig.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, ib. 15, 227: mulier aetate declivis, in the decline of life, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: Arn. 2, p. 74. Comp., Sup., and Adv. do not occur.*

dēclīvitas, ātis, *f.* [declivis] *a sloping place, declivity:* Caes. B. G. 7, 85.

dēcocta, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [decoctus, decoquo] *a cold beverage, invented by Nero: Suet. Ner. 48: Juv. 5, 50.*

dēcoctio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boiling down: decoctio lentisci, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. Meton.: a decoction: App. Herb. 77. II. Fig.: exhaustion, loss: unius decoctioni universi respondere coguntur, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 5.*

dēcoctus, neut. *ad. comp.* [id.] *Lit.: more cooked: Fig. of style: more elaborated: si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125.*

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a squanderer, a spendthrift, bankrupt: Cic. Phil. 2, 18: Cat. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Cod. Just. 10, 32, 40.*

dēcoctum, i, n. [id.] *a medicine, decoction: Plin. 22, 20, 23, etc.*

dēcoctus, a, um, *P. art.* [decoque.]

dēcoctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a boiling down, seething: omnes gemmae mellis decoctu nitescent, Plin. 37, 12, 74.*

dēcollātiō, a *beheading, τραχηλοκομία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή, Vet. Gloss.*

dē-collo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [collum] *to take off from the neck, ex collo deponere, Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est. decolles cave, Caecil. ib. Fig.: to deprive, rob of: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. in Diomed. p. 361 P.*

II. *to behead (rare): homines, Sen. Apocol. med.: Aur. Vict. Epit. 19. Absol.: milles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32.*

dē-cōlo, avi, *i. v. n.* [colum; lit. to trickle down; hence] *to come to nought, to fail: si spes decolabit, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 37: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Varr. R. 1, 2, 8.*

dē-cōlor, ōris, *adj.* [color] *discoloured, darkened, faded, stained, etc.: jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuat, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: decolor Indus, Prop. 4, 3, 10: Ov. A. A. 3, 130: heres (sc. Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor iuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42: ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Lucan. 7, 851: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57: resina, id. 16, 12, 23: cutem, id. 28, 12, 50. Poet.: depraved, degenerate: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326: (fama) decolor et factis inficienda tuis, Ov. H. 9, 4.*

dēcōlōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *a discolouring: quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27.*

dē-cōlōro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to discolour, deface, stain, soil, etc.: decoloratur id cujus color vitatur, non mutatur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decoloratis, Suet. Aug. 4 fin.: cutem, Cels. 2, 8 med.: labra et nares (pallor), ib. 6: decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: oliva ex albo decoloratur fitque luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9.*

2. *Fig.: to tarnish, pollute: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19: famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.*

dēcōlōrus, a, um, *adj.* *for decolor: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 113.*

dē-concīllo, i, *v. a.* *to take away, deprive of: nihil deconciliare ibus, nisi quid persibus sapis, Pl. frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. persicus: cf. Müller ad loc. 216.*

dē-condo, 3, *v. a.* *to hide away, secrete: in ventrem immensae beluae, Sen. Cons. ad. Marc. 10.*

dē-consuetūdo, ōnis, *f.* *disuse: in deconsuetudinem abire, Cod. Theod. frgm. 1, 1, 5.*

dē-contor (cunctor) *i. v. n. dep.* *to delay, hesitate (rare): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur, App. M. 10, p. 239.*

dē-cōquo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a.* *to boil down, boil away: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. 1, 2, 26: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: usque in quartam partem, ib. 12, 12, 3: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had passed off into dross, Liv. 32, 2.*

II. *Fig.: to waste away, diminish, keep down, consume, ruin. With acc.: multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7: Plin. 21, 6, 17: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claudian. in Eutrop. 2, 349. Poet. with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57. Absol.: spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Varr. R. 3, 2, 16: (imperium) inertia Caesarum quasi consenuit atque decoxit, Flor. 1 proem. § 8: templorum vectigalia quotidie decoquunt, Tert. Adv. Gent. 42. And of persons: to run*

through one's fortune, to become bankrupt: tenebre memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18: qui primus accepit cognomen Divitis, decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47.

III. to boil, cook: axungiam fctili novo, id. 28, 9, 37: cyathum aceti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25: leutem in vino, id. 22, 25; 71: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34: olus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74. 2. Meton.: to bring to maturity, to ripen: Plin. 17, 24, 37. § 226: ita utraque pastinatio decoquetur beneficio alioris aut solis, Pall. 1, 34, 7. Fig.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, not a luscious and mellow sweetness, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103.

dēcor, ōris, m. [DEC root of decet] comeliness, grace, fitness, elegance (mostly poet.): aetatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157: sua cuique proposita lex, suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22: decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67: est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 647: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849. Of style: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27. In plur.: P. Scipio orationem habuit plenam veris decoribus, Liv. 38, 58: Lucr. 4, 984.

2. Esp. of personal comeliness: charms, beauty (cf. decens): fugit retro levis juvenas et decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: et decor et linguae gratia ficta tua: Ov. H. 12, 12.

dēcorāmen, inis, n. [decoro] ornament, decoration: vittaque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dēcorāmentum, i, n. [id.] ornament, decoration: matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12.

dēcorē, adv. suitably, properly, decorously: ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 fin.: id. de Or. 1, 32, 144: Sall. J. 100 fin. II. elegantly, charmingly, beautifully: excelsum ad columnen formata decore sancta Jovis species, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20.

dē-cōrio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [corium] to take the skin off; to skin, to peel (very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dēcōris, e, or **dēcōr**, adj. [decus] fair-seeming, goodly, elegant, beautiful (very rare): decorem Ditem, Naev. in Prisc. p. 699 P.: armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. sign. ib.

dēcōritē, adv. elegantly, beautifully, etc.: impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

dēcōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decus] to make comely, to bedeck, adorn, attire, embellish, beautify: Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 46: pyram fulgentibus armis, Virg. Aen. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: designatorem lictoribus atris, surrounds, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes, id. Od. 2, 4, 14: Plin. 13, 16, 31: Liv. 1, 26. II. Fig.: to honour, distinguish, etc.: nemo me lacrimis decorat nec funera fletu faxit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: egregias animas decorate supremis muneribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 25: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic. Balb. 6 ad fin.: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude, praedicatione, literis monumentisque decorandam! id. Lig. 2 fin.: illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria decorabant, Sall. C. 12: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266: quam (remp.) ipse decorat atque auxerat, Cic. Pis. 12, 27: bonae numquam decorat suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

dēcōrōsus, a, um, adj. [decus] elegant, beautiful: annales Tanusii, Sen. Ep. 93 ad fin. dub.

dēcōrticatio, ōnis, f. [decortico] a barking, peeling: angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-cōrtico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [cortex] to strip the bark off; to bark, to peel (very rare): abietem, Plin. 16, 41, 80.

dēcōrus, a, um, adj. [decor] becoming, befitting, proper, decorous: with dat.: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, id. 2, 6: Tac. A. 1, 12. With abl.: facinora puerilia neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 24. With ad: nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. Absol.: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, id. de Sen. 9, 28: vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: cur facunda parum decoro inter verba cadit lingua silentio, in ill-becoming silence, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis quam aequabilitas universae vitae, ib. 1, 31, 111. 2. Subst.: decorum, i, n. that which is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum (for which Quint. uses decor): id quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest; huius vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari: qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27: ib. 1, 35: cuncta ad decorum imperii composita, Tac. H. 1, 71. II. Absol.: adorned, bedecked, graceful, beautiful, handsome: delubra deum, Lucr. 2, 352: aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3: galeas ensesque, Virg. Aen. 11, 194: insigne clipei, ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7: membra juventae, Virg. Aen. 4, 559: oculos, ib. 11, 480: pectus, ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, ib. 1, 2, 87: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juvena, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27: palaestra, noble, skilful, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1. With abl.: ductores ostro decori, Virg. Aen. 5, 133: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetra, ib. 2, 16, 6: deam formaque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: suis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80.

decotes, togae detritae, Fest. s. v.

dēcrēmentum, i, n. [decreasco] a decreasing, diminution: rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10: lunae, App. M. 11 init.

dē-crēmo, i. v. a. to burn up, consume by fire: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crēpitus, a, um, adj. [crepo] broken down, worn out, very old, decrepit: vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 43: anum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: hoc Eunucho, id. Eun. 2, 1, 25: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26: bestiola, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 fin.

dēcrescentia, ae, f. [decreasco] a decreasing, waning: quotidiana lunae, Vitr. 9, 4 ad fin.

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. to grow less, grow shorter, wane, decrease, diminish: ostreae cum luna pariter crescent pariterque decrescunt, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescent loca decrescuntibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345: aequora decrescunt, ib. 2, 292: decrescunt flumina, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescite, Plin. 2, 59, 60: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6: uncus aratri ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, i. e. wears away, Lucr. 1, 315: admiratio decrescit, Quint. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, i. e. seem smaller, Plin. Pan. 61. Poet. of places that gradually vanish through distance: Stat. Ach. 2, 308: Jam inquitur Aetna

totaque decrescit refugio Trinacria visu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 189.

2. to disappear altogether: cornua decrescunt, Ov. M. 1, 740.

dēcrētālis, e, adj. [decretum] belonging to or depending on a decree, decretal: successio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

dēcrētio, ōnis, f. [decerno] i. q. decretum, a decision, decree: poet. Marc. Cap. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging to a decision, decisive: non accedit ad decretorium stilum, i. e. to a definitive sentence, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horum illam decretoriam prospice, that fated hour (i. e. of death), id. Ep. 102 med.: dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 med.: pugna, Quint. 6, 4, 6.

dēcrētum, i, n. that which is determined in a particular case by the senate, consuls, etc. (a decretum of the senate differs in this way from a senatus consultum, though the distinction is not always observed: Smith's Ant. 387): a determination, decree, decision, ordinance, sentence: senatus Coelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: si qui eorum (sc. Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicitur, id. B. G. 6, 13: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 fin.: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25. 2. Meton. in philos. = δόγμα, a principle, doctrine, tenet: id. Acad. 2, 9, 27: ib. § 29: Sen. Ep. 94 and 95.

dēcrētus, a, um, Part. 1. [decerno]. 2. [decreasco].

dē-cūbo, i. v. n. to lie away from, out of: de eo lecto non decubat, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

dē-culco, i. v. a. [calco] to tread down, trample upon (very rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11: Stat. Th. 1, 622.

dē-culpātus, a, um, adj. faulty censurable: verbum, Gell. 19, 10.

dēcultārunt, valde occultarunt, Fest. s. v.

decuma, ae, v. decima.

decumanus, a, um, v. decimanus.

dēcūmātes, ūm, adj. plur. [decimus] belonging to tithes: agri, liable to tithes or tribute: Tac. Germ. 29 fin.

dē-cumbo, cūbui, 3. v. n. to lie down, go to bed, recline at table, etc.: Cato R. R. 156, 4: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad coenam vocat. Venio, decumbo, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 98: Cic. Verr. 3, 25. II. Of a vanquished gladiator, t. t. to fall: id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dēcuncis, is, m. [decem uncia] a measure or weight of ten unciae: Rheim. Fann. de Ponder. 46. Also decunx, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.

decunctor, ari, v. decontor.

decures, for decuriones, Fest. s. v.

dēcūria, ae, f. [decem: cf. centuria, lux-uria] a company of ten, a tithing, a decuria, decade, δεκάς: classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, 9, 7. Of things pellium tentoriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. II. In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, class, without reference to the number: most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (which were three till Augustus added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth): Cic. Verr. 2, 32 fin.: Suet. Aug. 32: id. Cal. 16: equitum, id. Tib. 41: scribarum, id. Claud. 1: viatoria, Inscr. Orell. no. 4076, 2204: servorum, Sen. Ep. 47: jocosely of a party of boon companions: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 62.

dēcūriālis, e, adj. [decuria] belonging to a decuria; hence subst. a member of a decuria: numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: decurialium gerulorum dispensator, Inscr. Orell. no. 874.

dēcūriātum, adv. [id.: cf. centuriatum] by decuriae: v. Charis. p. 165 P.

dēcūriātio, ōnis, f. [decurio] a dividing into decuriae: decuriatio tributum, descriptio populi, Cic. Planc. 18, 45

dēcūriātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a dividing into decuriae*: ubi (milites) ad decuriam aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

dēcūrio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decuria] *to divide into tens or decuriae*: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38: quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, id. Planc. 18, 45. Fig.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, *a man ten lustres old*, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 1.

dēcūrio, ōnis (also decurionus, like centurionus and curionus, Fest. s. v. centurionus), m. [id.] *the head of ten, the chief of a decuria, a decurion*: in the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Veget. Mil. 2, 14. 2. *a member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies*: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239: Cic. Sest. 4, 10: Caes. B. C. 1, 13: v. Smith's Ant. 318. 3. *a head-chamberlain*: decurio cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17.

dēcūriōnālis, e, adj. [decurio] *pertaining to a decurion*, "βουλευτικός," Gloss. Philox.: Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dēcūriōnātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the office of a decurion*: Cato in Fest. s. v. optio-natus: Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 sq.

dēcūriōnus, v. decurio.

dē-curro, cūcurri, more usually curri (but both Caes. and Liv. use the reduplicated form), cursum, 3. v. n. and a.

A. Neutr.: *to run down, go along, move, flow, sail down, etc.*: de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon atdens summa decurrit ab arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 41: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: jugis, Virg. Aen. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ad naves decurrunt, id. B. C. 1, 28: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2: ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum (*i. e. on board ship*), Cic. Fam. 16, 4: toto mari, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymba, id. F. 6, 777: pedibus siccis super summa aequora, id. M. 14, 50. Of things: monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: torrentem, Ov. M. 3, 569: uti naves decurrerent, *should set sail*, Tac. A. 15, 43: manus in scribendo decurrit, Quint. 11, 7, 11: India a montibus tota decurrit in planitiem immensam, *slopes down*, Plin. 6, 17, 21: so of geograph. position: populi cum Indo flumine decurrentes, id. 6, 20, 23. *Pass. Impers.*: nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8.

II. Milit. t. t. *to advance at a quick step, to charge, skirmish, manœuvre*: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv. 24, 48: id. 29, 22: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: ex omnibus partibus, ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (*sc. a Janiculo*), id. 2, 10: incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19. 2. Often in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games: in funere Gracchi tradunt armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17: Virg. Aen. 11, 189: Tac. A. 2, 7. *Pass. Impers.*: quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51. 3. Fig.: of abstract things, etc.: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. 3, 312: quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, Quint. 9, 2, 48: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, Liv. 38, 8: Tac. A. 4, 40. *Pass. Impers.*: decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv. 6, 19: Quint. 6, 1, 2: postremo eo decursum est, Liv. 26, 18: Tac. A. 3, 59. 2. Esp.: *to betake oneself to, run for help or refuge, have recourse to*: with ad: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15: ad istam hortationem, id. Caecin. 23, 63: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, no. 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseris preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just.

14, 2. *Pass. Impers.*: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 3. In Quint. of the flow of speech, verses, etc.: *to run on*: Quint. 9, 4, 55: id. 11, 1, 6, etc. 4. Prov.: quadrigae meae decucurrerunt (*sc. ex quo podagricus factus sum*), *i. e. my former cheerfulness is gone*, Petr. 64, 3.

B. Act.: septingenta millia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? *run through*, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83: decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 597: vada salsa cita decurrere puppi, Cat. 64, 6. 2. Fig.: decurso aetatis spatio, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 14: lumen vitae, Lucr. 3, 1055: vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41: aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 fin.: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem, *go along with me in the work which I have begun*, Virg. G. 2, 39: ista, quae abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 fin.: quantus equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu Maeonides, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149.

dēcursio, ōnis, f. [decurro] *a running or flowing down*: Arn. 2, p. 84.

II. Milit. t. t. *a manœuvre, evolution, sally, charge*: Brutus in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: Hirt. B. G. 8, 24. Also in celebrating a festival, especially at funeral games: Suet. Cal. 18: Galb. 6. And by water: Tiberina decursio, Cfr. Fin. 5, 24, 70.

dēcursus, a, um, Part. [decurro].

dēcursus, ūs, m. [id.] *a running down, downward course, descent, declivity*: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquarum, Lucr. 1, 284: rapidus (amni-um), Virg. Aen. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitiei, *slope, descent*, Auct. B. Hisp. 29. Meton.: *a descending aqueduct*: Vitruv. 8, 7.

II. Milit. t. t. *a manœuvring, evolution, sally, charge*: Liv. 1, 27: Tac. A. 2, 55: Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2. Also in celebrating a festival, especially in funeral games, περιδρομή: Liv. 40, 9: Pers. 6, 61: Gell. 7, 3: cf. decurro and decursio. 3. *a completed course, end of a course*: destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24. 4. Fig.: of time, etc.: facilius erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, *my career*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2 ad fin.: decursu honorum, *after filling every public office*, id. de Or. 1, 1. 2. In rhetoric: *the rhythmic movement of a verse*: Quint. 9, 4, 115.

dē-curto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. (only in the part. imperf. and perf.) *to cut off, maim, mutilate*: radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21: amicum suum undique decurtatum, quum aures illi nasumque abscessisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira. 3, 17: peniculamenta decurtans canteriorum, Arn. 5, p. 163. Fig. of style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

dēcus, ōris, n. [DEC, root of decet] *grace, ornament, splendour, glory, dignity*: with gen.: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4: civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: O decus Phoebe et dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum coeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20: O et praesidium et dulce decus meum, ib. 1, 1, 2: electos juvenes simul et decus in nuptiarum, *the choicest of the maidens*, Cat. 64, 78: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, *beauty*, ib. 3, 422. Absol.: verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 ad fin.: divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20: regium, id. J. 72: regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti decus, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Virg. Aen. 1, 429: immemores decoris liven-

tia pectora tundunt, *i. e. of their bodily charms*, Ov. M. 8, 535: decori parentibus esse, Lucr. 2, 643: imperatori nobilitas, quae antea decori, invidiae esse, Sall. J. 73: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Virg. E. 5, 32. 11. *moral dignity, virtue*: quum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: quos (*sc. Epicureos*) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44: decoris honestatisque causa, ib. 2, 17, 56: decus muliebre, *chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: sed ei (*sc. Semproniae*) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. C. 25.

dēcus, i, m. v. decussis, ad init.

dēcussātim, adv. in the form of a Roman ten (X), cross-wise: Vitruv. 1, 6: Col. 12, 56, 1.

dēcussātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *the intersection of two lines*: Vitruv. 1, 6.

dēcussio, ōnis, f. [decutio] *a shaking off, rejection*. Fig.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

dēcussis, is (also decus, i, a mutilated form used by the agrimensores), m. [decem as] *ten asses*: as a Roman coin, a ten-as piece: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Stat. Sil. 4, 9, 9. 2. *the number ten*: ex singularibus rebus, quae movades apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur decussis, Vitruv. 3, 1. Hence, decussis sexis, or in one word, **decussissexis**, the number sixteen, ib. 3. *the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross*, like the letter X: regula fligitur in primo decussis puncto, id. 10, 11: Plin. 18, 34, 77.

dēcusso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [decussis] *to divide cross-wise*, in the form of an X: Cic. Tim. 7 med.: Col. 3, 13, 12.

dēcussus, a, um, Part. [decutio].

dē-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to shake, beat, or cast down or off*: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13, 27: lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3: hordeum spicis, id. 18, 7, 14: mella foliis, Virg. G. 1, 131: silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, *hath shaken off the leafy honours from the woods*, ib. 2, 404: Hor. Epod. 11, 6: rorem, Virg. G. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141: pinnae muri, Liv. 40, 45: muros arietis, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50: collem decusso Labieni praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, Auct. B. Afr. 50 fin.: quin ex ocluso atque obsignato armario decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, *to shake out*, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 4. Fig.: cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13 (*al. decursa*).

dē-damno, avi, i. v. a. *to absolve, acquit*: Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dēcet, cult. 2. v. *impers. it misbecomes, is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming*: constr. like simple verb: decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, contraque item dedecere, Cic. Or. 22, 74. 3. With subst. as subject, and acc. of person: neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. In plur.: nec dominam motae dedecere comae, id. Am. 1, 7, 12. 2. Without acc.: ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104. 3. With inf. as subject, and acc. of pers.: oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: te incingi zona, Ov. H. 9, 66: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124. 2. Without acc.: (togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, id. 11, 3, 140: Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17. 4. Absol.: ut is, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedecet, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132. By poet. license personal: *to dishonour, disgrace*: si non dedecul tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340.

dē-dēcor, ōris, *adj.* *unseemly, unbecoming, shameful, vile* (very rare): *dedecorem amplexi vitam*, Stat. Th. 11, 760: *dedecores inultique terga ab hostibus caedebantur*, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.

dē-dēcoratio, ōnis, *f.* [*dedecoro*] *disgrace, dishonour*: *turpitudine et dedecoratio*, Tert. Cor. mil. 14.

dē-dēcorator, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *one who dishonours, a reviler, blasphemer*: *deorum*, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dēcōro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame*: *mores, quibus boni se dedecorant*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 23: *et urbis auctoritatem et magistrum*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: *se flagitiis*, Sall. J. 85: Suet. Ner. 36.

dē-dēcōrōsē, *adv.* *disgracefully*: *dedecore vixi, turpius peream*, Nero in Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *ad fin.*

dē-dēcōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*dedecus*] *disgraceful, dishonourable* (very rare): *nex*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.* *Comp.*: Hier. in Jes. 16, 58, 10.

dē-dēcōrus, a, um, *adj.* *disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful* (very rare): Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 73: *majoribus suis dedecorus*, Tac. A. 3, 32.

dē-dēcus, ōris, *n.* *disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame*: *cum ignominia et dedecore perire*, Cic. Div. 2, 9: *flagitium et dedecus*, id. Mur. 5, 12: *cum probro atque dedecore*, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: *vitam per dedecus amittere*, Sall. C. 20: *dedecus admittere, to incur*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: *tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt*, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: *an ea quoque dicitur hujus, si una haec dedecori est parum?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93: *dedecori esse studiis ac literis*, Cic. Att. 8, 11: *aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit*, id. Off. 1, 39, 139. *Meton.*: *that which causes shame, a blot, blemish*: *quum nec prodere visum dedecus auderet, i. e. the ass's ears of Midas*, Ov. M. 11, 184: *naturae dedecus, of the ass*, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11: Liv. 3, 51. *II.* *baseness, vice, turpitude, a vicious action, etc.*: *quum decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, itemque dedecus illi summum malum, hic solum*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: *ad aver-tendos tantorum dedecorum rumores*, Suet. Cal. 48: *elige, fictum esse Jovem malis, an te per dedecus ortum, through the unchastity of your mother*, Ov. M. 9, 26: *dedecorum pretiosus emptor*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

dē-dēcātio, ōnis, *f.* [*dedico*] *a dedicating, consecration*: *aedis*, Liv. 2, 27: *theatri*, Plin. 7, 48, 49: *pontis*, Suet. Cal. 32.

dē-dēcātivē, *adv.* *affirmatively*: Marc. Cap. 4, p. 128.

dē-dēcātivus, a, um, *adj.* [*dedico*] = *affirmativus, affirmative, opp. abdica-tivus*: *propositio*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30.

dē-dēcator, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *one who dedicates*: hence, *a founder, author*: *damnationis nostrae*, Tert. Apol. 5.

dē-dēco, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* (*per tmesin*): *data deque dicata*, Lucil. in Non. 287, 28) *to announce, declare*: *legati quo missi sunt, veniunt, dedicant mandata*, Coel. in Non. 280, 7: *praedia etiam in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti*, Cic. Flacc. 32: *haec quoque res etiam naturam dedicat ejus, shows*, Lucr. 3, 209. *2.* *Leg. t. t. to affirm*: *aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: Virtus bonum est: dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30. *II.* *Esp. relig. t. t. to set apart to a deity, consecrate, dedicate*: *nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides?* Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: *aedem Saturno*, Liv. 2, 21: *aedem Mercurii*, id. 2, 27: *delubrum Homeri*, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: *simulacrum Jovis*, id. Verr. 4, 28: *loca sacris faciendis*, Liv. 1, 21: *aram Augusto*, Suet. Claud. 2. Hence of the deity itself to which a temple is dedicated (or rather, perhaps, the image or

statue of the deity: (cf. Plin. N. H. 7, 35: *pudicissima femina (Sulpicia) electa ex centum praeceptis, quae simulacrum Veneris ex sibyllinis libris dedicaret*): *ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: see also id. 2, 31, 79: *Apollinem*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1: *te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat aede Livia*, Ov. F. 6, 637. *III.* *Meton.*: *to dedicate, inscribe a book, etc.*: *honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis*, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30: Plin. H. N. praef. § 12: *Quint. 4 prooem. § 1.* And, *Gen.*: *to destine, dispose, set apart, devote, to any use or purpose*: *equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem*, Curt. 9, 3: *qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt*, Quint. 9, 3, 89: *Parrhasii tabulam in cubiculo dedicavit*, Suet. Tib. 44: *domum*, id. Ner. 31: *theatrum*, id. Aug. 43: *amphitheatrum*, id. Tit. 7: *thermus atque gymnasium*, id. Ner. 12. [In this word the Romans seem to have confounded two different roots, *dīc* (dicere), "speak," and *dīc* (dicare), "bind:" the meaning under No. 1. being connected with *dīc*, and under Nos. II. and III. with *dīc*.]

dē-dēgnatio, ōnis, *f.* [*dedignor*] *a disdaining, refusal* (rare): *tacita*, Quint. 1, 2, 31: *parendi*, Plin. Pan. 18.

dē-dēgnor, atus, *i. v. dep.* *to think unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse*. With *acc.*: *quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos*, Virg. Aen. 4, 536: *virum Pelasgum*, Ov. H. 12, 83: *Philippum patrem*, Curt. 6, 11: *nec dedignanda carmina*, Sil. 13, 538. With *inf.*: *magni genibus procumbere non est dedignata Jovis*, Ov. M. 13, 586: *Tac. A. 2, 34 fin.* *Absol.*: *accendebat dedignantem et ipse*, ib. 2, 2.

dē-dēdisco, didici, *i. v. a.* *to unlearn, to forget*. With *acc.*: *qui, quod didicit, id dediscit*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 56: *multa oportet discat atque dediscat*, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.*: *haec verba*, id. Brut. 46, 171: *nomen disciplinamque populi Romani*, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: *sermonem*, Quint. 1, 1, 5: *Ov. R. Am. 503.* With *inf.*: (*eloquentia*) *loqui pene dedisceret*, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: *loqui*, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46: *amare*, id. R. Am. 297.

dē-dēditim, *adv.* *by surrender, acc. to* Diom. p. 402 P.

dē-dēditio, ōnis, *f.* [*dedo*] *a putting or laying down (of arms), an unconditional surrender, of which the form occurs in Liv. 1, 38 [v. dedititi], a surrender, capitulation*: *Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: *de deditione agere*, id. B. C. 3, 28: *aliquem in deditiōnem accipere*, id. B. G. 1, 28: *de faciēda ad hostem deditiōnem*, Quint. 3, 8, 23: *necessariam subire deditiōnem*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: *in deditiōnem venire*, Liv. 9, 20: *omissa deditiōne*, Sall. J. 66: *deditio ad tam infestis*, Liv. 28, 22: *ad Romanos*, id. 8, 25: *quum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditiōnem quidem feceris*, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48: *deditiōnem suam ad aliquem absentem mittere*, Flor. 3, 7, 5.

dē-dēditius or **-cius**, ii, *m.* [*deditio*] *one who has surrendered*: hence the *Peregrini Dediticii* were those who had surrendered unconditionally to the Roman people, and had no other relation to Rome than that of subjects: *quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri*, Liv. 7, 31: *Gai. Inst. 1, 14*: *Caes. B. G. 1, 27.* *II.* *one of the three classes of Libertini*. By the *Lex Aelia Sentia*, slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment, and were afterwards manumitted, only acquired the status of peregrini dediticii: *Gai. Inst. 1, 13; v. Smith's Ant. 388.*

dē-dēditus, a, um, *Part.* [*dedo*] *given up*. *II.* *Adj.*: *devoted to, fond of, addicted to*. With *dat.*: *hoc magis sum Publico deditus*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: *nimis equestri ordini deditus*, id. Brut. 62, 223: *eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit*, id. Verr. 3, 24: *his studiis*, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: *artibus*, ib. 1, 1, 2: *nec*

studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105: *animum libidini deditus*, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: *vitilis flagitiosque omnibus*, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.*: *ventri atque somno*, Sall. C. 2: *somno ciboque*, Tac. Germ. 15: *corporis gaudiis*, Sall. J. 2: *quaestui atque sumptui*, id. C. 13 *fin.* *Comp.*: *uxoribus deditior*, Eutr. 10, 15. *Sup.*: *ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi*, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. In *Lucret.* and *Catull.* with *in*: *in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est*, Lucr. 3, 647: *in rebus animus*, id. 4, 816: *Cat. 61, 102.* With an *adv.* of place: *ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant*, Liv. 1, 9. *2.* *Dedita opera, adverb.*: *purposely, intentionally*: *Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 29*: *Cic. Att. 10, 3*: *Liv. 2, 29*: also, *opera dedita*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: and, *acc. to the MSS.*, also ellipt. *dedita*, id. Att. 15, 4.

dē-dēdo, didi, ditum, *i. v. a.* *lit. to put down; hence in military language, to put down (arms), to surrender; with pron. reflect. to capitulate*: *si ego injuste impleque illos homines illasque res dedier nuncio populi Rom. mihi exposco, an old formula in declaring war*, Liv. 1, 32: *urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 71: *qui postulerent, eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: *Vercingetorigem*, ib. 7, 89: *auctores belli*, Liv. 9, 1: *eum hostibus*, Suet. Caes. 24: *Cirtam*, Sall. J. 35: *Ambiani se suaeque omnia sine mora dederunt*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: *dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 102: *sese dedere sine fraude constituunt*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: *incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur*, ib. 3, 28. *II.* In *gen.*: *to give up, yield, surrender*. *ancillas dedo*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7: *aliquem in pistrinum*, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28: *aliquem hostibus in cruciatum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: *ad supplicium*, Liv. 1, 5: *ad exitium*, Tac. A. 1, 32: *ad necem*, Liv. 9, 4: *neci*, Virg. G. 4, 90: *telis militum*, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: *aliquem istis*, id. Verr. 4, 42: *mihi iratae infamem juvenem*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46. *Poet.*: *dedere manus, for the usual dare manus: to give up, yield*: *si tibi vera videntur, dede manus; aut si falsum est, accingere contra*, Lucr. 2, 1043. *III.* *Fig.*: *to give up, make over, assign, abandon*: and with *pron. reflect.*: *to apply, devote oneself*: *Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: *membra molli somno*, Lucr. 3, 113: *aures suas poetis*, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.*: *animum sacris*, Liv. 1, 31: *aliquem cupiditati crudelitatiue alicujus*, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.*: *filiam libidini App. Claudii*, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.*: *Tac. A. 3, 23*: *cum quibus erat cumque una his sese dedere*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 36: *se totum Catoni*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: *cui (sc. patrine) nos totos dedere debemus*, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5: *se toto animo huic discendi delectationi*, id. Tusc. 5, 39 *ad fin.*: *se doctrinae*, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: *se amicitiae eorum*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: *se me totum aegritudini dedam*, Cic. Att. 9, 4: *se totos libidinibus*, id. Tusc. 1, 30. With *ad*: *quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit*, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: *se ad literas memoriasque veteres*, Gell. 2, 21. *Absol.*: *dediderim periculis omnibus*, Cic. frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.

dē-dēdō, 2. *v. a.* *to unteach, to teach the contrary* (rare). With double *acc.*: *aliquem geometriam*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: *moneo regnorum gaudia temet dedoceas*, Stat. Th. 2, 409. With *acc.* and *inf.*: *populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use false terms*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20. *Pass.*: *quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: *ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur*, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

dē-dēdōlentia, ae, *f.* *cessation of pains* *ἀναλγσία*, Vet. Gloss.

dē-dēdōleo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *to give over, grieving*: *Ov. F. 3, 480*: *id. R. Am. 294*

dē-dōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to hew away, to chip off, make smooth*: partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid*, App. M. 6, p. 178: ossa fracta fabrilī manu, Mart. 11, 84. Jocosely: senem exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Pl. Mem. 5, 2, 106: fustium quoque crebris ictibus dedolabar, *was cudgelled soundly*, App. M. 7, p. 195: and in an obscene sense: ib. 9, p. 220.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead or draw down, to bring away or off*: cur Epicurus atonios de via deducat, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: eum contionari conantem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: pedes de lecto, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 82: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21: summa vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov. M. 3, 480: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. E. 6, 71: lunam coelo, ib. 8, 69: dominam Ditis thalamo, id. Aen. 6, 397: tota malo carbasa deducit, *spreads all sail*, Ov. M. 11, 477: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: (me) genitor deducere lectos jusserat inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322: Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant, suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: rivos, *to lead off into the fields*, Virg. G. 1, 269: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbanī, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: Jovem, Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, Ov. M. 4, 311: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu brachia, *moves*, Prop. 2, 22, 5. With *prep.* and *acc.* denoting the end: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32: juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: deducto ad terram Stephano, Suet. Dom. 17: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405: impedimenta in proximum colleni, Caes. B. G. 7, 68: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 153: aliquem in conspectum Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55. Hence, II. *to conduct or accompany* a person as a mark of respect: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia, assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.*: cf. Tac. A. 3, 14. 2. Esp. *to conduct* a bride to her husband: bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 90: virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptiam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5: uxorem domum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 *fin.* Absol.: Liv. 42, 12: Prop. 4, 3, 13. Also in a dishonourable sense: *to bring one a concubine, to procure*: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 36: Cic. Verr. 3, 34. 3. *to lead in triumph or procession*: Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.*: Invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43. III. Milit. *t. t.*: *to withdraw* troops: also *to lead them to a person or place*: praesidia de locis deducere, Sisenna in Non. 289, 15: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: legionem ab opere, id. B. C. 3, 69: deducta Orico legione, ib. 3, 34: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: iis deducto exercitu rerum omnium inopia pereundum videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: milites ad Ciceronem deducere, ib. 5, 27: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum. Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.*: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: quas Caesari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, praesidia eo deducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18. IV. *to lead forth, conduct (colonists)*: coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, ib. 1, 14: coloniam in aliquem iocum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: Aquileia colonia latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est

deducta, Liv. 40, 34: in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emanantur agri a privatīs, quo plebs publice deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: alterum triumvirum colonis deducendis, Sall. J. 42. Absol.: Tac. H. 4, 65. V. Nautical *t. t.*: *to undock or launch a ship*: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: deducunt socii naves, Virg. Aen. 3, 71: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41: naves litore, Virg. Aen. 4, 398: puppim, Prop. 1, 6, 15: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 445. Rarely for subducere, *to bring into port, to dock*: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: Petr. 101, 8. VI. In weaving: *to spin out a thread or yarn*: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Cat. 64, 313: Ov. M. 4, 36. Meton.: *to weave*: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is represented in weaving*, ib. 6, 69. Hence, Fig.: *to make thinner, attenuate*: vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. in Macr. Sat. 6, 4. VII. Legal *t. t.*: *to lead away* a person from a disputed possession in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action: appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius, Cic. pro Tull. frgm. § 20: placuit Caecinae constituere quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur, id. Caecin. 7, 20. VIII. *to deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. So in arithm.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum numi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15. IX. Fig.: quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec ceteriora, Cic. Reg. frgm. in Non. 85, 20: aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13: atque de sententia, id. Brut. 25 *ad fin.*: perterritos a timore, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 4, 6: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, *whence derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19: nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 803: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4: rem ad otium, ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aednos), Caes. B. G. 7, 54: aliquem in periculum, ib. 7, 50: rem in controversiam, ib. 7, 63: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut equites possent flumen transire, Caes. B. C. 1, 62: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15. 2. *to mislead, seduce, entice*, etc. (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: sibi esse facile, Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, Nep. Alcib. 8. 3. *to draw or work out* (a poem, oration, etc.), *to compose*: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: mille die versus, id. S. 2, 1, 4: carmina, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: Aeolium carmen ad Italos modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14: nihil expositum, Juv. 7, 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60: primaque ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3: id. Tr. 2, 560.

deductim, adv. acc. to Diomed. p. 168.

deductio, ōnis, f. [deduco] *a leading down, away, on, etc.*: rivorum a

fonte, *a drawing off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33. Albanæ aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 *ad fin.* Hence, 1. *a settling* (of soldiers and others) *as colonists, a colonizing*: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: quae erit in istos agros deductio? id. Agr. 1, 5, 16. oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53 *fin.* 2. *a leading of a bride to her husband*: sponsae in domum mariti, Pompon. Dig. 23, 2, 5. 3. Legal *t. t.*: *a leading a person from an estate, as a form of beginning a lawsuit*: ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27: cf. deduco, no. vii.

4. *a deduction, diminution*: ex omni pecunia certis nominibus deductiones fieri solebant, id. Verr. 3, 78: heres sine deductione xx, i. e. vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. no. 3041: sine ulla deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4. II. Fig.: *a deducing, an inference*: ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur contraversia quam judicationem appellamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

deductor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who brings; a bringer, bearer*: Tert. Cor. mil. 4. 2. *one who accompanies, attends on* a candidate, etc.: Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 17.

deductōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *drawing off, carrying away, purgative*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

II. Subst.: deductorium, ii, n. *a drain*: Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

deductus, a, um, Part. [deduco].

II. Adj.: *drawn down, bent inwards*, said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab lino deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. 2. (acc. to deduco, no. vi.) *thin, weak*: deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. in Non. 289, 16: deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius in Macr. Sat. 6, 4: carmen, *spun out*, Virg. E. 6, 5: Quint. 8, 2.

ductus, ūs, m. [id.] *a drawing or dragging down* (rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109.

dedux, ūcis, adj. [id.] *derived, descended*: Symm. Ep. 8, 68, dub.

dē-erro (in the poets dissyllabic), avi, atum, i. v. n. *to wander away, go astray* (rare): deerrare a patre, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 54: qui in itinere deerravissent, Cic. ap. Lact. 6, 24: itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, Virg. E. 7, 7. Of things: jaculantium ictus deerratos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66. II. Fig.: magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: sententia et visu, Col. 2, 2, 15: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64. Pass. Impers.: ubi semel recto deerratatum est, Vell. 2, 3 *fin.* Absol.: multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac. A. 13, 2.

dēfaecābilis (defec.), e, adj. [defaeco] *that may easily be cleansed*: cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

dēfaecatio (defec.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a cleansing, purifying*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-faeco (defec.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [faex] *to cleanse from dregs, to strain, refine*: vinum, Col. 12, 33: Plin. 18, 26, 63. II. In gen.: *to cleanse, to wash*: se, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aerem, Veg. 1, 20, 3.

III. Fig.: *to clear up, make clear, purify*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: mens, ib. 2, 12: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *serene*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 1.

defanatus, a, um, adj. [fama] *dishonoured, infamous*: homine turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatisimus, Gell. 18, 3.

defanatus, a, um, adj. [fanum] *profaned, desecrated*: Arn. 4, p. 153.

dē-fārinātus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *reduced to flour*: semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

defatigatio (defet.), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] *a wearying, weariness, fatigue*: Caes. B. G. 3, 19: Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20.

dē-fātigo (in MSS. also defetigo), avi, atum, i, v. a. *to weary out, tire, fatigue, exhaust* (either of the body or mind): quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, ib. 5, 16: exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85: opus faciam ut defatiger usque, ingratis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, id. Ph. 5, 3, 11: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. Once with *inf.*: Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *ad fin.* Fig.: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: ubertate nimia prioris aevi defatigatum et effectum solum, *worn out*, Col. 1 praef. § 1.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defecabilis, defecatio, and defeco, v. defaec.

defectio, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] *a failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance*: ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitis efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, *to exhaustion, fainting*, Suet. Vesp. 24: Tac. A. 6, 50: mulierum a conceptu defectio, *sworn*, Plin. 23, prooem. 4 (3): aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2: animae, Cels. 7, 33. Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse*: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: perfecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 12: Tac. A. 1, 28. 2. In gramm.: *an ellipsis*: dicere aliquid per defectionem, *elliptically*, Gell. 5, 8.

3. *defection, desertion, revolt*: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: Liv. 7, 42: Tac. A. 2, 8: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. Fig.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.

defectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *imperfect, defective*: defectiva et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. 2. In gramm.: nomina, verba, *defective*.

defector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who revolts, a rebel, apostate*: parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48: Suet. Ner. 43.

defectrix, icis, *f.* *adj.* [id.] *defective, imperfect*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

defectus, a, um, *Part.* [deficio]. 1. *Adj.*: *weakened, enfeebled, weak*: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1 prooem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 6, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285: defectae senectutis homine, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and auctiora), App. Apol. p. 283.

defectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a failing, failure, luck, disappearance*: lactis (mammarum), Plin. 20, 23, 96: stomachi, id. 19, 5, 29: animi, *a swoon*, id. 20, 2, 6: albicante purpurae defectu, *fading away into white*, id. 37, 9, 40. Of the eclipsing of the heavenly bodies: solis, Lucr. 5, 750: defectus solis varios, lunaeque labores, Virg. G. 2, 478: ejus (sc. lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.* 2. *defection, revolt*: legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.

dē-fēndo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [root FEND, strike, whence of-fendo, in-fensus] *to strike down from, to ward off, to keep away or off, to repel, avert*. Constr. in gen. only with acc. of thing or person to be warded off: rarely with the add. of the thing or pers. to be defended. ut tu morbos calamitates

intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas, averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, Enn. in Non. 277, 21: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2: nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14: sitim fonte et pura lymphā, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.*: vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, id. Mur. 3: hunc furorem, Virg. Aen. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99. 2. With *ab* and *abl.* of the thing to be defended: (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1: proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. R. Am. 625. Poet.: with *dat.*: his injuriam foribus defendere, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Virg. E. 1, 47: aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3: Daunia tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318. 3. Meton.: *to watch over, guard, protect, defend*: constr. with acc. alone, with acc. and *ab*, with *abl.*, with *ab* only, with *contra*, *adversus* and *acc.*, and *absol.*: Aedui ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.*: se armis, ib. 6, 34: se armis adversus aliquem, Liv. 42, 41: se manu, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: castra, ib. 3, 3: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17: aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: aliquem contra iniquos, id. Fam. 11, 27: causam, id. Clu. 27, 74: justitiam, id. Am. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1: locum, *to preserve, maintain*, id. Quint. 13, 43: vicem modo rhetoris atque poetae, *to sustain the part of*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorem partes, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (sc. ab incendio), Liv. 26, 27: Aedui quum se suaeque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: aliquem ab injuria, ib. 5, 20: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall. J. 49: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39, 24: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulnere faucis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23. *Absol.*: quum jam defenderet nemo, ib. 2, 33: quibus eae partes ad defendendum obvenerunt, ib. 7, 81 *fin.* 3. Esp. of a proposition, argument, etc.: *to uphold, support, maintain*: (Carneades) nullam unquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 *fin.*: me id maxime defendisse, *have chiefly striven for*, id. Rosc. Am. 47: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, nunquam acquitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, *is maintained*, id. Fin. 3, 21, 71: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, *alleged in defence*, Tac. A. 13, 43: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19: quae (turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117. 4. In the later jurid. Lat.: *to claim or prosecute at law*: quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, i. e. *legally to avenge his murder*, ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7.

dē-fēnērātus, a, um, *adj.* [fenero] *weighed down by usury, indebted*: plurimis creditoribus defeneratus, App. Apol. p. 322.

defensa, ae, *f.* [defendo] *defence*: Tert. adv. Marc. 18.

defensio, ōnis, *f.* [defendo] *a warding off, defending, defence*: Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: urbium, ib. 7, 23: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Coel. 4: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, id.

Fam. 1, 7. 2. *a prosecution at law*: mortis, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1.

defensio, avi, i, v. *freq.* [defenso] *to defend often, to practise defending* (rare): haec non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam antea defensitaverat, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: causas, id. Brut. 26, 100.

defenso, avi, atum, i, v. *freq.* [defendo] *to ward or keep off carefully*. defensare metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105. 2. *to defend, protect* (rare): moenia, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 30: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376: se ipsa moenia defensabant, Liv. 26, 45 (*al.* defendebant).

defensor, ōris, *comm.* [id.] *one who wards or keeps off*: neclis, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2. 2. *a warder, guardian, protector*: murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: quod vacuum (oppidum) ab defensoribus esse audiebat, ib. 2, 12: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12: octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15: Hor. S. 2, 5, 30: opp. petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: mulier defensor alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.*: canes defensores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.

2. Defensor civitatis, plebis, or loci, *a provincial magistrate* in the later period of the empire (after A.D. 365), concerning whom v. Smith's Ant. 968, s. v. Provincia. 3. Meton. of things: *the guards* (sublicae) of a bridge: Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

defensorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to defence*: judicia honorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

defenstrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who defends*: Cic. in Prisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. *irreg.* *to bring, bear, or carry down or away*: roseam Matuta per oras aetheris Auro-ram defert, Lucr. 5, 656: Rhodanus amnis segnem deferens Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5: ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 645. The direction is gen. denoted by *acc.* and *prep.*, an *adv.*, or the *dat.*: literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: natos ad flumina, Virg. Aen. 9, 604: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: in undas deferar, Virg. E. 8, 60: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in acrarium, Liv. 5, 25: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in praecipua deferri, id. 5, 47: deferar in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269: hunc sub aequora, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferabant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822: pallam mihi detulisti, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 42: epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109. 2. Naut. t. t. *to bring to land, to drive ashore*: onerariae duae paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.*: una (navis) delata Oricum, id. B. C. 3, 14: quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.* 2. Gen.: *to convey* (rare): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 69. 3. Mercant. t. t. *to bring to market, to sell*: dumque virent nexos deferre maniplos, Col. 10, 315: pullum, Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42. 4. Fig.: of abstract objects, etc.: *to bring, hand over, refer, offer transfer*, etc.: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pig-nora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 *ad fin.*: fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: qui ad agendum nihil cogitasti detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poeta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68: ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: imperium ad aliquem, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1: omnia ad unum, id. Manil. 23, 67: sibi a Caesare regnum

civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fascos indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 34: praenuntium quod P. R. hujus majoribus semper detulerat, huic denegabat, Cic. Fl. 1: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octaviam neptem conditionem, Suet. Caes. 27. With *acc.* alone, or *absol.*: iusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 7, 6, 6: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23. 2. Esp. of oral communication: *to bring an account, to tell, report, announce, state*: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 52: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: haec a compluribus ad Caesarem deferbantur, ib. 5, 6: qui ad Caesarem detulerunt delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7. falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Caes. B. C. 3, 59 *fin.* Hence,

3. Legal *t. t.*: nomen (and post-Aug., aliquem), *to indict, impeach, accuse, inform against*: nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Coel. 31, 76: nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) eadem de re, id. Coel. 23, 56: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82: huic eidem Soprato idem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 28. ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3: Capitonem, Tac. A. 13, 33: reos ad praetorem, ib. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79: defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48: adulterii, ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, ib. 2, 27: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11. *Absol.*: et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22. Rarely, *to denounce*: quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 1. 4. Deferre aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the treasury*: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, id. Phil. 5, 5 *fin.*: quanquam rationes deferre properarim, id. Fam. 5, 20: mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10. Hence of persons: *to recommend them to the state*: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.*: ait Pompeius trinos se praefectos delaturum, id. Att. 5, 7.

dē-fervefācio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* *to seethe or boil down, to boil thoroughly*: brassicam bene, Cato R. R. 157, 9: aquam in aheno, Vitr. 8, 5: radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64. 2. Meton.: aer defervefactus in pulmone, Varr. in Lact. Opif. Dei, 17.

dē-fervēo, 2. *v. n.* *to boil thoroughly*: of wine, *to ferment completely*: Plin. 14, 9, 11 *fin.*

dē-fervesco, fervi and (post-Aug.) ferbui, 3. *v. n.* *to cease boiling, cool down*: ubi lupinus deferterit, Cato R. R. 96: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*: deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3: ubi coelum enituit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1. II. Fig. of the fire of passion: *to cease raging, to grow calm, to be allayed*: ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.*: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72: quum adolescentiae cupiditates deferviscent, Cic. Coel. 18, 43. 2. Of intellectual subjects: *to become moderate*: Quasi deferverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.*: hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2. III. Meton. (from the fermenting of wine): *to become clear*: novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 *fin.*

fessus, a, um, *Part.* [defetiscor]. 30, *v.* defatigo.

entia, ae, *f.* [defetiscor] weariness: Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fētiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3. *v. n.* *dep.* [fatiscor] *to become tired, to grow weary, faint.* As verb. *fin.* exceedingly rare, but

very freq. in the *part. perf.*: neque defetiscar experiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23: ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 54: non si quid malae pugnae acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: aggerunda aqua defessi, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 14: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: defessus totius diei labore, ib. 7, 88: vulneribus, ib. 1, 25: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: labore atque itinere disputationis meae, ib. 2, 57 *fin.*: convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: defessi Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 1, 157. Fig. of things: arbores defatiscences, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10 *fin.*: orant defessis subeant rebus, Sil. 1, 566.

dē-fīcio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.* In the pass. sometimes like *fio*, fieri: defit, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 46: defunt, Gell. 20, 8: defiat, Pl. Men. 1, 4, 3: id. Rud. 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2): [*facio*] *to stand aloof, leave, forsake, abandon, revolt from*: ab amicitia populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 3: ab Aeduis, ib. 2, 14: ab rege, Sall. J. 56: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, *had stood aloof*, Cic. Planc. 35: a republica, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 1, 31: quod primus a patribus ad plebem defecisset, *had gone over, deserted*, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61: ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61. *Absol.*: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17. Fig.: si a virtute defeceris, Cic. Am. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16. II. With *acc.*: *to leave, abandon, be wanting, fail*: (usu. of neuter or abstract, rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficient, id. Verr. 2, 21: ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, id. Rep. 1, 23: tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30. Poet. with *inf.*: nec me deficiet nautas rogare citatos, i. e. *I will not cease*, Prop. 1, 8, 23. With *dat.* (rare): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: nostris (al. nostros), vires lassitudine deficiebant, id. B. C. 2, 41: Stat. Ach. 1, 445. Pass.: quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64: mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *ad fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, *unable to pay*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33. *Absol.*: non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: fructus ex arboribus, ib. 3, 58: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. B. G. 4, 20: vereretur ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, ib. 1, 16: in hac voce defecit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99 (for which deficere vita, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 19): quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. Fig.: ne negotio desisteret, neu animo deficeret, *nor lose courage*, ib. 3, 112 *fin.*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: ne deficiant (opes) animum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo,

in illo die, Juppiter, etc., i. e. *depart from the conditions*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: simulac defecit suppeditare materiae, Lucr. 1, 1039: Sil. 3, 112. III. Of the form *fio*: *to be wanting, fail, cease*. With *dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22. *Absol.*: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Pl. Men. 1, 4, 3: Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 63: nunquamne causa defiet? Liv. 9, 11: eadem autem ipsa, quae crescente luna gliscunt, deficiente contra luna deflunt, Gell. 20, 8. Fig.: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* *to fix down, to fix, fasten*, etc.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: sudes sub aqua, ib. 5, 18: trabes, id. B. C. 1, 27: asseres in terra defigebantur, ib. 2, 2: verutum in balteo, id. B. G. 5, 44: sicam in consulis corpore, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: tellure hastas, Virg. Aen. 12, 130: hastas terra, ib. 6, 652: Liv. 1, 25: cruci defiguntur, Varr. in Non. 221, 13: arborem penitus terrae, Virg. G. 2, 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 22: morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12. II. Of persons, moveable bodies, etc.: *to arrest, render immovable, fix, fasten*: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: defixa coelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5: defixere aciem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless*, Tac. Agr. 34: defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. A. 13, 16: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos ocellos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15. *Absol.*: oculos, *to fix one's eyes on the ground*, Tac. A. 3, 1. III. Fig. of abstract objects: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: defigere animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, id. Acad. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 2, 11: in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13.

IV. *to fix in amazement, stupefy, astound*: utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, id. 1, 29. In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: Liv. 8, 7. V. Religious *t. t.*: *to lay down as fixed, to denounce*: quae augur vitiosa dira defixerit, irrita sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*

2. In imprecations, *to devote, curse*: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: nomina cera, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg. Cir. 377. VI. *to censure, blame*: culpam defigere, Pers. 5, 16.

dē-fīngo, nxi, 3. *v. u.* *to form, fashion* (very rare): panem, Cato R. R. 74. Fig.: dum defingit Rheni luteum caput, *describes*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dē-fīnio, ixi, itum, 4. *v. a.* *to set bounds to, to limit, mark out*: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: orbes coeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64. II. Fig. of abstract objects: *to define, determine, limit or explain by definition*: genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id. Sest. 45, 97: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. de Or. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: unum hoc definitio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *this only I lay down*, id. Rep. 1, 1 *fin.*: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quam eam virtutem

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di-unt propugnantem pro aequitate, id. Off. 1, 19. Also, in gen. *to mark out, fix, determine*: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: tempus adeundi, ib. 7, 83: ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11: neque ego annos definiam, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatam in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediari, definias, id. Acad. 2, 36: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 43. 2. *to keep within bounds, restrict, confine*: non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definitur viris, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, id. Am. 16, 58. III. *to end, finish* (very rare): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, id. Verr. 4, 52: id. Or. 19 fin.

definitē, *adv. precisely, definitely, distinctly*: Cic. Balb. 14: id. de Or. 2, 27, 118: Plin. Pan. 88. *Comp. and Sup. do not occur.*

definitio, ōnis, *f.* [definio] *a limiting, a boundary*: area intra hanc definitionem cipporum clausa verubus, Inscr. Orell. no. 736. II. *a marking out, limiting, defining; a definition, explanation*: ut, quodcumque accidisset, praedictum videretur, hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54: iudiciorum aequorum, id. Cluent. 2: definitio est earum rerum, quae sunt ejus rei propriae quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: id. Or. 33, 116: definitio pars sit translationis, Quint. 3, 6, 42.

definitivē, *adv. definitively, plainly, distinctly*: pronunciare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.

definitivus, a, um, *adj.* [definio] *definitive, explanatory*: constitutio, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: causa, id. Top. 24 fin. And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence*, Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3. II. In late Lat. = definitus, *definite, distinct, plain*: materia, Tert. v. Herm. 38.

definitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who determines, settles, appoints*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

definitus, a, um, *Part.* [definio]. II. *Adj.*: definite, precise, clear: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσις Graeci, nos causam (appellamus), Cic. Top. 21, 79: de re et generales quaestiones sunt, et definitae, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: quod aut definitum sit aut certum, id. Fani. 3, 8: Quint. 7, 10, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 fin.

defio, ēri, *v.* deficio. **defiōculus**, i, *m.* [defio (defio) and oculus] *who lacks an eye, one-eyed*: Mart. 12, 59, 9.

defixio, ōnis, *f.* *a spell, enchantment*, νεκρομαντία, κατάδεσμος: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

deflagratio, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] *a burning up, conflagration*: futura aliquando oculi atque terrarum deflagratio, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19 fin. Fig.: destruction: id. Planc. 40.

de-flagro, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* A. *Neutr.*: *to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire*: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eandem Dianae Ephe-siae templum deflagravit, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 ad fin.: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25. Fig.: *to perish, be destroyed*: communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, id. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52. II. *to burn out, cease burning* (only fig. and rare): *to abate, be allayed*: deflagrans iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrans paulatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29. Poet. of persons: sic deflagrare malaces incassum, Lucan. 4, 280. B.

Act. (very rare): *to burn down*: fana flamma deflagrata, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitruv. 6, 1. Fig.: *to destroy*: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

de-flammo, 1. *v. a.* *to put out the flame, to extinguish*: taedam, App. M. 5, p. 172.

de-flecto, xi, xum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *Act.*: *to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside*: ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3: tela (Venus), Virg. Aen. 10, 331: amnes in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 fin.: carinam quolibet, Lucan. 5, 789: rapidum iter, id. 3, 337: novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction*, Liv. 39, 27 fin. Fig.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8, 76: quum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: se de curriculo petitionis, id. Mur. 22 fin.: aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40: belli tumultus, Stat. Th. 1, 280: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: in ipsos factum deflectitur, Quint. 7, 2, 23: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, id. 4, 1, 71: dotes puellae in pejus, *to pervert*, Ov. R. Am. 325: tragoediam in obscenos risus, id. Tr. 2, 409: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3.

II. *Neutr.*: *to turn off, turn aside*: vulgus militum deflectere via, Tac. H. 2, 70: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, Suet. Aug. 93 fin.: in Tuscus, Plin. Ep. 4, 1. Fig.: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Am. 12: lapsa consuetudo deflexit de via, id. Off. 2, 3, 9: de recta regione, id. Verr. 5, 68: a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: ab amicitia perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, id. Am. 26 fin.

de-fleo, ēvi, ētum, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *Act.*: *to weep over, deplore, bewail*: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam (Eurydici), ib. 10, 12: genitrix deflenda mihi, Sen. Octav. 10: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26: Thebas, id. 11, 3, 168: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3: in deflenda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8. Absol.: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac. A. 16, 13. Poet. with *inf.* and *acc.*: et mihi deflevit onus dorsumque levare, Manil. 4, 748. 2. *oculos, to dim with weeping*, App. M. 5, p. 161. II. *Neutr.*: *to weep much* (very rare): gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13: App. M. 4 fin.

deflētio, ōnis, *f.* [defleo] *a profuse weeping*: Juvenc. 4, 122.

deflexio, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto] *a turning or bending aside*: certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17. Fig.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

deflexus, a, um, *Part.* [deflecto]. **deflexus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bending, turning aside*: fig.: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2.

de-flo, 1. *v. a.* *to blow off or away*: Varr. R. 1, 64. II. *to cleanse by blowing off*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

de-floccatus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *scant of locks, bald-pated*: senes, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 10.

de-flōreo, 2. *v. n.* *to shed blossoms* (very rare): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

de-flōresco, rui, 3. *v. n.* *to shed blossoms, to fade, wither*: omne frumentum cum totam (spicam) edidit, octo diebus deflorescit, Col. 2, 11 ad fin.: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30: Cat. 62, 43.

II. Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4: cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 ad fin.: non talis, qualem tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92.

de-flūo, xi, xum, 3. *v. n.* *to flow down*: sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. frgm. 1, 116: succus ex filice, Plin. 18, 6, 8, no. 3: saxis humor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29.

II. *Meton.*: *to move downward, to glide down, descend*: jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg. Aen. 1, 404: aries missus secundo defluit amni, floats down, id. G. 3, 447: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet. Ner. 27: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, dismounted, Virg. Aen. 11, 501: ex equo, Curt. 7, 7: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20: a dextro armo in latus, Ov. M. 6, 229: multaue merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove, flow to thee in abundance, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28.

III. Fig.: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 fin.: a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (sc. Seneca) defluebant, departed, deviated, Quint. 10, 1, 126: a quibus duplex Octavio familia defluxit, has been derived, Suet. Aug. 2: ne quid in terram defluat, be spilt on the ground, be lost, Cic. Am. 16, 58.

IV. *to flow away, to cease flowing*: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: quum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3. Fig.: *to cease, pass away, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, has seceded, Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluxit, has ceased, id. Fam. 9, 20 ad fin. ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1: tenerae succus defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55: comae, Plin. 11, 37, 56.

deflūus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo] *flowing down; or meton. moving downwards*: gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325: caesaries, long and flowing, Prud. στέφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53: vasculum, a water-clock, App. M. 3, p. 130.

deflūvium, il, n. [id.] *a flowing down, flowing off*: Plin. 18, 29, 69. II. *a falling off or out*: capilli = alopecias, id. 28, 11, 46: capitis, id. 11, 39, 94.

defluxio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a flowing off, discharge*: seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

defluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a flowing or running off*: in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

de-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, 3. *v. a.* *to dig downwards, or deep, to dig up*: scrober in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Virg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 273: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: oculis, manibus cruribusque defossis, Flor. 3, 21.

II. *to dig in, to bury in the earth*: thesaurum defossam esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65: defodiet (aetas) condetque niten-tia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: cotem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatam) in aedibus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 51: stipitem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641: aliquem humo, id. M. 4, 239: virgulta in terram, Lucr. 5, 933: signum in terram, Liv. 8, 10 ad fin. Fig.: *to hide*: se, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 2 extr.

defōmitātum, a fōmitibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Fest. s. v.

defore, v. desum.

deforma exta, v. formus.

deformatio, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformato] *a representation, delineation*: Vitruv. 1, 1.

de-formatio, ōnis, *f.* [2. deformato] *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 fin.

de-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *misshapen, ill-formed, ugly, odious, disgusting*, either physically or morally: longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Coel. 3, 6: jumenta prava atque deformia, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18: inter pulcherrimam feminam et deformissimam media quaedam forma est, Geil. 5, 11: opus deformis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: patria, id. Fam.

4, 9: deforme solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 5, 49: agmen (sc. inerme), id. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3: spectaculum, id. 1, 26: aspectum deformem atque turpem, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44: blanditias, Quint. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. 11, 2, 48: obsequium, base, Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: deforme et servile est caedi discens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: multo deformius est amittere, quam non assequi laudem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24 ad fin. Poet. with gen.: deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166. ||. *shapeless*: animae, Ov. F. 2, 554.

dēformitas, ātis, f. [deformis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*, whether physical or moral: quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38: animi deformitas, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

dēformiter, adv. *without grace or beauty, inelegantly*, etc. (only posit.): deformiter sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82: vivo, Suet. Ner. 49.

dē-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [forma] *to shape, form, fashion, design, delineate, describe*: cum areas deformabis, Cato R. R. 161: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, full-formed, perfect, id. 6 prooem. § 9: tragicarum (scenarum) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, are delineated, Vitruv. 5, 8: operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, id. 1, 1. Fig.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: ille, quem supra deformavi, have depicted, described, id. Caecin. 5, 14: Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

dēformo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [deformis] *to bring out of shape, to deform, disfigure*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21: aerumnis deformat, Sall. J. 14: vultum macies deformat, Virg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707: capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: cantilem multo pulvere, Virg. Aen. 10, 844: parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: patriam turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24. ||. Fig.: *to mar, disgrace, dishonour*: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Coel. 2: (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30, 92: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30: victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 fin.: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 fin.: orationem, Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Virg. Aen. 12, 805.

dēfossus, a, um, Part. [defodio]. **dēfossus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a digging deeply*: Plin. 19, 8, 48.

dēfraudatio, ōnis, f. [defraudo] *a defrauding*: Tert. Anim. 43.

dēfraudator, ōris, m. [id.] *a cheat, defrauder*: Gal. Inst. 4, 65.

dēfraudatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who defrauds*: Tert. Sejun. 16.

dē-fraudo (in MSS. also defrudo), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to cheat, defraud*: tene ego defrudem? Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 81: ne brevis defraudasse aures videatur, Cic. Or. 66: genium, to deny oneself an enjoyment, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 14: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: so, nihil sibi, Petr. 69, 2. With abl. of the thing: ne drachma, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 91: aliquem fructu victoriae suae, Liv. 36, 40 fin. With acc. of the thing: nisi quid tu porro uxorem defraudaveris, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 82: aes defraudasse cauponem, Varr. in Non. 25, 1: and proverb.: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

dē-frēmo, ui, 3. v. n. *to cease raging or roaring*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, adj. [freno] *unbridled, unrestrained*: defrenato cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

defrensa, detrita atque detonsa, Fest. s. v.

dēfricātē, adv. *sarcastically*: Naev. in Char. p. 178.

dē-frico, cui, catum and ctum (the former in Catull. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plin. 28, 12, 50: the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1: id. 7, 5, 8: Sen. Ep. 87), i. v. a. *to rub off, rub down, rub*: dentem, Cat. 37, 20: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenis pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, no. 18: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Vesp. 20. Fig.: quod sale multo urbem defricuit, because he lashed the town with great wit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.

dēfrictus, a, um, Part. [defrico].

dē-frigesco, frixi, 3. v. n. *incept. to cool, grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4.

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] *to break off, break to pieces*: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum ab hasta, Virg. Aen. 11, 748: crura aut cervices sibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 126: lumbos, id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. in Non. 366, 18. Fig.: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen. Ep. 92.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, i. v. a. [fruges] *to starve the crop by sowing too sparingly*: segetem ne defruges, Plin. 18, 24, 55.

dē-fruor, frui, 3. v. dep. *to use up by enjoying*: auctumtate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23.

dē-frusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [frustum] *to divide into pieces, to dismember*: tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2.

dēfrūtārius, a, um, adj. [defrutum] *pertaining to new wine* (only in Col.): vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3, et alibi.

dēfrūto, i. v. a. [id.] *to adulterate with defrutum*: Cato R. R. 24, 2: Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrūtum, i, n. (perh. for defervitum, sc. mustum) *new wine boiled down* (acc. to Varr. and Col. to one-third; acc. to Plin. only to one-half), meul: Col. 12, 20 sq.: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

dēfūga, ae, m. [defugio] *a runaway, deserter*: Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3.

dē-fūgio, fūgi, 3. v. a. *to run away from, shun, avoid*: with acc.: aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: proclium, id. B. C. 1, 82: patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: munus, ib. 6, 15: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 fin.: contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, to shirk responsibility, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 19: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2. Absol.: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 32.

dē-fūgo, i. v. a. *to drive away*: capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

dē-fulgūro, i. v. a. *to flash down*: clipeus ignem defulgurat, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctio, ōnis, f. [defungor] *execution, performance*: cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28. ||. *death*: Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

dēfunctōriē, adv. *slightly, cursorily*: agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 ad fin.: petere aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

dēfunctōrius, a, um, adj. [defungor] *quickly dispatched; slight, cursory*: apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, ib. 136, 5.

dēfunctus, a, um, Part. [defungor]. **dēfunctus**, ūs, m. [id.] *death*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdī, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour down, pour out*: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, no. 1. Poet.: fruges pleno cornu, to pour forth, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22: voces pectore, ib. 121, 102. ||. *Esp. to*

pour out, as a libation: te prosequitur mero defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34. libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, no. 8.

dē-fungor, functus, 3. v. dep. *to have done with, get rid of, discharge, perform, finish*: with abl.: aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: omni populari concitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: periculis, id. Rosc. Am. 8: tribus decumis pro una, id. Verr. 3, 16: hoc mendacio, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 fin.: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25: consulis fato, id. 10, 29: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimorum morbis, per paucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2, 35: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15: defunctaque corpora vita, Virg. G. 4, 475: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: terra, Ov. M. 9, 254. Poet.: defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3. Absol.: defunctus jam sum, now I am quit, i. e. safe, Ter. Eun. prol. 15: me quoque defunctum placide vivere tempus erat, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 24. ||. *to depart, die* (vita understood): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2: Tac. A. 15, 22 fin. Hence defunctus = mortuus, deceased, defunct: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108: Quint. 4, 1, 28: Suet. Caes. 6.

dē-fūtūsus, a, um, adj. [futuo] *worn out by licentious indulgence*: puella, Cat. 41, 1.

dē-gēner, is (abl. degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), adj. [genus] *unworthy of one's race, degenerate, not genuine*: Neoptolemu, Virg. Aen. 2, 549: proles, Lucan. 8, 693: dignitate formae laud degener, Tac. A. 12, 51: canum degeneres, Plin. 11, 50, 111: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3: herbae, id. 17, 5, 3: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15. With gen.: patrii non degener oris, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7: sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 315: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68. ||. *Me-ton.*: *lowborn, lowminded, base, ignoble*: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42: vita non degener, ib. 4, 61: degeneros animos timor arguit, Virg. Aen. 4, 13: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 fin.: projectus, id. H. 3, 65 fin.: insidiae, id. A. 11, 19: degenerem patiere togam regnumque senatus, Lucan. 1, 365.

dēgēnero, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [degener]. ||. *Neutr.*: *to become unlike one's race, to fall off, to degenerate*: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635: pomaeque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59: semina lectissima, Col. 3, 10, 17: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44. With ab: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: a gravitate paterna, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a fama vitaeque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. G. 45 fin. With dat. (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78: Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366. Absol.: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: nec Narisci Quadii degenerant, Tac. G. 42. ||. *Act.*: *to cause to degenerate, to make worse*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: ni degeneratum (i. e. animus degener), Liv. 1, 53.

2. With acc.: *to dishonour, to stain*, by degeneracy: non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me), Prop. 4, 1, 81: hanc, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 45: palmas, id. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149. Pass.: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 8, 4.

dē-gēro, 3. v. a. *to carry down, carry off* (rare): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5: mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 53: aurum meum tuae amicae, ib. 5, 1, 41. ||. *to put into a form, to make up*: siccata (uva) degeritur in pastillos, Plin. 12, 27, 60.

dē-glabro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to smooth off, make smooth*: arbores, Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21.

dē-glūbo, no perf., ptum, 3. v. a. to peel off, to shell, to husk: granum eo folliculo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. II. Meton.: to skin, flay (rare): se vel vivum, Varr. in Non. 158, 22: maenam, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 33: pecus, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32 fin.: murem, Marc. Empir. 16 med. 2. in an obscene sense: Aus. Epigr. 71, 5.

dē-glūtino, 1. v. a. to unglue, to separate by moistening: palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103.

dē-gluttio (also written deglūtio) 4. v. a. to swallow down (rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. v. a. [de ago] to spend or pass time. With acc.: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 3: diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 79: omne tempus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1094: vitam, id. 3, 313: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 ad fin.: senectam, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia, Cat. 68, 104: bellum, Lucr. 4, 969. Pass.: quantis periculis degitur hoc aevi, id. 2, 16: aetas, Cic. Am. 23, 87: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30: Plin. 12, 1, 2. Absol.: to live: laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 prooem.: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, to continue, endure, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

dē-grandīnat, 1. v. impers. it leaves off hailing: Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, 1. v. n. and a. dep. 1. Neutr.: to rush down: deorsum degradantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49. II. Act.: Poet.: to attack fiercely, to revile: primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406.

dē-grāvo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to weigh or press down, to overpower: unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58: altam ulmum (vitis), Ov. Trist. 5, 3, 35: partes navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4: (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degradabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62. Absol.: pulverum mole degradante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83. Fig.: to burden, to incommode: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degradant, Liv. 4, 33. Absol.: vulnus degradabat, id. 7, 24.

dē-grēdior, gressus, 3. v. dep. [gradior] to march down, descend (never to depart, like digredior): de via in semitam, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 40: degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52: templo, id. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, ib. 2, 66 fin.: palatio, ib. 3, 67: in campum, Liv. 7, 24: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 ad fin.: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, Liv. 3, 62 fin.: so ad pedes, to alight, dismount, id. 29, 2.

dē-grūmor, 1. v. a. dep. [gruma] to level, straighten (rare): viam, Lucil. in Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

dēgūlātor, ōris, m. [degulo] a glut-ton: App. Apol. p. 322.

dē-gūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [gula] to swallow down, devour, consume (rare): omnia, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 80: Afran. in Non. 97, 29.

degunere, degustare, to taste, Fest. s. v. [from root gu (or? gus) seen in yevu, gusto].

dēgustātio, ōnis, f. [degusto] a tasting: Ulp. Dig. 18, 16, 1.

dē-gusto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take a taste of, to taste = ἀπογεύομαι: vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vicia, Plin. 18, 2, 2: loton, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 18: vasa vel dolia, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1. Poet. of fire: ignes flamma degustant tigna trabesque, Licet, Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon, to touch, graze: (lancea) summum degustat vulnere corpus, Virg. Aen. 12, 376: Sil. 5, 274. II. Fig.: to try, make trial of, make oneself acquainted with: eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: litteras primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculae ex ejus sermone, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aliquid de fabula, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: summam ingenia maximorum virorum, Sen. Ep.

33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 ad fin.: velim odore, et istum convivam tuum degustes et ad me de his rebus scribas, Cic. Att. 4, 8 fin. 2. to touch upon, to treat of briefly: plures materiae inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: sed nos genera degustamus, non bibliothecas excutimus, id. 10, 1, 104.

dē-hābēo, 2. v. a. not to have, to lack: Hier. Ep. 22, no. 35.

dē-haurio (also dehōrio, like clodo, codex, etc.), hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. to skim off: amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 fin.

II. to swallow down, to swallow: margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 ad fin.

dē-hino (in the poets sometimes monosyll.: e.g. Virg. Aen. 1, 131; 1, 256; 6, 678. On the contrary, dissyllabic in Virg. G. 3, 167: Aen. 3, 464, etc.) I. Of space: from this place forth, from here (very rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4: Plin. 3, 5, 6: Tac. A. 4, 5. Meton.:

1. Of the order of succession (poet.): hereupon, hereafter: ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143: Sil. 8, 473. 2. Like our hence, to indicate a consequence: sequi decretum est, dehinc conficto ceterum, Pl. Casin. 1, 6.

II. Of time: from this time forth, henceforth, hereupon, afterwards, next: si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, id. Poen. 1, 2, 161: profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuum, id. Asin. 1, 1, 98: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: quacumque dehinc vi possim, Liv. 1, 59: Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg. Aen. 1, 131: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, Tac. A. 1, 34: deferuntur dehinc consensisse, ib. 13, 23: quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, dona dehinc imperat ad naves ferri, Virg. Aen. 3, 464: de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97. 2. Referring to a point of time in the past: thenceforward, since then: quum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesaris beneficia aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8: Val. Fl. 1, 551: duplex dehinc fama est, Suet. Cal. 58. III. In enumerations for deinde: then (rare): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod... dehinc quia, etc., Sall. C. 3: ac primum... dehinc, etc., Virg. G. 3, 167: Suet. Aug. 49 ad fin.: incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem... tunc exsiliunt flumina, inde, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 29. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 229-232.

dē-hisco, hivi (in the inf. dehisse) 3. v. n. to yawn, gape, open, split asunder: dehisse terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41: terrae dehiscunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: unda dehiscens, id. Aen. 1, 106: neque enim ante dehiscunt attonitae magna ora domus, ib. 6, 52: cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27: navigium, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10: thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, burst, id. 9, 15, 20.

dēhonestāmentum, i, n. [dehonesto] a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonour. With gen.: corporis, Sall. Hist. frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27: oris, Tac. H. 4, 13: originis, Just. 28, 2: amicitiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87: vitiorum, Arn. 2, 16. Without gen.: contumeliae, verba probrosa, ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. sap. 19 fin.: Tac. A. 14, 21.

dēhonestātio, ōnis, f. [id.] disgrace, dishonour: Tert. Pudic. 18.

dē-hōnesto, 1. v. a. to disgrace, dishonour: famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6: famam suam, Tac. A. 16, 24: proavum infami opera, ib. 3, 66: Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16.

dē-hōnestus, a, um, adj. unbecoming, improper: verbum, Gell. 19, 10. (Hence Sp. denuesto.)

dē-hōnōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dishonour: Oros. 2, 2.

dēhortātio, ōnis, f. [dehortor] a dissuading: Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 15 fin.

dēhortātorius, a, um, adj. [id.] dissuasive, dehortatory: Tert. Apol. 22.

dē-hortor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. (per timesin de me hortatur, Enn. in Gell. 7, 2, 9), to advise to the contrary, to dissuade: res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, Cic. Pis. 39, 94: multa me dehortantur a vobis, Sall. J. 31: hic dehortatus est me ne darem illam tibi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24.

dēificus, a, um, adj. [deus facio] that makes a god, deifies: Tert. Apol. 11.

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-ceps (dissyll., Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: cf. dehinc and deinde) adj. and adv. [capio; cf. particeps, princeps]. I. Adj.: (gen. deincepis) following upon, next following (very rare): deinceps qui deinde cepit, ut princeps qui primum cepit, Fest. s. v.: deinceps antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum, ut principem primum captum, id. s. v.: deinceps die, App. Flor. no. 16. II. Adv.: one after another, successively, in turn, ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς.

A. Of space: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adjicitur: sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: ea quae ἀκροατικῆς dicitur, quum deinceps ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111. B. Of time: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, id. Fam. 2, 18: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, Cic. Verr. 1, 10: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, constantly, continually, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2. C. Of order: successively, in turn, next, each in place, etc.: septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, the sixth in succession, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, in the next place, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: ut prima (officia) diis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, ib. 1, 45, 160: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, that they may be read on continuously, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: perge deinceps, proceed further on, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1. Sometimes combined with inde and deinde, Gr. ἐπειτα ἐξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebat, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4: deinceps inde multae, id. Brut. 90, 312: Liv. 5, 37. (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 232-238.)

dēinde, and abbrev. **dein** (in both forms ei is constantly monosyll. in the class. poets), adv. [de inde]. I. Of place (rare): thereafter, from that or this place: via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4. And of local succession: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16. II. Of time: thereafter, thereupon, afterwards, then: hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepti conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex his occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: dein Tubero, nescio (inquit) Africane, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca, Virg. E. 3, 58: unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101. Esp. freq. corresp. with primum, inde, postea, postremo, postquam, tum, etc.: primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde equitatum ad hunc morem consti-

tult, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius, deinde Aventinum occupavit, ib. 2, 33: quippe oppidana lascivie invicem incessentes, probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpserunt, Tac. A. 14, 17: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62: deinde tum Quint. 4, 2, 27: deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3: deinde post, Vell. 2, 23: deinde porro, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 103: dein quum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: deinde quum, Liv. 3, 47: deinde (dein) postquam, id. 3, 66: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 praef.: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68.

III. Of order in enumerating facts or arguments: *afterwards, next in order, then*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: te ad coenas itare desisse moleste fero. Deinde etiam vereor, id. Fam. 9, 24: hoc apparet in bestis; primum ut se ipsae diligant; deinde ut requirant ejusdem generis animantes, id. Am. 21, 81: deinde... tum... post, Cels. 2, 18. IV. Of rank: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde Philippo, post Julio, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: prima nobilitas Cilicio (croco) et ibi in Coryco monte, dein Lycio monte Olympo, mox Centuripino Siciliae, Plin. 21, 17: est autem optimum (hyssopum) Cilicium et Tauro monte, dein Pamphylium, id. 25, 11, 87: cypirus est laudatissimus in insulis Creta, dein Naxo, et postea in Phoenice, id. 21, 18, 69. Deinde is frequently repeated: in Cic. de Inv. 2, 49, no fewer than eight times. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 238-249.

dē-insuper, adv. = desuper, from above: deinsuper in murum attollitur, Sall. H. frgn. ap. Non. 530 fin. (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 249.)

dē-integro, avi, i. v. a. to impair, destroy: nomen virginis (i. e. virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. in Non. 101, 24.

dē-intus, adv. from within: Veg. 4, 9, 2.

dēitas, ātis, f. [deus] the god-head, the divine nature, deity (for divinitas): Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 1.

dēiectē, adv. lowly: dejectus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 fin.

dēiectio, ōnis, f. [deicio] a throwing or casting down (rare): alvi, a purging, Cels. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 120 med.: qui illam vin dejectionemque fecerit, a turning out of possession, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57. 2. In astron.: a being below the horizon: altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, Firmic. Math. 2, 3. II. Fig.: a degrading, degradation: poenae militum sunt militiae mutatio, gradus dejectio, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

2. fear, dejection: dejectio animi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

dēiectiuncula, ae, f. dim. [dejectio] a slight purging: Scribon. Comp. 52.

dēiecto, i. v. a. freq. [deicio] to hurl down: vasa cuncta, Mattius in Gell. 20, 9 fin.

dēiector, ōris, m. [id.] one who throws or casts down: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

dēiectus, a, um, Part. [deicio].

II. Adj.: low: equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constitit, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: dejectus, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 fin.

2. disheartened, dejected, dispirited: quanquam vis alto vulnere tardat, haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Virg. Aen. 10, 858: haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138. Sup. does not occur.

dēiectus, ūs, m. [id.] a casting or throwing down (rare): arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Penel), fall, Ov. M. 1, 571: fluminum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18: aquae, id. Ep. 56. Absol.: Plin. 33, 4, 21: volatum geninae dejectu lyncis,

i. e. covered with a double lynx-skin, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

II. a depression, declivity: collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Plin. 2, 70, 71 fin. In plur.: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8.

dējeratio, ōnis, v. dejuratio.

dējero, are, v. dejuo.

dē-jicio, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw or cast down, to hurl down, throw headlong: araneas de foribus et de pariete, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 31: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: aliquem e ponte, Suet. Caes. 80: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv. 5, 47: aliquem equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab humeris, Suet. Aug. 52: togam de humero, id. Caes. 9: se de muro, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: se per munitiones, id. B. G. 3, 26: se a praealtis montibus (venti), Liv. 28, 6: librum in mare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: elatam securim in caput (regis), Liv. 1, 40: equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, force to leap down, id. 23, 47: simulacra deorum depulsa, et statucae veterum hominum dejectae, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis templaque Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae deicerentur, were driven down, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: classem ad Balcares insulas, Liv. 23, 34: libellos, to tear down, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: dejectis antennis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: crinea, Tac. A. 14, 30: sortes, to cast into the urn, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: alvum, to purge, Cato R. R. 158: casei qui facillime deiciantur caprini, are most easy of digestion, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: alvum superiorem, to vomit, Cato R. R. 156, 2.

III. Milit. t. t. to drive out, dislodge: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: nostros loco, ib. 7, 51: praesidium ex saltu, id. B. C. 1, 37: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. 7, 10: praesidium Claterna, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: praesidium loco deiecit munito, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30. Absol.: dejecto praesidio, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: dejectis hostium castris, Liv. 25, 14: praetorium, id. 41, 2.

IV. Legal t. t. to turn out of possession, to eject: unde vi prohibitus sis? unde dejectus? Cic. Caecin. 13: de possessione imperii vos deicere conatus, Liv. 45, 22.

V. to knock down dead, fell, kill, slay: his dejectis et coarctatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo deiecit? Virg. Aen. 11, 665: avem ab alto coelo, ib. 5, 542: Glaucouque bovem Thetidique juvencam deiecit Ancaeus, slaughters as a sacrifice, Val. Fl. 1, 191.

V. Fig.: pueri Sisennae oculos de isto nunquam deicere, never took their eyes off him, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: oculos a republica, id. Phil. 1, 1: deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, cast down her eyes, Virg. Aen. 3, 320: oculos in terram, Quint. 1, 11, 9: haec sunt dejecta, gotted down, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2 fin.: equid ergo intelligis quantum mali de humana conditione dejeceris? hast averted, id. Tusc. 1, 8: quantum de doloris terrore, ib. 2, 5, 14: se verbera depulsurum, cruciatumque a corpore dejecturum arbitrabatur, id. Verr. 5, 62: eum de sententia deiecit, have compelled to abandon his opinion, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu deijci, id. Off. 1, 23, 80.

2. Esp. to dash down, cut off from, deprive, rob of: de honore deijci, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25: colerant omnes ad deiciendum honore eum, Liv. 39, 41: aliquem aedilitate, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: ea spe dejecti, ib. 1, 8: opinione trium legionum dejectus, ib. 5, 48: conjuge tanto, Virg. Aen. 3, 317. Without abl.: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem deiecit, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (sc. conjugio), Tac. A. 11, 29 fin.

dē-jūgis, e, adj. [jugum] sloping = declivis: Aus. Mos. 164.

dē-jūgo, i. v. a. to unyoke, disjoin, sever: Tac. in Non. 101, 27.

dē-jungo, 3. v. a. to unyoke cattle Inscr. Grut. 1003, 2. Fig.: to separate, remove: amantes, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 75: se a forensi labore, Tac. Or. 11.

dējūrātio (dejer.), ōnis, f. [dejuo] an oath: Tert. Poenit. 4.

dējūrium, ii, n. [id.] an oath: dejuo vincti, Gell. 7, 18.

dē-jūro (or dējēro), avi, atum, i. v. n. to take an oath, to swear: per omnes deos et deas dejuravit, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 37: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39: Prop. 4, 3, 42: Amm. 24, 3 med.

dē-jūvo, i. v. n. to leave off helping, to withhold assistance: deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus adversis pudet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. dep. to slip, sink, or fall down: signum de coelo delapsum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 37, 34 ad fin.: de coelo in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: delapsaque ab aethere summo, Ov. M. 1, 608: aetheris ab astris, Virg. Aen. 5, 838: per auras, Ov. M. 3, 101: in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838: in scrobes, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medius delapsus in hostes, i. e. fallen into, Virg. Aen. 2, 377. With dat.: sarta capiti delapsa, id. E. 6, 16. Absol.: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94.

II. Fig.: to sink down, to descend, to slide or fall into: jam a sapientium familiaritibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. Am. 21: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: in idem genus morbi delapsam, id. Att. 7, 5: in amorem libertae, Tac. A. 13, 12: in istum sermonem, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: eo, id. Acad. 2, 18, 59: ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10: ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 63.

dē-lābōro, i. v. n. to work hard: Afran. in Non. 393, 15.

dē-lācēro, avi, i. v. a. to tear in pieces: fig. to destroy, etc.: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

dēlacrimātio, ōnis, f. [delacrimo] a watery running of the eyes: Plin. 25, 13, 99.

dēlacrimātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to weeping: collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

dē-lacrīmo (lacrumo), i. v. n. to shed tears: meton. of the vine: Col. 4, 9 fin.

dē-lambo, 3. v. a. to lick off, to lick: Stat. Th. 2, 681.

dē-lāmentor, i. v. a. dep. to lament, bewail: natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

dēlāniāre, est discindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde lacinia et lanius dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Fest. s. v.

dē-lāpīdo, i. v. a. [lapis] to clear from stones: locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1.

II. to lay with stones, to pave: Fest. s. v. delapidata.

dēlapsus, a, um, Part. [delabor].

dēlapsus, ūs, m. [id.] a slipping down, descent: aquae, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 fin.

dēlassābilis, e, adj. [delasso] that can be wearied out: Manil. 4, 242.

dē-lasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. to weary or tire out (rare): labore delassatus, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14. Poet.: delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5 ad fin.

dēlātio, ōnis, f. [delatus, defero] an accusation, denunciation: nominis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20: id. Cluent. 8, 25. Absol.: cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: Tac. A. 4, 66. In plur.: id. H. 2, 10: Plin. Pan. 34.

dēlātor, ōris, m. [id.] an accuser, informer: divinationes, quae fiunt de accusatore constituendo, et nonnunquam inter delatores, Uter praemium meruerit, Quint. 3, 10, 3: Tac. A. 6, 40: majestatis, of high treason, ib. 2, 50: Pa-

plae legis, respecting a violation of, Suet. Ner. 10.

dēlātōrius, a, um, adj. [delator] pertaining to an informer: curiositas, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 6.

dēlātūra, ae, f. [delatus, defero] an accusation, information: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18 ad fin.

dē-lāvo, i, v. a. to wash off, wash clean: porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7.

dēlēbilis, e, adj. [deleo] that may be blotted out or destroyed: Mart. 7, 84.

dēlectābilis, e, adj. [delecto] glad-some, cheering, delightful, agreeable: cibus, savoury food, Tac. A. 12, 67: praecentio, Gell. 1, 11: festivos delectabilesque apologos commentus, id. 2, 29. Comp.: App. Flor. no. 17, p. 357.

dēlectābiliter, adv. delightfully, agreeably: Gell. 13, 24.

dēlectāmentum, i, n. [delecto] a delight, amusement (rare): putare aliquem pro delectamento, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60.

dēlectātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a gladdening, delighting, delight, amusement: delectatio voluptas suavitate auditus animum deleniens; et qualis est haec aurium, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odoratum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off. 1, 30. More freq. absol.: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavis et delectatio, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectionem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. Fam. 6, 12 fin.: gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11. In plur.: Cic. Mur. 19, 39: id. de Sen. 13, 45 (sing. in some ed.).

dēlectiō, ōnis, f. [deligo] a choosing, choice: delectio imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

avi, atum, i, v. a. fr-7. [lacto] to draw aside, allure, entice: sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. in Non. 97, 32: ubi sementem facturum eris, ibi oves delectato, keep back, Cato R. R. 30. II. Meton.: to delight, attract, engage, charm, amuse: Pamphilum accersere ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic. Am. 4, 15: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (sc. Pana), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11: sive Falernum te magis delectat, id. S. 2, 8, 17: aliorum otium suumque, Plin. 1, 22, 6: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloria, Cic. Am. 14: jumentis, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59: ab aliquo, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: in hoc admodum delector, id. Leg. 2, 7, 17. Elliptically as an imper.: me magis de Dionysio delectat, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 ad fin. Poet. with a sentence as subject: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103. In pass.: vir bonus et prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32.

dēlector, i, v. dep. for delecto, to delight: only in Petr. 45, 7: id. 64, 2.

dēlector, ōnis, m. [deligo] one who selects, levies: Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

dēlectus, a, um, Part. [deligo].

dēlectus, ūs, m. [id.] a choosing or picking out, a selection, choice: utrimque tibi nunc delectum para, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: est in ipsis (populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34: non delectu aliquo aut sapientia ducitur ad iudicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, id. Agr. 2, 21 fin.: coeuntque animalia nullo cetera delectu, Ov. M. 10, 325: auditiones vulgo juvenibus sine delectu praebere, without dis-

tinction, Gell. 20, 5: cum delectu, with choice, Plin. 7, 53, 54. II. Milit. t. t. a raising of troops, recruiting: per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ib. 7, 1: Cic. Phil. 5, 12: for which (post-Aug.) delectum agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5: Plin. 7, 29, 30: Tac. H. 2, 16: delectum conficere, to complete the levy, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 fin.: provincialis, a levy in the provinces, id. Fam. 15, 1 ad fin.: Plin. 6, 19, 22. Meton.: the men levied, a levy: ipse o Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2,

gātiō, ōnis, f. [delego] the making over or assignment of a debt: Cic. Att. 12, 3: Sen. Ben. 6, 5. Fig.: delegationem res ista non recipit, id. Ep. 27.

dēlēgātor, ōnis, m. [id.] one who makes an assignment: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.

dēlēgātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to an assignment: literae, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

dē-lēgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to send or remove from one place to another, from one person to another, or from oneself to another, to transfer, refer, delegate, commit to, With personal objects: Pleminium in Tullianum, to transfer him (from the common prison) to the Tullianum, Liv. 29, 22 ad fin.: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20: aliquem huic negotio, Col. 3, 10, 6: Cassium Longinum occidentum delegaverat, Suet. Cal. 57: studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, Nep. Cato 3 fin. With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: curam nepotum alieni, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alieni, ib. 6 prooem. § 1: Suet. Ner. 32: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56. II. Esp. to assign, make over, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: delegare est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, Paul. ib. 12: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11: delegabo tibi Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, id. Ep. 18: nomen paterni debitoris, Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1. Absol.: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46: Balbi regia conditio est delegandi, ib. 12, 12. III. Fig.: to attribute, impute, ascribe to: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, id. Font. 4, 8: causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 fin.

dēlēnificus (delin.), a, um, adj. [delenio facio] soothing, caressing, capitivating: facta, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. in Non. 278, 2.

dēlēnimentum (delin.), i, n. [delenio] what soothes or charms: a charm, mitigation, blandishment: Liv. 4, 51: Tac. A. 2, 33.

dē-lēnio (in MSS. also delinio), i, v. a. to soften down; to soothe, charm, win, captivate, cajole: delenitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 214: mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 fin.: milites blande appellando, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163: delenire dolentem, to console, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: animos popularium praeda, Liv. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13.

dēlēnitor (delin.), ōnis, m. [delenio] one who softens down, soothes, wins over: iudicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246

dēlēo, lēvi, lētum, 2. v. a. (past perf. subj. sync. delessset, Val. Max. 3, 7: part. perf. dēlētus: literae delitae, Varr. in Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus, ib.: Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873) to blot or rub out, efface, suppress: epistolas quas ego lacrimis prope delevis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: Suet. Cal. 20: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69: id. A. P. 389. II. Fig.: to destroy, annihilate, overthrow, annul: dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Tac. A. 4, 51: Virg. Aen. 11, 898: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deleto, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90: si certo tempore luna gignitur et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748: si Juppiter saepe urbes delevis, fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 fin.: Magnam Graeciam, Cic. Am. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45: praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Am. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Am. 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, delevis aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: simulatio delet veritatem, Cic. Am. 25, 92. 2. to efface, atone for: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30. [Etym. dub.; Pott derives it from DE and root LE, Sans. li (liquefacere): cf. lino, livi, litum; but more probably connected with Germ. tilgen, and perhaps Gr. δηλέομαι.]

dēlētilis, e, adj. [deleo] that wipes or blots out: spongia, Varr. in Non. 96, 14.

dēlētiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a blotting out, an annihilating: nostri exercitus, Lucil. in Non. 97, 4.

dēlētitus or -cius, a, um, adj. blotted out, effaced: charta Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

dēlētrix, icis, f. [id.] a female destroyer: hujus imperii, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

dēlētus, a, um, Part. [deleo].

dēlētus, ūs, m. [id.] annihilation: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

dē-lēvo, i, v. a. to smooth off, make smooth: plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

dēlibāmentum, i, n. [delibo] a libation: Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlibātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking from, diminishing: Flor. Dig. 30, 113.

dēlibērābundus, a, um, adj. [delibero] weighing well, reflecting, deliberating (rare): consules velut deliberandi capita conferunt, diu colloquantur, Liv. 2, 45.

dēlibērāmentum, i, n. [id.] deliberation: Laber. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 6 dub.

dēlibērātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a weighing, considering, deliberation, consultation: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: habet res deliberationem, needs consideration, id. Att. 7, 3: consilii capiendi deliberatio, respecting the resolution to be adopted, id. Off. 1, 3, 1: officii, id. Att. 8, 15: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23: Quint. 3, 8, 10. 2. In rhetor.—causa deliberativa: Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12 Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlibērātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to deliberation, deliberative (only in rhetor.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: causa, ib. 2, 4, 12: materia, Quint. 2, 1, 2: pars, id. 3, 3, 14. Subst. deliberativa, ae, f. id. 3, 8, 1.

dēlibērātor, ōnis, m. [id.] one who deliberates: Cic. Sest. 34 fin.

dēlibērātus, a, um, Part. [delibero].

II. A dj.: resolved upon, determined, certain: certum est deliberatumque omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: instructius deliberativusque, Gell. 1, 13.

dē-libēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [libro, libra, etc.: cf. Fest. s. v.] to weigh well in

one's mind, *think over, to take counsel, consult, deliberate*: legati dixerunt se re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: de summa rerum deliberare, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: deliberare velintne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: deliberavit an recipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 24: quando incipendum sit, id. 12, 6, 3: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic. Att. 11, 3: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. 32, 34: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17: cum cupiditate, id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, *takes counsel of*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115: cum materia, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum ipsa causae conditione, id. 4, 2, 101. *Pass. impers.*: deliberatur de Avatice in communi concilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Civ. Inv. 2, 58, 174. 2. *Esp.* (like consulo) *to consult an oracle* (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum misit, Nep. Mil. 1: mittunt Delphos consultum: deliberantibus Pythia respondit, id. Them. 2.

II. *Meton.*: *to resolve, determine, come to a conclusion* (gen. in the part.), quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29: quum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consilium, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 25: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes iudices rejicere, id. Verr. 3, 41:

dē-libo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to take a taste of, to take off, rub off*: licet sol humoris parvam delibet ab aequare parte, Lucr. 6, 622: ne toto die cursantes inter se teneri (agni) delibent aliquid membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16: paululum carnis, Petr. 136, 1. II.

to cull, pick out: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id. de Sen. 21, 78: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv. 5, 12: honores parcissime, Plin. Pan. 54: oscula, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169: omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint. 4, 2, 55. III. *to take away, detract from, diminish*: neque ulla res animi pacem delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic. Fam. 10, 21: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquid de gloria sua, ib. 2, 39, 115: castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 ext.: pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68.

dē-libro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [*liber*]: *to take off the bark, to peel*: arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: truncis arborum delibratis (others read dolabratis), Caes. B. G. 7, 73. Fig.: *to take away, deduct from*: Lucr. 3, 1101.

dē-libūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to besmear, anoint* (as verb finit. only in late Lat.): eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12: unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Cor. mil. 12. [Root LIB, "to smear;" cf. Sans. *lip* (ungere, oblinere); Gr. *λίπος*, *ἀ-λείβω*; Erse *laib* (mire, clay).]

dēlibūtus, a, um, Part. [*delibuo*] *besmeared, anointed*: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: capillus, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: (meretrices) miseras, coeno delibutas, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 55: atro cruore, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6. Fig.: delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

dēlicātē, adv. *delicately, luxuriously*: delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: recubare, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: mollius delicatiusque tractare iracundos, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2 fin.: confecit iter adeo segniter et delicate, ut octophoro veheretur, *so lazily and luxuriously*, Suet. Cal. 43. Transf.: spargit se vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

dēlicātus, a, um, adj. [*deliciae*] *delightful, charming, voluptuous, wanton*: in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 5, 40: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: delicatior cultus, id. Aug. 65: muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: bonum quod sit se junctum a delicatis et obscenis voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, *to introduce light talk*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70: versiculos scribens, Cat. 50, 3. As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es, delicata? Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 8. II.

Meton.: *soft, tender, delicate*: Capella, Cat. 20, 10: puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15: oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 fin.: Choasperm amnem pervenit, delicatam, ut fama est, vehementem aquam, Curt. 5, 2: delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Plin. 19, 8, 41. 2. *fond of pleasure, luxurious, voluptuous*: and Subst.: *a voluptuary, wanton*: adolescens, Cic. Brut. 23: pueri, id. N. D. 1, 36 fin.: juvenutis, id. Mur. 35, 74: quosdam e gratissimis delicatiorum, *i. e. of the paramours*, παιδικών, Suet. Tit. 7: Flavia Domitilla Statilii Capellae delicata, id. Vesp. 3. In inscrip., delicatus and delicata are used without this odious sense to signify *a favourite slave*: Orell. no. 2801-2805 and 4650.

3. *spoiled with indulgence, daintily, effeminate, fastidious*: nimium ego te habui delicatam, *I have spoiled you*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: aures, id. 3, 1, 3: vah delicatus Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 38. (Hence Fr. *délié*.)

dēlicia, ae, *delight*: v. *deliciae*. **dēlicia** or **dēlicia**, ae, f. [*deliquo*: cf. *colliciae*] *a gutter*: Vitr. 6, 3.

dēliciae, arum, f. plu. (in the sing. *delicia*, ae, f.: Pl. Truc. 5, 29: id. Rud. 2, 4, 13: *delicium*, ii, n.: Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: Mart. 7, 50: *delicius*, ii, m.: Inscr.) [*de* and *LAC*, root of *lacio*, *elicio*, etc.] *allurement, charm, delight, pleasure, pastime, sport, frolic*, etc.: cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic. Parad. 1, 2: deliciarum causa et voluptatis, id. Rab. Post. 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: deliciis lilluentes, id. Am. 15: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: ecce aliae deliciae equitum vix ferendae, *affectations, pretensions*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: amores vero, et haec, deliciae quae vocantur, id. Coel. 19: delicias facere, *to play tricks, to make sport of*, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 30: also delicias facere, *to act wantonly or obscenely*, and delicias dicere, *to speak wantonly or obscenely*: si quis delicias diceret aut faceret, Cat. 74, 2: esse in deliciis alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 1 ad fin.: aliquid in deliciis habere, id. Div. 1, 34 ad fin.: habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12. II. *Meton.*: *the beloved object, darling, sweetheart*: tu urbanus scurra, deliciae populi, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 14: mea voluptas, meae deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciae tuae, Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: (Titus) amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: Corydon ardebat Alexin, delicias domini, Virg. E. 2, 2: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favoured slaves*, Quint. 1, 2, 7. (Hence It. *lezia*.)

dēliciaris and **dēliciat**, adj.: *pertaining to a gutter*: Fest. s. v. *delicia*.

dē-licio, 3. v. a. [*LAC*, v. *deliciae*] *to allure, entice, delight*: Titin. in Non. 277, 17.

dēliciolae, arum, f. plu. dim. [*deliciae*] *a little darling*: nostrae Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin.

dēliciolum, i, n. [*id.*] = *deliculae*: *delicium tuum, villici filius*, Sen. Ep. 12.

dēliciosus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *delicious, voluptuous*: mollities, Marc. Cap. 7, p. 236.

dēlicium, ii, v. *deliciae*, ad init.

delico, are, v. *deliquo*.

dēlictor, ōris, m. [*delinquo*] *a delinquent, offender*: Cypr. Ep. 59 ad fin.

dēlictum, i, n. [*delinquo, delictus*] prop. *a fault of omission*: hence gen. *a fault, offence, crime*: delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commissio delicto, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 ad fin.: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442. In plur.: Cic. Rab. Post. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1.

deliculus, var. lect. for *rejiculus*, q. v.

dēlicus, a, um, adj. *weaned*: quum porci depulsi sunt a mamma a quibusdam delici appellatur, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16.

dē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. [*lēgo*] *to choose out, to select, gather, cull*, etc.: continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, primores principes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deliget que optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: tenui primam deligere ungue rosam, Ov. H. 4, 30: melimela rubere minorem ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32: altaque mortali deligere astra manu, Prop. 2, 32, 50: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 ad fin.: Liv. 8, 33: delectos ordine ab omni centum ora'ores, Virg. Aen. 7, 152: Othio (Celsum) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: hunc sibi locum domicilio, ib. 2, 29 fin. Esp. of soldiers: *to pick out, detach*: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, ib. 4, 7: delecta manus, Sall. J. 46: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Virg. Aen. 11, 431.

II. *to set aside, reject, send away* (rare): hinc med amentem ex aedibus delegit hujus mater, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 42: longaevosque senes ac fessas aequare matres delige, Virg. Aen. 5, 717.

dē-līgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bind down, fasten down, to tie up, make fast, bind*: homini rostrum deliges, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: naves ad ancoras, ib. 4, 29: naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, Suet. Ner. 29: alterius collo ascopera deligata, ib. 45. II. *to dress, bandage*: brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 ad fin.: vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9: deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id. 11, 3, 129.

dēlimātor, one who files away, διαβήντης, Gloss. Cyrill.

dē-līmātus, a, um, Part. [*limo*] *filed off*: Plin. 34, 11, 26.

dēlinēātio, ōnis, f. [*delineo*] *a delineation, description*: Christi, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

dē-līnēo, avi, 1. v. a. [*linea*] *to sketch out, to delineate*: imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 14.

dē-lingo, 3. v. a. *to lick off, lick up* (rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 ad fin.: leo puerum deluxit, Lamprid. Ant. Diad. 5: salem, *to get a dinner*, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 6: id. Pers. 3, 3, 26.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinio and delinitor, v. *delen*.

dē-līno, no perf., Itum, 3. v. a. *to smear over, besmear* (rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19.

dēlinquentia, ae, f. [*delinquo*] = *delictum, a fault, crime*: Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-līnquo, liqui, lictum, 3. v. a. and n. *to leave aside, abandon*. So perh. in Enn. Ann. 4, 6: corde suo trepidat delicto Coelito (*left alone*, scil. on the

bridge) *a. l.* delicto poplite (i. e. *exhausted, enfeebled* = defecto). **II.** Meton.: *to fail, be wanting, or lacking* = *desse, deficere*: delinquere frumentum, Coel. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 390: num delinquit aut superet aliquid tibi, Tubero, ib. **2.** Fig.: *to fail or be wanting* (in duty, etc.), *to do wrong, commit a fault or crime, to offend*: quod populus Hermundulus hominesque populi Hermunduli adversus populum Romanum bellum fecere deliqueruntque, an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4: Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquant viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38: in vita, id. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: in bello miles, id. Clu. 46: in ancilla, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52: paulum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84: Plin. 17, 12, 19 *fin.* **3.** With *acc.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, *lest he should offend in any respect, or should commit any offence*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 14: si quid deliquero, Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: quae deliquisset, Sall. J. 28: Tac. A. 12, 54 *fin.*: quid erga aliquem, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Amph. 2, 2, 185. *Pass.*: adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 38. *Impers.*: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: Gell. 5, 4.

dē-liquescō, līcūi, 3. *v. n. incept.* *to melt away, dissolve*: utinam tua ista in sortiēdo sors deliquerit, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 47: ubi deliquit nondum prior (sc. nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: Hygie flendo deliquit, id. M. 7, 381: Col. 12, 42, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to pine away, vanish, disappear*: qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17.

dēliquia, *v. delicia*.

dēliquium, ii, *n.* [delinquo] *a want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 390: deliquio esse, *to be to the detriment*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 93.

dēliquium, ii, *n.* [delinquo] *a flowing or dripping down*: Prud. Hamart 733.

dē-liquo and (in the fig. signif.)

dē-lico, i. *v. a.* [liquo] *to pour off, to clarify, to strain*: turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. L. 1, 7, 5, 101: Cels. 5, 20, 5: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2. **II.** Fig.: *to clear up, explain*: indicare, explanare, aperire, Non. 277, 23: quid istis sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. in Non. 98, 10: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 31.

dēliquus or **dēlicūus**, *a. um, adj.* [delinquo] *wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi delicum est, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 33.

dēlirāmentum (deler.), *i. n.* [deliro] *nonsense, absurdity*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 64: Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17.

dēliratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] lit. *a going astray from the line* (in ploughing), *v. deliro*; hence, Fig.: *silliness, folly, madness* (very rare): quod vocant lirare operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est, Plin. 18, 20, 49: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: o delirationem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 43.

dēliritas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *madness*: Laber. in Non. 490, 21.

dēlirium, ii, *n.* [deliro] *madness, delirium*: Cels. 2, 8: id. 3, 18.

dē-līro, i. *v. n.* [lira]. Lit.: *to draw the furrow awry in ploughing*; and *gen.*: *to deviate from the straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11. **II.** Fig.: *to be crazy, deranged; to be silly, to dote, to rave*: delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: Am. Delirat uxor. No. Atrā bili percita est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95:

morbo delirantes, Lucr. 5, 1158: timore, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 8: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Stertulum deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20: quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, ib. 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, *a. um, adj.* [deliro] *silly, doting, crazy*: dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: delirus et amens, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: senex, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: scriptor, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 126.

dē-lītēo, 2. *v. n.* [lateo] *to lie hid, to lurk*: Plin. 35, 1, 1.

dē-lītesco, tūi, 3. *v. n. incept.* [latesco] *to hide oneself, to lie hid, to lurk*: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in Campaniae secessu, Suet. Claud. 5: puella, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: stella, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: coelum, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Virg. Aen. 2, 136: silva, Ov. M. 4, 340: sinu ancillae, id. Am. 3, 1, 56: ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente prosilirent, Cic. Coel. 25 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *to skulk behind, take shelter under*: in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *ad fin.*: umbra magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

dē-lītīgo, i. *v. n.* *to quarrel, scold, rail*: iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

dēlītor, ōris, *m.* [delino] *one who obliterates*: Att. in Prisc. p. 873 P.

dēlītus, *a. um, Part.* [delino].

dēlīacus, *a. um, adj.* = *Δηλιακός*, of Delos, Delian: aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin. 34, 2, 4: vasa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: supellex, id. Verr. 2, 34 and 72: id. Or. 70, 232. The Delians were also famed for the rearing of capons: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2: Cic. Acad. 2, 26 *fin.* Hence, Deliaci manu recisi, castrati, Petr. 23, 3.

dēlīus, *a. um, adj.* [Delos] of Delos, Delian: tellus, i. e. Delos, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 57: vates, Virg. Aen. 6, 12: and *absol.* Delius, Ov. M. 1, 454: folia, the laurel, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6: antra, the oracle, Stat. S. 5, 3, 4: furta, the secret loves of Apollo, id. Theb. 1, 573: dea, Diana, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: also *absol.* Delia, Virg. E. 7, 29.

dē-lōcātio, ōnis, *f.* *a putting out, dislocation*: articularum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

dēlphicē, *adv.* [Delphi] *like the Delphic oracle*: Varr. in Non. 141, 5.

dēlphicōla, *ae, m.* [Delphi colo] *an inhabitant of Delphi*, an epithet of Apollo: Aus. Idyll. de histor. 5.

dēlphicus, *a. um, adj.* Delphic, belonging to Delphi: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Plin. 34, 3, 8: also *absol.* Delphicus, Ov. M. 2, 543: oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cortina, Plin. 34, 3, 8: ales, the raven, Petr. 122, 177: mensa, a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod, Cic. Verr. 4, 59. *Absol.*: argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 66.

dēlphinus, i, and **dēlphīn**, īnis (whence *acc.* delphina, Ov. M. 6, 120: *abl.* delphine, ib. 11, 237: *plur. nom.* delphines, Virg. Aen. 8, 673: *gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25: *acc.* delphinās, Virg. E. 8, 56: once, delphis = *δελφίς*, Avien. Arat. 699), *m.* = *δελφίν*, a dolphin: Delphinus Dolphin, Linn.: but it seems (more esp. from Pliny, 9, 8, 7 and 8) as if the ancients confounded some kind of shark under this name: Plin. 9, 8, 6, sq.: Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77. **II.** Meton.: the dolphin, a constellation: Col. 11, 2, 45: Ov. F. 1, 457. **2.** a water-organ shaped like a dolphin: aerei, Vitr. 10, 13. **3.** certain showy articles of furniture, or perhaps mere ornaments on furniture, so called from their shape: Plin. 33, 11, 53. (Hence Fr. *dauphin*.)

delta, *ae, f.* or *indecl. n.* = *δέλτα*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ: Mel. 2, 7, 14.

deltōton, i, *n.* = *Δελτωτόν*, the Triangle, a constellation: Cic. Arat. 5.

dēlūbrum, i, *n.* *a shrine, sanctuary, temple*: *gen.* in the *plur.*: est nihil tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19, etc. In *sing.*: noctu audita ex delubro vox est, Liv. 29, 18: Smyrnaei delubrum ejus (sc. Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: ex alto delubri culmine, Virg. Aen. 2, 410: Martis, Suet. Vlt. 8. [Prob. from *l.u.* wash, as being a place of religious purification.]

dēluctatio, ōnis, *f.* [deluctor] *a wrestling, a struggle*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-luctor and **dē-lucto**, avi, i. *v. dep.* and *a.* *to wrestle, to struggle*: cum leone, cum avibus Stympalicis, cum Antaeo deluctari mavelim quam cum amore, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 4: dum hisce aerumnis deluctavi, id. Trin. 4, 1, 20.

dē-lūdīfīco, avi, i. *v. a.* *to mock, banter*: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* *to play false with, trifle with, to mock, deceive, delude*: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: me dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: animum hoc uno responso (Apollo), Virg. Aen. 6, 344: corvum hiantem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33. *Absol.*: nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.* Fig.: terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31: quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Virg. Aen. 10, 642: quem spes delusit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7. **II.** *to cease or stop playing*: gladiatores quum deluserunt, Varr. in Plin. 36, 27, 69.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus] *lame in the loins* (rare): coturnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51. **2.** Fig.: *enervated, weak, feeble*: Pers. 1, 104: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, atum, i. *v. a.* [id.] *to lame in the loins* (rare): quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7. **2.** Fig.: *to weaken, enervate*: sententias, Cic. Or. 69 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *to curve, bend*: radices delumbatae, Plin. 19, 6, 33: lacunaria curva ad circumum delumbata, Vitr. 6, 5.

dē-lūo, 3. *v. a.* *to wash off or out, to cleanse*: alvum aqua mulsa, Cels. 4, 15 *ad fin.*

dēlūsio, ōnis, *f.* [deludo] *a deceiving, deluding*: nummum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

dē-lustro, i. *v. a.* *to purify, to free from enchantment or magic arts*: App. Herb. 84.

dē-lūto, i. *v. a.* *to daub or plaster with clay*: habitationem, Cato R. R. 128. **II.** *to cleanse from clay or dirt*: Diet. Cretens. 3, 24.

dē-mādesco, dui, 3. *v. incept.* *to become moist*: Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40.

dē-māgis, *adv.* *very much*: Lucil. in Non. 98, 19 sq.

dēmandatio, ōnis, *f.* [demando] *a commending*: Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

dē-mandō, avi, atum, i. *v. a.* *to give in charge, hand over, intrust, commend*: simul plures pueri unius (paedagogi) curae demandantur, Liv. 5, 27: amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virginis Vestali, id. Caes. 83: curam sauciorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36: bellum, Suet. Aug. 10: in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety*, id. Cal. 9: conjuges liberosque abditis insulis demandant, Just. 2, 12.

dēmarchia, *ae, f.* = *δημαρχία*, the office of a demarch: Inscr. Orell. no. 3800 sq.

dēmarchus, i, *m.* = *δημαρχος*, the head of a demus or tribe, a demarch; among the Romans, a tribune of the people: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 6: Spart. Hadr. 11,

dē-matricātus, *a. um, adj.* [matrix] *bled from the venae matricis situated in the womb*: Veg. Vet. 6, 7, 3.

dēmēacūlum, i, *n.* [demeo] *a subterranean passage*: App. M. 6, p. 174.

dē-meio, ἀφουρῶ, εἰφουρῶ, *to make water*: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.* [mens: v. amens] *out of one's mind, senseless, mad, foolish*: qua perturbatione animi, quae, sanus quum esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55 *ad fin.*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47: Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: Pentheus, Virg. Aen. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversum optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: quem fugis, ah, demens? Virg. E. 2, 60. 2. Poet.: of things: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 15: furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Virg. Aen. 6, 280: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21. *Sup.* appears to occur only in Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.

dēmēnsio, ōnis, *f.* [demetior] *a measuring*: legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmēnsūm, i, n. [id.] *a ration, allowance*: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium, comparat miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9: Spart. Hadr. 7.

dēmēnsus, a, um, *Part.* [demetior]. **dēmēnter**, *adv. senselessly, madly*: tanta res tam dementer credita, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Ov. M. 4, 259: dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

dēmēntiā, ae, *f.* [demens] *the being out of one's mind, madness, folly*: animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40: exspectare dum hostium copiae auferentur summae dementiae esse iudicabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 13. In *plur.*: sed ejus dementias cave contemnas, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmēntio, 4. v. n. [id.] *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave*: dementit, deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: se magia in amorem inductam dementire (*al.* dementare), App. Apol. p. 324.

dēmēnto, i. v. n. = dementio: dementabat, Lact. Mort. persec. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-mēo, i. v. n. *to go down, descend*: coelo, App. M. 10, p. 254: ad Tartarum Manesque, ib. 6, p. 180.

dē-mērēo, ūi, 2. v. a. With *acc.* of thing: *to earn, merit, deserve*: aliquid mercedis domino, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 90: grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8. II. With *acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to oblige*: in this signif. usually in the depon. form: beneficio tam potentem civitatem, Liv. 3, 18: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252: matrona amoenitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8: ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. Prooem. § 3: demereretur, Suet. Vit. 2: plura saepe peccantur, dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac. A. 15, 21.

dēmērēor, v. demereo, *no. II.*

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to sink, dip under, plunge into* (esp. the water, but sometimes the earth, etc., i. e. to bury, plant): candens ferrum in gelidum imbrum, Lucr. 6, 149: demersis aequora rostris ima petunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 119: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 25: pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2: aliquem in profundum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, Liv. 1, 59: vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9: metalla terra, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: stirpem, *to set, plant*, Col. 3, 18, 2: surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3: ramum terrae, ib. 17, 8: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105. Poet.: colloque demersere humeris, *hul them*, Stat. Th. 6, 850. 2. Fig.: est enim animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: demersae leges alicujus opibus, emergunt aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: patriam demersam extuli, id. Sull. 31, 87: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13: plebs aere alieno demersa, Liv.

2, 29: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2.

dēmērsio, ōnis, *f.* [demergo] *a sinking* (rare): urbium, Sol. 43. Fig.: temporalis (animae), Macr. S. 1, 12 *ad fin.*

dēmērsus, a, um, *Part.* [demergo]. **dēmērsus**, ūis, *m.* [id.] *a sinking*: levia sustentatuli, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287.

dēmēssus, a, um, *Part.* [demeto]. **dē-mētior**, mensus, 4. v. a. *dep. to measure out, to measure* (rare): nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Pl. Men. prol. 14: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12.

dē-mēto, messui, messum, 3. v. a. *to mow, reap, cut down, or off*: tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: deniesso frumento, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24: Galli armati alienos agros demetunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pollice florem, *to pluck off*, Virg. Aen. 11, 68: favos, *to take out*, Col. 9, 15, 12: testes caudamque cuidam (ferrum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46: huic ense caput, Ov. M. 5, 104: acies ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

dēmigratio, ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *an emigration*: Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-migro, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to move out, wander away, depart, emigrate*: de oppidis demigrare, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex his aedificiis, ib. 4, 4: ex agris in urbem, Liv. 2, 10: loco, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 85: in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6: ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. 2. Fig.: vetat dominans ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, *to quit this life*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem et sanctionem, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30: ab improbis, id. Parad. 2, 18: multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, id. Att. 4, 16: strumae ab ore improbro demigrarunt, id. Vatin. 16 *ad fin.*

dē-mingo, *to make water* = ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mīnōro, i. v. a. *to lessen, diminish*: Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-mīnūo, ui, ūitum, 3. v. a. *to lessen by taking something away, to make smaller, diminish* (the MSS. constantly vary between di-minuo and de-minuo): de mina una quinque numos, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 10: ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent, deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr. 5, 268: deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, *had weakened*, id. B. C. 1, 52: Tac. A. 13, 58: fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41. 2. Fig.: ille quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset tantum se de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquid de jure aut de legibus, ib. 7, 33: Liv. 8, 34: de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38: ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5: si sententia hujus interdicti deminuta aut infirmata sit, ib. 13, 38: dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1: potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21: se capite deminucere, *to lose or renounce one's civil rights*, Cic. Top. 4 (cf. caput). II. In gramm.: *to form into a diminutive*: deminuuntur adverbialia, ut *primum, primule; longe, longule*, etc., Don. p. 21.

dēmīnūtio, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] *a lessening, diminution, decrease, abatement* (frequently di-minutio in MSS.): accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic. 1, 28: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: de bonis privatorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, by

abridging his term of command, id. Prov. Cons. 15 *fin.*: alicujus libertatis, id. Agr. 2, 7: muliebri fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens, *holding that a woman's elevation would detract from his own dignity*, Tac. A. 1, 14: mentis, *wandering of*, Suet. Aug. 99 *fin.*: capitis, *the loss of civil rights*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: cf. caput, iv. 2. II. In gramm.: *a diminutive form*: Quint. 1, 6, 6: Charis. p. 73 P.

dēmīnūtīvē, *adv. diminutively*. cymbia deminutive a cymba dicta, Macr. Sat. 5, 21.

dēmīnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deminuo] *diminutive*: vox, Tert. Apol. 32: nomen, and Suet. 1: deminutivum, 1, n. *a diminutive*, Don. p. 1744 P. sq.: Diom. p. 312 P.: Prisc. p. 609 sq.

dēmīnūtus, a, um, *Part.* [deminuo]. II. *Adj.* (rare): *diminished, diminutive*: deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9. 2. In gramm.: *diminutive*: pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum, Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dē-mīror, atus, i. v. *dep. to wonder at, to be amazed*: haec ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: eum demiror non venire ut jussuram, Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 7: responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 18: audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7. 2. In conversational language (in the 1. pers. sing.): *I wonder, I am at a loss to imagine*, etc.: demiror qui sciat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 133: demiror, quid sit, id. Asin. 1, 1, 68: quid mihi dicent? demiror, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 5.

dēmīssē, *adv. low*: hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23.

II. Fig.: *humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: ut oppressis omnibus non demisse, ut tantis rebus gestis parum fortiter, id. Att. 2, 18. *Sup.*: haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

dēmīssio, ōnis, *f.* [demitto] *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (rare): storiarum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. In *plur.*: Vit. 5, 10 *fin.* Fig. of the mind: animi, *low spirits, dejection*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14. 2. In medic.: *an abatement, mitigation* (opp. to accessio): Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

dēmīssitūs or **-cūs**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *hanging down, flowing, long*: tunicis demissitulis, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

dēmīssus, a, um, *Part.* [demitto]. II. *Adj.*: *sunken, low-lying, drooping, hanging down*: campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49: demissis humeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22: tremulus, labilis demissis, *chap-fallen*, ib. 2, 3, 44: demisso capite discedere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: tristes, capite demisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: demisso vultu, Sall. 31. Poet.: Dido vultum demissa, Virg. Aen. 1, 561. 2. Fig.: *downcast, disheartened, dispirited*: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9: (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id. Font. 11: demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98. *Comp.*: nihilo demissiore animo causa ipso pro se dicta, Liv. 4, 44. *Absol.*: quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26 *ad fin.*: id. Mur. 21. *Comp.*: orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, id. Or. 24, 81. 3. Of manners: *lowly, humble, unassuming*: multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 57: sit apud vos modestiae locus, sit demissis hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. 4. Of condition: *poor, humble*: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. C. 51.

5. Poet. and in Tacitus: of genealogical descent: *descended, sprung from*: ab alto demissum genus Aeneae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 63: Chromis Tyrii demissus origine Cadmi, Stat. Theb. 2, 6, 13: Ro-

manus Troja demissus, Tac. A. 12, 58. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dē-mitigo, i. v. a. *to make milder*; *pass. to become milder, more lenient*: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13.

dē-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go down: to drop, let sink, lower; send down, dismiss*: picis e coelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: coelo imbre, Virg. G. 1, 23: coelo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54: barbam malis, *allow to grow long*, Lucr. 5, 673: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28: monilia pectoribus, Virg. Aen. 7, 278: laenam ex humeris, ib. 4, 263: Maia genitum demittit ab alto, ib. 1, 297: ab aethere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: taleam, *to put into the ground, plant*, Cato R. R. 45, 2: arbores altius, Plin. 17, 11, 16: puteum alte in solido, *to sink deep*, Virg. G. 2, 231: arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, Lucr. 5, 670: demisit nardini amphoram cellarius (i. e. deprompsit), Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 12: fasces, *to lower*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cibos (sc. in alvum), Quint. 10, 1, 19: cornua (i. e. antennas), Ov. M. 11, 482: antennam, id. Tr. 3, 4, 9: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45 *fin.*: pecora secunda aqua, Front. Strat. 3, 14, 4: manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112: supercilia (opp. allevari), ib. 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34: auriculas, id. S. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, ib. 6, 289: oculos, ib. 15, 612: funem, Virg. Aen. 2, 262: vestem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 95: robora ferro, Val. Fl. 1, 94: equum in flumen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquem in carcerem, id. 34, 44 *fin.*: aliquem ad imos Manes, Virg. Aen. 12, 884: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, *to plunge*, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 28: ferrum in ilia, Ov. M. 4, 119: sublicas in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: huc caementa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: numum in loculos, id. Ep. 2, 1, 175: calculum atrum in urnam, Ov. M. 15, 44: caput ad fornicem Fabii, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: quove magis fessas optem demittere naves, Virg. Aen. 5, 29: navem secundo amni Scodam, Liv. 44, 31: aliquem neci, Virg. Aen. 2, 85: aliquem Orco, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: ferrum jugulo, Ov. H. 14, 5: offam faucibus boum, Plin. 27, 11, 76. 2. With *prom.* reflect. or *pass. reflect.*: *to let oneself down, to stoop, to descend* (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr. 6, 446: se inguibus tenuis in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3: demittebat se ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: quum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64: concava vallis erat, quae se demittere rivi assuerant, Ov. M. 8, 334: nonnullae de muris per manus demissae, Caes. B. G. 7, 47. 3. Milit. t. t. *to march soldiers into a lower country*: quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demississet, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27: agmen in vallem inflam, id. 7, 34: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7: and without *in*: agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22, 28. 4. Prov. a. demitti de coelo, or simply coelo, *to be of supernatural origin*: Liv. 10, 8: Quint. 1, 6, 16. b. demissis manibus fugere, i. e. *to flee in the greatest haste*, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 16. II. Fig.: vultum animumque metu, Ov. M. 7, 133: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall. J. 102 *fin.*: eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50: dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just. 8, 5: quum in eum casum me fortuna demississet, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35: est quaedam tacita dedignatio, vim dicendi ad unum auditorem demittere, Quint. 1, 2, 31: me penitus in causam, Cic. Att. 7, 12: me in res turbulentissimas, id. Fam. 9, 1: se in comparationem, Suet. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, Tac. A. 15, 73: se usque ad

servilem patientiam, *to degrade*, ib. 14, 26: si vicerint, efferunt se laetitia: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: animos demittunt et contrahunt, rationi non obtemperantes, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 14: mentes, Virg. Aen. 12, 609: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

dēmiurgus, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmiurgus**, i. m. = δῆμιουργός, the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states: Liv. 32, 22.

dēmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo, eximo, and sumo for subimo] *to take down, take away, withdraw, subtract*: demendis armaementis eo tempore absunito, Liv. 21, 49: (tragula) demta ad Ciceronem defertur, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2, 770: quum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 16: si quid ad eas (leges) addi, demi, mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 *ad fin.*: lubet scire quantum auri herus sibi dempsit, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 14: secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite medimna de, *from the total*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. H. 20, 9: sucum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214. With simple *abl.*: fetus arbore, id. M. 14, 689: juga equis, id. H. 21, 86: juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: soleas (when about to recline at table), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 16: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110. Of abstract things: nulla dies nobis moerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921: mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102: plus enim dignitatis comitiis ipsis detractum est, patribus ex concilio summovendis, quam virium aut plebi additum aut demptum patribus, Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, *to disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 *ad fin.*: curas, Virg. Aen. 2, 775: ex dignitate populi, Liv. 34, 54: de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 *fin.*: lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, *even without its author*, id. 2, 42: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2.

dēmōlio, 4. v. a. for demolior: Naev. and Varr. in Diom. p. 395 P.: Lact. 4, 11. *Pass.*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10.

dē-mōlior, itus, 4. v. dep. lit. *to undo*; hence of buildings, *to pull down, demolish*: and in gen. *to remove, destroy*: monumenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242: domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 67: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Plin. Pan. 55: de me culpam hanc demolibor jam, *I will cast off*, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 16: aevi prioris robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatum officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, Liv. 34, 3: Barchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matth. 6, 16.

dēmōlitio, ōnis, f. [demolior] *a pulling down, demolishing* (rare): dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: Vitruv. 10, 19. Fig.: veritatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

dēmōlitor, ōris, m. [id.] *that breaks down, a demolisher*: corvum demolitorem quem nonnulli gruem appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitruv. 10, 19.

dēmōstrābilis, e, adj. [demonstro] *demonstrable*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmōstrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a showing, pointing out, indication, description*: gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significante declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: qui hospites ad ea quae visenda sunt solent ducere et unumquicque ostendere, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam, id. Verr. 4, 59: hujus generis de-

monstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 209: temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27. In plur.: Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13. II. In rhetor.: 1. *a speech for display* (= λόγος ἐπιδεικτικός) and not for real business: also called from its better part, genus laudativum dicendi, but including both panegyric and vituperation: Quint. 3, 4, 13. 2. *a vivid description*, Gr. διατύπωσις: Auct. Her. 4, 55. 3. *proof, demonstration*: Boeth. Cons. 2 pros. 4 extr. III. In jurisprudence: *a clear and complete declaration of one's will*: Dig. 35, tit. 1.

dēmōstrātivē, adv. *demonstratively*: Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 16. **dēmōstrātivus**, a, um, adj. [demonstro] *pointing out, designating*: digitus, the index finger, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1. II. In rhet.: *designed for display* = ἐπιδεικτικός (cf. demonstratio): demonstrativum genus dicendi, Quint. 3, 4, 14: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4. Subst.: demonstrativa, ae, f. *a speech for display*: Quint. 3, 8, 63.

dēmōstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who points out, an exhibitor* (rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert. Apol. 23.

dē-monstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to point out*, as with the finger, *to indicate, designate*: hominem commonstrari mi istum volo, aut ubi habitat demonstrari, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24: aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset, item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 59: demones ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. Absol.: histrio in cantico quodam, Ὑγίαυε πάτερ, ὕγίαυε μήτερ, ita demonstraverat ut bibentem natantemque faceret, *represented by gesticulation*, Suet. Ner. 39. Poet. of things: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15. 2. Legal t. t. *lines, to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser*: Cic. pro Tull. 17: Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 18. II. Fig.: *to point out by speech or writing, to state precisely, to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe*; also simply *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Caes.): with acc.: Spurius quidem quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, id. Verr. 4, 39 *fin.*: earum (sc. navium) modum formaque demonstrat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, ib. 5, 38: quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, ib. 6, 25. With acc. and inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogi tasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11. With a relative sentence: quanta praedae faciendae acultas daretur demonstraverunt, ib. 4, 34: Quint. 2, 4, 3. Absol.: quum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut ante demonstravimus, b. 2, 22. Of things: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 0, 49: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, id. 3, 4, 14. Impers. pass.: naves XVIII. de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranil tres, id. B. C. 1, 39.

dē-mordēo, no perf., morsum, 2. v. a. *to bite off* (rare): aliquid, Plin. 28, 4, 11: unguem, Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mōrior, mortuus, 3. v. dep. *to die*

off, to die (in the class. per. more freq. in the perf. part.: *demortuus* is used when a person or thing has died or perished and another is to be put in its place: the phrase, in *mortui locum* was not used: Long's Cic. 1, 233): in *demortui locum* censor sufficitur, Liv. 5, 31: quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator *demortuus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: tantum hominum *demortuum* esse, Liv. 40, 19: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere *demortui*, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *ad fin.*: posse evenire, ut *demoriantur* mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 4, 11, § 5. Fig.: potationes plurimae *demortuae*, quot adeo coenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! *have perished*, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 58. 2. With acc.: *to be dying for love* (cf. *depereo*): ea *demoritur* te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 23.

dē-mōror, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep.

I. Neutr.: *to loiter, linger* (very rare): me hic *demoratam* tam diu, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil *demoratus* exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi *demorantur*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4. More freq. II. Act.: *to stop, hinder, keep back, retard, delay*: diu me estis *demorati*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 40: ne diutius vos *demorer*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter *demorante*, Caes. B. G. 3, 6. Poet.: Teucros quid *demoror* armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. Aen. 11, 175: fando surgentes *demoror* austros, ib. 3, 481: inutilis annos *demoror*, *detain the years*, i. e. *I drag on a useless existence*, ib. 2, 648: et tua progenies mortalia *demoror* arina, *await*, ib. 10, 30. (Hence Fr. *demourer*.)

dē-morsīco, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to bite off* (only in Appuleius): ora mortuorum, App. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, ib. 3, p. 140.

dē-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move away, put away, remove, withdraw*: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui deficiatur: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demolus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caccin. 17, 49: hostes gradu, Liv. 6, 32: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, ib. 2, 43: Pallantem cura rerum, ib. 13, 14. Without abl.: Pompeius vestri facti praedicio *demotus*, *forced to yield*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: non alteros *demovisse*, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 *fin.*: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua *demoti* sunt, Tac. A. 6, 30. Of abstract and mental objects: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu *demovere*, Cic. Caccin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

demptio, ōnis, f. [demo] *a taking away* (rare): *demptio* aut additio literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

dē-mūgītus, a, um, Part. [mugio] *filled with bellowing, lowing*: paludes, Ov. M. 11, 375.

dē-mulcātus, a, um, Part. [mulco] *beaten, cudged soundly*: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 272.

dē-mulcō, mulsi, mulsum, and mulctum, 2. v. a. *to stroke down, to caress with the hand* (rare): caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *ad fin.* Fig.: ita motus et *demulctus* et captus est, Gell. 3, 13 *fin.*

dēmum (also *demus*, like *prorsus*, *quorsus*, *rursus*, *deorsus*, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v. *demum*) *adv.* (properly of time), *at length, at last*: ego novus maritus anno *demum* quinto et sexagesimo flam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores *jactatam*, hac *demum* voluit consistere terra, Virg. Aen. 1, 628: decimo *demum* pugnāvimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix *demum* exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hie me *demum*, Plin. Ep. 7, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem nunquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo *demum* suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31: appellato *demum* col-

legio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23: his *demum* exactis, Virg. Aen. 6, 637: *damnatus demum* vi coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum, Pl. Bac. 2, 4, 37.

II. Enclitically with the adverbs *nunc, tum, or tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, etc.*: *not till then or now; just, precisely, only, etc.*: 1. *nunc demum*, Gr. νῦν δὴ, *now, now at length*: *nunc demum* ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 40: *nunc demum* venis? Ter. Ad. 2, 25: *nunc demum* rescribo iis literis, Cic. Att. 16, 3: undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et *nunc demum*, quid praestare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. (8) In Plaut. with *quum, quoniam, etc.*: *nunc demum* a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, quum rem cognosco, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 80: *nunc demum* istuc dicis, quoniam, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 78. (γ) Separated by other words: *nunc pol demum* ego sum liber, id. Casin. 4, 4, 14: *nunc pol* ego *demum* in rectam redii semitam, ib. 2, 8, 33: *nunc defaecato demum* animo egredior domo, id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu *nunc* misero mihi *demum* exsilium infelix! Virg. Aen. 10, 849. 2. *Tum demum, then at length, then indeed*: *tum demum* Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: *tum demum* excedere oppido visum, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: *tum demum*, ac *tunc* quoque lente *contanterque* veniunt, ib. 1, 13: (mortui) centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum: *tum demum* admissi stagna exoptata revisunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 330: utraque re satis experta *tum demum* consules, Liv. 2, 29. 3. *Tunc demum: tunc demum* intelliges, Sen. Ep. 121: Suet. Cal. 9: and connected with *quum*, Col. Praef. *fin.*: with *ubi*, Cels. 3, 6, and 10. 4. *Post demum, afterwards, not till after*: *post eum demum* huc cras adducam, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 65: Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: Suet. Aug. 10 *ad fin.* 5. *Modo demum, only now, now for the first time*: *inodone id demum* sensi, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11. 6. *Jam demum, now at last, now*: Ov. Tr. 2, 8. 7. *Ibi demum* (rarely of time), *at last, just there*: *ibi demum* ita aegre tulit, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53 (v. Donat. ad loc.): Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 3: Virg. Aen. 9, 443. 8. *Sic demum: sic demum* socios consumpta nocte reviso, ib. 2, 795: ib. 6, 154.

III. Enclitically, without any signif. of time, but merely to give emphasis to a word: *indeed, forsooth, precisely, finally, nothing less than, etc.*: especially with pronouns: *sic sentio, id demum* aut potius *id solum* esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8: *idem velle atque idem nolle*, ea *demum* firma amicitia est, *that, and nothing short of that*, Sall. C. 20: relinquere aculeum in audientium animis *is demum* potest, qui, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 20: tanquam *ad eam linguam demum* natus esset, Quint. 6 proem. § 11: *ille demum* antiquis est adulescens moribus, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane si ipsa *demum* aestimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos *demum*, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38: *jam vero* exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quacrimus, quantum *demum* a perpetua peregrinatione differt? id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo *demum* pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *ad fin.*: ea sunt enim *demum* non ferenda in mendacio, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 15: *immemor est demum*, nec frugum munere dignus, Ov. M. 15, 122. Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto*: *verum enim vero id demum* juvat, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2: Liv. 4, 4: *is demum* profecto vitam aequa lance pensabit, Plin. 7, 7, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 250-260.)

[*Dem-um* is an adverb of time, and contains the same root as *deni-que* and *donec*, which also appears in *tan-dem*

and *pri-dem*: it is perh. connected with the Gr. δῆ.]

dē-murmūro, 1. v. a. *to mutter over*: carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

dē-mussātus, a, um, Part. [musso] *borne silently or patiently, unresented*: contumelia, App. M. 3, p. 140: injuriis omnibus, Amm. 30, 1.

dēmūtābilis, e, adj. [demuto] *changeable*: natura, Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a changing, change* (rare): *demutatio* morum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 (dub.): carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 55.

dēmūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a changer, transmuter*: Tert. Res. carn. 32.

dē-mūtlo, 1. v. a. *to lop off*: cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.

I. Act.: *to change, alter*: voces *demutat*, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10, med.: orationem meam, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 8: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1: caro *demutata*, Tert. Res. carn. 55: placitum instituto flaminum nihil *demutari*, Tac. A. 4, 16. Absol.: non *demutabo*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 142: (fama) *demutans* de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.

II. Neutr.: *to alter; to be or become different* (very rare): numquid videtur *demutare*, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 37: App. Apol. p. 284.

dēnārismus, 1, m. [denarius] *a sort of tax*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārius, a, um, adj. [deni] *containing ten*: numerus digitorum, Vitruv. 3, 1: fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Plin. 31, 6, 31: Vitruv. 8, 7. II. Numus or Subst. *denarius*, ii, m. (n.: Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 27): 1. *a Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, equivalent in value to an Attic drachma*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 33, 3, 13: *denarii numi*, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: *denarii trecenti*, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: Caes. B. C. 1, 52: Suet. Aug. 57: *gen. plur.* *denarium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: id. Off. 3, 23 *fin.*: *denariorum*, id. Fam. 9, 18 *ad fin.*: Suet. Tib. 48. 2. *an apothecary's weight = drachma*: Plin. 21, 34, 109: Cels. 5, 17. 3. *a gold coin of the value of 25 silver denarii*: Plin. 33, 3, 13. 4. In later times, *a copper coin*: Vopisc. Aurel. 9: Macr. S. 1, 7 med. 5. *Meton. money in gen.*: Cic. Quint. 4 *fin.*: id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.* (Hence lt. *denaro, danaro*; Sp. *dinero*; Fr. *denier*, a small coin: and hence lt. *derrata*; Sp. *dinerada*; Fr. *denrée*.)

dē-narro, 1. v. a. *to tell, relate, recount fully* (rare): haec adeo ego illi *jam denarrabo*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: *matri denarrat*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: *puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarra*, Gell. 1, 23.

dē-nāscor, nasci, 3. v. dep. *to perish, die* (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

dē-nāso, 1. v. a. [nasus] *to deprive of the nose*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

dē-nāto, 1. v. n. *to swim down*: Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

dendrāchātes, ae, m. = δένδραχάτης (tree agate), *a species of agate known by that name*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

dendritis, Idis, f. = δένδριτις, *an unknown gem*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

dendroides, ae, m. = δένδροειδής, *a kind of tithymalus or spurge*, Euphorbia dendroides, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 45.

dendrophōrus, 1, m. = δένδροφορος (tree-bearer). I. *an epithet of Silvanus*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1602. II. *a member of a college of priests who carried branches of trees in honour of some divinity*: ib. no. 1602. III. *a carpenter*: Cod. Theod. 14, 8, 1.

dē-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to say no, deny* (rare): datum *denegant*, quod datum est, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57. II. *to refuse, reject*: si tibi *denegem*, quod me oras, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 47: quum id quod antea petenti *denegasset*, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45: *praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, quum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret*, Cic. Fl. 1

urata gaudia Nymphae denegat, Ov. 4, 369: illa meam mihi se jam denegat, Prop. 1, 6, 9. Poet. of things: annis tibi denegat undas; denegat afflatus ventus, Ov. Ib. 107: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10. With *inf.* (poet.): denegavit se dare granum tritici, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 52: dare denegar, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78. [Hence Fr. *dénier*.]

dēni, *ac*, *a*, *num.* *distrib. every ten, ten each, by tens*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, *that each should bring ten men*, ib. 1, 43: *gen. plur.* denum: Cic. Verr. 2, 49 *ad fin.*: denorum: Liv. 43, 5 *fin.* 2. for *decem*, *ten*: bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 381: ter denis navibus ibant, ib. 10, 213: Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.* [*De-ni* for *dec-ni* from *decem*: cf. *bi-ni*, *ter-ni*, etc.]

dē-nīcālis (in MSS. also *denec*), *e*, *adj.* [*nex*] *purifying from death*: *feriae, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of one deceased*, Col. 2, 22, 5: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

dēnigratio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*denigro*] *a blackening*: capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nigro, *i. v. a.* *to blacken, to make black* (rare): terram (amurca), Varr. R. R. 1, 55 *ad fin.*: lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35: capillum, id. 23, 5, 52. Fig.: honorem famamque alicujus, Firmic. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

dēnique, *adv.* [same root as *dem-um*, *q. v.*]: Of time: *at last, at length; lastly, finally*: boat coelum fremitu virum: denique, ut volumus, nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: quae (sc. urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis literis a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20: ben quae nunc tellus, inquit, quae me aequora possunt accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. Aen. 2, 70. 2. Often pleonastic, with *ad extremum*, *ad postremum*, and *tandem*: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.*: et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem aio, App. M. 2, p. 121. 3. With the particles *tum*, *nunc*, or an *abl.* of time: *tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 39: quo quum venerimus tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. Fam. 9, 14: prisca juvent alios; ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121: ne is, de cuius officio neino unquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, Cic. Quint. 31, 99: multo denique die Caesar cognovit montem a suis teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

4. Like *demum* with *is* and *vix*, *to add to the force of the expression*: is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: at mihi conspiceris posita vix denique mensa, Ov. H. 16, 215. II. to denote succession: *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel*: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique metuebant omnes jam me, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: ferre ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 4. And in interrogations: *quid denique agitis? and what did you do then?* id. Bac. 2, 3, 60.

2. Hence in enumerations sometimes followed by *postremo*, etc.: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.*: isto modo etiam disertus, musicus, omni denique doctrina eruditus, postremo philosophus erit mundus, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: primum illis cum Lucius bellum fuit. Denique Alexander rex Epiri cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est: ad postremum

Agathocles in Italiam trajecit, Just. 23, 1. III. In narrations or arguments: *finally, lastly, in fine, in short*, etc.: consilium ceperunt ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent, denique ut tempore pugnarent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? *why in short?* Caes. B. C. 1, 72: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? id. Rep. 2, 26: nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic. Att. 10, 8: ne nuni pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. Vide Hand Turs. II. p. 260-278.

dēnōminatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*denomino*] *rhetor. t. t. a metonymy, i. e. the calling of a thing not by its proper name, but by an analogous one (such as its cause, its effect, etc.) from which it may be inferred*: ut cum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia *desidiosos* facit: ut, si quis aurum, vel argentum, aut ebur nominet, cum divitias velit nominare, Auct. Her. 4, 32.

dē-nōmīno, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to name, call, denominate*: propria sunt verba quum id significant, in quod primum denominata sunt, Quint. 1, 5, 71: etiam in iis, quae denominata sunt, id. 12, 10, 34: hinc (sc. ab Iamo) Lamiæ denominati, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3.

dē-normo, *no* *perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* [*norma*] *to make crooked or irregular* (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: linea denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252.

dēnōtatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*denoto*] *a marking or pointing out*: omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3.

dēnōtātus, *ūs*, *m.* [*id.*] *a marking or pointing out*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

dē-nōto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* *to mark or point out, specify, denote*: qui uno nuntio atque una significatione literarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: Icillios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15: pedes venalium creta, Plin. 35, 17, 58: quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57: aliquem omni probro, Suet. Cal. 56 *ad fin.*

dens, *dentis*, *m.* *a tooth*: Plin. 11, 37, 61-64: primores, *the front teeth*, id. 7, 16, 17: also called *adversi acuti*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52: and in beasts: rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1: canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth*, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 61: and in horses: columellares, Varr. R. 2, 7, 2: Plin. 11, 37, 64: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels. 8, 1: called also *genuini*, or *cheek-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: and molares, Isid. 11, 1, 52: dentes scalperi, Plin. 30, 4, 9: fricare, ib.: scarificare, id. 28, 11, 49: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49: mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26: eximere, Cels. 6, 9: evellere, Plin. 30, 3, 8: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26: excutere, Juv. 16, 10: dens Indus, *the elephant's tooth*, Ov. M. 8, 288: hence for *ivory*, ib. 11, 167: Stat. S. 3, 95: also called *dens Libycus*, Prop. 2, 31, 12: Numida, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: and Erythraeus, Mart. 13, 100. Proverb.: 1. Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *to laugh heartily at* (so as to show one's teeth), Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. 2. Venire sub dentem, *to fall into the jaws, into the clutches of*, Petr. 58, 6. II. *Meton.*: *a point, spike, prong, fluke*, etc.: aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6: Virg. G. 2, 423: pectinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Tib. 1, 9, 68: (clavi), id. 1, 2, 18: aerrae, Plin. 16, 43,

83: hence, in architecture, the walls indented like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11: forcipis, id. 10, 2: ancorae, Virg. Aen. 6, 3: curvo Saturni dente = *falce*, id. G. 2, 406. III. Fig.: *envy, ill-will*: more hominum invident: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26: invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15. [Sans. *danta*; Gr. *δ-δούς*, *δ-δόντ-ος*; Goth. *tunthus*; Ger. *zahn*; Eng. *tooth*.] (Hence It. *dente*, Fr. *dent*: also It. *dentello*; Fr. *dentelle*, "lace," on account of its pointed form.)

densābilis, *e*, *adj.* [*denso*] *binding, astringent*: cibis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7.

densatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] *a thickening*: prima, Plin. 31, 7, 39.

densativus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *binding, astringent*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

densē, *adv.* *thickly, closely*: caesae alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67: calcatum quam densissime, Vitr. 5, 12 *med.*: milites densius se commovebant, Amm. 24, 6.

II. Of time: *frequently, rapidly, one after the other*: quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic. Or. 2, 7: nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 11: replicatis quaestionibus dense, Amm. 29, 3 *ad fin.*

denseo, *v.* *denso*.

densitas, *ātis*, *f.* [*densus*] *closeness, thickness, density*: limus spissatur et in densitatem coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24: humoris, id. 11, 3, 2: pampini, Col. 3, 2, 12. Fig.: *sententiarum*, Quint. 8, 5, 26: *figurarum*, id. 9, 2, 72.

denso, *no* *perf.*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* and **denseo**, *no* *perf.*, *atum*, *2. v. a.* (the former appears in Liv. and Quint.; the latter in Lucr., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; both forms in Virg.) [*id.*] *to thicken, to make thick, to press close together*: Juppiter uvidus austris densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 419: rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820: ignem, Lucr. 1, 648: agmina, Virg. Aen. 7, 794: catervas, ib. 12, 264: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 *fin.*: globum, Lucan. 4, 780: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: lac in butyrum, Plin. 11, 41, 96: obtenta dersantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248: spargens hastilia denset, *shoots thickly together*, id. Aen. 11, 650: ictus, *to redouble*, Tac. A. 2, 14. Fig. of speech: *to condense*: instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: *figuras*, id. 9, 3, 101.

densus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to *rarus*, *loose, scattered*): nedum variantia rerum tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 657: (terra) rara sit, an supra morem, si densa requiras: densa magis Cereri (favet) rarissima quacque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227: densa et glutinosa terra, Col. Praef. § 24: densiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: densissimae silvae, ib. 4, 38: agmen (sc. navium), Virg. Aen. 5, 834: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: tunicae, Plin. 11, 23, 27: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18: litus, *firm*, Ov. M. 2, 576: aequor, *frozen*, Lucan. 2, 640: aer, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14: coelum, Cels. 1 praef.: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269: caligo, Virg. Aen. 12, 466: densissima nox, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Cat. 65, 13: superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (sc. truiis) compleverant, *very close to one another*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: flex, Ov. F. 2, 165: hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 511: ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: densior suboles, Virg. G. 3, 308: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42. Poet.: *densorum turba malorum*, id. Tr. 5, 6, 41. 2. Poet. with *abl.*: *thick-set, thickly planted with, full of*: lucus juncis et arundine, id. F. 6, 411: nemus arboribus, ib. 6, 9: Tibris vorticibus, ib. 6, 502: ficus pomis, ib. 2, 253: corpora setis, id. M. 13, 846: femina crinibus euptis, id. A. A. 3, 165: funale lampadibus, id. M. 12, 247: trames obscurus caligine densus opaca, ib. 10, 54. 3

Of succession in time (also poet.): *frequent, continuous*: ictus, Virg. Aen. 5, 459: plagae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: labor, Val. Fl. 5, 169: amores, Virg. G. 4, 347: pericula, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 15: usus, ib. 4, 3, 15. II. Fig. of speech: *condensed, concise*: vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac densa, coarse, Quint. 11, 3, 63: tanta vis in eo (sc. Demosthene) tam densa omnia, id. 10, 1, 76. And meton. of the author himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), hic (sc. Cicero) copiosior, ib. § 106: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib. 73. [Gr. *δαρύς*, akin to *densus*, as *βάθος* to *βένθος*: the root seems to be DAS; Ger *dick*: Eng. *thick*.]

dentālia, ium (sing. dentale, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 172) *n. plu.* [dens] *a plough-share*: Virg. G. 1, 172: Col. 2, 2, 24. Meton. *a plough*: Pers. 1, 73.

dentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the teeth*: herba, that cures the toothache, App. Herb. 4 and 8.

dentarpāga, ae, *f.* [dens and ἀπράγ- the stem of ἀπράγῃ] *an instrument for drawing teeth*: Varr. in Non. 99, 24.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [dens] *toothed, having teeth*: quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est, Plin. 7, 16, 15: male dentata (puella), Ov. R. Am. 339: Mart. 1, 73: bestiae, the wild beasts used in the public combats, Amm. 31, 10: vir (i. e. mordax), Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 3. II. Meton.: *toothed, spiked, furnished with prongs*: rastri, Varr. L. 1, 5, 31, 38: crates, Plin. 18, 18, 48: serra, id. 36, 22, 48. III. Charta dentata, smoothed with a tooth, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: Plin. 13, 12, 25.

dentīces, um, *m. plu.* [id.] *a sort of sea-fish*: Col. 8, 16, 8 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23, dentrix).

dentīcūlātus, e, um, *adj.* [denticulus] *furnished with small teeth or prongs*: falces, Col. 2, 20, 3: forcipes, Plin. 9, 31, 51: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52: olus, id. 26, 15, 93.

dentīcūlus, i, *m. dim.* [dens] *a little tooth*: Pall. 1, 28, 6: App. Apol. p. 278. II. Meton.: *an agricultural implement with teeth*: Pall. Jun. 2, 4.

2. In architect. *a molition, dentil*, a small ornament between the frieze and the larnier: Vitruv. 1, 2.

dentīdūcum, i, *n.* (sc. instrumentum) [dens duco] *an instrument for drawing teeth*, ὀδονταγωγόν: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 ad fin.

dentīfrangībūlus, i, *m.* and *-um*, i, *n.* [dens frango] *a tooth-breaker, a comic word in Plautus: Masc.: one who knocks out teeth*: Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 23. And *n. the fist*: ib. 14.

dentīfrīciūm, ii, *n.* [dens frico] *tooth-powder*: Plin. 28, 11, 49.

dentīlēgus, *m.* [dens lego] *one who picks up his teeth after they have been knocked out*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

dentīo, 4, *v. n.* [dens] *to cut teeth, to teeth*: Cels. 2, 1 med.: pueros tarde dentientes, Plin. 30, 3, 8: ne dentes dentiant, lest they chatter, for want of food, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 34 (acc. to Lindem., grow, because not worn off by eating.)

dentīo, ōnis, *f.* [dentio] *a teething*: Plin. Valer. 1, 4, 2.

dentīscalpū, ii, *n.* [dens scalpo] *a toothpick*: Mart. 7, 53.

dentītiō, ōnis, *f.* [i. dentio] *a teething, dentition*: Plin. 28, 19, 78.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.* *to get married, to marry*: nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos: Ov. M. 12, 196: Claro fratri denuptam, App. Apol. p. 319. Fig.: alma sinum tellus jam pandet, adultaue poscens semina depositis cupiet denubere plantis, poet. Col. 10, 158. II. *to marry beneath one's condition*: Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac. A. 6, 27. Hence also of a perverse or unnatural marriage: ib. 15, 37: Suet. Ner. 29.

dē-nūdo, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* *to lay bare, make naked, uncover*: ne Verros

denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori praebeimus, Petr. 103, 3: matresfamilias et adultas aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: (surculi) medullam, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2. II. Fig. *to disclose, reveal*: denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 44, 38: multa incidunt quae invitos denudent, Sen. Tranq. 15. 2. *to strip, plunder*: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Cic. Fam. 12, 15: ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concessio et tradito spoliis atque denudes, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

dēnuntiātiō (-ciatio), ōnis, *f.* [denuntio] *an intimation, announcement, declaration*: with *gen.*: quae est enim ista a diis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic. Div. 2, 25: denuntiatio belli, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4: armorum, Liv. 45, 3 ad fin.: testimonii, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: denuntiatione periculi permovere, by the threat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ingentis terroris, Liv. 3, 36: accusatorum, an informing, Suet. Aug. 66. With *gen. subj.*: Catilinae, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: boni civis (i. e. professori promissio), Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: quietis, the disclosure of a dream, Vell. 2, 70. Absol.: huic denuntiationi ille parcat? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: Quint. 4, 55.

dēnuntiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *under the emperors, a police officer, police inspector*: Inscr. Orell. no. 5.

dē-nuntīo (-cio) avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* *to give notice, to announce, intimate, declare, order*: esp. of public and official notifications: ut omne bellum, quod denuntiatum indictumque non esset, id. inustum esse atque impium judicaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24: utrum paucorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis essent, Liv. 24, 37 fin.: quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: denuntiat centurionibus exsequi caedem, Tac. A. 11, 37. With *subj.*: Gaditanos denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua sponte excederet Gadibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: nationibus denuntiare, ut auxilia mittant, id. B. G. 6, 10: per vicos urbesque, ut comitatus expedirent, Liv. 44, 26: dictator magistro equitum denuntiavit, ut sese loco teneret, non absente se cum hoste manum consere-ret, id. 8, 30: (legati) denuntient Gallis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, id. 39, 54 fin.: (Alcibiades) denuntiavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, Frontin. Strat. 3, 12, 1. 2. Also of the manifestations of the Divine will: quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: caedem Caesari evidentibus prodigiis, Suet. Caes. 81: si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

3. Legal *t. t.*: denuntiare testimonium, with *dat.* *to summon as a witness*: si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: id. Verr. 1, 19: quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum aut eorum, quibus in iudiciis publicis lege denuntiat, Quint. 5, 7, 9: Plin. Ep. 6, 5. Absol.: non denuntiavi, Cic. Fl. 15, 35. II. In *gen.*: *to announce, intimate, declare, order*: also, *to menace, threaten*: ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19: populo Romano servitutem, ib. 5, 8, 21: proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem, id. Sest. 20, 46: oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: Sex. Alfenus denuntiat, sese procuratorem esse, id. Quint. 6, 27: quum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denuntiaret, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: denuntiasti homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, id. Planc. 22. With *subj.*: mihi Lupus noster

subito denuntiavit, ut ad te scriberem: id. Fam. 11, 25: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12 fin. With *de*: de isto fundo, id. Caecin. 32 ad fin. Absol.: monente et denuntiante te, id. Fam. 4, 3. 2. Fig. of things: terra continens adventus hostium multis indicis ante denuntiat, id. Rep. 2, 3: illa arma non periculum nobis sed praesidium denuntiant, id. Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiant, Plin. 18, 35, 78: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant, Tac. G. 18 ad fin.

dēnūo, *adv.* [contr. from de nūvo, which never occur separated; cf. on the contrary, the Fr. *de nouveau*] *anew, afresh, again, once more*: Sicilia, te praetore, censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 56: recita denuo, ib. 1, 14: aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 36: urbes terrae motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47: si parum intellexi, dicam denuo, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 59: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: aperi, continuo operito denuo, and then cover it up again, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 76: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32. Sometimes pleon. with *rursus* (rursum): Pl. Casin. prol. 33: Auct. B. Hisp. 35 fin. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. 278-280.)

dē-occo, *to harrow*: Plin. 18, 15, 37.

dē-ōnēro, avi, atum, 1, *v. a.* *to unload, disburden* (rare): naves deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6. Fig.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249.

dē-opto, 1, *v. a.* *to choose out, select*: deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

deorata, perorata, Fest. s. v.

dēorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin*, Lucr. 1, 363. Also *deorsus*, like *prorsus*, *quorsus*, *rursus*, *adversus*, App. M. 8, p. 207, etc.) *adv.* [contr. from *de-vorsum*, turned down] *downwards, κάτω, opp. to sursum*: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur, Lucr. 2, 202: ne sursum deorsum cursites, up and down, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: quum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21: deorsum cadit, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 89: ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepolemum viam quaeram, i. e. in Orcum, App. M. 8, p. 207. 2. Pleonast. with *versus* (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4: lunibus deorsum versus pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: neutrum potest deorsum versus recte mitti, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1. II. Meton. of position: *beneath, below*: qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme: nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius scruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: nostin' porticum apud macellum hanc deorsum? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 sq. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. 280-282.) (Hence midd. age Lat. *jusum*, *jusum*; It. *giuso*, *giu*; old Fr. *jus*.)

dēorsus, v. *deorsum*, *ad init.*

dē-oscūlor, atus, 1, *v. dep.* *to kiss warmly, or much* (rare): vix reprimis labra ob istam rem quin te deosculer, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 17: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2. II. Meton.: *to praise highly*: fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23. In *pass.*: rursum me deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 119.

dē-pācisco (also written *depēc*), pactus (pect.), 3, *v. dep.* *to bargain for, agree upon*; and absol. *to make an agreement*: ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 fin.: depactus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, id. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad conditiones alicujus, id. Verr. 3, 24 fin.: cur non honestissimo (sc. periculo) depesci velim? id. Att. 9, 7. Fig.: jam depescis morte cupio, to deal with death, i. e. am content to die, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 14. 2. In the jurists, in a bad

senso: depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3.

dēpactus, a, um, 1. Part. [de-paciscor]. 2. Part. [depango].

dēpālātio, ōnis, f. [depalo] a *paling* off: Inscr. Orell. no. 3689. Meton.: depulatio dierum, a marking off of the hours by the shadows of small uprights fixed on a dial, Vitruv. 9, 5.

dēpālātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who marks out a boundary; hence fig. a founder: disciplinae divinae, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

dē-palmo, i. v. a. [palma] to strike with the open hand, to box: Labeo in Gell. 20, 1.

dē-pālo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to enclose with palings: Inscr. Orell. no. 3688: quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29. civitatem, to found, id. Apol. 10.

dē-pālo, i. v. a. [palam] to disclose, reveal: adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10.

dē-pango, no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. to fix down, fasten in, fix into the ground (rare): malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1: quercus in scrobe depactae, Plin. 24, 1, 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98. Fig.: vitae depactus terminus, Lucr. 2, 1087.

dē-parcus, a, um, adj. excessively sparing, niggardly: sordidos ac deparcos case putabat, Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. v. a. to pasture, eat down, feed off: glandem ego immisso pecore depasco, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriam segetum, Virg. G. 1, 112. 2. to feed upon, eat, consume (in this sense also in the reflect. form, **dēpascor**, pastus, 3.): si hoedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21: saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, Virg. E. 1, 55: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for that which is upon it, Virg. Aen. 5, 93: papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21: miscros morsu depascitur artus, Virg. Aen. 2, 215. II. Meton. (usually *dep.*): omnia nos itidem depascimur aurca dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96: veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: artus depascitur arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: et potuit Latinum longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681. The part. perf. in a pass. signif.: ipsaque diris frons depasta modis, id. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

dēpascor, v. depasco.

dēpastio, ōnis, f. [depasco] a feeding: animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-pāvitus, a, um, Part. [pavio] beaten or trampled down: fig.: Sol. 2.

dēpēciscor, v. depaciscor.

dēpectio, ōnis, f. [depeciscor] a bargain, contract (rare): Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. to comb down, comb off (rare): crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3 fin.: vellera follis, Virg. G. 2, 121. Jocosely, to cudgel: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78.

dēpēcūlātor, ōris, m. [depeculor] a plunderer, embezzler: aerarii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2.

dēpēcūlātus, a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur, Fest. s. v.

dē-pēcūlor, atus, i. v. dep. to pillage, plunder, embezzle (rare): Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depiculatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana depiculatus est, ib. Act. 1, 4, 11. Fig.: qui laudem honorumque familiae vestrae depiculatus est, has detraxit from, ib. 4, 36. In pass. part.: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depiculatum eis, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81.

dē-pello, pāli, pulsum, 3. v. a. to

drive or cast down, to drive out or away, expel, remove: alii defensores vallo munitionibusque depellerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: Germani summum jugum nacti hostes loco depellunt, ib. 7, 67: loco editiore depelli, Sall. J. 58: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 13, 5: eum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: qui ab aris et focus ferrum flammamque depellit, Cic. Sest. 42: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 med.: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29: recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, to banish, Tac. A. 3, 24: nubila coelo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem classibus, Virg. Aen. 5, 727: aerata tela alicui, Tib. 1, 10, 25: postera depulerat stellas Aurora micantes, Ov. M. 7, 100: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: friguis duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 fin.: pestem augurio, Virg. Aen. 9, 328: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130: quo (sc. Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, to drive down to, Virg. E. 1, 22. 2. As a v. neutr. to deviate: corpora spatulo depellere paulum, Lucr. 2, 219. 3. depellere a matre, a mamma, or absol.: to wean: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: Virg. E. 3, 82. Of human beings: Suet. Tib. 44.

II. Fig.: to keep off, turn aside, deter, dissuade from: aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic. Lig. 9: aliquem sententia, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: aliquem de spe conatuque, id. Cat. 2, 7: aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25 fin.: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsam, Cic. Rab. perd. 5 ad fin.: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: iudicem a veritate, Quint. 5 proem. § 1: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3 fin.: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47 fin.: omnes molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36: depellere dictis, to deny, Lucr. 3, 322: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori serviam, am deterred, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 14: Vibidiam repellere nequivit, quin, etc. to prevent, Tac. A. 11, 34. Absol.: dis depellentibus (i. e. averruncis) agnam percutit, Pers. 5, 167.

dē-pendēo, 2. v. n. to hang down, to hang from or on: (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 915: sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 1, 726: hasta humero, Quint. 11, 3, 130:serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28 ad fin.: dependente brachio, Suet. Caes. 82. II. Fig. (only in Ovid): to depend upon: dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov. F. 3, 356: hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi (sc. augustus) et quodcumque sua Juppiter auget ope, ib. 1, 611.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. to weigh out (money), to pay, pay for: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin.: Col. 5, 1, 8: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. Fig.: republicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exilio, id. Sest. 67, 140. 2. Meton.: to lay out, expend, bestow: plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi penditur, Col. 11, 1, 20: tempora Nililaco amor, Lucan. 10, 80: caput felicibus armis, to give up, abandon, id. 8, 101. II. Neutr.: to weigh less: nec pendis nec propendis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 39.

dēpendulus, a, um, adj. [dependeo] hanging down, pendent: crines cervice, App. M. 2, p. 119.

dē-pennātus, a, um, adj. [penna] winged: fig.: depennato orationis eloquio, Varr. in Fulg. 561, 12.

dēperditus, a, um, Part.

II. Adj.: corrupt, abandoned

5. 1.

dē-perdo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to destroy, ruin (only in the part. perf.): sator inopia deperditus, impoverished, Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, desperately in love, Prop. 2, 30, 29: amore, Suet. Dom. 3: deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desit. Gal. Dig. 5, 3, 21. II. to lose: qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: sui nihil, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: vitalem sensum, Lucr. 3, 526: folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34: colorem, Tib. 1, 4, 29: gratiam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54 fin.: bonam famam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 562: paucos ex suis deperdiderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 fin.: de existimatione sua, Cic. Font. 9, 19: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin. 35, 102: ne quid summa deperdat metuens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: quod ex naufragio expulsum est, non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Javol. Dig. 41, 2, 21.

dē-pērēo, ii, 4. v. n. to go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone: neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (i. e. de materia), Lucr. 2, 296: tempestate naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperit, id. B. C. 3, 87: si servus deperisset, had been lost (by death or flight) Cic. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua deperiat, id. Att. 1, 20 ad fin.: auro rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19.

II. Esp. to be dying with love for: illa, quam tuus gnatus deamat, deperit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Casin. 1, 1, 19: amore aliquam deperire, id. Cist. 1, 3, 43: illum deperit impotente amore, Cat. 35, 12: amore mulierculae, Liv. 27, 15: amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22: quum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6.

dē-pētigo, Inis, f. a leprosy, scab: Cato R. R. 157 fin.

dēpexus, a, um, Part. [depecto].

dēpictus, a, um, Part. [depingo].

dē-pīlis, e, adj. [pilus] without hair (very rare): genae, App. M. 7, p. 191: pueri, Non. (Varr. in Non.?) 530, 25.

dē-pīlo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [id.] to pull out the hair, pluck out the feathers: Graecatim depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic. 6, 3: Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelus, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17. Fig.: depilatys, plucked, i. e. plundered, cheated: Lucil. in Non. 36, 28.

dē-pingo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. (perf. syncop. depinxit, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154) to depict, portray, paint, draw: tabellas obscenas, Prop. 2, 6, 27: imaginem in tabula sipariove, Quint. 6, 1, 32: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6. II. to embroider: depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. Cal. 52.

III. Fig.: to depict in words, to represent describe, imagine, conceive: formam verbis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154: in illa (sc. republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: vitam hujusce, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, too elaborately defined, id. Or. 12, 39: cum mens nostra quidvis videatur cogitatione posse depingere, to imagine, id. N. D. 1, 15, 39.

dē-plango, nxi, 3. v. a. to bewail, lament (poet. and rare): Cadmeida palmis deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546. Sen. Herc. Oet. 1852: antiqua peccata Hier. Jes. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to level make even: montes, Lact. 4, 12: vulnus, Veg. 3, 19.

dē-planto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to take off a twig or shoot: virgulus de cythreo, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: ramum, to break off Col. 2, 2, 26. II. to set, plant: Plin. 17, 16, 26.

dē-plōo, evi, 2. v. a. to empty out, to draw off (rare): oleum, Cato R. R. 64 fin.: sanguinem, to let blood, Plin. 18, 16, 43: animal, to bleed, Veg. 1, 1, 2.

Poet.: haustu fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 8: vitum querelis, Manil. 4, 13.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plector] *embracing, grasping*: Lucr. 5, 1320.

dēplōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *weeping, lamenting*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 38.

dē-plōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a bewailing*: Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9: id. Ep. 74 *med.*

dē-plōro, avi, atum, *i. v. n. and a.*

I. Neutr.: *to weep bitterly, to wail, lament*: afflicti et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: de suis incommodis, id. Verr. 2, 27: si non subtilius disputandum, at certe dolentius deplorandum, id. Sest. 6, 14. Meton. of the vine: Pall. Febr. 30.

II. Act.: *to weep over, bewail, lament, deplore*: si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 67: damnationem illam, id. Clu. 24, 65: Liv. 4, 40: Ov. M. 5, 63: quae de altero deplorentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. Att. 9, 18. 2. Meton.: *to regard as lost, to give up*: agros, Liv. 41, 6: paene Romanum nomen, id. 9, 7: diem, Quint. 10, 3, 128: exitum, Flor. 2, 18, 15: deplorata spes est, Liv. 26, 12: vota coloni, Ov. M. 1, 272. In medic.: *given over, incurable*: deploratus a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51: deplorata aurium vitia, id. 29, 6, 39.

dē-plūit, *3. v. n. to rain* (poet. and rare): multus in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72: inque sinus matris violento depluit imbre (Juppiter), poet. Col. 10, 206. With acc.: (Niobe) lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 20, 8.

dē-plūmis, e, *adj.* [pluma] *without feathers, featherless*: nudae atque deplumes (hirundines), Plin. 10, 24, 34.

dē-pōlio, no *perf.*, itum, *4. v. a. to smooth, polish off* (rare): pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 63. Comic.: dorsum meum virgis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 85. 2. *depolished, perfectum*, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Fest. s. v.

dēpōlitio, ōnis, *f.* [depolio] *a carefully cultivated estate*: agri depolitiones, Varr. in Non. 66, 29 (dub.).

dēpompātio, ōnis, *f.* [depono] *a dishonouring*: Hier. adv. Rufin. 31

dē-pompo, *1. v. a. to dishonour*: Hier. in Nahum. c. 3.

dē-pondēro, *1. v. n. to weigh down*: Petr. poet. frgm. 26, 3.

dēpōnens, entis, *Part.* [depono]. In gram.: (sc. verbum) *a deponent verb*: Charis. p. 143 P.: Diom. p. 327, ib.

dē-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, *3. v. a. (perf. depositi, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 4: Cat. 34, 8: part. sync. depositus, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19) to lay down, to put or place aside, to deposit*: constr. absol.; with abl. of place, whence; with abl. of place, in or on which (both either with or without a prep.); sometimes with in and acc.: rarely with dat.: caput deponit, condormiscit Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81: caput terrae, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg. Aen. 7, 108: fessum latus sub lauro, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: mentum in gremiis mīmarum, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: onus, Lucr. 3, 1072: aliquid de manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: onera jumentis, Caes. B. G. 1, 80: arma, id. B. G. 4, 32 *ad fin.*: depositis in contubernio armis, id. B. C. 3, 76: arma humeris, Virg. Aen. 12, 707: coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, Liv. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, to cut off, Petr. 104, 6: conus, Mart. 5, 48, 6: crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61: argenti pondus defossa terra, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: semina vel scrobe vel sulco, to deposit in the earth, to plant, Col. 5, 4, 2: stirpem vitis aut oleae, id. 1, 1, 5: malleolum in terram, id. 3, 10, 19: plantas sulcis, Virg. G. 2, 24: exercitum in terram (for exponere), Just. 4, 5. Poet.: *to bear, bring forth*: (Latonia) quam mater prope Iliam deposivit olivam, Cat. 34, 8: onus naturae. Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. Also, *to lay as a wager*: Dam. Ego hanc vitulam depono. Men. de grege non ausim quicquam deponere te-

cum, verum pocula ponam fagina, Virg. E. 3, 31. *II. Esp. to lay up, put by, deposit, commit to the care of, intrust*:

non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: obsides apud eos, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: praedam in silvis, ib. 6, 41: pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publica fide, id. 24, 18 *ad fin.*: liberos, uxores suaeque omnia in silvas, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: HS sexagies in publicum, id. B. C. 1, 23: impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29: saucios, id. B. C. 3, 78: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5 *fin.*: si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, Ulp. ib. 33, 8, 8, § 5. *III. In perf. part. laid out, dying, dead*: jam tum depositus bubulcus exhalans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil. in Non. 279, 19: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Aen. 12, 395: jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id. Tr. 3, 3, 40. Fig.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 2. *IV. to pull down, take down, demolish*: aedificium vel arboris ramos, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17: Paul. ib. 8, 2, 31: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91. *V. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: ex memoria insidias, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam. 4, 6: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13 *fin.*: contentionem, Liv. 4, 6: certamina, ib.: bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47: coeptum bellum triennio prius depositum erat, Liv. 31, 1: deponere amicitias, suscipere inimicitias, Cic. Am. 21, 77: invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: simulatas, id. Planc. 31, 76: moerorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: consilium adeundae Syriae, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 *ad fin.*: provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: famem, Ov. F. 6, 530: sitim in unda vicini fontis, id. M. 4, 98: morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51. 2. (like no. II.) *to intrust to, commit*: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auribus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18.

dēpōntāni senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte deficiebantur, Fest. s. v. sexagenarius.

dēpōpūlatio, ōnis, *f.* [depopulo] *a laying waste, plundering*: Cic. Pis. 17, 40: Liv. 43, 23. In plur.: Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

dēpōpūlator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who lays waste, a marauder*: fori, Cic. Dom. 5, 13.

dēpōpūlo, *1. v. a. to lay waste, ravage, plunder*: agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn. in Non. 471, 19: depopulante vicos eorum atque agros collega, Liv. 33, 22: agros provinciamque, Auct. B. Hisp. 42: greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531. Pass.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 *ad fin.* In class. Lat. only in the *part. perf.*: depopulatis agris, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: depopulata Gallia, ib. 7, 77: late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, id. 37, 4.

dē-pōpūlor, atus, *1. v. a. dep. to lay waste, ravage, plunder* (more usual than the act. form): ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*: agros Remorum, ib. 2, 7: agros, Cic. Verr. 3, 36: extrema agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56: quos fidos nobis rebatur depopulari, Tac. A. 13, 37. *II. In gen.: to waste, spoil, destroy*: quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran. in Non. 480, 13: cerealia dona cavete agmine laesuro depopulentur aves, Ov. F. 1, 684: hereditates, to dissipate, Ulp. Dig.

47, 4, 1: in qua (sc. urbe) omne mortallium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, swept away, destroyed, Tac. A. 16, 13.

dēportātiō, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] *a conveying away, a transportation*: Cato R. R. 144, 3. 2. *Esp. a perpetual banishment, transportation*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 3.

dēportātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to removal or transportation*: onus, Imp. Const. Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to carry or convey down; to carry off or away; to convey by water or in a ship*: de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 *A fin.*: frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Num. 13 *fin.*: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6: per vicos, id. Aug. 78 *fin.*: ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Liv. 43, 6: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136. *Esp. to bring or fetch home anything from the provinces*: victorem exercitum, Cic. Manil. 21: Liv. 26, 21: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14. 2. *to banish, transport for life* (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civitatem Romanam, Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 6: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorvum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1. Fig.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier in solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to carry off, acquire, gain: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *ad fin.*: lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*: gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1: te non cognomen solum (sc. Atticum) Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intelligo, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Muren. 5, 12.

dē-posco, pōposci, *3. v. a. to ask for earnestly, to demand, require*: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9: in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia, Tac. Agr. 11: sibi id muneris depoposcerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partes istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: primas sibi partes, Suet. Cal. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam depoposcit, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.* Absol.: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposimus Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1. *II. to demand for punishment*: aliquem ad mortem, id. B. C. 3, 110: aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200. 2. *to call out, challenge*: Liv. 2, 49.

dēpōsītārius, il, *m.* [depositum] *Leg. t. t.: one who receives a deposit, a trustee*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36. 2. *one who makes a deposit, a depositor*: ib. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

dēpōsitio, ōnis, *f.* [depono] *a depositing for safe-keeping*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1. 2. *a pulling down*: aedificii, ib. 4, 2, 9, § 2. 3. *a depositing in the earth, burying*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1121. *II. Fig.: testium, a deposition, testimony*, Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3 dignitatis, a lowering, degradation, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8. 2. In rhetor.: *the close of a period*: prout aut depositio

47, 4, 1: in qua (sc. urbe) omne mortallium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, swept away, destroyed, Tac. A. 16, 13.

dēportātiō, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] *a conveying away, a transportation*: Cato R. R. 144, 3. 2. *Esp. a perpetual banishment, transportation*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 3.

dēportātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to removal or transportation*: onus, Imp. Const. Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, avi, atum, *1. v. a. to carry or convey down; to carry off or away; to convey by water or in a ship*: de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 *A fin.*: frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Num. 13 *fin.*: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6: per vicos, id. Aug. 78 *fin.*: ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Liv. 43, 6: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136. *Esp. to bring or fetch home anything from the provinces*: victorem exercitum, Cic. Manil. 21: Liv. 26, 21: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14. 2. *to banish, transport for life* (attended with loss of citizenship, which the mere *relegatus* retained): inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civitatem Romanam, Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 6: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorvum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1. Fig.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier in solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

II. Fig. of abstract and mental objects: to carry off, acquire, gain: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *ad fin.*: lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*: gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1: te non cognomen solum (sc. Atticum) Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intelligo, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Muren. 5, 12.

dē-posco, pōposci, *3. v. a. to ask for earnestly, to demand, require*: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9: in deposcendis periculis eadem audacia, Tac. Agr. 11: sibi id muneris depoposcerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partes istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: primas sibi partes, Suet. Cal. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam depoposcit, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.* Absol.: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposimus Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1. *II. to demand for punishment*: aliquem ad mortem, id. B. C. 3, 110: aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200. 2. *to call out, challenge*: Liv. 2, 49.

dēpōsītārius, il, *m.* [depositum] *Leg. t. t.: one who receives a deposit, a trustee*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36. 2. *one who makes a deposit, a depositor*: ib. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

dēpōsitio, ōnis, *f.* [depono] *a depositing for safe-keeping*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1. 2. *a pulling down*: aedificii, ib. 4, 2, 9, § 2. 3. *a depositing in the earth, burying*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1121. *II. Fig.: testium, a deposition, testimony*, Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3 dignitatis, a lowering, degradation, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8. 2. In rhetor.: *the close of a period*: prout aut depositio

aut inceptio aut transitus postulabit, Quint. 11, 3, 46.

dēpōsītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a deposit*: pecuniae, Cassiod. Var. 6, 8.

dēpōsītōr, ōris, m. [id.] *one who deposits or intrusts, a depositor*: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37. 2, *one who throws aside*: patris natiq̄ue, a disowner, Prud. Apoth. 179.

dēpōsītum, i, n. [id.] *what is intrusted, a deposit*: reddere depositum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: si depositum non inficietur amicus, Juv. 13, 60: habere aliquid in deposito, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5.

dēpōsītus, a, um, *Part.* [depono].

dēpostulātor, ōris, m. [depostulo] *one who demands* (for punishment, torture, etc.): Tert. Apol. 35.

dē-postūlo, i, v. a. *to demand, require earnestly* (for depono): auxilia sibi, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 fin.

dē-pōtītūr, ἀπολαύει, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpraedātiō, ōnis, f. [depraedor] *a plundering*: Cod. Just. 2, 6, 5: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēpraedātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a plunderer*: Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-praedor, atus, i, v. a. *dep. to plunder, pillage, ravage*: agros, Just. 24, 6: App. M. 8, p. 215. In pass.: agri depraedati, Dict. Cretens. 2, 16.

dēpraesentiārum, *adv.* [formed after the analogy of impraesentiarum] *at present, now*: Petr. 58, 3: id. 74, 17.

is, e, *adj.* [de and PRAND, root of prandeo, prandium] *fasting*: leo, Naev. in Fest. s. v. orcae.

dēprāvātē, *adv.* *perversely, wrongly*: neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

dēprāvātiō, ōnis, f. [depravo] *a making crooked, a perverting, distorting, corrupting*: distortio et depravatio quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pedum, manuum, articularum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252. Fig.: quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127: consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29. *Absol.*: id. Div. 2, 67.

dē-prāvo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [pravus] *to make crooked, to pervert, distort, disfigure*: depravata corrigere crura, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ita nati, ut quaedam contra naturam depravata habeant, Cic. Div. 2, 46: (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Paetorum, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. 2, Fig.: *to make worse, to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave*: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: jureconsultorum ingentis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: (Campanos) nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 fin.: puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4: ferarum natura mala disciplina, id. Fin. 2, 11: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: magna pars gratia depravata, Sall. J. 15: plebem consiliis, Liv. 45, 23: nihil est tam sanctum, quod non solent domesticis depravare nonnunquam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13 fin.

dēprēcābilis, e, *adj.* [deprecor] *that may be entreated, exorable*: Vulg. Ps. 90, 13.

dēprēcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *earnestly entreating*: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

dēprēcānēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *exorable*: deprecanea fulmina, quae speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt, Caecina in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

o, ōnis, f. [id.] *a begging or asking for pardon or excuse; an averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation*: periculi, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26: venia deprecationis, Quint. prooem. 2: ejus facti, Cic. Part. Or. 37 fin.: laetitia, Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem.: Pl. Cyp. 3, 3, 7. 2. A rhetorical fig. =

προπαλαίτης: Cic. Inv. 2, 34: Quint. 9, 1, 32. II. Sometimes for imprecatio, or detestatio: a cursing, an imprecation: desigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4: deorum, an invoking the curses of the gods if one speaks falsely, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.

dēprēcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deprecativ*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147.

dēprēcātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who averts by praying; an intercessor, intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18: miseriarum, id. Flacc. 1: causae suae, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic. Att. 11, 8: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35: deprecatorem me pro illius periculo praebeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13. *Absol.*: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. Manil. 12 ad fin.: usi deprecatoribus Remis, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

dēprēcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deprecatory*: Vulg. Macc. 1, 10, 24.

dēprēcātrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female intercessor*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dē-prēcōr, atus, i, v. a. *dep.* I. Of persons: *to pray earnestly to, to beg of, beseech*: with acc.: quem enim deprecarentur, quum omnes essent sordidati? Cic. Sest. 12: in hoc te deprecor, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: deprecari Patres, ne festinarent decernere, Liv. 34, 59: senatum literis deprecatus est, Suet. Caes. 29: numina versu, Petr. 133, 2. With double acc.: deos mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 33: hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl. 8, 53. II. Of things: *to pray against, avert or ward off by prayer; to deprecate*: constr. with the acc., the inf., the subj., and absol.: ullam ab sese calamitatem, Cic. Verr. 1, 60 fin.: ut a me quādam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecor, id. Cat. 1, 11: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: mortem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: Ov. F. 2, 103: non jam mortem neque aerumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall. J. 24: poenam, Liv. 40, 15: praeciendi munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, averted, Cic. Rep. 6, 2 (in Gell. 6, 16, and Non. 290, 17): lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17: umbram accipere, Stat. Theb. 8, 116: Lucan. 9, 213: primum deprecor, ne me putetis scholam explicaturum, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: unum petere ac deprecari ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Pl. Asin. grex 5: nec deprecor jam quin tussim mi ferat frigus, Cat. 44, 18: pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12 fin.: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, id. Phil. 5, 1, 3: resistere, neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. With a dependent sentence: *to plead in excuse*: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. J. 104. III. *to seek to obtain by prayer, to beg for*: vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Sull. 26: vitam sibi, Auct. B. Afr. 89: paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatum, Tac. H. 1, 41: quos senatus non ad pacem deprecandam, sed ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, id. Planc. 42, 102: nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecantur, id. Agr. 2, 36 fin.: te assidue lacrimae C. Marcelli deprecantur, id. Fam. 4, 7 ad fin. IV. For imprecari, detestari, etc.: *to imprecate, execrate, detest*: diras devotiones in eum deprecata, App. M. 9, p. 227: quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi assidue, Cat. 92, 3. V. *perf. part.* with pass. sign.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 3, 5: deprecato summo numine, App. M. 11, p. 270.

dē-prēhēndo (or deprendo), di, sum, 3, v. a. *to lay hold of firmly, to seize upon, arrest, catch, take forcible possession of*: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magnus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. B. G. 5, 58: multos in agris, ib. 6, 30: in ponte, C. 45: deprehensus internuntius, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: tabellarios deprehendere literasque interciperi, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 12: literae deprehensae, Liv. 2, 4: onerarias naves deprehendunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: cursu deprehendere telum, Stat. Theb. 6, 568. Esp. of storms: deprehensa navigia, Lucr. 6, 429: Virg. Aen. 5, 52: Curt. 7, 4. II. In gen.: *to catch, detect, find out, discover*, esp. any one in a crime or fault: deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic. Verr. 5, 43: in maximo scelere, Sall. C. 46: in facinore manifesto, Cic. Brut. 68 fin.: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: dolis deprehensus, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferro deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensus hostibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: adultera deprehensa, Quint. 3, 11, 7: aliquos fientes, id. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. 1, 12, 4: aliquem occisum, Suet. Caes. 35. Of things: venenum, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. 5, 13, 49: sacrilegium, id. 8, 6, 26. III. Fig. *to check, to bring into a strait, embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuissent, Quint. 5, 7, 11: si in mendacio deprehendantur, id. 5, 7, 30. IV. Fig.: *to comprehend, perceive, discern, observe*: cuius ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspitione deprehendi, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: ut hominum erga se mentes deprehenderet, Suet. Cal. 60: falsas gemmas, Plin. 37, 13, 76: falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. 4, 2, 59: in Livio Patavinatatem, id. 1, 5, 56: apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id. 9, 3, 40: species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, id. 9, 2, 44: quosdam mitti deprehenderat, Suet. Aug. 44: deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7.

dēprēhēnsiō, ōnis, f. [deprehendo] *a catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery* (rare): deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Pompon. in Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 7: manifesta veneni deprehensio, Cic. Clu. 18.

dēprēhēnsus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.* [deprehendo].

dēprensa, ae, f. [id.] *a species of military punishment, more severe than castigatio, but milder than ignominia*: Fest. s. v.

dēpressē, *adv.* *deeply*: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

dēpressiō, ōnis, f. [deprimo] *a pressing or sinking down, a depression*: fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitruv. 1, 3: Socratica nasi, a flat nose, Macr. S. 7, 3.

dēpressus, a, um, *Part.* [deprimo] II. *Adj.*: *lying low, depressed*: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: humilis et depressus iter, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: aquaeductus depressior, Front. Aquaed. 65: depresso loco castra ponere, id. Strat. 1, 5, 24.

2. Meton. of the voice: *low, suppressed*: quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14. 3. Fig. quo altius te sublevasti, hoc depressior es, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

dēprētlātor, ōris, m. [depretio] *one who beats down a price, a deprecator*: operum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

dē-prētiō, avi, atum, i, v. a. [pretium] *to lower the price, to undervalue, depreciate*: Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22. Fig.: Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiatur, Tert. Apol. 45: Sid. Ep. 2, 10 fin.

dē-prīmo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [premo] *to press or weigh down, sink down, depress*: vis venti nubem deprimat, Lucr. 6, 432: qui tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 fin.: animus coelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id. de Sen. 21: depresso aratro (so, in

terram), Virg. G. 1, 45. 2. *to plant deep to dig deep*: vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*: plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28: qui tollit aedificium, vel deprimit, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17, § 2: navigabilem fossam usque ad ostia Tiberina depressuri, Tac. A. 15, 42: puteum, Vitruv. 8, 1: deprimere vel allevare rivum, Pomp. Dig. 8, 4, 11.

3. Naut. *t. t. to sink a ship*: partem navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: naves, ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. Manil. 8, 21.

II. Fig.: *to press down, keep down, trample on, depress*: animus depressus, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? Cic. Pis. 18: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id. Cluent. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*: preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep. Att. 22: nunc quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 2, 3 *fin.*: depressus in ludum, *i. e. pressed, forced*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

dē-proelians, *antis, Part.* [proelior] *warring violently*: ventos aequore fervido deproeliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, *prompsi, promptum, 3. v. a.* [emo] *to take down or out from, produce, bring forth*: pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15: pecuniam ex aerario, id. Manil. 13, 37: tela pharetris, Virg. Aen. 5, 501: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: condo et compono quae mox deprimere possim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 12. Comic.: *e promptuaria cella depromi ad flagrum*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4.

II. Fig.: *e quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta depromerentur*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *ad fin.*: juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252: de jure civili depromptum, ib. 1, 57, 244: illa deprome nobis unde alferas: depromam equidem, ib. 2, 29.

dēpromptus, *a, um, Part.* [depromo].

dē-prōpēro, *1. v. n. and a.* I. Neutr.: *to make great haste, to hasten*: propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 17. II. Act.: *to hasten or accelerate greatly* (rare): coronas, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humandi munus, Sil. 2, 265. With Inf. as object: sacrificare, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 108.

depso, *sui, stum, 3. v. a.* = *δεψέω*, *to knead*: id ubi excoxeris, depso bene, Cato R. R. 90: lutum, ib. 40, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, ib. 135. In an obscene sense: *to dishonour*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

depsticius, *a, um, adj.* [depso] *kneaded*: panis, Cato R. R. 74.

dēpūbes, *not of full age*: porcus, Fest. s. v.

dē-pūdesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become shameless* (rare): App. M. 10, p. 253.

dē-pūdet, *ult. 2. v. impers. to make greatly ashamed*: quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.*. II. *to lose a sense of shame, to become shameless*: et quae depuduit ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 4: depuduit profugusque pudor sua signa reliquit, id. H. 4, 155: assiduus conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sup. 17.

dē-pūdico, *1. v. a.* [pudicus] *to defile, dishonour*: stupro, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

dē-pugnatio, *ōnis, f.* [depugno] *a violent fighting, eager contest*: Cato in Non. 204, 32: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firmic. Math. 4 *praef.*

dē-pugno, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a.* I. Neutr.: *to fight out, fight hard, contend, combat violently*: collatis signis, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 44: acie instructa, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: of gladiatorial combats, id. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.*: ferum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6: bestias, Modest. ib. 48, 8, 11. Impers.: ante depug-

nabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 26. Fig.: cum animo suo, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 29: cum fame, id. Stich. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 475. And in a figure borrowed from gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est, voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Achd. 2, 46: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184. II. Act.: *to fight out, bring a battle to an end*: depugnato proelio, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 31.

dēpulpo, [de pulpa] *to fall away, ἀποσπάω*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpulsio, *ōnis, f.* [depello] *a driving off, driving away*: depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12. In rhetor.: *a defence*: id. Inv. 2, 26, 79: Cels. in Quint. 3, 6, 13. 2. *a letting down*: luminum, Cic. Tim. 14.

dēpulso, *1. v. freq.* [id.] *to thrust away, push aside*: cubitis depulsa de via, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

dēpulsor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who drives away, removes, repels* (rare): dominatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27. 2. *An epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil* (cf. Averruncus): Inscr. Grut. 20, 3.

dēpulsorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *serving to avert*: sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3: Amm. 25, 2.

dēpulsus, *a, um, Part.* [depello]. **dē-pungo**, *3. v. a.* *to mark off, to designate*: depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgativus, *a, um, adj.* [depurgo] *purifying, purgative*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, *no perf., atum, 1. v. a.* *to lean out, cleanse* (rare): prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: acina, ib. 112, 2: terram ab herba, ib. 151: caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1: pisces, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 35.

dē-pūto, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* *to cut off, prune*: vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1: arbores, id. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1. Poet.: umbras (*i. e. ramos*), Ov. de Nuce 63. II. *to reckon, esteem, consider*: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: aliquid delicto, *to impute*, Tert. de Poenit. 3: omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: si hoc in rem deputas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 20: me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6. 2. *to destine, allot*: vactas steriles aratro, Pall. Mart. 11, 6: deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. Sat. 7, 14. (Hence Fr. *députer*.)

dē-pūvīo, *4. v. a.* [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna] *to strike, beat*: Lucil. in Fest. s. v.

dē-pūgis, *is, adj.* [pyga] *thin-buttocked, ἀπυγος*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

dēque, *downwards, v. susque de-*

dē-questus, *a, um, Part.* [queror] *greatly or bitterly complaining*: omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448: Stat. Th. 1, 404.

dē-rādo, *si, sum, 3. v. a.* *to scrape or rub off, shave*: de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4: ceram, Gell. 17, 9: nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: humorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24: coricem, id. 22, 2, 6: marginem, id. 8, 20: capillum ex capite omni, Gell. 17, 9.

dērcēa, *ac, f.* *a plant, called also herba Apollinaris, a species of the solanum*: App. Herb. 22.

dērēlictio, *ōnis, f.* [derelinquo] *an abandoning, neglecting*: communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

dērēlictus, *a, um, Part.* [derelinquo].

dērēlictus, *tis, m.* [id.] *an abandoning, neglecting*: aliquid habere derelictum, Gell. 4, 12.

dē-rēlinquo, *liqui, lictum, 3. v. a.* *to leave behind, to forsake, abandon, desert*: liquem in servitute, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: N. Gracchum a Q. Tiberone derelictum idebamus, Cic. Am. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, id. Verr. 3, 51: serere aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: in arce

praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perdit atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11. II. *to leave at one's death, to bequeath*: libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: ne unum quidem numum ab ea filiae derelictum, sed derelictum magnum aes alienum, Hler. Ep. 108, 30.

dē-rēpēnsē, *adv. suddenly*: derепente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20: Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: Tac. H. 1, 63. [cf. desubito, denuo, etc.]

dē-rēpo, *psi, 3. v. n.* *to creep down, sneak down* (rare): derепit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4: ad hominum fana, Varr. in Non. 544, 29. With acc.: ursi arborem aversi derепunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54.

dērēptus, *a, um, Part.* [deripio].

dē-rīdēo, *risi, risum, 2. v. a.* *to laugh at, laugh down, laugh to scorn, deride*: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: derisus a suis consiliariis, id. Verr. 5, 39 *ad fin.*: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263. Proverb.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere, *to laugh heartily at*, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 48. Absol.: Ap. Age dic. Ep. At deridebitis, ib. 2, 2, 77: derides, you jeer me, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8: patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

dērīdicūlus, *a, um, adj.* [derideo] *fit to be laughed at, laughable, ridiculous*: is deridiculus 'st omnibus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 14: versus, Gell. 12, 2: quod est deridiculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5: quae sibi crimina objiciantur, alterum deridiculum esse, alterum mores suos respuere, Liv. 39, 26. II. Subst.: deridiculum, *1. n. ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *ridiculousness*: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 50: Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, ib. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despiciendus, ib. 12, 49. In plur.: usque ad deridicula, *for amusement*, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rīgesco (dir) *gūi, 3. v. n. incep* (only in the perf.) *to grow stiff, become rigid, to curdle, stiffen, bristle, etc.*: formidine sanguis derigit, Virg. Aen. 3, 260: deriguere oculi, ib. 7, 447: hirsutae comae, Ov. F. 3, 332: manus, Lucan. 3, 613: cervix, Ov. M. 5, 233: Niobe dirigit malis, ib. 6, 303.

dē-rīpio, *ripūi, reptum, 3. v. a.* [rapio] *to snatch or pull violently down; to tear off, tear away*: aliquem de ara, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 2: vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35: velamina ex humeris, ib. 6, 567: deos e coelo, Tib. 1, 10, 60: aurum matronis, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 18: pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23: amphoram horreo, ib. 3, 28, 7: qualos fumosis deripe tectis, Virg. G. 2, 242: lunam coelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46: ensem vagina, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, ib. 11, 29: tunicam, id. Am. 1, 5, 13: derēpta acus, ib. 1, 14, 18. Fig.: quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, *have detracted from*, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

dērīsio, *ōnis, f.* [derideo] *a laughing to scorn, mockery, derision*: derisionis materia, Arn. 7, p. 239: eritis derisio in gentibus, Lact. 4, 18.

dērīsor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare): Suet. Cal. 38: Quint. 3, 8, 51: Hor. S. 2, 6, 54. Applied to a (jeering) parasite: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 11.

dērīsorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *serving for laughter, ridiculous*: conditiones, Marci. Dig. 28, 7, 14.

dērīsus, *a, um, Part.* [derideo].

dērīsus, *tis, m.* [id.] *mockery, scorn, derision*: Phaedr. 5, 7: Quint. 6, 3, 7: Tac. Agr. 39.

dērīvatio, *ōnis, f.* [derivo] *a turning off into another channel*: derivationes fluminum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: solennis derivatio (sc. lacus Albani), Liv. 5, 15. II. Fig.: *a turning, application*: dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportuna derivatione convertere,

by a happy turn, Macr. S. 6, 1. 2. In gramm.: *derivation, etymology* of words: Plin. in Serv. Aen. 9, 706: Charis. p. 73 P. 3. In rhetoric: *the substituting of a softer word for a stronger* (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, etc.): Quint. 3, 7, 25.

dērivātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in the later gram.: *derivative*: nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.

dē-rīvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rivus] *to divert a stream from its channel, to turn or draw off water, etc.*: de fluvio aquam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 12: aqua ex flumine derivata, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: flumen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: humorem in colliquias, Col. 2, 8, 3. II. Fig.: *to draw off or away, to turn off, to divert*: nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: derivare animum, curaque levare, *to divert*, Lucr. 2, 365: alio responsonem suam derivavit, *he turned off his answer to something else, i. e. he avoided the question*, Cic. Verr. 1, 53: derivandi criminis causa, id. Mil. 10 fin.: iram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9: culpam in aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 20 fin.: partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, id. Phil. 11, 9, 22: expectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16. 2. In gramm.: *to derive*, sc. one word from another: Quint. 1, 6, 38: Dionied. p. 310 P.

dērōgātīo, ōnis, f. [derogo] *a partial repeal of a law, a modifying clause*: tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus, Cic. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.): Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

dērōgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a detractor, depreciator*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

dērōgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *derogatory*: Julian. Dig. 25, 4, 2.

dē-rōgīto, i. v. a. *f. req. to ask repeatedly*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 60.

dē-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *legal t. t. to repeal part of a law, to restrict or modify it* (v. abrogo): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134: derogatur legi cum pars detrahatur, Modest. Dig. 16, 102. II. In gen.: *to take away, detract from, diminish*: usually with *dat.*: non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: fidem alicui, id. Fl. 4, 9: and simply fidem, id. Quint. 23, 75: gratiam nomini, Plin. 7, 28, 29: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. 7, 6. With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 175: de testium fide, id. Caecin. 1 fin. With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, id. Inv. 2, 46, 136.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [rodo] *gnawed away, nibbled*: clipeos derosos esse a muribus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Plin. 11, 37, 62: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38.

dē-runcīno, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. [runcina] *to plane off*: hence in comedy, *to deceive, cheat*: militem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 6: ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dē-rūo, rui, 3. v. a. and n. (rare). I. Act.: *to cast down*: an hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27. Fig.: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11. II. Neutr.: *to fall down*: App. M. 7, p. 196.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [rumpo] *broken, craggy, steep, precipitous*: dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis derupta, Liv. 42, 15: saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripae, Liv. 37, 39: colle arduo et derupto, Tac. A. 2, 80: per spatia terrae prona atque derupta, Gell. 6, 2. Comp.: in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv. 2. Sup. and Adv. appear not to exist. Subst.: derupta, orum, n.

plu. precipices: in derupta praecipitati, id. 38, 2 fin.: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45.

dē-sacro (desecro) avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare for consecro) *to consecrate, dedicate*: quercum Triviae, Stat. Th. 9, 586. Of persons: *to deify*: Capitol. Anton. philos. 18. II. Meton.: *to devote, destine*: chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, *prescribed for particular diseases*, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

dē-saevis, ii, 4. v. n. *to rage*: toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Virg. Aen. 10, 569: pelago hiems, ib. 4, 52: omnes in artus, Lucan. 6, 540: an tragica desaevit et ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: quum affatim desaevisset, Suet. Ner. 29: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 12. II. *to cease raging*: nec dum desaeviat ira, exspectat, Lucan. 5, 304.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. *to dance, to represent in a ballet* (rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Cal. 54 fin.: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cyprian. de Spectac. med.

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. (old *perf.* descendit, Valer. Ant. in Gell. 7, 4 fin.: descendiderant, Laber. ib.) [*scando*] *to climb, go or come down; to fall, sink down, descend*. I. In gen.: ex equo descendere, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: ex equis, Auct. B. Hisp. 15: equo, Sall. Hist. frgm.: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15: de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11: coelo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: coelo ab alto, Virg. Aen. 8, 423: monte, ib. 4, 159: per clivum, Ov. F. 1, 263: in mare de coelo, Lucr. 6, 427: coelo in hibernas undas, Virg. G. 4, 235: coelo ad suos honores templaque, Ov. F. 5, 551: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4: ad naviculas, id. Acad. 2, 48 fin.: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Virg. Aen. 6, 404. Poet. with *dat.*: nocti, i. e. ad inferos, Sil. 13, 708: Erebo, id. 13, 759. Absol.: asta ut descendam (sc. ex equo), *alight*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 120: descendens (sc. e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendo (sc. de arce), Virg. Aen. 2, 632: umbrae descendentes (sc. ad inferos), Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 41. II. Esp. 1. *to go down, sc. from the dwelling-houses* (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.: in forum descendens, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: ad forum, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ad comitia, Suet. Caes. 13: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46. Absol.: hodie non descendit Antonius, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15: Liv. 2, 54. Hence fig.: in causam, Cic. Phil. 8, 2: in partes, Tac. A. 15, 50. 2. Milit. t. t. *to march down, sc. from a higher into a lower position*: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: inde (sc. de arce), Liv. 32, 32: in aequum locum, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: in aequum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: ad Alexandriam, id. 45, 12. Absol.: id. 44, 5. Hence in gen.: descendere in aciem, *to give battle, to engage*, id. 8, 8: Just. 14, 3: in proelium, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 10: in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: ad pugnam, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11: in bellum, Just. 15, 4: in belli periculum, id. 15, 1. 3. Of things: *to sink or reach down, fall upon; also to pierce, penetrate*: ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41: (arundo) in caput, Lucan. 6, 216: hostes in jugulos gladiis descendebant, Flor. 3, 10: ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: vestis ad genua, Curt. 6, 5: in terram (fulmen), Plin. 2, 55, 56: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24: lapathi radix ad tria cubita, id. 19, 6, 31: toto corpore pestis, Virg. Aen. 5, 683: galeas vetant descendere cristae, *to sink down*, Stat. Th. 9, 262. 4. In medic. of a stool: *to pass off, pass through*: Cels. 2, 4 ad fin.: olera, id. 1, 6: cibus, Plin. 23, 1, 1: alvus, Cels. 2, 7. III. Fig. in gen.: a vita pastoralis ad agriculturam descenderunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3: (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, Quint. 11, 3, 65:

grammatici omnes in hanc descendunt rerum tenuitatem, id. 1, 4, 7: in omnia familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 84: ex contemtionis descensum, Tac. A. 19, 1: si quid tamen olim scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis aures, Hor. A. P. 387: si descendere ad ipsum ordine perpetuo quaeris, sunt hujus origo illius et Assaracus, Ov. M. 11, 754: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, sank, Sall. J. 11: ut altius injuriae quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 med.: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52. Impers. pass.: quo tanquam sonorum gradibus descenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: eo descensum credebant, ut per eundem esset, Tac. A. 14, 7. 2. *to lower oneself, descend to; to yield or condescend to any act, to resort to*: constr. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: ad calamitatum societates, id. Am. 17, 64: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6: ad ejusmodi consilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: ad innocentium supplicia, ib. 6, 16: ad vim atque ad arma, ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: ad mangonicos quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: preces in omnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 782: videte quo descendam, iudices, Cic. Font. 1, 2: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, id. Verr. 2, 72. 3. *to descend or proceed from any person or thing*: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1: Plin. 22, 24, 51. Hence, *descendentes, part. absol. relations in the descending line, descendantis* (opp. to *ascendentes*, parents, grandparents, etc.): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68. 4. *to depart, deviate, differ from*: tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (sc. Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint. 10, 1, 126: id. 3, 5, 8. IV. In pass.: *to be derived from, to descend from* (rare): Plin. 2, 16, 13 ad fin.: Prud. Apoth. 1075.

dēscensio, ōnis, f. [descendo] *a going down, descending*: balnearum, *into the bath*, Plin. 20, 17, 69. Meton.: *the bath or sunken place itself*: tres descensiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 sub med.

dēscensus, a, um, *Part.* [descendo]. **dēscensus**, ūis, m. [id.] *a climbing down, descent* (rare): qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57. II. Meton.: *a descending way, a descent*: difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: facilis descensus Averno, Virg. Aen. 6, 126: ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin. 16, 26, 46. III. *a lying down for copulation*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13.

dē-scisco, ivi or ii, itum, 3. v. n. *to cut oneself off, to withdraw, leave, depart from; also to fall off, degenerate*: a nobis desciscere quaeres? Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, Cic. Att. 2, 4: si Cicero a Demosthene paulum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, Cic. Fin. 4, 8: a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9: a veritate, id. Acad. 2, 15: a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81: a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: a vita, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, id. Fam. 2, 16: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem, Flor. 4, 3. Of things: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, *does not degenerate*, Col. 3, 2, 13. Impers.: praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1. II. Esp. *to revolt, desert, go over to another party*: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 fin.: ut a nobis desciscatis, ib. 2, 32: ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21: Liv. 6, 36: nunquam isti populi nisi quum deerit ad quem desciscant, ab nobis non desciscunt, id. 31, 7: Prae-

nomine ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19: ad aliquem, id. 26, 21. *Impers. pass.*: quibus invititis descitum ad Summis erat, id. 9, 16. *Absol.*: quum Fidenae aperte descissent, id. 1, 27: Tac. H. 1, 31: Suet. Caes. 68.

dē-scōbīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [scobina] *to file or scrape off* (rare): supercilia, Varr. in Non. 492, 11.

dē-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write down or from, to copy, transcribe*: scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9. *II.* *to sketch out, to draw, delineate, write*: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 22: geometricas formas in arena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *ad fin.*: formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31: sphaerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: coelum, Varr. R. 2, 1, 7: coeli meatus radio, Virg. Aen. 6, 851: carmina in cortice fagi, id. E. 5, 14: id. Aen. 3, 445: vitam votiva tabella, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33. *III.* *Fig.*: *to mark or point out, represent, explain, describe*: malos mores, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167: hominum sermones moresque, Cic. Or. 40, 138: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: aliquem latronem ac sicarium, id. Mil. 18, 47: si quis erat dignus describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: pullum equinum, Quint. 8, 2, 15: vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18: praecepta, id. S. 2, 3, 34. With *acc.* and *infin.* (rare): nec qui descripsit corrupti semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415: Gell. 9, 1. *2.* *to mark off, divide, class*: populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripsit, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 45, 15: annum in duodecim menses, id. 1, 19: plebem in clientelas principum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: commode ordines descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, id. Rep. 4, 2: populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44: classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42. *3.* *to ascribe, allot, assign*: with *acc.* of the thing and *dat.* of the person: civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: vectigal Graecis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: suum cuique munus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57: jura civitatibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: id. Verr. 5, 11: officia, id. Acad. 2, 36: pecuniam, id. Flacc. 14: vices (poetae), Hor. A. P. 86: munera pugnae, Sil. 9, 267.

dēscriptē, adv. *precisely, distinctly*: descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat digerere, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

dēscriptio, ōnis, f. [describo] *a marking out, delineation*: eadem coeli descriptio, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: explicate descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, id. Verr. 2, 77 *fin.* In *plur.*: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. Tusc. 1, 17: volutarum, sketches, drawings, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, maps, id. 8, 2.

II. *Fig.*: *a representation, description*: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18: dilucida locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: regionum, id. 4, 3, 12: Siciliae, id. 11, 3, 164: convivii luxuriosi, id. 8, 3, 66. In *rhetor.*: *a characterizing*: Cic. Top. 22, 83: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

2. *a classing, distribution, division*: decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: Liv. 4, 4: legionum et auxillorum, Suet. Tib. 30: privatarum possessionum, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21: expendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 24: acquabilis sump-tus, id. Flacc. 14. *3.* *disposition, order, arrangement*: constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, id. Rep. 1, 46: via descriptiois atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi descriptio, id. Off. 1, 39: magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 137. In *plur.*: descriptiones temporum, id. Acad. 1, 3.

dēscriptiuncūla, ae, f. dim. [descriptio] *a short description, delineation*: celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*

dēscriptor, ōris, m. [describo] *a describer, delineator*: Lact. 5, 9 *med.*

dēscriptus, a, um, Part. [describo]. *II.* *Adj.*: *precisely ordered, properly arranged*: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornatique, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74. *Sup.* does not occur. *Absol.*: descripta, memoranda, records: recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac. A. 6, 24.

dē-scrōbo, i. v. a. [scrobs] *to set*: gemmas auro, Tert. Res. carn. 7.

dē-sculpo, 3. v. a. *to carve out*: simulacrum ligno seu lapide desculpitur, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

dē-sēco, cui, ctum, i. v. a. *to cut down, to cut off*: partes ex toto, Cic. Tim. 7: uvas a vite, Col. 12, 43: spicas fascibus, Liv. 42, 64: particulam undique, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15: saxa metallis, *to carve out*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 85: vitem, Varr. R. 1, 41, 3: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: segetem, Liv. 2, 5: aures, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: cervicem, Liv. 31, 34: collum, Virg. Aen. 8, 438: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinaabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *disette*, from the perf. part. *desecta*.)

dēsecro, v. desacro.

dēsectio, ōnis, f. [deseco] *a cutting off*: Col. 6, 3, 1.

dē-sēnesco, nui, 3. v. n. *to diminish by age, to die away*: ira belli desenuit, Sall. H. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

dē-sēro, nui, rtum, 3. v. a. lit. *to put down* [v. sero]; hence, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert*: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: deseritur a suis Varus, ib. 1, 13: pignus deserere, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 75: te amantem non deseram, id. Ps. 1, 1, 101: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 13: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Virg. Aen. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, ib. 10, 649.

2. *Absol.* of soldiers: *to desert*: Quint. 9, 2, 85: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 sq. *II.* *Fig.*: *to give up, abandon, fail, be wanting to*: Petreius non deserit sese, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: suum jus, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles literas alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19: causam, id. Sull. 20, 58: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: praetermittendae autem defensionis, deserendique officii plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9: susceptum officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, Cic. Sest. 22 *ad fin.*: deditionem, Sall. J. 70: studia sapientiae, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Graeca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9. Of things: genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 13: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, Cic. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46: nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41. *Pass.*: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. Att. 16, 3: Caes. B. G. 5, 34: and with simple *abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161: Prop. 2, 7, 17: Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*

dē-serpo, 3. v. n. *to creep down* (rare): deserpit genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586: App. Apol. p. 315.

dēsertiō, ōnis, f. [desero] *a forsaking, deserting* (rare): milit. t. t. *desertion*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3. *2.* *Fig.*: *a slighting, neglect*: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24.

dēsertor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who forsakes, an abandoner*: alterum conser-

vatorem inimicorum, alterum deserto-rem amicorum, Cic. Att. 8, 9: communis utilitatis, aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.* *II.* *Milit. t. t. a deserter*: Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Liv. 3, 69: Tac. A. 1, 21. *2.* *Fig.*: *a fugitive*: Amoris, Ov. H. 19, 157: Asiae, Virg. Aen. 12, 15.

dēsētrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that forsakes, neglects*: Tert. de hab. mulier. 1.

dēsērtus, a, um, Part. [desero]. *II.* *Adj.*: *deserted; desert, solitary, waste*: in locis desertis, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: urbes dirutae ac pene desertae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: deserta via et inculta, id. Coel. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: stipes, solitary, Tib. 1, 1, 12: arbores, Prop. 1, 20, 36. *Comp.*: reditus desertior, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Sup.*: orae desertissimae, id. Sest. 22, 50: desertissima solitudo, id. Verr. 5, 67. *Subst.*: deserta, orum, n. *plu.* *desert places, deserts, wastes*: Virg. E. 6, 80: Plin. 5, 4, 4. With *gen.*: Libyae deserta, Virg. Aen. 1, 384: id. G. 3, 291. In *sing.*: desertum, i, n. in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774: Hier. Ep. 125, 2. (Hence Fr. *désert*.)

dē-servio, 4. v. n. *to serve diligently, take care of, be devoted to*: valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: studiis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7: honoribus, id. Pan. 77. Of things: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic. Sull. 9: nec unius oculis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin. Pan. 50.

dēsēs, idis, (nom. sing. appears not to occur) *adj.* [desideo] *Lit.*: *sitting down, sitting at ease: slow, sluggish, listless, lazy, indolent* (rare): sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: homines ignavi et desides, Gell. 13, 8: with *ab*: deses ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2. *Fig.*: of things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: natura deside torpet orbis, Lucan. 9, 436: desidis otia vitae, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 85: causae desidis anni, ib. 3, 1, 2: deside passu ire, ib. 5, 2, 61: deside cura, id. Theb. 6, 147.

dē-sicco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to dry up, to desiccate*: vasa desiccari jubet, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 30: herba desiccata, App. Herb. 49.

dē-sidēo, sēdi, 2. v. n. [sedeo] *to sit down, to sit at ease, to remain idle, to loiter, to lounge*: tam diu ibi desidere neque redire filium, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 4: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2: ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet, Phaedr. 2, 4, 21: amoenioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Caes. 2: in aliquo spectaculo, Sen. Ep. 7: in discrimine sociorum, *to be negligent*, Suet. Caes. 4.

2. *to go to stool*: Cels. 2, 7.

dēsīdērābilis, e, *adj.* [desidero] *worthy of desire, desirable* (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis quibus facile carere possis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: Liv. 24, 5: *Comp.*: Suet. Tib. 21. *Sup.* does not occur.

dēsīdērābiliter, adv. *with ardent desire*: Aug. Ep. 143, 2.

dēsīdērāns, antis, Part. [desidero] in *Sup.* desiderantissimus, in later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *best beloved*: vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Front. Ep. 5, 40: M. Aur. ib. 1, 5.

dēsīdērānter, adv. *eagerly*: appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4. *Comp.*: quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.

dēsīdērātio, ōnis, f. [desidero] *a wishing, a longing for; a missing* (rare): voluptatum, Cic. de Sen. 1, 47: relinquetur desideratio, Vitr. 2, 6.

dēsīdērātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In late gramm. *desiderative*: verba (e. g. esurio, coenaturio, etc.), Aug. p. 2006 P. 309

desideratus, a, um, Part. [desidero]. II. Adj.: *wished for, welcome* (rare): blandissima et desideratissima promissa, Plin. 30, 1, 1. And in inscr. applied to a beloved person: filio desideratissimo, Inscr. Orell. no. 5068.

desiderium, ii. n. [id.] a yearning, wishing or longing for; a missing, wanting; grief for the absence or loss of anything. With *gen.*: desiderium est libido ejus, qui nondum adsit, videndi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13: me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21: rerum earum, Lucr. 3, 914: esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12 *fin.*: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. Am. 3: defuncti, Suet. Cal. 6: desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui) Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66. *Absol.*: alicui esse magno desiderio, ib. 4, 5, 5: explere expectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: quo (desiderio) conficior, id. Or. 10: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 16, 11: facere aliquid cum desiderio, id. Am. 21 *ad fin.*: demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29: quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1. In *plur.*: desideria alicujus commovere, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15. As a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium, valet, mea desideria, valet, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.*: Cat. 2, 5. II. *want, need, necessity* (rare): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4: aureis vasis uti in obscentis desiderii, Plin. 33, 3, 14: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43. 2. In the time of the empire: a request, petition: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19: Suet. Aug. 17: Plin. Pan. 79: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

dēsīdēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [v. considero] to yearn, wish for, to long after: dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic. Am. 24: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephantī desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep. 1, 7, 2. With *infin.*: nihil dari haud desidero, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 37: ullam rem ad se importari desiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 2. With *ab* or *in*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: Quint. 3, 1, 2: in milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: Cic. Brut. 31, 118. *Absol.*: misere amans desiderat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 30: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16. Of things: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: nullam virtus ullam mercedem laborum desiderat, id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat laus probationem, Quint. 3, 7, 4: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40. II. to miss, feel the want of: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 73: (feminae) quae suos fortiter desideraverunt, have borne the loss of, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16. 2. *Meton.*: to lose: and more freq. pass.: to be missing, to be lost: in eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: ut nulla navis desideretur, id. B. G. 5, 23: neque quicquam ex fano praeter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

dēsīdīa, ae, f. [desideo] a sitting down, remaining: a sitting idle: idleness, sloth, sluggishness: Prop. 1, 15, 6: in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidīa, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: ne languori se desidīa cedat, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: in desidiam segnitiamque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: ab industria plebem ad desidiam advocari putabant, Cic. Sest. 48 *fin.*: vitanda est improba Siren, desidīa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15: In *plur.*: Lucr. 5, 49: vobis

desidīa cordi, Virg. Aen. 9, 615. Of things: ager post longam desidiam, lying fallow, Col. 2, 17, 3.

dēsīdīa, ae, f. [desido] a subsiding, retiring: maris, App. de Mundo, p. 73 **dēsīdīābūlum**, i, n. [desidia] lounging-place: Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 9.

dēsīdīōsē, adv. idly, slothfully desidiose agere aetatem, Lucr. 4, 1132.

dēsīdīōsus, a, um, adj. [desidia] Lit.: fond of sitting down; slothful, indolent, lazy (rare): desidiosiores, Varr. R. R. 2 *prae*f.: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8. *Meton.*: causing idleness, making lazy: si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut quum desidiosam artem dicemus, quia desidiosos facit, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*: desidiose puer (sc. Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 2.

dē-sīdo, sēdī, 3. v. n. (cf. consido) to sink, fall or settle down (only of things): tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque dederint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 *fin.*: Gargara desidunt surgenti, appears to sink as he rises, Stat. Th. 1, 549: ovum plenum desidit, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11: ex urina quod desidit album est, Cels. 2, 7: tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18. Fig.: to sink, i. e. to become worse, deteriorate; desidentes mores, Liv. proem.

dēsīdīō, adv. for a long time (for diuturno): Varr. in Fulg. p. 565, 2.

dēsīgnātē, adv. significantly: Gell. 2, 5.

dēsīgnātiō, ōnis, f. [designo] a marking out, describing, designing: cellarum, Vitruv. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138. II. a disposition, arrangement: designatio totius operis, id. N. D. 1, 8. *fin.*: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 4, B. III. an appointment to office: annua designatio, the annual nomination of consuls, Tac. A. 2, 36 *ad fin.*

dēsīgnātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who regulates or arranges: a regulator. Esp. 1. an officer who superintended the sittings in the theatre: Pl. Poen. prol. 19. 2. a conductor of a funeral, an undertaker: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6: Sen. Ben. 6, 38. 3. an umpire at public spectacles, βραβευτής: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1: Cic. Att. 4, 3.

dēsīgnātus, elect, appointed: v. designo, II. 4.

dē-sīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark or trace out; to delineate, designate, define: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. Aen. 5, 755: moenia fossa, ib. 7, 157: moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24: vulnere frontem, to mark, Stat. Th. 6, 782: nubila ingenti gyro, ib. 1, 311: designat Europen, represents, Ov. M. 6, 103. With *dat.*: fines templo Jovis, Liv. 1, 10: locum circo, id. 1, 35. II. Fig.: to point out, describe, denote, represent: haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109: affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120: oratione fratrem designari, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19: aliquem nota ignaviae, Liv. 24, 16: turpitudinem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designavit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: multa quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriae fiduciam designarent, Caes. B. 1, 3, 96. 2. to chalk out, contrive, perpetrate (in either a good or a bad sense): quae designata sint et facta nequiter, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 66: illa, quae antehac facta sunt, omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7: quid non ebrietas designat, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16.

3. to dispose, regulate, arrange,

appoint: constituere et designare, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82: Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, to be designed and executed, id. N. D. 1, 11. 4. Esp. of nomination to an office: to elect, choose: ut ille decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, id. Agr. 2, 10 *ad fin.*: Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans si designatus foret, etc., Sall. C. 26. Hence designatus, as a title applied to a magistrate, who has been elected, but has not yet entered upon the duties of his office: consul designatus, consul elect, Cic. Fam. 11, 6: Vell. 2, 58: tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 11: id. Att. 3, 13: Sall. J. 27: quaestor, Vell. 2, 111. Hence, *meton.* of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, Cic. Clu. 11, 32. (Hence It. *disegnare, designare*; Sp. *designar, diseñar*; Fr. *désigner, dessiner*; also subst. It. *disegno*; Sp. *diseño, designio*; Fr. *dessein, dessin*.)

dē-sīlio, sīlūi, sultum, 4. v. n. [salio] to leap down, alight: de navi in scapham, Pl. Rud. Prol. 75: de navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: de rheda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: de muro, Suet. Ner. 23: ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ex essedis, ib. 4, 33: ex equis, ib. 4, 2: ab equo, Virg. Aen. 11, 500: praeceps ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129: bijugis et curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 355: lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. H. 15, 172: in uidas, id. M. 3, 681: in mare, Suet. Caes. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. A. 3, 22: ad pedes, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: ad calcandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23. *Absol.*: desilite commilitones, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 81. Of things: levis crepante lymphā desiluit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: fulmina aetheria desiluissē domo, Prop. 2, 16, 50. Fig.: nec desilies imitator in artum, nor throw thyself into difficulties, Hor. A. P. 134.

dē-sīno, sīvi or sīi, Itum, 3. v. a. and n. (contr. desisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: Suet. Ner. 33: desissem, Cat. 36, 5: desi, dissyl., Inscr. Orell. no. 71). Lit. to put down [v. sino]: hence to abandon, to leave off, give over, cease, desist. I. Act.: with *inf.*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: commemorare eos, ib. 1, 1: amare, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 67: ubi ipsi desierunt vortī, Lucr. 4, 403: moveri, Cic. Rep. 6, 25. With *acc.*: artem desinere, id. Fam. 7, 1: seditionem, Gell. 2, 12: versus, Virg. E. 8, 61: plura, ib. 5, 19: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, App. M. 5, p. 170. With *abl.*: desine quae communibus locis, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80. With *gen.* (like the Gr. παύειν and ἀγγεῖν): querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: irae, Sil. 10, 84. *Absol.*: Mi. Ah! pergisne? De. Jam, jam desino, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 67: ut incipiendi (sc. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37 *fin.*: quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas, Quint. 8, 6, 50. In colloq. lang. desine sometimes like the Gr. παύε, leave off, be still! etc.: Ba. Heu, heu, heu! I's. Desine, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 51: Pa. Tum de puero, Dae. Pa. Ah, desine, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8. 2. Pass. (usually in the perf. tenses): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic. Brut. 32, 123: Persel nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49: neclier postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34. In pres. imperf.: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. A. 1, 411.

II. Neutr.: to cease, stop, end: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall. J. 83: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. H. 3, 89: cetera fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727: Hor. A. P. 4: in quo desinimus, Ov. M. 8, 996: gemma haec in violam desinit, inclines to violet, Plin. 37, 9, 40: Pyrenaeus desinens, i. e. the extremity, Flor. 4, 12, 46. In rhetor. of the close of a period.

ita quae similiter desunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 3, 79.

desipientia, ae, f. [desipio] want of understanding, foolishness: Lucr. 3, 498.

dē-sipio, 3. v. n. and a. [sapio]. I. Neutr.: to be without sense or understanding; to act foolishly: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: licet me desipere dicatis, id. Planc. 37: dulce est desipere in loco, to play the fool at times, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: desipiebam mentis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 35: desipientis arrogantiae est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16. Of a person in a fever, etc., to be delirious, to rave: intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 in. II. Act.: to make tasteless: Tert. Pudic. 13.

dē-sisto, stiti, stitum (perf. destiterunt, Lucr. 4, 976) 3. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr.: lit.: to stand off or aloof; hence, to leave off, give over, desist from: constr.: with de, ab, abl., dat., the inf., subj., and absol. (in class. prose most freq. with the abl. or inf.): verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: de illa mente, id. Fam. 5, 2: de diutina contentione, Nep. Tim. 2: de negotio, Auct. B. Afr. 45: a defensione, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 fin.: hoc conatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: oppugnatione, ib. 6, 39: consilio, ib. 7, 26 fin.: negotio, ib. 1, 45: itinere, ib. 5, 11: fuga, ib. 4, 12: sententia, ib. 6, 4: causa, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: pugnae, ib. 10, 441: labori, Stat. Th. 5, 273: regem flagitare, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: locupletare cives, ib. 2, 9: causas agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 5: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 9: desiste; recte ego rem meam sapio, id. Ps. 1, 5, 81: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, stuck in my throat, Ov. H. 4, 8: desistente auctumno, coming to a close, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8. II. Act.: to set down: in scopulo puellam, App. M. 4, p. 157.

dēsitus, a, um, Part. [desino].

dē-situs, a, um, Part. [sero] sown or planted deep: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

dēsitus, ūs, m. [desino] a ceasing: Jul. Valer. Res gestae Alex. M. 3, 87.

dēsōlātiō, ōnis, f. [desolo] a desolating, desolation: Eccl.

dēsōlātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] that makes lonely or desolate: Eccl.

dē-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [solus] to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert: desolavimus agros, Virg. Aen. 11, 367: agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917. Most freq. in part. perf.: desolatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 349: tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653: manipuli, Virg. Aen. 11, 870: Plin. Ep. 4, 21: Tac. A. 16, 30 fin. With abl.: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, ib. 12, 26: discessionem aliorum, ib. 1, 30 fin.: agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: aevo jam desolata senectus, enfeebled, Petr. 124, 286. With gen.: virorum, Sil. 2, 590.

dē-somnis, e, adj. [somnus] sleepless: Petr. 47, 5.

dē-sorbēo, 2. v. a. to swallow down: vortex, Tert. Idol. 24.

dēspectātiō, ōnis, f. [despecto] a looking down, a prospect: Vitruv. 2, 8 med. dub. (al. disparationes).

dēspectātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who looks down. Fig.: a despiser: divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 8.

dēspectiō, ōnis, f. [despicio] a looking down upon. Fig.: a despising, contempt: humanarum opinionum, Cic. frgm. ap. Non. 288, 24.

dēspecto, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to look down upon: ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624: terras, Virg. Aen. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 710: aquas, ib. 15, 699. Of places: to overlook: Lania posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 36, 25: ut quos multae despectant moenia Abellae, Virg. Aen. 7, 740. II. Fig.: to look down upon, to despise: liberos

ut multum infra, Tac. A. 2, 43: ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. H. 2, 30.

dēspector, ōris, m. [id.] a despiser: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

dēspectrix, icis, f. [id.] she that despises: Tert. Anim. 23.

dēspectus, a, um, Part. [despicio] despised, contemned: abjectus, contemptus, despectus a ceteris, Cic. Pis. 41: Sup.: id. Verr. 3, 41.

dēspectus, ūs, m. [id.] a looking down upon: erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: in mare, ib. 3, 14 fin.: sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417: qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 351. In plur.: quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes. B. G. 2, 29. II. Fig.: a despising, contempt: ludibrio et despectui paternis inimicis erunt oppositi, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51. (Hence It. *dispetto*; Sp. *despecho*; Fr. *dépit*.)

dēsperābilis, e, adj. [despero] hopeless, incurable: Eccl.

dēsperānter, adv. hopelessly, despairingly: loqui tecum, Cic. Att. 14, 18.

dēsperātē, adv. hopelessly, desperately: non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Cel. 237.

dēsperātiō, ōnis, f. [despero] hopelessness, despair: desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum expectatione meliorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. With gen.: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, id. Fam. 4, 3: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione configit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: victoriae, id. Phil. 12, 5: magna desperatio pacis, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: desperatio omnium salutis, ib. 1, 5: Liv. 3, 2. Absol.: magna desperatione affectus, Cic. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eum. 12: ad desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81. in desperatione esse, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H. 2, 46. In plur.: desperationes eorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 ad fin. II. Meton.: desperate boldness, fool-hardiness: desperatio truculentiae feminae, App. M. 10, p. 251.

dēsperātus, a, um, Part. [despero].

II. Adj.: given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 ad fin.: collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 fin. Comp.: haec nunc multo desperatiora, id. Fann. 6, 22. Sup.: perfugium, id. Verr. 2, 41 fin.: spes, Balb. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, B.

dē-sperno, 3. v. a. to despise greatly, disdain: opes, Col. 10, 298.

dē-spēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up: constr.: most freq. with de, the acc., or a dependent clause; less freq. with the dat. or absol.

1. With de: de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: de pugna, ib.: de officio imperatoris, ib.: de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D: de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21.

2. With acc.: honores, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. Passive: sive restitui, sive desperamus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: hujus salus desperanda est, id. Am. 24, 90: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: desperata salute, ib. 3, 3: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14: desperatis hominibus, men without hope, desperate, Caes. B. G. 7, 3.

3. With a dependent clause: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: Hor. A. P. 150.

4. With dat.: salutis desperare, Cic. Clu. 25, 68: oppido, id. Pis. 34 fin.:

rebus tuis, ib. 36, 89: suis fortunis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: sibi, ib. 7, 50. 5. Absol.: sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: Quint. 2, 4, 10: spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic. Pis. 6.

dēspicābilis, e, adj. [despicio] contemptible, despicable: homo, Amm. 26, 8. Comp.: Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

dēspicātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] contempt. In plur.: odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

dēspicātus, a, um, Part. [despicio] In a pass. sense: vir me habet despiciatam, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 15: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92: despiciatissimus homo, Cic. Sest. 16.

dēspicātus, ūs, m. [id.] contempt (rare): aliquem habere despiciatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despiciatui ducitur, Cic. Flacc. 27, 65.

dēspicientia, ae, f. [despicio] a looking down upon, despising, contempt (rare): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: rerum externarum, id. Off. 1, 20: animi despicientia, ib. 2, 11: despicientia in contemnendis honoribus, id. Part. 23, 81.

dē-spicio, exi, octum, 3. v. n. and a. (inf. perf. despece, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 72) [SPEC, "spy, see": cf. conspicio, inspicio, etc.] to look down upon. I. Neutr.:

ad te per impluvium tuum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 72: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: a summo coelo in aquora, id. A. A. 2, 87: medios in agros, id. M. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30. Absol.: vultus suspicientes et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34. Impers.: colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: Liv. 44, 6.

II. Act.: Jupiter aethere summo despiciens mare velivolum, Virg. Aen. 1, 224: summo ab aethere terras jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 488: culmine cuncta, Lucan. 5, 251. 2. Fig.: to look down upon, to despise, disdain: ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 ad fin.: multi divitias despiciunt, id. Am. 23: ipsos, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: legionem propter paucitatem, ib. 3, 2: paucitatem militum, id. B. C. 3, 111: ullum laborem aut munus, to disdain, shun, ib. 3, 8 fin.: dum despicias omnes, Virg. E. 8, 32. With the gen.: despiciens sul, Cic. de Or. 2, 89 extr.: despectus taceat, Sil. 8, 54.

dēspicor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [id.] to despise, disdain (rare): aliquem, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23.

dēspicus, a, um, adj. [id.] despised, disdained: Naev. in Non. 155, 26.

dē-splendescō, 3. v. n. to cease to shine: Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 fin.

dēspoliātiō, ōnis, f. [despolio] a robbing, despoiling: Tert. Res carn. 7.

dēspoliātor, ōris, m. [id.] a robber, plunderer: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 18.

dē-spōlio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (also dep.: quos despoliatur, Afran. in Non. 480, 13) to rob, plunder, despoil: me despoliat, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 53: Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21 ad fin.: despoliare arnis, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondēo, spondi, sponsum, 2. v. a. (perf. inf.: despondisse, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 2: despondisse, ib. 5, 2, 9: past perf.: desponderas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51) to promise, to pledge, devote to: librum alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 12: Syriam homini, ib. 1, 16: domum, hortos, Baias sibi, ib. 11, 6: consulatum, Liv. 4, 13: Tarpeias arces sibi (sc. diripiendus), Lucan. 7, 758. II. Esp. to promise in marriage, to betroth: qui sponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur, quod de sponte ejus, id est de voluntate exierat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: filiam alicui, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 37: Cic. Att. 1, 3 fin.: id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: Liv. 1, 26: sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 9. Rarely with sibi: Orestillae filiam sibi, to espouse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 7. Impers.: intus despondebitur, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 16. Fig.: bibliothecam tuam cave

cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amiatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10.

III. Fig.: to promise, give up, devote to: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9 fin.: Val. Fl. 7, 509. 2. despondere animum or animos, or simply despondere, to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 6: animos, Liv. 3, 38. Absol.: turdi caveis clausi plurimi despondent, Col. 8, 10, 1. With acc.: despondere sapientiam, to despair of acquiring wisdom, id. 11, 1, 11.

desponsatio, ōnis, f. [desponso] a betrothing, betrothal: Tert. Virg. vel 11.

desponsio, ōnis, f. [despondeo] a despairing, desponding: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

dē-sponso, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to betroth: Suet. Caes. 1.

desponsor, ōris, m. [despondeo] a betrother: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

desponsus, a, um, Part. [despondeo].

despumatio, ōnis, f. [despumo] a skimming off: Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.

I. Act.: to skim off, to skim: undam aheni, Virg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10.

2. to work off, digest (wine): Falernum, Pers. 3, 3. 3. to rub off, polish a pavement: pavimentum cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62. 4. to bleed a horse: Veg. 3, 34, 2. 5. to deposit anything held in solution, etc.: Lucan. 6, 506: despumat rutilas dives Pactolus arenas, Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54.

II. Neutr.: to cease foaming, to slacken, abate: ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira 2, 20: affectus, id. Ep. 99 ad fin.: aetas, ib. 68 ad fin.

dē-spūo, 3. v. n. and a. to spit out to spit: sacellum, ubi despuī religio est, Liv. 5, 40: esp. as a superstitious observance for averting fascination, disease, etc.: Plin. 28, 4, 7: ter cane, ter dictis despue carminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 55. II. Fig.: to reject, abhor: Pl. Asin. 1, 1 26: acre despuat in mores, Pers. 4, 35: preces alicujus, Cat. 50, 19.

despūtamentum, i, n. [despuo] spittle: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

despūtum, i, n. [id.] spittle: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

desquāmāta, orum, n. plu. In medic.: parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriations: Plin. 22, 25, 68.

dē-squāmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [squama] to scale off, to scale: pisces, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1. II. Meton.: to peel off, scour, clean off: corticem, Plin. 23, 7, 70: corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, 6 227: terrenum, to scrape off, id. 25, 8, 54: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15.

dē-sterno, strāvi, 3. v. a. to unsaddle, ungird: camelos, Vulg. Genes. 24, 32.

dē-sterto, tūi, 3. v. n. to cease snoring: poet. to cease dreaming: Pers. 6, 10.

dēstīco, i. v. n. to make a noise like the shrew-mouse: Auct. Carm. Philom. 62.

dēstillatio, ōnis, f. [destillo] a dripping down, distilling: in medic. a rheum, catarrh, running: Cels. 1, 2: Plin. 20, 17, 71.

dē-stillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to drip or trickle down, to distil: hipomanes lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Virg. G. 3, 281: ex aethere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: de capite in nares humor (from a cold), Cels. 4, 2. II. Meton.: of the part whence anything drops or distils: destillant tempora nardo, Tib. 2, 1, 7: destillantibus arboribus odore suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

dē-stimūlo (dis-), i. v. a. to goad on, stimulate: exercendi stilli amore destimulor, Symm. Ep. 4, 26.

destina, ac, f. [destino] a support, stay, prop: coeli, Arn. 2, p. 92.

dēstinātō, adv. resolutely, obstinately: certare, Amm. 18, 2. Comp. id. 20, 4.

dēstinatio, ōnis, f. [destino] a setting fast, fixing; a resolution, determination, design: depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinata in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 32, 35 fin.: consulum, i. e. the election (opp. renunciatione), Plin. Pan. 77: Tac. H. 2, 79: mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21: expirandi, id. 7, 45, 46: quietis, Stat. Silv. 3 praef.: aeternitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 7.

dēstināto, adv. designedly: Suet. Caes. 60.

dēstinātum, i, n. a mark or aim velut destinatum petentibus, Liv. 38 26: adeo certo ictu destinata feriebat Curt. 7, 5 fin. II. Meton.: a design intention: antequam destinata componam, the intended narration, Tac. H. 1, 4: neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, id. A. 4, 40: ex destinato, adv. designedly, intentionally: Sen. Clem. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 43.

dē-stīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to place down, make fast, make firm, secure: antennas ad malos, Caes. B. G. 3, 14 rates ancoris, id. B. C. 1, 25: falces (laqueis), id. B. G. 7, 22: arcas, Vit. 5, 12.

II. Fig.: to fix, determine, design, intend, appoint, elect, etc. (freq. with animo or animis). With acc.: ad horam mortis destinatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: aliquem consulem, Liv. 10, 22 Tac. A. 1, 3: Papirium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, Liv. 9, 16 fin.: animis auctorem caedis, id. 33, 28: aliquem regem, Just. 42, 4 certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5 Quint. 3, 6, 57: bene fluxum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, Liv. 21 44 fin.: praeter opinionem destinatum alicujus, id. 28, 14. With inf. or a clause: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33 fin.: destinare potiorum populi Romani quam Regis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7 sibi destinatum in animo esse, Camillo summittere imperium, id. 6, 6. With dat.: operi destinati, Caes. B. G. 7 72: aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me arae, Virg. Aen. 2, 129: diem necis alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: domos publicis usibus, Vell. 2, 81 fin.: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20. With ad: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37: aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9. With in: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H. 4, 53 fin.: legati in provinciam destinati, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6. 2. to aim, take aim at: locum oris, Liv. 38, 29: Curt. 7, 5 ad fin.: destinandi sagittas mire promptus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. 3. With dat. and acc.: to fix upon for oneself, to intend to buy: minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Pl. Rud. prol. 45: quod tibi destinatas trapezophoron, Cic. Fam. 7, 23. [Root STAN, another form of STA: cf. A. S. standan; Eng. stand; with Gr. ἵστημι; Lat. stare; cf. obstino.]

dē-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to set down; to set, place: destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Caecil. in Non. 280, 3: navem in alto ancoris, Naev. ib.: palum in foro, C. Gracchus in Gell. 10, 3: aliquem in convivio, Cic. Verr. 3, 26 ad fin.: aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 2, 12: cohortes extra vallum, id. 10, 4: duo signa hic, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 43. II. to forsake, abandon, desert: quid illam iratam abs te destituis? id. Men. 5, 2, 59: T. Roscius homine honestissimos induxit, deceptis, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu. 30: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: aliquem in septenviratu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: de-

fensores in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv. 6, 17: inceptam destituisse fugam, to have desisted from, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: morando spem, Liv. 1, 51: spem vindemiae, Col. 4, 24, 12: consilium, Suet. Caes. 9: honorem, id. Claud. 45: conata ejus, Vell. 2, 42: quorum (verborum) pars devorari, pars destitui solet, are pronounced indistinctly, Quint. 11, 3, 33. Poet.: ex quo destituit deos mercede pacta Laomedon, defrauded them of their stipulated reward, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. Of things: quos aut promior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, Vell. 2, 69 fin.: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24: aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30: aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem sonni, Ov. H. 15, 136: fluitantem alveum aqua destituerat, Liv. 1, 4: et freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. E. 1, 61. Absol.: si is destituit, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv. 37, 7: simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur, id. 1, 41: pietasque fidesque, Lucan. 5, 298.

dēstitūtio, ōnis, f. [destituo] a forsaking, deserting, cheating: Cic. Clu. 26, 71: Quint. 5, 20: Suet. Dom. 14.

dēstitutor, ōris, m. [id.] one who forsakes, deceives: Auct. Priap. 83, 14: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18.

dēstitūtus, a, um, Part. [destituo] with abl. and less freq. with ab: abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of: in divite ac paupere; propinquis, amicis, clientibus abundante, et his omnibus destituto, Quint. 5, 10, 26: allicujus consilii promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: scientia juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10: lenocinis, id. 12, 1, 30: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47: consternatus destitutoque similis, Suet. Galb. 11: a re familiari, id. Ner. 10.

dēstrictivus, a, um, adj. [destringo] dissolving: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

dēstrictus, a, um, Part. [id.]

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. to strip off, rub off or down, scour, pull out, etc.: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: bacam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: ramos, Lucan. 4, 317. Of rubbing down the body in the bath: Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Mart. 14, 51: also of scouring out the intestines: interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31. Esp. freq. of unsheathing a sword: gladium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 27, 13: enssem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: securim, Liv. 8, 7. Fig.: destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, Plin. Pan. 37. II. to brush gently against, to graze: aequora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562: pectus arundine, ib. 10, 526: pectora summa sagitta, id. H. 16, 275: summum destrinxit arundo corpus, id. M. 8, 382: vulnus, to cause a slight wound, Grat. Cyn. 364. Fig.: to criticise, censure: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr. 1, 29, 2.

dēstructibilis, e, adj. [destruo] destructible: Lact. de Ira D. ad fin. (al. destructilia).

dēstructilis, e, adj. [id.] destructive: aedes, Prud. scaph. 10, 357.

dēstructio, ōnis, f. [id.] a pulling down, destruction: murorum, Suet. Galb. 12. 2. a pulling to pieces: his confinis est destructio et confirmatio sententiarum, Quint. 10, 5, 12.

dēstructivus, a, um, adj. [id.] destructive: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

dēstructor, ōris, m. [id.] a puller down, destroyer: Tert. Apol. 46.

dē-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to pull or tear down, pull to pieces (rare): navem, aedificium, idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20: templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Virg. Aen. 4, 326. Poet.: crinemque manumque, to strip of crown and sceptre, Stat. Th. 12, 93. II. Fig.: to destroy, ruin, weaken: destruiere ac demoliri, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 10, 48: orationem (opp. illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2: finitionem (opp. confirmare),

id. 7, 3, 19: singulos testes (*opp.* exornare), id. 5, 7, 25: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, id. H. 1, 6: diota vultu, Ov. A. A. 2, 312.

dē-sub, *prep.* with *abl.* below, beneath: desub Alpihus, id est desub ipsis Italiae faucibus gentis, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. 2, 19. (In Sen. Controv. 1, 3, and Col. 12, 34, desub is very doubtful.) Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 282, 283.

dē-sūbito (and separately, de subito), *adv.* on a sudden, suddenly: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 46: Cic. Rep. 6, 2.

dē-sūbūlo, *i. v. a.* [subula] to bore deeply: viam, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 32.

dē-suctus, *a, um, Part.* [desugo].

dē-sūdasco, *3. v. n.* to sweat greatly: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātio, *ōnis, f.* [desudo] a violent sweating: nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. Fig.: exertion, painstaking: desudatio curaueque restrictior, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 189.

dē-sūdo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a, i.* Neutr.: to sweat greatly: Cels. 6, 6, no. 29: Stat. Th. 3, 277. 2. Fig.: to exert or fatigue oneself: in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280.

Act.: to sweat out, exude: balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. et Celer. 123: sudorem, App. Apol.: Stygiam pestem in amnes, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 304. 2. to perform with exertion: excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: iudicia, Claud. Mall. Theod. 11.

dēsūē-fācio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a.* to disuse (rare): catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Varr. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, Cic. Clu. 40: Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-sūesco, *sūēvi, sūētum, 3. v. a.* and *n.* Act.: to disuse, to break off a custom or habit: desuevi, ne quo ad coenam iret, Titin. in Non. 95, 1: vocem, App. Flor. no. 15: diu desueta arma, Virg. Aen. 2, 509: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: in desuescendis, morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70. Poet.: desueta sidera cerno (*i. e.* quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503: voces jam mihi desuetas, ib. 7, 646: desueta verba, id. Tr. 5, 7, 63. II. Neutr.: to become unaccustomed, to abandon a habit; or in the perf., to be unaccustomed: paulatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: desueta triumphis (*i. e.* bellis) agmina, Virg. Aen. 6, 815: desueto Samnito clamorem pati, Liv. 8, 38: fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 722.

dēsūētūdo, *hūis, f.* [desuesco] discontinuance, disuse: armorum, Liv. 1, 19: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436.

dēsūētus, *a, um, Part.* [desuesco].

dē-sūgo, *suxi, ctum, 3. v. a.* to suck from, to suck in: Pall. 1, 9, 4.

dē-sulco, *i. v. a.* to plough up, furrow: Avien. Perieg. 1137.

dēsulto, *i. v. n. freq.* [desilio] to leap down: mari, Tert. Anin. 32.

dēsultor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a leaper, vaulter: esp.: one who in the games of the circus vaulted from one horse to another: Varr. R. 2, 7, 15: Liv. 23, 29. Fig.: an inconstant person: amoris, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15: bellorum, Sen. Suasor. 1 med.

dēsultōrius, *a, um, adj.* [desultor] pertaining to a desultor or rider in the circus: equi, Suet. Caes. 39. Subst. desultorius=desultor: Cic. Mur. 27 fin.

dēsultrix, *icis, f. adj.* [desilio] inconstant: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

dēsultūra, *ae, f.* [id.] a leaping down from a horse: comic. opp. to insultura, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, *fui, esse, v. n.* (see in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., per synaer. as one syll.: Lucr. 1, 44: Cat. 64, 151: Virg. G. 2, 233: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24, etc.: pres. subj. deslet, Cato R. 8: perf. defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 585): to be away, be absent, be wanting or missing. Absol.: non ratio, verum argentum deorat, Ter. Pl. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes

ventique calore deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360: omnia deerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 ad fin.: semper paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, ib. 6, 43: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52. With dat.: metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 3: cui nihil desit, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Liv. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: neu desint epulis rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 fin. With in: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 fin.: in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63. With inf.: et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7: Tac. H. 4, 1. With subj.: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 fin. (in Non. 262, 23): Tac. A. 14, 39: nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45: non defuit, ut, etc., Capitol. Gord. III. 31. II. to be wanting in one's duty, not to assist or serve, to desert. With dat.: tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ne tibi desis, neglect your own interest, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: Hor. S. 1, 9, 56. reipublicae non deesse, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: communi salutis nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33: huic rei, id. B. C. 3, 93: negotio, ib. 2, 41: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17: temporis, Liv. 21, 27: occasionei temporis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79. Absol.: qui non deorat in causis, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.

dē-sūmo, *mpsi, 3. v. a.* to take for oneself from a quantity, to pick out, choose (rare): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 55: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45: sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37: sibi Athenas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81. Absol.: cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20.

dē-sūo, *3. v. a.* to sew down, fasten: Cato R. 21, 3.

dē-sūper, *adv.* from above, above: reperti sunt complures, qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, id. B. C. 1, 79: Tac. A. 2, 16: Suet. Tib. 72: Virg. Aen. 1, 165: Ov. F. 3, 530: nunc desuper Alpibus nubiferae colles atque aëriam Pyrenen abripimur, Lucan. 1, 688. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 283-285. (Hence Fr. dessus.)

dē-surgo, *3. v. n.* to rise up, to rise (rare): certa desurgere parte, Lucr. 5, 702: coena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. 2. to go to stool: Scribon. Comp. 140 and 142.

dēsurrectio, *ōnis, f.* [desurgo] a going to stool: Scribon. Comp. 37, 142.

dētectio, *ōnis, f.* [detego] an uncovering, revealing: creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 ad fin.

dēdetector, *ōris, m.* [id.] an uncoverer, revealer: creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 med.: conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tēgo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* to uncover, unroof, expose, lay bare: ventus detexit villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 3: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caeli, Virg. Aen. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57: caput puer detectus, Virg. Aen. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168: ferrum, Lucan. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37: plagam, id. Oth. 11: patefacta et detecta corpora (mortuorum), opened and dissected, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122. Fig.: haec illa est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem detexit, tectus qua fui, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 7. II. Fig.: to discover, disclose, reveal, betray: nimis detegenda cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45:

mentem, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20: animi secreta, id. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546: mores se inter ludendum, Quint. 1, 3, 12: modo constantiam simulare, modo formidine detegi, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, *no perf., sum, 3. v. a.* to unstretch, relax (rare): tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: Liv. 41, 3.

dētensus, *a, um, Part.* [detendo].

dētentātor, *ōris, m.* [detento] one who keeps back, a detainer: Cod. Just. 7, 39, 7.

dētentio, *ōnis, f.* [detineo] a keeping back, detaining: Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 5.

dētento, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to hold or keep back, to detain: servos, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16: possessionem, ib. 5, 15, 2.

dētentor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who keeps back, a detainer: Cod. Just. 8, 4, 10.

dētentus, *a, um, Part.* [detineo].

dētentus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a keeping back, detention: Tert. adv. Val. 32.

dē-tēpesco, *3. v. n.* to grow cool: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergēo, *si, sum, 2. v. a.* (detergo, ēre, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21) to wipe off, wipe away: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 24: lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746: teneros fletus stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375: araneas, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21: primo anno LXXX deterimus, have swept off, got, Cic. Att. 14, 10 ad fin. Poet.: nubila, to chase away, remove, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: sidera, Cic. Arat. 246. II. Meton.: to cleanse by wiping, wipe down, clean out: caput pallio, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 20: lubra spongia, Col. 6, 9, 2: se lingua, id. 6, 6, 1: frontem unguento, Petr. 47, 1: falces fibrina pelle, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44. Comic.: mensum, to clear, empty, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 2. Fig.: to take away, remove, purge: fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 5: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27: animum helleboro, Petr. 88, 4: secula foedo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191. 2. to strip or break off: to break to pieces: remos, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: Liv. 28, 30 fin.: pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 38, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 fin.

dētēriāe porcae, id est macilentae, lean: Fest. s. v.

dētērior, *ius, adj. comp.* (sup. deterrimus, a um) [from an obsol. adj. deterus, from de] lit. lower, inferior; hence, worse, poorer, meaner: of things: ruina rem non fecit deteriore laud scio an jam fructuosiore, Cic. Att. 14, 11 fin.: vectigalia, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: muraena carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44: obsonia, Plin. 31, 10, 46, no. 4: deterior ac decolor aetas, Virg. Aen. 8, 326: forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9: video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82: id. H. 4, 68. Sup.: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrius conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: finis, id. Am. 16, 59: color, Virg. G. 3, 82: cogitare optima simul et deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4. 2. Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Pl. Poen. prol. 39: opp. mellior, Cic. Phil. 13, 19: opp. optimus, Liv. 39, 27: opp. strenuior, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriore, id. Bac. 5, 2, 61: peditatu erat deterior vaker, Nep. Eum. 3 fin. Sup.: homo deterime et impudentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 16.

dētēriōro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [deterior] to make worse: Claud. Mamert. de Statu an. 1, 3: Symm. Ep. 4, 69 ad fin.

dētērius, *adv.* worse: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: valeo, Lucr. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: spe nostra si placeant, id. S. 1, 10, 90.

dēterminābilis, *e, adj.* [determino] that has an end, finite: materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

dēterminātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a boundary, conclusion, end*: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52.

dēterminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who prescribes, determines*: disciplinae, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dē-terminō, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to bound, to limit, prescribe, determine*: regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, Pl. Poen. prol. 49: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18 *ad fin.*: Asiam ab oriente Armenia minore, ab occidente Phrygia, Plin. 5, 27, 28: imaginem templi scipione in solo, id. 28, 2, 4: mensuram Ponti, id. 4, 12, 24. 2. *Fig.*: of things: determinatis segetes in diem, id. 8, 25, 39: diem jejuniis, Tert. adv. Psych. 2: senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet. Galb. 15: id quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175. Poet.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12.

dē-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. *v. a. to rub down or away, to wear away, to wear out*: strata saxea viarum pedibus, Lucr. 1, 316: a catena collum detritum cani, Phaedr. 3, 7, 16: vestem usu, Plin. 8, 48, 73: detrita tegmina, Tac. A. 1, 18: aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19: oculos vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 17: invalidos pedes (via longa), Tib. 1, 9, 16: frumenta, *to thresh out*, Col. 1, 6, 23: herbam, Plin. 27, 13, 110: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 111. II. *Fig.*: *to weaken*: laudes alicujus culpa ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12: multa sibi, id. S. 1, 10, 69: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7: fulgorem, id. 10, 5, 16: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac. H. 2, 76 *ad fin.*: ab alio genere vitae detriti jam, Gell. 15, 30. *Absol.*: nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 *fin.*

dē-terrēo, ūi, itum, 2. *v. a. to frighten from, to deter, discourage from, prevent*: with *ab*: homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117: sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 *fin.*: te a dimicatione, id. Fam. 1, 7: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: a proposito, id. B. C. 3, 100: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferociore annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3. Without *acc.*: a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112. With *de*: de agro hunc senem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 159: Stoicos de sententia, Cic. Div. 2, 39: me de statu meo, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11 *fin.* With simple *abl.* (rare): silvestres homines credibus et victu foedo, Hor. A. P. 392. With *acc.* and *abl.* of instr.: reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: pavidam ense, Ov. M. 14, 296: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9. With *ne*, *quin*, *quominus*, and *subj.*: (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: quin loquar haec nunquam me potes detertere, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 10: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, *shall make me believe but that*, id. Mil. 2, 3, 61: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att. 11, 8. With *inf.* (rare): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreo, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 14. *Absol.*: quum placo, advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64: lex est ratio ad jubendum et deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8. 2. With an *acc.* of the thing averted, like defendere, prohibere, etc. *to avert, ward off*: vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24 *fin.*: detertere nefas, Ov. M. 8, 766.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.* [detergeo].

dētestābilis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *execrable, abominable, detestable*: omen, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, ib. 2, 26 *fin.*: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id. de Sen. 12, 41: scelus, id. A. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: voce, Suet. Vit. 10. *Comp.*: Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57. *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dētestābiliter, *adv.* *abominably, detestably*: quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter, Lact. 5, 10.

dētestātio, ōnis, *f.* [detestor] *an execrating, cursing, detestation*: Liv. 10, 38: Hor. Epod. 5, 89: Sen. Ep. 117 *med.* *Fig.*: laurus manifesto abdicit ignes crepitu et quadam detestatione, Plin. 15, 30, 40. II. In law: *a denunciation supported by testimony*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40. 2. *detestatio sacrorum, the solemn renunciation of his family sacred rites, and thereby of the gens itself, made by a person at the Comitia Curiata when adopted as the son of another*: Gell. 15, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 568).

dē-testātio, ōnis, *f.* [testis] *castration*: App. M. 7, p. 198.

dētestātor, ōris, *m.* [detestor] *one who execrates, a curser*: Eccl.

dē-testor, atus, 1. *v. dep. to invoke a deity in cursing, to execrate, abominate, detest*: quum (te) viderunt tanquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: caput euntis hostili prece, Ov. M. 15, 505: dira execratio ac furiale carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum, Liv. 10, 41: minas periculaque in caput eorum, id. 39, 10: exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*: civilia arma, Suet. Oth. 10: causam et auctorem cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35 *fin.* 2. *to pray that something may be averted, to deprecate*: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: memoriam consulatus tui a republica, id. Pis. 40, 96: o dii immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: invidiā, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123. 3. *Pass.*: in splendidissimo coetu detestari, App. Apol. p. 307. In *part. perf.*: detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25. II. In law: *to make a denunciation supported by testimony*: detestatum est testatione denunciatum, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238.

2. *detestari sacra, to renounce one's family rites*: liber Servii Sulpicii de detestandis sacris, Gell. 6, 12 (v. detestatio, II. 2).

dē-texo, xūi, xtum, 3. *v. a. to weave off, to plait, to finish or make by weaving or plaiting*: inter decem annos unam togam, Titin. in Non. 406. 19: telam, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 7: vestimentum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 11: aliquid vinnibus mollique junco, Virg. E. 2, 72: fscellam vimine juncti, Tib. 2, 3, 15. *Comic.*: pallium, *to steal*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 138. *Fig.*: te ab summo jam detexam exordio, *I will describe*, Poeta ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27: exorsa et potius detexta retexuntur, *finished*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.* [detexo].

dē-tinēo, tīnūi, tentum, 2. *v. a.* [teneo] *to hold down or off, keep back, detain*: nos de nostro negotio, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C. 4: aliquem apud villam, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 13: novissimos proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv. 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac. A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: rates voce canora, Ov. A. A. 3, 311: iter iratae anguis (cantus), Tib. 1, 8, 20. *Fig.*: detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 67. II. *to occupy, engage*: in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 *fin.*: in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov. F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alla, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poemata), ib. 2, 520.

dē-tondēo, tōndi and tondi, tonsum, 2. *v. a.* (detotonderat, Varr. in Prisc. p. 868 P.: detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 1) *to shear off, cut off, clip, shear*: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1: Col. 7, 4, 7: virgulta, id. 4, 23 *fin.*: crines, Ov. F. 6, 229: detonsa juvenus, Pers. 3, 54:

detonsi manni, Prop. 4, 8, 15. Poet.: detonsae frigore frondes, Ov. F. 3, 237: dum salices hoedi, dum gramina vaccae: detondent, *crop, eat*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tōno, ūi, 1. *v. n. to thunder down*: hic (sc. Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 35. *Fig.*: captis superioribus jugis in subjectos suo jure detonuit, Flor. 1, 17, 5. II. *to cease thundering*: only *fig. to cease raging*: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem sustinet, Virg. Aen. 10, 809: quum illa dicendi vitiosa jactatio detonuit, Quint. 12, 9, 4.

dētonso, 1. *v. a. freq.* [detondeo] *to shear off*: capillum, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

dētōnsus, a, um, *Part.* [detondeo].

dē-torno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to turn with a lathe, to turn* (rare): velares anulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18. *Fig.*: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8 *ad fin.*

dē-torquēo, si, tum, 2. *v. a. and n.* (detorsum, Cato ap. Priscian. 9, p. 871 P.) A. *Act.*: *to turn or bend aside, to turn off, turn away*: ponticulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Virg. Aen. 5, 832: habenas, ib. 11, 765: lumen ab illa, Ov. M. 6, 515. Poet.: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 746. And with the place whither: *to direct towards*: (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic. Tim. 7 *ad fin.*: caudam in dexterum, in laevum, Plin. 8, 51, 77: proram ad undas, Virg. Aen. 5, 165: cursus ad regem, ib. 4, 196: cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25.

2. *Fig.*: voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (sc. voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Coel. 9 *fin.*: id. de Or. 1, 17: aliquem ad segnitiam luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82: vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3: te pravum alio (i. e. ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55. Of etymology derivation: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato in Prisc. p. 871 P. II. *to turn or twist out of shape, to distort*: partes corporis detortae, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 17: Vatinus corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34. 2. *Fig.*: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42: recte facta, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70: verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep. 13 *med.*: verba, voltus in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscenum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44. B. *Neutr.*: *to turn oneself or go in any direction*: si hyaena in laevam detorsit, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

dē-torrēo, 2. *v. a. to scorch up, to burn*: me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

dētorsus and **dētortus**, a, um, *Part.* [detorqueo].

dētractātio and **dētractātor**, v. detract.

dē-tractātus, ūs, *m. a treatise*: Tert. Spect. 3.

dētractio, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal*: detractio aut appetitio alieni, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: doloris, ib. 3, 33, 118: loci, id. Att. 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitella capita) efficiuntur detractio, *by cutting away the stone*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48. II. *Medic. t. t.*: *a purging*: detractio confecti et consumpti cibi, id. Tim. 6: more freq. *absol.*: Cels. 2, 10: Scrib. Comp. 101. In *plur.*: Vit. 1, 6: Plin. 16, 44, 92.

2. *Rhetor. t. t.*: *a leaving out, ellipsis*: Quint. 1, 5, 38.

dētracto, v. detracto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho] *a disparager, detractor*: sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *in.*

dētractus, a, um, *Part.* [detraho].

dētractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a taking away, rejection*: syllabae, opp. adjectio, Sen. Suas. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-trāho, xi, etum, 3. *v. a.* (*inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 15) *to draw down, off, or away; to pull down; to take down, take away*: crumenam sibi de collo, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 1: anulum de digito, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38: aliquem de curra, Cic. Coel. 14 *ad fin.*

aliquem ex cruce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: stramenta e mulis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: homines ex provinciis, Cic. Prov. cons. 1: Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv. 29, 20: aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet. Rhet. 6: alicui anulum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31: amiculum alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33: vestimenta, Cato in Gell. 10, 3: veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17: aliquem in iudicium, Cic. Mil. 14, 38: aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 64, 179: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21: naves ad terram, Auct. B. Alex. 10 fin.

2. In medic.: to *purge*: Cels. 2, 10 fin.: Plin. 27, 7, 28. 3. to *deprive of by withdrawing, to take away, deduct*: multa de suis commodis, Cic. Am. 16, 57: aliquid alicui (coupled with eripere), id. Div. 2, 37 ad fin.: auxilia illi, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: fasces indigno (opp. deferre), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34: aliquid de summa, Lucr. 3, 513: aliquid ex ea summa, Cic. Att. 10, 5: nihil de vivo, id. Flacc. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes detraxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B. G. 3, 2. 4. Fig.: opinionem moerenti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76: auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 5, 10: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39. II. to *diminish, to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from*: regum majestatem ab summo iustigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 fin.: tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 fin.: quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, ib. 67, 236: nihil tibi detraxit senatus, id. Fam. 1, 5 b: honorem debitum ordini, id. Verr. 4, 11: fidem sibi, Quint. 2, 17, 15: aliquid dicere detrahendae spoliandaeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Coel. 2: de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, id. Pis. 29, 71: de hoc senatu detrahere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 20: de se, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5. Absol.: de absentibus detrahendi causa dicitur, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: Quint. 8, 6, 55.

detractatio (detract.), ōnis, f. [detracto] a declining, refusing (rare): militiae, Liv. 3, 69: heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: fidel, Tert. Patient. 3: sine detractatione, Liv. 7, 28.

detractator (detract.), ōris, m. [id.] one who declines, refuses: ministerii, Petr. 117, 11. 2. a *disparager*: laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 fin.: honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (also written detracto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *draw back from, to decline, refuse*: with acc.: militiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: Liv. 2, 43: pugnam, id. 3, 60: proellum, Just. 13, 5: certamen, Tac. H. 4, 67: officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5: judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32: imperata, id. Caes. 54: dominationem, ib. 80: principem, id. Tib. 25: vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38: juga, Virg. G. 3, 57: aratrum, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 15. Absol.: instruitur acies; nec Veiens hostis Etruscaeque legiones detractant, Liv. 2, 45 fin.: Suet. Ner. 47. With inf.: tutelam administrare, Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 19: dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201. II. to *lower in estimation, to depreciate, disparage, detract from*: advorsae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 fin.: poetas, Tac. Or. 11: antiquos oratores, ib. 26: Pompeium, Flor. 4, 2: virtutes, Liv. 38, 49: Ciceronis, Virgillii gloriam, Tac. Or. 12: ingenium Homeri, Ov. R. Am. 365: laudes, id. M. 5, 246: maligne benefacta, ib. 13, 271. With dat.: sibi primo, mox omnibus detractaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. fin. Absol.: Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

detrimentōsus, a, um, adj. [detrimentum] *hurtful, detrimental*: ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

detrimentum, i, n. [detero] a *rubbing off*: limae tenuantis, App. M. 6, p. 175. H. Meton.: *loss, damage, de-*

triment: emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ωφέληματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus, id. Brut. 1, 4: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121: quum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur, *is suffered*, Cic. Man. 6, 15: afferre, *to occasion, cause*, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: magna inferre, ib. 2, 2 fin.: importare, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: capere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: facere, Cic. Verr. 4, 9: acceptum sarcire, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: reconcinnare, ib. 2, 15: in bonum vertere, ib. 3, 73. Esp.: in the formula by which unlimited power was conferred on the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, etc.), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B. C. 1, 5: Cic. Mil. 26, 70: Liv. 3, 4 fin. 2. Esp. in the hist.: *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow*: quanto detrimento, et quot virorum fortium morte, necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: ib. 7, 83.

dētritus, a, um, Part. [detero]. II. Adj. *used, threadbare, hackneyed*: illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

dē-triumpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *triumph over, to conquer*: Tert. Apol. 27.

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to *thrust or push down, to drive, or force away*: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: qui adversum eunt, aspellito, detruide, deturba in viam, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Poen. 5, 33: detrudere et compingere in pistrinum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: in oras Stygias, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 27: Stygias ad undas, Virg. Aen. 7, 773: sub inania Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523: vi tempestatum Cythum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8: hucine nos ad senem, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 8: istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150: naves scopulo, Virg. Aen. 1, 145. 2. Milit. t. t.: to *dislodge, dispossess*: ab ea parte quum in proclive detruderentur hostes, Auct. B. Alex. 76: Liv. 2, 10: Tac. A. 6, 35. Fig.: ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 ad fin. 3. Legal t. t.: to *dispossess*: quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, Cic. Caecin. 17: Quintius contra jus de saltu agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 fin. II. Fig.: to *remove forcibly from, to bring, reduce to*: aliquem de sua sententia, id. Fam. 14, 16: a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29: ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2: se ad mendicitatem, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 21: ad id, quod facere possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 28 fin.: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum lucrum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54. 2. Of time: to *put off, postpone*: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: id. Att. 4, 17.

dētruncō, ōnis, f. [detrunco] a *lopping off* (rare): ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37. Absol.: id. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *lop or cut off* (rare): arbores, Liv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regis apium, Plin. 11, 17, 17: caput, Ov. M. 8, 768. II. Meton.: to *mutilate, to behead*: gladio detruncata corpora brachiis absceisis, Liv. 31, 34: Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dētrūsio, ōnis, f. [detrudo] a *thrusting down*: Hier. Jes. 8, 24, 22.

dētrūsus, a, um, Part. [detrudo]. **dētūdes**, i. e. detunsi, deminuti, Fest. s. v.

dē-tūmesco, mūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to cease swelling, subside* (rare): animi maris, Stat. Th. 5, 468. Fig.: odia, Petr. 109, 5.

dē-tundo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to *beat down, crush* (rare): gubernam, Lucil. in Non. 490, 32: digitos pedum ad lapides, App. M. 2, p. 128.

dē-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to *drive, thrust, or cast down*. Milit. t. t.: aliquem de pugnaculis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 63: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aliquem ex vallo, id. B. C. 3, 87: Macedones ex praesidiis stationibusque, Liv. 31, 39 fin. With simple acc.: Caes. B. G. 5, 43 fin.: Liv. 10, 41. Absol.: milites contra deturbare tellis, Tac. A. 4, 51. 2. In gen.: de tecto tegulas, Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 5: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7: statuam, Cic. Verr. 4, 41 fin.: aedificium, to *pull down*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: tyrannum transfixo equo, Liv. 35, 35: Phaethonta equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 402: praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Virg. Aen. 5, 175: aliquem in viam, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 6: caput orantis terrae, Virg. Aen. 10, 555.

II. Fig.: aliquem de sanitate ac mente, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7: spe, ib. 12, 25: Quintium de fortunis omnibus, id. Quint. 14, 47: verecundiam mihi, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 60.

dē-turpo, 1. v. a. to *disfigure* (rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Cal. 35: poma rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 18.

dē-unx, uncis, m. [uncia] *eleven twelfths*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin. 6 ad fin.: avidi deunces, *eleven per cent.*, Pers. 5, 150: potare deunces, *eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to *burn down or up, consume*: pluteos turriuni, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4: agros vicosque, id. 39, 2: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 27: partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45: montem Coelium, ib. 4, 64. Fig.: serpens si afflavit deurit obteritque quacumque incessit, Sen. Clem. 15.

2. Meton. of cold: to *destroy*, nīp: hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45: Curt. 8, 9.

dēus, i, m. (voc. dee: Prud. Ham. 939: dat. plur. dibus, Inscr. Orell. no. 1307: and diibus, ib. no. 2118. In the regular formation of the nom., dat., and abl. plur. the spelling varies between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis: di and dis are supported by the authority of the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who use dii and diis as monosyll.; but cf. dīi, Lucan. 4, 493: dēi, id. 4, 519: dēis, Val. Fl. 7, 29) a *god, a deity; the deity*: Cic. N. D. 1, 22: id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Plin. 2, 7, 5: qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: o sanguen dis oriundum, ib. 183: ab Jove ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus; deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5. The Romans divided the gods into the *di majorum* and *di minorum gentium*. The former class, called also *di consentes* and *complices*, included the twelve greater deities, viz. Jupiter, Neptunus, Mars, Mercurius, Vulcanus, Apollo, Juno, Ceres, Minerva, Venus, Diana, and Vesta: Enn. in App. de deo Socr.: Cic. Tusc. 1, 13. The *di minorum gentium* embraced the Fauns, Nymphs, deified heroes, etc., called by Ovid the *plebs superum*: vos quoque plebs Superum, Fauni, Satyrique, Laresque, Fluminaque et Nymphae, Semideumque genus, Ov. Ib. 81. Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5: di boni, ib. 2, 2, 1: dii immortales, Cic. Fin. 2, 28 ad fin.: pro di immortales, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 190: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deaeque, Plin. H. N. proem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 78: and in full, di obsecro vostram fidem, id. Am. 5, 1, 78: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2: and ellipt., pro deum immortalium, id. Ph. 2, 3, 4. Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene vortant, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 101: di vortant bene, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98: utinam di faxint ut, etc., Pl. Am. 2, 1, 85: ita di deaeque faxint, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 27: di faciant, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 3, 35: di prohibeant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3.

36: di averruncent, Att. in Cic. Att. 9, 2 A: quod di omen avertant, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 81: di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1: di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37: and ellipt., di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9: di melius, Ov. H. 3, 125: dent tibi di multa bona, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 80: di te servassint, id. Asin. 3, 3, 64: di me servatum volunt, id. Men. 5, 9, 61: di te perdunt (perdant), id. Asin. 2, 4, 61: di te eradicent, Ter. And. 4, 4, 22: dii tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God save you!* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 6: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me God!* id. Poen. 1, 3, 30: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44: ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1: per deos, *by the gods!* Cic. Phil. 3, 14: cum dis volentibus, *by God's help*, Enn. Ann. 6, 33: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 41: dis volentibus, Sall. J. 14: si di placet, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 94: si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88: si di placet, ironically or contemptuously, *an't please God; forsooth:* Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10: Cic. Pis. 16 *fin.*: Liv. 6, 40: di hominesque, *all the world*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Sall. C. 15. Poet. like θεός, of a female deity: Virg. Aen. 2, 632: Cat. in Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.* II. Meton. of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. Or. 1, 23, 106: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Virg. Aen. 5, 39: deos quoniam propius contingis, i. e. Augustus and Maecenas, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: deus sum si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3. Freq. as an epithet of the emperors: DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. no. 609. [Sans. déva; Gr. θεός; Lith. diēvas; Erse, dia; perh. orig. signified 'light,' and hence the 'heavens:' v. dies.] (Hence It. dio; Fr. dieu.)

dēustus, a, um, *Part.* [deuro].

dēutērius, a, um, *adj.* = δευτέριος, *secondary* (pure Lat. secundarius): deuteria vina, *a weak wine made of grapes pressed a second time*, Plin. 14, 10, 12.

dēutērōnōmīum, ii, n. = δευτερονόμιον, the name of the fifth book of Moses, *Deuteronomy*: Lact. 4, 17.

dē-ūtor, 3. v. *dep.* to ill-use, to abuse: victo, Nep. Eun. 11, 3.

dē-vāgor, 1. v. *dep.* to wander, stray from: Justinian. de Conc. Dig. 1.

dē-vasto, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. *a.* to lay waste, devastate (rare): fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22, 9: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.

dē-vecto, 1. v. *a.* freq. to carry away: ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345.

dē-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. *a.* to carry down, convey, take away: has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum a castris XXII., Caes. B. C. 1, 54: legionem equis, id. B. G. 1, 43: maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv. 4, 52: id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: devecta cremato sarmenta, Virg. G. 2, 408: aliquem in Anactorium, Pl. Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: tritici decies centum millia ad mare, Liv. 43, 6: frumentum in Graeciam, id. 36, 2: saucios in oppidum, id. 40, 33. II. Pass. with reflect. sign.: to go away, to go down, descend: Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9: Arare flumine, id. H. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72. Fig.: nunc ad tua devehor astra, Prop. 4, 1, 119.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. *a.* to pluck or pull down, tear off (rare): penas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 50: plumam anseribus, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 *fin.*: plantas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies, Tac. A. 3, 14: concubinas, i. e. depilare, Suet. Dom. 22.

dē-vēlo, 1. v. *a.* to unveil, uncover: ora sororis, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vēnēror, atus, 1. v. *dep.* to reverence, worship (rare): deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18.

II. to avert by prayer, deprecate: somnia ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

dē-vēnio, vēni, 4. v. *n.* to come down, come to, go to, arrive at, reach: quomodo ad hunc devenerim in servitute ab eo, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 18: deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, id. Epid. 3, 2, 28: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 *fin.*: ad alias aedes, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 52: ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in insidias, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 92: in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythiam, Ov. M. 8, 797: Numa quo devenit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27. Poet. with simple acc.: devenere locos, Virg. Aen. 1, 365: locos laetos, ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, ib. 4, 125. Fig.: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2: ad juris studium, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, id. Pis. 29: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen, id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

dē-vēnusto, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* to disfigure, deform: Gell. 12, 1.

dē-verbēro, avi, atum, 1. v. *a.* to thrash or cudgel soundly (rare): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

dēvergentia, ae, f. [devergo] an inclining downwards, a sloping: Gell. 14, 1.

dē-vergo, 3. v. *n.* to incline downwards, to sink: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

dē-verro, 3. v. *a.* to sweep away, sweep out (rare): Lucil. in Non. 420, 7: Col. 7, 4, 5.

dēversito, 1. v. *n.* [deverto] to put up at an inn: fig.: ad aliquid, Gell. 17, 20.

dēversitor, ōris, m. [deversor] one who puts up at an inn, a guest: Petr. 79, 6.

dē-versor (vorsor), atus, 1. v. *dep.* to turn off from the road; hence to put up at an inn, etc., to lodge: quum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1: in domo aliqua, id. Verr. 1, 27: Liv. 44, 9 *fin.*: parum laute, Cic. Verr. 1, 25. Fig.: in oculis alicujus, to dwell, App. M. 8, p. 205: in negotiis sordidis, to engage in, Gell. 1, 12.

dēversor, ōris, m. [deverto] one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest: Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

dēversōriolum, i, n. dim. [deversorium] a small lodging: Cic. Fam. 12, 20: id. Att. 14, 8: Suet. Caes. 72.

dēversōrium, ii, n. [deversor] an inn, a lodging: Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: Suet. Vit. 7. Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. Also in gen. for taberna: monumentorum bustorumque, Suet. Ner. 38.

dēversōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to an inn or lodging, fit to lodge in: taberna, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 81: Suet. Ner. 27.

dēversus, i. e. deorsum versus, Fest. s. v.

dēverticūlum (divert.), i, n. [deverto] a by-road, by-path, side-way: Cic. Pis. 22 *ad fin.*: Suet. Ner. 48: fluminis, a branch, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 45: Fig.: a turning aside, a deviation, digression: legentibus velut diverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. 9, 17: aquarum calidarum, a mode of cure (deviating from the common one) by the use of warm water, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, derivation, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*: a diverticulo repetatur fabula, from the digression, Juv. 15, 72. II. a place for travellers to put up at; an inn, a lodging: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7: Liv. 1, 51 *ad fin.*: Tac. A. 13, 25. 2. Fig.: a refuge, retreat, lurking-place:

nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec diverticulum dolis, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 8: Cic. Part. 39: Quint. 12, 3, 11.

dē-vertō (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. *a.* and *n.* I. Act.: to turn away turn aside: comites suo hortatu, Lucan. 6, 317: acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suc cursu, id. 6, 591: Aur. Vict. Caes. 38.

II. Reflect.: to turn oneself aside, to turn or betake oneself to, to put up at, lodge: si qui Cobiarnacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5: devortitur apud suum patrum hospitium, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 56: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60: in amici hospitium, id. Mil. 3, 1, 146: huc in tabernam, id. Pseud. 2, 2, 63: intro domum, id. Stich. 4, 1, 29: ad magicas artes, to resort to, Ov. A. A. 2, 425: meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62. III.

Neutr. (with the same meaning as the *dep.* form, *no.* 11.): via devertit, Liv. 44, 43: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitium, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: id. Verr. 1, 6: ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51: ad villam suam, ib.: in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*: domum regis hospitii, id. Delot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6: Interamniam, Tac. H. 2, 64: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12. Absol.: itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7. Fig.: sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *we digressed*, id. Fam. 12, 25: Liv. 35, 40: in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*

dē-vescor, vesci, 3. v. *dep.* to eat up, devour, poet.: animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604.

dē-vestiō, 4. v. *a.* to undress: se, App. M. 3, p. 138.

dēvexitās, ātis, f. [devexus] a declivity, a sloping: loci, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: aquae, Plin. 2, 65, 65 *fin.*

dēvexum, i, n. a declivity, slope: in devexo fluit (aqua), Sen. N. Q. 3, 1, 3: per devexum ire, easily, id. Vit. beat. 28 *fin.*

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho] inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic. Div. 1, 45: mundus Libyae in Austros, Virg. G. 1, 241: devexus in planum, Plin. Pan. 7: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: solum leni clivo, Col. 1, 6, 21: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (lacus), ib. 9, 334: Orion, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57. Fig.: aetas jam a diturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic. Att. 9, 10: aetas, Sen. Ep. 12.

dēvictiō, ōnis, f. [devinco] a conquering: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

dē-vigesco, 3. v. *n.* to lose one's vigour: Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-vinciō, nxi, nctum, 4. v. *a.* (perf. sync. devinxti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 21.) to bind down, tie up: servum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 92: leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21: Dircam ad taurum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 65: aliquem fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: opercula plumbo, Liv. 40, 29: devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. 2, 5, 5. II. Fig.: to bind together, unite, oblige, overcome, enslave

illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinciet, id. Or. 25, 85: istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 21: suos praemis adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam. 1, 7: animos centurionum pignore, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: aliquem omni cautione, foedere, execratione, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: se cum aliquo affinitate, id. Brut. 26, 98: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animum misericordia, id. Hec. 1, 2, 93: devinctus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom. 22: se vino, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 85: animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 83: membra sopore, Lucr. 4, 454.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. *to conquer entirely, overcome, subdue*: Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: Poenos classe, id. de Sen. 13, 44: Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N. D. 2, 2: devicti Sabaeae reges, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3: serpentem, Ov. H. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63: hominum consilia, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 12. Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. Aen. 10, 370. 2. Fig.: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall. J. 25.

dēvinctio, ōnis, f. [devincio] *a binding, ensnaring*: magicæ, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvinctus, a, um, Part. [devincio.] II. Adj.: *devoted, greatly attached to* (rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

dē-vio, avi, 1. v. n. *to turn from the straight road, to deviate*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22. Fig.: id. S. 5, 15.

dēvirginatio, ōnis, f. [devirgino] *a deflowering*: Scrib. Comp. 18.

dēvirginator, διαρπβευτής, *a deflowerer*: Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [virgo] *to violate, deflower*: Petr. 25, 1: Paul. Dig. 1, 18, 21. II. Meton. in the pass., of young persons emerging from youth: Varr. in Non. 458, 26.

dēvitatio, ōnis, f. [devito] *an availing*: legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2.

dē-vito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to avoid* (rare): illos fluctus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 79: procellam temporis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 8: malum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 3, 1092: dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44: suspicionem, Suet. Tib. 11.

dē-vius, a, um, adj. [via] *that lies off the high-road, out of the way, devious*: iter, *a by-way*, Cic. Att. 4, 3: oppidum, id. Pis. 36: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14: rura, Ov. M. 1, 676: *absol.*: per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60: in devia terrarum, Lucan. 4, 161. 2. Meton. of persons, etc.: *retired, sequestered*: Anagnini, quum essent devii, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas Suet. Vesp. 4: mihi devio nemus mirari libet, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (capellæ), ib. 1, 17, 6: scortum, *living retired*, ib. 2, 11, 21: avis, *the owl*, Ov. H. 2, 118: equus, *shying*, Stat. Th. 9, 804.

3. Poet.: *inaccessible*: limina, Prop. 4, 9, 27. II. Fig.: *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui ad alterius non modo sensum ac voluntatem, sed etiam vultum atque nutum convertitur? Cic. Am. 25, 93: nihil quasi devium loqui, *out of the way, unsuitable*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptus et devius, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37. Poet. with gen.: devius aequi, Sil. 1, 57: pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, poet. Mart. Cap. 3 init.

dē-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call down, off or away; to call, to fetch by calling* (rare): aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, ad triumphum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: suos ab tumultu, Liv. 4, 39: ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18: reflexa sidera coelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5: Jovem coelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4: Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20: aliquem in iudicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5: aliquem in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21: aliquem (ad coenam), *to invite*, Nep. Cim. 4. Of things: *to produce, bring forth*: lac (e mammis), Plin. 30, 14, 43. Fig.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cunctu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non lubido ad voluptatem, Cic. Manil. 14: humanissimam artem a simulacris deum hominumque in hoc, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 32: philosophiam e coelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: suas fortunas in dubiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: aliquem in id, *ut, etc., to prevail on one to*, Sen. Ben.

6, 27: mortales ad perniciem, Phaedr. 1 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2 7, 8.

dē-vōlo, avi, 1. v. n. *to fly down*: devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Iris per coelum, Virg. Aen. 4, 702: Jovis in multas devolat ales aves, Ov. A. A. 3, 420: turdus devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: sibi de coelo devoluturam in sinum victoriam, Liv. 7, 12 ad fin. II. *to hasten down*: de tribunali, id. 2, 29: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: praecipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15: raptim ad puerum, Petr. 105, 8: ab afflictâ amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93. *Absol.*: devolant omnes, *all take themselves hastily off*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll down*: saxa in musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Virg. Aen. 2, 449: tonitrua, *to imitate it by rolling balls behind the scenes*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 23: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3 fin.: panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574: se toris, Val. Fl. 1, 235. Poet.: fuisis mollia pensa, *to spin off*, Virg. G. 4, 349. II. *Reflect.*: *to roll down, to fall headlong*: monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6: jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, id. 21, 33: ex praecipiti, Curt. 7, 11. III. Fig.: aliquem vita sua, *to kill*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 5: per audaces nova dithyrambos verba devolvit, *to roll, as a torrent*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. 2. *Reflect.*: *to sink down, full into*: ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1 proem. § 29.

dē-vōmo, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth*: Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23.

dēvōratio, ōnis, f. [devoro] *a devouring*: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvōrator, ōris, m. [id.] *a devourer*: Tert. Res. carn. 32.

dē-vōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to swallow or gulp down, to devour*: id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paululum, Cels. 4, 4, no. 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6: lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10: succum, id. 20, 23, 98: funum, id. 26, 6, 16. II. Meton. of things: *to swallow up, engulf, absorb*: devorer ante, precor, subito telluris hiatu, Ov. H. 3, 63: vel me Charybdidis devoret, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74: Plin. 31, 1, 1: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 proem.: ne rotae devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitruv. 10, 6. 2. Fig.: meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: spe devoratum lucrum, id. Flacc. 24: regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16: oculis, Just. 21, 5: spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 59: illos libros, Cic. Att. 7, 3: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest. 10, 23: verborum pars devorari solet, *to be only half pronounced*, Quint. 11, 3, 33: verba, Sen. de Ira 3, 14 ad fin.: lacrimas, *to repress*, Ov. F. 4, 845: gemitus, Sen. Ep. 66 med.: devorare omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: ut hominem devorari, cuius patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25: devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4: vox devoratur, *is swallowed up, lost*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270: devoravi nomen imprudens, *I have forgotten*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devoratus pudor, *laid aside*, App. M. 9, p. 225. 3. *to swallow anything unpleasant, i. e. to bear, endure*: hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54.

dēvortium, ii. n. [deverto] *a by-way, by-road*: itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19.

dēvōtamentum, i. n. [devoveo] *a cursing, anathema*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

dēvōtē, adv. *devotely, faithfully*: Eccl.

dēvōtio, ōnis, f. [devoveo] *a devoting, consecrating*: Declorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: vitae, id. Rab. Post. 1 fin. 2. *allegiance, devotedness*: alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14: Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11. 3. *piety, devotion*: Lact. 2, 11 med. 4. *vous prayers*: devotiones faustae, App. M. 11, p. 265. II. *a cursing, execration*: Nep. Alcib. 4: Petr. 103, 6. III. *sorcery, enchantment; and meton. an incantation, spell*: Suet. Cal. 3: Tac. A. 2, 69.

dē-vōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] *to dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 13: quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 12. II. *to enchant, bewitch*: sortes, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, App. Herb. 7. III. *to invoke with vows*: numina, App. M. 9 p. 227.

dēvōtor et dēvōtrix dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 607.

dēvōtus, a, um, Part. [devoveo]. II. Adj.: *devoted, attached, faithful*: ni tibi deditus essem devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72: devotissimus alicui, Suet. Caes. 67 fin.: Sen. Ben. 5, 17: equester ordo scenae arenaeque devotus, Suet. Cal. 30: mulier vino, Phaedr. 4, 5, 6. Subst.: Adcantuannus cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22. 2. *pious, devout*: Eccl.

dē-vōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. *to vow, devote anything to a deity*: Marti ea, quae bello ceperint devovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Dianae pulcerrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatam pro muta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: capulum, Petr. 82, 2: se diis, or simply se, *to devote oneself to death*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 fin.: Liv. 8, 9: Virg. Aen. 12, 234: devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17: ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18: and *absol.*: stabat devota juvenut, Lucan. 4, 533. 2. In gen. *to devote, give up, delicate* (rare): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg. Aen. 11, 442: suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: se gloriae, Curt. 9, 6 fin. II. *to curse, to execrate*: aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4: spiritum meum, Petr. 141, 4: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, ib. 8, 234: devota arbor, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis aetas, id. Epod. 16, 9. III. *to bewitch, enchant*: num te carminibus, num te pollutibus herbis devovit anus? Tib. 1, 8, 18: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80: devota veneno corpora, ib. 3, 7, 27.

dēvulsus, a, um, Part. [devello]. **dextans**, antis, m. [de, sextans, lit. less one-sixth] *five-sixths*: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitruv. 3, 3: pro senisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

dextella, ae, f. dim. [dextra] *a little right hand*: Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, Cic. Att. 14, 20 ad fin.

dexter, tēra, tērum, and more freq. tra, trum (dat. plur. fem.: dextrabus, Liv. Andr. in Non. 493, 20. Comp. dexterior, Sup. dextimus): *adj. to the right, on the right side, right*: ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter, hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (opp. aeva), Lucr. 4, 293: humeri, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: ala, Liv. 31, 21: acies, id. 27, 48: dextrarum tibiarmum genus est, quae dextra tenentur, Fest. s. v.: dextra ejus (fluminis) accola, Dextimontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. Comp.: in dextiore parte, opp. sinistrore, Varr. L. L. 9, 27, 134: pars opp. laeva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, opp. sinistrore, ib. 2, 138: armus, id. 12, 317.

303: humerus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21. *Sup.*: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100. *H. Fig.*: handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting: rem dexter egit, Liv. 8, 36: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg. Aen. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 18. 2. lucky, favourable, propitious, fortunate (acc. to the Gr. interpretation of omens on the right): dextra auspicia prospera, Fest. s. v.: omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adi, Virg. Aen. 8, 302: dextrum ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4, proem. 5: Jove, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. Silv. 3, 4, 63. [Sans. daksha; Gr. δεξιός, δεξιτερός; Goth. taishro; O. H. G. zeso.]

dextera or **dextra**, ae, f. (sc. manus), the right hand: cedo sis dextram, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 102: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 54: per dextram te istam oro, Cic. Deiot. 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94: dextrae, quae fidel testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vestris portare, Sall. C. 58: Graecia tendit dextram Italiae sumunqae ei praesidium pollicetur, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextrae, hospitii insigne, a pair of hands clasped in each other, made of gold, silver, etc., Tac. H. 1, 54. *Fig.*: as a pledge of friendship: renovare dextras, id. A. 2, 58. *II. Meton.*: the right side: picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 12: illico equites jubet dextera inducere, id. Arn. 1, 1, 88: specta ad dextram, id. Poen. 3, 4, 1.

dextere and **dextrē**, adv. dexterously, skilfully: dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 ad fin.: nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45. **dexteritas**, ātis, f. [dexter] handiness, skilfulness, readiness, dexterity (rare): Liv. 28, 18: id. 37, 7 ad fin.: Gell. 13, 16. *II. prosperity, felicity*: Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextrāle, is, n. [dexter] a bracelet: Cypr. Habit. Virg. med.

dextrālōlum, i, n. dim. [dextrale] a little bracelet: Vulg. Judith. 10, 3.

dextrātio, ōnis, f. [dexter] a turning towards the right (a religious ceremonial): Sol. 45 med.

dextrātus, a, um [id.] lying to the right: ager, pers. Auct. de Limit. p. 298 Goes.

dextrōchōrium, ii, n. [vox hybrida, from dexter and χεῖρ] a bracelet: Capitol. Maxim. duo 6.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, and uncontracted, **dextroversum** (dextroversum), adv. towards the right side, to the right: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31: dextroversum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 70: dextroversum separari, Lact. 6, 7 ad fin.

di, inseparable prefix: v. dis.

diabathrārius, ii, m. [diabathrum] a maker of slippers or shoes: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

diabathrum, i, n. = διάβαθρον, a sort of slipper: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

diabētes, ae, m. = διαβήτης, a siphon: Col. 3, 10, 2.

diabōlicus, a, um, adj. = διαβολικός, devilish, diabolical: Paul. Nol. 29, 11.

diabōlus (diabolus, Paul. Nol. 26, 528), i, m. = διάβολος, the devil: Tert. Anim. 35.

diacatōchia, ae, f. = διακατοχή, possession: Cod. Just. 11, 58, 7.

diachyton, i, n. (sc. vinum) = διαχυτόν, a sort of sweet wine: Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

diacōdion, i, n. = διὰ κωδίων, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice: Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 20, 19, 79.

diacōnus, ās, m. [diaconus] the office of deacon, deaconship: Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

diacōnissa, ae, f. [id.] a deaconess: Hier. Ep. 51, 52.

diacōnium, ii, n. = διακονεῖον, i. q. diaconatus, the office of a deacon: Cypr. Ep. 49.

diacōnus, i, m. = διάκονος, a minister of the Church, a deacon: Tert. Praescr. 3.

diacōpos, i, m. = διάκοπος, an opening or sluice in a dam: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

diadēma, ātis, n. (diadēma, ae, f. App. M. 10, p. 253) = διάδημα, a royal head-dress, diadem: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: Suet. Caes. 79: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: Juv. 8, 259.

diadēma, ātus, a, um, adj. [diadema] crowned with a diadem: Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 17.

diadōchos, i, m. = διαδόχος, a jewel resembling the beryl: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

diadūmēnus, a, um, adj. = διαδούμενος, wearing a diadem: juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 2.

diarēsis, is, f. = διαίρεσις, in gram. the separate pronunciation of the two vowels composing a diphthong, as aquaī for aquae, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 7, 464.

diāeta (zeta, Lampr. Hellog. 30), ae, f. = διαίτα, a mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet: sed ego diāeta curari incipio, chirurgiae tuedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3. *II. a chamber, dining-room, summer-house, etc.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet. Claud. 10: Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 83: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. (Hence lt. diēta; Fr. diēte.)

diatarcha, ae, m. = diatarchus: Inscr. Orell. no. 2913.

diatarchus, i, m. [diāeta and ἀρχω] = diatarius, one who has the care of apartments: Inscr. Orell. no. 2912.

diatārius, ii, m. [diāeta] = diatarchus, one who takes care of apartments: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42.

diāglauciūm or **-on**, ii, n. a collyrium or eye-lotion made from the herb glaucium: Plin. 27, 10, 59.

diāgonālis, e, adj. [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. term. alis] diagonal: linea, Vitruv. 9, 1.

diāgoniūs, a, um, adj. = diagonalis: diagonalis structura, Vitruv. 6, 11.

diāgramma, ātis, n. = διάγραμμα, the musical scale, gamut: Vitruv. 5, 4.

diālectica, ae, f. (sc. ars), dialectics, logic: Cic. Acad. 2, 28: Quint. 1, 10, 37.

diālectica, orum, n. plu. logical questions, dialectics: Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41: id. Off. 1, 6, 19.

diālecticē, adv. logically: dialectice disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: dicta multa, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.

diālecticē, es, f. = διαλεκτική, dialectics, logic: Quint. 2, 20, 7.

diālecticus, a, um, adj. = διαλεκτικός, pertaining to disputation, dialectical: captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 53, 54. *II. Subst. a dialectician, logician*: Cic. Or. 32, 113: Quint. 2, 4, 41.

diālectos, i, f. = διάλεκτος, a manner of speaking, a dialect: Suet. Tib. 56.

diālēpidos = διὰ λεπίδος, a salve made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering: Marc. Emp. 9.

diāleucos, on, adj. = διάλευκος, mixed with white: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17.

diālis, e, adj. pertaining to Jupiter: flamen dialis, the priest of Jove (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Liv. 5, 52 fin. (v. Smith's Ant. 540): also called sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4: and absol. Dialis, Tac. A. 3, 58: Ov. F. 3, 397: conjux sancta Dialis, his wife, ib. 6, 226: dialē flaminium, the office of flamen, Suet. Aug. 31: apex dialis, his cap, or mitre, Liv. 6, 41 ad fin.

With a reference to dies: solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, Cic. in Macr. S. 7, 3. *II. ethereal, aerial*: App. M. 6, p. 179.

[Root DI: cf. deus and dies, Sans. dēwa and diwan.]

diālōgista, ae, m. = διαλογιστής, an able disputant: Vulc. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 3.

diālōgus, i, m. = διάλογος, a conversation, a dialogue: Cic. Or. 44 ad fin.: Quint. 5, 14, 27.

diāmetros, i, f. = διάμετρος, a diameter: Col. 5, 2, 7. *Adj.*: radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 med.

diāmōron, i, n. = διὰ μόρων, juice of blackberries or mulberries: Pall. Sept. 16.

diānārius, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to Diana: dianaria radix, i. q. artemisia, the plant mug-wort or artemisia: Veg. 3, 6, 7.

diānium, ii, n. a place or temple sacred to Diana: Liv. 1, 48.

diānūs, a, um, adj. pertaining to Diana: turba, i. e. dogs, Ov. F. 5, 141: arma, hunting equipments, Grat. Cyneg. 253.

diānōmē, es, f. = διανομή, distribution of money: Plin. Ep. 10, 17 fin.

diāpasma, ātis, n. = διάπασμα, a medicament applied by rubbing into the skin: Plin. 13, 2, 3.

diāpāsōn = διὰ πασῶν (sc. χορδῶν), in music, the whole octave: Vitruv. 5, 4.

diāpente = διὰ πέντε, a fifth (in music): Vitruv. 5, 4.

diāphōrēsis, is, f. = διαφώρησις, a sweat: Theod. Prisc. de Diacta, 14.

diāphōrēticus, a, um, adj. = διαφωρητικός, promoting perspiration, sudorific: solutio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17.

diāphragma, ātis, n. = διάφραγμα, the diaphragm, midriff: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

diāpsalma, ātis, n. = διάψαλμα, a pause in music: Hier. Ep. 28.

diārium, ii, n. [dies], a daily allowance of food, or *pay* (only in the plur.): Cic. Att. 8, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40: Mart. 11, 108. *II. a diary, journal*: diarium, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Asellius in Gell. 5, 18.

diastēma (ē, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ātis, n. = διάστημα, space between, interval: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 med. In music, an interval: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

diastēmāticus, a, um, adj. = διαστηματικός, having pauses, intervals: vox (opp. continua), Marc. Cap. 9, p. 318.

diastylōs, on, adj. = διάστυλος, having columns far apart, diastyle: species aedium, Vitruv. 3, 2.

diāsyrmos, i, m. = διασυρμός, a mockery, reviling: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

diāsyrticē, adv. mockingly: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 193.

diāsyrticus, a, um, adj. = διασυρτικός, mocking, reviling: Spart. Carac. 10: praedicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1 no. 1.

diātessārōn, διατεσσάρων, a fourth (in music): Vitruv. 5, 4.

diāthýra, orum, n. plu. = διάθυρα, an inclosure before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra, q. v.): Vitruv. 6, 10.

diātōnicus, a, um, adj. = διατονικός, diatonic, in music: modulatio, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

diātōnus, a, um, adj. = διάτονος (extended), in architecture: lateres, bandstones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together, Vitruv. 2, 8. In music, diatoni, the natural or diatonic series of tones and semitones, the diatonic scale, as opp. to the chromatic, id. 5, 4.

diātrētārius, i, m. [diatretus] a carver or turner: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

diātrētus, a, um, adj. = διάτρητος, carved or turned: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 fin. Subst.: diatreta, orum, n. plu. carvings, turnery, filigree: Mart. 12, 70.

diātrība, ae, f. = διατρίβη, a place for learned discussions, a school: Gell. 1, 26.

diātrītaeus, a, um, adj. = διατριταίος, of the space of three days: tempus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

diātrītus, i, f. = διάτριτος, the return of a fever on the third day: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

diātýpōsis, is, f. = διατύπωσις, a description, representation: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

diāulos, *i*, *m.* = *διᾱυλος*, a double course, a course of two staulia: Vitr. 5, 11.

diāzeugmēnon, *i*, *n.* = *διαζεύγμενον*, in rhetor. a separation, disjunction: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

diāzōma, *ātis*, *n.* = *διάζωμα*, a narrow space between the seats in a theatre: Vitr. 5, 7.

dī-bālo, *i*, *v. a.* to lessen or injure by clamour: Caecil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

dībāphus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *δίβαφος*, twice dyed (viz. with scarlet and purple): purpura, Plin. 2, 39, 63.

2. Meton. (*subst.*): **dibaphus**, *i*, *f.* (= *ἡ δίβαφος*, sc. *ἐσθῆς*) a public office or dignity (from the purple stripe on the robes of the Rom. magistrates): Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 ad fin.

dibrāchys = *δίβραχυς*, a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables (Lat. *brevis*): Diom. p. 471 P.

dī-būcīno, *i*, *v. a.* to trumpet forth: Vel. Long. p. 227 P.

dīca, *ae*, *f.* = *δίκη*, a lawsuit, judicial process in a Greek court. Usually in the phrase, *dicam scribere* (alicui) = *δίκην γράφειν τινί*, to bring an action against any one: Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 30: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77: Cic. Verr. 2, 14 fin.: subscribere, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 5: impingere, to bring a heavy action, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, to select the jury by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 17.

dīcābūla and **dīcībūla**, *orum*, *n. plu.* [root *dic* of *dicax*] chatter, idle talk: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273.

dīcācītas, *ātis*, *f.* [*dicax*] biting wit, raillery, banter: *dicacitas sine dubio a dicendo, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem*, Quint. 6, 3, 21: Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218.

dīcācūlō, *adv.* satirically, facetiously: *dixerat probrum*, App. M. 1, p. 106.

dīcācūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*dicax*] talkative, loquacious: *amatric*, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 8. **II.** facetious, witty: *puella*, App. M. 2, p. 118: *sermo*, ib. 3, 135.

dīcātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dicō*] a settling as a citizen in another state: Cic. Balb. 11.

dīcātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*dicō*] dedicated, devoted: *donum tibi* (sc. Jovi) *dicatum atque promissum*, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: *ara condita atque dicata*, Liv. 1, 7.

dīcax, *acis*, *adj.* [*dicō*] sharp in speech, witty, keen, smart, sarcastic, satirical: *Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: Quint. 6, 3, 21: *homo est venustus, et dicax, et urbanus*, Cat. 22, 2: *Satyri*, Hor. A. P. 225: *dicax in aliquem*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 fin.: *argutia*, Gell. 12, 2. **Comp.**: Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244. **Sup.**: Petr. 113, 12. **Adv.** does not occur.

dīchalcum, or **on**, *i*, *n.* = *δίχαλκον*, a small coin, the fourth (acc. to others, the fifth) part of an obolus: Vitr. 3, 1: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

dīchōneutus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *δυσχώνευτος*, recast, adulterated: *acs*, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

dīchōrēus, *i*, *m.* = *δισχόρειος*, a double trochee: Cic. Or. 63, 212 sq.

dīchōtōmos, *on*, *adj.* = *δισχότομος*, cut in halves: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

dicibula, *orum*, *v.* *dicabula*.

dicis, only in the phrase, *dicis causa* or *gratia*, orig. a legal *t. t.* meaning "for the sake of judicial form:" hence, in gen., for form's sake, for the sake of appearance: *ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: *Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia*, Gal. ib. 13, 6, 4. **2. Meton.**: *si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti*, Plin. 28, 2, 5. [*Prob. from root dic, "show,"*]

avi, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.* (*dicassit, dixerit*, Fest. s. v.) lit. to bind: hence, in relig. to dedicate, consecrate, devote (cf. *dedico*): *aram*, Liv. 1, 7: *capitolium, templum Jovis O. M.*, id. 22, 38 ad fin.: *templa*, Ov. F. 1, 610: *delubrum ex manubiis*, Plin. 7, 26, 27: *lychnuchum*

Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8: *statuas Olympiae*, id. 34, 4, 9: *vehiculum*, Tac. G. 40: *carmen Veneri*, Plin. 37, 10, 66.

2. With a personal object: to consecrate, to deify (cf. *dedico*): *Janus geminus a Numa dicatus*, id. 34, 7, 16: *inter numina dicatus Augustus*, Tac. A. 1, 59.

3. to consecrate by its first use, to inaugurate: *illa primum acie secundanos nova signa, novamque aquilam dicaturos*, id. H. 5, 16. **II.** In gen.: to set apart, appropriate, devote: *recita; aurium operam tibi dico*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 72: *hunc totum diem tibi*, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: *tuum studium meae laudi*, id. Fam. 2, 6: *librum Maccenati*, Plin. 19, 10, 57: (*Deiopean*) *connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo*, Virg. Aen. 1, 73: *se Crasso*, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 11: *se Remis in clientelam*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: *se alii civitati, or in aliam civitatem, to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. Balb. 11 and 12. [*Prob. same root as in ligo: whence, ab-dico, "to untie;" de-dico, "to tie down."*]

dīco, *xi*, *ctum*, *3.* *v. a.* (*pres.* *deico*, *Inscr. Orell. no. 4848*; cf. *imper. deicunto*, and *perf. deixerint*, P. C. de Therm. ib. no. 3673: *imper. dice*, Naev. in Fest. s. v. *suminussi*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 109: *fut. dice* = *dicam*, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23: also, *dicebo*. *Novius in Non. 507. Perf. sync. dixi*, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 14: Cic. Caecin. 29, 82, acc. to Quint. 9, 3, 22: *subj. dixis*, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 12: *inf. dixi*, Plaut. frgm. ap. Non. 105, 23): to say, tell, mention, relate, etc.: *Amphitruonis socium nae me esse volui dicere*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 228: *haec uti sunt facta hero dicam*, ib. 1, 1, 304: *signi dic quid est?* ib. 1, 1, 265: *si dixerō mendacium*, ib. 1, 1, 43: *dictu opus est*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: *nihil est dictu facilius*, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: *turpe dictu*, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: *indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: *ille, quem dixi, whom I have mentioned, named*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

2. *dicitur*, *dicebatur*, *dictum est*, *impers.* with a depend. clause: *it is said, related, maintained, etc.; or, they say, affirm, etc.*: de hoc (sc. *Diodoro*) *Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata*, id. Verr. 4, 18: *non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes*, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60: *Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur*, Tac. H. 4, 52: *in hac habitasse platea dictum est* Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: *ut, pulsus hostibus, dici posset, eos ab se circumventos*, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. **3.** *Dicor, diceris, dicitur*, with a clause as predicate, *I am said, etc.*: *ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse*, Pl. Asin. 2, 47: *dicar princeps Aecolium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos*, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: *illi socius esse diceris*, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 72: *aces Demaenetus ubi dicitur habitare*, id. Asin. 2, 3, 2. **4.** *Dictum ac factum* or *dictum factum* (Gr. *ἄμα ἔπος ἄμα ἔργον*), *no sooner said than done*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7: *dicto citius*, Virg. Aen. 1, 142: Liv. 23, 47. **II.** to assert, affirm positively (*opp. nego*): *quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: *dicebant, ego negabam*, id. Fam. 3, 8. **III.** In rhetor. and law, to pronounce, deliver: with acc.: *oratio dicta de scripto*, id. Planc. 30 ad fin.: *sententiam de scripto*, id. Att. 4, 3: *controversias*, Quint. 3, 8, 51: *exordia*, id. 11, 3, 161: *theses et communes locos*, id. 2, 1, 9: *versus*, Cic. Or. 56, 189: *causam, of the defendant or his advocate, to plead in defence*, id. Rosc. Am. 5: Quint. 5, 11, 39: *causas* (said of the advocate), Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: *jus, to pronounce judgment*, id. Fl. 3: hence the praetor's formula, *do, dico, addico. Absol.*: *nec idem loqui quod dicere*, id. Or. 32: *est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere*, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: *Fig.*: *causam nullam or causam haud dico, I have no objection*, Pl. Mil. 5, 34: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42. **IV.** to describe, sing, celebrate in verse (mostly poet.): *tibi dicere laudes*, Tib. 1, 3, 31: *laudes Phoebi et Dianae*, Hor. C. S. 76: *Dianam, Cynthium, Lato-*

nam, id. Od. 1, 21, 1: *coelestes, pugilemve equumve*, ib. 4, 2, 19: *Pelidae stomachum*, ib. 1, 6, 5: *bella*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 26: Liv. 7, 29: *carmen*, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 3: *modos*, ib. 3, 11, 7: *silvestrium naturas*, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Hence **2.** of prophecies: *to predict, foretell*: *belliosis fata Quiritibus hac lege dico*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 58: *sortes per carmina*, id. A. P. 403: hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43.

V. to pronounce, articulate: *Demos thenem scribit Phalereus, quum Rhodice nequiret*, Cic. Div. 2, 46: *non enim sic optimum dicimus ut opimum*, Quint. 1, 4, 8. **VI.** to call, name: *Latine dicimus elocutionem, quam Graeci φράσιν vocant*, id. 8, 1, 1: *Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit*, Virg. Aen. 3, 335: *hic ames dici pater atque princeps*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: *uxor quondam tua dicta*, Virg. Aen. 2, 678.

VII. to name, appoint to an office: *ut consules roget praetor, vel dictator rem dicat*, Cic. Att. 9, 15: *consulem*, Liv. 10, 15: *magistrum equitum*, id. 6, 39: *aedilem*, id. 9, 46: *arbitrum bibendi*, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. **VIII.** to appoint, fix upon, set apart: *mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 113: *pecuniam omnem suam doti*, Cic. Fl. 35: *diem dicunt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: *diem nuptialis*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: *diem operi*, Cic. Verr. 1, 57: *diem juris*, Liv. 35, 8: *locum consilii*, id. 25, 16: *leges pacis*, id. 33, 12: *leges victis*, id. 34, 57: *legem tibi*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18: *pretium muneris*, id. Od. 4, 8, 12. With *inf.*: *prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta*, Pacuv. in Non. 280, 28. **IX.** (mostly colloq.): with *dat.*: to admonish, warn, threaten: *dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male*, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 88: *Nep. Dat. 5. So, tibi (ego) dico, I tell you*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 30: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33: *tibi dicimus*, Ov. II. 20, 153. **X.** *Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath of allegiance*: Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Liv. 2, 24.

XI. *Meton.* = *intelligo*, and Gr. *φημί*: to mean: sometimes equivalent to *namely, to wit*: *nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: *Platonem videlicet dicis*, id. Leg. 3, 1: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 30. [*Root dic, "point out," "show:" Sans. diś (monstrare): Gr. δείκνυμι, δάκνυλος; Lat. dic-ere, doc-ere, in-dic-are, dig-itus; Goth. tih, ga-triha (dico); Germ. zeigen.*] (Hence *lt. dire; Fr. dire.*)

dicrōta, *ae*, *f.* (sc. *navis*) *i. q. dicrotum*: *Auct. B. Alex. 47.*

dicrōtum, *i*, *n.* (sc. *navigium*) = *δίκροτος* (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars: Cic. Att. 5, 11.

dictābōlārīum, *ii*, *n.* [*dicto*] *i. q. dicterium, a satirical saying*: *Laber*, in Front. de Or. 1.

dictaeus, *a*, *um* [*Dicte*] *Dictaeon* in the poets for *Cretan*: *arva*, Virg. Aen. 3, 171: *saltus*, ib. 4, 73: *rura*, Ov. M. 3, 2: *antrum*, Virg. G. 4, 152: *Nymphae*, id. E. 6, 58: *rex, i. e. Jupiter*, id. G. 2, 536: *Dictaeae astra coronae, i. e. of Ariadne*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 208: *arundo, i. e. of the Cretans, who were skilful archers*, Sil. 13, 184.

dictamnus, *i*, *f.* (for *dictamnum*, Plin. 25, 8, 53), the plant dittany, growing in great abundance on Mount Dictae and Mount Ida. **1.** *Origanum Dictamnus*, Linn.: Plin. 8, 27, 41: id. 26, 14, 87: Virg. Aen. 12, 412. **2.** "tertiium genus," Or. creticum, Linn., vel Or. Journesfortii, Aiton: Plin. 25, 8, 53. The ancients had a strange belief in the power of these herbs to cure wounds: they are not used now. The *Dictamnus* of modern botanists is a totally different plant.

dictāta, *orum*, *n. plu.* [*dictatus, dicto*], things dictated, lessons, exercises, rules: Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55. For gladiators: Suet. Iul. 26. For mimes: Juv. 5, 122.

dictātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*dicto*] a dictating: *Paul. Dig. 29, 2, 122. Ep. 5, 4.*

dictatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [dictatio] a short dictation: Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

dictator, ōris, m. [dicto] a dictator, an extraordinary magistrate at Rome, elected in times of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: Liv. 7, 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 404).

2. The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy: Cic. Mil. 10: Liv. 1, 23. 3. Meton. of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians: Column. Rost. Cato in Gell. 10, 24.

dictatorius, a, um, adj. [dictator] pertaining to a dictator, dictatorial: gladius, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22, 26: animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 ad fin.: juvenis, the son of a dictator, Liv. 7, 4.

dictatrix, icis, f. [dicto] a dictatress: Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictatura, ae, f. [id.] the office of a dictator, dictatorship: Cic. Phil. 1, 1 ad fin.: Caes. B. C. 3, 2: Liv. 6, 39. 2. a dictating, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 77.

dictērium, ii, n. [dico] a witty saying, a bon-mot (pure Lat. dictum): Varr. in Non. 101, 3: Mart. 6, 44.

dictio, ōnis, f. [id.] a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery: sententiae, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, i. e. the right of giving testimony, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causae, a defending, pleading, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: multae ovium et boum, id. Rep. 2, 9 ad fin. II. In Rhet. a speech, declamation: seposuisse aceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, kinds of declamation, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: oratoriae, ib. 2, 67, 270: subitae, ib. 1, 33, 152: extemporales, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, id. 2, 2, 6. 2. a word, expression, id. 9, 1, 17. III. an oracular response, prediction: flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4: Liv. 8, 24.

dictiosus, a, um, adj. [dictum] facetious, satirical: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67.

dictito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dicto] to say often or emphatically; to declare, assert repeatedly: non, obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4: ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Coelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: annosa volumina vatum, dictitet Albano musas in monte locutas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 27: Tac. A. 1, 72. Impers. pass.: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62.

II. Legal, t. t.: causas, to plead frequently: Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dico] to say often; to declare or assert repeatedly: rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 22 fin.: mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50: Gell. 4, 1. II. to dictate for writing: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9: dictare epistolam, Suet. Dom. 13: haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49. So of the dictating of teachers: memini quae mihi parvo Orbilius dictare, ib. 2, 1, 71: id. S. 1, 10, 75. Hence, III. Meton. (from the practice of dictating to amanuenses): to make, compose: elegidia, Pers. 1, 52: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 22: testamentum, id. Ner. 32: quantas summas, i. e. to dispose of by will, Marcellan. Dig. 32, 95: and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, appointed, designated, Juv. 6, 218: dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet. Rhet. 2: and among jurists, to bring an action: Papia. Dig. 15, 1, 50: also iudicium, Papia. Dig. 9, 4, 22. IV. to prescribe, recommend, order, dictate: sportulam dictare, Quint. 11, 3, 131: dictataque

jurant sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448: ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11: quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, id. 8 prooem. § 26.

dictor, ōris, m. [dico] a speaker: Aug. Doctr. Ch. 4, 19.

dictum, i, n. [dictus, dico] something said, a saying, a word: haud doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32: neminem meum dictum magni facere, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223: facete, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 73: Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104. Pleonast.: feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 17. II. a saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: Catonis est dictum, pedibus compensari pecuniam, Cic. Fl. 29 fin.: Dicta collectanea, Caesar's Apophthegms (a work), Suet. Caes. 56. Esp. a witty saying, bon-mot: haec (dicta) scilicet bona, quae salsa sint. Nam ea dicta appellantur proprio jam nomine, Cic. de Or. 2, 54 fin.: Quint. 6, 3, 16. III. poetical dictum, verse: dicti studiosus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4, 1, 61. Hence 2. a prediction, prophecy: Lucr. 1, 104: Virg. Aen. 2, 115. IV. an order, command: dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41: Virg. Aen. 3, 189: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61. Hence dicto audientem esse, and dicto audire alicui (v. audio). (Hence Sp. dicta.)

dictūrio, 4, v. desid. to long to say or tell: fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2.

dictus, a, um, Part. [dico]. **didascalicus**, a, um, adj. = διδασκαλικός, pertaining to instruction, didactic: opusculum, Aus. Ep. 17. Subst.: Didascalici, orum, m. plu. (sc. libri) the title of a work by Attius: Gell. 3, 11.

diditus, a, um, Part. [dido]. **di-do** (also written disdo), didi, ditum, 3, v. a. to put asunder, distribute, disseminate: nunquam ego argentum disdidi, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136: concoctum artubus, id. 4, 633. Absol.: dide, disjice, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37. II. Fig.: dum munia didit (sc. servis), Hor. S. 2, 2, 67: per magnas didita gentes solatia vitae, Lucr. 5, 20: tua terris didita fama, Virg. Aen. 8, 132: fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186: fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1. [Cf. abdo and do.]

didrachmon, i, and **didrachma**, ātis, n. = διδραχμον, a double drachma: Tert. Praescr. 11.

di-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. to lead or draw apart; to separate, sever, divide: ventus eas (sc. nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat: quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, Cic. Or. 32, 113: oculum, Cels. 7, 7, no. 4: supercilium, Plin. 11, 37, 57: pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22: os, Plin. 32, 4, 14: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: fauces immani hiatu, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560: complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 587: arvaeque et urbes, Virg. Aen. 3, 419: scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: diductis terris hauriebantur (of an earthquake), Tac. A. 2, 47: foribus palatii repente diductis, being opened, ib. 12, 69: cibum, to digest, Cels. 3, 4 ad fin.: mixti neque inter se diducti colores, id. 2, 8. With in: maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13: domum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. praef.

2. Milit. t. t. to divide, distribute the troops, etc.; and in a bōd sense, to disperse, scatter: diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: instrunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv. 8, 38: diductis in latera viribus, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 8: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: di-

stantibus locis invecti, ut hostem diducerent, that they might divide the enemy, Tac. A. 2, 11: copias, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: cornua, Liv. 31, 21: robur, Lucan. 3, 584. Poet.: choros, Virg. Aen. 5, 581.

II. Fig.: quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv. 1, 55 ad fin.: amicitias cohaerentes diducere, Sen. de Ira 2, 29: nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13: matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3: repudio diducta, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac. A. 4, 17: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan. 66: argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82: litem domini et conductoris, to settle, adjust, Col. 3, 13, 12. With in: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: haec omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5: divisionem in digitos, to tell off on one's fingers, id. 4, 5, 24: animum in tam multiplex officium, id. 20, 7, 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6: seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1.

diductio, ōnis, f. [diduco] an expanding, separating (very rare): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8: in diductione rerum, in dividing, separating the elements, ib. 3, 13.

diductus, a, um, Part. [diduco]. **diēcula**, ae, f. dim. [dies] one little day, a little while: Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27: Cic. Att. 5, 21.

diērectē, adv. like one crucified: only found as an abusive term = go and be hanged: abi diērecte, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 8: i diērecte in maxumam malam crucem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134.

di-ērectus, a, um, Part. [erigo] stretched on the cross: found only in Pl. and Varro as an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, go and be hanged: i hinc diērectus, Pl. Merc. 1, 72: i diērectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 102: abi diērecta, st! abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163. Meton.: ducit lembum diērectum navis praedatoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: apage in diērectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Varr. in Non. 49, 26.

dies, ēi (also gen. dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, perniciēs, etc., Gell. 9, 14: die, Virg. G. 1, 208: Sall. J. 21: dies, Enn. Ann. 16, 25 in Gell. 9, 14: dii, Virg. Aen. 1, 636, acc. to Serv.: Gell. 9, 14. Dat.: die, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 120), m. (in sing. sometimes f. but in plu. always m.) a natural day, a day as opp. to night: ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut dies est, nox non est; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: Sol est super terram, dies est, Quint. 5, 8, 7: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, in the daytime, Cic. Att. 13, 26: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, in a single day and night, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39: currus rogat ille paternos, inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 fin. Also, adverbially: diem noctemque, without ceasing, uninterruptedly, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: diem et noctem, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4: and in plur. dies noctesque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 49: Cic. Att. 7, 9 fin.: noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53: noctes atque dies, Lucr. 2, 12: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: noctes et dies, id. Brut. 90, 308: neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: qui nocte dieque frequentat limina, Mart. 10, 58: cum die = ἀμα ἡμέρα, at break of day, Ov. M. 13, 677: de die, in open day, in the day-time: lavabat de die, Suet. Dom. 21 (v. de). 2. light of day, daylight: contraque diem radiosque micantes obliquantem oculos, Ov. M. 7, 411: Plin. 33, 4, 21: hence also of the

Stat. Th. 1, 237: and fig. of conscience: *saeva dies animi scelerumque in pectore Dirae*, ib. 1, 52. 3. For *coelum, the sky, the heavens*: sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Lucan. 7, 189: Stat. Th. 1, 201. Hence, like *coelum, the weather*: *to* ue per annum durat aprica dies, al. Fl. 1, 845: tranquillus, Plin. 2, 45, 44: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10: pestilentis, id. 22, 23, 49. II. *the civil day* of twenty-four hours: rebus jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 fin.: non uno absolvam die, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 73: eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 fin.: postero die, ib. 1, 15: in posterum diem, ib. 7, 41 fin.: domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: dies continuus XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, ib. 5, 13: festo die si quid prodegeris, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 10. Fem.: omnia ademit una dies, Lucr. 3, 912: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediani noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Varr. in Gell. 3, 2: a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: postera die, Sall. J. 68: pulcra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Virg. Aen. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868. 2. Particular phrases: postridie ejus diei, a favourite expression of Caesar's, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7: diem ex die expectabam, *from day to day*, Liv. 7, 26 ad fin.: diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: for which also, diem de die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48: diem de die differre, id. 25, 25: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, *day by day, daily*, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 10: in dies, Cic. Top. 16, 62: Vell. 2, 52: less freq. in sing.: in diem raptu vivit, Liv. 22, 39: mutabilibus in diem causis, id. 31, 29: still more rarely ad diem: Trebell. Gallien. 17: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, etc., v. crastinus, nonus, etc., and cf. Gell. 10, 24: Macr. S. 1, 4. III. *a set day, appointed time, term* (for appearing before court, making a payment, etc.): status dies cum hoste, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: his certum diem conveniendi dicit, ib. 5, 57: constituto, Sall. J. 13 fin.: decretum colloquio, ib. 113: praestitutum, Liv. 3, 22: praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8: quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40. In this sense more freq. Fem.: ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 11: dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 fin.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 ad fin.: praestituta, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 140: constituta, Cic. Caccin. 11, 32: certa ejus rei constituta, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29: stata, id. 27, 23 fin.: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: longa, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: caeca die emero, oculata vendere, i. e. *to buy on credit and sell for cash*, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 67: puto fore istam etiam a praecone diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. Both genders sometimes occur together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Cic. Att. 2, 11: Liv. 34, 35. Hence 1. = *dies natalis, a birth-day*: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42: natali die tuo, ib. 9, 5. 2. = *dies mortis, last day*: quodcumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 fin. Called also *supremus dies*, Suet. Aug. 99: *supremus vitae dies*, ib. 61. Hence, diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: and, obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 fin.: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, ib. 1, 6: obire

diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112: Suet. Tib. 4: fungi diem, Just. 19, 1. 3. = *dies febris, fever-day*: etsi Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, expectabam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic. Att. 9, 2. IV. Meton.: *a day*, for that which is done in it: is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, id. Fam. 1, 2: non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8: equites Romanos daturus illius diei poenas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea percussit, Liv. 42, 67: imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulcrius hac consuetudine excutiendi totum diem? totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira 3, 36: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, Liv. 6, 1: Cannensis, Flor. 4, 12, 35. Fig.: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what temper, disposition*, Tac. A. 6, 20. 2. *a day's journey*: hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 59. V. In gen.: *time, space of time, period*: diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45: respondit diem se ad deliberandum sumturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: amorem intercapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turpil. in Non. 522, 7: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638: longa, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 13: perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2 ad fin.: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 fin.: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, id. Fam. 1, 6: indutiae inde, non pax facta: quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, i. e. *the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 ad fin. So, dies festus for *festival-time, festival*: diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, id. 25, 23: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16: in diem, opp. statim, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 48: in diem vivere, *to live from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169. [The root of *dies* was prob. div, and signified "light," and hence "day" and the "heavens;" cf. *diu, diurnus, diuturnus, divum; deus*, and *Jor-is*, should probably be referred to the same root. In like manner Sans. *divā* (adv. *die*), *div* (coelum), *dēva* (deus).]

diesis, is, f. = *δῆσις*, in ancient music, *a quarter-tone*: Vitr. 5, 4: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 ad fin. 2. *the first audible tone of an instrument*: Vitr. 5, 3.

diffamatio, ōnis, f. [*diffamo*] *a publishing, promulgation*: Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

diffamia, ae, f. [*dis fama*] *defamation* (rare): Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

diffamo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fama*] *to spread an evil report, to defame* (rare): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236: aliquem procacibus scriptis, Tac. A. 1, 72: aliquem probroso carmine, ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, App. M. 1, p. 107.

2. *to promulgate, make known, publish*: Aug. de Morib. Eccl. 14. With a depend. clause: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, App. M. 4, p. 147.

diffarratio, ōnis, f. [*farreum*] *a form of divorce at Rome by a religious ceremony, with a cake made of spelt*: Fest. s. v.: opp. confarratio, Inscr. Orell. no. 2648 (v. Smith's Ant. 419).

diffrens, entis, Part. [*differo*]. II. Subst. n. *a difference* (opp. proprium): Quint. 5, 10, 55 et passim.

Inter, adv. *differently*: Sol. 1. — *rentia*, ae, f. [*differo*] *a difference, diversity*: with gen.: honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, ib. 1, 31, 112: morum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, locorum temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70. In plur.: Graeci sermonis, id. 11, 2, 50. Absol.: quanta differentia est in principis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19: Quint. 3, 7, 25.

differtitas, ōtis, f. [*id.*] = *differentia, a difference*: Lucr. 4, 638.

differo, distuli, dilatum, differre irreg. v. a. and n. (inf. differrier, Lucr. 1, 1087. In tmesi: disque tulissent, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 14). A. Act.: *to carry asunder or different ways; to scatter, disperse*: scintillas agere ac lato differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675: ignem distulit ventus, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vell. 2, 79: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 6: nos cum scapha tempestas dextroorsum differt ab illis, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 39: cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows*, Varr. R. R. 1, 43: ulmos in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144: ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 20: insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99: Metium in diversa (quadrigae), Virg. Aen. 8, 643. II. Fig.: *to distract, disquiet, disturb*: vorsor in amoris rota miser, exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 40. Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 125. 2. *to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: with acc. of the thing: rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Varr. in Non. 284, 18: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49: promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet. Caes. 33. With a depend. clause: ne mi hanc famam differant, me dedidisse, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 63: Ter. Heaut. prol. 16. With quasi, and a depend. clause: rumore ab obrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14. Impers. pass.: quo pertinet differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac. A. 3, 12. With acc. of the person: *to defame*: aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. in Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: *to circum omnes alias puellas, to bring into bad odour with them*, Prop. 1, 4, 22. In the pass.: differor sermone miser, Caecil. in Gell. 2, 93: aeterna differor invidia, Prop. 1, 16, 48. 3. With reference to time: *to defer, put off, protract, delay*: cetera praesenti sermoni reserventur: hoc tamen non quoco differre, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 ad fin.: iter in praesentia, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: distulit iam sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366: differri iam hora non potest, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 19: tempus, ib. 8, 8: diem de die, Liv. 25, 25: quacrerere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21: nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv. 6, 22 fin.: reliqua differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 fin.: aliquid in posterum diem, id. Deiot. 7, 21: in posterum, id. Verr. 1, 32: in aliud tempus, id. Brut. 87: in adventum tuum, id. Fam. 2, 3 ad fin.: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39. Rarely with ad: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, Cic. Vat. 11 fin. With acc. of the person: *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of*: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25: aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 fin.: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23: caros amicos, Mart. 13, 55. Poet.: vivacem anum, *to preserve alive*, Ov. M. 13, 519. With in: aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: aliquem in spem impetrandi honoris, Liv. 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32. Rarely with ad: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41, 8: aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12: quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, *adjourned them to*, Liv. 26, 51.

B. Neutr.: *to differ, be different, be distinguished from*: qui re consentientes vocabulis differrebant, Cic. Fin. 4, 2 fin.: naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 23: verbo differre, re esse unum, id. Caccin.

21, 5.: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, ib. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. Brut. 40 *fin.*: quid enim differt, barathrone donec quicquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. With *ab*: ita ut paucillum differat a cavillulis, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poetae) differrent ab oratoribus, Cic. Or. 20, 56: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Caecin. 14: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt quod, etc., ib. 6, 18. With *inter*: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt, id. Fat. 4: haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11: inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. gen. 2, 6: quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt, Quint. 5, 14, 27. Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, etc., ib. 2, 30, 92. With *dat.* (rare and mostly poet.): nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236: Plin. 9, 55, 54. (Hence from part. *dilata*, Fr. *délai*; Eng. *delay*.)

diff-fertus, a, um, Part. [dis farcio] 1. *stuffed out*. II. Adj.: *filled, crowded* (rare): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: forum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

diff-fibulo, i. v. a. [fibula] to unclasp, unbuckle: toto chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat. Th. 6, 570.

difficillē, adv. with difficulty: Vell. 2, 63: Plin. 27, 12, 94. Comp.: difficillius, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Quint. 1, 12, 8. Sup.: difficillime, Cic. Am. 17, 64: Plin. 16, 33, 60.

diff-ficilis, e (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, etc., Varr. in Non. 111, 25), adj. [dis facilis, dis having a neg. force, as in diffido, etc.], hard to do, causing labour or trouble, difficult, troublesome: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatus perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: facilia ex difficillimis, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Am. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: valles, id. B. C. 1, 68: difficili et arduo ascensu, ib. 2, 34: difficilis atque impedita palus, id. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, ib. 6, 7: aditus, ib. 7, 36: tempus anni difficillimum, id. B. C. 1, 48: difficili reipublicae tempore, Cic. Manil. 21: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13: urina, id. 23, 9, 83: venter, id. 22, 13, 15: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 20: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 4: ad fidem, Liv. 3, 5: difficile factu est, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: dictu, id. Am. 3, 12: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.*: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.* II. Of character: hard to manage or to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24: moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, ib. 18, 65: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5: difficillibile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: Penelopen difficilem proci, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: vocanti, ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradiuo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. Post. 3, 4, 20.

diff-ficiliter, adv. with difficulty: Cic. A. 2, 16, 49: Col. 5, 3, 1.

difficilis, v. difficilis, ad init.

difficultas, atis, f. [difficuli, the old form of difficilis] difficulty, hardship, trouble, distress, poverty. With *gen.*: difficultas ineundi consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: difficultas laborque discendi, id. Div. 1, 47, 105: dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, ib. 1, 18, 82: belli gerendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: faciendi pontis, ib. 4, 17: viarum, ib. 7, 56: loci, Sall. J. 98: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12: morbi, Cels. 3, 1: urinae, id. 2, 1: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 3, 82: summa difficultas navium, ib. 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41: numaria, scarcity of money, Cic. Verr. 2, 28: domestica, distressed circumstances, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14. Absol.: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 105: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2: habere difficultatem, id. Brut. 6: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 10: delabi in difficultates, Cic. Fat. 17: res est in magnis difficultatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. II. obstinacy, churlishness, moroseness: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic. Mur. 9.

difficulus, adv. with difficulty: Caes. B. C. 1, 62: Tac. A. 12, 35.

diffidenter, adv. without self-confidence, diffidently (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, Cic. Clu. 1: timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7.

diffidentia, ae, f. [diffido] want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60: memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9.

diff-fido, fisis sum, 3. v. n. to distrust; to be distrustful or hopeless, to despair. With *dat.*: eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: suae atque omnium salutis, ib. 6, 38: summae rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: coelestibus monitis, id. M. 1, 397. Pass. *impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8: Tac. A. 15, 4. With depend. clause: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13. With *subj.*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 978. Rarely with *abl.* (cf. fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3: paucitate suorum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 5: paucitate cohortium, Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20. Absol.: jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone diffido, id. Att. 12, 43.

diff-findo, fidi, fissum (and diffisum) 3. v. a. to cleave asunder, to split (rare): vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. Ann. 15, 1: torram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13: terra semen compressu suo diffindit, id. de Sen. 15, 51: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Virg. Aen. 9, 589: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Tim. 7. Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, to open, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. Fig.: diem somno, to take a nap at noon, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: rigentem servi tenacitatem, App. M. 9, p. 225.

II. Legal t. l.: diem diffindere, to put off to the following day, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. reus: Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38 ad *fin.*: Gell. 14, 2.

diff-fingo, 3. v. a. to form differently, to remodel, make anew (very rare): ferrum incude, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39. Fig.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, quod fugiens semel hora vexit, alter, ib. 3, 29, 47: id. S. 2, 1, 79.

diffusio, ōnis, f. [diffundo] the putting off of business to the following day; in diem diffusionibus comprehenditionibusque, Gell. 14, 2.

diffus, a, um, Part. [diffundo].

diffus, a, um, Part. [diffundo].

diff-fiteor, 2. v. dep. [fateor] to disavow, to deny (very rare): nunquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28.

diff-fletus, a, um, Part. [fleo] spoiled with weeping (very rare): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104.

diff-flo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to blow apart, disperse by blowing: pars diffiatur vento, Lucil. in Non. 97, 12: legiones spiritu, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem. ad *fin.*

diff-fluo, 3. v. n. to flow in different directions, to flow away: diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 ad *fin.*: (Rhenus) in plures diffiuit partes, Caes. B. G. 4, 10. 2. diffluere sudore, to drip, run down with: duo juvenes, sudore multo diffuentes, dripping with perspiration, Phaedr. 4, 25, 23: Plin. 21, 13, 44. 3. to melt away, disappear: privata cibo natura animantum diffiuit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffiunt, Sen. Ep. 91. II. Fig.: luxuria et lascivia diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: luxuria, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: luxu et inertia, Col. 12 prooem. § 9: in luxum, Prud. Symm. 1, 125: deliciis, Cic. Am. 15: otio diffuentes, living a life of effeminate ease, id. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*: risu, App. M. 3, p. 132. Of prolix discourse: diffuens ac solutum, Cic. Or. 70, 233: verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluere, Gell. 1, 15.

diff-fluus, a, um, adj. [diffuo] flowing asunder, overflowing: Mattius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

diff-fluvio, i. v. a. [fluvius; cf. quadrifluvium] to divide, to split: vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 5.

diff-fluxio, ōnis, f. [diffuo] a flowing off, discharge: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diff-fringo, a, um, Part. [diffringo]. **fringo** (diffr.), no perf., fractum, 3. v. a. [frango], to break in pieces (rare): crura, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Caes. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitruv. 10, 6.

diff-fugio, fugi, 3. v. n. to flee asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse: diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 sq.: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108: diffugiunt stellae, Ov. M. 2, 114: diffugere nives, disappear, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: mordaces sollicitudines, ib. 1, 18, 4: tota exterrita silvis diffugiunt armenta, Virg. G. 3, 150: Numidae ex castris, Auct. B. Afr. 32: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223: in vicis passim suos, Liv. 21, 28: ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: ad naves, Virg. Aen. 2, 399.

diff-fugium, ii, n. [diffugio] a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion: proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 ad *fin.*

diff-fulguro, i. v. a. to scatter lighting around: Sid. Carm. 11, 20.

diff-fulmino, i. v. a. to scatter by lightning: Sil. 5, 276.

diff-fumigo, i. v. a. to fumigate: Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

diff-fundo, i. v. a. freq. [diffundo] to pour out, scatter: pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5: aliquid ex sese, id. 21, 1: ubique sese diffunditana, id. 16, 12.

diff-fundo, fudi, fusum, 3. v. a. to pour in different directions, to pour forth: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, ib. 2, 55, 138: (unda) diffunditur Hellesponto, Cat. 64, 359: tum freta diffundi fuisse, Ov. M. 2, 36: vinam de dolis, to draw off, Col. 12, 28, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4. II. In gen.: to spread, scatter, diffuse: nitet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luce diffusa

toto coelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Virg. Aen. 1, 319: capillos, Ov. H. 10, 47: signa (i. e. astra) coelo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Virg. Aen. 11, 465: modo via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, *spreads, diffuses itself*, Plin. Ep. 1, 17: cibus in totas (arbores) per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354: diffunditur gens per Latium, *branches out*, Virg. Aen. 7, 708: vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov. M. 9, 162: aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470: flammam in omne latus, Ov. M. 9, 239. And fig. of abstract things: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13: fiendo diffundimus iram, Ov. H. 8, 61: dolorem suum fiendo, id. M. 9, 143: tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1: affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12: bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8: haec in ora virum, Virg. Aen. 4, 195: animam in arma cruore, ib. 10, 908: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9. **III.** like dissolve, solve, remittere, etc. to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate: diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, ib. 1, 218: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9: Sen. Ep. 106. And of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic. Am. 13 *fin.*: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas seposuisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318: diffusus in risum, Petr. 10, 3.

diffusō, *adv.* diffusely, copiously: res disperse et diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: haec latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius, *more amply, more in full*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

diffusilis, *e*, *adj.* [diffundo] diffusive: aether, Lucr. 5, 463.

diffusio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] expansion. Fig. cheerfulness: animi, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.

diffusor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who racks off: Inscr. Orell. no. 4077.

diffusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [diffundo].

II. *Adj.*: spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: diffusiora concepta, Col. 1, 4, 7: latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin. Ep. 7, 17: sus (opp. angusta), fat, Plin. 16, 6, 8 *ad fin.* Fig.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse, prolix*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142: opus diffusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, ib. 1, 1: amplius ac diffusius meritum, id. Pan. 53. *Sup.* does not occur.

diffutitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* exhausted by licentious indulgence: Ca. 29, 14.

digāmīa, *ae*, *f.* = *διγάμια*, a marrying twice: Tert. Monog. 6.

digammon, *i*, or **digamma**, *ātis*, *n.*, also **digammos**, *i*, *f.* (sc. litera) = *διγάμμος* (sc. *στοιχείον*) or *διγάμμα*, the Aeolic double gamma or digamma (F), in Latin sometimes the letter V, sometimes F, or, according to the transitory regulation of the Emperor Claudius, written upside down, thus J: digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7: Prob. Virg. G. 1, 70: Don. p. 1736 P.: digammos litera, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P.: and simply digammos, Serv. Aen. 1, 292: Pompei. ad Don. p. 21: digamma, Prisc. p. 542 P. **II.** Meton.: a ledger or book of receipts (facete, from the first letter of either Fundus or Fenus): Cic. Att. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

digāmus, *e*, *adj.* = *διγάμος*, married twice: Tert. Exh. ad cast. 7.

digēs, *ei*, *f.* [digerō] an orderly distribution, arrangement: Macr. S. praef. 1, 16 med.

di-gēro, *gessi*, *gestum*, *3. v. a.* to carry or take asunder, separate, divide, distribute, spread about or over: (in-

sulae) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: nubes, Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Plin. 31, 4, 30: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov. H. 9, 93: Nilus septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774: Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes, Flor. 1, 6, 4: (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, *masticate, divide*, Plin. 11, 37, 61. And of abstract things: quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469: mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9. **II.** In medic. to digest: Cels. 3, 4: Quint. 10, 1, 19. Also to dissolve, dissipate morbid matter: Cels. 5, 18: Plin. 20, 7, 26. **III.** to arrange, dispose, set in order: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 1, 23: id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum to plant in regular rows, Cato R. R. 161, 3: Virg. G. 2, 54: bibliothecam, to arrange, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Virg. Aen. 3, 446: tempora, Ov. F. 1, 27: annum in totidem species, Tac. G. 26: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, to relate in order, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: omne jus civile in genera, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. 7 prooem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114.

digesta, *orum*, *n. plu.* a name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads: Gell. 6, 5: esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the *Pandects, Digests*: cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.

digestibilis, *e*, *adj.* [digerō] taining to digestion: cibus, *easy of digestion*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: oxygarum, *promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

digestim, *adv.* in order: aliquid scribere, Prud. *στέφ.* 3, 129.

digestio, *ōnis*, *f.* [digerō] digestion (of food): Cels. praef.: Quint. 11, 3, 19. In plur.: Macr. S. 7, 4. **II.** an orderly distribution, division, arrangement: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 *fin.*: (Italiae) in literas, an orderly description, Plin. 3, 5, 6 *fin.* In rhetor. *t. t.* = *μερισμός*, distribution: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205: Quint. 9, 2, 2.

digestorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] promoting digestion: medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

digestus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [digerō]. **II.** *Adj.*: that has a good digestion: homo digestissimus, Marc. Emp. 22 med.

digestus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a distributing: sanctarum opum, management of the imperial treasury, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

digitābūlum, *i*, *n.* [digitus] a glove worn in gathering olives: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 3 (al. digitalibus).

digitalis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to the finger: gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23.

digitātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] having fingers or toes: aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107.

digitellum, *i*, *n. dim.* [id.] (also called *alzoom majus*?) the plant house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, Linn.: Col. 12, 7, 1: Plin. 18, 17, 45.

digitūlus, *i*, *m. dim.* [id.] a little finger: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15: Cic. Scaur. frgm. § 10. Meton: the parrot's toes: App. Flor. 2, p. 349.

digitus, *i*, *m.* [root *dig*, point out: v. dico: hence orig. the pointer] a finger: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 24: pollex, the thumb: index or salutaris, the forefinger: medius, also infamis and impudicus, the middle finger: minimo proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger: minimus, the little finger (v. the several *ujs.*). Phrases: attingere digito

(uno), to touch lightly, gently, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 15: Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: attingere extremis digitis, with the tips of the fingers, to be very temperate or moderate, id. Coel. 12: attingere coelum digito, to be exceedingly happy, id. Att. 2, 1: computare digitis, to count on the fingers, to reckon up, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 51: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: venire ad digitos, to be reckoned, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87: si tuos digitos novi, thy skill in reckoning, Cic. Att. 5, 21: digerere argumenta in digitos, to count on the fingers, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos or digitis, to snap the fingers, as a signal, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 53: Cic. Off. 3, 19: digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 35: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119: digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, to point the finger at anything, id. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: laceri digito, to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction, id. Verr. 3, 11: tollere digitum, the same, ib. 1, 54 (the latter phrase also signifies, to raise the finger in token of submission, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7: Mart. Spect. 29, 5): loqui digitis nutuque, to talk by signs, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, i. e. playing as an accompaniment to singing, Tib. 3, 4, 41: ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31: monstrari digito, to be pointed out, to become distinguished, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22: Pers. 1, 28: demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.*: nescit quot digitos habeat in manu, of an ignorant person, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 5: percoquere aliquid in digitis, for anything impossible, id. Rud. 4, 1, 11: porrigere digitum, to stretch out a finger, to give oneself very little trouble, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119: proferre digitum, to move a finger, to undertake anything, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, to arrange the hair with the fingers, of effeminate men, Juv. 9, 133: Sen. Ep. 52 *ad fin.* **II.** a toe (like the Gr. *δάκτυλος*, and the Fr. *doigt*): Lucr. 3, 527: Virg. Aen. 5, 426: Sen. Ep. 111: Quint. 2, 3, 8. Of the toes of animals: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4: Plin. 10, 42, 54. **III.** a small bough, a twig: id. 14, 1, 3, § 12. **IV.** As a measure of length: an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes): Frontin. Aquaed. 24 *sq.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: digiti primores, finger-ends, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, a finger's-breadth, ib. 45 *fin.* Proverb.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, not to swerve a finger's-breadth, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: and without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. Verr. 4, 15: and ellipt. ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7, 3. (Hence It. *dito*; Fr. *doigt*.)

digladiābilis, *e*, *adj.* [digladiator] fighting: dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

di-glādiōr, *i*, *v. dep.* [gladius] to fight for life or death, to contend fiercely: inter se scis, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. Fig.: of verbal disputes: de quibus inter se (philosophi) digladiari solent, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: digladiantur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

digladiātor, *ātis*, *n.* = *δειγμα*, a specimen: Cod. Theod. 14, 4.

dignanter, *adv.* courteously, etc. Vopisc. Tac. 8.

dignatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [dignor] a deeming worthy of esteem, appreciation, consideration: dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. Cal. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4. **II.** Meton.: dignity, honour, reputation, for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7 *fin.*: Vell. 2, 59: Tac. A. 4, 52.

dignē, *adv.* worthily, fitly, becomingly: quam digne ornata incedit, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 58: Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: Suet. Aug. 66. Comp.: Hor. S. 2, 7, 47.

dignitas, *ātis*, *f.* [dignus] worthiness, worth, merit, desert: Lamia petit praeturam: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17: dignitas consularis, q

being worthy of the office of consul, id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. II. Meton.: *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank*: dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id. Inv. 2, 55: venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus; dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: forinae, Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Nep. Dion. 1: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: aliquem dignitate exaequare, id. B. C. 1, 4.

2. Esp.: *the dignity of public office*: gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: in plur. Quint. 11, 1, 67: Plin. Pan. 61. III. Of things: *worth, value, excellence, splendour*: opsonii, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 23: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Cal. 41: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, Cic. Prov. cons. 11, 27: debita rerum, Quint. 12, 1, 8.

dignitōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dignitas] *dignified, respectable*: homo, Petr. 57, 10.

digno, i. v. a. for dignor: *to deem worthy*: quis coelestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac. in Non. 98, 15: Cic. Arat. 34. In pass.: egone Pelopis digner domo, Att. in Non. 281, 7: res consimili laude dignantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: id. Acad. 1, 10, 36: Virg. Aen. 3, 475.

dignor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [dignus] *to deem worth, worthy, or deserving*. With acc. and abl.: laud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Aen. 1, 335: aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194: Suet. Vesp. 2 fin.: te alio funere, Virg. Aen. 11, 169: nec deus hunc mensa, dea nec dignata cubili est, id. E. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 fin.: libellum venia, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51. With depend. sentence, like the Gr. ἀξιῶ and ἀξιόμηναι, *to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign*: and with a neg. *to disdain*: jam nemo suspicere in coeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr. 2, 1039: (non) grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita dignor, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 192: si dignaretur calce contingere, Suet. Vesp. 7. Ellipt. with one acc. (the inf. to be supplied from the context): orant succedere muris dignarique domos (sc. visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.

dignōrant, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Fest. s. v.

dignoscentia, ac, f. [dignosco] *faculty to distinguish, knowledge*: Eccl.

di-gnosco (dinosco), 3. v. a. [GNO, root of gnosco] *to distinguish, discern, know the difference*: with acc. and abl. with or without ab: vix ut dignosci possit a mastiche vera, Plin. 12, 17, 36: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 29: rectum curvo, ib. 2, 2, 44. With acc. only or with abl. of instrument: aera tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20: suos et alienos, id. 8, 5, 7: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105. With a relative sentence: dignoscere quid solidum crepet, id. 5, 24. Absol.: inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835: ut nemo dignosceret, Suet. Oth. 12.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [root DIC, point out: v. dico: hence orig. pointed out: cf. Gr. ἀπιδεικνeros] *worthy, deserving* (either of good or ill): of things: *suitable, becoming, proper*: constr.: with the abl., a relative sentence, absol., or the inf.: rarely with subj., the gen., or acc. neut. With abl.: dignus domino servus, Pl. Am. 2,

2, 227: vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24: dignus es verberibus multis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitia, Cic. Am. 19: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, ib. 24, 89: dignius odio scelus, Quint. 7, 2, 36: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 2: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 4: dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: aliquid memoria dignum consequi, ib. 1, 8: si quid antea admissem piaculo dignum, Liv. 40, 13: tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5: dicere Cinna digna, Virg. E. 9, 36. With relat. sentence: non videre dignus qui liber sies, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 17: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos quibuscumque disseratur putant, id. Acad. 2, 6, 18. Absol.: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, id. Am. 21, 78: illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22: omnes, ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, Liv. 24, 16: quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 24: dignus patronus, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1, 2: dignior heres, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operae pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Virg. Aen. 1, 600: digna gloria ruris, id. G. 1, 168. So dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming* (aequum est, decet, convenit): Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 129: Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: Virg. G. 3, 391. With inf.: decurrere spatium vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, ib. 4, 8, 14: cantari dignus, Virg. E. 5, 54: amari, ib. 89: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, ib. 1, 10, 72: Quint. 10, 1, 96: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv. 8, 26 ad fin. With subj.: non sum dignus praete, ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: Liv. 24, 16. With gen. (like the Gr. ἀξίος τιος): dignus salutis, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29: cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. With neut. acc.: non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 16: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 35: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 26.

dī-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n. dep. [gradiōr] *to step or go apart or asunder, to separate; to go away, depart*: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: digredimur paulum, rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. J. 22 fin.: digredimur flentes, Ov. H. 18, 117: ubi digressi, Virg. Aen. 4, 80: nunquam est a me digressus, Cic. Sull. 12: a colloquio Canini, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: a Coreyra, Liv. 42, 37: ex eo loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 72: domo, Sall. J. 79: inde, Auct. B. Afr. 86: hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Virg. Aen. 3, 492: dein statim digrediens, stepping aside, Sall. J. 94: ambo in sua castra digressi, ib. 109: in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, Tac. Agr. 6: ad sua tutanda, id. A. 4, 73: Seleuciam, ib. 2, 69: domum, ib. 2, 30. II. Fig. to go aside, deviate, and esp. of speech, to digress: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10: digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311: parumper a causa, id. Brut. 93 fin.: de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 ad fin.: ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5: saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312: ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, id. Verr. 3, 69 fin.: sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 fin.: absol.: Quint. 3, 11, 26: id. 4, 3, 17.

digressio, ōnis, f. [digredior] *a parting, separating; a going away, departing* (rare in lit. sense, for digressus):

congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. II. Fig.: *a going aside, deviation; esp. of speech, digression*: qualis ad adjuvandum (amicum) digressio (sc. a recto), Gell. 1, 3: a proposita oratione digressio, Cic. Brut. 85: id. Inv. 1, 51: Quint. 4, 2, 19.

digressus, a, um, *Part.* [digredior]. **digressus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a parting, separating; a going away, departure*: congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: opp. accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50: coupled with discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85: Suet. Tib. 10. II. Fig.: only in Quint.: *a digression in speech*: Quint. 10, 5, 17: id. 4, 3, 14: in plur.: id. 10, 1, 47.

dī-grunnō, 4. v. n. *to grunt hard*: Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (al. degrunnit).

dīambus, i, m. = δῖαμβος, *a double iambus*, —: Don. p. 1739 P.

dījudicatio, ōnis, f. [dijudico] *a judging, deciding*: Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dījudicatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that decides*: dijudicatrix omnium rerum prudentia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

dī-jūdicō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to judge between, to decide, determine*: ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33: aliena melius quam sua, ib. 3, 1, 98: calide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caccin. 17, 49: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 54: quam (sc. uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, accounts, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 45. With a relat. sentence: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 fin. 2. *to decide by arms*: dijudicata belli fortuna, id. B. C. 2, 32: discordiae civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3. II. *to discriminate between, to distinguish*: vera et falsa dijudicare, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia, id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 10: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, Cic. Part. 40, 139: inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: sententias subtilissime dijudicare, Gell. 2, 7: dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

dījūgatio, ōnis, f. [dijugo] *a separation*: Arn. 2, p. 53.

dī-jūgo (disj.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to separate*: aliquem ab aliquo, Arn. 5, p. 162.

dijunctim, dijunctio, diunctus, and **dijungo**, v. disj.

dīlābidus, a, um, *adj.* [dilabor] *that soon goes to pieces*: vestes, Plin. 8, 55, 81 fin.

dī-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. *to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, disappear*: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: nix, Liv. 21, 36: nebula, id. 41, 2: humor, Plin. 2, 65, 65: calor, Virg. Aen. 4, 705: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, Ov. M. 1, 742. Poet.: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, Virg. G. 4, 410. 2. Of persons, esp. soldiers: *to flee in different directions, to disperse*: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18: ab signis, Liv. 23, 18: in oppida, id. 8, 29. With ad: Suet. Cal. 48: domum, Front. Strat. 2, 12 fin. 3. *to fall to pieces, go to decay*: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 312: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26: cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557: corpora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28. II. Fig.: *to go to decay, go to ruin*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta respublica, id. Off. 2, 23: res familiaris, ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, Sall. J. 2: omnis invidia, ib. 27: tempora, to slip away, ib. 36: vectigalia publica negligentia, to fall into confusion, Liv. 33, 46 fin.: curas inter nova gaudia, to vanish, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 21: mea memoria, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.

dilaceratio, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero] *a* tearing asunder: Arn. 2, p. 74.

dilacerō, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to tear to pieces: dilaceranda feris dabor, Cat. 54, 152: (canes) dilacerant donum, Ov. M. 3, 250: natum, id. H. 11, 112: mullebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57: aliquid (spicula), to lacerate, wound, Cels. 7, 5, no. 2. **II.** Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41: malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 fin.: opes, Ov. H. 1, 90.

dilāmīno, *i. v. a.* [lamina] to split in two: nuces, Ov. Nux. 73.

dilancinātus, a, um, *Part.* [lancino] torn to pieces, lacerated: membra, Prud. σρεφ. 5, 155: vitalla, Amm. 22, 15.

dilānio, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to tear to pieces, to lacerate (rare): (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13: Tac. A. 11, 22: animam (coupled with dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

dilāpidatio, ōnis, *f.* [dilapido] *a* squandering: Cod. Theod. 4, 20, 1.

dilāpido, *i. v. a.* lit. to demolish (any structure of stone): hence fig. to squander, to consume (rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4: grandine hominumque bounque labores, Col. 10, 330.

dilapsio, ōnis, *f.* [dilabor] *a* consuming, destruction: Aug. C. D. 22, 12.

dilapsus, a, um, *Part.* [dilabor].

dilargior, itus, *4. v. a.* dep. to bestow liberally; to lavish (rare): aliquid alicui, Cic. Agr. 2, 29 fin.: Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: latium (*i. e.* jus latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55. *Pass.*: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. in Gell. 15, 13.

dilatatio, ōnis, *f.* [dilato] *an* enlarging, dilating: laminae, Tert. Anim. 37 ad fin.: superiorum, id. Praescr. 47.

dilatō, ōnis, *f.* [dilatus, differo] putting off, delaying, deferring: with *gen.*: temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitorum, id. Manil. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4 ad fin. *Absol.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52: Suet. Ner. 15.

dilatō, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* freq. [id.] to make wider, to enlarge, amplify, extend, dilate: (stomachi) partes eae, quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum (*opp.* comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31: fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46: aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42: patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: mare se dilatat, Plin. 5, 32, 40. **II.** Fig.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23: orationem, id. Flacc. 5, 12: argumentum, id. Parad. prooem. § 2: haec, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, id. N. D. 2, 7 fin.: eloquentia dilatata (*opp.* contracta et astricta), id. Brut. 90, 309: literas, to pronounce broadly, ib. 74, 259: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, id. Rep. 6, 20: se (coupled with attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: haec lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, conungustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 ad fin.

dilatō, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a* dilatory person: Hor. A. P. 172.

dilatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] delaying, dilatory: Gal. Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dilatū, a, um, *Part.* [differo].

dī-laudo, *i. v. a.* to praise exceedingly: libros, Cic. Att. 6, 2.

dī-laxo, *i. v. n.* to stretch apart: cruribu' crura dilaxat, Lucil. in Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dilectio, ōnis, *f.* [diligō] love: dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

dilector, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a* lover: App. Flor. no. 9, p. 347.

dilectus, a, um, *Part.* [diligō]. **II.**

Adj.: loved, cherished (rare): Stat. Th. 8, 99: luce mihi carior, dilector filii, Mocr. Som. Sc. 2, 1 init.

dilectio, ōnis, *f.* [diligō] love: dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

dilector, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a* lover: App.

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Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

dilector, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a* lover: App.

Flor. no. 9, p. 347.

dilectus, a, um, *Part.* [diligō]. **II.**

Adj.: loved, cherished (rare): Stat.

dilemma, ātis, *n.* (δίλημμα) *a* dilemma, an argument compelling the choice of one of two difficulties: Serv. Virg. A. 2, 675 and 10, 449.

diligens, entis, *Part.* [diligō]. **II.**

Adj.: careful, assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate: *opp.* negligens: with

prep.: qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus es-

set, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: in compositione, Quint. 10, 1, 79: in eloquendo, ib. 63:

in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 3: ad

custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus,

Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1,

7: diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30.

With *gen.*: omnis officii diligentissimus,

Cic. Coel. 30, 73: disciplinae, Vell. 1,

6: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77:

naturae, attentively investigating it,

Plin. 13, 4, 7: vitae, careful to preserve

it, id. 32, 3, 13. With *dat.*: Corinthios

publicis equis assignandis et alendis

fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic. Rep. 2,

20. *Absol.*: experientissimus ac dili-

gentissimus arator, id. Verr. 3, 21: ut a

diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55.

Of things: assidua ac diligens scriptura,

Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: diligentior noti-

tia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: stilus, Tac. Or.

39: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95. **III.** frugal,

thrifty, economical: homo frugi ac dili-

gens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr.

4, 18: *opp.* negligens, Plin. Ep. 4, 13:

coupled with parcus and *opp.* luxuri-

us, Auct. Her. 4, 34: cum te pro illi-

berali diligentem (appelles), Quint. 9,

3, 65: ex re familiari, cujus diligentis-

simus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.

diligenter, adv. attentively, care-

fully, diligently, earnestly: accurate

agatur, docte et diligenter, Pl. Capt. 2,

1, 30: Cic. Phil. 1, 15. *Comp.*: id.

Brut. 22, 86. *Sup.*: id. Am. 2, 7.

diligentia, ae, *f.* [diligens] careful-

ness, attentiveness, earnestness, dili-

gence: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione

animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assidui-

tate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo

saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua

una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae

continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150: ob-

scura, Ter. Andr. prol. 21: inanis,

Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id.

3, 11, 22: sinistra, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 fin.

Rarely with *gen.*: sacrorum diligentia,

the care of, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: mandato-

rum tuorum, id. Top. 1, fin.: tenuis

illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6. **II.**

carefulness in household affairs, econo-

my, frugality: Cic. Off. 2, 24 ad fin.:

Suet. Galb. 12 fin.

dī-ligo, lexi, lectum, *3. v. a.* [lego]

to choose apart, to make a choice; hence,

to value or esteem highly, to love: nihil

est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod

magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe

quum propter virtutem et probitatem

etiam eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quo-

dam modo diligamus, Cic. Am. 8, 28:

satin' habes, si feminarum nulla est quam

aeque diligam? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 11: Virg.

Aen. 1, 344: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 17: te in ger-

mani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1,

5, 57: quem di diligunt, whom the gods

favour, for a fortunate person, Pl. Bac.

4, 7, 18: Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9. Of things:

fidem est complexus, officia observanti-

amque dilexit, Cic. Balb. 28: Caesaris

consilia in republica, id. Prov. cons. 10

fin.: benevolentiam, diligentiam, pru-

dentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 fin.:

aviae memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: au-

ream mediocritatem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6:

Cypron, ib. 1, 30, 2. Fig. of things:

montes amant cedrus, larix, montes et

valles diligit abies, Plin. 16, 18, 30.

With *inf.* for amare, to do habitually,

to be fond of doing: pira nasci tali solo

maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.

dilōgia, ae, *f.* (δίλογια) ambiguity:

Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9.

dī-lōrico, no perf., atum, *i. v. a.* to

tear apart, tear open (rare): tunicam,

Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: vestem, App. M.

6, p. 177.

dilōris, e, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from

δίς and lorum: double-thonged, *i. e.*]

double-striped: vestis, Vop. Aur. 46.

dī-lūcō, *2. v. n.* to shine out, to be clear, evident (rare): dilucere brevi

fraus coepit, Liv. 8, 27 fin.: id. 3, 16:

id. 25, 20 fin.: emolumentum ejus in

animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8: satis

dilucet, hanc capionem posse dici, id. 7,

10 fin.

dilūcesco, luxi, *3. v. n. incep.* [dilu-

cco] to grow light, to begin to shine, to

dawn; in the perf. to shine (rare)

without a subject: quum jam diluces-

ceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat

quum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24

Fig.: discussa est illa caligo: diluxit,

patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2,

5. With a subject: omnem crede diem

tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor. Ep. 1, 4,

13: Gell. 3, 2.

dilūcidē, adv. clearly, brightly: di-

lucidius flagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12. **II.**

plainly, distinctly: expedire, Ter. Ph

2, 3, 52: explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117

dilucide planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 fin.

docere, Liv. 39, 47. *Comp.*: Cels. 2, 4

Sup.: Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

dilūcido, *i. v. a.* [dilucidus] to

make clear, to clear up, illustrate, ex-

plain: rei dilucidandae causa, Auct.

Her. 3, 4, 8.

dilūcidus, a, um, *adj.* [diluceo]

clear, bright: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18

II. Fig.: of speech: plain, dis-

tinct, evident: oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3

dilucidis verbis uti, id. Inv. 1, 20 fin.

sermo, Quint. 5, 14, 33: enunciatio, id.

7, 3, 2. *Comp.*: omnia dilucidiora non

ampliora facientes, Cic. Or. 5 fin. *Sup.*

does not occur.

dilūculat, *1. v. impers.* [diluculum]

it grows light, it dawns: Gell. 2, 29.

dilūculum, *1. n. dim.* [from root

LUC, light: cf. crepus-culum] lit. little

light, hence daybreak, dawn: Pl. Am.

2, 2, 105: Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19.

dī-lūdium, *ii. n.* [ludus] an interval

between plays, games, etc.: Hor. Ep. 1,

19, 47.

dī-lūo, ūi, ūtum, *3. v. a.* to wash off

or away; to dissolve, cause to melt away;

and simply, to wash: ne aqua lateres

diluere posset, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: sata

laeta bounque labores, Virg. G. 1, 326:

unguenta lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 53:

alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15: vulnus

cruris aceto, Petr. 136, 7: ulcus ovi

albore, Scrib. Comp. 24: colorem, to

wash out, weaken, Plin. 31, 7, 42: unnes

diluuntur, id. 31, 4, 39. **II.** to tem-

per, dilute: absinthia, Lucr. 4, 224: ve-

nenum, Liv. 40, 4 ad fin.: helleborum,

Pers. 5, 100: vinum, Mart. 1, 107: fa-

vos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. G. 1,

344: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S.

2, 2, 16: insignem baccam aceto, ib. 2,

3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5,

20: circueam in vino, Plin. 27, 8, 38:

rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2: medica-

mentum ex aqua, Scrib. Comp. 247.

III. Fig.: to weaken, lessen, impair,

remove: adversariorum confirmatio di-

luitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic.

Inv. 1, 42: res leves inf

41: amethystus dilutior, *paler*, ib. 40
urina, Cels. 2, 6: odor, *slight, faint, opp.*
acutus, Plin. 19, 28, 33. Meton.: *in-*
toxicated, drunk (opp. abstemius): Aus.
epist. ante Id. 11. 2. Fig.: *clear,*
manifest: dilutior erat defectus, Amm.
20, 3.

diluvialis, e, *adj.* [diluvium] *of a*
deluge or flood: Solin. 9.

diluvies, ēl, *f.* [diluo] *a washing*
away, an inundation, flood: Lucr. 5,
256: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.

diluvio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a deluge*: Tert.
Anim. 46.

diluvio, i, v. a. [diluvies] *to inun-*
date, to deluge: Lucr. 5, 388.

diluvium, il, n. [diluo] *a flood, de-*
luge: Ov. M. 1, 434: Plin. Ep. 8, 17.

II. Fig. *desolation, destruction*: di-
ludio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti,
Virg. Aen. 7, 228: Val. Fl. 6, 394.

dimachae, arum, m. plur. = δμᾶχαι,
Macedonian soldiers who fought both on
foot and on horseback, dragoons: Curt.
5, 13.

di-mādesco, dui, 3. v. n. *to melt*
away: nives, Lucan. 6, 479.

di-māno, i, v. n. *to flow different*
ways, to spread abroad (rare): sub artus
flamma dimanat, Cat. 51, 10: vitae ratio
dimanavit ad existimationem hominum,
Cic. Coel. 3.

dimensio, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior] *a mea-*
suring: quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

dimensus, a, um, *Part.* [dimetior].

dimēter (and -trus), a, um, *adj.*
= δμῆτρος, *of two measures or metres*:
versus, a dimeter, Diom. p. 506 P.: Ter.
Maur. p. 2437 lb.

dimētiens, entis, *Part.* [dimetior].
Subst. *f.*: *the diameter of a circle*:
Plin. 2, 23, 21.

di-mētiōr, mensus, 4. v. a. *dep. to*
measure out (rare): studium dimetiendi
coeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14,
49: dimetiri syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147
campum ad certamen, Virg. Aen. 12
117. In pass.: columnae altitudo di-
metiatur in partes duodecim, Vitruv. 3,
3: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo
essent illa dimensa atque descripta,
Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: tigna dimensa ad
altitudinem fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.

di-mēto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to mea-*
sure or mark out, to fix bounds (rare):
locum castris, Liv. 8, 38: eorum (side-
rum) cursus dimetati, Cic. N. D. 2, 62,
155: dimetata signa, ib. 2, 43.

dimetria, ae, *f.* [dimeter] *a poem*
consisting of iambic dimeters: Aus. Ep.
16, 104.

dimicatio, ōnis, *f.* [dimico] *a fight,*
combat, encounter: Caes. B. C. 3, 111:
Liv. 25, 6 ad fin. In plur.: Caes. B. G.
7, 86. With gen.: proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1,
1: universae rei, a general engagement,
Liv. 1, 38. II. In gen.: *a struggling,*
a contest: non modo contentione, sed
etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic.
Fam. 2, 6 fin.: talis in remp. nostram
labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2
fin.: Liv. 10, 24. With gen.: vitae, a
life and death struggle, Cic. Planc. 32:
capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: capitis,
famae, fortunarumque omnium, id. Ra-
bir. perd. 2, 5: in extremo discrimine ac
dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28.

di-mico, avi, cui (dimicavere,
Vell. 2, 85: dimicaverant, Caes. B. C.
4: dimicassent, Vell. 2, 85: dimicuisse,
only in Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2) atum, i. v. n.
Lit. *to brandish one's weapons against*
the enemy; hence, to fight, contend: ma-
num conserere atque armis dimicare,
Caes. B. C. 1, 20: armis cum aliquo, Nep.
Milt. 1: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24:
acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 ad fin.: in
acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: proelio, ib. 5,
16: equitatu, Nep. Eun. 3 fin.: navi-
bus in flumine, Auct. B. Alex. 28:
adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 fin.:
pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria,
Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: tuto dimicare, Caes. B.
G. 3, 24. Impers. pass.: ancipiti proelio
dimicatur, id. B. C. 3, 63: proelio, ib. 1,
4: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85:
and absol.: Caes. B. G. 5, 16: Cic. Off. 1,
12, 38. Of gladiatorial combats: Suet.

Caes. 26: Plin. 8, 7, 7. With an abstr.
subject: leonum feritas inter se non
dimicat, id. 7, prooem. fin. II. In
gen.: *to struggle, to strive, to contend*:
omni ratione erit dimicandum, Cic. Div.
in Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competi-
tores, Liv. 6, 41: sic vester sapiens,
magno aliquo emolumento commotus,
cum causa, si opus fuerit, dimicabit,
will bring an action at law, Cic. Fin.
2, 17 ad fin.: de sua potentia periculo
civitatis, id. Att. 7, 3: reos, de capite,
de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de
liberis dimicantes, id. Sest. 1: de
honore et gloria, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: de
vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23:
de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 fin.: de repulsa,
i. e. at the risk of one, id. 6, 40: ut in
singulas horas capite dimices tuo, id.
2, 12. Fig.: from a gladiatorial com-
bat: ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit
nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6.

dimidia, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) *the half*:
verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias,
Plin. 25, 12, 73.

dimidiatio, ōnis, *f.* [dimidio] *a*
halving: Tert. Adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dimidio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [di-
midius] *to divide into halves, to halve*.
As a finite verb only once in Tert. de
Carn. Chr. 5. In the perf. part. dimi-
diatus, *halved, half*: procumbunt dimi-
diati, dum appetunt, with half the
body, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: dies quidem
jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mor-
tuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato in
Plin. 16, 39, 75: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2,
52: porcus, Suet. Tib. 34: exesis pos-
terioribus partibus versiculorum, di-
midiatu fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: tu
quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiata
Menander (because Terence only half
equalled Menander, viz. in the purity of
his language, but not in his comic
humour), Caes. in Suet. Vita. Ter. fin.

dimidium, il, n. [medius] *the half*:
horae, Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Pl. Am. 5, 1,
73. The abl. dimidio, with compara-
tives: dimidio minus opinor, id. Asin.
2, 4, 35: Cic. Att. 9, 9: Hor. S. 2, 3, 318.

di-midius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] lit.
through the middle; hence half (in the
earlier and more class. authors only
with pars; in later writers with other
substa.): dimidiam partem nationum
subegit, Pl. Curc. 3, 77: luna est major
quam dimidia pars terrae, Cic. N. D. 2,
40, 103: Suet. Caes. 42: Ov. F. 5, 122:
annus, Manil. 3, 393: nullus (opp.
lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37: Curios, Juv.
8, 4: crus, id. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57:
Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin.
2, 59, 60: clepsydrae, Plin. Ep. 6, 2:
dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half
patrician and half plebeian, Liv. 4, 2:
labro basia dare, i. e. slightly, Mart. 2,
10. So of busts: Priapus, id. 11, 18:
frater meus dimidius major est quam
totus, Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the use of
the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, be-
longs probably to Macrobius himself).

di-minuo, 3. v. a. *to dash to pieces,*
to break (v. deminuo): caput illi ho-
mini, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum,
Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id.
Ad. 4, 2, 32.

diminutio, v. deminutio

dimissio, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto] *a send-*
ing out, sending forth (rare): dimis-
siones libertorum ad fenerandas pro-
vincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis,
blood-letting, Gell. 10, 8 in lemm.

II. *a dismissing, discharging*: pro-
pugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr.
5, 33.

dimissor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who*
pardons, a forgiver: Tert. Adv. Marc.
4, 10.

dimissoriae literae (called also
apostoli) *a notice of appeal to a higher*
judge: Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106.

dimissus, a, um, *Part.* [dimitto].

-mitto, misl, missum, 3. v. a. *to*
send different ways, to send out or
forth. With acc.: Naevius pueros
circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6,
25: literas circum municipia, Caes. B. C.
3, 22: literas per omnes provincias, ib.

3, 79: nuntios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31:
librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4,
7: certos per litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 577:
nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes.
B. G. 7, 38: nuntios in omnes partes,
ib. 4, 19: Manlium Faesulas, Sull. C.
27: nuntios ad Centrones, Caes. B. G.
5, 39: legatos quoquoque, ib. 3, 23:
dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id.
B. C. 1, 80. Fig.: *animum ignotas in*
artes, Ov. M. 8, 188. Without acc.:
dimisit circum omnes propinquas re-
giones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: per provin-
cias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull.
frgm. § 22: in omnes partes, Caes. B.
G. 6, 43. II. *to break up* (any meet-
ing or body of men), *to dismiss*: senatu
dimisso, Cic. Am. 3, 12: concilium, id.
Leg. 2, 12, 31: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: con-
vivium, Liv. 36, 29: Tac. A. 15, 30:
conventum, Sall. C. 21 fin. Esp. milit.
t. t.: *to disband; to send out in detach-*
ments, to detach: exeritum, Vell. 2,
52: Caes. B. C. 1, 2: dimittendae plures
manus diducendique erant milites, id.
B. G. 6, 34: delectum, Pl. Rud. 4, 8, 15.

III. In gen., *to send away, to let go,*
discharge, dismiss, release: aliquem ab
se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic.
Sull. 20, 57: aliquos aequos placatos-
que, id. Or. 10, 34: aliquem incolumem,
Caes. B. C. 1, 18: impunitum, Sall. C.
51: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4:
aliquem ludos pessimos, i. e. pessime
ludificatum, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem,
to repudiate, Suet. Caes. 1: Just. 11, 11:
aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49:
creditorum, *to pay him*, Papin. Dig. 31,
72: debitorem, *to forgive him the debt*,
Ulp. ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, of soldiers who
begin the fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37
fin.: Suet. Caes. 60: also in order to
flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 fin.: hostem ex
manibus, ib. 1, 64: Demosthenem e
manibus, *to put aside, lay down*, Cic.
Or. 30. Absol.: dimittam, ut te velle
video, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 106: Cic. de Or. 1,
28. 2. Of things: *to abandon, leave,*
desert: eum locum quem ceperant,
Caes. B. C. 1, 44: Italiam, ib. 1, 25:
ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 fin.: provinciam,
Liv. 40, 43: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13,
226: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12:
patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 fin.: spe-
ratam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. G.
6, 8: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 fin.

IV. Fig.: *to give up, renounce,*
forsake, forego: ista philosophia, quae
nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic.
Acad. 2, 4, 11: rem saepius frustra ten-
tatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 fin.: explo-
ratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52: oppug-
nationem, id. 7, 17: occasionem rei
bene gerendae, ib. 5, 57: omnem rei
frumentariae spem, id. B. C. 1, 73: con-
ditiones pacis, ib. 1, 26: principatum, id.
B. G. 6, 12: suum jus (opp. retinere),
Cic. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam.
9, 12: amicitias, id. Am. 21: comme-
morationem nominis nostri, id. Arch.
11 fin.: praeterita, instantia, futura pari
oblivione, Tac. H. 3, 36: matrimonia,
Suet. Cal. 25: fugam, Virg. Aen. 11,
706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598:
studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae
dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the*
state, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: tributa alicui, *to*
remit, Tac. H. 3, 55.

dimoveo, a, um, *Part.* [dimoveo].

di-mōvō, mōvi, mōtum (dismota,
S. C. de Bacch. fin.), 2. v. a. *to move or*
put asunder, to part, separate: terram
aratro, Virg. G. 2, 513: glebas aratro,
Ov. M. 5, 341: aëra dimovit tenebrosam,
et dispulit umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839:
cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 641: undas,
Lucr. 6, 892: aquas, Ov. H. 18, 80: ru-
bum, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 7. Poet.: ubi sol
radis terram dimovit obortis, discloses,
Lucr. 6, 870. II. *to scatter, disperse,*
drive away, dismiss: humanam um-
bram polo, Virg. Aen. 3, 589: gelidam
umbram coelo, ib. 11, 210: obstantes
propinquos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51: turbam,
Tac. H. 3, 31: Suet. Galb. 19: dimotis
omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49. 2. *to separate,*
to remove: quos (equites) spes socie-
tatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42: Plin.

8, 7, 7 *fin.*: dimovit perfregitque custodias Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes, Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticae), Suet. Tit. 10: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo agros nunquam dimoveas, thou canst never entice away, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13. **III.** to move to and fro, to put in motion (rare): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 *ad fin.*: se in ambulatione levi, id. 4, 24.

dinūmērātio, ōnis, *f.* [dinūmero] a counting, reckoning up, enumeration (rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 *fin.*: dierum, Paul. Sent. 5, 33: personarum, id. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16. In rhetor. = ἀπαριθμησις, an enumeration of particulars, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

dī-nūmēro, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to count over, reckon up, enumerate: stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2, 15: horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75: tempora, Virg. Aen. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 574: syllabas (coupled with dimetiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 6, 1, 3: generos ex caede jacentes, Ov. H. 14, 80: generis gradus, id. Fast. 2, 622. **Absol.**: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.* **2.** to count out (money), i. e. to pay: argentum, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 68: viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

dī-nūmīum, ii, *n.* [vox hibr., from δῖς and numus] a tax of two numi: Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

dīōbōlāris, e, *adj.* [διώβολον, and suffix aris] worth two oboli: scorta, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 58: anus, id. Ps. 2, 2, 64, but dollaris is the better reading.

dīocēsis, is, *f.* = διοίκησις, a district, government: Cic. Fam. 3, 8: Amm. 17, 7. **II.** a bishopric, diocese: Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*: also a parish: id. 9, 16.

dīocētes, ae, *m.* = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, treasurer: Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 22.

dīōgmītae, arum, *m. plu.* [from the Gr. διωγμός, "pursuit"] light-armed troops kept on the frontier for the pursuit of robbers: Amm. 27, 9.

dīōnysias, ādis, *f.* [Dionysus] a precious stone, of a black colour: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

dīōpētēs, is, *m.* = διοπετής (falling from heaven): rana, a sort of frog, tree-frog: Rana arborea, Linn.: Plin. 92, 7, 24: ib. 10, 50.

dīopta, ae, *f.* = διοπτρα, an optical instrument for measuring heights and distances: Vitruv. 8, 6: for measuring the sun's shadow: Plin. 2, 69, 69.

dīos bālānus, i, *m.* = Διὸς βάλανος, a kind of chestnut, perh. the large sweet chestnut: Plin. 15, 23, 25.

dīos pneuma, ātis, *f.* = Διὸς πνεῦμα, a species of rosemary: App. Herb. 79.

dīospýros, i, *m.* = Διόσπυρος, the name of a plant, growwell, Lithospermum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

dīōta, ae, *f.* = διώτη, a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.

dīox, genus piscis frequens in Ponto: Fest. s. v.

dīphryges, is, *f.* = διφρυγές, a slag of copper: Plin. 34, 13, 37: Cels. 5, 7, 22.

dīphthongus, i, *f.* = διφθογγος, a *g*: Marc. Cap. 3: Prisc. p. 561 P.

dīphyes, is, *f.* = διφύης, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

dīplinthius, a, um, *adj.* = διπλίνθιος, two bricks thick: parietes, Vitruv. 2, 8.

dīplōis, idis, *f.* = διπλοῖς, a robe to be wrapped twice round the body, a mantle: Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 35: Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25.

dīōma, ātis, *n.* = διπλωμα, a letter *l* double. **1.** a state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling: Cic. Fam. 6, 12: id. Att. 10, 17. **2.** At a later per. a document drawn up by a magistrate, which granted some privilege, a diploma: Suet. Aug. 50: Sen. Clem. 1, 10 *fin.*: Modest. Dig. 84, 10, 27.

dīplōmārius, ii, *m.* [diploma] one having a diploma: Inscr. Orell. no. 2917.

dīpsacus, i, *f.* = διψακος, the plant teasel, Dipsacus fullonum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 47.

—sas, ādis, *f.* = διψάς, a kind of serpent whose bite caused violent thirst: acc. to Schneider, the Coluber Vipera, Linn.: Lucan. 9, 610: Sil. 3, 313. **2.** a name given to an old dard: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

dīptēros, on, *adj.* = διπτερος, having two wings: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1, 7.

—orum, *n. plu.* = διπτῶρα, nouns that have only two cases: Diomed. p. 288 P: Prisc. p. 672 lb.

dīptycha, orum, *n. plu.* = διπτῦχα, a writing-tablet of two leaves: Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1: Symm. Ep. 2, 80.

dīpyros, on, *adj.* = διπυρος, twice burned: Phaethon, Mart. 4, 47.

dīrectārius, ii, *m.* [directus, dirigo] a housebreaker, burglar: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.

dīrectē, adv. directly, straight: dicere, Cic. Part. or. 7, 24. **Comp.**: directius gubernare, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66.

dīrectiāngūlus, a, um, *adj.* [directus angulus] right-angled: Marc. Cap. 6, p. 230.

dīrectilīnēus, a, um, *adj.* [directus linea] rectilinear: Marc. Cap. 6, 229.

dīrectim, adv. directly, straightway: Macr. Sat. 7, 12 *fin.*

dīrectio, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo] (rare), a making straight, a levelling: plana coagmentorum, Vitruv. 7, 3. **Meton.**: a straight line: App. de Mundo, p. 57.

II. the act of directing, aiming: directio quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.

dīrecto, adv. directly, straight: directo deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: directo transversas trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. **II.** Fig.: immediately, directly: argumentandi genus quod ad finem directo spectat, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46.

dīrectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [dirigo] that directs towards some object: literae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3.

dīrectūra, ae, *f.* [id.] a making straight, a levelling: Vitruv. 7, 3.

directus, a, um, *Part.* [dirigo]

II. *Adj.*: made straight; straight, level; upright, perpendicular, steep: auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: non tuba directi non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: directa materia, timber laid in a straight direction, id. B. G. 4, 17: ordo (olcarum), Cic. Caccin. 8, 22: arcus, opp. obliquus, Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, that cuts another at right angles, Cic. Top. 4: fossam directis lateribus duxit, with perpendicular sides, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, id. B. C. 1, 45: (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, Cic. Verr. 4, 48. **Subst.**: in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfractu XVI., in a straight line, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 83: altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Plin. 5, 22 18: cadere in directum moderate, Sen. Q. N. 6, 20.

2. Fig.: straightforward, direct, open, simple: o praeclearam beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: iter ad laudem, id. Coel. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, ib. 16, 38: quid est in iudicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, si pareris hoc dari, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. 21, 19: contiones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*: actio, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46: libertates (opp. fidelicommissariae), Ulp. ib. 29, 4, 12.

dīremptio, ōnis, *f.* [dirimo] a separation: aequitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

dīremptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirimo].

dīremptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a separation: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

dīreptio, ōnis, *f.* [diripio] a plundering, pillaging: urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 4, 52: oppidi

(coupled with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 21: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 8, 3, 69: sociorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. In *plur.*: id. Fam. 4, 13: Liv. 44, 1 *ad fin.*

direptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a plunderer (rare): Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27.

iptus, a, um, *Part.* [diripio].

iptus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a plunderer: ever. 19.

no perf. Itum, 2. *v. a.* to separate or sort the tablets when taken out of the cistae or ballot-boxes, in order to ascertain the majority (v. Smith's Ant. 414): dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic. Pls. 40, 96. tabellas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: id. Planc. 20, 49: suffragia, Varr. R. 3, 2, 1: sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7. **Absol.**: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18. **II.** In gen.: to divide, distribute: qui gentes et regna diribet, Plin. 36, 15. [From *dis* and *habeo*, like *dir-imo* from *dis* and *emo*: the *h* disappears, as in *praebeo*, from *prae* and *habeo*.]

diribitio, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo] a sorting of the tablets used in voting: Cic. Planc. 6, 14.

diribitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a sorter of the tablets when taken out of the ballot boxes: Cic. Pls. 15 *fin.* **II.** Meton. a distributor: App. M. 2, p. 137. Oud.: Amm. 18, 5.

diribitōrium, ii, *n.* (sc. aedificium) [id.] the place where the voting tablets were sorted: also where presents were distributed to the people: Suet. Claud. 18: Plin. 6, 40, 76.

dī-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. *v. a.* (perf. sync. direxti, Virg. Aen. 6, 57) to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up: coronam si diviseris, arcus erit: si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: tigna non directa ad perpendicularum, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: naves ante portum, Liv. 37, 31: naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19: vicos, to build regularly, id. 5, 55: castella, Flor. 4, 12, 26: molem recta fronte, Curt. 4, 3: regiones lituo, to describe, Cic. Div. 1, 17: direxisse finem Philippo veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27. **Esp. freq.**: dirigere aciem, to make the line straight, draw up the troops in battle array, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Liv. 21, 47 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 46: frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3. In Plaut. acc. to Festus s. v., to split, cleave: clipeatus elephantum ubi machaera dirigit, Curc. 3, 54 (dub.).

II. to send in a straight line, to direct, aim: ex vestigio ad castra Cornelianae vela, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: aciem ad te, Cat. 63, 56: cursum ad litora, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11. **With in**: equum in consulem, Liv. 2, 6: cursum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78: tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Virg. Aen. 6, 57: cursum in Africam, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.*: cursum per auras in lucos, Virg. Aen. 6, 195: navem eo direxit, Nep. Chabr. 4: gressum huc, Virg. Aen. 5, 162: and poet. with the *dat.*: Ilo hastam, ib. 10, 401. **Without designating the limit**: ab hisdem (Eteslis) maritimi cursus (i. e. navium) celores et certi diriguntur, are determined, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4. **Of shooting**: spicula, Virg. Aen. 7, 497: hostile, ib. 12, 490: tela, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19. **Poet.**: vulnera, Virg. Aen. 10, 140: Tac. H. 2, 35: vulnera alicui, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

III. Fig.: to set in order, direct, grade, arrange: materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 2, 6, 1. **With ad**: meas cogitationes dirigo non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: orationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: iudicium ad ea, Quint. 6, 5, 2: se ad ea effingenda, id. 10, 1, 127: Tac. A. 4, 40: in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem dirigere, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: vitam ad certam rationis normam, id. Mur. 2: leges hominum ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.* **With in**: tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: communes foras in vitia, id. 2, 1, 11. **With abl.**: quos (finos) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt,

Cic. Fin. 5, 20 *fin.*: omnia voluptate, ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate. id. Off. 3, 21, 83. *Absol.*: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, id. Div. 1, 14 *ad fin.*

dir-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [dis ēmo, like diribeo, from dis habeo] *lit.* to take asunder; to part, separate, divide: dirimi corpus distrahit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54: castris Ilerdam, Lucan. 4, 33: sontes Justis (Minos), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 477: oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *are separated from each other*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: diremptam mari gentem, id. Pan. 32. *Absol.*: dirimente anne, Liv. 42, 39: Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 8. Poet. of cutting through the waves: Stat. Theb. 5, 482. *II.* Fig.: to break off, interrupt, disturb, delay: proellum nox dirimit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 99: Caes. B. C. 1, 40 *fin.*: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, id. 27, 30: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314: controversiam, to adjust, compose, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21: rem arbitrio, id. F. 6, 98: conjunctionem civium, to break off, dissolve, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, id. Sull. 2, 6: nuptias, Suet. Caes. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, ib. 6, 29: pacem, Liv. 9, 8: connubium, id. 4, 6: colloquium, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: sermonem, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *ad fin.*: comitia, id. 40, 59. *Absol.*: actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13.

2. to destroy, frustrate, bring to nought: auspiciam dirimere, Liv. 8, 23 *ad fin.*: rem susceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 31: dirimere tempus et proferre diem, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 *fin.*

dir-ipio, ūi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to snatch or tear asunder, tear in pieces: differor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Pentheum diripiisse aiunt Bacchas, id. Merc. 2, 4, 1: equi Hippolytum diripiunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 338: sunt membra viri manibus direpta nefandis, id. M. 3, 731: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat. Theb. 5, 367. *II.* Milit. *t. t.*: to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder: bona allicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: magnum numerum frumenti comineatusque, ib. 7, 38: impedimenta, ib. 2, 17: naves more praedonum, id. B. C. 3, 112: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41: oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin.*: tecta, id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21: Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato, 3: neu se ab hostibus diripi patiantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 8.

2. In gen.: to destroy, to rob: (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11. *III.* to struggle, strive, contend for: talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet. Vita Pers. *ad fin.* Of persons: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: Homerum (urbes), Stat. S. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Theb. 5, 722: te potentiores per convivia diripiunt, Mart. 7, 76.

diritas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare) fatal mischief, misfortune: si qua in vecta diritas casu foret, poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8: ominis, Gell. 4, 9. *II.* fierceness, cruelty: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3 *fin.*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id. de Sen. 18 *ad fin.*: morum, Suet. Tib. 21.

dir-rumpo (disr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to break or dash to pieces; to break or burst asunder: tabula caput, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 37: ne medius dirumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: quum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo diruptus, ruptured, Cic. Phil. 13, 12. In an obscene sense: Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 11: App. M. 7, p. 488, Oud. *II.* Fig.: to break off, sever: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Am. 22 *fin.*:

humani generis societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21. *2.* Pass.: to burst with envy, grief, etc.: infinito fratribus tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12: risu, App. M. 3 *init.* Once act. with se: Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

di-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. a. to pull asunder, demolish, overthrow, destroy: maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: diruere atque delere oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 20 *fin.*: muros, Nep. Con. 4 *fin.*: templa, Suet. Cal. 60: arcum Circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8: fores (via), Prop. 4, 9, 14: arbusta, Virg. Aen. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20: coelum diruere, Auct. B. Hisp. 42 *fin.* *Absol.*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100.

II. to scatter, dissipate, abolish: agmina vasto impetu, id. Od. 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 18: aere dirutus, mulctus of his pay, Varr. in Non. 532, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 13: homo diruptus dirutusque, both ruptured and bankrupt, id. Phil. 13, 12.

diruptio, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] a tearing asunder, tearing to pieces: magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

diruptus, a, um, *Part.* [dirumpo].

dirus, a, um, *adj.* fearful, awful: esp. of augury and religious observances in gen.: ill-omened, boding, portentous: quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, irrita infectaque sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. Div. 2, 15 *fin.*: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56: aves, id. A. 12, 43: alites, Plin. 18, 1, 1: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: execrationes, Liv. 40, 56: deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio, Virg. Aen. 8, 350. *II.* Subst.: dirae, arum, *f. plu.* (sc. res), ill-boding portents, unlucky signs: Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: dirarum obnuntiatio, ib.: Tac. A. 6, 24: Hor. Epod. 5, 89.

III. In gen.: dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable: senex dirissimus, poet. Varr. ap. Non. 100, 30: Dea, i. e. Circe, Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Virg. Aen. 2, 261: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2: noverca, Ov. H. 12, 188: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 5: facies, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. M. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61: Asphaltes lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15: bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 217: nefas, ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65. Poet.: answering to the Gr. δεινός, with inf.: dira portas quassare trabes, Sil. 4, 284.

dirūtio, ōnis, *f.* [diruo] a destruction: Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dirūtus, a, um, *Part.* [diruo].

dis, ditis, *adj.* rich: v. dives.

dis, an inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in dishiasco, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *dir* before *emo* and *habeo*: *dirimo*, *diribeo*; before consonants it sometimes remains unaltered, as before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel; *discedo*, *dispar*, *disquiro*, *disto*, *dissentio*: sometimes assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant, as before *f*; *differo*: and sometimes rejects the *s* and lengthens the vowel; *disbalo*, *diduco*, *digero*, *dilabor*, *dinoveo*, *dinumerp*, *diripio*, *disciendo*, *dīvello*. Before *f* it varies between the forms *dis* and *di*: *disjicio*, *disjuncto*, *dijugo*, *dijudico*: in the MSS. both forms of the same word are not unfrequently found. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 546 sq. *II.* *dis* before verbs means asunder, in pieces, apart, in two: designating the separation of a whole into parts: e. g. *diffido*, *diffugio*, *digero*, *dirumpo*, etc.: sometimes it denotes the separation of what has been brought into temporary connection, e. g. *digredior*, *discedo*. As separation is opposed to connection, *dis* sometimes forms the

opposites of words compounded with con: e. g. *diffido*, *diffiteor*; opp. to *confido*, *confiteor*. *2.* Before adjectives *dis* denotes difference or negation: e. g. *discors*, *dissonus*, *dissimilis*, *difficilis*. Of. Key, § 1329, 1330. [*Dis* is connected with the second numeral: cf. Sans. *dwis*; Gr. *dis*; Lat. *bis*: the connection between two and division, severance, etc., is seen in Germ. *zwischen*.]

dis-calceātus, a, um, *adj.* unshod, barefooted: Suet. Ner. 51.

dis-cāpēdīno, avi, 1. v. a. [capedo] manus, to hold the hands apart: App. Flor. 3, p. 341.

dis-cāvēo, 2. v. n. to beware of: malo, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. (*perf. sync.* *discessi*, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3) to go asunder, gape, yawn, split: quum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: coelum, id. Div. 1, 43, 97: sulcus vomere, Lucan. 6, 382: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13: in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49: in manipulos, ib. 1, 34: famus in auras, Lucr. 3, 437: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833. Fig.: divisio in tres partes discedit, Quint. 12, 10, 58. *II.* to leave, forsake, desert: uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ab amicis in republica peccantibus, Cic. Am. 12, 42: a nobis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, ib. 1, 12: a Persco, Liv. 43, 6. *Impers.* and *absol.*: fugae specie discessum, Tac. A. 6, 44 *fin.* *III.* to go away from, to leave, depart from: constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *abl.*, rarely with *de*: quum discessi ab hero, atque abisti ad forum, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3: quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: ab exercitu, ib. 7, 9: a senis latere nunquam, Cic. Am. 1, 1: ab argento digitum, id. Verr. 4, 15: non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: e medio, Suet. Caes. 1: e patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85: populus ex contione discessit, Sall. J. 34: de foro, quum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65 *fin.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381: finibus Ausoniae, id. Trist. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. H. 1, 81. *Absol.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: quum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv. 3, 11. *Pass. impers.*: ab concilio disceditur, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32, 40. Designating the terminus: in silvas, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: ex fuga in civitates, ib. 7, 88 *fin.*: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 54 *fin.*: ad urbem, Virg. Aen. 12, 184: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: ex castris domum, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4: cubitum, Cic. Rep. 6, 10. *IV.* Esp. milit. *t. t.* to march off, decamp: discessit a Brundisio, obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*: ab Zama, Sall. J. 61: ex ea parte vici, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Tarracone, id. B. C. 2, 21. *Absol.*: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, id. B. G. 5, 58. *2.* discedere ab signis, to quit the standards, leave the order of battle, ib. 5, 16: Liv. 25, 20: ab ordinibus signisque, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 3. *3.* ab armis, to lay down one's arms: Caes. B. G. 5, 41: Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33. *4.* Denoting the result of a battle: to get away, come off (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.): superiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: victor, ib. 3, 47: victor ab hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: victus, Sall. C. 49: graviter vulneratus, ib. 61: aequo proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: aequa manu, Sall. C. 39: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40: sine detrimento, Caes. B. C. 3, 46. Hence, fig.: ut spoliis Sexti Rosci hoc iudicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: superiores, id. Caecin. 1, 2: liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2: omnium iudicio probatus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: discessisses non male, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 70: pulcre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia, Cic. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*: a iudicio capitis

maxima gloria, Nep. Epam. 8: si possum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.*

V. Fig.: *to depart, deviate, swerve from: to leave, forsake, give up:* nihil a statu naturae discedere, nihil a dignitate sapientis, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: a fide iustitiaeque, ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse discessit, id. Div. 2, 55, 114: discedere a gloria sperata, *to renounce*, id. Brut. 91: a se, *to alter, be inconsistent*, ib. 79: a recta conscientia, Att. in Cic. Att. 13, 20: a sua sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: ab officio, id. B. G. 1, 40: a iudicis quoque causisque, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

VI. to pass away, to vanish, cease (rare): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, id. Att. 8, 6: ex animo memoria alicujus, id. Rep. 6, 9: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: ubi hae sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.*

VII. discedere in sententiam, a phrase of the senate house: *to vote or divide with any one*, by going over to his side of the house: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur juniores Patrum evincebant, id. 3, 41: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., quo, nisi pene in ipso urbis incendio, nunquam ante discessum est, *which had never before been resorted to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: discedere in alia omnia, *to vote or divide against any one*, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: hence in gen.: hanc in opinionem discessi, ib. 6, 14 *ad fin.*

VIII. discedere ab aliquo, *to leave out of consideration, to except:* quum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officii me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you*, ib. 1, 9: ut quum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, ib. 6, 12: amoris erga me, quum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17. **IX.** Once in the *part. perf.* with act. sign.: custodibus discessis, Coel. in Prisc. p. 869 P.

discentia, ae, f. [disco] *a learning:* Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptatio, ōnis, f. [discepto] *a dispute, debate, discussion, disquisition:* cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: *On* disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv. 38, 32: lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, iuris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: iuris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses iudiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: verborum, Liv. 21, 19.

II. a decision, judicial award, judgment (very rare): arbitratorum, Quint. 11, 1, 43: praetoris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

disceptatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [disceptatio] *a short dispute or debate:* Gell. praef. *sub fin.*

disceptator, ōris, m. [discepto] *an umpire, arbitrator, judge:* disceptator rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 16: Liv. 1, 50.

disceptatrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et iudex, Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 91: Lampr. Commod. 5.

discepto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [dis capto, lit. to lay hold of and separate] legal t. t. applied to judicial investigations and determinations, *to decide, judge:* res iuste sapienterque disceptare, Cic. Mil. 9: hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id. Delot. 2, 6: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv. 5, 4: jus dicebat disceptabatque controversias, id. 41, 20: controversias inter se iure ac iudicio, aut bello, id. 38, 38 *fin.*: inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *ad fin.*: inter amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 15: fetiales bella disceptanto, i. e. *decide about peace or war*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. Fig.:

quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6. **II.** In gen.: *to debate, dispute, discuss, treat:*

with *de:* de controversiis iure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B. O. 3, 107 *fin.*: non de aliquo crimine sed de publico iure, Cic. Balb. 28, 64: de foederum iure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de iure vectigalium, id. 34, 62. *Ellipt.*: damni (i. e. de actione dampni) disceptare, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12. *Impers. pass.*: quanto periculo de iure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: de omnibus conditionibus disceptatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: de agro cum regis legatis, Liv. 34, 62. *Absol.*: erat non iure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Planc. 36: cum palaestritiis aequo iure, id. Verr. 2, 15: iure potius disceptare quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 55 *fin.*: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65. *Impers. pass.*: ut coram imperatore sicut inter Marcellum Scaevolaque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33. With an abstract subject: in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

discernerer, adv. with a distinction: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 81.

discernibilis, e, adj. [discerno] *that may be distinguished, discernible:* similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discernicūlum, i, n. [id.] *a bodkin for the hair:* Lucil. in Non. 35, 31. Meton.: *a difference:* coloris, Gell. 17, 15.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. *to separate, part, divide:* equas, ne inter se pugnare possint, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10 ordines, Liv. 34, 54: Lusitaniam a Baetica, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 116: neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. J. 79: (saxum) limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. Aen. 12, 898 haec ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3. In the *part. perf.*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretas, Liv. 27, 39 *ad fin.* Peraea a ceteris Judaëis Jordane amne discretas, Plin. 5, 14, 15: Philippus tantum Ionio discretus, Liv. 23, 33: *so* tanto intervallo, Plin. 2, 11, 8: uxor velo, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559: divisa discretasque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr. 5, 1440: ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: quae quum sint turpissima discretas ac separatas, turpis junguntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5, 324.

II. Fig.: *to distinguish between, discern:* alba et atra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: discernere insidiatorem et petitem insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: jus et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 66: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: fas atque nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: id quod visum erit a falso, Cic. Acad. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis solo candore, Plin. 8, 17, 23: verba discerni articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: suos, Caes. B. G. 7, 75: piceam visu, Plin. 16, 10, 18: animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic. Tim. 8: pecuniae an famae minus parceret laud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25: Tac. A. 5, 6: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *ad fin.*

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] *to pluck or tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle:* animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16: semilustum cadaver discerpent canes, Suet. Dom. 25: avem regalium volucres discerpserunt, id. Caes. 81: membra gruvis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86: membranam coloris, Lucr. 4, 94: in parvas partes aurum, id. 2, 829: quae cuncta aërii discerpunt bruta venti, *scatter, disperse*, Cat. 64, 142: Virg. Aen. 9, 313. **II.** Fig.: *divulsa et quasi discepta contractare*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est; quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28: me infestis dictis, *to revile*, Cat. 66, 73.

discessio, ōnis, f. [discedo] *a separation:* of married persons: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: of the people into parties: *se-ditio*, et discessio populi in duas partes, Gell. 2, 12. **II.** *a going away, departure, removal:* Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessionem, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: stellarum et motus, et vias, et discessionem, et coetus intuentes, Gell. 14, 1.

2. Esp.: a phrase of the senate-house: *a voting or dividing with a party* (by going over to its side of the house): senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 9 *fin.*: Tac. A. 6, 12: Suet. Tib. 31. So discessionem facere, *to divide the house* Cic. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*

discessus, a, um, Part. [discedo]. **discessus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a going asunder, separation, opening* (rare): coeli, i. e. *lightning*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctio aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71. **II.** *a going away, departure, removal:* ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. Att. 12, 50: ab urbe, ib. 8, 3: praclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 5 *fin.*: tibi me discessu ferre dolorem, Virg. Aen. 6, 464: discessu mugire boves, ib. 8, 215: omnia, discessu meo, religionum iura polluta sunt, *by my banishment*, Cic. Leg. 2, 17. In plur.: solis accessus discessusque, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19. **2. Milit. t. t.** *a marching off, decamping:* Caes. B. G. 2, 14: Tac. A. 2, 44: Frontin. Strat. 1, 1, 9.

discēus, ei, m. = δίσκος (a quoit) *a sort of comet shaped like a quoit:* Plin. 2, 25, 22.

discidium, ii, n. [discindo] *a tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (rare exc. in Lucr.): partibus ejus (sc. corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 221: nubis, id. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1 *med.* **II.** *a separation, divorce:* corporis atque animae, Lucr. 3, 851: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14: uxorem repudiavit, intraque breve tempus impatiens discidium reduxit, Suet. Dom. 3: Ov. M. 5, 530: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidium, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: amicorum discidia, id. Am. 21, 78: Tac. A. 14, 60.

dis-cido, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut in pieces* (rare): aliquod in multas partes ferro, Lucr. 3, 659.

discinctus, a, um, Part. [discingo].

II. Adj.: *slovenly, careless, dissolute, reckless:* discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, *opp.* discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1, 34: ad morem discincti vivere Nattae, Pers. 3, 31: verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

di-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. *to tear or cleave asunder, to split, divide:* vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: maxillam ictu, Suet. Cal. 58: artus, Virg. G. 3, 514: nubem, Lucr. 6, 436: cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.*: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33: discissa nive, *cleared away*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. **II.** Fig.: discissa cum corpore vis animae, Lucr. 3, 639: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Am. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, *divided*, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to ungird, take off the girdle:* discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132: tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100: jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34. As a milit. punishment: dstrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13: Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed*, 1. e. *conquered*, Juv. 8, 120: peltatam Amazona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 102. **II.**

Fig.: mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discolor, i.e. *I do not neglect him, I endeavour to preserve his friendship* (but Ernesti thinks it means, *I am on my guard against him*), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, *discovered*, Sil. 7, 153: ut inter Methium et Paulum, quae veniunt in disceptationem, discingas, *that thou wilt decide*, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

disciplina (also uncontr. discipulina, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503), ae, f. [discipulus] *learning, instruction, teaching, training*: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction*, ib. 2, 3, 10: disciplina puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3: pueritiae disciplinae, id. Manil. 10, 28: praestantior disciplina, id. Fam. 1, 7 fin.: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. **II.** Meton.: *learning, knowledge, science, discipline*: qui haec (sc. iustitia, fides, aequitas, etc.) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 3, 68: cuius prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Coel. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti iustique, id. 12, 2, 1: ruris, Col. 1, 1, 6: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: and esp. of *military discipline*: Liv. 8, 7 ad fin.: Tac. G. 25: Suet. Caes. 24: docuit quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 fin.: domestica, *domestic discipline*, Suet. Caes. 48: domus, id. Aug. 65: reipublicae, *political science, statesmanship*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: id. Rep. 1, 33: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines or systems*, id. Acad. 2, 3: id. Fin. 1, 4 fin. **2.** Of manners or way of living: *custom, habit*: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 17: eadem nos disciplina utimur, id. Asin. 1, 3, 49: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, viro suo quae interminatur, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Delot. 10: id. Verr. 3, 68.

disciplinatus, a, um, adj. [disciplina] *instructed, disciplined*: disciplinator, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 ad fin.

disciplinōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *docile*: Gell. 4, 8.

discipula, ae, f. [discipulus] *a female disciple*: Hor. S. 1, 10, 91: Plin. 35, 11, 40, no. 43. **Fig.**: Latina facundia similibus Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.

discipulatus, ūs, m. [id.] *the condition of a disciple, pupilage*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 22.

discipulus, i, m. [disco] *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 44: Cic. Fam. 9, 16. **2.** *an apprentice*: Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 4: Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.

discissio, ōnis, f. for discidium [discindo] *a separation, division*: plebis, Aug. Ep. 261.

discissura, ae, f. [id.] *a rending asunder, a rent*: Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, Part. [discindo].

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. (rare) *to shut up separately, to keep apart*: discipares discissos habere pisces, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4. **II.** In gen.: *to separate, divide, part*: pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 439: discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off*, Virg. E. 6, 35: paludibus mons erat ab reliquis discissus, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, 14: mons Cevenha, qui Arvernos ab Helvis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ossibus ac nervis discissus intus adacta (vis teli), Lucr. 3, 172. Of abstr. objects:

Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quae semotae a mente et disclusae, ib. 1, 33, 80: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg. Aen. 12, 783.

disclūsio, ōnis, f. [discludo] *a separation*: loci, App. de Deo Socr., init.

disclūsus, a, um, Part. [discludo].

disco, didici, 3. v. a. (part. fut. disciturus, App. in Prisc. p. 887 P.), *to learn by study, to learn to know, to become acquainted with, etc.* With acc.: literas Graecas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: literas apud aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 10: dialectica ab aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 30: aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis, Virg. Aen. 12, 435: fabularum similia, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: artes, ib. 2, 21: palaestram, Quint. 5, 10, 121: affectum, id. 1, 11, 2: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1383: preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133: me peritus discet Iber, id. Od. 2, 20, 20: insidias crimine ab uno disce omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 66. *Pass.*: dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, id. de Or. 2, 33, 143. With infin. or a depend. sentence: pueri qui nare discunt, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: rapere et clepere, Cic. Rep. 4, 3 (in Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: discit Litavicum ad sollicitandos Aeduos profectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101. With relat. sentences: plures discunt quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic. Am. 12, 41: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriae quid debeat, Hor. A. P. 312. *Absol.*: discas tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophorum, et discas quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, id. Rep. 1, 3: discendi causa, ib. 1, 10: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. *Klippi.*: discabant fidibus antiqui, sc. canere, Cic. de Sen. 8 fin. **Fig.**: of inanimate subjects: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42: Plin. H. N. 16 prooem. [Orig. *dis-sco*, from the root *dis* which appears in *doceo*].

discōbōlus, i, m. = *δισκοβόλος*, *a quoit player*: Quint. 2, 13, 10: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 3.

dis-cōlor, ōris (fem. discolora, Prud. στέφ. 10, 302: Mart. Cap. 4 init. Also discoloria, Petr. 97, 3), adj. [color] *of various colours*, opp. to concolor: with dat.: neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae, Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8: habere arculas, ubi discolors sint cerae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4: signa, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13 fin.: miles, *black and white* in the game of draughts, Ov. Tr. 2, 477: agmen, *distinguished by various colours* (in a race), id. Am. 3, 2, 78. **2.** *partly-coloured, variegated*: aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2: aura auri, Virg. Aen. 6, 204.

II. Transf.: *different, various*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: amnis pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discōlōrius and **discōlōrus**, a, um, v. discolor.

dis-concinnus, a, um, adj. *discordant, ill-matched*: Front. de Or. 2.

dis-condūco, 3. v. n. *to be unprofitable or injurious*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

dis-convēnientia, ae, f. [disconvenio] *want of agreement, inconsistency*: Tert. Testim. an. 6.

dis-convēnio, 4. v. n. *to disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99. *Impers.*: eo disconvenit inter meque et te, ib. 1, 14, 19: disconveniens deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3.

dis-cōōpērio, perui, pertum, 4. v. u. *to uncover*: Eccl.

dis-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly*: Cels. 6, 9 Plin. 22, 25, 70 sq.

discordābilis, e, adj. [discordo] *disagreeing, discordant*: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 42.

discordia, ae, f. [discors] *disagreement, dissension, discord*: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 66: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: Liv. 2, 24: Virg. E. 1, 72. In plur.: Cic. Am. 7, 23: Suet. Cal. 26. **Fig.**: of things principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441: ponti, Lucan. 5, 646: incertae mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630.

discordiālis, e, adj. [discordia] *causing strife or discord*: achates domibus, Plin. 37, 10, 54.

discordiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, Sall. J. 66: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

discordis, is, v. discors.

discorditas, ātis, f. [discors] *disunion, discord*: Pac. in Noh. 97, 1.

discordo, i. v. n. [id.] *to be at variance, to quarrel; to disagree, to be unlike, discordant*: discordare inter se, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 43: inter se dissident atque discordant (cupiditates), Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, ib. 1, 18, 58: cum Cheruscis, Tac. A. 12, 28: adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19: ab oratione (vox), id. 11, 3, 45: a se fortuna, Vell. 2, 53: avaro parcus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194. *Absol.* neu discordarent, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 7: eques, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185: patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

dis-cors, cordis (nom. f. discordis, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 726), adj. [cor] *discordant, disagreeing, at variance; opp. concors*. Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. A. 1, 38: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23: filius (Tigranis) discors patri, Vell. 2, 37. *Poet.* Tanais discors, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28. With dat.: Tac. A. 3, 42. Of things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 892: semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Virg. Aen. 10, 356: arma, id. G. 2, 459: Tib. 2, 3, 37: bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: vesania, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: rerum concordia discors, id. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374. **II.** Meton.: *unlike, discordant, different*: homines moribus et linguis, Curt. 4, 13: linguae tot populorum, Plin. 3, 5, 6: aestus marini tempore discordes, *occurring at different times*: id. 2, 97, 99: mixtura generum vini, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187. *Comp., Sup., and Adv.* do not occur.

discrepans, antis, Part. [discrepo]. **discrepantia**, ae, f. [id.] *discordance, disagreement*: majorem rerum discrepantiam quam verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12 ad fin.: scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 fin.: in actiones discrepantiam conferre, id. Off. 1, 31, 111.

discrepātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a difference, dispute*: inter consules, Liv. 10, 18.

disorēpito, i. v. n. freq. [id.] *to disagree wholly, to be altogether different*: res longe, Lucr. 6, 1104: inter se, id. 3, 804.

dis-crēpo, ūi, i. v. n. *to differ in sound, to be out of tune or unison*: in fidibus aut in tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet, sic videndum est in vita ne forte quid discrepet, Cic. Off. 1, 40 fin.: id. Rep. 2, 42. **II.** *Fig.*: *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, atque discrepant, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententia congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 fin.: tres duces discrepantes, Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, Virg. Aen. 10, 434: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discre-

pantium philosophorum, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83. With *ab*: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9: id. Off. 1, 40, 145. With *cum*: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, id. Fin. 2, 30: Varr. L. L. 9, 59, 154. With *dat.*: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6.

2. Res discrepat, and more freq. *impers.* discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion, it is a matter of dispute, opp.* convenit: incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: quum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 *ad fin.*: id quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, id. 8, 40: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56.

dis-cresco, crēvi, 3. v. n. *to grow large*: Lact. de Mort. pers. 33 *ad fin.*

discretim, adv. *separately, distinctly*: singulatim ac discretim, App. Flor. 9, p. 347.

discretio, ōnis, f. [*discerno*] *a separation*: (of rams), Pall. Rut. 8, 4: quae discretio mors vocatur, Lact. 7, 12: Amm. 19, 9: Dig. 7, 1, 62. II. *difference*: Amm. 17, 1: id. 23, 6.

discretus, a, um, *Part.* [*discerno*]. **dis-scribo**, psl, ptum, 3. v. a. *to distribute*, a different word from *describo*, but the latter is substituted for it in most editions. In many of the passages given under *describo*, 2 and 3, *discribo* would be the more correct reading. *Discribo* is found in inscriptions: V. Inscr. ed. Mommsen, p. 51.

discrimen, inis, n. [*dis* and *cri* the same root as *cer* in *cerno*: v. *crimen*] *lit. that which separates, hence an interval, distance, division, separation*: quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62: parvum leti, id. M. 7, 426: quae (sc. litera F.) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29: agminum, Curt. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ungulae, Col. 6, 15 *fin.*: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302. II. *Fig. a distinction, difference*: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: officia tollebantur, delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21 *fin.*: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant, Ov. M. 1, 291: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Cal. 8: rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32: divinarum humanarumque rerum, Liv. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25: of the different strings of the lyre, Virg. Aen. 6, 646. Poet.: *tenuis parvi discriminis umbrae, of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62. III. *the turning point, critical moment*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas reipublicae luat, an nos serviamus, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, Liv. 8, 35: haec et his similia, utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall not consider of great moment*, id. Praef. med.: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, *join issue on every critical point*, Quint. 6, 4, 17. Hence,

2. *a crisis, risk, hazard*: in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17: in summo rem esse discrimine, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5, 12: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28.

discrimināle, is, n. *a hair-pin*: Eccl.

discriminālis, a, adj. [*discrimino*] *that serves to divide*: acus, a pin or bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin: Eccl.

discriminātim, adv. *with a difference or distinction*: Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

discriminātor, ōris, m. [*discrimino*] *one who distinguishes*: Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

discriminātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who distinguishes*: Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrimino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*discrimen*] *to divide, part; to distinguish* (rare): Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: Liv. 21, 4: lucet via longo ordine flammaram, et late discriminat agros, *divides*, Virg. Aen. 11, 144: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminantur, Sen. Ep. 95 *ad fin.*

discruciatūs, a, um, *Part.* [*discrucio*].

discruciatūs, ūs, m. [*id.*] *violent torture, torment*: Prud. Ham. 836.

dis-crucio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to torture violently, torment*: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18.

II. *Meton.*: with *pron. reflect.*, or in the *pass.*: *to torment oneself; to be vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias, Pl. frgm. ap. Non. 143, 3: ego discrucior misere amore, id. Casin. 2, 3, 58: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id quum tarde percipi videt, discruciat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: discrucior animi, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 27: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

discubitiō, ōnis, f. [*discumbo*] *a place for lying down, a couch*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2106.

discubitus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a reclining at table*: Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.

dis-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3. v. n. *to lie down, esp. to recline at table* (cf. *accumbo*): discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1: Quint. 11, 2, 13: Suet. Caes. 48: Virg. Aen. 1, 708: Ov. M. 8, 565: in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14. *Pass. Impers.*: discumbitur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: Virg. Aen. 1, 700. 2. *to go to bed* (rare): coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

dis-cūnēātus, a, um, adj. *kept asunder as by a wedge, cleft*: conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48.

dis-cūpio, 3. v. n. *to desire eagerly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 87: te videre, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: se vendere, Cat. 106, 2.

dis-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run different ways, to run to and fro, run about*: in muris armata civitas, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285: plebs pilcata tota urbe, Suet. Ner. 57: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9: circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419: per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. Cal. 32: in omnes partes castrorum, Auct. B. Alex. 31: ad portas, Liv. 25, 37: Virg. Aen. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad praedam, Curt. 4, 15: ad officia, Petr. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9. *In the pass.*: discursis magnis itineribus, Amm. 29, 5. *Pass. Impers.*: illicet in muros tota discucurrit urbe, Virg. Aen. 11, 468: ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, Liv. 27, 16. 2. *Of things*: discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. 37, 1, 3: catenae circa latera, id. 33, 3, 12: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discucurrit in ora, Virg. G. 4, 292: fama tota urbe discucurrit, Curt. 4, 1: mens discucurrit utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443. II. *Like the Gr. διαθεῖν, to discourse of, to go through, treat on*: super quo nunc pauca discucurram, Amm. 17, 4. (Hence Ital. *discorrere*; Fr. *discourir*; Eng. *to discourse*.)

discursatio, ōnis, f. [*discurso*] *a running about*: officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. vit. 3: animalium, Lact. Opif. D. 3.

discursator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who runs about*: pedites et leves, Amm. 16, 12: hostis, id. 29, 5.

discursim, adv. *by running or going about*: Macr. S. 7, 1.

discurso, 1. v. n. *freq.* [*discurso*] *to run about in haste* (rare): multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: Flor. 3, 18, 10.

discursus, a, um, *Part.* [*discurso*].

discursus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a running to and fro, a running about*: magno clamore discursuque passim fugae se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29: Liv. 25, 25: Ov. F. 2, 223: Juv. 1, 86. 2. *Of things*: radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29: macularum, id. 16, 15, 26: telorum, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1. II. *a conversation, discourse*: redempti, Cod. Theod. 9, 24, 1. (Hence Ital. *discorso*; Fr. *discours*.)

discus, i, m. = *δίσκος*, *a quoit*: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 11: Ov. M. 10, 177. *Proverb.*: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. II. *a dish*, so called because shaped like a quoit: App. M. 2, p. 125. III. *a quadrant*: Vitruv. 9, 9. (Hence from meaning II. It. *desco*; Germ. *tisch*; Fr. *dais*.)

discussē, adv. *minutely, accurately*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 302.

discussio, ōnis, f. [*discutio*] (rare) *a shaking*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 9. II. *an examination, discussion*: sequitur illa discussio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

2. *In the later period of the empire, a revision of the public accounts in the provinces*: Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1.

discussor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *an examiner*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21. 2. *an auditor of the public accounts in the provinces*, Gr. λογοθέτης: Cod. Just. 10, tit. 30: Symm. Ep. 5, 76.

discussorius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *discutient, dissolving*: vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

discussus, a, um, *Part.* [*discutio*].

dis-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [*quatio*] *to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*: deum delubra, Lucr. 6, 418: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: rostro (navis) discusso, *shattered*, Auct. B. Alex. 46: tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625: ossa saxo, ib. 4, 519: percussam aquam, Plin. 28, 8, 29: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70: juba capiti, Virg. Aen. 9, 810. II. *In medic.*: *to discuss, disperse*: Cels. 2, 17: Plin. 30, 15, 47. III. *In gen. to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate*: illos coctus, Liv. 2, 28: Boeoticum consilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29, 27: nox, Lucan. 5, 700. Rarely with *pers. objects*: Cato discutit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, *routed, subdued*, Flor. 3, 18. 2. *Fig.*: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to dispel*, Lucr. 1, 149: quod rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to nought*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: discutere et comprimere periculum consilio, id. Mur. 39, 84: periculum, Liv. 2, 52: captiones, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 46: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: crimen alicujus, Quint. 4, 2, 18: famam, Tac. H. 2, 9: consilia hostium, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 31: bellum, Vell. 2, 75: nefas, Flor. 3, 18.

isdiapason, v. diapason.

disēmus, a, um, adj. = *δίσημος*, *disyllabic*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 330.

disertē, adv. *clearly, expressly, distinctly*: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 31: Cic. de Or. 1, 10 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 9, 26.

disertim, adv. *clearly, expressly, etc.*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 87. *Comp.*: Mart. 3, 28. *Sup.*: Liv. 39, 28.

disertitudo, inis, f. [*disertus*] *eloquence*: Eccl.

disertus, a, um, adj. *skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent* (less strong than *eloquens*, acc. to Antonius in Cic. de Or. 1, 21, and Or. 5, 18; but freq. used for it): utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a di-

sertis et ornatu dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Quint. 2, 37: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20.

2. *elegant, accomplished, sagacious, shrewd*: commodus ac disertus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9: leporum disertus puer, Cat. 12, 9: callidus et disertus homo, *shrewd*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10. *Comp.*: (coupled with eloquentior) Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129. *Sup.*: id. Phil. 2, 43, 111: id. de Or. 1, 54, 231. *II.* Meton.: of style: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, ib. 1, 54, 231: historia, id. Brut. 26: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8. *Comp.*: sententia, Sen. Ep. 21. *Sup.*: epistola, Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.* [Usu. regarded as a *part.* from *dissero*: cf. difficultas laborque discendi disertarum negligentiam reddidit. Malunt enim disserere nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: but the short vowel in disertus is against this etym. Pott suggests *dis-ert-us*, containing the same root as *ars, art-is*: cf. *in-ers, in-ert-ia, soll-ert-ia*.]

dis-glūtīno, i. v. a. to disjoin, dis-unite (*opp.* conglutino): Hier. Ep. 66, no. 12.

dis-grēgo, i. v. a. to separate, divide (*opp.* congreco): Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71.

disgrēgus, a, um, *adj.* [disgreco] different, unlike: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.

dis-hīasco, 3. v. n. to gape open, to chink, chap: Cato R. R. 12.

disiecto, i. v. a. *freq.* [disjicio] to hurl asunder, scatter, disperse: disiectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, Lucr. 2, 554.

disiectus, a, um, *Part.* [disjicio]. **disiectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a casting asunder, scattering: Lucr. 3, 941.

dis-jīcīo (disicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] to throw asunder; to scatter, disperse: partibus disiectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652: vis animā simul cum corpore disjicietur, id. 3, 639: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, stretching out in various directions, Liv. 24, 2: disiecta nube, Plin. 2, 49, 50: membra, Ov. M. 3, 724: disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70: rates, ib. 1, 43: naves passim, Liv. 30, 24: naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23: frontem mediam mentumque securi, Virg. Aen. 12, 308. *II.* Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout: ea phalange disiecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 44, 41: Sall. C. 61.

III. to break in pieces, destroy, frustrate, thwart: arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3: moenia urbium, ib.: munitiones, Auct. B. Alex. 63: statuas, Suet. Caes. 75: sepulcra, id. Caes. 81: pecuniam, to squander, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2. *Absol.*: dilde, disjice, per me licet, Caecil. in Cic. Coel. 16, 37. 2. *Fig.*: disjice compositam pacem, Virg. Aen. 7, 339: rem, Liv. 2, 35: consilia ducis, id. 25, 14: cogitationem regiam, Vell. 1, 10: expectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Caes. 42: globum consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

● **disjugatio** and **disjugo**, v. dij.

disjunctē, *adv.* separately, distinctly: Fest. s. v. Sacram Viam.

disjunctim, *adv.* separately: Paul. Dig. 28, 7, 5.

disjunctio, ōnis, f. [disjunctio] a disjoining, a separation: in tanta disjunctio meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: alienatio disjunctioque amicorum, id. Am. 21: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, the difference, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: sententiae, id. Prov. cons. 17. *II.* In dialectics: a disjunctive proposition, i. e. in which the members are enounced by a disjunctive particle or particles: id. N. D. 1, 25, 70: id. Top. 14, 56: id. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

2. In rhetor. a fig. equivalent to the Gr. *συμωρυμία*, by which, in enumerations, the same idea is repeated by words of similar but not identical meaning, as: *populus Rom. Numantiam delevit, Carthaginem sustulit, Corinthum disiecit, Fregillas evertit*, Auct. Her. 4, 27: Quint. 9, 3, 45: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

disjunctivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] in opposition, opposed to each other. In dialectics: proloquium, i. q. disjunctio (q. v.), Gell. 5, 11. 2. In gramm.: disjunctive, expressed by disjunctive particles (aut, vel, sive, etc.): Charis. p. 199 P.: Diom. p. 409 ib.: Papi. Dig. 35, 1, 78.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [disjunctio]. *II.* *Adj.*: separate, distinct; distant, remote: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4. *Fig.*: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141: nihil est ab ea cogitatione disjunctius, id. Acad. 2, 20 *ad fin.*: neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, disjointed, interrupted, id. Part. Or. 6, 21. Of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, Tac. Or. 18: omne quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi aut etiam, aut non, etc., i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive (i. q. disjunctio), Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

dis-jungo (also dij.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to unyoke, unbind (*opp.* conjungo): asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2: iumenta, Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28.

II. to wean sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. *III.* In gen. to divide, separate, part, remove. *Absol.*: intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92. With *ab*: nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: equitatus, a laevo cornu brevi spatio disjunctus, Liv. 42, 59.—With simple *abl.*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. Aen. 1, 252. With *inter*: inter se disjunctum discrepansque, Lucr. 3, 804. 2. *Fig.*: *absol.*: sin eos (oratore et philosophum) disjunctent, hoc erunt inferiores, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *ad fin.*: id. Rep. 2, 37. With *ab*: eos a colonis, id. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Am. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: nos a corporibus, id. Tusc. 1, 31: pastionem a cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22: honesta a commodis (*opp.* commiscere), Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2.

disjurgium, ii, n. a difference, quarrel: Inscr. Orell. no. 3023.

dismōtum, v. dimoveo, *ad init.*

disōmus, a, um, *adj.* = *δίσωμος*, holding two bodies: vas, a sarcophagus for two persons, Inscr. Orell. no. 4548.

dispālesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [dispalor] to be divulged, noised abroad: Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 123.

pālor, atus, i. v. n. *dep.* to wander about, to straggle, stray (rare): dispalati in agris, Nep. Lys. 1: Amm. 15, 3, *Fig.*: multitudo in varias artes dispalata, Pseud.-Sall. de Rep. ord. 2 *med.*

dis-pando, no *perf.*, sum, 3. v. a. (also colloq. *dispenno*, dispassus in Plaut.) to stretch out, to extend, expand (rare): distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: dispassis manibus, ib. 4, 2, 7: dispensae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 307: arbor vastis ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3: manus, Suet. Dom. 19. *Fig.* of speech: to amplify: L. Verus in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, āris, *adj.* unequal, unlike, different: *absol.*: ostendi parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, Cic. Mur. 21: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, id. Am. 20, 74: tempora, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87: proelium, Caes. B.

G. 5, 16: certamen, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61: nabitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via descendendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67: Brutus haud dispar animorum, Sil. 8, 570: calami, of different lengths, Ov. M. 1, 711: cicuta, Virg. E. 2, 36. With *abl.*: fratres nec aetate nec viribus dispares, Liv. 1, 24: rebus et ordine dispar, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 29. With *dat.*: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: illa oratio huic dispar est, id. de Or. 2, 44: dispar atque discolor matrona metretici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3. With *gen.*: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78.

dispārātio, ōnis, f. [disparo] a separation: procreationis, a delivery, Vitr. 2, 9.

dispārātus, a, um, *Part.* [disparo].

II. Subst. disparatum, i, n. in rhetor. that which is negatively opposed: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: aliter disparata, ut dura non duris, Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dis-pārīlis, e, *adj.* dissimilar, different (rare): palulium, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, 29, 136: aspiratio terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

dispārīlitas, ātis, f. [disparilis] dissimilarity, difference (rare): vocis, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 169: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3.

dispārīlīter, *adv.* differently, dissimilarly: Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

dis-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to part, separate, divide (rare): is nos per gentes alium alia, Pl. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque disparavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11 *fin.*: ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.

dispartībīlis, e, *adj.* [dispartio] divisible: Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dispartio and **dispartior**, v. dispartio.

dispectio, ōnis, f. [displeo] a viewing, considering: Tert. Res. carn. 19.

dispecto, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to view carefully, examine: Arn. 1, p. 13.

dispector, ōris, m. [id.] one who examines, a searcher: Eccl.

dispectus, ūs, m. [id.] a viewing, examination: Sen. de Ira 2, 9.

dis-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse (rare): dispulsa suo de coetu material copia, Lucr. 1, 1016: pecudes dispulsae, Cic. Att. 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Aen. 1, 512: umbras, ib. 5, 839: aequora prora, Stat. Theb. 5, 335. *Fig.* (philosophia) ab animo anquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452.

dispendiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium] that causes loss (very rare): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1.

dispendium, ii, n. [dispendo] *opp.* to compendium, expense, cost, loss: dispendium ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: sine damno et dispendio, Pl. Poen. 1, 135: ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am. 1, 14, 43: viarum, a round-about way, Mart. 9, 100: silvae, Lucan. 8, 2. *Fig.*: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, loss of time, Virg. Aen. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Ion. 432: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. act. 32.

dis-pendo, 3. v. a. to weigh out, distribute: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: panis dispensus, Prud. in Symm. 1, 584. Hence, through dispensus, Fr. *dépense*.

dispenno, v. dispendo.

dispensatio, ōnis, f. [dispenso] economical management, charge, superintendence: aerarii, Cic. Vathi. 15, 36: annuae, Liv. 10, 11: est autem in exi-

inendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, 14. ||. *the office of a dispensator, management, stewardship*: Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: Suet. Oth. 5.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a superintendent, steward, treasurer, etc.*: ab aere pendendo dispensator, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: admonente dispensatore quemadmodum summam rationibus vellet inferri, Suet. Vesp. 22: te noster villicus horret, te dispensator, Mart. 11, 39, 5: dispensator Hispaniae citerioris, Plin. 33, 11, 52.

dispensātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating to management or control*: Eccl.

dispensātrix, Icīs, *f.* [id.] *she that dispenses, a female steward*: Hier. Quæst. Hebr. in Paralip. 8.

dis-penso, avi, atum, *i. v. a. freq.* *to weigh out, pay*: ducentos numos (sc. inter milites), Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 47.

2. *to manage household affairs, etc.*; *to act as steward or paymaster*: domesticas res, Cic. Att. 11, 1: Juv. 7, 219: eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4. ||. In gen.: *to dispense, distribute, arrange*: (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51: vitis aequa portionis sucum proli suae dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278: filum candela, Juv. 3, 287: annum, Liv. 1, 19 *ad fin.* Fig.: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: Hor. S. 1, 2, 75: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *to impart to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. II. 12, 3.

dispensus, a, um, *Part.* [dispendo].

dis-percūtio, 3. *v. a. to dash completely out*: cerebrum, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 18.

disperditio, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *a demolishing, destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31.

dis-perdo, dīdi, dītum, 3. *v. a. to destroy, ruin, squander* (rare): bibe, es, disperde rem, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 32: ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: colorem, Lucr. 2, 831: Gell. 15, 31 Poet.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27. Of personal objects: lenonem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Ov. Am. 2, 10, 21.

dis-pērō, īi, 4. *v. n. to go to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish*: quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 86: fructus disperciunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fundus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704: tui labores, Cat. 14, 11. Proverb.: male partum male disperit, *lightly come, lightly go*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 22. In exclamations: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* id. Bac. 5, 1, 28: Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: dispereo! Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 12: dispeream, si or nisi, *may I perish, if or if not*; a strong asseveration: Cat. 92, 2, 4: Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: Suet. Tib. 59.

di-spergo (dispargo), si, sum, 3. *v. a. to strew or scatter about, disperse*: membrorum collectio dispersa, Cic. Manil. 9, 22: (Tityos) novem dispersis jugera membris obtineat, *spread out, stretched out*, Lucr. 3, 1001: cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique disperserit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 120: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 3, 255: cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7: ut cerebro dispergat viam, ib. 3, 2, 19: caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9. *Perf. part.* in a reflective sense: comites dispersi, Lucr. 4, 578: Cic. Fl. 13, 30. *Esp. freq.* of soldiers: Caes. B. G. 1, 40: ib. 3, 28, etc.: dispersi a suis pars cedere, Sall. J. 51: and in the verb. *fin. act.*: quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *he*

had distributed, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: finum dispergere, Plin. 18, 23, 53: vitem traducibus dispergere atque disraro, Col. 5, 6, 36: lactuca dispergitur, *is planted out*, id. 11, 3, 25: ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, *moves to and fro*, Cels. 2, 6: Mesopotamia viciatim dispersa, *divided*, Plin. 6, 26, 30. Poet.: aries dispergit saxa, Lucan. 1, 384: dispersa capillos, id. 16, 84. With *in* and *acc.*: quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partes plura modo dispergit et a se corpora mittit, Lucr. 2, 1135: Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Tac. A. 3, 74: aer dispergitur ad partes minutae corporis, Lucr. 4, 896. ||. Fig.: in praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus: post descripte ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.*: in re dispersa atque infinita, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 1: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41: rumorem, Tac. A. 4, 24: falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96: volus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, ib. 2, 1: membratim oportebit partes rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Virg. Aen. 11, 617: partem voti in auras, ib. 795.

di-sperno, 3. *v. a. to despise*: jussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

dispersē, *adv. dispersedly, here and there*: disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: id. Verr. 4, 52.

dispersim, *adv. dispersedly*: Suet. Caes. 80.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.* [dispergo].

dis-pertio (dispart.), īvi or īi, itum, 4. *v. a. [partio] to distribute, divide*: dispartiti viri, dispartiti ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49 *fin.*: tirones inter legiones, Auct. B. Afr. 46: auxiliarios equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, Sall. J. 46: (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1: opsonium hic bifariam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 3: secundam mensam servis, Nep. Ages. 8: epulas trifariam, Suet. Vit. 13: pecuniam judicibus, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: portas et proxima loca tribunis, *to assign as posts*, Sall. J. 59. Reflect.: etiam dispartimini? Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 33. ||. Fig.: ea quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispartierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. in Non. 92, 16: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispartierunt, Cic. Mur. 35 *fin.*: cum aliquo dispartitum officium est in aliqua re, id. Fam. 5, 2: Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispartita esse dicuntur, id. Verr. 5, 72. In a deponent form: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispartierunt, id. Leg. 2, 19.

disperior, v. dispartio, *ad fin.*

dispartitio, ōnis, *f.* [dispartio] *a division*: Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco, no *perf.*, pestum, 3. *v. a. [pasco] lit. to feed asunder*: hence, *to separate, divide* (rare): oceanus Africam Europam Asianque dispescit, Plin. 2, 68, § 173: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, id. 5, 9, 10: Samon a Miletu, App. Flor. 15, p. 350. Fig.: dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, id. M. 4, p. 296, Oud.

dispressus, a, um, *v. dispendo*.

dispestus, a, um, *Part.* [dispesco].

di-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3. *v. n.* and *a. [root SPEC: v. specio] to look or see through; to look up, to gaze; to descry, discern, perceive*: isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aequae et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ut primum dispexit, ib. 2, 30, 97: ad terram aspice et dispice, oculis investigans astute augura, Pl. Clu. 4, 2, 25. Act.: dispecta est et Thyle, Tac. Agr. 10: ut nequit ullam dispicere oculus rem, Lucr.

3, 563. ||. Fig.: *to perceive mentally, discern, discover*: si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39: mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, ib. 13, 27: in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *ad fin.*: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *find out*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16. Hence, 2. Meton. (mostly in the imperat.): *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic. Att. 6, 8: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitem insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: dispice, an tu somnium in bonum vertas, Plin. Ep. 1, 18: dispice, ne sit parum providum, ib. 2, 10: prius dispiciamus de his, Gai. Inst. 1, § 143. *Absol.*: virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 16.

dis-plāno, 1. *v. a. to make smooth, to level*: rutro caput, Varr. in Non. 18, 25.

dis-plīcātus, a, um, *Part.* [plico] *scattered, dispersed*: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

displīcentia, ae, *f.* [displīceo] *dissatisfaction, discontent*: taedium et displīcentia sui, Sen. Tranq. an. 2.

dis-plīcō, ūi (displīcitus est, Gell. 1, 21), itum, 2. *v. n. [placeo] to displease* (opp. to placeo and complāco): quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 19: Cic. Brut. 57: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: Quint. 2, 5, 17: Suet. Claud. 4. Without *dat.*: si displicebit vita, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19: Cic. Att. 13, 21. 2. With *prom. reflect.*: *to be displeased, dissatisfied with oneself*.

Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20. In gen.: *to be out of humour*: Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3. *v. a. [plaudo] to spread out, dilate, burst* (mostly in *part. perf.*): pedes qui ingredientibus displodantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 285: nares, Arn. 3, p. 108.

displōsus, a, um, *Part.* [displodo].

displūviāta (cava aedium), *n. plu.* *gutters which carried off the rain-water*: Vitruv. 6, 3.

di-spondēus, ī, *m.* = *διοπόνδεος*, *a double spondee*: Diomed. p. 476 P.

dis-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum (contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 47), 3. *v. a. to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute, dispose, set in order*: libros, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a: brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3: pennas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45: cippus obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35: comas, id. Pont. 3, 3, 16: tectos enses per herbam, Virg. Aen. 3, 237: ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: tabernae deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubacula plurifariam, id. Tib. 43. Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9: moenia versu, *to describe*, id. 4, 1, 57: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64. 2. *Esp. milit. t. t.*: *to station in various places, to arrange, set a guard, etc.*: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: stationes, ib. 5, 15 *fin.*: custodias, id. B. C. 3, 8: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33: equites, ib. 7, 56: exploratores, ib. 7, 35: insidias, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 29: captivos obsidesque et praedam, Liv. 26, 51: equos, *to station in relays*, id. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Cal. 46: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa, id. B. C. 1, 14: tormenta in muris, ib. 1, 17: exploratores omni fluminis parte erant dispositi, id. B. G. 7, 61: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. B. C. 3, 24: cohortes castris praesidio, ib. 3, 88: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55: praesidia cis Rhenum, ib. 4, 4: legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37: equites per oram maritimam, ib. 3,

24. II. Fig.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. Or. 19 *fin.*: Pisistratus primus Homeri libros confusos antea, sic disposuisse dicitur ut nunc habemus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: fac ut plane illa omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 5 *cul fin.*: ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat, Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, in *arranging the business of the day*, Suet. Tib. 11: diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20. 2. With a depend. sentence, like the Gr. διατάσσω, to settle, determine: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4.

disposītē, adv. *orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, i. e. *distinctly separate his crimes*, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: ordinate et dispositus mundus effectus est, Lact. 3, 17. *Sup.*: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

disposītio, ōnis, f. [*dispono*] a regular disposition, arrangement: in oratory: Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: Quint. 3, 3, 1 *sq.*: in architect.: Vitruv. 1, 2: in painting: Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 10. II. *management, ordering, direction*: Capitol. Maxim. 9: Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*

dispositor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a disposer, arranger: dispositor mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18: Lact. 4, 9.

disposītūra, ae, f. [*id.*] a disposition, arrangement: Lucr. 1, 1026.

disposītus, a, um, *Part.* [*dispono*].

II. Adj.: properly arranged: studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum disposita delectat, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Of persons: vir dispositus, an orderly speaker, ib. 2, 11. *Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. praef. ad *fin.*

disposītus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a disposition, arrangement: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pūdet, 2. v. *impers.* to be greatly ashamed (rare): alia memorare disputet, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 77: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.* [*dispello*].

dis-pulvĕro, 1. v. a. to reduce to powder: Naev. in Non. 95, 28.

dispunctio, ōnis, f. [*dispungo*] a settling or balancing of accounts: dispunctio concedenda creditoribus, Ulp. Dig. 42, 5, 15. Fig.: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitae, i. e. death, id. Testim. anim. 4.

dispunctor, ōris, m. [*id.*] an examiner, investigator: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.* [*dispungo*].

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *merc. t. t.* to examine, check or balance an account: dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*: nostram et Iulii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12. Fig.: dispunge et recense vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. vit. 7: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell. 1, 13: elogia sententiarum, to examine, weigh, Tert. Apol. 44: specialis medicinae dispuncta prophetia, tried, approved, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem coeptum, to bring to an end, id. adv. Jud. 9 ad *fin.*

disputābilis, e, adj. [*disputo*] that may be disputed, disputable: omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88 ad *fin.*

disputātiō, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a computing, calculating, considering: venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.* II. an arguing, disputing; and meton. an argument, debate: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Caes. B. G. 5, 30: Quint. 3, 6, 80.

disputātiō, ae, f. *dim.* [*disputatio*] a short discussion, trivial dispute: Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*

disputātor, ōris, m. [*disputo*] a disputant, an expounder (rare): disputator subtilis, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: suae artis unumquemque et auctorem et dis-

putatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 *init.*

disputātōrīē, adv. in the manner of disputants: Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

disputātrix, icis, f. [*disputo*] female disputant: fig.: etiam disputatrix virtus erit, Quint. 2, 20, 7.

dis-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cast or reckon up, to estimate, compute: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 55. II. In gen.: to weigh, examine, investigate, discuss: in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, id. Most. 1, 2, 4: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 ad *fin.*: neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*: de omni re in contrarias partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: ab his, qui contra disputant, id. Rep. 1, 3: non inscite ad ea disputat, id. Tusc. 3, 9: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. Rep. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: nunc utriusque disceptator eorum adest, age disputa, relate, tell, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 16: rem alicui, to state, id. Men. prol. 50: isti in eo disputant, contaminari non decere fabulas, maintain, Ter. Andr. prol. 15.

dis-quīro, 3. v. a. [*quaero*] to investigate: Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

disquīsitiō, ōnis, f. [*disquiro*] a (judicial) inquiry, investigation: Cic. Sull. 28, 79: Liv. 8, 23: Tac. A. 3, 60.

dis-rāro, 1. v. a. [*rarus*] to thin out, to make thin by cutting: Col. 1, 32, 4.

II. Meton. of nutriment: to thin, dilute: Coel. Aur. Acut. 7, 15.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dis-sēco, ūi, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut asunder, cut up, dissect: unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70: caput viperæ, id. 29, 4, 21: mures, id. 30, 9, 23: multos medios serra, Suet. Cal. 27.

dissectus, a, um, *Part.* [*disseco*].

disseminātiō, ōnis, f. [*dissemino*] a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating: evangelii, Tert. Fuga in persec. 6. In plur.: malevolorum, App. M. 11 ad *fin.*

dis-sēmīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to scatter seed; hence fig. to spread abroad, disseminate (rare): spargere ac disseminare, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: malum latius opinione, id. Cat. 4, 3 ad *fin.*: causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 *fin.*: cupidines populis, App. M. 5 *fin.*

dissensio, ōnis, f. [*dissentio*] difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord: inter homines de jure, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: animorum dissensio dissensionem facit, id. Agr. 2, 6: inter aliquos sine acerbitate dissensio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta, id. Sull. 21: civilis, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27. In plur.: Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: Caes. B. G. 6, 22 ad *fin.* Of things: utilium cum honestis, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20.

dissensus, a, um, *Part.* [*dissentio*].

dissensus, ūs, m. [*id.*] dissension, disagreement, discord: Virg. Aen. 11, 455: Stat. Theb. 10, 558: Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3.

dissentānĕus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] disagreeing, contrary, opp. to consentaneus: Cic. Part. Or. 2, 7.

dis-sentiō, si, sum, 4. v. n. (*opp. consentio*) to think otherwise, to dissent, disagree: constr. usually with ab; less freq. with inter, cum, the dat., or absol.: soles nonnunquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: ab his Marsi dissentire incipiunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, differ, Cic. Font. 9 ad *fin.*: ab reliquis malis moribus, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: ab hoc publico more, Quint. 1, 2, 2: a computatione, id. 1, 10, 35: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 6 ad *fin.*: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 18 ad *fin.*: se-

cum, Quint. 3, 11, 18: dissentire conditionibus foedis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 14: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, id. N. D. 1, 33 ad *fin.*: nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79. 2. Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: to be unlike, dissimilar, to differ: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. 11, 3, 67: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: orationi vita, Sen. Ep. 20. Rarely with a depend. sentence: Lucr. 4, 768. As a depon.: Coel. in Prisc. p. 801 P.

dissēpimentum, i, n. [*dissepio*] a partition: Fest. s. v. naucum.

dis-sēpio (dissep.), psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to hedge off, to separate, divide: aer dissepit colles, atque aëra montes, Lucr. 1, 998: vix ea limitibus dissepserat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69: tenui sane muro dissepuit id quod excipiunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

dissepio, ōnis, f. [*dissepio*] a partition: Vitruv. 2, 8 *fin.*

disseptus, i, n. [*disseptus*, dissepio] a barrier, partition: saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 952: also the diaphragm: quod ventrem et cetera intestina secerant, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 ad *fin.*

dissepto, a, um, *Part.* [*dissepio*].

dissērēnasco, avi, 3. v. n. *incep.* [*dissereno*] to clear up, grow clear: quum undique disserenasset, Liv. 39, 46.

dis-sērēno, 1. v. n. to be clear: si cacumina (montium) pura flent, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82.

dis-sēro, no perf., sītum, 3. v. a. to scatter seed, to sow: (lactuca) Caecilianense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in areolas, id. 11, 2, 30: dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144.

dis-sēro, rūi, rtum (*part. perf.* disserta, first used in Hier. in Jes. 4, 11: the class. word disertus is usu. considered as a *Part.* but v. disertus), 3. v. a. to fix in at certain distances, to set asunder: taleae pedem longae mediocribus intermissis spatii omnibus locis dissererantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.* II. Fig.: to examine, argue, discuss, treat of: with acc.: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Am. 1, 4: nihil de re, Tac. A. 1, 6: te permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio disseruisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: haec cum ipsis philosophis, ib. 1, 13, 57: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia dissererantur, id. Am. 10, 33: qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, ib. 4, 13: haec subtilius, ib. 5, 18: ea lege, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse, id. Rep. 1, 24: pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4: cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatus disseram, ib. 2, 27. With a relat. sentence: paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rempublicam habuerint, disserere, Sall. C. 5 *fin.* With acc. and *infin.*: malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105. With de: Scipio triduum disseruit de republica, id. Am. 4, 14: consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9. *Pass. impers.*: ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, id. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.* Also, super aliqua re (rare), Gell. 19, 1. *Absol.*: ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Am. 3, 11: in disserendo rudes, id. Rep. 1, 8: causa disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: ratio disserendi, id. Fat. 1: ars bene disserendi, id. de Or. 2, 38.

dis-serpo, 3. v. n. to creep about, to spread imperceptibly: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547.

dissertatio, ōnis, f. [d'iserto] *debating, a dissertation, disquisition* Plin. 10, 68, 87: Gell. 1, 2.

dissertator, ōris, m. [id.] *a dissu-
tant*: Prud. Apoth. 850.

disserto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [dissero] *to discuss, argue, debate, dispute, treat of*: ostentandi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 58: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69: haec atque talia, id. A. 12, 11: de aliqua re, ib. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. dissero, *ad init.*

dissidentia, ae, f. [dissideo] *diversity, contrariety*: rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23.

dis-sīdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. [sedeo] *to sit apart, to keep aloof, to be distant from*: quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, Virg. Aen. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turba proci Laus, Sen. Oed. 618: Sil. 7, 716. II. Fig.: *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*: constr. with *ab, cum, inter* and *pron.* reflect. or *absol.*: with *ab*: gentem dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6 fin.: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: ab ingenio matris, Ov. II. 7, 36. With *inter*: leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44. With *cum*: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 143: non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 12, 6, 15. With *dat.*: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18. *Absol.*: de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissidet, *he fell out with her*, Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 20: dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilae, *live at enmity*, Plin. 10, 74, 95: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, *were divided into two parties, that of Arminius and that of Segestes*, Tac. A. 1, 55. *Pass. impers.*: histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37.

2. Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: *to be unlike, different, to differ, disagree*: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: scriptum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165: si inaequalitate dissident (super-cilia), id. 11, 3, 79: si toga dissidet impur, *sits uneven*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24.

dissidium, ii, n. [dissideo] *dissension, disagreement, discord*: neque per vinum unquam ex me oritur dissidium in convivio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 59: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, Cic. Att. 1, 17. In plur.: id. Fin. 1, 13, 44.

dis-sīllo, ūl, 4. v. n. [salio] *to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart*: dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 492: silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29: mucro ictu dissiliuit, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: aera (sc. frigore), id. G. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: haec loca vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina dissiluisse ferunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 416: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: boves dissilire degustata buprestis fatentur, *burst open*, Plin. 22, 22, 36: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *ad fin.*: (vox) ubi dissiliuit semel in multas, *has broken up into many*, Lucr. 4, 607. Fig.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiliuit, *was dissolved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41.

dis-similis, e, adj. *unlike, dissimilar*: constr. with the *gen., dat., with*

atque, et, inter, or absol.: with *gen.*: (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 fin.: alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaue omni vita, ib. 34, 129: Sectani dissimilis sis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum dissimile, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: civis tui, id. Fam. 10, 6. With *dat.*: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, id. Brut. 56: quis homini dissimilis, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic iudicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49. With *atque or et*: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, &c. Liv. 5, 5 fin.: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59. With *inter*: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783: quum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, id. Brut. 83, 287. *Absol.*: dissimillimi motus, id. Rep. 1, 14: voces, ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles includere naturas propter coeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 fin. A rare constr.: actate et forma haud dissimili in dominum erat, *not unlike his master*, Tac. A. 2, 39.

dissimiliter, adv. *differently, in a different manner*: dissimiliter efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Liv. 27, 48.

dissimilitudo, inis, f. [dissimilis] *unlikeness, difference*: sing.: Cic. Am. 20, 74: Quint. 5, 2, 3: plur.: Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107, etc.

dissimulamentum, i, n. [dissimulo] *a dissembling, pretence*: App. Flor. no. 3, p. 341.

dissimulanter, adv. *dissemblingly, secretly, etc.*: non aperte nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: Liv. 40, 23: Ov. H. 20, 130. *Comp. and Sup.* do not occur.

dissimulantia, ae, f. [dissimulo] *a dissembling*: ironia dissimulantiaque, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissimulatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a dissembling, disguising, dissimulation*: Cic. Off. 3, 15: Quint. 6, 3, 85: Nero veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac. A. 13, 25. 2. *Esp. the Socratic εἰρωπεία*: Cic. Acad. 2, 5 *ad fin.* II. *negligence, carelessness*: Veg. Vet. 6 prooem. § 1.

dissimulātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a dissembler, concealer*: Sall. C. 5: Tac. H. 2, 56: Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9.

dis-simūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise, to hide, keep secret*. With *acc.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegā, Cic. Att. 1, 18: bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum indicat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: haec dissimulare et occultare, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, Quint. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: metum, id. Od. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. M. 13, 163: se, *to assume another form*, ib. 2, 731: deum, *concealing his divinity*, id. H. 4, 56: dissimulata deam, id. F. 6, 507: virum veste longa (Achilles), id. A. A. 1, 590. With *acc. and infin.*: dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 54: Cic. Att. 8, 1 fin.: Suet. Caes. 10. With *a relat. clause*: nec iudices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7: Virg. Aen. 4, 291. With *quasi*: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 2. *Absol.*: plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! ib. 2, 5, 53: Cic. Off. 3, 30, 108: Hor. S. 1, 9, 66. With *de*:

dissimulare de conjuratione, Sall. C. 47: de conditione sua, Paul. Dig. 40, 13, 1. *to leave unnoticed, to neglect*: damnosam curationem, Veg. 1 prooem. § 5.

dissipābilis, e, adj. [dissipo] *that may be scattered or dispersed*: ignis et aer, Cic. N. D. 3, 12 *ad fin.*

dissipatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a scattering, dispersing*: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4. II. *destruction, annihilation*: interitus et dissipatio corporum, id. N. D. 1, 25 fin.: praedae, *plundering*, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10. As a rhetor. figure: id. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

dissipator, ōris, m. [id.] *a disperser, destroyer*: Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dis-sīpo (dissupo), avi, atum (*part. perf. in tmesis*; disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652) i. v. a. *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse*: claras scintillas dissipat ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5: dissipat in corpus sese cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 351: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. Manil. 9: ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. II. *Milit. t. t. to disperse, rout, put to flight*: phalangem, Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 fin.: aciem, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: classem, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: omnes copias, Flor. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4: Punici exercitus ex dissipata passim fuga reliquiae, Liv. 28, 20: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59. III. *Medic. t. t. like discutere, to disperse, dissipate morbid matter*: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263.

IV. *to demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate*: statuum deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: turres, Vitruv. 1, 5: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: alii animum statim dissipari, alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: a maioribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6. V. Fig.: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Or. 71, 235: and of the speaker himself: (Curio) quum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, id. Brut. 59 fin.: famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: quum homines lauti et urbani sermones huiusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 1, 6 *ad fin.*: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3: dissipat Evius curas edaces, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, *disturbs, interrupts*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57. [Root SIP or SUP: Festus (s. v. supat) says, supat significat jacit; unde dissipat, disjicit, et obsipat, objicit, et insipat, insipit. Prob. same root as Sans. kship (throw, send), the initial guttural being dropped.]

dissitus, a, um, Part. [dissero].

dis-sītus, a, um, adj. *lying apart, remote (opp. assitus)*: femora, & q. divaricata, App. Met. 7, p. 198.

dissociābilis, e, adj. [dissocio] *Act.: separating, dividing*: oceanus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22. 2. *Pass. that cannot be united, incompatible*: res olim dissociabiles miscere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 238.

dissociālis, e, adj. [id.] *irreconcilable, repugnant*: Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dis-sōcio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a separation*: Plin. 6, 1, 1: Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sōcio, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite*: artas dissociare partes, Lucr. 3, 810: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: montes opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32. II. Fig.: *to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance*: morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Am. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2: barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 fin.: populum armis civilibus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2, 12: disertos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72: excidium (Teneris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, Tac. A. 13, 56.

dissolūbilis, e, adj. [dissolvo] *that may be dissolved or separated*: dissolubile et dividuum mortale omne animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, ib. 1, 8, 20. Comp.: mutabilis et dissolubilis, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissolūtē, adv. *loosely, unconnectedly*: dissolute dicere, demptis conjunctionibus, *without connecting particles*, Cic. Or. 39, 135. II. *negligently, carelessly*: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, id. Att. 14, 13 fin.: vendere decumas, id. Verr. 3, 39 fin.: factum aliquid, ib. 5, 8.

dissolūtio, ōnis, f. [dissolvo] *a breaking up, a loosening, dissolving, destroying, dissolution*: navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: stomachi, looseness, Plin. 20, 22, 91.

II. Fig.: *an abolishing, a destruction*: legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 9: iraperii, Tac. A. 13, 30. 2. *a reply, refutation*: criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3: Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4. 3. *Of discourse: want of connection, disconnection*: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21: Quint. 9, 3, 50.

4. *Of character: weakness, effeminacy, frivolity, dissoluteness*: si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (sc. vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: judiciorum, id. Verr. 4, 59 fin.: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 ad fin.: animorum, id. Cons. sap. 4.

dissolutor, ōris, m. [id.] *a destroyer*: sepulcrorum, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

dissolūtrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who destroys*: mors corporis dissolutrix, Tert. Anim. 42.

dissolūtum, i, n. [id.] *in rhet.: want of connecting particles*, i. q. ἀσύνδετον: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

dissolūtus, a, um, Part. [dissolvo].

II. Adj.: *Of style: loose, unconnected*, alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat: alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. Or. 57 ad fin.: Quint. 2, 11, 7. 2. *Of character: lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute*: negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis reipublicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: dissolutus in praetermittendo, id. Verr. 5, 3 fin.: opp. vehemens, ib. 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, ib. 3, 56: quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, id. Quint. 11, 38: mens luxu dissoluta, Tac. A. 15, 49 fin.: consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9: mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: libelli multo dissolutiones ipsa actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5, praef.

dis-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. *to unloose, untie, disunite, separate, dissolve, break up, destroy*: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincula relaxant, Lucr. 6, 336: contextum, id. 1, 244: ornatas copias, Tib. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin.

28, 7, 23: nubila solis calore, Lucr. 6, 514: sol glaciem dissolvit, id. 6, 963: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11: stomachum, *to relax*, Plin. 20, 23, 96: illa sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: resinam omnem oleo, Plin. 14, 20, 25: cohortem Germanorum, Suet. Galb. 12. 2. *Of persons: to release, disengage*: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 54: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 99.

II. Mercant. t. t. *to pay, discharge*: aes alienum praediis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: nomen, *to pay off a debt*, id. Planc. 28: Roscio omne quod debuit dissolvit, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: poenam sine mutatione et sine versura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: dissolvere et compensare damna, id. Verr. 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 ad fin. Reflect. of persons: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free themselves from debt*, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

III. In medic., *like digerere, discutere, to discuss, dissipate morbid matter*: Plin. 20, 12, 48: id. 24, 6, 24. IV. Fig.: *to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy, remove*: utilitas si amicitias conglutinet eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Am. 9, 32: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8: perjuriam, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113: religiones, Liv. 40, 29: leges, acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 fin.: judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 fin.: hoc interdictum, id. Caccin. 14, 40: argentariam, ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 ad fin.: rempublicam, Liv. 5, 6 ad fin.: severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5: mors cuncta mortalium mala dissolvit, Sall. C. 51: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. J. 17. 2. In rhet. *to refute, answer*: criminatio tota dissoluta est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4, prooem. § 6: Cic. de Or. 2, 38: Tac. A. 13, 21.

dissōnantia, ae, f. [dissono] *dissonance, discordance*: Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 2, 21.

dis-sōno, i. v. n. *to disagree in sound, to be dissonant* (rare): dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr. 5, 8. Fig.: *to disagree, differ*: an universa hujus temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3.

dis-sōnus, a, um, adj. opp. to consonus: *dissonant, discordant, confused*: chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4: clamores, Liv. 4, 28: congruens clamor a Romanis; dissonae illis voces, id. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, *making a dissonant sound*, Plin. 2, 43, 43.

II. In gen. *disagreeing, different*: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18: lingua agmina, Sil. 16, 19: diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56: ora vulgi, Lucan. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 23, 6: venustas, Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15: carmina, i. e. in elegiac measure, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 114: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8.

III. Fig.: *discordant, jarring*: collidens dissona corda seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

dis-sors, rtis, adj. [sors] *of a different fate, not shared with others*: ab omni milite dissors gloria, unshared, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.

dis-suādēo, si, sum, 2. v. a. *to advise against, dissuade*: quis enim unquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: legem, Vell. 2, 32: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26: qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuasit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101: de captivis dissuasurus, ib. 3, 30, 110: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiat, C. Gracch. in Gell. 11, 10: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuasit, Quint. 2, 8, 7. Absol.: (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tri-

bunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasurus, Cic. Am. 25, 96: Caes. B. G. 7, 15 fin.: Impers. pass.: quod dissuadet placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44.

dissuāsio, ōnis, f. [dissuadeo] *an advising against, a dissuasion* (rare): rogationis ejus, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: opp. suasio, Auct. Her. 1, 2. In plur.: Sen. Ep. 94 med.

dissuāsor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who advises against* (rare): Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261: Liv. 2, 41.

dissuāvior, i. v. a. dep. *to kiss ardently*: Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 fin.

dissulcus porcus dicitur, quum in cervice setas dividit, Fest. s. v.

dissulto, i. v. n. freq. [dissilio] *to leap apart, to fly or burst asunder*: dissultant ripae, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: tanti crepitus, ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrinque, Plin. 37, 4, 15: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607.

dis-sō, no perf., ūtum, 3. v. a. lit. *to unstitch, rip open*; hence in gen., *to open, to dissolve by degrees* (rare): sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 59. Fig.: amicitias magis decere censent sapientes sensim dissuere quam repente praecidero, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: id. Am. 21, 76.

dissupo, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, Part. [dissuo].

dis-tābesco, būi, 3. v. incomp. *to consume or melt away*: distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24: suspirium in aqua, Veg. 1, 11, 13. Fig.: in quantas iniquitates distabit! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet (distisum, acc. to Fest. s. v.) 2. v. impers. *to tire of, disgust with* (rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantiā ac, f. [disto] lit.: *a standing apart: distance, remoteness*: a longissimis distantiae suae (sc. Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12 fin. II. Fig.: *difference, diversity*: inter eos morum studiorumque, Cic. Am. 20, 74: calor, Quint. 7, 10, 10: conditionis, id. 5, 10, 26. In plur.: coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26.

distendo, (and distenno) di, tum (sum, Auct. B. Alex. 45), 3. v. a. *to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend*: distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: Tityos novem jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: brachia, ib. 4, 491: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 fin.: aciem, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. 34, 29: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2: in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28: atramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 114: pontem in agros, Lucan. 4, 140.

II. Meton. *to swell out, distend, i. e. to fill*: ventres, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 19: ubera cytiso, Virg. E. 9, 31: capellas lacte, ib. 7, 3: ducem (i. e. bovem) denso pingui, id. G. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. Aen. 1, 433: horrea plena spiciis, Tib. 2, 5, 84. 2. *to torture by distension*: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62. III. Fig.: *velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, to divide*, Liv. 27, 40: curam villicae, Col. 12, 46, 1: sedulitatem villici, id. 1, 6, 8: animos, *distracted, perplexed*, Liv. 9, 12 fin.

distenno, v. distendo, ad init.

distensus, a, um, v. distendo, ad init.

distentiō, ōnis, f. [distendo] *a stretching out, distension* (rare): Cels. 2, 4: Scrib. Comp. 89.

stentus, a, um, Part. [distendo].

II. Adj.: *filled, full*: distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33: ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: distentius uber, id. S. 1, 1, 110.

distentus, a, um, Part. [distineo].

II. Adj.: *engaged, busy*: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: te distentissimum esse qua de Bathrotia, qua de Bruto, id. Att. 15, 18: in opere, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8 fin.: tempus distentum impeditumque, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Comp. and Adv. appear not to occur.

distentus, *as, m.* [distendo] *a swelling out, distension*: sufflatae cutis distentus, Plin. 8, 38, 58.

disternātor, *ōris, m.* [disternō] *a divider*: App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termīno, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to separate by a boundary, to divide* (rare): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disternat unum, Cic. Arat. 94: Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disternat, id. 12, 21, 45: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Lucan. 1, 216.

dis-termīnus, *a, um, adj.* *separated, divided*: Sil. 5, 399.

di-sterno, *3. v. a.* *to spread out*: lectum, *to make*, App. M. 10, p. 256.

dis-tēro, *trīvi, 3. v. a.* *to bruise or grind to pieces*: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75. Fig.: eum clunibus basisque, Petr. 24, 4.

distichon, *i, n.* *a poem of two verses, a distich*: Mart. 8, 29: Suet. Caes. 51.

distichus, *a, um, adj.* = *δίστιχος*, *consisting of two rows*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16. II. Subst.: distichum, *i, n.* *a building of two stories*: Inscr. Fabrett. p. 627, no. 234.

di-stimūlo, *i. v. a.* *to goad through*: Fig.: bona, *to waste, consume*: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30.

distinctē, *adv.* *distinctly, clearly*: articulatione distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88: in the Comp.: enuntiare, id. Ep. 7, 13. II. *decorously, handsomely*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminare et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

distinctio, *ōnis, f.* [distinguo] *a distinguishing, distinction*: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci, id. Off. 1, 29 ad fin.: justorum injustorumque, id. Leg. 2, 5 fin.: veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 fin.: quaestio, Quint. 4, 5, 6. 2. Meton.: *a difference*: causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19: volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13: quae distinctio sit inter ea quae gignantur, et ea quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Tim. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Acad. 2, 15 fin. II. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a separation, division, in discourse*: also, *a mark of separation, a stop or point*: Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: Quint. 1, 5, 27: distinctio est silentii nota, Diom. p. 432 P. 2. *a figure of speech: a distinction between the same word repeated in a different sense, or between two allied words* = *παράδιαστολή* (distinctio) qua similia discernuntur: quum te pro astuto sapientem appelles, pro confidente fortem, pro illiberali diligentem, Quint. 9, 3, 65: ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206. Also, *opposition; antithesis*: as, odit populus Rom. privatum luxuriam, publicam magnificentiam diligit, Quint. 9, 3, 82. III. *a setting off, garnishing, an ornament*: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulcritudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: distinctio honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who distinguishes*: Amm. 22, 3.

distinctus, *a, um, Part.* [distinguo].

II. Adj.: *separate, distinct*: urbs delubris distincta spatiiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vell. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42. Of style: *properly divided*: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35. 2. *decorated, adorned*: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: coelum astris distinctum et ornatum, id. N. D. 2, 37 ad fin.: herbae innumeris floribus, Ov. M. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19. Fig.: distincti dignitatis gradus, Cic. Rep. 1, 27 fin.: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or.

1, 12: nihil est illo vitae genere distinctius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 fin.

distinctus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a distinguishing, distinction, a difference* (rare): animal et ore ac distinctu pinarum a ceteris avibus diversum, Tac. A. 6, 28: Stat. S. 1, 5, 41.

dis-tinēo, *tinūi, tentum, 2. v. a.* [teneo] *to hold or keep asunder, to separate, divide*: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: mare, quod late terrarum distinct oras, Lucr. 5, 204: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 69: quem Notus spatio longius annuo dulci distinct a domo, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 12. II. Fig.: of the mind: *to divide, distract, perplex*: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Planc. 33: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16: unanimes, id. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distine rege, id. 44, 20. III. Milit. t. t.: *to prevent uniting or acting together*: legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: manus hostium, ib. 2, 5: copias Caesaris, id. B. C. 3, 44: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32. Hence,

2. Fig.: *to prevent the concentration of thought, to distract*: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 fin.: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12. 3. In gen.: *to hinder, prevent*: pacem, Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 28: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: rem, Liv. 37, 12.

di-stinguo, *nxi, nctum, 3. v. a.* Lit.: *to mark off*: hence, *to separate, divide, part*: unus inclusum numero distinxit eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, *to arrange*, Sen. Troad. 884: caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284. II. Fig.: *to distinguish, discriminate*: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: servos numero, id. Caecin. 20: cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 fin.: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus iudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40: artificem ab inscio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: simiarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80. Pass. Impers.: *quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26: malus arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nuntiatum Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38. III. In rhetor. and gramm.: *to mark the pauses, to punctuate*: puer ut sciat quo loco versum distinguere, Quint. 1, 8, 1: eam (orationem) distinguant atque concident, id. 11, 2, 27: incidit has (voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 (cf. distinctio, II.) IV. *to set off, decorate, adorn*: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 11: ponia vario colore, Ov. Nux. 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573. Fig.: *rationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: coenam comoedis, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

distisum, *v. distaedet.*

di-sto, *no perf. nor perf. part., i. n.* *to stand apart, to be separate, distant*: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, ib. 7, 72: multum sidera inter se distant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8: (imago) distare a speculo videtur, Lucr. 4, 289: castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: quum tanto Phrygia Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 62. 2. Of time: non multum aetate

distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, ib. § 11: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distant tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24. II. Fig.: of quality: *to differ, be different*: ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14: quia res differabant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? id. Or. 10, 34: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: paulum sepulchrae distat inertiae celata virtus, id. Od. 4, 9, 29: quid distent aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: exactis minimum distantia, ib. 2, 1, 72: enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7. Impers.: distat, sumasne pudenter an rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torquēo, *torsi, tortum, 2. v. a.* *to turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare): os, Ter. Fun. 4, 4, 3: ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9. II. Meton.: *to torment, torture*: Sen. Ben. 7, 19: Suet. Dom. 10. Fig.: quem repulsa distorqueat, Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2.

distortio, *ōnis, f.* [distorqueo] *a distorting, contortion*: membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, *a, um, Part.* [distorqueo]. II. Adj.: *distorted, misshapen, deformed*: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: vultus, Quint. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic. Mur. 29, 61. Fig.: *genus enuntiandi distortius, more perverse, unseemly*, id. Fat. 8 fin. Adv. does not occur.

distractio, *ōnis, f.* [distracho] *a pulling asunder, dividing, separating*: humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 ad fin.: harum voluptatum distractio, disidium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68. II. *a selling piecemeal or by retail*: fundi, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, ib. 14, 3, 5, § 12. III. Fig.: *dissension, discord*: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: civium, Varr. in Non. 287, 15.

distractor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a retailer*: argenti, *a money-changer*, Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27.

distractus, *a, um, Part.* [distracho]. II. Adj.: *divided* (rare): et divisor inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 692.

2. Fig.: *distracted, perplexed*: distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Vell. 2, 114 (dub.). Adv. does not occur.

distractus, *ūs, m.* [distracho] *the dissolution of a contract, opp. to contractus*: Just. Inst. 4, 28, § 6.

dis-trāho, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* *to drag or pull asunder, tear in pieces; to separate forcibly, divide*: corpus quod dirimi distrahi non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: exanimor, feror, difforor, distrahor, diripior, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. in Non. 287, 22: corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 ad fin.: turbatis distractus equis, Virg. Aen. 7, 767: quae (materia) neque perumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 fin.: vallum, Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem jus distrahi paterentur, *to be broken up*, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Taurus mons medium distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27. II. Mercant. t. t.: *to sell in parcels, to retail*: cōmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16: instrumentum, id. Cal. 39: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17: fundum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: bona venum, Gell. 20, 1. III. Fig.: *to distract, perplex; cause to dissent, set at variance*: qui haec natura cohacrentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Off. 3, 11: distrahitur in deliberando ani-

mus, ib. 1, 3, 9: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, Tac. A. 2, 40: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolum, Cic. de Or. 1, 59: sic distrahantur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, id. Tusc. 5, 25 *ad fin.*: respublica distracta lucrataque, Liv. 2, 57: quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2: rem, *to frustrate*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: controversias, i. e. dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: voces, *to leave a hiatus* (opp. contrahere), id. Or. 45: qua ipse fuma distraheretur, *would be assailed*, Tac. A. 3, 10. **IV.** *to draw away, to separate, remove*: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Heec. 3, 5, 42. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Of persons: *to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 10: coupled with divellere, id. Plane. 42, 102.

dis-tribūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to divide, distribute*: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, id. Rep. 2, 22: copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: milites circum familiares conventus Campaniae, id. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *ad fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. 42, 67: legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *allotted to them*, Cic. Att. 7, 14: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus distribuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39: pecuniam in iudices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: ex captivis toto exercitu capita singula distribuit, ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Poenorum arma inter suos, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 12. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70. **2.** Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: Quint. 9, 3, 93: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42: Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

distribūtē, adv. *orderly, methodically* (rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59.

distribūtio, ōis, f. [distribuo] a *division, distribution*: invidiae et criminum, Cic. Clu. 1: coeli, id. Div. 2, 20: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1. In plur.: ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumve partes, Cic. Part. 2 *ad fin.*—As a fig. of speech: id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Auct. Her. 4, 35. In architect.: Vitruv. 1, 2 *ad fin.*

distribūtor, ōis, m. [id.] a *distributor*: App. Trismeg. p. 92.

distribūtus, a, um, Part. [distribuo].

districtē, adv. *strictly, severely*: Plin. Ep. 9, 21. Comp. Tert. Idol. 5.

districtum, adv. *strictly*: innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.

districtio, ōis, f. [distingo] a *hindrance, difficulty*: Paul. Dig. 4, 8, 16.

districtus, a, um, Part. [distingo]. **II.** Adj.: (as stringo means to hold fast or grasp, districtus means held by several things so as to be unable to turn one way or another [v. Long's Cic. 1, 59]; hence) *distracted, occupied, engaged, busy*: iudicio districtus

atque obligatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. beat. 16 *fin.*: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: ancipiti contentione, id. Manil. 4, 9: Hor. S. 2, 8, 68: imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12. Comp.: nunquam me a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

2. strict, severe: districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: feneratorix, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6.

trīgilla me, περίφυσόν με, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to hold or draw in different directions, to stretch out* (rare): radiis rotarum districti pendent, Virg. Aen. 6, 616.—Poet.: (canum) longe alio sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr. 5, 1064. **II.** *to detain, to hinder, occupy, engage*: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13: urbem (i. e. Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3: distringor officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune*, id. Pan. 94. Of abstr. objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, *would be disturbed*, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 1.

dis-trunco, 1. v. a. *to cut asunder*: aliquem medium, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 53. **disturbatio**, ōis, f. [disturbo] *destruction*: Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11. **dis-turbo**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb*: vidistis contentem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33 *ad fin.*: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: Auster freta, Sen. Hippol. 1012. **II.** *to demolish, destroy*: aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38. **III.** Fig.: *to frustrate, thwart, ruin*: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitae societatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: disturbare atque pervertere legem, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: iudicium (coupled with tollere), id. Sull. 5, 15: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11.

disyllābus, a, um, adj. = *disyllabos*, *disyllabic*: Quint. 1, 5, 31: Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P.

ditātor, ōis, m. [dito] *one that enriches*: Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

ditescō, 3. v. n. *incept.* [dit-stem of dis, v. dives] *to grow rich* (a poet. word): Lucr. 4, 1249: Hor. S. 2, 5, 10.

dithyrambicus, a, um, adj. = *dithyrambos*, *dithyrambic*: poema, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 1.

dithyrambus, 1. m. = *dithyrambos*, a *dithyramb, dithyrambic poem* (in honour of Bacchus): Cic. Or. 3, 48, 185: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.

ditio (incorrectly written dicio), ōis, f. (occurs only in the gen., dat., acc., and abl. sing.), *dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power*: Gen.: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae ditionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53: Commagenem, ditionis regiae usque ad id tempus, Suet. Vesp. 8: Tyros mare ditionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *ad fin.* Dat.: regionem ditioni ejus adiecit, id. 4, 1: subiecit ditioni suae hostes, Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 10: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5. Acc.: dedunt se, urbem et liberos in ditionem atque in arbitrium Thebano populo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 103: omnia in ditionem radere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.*: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr.

1, 21: Illegates in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2: voluntate concedere in ditionem, Liv. 30, 7: in ditionem venire, id. 32, 31: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66. Abl.: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac ditione sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in ditione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: terras omni ditione tenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 236: ditione premere aliquos, ib. 7, 737. **2.** Of civil and private authority: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall. C. 20: provincias, regna, decemvirum ditioni, iudicio potestatiue permissa esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 15: sub ditione ejus magistratus (sc. censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, id. Verr. 1, 38: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae ditioni subicere, Gell. 5, 19.

ditius, adv. *more richly or splendidly* (rare): Stat. S. 1, 5, 31. Sup.: ditissime, App. de deo Socrat. *fin.*

ditō, avi (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. in Gell. 14, 1), 1. v. a. [dis=dives] *to enrich*: socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54: me benignitas tua ditavit, Hor. Epod. 1, 32. Reflect.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57. Of things: iter stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57.

ditrochaeus, 1. m. = *διτροχαιος*, a *double trochee*: Don. p. 1739 P.

diū, adv. [old abl. of dies] *by day* (in this sense only with noctu, and rare): noctuque et diu, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 5: noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. fragm. in Char. p. 185 P. **II.** *a long time, a long while, long*: nimis diu et longam loquor, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 21: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: multum diuque, id. Sen. 3: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1: diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 73: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos, semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: diu princeps oratorum, aliquando aemulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 100: eo, quo jam diu sum iudicatus, id. Men. 1, 1, 20: diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: Ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quoniam, o di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69: non diu apud hunc servies, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 65: haud diu, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67. Comp.: nolo te jactari diutius, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50: Cic. Am. 27, 104. In the historians freq. *longer, too long*, without any comparison: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: se diutius duci intellexit, ib. 1, 16: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39: Tac. H. 1, 9. Sup.: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. Am. 1, 4: Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Suet. Vit. 14: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1. **III.** *long since, a great while ago*: scelus, inquam, factum est jam diu antiquum et vetus, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 45: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1: Cic. Att. 1, 19: is ex Anactorio huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago*, Pl. Poen. prol. 94: jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 3: with postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41: with quod, id. Amph. 1, 1, 146.

IV. In Mela freq. of place: a long way: Italia inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 1: id. 1, 2, 3. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II, pp. 285-291.)

1, 21: Illegates in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2: voluntate concedere in ditionem, Liv. 30, 7: in ditionem venire, id. 32, 31: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66. Abl.: sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac ditione sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in ditione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: terras omni ditione tenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 236: ditione premere aliquos, ib. 7, 737. **2.** Of civil and private authority: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam respublica in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall. C. 20: provincias, regna, decemvirum ditioni, iudicio potestatiue permissa esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 15: sub ditione ejus magistratus (sc. censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, id. Verr. 1, 38: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae ditioni subicere, Gell. 5, 19.

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diureticus, a, um, adj. = διουρητικός, *that promotes the secretion of urine*, diuretic: Pall. Oct. 14, 3: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 117.

diurnalis, e, ημεροκόμος, *diurnal*: Gloss. Lat. Gr. (Hence It. *giornale*; Fr. *journal*).

diurnus, us, ii, m. [diurnus] a *diary-keeper, journalist*: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8.

diurno, i. v. n. [contr. from diuturno] *to last long, exist long*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

diurnus, a, um, adj. [dies] *pertaining to a day, daily*: mercede diurna conductum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17: aetatis fata diurna, *of only one day*, Ov. H. 6, 36: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta conferrent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, journal*, Suet. Caes. 20: Tac. A. 13, 31: commentarii, Suet. Aug. 64: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. Subst.: diurna, orum, n. plu.: populi Romani, ib. 16, 22: in the sing. diurnum, i, n.: Juv. 6, 483: cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv. 4, 12 ad fin.: victus, Suet. Ner. 36 fin. Subst.: diurnum, i, n. (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep. 80: Suet. Ner. 35. II. *by day, the day's* (opp. nocturnus): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id. de Sen. 23, 82: Caes. B. G. 1, 38 fin.: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: lumen diurnum, Lucr. 4, 458: stella, *the morning-star*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, *the chariot of the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 630: ignes, ib. 7, 192: nitor, id. H. 18, 78: actus, *the day's business*, Suet. Aug. 78. (Hence It. *giorno*; Fr. *jour*.)

dius, a, um, v. divus.

diuscūlō, adv. [diu] *a little while*: Aug. Trinit. 11, 2.

diūtīnē, adv. *long, a long time*: diūtīnē uti, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

diūtīnus, a, um, adj. [diu] *lasting, long*: (supplicium) longum diūtīnumque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 28: mansiones Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8: laetatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 fin.: militia, Liv. 5, 11: pax, id. 6, 33: morbus, Suet. Cal. 1. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

diūtius and **diūtissimē**, v. diu.

diūtūlē, adv. [diu] *a little while a short time*: Gell. 5, 10.

diūtūrnē, adv. *a long time, long*: Sid. Ep. 2.

diūtūrnitas, ātis, f. [diuturnus] *length of time, long duration*. With gen.: temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: imperii, id. Manil. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: oppugnationis, id. B. C. 3, 9: memoriae, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: reipublicae, id. Rep. 2, 14 fin. Absol.: id. de Sen. 11 fin.: id. Fin. 1, 12, 40.

diūtūrnus, a, um, adj. [diu] *of long duration, lasting, long*: quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, quid cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: gloria, opp. aeterna, ib. 6, 21: usus, id. Am. 22 fin.: bellum, id. Manil. 12 fin.: quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Caes. B. C. 2, 45 ad fin.: obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 352: mala, id. Tr. 4, 6, 50: status reipublicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. Comp.: equae, *longer-lived*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: filia, Ov. F. 6, 219: molestiae, *of longer duration*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13: impunitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56. Sup. does not occur.

diva, ae, v. divus.

di-vāgor, i. v. n. dep. *to wander about*: huc illuc, Lact. 4, 3 ad fin.

divālis, e, adj. [divus] *divine* (very rare): nomen, Spartian. Carac. 11 fin.

II. *imperial*: constitutiones, Just. Cod. praef. de emend. no. 4.

di-vārico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (rare): hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. Symb. 5, 252: pedibus, Amm. 22, 11. II. Neutr.: *to be spread out, splayed*: cufus ungulae divaricent, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

di-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. *to*

pluck or pull asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently: res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic. Off. 3, 18 fin.: corpus et unctis spargere, Virg. Aen. 4, 600: corpus, Ov. M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 877: membra, id. Tr. 3, 9, 27: nodos manibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: puenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 6, 203: moenia mundi, id. 6, 122: vulnus suis manibus, *to tear open*, Auct. B. Afr. 88. Fig.: commoda civium, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 42 188: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *be destroyed*, id. Quint. 6, 25: amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6: amorem querimonis, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted*, Cic. Planc. 33. II. *to tear away, separate, remove*: ab his membra divelli ac distrahi, id. Sull. 20 ad fin.: aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C. 51: aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Aen. 8, 568: Dama lin adultero, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 19: me nec Gyges divellet unquam, ib. 2, 17, 15. Fig.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16. Of persons: *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, id. Planc. 42, 102.

di-vendo, no perf., ditum, 3. v. a. *to sell piecemeal, in different parcels* (rare): bona, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: Tac. A. 6, 17: praedam, Liv. 1, 53: id. 21, 21.

di-verbēro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. lit.: *to whip asunder*: hence, *to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide*: res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223: aërias undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 503: umbras ferro, ib. 6, 294: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4. 2. *to cudgel soundly*: servum, Lact. 2, 7 ad fin.

di-verbūm, il, n. [verbum] *the dialogue of a comedy*, Liv. 7, 2: Petr. 64, 2.

di-vergiūm, il, n. [vergo] lit.: *turning in different directions*: aquarum, *watershed*, Sic. Fl. p. 24, ed. Goes.: cf. divortium.

diversē (divorse) adv. *different ways, hither and thither, differently* (rare): curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, Auct. B. Afr. 40 fin.: pauci paulo diversius conciderant, Sall. C. 61: multifariam diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb. 19: ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50: diversissime affici, Suet. Tib. 66.

diversī-cōlor, ōris, adj. [diversus color] *of various colours, particoloured*: unda, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 6.

diversitas, ātis, f. [diversus] *contrariety, contradiction, disagreement*: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. G. 15: inter exercitum Imperatoremque, id. H. 1, 62: auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: inter medicos, id. 20, 5, 19. II. *diversity, difference*: tanta linguae diversitas per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, id. 10, 5, 10: ingeniorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30 fin.: consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76.

diversōrium, v. dēversōrium.

diversus (divorsus) a, um, Part. [diverto]. II. Adj.: *turned different ways, opposite, contrary*: distennite hominem divorsum et dispennite, Pl. Mil. 5, 14: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestrae, *opposite each other*, Prop. 1, 3, 31: ripa, Sil. 1, 264: iter a proposito diversum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: diverso ab ea regione itinere, ib. 3, 41: diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 25: diversam aciem constituit, id. B. C. 1, 40: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *the two polar circles*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 (13): diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60: procurentibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11: in diversum flectere, Min. 11, 45, 101: binas per diversum coassationes substernere, *crosswise*, id. 36, 25, 62. Fig.: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque con-

flatum, Cic. Coel. 5 fin.: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75: pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C. 5: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 5: diversi imperatoribus (sc. Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell. 1, 13: dividere bona diversis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 114. Comp.: diversius, Lucr. 3, 803. Sup.: nae illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J. 85. 2. *inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions*: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Acad. 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv. 32, 38: acies, Tac. A. 13, 57: factio, Suet. Caes. 20: partes, id. Caes. 1: diversi ordiuntur, Tac. A. 2, 10: subsellia, *of the opponents*, Quint. 11, 3, 133: minnere invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, id. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore auno an hoc facta sit in diversum auctores trahunt, Liv. 25, 11 fin.: consistentis ex diverso patroni, *on the opposite side*, Quint. 4, 1, 42: Tac. A. 13, 40: alii e diverso, *on the contrary*, Suet. Caes. 86. 3. *apart, separate*: diversae state Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14: diversi pugnabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8: age diversos et disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33 fin.: qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluent, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 fin.: in locis distinctissimis maximeque diversis, id. Manil. 4: diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 fin.: proelium, *fought in different places*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various individuals*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: diverso terrarum distineri, remoteness, Tac. A. 3, 59: nostri per diversum iere, *by a different way*, ib. 15, 15. 4. Fig.: *different, unlike*: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et stium, Cic. Manil. 10 fin.: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33: diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cat. 2, 5: oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34: ut par ingenio, ita motum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: a proposito ratione diversum, Cic. Brut. 90: ab his longe diversae literae, Sall. C. 34 fin.: huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, Quint. 3, 6, 32: diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quaedam, Plin. 10, 12, 15: eruca diversae est, quam lactuca, naturae, id. 19, 8, 44.

di-verto (vorto) ti, sum, 3. v. n. *to turn or go different ways, to part, separate* (in the verb fin. very rare): (uxor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, *has left her husband*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 30: of divorce: si uxor a legato diverterit, Papin. ib. 5, 1, 42: nullis matrimonii divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3. II. Fig.: *to differ*: divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 22.

dives, Itis (also dis, dite), adj. (the nom. and acc. of the neutr. plur. do not occur: abl. sing. usually divite: also diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3: id. 7, 29, 30), rich: ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 7: pauperemque dives me petit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: quem enim intelligimus divitem? opinor cui tanta possessio est ut ad liberaliter vivendum facile contentus sit, Cic. Parad. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi, divites, id. Mur. 29 ad fin. With abl.: Fufidius dives agris, dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: pecore et multa tellure, id. Epod. 15, 19: antiquo censu, id. S. 2, 3, 169: bubus, Ov. M. 15, 12: dote, id. H. 11, 100: dives ab omni armento, Val. Fl. 6, 204. With gen.: dives pecoris nivi, Virg. E. 2, 20: opuma

id. G. 2, 468: armenti, Ov. H. 9, 91: equum, picta vestis et auri, Virg. Aen. 9, 26: artium, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5. **II.** Meton. of things: *rich, sumptuous, splendid, precious*: animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44: Capua, Virg. G. 2, 224: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 268: ager, Virg. Aen. 7, 262: ramus, ib. 6, 195: mensae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A. P. 409: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28: Africa triumphis, Virg. Aen. 4, 38: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307: dives opis natura suae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74. **III.** The form, *dis, neutr. dīte* (chiefly poet.; not in prose till the Aug. per.): *dis quidem esses*, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: *dīte solum*, Val. Fl. 2, 296: *hujus dītis aedes*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42: *dītis domus*, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: *dīti placitura magistro*, Tib. 2, 5, 35: *dītem hostem*, Liv. 9, 40: *dīti de pectore*, Lucr. 1, 414: *in dīti domo*, Liv. 42, 34: *quam estis maxime potentes, dītes, fortunati*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57: *delubra dītia donis*, Ov. M. 2, 77: *opulenta ac dītia stipendia*, Liv. 21, 43: *dītes familiae nobilitas*, Tac. A. 3, 55: *pectora dītum*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 649: *regem dītum Mycenarum*, Auson. Grat. act. 59: *dītibz indulgent epulis*, Stat. Theb. 5, 187. **Comp.**: *divitior*, Pl. Aul. 5, 2: Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *med.*: Ov. H. 16, 34, etc.: *dītior* (less common, exc. in Hor.): Liv. praef. *ad fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 1, 40: Stat. Theb. 3, 481, etc. **Sup.**: *divitissimus*, Cic. Off. 2, 17: Nep. Alcib. 2: *divitissimus*, Virg. G. 2, 136: Sil. 3, 397: Caes. B. G. 1, 2: Liv. 10, 46: Suet. Ner. 9. [Root *div*, prob. akin to the root of *divus, deus*: *dis* is a contraction of *dices*.]

dī-vexo, i. v. a. *to pull or rend asunder, to destroy* (rare): *foede divexarier*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: *omnia divexare et diripere*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: *agros civium optimorum*, ib. 13, 9 *fin.*: *meam rem*, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *to vex, trouble*: *matrem*, Suet. Ner. 34.

dī-vexus, a, um, *adj.* [*veho*]: *spread out*: Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

dividiā, ae, *f.* [*dividus*] *division; dissension, discord*: *horum dividiāe et discordiāe*, Att. in Non. 101, 20. **II.** *care, trouble, vexation*: *nam quod tibi est aegre, idem mihi est dividiāe*, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 11: *hujus me dividiā cogit plus quam est par loqui*, Att. in Non. 96, 23: *quum cogito, potius quam in dividiā veniam*, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 40.

dividicūla, n. *plu.* [*divido*] *reservoirs, water-works*: Fest. s. v.

dī-vīdo, visī, visum (*perf. sync.* *divisse*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169) 3. v. a. *to part asunder, separate, divide* (*viz., a whole into parts, etc.*): *discludere mundum membraque dividere*, Lucr. 5, 440: *si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: *crassum aërem dividere*, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *ad fin.*: *nubila*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: *muros, to break through*, Virg. Aen. 2, 234: *marmor cuneis, to split*, Plin. 36, 5, 4 *no.* 2: *hunc medium securi*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: *mediam frontem ferro*, Virg. Aen. 9, 751: *insulam*, Liv. 24, 6: *Gallia in partes tres divisa est*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *vicus in duas partes flumine dividebatur*, ib. 3, 1: *divisi in factiones*, Suet. Ner. 20. **Poet.**: *vagam coelo volucrum, to shoot*, Sil. 2, 90: (*sol*) *in partes non aequas dividit orbem*, Lucr. 5, 683. **2.** **Meton.**: *for distribute, to divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: *praedam*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 72: *argentum*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: *pecudes et agros*, Lucr. 5, 1109: *agros*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: *bona viritim*, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: *munera, vestem, aurum*, Suet. Aug. 75: *inter participes praedam*, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 5: *inter se*, id. Poen. 3, 5, 30: *per populum fumantia (liba)*, Ov. F. 3, 672: *agros per veteranos*, Suet. Dom. 9: *numos in viros*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 30: *Thracia in Rhoemetalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur*, Tac. A. 2, 67. **So of distributing troops**: *equitatum in omnes*

partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: *exercitum omnem passim in civitates*, Liv. 28, 2: *Romanos in custodiam civitatum*, id. 43, 19: *conjuratos municipatim*, Suet. Caes. 14. **With dat.**: *agros viritim civibus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: *agrum sordidissimo cuique*, Liv. 1, 47: *tabellas toti Italiae*, Cic. Sull. 15: *praedam militibus*, Sall. J. 91: *loca praefectis*, Liv. 25, 30: *duo praedia natis duobus*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: *oscula nulli*, id. Od. 1, 36, 6: *divisit in singulos milites trecentos aeris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti*, Liv. 40, 59: **With cum**: *dimidiam partem cum aliquo*, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 37: *praemia mecum*, Ov. F. 4, 887: *cum fratre*, Petr. 11, 4. **Absol.**: *non divides*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 4: Liv. 44, 45. **3.** **Like** *distrudere* and *divendere*: *to sell piecemeal, in parcels*: Suet. Caes. 54: id. Ner. 26. **4.** **Fig.**: *of abstract objects*: *annum ex aequo*, Ov. M. 5, 565: *horas (bucina)*, Lucan. 2, 689: *tempora curarum remissionumque*, Tac. Agr. 9: *dignitatem ordinum*, id. A. 13, 27: *dividere et explanare ambigua*, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.*: *idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet*, ib. 33, 117: *verba, to divide at the end of a line*, Suet. Aug. 87: *nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures*, Cat. 62, 15: *animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc*, Virg. Aen. 4, 285: *sententiam, to divide a vote, embracing two objects, so that each might be voted for separately*, Cic. Mil. 6: id. Fam. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 21 (the expression used in requiring this was "divide," Ascon. Cic. Mil. 6, 14): *belli rationem esse divisam, apportioned*, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: *haec temporibus*, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 18: *ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur*, Sall. C. 43. **5.** **Poet.**: *to break up, dissolve, destroy*: *nostrum concentum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: *ira fuit capitalis ut ultima divideret mors*, id. S. 1, 7, 13.

II. *to divide* (*viz., two distinct things*), *remove from, to keep apart, separate from*: *flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit*: *flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: *Macedoniam a Thessalia*, id. B. C. 3, 36: *populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus dividit*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: *dextras miseris complexibus*, Stat. Th. 3, 166: *tuis toto dividor orbe rogis*, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 48: *dividor (sc. ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam*, id. Tr. 1, 3, 73: (*Italian*) *longa procul longis via dividit invia terras, separates, keeps distant*, Virg. Aen. 3, 383: *discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos*, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.* **2.** **Fig.**: *to separate, distinguish*: *legem bonam a mala*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: *defensionem*, Tac. A. 3, 15. **III.** *for distinguish: to distinguish; decorate, adorn* (rare): *qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum*, Virg. Aen. 10, 134: *scutulis dividere*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—[The root *vid* seems orig. to have meant "to cut, or separate" cf. *vid-uus*, *indi-vid-uus*: v. *video*.]

dividūitas, ātis, *f.* [*dividuus*] *division*: Gai. Dig. 35, 2, 80.

divīdus, a, um, *adj.* [*divido*] *separated*: Att. in Non. 95, 25.

divīdūus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *divisible*: *omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: id. Tim. 7. **II.** *divided, separated*: *dividuom talentum faciam*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 53: *munere*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: *coena*, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: *aqua*, id. F. 1, 292: *luna, a halfmoon*, id. M. 3, 682: *arbores, with cleft or double trunk*, Plin. 16, 30, 53. **Fig.**: *labor apium*, Sen. Ep. 121 *ad fin.*: *dividuū (me) tenent alter et alter amor*, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10.

divigena, ae, *m.* *θεογενής, born of God*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

divinātio, ōnis, *f.* [*divino*] *the faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination, μαντική*: Cic. Div. 1, 1: id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Nep. Att. 9: *animi*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13. **II.** **Legal.** *t. l.*: *the selecting of a prosecutor to conduct a criminal cause* (v. Smith's Ant. 417). Hence

the title of Cicero's oration against Caecilius: *Divinatio in Caecilium*: Quint. 3, 10, 3: Gell. 2, 4.

divinātor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *a soothsayer, diviner*: Firm. Math. 5, 5 *ad fin.*

divinātrix, icis, *f.* [*id.*] *she who divines*: Tert. Anim. 46.

divīnē, *adv.* *through divine power*: *nunc tu divine fac huc assis Sosia*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 21. **II.** *by divine inspiration, prophetically*: *plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri*, Cic. Div. 1, 55. **In the Comp.**: id. Rep. 2, 5. **III.** *in a superhuman, admirable manner; divinely*: *divine*—*Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem*, id. de Sen. 13, 44: Quint. 1, 6, 18. **Sup.** appears not to occur.

divīnī-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [*divinus potens*] *mighty in divination*: *saga et divinipotens*, App. M. 9, p. 230.

divīnī-sciens, entis, *adj.* [*divinus sciens*] *skilled in divination*: App. Apol. p. 290.

divīnitas, ātis, *f.* [*divinus*] *godhead, divinity*: Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: id. Div. 2, 11. **Of the deified Romulus**: Liv. 1, 15: **of Augustus**: Suet. Aug. 97.

II. *power of divining, divination*: Cic. Div. 2, 58: Plin. 2, 58, 59.

III. *divine quality, godlike excellence*: Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: *memoriae*, Quint. 11, 2, 7. **In plur.**: *divinitates splendoresque astrorum*, Vir. 9, 1 *med.*

divīnitus, *adv.* *from heaven, by divine providence*: *divinitus latae suppetiae*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 53: *non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: *divinitus accidere*, id. Part. 23 *ad fin.*: *forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus*, Liv. 1, 4: *casu quodam an divinitus*, Suet. Claud. 13 *fin.*: *quia sit divinitus illis ingenium*, Virg. G. 1, 415. **II.** *by inspiration, prophetically*: *solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: Cic. Sull. 15, 43: *opp. conjectura*, Suet. Caes. 1 *ad fin.*

III. *divinely, admirably, excellently*: *quae philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: *scripta*, id. Fam. 1, 9: *loquitur Pompeius*, id. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*

divīno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*divinus*] *to foresee, divine; predict, prophecy*: *non equidem hoc divinavi*, Cic. Att. 16, 8 *fin.*: *ut nihil boni divinet animus*, Liv. 3, 67: *quod mens sua sponte divinat*, id. 26, 41: *animo non divinate futura*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29: *permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: *neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura*, id. Fam. 6, 1: *divinare, quid in castris obvenisset*, Liv. 8, 23. **Absol.**: *Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret*, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 42: Cic. Div. 1, 3: Hor. S. 2, 5, 60.

divīnus, a, um, *adj.* [*divus*] *pertaining to a deity, divine*: *divinae matris imago*, Lucr. 2, 610: *numen*, Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: *stirpis*, Virg. Aen. 5, 711: *semeh, Ov. M. 1, 78: origo*, Liv. 1, 15: *non sine ope divina bellum gerere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: *stellae divinis animatae mentibus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: *divina studia colere*, ib. 6, 18: *animos hominum esso divinos, of divine origin*, id. Am. 4, 13: *hoc divinum animal*, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40. *causa diviniore*, ib. 5, 11, 33: *condimenta, enjoyed by the gods, divine*, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 37: *odor*, Virg. Aen. 1, 493: *ars Palladis*, ib. 2, 15: *divinissima dona, most worthy of a deity*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: *res divina, divine worship, sacrifice*: *re divina facta*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 13: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7: Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Suet. Tib. 44, etc.: *less freq. in plur.*: *divinae res*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 81: Cic. Verr. 4, 8: Liv. 23, 11. **In plur.** also in gen. for *religious affairs*: Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.* **Also**, *divina verba, a form of prayer*: Cato R. R. 14, 3: *religiones (opp. fides humana)*, Liv. 9, 9.

2. **With humanus** as a comprehensive term: *all things, things of every kind, etc.* (cf. *di hominesque under deus*): *dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 102: Liv. 9, 14:

res, Cic. Am. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: scelera, Liv. 3, 19: spes, id. 10, 40. But in the definition of philosophia by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, *morals*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: id. Off. 1, 43, 153: Sen. Ep. 88: Quint. 10, 1, 35. So in law, divinae res signified *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*: Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Just. Inst. 1, 1. **II.** *divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid praesagens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 38: animus appropinquante morte multo est divini-
 or, ib. 1, 30, 63: quum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9: divinarum sagacem flammam, Sil. 3, 344: divini quicquam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 40: vates, Hor. A. P. 400: divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 732. With *gen.*: divina futuri sententia, Hor. A. P. 218: avis imbrum imminens, id. Od. 3, 27, 10. Subst. divinus, i, m. a *soothsayer, prophet*: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Liv. 1, 36: Hor. S. 1, 6, 114. In the *fem.* divina, ae, a *prophetess*: Petr. 7, 2. **III.** *superhuman, admirable, excellent*: ingenio esse divino, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, ib. 1, 29: coelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11: senatus in supplicatione dene-
 ganda, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13: incredibilis quaedam et divina vir-
 tus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratione senatus, id. Verr. 5, 16: memoria, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: elo-
 quentia M. Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: illa ironia, id. 4, 1, 70: haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 29. In the *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, id. Fin. 5, 13 *ad fin.*: id. Pa-
 rad. 1, 3, 14. 2. An epithet of the Rom. emperors = *imperial*: domus, Phaedr. 5, 8, 38: Inscr. Grut. 29, 14; 30, 1, etc.: indulgentia, Jabol. Dig. 1, 4, 3.

divisē, adv. *distinctly, separately*: Gell. 1, 12.
divisibilis, e, adj. [divido] *divisible*: anima, Tert. Anim. 14.
divisio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *division, separation*: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13.
II. *partition, distribution*: agro-
 rum, Tac. A. 1, 10. Meton.: *an allotment, portion of food, etc.*: Paul. Dig. 30, 122.
III. a *dishonouring, violation*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 8, 3, 46.
IV. Fig.: *logical or rhetorical division*: Cic. N. D. 3, 3: Quint. 7, 1, 1.
divisor, ōris, m. [id.] a *divider*: di-
 visor et determinator mundi (axis), App. de Mundo, p. 57. **II.** a *distrib-
 utor*: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: ib. 5, 7 *fin.*. 2. Esp.: *a person hired by
 a candidate to bribe the electors*: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14, 57: Cic. Planc. 19, 48: Suet. Aug. 3 (v. Smith's Ant. v. ambitus, 77).
divisura, ae, f. [id.] a *division, a cleft*: Plin. 16, 30, 53. In *plur.*: id. 25, 13, 106.
divisus, a, um, Part. [divido]. **II.** Adj.: *divided, separated*: divisor, Lucr. 4, 962.
divisus, ūs, m. [id.] a *dividing, di-
 vision* (only in *dat.*): quanta Macedo-
 nia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv. 45, 30: id. 33, 46 *fin.*.
divitatio, ōnis, f. [dives] an *en-
 riching*: Petr. 117.
divitia, ae, v. divitiarum.
divitiarum, arum (sing. acc. divitiarum, Att. in Non. 475, 24), f. plu. [dives]
 riches, wealth: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 99: Cic. Am. 6: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20. Proverb.:
 superare Crassum divitiis, to be exceed-
 ingly rich or fortunate, Cic. Att. 1, 4 *fin.*. Meton.: *templum inclutum divi-
 tiis, by means of costly offerings*, Liv. 26, 11: demito divitias, rich ornaments,
 Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmira urbs nobilis situ,
 divitiis soli, luxuriant fertilitate, Plin. 5, 25, 21. Fig.: in oratione Crassi di-
 vitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii
 perspexi, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: verbo-
 rum, Quint. 10, 1, 13.

divito, v. dito, *init.*
di-volvo, 3. v. a. to *roll to and fro
 fig. to ponder*: Amm. 26, 4.

divortium (divertium, Inscr. Orell no. 4859), ii, n. [diverto] a *separation, esp. a divorce*: Cic. de Or. 3, 40: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 31: Cic. Att. 12, 52: Suet. Caes. 6. **II.** Meton.: *a point of separation, a place where a road divides*: Virg. Aen. 9, 379: itinerum, Liv. 44, 2: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque di-
 vortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac. A. 12, 63: aquarum, a *watershed, whence streams run different ways*: Amanus, qui Syriam a Cilicia ima aquarum divortio dividit, Cic. Att. 5, 20: Liv. 38, 45. Fig.: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *divisions, varieties*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: per divortium veris atque hiemis, Col. 4, 27, 1.

divulgatio, ōnis, f. [divulgo] a *publishing, spreading abroad*: Tert. Test. anim. 5.

divulgatus, a, um, Part. [divulgo]. **II.** Adj.: *wide-spread, common*: alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8: Afer divulgato ingenio, Tac. A. 4, 52: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissi-
 mus, Cic. Fam. 10, 26. Comp. and Adv. do not occur.

di-vulgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to *spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge*: librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40: ib. 13, 21: id. Or. 31 *fin.*: seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: chirographa omnium, Suet. Cal. 24: versiculos, ib. 8: omnem mi-
 num, id. Oth. 3 *fin.*: rem sermonibus, Cic. Font. 5, 10: aliquid turpi fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: hanc opinionem in Ma-
 cedoniam, Just. 12, 5: non est divul-
 gandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

divulsio, ōnis, f. [divello] a *tearing asunder*: Hier. Ep. 117, no. 3.

divulsus, a, um, Part. [divello].

divum, i, n. the sky: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 20: sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: Suet. Caes. 72: sub divum rapi-
 am, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13.

divus, and **dīvus**, a, um, adj. [same root as deus, q. v.] *pertaining to a deity, divine* (rare as an adj.): dia de elade, i. q. deorum, Lucr. 6, 642: dius administer, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88: dium fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod puta-
 bant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Fest. s. v. **II.** Subst.: *divus (dīvus), i, m. (gen. plu. usu. divum) and diva (dia), ae, f. a god, a goddess, a deity*: si divus, si diva esset, Liv. 7, 26: dive, quem proles Niobe sensit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' deicit violari vulnere divum? Virg. Aen. 12, 797: utir im me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: Cic. Leg. 2, 8: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11: divumque hominumque pater, Enn. Ann. 1, 138: Virg. Aen. 1, 65: pro di-
 vum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28: divorum, Virg. Aen. 7, 211: Turni sic est allata sororem diva deam, ib. 12, 139. Form
 dius: Dii Indigetes Dique Manes, Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 166.

III. Meton.: *godlike, divine*, by hyperbole to designate uncommon ex-
 cellence: Liv. 43, 6: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: dia Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 23: otia, id. 5, 1386: profundum (cf. ἀλς δία), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Ca-
 tonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poenata, Pers. 1, 31. After the Aug. period, the ordi-
 nary epithet for a deceased Roman em-
 peror.

do, dēdi, dātum, dāre (also dānit, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 4: dānunt, Pac., Naev., and Caecili. in Non. 97, 14 sq.: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 48: ib. 3, 1, 34: subj.: duim, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 6: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: dūis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 81: duit, id. Asin. 2, 4, 54: duint, id. Am. prol. 72. Imperat. dūitor, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject.* Inf. dūsi, acc. to Fest. s. v. Dūne = dāne, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 22). i, v. a. **I.** to *put, place*: tum genu ad terram dabo, Pl.

Capt. 4, 2, 17: aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37: me haec deambulatio ad languo-
 rem dedit! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. Andr. 1, 5, 62: praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, ib. 1, 3, 9: hostes in fugam dederunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hostem in conspectum, Liv. 3, 69 *ad fin.*: aliquem in vincula, Flor. 3, 10: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12: aliquem usque Sicaniū fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, Phaedr. 1, 22 9: se in viam dare, to *betake oneself* Cic. Fam. 14, 12: sese in fugam, id. Verr. 4, 43 *ad fin.*: se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60. Poet.: levis retro dabat aura capillos, Ov. M. 1, 529: laesa colla dabat retro, ib. 3, 88: corpora dant tumulo, ib. 2, 326: corpora dantur in altos rogos, ib. 7, 608: me-
 que jubent pictae dare vela carinae, ib. 3, 639: alter ad intortos cupiens dare brachia funes, ib. 3, 679. 2. With *two datives* (laudi, crimini, vitio, etc.): to *impute, attribute* anything as a merit, crime, fault, etc.: Ter. Andr. prol. 8: id. Ad. 3, 3, 64: Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71.

II. to *give, to give away, grant, concede, permit; give up, resign; be-
 stow, furnish, afford, offer, etc.*: eam carnem victoribus danunt, Naev. in Non. l. c.: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Pl. Am. prol. 138: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Am. 8: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et dato-
 rum, ib. 16, 58: Caesar certior fiebat Belgas obsides inter se dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: patriam (sc. mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, ib. 6, 15: im-
 peria, ib. 1, 44: Lycurgus agros locuple-
 tium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matri-
 monium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: literas (ad aliquem), to *write to one*, Cic. Att. 5, 11: and *passim*: so, aliquid ad aliquem, ib. 10, 8 *ad fin.*: literas alicui dare (the writer being the subject of the verb), to *give one a letter to deliver*, ib. 5, 15 *fin.*: literas ad te nunquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, id. Fam. 12, 19: and (the bearer being the subject of the verb) to *deliver a letter*, id. Att. 5, 4 *init.*: dare poenas, to *pay a penalty, to suffer punishment* (the word in the *dat.* representing the person to whom atonement or satisfaction is made, or that which occasioned the punishment), quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544: civitas stultae laetitiae graves poenas dedit, *suffered severely for its foolish joy*, Sall. C. 51: consules designati poenas dederant, ib. 18: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existima-
 bant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quo-
 dammodo invititas et tui spem das, ib. 1, 10: ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, d. Am. 16, 59: facultas perficiendi da-
 batur, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: locus dabatur, ib. 2, 6: dant locum, Ov. M. 8, 673: dare iter, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: dare timoris suspicionem, *give rise to*, ib. 7, 54: sibi minus dubitationem dari, ib. 1, 14: cana salicta dabant umbras, Ov. M. 5, 590: consilium, Cic. Am. 13: praecepta, ib. 4 *fin.*: inter se fidem et iusjurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: dare operam, lit. to *give labour*; hence, to *take pains, to pay attention, etc.*: virtuti opera danda est, Cic. Am. 22, 84: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, Caes. 3. G. 5, 7: veniam amicitiae, Cic. Am. 17: vela dabat ventis navita, *was nar-
 gating the sea*, Ov. M. 1, 132: dextra mihi lintea danti, *steering towards the right*, ib. 3, 640: in altum vela dabant, *were sailing out into the open sea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: and fig.: ad id vela do, I *direct my efforts to that point*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ita dat se res, so *it is*, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5: populisque aequata duobus, Romule, jura dabas, Ov. M. 14, 805: ib. 1, 576: fraena dabat, *was allowing the horse to run at full speed*, ib. 6, 231: dare nomina, to *enlist*,

Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: Liv. 2, 24: dare manus, to yield, surrender, Nep. Hum. 1: and fig. in gen. to yield, acquiesce: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 72: Cic. Am. 26, 99: Caes. B. G. 5, 31: Virg. Aen. 11, 568: Hor. Epod. 17, 1: terga dare (usu. vertere), to flee, Liv. 36, 38: Ov. M. 13, 237: fabulam = docere fabulam, to exhibit, produce a play: Cic. Brut. 18 fin.: Ter. Eun. prol. 9 and 23: id. Heaut. prol. 33: verba, to deceive, cheat: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 23: Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: Cic. Phil. 13, 16 ad fin.: Hor. S. 1, 3, 22. 2. Poet. with *infin.*: di tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja, ib. 2, 3, 191: da mihi quod petitur certo contingere telo, Ov. M. 8, 351. III. In law: do, dico, addico, a formula used by the praetor; viz. do, in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc.: dico, in pronouncing sentence: addico, in adjudging property in dispute: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47.

IV. In logic: to grant a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25. V. to give up to, to do in consideration of, to humour: da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5 ad fin.: Caere hospitium Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: tantum odiis iraeque dabat! Ov. M. 4, 448. 2. With *pron. reflect.*: to give oneself up, to devote, dedicate oneself, to serve: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Tac. A. 1, 31: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: se sermonibus vulgi, ib. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34: se populo ac coronae, to present oneself, appear, id. Verr. 3, 19: se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. VI. to announce, tell, communicate: herili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10: da mihi nunc, satissime probas? Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 10: Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, foretold, promised, Lucan. 5, 107. Poet.: in *pass.* = narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc.: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434: Stat. Th. 7, 315. [Two roots are perhaps confounded in this verb: (1) DA "give;" Sans. *dā*, *da-dā-mi*; Gr. *do* in *di-dō-mi*; Lith. *dā-mi*: and (2) DA "put;" Sans. *dhā*, *da-dhā-mi*; Gr. *the* in *ti-thē-mi*; Lith. *dē-mi*: perhaps the Germ. *thu-n* and Eng. *do* are the same root. In composition the root generally means "to put:" cf. *ab-do*, "put away," "hide;" *ad-dere*, "put to," "add;" *con-dere*, "put together," "build;" etc.: v. Key, § 542: almost all the compound verbs are of the third conjugation. The original vowel of the root is uncertain: in Latin it is *da* and *du* (v. subj. *du-im*, and the comp. *in-duo*), in Gr. *do*, which also appears in Lat. *do-num*.]

do, acc. of domus, v. domus, *init.*
dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2. v. a. [root *doc* or *dic*, to point out, hence to teach: v. *dico*] to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc. With double acc.: hunc hominem cursuram, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 9: aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem literas, id. Pis. 30: te tua fata docebo, Virg. Aen. 6, 759: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17. In *pass.* with one acc.: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: id. S. 1, 6, 76. With acc. followed by *infin.*: ut doceam Rullum posthac in his saltem tacere rebus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: Hor. S. 1, 1, 91: and ellipt.: Socratem fidibus (sc. canere), Cic. Dom. 9, 22: aliquem equo, armis, Liv. 29, 2. With *de*: de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26. With a relat. sentence: doceant

eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, ib. 9, 25: id. Att. 8, 2. With simple acc. of pers.: studiosos discendi erudiant atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2: Hor. S. 2, 2, 50: id. Ep. 1, 13, 1. With simple acc. of thing: coepit studiose omnia docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 fin.: Quint. 7, 10, 10: Hor. A. P. 306: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15. With acc. and *infin.*: docui per literas, id. nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16, 8: unam esse spem salutis docent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 63. *Abso.*: quum doceo et explano, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82: id. Or. 42: Quint. 3, 4, 15: Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 ad fin. 2. docere fabulam, like the Gr. *didāskein*, lit. to teach a play (to the actors); hence, to bring out, exhibit: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), id. Brut. 18 fin.: id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: Hor. A. P. 288: Gell. 17, 21.

dochmius, ii, m. = *dōxμios* (sc. *πούς*), the dochmiac foot in poetry, — — — —: Cic. Or. 64 fin.: Quint. 9, 4, 79.

docibilis, e, adj. [doceo] easily taught, docile: Tert. Monog. 12.

docilis, e, adj. [id.] easily taught, docile: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: Liv. 23, 29: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 1: ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: lusciniæ Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59: omnes dociles imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40. Poet. with *gen.*: modorum, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. S. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, Sil. 3, 233: and with *infin.*: cerua accedere mensis, id. 13, 120. Fig.: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. A. A. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27: hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8. *Comp.*: judex docilior et intentior, Quint. 4, 2, 24. *Sup.* does not occur.

docilitas, ātis, f. [docilis] aptness for being taught, docility: Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Nep. Att. 1: Plin. 8, 1: ad omnes fero artes, Suet. Tit. 3. II. gentleness: Eutr. 10, 4.

dociliter, adv. docilely: Diom. p. 401 P.

dōcis, idis, f. = *dokis*, a fiery meteor: App. de Mundo, p. 58.

doctē, adv. learnedly, skilfully: *Comp.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: Mart. 7, 46.

II. *shrewdly, cunningly*: Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 23: id. Mil. 4, 2, 29.

docticanus, a, um, adj. [doctus cano] skilful in singing: Mar. Cap. 2, p. 30.

doctificus, a, um, adj. [doctus fario] making learned: Mar. Cap. 1 *init.*

doctilōguus, a, um, adj. [doctus loquor] speaking learnedly: oratores, Eutr. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89: juvenis, Mar. Cap. 9, p. 306.

docti-sonus, a, um, adj. [doctus sono] sounding learnedly: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

doctiusculē, adv. somewhat learnedly: Gell. 6, 16.

doctor, ōris, m. [doceo] a teacher, instructor: Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25.

doctrina, ae, f. [id.] teaching, instruction: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208: Quint. 2, 12, 8: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. II. science, erudition, learning: est unum perfrugium, doctrina ac literae, quibus semper uti sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 fin.: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 fin.: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236: ad domesticum morem adventitiam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4: dicendi, rhetoric, id. Part. 1, 3: auctor doctrinae ejus (sc. Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40.

doctus, a, um, Part. [doceo]. II. Adj.: learned, skilled, versed, experienced: doctus vir et Graecis literis eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114: adolescentem humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Coel. 10, 24: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, id. Brut. 25: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gramm. 7: fandi doctissima Cynio-docea, Virg. Aen. 10, 225: legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. With acc.: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: dulces modos, ib. 3, 9, 10: omnia, Stat. Th. 2, 692: literas, Gell. 19, 9. With *infin.*: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9: ib. 3, 6, 38. With *prep.*: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. H. 21, 182: Supplicia puella Musa doctior, more skilled in song, Cat. 35, 17. Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: vox, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: docta prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12. 2. In Plaut. and Ter. knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle; malum, callidum, doctum, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 35: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 6.

documen, inis, v. documentum, *init.*
documentatio, vovθερία, a reminding, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

documentum, i, n. (also *dōcūmen* Lucr. 6, 392; and *dōcimen*, Ter. Maur p. 2425 P.) [doceo] a lesson, example, a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen. With *gen.*: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40: periculi, id. 1, 52: fidei dare, id. 22, 39: patientiae dare, Tac. Agr. 2: cavendae similis injuriae, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7: quarum rerum maxima documenta haec habeo quod, etc., Sall. C. 9: nisi documentum sit adversus superbiam nobilium plebs libetatis, Liv. 9, 46: alicujus rei esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2. With a dependent clause: dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 fin.: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducit, id. Agr. 1, 9 ad fin.: quantum in bello fortuna posset, jam ipsi essent documento, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documentum quicquam dedisti, Liv. 24, 8: documenta damus qua sinus origine nati, Ov. M. 1, 415: ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento ea quoque percipi posse, Quint. 12, 11, 23. With *subj.*: documentum esse, ne quis fidei Romanae confidat, Liv. 21, 19: Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: documento fuisse ne comitia haberentur, Liv. 7, 6: ceteris, ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum, Curt. 8, 14. *Abso.*: singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 fin.: Liv. 5, 51: aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

dōdecātēmōrion, ii, n. = *δωδεκαμήριον*, in astronomy, the twelfth part of a constellation: Manil. 2, 694.

dōdecāthēon, i, n. = *δωδεκάθεον*, an herb; perh. the common primrose: Primula vulg. Linn. (the Dodecatheon of the moderns is a different plant of the same family): Plin. 25, 4, 9.

dōdra, ae, f. [dodrans] a drink composed of nine ingredients: Aus. Epigr. 86. Called also *dodralis* potio, ib. 86 in lemm.

dōdrālis, e, adj. v. dodra.
dōdrans, antis, m. [dequadrans, lit. less one-fourth] three-fourths: alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. Att. 1, 14 ad fin.: solvere dodrantem, Mart. 8, 9: heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5: dodrans iugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11: horae, Plin. 2, 14, 11.

pondo dodrans, Scrib. Comp. 45. As a measure of length, *nine inches*: Plin. 36, 9, 14, no. 5: Suet. Aug. 79.

dōdrantālis, e, *adj.* [dodrans] of *nine inches*: stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: ramos, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

dōdrantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a dodrans*: tabulae, the *debt-books introduced in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria*, Cic. Font. frgm. 2 Niebuhr.

doga, ae, f. = δογή, a sort of vessel (perhaps a measure): Vop. Aur. 48: doga Βουττης, Gloss. Philom.

dogarius, Βουτροποιός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dogma, ἄτλις, n. (*fem.* Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 fin. P.) = δόγμα, a philosophical tenet, doctrine, dogma: Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 133: Juv. 13, 121.

dogmāticus, a, um, *adj.* = δογματικός, *pertaining to a philosophical doctrine*, dogmatic: lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

dogmātīzo, i. v. n. = δογματίζω, to propound a dogma: Aug. Ep. 57, 8 fin.

dōlābella, ae, f. *dim.* [dolabra] a small pick-axe, a hatchet: Col. 2, 24, 4 sq.

dōlābra, ae, f. [dolo] an axe, pick-axe, as a milit. implement: Liv. 9, 37: Tac. H. 3, 20: an agricultural implement: Col. Arb. 10, 2: a butcher's implement: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18: cf. Fest. s. v. scena.

dōlābrārius, ii, m. [dolabra] a pick-axe maker: Inscr. Orell. no. 4071.

dōlābrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *axe-shaped*: securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

dōlāmen, inis, n. [dolo] a hewing: trunci, App. Flor. 1, p. 340.

dōlātīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *easily hewn*: Auct. de Līm. ap. Goes. p. 270.

dōlātōriūm, ii, n. [id.] an implement for cutting stones: Hier. Ep. 106 fin.

dōlātus, ūs, m. [id.] a hewing, a cutting: gemmae, Prud. Psych. 836.

dōlens, entis, *Part.* [doleo] causing pain, painful: nil dolentius, Ov. M. 4, 246.

dōlenter, adv. *painfully, with sorrow*: dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: Cic. Sest. 6, 14. *Sup.* does not occur.

dōlentia, ae, f. [doleo] pain: Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.

dōlēo, ūi, itum, (doliturus, Liv. 39, 43 fin.: Virg. Aen. 11, 732, etc.) 2. v. n. and a. to feel pain, suffer pain: of things: to pain, to ache: nequeo caput tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84: misero nunc malae dolent, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 252: non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, id. Bac. 5, 2, 54. *Impers.*: mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, id. Epid. 1, 2, 44: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55. *II.* Fig.: of personal subjects: to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for. With acc.: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145: Dionis mortem, id. Coel. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. Verr. 1, 44: Tac. H. 1, 29: injurias alicujus, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12 fin.: aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32 fin.: Hor. S. 1, 2, 112. With a dependent sentence: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Am. 20: Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Virg. Aen. 4, 434. With simple inf.: vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. Od. 4, 62. With abl.: laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Am. 13, 17: laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8: clade accepta, Liv. 5, 21: injuriis civitatis suae, id. 29, 21: dolore alicujus, Virg. Aen. 1, 669: mea virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: lueso Metello, id. S. 2, 1, 67: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: rapto Ganymede, id. F. 6, 43. With de or ex: de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: tum ex mo doluisti, Cic. Fam.

16, 21. With quod, quia, or si: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89. *Absol.*: ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: et desperant et dolent et novissimo oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10: Virg. Aen. 6, 733: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall. J. 39. 2. Of subjects not personal: to give pain. With dat.: animus mihi dolet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 54: Cic. de Or. 1, 53 fin.: Sall. J. 84. *Impers.*: it pains me, I am grieved: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 84: Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: Cic. Mur. 20, 42. With acc.: frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24. *Absol.*: dolet dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. an. 2. *III.* As a depon.: de qua nihil aliud dolitus est (vir) nisi mortem, Inscr. Grut. no. 793, 4: doleatur, ib. 676, 11. (Hence Ital. doglio; Fr. deuil.)

dōliāris, e, *adj.* [dolum] of a cask: vinum, in cask, i. e. new, not yet drawn off, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4. Fig. anus, pot-bellied, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

dōliārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of a cask or casks: dolearia officina, Inscr. Orell. no. 4888. Subst. doliarium, ii, n. a place for wine-casks, a wine-cellar: Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

dolichos, i, m. the haricot bean, Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 92.

dōlidus, a, um, *adj.* [doleo] painful: motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

dōliōlum, i, n. *dim.* [dolum] a small cask: Col. 12, 44, 3: Liv. 5, 40.

2. doliola florum, the tube of the corolla? Plin. 11, 13, 13: ib. 15, 15 dub.

dōlito, i. v. n. freq. [doleo] to pain greatly, to ache: Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlium, ii, n. (*plur.* dolea, Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. 11, p. 381) a very large jar: Cato R. R. 69, 1: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: de dolio haurire, to draw wine from the jar, to drink new wine, Cic. Brut. 83, 288. Proverb.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, talk in vain, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 135.

dōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to chip with an axe, to hew: materiem, Cato R. R. 31 fin.: taleas, ib. 45: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: perticas in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59. Fig.: fuste, to cudgel soundly, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, contrive, devise, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 64. [Cf. Sans. dal, "cleave;"] whence dala, "a part": cf. Lith. dalis; Goth. dails; Germ. theil; Erse, dail.

dōlo or **dōlon**, ōnis, m. = δολων, a staff with a sharp iron point; a sword-stick: Suet. Claud. 13: Alfens. Dig. 9, 2, 52. Meton.: a fly's sting: Phaedr. 3, 6, 3. 2. the fore-topsail: Liv. 36, 44.

dōlor, ōris, m. [doleo] pain, smart, ache: dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: articularum, id. Att. 1, 5 fin.: laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: utero exorti dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: laborat e dolore, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 33.

II. Fig.: distress, sorrow, anguish, vexation, chagrin, etc.: dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Am. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 5: in labore atque in dolore, id. Ps. 2, 3, 20: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepinus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: te dolorem, quem acceperis quum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, id. Am. 2, 8: magno esse Germanis doiori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: dolore angli, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et prae-

se fert dolorem suum, id. Off. 2, 22 ad fin.: magno dolore affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Virg. Aen. 2, 594: amator agit ubi secum, accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, the torments of love, Hor. S. 2, 3, 263: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: injuria, Liv. 1, 40: ignominiae, Suet. Vesp. 8: conjugis amissae, Ov. M. 7, 688: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, Tac. A. 2, 71. *III.* Meton.: a grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: illa (potest etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 73. 2. In rhetor. for πάθος, passionate expression pathos: Cic. de Or. 3, 25: id. Brut. 24, 93.

dōlōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor] painful: Veg. 4, 22: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5.

dōlōsē, adv. craftily, deceitfully: Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61. *Comp* and *Sup.* does not occur.

dōlōsitas, ātis, f. [dolosus] deceit: Vulg. Sir. 37, 3.

dōlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolos] crafty, cunning, deceitful: conservus, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 43: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens, Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phaedr. 1, 13, 11: artes, Ov. M. 15, 473. With inf.: amici, ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28. Poet.: taurus, of Jupiter, changed into a bull, ib. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, deceitful, treacherous, ib. 2, 1, 8.

dōlus, i, m. = δόλος, orig. a device, artifice: hence, in the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., in connection with malus, a common expression for guile, fraud, deceit: doli vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus Sine dolo malo, nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus, Fest. s. v.: in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (sc. Aquillio) quaereretur, quid esset Dolum malus? respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60: Labeo sic definit: Dolum malum esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumvenendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 373. 2. Without malus: fraud, deceit, deception: huic quia bonae artes desunt, doliis atque fallacis contendit, Sall. C. 11: aliquem ductare doliis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 109: consuere, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: versare, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: necere, Liv. 27, 28 init.: per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, ib. 1, 13: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerere, id. B. C. 2, 14: per dolum ac proditorem, Liv. 2, 3: doliis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Aen. 2, 152: subterranei = cuniculi, Flor. 1, 12.

dōma, ātis, n. = δῶμα, a roof: Eccl. **dōmābilis**, e, *adj.* [domo] tamable (poet.): Cantaber, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41: Ov. M. 9, 253.

dōmātor, oris, v. domitor, *init.* **dōmēfactus**, a, um [domo facio] tamed, subdued. Fig.: tellus aratro, Petr. 99, 3.

dōmesticūm, adv. [domesticus] in the house, at home: Suet. Caes. 26.

dōmesticē, adv. at home, privately: domestice et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: domestice confectus libellus, Symm. Ep. 10, 36 ad fin.

dōmesticus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] pertaining to the house: dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: vestis, a garment to wear in the house, id. Fin. 2, 24: Suet. Aug. 73: domesticus otior, at home, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128. *II.* Meton.: pertaining to one's family; domestic, familiar, household: in luctu domestico, Cic. Vatin. 13: moeror, Suet. Cal. 5: domesticis praecceptis eruditus, Cic. Rep. 1, 22 fin.: domesticus usus et consuetudo cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6: homo prope domesticus, id. Fam. 7, 14: praedones, id. Rosc. Ann. 6: mala,

Id. Sest. 45, 97: clades, Liv. 9, 17: ex empla, id. 37, 25: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, ib. 44. **2.** Subst.: domesticus, orum, *m. plu.* the members of a family, inmates of a household: Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Liv. 1, 42: Suet. Aug. 89. Also family domestics, household slaves: id. Oth. 10: and for the escort, retinue of a person: Cod. Theod. 1, 12, 3: milites, body-guard, Vopisc. Numer. 13. **III.** Esp. opp. to foreign or public: domestic, native, belonging to one's own country; private: id. ita esse ex domestico iudicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: domesticae copiae rei frumentariae, produced at home, id. B. G. 2, 10: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*: externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recorder, Cic. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 *ad fin.*: alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font. 10 *fin.*: bellum, civil war, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25: insidiae, id. Fam. 5, 2: domesticum et intestinum malum, id. Verr. 1, 15: domesticum ac vernaculum crimen, ib. 3, 61: domestica facta celebrare, of their own country, Hor. A. P. 287: res domesticas ac familiares, opp. rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13: Liv. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. Pan. 83: in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4.

dōmī, adv. v. domus.

dōmicilium, *ii, n.* [id.] a man's usual place of residence, a dwelling, abode, home: Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 41: Cic. Arch. 4, 9: Caes. B. G. 1, 30. **II.** Fig.: nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: Lacedaemone esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis, id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23: cui verbo (sc. fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17. [The word is compounded of *domus* and the root *ci*: but as *concilium* and *consilium* are frequently confounded, and as *consilium* probably contains the root *sed*, "to sit," we may conjecture that *domisilium* is the true orthography, which would correspond to *exsilium*: v. Long's Cic. 1, 179.]

dōmicoenium, *ii, n.* [domus coena] household or homely fare: Mart. 5, 78.

dōmīna, *ae* (abl. plur. only dominis, Curt. 3, 12) *f.* [dominus] the mistress of a family = hera, materfamilias: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 107: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: Quint. 5, 11, 34 *sq.* **II.** In gen. like *δέσπονα*, a mistress, lady: sit sane fors domina campī, Cic. Pis. 2: haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: voluptates blandissimae dominae, ib. 2, 10, 37: cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Parad. 5, 3 *in.*: iuncti currum dominae sublere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148: of Juno, Prop. 2, 5, 17: of Diana, Mart. 12, 18. Adj.: domina urbs, id. 12, 21. **III.** Esp. the appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family: Suet. Dom. 13: id. Claud. 39. **2.** A term of endearment, wife: Virg. Aen. 6, 397: Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9: sweetheart: Tib. 1, 1, 46. (Hence It. *donna*: Sp. *doña*, *dueña*: Fr. *dame*: also Sp. *dim. doncella*: Fr. *demoiselle*: Eng. *damsel*.)

dōminans, *antis, Part.* [dominor] ruling. Comp. Lacr. 3, 398.

dōminātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] rule, domination; esp. absolute dominion, tyranny, despotism, opp. to libertas: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: Liv. 3, 39: Tac. A. 6, 42

In plur.: Cic. Rep. 2, 26 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 26. Fig.: dominatio regnumque iudiciorum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: regia in iudiciis, ib. 5, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libidine, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

dōminātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] ruler, lord: rerum Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2.

dōminātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] a female ruler, mistress (rare): caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2: Sen. Hippol. 85.

dōminātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, tyranny (cf. dominatio): Cic. Rep. 1, 27: id. Delot. 11, 30: id. Tusc. 5, 20: Caes. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.* In plur.: Cic. Rep. 1, 39: Prud. Ham. 517. Fig.: animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: consilii, ib.: cupiditatum, id. Parad. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 11.

dōminicus (contr. domnicus, Inscr. Orell. no. 3201), *a, um, adj.* [dominus] pertaining to a lord or master (rare): habitationes, Col. 9 praef. § 1: palatium, Sen. Ep. 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2.

II. Under the empire, imperial: res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib. 3, 26, 7. Subst. dominicum, *i, n.* a collection of poems by the emperor Nero: Suet. Vit. 11 *fin.* **2.** In eccl. lat. dominica dies, the Lord's day, Sunday: Tert. Coron. 3. (Hence It. *domenica*: Fr. *dimanche*.)

dōminium, *ii, n.* [id.] a feast, banquet: dominia convivia, Lucil. in Non. 281, 25: Cic. Verr. 3, 4: Gell. 2, 24.

II. Legal *t. t.* property, right of ownership: Gai. Inst. 1, 54: ib. 2, 40: Plin. 37, 8, 27. **2.** Meton.: master: fig.: incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. beat. 5. (Hence Fr. *domaine*.)

dōminor, *ātus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] to have dominion, bear rule, dominion: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: in capite fortunisque hominum dominari, id. Quint. 30, 94: ab his interfici inter quos dominari consueverat, Caes. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.*: dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53: summa dominari arce, Virg. Aen. 7, 70: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira 14, 3. Fig. of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: mare, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*: pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: inter nitentia culta infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154: potestas (sc. censura) longinquitate dominatur, Liv. 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: nomina, Hor. A. P. 234: fortuna dominatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: usus dicendi in libera civitate, id. de Or. 2, 8, 33: actio in dicendo, id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7. **II.** Pass.: to be ruled: o domus antiqua, hen, quam dispari dominare domo! Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: Lact. Mort. pers. 16.

dōminūlus, *i, m. dim.* [id.] a little lord: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dōminus (in inscrip. sometimes dominus), *i, m.* [domus] the master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: (villicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, Cato R. R. 5, 3 *sq.*: opp. servus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 227: opp. familla, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: opp. ancilla, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276: coupled with herus, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 3: rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id. Quint. 5, 19: navigii, Petr. 100, 7: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: equi, ib. 61.

II. In gen.: a master, lord, ruler, chief (freq. with the implied notion of unlawful or despotic power): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic. Planc. 4 *ad fin.*: quippe qui (sc. populi) domini sint legum, iudiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capituli uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep. 1, 32: dñi domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7: videsne, ut de rege (sc. Tarquinio) domi-

nus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, id. Rep. 2, 26. Fig.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno et diurno ac nocturno metu, id. Tusc. 1, 21. Poet. sometimes as an adj.: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30: Stat. Theb. 5, 578. **III.** Esp.: with or without conviviū or epulī (like rex): the master of a feast, the entertainer, host: Cic. Vatin. 13: Liv. 23, 8: Petr. 34, 5. **2.** a title of the emperors: Suet. Dom. 13: Mart. 5, 8: Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. **3.** a term of endearment in addressing a lover: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11. **4.** As an address like our Sir: Sen. Ep. 3: Mart. 6, 88: Suet. Claud. 21. (Hence Sp. *dm.*)

dōmīporta, *ae, f.* [domus porto] she that carries her house on her back: of the snail, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

dōmīsēda, *ae, f.* [domus sedeo] she who stays at home: Inscr. Orell. no. 4639.

dōmīto, *i. v. a. freq.* [domo] to tame, break in (rare): boves, Virg. G. 1, 285: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8. Poet.: currus, i. e. a team, Virg. Aen. 7, 163.

dōmītor (domator, Amm. 21, 5), *ōris, m.* [id.] a tamer, breaker (rare): equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: Virg. Aen. 7, 189. **II.** Meton.: a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 *ad fin.*: belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: Persarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: Hispaniae Galliaeque, Liv. 21, 43: Trojae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Virg. Aen. 5, 799: (animus) domitor ac frenator infinitae potestatis, Plin. Pan. 55: curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

dōmītrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she who tames, subdues (rare): equorum Eridaurus, Virg. G. 3, 44. Poet.: domitrix ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. 11, 9, 117. Fig.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25.

dōmītūra, *ae, f.* [id.] a taming, breaking (rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1: Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

dōmītus, *a, um, Part.* [domo].

dōmītus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a taming: quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

domnaedius, *ii, m.* [dominus aedes] a landlord: Inscr. Orell. no. 4787.

domnicus, *v. dominicus.*

domnifunda, *ae, f.* [domina fundus] a landlady: Inscr. Orell. no. 4584.

domnīpraedīa, *ae, f.* [domina praedium] a landlady: Inscr. Orell. no. 104.

domnus, *v. dominus, init.*

dōmo, *ui, Itum* (also domavi, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 252 P.: and domata, Petr. 74, 14). *i. v. a.* to tame, to break in: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: domare et condocere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8: asinum ad aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1. **II.** Meton.: to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer: quas nationes nemo unquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *ad fin.*: Liv. 7, 32: Tac. Agr. 13: ib. 24: quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: acrior illum cura domat, Virg. G. 3, 539: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: terram rastris, Virg. Aen. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68: plurime sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50: vim fluminis, Liv. 21, 30: uvam pruelo, to press, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: partem (tergoris) ferventibus undis, to boil soft, Ov. M. 8, 650: impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 81: domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7: horrida verba, Tib. 11, 5, 6: avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: invdiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Plin. 37, 10, 54. [Sans. *dam*, "to be tame;" Gr. *δαμάω*; Germ. *zähm-en*; Eng. *tame*.]

dōmūtīo, *ōnis, f.* [domus itio] a returning home: Pac. and Lucil. in Non. 96, 2 *sq.*: App. M. 2 *ad fin.*

dōmuncūla, ae, f. *dim.* [domus] a *small house*: Vitr. 6, 10: Val. Max. 4, 4, 3.

dōmus, ūs and i, f. [δόμος] a *house, home*: passim in all the classical writers: respecting the construction of Roman houses, v. Smith's Ant. 426 seqq. Gen. in the comic poets only, domi: but since Varro domūs: the uncontr. form domuis: Varr. in Non. 491, 22. *Dat.*: domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: for the more usual domui: contr. domu, Lucr. 4, 999. *Acc.*: domum shortened form do = δῶ (for δῶμα): endo suam do, Enn. in Diom. p. 436 P. *Abl.* usually domo: domu (very rare): Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 48: Inscr. Grut. 599, 8. *Plur. Nom.* only domus. Gen. domorum and domuum. *Dat.* and *abl.* only domibus. *Acc.* usually domos: but MSS. often vary between domos and domus. The form domus is certain: Att. in Gell. 14, 1: and Quadrig. ib. 17, 2.

2. *Adverbial forms*: domi (sometimes domui), *at home, in the house*: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 12: Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34: Cic. Am. 1, 2: Virg. E. 3, 33: Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: meae domi, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 18: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15: domi meae, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 36: Cic. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.*: tuae domi, ib. 4, 7: suae domi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 43: domi suae, id. Truc. 2, 6, 50: Cic. Mil. 7: nostrae domi, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 9: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: domi nostrae, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 2, 2: alienae domi, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: domi Caesaris, id. Att. 1, 12: istius domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21: domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Caecil. 18: cujus domi fueras, quem hospitem appellaras, id. Verr. 5, 42. *Esp.* in the phrase, domi habere aliquid, *to have a thing at home, i. e. to be provided with, possess it*: domi habet animum falsiloquum, domi dolos, domi delenifica facta, domi fallacias, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59. In a similar sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. Att. 10, 14: sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cujus domi nascuntur? γλαυκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, id. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.* b. domum, *homewards, to the house*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 40: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20: Cic. Am. 3, 12: Virg. E. 1, 36: domum mean, Cic. Att. 1, 1: domum suam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 31: Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Caes. B. G. 2, 10: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J. 76 *aa fin.*: Pomponii domum (venisse), Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: domum Roscii, id. Rose. Com. 9, 26. In *plur.*: domos, Liv. 3, 5: domos nostras, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66: suas domos, Liv. 2, 7. With *in* and *acc.*: rex in domum se recepit, id. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 253: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4. c. domo, *from home, out of the house*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 4: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19: Cic. Flacc. 6, 14. For domi, *at home, in the house* (rare): haec ubi domo nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10: domo abditus, Suet. Caes. 20. And sometimes with *in* and *abl.*: in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. sap. 7 *med.*: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.*: quid illuc clamoris obscuro in nostra domo est? Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 29.

II. *Meton.*: any sort of building or abode: of the labyrinth, Virg. Aen. 6, 27: of a sacred grotto, ib. 6, 81: of the abode of the gods, Ov. M. 4, 736: of the dwelling of the winds, Virg. G. 1, 371: Ov. M. 1, 279: of animals, Virg. G. 2, 209: of Danaë's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12: of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22: and domus aeterna, Inscr. Orell. no. 1174: of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159. 2. In gen.: one's native place, country, home: M. Sili. Silius sum Syracusanus. M. Sili. Ha domus et patria est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 10: domi aetatem agere, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Cic.

Verr. 1, 17: legiones revertuntur domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: Caes. B. C. 1, 34: Liv. 23, 20: ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: qui genus? unde domo? Virg. Aen. 8, 114. Hence the phrases belli domique and domi militiaeque, *in war and peace*, v. bellum and militia: noster populus in pace et domi imperat, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. 3. a household, family, race: domus te nostra tota salutatur, id. Att. 4, 12: Liv. 3, 32: Tac. A. 3, 55: Virg. Aen. 1, 284: Hor. Od. 1, 6, 8. b. a philosophical school, sect: Cic. Acad. 1, 4: Sen. Ep. 29 *ad fin.* (Hence It. duomo; Fr. dome; Germ. Dom, "cathedral.")

dōnābilis, e, *adj.* [dono] *worthy to receive a present*: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 40.

dōnārium, ii, n. [donum] *the place in a temple where votive offerings were kept*: Lucan. 9, 516: App. M. 9, p. 221.

II. *Meton.*: a temple, sanctuary, altar: Virg. G. 3, 533: Ov. F. 3, 335.

2. a votive offering: Liv. 42, 28: Gell. 2, 10.

dōnātīcus, a, um, *adj.* [dono] *given as a present*: hastae, Cato in Fest. s. v. optionatus.

dōnātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a giving, a donation*: Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: Just. Inst. 2, 7.

dōnātīvum, i, n. [id.] *a largess, donative given by the emperor to his soldiers* (v. congiarium): Suet. Cal. 46: Tac. H. 1, 18: opp. congiarium: Plin. Pan. 25: Tac. A. 12, 41. *Adject.*: Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

dōnātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a giver, donor*: Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 49: Sen. Hippol. 1217.

dōnātrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female giver or donor*: Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20. Prud. στέφ. 11, 191.

dōnax, ācis, m. = δόναξ, *a sort of reed or grass* (v. arundo): Plin. 16, 36, 66.

II. *a kind of boring shell-fish, also called dactylus, q. v.*: id. 32, 11, 53 *ad fin.*

dōnēc, conj. [contr. from dōnīcum, which has the same meaning, but is only used by earlier and later writers: Cato R. R. 146, 2: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 19. In the Inscr. of Orell. no. 4370, DONI QUIES = DONIQUE IS, and donique = donicum]: *as long as, while*. With *indic.*: neque dulces amores sperne puer, donec virenti canities abest, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17: donec gratus eram tibi, ib. 3, 9, 1: Liv. 2, 49: Tac. A. 14, 50: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5. With *subj.*: (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 51: edixit ne quis militis, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, Liv. 2, 24: Tac. A. 15, 64. (Cf. Hand. Turs. 11. pp. 291-299.) II. *until, till at length*. With *indic.* (cf. Zumpt Gr. § 575): haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73: ib. 4, 1, 24: hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos, donec regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit illa prolem, Virg. Aen. 1, 273: neque credebam donec Sosia fecit sibi uti crederem, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 51: Liv. 3, 48: Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: socii consurgere tonsis, donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. Aen. 10, 301. With *subj.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63: Quint. 1, 1, 33: Tac. A. 2, 6: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 21, 28 *ad fin.* Ellipt. without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicatūst donec in navi super, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 82. 2. With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum. With *indic.*: ibi odorans usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 114: usque eo timui, donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 6 *fin.*: eo usque me vivere valeis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *ad fin.*: (humum) in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—With *subj.*: usque sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istunc invitassitis usque adeo, donec, qua domum abeat nesciat, peris-

tis ambo, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 32: ut usque eo locum obtinerent, donec ab hoste missum telum ad se perveniret, Auct. B. Afr. 31: nec eo usque trahatur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—Ellipt. without a verb: usque illud visum est Pamphilo neutiquam grave, donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51. [Donec and Doni-cum probably connected with deni-que, q. v.]

dōnīcum, conj. v. donec, *ad init.*

dōnīfīco, i, v. n. [donum facio] *to make presents*: Hyg. Fab. 112.

dōno, avi, atum, i, v. a. [donum] *to give as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer*. Constr. with *acc.* of gift, and *dat.* of person: donavi ei, quae voluit, quae postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 5: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effusque donabat, Cic. Rose. Am. 8 *fin.*: munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: praedam militibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: catenam ex voto laribus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 65: alicui non unius diel gratulationem, sed aeternitatem immortalitatemque, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: alicui gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27: (cadus) spes donare novas largus, ib. 4, 12, 19: (aurae) omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Virg. Aen. 9, 313. With *in/*. (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 60: huic lorica donat habere viro, Virg. Aen. 5, 262: Venus quem pulchra deorum fari donavit, divinum pectus habere, Enn. Ann. 1, 32. Fig.: *to give up, sacrifice*: inimicitias reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: iram patriae, Sil. 15, 603. 2. Constr. with *acc.* of person and *abl.* of gift: *to present with*: donare aliquem patera, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 131: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. Verr. 3, 80: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5: aliquem laurea Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: meritos in proeliis more militiae donat, Sall. J. 54. 3. With double *acc.*: egon' te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9.

II. *to remit, forgive a debt, obligation, etc.*: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: causam illi, Just. 32, 2: legem, i. e. actionem lege datam, *to give up, resign*, poet. Petr. 18, 6. 2. Fig.: for the more usual condonare: *to forgive, pardon* (for another's sake): culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv. 8, 35: cum vobis, Petr. 30, 11: patrem filio, Just. 32, 25.

dōnum, i, n. [do] *a gift, present*: dona mittunt et munera, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 121: Cic. Clu. 24, 66: Ov. A. A. 3, 654: ultima or suprema dona, the last honours, funeral rites, id. H. 7, 192: Sen. Hippol. 1273. 2. *Esp. a votive offering to a deity, sacrifice*: Pl. Rud. prol. 23: Cic. Rep. 2, 24 *fin.*: Liv. 2, 23.

dorcās, ādis (also dorca, ae, m., Grat. Cyn. 200), f. = δορκάς. The dorcas of Aristotle is the roebuck, Cervus Capreolus, Linn.: the dorcas Libyca of Aelian is the African gazelle, Antelope Dorcas, Linn.: Plin. 8, 58, 83: Mart. 10, 65.

doripetron (or thorypetron), i, n., a plant, Leontice Leontopetalum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 34.

dōris, Idis, f. vel pseudo-anchusa, a plant, Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 24.

dormio, ivi or ii, Itum (fut. dormibo, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5) 4. v. n. *to sleep*: Pa. Quintus dormitum? Ph. Dormio, ne occulantes, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 27: dormitum dimititur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—*Pass. impers.*: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269.—*Proverb.*: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24. *Poet.*: in the *Pass.*, of time: *to be slept through, spent in sleep*: nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59.—Of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157.

II. Fig.: *to rest, be at ease, be active*: hoc vide ut dormiant pessuli

passum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 67: Cic. Verr. 5, 70: Juv. 2, 37. 2. *to be careless, unconcerned: uxorem duxit . . . dum tu dormis*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 18: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17. [Root dor: cf. Sans. *drai*; Gr. *δρα-θάρω*; A. S. *drōm*; Ger. *traum*; Eng. *dream*.]

dormitator, ōris, m. [dormito] *a thief who sleeps by day and robs at night*: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20, and 142.

dormitio, ōnis, f. [dormio] *a sleeping*: Varr. in Non. 100, 1 and 2. 2. *death*: Eccl.

dormito, avi, i. v. n. freq. [id.] *to be in the habit of sleeping, to be sleepy, to fall asleep*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 175: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Hor. A. P. 105.—Poet: sub aurora, jam dormitante lucerna, *going out*, Ov. H. 19, 195. II. Fig.: *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid*: ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 5: Hor. A. P. 359: Quint. 10, 1, 24: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

dormitor, ōris, m. [id.] *a sleeper*: Mart. 10, 4.

dormitorium, ii, n. [id.] *a sleeping room, dormitory*: Plin. 30, 6, 17.

dormitōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *of or for sleeping*: cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: membrum, ib. 2, 17.

dorsūālis, e, adj. [dorsum] *pertaining to the back, dorsal*: notae equi, App. M. 11, p. 266: crustae ferarum, Amm. 22, 15.—Subst., dorsualia, ium, n. plu. *a cover for the back of beasts*: Trebell. Gallien. 8.

dorsum, i, n. (masc. dorsus, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 44) *the back of a man or beast*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 93: Plin. 11, 37, 86: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38. 2. Fig.: *of analogous thing*: jugi, *the slope of a hill*, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: montis, Liv. 1, 3: Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44: praerupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: speluncae, i. e. *the rock*, Virg. Aen. 8, 234: vine, *the raised part of an*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentalium, *the projecting irons*, Virg. G. 1, 172: canalium foliorum, Plin. 25, 5, 21. And absol.: dorsum immane mari summo, *of sunken rocks*, Virg. Aen. 1, 110. (Hence Ital. *dosso*; Fr. *dos*.)

dorycnion, ii, n. = *δορύκνιον*, *a poisonous plant*: acc. to Sprengel, Solanum insanum, Linn.: acc. to others, Solanum villosum, Linn.: v. Trychnon: Plin. 21, 31, 105: id. 28, 7, 21.

dōs, ōtis, f. *a marriage portion, dowry*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 209: Cic. Caecin. 25 fin.: Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Hor. S. 1, 2, 131. (v. Smith's Ant. 437.) II. Fig.: *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality*: (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: magnae uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17: omnis unionum, Plin. 9, 35, 56: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50: aquatillum, id. 32, 11, 53: formae, Ov. M. 9, 717: oris, ib. 5, 562: ingenii (opp. bona corporis), id. A. A. 2, 112: naturae fortunaeque, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: omnes dotes belli et togae, Vell. 1, 12: est quoque carminibus meritis celebrare puellas dos mea, *my gift*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: dos erat ille (sc. Phaon) loci, *the ornament*, id. H. 15, 146. [Root do or da, "give": cf. Gr. *δο-σις*, and Erse, *dath*, "a gift."]

dossuarius, a, um, adj. [dorsum] *that carries on its back, that bears burdens* (rare): aselli, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 fin.: jumenta, ib. 2, 10, 5.

dōtālis, e, adj. [dos] *pertaining to a dowry or portion*: aedes, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 30: praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20: regia, Virg. Aen. 9, 737: regnum, Ov. H. 12, 53: tellus, ib. 4, 163: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 75: servus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 72.

dōtātus, a, um, Part. [doto] *endowed, gifted, provided*: uxor, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 49: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 47: Cic. Att. 14, 13: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 19. Fig.: *ulmus vite*, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Chlone dotatissima forma, Ov. M. 11, 301. Comp. and Adv. do not occur.

dōto, avi, atum; i. v. a. [dos] *to endow, to portion*: in the verb. finit. rare: *illam splendidissime maritavit*,

dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Virg. Aen. 7, 318. Fig.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, *has an exudation*, Plin. 12, 17, 38. (Hence Fr. *douer*; and from middle age Latin *dotarium*, Fr. *douaire*, *douairière*.)

drācaena, ae, f. = *δράκαινα*, *a she-dragon*, acc. to Don. p. 1747 P.

drachma (drachūma, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 23), ae, f. = *δραχμή*, *a drachma or drachm, a small Greek coin of about the same value as the Roman denarius*: Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20: Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Hor. S. 2, 7, 43. II. As a weight, the eighth part of an uncia, about the same as our drachm: Plin. 21, 34, 109.

drāco, ōnis (gen. draconis, Att. in Non. 426, 2: and acc. draconem, id. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.), m. = *δράκων*, *a sort of serpent, a dragon*. This word seems to have been used rather loosely, but from the reference to the Laocoon in Plin. 36, 5, 4, and to the event which forms the subject of that piece of sculpture in Virg. Aen. 2, 225, it would seem that some kind of *Boa* was indicated. In other places Pliny refers to poisonous dragons or serpents; and hence it must be supposed that various Indian snakes, perhaps some of the crested lizards, may have been called dragons: Cic. Div. 2, 30: Plin. 8, 17, 22: Suet. Aug. 94: Mart. 7, 87. As the guardian of treasures: Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: Phaedr. 4, 20. II. Meton.: *a constellation*: poeta Cic. N. D. 2, 42. 2. *a cohort's standard*: Veg. Mil. 2, 13. 3. *Marinus, a sea-fish, the dragon Weaver*, Trachinus draco, Linn. The spines of the first dorsal fin of this fish are imagined by fishermen to be poisonous. It is eaten on the continent: Plin. 9, 27, 43, and 32, 11, 53. 4. *a water-vessel shaped like a serpent*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 24.

5. *an old vine-branch*: Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 24.

drācōnārius, ii, m. [draco] *a standard-bearer*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

drācōnigēna, ae, comm. [draco and GEN root of gigno] *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, i. e. Thebes, Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, Alexander the Great, Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

drācontārium, ii, n. [draco] *a garland or wreath twisted like a serpent*: Tert. Cor. mil. 15.

drācontia, ae, f., **dracontias**, ae, m. = *δρακοντίας*, or **drāconitēs**, ae, m.: *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57.

II. *a kind of wheat*: id. 18, 7, 12.

drācontios vitis, *an excellent kind of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 28.

drācontium, ii, n. = *δρακόντιον*, *dragon-wort*: Arum dracunculus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 9: called also dracontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1. 2. *Dracontium foliis betae* = Arum Italicum, Linn.: Plin. ib.

drācuncūlus, i, m. dim. [draco] *a small serpent*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14.

2. *a thread twisted like a serpent*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1572. 3. *a sort of fish, the same as draco marinus*, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53. 4. *a plant, the same as dracontium*, q. v.: id. 24, 16, 91.

dragantum, i, v. *tragacantha*.

drāma, ātis, n. = *δράμα*, *a drama, play*: Aus. Ep. 18, 15. Hence **drāmaticum** poema, *dramatic*: Diom. p. 480 P.

drāpēta, ae, m. = *δραπέτης*, *a fugitive slave*: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

draucus, i, m. *a sodomite*: Mart. 9, 28.

drengo, i. v. n. *to cry like a swan*: Auct. Philom. 23.

drēpānis, is, f. = *δρεπavis*, *the swift*, Hirundo apus, Linn.: Cypselus murarius, Temminck: Plin. 11, 47, 101.

drāmýphāgia, ae, f. = *δριμύφαγία*, *the eating of highly-seasoned food*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

drindio, 4. v. n. *to cry like a weasel*: Auct. Philom. 61.

drōmas, ādis, m. = *δρωμάς*, *a dromedary*: Liv. 37, 40. Curt. 5, 2. Called also **drōmēdārius**, ii, m.: Hier. Vit. Malachi, 10.

dromedarius, ii, v. *dromas*.

drōmo, ōnis, m. = *δρόμων* (the runner), *a sort of fish*, perh. a kind of tunny: Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. *a kind of fast-sailing vessel, a cutter*: Coel. Just. 1, 27, 2.

drōmos, i, m. = *δρόμος*, *the Spartan race-course*: Liv. 34, 27. 2. *a race-course*, in gen.: Inscr. Grut. 339, 2.

drōpax, ādis, m. = *δρόπαξ*, *a pitch-ointment, depilatory*: Mart. 3, 74.

drūlas, ādis, f. *a Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60.

drūides, um (druidae, arum, Cic. Div. 1, 41: Tac. A. 14, 30, etc.), m. plu. *the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls*: Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Lucan. 1, 451.

druis, Idis, i. q. *drūlas*: Vop. Aur. 44.

drungus, i, m. *a troop of soldiers*: Veg. Mil. 3, 16: Vop. Prob. 19.

drūpa (ae) oliva = *δρύππα*, *an over-ripe olive*: Plin. 15, 1, 2: and absol.: drupa, ae, f.: id. 15, 7, 7: also druppa, id. 26, 27, 60.

dryitis, Idis, f. = *δρυίτις*, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

dryōphōnon, i, n. = *δρυόφονον*, *a plant*, which some refer to the scurry-grass, Cochlearia Draba, Linn.; others to some species of Convallaria: Plin. 27, 9, 49.

dryoptēris, Idis, f. = *δρυοπτερίς*, *a fern*, prob. *the black-stalked spleenwort*, Asplenium Adiantum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 48.

dryos hyphear = *δρυὸς ὑψεαρ*, *the oak-mistletoe*: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

dua, v. duo.

dūālis, e, adj. [duo] *that contains two*: numerus (nasi), bipartite, Lact. Opif. D. 10. In gramm.: numerus, the dual: Quint. 1, 5, 42.

dubenus apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominius (dubius? cf. addubium and Gloss.: dubinus *δισσός*), Fest. s. v.

dūbiē, adv. *doubtfully*: potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55. Esp. freq. with negatives: non (haud) dubie, undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly: etsi non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, id. Fam. 15, 1: nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 ad fin.: haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102.

dūbiētas, ātis, f. [dubius] *doubt, uncertainty*: Amm. 20, 4.

dūbiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *doubtful, dubious*: fabulae, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

dūbitābilis, e, adj. [dubito] *doubtful* (rare). Pass.: nec erit dubitabile verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, ib. 13, 21.

II. Act.: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dūbitanter, adv. *doubtingly*: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.

2. *hesitatingly* (rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisce, id. Brut. 22, 87.

dūbitātim, adv. *hesitatingly, with hesitation*: Sisenna in Non. 98, 33.

dūbitātio, ōnis, f. [dubito] *a wavering in opinion or judgment; a doubting, uncertainty, doubt*. Absol.: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 ad fin.: quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent. 7, 20: dubitationem afferre, id. Off. 1, 41, 147: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari. Caes. B. G. 1, 14: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, most certainly. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: id. Balb. 13, 31. With gen.: dubitatio adventus legionum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 fin.: juris dubitatio, Cic. Caecin. 4: dubitatio hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28. With de: dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 17: Auct. B. Afr. 26. With relat. or interrog. sentences: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18: alterum potest habere dubitationem adhibendamne fuerit hoc genus, ib. 3, 2.

9: Quint. 11, 2, 44. With *quin*: Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17. With *acc.* and *infin.*: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48. 2. As a fig. of speech, i. q. Gr. *διανοησις*, a pretending to be at a loss for a term to characterize anything: Auct. Her. 4, 29. II. Meton.: a wavering, hesitating, irresolution: aestuabat dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 30: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 *fin.*: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, without a moment's hesitation, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic. Font. 6: id. Cluent. 28: sine dubitatione, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23. 2. a considering, examining: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Am. 19: ad reipublicam adeundi, id. Rep. 1, 7. **dūbitātivē**, adv. doubtfully: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Chr. 23 *fin.* **dūbitātivus**, a, um, adj. [dubito] doubtful: sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 *ad fin.* **dūbitātor**, ōris, m. [id.] a doubter: Tert. adv. Haeret. 33. **dūbito**, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq.: lit. to go backwards and forwards, from one side to the other: hence, fig.: to fluctuate in opinion, to be uncertain, to doubt. Absol.: violenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: et interrogamus et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70: ne dubita; nam vera vides, Virg. Aen. 3, 316. With *de*: de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: de divina ratione, id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin.*: de ejus fide, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de se, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. Pass. *impers.*: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: de judicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3: de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7. With *acc.* (in class. prose only with a *pron.*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: Quint. 2, 17, 2: Ov. H. 17, 37. In *pass.*: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 22: Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20: sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7: dicta haud dubitanda, Virg. Aen. 3, 170. With a *relat. sentence*: ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. Att. 10, 1: cur dubitas, quid de republica sentias? id. Rep. 1, 38 *fin.* With *interrogative sentences*: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, id. Verr. 3, 89: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 95: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula si dubitem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: dubito num, Plin. Ep. 6, 27: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim an, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: illud cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20: quid dubitas, quin sit, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 42. Poet. in the *pass.*: an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208. With *acc.* and *infin.*: neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr. 5, 250: Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21: non dubito, fore plerosque, Nep. Praef. § 1: Liv. 2, 64: Suet. Claud. 35: piraticam, ut musicam et fabricam, dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34. In an *interrog.*: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3: and *pass. impers.* an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? Quint. Proem. § 12. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: to be uncertain, doubtful: si tardior manus dubitet, id. 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 7, 22: si fortuna dubitabit, Liv. 21, 44

fin.: nec mox fama dubitavit, Flor. 1, 1. II. Meton.: to be irresolute, to hesitate, delay. With *infin.*: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4. In an *interrog.*: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 29: Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Virg. Aen. 6, 807. Very seldom affirmatively: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Achill. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5: si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8. Ellipt.: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 18. With *negat.* and *quin*: nemo dubitabat, quin spectaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 13: nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, id. Manil. 23, 68: and in an *interrog.* without a *negat.*: dubitatis, judices, quin civem vindicetis, id. Flacc. 17, 40. Absol. (rarely): se neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: quid igitur ego dubito? Pl. Am. 1, 2, 283: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Virg. Aen. 9, 12. 2. to reflect upon, to ponder, consider (rare): haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Virg. Aen. 9, 191. [From dubius: so Gr. *δουάω*, and Ger. *zweifeln*.] **dūbius**, a, um, adj. [duo, two and bit, go: v. bito] moving alternately in two opposite directions, fluctuating to and fro (rare): ut vas in terra non quit constare, nisi humor destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 556: circumagente se vento, fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16. II. Fig.: wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain: anni multi me dubiam dant, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 17: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. Manil. 10: equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: spemque incertumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, sive extrema pati, Virg. Aen. 1, 218: Philippus non dubius, quin, Liv. 31, 42: dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, id. 6, 14. With *gen.*: nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum quam sit, Virg. G. 3, 289: mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiae, Liv. 33, 25: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 438. 2. irresolute, undecided (rare): terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. J. 107. Fig.: hostes (opp. firmi), ib. 51 *fin.*: nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. Caes. 4 *fin.*: quid faciat dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441. III. Pass.: that is doubted of, uncertain, dubious: videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106: res discernere apertas ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 469: dubia verba, opp. aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48: dubium jus, opp. certum, id. 12, 3, 6: and opp. confessum, id. 7, 7, 7: obscura aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40: dubia et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17: fortuna scenica, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: spes armorum, Vell. 2, 71: discrimen pugnae, Sil. 5, 519: proelia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, Ov. M. 12, 61: an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? Liv. 8, 32: qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii, qui certi hostes viderentur, id. 44, 18: Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3, 44: dubiaeque crepuscula lucis, Ov. M. 11, 596: cum luce dubiae confinia noctis, ib. 4, 401: coelum, overcast, Virg. G. 1, 252: dubius et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: dubia tegens lanugine malas, between down and a beard, Ov. M. 9, 398: vina, which are not sure to thrive, Plin. 18, 31, 74 *ad fin.*: consilia, wavering, Tac. Agr. 18: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus, Liv. 4, 8: haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 39 *ad fin.*: haud dubii hostes, id. 37, 49: coena dubia, such a good dinner, that

you cannot tell what to eat first, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28: Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: Aus. Mos. 102. 2. dubium est, it is doubtful, uncertain: esp. freq. with negatives: si quid erit dubium, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 40: haud dubium id quidem est, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27: *interrog.*: oh! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49: and with the *dat.*: an dubium id tibi est? id. Heaut. 5, 1, 38: Cic. Fam. 4, 15. With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, id. Att. 11, 6: de eorum jure, id. de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4. With an *interrog. sentence*: illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquatenam fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur necne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31. Absol. and *adverb.*: codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam dubium plus an sceleratus Orestes venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69: neque multo post extincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5. With *negat.* and *quin*: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 1. With *acc.* and *infin.*: periisse me una haud dubium est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 46: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 9. Dubium habere, to regard as uncertain, to doubt: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112: haec habere dubia, Cic. Acad. 2, 9 *ad fin.* In dubium: in dubium vocare, to call in question, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: venire in dubium, id. Quint. 2: Liv. 3, 13: alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, Cic. Att. 11, 15. In dubio: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24: ut in dubio poneret, utrum id matronae sua sponte, an nobis auctoribus fecissent, Liv. 34, 5. Sine dubio, without doubt, doubtless, certainly: sine dubio, opinor Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14: Cic. Verr. 1, 2 sine dubio. . . . sed, verum, at, etc., no doubt, doubtless. . . . but, yet, etc.: quum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferet. . . . sed, etc., id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: id. de Or. 3, 57: Quint. 1, 6, 38, etc. Procul dubio (rare): Lucr. 3, 638: Liv. 39, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 21, 50 *ad fin.* IV. Meton.: dangerous, critical, difficult: res dubias, egenas, inopiasas consili, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 2: Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*: Tac. A. 2, 62: in dubiis periculis, adversisque in rebus, Lucr. 3, 55: tempora (opp. secunda), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83: quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 94. Absol.: mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, is in danger, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42. In *plur.*: mens dubiis percussa labat, Lucan. 6, 596. **dūcālis**, e, adj. [dux] pertaining to a commander: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13. **dūcālīter**, adv. like a leader or general: Sid. Ep. 5, 13. Comp. ib. 8, 6. **dūcātor**, ōris, m. [duo root of dux and duco] a leader: civitatis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13. **dūcātrix**, icis, f. [id.] a female leader: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14. **dūcātus**, ūs, m. [id.] military leadership, command: Suet. Tib. 19: Flor. 3, 21. (Hence It. *ducato*; Fr. *duché*.) **dūcēna**, ae, f. [ducenti] the office of a ducenarius: Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4. **dūcēnārius**, a, um, adj. [id.] containing or relating to two hundred: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19: procuratores, i. e. who received a salary of 200 sesteritia, Suet. Claud. 24: judices, petty judges (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sesteritia), id. Aug. 32 (v. Smith's Ant. 439). Subst. ducenarius, ii, m. commander of 200 men: Veg. Mil. 2, 8

ducēni, ae, a, plu. num. *distr. two hundred each, two hundred*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 40: Liv. 9, 19: gen. ducenum: Plin. 9, 3, 2.

ducentēsima, ae, f. (sc. pars) [ducenti] *a two hundredth part, one-half per cent.*: Tac. A. 2, 42: Suet. Cal. 16.

ducenti, ae, a (sing. ducentum, Col. 5, 3, 7), plu. num. [duo centum] *two hundred*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 55: gen. ducentum: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15. || Meton. *any large number*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10: Hor. S. 1, 3, 11.

ducenties, adv. num. [ducenti] *two hundred times*: Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40. || Meton. *many times*: Cat. 29, 15.

ducentum, v. ducenti, ad init.

ducianus, a, um, adj. [dux] *pertaining to a leader or commander*: officium, Cod. Theod. 15, 11, 2. Subst. ducianus, i, m. *a commander's servant*: Cod. Theod. 7, 16, 3.

duco, xi, ctum (imper. duce—for duc—Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 18. Perf. sync. duxti, Cat. 91, 9) 3. v. a. *to lead, conduct, draw, bring*: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 2: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 ad fin.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: aquam per fundum ejus ducere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: spiritum naribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5: spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8: aërem spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 fin.: spiritum, to live: id. Fam. 10, 1: vitam et spiritum, id. Manil. 12, 33: tura naribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 22: succos nectaris, 70 quaff, ib. 3, 3, 34: pocula, ib. 1, 17, 22: Liberum, ib. 4, 12, 14: jucunda oblivia vitae, id. S. 2, 6, 62: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Virg. Aen. 12, 378: ferrum vagina, Ov. F. 4, 929: sortem, Cic. Div. 2, 33: Virg. Aen. 6, 22: and pass. of that which is drawn by lot: oracula, quae, aequatis sortibus, ducuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: sorte judex in reum ductus, Suet. Caes. 12: pondus aratri, to draw, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, to row, ib. 1, 294: lanas, to spin, ib. 4, 34: stamina, ib. 4, 221: ubera, to milk, ib. 9, 358: frena manu, to guide, ib. 15, 518: illa, to become broken-winded, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: os, to make wry faces, Cic. Or. 25 fin.: vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20: via quae ducit ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602: quo via ducit, Virg. E. 9, 1. Absol.: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, to appropriate, Sall. J. 41. With pron. reflect.: to betake oneself, go: Pl. Am. 4, 3, 8: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7. 2. Esp. legal t. t. to lead away to prison, to punishment, etc.: post deinde manus injectio esto, in jus ducito, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. Verr. 5, 30: in vincula, Suet. Caes. 79: ad mortem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: Nep. Phoc. 4. 3. Uxorem, to lead a wife home, i. e. to marry: verum egon' eam ducam domum? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 91: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium duxerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 105. Absol.: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5: Liv. 4, 4. Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, Imp. Antonin. in Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3. 4. Milit. t. t. to lead or direct the march of (soldiers): locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, ib. 1, 10 fin.: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, id. B. C. 3, 62: exercitum Uticam, ib. 2, 26: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61. In the pass. of the soldiers: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, ib. 1, 40. And act. absol. of the general, to march, move: (Mettus) ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23. In gen.: to command an army or division: in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: qui superiore anno primum

pilum duxerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35 ordinem, Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitus, Sall. J. 55. Also, to lead the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, Tac. A. 1, 51. Hence, fig.: to be leader, chief in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 ad fin.: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24: funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: toros, Ov. F. 6, 668: exsequias, Plin. 8, 42, 64: pompam, Ov. II. 12, 152: choras, Tib. 2, 1, 56: choreas, Ov. M. 8, 581. 5. to construct, build, make, esp. what is distinguished by length rather than any other dimension: parietem per vestibulum alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27 fin.: muros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 23: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72: lineam, Plin. 35, 10, 35: sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27. Of other things: lateres de terra, Vitruv. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore, Virg. Aen. 6, 849: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: orbem, Plin. 11, 3, 118. Fig.: epos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18: versus, ib. 5, 12, 63. 6. to act upon, affect, give: alvum, to move by clysters, Cels. 2, 12: alapam alicui, to give one a box on the ear, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2: colaphum, Quint. 6, 3, 83: pugnam, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. 7. to receive, admit, take: cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66: rimam, id. M. 4, 65: situm, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, ib. 3, 485: nomina, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 76: notum, ib. 4, 2, 59.

|| Fig.: ducit quo quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258: ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. Od. 4, 8, 34: per quaedam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), Quint. 1, 10, 5: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit, conducted in a middle course, Tac. Agr. 6 fin. 2. to deduce, derive: ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: principium disputationis a principe investigandae veritatis, id. N. D. 2, 21 fin.: belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9: initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus ducere, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: originem ab Isocrate, Quint. 2, 15, 4: honestum ab iis rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 60: nomen a Graeco, Quint. 1, 6, 3: utrumque (sc. amor et amicitia) ductum est ab amando, Cic. Am. 27. 3. to move, incite, induce, allure: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, id. Tusc. 2, 18: nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28: declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, id. 10, 7, 21. Pass.: si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 58, 143: eloquentiae laude, id. Or. 32, 115: quaestu et lucro, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: hoc errore, id. Off. 1, 41: literis eorum et urbanitate, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6. Hence in a bad sense, to cheat, deceive: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20: Ov. H. 19, 13. 4. to protract, prolong: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Liv. 22, 25: bellum longius, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: bellum in hiemem, ib. 1, 61: rem prope in noctem, ib. 3, 51: rem leniter, Liv. 3, 41. Also of time itself: tempus, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: diem ex die, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: and of persons: to put off: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, ib. Hence, to pass, spend: actatem in literis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19: actatem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202: vitam, id. Epod. 17, 63: noctem, Prop. 1, 11, 5: somnos, Virg. Aen. 4, 560. 5. Mercant. t. t. to calculate, compute, reckon: age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil. in Non. 283, 30: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. med. duximus, accedant eo, etc., Cic. Verr. 3, 49. Hence fig. ducere rationem alicujus, to consider, compute one's advantage: duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, id. Att. 8, 11, D: suam quoque rationem ducere, id. Verr. 1,

48: non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 fin. salutis meae rationem ducere, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23. 6. In gen. to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem: parvi id ducebat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: pro nihilo aliquid ducere, id. Verr. 2, 16 ad fin.: ea pro falsis ducit, Sall. C. 3: innocentiam pro malevolentia, ib. 12: vos eritis iudices, laudini an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter. Ad. Prol. 5: aliquid honori, Sall. J. 11: aliquid laudi, Nep. Praef.: aliquem despicatui, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nihil praeter vir, tutem in bonis ducere, id. Fin. 3, 3: aliquem in numero hostium, id. Verr. 5, 25 ad fin.: aliquem loco affinium, Sall. J. 14: aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10: tutelae nostrae duximus, quum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv. 21, 41: officii duxit exorare filiae patrem, Suet. Tib. 11: faceret, quod a republica fideque sua duceret, Liv. 25, 7: malum quum amici tui malum, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 48: Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83: sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Virg. Aen. 6, 690. With acc. and infin.: ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Am. 2, 7: biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: optimum factu esse duxerunt, ib. 4, 30. [Cf. Ger. *ziehen*, *zug*; Eng. *tug*, *tow*.] (Hence from the middle age Latin *ductiare*, "to conduct (water)," It. *doccia*, subs. *doccia*; Fr. *douche*; Sp. *ducha*).

ductabilitas, ātis, f. [ducto] *aptness to be duped*: Att. in Non. 150, 13.

ductarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *of or for drawing*: funis, Vitruv. 10, 2.

ductilis, e, adj. [duco] *that may be drawn, ductile*: flumen aquae riguae, a canal, Mart. 12, 31: aes, that may be hammered out thin, Plin. 34, 8, 20. (Hence Fr. *douille*, *douillet*, not from *dulcis*.)

ductim, adv. by drawing (rare): major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam caesim facienda est, Col. 4, 25, 2: invergere in me liquores tuos sino ductim, in good draughts, Pl. Turc. 1, 2, 13.

ductio, ōnis, f. [duco] *a leading off or away* (rare): aquarum, Vitruv. 1, 1: alvi, Cels. 2, 12: hominis, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3.

ductito, avi, i, v. a. freq. [id.] *to lead about*: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 26. 2. *to lead home a wife, to marry*: id. Poen. 1, 2, 60. Fig.: to deceive: ego solitum ductitabo, id. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

ducto, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [id.] *to lead or draw about*: aliquem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 158: restim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. J. 38: Tac. II. 2, 100: equites in exercitu, Sall. C. 19. 2. *to take home a concubine*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 12. Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16. || Fig.: to deceive, cheat: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159. 2. *to esteem or account*: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, id. Pers. 4, 4, 85.

ductor, ōris, m. [id.] *a leader, commander, general*: exercitus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: Liv. 1, 28: Virg. Aen. 2, 14: apum (in their battles), id. G. 4, 88: and of the leaders in warlike games, id. Aen. 5, 133: Suet. Tib. 6: classis, Virg. Aen. 6, 334: aquarum Tiberis, Stat. S. 3, 5, 112: ferreus, poet. for iron-worker, Auct. Priap. 32 ad fin.

ductus, a, um, Part. [duco]. **ductus**, ūs, m. [duco] *a leading, conducting*: aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: porticus aequali ductu, a line, row, Lucr. 4, 427: muri, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: litterarum, shape, Quint. 1, 1, 25: oris, features, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: macularum, Plin. 37, 2, 74. 2. *generalship, command*: Cic. Manil. 21: Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Tac. Agr. 5: Suet. Vesp. 4. || Fig.: of style: connection: Quint. 4, 2, 53. 2. *a period*: id. 9, 4, 30.

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu dum: cf. Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3. Prisc. p. 1018 P.] It. *a long time since*, but usu. *a little while ago*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 231: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 12: Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Virg. Aen. 5, 650. 2. With respect to the present: *formerly, before*: nunc assentatrix scelestā est, dudum adversatrix erat, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 100: Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 5: Cic. Brut. 36, 138: Virg. Aen. 2, 726. 3. In Plaut. with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *just as, just now*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 18: scilicet quid dudum tecum venit, quum pallam mihi detulisti, id. Men. 2, 3, 41. Without these conjunctions: *is se ad portum dixerat ire dudum, just now*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 129. 4. *haud dudum, not long ago*, i. e. *just now*: quam dudum, *how long?*: To. E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae a meo domino. Do. Quando? To. Haud dudum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 29: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulto! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38: Cic. Att. 14, 12 *ad fin.*

dūella, ae, f. [duo] *the third part of an uncia*: Rhemn. Fann. de pond. 23.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

duellīs, is, m. [duellum = bellum] *a warrior*: Arn. 1, p. 10.

duellum, v. bellum.

duicensus dicebatur cum altero, id est cum filio census, Fest. s. v. [duis = bis and censeo].

duidens, v. bidens.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

duis, verb. v. do, *ad init.* 2. Num. v. bis, *ad init.*

dūitae, arum, m. plu. [duo] *heretics who believed in two gods*: Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

dūitas, ātis, f. [id.] *the state of being two, duality*: Labeo in Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242.

duitor, v. do, *ad init.*

dulcācidus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis acidus] *of a sourish-sweet flavour*: liquor, Soren. Sammon. 11, 151.

dulcātor, ōris, m. [dulco] *a sweetener*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulcē, *adv. sweetly, pleasantly*: Hor. Od. 1, 22, 23. *Comp.*: Quint. 12, 10, 27. *Sup.*: Cic. Brut. 20.

dulcēdo, inis, f. [dulcis] *sweetness, a sweet taste*: raulis amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30. II. *Fig.*: *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1265: frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33: honoris et pecuniae, Matus in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: agrariae legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: vitae, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: irae, Liv. 9, 14 *ad fin.*: amoris, Virg. Aen. 11, 538: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13: praedandi, id. 6, 41 *ad fin.*: scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37. In plur.: Vitruv. 7, praef.

dulcesco, dulci, 3. v. *incep.* [id.] *to become sweet*: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Plin. 3, 18, 22.

dulciā, orum, n. plu. [id.] *sweet cakes, sweetmeats*: Vop. Tac. 6: Lampr. Heliog. 26.

dulciārīus, ii, m. [dulciā] *a confectioner, pastrycook*: Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.*: Lampr. Heliog. 27.

dulciāculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis] *sweetish (rare)*: potio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 177.

dulcifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [dulcis fero] *containing sweetness, sweet (rare)*: ficus, Erid. in Charis. p. 103 P.: cantharum, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

dulciloquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis loquor] *sweetly speaking (rare)*: Aus. Idyll. 20, 4.

dulcī-mōdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis modus] *sweetly modulated*: Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcīnervis, e, *adj.* [dulcis nervus] *sweetly-stringed*: arcus, Cap. 9, p. 310.

dulcīōla, orum, n. plu. *dim.* [dulcis] *little sugar-cakes*: mollita, App. M. 4, 155.

dulcīōrēlōquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis os loquor] *speaking with a sweet mouth*: Naev. in Gell. 19, 7.

dulcis, e, *adj. sweet, opp. amarus*: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: mel, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 24: aqua, Lucr. 6, 891: poma, id. 5, 1376: vinum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1: dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. Od. 3, 1, 19. *Comp.*: uva, Ov. M. 13, 795. *Sup.*: panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20. II. *Fig.*: *agreeable, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 2: vita, Lucr. 2, 997: lumina vitae, id. 5, 987: solatia vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, id. Brut. 21, 83: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33: poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: amores, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna, id. Od. 1, 37, 11. *Sup.*: epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Am. 23 *fin.* 2. Esp. of friends, lovers, etc.: *friendly, agreeable, charming, kind, dear*: amici, opp. acerbi inimici, ib. 24, 90: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, ib. 18, 66: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40: nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. Od. 3, 23, 7. Hence, in addresses: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11: dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. Od. 1, 1, 2: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? id. S. 1, 9, 4. [Dulcis is prob. same as γλυκ-ūs: the root is seen in in-dul-g-co.] (Hence It. dolce; Fr. doux.)

dulcīsonus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis sonus] *sweetly sounding*: Sid. Carm. 6, 5.

dulcitas, ātis, f. [dulcis] *sweetness, pleasantness*: App. de Mundo, 74, 34. *Fig.*: conspirantis animae, Att. in Non. 96, 27.

dulciter, *adv. sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: Quint. 1, 10, 24.

dulcītūdo, inis, f. [dulcis] *sweetness (rare)*: gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99. 2. *Fig.*: *pleasantness*: usurarum, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10.

dulco, atus, i. v. a. [id.] *to sweeten*: Sid. Ep. 5, 4: id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, m. [id.] *sweetness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6. (Hence Fr. douceur.)

dulcōro, i. v. a. [dulcor] *to sweeten*: amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, no. 9.

dulicē, *adv.* = δουλικώς, *like a slave, servilely*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

dum, conj. Prop. of time: I. Duration of time: 1. *whilst* (chiefly with the *indic. mood*, exc. in the *oratio obliqua*; though the *indic.* was used in the latter also, the recta being intermingled with the obliqua oratio, as in Greek): dum cum hac usuraria uxore nunc mihi morigero, haec curata sint fac sis, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 26: dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, circiter hominum millia sex ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Sannites urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *ad fin.*: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crasorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* In the *oratio obliqua*: *Indic.*: dic hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poeta Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: quidam tradunt dum ad palum deligatur, silentium fieri Flaccum jussisse, Liv. 26, 16: Tac. A. 15, 59: narrat id se, dum traditur, cepisse, Ov. M. 4, 776. *Subj.*: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40: id. de Or. 1, 41 *fin.*: Sall. C. 7: Suet. Ner. 35: Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.* *Subj.* in the *orat. directa* (chiefly *poet.*): o quoties ausae, caneret dum valle sub alva, rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2: Virg. G. 4, 457: Mart. 1, 22: Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 35. 2.

as long as (with *indic.*, except in the *oratio obliqua*): bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *ad fin.*: quem esse natum et nos gaudemus, et haec civitas, dum erit, laetabitur, Cic. Am. 4, 14: id. de Sen. 23, 85: id. Att. 9, 10: id. Fin. 3, 2, 9. *Subj.*: non tibi venit in mentem, si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 76: pars, dum vires suppetent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper. usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, etc.: with tamdiu: Cic. Verr. 4, 3: id. Cat. 3, 7 etc.: with tantum: Liv. 27, 42: with tantummodo: Sall. J. 53: with tantisper: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45: with usque: Cic. Verr. 1, 5: dum... postea: id. Mur. 12, 26: dum... postea quam: Caes. B. G. 7, 82: dum... postquam: Sall. J. 53: Liv. 21, 13: dum... deinde: Cic. Att. 9, 6: Liv. 27, 42: dum... sed ubi: Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 37: Caes. B. C. 1, 51: dum... nunc, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17: Cic. Acad. 1, 4, 11.—For tamdiu... dum, less freq. dum... dum, *as long as... so long*: sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Cat. 62, 45 and 56: Quint. 9, 3, 16. II. Succession of time: *until, until that* (with *subj.* or *indic.* acc. as the idea of purpose, or simply of time, predominates): quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere? Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum iudices reiecti sunt, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32: Liv. 4, 21 *fin.* Yet Cicero generally, and Caesar always, employs the *subj.*: is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 14: paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, id. Amph. 2, 2, 64: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, id. B. C. 1, 87: differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: quippe qui moram temporis quacerent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.*: obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, id. 21, 8: tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5: causas innecte morandi, dum pelago desaevit hiems, Virg. Aen. 4, 52: retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 89: Tityre, dum redeo, brevis est via, pasce capellas, Virg. E. 9, 23: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3. III. As a restrictive particle (always with *subj.*): *so long as, provided that, if only*: dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitrato suo, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: oderint, dum metuant, Att. in Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: licet lasciviro dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40. With ellipsis of verb: An. Non pudet vanitatis? Do. Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: dum catenus, Quint. 1, 11, 1. With an emphatic modo, and in one word, dummodo: acque istuc facio dummodo eam des, quae sit quaestiosa, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189: Cic. Off. 3, 21: Ov. F. 5, 242: sin autem jejunitatem, dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, Cic. Brut. 82, 285.—Separate: mea nil refert, dum patiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28. With tamen: Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: Quint. 1, 1, 11. With quidem: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 20. With ne: id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato R. R. 5, 4: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 137: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 3, 21: dummodo ne, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: dum quidem ne, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 89.

IV. As an enclitic, with the imperative mood, interjections, negations, etc.: *now, come, yet*, etc.: Sosia ades dum, paucis te volo: Ter. An. 1, 1, 2: cumspicedum, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 109: dic

dum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 5: and esp., age-dum, id. Eun. 4, 4, 27: Cic. Sull. 26: Liv. 7, 9: vixdum tuam epistolam legeram, cum ad me Curtius venit, Cic. Att. 9, 2 *fin.*: legatione decreta, necdum missa, Liv. 21, 6: simulata lenitas nihil-dum profuerat, id. 24, 20: eliodum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13 (v. Hand. Turs. li. pp. 303-330).

dumālis, e, *adj.* [dumus] *bushy, bristly*: coma, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 95.

dūmēta, v. dumetum, *init.*

dūmesco, 3. v. n. [dumus] *to be overgrown with bushes*: Diom. p. 335 P.

dūmētum, i, n. (also, dumecta antiqui quasi dūmiceta appellabant, quae nos dumeta, Fest. s. v.) [id.] *a place covered with brushwood, a thicket*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: Col. 1, 2, 5: Virg. G. 1, 1 Fig.: cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Acad. 2, 35.

dūmēōla, ae, m. [dumus colo] *that dwells in thickets*: Avien. Perieg. 895.

dūmōdo, v. dum, *no. III.*

dūmōsus (old form **dusmosus**, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v.) a, um, *adj.* [dumus] *full of brushwood, bushy* (rare): rupes, Virg. E. 1, 77: saxa, Ov. M. 10, 535: dumosi glareosique montes, Col. 4, 33, 5.

duntaxat, *adv.* v. duntaxat.

dūmus (old form **dusmus**, v. **dusmosus**), i, m. a bush, bramble: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Virg. G. 3, 315. [Root *dus* "thick;" cf. Gr. *δαρύς*: and v. *densus*.]

duntaxat (dumt.), *adv.* [dum and taxo, *provided one estimates it, estimates it accurately*: dum minore patri (parti) familias taxat, Fest. s. v. publica pondera]; hence *exactly, of the right measure*: either not more, hence *only*; or not less, hence *at least*.

I. *only, simply, merely*: mittantur mulieres liberae duntaxat quinque, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*: ut consules potestatem haberent tempore duntaxat annuam, genere ipso ac jure regiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: duntaxat ut hoc promittere possis, Lucr. 3, 378: peditatu duntaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: Liv. 10, 25: Suet. Caes. 55: Hor. S. 2, 6, 42.

II. *at least*: quum in testamento scriptum esset, ut heres in funere aut in monumento duntaxat aureos centum consumeret, non licet minus consumere; si amplius vellet, licet, Alf. Varus Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem, duntaxat ad prid. Non. Mal., Cic. Att. 2, 14: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs duntaxat et urbis ornamentum, ib. 5, 10: Sen. Ben. 5, 2: Quint. 1, 4, 20: Hor. A. P. 23. III. *to a certain extent, so far*: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: duntaxat de peculio, *so far as relates to the peculium*, Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 15, 2, 1: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamur: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: id. Deiot. 1: id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: id. Brut. 82, 285. (Cf. Hand. Turs. li. pp. 330-339.)

dūo, ae, o (acc. masc. duo as freq. as duos: Gen. daum, Att. in Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*: Sall. J. 106: Liv. 3, 25 etc.: Neutr. dua, Att. in Cic. Or. 46 *ad fin.*: and with pondo, also **duapondo**: Vitruv. 10, 17: Scribon. Comp. 45: dūo occurs only in Aus. Epist. 19, 13), *numer. card.* [dūo] *two*: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 19: erant omnino itinera duo, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: interfectos esse legatos duos, ib. 5, 38. [Sans. *duoi*; Gr. *δύο*; Ger. *zwei*; En. *two*, and so in all the cognate languages] (Hence It. *due*, *duo*; Fr.

dūdēcennius, i, m. f. = *δωδεκάς*, the number twelve: Tert. Praescr. 49.

dūdēcennius, e, *adj.* [duodecim] *twelve years old*: Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 10.

dūdēcennium, ii, n. [duodecennis] *the age of twelve years*: Cod. Theod. 2, 27, 1.

dūdēcies, *adv. num. twelve times*: Cic. Verr. 2, 75: Liv. 38, 28.

dūdēcim, *num. card.* [duo decem] *twelve*: Pl. Epist. 5, 2, 10: Cic. Rep. 2, 17: Caes. B. G. 1, 5: duodecim (and more freq. XII.) *Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Off. 1, 12: Quint. 5, 14, 18: also *absol.* duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23.

dūdēcimus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [duodecim] *the twelfth*: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: *Adv.* duodecimo, *the twelfth time*: consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius 1.

dūdēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [duode-ni] *containing twelve*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

dūdēni, ae, a, *num. distr.* *twelve each, by twelves*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85. And simply, *twelve*: fossa duplex duodenum pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: astra, Virg. G. 1, 232: signa, Ov. M. 13, 618. (Hence It. *dozzina*; Fr. *douzaine*.)

dūdē-nōnāgintā, *num.* *eighty-eight*: Plin. 3, 16, 20.

dūdē-octōgintā, *num.* *seventy-eight*: Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

dūdē-quadrāgēni, ae, a, *num.* *thirty-eight each*: pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, *no. 7*.

dūdē-quadrāgēsīmus, a, um, *num.* *the thirty-eighth*: Liv. 1, 40.

dūdē-quadrāgintā, *num.* *thirty-eight*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20.

dūdē-quinquāgēni, ae, a, *num.* *forty-eight each*: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

dūdē-quinquāgēsīmus, a, um, *num.* *the forty-eighth*: Cic. Brut. 44.

dūdē-quinquāgintā, *num.* *forty-eight*: Col. 9, 14, 1.

dūdē-sexāgēsīmus, a, um, *num.* *the fifty-eighth*: Vell. 2, 53.

dūdē-sexāgintā, *num.* *fifty-eight*: Plin. 11, 9, 9.

dūdē-tricēsīmus, a, um, *num.* *the twenty-eighth*: Varr. in Gell. 3, 10.

dūdē-tricies, *adv. num.* *twenty-eight times*: Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

dūdē-trīgintā, *num.* *twenty-eight*: Liv. 33, 36 *ad fin.*

dūdē-vicēni, ae, a, *num.* *eighteen each*: denarius, Liv. 21, 41.

dūdē-vicēsīmus (or *viges*), a, um, *num.* *the eighteenth*: Plin. 2, 73, 75: and per tinesin: duo enim device-sima Olympiade, id. 35, 8, 34.

dūdē-vīgintī, *num.* *eighteen*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 74: Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 128: annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, Eutr. 10, 9.

dūdēt-vicēsīmāni, orum, m. plu. [duo et vicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-second legion*: Tac. H. 5, 1.

dūdēt-vicēsīmus, a, um, *adj.* *the twenty-second*: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18.

duonus, v. bonus, *ad init.*

duovir, v. duumvir.

duplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus] *containing double*: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: ib. 2, 1: nilles, *one who receives double pay as a reward*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

duplārius, for **duplaris**, Inscr.

duplex, icis (abl. commonly *duplici*; *duplice*, Hor. S. 2, 122), *adj.* [duo and FLEC, PLIC, root of *plico*] *two-fold, double*: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 453: cursus, coupled with duae viae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars, opp. simplex, Quint. 8, 5, 4: modus, opp. par and sesquipleus, Cic. Or. 57, 193: dupli de semine, Lucr. 4, 1225: quem locum dupli altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves*, Suet. Aug. 27: dorsum, *consisting of two boards*, Virg. G. 1, 172: acies, Caes. R. G. 3, 24: proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: seditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8.

II. *Meton.*: *clonen, divided, double*: ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 7: ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122: folia pakuae, Plin. 16, 74, 38:

lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10. 2. *Poet.* for *ambo or uterque: both*: oculi, Juv. 6, 1145: palmae, Virg. Aen. 1, 93. 3. (like Eng. *double*) *thick, strong, stout*: clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3: pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25. With *quam* for *alterum tantum: twice as much as*: Col. 1, 8, 8: Plin. 19, 1, 2. 4. *Poet.*: *false, deceitful*: Ulixes, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51.

duplicārius, ii, m. [duplex] *a soldier who receives double pay*: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*

duplicatio, ōnis, f. [duplico] *a doubling*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 8.

duplicato, *adv.* *twice as much*: Plin. 2, 17, 14 *fin.*

duplicator, ōris, m. [duplico] *a doubler, magnifier*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

duplicolārius, for **duplicarius**, Inscr.

duplicitas, atis, f. [duplex] *a being double, doubleness*: aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, ib. 10.

dupliciter, *adv.* *doubly, on two accounts*: Lucr. 6, 510: Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104.

duplico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [duplex] *to double*: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22: numerum, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: modum hastae, Nep. Iph. 1 *ad fin.*: exercitum, Cic. Att. 5, 18: copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1: rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, *to repeat*, Cic. Or. 39, 135: also, *to compound* (e. g. *androgynus*), Liv. 27, 11. II. *Meton.*: *to enlarge, increase*: mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67: duplicata nimbo flumina, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21.

2. *to bow, bend*: duplicato poplite, Virg. Aen. 12, 927: corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*: virum dolore, Virg. Aen. 11, 645.

duplio, ōnis, m. [duplus] *the double* (rare): Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12.

duplo, i. v. a. [id.] *to double*: Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20.

duplus, a, um, *adj.* [du root of duo and FLU root of plus] *double, twice as large, twice as much*: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. Tim. 7: pars, ib.: pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2. Subst.: **duplum**, i, n. *the double*: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex millia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorum quadrupli, Cato R. R. *praef.*: decrevit ut, si iudicatum negaret, in duplum iret, Cic. Fl. 21: duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74. Also, *dupla*, ae, f. (sc. pecunia) *a double price*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 39: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20. (Hence It. *doppio*; Fr. *double*.)

dūpondiārius, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius] *containing two asses*: orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4. Subst.: **dupondarius**, ii, m. (sc. numus) *a two-as piece*: Plin. 34, 2, 2. Fig.: like *diobolaris*, for *worthless, bad*: dominus, Petr. 58, 5.

dūpondius, ii, m. or **dūpondium**, ii, n. [duo pondo] *the sum of two asses*: as a coin, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: Cic. Quint. 16, 53. Fig.: *need, want*: Petr. 58, 13. 2. As a measure: *two feet*: Col. 3, 13, 5.

dūrābilis, e, *adj.* [duro] *lasting, durable* (rare): Ov. H. 4, 89: Col. 12, 38, 7. Comp.: App. Apol. p. 314. Sup. and Adv. do not occur.

dūrābilitas, atis, f. [durabilis] *lastingness, durability*: Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūrācinus, a, um, *adj.* [durus acinus] *hard-berried, hard*: uva, Cato R. R. 7, 2: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: vites, Col. 3, 2, 1: persica, Plin. 15, 12, 11: cerasa, id. 15, 25, 30.

dūrāmen, inis, n. [duro] *hardness*: aquarum, ice, Lucr. 6, 530: *a hardened vine branch*: Col. 4, 22, 1.

dūrāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a hardening; a hardened or ligneous vine branch*

Col. 4, 21, 2: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

II. Fig.: *firmness*: Sen. Tranq. An. 1.

dūrātēus, a, um, *adj.* = *δουράτειος*, *wooden* (only of the Trojan horse): equus, Lucr. 1, 477. Called also equus *dūrius* or *dūrēus* (Gr. ἵππος δούριος or δούρειος): Aur. Vict. Orig. 1: Fest. s. v. Epcus. Meton.: *duria* nox, i. e. *the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse*, Val. Fl. 2, 573.

dūrātor, ōris, m. [*duro*] *one who hardens*: Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūrātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who renders durable*: Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

dūrē, **dūrīter**, and **dūrum**, *adv.* (only *comp.* *durius* in Cic. or Caes.) *hardly*: juga premunt *duriter* colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8: faciem *durum* cantis habes, Mart. 3, 89. *Comp.*: *durius*, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.* II. *stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes *duriter*, Lucr. 5, 1401: *dure*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66: Quint. 9, 4, 58. *Comp.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: Quint. 8, 6, 24.

III. *rigorously, strictly*: vitam parce ac *duriter* agebat, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47: *id.* Ad. 1, 1, 20. IV. *harshly, roughly, sternly*: quam tibi ex ore orationem *duriter* dictis dedit, Enn. in Non. 512, 7: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28. *Comp.*: Cic. Lig. 6: Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 52. *Sup.*: Hadrian. ap. Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1.

V. *hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately*: *durius* cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *fin.*

dūresco, rui, 3. v. *insep.* [*durus*] *to grow hard, to harden*: *durescit* humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: *limus*, Virg. E. 8, 80: *campus*, *id.* G. 1, 72: *corpus*, Ov. M. 8, 607: *durescente* materia, Tac. G. 45. Fig.: in Catonis lectione *durescere*, Quint. 2, 5, 21.

durēta, ae, f. [a Span. word] *a wooden bathing-tub*: Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dūrīcordia, ae, f. [*durus* cor] *hard-heartedness*: Tert. *adv.* Marc. 5, 4.

dūrīcōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*durus* corium] *hard-skinned*: *ficus*, Cloatius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

dūrītas, ātis, f. [*durus*] *hardness, harshness*: aliqui *duritatem* et *severitatem* quandam verbis sequuntur, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

dūrīter, *adv.* v. *dure*.

dūrītia, ae, f. (and **durities**, Cels. 3, 24: *acc.* *duritiem*, Lucr. 4, 269: Ov. M. 1, 401: *abl.* *duritie*, Plin. 28, 15, 60: Suet. Ner. 34) [*durus*] *hardness*: saxi, Lucr. 4, 269: ferri, Cat. 66, 50: *adamantina*, Plin. 37, 11, 73: *pellis*, Ov. M. 3, 64. 2. In medic. *induration*: praecordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: *alvi*, Suet. Ner. 34: *vulvarum*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 250. In *plur.*: *id.* 23, 4, 47. Transf. of wine: *harshness*, opp. *suavitas*: *id.* 14, 7, 9.

II. Fig.: *hardiness, austerity* in living: in parsimonia atque in *duritia* atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, Cato in Fest. s. v. repastinari: Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Tac. A. 6, 34: qui *patientiam* et *duritiam* in Socratico sermone maxime *adamarat*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17. 2. *harshness, strictness, rigour, cynicism*: tua *duritia* antiqua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: Ov. H. 2, 137: oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17. 3. *hardness, oppressiveness, severity*: *duritia* lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14: *imperii*, Tac. H. 1, 23: *opere*, *id.* A. 1, 35: *coeli militiaeque*, *ib.* 13, 35.

dūrītēs, v. *duritia*, *ad init.*

dūrītudo, inis, f. [*durus*] *harshness, cruelty*: Cato in Gell. 17, 2.

dūrius, a, um, v. *durateus*.

dūriuscūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*durus*] *somewhat hard, rough, or harsh* (rare): Plin. praef. § 2: Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

dūro, avi, atunī, 1. v. a. and n. [*id.*] *to make hard, to harden*. 1. Act.: *durata* cutis, Ov. M. 4, 577: *caementa calce*, Liv. 21, 11: *ova* in aqua, Plin. 29, 3, 11: *pontus frigore*, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 24: *duratae* solo nives, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: *aqua salibus*, i. e. *strongly saturated*,

Col. 7, 4 *fin.*: *ungulas* (mularum), *id.* 6, 37, 11: *ferrum ictibus*, Plin. 34, 15, 43: *guttas* in grana, *id.* 12, 19, 42 *fin.*: *uvam fumo, to dry*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 72. In medic.: *corpus, to bind, opp. mollire*, Cels. 2, 14: *id.* 2, 33 *fin.*: *to full cloth*: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 57. 2. Neutr.: *tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto coeperit*, i. q. *durescere*, Virg. E. 6, 35.

II. Fig. act.: *to render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, blunt* (rare): (Juppiter) aerea dehinc ferro *duravit* secula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: *ad plagas durari*, Quint. 1, 3, 14: *ad omne facinus durato*, Tac. H. 4, 59: *linguae vitia inemendabili in posterum pravitare durantur, become confirmed, incurable*, Quint. 1, 1, 37. 2. Neutr.: *to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare): *ut non durat* (pater) *ultra poenam abdicationis*, *id.* 9, 2, 88: *in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit*, Tac. A. 1, 6: Petr. 105 *fin.* III. Fig. act.: *to harden with labour, etc.; to make hardy, to inure*: opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr. 5, 1359: membra *animusque*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 119: *humeros ad vulnera*, Virg. G. 3, 257: *hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes*, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: *exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum*, Vell. 2, 78: *mentem*, Tac. A. 3, 15: *ab duratis usu armorum pulsī*, Liv. 7, 29. 2. Neutr.: *to be hardened, inured to troubles, to be patient, persevere; to endure, hold out; and hence as an active verb, to endure, bear*: *durare* nequeo in aedibus, Pl. Amph. 3, 2, 1: Liv. 5, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: *durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis*, Virg. Aen. 1, 207: *nequeo durare, quin, etc.*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 19: Suet. Claud. 26. With *acc.*: *patior quemvis durare laborem*, Virg. Aen. 8, 577: *victurosque Dei celant, ut vivere durent, felix esse mori*, Lucan. 4, 519: *quascumque vias*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 153: and of inanimate subjects: *sine funibus vix durare carinae possunt imperiosius aequor*, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 7: (vitis genus) *quod siccitatem durat et ventos*, Pall. Febr. 9, 1. IV. Fig. neutr.: *to hold or last out, to last, remain*: omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 604: *neque post mortem durare videtur* (corpus), *id.* 3, 339: *ad posteros virtus durabit*, Quint. 3, 1, 21: *maneant quaeque durentque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui*, Tac. G. 33: *munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostendunturque adhuc Baia, are still in existence*, Suet. Tib. 6: *durant colles, extend uninter-*

ruptedly, Tac. G. 30. Of persons, for vivere, *to live*: *narratum ab iis, qui nosram ad juveniam duraverunt*, *id.* A. 3, 16: *id.* Or. 17: *id.* Agr. 44.

dūrus, a, um, *adj. hard*: (of touch, etc.) *et validi silices ac duri robora ferri*, Lucr. 2, 499: *ferrum*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: *cautes*, Virg. Aen. 4, 366: *bipennes*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: *pellis*, Lucr. 1194: *cutis*, Ov. M. 8, 803: *alvus*, Cels. 6, 18, no. 9: *aqua, hard, i. e. containing much earthy matter*, *id.* 2, 30 *fin.*: *dumeta, rough*, Ov. M. 1, 105: *galina, tough*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: *fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fiunt*, Plin. 22, 23, 47 *ad fin.*: *laudanum durissimum tactu*, *id.* 26, 8, 30: *durissimus tophus vel carbunculus*, Col. 3, 11, 7. Subst.: *e duro* (sc. ligno), *of the hardened wood of the vine*, *id.* 3, 6, 2. II. Meton.: *of taste*: *vinum, opp. suave, harsh, rough*: Pall. Oct. 14, 5: *sapor Bacchi*, Virg. G. 4, 102: *of hearing*: *vocis genera permulta: grave, acutum, flexibile, durum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32. In rhetor.: *harsh, unpolished*: *aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio*, *id.* 8, 6, 62: *consonantes*, *id.* 11, 3, 35: *syllabae*, *id.* 12, 10, 30.

III. Fig.: *rude, unpolished, uncouth*: Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita sic oratione *durus, incultus, horridus*, Cic. Brut. 31: *Attilius poeta durissimus*, *id.* Att. 14, 20: Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: *pictor durus in coloribus*, Plin. 35, 1, 40. In a good sense: *hardly, vi-*

gorous: *fortes et duri Spartiatae*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: *Ligures, durum in armis genus*, Liv. 27, 48: *Dardanidae*, Virg. Aen. 3, 94: *Hannibal*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2: *vindemiator*, *id.* S. 1, 7, 29: *juvenci*, Ov. M. 3, 584. 2. *harsh, stern, inflexible, unfeeling*: *quis se tam durum agrestemque praeberet*, Cic. Or. 43, 148: *quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit*, *id.* Arch. 8: *neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem durum et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt*, *id.* Am. 13 *ad fin.*: *ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 13: *satis pater durus fui*, *id.* Heaut. 3, 1, 30: *Varius qui est habitus iudex durior*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: *duriorem se praeberere alicujus miserae et afflictas fortunae*, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13 A: *duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50: *quid nos dura refugimus aetas*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: *gens dura atque aspera cultu*, Virg. Aen. 5, 730: *os durum, shameless*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36. 3. Of things: *hard, toilsome; burdensome, disagreeable, adverse*: *opulento homini hoc servitus dura est*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12: *lex*, *id.* Merc. 4, 6, 1: *conditio*, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.*: *provincia*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23: *labor*, Lucr. 3, 461: *subvectiones*, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: *venatus*, Ov. M. 4, 307: *dura cultu et aspera plaga*, Liv. 45, 30 *ad fin.*: *durissimo tempore anni*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: *morbun acrem ac durum*, Pl. Men. 5, 219: *valetudo*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: *dolores*, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: *frigus*, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: *fames*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: *pauperies*, *id.* Od. 4, 9, 49: *causa*, Lucr. 3, 484: *nomen*, Cic. Off. 1, 12: *verbum*, *id.* Brut. 79, 274: *propositio*, Quint. 4, 5, 5. Neutr. sing. absol.: *De Etiamne id lex coegit? Ph. Illud durum*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8: Quint. 11, 1, 85: *durum*: *sed levius fit patientia*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. In plur.: *siccis omnia dura deus proposuit*, *ib.* 1, 18, 3: Virg. Aen. 8, 522. *Comp.*: *hi, si quid erat durius, concurrerant*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48.

dusmosus, a, um, v. *dumosus*.

duumvir, v. *duumviri*.

duumvirāliōis, ii, m. [*duumviralis*] *that has been a duumvir*: Inscr. Orell., no. 3721.

duumvirālis, e, *adj.* [*duumviri*] *relating to a duumvir, duumviral*: Inscr. 2. Subst., *duumviralis*, is, m. *that has been a duumvir*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1.

duumvirālitās, ātis, f. [*duumviralis*] *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate*: Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

duumvirātus, ūis, m. [*duumviri*] *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate*: Plin. Ep. 4, 22: Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1.

duumvirī, orum, m. plu. [*duo viri*] *the name of various magistrates at Rome and in the provinces*. 1. *Perduellionis, an extraordinary criminal court* (during the republic), *the duumviri*: Liv. 1, 26: Cic. Rab. perd. 4: (v. Smith's Ant. 886). 2. *Sacrorum, the keepers of the Sibylline books* (superse-

ded by the decemviri sacris faciundis): Liv. 3, 10. 3. *Navales, extraordinary magistrates, created for the purpose of equipping fleets*: *id.* 9, 10: *id.* 40, 18. 4. *Aedis faciendae, s. locandae, s. dedicandae, or duumviri sacri, for building or dedicating a temple*: *id.* 7, 28: in the sing.: *duumvir*, *id.* 2, 42. 5. *Juri dicundo, the highest magistrates in the municipia*: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Inscr. Orell. no. 3805 sq. 6. *Quinquennales, the censors in the municipal towns*: Inscr. Or. no. 3882. (v. Smith's Ant. 439.)

dux, dūcis, com. [root *duo*: v. *duco*] *a leader, conductor, guide*: *illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse*, Liv. 9, 5: *itineria*, Curt. 5, 4: *regendae civitatis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: *dux isti quondam et magister ad deducendum Dianae templum fuit*, *id.* Terr. 3, 21: *nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 27. Fem. Cic. Fin. 1, 21: Virg. Aen.

1, 364. II Esp. a military commander, general: Caes. B. G. 1, 13. Also a lieutenant-general, general of division: as opp. to the imperator: ib. 3, 21: Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: Tac. H. 3, 37. 2. Fig.: dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23: gregis, i. e. arles, Ov. M. 5, 327: armentis, i. e. taurus, ib. 2, 282. (Hence It. *duca*, *doge*; Fr. *duc*.)

dŷas, ādis, *f.* = *δύας*, the number two: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

dŷnāmis, is, *f.* = *δύναμις*, store, plenty (as *eis* in Lat.): Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 7. 2. a square number: Arn. 2, p. 60.

dŷnastēs, ac, *m.* = *δυναστής*, a ruler, prince: Cic. Phil. II, 12 *ad fin.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 3.

dŷsentēria, ac, *f.* = *δυσεντερία*, a flux, dysentery: Plin. 26, 8, 28 *fin.*

dŷsentēricus, a, um, *adj.* = *δυσεντερικός*, pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric: passio, Pall. Febr. 31 *fin.* Subst. dysentericus, i, *m.* one who labours under dysentery: Plin. 22, 24, 55.

dŷsērōs, ōtis, *adj.* = *δύσερος*, crossed in love: Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

dyspepsia, ac, *f.* = *δυσπεψία*, indigestion: Cato R. R. 127, 1.

dysphōricus, a, um, *adj.* = *δυσφορικός*, unfortunate: Firm. Math. 8, 12.

dyspnoea, ac, *f.* = *δύσπνοια*, a difficulty of breathing: Plin. 23, 4, 47.

dyspnōicus, i, *m.* = *δυσπνοικός*, one who breathes with difficulty: Plin. 24, 6, 14.

dŷsŷria, ac, *f.* = *δυσουρία*, retention of urine, dysuria: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

dŷsŷriacus, i, *m.* = *δυσουριακός*, one who suffers from suppression of urine: Firm. Math. 8.

E.

E, *e*, indecl. *n.* or (subant. litera) *f.* the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, representing both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks: v. Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de liter. monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 58. The short *e* is the least emphatic of the Latin vowels except *i*.

I, *e* is substituted for *a*: 1. in compounds of roots which contain a long by position: *e.g.*: scando, descendo; factus, effectus; castus, incestus. It sometimes, but rarely, takes the place of *ā*: *e.g.*: grādior, progrādior. In some cases double forms exist, the one with the substituted, the other with the original vowel: *e.g.*: from spargo, we have both conspergo, and conspargo. 2. in the reduplication of roots with *ā*: *e.g.*: cādo, cē-cīdi; tango (root tāg-) tē-tīgi.

3. in the perfect of some verbs which have *ā* in the imperfect: *e.g.*: jūcio, jēcī; fācio, fēcī. This may perhaps have arisen from the contraction of reduplicated perfects, je-jici, fe-fici. II. *e* is changed into *i*: 1. in a few compound verbs: *e.g.*: spēcio, conspēcio; prēmō, imprēmō: but generally *e* in root-verbs remains unchanged. 2. in the inflections of substantives: *e.g.*: nomēn, nomīnis; equēs, equītis. III. *e* takes the place of *i*: 1. in the neuter forms of adjectives in *is*: *e.g.*: facilis, facile; similis, simile. 2. in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e.g.*: ovilli, ovile, ovilia.

3. in the nom. forms aedes, canes, etc., for aedis, canis, etc. 4. in the datives, morte, for mortī, jure dicundo for juri dicundo, etc. (cf. Quint. 1, 4, 17.) 5. in the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: cepet, exemet, navehos (Col. Rostr.): fuet, dedet, tempestatibus, tibe (Epit. of the Scipios); compromissae (S. C. de Bacch.); Menerva, magester, here, vea, vella, etc. (Quint. 1, 4, 8 and 17; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46); so too Vergilius, negligo, intelligo, for Virgilius, negligo, intelligo, etc. 6. *e*

in the abl. of the third declension probably proceeded from *i* (or *ū*). IV. *e* in a few instances takes the place of *o*: *e.g.*: vorto for vorto; vertex for vortex, vester for voster. 2. *e* in verbal roots is sometimes changed into *o* in derived substantives: *e.g.*: tēgo, tōga; pendo, pondus. But this change, which is a regular rule of derivation in Greek, is extremely rare in Latin. V. *e* is rarely found instead of *u*: *e.g.*: auger for augur; from jūro are formed dejēro, and pejēro. 2. *e* is changed into *u* in the nom. and acc. sing. of a class of neut. substantives: *e.g.*: opēs, opūs, opēris.

VI. the long *e* interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe*: *e.g.*: coena, caena, cēna; sceptrum, scēptrum; foenus, fēnus (cf. Varr. L. 6, 5); yet it sometimes took the place of *ā* also, as in anhēlo, from hālo, and in the rustic bēlo for hālo; and likewise of *i*, as in leber, specā, amecus, for liber, spica, amicus (Quint. Inst. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1 48, 2; Fest. s. v. amicitiae), and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Acadēmia, Alexandriā: see the letter *i*.

VII. the vowel *ē* stands in place of an apocopated final syllable, 1. in the vocative forms of nouns in *us* of the second declension; 2. in the perf. and pass. forms, scripsere, conabare, conabere, for scripserunt, conabarīs, conaberis. 3. in the future forms attinge, dice, facie, recipe, from attingam, dicam, faciam, recipiam (Quint. 1, 7, 23).

VIII. the final vowel *ē* is dropped, 1. in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer; 2. in the ante-class. infinitive biber (for bibere); 3. in the vocative forms of the second declension in *ius*: as Gal, genī, fili, canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi. IX. *ē* is omitted in the inflections of many nouns which in the nom. sing. end in *ēr*: *e.g.*: matēr, matrem; magistēr, magistri; pulcēr, pulera, pulcrum. X. changes of *E* in the Romance languages.

1. long *e* generally remains unchanged, but is sometimes changed (i) into *oi* in French: cf. Lat. arena, credo, debito, mensis, habere, with Fr. arène, crois, dois, mois, avoir; (ii) into *i* in French: cf. Lat. cera, ecclesia, ebrius, prunus, tapetum, with Fr. cire, église, iere, pris, tapis. 2. short *e* is generally changed (i) into *ie*: cf. Lat. brevis, decem, fel, gelu, with It. breve, dieci, fiela, gelo: Lat. febris, ferus, hederā, lepus, with Sp. fiebre, fiero, hiedra, liebre: Lat. brevis, febris, fel, hederā, with Fr. brief, fièvre, fiel, lièvre. (ii) sometimes into *i*: cf. Lat. deus, ego, meus, with It. dio, io, mio: Lat. decem, nejo, precor, pretium, species, with Fr. dix, nier, prier, prix, épice: Diez, 1, 127, seq.

XI. As an abbreviation, *E* (mostly in connection with other abbreviations) signifies, egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, etc.: *e.g.*: E. M. V. = egregiae memoriae vir: E. Q. R. = eques Romanus: E. P. = equo publico: E. M. D. S. P. E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit.

e, prep. v. ex.

ēālē, es, *f.* an Ethiopian animal, supposed by some to be the two-horned rhinoceros: Plin. 8, 30, 21.

eapse, v. ipse, init.

ēārinus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐαρινός*, belonging to the spring: oves, Tert. Hab. mul. 8.

ēā-tēnus, adv. [is]: so far (rare): caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, Col. 12, 9, 1: hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, id. Opt. gen. 7 *ad fin.*: eatenus interveniebat, ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33: with *quatenus*: Cels. 2, 10: Javol. Dig. 47, 2, 92. 2. Of time: so long, hitherto: Capitol. Gordian. 22: Oros. 6, 1. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 339-341.)

ēbēninus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἐβένινος*, of ebony: tigna, Hier. Rezech. 27, 16.

ēbēnus, i, *f.* (m. Virg. G. 2, 117) = *ἔβερος*, the ebony-tree, ebony: Diospyros ebenum, Linn. or some allied species: Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 3: id. 6, 30, 35.

ē-bībo, bī, bītum, 3. v. a. to drink up, drain: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: birneam vini, Pl. Amph. 1, 1, 276: poculum, id. Curc. 2, 3, 80: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342: elephantos ab draconibus ebibi, are drained dry, Plin. 8, 17, 12: cum vino imperium, to forget through drinking, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 84.—Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, would drink as many glasses as equal Nestor's years, Ov. F. 3, 533. 2. Fig.: of things: to suck in, absorb: (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, id. M. 8, 836: sanien (lana), Plin. 9, 38, 62. II. In gen. to consume, squander: Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.

ē-bīto, 3. v. n. to go out: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 28.

ē-blandīor, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to obtain by flattery or coaxing (rare): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C: Liv. 27, 31: unum consulatus diem, Tac. H. 3, 37: solitudinem ruris, Col. 8, 11, 1. 2. Of things: coelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, having elicited, extracted, Plin. 16, 27, 51: ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevitiam, mitigate it, Col. 7, 5, 16. Part. pass.: obtained by flattery: eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: preces, Plin. Pan. 70 *ad fin.*

ēbōrārius (ebur.), il, *m.* [ebur] a worker in ivory: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

ēbōrēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] made of ivory: Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4: mensae, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43. (Hence It. *avorio*; Fr. *ivoire*.)

ēbrīacus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius; cf. merācus, from merus] drunken: Labor. in Non. 108, 7. (Hence It. *ebriaco*, *imbriaco*, *ubriaco*, *brico*.)

ēbrīāmen, inis, *n.* [ebrio] intoxicating liquor, strong drink: Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ēbrīetas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] drunkenness, ebriety: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16. Fig.: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomī ipsius ebrietas, i. e. excess of juice, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrīo, i, v. a. [id.] to make drunk, to intoxicate: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.* Fig.: animas, id. Somn. Scip. 12 *med.*

ēbrīōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus] somewhat tipsy, fuddled: Labor. in Non. 108, 6.

ēbrīōlus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [ebrius] a little drunk, tipsy: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 15.

ēbrīōsitas, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] addiction to drink, seltishness: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12.

ēbrīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] given to drinking. Subst.: a drunkard: Cic. Fat. 5, 10: Sen. Ep. 83 *med.* Comp.: Cat. 27, 4. Fig.: acina, juicy, id. 27, 4.

ēbrīus, a, um, *adj.* lit. who has drunk his fill; corresp. with satur: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35. II. drunk, intoxicated: homo hic ebrius est, id. Am. 2, 1, 25: Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Hor. S. 1, 4, 51. Poet. of things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9: signa, id. 3, 3, 48: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47. 2. Fig.: ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28 *fin.*: regna fortuna dulci ebria, intoxicated with good fortune, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, intoxicated with love, Cat. 45, 11. III. In gen.: abundantly filled, full (poet.): Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154. [Etym. dub.: usu. derived from *e* and *b*, root of *bi-b-o*: Key (Phil. Soc. 3, 208) supposes *e-ber-ius* to have been the full form, and *ber* to be the same root as *φῆν*, *φῆν-ος*, comparing *so-br-ius*, *so* being the same root as the Greek *σῶ-ς* and Lat. *sa-nus*: but this, though ingenious, is very uncertain.]

ē-bul-lo, 4. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to boil up, bubble up*. Fig: dum risus ebullit, App. M. 2, p. 128. Poet.: o si ebullit patrum praeclarum funus! i. e. prodit, Pers. 2, 10. II. Act.: animam, *to breathe out*, Petr. 42, 3. 2. Fig. *virtutes, to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.

ēbullo, 1. v. n. for ebullio: *to bubble up*: fontium venae ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.

ēbūlum, 1. n., and **ēbūlus**, 1. m. *dwarf-wood, dwarf-elder*, Sambucus ebullus, Linn.: Cato R. R. 37, 2: Plin. 25, 10, 71: Virg. E. 10, 27. (Hence It. *ebbio*; Sp. *yedgo, yezgo*; Fr. *hibble*.)

ēbur, 8ris, n. *ivory*: Cic. Leg. 2, 18: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Virg. G. 1, 57. II. Meton.: *anything made of ivory*: moestum ebur, *an ivory statue*, Virg. G. 1, 480: inflavit ebur Tyrrhenus, *an ivory pipe*, ib. 2, 193: ense vidit ebur vacuum, *the ivory scabbard*, Ov. M. 4, 148: curule ebur, *the sella curulis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54. 2. *an elephant*: Juv. 12, 112. [From Sans. *ibha*, "an elephant."]

ēbūrārīus, v. eborarius.

ēbūrātus, a, um, adj. [ebur] *adorned or inlaid with ivory*: lecti, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Hellog. 4 fin.

ēburnēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [eburneus] *of ivory*: fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

ēburneus (poet. **ēburnus**), a, um, adj. [ebur] *of ivory*: signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: lectus, Suet. Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Cal. 55. Form eburnus: Virg. G. 3, 7: id. Aen. 6, 647: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41: Ov. H. 15, 91, etc.: ensis eburnus, *with an ivory handle*, Virg. Aen. 11, 11.

II. Meton.: *white as ivory*: eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7: cervix, id. H. 20, 57: colla, id. M. 3, 422. 2. *pertaining to the elephant*: dentes, Liv. 37, 59.

ēcastor (and **mēcastor**, an oath or exclamation, commonly used by women, seldom by men) *by Castor! faith!* etc.: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10: Ter. And. 3, 2, 6. Cf. Gell. 11, 6. [Pott thinks that e represents *me*, "may Castor help me," and that *e-de-pol* is in like manner *me deus Pollux*, and *e-cere* = *me Ceres*: others suppose that the full form was [per] *aedem Castoris, Pollucis, Cereris*: the former etym. is the more probable; but the quantity of the e, both in *ēdepol* and *ēcere* is opposed to either etym.]

ecbōlas, ādis, f. = *ἐκβολάς*, a sort of Egyptian grape (so called from its promoting abortion): Plin. 14, 18, 22.

ecca, **eccam**, v. ecce, no. 11.

ecce, particle demonstr. [apparently an imperative of an obsolete verb] *lo! see! behold! here!* quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there he comes!* Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 25: ecce trahatur passis Priamēa virgo crinibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 403: audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit ecce Palaemon, id. E. 3, 50: quid me quaeris? ecce me, *here I am*, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 15: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce tuae literae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16: and simply ecce, *here I am*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 96. 2. In lively enumerations, to introduce something new: consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 ad fin.: id. Or. 16 ad fin. 3. To introduce something unexpected or strange: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 87: et ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Varr. in Non. 243, 1: discubitu noctu ut imus, ecce ad me advent mulier, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 99. II. In colloq. lang. combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word; as: *nom.*: ecce, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 66: Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: ecce illa, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 30: ecce illud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *acc.* sing.: ecceum, id. Am. prol. 120: ecceam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: ecceillum, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 98: ecceillam, id. Aul. 4, 10, 51: ecceistam, id. Curc. 5, 2, 17; plur.: eccos, id.

Bac. 3, 2, 19: ecce, id. Rud. 4, 4, 110. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 343-351.)

eccentros, 1, adj. = *ἐκκεντρος*, out of the centre, *eccentric*: terra, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287.

eccērē or **ēcēre**, by Ceres! an interj. of asseveration or of surprise: Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5. (Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 343.) [On the etym. v. *ecastor*.]

eccheuma, ātis, n. = *ἐκχευμα*, a pouring out: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 88.

eccillam, **eccillum**, **eccistam**, v. ecce, no. 11.

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ēcērē, v. eccere.

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ēchēa, orum, n. plu. = *ἡχεῖα*, vessels placed in theatres to render them sonorous, and thus to increase the sound of the actors' voices: Vittr. 5, 5.

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ectrōpa, ae, f. = ἐκτροπή, i. q. de-
versorium, an inn: Varr. in Non.
393, 1.

ectypus, a, um, adj. = ἐκτυπος, en-
graved in relief, embossed: Plin. 35, 12,
43: imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben.
3, 26.

eculeus, i. v. equuleus.

edacitas, ātis, f. [edax] voracity,
gluttony: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 7: Cic. Q. Fr.
3, 9.

edax, ācis, adj. [ēdo] voracious,
gluttonous: Ter. Eun. prol. 38: Cic. Fl.
17, 41: Hor. S. 2, 2, 92. Sup.: Sen. Ep.
60. 2. Fig.: devouring, destroying:
ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 758: imber, Hor.
Od. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354:
curae, gnawing, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18.
With gen.: tempus edax rerum, Ov. M.
15, 234.

edeatrae qui praesunt regis epulis
dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Fest. s. v.

ē-dēcimo (decumo), no perf., atum,
i. v. a. lit. to select the tithes; hence
in gen.: to pick out, select: Synm. Ep.
5, 81: Macr. S. 1, 5.

ē-dento, no perf., atum, i. v. a.
[dens] to knock out the teeth (rare):
malas alicui, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 48: eden-
tatae beluae morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentulus, a, um, adj. [id.] tooth-
less: vetulae, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Arn.
3, p. 108. Fig. of wine: softened by
age: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

ēdēpōl, used by way of oath or ex-
clamation, by Pollux! faith! truly!
Pl. Am. 1, 1, 115: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1.
[On etym. v. ecastor.]

edera, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed.

ē-dico, xi, ctum (old form subj. ex-
deicatis; gerund, exdeicendum, S. C. de
Bacchan. Imperat. edice, Virg. Aen.
11, 463), 3. v. a. lit. to show forth or
say out; hence, to declare, publish, de-
cree, ordain by proclamation, etc.:
constr. with subj., or acc. and infin.:
edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vesti-
tum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8: quum tribuni
plebis edixissent, senatus adisset, id.
Fam. 11, 6: non proscripta neque edicta
die, id. Verr. 1, 54: diem comitiis edi-
cere, Liv. 26, 18: diem exercitui ad con-
veniendum, id. 31, 11: iustitium, Cic.
Phil. 6, 1, 2: senatum in diem posterum,
Liv. 3, 38 ad fin.: conventum sociis Tar-
raconem, id. 26, 51: praedam omnem mi-
lilibus, id. 8, 36: edixit, si se iudicium in-
iuriarum non daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 27.
Absol.: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis
publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91: de na-
tali suo, Suet. Cal. 26. 2. Esp. of
the praetor, who on entering office used
to declare the principles by which he
would be guided in the discharge of his
judicial functions: est tibi edicendum
quae sis observaturus in iure dicendo,
Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74 (v. edictum). II.
In gen.: to declare, appoint, establish,
ordain: ut tu scire possis, edico tibi,
Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 29: dico, edico vobis, nos-
trum esse illum herilem filium, Ter.
Eun. 5, 5, 20: nullus fere ab eo (sc. De-
mosthene) locus sine quadam conforma-
tione sententiae edicitur, Cic. Or. 39 ad
fin.: si prius quid maxime reprehendere
Scipio solitus sit edixero, id. Am. 16,
59: hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10:
incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus her-
bam carpere oves, Virg. G. 3, 295.

ēdictālis, e, adj. [edictum] accord-
ing to edict: possessio bonorum, Ulp.
Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, the im-
perial edict, Cassiod. Var. 1, 31.

ēdictio, ōnis, f. [edico] an order,
edict, for edictum: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 31.

ēdicto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to
speak out, proclaim publish: tute
edictas facta tua, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 184:
aliquid alicui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 2.

ēdictum, i, n. [id.] a proclamation,
ordinance, edict of a Roman magistrate:
Cic. Phil. 2, 7 ad fin.: id. Manil. 19 ad
fin.: Liv. 8, 34: id. 8, 7, etc. 2.
Esp. an edict of the praetor upon enter-
ing office, laying down the rules by
which he would be guided in the exercise
of his judicial functions: Cic. Verr. 1,
41 sq.: id. Quint. 19: id. Flacc. 28, 67.

On the nature of these edicts, v. Smith's
Ant. 444. II. In gen.: an order,
command: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10. 2.

a proposition, declaration: Sen. Ep.
117.

ē-disco, didici, 3. v. a. to learn
thoroughly or by heart, commit to me-
mory: ut non legantur modo (poetae)
sed etiam ediscantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11,
27: haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt,
Sen. Ep. 123 fin.: ut verbum ediscen-
dus libellus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135: mag-
num numerum versuum, Caes. B. G. 6,
14. Poet.: vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1,
368. II. In gen.: to learn, study:

qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant,
Cic. de Or. 1, 58 (al. addiscant): leges,
Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A.
2, 122: ritus pios populi, id. F. 2,
546: usum (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99:
numeros modosque vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2,
144: quum edidicisset quemadmodum
tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28:
edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. H. 7, 180:
edidici quid perfida Troia pararet, I
ascertained, id. M. 13, 246. 2. Poet.
in the perf. to know: Tib. 2, 2, 12.

ē-dissēro, rūi, rtum, 3. v. n. to set
forth, explain, relate (rare): neque ne-
cesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis fu-
nestae familiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: Laelius
eadem edisseruit, Liv. 27, 7: res gestas,
id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H.
3, 52: haec vera roganti, Virg. Aen. 2,
149. Absol.: quis (Catone) in docendo
edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Brut. 17.

ēdissertātor, ōris, m. [edissero] an
exponent: Aus. Sapiens, prol. fin.

ēdissertio, ōnis, f. [edissero] an
exposition: Hier. in Matth. 21.

ē-disserto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to set
forth, explain, relate (rare): ordine
omne uti quidque actum est, edisseravit,
Pl. Am. 2, 1, 53: neque aggrediar nar-
rare, quae edisserendo minora vero fe-
cero, Liv. 22, 54.

ēditicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [ēdo]
legal t. t. put forth, announced, pro-
posed: iudices, chosen by the plaintiff
in the causa sodaliciorum, Cic. Planc.
15: id. Mur. 23, 47.

ēditio, ōnis, f. [id.] lit. a putting
forth; hence 1. a publishing: Sen.
Ben. 4, 28: Plin. Ep. 1, 2. Meton.

like our edition: Quint. 5, 11, 40. 2.

a statement, representation: Liv. 4, 23.

3. Legal t. t. a declaration of the
form of action: Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1 sq.

tribuum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41. 4.

an exhibition: operarum, Nerat. Dig.
38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Synm.
Ep. 4, 8. 5. a birth: Ulp. Dig. 50,

2, 2 § 6: Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ēditor, ōris, m. [id.] that which puts
or brings forth, produces: nocturnae
aurae (Vulturis), Lucan. 2, 423. 2.

an exhibitor: ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21.

ēditus, a, um, Part. [ēdo]. II.

Adj.: elevated, high, lofty: collis pau-
lulum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2,

8: edita in altum, Tac. A. 3, 71: Henna
est loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic.
Verr. 4, 48. Subst. a height: in edito,

Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27:
and in plur.: edita montium, Tac. A.
4, 46. Comp.: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: Sen. Q.

N. 7, 5. Sup.: Auct. B. Alex. 28.
Fig.: viribus editor, stronger, Hor. S.

1, 3, 110. Adv. does not occur.

ēditus, ūs, m. [id.] a voiding:
meton. excrement: boum, Ulp. Dig.

32, 55, § 6.

ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (Supin. esum, Pl.
Curc. 2, 1, 13: esu, id. Pseud. 2, 2,

35: contr. forms: es, est, estis, etc.
(freq.): pass.: estur, id. Most. 1, 3,

78: Cels. 27, 3: and essetur, Varr.
L. L. 5, 22, 31. Old forms of the

subj. pres.: edim, edis, edit, etc., Pl.
passim: Hor. Epod. 3, 3: id. S. 2, 8,

90, etc.), 3. v. a. to eat: miserrimus est,
qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non ha-

bet, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis
essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi eos

(sc. pullos) in aquam iussit, ut biberent,
quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3,

7. Proverb. 1. multos modios sal-
lis simul, to eat a bushel of salt with

another, id. Am. 19. 2. de patella,

to show contempt for religion, id. Fin.

2, 7 ad fin. 3. pugnos, to taste one's

fists, i. e. to get a good drubbing, Pl.

Am. 1, 1, 153. II. Fig.: nimium li-

benter edi sermonem tuum, have de-

voured, id. Anl. 3, 6, 1: bona, to

squander, dissipate, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29.

2. Of inanimate subjects: to con-

sume, destroy (poet.): ut mala culmcs

esset robigo, Virg. G. 1, 151: carinas

lentus vapor (i. e. flamma), id. Aen. 5,

683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608. 3.

Of abstract subjects: to corrode, con-

sume: si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1,

2, 39: nec te tantus edat tacitum dolor,

Virg. Aen. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia

laudem, Sil. 13, 665. [This root is found

in all the cognate languages: Sans. ad;

Gr. ēd-ω; Lith. ed-mi; Germ. ess-en;

Eng. eat.]

ē-do, didi, dītum, 3. v. a. to put

forth, emit: foras per os est editus aēr,

Lucr. 3, 123: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7:

stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, to breathe

out, expire, Cic. Sest. 38, 83: extremum

vitalis spiritum, id. Phil. 12, 9: vitam,

id. Fin. 5, 2: clamorem, id. Div. 2, 23:

miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: fremitum pa-

tulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1075:

voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos,

Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. M. 4, 588:

hinnitus, ib. 2, 669: Maeander in sinum

maris editur, discharges itself, Liv. 38,

13: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi

foras, have slipped out, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 9.

II. Esp.: to bring forth, to give

birth to, to produce, beget, form, etc.:

progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 618:

crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum

ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere,

Cic. N. D. 2, 52: aliquem partu, Virg.

Aen. 7, 660: aliquem maturis nisibus,

Ov. F. 5, 172: edidit geminos Latona,

id. M. 6, 336: Electram maximus Atlas

edidit, Virg. Aen. 8, 137. In the pass.:

hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2: editus

partu, Ov. M. 5, 517: Venus aquis

edita, id. H. 7, 60: de flumine, ib. 5, 10:

ille hac editus, id. M. 10, 298: Mae-

cenae atavis edite regibus, Hor. Od. 1,

1, 1: Infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug.

65. Of things: (tellus) edidit innum-
eras species, Ov. M. 1, 436: Liv. 21,

41: frondem ulmus, puts forth, Col. 5,

6, 2: ea (sc. academia) praestantissim-
os in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint.

12, 2, 25. III. Fig.: to set forth,
publish, relate, declare: apud eosdem

(sc. censores) qui magistratu abierint
edant et exponant, quid in magistratu

gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: ede illa,
quae coeporas, et Bruto et mihi, id. Brut.

5, 20: nomen et patriam, Ov. M. 3, 580:
ib. 9, 531: Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: Apollo

Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam esse
perituram, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: auctorem

doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt,
Liv. 1, 18: iis editis imperiis, id. 29,

25: edito alio tempore ac loco, Quint. 4,
2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, spread

abroad, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: consilia hos-
tium, to divulge, betray, Liv. 10, 27.

Poet.: arma violentaque bella, to sing,
Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1. 2. Esp. of literary

productions: to put forth, to publish:
de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19:

librum contra suum doctorem, id. Acad.
2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16:

orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31: aliquid,
Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Hor. A. P. 390. 3.

Legal t. t. to promulgate, proclaim,
ordain: qua quisque actione agere

volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam
aequissimum videtur, eum, qui acturus

est, edere actionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13
(tit. De edendo), 1 sq.: verba, Cic.

Quint. 20, 63: tribus (said of the plain-
tiff in a causa sodaliciorum) to name

the tribe, Cic. Planc. 15-17 (v. editici-
us): socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti

Quintium, hast mentioned, id. Quint.
24 fin.: quantum Apronius edidisset

deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat,
id. Verr. 3, 29: mandata edita, Liv. 31,

19: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, to
command, id. 40, 40. Fig. and comice:
hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi,

Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 12. **IV.** In gen.: to produce, perform, bring about, cause: proelia pugnasque, Lucr. 2, 118: Liv. 8, 9: caedem, id. 5, 13: strages, Virg. Aen. 9, 785: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28: tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 fin.: scelus, facinus, id. Phil. 13, 9 fin.: annuam operam, to perform, Liv. 5, 4: munus gladiatorium, to exhibit, id. 28, 21: ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15: spectaculum, ib. 14, 17: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21: Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.

ēdo, ōnis, m. [edo] a glutton: Varr. in Non. 48, 19.

ēdōcenter, adv. instructively: scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8.

ē-dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform: Constr. with two acc., one of person, the other of thing: in pass. with the latter only, which is also often represented by a clause: neque eam rationem eumpse unquam edocet Venus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 3: eadem haec intus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratippoclem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 56: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26: tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37: in qua disciplina edoctus, id. 24, 4. With inf.: Etruscum edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559. With acc. and infin.: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18. With depend. sentence: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntiarent, ib. 7, 20: quid fieri velit, edocet, ib. 3, 18: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 20: Phanium edocebo, ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17. Fig.: of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio, ut videremus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.

ē-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut or hew out: lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4. 2. Fig.: to work out, finish (rare): libellum, Varr. in Non. 448, 17: quod jussuras edolavi, Cic. Att. 13, 47: puerum, Varr. in Non. 392, 30.

ē-dōmo, ūi, itum, 1. v. a. to tame completely, conquer, subdue (rare): (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256: id. A. A. 3, 114. 2. Fig.: pastinaca edomita, opp. agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, Plin. 33, 3, 20: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30: vitiosam naturam ab eo edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (al. domitam): feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37: nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

edor, v. ador, ad init.

ē-dormio, ivi or ii, 4. v. n. and a. to sleep out or away; to sleep off (rare): quumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: edormi crapulam et exhalata, id. Phil. 2, 12 fin.: nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 fin.: poet.: Fufius ebrius olim cum Ilionam edormit, actually sleeps through the part of Ilion, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, is slept away, Sen. Ep. 99.

ēdormisco, 3. v. a. incep. [edormio] to sleep out, to sleep off a debauch (rare): crapulam, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdūcātio, ōnis, f. [edūco] a rearing, bringing up, education. Of men: Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125: Quint. 1, 1, 21: Tac. A. 3, 52. Of animals: Cic. Fin. 3, 19: Col. 7, 12, 11. Of plants: Plin. 16, 25, 39: Macr. S. 1, 7.

ēdūcātor, ōris, m. [id.] a rearer, bringer up (rare): of a foster-father: Cic. Planc. 33, 81: Quint. 7, 1, 14: of tutors, pedagogues: Tac. A. 11, 1: Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

ēdūcātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who brings up, a nurse: Col. 8, 11, 14. Fig.: educatrix sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24.

ēdūcātus, ūs, m. [id.] education: Tert. Res. carn. 60.

ē-dūco, xi, ctum, (imper. educo, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 11), 3. v. a. to lead or draw out, bring away: novam nuptam foras, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 1: populum e comitio, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: uxorem ab domo secum eduxerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: medicum secum, into one's province, Cic. Pis. 34: pisces everriculo in litus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: sortem, id. Verr. 2, 51 ad fin.: aliquos ex urna, ib. 2, 17: telum corpore, Virg. Aen. 10, 744: si lacus emissus—sin autem eductus, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: se foras, to go out, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4: se multitudini, to withdraw from, Sen. de Vit. beata 2 ad fin. 2. Milit. t. t. to lead or march out troops: Teleboae ex oppido legiones educunt suas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 63: praesidium ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: cohortes ex urbe, ib. 1, 12: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: copias castris, ib. 1, 51: legiones ex hibernis, ib. 1, 10. Without abl.: cohortes, ib. 3, 26: exercitum foras, Cato in Gell. 15, 13: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 9. And absol. of the general himself: to move out, march out: ex hibernis educere, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: ex oppido, ib. 7, 81: tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23. 3. Naut. t. t. haves ex portu, to put to sea, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55. 4. to draw or drink off, toss off: Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 18: ib. 5, 6, 1. II. Legal t. t. to summon: quum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 8, 6: si quis eorum ad me eductus fuerit, Elicet. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17: aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23: aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 26. Once to bring up for punishment (for duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 26): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 8. III. to hatch, rear, bring up, educate (either bodily or mentally) etc.: pullos suos, id. Poen. 1, 2, 143: foetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32. Fig.: senex plauē eductus in nutricatu Venerio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 55. In gen.: to bear, to produce: Virg. Aen. 6, 765: aura educit colores, Cat. 64, 90.

IV. to draw up, raise, rear, erect: (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641: (fig.) Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: turrini summiis sub astra educat tectis, Virg. Aen. 2, 461: aram sepulcri coelo educere tentant, ib. 6, 178: molem coelo, ib. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16: pyramides instar montium, ib. 2, 61: Cyclopum educta caminis moenia, Virg. Aen. 6, 630.

V. Of time: to prolong: pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47: insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno coelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

ēdūco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [edūco III.] to bring up a child physically or mentally; to rear, educate: educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister, Varr. in Non. 447, 33 (but this distinction is not observed): hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: Aethiis natus altusque educatusque Atticis, d. Rud. 3, 4, 36: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: Cic. Am. 20, 75: Ov. F. 6, 487. 2. Fig.: neque hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: ars dicendi ea quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: in his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81. Of plants or animals: to nourish, support, produce: quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër pascit, Ov. M. 8, 830: vitis mitem uvam, Cat. 62, 50:

non ager hic pomum, non dulces educat herbas, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas educat humus, id. M. 15, 97: Caccuba, Plin. 16, 37, 67: florem (imber), Cat. 62, 41: lepores apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.

ēductio, ōnis, f. [edūco] a leading out, removal: e castris, Cato in Fest. s. v. properam: examinis, Pall. Jun. 7, 6.

ēductor, ōris, m. [id.] a tutor, educator: Front. Ep. ad amic. 15.

ē-dulco, 1. v. a. to sweeten: vitam, Matius in Gell. 15, 25.

ēdūlis, e, adj. [ēdo] eatable (rare): capreae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. Subst.: edulia, ium, n. plu. eatables, food: Varr. in Non. 108, 22: Suet. Cal. 40.

ēdūllum, ii, n. for edulia (v. preced.): Fulgent. 565, 9: whence, gen. plu. eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160: dat. eduliis, Gell. 19, 9.

ē-dūresco, 3. v. n. incep. to grow hard: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

ē-dūro, 1. v. n. to last out, continue, endure (rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: Gell. 14, 1.

ē-dūrus, a, um, adj. exceedingly hard, very hard (rare): pirus, Virg. G. 4, 145. Fig.: eduro ore negare, Ov. A. 3, 476.

effābilis, e, adj. [effor] that can be uttered or spoken: nemini effabilis, App. Apol. p. 315.

ef-faecātus, a, um, adj. [faex] purified from dregs, refined. Fig.: voluptas animi, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

effāmen, inis, n. [effor] an enunciation, proposition: Marc. Cap. 4 init.

ef-farciō and **-fercio**, no perf., fertus, 4. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill out: (rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: bibite, este, effercite vos, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 62.

effascinātio, ōnis, f. [effascino] a bewitching, charming: in the plur.: Plin. 19, 4, 19: id. 37, 10, 54.

ef-fascino, 1. v. a. to bewitch, charm: Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16: Gell. 9, 4.

effātio, ōnis, f. [effor] a speaking: Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 463.

effātum, i, n. [id.] a logical term: ἔξισμα, an axiom: Cic. Ac. 2, 29: Sen. Ep. 117.

effātus, a, um, Part. [effor] with pass. sign.: pronounced, determined, designated: effata dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiorum coelestium extra urbem agris sunt effati; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: Cic. Leg. 2, 8 fin.: Liv. 10, 37 fin.: fatidicorum et vatium effata incognita, announcements, predictions, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

effātus, ūs, m. [id.] a speaking: Tert. Anim. 6.

effectē, adv. effectively, in fact: Mart. 2, 27: Amm. 16, 5. 2. effectually, efficaciously: effectius, App. Flor. 16, p. 350.

effectio, ōnis, f. [efficio] a doing, performing, effecting: artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta, ib. 3, 14, 45. 2. Fig.: causa efficiens, the producing or efficient cause: id. Acad. 1, 2, 6.

effectivus, a, um, adj. [id.] practical, effective: ars, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, m. [id.] a producer, author: Cic. Tim. 5 fin.: id. Div. 2, 26.

effectrix, icis, f. [id.] she who effects, causes: Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55.

effectus, a, um, Part. [efficio] worked out. II. Adj.: effected, completed: una (materia) diligenter effectus plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: aliquid nitidius atque effectus, id. 12, 10, 45. 2. effected, in philos. lang.: res, Cic. Top. 4: ib. 14 fin.: and Subst. effectum, i, n. an effect: a causa, ab effectis, ib. 18, 71: Quint. 6, 3, 66.

effectus, ūs, m. [id.] a doing, effecting, execution, performance: ad effectum aliquid adducere, Liv. 33, 33 fin.: spel, id. 21, 57: sine effectu, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: opera in effectu erant, Liv. 31, 45: haec verba, quod statuerit, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, in their

fullest sense, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1. **II.** *a result, effect*: causa effectum indicat, Cic. Top. 18, 67: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, id. Div. 2, 22 *fin.*: effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.*: quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—*In plur.*: id. 1, 10, 6.

ef-fecundo, *i. v. a.*, *Part.* [effecundo], *to fertilize*: Vop. Prob. 21.

effemīnātē, *adv.* *effeminately*: Cic. Off. 1, 4: Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

effemīnātiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [effemino] *effeminacy*: corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Jesai. 14, 52, 2.

effemīnātus, *a, um*, *Part.* [effemino]. **II.** *Adj.*: *womanish, effeminate*: ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5: effeminata ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: effeminata et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142. *Comp.*: multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin. Sup.*: animi languor, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27. **2.** *that lets himself be used as a woman*: Suet. Aug. 68: Auct. Priap. 58, 2.

ef-femīno, *avi, atum*, *i. v. a.* [femina] *to make a woman of*: effeminarunt eum (sc. aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26. **II.** *Fig.*: *to make womanish, effeminate, enervate*: fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, Sall. C. 11: animos, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: hermines, ib. 4, 2 *fin.*: cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20. **2.** *Meton.*: *to dishonour, disgrace*: Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.

efferasco, *3. v. n. incept.* [effero] *to become savage, fierce*: Amm. 18, 7.

effērātē, *adv.* *fiercely*: Lact. 5, 20.

effērātus, *a, um*, *Part.* [effero]. **II.** *Adj.*: *wild, savage, fierce*: vultus, Petron. 82, 1: *Comp.*: mores, ritusque, Liv. 34, 24. *Sup.*: effectus, Sen. Ep. 121.

effercio, *v.* *effarcio*.

effērītās, *ātis*, *f.* [efferus] *wildness, savageness*: eosque ex efferitate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: Lact. Mort. P. 9.

ef-fēro (also *ecfero*), *extulī, elātum*, *efferre*, *3. v. a. irreg.* *to bring or carry out, to bring forth*: ex navi, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 82: tela ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.*: argentum jubeo jam intus efferrī foras, Pl. Buc. 1, 1, 62: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27: machaeram huc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78: piscem de custodia, Col. 2, 17 *ad fin.*: lteras, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: mucronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vexilla efferrī e castris jussit, Liv. 10, 19: ferrum a latere deripuit elatumque deferebat in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: pedem, *to go out*, Virg. Aen. 2, 657: pedem porta, Cic. Att. 6, 8: pedem quouam, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 97: equus se vallo extulit, Tac. A. 15, 7: Furium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5. **2.** *Esp.* like *ἐκφέρω*, *to carry out for burial, to bury* (the ancients not permitting burials within the walls of cities): optimumst loces illum efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 32: Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80: Liv. 2, 33: Hor. S. 2, 5, 85. *Fig.*: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. 28, 28.

3. *Of the soil*: *to bring forth, bear, produce*: id quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: id. Brut. 4, 16: Lucr. 1, 180: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas, Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: and poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum extulit, Virg. G. 2, 169. **4.** *to lift up, raise, exalt*: aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8: corvus

e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27. *Poet.*: caput Aetumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18: summa placidum caput extulit unda, Virg. Aen. 1, 127. **II.** *Fig.*: *Of speech*: *to utter, pronounce, express, declare*: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Varr. L. L. 8, 1, 103: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, ib. 67: Quint. 9, 4, 33.

2. *to divulge, spread abroad, publish, proclaim*: in vulgum disciplinam efferrī, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: vocem in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: rem, ib. 7, 2: meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111. *With a relat. sentence*: posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46.

3. *In pass.*: *to be carried away (by passion, etc.), to be transported, hurried away*: usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.*: studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: cupiditate, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26: incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, Suet. Cal. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53. *So in act.*: comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. **4.** *to raise, elevate, exalt, extol*: pretia alicujus rei, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, *ad fin.*: quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34: geminatis consulatibus, ib. 1, 3: pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49: patriam demersum extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: maximis laudibus, *to extol*, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: summis laudibus ad coelum, id. Fam. 9, 14: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. Verr. 4, 56: Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42: rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19. (ii) *With pron. reflect.*: *to elevate oneself; to rise, advance*: quum virtus se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Am. 27: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21. (iii) *In a bad sense*: *with pron. reflect. or pass.*: *to carry oneself high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud*: efferentes se equos frenis quibusdam coercemus, Quint. 10, 3, 10: nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corrui (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardentem aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Haut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Am. 15, 54. *Esp. freq. in the part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47: spe celeris victoriae, ib. 7, 47: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7. *In act.* (rare): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet, nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.* **5.** *For perfero* (very rare): *to support, endure*: laborem, Att. in Cic. Sest. 48: Lucr. 1, 142: malum patiundo, poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.

ef-fēro, *avi, atum*, *i. v. a.* [ferus] *to make wild, savage, fierce*: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23: vultum, Suet. Cal. 50: gentes sic immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5: animos, id. 1, 19: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad execrabile odium Romanorum, Liv. 33, 29: efferantia sese ulcera, *becoming malignant*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146.

Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, *works up into weapons*, Stat. Achill. 1, 425.

effertus, *a, um*, *Part.* [effarcio] *filled out*. **II.** *Adj.*: *crammed, ample*: Pl. Cap. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, ib. 4, 1, 8.

ef-fērus, *a, um*, *adj.* *excessively wild, savage* (poet.): proles, Lucr. 2, 605: juvenus, Virg. Aen. 8, 6: Dido, ib. 4, 642: mens Cacl. ib. 8, 205: vis anini, ib. 10, 898: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Virg. Aen. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264.

effervens, *entis*, *Part.* [effervo].

II. *Adj.*: *fervent, ardent*: siquidem laetitia dicitur exultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27.

ef-fervesco, *fervi*, *3. v. n. incept.* *to boil or foam up, to effervesce, ferment, rage*: dictum fretum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 85: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis efferverit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1: Col. 12, 25, 4. *Fig.*: illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4: verbis effervescentibus et paulo nimium redundantibus, id. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium effervisse videtur hujus vis, id. Coel. 31 *fin.*: iracundiae mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 296: Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*

II. *to cease boiling, to subside, abate*: quoad iracundia effervesceret, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, *3. v. n. to boil up or over*: effervere in agros vidimus undantem Aetnam, Virg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vortit ova cernimus alituum vermesque effervere, *to swarm forth*, Lucr. 2, 928.

ef-fētus (also *effoetus*), *a, um*, *adj.* *that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs*: quum effetae loca genitalia tumbunt, Col. 7, 7, 4. *Poet.*: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Lucan. 9, 285. **II.** *Meton.*: *exhausted, worn out by bearing*: aliquae (gallinae) in tantum pariant ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74. **2.** *In gen.*: *exhausted, worn out*: tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: effoetum et defatigatum solum, Col. Praef. § 1: natura lassata et effeta, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: corpus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: vires (corporis), Virg. Aen. 5, 396: spes, *vain, delusive*, Val. Fl. 4, 380. *Poet.*: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, Virg. Aen. 7, 440. *Comp.*: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366. *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

efficācia, *ae*, *f.* [efficax] *efficacy, virtue*: Plin. 11, 5, 4: Amm. 16, 12, 25.

efficācītās, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] *efficacy, efficiency, power* (rare): Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 *ad fin.*

efficācīter, *adv.* *efficaciously, effectually*: Quint. 5, 13, 25: Plin. 24, 6, 14. *Comp.*: Quint. 8, 4, 8. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 2, 13.

efficax, *ācis*, *adj.* [efficio] *efficacious, effectual, powerful*: nostri Marcelum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Cal. 3: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109: preces ad muliebrem ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.* *With dat.*: elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, id. 13, 21, 36: herba adversus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80. *With infin.*: (cadus) amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20: quum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3.

efficiens, *entis*, *Part.* [efficio]. **II.** *Adj.*: *effecting, effective, efficient*: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic.

Top. 14 *fin.*: id. Acad. 1, 6, 24: Quint. 5, 10, 86. Subst. with *gen.*: virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the producer*, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12: virtus voluptatis efficiens, ib. 3, 33: ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficiencia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21.

efficienter, *adv.* *efficiently*: quod cuique efficienter antecedit, id ei causa est, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.

efficientia, *ac, f.* [efficio] *efficacy, efficiency, influence* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

ef-ficio, *fēci*, *sectum* (*perf. subj.* *effexis*, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 91: *inf. pass.* *effieri*, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9) 3. *v. a.* [facio] *to do or work out, bring to pass, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form*: with *acc.*: male quod mulier facere incipit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12: facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: pontem, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. B. C. 3, 9: castella, ib. 3, 44: sphaeram, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 1, 56: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: varios concentus, septem sonos, ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: amor mores hominum moros et morosos efficit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 43: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: unam ex duabus (legionibus), ib. 3, 89: lepide meum officium, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 1: munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*: nuptias alicui, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 16: aurum alicui, *to procure*, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 55: hanc mulierem efficio tibi, *I get*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 110: quod a Curione effeceram, *had obtained*, Cic. Att. 10, 10: aliquem consulem, id. Am. 20, 73: aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 15, 21: quae res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48. With *subj.*: eniti et efficere ut animum excitet, Cic. Am. 16, 59: quae res efficiebat ut com meatus ad eum portari possent, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Virg. E. 3, 51: Quint. 3, 6, 102. With *quominus*: Lucr. 1, 976: Quint. 11, 1, 48. With *infin.*: vehementer efficit ea coire, Vitr. 2, 6. *Absol.*: si effecero, dabin' mihi argentum? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 121: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, ib. 5, 3. II. Of the soil, *etc.*: *to produce, bear, yield*: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, id. Verr. 3, 63, 148: ager efficit cum octavo, cum decimo, ib. 3, 47: si (vineae) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3. Transf. to persons: licet sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrantur, *to make a profit*, Cic. Verr. 3, 33, 77. III. Of numbers: *to make up, yield, amount to*: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, id. Att. 6, 1: ad duo millia ferne boum effecta, Liv. 22, 16: Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 206. IV. *to make out, show, prove*: quod proposuit efficit, Cic. Parad. proem. § 2: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.* In *pass.*: efficitur, *it is proved, it follows*: ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30: ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11.

effictio, *ōnis, f.* [effingo] *rhetor. t. t. a representing, portraying*: Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, *a, um, Part.* [effingo].

effigias, *ae, v.* effigies, *imit.*

effigiatus, *tis, m.* [effigio] *a portraying*: App. Flor. 15, p. 350.

effigies, *ei* (effigia, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 7 *acc. plur.* effigias, Lucr. 4, 46), *f.* [effingo] *a copy or imitation* (whether actual or ideal), *likeness, portrait, image, effigy*: formarum, Lucr. 4, 104: Veneris, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 7: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: quandam effigiem spirantis mortui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. Tac. II. 2, 3 *fin.*: saxea ut effigies

bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61: finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Virg. Aen. 3, 497. Of *shades, ghosts*: Ov. M. 14, 358: Liv. 21, 40, Adverb.: in or ad effigiem or effigie, *after the likeness of*: Sil. 5, 5: Plin. 5, 10, 11.

2. Fig.: perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation*, Cic. Or. 3: consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12: Sex. Peducacus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, *the image*, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: ad effigiem justii imperii scriptus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*

effigio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [effigies] *to form, fashion, portray*: Prud. Cath. 10, 4: Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

ef-findo, 3. *v. a.* *to divide, cleave*: fluctus rectos, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fingo, *finxi, fectum, 3. v. a.* *to form, fashion* (artistically): Veneris Coae pulcritudinem aspersione fortuita effingere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: sui dissimilia, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: deum imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5. Poet.: (Daedalus) casus alicujus in auro, Virg. Aen. 6, 32: horrentes effingens crine galeros, Sil. 1, 404. Fig.: *to express, represent, portray*: natura speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: corpora fingendo pingendoque efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21: oratorem effingere, ib.: effinge aliquid et excude (*sc. scribendo*), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: imaginem virtutis, *to represent by imitation*, Quint. 10, 2, 15. Of the conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, inde esset, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18. II. *to wipe out, efface*: fascinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2: for which fascinas spongia tergendas, Plin. 15, 6, 6: spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.* III. *to rub gently*: manus, Ov. H. 20, 134 (for which manus *fingere*, id. Fast. 5, 409).

effio, *eri, v.* efficio, *imit.*

ef-firmo, 1. *v. a.* *to strengthen, encourage*: Att. in Non. 256, 18.

efflagitatio, *ōnis, f.* [efflagito] *an urgent demand, entreaty* (rare): Cic. Fam. 5, 19.

efflagitatus, *tis, m.* [id.] *an earnest or urgent request*: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 5, 29.

ef-flāgito, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to demand or ask urgently*: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 759: signum pugnae, Liv. 3, 60: misericordiam alicujus, Cic. Mil. 34. With *subj.*: quum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut se mitteret, id. Verr. 1, 24: Suet. Tit. 5. *Absol.*: Quint. 4, 5, 10.

ef-flammans, *antis, adj.* [flammo] *emitting flames, flaming, blazing*: stellae, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 45.

ef-flēo, *ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a.* *to weep out*: oculos, Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

efflictē, *adv.* *desperately, vehemently*: Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

efflictim, *adv.* *to death, desperately*: with *amare, deperire, etc.*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 19: App. M. 5, p. 168.

efflcto, 1. *v. a.* *freq.* [effligo] *to strike dead*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

ef-fligo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* *to strike dead, to kill, destroy* (rare): nisi pedatu tertio omnis efflixero, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 50: rabidos canes, Sen. Ira 1, 15.

ef-flo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* and *n.* *to blow or breathe out*. I. Act.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 651: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 786: quadrupedes ignes ore et naribus efflant, Ov. M. 2, 85: mare patulis naribus, ib. 3, 686: nimbos in sublime (baluinae), Plin. 9, 7, 6: pulverem, id. 29, 6, 39: vina somno, Stat. Th. 5, 209: colorem, *to lose*, Lucr. 2, 832: animam, *to breathe one's last, expire*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 86: Suet. Dom. 2: also extremum halitum, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vitam in nubila, Sil. 17, 55:

2. *and absol.*: (anguem; abicit efflantem, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106. 2. Meton.: of deadly wounds: efflantes plagae, Stat. Th. 8, 168. With *acc.* and *infin.*: *to say with one's last breath*: quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11. II. Neutr. (very rare): Lucr. 6, 682: id. 6, 700.

ef-flōrēo, 2. *v. n.* *to blossom forth*, Tert. Jud. Dom. 209.

ef-flōresco, *ruī, 3. v. n.* *incept. to begin to blossom forth*; only fig. *to bloom, spring up, flourish*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: corpus in juvenam efflorescit, Aug. Lib. quaest. 83, 9: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitia, Cic. Am. 27.

ef-flūo, *xi, 3. v. n.* *to flow or run out, to flow forth*: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512: una cum sanguine vitam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*: humor e cavis populi nigrae, Plin. 24, 8, 32: succina petris, id. 37, 2, 11: annis in oceanum, ib.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. M. 6, 233. Poet.: oleaster juvat capellas, effluat ambrosiae quasi vere et nectar' linctus, Lucr. 6, 971, Iachmann. II. Transf. of non-fluid bodies: *to go out, issue forth*: Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 40: manibus opus effluit, *slips from*, Lucr. 6, 798: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 670. III. Fig.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *it will become known*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41: impropria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex his aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6, 19. 2. *to pass away, vanish*: praeterita aetas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, id. de Sen. 2, 4: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245: effluet in lacrimas, Lucan. 9, 106: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. Ov. R. Am. 646.

efflūs, *a, um, adj.* [effluo] *flowing out*: Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717.

efflūvium, *ii, n.* [id.] *a flowing out, an outlet*: humoris e corpore, Plin. 7, 51, 52: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57.

ef-fōco, 1. *v. a.* [faux] *to suffocate, smother*: fig.: bonis suis effocantur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2 dub. (*al. offoco*).

ef-fōdio, *fōdi, fossum* (*inf. pass.* also effodiri, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 44: *subj.* effodint for effoderint, id. Cap. 3, 5, 66), 3. *v. a.* *to dig out, dig up*: nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: carbones e sepulcris, Plin. 35, 6, 24: lapides puteis, id. 36, 22, 45: aulam auri plenam, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 9: thesaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140: and facetiously, ex hoc sepulcro vetere (*i. e.* ex sene avaro) viginti minas effodiam ego hodie, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 20: signum, Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.*: saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38: domos, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 20: lacum, id. Dom. 4: sepulcra, Virg. G. 1, 497: effodere oculos or oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 14: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2: Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: lumen, Virg. Aen. 3, 663. Fig.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52: viscera, *to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effocundo, *v.* effecundo.

effoetus, *v.* effetus.

ef-for, *atus, i. v. a.* *dep. to speak or say out, to utter*: sed tamen effabor Lucr. 5, 105: haec effatu' pater, repente recessit, Enn. Ann. 1, 52: Virg. G. 4, 450: Hor. Epod. 17, 37: et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 *fin.*: Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Plin. 3, 21, 25. 2. In logic: *to state a proposition*: quod ita effabimur, Aut vivet

oras Hermachus, aut non vivet, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 97.

ef-fōro, *i. v. a. to bore through, perforate*: truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

effossio, ōnis, *f. [effodio] a digging out*: plur.: laboriosae, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

effossus, a, um, *Part. [effodio] dug out*: ex sterquilinio effosse, thou, dug from a dung-heap, Pl. Cas. 1, 26.

ef-fōvēo, 2. *v. a. to refresh*: carnem, Veg. 6, 28, 2 dub.

effractorius, ii, *m. [effractor] a house-breaker, burglar*: Sen. Ep. 68.

effractor, ōris, *m. [effringo] a house-breaker, burglar*: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

effractoria, ae, *f. [id.] house-breaking, burglary*: Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2.

effrenatō, adv. *unrestrainedly, violently*: Cic. de Sen. 12, 39. *Comp.*: id. Phil. 14, 9, 26.

effrenatio, ōnis, *f. [effreno] unbridled impetuosity*: impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrenatus, a, um, *Part. [effreno]*.

II. Adj.: *unbridled, unrestrained, unruly*: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Cluent. 6: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10: mens effrenata atque praeceps, id. Coel. 15, 35: libertas, Liv. 34, 49: effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: ferocia, id. Rep. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.* *Comp.*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *ad fin.*: libido, Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3. *Sup.*: affectus, Sen. Ep. 83.

effrenis, e, *v. effrenus, init.*

ef-frēno, *no perf.*, atum, *i. v. a. to unbridle, let loose*: effrenati equi, Liv. 40, 40. *Fig.*: Vulturum effrenat, Sil. 3, 496.

ef-frēnus, a, um (*effrenis*, Plin. 8, 44, 69), *adj. [fre um] Unbridled*: equus, Liv. 4, 33. *Fig.*: *unrestrained*: genus, Virg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juvenia (equi), Stat. Ach. 1, 277: profatu, id. S. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frico, cui (xi, Tert.), atum, *i. v. a. to rub off or out*: sudorem equi fronte, App. M. 1, p. 103: calices, ib. 4, p. 145: spicas decerptas manibus effruxerant, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12. *Fig.*: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. Ep. 95.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a. and n. [irango] to break out, to break open*: effringere quam aperire putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1: cardines foribus, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 6: fores, id. Stich. 2, 2, 3: Cic. Verr. 4, 23: Januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 556: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 480: corpus, *to tear open*, Sen. Phoen. 159: animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1451. **II. Neutr.**: *to break out, break forth*: spumeus fluctus vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

ef-frondesco, dul, 3. *v. n. incept. to put forth leaves*: Vop. Prob. 19.

ef-frons, ntis, *adj. barefaced, shameless*: consilium, Vop. Num. 13. (Hence *lt. sfrontato*; Fr. *effronté*.)

ef-frūtico, *i. v. a. and n. I. Act.*: *to put forth, produce*: Tert. Anim. 27. **II. Neutr.**: *to shoot or grow forth*: id. ad Nat. 1, 5.

ia, ae, *f. a victim escaped from the altar*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 140.

ef-fūgio, fūgi, 3. *v. n. and a. I. Neutr.*: *to flee out or away, to escape*: effugas ex urbe inanis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 75: e praelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. Manil. 9: sors ex sitella effugerit, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 44: a vita maritima, id. Bac. 2, 3, 108: ludos a quibus vix vivus effugit, Cic. Sest. 54 *ad fin.*: ab omni verborum vilitate, Petr. 118, 4: patria, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15. *Absol.*: places ne effugiant, cavet, Pl. Truc. 1, 16: Cic. Att. 1, 16. **II. Act.**: *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun*:

ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 295: malam rem, id. Asin. 2, 4, 9: implas propinquorum manus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: periculum celeritate, ib. 4, 35: equitatum Caesaris, id. B. C. 1, 65: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71: haec morte effugiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, has been freed from, Tac. H. 1, 15. With a depend. sentence: nunquam hodie effugies, quin mea manu moriari, Naev. in Macro. S. 6, 1. **2. to escape the observation of** = λανθάνω: ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepersis, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *ad fin.*: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, id. 8, 11, 12.

effūgium, ii, *n. [effugio] a fleeing away, flight* (rare): effugium praeccludere eunti, Lucr. 3, 523: dare victis, Auct. B. Alex. 16: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, Liv. 21, 43: mortis, Cic. Verr. 5, 64 *fin.* In plur.: ob nostra effugia, Virg. Aen. 2, 140: Tac. A. 12, 56. **2. Meton.**: *a means or way of escape*: alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Tac. A. 2, 47.

ef-fūgo, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to put to flight*: Hier. Ep. 18, no. 19.

ef-fulgēo, si (*inf. effulgere*, Virg. Aen. 8, 677), 2. *v. n. to shine or gleam forth, to glitter*: nova lux oculi effulsit, Virg. Aen. 9, 731: auro ductores longe effulgent, ib. 5, 133: Pallas nimbo effulgens, ib. 2, 616: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13. *Fig.*: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. 4, 1: Liv. 45, 7: audacia effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part. [fulcio] propped up, supported*: effultus stratis velleribus, Virg. Aen. 7, 94: App. M. 2, p. 123.

ef-fūmīgātus, a, um, *Part. [fumi-go] smoked out, driven out by smoke*: coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

ef-fūmo, *i. v. n. to emit smoke, to smoke*: moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour out, pour forth, shed*: vinum in barathrum (i. e. ventrem), Pl. Cure. 1, 2, 28: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Lucr. 1, 92: Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem, Curt. 8, 13: Ganges se in oceanum effundit, Plin. 2, 108, 112: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116. **II. Transf. of non-liquid bodies**: *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out, etc.*: saccos numorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out*, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, *to shoot in great numbers*, Virg. Aen. 9, 509: Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth*, Virg. Aen. 7, 522: equus consullem lapsum super caput effudit, threw, Liv. 22, 3: Curt. 8, 14: (quae via) excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Virg. Aen. 9, 68: sub altis portis, ib. 11, 485: aliquem solo, ib. 12, 532: habenas, ib. 5, 818: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 4. *Poet.*: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per laeve severos effundat junctura unguis, *lets them slip over smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65. **2. Pass. reflect. or with prom. reflect.**: *to rush out, spread abroad*: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. 26, 19: Suet. Cal. 4 *fin.*: omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6: Tac. A. 1, 23: esp. in the *perf. part.*: Sall. J. 55: Liv. 1, 14: Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 6, 305. **3. to bring forth, produce abundantly**: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48: auctumnus fruges effuderit, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 9, 36.

4. to lavish, squander, waste, run through: patrimonium per luxuriam effundero atque consumere, id. Rosc.

Am. 2, 6: aerarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15: sumptus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26: redditus publicos non in classem exercitusque, sed in dies festos effundere, Just. 6, 9. *Absol.*: effundite, emite, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34. **III. Fig.**: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, have freely imparted, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*: procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Virg. Aen. 5, 723: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 139: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *ad fin.*: quaestus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34. **2. Pass. reflect. or with pron. reflect.**: *to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in*: qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: Pompeius in nos suavissime hercule effusus, has treated me with the most flattering attention, id. Att. 4, 9: in licentiam socordiamque effusus, Liv. 25, 20: in venerem, id. 29, 23: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54: in jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 651: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *ad fin.*: ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6. **3. to cast away, give up, let go, resign**: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: vires, Liv. 10, 28: curam sui, Sen. Ira 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Virg. Aen. 1, 98: vitam, Ov. H. 7, 181.

effusē, adv. *far and wide*: ire, Sall. J. 105: iugere, Liv. 3, 22: persequi, id. 43, 23: vastare, id. 1, 10: spatium anale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense*, Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1. **2. profusely, lavishly**: large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: vivere, id. Coel. 16 *fin.*: liberalem esse, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. *Comp.*: Tac. A. 4, 62. **3. extravagantly, immoderately**: quum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26. *Comp.*: dicere, ib. 1, 20: fovere, ib. 7, 24: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19. *Sup.*: diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30.

effūsio, ōnis, *f. [effundo] a pouring out, pouring forth*: aquae, Cic. N. D. 2, 10. **II. a pouring or rushing out of people**: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, id. Pis. 22. **2. profusion, prodigality**: id. Part. 23, 81: Liv. 44, 9. In plur.: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56. **III. Fig.**: *extravagance, excess*: animi in laetitia, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

effūsor, ōris, *m. [id.] a spendthrift*: Aug. Serm. de divers. 27 *fin.*

effūsoriē, adv. [*effusus, effundo*] *far and wide*: Amm. 31, 16 *ad fin.*

effusus, a, um, *Part. [effundo]*.

II. Adj.: *spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide*: effusus corpus, Lucr. 3, 114: effusum late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30: incendium, Liv. 30, 5: caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50: membra, *full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841: quam posset effusissimis habenis, *with the slackest reins, i. e. at the greatest possible speed*, Liv. 37, 20: comae, *dishevelled*, Ov. H. 7, 70. *Poet. transf.*: nymphae caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Virg. G. 4, 337.

2. profuse, prodigal, lavish: quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Coel. 6: munificentiae effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41. **3. Fig.**: *extravagant, immoderate*: licentia, Liv. 44, 1: laetitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.*: cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. *Comp.*: cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58. *Sup.*: laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.

effuticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj. [effutio] absurdly formed*: verbum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ef-fūtio, *no perf.*, itum, 4. *v. a. [futio, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.] to blab out, prate, chatter*: aliquid ore, Lucr. 5, 908: aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: Hor. A. P. 231: effutita temere (vaticinia), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94. *Absol.*: Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19: Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

ef-fūtio, ūi, 3. *v. a. to waste in harlotry*: aurum, Poeta ap. Suet. Caes. 51 *fin.*

ē-gēlido, i. v. a. [gelidus] *to thaw*: Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gēlidus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *thawed*: hence *lukewarm*: egelida potio et frigidae propior, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.*: aqua (*opp.* frigida), id. 6, 18: tepores, Cat. 46, 1: nunc ver egelidum, nunc est molliissimus annus, poet. Col. 10, 282: hie-mes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: timebo et gelidum Borean, egelidumque Notum, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10. II. (*ex* intensive) *extremely cold*: Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1.

ē-gēlo, no *perf.*, i. v. a. *to thaw*, *make lukewarm*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

ēgens, entis, *Part.* [egeo]. II. *Adj.*: *needy, necessitous, in want, very poor*: quocirca (amici) et absentes asunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Am. 7: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30: Caes. B. G. 3, 59: Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. *Comp.*: nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Sup.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, ib. 9, 7: Liv. 1, 47. 2. *destitute of*: with *gen.*: lucis egens aër, Ov. M. 1, 17: mensas posuere ministri exstructas dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes, ib. 11, 119. *Adv.* does not occur.

ēgēnūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus] *needy*: Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ēgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo] *in want of, destitute of* (rare). With *gen.*: nos omnium egenos, Virg. Aen. 1, 599: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: regio aquarum egena, ib. 15, 3 *fin.*: decoris, Sil. 6, 304. With *abl.*: commentu, Tac. A. 12, 46. *Absol.*: res, *indigent, needy, necessitous*: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 46: Virg. Aen. 6, 91. *As neutr. subst.*: in egeno, on a poor soil, Col. 3, 10, 4.

ēgēo, ūl (*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), 2. v. n. *to be needy, to suffer want*: me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 57: Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11: Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: Hor. S. 2, 2, 103. *Impers.*: amatur atque egetur acriter, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 39. 2. *to need, want, lack, be destitute of*: with *abl.* or *gen.* of the thing needed. With *abl.*: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invecito, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: copiis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.*: oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: sapiens eget nulla re; egere enim necessitatis est, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.* Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Am. 5: Quint. 1, 6, 38. With *gen.*: si pudoris egeas, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: medicinae (*ul.* medicina), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *ad fin.*: medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: nullius, ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. F. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3. Of inanimate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 45: Quint. 5, 14, 5. Rarely with *acc.*: nec quicquam eges, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 12. II. *to do without, dispense with*: si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato in Gell. 13, 23. III. Like *δέομαι*, and the Engl. *want*: *to desire, wish for, require*: tui amans abeuntis egeo, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 1: plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 59. With *abl.*: pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11: non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis tempus eget, Virg. Aen. 2, 521.

ēgērēs, eni, e, *f.* [egero] *excrement, dung*: Sol. 40: Paul. Nol. carm. 32, 281.

ē-germīno, avi, i. v. n. *to put forth shoots, sprout*: Col. 4, 17, 4.

ē-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *to carry or bear out, to lead or draw out, to discharge, etc.*: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39: lapides ex mari, Auct. B. Alex. 21: egerit hic fluctus, *bales out*, Ov. M. 11, 488: stercus e columbarilis, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Velis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobilis, Col. 2, 2, 19: aquam vomitu, *to void*, Curt. 7, 5: urinam, Plin. 29, 5, 32: animum, Lucan. 3, 718: multum vitallis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: bona fortunaeque in tributum egerunt, *they carry off as tribute*, id. Agr. 31. Of inanimate subjects: gravitas coeli egerit populos,

drives out, Sen. Ep. 91. 2. *Poet.* for *efferre*: *to carry to the grave*: (Phoebus) egressit avida Dorica castra rogis, Prop. 4, 6, 34. II. *Fig.*: tales pietas paritura querelas egerit, *pours forth*, Lucan. 2, 64: iras ululatus, Sil. 4, 280: sermones = *edere*, Sen. Ep. 66: expelletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis egeritur fletuque dies, *is spent*, Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem metu, id. 5, 299.

ēgersimon, i, n. = *ἐγέρσιμον*, an *encouragement*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

ēgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] *indigence, extreme poverty, destitution, want*: ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 2: Caes. B. G. 6, 24: Virg. G. 1, 146: in *plur.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7. Of things: patril sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832: linguae, id. 1, 140: animi, Cic. Pis. 11: pabuli, Sall. J. 44: cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, Lucr. 5, 1210.

ēgestiō, ōnis, *f.* [egero] *a carrying out or off, an emptying* (rare): cadaverum et rudera, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Aur. Tard. 5, 10: for which simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.*: publicarum opum, *a wasting*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

ēgestivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *purgative*: vis, Macer de anetho 14.

ēgestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [egestas] *very poor, indigent*: Aur. Vict. Epit. 12.

ēgestus, a, um, *Part.* [egero].

ēgestus, ūs, *m.* [egero] *a carrying out, emptying* (rare): Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

eglecopala, ac, *f.* a Gallic name for a kind of marl: Plin. 17, 8, 4.

ēgo (old form of the *dat.* me, Enn. and Lucil. in Fest. s. v. me: Varr. R. 3, 16, 2. *Acc.* MEHE, *acc.* to Quint. 1, 5, 21. *Gen. plur.* nostrorum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 110) *pron. pers. 1*: meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Pl. Amph. prol. 40: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49. With *emphat. suffixes*: Am. Quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, id. Am. 2, 1, 60: egomet vidi, *I myself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 17: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, id. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: mihipte, Cato in Fest. s. v.: mepte fieri servom, Pl. Men. 5, 8, 10: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651. 2. *Mihi and nobis as dativi ethici* (i. e. superfluous as to the meaning, but expressive of a lively feeling, cf. Zumpt Gr. § 408): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15: quid ait tandem nobis? Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus literis, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Virg. E. 8, 6. II. *Meton.*: *dwelling, house, family*: neque domum unquam ad me literas mittam, Cic. Fam. 3, 8 *fin.*: camus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *aham*; Gr. *ἐγώ*; Germ. *ich*; Eng. *I*, etc.] (Hence Ital. *io*; Fr. *je*; plu. It. *noi*; Fr. *nous*.)

egomet, v. ego.

ē-grēdiōr, gressus (*inf.* egredier, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 32) 3. v. n. and *a. dep.* [gradior]

I. *Neutr.*: *to step, march, go or come out*: foras e fano, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 4: e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ex castris, ib. 6, 36: e curia, Liv. 2, 48: ab sese, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 78: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50: Roma, Cic. Quint. 6, 24: tabernaculo, Suet. Aug. 91: domo foras, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 5: hinc, id. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: placide egredere, Pl. Cure. 1, 3, 1: foras, id. Am. 5, 1, 27: obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: ad portam, *out to the gate*, Liv. 33, 47 *fin.*: in vadum, id. 8, 24. 2. *to go up, climb, mount, ascend*: scalis egressi, Sall. J. 60: ad summum montis, ib. 93: in tumultum,

Liv. 26, 44: in altitudinem, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: in sublimē (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136. 3. *Milit. t. t.* *to move out, march out*: e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: castris, ib. 2, 11. *Absol.*: id. B. C. 3, 77: in pacata, Liv. 10, 32: ad proelium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: ad oppugnandum, Sall. J. 59. 4. *Naut. t. t.* (ex) navi or *absol.*: *to disembark, land*: ex navi, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: Caes. B. G. 4, 26: navi, ib. 4, 21: ratibus, Ov. M. 8, 153. *Absol.*: locus ad egrediendum idoneus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Ov. H. 21, 91: in terram, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: litus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 7: e portu, or *absol.*: *to set sail*: Cic. Att. 6, 8: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6. *Fig.* of discourse: *to digress, wander* (rare): a proposito ornandi causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: Quint. 3, 9, 4: *absol.*: id. 4, 3, 15. II. *Act. to go beyond, pass out of, leave*: fines, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.*: flumen Mulucham, Sall. J. 110: urbem, Liv. 1, 29: tecta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1: portum, Quint. 4, 1, 61. *Fig.*: *to overstep, surpass, exceed*: per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40: praetura, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 prooem. § 6: modum, id. 8, 6, 16: sexum, Tac. A. 16, 10 *fin.*: clementiam majorum suasque leges, ib. 3, 24: relationem, ib. 2, 38: medios metus, Val. Fl. 2, 277: tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

ēgrēgiātus, ūs, *m.* [egregius] *the title of an Egregius in the later period of the empire, excellency*: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 3.

ēgrēgiō, *adv.* *excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, uncommonly well*. With verbs: studere (*opp.* mediocriter), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31: pingere, fingere, Cic. Brut. 73 *fin.*: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv. 21, 40. With adjectives: egregie fortis et bonus imperator, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitionum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29. *Absol.* as an expression of assent, applause, etc.: egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Plin. Pan. 38: Suet. Vit. 10. *Comp.*: egregius coenat meliusque miserimus horum, Juv. 11, 12.

ē-grēgius, a, um (*Sup.*: mulier egregiissima forma, Pac. in Prisc. p. 600 *fin.*; and egregiissime grammaticae, Auct. ap. Gell. 14, 5), *adj.* [grex] *lit.*: *out of, not belonging to, the flock*: hence, *uncommon, distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent*: in bellica laude, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82: vir, Cic. Am. 19, 69: senatus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Caesar, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11: egregia et praeclara indoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 29: forma, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: corpus, *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: os, Ov. H. 4, 78: virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fides, ib. 1, 19: voluntas in se, ib. 5, 4: victoria, Liv. 2, 47: vir bello egregius, id. 5, 47. With *gen.*: animi, Virg. Aen. 11, 417: fati mentisque, Stat. Th. 3, 99: linguae, Sil. 5, 77: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152. *As neutr. subst.*: postquam cuncta scelestorum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, *for distinguished acts*, Tac. A. 14, 60.

2. *During the empire: of distinguished rank, illustrious, honourable*. mihi egregium erat tunc Pompeii subolem in penates meos asciscere, id. H. 1, 15: idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id. A. 3, 6: and *subst.*: egregium publicum, *the public honour*, ib. 3, 70 *fin.* Hence Egregius, *a title bestowed on public officers of high station, like his excellency*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22, 1: Vir Egregius, Inscr. Grut. 89, 4.

ēgressiō, ōnis, *f.* [egredior] *a going out*: egressio nocturna ex castello, App. M. 8, p. 208. II. *Fig. in rhetor.*: *a digression*, *παρέκβασις*: Quint. 4, 3, 12: *plur.*: id. 11, 3, 164.

ēgressus, a, um, *Part.* [egredior].

ēgressus, ūs, m. [egredior] *a going out or away; egress, departure*: frequentia sua vestrum egressum ornando, Cic. Pis. 13 fin.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53: in plur.: Sall. J. 35: Tac. A. 3, 33. Of birds: *a flying out*, Col. 8, 8, 1. Of winds: Ov. M. 11, 748.

2. *a debarking, landing*: Caes. B. G. 5, 8.: Auct. B. Afr. 3 fin. II. *Meton.*: *a passage out, place of egress*: per tenebrosam et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr. 91, 3: in plur.: Tac. A. 16, 10: poet. of the mouths of the Ister: Ov. Tr. 2, 189. III. *Fig.* In rhetor. *a digression*: Quint. 4, 3, 12: Tac. A. 4, 32.

egūla, ae, f. *a kind of sulphur*: Plin. 35, 15, 50.

ē-gurgīto, i. v. a. [gurgēs] *to pour out, cast out, spend extravagantly*: argentum domo, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

ēhem, interj. An exclamation of joyful astonishment, surprise: *ha! what!*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 43: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 6.

ēheu, interj. An exclamation of pain: *ah! alas!*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 49: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 31. In the epic and lyric poets the *e* is long.

ēho, interj. *ha? ho! holla! soho!*: Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 69: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13. With affixed *dum*: id. Andr. 3, 5, 10.

ējā (also **heja**) interj. An exclamation of joy or surprise: *ah! ah ha! indeed!*: Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 8: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: *eja vero, pshaw!* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 77.

2. Of exhortation: *ho! quick! come on!*: id. Most. 3, 1, 71: Plin. Ep. 4, 29: Hor. B. 1, 1, 18: *eja age, come then! up then!* Virg. Aen. 4, 569: Stat. Ach. 2, 198.

ejaculo, v. ejaculor.

ē-jācūlor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (Act. se in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 16, 19 ad fin.) *to shoot out, to hurl or throw out* (rare): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124: sanguis se ejaculatus in altum, ib. 6, 259: umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73. Pass.: Scrib. Comp. 84.

ēiectāmentum, i, n. [ejecto] *what is cast out, refuse* (rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45: App. Apol. 297.

ēiectīcius or **-tīus**, a, um, adj. [ejicio] *that casts out, ejects*: vulva, *that has miscarried*, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

ēiectiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a casting out* (rare): mortem et ejectionem tinemus, banishment, exile, Cic. Att. 2, 18: articuli, dislocation, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ēiecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to cast out, throw up* (poet.): arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: favillam, ib. 2, 231: undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320: cruentas dapes ore, *to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211: sanicem per ora, Lucan. 3, 658.

ēiectus, a, um, Part. [ejicio].

ēiectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a casting out, emission*: animai foras, *a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ejeratio and **ejero**, v. ejur.

ē-jīcio, jēci, jectum (eicit, dissyl., Lucr. 3, 890) 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw, cast, or drive out; to eject, expel*: aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12 ad fin.: ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: a suis diis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 83: finibus, Sall. J. 14: domo, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 9: aedibus foras, ib. 1, 2, 1: omnes amasios foras, id. Truc. 3, 1, 14: aliquem in exsiliū, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: equitem, *to throw him*, Virg. Aen. 10, 894: vitem ex se, *to shoot forth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: sanguinem, *to vomit*, Plin. 24, 5, 10: fetum, *to miscarry*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cervicem, *to dislocate*, Veg. 3, 41, 1: armum, id. 2, 45, 7: Germani se ex castris ejecorunt, *rushed out*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: Cic. Cat. 1, 12 ad fin.: sese in terram e navi, id. Verr. 5, 35: se in agros, L. v. 6, 3: se foras, id. 1, 40 fin.

2. Naut. t. t. *to bring a ship to shore*: eo naves ejicere possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: naves in terram, ib. 3, 28: naves ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28. (ii) *to cast ashore; to strand, wreck*: scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 80: naves in litore, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: naves in litora,

Liv. 29, 18: chussem ad Baleares insulas, id. 23, 34 fin.: naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24. And transf. to shipwrecked persons: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: Virg. Aen. 4, 379.

II. *Fig.*: curam ex animo, Pl. Casin. prol. 23: Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: molli-tem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72. Poet., ejectionis die, *deprived of light*, Stat. Th. 4, 617: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, *break out*, Cic. Coel. 31, 75. 2. *to reject*: like ἐκβάλλειν: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, id. Off. 1, 41, 148: id. de Or. 1, 32, 146. Esp. of players, public speakers, etc.: *to hiss or hoot off*: ib. 3, 50 fin.: Auct. Her. 4, 47: ejectionis homo, *an unsuccessful man*, Cic. Quint. 19 ad fin.

ējūlatiō, ōnis, f. [ejulo] *a wailing, lamenting*: Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 7: Cic. Leg. 2, 23 ad fin.

ējūlātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wailing, lamenting*: Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.

ējūlito, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to lament often*: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

ējūlo, i. v. n. and a. [hei, heu]. I. Neutr.: *to wail, utter lamentations*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 39: Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.

II. Act.: *to bewail, lament over*: fortunae meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, ib. 4, p. 153.

ē-juncesco, 3. v. n. incep. [juncus] *to shoot up like a rush*: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-juncidus, a, um, adj. [id.] *shot up like a rush, meagre, slender*. Ejuncidum, ἐκλεπτωθέν, Gloss. Philox.: mulieres, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

ējuratiō (ejeratio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, f. [ejuro] *an abjuring, a resigning of an office*: ignominiosa ejuratio consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 fin.

2. In gen.: *a renouncing, resigning*: bonae spei, Sen. Vit. beat. 26.

ē-jūro (also **ējēro**, Scip. in Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Wernsdorf: Tert. Spect. 24) avi, atum, i. v. a. *to refuse by oath, to abjure*. I. In law: forum or judicem iniquum sibi ejurare, *to reject on oath the jurisdiction of a court or judge*: Cic. Verr. 3, 60: id. Phil. 12, 7, 18. 2. ejurare bonam copiam (opp. jurare bonam copiam), *to swear that one is insolvent*, id. Fam. 9, 16. II. In state affairs: magistratum, imperium ejurare, *to lay down, resign an office*: adactus Silanus ejurare magistratum, Tac. A. 12, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 23: ejurari ab eo imperium, Tac. H. 3, 68. Absol.: ib. 3, 37: id. A. 13, 14. III. *Fig.*: in gen. *to abandon, forswear, disown*: patriam, id. H. 4, 28: patriae nomen, Just. 12, 4: liberos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19: patrem, id. Ben. 6, 4: and poet. fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Achill. 2, 188.

ē-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr. *to slip away, get off, escape*: anguilla est, elabitur, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 57: Liv. 1, 56: quum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 16: (animal) ex utero elapsus, id. N. 2, 51, 128: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 571: gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsus, Liv. 44, 40: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 fin.: quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Manlij cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv. 8, 7: (ignis) frondes elapsus in altas, *creeping upwards*, Virg. G. 2, 305: ex proelio elapsi, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 fin.: e socii manibus ac ferro, Cic. Att. 10, 4: de caede Pyrrhi, Virg. Aen. 2, 526: telis Achivum, ib. 2, 318: custodias, Tac. A. 5, 10: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33. 2. *Fig.*: *to slip away, escape*: ego nihil unquam vidi, quod tam e manibus elaberetur, quam mihi tum est elapsa illa causa, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: reipublicae statum illum elapsus scito esse de manibus, id. Att. 1, 16: animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, *became*

estranged, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: libros adolescenti elapsos esse, *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20: in servitute elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37: elapsi in pravum artus, *gradually become diseased*, Tac. H. 4, 81. 3. *to get off, escape from* condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. Verr. 2, 58: id. de Sen. 12 fin.: Suet. Tib. 33: Of things: ne quod malefium impunitate elaberetur, id. Aug. 32. 4. *to pass away, disappear, escape*: imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 971: ea spes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: aliquid memoria, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11: Lucan. 9, 80. II. Act. like effugere, *to escape from* any evil or danger (very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. H. 3, 59: Flor. 1, 10, 7: vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

ēlābōratiō, ōnis, f. [elaboro] *persevering labour*: Auct. Her. 4, 22 fin.

ēlābōrātus, a, um, Part. [elaboro]. II. Adj.: In rhetor.: *elaborate*; also, *too elaborate*: elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25, 84: nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

ēlābōrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *persevering labour*: App. Flor. p. 346.

ē-lābōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: *to labour, exert oneself, take pains*: constr. with subj., in with abl. or acc., with infin. or absol. With subj.: non tam ut proxim caussis, elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 fin. Pass. impers.: aperte ac palam elaboratur ut verba verbis respondeant, id. Or. 12, 38. With in and abl.: qui aliqua in re elaborarint, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: debeo in eo elaborare ut sint doctores cives mei, id. Fin. 1, 4, 10. Impers. pass.: Tac. Or. 29. With in and acc. (rare): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 8, 8. With infin.: (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, id. 3, 8, 58. Absol.: Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 24.

II. Act.: *to labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (mostly pass.): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: a Graecis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, id. Brut. 7, 26: causae diligenter elaboratae et tanquam elucubratae, *carefully elaborated*, ib. 90 fin.: Quint. 4, 1, 54: Hor. Epod. 14, 12: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labours of*, Just. 1, 2. In act.: candelaborum superficiem, Plin. 34, 3, 6. non Sicalae dapes dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19.

ēlācātēnes, um, m. plu. = ἑλακᾶνες, τῆνες, or helecatenes, *a kind of sea-fish which was salted*: Plin. 32, 11, 53. Also called **ēlācātāe**: Col. 8, 17, 12. Cf. elacatena genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea, Fest. s. v.

ēlaeompōria, ae, f. = ἐλαίμπορία *the oil trade*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

ēlaeōmēli, n. indecl. = ἐλαίόμελι, *a manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree*: Plin. 15, 7, 7.

ēlaeōn, ōnis, m. = ἐλαίων, *a plantation of olives*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 fin.

ēlaeothēsium, ii, n. = ἐλαιοθέσιον, *the anointing-room in a bath*: Vitr. 5, 11.

ē-lāmentābilis, e, adj. *very lamentable*: gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

ēlanguesco, gui, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax*: ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46: viribus hostis elanguescit, proellum, quod elanguerat, accendit, Vell. 2, 111 fin.: differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26: Val. Fl. 4, 572: Curt. 4, 15.

ēlāphōboscon, i, n. = ἐλαφόβοσκον (deer-foed), *wild parsnips*, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 37.

ē-lāpīdātus, a, um, Part. [lapido] *cleared from stones*: solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30.

elapsus, a, um, *Part.* [elabor].

ē-lāquēo, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. to extricate from snares or fetters; to disentangle: aliquem, Amm. 30, 1. Fig.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Synm. 2, 147.

ē-largiōr, 4. v. n. dep. to distribute liberally, bestow: Pers. 3, 71.

ē-lassesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become exhausted, weary: fig.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41.

ēlātē, adv. loftily, proudly: elate et ample loqui, opp. humiliter demissae sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: dicere (opp. summisce), id. Opt. gen. 4, 10. *Comp.*: se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2: elatus et arrogantius praefatur, Gell. 9, 15.

ēlātē, es, f. "sive spathe:" this must refer to the spathe or envelope of the blossom of the Date palm, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.: Plin. 12, 28, 62: id. 23, 5, 53.

ēlātērīum, il, n. = ἐλατήριον, a medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber: Cels. 5, 12: Plin. 20, 1, 3.

ēlātīnē, es, f. = ἐλατίνη, a plant of the genus Linaria, toad-flax: Plin. 27, 9, 50.

ēlātīo, ōnis, f. [effero] a carrying out: ferri, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402. 2. Esp. a carrying to the grave, burial: mortui, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3. 3. a lifting or raising up: onerum, Vitruv. 8, 10. II.

Fig.: transport, passion: laetitia quasi gentilitis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 fin. 2. exaltation, elevation: elatio et magnitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.

ēlātītēs, ae, m. = ἐλατίτης, a kind of blood-stone: Plin. 36, 20, 38.

ē-lātro, i. v. a. to bark out, cry aloud: aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* [effero]. II. Adj.: exalted, lofty, high (rare): modo in elatiora, modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: elatissimae lucernae, Tert. Apol. 53. Fig.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: verba, id. Or. 36, 124.

elaudare plus quam nominare, Fest. s. v.

elautus, a, um, *Part.* [elavo].

ē-lāvo, lāvi, lautum, and lōtum, i. v. a. to wash out or away, wash clean (rare): exunctum, elotum in balneis, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 5: elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, no. 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21. Fig. in a reflect. sense: to lose one's property, wash one's hands of it: elavi bonis, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 9.

ēlēcebra (also exlec.), ae, f. [elicio] a female allurer, wheedler: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 26.

ēlectārīum (also electuarium), il, n. [ecligna] a medicine that melts in the mouth, an electuary: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. (Hence It. lattovaro; Fr. électuaire.)

ēlectē, adv. choicely: Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49. *Comp.*: Gell. 18, 7.

ēlectibilis, e, adj. [eligo] choice, excellent: partes, App. M. 10, p. 245.

ēlectilis, e, adj. [id.] choice, dainty: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 41.

ēlectiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a choice, selection: Cic. Or. 20, 68: Vell. 2, 72 fin. In plur.: Tac. Or. 35.

ēlecto, i. v. a. freq. [elicio] to worm out a secret: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 29.

ēlecto, i. v. a. freq. [eligo] to choose, select: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

ēlector, ōris, m. [id.] a chooser, selector: Auct. Her. 4, 4 fin.

ēlector, ōris, m. = ἡλέκτωρ, the shining sun: Plin. 37, 2, 11.

ēlectrēus, a, um, adj. [electrum] made of amber: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

ēlectrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [electrum fero] producing amber, abounding in amber: Claud. Pescenn. 12, 14.

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ēlectrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [electrum fero] producing amber, abounding in amber: Claud. Pescenn. 12, 14.

ēlectrīnus, a, um, adj. [electrum] made of amber: patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13: vasa, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5.

electrum, i, n. = ἤλεκτρον, amber (pure Lat. succinum): Plin. 37, 2, 11: Ov. M. 15, 316. 2. Meton.: an article made of amber: Mart. 8, 51: Juv. 14, 307: an amber ball, carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool: Ov. M. 2, 365. II. a mixed metal or alloy of gold and silver (natural or artificial) resembling amber in colour: Plin. 33, 4, 23: Verg. Aen. 8, 402.

electuarium, v. electarium.

electus, a, um, *Part.* [eligo]. II. Adj.: picked, select, choice, excellent: par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2: pugiles, Suet. Cal. 18: verba, Cic. Fin. 3, 7 fin.: scripta, Cat. 36, 6: res, Petr. 36, 4: electius verbum, Auct. Her. 4, 26 fin. Subst. n. plu. electa, orum, selections: Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

electus, ūs, m. [id.] a choice: necis, Ov. H. 2, 144.

ēlēēmōsyna, ae, f. = ἐλεημοσύνη, alms: Eccl. (Hence It. limosina; Fr. aumône.)

ēlēgans (eligans), antis, adj. [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 ad fin.] till the time of Cato in a bad sense: luxurious, effeminate, fastidious: elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit, Gell. 11, 2: mendax, cupes, avarus, despoliator, elegans, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14: heja, ut elegans est! how nice! Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: elegans formarum spectator, fastidious, id. Eun. 3, 5, 18. II. In a good sense: choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5: mundos, elegantes, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: elegans, non magnificus; splendidus, non sumptuosus, Nep. Att. 13: Crassus erat elegantium parcissimus, Scaevola parcorum elegantissimus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148: auctor, Vell. 1, 13: mulier (Phryne) formosa et elegans, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 ext.: intelligo te hominem in omni iudicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: scriptor, id. Brut. 9: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 36, 10, 36, no. 23. *Comp.*: quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55. *Sup.*: poeta, Nep. Att. 12. 2. Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: artes elegantes et ingenuae, id. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8: solum, id. 14, 4, 5: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241. *Comp.*: ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, id. Fin. 4, 10. *Sup.*: pistola, id. Att. 16, 13, A: scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99.

ēlēgānter, adv. with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly: lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta actas, id. de Sen. 5: causam accurate eleganterque dicere, id. Brut. 22, 86: acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19. *Comp.*: quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum estimationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, more fitly, judiciously, Liv. 35, 14: Quint. 6, 3, 102. *Sup.*: Cic. Brut. 72, 252.

ēlēgāntia, ae, f. [elegans] niceness, fastidiousness (rare): ejus elegantia meam extemplo speciem spernat, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 20. II. taste, refinement, grace, elegance. With gen.: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, ib. 5, 8: elegantiam capilli, venustatem oris, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 5: elegantia ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26: verborum Latiorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: scriptorum,

id. Fam. 4, 4: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83. In plur.: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 fin. Absol.: qua munditia homines! qua elegantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni poltione elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23 fin. In plur.: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5.

ēlēgātus, i, m. an unknown kind of fish: Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

ēlēgi, orum, m. plu. = ἐλεγιοι, elegiac verses, an elegy: Tib. 2, 4, 13: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: Juv. 1, 4: Tac. Or. 10.

ēlēgia (also ēlēgēa), ae, f. = ἐλεγεία, an elegy: Quint. 1, 8, 6: Ov. H. 15, 7: Mart. 5, 30. II. a kind of reed, Arundo epigejos, Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

ēlēgiacus, a, um, adj. = ἐλεγιακός, elegiac: carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.: Marc. Cap. 5, 168.

ēlēgīdārīon, il, n. [elegidion] a short elegy: Petr. 109, 8.

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ē-lēgo, avi, i. v. a. to bequeath away: Petr. 43, 5.

ēlēlisphācos, i, m. = ἐλελίσφακος, a kind of sage: Salvia officinalis, Linn.: triloba vel cretica, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 71: id. 25, 10, 73.

ēlēmentā, orum, n. plu. first principles, elements: Gr. στοιχεῖα: Lucr. 1, 827: Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 26: Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 sq. In sing.: elementum, i, an element: Plin. 10, 69, 88: Juv. 15, 86.

II. Transf.: the alphabet: Suet. Caes. 56. 2. the first principles, rudiments of an art or science: puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: loquendi, Cic. Acad. 2, 28 fin.: Quint. 2, 3, 13. Esp. the ten categories of Aristotle: Quint. 3, 6, 23 sq. 3. Poet.: the beginnings of other things: prima Romae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris, ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv. 14, 123. III. Meton.: elementary scholars, beginners: vix se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain. Heindorf (ad Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 26) supposes it to be l, m, n (el-em-en-tum), as we say A B C: Pott derives it from Sans. li, "to melt" (Lat. liqueo), supposing the initial ē to be no part of the root elementa, but this is very improbable.]

ēlēmentārius, a, um, adj. [elementa] belonging to elements or rudiments, elementary (rare): senex, an old schoolmaster, Sen. Ep. 36: literae, elementary knowledge, Capitol. Pertin. 1.

ēlēmenticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] elementary, elemental: substantiae, Tert. de Anima 32.

ēlenchus, i, m. = ἐλεγχος, a costly trinket, ear-pendant: Plin. 9, 35, 56: Juv. 6, 459. II. an index to a book: Suet. Gramm. 8: Plin. 1.

ē-lentesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become soft: panis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

elephantia and **elephantiacus**, v. elephantiasis.

ēlēphantīāsīs (-tīōsis, Veg. 4, 304), is, f. = ἐλεφαντίασις, a virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis: Plin. 26, 1, 5. Also called ēlēphas, q. v.; ēlēphantia, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and ēlēphanticus morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. One who labours under it is called ēlēphantīacus, Firm. Math. 8, 19 ad fin.: and ēlēphanticus, id. 8, 28.

elephanticus, i, v. elephantiasis.

ēlēphantīnus, a, um, adj. = ἐλεφαντινός, of ivory: liber, consisting of ivory tablets, Vop. Tacit. 8: atramentum, ivory-black, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

elephantiosis, v. elephantiasis.

ēlēphās, antis, and **ēlēphantas**, i, m. = ἐλεphas, an elephant: Plin. 8, 1, 1: Cic. N. D. 1, 35: elephanti corio cir-

id. Fam. 4, 4: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83. In plur.: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 fin. Absol.: qua munditia homines! qua elegantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni poltione elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23 fin. In plur.: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5.

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cumtensus, *thick-headed, stupid*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 80. **II.** Meton.: *ivory*. Virg. G. 3, 26: id. Aen. 3, 464. **2** the *elephantiasis*: Lucr. 6, 1112. **III.** a *sea-fish*: Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ēleuthēria, ae, f. = ἐλευθερία, *liberty*: Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

ēlēvatio, ōnis, f. [elevo] in rhet. a *lessening, disparaging*; a species of irony: Quint. 9, 2, 50.

ēlēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lift up, raise*: contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143. Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, *turns into a bird*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aura preces, *disperses*, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *to gather in*, Col. 3, 21, 5. **II.** Fig.: *to lighten, alleviate*: aegritudinem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16: sollicitudines, Lucr. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. **2.** *to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken*; *to disparage, detract from*: causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Am. 24: objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 fin.: perspicuitatem, id. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21: res gestas, id. 28, 43: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10. With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37.

ēlices, um, m. plu. [e-liquo; cf. colliciae] a *trench, a drain*: Col. 2, 8, 3.

ēlicio, licūl and lexi (elicuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: elixisse, Arn. 5, p. 154). licitum (part. elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414: Vell. 2, 104), 3. v. a. [lacio] *to draw out, entice out, bring out, elicit*: aliquem hinc foras, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 17: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: omnes citra flumen, ib. 6, 8: hostes in suum locum, ib. 5, 50: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 38: aliquem in proelium, Tac. A. 15, 13: aliquem praemiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15: elicuit sciscitando ut fateretur, id. 6, 34. Of inanimate objects: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ignem lapidum conflictu, ib. 2, 9 ad fin.: sanguinem, poet. id. Tusc. 1, 48 fin.: sudorem, Plin. 25, 11, 89: alvum, *to produce a motion*, id. 19, 5, 26: lacrimas, Pl. Trin. 2, 13: literas, Cic. Att. 7, 12: cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17.

2. Jovem, Manes, etc., *to call down a god by religious rites*; *to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts*: Ov. F. 3, 327: Cic. Vatin. 6: Hor. S. 1, 8, 29: Tac. A. 2, 28: so, fulmina, *to call down*, Liv. 1, 20 fin.: Plin. 28, 2, 3 fin.

II. Fig.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr. 3, 58: voces et querelas, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: sonos, id. N. D. 2, 60: sententiam alicujus, id. Att. 7, 1: arcana ejus, Liv. 40, 23: veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: causas praesensionum, *to ascertain*, Cic. Div. 1, 8: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28: cupidinem, Tac. A. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5 ad fin.: studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33.

ēlicitus, a, um, Part. [elicio].

ēlido, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to strike, or dash out, to tear out, squeeze out*: aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 45: ignem velut e silice, Plin. 11, 37, 86: flammam ex sese, id. 18, 35, 84: ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696: aërem lituis, Lucan. 7, 476: partum, *to produce abortion*, Cels. 1, 7: literas, *to elide*, Gell. 5, 12: vina prelis, *to press out*, Prop. 4, 6, 73: herbam, Ov. F. 4, 371. Fig.: animam alicui, Lucil. in Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum eliditur, *is thrown back, reflected*, Lucr. 4, 297: so, colores repercussu parietum, Plin. 37, 9, 52: sibilum, *to force out*, Cels. 4, 4, 2: sonum, Plin. 11, 51, 112: morbum, *to expel*, Cels. 4, 4, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 45, 6: magnas sententias, *to*

send forth, utter, Quint. 2, 11, 7. **II.**

to break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush: talos alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 12: tum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46: fauces, Ov. M. 12, 14: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 ad fin.: draconem pondere, Plin. 8, 11, 11: geminos angues, *to strangle*, Virg. Aen. 8, 289. Fig.: *to break down, destroy*: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11 ad fin.: aegritudine elidi, ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pactum per posterius, *to abrogate*, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 27.

ēligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. [lego] *to pick out, choose*: pedes e capite et e collo pullorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum, ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, *to pluck up*, ib. 1, 47: ex malis minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: permitto ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35 ad fin.

ēlimatio, ōnis, f. [elimo] *an elucidation, explanation*: Just. Praef. 3 de emend. cod. § 3. **II.** *a reducing, lessening*: Coel. Aul. Tard. 5, 11.

ēlimator, ōris, m. [id.] *a cleanser, purifier*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

ēlimes, ἀποικος, παρόμιος, Gloss. Philox. [ex limes].

ēlimino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [limen] *to turn out of doors*: aliquem, Pac. in Non. 38, 31 sq.: aliquem soli patrii finibus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: se, *to go out*, Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4: gradus, *to move out, old poet in Quint.* 8, 3, 31. Fig.: dicta foras, *to blab*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

ēlimo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to file up, polish*: Ov. M. 4, 178: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 ad fin.: dentes, *to clean*, Tert. Poen. 11. **II.** Fig.: *to elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect*: σχόλιον aliquod, Att. in Cic. Att. 16, 7: Quint. 2, 7, 5: animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: elimati, i. q. eruditi, Gell. Praef. § 19. **III.** *to lessen, diminish*: vires, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ēlimpido, avi, i. v. a. *to cleanse out, make clean*: vulnera, Veg. 3, 27, 4.

ēlingo, 3. v. a. *to lick out*: oculum, Plin. 25, 13, 97.

ēlinguis, e, adj. [lingua] *speechless (rare)*: Cic. Fl. 10, 22: Liv. 10, 19. **II.** *without eloquence*: Cic. Brut. 26, 100: Tac. Or. 36 fin.

ēlinguo, i. v. a. [id.] *to deprive of the tongue*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 72.

ēlino, lēvi, 3. v. a. *to belaub entirely, defile*: vestimenta luto, Lucil. in Non. 103, 30.

ēliquāmen, inis, n. [eliquo] *the liquid which flows from animal substances*: Col. 9, 14, 3.

ēliquatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a liquefying, dissolving*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32.

ēliquesco, 3. v. n. *incept*: to become liquid: olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēliqua, orum, n. plu. [eliquo] *an outlet*: Sol. 18. **II.** *warnings, diminutions*: lunae (opp. adauctus), id. 23 fin.

ēliquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to clarify, strain*: vinum a faecibus, Col. 12, 27: Sen. Q. N. 3, 26. Fig.: aliquid plorabile, *to weep without energy*: Pers. 1, 35. **II.** *to cause to flow out, to pour forth*: fluviales aquae (mons), App. M. 10, p. 253. **2.** *to make quite liquid, to melt*: metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260.

ēlisio, ōnis, f. [elido] *a striking out, orcing out*: lacrimae, Sen. Ep. 99. **II.** In the later grammarians: *elision*.

ēlisus, a, um, Part. [elido].

ēlixātūra, ae, f. [elixo] *a thorough boiling*. Meton.: *any thing boiled*: Apic. 9, 1.

ēlixo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [elixus] *to boil thoroughly, seethe*: Apic. 2, 1.

ēlixus, a, um, adj. [lix] *thoroughly boiled, seethed*: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Hor. S. 1, 2, 74. Meton.: *soaked, wet through*: calcei, Varr. in Non. 48, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: nates, *slabby*, Pers. 4, 40.

elleborum, i, v. helleborum.

ellipsis, is, f. = ἔλλειψις, in rhet., *an ellipsis*; pure Lat. detractio: Quint. 8, 6, 21.

ellops, v. helops.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

ellychnium, ii, n. = ἐλλύχνιον, a *lamp-wick*: Plin. 23, 4, 41: Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-lōco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to let or hire out, to let out to farm*: fundum, Cic. Verr. 3, 22: bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6: funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7: sese curandum, id. 26, 1, 3. Meton.: gentem Judaeorum, i. q. ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 fin.

ēlōcūtīlis, e, adj. [eloquor] *oratorical*: facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258.

ēlōcūtio, ōnis, f. [id.] In rhet. *oratorical delivery, elocution* = φράσις: Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: Quint. 8, 1, 1.

ēlōcūtōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to oratorical expression*: **ēlōcūtōria**, ae, and **ēlōcūtrix**, icis, f., as a translation of ῥητορικὴ, *rhetoric*: Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ēlōcūtus, a, um, Part. [eloquor]. In pass. signif.: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

ēlōgio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [elogium] *to describe briefly, state*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ē-lōgium, ii, n. [λόγος] *a short saying, sentence, maxim*: Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73. **2.** *an inscription on a tombstone*: ib. 17, 61: Suet. Claud. 1: *on doors*: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 74: *on the images of ancestors*: Suet. Galb. 3: *on votive tablets*: id. Cal. 24. **3.** *a clause in a will*: Cic. Clu. 48, 135: Afric. Dig. 28, 2, 14 fin.: *ultima elogia, last will or testament in gen.*, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37, § 1. **4.** *a record, abstract in criminal cases*: Suet. Cal. 27: Amm. 7, 2: mittere aliquem cum elogia, *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence*, Cels. Dig. 48, 3, 11.

elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.

elops, v. helops.

ēlōquens, entis, Part. [eloquor]. **II.** Adj.: *speaking well, eloquent*:

is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100: M. Antonius disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, ib. 5, 18: Plin. Ep. 5, 20: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36. Comp.: id. 12, 6, 6. Sup.: id. 1, 1, 21: Tac. Agr. 40.

ēlōquenter, adv. *eloquently*. Comp.: Plin. Ep. 3, 18. Sup.: ib. 2, 11.

ēlōquentia, ae, f. [eloquor] *the art of speaking well, eloquence*: Cic. Part. 23, 79: id. de Or. 1, 5, 19: Quint. 9, 17, 2.

ēlōquium, ii, n. [id.] *eloquence*: Hor. A. P. 217: Virg. Aen. 11, 383: Vell. 2, 68. **II.** *declaration, communication*: Diom. p. 413 P.

ē-lōquor, lōcūts, 3. v. a. *dep. to speak out, utter, declare, state, express*: eloqui hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes proferre, Quint. 8 prooem. § 11. With acc.: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: praecclare cogitata, id. Brut. 72 ad fin.: audita, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45: argumentum hujus tragoediae, ib. 51: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. Absol.: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 48: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquar an sileam? Virg. Aen. 3, 39. **II.** Esp. *to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only absol.)*: et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, Cic. Or. 19: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, id. Off. 1, 44, 156: compositae, ornatae, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69.

ēlōtus, a, um, Part. [elavo].

ēlūacrus, a, um, adj. [eluo] *for washing out or rinsing*: labrum, Cato R. R. 10, 4.

ē-lūcēo, xl, 2. v. n. *to shine out, shines forth*: inter flammās circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. Poet. of the glittering of bees: Virg. G. 4, 98. II. Fig.: *to show itself; to be apparent, manifest*: scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter aequales, id. Am. 27, 101: Nep. Paus. 1: Lucr. 2, 1051.

ē-lūcīfīco, i. n. a. [lucificus] *to deprive of light, to blind*: Laber. in Non. 106, 21: Gell. 10, 17 fin.

ē-luctābilis, e, adj. [eluctor] *that may be escaped from by struggling*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 8.

ē-luctātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a struggling, struggle*. Fig.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr.: *to struggle out, force a way through*: aqua omnis, Virg. G. 2, 244: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. II. Act.: *to struggle out of; to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving*: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26: nives, Tac. H. 3, 59: locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 fin.: furorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 525: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcubro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (dep. Cic. Att. 7, 19) *to compose by lamplight, at night, with great labour*: Cic. Brut. 90 fin.: Tac. Or. 9.

ē-lūcus, i, m. [lux] *a drowsy or dreamy person*: Gell. 4, 19.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Lit.: *to play out, hence to play to an end, cease playing*: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10: on which Donatus says, eludere gladiatorum est, cum vicerunt et ludo finem imposuerunt. Fig.: solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus eluderet, where the motion of the waves ceased: Cic. Top. 7 fin.: Quint. 5, 14, 34. II. Act.: *to win from one at play*: annulus, quem parasitus hic te elusit, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 31: elusi militem in alea, ib. 11. Poet.: tibi victrices eludet palmas una puella tuas, will snatch away from you, Prop. 4, 1, 140. 2. In fencing: *to parry a blow*: callidus emissas eludere similis hastas, Mart. 14, 202: caestus cito motu, Manil. 5, 163. Absol.: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. gen. 6, 17. Hence, 3. *to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate*: aliquem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 109: Cic. Sest. 43: Liv. 22, 18: Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: manus scrutantium, Petr. 97, 4: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48: pugnam, id. 27, 18: bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19: ultionem praevaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41: indicia seditionis, to invalidate, Kl. H. 1, 26. 4. *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of*: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: Liv. 7, 13: Tac. A. 6, 46. Absol.: Cic. Cat. 1, 1: gloriam alicujus, Liv. 28, 44 ad fin.

ē-lūgēo, xl, 2. v. a. *to mourn the full time* (rare): virum, Paul. Dig. 3, 2, 10: patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 fin.: luctum, Gell. 7, 5. Absol.: Liv. 34, 7.

ē-lumbis, e, adj. [lumbus] *weak in the loins*: Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tanquam fractum atque clumbem, enervated, Tac. Or. 18. 2. Meton.: *virus, that weakens*, Prud. σρεφ. 2, 216.

ē-lūminātio, an enlightening, φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ē-lūminātus, a, um, adj. [lumen] *blinded*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 ad fin.

ē-lūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to wash or rinse out; to wash off, wash clean*: vascula, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: hacas immundas, Col. 12, 52, 21: os, Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 20, 8, 28: purpureum colorem, Lucr. 6, 1076: atramentum, Plin. 35, 6, 25: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 21 fin.: corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: se asinino lacte, Cels. 4, 24. II. Meton.: *to purify*: vasa eluto auro, of pure gold, Capitol. Pertin. 8. 2. *to clear, to lay bare*:

Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10. 3. In a reflect. sense: *to get rid of, squander one's property*: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 21 sq.: id. Stich. 5, 2, 21. III. Fig.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur, num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6: infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Virg. Aen. 6, 742: crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2: mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, to be got rid of, Cic. Am. 21: cadus amara curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.

ē-lusco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luscus] *to make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.

ē-lusus, a, um, Part. [eludo].

ē-lūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo] *a washing*: panis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

ē-lūtio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to wash out*: lintea, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7: vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62. 2. *to decant, rack off*: id. 14, 17, 21.

ē-lūtus, a, um, Part. [eluo]. II. Adj.: *washed out, watery, insipid*: in Comp.: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

ē-lūvio, ōnis, and **ē-lūvies**, em, e, f. [eluo] *a washing away, a flowing off, discharge*: Plin. 2, 82, 84: Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 fin. II. *an overflowing, an inundation of a river, etc.*: Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: Ov. M. 15, 267: Tac. A. 13, 57. In plur.: Cic. Rep. 6, 21. III. Meton.: *a chasm, abyss, ravine*: Curt. 5, 4 ad fin. In plur.: id. 8, 11.

ē-luxūrior, i. v. dep. *to put forth luxuriantly*: vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2. **em**, i. q. eum; v. is, ad init.

ē-mācērātus, a, um, Part. [macero] *emaciated*: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 ad fin.

ē-mācesco, cūi, 3. v. n. incept. *to become emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2, 2.

ē-mācio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to make lean, emaciate*: Col. 2, 10, 25.

ēmācitas, ātis, f. [emax] *a propensity to buy*: Col. 4, 3, 1: Plin. Ep. 3, 7.

ē-macresco, crūi, 3. v. n. incept. *to become emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2, 4, and 5.

ē-mācūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to clear from spots, to purify*: Plin. 21, 19, 75: Gell. 6, 5. 2. Fig.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātio, ōnis, f. [emano] *a flowing forth, emanation*: Eccl.

ēmancipātio (emancup.), ōnis, f. [emancipo] *legal t. the releasing of a son from the patria potestas, so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo): Gal. Inst. 1, 132: Quint. 11, 1, 65. 2. *Familiae, a fictitious alienation of property in making a will per aes et libram*: Gell. 15, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 1114). 3. *In gen.: a sale, alienation*: nam et fundos emancipavit, et cetera quae in emancipatione implenda solent exigi, consummavit, Plin. Ep. 10, 3.

ēmancipātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an emancipator*: Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ēmancipo (emancupo), avi, atum, i. v. a. In law: *to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the patria potestas*: Gal. Dig. 1, 132 sq.: Liv. 7, 16 (v. Smith's Ant. 455). 2. In a wider sense: *to make over one's potestas to another, to alienate, sell*: filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: Plin. Ep. 8, 18: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4: praedia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44. II. Fig. in gen.: *to give up, surrender, sell*: nunc ego, mulier, tibi me totum emancupo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 59: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, avi, i. v. a. [manco] *to maim*: Labien. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33.

ē-mānēo, nsi, 2. v. n. *to stay without, remain beyond*: Stat. Th. 7, 650. 2. *Millt. t. t. to exceed one's furlough*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ē-māno, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to flow out*: Lucr. 3, 582: Col. 6, 32, 1. II. Fig.: *to spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from*: alii quoque ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. de Or. 3, 18 ad fin: istinc mala, id. Att. 7, 21. 2. *to spread, be diffusel*: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5: Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 ext.

3. *to ooze out, spread abroad*: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: id. Brut. 65: with acc. and inf. as subject: multis emanabat indicis, fratrem Volsicii nunquam visum in publico, Liv. 3, 24: Suet. Ner. 6.

ēmansiō, ōnis, f. [emaneo] *a remaining absent beyond one's furlough*: Ar. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who exceeds his furlough*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2.

ē-marcesco, cui, 3. v. n. incept. *to wither away* (rare): Fig.: *to dwindle away, disappear*: auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36: refugium, Hier. Jesul. 5, 17, 4.

emarcus, i. m. [a Gallic word] *a kind of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 25: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32.

ē-margino, i. v. a. *to deprive of its edge*: ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41.

ēmasculātor, ōris, m. [emasculo] *one who indulges in unnatural lust*: App. Apol. p. 321.

ē-mascūlo, i. v. a. [masculus] *to castrate, emasculate*: asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, to render impotent, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 661.

ē-mātūresco, rūi, 3. v. incept. *to grow ripe, to come to maturity* (rare): semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17: segetes, Gell. 2, 29. 2. Fig.: *to grow softer, be mitigated*: ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

ē-mātūro, i. v. a. *to ripen, to bring to maturity*: fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. act. ad Const. 10.

ēmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, etc.] *fond of buying*: Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: Ov. A. A. 1, 421. Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, that vows a price for its fulfilment, Pers. 2, 3.

embamma, ātis, n. = ἐμβαμμα, *a sauce*: Col. 12, 57 fin.: Plin. 20, 14, 53.

embāsicoetas, ae, m. = ἐμβασικοῦτης, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise the name of an obscenely-shaped drinking vessel: Petr. 24.

emblēma, ātis, n. (abl. plur. emblematis, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Quint. 2, 4, 27) = ἐμβλημα, *inlaid work, viz. ornaments on gold and silver cups, etc., which might be put on and off*: Cic. Verr. 4, 17: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32. 2. *tessellated work, mosaic*: Cic. de Or. 3, 43: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4.

embōla, ae, f. = ἐμβολή, *a putting on board, shipment*: Cod. Theod. 1, 2, 10.

embōliāria, ae, f. [embolium] *an actress who performed in interludes*: Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.

embōlīmaeos, a, um, adj. = ἐμβολίμαιος, *inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de rat. dier. 13.

embōlīmus, a, um = ἐμβόλιμος, *intercalary*: Sol. 1.

embōlīum, ii, n. = ἐμβόλιον (lit. something inserted), *an interlude, ballet*: Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

embōlum, i, n. = ἐμβολον, *a ship's beak*: acneum, Petr. 30, 1.

embōlus, i, m. = ἐμβολος, *the piston of a pump*: Vitru. 10, 12.

ē-mēditātus, a, um, Part. [meditor] *studied, artfully devised*: App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mēdullātus, a, um, Part. [medullo] *deprived of the marrow*: radix, Plin. 22, 22, 43. Fig.: virtutes, enervated, feeble, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

ēmendābilis, e, adj. [emendo] *that may be amended, capable of correction*: error, Liv. 44, 10: aetas, Sen. Clem. 7.

ēmendātē, adv. *faultlessly, perfectly, purely*: Cic. Op. gen. 2: Quint. 8, 1, 2. Comp.: Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 3.

emendatio, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] *a correction, amendment, emendation*: Cic. Fin. 4, 9: Quint. 1, 5, 34.

emendator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a corrector, amender*: Cic. Balb. 8, 20: Plin. Pan. 6.

emendatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *corrective, purifying*: Aug. in Psal. 27.

emendatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who corrects*: Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58.

emendatus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo].

II. *Adj.*: *faultless, perfect, pure*: mores, Cic. Am. 17: vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30: emendata et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 35: aqua, id. 36, 15, 24, no. 9. *Comp.*: mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11. *Sup.*: homo, Plin. Ep. 8, 22: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3.

ē-mendico, no *perf.*, atum, *i. v. a.* *to obtain by begging*: Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.*: id. Caes. 54.

ē-mendo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [mendum] *to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend*: tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30: leviter tuum consilium emendare, id. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: succos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. fac. 5: terram terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11. *Esp.* of language: Cic. Or. 46: Quint. 2, 2, 7. *In medic.*: *to cure*: dolores capitis, Plin. 20, 13, 50: tussim, id. 30, 16, 62: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24. 2. *to correct by punishment, chastise*: libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.* [emetior].

ē-mentior, itus, 4. *v. a. dep.* *to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend*: quae dixisti modo, omnia e mentitus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: Liv. 9, 18. *With acc. and infin.*: eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementiar, cui ne referri quidem posse gratia videatur? Cic. Planc. 30, 73: illum quem (esse) e mentitus es, ego sum ipse Charmides, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 143. *Absol.*: ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut e mentiretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: alii e mentiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, id. Part. 14, 50. *Part.* *in pass.* *signif.*: *forged, fabricated, pretended*: e mentita, et falsa, et plena erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 56: id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58.

ē-mēo, no *perf.*, atum, *i. v. a.* *to pass through, traverse*: emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5.

ē-mercor, atus, *i. v. a. dep.* *to buy up, purchase, bribe*: adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, ib. 12, 45. *With pass. signif.*: Amm. 21, 6.

ē-mērēo, ūl, itum, 2. *v. a. and ē-mērēor, itus, 2. *v. dep.* *to obtain by service, to merit, earn*: quid ego emerui mali? Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 5: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale iudicium hominum emererer, accessit, Quint. 4, prooem. § 1: emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. 4, 1, 2: pecunia, Gell. 6, 7. *Poet.* *with infin.*: Ennius emeruit contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410. *Pass. part. perf.*: emerito caput insere coelo, Sil. 7, 19: Sid. Carm. 2, 209. 2. *In Tib. and Ov.* *with acc.* of person: *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation*: virum, Tib. 1, 9, 60: Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52. II. *Milit. t. t.* *to serve out, complete one's term of service*: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6: *part. perf. pass.*: emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84: Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: Liv. 3, 57: militia, Suet. Cal. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21. *Perf. part. depom.*: stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10. 2. *In gen.*: annum tempus (*sc.* magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5: annuae operae emerentur, ib. 6, 2.*

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3. *v. a. and n.*

I. *Act.*: *to bring forth, raise up*: usually *reflect.* or *with pron. reflect.* *to come forth, to rise up, emerge*: ex undis Cancrī pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198: se torrens imo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 68: emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. M. 15, 186. 2. *Fig.*: *to extricate or free oneself, to raise oneself up, to rise*: sese ex malis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30: homo emersus subito ex dluturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9: tu emersus e coeno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.*: ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116. II. *Neutr.*: *to come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 31 *ad fin.*: e vadis, id. Coel. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: anguis ab infima ara emersit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: pisces sub existentibus glebis emergerunt, Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam, Plin. 13, 18, 32: foras, Lucr. 2, 200: luna in suam lucem emersit, Liv. 44, 37: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to escape*, Cic. Att. 2, 12: e patrio regno, id. Manil. 3: aegre in apertos campos (Manlius), Liv. 21, 25. *Absol.*: aves, quae se in mari mergerent, quum emersissent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: sol, Tac. G. 45: stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11. *Pass. impers.*: unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4. 2. *Esp.*: *to come forth, come up, shoot out*: viriditas e vaginis emergit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66: totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112 ova, id. 10, 52, 74: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84.

3. *Fig.*: *to extricate oneself from, to raise oneself up, to emerge, get clear*: ex sermone emersit, Cic. Coel. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus iudicio, id. Verr. 1, 5: ex paternis probris ac vitiiis, ib. 3, 69: ex obnoxia pace, Liv. 9, 10: quum tam multa ex illo mari (*sc.* Ponto) bella emergerint, *have broken out*, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves*, id. Coel. 12: hac re incredibile est quantum civitates emergerint, *have elevated themselves*, id. Att. 6, 2: ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13: in fastigium, Vell. 2, 65: quamvis enim demersae sint leges, emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *is evident*, id. Off. 1, 31.

ēmēritus, a, um, *Part.* [emereo and emereor]. II. *Subst.* emeritus, *i. m.* *a soldier who has served his time, a veteran, an exempt*: Tac. A. 1, 28: Lucan. 1, 344. III. *Adj.*: emeritus, a, um, *that has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov. F. 4, 688: apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11: palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus, id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogi, burnt out, Prop. 4, 11, 72.

ēmersus, a, um, *Part.* [emerge]. **ēmersus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a coming out, coming forth, an emerging*: serpentium, Plin. 22, 22, 46: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38: stellae, id. 18, 25, 58.

ēmētica, ae, *f.* = ἐμετική, *a vomit, an emetic*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*

ē-mētiōr, mensus, 4. *v. a. dep.* *to measure out*: spatium oculis, Virg. Aen. 10, 772: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell. 16, 18. II. *Meton.*: *to pass through, pass over, traverse*: quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae ferimur, Virg. Aen. 5, 628: Liv. 27, 43: Tac. A. 11, 32. *Fig.*: pelagi terraeque laborem, Sil. 4, 53: Galba quinque principes prospera fortuna emensus, *having survived their reigns*, Tac. H. 1, 49.

2. *to impart, bestow*: aliquid pa-

triae tanto acervo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 105: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetiar, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. *Perf. part.* *with pass. signif.*: *passed through, traversed*: postquam multo maiorem partem itineris emensam cernunt, Liv. 21, 30: Val. Fl. 5, 182. 2. *measured out*: sed bone emensum dabo, *full measure*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

ē-mēto, 3. *v. a.* *to mow*: plus frumenti agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21.

ēmīcātū, adv. [emico] *by springing forth*: prosiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

ēmīcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a springing forth, projecting*: App. de Mundo, p. 71.

ē-mīco, cūl, catum, 1. *v. n.* *to spring out, spring forth, appear quickly*: e corpore sanguis emicat, Lucr. 2, 195: flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89: multi calami ex una radice, id. 27, 8, 40: dracones de extis, id. 37, 77: fulgura ab omni parte coeli, Curt. 8, 4: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33: cruor emicat alte, Ov. M. 4, 121: scintillae inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29: sol super terras, Val. Fl. 4, 96: emicuit nervo telum, Ov. M. 5, 67: saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10: hostem rati emicant, *rush forth*, Flor. 1, 18, 4: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. Aen. 6, 5: in currum, ib. 12, 327: cor coepit in pectus emicare, *to leap*, Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 4. 2. *Fig.*: Agrippinae consternatio mentis emicuit, Tac. A. 13, 16: magnitudinem animi et claritatem rerum longe emicuisse, *had shone forth*, Curt. 7, 6: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just. 2, 9: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73.

ēmigratio, ōnis, *f.* [emigro] *a removal, emigration*: Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-migro, avi, atum, *i. v. n. and a.*

I. *Neutr.*: *to remove, depart, emigrate (rare)*: Se. Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? Me. Quem in locum? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 70 *sq.*: ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: domo, ib. 2, 36: e vita, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48. II. *Act.*: *se emigrare, to remove*, Titin. in Non. 2, 18. 2. *scripturas emigrare, to transgress*, Tert. Cor. mil. 1.

ēmīnatio, ōnis, *f.* [eminor] *a menacing, warning*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 19.

ēmīnens, entis, *Part.* [emineo].

II. *Adj.*: *standing out, projecting, lofty*: promontoria, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: saxa, Sall. J. 93: oculi, Cic. Vatin. 2: genae leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Cal. 50: aedes, *standing on high ground (opp. plana)*, Flor. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18. *Comp.*: trabes eminentiores, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79. *Sup.*: aliquod eminentissimum (*i. e.* vertex), Quint. 8, 2, 7: mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49. 2. *Fig.*: *lofty, distinguished, eminent*. ingenium, Quint. 6, prooem. § 1: res dictu, Vell. 2, 114. *Comp.*: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25. *Sup.*: auctores, Quint. 1, 2, 2. *In the later empire, a title of the Praefectus praetorio, and of the Magister militum*: Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1.

ēmīnenter, adv. *highly, eminently*, only in *comp.*: Sidon. Ep. 1, 11.

ēmīnentia, ae, *f.* [eminens] *a projection, a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. N. D. 1, 38: App. Flor. no. 18, p. 359. *In plur.*: Plin. 37, 10, 63. *In painting, the lights (opp. to umbrae, the shades)*: Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20. 2. *Fig.*: *excellence*: quaedam formarum, Gell. 5, 11. Hence, *per eminentiam, i. q. κατ' ἐξοχήν*, Ulp. Frgm. 11, 3.

ē-mīnēo, ūl, 2. *v. n.* *to stand out, project*: quum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi coeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42: globus terrae e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terra, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: stipites ab ramis, ib.: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: rupes aequore, Lucan. 2, 667: moles aqua, Curt. 4, 2: oculi extra terram, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154: balacna dorso multum super aquas, id. 9, 6, 5 *ad fin.*: ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7. *Absol.*: Caes. B. C. 1

41: alte, Ov. M. 15, 697: hasta in partes ambas, ib. 5, 139: jugum in mare, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: lingua in altum (i. e. mare) Liv. 44, 11. 2. Esp. of the lights in painting: to stand out, be prominent: Cic. de Or. 3, 26: Quint. 2, 17, 21. II. Fig.: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, will extend beyond, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: si quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id. Cluent. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, becomes visible, id. Rosc. Am. 41 fin.: Liv. 2, 5 ad fin.: Ov. F. 3, 250: ex gratulando, to emerge from overwhelming congratulations, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 5: vox eminet una, is audible above the rest, Ov. M. 15, 607. 2. to be conspicuous, to distinguish oneself, be eminent: excellit atque eminet vis, Cic. Rep. 2, 28: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29 ad fin. With super: Flor. 4, 2, 11: in aliqua re, Quint. 1, 12, 15: aliqua re, Vell. 2, 127. Absol.: Cic. Or. 24, 81: Liv. 5, 36.

ē-miniscor, mentus, 3. v. a. dep. [v. comminiscor] to devise, contrive: eminiscitur, comminiscitur, reminiscitur, subminiscitur, Not. Tir.: ementum, excogitatio, Gloss. Isid. (acc. to conjecture, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63 Müll.)

ē-minor, 1. v. n. dep. to threaten: emenor interminorque, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 11.

ēmīnūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [emineo] projecting a little (rare): genua (boun), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: dentes, ib. 2, 9, 3.

ē-minus, adv. [manus] (opp. to comminus, i. e. not hand to hand), at a distance, from a distance: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: Tac. H. 3, 27: Virg. Aen. 10, 346: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus Jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 17.

ē-mīror, 1. v. a. dep. to wonder greatly at (rare): acquora, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8.

ē-miscēo, 2. v. a. to mingle by pouring out, to mix: vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmīssārium, ii, n. [emitto] an outlet: Cic. Fam. 16, 18: lacus, Suet. Claud. 20: ib. 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp. 229.

ēmīssārius, ii, m. [id.] an emissary, scout, spy: Cic. Verr. 2, 8: Suet. Galb. 15. II. In botany: a young branch, shoot: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

ēmīssicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.] sent out, put forth. Meton.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 2.

ēmīssio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sending out, darting forth (rare): anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: radiorum ex oculis, Gell. 5, 16.

2. Meton.: power of projecting or hurling: graviore telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.

ēmīssus, a, um, Part. [emitto].

ēmīssus, ūs, m. [id.] a sending forth, emission: Lucr. 4, 206.

ē-mītesco, 3. v. n. incep. to grow mild or mellow: mel, Col. 9, 14, 10.

ē-mitto, mīsi, mīsum, 3. v. a. to let go or send out, send forth: quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Am. 27: aliquem ex vinculis, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 48: aliquem e custodia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: casedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: aliquem te carcere, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: aliquem de manibus, id. Coel. 28: manibus, Liv. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: aliquem pabulatum, ib. 1, 81: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 fin.: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, turned out, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: scutum manu, to let fall, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pila, to cast, ib. 2, 23: hastam in fines, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, to let off, id. 5, 15: aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacum, Cic. Att. 4, 15: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 6, 11: sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 1. sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23: ova, to lay, id. 11, 24, 29: folia, to put

forth, id. 18, 20, 49: ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18: librum de arte aleam ludendi, to publish, Suet. Claud. 33: fulmina, Cic. Div. 2, 19 fin.: sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 696: vocem coelo, Liv. 5, 51: animam, to expire, Nep. Epam. 9: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, has burst forth, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44. 2. Esp. manu emittere aliquem, for manu mittere, to release a person from one's potestas, to set free, emancipate: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 55: Liv. 24, 18: Tac. A. 15, 19: without manu: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19.

II. Fig.: of abstract things: manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, to let slip, Lucr. 4, 505: emissa de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: quum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, uttered, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: argumenta, ib. 2, 53, 214: maledictum, id. Planc. 23 ad fin.

ēmo, ēmi, emptum (perf. subj. emisim, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 39), 3. v. a. [orig. to take, receive: emere antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Fest. s. v. abemito: vide the various compounds, demo, eximo, etc.: this sense, however, does not occur in extant authors, in whose writings it means] to buy: hic postquam hunc emit, Pl. Capt. prol. 19: emit hosce de praeda, ib. 34: aliquid de aliquo, Cic. Att. 10, 5. Ep. Quanti eum emit? Th. Vill. Ep. Quot minis? Th. Quadraginta minis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 49 sq.: tanti, quanti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 4, 7: duodeviginti minis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 74: duobus millibus numum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 ad fin.: immenso quaedam, Suet. Cal. 38: bene, cheaply, Cic. Att. 1, 13 ad fin.: male, dearly, ib. 2, 4: care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: quatuor tabernas in publicum, for the public, Liv. 39, 44: piper in libras, by the pound, Plin. 12, 7, 14: fundum in diem, on credit, Nep. Att. 9: quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, through buying and selling, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: ex empto, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 14.

II. Fig.: to buy over, gain over, obtain: aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, iusjurandum, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: sententias (iudicium), id. Clu. 36 ad fin.: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 fin.: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1: aliquem beneficiis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 57: aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, ib. 1, 2, 55: with a depend. sentence: quantine emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos verentes terga aspiat? Sil. 10, 287.

ē-mōdēror, 1. v. a. dep. to moderate: dolorem verbis, to vent, Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mōdūlor, 1. v. a. dep. to sing, celebrate: Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

ēmōlimentum, i, v. emolumentum, init.

ē-mōllior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. to move out with effort, bring out (rare): venti fretum emoluntur, agitate, Sen. Agam. 476: nauscam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21: negotium, to work out, accomplish, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mōllio, ii, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft, to soften: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41: colores, to soften, mellow, Plin. 35, 17, 57. II. Fig.: to make mild, gentle: mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.

2. In a bad sense: to enervate, render effeminate: exercitum, Liv. 27, 3: Tac. H. 3, 2: auctoritatem principis, to weaken, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mōlo, no perf., itum, 3. v. a. to grind out: hordeum, Veg. 3, 24, 7.

2. to consume by grinding: granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmōlumentum (sometimes written

emolim.: cf. monumentum and momentum, and v. Ruhnck. Vellei. 2, 78), i, n. [emolior] lit. a laborious moving out: hence, effort, exertion, labour: neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, can present no great difficulty, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolumento in unum locum contrahere posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 34. 2. Meton.: a work, a building, etc.: vetera, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 19. II. (more freq.) the result of effort: hence gain, profit, advantage. Absol.: et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὀφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communiā esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: maior emolumentum spes quam damni metus, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, Cic. Rep. 3, 16 fin.: sine emolumento ac praemio, id. de Or. 2, 85, 346: boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32: Vell. 1, 17. With gen.: emolumenta rerum fallacibus iudiciis vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: victoriae, Vell. 2, 105 ad fin.: belli, id. 2, 114: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4 fin.: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: honoris, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 68: philosophiae, Gell. 10, 22. [From emolior we ought to have had emolimentum with a long i; but this hardly seems a sufficient reason for assuming with some two different words, emolimentum or emollor, and emolumentum or emolumentum from molere "to grind."]

ē-mōnēo, 2. v. a. to admonish: Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

ē-mōriōr, mortuus (old form of the inf. emoriri, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 124: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42), 3. v. n. dep. to die off, to die: Ba. Actum est de me: jam morior. Ha. Hercle haud te sinam emoriri, nisi argentum mihi redditur, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 124: Cic. Pis. 7, 15: Ov. M. 3, 391. Of things: membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 fin.: arbor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, to go out, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23. II. Fig.: to perish, pass away, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta, Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes, id. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 14.

ēmortuālis, e, adj. [emorior] pertaining to death: dies (opp. natalis), Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

ēmortuus, a, um, Part. [emorior].

ēmōtus, a, um, Part. [emoveo].

ē-mōvēo (exmov., Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 59), mōvi, mōtum (perf. syncop. emostis, Liv. 37, 53 ad fin.), 2. v. a. to move out, move away, remove: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38: legatos curia, id. 30, 23: milites aedificiis, id. 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15: postes cardine, Virg. Aen. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra juga Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 ad fin.: aliquos cis Vulturum, id. 26, 34: terram, to dig out, Col. 3, 13, 10: solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, to shake, Virg. Aen. 2, 610: pontum, to agitate, Sil. 17, 284. II. Fig.: si morbus pestilentiaeque ex agro Romano emota esset, old formula in Liv. 41, 21: suum nomen omne ex pectore, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, to drive away, expel, Virg. Aen. 6, 382.

empetros, i, m. = ἐμπετρος, a plant, called in pure Lat. calcifraga, Salsola polyclonos, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 51.

emphāsīs, is, f. = ἐμφασις. In rhet.: emphasis, stress: Quint. 9, 2, 64.

emphragma, ātis, n. = ἐμφραγμα, a stoppage, obstruction: Veg. 2, 12 and 19.

emphyteusis, ēos, f. = ἐμφύτευσις (an in-planting). Legal t. t. a perpetual right to occupy a piece of land that is the property of another, upon the payment of a fixed sum to the owner at fixed times: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1: Just. Inst. 3, 25: v. Smith's Ant. 458.

emphyteuta, ae, m. = ἐμφύτευτης, a holder of a lease renewable: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.: called also **emphyteuticarius**. The latter also adj.: pertain

ing to *emphyteusis*: praedium, contractus, ib.

emphŷteuticus, a, um, adj. = ἐμψυτευτικός, pertaining to *emphyteusis*: jus, contractus, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.

empiricō, ea, f. = ἐμπειρική, *empiricism* in medicine, i. e. a system founded wholly on practice: Plin. 29, 1, 4.

empiricus, i, m. a physician whose art is founded solely on practice: Cic. Acad. 2, 39.

empiricus, a, um, adj. that is founded on mere practice in medicine, *empiric*. Hence, Subst.: empirica, orum, n. plu. the writings of physicians who followed the empiric method: Plin. 20, 12 48.

emplastratio, ōnis, f. [emplastro] the insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree, etc., *scutcheon-grafting*, budding: Col. 5, 11, 1: id. Arb. 26, 1: Plin. 17, 16, 26.

emplastro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. In horticult. lang.: to inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to *scutcheon-graft*, to bud: Col. 5, 11, 10.

emplastrum, i, n. = ἐμπλαστρον. In medic.: a plaster: Cels. 5, 17: Plin. 21, 4, 10. Fig.: quid est jusjurandum? emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 fin. II. In horticult.: the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the *scutcheon*: Col. 5, 11, 10: Plin. 17, 14, 23. (Hence It. *empiastro*, *piastro*; Fr. *emplâtre*, *plâtre*.)

emplecton, i, n. = ἐμπλεκτον (lit. inwoven) a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled in with rubble: Vitruv. 2, 8.

empōrēticus, a, um, adj. = ἐμπορητικός, pertaining to trade: charta, packing-paper, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

empōrium, ii, n. = ἐμπόριον, a place of trade, a market-town, *emporium*: Pl. Am. 4, 1, 4: Cic. Att. 5, 2: Liv. 21, 57.

empōrus, i, m. = ἐμπορος, a trader, merchant: Aus. Epist. 22, 28.

empticius (emt.) or -tius, a, um, adj. [emo] bought, purchased: glans, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, ib. 3, 17, 7: coquus, Petr. 47, 12.

emptio (emt.), ōnis, f. [emo] a buying, purchase: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: Cic. Caccin. 6, 17: Tac. H. 3, 34: equina, of horses, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6. II. a contract, bill of sale, etc.: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

emptito (emt.), avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to be in the habit of buying (rare): Col. 8, 10, 6: Plin. Ep. 6, 19: Tac. A. 14, 41.

emptivom militem, mercenarium, Fest. s. v.

emptor (emt.), ōris, m. [emo] a buyer, purchaser: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128: Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Hor. S. 1, 2, 88: pretiosus emptor dedecorum, who buys them dearly, id. Od. 3, 6, 32: familiae, the fictitious purchaser of an inheritance per aes et libram, Suet. Nef. 4. (Cf. *emancipatio*.)

emptrix (emtr.), icis, f. [id.] a female buyer: Modest. Dig. 21, 2, 63.

emptūriens (emt.), entis, adj. [id.] desiring to buy: Varr. R. R. prooem. § 6.

emptus (emt.), a, um, Part. [emo].

ē-mūgio, 4. v. a. to bellow out (rare): Quint. 2, 12, 9.

ē-mulgēo, no perf., sum, 2. v. a. to milk out: exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17.

2. Poet. in gen.: to drain out, exhaust: paludem, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id. 80, 8.

ēmulsus, a, um, Part. [emulgeo].

ēmunctio, ōnis, f. [emungo] a blowing of the nose: Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrium, ii, n. [id.] a pair of snuffers: Vulg. Exod. 25, 38.

ēmunctus, a, um, Part. [emungo].

ēmundatio, ōnis, f. [emundo] a cleansing: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

ē-mundo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to clean out, cleanse: bubula, Col. 2, 15, 7: penae gallinae, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, id. 32, 23, 24: segetes, id. 11, 2, 7.

ē-mungo, nxi, netum (perf. syncop. emunxi, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 60), 3. v. a. to blow the nose: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54. Also reflect.: ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Varr. in Non. 481, 18: Juv. 6, 147.

II. Fig.: tu ut oculos emungere ex capite per nasum tuos, that your eyes may be knocked out, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 39: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, clean-nosed, i. e. keen, acute, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14: emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, fine, Quint. 12, 10, 17. 2. to cheat: auro emunctus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 15: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 1. Without abl.: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 50: Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-mūnio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify, secure: locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21: murum, id. 21, 7: postes, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16: vites caveis ab injuria pecoris, to protect, id. 5, 6, 21. II. In gen.: to furnish, prepare: toros ostro aturoque, Stat. 1, 518: silvas ac paludes, to clear, make passable, Tac. Agr. 31.

ē-musco, i. v. a. [muscus] to clear from moss: oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

ēmūtatio, ōnis, f. [emuto] a change, alteration: Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to change, alter (rare): Manil. 5, 149: dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

ēmys, ŷdis, f. = ἐμύς, a kind of freshwater tortoise: Plin. 32, 4, 14.

ēn, interj. [connected with Gr. ἤνι, ἤνιδε: v. Pott, 2, 138] in lively and emphatic exclamations, etc.: lo! behold! see! see there! (usually with nom., rarely with acc.): en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 5, 21: en crimen, en causa, id. Deiot. 6, 17: en Varnus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Virg. Aen. 1, 461. With pronouns: en ego vester Ascanius, ib. 5, 672: en ego, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: en illae sunt aedes, Pl. Trin. prol. 3: en cui, Cic. Verr. 1, 37: en quod, ib. 5, 47.

With whole sentences: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. Truc. prol. 7: Liv. 28, 27: cerno en thalamos ardere jugales, Val. Fl. 1, 226. In interrogations: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5: en quid agam? Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives produxit miseros? Virg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: en unquam aspiciam te? Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 189. With imperatives: come: en me dato, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Virg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42.

ēnallagē, es, f. = ἐναλλαγή, a change of words (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Virg. Aen. 9, 525): Gramm.

ēnarrābilis, e, adj. [enarro] that may be related, represented, or explained (rare): textus clipei, Virg. Aen. 8, 625: motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6: foeditas, id. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 med.

ēnarrātē, adv. only in comp.: more explicitly: scribere, Gell. 10, 1: id. 13, 12.

ēnarratio, ōnis, f. [enarro] a detailed exposition, interpretation: Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.

ēnarrator, ōris, m. [id.] an explainer, expounder, interpreter: Gell. 13, 30.

ē-narro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to explain in detail, to expound, interpret (rare): omnem rem modo seni, quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11: Cic. Inv. 1, 20: Liv. 27, 50: poemata, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Plin. 36, 13, 19.

ē-nascor, atus, 3. v. n. dep. to sprout or spring up, to be born, arise: quod nasci colliculi vix queunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 4: Liv. 32, 1 ad fin.: dentes ex mento, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin. 11, 37, 45 fin.: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pona

cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 fin.: inde quasi enuta subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

ē-nāto, avi, i. v. n. to swim out or away, to escape by swimming (rare): Auct. B. Alex. 18 fin.: Hor. A. P. 20.

II. Fig.: to extricate oneself, to get off: Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

ēnātus, a, um, Part. [enascor].

ēnāvatus, a, um, Part. [navo] executed, performed: operae praemia, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr. to sail out, sail away de ea civitate, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11. Fig.: tanquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 ad fin. II. Act. to traverse by sailing, to sail over: undam, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Plin. 9, 3, 2.

encaenia, orum, n. plu. = ἐγκαίνια, a consecration or dedication-festival: Aug. in Joann. 84.

encaenio, i. v. a. [encaenia] to consecrate, dedicate: Aug. in Joann. 84.

encardia, ae, f. = ἐγκαρδία, an unknown precious stone marked with the figure of a heart: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

encarpa, orum, n. plu. = ἐγκάρπα, in architect. festoons of fruit: Vir. 4, 1.

encaustica, ae, f. = ἐγκανστική, encaustic painting (with wax), encaustic: Plin. 35, 11, 39.

encausticus, a, um, adj. = ἐγκανστικός, encaustic, done in the encaustic manner: picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39.

encaustum, i, n. a purple ink used by the later Roman emperors: Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6 (Hence Ital. *inchostro*: Fr. *encre*: Eng. *ink*).

encaustus, a, um, adj. = ἐγκαυστος, burned in, encaustic: genus pingendi, the encaustic mode of painting, Plin. 35, 11, 41 (v. Smith's Ant. 903).

enchiridion, ii, n. = ἐγχειρίδιον, a manual: Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

enchytus, v. encytus.

enclima, ātis, n. = ἐγκλίμα, the inclination of the equator towards the horizon, the elevation of the pole: Vitruv. 9, 9.

encolpiae, arum, n. plu. = ἐγκολπιαί άνεμοι, winds that arise in a bay: App. de Mundo, p. 61.

encombōmata, um, n. plu. = ἐγκομβώματα, a white garment worn by girls: Varr. in Non. 543, 1.

encōmiōgrāphus, i, m. = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, a eulogist, panegyrist: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesar. 2, 9.

encyclios, on, adj. = ἐγκύκλιος, pertaining to a circle: disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, the circle of arts and sciences, the school curriculum: Vitruv. 1, 1.

encytus (enchyt.), i, m. = ἐγχυτος, a kind of pastry, a cake: Cato R. R. 80.

endo, prep., v. in imit.: and for the words compounded with endo (indu), v. under in (im).

endromis, Idis, f. = ἐνδρομῖς, a coarse woollen cloak in which the athletes wrapped themselves after their exercises: Mart. 4, 19. Also, a finer sort used by women: Tyriae, Juv. 6, 246.

ēnēcātrix, icis, f. [eneeo] a murdereress: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 ad fin.

ē-nēco (enico), cūi (enicavit, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 71), ctum (part. enecatus, Plin. 18, 13, 34: and enectus, id. 7, 3, 7: old form of the fut. perf. enicasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 55), i. v. a. to kill completely, to kill, slay: puer ando angues enicat, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 67: Plin. 23, 2, 31: est herba, quae cicer enecat, et ervum.

destroys, id. 18, 17, 44, § 155. II. to exhaust, wear out: enectus fame, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 17: Cic. Div. 2, 35: hoc est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87. 2. In colloq. lang.: to torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem amando, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 41: aliquem jurgio, ib. 3, 2, 14: aliquem odio, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: esp. enicas or enicas me, you worry me to death, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 45: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37. Fig.: ea parte animi, quae vo-

luptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluent, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61.

ēnectus, a, um, *Part.* [eneco].

ēnēma, ātis, n. = *ἐνέμα*, a clyster, *enema*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

ēnergēma (ēnergīna, Prud. Apoth. 468), ātis, n. = *ἐνέργημα*, effect, efficacy: Tert. Praesc. 30.

ēnervātiō, ōnis, f. [enervo] a state of weakness, enervation: Arn. 3, p. 105.

ē-nervis, e, adj. [nervus] nerveless, enervated, weak (rare): homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142: orator, Tac. Or. 18 ad fin.: enerve et fluxum spectaculum, Plin. Pan. 33.

ē-nervo, avi, atum, (ēnervans and ēnervātum in Prud. Cath. 8, 64) i. v. a. [enervis] to take out the nerves or sinews: poplites securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: cerebella, Apic. 4, 2: enervatus Melampus, castrated, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 315. II. Meton.: to enervate, weaken, render effeminate: non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artus undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharae), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68 fin.: incendium belli, id. Rep. 1, 1. Esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: enervati atque exsangues, id. Sest. 10, 24: philosophus, id. de Or. 1, 52 ad fin.: ratio et oratio, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: enervata muliebrisque sententia, ib. 2, 6: vita, Gell. 19, 12 fin.

engībāta, um, n. plu. glass manikins that move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imps: Vitr. 10, 12.

engōnāton, i, n. a sort of sun-dial: Vitr. 9, 9.

enīhaemon, i, n. = *ἐναιμον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a medicine for stopping hemorrhage: Plin. 12, 17, 38.

enīharmōnīcus or **enīharmōnīus**, a, um, adj. = *ἐναρμονικός* or *ἐναρμόνιος*, enīharmōnic: genus melodiae musicae, proceeding by quarter tones, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 ad fin.

ēnhydris, Idis, f. = *ἐνυδρίς*, a water-snake, perhaps the common snake, Coluber natrix, Linn., which often takes to the water: Plin. 30, 3, 8.

ēnhydros (us), i, m. = *ἐνυδρος*, an unknown gem: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

enico, v. eneco.

ēnim, conj. a demonstrative particle, serving either to strengthen an assertion, or to introduce a proof. Never used at the beginning of a sentence, exc. in the comic poets. I. To corroborate or verify a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero, and freq. connected with these particles: *indeed, truly, certainly, to be sure*: Ch. Te uxor aiebat tua me vocare. St. Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called*, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 2: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *indeed*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: tum M. Metilius id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv. 22, 25: enim istaec captio est, *this is clearly a trick*, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 36: enim me nominat, *positively he mentions my name*, id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: Th. Quid tute tecum? Tr. Nihil enim, *nothing truly*, id. Most. 3, 1, 24: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 22. In ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertus Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! *you indeed!* Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque enim quisquam repugnat, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 41: non assequimur. Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, id. Brut. 84.

2. Strengthened by vero, and usually written as one word enimvero: *in very deed, in very truth* (unlike enim, usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *to be sure, certainly*: enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: enimvero, inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, id. de Or. 1,

36: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denied it*, id. Verr. 4, 66. In corroborating replies: Me. Ain vero? So. Alo enimvero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 188: Pa. Incommodum hercle. Ch. Immo enimvero infelicitur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37. And in ironical or indignant discourse: Da. Ubi voles, arcesse. St. Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet*, id. Andr. 5, 2, 7. II. To introduce a reason: *for*: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 63: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est enim saepius), quum judicaveris, diligere oportet, id. Am. 22, 85: rumpor et invideo (quidni tamen omnia narrem?) Ov. H. 16, 221. With reference to some assertion which is to be mentally supplied: an malum Epicurum imitari? qui multa praeclare saepe dicit: quam enim sibi constanter convenienterque dicat, non laborat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: Am. Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? Al. Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? *what then do you think?* Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62. So the common expression: quid enim? *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?*: quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: Hor. S. 1, 1, 7.

2. To explain a preceding assertion: *for instance, namely*: Sy. Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. Mi. Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 33: neque enim id est celare quicquid reticeas, sed quum, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 13 ad fin.: id. Div. 1, 6, 11. (See Hand. Turs. II. pp. 374-409.) [Etym. dub. Bopp derives the word from the demonstr. pron. ena: Pott from *id nam*, notwithstanding the quantity of the e in *enim*: it is perhaps only another form of *nam*.]

ēnimvēro, v. enim.

ēnisus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor].

ē-nīteo, tui, 2. v. n. *to shine forth, shine out*: fruges enitent, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat. 61, 21: campus, Virg. G. 2, 211: coelum, *to clear up*, Gell. 19, 1: tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 150. II. Fig.: quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1: virtus in bello, id. Mur. 14 ad fin.: oratio Crassi, id. Brut. 59, 215: Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nītesco, tui, 3. v. n. *incept. to begin to shine forth, to become bright*: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 1, 3, 75. Poet.: enitescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6. Fig.: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54: gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14: utque studii honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, Tac. A. 12, 58: plebs toga enitescibat, ib. 11, 7.

ē-nītor, nīsus or nīsus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr. *to force or work one's way out; to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend*: per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Liv. 2, 65: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: in editiora, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11. Poet.: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up*, Virg. G. 2, 360. Fig.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11. 2. In gen.: *to exert oneself, to make an effort, to struggle, strive*: enitare, contendas, efficias, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: Liv. 42, 46: illud pugna et enitere, ne quid nobis temporis prorogetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. With inf. (rare): corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17. Absol.: ego, quod potero, enitar cado, id. Heaut. 5, 4, 15: pro aliquo, id. Th. 3, 1,

11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 fin.: ad dicendum, ib. 1, 4, 14: quod quidem certe enitur, id. Att. 16, 6. II. Act.: *to bring forth, bear, give birth to*: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: Livia duos virilis sexus simul enixa est, Tac. A. 2, 84: Virg. Aen. 3, 391: Ov. M. 1, 670. Absol.: Quia 5, 13, 9: Tac. A. 5, 1. 2. *to climb up, ascend*: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre eniti, id. H. 1, 23 fin.: aggerem, id. A. 2, 20. *Part. perf.* in pass. signif.: *born*: quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2. 2. *Impers.*: *striven, endeavoured*: ab iisdem summa ope enisum, Sall. J. 25.

ēnixē, adv. *strenuously, earnestly, zealously*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 26: Cic. Sest. 16, 38. Comp.: Liv. 29, 1. Sup.: Suet. Caes. 5.

ēnixim, adv. i. q. enixē: Sisenn. in Non. 107, 19.

ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* [enitor]. II. Adj.: *strenuous, earnest, zealous*: enixo studio, Liv. 42, 3: virtus, id. 6, 24 ad fin.: voluntas, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23. Comp.: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17. 2. fem.: *that has ceased to bear*: Col. 6, 22, 1.

ēnixus, ūs, m. [enitor] a bringing forth, birth: Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ennam, etiamne, Fest. s. v.

ennēaphthongos, on, adj. = *ἐννεάφθογγος*, producing nine tones or sounds: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 17.

ennēāphyllon, i, n. = *ἐννεάφυλλον*, a plant with nine leaves, acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 54.

ennēas, ādis, f. = *ἐννεάς*, the number nine: Censor. 14.

ennoea, ae, f. = *ἐννοια*, an idea, notion, one of the aeons of Valentinus: Tert. adv. Val. 7.

ē-no, avi, i. v. n. and a. *to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming* (rare):

I. Neutr.: e concha, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeam, Liv. 44, 28: in terram, id. 33, 41. Poet. of flying: Lucr. 3, 590: Virg. Aen. 6, 16. II. Act. *to traverse by swimming, to swim or sail through*: Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

ēnōdātē, adv. *without knots or difficulties; clearly, plainly*: narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 fin. Comp.: id. Fin. 5, 9 ad fin. Sup.: Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

ēnōdātiō, ōnis, f. [enodo] an unravelling, development, explanation: Cic. Top. 7, 31.

ēnōdātor, ōris, m. [id.] an explainer: vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnōdīs, e, adj. [nodus] *without knots*: trunci, Virg. G. 2, 78: nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14. 2. Meton. *smooth, supple*: artus (al. arous) laterum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 361. II. Fig. of speech: *clear, plain*: elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17.

ē-nōdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to free from knots*: vitem, Cato R. R. 33, 1: Col. 5, 6, 14. 2. Meton.: *arcum, to unstring*, App. M. 5, p. 172. II. Fig. of speech: *to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare*: quod quaero abs te enoda et qui sis explica, Att. in Non. 15, 7: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6: plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10.

ēnorchis, is, f. = *ἐνορχίς*, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ē-normis, e, adj. [norma] *out of rule, irregular, unusual*: toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: huc et illuc flexi atque enormes vici, Tac. A. 15, 38. II. *immoderate, immense, enormous*: enormes sunt (umbræ) cerusis, Plin. 17, 12, 17: immensum et enorme spatium, Tac. Agr. 10: hastae, id. A. 2, 14: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51: corpus, Suet. Cal. 50: proceritas, id. Vitell. 17: unioes, Plin. 9, 15, 56: senectia, *extremely great*, App. M. 9, p. 232: loquacitas, Petr. 2, 7. Comp.: prologus enormior quam fabula, Spart. Ael. Ver. 1 fin. Sup. does not appear.

ēnormitas, ātis, f. [enormis] *irregularity*: Quint. 9, 4, 27. II. *Aug-*

ness, vastness, enormous size: Sen. Const. sap. 18: Spart. Carac. 2.

ēnormiter, adv. *irregularly*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: Plin. 36, 10, 15.

ē-nōtesco, nōtūl, 3. v. n. *incept. to become known*: ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32: Plin. Ep. 2, 10: Tac. H. 3, 34 ad fin.

ē-nōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to mark out, note down*: meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6: verbum cui tribus litteris, Quint. 1, 7, 27. Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, poet. Petr. Sat. 93, 2.

ens, entis, n. [es, root of sum] *a being or thing*; formed, like essentia, on the analogy of the Gr. οὐσία, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33: id. 2, 14, 2.

ensiculus, 1, m. (also ensicula, ae, f., acc. to Probus in Prisc. p. 618 fin.) *dim. [ensis] a little sword, rapier*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 112.

ensifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [ensis fero] *sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion, Ov. F. 4, 388 (alii leg. ensiger).

ensiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [ensis fero], *sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion: Ov. A. A. 2, 56: cf. ensifer.

ensis, is, m. *a sword* (synon. with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11): Lucr. 5, 1292: Virg. Aen. 2, 393: Liv. 7, 10.

II. Meton.: *war*: Sil. 7, 167: Stat. S. 4, 7, 45. 2. *royal dominion*: Lucan. 5, 61. 3. *the constellation Orion*: Val. Fl. 2, 68. [Cf. Sans. asi; the n is no part of the root: cf. Lat. mensis, Sans. māsa.]

entēlēchia, ae, f. = ἐντελέχεια (an Aristotelian phrase), *activity*: Tert. Anim. 32.

entērocēlē, es, f. = ἐντεροκήλη, *a rupture, hernia*: Plin. 26, 13, 83.

entērocēlicus, 1, m. *ruptured*: Plin. 26, 8, 49.

enthēatus, a, um, adj. [entheus] *divinely inspired*: Mart. 12, 57.

enthēca, ae, f. = ἐνθηκη, *a coffer, chest*: (auri), Aug. Serm. de div. 42.

enthēus, a, um, adj. = ἐνθεος, *divinely inspired*: Mart. 11, 48: Stat. S. 1, 2, 227. II. Act.: *inspiring*: mater, i. e. Cybele, Mart. 5, 41.

enthymēma, ātis, n. = ἐνθύμημα. In gen.: *a thought, reflection, argument*: pure Lat. commentatio: Quint. 5, 10, 1: Cic. Top. 14. 2. In rhetor.: *a deduction from contraries*: ib. 13, 55: Quint. 8, 5, 9. 3. In logic: *an imperfectly or informally expressed syllogism*: viz. in which the major or minor premiss is wanting: id. 5, 10.

enthymēsis, is, f. = ἐνθύμησις, *an imitation*: Tert. adv. Val. 9 fin.

ē-nūbilo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to free from clouds, to make clear*: Tert. Apol. 35. Fig.: *veritatem*, Paul. Carin. 21, 667: Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 10.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3. v. n. *to marry out of one's rank*: e patribus, Liv. 4, 4. 2. In gen. *to marry and leave the paternal house*: id. 26, 34.

enubro, inhibenti, Fest. s. v.: cf. Comm. p. 410.

ēnucleātē, adv. *plainly, without ornament*: Cic. Or. 9, 28: id. Brut. 30, 115. Sup.: Aug. Enchir. 83.

ēnucleātus, a, um, Part. [enucleo].

II. Adj.: *clear, pure, unadulterated*: suffragia (opp. eblandita), given from pure conviction, free from interested motives, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: reprehensiones voluntatum, pure, simple, Gell. 7, 3. 2. Of style: *plain, unadorned*: genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: id. Or. 26 fin.

ē-nuclēo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk*: bacas, Scribon. Comp. 233: Marc. Emp. 20. II. Fig.: *to lay open, make clear, explain*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: Gell. 19, 8.

ēnūmērātio, ōnis, f. [enumero] *a counting up, enumerating*: malorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: singulorum argumentorum, id. Cluent. 24: oratorum, id. Brut. 36 ad fin. 2. In rhetor. *a recapitulation* = ἀνακεφαλαιώσις: id. Inv. 1, 29, 45: Quint. 6, 1, 1.

ē-nūmēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to*

count out, reckon up, count over: jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: dies, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: peculium, to estimate, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 91: pretium, to count out, pay, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133. 2. Esp. *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate*: id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: stipendia, Liv. 3, 38: proelia, Nep. Hann. 5: triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov. F. 3, 719: vulnera, oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44: plurima fando, Virg. Aen. 4, 334: prolem meorum, ib. 6, 717: semineos coetus allui, Ov. A. A. 1, 254: Juniam famillam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine, Nep. Att. 18.

enunciatio, etc. v. enuntiatio, etc. **enuntiatio** (enunciat.), ōnis, f. [enuntio]. In rhetor. and logic: *a declaration, enunciation, proposition*: Cic. Fat. 1: Quint. 7, 3, 2.

enuntiātivus (enunciat.), a, um, adj. [id.] *declarative, enunciative*: Sen. Ep. 117.

enuntiātrix (enunciat.), Icīs, f. [id.] *she who enounces, declares*: ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21: sensuum (lingua), Prud. στέφ. 10, 771.

enuntiātum (enunciat.), i, n. [id.] *a proposition*: Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

ē-nuntio (enuncio), avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. *to report out or publicly something that should be kept secret; to divulge, disclose, tell*: sociorum consilia adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata est, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C. 28: mysteria, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: Liv. 10, 38. Absol.: Caes. B. G. 1, 30 fin. II. In gen.: *to speak out, say, express, declare*: res eadem enuntiatum ornatus, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: sententias breviter, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20: obscena nudis nominibus, Quint. 8, 3, 38: voluntatem aliquam, id. 3, 3, 1: fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuntietur (id autem appellant ἀξιωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 ad fin.: (literae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, are pronounced, Quint. 1, 7, 28: masculino genere cor, ut multa alia, enuntiavit Ennius, declined, Caesell. in Gell. 7, 2.

ē-nundino, 1. v. a. *to buy, purchase*: fig: Tert. Idolol. 9.

ēnuptio, ōnis, f. [enubo] *a marrying out of one's rank*: gentis, Liv. 39, 19.

ē-nutrio, ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. *to nourish, feed, bring up, support* (rare): puerum sub antris, Ov. M. 4, 289: purpurae lutense genus, Plin. 9, 37, 61: platanum, id. 12, 1, 4. Fig.: unde origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitruv. 2, 1 ad fin.

ēo, ivi or ii, (see Lachmann ad Lucr. 3, 1042), ire (inf. pass. irier, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 16: issem, isse, for ivissem, ivisse, Cic. Phil. 12, 12: istis for ivistis, Lucan. 7, 834). 4. v. n. irreg. *to go* (denoting locomotion of every kind); hence, according to the context, *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.*: eo ad forum, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 95: i domum, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71: i in malam crucem, go and be hanged, id. Casin. 3, 5, 17: i in malam rem hinc, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37: iens in Pompeianum, Cic. Att. 4, 9 fin.: il subsidio suis lerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: quum it dormitum, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: dormitum, lusum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 48. Poet. with the acc. of the terminus: ibis Cecropios portus, Ov. H. 10, 125: nos hinc ibimus Afros, Virg. E. 1, 65: ibat Hylas Hamadryasini, Prop. 1, 20, 32. And with a homogeneous object: ire vias, id. 1, 1, 17: exsequias, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37: pompam funeris, Ov. F. 6, 663: ire pedibus, on foot, Liv. 28, 17: equis, id. 1, 15: curru, id. 28, 9: in equis, Ov. A. A. 1, 24: in rheda, Mart. 3, 47: super equos, Just. 41, 3: puppis, Ov. H. 19, 180: cum classe Pisas, Liv. 41, 17. Of things: alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7: sanguis naribus, Lucr. 6, 1202: Euphrates ibat jam mollior un-

dis, Virg. Aen. 8, 726: per artus sudor it, ib. 2, 174: succus in artus, Lucr. 2, 683: trabes, give way, sink, id. 6, 564: in semen ire (asparagum), to run to seed, Cato R. R. 161, 3: in corpus (juvenes), Quint. 2, 10, 5: sanguis it in succos, turns into, Ov. M. 10, 493. 2. *to go or march against hostilely*: quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49: contra hostem, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: adversus hostem, Liv. 42, 49: in hostem, id. 2, 6: Virg. Aen. 9, 424: in Capitolium, to attack, Liv. 3, 17. 3. *to pass away, disappear* (very rare): saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 3, 525. II. Fig.: ire in opus alienum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 6: in dubiam imperii servitilque aleam, Liv. 1, 23 fin.: in alteram causam praeceperat, id. 2, 27: in rixam, Quint. 6, 4, 13: in lacrimas, Virg. Aen. 4, 413: in poenas, Ov. M. 5, 668: ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id. 8, 4, 7: ire infitias, to deny, v. infitiae: compositionem in eodem semper pedes ire, Quint. 9, 4, 142: Phrygiae per oppida facti rumor it, Ov. M. 6, 146: it clamor coelo, Virg. Aen. 5, 451: factoque in secula ituro, laetantur tribuisse locum, to go down to posterity, Sil. 12, 312. 2. Polit. t. t.: pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, to go over or accede to any opinion: quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8 ad fin.: pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32 ad fin.: ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 ad fin.: Tac. A. 3, 23. And opp. to the above, ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill: v. alius, no. VII.

3. Mercant. t. t. for venio, to go for, be sold at a certain price: Plin. 18, 23, 53: tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia numis, Claud. Entr. 1, 203. 4. Of time: to pass by, pass away: it dies, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 12: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5: anni, id. Ep. 2, 2, 55. 5. Of the turn of affairs: to go, proceed, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15: prorsus ibat res, ib. 14, 20 ad fin.: postquam omnia satis Caesaris ire videt, Lucan. 4, 144. Hence the expression of a wish: sic eat, so may it fare, Liv. 1, 26: Lucan. 5, 297. 6. Constr. with a supine, like the Gr. μέλλειν, to go or set about, to wish, to be about to do: si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 69: ire perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, scelera, id. 2, 6: servitum Graecis matribus, Virg. Aen. 2, 786: bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. J. 85. Hence the constr. of the inf. pass. iri with the supine, in place of an inf. fut. pass.: mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 5: mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16: datum iri pugnandi facultatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 71. Poet. also with inf.: seu pontum carpere remis ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34: attollere facta regum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 11: fateri, id. Theb. 3, 61. 7. Imperat. i, eas, eat, etc., as a mocking or indignant exclamation: go then, go now: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26: Juv. 6, 306: i sequere Italiam ventis, Virg. Aen. 4, 381: fremunt omnibus locis: irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 ad fin. [The root appears in the two forms i and ir: cf. it-er, com-it-um, ex-it-um, in-it-um; also arqu-it-es, com-it-es, equ-it-es, mil-it-es, ped-it-es, vel-it-es, i. e. those respectively who go with the bow, in company, on horseback, in bodies of a thousand, on foot, without armour, in their mere over-garment. In the cognate languages the root appears simply as i: Sans. i; Gr. i-évai; Lith. ei-mi; Slav. i-dā, etc.]

ēō, adv. [prob. an abbrev. form of eom = eum]. I. Of place, denoting motion towards: thither, to that spot: eo venire, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23: eo recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. Sometimes used instead of a case of the

pron. is: eo plumbum infundito, *pour into*, Cato R. R. 18: eo milites imponere, *to equis, on the horses*, Caes. B. G. 1. 42: eo addito oleum, Cato R. R. 156, 6: eo accedebat hortator assiduus Salustius, Cic. Att. 1, 11. Hence, 2, of analogous abstract relations: so far, to that extent, to such a point: eo aliquem rodigere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo redeunt fortunae meae, id. Ph. 1, 4, 23: eo rem adducam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: eo res crevit, Liv. praef. Often with *gen.* 1 eo consuetudinis res adducta est, id. 25, 8: eo arrogantiae progredi, Suet. Caes. 77: eo insolentiae efferri, Flor. 1, 24: eo rerum ventum erat, Curt. 5, 12. Strengthened with *usque*: usque eo despicere, Nep. Pel. 3: eo usque scientiae progredi, Quint. 2, 1, 6: eo usque desperationis, Just. 3, 5. And to denote a tendency or purpose: *in order that, to the end that*: eo dico, ne me thesauros reperisse censeas, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 63: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic. Att. 8, 9: eo natus sum, Sall. J. 24. 3. Of time, with *dum*, donec, quamdiu, &c.: so long, until: usque eo premere earum capita mordicus, dum illae captum amitterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: nec spiritus eo usque trahatur, donec, deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53. II. (prob. *abl.*). Of place: there, at that place: cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2. Esp. with *loci*: ut templum extrueretur eo loci, ex quo Scevinus ferrum prompserat, Tac. A. 15, 74. Transf.: res erat eo jam loci, at that point, Cic. Sest. 31, 68. 2. With comparatives: so much, by so much, so much more, etc.: eo facilius facere potes, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 60: eoquo major (gloria paritur), Cic. Off. 2, 14: eo magis, Nep. Pel. 1: eo minus, Cic. Att. 15, 9: eo secius, Nep. Mil. 2. Esp. with corresponding *quo*: by so much—by how much (often to be rendered by *the*): quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic. Att. 11, 11: balistae eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contentae vehementius, id. Tusc. 2, 57. With *eo* understood: quo plures erant, major caedes fuit, Liv. 2, 51: quoque habeas plus pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92. 3. to denote a motive or reason: on that account, with that view, therefore: eo ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: eo custodias hostium fallebant, Liv. 23, 19: eone es ferox, quia, etc., Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: non eo dico, quia, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 20: eo institutum manet, Liv. 7, 2.

eodem, *adv.* [orig. *comdem*, *acc.* of *idem*], to the same place or thing: Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, et omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ego pol te redigam eodem, unde orta es, ad egestatis terminos, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8: addendum eodem est, ut ne, etc., Cic. Am. 18, 65: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14.

eon, *ōnis*, *f.* an unknown tree, perhaps a kind of oak: Plin. 13, 22, 39.

ēpāphaerēsis, *is*, *f.* = *ἐπαφαίρεσις*, a repeated removal: barbata, Mart. 8, 52.

ēpastus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [pasco] eaten up: escae, Ov. Hal. 119.

ēpendytes, *ae*, *m.* = *ἐπενδύτης*, an outer garment: Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

ēphalmātor, *ōris*, *m.* [vox hibr., from *ἐπ' αλλομαι* and the Lat. term. *ator*] a tumbler, dancer: Firm. Math. 8, 15.

ēphēbēum or **-ium**, *n.* = *ἐφηβείον*, a hall set apart for the youth in the palaestra: Vit. 5, 11.

ēphēbiōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐφηβικός*, to a youth: chlamyda, App. 10, p. 253.

ēphēbius, *i*, *m.* [ephebus] one who has reached the age of adolescence: Varr. in Nou. 140, 18.

ēphēbus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐφήβος*, a male youth (from 18 to 20 years of age): Cic. Fl. 21, 51: Suet. Aug. 98: Hor. Ep. 2, 1,

171: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (like the Gr. *ἐφηβοῦν ἐξ ἐφήβων*) after he had come to the age of manhood, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24.

ēphēdra, *ae*, *f.* = *ἐφέδρα*, prob. the plant horsetail, Equisetum silvaticum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 20.

ēphēlis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐφήλῖς*, a freckle: Cels. 6, 5.

ēphēmēris, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐφήμερίς*, a day-book, diary, ephemeris: Cic. Quint. 18, 57: Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25.

ēphēmēron, *i*, *n.* = *ἐφήμερον*, a plant, perhaps a species of squill or hyacinth: Plin. 25, 13, 107.

ēphippīatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* furnished with ephippium: equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.

ēphippium, *ii*, *n.* = *ἐφίππιον*, lit. anything placed on a horse's back: hence a horsecloth, housing, saddle: tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum, Non. (pure Lat. stragulum): Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 464). Proverb. of discontented persons: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

ēphōrus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐφόρος*, a Spartan magistrate, an ephor: Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16: *gen. plur.* ephorum, Nep. Ages. 4.

ēpibāta, *ae*, *m.* = *ἐπιβάτης*, a marine: Auct. B. Alex. 11: Vit. 2, 8.

ēpicēdion, *i*, *n.* = *ἐπικήδειον*, a funeral dirge: Stat. S. 2 praef.

ēpichirēma, *ātis*, *n.* = *ἐπιχείρημα*, rhetor. *t. t.* an argument from probabilities, not (like a syllogism) necessarily conclusive: Quint. 5, 14, 14.

ēpichysis, *is*, *f.* = *ἐπίχυσις*, a vessel for pouring out: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

ēpicithārisma, *ātis*, *n.* = *ἐπικιθάρισμα*, music after a play, the finale: Tert. adv. Val. 33.

ēpicoenus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐπίκουινος*, in gramm.: of both genders, epicene (pure Lat. promiscuus): Don. p. 1746 fin.

ēpicōpus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐπικώπος*, furnished with oars: phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16.

ēpicōreum, *i*, *n.* = *ἐπικόρον*, a fine, transparent woman's garment: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92. 2. Meton.: *adj.* transparent, fine, thin: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

ēpicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐπικός*, epic: poeta (Ennius), Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2: poema, ib. 1, 1: carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62.

ēpicyclus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐπικυκλος*, a circle within a circle, an epicycle: Marc. Cap. 8, p. 297.

ēpidēmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐπίδημος*, epidemic: species luis, Amm. 19, 4.

ēpidermis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐπιδερμῖς*, a crust formed over a sore: Veg. 3, 61, 1.

ēpidipnis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐπιδειπνῖς*, a dessert: Petr. 69, 6: Mart. 11, 31.

ēpidixis, *is*, *f.* = *ἐπιδείξις*, a specimen of acting: Inscr. Orell. no. 2620.

ēpidrōmus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐπίδρομος*, a cord for opening and closing nets: Cato R. R. 13, 1: Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11.

II. a sail in the after-part of a ship: Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

ēpiglossis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐπιγλωσσῖς*, the flap that closes the wind-pipe, the epiglottis: Plin. 11, 37, 66.

ēpigramma, *ātis*, *n.* (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: *gen. plur.* epigrammaton, Mart. 1 praef.: id. 1, 2) = *ἐπίγραμμα*, an inscription: Cic. Verr. 4, 57: Nep. Paus. 1. 2. a short poem, an epigram: Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 8.

ēpigrammātarius, *ii*, *m.* [epigramma] an epigrammatist: Vop. Flavian. 3.

ēpigrammāticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐπιγραμματικός*, epigrammatic: poeta Martialis, Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

ēpigrammātion, *ii*, *n.* = *ἐπιγραμματίον*, a short epigram: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

ēpigrammātista, *ae*, *m.* = *ἐπιγραμματιστής*: a composer of epigrams: Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ēpigrī, *orum*, *m. plu.* wooden pins

or pegs: Sen. Ben. 2, 12 fin.: Isid. Orig. 7.

ēpala, *ae*, *f.* = *ἐπιληψία*, the falling sickness, epilepsy: Lampr. Hellog. 20.

ēpilepticus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐπιληπτικός*, epileptic: Auct. frgm. jur. antejus. p. 38.

ēpilēus, *i*, *m.* the name given by the Greeks to the only kind of hawk which appeared at all seasons, the rest being absent in winter (not identified): Plin. 10, 8, 9.

ēpilōgus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐπίλογος*, the peroration of a speech, epilogus (pure Lat. peroratio or conclusio): Cic. Brut. 33 fin.: Quint. 6, 1, 55.

ēpimēdion, *ii*, *n.* a plant, perhaps Marsilea quadrifolia, Linn., or the Moonwort, Botrychium lunaria, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 53. II. a stair-rail, balustrade: Inscr. Orell. no. 3801.

ēpimēlas, *antis*, *m.* = *ἐπιμέλας*, an unknown blackish gem: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ēpimēnia, *orum*, *n. plu.* = *ἐπιμήνια*, provisions for a month, a month's rations: Juv. 7, 120 (dub.).

ēpinicia, *orum*, *n. plu.* = *ἐπινίκια*, songs of victory: Suet. Ner. 43 fin.

ēpinyctis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐπινυκτίς*, pustules that arise in the night: Plin. 20, 2, 6. 2. a kind of sore in the corner of the eye, also called syce: Plin. 20, 6, 21.

ēpipactis, *idis*, *f.* = *ἐπιπακτίς*, an herb; also called helleborine, q. v.: Plin. 13, 20, 35.

ēpipetron, *i*, *n.* = *ἐπίπετρον*, a kind of stone-crop that grows on rocks: Sedum anacampseros, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ēpiphōnēma, *ātis*, *n.* = *ἐπιφώνημα*. In rhetor.: an exclamation: Quint. 8, 5, 11.

ēpiphōra, *ae*, *f.* = *ἐπιφορά*, a defluxion of humours: Col. 6, 17, 8: Plin. 20, 12, 48.

ēpirhēdium, *ii*, *n.* [ἐπί rheda; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68; perh. more correctly derived immediately from Greek, the Gallic *reda* having been adopted into that language: v. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. p. 95 sq.] a thong to fasten a horse to a carriage: Juv. 8, 66.

ēpiscōnium, *ii*, *n.* = *ἐπισκήνιον*, the story over the stage in a theatre: Vit. 7, 5: also called **ēpiscēnos** = *ἐπίσκηνος*: id. 5, 7.

ēpiscōpālis, *e*, *adj.* [episcopus] episcopal: solium, Prud. στέφ. 33.

ēpiscōpālīter, *adv.* episcopally: Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ēpiscōpātus, *ūs*, *m.* [episcopus] the office of a bishop: Tert. Bapt. 17.

ēpiscōpus, *i*, *m.* = *ἐπίσκοπος*, an overseer, superintendent: Arcad. Dig. 50, 1, 18, § 7. 2. a bishop: Eccl.

ēpiscōnium, *ii*, *n.* = *ἐπισκύνιον*, the eyebrows. Fig.: sternness, severity: Tert. Pall. 4.

ēpistatēs, *ae*, *m.* = *ἐπιστάτης*, an overseer, superintendent: Tert. Mart. 3.

ēpistolā, *ae*, *f.* = *ἐπιστολή*, a written communication, a letter, epistle: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 16: epistolam Graecis conscriptam litteris mittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22: Narcissus ab epistolis, the secretary, Suet. Claud. 28. In plur.: epistolae, analogous to literae, of a single letter: Just. 1, 6. 2. Esp. an imperial rescript: Frontin. Aquaed. 105.

ēpistolāris, *e*, *adj.* [epistola] pertaining to a letter, epistolary: chartae, letter-paper, Mart. 14, 11 in lumen.: colloquium, epistolary, Aug. Ep. Marcell. 5. II. Subst.: epistolares, ium, *m. plu.* state secretaries: Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32.

ēpistolōus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *ἐπιστολικός*, pertaining to or consisting of letters, epistolical: Epistolicae Quaestiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. 7, 10.

ēpistolium, *ii*, *n.* = *ἐπιστόλιον*, a short letter, note: Cat. 62, 2.

lustre vel fluviatilis, Linn.: id. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

equiso, ōnis, m. [id.] a groom, stable-boy: Varr. in Non. 105, 14: Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 2: equisones nautici, who draw vessels along by ropes, Varr. in Non. 106, 1.

equitabilis, e, adj. [equito] that may be ridden over: planities, Curt. 4, 9.

equitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a riding: Plin. 28, 4, 14.

equitatus, ūs, m. [id.] a riding: atteri equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61 ad fin.

II. Meton.: cavalry: Caes. B. G. 1, 15. In the plur.: id. B. C. 1, 61: Cic. Fontei. 2. 2. the equestrian order (rare): Plin. 33, 2, 9: Aus. Idyll. 11, 78. 3. a being in heat, of mares: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

equitarius, ii, m. [equitium] the inspector of a stud: Firm. Math. 8, 13.

equitium, ii, n. [equus] a stud of horses: Col. 6, 27, 1.

equito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [eques] to ride. I. Neutr.: quum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Deiot. 10: Suet. Caes. 57: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24: in equo, Javol. Dig. 9, 2, 57: in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248. 2. Of the knights: equitare antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere, Fest. s. v.

3. Meton. of the horse: to go: Lucil. in Gell. 18, 5. And in an obscene sense: Juv. 6, 311. II. Act.: to ride through a place: flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitataque culmina Taygeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: fluxis equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carin. 23, 249.

equula, ae, f. dim. [equa] a little mare, a filly: Varr. in Non. 106, 12. Of a licentious woman. Pl. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

equulens (also written eculeus), i, m. dim. [equus] a young horse, a colt, foal: Cic. in Non. 105, 11 sq.: Liv. 31, 12. II. Meton. of works of art: equulei argentei nobiles, probably silver vessels with figures of horses on them, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, Emi, pecuniam solvi, ib. 2. a wooden rack in the shape of a horse: id. Mil. 21 fin.: Curt. 6, 10.

equulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small young horse, a foal: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

equus, i, m. a horse: Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Plin. 8, 42, 64 sq.: Cic. Rep. 1, 43: equis virisque (viri = pedites), with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main, Liv. 5, 37: Fior. 2, 7, 8: also equis, viris, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: Nep. Hamilc. 4: viris equisque, Cic. Off. 3, 33. Fig.: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, i. e. in prose and poetry, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. Poet. of the wind: Cat. 66, 54: Val. Fl. 1, 611. In an obscene sense: Hor. S. 2, 7, 50: Ov. A. A. 3, 778. Proverb.: equi donati dentes non inspicuntur, we don't look a gift horse in the mouth, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. proem. II. Meton.: equus hipas, a sea-horse, Virg. G. 4, 389: fluviatilis, a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin. 8, 21, 30. 2. equus ligneus, like the Homeric ἄλδς ἵππος, a ship, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 10. 3. the Trojan horse: Virg. Aen. 2, 112: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 13. Hence fig. of a secret conspiracy: Cic. Mur. 37, 78. 4. a battering-ram, from its shape; afterwards called aries: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202. 5. the constellation Pegasus: Col. 11, 2, 31: Plin. 18, 26, 65. [Cf. Sans. अश्व; Gr. ἵππος; Lith. āšva.]

er, ōris (or ēres, is), m. [χῆρ] a hedgehog: Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

era, ae, v. hera.

eradicatio, ōnis, f. [eradico] a rooting out: Tert. Res. 27 fin.

eradio (extrad.), adv. from the root: Pl. Most. 5, 1, 63.

eradio (extr.), avi, atum (inf. pass. eradicauer, Aul. 2, 4, 21), i. v. a. to

pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate: ex terra enata, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2. II. Fig.: to root out, utterly destroy: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 38: Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 22: pugnīs memorandis meis eradica-bam hominum aureis, wore out, pestered, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scratch out, scrape off: terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medulam, id. Arb. 9 ad fin.: Merulam senatorio albo erasit, struck out, erased from the list of senators, Tac. A. 4, 42: in locum erasorum, Plin. Pan. 25: inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8. Poet.: genas, i. e. to shave off the beard, Prop. 4, 8, 26. II. Fig.: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21: elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11: vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum eradere, to obliterate, ib. 91.

ērānus, i, m. = ēpavos, a collection for the poor: Plin. Ep. 10, 93 and 94.

ērastes, ae, m. = ἐραστής, a lover: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

ērāsus, a, um, Part. [erado].

erisco and **erctum**, v. herisco.

erectē, adv. boldly: Amm. 15, 5. Comp.: Gell. 7, 3 fin.

erectio, ōnis, f. [erigo] a setting up, erecting: tiguorum, Vitruv. 10, 5 fin.

erectus, a, um, Part. [erigo]. II. Adj.: upright, erect, lofty: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86. In Comp.: coxae, Cels. 7, 16: viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic. de Sen. 15: proriae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11. Sup.: Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 1, 31. 2. Fig.: elevated, lofty, noble: celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: magnus animus et erectus, id. Deiot. 13, 36: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16. In Comp.: homo, Cic. Off. 1, 30. In a bad sense: haughty: id. de Or. 1, 40 fin. (ii) intent, attentive, on the stretch: iudices, id. Brut. 54, 200: erecti suspensique (Horatili), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas expectatione, id. 2, 54: mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10: studium in legendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. Comp.: ad agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12. (iii) animated, encouraged, resolute: legiones nostras in eum saepe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: nunc vero multo sum erectior, id. Phil. 4, 1, 2. (Hence It. erto, "steep;" subst. erta, a "height;" all' erta, lit. "on the height;" "on the watch;" whence Sp. alerta; Fr. alerte.)

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13: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contem-
nenti dicere, mihi de antiquis eodem
modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171. **IV.**
In consecutive interrogations, *then*:
P's. Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur
ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Pl. P's. 4, 1,
10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam
speciem esse dicemus? Cic. Fin. 2, 35,
117: dedemus ergo Hannibalem? di-
cet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *ad fin.*: num
ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus?
Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: quid stamus? quin
ergo imus? Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 21. *Esp.* quid
ergo? like the Gr. *τί οὖν*, *why then?*:
quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? id.
Mil. 4, 2, 17: Cic. Fin. 4, 14: Caes. B.
G. 7, 77. **V.** With imperatives, *then*,
now: dato ergo istum symbolum illi,
Pl. P's. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclu-
sionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Acad. 2,
30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 19
fin.: sequere ergo, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 83:
quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone!*
id. Merc. 5, 2, 114. **VI.** Resumptive,
like *igitur* with *dicere* expressed or un-
derstood: *as I was saying, I say, well*
then: tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo
festinat animus, ut, etc. Tres ergo ut
dixi viae, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: id. Part.
13, 46. So (like *igitur* and *inquam*),
after parentheses: id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14:
id. Fin. 2, 34, 113. (v. Hand. Turs. II.
pp. 440-467.)

ergolābus, i, m. = ἐργολάβος, a con-
tractor for work: Cod. Just. 4, 59.

ēricaëus, a, um, adj. [erice] *heathy*:
mel, also called mel silvestre, Plin. 11,
16, 15.

ēricē, ōs, f. = ἐρείκη, *heath*, Erica ar-
borea et cinerea, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9,
39.

ērīcīus, ii, m. [er] a hedgehog,
urchin: Varr. in Non. 49, 10. **2.**
Fig.: milit. t. t. a chevaux-de-frise:
Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

ērīgērōn, ontis, m. = ἡριγέρων, the
plant groundsel, Senecio vulg. vel Jaco-
baea, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ē-rīgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. [rego]
to put up straight, to raise or set up, to
erect: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 405: arbo-
rem, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, to
form erect, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: jacentem,
Curt. 7, 3: hastas, Liv. 1, 27: digitum,
Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id.
11, 3, 118: scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32,
14: agmen in adversum clivum, to lead
up, id. 9, 31 *ad fin.*: oculos, to raise, Cic.
Sest. 31, 68. **2.** Reflect.: or with
pron. reflect.: to raise oneself, to rise:
connituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, id.
Fin. 5, 15, 42: erigere sese aut suble-
vare, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: statura breves
in digitos eriguntur, raise themselves on
tiptoe, Quint. 2, 3, 8: equus erectus in
arnos stat, Stat. Th. 6, 502: serpens
erectus in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43: lumen
sub auras erigitur, Virg. Aen. 8, 25:
ater ad sidera fumus erigitur, ib. 9, 239.
Of rising ground: ib. 8, 417: Tac. G. 46.

3. to build, erect (rare): turres,
Caes. B. C. 1, 26: saxaeas turres, Flor. 3,
2 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: to arouse, excite:
erigite mentes auresque vestras et me
attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: animos ad
audiendum, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10: quum
res relata expectatione certaminis se-
natum erexisset, Liv. 37, 1: aculeos se-
veritatis in rem erigere, Cic. Coel. 12,
29: libertas malis oppressa civilibus ex-
tollere jam caput et aliquando se eri-
gere debebat, id. Planc. 13 *fin.*: paulu-
lum se erexit et addidit historiae majo-
rem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.*

2. to raise up, cheer up, encourage:
erigebat animum jam demissum et op-
pressum Oppianicus, id. Clu. 21, 58:
illam tu provinciam afflictam et perdi-
tam erexisti atque recreasti, id. Verr. 3,
91: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu,
Liv. 6, 2: multos populos ad cupidinem
novae fortunae, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad
speciem belli, Caesarem ad coercendum,
Tac. A. 2, 25: Lusitanos, Flor. 2, 17,
15: Aduclam Pōri, Curt. 8, 13: se eri-
git, Cic. Deiot. 14: se in spem, Liv. 3,
11: *Sp. eriguit, ercer.*

ērīthāceus (herin.), i, m. [er] a

hedgehog, Erinaceus europaeus, Linn.:
Plin. 8, 37, 56.

ērīnēos, i, f. = ἐρινεός, a plant,
perh. the Campanula Rapunculus, or C.
Erinus, Linn.: Plin. 23, 7, 65.

ērīōphōros, i, m. = ἐριοφόρος (wool-
bearer), an unknown kind of bulbous
plant mentioned by Theophrastus: Plin.
19, 2, 10.

ērīphia, ae, f. = ἐριφεία, an un-
known plant: Plin. 24, 18, 103.

ē-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3. v. a. [rap-
io] to snatch, tear, or pull out; to
snatch away, take away violently or by
force. Constr.: the direct object in
acc. (or nom. in pass.): that from which
the thing is taken, with ex, ab, de, or in
abl.; but a person deprived usu. in dat.:
aliena bona, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 11: vela ar-
mamentaque eripere, Caes. B. G. 3, 14:
nubem, Virg. Aen. 2, 606: purgamenta
hortorum, to carry away, Tac. A. 11,
32 *fin.*: tibus ex ore, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 36:
bolum e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6:
hirundines ex nido, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 67:
torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: ensem
vagina, Virg. Aen. 4, 579: oculum ali-
cui, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 22: gladium isti, id.
Casin. 3, 5, 7: classem Caesari, Caes. B.
C. 3, 111: concubinam militi, Pl. Mil. 3,
2, 2: aliquam ab lenone, Ter. Ad. 3, 2,
30. **2.** to deliver, set free, rescue: Pl.
Men. 5, 8, 3: aliquem e manibus hos-
tium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Abydenos ex
obsidione, Liv. 31, 16: aliquem ex pe-
riculo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: aliquem ex mi-
seriis, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 1, 52: ali-
quem ex media morte, Cic. Verr. 5, 6:
filium a morte, id. Div. 2, 10: istum de
vestra severitate, id. Verr. 5, 67: ali-
quem malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 365: erepto
ex equo C. Flaminio, Liv. 23, 45. **3.**

With pron. reflect. to rescue oneself, to
escape: Caes. B. G. 1, 4: se ex manibus
militum, ib. 7, 46 *fin.*: se ab illa mise-
ria, Cic. Fam. 9, 13: se sequentibus,
Liv. 29, 32: se hosti fuga, Curt. 5, 13:
se leto, Virg. Aen. 2, 134: se flammis,
ib. 2, 289: se morae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 5.
Proverb.: lupo agnum eripere, for
something difficult or impossible, Pl.
Poen. 3, 5, 31. **4.** In part. pass.:
snatched away by death, having died
suddenly: fati erepta, Ov. M. 1, 358: pri-
mis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3,
316: Curt. 10, 5. **II.** Fig.: responsiones
omnes hoc verbo eripite, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 63:
orationem alicui ex ore, id. Merc. 1, 2,
64: primam vocem ab ore loquentis,
Virg. Aen. 7, 119: alicui jus suum, Pl.
Rud. 3, 4, 6: potestatem hominis omnino
aspiciendi, Cic. Am. 23, 87: omnem usum
navium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: semestre im-
perium, id. B. C. 1, 9: alicui errorem,
Cic. Att. 10, 4: alicui timorem, id. Cat. 1,
7 *fin.*: coelumque diemque Teucrorum
ex oculis, Virg. Aen. 1, 88: prospectum
oculis, ib. 8, 254: tempora certa mo-
dosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57: vatibus omnem
fidem, Ov. M. 15, 283. Poet.: eripe
fugam, flee instantly, Virg. Aen. 2, 619:
with a sentence as subject: posse loqui
eripitur, Ov. M. 2, 483: with a clause as
object: illis eriperes verbis mihi, sidera
coelo lucere, you would compel me to
give up (the belief) that the stars shine
in the sky, Tib. 1, 9, 35: Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

ērīsmā, ae, f. = ἐρείσμα, a buttress:
Vitr. 6, 11.

ērīstālis, is, f. an unknown precious
stone: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

ērīthācē, es, f. = ἐριθάκη, bee-bread,
sandarach, called also sandaraca and
verinthus: Plin. 11, 7, 7.

ērīthāceus, i, m. = ἐριθακος, a bird,
the red-breast, Sylvia rubecula, Latham:
Plin. 10, 29, 44.

ērīthāles, is, n. = ἐριθαλές, little
houseleek, v. Alzoon: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

eritudo, servitudo, Fest. s. v.

ē-rivo, i. v. a. to draw off: pluvias
aqua, Plin. 17, 26, 40.

ernēum, i, n. a cake baked in an
earthen pot: Cato R. R. 81.

ē-rōdo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to
gnaw off or away, to consume: vites
(animalia), Cic. Frgm. ap. Plin. 30, 15,
52: frondes, poet. Col. 10, 323. **2.**

Fig.: to eat away, corrode: aes, for-
rum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19: arbores
sale, id. 12, 9, 20. *Esp.* in medic. of
corrosive remedies: Cels. 5, 28: Plin.
24, 11, 52.

ērōgātio, ōnis, f. [erogo] a giving
out, paying out, a division, distribu-
tion: pecuniae, Cic. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*:
Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 3: aquarum, Frontin.
Aquaed. 77: in plur.: ib. 3. **II.** a re-
peal, abrogation: legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

ērōgātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who pays
out or gives away: alicujus praesta-
tionis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis,
who gives her away, Tert. Pud. 16.

ērōgātōrius, a, um, adj. [erogator]
of or for distributing (water): mo-
dulus, Frontin. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rōgito, i. v. a. freq. [erogo] to ask
often, find out by asking, to inquire
(rare): Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 32: Sil. 10, 476.

ē-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to entreat,
prevail on by entreaties: precibus ero-
gatus, App. M. 5, p. 165. **II.** Polit.
t. t.: perh. orig. to ask for a grant
of public money: but usu. to ex-
pend such money, equiv. to the Eng.
phrase, to appropriate the supplies:

pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12: pe-
cuniam in classem, id. Fl. 13: in aes
alienum, id. Att. 6, 1: unde in eos
sumptus pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20.

2. In gen.: to lay out, expend:
Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si
quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic.
Att. 8, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in pretium servi,
Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in
fraudem iuturæ actionis, to squander,
Gai. ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in
Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac. A. 16,
17: odores, unguenta ad funus, Ulp.
Dig. 15, 3, 7: nihil de bonis, ib. 24, 1, 5
ad fin.: aliquid ex bonis, Paul. ib. 26,
7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, Scaev. ib.
32, 1, 102 *ad fin.* Fig.: tot innocentes
erogare, to expose to death, Tert. Apol.
44: so id. Spect. 12.

ērōsio, ōnis, f. [erodo] an eating
away, erosion: only in plur.: genarum,
Plin. 23, 3, 34: stomachi, id. 27, 10, 60.

ērōsus, a, um, Part. [erodo].

ē-rōtundātus, a, um, Part. [ro-
tundo] rounded off, polished: fig.:
structura verborum, Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ērōtūlus, i, m. = ἐρωτύλος, an un-
known precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

errābundus, a, um, adj. [erro]
wandering (rare): odor, Lucr. 4, 694:
nunc errabundi domos suos perva-
gerentur, Liv. 1, 29: naves, Auct. B.
Afr. 2: naves errabundae vagabantur,
id. 21: triremis, id. 44: agmen, Curt. 8,
4. Poet.: vestigia bovis, Virg. E. 6
58.

errantia, ae, f. [id.] a wandering:
animi, Att. in Non. 204, 13.

errāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] wander-
ing, roving, erratic: stellae, planets,
Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10: Delos, Ov. M. 6,
333: homo, Gell. 9, 2: sanguis, herpetic:
Plin. 26, 13, 84. **2.** *Esp.* in botany,
i. q. silvestris, wild: brassica, id. 20,
9, 36: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4: intubum,
id. 19, 8, 39: salix, Vitr. 8, 1. Meton.
vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erra-
tico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

errātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a wandering,
roving about: minor est erratio, Ter.
Ad. 4, 2, 41: Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56. Fig.
in factis dictisque erratio, Iact. 5, 17.

errātivus (al. erraticus) animus
est, qui solet errare et desinit, Front.
de Differ. voc. p. 2200 P.

errātum, i, n. [erro] an error, mis-
take: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus
est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6,
1: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam
vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48: in
plur.: id. Fam. 16, 21: Ov. Pont. 2, 3,
66.

errātus, ūs, m. [id.] a wandering
about: longis erratibus actus, Ov. M.
4, 567. **2.** Fig.: an erring, error:
vitia demonstrari oportet in tam pro-
plici erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to
wander or stray about, to wander up
and down, to rove: propter te errans

patria careo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque erramus, Virg. Aen. 1, 333: circum villulas nostras errare, Cic. Att. 8, 9: videor plios errare per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, ib. 3, 18, 13. *Pass. impers.*: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Virg. G. 3, 249. Of things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18: errantes per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, flying about, Prop. 2, 1, 7: errantia lumina, moving fitfully about, id. 3, 14, 27: pulmonibus errat ignis edax, spreads, Ov. M. 9, 201.

2. Fig.: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209: errans et vaga sententia (*opp.* stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio (*opp.* stabilis conscientia), id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, be dubious, uncertain, id. F. 1, 468: erro quam insistas viam, I am uncertain, Pl. Mil. 8, 1, 197. II. to miss the right way, to lose oneself, go astray: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare via, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. More freq.

2. Fig. to wander from the truth, to err, mistake: avius errat saepe animus, Lucr. 3, 464: tota erras via, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: in eo non tu quidem tota re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 fin.: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: procul, Sall. J. 85: errant probe, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, erring involuntarily, Sall. J. 102: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112: in alteram partem, id. 10, 1, 26. With the acc. of a pronoun: monē, quaeso, si quid erro, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 30: hoc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. Poet. also with the acc. of a noun: errabant tempora, in chronology, Ov. F. 3, 155. *Pass. impers.*: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 ad fin.: tutius circa priores vel erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26. III. Poet. in the part. perf. wandered over or through: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: ager, ib. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Virg. Aen. 3, 690.

erro, ōnis, m. [erro] a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant: Tib. 2, 6, 6: Ov. H. 15, 53: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14. Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 fin. Of the planets: Nigid. in Gell. 3, 10.

errōneus, a, um, adj. [id.] wandering about, straying: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.

error, ōris, m. [id.] a wandering or straying about: error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: Ov. H. 16, 29: Virg. Aen. 1, 755. Of the motion of atoms: Lucr. 2, 131: of the meanderings of rivers: Ov. M. 1, 582: of the mazes of the labyrinth: ib. 8, 161.

2. Fig.: a wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1073: nec quid corde nunc consili capere possim scio, tantus cum cura meo est error animo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 13: Ov. F. 5, 362: with gen.: viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv. 24, 17: veri, Tac. H. 2, 72. II. a wandering from the right way, a going astray: reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 2: Curt. 5, 13 fin.

2. Fig.: a departing from the truth, an error, delusion: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, id. Rep. 3, 35: si errorem vellis tollere, ib. 1, 24: deponero, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: eripere alicui, id. Att. 10, 4: demere,

Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140: mentis, distraction, insanity, Cic. Att. 3, 13: Hor. A. P. 454 (and poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, fear, love, etc.: Ov. F. 3, 555: Virg. E. 8, 41): aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucric, some deception, Virg. Aen. 2, 48: par forma aut aetas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63. Rarely a moral error, fault: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20: ib. 2, 2, 57.

erūbescentia, ae, f. [erubescō] a blushing for shame, shamefacedness: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16.

ē-rūbesco, būi, 3. v. n. and a. incept.

I. Neutr. to grow red, to redden: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16. Esp. 2. to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed: absol. with prepp. or abl.: erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 36: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: in aliqua re, id. Leg. 1, 14 fin.: aliqua re, Liv. 40, 14: viro, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 64: de sorore multum, Spart. Sever. 15. With acc.: jura fideique supplicis erubuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 542: fratres, Prop. 3, 14, 20: solocisium, Sen. Ep. 95. With infin.: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: Liv. 10, 8: Virg. E. 6, 2. Erubescendus, a, um, of which one should be ashamed: ignes (amoris), Hor. Qd. 1, 27, 15: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3: anni domesticis cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3.

ērūca, ae, f. a caterpillar, canker-worm, the larva of the Cabbage butterfly, Pontia Brassicae vel Raphani, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 63: Plin. 11, 32, 37. 2. a sort of colewort, Brassica eruca, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 29: Plin. 19, 8, 44: Hor. S. 2, 8, 51. 3. the Pine grub, Bombyx Pityocampe, Reaumur: Plin. 23, 2, 30.

eructatio, ōnis, f. [eructo] a throwing up (rare): terrenae, App. de Mundo, p. 60.

ē-ructo, i v a. to belch or vomit forth, to throw up (rare): unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: saniem eructans, Virg. Aen. 3, 632. Fig.: caedem sermonibus suis, to talk of murder when drunk, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10. II. In gen.: to cast forth, emit, exhale: Tartarus horribiliter eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1025: aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: odorem, ib. 1, 4, 4: noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6: arenam, Virg. Aen. 6, 297: flammam, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1.

eructus, a, um, Part. [erugo] belched out. II. Adj.: impure, bad: vinum (with fetidum), Gell. 11, 7.

ē-rūdēro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to clear from rubbish (rare): solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7. Fig.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

ē-rūdō, i v i or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [rudis: lit. to bring out of the rough or natural state: but the word occurs in a fig. sense only] to polish, educate, instruct, teach: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: liberos instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, id. Verr. 3, 69: aliquem artibus, id. Fam. 1, 7 fin.: aliquem in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59 fin.: homines non literis ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Font. 15, 33: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv. 42, 52: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, to cause to be instructed, Suet. Caes. 26: gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: Athenas erudiendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3: obviae mihi velim sint tuae litterae, quae me erudiant de omni re publica, inform me, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. With double acc.: aliquem leges praeceptaque belli, Stat. Th. 10, 507: cf. Val. Fl. 2, 50. With infin.: erudita civitate amare opulentiam externam, Plin. 33, 11, 53. With relat. sentence: qua possint erudit arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 294. Of objects not personal: ut ficerent, oculos erudiere suos, id. R. Am. 600: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur et torouticen sic erudisse, ut

Phidias aperuisse, to have cultivated, brought to perfection, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 56.

ērūdītē, adv. learnedly, eruditely: Gell. 18, 5. Comp.: Cic. de Sen. i fin.: Quint. 1, 5, 36. Sup.: Cic. Or. 52.

ērūdītio, ōnis, f. [erudio] an instructing, instruction: de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Quint. 2, 3, 10. II. Meton.: learning, knowledge, erudition: qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off. 1, 33: Quint. 1, 4, 6. In plur.: Vitruv. 1, 1: Gell. Praef. § 3.

ērūdītōr, ōris, m. [id.] an instructor, teacher: Tert. Pall. 4.

ērūdītrix, icis, f. [id.] an instructor: Flor. 2, 6, 38.

ērūdītūlus, i, m. dim. [eruditus] somewhat skilled: Cat. 57, 7.

ērūdītus, a, um, Part. [erudio].

II. Adj.: learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced: est non satis politus his artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7 fin.: Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 fin.: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 fin.: Graecas res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21: eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr. 8. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditus hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: tempora, ib.: aures, ib. 2, 42: animus, id. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (*opp.* popularis), id. Parad. prooem. § 4: palata, practised, fine, Col. 8, 16, 4: gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18. Comp.: literis eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Brut. 82. Sup.: Scaevola, homo omnium disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180.

ērūdītus, ūs, m. [erudio] instruction: Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ērūgatio, ōnis, f. [erugo] a clearing from wrinkles: cuius, Plin. 28, 12, 50.

ē-rūgo, i. v. a. to clear from wrinkles, to smooth: Plin. 13, 12, 26.

ērūgo, ēre, semel factum significat quod eructare saepius, Fest. s. v.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n.

I. Act.: to break out, burst forth, cause to burst: (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato R. R. 157, 3. With pron. reflect. in the neut. sign.: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Virg. G. 4, 368. Fig.: ne in me stomachum erumpant, quum sint tibi irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3: iram in hostes, Liv. 36, 7: sic illa invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erumpit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14. II. Neutr.: to break out, to burst or sally forth: ex castris, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: ne quo loco erumperent Poinpeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: portis, Sall. J. 99: a porta, Liv. 34, 26. Absol.: sive noctu, sive interdum erumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per hostes, to break through, Liv. 22, 50: inter tela hostium, Sall. J. 101: ad Catilinam, id. C. 43. Of vegetables, etc.: to shoot up, sprout out: folium e latere, Plin. 15, 14, 15 ad fin.: lentor cortice, id. 13, 6, 12: hordeum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: dentes, id. 11, 37, 64 fin. 2. Fig.: quum illa conjunctio ex latebris atque ex tenobris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4: si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 1, 3: risus quo pacto ita repente erumpat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 235: aliquando vera vox, id. Phil. 10, 9, 19: affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54: verba vi quadam veritatis, id. 9, 2, 76: furor, Cic. Sull. 24: ut odia occulta civium in fortunas optimi cujusque erumperent, id. Mur. 23, 47: vitia in amicos, id. Am. 21: iracundia in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint. 12, 7, 2: versor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, may end in bringing you to the stocks, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 11: aliquid in omnium perniciem,

Liv. 34, 61. in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61: rem ad ultimum seditionis erupturam, Liv. 2, 45: ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27: quorsus (dominatio) eruptura sit horremus, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

ē-runco, 1. v. a. *to weed out*: herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to cause to rush forth, to cast forth, throw out, to dig, tear, or pluck out*: qui sciet, ubi quilibet positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obruum erit, poterit eruiere, Cic. Flin. 4, 4 *ad fin.*: aurum terra, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: caprificos sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 28: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg. G. 1, 320: pinum radicibus, id. Aen. 5, 449: herbam radicibus, Plin. 21, 11, 36: mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: oculum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8, 27, § 96: aquam remis, *to plough up*, Ov. H. 5, 54. Poet.: *to root out, to demolish*: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 612. II. Fig.: *to draw out, bring out, elicit*: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si quid est, quod indagari, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id. Agr. 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur. 7, 16: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5: sacra recognoscere annalibus eruta prius, Ov. F. 1, 17: fanum fieri volo; neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, Cic. Att. 12, 36. 2. *to overthrow, destroy*: Troianas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danae, Virg. Aen. 2, 5: civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas, Stat. Th. 5, 76.

eruptio, ōnis, f. [erumpo] *a breaking out, bursting forth*: universi eruptionem tentavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21. In plur.: id. 24, 15, 86. 2. Milit. t. t. *a sally*: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ib. 3, 3. 3. In medic. *a breaking out, eruption*: Plin. 33 prooem. 5: in plur. id. 20, 7, 26, § 67. II. Fig.: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2.

eruptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who makes a sally*: Amm. 24, 5.

eruptus, a, um, Part. [erumpo].

ērus, 1. v. herus.

ēritus, a, um, Part. [eruo].

ervilla, ae, f. [ervum] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*: Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2.

ervum, 1. n. [ὀροβος] *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*: Ervum Ervilla, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 100: Col. 2, 10, 34. (Hence It. *ervo* and *lero*, the latter from *lervo*; Sp. *yervo*; Fr. *ers*.)

ēryngē, ea, f. and **ēryngion**, ii, n. = ἑρύγγη and ἑρύγγιον, *a prickly plant, referred by some to the yellow spotted thistle, Scolymus maculatus*, Linn.; but by others to the *Eryngo*, Eryngium, Linn. In Pliny three kinds are mentioned: 1, candida=E. campestre, Linn. 2, nigra=E. cyaneum, Linn. 3, in lit. maris=E. maritimum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 7, 8: Col. 6, 5, 2.

ērysimum, 1. n.=ἐρύσιμον, *a sort of seed, referred by some to the Gold of Pleasure, Camelina sativa*, Linn.: by others to *Hedge Mustard*, Erysimum officinale, Linn.: called also *irio*: Plin. 18, 10, 22.

ērysipēlas, ātis, n.=ἐρύσιπelas, *a reddish eruption on the skin, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Cels. 5, 28, 11.

erysithales, *a kind of thistle*, Cnicus erysithales, Willdenow: Plin. 26, 13, 85.

ērythīnus, 1. m.=ἐρυθίνος, *a red kind of sea-fish, a species of Serranus*, Cuvier, Perca scriba, Linn.: Plin. 9, 16, 23: Ov. Hal. 104.

erythraeus, a, um, adj.=ἐρυθραίος, *reddish*: aries, Col. 7, 2 *fin.*: Plin. 8, 48, 73.

erythraëon, 1. n.=ἐρυθραιόν, *a species of the plant satyrion, the dog's-tooth lily*, Erythronium dens canis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 63.

erythraëum, 1. n.=ἐρυθραῖον, *a kind of ivy with reddish berries*: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

ērythrōōmos, on, adj.=ἐρυθρόκομος, *red-haired*: genus, a kind of pomegranate-tree: Plin. 13, 19, 34.

ērythrōdānus, 1. m.=ἐρυθρόδαρος, *madder, Rubia tinctorum*, Linn. (pure Lat. rubia): Plin. 24, 11, 56.

ērythros, on, adj.=ἐρυθρός, *red*: rhus, Plin. 24, 11, 55: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105.

esca, ae (gen. sing. escas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), f. [ēdo] *food*: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: Virg. G. 4, 17: Hor. S. 2, 2, 72: Fig.: tun vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22. II. *a bait*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 68: Mart. 4, 56: Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, e, adj. [esca] *pertaining to food*: argentum, eating-vessels, Modest. Dig. 33, 10, 8. 2. *pertaining to a bait*: vulnus, Poet. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

escārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to food, eating*: mensa, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34 *fin.*: vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67: argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19 § 12: absol.: escaria, Juv. 12, 46: uvae, *fit for eating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4 § 42. 2. *pertaining to a bait*: vincla, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātilis, e, adj. [id.] *edible*: Tert. Poen. 5.

ē-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [scando]. I. Neutr.: *to climb up, mount up, ascend*: ex alto puteo ad summum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90: in rotam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: in contionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: in malum (navis), Liv. 30, 25 *fin.* Fig.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, id. 7, 30. 2. *to disembark, land*: Delphos, id. 29, 11. II. Act. *to mount, ascend*: vehiculum, Sen. Vit. beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5: rostra, ib. 15, 59.

eschāra, ae, f.=ἐσχάρα, *the base or pedestal of a military engine*: Vitruv. 10, 17, 20. 2. In medic. *a scar, scab*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *ad fin.* (Hence Fr. *escarre*; Eng. *scar*.)

eschārōticus, a, um, adj.=ἐσχαρωτικός, *producing a scar, escharotic*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

escifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [esca fero] *food-bringing*: volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit=erit, v. sum.

esco, 1. v. a. [esca] *to eat*: escandi gratia, Sol. 40 *fin.*

esculentus, a, um [id.] *good to eat, eatable, esculent*: frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: animalia, Plin. 8, 55, 81: merces, Col. 11, 3, 56: os, *filled with food*, Plin. 8, 25, 37. Comp.: a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, *more nourishing*, Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

esculetum, esculeus, esculinus, and **esculus**, v. aesc.

escunt=erunt, v. sum.

ēsito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq.

to be wont to eat, to eat: Cato R. R. 157, 10: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85.

ēsor, ōris, m. [id.] *an eater*: Front. de Fer. Alsien. 3.

ēsox, ōcis, m.=ἰσοξ, *a fish of the Rhine, a pike*, Esox Lucius, Linn., or perhaps Silurus glanis, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe. Rondeletius thought it a kind of sturgeon: Plin. 9, 15, 17.

essēda, ae, v. essedum.

essēdārius, ii, m. [essedum] *a fighter in a (Gallic or British) war-chariot*: Caes. B. G. 4, 24: Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*: *a gladiator*: Petr. 36, 6: Suet. Cal. 35. In fem.: mulier essedaria, Petr. 45, 7.

essēdum, 1. n. (In the poets only in the plur.: esseda, ae, f. Sen. Ep. 56) [a Celtic word] *a two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons*: Caes. B. G. 4, 32: Virg. G. 3, 204: Cic. Phil. 2, 24.

essentia, ae, f. [rs root of sum] *the being or essence of a thing (οὐσία)*: haec interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii essentia atque entia, Quint. 2, 14, 2: Sen. Ep. 58 *init.*

essentially, adv. [essentia] *essentially*: Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

estrix, icis, f. [ēdo] *a female glutton or gormandizer*: Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 20.

estur, v. ēdo.

ēsūriālis, e, adj. [esurio] *pertaining to hunger*: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *are keeping fast-days, i.e. have nothing to eat*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8.

ēsūrienter, adv. *hungrily*: App. M. 10, p. 246.

ēsūries, ei, f. [esurio] *hunger (rare)*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: Hier. Ep. 125, 33. Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

ēsūriigo, inis, f. [id.] *hunger*: Varr. in Non. 106, 15.

ēsūrio, no perf., Itum (fut. esuribo, Pomp. and Novius in Non. 479 sq.) 4. v. n. and a. desid. [ēdo]. I. Neutr.: *to desire to eat, be hungry, to hunger*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 86: Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: Hor. S. 1, 2, 115: esuriendi semper inexplebilis aviditas, *canine hunger*, Plin. 11, 54, 118. In the part. fut.: (spes est) nos esurituros satia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28: quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae te esurire cogunt? Curt. 7, 8. Fig.: vellera esuriunt, *imbibe the colour*, Plin. 9, 39, 64. II. Act.: nisi totum Parthorum esurisset aurum (Crassus) *had hungered after, longed for*, id. 33, 10, 47. Poet.: in pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which I should long for*, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10.

ēsūrio, ōnis, m. [esurio] *a hungry person*: Petr. 44, 2.

ēsūritio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a hungering, hunger (rare)*: Cat. 23, 14: Gell. 16, 3. In plur.: Cat. 21, 1.

ēsuritor, ōris, m. [esurio] *a hungry person*: Mart. 3, 14.

ēsus, a, um, Part. [ēdo].

ēsus, ūs, m. [ēdo] *an eating*: esui condi, Varr. R. R. 1, 60: esui esse Gell. 1: esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43.

et, conj. simply connecting two words or sentences: *and*: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, Cic. Am. 1: de quo praecclare et multa praecipiuntur, id. Or. 21, 70: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6: major (frater) et qui prius imperatrat, Liv. 21, 31: haec pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis liberis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet, id. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.*: qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta iam videntur, id. Acad. 2, 42. II. connecting two words or sentences, in which the latter more accurately defines what has gone before: *and indeed, and moreover, and even, and truly*: te jam appello, et ca voce ut me exaudire possis, id. Mil. 25: at laudat, et saepe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, id. Verr. 5, 46: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: Jampridem a me illos abducere Thesyllis orat; et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44.

III. With *aeque*, *par*, *idem*, *similis*, *alius*, etc. *as, than*: nisi *aeque* amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Flin. 1, 20, 67: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnæ fuerat et Romae, Cic. Mil. 17 *ad fin.*: non enim alia causa est aequitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, id. Caecin. 20, 57: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? id. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.* IV. To indicate an immediate result, often to be translated, *and then*. dixit, et extemplo sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Aen. 2, 376: nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbor, id. G. 2, 80: vix prima inceperat aestas, et pater Anchises dare fati vela jubebat, id. Aen. 3, 9: Liv. 43, 2, 1.

To subjoin the minor premise in a syllogism: *now, but*: sorum, quae vi-

dentur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum est, id percipi non potest, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: id. Tusc. 3, 9. VI. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? id. Mil. 33, 91: et his tot criminibus testimonisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit! id. Verr. 5, 16 fin. VII. = etiam: *and so too, and also; moreover, likewise*: Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, id. Att. 1, 5 fin.: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba est! Tib. 2, 6, 10: nihil verius. Probe et ille, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: simul et illud, id. Clu. 4, 10: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 111: nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: sed et, Cic. Att. 5, 10 ad fin.: ergo et, id. Fin. 3, 8, 27. VIII. When repeated, et...et, it serves, like the Gr. καὶ...καὶ or τε καὶ, to connect two ideas more closely: *both...and, as well...as*: et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 23: eloquere utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Clu. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 fin. More than twice: quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miseras et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et reipublicae calamitatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5 fin.: (ten times): id. de Or. 1, 20, 90. With a subordinate que or atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, id. Fam. 13, 22: with atque, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95. But, et...que sometimes = et...et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2: Tac. Agr. 2 fin.: Suet. Ner. 33. Sometimes et...et = quum...tum, *not only...but also*: homo et in aldis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: id. Fat. 1, 2. 2. Less freq., tum...et, et...tum in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumeatur, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, id. Brut. 91, 320. 3. Et...neque or neque...et, when one clause is a negative (but et...et non, et non...et, when a single word is negated): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4 ad fin.: ego si et Silius is fuerit, quem tu putas, nec Drusus facilem se praeberit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, id. Att. 12, 33: quia et consul aberat, nec facile erat nuntium mitti, Liv. 22, 8: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 1 fin.: nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui aemulit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, impudicum fecit, Just. 8, 6 fin.: id et nobis erit per jucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att. 2, 4 ad fin.: locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14 (v. Allen's Doctr. Cop. Ling. Lat. pp. 46-111).

Et enim, conj. serves to introduce a reason or explanation: *for, truly, because, since*: praecclare quidem dicis, etenim video jam quo pergam oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 105: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. In parentheses: ejus autem legationis princeps est Helius (etenim est primus civitatis), Cic. Verr. 4, 7: Liv. 3, 24 ad fin. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 540-545).

etesianus, a, um, adj. = ἐτῆσιος, of the Etesian winds: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 16. etesiae, arum, m. plu. = ἐτῆσαι (sc. winds that prevail in the

Aegean sea annually during the dog-days for 40 days, Etesian winds: Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 sq.: Col. 11, 2, 56: Cic. N. D. 2, 53: Caes. B. C. 3, 107.

etesianus, a, um, adj. [etesiae] Etesian: flabra aquilonum, Lucr. 5, 741.

ethicō, es, f. = ἠθικῆ, moral philosophy, ethics: Quint. 12, 2, 15. (Also ethica, ae, Lact. 3, 13.)

ethicus, a, um (ethicis, Prud. Hamart. 583), adj. = ἠθικός, moral, ethic: res, ethics, Gell. 1, 2: dictio, which shows the character, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

ethnicō, adv. heathenishly: Tert. Pud. 9.

ethnicus, a, um, adj. = ἠθνικός, heathenish, pagan: and Subst. ethnicus, f. m. a heathen: Eccl.

ethnologia, ae, f. = ἠθολογία, the art of depicting or imitating character, Quint. 1, 9, 3: Suet. Gramm. 4.

ethnologus, i, m. = ἠθολόγος, one who imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others, a mimic: mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244.

ethos, n. = ἦθος, manners, morals: Sid. Carm. 15, 101. 2. a depicting of character: in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Varr. in Non. 374, 9.

etiam, conj. and also, and furthermore, too, likewise, besides: tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, Cic. Or. 40 ad fin.: unum etiam vos oro, one thing more, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomnia, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 70. Esp. in the connection, non modo (solum)...sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensionis meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 ad fin.: Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. II. Intensive: even, nay even: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Deiot. 13, 37: quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidit, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4. After negative sentences, for immo, potius: Marnertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, id. Acad. 2, 9, 28. Emphatically with comparatives: yet still: He. Mane, nondum audisti, Demea, quod est gravissimum. De. An quid est etiam amplius? Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20: multo etiam gravius queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16.

III. As an affirmative: certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicumque haec aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam, aut non respondere possit, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 104: Jupp. Numquid vis? Al. Etiam;

ut actutum advenias, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 46: Th. Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Si. Etiam, id. Most. 4, 3, 8: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134: An. Num quid patri subolet? Ge. Nihil etiam, nothing at all, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10. IV. Of time: yet, as yet, still: etiam admodum in ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fuit, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 193: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 23: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Virg. G. 3, 189: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? how much longer still? Cic. Cat. 1, 1. With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, not yet, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: nec plane etiam abiisse ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 117: haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 fin. V. In indignant interrogations: what? pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: etiam clamas, carnufex? what? do you bawl? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 220: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? what? and will he boast? Cic. Pis. 1, 2. And in questions that imply a command: scelerate, etiam respicis? are you going to look round? Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 4: etiam vigilas? id. Most. 2, 1, 35: etiam taces? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9. VI. With emphatic imperatives: but: Tr. Circumspice etiam, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 43: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id. Bac. 5, 2, 70: etiam tu hoc responde, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8.

VII. Etiam atque etiam, constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again; hence also, pressingly, urgently: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic. Div. 1, 4: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: affirmare promissa, Liv. 22, 13: curare, id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: aspicere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 5 fin.: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, again and again, i. e. most positively, Lucr. 1, 296. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 545-578.) (Hence It. etiamdico, the dio prob. from deus.)

etiam-num and (more freq.) etiam-nunc (only the latter form in Cic. and Caes.) (also separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), conj. even at the present time, yet, till now, still (usu. with present tenses): Eo. Etiamnunc mulier intus? Sy. Etiam, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 14: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 34, 119: vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra moenia deprehensis hostibus faciatis? Sall. C. 52. With negations: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri, not as yet, Pl. Poen. prol. 99: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam audet, Ov. M. 13, 231: quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, nothing further, Cic. Clu. 59, 163. In respect to past time = etiam tunc, till that time, till then, still: Athenis in Lyceo quum etiamnum platanus novella esset, radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5: dixisti, paululum tibi esse etiamnunc morae, quod ego viverem, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa rumperet, Virg. G. 4, 135. II. For etiam: also, besides, moreover: his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. 6, 33, 39: alia etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentie

Id. 16, 10, 19: duas etiamnunc formulas praepositis adiciam, Col. 3, 3, 1: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 580-587.)

etiam-si (sometimes written separately), even if, although. With *indic.*: etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi, — nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79. With *subj.*: etiamsi vetet, edim, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quae etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.* Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, id. Or. 31 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 588-596.)

etiam-tum (less freq. **etiam-tunc**) *conj.* even then, till that time, till then, still (always with *past* tenses): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2: manebant etiamtum vestigia morientis libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall. J. 40: ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiamtum probata, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4: quum isti etiamtum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, id. Verr. 2, 39 *fin.* (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 596-600.)

etruscum aurum [Etruria] a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth: Juv. 5, 164.

et-si, *conj.* though, although, even if. With *indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 62: etsi mons altissima nive iter impediabat, tamen, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 8: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: etsi confere manum pudor iraque monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. With *subj.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 7: etsi cupidissime expetitur a me sit, tamen, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90. Without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbiae crudelitatiue etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv. 3, 56. II. To restrict or correct, like *quantum* (with *indic.*): although, yet, but, *καίπερ, καίτοι*: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 86: habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3: do, do poenas temeritatis meae. Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? ib. 9, 10. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 600-609.)

etymōlōgia, *ae, f.* = *ἐτυμολογία*, *etymology*: Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32: Quint. 1, 6, 1.

etymōlōgicōs, *es, f.* = *ἐτυμολογική*, *etymology*: Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 80.

etymōlōgicus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἐτυμολογικός*, *etymological*: ratio, Gell. 1, 8.

etymon, *i, n.* = *ἔτυμον*, *the derivation of a word*: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.

eu, *interj.* = *εὖ*, *well done! bravo!*: Pl. Most. 1, 4, 26: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 14: Hor. A. P. 328.

eucharistia, *ae, f.* = *εὐχαριστία*, *the sacrament of the Lord's supper, the eucharist*: Cypr. Ep. 10.

eucharisticōn, *i, n.* = *εὐχαριστικόν*, *thanksgiving*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 47.

eugē, *interj.* = *εὖγε*, *well done! good! bravo!*: euge, euge, perbene, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 75: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8: euge papae! Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41. Ironically: excellent! admirable!: euge, euge, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 170: Ter. Ad. 5, 13.

eugēneus or **-ius**, *a, um, adj.*: *εὐγενής*, *well-born, noble, generous*: vinum, Cato R. R. 6, 4: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugēpae, *interj.*: for euge papae: Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 24 (dub.).

eumēcēs, *is, n.* = *εὐμήκης* (very long). 1. *a kind of balsam*: Plin. 12, 25, 54. 2. *an unknown gem*: id. 37, 10, 58.

eumithres, *ae, m.* *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunēos, *i, m.* *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eunūchīnus, *a, um, adj.* [eunuchus] *pertaining to a eunuch*: facies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

eunūchion, *ii, n.* = *εὐνούχιον*, *a kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires, the common lettuce*, Lactuca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

eunūchismus, *i, m.* = *εὐνουχισμός*, *castration*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

eunūchizātus, *a, um, Part.* [εὐνουχίζω] *castrated*: Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

eunūcho, *i, v. a.* [eunuchus] *to castrate*: se, Varr. in Non. 106, 8.

eunūchus, *i, m.* = *εὐνούχος*, *a eunuch*: Cic. Or. 70, 232: Juv. 6, 366.

eupātorīa, *ae, f.* = *εὐπατορία*, *a plant, called also agrimonia, acc. to some agrimony, Agrimonia Eupatorium*, Linn.; *acc. to others, hemp agrimony, Eupatorium Cannabinum*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 29.

eupētālos, *i, f.* = *εὐπέταλος*. 1. *a plant, called also daphnoides, q. v.*: Plin. 15, 30, 39 *fin.* II. *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 10, 56.

euphorbia, *ae, f.* *an African plant. Euphorbia officinarum*, Linn.: Plin. 5, 1, 1 *fin.*: also called euphorbium, *ii, n.*: id. 25, 12, 91.

euphrōsynum, *i, n.* = *εὐφρόσυνον*, *a plant, called also buglossus, q. v.*: Plin. 25, 8, 40.

euplēa, *ae, f.* *an unknown plant*: Plin. 25, 10, 81 (dub.).

euplōcāmus, *i, m.* = *εὐπλόκαμος*, *having beautiful locks*: Lucil. in Non. 35, 31.

eurīnus, *a, um, adj.* [eurus] *easterly*: ventus, Col. 11, 2, 14.

eurīpicōs, *es, f.* = *εὐριπική*, *a kind of rush*: Plin. 21, 18, 71.

eurīpus (os), *i, m.* = *εὐριπος*, *a narrow channel, strait*: Cic. Mur. 17: Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. II. *Meton.*: *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: Frontin. Aquaed. 84: Sen. Ep. 83. 2. *Esp. the trench surrounding the Roman circus*: Suet. Caes. 39: Plin. 8, 7, 7 (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma).

eurōauster, *tri, m.*: dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6.

eurōnōtus, *i, m.* = *εὐρόνοτος*, *the south-east wind*: Col. 11, 2, 42: Plin. 2, 47.

eurōtīas, *ae, m.* = *εὐρωτίας*, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eurōus, *a, um, adj.* [eurus; cf. arc-tous, Lesbous] *eastern*: fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 533.

eurus, *i, m.* = *εὐρος*, *the south-east wind*; by some called Vulturnus: Col. 11, 2, 65: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. In *plur.*: Virg. G. 2, 339: Ov. H. 11, 9. Poet.: *the east wind*: id. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (opp. Zephyrus): id. M. 1, 61: *the east*: Val. Fl. 1, 539: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417: *wind in gen.*: Virg. G. 3, 382.

eurythmīa, *ae, f.* = *εὐρυθμία*, *in architect. harmony of the parts, symmetry*: Vitruv. 1, 2: id. 6, 2.

euschēmō, *adv.* [εὐσχημως] *becomingly, gracefully*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

eusēbēs, *is, n.* = *εὐσεβής*, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

eustylos, *on, adj.* = *εὐστυλος*, *with pillars two diameters and a quarter apart*: Vitruv. 3, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 1106).

euthygrammum, *i, n.* = *εὐθύγραμμον*, *an architect's rule*: Vitruv. 1, 1.

eusōmon, *i, n.* = *εὐσωμον*, *a sort of cabbage, pure Lat. eruca, q. v.*: Plin. 20, 13.

evacuātiō, *ōnis, f.* [evacuo] *an emptying; fig. a weakening*: Idoi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ē-vacuō, *no perf.*, *atum, i, v. a.* *to empty out, purge*: alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23. 2. *Fig.*: *to make void, cancel*: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4.

ē-vādō, *si, sum* (*perf. sync. evasti*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68), *3, v. n. and a.* A. Neutr.: *to go out or forth*: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: ex balneis, Cic. Coel. 27, 65: oppido, Sall. J. 56: undis, Virg. Aen. 9, 99: abilit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv. 5, 46: in terram, *to disembark*, id. 29, 27 *fin.* 2. Of direction upwards: *to go up, ascend*: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458: ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48: in muros, Liv. 2, 17: in jugum, id. 33, 8: super capita hostium, Curt. 5, 3. 3. *to get away, escape*: aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex iudicio, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: periculo, Liv. 21, 33: adverso colle, sicuti praeceptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52. II. *Fig.*: *accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aëre eumque perumpat*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19: ex corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80: ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at*, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 20: ne in infinitum quaestio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes, aut evademus in summum, aut certe multos infra nos videbimus, id. 12, 11, 30. 2. *to turn out, fall out, end, result, become*: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 9, 35: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. 1, 39. Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id. Div. 2, 53: vereor ne haec quoque laceritia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 44: nimia illaec licentia profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 68: aliquando id, quod somniavimus, evadere, *comes to pass, is fulfilled* (for verum evadere), Cic. Div. 2, 59. B. Act.: *to pass or get over, pass beyond, leave behind*: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg. Aen. 2, 730: tot urbes, ib. 3, 282: vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen harae, Col. 7, 9, 13: vestibulum, id. 9, 12, 1. In an upward direction: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, *had mounted the steps*, Virg. Aen. 4, 685: ardua, *to climb, ascend*, Liv. 2, 65. 2. *to get away, escape from, evade*: alicujus manus, Virg. Aen. 9, 560: loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Virg. Aen. 5, 689: angustias, Liv. 21, 32: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Cues. 74. Fig.: vitam, *to die*, App. M. 4, p. 148: si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, *has climbed, ascended*, Quint. 12, 10, 79. 3. *to escape, get rid of*: angritudinem, Lucil. in Non. 294, 7: necem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24.

evagātiō, *ōnis, f.* [evagor] *a wandering about*: stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14.

evaginātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a wandering, extending*: Arn. 1, 50.

ē-vāgīno, *no perf.*, *atum, i, v. a.* [vagina] *to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath*: gladium, Just. 1, 9.

ē-vāgor, *atus, i, v. n. and a. dep.*

I. Neutr.: *to wander forth, to*

roam about; to spread about, extend: ne longius evagatae (Incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47: cappari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48: Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49: ignis ulterius, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3. Fig.: qui appetitus longius evagantur, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7 *ad fin.*: dicendi voluptate evagamur, digress, Quint. 3, 11, 25.

II. Act.: to stray beyond, overstep: ordinem, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10.

ē-vālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow:* vix illa quae παραγόμενα vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, *evaluit*, Quint. 8, 6, 32: quum evaluisent flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25: rami, ib. 30, 54. II. Fig.: adjuncta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, Tac. H. 1, 80.

2. In *perf.*: to have power or ability, to be able: ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: sed non Dardanidae medicari cupidus ictum evaluit, Virg. Aen. 7, 757.

3. to be worth in price: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.* 4. Of a word or expression: to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2 *ad fin.*

ē-vallo, avi, 1. v. a. [vallum] to put beyond the rampart; hence, to drive out (rare): nos foras, Varr. in Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5.

ē-vallo, 3. v. a. [vallis] to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks: Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97 and 99.

ē-vānesco, nūi (part. fut. evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*) 3. v. n. *incept. to vanish or pass away, to die away, disappear:* Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828: pruna, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: aquae, to evaporate, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: vinum et salsamentum evanescunt vetustate, lose their strength, become *vapid*, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cornuque extremas velut evanescere lunae, Ov. M. 2, 117: omnis herbarum virtus, ib. 14, 356: procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit aurum, Virg. Aen. 9, 658. II. Fig.: ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, sink into oblivion, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95: orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: sententiae Aristonis, Pyrrhonis, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id. Att. 3, 13: rumor, Liv. 28, 25: fama, id. 33, 8: ingenium, id. 2, 48: bella per taedia et moras, Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, loses its effect (opp. valere), Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7. (Hence It. *svanire*, *vanire*; Fr. *évanouir*.)

ēvangēlicus, a, um, *adj.* = εὐαγγελικός, *evangelical:* scriptura, Tert. adv. Marc. 39: vox, Prud. Apoth. 495.

ēvangēlista, ae, m. = εὐαγγελιστής, *an evangelist:* Prud. Cathem. 6, 77.

ēvangēllum, il, n. = εὐαγγέλιον, *the Gospel:* Eccl.

ēvangēlizātor, ōris, m. [evangelium] *a preacher of the Gospel:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 9.

ēvānīdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] *vanishing, passing away* (rare): peccata, Ov. M. 5, 435: oleae, *frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3: arbores, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2: viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18. Fig.: amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: *gaudium*, Sen. Ep. 35.

ē-vanno, 3. v. a. [vannus] to winnow, sift: acus, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.* Meton.: to cast out: aliquem, Pompon. in Non. 19, 23.

ēvans, antis, *shouting Evan! raging like a Bacchante:* Cat. 64, 391: Virg. Aen. 6, 517. [From Evan, a surname of Bacchus.]

ēvāpōrātio, ōnis, f. [evaporo] *an evaporating, evaporation:* terrae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: nivis, Gell. 19, 5.

ēvāpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]

evaporating, apt to evaporate: virtus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

ē-vāpōro, 1. v. a. to disperse in vapour, to evaporate: Gell. 19, 5.

ē-vasto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay utterly waste, to devastate (rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 15: Sil. 15, 185.

ēvax, interj. [a natural cry, like evoe, εὐοι] hurra! bravo!: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 3, etc.

ēvectio, ōnis, f. [eveho] *a going upwards, flying up, flight:* sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169. II. *a permit to travel by the public post:* Cod. Just. 12, 51, 389.

ēvectus, a, um, Part. [eveho].

ēvectus, ūs, m. [eveho] *a carrying out, exporting of goods:* Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 2.

ē-vēho, veki, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry out or forth, to convey out: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustis evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 20: aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: stercus, Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6: incaute se evehentes Massinissa excipiebat, rushing out, Liv. 29, 34: naves in altum, id. 25, 27. In an upward direction: palmaque nobilis terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, elevates, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6: aliquem ad aethera, Virg. Aen. 6, 130: ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127: in coelum, Juv. 1, 38. Reflect.: to ride or sail out or forth: evectus effreno equo, springing forwards, Liv. 4, 33: longius, Tac. A. 12, 14: de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*: evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajeceunt, Liv. 44, 28 *fin.*: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.*: in altum, id. 21, 50: ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6: resolutis oris in ancoras evehuntur, i.e. after loosening the ropes which fastened the ships to the shore (v. ora), they sailed out to sea, forgetting to raise the anchors, Liv. 22, 19. With acc. of the place: evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.* In an upward direction: ut in collem Esquiliarium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48.

II. Fig.: ut semel e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36: spe vana evectus, carried forward, Liv. 42, 62: inconsultus, id. 35, 31: longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87: magicæ vanitates in tantum evectae, Plin. 26, 4, 9: quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vell. 2, 90: aliquos ad consulatus, Tac. Or. 13: imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14. In part. *perf.*: consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell. 2, 56: privatum supra modum evectae opes, Tac. A. 14, 52.

ē-vello, velli (vulsi, Flor. 4, 12, 38), vulsum, 3. v. a. to pull, pluck, or tear out: qui dixerint linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. Sest. 28: ferrum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: arborem, Liv. 33, 5: dentes, Plin. 30, 3, 8: spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5: clavos e sepulcro, Plin. 34, 15, 44: statuum de monumento, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2. Poet.: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. 3, 328: castra obsessa, to relieve, Sil. 7, 335. II. Fig.: to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase: rudiculus mala, Lucr. 3, 311: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evelendi, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: aculeum severitatis, id. Clu. 55, 152: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id. de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.* (Hence It. *svellere*, *svegliare*.)

ē-vēnio, vōni, ventum (pres. subj. evenat, Enn. in Non. 507, 20), 4. v. n. to come out, come forth: menses profundo, pulcrior evenit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, comes up, Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 1.

II. Fig.: to come to pass, happen; and with dat.: to befall, happen to, be-tide: in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, id. Am. 3, 2, 57: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserior aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? id. Quint.

15, 49: ut alia Tanseni, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id. Div. 2, 45: quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam, quid afferri potest cur non casu id evenerit? ib. 2, 24, 52: ubi pax evenerat, had been concluded, Sall. C. 9: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas literas, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. Impers.: evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 15: Cic. Inv. 1, 35: ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Pompon. Dig. 30, 1, 45. With dat.: illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Pl. Men. prol. 67: damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56: quum mihi nihil improvise evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, fell to, Liv. 7, 6: without sorte, Sall. J. 35: si quid sibi eveniret, if any thing should happen to himself, euphemist. for, if he should die, Suet. Caes. 86. 2. to follow, result (as a consequence), to turn out, issue, end (only of things, whilst evado is used of persons also): eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63: et adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31: ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1: male istis eveniat, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 39: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*: quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 37: si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5.

ē-ventīlo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. to winnow, to fan, to ventilate: (aërem graviolem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28 § 49: frumenta, to winnow out, to purify by winnowing (from stones, etc.), Col. 1, 6, 23. Fig.: opes eventilatae, scattered, dissipated, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

ēventum, i, n. [evenio] *an occurrence, event* (rare): plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, Cic. Rep. 3, 9. Of external conditions, as poverty, riches, freedom, etc.: Lucr. 1, 451 etc. 2. *an issue, consequence, result, effect:* consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1: opp. facta, id. Pis. 41: opp. causae, id. Div. 1, 6 *ad fin.*: quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, ib. 2, 47 *fin.* In the sing.: id. Att. 3, 8 *ad fin.*

ēventus, ūs, m. [id.] *an occurrence, accident, event, fortune, fate, lot:* mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28: moerere hoc ejus (sc. Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, id. Am. 4, 14: militum, Liv. 7, 26: navium suarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: patriae, Liv. 33, 48. II. *an issue, consequence, result:* eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus expectantur, id. de Or. 2, 15, 63: eventus stultorum magister est, Liv. 22, 39: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), to the end, Hor. A. P. 148: rei eventum experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: belli, ib. 6, 42: pugnae, ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96.

ē-verbēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to flog, strike, or beat much or violently: os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18: pectus suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 737: clipeum alis, Virg. Aen. 12, 866: remis everberatum mare, Curt. 4, 3: spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12. Fig.: animum alicujus ad inquirendum, to stimulate, excite, Gell. 1, 23.

ēvergāneus, a, um, *adj.* trabeas, Vitr. 5, 1. The meaning is doubtful; some suppose it to mean well joined, from ἐνεργής; others, inclining in some direction, from evergo.

ē-vergo, 3. v. a. *to send out, send forth*: quia (montes) nullos apertos evergerent rivos, Liv. 44, 33.

ēverriātor, vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a verrendo, Fest. s. v.

ēverricūlum, 1. n. [everro] a d. agnet, seine: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: App. Apol. p. 294: everriculum, quod Graece *σαγίμη* dicitur, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 13 § 7.

II. Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net, i.e. the sweep-away of all baseness, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod unquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? i.e. a plunderer, sarcastically of Verres, id. Verr. 4, 24, 53.

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3. v. a. *to sweep out*: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12: aedes, Tit. in Non. 192, 11: everrere et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5. Poet.: aequor retibus, Manil. 4, 285. II. Fig.: egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg. 3, 30 fin.

2. *to clean out, plunder completely*: Pl. Truc. prol. 21: and in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21 fin.

ēversio, ōnis, f. [everto] *an overthrowing*: columnae, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5. In plur.: eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 17, 20. 2. *a subversion, destruction*: templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97: urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7. In plur.: eversiones urbium, id. 2, 16, 1.

3. *a turning out, expulsion from one's possessions*: possidentium, id. 3, 13, 9. II. Fig.: hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12: rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17: omnis vitae, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 99: id. Fin. 5, 10, 28.

ēversor, ōris, m. [id.] *a subverter, destroyer*: Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30: regnorum Priami, Virg. Aen. 12, 545. 2. Fig.: civitatis, Cic. Part. 30 ad fin.: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17: juris humani, Plin. 28, 1, 2: eversor et interceptor pecuniae, who squanders it, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, a, um, Part. [everro] *swept out*. II. Part. [everto] *overthrown*.

ē-vertō (-vortō), ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn out, drive out, thrust out*: ut agro evortat Leaboncum, quando evortit aedibus, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 15: adolescentem bonis, ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: hunc funditus bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 fin.: cervices, *to twist or turn about*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: evertit aequora ventis, Virg. Aen. 1, 43: mare, Sen. Ep. 4: campum, *to plough*, Val. Fl. 7, 75.

2. *to overturn, overthrow, upset, throw down*: navem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: pinum, Virg. G. 1, 256. Poet.: Ismaria, the trees of Ismarus, Stat. Th. 6, 107: curram, Curt. 4, 15: equum, Prop. 4, 10, 8. Of persons: eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77: si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov. M. 11, 555: tecta in dominum, ib. 1, 231.

3. *to subvert, destroy*: urbes, Cic. Off. 1, 24: Carthaginem, id. Rep. 6, 11: Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 169: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: funditus arces, Sil. 17, 376.

II. Fig.: *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy*: aliquem non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: funditus aratores, id. Verr. 3, 18 fin.: funditus civitates, id. Pis. 35, 86: funditus amicitiam, id. Fin. 2, 25: penitus virtutem, ib. 3, 3: totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: leges, testamenta, id. Verr. 2, 19: constitutam philosophiam, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: definitionem, ib. 2, 6 fin.: finitionem, Quint. 7, 3, 23: opus, id. 2, 17, 24: maiestatem dictatorem et disciplinam militarem, Liv. 8, 30 ad fin.: constitutionem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 1: ple-

tatem, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623.

ē-vestigātus, a, um, Part. [vestigio] *tracked or traced out, found out, discovered* (rare): Ov. M. 15, 146: Sen. Contr. 9.

ēvexus, a, um, adj. [eveho] *rounded off at the top*: mundus, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 275.

ēvīas, ādis, f. [Evius] *a bacchante*: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

ē-vibro, 1. v. a. *to swing out*. Fig.: animos, *to set in motion*, Gell. 1, 11.

ēvictio, ōnis, f. [evinco] *legal t. t. a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision, an eviction*: Dig. 21, tit. 2.

ēvictus, a, um, Part. [evinco].

ē-videns, entis, adj. [video] *of things (like perspicuus): apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear*: flos non evidens, sed intus occultus, Plin. 21, 17, 64: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: perspicuae et evidentes res, id. Ac. 2, 15: res (opp. dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causae (opp. obscurae), Cels. Praef. ad fin.: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 64: probatio, id. 5, 10, 7: demonstratio, Plin. 6, 20, 23: signum, Suet. Ner. 6: prodigia, id. Caes. 81: genus quaestus, Auct. B. Alex. 49. Comp.: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: Liv. 44, 41. Sup.: id. 8, 9: Quint. 4, 2, 65. Of persons: auctores, most trustworthy, most credible, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 41.

ēvidenter, adv. *evidently, manifestly, etc.*: Liv. 6, 26: Quint. 8, 3, 86. Comp.: Julian. Dig. 18, 5, 5. Sup.: Suet. Tib. 45.

ēvidentiā, ae, f. [evidens] *clearness, distinctness in speech* = *ἐνάργεια*: Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: Quint. 6, 2, 32.

ē-vigescō, 3. v. n. *to lose liveliness or vigour*: Tert. Anim. 38.

ēvigilatio, ōnis, f. [evigilo] *an awakening*: Aug. Solil. 1, 1.

ē-vigilo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: *to wake up, awake*: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Suet. Aug. 78: Stat. S. 5, 3, 128. 2. *to be wakeful, vigilant*.

Fig.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, Cic. Parad. 2, 17.

II. Act.: *to watch through, pass without sleeping*: nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64. 2. Meton.: *to compose, prepare by study at night*: libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 108: Gell. 1, 7. 3. Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. Att. 9, 12. With the idea of completion: nobis evigilatum fere est, de posteris nostris sollicitor, have done with my own anxieties, id. Rep. 3, 29.

ē-vigōrātus, a, um, Part. [vigoro] *deprived of vigour or liveliness*: Tert. Pall. 4.

ē-vilesco, lūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to become vile, worthless, despicable* (rare): nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilescit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7: Tac. H. 3, 53: propter quae usque eo eviluit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.

ē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. *to bind up, to bind or wind round*: simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2. More freq. in the part. perf.: viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Virg. Aen. 5, 494: palmae, wound round with the cestus, ib. 5, 364: comae (sc. vitta), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: evincta pudica fronde manus, crowned with laurel, Stat. Th. 1, 554: puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Virg. E. 7, 32.

ē-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. *to overcome completely, to vanquish utterly*: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. 10, 17 ad fin.: Aeduos, Tac. A. 3, 46: lacrimis evicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 548: precibus, Ov. F. 3, 688: blandimentis vitae, Tac. A. 15, 64: donis, *to bribe*, ib. 12, 49: in gaudium evicta domus, id. H. 2, 64 fin.: ad miserationem, id. A. 11, 37. Fig.: solis imago evincit nubes, Ov. M. 14, 769: somnos, ib. 1, 685: morbos, Col. 6, 5, 2: dolorem (with perferre), Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: superbiam (misericordia), Liv. 9, 6: luridaque evictus effugit umbra rogos, Prop.

4, 7, 2: platanus coelebs evincet umbras, will supplant them, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5: evincit herbas lupinum, Plin. 18, 28, 50: oppositas moles gurgite amnis, Virg. Aen. 2, 497. So of places, etc.: *to get past or through*: remis Charybdi evicere rates, Ov. M. 14, 76: litora (Ponti), id. Tr. 1, 10, 33: os Ponti, Plin. 9, 31, 51. II. *to carry one's point, to prevail*: evincent instando, ut literae sibi ad Tarquinos darentur, Liv. 2, 4: Suet. Tib. 37. III. *Legal t. t. to recover one's property by a judicial decision*: sive tota res evincatur sive pars, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2. IV. *for convincio*: *to demonstrate, prove*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

ēvinctus, a, um, Part. [evinco].

ēviratio, ōnis, f. [eviro] *a castrating*: pilorum, a removing, Plin. 29, 1, 8 ad fin.

ēviratus, a, um, Part. [eviro]. II. Adj.: *unmanly, effeminate*: evirator spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1.

ē-viresco, 3. v. n. *incept. to fade, become pale*: Varr. in Non. 101, 32.

ē-viro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [vir] *to deprive of virility, castrate* (rare): omnes pueros, Varr. in Non. 46, 12: corpus, Cat. 63, 57.

ē-viscero, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to deprive of the entrails, to embowel*: Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107. 2. In gen.: *to tear to pieces, lacerate*: accipiter columbam eviscerat, Virg. Aen. 11, 723. Fig.: opes, *to dissipate, squander*, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7. II. *to take out of the bowels or inside*: unio o concha evisceratus, Sol. 53 fin.

ēvitābilis, e, adj. [evito] *avoidable*: telum, Ov. M. 6, 234: mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50.

ēvitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an avoiding*: malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: periculi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

ē-vito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to shun, avoid*: tela amictu, Cat. 116, 7: metam rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: fraxinum, Ov. M. 12, 123: causas suspicionum offensio-numque, Cic. Am. 24: dolorem, id. Fin. 5, 7 fin.: continuatos pedes, id. Or. 57, 194: asperitatem, Quint. 1, 5, 42.

ēvito, avi, 1. v. a. [vita] *to deprive of life, kill*: vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Cf. *ἔβαπιζω*, evito, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

ēvocāti, orum, m. plu. [evoco] *veteran and discharged soldiers, again called out as volunteers*: Caes. B. G. 7, 65: Cic. Fam. 3, 6: Suet. Aug. 56.

ēvocatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a calling out, calling forth* (rare): inferorum, an evoking, Plin. 30, 1, 2: decorum ex uribus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9. II. *a summoning of a debtor*: Hirt. B. Alex. 56 fin.

III. *a calling out of soldiers on an emergency*: Auc. Her. 3, 2, 3.

ēvocātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 11.

ēvocātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *citing, summoning*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

ē-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to call out or forth, to draw forth*: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv. 1, 48: gubernatorem a navi huc, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 12: aliquem huc foras, id. Casu. 2, 3, 54: mercatores undique ad se, *to summon*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: aliquem literis, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nostros ad pugnam, *to challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. Of things: succum quasi per siphonem, Col. 9, 14, 15: materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14: abortum, Plin. 28, 19, 77: ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (salix), Col. 4, 31, 2: vitis evocata ad fructum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182. II. Rellig. t. t.: deos, *to evoke by prayer and the promise of greater advantages at Rome, the tutelary deity of a city about to be besieged*: Liv. 1, 55: Plin. 28, 2, 4: Macr. S. 3, 9: Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9. III. In public and military affairs: *to call out, summon to appear*: (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: senatum omnem ad se evocatum, Caes.

B. G. 7, 33: principes cuiusque civitatis ad se, ib. 5, 54: centuriones, id. B. C. 1, 3: reliquas legiones ex hibernis, ib. 1, 8: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. B. G. 7, 58. **IV.** Fig.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, *elicited*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *excited*, id. Deiot. 14, 40: indicium, Plin. 28, 4, 12: iram Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: risum lugentibus, id. Ep. 29: ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv. 9, 17: aliquem in saevitiam ac violentiam, Sen. de Ira 3, 5.

ēvoe (dissyl.), *interj.* [like *evōi*, a natural sound] *a joyous shout in the festival of Bacchus*: Pl. Men. 5, 2, 82: Ov. A. A. 1, 563: Virg. Aen. 7, 389.

ē-vōlīto, i. v. n. freq. *to fly out frequently*: Col. 8, 8, 1.

ē-vōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to fly out or forth*: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: extra septa, Varr. R. 3, 9, 15. **Absol.**: evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1. **2.** *to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth*: ex corporum vinculis, tanquam e carcere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic. Sest. 12, 28: rus ex urbe, tanquam e vinculis, id. de Or. 2, 6: per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710: ut, lapidem ferro quom caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 314. **II.** Fig.: ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: quaestiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestra severitate, id. Verr. 1, 5: quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend*, id. Fam. 1, 7: evolavit oratio, *rose*, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

ēvōlūtio, ōnis, f. [evolvo] *an unrolling or opening of a book; hence, a reading*: quid poëtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

ēvōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [evolvo].

ē-volve, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. (ēvōlūam, Cat. 66, 74: ēvōlūisse, Ov. H. 12, 4) *to roll out or forth; to unroll, unfold*: (vis venti) arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: in triduo aut terra aut mari argentum alicui, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 3: cadavera turribus, Lucan. 6, 171: montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: vestes, *to unfold*, Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic. Att. 9, 10: panicum furfure, *to cleanse*, Col. 2, 9 *fin.*: annis prorutam in mare evolviendo terram praealtas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8. **With prom.** *reflect*, or in *pass.*: *to roll out, glide away*: evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg. Aen. 5, 807: Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, Plin. 4, 12, 24: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. G. 39. **2.** Fig. of the web of fate: quae seriem factorum pollice ducunt longaque ferratis evolvunt saecula pensis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 53: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, *to have spun out*, i. e. *decreed*, Prop. 1, 7, 16. Also, *to spin to an end*: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4. **3.** Meton.: *to read a book by unrolling it*: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112: versus, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, ib. 2, 238: poëtas, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll*, i. e. *to clear up*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: exitum criminis, id. Coel. 23: promissa evolvit somni, *turns over, revolves*, Sil. 3, 216: secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 126: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis, *stripped*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: evolutus bonis, *robbed*, Sen. Ep. 74: sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15: istos, incubantes publicis thesauris, ex praeda clandestina evolvas,

eject, Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, *free myself*, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5. **2.** Esp. *to unfold, disclose, narrate*: naturam rerum omnium, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: causas belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152.

ē-vōmo, ūi, Itum, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth*: Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Suet. Claud. 44.

2. Meton.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: herbas, *to put forth*, Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesbius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratum, *to disgorge, give up*, Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mure se evomit, *discharges itself*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54. **II.** Fig.: virus acerbitalis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Am. 23, 87: in me orationem ore impurissimo evomuit, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14.

ēvōnŷmos, i, f. = *εὐώνυμος*, the spindle tree: Euonymus europaea vel latifolia, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 38.

ē-vulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make public, publish, divulge* (rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19: pudorem, ib. 14, 14.

ēvulsio, ōnis, f. [evello] *a pulling out*: dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.* [evello].

ex or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than *ex*. But certain expressions have the same form invariably, as *ex parte*, *ex sententia*, *ex tempore*; and on the other hand, *e regione* and *e republica*, used adverbially), *prep.* with *abl.* [The original form of this prep. was probably *ec*, which is found in many compounds, and is identical with the Gr. *ἐκ*, the form *ex* corresponding with Gr. *ἐξ*] *out of, from* (opp. to *in*).

A. Of space: visam, ecquae adveniret in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2: in has lautumias ex oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 68: ex urbe amicitiae causa Caesarem secuti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56. **2.** In a downward direction: *from, down from, off*: ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: picis e coelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559. **3.** In an upward direction: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: and fig.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu reipublicae, Liv. 6, 2. **4.** To denote the quarter (without motion): *on, at*: reliquis ex omnibus partibus colles oppidum cingebant, *on all the other sides*, Caes. B. G. 7, 69. **II.** Hence, with a *subst.* for an *adj.* denoting origin: *from, of*: ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49. Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 10: ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85: negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephantī, Liv. 35, 32: puer ex aula (sc. regis barbari), Hor. Od. 1, 29, 7. **III.** To indicate the place where any thing is done, *from, down from*: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum desepxit mare, Enn. in Non. 518, 6: ex loco superiore conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: ex qua (villa) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, id. Fam. 7, 18: iudices aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: Ariovistus ex equis ut colloquerentur postulavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: genus ex essedis pugnae, ib. 4, 33: ex equo, ex prora, ex puppi pugnare, Plin.

7, 56, 57, § 202 and 209: ex vinculis causam dicere, *from prison*, Cues. B. G. 1, 4. Hence the adverbial expressions, *ex adverso*, *ex diverso*, *ex contrario*, *e regione*, *ex parte*, etc. (v. *adversus*, etc.). Also, *ex itinere*, *during or on a journey or march* (but implying its interruption): Cic. Fam. 3, 9: Liv. 35, 24: ex fuga, *from or after the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: Sall. J. 54.

B. Of time: *from and after* a given point of time: *from, since*: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.*: Sigambri ex eo tempore, quo pons institui coeptus est, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: ex quo (sc. tempore) obses Romae fuit, Liv. 40, 5: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Juliis coenaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.* **2.** *immediately after, directly after, after*: Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, id. Brut. 92, 318: ex praetura, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*: ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31: statim e somno lavantur, Tac. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: ex magna desperatione tandem salutis redditus, Just. 12, 10. So the phrase, *aliud ex alio, one thing after another*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.*: aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2. So, *diem ex die expectabam, one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *ad fin.*: diem ex die ducere Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. **3.** Hence in late Lat. of one who has discharged or retired from an office: vir excelsus ex quaestore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2 § 9: Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22.

II. Less freq. in specifying a future date: *from, after*: Romae vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10.

C. Of other relations: **I.** With verbs which denote taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as perceiving, learning, hoping, etc.): *from, out of, of*: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Am. 13, 47: cui quum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, ib.: quaesierat ex me Scipio, ib. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, ib. 2, 38: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, ib. 1, 11 *fin.*: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: ex eo quum ab ineunte ejus aetate bene speravissem, id. Fam. 13, 16: ex captivis comperit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ex captivis cognitum est, ib. 2, 17. **II.** With words denoting the whole from which something is taken. Esp. with *numerals*: *out of, of*: qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*: e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant maritimi, ib. 2, 4: unus ex illis decemviris, ib. 2, 37: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. Am. 4, 15: id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, *this part of the egg*, id. Div. 2, 65: ex deliciis Belgis complures, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: quidam ex his nocte ad Nervias pervenerunt, ib.: quidam ex militibus dixit, ib. 1, 42: virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, Flor. 1, 13, 12: Batavi non multum ex ripa, sed insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac. G. 29: acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: ex tribus istis modis rerum pul-

velim scire quod optimum iudices, id. Rep. 1, 30. **2.** Sometimes for the genitive: has (turres) altitudo pupulium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: album ex ovo cum rosa nixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus paleae, Col. 7, 3, 21 sq. **III.** To denote the material of which anything is made: of: fenestrae e viminibus factae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 21: ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. Verr. 4, 27: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Cal. 56: farina ex faba, Cels. 5, 28: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, ib. 3, 14: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 28: aqua ex lauro decocta, Cels. 4, 2: farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin. 22, 25, 57: pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4.

IV. To indicate the cause or origin: from, through, by, by reason of, on account of: quum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep. 2, 21: ex renibus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25: ex vino vacillantes, hesternae ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 3, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: ex se nati, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, ib. 1, 44: ex te duplex nos afflicti sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, ib. 50: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 18: qua ex causa bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, id. Rep. 2, 7: ex quo fit, ib. 1, 43: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20. **2.** Esp. to indicate that from which anything derives its name: from, after, on account of: cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5: cui (sc. Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, Flor. 1, 7, 1: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, id. Rep. 2, 7.

V. To indicate transition: from, out of: si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Pl. Cist. 3, 21: fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 187: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. Partit. 17. Hence of the mixing of colours or flavours: baccae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30: apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2: succus ex austero dulcis, Plin. 13, 9, 18: ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15. **VI.** Ex (e) re, ex usu, or ex injuria, etc., to any one's advantage or injury, according to: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 102: garrit aniles ex re fabellas, fitting, suitable, Hor. 8, 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, for the good of the state, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 25: eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae, quam populi Rom. accidisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: ex utilitate, Plin. Pan. 67: ex nullius injuria, Liv. 45, 44. **VII.** To denote conformity: according to, after, in conformity with: ex litteris Caesaris supplicatio decreta est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: ex omnium sententia constitutum est, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 53: ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: ex edicto, ex decreto, id. Fam. 13, 56: ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ex foedere, Liv. 1, 23: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex laus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29: ex consuetudine, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: quod esse voluit ex virtute, id est honeste, vi-

vere, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4: ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic. Fam. 13, 8: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id. Fam. 12, 4 fin.: scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 63. **VIII.** In adverbial expressions: e.g. ex aequo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, ex affluenti, ex continenti, ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, e regione, etc.: v. these words. Ex placed after its noun: terris ex omnia surgunt Lucr. 6, 789: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 851.

D. In composition ex is usually employed only before vowels and the consonants *h, c, p, q, s, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio, excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extrahio); before *f*, the prefix becomes *ef* (effero, effluo, effringo); and before the other consonants the form *e* is used (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, eveho). A few exceptions to these rules are found: e. g. epoto and epotus as well as expotus; escendo as well as exscensio; the forms efero, ecfari, ecfodio, are not uncommon in good MSS., and from them (not from exfero, etc.) the assimilated form proceeds; exhibit as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbola; exdorsuo; exfututa, as well as effutuo; exfibulo; exlex, etc. Moreover, in the compounds of roots beginning with *s*, the *s* is often elided: e. g. excidium for exscidium (from exscindo), and sometimes double forms of such compounds exist: e. g. exul, exsul, expecto, exspecto, etc. **2.** Signification: **a.** Primarily and most frequent or forth: exeo, elabor, educo, evado; and in an upward direction, emineo, effervesco, efferro, erigo. Hence also, fig. to imply change, the result being indicated by the root, e. g. effeminare, to change a man's disposition into that of a woman: efferro, to render wild: in other cases ex is privative and equivalent to the English *without*, or the suffix *less*: e. g. effrenare, egelidus, elinguis, elumbis, exanimare. **b.** termination, conclusion: e. g. effervesco, efferro, elugeo: so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. after the Aug. per.) become active: e. g. egredior, enavigo, eno, enitor, excedo. Sometimes ex is equivalent to *utterly, entirely*: e. g. emori, enecare, evastare, evincere: and hence it comes to have an intensitive force equivalent to the superlative suffix: e. g. edurus, efferus, elementabilis, egelidus. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 613-662.)

ex-ābūsus, Part. [abutor] abusing very much: Amm. 25, 7.

ex-ācerbesco, 3. v. n. incept. to become exasperated, angry: quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Apol. p. 327.

ex-ācerbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to exasperate, provoke, make angry, to afflict: ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35 fin.: Suet. Tib. 62.

II. In law: to aggravate, increase a punishment: supplicia, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16 fin.

ex-ācervans, antis, Part. [acervo] heaping up exceedingly: Amm. 23, 5.

ex-ācesco, ācili, 3. v. n. incept. to become sour (rare): ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

exācon, 1. n. the Gallic name of the centaureum, centaury, Erythraea Centaureum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

exactē, adv. exactly, precisely, accurately: ut exacte perorantibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. Comp.: dicere, disserere, Mel. proem. § 2. Sup.: pascere, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exactio, ōnis, f. [exigo] a driving out, expelling: regum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37. **II.** a demanding, exacting: operis, Col. 11, 1, 26. **2.** Esp. a calling in, collecting of debts: Cic. Att. 5, 1:

Liv. 38, 38. Hence **3.** a tax, tribute: acerbissima exactio caputū atque ostiorum, poll and hearth tax, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: publicae exactiones, Asin. Pollio. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: exactiones illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51: exactionum coactor (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor. **III.** a finishing, completion: Vitruv. 3, 1: Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.

exactor, ōris, m. [exigo] a driver-out, expeller: regum, Liv. 9, 17. **II.** a demander, exactor: operis, an overseer, superintendent, Col. 3, 13, 10: Liv. 45, 37: assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14: asper recte loquendi, id. 1, 7, 34: supplicii, an executioner, Liv. 2, 5. Esp. a collector of taxes: Caes. B. C. 3, 32: Liv. 28, 25.

exactrix, icis, f. [id.] she who demands: rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

exactus, a, um, Part. [exigo]. **II.** A d.j.: precise, accurate, exact: difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46. Comp.: cura, Suet. Tib. 18: Mart. 4, 87, 4. Sup.: vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. With gen.: Mamurius, morum fabraeve exactior artis, difficile est dicere, Ov. F. 3, 383.

exactus, ūs, m. [exigo] a driving off: mercis, sale, Quint. Decl. 12, 19.

ex-āciō, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to make very sharp or pointed: ferramenta cote, Plin. 28, 4, 12: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: dentes, ib. 3, 255: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Plin. 11, 37, 45. **2.** Transf.: acetum, id. 19, 5, 30: aciem oculorum, id. 24, 11, 59.

II. Fig.: (quum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, Cic. Leg. 1, 23: morbos, to aggravate, poet. Col. 10, 392.

2. to excite, stimulate, inflame: velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatiū, Cic. Att. 12, 36 fin.: aliqueum ira, Nep. Phoc. 4: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 fin.: animos in bella, Hor. A. P. 403: mentem varia ad conamina, Sil. 7, 142: palatum (sapor), Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

exācūtio, ōnis, f. [exacuo] a sharpening, pointing: Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (-advorsum) and **ex-adversus**, adv. and prep. over against, opposite. **I.** Adv.: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadversum Pistoclerum, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 37: Amm. 23, 6, 72. With dat.: exadversum ei loco tonstrina erat quaedam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 38: Samos est exadversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350. **II.** Prep.: with acc.: ara Aio Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, Cic. Div. 1, 45: exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 fin. (v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 662-664.)

ex-advocātus, 1. m. an ex-advocate: Aug. C. D. 22, 8.

exaedificatio, ōnis, f. [exaedifico] a building up. Fig. of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

ex-aedifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to build up, to finish building, to erect, construct (rare): oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Capitolium, Cic. Verr. 5, 19: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12: templum, Liv. 1, 56: hibernacula, id. 30, 3: hunc mundum, id. Acad. 2, 40 fin. Fig.: to finish, complete: suam inchoatam ignaviam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 95: id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35 fin. **II.** to turn out of doors: me ex his aedibus, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exaequatio, ōnis, f. [exaequo] an equalling, levelling. Meton.: a level, a plane: Vitruv. 5, 12. **II.** Fig.: a levelling, an equality: hanc ipsam exaequationem non fero, Liv. 34, 4.

ex-aequo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. **I.** Act.: to equalize, to make equal or level: inferior pars (ex transillā) sub aqua exaequanda, Vitruv. 5, 12: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 fin. Transf.: aurum auro expenditur, argentum argento exaequa-

bitur, *shall be balanced, compensated*, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 43. 2. Fig.: *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal*: ii, qui sunt in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Am. 20: neminem secum dignitate exaequare volebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequare sine-ret, Liv. 23, 35: nos exaequat victoria coelo, Lucr. 1, 80: facta dictis, *to relate adequately*, Sall. C. 3: uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, id. J. 100: ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, Sen. Ep. 20: qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39 *ad fin.*: periculum, Sall. C. 59.

II. Neutr.: *to equal, be equal to*: with *acc.*: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius asequatur et exaequet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

exaestuatio, ōnis, f. [exaestuo] *a boiling up, a fermentation*: Sol. 5. Fig.: animi, Non. 464, 10.

ex-aestuo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. *to boil up, foam up, ferment*.

I. Neutr.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 *ad fin.*: fretum, Curt. 4, 2: unda ima verticibus, Virg. G. 3, 240: Aetna fundo imo, id. Aen. 3, 577: bitumen e terra, Just. 1, 2: Nilus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18. 2. *to effervesce, to glow*: Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 2, 1: ut exaestuarat, *had overheated himself*, Suet. Tib. 72. 3. Fig.: mens exaestuat ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 798: dolor exaestuat intus, Ov. Trist. 5, 1, 63: ignis (amoris), id. M. 13, 867: vates magno igni, Lucan. 5, 173. II. Act.: *to give forth, exhale* (rare): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 6, 817.

exaggēranter, adv. *copiously*: Tert. de Carn. Chr. 19.

exaggērātio, ōnis, f. [exaggero] *a heaping or damming up*: in plur.: Just. 2, 1 *fin.* (al. aggerationes). II. Fig.: *elevation, amplification* (rare): amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26 *ad fin.*: aliqua speciosa exaggeratio orationis, *exaggeration*, Gell. 13, 24.

exaggērātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who increases*: famae, Hier. Ep. 22, 8.

exaggērātus, a, um, Part. [exaggero]. II. Adj.: *heaped up, heightened, exaggerated* (rare): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. 124, 3. Comp.: Gell. 13, 24.

ex-aggēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to raise by damming, to dam up, heap up*: aggesta humo plantiē, Curt. 6, 5: terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139: locum operibus, *to surround with ramparts*, Vitruv. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviariū, *to be abundantly filled*, Col. 8, 11, 9. 2. Transf.: *to enlarge, increase by heaping up*: rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: magnas opes, Phaedr. 3, prol. 25. II. Fig.: hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *ad fin.* 2. *to exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate*: nihil est ad exaggerandum et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 27: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata, id. Or. 57, 192: artem oratione, id. de Or. 1, 55: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: animus virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. Parad. 5 *ad fin.*: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18.

exagītātor, ōris, m. [exagito] *a censurer, reprehender*: omnium rhetorum, Cic. Or. 13, 42.

ex-āgīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq. to drive out frequently; to stir up, rouse up, disturb, harass*: ut quicquid facis subsederit, exagitet et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4. Poet.: lustra ferarum venatu, *to disturb*, Sil. 16, 553. Proverb.: lepus hic aliis exagitatus erit, *roused, started*, Ov. A. A. 3, 662.

II. Fig.: *to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment*: insectandis exagitan-

disque numarils iudiciis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, id. Verr. 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello promebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: at omnes di exagitent me, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14. 2. Esp. *to scold, rebuke, censure, criticize, rail at, rally*: hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitant atque contemnerent, id. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1, 1 *fin.*: quod apud Lucillum scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, *quam lepide lexis compostae, etc.*, id. Or. 44. 3. *to stir up, irritate, excite*: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38: vulgum, id. J. 73: ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic. Att. 3, 7: tristes curas, Lucan. 8, 44: furores immiti corde, Cat. 64, 94. In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *excited, urged onwards*, Cic. Or. 3, 12.

exāgīum, ii, n. [ex-ago; cf. examen] *a weighing, weight; a balance* (late Lat.): Theod. et Val. Nov. 25: Inscr. Cf. "Εἰς ἀγίον pensatio: ἐξάγισμα *ex-amino*," Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. *saggio*; Sp. *ensayo*; Fr. *essai*.)

exāgōgā, ae, f. = ἐξάγωγη, *an exportation of goods, export*: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 17.

ex-albesco, būi, 3. v. n. *incept. to become white*: Gell. 12, 1. II. Fig.: *to grow white, turn pale*: Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48.

ex-albīdus, a, um, adj. *whitish, white*: rami, Plin. 12, 17, 39: vina, id. 23, 1, 22.

ex-albo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [albus] *to make white*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

ex-alburnātus, a, um, adj. [alburnum] *deprived of the inner bark or alburnum*: robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

exaltātio, ōnis, f. [exalto] *exaltation, haughtiness*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

ex-alto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare): *to raise, exalt*: deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 prooem. II. *to deepen*: fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4: orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

ex-ālūminātus, a, um, adj. *of the colour of alum*: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

ex-amblo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr.: *to go round soliciting*: ad Martyras, Cypr. Ep. 20. II. Act.: *to ask, solicit* a person: viros, mulierculas, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 19: suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49: exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

ex-āmen, inis, n. [contr. from examen: cf. contamino, from contagminio] *a swarm (of bees)*: res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Liv. 4, 33: Virg. G. 2, 452. 2. Transf. *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm*: locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: muscarum, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30: piscium, id. 31, 1, 1: juvenum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31: vernarum, id. Epod. 2, 65: Graium vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (i. e. feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41. In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Arn. 2, p. 46: aetatum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4. II. *the tongue of a balance* (rare): Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances sustinet, Virg. Aen. 12, 725: Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 1. 2. Fig.: *a weighing, consideration, examination*: examen improbum in illa castiges trutina, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 552: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203. (Hence It. *sciame, sciamo*; Sp. *enambre*; Fr. *essaim*.)

exāminātō, adv. *carefully, considerately*: Tert. Praescr. 33. Comp.: Amm. 25, 7.

exāminātio, ōnis, f. [ex-amino] Lit.: 4. g. libratio, *a weighing, equilibrium*: Vitruv. 10, 8. II. Fig.: *a weighing, examination*: Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 8.

exāminātor, ōris, f. [id.] *a weigher*: Cassiod. Var. 6, 18 *fin.* II. Fig.: *an examiner*: Tert. Apol. 9.

exāminātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *belonging to examination*: martyria fidei, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

exāminātus, a, um, Part. [ex-amino]. II. Adj.: *weighed, tried, examined*: examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6.

exāmīno, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [examen] *to form swarms, to swarm*: examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5. II. *to weigh*: (aēr) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: taleae ferreae ad certum pondus examinatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 2. with *dat.*: *to counterbalance, counterpoise*: Vitruv. 10, 8. III. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine*: non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8: emendate loquendi regulam, Quint. 1, 5, 1: juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18: male verum examinatus omnis corruptus iudex, Hor. S. 2, 2, 8: Papin. Dig. 30, 58.

ex-amplexor, i. v. dep. *to clasp, embrace*: Auct. Her. 4, 52 *ad fin.*

ex-āmurco, i. v. a. [amurca] *to deprive of moisture, to dry*: App. M. 4, p. 149.

ex-āmussim, adv. [amussis] *exactly, precisely, perfectly*: aedes factae probe, examussim, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim disputare, id. Men. prol. 50: App. M. 4, p. 150. (v. Hand. Turs. II. p. 664.)

ex-ancillātus, a, um, Part. [ancillor] *serving like a slave*: Tert. Apol. 17 *ad fin.*

ex-anco (less accurately antlo), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to draw or bring out as a servant*: (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40.) I. Esp. *to draw out* a liquid: vinum poculo pauxilulo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116. Poet.: materno sanguine exanclando, *by spilling, shedding*, Enn. in Non. 292, 16. II. Fig.: *to go through, suffer, endure*: clades impatibiles, Att. in Non. 292, 12: aerumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14: Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, Cic. Acad. 2, 34: quum exanclavisset omnes labores, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

ex-ānimābīlīter, adv. *as if lifeless*: Nov. in Non. 376, 12.

ex-ānimālis, e, adj. *lifeless, dead* (rare): ni illum exanimalem faxo, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 7. 2. *deadly, mortal*: curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

exānimātio, ōnis, f. [ex-amino] *a depriving of breath, a suffocating*: vulvarum, hysterics, Plin. 32, 3, 13. II. Fig.: *terror, fright*: exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-ānimis, e, and **ex-ānimus**, a, um (the latter form most common in the plural), adj. [anima] *breathless, lifeless, dead*. I. *exanimis*: columba decidit exanimis, Virg. Aen. 5, 517: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 *ad fin.*: corpus, Ov. A. 1, 540: artus, id. Am. 1, 7, 53. Poet.: gelidae exanimisque favillae, *extinguished*, Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, *calm, without wind*, ib. 7, 88. 2. *exanimus*: nos juvenem exanimus vano maesti comitatur honore, Virg. Aen. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis oratis? ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rheum projiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimus, Lucr. 6, 706. II. *lifeless or dead with fear* (rare, and only in the form exanimis): audit exanimis, Virg. Aen. 4, 672: Hor. S. 2, 6, 114.

ex-ānimo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to deprive of air or wind*: folles, Auct. Aetnae, 560. **II.** *to deprive of breath*: fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92. **2.** *to deprive of life, to kill*: telum saepe nocentes praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104: Suet. Aug. 29: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1: se taxo, Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.* In the pass.: *to be deprived of life, be killed, to die*: Epaminondas quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Suet. Caes. 39 *n.*: exanimata parentum corpora, 6, 1254: Liv. 9, 1. Also, *to be ived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted*: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. Of things: (vini faex) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength*, Plin. 23, 2, 31: nolo verba exilliter exanimata exire, *without life or spirit, tame*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41. **III.** Fig.: *to deprive of life or spirit, to alarm greatly, to kill with fear, grief, etc.*: vorsor in amoris rota miser, exanimor, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16: te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: me exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178. In the part. perf.: exanimata metu, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 32: Cic. Mil. 23: Virg. Aen. 5, 805.

exānīmus, a, um, v. exanimis.
exanthēma, ātis, n. = ἐξάνθημα, *an eruption on the skin, exanthema*: Marc. Empir. 19.

exantlo, v. exancio.
ex-āpērio, 4. v. a. *to open completely*: implicatissimam nodositatem, *to undo, unloose*, Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-apto, i. v. a. *to fit, adjust*: Deo coronas, Apul. M. 11, p. 271.

ex-aptus, a, um, adj. *fastened, appended* (rare): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. in Non. 235, 7: pendeant exapta catenis tintinnabula, Plin. 36, 13, 19 *fin.*

ex-āquesco, 3. v. n. incept. *to turn to water*: mundus tum exiguescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. 18.

exārātio, ōnis, f. [exaro] *a ploughing up*: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 204. **2.** Meton. (from the effect of the stylus on the waxen tablets): *a writing, composition*: Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

exarchus, i, m. = ἐξάρχος, *a superintendent, overseer*: monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3. v. n. incept. *to burst out in a blaze, to kindle, take fire*: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, nisi adnoto igni, ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50. **2.** Meton.: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94. **II.** Fig.: *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out*: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: Indutiomarus multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: infestius Papirium exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33: adeo exarserant animis, id. 3, 30: libidinibus indomitis, Tac. A. 6, 1: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.*: plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, id. 40, 35: in iras, Virg. Aen. 7, 445: in aliquem, Tac. A. 11, 12. Of abstr. subjects: ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Am. 27: novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 27, 2: bellum, Cic. Lig. 1, 3: certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, ib. 2, 27: admirabilia quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Am. 9: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: violentia Turni, Virg. Aen. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, ib. 8, 220: fames auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14: etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exararat, Cic. Rab. Post. 6: alter-

catlo ex iracundia muliebri in contentionem animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, *had rapidly risen*, Suet. Tib. 34.

ex-ārēfio, ēri, v. pass. [arefacio] *to be dried up, become completely dry*: juncus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66.

ex-ārēno, i. v. a. [arena] *to cleanse from sand*: aca, Plin. 33, 3, 20.

ex-āresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incept. *to become completely dry* (rare): vestimenta uvida, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnea, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: fontes, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: lacrimae, Cic. Att. 10, 14. **II.** Fig.: *to become exhausted, extinct, etc.*: ex amoenis rebus et voluptariis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 46: flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, id. Rep. 1, 43: vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, ib. 9, 18.

ex-āridus, a, um, adj. *dried up, quite dry*: fig.: status Judaeorum, Tert. Res. carn. 30.

ex-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to deprive of arms, to disarm*: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76 *ad fin.*: dextras, Lucan. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387: exarmare navem, *to unrig, dismantle*, Sen. Ep. 30: Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *to deprive of strength, to weaken*. Vell. 2, 17: serpentem diro veneno, *to render harmless*, Sil. 1, 411: taurum, Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: acquor, Claud. Epigr. 35, 4. **III.** Fig.: *to disarm*: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3: nautas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7: accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

ex-āro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to plough or dig up*: radices, Cato R. R. 61: sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: denm, puerum, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 51. **2.** *to raise, produce by tillage*: frumentum, id. Verr. 5, 38. **3.** In gen. *to plough, till, cultivate*: Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall. Aug. 1: viam publicam, Paul. Dig. 43, 10, 4: exarare et effodere mala, *to dig up the earth about them*, Pall. Febr. 25, 14. Poet.: quum rugis vetus frontem snectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles*, Hor. Epod. 8, 4. **II.** Meton.: *to write, note, set down* (v. exaratio): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc litterarum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1: novum prooemium, ib. 16, 6 *fin.*: binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10: librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29: versus, Suet. Ner. 52.

ex-arsus, a, um, Part. [exardesco] *burned up*: res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

ex-articulātus, a, um, adj. *inarticulate, irregular*: sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

ex-asciātus, a, um, Part. [ascio] *heven out*: hence, in gen. *properly prepared*: opus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 93.

exasperātio, ōnis, f. [exaspero] *roughness*: Scrib. Comp. 222.

exasperātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who irritates or exasperates*: Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make rough, to roughen*: fauces, Cels. 1, 3: summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51: faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: undas *to roughen*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27: mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* Poet.: aegida innumeris signis, *to ornament with raised figures*, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 93: ensem saxo, *to sharpen, whet*, Sil. 5, 19. **II.** Fig.: *to irritate, exasperate*: durati (Gallograeci) tot malis exasperatique, *made savage*, Liv. 38, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimis Harpall, id. 42, 14: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: canes, *to incite, set on*, App. M. 4, p. 143: apes, Col. 9, 15, 4: rem verbis exasperavit

exasperated, *made worse*, Quint. 4, 2, 75.

exauctoritas, ātis, f. [exauctor] *a military discharge*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to discharge from service, to dismiss*: omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1: milites licentia sola se, ubi velint, exauctorant, id. 8, 34. **2.** *to dismiss, cashier*: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2, § 2: Suet. Aug. 24: Tac. H. 1, 20. **III.** Fig.: *verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, discarded, obsolete*, Macr. S. 1, 5.

exaudibilis, e, adj. [exaudio] *that may be heard or listened to*: Aug. Sol. 1, 1.

ex-audio, Ivi or Ii, Itum, 4. v. a. *to hear plainly or at a distance*: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, quae loquerentur, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55: quum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitus, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, id. Sull. 11, 33: Caes. B. G. 5, 30. **II.** For the simple verb: *to hear*: quanti multa, quae nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 20: exaudi, vultusque attolle facientes, Ov. M. 4, 144: haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50. Poet.: licet has exaudiat herbas (i. e. hos cantus), Lucan. 6, 715. **2.** *to hearken, listen to, regard, grant*: tantum miserere precesque supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856: vota precesque, Virg. Aen. 11, 157: quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94: Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51.

3. Absol.: *to give heed to, to obey*: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. E. 1, 20, 14. **4.** *to understand, comprehend*: nomina, Cels. Dig. 33, 10, 7. verba, ib. 45, 1, 99.

exauditiō, ōnis, f. [exaudio] *a hearkening, granting*: oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 24.

ex-augēo, 2. v. a. *to increase exceedingly* (rare): benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 9: opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

exaugūratiō, ōnis, f. [exauguro] *a desecrating, profaning*: sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55.

ex-augūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to apply a consecrated thing to profane uses, to desecrate, profane* (rare): fana, Liv. 1, 55: vestalem, Gell. 6, 7: sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

ex-auspico, i. v. n. *to take an augury*: ex vinculis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

ex-ballisto, i. v. a. [ballista] *to finish with the ballista* (facete): Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 10.

exbībo, i. q. ebibo: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 19.
exbōla, ae, f. = ἐκβολή, prob. *a kind of missile*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101 *fin.*

exbures exinteratas, sive exbuae, quae exhiberint, quasi epotae, Fest. 5, v.

excaecātor, ōris, m. [excaeco] *one who blinds*: Aug. Serm. 43 ex hom. 50.

ex-caeco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to blind, make blind* (rare): num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200. Transf. **1.** *to deprive a plant of the eyes or buds*: Col. 11, 3, 45: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175. **2.** *to stop up a river, channel, etc.*: Ov. M. 15, 272: Cels. 7, 7 *fin.* **3.** *to darken or dim*: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46.

II. Fig.: *fama oculos animosque excaecat*, Petr. 141, 5: formam, *to disfigure*, id. 128, 3.

ex-calceō (-calcio), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to take off the shoes*: petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalcandos, Suet. Vit. 2: excalcatus cursitare, *unshod, bare foot*, id. Vesp. 8. Reflect.: *neque unquam aut nocto aut die excalcavetur aut discingeretur*, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.* and as a verb. dep.: *ut nemo se excalceetur*.

Varr. in Non. 478, 16. 2. Esp. of tragedians: to take off the cothurni: Sen. Ep. 76 ad fin. Hence excalceati, opp. to cothurnati, comedians or pantomimists, Ib. 8 ad fin.

excaldātio, ōnis, f. [excaldo] a washing or bathing in warm water. Capitol. Albin. 5.

ex-caldo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [caldus] to wash or bathe in warm water: Marc. Empir. 26: Apic. 4, 2.

ex-calfācio, no perf., factum, 3. v. a. to warm, to heat: ex-calfacit, Plin. 21, 20, 82: ex-calfieri, id. 24, 7, 28: lacus sole ex-calfactus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 37: ad ex-calfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 23, 93.

ex-calfactio, ōnis, f. [ex-calfacio] a warming, heating: Plin. 31, 9, 45 fin.

ex-calfactorius, a, um, adj. [id.] warming, heating: Plin. 21, 18, 72.

ex-calfio, v. ex-calfacio.

ex-candēfācio, fēci, 3. v. a. to heat, inflame (rare): fig.: ex-cande me fecerunt cupiditate, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annonam macelli, to enhance, raise, ib. 3, 2, 16.

ex-candescentia, ae, f. [ex-candesco] heat, anger, irascibility: Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21.

ex-candesco, dūi, 3. v. n. incep. to take fire, to kindle, to glow: quum bitumen et sulphur additum est ex-candesce, Cato R. R. 95: Plin. 36, 26, 67 ad fin. II. Fig.: to glow, to burn, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira ex-canduit fortuito, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: id postquam rescit, ex-canduit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: Suet. Claud. 40: in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8.

ex-canto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to charm forth, to bring out by enchantment: Hor. Epod. 5, 45: Lucan. 6, 686: qui fruges ex-cantasset, had removed them by enchantment into another field, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4: Sen. Q. N. 4, 7.

ex-carnifico, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to tear the flesh to pieces (rare): aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 fin.: Suet. Vit. 17. II. Fig.: to torment, torture: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: ex-carnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira 3, 4.

ex-castrātus, a, um, Part. [castro] castrated: Gell. 9, 9. 2. Meton. shelled, husked: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudico (-codico), i. v. a. [caudex] to weed out, root up: Lex. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129. 2. Meton. to dig round: ablaqueandae sunt vites, quod Itali ex-codicare appellant, Pall. Jan. 1. II. Fig.: silvam libidinum eradicare et ex-caudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

excāvātio, ōnis, f. [excavo] a hollowing out: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3.

ex-cāvo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to hollow out: trullam, Cic. Verr. 4, 27 ad fin.: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49 fin. In an obscene sense: i. q. paedicare: Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum (perf. subj. syncop. excessis, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21) 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to go out, go away; to depart, retire, withdraw: ex istoc loco, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18: e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6 fin.: e templo, Liv. 29, 19: ex illa circumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 fin.: ex via, id. B. G. 5, 19: ex pugna, ib. 3, 4: proello, ib. 3, 4: pugna, ib. 5, 36: Liv. 44, 42: Virg. Aen. 9, 789: acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: loco, ib. 1, 44: bello, Sall. C. 9: de utero matris, to be born, Tryphon. Dig. 1, 5, 15: cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Boeotiam, Liv. 31, 26 fin.: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 fin.: ad deos, Vell. 1, 2: in exsilium, Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4. Absol.: abili, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: ex-cedere deos, simul ingens motus ex-cedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13: primi omnium Macedones motu excesserunt, Liv. 42, 67 fin. 2. Esp.: to go beyond,

overstep, rise above: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1. More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) ex-cederet extra, Cic. Tim. 5: montes et ex-cedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1 fin. 3. to depart (from life), to die: sic ille quum undequadragesima annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 fin.: vita, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: e medio, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: and absol.: Tac. A. 1, 5 fin.: Suet. Aug. 5. II. Fig.: quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: ex pristina bellandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73. 2. Esp. to go beyond, to leave; to advance, proceed: to transgress, digress: ex magisterio alicujus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1: haec eo anno in Africa gesta: insequentia ex-cedunt in eum annum, quo, etc., id. 30, 26: ex-cedere paululum ad enarandum, id. 29, 29: in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1: eo laudis ex-cedere, so far transcend, Tac. Agr. 42 fin.: tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, ex-cedens, went beyond, id. A. 2, 24. 3. to depart, disappear: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: iam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? Liv. 26, 13: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8. Poet.: Canaenē tibi graviorque palude Maeonius Stygia lacus excessere Padusque? have they slipped from your memory? Sil. 15, 35. B. Act.: to depart from, to leave: urbem, Liv. 2, 37 ad fin.: curiam, id. 45, 20: Pass. impers.: Crotonem excessum est, id. 24, 3. II. Fig.: to go beyond, surpass, exceed: nubes ex-cedit Olympus, Lucan. 2, 271: statura, quae justam ex-cederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta milium, Liv. 39, 5: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 fin.: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55: praelaturae gradum, id. Oth. 1: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: ex-cedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51. Absol.: excessit Fronto, went beyond the proposal, Tac. A. 2, 33. Pass.: unione jam excessa, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, entis, Part. [excello]. II. Adj. high, lofty: oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 107. 2. Fig.: distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Acad. 1, 3 ad fin.: Galba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 fin.: studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 fin.: excellens pulcritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 16: cygnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 250. Comp.: ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11 § 50: nihil Alcibiade fuisse excellentius, vel in vitilis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1. Sup.: excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20.

excellenter, adv. excellently: Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: Nep. Att. 1. Comp.: Cic. Sest. 45.

excellētia, ae, f. [excello] superiority, excellence: with objective gen.: magna cum excellētia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28: with subjective gen.: animi excellētia magnitudoque, ib. 1, 5, 17: picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49: crurum, id. 34, 8, 19 § 82. In plur.: Cic. Am. 19.

excelleo, v. excello, ad init.

ex-cello, cellui, celsum, 3. v. a. and n. (excelleo, Macer. Aemil. in Diom. p. 371 P.: Cic. frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P.) I. Act. to raise up, elevate: only in Festus: recellere, reclinare, et excellere

in altum extollere, Fest. p. 274. Müller.

II. Neutr. to rise, elevate oneself. Fig.: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. 2. Esp. to be eminent, to distinguish oneself, to surpass, excel: gen. in a good sense: dignitate principibus excellit, Cic. Manil. 14, 41: in aliqua re, id. de Or. 2, 54: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: ante ceteros, App. Flor. p. 356: omnibus rebus, Lucr. 1, 28: ingenio scientiaque, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18 § 24: in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut. 59, 215. Absol.: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, nomenque regium, id. Rep. 2, 28. In a bad sense: vitilis, id. Leg. 1, 19, 51: quum haec (flagitia), quae excellunt, me nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 ad fin. [The simple verb cello is not found: cf. antecello.]

excelsē, adv. on high, loftily: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5. Fig.: ornat excelsio, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet e sentiet, Cic. Or. 34: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vell. 1, 6.

excelsitas, ūtis, f. [excelsus] loftiness, height: montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64: arundinis, id. 16, 36, 66. Fig.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, Part. [excello].

II. Adj.: elevated, lofty, high: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: vertex montis, Virg. Aen. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16: statura. Suet. Caes. 45: aves (Ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. Comp.: in excelso loco, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26. Sup.: mons, id. B. C. 1, 70: locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 fin.: rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8. Subst. excelsum, i. n. a height: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor, Ov. H. 15, 165: prohibebit in excelsum emicare (vitum), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184. 2. Fig.: lofty, sublime, noble, etc.: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicentem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23: excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5: species magna excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 fin. Comp.: orator grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, id. Att. 3, 20 ad fin. Sup.: excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. 2, 96 fin.: duces, id. 2, 114 ad fin. Subst.: in excelso aetatem habere, in a high station, Sall. C. 51. In the later empire, a title of high official dignitaries, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, etc.

exceptaculum, i. n. [excepto] a receptacle: Tert. Spect. 2 med.

exceptio, ōnis, f. [id.] an exception, restriction, limitation: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Am. 17: sine ulla exceptione laboris, id. Fam. 6, 5: neque te patior cum exceptione laudari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, id. Balb. 14: in plur.: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, Cic. Agr. 1, 4. II. In law: the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict: Gal. Inst. 4, 116 sq.: Just. Inst. 4, 13: Cic. Liv. 2, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 11.)

exceptiōnula, ae, f. dim. [exceptio] a small limitation or exception: Sen. Ep. 20.

to, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [excipio] to take out, to take up, to catch up (rare): barbatulos mullos exceptans de piscina, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 38

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equae exceptant leves auras, *snuff up*, Virg. G. 3, 274: per pectora saevas exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who notes down, an amanuensis, short-hand writer*: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19 fin.: Firm. Math. 3, 6 med. In the later empire, an officer in the chancery: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5.

exceptōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *serviceable for catching up or receiving*: quali, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8. Subst.: exceptorium excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχείον, Gloss. Philox.

exceptus, a, um, Part. [excipio].

ex-cēbrātus, a, um, adj. [cerebrum] *deprived of brains, hence rendered senseless, stupified*: excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. *to sift out, separate*: furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1: frumenta, to cleanse, id. 2, 20, 5: caementa cribris, Vitruv. 7, 6: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39: omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus coniecit, id. 9, 46 fin.

2. *to carry off, discharge by stool or urine*: venter excrevit mollia, Cels. 2, 8. (Hence *lit. scernere*.)

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] *to pick or take out*: semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272.

II. Fig.: *to pick out, choose, select*: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerptimus, id. Inv. 2, 2: nihil unquam legit, quod non excerpere, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: paucos, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, to select, Quint. 10, 1, 45. 2. *to take out, leave out, except*: non eo de numero est excerpendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 47: me illorum excerptam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40: se consuetudini hominum, to withdraw oneself, Sen. Ep. 5. (Hence through middle age Latin part. *excarpus* and *scarpus*, *It. scarso*; Fr. *échars*; Eng. *scarce*.)

excerptio, ōnis, f. [excerpo] *an extract from a work*: Gell. 17, 21.

excerptus, a, um, Part. [excerpo].

ex-cervicatio, ōnis, f. [cervicatus] *obstinacy, stubbornness*: Hier. in Naum. 3.

excessus, a, um, Part. [excedo].

excessus, ūis, m. [excedo] *a departure (from life) and absol. death*: in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27 (dub.): post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, id. Rep. 2, 30: laeti excessu principis, Tac. A. 1, 7: Suet. Tib. 22. II. *a standing out, projecting*: os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projections*, Cels. 8, 1 ad fin. III. Fig.: *a departing from the subject, digression*: egressio vel (quod usitatus esse coepit), excessus, est extra causam, Quint. 3, 9, 4. In plur.: Plin. H. N. praef. § 12. 2. *a deviation, aberration*: minuti a pudore excessus, Val. Max. 8, 2 fin.: moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990.

excētra, ae, f. [perh. corrupted from ἐξιδνα] *a snake, serpent (rare)*: Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 3 sq. Fig. as a term of reproach: Liv. 39, 11: Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 19.

excīdio, ōnis, f. [exscindo, v. excidium] *a destroying, destruction*: oppidi, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 2.

excīdium, ii, n. [for exscidium, from exscindo] *overthrow, demolition, destruction*: urbis, Liv. 27, 39 fin.: in plur.: petit urbem excidiis, Virg. G. 2, 505: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15: arcium, Virg. Aen. 12, 655: Libyae, ib. 1, 22: gentium, Vell. 2, 98: legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Virg. Aen. 8, 386.

excīdium, ii, n. [excīdo] *a falling out or down*: vulvae, Plin. 36, 21, 39.

2. *a going down, setting*: solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

ex-cido, cidi, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall out or down, to fall from*: quid (uni-

mal) quum ex utero elapsum excidit. Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 ad fin.: e digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov. H. 16, 252: Palinurus exciderat puppi Virg. Aen. 6, 339: arce, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1164: num quum exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram obtuere? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 17. Poet.: vinculis excidet, will slip out of the fetters, Virg. G. 4, 410: quum Chironi Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30.

2. Esp. *to fall or come out (rare)* ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42: quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3. II. Fig.: *to fall out unawares, to slip out, escape*: verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull. 26: vox excidit ore, Virg. Aen. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? ib. 2, 658: scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 fin.: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, was published without my knowledge and against my wish, id. de Or. 1, 21: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Virg. Aen. 9, 113.

2. Esp. of the memory or mind: to be forgotten, overlooked, etc.: excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19 fin.: exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37: animo, Virg. Aen. 1, 26: pectore, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 24. With dat.: o miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, Quint. 2, 3, 10. Absol.: quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? id. 11, 2, 6: excidit, ut peterem, I forgot to beg, Ov. M. 14, 139. Rarely in an active sign.: palam moneri excidentis est, Quint. 11, 3, 132. 3. *to pass away, be lost, perish*: neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Am. 16, 58: nec vera virtus quum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aëvo excidit, Prop. 3, 2, 24: excidit omnis luctus, Ov. M. 8, 449: ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3 fin.: versus qui in breves excidunt, which end, Quint. 9, 4, 106. Poet.: in vitium libertas excidit, degenerated into licentiousness, Hor. A. P. 282.

4. *to be deprived of, to lose, miss, with ex or abl. of what is lost*: ex familia, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 104: uxore, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5: primo aëvo, Prop. 3, 7, 7: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, failed, Ov. M. 2, 328: fine medicinae, Quint. 2, 17, 25: qui apud privatos iudices plus petendo formula excidissent, who had lost their suits (for the usual, cadere formula or causa), Suet. Claud. 14: Sen. Clem. 2, 3. 6. *to dissent, differ from*: ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil. in Non. 301, 18.

ex-cido, cidi, cisum, 3. v. a. [cado] *to cut out or off, to cut or hew down*: lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3 fin.: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: excisa est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4: arborem e stirpe, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1: columnas rupibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: linguam alicui, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 3, 1 fin.: partum mulieri, Marcell. Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, to castrate, Quint. 5, 12, 17: se, Ov. F. 4, 361: vias inter montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24 fin.: excisum latus rupis in antrum, hewn out into a cave, Virg. Aen. 6, 42: vasa in asperitatem excisa, made rough with sculptured figures, Plin. 33, 11, 49.

2. *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy*: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. Sest. 44: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: Trojam, Virg. Aen. 2, 637: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 fin.: agrum, ib. 115: exercitum, to cut to pieces, ib. 120. II. Fig.: *to extirpate, banish*: aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: iram animis, Sen. de Ira 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 18.

ex-cieo, v. excio, init.

ex-cio, ivi or il, itum (long and short form of the part. equally freq. Form excieo: exciet, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 1: *infin.* exciere, Liv. 7, 11 fin. Past imperf. excibat, id. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182) 4. v. a. *Lit. to move or set in motion out of: to cause to move out of, to bring or get out, to rouse*: suum latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: animas imis sepulcris, Virg. E. 8, 98: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: sellularii exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 in.: Urganiam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 21: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 1: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30: in pugnam, Lucan. 6, 12: in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 146. Absol.: exciente buccina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 fin. 2. Of things: *to bring out or forth; to call forth, produce*: semina per artus, Lucr. 4, 1211: lacrimas alicui, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 114: Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem in undis, Virg. Aen. 5, 790: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 667. II. Fig.: *to rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify*: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 fin.: Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, ib. 99: inter cetera, quae ad exciendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bructeros, Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Virg. Aen. 4, 301: juvenus privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. C. 37. Of things: *terrorem*, Liv. 10, 4: tumultum, id. 3, 39: Britannii omnium civitatum vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29. Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, frightened, quaking, Virg. Aen. 12, 445.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] *to take or draw out*: hodie excepi vidulum, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 140: dens manu, forcepe excipitur, Cels. 7, 12, 1: telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes excipiam sorti, to withdraw, exempt, Virg. Aen. 9, 271. Fig.: *servitude exceptus, rescued from slavery*, Liv. 33, 23: nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, exempt, Tac. Agr. 15. II. *to except, make an exception of*: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: Democritus nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Acad. 2, 23, 73: etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: quum nominatim lex exciperet, ut ad templum monumentumque capere (pecunias) liceret, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87. In the abl. absol.: omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Sempronios, you two excepted, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilis esse putetis, id. Am. 27 fin.: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera aetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38. Hence, legal t. l., of a defendant: *to make a legal exception to the plaintiff's statement, to demur*: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Cels. Dig. 22, 3, 9.

2. In an agreement, law, etc. *to except by name, to state expressly (rare)*: quum Graecos Italia pellerent, exceptis medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus rogum ac tumultum excipiat, expressly stipulates for (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3. III. *to catch, capture, take, receive*: sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: labentem excepi, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: se in pedes excepi, sprung to the ground, Liv. 4, 19: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: tunicis fuen-

ribus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: vulnera, id. Sest. 10, 23: plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: o terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14: aliquem epulis, Tac. G. 21: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: servos in pabulatione, ib. 7, 20: incautum, Virg. Aen. 3, 332: (uri) mansuelleri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: aprum latitantem, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: caprum insidiis, Virg. E. 3, 18. Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos excepit, received them, Liv. 38, 41: silva tum excepit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9. Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, lay to the north, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16. In medic.: quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, are taken in a salve, Cels. 5, 18, 20.

IV. to come next to, to follow after, succeed: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stromachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv. 5, 13: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amaranthus, Plin. 21, 11, 39: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. Absol.: turbulentior inde annus excepit, succeeded, Liv. 2, 61: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 7. Milit. t. t. to relieve, come to the relief or support of: hanc (legionem) rursus XIII legionis cohortes exceperunt, id. B. G. 7, 51: accedebat huc, ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integritate et recentes defatigatis succederent, ib. 5, 16 fin. Hence, to continue, prolong: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: Liv. 38, 22: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5. Poet. with the inf.: Sil. 13, 687.

V. to take or catch up, to intercept: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26: posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, had obtained, id. Att. 1, 14: subire coëgit et excipere pericula, to encounter, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243: excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, receive, Quint. 10, 1, 15: verba risu, id. 1, 2, 7: praecepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, for taking captive, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32. Of things as subjects: quae (sublimae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, would befall, overtake them, id. B. C. 1, 21 fin.: Virg. Aen. 3, 318. **2.** Esp. to catch up, listen to, overhear: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, to write down in short hand, Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: voces, Liv. 40, 7: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.

excipula, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa) [excipio] vessels for receiving liquids, receivers: Plin. 25, 7, 39: in excipulis ejus fluminis, cavities, basins, id. 9, 22, 38.

excipiūm quod excipitur, ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, Fest. s. v.

excisātus, a, um, adj. [excisus] cut out or off: excisatis auribus, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excisio, ōnis, f. [excido] a cutting out, excision: plagae, Pall. 3, 30. **II.** a destroying: Auct. Or. pro Dom. 58.

excisōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for cutting out: scalper, Cels. 8, 3.

excisus, a, um, Part. [excido].

excitābilis, e, adj. [excito] inciting, enervating: modulatio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 fin.

excitātē, adv. vigorously, vehemently: Plin. 37, 7, 31.

excitatio, ōnis, f. [excito] a rousing up, inciting: Arn. 7, 237.

excitator, ōris, m. [id.] one who rouses or animates: Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excitatus, a, um, Part. [excito].

II. Adj.: lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud: acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. Comp.: clamor, Liv. 4, 37. Sup.: odor, Plin. 20, 17, 31.

excito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [excio] to rouse out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake up: feras, to rouse up, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum nemorosus latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1: aliquem a portu, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem huc foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 2: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, turned out, Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, to wake up, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 48: quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularum, to call up, ib. 2, 28, 124: testes, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 104. Of things: vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, to raise, Cels. 8, 4 med.: nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, are produced, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammamas admoto fomite, Lucan. 8, 776: foculum bucca, Juv. 3, 262. **2.** Esp. to raise, erect, construct: Plato vetat sepulcrum e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1. **II.** Fig.: to arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, cause, kindle: qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatum et prope jacentem desciscerem, established, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Am. 16, 59: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59: aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56: tibi illius memoriam mihi caram excitanti, recalling, id. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20: salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, enlivening, Quint. 6, 3, 19: syllabam acutam excitare, to pronounce strongly, id. 12, 10, 33: priusquam duero, quibus initiis ac fundamenti haec laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124: fletum etiam inimicis, ib. 57, 121: amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Virg. Aen. 2, 594.

excitus, a, um, Part. [excio].

excitus, ūs, m. [id.] a calling out, calling: vocis excitu procurrans, App. M. 6, p. 435.

exclāmatio, ōnis, f. [exclamo] a loud calling or crying out (rare): acutatas vocis exclamations vitare debemus, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21. **II.** In rhetoric, an exclamation: id. 4, 15, 22: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207.

ex-clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr.: to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out: quum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 fin.: in stadio cursores exclamant quum maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, to applaud loudly, id. Or. 50, 168. Pass. impers.: quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8. Of things: apud hunc (oratore) patria ipsa exclamabit, id. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, crackles aloud, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17: minus exclamantes syllabae, id. 9, 4, 137. **II.** Act.: to call out, say aloud, exclaim: ibi nescio quis maxima voce exclamat: Alcmena, adest auxilium, ne time, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 12: non possum quin exclamem: Krugge, euge, id. Trin. 3, 2, 79:

exclāmatio, ōnis, f. [exclamo] a shouting out, exclusion (rare): ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who shuts or drives out: daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37.

exclūsōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] exclusive: exceptio, replicatio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsus, a, um, Part. [excludo] shut out, locked out: nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 24.

excoctio, ōnis, f. [excoquo] a boiling or baking thoroughly: calcis, a burning, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, a baking, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, Part. [excoquo]

excoctico, v. excaudico.

excōgitatio, ōnis, f. [excogito] a contriving, devising, inventing: quid illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

excōgitator, ōris, m. [id.] a contriver, inventor: verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

excōgitātus, a, um, Part. [excogito]. **II.** Adj.: sought out, choice: excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet. Cal. 22.

excōgitātus, ūs, m. [excogito] contriving, devising: Gell. 5, 10. An. dub.

mihi libet exclamare, I'ro deum, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: hic exclamat, eum siluisse sodalem, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 11. With subj.: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. With acc.: multa memoria digna, Quint. 2, 11, 2. **2.** With a personal object: to call upon: voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus cruentum pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30. (Hence It. schiamazzare.)

ex-clāro, i. v. a. to light up, illumine: Vitr. 1, 2 fin. (Hence Fr. éclairer, éclair.)

ex-clūdo, si, sum (perf. syncop. exclusti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18), [cludo, claudio] 3. v. a. to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem foras, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 30: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 12: priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 B: aliquem a portu et perfugio, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluderunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73. With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10: excludere diem telis, obscured, Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armeniae regiones a Cappadocia excludens, separating, Plin. 5, 24, 20. **2.** to drive out, to put or take out: excludito mihi hercule oculum, si dederō, knock out, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 95 (but Ritschl. reads excludito): vel oculum excludi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96: others read exculpe. Esp. of birds, to hatch: volucres ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 800: gallinae aves exclusae, quum ex ovis pullos excluderint, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129. As a pun of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81. **3.** Poet. to shut, finish a book: volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. ad fin. **II.** Fig.: to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent: Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: exclusit illum a republica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones, praetoribus exceptionibus excludere, id. Inv. 1, 19, 57: angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 1, 56, 148: consuetudinem libere dicendi, id. Phil. 5, 7, 19. (Hence from part. Sp. esclusa; Fr. éclipse.)

exclūsio, ōnis, f. [excludo] a shutting out, exclusion (rare): ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who shuts or drives out: daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37.

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exclūsus, a, um, Part. [excludo] shut out, locked out: nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 24.

excoctio, ōnis, f. [excoquo] a boiling or baking thoroughly: calcis, a burning, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, a baking, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, Part. [excoquo]

excoctico, v. excaudico.

excōgitatio, ōnis, f. [excogito] a contriving, devising, inventing: quid illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

excōgitator, ōris, m. [id.] a contriver, inventor: verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

excōgitātus, a, um, Part. [excogito]. **II.** Adj.: sought out, choice: excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet. Cal. 22.

excōgitātus, ūs, m. [excogito] contriving, devising: Gell. 5, 10. An. dub.

ex-cōgīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to consider thoroughly or profoundly; to find out by reflecting, to contrive, devise, invent*: quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6: aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut excogitare, id. Rep. 3, 3: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: aliquid ad ornatum portarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: o callidos homines! o rem excogitatam! Cic. Or. 67, 225.

ex-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. *to work carefully; tend, cultivate*: vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5: rura, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8, 47, 72: lanas rudes, *to spin fine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 220.

2. *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect*: emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: praetoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72: urbem, ib. 28: doctus hirsutus excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: tumulum in trophaei modum, Flor. 4, 12: legionarii iniecere flammae arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Caes. 84.

II. Fig.: *to improve, ennoble, refine, perfect*: nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendet oratione et tanquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: ex agresti inmanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: quibus rebus exculta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. Aen. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9, 31: mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef. § 3. 2. Of persons: *to honour* (poet. and rare for colere): deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

ex-cōlo, i. v. a. *to strain out*: acetum, Pall. Jun. 8.

ex-cōmēdo, 3. v. a. *to eat up, consume*: App. Herb. 8.

excommunīcātio, ōnis, f. [excommunico] *excommunication*. Eccl.

ex-commūnīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to excommunicate*: Eccl.

ex-condo, 3. v. a. *to form, exhibit*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-consulāris, is, m. *one who has been consul, an ex-consul*: Inscr. Grut. 151, 6.

ex-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil out, melt out, dry up*: usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, *you boil away*, Cato R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimidium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, *to boil thoroughly*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38: glebas melle, id. 37, 12, 74: ferrum excoquit ignis, *hardens*, Ov. M. 14, 712: arenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapidem in rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: excoctum argentum, *purified*, Gell. 6, 5: imagines excoctae flammis, *melted down*, Plin. Pan. 52: tam excoc-tam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63. With an abstr. object: *cruditatem Lacedaemonis excoquere, to drive out by steam-baths*, Col. 1, praef. § 16: excocta maturitas hordel, *over-ripe*, Plin. 18, 7, 18.

II. Fig.: *malum alicui, to devise*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 53: mentem, *to plague, vex*, Sen. Herc. fur. 135. (Hence through part. It. scotto.)

ex-cōrio, i. v. a. [corium] *to strip of its skin or covering*: hastam, App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud.

ex-cornis, e, adj. [cornu] *without horns*: bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, adj. [cor] *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid*: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, *recordes, concordisque dicuntur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: an quod aspexit (taurus) vestitu purpureo excordem Caesarem, ipse corde privatus est? id. Div. 2, 16, 37: 386

excors, caecus, incogitabilis, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Am. 26, 99: tune insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors rejecta praeda? Hor. S. 2, 3, 67.

excrēmentum, i, n. [excerno] *what is sifted out, the refuse*: Col. 8, 5, 25.

II. *excrement, ordure*: Plin. 11, 26, 32: oris, *spittle*, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id. A. 16, 4.

excrēmentum, i, n. [excreasco] *an excrescence*: costarum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

ex-crēmo, i. v. a. *to burn utterly*: Tert. Cult. fem. 6.

excreo, v. exscreo.

excreascens, ntis, Part. [excreasco].

II. Subst. neut.: *a morbid excrescence*: Plin. 20, 9, 36.

ex-cresco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up*: quae palmae si satis excreverint, Col. 4, 21, 3: in longitudinem excrescunt abies, larix, palma, Plin. 16, 30, 54: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20: excrevit in altum solum tumulo, Lucan. 4, 11. 2. Esp. of morbid excrescences: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21: carnes excrescentes, Plin. 23, 6, 59: arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id. 34, 18, 56. II. Fig.: *to grow exceedingly, increase*: nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus prooemii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62: litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10: excrescit in dies ejus rei luxus, Plin. 37, 2, 7.

excrētus, a, um, Part. [excerno].

II. Subst.: *excrement, i, n.*: excreta tritici, *the siftings of wheat, the chaff*, Crit. 8, 4, 1.

excrētus, a, um, Part. [excreasco].

II. Adj.: *grown up, full grown*: hoedi, Virg. G. 3, 398: animalia, Lact. 2, 11 med.

excruciābilis, e, adj. [excrucio] *deserving of torture*: anus, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 1. II. Act.: *torturing, torturing*: exitium, Prud. στέφ. 3, 114.

excruciātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *torture*: Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 fin.

excruciātus, ūs, m. [id.] *torture*: duri corporis, Prud. στέφ. 14, 19.

ex-cruciō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to torment greatly, to torture, to distress greatly*: perii! excruciat me herus, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinculisque excruciat, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: uxores igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatas, ib. 6, 19: hominem ingenium furore excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: excruciat inopia, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 24. 2. *to force out by torturing, to extort*: res excruciat, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 fin. II. *to inflict mental pain or torture*: conficior moerore, mea Terentia: nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18: haec sunt, quae me excruciant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9. In the pass.: excrucior, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 61: id ego excrucior, id. Epid. 2, 2, 8.

excruciābilis, e, adj. [excrucio] *deserving of torture*: anus, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 1. II. Act.: *torturing, torturing*: exitium, Prud. στέφ. 3, 114.

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excubias divum aeternas, Virg. Aen. 4, 200. 3. Meton.: *persons keeping watch, a watch, guard*: num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cūbīcūlārius, il, m. *an ex-chamberlain*: Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 12.

excūbītor, ōris, m. [excubo] *one who keeps guard, a watchman, sentinel*: haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 fin.: Suet. Claud. 42. Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.

excūbītus, ūs, m. [id.] *a watching, keeping watch*: in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6.

ex-cūbo, būi, bītum, i. v. n. *to lie or sleep out of doors*: moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent, armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112. II. Esp. *to lie out on guard, to keep watch*: instituto Caesaris duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: nocte cohortes ad munitionem excubare, id. B. C. 3, 50: legio per muros, Virg. Aen. 9, 175: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72. Poet.: Cupido Chlae pulcris excubat in genis, *keeps watch*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8. Of things as subjects: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: alii contra erumpentium annium impetus, riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16, 37, 67: laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39. 2. Fig.: *to be watchful or attentive*: quum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: intelligi potest curam rei publicae summae defendundae jam pridem apud nos excubare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, *on behalf of the cities*, Plin. 35, 10, 37. Pass. impers.: rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, id. 35, 7, 32.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to strike or beat out*: silici scintillam excudit, Virg. Aen. 1, 174: ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, *do not hatch*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3. II. Meton.: *to forge*: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848.

2. In gen.: *to prepare, make*: ceras, id. G. 4, 57. 3. Fig.: *to compose*: excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, Cic. Att. 15, 27.

exculcātor, ōris, m. [exculco] *milit. t. t. a skirmisher*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

exculcātus, a, um, Part. [exculco].

ex-culco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [calco] *to tread or beat out* (rare): ex dominis pugnis furfures, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 30. Fig.: verba obsoleta exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7.

2. *to tread down, to stamp firm or close*: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down*, Caes. B. 7, 73.

excultor, ōris, m. [excolo] *a cultivator, reaper*: florum, Tert. Monog. 16.

excultus, a, um, Part. [excolo].

ex-cūnēātus, a, um, adj. [cuneus] *one who cannot get sitting room in the theatre*: App. Flor. p. 353.

excūrātus, a, um, Part. [curo] *carefully attended to*: lepido excuratus incessisti, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 6: victus, *dainty*, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrīo, i. v. a. [curia] *to eject from the curia or from the senate*: Varr. in Non. 36, 30.

ex-curro, cūcurri, less freq. curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: *to run out or forth, to hasten forward*: quum se excucurrisse illuc frustra sciverit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, id. Fam. 3, 7: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompelianum, *makes an excursion*, id. Att. 10, 15: in cru-

cem, *to go to the devil*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 12. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. to sally forth*, *to make a sortie*: sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34: in fines Romanos excurrerunt populandi magis quam iusti more belli, id. 1, 15: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87. 3. Of things: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 3, 1: nec recisis qui a lateribus excurrant pampinis, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212. 4. Geograph. *t. t. to run out, project, extend*: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42: Sicania tribus excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Creticum mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5. 5. Of quantities: *to be over and above, to exceed* (rare): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26: viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax, Veg. Mil. 1, 28. II. Fig.: *to run or spread out, to extend, display itself*: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: quid est, cur claudere aut insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere, *to keep pace with*, id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, *be prolix*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: paeone doctumque, quorum prior in quatuor, secundus in quinque (syllabis) excurrit, Quint. 9, 4, 79: in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *makes excursions*, id. 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 fin.: quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, *extends*, Gai. Dig. 24, 1, 10: productiona alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, *running out*, Cic. Or. 53, 178. B. Act. (rare): *to run through*. Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6.

2. *to pass over, omit*: a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 med. **ex-cursatio**, ōnis, f. [curso] *a sally, onset*: crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3. **ex-cursator**, ōris, m. [id.]. Milit. *t. t. a skirmisher*: Amm. 24, 1. **excursio**, ōnis, f. [excurro] *a running out or forth*: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forwards*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimis, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursions*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion*: crebras ex oppido excursions faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrocinis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14. II. Fig.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera adficienda sit excursio, *an insertion, addition*, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, *digression*, id. 4, 2, 103. 2. Esp. *the opening of a speech*: sed haec fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: prooemium, proxima huic narratio: propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excursor, ōris, m. [excurro] *a skirmisher, scout, spy*: Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 22: Val. Max. 7, 3, 7.

excursus, a, um, Part. [excurro].

excursus, ūs, m. [excurro] *a running out or forth*: excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions*, Virg. G. 4, 194. 2. Esp. milit. *t. t. a sally, charge, attack; an inroad, invasion*: excursus militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19. 3. Meton.: geograph. *t. t. a projecting, projection*: promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. 6, 2, 2: ad Pyrenaei montis excursu, id. 4, 17, 31. II. Fig.: *a digression*: hae (egressiones) sunt

plures, quae per totam causam vario habent excursus, Quint. 4, 3, 12: *oppo-* opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

excūsābilis, e, adj. [excuso] *that may be excused, excusable* (rare): de liciti pars, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 41. Comp. error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.

excūsābiliter, adv. *excusably*: excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 fin.

excūsābundus, a, um, adj. [excuso] *fond of excuses*: App. Apol. p 324.

excūsāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an excuse*: admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

excūsātē, adv. *without blame*: fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13 Comp.: Tac. A. 3, 68.

excūsātiō, ōnis, f. [excuso] *an excusing, excuse*: constr. with gen., absol.: with cur, quominus, etc. With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. Am. 11, 37: intermissionis literarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuria tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47. With gen. subj.: pauca ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. With both a subj. and obj. gen.: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8. With a causal gen.: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, id. Coel. 1, 2: adolescentiae, ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris neque aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275. Absol. and with cur, quominus, etc.: turpis excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, id. Am. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visum, id. Pis. 15, 36: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14. II. Pass.: *a being excused, a release, discharge*: omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 5.

excūsātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who excuses*: Aug. Civ. D. 3, 20.

excūsātus, a, um, Part. [excuso].

II. Adj.: *excused*: hoc et ego excusator, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: excusatissimus essem, Sen. Ot. sap. 29.

ex-cūso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [causa; cf. accuso, from ad and causa] *to release from a charge, to free from blame; to excuse*: Atticae meae velim me ita excusos, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 1, 40, 103: Titium excusavit Vespa Terentius, quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 12, 14: se alicui, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 4. In pass.: cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13: si citatus iudex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. 2. Of things: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 fin.: habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397: dolorem, ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum, *her not returning*, Tac. A. 1, 44. II. Meton.: *to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse*. With acc.: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 fin.: imbecillitatem, Suet. Claud. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11: ille Philippo excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, quod non mane domum venisset, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67. In pass.: excusata necessitas praesentium, Tac. H. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101. With acc. and in fin.:

si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios nos fecisse, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 19: excusanti minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33. 2. *to excuse, absolve; to discharge, dispense with*: a coepta (tutela) excusari, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 11: collegarum filiorum tutela excusari, Ulp. ib. 9: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12. 3. With pron. refl.: *to shelter, protect oneself*: ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantae), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.

excūsor, ōris, m. [excudo] *a copper-smith, a smith*: Quint. 2, 21, 10. **excussē**, adv. *strongly, violently*: mittere pilam, Sen. Ben. 2, 17. **excussōrius**, a, um, adj. [excutio] *that serves for shaking out*: cribra e lino, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

excussus, a, um, Part. [excutio].

II. Adj.: *stretched out, extended*: interest utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6: Ov. H. 4, 43. **excussus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a shaking out*: Prud. στέφ. 5, 226.

excūsus, a, um, Part. [excudo].

ex-cūtio, cussi, cussum, (perf. subj. excussit, for excusserit, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 16) 3. v. a. [quatio] *to shake out or off, to cast out, drive out; to send forth*: posse ex his (literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: verum (porcellum) ut subesse pallio contenderent et excuti juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19: equus excussit equitem, *threw*, Liv. 8, 7: excussus equo, Virg. Aen. 11, 640: excussus curru, ib. 10, 590: lectis excussit utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4 med.: lapide clavum, *to knock off*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 10: pulvis digitis excutendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: poculum o manibus, Pers. 3, 101: ignem de crinibus, Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, *to knock out*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 13: poma venti excutiant, *shake down*, Ov. M. 14, 764: cerebrum alicui, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 69: oculo excusso, Suet. Caes. 68: Teucros vallo, Virg. Aen. 9, 68: hostem oppidis et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: ab obsidione Nolae urbis, ib. 29: feras cubilibus, *to start*, Plin. Pan. 81: si flava excutitur Chloë, *be cast off*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 19: excussus patria, Virg. Aen. 7, 299: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: quartanas, *to drive away*, Plin. 20, 6, 23: (leo) gaudet comantes excutens cervice toros, *shaking about*, Virg. Aen. 12, 7: caesariem, Ov. M. 4, 492: pennas, ib. 6, 703: habenas, ib. 5, 404: nares, *to dilate*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: tela, *to hurl*, Tac. A. 2, 20: fulmen in Thebas, Stat. Th. 10, 69: excussa brachia jacto, *tossed*, Ov. M. 5, 596: aer excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, *sends out*, Lucr. 6, 689: largum imbrem excusserunt procellae, Curt. 4, 7: lacrimas alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 59: vomitum alicui, id. Merc. 3, 3, 15: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5. 2. *to search, examine* (by shaking a person's garments, etc.): St. Di me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. Eu. Agedum, excutedum pallium, Pl. Aul. 4, 19: culcitris quo et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97. II. Fig.: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, si prodierint, *shake off, discard*, id. Coel. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meae, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, *plucked out, removed*, id. Sull. 16, 47: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are wrested from our hands*, id. Mur. 14, 30: hanc excutere opinionem mihi met volui adicitus, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: excute corde metum, Ov. M. 3, 689: diros amores, ib. 10, 426: omnis quae erat conceptae mentis intentio mora et inerdum iracundia excutitur, Quint. 10, 1, 20: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: dummodo

rium excutiat sibi, *can raise, produce*, lb. 1, 4, 35. 2. *Esp. to search, examine, investigate*: explicando excutendoque verbo, Cic. Part. or. 36, 124: pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, id. Mur. 12, 26: quae fere omnia Cicero in crimine beneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37: totum excutiamus locum, id. 5, 7, 6. (Hence It. *scuotere*; and from part. excussa, It. *scossa*, Fr. *escousse*.)

exdecimata, v. edecimo.

exdico, v. edico, *in t.*

ex-dorsūo, i. v. a. [dorsum: lit. to deprive of the back.] Of fishes: *to take out the backbone*: congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces, App. Apol. p. 301.

exdūtae exuviae, Fest. s. v.

exēbēnus, i. f. = ἐξέβερος, a precious stone of a shining white colour: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

execo, **execror**, **executio**, **exequor**, etc., v. exseco, exsequor, etc.

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (pres. subj. exedit, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 32: pres. ind. exedit, for exest, Seren. Sammon. 7) 3. v. a. *to eat up, devour, consume*: frumentum quod circuliones exesse incipiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1: serpens, qui jecur ejus exesset, Hyg. Fab. 55. Proverb.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4. 2. In gen. *to consume, destroy*: argentum vivum exest ac perrumpit vasa, Plin. 33, 6, 32: exesa scalra rubigine pila, Virg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1252: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesae arboris antrum, *hollow*, Virg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: huic non exesam vim luminis, *was not entirely destroyed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: non exedissee nefandis urbem odiis satis est, *to have destroyed*, Virg. Aen. 5, 785: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53. II. Fig.: *to consume, wear out, exhaust*: aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, moerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: illi beati, quos nullae aegritudines exedunt, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: moestas exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23: expectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

exedra, ac, f. = ἐξέδρα, a hall furnished with seats for conversing or disputing in: Vitruv. 5, 11: Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17. II. *an aviary*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

exedrium, ii, n. = ἐξέδριον, a sitting-room, parlour: Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

exēdum, i, n. *an unknown plant*: Plin. 24, 19, 115.

ex-ēdūrātus, a, um, Part. [edurus] *deprived of hardness*: exuviae, Tert. Pall. 4.

exemplar, āris, n. (also *exemplare*, Is. n. Lucr. 2, 123) [exemplum] a pattern, model, original example: eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar, Cic. Tim. 2: ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est, id. Mur. 31, 66: utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui huiusmodi rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, ib. 1, 1: vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: decipit exemplar vitilis imitabile, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, ib. 2, 1, 58: exemplar adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, Tac. A. 6, 32. In plur.: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, models, Hor. A. P. 268. II. *a transcript, copy*: tibi earum (literarum) exemplar misi, A. in. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: liber a exemplaria transcriptus mille, Plin.

Ep. 4, 7: testamenti, ib. 10, 75: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, a copy, Plin. 35, 11, 40. III. Fig.: *an image, likeness, impression*: verum amicum qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Am. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar, *imit.*

exemplāris, e, adj. [exemplum] *that serves as a pattern or example, exemplary*: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8. II. Subst. *exemplares*, ium, m. plu. (i. e. libri), *copies* (for exemplaria): Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārīum, ii, n. [exemplar] a pattern, model, original: Arn. 6, 198.

II. *a copy*: binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Procul. Dig. 31, 47.

exemplātus, a, um, adj. [exemplum] *copied, transcribed*: libellus, Sison. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplum, i, n. *that which is taken out of a larger quantity, a sample*: purpureae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9. II. *anything selected as a model for imitation, a pattern, original, example*: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46 fin.: aliquem ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: divinae morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, *by that example, that case*, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21. 2. *Esp. a warning example, punishment*: exemplum statuere in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51: quibus liberi sunt, statuere exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *the punishment of death*, ib. 12, 20. 3. Transf.: *imitation, image, portrait, a transcript, copy*: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor! cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis. Nam alios pictores nihil moror huiusmodi tractare exempla, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 102: aedes probant: sibi quisque inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, id. Most. 1, 2, 21: Pompeii literarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: *Litterae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi*. Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, Cic. Att. 8, 6: Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 24. III. *a way, kind, mode, nature*: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 11: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 132: quaestionem eodem exemplo haberi quo praetor ante habuisset, Liv. 31, 12: ad hoc exemplum, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 6. So of the *tenor, purport*, of a letter, etc.: litterae uno exemplo, *of the same tenor*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: scribere bis eodem exemplo, ib. 9, 16: testamentum duplex, sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: *Pompeius mare transiit*, Cic. Att. 9, 6. (Literarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53. [Prob. euph. form of *exemptum* from *eximo*; but Pott derives it from *ex* and *amplus*.] (Hence It. *scempio*.)

exemptilis, e, adj. [eximo] *that may be taken out, removable* (rare): perticae, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a taking out, removing*: alvi (apiarii), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34: favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: cretae, Pompon. Dig. 19, 5, 16. II. *In law: a detention of a person summoned before a court*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 7, 5.

exemptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who takes out, esp. a quarryman*: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

exemptus, a, um, Part. [eximo]. **exemptus**, ūs, m. [id.] *a taking out or away*: cuneorum (opp. adjectus), Vitruv. 9, 9.

exentēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ἐξετρεπίσω] *to eviscerate, embowel, draw: exenteratus lepus*, Just. 1, 5 fin. II. Transf.: *to empty*: marsupium aliqujus, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 3: opes argentarias mihi, ib. 5, 2, 7. 2. *to torture, torment*: expectando exedor miser atque exenteror, ib. 3, 1, 1.

ex-ēo, ii (rarely iui), Itum (fut. exiet for exibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13), 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: *to go out or forth, to go away*: dum intro eo atque exeo, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 43: foras, id. Casin. 5, 2, 51: ex urbe, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: e patria, id. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7: ab urbe, Liv. 10, 37: de triclinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7: de ovo (cornix) a cauda, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, *leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: in terram, *to land*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 135: in luminis oras, *to be born*, Lucr. 1, 171: ad aliquem, *to visit a person*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 6. Poet. with *inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288. Of things: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 27: ejus nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 51, 127: numi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, ib. 2, 25, 61: Nilus per septem portus in maris exit aquas, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: corrente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: populo albae folia vestustiora in angulis exeunt, *terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35: color in florem heliotropii exit, id. 37, 6, 22. Pass. *impers.*: uti inde exiri possit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58. 2. Milit. *t. t.* *to march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 fin.: paludati (praetores) exeunt, *set off for the battle-field*, ib. 1, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39: ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. Pass. *impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: postquam exitum est maxima copia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 64. 3. *to issue, escape*: ejus (Isocratis) e ludo tanquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82. 4. Of plants: *to come up, spring forth, sprout*: plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 1: semina e terra in fruges, Plin. 11, 30, 36: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57. Absol.: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3. 5. *to ascend, rise*: ignis corpora exire in auras, Lucr. 6, 887: exiit ad coelum ramis felicibus arbor, Virg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8. II. Fig.: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia. Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: exire aere alieno, id. Phil. 11, 6, 13: quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: libri ita exierunt, *have turned out*, id. Att. 13, 13: ea res prodita est et in

vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12: exiit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti eundam formam suam, respondisse eum, id. Galb. 20.

2. *Legal t. t. potestate, de or a potestate alicujus exire, to be emancipated, to become free*: Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 1, 66.

3. *Esp. of time: to run out, end, expire*: quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: induciarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8.

4. *to exceed, pass over, pass into, digress*: exire extra aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6: probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11: continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14.

5. *to pass away, perish*: opus laudabile, nunquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38: Liv. 6, 37. *Esp. with de or e vita, to die*: quem (me) fuerat acquius ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4, 15: e vita tanquam e theatro, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.

B. *Act. (mostly poet.) to go or pass beyond*: linen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: Avernas valles, Ov. M. 10, 52: flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698.

2. *to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit, Virg. Aen. 5, 438: feros exibant dentis adactus iumenta, Lucr. 5, 1329: procul abilliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, id. 6, 1216: profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1205: vim viribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 750.

II. *Fig. to exceed*: modum, Ov. M. 9, 632.

2. *Of time: to end*: ad exitam aetatem, ad ultimam aetatem, Fest. s. v. ad. (Hence *It. uscare*.)

exequiae, exequor, etc., v. exsequi.

exercēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. lit.: *to work thoroughly, hence, milit. t. t. to drill, train, exercise*: copias cogere, exercere, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: navem in portu agitari jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet, Nep. Dion. 9: and in gen. *to train, exercise*: ea juven-
tis exercendae causa fieri praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Virg. Aen. 6, 642: corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79: genus pugnae quo se Germani exercebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: exercent sese ad cursuram, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 5: cursu, luctando, pila, saliendo sese exercebant, id. Bac. 3, 3, 25: quum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27. So *Reflex. t.*: exerceamur in venando, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: faciunt idem quum exercentur athletae, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56.

2. *to employ, occupy*: quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent, *who superintend them*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: exerce, viri, tauros, Virg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep you employed*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, Lucr. 2, 96: exercita cursu flumina, Virg. G. 3, 529: exercere feras, *to hunt*, Tryph. Dig. 7, 1, 62: *Mi. Gestunt pugni mihi. So. Si in me exerciturus, quaeso in parietem ut primum domes, use them on me*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work, till*, Virg. Aen. 7, 798: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messes, Virg. G. 1, 219: exerceat aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31. *Poet.*: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, exercere diem, *employ the day in labour*, Virg. Aen. 10, 808.

II. *Fig. of the mind*: Hortensius me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41:

Aristoteles adolescentes ad copiam rhetoricum in utramque partem exercuit, Cic. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375: quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut. 97, 332: exercendae memoriae gratia, id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, Cic. Or. 28, 99: sese quotidianis commentationibus, id. Brut. 71, 249: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exerceant? Quint. 4, 2, 29.

2. *to practise, follow, exercise an employment; to employ oneself about, to make use*: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3: quam scit, exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: exercere atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. Manil. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, § 3: arma, Virg. Aen. 4, 87: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: iudicium, *to administer*, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: quaestionem inter sicarios, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 34: imperia, Virg. G. 2, 370: inimicitias, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13: jurgia, discordia, similitates cum hostibus, Sall. C. 9: odium in aliquo, Ov. M. 9, 275: facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17: foede victoriam in captis, id. 6, 22: amores ad aliquem, Cat. 68, 69: pacem et hymenaeos, *to solemnise*, Virg. Aen. 4, 99: nomen patris, *to bear his name*, Plin. Pan. 21.

3. *to disturb, vex, harass*: meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: mune me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id. Fam. 12, 4: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Virg. G. 4, 453: aliquem odiis, id. Aen. 4, 622: te de praedio Oviae exerceri, moleste fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1422: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11: similitates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40: quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: nate Iliacis exercite fati, Virg. Aen. 3, 182: curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634. [*Exerceo* probably contains the same root as the Greek *ἐργον*: others connect it with *arceo*, in which case the verb would signify orig. "to shut out, to keep or hold out," with which signification might be connected, first, the notion of restraint, and secondly, that of compulsory employment.]

exercibilis, e, adj. [*exerceo*] *practicable*: regula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

exercitamentum, i, n. [*exercito*] *exercise*: corporum, App. Flor. p. 351.

exercitātē, adv. *with practice, in a practised manner*: Sen. Ep. 90 med.

exercitatio, ōnis, f. [*exercito*] *an exercising, exercise, practice*: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, id. Coel. 5, 11: Germanos incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: juris civilis exercitatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: exercitatio ususque dicendi, id. Coel. 22, 54: linguae, id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Am. 5, 17: artes exercitationesque virtutum, id. de Sen. 3, 9.

exercitator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *an exerciser, trainer*: Plin. 23, 7, 63: agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136.

exercitatrix, icis, f. *Adj. [*id.*] that exercises*: duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), medicinam et quum interpretantur exercitatricem, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercitatus, a, um, *Part. [*exercito*]*. II. *Adj.*: *practised, versed, trained*: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 110: homo et in aliis

causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: homines exercitati in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in uxoribus necandis, Cic. Cluent. 19, 52: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. *Comp.*: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitior? Cic. Phil. 6, 6, 17. *Sup.*: in maritimis rebus exercitissimi paratissimi, id. Manil. 18, 55: in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 fin.: ad rem, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142.

2. *greatly vexed, agitated, troubled (rare)*: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. Rep. 6, 26: syrtis exercitatae Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: senex exercitati vultus, *disquieted, troubled*, Petr. 83. *Comp.*: non sane alias exercitior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.

exercitē, adv. *in a practised manner*: App. M. 11, p. 272.

exercitio, ōnis, f. [*exerceo*] *practice, exercise, administration (for exercitatio)*: inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: navium, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20: publici iudicii exercitio, Papin. ib. 1, 21, 1 (dub.).

exercitium, ii, n. [*id.*] *exercise*: equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55: Vell. 2, 109: aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1.

exercito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *freq. [*exerceo*] to exercise frequently or diligently (rare as verb. finit.)*: Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.

exercitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *an exerciser, trainer*: huic Curculio est exercitor: is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 9: Maec. Soun. Scip. 2, 14 med.

II. *one who carries on any business*: cauponae aut stabuli, *an innkeeper*, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 4 fin.: navis, ratiuni, *a ship-master, captain*, Ulp. ib. 14, 1, 1.

exercitōrius, a, um, adj. [*exercitor*] *pertaining to exercise*: jacula, Tert. Poenit. 12. II. *pertaining to trade, business*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 14 tit. 1.

exercitūālis, e, adj. [*exercitus*] *pertaining to an army*: vir, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1.

exercitus, a, um, *Part. [*exerceo*]*. II. *Adj.*: *taxation, severe*: finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. A. 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita aestas, ib. 1, 17. As neut. subst.: noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, *to bring trouble upon me*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 60. *Comp. and Sup.* only rec. to the statement of Festus: exercitiorem, exercitissimum (dicebant antiqui) sicut ab exercitato exercitiorem, exercitissimum, Fest. s. v. *exercitionem*.

exercitus, ūs (*gen. sing. exerciti*, Naev. in Charis. p. 103 P.) m. [*exerceo*] *exercise*: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 7. II. *Meton.*: in milit. lang. *a numerous and disciplined body of men, an army*: exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2: exercitum conscribere, comparare, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 36: parare, Sall. C. 29: scribere, Liv. 2, 43: conficere, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 43: facere, ib. 5, 8, 23: conflare, ib. 4, 6, 15: contrahere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cogere, ib. 3, 17: ducere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: ducere, Sall. C. 11: transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: multi ex veteribus Pompeii exercitibus evocantur, id. B. C. 1, 3: ipsi exercitus dimittant, *let them disband their armies* ib. 9. In opp. to a fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et cassis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 42. As *infantry*, in opp. to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 30, 36.

2. *Poet.*: *a host, swarm, flock, etc.*: corvorum, Virg. G. 1, 382: id. Aen. 5, 824.

exero, v. exsero.

ex-erro, 1. v. n. *to wander away, deviate (rare)*: dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 444. *Fig.*: *a via veritatis*, Cypr. Ep. 1, 12.

exertus, a, uni, v. exsertus.

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exēsor, ōris, m. [**exēdo**] *that eats away*: murorum (aestus), *an under-miner*, Lucr. 4, 22.

exesto, extra esto. Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: hostis, vinctus, mulier, virgo exesto: scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Fest. s. v.

exēsus, a, um, Part. [**exēdo**].

ex-fibūlo, i. v. a. *to unclasp, unloose*: illa, Prud. Psych. 633.

exfir, purgamentum, unde adhuc manet suffitio, Fest. s. v.

ex-fōllo, i. v. a. [**folium**] *to strip of leaves*: rosas, Apic. 4, 2.

ex-fundātus, a, um, Part. [**fundus**] *razed to the ground*: oppidum, Coel. Antipater in Non. 108, 10.

exfuti, effusi, ut mertat pro mersat, Fest. s. v.

ex-fūtūtus, a, um, Part. [**futuo**] *exhausted by licentious indulgence*: Cat. 6, 13.

exhālātio, ōnis, f. [**exhalo**] *an exhalation, vapour*: exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: Sen. Q. N. 2, 10.

ex-hālo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act.: *to breathe out, exhale, evaporate*: exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: nebulam, fumos Virg. G. 2, 217: caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95: edormi crapulam et exhala, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: ara exhalat odores, Lucr. 2, 417: spiramenta (Aetnae) flammam exhalantia, Ov. M. 15, 343: animam, *to die*, ib. 6, 247: vitam, Virg. Aen. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154. Absol.: hic illic, ubi mors deprnderat, exhalantes, expiring, Ov. M. 7, 581. II. Neutr.: *to steam* (poet. and rare): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 433: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-haurio, hausi, haustum, 4. v. a. *to draw out, to empty, to exhaust*: sentinam, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: vinum, *to drink up*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4, 9, 63: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259. 2. Transf. of solids: *to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust*: manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: humum ligonibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98: aerarium, *to exhaust*, id. Vat. 2, 5: praedun ex agris urbibusque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 48: exhaustis tectis ignem iniecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv. 10, 44: sibi manu vitam, *to commit suicide*, Cic. Sest. 21, 48: exhauriri, *to be impoverished*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 fin.: provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1: plebem impensis (aedificandi), Liv. 6, 5: facultates patriae, Nep. Hannib. 6: genas, *to make pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168. II. Fig.: *to take away, remove*: libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: alicui dolorem, ib. 5, 16: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21: scurra exhausto rubore (i. e. pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14. 2. *to exhaust, bring to an end*: tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic. Att. 2, 21: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, ib. 4, 2: sermone exhaurire, *to discuss thoroughly*, ib. 1, 18: exhauri mea mandata, *to be fulfilled*, ib. 5, 13: mandavi omnia, quae quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhauries, ib. 5, 6: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv. 21, 21: bella, Virg. Aen. 4, 14: dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11: poenarum exhaustum satis est, Virg. Aen. 9, 356: exhausta nocte, *spent*, Tac. H. 4, 29.

exhaustus, a, um, Part. [**exhaurio**].

ex-herbo, i. v. a. [**herba**] *to free from grass*: locum, Col. 11, 3, 11.

exhērēdātio, ōnis, f. [**exheredo**] *a disinheriting*: Quint. 7, 1, 53.

exhērēdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [**exheres**] *to disinherit*: igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: Quint. 5, 13, 32. II.]

Transf.: *to deprive the heir of any thing*: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7 fin.

ex-hēres, ēdis, adj. *disinherited*: Subst.: *a disinherited person*: pater-norum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 77. Fig.: *ni exheredem fecero vitae suae, deprive him of life*, id. Bac. 4, 8, 8.

ex-hibēo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. [**habeo**] *to hold out, reach out, to tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce*: exhibere est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem praebere; proprie autem exhibere est extra secretum habere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3, § 8: alicui omnia integra, Cic. Verr. 5, 25, 63: exhibe quae so, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud, id. Mil. 12, 33: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41 fin.: fugitivos apud magistratus, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: debitorem in judicium, Paul. ib. 12, 2, 28: quadringentos senatores ad ferum, Suet. Ner. 12: vias tutas, *to make safe*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, *to furnish, allow*, id. H. 17, 194: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. Trist. 3, 11, 54. 2. *to display, to exhibit*: exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: me orbam dixit et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam, *and made use of her father's language*, ib. 6, 213: Pompeius se non solum auctorem meae salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: (se) ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Cal. 22: se nudas alicui, Ov. H. 17, 116. In a reflective sense: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall show myself*, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18: qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, *shows himself*, Quint. 12, 2, 7: pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2.

2. *to maintain, support, sustain* (mostly legal): si quis a liberis ali de sideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5: vitam, Paul. ib. 11, 10. II. Fig.: *to show, exhibit, employ; to procure, cause*: rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibit solidum decus, Phaedr. 4, 23, 24: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48: vicem spodii, *to supply the place of*, Plin. 23, 7, 63: humanitatem, *to exercise, exhibit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: imperium, *to exercise*, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 57: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 2, 1: negotium hominibus, *to occasion*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 30: qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii dicunt, nihil exhibere alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, *will present itself*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 72.

exhibitiō, ōnis, f. [**exhibeo**] *a handing out, giving up, producing, delivering*: tabularum testamenti, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2 fin. II. *sustenance, maintenance*: ib. 27, 2, 3.

exhibitor, ōris, m. [**id.**] *one who presents, a giver*: ludorum, Arn. 7, 297: convivii, Non. 281, 20.

exhibitorius, a, um, adj. [**exhibitor**] *relating to handing over or giving up*: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3.

exhibitus, a, um, Part. [**exhibeo**].

exhilarātiō, ōnis, f. [**exhilaro**] *a gladdening, rejoicing*: voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hilāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to gladden, to make merry or joyous, to rejoice, delight*: miraris tam exhilaratum esse servitutum nostram? Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: Mart. 8, 50, 6. 2. Transf. of things: neque illex, picca, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40: colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen*, id. 22, 25, 74.

ex-hinc, adv. *hereupon, after this, then* (rare, for exinde, exin): App. M. 11, p. 269.

ex-hōnōro, i. v. a. *to dishonour*: Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4.

ex-horrēo, 2. v. n. *to tremble or*

shudder exceedingly at, to be terrified at, to dread (rare): aestus, poet. Col. 10, 154.

ex-horresco, rēi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. I. Neutr.: *to tremble or shudder exceedingly, to be terrified*: non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: metu, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: oraque buxo pallidiora gerens exhorruit, Ov. M. 4, 135: atque omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527. II. Act.: *to tremble or shudder at, to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg. Aen. 7, 265: furores, Sil. 3, 146.

exhortātiō, ōnis, f. [**exhortor**] *an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging*: Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7: exhortatio studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36. In plur.: Quint. 10, 1, 47.

exhortātivus, a, um, adj. [**id.**] *pertaining to exhortation or encouragement, exhortative*: status, Quint. 3, 6, 47.

exhortātor, ōris, m. [**id.**] *an exhorter, encourager*: omnium tolerantiarum, Tert. de Fuga in persec. fin.

exhortātōrius, a, um, adj. [**exhortator**] *pertaining to or containing exhortation, exhortatory*: epistola, Hier. Ep. 2, 1.

ex-hortor, atus, i. v. a. dep. *to exhort, encourage*: trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. M. 15, 152: trepidos cives in hostem, ib. 13, 234: sese in arma, Virg. Aen. 7, 472: milites ad ultionem, Plin. 2, 107, 111: Quint. 12, 8, 7. With subj.: juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Plin. Pan. 69. II. With abstr. objects: *to excite, stimulate*: virtutes exhortabor, Sen. Ep. 121: parsimoniam, Gell. 13, 23.

ex-hūmōro, i. v. a. [**humor**] *to free from humours*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 fin.

exhūdriāe, arum, m. plu. (venti) = ἐξυδριαὶ ἀνεμοί, *winds accompanied with rain*: App. de Muf. p. 62.

exibilo, exicco, etc., v. exsib., exsicc., etc.

ex-ignesco, 3. v. n. incept. *to become ignited*: mundus tum exignescere, tum exauescere videtur, Censor. de Die nat. 18.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [**ago**] *to drive out or forth, to thrust out, to take or get out*: capellas a grege in campos exigere, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: reges ex civitate, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hostem e campo, Liv. 3, 61: aliquem domo, id. 39, 11: omnes foras, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 7: accolas ultra fines, Plin. 2, 68, 68: virum a se, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 62: uxorem, *to put away, divorce*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45: illam suam (uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, claves ademit, exegit, *drove her out of the house*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: aliquem vita, *to kill*, Sen. de Ira 1, 6: corpus e stratis, *to raise up*, Sil. 16, 234: maculam, *to take out*, Suet. Aug. 94: sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours into the sea*, Ov. H. 2, 114: non circumspectis exactum viribus enssem fregit, *thrust*, id. M. 5, 171: exigit enssem per medium juvenem, Virg. Aen. 10, 815: aliquem hasta, *to transfix*, Val. Fl. 6, 572: prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, *to be raised* (for a blow), Quint. 6, 4, 8: radices altius, *to send out*, Cels. 5, 28, 14: vitis uvae exigit, *produces*, Col. 3, 2, 10. 2. Of a play or an actor: *to hiss off* (rare): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint volis prius, Ter. And. prol. 27: fabulas, id. Hec. prol. alt. 4. 3. *to go or pass beyond or by*: quum primus equis exegit anhelis Phoebeus Athon, Val. Fl. 2, 75: Troglodytae hibernum mare exigunt circa brumam, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

4. *to sell, export*: agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. 34, 9: mercibus exactis,

poet. Col. 10, 317. **5.** *to examine, measure, weigh*: ad perpendicularum columnas, Cic. Verr. 1, 51, 133: materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin. 36, 25, 63: pondus margaritarum sua manu, Suet. Caes. 47: aliquid mensura, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159. **II.** *Fig.: to drive out, expel*: lassitudo omni'st exigunda ex corpore, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 4. **2.** *Esp.: to require, demand, claim, exact*: ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 11: pecunias a civitatibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7: nomina sua, id. Verr. 1, 10, 28: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Scilliae, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: obsides ab Apolloniatis, ib. 3, 12: viam, *to demand the construction of a road*, Cic. Verr. 1, 59, 154: ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, id. Brut. 4, 17: exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6: longiores literas exspectabo vel potius exigam, ib. 15, 16: ab hoc acerbius exigit natura quod dederat, *demanding back*, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de vulnere poenas, Ov. M. 14, 478: poenam (alicui), Sen. de Ira 2, 23: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18: exigerem ex te cogereque, ut responderes, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119: exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8. *Absol.*: in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: quum res exiget, Quint. 5, 11, 5. *In pass.*: *to be solicited, dunned*: exigor portorium, Caec. in Gell. 15, 14 *fin.*: sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Met. Numid. in Gell. 15, 14. **3.** *to lead, spend, pass*: medium dies exegerat horam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: vitam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: aevum, Lucr. 4, 1231: tristissimam noctem, Petr. 115: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ullum tempus jucundius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1: aerumnam, *to undergo*, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 12. **4.** *to bring to an end, to conclude, finish*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: jamque opus exegi, Ov. M. 15, 871: exactus tenui pumice versus eat, Prop. 3, 1, 8: commentarii sunt exacti, Quint. 10, 30: eandem fragilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to attain to*, id. 1, 9, 2. **5.** *to weigh, ponder, consider*: si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, Liv. 34, 31: opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: omnia argumenta ad obrussam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5: se ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 *fin.*: illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos, Quint. 1, 5, 19. **6.** *to treat, consult, deliberate*: de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio manavi, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: secum aliquid, Virg. Aen. 4, 476: de aliqua re coram, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: haec exigentes prius turba fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49.

exigūō, *adv. briefly, slightly, scantily*: hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly*, Cic. Am. 16, 58: exigue sumptum praebent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, *hardly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: celeriter exigueque dicere, *briefly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3: Virgilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *in a slight degree*, id. 9, 9.

exigūitas, *ātis, f.* [exiguus] *scantiness, smallness, shortness, scarcity*: with *gen.*: quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: conglapiorum, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Col. 7, 5, 5: fisci, Suet. Claud. 28: fructuum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 5: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 21. *Absol.*: Crassus animadvertit, suas

copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, ib. 3, 23.

exigūo, *adv. slightly, scantily*: Scrib. Comp. 240.

exigūum, *adv. slightly, sparingly, poorly*: dormire, Plin. 10, 75, 97: tument vela, Lucan. 5, 431.

exigūus, *a, um, adj. scanty, small, petty, short, poor, mean*: exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: corporis exigui, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24: mus, Virg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellit, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70: finis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: partem exiguum atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. perd. 3, 9: literae tuae exiguum significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7: exigua et infirma civitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: fructus, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. Od. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: vox grandis aut exigua, Quint. 11, 3, 15. With *gen.*: abundans corporis exiguiusque animi, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. *Comp.*: aqua exiguior facta, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28. *Sup.*: pars exiguiuscula, Ov. H. 14, 115: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24. **II.** *Subst. exiguum, i, n. a little, a trifle*: exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: mellis, Plin. 28, 9, 37: temporis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguo post obitum ipsius, *a short time after*, Plin. 31, 2, 3. [Prob. from *exigo*; cf. *contiguus*, from *contingo*; and hence lit. "measured," "weighed," "limited." Others derive it from *egeō*.]

exilio, *v. exsilio*.

exilis, *e, adj. small, thin, meagre, poor, feeble*: exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: jecur horridum et exile, ib. 2, 13, 30: femur, Hor. Epod. 8, 10: exiles digiti, Ov. M. 6, 143: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20: solum, *poor*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, *poor, wretched*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45: domus Plutonia, *cheerless*, id. Od. 1, 4, 17: hereditas, Plin. Pan. 40: via, *short*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 86: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: vox (*opp. plena*), Quint. 11, 3, 15. With *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, *free from*, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 21. *Comp.*: caro prunorum exilior, Plin. 15, 13, 12: vox feminis quam maribus (*opp. gravior*), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269. *Sup.* seems not to occur. [Contr. from *exigilis*, either from *exigo* or *ex egeo*; cf. *exiguus*.]

exilitas, *ātis, f.* [exilis] *thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness*: aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1: quarundam literarum (*opp. pinguitudo*), id. 1, 11, 4: in dicendo (*opp. ubertatem et copiam*), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50.

exiliter, *adv. thinly, meagrely, feebly, drily*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (with *fejune*), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50. *Comp.*: exiliter dicere de aliqua re, *more briefly*, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

exilium, *ii, v. exsilium*.

eximīē, *adv. exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently*: C. Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3: eximie atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8: coenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38: mederi, id. 29, 6, 38: ornatum templum, Liv. 25, 40.

eximīētas, *ātis, f.* [eximius] *excellence, eminence*: Symm. Ep. 3, 3.

eximīus, *a, um, adj.* [eximo] *taken out, excepted* (rare in this sense) *eximium neminem habere*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset verisimile, quum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium cui consuleret fuisse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52: Liv. 9, 34. **II.** *select, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent*: ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: haec ipsa semper in te eximia et praestantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 125: Pompeii singularis eximiaeque virtus, id. Manil. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 5, 31, 82: eximii forma pueri, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestanti corpore tauri, Virg. G. 4, 538: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: belli gloria, id. Rep. 1, 12: opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: laus, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594. *Poet. with partitive gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15. And with *inf.*: eximius animam servare sub undis, *excellently skilful*, Lucan. 3, 697.

ex-īmo, *ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a.* [emo] *to take out, take away, remove*: eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: ulmos bene cum radicibus, ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 31: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9: lienem cani venti, Plin. 30, 6, 17: lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 129: alicquem de reis, ib. 4, 19, 41: Phraatem numero beatum eximit virtus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 19: qui turbac quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74. **2.** *to free, release, deliver*: cum tanquam e vinculis eximamus, Cic. Or. 23, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6: urbem obsidione, Liv. 38, 15: agrum de vectigalibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

II. *Fig.: to take away, remove, banish*: si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, id. Am. 7, 23: alicui lassitudinem, Pl. Merc. 1, 17: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic dies atras eximet curas, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14: onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: religionem, Liv. 4, 31: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11: exempta fine patere, *without end*, Lucr. 1, 975. *Pass. impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinatur, *they cannot be convinced*, Tac. A. 6, 22. **2.** *Esp.: to free, release, deliver*: aliquem metu, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 13: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: qui servitute exempti fuerant, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.*: supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem sceleris, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20: poenae, Paul. Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28. *Absol.*: nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit, id. 4, 2, 74. **3.** *Of time, to consume, waste, procrastinate*: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: Metellus calumniam dicendi tempus exemit, id. Att. 4, 3: diem, Liv. 1, 50: male aetatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*

exin, *adv. v. exinde*.

ex-inānio, *ivi, or ii, Itum, 4. v. a.* *to empty, make empty*: Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliasset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: agros, id. Verr. 3, 50, 119: navem, ib. 5, 25, 64: regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, id. Agr. 2, 27, 72: ama rem tuam: hunc (anatore) exinani, *clean out, fleece*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 2: patrimonium

rum donationibus, *to consume*, Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*: onusta vehicula exinanire, *to unload*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 20: hydropicos, *to tap*, id. 24, 8, 35: multiplici partu exinanitur ubertas, *is exhausted*, id. 18, 22, 51.

exinānitio, ōnis, *f.* [exinatio] *an emptying, evacuation*: alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38: florescendi, *an exhausting*, id. 17, 2, 2.

ex-indē, and **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde) *adv.* I. Of space (rare): *out from that place, thence*: utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 47: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariae armatus irruerit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12.

2. Of local succession: *after that, next*: exin mari finitimus aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16. II. Of time: *after that, thereafter, then*: iterum esse idem visum: exin filium ejus esse mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: quisque suos patimur manes; exinde per amplum mittimur Elysium, Virg. Aen. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42. With *ubi* or *postquam*: ostium ubi conplexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 84: incendit animum famae venientis amore: exin bella viro memorat, Virg. Aen. 6, 891: e in se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem perfectis referunt, ib. 8, 306.

2. *from that time, since then*: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: Cod. Justin. 7, 33. III. Of other relations: *to indicate the origin or cause: thence*: nec quicquam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184: quodcumque exinde incommodum ecclesiae contigerit, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 14. 2. *to indicate the standard or measure: hence, accordingly*: proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellit; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14: ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire; id. Most. 1, 3, 71: ad molas alii asellis, alii vacis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

exinfulabat, exserebat: infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Fest. s. v.

existimābilis, e, *adj.* [existimo] *that may be conceived, probable, likely*: Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 5.

existimātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a judging, judgment, opinion*: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnato, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: sese existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: in hoc genere facilius est existimatio quam reprehensio, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 190: militis de imperatore existimatio, Liv. 4, 41: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 133: vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 17. II. *reputation, good name, honour, character*: existimatio est dignitatis illaesa status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil cum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id. Flacc. 22, 52: judicia summam existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6: opprobare, id. Fam. 3, 10: lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75: aliquid de existimatione perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alienius consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5:

ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *credit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1.

existimātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a judge, critic, connoisseur*: ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. Or. 31, 112: doctus et intelligens, id. Brut. 93, 320: intelligens dicendi, ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1: existimator metuendus, Cic. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istimo (existumo), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [aestimo] *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem*: *constr. with acc.* (or *nom. in pass.*), *acc.* and *infin.*, *a relat. clause, de, or absol.* With *acc.*: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 190: M. Fulcinus domi suae honestus existimatus est, id. Caecin. 4, 10: P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8. popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13. With *acc.* and *infin.*: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, quem adeat, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 23: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138. In the *pass.* followed by an *infin.*: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.* *Pass. impers.*: huic (lateri) millia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, ib. 5, 13 *fin.* With a *relative clause*: haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall. J. 85: Caes. B. C. 3, 102. With *de*: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimatos videmus, id. Fam. 1, 7. *Pass. impers.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, id. Brut. 21, 82. *Absol.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29. *Pass. impers.*: ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

existō, v. exsisto.

exitīabilis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): bellum suis civibus exitiabile, Cic. Att. 10, 4: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17: clades, Suet. Aug. 23: discordiae, id. Claud. 25: fames, Vell. 2, 112: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257: animus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24.

exitīālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare): exitus exitiales habere, Cic. Verr. 5, 6, 12: domum, Virg. Aen. 2, 31: scelus, ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, Plin. 10, 72, 93: crinosum et exitiale habebatur, Suet. Cal. 50.

exitīāliter, *adv.* *perniciously*: amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

exitio, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *a going or coming out*: ex utero, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 30.

exitīōsē, *adv.* *perniciously*: Sup.: Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exitīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare): hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, nunquam putavi, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et honorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87. *Comp.*: Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia rei publicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31. Sup.: Tert. Anim. 34.

exitium, ii, *n.* (gen. plur. exitium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67) [exeo] *Orig.* but obsolete, *a going out, egress*: exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus, Fest. s. v. II. *destruction, ruin, mischief*: satius est mihi quovis exitio interire, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 11: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium

vitae invenit, *end*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: nullus exitium patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 225: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. In *plur.*: omnibus exitiis interii, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 7: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, id. Mil. 2, 3: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, ib. 2, 5: haec nos suprema manebat exitiis positura modum, Virg. Aen. 7, 129.

exitus, a, um, *Part.* [exeo].

exitus, ūs, *m.* [exeo] *a going out or forth, egress, departure*: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*: exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69: hostia concideret inactatu maesta parentis, exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: amnis, *discharge*, id. 6, 728: animal (i. e. venti), *a bursting or rushing out*, id. 6, 586. In *plur.*: singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21.

2. *Meton.*: *place of egress, outlet, passage*: exitum non habet ac pervium non est iter, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: quum angusto portarum-exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Plin. 2, 103, 106: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 34, 40. In *plur.*: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48. II. *Fig.*: *end, close, conclusion, termination*: hujus orationis difficillius est exitum quam principium invenire, Cic. Manil. 1, 3: ut tragici poetae, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, id. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic. Or. 49, 164: fugam querebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6: in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 35, 10: superioris anni, id. 30, 26: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: vitae, Nep. Eum. 13. In the *plur.*: tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi digressionem, *outlets, opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312.

2. *Esp. end of life*: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, id. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: duravere usque ad Senium exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74. In *plur.*: nonnunquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89. 3. *issue, result, event*=eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, id. Fam. 6, 1: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*: Cottae consilium quem haberet exitum? ib. 5, 29: futuri temporis exitus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29. In *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34: (fortuna) belli secundos reddidit exitus, ib. 4, 14, 38: exitus acta probat! *the event, forsooth, is the test of our actions!* Ov. H. 2, 85.

ex-jūro, avi, 1. v. a. *to swear solemnly*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 22.

exlecebra, ac, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj.* *beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (rare): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Varr. in Non. 10, 19: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmoveo, v. emoveo, *init.*

ex-obrūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obruo] *dug or scraped out*: dolum, App. M. 9, p. 219.

ex-obseco, i. v. n. *to entreat ex-cessingly*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 93.

exōchādium, ii, n. = ἐξοχάδιον, *external piles*: Marc. Empir. 31. Called also **exochas**, adl. f. = ἐξοχάδες: Aug. Ep. 149.

exōcoetus, i, m. = ἐξώκοιτος, *a fish that sleeps on the shore, a kind of blenny or goby*, v. Adonis: Plin. 9, 19, 34.

ex-ocūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [oculus] *to deprive of eyes*: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: caecam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, eyeless, blind, App. M. 7, p. 188.

exōdiārius, ii, m. [exodium] *an actor in the exodium or after-piece*: Amm. 28, 4.

exōdium, ii, n. = ἐξόδιον, *a comic interlude or after-piece*: Liv. 7, 2: Juv. 3, 175: Suet. Tib. 45. (v. Smith's Ant. 512.) II. Meton.: *a conclusion, end*: exodium est finis: in exodio vitae: ad exodium adducere or ducere, Varr. in Non. 27, 14 sq.: Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

ex-ōlesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. *incept*. [root OL: v. adolesco] *to grow out, to attain its full size, grow up*. Only in the part. perf. exoletus, q. v. II. *to stop growing*: multa sunt quae negligentia exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3. III. *to grow out of use, out of date, to pass away, cease*: exolescentes literae, wearing away, obliterated, Suet. Aug. 7: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidium exolesceret, Tac. A. 11: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3. In the part. perf.: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35: mos civitatis, Suet. Galb. 4: exoletae et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12. Absol.: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exōlētus, a, um, Part. [exolesco] *grown up, full grown, mature*: exoletus qui excessit olescendi, id est crescendi modum, Fest. s. v. adolescit: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 872 P. 2. Subst. *a calamity of mature age*: scortum exoletum, Pl. Poen. prol. 17: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exolevis, semper lupas duceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: Suet. Caes. 49: remiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.

exolvo, v. exsolvo.

exōmides, sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. s. v.: Gell. 7, 12.

exōmōlōgēsis, is, f. = ἐξομολόγησις, *a confession*: Eccl.

exōnērātio, ōnis, f. [exonero] *an unloading, lightening, discharge*: mercedis, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15 fin.

exōnērātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an unloader, discharger*: Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ōnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge*: navem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 26: alvum, Plin. 10, 44, 61: ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 20: stomachum nausea gravem, Petr. 103: vesicam, id. 27: morbidum corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40: amnes et lacus in Padum sese exonerantes, id. 3, 16, 20: plenas exonerare colos, to spin off, Ov. F. 3, 818: ut eam ex hoc exonerēs agro, send off, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 34: exonerata plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. 10, 6.

II. Fig.: exonera civitatem vana forsitan metu, id. 2, 2: parte curae senatum, id. 10, 21: animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13: exonerata fide mea, exonerated, Liv. 42, 13 fin.: conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9: aliquid in quaslibet aures, to confide, Sen. Ep. 3: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, is discharged, Tac. A. 3, 54: dolorem convicio, Petr. 123: aes alienum, to pay off, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

exoptābilis, e, adj. [exopto] *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387.

exoptātus, a, um, Part. [exopto].

II. Adj.: wished, desired, longed for, welcome: edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 22: Antiphila, maxime animo ex-

optata meo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus afferret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19. Comp.: nihil exoptatius adventu meo, id. Att. 5, 15. Sup.: here, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1.

ex-opto, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to wish or desire much, to long for*. With acc.: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: Sumnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25: illum exoptavit potius? Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 3: omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you, Cic. Pis. 40, 96. With infin.: multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, id. Fam. 4, 6: Ter. And. prol. 20. With subj.: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. Absol.: neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2.

exōrābilis, e, adj. [exoro] *easily entreated or moved, placable, exorable*: si implacabiles iracundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 fin.: in aliquem, id. Att. 1, 3 fin.: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179: nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131. Comp.: in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20. II. Act.: easily moving, persuasive: carmen, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exōrābūla, orum, n. plu. [id.] *means of entreating or convincing, enticements, arguments*: quotque exoretur exorabilis, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 6: judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

exōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who obtains by entreaty*: Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

exōrātrix, icis, f. [exorator] *she who obtains by entreaty*: Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93.

exorbītātio, ōnis, f. [exorbito] *a derivation, transgression*: disciplinae, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbītātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a deviator, transgressor*: Judaismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 fin.

ex-orbīto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [orbita]. I. Neutr.: *to go out of the track, to deviate*: exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahabant, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 med.: stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5. Fig.: a regula, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: a catholicae fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin. II. Act.: *to turn out of the track, turn aside*. Fig.: animum a tramite, ib. 5, 16.

exorcismus, i, m. = ἐξορκισμός, *an exorcism*: exorcismis fugare daemones, Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

exorcista, ae, m. = ἐξορκιστής, *an exorcist*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6: Firm. Math. 3, 5.

exorcizo, avi, i. v. a. = ἐξορκίζω, *to drive away evil spirits by adjuration, to exorcise*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

ex-ordior, orsus, 4. v. a dep. *to begin a web, to lay the warp*: funem, Cato R. R. 135, 4. Fig.: neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, neque ad detexundam telam certos terminos, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 7: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145. II. Fig.: *to begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with acc., inf., ab or absol. With acc.: consilia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 102: argutias adversus aliquem, id. Bac. 1, 2, 19: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Caes. 32: tragoediam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2: preces, Ov. M. 10, 483: parricidia et caedes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33. With inf.: hincitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8 fin. With ab: ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: ab ipsa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, ib. 2, 8, 31. Absol.: jubent exordiri ita ut eum qui audiat benevolum nobis faciamus, ib. 2, 19, 80: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50: his verbis, ib. 6, 6.

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ex-orno, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to fit out, equip, furnish*: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. C. 36: classem, Just. 5, 6: aliquem veste, numis, familia, Plaedr. 4, 22, 23: is homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, *be fitted out*, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 38: convivium parum vite, Sall. J. 85: aciem, ib. 52. *Ab-ol.*: (consul) pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *provides*, ib. 90. II. *to deck out, adorn, embellish*: ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste red-diderat nudam atque inanem, id. Verr. 2, 34, 84: triclinium ample magnifice-que, ib. 4, 27, 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.*: tibi me exorno ut placeam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 135: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, meminerit mei, *I'll give him such a dressing, i. e. beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77. III. *Fig.*: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 12: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui arces-seret, *has instructed*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 65: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae Magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: philosophiam falsa gloria, ib. 2, 5, 12: L. Fulvius eodem honore (*i. e. consulatu*) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152: quid exornamus philo-sophiam? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

ex-oro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty*: quem ego, ut mon-tiatur inducere possum; ut pejeret, ex-orare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: nunc te exoremus necesse est, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: sine te exorem, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: sine te exorariet, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *appease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6: filiae patrem frequentibus lite-ris, *to reconcile*, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a filii caede precibus, *to dissuade*, Just. 9, 7: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *obtain*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13: pacem divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43. With double *acc.*: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 82: unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122. In *pass.*: opeim exorata fero, Ov. M. 9, 700. *Absol.*: exorando haud ad-versando sumendam operam censeo, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 22.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

exorsus, a, um, *Part.* [exordior]. In *pass.* signif. *begun, commenced*: exorsa tela, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 116: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope, retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158. Subst. exorsa, orum, *n. plu. a begin-ning, commencement*: per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble*, Virg. G. 2, 45: sua cuique exorsa laborem fortunamque ferent, *beginning, undertaking*, id. Aen. 10, 111.

exorsus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a beginning, commencement*: orationis, Cic. Manil. 4, 11.

exortivus, a, um, *adj.* [exortus] *pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, ascendant*: mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50. II. *Meton.*: *eastern*: pars, id. 18, 34, 77: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39. In *neutr. plur. subst.*: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, *the eastern part*, id. 6, 34, 39.

exortus, a, um, *Part.* [exorior]. **exortus**, ūs, m. [exorior] *a rising out, rising*: solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36: stellarum, Plin. 2, 15, 12: aequinoctiales, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

ex-os (nom. exossis, App. Apol. p. 322), ossis, *adj.* *without bones, boneless*: Lucr. 3, 721. II. *Meton.*: *pliant, supple*: App. M. 1, p. 104.

exoscūlātio, ōnis, *f.* [exoscūlor] *a kissing*: columbarum, *billing*, Plin. 10, 14, 52.

exoscūlātus, a, um, *Part.* [exos-cūlor] in *pass.* signif. *kissed*: vestigia deae, App. M. 11, p. 265: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

ex-oscūlor, atus, i. v. a. *dep. to kiss very much, kiss fondly*: multum ac diu exoscūlatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17: collum uxoris, Suet. Cal. 33: manus cum fletu, id. Oth. 12. II. *Fig.*: *to praise greatly, approve, admire*: Gell. 2, 26.

exossis, is, v. exos.

exosso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [exos] *to deprive of the bones, to bone*: mirum ni hic me quasi muracnam exossare cogi-tat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24. *Poet.*: atque exossato ciet omni pectore fluctus, *boneless, i. e. flexible*, Lucr. 4, 1267: exossatus ager, *without stones, cleared*, Pers. 6, 52.

exostra, ae, *f.* = ἐξώστρα, *a ma-chine in theatres by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators*: transf. *publicity*: quibuscum jam in exostra belluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. II. *a hanging bridge, used in besieging cities*: Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi]. I. *Act. hating exceedingly, detesting*: si non-dum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Aen. 5, 687: pugnas, ib. 12, 818: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7. II. *Pass. hated exceed-ingly, hateful, odious*: diis exosos, Gell. 2, 18: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23.

exōtērīcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτερι-κός, *external, exoteric*: libri, *opp. acroa-tici*, Gell. 20, 5.

exōtīcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic*: unguenta, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246: sermo, id. M. 1 *init.*: Graecia *i. q.* Magna, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 11. II. Subst. *exoticum, i. n. a foreign garment*: id. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow or turn very pale*: viden' ut ex-palluit! Pl. Cure. 2, 3, 32: Ov. M. 6, 602: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Poet. with acc.*: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haus-tus, *who dreaded not the draughts*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10.

ex-palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [pallium] *robbed of his cloak*: Pl. Casin. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallidus, a, um, *adj.* *exceedingly pale (rare)*: expallido colore, Suet. Cal. 50 (*al. pallido*): corpus frigidum et ex-pallidum, Tert. Res. carn. 57.

expalpo, i. v. a. and **expalpor**, i. v. a. *dep. to obtain by coaxing or flat-tery*: exora, blandire, expulpa, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalpare possim ab illo, Pompon. in Non. 104, 12.

expalpōnīdes, ae, v. numorumex-palponides.

expalpor, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, passum or pansum, 3. v. a. *to spread out, unfold, expand*: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2: ex-passae delubri fores, *opened wide*, Tac. H. 5, 13. *Reflect.*: vagus ille, quum expanditur, amnis (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30. *Fig.*: rerum naturam dictis, *explain*, Lucr. 1, 127. (Hence It. *spandere*; Fr. *épancher* and *épanouir*.)

expansio, ōnis, *f.* [expando] *a spreading out, expansion*: corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

expansus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

ex-pāpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla] *bared to the breast*: expapillato brachio, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 44.

ex-partus, a, um, *adj.* [pario] *past bearing*: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

expassus, a, um, *Part.* [expando].

expatior, v. exspatior.

expatire, in locum patentem se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Fest. s. v.

ex-patricius, ii, m. *one who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patri-cian*: Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

ex-patro, avi, i. v. a. *to squander in voluptuousness*: Cat. 29, 17.

ex-pausātus, a, um, *Part.* [pausa *rested, refreshed*: jumentum, Veg. Vet. 5, 38.

ex-pāvēfācio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. *to terrify, frighten (rare)*: animalia ad occursum expavefacientia hominem, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.*: mugitu tauri equi ex-pavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47.

ex-pāvēo, 2. v. a. *to be sorely afraid of*: Stat. S. 3 praef.

ex-pāvesco, pāvi, 3. v. n. and a. *incept. to be very much afraid; to fear greatly. Absol.*: ad tumultum alii-quem, Plin. 10, 75, 97: Liv. 6, 34: an-seres a primo conspectu ejus expave-scunt, Plin. 21, 11, 36. With *acc.*: to-nitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90: muliebriter ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 23: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insi-dias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: acres moles (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

ex-pāvidus, a, um, *adj.* *greatly ter-rified*: Gell. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. *épave*.)

expectatio, expecto, etc., v. ex-spect.

ex-pectōro, i. v. a. [pectus] *to drive from the breast; to banish from the mind*: tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pavorem hunc meum ex-pectora, Att. in Non. 16, 6.

ex-pēcūliātus, a, um, *adj.* [peculi-um] *stripped of property*: servi, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pēdio, i, vi, or ii, itum, (*sut. ex-pedibo*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 36) 4. v. a. [pes] *Lit. to free one caught by the feet in a snare*: hence, in gen. *to extricate, dis-engage, set free*: videte, in quot se la-queos induerit, quorum ex nullo se un-quam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 102: non mortis laqueis expedites caput, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 8: vix illigatum te trifurmi Pegasus expedit Chinnaera, ib. 1, 27, 24: flammam inter et hostes expeditor, *I make my way in safety*, Virg. Aen. 2, 633: curae sagaces expediunt (Claudiae manus) per acuta belli, *bring or help through*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76: per quot dis-crimina rerum expeditor? *escape*, Val. Fl. 1, 217: expedit errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669: aditus expediunt, *level, facilitate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*: sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9: iter fugae per in-vias rupes, Liv. 38, 2: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12. II. *By further generalization: to get in readi-ness, make ready, prepare*: vela, Ov. H. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediti jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161: Ce-rerem canistris, Virg. Aen. 1, 702: con-vivia mediis tectis, Val. Fl. 2, 341: cibaria pastoribus, *to provide*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas, Ov. A. A. 1, 422: arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 18 *fin.*: tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25: ferrum, id. 24, 26: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: legiones, id. B. G. 7, 27: rem frumenta-riam, ib. 7, 36: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: celeriter sese Galli equites expediunt Caes. B. C. 1, 51. *Poet.*: trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *sent, hurled*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12. *Absol.* in *reflect.* sign. *to arm oneself for battle*: Tac. H. 1, 10. III. *Fig.*: *to bring out, extri-cate, release, free, etc.*: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quo-quo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: haererem, nisi tu me expe-disses, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute fili-um, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 94: quomodo me ex hac expediam turba? Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 6: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20: aliquem omni molestia, ib. 2, 25: se aerumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: si vita nos-tra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis, *of providing safety*, Cic. Mil. 4, 10.

2. *to put in order, arrange, set right*: cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, id. Att. 11, 18: expediti et conficere res, id. Brut. 42, 154: negotia, id. Fam. 13, 26: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, *ex-solve, settle, pay*, id. Att. 16, 6: Fa-berianum, ib. 12, 29: of a scholar un-

able to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. in Suet. Gramm. 11: quemadmodum expeditam exitum aulus institutae orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: non tantum praevia, sed etiam subita expedire, Tac. A. 14, 55: consilia sua, id. H. 3, 73: doctæ expedire fallaciam, *put into operation*, Pl. Capt. prol. 40. 3. *to disclose, unfold, narrate*: hoc mihi expedit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: altius omnem expeditam prima repetens ab origine famam, Virg. G. 4, 286: priusquam huiusmodi rei initium expedit, Sall. J. 5: nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ferit, expeditam, Tac. A. 4, 1. 4. In the third person, usu. *sing.*, and in an *impersonal* sign.: *it is profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient*: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: ex utilitatibus varietatibus, quum aliis aliud expedit, nasci discordias, id. Rep. 1, 32. With an *infin.* clause as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 16: quum eam (pecuniam) in praediis collocari maxime expedit, id. Caecin. 6, 16: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16. With *subj.* clause as subject: expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1: expedit rei publicae, ne sua re quis male utatur, Justin. Inst. 1, 8. Without expressed subject: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67. In *plur.*: omnium primum amoris artes eloquar quemadmodum expedit, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 10.

expeditē, *adv.* without impediment, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely: in iis rebus celeriter expeditaeque percipiendis, Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expeditae explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237: expeditae fabulatus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89. *Comp.*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patientius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8. *Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, id. Fam. 6, 20.

expeditio, *ōnis, f.* [expeditio] Milit. *t. t.* an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: in expeditionem exercitum educere, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. *Transf.*: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8. II. In rhetoric, a settling, determining: habet paucis comprehensa brevis multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68. 2. As a figure of speech, a despatching, removing: expeditio est, quum rationibus compluribus enumeratis, quibus aliqua res aut fieri aut non fieri potuerit, ceterae tolluntur, una relinquitur, quam nos intendimus, id. 4, 29, 40. III. In architecture: an arranging, preparing: Vitruv. 6, 5, 3: id. 8, 6, 5, Schneid.

expeditiōnalis, *e, adj.* [expeditio] pertaining to a military expedition: usus, Spartian. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16.

expeditus, *a, um, Part.* [expeditio]. II. *Adj.*: unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: obviam sit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, lightly clothed, id. Mil. 10, 28: Sagana, tucked up, Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, without incumbrances, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26: expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.* Of things: his expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, commodious, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, more free from obstacles, id. B. G. 1, 6: via

expeditior ad honores, a readier way, Cic. Fl. 41, 104: reditum in coelum patere optimo et iustissimo cuique expeditissimum, id. Am. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima quae erat, tibi decreta est, the readiest, id. Fam. 11, 24: coena, Plin. Ep. 3, 12: expeditissimum unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: expedita ac profluens (dicendi) celebritas, id. 61, 220: ad inveniendum expedita Hermagorae disciplina, id. 76, 263: prope jam expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellaverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 70 *fin.* In the *neut. absol.*: quaedam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quae incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, to be at hand, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*: in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, ready for action, Liv. 36, 16.

2. Milit. *t. t.* without baggage (impedimenta), light armed (freq. in Caes.): Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocarat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: eo circiter hominum numero XVI. milia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, id. 1, 49: consulem perpulerunt ut praedatum eo expeditae ducerentur legiones, Liv. 9, 31.

ex-pello, *pūli, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive or thrust out or away, to eject, expel*: edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, drive out, Liv. 2, 11: sagittam arcu, to let fly, Ov. M. 8, 381: me ex re publica, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: expulsus atque eiectus e praedio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28: a patria, id. Sest. 13, 30: naves ab litore in altum, Liv. 41, 3: me domo mea expulisti, Pompeium domum suam compulisti, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: aliquos agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: me civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4: aliquem regno, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: nostri majores et Collatinum expulerunt et reliquos Tarquinius, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: Hannibalem in exilium, Liv. 38, 50: expulsa atque exturbata filia, rejected, repudiated (as a wife), Cic. Clu. 5, 14: uxorem, Just. 9, 5: se pondus in auras expulit, forced itself out, Ov. M. 9, 705: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, forced to hurry away, Suet. Cal. 1. II. *Fig.*: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: aliquem vita, id. Mur. 16, 34: me periculo, delivered myself, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 41: luctitias ex omni pectore, Cat. 76, 22: corde desidiā, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 24: per vulnera mille sentem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617: vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137: somnos, Ov. H. 14, 72: quietem, id. M. 8, 828: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, removed, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34: sententia expulsa, rejected, Plin. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*

ex-pendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a. to weigh out, weigh*: aliquem, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 34: baccam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12. *Poet.*: ibat et expenso planta morata gradu, measured, Prop. 2, 4, 6. 2. *Esp. to weigh out money in payment, to pay; to lay out, expend*: ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68: numos nominibus certis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: usuras gravissimas, Paul. Dig. 19, 1, 47: viginti millia talenta in hos sumptus, Just. 12, 11. 3. *to estimate, rate, value at*: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 1. II. *Fig.*: to weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider: equidem quum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*: in disensione civili expendens cives non numerandos puto, id. Rep. 6, 1: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or. 15, 47: singula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: omnes casus, Virg. Aen. 12, 21: belli consilia, Tac. H. 1, 87: causam meritis, Ov. M. 13, 150.

quae contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113. 2. *to pay a penalty, suffer a punishment*: poenas Jovi expendisse, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: infanda per orbem supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 258: dignas poenas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 698: poenas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588. (Hence *It. spendere.*)

expensa, *ae, f.* (sc. pecunia) [expendo] a disbursement, expense: Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1: Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 145.

expensē, *adv.* largely, very much: Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 13.

expensio, *ōnis, f.* [expendo] an expense, expenditure: Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 24.

expenso, *avi, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to pay*: argentum accepto, expenso, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 31: numos, Scaev. Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10. II. *to distribute equally*: dies intercalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, *i, v. expensus.*

expensus, *a, um, Part.* [expendo] expended, spent; esp. as a merchant, *t. t.* expensum, *i, n.* what is entered on the credit side of an account book (cf. acceptus, no. II.): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 146. And in the phrases, ferre alicui expensum or pecuniam expensam, to charge as paid, carry to the debit of: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100: quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? id. 102: haec pecunia necesse est aut data, aut expensa lata, aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, had lent, Liv. 6, 20. *Transf.*: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, transferred, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. *Fig.*: ipsam facilitati suae expensum ferre debere, charge it to, i. e. have to ascribe to, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 3: creditores suae negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, Scaev. lb. 42, 24.

expergē-facio, *fēci, factum, 3. v. a.* [expergo] to awaken, rouse: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Cal. 6. II. *to arouse, stir up, excite*: si forte expergefacere te posses, Cic. Verr. 5, 15, 38: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Musaea mele per chordas digitis expergefacta, awake, produced, Lucr. 2, 413: flagitium, to commit, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 42.

expergēfactio, *ōnis, f.* [expergefacio] an awakening, rousing: a somno Aug. de vera relig. 50.

expergefio, *factus, v. expergefacio.*

expergifico, *i, v. a.* [expergo facio] to awaken, arouse, excite: ingenium, Gell. 17, 12.

expergificus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] that awakens or excites: carmen, App. Flor. p. 349.

expergisco, *v. expergiscor.*

expergiscor, *perrectus* (also *exporgiscor*; act. form in the imperf. subj. expergisceret, Pompon. in Non. 473, 6). 3. *v. n. dep.* [expergo] to awake: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, vis illa contemnimus, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33. II. *Fig.*: to awake, to rouse or bestir oneself: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: exporrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20.

expergitē, *adv.* vigilantly, watchfully, actively: auscultare, App. M. 8 ad *fin.*

expergitus, *a, um, Part.* [expergo]. **ex-pergo**, *gi, gitum, 3. v. a. lit. to stretch out (v. pergo)*; hence, to awaken, rouse up: expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. in Non. 104, 16: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, awakens (from death), Lucr. 3, 942. *Fig.*: ista re animos juvenum expergebat, Gell. 6, 10: animus expergitus, App. Apol. p. 302.

experiens, entia, *Part.* [experior]

II. Adj.: *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious*: homo gnauus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53: promptus homo et experiens, ib. 4, 17, 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159. With *gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to*, ib. 1, 414. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

experientia, ac, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof, experiment*: experientia tenture quaedam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Vell. 2, 78: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (*i. e.* fidei), ib. 7, 717. **II. Meton.**: *experimental knowledge, practice, experience*: ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. med.: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae molis par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longa experientia, ib. 1, 46: qui cultus habendo sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parvis, Virg. G. 1, 4.

experimentum, i, n. [id.] *a trial, experiment*: nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, quum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46: in omnibus fere minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortes agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

ex-pērior, pertus, 4. v. a. *dep. to try, prove, put to the test*: constr. with *acc.*, *a depend. clause*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vique ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad rem ipsam parato, Cic. Coel. 24, 58: taciturnitatem nostram, id. Brut. 65, 231: amorem aliquis experiri, id. Att. 16, 16, C.: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: iudicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 50. With *a personal object*: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc experiamur, Ter. Heec. 5, 2, 12: tum se denique errasse sentiunt, quum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Am. 22, 84. With *a depend. clause*: lubet experiri, quo evasurus est denique, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562. *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: iudicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia iudicium tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Am. 17, 62. **2.** In the *perf. tenses*: *to find or know by experience*: experti scire debemus, id. Mil. 26, 69: dicam tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam id quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: puella jam virum experta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 3: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13.

II. to try to do, to attempt, to make trial of: par est omnes omnia experiri, Cic. Or. 1, 4: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam peream, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: libertatem, *to enjoy*, Sall. J. 31: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiendi spe quam experiri voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2: hos Suevi multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, *although they had often attempted it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. **2.** In *law*, *to try or test by law, to go to law*: aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic. Quint. 11, 38: in jus vocare est juris experiri causa vocare, Paul. Dig. 2, 4, 1: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75. Hence, *to contend*: maritimus moribus mecum experitur, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 11.

[From the root PERI, "try," obsolete as a simple verb, but occurring in *peri-tus, periculum*, and probably in the Sans. char, "to find out," "to learn."]

experrectus, a, um, *Part.* [expergiscor]. **II. Adj.**: *roused, vigilant*: ut sint apes experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars] *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to*. With *gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: in regnis nimis expertes sunt ceteri communis juris et consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, iudicii delectorum iudicium, ib. 1, 31: animum advorte nunc jam, quapropter te-expertem amoris nati habuerim, *left ignorant of his amour*, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 83.

II. Meton.: *destitute or devoid of, free from, without*. With *gen.*: solum est ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, quum cetera sint omnia expertia, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: laboris, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: nuptiarum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without seawater*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 191: vis consili expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: expers matris imperii, *disobedient to*, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 2. With *abl.*: ea res me domo expertem facit, id. Pers. 4, 3, 40: metu, id. Asin. 1, 1, 31: omnes fama atque fortunae expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33.

expertio, ōnis, *f.* [experior] *a trial, proof*: Vitruv. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* [experior].

II. Adj.: *tried, proved, known by experience*: virtus praesens, experta atque perspecta, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44: experta dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19. With *gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Virg. Aen. 10, 173. *Comp.* and *Adv.* appear not to occur.

expētesso or **expētisso**, 3. v. a. [expeto] *to desire, long for*: quae te amat tuamque expetissit pulcrum pulcritudinem, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 13.

expetisso, v. expetesso.

expētitor, ōris, *m.* [expeto] *one who desires or longs for*: vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expētītus, a, um, *Part.* [expeto].

ex-pēto, īvi, or īi, ītum, 3. v. a. and n. **I. Act.**: *to long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish*. With *acc.*: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem leposci atque expeti, id. Manil. 2, 5: Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, ib. 11, 30: poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16: jus ab invitis, Liv. 3, 40: Plautias fabulas, Pl. Casin. prol. 12: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis accessere, *to seek to take one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to contrive*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 4. Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving to reach*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116. With *a depend. clause* (poet.): mane, hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdidideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17: Hor. Epod. 11, 3. *Absol.*: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, Cic. Manil. 19, 57. **2. to reach, attain to, to last**: malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: bono si quid male facias, actatatem expetit, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 23. **II. Neutr.** with *in* and *acc.*: *to light upon, beset*: delictum suum suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, id. Am. 1, 2, 33: omnes ciades hujus belli in eum, Liv. 1, 22: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Pl.

Am. 2, 1, 42. *Absol.*: in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *beset one*, ib. 1, 120.

expiatio, ōnis, *f.* [expio] *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare): at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1.

expiator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an atoner, expiator*: impunitatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 fin.

expiatorius, a, um, *adj.* [expiator] *atonizing, expiatory*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 13.

expiatrix, icis, *f.* [expio] *an atoning or expiating priestess*: Fest. s. v. piatrix.

expiatus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *atonement, expiation*: Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *Part.* [expingo].

expilatio, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *a pillaging, plundering* (rare): expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.

expilator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pillager, plunderer*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: expilatores, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est λωποδύται, in opus publicum dari solent, Ulp. Dig. 47, 18 (de effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1.

ex-pīlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to pillage, rob, plunder*: si socios spolia, aerarium expilas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 43: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. Manil. 19, 57: thesauros, Liv. 31, 12: rem hereditariam, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 21. Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3. v. a. *to paint, depict, paint over*: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31: genas, *to rouge*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: cutem, id. 8, 52, 8: se, Tert. Cult. fem. 12. **II. Fig.** of speech: *to picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

ex-pinso, 3. v. a. *to bruise to pieces* *grind*: far, Cato R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pīo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make satisfaction or atonement, to purify from crime, to atone for, expiate*: sacrum commissum quod neque expiari poterit, impie commissum esto: quod expiari poterit publici sacerdotes expianto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: scelus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 29: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, *have atoned*, Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffragantis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1, 26: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33: expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90.

II. In gen.: *to make amends for, make good*: haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac. H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: beneficio decorum et virtute militum expiato incommodo, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 fin.: cladem victorialis, Flor. 1, 12.

2. to appease (rare): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.

expiro, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* (lit. *to fish out*), hence, fig.: *to search out, find out*: proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia explicatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19: simul atque audivit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, *he inquired no further*, id. Pis. 28, 69.

explānābilis, e, *adj.* [explano] *clear, plain*: vox, Sen. de Ira 1, 3.

explānātē, adv. *plainly, clearly distinctly*: scriptum, Gell. 16, 8. *Comp.*

ut definire rem possit, neque id faciat presse et anguste, sed quum explanatus, tum etiam uberius, Cic. Or. 33 117.

explānātio, ōnis, *f.* [explano] *c. making plain, an explanation*: somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quoc erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1. 51, 116: nihil esse tam regale, quam explanationem aequitatis, in qua juris erat interpretatio, id. Rep. 5, 2: illustris sententiae suae, Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87.

2. *Esp. as a fig. of speech*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202. II. *distinct pronoun-ciation*: dentes, quum defuere, explanationem omnem adimenes, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an explainer*: sunt explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: explanator interpret ejus legis, Lact. 6, 8.

explānātorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *explanatory*: liber, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* [explano]. II. *Adj.*: *plain, distinct* (rare): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

ex-plāno, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* *to flatten or spread out*: suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13. II. *Fig. of speech*: *to make plain or clear, to explain*: qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram explanare interpretando, id. Brut. 41, 152: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 65: aliquid conjectura, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: de ejus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, Sall. C. 4. *Pass. impers.*: juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

ex-planto, *i. v. a.* *to pull up, root out*: pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1.

explaudo, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, n. [expléo] *that which fills up*. Lit. of food: *a filling, stuffing*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 19: si scieris, cucumina arborum explēmentum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110 med. II. *Fig. of speech*: *a complement, supplement*: Sen. Suasor. 2 ad fin.

explendesco, v. exsplendesco.

ex-plēo, ēvi, ētum (old form, explanunt, for explent, acc. to Fest. s. v. Contracted forms: *expleris*, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: *explessent*, Liv. 23, 22), 2. *v. a.* [root *PLE*, "fill": v. *plenus*] *to fill out or up, to fill full, fill*: fossam aggere explent, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 fin.: paludem cratibus atque aggere, ib. 7, 58: neque interficiens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35, 6, 21: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42: bovem strictis frondibus, *to give him his fill*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: ego hic me intus explevi probe, *have stuffed myself*, Pl. Curc. 3, 16: ut aliquando ex eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 3, 42 fin.: ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: locum, *to occupy entirely*, ib. 1, 45: explevi totas ceras quatuor, *have filled with writing*, Pl. Curc. 3, 40: quum constitueret deus bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Tim. 3: aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 fin.: centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. 37, 47: tribus, id. 3, 64: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: his rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, *expletur, is made good*, ib. 7, 31: sic explevit quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154. II. *Fig.*: *to fill up, complete, finish*: id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum

et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete*, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 3, 68: explet concluditque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230: sententias mollioribus numeris, ib. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2. 2. *Esp. to satisfy, sate, glut, appease*: quas (litteras Graecas) sic avidè arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5: jejunam cupidinem, Lucr. 4, 877: explere cupiditates, satiare odium, Cic. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Coel. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32: desiderium, id. 1, 9: omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecunia, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: corda tuendo, Virg. Aen. 8, 265: expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, ib. 1, 713.

3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, perform*: amicitiae munus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: explere susceptum rei publicae munus, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 27. 4. *Of time*: *to complete, finish, bring to a close*: tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 fin.: fatales annos, Tib. 3, 53: quoddam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49. III. (*ex* privative) *to unload*: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, *disembarked*, Enn. Ann. 7, 72.

explētio, ōnis, *f.* [expléo] *a satisfying*: in ea explezione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

explētivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *serving to fill out, expletive*: in the later grammarians this term was applied to such conjunctions as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque*: Don. p. 1763 P.

explētus, a, um, *Part.* [expléo]. II. *Adj.*: *full, complete, perfect*: quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac paribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulatque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21.

explicābilis, e, *adj.* [explico] *that may be accurately stated*: mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28.

explicābīlter, adv. *in a distinct manner*: Diomed. p. 401 P.

explicātē, adv. *plainly, clearly*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51.

explicātio, ōnis, *f.* [explico] *an unfolding, uncoiling*: est quasi rulentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.

II. *Fig. of speech*: *an unfolding, expounding, an exposition, explanation*: multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 4: naturae, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, d. N. D. 3, 24, 62: difficilior, Quint. 1, 6, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explicātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *an expounder, explainer*: rerum explicator prudens, Cic. Or. 9, 31.

explicātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female expounder*: huic quasi ex altera parte oratoria vis dicendi adhibebatur, explicatrix orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 32.

explicātus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. II. *Adj.*: *spread out*: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96. 2. *plain, clear*: litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, id. Att. 9, 7: in causa facili atque explicata, id. Plane. 2, 5. *Sup.*: explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 fin.

explicātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *an unfolding, stretching out*: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. 8, 42, 67. II. *Fig. of speech*: *an explanation, exposition*: (natura deorum) quam esset obscura et quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explicit, in late Latin at the end of a book, is prob. an abbreviation of **explicitus** (est liber), *the book is ended*: lit. *unrolled*, on account of the form of ancient books: solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit*, aut *Feliciter*, aut aliquid istius modi, Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

explicitus, a, um, *Part.* [explico]. II. *Adj.*: *disentangled, unimpeded, easy*: in his erat angustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78.

ex-plīco, avi and ui (the latter since the Aug. per.), ātum or itum (Cic uses only atum, Caes. atum and itum), 1. *v. a.* *to unfold, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo*: velum, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 7: deus (Aesculapius) explicat orbes, (having assumed the form of a serpent), Ov. M. 15, 720: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, *spread out*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open*, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: suas penias (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: mercem, Petr. 14: plenas plagas, *to open the full nets*, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, *to put in order*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: capillum pectine, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: fusos, *to unwind*, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to smooth*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: explicare seria contractae frontis, id. S. 2, 2, 125: mare, *to calm*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, *shalt have extricated thyself*, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 151. 2. *to spread out, extend, display*: frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg. G. 2, 335: per obstantes catervas explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 44: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. Att. 4, 16: se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31: arida ligna in flammis (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, *to furnish*, Mart. 1, 100, 13: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, *amplified, enlarged*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 5. 3. *Esp. milit. t. t.* *to form in line, to deploy*: ordinem, Liv. 2, 46: cohortes, Virg. G. 2, 280: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, ib. 2, 26.

II. *Fig.*: *explica atque exente intelligentiam tuam, display*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: Sicilian multis undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *has set free*, id. Manil. 11, 30: da operam, ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 11.

2. *Esp. to disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, adjust, finish*: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: belli rationem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 fin.: si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, noli quaerere, quanti, *settles that account*, Cic. Att. 13, 29: si qui debitores, quia non possint explicare pecuniam, differant solutionem, Callist. Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: subvenire tempestat quavis ratione sapientis est; eoque magis, si plus adipiscare re explicata boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Pompon. Dig. 27, 7, 1: transil ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, *I have finished*, Plin. Ep. 7, 4: iter commode explicui, ib. 8, 1: fugam, Phaedr. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicet ac si insanire paret, *will make no more out of it*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270. 3. *Of speech*: *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: in mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit vitam alterius totam explicare? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27:

perficie, ut Crassus haec, quae coartavit et peranguste reforsit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aliquid apertissime planissimeque explicare, id. Verr. 2, 64, 156: funera fando, Virg. Aen. 2, 362: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: Graecas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: non de aegritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quae sint materiae, Quint. 10, 5, 1. *Pass. impers.*: quae vero auxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2.

ex-plōdo (also explaudo), si, sum, 3. v. a. *to drive out or off by clapping*: orig. of a player, *to hoot off*: histrio exhibitur et exploditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 26: Aesopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: aliquem e scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: explosa Arbuscula, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77. *II.* Ingen.: *to drive out or away* (rare): aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. in Nou. 186, 6: (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. Poet.: noctem explodentibus alis, *scaring away*, Lucr. 4, 712.

2. *to reject, disapprove*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86: explosae ejectionaeque sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12.

explōrātō, adv. *for a certainty, securely, surely*: haec ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8. *Comp.*: exploratius promittere, ib. 6, 1. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

explōrātio, ōnis, f. [*exploro*] *an examination, exploration*: surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54. *II.* Milit. t. t. *a spying*: Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a searcher out, examiner, explorer*: *a prying person, a spy*: rerum, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

2. *Adject.*: *searching*: ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 11: foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4. *II.* Milit. t. t. *a spy, scout*: Caes. B. G. 1, 12, et alibi passim.

3. *explorator viae, one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrius, a, um, adj. [*explorator*] *pertaining to searching out, exploratory*: coronae, *a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet. Cal. 45: scaphae, *spy-boats*, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

explōrātus, a, um, Part. [*exploro*]. *II.* *Adj.*: *established, confirmed, certain, sure*: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope explorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64: literae non exploratae a timore, *lit. not positive in the matter of the fear, i. e. not free from fear*, id. Att. 3, 17: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16: quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: pro explorato habebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5. *Comp.*: facillior et explorator devotatio legionum fore, Cic. Att. 16, 2. *Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell. 2, 84.

ex-plōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *lit. to cry aloud* (v. ploro): explorare antiquos pro exclamare usos, Fest. s. v.

II. but usually *to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore*. With *acc.*: explorare rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8: fugam domini, id. Verr. 5, 17, 44: ambitum Africae, Plin. 5, 1, 1: altera (manus) mox caecum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10,

456: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for discovering*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. G. 3, 537. With a *relative clause*: explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. 116: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Gal. Dig. 17, 1, 2 *fin.*: exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8. In *part. perf.*: *examined, ascertained, known*: exploratum et provisum, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 110: perspecta et explorata perscribere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: res non incertis jactatae rumoribus, sed compertae et exploratae, Liv. 42, 13: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. *Absol.*: explorato, *it being ascertained*: explorato, jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, Tac. H. 2, 49. *III.* Milit. t. t. *to spy out, reconnoitre*: speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallem transire possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.*: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 35: occulte explorare loca, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. *Absol.*: ante explorato et subsidii positus, Liv. 23, 42. *IV.* *to try, test, put to the proof*: suspensa foci explorat robora fumus, Virg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Lucan. 2, 603: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 352: animos, Ov. A. A. 1, 456: Liv. 37, 7: fidem alicujus, Lucan. 8, 582.

explōsio, ōnis, f. [*explodo*] *a driving off by clapping*: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

explōsor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a hisser*: ex primo ordine explosorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: but some suppose explosorum in this passage to be the gen. pl. of *explosus*: v. Long. ad loc.

explōsus, a, um, Part. [*explodo*].

ex-pōlio, ōvi or ōi, ōtum, 4. v. a. *to smooth off, polish*: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2: aedes expolitae, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 18: expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3. *II.* *Fig.*: *to polish, embellish, improve, refine*: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent literas, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 45: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: Graeca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 60.

expōlitio, ōnis, f. [*expolio*] *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing*: parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.*: urbana, *of a house in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: minlacea, Vitr. 7, 9. *II.* *Fig. of style: an adorning, embellishing*: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185. 2. As a *fig. of speech*: Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

expōlitus, a, um, Part. [*expolio*]. *II.* *Adj.*: *polished, smooth, neat, clean*: dens expolitior, Cat. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villae expolitissimae, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 2, 20.

ex-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum (*perf. exposivit*, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 27: *part. expostus*, Virg. Aen. 10, 694), 3. v. a. *to put or set out, to expose*: stravit pelli-culis haedinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias conspexit, *drawn out, displayed*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: apparatus in porticibus, Suet. Caes. 10: aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem ictu, *to turn out*, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 14. *Esp. of children, to expose*: puellam ad necem, Pl. Clut. 1, 3, 18: Liv. 1, 4. 2. Naut. t. t. *to set on shore, to disembark*: milites

ex navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: socios de puppibus, Virg. Aen. 10, 288: milites in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: in litora, Liv. 37, 28: in Africa, id. 28, 44: in terra, Vell. 2, 79: in litore, Suet. Caes. 4: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29 *fin.*: quarta vix demum exponitur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exposui, *vendo meum, have unloaded, unpacked*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51. (ii) *to throw overboard*: si propter necessitatem adversae tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, *resort has been had to jetsam*, Marcan. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8. 3. Mercant. t. t.: *pecuniam, to offer or be ready to pay*: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei dccc. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4.

4. *to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose*: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5: exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 11: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115. *II.* *Fig.*: totam causam, judices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, *to publish*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: praemium, *to offer*, id. Quint. 23, 74: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46. 2. *Esp. of discourse: to set forth, exhibit, explain, expound*: coepit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, ib. 1, 14: talis coetus qualem exposui, ib. 1, 26: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem pluribus verbis, ib. 3, 4, 15: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Am. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Am. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: his rebus expositis, ib. 7, 45: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, *explain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: exposito quid iniquitas loci posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: ex memoria alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, Part. [*exporigo*]. **ex-porrigo**, rexi, rectum (*contr. imperat. exporge*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53), 3. v. a. *to stretch out, spread out, extend*: equites in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr. 78: munitiones, id. 42 *fin.*: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108: se (polypi), id. 9, 30, 48: se longo jugo (montes), Mel. 1, 19, 13: sesamam in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23: illic purpureo latus exporrecta cubili, *stretched out*, Prud. Hamart. 856: exporrecto labello, *protruded*, Pers. 3, 82: exporge frontem, *smooth*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53. *Fig.*: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9. (Hence It. *sporgere*; Sp. *espurrrir*.)

exportatio, ōnis, f. [*exporto*] *exportation*: jam vero earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, exportatio, ut earum quibus egeremus inventio certo nulla esset, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13. *II.* *banishment, deportation*: Sen. Tranq. 11.

ex-porto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry out, to convey away, export*: taurus exportavit per mare e Phoenice Europam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolyma, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: frumentum in fame, ib. 7, 17: corpora luce carentum tectis, Virg. G. 4, 256: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportaverant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: o portum in ultimas terras exportandum! Cic. Vorr. 1, 15, 40.

ex-posco, poposci, 3. v. a. *to ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore*: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: signum proeli, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: and *absol.*: exposcentibus militibus, id. B. C. 3, 90 *fin.*: pacem precibus, Liv. 1,

16: ut acrius exposcerent quae sciebant negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19: victoriam ab diis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota expoposci, Liv. 7, 40. With *infin.*: Iliacos iterum audire labores exposcit, Virg. Aen. 4, 79. II. *Exp.* = deposcere, to demand any one to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31: Nep. Them. 8.

expōsitē, adv. plainly, clearly: non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed recondita significatione, Gell. 3, 2.

expōsiticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [expono] *exposed* (of a foundling): puella, Pl. Casin. prol. 79.

expōsitio, ōnis, f. [expono] *an exposing of an infant*: Justin. 1, 4. II. *Of speech: a setting forth, exposition; a showing, narration*: Auc. Her. 1, 10, 17: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

expōsituncula, ae, f. *lim.* [expositio] *a brief exposition*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expōsitor, ōris, m. [expono] *an interpreter*: somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5.

expōsitus, a, um, *Part.* [expono].

II. *Adj.*: open, free, accessible: Iimen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, open to all, ib. 2, 2, 152: Fig.: accessible, affable: numen, Lucan. 5, 103: homo obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246. 2. In a bad sense: common, vulgar: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, Juv. 7, 54.

expōstulatio, ōnis, f. [expostulo] *an expostulation, complaint* (rare): quum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: Tac. A. 1, 13: In plur.: fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, contumeliae in Cellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

expōstulātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a complaint*: Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to demand vehemently or urgently, to require: aures meae auxilium expostulant, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: primas sibi partes, ib. 15, 53: quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3: Armeniam praesidiis vacuum fieri, expostulabat, Tac. A. 15, 17: ut Iberi obsidio decedant, expostulat, ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne tua merita supprimeres, Plin. Pan. 75. *Absol.*: expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77. 2. *Esp.* to require any one to be delivered up, to demand for punishment: Marius Celsus ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23.

II. *to find fault, dispute, expostulate; to complain of*: const. the person blamed expressed by cum with abl.; the subject of the complaint by de with abl., by acc. by acc. and *infin.*, or by *relat. clause*: lenis a te et facillie existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: cum aliquo injuriam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, Cic. Planc. 24, 58: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, id. Verr. 3, 89, 207: expostulare, quia percussisses foreis, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur possessione depelleretur, Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut iracundius ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Sull. 15, 44.

expōtus, v. epotus.

expressē, adv. with pressure, strongly: artus expressus fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198. II. *Fig.*: expressly, distinctly: Auc. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29. Of distinct pronunciation: ut ea (R littera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 ext.

expressim, adv. expressly, clearly, distinctly: Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 98.

expressio, ōnis, f. [exprimo] *a pressing or squeezing out*: mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9. 2. *Esp.* in mechanics: a forcing apparatus to raise water: Vitr. 1, 1: id. 8, 7.

3. In architect.: a projection, a fillet, listel: id. 4, 4 fin.

expressor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who presses or brings out*: fig.: veritatis, Tert. Apol. 46.

expressus, a, um, *Part.* [exprimo].

II. *Adj.*: prominent, distinct, manifest, clear, plain, express: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: literae literaeque omnes assimilatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 77, 189: corpora lacertis expressa, powerful, muscular, Quint. 8 praef. § 19: protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, fully formed, id. 2, 4, 6. Fig.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7. Of distinct pronunciation: vitia oris emendet, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque litterae sonis enuntientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4: expressior sermo, id. 1, 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59. Of affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.

expressus, ūs, m. [exprimo] *a forcing apparatus for raising water*: Vitr. 8, 7.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press or squeeze out, to force out*: oleum ex malobathro, Plin. 12, 26, 59: succum e semine, id. 20, 1, 2: succum flore, id. 21, 19, 74: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 488: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id. esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquor exprimitur per densa foramina (cribri), Ov. M. 12, 438: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, had raised, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: tu si tuis blanditiis tamen a Sicyoniis numulorum aliquid expresseris, hast squeezed out, Cic. Att. 1, 19: pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 165. And of the object pressed or squeezed: spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 med.: lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9: Venus madidas exprimit iubre comas, Ov. A. 3, 224: sponglae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47: oleum, id. 12, 27, 60. 2. *to form by pressure, to model, form, portray, express*: (faber) et unguis exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33: verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 54: imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44: effigiem de signis, ib.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, Tac. G. 17: pulcer aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, has well developed, Quint. 8, 3, 10. II. *Fig.*: to extort, urest, elicit: lex quam ex natura ipsa arripimus, lausimus, expressimus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: quum ab his saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultima necessitate, Liv. 8, 2: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret, I have constrained, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 112: expressit, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7. 2. *to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express*, esp. in words: quum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, imitatus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: (vitia) imitatione ex aliquo expressa, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: hanc speciem Iusitales caclavit argento et noster

expressit Archias versibus, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, id. Arch. 6, 14: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, depicted to the life, ib. 9, 21: exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15. And of translations: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: κατάληψιν verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Acad. 2, 10, 31: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4. Of pronunciation: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41 verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6.

exprobrābilis, e, adj. [exprobro] *worthy of reproach*: Vulg. Prov. 18, 1.

exprobratio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a reproaching, upbraiding*: alicui alicujus rei, Liv. 23, 35: isaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprobrator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider*: Sen. Contr. 3, 21 fin.

exprobratrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] *reproachful, upbraiding*: memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

ex-probro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [probrum] *to consider disgraceful or infamous; to accuse of any disgraceful action; and in gen. to charge, upbraid, reproach*: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, Cic. Am. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num casus bellicos tibi exprobrare aut objicere videor? Cic. Verr. 5, 50, 132: vitia adversariis (al. in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5: pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Pl. Mil. 3, 4, 59. *Absol.*: eadem verba mutata pronunciatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94.

exprōmissor, ōris, m. [expromitto] *in law, one who promises to pay, a surety*: Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 53.

ex-prōmitto, mīsi, 3. v. a. *to promise or agree to pay*: numos, Varr. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 36.

ex-prōmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. *to take out or forth, to fetch out, bring forth*: heminas octo in urcum, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde sensim ad mandandum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93: moestas voces, Virg. Aen. 2, 280.

II. *Fig.*: to show forth, discover, exhibit, display: exprome benignum exte ingeniū, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64: varios sensus, Lucr. 2, 387: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 12: hilarissimum convivium hinc indidem expromam tibi, I'll show myself to you, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 72. *Absol.*: id. Bac. 4, 4, 9. 2. *Esp.*: to disclose, declare, state: occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 223: causus, Ov. F. 3, 725: expromit, reperit in agro suo specum altitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1.

expromptus, a, um, *Part.* [expromo].

expromptus, a, um, *Part.* [expropero] *out-hastened, hurried*: Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

ex-pūdōrātus, a, um, adj. [pudor] *shameless*: frons, Petr. 39.

ex-pugnābilis, e, adj. [expugno]

that may be taken or reduced; *expugnabile* (rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: fluvi-
us, *exhaustible*, ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, *antis*, *Part.* [expugno].
dj.: that overcomes, efficacious: expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 19. (al. expugnacior.)

expugnatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a taking by storm: urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. Manil. 5, 13: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41. In plur.: nocturnae (aedium), Cic. Att. 11, 23: Vell. 2, 91.

expugnator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who takes by storm (rare): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (a transl. of the Gr. Ἰσοπορητής), Plin. 7, 38, 39. Poet.: peccator lapsus, Stat. Th. 4, 363. Fig.: pudicitiae, a violator, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 9.

expugnatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] conquering, overpowering: Tert. Anim. 57.

ex-pugno, *avi*, *atum* (old inf. fut. expugnassere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 55) *i. v. a.* to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce: oppidum Noviodunum ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1146: naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: villas, Sall. J. 44: carcerem, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, conquerit, Liv. 37, 25: inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4: aliquos, Tac. Agr. 41. Of inanimate subjects: fulmina id oppidum expugnare, Plin. 6, 27, 31: Euphrates Taurum montem expugnat, breaks through, id. 5, 24, 25: lacte equi no venena et toxica expugnantur, are counteracted, id. 28, 10, 45. II. Fig.: to conquer, subdue, overcome: sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 4: fortunas patrias, id. Cluent. 13, 36: pudicitiam, id. Coel. 20, 49: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21: coepta, to accomplish, Ov. M. 9, 619: sibi legationem expugnavit, ex-torted, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 44: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, Pl. Bae. 4, 9, 7: aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 52, 130.

ex-pulsim, *adv.* by driving out or away: pila expulsim ludere, Varr. in Non. 104, 29.

expulsio, *ōnis*, *f.* [expello] a driving out, expulsion: expulsionones vicinorum, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46.

expulso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* freq. [id.] to drive out, to expel (rare): si me (i. e. pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, sum tua, to drive back, Mart. 14, 46: Seleucia per duces expulsata, subdued, Amm. 23, 6.

expulsor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who drives out, an expeller (rare): bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10.

expulsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [expello].

expultrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she that drives out or expels: philosophia expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

ex-pūmīco, *i. v. a.* to rub off with pumice-stone. Fig.: to cleanse: Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expumo, *v. expumo*.

expunctio, *ōnis*, *f.* [expungo] an execution, performance: Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a blotter out, obliterator: Tert. Or. 1.

expunctus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [expungo].

ex-punge, *punxi*, *punctum*, *i. v. a.* to prick out, to cross or blot out, erase, expunge: ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, may be cancelled, Pl.

Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulcrum centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, disbanded, id. Curc. 4, 4, 29: decurias iudicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay, Papin. Dig. 49, 16, 15. 2. to set aside, remove: Pers. 2, 13. II. to compute, settle, adjust: rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Hermog. Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas, ac sidera ad nomen expungere, to reckon up, enumerate, Plin. 2, 26, 24: expungebantur milites laureati, were checked off, for subsequent rewards, Tert. Cor. mil. 1. 2. In gen.: to execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil: effectum, id. Apol. 35: vota et gaudia Caesarum, ib. 35.

expuo, *v. expuo*.

expurgatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [expurgo] a justification, vindication, excuse: habui expurgationem, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 10.

ex-purgo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to purge out, cleanse, purify: dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5: sordida ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, id. 23, 7, 64. Poet.: quae poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? cure of poetic phrenzy, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53. II. Fig.: expurgandus est sermo, Cic. Brut. 74, 258. 2. Esp. to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse: me expurgare tibi volo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 87: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3.

ex-pūtesco, *i. v. n. incep.* to rot, putrefy: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pūto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to lop off, prune: veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3: palos, id. 11, 2, 12. II. Fig.: to consider well, to examine: utranque rem simul, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 8. 2. to fathom, comprehend: quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

exquaero, *v. exquiro*, *ad init.*

ex-quīro, *sīvi*, *sītum* (exquaeris, Pl. Bae. 4, 4, 70: exquaesivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 43), *i. v. a.* [quaero] to search out, thoroughly or carefully: to seek for, inquire, ask: quum ex te causas divinationis exquirere, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihil certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12: sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, ask of, expect from, ib. 7, 18: exquisitum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua, Suet. Cal. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: exquirere veritatem, id. Manil. 17, 51: quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis, Sall. J. 29: Caes. B. G. 3, 3: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 81: verum, to investigate, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28: facta alicujus ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 4, 5, 10: verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163: rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: vescendi causa, terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13: alicui honores, to seek out, invent, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

ex-quīsītē, *adv.* carefully, accurately, excellently, exquisitely: quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21. Comp.: Cic. Brut. 93, 322. Sup.: Tiro Tull. in Gell. 10, 1.

exquīsītum, *adv.* carefully, accurately, precisely: Varr. in Non. 513, 29.

exquīsītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [exquiro] inquiry, investigation: Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 9 fin.

exquīsītus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [exquiro].

II. Adj.: carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79,

274: exquisitum iudicium literarum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingentis exquisitaeque doctrina philosophi, ib. 1, 1, 1: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, too exquisite, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58. Comp.: accuratius et exquisitis dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33. Sup.: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6.

exradicitus, *adv.*: v. eradicatus.

exradico, *v. eradico*.

exrōgāre est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Fest. s. v. (usually abrogo, q. v.).

ex-sacrīfīco (exacr.), *i. v. n.* to sacrifice: Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42.

ex-saevio (exaev.), *4. v. n.* to rage itself out, cease raging: stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39.

exsanguinatus (exang.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [exsanguis] deprived of blood, bloodless: exsanguinata et exsucta animalia, Vitruv. 8 praef.

ex-sanguis (exang.), *e*, *adj.* deprived of blood, bloodless: unde animalium copia tanta exs et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: hostes enervati atque exsangues, ib. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 5, 49, 130: umbrae, Virg. Aen. 6, 401. 2. pale, wan: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224: diffugimus visu exsangues, Virg. Aen. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267: cuminum, making pale, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 30. II. Fig.: powerless, feeble, weak: aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Aue. Her. 4, 11, 16: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20: exsangues crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, ib. 5, 325.

ex-sānio (exan.), *i. v. a.* [sanies] to free from matter or corruption, to cause to suppurate: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27: presam baccam, Col. 12, 49, 10. Fig.: amaritudinem et pallorem, i. e. to extract, remove, id. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also exarcio, exsercio, or exercio), *sartum*, *4. v. a.* to patch up and in gen. to amend, repair, restore (rare): exercirent sarcirent, Fest. s. v.: sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 11, 45.

ex-sātio (exat.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to satisfy, satiate, glut: exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28. Fig.: enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542.

exsātūrābilis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] that may be satiated: pectus, Virg. Aen. 5, 781.

ex-sātūro (exat.), *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to satisfy completely, satiate (rare): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic. Verr. 5, 26, 65: odiis exsaturata qulevi, Virg. Aen. 7, 298.

exscendo, *v. escendo*.

exscensio (excens.), *ōnis*, *f.* [escendo] a debarkation, landing: quinque-remibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8: id. 8, 17: Curt. 9, 4. In plur.: priusquam in continentem exscensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31.

ex-scindo (excindo). Idl. *issum*, *3. v. a.* to tear out, to extirpate, destroy. Pergama Argolice telis, Virg. Aen. 2, 177: domos, ib. 12, 643: ferro scelera-tam gentem, ib. 9, 137: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25. Fig.: intestinum malum, Plin. Pan. 34.

exscrēābilis (excr.), *e*, *adj.* [ex-screo] that may be coughed out: vitula pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55.

exscrēātio (excr.), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a

hawking or coughing up: sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91.

exscrēātus (excr.), ūs, m. [id.] *a hawking or coughing up*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

ex-scrēo (excr.), i. v. a. *to hawk or cough up, to spit out*: per tussim exscreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92. *Absol.*: nunquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24: Ov. II 21, 24.

ex-scribo (excr.), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write out, write off, copy* (rare): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsit, Gell. 3, 3. 2. *Of paintings, to copy*: imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. 3. *In gen. to write or note down*: nomina exscripta, Pl. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, ib. 21. II. *Fig.*: *to copy or take after, to resemble*: filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripsit, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

exscriptus, a, um, Part. [exscribo].

ex-sculpo (exculp.), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to cut or chisel out, to dig out, to carve*: terram unde exsculpserant, fossam vocabant, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3: oculum exsculpe (others read exclude), Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96. 2. *to scratch out, erase*: hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1. II. *Fig.*: *to get out, elicit, extort*: ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, *obtained*, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 6.

ex-sēco (also execo; and exsico, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cūl, ctum (*perf. sulg.* exsecaveris, Cato R. R. 42) i. v. a. *to cut out or away*: vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pestem aliquam tanquam strumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: setum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81: filium alicui mortuae, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91. Poet.: quibus hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

2. *to cut, castrate, geld*: vetus haec opinio Graecam opplevit exsectum Oelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63: Mart. 6, 2, 2: infelix ferro mollita Juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 134. II. *Fig.*: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoris, Plin. Ep. 2, 12.

exsecrābilis (excr.), e, adj. [exsecror]. I. *Pass.* *exsecrable, accursed, detestable*: exsecrabile ac dirum solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72. II. *Act.* *execrating*: praeceantibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, Liv. 31, 17: odium, raging, *fearful*, id. 9, 26.

exsecrābilitas (excr.), ātis, f. [exsecrabilis] *exsecrableness, abominableness*: vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsecrābiliter (excr.), adv. *exsecrably, with detestation*: tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsecrāmentum (excr.), i, n. [exsecror] *exsecration*: Tert. Apol. 22.

exsecrātio (excr.), ōis, f. [id.] *exsecration, malediction, curse*: Thyeste ista exsecratio est, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis ominibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71: Vell. 2, 22: Tac. H. 3, 25. II. *a solemn oath combined with imprecations*: aliquem exsecratione devincire, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 5, 40, 104: Liv. 26, 25: Tac. II. 4, 15.

exsecrātor (excr.), ōis, m. [id.] *an exsecrator, detester*: Eccl.

exsecrātus (excr.), a, um, Part. [exsecror]. II. *Adj.*: *accursed, ex-*

crable, detestable: non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, schias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.*: columna, ib. 1, 2, 5. *Sup.*: auguria, Plin. 28, 2, 5.

exsecror (excr.), atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. (exsecro: Afran. in Non. 473, 24) *to curse, execrate*: te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20: exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.*: exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: semanimi verba exsecrantia lingua edidit, Ov. M. 5, 105. II. *to take a solemn oath with imprecations*: eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor. Epod. 16, 36.

exsectio (excr.), ōis, f. [exsecro] *a cutting out*: illa conscelerata exsectio linguae, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, ib. 64, 180. In plur.: manuarum, Arn. 5, 165.

exsector (excr.), ōis, m. [id.] *a gelder*: App. M. 8, p. 208.

exsectus (excr.), a, um, Part. [exsecro].

exsecutio (exec.), ōis, f. [exsequor] *an accomplishing, performance, execution*: instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34: negotii, Tac. A. 3, 31: Syriae, the administration, ib. 15, 25. II. *In law*: *a prosecution, indictment*: delictorum quorundam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1. III. *Of discourse*: *a discussion*: differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam executionem, Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 8, 14.

exsecutor (exec.), ōis, m. [id.] *an accomplisher, performer*: accerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197. II. *In law*: *a prosecutor, an avenger*: offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14.

2. *a collector*: Cod. Justin. 8, 17, 7.

exsecutus (exec.), a, um, Part. [exsequor] *in pass. signif.*: exsecuto regis imperio, *executed*, Just. 7, 3.

ex-sensus (exens.), a, um, adj. *destitute of feeling, senseless*: Naevis in Gell. 19, 7.

exsequens (exequ.), entis, Part. [exsequor]. II. *Adj.*: *searching after, studious of*: memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12.

exsequiae (exequ.), arum, f. plu. [id.] *lit. the following of a corpse beyond the walls; a funeral procession, funeral obsequies*: funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60: Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: justae exsequiae, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Virg. Aen. 7, 5: exsequias ire, *to the funeral*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37. II. = reliquiae, the mortal remains, relics: Eutr. 7, 18.

exsequialis (exequ.), e, adj. [exsequiae] *pertaining to a funeral, funeral*: carmina, dirges, Ov. M. 14, 430. Subst.: exsequialia, ium, n. plur. *funeral rites*: Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsequor (exequ.), atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] *to perform the funeral rites, to bury*: Varr. in Non. 107, 6.

ex-sēquor (exequ.), cūtus, 3. v. a. dep. *to follow to the end, to pursue, follow*: (Gallae) sectam meam exsecutae, Cat. 63, 13. 2. *Esp. to follow or accompany to the grave*: funus, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 16: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115. 3. *to pursue as an enemy*: me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59 (al. exacturum). II. *Fig.*: *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue*: quae exanimata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 3: non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, *to follow after, take pattern after*, Cic. Tim. 2 *fin.*:

cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, subjected ourselves to*, id. Att. 9, 12: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40: aerumnas, *to suffer, endure*, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 1: egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 38. 2. *Esp. to follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute*: nullam rem oportet dolose aggredi, nisi astute accurateque exsequare, id. Truc. 2, 5, 10: est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: incepta, Liv. 30, 4: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 10, 34: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: scelus, Curt. 8, 6: sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 5: quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: exsequi cogitando aut quaerendo, Liv. 35, 28. 3. *to go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, tell*: quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 27: haec omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: coelestia dona aërii mellis, Virg. G. 4, 2: laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3. 4. *to pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge*: deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25: injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11: justum dolorem, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 33. *Absol.*: pater caedetur? defendam: caesus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira 1, 12.

ex-sēro (exer.), serūl, sertum, 3. v. a. *to put out or forth, thrust out, take out*: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10: linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9: brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ab Oceano, Lucan. 5, 598: herba exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: creverat infans quaerebatque viam, qua se exsereret, *might come forth*, id. M. 10, 505: se domicilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51: radicem ejus exserito, *take out, tear up*, Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, *to throw off*, id. 8, 8, 12.

II. *Fig.*: *exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, will avail myself of, make use of*, Plin. Ep. 8, 7: secreta mentis ore, Sen. Herc. Oet. 255. 2. *Esp. to reveal, show*: Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paulatim principem exseruit, *showed himself as*, Suet. Tib. 33.

exsertō (exert.), adv. *openly, clearly, loudly*: clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109. Comp.: consurgere, Amm. 16, 12. *Sup.*: egit tribunatum, *very strictly, rigorously*, Spart. Sev. 3.

exserto (exert.), i. v. a. freq. [exsero] *to stretch out, thrust forth*: Scyllam ora exsertantem, Virg. Aen. 3, 425. II. *to uncover, to bare*: humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (exert.), a, um, Part. [exsero]. II. *Adj.*: *Of parts of the body: protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered*: dextris humeris exsertis, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: exserta brachia, Stat. Ach. 1, 346: transf. of the person: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587: exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649. *Absol.*: exsertique manus vesana Cethegi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight*, Lucan. 2, 543. 2. *thrust forth, projecting*: dentes apro, elephantis, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 61. 3. *open, evident, conspicuous*: exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cacinus, *unrestrained, loud*, App. M. 1, p. 103: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35.

ex-sibilo (exib.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *hiss out or forth*: dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira 3, 4: confestim praesentiam nostram efflari exsibilarique jusserit, *to be carried out by the wind*, App. M. 5

p. 163. 2. Esp. to hiss off an actor. histrio exsibillatur et exploditur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26: Suet. Aug. 45 fin.

exsiccatus, a, um, *Part.* [exsicco]. II. Adj.: dry, jejune: orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

ex-siccesco (exicc.), 3. v. n. *incept.* to dry up, become quite dry: Vitr. 2, 9.

ex-sicco (exicc.) avi, atum, 1. v. a. to dry up, make quite dry: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242. Of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccet, is exhaled, passes off, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 fin. 2. Esp. to drain dry, to empty (a bottle): lagenae furtim exsiccat, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 26: vina culullis, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11.

exsico (exic.), v. exseco.

ex-signo (exign.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark out, record (rare): Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripsit a exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20.

ex-silio (exil.) silui, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring out or forth, to spring or leap up, to start up: puer citus e cunis exsilit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 165: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27: ad te exsilui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (anguis) exsilit in sicum, Virg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111. Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163: plus ut parte foras emergant exsilianteque (aquae), id. 2, 200: exsiluere oculi, Ov. M. 12, 252.

exsilium (exil.), ii, n. [exsul] banishment, exile: quum homine vincula, nece, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constitutae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: exsilium duplex est: aut certorum locorum interdictio, ut lata fuga: aut omnium locorum praeter certum locum, ut insulae vinculum, id est, relegatio in insulam, Marcian. Dig. 48, 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 515 seqq.): exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscens tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 fin.: exacti in exsilium innocentes, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: expulsus in exsilium, id. Am. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: ejicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, ib. 1, 8, 20: esse in exsilio, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14: revocare de exilio, Liv. 27, 34: exsilio redire, Pl. Merc. 5, 22, 106. II. Meton.: a place of exile, a retreat: Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in eadem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum exsilium orabant, id. A. 13, 55: diversa exsilia quaerere, Virg. Aen. 3, 4: multa exsilia patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4. 2. In plur.: exsilia, those who are banished, exiles: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

exsincēratus, a, um, *adj.* [sincerus] corrupted: tergum, i. e. beaten, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 11 (ex conject. Camerar.: but Ritschl conjectures tergum doleat).

ex-sinio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unfold, spread out, extend: amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3.

ex-sisto (existo), stiti, stitum, 3. v. n. to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear: e lathris, Liv. 25, 21: ex collibus, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ab inferis, Cic. Verr. 1, 37, 94: vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse, id. Div. 1, 15, 101: est bos cervi figura, cujus a media fronte inter aures unum cornu exstitit excelsius, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: hoc occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum non exstitit, does not come to light, id. Verr. 1, 15, 39. 2. to spring, proceed, arise, become: vermes de stercore, Lucr. 2, 872: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix existunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 34: ex hac nimia licentia ait ille, ut ex stirpe quadam existere et quasi nasci tyrannum, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: ex luxuria existitavaritia necesse est, id. Rosc.

Am. 27, 75: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? Cic. Rep. 2, 26: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: exstitit hoc loco quaestio subdilectilis, id. Am. 19, 67: ad consilium rem deferunt, magnaeque inter eos exstitit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: ex quo existet, unde nihil quippiam fiat, it will result Cic. Fat. 9, 18. II. Meton.: to be visible or manifest, to exist, to be: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingenis exstitit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: illa pars animi, in qua irarum existit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Am. 7, 24: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adiutor etiam exstitissem, id. Fam. 1, 9: timeo, ne in eum existam crudellior, id. Att. 10, 11.

ex-sōlesco (exol.), 3. v. n. *incept.* to become disused to: Tert. Virg. vel. 17.

exsolutio, ōnis, f. [exsolvo] a release, discharge: Ateius Capito in Fest. s. v. Propudianus. II. a payment: vectigalis, Scaev. Dig. 20, 1, 31.

exsolūtus, a, um, *Part.* [exsolvo].

ex-solvo, solvi, solūtum (exsolūtum, Lucr. 1, 811: exsolūtisse, Ov. F. 4, 534) 3. v. a. to loose, unloose, unbind, undo: nexus, Lucr. 1, 221: Am. Agendum, eam solve cistulam. So. Quid ego istam exsolvam? undo, unseal, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: pugionem a latere, to unbind, Tac. H. 3, 68: brachia ferro eodem ictu, to open, id. A. 15, 63: amictus, to pull off, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, by stools, Tac. A. 13, 15. Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, dissolves melts, Lucr. 6, 879. 2. Esp. to set free, release, deliver: vinculis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 10: jube sis me exsolvi cito, id. Bac. 4, 8, 16: exsolvere sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696: se paulatim corpore, Virg. Aen. 11, 829. 3. to discharge, pay: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, Cic. Att. 16, 6: aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11: pretium, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14: dotem uxori, Aurel. Vict. Vir. ill. 56: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 fin. II. Fig.: to throw off, lay aside, rid oneself of: legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 fin.: metus, Lucan. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: obsidium, to raise, Tac. A. 3, 39. 2. to release, free: artis religionum animos nodis, Lucr. 1, 931: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem aere alieno, Liv. 6, 14: curis, Virg. Aen. 4, 652: contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36.

3. to discharge, pay an obligation, promise, etc.: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: vota (deo), Pl. Am. 3, 2, 67: iurandum, Liv. 24, 18: fidem, to keep a promise, id. 26, 31: praemia, poenas alicui, id. 26, 40: gratiam recte factis alicujus, id. 28, 25: gratas, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, to repay, requite, ib. 11, 18: vicem beneficio, id. H. 4, 3: poenas morte, to suffer, id. A. 1, 10. 4. to solve, explain: Lucr. 2, 381. (Hence It. sciogliere, sciorre.)

exsōmnis (exomn.), e, *adj.* [sōmnus] sleepless, wakeful: vir, Vell. 2, 88: (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsōmnis servat noctesque diesque, Virg. Aen. 6, 556: animo exsōmnis, Vell. 2, 127 fin.

ex-sōno, ūi, 1. v. n. to resound (rare): ceteri conviviae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 109.

ex-sorbeo (exorb.), ūi, 2. v. a. to suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain: ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4: succum, App. Apol.

p. 276: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 1: viros, to exhaust, Juv. 10, 223. II.

Fig.: animam amborum, to swallow up, to destroy, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 28: tristitiam alicui, to remove, Turpil. in Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpersus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, endured, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

ex-sordesco (exord.), 3. v. n. *incept.* to become defiled, polluted: Fig.: Gell. 9, 2.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj.* who has not drawn lots; also, that for which no lot has been drawn, chosen without lot, or specially: (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi talibus auspiciis exsortem ducero honores, Virg. Aen. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, ib. 8, 552: Val. Fl. 4, 340. II. In gen.: having no share in, free from, deprived of. With gen.: dulcis vitae exsortes, Virg. Aen. 6, 428: amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10: culpa, id. 22, 44: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8: eos exsors secandi, Hor. A. P. 305. With dat.: Sid. Ep. 8, 12 fin.

ex-spātor (exp.), atus, 1. v. n. *dep.* to get out of the course, to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate: expatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202: expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, ib. 1, 285: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: arbores latissima umbra, Plin. 16, 30, 53: tectu, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84. Fig.: finis non erit, si expatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, id. 2, 17, 1: hoc expatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

exspectābilis (expect.), e, *adj.* [exspecto] to be expected (rare): juvenalium ludicro parum exspectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21.

exspectatio (expect.), ōnis, f. [id.] an awaiting, expecting, expectation. With gen. obj.: si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: acerbior expectatio reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266: summa rerum expectatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: expectatio vel animi vel ingenii tui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: sustines non parvam expectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: Varonis sermo facit expectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15: quotidiana expectatio rerum novarum, ib. 3, 14. In plur.: crebras expectationes nobis tui commoves, ib. 1, 4. With de: quantam tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli! ib. 2, 14: plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio, ib. 3, 14. With a relative clause: quo ista majora ac mirabilia fecisti, eo me major expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74. Absol.: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: aliquem in summam expectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam expectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 fin.: praeter expectationem, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra expectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: expectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39: contra expectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: qui magna expectatione venisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 37. In plur.: Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: has expectationes habemus duas, id. Att. 7, 16.

exspectator (expect.), ōris, m. [id.] spectator: Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3.

exspectatrix (expect.), icis, f. [id.] she who expects or awaits: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectatus (expect.), a, um, *Part.* [exspecto]. II. Adj.: expected, longed for, desired, welcome: carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: venies exspectatus omnibus, ib. 4, 10: quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? Virg. Aen. 2, 282: sensi ego in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, who were expected to arrive at the highest dignities of the state, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te exspectatum ejicisset foras, whose death is longed for,

Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 29. *Comp.*: expectatio venire, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 12. *Sup.*: adventus suavissimus, expectatissimus, Cic. Att. 4, 4 A. literae, id. Fam. 10, 5. *Subst. neut.*: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75: hosti ante expectatum positus stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Virg. G. 3, 348: ille ad patrem patriae expectato revolvit maturius, Vell. 2, 123.

ex-specto (expect.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to look out for, await, expect*: constr. with *acc.*, a relative clause, a conjunction, or *absol.* With *acc.*: alicujus mortem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus expectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: eventum pugnae, ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: ultima semper expectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136: coenantes haud animo aequo expectans comites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9. With a *relat. clause*: expecto, quo pacto, Pl. Poen. 4, 1, 1: quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: expectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ne utile quidem, quam mox iudicium fiat, expectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85. With a *conjunction*: ne expectemus quidem, dum rogemur, id. Am. 13, 44: expectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: rusticus expectat dum defluat annis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: jam dudum expecto, si tuum officium scias, Pl. Poen. prol. 12: expecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: neque expectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, id. B. C. 1, 6. *Impers. pass.*: quum omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, id. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.* *Absol.*: comites ad portam expectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17. Of an *abstr. subject*: *to await*: seu me tranquilla senectus expectat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58. *II.* With a *subjective meaning*: *to expect with desire, fear, etc.*: *to hope for, long for, fear, dread, apprehend.* With *acc.*: reliquum est, ut tuam protectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe expectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*: magnum inceptas, si id expectas, quod nusquam est, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas expectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) expectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15, 16: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant scilicet, *wish*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20: nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, *dread*, id. Ph. 1, 4, 16: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum expectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1. With a *personal object*: pater expectat aut me aut aliquem nuntium, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 22: hic ego mendacem usque puellam ad mediam noctem expecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83. *2.* With *ab* or *ex*: a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non expectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora expectaret, ib. 3, 12: dedecus a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: aliquid ex aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 22. *3.* *Absol.*: quum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam expectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset, ib. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime expectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11. *III.* Poet. of an *abstr. subject*: *to have need of, require*: silvarumque altae pressos propaginis arcus expectant, Virg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (oleae) procurvam expectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, ib. 2, 421.

ex-spergo (experg.), no *perf.*, spersum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] *to sprinkle over*: sanieque exspersa natarent limina, i. e. *besprinkled*, Virg. Aen. 3, 625. *II.* *to disperse, dissipate*: exspergi quo possit vis animae, *be diffused*, Lucr. 3, 827.

exspersus (expers.), a, um, *Part.* [*exspergo*].

ex-spēs (expes), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*) *without hope, hopeless.* With *gen.*: expes liberum, Att. in Non. 12, 7: vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24. *Absol.*: si fractis enatat expes navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

expiratio (expir.), ōnis, f. [*exspiro*] *a breathing out, exhalation*: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (expīro), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *I.* Act.: *to breathe out, to blow out, to exhale, give out, lose*: animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106: auras, ib. 3, 121: flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354: flammam pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 44: odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 123: sonos per saxa (unda), Sil. 9, 285: colorem (uniones), Plin. 9, 35, 56. Poet.: cadavera vermes, *produce*, Lucr. 3, 720: silva comas tollit fructumque expirat in umbras, *spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70. *II.* Neutr.: *to blow forth, rush or come forth*: per fauces montis ut Aetnae expirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 641: ignis foras, id. 6, 887: vis fera ventorum, Ov. M. 15, 300: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493: unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4. Fig.: irae pectoris expirantes, Cat. 64, 194. *2.* *to breathe one's last, to expire*: atram tundit humum expirans, Virg. Aen. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus expiravero, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: inter primam curationem expiravit, Liv. 2, 20: inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19: extremus expirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31. *Pass. impers.*: quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim expiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67. Fig.: *to come to an end, cease*: si ego morerer, mecum expiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28: libertate jam expirante, Plin. Pan. 57: criminis causa expirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Marcial. Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*

ex-splendescō (expl.), dūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to shine forth, glitter*: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Plin. 11, 12, 12. Fig.: clarius exsplendescēbat, quam condiscipuli aequo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 37.

expōllatio (expol.), ōnis, f. [*exspolio*] *a robbing, plundering*: Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*

expōllator (expol.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *a pillager, plunderer*: domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7.

ex-spōllo (expol.), avi, atum, i. v. a. (*dep. form, expollantur*, Poet. ap. Don. 1769 P.: expollabantur, Quadrig. in Non. 480, 16), *to spoil, pillage, plunder*: agrum Campanum, Quadrig. l. c.: fana atque domos, Sall. C. 51: corpus, Curt. 9, 5: sese, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25. Fig.: exercitu et provincia Pompelum, id. Att. 10, 1: hos vestro auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.

expūitio (exp.), ōnis, f. [*exspuo*] *a spitting out*: sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14.

ex-spūmo (expum.), i. v. n. *to froth or foam out*: donec inde humor expumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spūo (expuo), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. *to spit out, to spit.* *I.* Neutr.: quum ille gustasset et expulisset, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9: in mare, Plin. 30, 2, 6. *II.* Act.: sanguinem, id. 35, 16, 53: linguam in tyranni os, id. 7, 23, 23.

2. Meton.: *to cast out, eject, emit*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus expulit undis? Cat. 64, 155: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes expuens crebro jactatu, Plin. 33, 6, 32: in litus purgamenta, id. 2, 98, 101: lacrumam, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 74.

3. Fig.: *to expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16: rationem ex animo, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstantia (ext.), ae, f. [*exsto*] *a standing out, prominence, projection*: Col. 5, 5, 12: ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

ex-sterno (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a.

[sterno] *to drive beside oneself, to terrify, affright* (poet. and rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat. 64, 71: exsternata malo, ib. 165: Ov. M. 1, 641.

ex-stillo (ext.), avi, i. v. n. *to drop or trickle out* (rare): amurca exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 29: lacrumis, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 82.

exstimulātor (ext.), ōris, m. [*exstimulo*] *an inciter, instigator*: acerrius rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40.

ex-stimūlo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to prick, to goad*: aculeo, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

II. Fig.: *to excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588: corda furore bellandi, Sil. 1, 38: armentum libidinis furis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigrim fame, Ov. M. 5, 165: animum, Tac. A. 15, 50: fata cessantia, *to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

extinctio (ext.), ōnis, f. [*extinguo*] *extinction, annihilation*: supremus ille dies non extinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.

ex-stinctor (ext.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *an extinguisher* (rare): non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26. *2.* *an annihilator, destroyer*: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, id. Sull. 31, 88: regiae domus (Cassander), Just. 16, 1: conjurationis, Auct. Or. pro Domo 38, 101.

extinctus (ext.), a, um, *Part.* [*extinguo*].

extinctus (ext.), ūs, m. [*extinguo*] *an extinguishing*: lucernarum, Plin. 7, 7, 5.

extinguibilis (ext.), e, *adj.* [*id.*] *quenchable, destructible*: animae, Lact. 7, 20.

ex-stinguo (ext.), nxi, nctum (*perf. subj.*: extinxit, for extinxerit, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 43: contr. extinxsti, Virg. Aen. 4, 682: extinxem, ib. 4, 606), 3. v. a. *to put out, quench, extinguish*: recens extinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: extincta lumina, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: faces, Plin. 2, 103, 106: senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis exstinguitur, *goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: extincto calore ipsi exstinguimur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calx extincta, *slaked*, Vitruv. 2, 5. *2.* Meton.: *to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy*: animam alicui, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extingui vulnere vestro, Cic. Coel. 32, 79: juvenem fortuna morbo extinxit, Liv. 8, 3: quem libido me extinguendi invasit, Sall. J. 24: nobilitas mortales multos ferro aut fuga extinxit, ib. 42: vel modico tepore succus exstinguitur, *is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4: mammas, Plin. 23, 2, 32: odorem allii, *to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34: venena, *to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69: aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis extingues, *get rid of*, an old in Liv. 5, 16. *II.* Fig.: *to abolish, destroy, annihilate*: a stirpe extincta gens, id. 9, 34: tyrannis institutis leges omnes extinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: veritatem laborare nimis saepe, aiunt, extingui nunquam, Liv. 22, 39: potentiam extinguere atque opprimere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Am. 21, 78: sermo omnis ille oblivione posteritatis exstinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*: superiore gloria rei militaris extincta, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: extinctis rumoribus, id. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ad ejus salutem extinguendam, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: nomen populi Romani, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: familiaritates, id. Am. 10, 35: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: consuetudinem, id. Coel. 25, 61: fus pignoris, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 9: fidel commissum, Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 11: actionem, ib. 47, 2, 42. (Hence Fr. *déindre*.)

ex-stirpātio (ext.), ōnis, f. [*exstirpo*] *a rooting out*: filicis, Col. 2, 3, 13.

exstirpo (ext.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to pluck up by the root, to root out*: arbores, Curt. 7, 8: silva exstirpata procallis, Prud. Hamart. 241: pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3: silvestris ager decrecente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared*, Col. 11, 2, 52: agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1. || Fig.: *to root out, eradicate, extirpate*: vitia, Cic. Fat. 5, 11: ex animo humanitatem, id. Am. 13, 48: perturbationes, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 med.

ex-sto (ext.), i. v. n. *to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above*: (milites) quum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: super aequora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358: aquis (navis), id. Trist. 5, 11, 14: ferrum de pectore, id. M. 9, 128: aedificia modice ab humo exstantia, Plin. 6, 22, 24 fin.: paulum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13. Poet. with acc.: quantumque ego Nereidas exsto, *am taller than*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.

2. Fig.: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: haec enitere et exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29: arma tubaeque sonent; vox et tua noctibus exstet, *predominate, be heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252. || Meton.: *to be visible, appear; to be extant, to exist, to be*: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 57: Sarmentum domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 fin.: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2. Impers. with a relative clause (rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae prodium eloquentem fuisse, id. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.

exstructio (extr.), ōnis, f. [exstruo] *a building up, erecting, structure* (rare): tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: exstructio, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34. In plur.: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 med. Fig.: *an adorning*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

exstructōrius (extr.), a, um, adj. [id.] *that builds up*: fig.: verbum dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus, a, um, Part. [exstruo]. || Adj.: *high-built, lofty*: exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54.

ex-strūo (extr.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to pile or heap up*: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2: stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, *to be heaped up*, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquistissimis epulis exstruebantur, *piled up*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, id. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, id. Od. 2, 3, 19. 2. Esp.: *to build up, raise, rear, erect*: exstrui sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 fin.: turres, id. B. C. 3, 54: rogam, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari, *in raising seas (fish-ponds)*, Sall. C. 20: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. || Fig.: verba sint ad poëticum quendam numerum exstructa, *put together*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: crimen unum vocibus multis, *to exaggerate, magnify*, Gell. 13, 24: exstrue animo altitudinem excellentissimaeque virtutum, *build up*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, ib. 4, 1, 1.

exsucoidus, exsucco, exsuccus, v. exsucidus, etc.

exsucidus (also exucid. and exsuccid.), a, um, adj. *without juice, sap-*

less: arida et exsucida, Tert. Anim. 32.

exsūco (also exuco and exsucco), i. v. a. [sucus] *to deprive of juice, extract the juice of*: marrubium, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ex-sūcus (also exucus and exsuccus), a, um, adj. *without juice, sapless*: corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51. Fig.: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsanguis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

exsuctus (exuct.), a, um, Part. [exsugo]. || Adj.: *dried up*: segetes exsuctiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.

ex-sūdo (exudo), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. || Neutr.: *to come out by sweating, to exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88. || Act.: *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out*: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37. 2. Fig.: *to toil through, undergo*: causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28: id unum dignum tanto apparatu consiliorum et certamine, quod ingens exsudandum esset, praemium fore, Liv. 4, 13: labores, Sil. 3, 531.

ex-sufflo (exufflo), i. v. a. *to blow at or upon*: Eccl.

ex-sūgo (exug.), xi, ctum (fut. exsugebo, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 5), 3. v. a. *to suck out*: humorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 37: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27, 3: venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27.

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lis: fiunt pro compositis exsultantes, id. 10, 2, 16.

exsultanter (exult.), adv. *diffusely, at large*: quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18.

exsultantia (exult.), ae, f. [exsulto] *a springing up, an attack*: hostilia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5.

exsultatio (exult.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a springing up, leaping, frisking*: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18: Plin. 8, 54, 80. || Fig.: *excessive rejoicing, exultation*: gaudium exsultatio, exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 21: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27: Tac. H. 1, 72.

exsultim (exult.), adv. [exsilio] *skittishly, friskingly*: ludit exsultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult.), avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [id.] *to spring vigorously, leap or jump about*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88: taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, *dance*, Lucr. 2, 632. 2. Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alto, id. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 fin.: exsultant aestu latices, Virg. Aen. 7, 464: exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur arenae, ib. 3, 557: glebae, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, *spring up*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *skip, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 91. || Fig.: *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast*: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: exsultasse populum insolentia libertatis, ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: laetitia, id. Clu. 5, 14: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17: in ruinis alicujus, Cic. Bulb. 26, 58: illa theatra (i. e. spectatores) exsultant, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95. 2. Esp. of speech: *to move freely, expatiate*: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, id. Acad. 2, 35, 112: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26.

exsultim (exult.), adv. [exsilio] *skittishly, friskingly*: ludit exsultim, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 10.

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quantum ipse feroci virtute exsuperas, Virg. Aen. 12, 19: Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil. 1, 57. II. Act.: *to surmount, rise above, exceed*: vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin. 14, 1, 3: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Aen. 11, 905: clivum, Sen. Ep. 31: amnem, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 17. Fig.: *to surpass, exceed*: quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Poet. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: omnes Tarquinius superbia, Liv. 3, 31: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: laudes alicujus, Liv. 28, 43: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsuperas, *outlive*, Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.*: aetatem, *to outlast*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33. 2. *to overpower, overcome*: id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poet. Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 56: caecum consilium, Virg. Aen. 7, 591: multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv. 7, 24.

exsurdo (exurdo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [surdus] *to render deaf, to deafen*: paniculae flos si aures intraverit, exsurdant, Plin. 32, 10, 52: aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3. II. Transf. of taste: *to dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (exurgo), surrexi, 3. v. n. *to rise out, rise, to get up, stand up*: ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41: a genibus, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 22: de nocte multa, ib. 4, 2, 10: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurget, Tac. H. 2, 14. Of inanimate subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, id. 24, 19, 113. II. Fig.: *to rise up, recover*: ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) nunquam exsurget, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*

exsuscitatio (exusc.), ōnis, f. [ex-suscito] *an awakening, arousing*, as a fig. of speech: mutatur res tractando, si traducitur ad exsuscitationem, quum et nos commoti dicere videamur et auditoris animum commovemus, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 55.

ex-suscito (exusc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to rouse from sleep, awaken*: te galorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22.

2. Transf. of fire: *to kindle*: flammam exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3. II. Fig.: *to stir up, rouse, excite*: quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34.

exta, orum, n. plu. (gen. extum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155. Also extae, arum, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. tab. 41, 19), *the entrails* (as the heart, lungs, liver; whereas viscera denotes also the stomach and lower intestines): exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, Plin. 11, 37, 77: dare, Liv. 26, 23: dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4: reddere Marti, Virg. G. 2, 194. It was from the exta of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations: Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28 sq.

ex-tābesco, būi, 3. v. n. incept. *to waste or consume away, to vanish, disappear*: refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7. II. Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

extālis, is, m. [exta] *the straight gut, the rectum*: Veg. 5, 5.

extantia, ae, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, adj. [exta] *pertaining to the entrails* (rare): aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

extemplo (uncontr. extempulo, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 15, etc.) *dim. adv. [ex tempore] in a very little time, immediately, straightway, forthwith*: quin

occidisti extemplo? Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 3: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: gerendum (bellum) extemplo, Liv. 41, 1: haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id. 39, 48: extemplo sensit, Virg. Aen. 2, 376. With the particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam: eaque extemplo, ubi, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 80: utque impulit (Turnus) arma: extemplo turbati animi, Virg. Aen. 8, 3: Plin. Pan. 55: quum . . . extemplo, Curt. 4, 16: aedes quum extemplo sunt paratae laudant fabrum, *as soon as*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 18: quum extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, id. Capt. 4, 2, 6: postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13. (v. Händ. Turs. II. p. 669-674.)

extemporālis, e, adj. [ex tempore] *on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary*: oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: facilitas, id. 10, 7, 18: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: color, Quint. 10, 6, 5: figurae, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: fortuna, Quint. 10, 6, 1: successus, id. 10, 7, 13: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54.

extemporālitās, ātis, f. [extemporālis] *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying*: Suet. Tit. 3.

extemporālīter, adv. *extemporaneously, on the moment*: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

extempulo, adv. v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum, and sum, 3. v. a. *to stretch out, spread out, extend*: extento brachio, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: (Zeno) quum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Acad. 2, 47, 145: cervicem, Vell. 2, 70: crura in longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84: cutem, *to smooth out*, id. 32, 6, 21: chartam malleo, id. 13, 12, 26: capita tignorū, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*: agmen ad mare, id. 3, 9 *fin.*: majores pennas nido, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21: epistolam, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: coepit agros extendere victor, *to extend*, Hor. A. P. 208: verba (opp. corripere), Quint. 10, 1, 29: percussit et fulva moribundum extendit arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 374: immodice epistola me extendi, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Reflect.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. M. 1, 43: ignis extenditur per campos, Virg. Aen. 10, 407: quum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3: fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, *stretches himself out*, Virg. Aen. 6, 423. Proverb.: ille per extantum funem mihi posse videtur ire poëta, *to walk on a tight rope, i. e. to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210. II. Fig. *to extend, increase, enlarge*: famam factis, Virg. Aen. 10, 468: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 28, 43: spein in Africam quoque, id. 24, 48: pretia, Suet. Cal. 38: iter, *to march vigorously*, Liv. 30, 19: cursus, Virg. Aen. 12, 909: partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3: voluntatem suam ad ultiores, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 33: quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, *exerted himself*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.*: se supra vires, Liv. 34, 4. 2. Esp. of time: *to extend, prolong, spend, pass*: ab hora tertia quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, id. 27, 2: comissiones ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: curas venientem in annum, Virg. G. 2, 405: tempus epularum, Plin. Pan. 49: consulatum, ib. 61: aevum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5: suam aetatem, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 26. (Hence It. *stendere*; also the subst. It. *stendardo*; Sp. *estandarte*; Fr. *étendard*; Eng. *standard*.)

extensō, adv. *at length, extensively*: dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

extensio, ōnis, f. [extendo] *a stretching out, extension*: Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 2 dub.

extensivus, a, um, adj. [extensus, from extendo] *extensive, capable of extension*: Paul. Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensus, a, um, Part. [extendo]. **extentē**, adv. *widely*: quadratus eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23, 4 dub. (al. *extensius*).

extentio, ōnis, f. [extendo] *a stretching out, extension*: Vltr. 9, 4.

extento, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to stretch out, extend*: extenat nervos, Lucr. 3, 489: humeros extentans angustos, Amm. 22, 14. II. Fig.: vires, *to exert*, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 3. Absol.: quid tu venisti huc extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66.

extentus, a, um, Part. [extendo].

II. Adj.: *extended, extensive, wide*: stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 3: oculi, *wide open*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: sonus (luscinae), *drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43. Sup.: castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32: spatia, Sol. 52.

extentus, ūs, m. [extendo] *a stretching out, extent*: laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extēnuātio, ōnis, f. [extenuo] *a thinning out*: vitium, Plin. 17, 26, 39: Sen. Q. N. 2, 57. II. Fig.: *a lessening, diminution, extenuation*, as a figure of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: Quint. 9, 1, 28.

extēnuātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *attenuating*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extēnuātus, a, um, Part. [extenuo]. II. Adj.: *thinned, weakened, weak*: (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. Fig.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

ex-tēnuō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make thin, fine or small, to reduce, diminish*: lignum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: aer extenuatus sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, ib. 2, 54, 134: in pulverem extenuari, Plin. 18, 16, 43: in aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: mediam aciem, Liv. 5, 38: in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, *diminished*, id. 21, 62. 2. In medic. *to reduce a disease*: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8: destillationes, Plin. 21, 21, 89: albugines, id. 29, 6, 38. II. Fig. *to diminish, lessen, weaken*: neque verbis augeat suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, *had made too small*, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, id. Att. 3, 13: quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: famam belli, Liv. 5, 37: extenua forti mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57: curas, id. Pont. 1, 3, 26: vires, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14.

exter or **extērus**, tēra, tērum, adj. [ex] *on the outside, outward, external, foreign, strange*. I. Posit.: quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, *strange*, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non possunt hereditatem quaerere, ib. 29, 2, 84: tactus corporis est sensus quum res externa sese insinuat, Lucr. 2, 435: vis, id. 2, 277: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Div. in Caec. 5, 18: socii et exterae nationes, id. Verr. 4, 11: exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Caes. 84: apud exteras nationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*: apud exteros, Plin. 18, 3, 5. In neutr. plur. with the gen.: ad externa Europae noscenda missus Himilco, id. 2, 67, 67, § 169. II. Comp.: exterior, ius, outer, exterior: quum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiore alterum amplexus orbem, Cic. Tim. 7: simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: circumire exteriores munitiones jubet, id. B. G. 7, 87: pares munitiones contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, ib. 7, 74: comes exterior, i. e. on the left side, Hor. S. 2, 5, 17. III. Sup.

extremus and **extimus**. **A. extrēmus**, a, um (which in late Lat. has itself a *Comp.* **extremior**, App. M. 1, p. 105: and a *Sup.* **extremissimus**, Tert. Apol. 19), *outermost, utmost, extreme*: **extremum** oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, ib. 2, 5: impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Tanais, id. Od. 3, 10, 1: in extrema fere parte epistolae, Cic. Att. 6, 1: in codicis extrema cera, id. Verr. 1, 36, 92: quibus (literis) in extremis, *at the end*, id. Att. 14, 8: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, *at the end of the bridge*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: in extrema Cappadocia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, *with the tips of the fingers*, id. Coel. 12, 28. Subst.: divitias alii praeponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates: beluarum hoc finem extremum, id. Am. 6, 20: quod finitum est, habet extremum, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiectione et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8. With *gen.*: coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: ab Ocelo, quod est citioris provinciae extremum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37. In *plur.*: extrema agminis, Liv. 6, 32: extrema Africae, Plin. 8, 10, 10. 2. Fig. of time or order: *latest, last*: mensis extremus anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: extremo tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit, Liv. 37, 53: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae, Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, id. Brut. 33, 126: ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, *at the end of the winter*, id. Manil. 12, 35: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. Con. 1: extremus dies, *the close of the day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172. Subst.: illum praeteritum temens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: extremi priorum, extremis usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 204: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: die extremum erat, Sall. J. 21: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11: sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 88. Adverb.: alioquin extremum molestos abiturus amicos, *for the last time*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15: extremum tenues liquefacta medullas tabuit, *at last*, id. M. 14, 431: complures annos vim Suevorum sustinuerunt: ad extremum tamen agris expulsi, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47, 100: decimo loco testis expectatus et ad extremum reservatus, *till the end, to the last*, id. Caccin. 10, 28: in extremum (durare), Ov. H. 7, 111: qui extremo mortuus est, *at last*, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 81. 3. Of quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (1) *utmost, highest, greatest*: quum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τῆλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) quum igitur hoc sit extremum, congruenter naturae vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: extremam famem sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., *Dent operam consules*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 5: extremam rationem belli sequens, ib. 3, 44: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, Sall. J. 3: in extremis suis rebus, *in the greatest danger*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.* Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei est, descensurum ad extrema, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14: famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59. Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly*, Liv. 23, 2. (2) *lowest, vilest, meanest*: mancipia,

Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 29. **B. extimus**, a, um, *outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare): novem orbes, quorum unus est coelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: promontorium Oceani, Plin. 5, 1, 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80. Subst.: Apuliae extrema, id. 6, 34, 39, § 217. **ex-tēbro**, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to extract by boring, to bore out* (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. II. Fig.: *to extort, obtain by force*: nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 55. **ex-tergeo**, si, sum (*pres. subj.*: extergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22) 2. v. a. *to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe*: extergeto spongia bene, Cato R. R. 162, 3: coronas, Virg. 7, 3: baxeas, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 40: extersa aera rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21. II. Fig.: *to strip clean, to plunder*: o Verria praeclara! quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 21 *fin.* **exterior**, ius, v. exter. **exterius**, i. Adj. n. v. exter. II. Adv. v. extra. **extermētarium** linteum quod teritur corpore, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8. **extermīnator**, ōris, m. [*extermīno*] an ejector, expeller: Eccl. **extermīnium**, ii, n. [*id.*] a driving away, expulsion: Eccl. **ex-termino**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*terminus*] *lit. to drive beyond the boundaries*; hence, *to drive out or away, to expel, exile, banish*: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: aliquem ex hominum communitate, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: aliquem de civitate, id. Balb. 22, 51: aliquem a suis diis penatibus, id. Sest. 13, 30: aliquem urbe atque agro, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63: peregrinos, id. Off. 3, 11, 47: fucos in totum, Col. 9, 15, 2. II. Fig.: *to put away, put aside, remove*: auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: quaestiones physicorum, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127. **ex-terminus**, a, um, Adj. *driven out, banished*: atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3. **externātus**, a, um, Adj. [*externus*] *estranged*. Fig.: App. M. 3, p. 138. **externus**, a, um, Adj. [*exter*] *outward, external*: nec enim ille externus et adventitius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: corpus, ib. 1, 11, 26: domina rerum externarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: bona, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35. Subst.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum multis, haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *outward advantages*, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4. II. Esp. with respect to family or country: *foreign, strange*: auxilia (*opp.* domesticae opes), Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29: bella (*opp.* civilia), Quint. 8, 3, 78: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 114: quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2: apud externos populos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 367: gratiae, Tac. A. 12, 15: mores, ib. 11, 16: amor, *love for a foreigner*, Ov. H. 5, 102: orbis, *i.e. Asia and Africa*, Plin. 22, 24, 66. Subst.: canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *towards strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: externa armis falsis velare, *hostile feelings or designs*, Tac. H. 4, 32. **ex-tēro**, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. *to rub out, off, or away* (rare): extritus viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1097: jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Varr.

R. R. 1, 52, 2: messes, *to thresh*, Plin. 18, 30, 72: litera extrita, *elided*, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: gemma politur ex marino, ut inutilia exterantur, Plin. 37, 10, 62: rubiginem ferro, id. 31, 6, 33: scabritiem digitis, id. 34, 13, 34: congestas exteret ille nives, *will crush*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12. II. Fig.: *to wear out by use, to use up*: tabes mercium aut fraus Sephasiae sic exterritur, Plin. 34, 11, 25. **exterraneus**, ex alia terra. **Exterraneus** quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dicitur autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, *Eccl. s. v.* **ex-terrēo**, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. *to strike with terror, to frighten, affright*: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: improvisa simul species exterrit utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11: repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: praeter modum exterriti, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: timuitque exterrita peninis ales, Virg. Aen. 5, 505. Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild*, id. G. 3, 434. **extersus**, a, um, *l'art.* [*extergeo*]. **extērus**, a, um, v. exter. **ex-texo**, 3. v. a. *lit. to unweave*: hence, Fig.: *to plunder, cheat*: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 5. **extillo**, v. exstillo. **ex-timesco**, mīi, 3. v. n. and a. *incept. to be greatly afraid of, to await with fear, to dread*. I. Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: extimui illico, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26: de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3: ne id jure evenerit, id. Acad. 2, 38, 121. *Impers. pass.*: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16. II. Act.: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415: quarum rerum nostris navibus casus erant extimescendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: periculum ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2. **extimulo**, v. extimulo. **extimus**, a, um, v. exter. **extinctus**, **extinguo**, etc. v. extinctus, exstinguo, etc. **extirpo**, v. exstirpo. **extispex**, icis (also extispicus, i. Inscr. Orell. no. 2302), m. [*exta specio*] *one who predicts from the inspection of entrails, a diviner, soothsayer*: Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26. **extispicium**, ii, n. [*extispex*] *an inspection of entrails for the purpose of prophesying*: Suet. Ner. 56. **extispicus**, i, v. extispex. **exto**, v. exsto. **extollentia**, ae, f. [*extollo*] *pride*: Vulg. Sirach. 25, 5. **ex-tollo**, 3. v. a. *to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate*: onera in jumenta, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Pl. Epid. grex 2. *Absol.*: ars agricolarum quae extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. 2. Esp. *to build up, erect*: fundamentum substrunt, extollunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 41. II. Fig.: *to raise, elevate, exalt*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic. Plane. 13, 33: fortunam (*opp.* depri-mere) id. Pis. 18, 41: inferiores (*opp.* summmittere se), id. Am. 20, 72: aliquem ad coelum, id. Fam. 12, 25: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. A. 6, 8: adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, ib. 4, 17: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62: humilia (stillo), id. 10, 4, 1: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54. 2. *to put off, defer*: res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Pl. Poen. 2, 52: hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47. **ex-torpesco**, pūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow numb or torpid*: Venant, Vit. Martin. 1, 240.

ex-torquēo, si, tum, 2. v. a. *to twist out, wrench out, wrest away*: arma e manibus, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: tibi sica de manibus extorta est, id. Cat. 1, 6, 16: pedem mensulae, Petr. 136: inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae Hannibalem, *to force away*, Flor. 2, 6, 57.

2. *to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate*: articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *dislocated, crippled*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: prava extortaque puella, Juv. 8, 33: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, *dislocated by torture*, Liv. 32, 38. *Absol.*: extorque, nisi ita factum est, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37.

II. *Fig.*: *to obtain or take away by force, to extort*: a Caesaro per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut pecunia omnis Stajano extorta atque erepta sit, id. Clu. 28 *fin.*: vi et metu extortum, id. Pis. 35, 86: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*

2. Of abstract things: hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus, extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: sententias de manibus iudicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74: suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 25, 4: extorquebat vitam vis morbida membrum, Lucr. 6, 1223: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torreo, 2. v. a. *to parch up, to scorch* (rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, *adj.* [ex and terra] *driven out of one's country, exiled, banished*: hinc extorris profugerunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis penetibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30: extorris patria, domo, Sall. J. 14: agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13: Nursini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2: brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41.

extortor, ōris, m. [extorqueo] *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

extortus, a, um, *Part.* [extorqueo].

extrā, (old form extrad in the S. C. de Bacchan.) *adv.* and *prep.* [exterus].

I. *Adv.* *on the outside, without*: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2: and without a conjunction: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nucce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: illa, quae sunt extra, *outward advantages*, τὰ ἔξω, ib. 5, 23 *fin.* With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars huiusce generis excederet extra, id. Tim. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels. 7, 27: quum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37: ad causam extra accessitum, Quint. 5, 12, 4. *Comp.*: (urbes) exteriusque sitae bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without*, Ov. M. 6, 40: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari, *on the outside, externally*, Col. 12, 44, 5.

2. *Meton.*: *except*: esp. with quam, or quam si: *except that, unless that*: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si cum tempus et necessitas coegerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: extra quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 1, 57, 172: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18: postulatur is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem, extra quam in reum capitis praedictum fiat, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59. (ii) *besides, extra*: quaedam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venter, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15. II. *prep.* with acc. (in late Lat. sometimes with abl.: extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg. de Lim.) *outside of, without, be-*

yond: aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. Ann. 15, 10: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: extra portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47. With abstract subst.: esse extra noxiam, *free from*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: extra noxam, Liv. 34, 61: ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, Cic. Att. 11, 24: extra causam esse, id. Caccin. 32, 94: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: extra numerum, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 1: extra modum, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, id. Fam. 7, 16: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49. With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 68: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35: extra cancellos egredi, ib. § 36. 2. *Meton.*: *excepting, except*, for praeter: extra unum te, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 203: extra ducem paucosque praeterea reliqui in bello rapaces, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde: extra ea cave vocem mitas, Liv. 8, 32. (ii) *besides, in addition to*: quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere villicum et villicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

extra-clūsus, a, um, *Part.* [cludo, claudio] *shut out, excluded*: agger, locus, Frontin. ap. Goes. p. 39: regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractōrius, a, um, *adj.* [extraho] *that draws out, extractive* (rare): vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50.

extractus, a, um, *Part.* [extraho].

ex-trāho, xi, etum, 3. v. a. *to draw out or forth, to drag out*: rete ex aqua, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 124: telum e corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: filium exsecto ventre, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena, corpori, Plin. 28, 18, 76: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tib. 73: ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi! Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humerorum (natae) ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. With personal objects: aliquem e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11: senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13: aliquem turba oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94. II. *Fig.*: *to extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate*: urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. Sest. 4, 11: me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3: nescis, Parmeno, quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta acrimonia extraxeris, id. Hec. 5, 4, 36: imbecilliores adjuvabit malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicibus religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121. 2. *to protract, prolong, put off*: res variis calumniis, id. Fam. 1, 4: se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extracturum, Liv. 34, 46: certamen usque ad noctem, id. 4, 41: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2: somnum plerumque in diem, Tac. G. 22: diem de die, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 *fin.*: eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv. 2, 23. 3. *to waste, spend*: Catone dicendi mora dies extrahente, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: triduum disputationibus extrahitur, ib. 1, 33: simulatione deditiois extracto primo noctis tempore, ib. 3, 28: id facile extrahi posse, id. B. G. 5, 22.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.* *beyond the world, extramundane*: intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus] *without the walls*: Lamprid. Heliog. 27.

extrā-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* *beyond nature, not natural*: Tert. Anim. 43.

extrānēo, avi, 1. v. a. [extraneus] *to treat as a stranger, not as one's own child*: eam (filiam), App. Apol. p. 335.

extrānēus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *that is without, external, extraneous, strange*:

causa, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: cognomen, ib. 4, 31, 42. II. *Esp.* *foreign, strange, not related*: and Subst. *a stranger*: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. Aug. 64: finis vitae ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit, Tac. Agr. 43.

extrā-ordinārius, a, um, *adj.* *out of the common order, extraordinary*: fructuum species, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28: extraordinariae pecuniae quas nullo duce investigamus (probably, money not entered in the books of accounts for the purpose of fraud or concealment), Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100: id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: equites sinistrae alae, Liv. 40, 31: honor, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: petitio consulatus, Cic. Brut. 63, 226: imperium, praesidium, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20: crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments*: Dig. 47, tit. 11.

extrārius, a, um, *adj.* [extra] *outward, external, extrinsic*: lux, Lucr. 4, 278: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui perit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: delectio, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19. II. *Esp.* *of family relationship: strange, unrelated*: hanc conditionem si cui tulero extrario, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13: App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente, Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Jabol. Dig. 38, 2, 36.

extrēmītas, ātis, f. [extremus] *the extremity, end*: infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: cujus (mundi) omnis extremitas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, *outer circumference*, id. Tim. 6: picturae, *the outline*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68. In plur.: Aethiopiae, id. 6, 30, 35: lacuum, id. 31, 7, 39: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17. *Absol.*: febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities*, id. 23, 1, 24.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-trico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (depon. form extricor, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 49) [tricae] *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare): extricata densis cervae plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: margaritae extricatae, *unstrung, loose*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.* 2. *Transf.*: silvestris ager etiamsi fructibus aut arboribus obsessus est, facile extricatur, *is cleared, made arable*, Col. 3, 11, 3: mercedem aut nummos unde extricat, *procures with difficulty*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88. II. *Fig.*: putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricatos, *to unravel, clear up*, Varr. in Non. 8, 29: Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10.

extricor, v. extrico, *ad init.*

extrilidus, a, um, *adj.* *not terrified, dauntless*: hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum, Gell. 19, 1 dub.

extrin-sēcus, *adv.* [extrinse] *from without, from abroad*: si qui tremere vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: spiritum adducere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor allapsus, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32: quum quid extrinsecus laesit, *ut in vulneribus*, Cels. 6, 26. 2. *without, on the outside*: deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Tim. 6: extrinsecus inaurata (columna), id. Div. 1, 24, 48: jecur intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1: extrinsecus custodes erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69: quod eam tuetur, est id extrinsecus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39. *Fig.*: *irrelevantly*: haec etiam extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. 1, 6, 17. (ii) *moreover*: Eutr. 9, 15. II. In late Lat. adjectively, *outer*: habitus, Tert. Pall. 1.

extritus, a, um, *Part.* [extero].

extro, 1. v. a. [extra, analog. to intro, are] *to go out from, to quit*: Afran. in Non. 104, 21.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away*: me ex aedibus, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 5: me aedibus, ib. 31: me foras, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: a latrbris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33: te in viam, simulac paululum gustaris, extrudam et ejiciam, *will drive out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234: is tanquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 5, 10. With inanimate objects: (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 693: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: Euboea ad meridiem promontorium Geræston et Capharea extrudit, *sends out, shoots out*, Mel. 2, 7, 9: merces, *to put off, sell*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11. Fig.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, *thrust out, supplanted*, Lucr. 3, 977.

extruo, v. extruo.

extrūsus, a, um, Part. [extrudo].

extūberatio, ōnis, f. [extubero] a *tumour, swelling*: Plin. 31, 9, 45.

ex-tūbēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [tuber]: 1. Neut. *to swell out or up, to rise as a swelling*: radice foliosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56. II. Act. *to cause to swell up, to raise*: defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm. 12, 15.

ex-tūmēo, 2. v. n. *to swell up*: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 97.

ex-tūmescens, entis, Part. [tumescō] *swelling up*: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

ex-tūmīdus, a, um, adj. *swelled up, raised*: area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. *to beat out, strike out, force out*: calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5. II. Fig.: priusquam id extudi, quum illi subblandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 64: ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2: quis nobis extudit (hanc) artem? *struck out, devised*, Virg. G. 4, 315: eloquentiam, Gell. 17, 20: vitae mortalis honorem, Virg. G. 4, 328: perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 14.

ex-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away*: aliquem ex aedibus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 100: homines ex possessionibus, Cic. Sall. 25, 71: exturbare et expellere plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: cunctos aedibus, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 76: aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: Antiochus praiceps provincia exturbatus, id. Verr. 4, 30, 67: fortunis omnibus, id. Quint. 31, 95: aliquem foras, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 77. Of things as objects: alicui oculos atque dentes, id. Poen. 1, 2, 169: pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat. 64, 108: radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42. II. Fig.: aegritudinem ex animo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 9: facti memoriam ex animo, Just. 14, 3: spem pacis, Liv. 6, 21: mentem, *to disturb*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.

ex-tussio, no perf., itum, 4. v. a. *to cough up*: vomitum excitat sic ut extussiat, Cels. 2, 8 med.: aliquid, Plin. 23, 3, 35.

extūberantia, ae, f. [extubero] *superabundance, exuberance*: ruboris, Gell. 2, 26: memoriae, id. 8, 7 in lemm.

extūberatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *superabundance, excess*; in plur.: opp. defecationes, Vitr. 1, 4.

ex-tūbēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neut. *to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound*: cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell. 7, 22: alte spumis extuberat stans, Virg. Aen. 7, 465: pomis exuberat annua, id. G. 2, 516: ex multa eruditio, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: lacrum, Suet. Cal. 40. II. Act. *to*

make full or abundant: quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: materia mellior vindemiis exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.

exucus, exuctus, v. exsuc.

exudo, v. exsudo.

exugo, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcēratio, ōnis, f. [exulcero] a *soreness, festering, ulceration*: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. 4, 22. In plur.: vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8. Fig.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *exasperation, aggravation*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.

exulcēratorius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to festering or ulceration*: medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Plin. 23, 7, 64.

ex-ulcēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate*: cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3, 21 med.: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Plin. 28, 13, 54: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90. Absol.: omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15. II. Fig.: *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate*:

ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 303: in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1: dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14.

exulo, v. exsulo.

exulto, v. exsulto.

ex-ūlūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neut.: *to howl or cry out, to howl violently*: nactusque silentia ruris exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233: solutis crinibus exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599. In dep. form: dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42. II. Act. *to call or invoke with howlings*: Cybeleia mater concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, id. A. A. 1, 507.

exunctus, a, um, Part. [exungo].

exundatio, ōnis, f. [exundo] a *overflowing*: fluminum, Plin. 19, 3, 13.

ex-undo, avi, 1. v. n. and a. 1. Neut. *to flow out or over, to overflow*: fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106: per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45. 2. *to pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with*: flammarum exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62: exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12, 431: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: temperare iram; eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, *which is in excess*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7. II. Act. *to pour forth abundantly*: fumum, Sil. 2, 631.

ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, 3. v. a. *to spend or squander on ointments, to anoint*: eluas tu an exungere, ciccum non interdum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 22: exunctum, elotum in balneis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, adj. *without claws*: exunguis et excornis bestia (muraena), Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-ungūlo, avi, 1. v. n. *to lose a hoof*: Veg. 2, 57 fin.

ex-ūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to put off, draw out or off, to pull off, strip*: serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: pharetram humero, Ov. M. 2, 419: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287: ensen vagina, ib. 9, 76: clipeum reduci, Ov. H. 13, 147: vincula sibi, id. M. 7, 773: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. 35, 17: alas, *to lay aside*, Virg. Aen. 1, 690: Trojanos cestus, ib. 5, 420: setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17, 15: magnos membrorum artus magna ossa lacertosque exuit, *strips, laves*, Virg. Aen. 5, 423: aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32: palmas vinculis, Virg. Aen. 2, 153: digitos, *to strip off rings*, Mart. 14, 109: mensas, *to uncover*, id. 9, 60, 7: se jugo, Liv. 34, 13: unum exuta pedem vinculis, Virg. Aen. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 7, 318. Absol.:

si non saltas, exue igitur (sc. pallam) Pl. Men. 1, 3, 16. 2. *to strip, despoil, deprive of*: with abl. to denote what is taken away; acc. to denote that from which it is taken: hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28: impedimentis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: non dubius quin Athamanes exui castris potuissent, Liv. 31, 42: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: aliquem avitis bonis, ib. 14, 31: aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: montes, *to lay bare*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: se agro paterno avitque, Liv. 2, 23: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *deprived of all his military resources*, Tac. A. 1, 2.

II. Fig.: *to lay aside, cast off, divest oneself of*: with acc. to denote what is taken away: humanitatem, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: mentitum colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76: silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: vultus severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 43: feritatem, id. F. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: jus fasque, id. H. 3, 5: promissa, id. A. 13, 44: patriam, id. H. 5, 5: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: magistrum, Tac. A. 14, 52 fin. With acc. and inf. as subject: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.

2. *to make void of, to free from*: si ex his te laqueis exneris, id. Verr. 5, 58, 151: se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep. 11. [Contr. for ex-duo, from root du, "put" = da: cf. in-duo.]

exupero, v. exsupero.

ex-urgēo, 2. v. a. *to squeeze out*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 69 sq.

exurgo, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. *to burn up, consume*: domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 70: vicos complures, id. Manil. 2, 5: villas, Auct. B. Afr. 26: classem Argivum, Virg. Aen. 1, 39. 2. Transf. *to dry up*: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19: paludem, Virg. G. 3, 432: lacus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Virg. G. 1, 107: res (torrentes aurne), Lucr. 5, 411: caseum (sol), Col. 7, 8, 5: segetem, Plin. 17, 9 fin.: silis exurit aliquem, Lucr. 3, 930: vis veneni ferrum quoque exurit, Curt. 1, 10 fin.: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens, *laying waste, devastating*, Amm. 21, 1. II. Fig.: *to consume, destroy*: aliis infectum scelus exurit igni, Virg. Aen. 6, 742: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, *dried up*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

exuscito, v. exuscito.

exustio, ōnis, f. [exuro] a *burning up, conflagration*: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidero tempore certo necesse est, Cic. Rep. 6, 21. 2. *a singeing, scorching*: solis, Plin. 17, 24, § 223.

exustus, a, um, Part. [exuro].

exūtus, a, um, Part. [exuo].

exūviae, arum, f. plu. [exuo] *what is stripped or taken off, clothing, equipments, arms, etc. (mostly poet.)*: induviae tuae atque uxoris exuviae, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 9: pyram erige et arma viri exuviasque omnes super imponas, Virg. Aen. 4, 496: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94. The skin of an animal: coluber positus novus exuviis, Virg. Aen. 2, 473: pellem horrentisque leonis exuvias, ib. 9, 307: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, ib. 11, 577: devotae flavi verticis exuviae, *the hair cut off*, Cat. 66, 62. 2. Esp.: *spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, etc.*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, Virg. Aen. 2, 275: haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, ib. 10, 423: bellorum, Juv. 10, 133: (locus, i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, Cic. Manil. 18, 55.

exvaporō, v. evaporo.

exveho, v. eveho.

exvibrissō, v. vibrisso.

F.

F, *f*, the sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, occupies the same place as the digamma or vau in the Greek alphabet, to which it corresponds in form. *F* is one of the few aspirated letters in the Latin alphabet, and belongs to the class of labials: hence it corresponds most nearly to the Greek *ϕ*: this is seen from a comparison of such words as *fama*, *fero*, *fuga*, *fur*, with the Greek *φήμη*, *φέρω*, *φυγή*, *φύρ*. Subsequently, however, the complex symbol *ph* was introduced into Latin, and then it became the exclusive representative of the Greek *ϕ*, until, in the last period of the language, *f* again frequently took the place of *ph*, and finally, in Italian, entirely supplanted it.

II. Interchanges of *F*. 1. With *H*, the *h* in Latin corresponding to *f* in the Sabine dialect: e. g. *fedus*, *haedus*; *fasena*, *harena* (*arena*); *fordeum*, *hordeum*; *vefo*, *veho*, etc.: v. Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28: Quint. 1, 4, 14: Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.: 2238 ib. 2. With *X* in Greek: e. g. *frenum*, *χαλινός*; *fel*, *χολή*; *junis*, *σ-χοίνος*. 3. With *Θ* in Greek: e. g. *fera*, *θήρ*; *ferreo*, *ferbris*, *θέρω*, *θερμός*, etc. 4. With *B*: e. g. *of* for *ab*; *sifilare* for *sibilare*; *rufus*, *ruber*; *fremo*, *βρέμω*; *fascino*, *βασκαίνω*. Also with *B* in the Teutonic languages: e. g. Lat. *frater*, *ferre*, *frango*; Eng. *brother*, *bear*, *break*.

5. In the composition of roots beginning with *f* the final consonants of the prefixes are assimilated to it: e. g. *offero*, *affero*, *differo*, *effero*, for *ob-fero*, *ad-fero*, *dis-fero*, *ex-fero*, etc. III. Changes of *F* in the Romance languages: 1. into *h* (cf. II. 1.). This occurs chiefly in Spanish in which it is very common: e. g. Lat. *ferrum*, *filius*, *folium*, *forma*; Span. *hierro*, *hijo*, *hoja*, *horma*; Lat. *fabulari*, *facere*, *ferire*, *fugere*; Span. *hablar* (Fr. *habler*), *hacer*, *herir*, *huir* (Fr. *fuir*). 2. into *b*: e. g. Lat. *flocus*, It. *bioccolo*; Lat. *forfex*, It. *forbice*; Lat. *africus*, Sp. *ábreco*; Lat. *trifolium*, Sp. *trebol*. 3. into *p*: e. g. Lat. *sufflare*, Sp. *soplari*; Lat. *socacius*, Wallach. *pogacia*. 4. into *v*: e. g. Lat. *trifolium*, Portug. *trevo*. 5. *F* is sometimes omitted in the Provençal dialect: e. g. Lat. *comfortare*, Pr. *comortar*; Lat. *profundus*, Pr. *preon*. IV. As an abbreviation *F* stands for *fili*, *faciundum*. *F. C.* *faciundum curavit*. *FF.* *fecerunt*. *F. P. C.* *filius ponendum curavit*. *F. M.* *fecit monumentum*. *F. A.* *filio amantissimo*. *F. E. D.* *factum esse dicitur*. *F. C. H.* *feri curavit heres*. *F. I.* *feri jussit*. *FL. P.* *flamen perpetuus*, etc.

fāba, ae, f. a bean, Gr. *κίβανος*, *Faba vulgaris*, Moench., our broad or horse-bean: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Plin. 18, 12: not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: Hor. S. 2, 6, 63: and not to be touched or named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15. 2. *Faba graeca* = the *Celtis* or *nettle-tree*, *Celtis australis*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 27, 53. Proverb.: 1. *St. Repperi. Ly.* *Quid repperisti?* *St.* *Non quod pueri clamitant, in faba se repperisse*, Pl. Aul. 5, 1, 11. 2. *Istaec in me cudet faba, I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. II. Transf.: of ears of corn: Plin. 18, 10, 19: *faba caprini fimi, goat's dung*, id. 19, 12, 60. (Hence It. *fava*; Fr. *fève*.)

fābāceus (also **fābācius**), a, um, adj. [*faba*] pertaining to or consisting of beans: messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 12 med.: and absol. *fabacia*, ae, f. the same, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

fābācia, ae, v. *fabaceus*.

fābāginus, a, um, adj. [*faba*] of beans, *bean-*: acus, Cato R. R. 54, 2.

fābālis, e, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to beans, *bean-*: seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4 (*al* *fabulis*): stipulae Ov. F. 4, 725.

II. Subst. **fabalia**, ium, n. plu. *bean-stalks*: Cato R. R. 37, 2: Plin. 22, 25, 69.

fābārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to beans, *bean-*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5: Calendae, i. e. of June (because an offering was then made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12.

fābātārium, il, n. [*fabatus*] a vessel for serving up beans: Lampr. Hellog. 20.

fābātus, a, um, adj. [*faba*] made of beans: puls, Fest. s. v. *refriva*.

fābella, ae, f. dim. [*fabula*] a brief narrative, a short story: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentitilis fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phaedr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 med. 2. Esp. a short fable, a tale: Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: assideat custos sedula semper anus: haec tibi fabellas referat, Tib. 1, 3, 85: aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78.

3. a short play: *Συνδείκνους Σοφοκλέους*, quanquam a te actam fabellam video esse festive, nullo modo probavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id. Coel. 27, 64. (Hence It. *favella*.)

fāber, bri, m. (gen. plur. usu. *fabrum*: Cic. Or. 46, 156: but also *fabrum*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 54: Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147, etc.) [*fa-ber*, prob. from *facio*] a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc., a forger, smith, carpenter, etc., *τέκτων*. With qualifying terms: *namen ego me Phidiam esse mullum, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, carpenter*, Cic. Brut. 73, 257: *fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant*, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: *ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, qui apud carbonem assident! blacksmiths*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: *aerarii, coppersmiths, braziers*, Plin. 34, 1, 1: *marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96: *intestinalis, a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4182: *oculariarius, one who made silver eyes for the statues*, ib. no. 4185. Absol.: *hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere*, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: *fabri ad aedificandam rem publicam*, id. Fam. 9, 2: *ex legionibus fabros delegit, the engineers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: *praeffectus fabrum, the chief engineer*, id. B. C. 1, 24. Proverb.: *faber est quisque fortunae suae, every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appian in Sall. de Republ. ordin. 1. II. Meton.: a fish, perh. the dory: Zeus *Faber*, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

fāber, bra, brum, adj. [*faber*] workmanlike, skilful, ingenious: *ars*, Ov. M. 8, 159: *levitas speculi*, App. Apol. p. 282. Sup.: *signaculum anuli aurei*, id. Flor. p. 346.

fābrē, adv. in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously: *hoc factum est fabre*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 23: *teres trabes*, Sil. 14, 320: *sigillatum vitrum*, App. M. 2, p. 123. Sup.: *facta navis*, ib. 11, p. 262.

fābrē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [*faber*] to make or fashion skilfully (rare): *levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis*, Liv. 37, 27: *argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis*, id. 26, 21: *classem fabrefecit*, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 38.

fābrēfactus, a, um, Part. [*fabrefacio*].

fābrīca, ae, f. [*faber*] the workshop of an artisan: *Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: *armorum, armory*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. II. Meton.: the art, trade, or profession of an artisan: *pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: *natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica*, ib. 1, 20, 53: *omnis fabrica aeris et ferri*, ib. 2, 60, 150: *aerariae artis*, Just. 36, 4: *ejus fabricae, quam Graeci χαλκευτικήν vocant*, Quint. 2, 21, 10. In apposition with *ars*: *servus arte fabrica peritus*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19 fin. 2. In gen.: *any skilful production, a fabric*: *admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium*, Cic. N. D.

2, 47, 121. 3. In the comic writers, a crafty device, trick, stratagem: *ei nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis* Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 69: *Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34*. 4. a fabric, building: *Pall. 1, 9*. (Hence Sp. *forja* and *fraga*; Fr. *forge*.)

fabricātio, ōnis, f. [*fabricor*] a making, framing, construction by the rules of art (rare): *si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133. In plur.: *aedificiorum*, Vitruv. 2, 1: *artificis*, id. 9, 2. II. Fig. of style: *ne illa quidem traductio atque inmutatio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, sed in oratione*, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 1.

fabricātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator (rare): *ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi)*, Cic. Tim. 2: *minutorum opusculorum*, id. Acad. 2, 38, 120: *ipse doli (i. e. equi lignei) fabricator Epeos*, Virg. Aen. 2, 264: *deorum, i. e. of statues of the gods*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9. II. Fig.: *dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, causer, producer*, Lucr. 3, 473.

fabricātrix, Icis, f. [*id.*] she that contrives, devises, or produces. Fig.: *mortis fabricatrix voluptas*, Lact. 6, 22.

fabricātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a skilful production, contrivance. Fig. device: *iabricatu*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

fabricensis, is, m. [*fabrica*] an armourer: *Cod. Justin. 12, 9, 3 sq.*

fabrico, v. *fabricor*.

fabricor, atus, i. v. a. dep. and **fabrico**, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fabrica*] to make out of wood, stone, or metal; to frame, forge, construct, build. 1. Depon.: *ii, qui signa fabricantur*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: *Capitolii fastigium*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: *gladium*, id. Rab. Post. 3, 7: *Jovi fulmen*, id. Div. 2, 19, 43: *naves*, Tac. A. 14, 29: *pontes et scalas fabricati*, ib. 4, 51. 2. Act.: *hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon*, Ov. M. 13, 683: *pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: *ratem*, Phaedr. 4, 6, 9. In pass.: *fabricata fago pocula, carved, made*, Ov. M. 8, 670: *simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, cast, molten*, Suet. Ner. 32: *in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, built*, ib. 12: *tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopium, forged*, Ov. M. 1, 259: *in nostros fabricata est machina muros*, Virg. Aen. 2, 46. II. In gen.: to prepare, form, fashion.

1. Depon.: *hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quae finxerit vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem?* Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: *ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur*, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: *prandium opipare*, App. M. 7, p. 192: *verba*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 17: *fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 89: *compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet*, id. Bac. 4, 4, 42. 2. Act.: *philosophia animum format et fabricat*, Sen. Ep. 16: *qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem)*, Manil. 1, 772: *ne fabricate moras*, Sil. 16, 671. In pass.: *dum illa verba fabricantur et memoriae insidant*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

fābrificātio, ōnis, f. [*faber facio*] a making, contriving, producing: *Tert. Apol. 12*.

fābrilis, e, adj. [*faber*] pertaining to an artificer: *scalprum*, Liv. 27, 49: *dextra*, Ov. M. 4, 175: *gluten*, Cels. 8, 7: *fabrillis fumus gratiam affert vinis*, Plin. 14, 1, 3: hence, *fabrillis uva*, i. e. *smoke-dried*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: *opera*, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: *erratum, of the sculptor or artist*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Subst. **fābrilla**, ium, n. plu. tools: *tractant fabrilla fabri*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.

fābriliter, adv. skilfully, in a workmanlike manner: *Prud. Apoth. 583*.

fābrīo, ivi, 4. v. a. [*faber*] to make, prepare: *Venant. Carm. 2, 12, 23*.

fābūla, ae, f. [*fari*] a narration, narrative, account, story: *additur fabulae, quod vulgo Sabini aureas armillas bra-*

fabula, *ac, f. dim.* [faba] *a small bean*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.
fabulāris, *e, aij.* [fabula] *fabulous*: historia fabularis, *fabulous history, mythology*: Suet. Tib. 70.
fabulatio, *ōnis, f.* [fabulor] *conversation, discourse*: forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.
fabulātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a narrator, a story-teller*: elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. Aug. 78. II. *a fabulist*: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29.
fabulis, *e, v. fabalis.*
fabulo, *v. fabulor.*
fabulor, *atus, i. v. dep.* (act. fabulaverit, Afran. in Non. 232, 26) [fabula] *to speak, converse, talk, chat*: clare adversum fabulabor, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 144: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: inter sese, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 53: cum aliquo, Suet. Cal. 22: stabant Fronto et Festus fabulantes, Gell. 19, 13: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1. 2. *to invent, say falsely*: aliquid, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*: ars medendi, ictum fulmine Aesculapini, fabulata, Plin. 29, 1, 1.
fabulōsē, *adv. fabulously*: insulae fabulose narratae, Plin. 32, 11, 53. *Comp.*: fabulosius canere, Amm. 23, 6. *Sup.*: narrata colonia, Plin. 5, 1, 1.
fabulōsitas, *ātis, f.* [fabulosus] *fabulous invention*: Plin. 7, 52, 53.
fabulōsus, *a, um, adj.* [fabula] *renowned in story, fabulous*: quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 72, 7: palmabes, ib. 3, 4, 9: fabulosa aut commenticiola res, Suet. Caes. 81: carmina Graecorum, Curt. 3, 1: fabulosum arbi-

tror de strigibus, Plin. 11, 3, 95: mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint. 11, 2, 16. *Comp.*: anulus, Plin. 33, 1, 4. *Sup.*: mous Atlas, id. 5, 1, 1.
fabūlus, *i, m. dim.* [faba, perh. masc. in analogy with κύανος] *a small bean*: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Gell. 4, 11.

facesso, *cessi, itum, 3. v. a. and n.* [facere sino: cf. arcesso]. I.

Act.: *to set about, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish*: latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65: Jussa facessunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 295: matris praecepta facessit, id. G. 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3, 367: dictum facessas doctum et discaveas malo, bring to an end, be done with, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 24. 2. *Esp. in a bad sense: to bring on, cause, occasion, create*: de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, id. Cluent. 57, 158: innocenti periculum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: Tac. H. 4, 43. II.

Neutr.: *to go away, retire, depart*: ab omni societate rei publicae paulisper facessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17: propere urbe finibusque, id. 4, 58: hinc Tarquinius, id. 1, 47: operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, quum mandata patriae intercedant, Just. 34, 4.

facētē, *adv. finely, properly, elegantly*: hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 7: facete dictum, well said! good! id. Capt. 1, 2, 73. 2. *wittily, pleasantly, humorously*: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: facete et urbane Steicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: praeclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23: (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4. *Comp.*: nos ab isto nebulone facetiis eludimur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. *Sup.*: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223.

facētia, *ae, f. plu.* (also in *sing.* facetia, *ae*, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 47: Gell. 3, 3), [facetus; cf. argutiae, from argutus] *droll or witty behaviour* (only in Plaut.): mulier, cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetias, id. Stich. 5, 2, 7. II. *wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness*: (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87: quum duo genera sint facetiarum; illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, id. de Or. 2, 54, 218: facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur, ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio omnes sale facetisque superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128: dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vell. 1, 17: facetiarum quidam lepos, ib. 1, 34, 159: facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13: ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, id. Fam. 9, 15: asperis facetiis illusos, sarcasms, Tac. A. 15, 68: acerbae, ib. 5, 2.

facētiōr, *i. v. n. dep.* [facetus] *to talk wittily, be facetious*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

facētus, *a, um, adj.* [prob. from facies] *elegant, fine, genteel*: pedes faceti, Brutus in Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetis victibus vivere, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 43. II. *Fig. of behaviour: fine, courteous, polite, genteel* (rare): vir facetus atque magnificus, ib. 2, 2, 84: mulier comoda et faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: inguen ad obscenum subductis (tunicis) usque facetus, *fine*, id. S. 1, 2, 26. 2. *Of style: elegant, fine*: molle atque facuum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camoenae, ib. 1, 10, 44: Quint. 6, 3, 20.

3. *merry, witty, jocular, humorous*,

facetious: dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone similitudinem, quem εἰρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: esse facetum atque salum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 47, 173: imitatores et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironiam facetum et elegantem, id. Brut. 85, 292: faceta et urbana, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: joci, Just. 39, 2. *Comp.*: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. redarguisse. *Sup.*: Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comoediae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37.

faciēs, *ei, f.* (old forms of the *gen. sing.* facies and facii, *acc.* to Gell. 9, 14: *gen. plur.* facierum, only Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.: *dat. plur.* does not occur) [facio] *lit.: make, form, figure, shape*: quidam faciem esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci πρόσωπον dicunt: quanto facies sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius a faciendo dicta, Gell. 13, 29: earum nutrix qua sit facie mihi expedi. M. Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo, etc., Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 151: non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33: Hor. S. 1, 2, 87. Of things: dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 105: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg. G. 4, 361: haec facies Trojar, quum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 26: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Plin. 12, 14, 31: vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30: alia illius coeli facies, Plin. 6, 17, 21: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12. 1. *verb.*: verte omnes tete in facies, i. e. resort to every expedient (in allusion to Proteus), Virg. Aen. 12, 891. 2.

Esp. face, visage, countenance: facies homini tantum: ceteris os aut rostra, Plin. 11, 37, 51: non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: prorsus in facie vultuque recordia inerat, Sall. C. 15: qua facie, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: affers faciem novam, id. Fl. 29, 70: quum liberali facie Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20: virgo facie egregia, id. Ph. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: de facio quidem nosti, Cic. Pis. 32, 81. Poet.: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, a beautiful face, beauty, Ov. A. A. 3, 105. Proverb.: perficere faciem, to lay aside shame, Plin. H. N. praef. § 4. II. *Fig.: external form, look, condition, appearance*: fateantur, in Macandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: quarum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies, Quint. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiae facies, id. 12, 10, 69: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, is of such a nature, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 73. 2. In Tac.: external appearance, as opposed to reality, pretence, pretext: publici consilii facie, Tac. H. 2, 54. III. *Meton.: look, sight, aspect*: quae scelerum facies? Virg. Aen. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367: decora, Plin. Pan. 56: foeda, ib. 82: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, Gal. Inst. 4, 1. (Hence It. *faccia*; Sp. *haz*; Fr. *face*.)

facile, *adv.* (old forms facul, faculter, Fest. s. v.: later form facilliter, Vitruv. 1, 4, but censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17) *easily, without trouble or difficulty*: quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232. *Comp.*: quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. Rep. 1, 5: id hoc facillius

als persuasit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2. *Sup.*: ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tanquam e custodia, Cic. Am. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Coel. 9, 22: Caes. B. G. 5, 24. With a negative: *not easily, hardly*: mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentem majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: haud facile dixerim, id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*: de iis haud facile compertum naraverim, Sall. J. 17: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. C. 13. 2. *readily, willingly, without hesitation*: facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35: te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6. *Comp.*: locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic. Att. 13, 26. 3. *pleasantly, agreeably, well*: propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quum animo cogites, quam vos facillime agitis, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. 4. *certainly, unquestionably, beyond dispute*: virum unum totius Graccae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile determinum, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rose. Am. 6, 15: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: facile praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68. With verbs that denote superiority: post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7. And in stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad H.S. trices venit testamento propinqui sui, id. Verr. 2, 14, 35.

facilis, e, *adj.* [facio: hence, lit. *that may be done or made*; hence] *easy to do, easy, free from difficulty*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Plane. 2, 5: facilis et prompta defensio, id. de Or. 1, 56, 237: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: celerem et facilem exitum habere, id. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: lutum, *easy to work*, Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84: humus, Curt. 4, 6: jugum, *easy to bear*, Prop. 4, 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 8: irae, *easily excited*, Lucan. 1, 173: saevitia, *easily overcome*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 26. *Comp.*: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Am. 4, 14. *Sup.*: quod est facillimum, facis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 4: concordia, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71. 2. With *ad* (usu. with a *gerund*): nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: mens ad pejora facilis, Quint. 1, 2, 3: faciliora ad intelligendum, id. 2, 3, 3: haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30. 3. With the *abl.* *supine*: res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affatilis ulli, Virg. Aen. 3, 621: nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.

4. With *inf.*: materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33: facilis corrumpi, Tac. II. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Lucan. 2, 656. *Esp.* with *inf.* as *subject*: id esse verum, cuius facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. C. 1, 50: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, ib. 3, 45: plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, id. 6, 3, 71. 5. With *subj.*: facilius est, ut esse aliquis suc-

cessor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44. 6. With *dat.*: terra facilis pecori, *suitable, proper*, Virg. G. 2, 223: campus operi facilis, Liv. 33, 17: neque Thraces commercio faciles erant, id. 40, 58: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis facilis inanibus, *easily worked upon by vain hopes*, id. A. 2, 27. 7. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *easily*: quum exitus haud in facili essent, *easy*, Liv. 3, 8: Sen. Clem. 1, 7: ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily*, Cels. 7, 9 *med.*: e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

II. Of persons: *ready, quick*: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71: promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3.

III. Of character: *easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, courteous, affable*: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves, homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, id. Am. 3, 11: faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85: faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 280: faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 15: facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15: alloqui, Val. Fl. 5, 407: comi facillique natura, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7. IV. Of fortune: *favourable, prosperous*: res et fortunae tuae quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: Liv. 23, 11.

facilitas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] *easiness, ease, facility*: haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *readiness, disposition*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: aetatis illius (*i. e.* puerilis) facilitas, *capability*, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7: pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95: oris, *easy enunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: soli, *aptness for cultivation*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: smaragdi ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, *facility in admitting the rays of light to pass through*, id. 37, 5, 16.

II. Of speech: *facility or fluency of expression*: Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate ut possis dicere facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12.

III. Of character: *willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability*: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatisque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24: facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: facilitas, indulgentia, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. Manil. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40: actio facilitatem significans, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184. In a bad sense: *levity, heedlessness*: Suet. Claud. 29.

facilitēr, v. facile.

facinorōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] *criminal, atrocious, vicious* (rare): quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 2, 1. *Comp.*: facinoriosior, id. 16, 4. *Sup.*: facinorosissimī sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81.

facinus, ōris, *n.* [facio] *a deed, act, action*: Atridae duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1: nefario facinore admissio, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: facinus magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: facinus praecelratissimum, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: facinus pulcerrimum, Cic. Rab. perd. 6, 19: Tac. A. 3, 21. In *plur.*: inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 189: mira-

bilis facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: ingeni egregia facinora, Sall. J. 2. In Plaut for res or negotium: nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo haec hinc potuerit transire! Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? Rud. 1, 2, 73. II. *Esp.*: *a bad deed, villainy, crime*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 16, 43: ad vim, facinus, caedemque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13: committere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: in se admittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: patrare, Sall. C. 18. In *plur.*: furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coöportus, Sall. C. 23: talia facinora impune suscepisse, id. J. 31.

2. *Meton.*: *an instrument of villainy*, said of the poisoned cup: facinus excussit ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

facio, fēci, factum, 3. *v. a. and n.* in *pass.* fio, factus, fieri (*imper. face*, as well as fac, esp. in Plaut. and Ter.: *fut. indic. facie* for faciam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23: faxo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 199: Virg. Aen. 9, 154, etc.: faxim, faxit, faximus, faxitis, faxint, in Plaut. Ter. etc., the last also in Cic.: faxem for fecissem, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 84. In *pass.*: facitur, Nigid. in Non. 507, 15: faciatur, Titin. ib.: fitur Cato in Prisc. p. 789: fiebantur, ib.: fitum est, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 16), *to make*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, create, commit*, etc.

A. Act. with *acc.*: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: castra, ib. 1, 48: faber vasculum fecit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: fecitque idem et sepsit de manibus fecitque et curiam, ib. 2, 17: aedem, ib. 2, 20: coenas et facere et obire, id. Att. 9, 13: ignem ex lignis viridibus, id. Verr. 1, 17, 45: poema, id. Pis. 29, 70: sermonem, id. Fam. 9, 8: ludos, id. Rep. 2, 20: sementes, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, *to make, acquire*, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: praedia faciendae facultas, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: cohortes, id. B. C. 3, 87: exercitum, Vell. 2, 109: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, *to march or travel*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, et alibi passim: aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite*, Liv. 25, 11: animum alicui, id. 25, 11: arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: opp. arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, *to leave the decision to one*, Liv. 43, 15: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34: audientiam orationi, *to procure a hearing for*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: bellum, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: clamores, *to make, raise*, id. Brut. 95, 326: conjurationem, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13: sui potestatem facere, *to give the enemy an opportunity of fighting oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, ib. 50: corpus, *to grow fat*, Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*: damnum, *to suffer*, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: detrimentum, id. Verr. 4, 9, 20: naufragium, *to suffer*, id. Fam. 16, 9: facinus, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 1: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, *to afford*, Cic. Verr. 2, 73, 179: rogat finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fraudem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 9: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56: gratulationem ad templa, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: homicidium, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: impetum in hostem, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: injuriam, id. Rep. 3, 13 (*opp. accipere*): insidias alicui, id. Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: judicium, id. Att. 7, 23: judicatum, *to execute*, id. Flacc. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 13: laetitiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: largitiones,

Id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: metum, Tac. A. 6, 36: misum aliquem, Cic. Verr. 3, 58, 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2: fecerat sibi morem circum-eundi, *had acquired the habit*, Liv. 35, 35: negotium alicui, *to give to do*, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15: cognomen alicui, id. 1, 3: nomina, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: perniciem alicui, Tac. H. 2, 70: proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31: risum, Quint. 6, 1, 40: silentium, Liv. 24, 7: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16: spiritus, Liv. 30, 11: stipendia, *to be engaged in military service*, Sall. J. 63: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: viam sibi, Liv. 3, 5: vim alicui *or in aliquem*, id. 38, 24: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, Cic. Top. 3, 15. **2.** with *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diei locque melque semper meminerit, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 20: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, id. Att. 12, 27: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, *it may happen*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6. **3.** with *inf.* (rare): qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Virg. Aen. 2, 539: mel ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5. **4.** *absol.*: faciam, ut potero, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: nolī putare, pigritia me facere, quod non inca manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15.

II. In partic.: *to make a thing into something, to render it something*: senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiter vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: iratum adversario judicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filiam, id. Verr. 1, 43, 111: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: disciplina doctior facta civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: dil ex hominibus facti, ib. 2, 10: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10. **III.** With *gen.* or *adv.* of price or degree: *to value, esteem, regard*: in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: nihili facio scire, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 42: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85: si illi aliter nos faciant quam acquum est, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 43. **IV.** *to represent, feign, assert, say*: in eo libro, ubi se cœuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 12, 31: verbis se locupletem facere, id. Flacc. 20, 46: Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19.

V. *to make believe, pretend*: facio me alias res agere, id. Fam. 15, 18: me unum ex iis feci, id. Planc. 27, 65. **VI.** In the *imper.* fac, *suppose, assume*: fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, id. Fam. 7, 23: fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: exitium fac me meruisse, Ov. M. 2, 290: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241.

VII. *to carry on or follow any trade or profession*: quum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: argentariam, ib. 5, 49, 155: haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18. **VIII.** Like the Gr. *πέποι*, *to perform or celebrate a religious rite; to make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, id. Verr. 4, 8, 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55: sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56. *absol.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, consulem avellere, id. Mur. 41, 90. With *abl.*: quum faciam vitula pro frugibus, Virg. E. 3, 77: catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4. *Pass. imper.*: quum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13: quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv. 37, 3. **IX.** In gramm. *to make,*

form: cur aper apri et pater patris faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13: sic genitivus Achilli et Ulixi fecit, id. 1, 5, 63. **X.** Peculiar phrases: **1.** quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.), with *abl.*, *dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*: quid hoc homine facias? *what are you to do with this fellow?* Cic. Sest. 13, 29: nescit quid faciat auro, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 100: quid tu huic homini facias? Cic. Caecin. 11, 30: quid faceret huic conclusioni, *how should he refute*, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2. *absol.*: quid faciat Philomela? *what is Philomela to do?* Ov. M. 6, 572: quid facerem? Virg. E. 1, 41. **2.** In *pass.*: *to be done with, to happen to, become of*: quid Tulliola mea fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1: quid fiet artibus? id. Acad. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39: volo erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin. 8, 6, 6 *fin.*: quid eo est argento factum? Pl. Most. 3, 1, 106. Hence the phrase, si quid factum sit aliquo, euphemistically for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. Manil. 20, 59: eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 23.

3. ut fit, *as usually happens, as is commonly the case*: praesertim quum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concludere apteque dicerent, Cic. Or. 53, 177: paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1. **4.** fiat, *an expression of assent, so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 146: id. Asin. 1, 1, 27.

5. dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done*: v. dico, I. 4. **B.** Neutr.: with adverbs, *to do, deal, or act in any manner*: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti unquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*: facis amice, id. Am. 2, 9. **II.** With cum or ab: *to take part with, side with; and with contra, to take part against*: si respondiisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, id. Sull. 13, 36: cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin. 36, 104: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos ambae faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1. **III.** with ad, dat., or *absol.*: *to be good or of use for, to be of service*: chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: radix coronopi coellacis praeclare facit, id. 22, 19, 22: facit autem commodum ea compositio, Col. 7, 5, 7: nec coelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173. With a clause as subject: plurimum facit, totas diligenter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8.

facteon, jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek verbals, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφῆναι, id. quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic. Att. 1, 16. **facticiōsus** πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

facticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [*factio*] *made by art, artificial, factitious*: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 26: colores, id. 31, 7, 42. **II.** In gramm.: nomen, *formed in imitation of a natural sound, like tintinnabulum, turtur*: Prisc. p. 581 P.

factio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a making, doing, preparing* (rare): cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic. Top. 11, 50: quae haec factio est? *dealing, proceeding*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 15:

id. Bac. 4, 8, 2. **II.** *a company of persons acting together, a class, order, sect, party* (rare): cum vestris nostra non est aequa factio; affinitatem vobis allam quaerite, *our class*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 51: neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17: allu (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, *sect*, Plin. 29, 1, 4: est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2. **2.** Esp. *a company of personal adherents or partisans, a political party, side, faction*: in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22: in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in iudicum et in accusatorum factionem, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31: per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9: quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. Rep. 3, 13: principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19: Tac. H. 1, 13. **3.** *a division or party of charioteers in the games of the Circus* (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. Cal. 55: id. Vit. 7. (v. Smith's Ant. 287.) (Hence It. *fazione*; Fr. *façon*.)

factiōnārius, ii, m. [*factio*] *the head of a party of charioteers*: Cod. Theod. 15, 10, 1.

factiōsē, adv. *mightily, powerfully*: Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factiōsus, a, um, adj. [*factio*]. Lit.: *fond of doing* (rare): lingua factiosi, *mighty with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13. **II.** *that has or seeks to form a party, powerful or eager for power, factious, seditious*: homo dives, factiosus, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54: vel optimum vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *oligarchical*, Cic. Rep. 1, 29. *Comp.*: mulier, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21. *Sup.*: quisque, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

factitāmenta, orum, n. plu. [*factito*] *things made, work*: Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.* **factitatio**, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a making, creating*: Eccl. **factitator**, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a maker*: Eccl. **factitius**, a, um, v. facticius.

factito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*facto*] *to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do*: stultitia est, me illi vitio vortere, egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 50: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68: haec apud majores nostros factitata, id. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130: versus, Hor. A. P. 470: simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin. 13, 9, 17: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** Esp. *to make or declare a person something*: quem palam heredem semper factitavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41. **III.** *to practise a trade or profession*: medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: coactiones argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3: delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.

facto, i. v. a. freq. [*facto*] *to make, do, perform*: operis quicquam, Pl. Truc. 5, 23.

factor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator*: cuparum doliūque, Pall. 1, 6: qui praepositum suum non praetexit, quum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, *the doer*, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 6 *fin.*: sceleris, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1. **II.** Esp.: *an oil presser*: Cato R. R. 13. **3.** In ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball the batsman*: Pl. Curo. 2, 3, 18.

factōrium, ii, n. [id.] *an oil-press*: Pall. 11, 10.

factum, i, n. [id.] *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit*: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: praeclarum atque divinum factum, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: de factis illustribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: famam extendere factis, Virg. Aen. 10, 468: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *works*, Ov. H. 10, 60. 2. Esp. bonum factum, like the Gr. ἀγαθὴν ῥίη, *a good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate*: bonum factum est, edicta ut servetis mea, Pl. Poen. prol. 16. Hence as a form at the beginning of edicts: Suet. Caesar. 80: id. Vit. 14.

factūra, ae, f. [id.] *a making, manufacture, formation* (rare): in nostro orbe allubi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, aliubi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29. II. Meton. pass. *a thing produced or created, a creature, work*: anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792.

factus, a, um, Part. [facio]. II. Adj. (rare): factus nihilo facit, *he is no nearer bringing it to pass*, Pl. Trin. 2, 3, 6.

factus, ūs, m. (also **factum**, i, n. Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3: Col. 12, 52, 19), [facio] *a making, building*: quo ornatio villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. II. *an oil-pressing*, i. e. *what is pressed at one time*: lb. 1, 24, 3: Col. 12, 52, 19: Plin. 15, 6, 6.

facul, v. facile.

facūla, ae, f. dim. [fax] *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Prop. 2, 29, 5. II. Fig.: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 46. (Hence It. *giaccola*; Sp. *hacha*.)

facultas, ātis, f. [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, similtas] *capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity*: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41. With *gen.*: facultas parienti, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, id. Mil. 17, 45: facultatem iudicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 73, 179: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquis fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demostheni facultatem defuisse huius rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2. 2. With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Font. 6, 12: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: *plur.*: multae mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10. 3. With *subj.*: L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut ex invidia senatoria posset crescere, lb. 28, 77: id. Fam. 1, 7. 4. With *inf.* (rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513: Vul. Fl. 3, 16. 5. *Absol.*: cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: hinc abite, dum est facultas, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.* II. Meton. for *copia, opes*: *a sufficient or great number, abundance, stock, store*; plur. *goods, riches, property*: Sing.: numdrum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: navium, lb. 3, 9: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8. *Plur.*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque opus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, lb. 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: atritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32: tantas videri Italiae facultates, *supplies, resources*, Caes. B. G. 6, 1.

facultātūla, ae, f. dim. [facultas] *scanty means*: Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

facūler, adv. for facile, acc. to Festus, s. v. facul.

facundē, adv. *eloquently*: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 5: alloqui, Liv. 28, 18: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, lb. 1, 39. *Sup.*: describere locum, Sen. Suasor. 2 *med.*: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8.

facundia, ae, f. [facundus] *the faculty of speaking well, eloquence*: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Cal. 20: alere facundiam, Quint. Proem. § 23: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 23: Tac. A. 11, 6. In *plur.*: Gell. 3, 17.

facundiōsus, a, um, adj. [facundia] *eloquent*: Semp. Asellio in Gell. 4, 9.

facunditas, ātis, f. [facundus] *eloquence*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

facundus, a, um, adj. [fari] *that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent*: qui facile fantur, facundi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: satis facundi's: sed jam fieri dicul compendium volo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 12: loquax magis quam facundus, Sall. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1: facundum faciebat amor, Ov. M. 6, 469: facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53. *Comp.*: in omnibus gentibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44. *Sup.*: facundissimus quisque, id. 12, 2, 27. 2. Of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.*: lingua, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: os, Ov. F. 5, 698: vox, lb. 4, 245: facunda et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.

faecārius, a, um, adj. [faex] *pertaining to the dregs or lees*: sportae, Cato R. R. 11, 4.

faecātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *made from the dregs or lees*: vinum, Cato R. R. 153: Plin. 14, 10, 12.

faeciniūs or **faecinus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *that makes or leaves dregs*: uvae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust* (used as a condiment or as a drug): Lucr. 2, 430: Hor. S. 2, 8, 9.

faeculentia, ae, f. [faeculentus] *lees, dregs; filth*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

faeculentus, a, um, adj. [faex] *abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, feculent*: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardoniches, Plin. 37, 6, 23. *Comp.*: superficies, Sol. 33. *Sup.*: quorum alitd faeculentissimum redditur terrae, i. e. *excrement*, Aug. de vera relig. 40. II. Fig.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

faex, faecis, f. *grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids*: Lucr. 5, 498: poti faece tenuis cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: peruncti faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33. 2. *the lees or crust of wine*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73. 3. *the liquor, or brine of pickles*: Ov. M. 8, 665. 4. *sediment, dregs, impurities of other things*: salls, Plin. 31, 7, 42: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37: plumbosissima stibil, id. 33, 6, 34. II. Fig.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: apud sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16: in Romuli faece, lb. 2, 1: de faece hauris, i. e. *from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: dies sine faece, *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, *the last remains or dribblets of my purse*, id. 14, 13.

fāgēus, a, um, adj. [fagus] *of beech, beechen*: glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15: nemus, id. 16, 44, 91.

fāginēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of beech, beechen*: materia, Cato R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 651: frons, Ov. F. 4, 656.

fāginus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of beech, beechen*: scyphus, Tib. 1, 10, 8: pocula, Virg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 72: arculae, Col. 12, 45, 5. II. Subst. for fagus, *a beech tree*: Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 59. (Hence Fr. *faine*.)

fāgus, i (plur. fagus, in Virg. Cul. 139), f. *a beech-tree*: Fagus silvatica, Linn. (the φηγός of Theophr. and Homer is an oak): Virg. E. 1, 1: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Plin. 10, 5, 6 sq. (Hence It. *faggio*: Sp. *haya*.)

fāla (phala), ae, f. [falae dictae ab altitudine, a falando, quod apud Etruscos significat coelum, Fest. s. v.] *a wooden scaffolding used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city*: malos diffundunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. Ann. 15, 1. Proverb.: isti, qui hastis trium numerum causa subeunt sub falas, *run a great risk for a slight gain*, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 10. II. *towers erected in the Circus, as circumstances required, between the metae and Euripus, or extreme circuit of the area, when sham fights were represented*: Juv. 6, 590. (v. Smith's Ant. 284.)

fālārica (also phal.), ae, f. *a sort of missile sometimes covered with tow and pitch, which, being set on fire, was discharged into a besieged place*: Liv. 21, 8: Sil. 1, 351: Veg. Mil. 4, 18: Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 705. (v. Smith's Ant. 589.)

falcārius, ii, m. [falx] *a sickle- or scythe-maker*: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.

falcātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *furnished with scythes*: currus, quadrigae, Liv. 37, 41: Curt. 4, 9. 2. *scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov. M. 1, 717: cauda, Plin. 10, 21, 24.

falcicūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small scythe or sickle*: Pall. 1, 43: Arn. 6, 209.

falcifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [falx fero] *scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: cavinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13, 930.

falciger, ēra, ērum, adj. [falx gero] *carrying a scythe*: Aus. Ecl. de Fer Rom. 36.

falco, ōnis, m. *a falcon*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 146. Meton.: falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, Fest. s. v. (Hence Sp. *halcon*; Fr. *faucon*.)

falcūla, ae, f. dim. [falx] *a small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook*: Cato R. R. 11, 4: Col. 12, 18, 2. II. Meton.: *a small talon, claw*: Plin. 8, 15, 17.

fālēre, is, n. [fala] *a pile or pedestal*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

fālernum, i, n. (sc. vinum) *Falernian wine, Falernian*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 0: id. S. 2, 3, 115: also as masc. (sc. radi): fumosos proferte Falernos, Tib. 2, 1, 27.

fālisca, ae, f. *a wooden rack for fodder*: Cato R. R. 4, 1.

falla, ae, f. [fallo] for fallacia, *an artifice, trick*: Nov. in Non. 109, 20.

fallācia, ae (abl. fallacie, App. M. 3, p. 171), f. [fallax] *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (in Cic. only in the plur.): nonne ab immis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1: quot admoenivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 5. Sing.: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, id. Ps. 2, 4, 15: Phaedr. 1, 31, 5. Of things: haec ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, *deception*, Col. 11, 2, 68.

fallāciēs, ei, v. fallacia, *ad init.* **fallāciōquus**, a, um, adj. [fallax loquor] *speaking deceitfully or falsely*: fallaciōquae malitiae, Att. in Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallāciōsus, a, um, adj. [fallacia] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: argumenta, Gell. 7, 2: promissio, App. M. 8, p. 205.

fallaciter, *adv.* *deceitfully, fallaciously*: ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: id. Div. 1, 18, 35. *Sup.*: Plin. 12, 16, 35.

fallax, *ācis* (*gen. plur.* fallacum, Cat. 30, 4), *adj.* [fallo] *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious*: age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: loquium hominum atque fallacium, id. Am. 25, 91: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non prudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1. Of things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68: merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Virg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. Aen. 5, 850: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34: convallis longo tractu, *i. e. without an outlet*, id. 8, 8, 8: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: fallax imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75. With *gen.*: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32. *Comp.*: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687. *Sup.*: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.

fallo, *fēfelli*, falsum, 3. *v. a.* *to make to fall, to make to slip*: glacie pedes fallente, Liv. 21, 36. II. *Fig.*: *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint*: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, id. Eun. 2, 3, 93: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: laqueis captare feras et fallere visco, Virg. G. 1, 139: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, *unless I am greatly mistaken*, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: neque cum prima opinio fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, *disappointed*, Ov. A. A. 1, 450. *Reflect.*: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoria falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Virg. Aen. 5, 49: ordinis haec virtus erit et Venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42: haud falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 4: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, Sall. J. 10: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.

2. Of things: *fidem hosti datam fallere, to break one's word*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*: quum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, Curt. 4, 9. *Poet.*: tu faciem illius falle dolo, *imitate deceptively*, Virg. Aen. 1, 684: sua nocturno fallere terga lupo, *to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 5, 14. 3. *Absol.*: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: ne falleret bis relata eadem res, Liv. 29, 35: germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivae, Hor. Ep. 16, 45. 4. *Impers.*: fallit (me), *I deceive myself, am mistaken*: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 12: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Cocl. 19, 45: vide, ne te fallat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25. III. *Esp.* *to deceive by perjury, to swear falsely*: is jurare quum coepisset, vox enim defecit in illo loco: si sciens fallo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: si sciens fallo, tum me Dispiter, etc., Fest. s. v. lapidem: si sciens fefellisset, Plin. Pan. 64: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 10.

= latere, *to be concealed from, to escape the observation of*: with *acc.*: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut custodes fallerent, Liv. 5, 47: Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae castra fefellit (Priamus), Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, ib. 4, 4, 52: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74. *Reflect.*: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 55. *Absol.*: speculator Carthaginensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, *arrive secretly*, id. 8, 20: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, *who has past through life unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10. *Impers.*: fallit (with *acc.*), *it escapes one's notice, one is ignorant, etc.* (*gen.* with negatives): non me fefellit: sensi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23: nec me animi fallit, Lucr. 1, 137: neque Caesarem fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 94. V. *to pass or beguile (the time)*: *to alleviate or assuage pain, care, etc.*: interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas sentiriue moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: fallebat curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49. [Cf. Gr. σ-φάλλω; Germ. fallen; Eng. fall.] (Hence It. fallire; Fr. faillir.)

falsarius, *li, m.* [falsus] *a forger*: Suet. Ner. 17: id. Tit. 3.

falsatio, *ōnis, f.* [falsatus] *a falsifying*: Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5.

falsatus, *a, um, adj.* [falsus] *falsified, adulterated*: Eccl.

falsē, *adv.* (rare) *falsely, untruly, unjustly*: iudicium falsum factum, Sisen. in Charis. p. 179: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar saepe false, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 141. *Sup.*: quae adversus haec falsissime disputantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

falsidicus, *a, um, adj.* [falsus dico] *speaking falsely, lying*: fallaciae, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 13: Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

falsificatus, *a, um, adj.* [falsificus] *falsified*: Prud. Hamart. 551.

falsificus, *a, um, adj.* [falsus facio] *that acts falsely, working deceit*: domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsijūrus, *a, um, adj.* [falsus juro] *that swears falsely*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsilōquum, *li, n.* [falsiloquus] *a falsehood, lie*: Aug. Retract. praef. *fin.*

falsilōquus, *a, um, adj.* [falsus loquor] *false speaking, lying*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsimōnia, *ae, f.* [falsus] *a trick, imposition*: quos quum censeas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 12.

falsi-pārens, *entis, adj.* [id.] *that has a pretended father*: Amphitryonides, *i. e. Hercules*, as the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat. 68, 112.

falsitas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *falsehood, falsity*: Arn. 1, 33.

falso, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to falsify*: Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32.

falso, *adv.* *untruly, erroneously, unjustly*: eho mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 21: ne me appella falso falso nomine, id. Am. 2, 2, 181: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 107: quum Tarquinius vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: ut miserii parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, *by mistake*, Liv. 34, 32: falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt. 3, 12: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, *unreasonably*, Sall. J. 1: falso plurima vulgus amat, Tib. 3, 3,

20. *Ellipt.*: atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet: falso: nam eadem utilitatis quae honestatis est regula, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75.

falsus, *a, um, Part.* [fallo]. II. *Adj.*: *false (as opp. to true), counterfeit, spurious (as opp. to genuine)*; and in *gen.* *deceitful, feigned, pretended*: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: falsa et mendacia visa, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: falsum et imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis petunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10: rumores, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: falsus esse literas et a scriba vitiatas, Liv. 40, 55: falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: crimina, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14: terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, *undeserved*, ib. 1, 16, 38: honor, ib. 39: falsi Simoentis ad undam, *counterfeit*, Virg. Aen. 3, 302. In the *neut. absol.*: ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106: veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scripseram, Cic. Att. 7, 14: ex illa causa falsi, *i. e. of fraud*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 10: acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82. *Adverb.*: telisque in falsum jactis, *at random, without effect*, ib. 4, 50 *fin.* *Comp.* (rare): nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius, Petr. 132. *Sup.*: Col. 1, 6, 17.

falx, *falcis, f. a sickle, reaping-hook, scythe*: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: Virg. G. 1, 348: Ov. F. 4, 914. 2. *a falchion*: Cic. Mil. 33: id. Sull. 5: Stat. Ach. 2, 419: used by gladiators, Juv. 8, 201. II. *Meton.*: *a military implement used in sieges*: Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Tac. H. 3, 27.

fāma, *ae, f.* [fari] *common talk, the purport or substance of the common talk, a report, rumour, saying, tradition* (*gen.* in the *sing.*): *constr. absol.*, with *de* or *a* depend. sentence; rarely with the *gen.* *Absol.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3: accidit ut prius ejus adventus videretur, quam fama ac nuntius adventus adferretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: reliquos (deos) ne fama quidem acceperunt, ib. 6, 21: concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, Virg. Aen. 6, 14: pulsus (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197: si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, Cic. Fl. 6, 13: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: quum esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, id. Rep. 2, 13: fama nuntiabat, te esse in Syria, id. Fam. 12, 4. In *plur.*: inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219. With *de*: fama de Titurii morte, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. In *plur.*: ingentes esse famas de Republica, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114 *med.* With *a depend. sentence*: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 63. With *gen.*: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull. 4, 12. II. *public opinion*; and more freq. *objectively, the fame or reputation of an individual, whether good or bad*: famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proellum defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 82: fama popularis, *popular fame or favour*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: de bona au-

fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοξία, aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam), id. Flin. 3, 17, 57: bene loquendi famam, id. Brut. 74, 259: eloquentiae, Quint. 7, 1, 41: pudica, Prop. 2, 32, 21: vappae ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12. In plur.: inter arma civilia aequi boni famus petit, Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114 med. 2. Esp. in a good sense, *fair fame, reputation, renown*: fundamentum est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50: fama ingenii abjicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16: de alicujus fama deträhere, ib. 3, 8: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, Liv. 10, 24: facta et famam sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: Evadne occidit Argivae fama pudicitiae, *the glory of Argive chastity*, Prop. 1, 15, 22. 3. In a bad sense, *ill fame, infamy* (rare): opplere (aliquem) fama ac flagitiis, Turpil. in Non. 306, 2: neque enim specie famave movetur, nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Virg. Aen. 4, 172.

famatus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] *in bad* *repute, notorious, disreputable*: quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic. Scaur. 13.

famēl, v. famulus, *ad init.*

famēlicōs, *adv.* λιμοῦνως, Gloss. Philox.

famēlicōsus βουλιμώδης, Gloss. Philox. [famelicus].

famēlicus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *famished, starved*. Subst. *a hungry or famished person*: lassus et famelicus, Pl. Casin. 1, 42: famelica ales et rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12: armenta, Juv. 14, 146: ille miser famelicus videt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1 fin.

famella *dim.* a fama, Fest. s. v.

famēs, is, *f. (nom. sing. famis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: Prud. Psych. 479: gen. fami, Cato and Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14: abl. famē, Lucr. 3, 732: Virg. Aen. 6, 421: Juv. 15, 102, etc.)* *hunger*: interficere aliquem siti fameque atque algi, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 36: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, ib. 2, 28, 90: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 5, 51, 134: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: extremam famem sustentare, ib. 7, 17: duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pellero querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347: in principio fame utendum, *the patient must fast*, Cels. 8, 10, 7. II. Meton.: *famine*: (rare): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21: fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17. 2. In gen. *poverty, indigence*: aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter. Ph. prol. 12. III. Fig.: *a violent longing, greediness, avidity*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames! Virg. Aen. 3, 57: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: Plin. 33, 1, 3: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam majorumque fames, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marli fames, Flor. 3, 21. 2. Of style: *poverty of expression*: jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.

famescens, entis, *Part.* [fames] *famishing*: Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, icis, *m.* blood from a contusion: Col. 6, 12, 2: Veg. 4, 19.

famiosam terram palustrem vocabant, Fest. s. v. [famex].

fāmiger ἀγγελιαφόρος, Gloss. Philox. [fama gero]

fāmigerābilis, e; *adj.* [id.] *famous, celebrated*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105.

fāmigerātiō, ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus] *a report, rumour*: haec famigeratio te honestet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

fāmigerātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tale-bearer*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

fāmigerātus, a, um, *Part.* [fama gero] *famed, celebrated*: Crete multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor. p. 750.

fāmigero διαφημίζω, Gloss. Philox. [id.]

fāmīlia, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *gen. sing.* usually takes the archaic form *familias*, although *familiae* and *familiarum* also occur in this connection) *f.* [famulus] *the whole number of slaves belonging to one master, a household establishment, domestics*: neque dubium est, quin familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: villicus familiam exerceat, Cato R. R. 5, 2: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Aesopus domino solus quum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment*, Phaedr. 3, 19, 1. Of slaves belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43. Of serfs or vassals: die constituta causae dictionis Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4.

II. Meton.: *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate*: familiae appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur: in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: agnatus proximus familiam habeto, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: idcirco qui, quibus verbis erectum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem eriscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support*, Ter. Haut. 5, 1, 36. 2. Paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, etc. (also separately pater familiae, mater familiae, etc.), *the proprietor of a house or estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron*: paterfamilias appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum patremfamilias appellamus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: Nep. Att. 4: in gen. of a plain, ordinary citizen: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: (Demaratus) quum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, id. Rep. 2, 19: uxoris duae formae: una matrumfamilias, id. Top. 3, 14: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, *a son under the father's power, a minor*, id. Coel. 15, 36: so of a daughter: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14. (β) Form *familiae*: ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamiliae rustici, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: pater familiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Liv. 1, 45: Tac. Or. 22: pauci milites patresque familiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7: matrefamiliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, etc. In the *gen. plur.*: patresfamiliarum, Suet. Cal. 26 fin.: matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51: filiafamiliarum, ib. 43: Tac. A. 3, 8: filiaefamiliarum, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, ib. 50, 16, 195.

3. In respect to relationship, *a family*, as part of a *gens*: item appellatur familia plurium personarum, quae ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine profiscuntur, sicuti dicimus familiam Julianam, ib. fin.: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: Laellorum et Mu-

ciorum familiarum, id. Brut. 72, 252: nobilissima in familia natus, id. Rep. 1, 19: primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam extincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95. Fig.: libros, qui falso viderentur scripti, tanquam subditicios, summove re familia, permiserunt sibi, Quint. 1, 4, 3. 4. *a fraternity, sect, troop, school* (rare): quum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: familia tota Peripateticorum, id. Div. 2, 1, 3: Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa familia, id. Flin. 4, 18, 49: familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 3, 16, 61: familia gladiatorum; familia Fausti, id. Sull. 19, 54: lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 42. Hence, *ducere familiam, to be at the head, be the first or founder of a sect, etc.*: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria, summa scientia, id. Fam. 7, 5: gravissima illa vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.

fāmiliāresco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [familiaris] *to become familiar*: Sld. Ep. 7, 2.

fāmiliāricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the house slaves or domestics*: cellae, rooms for the servants, Vitruv. 6, 10: familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 fin. II. *pertaining to the house or family*: sellae, i. e. privies, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4.

***fāmiliāris**, e (*abl. sing.* regularly *familiari*; *familiar*, Varr. and P. Rutil. in Charis. 1, 1), *adj.* [familia] *pertaining to slaves or servants*: in this sense rare and only subst. *familiaris*, is *m.* *a slave, servant*: majores nostri servos (quod etiam in nimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. Ep. 47 med.: hujus familiae familiarem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 203. II. *pertaining to a house, household, or family; domestic, private*: fundus, id. Asin. 5, 2, 24: focus, Col. 11, 1, 19: negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: Caes. B. G. 1, 18: copiae, Liv. 2, 16: pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 15: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61: quis unquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari coenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: sibi salutem ut familiari pareret paricidio, *by the murder of her brother*, Poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: moeror, *a family grief*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 60.

III. Meton.: *familiar, intimate, friendly*, and (more freq.) *subst. a familiar acquaintance, friend*: videmus Papum Aemilium C. Luscinio familiarem fuisse, Cic. Am. 11, 39: biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3, 1: recitaturus familiaribus amicis, Plin. Ep. 9, 34: familiares conferre sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: epistolae, Quint. 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly*, Suet. Caes. 78: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy*, Liv. 24, 5: ars statuaria familiaris Italiae atque vetusta, Plin. 34, 7, 13: familiaribus magis et aetati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96. Comp.: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: quo boves familiares bubulco fiant, Col. 6, 2, 6. Sup.: homo amantissimus, familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, Cic. Sull. 20, 57: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 9. Subst.: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: per C. Valerium Proculum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Sup.: quod M. Aemilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. Fam. 13, 27: intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4. IV. In divination, of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (*opp. hostilis*): (charus-

pices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, id. Div. 2, 13, 32: Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9.

familiaritas, *ātis, f.* [familiaris] *familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship*: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite, Cic. Fam. 13, 19: cum P. Terentio Hispione mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est, ib. 13, 65: viri boni familiaritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id. Deiot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15: in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: recipere aliquem in familiaritatem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicat, id. Cluent. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58. In *plur.*: consuetudines et familiaritates, id. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiaritates extinguere, id. Am. 10, 35: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, ib. 21, 76. **II.** Meton.: in *plur.* for familiares, intimate acquaintances, friends: omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*

familiariter, *adv. by families*: agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes. **2.** *familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms*: hominem ignotum compellere familiariter, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 23: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Am. 21, 77: amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: dilectus, Plin. Ep. 9, 19: loqui, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 9, 4: familiariter nosse causas, *to be intimately or accurately acquainted with*, Quint. 6, 4, 8: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit, *suitably*, Col. Arb. 1, 3. *Comp.*: licentius, libentius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: familiarius factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14. *Sup.*: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29.

familiola, *ae, f. dim.* [familia] *a small family*: Hier. Ep. 108, 2.

famis, *is, v. famas, ad init.*

famōsē, *adv. with fame or glory* (rare): morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

famōsitas, *ātis, f.* [famosus] *ill fame, infamy* (rare): Tert. Spect. 23.

famōsus, *a, um, adj.* [fama] *much talked of, famed, celebrated, renowned*: ponet famosae mortis amorem, Hor. A. P. 469: Lacaenae adulterae famosus hospes, id. Od. 3, 3, 25: mors Junii Brasi, Tac. H. 3, 38: urbs (Hierosolyma), ib. 5, 2: equi, Suet. Cal. 19: victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6. **II.** Esp. in a bad sense: *infamous, notorious*: qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Pl. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 28: tandem nequitiae fige modum tuae, famosisque laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2: dimittit neque famosum, neque sollicitum, id. S. 2, 7, 51: famosam veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7: regis largitionem, Sall. J. 15: Hymen, Ov. H. 9, 134. **III.** In an active sense: *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous*: cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, libels, Tac. A. 1, 72: de injuriis et libellis famosis, Dig. 46, tit. 10: carmen, a lampoon, *pasquinade*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Caes. 73.

famul, *v. famulus, ad init.*

famula, *ae, f.* [famulus] *a female slave, also, female attendant, maid-servant*: suscipiunt famulae, Virg. Aen. 4, 391: quinquaginta intus famulae, ib. 1, 703. Fig.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, ib. 1, 31, 75.

famulābundus, *a, um, adj.* [famulus] *that serves zealously*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

famulāter, *adv. servilely, submissively*: Att. in Non. 111, 28.

is, *a, adj.* [famulus] *per-*

taining to slaves or servants (rare): vestis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, *i. e. of subjugation*, Ov. M. 15, 597: hederæ, *worn by the Bacchantes, the ministers of Bacchus*, Val. Fl. 2, 268. Neuter adverb.: nec famulare timens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

famulātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a body of domestics, household*: App. M. 6, p. 176.

famulātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [famulor] *servile, slavish*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14.

famulātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *that serves; subst. a female servant, handmaid*: penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

famulātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *servitude, slavery* (rare): in famulatu esse, Cic. Am. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991.

famulitas, *ūtis, f.* [famulus] *a serving, servitude*: Att. in Non. 109, 28.

famulitium, *ii, n.* [id.] *servitude, slavery*: Fest. s. v. **II.** Meton.: the servants or slaves belonging to a household: unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7: Spart. Sever. 6.

famulo, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to use as a servant, to make serviceable*: Tert. Apol. 21.

famulor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to serve, attend upon* (rare): hi famulantur, Cic. Rep. 3, 25: alicui jucundo labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulantis fistula Phoebe, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513. Fig. of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatorum horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 63.

famulus, *i* (an old form famul, Enn. in Non. 110, 9: Lucr. 3, 1048: in the Oscan famel: famuli origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata, Fest. s. v. famuli: *gen. plur.* famulum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57: Val. Fl. 1, 752.) *a slave, servant*: hos quidem, ut famulos, vinclis prope ac custodia coercemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: id. Off. 2, 7, 24. Used by the poets in preference to servus: dant famuli manibus lymphas, Virg. Aen. 1, 701: cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16. **II.** Also of free agents, esp. of the ministers, etc. of the gods: an attendant, minister: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239: sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, Ov. M. 8, 272: of Actaeon's hounds, ib. 3, 229. [Perh. from fac-io instead of fac-mulus.]

famulus, *a, um, adj.* [famulus] *serving, serviceable, servile*: aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286: turbae, Sil. 13, 360: dextrae, Lucan. 4, 207: manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80.

fanaticē, *adv. enthusiastically, frantically*: App. M. 8, p. 214.

fanaticus, *a, um, adj.* [fanum] *inspired, enthusiastic*: ut fanaticus, oestro percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9: fanatica dicitur arbor fulmine icta, Fest. s. v.

II. Meton.: *frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi supersticiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33: jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4.

fandus, *a, um, Part.* [for].

fano, *i. v. a.* [fanum] *to dedicate, consecrate*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65.

fanum, *i, n.* [fari] *a place consecrated to a deity, a sanctuary, temple*: fanum dictum a fando, quod dum pontifex dedicat, certa verba fatur, Fest. s. v.: in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: eam unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pro patris fanis atque delubris propugnandum,

id. Rab. per. 10, 30: de aris ac focus de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: fana templaque explavit, Suet. Caes. 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: Junonis, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 52: Herculis, Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

fār, *farris, n. a sort of grain, spelt*, Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, Linn.: the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal: Cato R. R. 2, 4: far, quod adorem veteres appellaverunt, Plin. 18, 8, 19: Liv. 4, 15: Ov. M. 5, 131. In *plur.*: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg. G. 1, 73: Ov. F. 1, 693.

II. Meton.: *coarse meal, grills*: Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: Col. 8, 11, 14.

farcimen, *inis, n.* [farcio] *a sausage*: a fartura in exitis farcimina appellata, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: botulum pro farcimine appellat, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

farciminōsus, *a, um, adj.* [farcim-num] *infected with farcy*: Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

farcimīnum, *i, n.* [farcio] *a disease in horses and other animals, prob. farcy* since the mod. Italian word is *farcina* and the French *farcin*: Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

farcino, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to stuff*: Fig.: fandis tacenda farcinat, Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*

farcio, *farsi, fartum* (also farctum and farsum, Petr. 69: Apic. 4, 2), *4. v. a. to stuff, cram, fill full*: pulvinus per lucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11, 27: medios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22, 51: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16: edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: fartum totum theatrum, App. Flor. p. 353. **2.** Esp. *to fatten an animal*: gallinas et anseres sic farcito, Cato R. R. 89: Col. 8, 7, 4. Fig.: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitruv. 2, 8 *med.* **II.** *to stuff or cram into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira 3, 19: totum lignum in gulam id. Ep. 70 *med.*: ischaemon in nares, Plin. 25, 8, 45: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceres omni, *copious, abundant*, Mart. 3, 58, 6.

farctus, *a, um, Part.* [farcio].

farfārus (fariferus, Pl. Poen. 2, 32) *1. m. the plant coltsfoot, called also farfugium and chamaeleuce*: Tussilago Farfara, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 85: Fest. s. v. farfenum.

farferus, *i, v. farfarus.*

farfugium, *ii, v. farfarus.*

farīna, *ae, f.* [far] *ground corn, meal, flour*: Plin. 18, 9, 20 § 88: Mart. 8, 16, 5. **II.** Meton.: *any powder*: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81: gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59. **II.** Fig.: *the material of which a thing is composed, its nature, quality*: quum fueris nostrae paulo ante farinae, of our sort or kidney, Pers. 5, 115: Casilius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciae pistrino, Suet. Aug. 4.

farīnāceus ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

farīnārium ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

farīnārius, *a, um, adj.* [farina] *pertaining to meal, meal-*: cribrum, Cato R. R. 76, 3: Plin. 18, 11, 29 § 115.

farīnōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *mealy*: congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

farīnūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a little meal*: Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

farīnūlentus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *mealy*: cibus, App. M. 9, p. 222.

fārīo, *ōnis, m. a salmon-trout*: Aus. Mos. 130: Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

fārīor, *i. v. a. dep.* [fari] *to speak*: ni testimonium fariatur, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

farnēus, *a, um, adj.* [farnus] *of the ash-tree*: fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (al. faginei).

farnus, *i, f.* [perh. for franus, contr. from fraxinus] *an ash-tree*: Vitruv. 7, 1 *dub.* (al. fraxinus).

farrāceus or **-us**, *a, um, adj.* [far] *of spelt*: seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5: pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22.

farrāgo, *inis, f.* [id.] *mixed fodder for cattle, mash*: farrago appellatur id

quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur iumentis, Fest. s. v.: Col. 2, 11: Plin. 18, 16, 41: Virg. G. 3, 205. || Meton.: a *medley, hodge-podge*: nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86. 2. Meton. a *trifle*: Pers. 5, 7.

farrārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertain- ing to spelt*, and in gen. *to corn or grain*: fistula, a sort of hand-mill for corn, Cato R. R. 10, 3. || Subst.: farraria, orum, n. plu. a *granary, hay-loft*: Vitruv. 6, 9 fin.

farrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *filled with corn*: olla, Pers. 4, 31. || *made of corn*: Tusco farrata catino, porridge: Juv. 11, 108.

farrēarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertain- ing to grain*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

farrēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of spelt*, or in gen. *of corn or grain*: farreus vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, an ear of corn, Fest. s. v. restibilibis. || Subst.: farreum, i, n. (sc. libum), a *spelt-cake*: Plin. 18, 3, 3.

farricūlum, i, n. dim. [farreum] a *small spelt-cake*: Pall. Oct. 21.

farsilis, e, adj. [farcio] *crammed, fattened*: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

farsūra, ae, f. [id.] a *fattening*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (al. assura).

farsus, a, um, Part. [farcio].

farticūla, orum, n. plu. dim. [far- tum] a *little stuffing*: Titin. in Non. 331, 27.

fartilis, e, adj. [farcio] *stuffed, crammed*: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187. || Fig.: *stuffing, mixture*: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, adv. by *stuffing* or *cram- ming*: tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130: viscum fartim concisum, cut up fine as if for stuffing, ib. 2, p. 117.

fartor, ōris, m. [farcio] a *sausage- maker*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. 2. a *fatten- er of fowls, poulterer*: Col. 8, 7, 1: Hor. S. 2, 3, 229. || Transf.: far- toris nomenclatores, qui clam velut in- ferrent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati, Fest. s. v.

fartum (farctum), i, n. [id.] *stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, Plin. 28, 8, 29: ea res efficit farctum fici plenior et meliorem, Col. 5, 10, 11. Comically: machaera gestit fartum fa- cere ex hostibus, to make minced meat of them, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 8.

fartūra (farctura), ae, f. [id.] a *cramming, fattening* of fowls: Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3: Col. 8, 9, 1. || the *filling up of a wall, rubble*: Vitruv. 2, 8 med.

fartus, a, um, Part. [farcio].

fartus (farctus), ūs, m. [id.], for fartum, *stuffing*: Arn. 7, 231.

fas, indecl. n. lit. *that which is binding*, and hence, *divine law*; opp. to jus, or human law (rare): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16: festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 34. Personified: audi Jupiter, audite fines, audiat fas, Liv. 1, 32: fas omne mundi, i. e. the gods, Sen. Herc. fur. 658. || Meton.: a *day on which the courts of law sat* = fastus: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60.

|| In gen. as a predicate, and hence usu. equivalent to an adj.: *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted* (by the conscience or divine law): fas, justum, plium, aequum subdici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 10, 43: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Am. 3, 11: non esse fas Germanos superare, Caes. B. G.

1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant ea literis mandare, ib. 6, 14: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, Virg. Aen. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: fas prohibet, Ov. Tr. 2, 205: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrupit, every right, obligation, Virg. Aen. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42: patriae, ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19. [There was prob. a verbal root FAS, "to bind," whence fastus, fascia, fascis. This root appears in Sans. pas, "to bind;" Germ. fass-en, "to seize," of which the Eng. fast is prob. a participle; Welsh, fasgu, "to bind;" it may also be connected with Gr. πᾶν, stem of πᾶν-νυμι, and Lat. pango: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 207; Bopp. Gloss. 213.]

fascia, ae, f. [v. fas] a *band, a surgical bandage, swathe, girth, fillet*: devinctus erat fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: inflatum circa fascia pectus eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 274: vides illum Scythiae regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum aestimare, fasciam solve: multum mali sub illa latet, Sen. Ep. 80 fin.: fasciis opus est, swaddling clothes, Pl. Truc. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, a bed-girth, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: Mart. 5, 62, 5: uvas sole siccatas junci fasciis involvit, bands of rushes, mats, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 66. Proverb.: non es nostrae fasciae, of our rank or condition, Petr. 46. || Meton.: the casing of a door: Libyssa citius fasciis cingit fores, Varr. in Non. 451, 20. 2. In architect.: a wreath round a pillar: Vitruv. 3, 3 med. 3. a streak of cloud in the sky: nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294. 4. a zone of the earth: orbi terrae in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

fasciātum, adv. in bundles: Quint. 1, 4, 20.

fasciculāria, orum, n. plu. [fasci- culus] things carried in bundles (as wood, hay, etc.): Veg. Mil. 2, 19 fin.

fasciculus, i, m. dim. [fascis] a *small bundle, packet*: epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: id. Att. 2, 13: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 13: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? a bunch of flowers, bouquet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

fasciger, ēra, ērum, adj. [fascis gero] bearing the fasces: honor, i. e. the consulship, Paul. Nol. 321.

fascina, ae, f. [fascis] a bundle of sticks, fagot: Cato R. R. 37, 5.

fascinatio, ōnis, f. [fascino] an *enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

fascinator βᾶσκαρος, Gloss. Vet.

fascinātorius, a, um, adj. [fascino] pertaining to enchantment or witchcraft: lingua, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 28.

fascino, i, v. a. [fascinum] to *enchant, bewitch, fascinate*: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. E. 3, 103: mala lingua, Cat. 7, 12: contra fascinantes, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

fascinōsus, a, um, adj. [fascinum] with a long penis: Auct. Priap. 79 fin.

fascinum, i, n. (also fascinus, i, m. Virg. Catal. 5, 20), a *bewitching, witchcraft*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Symm. Ep. 1, 7.

|| Meton.: a man's penis (because a figure of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99): Hor. Epod. 8, 18: Petr. 138. [Fascinum is connected by Key with fas (q. v.), "to bind," because witchcraft was supposed to deprive its victims of the power of locomotion: but it is prob. of the same root as Gr. βᾶσκαίρω.]

fascio, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [fascia] to envelop with bands, to swathe: fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12: Capitol. Anton. 13.

fasciola, ae, f. dim. [fascina] a *small bandage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Vopisc. Aur. 4.

fascis, is, m. [v. fas] a *bundle, packet, parcel*: fascies stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: Romanus in armis injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, i. e. soldiers' equipage, id. G. 3, 347: (apes) saepe ultro animam sub fasce dedere, under the burden, ib. 4, 204: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complexi, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. || Esp. in plur. fascies: a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, consisting of rods and an axe, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded, the fascies: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: anteibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fascies praetoribus praeferuntur, id. Verr. 5, 9, 22: tum demissi populo fascies, lowered (as a mark of respect) before the people, id. Rep. 1, 40: (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in contionem descendit, Liv. 2, 7: neque in literis, neque in fascibus insignia laureae praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9. Fig.: quum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascisque summitteret, acknowledged itself inferior to thee, Cic. Brut. 6, 22. 2. Meton.: a high office, esp. the consulship (poet.): illum non populi fascies, non purpura regum flexit, Virg. G. 2, 495: ut si detulerit fascies indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34: et titulus et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110. (Hence It. fascio; Sp. fazo, haz; Fr. faix: also It. fastello; Fr. faisceau.)

faselaria, ium, v. phaselaria.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fassus, a, um, Part. [fateor].

fasti, orum, v. fastus.

fastidibilis, e, adj. [fastidio] *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare): judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 fin.

fastidienter, adv. *disdainfully, scornfully*: App. M. 5, p. 166.

fastidiliter, adv. [fastidio] with *disgust*: Varr. in Non. 112, 11.

fastidio, īvi or īi, Itum, 4, v. n. and a. [fastus] to feel disgust or nausea, to loathe, dislike, despise. A. Neutr.: bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 33: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2: majus infundam tibi fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78. B. Act.: num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter pavonem rhombumque? d. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23: cactus in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57: euphorbiae sucus fastidiendum odorem habet, disgusting, id. 25, 7, 38. || Fig. of mental aversion: to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn, dislike. A. Neutr.: ut fastidit gloriosus! Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 34: in recte factis saepe fastidium, Cic. Mil. 16, 42. With gen. like taedet: fastidit mei, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 67: bonorum, Lucil. in Non. 496, 18. B. Act.: with acc.: et nisi quae terris semota suisque temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: vitium, id. S. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2. Of things: te quum fastidierit popina dives, Mart. 5, 44, 10: somnus agrestium lenis virorum non humiles domos fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23: aures redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116. In part. perf.: laudatus abunde, non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31: dominationibus aliis fastiditus, Tac. A. 13, 1. In the neut. absol.: res ardua vetustis novitatem dare fastiditis

gratiam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15. 2. With *infin.*: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8: a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305: fastidit praestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: an creditis, aequo animo his servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14 *med.* Part. *pass.* in *act.* signif.: ne me putes studia fastiditum, Petr. 48.

fastidiōse, *adv.* *squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously*: huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, Immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic. Planc. 27, 65: fastidiose spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, ib. 1, 26, 118: lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in coetum, Phaedr. 3, prol. 23. *Comp.*: fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

fastidiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [fastidium] *that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious*: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 18. II. *Fig.*: in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic. Brut. 57, 207. C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, ib. 70, 247: dominus terrae fastidiosus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: fastidiosissimum mancipium, *excessively haughty, proud*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, ib. 6, 17.

III. *Act. that creates disgust, loathsome, disagreeable* (rare): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia, id. Epod. 17, 73.

fastiditus, *a, um, Part.* [fastidio].

fastidium, *ii, n.* [fastidio] *distaste for food, squeamishness, loathing*: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18: fastidium abigere, Plin. 23, 9, 81. In *plur.*: magna movet stomacho fastidia Hor. S. 2, 4, 78: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Virg. E. 4, 61. Transf. of the sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

II. *Fig.* *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*: ab aliqua re celerime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30: satiari fastidio similitudinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40: rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ne sit fastidio Graccos sequi, Plin. 7, 1, 1. In *plur.*: non tam ea quae recta essent probari quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. 2. *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride*: ex eorum (divitiarum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55. In *plur.*: nonne fuit satius tristes Amariyllidis iras atque superba pati fastidia? Virg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69.

fastigatio, *onis, f.* [fastigo] *a sharpening, pointing* (rare): ut fastigatio laevi descendat cuneo, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

fastigatus, *a, um, Part.* [fastigo].

II. *A. dj.*: *sloping to a point, sloping down*: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: tigna prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, ib. 4, 17. 2. *high, exalted*: Sid. Ep. 2, 4.

fas, *ii, n.* [fastigo] *a slope, declivity, descent*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, ib. 2, 24: capreoli molli fastigio, ib. 2, 10: fastigium muscoli, ib. 2, 11: scrobes paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, id. B. G. 7, 73: si (fossa) fastigium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2.

II. *Meton.* in *arch.* *a pediment, the gable end of a roof* (v. Smith's Ant. 523): Capitolii fastigium illud et ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. Nam quum esset habita ratio, quemadmodum ex utraque tecti parte aqua delaberetur, utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Aen. 2, 458. *Fig.*: operi tanquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33.

2. *the extreme part, extremity, whether above or below.* (i) *top, height, summit*: colles pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2: cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, Liv. 1, 38: aquatiliū ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74: in *plu.*: Lucr. 4, 828: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553. (ii) *depth*: forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras, Virg. G. 2, 288. 3. *In gramm.* *an accent*: Mart. Cap. 3, 60.

III. *the highest point or degree, the most exalted rank or dignity*: quicquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell. 2, 131: sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servant, Plin. Pan. 52: et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *jin.*: ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1: alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20. 2. *In gen.* *dignity, rank, condition*: (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27: ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Caes. 76: tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. A. 15, 74: animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 *med.*

3. *a leading or chief point, head in a discourse; a principal sort or kind* (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. Aen. 1, 342: e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam sunt sationum, ib. 1, 5. (Hence Fr. *faîte*.)

fastigo, *avi, atum, i. v. a* *to slope, to bring or raise to a point*: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52: folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id. 24, 19, 118: (terra) spatiosa modice paulatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5. In *part. perf.*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus, fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv. 44, 9: collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id. 37, 27: fastigatus in mucronem, Plin. 2, 25, 22. 2. *In gramm.* *to mark with an accent, accent*: ut fastigetur longa brevisve fuit, Mart. Cap. 3, 59. II. *Fig.*: *to elevate, exalt*: qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulorum parilitate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6.

fastosus, *a, um, adj.* [fastus] *full of pride, proud, haughty*: moecha, Mart. 10, 13, 7: quid est, fastose? quid bonam mentem habere coepisti? Petr. 131. Of things: garum, *superb, sumptuous*, Mart. 13, 102.

fastus, *a, um, adj.* [from root *FAS*, "to bind," v. *fas*] *used only in agreement with dies, i. e. a fixed day, a day on which judgment could be held, a court-day* (opp. *nefasti*, v. *nefastus*): ille

(dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (do, dico, addico) silentur; fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. F. 1, 48.

II. *More commonly absol.* *fasti, orum, m. plu.* (also *acc.* *fastus*, Varr. in Prisc. p. 711 P.: Col. 9, 14, 12: *abl.* *fastibus*, Lucan. 10, 187): Cn. Flavius fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv. 9, 46: Cic. Mur. 11, 25. 2. *Meton.*: *a table or book of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac*: fastorum libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio: fasti enim dies fasti sunt, Fest. s. v.: etenim ordo ipse annuorum mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id. Verr. 4, 67, 151: fastos correxerit (Caesar), Suet. Caes. 40: paginas in annalibus magistratum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18: ex fastis evellere, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volueris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 15: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, id. S. 1, 3, 112: qui redit ad fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 48 (v. Smith's Ant. 522).

fastus, *us, m.* *scornful contempt, haughtiness, arrogance, pride*: tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop. 1, 17, 25: fastus inest pulcris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419: aspice primum, quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: tanto te in fastu negas, amice, Cat. 55, 14: fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 *fin.*: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51. 2. *Plur.*: fastus pati superbos, Prop. 3, 25, 15: Tib. 1, 8, 75. [The root *FAS* in this word seems to be different from *FAS* "to bind": Bopp connects it with Sans. *BIAS*, "to shine."]

fastus, *uuni, a calendar*: (v. *fastus*, no. II.)

fatalis, *e, adj.* [fatum] *pertaining to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fatal*: illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἰμαρμένην dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Acad. 1, 7, 29: consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, ib. 3, 4, 9: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1: deae, i. e. the Fates, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 64: libri, i. e. Sibyllini, Liv. 5, 14: Suet. Caes. 79: verba, Ov. F. 4, 257: lex, i. e. fatum, id. M. 3, 316: labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: fatalia fluminis ora, *destined*, Ov. M. 15, 54: mala, Suet. Ner. 40: mors, Vell. 2, 4: tam fatale est medicum adhibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner. 43.

II. *Esp. in a bad sense, dangerous, destructive, deadly*: telum, Virg. Aen. 12, 919: jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182: hasta, Sil. 2, 400: lignum, Ov. M. 8, 479: crinis, ib. 8, 85: monstrum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: iudex, ib. 3, 3, 19: hora, Suet. Ner. 49: dies, *dying-day*, Inscr. Orell. no. 3023: si quid mihi fatale contigerit, Spart. Hadr. 4.

fatalitas, *atis, f.* [fatalis] *fatal necessity, destiny*: Cod. Justin. 4, 66, 1.

fataliter, *adv.* *according to fate, fatally*: omnia, quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19: Suet. Caes. 59: Ov. M. 12, 67.

fatantur multa fantur, Fest. s. v. cf. fator πολυλογία; fatatus εἰμαρμένως, Gloss. Philox.

fateor, *fassus* [fari] 2. *v. a. dep.* *to confess, own, acknowledge*. *Const.* with *acc.* and *infin.*; rarely with the *acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* With *acc.* and *infin.*: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero te ex illa actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 17: me despexe ad te per impluvium tuum, fateor, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 73: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse

fateatur, Cic. Am. 12, 40: qui se debere fateantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: fateor me luci ventre, Hor. S. 2, 7, 37: hominum igitur causa eas rerum copias comparatas *fatendum* est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158. With *acc.*: si verum mihi eritis fassae, vinculis exsolvemini, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 10: quid fatebor? id. Capt. 3, 4, 3: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam inflando dolere, Cic. Part. 14, 50: mores suos, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sensus suos, Ov. H. 21, 204: paupertatem, id. M. 8, 633. With *de*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77. *Absol.*: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, id. Caecin. 9, 24: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: nulline faterier audes? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148. **II.** *Meton.*: to discover, show, indicate, manifest (rare): Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatetur, Quint. 7, 1, 56: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. Tr. 2, 525: patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Plin. 9, 57, 83: mors sola fatetur, quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172. Hence, **2.** In gram.: fatendi modus, the indicative, Quint. 1, 6, 7. **III.** *Pass.*: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: fassus ab ore pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 556. *Impers.*: vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*

faticānus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum cano] foretelling fate, prophesying, prophetic: os, Ov. M. 9, 418.

faticinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] prophesying, prophetic: sortes, Ov. M. 15, 436.

fātidicus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum dico] that predicts fate, prophesying, prophetic: qui futura praedivinando solent fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: vates, Virg. Aen. 8, 340: Themis, Ov. M. 1, 321: audite non futiles sententias, non anum fatidicam, Stoicorum *ἑρμηνεύων*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: deus, Apollō, Ov. F. 2, 262: augurium, Plin. 15, 29, 36: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43: silvae, Val. Fl. 1, 304. Subst.: fatidicus, a prophet: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

fātifer, ēri, ūrum, *adj.* [fatum fero] that brings death, deadly, destructive: sonat una fatifer arcus, Virg. Aen. 9, 631: ensis, ib. 8, 621: ferrum, Ov. M. 6, 251: dextrae, Sil. 1, 641.

fātigābilis, e, *adj.* [fatigo] that may be wearied: Tert. Anim. 32.

fātigātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] weariness, fatigue (stronger than lassitudo): exercitatione dnis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: equorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint. 11, 3, 173: requiescit labor ille, cuius sibi ipsa fatigatio obstabat, id. 11, 2, 43: Tac. H. 2, 60. **II.** *Fig.*: jeer, banter: qui quum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19. In plur.: Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

fātigātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fatigo] jeering, bantering: verba erant dulcia, Jocosā, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

fātigo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass: (milites) magno aestu fatigati, Caes. B. C. 3, 95: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall. J. 76: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. C. 27: juga demeret bobus fatigatis, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43: membra, Lucr. 3, 490: saepe etiam cursu quantunt (armata) et sole fatigant, Virg. G. 3, 132: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34: aliquamdiu pugna atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. Top. 20, 74: (sclerati) sunt vinculis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off. 3, 18, 73: dextram osculis, Tac. A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov. M. 1, 573: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Virg. Aen. 9, 605: lolium tribulique fatigant

triticeas messes, Ov. M. 5, 485. **II.** *Fig.*: to weary, importune, chide; to plague, torment, vex: punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, to reprove, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: prece qua fatigent virgines sanctae Vestae? Hor. Od. 1, 2, 26: quum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv. 9, 20: corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat, Virg. Aen. 4, 572: socios voce, Sil. 12, 192: animum curis, Lucr. 3, 838: die noctumque fatigare animum, Sall. J. 70: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, id. C. 11: quid aeternis minorem consiliis animum fatigas? Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11: aspera Juno, quae mare nunc terrasque metu coelumque fatigat, Virg. Aen. 1, 280: fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl. 2, 120: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, wear out, pass, Virg. Aen. 8, 94: diem noctemque Marte, Val. Fl. 5, 602: curasque ita corde fatigat, keeps revolving, Sil. 12, 496: (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de protectione domum dimittit, Sall. J. 73: dolis fatigari, ib. 56: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, ib. 66: lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint. 6, 1, 28. **2.** to jeer, banter: Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 5: Sidon. Ep. 6, 2. [Usu. derived from fatim "sufficiently" and ago: but the first part of the word prob. contains the same root as fat-iscor.]

fātīlēgus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum lego] gathering or collecting death: toxica fatilegi carpunt Sabaei, Lucan. 9, 821.

fātīlōquūm, ii, n. [fatiloquus] a prophecy: Sibyllae fatiloquia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46 (dub.).

fātīlōquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum loquor] declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic. Subst.: a prophet, a prophetess (rare): Carmenta mater, Liv. 1, 7: Crentensis Epimenides, App. Flor. p. 352.

fātīm, adv. sufficiently: acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 123, from fatis (= satis), from which also comes affatim.

fātisco, 3. v. n. (fatiscor, Lucr. 5, 309) [fat-iscor, same root as χαν in χανω, to yawn, gape] to open in chinks or clefts, to gape or crack, to split: (naves) laxis laterum compagibus omnes accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, id. G. 1, 180: (pinguis tellus) haud unquam manibus jactata fatiscit, ib. 2, 249: heu canimus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit janua, Tib. 1, 5, 67: camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin. 11, 45, 105. **II.** *Fig.*: to grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, decrease: omne solum, quod praedictorum leguminum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. A. 14, 24: manibusque nesciis fatiscere, ib. 16, 5: donec fatisceret seditio, id. H. 3, 10. Poet. with *inf.*: exsiccata fatiscet mater Achilleis hiemes affrangere bustis, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 35. In the depon. form: altera ira, altera vulneribus fatiscuntur, Varr. in Non. 479, 13.

fator, πολυλογέω, v. fatantur.

fatua, ae, f. v. fatuus.

fātūē, adv. foolishly, absurdly: plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 (dub. al. fatuae and fatui).

fatua rosa, another name for the paeonia: App. Herb. 64.

fātūitas, ātis, *f.* [fatuus] foolishness, silliness, fatuity (rare): non hanc imprudentiam aut casum aut necessitudinem, sed inertiam, negligentiam, fatuitatem nominari oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: fatuitate confectus, id. Att. 11, 25.

fātum, i, n. (m.: fatus malus, meus, Petr. 42: id. 77) [FA root of for] a prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction (rare): Lentulus sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: ex fatis, quae Veientes scripta haberent, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: fatis, omnibus oraculisque potendere, Liv. 29, 10 *fin.*: Siculiane resideret arvis oblitus fatorum, Virg. Aen.

5, 703. **II.** *destiny, fate*: the *ειμαρμένη* or *μοῖρα* of the Greeks: in philosophical language, the eternal, immutable law of nature: fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri. Fatum autem id appello, quod Graeci *ειμαρμένην*, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, quum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125 *sq.*: quum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; altera eorum, quibus viderentur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii, id. Fat. 17, 39: anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, id. Div. 2, 7, 19: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, id. Balb. 26, 58. ut praedici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. Div. 1, 1, 2. In plur.: nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 51: quo (Caesare) nihil majus meliusve terris fata donavere bonique divi, ib. 4, 2, 38: acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17: caeca, id. Od. 2, 13, 16. **2.** the will or determination of the gods: heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris fata Phrygum, Virg. Aen. 7, 293: ib. 7, 50. **3.** Meton.: that which causes the fate of a person or thing: Illo tria fuisse audi vi fata, quae illi forent exitio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 29: Herculis sagittae, quae fatum Trojae fuere, Just. 20, 1 *fin.*

III. *Esp.*: bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae debitas instare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, ib. 3, 7, 17: additi in tabernaculis suum fatum querebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35. Freq. for death: sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328: nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Coel. 32, 79: quia nec fato, merita nec morte peribat, Virg. Aen. 4, 696: qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10: fato concessit, Plin. Pan. 11: concedere in fatum, Modestin. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, Tac. A. 6, 10: si me praeceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6. Sometimes in plur.: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. H. 19, 118: sentiet vivus eam, quae post fata praestari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 11, 7. **2.** Meton.: that which causes destruction: duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

fātūor, i. v. dep. [fatuus] to talk foolishly: desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. med.

fātūor, i. v. dep. to be inspired: Fauno fuit uxor nomine Fatua, quae assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura praemonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1.

fātus, a, um, *Part.* [for].

fātus, ūs, m. [id.] a word, saying: Prud. Apoth. 599 dub. (al. fastus).

fātus, m. fate: v. fatum.

fātūus, a, um, *adj.* foolish, silly, simple (stronger than stultus): ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Poet. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246: stulti, stolidi, fatui, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsus, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49. non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. Delot. 7, 21: mores, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 18. Poet. of food: insipid, tasteless: ut sapient fatuae, fabrorum prandia, betae, Mart. 13, 13. **II.** Subst. fatuus, i, m. and fatua, ae, f. a fool or jester; kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meae fatuum, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse. Ipse enim aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum; si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50. (Hence *It. fado*; Fr. *fade*, fat.)

faucos, ium, *f. plu.* (in the poets

also sometimes in the *abl. sing.*: fauce Ov. H. 9, 98: Hor. Epod. 14, 4, etc.) the throat, pharynx, gullet: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 37, 68: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingula est, quae, quum spiramenta, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: propho tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 16: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, from the bottom of your throat, id. Asin. 1, 1, 28: qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. M. 10, 378: ad necem secandasque novacula fauces, Suet. Cal. 23: faucibus teneor, I am caught by the throat, Pl. Casin. 5, 3, 4. Fig.: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, Cic. Verr. 3, 76, 176: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191. Meton.: lupus fauce improba incitatus, i. e. voracity, Phaedr. 1, 1, 3.

II. Transf. of places: a narrow way, narrow outlet, defile, pass: Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Masinissam persecutus in valle arcta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 145: per fauces montis ut Aetnae exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, Plin. 5, 9, 10: pictis ex faucibus currus emittere, from the barriers, Enn. Ann. 1, 103. 2. a chasm, gulf, abyss: patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

faustē, adv. favourably, fortunately: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

faustitas, ātis, f. [faustus] good fortune, happiness: personified as a goddess: nutrit rura Ceres almae Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

faustus, a, um, adj. [prob. contr. from faves-tus from favor, favos, like bones-tus from honos, etc.] lit. favourable; hence of favourable omen, fortunate, auspicious, lucky (rare): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset prae-fabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27: omen, Liv. 7, 25: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: o faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! Cic. Flacc. 41, 103.

fautor (also uncontr. **fāvītor**, Lucil. in Non. 110, 23: Pl. Am. prol. 78 and 79: Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), ōris, m. [faveo] a favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron. With gen.: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 23, 55: studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16: nobilitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 6: fautor et cultor bonorum, Liv. 9, 46: veterum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33. With dat.: aetati facieque tuae se fautorem ostendit, Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Planci) honori viderem esse favitores, Cic. Planc. 1, 1. Absol.: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, applauders, Pl. Am. prol. 78 sq.: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, icis, f. [id.] a patroness, protectress. With gen.: amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22. With

dat.: Thais nostrae omni est fautrix familiae, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 22.

fauz, v. fauces.

fāventia, ae, f. [faveo] a being favourable, i. e. keeping silence at religious ceremonies: fāventiam bonam omina-tionem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis fāvere jubebant, Fest. s. v.

fāvēo, fāvi, fautum, 2. v. n. to be favourable, to be well disposed or inclined towards, to favour, promote, befriend, protect. With dat.: fāvere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: qui diligebant hunc, illi fāvebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: rescripsi me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49: non multo plus patriae fāveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19: honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: fāvere et plaudere ingentis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367: verbis fāvet ipsa suis (Echo), delights in, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) silentio noctis, ut ait Ennius, fāvent faucibus russis cantu, give loose to, make free use of, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57. Pass. impers.: non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam fāvetur, id. Off. 2, 13, 45. Absol. (rare): iudices, ut fāveant, rogamus, Quint. 4, 1, 73: si fāvet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: dum fāvet nox et Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50: assis, o Tegeae, fāvens, Virg. G. 1, 18: Phoebe, fāve, Tib. 2, 5, 1: fāventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10.

II. Esp. in sacrifices and religious ceremonies, fāvere linguis, rarely lingua, ore, etc., to speak good words or to abstain from evil words; hence to keep still, be silent: praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis fāvere jubebant. Fāvere enim est bona fari: at veteres poetae pro silere usi sunt fāvere, Fest. s. v. fāventia: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fient, ut fāverent linguis imperabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui fāveri linguis jubetur, Plin. 28, 2, 3: prospera lux oritur linguis animisque fāvete; nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71: dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, lingua vir mulierque fāve, Tib. 2, 2, 2: ore fāvete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71: fāvete linguis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: Sen. Vit. beat. 26 fin.: concipiamque bonas ore fāvente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18: lingua fāvens assit, longorum oblita malorum, ib. 5, 5, 5. 2. to applaud: quo clamor vocat et turba fāventium, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 46: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato fāventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25: tu Veneri dominae plaude fāvente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

fāvilla, ae, f. glowing ashes, embers: scintillas agere ac late differre fāvillam, Lucr. 2, 675: neque jam cineres ejecta-taque fāvillam ferre potest, Ov. M. 2, 231: quum contextus ignis ex se fāvil-lam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84: cinis e fāvilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatis, Suet. Tib. 74. 2. the still glowing ashes of the dead: ibi tu calentem debita sparges lacrima fāvillam vatis amici, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23: Tib. 3, 2, 10: Virg. Aen. 6, 227. 3. Transf.: salis, the whitest and most volatile particles of salt, Plin. 31, 7, 42. II. Fig.: a spark, beginning, origin: haec est venturi prima fāvilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18. [Perh. an irregular dimin. from fax, fac-is: on the interchange of c and v, see the letter C, no. III. 5.] (Hence It. fālavescu instead of fālavescu; Sp. fuisca.)

fāvillāceus, a, um, adj. [fāvilla] of or like ashes: fuligo, Sol. 35.

fāvillāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] like ashes: humus, Sol. 27 med.

fāvillesco, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to be reduced to ashes: Fulg. Contin. Virg. med.

fāvissae, arum, f. plu. reservoirs or cellars near the temples, for water, or for sacred utensils which had become

useless: Varr. in Gell. 2, 10: Fest. s. v. cf. "Fāvissae θησαυροί," Gloss. Philox.

fāvītor, ōris, v. fautor.

fāvōnialis Ζεφύριος, Gloss. Philox. **Fāvōnius**, ii, m. [faveo], the west wind, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16. Plin. 2, 47, 46: Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27. Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1.

fāvor, ōris, m. [id.] favour, goodwill, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party: favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, eum, inquit, amorem et eum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo, Quint. 8, 3, 34: qui rumore et (ut ipsi loquuntur) favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: quae sunt autem varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13: plebis, Liv. 7, 25: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, id. Tit. 5.

II. acclamation, applause, at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: plauditur et magno palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Virg. Aen. 5, 343.

fāvōrābilis, e, adj. [favor] in favour, popular, beloved, pleasing, agreeable: Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favorabilem, Vell. 2, 34: reditus, id. 2, 40: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37: eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: facilis ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6: in civitate minime favorabilis natus, Tac. Or. 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 fin. Comp.: favorabilius et tutius, ib. 5, 14: favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30.

fāvōrābiliter, adv. with applause or approbation, favourably: in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1: Suet. Ner. 7. Comp.: favorabilius, Paul. Dig. 40, 4, 10.

fāvus, i, m. (= σ-χάδων) a honey-comb: favus est, quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, quum singula cava sena latera habeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24: Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: Tib. 2, 1, 50: Virg. G. 1, 344. Proverb.: crescere tanquam favum, gradually, Petr. 43 and 76. II. Meton.: an hexagonal piece of stone for pavements: Vitruv. 7, 1. (Hence It. fiavo.)

fax, fācis (also in the nom. sing. faces, acc. to Fest. s. v.), f. orig. a bundle of sticks for burning, hence, a torch, flambeau, link: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium extinxit, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Am. 11, 37: ferro faces inspicere, Virg. G. 1, 292: faces incidere, Plin. 18, 26, 63: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28. Esp. the torch carried before the bride on her way home, usually made of white-thorn (Spina alba) or pine: Macro-b. ap. Plin. 16, 18, 30: Fest. s. v. patrimi and rapi: Pl. Casin. 1, 30: Cat. 61, 98 sq.: Virg. E. 8, 29: hence, faces nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: maritae, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimae, Lucan. 2, 356. Hence, Meton.: a wedding, marriage: faco nuptiali digna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: to face solemni junget sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49. Also in funeral processions: Virg. Aen. 11, 143: Ov. F. 2, 561: Sen. Tranq. 11. Hence: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, between marriage and death, Prop. 4, 11, 46 (v. Smith's Ant. 524).

2. the light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): dum rosea face sol inferret lumina coelo, Lucr. 5, 974: canentes rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38. 3. a fiery meteor, shooting-

star: noctivagaeque faces coeli flammæque volantes, Lucr. 5, 1190: emicant et faces, non nisi quum decidunt visæ, Plin. 2, 26, 25: tum, facibus visis coelestibus, tum stellis his, quas Graeci ometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: Liv. 41, 21: Virg. Aen. 2, 694. 4. *Prima fax* (noctis), *early torch-light*, immediately after dark: tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia, Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*: Gell. 3, 2. II. *Fig.*: anything that inflames or incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction: quum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: me torret face mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13: ira! fax, Lucr. 3, 304: dicendi faces, fire of eloquence, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205: hortator studii causaque faxque mei, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28: subijcere faces invidiae alicujus, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24: (rogationes) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendum, Liv. 32, 38: adolescentulo ad libidinem facem praeferre, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: omnium incendiorum fax, instigator, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10: dolorum quum admoventur faces, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quæ (Agrippinae) Caium et Domitium Neronem principes genuere, totidem faces generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6. (Hence *It. fagotto*; *Sp. fogote*; *Fr. fagot*; *Eng. fagot*.)

faxim, *faxo*, v. facio.

febreſco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [febris] to catch a fever: Sol. 19 *med.*

febrilis, e. *adj.* [id.] that produces fever: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

febricitō, *avi*, 1. v. a. [id.] to be ill of a fever, to have a fever: scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venæ naturaliter ordinatae sunt, Cels. 3, 6: Sen. Ben. 4, 39.

febricōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that has a fever: Veg. Vet. 1, 38.

febricūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] a slight fever (rare): febriculam habere, Cic. Att. 6, 9: in febriculam incidere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.* In *plur.*: lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.

febriculēntus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that has a fever: Marc. Empir. 22.

febriculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] feverish (rare): Cat. 6, 4: morbus, Gell. 20, 1. II. *producing fever*: Front. de Or. 1.

febrifūgia, ae, f. a plant, called also centaurea, q. v.: App. Herb. 35.

febrīo, 4. v. n. [febris] to have a fever: si non febricit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2: Col. 6, 38, 1.

febris, is (acc. sing. febrem and febrim: *abl.* most freq. febrī), f. [for ferbis, from ferveo] a fever: appellamus a calendo calore, e fervore febrim, Varr. in Non. 46, 22: si cui venæ sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: febrī carere, id. Fam. 16, 15: in febrī, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17: a febre liberari, Plin. 26, 11, 71. In *plur.*: vide ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: opella forensis adducit febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9.

II. *Fig.*: a source of uneasiness, torment: nunc certe scio, hoc febrim tibi esse, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 48.

februa, orum, n. v. februum.

februalis, e, v. februum.

febrūamentum, i, n. [februo] a religious purification, expiation: Censor. de Die nat. 22.

febrūārius, ii, m., or *februarius mensis* [februum], the month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held) February; until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 60: Ov. F.

2, 31 *sq.*: Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54. *Adj.*: Nonis Februariis, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 54 *fin.*: ab Idibus Februariis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136.

febrūāta, ae, v. februum.

febrūatio, ōnis, f. [februo] a religious purification, expiation: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

febrūātus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

febrūlis, e, v. februum.

febrūm, i, n. in the Sabine lang. a purification. Hence Februa, orum, n. *plu.* the Roman festival of purification and expiation (the Lupercalia), celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februatā, surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival; Februatū, the festival itself; and Februus, a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival: Lupercalia dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex quum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem Februatū appellat. Februum Sabini purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris verbum; nam et Lupercalia februatō, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55. Cf. Fest. s. v. Februarius: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19. 2. *th. goatskin with which the Luperci struck the women*: Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 8, 343 (v. Smith's Ant. 718, s. v. Lupercalia.)

febrūo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [februum] to purify, expiate: in eorum sacris liba quum sint facta, injicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea februare, id est pura facere, Varr. in Non. 114, 22.

fecialis, v. fetialis.

fecundē, *adv.* fruitfully, abundantly: fecundius poemata ferrent fructum, Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 79 *fin.*: arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65 cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 20, 4, 30.

fecunditas, ātis, f. [fecundus] fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity: natura parem legem fecunditatis dixit virentibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: agrorum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58 fecunditatem importare, Plin. 14, 18, 22: afferre, id. 28, 19, 77: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79. 2. *Meton.*: plenty, abundance: galactitis nutritibus lactis fecunditatem facit, id. 37, 10, 59: Gallorum tantæ fecunditatis juvenus fuit, Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2 *fin.* II. *Fig.*: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, luxuriance of style, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: magna animi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

fecundo, 1. v. a. [id.] to make fruitful, to fertilise: viridem Aegyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg. G. 4, 291: Pall. 3, 9.

fecundus (incorrectly foecundus; but v. Varr. in Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.* fruitful, fertile (of plants and animals): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus sit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: glebae, Lucr. 1, 212: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: regio fecunda fructibus exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21 *fin.*: Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220: mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: segetes fecundae et uberes, Cic. Or. 15, 48: uxores, Lucr. 4, 1250: conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: sue nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160. 2. *Meton.*: rich, abundant, abounding in: fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: fons, copious, Ov. M. 14, 791: fecundissima gens, rich in agricultural products, Plin. Pan. 31: (specus) uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31: fecunda melle Calymne, ib. 8, 222: nigris Maroe fecunda colonis, Lucan. 10, 303: Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27. 3. *making fruitful, fertilising*: Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, the

blows with a thong of skin given in women by the lupercl, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. F. 2, 427: quam (Danaën) implevit fecundo Juppiter auro, id. M. 4, 698.) II. *Fig.*: fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant: ingenium mathematici, Plin. 36, 10, 15: artifex, id. 35, 10, 36, § 71: ab Anaxagora Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 71: culpae secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: veri sacerdos, Sil. 13, 490: fecundum in fraudes hominum genus, id. 2, 498. [Fe-cundus, from root FE, same as FU or FI, "produce, bring forth," which occurs in Gr. φύω, Lat. fui, perf. of sum, and fieri: hence fe-tus, fe-naia, fe-nus, and probably fe-liz.]

fel, fellis, n. [same word as χολ-η] the gall-bladder, gall, bile: jecur a dextra parte sub praecordiis: ex in feriore parte ei fel inhaeret, Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 74: gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75. In *plur.*: fella, Seren. Sammon. 19, 333: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 19. 2. *any poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipe-reum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. Aen. 12, 857. 3. *Fel terrae, a plant, the lesser centaury, the centaury*, Erythraea Centaury, Persoon: Plin. 25, 6, 31. II. *Fig.* (poet.) bitterness, acrimony, animosity: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 71: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11.

2. *anger, wrath*: hic vero Alcidae furis exarserat atro felle dolor, Virg. Aen. 8, 220.

fēles, is (also *nom.* fells, Plin. 6, 29, 35), f. a cat: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: Plin. 10, 73, 94: Ov. M. 5, 330. 2. *Transf.*: a marten, polecat: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Col. 8, 14.

II. *Fig.*: a thief, robber: feles virginalis, girl-thief, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 43: virginaria, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

fēlicātus, a, um, v. felicatus.

fēlicitas, ātis, f. [felix] fruitfulness, fertility (in this sense rare). felicitas major Babyloniae Seleuciae, Plin. 18, 18, 47: terrae, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. II. *happiness, felicity*: neque quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Frgm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59. 2. *good fortune, luck, success*: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. Manil. 10, 28: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.*: quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversae odia concilient, ib. 2, 31. In *plur.*: bonae felicitates, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.

fēliciter, *adv.* fruitfully, abundantly: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54. II. *auspiciously, favourably*: ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: Caes. B. G. 4, 25. In wishes and exclamations: good luck! feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42: feliciter, succlamant, Phaedr. 5, 1, 4: Suet. Claud. 7. 2. *luckily, happily*: omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate, vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40. navigare, id. Verr. 2, 38, 95: qui te feliciter attulit Eurua, Ov. M. 7, 659: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. *Sup.*: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: gerere rem publi-

cam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

fēlinus, a, um (also felineus, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82) *adj.* [feles] *pertaining to a cat*: stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15, dub. (Targa: suillum.)

fēlio, 4. v. n. *to cry like a panther*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

fēlis, is, v. feles.

fēlix, icis, *adj.* [root FE: v. fecundus] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: felices arbores Cato dixit, quae fructum ferunt, infelices quae non ferunt, Fest. s. v. felices: Liv. 5, 24: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1377: rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 14: Campania, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felicior regio, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 51: felix oleae tractus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179. 2. In the old relig. lang.: felices arbores, *trees sacred to the superior deities*, in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the infernal deities, Macr. S. 2, 16.

III. Meton.: of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious: quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis, quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque esset, praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quod tibi mihi que sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30: o dea sis felix, nostrumque leves, quaecumque, laborem, Virg. Aen. 1, 330: sis bonus o felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: omen, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 35: sententia, id. M. 13, 319: industria, Plin. H. N. 14, praef. § 3. 2. *lucky, happy, fortunate, successful*: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Caesar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15, 33: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95: Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: secula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103: nulla sorte nascendi aetas felicior, Quint. 12, 11, 22: ita sim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3. With *gen.*: Virgilius beatus felixque gratiae, Plin. H. N. 14, praef. § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famae, ib. 731: felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 277. With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, more successful, id. Aen. 9, 772: Sil. 13, 126.

fēlix, icis, v. filix.

fēllator, ōris, m. [fello] *a sucker*, in an obscene sense: Mart. 14, 74.

fellebris, e, *adj.* [id.] *sucking*: Sol. 2 med. (dub.).

fēllus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *of gall, full of gall*: sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76: urina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fēllico (also fēllito), 1. v. a. [fello, like vellico from vello] *to suck, draw by sucking*: mammas, Arn. 2, 70: Sol. 45 fin.

fēlliducus, a, um, *adj.* [fel duco] *that carries off the gall*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

fēllifluus, a, um, *adj.* [fel fluo] *flowing with gall*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

fēllito, v. fēllico.

fēllitus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *imbued with gall, steeped in gall*: sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495.

fēllo, avi, 1. v. a. [same word as βέλλω] *to suck*: lac humanum, Varr. in Non. 113, 14: lupam, id. ib. 242, 33. II. In an obscene sense: Mart. 2, 50, 1.

flōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *full of*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

fēmella, ae, f. *dim.* [femina] *a young female, a girl*: Cat. 55, 7.

fēmen, inis, v. femur.

fēmīna, ae, f. [root FE: v. fecundus] *lit. one who brings forth; hence, a female: of human beings: a woman*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae ordiari, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280: in claris viris et feminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: feminae notitiam habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 fin.: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Aen. 4, 570. *Adj.*: inter quas Danae femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31, 4. As a term of reproach to effeminate men: Ov. M. 12, 470: Sil. 2, 361: Suet. Caes. 22.

2. Of animals, usu. as *adj.*: a female, she: (bestiarum) allae mares, allae feminae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. Ann. 1, 71: habendas triduum ferias et porco femina placulum pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33: anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482: Plin. 9, 50, 74.

II. Meton. of plants and minerals: mas in palmito floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, id. 13, 4, 7, § 31: in omni genere (carbuncolorum) masculi appellati acrius, at feminae languidius refulgentes, id. 37, 7, 25. In mechanics: cardo femina, a mortise, as opp. to cardo masculus, a tenon (v. cardo): Vitruv. 9, 9 med.

fēmīnal, ālis, n. [femina] *the female pudenda*: App. M. 2, p. 122.

fēmīnālia, ium, n. *plu.* [femur] *coverings for the thighs*: Suet. Aug. 82: hoc genus vestimenti Graece περισκελῆ, a nostris feminalia vel braciae usque ad genua pertinentes, Hier. Ep. 64, 10.

fēmīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] *womanish, effeminate*: sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

fēmīnēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, feminine*: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineae sortis, of the female sex, Ov. M. 6, 680: sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervae, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63: dolor, Ov. M. 9, 151: clamor, ib. 12, 226: vox, ib. 3, 536: plangores, Virg. Aen. 2, 488: femineo Marte cadendum, by the hand of a woman, Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, love for a woman, id. Am. 3, 2, 40: cupido, id. M. 9, 734: Venus, ib. 10, 80: poena, inflicted on a woman, Virg. Aen. 2, 584: Calendae, the first of March (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53. II. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor praedae, Virg. Aen. 11, 782: lunae femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104.

fēmīnīnē, adv. *femininely*: Arn. 1, 36.

fēmīnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] *in gramm. of the feminine gender*: nomen, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6: quae femina positione mares significant, Quint. 1, 4, 24: funis masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24.

fēmūr, ōris or inis (the latter from a nom. fēmen, mentioned as existing by Prisc. p. 701 P., and Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 344), n. *the thigh*: ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, inde femina oriuntur, Cels. 8, 1 med.: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: femur caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123: feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: transfusus femore et humero, Suet. Caes. 68: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: oculus ense eripit a femine, Virg. Aen. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5. II. Transf. in architect. *the space between the grooves of a triglyph*: Vitruv. 4, 3. 2. Femur bubulum, a plant now unknown: Plin. 27, 9, 56. [Fem-ur, prob. same as our ham: on the interchange of f and h, see the letter F.]

fēnārius (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenus]

of or for hay, hay-: falces, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

fēndīcae, arum, f. *plu.* [fendo] *minced guts*: Arn. 7, 230.

fēndo, the root of the compounds *defendo, offendo, etc.*: Prisc. p. 923 P.

fēnebris (foen.), e, *adj.* [fenus] *pertaining to interest or usury*: quum multis fenebribus legibus constricta avaritia esset, Liv. 35, 7: fenebrem rem levare, the rate of interest, the relation between debtor and creditor, id. 7, 21: pecunia, lent on interest, Suet. Cal. 41: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16.

fēnērārius, il, m. [id.] *for fenerator, one who lends money on interest, a usurer*: Firm. Astron. 3, 8 fin.

fēnērātiōis (foen.) or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [fenerator] *relating to interest*: cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Justin. 4, 30, 14.

fēnērātiō (foen.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a lending on interest, usury*: haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et fenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodas, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117.

fēnērūto (foen.), adv. *with interest*: nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 40.

fēnērātor (foen.), ōris, m. [fenerator] *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, usurer*: improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Hor. Epod. 2, 67: Suet. Tib. 48: acerbissimi, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

fēnērātōrius (foen.), a, um, *adj.* [fenerator] *usurious*: Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

fēnērātrix (foen.), icis, f. [fenerator] *a female money-lender or usurer*: Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

fēnērōr (foen.), atus, 1. v. a. *dep.*, or **fēnērō**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [fenus] *to lend on interest*: pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine fenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 170: binis centesimis feneratus est, at 2 per cent (per month, 24 per cent. per annum), ib. 3, 70, 165: Gaius Seius feneravit pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11: nil debet: fenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4. With acc. of the pers.: numos habet arca Minervae: haec sapit, haec omnes fenerat una deos, id. 1, 77, 5. In the *part. perf.*: pecunia fenerata a tutoribus, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 100. 2. *to drain by usury*: dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 46. III. *to borrow on interest*: si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo feneratus esset, Alf. Dig. 46, 3, 35.

III. In *gen.*: *to lend, impart, furnish* (rare): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4. IV. Fig.: neque beneficium feneramur, trade in benefits, Cic. Am. 9, 31: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulcre dices, richly repaid, rewarded, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8: Juba et Petreus mutuis vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes feneraverunt, gave to each other, Sen. Suas. 7.

fēnestella, ae, f. *dim.* [fenestra] *a small opening in a wall, a little window*: Col. 1, 6, 10.

fēnēstra, ae (contr. fēstra, Enn. in Macr. S. 3, 12: Fest. s. v.), f. *an opening in a wall to admit the light, a window* (respecting their construction, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 432, s. v. domus). neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 26: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3: bifores, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5: juncta, closed, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1: patulae, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, loop-holes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 fin.: concludere in fenestram firmiter, the window-recess, Pl. Casin. 1, 44: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, a large opening, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, non eas partes, quae quae

fenestrae sint animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46. Poet.: *a hole in the ear*: natus ad Euphratem, molles quod in aure fenestras arguerint, Juv. 1, 104. II. Fig.: *an opening, opportunity*: huius quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 28. [*Fen-estra*, prob. connected either with root *φαινω* (*φαίνω*), whence *φανερός*, or with the root *VEN* in *ventus*, like the English word *window*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 2, 55.]

fenestro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*fenestra*] *to furnish with openings or windows* (rare): media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37, 55. In the *part. perf.*: fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. 1, 8, 14, 110 *fin.* II. Fig.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitruv. 3 *prae*f.

fenestrula, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] *a little window*: App. M. 9 *ad fin.*

fenēus (foen.), a, um, adj. [*fenum*] *of hay* (rare): homines foeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *figures stuffed with hay*, like our men of straw, Cic. Frgm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1.

fenicūlum (foen.), i, n. dim. [*id.*] *fenuel*: Foeniculum vulgare, Gaertner: Plin. 20, 23, 95.

fenilla (foen.), ium, n. plu. [*id.*] *a hayloft*: Virg. G. 3, 321: Col. 1, 6, 9.

fenisēca (foen.), ae, v. fenisex.

fenisecta (foen.), orum, n. plu. [*fenum seco*] *mown grass, hay*: Varr. L. 1, 5, 31, 38.

fenisector (foen.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *a grass-cutter, mower*: Col. 11, 1, 12.

fenisex (foen.), ōcis (also feniseca, ae, Pers. 6, 40), m. [*id.*] *a mower*: Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato fenisex incedebat, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 261. Poet.: *countryman, rustic*: Pers. 6, 40.

fenisicia (foen.), ae, f., and orum, n. plu. [*id.*] *the hay harvest, hay*: addere fenisiciae cumulum, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: vindemias ac fenisicia administrare, ib. 1, 17, 2: Col. 2, 17, 6.

fenum (foen.), i, n. hay: Varr. R. R. 1, 9 *sq.*: Col. 2, 18: Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 25 *sq.* In *plur.*: App. M. 3 *fin.*: fenum alios aiebat esse oportere, *dolts*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233. Proverb.: fenum habet in cornu, *he is a dangerous fellow* (from the custom of binding the horns of vicious cattle with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34. II. Transf.: fenum (foen.) Graecum, also written in one word, *fenumgraecum, fenugreek*, Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 33: Plin. 18, 16, 39. (Hence *lit. fieno*; Fr. *foin*.)

fenus (foen.), ōris, n. [root *FE*: v. *fecundus*] *lit. what is produced, or gained from anything, proceeds*; esp. *interest on money lent*: fenus a felu dictum, quod crediti numi alios pariant, ut apud Graecos eadem res τόκος dicitur, Fest. s. v.: cf. Varr. in Gell. 16, 12: idem pecunias his fenori dabat, *on interest*, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 170: a publicanis fenus accipere, ib. 3, 72, 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, ib. 4, 15: pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, id. Flacc. 21, 51: dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13: fenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4.

II. Meton. *capital lent on interest* (rare): argenti fenus creditum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 101: fenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Fig.: quam bona fide terra creditum fenus reddit! Plin. 2, 63, 63. III. In gen.: *gain, profit, advantage*: terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accipit, sed alias minore, plerumque maiore cum fenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, Plin. 18, 17, 47: saepe venit magno fenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 26: id. 3, 1, 22.

fenusculum (foen.), i, n. dim. [*fenus*] *low interest*: 1^a. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

fēra, ae, f. *a wild animal, wild beast*: immani et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, inflectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: multa in ea silva (Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 *fin.*: neque homini neque ferae parant, ib. 6, 28: formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. S. 1, 3, 109. Of a sea-monster: Ov. M. 4, 713. Of the constellations of the *Great and Little Bear*: magna minorque ferae, id. Trist. 4, 3, 1.

fērācitas, ātis, f. [*ferax*] *fruitfulness* (rare): Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

fērāciter, adv. *fruitfully*: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1.

fērālis, e, adj. [etymol. dub.: acc. to Varro from *fēro*, though the quantity of the *e* is different; in Ovid, however, the subst. *Feralia*, v. infra, has a short *e*] *pertaining to the dead or to corpses*: tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81: sacra, Lucan. 1, 616: cupressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21: vittae, id. Ib. 103: ferali carmine buho visa queri, Virg. Aen. 4, 462. 2. *pertaining to the Feralia, or festival of the dead* (celebrated annually on the 10th of February): tunc, quum ferales praeteriere dies, Ov. F. 2, 34: tempus, ib. 5, 486: mensis, *February*, poet. Col. 10, 191. 3. Subst. *feralia*, ium, n. plu. (v. no. 2): Ov. F. 2, 569: Cic. Att. 8, 14: Liv. 35, 7. II. Meton.: *deadly, fatal, dangerous*: tunc, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 213: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374: Idus Mart. ferales Caesari, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64. Adv.: *ferale gemiscere*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

fērālīter, adv. *fatally*: ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

feratrīna, a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with *moletrina*, but not explained.

fērax, ācis [*fero*] *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: terrae, Lucr. 2, 1098: agri, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 104: feracissimos agros possidere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: *segetes*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 4: Aegyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantae, Virg. G. 2, 79. With *gen.*: Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22: Peparethos nitidae olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: acini musti, Plin. 15, 24, 79. With *abl.*: terra multo feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. G. 2, 222. II. Fig.: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: nihil est feracius ingeniis, id. Or. 15, 48: prolisque novae feraci lege marita, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: ferax seculum bonis artibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15.

feretum, i, v. fertum.

fercūlum, i, n. [contr. from *fericulum*, from *fero*] *that on which any thing is carried, a frame, litter, bier*, for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10: tensa et ferculum Circensi pompa, Suet. Caes. 76: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131. II. *a dinner tray, a course or service*; also, *a single dish*: ubi multa de magna superessent fercula coena, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: Suet. Aug. 74: Juv. 7, 184.

fērō (fērō, Aus. Epigr. 105, 5), adv. [Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98 derives it from *fero*; but the etym. is unknown] *nearly, almost, about*: fere sexennis, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: tertia fere vigilia, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: sexcentos fere annos, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: anno fere ante, quam

consul est declaratus, ib. 1, 15: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numae, ib. 2, 15: decem fere annis post primos consules, ib. 2, 32: meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48, 179: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: rerum omnium fere modus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: cuius disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, id. Am. 4, 14: ultimus fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: domum revortor moestus atque animo fere perturbato, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quum fere e regione castris castra poneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: plus fere, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 45. semper fere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: haec fere dicere habui, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93. 2. Hence with negatives to limit or qualify them: nihil fere intelligit, *almost nothing, i. e. very little*, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: duo spondel non fere jungi patiuntur, *almost not, i. e. hardly* (or perhaps, *not generally*, v. no. 11.), Quint. 9, 4, 101: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, id. Am. 1, 5: neque ullum fere totius hienis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. 3. As a mere enclitic, to throw emphasis on the preceding word; equivalent to our *very*: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis vertetur, *on this very point*, Liv. 36, 7: jamque fere, *at this very time*, Enn. Ann. 8, 44: sermo qui tum fere omnibus erat in ore, *just then*, Cic. Am. 1, 2. II. *in general, for the most part, usually*: quod non fere ante auctunnum klaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: quod fere solet fieri, id. Inv. 1, 29, 46: ut fere fit, ib. 2, 4, 14: nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 36: quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9. Pleon. with *plerumque* or *plerique*: hic solebamus fere plerumque eam operiri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 39: corresp. to *plerumque*: fortuna eos plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est: itaque efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Am. 15, 54: adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros reprehendunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. Opp. raro, interdum, saepe: fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels. 6, 2: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertinorumque coenaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet. Aug. 45: in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum saepe ad aperta sella per publicum incessit, ib. 53.

fērentārius, ii, m. *a sort of light-armed soldier, either horse or foot, who fought with missiles*: ferentarii equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quae ferrentur, ut jaculum, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92, but this etym. is dub.: Fest. s. v.: Veg. Mil. 1, 20: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60: Tac. A. 12, 35. Fig.: *one who is active or ready*: illum tibi ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

fereōla vitis, a sort of vine: Col. 3, 2, 28.

fēretrum, i, n. = *φάετρον*, *a litter, bier*, etc.: pure Lat. ferculum: quis optima volenti dona Jovi portet feretro suspensa cruento, Sil. 5, 168: jamque rogam quassasque faces feretrumque parabant, bier, Ov. M. 3, 508: V. Aen. 6, 222.

fēriāe, arum, f. plu. (in the sing.: 423

feria, Fest. s. v.): *holidays, festivals* (respecting them, v. Smith's Ant. 528) Macr. S. 1, 16: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 54: Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29. Transf.: *induciae* sunt belli *feriae*, Varr. in Gell. 1, 25. praestare *Hesperiae* longas *ferias*, *peace*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 37. Comically: *venter gutturque* resident *esuriales* *ferias*, *keep hunger-holidays, fast*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8. Proverb.: *sine ullis feriis, without rest, incessantly*, Arn. 1, 9. [*Fer-iae, fes-tus, and fes-tivus* prob. connected with the root which appears in the Gr. *χαίρω*: Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 206: on the interchange of *x* and *f*, see the letter *F*.] (Hence It. *fiera*; Fr. *foire*.)

feriātus, a, um, Part. [*ferior*]. II. Adj.: *keeping holiday, disengaged, at leisure*: Deum sic *feriatum* volumus *cessatione* torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102. *feriatus* ne sis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 62: *voluntate* sua *feriati* a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: *meditatio argutiarum*, in qua id genus homines *conescent* male *feriati*, with *leisure ill employed*, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.* Of things (rare): *machæra feriata, unemployed, idle*, Pl. Mil. 1, 7: *freta, quiet, still*, Prud. *σρεφ.* 6, 156: *dies feriatus, a holiday*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.

feriōulus, a, um, adj. dim. [*ferus*] *somewhat wild*: ille, Petr. 39 *dub.*

ferīna, ae, f. (sc. caro), [id.] *the flesh of wild animals, game, venison*: Virg. Aen. 1, 215.

ferīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to wild beasts*: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523: vox, id. Trist. 5, 12, 55: caedes, id. M. 7, 675: caro, Sall. J. 18: lac, Virg. Aen. 11, 571: vestis, *the skins of wild beasts*, Lucr. 5, 1417: pomum sapore *ferino*, quem *ferme* in apris novimus, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

feriō (*feriunt* for *feriunt*, acc. to Fest. s. v. nequunt), 4. v. a. *to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: fores, *to knock*, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 63: *parietem*, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: *murum arietibus*, Sall. J. 76: *pugiles feriunt adversarium*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: *jacere telum, voluntatis est*; *ferire quem nolueris, fortunæ, to hit*, id. Top. 17, 64: *pectora plangore*, Ov. M. 4, 554: *calce feritur aselli*, id. F. 3, 755: *uvæ pede (rusticus)*, Tib. 2, 5, 85: *feriri a serpente, to be stung*, Plin. 29, 4, 22: *stricto ferit retinacula ferro, cuts to pieces*, Virg. Aen. 4, 580: *certatim socii feriunt mare et æquora verrunt*, ib. 3, 290. Poet.: *sublimi feriam sidera vertice, touch*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36. Absol.: *pugno ferire vel calce*, Quint. 2, 8, 13: *occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto*, Virg. E. 9, 25. Of things: corpora, quæ *feriant oculos* visumque *laccasant, strike*, Lucr. 6, 924: his spectris etiam si oculi possent *feriri*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: *feriuntque summos fulgura montes*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: *nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus*, id. A. P. 350: *nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 47. Poet.: *ferientia terram corpora, smiting (in falling)*, Lucan. 4, 786: *sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis*, Ov. M. 7, 804: *pallâ imos ferit alba pedes, touches, reaches to*, Val. Fl. 1, 385: *ferit æthera clamor*, Virg. Aen. 5, 140. 2. Esp. *to give a death-blow, to slay, kill*: hostem, Enn. Ann. 8, 40: Sall. C. 7: *securi feriri*, Cic. Verr. 1, 30, 75: *hasta teloque trabali*, Virg. Aen. 12, 295: *leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire*, Sall. J. 6: *aprum*, Ov. M. 3, 715. Hence of *slaughtering* for sacrifice: nos humilem *feriemus agnam*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32: *vaccam Proserpinae*, Virg. Aen. 6, 251: *si prior defexit (populus Romanus) publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, populum Romanum sic ferito, ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam: tantoque magis ferito, quanto magis potes pollesque (a form of oath in making a compact, when a swine was sacrificed)*, Liv. 1, 24. Whence the phrase, *foedus ferire, to make a covenant or treaty*: is, quicum *foedus feriri* in Capitolio viderat,

Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: *videret ut satis honestum foedus feriretur*, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: *amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire*, id. Coel. 14, 34: Virg. Aen. 10, 154. 3. Of money: *to strike, stamp, coin*: asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. II. Fig.: quæ *faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quæ fortuna feriat, hits, affects*, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: *accidit, ut lectu simili (i. e. morte propinqu)* *ferirer, was struck with a similar blow*, Quint. 6, præf. § 3: *verba palato, to bring out, speak*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: *sonat vox, ut feritur*, Quint. 11, 3, 61: *feriunt animum (sententiae)*, id. 12, 10, 48: *ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem*, id. 8, 5, 13. Absol.: *binis aut ternis ferire verbis*, Cic. Or. 67, 226. 2. *to cozen, cheat, gull*: ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 19: *quum ferit astutos comica moecha Getas*, Prop. 4, 5, 44: *austeros arte ferire viros*, id. 3, 3, 50. [*Fer-io* prob. contains the same root as FEND, "strike," in *offendo* and *defendo*.] (Hence It. *fiedere*; Sp. *herir*.)

feriōr, atus, i. v. n. dep. [*feriae*] *to rest from work, keep holiday* (usu. in the Part. q. v.): Achilles ab armis *feriabat*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt *feriati*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: *male feriatis Troas, keeping festival at an unseasonable time*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14: *animus feriaturus*, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

ferītas, ātis, f. [*ferus*] *wildness, savageness, roughness*: ista in figura hominis *feritas* et immanitas *beluae*, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: *tauri*, Ov. F. 4, 103: *leonis*, ib. 4, 217: *qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transdixerunt, from the savage state*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: *quorum civitas cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.* II. Meton. of things: *Scythici loci*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112: *inamoena viae*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: *mitigata arboris*, Plin. 16, 12, 23: *mentae*, Col. 11, 3, 37: *nimia musti*, Plin. 14, 20, 25.

ferītas, antis, Part. [*fero*] *bearing*: *palmata caryotas feritantis*, Sol. 56 *dub. (al. ferentia)*.

fermē, adv. [a strengthened form of *fero*: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, derives it from *fero*, but the etym. is unknown] *nearly, almost, about*: hoc factum est *ferme* abhinc biennium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 4: *intra XII. ferme annos*, Vell. 2, 11: *duodequadragesimo ferme anno*, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40: *pars ferme dimidia*, id. 42, 51: *a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme millia viginti*, Sall. J. 48: *ferme eadem omnia, quæ dudum incusaveras*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 21: *quum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset*, Tac. A. 3, 76: *mihi quidem ætas acta est ferme, about*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: *erant ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12. 2. With negatives to limit or qualify them: hoc non *ferme* sine magnis principum vitis evenit, *almost not, i. e. scarcely*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: *quod non ferme decernitur, nisi quum tetra prodigia nuntiata sunt*, Liv. 22, 9: *voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, and almost not, i. e. hardly*, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: *nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior*, Liv. 1, 24: *quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur*, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 39. 3. As a mere enclitic to give emphasis to another word; equiv. to our *very*: quod *ferme* dirum in tempus cecidere Latinae, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 11, 18: *sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum*, Gell. 14, 2: *ferme familiariter*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 54: *jam ferme moriens me vocat, just dying*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 49.

II. *generally, usually, for the most part*: quod *ferme* evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: *ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt*, Sall. J. 74: *inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque*, Liv. 21, 54: *mobilis et varia est ferme na-*

tura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: *ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia)*, Liv. 7, 2: Tac. A. 2, 2. *nocte ferme proficiscebantur*, Liv. 34, 13.

fermentātus, a, um, Part. [*fermento*]. II. Adj.: *loose, soft*: si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est *fermentatum plus dipondio semisse*, Col. 4, 1, 3: *optimi canes* debent esse *pedibus magnis, solo fermentato ac molli*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. Fig.: *corrupted, spoiled*: mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentesco, 3. v. n. incept. [*fermentum*] lit. *to ferment*; hence, *to swell, rise, become loose*: tellus quoque illo modo (i. e. ab nive diutius sedente) *fermentescit*, Plin. 17, 2, 2: id. 28, 8, 28.

fermento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to cause to rise or ferment*; in pass. *to rise, ferment*: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerulae farina *fermentabatur*, Plin. 18, 11, 26: *fermentato pane ali, with leavened bread*, ib.: *ficus sinitur fermentari*, Col. 12, 17, 1. II. Transf.: *to cause to swell or rise up, to break up, loosen*: terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1: Col. 2, 14, 1. III. Fig.: *to sour, spoil*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.

fermentum, i, n. [contr. for *fervimentum*, from *fervo, ferveo*] *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast*: Plin. 18, 11, 26: *panis sine fermento, unleavened bread*, Cels. 2, 24. 2. Transf. *that which loosens the soil*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159: Col. 4, 1, 7. 3. *a drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer* (so translated by some, but it seems more probable that this is an error, and that the reference is to *yeast*, used in fermenting the juice of acrid fruits; or it may be a false reading for *frumentum*, indicating the use of beer): Virg. G. 3, 380. II. Fig.: *anger, passion* (poet. and rare): (uxor) nunc in *fermento* tota est, ita turget mihi, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 17. Also of the *cause of anger or vexation*: accipe, et istud *fermentum* tibi habe, Juv. 3, 188.

ferō, tūli, lātum, ferre, irreg. v. a. (also redupl. in the perf. tenses: *tetuli, etc.*, Pl. and Ter. *passim*) [*tuli* and *tetuli* are perf. forms of *tollo*; *latum* is the euphonic form of *tlatum*, which is kindr. with *τλάω, τλητός*] *to bear, carry, bring*: *ferri proprie dicimus, quæ quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quæ quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quæ animalia sunt*, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 235: *quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: *numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: *sacra Junonis*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: *cadaver nudis humeris (heres)*, ib. 2, 5, 86: *argentum ad aliquem*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 142: *symbolum filio*, id. Bac. 2, 3, 30: *talos, nucesque sinu laxo*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172: *in Capitolium faces*, Cic. Am. 11, 37: *iste operta lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: *circa iudices latus (puer)*, Quint. 6, 1, 47: *prie se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum*, Suet. Cal. 19. Poet. with the inf.: *natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes*, Stat. Ach. 1, 134. Proverb.: *ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, to love exceedingly*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11.

2. *to set in motion, lead, conduct, drive*: ubi cernimus alta exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up*, Lucr. 3, 433: *coelo supinas si tuleris manus, raises*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: *te rursus in bellum resorbens unda fretis tulit aestuosus*, ib. 2, 7, 16: *ire, pedes quocumque ferent*, id. Epod. 16, 21: *me per Aegæos tumultus aura feret*, id. Od. 3, 29, 64: *castra moveri et signa ferri jussit, to put the standards in motion, to break up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*: *pol, si id scissem, nunquam huc tetulisset pedem*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: *agiles gressus*, Sil. 3, 180: *vagos gradus*, Ov. M. 7, 185: *vestigia*, Sil. 9, 101: *vagos cursus*, id. 9, 243. Absol.: *quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove*, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: *interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela*, Quint. 10, 3, 7: *itnera duo, quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant*,

led, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent; Liv. 1, 7. 3. With *pron. reflect.* or reflectively, *to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush*; and of things, *to flow, mount, run down*, etc.: cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: meque extra tecta ferebam, Virg. Aen. 2, 672: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, *have collected themselves*, Lucr. 6, 673: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: alii allam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *were rushing panic-struck*, id. B. G. 2, 24: (fera) supra venabula fertur, Virg. Aen. 9, 553: densos fertur moriturus in hostes, ib. 2, 511: magno feror aequore, pleneque ventis vela dedi, Ov. M. 15, 176: volvitur in praeceps, longoque per aëra tractu fertur, ib. 2, 320: vulgusque proceresque ignota ad sacra feruntur, ib. 3, 530: Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium citatus fertur, *flows*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: ut (flamma) ad coelum usque ferretur, *ascended, rose*, Suet. Aug. 94. 4. *to carry off, take away by force*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. Aen. 2, 374: postquam te fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. E. 5, 34. So esp. in the phrase, *ferre et agere*, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle: v. ago. 5. *to bear, produce, yield*: quae autem terra fruges ferre et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florē) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10: jugera liberas fruges et Cereferunt, ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10. *Absol.*: ferundo arbor peribit, Cato R. R. 6, 2. 6. *to bear offspring*: ignorans nrum ventrem ferre, *to be pregnant*, Liv. 1, 34. Of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90. Poet.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, *had borne*, Sil. 7, 666. 7. *to bring as an offering*: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 394: illa superis tura ferebat, Ov. M. 11, 577. 8. *to get, receive, acquire, obtain*: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: quodvis pete munus, ut illud, me tribuente, feras, Ov. M. 2, 44: fructus ex sese (*i. e.* re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tullissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: plus poscente ferent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44. 11. Fig.: *to bear, carry, bring*: veterrima quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age, are old*, Cic. Am. 19, 67: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *shall have, shall attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus ferre, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36: archimimus personam ejus ferens, Suet. Vesp. 19: alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: quum suis auxilium ferre non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: opem alicui, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 23: nec vulnera membris ulla ferunt, *inflict*, Ov. M. 4, 498: quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: conditionem, *to propose terms*, ib. 4, 11: Coriolanus ab sede sua quum ferret matri obviam complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40: si qua fides tanto est operi lata vetustas, *shall bring, procure*, Virg. Aen. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum prima tulit finem, ib. 7, 118. 2. *to move, to bring, to lead, conduct, drive, raise*: quem tulit

ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: cur haec exempla paravi? quo feror? *to what am I bringing myself?* Ov. M. 9, 509: quo mente feror? quid molior? inquit, ib. 10, 320: so, animus fert, with *inf.*: *my mind is disposed, I design*: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1: tulerat animus post adoptionem statim castra occupare, Suet. Oth. 6: nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: extincti ad coelum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8: laudibus aliquem in coelum ferre, Cic. Fam. 10, 26: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10: saepe rem dicendo subjiciet oculis; saepe supra feret quam fieri possit, *will exalt, magnify*, Cic. Or. 40, 139: ferte sermonibus et multiplicata fama bella, Liv. 4, 5: crudelitate et scelere ferri, *to be urged on, to be actuated*, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 praef. § 3: eloquentia quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97: oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, Quint. 9, 4, 112. 3. *to carry off, take away*: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Virg. E. 9, 51. 4. *to bear, bring forth, produce*: haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit nos nequiores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46. 5. *to bear away, to get, obtain, receive*: Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic. Brut. 49, 183: palmam, id. Att. 4, 15: victoriam ex inermi, Liv. 39, 51: gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id. 4, 12: maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: centuriam, tribus, *to get their votes*, Cic. Planc. 20, 49: suffragia, Suet. Caes. 13 (cf. no. 10): eadem ferunt responsa, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: calumniam, *to be convicted of a false accusation*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. 6. *to bear, support; to put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure*: (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter, sicut omnia, ferre, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderatiore animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1: detrimentum acquirere animo ferendum docet, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: se jacturam sui honoris aequo animo tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 9: ad laborem ferendum, id. B. G. 4, 2: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17: unum impetum, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: vultum atque aciem oculorum, ib. 1, 39: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic. Att. 6, 3: spectatoris fastidia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215. Of personal objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: Ariovistus tantam arrogantiam sumserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: an laturo sint Romani talem regem, Quint. 7, 1, 24. With *acc.* and *inf.*: non feret assiduus potiorē te dare noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: illa quidem in hoc opere praecipui quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27: ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbē ferre, id. Verr. 1, 58, 152. With *de*: de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, id. Att. 4, 6: quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, ib. 5, 2. *Absol.*: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, ib. 1, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, ib. 15, 16. 7. With adverbs, *to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit*: eum ipsum lolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, id. Planc. 14, 34: laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13: neque d obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Cluent. 19, 54: haud

clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv. 31, 47. So, *prae se ferre, to show, manifest, display, make no secret of*: cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me non profiteor: secutum me esse prae me fero, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23: liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, Quint. 12, 11, 21. Of things: (conae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, id. 11, 1, 37: oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11. 8. Of discourse, *to report, relate, make known, assert, say*: haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: inimici famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 23: quod fers cedo, *tell, say*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17. Esp. in third pers. plu. without any expressed subject = *Fr. on dit, they say*; and *pass.*: usu. with *inf.* or *absol.*: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57: affectasse ferunt regnum coeleste gigantes, Ov. M. 1, 152: nymphae sensisse feruntur, ib. 2, 452: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges mortalibus instituisse, Lucr. 5, 14: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam coluisse, Virg. Aen. 1, 15: non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaris, *you were accounted, held*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49. 9. *to give out, to pass off, to profess oneself; and reflect. to pass for, to pass current*: hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: ut Servium conditorē posteri fama ferrent, Liv. 1, 42: qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11: qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23: ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27: sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae Quint. prooem. 7: multa ejus (Catonis) responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Am. 2, 6. 10. Polit. and jurid. *t. t.*: suffragium or sententiam ferre, *to give a vote, to vote*: ferunt suffragia, id. Rep. 1, 31: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34: de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 4, 47, 104. (ii) legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.*: *to propose a law, etc.*: quum legem agrariam ferret, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri, id. Sull. 23, 65: rogationem de aliquo, contra or in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem: id. Balb. 14, 33: id. Brut. 23, 89: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Liv. 33, 25: necis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut quintus praeterea dies Caesari tribueretur, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: nihil de iudicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: quum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6. *Abl. absol.*: lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14. (iii) ferre judicem, *to offer or propose to the defendant as judge*: quem ego si ferrem judicem, fugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45. Hence judicem alicui ferre, *to propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person*: se iterum ac saepius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57. 11. Mercant. *t. t.* *to enter in a ledger or account book*: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *set down as paid*, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 100. 12. Of abstract subjects: *to require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer*: ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, ib. 5, 40, 105: ut aetas illa fert, id. Cluent. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quod ita exstimabam tempora rei publicae ferre,

id. Pls. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: prout Thermi-tani hominis facultates ferebant, id. Verr. 2, 34, 83: si vestra voluntas feret, id. Manil. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *according to my opinion, hope, and belief*, id. Att. 2, 25: ut fert illorum opinio, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: majore strepitu quam populi R. fert consuetudo, ib. 6, 7: pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret, videri, ib. 4, 32: si occasio tulerit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sive animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18. [This root occurs in all the kindred languages: Sans. *bhri*; Gr. *φέρω*; Pers. *ber*; Goth. *bar*; Germ. *bahren*, *fahren*; Eng. *bear*, etc.]

fērocīa, ae. f. [ferox] *untamed spirit, high spirit, fierceness*. In a good sense: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.* II. In a bad sense: *savageness, ferocity, haughtiness*: ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. in Non. 490, 19: arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: per communes liberos oravit exueret ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: stolidi mentis, Ov. Hal. 58.

III. Meton.: of wine: *harshness, roughness*: Plin. 14, 19, 24. **fērocīo**, lvi or li, 4. v. n. [id.] *to be fierce, unruly, ungovernable: to rage, be furious*: ferocio *ἀγρίαίνωμαι*, Gloss. Philox.: ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit, Fest. s. v.: si permulcti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11: oratio ferociens, ib.: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5.

fērocītas, ātis, f. [id.] *wild or untamed courage, high spirit, fierceness*. In a good sense: infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis aetatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, id. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90. II. In a bad sense: *savageness, ferocity, haughtiness*: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et audaciam frangerem, id. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12.

fērocīter, adv. *courageously, bravely*: strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47: adequitare, id. 9, 22. *Comp.*: pauci ferocius decernunt, Sull. J. 104. *Sup.*: cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, Liv. 23, 8. II. *fiercely, savagely, haughtily*: aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: increpare, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictae sententiae, Liv. 2, 55. *Comp.*: paulo ferocius (exagitat), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. *Sup.*: obloqui, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

fērocūlus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [ferox] *somewhat fierce* (rare): eja, quam ferocula est! Turpil. in Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr. 16.

fērox, ōcis (*gen. plur.* ferocum, Albin. 1, 275), adj. [fero]. In a good sense: *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited*: natura ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43 *fin.*: nimium es vehemens feroxque natura, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: vicinus vi feroces, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, warlike, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Latium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 10: Roma, ib. 3, 3, 44: Hector, ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (*i. e. Minerva*), Mart. 14, 179: loca amoena, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliwerant, Sall. C. 11: ferox bello, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 6: feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 18, 13: adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 69, 38. *Sup.*: globus ferocissi-

morum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12: auxiliarii, Tac. H. 2, 24. II. In a bad sense: *savage, headstrong, untameable, haughty, insolent*: equi indomiti, feroces, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 110: aper, Virg. Aen. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11: dote fretae, feroces, arrogant, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 17: Numidae secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94: pastor nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7: robore corporis stolidi ferox, Tac. A. 1, 3: Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 13: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5: patribus ferox esse, *haughty towards the senators*, Liv. 7, 40: deorum spreto erat mentisque ferox Ixione natus, Ov. M. 8, 613: serpens dolore ferox, *fierce with pain*, ib. 3, 68. *Comp.*: victoria civilis ferociore impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 13. *Sup.*: duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coërcere, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.* With *gen.*: linguae feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, *eager for, prone to*, id. A. 4, 12. With *inf.*: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox, Sil. 11, 8. (Hence Fr. *farouche, effaroucher*.)

ferrāmentārius, ii, m. [ferramentum] *a blacksmith*: Firmic. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, n. [ferrum] *an implement or tool made of, or shod with iron*, esp. agricultural: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*, Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: Caes. B. G. 5, 42: tonsoria, Mart. 14, 36.

ferrāria, ae. f. [ferrarius] *an iron mine, iron works*: sunt in his regionibus ferrariae, argenti fodinae pulcerrimae, Cato in Gell. 2, 22: Caes. B. G. 7, 22: Liv. 34, 21. II. (*sc. herba*) *the plant vervain*: App. Herb. 65 and 72.

ferrāriārius, ii, m. [ferraria] *one who works at forges or in iron mines*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4188.

ferrārius, a, um, adj. [ferrum] *pertaining to iron*: fabri, *blacksmiths*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 47: metalla, *iron mines*, Plin. 34, 14, 41: officina, *a smith's shop*, *smithy*, id. 35, 15, 51: aqua, *for cooling the red-hot iron*, id. 28, 16, 63. II. *Subst.*: ferrarius, ii, m. *a blacksmith, a smith*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4066: Firmic. Math. 4, 7 *med.*

ferrātīlis, e, adj. [ferratus] *furnished with iron*: of slaves who are ironed, or fettered: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 18.

ferrātus, a, um, adj. [ferrum] *furnished, covered, or shod with iron*: postes, Enn. Ann. 7, 114: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: hasta, Liv. 1, 32: sudas, Virg. Aen. 5, 208: capistra, id. G. 3, 399: calx, id. Aen. 11, 714: servi, *fettered*, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 11: agmina, *clad in armour*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: aquae, *ferruginous*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, *made of iron*, Val. Fl. 6, 90. II. *Subst.*: ferrati, orum, m. *plu.* (*sc. milites*), *soldiers in armour*: Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of iron, iron*: Britannii untuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: vomer, Lucr. 1, 315: ensis, id. 5, 1292: furcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: for which *absol.* ferreae, Cato R. R. 10, 3: clavi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: hami, ib. 7, 3 *fin.*: clathri, Plin. 8, 7, 7: fibula, Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8: literae imagunculae, Suet. Aug. 7. *Poet.*: hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: ferrea telorum aeges, Virg. Aen. 3, 45: ager, *glistening with weapons*, ib. 11, 601. 2. *Meton.*: color, *resembling iron*, Plin. 37, 10, 61: fabrica, *the art of working iron*, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198. II. *Fig.*: *hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel*: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, Cic. Am. 13, 48: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus? id. Verr. 5, 46, 121: ferreus

essem, si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21: ferus et vere ferreus, Tib. 1, 10, 2. o te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! Cic. Att. 13, 30: illa tamen nunquam ferrea dixit Amo, Prop. 2, 8, 12: praecordia, Ov. H. 12, 183: bella, ib. 13, 64: sors vitae, id. Trist. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, *unfeeling, impudent*, Cic. Pls. 26, 63: ferrea secula, *the iron age*, Tib. 2, 3, 35. 2. *firm, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculi-que, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40: ferrea vox, Virg. G. 2, 44: olji dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus (a transl. of the Homeric *χάλκεος ὕπνος*), id. Aen. 10, 745: ferrea decreta sororum, Ov. M. 15, 781.

ferricrēpinus, a, um, adj. [ferrum crepo] *clanking like irons or fetters*: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. ergastula, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

ferritērium, ii, n. [ferrum tero] *a place where irons or fetters gall*: comically for ergastulum: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55.

ferritērus, i, m. [id.] *a comic name for a slave who is galled with irons or fetters*: Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

ferritribax, ācis, adj. [vox hibrida, from ferrum, *tribax*, tero] *iron-galled, i. e. with fetters*: comically of slaves: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 9.

ferrūginans, antis, adj. [ferrugo] *that tastes of iron*: Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrūginēus (also ferrūginus, Lucr. 4, 74), a, um, adj. [id.] *of the colour of iron-rust, dusky*: palliolum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 43: cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303: hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 183: frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600: nemus (inferorum), ib. 2, 13: amictus Plutonis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 275. II. *Of taste: resembling iron, ferruginous*: sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8.

ferrūgo, Inis, f. [ferrum; like aerugo from aes] *iron-rust*: Plin. 23, 8, 79.

2. *Meton.*: *the colour of iron-rust, a dirty red (rubigo) or dusky colour*: nuclei vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, id. 15, 10, 9: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov. M. 13, 960: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine textit, Virg. G. 1, 467: pectus manu ferrugine tincta tangit, Ov. M. 2, 798: pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Ibero, Virg. Aen. 9, 582. II. *Fig.*: *envy*: animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct. Pan. ad Pls. 95.

ferrum, i, n. *iron*: Plin. 34, 14, 39: Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: mustum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3. *Fig.*: of hard-heartedness, cruelty, etc.: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614: durior ferro, ib. 14, 712: de duro est ultima (aetas) ferro, *the iron age*, ib. 1, 127: Hor. Epod. 16, 65. As an image of firmness, endurance: Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3. II. *Meton.*: any iron instrument: *a plough*: glebas proscindere ferro, Lucil. in Non. 401, 19: Ov. M. 7, 119: ferro scindimus aequor, Virg. G. 1, 50: *a spade*: ferro mitiget agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: *an axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro pinus, id. Od. 4, 6, 9: *a dart*: petita ferro belua, id. Epod. 5, 10: *the tip of an arrow*: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128: *an iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, ib. 9, 522: *hair-scissors*: solitus longos ferro resicare capillos, ib. 11, 182: *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 100. *Esp. a sword*: Drusus ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Caecin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: gladiator ferrum recipere jussus, *the stroke of the sword*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. So ferrum et ignis, *like our fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 31, 7: ecce ferunt Troas ferrumque ignemque Jovemque in Danaas classes, Ov. M. 13, 91. 2. *battle, war*,

force of arms: ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. Ann. 6, 28: decernere ferro, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: cornere ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 709: ferro regna lacescere, *with war*, ib. 12, 186: atque omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, *made subject by the force of arms*, Lucan. 7, 228.

ferrūmen, inis, n. [ferrum] *cement*: quod furto calcis sine ferrumine suo caementa componuntur, Plin. 36, 23, 55: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Virgilii autem *νεωτερικώτερος* et quodam quasi ferrumine immisso fucator, i. e. *connection, connecting word*, Gell. 13, 26. **II.** *iron-coloured rust*: (crystalla) infestantur scabro ferrumine, Plin. 37, 2, 10.

ferrūminatio, ōnis, f. [ferrumino] *a cementing, soldering*: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

ferrūmino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ferrumen] *to cement, solder, bind*: ita (bitumine) ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 25, 15, 51: ad ferruminandas fracturas ossaque contusa, id. 35, 6, 33. Fig.: labra labellis ferruminant, *they glue their lips together*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

fertilis, e, adj. [fero] *bearing fruit, fruitful, fertile*. Absol.: agri opimi et fertiles, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 51: agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: ager fertilis et praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87: Africa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: Bacchus, ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4, 8, 14: cornu nutriceis (i. e. Copiae), Ov. F. 5, 127. Poet.: serpens, *producing new heads*, id. H. 9, 95. Comp.: uberius solum fertiliorve segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25. Sup.: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: regio agri, ib. 7, 13 *fin.*: ager, Liv. 29, 25: quaeustus, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 5. With *gen.*: proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131: ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17: fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv. 5, 34: tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. Carm. Sec. 29: arenae vitri, Plin. 5, 19, 17. Comp.: incolae (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indos, id. 6, 22, 24. With *abl.*: ager a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum, id. 5, 5, 5: flumen auro, id. 6, 23, 26. With *ad*: tractus fertilis ad omnia, id. 2, 78, 80. **2.** Fig.: *abundant, productive*: fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phoebos fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4, 6, 76: tanto praeursorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3. **II.** *that makes fruitful, fertilizing*: dea (i. e. Ceres), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. 1, 7, 22: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.

fertilitas, atis, f. [fertilis] *fruitfulness, fertility, abundance*: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: terrae (Siculae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque fertilitas, Plin. 3, 5, 6: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24. Of animals: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov. F. 4, 202: fertilitas animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66. **II.** Fig.: artis ejus (Protopenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, id. 35, 10, 36, § 101.

fertiliter, adv. in comp. only: *fruitfully, abundantly*: derelicta metalla fertilius reviviscunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49.

fertōrius, a, um, adj. [fero] *that serves for carrying*: sella, a sedan-chair, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, ib. 5, 1. **II.** Subst.: fertorium, ii, n. *a sedan-chair*: ib. 1, 2.

fertum (ferct.), i, n. *a sort of oblation-cake*: Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: Pers. 2, 48.

fertus, a, um, adj. [fero] *fertile*: frugifera et ferta arva, poet. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163.

ferula, ae, f. *the plants Ferula communis et F. meoides*, Linn., *the pith of*

which is combustible; whence it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole fire from heaven: Plin. 13, 22, 42: Hyg. Fab. 144. **II.** *Meton. a thin branch of other trees*: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152. **2.** *a rod*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: Juv. 6, 479. **3.** *a goad*: Ov. A. A. 1, 546. **4.** *a splint*: Cels. 8, 10, 1. **5.** *the branch of a stag's horn or antler*: Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

ferulaceus, a, um, adj. [ferula] *made of ferula*: rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50. **II.** *resembling ferula*: genus, id. 19, 9, 56: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62.

ferulago, inis, f. [id.] *an inferior species of ferula*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

feruleus, a, um, adj. [id.] *made of ferula*: tabella, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

II. *resembling ferula*: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

ferus, a, um, adj. [connected with θῆρ, Acol. φῆρ] *wild* (of animals and plants): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: apes (opp. cicures), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Virg. Aen. 4, 152: palumbus, Plin. 30, 7, 20: arbores, id. 14, 20, 25: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Virg. G. 2, 36. **2.** *Meton.*: of places: in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his quae sunt culta, meliora, *wild, uncultivated*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: montes, Virg. E. 5, 28: silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92. **3.** Subst. *a wild animal, wild beast* (poet.): of lions: Phaedr. 1, 21, 8: of a boar: id. 4, 4, 3: of horses: Virg. Aen. 2, 51: of a stag: ib. 7, 489: of a serpent: Sil. 6, 268. **II.** Fig.: *wild, rude, uncivilized, savage, barbarous, cruel*: nulla gens est neque tam immansueti neque tam fera, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britannii hospitibus feri, id. Od. 3, 4, 33: Iberia, ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis belandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 3: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: interea fera munera militum sopita quiescant, Lucr. 30: munera belli, id. 1, 33: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42: diluvies, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, ib. 13, 317.

fervē-facio, fēci, factum, (in tmesi: postea serve bene facito, Cato R. R. 157, 9) 3. v. a. [ferveo] *to make boiling hot, to heat, boil, melt*: eodem addito et oleum postea fervefacito, Cato R. R. 156, 5: muriam, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 44. In the *part. perf.*: pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*: fervefacta jacula, ib. 5, 43: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8.

fervēfactus, a, um, Part. [fervefacto]. **fervens**, entis, Part. [ferveo]. **II.** Adj.: *boiling hot, glowing, burning*: foculi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusilli ex argilla glandes, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50: cera, id. 11, 37, 45: horae diei, id. 17, 22, 35, § 189: vulnus, Ov. M. 4, 120: (fluvius) spumeus et fervens, *boiling*, ib. 5, 571. Subst.: si ferventia os intus exusserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9. Transf. of sound: *roaring, resounding*: eodem (sono) fluctuante in stagnantibus, fervente contra solida, id. 2, 80, 82. **II.** Fig. *hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous*: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior plerumque est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: ferventes latrones, *violent, furious*, Planc.

in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius anni ingenium, *impetuous*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: meum fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. Od. 7, 13, 4.

ferventer, adv. *holly, warmly*: ferventer loqui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad liter. 2, 5.

fervēo, būi, 2. v. n. (also ferveo, q. v.) *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow*: quum aliqua jam parte mustum excocatum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: baccas bullire facies: et ubi diu ferbuerint, Pall. Jan. 19: exemptusque testa, qua modo ferbuerat Lyaeus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16.

2. *to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth*: opere omnis semita fervet, Virg. Aen. 4, 407: fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart. 2, 64, 7: fervent examina putri de bove, Ov. F. 1, 379. **II.** Fig. *to burn or glow, to be heated or agitated, to rage, rare*: usque eo fervet efforturque avaritia, Cic. Quint. 11, 38: fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33: fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. M. 2, 602: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows, is carried on briskly*, Virg. G. 4, 169. Poet. with the *inf.*: sceptrumque capessere fervet, *burns, eagerly desires*, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 295. [Same root as Gr. θέρω, θέρος, θερμός, etc.; Sans. gharma, "heat"; Erse garaim "I warm"; Eng. warm.]

fervesco, 3. v. n. incomp. [ferveo] *to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot*: possentne seriae ferverescere, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 9: ferverescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35 § 107: terrae sole, Lucr. 6, 852: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis ferverescunt viribus undae, *boil up*, id. 3, 493. Fig.: quom (animus) ferverescit (ira), id. 3, 290.

fervidus, a, um, adj. [id.] *boiling hot, burning, fiery*: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: sol, Lucr. 4, 408: ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9: ardor, Lucr. 5, 205: ventus, id. 6, 180: aestus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: aequor, id. Od. 1, 9, 10: Aetna, id. Epod. 17, 32: sidus, id. 1, 27: vina, id. S. 2, 8, 38: herba sapore acri et fervido, Plin. 20, 11, 44. Comp.: merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14. Sup.: tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5. **II.** Fig.: *fiery, passionate, vehement, impetuous, violent*: florente juvenia fervidus, Hor. A. P. 116: juvenes, id. Od. 4, 13, 26: puer (i. e. Cupido), ib. 1, 30, 5: fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485: mortis fraternae fervidus ira, Virg. Aen. 9, 736: subita spe fervidus ardet, ib. 12, 325: fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus aevi, Sil. 17, 414: praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33: fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52: virtus, *fiery, eager*, Cat. 64, 218: cura, Lucr. 4, 1056: fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: fervida oratio, ib. 83, 288: dicta, Virg. Aen. 12, 894.

fervo, fervei, 3. v. n. (acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 7, an obsolete form of ferveo; yet it occurs in Virgil.) [on etym. v. ferveo] *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow*: fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. in Quint. 1, 6, 8: postea serve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinum indito, Cato R. R. 157, 9: sol ferveit, Gell. 2, 29. Poet. *to boil up, foam, rage*: omne excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervere cogens, Lucr. 6, 42: omnia tunc pariter vento nimisque videbis fervere, Virg. G. 1, 456. **2.** *to be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm forth*: Marte fervere Leucaten, id. Aen. 8, 677: quum litora fervere late prospiceret, ib. 4, 409. **II.** Fig.: *to burn or glow, to be heated or agitated, to rage, rare*: quum fervit maxime, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18: hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran. in Non. 503, 9: domus haec fervit fla-

giti, Pomp. ib. 8. *Impers. pass.*: quanta vociferatione fervitur! Afran. in Non. 505, 25.

fervor, ōris, m. [ferveo] *violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting*: mundi ille fervor purior, perlucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: accepit calido febrim fervore cōrtam, Lucr. 6, 657: febris, Plin. 31, 9, 46: caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. 6, 1144: musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437. In *plur.*: solis, id. 5, 216: medii, *noonday heat*, Virg. G. 3, 154: capitis, Plin. 15, 4, 5. **Fig.**: *heat, vehemence, ardour, passion*: quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: erat quidam fervor aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45: fervore carentes anni (i. e. senectus), Sil. 7, 25: ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti, *intoxication*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: maris, *an unsafe condition (caused by pirates)*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31. In *plur.*: pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1.

fescenniae vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Fest. s. v.

fescennini, orum, m. *plu.* [Fescennia, a city of Etruria] *fescennine verses, fescennines*: Macr. S. 2, 4: nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 21 *med.*: Plin. 15, 22, 24 (v. Smith's Ant. 530.) Also as *adj.*: fescennini versus, Liv. 7, 2: locutio, Cat. 61, 127: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morum, versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145: pes, i. e. *an a r-phimacer*, Diom. p. 475 P. Transl. Fescenninus, i, m. *a writer of lampoons*: spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato in Fest. s. v. spatiatorem.

fescennincola, ae, *adj.* [Fescennini colo] *fond of fescennine verses*: Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

fessulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fessus] *somewhat wearied*: anima, App. Anech. 19.

fessus, a, um, *Adj.* [connected with fatigo, fatiscor] *wearied, tired, exhausted; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm*: itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: de via fessus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 1: fessum inedia fluctibusque recreare, id. Planc. 10, 26: militia fessae cohortes, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: curaque viaque, Ov. M. 11, 274: somno, Tib. 1, 3, 88: malis, Ov. M. 9, 293: actate, Virg. Aen. 2, 596: annis, Ov. M. 9, 440: valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: elephantum fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71: Rubos fessi pervenimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: boves, id. Epod. 2, 63. With *gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *worn out by misfortunes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 178: fessus bellicae viaeque, Stat. Th. 3, 395: trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *worn out with seeking safety*, Sil. 2, 234. Of things: alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25: fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, Virg. Aen. 1, 168: (Phoebus) qui salutaris levat arte fessos corporis artus, *diseased*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85: fessa aetas, *old age*, Tac. A. 14, 33: cardines fessi et turbati, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 120: (amnes) in mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov. M. 1, 582: fessa dies, *drawing to a close*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 48: fessae res, *critical, precarious*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18.

festatus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *dressed in festal attire*: Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

festicō, *adv.* [id.] *joyously*: Varr. in Non. 452, 2.

festinābundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino] *hastening, quick*: manu, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: mater, Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

festinans, antis, *Part.* [festino]. **Adj.**: *hasty, in haste*: ille prope festinans, mandata vestra conficere cōlis, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec

festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id. Att. 6, 4, 5.

festināter, *adv.* *hastily, speedily, quickly*: improbe, turbide, festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77. **Comp.**: compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

festinātia, ae, *f.* [festino] *haste*: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 22.

festinātim, *adv.* [id.] *hastily, speedily (for festinanter)*: Pompon. in Non. 514, 5.

festinatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a hastening, haste, speed*: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14: tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: beneficium festinatione praeripere, id. Phil. 14, 2, 5: praematura, Liv. 42, 16 *fin.* In *plur.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

festināto, *adv.* *hastily, hurriedly*: quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58.

festinis, e, *adj.* for festinus: *hasty, quick*: haec res me facit festinem, Tit. in Non. 482, 33.

festino, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [festinus]. **I.** Neutr.: *to hasten, make haste, be quick*: qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato in Gell. 16, 14: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam. 12, 22: solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, ib. 16, 9: esseda festinant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39: ad portas, Sall. J. 69: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3: ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8. **II.** Act.: *to hasten, hurry, accelerate*. With *infin.*: ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 27 *fin.*: ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64: ultum ire injuriis, ib. 68: componere lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere, ib. 1, 2, 38. With *acc.*: ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77: festinare fugam, Virg. Aen. 4, 575: vias, Stat. Th. 2, 478: poenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: mortem in se, ib. 4, 28: se festinare, *to make haste*, Gell. 14, 2. **Pass.**: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married too early*, id. G. 20. In the *part. perf.*: festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 10: ter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 52: nuptiae, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, i. e. *obtained before the proper time*, Lucan. 8, 24: annis raptus, *by an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7.

festinus, a, um, *adj.* [festus, old part. of fero, seen in infestus] *hasty, hastening, quick, speedy (poet.)*: cursu festinus anhelo, Ov. M. 11, 347: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam, Virg. Aen. 9, 488: festina taedia vitae, *early*, Val. Fl. 6, 325: cruda festinaque virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716. With *gen.*: laudum festinus et audax ingenii, id. S. 5, 3, 135: festinus voti pater, id. Th. 6, 75.

festivē, *adv.* *joyously, delightfully, gaily*: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 9. **2.** *humorously, facetiously, wittily*: festive agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: crimen contexere, id. Delot. 6, 19: dissolvere argumentum, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92. As a particle of assent: quare bene et praeclare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: *belle et festive* nimium saepe nolo, id. de Or. 3, 26, 101.

festivitas, atis, *f.* [festivus] *festive gaily, festivity*: Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 3. As a word of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, *my joy, my de-*

light, id. Casin. 1, 47. **II.** *complaisance, kindness*: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 18. **III.** *humour, pleasantry*: quum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus praestitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec unquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, id. Fam. 9, 15. In *plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatis in-solentius abutitur, *plays upon words*, id. Or. 52, 176. **IV.** *a festival, feast*: festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3. In *plur.*: solennes, ib. 6, 8, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

festiviter, *adv.* *joyously, pleasantly*: severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset ἀκώλυτος, Gell. 1, 2: respondere, id. 1, 22.

festivo, εἰοράζω, Gloss. Vet.

festivus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *pertaining to a holiday, lively, gay, festive*: ludi, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 3: alea, Gell. 18, 13: facinus lepidum et festivum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 95: hospitium in lepidio loco, ib. 3, 3, 82: festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.* Subst.: festivum, i, n. *jollity, festivity*: in vindemiarum festivo, Lamp. Heliog. 11. **II.** Me-ton. *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty*: luculenta atque festiva femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 12: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: aedes festivissimae, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 93: area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: festiva copia librorum, Cic. Att. 2, 6: quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, *agreeable, dear*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: puer, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivus, id. Fam. 6, 4. As a term of endearment: o mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26: festivum caput, ib. 2, 3, 8. **2.** Of speech: *humorous, pleasant, witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70: oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. Verr. 4, 22, 49.

festra, ae, v. fenestra.

festuca, ae, *f.* [perh. connected with ferio and fustis] *a stalk, stem, blade*: qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradit, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Plin. 10, 41, 51. **II.** *a rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission (called also vindicta)*: Gai. Inst. 4, 16: quid? ean' ingenua an festuca facta e serva libera est? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 15: Pers. 5, 175. **III.** *a straw-like weed which grows among barley, also called aegilops, q. v.*: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

festucarius, a, um, *adj.* [festuca] *pertaining to manumission*: vis, Gell. 20, 10.

festucula, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little stalk or straw*: Pall. 5, 8, 2.

festum, i, n. [festus] *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, a feast (poet.)*: cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, quaeritis? Ov. F. 4, 877: forte Jovi festum Phoebus sollemne parabat, *feast*, ib. 2, 247. In *plur.*: Idaee festa parentis erunt, ib. 4, 182: Hor. Epod. 2, 59.

festus, a, um, *adj.* [connected with feriae, q. v.] *pertaining to holidays solemn, public, festal*: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalum festi atque sollemnes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr. 4, 48, 107: diem festum ludorum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, ib. 4, 67, 151: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42: tempus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8: clamores, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: corona, Ov. M. 10, 598: fronde, Virg. Aen. 4, 459: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mensae, Sil. 7, 198: lusus, Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: urbs, Sil. 11, 272: dolor, *public, solemn*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 134: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 111: Lares, Mart. 3, 58, 23: licentia, *of the*

holidays, Quint. 6, 3, 17: *pax*, Ov. M. 2, 795. As a term of endearment: Pl. Casin. 1, 49. || *festive, cheerful, joyous* (rare): *festor annus*, Claud. 111 Cons. Hon. 3: *festissimi dies*, Vop. Tac. 11: *aures, glaudened*, Claud. B. Get. 206. In exclamations of joy: O *festus dies hominis*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12. Subst. o *nunquam data festa longa summis happiness*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 90.

fetiāles, ium, m. plu. a *Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: Liv. 1, 32. (v. Smith's Ant. 530.)

fetiālis, e, adj. *pertaining to the fetiales*: *jus*, quo bella indicerentur, quod per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: *ceremoniae*, Liv. 9, 11: *legatus, the fetial priest*, fetialis, ib.

fetifer (foet.), ēra, ērum, adj. [*fetus fero*] *causing fruitfulness*: *fetifer potu Nilus amnis*, Plin. 7, 3, 3.

fetifico (foet.), i, v. n. [*fetus facio*] *to bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn*: *accipitres humi fetificant*, Plin. 10, 8, 9: *columbarum pulli*, id. 10, 58, 79: *thunni*, Sol. 22 fin.

fetificus (foet.), a, um, adj. [*id.*] *fertilising*: *humor*, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 161.

feto (foet.) i, v. n. and a [*fetus*]. Neutr.: *to bring forth, breed, hatch*: in quibus (*paludibus*) *plerumque fetant* (*anates*), Col. 8, 15, 7: *silvestres gallinae*, id. 8, 8, 12.

|| A c t.: *to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate*: *feminas*, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: *armenta*, id. Civ. D. 5, 7.

fetōsus (foet.), a, um, adj. [*id.*] *prolific*: *oves*, Vulg. Psalm. 143, 13.

fetūōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *prolific*: *Lea*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19 (*al. fetosa*).

fetūra (foet.), ae, f. [*id.*] *a bringing forth, bearing, breeding*: *appello feturam a conceptu ad partum*, Varr. R. 2, 1, 18: *fetura humana pastorum*, ib. 2, 10, 6: *aetas* (*bovis*) *feturae habilis*, Virg. G. 3, 62: *si fetura gregem suppleverit*, id. E. 7, 36. || Meton. *young, offspring, brood*: *alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: *optima gallinarum fetura ante vernum aequinoctium*, Plin. 10, 53, 74. 2. Transf. of *young vines*: *ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 179. || Fig.: *a literary production*: *libri nati apud me proxima fetura*, id. Praef. § 1.

fetūrātus (foet.), a, um, adj. [*fetura*] *made into a fetus*: *semen feturatum in corpore*, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

fētus (foet.), a, um, adj. [*root FE: v. secundus*] *pregnant, breeding*: *lenta salix fetu pecori*, Virg. E. 3, 83: *vulpes*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 4. 2. Transf. *fruitful, productive*: (*terra*) *feta parit nitidas fruges*, Lucr. 2, 994: *terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: *loca feta palustribus ulvis*, Ov. M. 14, 103: *regio nec poma feta nec uvis*, id. Pont. 1, 7, 13. 3. In gen. *filled, full*: *machina feta armis*, Virg. Aen. 2, 238: *loca feta furentibus austris*, ib. 1, 51: *colla serpentis feta veneno*, Sil. 17, 448. 4. Fig.: *feta furore Megaera*, Sil. 13, 592: *praecordia bello*, id. 17, 380: *praecordia ira*, id. 11, 203. || *that has brought forth, newly-delivered*: *Col. 7, 3 fin.*: *feta truculentior ursa*, Ov. M. 13, 803: *lupa*, Virg. Aen. 8, 630: *Ov. F. 2, 413*.

fētus (foet.), ūs, m. (*heteroclit. abl. plur. fetis*, Att. in Non. 489, 6), [*id.*] *a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching, etc.*: *pater* (*Juppiter*) *curavit, uno ut fetu fieret*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 25: *quarum* (*bestiarum*) *in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 62: *cornix inauspicatissima fetus tempore*, Plin. 10, 12, 14: *secundi fetus pecudes signari oportet*, Col. 11, 2, 38. 2. Of plants: *a bearing, producing*: *quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur*, Cic.

Leg. 1, 8, 25: *non ferre* (*Arabiam*) *tantum annuo fetu* (*casiae*), Plin. 12, 18, 41. || Meton. *young ones, offspring, progeny, brood*: *quae* (*bestiae*) *multiplices fetus procreant, ut sues, ut canes, his mammarum data est multitudo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: *facile illa* (*piscium ova*) *aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt*, ib.: *cervae lactens fetus, a fawn*, Ov. M. 6, 637: *fetus melliferarum apium*, ib. 15, 382: *quis* (*paveat*), *Germania quos horrida parturit fetus? the German brood*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 27.

2. Of plants: *fruit, produce*: *ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: *nutriant fetus et aquae salubres et Jovis aerae*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 31: (*arbores*) *crescunt fetuque gravantur*, Lucr. 1, 254: *arbores*, Virg. G. 1, 55: *arbuti fetus*, Ov. M. 1, 104: *nucis*, Virg. G. 2, 69: *omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. 3. Fig.: *nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, progeny, growth*, ib. 49, 182: *animi, production*, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: *dulces Musarum expromere fetus*, Cat. 65, 3.

fex, fecis, v. faex.

fi, interj. *pah! joh!* at a bad smell: *fi, fi, foetet!* Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 7.

fi, imper. from *fio*, v. facio.

fiber, bzi, m. a *beaver*, *Castor Fiber*, Linn.: Plin. 8, 30, 47: *id.* 32, 3, 13: Sil. 15, 15.

fiber, extremus, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

ibla, ae, v. fibula.

ibra, ae, f. [*perh. connected with fides, a string*] *a fibre, filament*, in plants or animals: *viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: *omnes radicum fibras evellere*, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: *tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis*, Plin. 19, 2, 11: *pulmo in duas fibras, ungulae bubulae modo, dividitur, jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, lobes*, Cels. 4, 11: *perlucens numerare in pectore fibras*, Ov. M. 6, 391: *quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio*, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: *pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione*, Plin. 8, 28, 42. || *entrails*: *tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis*, Ov. F. 4, 935: *caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis*, id. M. 13, 637: *Promethea, i. e. the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val. Fl. 7, 355: *conscia fibra deorum* (as a means of prognostication), Tib. 1, 8, 3: *sibi commissos fibra locuta deos*, Prop. 4, 1, 104: *neque mihi cornea fibra est, I am not callous, insensible*, Pers. 1, 47: *persequimur omnes ejus* (*terrae*) *fibras, the bowels of the earth*, Plin. 33, praef. § 1.

fibrātus, a, um, adj. [*fibra*] *fibrous*: *allium*, Auct. Priap. 52, 22.

fibrinus, a, um, adj. [*fiber*] *of the beaver, beaver-*: *pelles*, Plin. 32, 9, 36.

fibūla (contr. *fibla*, Apic. 8, 7: Inscr. Orell. no. 2952), ae, f. [*contr. fr. figibula, from figo*] *a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace, etc.*: *fibula vestem, vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos*, Ov. M. 2, 412: *Liv. 27, 19*: *fibula crinem auro internectat*, Virg. Aen. 7, 815: *trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, braces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: *iligneae, ulmeae, etc., bands, fillets for making baskets*, Cato R. R. 31, 1. 2. *a surgical instrument for drawing together the edges of a gaping wound*, Gr. ἀγκυρία: Cels. 5, 26, 23. 3. *a ring drawn through the prepuce to prevent copulation*: Cels. 7, 25, 3: Mart. 7, 82, 1: Juv. 6, 73.

fibulatio, ōnis, f. [*fibulo*] *a bracing together*: Vitruv. 10, 3.

fibulātorius, a, um, adj. [*fibula*] *provided with clasps or buckles*: *saga*, Claud. Imp. ap. Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

fibūlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*id.*] *to bind or fasten together*: Col. 1, 6, 13.

|| *to fit with clasps or buckles*: *pallia*, Valerian. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

ficāria, ae, f. [*ficus*] *a fig plantation*: Pall. 4, 10, 28.

ficārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to figs, fig-*: *crates*, Cato R. R. 48, 2: *culices*, Plin. 11, 35, 41.

ficātum, i, n. (sc. *jecur*) [*id.*] *the liver of an animal that has been fattened with figs*: Apic. 7, 3: Marc. Empir. 22 med.

ficēdula, ae, f. [*id.*] *the titlark, fig-pecker or becafico*, *Alauda pratensis*, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 23: Plin. 10, 29, 44: Juv. 14, 9.

ficēdūlenses, ium, m. plu. [*ficēdula*] *a comic name for a class of soldiers*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

ficētum, i, n. [*ficus*] *a fig plantation*: Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 1: Plin. 15, 19, 21. Meton. *the piles*: Mart. 12, 33, 2.

ficitas, ātis, f. [*id.*] *abundance of figs*: Nov. in Non. 109, 22.

ficitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a fig-planter, cultivator of figs*: Nov. in Non. 109, 21.

ficolea palus ficuineus, Fest. s. v.

ficōsus, a, um, adj. [*ficus*] *full of piles*: *uxor, maritus*, Mart. 7, 71, 1 sq. Sup.: *ficosisissimus*, Auct. Priap. 42: *puella*, id. 51.

ficte, adv. *feignedly, fictitiously* *ficte et simulate quaestus causa insurrare*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: *ficte reconciliata gratia*, id. Fam. 3, 12.

ficticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [*fictus, fingō*] *feigned, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious*: *gemmae*, Plin. 37, 13, 76: *vinum*, id. 14, 16, 18: *oleum*, id. 15, 7, 7: *actiones*, Ulp. Regul. tit. 28 fin.

fictiliārius, ii, m. [*fictilis*] *a potter*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4189: cf. ὀστρακοποιός *fictiliarius*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

fictilis, e, adj. [*fictus, fingō*] *lit. shapen, fictile*: esp. *made of clay, earthen*: *si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71: *vasa*, id. Att. 6, 1: *pocula*, Tib. 1, 1, 39: *dolia*, Plin. 35, 12, 46. Comically, of wine-bottles: *ibi tu videas literatas fictiles epistolas, pice signatas*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 14. || Subst. *fictile*, is, and more freq. *fictilia*, ium, n. plu. *an earthen vessel*: *balsamum novo fictili conditur*, Plin. 12, 25, 54: *omnia fictilibus* (*ponuntur*), Ov. M. 8, 668: Juv. 3, 168.

fictio, ōnis, f. [*fingo*] *a making, fashioning, forming, formation*: (*animalis*) *fictio a capite sumit exordium*, Lact. Opif. D. 12: *hominis, the creation of man*, id. 4, 4: *tam frigida quam est nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, ut Acisculum, qui esset pactus, Pacisculum*, Quint. 6, 3, 53: ὀνομασποιία, id. est *fictio nominis*, Graecis inter maximas habita virtutes, nobis vix permittitur, id. 8, 6, 31: *Furium, veterem poetam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujuscemodi vocum fictionibus*, Gell. 18, 11. || Esp. *a feigning, counterfeiting*: in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: *poëtarum*, Lact. 1, 21 fin.: *fictiones personarum, quae προσωποποιία dicuntur*, Quint. 9, 2, 29. || In rhetoric and law: *an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition*: adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutuumur. Ea dicatur sane fictio, id. 6, 3, 61: *duci argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant*, id. 5, 10, 95: *legis, a fictitious assumption of a case*, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 1.

fictitiū, a, um, v. ficticius.

fictor, ōris, m. [*fingo*] *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc., an image-maker, statuary*: *deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81. 2. *a baker of sacrificial cakes*: *fictores dicti a fingendis libis*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90. || Fig.: *vitae agenda*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 85: *legum atque iurium*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 86. 2. *a feigner, counterfeiter*: *fandi fictor Ulixes*, Virg. Aen. 9, 602.

fictrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she that forms or fashions*: ejus universae materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia. Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92.

fictura, *ae, f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 86: avarus ab uno solum verbo inclinatum, quod est aveo, eademque fictura qua est amarus, formation, Gell. 10, 5.

fictus, *a, um, Part.* [fingo]. II. Adj.: *feigned, fictitious, false*: in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Am. 8, 26: ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Caecin. 5, 14: in re ficta (*opp.* in vera), id. Am. 7, 24: falsum est id totum neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: amor, Lucr. 4, 1188: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565: cunctatio, Tac. A. 1, 46. Of persons: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Subst.: fictum, *i, n. deception, fiction* (poet.): ficti praeque tenax, Virg. Aen. 4, 188: jam consumpserat omnem materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 769. Adverbially: fictumque in colla minatus, crura subit, Stat. Th. 6, 876.

ficula, *ae, f. dim.* [ficus] *a little fig*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

ficulneus, *a, um, adj.* [ficula] *of the fig-tree*: ligna, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.

ficulus, *a, um, adj.* = ficulneus, *of the fig-tree*: truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

ficus, *i and us, f.* (usu. of the 2nd decl. and fem. gen.) *a fig-tree*. Several species are mentioned by Pliny. 1. *the common fig*, Ficus carica, Linn. et var. ejus: Plin. 15, 18, 19. 2. Ficus aegyptia = Ficus sycomorus, Linn.: id. 13, 7, 14. 3. F. Indorum = F. indica, Linn.: id. 12, 5, 11. 4. "sine foliis" (in mari) perh. a kind of polype or echinoderm, id. 13, 25, 49. Cortex levis fico, id. 16, 31, 55 sq.: fici, quarum radices longissimae, ib. 56 fin.: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato R. R. 8, 1: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: cf. quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88. II. *Meton. the fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: ficiis victimus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, *the first ripe fig, i. e. the beginning of autumn*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 5: et nux ornat mensas cum duplici ficu, *a split fig*, id. S. 2, 2, 122. 2. *the piles*: Mart. 1, 66. And poet.: *one who has the piles*: id. 4, 52, 2: of Priapus: Hor. S. 1, 8, 47. (Middle age Lat. *ficatum*, sc. jecur, properly, the liver of a goose fed with figs: cf. pinguibus et ficiis pastum jecur anseris albae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88: hence the word for liver in the Romance languages; It. *fegato*; Sp. *higado*; Fr. *foie*.)

fidamen, *inis, n.* [fido] *trust, confidence*: Tert. Carm. ad senat. 83.

fidē, *adv.* *faithfully*: quae mihi a te ad timorem fidelissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 (*al. fidelissime*): fidelissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8 fin.

fidēdictor, *ōris, m.* [fides dico] *a surety, bail, fidejussor*: Bonifac. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fidēcommissarius, *a, um, adj.* [fidel committo] *pertaining to a fideicommissum*: hereditas, Justin. Inst. 2, 23: libertas, Dig. 40, 5: epistola, in which a fideicommissum is created, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: praetor, Ulp. Regl. tit. 15. II. Subst.: *fidel-commissarius, m.* (sc. heres), *one who inherits through a fideicommissum*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fideicommissum, *i, n.* [id.] *a testamentary disposition, by which a person who gives something to another imposes*

upon him the obligation of transferring it to a third person: Cod. Justin. 6, 42: Suet. Claud. 23: Quint. 3, 6, 70: id. 9, 2, 74: v. Smith's Ant. 535.

fidēi-committo (also separately *fidel committo*), *misi, missum, 3. v. n.* and *a.* [fides; lit. to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence] *legal t. t. to bequeath anything by will for the benefit of a third party, to leave in trust*: avia nepotibus heredibus institutis fideicommissit, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, Papin. Dig. 35, 2, 14: Marcian. ib. 30, 1, 114, § 3: fideicommissa libertas, given by fideicommissum, Gal. Inst. 2, 267.

fidē-jūbēo (also separately, *fide jubeo*), *jussi, jussum, 2. v. n.* [fides] *legal t. t. to be surety or bail, to give bail for*: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubeo, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10. *Impers. pass.*: sublata obligatione ejus, pro quo fidejussus sit, eum quoque, qui fidejusserit, liberari, African. Dig. 46, 3, 38 fin.

fidējussio, *ōnis, f.* [fidejubeo] *legal t. t. a giving or being surety; suretyship, bail*: servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Jabol. Dig. 46, 1, 20.

fidējussor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *legal t. t. one who gives security, a surety*: Justin. Inst. 3, 20: Dig. 27, 7.

fidējussorius, *a, um, adj.* [fidejussor] *relating to surety or bail*: causa, Afric. Dig. 46, 3, 38 fin.

fidēlē, *adv.* *for fideliter, faithfully, trustily, etc.*: fac fidele sis fidelis, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79 (dub. *al. fideli*): fidele ut militent, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 428.

fidēlia, *ae, f.* *an earthen vessel, pot*: Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 15: Col. 12, 58, 1. Proverb.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, lit. to whitewash two walls from one pot = to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 fin.

fidēlis, *e, a, j.* [fides] *that may be relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere. Absol.*: quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37: sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 13: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicus multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Am. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 fin.: lacrimae, genuine, Ov. H. 14, 127. With dat.: qui unum Delotarium fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1. With in and acc.: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: Cic. Mil. 10, 29. With in and abl.: in amicis fideles, Sall. C. 9. Subst.: fidelis, *is, m.* *a trusty person, confidant*: si quem tuorum fidelium voles ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. 2. Fig. of things: *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable*: nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda, tralatio, ib. 16, 17: in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: lorica, Virg. Aen. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5: structura, Frontin. Aq. 123: rimis exsplendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 36, 64: fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71.

fidēlitas, *ātis, f.* [fidelis] *faithfulness, trustiness, fidelity*: simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Am. 18, 65: quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16: amicorum fidelitas, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 2.

fidēliter, *adv.* *faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly*: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, Sall. J. 71 fin.: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Att. 15, 20: discere

artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: ejus (memoriae) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: extincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 med. Comp.: quae propior quisque est servitque fidelius aegro, Ov. M. 7, 563. Sup.: ut is optime te laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. Pan. 56. 2. *securely, strongly, firmly*: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *firmly grounded*, id. 6, 4, 14. Comp.: qui quartanam passus convalescit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12: memoriae inhaerere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2. Sup.: fortunae inaurato fidelissime simulacro, *very durably*, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

fidens, *entis, Part.* [fido]. II. Adj.: *confident, courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, ib. 1, 46, 110. With gen.: fidens animi, Virg. Aen. 2, 61: Tac. A. 4, 59 fin.: fidens armorum, Lucan. 9, 373. Comp.: Romanus fidentior, Amm. 16, 12. Sup.: fidentissimo impetu acies motae, id. 27, 10.

fidenter, *adv.* *confidently, fearlessly, boldly*: timide fortasse signifier evellebat, quod fidenter inflexerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere fidenter, id. Acad. 2, 8, 24: fidenter confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240. Comp.: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, id. Att. 6, 1. Sup.: accedere fidentissime, Amm. 17, 1.

fidētia, *ae, f.* [fidens] *confidence, self-confidence, boldness*: fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certum spe, collocavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est; audacia non contrarium sed appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, ib. § 165: fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

fidēprōmissor, *ōris, m.* [fidepromitto] *legal t. t. a surety, bail*: Gal. Inst. 3, § 115. Also fideipromissor πιστικελευστής, Gloss. Philox.

fidē-promitto, *3. v. n.* [fides] *legal t. t. to be surety, to become bail*: Gal. Inst. 3, § 115.

fides, *ei (gen. sing. fidēi, Lucr. 5, 103: also fide, Pl. Aul. 4, 6, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4: dat. fide, id. S. 1, 3, 95), f. [fido] trust, faith, confidence, reliance, belief*: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 52: iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur: bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaque suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: insanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, id. Div. 2, 59, 122: si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensionem non haberetur, id. Verr. 5, 57, 148: me miseram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20: ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, ib. 1, 19: fidem commenticulis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10: et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: constituere fidem, id. Part. or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *produces belief*, id. Brut. 50, 187: aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37. With a depend. clause: *fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere*, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 22: mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10: quum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet. Vesp. 7: quorum rebus gestis

fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitarum suspicio derogavit, Cic. Fontel. 7, 13: alicui abrogare fidem juris iurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10. 2. *Esp. commercial credit*: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditas pecuniae solverentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: fides de foro sublata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: labefacta jam fide, Suet. Vesp. 4: pecunia sua aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11: fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41: nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, id. 23, 48: res fidesque, *money and credit*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 18: Sall. J. 73. Fig.: segetis certa fides meae, *return*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 30: at tibi persolvat nulla semina terra fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Plin. Pan. 32. II. *Meton. trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*, etc.: fundamentum iustitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: iustitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Part. or. 22, 78: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: esse summa probitate ac fide, Cic. Rep. 3, 17: vir acquissimus, singulari fide, ib. 3, 17: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4: mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: Caesar me provinciamque vestrae fidei commisit, id. B. C. 2, 32: sincera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: praestare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: te oro per tuam fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: *Eu.* dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly. Boffa.* *Eu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Pl. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33: haecne marita fides? Prop. 4, 3, 11: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59. Of things: quum Gabini levitas omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic. Arch. 5, 9: nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt literae? id. Flacc. 9, 21: non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerere, *truth*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: liber spectatae fidei, Gell. 1, 7: paulum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, *keeping in good condition*, Plin. 36, 8, 13. 2. In law: *good faith, sincerity*; hence, ex fide bona or bona fide, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously*: Q. quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitris, in quibus adderetur ex fide bona; fideique bonae nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis, societatibus, fiduciis, mandatis, rebus emptis, venditis, conductis, locatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: inde tot iudicia de fide mala, tutelae, mandati, pro socio, fiduciae; reliqua, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *deception, dishonesty*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 sq.: Justin. Inst. 4, 1, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 207). III. *a promise, engagement, word*: accipe daque fidem, Enn. Ann. 1, 154: Regulus ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: fidem dare, violare, in fide stare, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28: Pompeii fides, quam de me Caesar dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9: inter se fidem et iurjurandum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, fin.: obligare fidem alicui, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51: fidem reliquis interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, fin.: di fideus, de numero dierum Caesarum fidem servaturum, ib. 6, 36: fidem suam liberare, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: fidem exsolvere, Liv. 3, 19: fidem fran-

gere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidia decepti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110.

2. *Esp. a promise of protection or security*; hence in gen. *protection, guardianship, care*: introduxi Vulturium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection in the name of the public*, id. Cat. 3, 4, 8: si fides publica data esset, Sall. C. 48: uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. J. 32: also simply fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic. Brut. 23, 89: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv. 38, 33: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9: se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106: aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 31: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, Cic. Fontel. 14, 30: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: in fide alicujus esse, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: ea (jura) fidei sume commissi, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1: recipere aliquid in fidem, ib. 15, 14: Caesar sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, help*, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 11: fidem vestram oro atque obsecro iudices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. Verr. 1, 9, 25: and ellipt. in colloq. lang. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *for heaven's sake!* Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 58: Ter. And. 4, 3, 1: tuam fidem, Venus! Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 40: pro deum atque hominum fidem! ib. 5, 3, 16: pro deorum atque hominum fidem! Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, id. Am. 15, 52: pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67.

3. *a promise of obedience in return for protection, allegiance*: Bellovacos omni tempore in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: obtestatur ut in fide maneant, ib. 7, 4: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, ib. 2, 13: hortatur ut populi R. fidem sequantur, ib. 4, 21.

fides (also fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14), is, and more freq. in plur. fides, ium, f. [*σφίδη*] *a gut-string, string of a musical instrument*: Prud. Cath. 3, 81.

II. *Meton.: a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithara*: in fidibus aut tibiis, atque ut in cantu ipso ac vocibus contentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: *Fi.* Fides non reddit? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibiis, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 77: jam nervos in fidibus, aliis pulsas, resonare alios, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: fidibus cantare alicui, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 64: fidibus canere praeclare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: dicere longum melos fidibus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 4: fidibus placare deos, ib. 1, 36, 1: discere, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, i. e. *to imitate Pindaric strains in Latin poetry*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 12. In the sing.: sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. H. 15, 23: Tella, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandus Orpheus moderare fidem, id. Od. 1, 24, 14. Proverb.: vetus adagium est: nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignoramus have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. praef. § 19. 2. *a constellation*, i. q. *Lyra, the Lyre*: cedit clara fides Cyllenia, Cic. Arat. 381: Sid. Carm. 16, 5.

fidicen, inis, m. [*fides cano*] *a lute or lyre player*: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: id. N. D. 3, 9, 23. Poet. transf. *a lyric poet*: Latinus fidicen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: Romanus lyrae, id. Od. 4, 3, 23.

fidicina, ae, f. [*fidicen*] *a female*

lute or lyre player: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 45. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4.

fidicinarius *λυριστής*, Gloss. Phil. **fidicino**, i. v. n. [*fidicen*] *to play on the lute or lyre*: Mart. Cap. 9, 314.

fidicinus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *of or for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Pl. Rud. prol. 43.

fidicula (syncop. fidicla, Prud. oreph. 10, 481), ae, and more freq. fidiculae, arum, f. plu. dim. [*fides*] *a small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithara*: quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22.

2. *Meton.: a constellation*, i. q. *Fides or Lyra, the Lyre*: Col. 11, 2, 37: Plin. 18, 26, 59. II. *a number of strings used as an instrument of torture*: apparatus illi reddendus est suus, eculi et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, Sen. de Ira 3, 3: Suet. Tib. 62: id. Cal. 33.

fidicularius, a, um, adj. [*fidicula*] *twisted like a cord*: Fig.: verba contorta et fidicularia, *entangling, delusive*, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 229.

fidis, is, v. fides.

fido, fisis sum (*fut.* fidebo, Nov. in Non. 509, 4), 3. v. n. [*same root as πείθω*] *to trust, confide, put confidence in*. With dat.: fidere nocti, Virg. Aen. 9, 378: fugae fidens, ib. 11, 351: taedae non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6. With abl.: arcu fisi Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 78: cursu, id. M. 7, 545: ope equina, ib. 9, 125: prudentia consilioque fidens, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81. With dat. or abl.: nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 20: pictis pupibus, ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112: ingenio, Quint. 10, 7, 18: suis rebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8. With inf.: fidis manare poetica mella te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Lucan. 4, 615: fisis cuncta sibi cessura pericula Caesar, id. 5, 577. Absol.: ubi fidentem fraudaveris, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 15.

fiducia, ae, f. [*fido*] *trust, confidence, reliance, assurance*: certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv. 45, 8: jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam, Sen. Ep. 16: spes atque fiducia, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: tyrannorum vita, in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic. Am. 15, 52: hoc se colle Galli fiducia loci continebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam, id. B. C. 2, 37: arcae nostrae fiduciam conturbare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: falsa est ista tuae, mulier, fiducia formae, Prop. 3, 24, 1: fiducia alicujus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 40: nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, Plin. Ep. 4, 29: tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Virg. Aen. 1, 132: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence*, Liv. 25, 37: mea fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 100: hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa obijciendi, Quint. 7, 2, 30. 2. Also absol. for fiducia sui, *self-confidence, boldness, courage*: omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam profiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: consul quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, Liv. 34, 46: fiduciam igitur orator prae se ferat, Quint. 5, 13, 51: simplicitate eorum et fiducia motus, Suet. Claud. 25: non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov. H. 17, 37.

II. *Meton. trustiness*: quod meae concreditum est taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, ne enuntiarem cuiquam, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 105. 2. In law: property intrusted to another on condition that it should be restored, *a deposit*: si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic. Top. 10, 42: fiduciam committere alicui, id. Flacc. 21, 51: per fiduciam rationem fraudare quempiam, id. Caecin. 3, 7: iudicium fiduciae, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: v. Smith's Ant. 536.

fiducialiter, *adv.* [fiducia] *confidently*: speramus, Aug. Conf. 9, 13.

fiduciarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *legal* *i. e. relating to a thing held in trust*, *fiduciary*: heres, Jabol. Dig. 36, 1, 46: tutela, Justin. Inst. 1, 19.

fiducio, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to pledge, mortgage*: Inscr.: fiduciat *ὑποθήκῃ*; fiduciatus *ὑποθήκην*, Gloss. Phil.: sub pignoribus fiduciati, Tert. l. 23.

fidus, *a, um, adj.* [fido] *trusty, faithful, to be depended on, sure*: nihil est stabile quod infidum. Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Am. 18, 65: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 4: amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. S. 2, 1, 30: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: bonus atque fidus iudex, id. Od. 4, 9, 40: medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3: regina tui fidissima, Virg. Aen. 12, 659: nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. Am. 26, 97: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor*, Liv. 1, 11: familiaritates fidae, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, *firm, steadfast*, Liv. 25, 15. Poet. *part.* with *gen.*: juvenum fidos, lectissima bello corpora, sollicitat pretio, *the trust of the youth*, Stat. Th. 2, 483.

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fidusta a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Fest. s. v.

figlina (figulina), *ae, f.* [figulus] *the art or trade of a potter*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** *a potter's workshop, pottery*: id. 3, 6, 12: Inscr. Orell. no. 935.

figlinum (figulinum), *i, n.* [id.] *an earthen vessel, crock*: Plin. 31, 3, 27: opus, id. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces, Arn. 6, 200.

figlinus, or uncontr. **figulinus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a potter, potter's*: creta, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66.

figmen, *inis, n.* [root FIG, fingo] *formation, figure, image*: Prud. Apoth. 798: Mart. Cap. 3, 49.

figmentum, *i, n.* [id.] *a forming, formation*: verborum, *the forming of new words*, Gell. 20, 9. **2.** *a figure, image*: animalis, id. 5, 12: figmento deae coelitus iapso, Amm. 22, 9. **II.** *Esp. a fiction*: poetarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, App. M. 4, p. 155.

figo, *xi, xum (part. perf. ficta)*, Lucr. 3, 4: Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4, 3. *v. a.* *to fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix*: imbrices medias clavulis, Cato R. R. 21, 3: palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, *to post up*, ib. 1, 1, 3: legem, id. Att. 14, 12: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected*, id. Verr. 5, 6, 12: feraces plantas numpo, Virg. G. 4, 115: clavos verticibus, Hor. Od. 24, 5: frusta verubus trementia figunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 10, 2: arundo in veruice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: cristas vertice, Aen. 10, 701: fumantes taedas pectore, ib. 7, 457: notas in collo

dente, Tib. 1, 8, 38: virus in venas per vulnera, *injects*, Cic. Arat. 432: vestigia, *plants his steps*, Virg. Aen. 6, 159: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, *hung up*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Virg. Aen. 4, 495: navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsa sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: aliquem cruci, Quint. 7, 1, 30: corpus lacerum in crucem (*at cruce*), Just. 21, 4 *fin.*: foribus miser oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1175: oscula dulcia, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv. 3, 2: domos, Tac. A. 13, 34. **2.** *to transfix, pierce*, hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Aen. 10, 382: hostes telis, Auct. B. Alex. 30 *fin.*: cervos, Virg. E. 2, 29: cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Virg. Aen. 12, 537. Poet.: puellas (Amor), Tib. 2, 1, 71.

II. *Fig. to fix, fasten, earnestly direct, settle*: figit in virgine vultus, Virg. Aen. 12, 70: oculos solo, ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11. Poet.: oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Virg. Aen. 11, 507: obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80. Of abstract things: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: beneficium trabali clavo, id. Verr. 5, 21, 53: nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15: nequitiae fige modum tuae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2. **2.** *to taunt, rally*: aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.

figulāris, *e, adj.* [figulus] *pertaining to a potter, potter's*: rota, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 35: creta, Col. 8, 2, 3.

figulārius, *καρπεύς*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

figulatio, *ōnis, f.* [figulo] *a forming, fashioning*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 25.

figulātor, *faber, καρπεύς*, Gloss. Vet.

figulinus, *a, um, v.* figlinus.

figulo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [figulus] *to form, fashion*: figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val. 24: corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

figulus, *i, m.* [root FIG, fingo] *a potter*: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Col. 11, 1, 9. Poet. of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.

figūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a shape, figure, form*: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcherrima sit omnium, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: figuras rettulit antiquas, Ov. M. 1, 436: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 87: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: formae figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: navium figura, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22. **2.** *Esp. the Epicurean atoms or molecular parts of bodies*: coelestem fulminis ignem subtilem magis et parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385: illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15. **3.** Poet. *a shade or phantom of the dead*: in somnis, quum saepe figuras contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 38: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. Aen. 10, 641. **II.** *Fig. quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: majus et minus et aequae magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: suam quandam expressit quasi

formam figuramque dicendi, ib. 2, 23, 98: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, *kinds*, Ov. H. 10, 81: capiendi figurae, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31. **2.** In Gramm. *the form of a word, inflection*: alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Varr. L. L. 9, 36, 139: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint. 1, 4, 29. **3.** In rhetor. *a figure of speech, σχῆμα*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1 sq. (ii) *Esp. one which contains covert hints or allusions*: Suet. Vesp. 13: id. Dom. 10: Quint. 9, 2, 82.

figūrālis, *ātis, f.* [figura] *a figurative mode of speaking*: Fulg. de Cont. Virg. med. p. 147.

figūrālīter, *adv.* [id.] *figuratively*: Tert. Test. anim. 2: Sid. Ep. 8, 14 med.

figūrātē, *adv.* *figuratively*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

figūrātiō, *ōnis, f.* [figuro] *forming, fashioning; shape, form*: nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vit. 9, 4: Apollinis figuratio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1. p. 1. **II.** *Fig. imagination, fancy*: si spel figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27: vanae, ib. 6, 4. **2.** *the form of a word: diurnare ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus perennare*, Gell. 17, 2. **3.** *the figurative mode of speaking*: quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

figūrāto, *adv.* *figuratively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14.

figūrātor, *ōris, m.* [figuro] *one who forms or fashions*: Arn. 6, 196.

figūrātus, *a, um, Part.* [figuro]. **II.** *Adj.: formed, fashioned, shaped*: boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac. G. 9. Of speech, *figurative*: orationem *ἐσχηματισμένην*, id est figuratum, Quint. 9, 1, 13: verba, id. 8, 1.

figūro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [figura] *to form, fashion, shape*: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. Tim. 6: aes in habitum statuariae, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22, 45: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. 102. *Absol.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. **II.** *Fig.*: os tenebrum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents*, Prud. Psych. 66.

2. *Esp. to imagine, fancy, picture*: quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira 2, 35 med.: inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.* **3.** *to adorn with rhetorical figures*: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12. *Absol.*: affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

filātim, *adv.* [filum] *thread, by thread*: filatim distrahere, Lucr. 2, 831.

filia, *ae (dat. and abl. plur. filiabus and filiis) f.* [filius] *a daughter*: Numae Pompilii nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: o matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 1. In apposition: quum Virginus virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 20. Filia familias, or filiafamilias; v. familia.

2. *female offspring, offshoot* (poet.): Pontica pinus, silvae filia nobilis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 12: filiae Picenae porcae, Mart. 13, 35.

filicatus, *a, um, adj.* [filix] *adorned with fern*: paterae, on which fern-leaves are engraved, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11.

filicina, *ae, a plant*, also called radiolus: App. Herb. 83.

filicones (*al. felicones*) mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Fest. s. v.

filictum, *i, n.* [filix] *a place abounding in ferns*: Col. 2, 2, 8: Pall. 9, 3.

filicūla (*fel.*), *ae, f.* *filix*. [id.] *a*

plant, also called polypodium, *oak-fern*, *polypody*, *Polypodium vulgare*, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 37: Col. 6, 27, 11.

filiola, ae, f. dim. [filia] *a little daughter*; educare aliquam pro filiola sua, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 29: L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animalverit tristiculam, Cic. Liv. 1, 46, 103: quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris, tanquam filiolam osculari tuam, id. Mur. 10, 23. Sarcastically of an effeminate person: duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., id. Att. 1, 14. Poet.: Cadmi filiolae atricolores, *the letters said to have been introduced by Cadmus*, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

filiolus, i, m. dim. [filius] *a little son*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 96: filio me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2.

filius, ii, m. (voc. filie, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 741 P.) *a son*: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90: Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 68. Filius familiaris, or filiusfamilias; v. familia.

II. Meton.: terrae filius, *a son of mother earth*, i. e. *an obscure, mean person*: huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic. Att. 1, 13: Pers. 6, 59: ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus, Lact. 1, 11: fortunae filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favourite*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 49: called also, gallinae filius albae, Juv. 13, 141. 2. In gen.: *a child*: συνεξυμνέων jungit et diversos sexus, ut quum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63. 3. Of animals: Col. 6, 37, 4. [Perh. from the root FU, FI or FE, which occurs in φύω, ji-o, fe-cundus, etc. (q. v.): the Greek υἱός perh. comes from the same root.] (Hence Sp. hijo.)

filix (also written felix, Fest. s. v.) Icic, f. fern, πτέρις. 1. "pteris," *male fern*, Aspidium filix mas, Swartz. 2. "thelypteris," *lady fern*, Athyrium filix-femina, De Cand.: Plin. 27, 9, 55: Virg. G. 2, 189: Hor. S. 1, 3, 37. II. *the hair of the pubes*: Pers. 4, 41. (Hence It. felice.)

filum, i, n. (also filus, i, m. acc. to Arn. 1, 36) *a thread*: Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: Virg. Aen. 6, 30: Ov. A. A. 3, 445: aranei tenuia fila, *cobwebs*, Lucr. 3, 384: tineae, Ov. M. 15, 372. Poet. *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16: Virg. Aen. 10, 815. Proverb. pendere filo (tenui), *to be hanging by a thread, to be in great danger*: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35. 2. Esp. *the fillet of wool* round the upper part of a flamen's cap; and in gen. *a priest's fillet*: apiculum, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Fest. s. v. apiculum: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est) Audi, Jupiter, inquit, Liv. 1, 32: Tib. 1, 5, 15. II. Meton. *a string, cord, filament, fibre*: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: croci, *the stamen*, id. F. 1, 342: foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16. 2. *outline, contour, form, shape*: forma quoque hinc solis debet flumque videri, Lucr. 5, 573: mulieris, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Gell. 1, 9: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46. III. Fig.: of speech, texture, sort, quality, nature, style: ego hospitii veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, *of coarse texture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: orationis, ib. 3, 26, 103. (Hence It. Sp. fila; Fr. file, défilé "to go in a row behind one another," défilé "a narrow way," profil: also through middle-age Lat. filitium, It. filza, infilzare: through a dimin. filicellum, Fr. ficelle.)

fimbriae, arum, f. plu. [connected with fibra] *the extremity of anything*, esp. if separated into shreds and fila-

ments; *a border, edge, fringe*: antiqui fibrum dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis fimbriae et in jecore extremum fibra, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 24: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels. 2, 6: Plin. 7, 51, 52 madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, *the extremities of the curls*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25.

fimbriatus, a, um, adj. [fimbriae] *separated into shreds or filaments, fringed*: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55: capillus (millii), id. 18, 7, 10, § 53: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Caes. 45: flagrum, App. M. 8, p. 214.

fimētum, i, n. [fimus] *a dunghill*: Plin. 10, 54, 75.

fimus, i, n. for finus, dung: Plin. 28, 17, 70.

fimus, i, m. (used only in the sing.: Diom. p. 314 P.) *dung, ordure, excrement*: Virg. G. 1, 80: Col. 2, 14, 4: Plin. 28, 17, 71. II. Poet. for lutum, dirt, mire: Virg. Aen. 5, 333.

finalis, e, adj. [finis] *relating to boundaries*: horizon, id est, finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: quaestiones, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11: Sid. Ep. 8, 14. II. *pertaining to the end*, final: beatitudo, Aug. Civ. D. 19, 4 fin.

findo, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. *to cleave, split, part, separate, divide*: hasta fissa transit praecordia ligno, Virg. Aen. 9, 413: arbor agit rimas, et fissa cortice vivum reddit onus, Ov. M. 10, 512: lingua repente in partes est fissa duas, ib. 4, 586: hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: inimicam findite rostris hanc terram, Virg. Aen. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11: terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: Ionium non nostra findimus aequor sponte, navigate, id. Tr. 1, 4, 3: mare carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Assaraci tellus, quam findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: hiulea siti findit canis aestifer arva, *causes to crack*, Virg. G. 2, 353: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med. fac. 39: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45: hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg. Aen. 6, 540: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, *are bursting*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 8. II. Fig.: *to divide* (poet. and rare): idus sunt agenda qui dies mensem Veneris marinae findit Aprilem, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 16: fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych. 760. [Root FID same as Sans. bhid, "cleave;" Goth. bit; Eng. bite.]

figibilis, e, adj. [fingo] *imaginary, seeming*: prae oculis scintillarum figibilis visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3. v. a. [stem rig, whence figura, etc.] *to shape, form, fashion, frame, make*: esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: fingere et construere nidos, ib. 2, 6, 23: quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, ib. 1, 28, 127. 2. Esp. of the plastic arts: *to shape or form in wax, clay, stone, etc.*; *to mould or model*: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, id. Verr. 4, 13, 30: in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71: similitudines ex argilla, Plin. 35, 12, 43: sarcastically, hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: pocula de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: fingendi ars, *of making statues*, id. de Or. 3, 7, 26: corpora fingendo pingendove efflicere, Quint. 5, 12, 21. 3. *to arrange, adorn, dress, trim* (poet.): (mulier) bene quum laeta est, tersa, ornata, ficta est, infecta est tamen, Pl. Stich. 5, 3, 4: canas fingere comas, Tib. 1, 2, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10, 14: Ov. A. A. 1, 306: comas auro, Stat. Th. 5, 228: crinem fingens, Virg. Aen. 4, 148: vitum putando, id. G. 2,

407: saepe manus aegras manibus fingeat amicis, *gently pressed*, Ov. F. 5, 409. II. Fig. in gen. *to form, fashion, make*: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: formam totius rei publicae velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate my acts*, id. Att. 6, 3: ad eorum (qui audient) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 24: ea (verba) nos sicut molliissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, *to give their countenances the desired expression*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Pl. Cap. 2, 2, 54: vitam flectero et fingere, *to shape, direct*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: operosa parvus carmina fingo, *make compose*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32: verus, i. e. A. P. 382: poemata, Suet. Tit. 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30.

2. With a double predicate, *to form, make into something or in a certain manner*: finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem ad omnes denique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum, Cic. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Virg. Aen. 2, 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli finxerunt animi, id. S. 1, 4, 18. 3. *to instruct, teach, train*: idem mire finxit flum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25: voce paterna fingeris ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 367: fingitur artibus, id. Od. 3, 6, 22: fingit equum tenera docilem cervicem magister ire viam, quia monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64. 4. *to form mentally or in speech, to represent, to imagine, conceive, sketch out*: fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meae, Cic. Mil. 29, 79: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, id. Rep. 2, 1 fin.: fingere animo, id. de Sen. 12, 41: animo et cogitatione fingere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of*, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: fingere maleficium, ib. 40, 116: tecum finge triumphos, Prop. 3, 20, 17: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing*, id. Or. 2, 7. With infin.: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117: fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, id. 8, 5, 22. 5. *to contrive, devise, invent, feign*, esp. *what is untrue*: qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, Cic. Am. 14, 51: argento comparando fingere fallaciam, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 2: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: crimina in aliquem fingere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 15: fingere qui non visa potest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: finguntur et testamenta, *are forged*, Quint. 7, 4, 39.

finiens, entis, Part. [finio]. II. Adj.: finiens orbis or circulus, *the horizon*: illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Graecis ὀρίζοντες nominantur, a nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92: circulus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

finio, fivi or fi, itum, 4. v. a. [finis] *to limit, bound, inclose within boundaries*: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: quo (jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Auct. B. Alex. 35: Tmolus Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. M. 11, 152: rem res finire videtur, Lucr. 1, 997: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 222: signum animo, Liv. 1, 18: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. II.

Fig. to set bounds to, restrain, check: equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finientis: an potest cupiditas finire? id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: deliberativas miror a quibusdam sola utilitate finitas, Quint. 3, 8, 1. **2.** For definitio, to prescribe, determine, define, fix, appoint: sepulchris novis finivit modum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: Hercyniae silvae latitudinem, ib. 6, 25: hoc autem sphaerae genus in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finire, *could not be defined, marked out*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: interdum locum finire, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv. 42, 47: ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, Quint. 7, 3, 3: rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1. **Pass. impers.:** de pecunia finitur, ne major causa ludorum consumeretur, *it is decreed*, Liv. 40, 44.

3. to put an end to, to finish, terminate; in pass. to come to an end, to end: bellum, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 23: labores, id. Od. 3, 4, 39: studia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104: sitim, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: honores aequo animo, Vell. 2, 33: vitam mihi ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 49: vitam voluntaria morte, Plin. 6, 19, 23: animam, Ov. M. 7, 591: (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37: ut verbum aucto sono finiant, id. 1, 5, 23: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *close with verbs*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: Latinum (verbum), quod o et n literis finiretur, non reperiebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60. **4.** **Absol.:** to end, to cease: (i) to finish speaking: finierat Pacan, Ov. M. 1, 566: finiturus eram, id. A. A. 1, 755: ut semel finiam, Quint. 1, 12, 6. (ii) to die: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 6, 50 fin. In pass.: qui morbo finiuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

finis, is (abl. regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 977: Cato R. R. 21, 3, etc.), m. and f. (masc. more usual and class.) a boundary, limit, border: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. 40, 16: quem locum finem imperii habuere Carthaginenses, Sall. J. 19: quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Veientium obviam fuit, Liv. 4, 58: haud procul Argivorum fine positae castris, id. 28, 5: hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil. 1, 141. In plur.: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: fines proferre, propagare, id. Rep. 3, 14: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall. J. 79: inter eos fines quos feci, Liv. 1, 18. **Adverb.:** fine or fini, up to, as far as = *tenuis* (rare): de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Auct. B. Afr. 85: amphoras nolit implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato R. R. 113, 2.

2. Meton. the territory itself, inclosed within boundaries: propere de finibus suis exercitus deducerent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 60: iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, ib. 2, 5: multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri excindive videas, Liv. 28, 44. **3.** Fig. a limit, bound: Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenti sui finibus, immensis paene, describere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: certos mihi fines terminosque constitutam, id. Quint. 10, 35: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: transcendere fines juris, Lucr. 3, 60: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic. Verr. 2,

48, 118: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106: intra naturae fines vivere, ib. 50.

II. Meton. an end: in hoc (a quo judicio) uno denique falsae infamiae finis aliquis atque exitus reperitur, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: dicendi finem facere, id. Sest. 65, 136: rogat orandi finem faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: maledictis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 34: injuriis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: vitae finem asserre alicui, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: finem habere, id. Rep. 6, 25: finem judiciariae controversiae constituere, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5. **Adv.:** ad eum finem, until: amor beatiarum in educandis custodiendisque his, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, id. N. D. 2, 51, 129: mansit in conditione usque ad eum finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16. (ii) quem ad finem, till when? how long? quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. Verr. 5, 29, 75. **2.** Esp. the end of life, death: comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, after death, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: tu ne quaesieris, quem mihi, quem tibi finem di dederint, id. Od. 1, 11, 2: nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. 2, 123: septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. H. 1, 37. **3.** the extremity, summit: sentis credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id. dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et ejus causa sunt facienda omnia, the chief good, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: fines bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55: hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog. to the Gr. περί τελών, id. Att. 13, 21: honorum populi finis est consulatus, id. Plane. 25, 60: duodecim tabulae, finis aequi juris, Tac. A. 3, 27.

4. an end, purpose, intention, design: omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22: domus finis est usus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem: finis, persuadere dictione, id. Inv. 1, 5, 6: ad finem vitae utilem (artem), Quint. 2, 17, 41: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, Tac. A. 14, 64. **5.** In rhetor. i. q. finitio and definitio, a definition, explanation: dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. 5, 10, 54: est frequentissimus finis, rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, id. 2, 15, 3. **6.** In jurid. Lat. a measure, amount: fini legitimae usurae, Papin. Dig. 20, 1, 1: finem pretii deminuere vel excedere, ib. 21, 2, 66: ad finem peculii legata praestare, ib. 49, 17, 17. [Etym. uncertain; Bopp connects it with *findo*, *finis* instead of *fid-nis*.]

finitō, adv. to a certain extent, with restrictions: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27. **II.** in a certain manner, definitely: referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de republica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7.

finitimus, a, um, adj. [finis] bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring: with dat.: sumus finitimi Atinatibus, Cic. Plane. 9, 22: Galli Belgis, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: regnum Ariobarzani vestris vectigalibus, Cic. Manil. 2, 5: aër mari, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: latus Boreae, bordering upon the north, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38. **Absol.:** Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adungere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 fin.: Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: finitimum bellum, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. **2.** Subst. finitimi, orum, m. plu. neighbours: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58: Caes. B. G. 1, 2.

II. Fig. bordering upon, nearly related, like: with dat.: unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut audacia, quae fidentiae finitima est, Cic.

Inv. 2, 54, 165: metus acgritudini, id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: falsa veritas, id. Acad. 2, 21, 68: deterrimum genus optimo, id. Rep. 1, 42: poeta oratori, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Autronii nomen finitimum maxime est hujus periculo et crimini, is very closely connected with, id. Su. 25, 71. **Absol.:** illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, id. Inv. 2, 54, 165: artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id. Brut. 42, 156.

finitio, ōnis, f. [finio] a limiting, limit, boundary: Vitr. 2, 1 fin. **II.** a determining, assigning; a division, part: Hyg. Astr. 1, 6 fin. **2.** Fig. a definition, explanation: finitio est rei propositae propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio, Quint. 7, 3, 2 sq.: Gell. 15, 9. (ii) a maxim, rule: illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, Col. 5, 11, 12. **III.** end of life, death: Inscr. Grut. 810, 10.

finitivus, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetoric, defining, explaining: status, Quint. 3, 6, 5: causa, id. 7, 3, 26. **II.** In gram.: modus, that which indicates or defines, the indicative, Diom. p. 328 P. **2.** litera, final, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

finitor, ōris, m. [id.] one who determines boundaries, a surveyor: quaestori permittant, finitorem mittant: ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renuntiaverit, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34. Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Pl. Poen. prol. 49. **2.** Transf.: circulus, the horizon, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17. **II.** one who ends: o cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat. Th. 8, 91.

finitus, a, um, Part. [finio]. **II.** Adj.: in rhetor. of phrases that terminate well: well rounded, full: et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronuntiant, Cic. Or. 51, 170.

fio, eri, v. facio.

hircus, i, v. hircus, ad init.

firmāmen, inis, n. [firmo] Poet. for firmamentum, a prop, support: trunci, Ov. M. 10, 491.

firmamentum, i, n. [id.] a strengthening, support, prop: transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell. 13, 22.

2. the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament: Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2.

II. Fig. a support, prop, stay: eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicimus, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: firmamentum ac robor totius accusationis, id. Mur. 28, 58: parum firmamenti et parum virium, id. Cluent. 2, 5: firmamentum rei publicae, id. Plane. 9, 23: firmamentum stabilitatis constantiaeque fides est, id. Am. 18, 65: disciplinae, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 7: potentiae, Tac. H. 5, 8: si ullum firmamentum in illo teste possides, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, as a support, Liv. 29, 2. In plur.: Romulus quum haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae pperisset, auspicia et senatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 10.

2. In rhetor. the chief support of an argument, the main point, τὸ συνέχον: id. Inv. 1, 14, 19: Quint. 3, 11, 1.

firmātor, ōris, m. [id.] a confirmer, establisher (rare): missus tamen Drusus pacis firmator, Tac. A. 2, 46: disciplinae militaris, Plin. Ep. 10, 38.

firmē, adv. firmly, steadily: insistere, Suet. Cal. 26: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: satis firme aliquid concipere animo, ib. 2, 2, 6: continere multa, Quint. 11, 2, 2: graviter et firme respondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 13.

firmitas, ātis, f. [firmus] stability, firmness, durability, strength: ea, quae ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem στερέμνια appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: age specta, postes cujusmodi! quanta firmitate facti, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 134: materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: amphorarum.

Plin. 35, 12, 46: Aegyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 35, 12, 46: uvae contra frigora, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: gladiatoria totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: capitis, lateris pectorisve, Quint. 11, 3, 16: firmitas et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3: valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20. In plur.: pulvis Puteolanus aedificiis praestat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6. II. Fig. *firmness, endurance, constancy, power*: firmitas et constantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 11: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95: sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime, id. Am. 13, 46: si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmiter, adv. *strongly, solidly, with steadiness*: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77: insistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: promississe, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 111: meminisse, Gell. 13, 8. *Comp.*: firmitus durare, Plin. 35, 12, 46: firmitus coire, Jv. II. 19, 67. *Sup.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

firmitudo, inis, f. [*firmus*] *stability, firmness, durability, strength*: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tanta erat operis (i. e. pontis) firmitudo, ib. 4, 17: vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20. II. Fig.: *firmness, constancy, strength, stability*: animi, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 54: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: Tac. A. 3, 6: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, ib. 6, 46 *fin.*: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, Cic. Att. 11, 14: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45.

firmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] *to make firm or steady, to strengthen, fortify, support*: lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*: vexatos milites quiete, Curt. 9, 10: praegnantem largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10: bitumen acramentis illinitur firmatque ea contra ignes, Plin. 35, 15, 51: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: turres praesidiis, Sall. J. 23: aditum urbis, Virg. Aen. 11, 466: aciem subsidii, Liv. 9, 17: vestigia, Virg. Aen. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129: Curt. 4, 9 *med.*: alvum solutum, Cels. 1, 3.

II. Fig.: *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, stable, or permanent*: (Romulus) urbem auspiciato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: urbem colonis firmare, ib. 2, 18: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7: latronum opes firmare atque augere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: firmata jam aetate, Cic. Coel. 18, 43: animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Cluent. 6, 13: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3: memoria praecipue firmatur atque alitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7.

2. *to strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: cuius adventus Pompeianos compressit, nostrosque firmavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquo et cura sibi et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum praesenti pignore, Virg. Aen. 3, 611. 3. *to make sure of, secure in allegiance*: civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. 4. *to confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare*: quum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. Fat. 5, 11: fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4. With *acc.* and *infin.*: seque et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit, et ea facturum, quae imperarit, obsidi-

bus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9. In the *pass.* with *infin.*: sata bene provenire firmanantur, Pall. 11, 12.

firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, steadfast, stable, strong, powerful*: nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: quae tulit Aesoniden, firma carina fuit, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 35: robora, Virg. Aen. 2, 481: arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. Fast. 1, 370: solum, Curt. 5, 1: firmioris testae murices, Plin. 9, 33, 52: sunt et Amineae vites, firmissima vina, Virg. G. 2, 97: firmo cibo pasta pecus, *strengthening, nourishing*, Varr. R. H. 2, 11, 2: firmus est triticum quam milium: id ipsum quam hordeum: ex tritico firmissima siligo, Cels. 2, 18: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 8: mihi placebat, si firmior esses, ib. 16, 5: nondum satis firmo corpore, ib. 11, 27: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84.

II. Fig.: *firm, fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong*: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Am. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: civitas imprimis firma, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, ib. 5, 20: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, ib. 1, 3 *fin.*: evocatorum firma manus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25: concordii populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: praesidia firmissima, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Coel. 2, 5: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: illud ratum, firmum, fixum fuisse vis, id. Acad. 2, 46, 141: officii praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 30, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Acad. 1, 11, 42: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5: firmior candidatus, who has stronger hopes of being elected, id. Att. 1, 1: senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91: vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: non firmus rectum defendis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*: firmissimus ira, Ov. M. 7, 457: nunc opus pectore firmo, Virg. Aen. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. Am. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Fam. 15, 4: firmissimae amicitiae, Quint. 1, 2, 20. Poet. with *infin.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, able, capable, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47.

fiscalis, e, adj. [*fiscus*] *pertaining to the public or imperial treasury, fiscal*: res fiscales quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4: calumniae, informations, the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiae, exactiones for the treasury, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: gladiatores, maintained out of the emperor's revenue, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33. II. Subst.: *fiscalia*, ium, n. plu.: *moneys for the treasury*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3351.

fiscarius, ii, m. [*id.*] *a debtor to the treasury: annuae fiscariorum praestationes*, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] *a small basket woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.*: Tib. 2, 3, 15: Virg. E. 10, 71.

2. *a muzzle for cattle*: Cato R. R. 54, 5: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. 3. *a form for cheese*: *fiscella* forma, ubi casei exprimuntur, Gloss. Isid. (Hence It. *fistella*.)

fiscellus, i, m. dim. [*id.*] i. q. *fiscella*: Col. 12, 38, 6.

fiscina, ae, f. [*id.*] *a small basket of wicker-work*: *fiscina* flicorum, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Virg. G. 1, 266: Col. 12, 39, 3. 2. *a measure for milk*: Mart. 1, 44, 7: *for leaves, browse*: Ov. F. 4, 754: Plin. 18, 31, 74. 3. *a muzzle*: id. 34, 8, 19, § 66.

fiscus, i, m. *a basket of wicker-work used for olives in the oil-press*: Col. 12, 52, 22. II. *a money-basket, money-bag, purse*: *fiscos* complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 22: mulus ferebat *fiscos* cum pecunia, Phaedr. 2, 7, 2: aerata multus in arca *fiscus*, i. e. *much money*, Juv. 14, 259. 2. *Esp. the state treasury, public revenues*: quaternos HS. quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebam et in cistam transferam de *fisco*, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 197: qui *fiscum* sustulit, ib. 79, 183: de *fisco* quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4. 3. *the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse* (but distinct from his private property), in opp. to aerarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniae in aerario et *fiscis* et vectigaliorum residuis, Suet. Aug. 101: id. Ner. 32: Sen. Ben. 7, 6: Tac. A. 1, 37: (in the later period of the empire, however, identical with the aerarium: v. Smith's Ant. 537): *Judaicus*, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, Suet. Dom. 12.

fissicūlo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*fissus*] *to divide the entrails for the purpose of divination*: exta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45: Mart. Cap. 2, 38. (Hence Fr. *fêler* for *fesler*.)

fissilis, e, adj. [*id.*] *that may be cleft or split* (rare): robur, Virg. Aen. 6, 181: lignum, Plin. 16, 39, 73: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64: vena lapidis, id. 36, 17, 27. II. *cleft, split*: *stipes*, Col. 9, 1, 3. Comically: ad focum si adesses, non fissile haberes caput, you would not have had your head split, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

fissio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a cleaving, dividing*: glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissipes, pēdis, adj. [*id.*] *cloven-footed*: juvencae, Aus. Ep. 5, 3. II. Transf.: *split*: *calamus*, Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, i, n. [*id.*] *a cleft, fissure* (only used in augury of a divided liver): *fissum* in extis, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: *je-coris*, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14.

fissura, ae, f. [*id.*] *a cleft, chink, fissure*: quorum in digitos pedum *fissura* divisa est, Plin. 10, 63, 83: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4. In plur.: *efficax asini sevim laborum fissuris, chapped lips*, Plin. 28, 12, 50 *fin.*

fissus, a, um, Part. [*findo*]. II. Adj.: *cloven*: *fissa* ferarum ungula, Lucr. 4, 684: utebatur equo pedibus prope humanis, et in modum digitorum unguis fissis, Suet. Caes. 61.

fistūca, ae, f. *a rammer, beetle*: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Plin. 36, 25, 61.

fistucatio, ōnis, f. [*fistuco*] *a ramming down*: Vitr. 7, 1.

fistūco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*fistuca*] *to ram down or in, to level with a rammer or beetle*: fundamenta, Cato R. R. 18, 7: solum, Plin. 36, 25, 63: rudus pedali crassitudine *fistucari*, id. 36, 25, 62. In the part. perf. absol.: *terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, by ramming down*, i. q. *fistucatione*, id. 17, 11, 16 *fin.*

fistūla, ae, f. *a pipe, tube; a water-pipe* (usually of lead): Cic. Rab. perd. 11, 31: Frontin. Aq. 25 sq.: Plin. 2, 103, 106. 2. *the windpipe and gullet*: id. 11, 37, 66: Gell. 17, 11.

3. *the tubular vessels in the lungs*: Plin. 11, 37, 72. 4. *in the teeth*: id. 11, 37, 62. 5. *the holes of a sponge*: id. 31, 11, 47.

II. *Esp. a hollow reed-stalk, a reed*: id. 12, 22, 48. 2. *Meton.*: *a reed-pipe, a shepherd's pipe, the Greek οὐρυγέ*, invented by Pan: *fistula* cui semper decrescit arundinis oīdo: nam *calamus*

cera jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 31: Virg. E. 2, 32 sq.: Ov. M. 1, 688 sq.: Plin. 7, 56, 57: eburneola, a pitch-pipe, for giving the tone to an orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 sq.: Quint. 1, 10, 27. Used like our cat-calls to express disapprobation: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισσημασίας sine ulla pastoreia fistula auferebamus, without being hissed off, Cic. Att. 1, 16. 3. a writing reed: Pers. 3, 14. 4. a sort of ulcer, a fistula: Cels. 7, 4: Plin. 20, 9, 33: Nep. Att. 21. 5. fistula sutoria, a shoe-maker's punch, Plin. 17, 14, 23. 6. fistula farraria, a hand-mill for grinding corn, Cato R. R. 10, 3: also called serrata, Plin. 18, 10, 23. (Hence It. *fischiare*.)

fistulāris, e, adj. [fistula] resembling a shepherd's pipe: versus, which gradually increase by a syllable, Dion. p. 498 P. II of or for a fistula: medicamentum, Veg. 2, 13.

fistulārius, ii, m. [id.] a player on the shepherd's pipe: Inscr.

fistulātim, adv. in the shape of pipes: App. M. 4, p. 144.

fistulātor, ōris, m. [fistula] a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper: fistulatorem domi relinquētis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227.

fistulātōrius, a, um, adj. [fistulator] pertaining to a player on the pipes: artes, Arn. 2, 73.

fistulātus, a, um, adj. [fistula] furnished with pipes: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31. II pipe-shaped: venae, Arn. 2, 84: aera, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: Carm. 4.

fistulesco, 3. v. n. [id.] to become full of holes: Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of holes, porous: terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa, Plin. 18, 11, 29: telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, id. 11, 2, 1: aculeus, id. 11, 37, 65: lapis, id. 36, 23, 53: densitas spongiae, id. 27, 8, 45: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 5. II. having fistulas, fistulous: cancer, Cato R. R. 157, 3.

fixus, a, um, Part. [fido].

fixere item (apud Catonem) pro figere, Fest. s. v. ferocit.

fixō, adv. fixedly: ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 fin.

fixulas, i. q. fibulas, Fest. s. r.

fixūra, ae, f. [figo] a fastening, driving in: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 med.

fixus, a, um, Part. [figo] II. A dj.: fixed, fast, immovable: illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25: inque tuis nunc fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, firmly fixed in, Lucr. 3, 4: astra, the fixed stars, Manil. 2, 35. 2. Fig.: vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam: illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: fixum et statutum, id. Mur. 30, 62: consilium fixum, id. Att. 8, 14: animo fixum immotumque, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 27: illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, id. Balb. 28, 65.

flabellifera, ae, f. [flabellum fero] a fan-bearer, a female slave: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

flabello, i. v. a. [flabellum] to fan: Tert. Pall. 4.

flabellum, i, n. dim. [flabrum] a small fan or fly-flap: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: Mart. 3, 82, 10: for this a peacock's tail was used: Prop. 2, 24, 11.

II. Fig.: cuius lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flabilis, e, adj. [flo] airy: nihil est in animis, aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

II. Fig.: spiritual: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 347.

flābra, orum, n. plu. [id.] blasts, esp. of wind; or meton.: breezes, winds (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr. 5, 218: Boreae, Prop. 2, 27, 12: lenia Austri, Val. Fl. 6, 665: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres convellunt, Virg. G. 2, 293.

flābrālis, e, adj. [flabro] breezy, airy: Prud. Apoth. 84.

flabrarius, custos corporum, Isid. Gloss.

flaccō, 2. v. n. [flaccus] to be flabby or flaccid: aures pendulae atque flaccientes, Lact. Opif. D. 8. II. Fig.: to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop: flaccet, languet, deficit, Non. 110, 10: oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Pol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, flags, loses courage, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 4.

flaccesco (also flaccisco), cūi, 3. v. n. insep. [flaccō] to wither, dry up: foeniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exposito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9. II. Fig.: to become faint or feeble, to droop, languish: flucti flacciscunt, silescent venti, Pac. in Non. 488, 15: flaccescebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142.

flaccidus, a, um, adj. [id.] flabby, flaccid: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2: folium, Plin. 15, 30, 39: vela, App. Flor. p. 165. II. Fig.: languid, feeble: flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 631: argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

flaccus, a, um, adj. flabby: canes auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. 2. Of persons: flap-eared: equos deos pauculos esse arbitramur? equos silos, flaccos, frontones, captones, quae sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. (Hence It. *fiacco*.)

flagellāticus μαστιγίας, one who deserves the whip: Gloss. Philox.

flagellatio, ōnis, f. [flagello] a whipping, scourging, flagellation: Eccl.

flagello, avi, atum, i. v. a. [flagellum] to whip, scourge, lash: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48: leo terga cauda flagellat, id. 8, 16, 19: Ov. M. 3, 94: messem perticis, to thresh out, Plin. 18, 30, 72: serpentes sese interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55. Absol.: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118. II. Fig.: flagellant ora comae, beat against his face, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertiaque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, shakes, Stat. Th. 10, 169: flagellatus aer, Plin. 2, 45, 45: si puteal multa cautus vibike flagellas, charge an exorbitant rate of interest, Pers. 4, 49: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, presses down, enclases, Mart. 2, 30, 4: prout aliquis praevalens manceps annonam flagellet, keeps back commodities, maintains them at too high a price, Plin. 33, 13, 57.

flagellum, i, n. dim. [flagrum] a whip, scourge: nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: ille flagellis ad mortem caesus, ib. 1, 2, 41: Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 12. II. Meton.: a ruling-whip: Virg. Aen. 5, 579: Sil. 4, 441: a whip for driving cattle: Col. 2, 2, 26. 2. the thong of a javelin: Virg. Aen. 7, 731. 3. a young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: Virg. G. 2, 299. 4. the arm of a polypus: Ov. M. 4, 367. 5. a threshing-flail: Hier. Jesai. 28. III. the lash or sting of conscience (poet.): Lucr. 3, 1032: Juv. 13, 195. (Hence Fr. *fléau*.)

flagitatio, ōnis, f. [flagito] an earnest request or demand, importunity (rare): nolui decesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, Cic. Top. 1, 5: uxorem flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4. In plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flagitator, ōris, m. [id.] an importunate asker, demander, a dun (rare): ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: ne quis formidet flagitatorum suum, Pl. Casin. prol. 24: Gell. 17, 6: hunc video flagitatorum, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduam tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18. With gen.: triumphū ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12: pugnae, id. 2, 45.

flagitatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] importunately demanding or dunning: epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 140.

flagitiōsē, adv. shamefully, basely infamously, flagitiously: impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 44: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Font. 11, 24. Comp.: Arn. 4, 141. Sup.: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71.

flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. [flagitium] shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious: flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 78, 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5: at miser (esse videretur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita allueret voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Am. 13, 47: libidines, id. Verr. 2, 54, 134: flagitiosa emptio, possessio honorum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32: socordia flagitiosior, ib. 85: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: regem arnis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110: flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, ib. 31.

flagitium, ii, n. [flagito; and therefore orig.: burning desire, heat of passion; hence] a shameful or disgraceful act, a sin, shame (esp. of an obscene or sensual nature): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 32, 71: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus unquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore absuit? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13: flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: quum loquimur *termini*, nihil flagitii dicimus: at quum *bini*, obscenum est, id. Fam. 9, 22: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42. II. In gen.: any shameful or disgraceful act or thing: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Cluent. 46, 128: nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliari? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: ita necesse fuit aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, disgraceful assertions, absurdities, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: illa militiae flagitia, those shameful speeches, Tac. A. 1, 27. Comically: Co. Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. Ad. Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 32.

III. Meton. shame, disgrace: id erat neum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7: magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: pro Plancia cum pudore et flagitio deseruit, Tac. A. 3, 17: multo facere damni mavolo, quam opprobrium aut flagitium muliebri efferri domo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60. 2. as a term of reproach, like scelus: shame, disgrace, i. q. rascal, scoundrel: flagitium illud hominis! Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 8: ipsa quae sis stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31 etiam vim opprobrias, flagiti flagrantia burning shame, i. e. outrageous villain, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

flagito, avi, atum, i. v. a. [from the root FLAG, whence flagrum] demand warmly, earnestly, or repeatedly; to entreat, solicit; to press, im-

portune, dun: constr. with acc. of the thing; with acc. of the pers.; with double acc.; with *ab* and *abl.* of the pers.; with *subj.* or *absol.*: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen (where obs. the climax), Cic. Planc. 19, 48: reliquos non desiderare solum, sed etiam poscere et flagitare, id. Verr. 5, 28, 71: causa postulata, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8: admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. perd. 3, 9: ea, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.* In *pass.*: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, id. Vatin. 11, 26: quum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitaretur, when the legions demanded their pay, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi, quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, id. Verr. 5, 49, 128: quotidie Caesar Aeduo frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: nec potentem amicum largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: id. Sest. 11, 25: sed flagitat tabellarius, Valebis igitur, presses, id. Fam. 15, 18 *fin.*: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61. II. Esp. to summon before court, to accuse: compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53. III. to incite to lewdness: ancillam alienam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 2: juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato in Prisc. p. 719 P.: cf. Fest. s. v. inter eum.

flagrans, *antis*, Part. [flagro]. II. Adj.: *flaming, blazing, glowing*: telum, Virg. G. 1, 331: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 44, 36: genae, Virg. Aen. 12, 65: oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25.

2. Transf. of colour: *glittering, shining*: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 167: redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (i. e. sol), Sil. 12, 731.

3. Fig.: *glowing with passion, ardent, vehement*: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quanquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65: flagrans, odiosa, loquacula, λαμπάδιον sit, flickering, restless, Lucr. 4, 1161: flagrans cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: flagrantissima flagitia et adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantior aequo non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc flagrantis crimine comprehensi, in the very act, Cod. Justin. 9, 13, 1.

flagranter, *adv.* *ardently, vehemently, eagerly*: Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10: flagrantissime cupere, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flagrantia, *ae, f.* [flagro] *a burning, burning heat, ardour*: montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157: aestiva, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 183: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. II. Fig.: *omnis pectoris*, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 734. III. Meton. as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobrias, flagitii flagrantia, thou burning shame! Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

flagratores dicebantur genus hominum, quod mercede flagris credebantur (*leg. caedebant*), Fest. s. v.

grifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [flagrum fero] *whip-bearing*: Automedon, Aus. Ep. 10.

flagriones dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt: ut verberones a verberibus, Afranius in Vopisco: Non. 28, 27.

flagritrība, *ae, m.* [flagrum tero] *a whip-wearer, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 5.

flagro, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* *to blaze, flame, burn*: flagrantes onerariae, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: crinem flagrantem excutere, Virg. Aen. 2, 685: flagrant ignes, Ov. F. 6, 439: Intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr. 6, 1168: flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10. II. Fig.: *to be inflamed with passion* (both in a good and in a bad sense), *to glow, burn, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked*: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11: dicendi studio, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14: eximio literarum amore, Quint. proem. § 6: cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 75: amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: cupidine currus, Ov. M. 2, 104: libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagranturam bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17: bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: domesticis stupris flagitansque, id. Verr. 4, 32, 71: flagrant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Coel. 5, 12: uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14. Poet.: coelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop. 1, 13, 23. 2. Poet. with act. sign.: *to inflame with passion*: Elisam, Stat. S. 5, 2, 120. 3. *to be greatly disturbed or annoyed at, to suffer from*: consules flagrant infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18: invidia et infamia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: invidia, Suet. Aug. 27: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: ignominia et pudore, Flor. 2, 18. [Flag-ro contains the same root as July-co, flam-ma (flag-ma), also as Sans. bhrāj (splendere); Gr. φλέγω; Goth. baith; Eng. bright.]

flagrum, *i, n. a whip, scourge*: Pl. Am. 4, 2, 10: Liv. 28, 11: Suet. Oth. 2. II. Meton. and poet.: *ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i. e. to servitude*, Juv. 10, 109. 2. As a term of reproach: gymnasium flagri, salve, school for the scourge, i. e. to whom the scourge is often applied, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 31. [Akin to Eng. flog; and prob. to plāga, plango; πληγή, πλησσω.]

flāmen (also *filamen*, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), *Inis, m. a priest of one particular deity*, said to have been so called from the fillet (filum) which he wore around his head: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Fest. s. v. maximae. There were 15 in all, of whom the flamen of Jupiter, called flamen Dialis, was the highest in rank (v. Smith's Ant. 540): Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Liv. 1, 20: Suet. Tib. 26: flaminem prodere, Cic. Mil. 10, 27: capere, Liv. 27, 8: inaugurare, ib.

flāmen, *Inis, n.* [Ho] *a blowing, blast*: cur Berecynthia cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54: venti, Lucr. 1, 291: Cauri, id. 6, 135. II. Meton.: *a gale, wind*: ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg. Aen. 5, 812: flamina conticere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val. Fl. 3, 732.

flāmentum, *i, n.* [id.] *a blowing of the wind*: Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

flāmina, *ae, f.* [flamen] *the wife of a flamen*, usu. *flaminica*: Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

flāminālis, *is, m.* [id.] *one who has been a flamen*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3932.

flāminātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *the office of flamen*: Inscr. Orell. no. 328, 1.

flāminia, *ae, f.* [id.] *the dwelling of the flamen Dialis*: Gell. 10, 15. II. *a young priestess who attended on the wife of the flamen Dialis*: Fest. s. v. (but perh. we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminus camillus).

flāminica, *ae, f.* [id.] *the wife of a flamen*, who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov. F. 2, 27: Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16: Fest. s. v. flaminia.

flāminium, *ii, n.* [id.] *the office of flamen*: Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41: Liv. 26, 23: Tac. A. 4, 16.

flāminius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a flamen*: flaminia aedes domus flaminis Dialis, Fest. s. v.: flami-

nus camillus puer dicebatur ingenus patrimis et matrimis, qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat, id. s. v.

flamma, *ae* (old *gen. sing.* flammal, Lucr. 1, 726, etc.), *f.* [flagma, from root FLAG; v. flagro] *a blazing fire, blaze, flame*: dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 222: flammam concipere, to take fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammā torreri, id. B. G. 5, 43: flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustae, id. B. C. 3, 101: effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. 30, 6: flammam sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.* Proverb.: (i) flamma fumo est proxima, flame is very near to smoke; i. e. you run great risk of falling into positive vice, if you yield to the temptation to deviate from strict propriety, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53. (ii) e flamma cibum petere, to snatch food from the flames, i. e. to do any disgraceful or degrading act (from the famished wretches who sacrilegiously snatched the meat offered on a funeral pile), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38. (iii) prius undis flamma (sc. miscebitur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of any thing impossible, Poet. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49. 2. Meton.: *that which produces light; light, a star*, etc.: solis flammam per coeli coerulea pasci, the blazing light, Lucr. 1, 1089: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammās circulus elucens, among the stars, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: polo fixae flammæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15: deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammās spargit, lightnings, id. Fast. 3, 285: flammam media ipsa tenebat ingentem, a torch, Virg. Aen. 6, 518. 3. Of colour: *flame colour*: reddit flammam excellentis purpuræ, Plin. 35, 6, 27: stant lumina (i. e. oculi) flamma, Virg. Aen. 6, 300: rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368.

II. Fig.: *the flame or fire of passion*, esp. *the glow of love, flame, passion, ardour*, etc.: amoris turpissimi flamma, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 92: cuncto concepit pectore flammam, Cat. 64, 92: excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammās, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flamma, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: memoria rerum gestarum cum flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4. 2. *a devouring flame, suffering, danger*: incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: invidiae flamma, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: implicatae flamma gulae, raging hunger, Ov. M. 8, 846.

III. **flamma** (Jovis), *a flower* a kind of corn-flower, Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 27, 7, 27.

flammābundus, *a, um, adj.* [flamma] *flaming*: Mart. Cap. 1, p. 22.

flammātrix, *icis, f.* [flammo] *she that inflames*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 137.

flammēarius, *ii, m.* [flammeum] *a maker of bridal veils*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36: cf. Fest. s. v.

flammēolum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *a small bridal veil*: Juv. 10, 334.

flammēolus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [flammeus] *flame-coloured*: Col. 10, 307.

flammesco, *3. v. n. incept.* [flamma] *to become inflamed*: Lucr. 6, 670.

flammēum, *i, n.* [id.] (sc. velum), *a (flame-coloured) bridal veil*: Plin. 21, 8, 22. Poet.: flammae conterit, marries repeatedly, Juv. 6, 225.

flammēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *flaming, fiery*: sunt stellae natura flammene, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: halitus, Col. 5, 5, 15: Mart. 10, 62, 6. II. Meton. of colour: *flaming, flame-coloured, fiery red*: lumina flammæ, Ov. H. 12, 107: viola alba, purpurea, flammae, Plin. 21, 11, 38: murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361.

III. Fig.: *flaming, glowing*: versus, Enn. in Non. 139, 15: acres et flammæ viri, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

flammicōmans, *antis, adj.* [flamma como] *having fiery hair, flaming*: taedae, Juvenc. 25, 4, 202.

flammicōmus, *a, um, adj.* [flam-

ma coma] *having fiery hair, flaming*: ignes, Prud. Psych. 775.

flammiorēmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma cremo] *consumed with fire*: ruinae, Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammīdus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *flaming, burning, fiery*: glacialibus flammida confundit, App. de Mundo, p. 66.

flammifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [flamma fero] *flame-bearing*, i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery*: crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, i. e. *lit up by torches*, Lucan. 5, 402.

flammīgēna, ae, m. [flamma and GEN root of gigno] *fire-born*: fur, i. e. *Cacus, son of Vulcan*, Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammīger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [flamma gero] *flame-bearing, flaming, fiery*: ales, the eagle, Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582: Titan, Lucan. 1, 415.

flammīgo, i. v. n. [flamma ago] *to emit flames*: noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Gell. 17, 10.

flammī-pes, pēdis, *adj.* [flamma] *fiery-footed*: Juven. 11, 4, 554.

flammīpōtens, entis, *adj.* [flamma potens] *powerful by fire*: Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

flammīvōlus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma volo] *flying with flames*: sol, Arator Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammīvōmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma vomo] *vomiting flames*: Juven. 23 praef.

flammo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [flamma]. I. Neutr.: *to flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in the imperf. part.): feni flammatis acervos, Prop. 4, 4, 77: flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 433. II. Act.: *to inflame, set on fire, burn*: in the pass. also *to burn*: quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 44: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568.

2. Meton. of colour: *to make flame-coloured, to colour red, to redden*: illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297: flammata pudore juvenis, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, *fiery red*, Mart. 5, 19, 12.

3. Fig.: *to inflame the mind or passions*: sic donis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammatur, Sil. 16, 303: flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, *had inflamed with anger, incensed*, Tac. H. 2, 74: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. Aen. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300.

flammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fiery, burning*: carbones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: febris, ib. 2, 32.

flammūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little flame*: Timagoras negat sibi unquam, quum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80: Col. 9, 14, 9.

II. *a little banner used at a late period by cavalry*: Veg. Mil. 2, 1.

flātīlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *produced by blowing, blown*: sonitus, Amm. 30, 1: laminae, i. e. *founded, cast*, Arn. 6, 201.

flāto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to blow*: tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.

flātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a blower of a wind-instrument, a caster of metals*: flator tibicen, Fest. s. v.: flat, flator φυσᾶ, ἀνλητής, Gloss. Labb.: triumphales, acris, argenti, auri flatores, *melting, casters*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātūra, ae, f. [id.] *a blowing, casting*: ventos jamdiu non esse, et coeli conquiescisse flaturas, Arn. 1, 7: acris, *a melting, casting*, Vitr. 2, 7 med.

flātūrālis, e, *adj.* [flatura] *blowing*: artus, *containing air*, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrārius, ii, m. [id.] *a metal-caster, coiner*: Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6.

flātus, ūs, m. [flo] *a blowing, breathing, snorting*: nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (sc. tibiae), Hor.

A. P. 205: flatuque secundo carbasa mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418: in plur.: ib. 15, 302: Virg. G. 2, 339: ipsa sui flatu ne sonet aura, *cavet, of his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 428: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Virg. G. 3, 111: ventris, *a breaking wind*, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

II. Meton.: *the breath of life, the soul*: Prud. σρεφ. 3, 168.

III. Fig.: *a breath, breeze*: quum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervelimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: ad id, unde aliquis flatu ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187.

2. *inflatedness, haughtiness* (mostly plur.): det libertatem fandi flatuque remittat, Virg. Aen. 11, 346: Ov. A. A. 1, 715. (Hence It. *flauto*: Sp. *flauta*; Fr. *flûte*.)

flāvĕo, 2. v. n. [flavus] *to be yellow or gold coloured* (poet.): quum maturis flavebit messis aristis, poet. Col. 10, 311. In the imperf. part.: flaventes ceræ, Ov. M. 8, 670: culta, Virg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lunagine malas, id. Aen. 10, 324.

flāvesco, 3. v. n. insep. [flaveo] *to become yellow or gold coloured, to turn a light yellow*: molli paulatim flavescent campus arista, Virg. E. 4, 28: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerrime flavescent, Plin. 16, 6, 7.

flāvīcōmans, antis, *adj.* [flavus comans] *yellow or flaxen-haired*: Prud. Apoth. 495.

flāvīcōmus, a, um, *adj.* [flavus coma] *yellow or flaxen-haired*: Petr. 110.

flāvīdus, a, um, *adj.* [flaveo] *of a golden yellow, yellowish*: fel, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

flāvus, a, um, *adj.* *yellow, flaxen, gold coloured, ξανθος* (chiefly poet.): mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 937: aurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 592: Ceres, id. G. 1, 96: arva, ib. 316: crines, id. Aen. 12, 605: coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4: Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307: flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 4: Chloe, ib. 3, 9, 19: pudor, *blushing*, Sen. Hippol. 652. Subst.: an de moneta Caesaris decem flavos, *gold pieces*, Mart. 12, 65, 6. [Flavus and ful-rus are connected.]

flēbilis, e, *adj.* [fleo]. I. Pass. *to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable*: ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigilias! id. Planc. 42, 101: multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 9.

II. Act. *that causes to weep* (poet. and rare): cepe, Lucil. in Non. 201, 2: ultor, Ov. H. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502.

2. *weeping, tearful, doleful*: gemitus elamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: moeror (est) aegritudo flebilis, ib. 4, 8, 18: affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint. 11, 3, 162: elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9: suavitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 170: spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68: sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. Neutr. adverb.: exclusus flebile cantet amans, *plaintively, sadly*, Ov. R. Am. 36. (Hence It. *fievole*; Sp. *seble*; Fr. *foible*.)

flēbīlīter, adv. *mournfully, dolefully*: vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: lamentari, ib. 2, 21, 49: canere, ib. 1, 35, 85: gemere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: daemones flebilis ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n. A. Act.: *to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round*: arcus, Ov. M. 4, 303: flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 188: vultus ad illum, ib. 4, 265: geminas acies huc, Virg. Aen. 6, 789: oculos, Ov. M. 8, 696: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25: de foro in Capitolium currum flectere, Cic. Verr.

5, 30, 77: plastrum, Ov. M. 10, 447: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 64 fin.: habenas, Ov. M. 2, 169: cursus in orbem, ib. 6, 225: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19: tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 17: flexi crines, *curled*, Mart. 3, 63, 3: flexum mare, *a bay*, Tac. A. 14, 4: flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25. Reflect.: (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. M. 2, 718: modo flector in anguem, *I bend myself into a snake*, ib. 8, 881: sol ab ea (Cancris) meta incipit flecti, Plin. 18, 28, 68: Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30.

2. Naut. t. t. *to double a cape or promontory*: quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9.

II. Fig.: *to bend, turn, direct*: flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1405: vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25: qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, ib. 1, 10, 29: vitam flectere fingereque, id. Sull. 28, 79: mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22: id est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunae praebenti se, et oblata casu flectere ad consilium, *to convert what is offered by chance to his own designs*, id. 28, 44: juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, *turn aside, avert*, Lucr. 5, 108.

2. Esp. *to bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, soften*: quibus rebus flectebat animo atque frangebat, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: oratione aliquem flectere, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: judices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperiis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris nullis, Virg. Aen. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, ib. 7, 312: desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, ib. 6, 376: ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378: hortaturque simul flectitque labores, *soothes*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119.

Reflect.: plurimum valet miseratio, quae judicem flecti cogit, *to let himself be moved*, Quint. 6, 1, 23.

3. *to turn aside from, avoid*: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18.

4. In gramm. (i) *to form a word*: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (*pollex*) de Graeco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 fin.

(ii) Flectere syllabam, *to give the circumflex accent*, Quint. 1, 5, 23.

B. Neutr. *to turn, go, or march*: quum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 372: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16: inde Vitellius Cremonam flectit, Tac. H. 2, 70.

2. Fig.: *ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere*, id. A. 13, 3: in ambitionem, ib. 4, 37.

flegma, atis, v. phlegma.

flemīna, um, n. plu. *a congestion of blood about the ankles*: bryonia in jumento homineque flemīna aut sanguinem, qui se ad talos dejecerit, circumligata sanat, Plin. 23, 1, 17 fin.

fleo, flēvi, flētum (contr. forms flesti, Ov. Il. 5, 43: flerunt, Virg. G. 4, 461: flessset, Stat. S. 1, 145: flesse, Ov. M. 6, 404: Liv. 30, 44) 2. v. n. and a.

A. Neutr. *to weep, cry*: fleo, quia dijungimur, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 18: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 fin.: haec quum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: felix qui potuit praesenti flere puellae, *in the presence of*, Prop. 1, 12, 15: o multa fleturum caput! Hor. Epod. 5, 74: lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari coëgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245.

Pass. *impers.*: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: minus est, quod flendum meo nomine quum quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. 6

praet. § 8. Of horses: equorum greges compertit ubertim flere, Suet. Caes. 81.

2. Of things: to drop, trickle: uberribus flent omnia guttis, Lucr. 1, 350: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest. 702.

B. Act. to weep for, bewail, lament: He. Ne fle. Er. Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam talem adolescentem? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 36: unicum (filium) mater, Cat. 39, 5: parentes Troilon, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: amissas amicitias, Cat. 96, 4: filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10: servitutem tristem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 6: amorem testudine, to lament in mournful strains, id. Epod. 14, 11: feralia carmina, poet. Col. 10, 350. In the part. perf.: multum fleti ad superos, wept, lamented, Virg. Aen. 6, 481. With acc. and infin.: longe castra tibi, longe miser agmina septem flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ, Prop. 1, 7, 18.

fletifer, era, erum, adj. [fletus fero] weeping, dripping, distilling: truncus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 74.

fletus, a, um, Part. [fleo]. II. Adj.: weeping: mater pueri fleta et lacrimosa, App. M. 7, p. 199. 2. dripping: sanguine fleti, Lucr. 2, 632.

fletus, ūs, m. [id.] a weeping: quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fletet, Cic. Rose. Am. 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque moerens, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: fletus cum singultu, id. Planc. 31, 76: praefletu et dolore, id. Att. 11, 7: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 fin.: clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur, id. B. G. 5, 33: fletum reprimere, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: quum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7: nullis ille movetur fletibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 439.

flexānīmus, a, um, adj. [flecto animus] (poet.) I. Act. that bends or swings the soul, moving, affecting: tantum vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poetā dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: amor, Cat. 64, 331. II. Pass. touched, moved, affected: Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80.

flexibilis, e, adj. [flexus] that may be bent, pliant, flexible: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92: arcus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29: betulla circulis, Plin. 16, 18, 29: ulmus ad curvus, id. 16, 43, 83: vitrum, id. 36, 26, 66. II. Fig.: pliant, flexible, tractable: genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: oratio, id. Or. 16, 52: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic. Att. 10, 11.

2. fickle, wavering, inconstant: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, id. Am. 25, 93.

flexibilitas, ātis, f. [flexibilis] flexibility: cornuum, Sol. 52 med.

flexilis, e, adj. [flexus] pliant, pliable, supple: cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383: ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79: cervix ad circumspēctum, id. 11, 37, 67: lectuli, Amm. 22, 4. II. bent, curved: sinus (comarum) i. e. curled, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26: spicae, App. M. 6 init.

flexilōquus, a, um, adj. [flexus loquor] ambiguous, equivocal: oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, partim falsis, partim casu veris, partim flexiloquis et obscuris, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

flexio, ōnis, f. [flecto] a bending, turning; a bend, turn, curve (rare): truncus toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. Or. 18, 59. II. Fig.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaestit! turnings, windings, id. Pis. 22, 53. 2. Esp. of the voice: a modulation, inflection, change: est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior quem significat Demosthenes et Aeschines, quum alter alteri obicit vocis flexiones, id. Or. 18, 57: delictiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98.

flexi-pes, pōdis, adj. [flexus] with

bent feet; and in gen. twining: hederac, Ov. M. 10, 99.

flexivīcō, adv. [flexus vicis] with turnings or windings, crookedly: Pac. in Non. 260, 11.

flexo, i. v. a. freq. [flexus] to bend, curve: vineam, Cato R. R. 49 fin.

flexumīnes, an old name of the Roman knights: equitum nomen saepe variatum est: Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde Flexumines, postea Trossuli, Plin. 33, 2, 9.

flexuōsē, adv. crookedly, tortuously: si flexuose voltet flamma, Plin. 18, 35, 84.

flexuōsus, a, um, adj. [flexus] full of turns or windings, tortuous: flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons flexuosus, Plin. 5, 27, 27: volatus hirundini, id. 10, 24, 35. Sup.: intestina flexuosissimis orbibus, id. 11, 37, 79. II. Fig.: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143.

flexūra, ae, f. [id.] a bending, winding, turning (rare): laterum, Lucr. 4, 313: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38. II. Fig.: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71 med. 2. In gram. inflection, declension: Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 166.

flexus, a, um, Part. [flecto]. II. Adj.: bent: zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricornumque flexior, Mart. Cap. 8, 297. Subst. n. plu. collum flexa, Min. Fel. Oct. 17. Fig. of accent or tone of voice: lengthened, circumflexed: Quint. 11, 3, 172.

flexus, ūs, m. [id.] a bending, turning, winding: aures duos et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, Quint. 9, 2, 78: in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic. Att. 16, 13 a: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12: implicatae flexibus vallium viae, id. 32, 4: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G. 1: (quo pacto sol) brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 615: metae, Pers. 3, 68: labyrinthi, Cat. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13. II. Fig.: a turning, transition, change: id est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paululum haesit ad metas (in allusion to the race-course), id. Coel. 31, 75: si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et iam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

2. In rhetor. a artful turning, variation: inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint. 5, 13, 2. 3. Of the voice: inflection, modulation, variation: citharocdi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, id. 1, 12, 3: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12. 4. In gramm.: inflection, variation, derivation: quid vero? quae tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? quum Alba faciat Albinos et Albenses; volo, volui et volavi, id. 1, 6, 15.

flictus, ūs, m. [flecto] a striking, dashing together, collision (poet.): tum scuta cavaeque dant sonitum flictu galeae, Virg. Aen. 9, 667: Sil. 9, 322.

flico, 3. v. a. to strike, strike down: Liv. Andr. in Non. 110, 29 sq.

flo, flavi, flatum, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr.: to blow: belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes, Lucr. 6, 718: inflexo Bercynthia tibia cornu flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. F. 4, 181. B. Act.: to blow, blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away: Chimaera ore ferox acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr. 5, 904: pulvis vento flatus, Auct. B. Afr. 52: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur folibus, donec rubescat, is blown upon, Plin. 36, 19, 36. II. Transf.: to cast or found metals by blowing, to mint: quod aes antiquis-

simum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: flatu signataque pecunia, Gell. 2, 10. Hence the directors of the mint were called triumviri auro argento aeri flando feriundo (abbrev. III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr. Orell. no. 569.

III. Fig.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, of high-flown, bombastic talk, Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare rosas, fulva monilia respuere, to blow away, i. e. to despise, Prud. creph. 3, 21.

floccōsus, a, um, adj. [floccus] full of flocks of wool: App. Herb. 62.

floccus, i, m. a lock or flock of wool, etc.: ne qui flocci intereant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, ib. 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos legere fimbriasve diducere, Cels. 2, 6: nascuntur in eo (robore) et pilulae, nucibus non ab-similes, intus habentes floccos molles, Plin. 16, 7, 10. II. Transf.: anything trifling, insignificant, of no account (esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of): with a negat.: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 152: neque ego illum maneo, neque flocci facio, id. Men. 2, 3, 69: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Att. 13, 50: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, ib. 4, 15: non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21. Without a negat.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 24: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: and in pass.: flocci flet et cuculator, Titin. in Non. 131, 33. (Hence Sp. fluco, flecto.)

flocces, um, f. plu. dregs or lees of wine: flocces audierat prisca voce significare vini faecem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti fraces ex oleis, idque apud Caecilium in Polumenis legerat, Gell. 11, 7.

floālia, ium, n. plu. [flos] a flower-garden: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

florens, entis, Part. [floreo]. II. Adj.: blossoming, florid, splendid, etc.: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 451: smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, ib. 1, 210: catervae aere, Virg. Aen. 7, 804: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5. 2. Fig.: flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent: with abl.: complecti hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinis, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13: regina Berenice florens aetate formaque, Tac. H. 2, 81: ambo florentes aetatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4. Absol.: qui te beatum, qui florentem putas, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35, 86: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32. Of things: with abl.: florentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226: anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, joyous, Gell. 6, 13. Absol.: (maiores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, Cic. Rose. Am. 18, 50: civitas (Ubiorum) ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: invideat praestanti florentique fortunae, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 210: quod florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sall. J. 83: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: florentissima Samnitium castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: aevo florente puellae, Lucr. 3, 1021: adhuc florente juvenia fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: modus nullus est florentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166: oratio florentissima, Gell. 15, 28.

florenter, adv. flourishingly, famously: florentissime docet, with great repute, Hier. Chron. Euseb. A. D. 358.

floreo, ūi, 2. v. n. [flos] to bloom, blossom, flower: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: imputata floret vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: pampineo gravidus auctumno floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 6: narcisso floreat alnus, id. E. 8, 53. Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. F. 5

127. **II.** Meton. of wine: to froth, ferment. si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis florent, Ov. F. 5, 270. **2.** to get the first downy beard: libat florentes haec tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4. **3.** to be filled with, to abound with: tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441. With gen.: hinc laetas urbes puerum florere videmus, id. 1, 256. **III.** Fig.: to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished, etc.: constr. with the abl. and absol. With abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: florere omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141. Absol.: ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica florisset, id. Coel. 24, 59: in senectute, id. Am. 1, 4: cum multis simul floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: floruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis floret equus, is in his prime, Lucr. 5, 882. **2.** Of things: with abl.: (Graecia), quae quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliud floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1278. Absol.: quae (magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Am. 4, 13: quae familia admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: verborum vetus interit aetas, et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62: aetherii dono cessere parentes aeternum florere genas, to flourish in perpetual youth, Stat. Th. 1, 705.

floresco, 3. v. n. insep. [floreo] to begin to blossom or flower: antequam (plantae) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: florescunt tempore certo arbuta, Lucr. 5, 669: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33. **II.** Fig.: to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute: nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem, firmata jam stirpe virtutis tanquam turbine aliquo pervertere, id. Coel. 32, 79: ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescere, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11. Of things: patria nostra florescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12: olla senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 73.

flōreus, a, um, adj. [flos] of flowers, made of flowers (poet.): coronae, wreaths of flowers, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 15:serta, Tib. 1, 1, 12: rura, flowery meads, Virg. Aen. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344. **II.** Transf.: shining, blooming: crines, Pac. and Att. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 605: lanugo, Att. ib. (al. flora).

flōricōmus, a, um, adj. [flos coma] having the hair adorned with flowers: Aus. Ep. 4, 49.

flōridē, adv. with flowers, floridly, bloomingly: depicta vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269: ecclesia clarius ac floridius enituit, Lact. Mort. persec. 3.

flōridūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [floridus] somewhat blooming: ore nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōridus, a, um, adj. [floreo] blooming, flowery: hydrauli hortabere ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quae spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43:serta, garlands of flowers, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 783. **2.** Of colour: lively, gay, bright: colorea, Plin. 35, 8, 12. **II.** Fig.: blooming, fresh, beautiful: puellula, Cat. 61, 57: Galatēa floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: aetas, Cat. 68, 16: novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: florida et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20. **3.** Of discourse: ornate,

florid: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, Cic. Brut. 82, 285: floridius genus, Quint. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17.

flōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [flos fero] bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Lucan. 9, 290.

florifertum dictum, quod eo die spicae ieruntur ad sacrarium, Fest. s. v.: florifertum ἀνθοφορία, Gloss. Labb.

flōrigēnus, a, um, adj. [flos and GEN root of gigno] producing blossoms, blossoming (poet. of the early beard): Anth. Lat. 11, p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [flos gero] flower-bearing, flowery: sedes, the garden of Eden, Sedul. 2, 2: Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

flōrilēgus, a, um, adj. [flos lego] flower-culling: apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

flōripārus, a, um, adj. [flos pario] flower-producing: ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

flōritio, ōnis, f. [floreo] a blossoming, flowering: Hier. Homil. 2 in Cantic.

flōrulentus, a, um, adj. [flos] abounding in flowers, flowery: Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpureae, i. e. rosae purpureae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 19. **II.** Fig.: blooming, youthful: succuba, Prud. στέφ. 10, 191.

flōrus, a, um, adj. [id.] blooming, bright (rare): equus flora et comanti juba, Gell. 3, 9.

flos, ōris, m. a blossom, flower: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928: recentes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 44: verni, ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, ib. 17, 59: laetissimi flores, id. Verr. 4, 48, 107: flores rosae, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, the stage strewn with flowers, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, puts forth, Plin. 20, 23, 99. **II.** Meton.: the juice of flowers: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49: Plin. 11, 67. **2.** Like the Gr. ἄθος, the prime or best part or kind: flos Liberi, the bouquet or perfume of wine, Pac. in Non. 498, 12: so vini (Bacchi), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 1: the best kind of oil: Plin. 15, 6, 6: of wax: id. 21, 14, 49: of resin: id. 14, 20, 25: of salt: Cato R. R. 88, 2: of meal: Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: of cream: Vitruv. 8, 3: the finest dish: coenae, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8. (ii) the highest part, the top, crown, head: the froth of wine: Col. 12, 30: Plin. 14, 21, 27: the blisters or scales formed in smelting metals: id. 34, 11, 24: the upper dust of marble or gypsum: Col. 12, 20, 8. Poet. of the first hairs of the beard: Virg. Aen. 8, 160: Lucan. 6, 562: the tip of a flame: Lucr. 1, 898.

3. In architect. the carved flowers on a Corinthian capital: Vitruv. 4, 1: on a cupola: id. 4, 8. **III.** Fig.: the flower, crown, ornament of anything: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: legatorum, id. Flacc. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12: vitae, splendour, glory, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Graeciae flore, in the very flower, the greatest prosperity, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos aetatis, the prime of life, Lucr. 3, 771: viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14: in flore primo tantae indolis juvenis extinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15: primus flos animi, youthful vigour, Stat. Ach. 1, 625: but also, flos animi, ripe age, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quae retulit, flores modo rerum decerpisse, the choicest, best, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7. **2.** maid-

enly or youthful innocence, virginity: (virgo) quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2: florem aetatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49. **3.** Of speech: a flower, embellishment, ornament: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66: nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M. Crassi oratione), ib. 66, 233: florem et colorem defuisse, ib. 87, 298. [Flos, floreus, and folium, contain the same root, and are connected with the Gr. φλέω, φλόος, φύλλον.]

floscellus, i, m. dim. [flos] a floweret: ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

flosculē, adv. [flosculus] bloomingly: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1.

flosculus, i, m. dim. [flos] a little flower, floweret: ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43. Transf.: the part of fruit where the traces of the corolla, etc. remain: Col. 12, 45, 5. **II.** Fig.: blossom, pride, ornament: non flosculos sed, jam decimum aetatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9: vitae, youth, Juv. 9, 127. **2.** Esp. of style, flower, ornament: omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119: juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ut Noctes istae quadam tenus his quoque historiae flosculis, leviter injectis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2. **3.** a motto, sentence culled from a writing: Sen. Ep. 33.

flucticōla, ae, adj. [fluctus colo] living in waves: nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

flucti-cōlor, ōris, adj. [fluctus] sea-coloured: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

flucticūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little wave, wavelet: App. Apol. p. 296.

fluctifragus, a, um, adj. [fluctus frango] wave-breaking: litus, Lucr. 1, 306.

fluctigēna, ae, m. [fluctus and GEN root of gigno] wave-born: Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

fluctigēnus, a, um, adj. [id.] wave-born: monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

fluctiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [fluctus gero] wave bringing, wave-impelling, a poet. epithet of a ship: poet. Cic. frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (dub.).

fluctio, ōnis, f. [fluō: cf. fluctus] for fluxio, a flowing, flow: fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127.

flucti-sōnus, a, um, adj. [fluctus sonus] wave-resounding, roaring with waves: profundum, Sil. 12, 355: litora, Sen. Herc. Oct. 836.

flucti-vāgus, a, um, adj. [fluctus] driven about by the waves: nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Theb. 1, 271.

flucto, i. v. n. [id.] to wave, float, flap: Lucr. 4, 75.

fluctuātim, adv. [fluctuo] flauntingly: Afran. in Non. 111, 29 sq.

fluctuatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a floating hither and thither, fluctuation: and Transf. in gen.: a tremulous motion, agitation: tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira 2, 35. **II.** Fig. of the mind: wavering, vacillation: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25.

fluctuo, avi, atum, i. v. n. or fluctuor, utus, i. v. dep. [fluctus] to move like the waves, to undulate, to flow hither and thither: also, to float hither and thither, to be tossed or driven about by the waves or by any other fluctuating body. **A.** fluctuo: nunc valide fluctuat mare, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 14: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 77: quaedam insulae semper flue-

nant, Plin. 2, 95, 96: agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbæ fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40: fluctuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directæque acies ac late fluctuat omnis aere rendenti tellus, *undulates with gleaming brass*, i. e. like the light glancing on the waves, Virg. G. 2, 281. In an obscene sense: Arn. 2, 73: Auct. Priap. 19, 4.

B. fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. Vit. beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, *floats about*, id. 16, 38, 73: lapidem e Seyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26.

II. Fig.: *to be restless, uncertain: to waver, hesitate, vacillate.* **A.** fluctuo: *Eu.* Potin' ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 49: animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Aen. 10, 680: mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Virg. Aen. 4, 532: inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59: in suo decreto, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20: genus orationis, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.

B. fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep. 111: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11.

fluctuor, v. fluctuo.

fluctuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] *full of waves, billowy* (rare): in mari fluctuosus, stormy, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5. **II.** Transf.: *with wave-like streaks: smiragli*, Plin. 37, 5, 18.

fluctus, ūs, m. (*gen. sing.* fluctuis, Varr. and Nigid. in Gell. 4, 16: *nom. plur.* flucti, Pac. and Att. in Non. 488, 12) [fluo] *a flowing, undulating*: jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554. Of the motion of the magnetic fluid: id. 6, 1052. And in an obscene sense: id. 4, 1267.

II. *a flooding, a flood; a wave, billow, surge*: incursu fluctus mare saevibat, id. 5, 1000: fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, *by the flood-tide*, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: excitatis maximis fluctibus, id. Rep. 1, 6: ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 76: puppis ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: in fluctibus consistere, ib. 4, 24: fluctus uti volutus ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. G. 3, 237: indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: sese fluctibus committere, Cic. Verr. 2, 37, 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum mercator metuens, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Virg. Aen. 1, 66. Proverb.: fluctus in simpulo, *a puddle in a storm*, i. e. *much ado about nothing*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

2. Poet. transf. *a stream of odours*: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 677: *of fire*: atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572.

III. Fig.: *turbulence, commotion, disturbance*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Flacc. 26, 63: conitionum, id. Mil. 2, 5: rerum fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 299: Virg. Aen. 12, 831: tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1289. (Hence It. *fiotto, froto*; Fr. *flot*.)

fluens, entis, *Part.* [fluo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8: incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 15: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26.

2. Of style: *flowing, fluent*: in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127. (ii) *diffuse*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, ib. 65, 220: and of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

fluenter, *adv.* *in a flowing manner* (rare): ubi multa fluenter semina aquarum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 520: capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122.

fluentia, ae, *f.* [fluo] *a flowing, fluency*: Fig.: loquendi, Amm. 30, 4.

fluentisōnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum sono] *wave-resounding*: litus, Cat. 64, 52.

fluēto, i. v. a. [fluentum] *to water*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

fluentum, i, n. [fluo] *a flow, flood; running water, a stream* (usu. in plur.): fluenta lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947: Xanthi, Virg. Aen. 4, 143: rauca Cocytii, ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, ib. 12, 35: quum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, *by the Euripus*, Flor. 2, 8. In sing.: App. de Deo Socr. p. 52: Aus. Mos. 10, 59. Of milk: fluenta maniarum, Arn. 4, 141. **II.** Transf.: *a stream of fire*: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

fluēso (also fluisco), 3. v. n. *incept.* [id.] *to become fluid, to melt, dissolve*: salem in aqua fluescere, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 5 fin.

fluibundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *melting, dissolving*. Fig.: fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, 21 fin.

fluīdo, i. v. a. [fluidus] *to make fluid, dissolve*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

fluīdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] *flowing, fluid*: quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Virg. G. 3, 484: cruor, id. Aen. 3, 663: aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus, Ov. M. 14, 168: alvus, Seren. Sammon. 29 fin. **II.** Meton.: *soft, slack, lax, languid*: frondes, Lucr. 2, 597: lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231: labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47: caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50: vestis, *flowing, loose*, Just. 41, 2: Sen. Oed. 422. **III.** Act. *relaxing, enfeebling*: calor, Ov. M. 15, 362.

fluisco, v. fluēso.

fluīto, avi atum, i. v. n. *freq.* [fluo] *to float, swim, sail*: in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur, Plin. 31, 2, 18: materies primo sedit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66: jucundum utrumque per jecum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8.

2. *to wave, undulate, flap*: fluitantia aplustra, Lucr. 2, 556: pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, *slack*, id. A. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose*, Tac. G. 17: amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering*, Tac. H. 5, 18.

II. Fig.: *to be doubtful or uncertain, to waver, vacillate*: animo incerto fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1065: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 fin.: fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247.

flūmen, inis, n. [id.] *a flowing of water; a flood, stream*: Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula in Liv. 5, 16: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: donec me flumine vivo abluero, *in a living stream*, Virg. Aen. 2, 719. In plur.: nymphae venas et flumina fontis ellicuere sui, *streams*, Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum flumina, Virg.

Aen. 9, 585: Tantalus a labris siliens fugientia capiat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima flumina immittere in piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9. **2.** Esp. *a river* (very freq. in Caesar, who uses neither amnis nor fluvius): ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 910: (habet) venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13. In reference to travelling by water the phrases secundo flumine and adverso flumine mean respectively *down* or *up the river*; but they are sometimes used in speaking of travelling by land, to indicate the direction of the journey relatively to the course of the river: e. g.: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Caesari iter erat longius, adverso flumine, ut vado transire posset, id. B. C. 3, 30. **3.** Transf.: of other things which flow: *a stream, flood; sanguis*, Lucr. 2, 354: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flood of tears*, Virg. Aen. 1, 465: rigido concussae flumine nubes exonerabantur, *a torrent of rain*, poet. Petr. Sat. 123: ut picis e coelo demissum flumen, *a stream of pitch*, Lucr. 6, 257: magnesia flumina saxi, *the magnetic stream*, id. 6, 1063: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbæ, *in a vast stream*, Sil. 12, 185.

II. Fig.: of discourse or style: *a flow, fluency, stream*: orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Acad. 2, 38, 119: flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: Lysias puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78.

flūmicellum, i, n. *dim.* [flumen] *a small stream, rivulet*: Innoc. de Cas. p. 227.

flūminālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a river*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

flūminēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to rivers, found in or frequenting rivers*: aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46: undae, id. M. 14, 599: ulva, id. F. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9, 266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458: cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67: volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river*, Sil. 4, 494.

fluo, xi, xum (*fut. perf.* fluēris, Lucr. 6, 801: *supine*, fluctum, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.), 3. v. n. [akin to pluo, and perh. fleo] *to flow*: leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 910: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ea, quae natura fluenter atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19: fluit de corpore sudor, Ov. M. 9, 173: Virg. Aen. 5, 200: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, id. M. 11, 656: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. M. 2, 251.

2. Transf.: *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid. With *abl.* of the thing: quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: cruore fluens, Ov. M. 7, 343: fluit sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17: pingui fluit anguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: villisque rubenti fluxit mulctra mero, *overflowed*, Sil. 7, 190. *Absol.*: madidaque fluens in veste Menoetes, Virg. Aen. 5, 179: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, *dripping with paint*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: Graeculae vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, *yield but little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24. **3.** *to stream like fluids, to flow, to pour*: inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow*,

Lucr. 5, 514: perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, aestus ab undis aequoris, id. 6, 923: venti, id. 1, 281: ignis, id. 2, 383: fuit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comae per levia colla fluentes, *flowing, spreading*, Prop. 2, 3, 13: blandaetaeque fluant per mea colla rosae, id. 4, 6, 72: vestis fluens, *flowing, loose*, id. 3, 17, 32: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 320: balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, *floats about*, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, *spreading*, Virg. G. 2, 370: omnisque relictis turba fluit castris, *pours forth*, id. Aen. 12, 444.

II. **Fig.**: to fall away or off, to pass away, to vanish, perish: excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 68: cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: membra fluunt, *lie loose, are relaxed* (in sleep), Lucr. 4, 920: surae fluxere, Lucan. 9, 770: buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266. Of abstract things: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: quae voluptate) quum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: fluens mollitiis, Vell. 1, 6: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esso uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 fin.

2. to flow, spring, be derived, arise, come forth; to go, proceed: ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcor fluebat oratio, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18: of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39: (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: facetiis, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: unde id quoque vitium fluit, Quint. 11, 3, 109: Pythagorae doctrina quum longe lateque fluere, *spread itself*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going*, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: rebus prospere fluentibus, Tac. Or. 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, *proceed*, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: res fluit ad interregnum, id. Att. 4, 16: cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9.

3. **Esp. of style**: to be diffuse or rambling: ne fluat oratio, ne vegetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: Quint. 10, 1, 2.

fluor, ōris, m. [fluo] a flowing, flow: aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18: in plur.: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348.

II. In medic.: a flux, diarrhoea: fluore aeger, Cels. 3, 6 ad fin.

flustra, orum, n. plu. [id.] the sea in its quiet state, a calm: flustra dicuntur, quum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci *μαλακίαν* vocant, Fest. s. v.: mare de flustris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2.

flūta, ae, f. [πλωτή, the floater] a sort of large muraena: Varr. in Macr. S. 2, 12: Col. 8, 17, 8.

flūto, i. a. n. [contr. from fluito] to flow, to float (rare): aqua flutat, Lucr. 3, 190: quod haec (muraenae flutae) in summa aqua prae pinguetudine flutent, Varr. in Macr. S. 2, 12.

flūvia, ae, f. [fluo] for fluvius, a river: Sisenn. in Non. 207, 7.

flūviālis, e, adj. [fluvius] pertaining to rivers, river-: septus flūviālibus undis, Virg. Aen. 9, 70: aqua, Col. 6, 22 fin.: arundo, Virg. G. 2, 414: lupus, a fish, Col. 8, 16, 4.

flūviātiōis, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a river: arena, Vitr. 1, 2 fin.: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flūviātilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to rivers, river-: testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: naves, Liv. 10, 2: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

flūviātus, a, um, adj. [id.] soaked or steeped in a river: Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 1.

fluvidus, a, um, adj. [fluo] poet. for fluidus, flowing, fluid: Lucr. 2, 464.

flūvius, ii (gen. plur. fluviū, Val. Fl. 6, 391: flūviyōrum, trisyl. Virg. G. 1, 482), m. [id.] a river (not in Caes.): rapidus, Pl. Men. prol. 64: de fluviū aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluviū, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: fluviū Taurus, Liv. 38, 15: se fluviū dea condidit alto, Virg. Aen. 12, 886: fluviū succedit opaco, ib. 7, 36: fluviū quum forte secundo deflueret, *down the river*, ib. 7, 494. Of the Styx: ib. 6, 384. Proverb.: quisnam istic fluviū est, quem non recipiat mare? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 86. II. Transf.: running water, a stream: arbuta sufficere et fluviū praebere recentes, Virg. G. 3, 301: purgatura malum fluviū vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluviū terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

fluxē, adv. remissly, negligently (rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

fluxilis, e, adj. [fluxus] fluid: fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxio, ōnis, f. [fluo] a flowing, flow: aquarum fluxiones, deluges, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111 (al. eluviones): sanguinis e naribus, Plin. 24, 19, 119: vulvae et ventris, id. 23, 5, 53: oculorum, id. 28, 7, 21: contra fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, *defluxions*, id. 22, 18, 21.

fluxipēdus, a, um, adj. [fluo pes] flowing down to the feet: vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxūra, ae, f. [fluo] a flowing (rare): Col. 3, 2, 17, and 32.

fluxus, a, um, Part. [fluo]. II. Adj.: flowing, fluid: sucus, Plin. 9, 38, 62: fluxum pertusumque vas, *leaky*, Lucr. 6, 20. 2. Transf.: flowing, loose, slack: ipsa crine fluxo thyrsū quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29: amictus, Lucan. 2, 362: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 fin.: fluxa arma, *hanging slack, loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99. (ii) weak: corpora, ib. 2, 32: spadone eviratio fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1: (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22.

B. Fig.: lax, loose, dissolute, careless: animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20. 2. frail, fleeting, transient, perishable: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, Cic. Att. 4, 2: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. C. 1: instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fluxa et vana fides, Liv. 28, 6: studia inania et fluxa, Tac. A. 3, 50 fin.: fluxa senio mens, ib. 6, 38.

fluxus, ūs, m. [id.] a flowing, flow, flux: (echeneis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41: ventus non aliud intelligit quam fluxus aëris, id. 2, 43, 44: resinae, id. 23, 1, 24: Macandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, *flowing drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 med. II. Fig. of time: a

flowing or passing away: Tac. H. 5, 23 (Hence lt. *floscio*; Sp. *flozo*.)

fōcāciūs or -tūs, a, um, adj. [focus] pertaining to the hearth: panis, *baked on the hearth*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

fōcāle, is, n. [for faucale from fauces] a neck-cloth, cravat, worn by sick or effeminate persons: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255: Quint. 11, 3, 144: Mart. 14, 142.

fōcānēus, a, um, adj. [for faucaneus, from fauces] like a throat: palmae, a sprout growing between two other sprouts, Col. 4, 24, 10.

fōcāria, ae, f. [focus] a female cock: Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15. II. Transf.: a housekeeper, concubine: Cod. Justin. 5, 16, 2.

fōcārius, ii, m. [id.] a kitchen boy: Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5.

fōcātūs, a, um, v. focachus.

focillationes, foculi a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Fest. s. v.

fōcillo, avi, atum, i. v. a., and **fōcillor**, atus, i. v. dep. [focus] to revive or refresh by warmth, to cherish (rare and only fig.): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 fin.: societatem, Suet. Aug. 17. Depon.: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish*, Varr. in Non. 481, 15.

focula, orum, v. focus, ad init.

foculo, i. q. fovere, acc. to Non. 10, 1.

fōcūlus, i, m. dim. (in plur. focula, orum, n.: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 24) [focus] a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier: arrepto carbone extincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2, 12. Comically: jam intus ventris fumant focula, calefieri jussi reliquias, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 24. II. Meton.: fire: bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

fōcus, i, m. [connected by the ancients with foveo: but etym. uncertain] a place or apparatus for heating, a fire-place, hearth: quicquid ignem foveat, focus vocatur, seu ara sit, seu quid aliud, Varr. in Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco large reponens, id. Od. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quam attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55. Poet. of a funeral pile: Virg. Aen. 11, 212: of an altar: Prop. 2, 19, 14: Tib. 1, 2, 82. On the hearths of Roman houses, in little niches, the household gods (Lares) were placed, and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16: focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81 fin.: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. Epod. 2, 43. Hence focus, like our hearth, has the sign. of house or family: domi focique sac viciissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: nudum ejicit domo atque focus patris disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focus, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2. So esp. in the phrase: pro aris et focus, in defence of one's religion and family: cf. ara, no. 11. II. a fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier: panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75: Sen. Ep. 78 fin.

fōdico, i. v. a. [fodio: cf. vellico, from vello] to dig, to pierce (rare): mercemur servum, qui dicet nomina, laevum qui fodiet latus et cogat dextram porrigere, *to dig or jog in the side*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. II. Fig.: animum fodicant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus his rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fōdina, ae, f. [id.] a pit, mine: argenti, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22: Vitr. 7, 7 (also in one word, argentifodina).

fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. n. and 2.

(*imperf. inf. pass.* fodiri, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 21: Col. 11, 2, 35: *imperf. inf. act.* fodare, Fest. s. v. Enn. Ann. 7, 115) *to dig, delve, dig up or out; to prick, pierce, stab*: nunquam domum revertor quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1 ut hortum fodiat, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 29 arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: vites, Quint. 9, 4, 5: murum, *to undermine*, Ov. M. 11, 535: puteos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: scrobes, trium in altitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73: fundamēta, Plin. 28, 2, 4: cubilia (talpae), Virg. G. 1, 183: argentum etiam incolae fodiunt, Liv. 28, 3: gypsum e terra, Plin. 36, 24, 59: ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *will goad*, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 48: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. Aen. 6, 882: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10: hostem pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: *Id.* Dic Jussisse te. *Ph.* Noli fodere: jussi, *don't punch me in the side*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17. *Poet.*: Ausonius mersis celer fodit aequora remis, *digs through*, Sil. 14, 359: aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456. In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 102. *Fig.*: num expectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: cor stimulo foditur, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor. Vel fodiat sane, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

fodo, v. fodio, *ad init.*

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec.

foedē, *adv.* foully, cruelly, basely, horribly: aram turparunt sanguine foede, Lucr. 1, 86: foede aliquem distrahere, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 14: laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: caesa manus juvenum, Virg. Aen. 10, 498: ne quod ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223: servire, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1: foedius inde pulsus, id. 2, 51: causa agetur foedissime, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

foederātus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus] *leagued together, confederated, allied*: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182. *Absol.*: ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. Balb. 8, 20. Of things: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id. Verr. 4, 11, 26.

foedēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to establish by treaty or league*: quum foederaretur concordia, Amm. 31, 4: pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

foedifragus, a, um, *adj.* [foedus frango] *league-breaking, perfidious* (rare): Poeni, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: hostes, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

foeditas, ātis, f. [foedus] *foulness, filthiness, hideousness*: multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: foeditas, qua Sulla obiit, Plin. 11, 33, 39: foeditates cicatricum, id. 35, 6, 35: Hippo-nacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi oculos, Liv. 1, 28: Alpium foeditas, id. 21, 58 *fin.* *Fig.*: si turpitudine in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: prima barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit, Quint. 1, 5, 4.

foedo, avi, atum, i. n. a. [id.] *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, disfigure, deform*: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Virg. Aen. 3, 227: foedere in pulvere crines, ib. 12, 99: Ov. M. 8, 529: per aras sanguine foedantem ignes, Virg. Aen. 2, 502: tel-lurem calido sanguine, Ov. M. 6, 238: brachia tabo, ib. 14, 190: pectora pugnis, ora unguibus, Virg. Aen. 11, 86: foedant et proterunt hostium copias, *to mar or mutilate with wounds*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 91: obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres, Virg. Aen. 3, 241: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*,

Liv. 3, 26. Of inanimate subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimae foedavere, Plin. 36, 23, 55: aēr assiduo noctem foedaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 538. *Fig.*: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 30: Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros foedaret, Tac. A. 2, 33: castra pollui foedarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. H. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles foedarunt, ib. 4, 37: foedata per avaritiam victoria, id. A. 4, 19: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv. 3, 32.

foedus, a, um, *adj.* foul, filthy, disgusting, ugly, detestable, abominable, horrible: cinices foedissimum animal, Plin. 29, 4, 17: herba odoris foedi, id. 20, 16, 63: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur foedus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17: immarissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31: foedaque fit volucris (sc. bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: foeda nigro simulacra fumo, id. Od. 3, 6, 4: foeda cicatrix, id. S. 1, 5, 60: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7: incendium, id. 24, 47. With *dat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, id. 2, 32. In *neut. absol.*: foedumque relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167: spoliati vulneratique in agris foediora iis, quae oculis subiciebantur, nuntiabant, Liv. 3, 69. *Fig.*: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, id. Att. 8, 11: luxuria senectuti foedissima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19: scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236: foedissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1154: ministeria, Virg. Aen. 7, 619: conditiones, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50: ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? Cic. Att. 15, 10: verum in oratione fieri multo foedissimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72. [Pott connects *foe-dus* with the Sans. *bhi*, "to fear:" if so, it would have originally meant "dreadful."] (Hence Sp. *feo*.)

foedus, ēris (fidus, Ennius, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: old form of the *gen. plur.* foedesum, ib. 7, 3, 86), n. a *league, treaty, compact*: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fetiales iudicesve sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: pacem foedusque facere, id. Sen. 6, 16: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: societatem foedere confirmare, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (foederibus) etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et foedus petere, Sall. J. 104: foedus facere cum aliquibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 30, 91: foedus ferire, icere, pangere (*vide* the verbs): de foedere decedere, Cato in Gell. 10, 1: foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: rescindere, Vell. 2, 90: solvere, Virg. Aen. 10, 91: turbare, id. 12, 633: contra foedus facere, Cic. Balb. 4, 10: foedus aequum dare, Liv. 23, 5: foedere niquo alligari, id. 35, 46. *Fig.* In *gen. a compact, covenant, agreement*: foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: foedus inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Coel. 14, 34: amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7, 3: halami, *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403: vitae, Stat. Th. 2, 112: communia studii, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 43. *Poet.* of things: a law: si omnes foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 922: Virg. Aen. 1, 62.

foedus, i, m. v. haedus, *ad init.*

foen. for words so beginning, v. fer.

foeteo, 2. v. n. [prob. from foedus] *to have a disagreeable smell, to stink*: an foetet anima uxori tuae? Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 44: foetere multo Myrtale solet vino, Mart. 5, 4, 1: abstineat a foetentibus acrimoniis allii vel caeparum, Col. 9, 14, 3. *Fig.*: f! f! foetet tuus mihi sermo, Pl. Casin. 3, 6, 7.

foetesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [foeteo] *to become stinking*: foetescit vetusta (aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3.

foetidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that has a disagreeable smell, stinking, fetid*: anima foetida, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 13: quum isto ore foetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: corpus, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces, Pl. Cap. 4, 2, 33. *Comp.*: dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2.

Fig.: foul, disgusting: libido, Prud. *σρεφ.* 2, 245.

foetor, ōris, m. [id.] *an offensive smell, a stench*: jacebat in suorum Graecorum foetore atque vino, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: foetores oris emendare, Plin. 28, 8, 27. *Fig.*: foulness, noisomeness: reconditorum verborum foetores, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86.

foetulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *stinking*: App. Apol. p. 277.

foetus, v. fet.

foetutina, ae, f. [foeteo] *a stinking place, dirty puddle*: Non. 63, 26. *Fig.*: lingua mendaciorum praeministra semper in foetutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat, App. Apol. p. 278.

foliāceus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *leafy, leaf-shaped*: semen, Plin. 19, 3, 15.

foliātilis, e, *adj.* [foliatus] *leafy*: umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.

foliātum, i, n. [folium] (sc. unguentum) *an unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard, and several other ingredients* (hence also called nardinum; q. v.) *nard-oil*: Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15: Juv. 6, 465.

foliātūra, ae, f. [foliatus] *leaf-work, foliage*: cupresscae foliaturae, Vit. 2, 9 *med.*

foliātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *leaved, leafy*: caulis, Plin. 21, 16, 59: arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.

foliōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *leafy, full of leaves*: aizoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23.

folium, ii, n. [v. flos] *a leaf*: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima folia fico, angusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, Plin. 16, 24, 28: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: mobilia, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5: arida folia laureae, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, id. Att. 8, 15: credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, *an oracle* (because the Sibyl wrote her responses on leaves), Juv. 8, 126. *Fig.*: a thing of no consequence, a trifle: folia sunt artis et nugae merac, App. M. 1, p. 106, 8. *Transf.* of paper: chartarum folia, Plin. 37, 7, 29.

folleātus, a, um, *adj.* [follis] *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows, loose, baggy*: Isid. Orig. 19, 34.

folleo, 2. v. n. [id.] *to bag or puff out like bellows*: Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follicans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows*: muli senes follicantes nares languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamaeleon oscitans vescitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3.

folliculare, appellatur pars remi, quae folliculo est tecta, a quo vita follicularis, Fest. s. v. (the Gr. *ἀσκαρμα*).

folliculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus] *full of husks*: papaver, App. Herb. 53.

follicūlus, i, m. *dim.* [follis] *a small bag or sack*: folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13: ei statim os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. 2. *Esp.* a ball to play with inflated with wind: post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transiit, Suet. Aug. 83. *H. Transf.*

a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle: quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124: Plin. 24, 8, 33: follis animalium, id. 30, 12, 37: muliebris, i. q. vulva, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136. Poet. *the shell of an egg*: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 801. (Hence Sp. *hollejd*.)

folligēna, ae, *adj.* [follis and GEN root of gigno] *produced by a bellows, droning, dull*: bombi, Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd.

follis, is, *m.* [connected with pellis] (orig. *a leathern sack*: hence) *a pair of bellows*: formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: folle fabrilis flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7: Virg. G. 4, 171: Hor. S. 1, 4, 19. 2. *a playing-ball inflated with wind*: ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 74. 3. *a leathern money-bag*: ut tenso folle reverti inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281. 4. *a small copper coin*: centum folles acris, Lampr. Hel. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8. 5. *a cushion or pillow inflated with air, a wind cushion*: Lampr. Hel. 25. 6. *the stomach*: devorata in follem ventris recedere, Macr. S. 7, 4. Poet.: *puffed cheeks*: tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.

follitim, adv. *by money-bags*: ego follitim ductitabo, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

folus, v. olus, *ad init.*

fomentatio, ōnis, *f.* [fomento] *a fomentation*: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70

fomento, i, v. a. [fomentum] *to foment*: caput, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

fomentum, i, n. [contr. from fovi-mentum, from foveo] *a warm lotion or poultice, fomentation*: calida, Cels. 2, 17 med.: assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (Juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52: fomenta vulneribus nulla, Tac. A. 15, 55. Transf. for fomes, *touchwood*: Clod. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 176.

II. Fig.: *a mitigation, alleviation*: haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: patientiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46: paupertati suae fomenta conquerere, App. M. 2, p. 124: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, *consolations*, Hor. Epod. 11, 17. Poet. *nourishment*: quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26.

fomes, itis, *m.* [foveo] *touchwood, tinder*: silici scintillam excudit Achaes rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg. Aen. 1, 176: Lucan. 8, 776: Plin. 16, 40, 77. Fig.: fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942. II. Transf.: *chips that fly off in the felling of trees*: Fest. s. v.: fomes, πελέκημα, Gloss. Labb.

fomito, πελέκω, Gloss. Labb.

fons, fontis, *m.* *a spring, fountain*: fons dulcis aquarum, Lucr. 6, 891: Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 118: fons luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 851: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: vestris amicis fontibus et choris, ib. 3, 4, 25: vinique fontem lactis et uberes cantare rivos, *the streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus*, ib. 2, 19, 10: quum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant, Cic. Mur. 4, 9. Poet.: *spring-water, water*: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. Aen. 12, 119: Lucan. 5, 337. II. Fig.: *a fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: meos amicos ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 8: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor.

A. P. 309: Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et cavite, Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48: philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: fontes ut adire remotos atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beatae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, Cic. Am. 14, 50: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15: fons vitii et perjurii, *thou source of all iniquity*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 51.

fontāna, ae, *f.* [fons] *a spring, fountain*: Innocent. de Cas. p. 245.

fontāneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or from a spring*: scaturigo, Sol. 37 fin.

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or from a spring, spring*: aqua, Cels. 2, 18: Col. 12, 9, 2: ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.

fonticōla, ae, *adj.* [fons colo] *dwelling by fountains*: ite igitur Camoenae, fonticolae puellae, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fonticūlus, i, *m. dim.* [fons] *a little spring or fountain*: Hor. S. 1, 1, 56: exsiliante dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fontigēna, ae, *adj.* [fons and GEN root of gigno] *fountain-born*: virginum chorus, the Muses, Mart. Cap. 9, 308: and subst.: id. 6, 1.

fontinālis (also fontan.) e, *adj.* [fons] *of or from a spring, or fountain*: aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.

for, fatus, i. v. n. and a. *dep. defect.* [akin with φα, stem of φημι] *to speak, say* (mostly poet.; quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut fari, Quint. 8, 3, 27). I. Neutr.: fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 fin.: nescios fari pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Virg. Aen. 11, 242: sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, ib. 2, 50: tu meum ingenium faus non edidicisti atque infans, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 520: quid fando tua tela manusque demoror? Stat. Th. 1, 655. So fando, for fama, rumore, *by report, hearsay*: neque fando unquam accepit quisquam, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 41: ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibini violatum ab Aegypto, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: haud mollia fatu, Virg. Aen. 12, 25: lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3. II. Act.: (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: qui sapere et furi possit, quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. Aen. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, ib. 6, 46: haec fante, Prop. 3, 7, 65: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Virg. Aen. 2, 6. With *relative clauses*: fare age, quid venias, ib. 6, 389: sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim attulerint, ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552. 2. Esp. *to foretell, predict*: labor quando haec te cura remordet, longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Virg. Aen. 1, 261. 3. *to sing in verse, to celebrate*: Naev. 1, 2: Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum labor, Prop. 4, 4, 2. 4. Pass.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. in Priac. p. 793 P. Of predicting: neque me Apollo fatiis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66. III. Fandus, a, um, *Part. and Adj.*: *that may be spoken or uttered, right*: opp. to nefandus, *wrong*: omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Cat. 64, 406: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543: inexploto non fanda placula busto, Lucan. 2, 176.

forābilis, e, *adj.* [foro] *that may be pierced*: contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis lectu, Ov. M. 12, 170.

forāgo, inis, *f.* [id.] *a dividing thread in a web*: forago filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum, Fest. s. v.: Symm. Ep. 6, 68.

forāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *an opening or*

hole produced by boring, an aperture: foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col. 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX., Caes. B. C. 3, 53: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paulo, Hor. A. P. 203: alli (scarabaei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin. 11, 28, 34: foramina illa quae patent ad animum a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.

forāminātus, a, um, *adj.* [foramen] *bored or pierced through, having holes*: paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

forāminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes*: caro, Tert. Pall. 14.

foras, adv. [connected with foris, a door: orig. an accus. case of a noun of the first declension like θύρα], lit. *to the doors, hence, out of doors, out of the house, forth, out*: crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 35: exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: sese porta foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: portis se foras erumpunt, ib. 2, 14: quae (urbs) lactari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomerit forasque projecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: (scripta) foras dare, *publish*, id. Att. 13, 22: foras locitare agellum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vado foras, aut moribus utere nostris, *leave the house, separate from me*, Mart. 11, 104, 1. Fig.: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt, contentians, Cic. Rep. 6, 26. Connected with a noun: ite hac simul heri dammigeruli foras gerones, honorum hamaxagogaē carriers out, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1. With gen. (cf. Gr. θύραζε): ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prosperavit, *out of the body, extrōs τοῦ σώματος*, App. Apol. p. 306. With acc.: extra urbem et foras portam, *outside of, without*, Hier. in Matth. 27, 33. (Hence It. *fuora, fuori*; Sp. *fuera*; Fr. *hors*.)

forātus, ūs, *m.* [foro] *a boring* (only in the *abl. sing.*): a quo foratum frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: Tert. Pall. 4.

forbeam antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci φορβήν vocant, Fest. s. v.

forceps, cipis, *m.* and *f.* *a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps*: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcepe ferrum, Virg. G. 4, 175: Ov. M. 12, 277: *pincers* for drawing teeth, &c.: Cels. 7, 12: id. 7, 5: compressa forcepe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ferrei, *iron tongs attached to a tackle-jack for raising stone, &c.*, Vitr. 10, 2 (*al. forfices*). II. Transf. *a claw or forceps* of a beetle: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

2. *a kind of battle-array*: Cato in Fest. s. v. serra: Gell. 10, 9: Veg. 3, 18 (*al. forfex*). [For-*ceps* from *foris* and *cipio*, the first syllable referring to the "opening" or "door" which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object: cf. *for-*sex** and *for-*pez**: Donaldson, Varr. 297.]

foretis, e. v. fortis, *ad init.*

forda, ae, v. fordus.

fordicidia (old form *hordicidia*, Fest. s. v. horda) *orum, n. plu.* [forda caedo] *the sacrifice of a cow that is with calf*, performed on the 16th of April, in honour of Tellus: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Fest. s. vv. fordicidiis et horda.

fordus, a, um (old form *hordus*) *adj.* [fero] *with young, pregnant*: fordicidia a fordis bubus: bos forda quae fert in ventre, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: forda ferens bos est secundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov. F. 4, 631 sq. Subst. forda, ae, *f.* *a cow that is with calf*: Col. 6, 24, 3. (Old form: horda, *q. v.*)

forē and **forem**, v. sum.

forensis, e, *adj.* [forum] *pertaining to the market or forum, public, forensic*: oratio judicialis et forensis, *delivered in the forum*, Cic. Or. 51, 170: Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, *judiciale* non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287: genus (dicendi) remotum a *judiciis forensique*

certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272: in omnibus publicis, privatis, forensibus, domesticis, tuis, amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5 8 *fin.*: Marte forensi florere, *eloquence*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, *in his walking dress* (opposed to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 *fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habens aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: also *absol.*: forensia, *dress of state*, Suet. Aug. 73: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12 praef. § 4: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor honorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party or faction, the rabble*, Liv. 9, 46. Subst.: rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, *one who does business in the market*, Quint. 5, 10, 27.

forfex, Icīs, *f.* [foris, capio: v. forceps] a pair of shears or scissors: vitiosa grana (in uva) forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4: Cels. 7, 21: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12.

II. Transf. a claw of a crab: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 148. 2. Perh. a kind of battle-array: v. forceps.

forficula, ae, *f.* dim. [forfex] a pair of small shears or scissors: quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23 *fin.*

fori, orum, v. forus.

foria, ae, *f.* the flux, a disease of swine: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5.

forica, ae, *f.* [forum] a warehouse or custom-house depot for goods in transitu (acc. to others, a public privy): Juv. 3, 38 Schol.

foricarius, ii, *m.* [forica] one who rents a forica: Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

foricula, ae, *f.* dim. [foris] a window-shutter: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

foricularium, ii, *n.* (sc. vectigal) [forica] custom-house duty, transit duty: Inscr. Orell. no. 3347.

forinsecus, adv. [foris secus: cf. extrinsecus] from without, on the outside: quarundam naturae lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: Sid. Ep. 1, 2. II. For foras, out of doors, out: plagis castigationum forinsecus abjicit, App. M. 9, p. 230.

foriolus, i, *m.* [foria] one who has a flux or diarrhoea: Laber. in Non. 114, 13.

foris, is, and more freq. plur. fores, um, *f.* a door, gate; in plur. folding or double doors: foris crepuit, concrepuit, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 5: constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut licitor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: forem obdere alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, quum Longareus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67. Plur.: ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol. haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 4: sonitum prohibe forum et crepitu cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: invisae, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperae, id. Od. 3, 10, 3: durae, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34.

2. Transf. in gen.: an opening, entrance: aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nasarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5: apum, id. 21, 14, 48. II. Fig.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10: artis fores apertas intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61. [Cf. Sans. *dvār*; Gr. *θύρα*; Germ. *thür*; Engl. *door*.]

foris, adv. [ablat. or dative answering to the accus. form foras, q. v.] lit. at the doors, hence not in the house, outside, out of doors, abroad, without; opp. intus, domi, etc.: foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: ille

relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34: quum et intra vallum et foris caederentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris aegre quod sit, satis semper est, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 8: foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad coenam, quum Pomponia foris coenaret, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id. Arch. 7, 16: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: otium foris, foeda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, *i. e. in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6, 12: extrinsecus, quum ea, quae sunt foris neque inhaerent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: nonne id flagitium 'st, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliari? *to be wise in matters that do not concern you*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49. As prep. with acc.: constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, *beyond*, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes.

II. from without, from abroad: quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 544: quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: ut in ipsa arte insit non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24. With a: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

forma, ae, *f.* [fero: v. below] form, in its widest meaning (more gen. than facies, figura, species, statura, etc.), contour, figure, shape, etc.: formam quidem hercle verbis depinxi mihi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 154: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: forma ac species liberalis, id. Coel. 3, 6: formam servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67: quae regio, quae species formae, qui motus hominum non expictus est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: ut excellentem muliebris formae pulcritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: formae litterarum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 573: muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: lanceae rovae formae, Suet. Dom. 10: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eadem cera aliae atque aliae formae duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricae formae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripsit, Liv. 25, 31: forma dimidia circuli, Plin. 25, 31, 9: clarissimorum virorum formae, *figures, images*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: igneae formae, *fiery bodies*, id. N. D. 2, 40, 101: inque tori formam molles sternerent arenae, *in the shape*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47. Poet.: astra tenent coeleste eolum formaeque deorum, *the forms of the gods, for gods*, id. M. 1, 73: so, formae ferarum for ferae, ib. 2, 78: and, ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Virg. Aen. 7, 18. 2. Esp.: a fine form, beauty: eximia forma pueri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: virgines forma excellentes, Liv. 1, 9: forma praestante puellae, Ov. H. 3, 35: virginem adultam, forma excellentem, Liv. 3, 44: di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, ib. 1, 6, 37: movit Ajacem forma captivae Tecmessae, id. Od. 2, 4, 6. 3. a model or mould, a pattern, stamp, shoemaker's last, etc.: ex iis (silicibus) formae fiunt, in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 *fin.*: utendum plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3: denarius formae publicae, Sen. Ben. 5, 29: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. (4. 5: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor. S. 2,

3, 106: forma calcei, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3. 4. a frame, case, enclosure: opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturae liquetis formis inclusum, Plin. 35, 14, 49: formas rivorum perforare, *the conduits, pipes*, Frontin. Aq. 75: aquaeductus, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 27. Transf. an aqueduct: Frontin. Aq. 126. 5. a *re-script, formulary* (rare for formula): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 20. 6. forma appellatur puls miliacea ex melle, Fest. s. r.

II. Fig.: shape, form, outline, nature, manner: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: innumera-biles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id. Or. 3, 9, 34: quum, quae forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quaeratur avari species, seditiosi, gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115: quae sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: forma rei publicae, a political constitution, id. Fam. 2, 8: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: propositi, Vell. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitae inire, ib. 1, 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 111: scelorum formae, Virg. Aen. 6, 626: so, forma, ib. 615.

2. Esp. in philosoph. lang., like species, a sort, kind: genus et formam definiunt hoc modo: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; forma est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest, Cic. Top. 7, 31: genus et species, quam eandem formam Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62.

3. In gram. the quality of a word, also, its form, declension, conjugation, &c.: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, Varr. L. L. 9, 28, 135: Quint. 10, 1, 10: utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba as an is, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 155 *fin.*: aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10. [Forma is usually said to be the same word as μορφή by a metathesis; but Pott more correctly derives for-ma from fero, like facies from facio, habitus from habeo: on the change of e into o, v. letter e, iv. 2.]

formabilis, e, *adj.* [formo] that may be formed or fashioned: os, Prud. Apoth. 1034: primordia, Aug. Trin. 11, 2 *fin.*

formaceus, a, um, *adj.* [forma] made in a form or mould: parietes, quos appellant formaceos, quoniam in forma circumdatis utrimque duabus tabulis inferiuntur verius quam instruuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 48.

formālis, e, *adj.* [id.] of or for a form or mould: temperatura aeris, proper for making moulds, Plin. 34, 9, 20. II. having a set form like a re-script or circular, formal: quum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic coepit, Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 26.

2. **fixed, normal**: altitud. formalis pretio aestimare, Ulp. Dig. 35, 2, 62. **formamentum**, i, *n.* [formo] a shaping, forming; a shape, form: omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 819: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

formaster, tri, *m.* [forma] a beau, coxcomb, dandy: Tit. in Fest. s. v. obstrudant.

formātio, ōnis, *f.* [formo] a shaping, forming; a form, design, plan: oblonga fori, Vitr. 5, 1: formationes columnarum, id. 4, 1. II. Fig.: morum, Sen. Ep. 117.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a former, fashioner: universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8. II. Fig.: praeceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator, Quint. 10, 2, 20: morum, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: agricolae, Pallad. 1, 1

formātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she who forms*: regina tantae civitatis formatrix, *foundress*, Tert. Monog. 17.

formātūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a forming, fashioning*: laborum, Lucr. 4, 552: res formatura varia, Arn. 2, 50.

formella, *ae, f. dim.* [forma] *a little form or mould for baking*: in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13.

formica, *ae, f.* [akin to *μύρμηξ*] *an ant, emmet, pismire*: Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21: Virg. G. 1, 186: Hor. S. 1, 1, 33.

formicābilis, *e, adj.* [formica] *resembling the creeping of ants*: pulsus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 27.

formicālis, *e, adj.* [id.] *pulsus=formicabilis pulsus*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

formicātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants, produced by pustules*: Plin. 28, 7, 20.

formicinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of or like ants*: gradus, *creeping, crawling*, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formico, *i. v. n.* [id.] *to creep or crawl like ants*: venarum inaequali aut formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52. || *to feel like the creeping of ants, μύρμηκίζω*: donec formicet cutis, id. 30, 13, 41. (Hence Fr. *fourmiller*.)

formicōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of ants*: arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 95.

formicūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a little ant*: Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8: App. M. 6, p. 177.

formidābilis, *e, adj.* [formido] *causing fear, terrible, formidable*: lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: nec formidabilis ulli, ib. 2, 174: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4: sonus, id. 19, 1. *Neut. adv.*: formidabile ridens, Stat. Th. 3, 582.

formidāmen, *Inie, n.* [id.] *a fright, a spectre*: bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terribilamenta, App. Apol. p. 315.

formido, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* *to dread; to be greatly afraid, to be terrified*. With *acc.*: aliquem, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: malum, id. Amph. prol. 27: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16: quum formidet te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, ib. 1, 1, 77: acumen iudicis, id. A. P. 364. *Pass.*: hic classe formidatus, id. Od. 3, 6, 15: formidata Parthis Roma, id. Ep. 2, 1, 256: nautis formidatus Apollo (*i. e.* the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Virg. Aen. 3, 275: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, Cic. Or. 63, 213. With *infin.*: si isti formidas credere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 82: ad haec ego naribus uti formido, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46. With *subj.*: formido miser, ne hic me tibi arbitretur suasisse, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 55. *Absol.*: intus paveo et foris formido, id. Cist. 4, 2, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10.

formido, *Inis, f.* *fearfulness, fear, terror, dread*: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 181: subita atque improvisa formido, *panic*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: formidinem suam alicui injicere, id. Verr. 3, 28, 68: formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, ib. 2, 54: facere, ib. 3, 10: mortis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: fustis, ib. 2, 1, 154. In *plur.*: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: horribiles formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115. 2. *religions awe, reverence*, (poet.): (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martia, Virg. Aen. 7, 608: Sil. 1, 83. || *Meton.*: *that which produces fear, a frightful thing*: alta ostia Ditis et caligantem nigra formidine lucum ingressus, Virg. G. 4, 468.

2. *Esp. a scarecrow, bugbear*: quum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ao ipso effectu dicta formido, Sen. de Ira 2, 12: cervum puniceae septum

formidine pennae, Virg. Aen. 12, 750: furum aviumque maxima formido, Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.

formidōlōsē, *adv.* *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: Cic. Sest. 19, 42. 2. *fearfully, timidly, timorously*: formidolosius, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.

formidōlōsus, *a, um, adj.* *full of fear, fearful*. I. *Act. producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific*: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidolosum fore putaverunt, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: herbae formidolosae dictu, non esu modo, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Am. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidolosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 5, 1, 1: formidolosissimum bellum, id. Pis. 24, 58. II. *Neutr.*: *experiencing fear, timid, timorous* (rare): mancipia esse oportet neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14: equus, Sen. Clem. 17.

formidus, *a, um, adj.* [formus] *warm*: Cato in Fest. s. v. forma.

formo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [forma] *to shape, fashion, form*: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Virg. Aen. 9, 80: vultus, Plin. 35, 2, 34. *Absol.*: (individua corpora, *i. e.* atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.

II. *Fig. to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct: to prepare, compose, etc.*: verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, ib. 2, 9, 36: eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4, praef. § 1: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate, partim ratione formare, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 20: vitam et mores juventutis, Plin. Pan. 47: animum iudicum, Quint. 4, 1, 60: mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: epistolae orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20: Latine, id. Aug. 89: inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47: personam formare novam, *to invent*, Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos cantat formatque cithara, *embellishes*, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: cogitit oratorem institui, rem arduam, etiam quum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: poetam, id. A. P. 307: format natura prius nos intus ad omnem fortunarum habitum, ib. 108: opus movendi iudicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, Quint. 6, 2, 1: se in mores alicujus, Liv. 1, 21: in admirationem formata, *feigning*, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōsē, *adv.* *beautifully*: saltare, App. M. 6, p. 183: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10: formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

formōsitas, *ātis, f.* [formosus] *beauty* (rare): uxor eximia formositate praedita, App. M. 9, p. 224: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.] *pretty*: uxor, Varr. in Non. 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10.

formōsus, *a, um, adj.* [forma] *finely formed, beautiful, handsome*: at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel conii vel pyramidis (forma) videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virginis formosissimae, ib. 2, 1, 2: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. E. 2, 1: formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, ib. 3, 44: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 296: arma Sabina, Prop. 4, 4, 32: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg. E. 3, 57: tempus, *i. e.* ver, Ov. F. 4, 129: aestas messibus, id. Rem. Am. 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 9, 4, 8. (Hence Sp. *hermoso*.)

formucales *forcepes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia*, Fest. s. v.

formūla, *ae, f. dim.* [forma] *a fine form, beauty*: formula atque aetacula, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 47. II. *a small pattern, mould, last*: calcei, Amm. 31, 2. Hence *Meton.*: *anything made in a mould*: Pall. Mai. 9, 2. III. *Legal t. t. an established mode of expression or procedure, a form, formula in judicial proceedings* (the predominant signif.): ut stipulationum et iudiciorum formulas componam? Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: testamentorum formulae, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.*: antiquae formulae, id. Brut. 52, 195: postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 60, 147: angustissima sponsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiducia, id. Fam. 7, 12: de dolo malo formulae, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: sunt iura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: quod in foro atrocitate formularum iudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37. 2. *Meton.*: *for causa, a lawsuit, action, process*: formula cadere, Sen. Ep. 48 *fin.*: Quint. 3, 6, 69: formula excidere, Suet. Claud. 14. 3. In *gen.*: *any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation*: Acarnanas restitutum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24: citaverunt legatos, quaesiveruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10. 4. *a rule, principle*: erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: certa quaedam disciplinae formula, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, ib. 23, 75: formula consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. gen. 7, 20. IV. *a conduit, pipe*, Frontin. Aq. 36.

formulārius, *ii, m.* [formula] *a mere technical lawyer, one conversant only with legal forms*: quorum alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

formus, *a, um, adj.* [from root FER "to be hot:" v. furnus] *warm*: Fest. s. v.

formacālis, *e, adj.* [fornax] *pertaining to an oven*: dea, *i. e.* the goddess Fornax, Ov. F. 6, 314.

formacārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a furnace*: servus, *a furnace-heater*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

formacātor (furnacator), *ōris, m.* [id.] *the heater of a bath-furnace*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 14.

formacūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a little furnace or oven*: Juv. 10, 82: Front. Ep. ad M. Cnes. 1, 2. II. *Fig.*: *a kindler, exciter*: hic totius calumniarum fornacula, App. Apol. p. 321.

fornax, *ācis, f.* [from root FER, "to be hot:" v. furnus] *a furnace, oven, kiln*: in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato R. R. 38: aeraria, Plin. 11, 36, 42: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: balinei, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 58. Poet. of Aetna: vastae Aetnae fornaces, *craters*, Lucr. 6, 682: Virg. G. 1, 472: Ov. M. 15, 340.

fornicāria, *ae, f.* [fornix] *a harlot, strumpet*: Tert. Pud. 16: fornicaria πόρνη ἀπὸ κάμαρας, Vet. Gloss.

fornicārius, *i, m.* [id.] *a whore-monger, fornicator*: Tert. Pud. 9.

fornicātim, *adv.* [fornicatus] *in the form of an arch*: Plin. 16, 42, 81.

fornicātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *an arching, a vault, arch*: parietum, Vitruv. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.* II. *whoredom, fornication*: Tert. Pud. 1, 2, etc.

fornicātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a whore-master, fornicator*: Tert. Pud. 1, etc.

fornicātrix, *icis [id.] a whore*: Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornicātus, *a, um, adj.* [fornix] *vaulted, arched*: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Plin. 12, 5, 11.

fornicor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to commit whoredom*: Tert. Pud. 22.

fornix, *icis, m.* *an arch or vault*:

Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, ut lapidum curvatura paulatim inclinatum medio saxo alligaretur, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: Cic. Top. 4, 22: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Plin. 31, 3, 24: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *arched openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 2;.

II. Meton.: a brothel, *bagnio*, *stew*, from their being in subterranean vaults: Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 sq.: Juv. 3, 156. Hence, transf.: of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Caesarem) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornicem dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

fornus, i. v. furnus, *ad init.*

fōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bore*, pierce (rare): forata arbor, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3: Sid. Ep. 9, 13. Comically: ita to forabunt patibulum per vias stimulis, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 53. II. Fig.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

forpex, icis, f. [foris and pecto: v. forceps] *curling tongs*: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Sid. Epith. 15, 184.

fors, fortis, f. [perh. from fallo] *chance, hap, luck, hazard*: quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. in Non. 425, 13: quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 88: haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 fin.: haec fors viderit, ib. 14, 13: figitur in viridi, si fors tulit, ancora prato, Ov. M. 1, 297: quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4: fors fuit ut, *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8: fors fuit pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4: Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, *it might so happen that*, *perchance*, = forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39: pretio fors fuat officiove, *perhaps*, Sid. Ep. 9, 7. Ellipt. fors (for fors est), with *infin.*: etsi difficile esse videtur, fors ita quicquam in rebus solido reperiri corpore posse, *it is possible*, Lucr. 1, 486. II. Adverb. in the nom. fors, ellipt. for fors sit: *perchance, perhaps, peradventure*: et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Virg. Aen. 5, 232: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, ib. 12, 183: Val. Fl. 3, 665. Esp. with et = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too*; iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors et in hora hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Virg. Aen. 11, 50: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te manent ipsum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. Also fors etiam: Val. Fl. 4, 620.

fors-an, adv. [ellipt. for fors sit an] *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*: aliquis fors an me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: fors an et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: fors an miseros meliora sequuntur, ib. 12, 153: et mihi fors an tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 31: perniciēs tibi paratur, fors an et miserae mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierant binae fors an trinaeve Calendae, Mart. 10, 75, 7.

forsit, adv. [contr. from fors sit] *perhaps*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.

forsitan, adv. [contr. from fors sit an] *perhaps, peradventure*: forsitan ea tibi dicta sunt mendacia, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 17: forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura brevior, Cic. Lig. 12, 38: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: neque id facio, ut forsitan quibusdam videar, simulatione, id. Fam. 1, 8: forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv. 9, 11 fin.

fortan, adv. [contr. from forte an] *perhaps*: Cic. Rep. 3, 35.

fortasse (also, though rarely, *fortassis*) adv. [forte an sit] *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly*: nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod na-

tum est novum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 10: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse angustiae, Cic. Rep. 3, 33: fortasse dicēs: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 40: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8: sustines non parvam expectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: puerum, inquit, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6: Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70: fortasse inopiam excusare etiam mediocris est apini, Cacs. B. C. 3, 20: fortasse se non liberari arbitrati, ib. 60: with *sed tamen*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 86: with *verumtamen*: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, id. Or. 62, 210: res fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7. 2. Ellipt., like fors, with *infin.*: fortasse te illum mirari coquum, quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 42: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33. 3. Ironically: Ch. Prorsum nihil intelligo. Sy. Hui, tardus es. Ch. Fortasse, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus: eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. 4. In designating numbers, *about*: elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, id. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D. millia fortasse, id. Verr. 3, 50, 118.

fortasse-an (also separately fortasse an), adv. *perhaps, perchance*: de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10: fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non Africae bestiae dicrentur, id. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 40: fortassean dixerit, Gell. 11, 9.

fortassis, adv. v. fortasse, *ad init.*

fortax, ācis, m. = φόραξ (bearer), *the basis on which a furnace rests*: Cato R. R. 38, 1.

fortē, adv. *by chance, casually, accidentally* (freq. with casu, temere, fortuna): quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 16: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: nisi ista casu nonnunquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30: quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, Liv. 23, 3: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblatis, id. 9, 31: hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturae corpus, Vell. 2, 66: mihi in incerto iudicium est, fateone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A. 6, 22: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, id. H. 2, 42: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. 21, 54: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10. II. To denote uncertainty, like the Gr. *av*, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure*. With *si*: irae si quae forte eveniunt huiusmodi, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 60: si forte statuisset Aduaticos esse conservandos, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: si quando magnitudine operis forte superati, ib. 3, 12: si quis vestrum, iudices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: si forte est domi, Pl. Bac. 3, 5, 4: si te Latina forte deficient, Cic. Acad. 1, 7, 25: si quae te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38. With *nisi*: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, id. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debet in calamitosos, nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: is constantiam teneat; nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, ib. 1, 33, 120: nisi forte me animus fallit, Sall. C. 20. In the oratio obliqua with an *infin.*: nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, majora peri-

cula subeunda; delentimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33. Ironically: *unless indeed, unless forsooth*: immo vero te audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. Am. 9, 32. With *ne*: ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 24: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: ne forte subsistere hostis conaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16. 2. In gen.: quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio forte, aut coena, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 47: quod si opulentum fortunatumque defenderis, in uno illo aut forte in liberis ejus manet gratia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than for instance*, Gell. Dig. 20, 1, 15, § 2: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate, *perhaps too*, Cic. Att. 10, 12.

fortesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [fortis] *to become brave*: Gell. 19, 7.

forticulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *somewhat bold or resolute (rare)*: quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum in terminibus et in stranguria sua praebeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 fin.

fortificatio, ōnis, f. [fortifico] *a strengthening, fortifying*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

fortifico, i. v. a. [fortis facio] *to strengthen, fortify*: corpora, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

fortis (old form fortis, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. sanates: perh. also in the form fortus; v. Fest. s. v. hortum; and cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 320, b) e, adj. [fero; and therefore lit. that bears or endures; hence] *strong, powerful*. I. Physically: *ecquid fortis visa est (mulier), powerful*, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 13: equus, Lucr. 3, 8: tauri, Virg. G. 1, 65: contingat modo te filianique tuam fortes invenire, *hearty, well*, Plin. Ep. 4, 1 fin.: antecedeat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, 80: plantae fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortior pons, Auct. B. Alex. 19: humeri, Val. Fl. 1, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: sol, *powerful, hot*, id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23. II. Mentally: *strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly*, etc.: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Am. 13, 47: fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, id. Mil. 34, 92: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: boni et fortes et magno animo praediti, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: fortis omissis hoc age deliciis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 30: cavit, ne unquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honourable or worthy man*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13: ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, cum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam, *so respectable a family*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 9: vir ad pericula fortis, Cic. Font. 15, 33: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. 7, 40: vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, *if you had proceeded resolutely against him*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 3. Poet. with *infin.*: fortis et asperas tractare serpentes, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 26: contem-

nere honores fortis, id. S. 2, 7, 86: aurum spernere fortior quam cogere humanos in usus, id. Od. 3, 3, 50. Proverb: fortis fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 25: fortis non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: and elliptically: sedulo, inquam, faciam. Sed fortuna fortis, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16. 2. Of things: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, id. de Sen. 20, 72: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, id. Att. 15, 11: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*: pectus, Hor. Epod. 1, 14: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14: ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652. (Hence through a noun fortia, It. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Fr. *force*.)

fortiter, adv. *strongly, powerfully, vigorously*: astringere, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 25: verberare virgis uvas, Pall. Oct. 19: sublati fortius manibus, Petr. 9: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 398. *Sup.*: fortissime urgentes, Plin. 9, 8, 9: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77. II. *strongly, powerfully, boldly, bravely, valiantly, manfully*: quae (vincla, verbera) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Or. 1, 18, 61: bellum gerere, id. Flacc. 39, 98: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with*, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27. *Comp.*: pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: evellere spinas animo quam agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: fortius et melius secat res, id. S. 1, 10, 15. *Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: hostibus restitit, Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

fortitudo, inis, *f.* [fortis] *strength*: I. Of the body (rare): hircorum, Phaedr. 4, 16, 6: haec feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexti, *firmness, durability*, Hier. Ep. 64, 10. II. Of the mind: *firmness, manliness, courage*, both active and passive, *fortitude, resolution, bravery, intrepidity*: fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fortitudo est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: fortitudo est animi affectio, quum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu, ib. 5, 14, 41: cf. id. Off. 3, 33, 117: Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 *sq.*: magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despiciere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, ib. 3, 27, 100: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52. In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*

fortiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis] *somewhat strong or powerful*: Satrius in Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortuito, adv. *by chance, accidentally, fortuitously*: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, M. Tusc. 1, 49, 112: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: donata consilio, non fortuito nata, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et

fortuito, id. Tim. 13: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito: scriptum, meditatatum, cogitatum attulisti, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: fortuito aliquid coneluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortuito, adv. for fortuito: *accidentally, casually*: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 41: Lact. 1, 2.

fortuitus (i long, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: *short*: Juv. 13, 225: Manil. 1, 182), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous*: concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73: concursu quodam fortuito (atomorum), id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, *unpremeditated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: praesensiones non fortitae, id. Div. 2, 53, 109: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46. *Neut. absol.*: etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, id. 6 praef. § 11: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam cupax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3.

fortuna, ae (old *gen. sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, etc., Naeuv. in Prisc. p. 679 P.) *f.* [a lengthened form of fors] *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): quid est aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: nihil est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, ib. 2, 7, 18 *sq.*: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin.*: plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Am. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*: fortunae rotam pertinescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: prospera adversave fortuna, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: integra fortuna, et afflicta, id. Sull. 31 *fin.*: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae conditio, id. Rep. 1, 4: fortuna optima, ib. 3, 17 *fin.*: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli fortuna, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: commutata fortuna, id. B. G. 3, 6. In *plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, Cic. Sull. 23, 66: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.* II. *Esp.*: without secunda or adversa, either *good luck or ill fortune*, according to the context. 1. for fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. Manil. 16, 47: iudicium hoc omnium mortaliu est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4: a fortuna deserui, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: habendam fortunae gratiam, id. B. C. 3, 73: dum fortuna fuit, Virg. Aen. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celsae, feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inlauret, ib. 1, 12, 9. Hence, per fortunas, *for heaven's sake*: Cic. Att. 5, 11. 2. for fortuna adversa, *ill luck, misfortune, adversity* (rare): in eam fortunam devenimus, ut etiam hunc rei nobis serviendum sit, Sulp. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: ut arto emendaturus fortunam, Hor. S. 2, 8, 85.

III. *state, condition, circumstances,*

fate, lot: est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: in infimi generis hominum conditione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani conditione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 1, 32, 81: inferiorem esse fortuna, id. Fam. 13, 5: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Am. 16, 59: Gallus utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2. 2. Meton.: (gen. in *plur.*) *property, possessions, goods, fortune*: tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr. 1, 44, 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: omnibus fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122. *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adiri nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris, Vell. 2, 60: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Scaev. Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortunatē, *fortunately, prosperously*: feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26.

fortunatim, adv. *luckily, fortunately*: Enn. in Non. 112, 2.

fortunatus, a, um, *Part.* [fortunus].

II. *Adj.*: *prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate*: salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Am. 15, 54: mihi vero, On. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortunate senex! Virg. E. 1, 47: o fortunatam rem publicam! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: fortunatus illius exitus, id. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 3. Poet. with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings*, Virg. Aen. 11, 416. *Comp.*: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse fortunam, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 295. *Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vell. 2, 12.

2. *Esp. in good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B. G. 6, 35.

fortuno, avi, atum (old form of the *perf. subj.* fortunassint, Afran. in Non. 109, 18) 1. v. a. [fortuna] *to make prosperous or fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless*: Di fortunabunt vestra consilia! Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, ib. 15, 7: tu, quaecumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22. *Absol.*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. in Non. l. c.

forūli, orum, m. *plu. dim.* [forus] a *book-case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatii Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31: Juv. 3, 219. II. fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores *forulos* dicimus, Fest. s. v. forum.

forūm, i, n. (old form forus, i, m. Lucil. in Charis. p. 55 P. and in Non. 206, 15) [akin to foras, foris, forus] *what is out of doors, an outside space or place; hence opposed to the house, a public place, a market-place*. I. *the open space or area before a tomb*: quod

(lex XII. Tabularum de sepulcris forum id est, vestibulum sepulcri, bustumve usucapi vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. II. *Esp. a public place, market-place*, as a place for buying and selling: quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, *forum* appellarent, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 41, § 145 sq: piscarium, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: suarium, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. Of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market*: L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius Regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47. Proverb.: scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market*, i. e. *how to act for your own advantage*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 29.

2. *the market-place, forum*, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on; hence also Meton. *affairs of state, administration of justice, or banking business*. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, or *absol. forum, an open place between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae)*: v. Smith's Ant. 547: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, ib. 6, 2 (frgm. ap. Non. 501, 28): fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: hostes in foro ac locis patentibus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14: ut primum forum attigerim, *engaged in public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39: forum putealque Libonis mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, *the grave affairs of state*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8. Of the administration of justice: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr. 4, 54 *fin.*: quod (tempus) in iudiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Virg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize*, Cic. Att. 5, 16. So poet. transf.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg. Aen. 5, 758: civitates quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district*, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district*, ib. 3, 15, 38. Proverb.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court, affects me nearly*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 10: in alieno foro litigare, *not to know what to do*, Mart. 12 praef. Of the transaction of business: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quousque negotiaberis? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Flacc. 29, 70: sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.*: nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *he would have been a bankrupt long ago*, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: cedere foro, *to quit the market*, i. e. *to become bankrupt*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: Juv. 11, 50. In the time of the emperors justice was administered not only in the forum Romanum, but also in the fora Julii Caesaris and Augusti: hence, circumscriptiones, furta, fraudae, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira 2, 9: quae (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4.

forum, i. n. *a vessel for pressing wine*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: Col. 11, 2, 71.

forus, i. m. (also *forum*, i. n. Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 55 P.) [*akin to forum, foras, foris*] *a gangway in a*

ship: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon) laxat foros, Virg. Aen. 6, 412. II. *Transf. a row of seats in the circus*: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati, Liv. 1, 35: foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56. 2. *a bed in a garden*: angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92. 3. *a cell of bees*: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. G. 4, 250. 4. *a gaming-board, dice-board*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

forus, i. for forum, q. v.

fossa, ae, f. [*fossus*, from *fodio*] *a ditch, trench, fosse*: salso suffodit gurgite fossas, Lucr. 5, 483: fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26: ut unus aditus maximo agere objecto, fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall. J. 23: and, in a different construction, circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: ducere fossam, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: deprimere fossam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28. 2. *a grave*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4794. 3. *puddenda muliebria*: Auct. Priap. 84: Juv. 2, 10. II. *Fig.: a boundary*: alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Haer. 10.

fossatum, i. n. [*fosso*] *a ditch, fosse*: Pall. Sept. 13: Capitol. Gord. 28.

fossatus, i. m. [*id.*] *a boundary*: Auct. Rei agr. p. 254 and 267 Goes.

fossicius or *-tius*, a, um, *adj.* [*fossus*] *dug out, dug up*: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: sal, ib.: arena, Plin. 36, 23, 54.

fossilis, e, *adj.* [*id.*] *dug out, dug up, fossil*: arena, Plin. 36, 26, 66: ebur, id. 36, 18, 29: humen, Amm. 24, 6.

fossio, ōnis, f. [*fodio*] *a digging* (rare): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: Plin. 17, 26, 39. In *plur.*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

fossitius, a, um, v. *fossicius*.

fosso, ayl, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [*fodio*] *to dig, pierce*: corpora telis, Eun. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99, § 100.

fossor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a digger, delver*: labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor, Virg. G. 2, 264: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15: Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet fossor, *a miner, sapper*, Stat. Th. 2, 419. 2. *a grave-digger*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4925. 3. *a whoremonger, fornicator*: Aus. Ep. 49.

4. In a contemptuous signif. *a labouring fellow, a clown*: Cat. 22, 10: quum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossula, ae, f. *dim.* [*fossa*] *a little ditch*: Cato R. R. 161, 4: Col. 11, 3, 54.

fossura, ae, f. [*fodio*] *a digging*: Col. 4, 14, 2. In *plur.*: complanata iuga fossuris montium, Suet. Cal. 37.

II. *Meton. a pit*: summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1.

fossus, a, um, *Part.* [*fodio*].

ostia, v. *hostia*, *ad init.*

otus, v. *hostis*, *ad init.*

otus, a, um, *Part.* [*foveo*].

otus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a warming, fomenting*: (only in *abl.*): decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10. In *plur.*: Mart. Cap. 1, 13: Prud. Ham. 304. II. *Fig.*: quibus gloria fotibus aucta sic cluat, Prud. in Symm. 2, 584.

fōvĕa, ae, f. [*euph. form of fodea*, from *fo*, root of *fodio*] *a small pit*: (cadavera) donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. G. 3, 558. *Transf. the womb*: Tert. Anim. 19.

II. *Esp. a pitfall*: tetra belua quae n foveam incidit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: Plin. 10, 38, 54: *Fig.: a snare*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 59. Hence It. *foggia*.)

fōvēla, ae, f. [*foveo*] *a comforting, refreshment*: Tert. Anim. 7.

fōvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. [*perh. akin to ferveo*] *to warm, keep warm*: nisi sol sua pro parte foveat tribuitque calorem, Lucr. 1, 807: ut et pennis (pulos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fetus rigentes amendo pectori, Plin. 8, 36, 54: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta foveat ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, *keeps up*, Ov. F. 3, 427: foveat ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427. II. *Meton.: to cherish, foster*.

1. *Lit.: to foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): corpus refoventque foveatque, ib. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8: genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37: vulnus lymphae, Virg. Aen. 12, 420: ipse aeger, anhelans colla foveat, ib. 10, 838. Poet. in gen.: interdum gremio foveat inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap*, ib. 1, 718: hinc atque hinc Diva lacertis cunctantem amplexu molli foveat, *embraces, enfolds*, ib. 8, 388: castra fovere, *to remain in the camp*, ib. 9, 57: of a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter*, ib. 4, 193.

2. *Fig.: to cherish, caress, love, support, assist*: hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inimicum meum fovebant, id. Fam. 1, 9: (duo duces) pugnantibus hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv. 38, 6: spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac. H. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas foveendis hominum sensibus, *by pampering*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: voluntatem alicujus, Liv. 3, 65: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8: ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos, Cic. Att. 12, 18.

fracebunt displicebunt, Fest. s. v.

frāces, um (*sing.* frax, Gloss. Philox), m. *plur.* [*from FRAG, root of frango*] *lit. broken bits, fragments*: hence, *grounds or dregs of oil*: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fratribus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*: Col. 6, 13, 3: Plin. 13, 6, 6.

frācesco, cūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*id.*] *to become soft or mellow, to rot, spoil*: olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, calore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Varr. R. R. 55, 5 *sq.*: oleum, *becomes rancid*, Col. 1, 6, 18: sinito quatrimum fracescat (amurca); ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, *become soft, tractable*, Cato R. R. 128.

frācidus, a, um, *adj.* [*fracesco*] *soft, mellow*: ut fracidus sit (olea), Cato R. R. 64, 1.

fractio, ōnis, f. [*FRAG, root of frango*] *a breaking, a breaking in pieces*: Eccl.

fractor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a breaker*: ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractura, ae, f. [*id.*] *a breach, fracture, cleft*: quo propior fractura (ossis) capiti vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo peior est, Cels. 8, 10: Plin. 29, 6, 39. II. *a broken bit, fragment*: allium, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71.

fractus, a, um, *Part.* [*frango*].

II. *Adj.*: *weak, feeble, faint*: fracta est aetas effetaque tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: me audis fractionem esse animo, *more disheartened*, Cic. Att. 11, 12: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id. Am. 16, 59: in compositione fractus, *powerless feeble*, Quint. 12, 10, 12: quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic. Brut. 83, 287: corruptum et omnibus vitis fractum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125: effeminata et fracta impudicis modis (*moralis*), id. 1, 10, 31.

fraeno, fraenum, etc., v. fren.
frāga, orum, n. plu. strawberries,
Fragaria vesca, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 92:
Ov. M. 1, 104: Plin. 15, 24, 28.

frāgesco, 3. v. n. incep. [FRAG, root
of frango] to become broken; fig. to
be conquered, subdued: Non. III, 1 sq.

frāgilis, e, adj. [id.] easily broken,
brittle, fragile: cadl, Ov. M. 12, 243:
rami, Virg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. Od.
3, 23, 16: rates, ib. 1, 3, 10: phaselus,
ib. 3, 2, 28: aes malleis, Plin. 34, 8, 20:
tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabaeo-
rum, id. 11, 28, 24. Poet.: aquae, ice,
Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus char-
itarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 112: lauri,
Virg. E. 8, 82: pollicibus fragiles in-
crepuere manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12. ||

In gen.: weak, perishable, frail (phy-
sically or mentally): fragile corpus
animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6,
24 fin.: (corpora) fragili natura prae-
dicta, Lucr. 1, 582: and absol.: fragili
quaerens illidere dentem, offendet so-
lido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: Julius fragilis
Pediatia (sarcastically of an effeminate
man in the gen. fem. instead of Pedia-
tius), the delicate Miss Julius Pedia-
tius, ib. 1, 8, 39: quis confidit, sibi
semper id stabile et firmum perman-
surum, quod fragile et caducum sit?
Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: divitiarum et formae
gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C.
1: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 fin.
nec aliud est aeque fragile in homine
(quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24: haud
aevi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni
fragiles et inertior aetas, the frail
years (of old persons), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3.
(Hence It. fraile; Fr. frêle.)

frāgilitas, ātis, f. [fragilis] brittle-
ness, fragility: tus probatur candore,
amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32
fin.: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restingu-
mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem du-
rentur, id. 34, 14, 41 fin. || Fig.:
weakness, frailness, frailty: humani
generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque
extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: fragilitas
mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24: fidei hu-
manae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

frāgium, il, n. [FRAG, root of fran-
] a fracture of a part of the body
for fractura): crurum, App. M. 9, p.
227.

fragmen, inis, n. [id.] a fracture:
perussit subito deceptum fragmine
pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477. || Mostly in
plur.: fragmina, um, pieces broken off,
fragments, ruins, wreck: silvarum,
Lucr. 1, 285: remorum, Virg. Aen. 10,
306: mucronis, ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov.
M. 11, 561: ratis, ib. 14, 563: subsellio-
rum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, crumbs, id.
Claud. 18: favorum, quae in sacco re-
manerunt, Col. 9, 15 fin. Absol. of
bits of wood, chips: taedas et fragmina
poni imperat, Ov. M. 8, 460. Sing.:
Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine
montis Lucetium sternit, fragment of
a mountain, piece of rock, Virg. Aen. 9,

tum, i, n. [id.] a piece
broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment
(mostly in plur.): inermem atque im-
paratum tribunum alii gladiis adori-
untur, alii fragmentis septorum et fus-
tibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tegularum, Liv.
34, 39: ramorum, id. 23, 24: avulsarum
tabularum remorumque, Curt. 9, 9.
crystalli, Plin. 37, 2, 10: panis, crumbs,
id. 9, 8, 8. Poet.: Emathiae ruinae,
the remains of the army, Lucan. 9, 33.
Sing.: fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D.
2, 32, 82.

frāgia, m. [id.] a breaking,
to pieces: pausam stare fra-
gori, Lucr. 1, 748. || Meton.: a
crashing, crash, noise, din: dant soni-
tum frondes ramique fragorem, id. 6,
136: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur,
Liv. 1, 29: pelagi, Virg. Aen. 1, 154:
subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, ib.
2, 692: quem (Pericles) fulminibus et
coelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint.
12, 10, 24: Nilus praecipitans se fragore
auditus accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35:
sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et

nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fra-
gorem, those thunders of applause,
Quint. 8, 3, 3: terra continens adventus
hostium multis indicis et quasi fragore
quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat,
Cic. Rep. 2, 3. Poet. for report, ru-
mour: Val. Fl. 1, 753.

frāgōsē, adv. with a crash: (secures
a ligno laricis) respuuntur, et fragosius
aidunt, aegrius revelluntur, Plin. 16, 10,
19, § 47.

frāgōsus, a, um, adj. [fragor] apt
to be broken, fragile: Lucr. 2, 860.

2. Transf.: rough, uneven: silvis
horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778:
mons, Grat. Cyneg. 527. 3. Fig. of
style: uneven, unequal: fragosa atque
interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7: aures
fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116: ver-
sus, Diom. p. 499 P. || crashing,
rushing, roaring (poet.): medioque
fragosus dat sonitum saxis et torto ver-
tice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 566: vada,
Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Maleae, id. 4, 261:
lux, a rattling gleam (lightning), id. 2,
198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons.
Stil. 337.

fragrans, antis, Part. [fragro]. ||
Adj.: sweet-scented, fragrant: fra-
grantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10,
p. 249.

frāgranter, adv. fragrantly: Sol.
38.

frāgrantia, ae, f. [fragro] scent,
odour: unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1
ext.

frāgro, āvi, 1. v. n. to emit a scent,
to smell, to reek (esp. freq. in the im-
perf. part.). || Of pleasant odours:

quod semper casiaque cinnamoque fra-
gras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravit ore,
quod rosarium Paesti, id. 5, 37, 9:
multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis,
id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol.
37 fin. In the imperf. part.: redolent-
que thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4,
169: cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat. 6,
8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144:
adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8:
Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177:
amomum, Sil. 15, 117. || Of an un-
pleasant smell: fragrat acerbus odor,
Val. Fl. 4, 493: ne gravis hesterno
fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1.
(Hence Fr. flairer.)

frāgum, i, n. a strawberry plant,
also called comaron: App. Herb. 37.

frāmēa, ae, f. [an old Germ. word]
a spear, javelin, used by the ancient
Germans: hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo
frameas gerunt angusto et brevi ferro,
sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem
telo, prout ratio poscit, vel comminus
vel eminus pugnent, Tac. G. 6: ib. 11:
Gell. 10, 25: Juv. 13, 79. || a
sword: Aug. Ep. 120, 16.

frāgi, fractum, 3. v. a. to
break, break in pieces, dash to pieces,
shiver: hastas, Enn. Ann. 17, 21: si
mulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: alter alterius
ubicunque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic.
N. D. 2, 49, 125: anulus aureus fractus
et comminutus est, id. Verr. 4, 25, 56:
compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to
pieces, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: Hor. A. P. 20:
domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic. Att.
4, 3: Janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor.
S. 1, 2, 128: patinam, id. 2, 8, 72: aulas
in caput, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 21: corpora ad
saxum, Virg. Aen. 3, 625: vindices re-
rum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere,
broke his neck, strangled him, Sall. C.
55: cervices civium Romanorum in
carcere, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: senile
guttur parentis impia manu, Hor. Epod.
3, 2: cerebrum, Virg. Aen. 5, 413:
brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: crus,
Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: cornu in arbore, Ov.
F. 5, 121: non ego te, tigris ut aspera
Gaetulave leo, frangere persequor, to
tear in pieces, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10. 2.
to break up small, to grind, bruise,
crush: glebam bidentibus, Virg. G. 2,
100: fruges robore saxi, Lucr. 1, 881:
farra saxo, Val. Fl. 2, 448: hordeum
molis, Plin. 18, 7, 14: granum dentibus,
id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: glandem (sues),
Virg. G. 2, 72: testes homini, Plin. 11,

49, 110: toros, to press, throw oneself
upon, Mart. 2, 59, 3: comam in gradum,
to twist, braid, Quint. 1, 6, 44: mare
montis ad ejus radices frangit fluctus,
breaks, Lucr. 6, 696: quam (fortunam)
existimo ab animo firmo et gravi tan-
quam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere,
Cic. Fam. 9, 16: undam, Ov. F. 4, 282:
aquas, Quint. 9, 4, 7: amnem nando,
Lucan. 8, 374: iter, turn off from it,
Stat. Th. 12, 232. || Fig.: to break
down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate:
to soften, move, touch: quem (Viria-
thum) C. Laelius praetor fregit et com-
minuit ferocitatemque ejus repressit,
Cic. Off. 2, 11 fin.: nationes frangere
domareque, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: pro-
eliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes. B. G.
1, 31: te ut ulla res frangat? would
shake thy resolution, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22:
frangi metu, cupiditate, id. Off. 1, 20,
68: flecti animo atque frangi, id. Sull.
6, 18: dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: mise-
ricordia, id. Att. 7, 12: pudore, id. Tusc.
2, 21, 48: aliquem patientia, id. Brut.
25, 95: mollis illa educatio, quam in-
dulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et
mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2,
6: frangitur vox, id. 11, 3, 20: primum
divisit ineleganter: duo enim genera
quae erant, fecit tria: hoc est non divi-
dere, sed frangere, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26:
frangas citius quam corrigas, quae in
pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.
bellum proeliis frangere, Cic. Prov. Cons.
13, 32: hunc (pedum dolorem) absti-
nentia, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Plin.
Ep. 1, 12: ut equorum cursum delicati
minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4,
113: non Venus et vinum sublimia
pectora fregit, Ov. F. 1, 301: ego unus
contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis
audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13 fin.: con-
silium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 4: foedus,
id. Pis. 12, 28: fidem, id. Rosc. Com. 6,
16: jura pudicitiae, Prop. 4, 5, 28: man-
data, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: fregi saepe
diem mero, id. Od. 2, 7, 6: vina, to
dilute, Mart. 14, 103: quum frangerem
jam ipse me, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: nec ani-
mus tantis se laboribus frangeret, id.
Arch. 11, 29: ante quam calores aut
frigora se fregerunt, abated, Varr. R. R.
2, 2, 18. [The root is FRAG: cf. Sans.
bhāng, "break;" Gr. φρᾶν in φρύγμῃ;
Germ. brechen; Eng. break, wreck.]

frāter, tris, m. a brother: frater mi,
salve, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 58: mi frater, m.
frater, mi frater, tune id veritus es?
Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: uxores habent inter
se communes: et maxime fratres cum
fratribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. fratres ge-
mini, twin-brothers, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: fra-
tres gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: gemini fratres,
Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: Liv. 1, 5: venimus
fratrem quaesitum geminum germanum
meum, my full twin-brother, Pl. Men.
2, 1, 7: spes mihi est, vos inventuros
fratres germanos duos geminos, una
matre natos et patre uno uno die, ib. 5,
9, 43: fratres uterini, brothers by the
same mother, uterine brothers, Cod.
Justin. 5, 62, 21. || Transf.: as a
term of endearment among friends:
quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Ti-
marchide:—Volo, mi frater, fraterculo
tuo credas, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155: frater,
pater adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita
quemque facetus adepta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6,
54: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet
fratrumque, i. e. of dear fellow-citizens,
id. Od. 1, 35, 34. Of lovers: quod
facerem, nisi intercederent mihi inimi-
litiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre
volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. Coel.
13, 32: Tib. 3, 1, 23. 2. As an ho-
norary title given to allies: Aedui,
fratres consanguinei saepe numero
a senatu appellati, Caes. B. G. 1, 33:
non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres
nostri Aedui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10 fin. 3.
Fratres for brother and sister (like the
Gr. ἀδελφοί): Lucius et Titia fratres
emancipati a patre, Paul. Dig. 10, 2, 38:
tres fratres, Titius, Naevius et Sela,
Modest. ib. 2, 14, 35. 4. Of near re-
lations by blood: (1) frater patruelis,
a cousin: hic illius frater patruelis

et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. Planc. 11, 27: for which simply frater, Cat. 66, 22: Ov. H. 8, 28: Tac. A. 3, 38. (11). Perh. also for levir (cf. Fr. beau-frère), a brother-in-law, sister's husband: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 28, 35. 5. Fig.: of things of a like kind: aspices illic positos ex ordine fratres (i.e. libros), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 107: Mart. 12, 3, 6. [Cf. Sans. bhratri; Gr. φάτρης, φάτρα; Eng. brother, etc.]

frātercūlo, i. v. n. [fraterculus] a word comically formed by Plaut. after the analogy of sororiare: to swell up alike: Pl. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. sororiare.

frātercūlus, i. m. dim. [frater] a little brother: unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse Gigantis, i. e. of unknown parents, qs. sprung from the earth, Juv. 4, 98. II. Transf.: a term of endearment for a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide: Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155.

frāternē, adv. in a brotherly manner: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. 2. heartily, affectionately: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, id. Att. 1, 5 fin.

frāternitas, ātis, f. [fraternus] brotherhood, fraternity (rare): Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 16, 2: Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25.

frāternus, a, um, adj. [frater] brotherly, fraternal: sese et amore fraterno et exultatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, scelusque fraternae necis, of fratricide, Hor. Epod. 7, 18: fraterno primi maduere sanguine muri, Lucan. 1, 95: lyra (given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), Hor. Od. 1, 21, 12: mores, of Zethus, brother of Amphion, id. Ep. 1, 18, 43: undae, of Neptune (as brother of Jupiter), Ov. M. 7, 367: invidia, against his brother, Sall. J. 39 fin.

II. Transf.: pertaining to a relative or kinsman: frater erat, fraterna peto, the arms of his cousin Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 31: pectora, Val. Fl. 1, 163: fama, ib. 1, 178. 2. brotherly, closely allied, friendly: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4: foedus, ib. 1, 3, 35. Poet. of animals yoked together: it tristis arator moerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvenum, of his companion, Virg. G. 3, 518.

fratilli villi sordidi in tapetis, Fest. s. v.

fratrare (al. fratriare) puerorum mammae dicuntur, quum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur: quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Fest. s. v.

fratria, ae, f. a sister-in-law: uxor fratris, Fest. s. v.: fratriae appellantur fratrum inter se uxores, Non. 557, 9: fratria εὐάτρης, Gloss. Philox. Also called fratriassa, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17. 2. fratria est Graecum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Varr. L. 5, 15, 25, § 85, Müll.

frātrīcīda, ae, m. [frater caedo] the murderer of a brother, a fratricide: Nep. Timol. 1: Auct. Or. pro domo, 10, 26.

frātrīcīdīum, ii, n. [fratricida] a brother's murder, fratricide: Eccl.

fratrisa, ae, v. fratria.

frātrūēlis, is, m. [frater] a cousin: Hier. Ep. 22, 26: fratrueles filii matertera sunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15.

fraudatio, ōnis, f. [fraudo] a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud (rare): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut inter bonos bene agier oportet et sine fraudatione, an old legal formula, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 9.

fraudator, ōris, m. [id.] a cheat,

deceitful, defrauder (rare): fraudator ereditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: fraudatorium et infitiatum impudentia, id. Flacc. 20, 48: beneficiorum fraudator, Sen. Ben. 4, 26.

fraudatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to cheating or fraud: Papin. Dig. 46, 3, 96: Valens. ib. 36, 1, 67.

fraudatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who cheats, defrauds: Eccl.

fraudiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [fraus gero] cheating, fraudulent: Tert. Genes. 3.

fraudo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (old perf. subj. fraudassis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 58; and in the depon. form, fraudus siet, id. Asin. 2, 2, 20: cf. fraudus erit, fraudem commiserit, Fest. s. v.) [fraus] to cheat, beguile, defraud. Constr. with acc. of pers. and abl. of thing: quum Caecilius a Varro magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. Verr. 3, 8, 20: milites praeda, Liv. 2, 42: multos minutis mutationibus, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debita laude, Quint. 2, 14, 1: nationes sua gloria, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet. Cal. 48: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. M. 14, 715: superos ture, Phaedr. 4, 20, 19: fraudare suo veteri nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: praeclarum factum memoria, Vell. 2, 92: bellum sanguine, Lucan. 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv. 2, 10 fin. With acc. of pers. only: quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: fidentem fraudare, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 15: creditores, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: aliquem in hereditaria societate, id. Quint. 24, 76: ungor olivo, non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: ipso jure rescindi quod fraudandae legis gratia esset ascriptum, i. e. to violate, Ter. Dig. 35, 1, 64. Absol.: si fraudassis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 58. With a cognate acc.: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem fraudus siet, id. Asin. 2, 2, 20. II. With acc. of thing only: to embezzle, purloin, steal; to withdraw, diminish: hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: fraudata restituere, ib. 3, 60 fin.: annonam publicam, Mart. Dig. 48, 12: vectigal, Papin. ib. 39, 4, 8: bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniae nuptias fuit, withdrawn, not granted, Just. 43, 1: sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitate fraudata, diminished, weakened, Plin. 9, 39, 64.

fraudulenter, adv. deceitfully, fraudulently: fraudulenter atque avariter, Cato in Non. 510, 21: crudeliter aut fraudulenter infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18. Comp.: nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

fraudulētia, ae, f. [fraudentus] a disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulence (rare): Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

fraudulētus, a, um, adj. [fraus] prone to deceive, cheating, deceitful, fraudulent: Carthaginienses fraudulentum et mendaces, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: venditiones, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: calliditas, Gell. 7, 18: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 83: cum populo et duce fraudulentum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 24. Comp.: fraudulentior deus vester, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

fraudulētissimī sunt, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 38: magice fraudulentissima artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1.

fraudulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] de-fraudulent: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

fraus, fraudis, f. (old form of the plur. frudes, Naev. 1, 1: gen. plur. fraudium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75: fraudum, Tac. A. 6, 21, etc.) a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud: quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur, Cic. Off. 1, 13 fin.: ad imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: hostes sine fide tempus atque

occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. 1, 53: per summam fraudem et malitiam, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii plenus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 37: legi fraudem facere, to evade, id. Mil. 2, 2, 9: in fraudem legis (facit), qui salvus verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit, Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29 and 30: quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16 jin.: facio fraudem senatus-consulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12: si quid in fraudem creditorum factum sit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 6, § 8: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, without deception, honourably, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: sine fraude Punicum emittere praesidium, Liv. 24, 47: audax Iapeti genus ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 28: aliter ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, by the deceitful pretence, Just. 24, 2. In plur.: exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: qui fons est fraudum, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium, id. Off. 3, 18, 75: noctem peccatis et fraudibus obijce nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: id. Od. 3, 27, 28. II. Meton.: of persons: a cheater, deceiver, a cheat (rare): fur, fugitive, frans populi, fraudulentus, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131: gerro, iners, frans, heluo, ganeo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10. 2. In gen. a bad action, offence, crime: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 fin.: si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, id. Rab. perd. 9, 26: scelus frausque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31. In plur.: re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72. III. In a pass. sense: a being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake: imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus hic in fraudem homines impulit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nos in fraudem induimus frustramentis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 818: quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostri egit? Virg. Aen. 10, 72: in fraudem deducere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: in fraudem incidere, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ne tibi dent in eo flammaram corpora fraudem, Lucr. 2, 187: ne tibi sit fraudi, quod nos inferne videmus, id. 6, 187: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis fraude loci et noctis oppressum rapit, deception as to, ignorance of, Virg. Aen. 9, 397. 2. injury, detriment, damage produced by deception or ignorance: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic. Att. 7, 26: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, to tend to his injury, id. Mur. 35, 73: quae res nemini unquam fraudi fuit, id. Cluent. 33, 91: Liv. 30, 19: sine fraude, or se (sed) fraude, without injury, without damage, without risk: si plus minusve secuerunt se fraude esto, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: rex respondit: quod sine fraude mea populi Romani Quiritium fiat, facio, Liv. 1, 24: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36.

usus, v. fraudo, ad init.

frax, v. fraces.

fraxare, vigiliam circuire, Fest. s. v.

fraxinēus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] of ash-wood, ashen: sudes, Virg. G. 2, 359: trabes, id. Aen. 6, 181: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: hasta, Ov. M. 5, 9.

fraxinus, i, f. an ash-tree, ash: Fraxinus excelsior, Linn. et var. ejus: Plin. 16, 13, 24: Virg. E. 7, 65: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 16. II. Meton.: an ashen spear or javelin: Ov. M. 5, 143: Stat. Th. 6, 102. (Hence Fr. frêne.)

fraxinus, a, um, adj. [fraxinus] ash-wood, ashen: for fraxineus: vī

Ov. H. 11, 76:

frēmēbundus, a, um, adj. [fremo] growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring (poet.): Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: Sil. 3, 463: (Achilles) curru

fremebundus ab alto desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128.

fremĭtus, ūs, m. [id.] a dull roaring sound, a resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, roaring, growling, etc.: ad fluctum aiunt declinare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: terrae, id. Div. 1, 18, 35: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: ex nocturno fremitu, ib. 5, 32: fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, Cic. Fl. 13, 23: si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G. 11: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30: plausu fremituque virum consonat omne nemus, Virg. Aen. 5, 148: boat coelum fremitu virum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 78: canentum, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 53: equorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 38: fremitus hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64: canis, Col. 7, 12, 3: leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237: tigris, Plin. 8, 18, 25: inconditus vituli marini, id. 9, 13, 15: apum, Virg. G. 4, 216. In plur.: rapidi fremitus, Lucr. 5, 1192: Demosthenes consuebat contionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

fremō, ūl, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. [same as βρέμω]. I. Neutr.: to emit a hollow, roaring sound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl, etc.: (ventus ibi) speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr. 6, 581: venti immani turbine fremunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646: Ister tumida aqua, id. 6, 329: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, Virg. Aen. 12, 922: viae laetitia ludisque plausuque, resound, ib. 8, 717: agri festis ululatus, Ov. M. 3, 528: (canum) ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1062: leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 341: equus, ib. 11, 496: lupus ad caulas, ib. 9, 60: tigres, Val. Fl. 2, 260: fremant omnes licet, mutter, grumble, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: quum in basilica Julia omnia clamoribus fremerent, Quint. 12, 5, 6: omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant coelicolae assensu vario, ib. 10, 96: cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, ib. 1, 559: animis fremens, ib. 12, 371: acerba fremens Aeneas, ib. 12, 398: rumor de tibicine fremit in theatro, Phaedr. 5, 7, 21. II. Act.: to murmur out something, to grumble, growl, rage at or after. With acc.: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. Aen. 11, 132: arma amens fremit, ib. 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, to murmur at, Cass. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 56. With acc. and infin.: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed prodicione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2, 44.

fremor, ōris, m. [fremo] a low roaring, murmuring (for fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poet. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69, § 67: Virg. Aen. 11, 297. In plur.: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358.

frenātor, ōris, m. [freno] a curber, tamer, controller: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27. Poet. transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmata conti, a hurler, Val. Fl. 6, 162. Fig.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55.

frendo, no perf., frēsum and fresum (v. no. II.), 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to gnash the teeth: frendebat dentibus, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 5: frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Virg. G. 4, 452: tumida frendens Mavortius ira, Ov. M. 8, 337: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20. Poet. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. fur. 693. II. Act.: to crush, bruise, or grind to pieces: porci dicuntur ne-

frendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att. in Non. 447, 21: fressi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4: faba fressa, id. 2, 11, 7: for which faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21. 2. to lament over with rage: frendere noctes, misera, quas perpessa sum, Pac. in Non. 447, 17.

frendor, ōris, m. [frendo] a gnashing: Tert. Res. carn. 35 ad fin.

freni (fraeni), orum, v. frenum, ad init.

frenīger (fraen.), ēra, ērum, adj. [frenum gero] bridle-bearing, bridled: ala, i. e. the cavalry, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

freno (fraeno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [frenum] to bridle: frenati equi, Hirt. G. 8, 15: equos, Virg. Aen. 5, 554:

ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), ib. 7, 220: vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, i. e. the cavalry, Sil. 11, 266. II. Transf. in gen.: to bridle, curb, restrain, check: (Aeolus ventos) imperio premit ac vinculis et carcere frenat, Virg. Aen. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: quum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Seren. Samon. 29: tussim medicamine, id. 17.

2. Fig.: frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum scribendi, Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, to shut up, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitia (Dido), Virg. Aen. 1, 523: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29.

frenum (fraen.), i, n. (more freq. in plur. frena, orum; and heterocl. freni, orum, m.) [akin to χαλινός: on the interchange of χ and F, see letter F] a bridle, curb, bit: aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 med.: equa, quae frena recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36: Virg. Aen. 4, 135: Ov. M. 15, 519: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42: Virg. G. 3, 184: Liv. 1, 48: moderari hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1297: Virg. Aen. 11, 719: Hor. S. 1, 1, 91. Sing.: frenumque (equus) recepit, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. Proverb.: frenum mordere, to take the bit in one's teeth, to resist: si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 23: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ib. 11, 24: the same phrase is also used in the opp. sense, to submit: subiit leges et frena momordit ille solutus amor, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28. 2. Meton.: (poet.) horse, charger: Prop. 4, 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243. II. In gen.: that which holds things together, a band: absiliunt pontes tectique trementis saxea frena labant, the stone bands, ties, ib. 10, 880.

2. In anatomy: the ligament which attaches the foreskin to the glans: Cels. 7, 25, 2. III. Fig.: means of guiding or governing, restraint, etc. (usu. plu.): rerum freni, the reins of dominion, Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetuendi, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5: freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 fin.: ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, Cic. Brut. 56, 204: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, allow full scope, Liv. 34, 2: frenos furentibus ira laxat, Lucan. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuae frenos, Curt. 7, 8 ad fin.: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr. 2, 42: capere, id. Pont. 4, 13, 27: frena licentiae inficere, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Juv. 8, 88: non solum frenis sed etiam iugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36: hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compece catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S. 2, 7, 74. Sing.: ni fre-

num accipere et victi parere fatentur Virg. Aen. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 med.

frequens, entis, adj. that often does or experiences something, constant, repeated, frequent (often to be rendered in Eng. by the adv.): erat ille Romae frequens, atque in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 10: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: quod filium frequentiore prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53: frequens Platonis auditor, an assiduous hearer, Cic. Or. 4, 15: frequens spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19: conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: frequens contionibus, id. H. 4, 69: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audiui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243. Poet. with inf.: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706. 2. Of things: repeated, frequent, common, usual: (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26 fin.: frequentes literae, Suet. Tib. 11: verbum igitur, quum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios nunquam reperitur, Quint. 1, 5, 39: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 fin.: honores, id. Phoc. 1: frequentior usus anulorum, Plin. 33, 1, 6: nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 31: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32: sententia, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, Quint. 4, 1, 75: esse videatur, jam nimis frequens, octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73. II. Transf. of an assembly, etc.: full, crowded, numerous: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5: frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: senatus frequens conventi, id. Fam. 10, 12: frequentissimo senatu, id. Phil. 2, 38, 99: ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv. 35, 7: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, came in great numbers, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: frequenti consessu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Caes. 31: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, they assemble in the greatest possible numbers, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin. 9, 59, 85. 2. Of places: filled, full, crowded, populous, frequented, well stocked: constr. absol., with abl., and in Tac. also with gen. Absol.: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. Div. 1, 28 fin.: nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, more populous, id. Planc. 8, 21: frequens municipium, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: frequens Numidia, Sall. J. 78 fin.: celebre et frequens emporium, much frequented, Liv. 38, 18: via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585: compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 25: ludī, id. Carm. Sec. 24: pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147. With abl.: quum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9: loca aedificiis, id. 31, 23: Aegyptus multis urbibus, Plin. 5, 9, 11: terra colubris, Ov. M. 4, 620: Sinuessa niveis columbis, ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, ib. 8, 329: Nilus feris et beluis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: amnis vorticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106. Comp.: utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 12. With gen.: quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. A. 4, 65.

uentamentum, i, n. [frequens a repetitione] Gell. 1, 11.

uentarium, frequentem, Fest. s. v.

frēquentātiō, ōnis, f. [frequento] *frequency, frequent use, a crowding together*: matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. 1, 6. II. Esp. in rhetor.: densa et continens verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et coacervatio universa, Cic. Part. 35, 122: consequentium, ib. 16, 55. 2. As a fig. of speech: *a condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately*: Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

frēquentātivē, adv. = frequenter: Fest. s. v. verberitare.

frēquentātivus, a, um, adj. [frequento]. In gram.: *denoting repetition, frequentative*: verba, Gell. 9, 6.

frēquentātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a frequent visitor, frequenter*: prandiorum et coenarum cum publicanis frequentator, Tert. Monog. 8 fin. 2. *who assiduously continues, upholds*: sol totius vivacitatis frequentator et dispensator est, App. Trismeg. p. 94.

frēquentatus, a, um, Part. [frequento]. II. Adj.: *frequent, common, much used*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61: gemma reginis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145. 2. *full of, rich or abounding in*: aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.

frēquenter, adv. *often, frequently*: frequenter et assidue, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 63: ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: habet usum talis allegoriae frequenter oratio, sed raro totius, Quint. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe nimium frequenter, id. 9, 1, 11. Comp.: quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, id. 1, 10, 4: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287. Sup.: translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36: Suet. Aug. 43.

II. *numerously, by many* (rare): huic frequenter interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19: Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv. 1, 11.

frēquentia, ae, f. [frequens] *an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse*: and meton.: *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng*. With gen.: testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janna et vestibulum, quod maxima quotidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 fin.: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 1, 3: summa hominum frequentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: vulgi, Nep. Att. 22. Absol.: domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1: non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1: efferri magna frequentia, id. Flacc. 17, 41: frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50. Of things: epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: magna frequentia sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: geniculorum, Plin. 27, 12, 91: coeli, i. e. *the density of the air*, Vitruv. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

frēquento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to visit or resort to frequently, to frequent; to do or make use of frequently, to repeat*: sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: juvenus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall. C. 14: (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp. 2: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 169: si aliquando allo domino solita est frequentari (domus), Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17: tu primas quasque partes in animo frequenta, frequently think over, repeat, Auct. Her.

3, 24, 40: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. Or. 27, 94: Hymen! clamant, Hymenaeae! frequentant, Ov. H. 12, 143: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, became more frequent, Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentetur inductio (catcis), be repeated, Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio instituta est inopiae causa, frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos, id. Rep. 1, 3. II. *to fill with a great number or multitude, to crowd, people, stock; to assemble or bring together in numbers*: urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, be peopled, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 1, 19: templa frequentari nunc decet, to be crowded, Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova prole, to stock, poet. Col. 10, 213: piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 15, 1: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, had assembled in great numbers, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: acervatim multa frequentans, crowding together, id. Or. 25, 85. 2. Esp. *to assemble in great numbers for a festival, etc., to celebrate*: publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, id. Inv. 1, 27, 40: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 37: dies solennes, Suet. Aug. 53: quorundam exsequias usque ad rogam, id. Tib. 32. 3. *to wait or attend upon in great numbers*: uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, attended him (during his canvass for the consulship) in great numbers, Sall. J. 73: juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac. A. 5, 10: ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, ib. 13, 18.

frēssus and **frēsus**, a, um, Part. [frendo].

frētāle, is, n. *a frying-pan*: Apic. 7, 5.

frētālis, e, adj. [fretum] *pertaining to a strait*: a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, the English Channel, Amm. 28, 2.

frētensis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the straits of Sicily*: mare, Cic. Att. 10, 7. (v. fretum.)

frētum, i, n. (also fretus, us, m. q. v.) *a strait, sound, channel*: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: fretorum angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Siciliense, the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: also called fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: and sometimes absol. fretum, the Straits; as we say the Channel for the Eng. Channel: quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 29: Suet. Tib. 2: Hor. Epod. 9, 7: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar, Sall. J. 17. II. Poet.: the sea: in freta dum fluvii current, Virg. Aen. 1, 607: pastor quum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, ib. 1, 33, 15: Euxinum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. F. 3, 568. 2. the sky: (pulvis) pervolat coeli fretum, Enn. in Non. 205, 29. 3. *a raging, swelling, heat, violence*: actatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1027: fretum adolescentiae, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbitalis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3.

frētus, ūs, m. *a strait*: angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 721: ut per angusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 169: inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Varr. in Non. 205, 31. 2. Poet.: the spring, as the period of transition: fretus ipse anni, Lucr. 6, 364.

frētus, a, um, adj. [perh. from same root as fir-mus] *relying or depending upon, trusting to, daring*: constr. with abl., rarely with dat., and poet. with inf. With abl.: omnes mortales

dilis sunt freti, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 38: vobis fretus, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: fretus intelligentia vestra, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: fretus conscientia officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7: gratia Brutii, id. Att. 5, 21: loci praesidio freti, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: juvenis, Virg. Aen. 5, 430: freti amicitia Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: pondere fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1057: malitia sua, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 43. With dat.: multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13. With inf.: (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae longius, daring, venturing, Stat. Th. 6, 23.

frētus, ūs, m. [fretus] *reliance, confidence*: Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

frīābilis, e, adj. [frio] *easily broken or crumbled, friable*: tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55.

frīcae, arum, f. plu. [frico] *a sort of Sicilian stones, prob. used for polishing*: Auct. Aetn. 526.

frīcamentum, i, n. [id.] *a rubbing*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

frīcātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a rubbing down, friction*: fricatio omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3: vehemens, Plin. 28, 4, 14: diligens tectoriorum, Vitruv. 7, 6.

frīcātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who rubs*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 7.

frīcātūra, ae, f. [id.] *a rubbing, rubbing down*: Vitruv. 7, 1.

frīcātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rubbing, rubbing down*: emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

frīcūm, ii, n. [id.] *tooth-powder*: dentibus fricium, Plin. Valer. 1, 36.

frīco, cui, catum, and ctum, i. v. a. [frio] *to rub, rub down*: nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Vir. G. 3, 256: medicamento dentes, Scri. Comp. 58: membra fricata, Seren. Samon. 6, 76: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, Juv. 6, 578: alopecias fricuere tuis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 13, 15, 30: nunquam hercle sacerem, genua nī tam nequiter fricare, rubbed my knees as a suppliant, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 88. In an obscene sense: Petr. 92: Mart. 11, 29. (Hence It. *frettare*; Fr. *frotter*, dim *frôler*.)

frīctiō, ōnis, f. [frico] *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction*: frictio vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14: frictionem adhibere, ib.: frictionem uti, ib.: frictionem lenem admove, id. 3, 18.

frīctrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that rubs, in an obscene sense; that practises lewdness*: Tert. Pall. 4 fin.

frīctūra, ae, f. [id.] *a rubbing, in an obscene sense*: App. M. Frgm. p. 717, ed. Oud.

frīctus, a, um, Part. [frico].

frīctus, a, um, Part. [frigo].

frīctus, ūs, m. [frico] *a rubbing, in an obscene sense*: Juv. 6, 322 (dub.).

frīgdor (contr. from frigidor) *cold*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 16.

frīgēdo, inis, f. [frigeo] *cold*: Varr. in Non. 139, 11.

frīgē-facto, i. v. a. [id.] *to make cold, to cool*: os nunc frige factas, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 15.

frīgēo, 2. v. n. *to be stiff with cold, to be cold, chill*: tange: si non totus friget, me eneca, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: summosque pedes attinge manusque: non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: friget aether, Auct. Aetn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt, i. e. *of him who was dead*, Virg. Aen. 6, 219: frigentque effetae in corpore vires, ib. 5, 396. Proverb.: verbum hercle hoc verum est: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6. II. Fig.: *to be inactive or at a stand-still, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid*: of things, *to flag, droop*: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friget, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8,

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6: frigens animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere Caecilius visus est! *to be frigid*, Gell. 2, 23: frigere (*al. frigida*) videntur ista plerisque, *to be dull, frigid*, Quint. 4, 2, 59: ubi friget (*sc. sermo*), *flags, halts*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11. 2. *to be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded*: quare tibi Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo, id. Fam. 11, 14: nimirum hic homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37: jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14: prima contio Pompeii frigatebat, *remained unnoticed*, id. Att. 1, 14: quum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect*, id. Verr. 2, 25, 60. [Akin to *rigeo*; also to Gr. *φρίσσω* (root *φρικ*), *φρίγω*, etc.] (Hence through the barbarous *frigitio*, Fr. *frisson*, *frissonner*.)

frigēro, i. v. a. [*frigus*] *to make cool, to cool, refresh* (rare): frigerans Aganippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholericus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, no. 208.

frigesco, frixi, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to become or grow cold, to be chilled* eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacto: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 866: ubi frigesce pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70: (sanguis) quum metu refugit, abit, omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescent vulnus, Curt. 8, 10. II. *Fig.: to become inactive, languid, faint*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigesce hoc opus, id. 6, 1, 29. 2. *to grow cold towards any one*: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte limina frigescent, Pers. 1, 109.

frigida, ae, f. (*sc. aqua*) [*frigidus*] *cold water* (like calida or calda, ae, *warm water*): frigidam hiberet, Cels. 1, 5: frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigida lavari, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: noxia ut frigidam febris, Quint. 5, 11, 31.

frigidarium, ii, n. [*id.*] *the cooling room in a bath*: Vitr. 5, 11. 2. *contracted*: frigidaria, orum, n. *plu. a cold larder*: mercem in frigidaria ferre, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

frigidarius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *of or for cooling*: (ahenum) frigidarium, i. e. *to hold cold water*, Vitr. 5, 10: balinei cella frigidaria, *the cooling-room*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.

frigidē, adv. *inactively, slowly, feebly*: quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10. II. *flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly*: verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24. With inaniter, id. 7, 3. with exigue, *opp. graviter*, id. 19, 3: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint. 6, 3, 4: si aliquando concitate itur, nunquam non frigide reditur, i. e. *in a trivial manner*, id. 11, 3, 133: tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 39.

frigidē-facto, i. v. a. [*frigidus*] *to make cold, to cool*: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 39.

frigidus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*id.*] *somewhat frigid*: alla quoque ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid*, Gell. 3, 10.

frigido, i. v. a. [*id.*] *to make cold, to cool*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

frigidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*id.*] *somewhat cold and stiff*: puella, Virg. Jr. 251: ocelli, ib. 348. II. *somewhat feeble or faint*: singultus, Cat. 64, 131. (Hence Fr. *frileux*.)

frigidus, a, um, *adj.* [*frigeo*] *cold, cool, chill*: *opp. calidus*: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: sors luce diurna frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850: nec ullum hoc frigidus flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: rura, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: *raeneste*, id. Od. 3, 4, 22: manet sub rove frigidus venator, ib. 1, 1, 25: umbra noctis, Virg. E. 8, 14: coelum est

hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: frigidus aëra vesper temperat, Virg. G. 3, 336: febris, *an ague*, Plin. 26, 11, 71: quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over, i. e. to slander*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. 2. *Esp. of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright*: illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. G. 4, 506: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743: mors, Virg. Aen. 4, 385: pausa vitalis, Lucr. 3, 943: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright*, Val. Fl. 7, 530: miles nec frigidus aspexit hostem, *fearless*, Sil. 9, 49: formidine turpi frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, *fearful*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. II. *Fig.: without ardour or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble*: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: non frigida virgo, *glowing with love*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5: frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325: (equus) frigidus in Venerem senior, Virg. G. 3, 97: (Empedocles) ardentem frigidus Aetnam insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friget, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidae literae, *cold, frigid*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: solatia, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 45: frigida bello dextera, *feeble*, Virg. Aen. 11, 338: ensis, *inactive, idle*, Lucan. 5, 245: (apes) contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *not animated by labour*, Virg. G. 4, 104. 2. *without force or point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid*: cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: haec aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, quum aliud est expectatum, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas, ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30: verba frigidiora vitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frididi et accessiti joci, *dull and far-fetched*, Suet. Claud. 21: illud frigidum et inane, Quint. 10, 2, 17: frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Cal. 26. (Hence Fr. *frayeur*, *effrayer*, *effroi*.)

frigilla, ae, f. v. fringilla.

frigo, xi (only acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum or xum, 3. v. a. *to roast, parch, fry*: sesquilibrium salis frigit, Cato R. R. 106, 1: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14: triticum frictum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: frictae nuges, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 113: frictum cicer, Hor. A. P. 249: ova fricta ex oleo, Plin. 29, 3, 11. [Same as Sans. *bhrij* (torrere); Gr. *φρύγω*; Eng. *parch*.] (Hence It. *friggere*; part. *fritto*, whence Eng. *fritter*; Fr. *frîre*.)

frigo, 3. v. a. *to denote the noise made by little children: to squeak, squeal*: Afran. in Non. 308, 16.

frigo, 3. v. a. i. q. *erigo, to erect*: Att. and Varr. in Non. 308, 7 sq.

frigor, oris, m. [*frigeo*] *cold*: molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.

frigorificus, a, um, *adj.* [*frigus facio*] *cooling*: acetum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 8.

frigōro, i. v. a. [*frigus*] *to cool down*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.

frigulo, i. v. n. *to express the note of a jackdaw*: graculus at frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frigus, oris, n. [on the root v. *frigeo*] *cold, coldness, coolness*: nec calor (mihi obstat) nec frigus metuo, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 19: calidis torrescere flammis aut rigere frigore, Lucr. 3, 905: vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbrī, in frigore, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 87: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id. Fam. 16, 8: fere

matutinis temporibus frigus est, *coolness*, Cels. 2, 1: frigus captabilis opacum, Virg. E. 1, 53: quae frigore sola dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib. 1, 8, 39: quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigis, *cool place*, Mart. 4, 14. In *plur.*: ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Virg. E. 10, 47: Peligna, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. S. 2, 6, 45: flum frigoris ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, i. e. *the variegated, cold marble floor*, Mart. 1, 56, 5.

2. *Esp. (poet.): the cold of winter, winter* (like calor for summer): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore deficit, Virg. E. 2, 22: frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, id. G. 1, 300.

3. *the coldness of death, death*: gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 402: aeternum leti, id. 4, 925: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra, vitaeque cum gemitu fugit, Virg. Aen. 12, 951. 4. *a cold shudder*, produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, ib. 1, 92.

II. *Fig.: coldness in action, inactivity*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Ov. F. 2, 856. 2. *a cold or*

frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour*: majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favour*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62: Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37.

frigusculum, i, n. *dim.* [*frigus*] *slight cold*: Tert. de Anim. 25. II. *Fig.: coolness, disagreement*: Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12.

frīgūtio (also frīguttio, frīguttia, frīgultio, and frīgultio), 4. v. n. and a. [*a lengthened form of frigo*] *neutr.: to twitter, chirp*: merulae in remotis tesquis frīgutiunt, App. Flor. p. 358.

II. *Transf. to stammer, stutter*: saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus frīgultiat vel omnino obmutescat, id. Apol. p. 296: quid frīguttis? Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 49. 2. *Act.: to stammer forth*: vix singulas syllabas frīgutiens, App. Apol. p. 336.

fringilla (also frīgilla and fringilla), ae, f. *a small bird, a finch*: acc. to some the robin redbreast, Motacilla rubecula, Linn.; acc. to others, the chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104: Mart. 9, 55, 7.

fringultio and fringutio, v. fringutio.

frīo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to rub, break, crumble*: terra, quae facile frietur, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7: glebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr. 1, 887: ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin. 12, 19, 42: ut gemma in micis frietur, id. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*

frit (n. indecl.) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

fritilla, ae, f. [*perh. from frit*] *gruel or porridge used at sacrifices*: hodie sacra prisca atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur, Plin. 18, 8, 19 *fin.*: Sen. Ben. 1, 6 *fin.*

fritillus, i, m. *a dice-box*: Mart. 14, 1, 3: Juv. 14, 5: Sen. Apocol. *fin.*

fritinnio, 4. v. n. *to twitter or chirp*: et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Varr. in Non. 7, 15: of the cicada: et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35. II. *Transf. of the noise made by young children*: sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Anthol. Lat. I. p. 603 ed. Burm.

frivōlus, a, um, *adj. silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless*: frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere, Quint. 7, 2, 34: frivola et inanis argutiola, Gell. 2, 7: quaedam

dicat futilia et frivola, id. 16, 12: Jocus, Plin. 28, 19, 79: auspiciu, Suet. Ner. 41: aura, Phaedr. 5, 8, 1: jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20: opus, Plin. 22, 6, 7: labor, Sen. Ep. 31: cura, Plin. 25, 3, 7: origo superbissimi animalium (i. e. hominis), id. 7, 7, 5: fiunt in literarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell. 15, 30: in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnunquam frivolus amentique similis, Suet. Claud. 15: frivolum dictu, Plin. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis millibus traderet, *some worthless thing, trifle*, Suet. Cal. 39 *fin.*

II. Subst. frivola, orum, n. *plu.* *wretched furniture, paltry things*: inter frivola mea, Sen. Tranq. 1: Juv. 3, 198.

frixorium, ii, n. [frigo] *a frying-pan*: Plin. Val. 2, 7.

frixura, ae, f. [id.] *a frying-pan* Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 13.

frixus, a, um, Part. [frigo].

frondarius, a, um, adj. [frons] *of or for leaves, leaf-*: fascinae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a stripping off of leaves, a pruning*: Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondator, ōris, m. [id.] *a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc.*: Virg. E. 1, 57: Ov. M. 14, 649: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondēo, 2. v. n. [id.] *to put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green*: quom jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: nunc frondent silvae, Virg. E. 3, 57: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbusta, Virg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pependit, id. Aen. 7, 67: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 714.

frondesco, dūl (Prisc. p. 768 P.), 3. v. n. *incept.* [frondeo] *to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out*: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: quum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561: simili frondescit virga metallo, Virg. Aen. 6, 144. II. Fig.: of style: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondēus, a, um, adj. [frons] *of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy*: nemora, Virg. Aen. 1, 191: corona, Plin. 16, 4, 5: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for trees in full leaf, Virg. G. 4, 61: casa, embowered, Ov. F. 3, 528: cuspis, a toothpick cut from a twig, Mart. 14, 22.

frondicōmus, a, um, adj. [frons coma] *leafy*: Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondifer (anciently frund.), ēra, ērum, adj. [frons fero] *leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): nemus, Lucr. 2, 359: Sen. Oed. 276: silvae, Lucr. 1, 257: domus avium, id. 1, 19.

frondifluus, a, um, adj. [frons fluo] *leaf-falling, i. e. when the leaves fall off*: brumae frigore, Boeth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

ōsus (anciently frund.), a, um, adj. [frons] *full of leaves, leafy*: montes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex collis, Virg. Aen. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 410: vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70: aestas, id. G. 3, 296: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 596.

frons (anciently fruns; Charis. p. 105 P. Also in the nom. fros or frus, Varr. lb.: Prisc. p. 554 P. And frondis, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 372), dis, f. *a leafy branch, green bough, foliage*: ilignea, querna, Cato R. R. 37, 2: ne caules alii in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34: perenni frunde corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigrae feraci frondis in Alcido, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 58: silvae limum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. M. 1, 347: frondem immaturam destringere, Quint. 12, 6, 2. *Plur.*: deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: frondibus teneris non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exple, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28. II. Poet. *a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet*: donec alterutrum velox

victoria fronde coronet, ib. 1, 18, 64: Ov. M. 1, 449. In *plur.*: id. F. 1, 711.

frons, frontis, f. (masc. Cato in Gell. 15, 9; in Fest. s. v. recto, &c.) *the forehead*, whether of men or animals: capillos a fronte retroagere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead being admired by the ancients), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5. Proverb.: frons occipitio prior est, i. e. *better before the master's face than behind his back*, Cato R. R. 4: Plin. 18, 5, 6. Of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte unum cornu exsistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: tauri torva fronte, Plin. 8, 45, 70: ovis, Ov. F. 4, 102: cui (hoedo) frons turgida cornibus primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, ib. 4, 2, 57. In *plur.*: Lucr. 5, 1033. II. *the human brow*, as an index of the mind and feelings: frons et alii (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiae, hilaritatis, clementiae, severitatis index, Plin. 11, 37, 51: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica tanquam Atlante coelum, niti videretur, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: frontem contrahere, *to knit the brows*, id. Cluent. 26, 72: adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, ib. 6, 7: remittere, *to smooth*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5: so, exporrigere, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: explicare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16:olvere, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic. Att. 1, 1: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te anorem perspicere potuisses, ib. 14, 13, B: homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, *expression of countenance*, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 46: si verum tum, quum verissima fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 35: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Am. 18, 65: laeta, Virg. Aen. 6, 863: sollicita, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Plin. Pan. 41: proterva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 16: urbana (i. e. impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11. In *plur.*: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegit, Cic. Planc. 6, 16. Poet. as the seat of shame: exclamat perisse frontem de rebus, *shame*, Pers. 5, 103. III. Transf.: *the forefront of anything, the front, façade, van, etc.* (opp. tergum and latius): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aedium, Vitruv. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januae, Ov. F. 1, 135: scenae, Virg. G. 3, 24: navium, id. Aen. 5, 157: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: quatuor legionum aquilae per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, *only in front*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44: recta fronte concurrere hosti (opp. in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 *med.*: directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right front*, Tac. H. 2, 24 *fin.*: frons laevi cornu haec erat, Curt. 4, 13 *ad fin.* Esp. a fronte, adverbially, *in front, before* (opp. a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebatur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 23. 2. *the outer end of a book-roll or volume*: Tib. 3, 1, 13: Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11.

3. *the circumference of a wheel*: Vitruv. 10, 4. 4. In measuring land, *the breadth or frontage*: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12. IV. Fig.: *the outside, exterior, external quality, appearance*: Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2: frons causae non satis honesta, id. 4, 1, 42:

decipit frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 6: dura prima fronte quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 55: ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, id. 12, 7, 8. (Hence It. *affrontare* Fr. *affronter*.)

frontālia, ium, n. *plu.* [frons] *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses: Liv. 37, 40: Plin. 37, 12, 14.

frontāti, orum, m. *plu.* (sc. lapides) [id.]. In architect. *binding-stones, coping-stones*: Vitruv. 2, 8: Plin. 35, 12, 4.

fronto, ōnis, m. [id.] *that has a broad forehead*: equos naevum habere? equos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitoes? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.

frontōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *having several foreheads*, said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 4 *fin.* II. Fig.: *that has a bold forehead, shameless*: Aug. Serm. in Psalm. 1, 68.

fros, v. frons, ad init.

fructēta, orum, n. *plu.* a later form for fructeta, bushes, thickets: Serv. Virg. E. 1, 40.

fructifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [fructus fero] *produce-bearing, fruitful*: arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46: sarmentum, Pall. Febr. 29, 3.

fructificatio, ōnis, f. [fructifico] *a bearing of fruit*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructifico, i. v. n. [fructus facio] *to produce*: Calpurn. Ecl. 491.

fructuarius, a, um, adj. [fructus] *pertaining to produce, productive*: rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, 15: oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4: pars villae, *that serves as a receptacle for produce*, id. 1, 6, 1: scrofa, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9. II. *pertaining to usufruct, usufructuary*: servus, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 37: stipulatio, Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 4.

2. Subst. fructuarius, ii, m. and fructuaria, ae, f. in an act. sense, *one who has the usufruct of a thing, a usufructuary*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 22 sq.: Paul. ib. 24.

fructuōsē, adv. *profitably, advantageously*: hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug. Ep. 77.

fructuōsus, a, um, adj. [fructus] *abounding in produce, productive, fruitful, profitable, advantageous*: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: praedia tam pulcra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: fructuosissimae insulae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 13: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: arationes, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101. II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, id. Off. 3, 2, 5: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, id. Am. 21, 79: virtutes generi hominum fructosae, id. de Or. 2, 84, 344: est non modo liberale paulum nonnunquam de suo jure dedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum id. Off. 2, 18, 64.

fructus, a, um, Part. [fruor].

fructus, ūs (old gen. sing. fructus Varr. in Non. 492, 14: fructi, Cato R. R. 4: Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16) [id.] *an enjoying, enjoyment*: Ol. Mea est haec. St. Scio; sed meus fructus est prior, *use and enjoyment*, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 16: Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14. 2. Fig.: hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: alicujus fructum oculis ex casu capere, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. Eum. 11: divitiarum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, Cic. Parad. 6, 2, 47: Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat. Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id. Off. 2, 16, 56.

pecuniae fructus maximus, ib. 2, 18, 64: vitae fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28: voluptatum, id. Am. 23, 87: iucunditatis, id. Mur. 19, 40. II. Meton.: *the means of enjoyment, proceeds, produce, fruit, profit, income*, etc.: earum rerum videtur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, incertus dominatus, id. Rep. 1, 17: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, ib. 2, 4, 14: in quos sumptus abeunt fructus praedium? id. Att. 11, 2: (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, ib. 3, 3, 6: quae (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24: ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, ib. 19, 70: comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32, fin.: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 83: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei cuius fructibus exercitum alere non posset, *income, interest*, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv. 45, 40: in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7: fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36: an partus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12. III. Fig.: *fruit, consequence, effect*: ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, id. Planc. 38, 92: fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: diligentiae fructum capere, id. Brut. 62, 222: honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 62: modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull. 1, 1: studiorum, Quint. 8 praef. § 26: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79.

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux] *pertaining to produce*: maturitas, App. de Mundo, p. 71. II. *economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal*; and in gen. *worthy, virtuous* (only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.*): villa frugalior, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ut frugalior sim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3: quum optimus colonus, paucissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71.

frūgālitās, ātis, *f.* [frugalis] *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*; and in gen. *worth, virtue, probity*: ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam iudico, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: ex contrariis: *frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum*, Quint. 5, 10, 73: quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 26. Of style: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure*, id. 12, 10, 21. In a gen. sense: omnem abetinentiam, omnem innocentiam, reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: nonnunquam haec eadem vocabula ad frugalitatis nomen, tanquam ad caput, referre volumus: quod nisi eo nomine virtutes continerentur, nunquam ita pervulgatum illud esset, ut jam proverbii locum obtineret, *hominem frugi omnia recte facere*, ib. 4, 16, 36. II. for *fruges, fruits of the earth*: App. M. 9, p. 233.

frūgāliter, *adv.* *moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally*: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 38: parce, frugaliter vivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 107: quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: loqui frugaliter, ib. 2, 9, 25. *Comp.*: vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

frugamentum, a frugibus appellata, Fest. s. v.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frūgesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [frux] *to begin to produce, be fruitful*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 913.

v. frux.

er, ēra, ērum (old gen. sing. fem. frugifera), Enn. in Charis. p. 7 P: hence, attonitus legis terrar frugifera, comically, to denote Ennius himself, Mart. 11, 90, 5), *adj.* [frux fero] *fruit-bearing, productive, fertile*: ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: messes, Ov. M. 5, 656: numen, i. e. Ceres, id. Pont. 2, 1, 15. II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiterum, Liv. praef. § 10.

frūgiferens, entis, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for frugifer): Lucr. 1, 3.

frūgīlēgus, a, um, *adj.* [frux lego] *fruit-gathering*: formicae, Ov. M. 7, 624.

frūgipārens, entis, *adj.* [frux pario] *fruit-producing*: Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

frūgipārus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fruit-producing, fruitful*: fetus, Lucr. 6, 1: Avien. Arat. 1054.

frūgiperdus, a, um, *adj.* [frux perdo] *that loses its fruit*, a transl. of the Homeric ὠλεσικαρπος: Plin. 16, 26, 46.

frūitus, a, um, *Part.* [fruo].

frūmen, inis, n. [id.] (in later Latin) *a gruel or porridge used in sacrifices*: Arn. 7, 230. II. *the gullet*; acc. to others, *the larynx*: Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 74: Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2.

frūmentāceus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *of corn or grain*: farina, Veg. Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to corn, corn-*: in milit. lang. *pertaining to provisions*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2: campus, ib. 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions*, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: Caes. B. G. 1, 23: loca, *abounding in corn*, ib. 1, 10: provinciae, id. B. C. 3, 73: navis, *a corn ship*, ib. 3, 96: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr. 3, 5, 10: lucra, ib. 3, 37, 85: negotiatores, *corn-dealers*, Plin. 8, 44, 69 fin.: mensores, *corn-measures*, Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 87. II. Subst. frumentarius, ii, m. *a corn-dealer*: Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: Liv. 4, 12. 2. *a purveyor of corn, commissary*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 35. 3. Under the later emperors: *a spy*: Spart. Hadr. 11: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.

frūmentatio, ōnis, *f.* [frumentum] *a providing of corn*; milit. *t. t. a foraging*: Caes. B. G. 6, 39: Suet. Galb. 20. In plur.: *pabulationes frumentationesque*, Caes. B. G. 7, 16. II. *a distribution of corn*: Suet. Aug. 40.

frūmentator, ōris, m. [id.] *a provider of corn, a forager*: Liv. 2, 34.

frūmentor, atus, i. v. n. and a. *dep.* [frumentum]. I. Neutr.: milit. *t. t. to fetch corn, to forage*: erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36: frumentatum mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: frumentatum ire, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C.: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75: pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B. C. 1, 48. II. Act.: *to furnish or provide with corn*: Tert. ad Natt. 2, 8.

frūmentum, i, n. [contr. from frugimentum, from root FRUG in fruges: *produce*, esp. of *ae* various kinds of cereals; hence] *corr. grain*: sunt prima earum

(frugum) genera: frumenta, ut triticum, hordeum; et legumina, ut faba, cicer, Plin. 18, 7, 9: in segetibus frumentum, in quo culmus extulit spicam, Varr. R. 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col. 8, 9, 2: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111: luxuriosa frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72. II. Transf.: *frumenta, the small seeds or grains of figs*: Plin. 15, 19, 21.

frundifer and **frundosus**, v. frond. **fruniscor**, frunitus, 3. v. n. *dep.* [a lengthened form of fruor] *to enjoy*, with acc. and abl.: Gell. 17, 2, 5 sq.: Fest. s. v.: Non. 113, 7: hinc tu, nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 73.

frunitus, a, um, *Part.* [fruniscor].

fruns, itis, v. frons.

fruo, fructus and frūitus, 3. v. n. *dep. lit. to feed oneself with*, hence, *to enjoy, delight in*. Constr. with abl.; less freq. with acc. or absol. With abl.: tu voluptate fruoris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. beat. 10 fin.: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, ib. 2, 60, 152: commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: immortalis aevo, Lucr. 2, 647: omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruuntur, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: uno amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48: thalamis, Ov. F. 3, 554: recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566: poena, Mart. 8, 30, 3: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104: omnium rerum cognitione frui sumus, Sen. Ep. 9: med.: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 29: cum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus fruere confideretque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society*, id. Att. 2, 1: ut sinat sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 68: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24. With acc.: pabulum frui, Cato R. R. 149, 1: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21. Esp. *the gerundive*: nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, Cic. Mil. 23, 63: iustitiae fruendae causa, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatus: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. de Sen. 16, 57: res fruenda oculis, Liv. 22, 14. Absol.: satiatis vero et expletis iucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7. II. Esp. legal *t. t. to have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct*: quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis frondis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: ut censores agrum Campanum fruendum locarent, Liv. 27, 11: qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, Paul. Dig. 6, 3, 1. [The root is FRUG, whence fruges, fructus, etc.: prob. the same as Sans. bhuj, "to eat."]

frustatim, *adv.* [frustum] *piece-meal, in pieces*: coquuntur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39: Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillatim, *adv.* [frustillum] *in small pieces*: ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Pl. Cure. 4, 4, 20.

frustillum, i, n. *dim.* [frustum] *a small piece, little bit*: Arn. 7, 231.

frusto, i. v. a. [frustum] *to break to pieces*: Fior. 2, 2, 32 (dub.).

frustrā, *adv.* [connected with *fraudo*] *in a state of deception, in error*: jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse; errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 19: nunc, mulier, ne tu frustra sis: mea non es, ne arbitrare, id. Merc. 3, 1, 30: frustra me ductare non potes: aliam posthac invenito, quam tu haberas frustratui, *to deceive, cheat*, id. Men. 4, 3, 20: frustra habere aliquem, Tac. A. 13, 37. With animi: erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Apol. p. 286.

II. *without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain*: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exilam domo, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: multum frustraue rogatus, Lucan. 4, 735: frustra telum mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: frustra tantum laborem sumere, ib. 3, 14: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, *may be disappointed*, ib. 85: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. 2, 31: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, frustra metuemus Austrum; visendus ater Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13. Ellipt.: equites et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit: nec frustra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21. 2. *without reason or cause, groundlessly*: frustra ac sine causa, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: frustra tempus contero, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικὸν vocant, necessariam musici credidit, Quint. 1, 10, 15: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9. Ellipt.: hanc quidam *apostropesin* putant. Frustra, Quint. 9, 3, 60.

frustrābilis, *e, adj.* [frustror] *that may be disappointed, vain, deceitful*: expectatio, Arn. 2, 58: res, id. 6, 206.

frustrāmen, *inis, n.* [id.] *deception*: Lucr. 4, 818.

frustratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration*: in horum familiam frustrationem hodie injiciam maximam, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 15: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. 3, 24: frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, id. 38, 25. In plur.: quum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem illis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

frustrātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a deceiver, delayer*: iudicium, Symm. Ep. 10, 44.

frustrātorius, *a, um, adj.* [frustrator] *deceptive, deceitful*: somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Modest. Dig. 22, 1, 41.

frustrātus, *us, m.* [frustror] *a deceiving, deception*: aliquam habere frustratui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustror, *atus, i. v. dep.* (also *act.* *frustro, are*) [frustra] *to deceive, disappoint, trick*: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 65: ne frustreretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14: o bone, ne te frustrere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinius spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15: Cloelia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13: saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 37: sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, id. Ad. 4, 4, 11: expectationem frustrari et differre, Plin. Ep. 2, 10: spem mercantium, *opp.* explorare, Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vincula, *i. e. escaped from them*, Sol. 1. Absol.: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18: Lucr. 4, 573. 2. *Act.*: ego me frustro, Pl. Mil. 3, 9: qui ventrem frustrarunt suum, Pompon. in Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640. Pass.: ignavissimi quique tenuissima spe frus-

trantur, Sall. Or. Licin. med.: frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. 2, 21: variis dilationibus frustratus, Just. 8, 3. With *gen.*: captionis versutae et exco-gitatae frustratus, Gell. 5, 10. II. Transf.: *to make vain or useless, to frustrate* (rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2: laboremque frustrari, id. praef. § 22: in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur lectus, Curt. 6, 5.

frustulentus, *a, um, adj.* [frustum] *full of small pieces*: aqua, *i. e. filled with crumbs*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

frustulum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *a small piece, bit*: panis, App. M. 1, p. 110.

frustum, *i, n. a piece, bit* (of food): necesse est offa obiecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: esculenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 fin.: pars in frusta secant, Virg. Aen. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85. Comically, frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 67. II. Fig.: uide soluta fere oratio, et o singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27: philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89. [Frus-tum comes probably from a root FRUT, "to break," v. Pott, 2, 61.]

frutectōsus (also written *frutetosus*), *a, um, adj.* [frutectum] *full of bushes, shrubby, bushy*: nemorosi frutectosique tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11: frutectosus et rubricosus locus, Plin. 18, 17, 46.

frutectum (also written *frutetum*), *i, n.* [contr. from *fruticetum*] *a place full of shrubs or bushes*: ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessus, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872.

II. Meton.: *a shrub*: Sol. 30 med.

frutētum, *i, v. frutectum.*

frutēx, *icis, m.* (fem.: *Nilotica*, Mart. Cap. 3, 34) [prob. kindr. with *βρύω*, to sprout forth] *a shrub, bush*: ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus; vel frutēx, ut violae, rosae, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col. Arb. 1, 2: olerum, id. 11, 3 fin.: lupini, id. 2, 14, 5: oleae, Plin. 23, 3, 35: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 954: in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: collect. in sing.: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, contextit illum frutice, Phaedr. 1, 11, 4.

II. Transf. 1. *Perh. the lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk*: quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. radice).

2. *As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes: blockhead*: nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutēx, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 12: App. Apol. p. 317. 3. *Esp. a kind of cedar-tree in Phrygia, or perh. a juniper, v. Cedrus*: Plin. 13, 5, 11.

fruticatio, *ōnis, f.* [fruticor] *a shooting or sprouting out* (rare): fruticatio inutilis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

fruticesco, *3. v. n. incept.* [frutēx] *to put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (rare): quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

fruticetum, *i, n.* [id.] *a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket*: Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12: Suet. Ner. 48.

frutico (*ū long*, Tert. Judic. dom. 135), *avi, atum, i. v. n. and fruticor*, *i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy*: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. Att. 15, 4: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140. II. Poet. of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15: of a stag's antlers: aspicias, ut fruticat late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

fruticōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of shrubs or bushes, bushy*: vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: aizoum a radice, Plin. 25, 13, 102: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12: rutae rami fruticosiores, id. 20, 13, 51: calamus fruticosissimus, id. 16, 36, 66: litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: mare, Plin. 6, 22, 24.

frux, *frūgis, and more freq. in the plur. fruges, um* (also in the *nom. sing.* *frugis*: Varr. L. L. 9, 46, § 76), *f.* [on root *v. fruor*] *fruits of the earth, produce of the fields, pulse, legumes, and in gen. fruits, produce* (but the fruits of trees are usu. designated by *fructus*, and grain by *frumentum*): terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, ib. 60, 152: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque foliis, neque oleo, neque frumento, neque frugibus usurum, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12: ut quum fruges Cerearem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. Verr. 4, 48, 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14: arboreae, Cornif. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 55: roburneae, Col. 9, 1, 5: adaptatis curvetur frugibus arbor, poet. Col. 10, 39: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. 5, 33: superior pars vitis idonea frugibus, Col. 3, 17, 1. Sing.: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici, ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10. II. Fig.: like *fructus*: *result, success, value*: quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some result*, Quint. 6, 2, 3: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3: jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, *maturity of mind, ability*, App. M. 6, p. 177. Poet. centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rail at what is crude, worthless*, Hor. A. P. 341: cultor juvenum purgatas inseris aures fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit, i. e. doctrine*, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, *to act with advantage*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 70. 2. Esp. of moral character: frugi (most prob. a dat. form: lit. *for food, fit for food*: hence) as an *indeclin. adj.* *useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal*: frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut solus Frugi nominaretur, id. Fontei. 13, 29: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 3, 27, 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata siccum, frugi, continentem, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, et frugi castusque verendusque colbat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3: liberti probi et frugi, Plin. Pan. 88: ubi lena bene agat cum quiquam amante, quae frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 23. Strengthened with *bonae*: qui ipso sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 39: (Fabius Luscius) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8. Of things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous*, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur, *frugal, temperate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: coena, ib. 3, 1: jentacula, Mart. 13, 31, 1. 3. *Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, to turn oneself to virtue, to reform oneself*: equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have reformed*, Cic. Coel. 12, 28: multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell.

13, 27: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: ad frugem applicare animum, ib. 2, 1, 34. **fucātē**, *adv.* with paint or colour: Fig.: fucatus concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fucātus, a, um, *Part.* [fucō]. II. *Adj.*: painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Am. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: puer subdoliae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79. *Comp.*: versus fucator, Gell. 13, 26.

fucilis falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Fest. s. v.

fucinus, a, um, *adj.* [fucus] coloured with orchil: si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76.

fūco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to colour, paint, dye: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465: vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque stercore fucatus crocodili, i. e. paint made of crocodile's dung, Hor. Epod. 12, 11. II. *Esp.* of cosmetics, to paint, rouge: Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef. § 19. Fig.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) quum fucatur atque praelinitur, ut praestigiosum, Gell. 7, 14.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] painted, coloured, beautified, counterfeit, spurious: merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificiosae simulationis, id. Planc. 9, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18.

fūcus, i, m. = φῦκος, sea weed or rock lichen: 1. "prason" = Laminaria saccharina, Linn., the sugar tangle. 2. "altera capill. fol." prob. Cystoseira barbata, Turner, or ericoides, Good. 3. "(quo) purpuras inficiunt:" = prob. the lichen Roccella tinctoria, and other species from which the dyes called Orchil and Cudbear are obtained. 4. "tertium gramini simile," perh. Zostera marina, Linn. 5. "bryon," laver, Ulva lactuca, Linn. 6. "quercus (marina)," Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 25, 48, 49. "Phycos thalassion," tria genera, 1. sugar tangle, Laminaria saccharina, Linn. 2. Delessaria sanguinea, Linn. 3. Gelidium cartilagineum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 26. II. *Meton.* red or purple colour: infici vestes scimus admirabili fūco, id. 22, 2, 3: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: Ov. M. 6, 222. 2. *Esp.* rouge: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fūco occultunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Prop. 2, 18, 31: Plin. 31, 7, 42. 3. Fig.: pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fūco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fūcoque puerili, ib. 2, 45, 188: fūco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: mercem sine fūcis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: sine fūco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse, fūcum factum mulieri, deceived, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41. III. For propolis (q. v.), the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hives, bee-glue: Virg. G. 4, 39.

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fūcus (also fu, Charis. p. 213 P.), *interj.* denoting aversion, foh! fle!: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 37.

fūga, ae (old gen. sing. fugā, Lucr. 1, 1046) f. [v. fugio] a running away, flight: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic.

Att. 7, 21: desperata fuga, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam milites, take to flight, id. Verr. 4, 43, 95: in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 22: se in fugam conjicere, id. Coel. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: petere, ib. 2, 24: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, ib. 2, 23: but, fugam dant nubila coelo, hasten away, Virg. Aen. 12, 367: convertere aciem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: conjicere hostes in fugam, ib. 6, 8: impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, to cause flight, Liv. 1, 56: but also to take to flight, to flee, Sall. J. 53: Liv. 8, 9: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23: reprimere fugam, to prevent, ib. 7, 26. Poet. in plur.: celeres fugae, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 15: Sil. 17, 148. 2. *Esp.* flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9: Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 68. In plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. A. 14, 64: cf. Smith's Ant. 515. 3. In gen. a flying, swift course or motion, speed (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucrumque fuga praevertitur Eurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 317: expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, a swift voyage, ib. 4, 430: (Neptunus) fugam dedit, gave a quick passage, ib. 7, 24: fuga temporum, flight, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: quaere fugam morbi, seek the disappearance, id. Ep. 1, 6, 29.

II. Fig.: a fleeing from, avoiding; disinclination, aversion: simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: turpitudinis (opp. appetentia honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2: culpae, Hor. A. P. 31: leti, id. S. 2, 6, 95: paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24: periculi, Virg. Aen. 8, 251: quomodo vester Azilla Ala factus est, nisi fuga literae vastioris, Cic. Or. 45, 153.

fugacitas φυγῆ, Gloss. Philox.

fugaciter, *adv.* in fleeing: fugacius bellum gerere, Liv. 28, 8.

fugālia, ium, n. plu. [fuga] a festival at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings: Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6.

fugātor, ōris, m. [fugo] he who puts to flight: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fugātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that puts to flight: Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fugax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio] apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet: fugaces lyncas et cervos, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: caprea, Virg. Aen. 10, 724: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14: comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: Pholoe, who flees from woe, id. Od. 2, 5, 17: lymphæ, ib. 2, 3, 12. *Comp.*: ventis volucrique fugacior aura, Ov. M. 13, 807. *Sup.*: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28. As a term of vituperation, of a slave: luro, edax, furax, fugax, runaway, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16. II. Fig.: fleeting, transitory: haec omnia contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 1. *Comp.*: non aliud pomum fugacius, that decays more rapidly, Plin. 15, 12, 11. *Sup.*: bona, Sen. Ep. 74 med. 2. With gen.: fleeing, shunning, avoiding: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38: fugax rerum, ib. 3, 2, 9: fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

fugēla, ae, f. [id.] flight (for fuga): Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P.

fugiens, entis, *Part.* [fugio]. II. *Adj.*: fleeing, fleeting, vanishing: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr. 5, 885: vinum fugiens, growing flat, vapid, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: ocelli fugientes, dying, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49: portus fugiens ad litora, retreating, Prop. 4, 6, 15. 2. Subst. like the Gr. ὁ φεύγων, the defendant in a suit: omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Justin. 2, 58 (59), § 4. 3. Fig.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, averse to labour, indolent, Caes. B. C.

1, 69. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* do not occur.

fugio, fugi, fugitum, 3. v. n. and a, to flee or fly, to take flight, run away.

A. *Neutr.*: propera igitur fugere hinc, si te dil amant, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 78: senex exit foras: ego fugio, I'm off, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id. Verr. 4, 33, 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29: ex ipsa caede, to flee, escape, id. B. G. 7, 38: e conspectu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu: longe fuge, id. S. 1, 4, 34: nec furtum feci nec fugi, run away (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46. Proverb.: ita fugias ne praeter casam, observe a just medium (v. casa), Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3. (ii) *Esp.* like the Gr. φεύγειν, to leave one's country, go into exile: fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19. 2. *Transf.* to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away: nunquam Virgilius diem dicit ire, sed fugere, quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. Ep. 108 med.: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id. Od. 1, 12, 30: spernit humum fugiente penna, hasting away, ib. 3, 2, 24: nullum sine vulnere fugit missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (i. e. navem), Ov. M. 11, 468: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 390. Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aëra cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, hastens away, Sil. 16, 335. (ii) *Esp.* to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish: e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730: fugiunt de corpore setae, id. M. 1, 739: fugerat ore color, id. II. 11, 27: nisi causa morbi fugerit venis, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: fugiunt cum sanguine vires Ov. M. 7, 859: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284: annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40: hora, id. Od. 3, 29, 48: aetas, ib. 1, 11, 7: amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12: memoriae fugerit in annalibus digerendis, Liv. 9, 44: gratissima sunt poma, quum fugiunt, i. e. when they begin to grow mellow, Sen. Ep. 12. II. Fig.: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33: ad verba magis quae poterant nocere, fugi, I had recourse to, Petr. 132. B. *Act.*: to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1: vesanum fugiunt poetam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455: percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. S. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. Od. 1, 22, 12: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 277: solus data pocula fugit, Ov. M. 14, 287. In pass.: sic litora vento incipiente fremunt, fugitur quum portus ubique, is left, Stat. Th. 7, 140. (ii) *Esp.* to leave one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. E. 1, 4: Teucer Salamina patremque quum fugeret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: quis exsul se quoque fugit? ib. 2, 16, 20. 2. *Meton.*: to succeed in shunning, to escape = effugio: hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 16: insidiatorem, id. S. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. Od. 4, 7, 19. II. Fig.: conspectum multitudinis fugere, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: animam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. 5, 4: nullam molestiam, ib. 3, 5: laborem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 113: recordationes, Cic. Att. 12, 18: majoris opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10: iudicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem, id. 8, 5, 32: nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 4, 27: amplexus senis, Tib. 1, 9, 74: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, Hor.

Ep. 1, 1, 72. In *pass.*: simillī in scititia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, id. Am. 13, 47: fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, ib. 13, 45: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: petenda ac fugienda, Quint. 3, 6, 49. Poet. like the Gr. *φεύγειν*, with *infin.*: to avoid doing, to omit, forbear, beware: o fuge te tenerae puerorum credere turbae, Tib. 1, 4, 9: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13. fuge suspicari, ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. Aen. 9, 200. 2. Meton. to escape: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto iudicium illud fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100. (II) Esp. with *acc. gen.* of person: to escape one's notice; not to be known to, etc.: novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedaemonium Lyncurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: hominem amantem hoc fugit, id. Verr. 4, 12, 27: quem res nulla fugeret, whom nothing escaped, who observed or knew everything, id. Rep. 2, 1: quae (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, ib. 2, 34: neminem haec utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quae me forte fugiunt, hae sunt fere de animo sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae huius viri scientiam fugere possit, id. Manil. 10, 28. With *infin.* or *clause* as subject: de Dionysio fugit me ad te antea scribere, id. Att. 7, 18: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, ib. 12, 42. [Same as Gr. *φύγω* in *φύγη*, *φύγη*: perh. same as Sans. *bhuj* (flectere).]

fūgītans, *antis, Part.* [fugito]. II. Adj.: fleeing, avoiding: with *gen.*: fugitans litium, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 18.

fūgītīvārius, *il, m.* [fugitivus] one employed to catch runaway slaves: Flor. 3, 19, 7: Ulp. Dig. 19, 5, 18. Meton. Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1. II. a concealer of runaway slaves: Cod. Theod. 10, 12, 1.

fūgītīvus, *a, um, adj.* [fugio] fleeing away, fugitive: dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardaeis esse, runaway slave, Vat. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: canis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 85: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11. With *ab*: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 112. With *gen.*: polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: Jugurtha finium suorum regniue fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12. II. More freq. subst.: a runaway slave: Coelius autem fugitivum esse ait eum, qui ea mento discedit, ne ad dominum redeat, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: Caes. B. C. 3, 19: Hor. S. 2, 5, 16: ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 23. As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 131: also, a runaway soldier, a deserter: tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fūgītōr, *avis, m.* [id.] one who flees: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 97. **fūgītōr**, *avis, m.* [id.] one who flees: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 97. **fūgītōr**, *avis, m.* [id.] one who flees: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

fūgō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] to cause to flee, put to flight, drive or chase away, to rout, discomfit: qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: Latini ad Vesperim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: semisomnos fugant funduntque, Sall. J. 21: fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 68: indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, sent me into exile, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 21: longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24: (flammas) e classe, Ov. M. 13, 8: quaecunque fugant inductas flamina nubes, ib. 1, 263: maculas ore, id. Med. fac. 78: tela sonante fugat nervo, lets fly, discharges, Sil. 2, 91: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182: id multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quluit. 2, 2, 7.

fulcimen, *inis, n.* [fulcio] a prop, support, pillar: Ov. F. 6, 269.

fulcimentum, *i, n.* [id.] a prop, stay, support: Macr. S. 7, 9.

fulcio, *fulsi, fultum (perf. fulcivit, Inscr. ap. Mur. 466, 3. Part. perf. fulcitus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1) 4. v. a.* to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 75: aliquid trabibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, coelum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. Aen. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras fulciunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, supported, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48: ille (juvencus) latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Virg. E. 6, 53. Absol.: colloco, fulcio, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 10. Poet.: stant fulti pulvere crines, stiffened, Stat. Th. 3, 326. 2. Meton.: to make strong or fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen: fultosque emuniit objice postes, fastened, guarded, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: debet cibus fulcire, to support, strengthen, Lucr. 2, 1148: stomachum cibo, Sen. Ep. 68 med.: venas cadentes vino, ib. 95. II. Fig.: to support, sustain, uphold: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem literis fulcire, id. Att. 5, 21: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiiis, Liv. 42, 12: quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, Plin. Ep. 9, 32: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, Cic. Balb. 15, 35: serie fulcite genus, keep up, preserve, Prop. 4, 11, 69. Poet.: (Pacuvii) Antiope aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta, oppressed, Pers. 1, 78 (perh. a word quoted from Pacuvius).

fulcitus, *a, um, v. fulcio.* **fulcrum**, *i, n.* [fulcio] the post or foot of a couch, a bed-post: eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21: Gell. 10, 15: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4: Virg. Aen. 6, 604: Suet. Claud. 32. II. Meton.: a couch, bed: Prop. 4, 7, 3: Juv. 6, 22.

fulgens, *entis, Part.* [fulgeo]. II. Adj.: shining, glittering: Fig.: illustrious: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell. 2, 71: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et coelesti ore, id. 2, 64.

fulgenter, *adv.* glitteringly, resplendently: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin. 10, 20, 22. Fig.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, id. 22, 2, 3.

fulgeo, *fulsi* (acc. to the 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucil. in Non. 506, 8: Lucr. 6, 160: fulgere, id. 5, 1094: Virg. Aen. 6, 827: Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, etc.) 2. v. n. [same root as flagro, q. v.] to lighten (of electricity): si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tac-

tum aliquid erit de coelo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: quum aestate vehementius tonuit quam fulsit, Plin. 18, 35, 81: Jove fulgente cum populo agere nefas esse, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: coelo fulgente, tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65: fulsere ignes et aether, Virg. Aen. 4, 167: picel fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622. 2. Fig.: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, nunquam ab Aristophane poeta fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. Or. 9, 29 (v. Aristoph. Acharn. 530 sq.). II. In gen. to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Parad. 1, 3, 13: fulgentia signis castra, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 19: qui coelum veras stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: coelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1: fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (i. e. coelum), id. Od. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25: fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55: fulgentes Cycladae (on account of their marble), Hor. Od. 3, 28, 14: stet Capitollum fulgens, ib. 3, 3, 43. 2. Fig.: to shine, to be distinguished: (virtus) intaminatis fulget honoribus, ib. 3, 2, 18: fulgebat jam in adolescentulo indoles virtutis, shone forth, Nep. Eum. 1: fulgens imperio fertilis Africae, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac. H. 4, 42.

fulgērātor, *v. fulgurator.*

fulgesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [fulgeo] to flash, to glitter: solis radiatione fulgescere, Firmic. Astron. 1, 4, fin.

fulgetrum, *i, n.* (fem. acc. plur. fulgetras, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25), sheet or summer lightning: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi: si erumpat ardens, fulmina: si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43: Sen. Q. N. 2, 56.

fulgidulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [fulgidus] somewhat shining or bright: Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgidus, *a, um, adj.* [fulgeo] flashing, glittering, shining: Lucr. 3, 364: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351: fulgidior radio, Venant. Carm. 8, 5 fin.

fulgo, *v. fulgeo.*

fulgor, *ōris, m.* [fulgeo] lightning mostly poet. for fulgur: fulgorem quoque cernimus ante quam tonitruum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170: Virg. Aen. 8, 524. In plur.: (anhelitus terrae) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44.

II. Transf. flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendour: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, id. Verr. 4, 32, 71: armorum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617: purpureae abollae, Suet. Cal. 35: speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13: solis, id. 11, 37, 54: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 50: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem, cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143. In plur.: quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, glittering utensils, plate, id. S. 2, 2, 5. 2. Meton.: a shining star: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. 3. Fig.: brightness, splendour, glory, renown: nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: gloriae, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vell. 2, 4 fin.

fulgur (also fulgus, acc. to Fest. s. v. fulgere), *ōris, n.* [id.] lightning (opp. fulmen, a thunderbolt): ideo pas sim fremitus et fulgura fiunt, Lucr. 6, 270: de fulgurum vi dubitare, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: fulgura interpretantes, ib. 1, 6, 12: consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, id. Aug. 90: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem.

Ov. M. 14, 817. **II.** Transf. for fulmen, a *thunderbolt*: feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12: Lucr. 391. **2.** Esp. in the phrase *condere fulgur, to bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 587: Lucan. 1, 606. **3.** for fulgor, *brightness, splendour* (poet. and rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 163: flammæ, id. 1, 726: clarae coruscis fulguribus tedae, id. 5, 297: galeae, Claud. Cons. Honor. 3, 31 (Hence Fr. *foudre*.)

fulgurālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *relating to lightning*: Etruscorum et haruspici et fulgurales et rituales libri, *treatise of lightnings*, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.

fulguratio, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro] *sheet or summer lightning*: fulguratio est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16. In *plur.*: nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt maiore impetu pulsae fulmina, ib. 1, 1.

fulgurātor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur] *a priest who interprets and propitiates lightning*: Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109. Also written fulgurator, Inscr. Orell. no. 2301. **II.** *a lightning-hurler*: App. de Mundo, p. 75: also written fulgerator, Inscr. Grut. 3, 4.

fulgurātūra, ae, *f.* [fulguro] *the interpretation of lightnings*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 42.

fulgurēus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur] *full of lightning, charged with lightning*: nubes, Mart. Cap. 5 init.

fulguriātor, v. fulgurator.

fulgurio, ivi, itum, *a. v. n. and a.* [fulgur]. Neutr.: *to hurl lightnings, to lighten*: suo sonitu claro fulguravit Juppiter, Naev. in Non. 110, 17. **II.** Act.: *to strike with lightning* (only in the *perf. part.*): fulguritae arbores, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 150.

fulgūro, i. v. *impers.* [id.] *to lighten*: noctu magis quam interdū sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42.

fulgūro, i. v. *n.* [id.] *to flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitote domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 723.

II. Fig.: of oratory: fulgurat in nullo unquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

fulica, ae (also fulix, icis, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14), *f.* *the common coot, a water-fowl*, Fulica atra, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44: Virg. G. 1, 363.

fuliginātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo] *smearred with soot or black paint*: Hier. Ep. 10.

fuliginēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *like soot, sooty*: color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108.

fuliginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of soot, sooty*: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 261.

fuligo, inis, *f.* *soot*: prob. also *lamp-black*, i. e. a soot of oil and grease, used as a paint: Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23.

II. Transf. *black paint*: stibium, Juv. 2, 93. [Perh. connected with fumus.] (Hence Sp. *hollin*.)

fulix, icis, *v.* fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m.* *a fuller, cloth-fuller*: Plin. 28, 6, 18: Mart. 6, 93, 1. In an obscene sense: Nov. in Prisc. p. 879 P.

2. *the name of a pantomime written by Laberius*: Gell. 16, 7. **II.** *a beetle with white spots*, Melolontha Fullo, Fabricius: Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100. (Hence It. *foliare*; Sp. *hollar*; Fr. *fouler*, "to press," or "tread down.")

fullonica, ae, *f.* [fullo] (sc. ars) *the fuller's craft, fulling*: si non didicisti fullonicam, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 57. **2.** (sc. officina) *a fuller's shop*: eum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem instituisse, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: also fullonica, ōrum, *n. plu.*: ib. 7, 1, 13 ad fin.

fullōnicus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fullers*: pila, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

fullōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *relating*

to fullers: ars, the art of fulling, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, fuller's earth, id. 17, 8, 4: cortinae, id. 24, 13, 68: saltus, a jumping in fulling, Sen. Ep. 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 552).

fulmen, inis, *n.* [contr. from fulgimen, fulgmen, from fulgeo] *lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt*: placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae quum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: non te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopes in Aetna putes, ib. 2, 19, 43: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagavit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. Div. 2, 21, 47: fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57: fulmina emittere; fulmen facere, id. Div. 2, 19, 44 sq.: caducum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, ib. 4, 4, 1. **II.** Fig.: *a thunderbolt, overwhelming stroke, destructive power, crushing calamity*: fulmina fortunae contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: tanti fulminis (i. e. mortis pueri) metus, such a stroke, Quint. 6 praef. § 10: duo fulmina meam domum per hos dies perculerunt, Liv. 45, 41: quam fulmine justo et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92. Of oratory: aim tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, *destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550: (aper) erectus setis et adunca fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470: tune illa viri, quae vertice fundit, fulmina pertuleris, his flashing eyes, Sil. 11, 342: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1047: duo fulmina belli Scipiades, the two thunderbolts of war, Virg. Aen. 6, 843: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] *a prop, support of a building*: Cato R. R. 14, 1. **II.** Esp. *the heel of a shoe*: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio] *a prop, support*: Vitruv. 5, 1 fin.: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, i. e. columns, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 in *carm.* **II.** Esp. *a bed-post*: Cels. 2, 15. Proverb.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, of anything preposterous, as, the cart before the horse, etc., Varr. in Non. 206, 25.

fulminatio, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino] *a lightning, fulminating*: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

fulminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *lightning-hurler*: Jupiter, Arn. 6, 207.

fulminātrix, icis, *f.* *adj.* [id.] *that hurls lightning*, an epithet of the twelfth legion: Inscr. Grut. 547, 6.

fulminēus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] *pertaining to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr. 2, 382: ictus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501. **II.** Fig.: *destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnestheus, Virg. Aen. 9, 812: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. A. A. 2, 374: dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 367: ensis, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: ira, Sil. 11, 99.

fulmino, i. v. *n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** Neutr.: *to lighten, to hurl lightnings*: aut Boreae de parte trucidis quum fulminat, Virg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6: fulminantem pejerant Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342. Fig.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum fulminat Euphratem bello, Virg. G. 4, 561: fulminat illa oculis, darts fire, Prop. 4, 8, 55. **II.** Act.: *to strike or blast with lightning*: coelestis flamma ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnere fulminatorum, Plin.

2, 54, 55. Fig.: fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidit, *thunder-struck*, Petr. 80.

fultor, ōris, *m.* [fulcio] *a supporter, support, prop.* Fig.: ecclesiae fultor, Venant. Carm. 2, 15, 19.

fultura, ae, *f.* [id.] *a prop, stay, support*: fundamenta pro futura et substructione funguntur, Col. 1, 5, 9. In *plur.*: Vitruv. 10, 22 fin. Fig.: deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque ingens accedit stomacho futura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154: Plin. Ep. 1, 9.

fulvus, a, um, *1 art.* [fulcio]. **fulvaster**, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus] *yellowish*: radix, App. Herb. 109.

fulvus, a, um, *adj.* *deep or reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny*: corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. 5, 899: tegmen lupae, Virg. Aen. 1, 275: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 60: caesaries, Virg. Aen. 11, 642: arena, ib. 12, 741: aurum, ib. 7, 279: cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Virg. Aen. 7, 76: nubes, Lucr. 6, 461: aquila, Virg. Aen. 11, 751: ales Jovis, ib. 12, 247.

fūmāriolum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium] *a smoke-hole*: Vesuvii, the crater, Tert. Poen. 12.

fūmārium, ii, *n.* [fumus] *a chamber for ripening wine in smoke*: Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.: Mart. 10, 36, 1.

fūmēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina taedis, Virg. Aen. 6, 593: hatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliae, ripened by smoke, Mart. 13, 123.

fūmicus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *smoky*: culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: fax, Lucr. 3, 305: piceum fert fumida lumen taeda, Virg. Aen. 9, 75: templa coeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 645: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259: caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42: lux, id. 2, 25, 22: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43. **II.** Transf.: *smoke-coloured*: cautes, id. 5, 9, 10: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35: chrysolithus, id. 7, 28.

2. *smelling of smoke, smoky*: virus, id. 14, 20, 25.

fūmifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [fumus fero] *producing smoke, smoking, steaming*: ignes, Virg. Aen. 9, 522: nox (in antro Caci), ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Lucan. 7, 193.

fūmifico, i. v. *n.* [fumus facio] *to cause smoke, to burn incense*: Ephesiae Dianae, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing smoke, smoking, steaming*: facies, Prud. *σρεφ.* 3, 118: mugitus (aurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114.

fūmigābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo] *causing smoke, smoking*: terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fūmigium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a fumigating, fumigation*: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fūmigo, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and n.* [fumus ago]. **I.** Act.: *to smoke, to fumigate*: alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: gallinaria, Col. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegil surculis fumigentur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Apol. p. 312. **II.** Neutr.: *to produce smoke, to smoke, steam*: coelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, i. v. *n.* [fumus] *to smoke, steam, reek, fume*: acri sulphure montes oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 749: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg. Aen. 2, 698: recenti fessione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: tepidus cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg. Aen. 8, 106: quum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 753: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg. Aen. 11, 908: equos fumantem sudore, ib. 12, 338: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, smoked, reeked (with banquets), Cic. *Sest.* 10, 24: jam summa procull villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, Virg. E. 1, 83. **II.** Fig.: si nullas terror, not

obruta jam nunc semina fumarent belli,
Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked*: ligna, Cato R. R. 130: flamma, ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December, Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well-smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135: imagines, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber (fumarium) to ripen*, Tib. 2, 1, 27: cadus, Ov. F. 5, 518. II. *Transf.*: *smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74.

fūmus, i, m. *smoke, steam, vapour*: in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 872: ibi hominem ingenium fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: hence poet. fumi Massiliae, *Massilles wine mellowed in the smoke*, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganeorum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: interveniant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, Sen. Ep. 64: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143. 2. *Proverb.*: (i) flamma fumo est proxima: *you run great risk of falling into vice if you yield to the temptation to deviate from propriety*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 53. (ii) tendere de fumo ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11. (iii) fumum or fumos vendere, *to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36: Mart. 4, 5, 7. For which also, per fumum or fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11.

II. *Fig.*: as an image of destruction: ubi omne verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39. [*Fumus* is akin to *dhūma*, "smoke," which is derived from root *dhā*, "to agitate, to shake:" cf. Lith. *dūmai*, "smoke;" Slav. *dym*; O. H. Germ. *daum, toum*, "vapour."]

fūnāle, is, v. funalis, no. 11.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis] *consisting of or attached to a rope or cord*: equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse*, Suet. Tib. 6: Stat. Th. 6, 462: Aus. Epitaph. 35, 10: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4: called also *candela*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 143. II. *Subst.*: funale, is, n. *a cord or thong of a sling*: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65. 2. *a wax-torch*: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: lucida, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667. 3. *Transf. a chandelier, candelabrum*: Ov. M. 12, 247.

fūnambūlus, i, m. [funis ambulo] *a rope-dancer*: Ter. Hec. Prol. 4: Suet. Galb. 6. Called also **funiambulus**, Aug. in Psalm. 39, 9.

fūnārius, a, um, *adj.* [funis] *pertaining to a rope*: equus, i. q. funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.

functio, ōnis, f. [fungor] *a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution*: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut his jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr. 3, 6, 15. Of things: functionem recipere per solutionem, i. e. *perform the part, supply the place of*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2. 2. *Esp. payment of taxes*: Cod. Justin. 8, 54, 4. 3. *death*: inevitabilis functio, Arn. 2, 78.

funotus, a, um, *Part.* [fungor].

funda, ae, f. *a sling*: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Liv. 38, 29: Virg. G. 1, 309. II. *Transf.*: *a casting-net, drag-net*:

ib. 1, 141. 2. *the bezel of a ring*: Plin. 37, 8, 37. 3. *a money-bag, purse*: Macr. S. 2, 4 *fin.* [*Funda* is derived by Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1, from fundo: but is undoubtedly the same word as σ-φενδ-όνη, which orig. signified "a bandage." (Hence It. *fionda*; Fr. *fronde*.)]

fundālis, e, *adj.* [funda] *pertaining to a sling*: stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundāmen, inis, n. [fundo, 2] *a foundation* (poet. for fundamentum, mostly in plur.): ponere fundamina, Virg. G. 4, 161: Siculae terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: rerum, ib. 15, 433. In sing.: ib. 14, 808.

fundāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a foundation, ground-work, basis* (mostly in plur.). Sing.: quin cum fundamento (aedes) perierint, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 69: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, ib. 2, 6, 55. Plur.: operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. Prooem. § 4: agere fundamenta, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: prima fundamenta urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12: novae domus fundamenta jacere, Suet. Cal. 22: alta fundamenta theatri locare, Virg. Aen. 1, 428: fodere delubro, Plin. 28, 2, 4: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: fundamenta urbis quatit Neptunus, Virg. Aen. 2, 611: saxa turre, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Caes. 46. II. *Fig.* Sing.: meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc. 12, 29: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Cluent. 10, 30: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1. Plur.: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: jacere pacis fundamenta, ib. 1, 1, 1: defensionis, id. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suae, id. Fam. 10, 29: futuri oratoris, Quint. 1, 4, 5.

fundatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a founding, foundation* (rare): fundationes aedium, Vitr. 5, 3.

fundātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a founder* (rare): Praenestinae urbis, Virg. Aen. 7, 678: imperii Romani, Inscr. Fig.: securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr.

fundātus, a, um, *Part.* [fundo, 2].

II. *Adj.*: firm, durable: Vitr. 7, 3. Fig.: deflevi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auct. Or. pro dom. 36, 96.

fundibālum, i, n. or fundibālus, i, m. [vox hibr. from funda and βάλλω] *a hurling or slinging machine*: Vulg. Macr. 1, 6 *fin.*

fundibālārīi σφενδονῖται, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundibāli λιθοβόλοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundibūlum χώνη, *a funnel*, Gloss. Philox [fundo]. (Hence Sp. *fonil*; Eng. *funnel*.)

fundito, i, v. a. freq. [funda] *to hurl or sling at*: Pl. Poen. 2, 36: spicula, Amm. 24, 4. II. *Fig.*: tantilla tanta verba funditat, pours forth, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61.

funditor, ōris, m. [id.] *a slinger*, σφενδονῖτης: Caes. B. G. 2, 7: v. Smith's Ant. 553.

funditus, adv. [fundus] *from the very bottom, from the foundation*: monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 4, 36, 79: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: evellere, *by the roots*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 10. 2. *Fig.*: utterly, entirely, totally, completely: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr. 5, 1434: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae

non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Am. 7, 23: praecepta, quae probas, funditus evertunt amicitiam, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: tollere veritatem et fidem, id. Or. 62, 209: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac. A. 3, 36: perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 31: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 128.

II. *at the bottom, below* (rare): subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498: Spart. Hadr. 12 *fin.*

fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour, pour out, shed*: sanguinem e patera, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: novum liquorem (i. e. vinum) de patera, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 3: vina patera in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160: vinum inter cornua, ib. 7, 594: carchesia (meri) humi, Virg. Aen. 5, 78: laticem urnis, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas, Virg. Aen. 3, 348: fundit Anigros aquas, pours out, Ov. M. 15, 282: parumne fustum est Latini sanguinis? shed, spilt, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: sanguinem de regno (i. e. propter regnum), Curt. 10, 5. Reflect.: in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, discharges itself, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, pouring, Liv. 6, 8: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310. 2. *Esp. of metals: to melt, cast, found*: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3: aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24: vitrum fundere, id. 34, 14, 42: glandes, Auct. B. Afr. 20: Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statuam quidem inchoari, quum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12: olim quaerere amabam, quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

3. *In medic. to relax the bowels* (opp. comprimere): si compresserit aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. praef. med. 4. *Poet.*: *to wet, moisten, bathe* (rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50. II. *Transf.* of things non-fluid: *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl*: delectam cum stramento segetem corribus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Sil. 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr. 2, 114: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, has scattered, Hor. A. P. 352: fundunt se carcere laeti Thraces equi, rush out, Val. Fl. 1, 611: litera fundens se in charta, Plin. 13, 12, 25: luna se fundebat per fenestras, Virg. Aen. 3, 152. Reflect.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, spread out, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, id. Sest. 42, 91.

2. *Esp. to bring forth, bear, produce in abundance*: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156: flores aut fruges aut bacas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, Plin. 18, 10, 21: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: (terra) animans prope certo tempore fudit omne, Lucr. 5, 821: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Virg. G. 1, 13: Africa asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit Plin. 8, 30, 46. 3. *to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate*: (victi) hostes de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv. 9, 43: corpora (cervorum) humi, Virg. Aen. 1, 193: aliquem arcu, Val. Fl. 1, 446. *Esp. milit. t. t. to overthrow, vanquish, rout*: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: exercitus caesus fususque, ib. 14, 1, 1: aliquos caedere, fundere atque fugare, Sall. J. 58: si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv. 35, 1: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi, id. B. C.

2, 22: Latini ad Vesperim fusi et fugati, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112. III. Fig. to pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display: animam moribundo corpore fudit, Lucr. 3, 1046: multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg. Aen. 2, 532: quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint. 11, 2, 14: quum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit expromi, tum se latius fundet orator; will display himself, Cic. Or. 36, 125: neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fundisset ubertas, Quint. 12, 2, 23. Reflect.: quanquam negent, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48. 2. Esp. of speech: to pour forth, utter: e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: inanes sonos fundere, ib. 5, 26, 73: versus hexametros aliosque varii modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: grave plenumque carmen fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: physicorum oracula, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: has ore loquelas, Virg. Aen. 5, 842: preces pectore ab imo, ib. 6, 55: mera mendacia, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 33: opprobria rustica, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: iras inanes, Val. Fl. 3, 697: vehemens et liquidus puroque similimus amni fundet opes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121. [Root FUD, same as Gr. $\chi\upsilon\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\iota\omega$: on interchange of χ and ϕ , see letter F: also akin to Germ. *guss-en*; Eng. *gush*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 206.]

fundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fundus] to lay the bottom, keel, foundation, etc.; to found: facile esse navem facere, ubi fundata et constituta est: nunc haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 43: dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 5: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, is founded, Virg. Aen. 5, 759: arces, ib. 4, 260.

2. to fasten, secure, make firm: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, ib. 6, 4: (genus humanum) et maioribus et solidis magis ossibus intus fundatum, Lucr. 5, 926. II. Fig.: to found, establish: illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19: accurate non modo fundata, verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: res publica praeclare fundata, id. Parad. 1, 2, 10: qui legibus urbem fundavit, Virg. Aen. 6, 812: libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Plin. Pan. 8: jus civile, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 39: vacuos Penates prole, Stat. S. 4, 7, 30: thalamos Tritonide nympha, Sil. 2, 65: partis et fundatis amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 25: fundatae atque optime constitutae opes, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, laid out, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40.

fundūlae a fundo, quod exitum non habeat ac pervium non est (a cul de sac), Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 40, § 145.

fundulus, i. m. dim. [fundus] a kind of sausage: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111. II. In mechanics: a kind of sucker or piston: ambulatiles, Vitr. 10, 13.

fundus, i. m. the bottom of any thing: armaril fundum exsecuit, the bottom of the chest, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: ollae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: scyphi, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 26: (Aetna) fundo exaestuatur imo, Virg. Aen. 3, 577: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, ib. 2, 419: annis fundo carens, Plin. 3, 16, 20. Proverb.: largitio fundum non habet, there is no end of giving, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55.

2. Meton.: a cup: hi duo longaevos censetur Nestore fundi, Mart. 8, 6, 9. 3. Esp. a piece of land, farm, estate: locus sine aedificio in urbe area, rure autem ager appellatur: idemque ager cum aedificio **fundus** dicitur, Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: euge, funde et aedes, per tempus subvenisti mihi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2,

84: nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: quasi non fundis exornatae multae incedant per vias, with the price of a whole farm on their backs, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 42. In an obscene sense: fundum alienum arat, id. Asin. 5, 2, 24. II. Fig.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, from its foundation, Virg. Aen. 10, 88: coenae, the principal dish, Gell. 1, 8.

2. that has the principal part in approving, deciding, or sanctioning any thing = auctor: fundus dicitur populus esse rei quam alienat, hoc est auctor, Fest. s. v.: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, Cic. Balb. 8, 19: neque ulla populi Romani lege astricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est, Gell. 16, 13: ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 7: non ut huius sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque fierem, Gell. 19, 8: cf. Smith's Ant. 554. [The root of **fundus** is FUD, the same as the Gr. $\phi\upsilon\theta$ - $\phi\varsigma$, $\pi\upsilon\theta$ - $\mu\eta\nu$.]

funebria, e, adj. [funus] pertaining to a funeral, funereal: epulum, Cic. Vat. 12, 30: vestimentum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59: lectus, Petr. 114: cupressi, Hor. Epod. 5, 18: pompa, Tac. H. 3, 67: contio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341: laudationes, Quint. 3, 7, 2: carmen, id. 8, 2, 8.

2. Subst.: funebria, ium, n. plu. funeral rites: Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177.

II. Meton.: deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel: sacra, i. e. human offerings, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 85: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84: malum populis (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5: difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7.

funerarius, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to a funeral: actio, brought for the expenses of a funeral, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 6. II. Subst.: funerarius, ii, m. an undertaker: Firmic. 3, 6 med.

funeraticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] relating to a funeral: actio, Pomp. Dig. 11, 7, 30 (al. funeraria). II. Subst.: funeraticium, ii, n. funeral expenses: Inscr. Orell. no. 2417.

funeratio, ōnis, f. [funero] a burial, funeral: Mart. Cap. 6, 224.

funerātor κηδευτής νεκροῦ, Gloss. Philox.

funerepus, i, v. funirepus.

funereus, a, um, adj. [funus] pertaining to a funeral, funeral- (poet. for funebria): faces, funeral torches, Virg. Aen. 11, 143: fronde coronat funerea pyram, ib. 4, 507. II. Meton.: deadly, destructive, fatal: torris, Ov. M. 8, 512: dextra (Discordiae), Val. Fl. 7, 468: bubo, ill-boding, dismal, Ov. M. 10, 453.

funero, avi, atum, i. v. a. (depon. form funeratus est, Capitol. Pert. 14) [id.] to bury with funeral rites, to inter: qui funerari se iussit sestertiis undecim millibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47: Suet. Claud. 45: id. Tib. 51: (apes) defunctas progerunt funerantiumque more comitantur exsequias, Plin. 11, 18, 20. II. Meton.: to kill, destroy: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 129.

funeror, v. funero, ad init.

funesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [funestus] to pollute or contaminate with blood: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. Font. 10, 21: aram sociorum, id. Mil. 33, 90: contionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 11: gentem, Juv. 8, 18. II. In gen.: to pollute, dishonour: sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 3.

funestus, a, um, adj. [funus]. I. Act.: causing death, destruction, calamity, grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous: ad ejus funestam securem servati, Cic. Verr. 5, 47, 123: deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: arma, Ov. F. 1, 521: venenum, id. M. 3, 49: morsus, ib. 11, 373: munus, ib. 2, 88: taeda, Virg. Aen. 7, 322: scelus,

Phaedr. 3, 10, 50. Comp.: funestior dies, Cic. Att. 9, 5. Sup.: Calligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. 7, 12. With dat.: aquilam argenteam quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. Sest. 12, 27: nox funesta nobis, id. Flacc. 41, 103. II. Neutr.: filled with misfortune or grief, fatal, mournful, sad, ominous, etc.: agros funestos reddere, Lucr. 6, 1138: utque manus funestas arceat aris, i. e. polluted with blood, Ov. M. 11, 584: familia, in mourning, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55: annales velut funesti, full of sad events, Liv. 4, 20: epistolae, announcing sad tidings, Vell. 2, 117: funestior advolat alter nuntius, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 474: nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop. 2, 20, 5: omen, id. 2, 28, 38: litera, predicting death, Ov. M. 10, 216.

funētum, i, n. [funis] a vine trained so as to form an arbour: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

fungidus σομφός, Gloss. Philox.

funginus, a, um, adj. [fungus] of a mushroom: comic: fungino genere esse, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 9.

fungor, functus, 3. v. dep. [prob. connected with fugio] to get rid of, discharge, perform, execute, do, etc.: constr. with abl., rarely with acc. or absol. With abl.: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Am. 6, 22: populari munere fungi, id. Rep. 3, 35: magnificientissima aedilitate, id. Off. 2, 16, 57: consulatu, Suet. Caes. 23: praetura, id. Tib. 4: quaestura, id. Aug. 36: magisterio, id. Dom. 4: officio, Cic. Coel. 9, 21: officio rhetoris, Quint. 2, 1, 6: legationibus, id. 3, 2, 4: militia, Suet. Gramm. 9: oppugnationibus et acie feliciter, Vell. 2, 95: sacris, Hor. A. P. 224: laboribus, id. Od. 2, 18, 38: periculis, Just. 7, 4: dapibus, to take food, Ov. F. 2, 791: caede, to murder, id. H. 14, 19: morte, to die, id. M. 11, 583: Vell. 2, 49: fato, to die, Ov. M. 11, 559: Suet. Cal. 6: vita, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11 fin.: voto, to discharge a vow, Just. 9, 2: fungar vice cotis, perform the office of, Hor. A. P. 304: indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), who had lived through, enjoyed, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: functo longissima statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131: virtute functi duces, who have exhibited, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 29. Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71: aliquae (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint. 1, 4, 10: res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id. 4, 3, 11. With acc.: ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. in Non. 497, 12: sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 45: Mago diem fungitur, relictis duobus filiis, dies, Just. 19, 1: mala cuncta animus contagi fungitur ejus, suffers, Lucr. 3, 734. In the gerundive: muneris fungendi gratia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, Liv. 24, 21. Absol.: facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, to suffer, Lucr. 1, 442: pro futura et subtractione fungentur fundamenta, will serve, Col. 1, 5, 9: nec livida tabes invidiae functis quamquam et jam lumine cassis defuit, to the dead, Stat. Th. 2, 15: omnia functa aut moritura vides, id. Silv. 2, 1, 209. II. Esp. to perform, discharge, pay any duty, obligation, etc.: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velit, Cic. Verr. 3, 86, 199: duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15: quum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimonii intributionibus fungi debent, Paul. Dig. 50, 1, 22 fin. III. With pass. sign.: pretia rerum non ex affectione nec utilitate singulorum sed communiter fungi are not taken, ib. 9, 2, 33.

fungosus, a, um, adj. [fungus] full holes, spongy, fungous: medulla, Col.

4, 29, 6: raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: caro, id. 16, 6, 8: lingua, id. 23, 1, 24. Comp.: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64. Sup. and Adv. do not occur.

fungulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small mushroom: Apic. 5, 2.

fungus, i, m. [akin to σ-φύγγος, σ-πόγγος] a mushroom, fungus: Hor. S. 2, 4, 20. Pliny mentions various kinds: 1. "fungi qui rubent callo," Plin. 22, 23, 47, supposed by some to be the common mushroom, Agaricus campestris, Linn. 2. "candidus insignibus pediculis," ib.; perh. Agaricus procerus, Schoeffer. 3. "sullii," ib.; prob. Boletus edulis, Bulliard. The edible fungi were esteemed as great delicacies by the Roman epicures. II.

"Fungos (in mari Rubro) qui sole tacti mutantur in pumicem," id. 13, 25, 50, evidently refers to some kind of madrepora, brainstone or fungiform polypidom, or coral, the gelatinous animals of which sink down when the structure is taken up in the hand and removed from the water; so that a hasty observer might imagine there was nothing left but the stony nucleus. The idea of the change into stone probably arose from the fact that some of the polypi have no stony nucleus, and the two kinds were confounded. III. Transf.: a doll: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2. 2. a fungous excrescence on the human body, Tertull. Spect. 23: fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 6, 18, 11: on the olive-tree: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223. 3. a mushroom-like growth on the wick of a candle or lamp: Virg. G. 1, 392.

funiculus, i, m. dim. [funis] a slender rope, a cord: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66: Gell. 5, 3.

fünirēpus (also funerep.), i, m. [funis repo, that creeps on a rope] a rope-dancer: App. Flor. p. 342, 18.

fūnis, is, m. (fem., Lucr. 2, 1153) [akin to σ-χοῖνος: on the interchange of χ and F, see F] a rope, line, cord: Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Plin. 16, 1, 1: Virg. Aen. 2, 262: patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, i. e. of the rope-dancers, Quint. 2, 14, 16.

2. Proverb.: (i) funem ducere or sequi, to lead or follow the rope, i. e. to command or serve: tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48. (ii) funem reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers. 5, 118. (iii) funem in diversa distendere, to dispute pro and con, Tert. Pudic. 2. (iv) ut, quod aiunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenae funis effici non possit (Gr. ἐξ ἁμμου σχοινίου πλέκειν), to make a rope of sand, Col. 10 praef. § 4 fin.

fūnus, ōris, n. a burial, funeral: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Cluent. 71, 201: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 5, 51, 134: moeror funeris, id. Am. 3, 11: cul acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50: funus triumphali porta ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100: facere filio, Cic. Cluent. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10: ornare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2: paterno funeri omnia justa solvere, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B: venire in funus, ib.: prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88: funere efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: praetereunte funere Suet. Tib. 57: nec te in tua funera mater produxi, Virg. Aen. 9, 486: funus imagines ducant triumphales tuum, head the procession, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. Od. 2, 18, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85. Comic.: fecisti funus me absente prandio, have buried, i. e. devoured it, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 27. In plur.: nemo me lacrimis decoret, nec funera fletu faxit, Enn. Cl. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: tristitia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tristitia concurrant foro, id. S. 1, 6, 43: justa

reddere alicui, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4. II.

Meton.: a dead body, corpse (poet.): haecine parva meum funus arena teger? Prop. 1, 17, 8: lacerum, Virg. Aen. 9, 491. In plur.: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19. 2. death, esp. violent death, murder (mostly poet.): maturo propior funeri, ib. 3, 15, 4: extinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin flebant, Virg. E. 5, 20: (quos) abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo, id. Aen. 6, 429: qui patrios foedasti funere vultus, with murder, ib. 2, 539: quae funera Turnus ediderit, ib. 9, 526: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic. Rep. 2, 41. III. Fig.: destruction, ruin, fall: casum illum meum funus esse reipublicae, sed funus justum et indictum, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio regina dementes ruinas funus et imperio parabat, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 8. In plur.: sub lacrimosa Trojae funera, ib. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Lucan. 4, 231. Of persons: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2. [Perh. from the root which appears in φόνος.]

fuo, v. sum.

fūr, fūris, comm. a thief: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: fures privatorum furtorum, opp. fures publici, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. an extortioner, id. Fam. 9, 21: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque maxima formido, ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gramm. 15. Fem.: fures estis ambae, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 67. As a term of vituperation towards slaves: thief, rascal, rogue, knave: tun' trium literarum homo me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, id. Aul. 2, 4, 47: non fur, sed trifur? ib. 4, 4, 6: quid domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.

2. a robber-bee, drone, usually called fucus: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19. [Cf. Sans. chur, "to steal;" Gr. φῦρ.]

fūrācitas, ātis, f. [furax] inclination to steal, thievishness (rare): furacitas auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

fūrāciter, adv. thievishly: quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves, furacissime scrutarere, Cic. Vat. 5, 12.

fūrātor, ōris, m. [fūr] a thief: veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 fin.

fūrātrina, ae, f. [id.] a stealing, theft: App. M. 6, p. 178. Fig.: conjugal, adultery, ib. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, adj. [id.] given to stealing, thievish: servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3: tam furax a mento volsella, i. e. removing the beard, Tert. Pall. 4.

furca, ae, f. a two pronged fork: exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: valentes, ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3. Proverb.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, the natural disposition cannot be entirely changed, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.

II. Transf.: a fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake, a notch: for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35: for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9: for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 700. 2. an instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (V or II), which was placed on a culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends: canem et furcam ferre, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 37: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36: sub furca vinctus inter verbera et cruciatus, id. 1, 26: cervicem inserere furcae, Suet. Ner. 49. Hence poet. to designate the worst

condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66. 3. a fork-shaped gallows: furcae subicere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9. In furcam tollere, Paul. ib. 38: suspendere, Ulp. ib. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, Modest. ib. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. 29, 4, 14. 4. a yoke in which young bullocks were tamed: Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2. 5. Furcae cancrorum, the claws of a crab: App. Apol. p. 297.

6. a narrow pass or defile: Furcae Caudinae (usu. furculae, q. v.), Val. Max. 5, 1, 5 ext.: Lucan. 2, 138. (Hence lt. forcone; Sp. hurgon; Fr. fourgon.)

furcifer, ōri, m. [furca fero] bearing the furca, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal: impudice, scelesteste, verbero, hustrape, furcifer, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 127: Ter. And. 3, 5, 12: Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: Hor. S. 2, 7, 22. Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic. Vat. 6, 15.

furciferā, ae, f. [id.] the penis: Petr. Sat. 132, 8.

furcilla, ae, f. dim. [furca] a little fork: herba subsecari falcebus debet et quoad perarescat, furcillis versari, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2: musae furcillis praecipitem ejiciunt, Cat. 105, 2. Also, furcilles, sive furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant, Fest. s. v.

furcillātus, a, um, adj. [furcilla] pointed like a fork, forked: bacilla furcillata, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34, § 117.

furcillo, i. v. a. [id.] to support: Fig.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

furcōsus, a, um, adj. [furca] full of forks or points: thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a forked prop to support a wall when undermined: suspensio furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9. II. Furculae Caudinae, two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army was hemmed in by the Samnites, Liv. 9, 2 (v. Smith's Geogr. 1, 573, 574).

fūreter, adv. furiously: pueri autem aiunt eum fureter irasci, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

furfur, ūris, m. bran: qui aiunt furfure sues, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73, § 304. In plur.: hordeacei, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1. II. Transf.: scurf or scales on the skin, head, etc.: foedo cutis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2. In plur.: capitis, id. 20, 9, 39: faciei, id. 22, 21, 30.

furfurāceus, a, um, adj. [furfur] like bran: Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

furfurārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to bran: Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

furfurēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of bran, made of bran: panis, Gell. 11, 7.

furfuriculāe, arum, f. plu. dim. [id.] fine bran: Marc. Empir. 5 fin.

furfurōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] like bran, brownish: color, Plin. 12, 25, 55.

furia, ae, v. furiae.

fūriāe, arum (rarely sing.) f. plu. [furo] violent passion, rage, madness, fury: (as an appellative only poet. for furor or rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. Aen. 1, 41: ubi concepit furias, became furious, ib. 4, 474: tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 5: in furias agitantur equae, ardent desire, Ov. A. A. 2, 487: auri, fierce greediness of gold, Sil. 2, 500: ergo omnis furia surrexit Etruria iustis, just wrath, Virg. Aen. 8, 494: honestae (Sagunti), Stat. S. 4, 6, 84. Of things: tranare sonoras torrentum furias, the wild raging, roaring, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 45. II. Esp. avenging, or tormenting spirits: (from the three avenging goddesses, or furies, Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone). Plur.: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: scleratum vicum vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furis sororis ac

viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv. 1, 48: his muliebribus instinctus furis, *urged on by this fury of a woman*, id. 1, 47. *Sing.*: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: illa furia muliebrium religionum, id. Fam. 1, 9: hunc juvenem tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestator, Liv. 21, 10. (Hence It. *foja*.)

furiālis, e, *adj.* [furia] *furious, raging, dreadful, fearful*: caput Cerberi, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17: incessus, Liv. 7, 17: arma, i. e. of the Bacchantes, Ov. M. 6, 591: furialis illa vox nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: dira execratio ac furiale carmen, Liv. 10, 41: caedes, Ov. M. 6, 657: ausa, ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensae Atrei, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39: tollitur in coelum furiāli turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil. 16, 320. Neut. adverbially: aurigae furiale minatur efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429.

II. Act. *making mad, infuriating* (poet. and rare): haec me irretivit veste furiāli inscium, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.

furiāliter, *adv.* *furiously, madly, frantically*: furiāliter odit, Ov. F. 3, 637.

furiātilis, e, *adj.* [furiae] *raging, furious*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

furibundō, *adv.* *furiously*: omnes furibunde concutens, Hier. in Jesai 5, 14, 5.

furibundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] *raging, mad, furious*: homo furibundus ac perditus, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: Catilina furibundus, Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: taurus, Ov. M. 13, 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus cradeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896.

II. *filled with prophetic enthusiasm, inspired*: hariolorum et vatium furibundae praedictiones, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.

furinus, a, um, *adj.* [fur] *pertaining to thieves*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 2.

furio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [furiae] *to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): libido, quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14: pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (i. e. Bacchantes), Stat. Th. 11, 487: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294: furiata mens, Virg. Aen. 2, 407: furiata juvenus, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), *fierce, wild*, Ov. F. 2, 761.

furio, 4, v. n. [id.] *to be mad, to rage*: ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

furiōsē, *adv.* *furiously, madly*: solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5. *Comp.*: servo in se cum gladio furiosius irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12.

furiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furia] *full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious*: non est scriptum: si insanus, sed: si furiosus escit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, id. Acad. 2, 27, 88: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Cluent. 65, 182. Of things: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr. 6, 1183: quod si delira haec furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985: exululant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, *inciting to phrensy, maddening*, Ov. F. 4, 341: bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241: dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 10, 8: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370. *Comp.*: furiosior amor, ib. 9, 717: quanto hoc furiosius atque majus peccatum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83. *Sup.*: contiones furiosissimae Publii, Cic. Att. 4, 3.

furnus, ii, v. fornacarius.

furnarius, a, um, *adj.* [furnus] *pertaining to an oven, baked*: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

furnaria, ae, f. [id.] *the trade of a baker*: furnarium exercere, Suet. Vit. 2.

furnarius, ii, m. [id.] *a baker*: Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 7.

furnus (fornus, Varr. in Non. 531 31), i, m. *an oven*: in furnum calidum condito, Pl. Casin. 2, 5, 1: Plin. 13, 4, 9: Hor. S. 1, 4, 37. [Furnus, for-nus, and for-nax come from the root signifying "to be hot," which is found in *er-veo*, *θερ-μός*.] (Hence It. *fornire*; Sp. *fornir*; Fr. *fournir*: v. Diez. Lex. 152.)

furo, ūl, 3, v. n. *to rage, rave, to be out of one's mind, mad, furious*: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 38, 81: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80, 276: recepto dulce mihi furere est amico, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 28: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427: ex quo destiti Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in celeres iambos misit (me) furem, id. Od. 1, 16, 25. With *acc.* and *infin.*: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: sed furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 27. With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. Aen. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5.

II. Of things: nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Virg. G. 3, 150: ventus, Lucr. 6, 688: impetus Aetnae, id. 2, 594: flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Virg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18: atra tempestas, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia tantum argenti furit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53. With *acc.* and *infin.*: fama furit, versos hostes Pocnumque salutem invenisse fuga, Sil. 7, 504.

fūror, atus, i. v. a. *dep. (supin. furatum, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 23: furatus, in pass. signif., App. M. 10, p. 245) [fur] to steal, purloin, pilfer*: solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est, dicere se emisce, Cic. Verr. 1, 22, 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41. *Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 61: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 15, 33. II. In gen.: *to take away by stealth, withdraw*: pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, Virg. Aen. 5, 845: membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, *to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4, 2, 31.

fūror, ōris, m. [furo] *a raging, raging, rage, madness, fury*: furorem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod quum majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: fera ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenas patriae furore atque insania penderet, ausus esset educere exercitum? Cic. Pis. 21, 50: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22: rabidus, Cat. 63, 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: of excitement respecting public affairs: Caes. B. G. 2, 3: Liv. 2, 29: Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: of the fierce passion of love: Prop. 1, 13, 20: Virg. Aen. 4, 101: Ov. H. 9, 145: also in plur.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 325. Of the inspired phrensy of prophets and poets: en (prae-

sagitto) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, ib. 1, 37, 80: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13, 65. In plur.: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31. Poet. in a good sense: vidi animos mortesque virum decorisque furorem, Sil. 2, 324: in plur.: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, id. 3, 146. Poet. of things: coeli furor acquinoctialis, the raging storms, Cat. 46, 2. With *infin.*: quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. 3, 172: furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasque atque prodere ausos: furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, Plin. 2, 1, 1: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596.

furtifious, a, um, *adj.* [furtum facio] *that commits theft, thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 97.

furtim, *adv.* *by stealth, secretly, privately*: hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 49: ut furtim tota (Aegyptus) decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: (Janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sonet, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argentum pondus et auri furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.* Poet. with a noun: concubitusque tuos furtim, *clandestine intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtivō, *adv.* *stealthily, secretly, furtively* (rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtivus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] *stolen, purloined, pilfered*: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 22: lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 strigillis, id. S. 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20: vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69: res, Quint. 5, 13, 49. II. In gen. *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive*: furtivum iter per Italiam, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: expeditiones, Vell. 2, 31: victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 265: scriptum, *in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9: nox, *favourable to secrecy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *clandestine lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640.

furtum, i, n. [fur] *theft, robbery*: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato in Gell. 11, 18: furtum facere (alicui), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 15: Cic. Clu. 64, 179: furti se et illum astringere, *to cause to be guilty of*, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 34: furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti veni, Pomp. Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, b.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51: furtum erat aperit: ejus rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocosum condere furto, id. Od. 1, 10, 8. II. Me-ton.: *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 70, 171: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79. 2. *a secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem*: etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quaesivisse videaris, *a device, pre-*

test. Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. Aen. 10, 735: furto, non proello opus esse, Curt. 4, 13: furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugum) abscondere furto, Virg. Aen. 4, 337: furto laetatus inani, ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse libebit? *to eat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5. In *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 515. Hence, furto, adverbially, *i. q.* furtim, *by stealth, secretly*: (hyaenae) gravae latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46. 3. Esp. *stolen or secret love, intrigue*: plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136. Tib. 1, 2, 34: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423: Virg. Aen. 6, 24.

fūrucūlus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] *a petty thief, pilferer*: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66. II. Transf.: *a sore on the human body, a boil*: Cels. 5, 28, 8: Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130. 2. *an excrescence on a vine*: Col. 4, 22, 4.

furvescens, *entis, Part.* [furvus] *growing dark, dusky*: Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

furvus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to fuscus and ὀφφνός] *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: veteres Romani *furvum* atrum appellaverunt, Gell. 1, 18: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagae leti, id. Silv. 5, 1, 155: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: hostiae, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: furva gente (*i. e.* Maurorum, Inderum) petita belua, Juv. 12, 104. 2. Fig.: *audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem*, Se: Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*: culpa, Prud. Cath. 1, 74.

fuscātor, *ōris, m.* [fusco] *a darkener, obscurer*: coeli (Corus), Lucan. 4, 66.

fuscīna, *ae, f.* [kindr. with furca] *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: as an attribute of Neptune: Suet. Cal. 52: as a weapon of the retiarii: ib. 30: Juv. 2, 143.

fuscīnīla, *ae, f. dim.* [fuscina] *a small three-pronged fork*: Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.

fuscitas, *ātis, f.* [fuscus] *darkness, obscurity* (rare): App. de Mundo ad *fin.*

fusco, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [id.] I. Act.: *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.): fuscetur corpora campo, Ov. A. A. 1, 513: cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae), id. Achil. 1, 307: malas (lanugo), Lucan. 10, 135: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396. 2. Fig.: quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34. II. Neutr.: *to become dark or swarthy*: Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

fuscus, *a, um, adj.* [akin to furvus] *dark, swarthy, dusky*: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55: Andromede, Ov. H. 15, 36: Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14: Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286: alae noctis, Virg. Aen. 8, 369: amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6. Comp.: altera (fraxinus) brevis, durior fusclorque, Plin. 16, 13, 24: laterna, dark, Mart. 14, 62. As foreboding misfortune: fuscis avibus Larissam accessi, App. M. 2, 124. 2. Transf.: of the voice: *indistinct, husky, hoarse* (opp. candidus): vocis genera permulta: candidum (*al.* canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis, Quint. 11, 3, 15: fusca illa vox, Plin. 28, 6, 171.

fūsō, *adv.* *spread out, extended*: (manus) fuscus paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97. II. *copiously, at length, diffusely*: quae fusc olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatum distincteque dicuntur, Cic. leg. 1, 13 36: multa dicere fusc late-

que, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: fusc et copiose augere et ornare aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 7, 26. Comp.: haec uberius disputantur et fuscus, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: brevius et ornatus rem exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128. Sup. seems not to occur.

fūsilis, *e, adj.* [fundo] *molten, fluid, liquid* (rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, *of softened clay*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: numen (*i. e.* signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40.

fūsio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a pouring out* (rare): tenuis stellarum, Vitr. 9, 7: Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusionem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39. II. *a melting, founding, casting of metals*: si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 3. (Hence Fr. *foison*.)

fūsor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a metal-founder*: Cod. Justin. 10, 64.

fūsōrium, *ii, n.* [id.] *a sink, drain*: Pall. 1, 17, 1.

fūsōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *molten, cast or founded*: fusorius χωνευτικός, Gloss. Philox.: Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, *ae, f.* [contr. from fusterna, sc. pars, from fustis] *the upper or knotty part of a fir-tree*: Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

fustibālātor, *ōris, m.* [fustibalus] *a combatant armed with the sling-staff*: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

fustibālus, *i, m.* [vox hibr. from fustis and βάλλω] *a sling-staff, a weapon consisting of a staff, with a sling attached*: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

fusticūlus, *i, m. dim.* [fustis] *a small piece of wood, a little stick*: App. M. 6, p. 415, Oud.: alii, *a stalk, stem*, Pall. 1, 35, 6.

fustigo *ἐυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ*, Gloss. Philox.: *fustigatus βακλισθεῖς*, ib.

fustis, *is* (*abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134, etc.) *m. a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 21: severae matris ad arbitrium recisos portare fustes, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 41: for *threshing*: ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4. Esp. for *cudgelling*: si ego fustem sumpsero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: quos tu nisi fuste coerces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: formidine fustis ad bene dicendum redacti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154: fustium admonitio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. And for *beating to death*, as a milit. punishment: primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell. 2, 78 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 21. (Hence It. dim. *fuscello*; Sp. *hostigan*, "to punish;" Fr. *fouteau*.)

fustitūdīnus, *a, um, adj.* [fustis tundo] *cudgel-banging, a comic word*: apud fustitudinas ferri crepina insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

fustuārium, *ii, n.* [fustis] *a cudgelling to death, a military punishment*: fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Liv. 5, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 564).

fūsūra, *ae, f.* [fundo] *a founding or casting of metals*: plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35.

fūsus, *a, um, Part.* [fundo]. II. Adj.: *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: aer tum fuscus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, *more relaxed* (opp. astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: toga fusa (opp. restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21: nec procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem lugentes campi, *extended*, Virg. Aen. 6, 440: fustor terra, *a larger kingdom*, Lucan. 4, 670. 2. Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fuscum ac profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: constricta in latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5: ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fuscum sit, appareat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 18 periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 128: fusiores liberiorisque numeri, ib. 130: lingua Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra, Gell. 2, 26: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: plenior Aeschines et magis fuscus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fuscus Herodotus, id. 10, 1, 33. Sup. seems not to occur.

fūsus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a pouring, outpouring*: fons, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut fistula, a qua fuscus aquae, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 123.

fūsus, *i, m.* *a spindle*: Plin. 8, 48, 74: Tib. 2, 1, 64: Ov. M. 4, 221. II. Transf.: in mechanics, *a cross-bar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference: Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

futare arguere est, unde et confutare. Sed Cato hoc pro saepius fuisse posuit, Fest. s. v.

fūtātim, *adv.* *abundantly, frequently*: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

fūtīle, *is, n.* *a water-vessel, broad above, and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta*: Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 3.

fūtīlē, *adv.* *in vain, idly, uselessly*: factum fūtīle, Enn. in Non. 514, 14: provenisti, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 73.

fūtīlis, *e, adj.* [fundo] *that easily pours out*: hence in gen. *that cannot contain* (rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr. 4, 18, 33: glacies, brittle, Virg. Aen. 12, 740. 2. Fig.: *that cannot be depended upon, vain, worthless*, fūtīle: servus, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3: irideamus haruspices: vanos, fūtīles esse dicamus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: quis non odit sordidos, vanos, leves, fūtīles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: leves et fūtīles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15: auctor, Virg. Aen. 11, 339: competitors, Gell. 4, 8: fūtīles commentitiaeque sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: alacritas, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: laetitiae, ib. 5, 6, 16: fūtīle et caducum tempus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: lingua, Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: causa, Plin. 33, 2, 8: nec fūtīlis ictus, Sil. 15, 797.

fūtīlitas, *ūtis, f.* [fūtīlis] *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: haec plena sunt fūtīlitis summaeque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

fūtīlīter, *adv.* *in vain, uselessly*: blaterata, App. Apol. p. 275: Non. 514, 13.

fūtīo, *ōnis, f.* [fundo] *a pouring out*: acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.

fūtīs, *is, f.* [id.] *a water-vessel, a pitcher*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119.

fūtūo, *ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a.* *to have sexual intercourse*: act. of the male: with acc.: Mart. 11, 21: Cat. 97, 9. Absol.: Hor. S. 1, 2, 127. Pass. of the female: Mart. 9, 5: id. 11, 62.

fūtūrus, *a, um, Part.* [sum].

fūtūtīo, *ōnis, f.* [fūtūo] *copulation*: Cat. 32, 8: Mart. 1, 107, 6.

fūtūtōr, *ōris, m.* [id.] *he that has sexual intercourse*: Mart. 1, 91, 6: id. 7, 30, 3.

fūtūtīrix, *icis, f. adj.* [id.] *that has sexual intercourse*: manus, Mart. 11, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fūtūtus, *a, um, Part.* [fūtūo].

fuvi, *v. sum, ad init.*

G.

G, *g, indecl. n. or (litera subaud.) f.* I. This letter represents the sound of the medial guttural, but was not originally included in the Latin alphabet, its place being supplied by C, which, as stated under that letter, had in early times the sound of the Greek γ (for examples vide C.). The pronunciation of C having subsequently undergone a change, a new symbol, slightly differing from it, was introduced about the beginning of the second Punic war, its inventor (acc. to Plut. Qu. Rom. p. 277 D and 278 E) being a freedman of Sp. Carvilius Ruga: hence it ap-

pears in the S. C. de Bacch., which is considered to be the oldest inscription in which it occurs; but in this case it must be assumed that the first epitaph of the Scipios is either later than its nominal date, or was incorrectly engraved. II. As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination with *l* and *r* only; hence in roots which originally began with *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period; e. g. gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, gnarus, gnavus, gnomē, became nascor, natus, nosco, natus, navus, nomen; but in the compounds the *g* reappears, e. g.: cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus, cognomen. III. Interchanges of *G* with other letters. As a guttural, *g* is most closely connected with the other gutturals, *c*, *k*, *q*, *j*, and *h*. 1. For the interchanges of *c* and *g*, vide C. 2. *G* in Lat. corresponds to *k* in Gothic, to *ch* in O. H. Germ., *k* or *ch* in Germ., and *k* or *c* in Eng.: *gelu*, *gelidus*, Goth. *kalds*, O. H. G. *chalt*, Germ. *kalt*, Eng. *cold*; *genu*, Goth. *knē*, O. H. G. *chnio*, Germ. *knie*, Eng. *knee*; *mulgeo*, O. H. G. *mēlchan*, Germ. *milchen*, Eng. *milk*; *frango*, Goth. *brikan*, O. H. G. *prēchan*, Germ. *brechen*, Eng. *break*. 3. With *s*, *g* combines to form *x*; e. g. the stem *reg-* has N. s. *rex*; so *greg-* *grex*, etc. Similarly in the perfect tenses of verbs, *tego*, *texi*; *rego*, *rexī*. But sometimes the *g* is elided: e. g. *mulgeo*, *mulsi*. IV. Changes of *G* in the Romance languages. 1. into *j*: e. g. Lat. *galbinus*, *gaudium*; Fr. *jaune*, *joie*; Port. and Sp. *jalde*, *joya*. 2. into *v*: e. g. Lat. *gyrare*; Sp. and Port. *vitar*; Fr. *vīrer*. 3. into *y* or *i*: e. g. Lat. *reg-*, *leg-*; Sp. *rey*, *ley*; Port. *rei*, *lei*; Fr. *roi*, *loi*; Lat. *regalis*, *legalis*, *paganus*, *plaga*; Fr. *royal*, *loyal*, *payen*, *ye*. 4. into *c*: e. g. Lat. *largus*, *longe*; Port. *larc*, *longe*. 5. *GM* into *m* or *mm*: e. g. Lat. *augmentare*, *fragmentum*, *auripigmentum*; It. *augmentare*, *frammento*, *orpimento*; Sp. *augmentar*, *fragmento*, *pimiento*. 6. *G* followed by *D*, into *l*, *n*, or *d*, or omitted: e. g. Lat. *smaragdus*, *amygdala*, *Maddalena*; It. *smeraldo*, *mandola*, *Maddalena*; Sp. *esmeralda*, *almendra*, *Maddalena*; Fr. *émeraude*, *amande*, *Madelaine*. 7. *GN* into *n* with a modification of the connected vowels: e. g. Lat. *magnus*, *pugnus*, *regnum*, *signum*, *cognitus*; Sp. *maño*, *puño*, *reyno*, *scña*; Port. *manho*, *reino*, *cunhado*; Pr. *manh*, *ponh*, *renh*, *senh*, *coinde*. 8. Omission of *G*: (i) between two vowels: e. g. Lat. *regalis*, *legalis*; It. *reale*, *leale*; Sp. *leal*; Prov. *reial*, *leial*; Lat. *ligare*, *Augustus*; Fr. *lier*, *aout*; Sp. *liar*, Prov. *liar*; It. *aosta*; Lat. *legumen*; Prov. *luime*; Lat. *exauguratus*; It. *sciaurato*; Lat. *augurare*; Prov. *aurar*; Lat. *cogitare*, *digitus*, *fragilis*, *frigidus*, *magister*; It. *coitare*, *dito*, *fraile*, *freddo*, *maestro*; Sp. *cuidar*, *dado*, *frio*, *maestro*; Prov. *cuidar*, *det*, *freit*; Fr. *frêke*, *froid*, *maitre*. (ii) At the end of words: e. Lat. *reg-* (*rex*); It. *ré*. V. As an abbreviation *G* denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, etc.: and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual *C*); v. Inscr. Orell. no. 467: 1660: 4680: GPRF, genio populi Romani feliciter, ib. no. 4957. **gābālium**, il, n. an aromatic substance produced in Arabia, known only by name in Europe. Some have supposed it to be benzoin, others camphor, but it does not appear with what reason. Pliny says it was consumed at home by the Arabs, and not exported like cinnamon, etc.: Plin. 12, 21, 45. **gābālus**, i, m. [prob. the same as Germ. gabel (fork); hence like furca, as an instrument of punishment] a kind of gallows: in gabalum aliquem suffigere, Varr. in Non. 117, 15. II. Transf.: as a term of reproach, gallows-bird, hang-dog: Macrin. ap. Capit. Macrin. 11. **gābātae**, arum, f. plu. [perh. from cavus] a kind of dish or platter Mart. 7, 48 3.

gaesāti, orum, m. plu. [gaesum] *Gallic mercenaries armed with the gaesum*: Oros. 4, 13.

gaesum, i, n. [a Celtic word] a long heavy javelin of the Gauls, Gr. γαισός or γαισόν: Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Liv. 8, 8. In poets the weapon of the Africans: Sil. 2, 444: of the Greeks: Stat. Th. 4, 64.

gāgātes, ae, m. = γαγάτης (λίθος), lignite (brown coal), bituminous wood, jet: Plin. 36, 19, 34: Veg. 1, 20, 2.

gālectites, ae, m. and **galactitis**, idis, f. = γαλακτίτης and γαλακτιτίς, an unknown precious stone of a milk-white colour, milk-stone: Plin. 37, 10, 59. Called also **galaxias**, ae, m. = γαλαξίας: ib.

gālātīcor, i, v. dep. to mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the Galatians: Tert. adv. Psych. 14.

gālxias, ae, m. = γαλαξίας, i. milk-stone: v. galactites. II. the Milky Way, called in pure Lat. via lactea: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4.

galba, ae, f. [a Gallic word, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)] a small worm, the ash-borer, or the larva of the ash-spinner (Bombyx aesculi, Linn.): Suet. Galb. 3.

II. In the Gallic i. q. praepinguis, fat paunch, big belly: ib.

galbānātus (or galbinatus), a, um, adj. [galbanus] delicately clothed, effeminate: Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbānēus, a, um, adj. [galbanus] of galbanum: odores, Virg. G. 4, 264: nidor, ib. 3, 415.

galbānum, i, n. [γαλβάνη] galbanum, the origin of which is still disputed; the substance (still used in medicine) being supposed by some authors to be a product of Ferula ferulago, Linn. a native of N. Africa and Asia Minor; by others of Bubon Galbaniferum, which, however, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Again, Don found some unknown seeds adhering to Galbanum resin, and named them Galbanum officinale; but it is not certain that they belonged to the same plant. Lindley named a plant from Khorassan, which he believed to be the true source, Opodia Galbanifera, but the question is still undecided: the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria: Plin. 12, 25, 56: id. 24, 5, 13: Suet. Galb. 3. Also **galbanus**, i, m.: Vulg. Sirac. 14, 21. And **chalbānē**, answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, f.: Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

galbānus (or galbinus), a, um, adj. [either from galbanum or from galbus] greenish-yellow, yellowish: (sc. vestimenta), to designate female garments, Juv. 2, 97. II. Transf.: effeminate: mores, Mart. 1, 97, 9. (Hence lt. giallo; Sp. *julke*; Fr. *jaune*; Eng. *yellow*.)

galbānus, i, v. galbanus.

galbēum, i, n. or **galbeus** (anciently written calbeus) i, m. [galbus] a kind of arm-band, fillet (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): Fest. s. v.: alii (cognomen Galbae inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine galbeo, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbīnātus, a, um, v. galbanatus. **galbīnēus**, a, um, adj. [galbus] yellowish: color, Veg. 3, 2, 22.

galbīnus, a, um, v. i. galbanus.

galbūla, ae, f. a yellow bird, supposed to be the female of chlorion, the golden oriole, Oriolus Galbula, Linn. (v. Chlorion): Mart. 13, 68: Plin. 10, 33, 50 (al. gulgulum).

galbūlus, i, m. the nut of the cypress-tree: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1.

galbus, γλωρός, Gloss. Philox. [Same as Germ. gelb, "yellow."]

bus, a, um, smooth: v. calvus.

gālēa, ae, f. a helmet (usually of leather), head-piece, morion (the cassis, on the contrary, was made of metal): vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Virg. G. 2, 142. Furnished with a

visor: Sil. 14, 636: Stat. Th. 4, 20. Also, a brazen helmet (Gr. κυνέη): tinnit hastilibus umbo, aerato sonitu galeae, Enn. Ann. 17, 19: loricae galeaeque aeneae, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic. Verr. 4, 44, 97: aerea, Virg. Aen. 5, 490: leves, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 38. II. Transf.: the crest of the Guinea-fowl: Col. 8, 2, 2.

galearia a galearum similitudine dicta, Fest. s. v.

gālēārīi, orum, m. plu. [galea] a kind of soldiers' servants: Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

gālēāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a helmet: reticula, Quadrig. in Non. 222, 2.

gālēna, ae, f. lead-ore: Plin. 34, 18, 53. II. the dross of melted lead: id. 34, 16, 47.

gālēo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [galea] to cover with a helmet: milites in campo jubet galeari, Auct. B. Afr. 12 fin.: barbati quidem Jovis galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: galeati et distincti centuriones, Frontin. Strat. 11, 1, 27. Subst. galeatus, i, m. a helmed warrior: Juv. 1, 169. II. Fig.: galeatus prologus, composed by way of defence, Hier. praef. S. Script.

gālēōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a hollow vessel shaped like a helmet: Varr. in Non. 547, 23.

gālēopsis, is, fem. = γαλιόψις, also **galeobdolon**, or **galion**, = γαλεόβδολον, anJ γάλιον, a plant of the nettle kind, blind nettle, Lamium, Linn.: supposed to be the common species, purpureum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 57.

gālēos, i, m. = γαλεός a kind of shark or dog-fish, Squalus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 2, 12.

gālēotes, ae, m. = γαλεώτης, a sort of lizard, prob. the Gecko, Gecko fascicularis, Daud.: Plin. 29, 4, 28.

gālērīcūlum, i, n. dim. [galerum] a small covering for the head, a cap: Mart. 14, 50 in lemm.: Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 29: a kind of peruke: Suet. Gth. 12.

gālērītus, a, um, adj. [id.] that wears a hood: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, i. e. a peasant, rustic, Prop. 4, 1, 29. II. Transf.: galerita avis, the crested lark, Alauda cristata, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 44: id. 30, 7, 20. Also, subst. galeritus, i, m. (sc. ales): Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 23, § 76.

gālērūm, i, n. (also **gālērus**, i, m. Virg. Aen. 7, 688: galera, ae, f., C. Gracch. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [galea] a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed leather, the Gr. κυνέη; a cap, bonnet, hat: flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 15: fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros tegmen habent capiti, Virg. Aen. 7, 688: Suet. Ner. 26: Juv. 8, 208. II. Transf.: a kind of peruke: Juv. 6, 120: Smith's Ant. 566. 2. a rose-bud: Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

galgūlus, i, m., another reading for galbula, q. v.: Plin. 30, 11, 28.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

galla, ae, f. oak-apple, gall-nut: Plin. 16, 6, 9: Col. 6, 7, 2. II. Transf.: a rough inferior kind of wine: Lucil. in Non. 445, 18.

gallans, antis, Part. [Gallus: v. Smith's Ant. 566] raving or revelling like a priest of Cybele (rare): Varr. in Non. 119, 5.

gallica, ae, f. a Gallic shoe: Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: Gell. 13, 21.

gallicē, adv. in Gallic: a Gallo et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dicimus, Varr. in Gell. 2, 25.

galliambus, i, v. gallilambus.

gallicinium, il, n. [gallus cano] cock-crowing, used to denote the last watch of the night, the break of day: noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 init.: Amm. 22, 14.

gallicrus, uris, n. [gallus crus] the plant crow-foot, ranunculus: App. Herb. 44.

gallicus, a, um, adj. [Gallus] pertaining to the priests of Cybele; hence

pertaining to the priests of Isis, Gallic: turma, the troop of the priests of Isis, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

gallidraga, ae, f. *the hairy tassel*, *Dipsacus pilosus*, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 62. **galli-iambus** (also written *galli-amb.*), i, m. [*Gallus*] *a song of the priests of Cybele*: Mart. 2, 86, 5: Quint. 9, 4, 6.

gallina, ae, f. [*gallus*] *a hen*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1: Col. 8, 2, 1: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Hor. S. 2, 2, 24. As a term of endearment: *dic igitur me tuum passer-culum, gallinam, coturnicem*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 76. Proverb.: *gallinae albae filius, fortune's favourite*, Juv. 13, 141.

gallināceus, a, um, adj. [*gallina*, *gallus*] *pertaining to domestic fowls or poultry*: *gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: id. Mur. 29, 61: for which also *absol. gallinaceus*, i, m., Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: *gallinacei mares salacissimi*, Col. 8, 2, 9: *pulli*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: *genus*, Col. 8, 5, 10. Proverb.: *ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, i. e. something unusual*, Plin. praef. § 23.

gallinārium, ii, n. [*id.*] *a hen-house, hen-coop*: Col. 8, 3, 1.

gallinārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to poultry*: *scala, a poultry-roost, hen-roost*, Cels. 8, 15: *vasa, for the poultry to drink out of*, Col. 8, 8, 5. Subst.: *gallinarius*, ii, m. *one who has the care of poultry*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86.

gallinūla, ae, f. dim. [*gallina*] *a pullet, chicken*: App. M. 2, p. 119.

gallūlasco, 3. v. n. incip. [*gallus*] *of the voice of youths, to begin to sound manly*: Naev. in Non. 116, 26.

gallus, i, m. *a cock, dunghill-cock*, Phasianus Gallus, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4: Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 sq.: Hor. S. 1, 10: Plin. 10, 21, 24 sq. Proverb. *gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, cock on his own dunghill*, Sen. Apocol. [*Gallus* would appear to be a diminutive, perhaps from a form *ganus*, corresponding to the Germ. *hahn*, "a cock": Key, Alph. 64.]

gālumma, ātis, n. [prob. a corruption of *κάλυμμα*] *a covering*: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

gamba, ae, f. [perh. from *κάμπη*, a bending] *a hoof*: Veg. 1, 56 fin. (Hence Fr. *jambée*.)

gambōsus, a, um, adj. [*gamba*] *having a swelling at the hoof*: Veg. 3, 20.

amma, ae, f. = *γάμμα*, the Greek letter Γ, *gamma*: Aus. Idyll. de liter. 12, 21. II. Transf. in the agrimensores, *the gamma-shape of a field*: Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammarus, i, v. *cammarus*.

gammātus, a, um, adj. [*gamma*] *shaped like a gamma*: limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228 Goes.

gānea, ae, f., and **gānēum**, i, n. *an eating-house, cook-shop, a brothel*: and meton.: *a debauched, luxurious way of life*: *paulisper stetimus in illo ganeorum tuarum nidore atque fumo*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: *libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat*, Sall. C. 13: *in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum*, Liv. 26, 2: Tac. A. 3, 52. Form *ganeum* (more ancient): *immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum*, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 3: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. [*Ga-nea* is perh. connected with Sans. *ghas*, "to eat."]

gānēarius, a, um, adj. [*ganea*] *pertaining to an eating-house or brothel*: *triclinium*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18. II. Subst.: *Ganearius* *ἀσώτος*, Gloss. Philox.

gānēo, ōnis, m. [*id.*] *a glutton, debauchee*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: *quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: Tac. A. 16, 18: Juv. 11, 58.

gānēum, i, v. *ganea*.

gangaba, ae, m. [*a Persian word*] *a porter*: Curt. 3, 13.

ganglion, ii, n. = *γάγγλιον*, *a sort of swelling or excrescence*: Veg. 2, 30.

gangraena, ae, f. = *γάγγραινα*, *a*

cancerous, eating ulcer, a gangrene: Cels. 5, 26, 34. Fig.: *mali gangraena*, Varr. in Non. 117, 28.

gannator *χλευαστής*, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gannō, 4. v. n. *to yelp, bark*: *gannire quum sit proprie canum*, Varro *asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare dixit*, Non. 450, 11. II. Transf. of persons: *to snarl, whine, grumble* (poet.): *quid ille gannit? quid vult?* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17: Cat. 83, 4: Juv. 6, 64.

2. *to talk loud, to gabble, chatter*: *sic nobis gannientibus*, App. M. 3, p. 138.

gannitio, canum querula murmuratio, Fest. s. v.

gannitus, ūis, m. [*gannio*] *a yelping or barking of dogs*: Lucr. 5, 1069. II. Transf. of sparrows: *chirping, twittering*: App. M. 6, p. 175. Of persons: *a snarling, grumbling*: *gannitibus lacerare*, Mart. 5, 60, 2: *a chattering, tattling*: App. M. 6, p. 185: *a whining, moaning*: *Nereidis morientis*, Plin. 9, 5, 4.

ganta, ae, f. [*an old Germ. word*; the mod. *gans*] *a goose*: (anser) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, *gantae* vocantur, Plin. 10, 22, 27: Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 6.

gārāmāntēs, ae, m. *a sort of precious stone*, also called *sandaresus*, supposed by some to be *avanturine*: Plin. 37, 7, 28.

gargaridio, v. *gargarizo*. **gargārisma**, ātis, n. = *γαργάρισμα*, *a gargle*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 15.

gargārismatium, ii, n. = *γαργάρισματιον*, *a gargle*: Marc. Emp. 14.

gargārizatio, ōnis, f. [*gargarizo*] *a gargling*: Cels. 5, 22 jun.: *lactis*, Plin. 30, 4, 11.

gargārizātus, ūis, m. [*id.*] *a gargling*: Plin. 28, 12, 51.

gargārizo (also *gargaridio*, Varr. in Non. 117, 7: *gargarisso*, id. L. L. 6, 10, 77, § 96), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. = *γαργρίζω*, *to gargle, take a gargle*: *gargarizare iis, quae salivam movent*, Cels. 4, 2, 1: *ex aliqua re*, id. 6, 6, 26: *aliquid*, Plin. 20, 9, 34. II. Transf.: *poēmata ejus gargaridians, dices*: O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Varr. l. c.

garrō, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. *to chatter, prate, chat, talk*: *quum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam*, Cic. Att. 12, 1: *cupiebam etiam nunc plura garrire*, ib. 6, 2: *nugas*, Pl. Aul. 5, 21: *quidlibet*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: *aniles fabellas*, ib. 2, 6, 77: *libellos*, ib. 1, 10, 41: *aliquid in aurem*, Mart. 5, 61, 3. Absol.: *garris*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86: *garrimodo*, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 11: *seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. II. Transf. of frogs: *meliusque ranae garriunt Ravennates*, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: *lusciniæ canticum adolescentiæ garriunt*, App. Flor. p. 358. [Cf. Sans. *gā*, "to shout out"; Gr. *γῆρυω*; Eng. *cry*.]

garritor, ōris, m. [*garrio*] *a prater, babbler*: *periculosus*, Amm. 22, 9.

garritus, ūis, m. [*id.*] *a chattering, chat, talk*: Sid. Ep. 3, 6 med.

garrūlans, antis, Part. [*garrulus*] *chattering, prating*: Fulg. Myth. praef.

garrūlitas, ātis, f. [*id.*] *a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity*: *nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi*, Ov. M. 5, 678: *illa neminem satiatura garrulitas*, Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 ad fin.: *pueri* facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: *extemporalis*, Quint. 2, 4, 15: *ingens*, Plin. 29, 1, 3. II. Transf.: *cornix inauspicatae garrulitatis*, id. 10, 12, 14.

garrūlus, a, um, adj. [*garrio*] *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous*: *ne quid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, ac fieret palam*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 16: *percontatorem fugito, iam garrulus idem est*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59: (Lucilius) *garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem*, id. S. 1, 4, 12: *ut*

hujus infantiae garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: *lingua*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: *bella verbosi fori*, id. Trist. 3, 12, 18: *vadimonium*, id. Am. 1, 12, 23: *hora, time for chatting*, Prop. 3, 23, 18. II. Transf. of animals or inanimate things: *cornix*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 22: *perdix*, id. M. 8, 237: *hirundo*, Virg. G. 4, 307: *cicada*, Phaedr. 3, 16, 10: *noctua in imbre*, Plin. 18, 39, 87: *cantus lusciniæ*, id. 10, 29, 43: *rivus, babbling, murmuring*, Ov. F. 2, 316: *pinus vento, rustling*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30: *fistula, vocal*, Tib. 2, 5, 30: *lyra*, id. 3, 4, 38: *plectra*, Mart. 14, 167: *sistrum*, ib. 54: *anulus in orbe (trochi)*, ib. 169.

gārum or **gāron**, i, n. = *γάρον*, *a fish-sauce, made of the fish garus*: Plin. 31, 7, 43: Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: Mart. 13, 102: 7, 27, 8: Sen. Ep. 55 med.

gārus, i, m. = *γάρος*, *a fish from which garum was prepared*: Plin. 31, 7, 43.

gārŷōphyllon, i, n. = *καρυόφυλλον*, *a kind of Indian spice*; acc. to Sprengel the *Vitex trifolia*, Linn.; acc. to others, *Piper cubeba*, Linn., or *Myrtus caryophyllata*, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 15.

gaster, tēris, and tri, f. = *γαστήρ*, *the belly* (pure Lat. *venter*): *inflatio secundum gastera*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

II. Transf.: *a big-bellied vessel*: Petr. 70.

gau, v. *gaudium*.

gaudebundus, v. *gaudibundus*. **gaudens**, entis, Part. [*gaudeo*].

II. Adj.: *cheerful, joyful* (rare): *interca cum Musis nos delectabimur animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti*, Cic. Att. 2, 4: Prop. 3, 14, 9: *huic tu dic, gaudentem numo te addicere, with pleasure, gladly*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

gaudēo, gāvīsus sum (old perf., *gavis*, Liv. Andr.: Prisc. p. 868 P.), 2. v. n. and a. *to rejoice, be glad, take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in*: *gaudere decet, laetari non decet, quoniam docendi causa a gaudio laetitiam distinguimus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66. Constr. usu. with acc. and *infin.*, *infin.*, *quod*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*: less freq. with the acc., etc. With acc. and *infin.*: *quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: *quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et haec civitas dum erit laetabitur*, id. Am. 4, 14: *salvum te advenire gaudeo*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 52: *quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus*, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 fin. With *infin.*: *laudari in bonis gaudent*, Quint. 5, 12, 22: *motus doceri gaudet Ionicos*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21. With *quod*: *sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi*, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: *gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: *quod scribis, te a Caesare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. With *abl.*: *ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est*, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: *hoc scientiae genere*, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: *equis*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26: *rure*, id. S. 1, 10, 45: *pictis tabellis*, ib. 1, 1, 72: *gaude sorte tua*, id. Epod. 14, 15: *hero gaude, at your master's return*, Cat. 31, 12. Absol.: *tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes*: *hilarus sit, si gaudeant*, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 6: *gaudebat, me laudabat*, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 5: *gaudeat an doleat*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: *et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus*, Quint. 9, 2, 26: *si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus*, Cic. Att. 9, 7. With acc.: *hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia*, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: *puto ut suum gaudium gauderemus*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: *iam id gaudeo*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25: *hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus*, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11: *nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: *gaudent natorum fata parentes*, Stat. Th. 4, 231: *tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes*, ib. 9, 724. In pass.: *ista pars gaudenda mihi*, Symm. Ep. 3, 29. With other constructions: *quum te gravidam et quum pulcre plenam*

aspicio, gaudeo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 49: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi, ib. 3, 3, 3: gaudes, si came-ram percussi forte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 18: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *as for myself*, Cic. Fam. 6, 15: de Bursa te gaudere certo scio, ib. 7, 2. 2. Esp. in the phrase, in sinu or in se gaudere, *to rejoice within oneself or in quiet, to feel a quiet joy*: ut in sinu gaudeant, id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 13, 8: tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Cat. 22, 17.

3. Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1. II. Fig. of inanim. and abstr. subjects: *to rejoice in, delight in*: nec tantum Phoebus gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg. E. 6, 29: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin. 19, 8, 39: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: (paenon) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, Quint. 9, 4, 111: solum gaudet aquari, Plin. 18, 17, 45: id (sc. consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit et sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. 3, 146.

[Cf. Sans. hlād, "to rejoice;" Eng. glad; Erse, gairdim, "I rejoice;" Gr. γῆθος, γῆθω: in Gr. and Lat. the liquid is dropped.] (Hence It. godere, gioire; Fr. jouir.)

gaudiālis, e, adj. [gaudium] *glad, joyful*: gaudiales instruunt dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215: animus, ib. 11, p. 272.

gaudibundus (also gaudeb.), a, um, adj. [gaudeo] *rejoicing*: saluti praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 init.

gaudifico χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudimōnium, ii, n. [gaudeo] *joy*: gaudimonio dissilio, Petr. 61.

gaudivigens, entis, adj. [gaudium vigeo] *full of joy*: Inscr. Or. no. 1193.

gaudium, ii, n. (apoc. form gau, like coel for coelum, do for domum: Aus. Idyll. 12, 3) [gaudeo] *joy, gladness*: quum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur: quum autem inaniter et effuse animus exultat, tum illa laetitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest, quam ita definiunt, sine ratione animi elationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: voluptas dicitur etiam in animo: non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (but v. no. 2): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, id. Fam. 9, 14: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 sq.: tuis literis perlectis exsilii gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16: incredibili gaudio sum elatus, ib. 10, 12: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *express their joy*, Tac. H. 2, 55: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: nimio gaudio paene desipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: gaudio ero vobis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7. With gen. object: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. 42, 55. Plur.: me tantis affecistis gaudiis, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 105: quibus gaudia exsultabis? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 fin.: o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 43: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, 30: hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8.

2. Esp. *sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (rare; usually in plur.): dedit corporis gaudis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2: mutua gaudia, Lucr. 5, 852: communia, id. 4, 1192: Tib. 1, 5, 39: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 28. In sing.: S. Tarquinius pestife-

rum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. 1, 58.

II. Meton.: *the object which produces joy*: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, i. e. conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. H. 15, 109. 2. Of things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: flos est gaudium arborum, ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2. (Hence It. gioia; Sp. joya; Fr. joie; also Sp. gozo.)

gaulus, i, m. = γαῦλος, a bucket: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32. 2. genus navigii paene rotundum, Fest. s. v.: Gell. 10, 25. [a Phoen. word; Gr. γαυλός, a round merchant vessel, Herod. 3, 136.]

gaunācārius, ii, m. [gaunacum] a dresser of furs, furrier: Inscr.

gaunācum, i = γαννάκη, a Persian or Babylonian fur, prepared from weazel or mouse skins: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46, § 167 Müll.

gausāpa, ae, f. or **gausāpes**, is, m., also **gausāpe**, is, and **gausāpum**, i, n. = γανσάπης, a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt, used for clothing, etc.: a garment or cover of frieze: involutus coccinea gausapa, Petr. 28: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausapo purpureo salutat, Cass. Sever. in Prisc. p. 759. Plur.: gausapa patris mei memoria coepere, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 73 fin.: gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, 300: lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapes, lodices purpureas et coloreas meas, Aug. in Charis. p. 80.

II. Transf. a shaggy beard: tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

gausāpātus, a, um, adj. [gausapa] covered with a gausapa, clothed in frieze: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 53.

II. Transf. covered over: apri opera pistoria, Petr. 38.

gausāpīna, ae [id.], f. (sc. vestis), a frieze coat: Mart. 6, 59, 8: Pebr. 21.

gausāpīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of frieze or felt: paenula, Mart. 14, 145 in lemm.

gausape, **gausapes**, and **gausapum**, v. gausapa.

gāvīa, ae, f. [καυαί] a bird, perh. the gull or sea-mew, Larus, Linn. (sp. var. ?): Plin. 10, 32, 48: ib. 74, 95.

gāvīsus, a, um, Part. [gaudeo].

gāza, ae, f. [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] the royal treasure, in Persia: regia, Nep. Dat. 5: gaza (si Persae aerarium vocant), Mel. 1, 11, 3: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 3, 13.

2. In gen.: treasure, riches, wealth: qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, Cic. Manil. 23, 66: Liv. 45, 41: Suet. Aug. 41: Tac. A. 6, 37: Troia gaza, Virg. Aen. 1, 119. In plur.: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae proficiunt, Lucr. 2, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 29, 2.

gēhenna, ae, f. = γέεννα (a Hebrew word, the name of a valley near Jerusalem where children were burnt alive as offerings to Moloch; hence) hell: Vulg. Matth. 5, 22 sq.: Tert. Apol. 47: Prud. Cath. 6, 111: Aus. Ephem. in orat. 56. (Hence Fr. gène.)

gēlasco, 3. v. n. incep. [gelo] to turn to ice, to freeze: vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

gēlāsīānus, i, m. [γελασίως, a laughter, from γελᾶω, to laugh] a buffoon: Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

gēlāsīnus, i, m. = γελασίως, a dimple produced by smiling: Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gēlātio, ōnis, f. [gelo] a freezing, frost: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233.

gēlīcīdium, ii, n. [gelu cado] frost, κρυμός (mostly plur.): si gelicidia erunt, quum oleam coges, Cato R. R. 65, 2: Col. 2, 8, 3: nocturna, night frosts, id. 11, 4, 6. In sing.: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gēlīdē, adv. coldly faintly, indolently: quod res omnes timide gelidēque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

gēlīdus, a, um (old gen. fem. sing. gelidai aqual, Lucr. 3, 693) adj. [gelu] icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty (stronger than frigidus): (Pibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem eumque multo gelidior facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: coelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, cold and frosty, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: gelidissimae aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6: fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27: nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 30: valles, Virg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. Aen. 8, 343: Haemus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, ib. 1, 21, 6: saxum, Lucr. 3, 905: nox, Virg. G. 1, 287: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, i. e. never kindled, id. F. 3, 728: tyrannus (i. e. Boreas), id. M. 6, 711. Subst. gelidus, ae, f. (sc. aqua) water cold as ice: foribusque repulsum perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90. II. icy cold, cold, stiff with death, old age, or fright (poet.): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277: artus, ib. 4, 247: vultus, ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, Virg. Aen. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98: pavidus gelidusque, id. M. 3, 688. Meton.: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 529: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11: metus, Ov. H. 11, 82: formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: tremor, Virg. Aen. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.

gēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.]

I. Act.: to cause to freeze, to congel: si gelent frigora, quarto die preme-ndam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6: flu- vius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12. Pass.: to be frozen, to freeze: quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aesta- tis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigo- ribus, Col. 9, 6, 2: amnes gelati lacus- que, Plin. 8, 28, 42: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 7. manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3. 2. Esp. fig.: to freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror: pass. to be frozen, chilled: gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur pectore, Juv. 6, 95: gelatis vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Lucan. 7, 339: gelati orbes (i. e. oculi mortui), id. 6, 541. II. Neutr. to freeze: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Perseos, to be petrified, Lucan. 9, 681. Impers.: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

gēlōtōphē, ēs, f. = γελωτοφνή, a plant, called also batrachion (prob. the same as the next): App. Herb. 8.

gēlōtōphyllis, Idis, f. = γελωτόφυλ- λης, a plant that causes risibility, sup- posed by some to be hemp, Cannabis sativa, Linn., the resin of which is still used in India for producing intoxication. Others consider it a sort of crow-foot, Ranunculus Philonotis, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

gēlu, ūs, n. (also masc. in the nom. sing. gelus, Cato R. R. 40, 4: acc. gelum, Cato in Non. 208, 5. Neut. in the nom. gelum, Lucr. 6, 878: gen. geli, id. 5, 206: abl. gelo, Varr. in Non. 492, 6) ice, frost, cold: nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce 106: altitudo gelus, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317. II. Esp. cold- ness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (poet.): pectora pigro stricta gelu, Lucan. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, Virg. Aen. 8, 508. [Cf. Sans. jala "cold;" Ger. kalt; Eng. cold.]

gēmēbundus, a, um, adj. [gemo] groaning, sighing: Ov. M. 14, 188 (al. fremebundus).

gēmellar, āris, n. [gemellus] a ves- sel for holding oil (rare): Col. 12, 52, 10. Also **gēmellāria**, ae, f.: Aug. in Psalm. 136 med.

gēmellipāra, ae, f. [gemellus pario] twin-bearing: gemellipara dea (i. e. Latona), Ov. F. 5, 542: diva, id. M. 6, 315.

gēnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] *horn with another and of the same mother, twin* (mostly poet.): flebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: proles, ib. 6, 121: partus, id. M. 6, 712. 2. Subst. gemellus, i, m. a twin: gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316: cetera paene gemelli fraternis aninis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3. II. Transf.: paired, double: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vites, that have two clusters on one stalk, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gemella legio, formed out of two legions, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. 2. resembling or like, as twins: par nobile fratrum, nequitia et nugis, pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12. (Hence Sp. mellizo; Fr. jumeau.)

gēminātim, adv. doubly, acc. to Diomed. p. 402 P.

gēminatio, ōnis, f. [geminus] a doubling: et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: vocalium, Quint. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10: in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12.

gēminitudo, inis, f. [geminus] the difference between twins: habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, i. e. mark, Pac. in Non. 116, 18.

gēmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] I. Act.: to double: favos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: semi-vocales Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, i. e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. M. 5, 586: pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, to repeat, Ov. M. 10, 471. Absol.: geminabit (sc. pugnum or plagam) nisi caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19. In part. perf.: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: verba, id. Part. 6, 21: litera, Quint. 1, 7, 29: victoria, Liv. 1, 25: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Virg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, repeated, Tac. A. 1, 3: honor, augmented, Plin. Pan. 92. Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, i. e. feeling double joy, Sil. 10, 514. 2. Transf. to pair, join, or unite: non ut serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, the encamping of two legions together, Suet. Dom. 7: non acuta si geminant Corybantes aera, strike together, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8. In part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. 36, 24. II. Neutr.: to exist or be double: Lucr. 4, 452.

gēmīnus, a, um, *adj.* born with another and of the same mother, twin: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, twin brothers, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774: soror gemina germana, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 30: proles, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: Castor, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Ov. A. A. 1, 746: so, Pollux, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i. e. from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda, id. A. P. 147. Comically in the Sup.: To. Hic ejus geminus est frater. Do. Hicne est? To. Ac geminissimus, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 49. 2. Subst.: gemini, orum, m. plu. twins: mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 57: geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90: Liv. 1, 6. Of beasts: (asina) raro geminos parit, Plin. 8, 48, 68. (ii) Esp. Gemini, as a constellation, The Twins (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules): Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281. Called also geminum astrum, poet. Col. 10, 312. (iii) the testicles: Sol. 13: Amm. 16, 7. II. Transf.: paired, double, two-fold, both, two: gemino lucernae lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 53, 125: ex unis geminas mihi con-

ficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51: tripodas geminos, Virg. Aen. 9, 265: quum quacrerent alii Numevium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintus), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae Somni portae, Virg. Aen. 6, 894: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, both eyes, ib. 6, 789: tempora, ib. 5, 416: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154: pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: aliae (percussiones numero sum) sunt geminae, double, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14: gemini tulit Chironis in antrum, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630: corpus Tritonis (half man, half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35. Poet.: gemina et mammosa, Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho, double-sized, thick-set, Lucr. 4, 1161.

2. resembling, similar, like, as twins: volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 3, 66, 155: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, a twin-pair, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 fin.: illud vero geminum consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulstis, like, similar, id. Pis. 7, 16: ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 99.

gēmisco, 3. v. n. incep. [gemo] to begin to sigh: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemites, ae, m. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

gēmītus, ūs (old gen. sing. gemitu, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 11), m. [gemo] a sighing, sigh, groan: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore; gemitus lamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: lacrimabilis, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, ib. 11, 37: ingentem dare pectore ab imo, ib. 1, 485. In plur.: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1012: extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517. II. Poet. of inanimate subjects: a groaning, roaring, roar: insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, id. Aen. 2, 53: dat tellus gemitum, ib. 9, 709: dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa audimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 555. In plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, ae, f. a bud, eye, or gem on a plant: incunte vere existit tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pamphilus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Virg. G. 2, 335. II. a precious stone, esp. one already cut, a jewel, gem: nego in Sicilia tota ullam gemmam aut margaritam fuisse, quin conquiesierit, Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, ib. 4, 27, 62: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, ib.: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: non gemmis venale, id. Od. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, a false gem, Plin. 35, 6, 30: also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26. III. Meton.: things made of precious stones. (i) a goblet: nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5, 4: ut gemma bibat, Virg. G. 2, 506: gemma ministrare, Sen. Provid. 3 fin.: in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572. (ii) a seal-ring, signet: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, ib. 9, 566: Plin. 37, 1, 2. 2. a pearl (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12: Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.

3. the eyes of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723. IV. Fig.: like gem in English: ornament, beauty: multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22. [From root GEN, "produce, cause to grow," whence gen-ima, shortened into gemma: v. Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 241, 1851.]

gemmaarius, ii, m. [gemma] a jeweller: Inscr. Orell. no. 4302.

gemmaasco, 3. v. n. incep. [gemma] to begin to bud: Col. 5, 10, 12. Plin. 17, 15, 25.

gemmaresco, 3. v. n. incep. [gemma] to become a gem: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

gemmaeus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] composed of precious stones, set or adorned with precious stones: mittit trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 63: supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 med.: juga, Ov. F. 2, 74. II. Transf.: adorned with what resembles jewels: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8: gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13. 2. jewel-shaped: radix gemmeae rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 17, 13. 3. glittering, sparkling: Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: prata florida et gemmea, ib. 5, 6: quos rumor alba gemmeus vehit penna, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmaifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [gemma fero] bearing or containing gems: gemmiferi amnes sunt Acesinus et Ganges, Plin. 37, 13, 76: mare (i. e. Erythraeum), Prop. 3, 4, 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [gemma]. I. Neutr.: to put forth buds, to bud or gem: id fit antequam gemmare aut florere quid incipit, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: gemmare vites, luxuriam esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155. In the imperf. part.: gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16: vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: in the perf. part.: melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, id. Mart. 10, 2. II. Neutr.: to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems (only in the imperf. part.): gemmantia sceptrum, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.

2. Transf.: to be adorned with what resembles jewels: miras, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70: pinnae caudae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8. (ii) to glitter, sparkle: invitant herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11. 3. Act.: to set or adorn with jewels: only in the part. perf.: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113: gemmati anuli, Liv. 1, 11: gemmata pectora, Plin. 37, 2, 6: pae-nula, Suet. Cal. 52.

gemmaosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] richly set with jewels: gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162.

gemmaula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little bud: floridae, App. M. 10, p. 253.

II. a small gem: alii autem caelo et marcule gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3. 2. Transf.: the pupil of the eye: App. Alex. 9.

gēmo, ūi, itum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to sigh, groan: quum diu oc-culte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21: neque gementem neque plorantem, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 47: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicujus, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, let him groan in the lower world, Prop. 2, 6, 31. Of animals: (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 298: gemit noctua, Prop. 4, 3, 59: turtur ab ulmo, Virg. E. 1, 59. 2. Poet. of inanimate subjects: to groan, creak: visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 14: et malus celeri saucius Africo antennaeque gemant, ib. 1, 14, 6: gemit sub pondere cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 413: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: gemit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Virg. G. 3, 183. 3. Of animals: to speak: feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. praef. fin.

II. Act.: to sigh over, bemoan, bewail. With acc.: haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. Sest. 30, 66 fin.: talia voces, Val. Fl. 5, 37: flebiliter Ityn, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Virg. G. 3, 226. In

pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cuiusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18. With *inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

gēmōniāe scalae, or (more freq.), *absol.* **gemoniae**, arum, *f. plu.* *steps on the Capitoline Hill, near the Mamertine prison, down which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber*: nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: id. Vit. 17: id. Tib. 53: Tac. A. 3, 14: ib. 5, 9: id. H. 3, 74: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3: gradus Gemoniorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: cf. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma, p. 783.

gēmūlus, a, um, *adj.* [**gemo**] *moaning, complaining*: bubones occinunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349.

gemursa, ae, *f.* [*id.*] *a small swelling between the toes*: morbus, quem gemursam appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem, Plin. 26, 1, 5.

gēna, ae, *f.* *a cheek*: and more freq.

gēnae, arum, *f. plu.* *the cheeks*: genua comprimit arta gena, i. e. *presses the cheek close to his knees*, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109: Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*: gena inferior, superior, Plin. 11, 37, 57. *Plur.*: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 98: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34: ora genasque lacrimis humectent, Lucr. 1, 109: pulchrae, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8: pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: erasae, Prop. 4, 8, 26: leves, Quint. 12, 10, 8. *II. Transf.*: in Ennius for palpebra, *an eyelid, the eyelids*: genas Ennius palpebras putat, quum dicit hoc versu: pandite, sulti, genas et corde relinquit somnum, Fest. s. v. 2. *the eyes* (poet.): exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. 3, 12, 26: cornicum immeritis eruit ungue genas, id. 4, 5, 16: Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 66. [Sans. *hanu*, "the jaw"; Gr. γένυς, γνάθος; Germ. *kinn*; Eng. *chin*. Consequently *gena* must orig. have signified the lower part of the face.] (Hence It. *ganascia*; Fr. *ganache*, "the lower jaw of a horse.")

gēnēālōgīa, ae, *f.* = γενεαλογία, *a genealogy*: majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22.

gēnēālōgus, i, m. = γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist*: qui (dii) a genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

gēner, ěri (old dat. plur. generibus, Att. in Non. 487, 29), m. [root GEN: v. **gigno**] *a daughter's husband, son-in-law*: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: mei viri gener, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 87: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laelii, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 13. Also, *a daughter's bridegroom*: Hor. Epod. 6, 13: Virg. Aen. 2, 344: generi et nurus appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur, Ulp. Dig. 38, 10, 6. *Transf.*: *the husband of a grand-daughter or great-grand-daughter*, for progenitor: Tac. A. 5, 6: 6, 8: generi appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 136. (ii) *a sister's husband, brother-in-law*: Just. 18, 4: Nep. Paus. 1. Comically: *a daughter's paramour*: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, Hor. S. 1, 2, 64. (Hence Sp. *verno*; Fr. *gendre*.)

gēnērābilis, e, *adj.* [**genero**]. *I. Act.*: *capable of generating, generative, creative*: hic est ille generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

II. Pass.: *that may be generated or produced*: opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gēnērālis, e, *adj.* [**genus**] *pertaining to a kind or species, generic* (rare):

variae volucres ut, in ordine cunctae, ostendant maculas generales corpore inesse, *of their species*, Lucr. 1, 591: quum qualis sit res quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, *constitutio generalis* vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10. *II. relating to all, general, universal* (opp. singuli and specialis): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, id. Off. 1, 27, 96: quum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18: illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 40.

gēnērālitas, ātis, *f.* [**generalis**] *generality*: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21: Mart. Cap. 4, 100.

gēnērālīter, adv. *in general, generally*: tempus est id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus generaliter et specialiter accipitur, Quint. 5, 10, 42 sq.

gēnērāscō, 3. v. n. *incept.* [**genero**] *to be generated, produced*: Lucr. 3, 745.

gēnērātīm, adv. [**genus**] *by kinds, species, classes, or nations*: ut cupide generatim secula propagent, Lucr. 1, 21: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: aut publice civitates istos honores habent; aut generatim homines, ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, ib. 2, 55, 137: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomannos, Tribuccos, *by nations*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Galli generatim distributi in civitates, ib. 7, 19: id. B. C. 2, 21: generatim exponere argumenta, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 47: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52: proprios generatim discite cultus agricolae, Virg. G. 2, 35. *II. generally, in general* (opp. to specially, in particular): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universae loquar, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6.

gēnērātīō, ōnis, *f.* [**genero**] *a begetting, generating, generation*: piscium, Plin. 9, 50, 74. In plur.: id. 20, 13, 51.

gēnērātōr, ōris, m. [*id.*] *an engenderer, generator, producer* (rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Tim. 11: Acragas magnanimum quondam generator equorum, Virg. Aen. 3, 704.

gēnērātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [**generator**] *relating to generation*: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

gēnērātrix, icis, *f.* [**genero**] *she that generates or brings forth*: (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1.

gēnēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [**genus**] *to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*; in *pass.* *to spring or descend from*: hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nymphe fertur, Virg. Aen. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. Od. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ib. 1, 29, 103: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: Troja generatus Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 *fin.*: aliam ex alia

generando suffice prolem, Virg. G. 3, 65: semina, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: terra generandis alendisque seminibus fecundior, Quint. 10, 3, 2: e gramine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, Gell. 5, 6: generandi gloria mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1. *Absol.*: asina generare coepit, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172. *II. Fig.*: cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2.

2. *Esp. of intellectual productions*: *to bring forth, produce*: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, id. 1, 1, 36: quum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12: similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114.

gēnērōsē, adv. *nobly*: generosius perire quaerens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.

gēnērōsitas, ātis, *f.* [**generosus**] *nobility, excellence, goodness*: in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, *noble breed or race*, Plin. 8, 48, 75: caprarum, ib. 50, 76: taurorum, ib. 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8: Col. Arb. 1, 3.

gēnērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [**genus**] *of good or noble birth, noble, eminent*: generosa ac nobilis virgo, *opp.* mulier ignota, Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49: videbat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucris Iphigeneia Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: Maecenas, nemo generosior est te, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2: ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. J. 85: nominibus generosus avitis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maeconia genere domo, Virg. Aen. 10, 141: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 29.

2. *Transf. of animals, plants, etc.*: *of a good or noble species, superior, excellent*: sues generosae, *of a good stock*, Plin. 11, 40, 95: pecus, Virg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24: testa (*i. e.* concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 11: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211: insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Virg. Aen. 10, 174. *II. Fig.*: *noble-minded, magnanimous, generous*: quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61: quaedam generosa virtus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: emerui generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honour* (as a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61.

gēnēsīs, is, *f.* = γένεσις, *generation, birth, creation*: in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, *Pandoras genesin* appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4. *II. Transf. the constellation in the ascendant at one's birth*: Juv. 6, 579: Suet. Vesp. 14.

genesta, ae, v. genista.

genethliacus, a, um, *adj.* = γενεθλιακός, *pertaining to one's natal hour, or nativity, genethliacal*: ratio, the art of calculating nativities, Arn. 2, 116. *II. Subst.*: *genethliacus*, i, m. *a calculator of nativities*: Gell. 14, 1. 2. **genethliacē**, ēs, *f.* *the art of calculating nativities*: Mart. Cap. 3, 50. 3. **genethliacon**, i, n. *a birth-day poem*: the title of a poem by Statius: Stat. S. 2, 7.

gēnethiōlōgia, ae, f. = γενεθιολογία, *the art of calculating nativities, or casting horoscopes*: Vitr. 9, 6, 2.

gēnētrix (less freq. *genitrix*) icis, f. [root GEN: v. gigno] *she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother*: Aeneadum *genetrix*, i. e. Venus, ancestress of the Romans, Lucr. 1, 1 pro aede Veneris *genetricis*, i. e. of Caesar, Suet. Cues. 61: me magna deum *genetrix* his detinet oris, i. e. Cybele (also called Magna Mater), Virg. Aen. 2, 788: *genetrix* Priami de gente vetusta est mihi, ib. 3, 284: nec ferro ut demens *genetricem* occidis Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (*ciconiae*) *genetricum* senectam invicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32. II. Fig.: (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri *genetrix*, Lucr. 2, 600: patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea *genetrix*! Cat. 63, 50: frugum, i. e. Ceres, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria *genetrix*, mother-city, Plin. 5, 29, 31: Aegyptus vitorum *genetrix*, id. 26, 1, 3: *genetrix* virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.

gēniālis, e, adj. [*genius*] *pertaining to generation or birth, nuptial*: lectum illum *genialem*, quem biennio ante illiae suae nubenti straverat, the *bridal bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the *genii* of the married couple), Cic. Clu. 5, 14: torus, Virg. Aen. 6, 603: Liv. 30, 12: pulvinar divae, Cat. 64, 47: poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, *genialis* praeda, puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 125: bella, at a wedding, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors *genialis* atque fecunda, *productive*, Plin. 18, 24, 54 *fin.*: in tantum abundante *geniali* copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

2. Subst. *genialia*, ium, n. plu. *the marriage-bed, marriage*: *genialibus* alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144. II. *pertaining to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial*: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiemis, Virg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: sarta, ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 51: Musa, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, i. e. Ceres and Bacchus, Stat. Th. 12, 618: vultus, friendly, App. M. 11, p. 263.

gēniālitas, ātis, f. [*genialis*] *joviality, festivity*: mensae, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gēniāliter, adv. *jovially, merrily, genially*: festum *genialiter* egit, Ov. M. 11, 95: App. M. 10, p. 246.

gēniārius, ii, m. [*Genius*] *one who makes images of *genii**: Inscr.

gēniātus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *jovial, joyous, cheerful* (for *genialis*): fuit vultu *geniatus*, Capitol. Ver. 10.

gēniculātīm, adv. *by knots*: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

gēniculātiō, ōnis, f. [*geniculatus*] *a kneeling*: Tert. ad Scap. 4.

gēniculātus, a, um, adj. [*geniculum*] *with bended knee*. So subst. *Geniculatus*, i, m. *the Kneeler*, a constellation: Vitr. 9, 6 *med.* 2. Transf. in gen. bent, curved: meatus Tligidis, Amm. 18, 3. II. *having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated*: culmus, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64: herba totidem nodis, id. 24, 16, 93.

gēniculōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *knotty* (for *geniculatus*): virgulta, App. Herb. 77.

gēniculūm, i, n. dim. [*genu*] *a little knee, a knee*: pueris in *geniculis* alligare serperastra, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129, § 11: de *geniculis* adorare, Tert. Cor. mil. 3. II. Transf. *a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant*: Plin. 26, 11, 71. (Hence It. *ginocchio*; Sp. *hinojo*; Fr. *genou*.)

gēnicūlus, i, m. dim. [*id.*] *In architect. an angular bend in water pipes, a knee*: Vitr. 8, 7.

gēnimen, inis, n. [*GEN*, root of *gigno*] *offspring, fruit, progeny*: vitis, Vulg. Matth. 26, 29. In plur.: viperarum, brood of vipers, Tert. Anim. 39.

gēnista (also *genesta*), ae, f. *the broom-plant, broom*: usu. the Spanish broom, Spartium junceum, Linn.; also,

the dyer's broom, Genista tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 24, 9, 40: id. 21, 12, 42: Virg. G. 2, 12. (Hence It. *ginestra*; Sp. *hinoesta*.)

gēnitābilis, e, adj. [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *pertaining to generation or birth, productive, generative*: aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: partes, i. e. genitalia, Arn. 4, 146.

gēnitālis, e, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative*: genitalia material corpora, *generative principles, elements*, Lucr. 2, 61: corpora quatuor, Ov. M. 15, 239: semina, Lucr. 5, 849: Virg. G. 2, 324: partes (corporis), *organs of generation*, Lucr. 4, 1041: membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: loca, Col. 6, 36, 2: and of plants: membra, id. 3, 10, 12: locus, id. § 14: profluvium, *seminal emission*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143: also *menstruation*, id. 7, 14, 12: foedera, *matrimony*, Stat. Th. 3, 300: menses, *the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born*, Gell. 3, 16: ros, *fertilizing*, Plin. 2, 8, 6: hora anni, i. e. the spring, id. 9, 35, 54: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac. A. 16, 14: lux, Stat. S. 2, 3, 62: solum, *birth-place, natal soil*, Vell. 2, 15: terra, Amm. 27, 5 *fin.*: dii, the gods *that produce every thing*: Romulus in coelo cum dis *genitalibus* aevum degit, Enn. Ann. 1, 175. II. Subst. *genitale*, is, n. (sc. membrum) *the organs of generation*: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 28, 8, 27: in plur.: id. 11, 49, 110.

gēnitāliter, adv. *in a generative, or fertilizing manner*: Lucr. 4, 1254.

gēnitivus, a, um, adj. [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *pertaining to generation or birth*: forma prior rediit *genitivaque* rursus imago, native, original, Ov. M. 3, 331: notae, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, i. e. belonging to a family or gens, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 107. II. Esp. in gram.: *genitivus casus, the genitive case*: si ut Maecenas, Suffenas, Asprenas dicerentur, *genitivo casu non e littera, sed tis syllaba terminarentur*, Quint. 1, 5, 62: Suet. Aug. 87: also *absol.* *genitivus*, i, m. *the genitive*: Quint. 1, 5, 63: Gell. 4, 16.

gēnitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a begetter, parent, father, creator*: quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo *genitore* melius procreatum, Cic. Tim. 8: imitantes *genitorem* et effectorem sui, ib. 13: dubio *genitore* creatus, Ov. M. 5, 145: Pelopis, Tantalus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: deum, Jupiter, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 45: f Neptune, as ruler of the sea, Ov. M. 1, 202: bellorum, Mars, Sil. 3, 126: f the deified Romulus: o Romule, Romule die! O pater, o *genitor*, Enn. Ann. 181: *genitorque* Quirine urbis, Ov. M. 5, 862. II. Fig.: qua rapitur praecipis Rhodanus *genitore* Lemanno, Aus. Urb. 13, 7: asciscet nova, quae *genitor* produxerit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: o fraudum *genitor*, Sil. 13, 738: Graeci vitorum omnium *genitores*, Plin. 15, 4, 5.

gēnitrīx, icis, v. *genetrix*.

gēnitūra, ae, f. [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *a begetting, bearing, birth, generation*: in alitum quadrupedumque *genitura* esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin. 18, 24, 56: origo atque *genitura* conchae, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107. II. Meton.: *seed of generation, semen*: profluvia *geniturae* (vitorum), id. 22, 22, 40. 2. *that which is generated or created, a creature*: spirantes (i. e. serpentes), Arn. 1, 8: incredula, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23. 3. In astrology, *one's natal star or constellation, nativity*: reticere ipse *genituram* suam perseverabat, Suet. Aug. 94: Eutr. 7, 20: Amm. 29, 1.

gēnitas, a, um, Part. [*gigno*].

gēnitus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a begetting, bearing, generation* (rare): libri de animalium *genitu*, App. Apol. p. 297.

gēnīus, i, m. [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *the tutelary deity or genius of a person, place, etc.*: v. Smith's Biog. and Mythol. II. 241. II. *the spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite*,

inclination: isti qui cum *genlis* suis belligerant, parci promi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81: suum defrudans *genium*, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: nunc et amico meo prosperabo et *genio* meo multa bona faciam, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 11: indulge *genio*: carpatulus dulcia, ib. 5, 151. Used by parasites for *entertainer, patron*: ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedrum *genium* meum? id. Curc. 2, 3, 22. III. *wit, talent, genius* (rare): nemo mathematicus *genium* indemnatus habebit, Juv. 6, 562: victurus *genium* debet habere liber, Mart. 6, 60, 10.

gēno, v. *gigno*.

gens, gentis, f. [*root GEN: v. gigno*] *orig. a number of persons or families descended (or supposed to be descended) from a common ancestor; a race or clan consisting of families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites*: Sulla *gentis* patriciae (sc. Corneliae) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam extincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95: L. Tarquinius patriciae *gentis*, Liv. 3, 27: quum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem gente ad se rediisse dicerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: gens Tarquiniorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: Julia gens, Liv. 1, 3: L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat; a se ascitos minorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: patricii minorum gentium, id. Fam. 9, 21: anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C. Canuleius tribunos plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1: uti Feceniae Hispaniae *gentis* enuptio, tutoris optio esset, the right of marrying out of her gens, id. 39, 19: perjurus, sine gente, of no family, of vulgar birth, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. (Respecting the Roman gentes, v. Smith's Ant. 567.) II. Transf. of the gods, etc.: ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in coelum reperientur, the superior deities (the consentes), Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id. Acad. 2, 41, 126.

2. Poet. like genus and stirps: a single descendant, offspring of an entire race: vigilasne, deum gens, Aenea? Virg. Aen. 10, 228: Tiryntia gens est (i. e. Fabius), Sil. 7, 35: gens extrema viri, the last descendant, id. 2, 185.

3. In a contemptuous sense, like our tribe, brood: si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 81. 4. In a more extended sense: a nation, people (sometimes more restricted than natio and populus, and sometimes equivalent to them): (Deus) non curat singulos homines, ne civitates quidem, ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: ita nationis nomen, non *gentis* evaluasse paulatim, Tac. G. 2: omnes exterarum gentes ac nationes, Cic. Manil. 11, 31: per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: aut gentes aut populos, id. 11, 1, 86: postquam bello subegit Aequorum magnam gentem et ferocem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: gens Sabina aut Volsca, ib. 3, 4: Transalpinae gentes, ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: Suevorum gens longe maxima Germanorum omnium, ib. 4, 1: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quaerimus gentem, ingenia quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: gladio pugnacissima gens Romani, Quint. 9, 3, 8: Segni Condursique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: in illa incorrupta maxime gente Aegyptiorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, ib. 1, 17: jus gentium, ib. 1, 2. Also for civitas, the inhabitants of a city or town: Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80. 5. Gentes, opp. to Romani: foreign nations, foreigners (rare): maneat, quaeso, duretque gen-

tibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: Auct. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.*

6. In the fathers, gentes, like *ἔθνη*, opp. to Jews and Christians: *pagans, heathens, gentiles*: Lact. 2, 13 *fin.* **7.** Of beasts: a race, herd, brood, swarm: intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur, Col. 9, 9, 6: quos (equos) in spem statues submittere gentis, of the race, breed, Virg. G. 3, 73: utque luat poenas gens haec (i. e. vulpes), breed, race, Ov. F. 4, 711. **8.** Meton.: a region, country (rare): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4. **9.** Esp. as a partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum with an *adv.* for the sake of emphasis: in the world, on earth: ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde haec gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubivis gentium agere aetatem, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aequae miser? ib. 13: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, id. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo quovis gentium, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44.

gentiāna, ae, f. the herb gentian, Gentiana lutea, Linn. (so called after the Illyrian king, Gentius): Plin. 25, 7, 34.

gentīcus, a, um, adj. [gens] *r* retaining to a nation, national: quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. A. 3, 43: Tert. de Anim. 39.

gentīlīcus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [gentilis] pertaining to a particular clan (gens): an gentilia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitteri, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deserui placet? Liv. 5, 52: gentilia (nota), opp. publica, id. 6, 20: tumulus, a family sepulchre, Vell. 2, 119: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Seranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8. **II.** pertaining to a nation, national: vulgus, quos gentilio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, by their national name, Gell. 1, 9.

gentilis, e, adj. [gens] of or belonging to the same clan (gens), stock, or race; and subst. a person belonging to the same family or gens, a relative bearing the same name. Subst.: gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt diminuti, Cic. Top. 6, 29: tuus gentilis, Brute, M. Pennus, id. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Tim. 11: tuus paene gentilis, thy namesake, id. Verr. 2, 77, 190: jestingly, fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (i. e. Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus (acc. to the lex XII. Tab. respecting the insane), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8. Adj.: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. Ner. 50: copia, out of a single gens, id. Vit. 1: odia, family enmity, Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summisso, quod gentile in illo videbatur, peculiar to the family, hereditary, Suet. Tib. 68.

II. Transf.: of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marci porae Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

2. In a more extended sense: pertaining to the same people or nation, national; and Subst. a fellow-countryman: multis et validis propinquitati-

bus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*: solum, ib. 3, 59: imperium, ib. 6, 32: religio, ib. 12, 34: levitas, ib. 12, 14: utilitas, ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223: metallum, id. 16, 465: gurgis, Stat. Th. 9, 297. Poet. of plants: non gentilia poma, i. e. foreign, exotic, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41. Subst.: Gell. 17, 17. **3.** Esp. gentiles, foreigners (opp. to Romans): nulli gentiliū provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Theod. 3, 14, 1: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7.

4. heathen, pagan, gentile (opp. to Jewish or Christian): and Subst. a heathen, a pagan: vulgus, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 464: nugae, id. *adv.* Symm. 1, 576: gentiliū literarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30. Sup.: Sextus Pythagoreus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.

gentilitas, ātis, f. [gentilis] the relationship of those who belong to the same gens: gentilitatum, agnationum jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, ib. 1, 39, 176: Plin. Pan. 37. **II.** Meton.: relatives bearing the same name, kin: omnes Tarquinius ejicerent, ne quam reditutionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr. in Non. 222, 17: gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 24. In plur.: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39. **2.** Of plants: bearing the same name: Plin. 23, 7, 65.

3. heathenism, paganism: gentilitas (opp. Dei religionem), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.* And meton.: the heathens, pagans: Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 1086: Tert. Virg. vel. 2.

gentiliter, adv. after the manner or language of a country: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, in their native language, Sol. 11. **II.** heathenishly: Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4.

gentilitius, a, um, v. gentilius.

gēnu, ūs, n. (also masc.: nom. sing. genus, Lucil. in Non. 207, 28. And in the neutr. nom. and acc. sing. genus, Cic. Arat. 45: plur. gēnua, as a dissyllable, Virg. Aen. 5, 432: gen. plur. genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6, dub.: dat. plur. genubus, Sen. Hippol. 667) the knee: genu ad quemque jecero, ad terram dabo, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: per aquam ferme genus tenui altam, Liv. 44, 40: in ipsa genus utriusque commissura, knee-joint, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, quum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, knee-joint, Ov. M. 2, 823: genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, be clasped in earnest entreaty, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 80: genua advolvi, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*: ib. 6, 49: for which, genibus se adolvere or advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*: Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 93: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, i. e. kneeling, beseeching, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28. **II.** Transf. of plants, a knot, joint, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulae) excuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42. [Sans. jānu: Gr. γόνυ; Eng. knee.]

gēnūālia, ium, n. plu. [genu] garters: Ov. M. 10, 593.

gēnūinus, a, um, adj. [root GEN: v. gigno] innate, native, natural (rare): genūinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2: pietas, Ulp. Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230. **II.** Transf. genuine: comodia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3

gēnūinū, a, um, adj. [genae, which originally meant jaw] pertaining to the jaw: dentes, jaw-teeth, grinders, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: Plin. 11, 37, 63: genuini dentes, quod a genis dependent, Fest. s. v.: absol.: genuini, orum,

m. plu.: Virg. Cat. 3, 36: and sing. genuinus, i, m.: Juv. 5, 69. Proverb.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, to criticise, backbite, Pers. 1, 115.

gēnus, ēris, n. [root GEN: v. gigno] birth, descent, origin: il, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: genere regio natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: C. Laelius, quum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, At hercule, inquit, tu tuis dignus, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2. **2.** Esp. birth, for high or noble birth: quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, ib. 3, 14: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior, alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. Od. 1, 14, 13: cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. Aen. 5, 621. **II.** Meton.: race, stock: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. 3, 11, 12: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Atys, genus unde Atili duxere Latini, Virg. Aen. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6. In plur.: summis gnati generibus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 20. **2.** a descendant, offspring, child; and collect. descendants, posterity, race, family (poet.): credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 12: Uraniae genus, Hymen, i. e. her son, Cat. 61, 2: audax Iapeti genus, i. e. his son Prometheus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27: genus Jovis, i. e. Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 609: genus Adrastii, i. e. Diomedes, grandson of Adrastus, id. F. 6, 433: nepotum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 4: Tantalii genus, ib. 2, 18, 37: ab alto demissum genus Aenea, i. e. Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Caesar, id. S. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes respicis auctor, i. e. the Romans, id. Od. 1, 2, 35.

3. Of an assemblage of objects having a common origin, or possessing some common quality or qualities: a race, class, sort, species, kind. Of men: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, of the human race, Cic. Am. 5, 20: o deorum quicquid in coelo regit terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod. 5, 2: virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13: Ubi, paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, race of men, ib. 7, 42: so of nations, peoples, tribes: implacitum genus (Genauni), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: genus durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12: genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id. 13, 44: Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47: est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic. Am. 17, 62: genus aliud tyrannorum, id. Rep. 1, 44: judicium genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: omnium ejus generis poetarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic. Planc. 6, 15. In plur.: eorum hominum genera sunt duo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, id. B. C. 2, 36: duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt, Cic. Sest. 45, 96. (ii) Of other animals: genus altivolantum, the race of birds, Enn. Ann. 1, 98: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 163: piscium, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1410: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17: animalium propagare genus, to propagate the race, Lucr. 1, 196. In plur.: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21. (iii) Of things: genus ullum material, Lucr. 2, 304: quum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreat et in suo quaque genere pu-

bescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: cibi genus, ib. 4, 1: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: dulce orationis genus, id. Or. 13, 42: genus hoc erat pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: potestas annua (consulium) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: dicendi, id. Off. 1, 1, 3. In plur.: Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 11. The *acc. sing.* is sometimes used in apposition with neut. pron. and adj. instead of the *gen.*: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, id. Att. 13, 12: Lucr. 6, 918 etc. 4. In a still more general sign. = res, aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graccl) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, in all respects, in everything, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, in any respect whatever, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. Adverb.: in genus, in general, generally: sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 fin. 5. Esp. in philos. (opp. to species or partes, and comprising them) a general term, logical genus: genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut animal; pars est, quae subest generi, ut equus. Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam homo animalis pars est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, Cic. de Inv. 1, 22, 32: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, id. Or. 4, 16. 6. In gramm.: gender: transversus sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut *albus*, *albi*, *albo*: directi sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut *albus*, *alba*, *album*. Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur *casus*, directorum *genera*: utrisque inter se implicatis forma, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 165, § 22: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5, 16.

gēnus, ūs, the knee: v. genu.

gēodes, is, m. = γῆῶδης (earth-like, earthy), a precious stone, apparently a kind of quartz: Plin. 36, 19, 32.

gēōgrāphīa, ae, f. = γεωγραφία, *geography*: de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4.

gēōgrāphīcus, a, um, adj. = γεωγραφικός, *geographical*: stili, Amm. 23, 6: perplexitas, id. 31, 2.

gēōmetres, ae (also **gēōmetra**, ae: **gēōmēter**, tri, Sen. Ep. 88: *al.* **gēōmētres**: **gēōmētrēs**, as a trisyllable, Juv. 3, 76), m. = γεωμέτρης, a *geometer*, a *mathematician*: quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: Juv. 3, 76: dat. **gēōmetrae**, Quint. 1, 12, 6: *acc.* **gēōmetren**, id. 1, 10, 4: plur. **gēōmetrae**, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33: dat. **gēōmetris**, Quint. 1, 10, 18: *acc.* **gēōmetras**, id. 5, 10, 7.

gēōmetria, ae, f. = γεωμετρία, *geometry*: in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: Quint. 1, 10, 34 sq.

gēōmetricō, ēs, f. = γεωμετρική, *geometry*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

gēōmetricus, a, um, adj. = γεωμετρικός, *pertaining to geometry, geometrical*: geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: quaedam de dimensionibus, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formae, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Acad. 2, 36, 117. II. Subst. **geometricus**, i, m. a *geometer, geometrician*: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40.

2. **geometrica**, orum, n. plu. *geometry*: **geometrica** discere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

georgicus, a, um, adj. = γεωργικός, *pertaining to husbandry, agricultural, georgic*: carmen, the *Georgics*, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, Col.

7, 5, 10. Absol. **georgica**, orum, n. plu.: Virgilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5. And in a Greek form of *gen.*: in primo Georgicon, id. 13, 20.

gērānion or -um, ii, n. = γεράνιον, a group of plants, of which Pliny mentions three: 1. "Myrrhis," prob. Myrrhis odorata. 2. "Folius candid." = Erodium malacoides, Willd. 3. "Anemones fol." = Geranium tuberosum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 11, 68.

gērānītis, idis, f. = γερανίτις, a precious stone, now unknown: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

gerdīus, ii, m. = γέρδιος, a weaver: Lucil. in Non. 118, 10: Firmic. 8, 25 med.

gērens, entis, Part. [gero]. II. Adj.: *carrying on, managing* (with *gen.*): rei male gerentes, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

gērmanē, adv. like a brother, sincerely: germane fraterneque rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.

gērmanīciānus, a, um [Germania] adj. *stationed or serving in Germany*: exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8: Eutr. 7, 11. Also absol. **Germaniciani**, orum, m. plu.: Suet. Tib. 25.

gērmanīcus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the Germans, Germanic, German*: saltus, Liv. 9, 36: mare, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28: sermo, Suet. Cal. 47: bellum, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22: Calendae, i. e. the 1st of September (named Germanicus on acc. of the victory gained over the Germans on that day), Mart. 9, 2, 4: Suet. Cal. 15: persona, a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children, Mart. 14, 176. II. Subst.: **germanicus**, i, m. (sc. numus) a gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian: Juv. 6, 205.

gērmanītis, ātis, f. [germanus] *relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood*: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: subituran vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius, as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8: nexus germanitatis, the bond of sisterhood, App. M. 2, p. 115. II. Transf.: the relationship of the various colonists of one mother-city: ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56. 2. Of things: *union, resemblance, similarity*: unde nomen amobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59.

gērmanītus, adv. [id.] in a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly: germanitus, fideliter, dictum a germanitate, Non. 118, 14: Aug. Ep. 120, 34.

gērmanus, a, um, adj. [root GEN, prob. through germen, q. v.] *an appellation of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father*: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 43: frater, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, id. Mil. 27, 73: bimbres (i. e. Centauri), Ov. M. 12, 240. Poet. as an appellation of intimate friends: soror, of a nurse, Enn. Ann. 1, 46: also absol. **germana**, ib. 52. 2. Subst. **germanus**, i, m., and **germana**, ae, f. *full brother, full sister*: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Virg. Aen. 5, 412: germanae justa dat ante suae, Ov. F. 3, 560. Poet. of animals: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. In a pun on the word **Germanus**, a **German**: Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum: hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: **Germanum** Cimber occidit, Quint. 8, 3, 29. In plur.: Vell. 2, 67 fin. II. Meton.: *pertaining to brothers and*

sisters, brotherly, sisterly (rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Pl. Casin. 3, 4, 25: casus (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 fin. 2. *genuine, real, actual, true*: illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 38: haec germana ironia est, Cic. Brut. 86, 296: gerrae germanae, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. Sup.: **germanissimus** Stoicus, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132. (Hence Sp. *hermano*.)

germen, inis, n. *sprig, offshoot*: huc aliena ex arbore germen includunt, Virg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Plin. 16, 25, 41. In plur.: inque novos soles audent se germina tuto credere, Virg. G. 2, 332. 2. Transf.: *an embryo or foetus*: impleatque uterum generoso germine, Ov. M. 9, 280: celsa Tonantis germina, i. e. daughter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: servile, Just. 18, 3 fin.: and of *puppies, whelps*, Nemes. Cynege. 155. (ii) of other things: rubri germina cara maris, sprigs of coral, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 14: frontis, i. e. a horn, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129. II. Fig.: a *germ*: Lucr. 4, 1079: germen ab aethere trahere, Prud. Cath. 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στέφ. 3, 1. [Ger-men derived by Bopp and others from GEN root of *gigno*: from *germen* would come the adj. *germin-anus* shortened into *germanus*.]

germinātio, ōnis, f. [germino] a *sprouting forth, budding, germination*: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: surculi, Plin. 17, 14, 24. In plur.: id. 7, 2, 2. II. Meton. a *sprout, shoot*: accumuletur germinatio terra, donec robur planta capiat, id. 17, 17, 28.

germinātus, ūs, m. [id.] a *sprouting forth, putting forth, germination*: oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterile scire, auctor est Marcus Varro, Plin. 15, 8, 8: serotino quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41 fin.

germino, avi, ctum, i. v. n. and a [germen]. I. Neutr.: *to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate*: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42: id. 13, 24, 46. II. Act.: *to put forth*: pennas, id. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum, id. 7, 6, 5.

gero, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *to wear, carry about* (as a part of one's dress, arms, &c.): vestem ferinam qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1419: vestem, Ov. A. 3, 222: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum laeva gerebat, ib. 4, 782: galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: vincla, ib. 4, 681: Vulcanum (i. e. ignem) in cornu conclusum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26: onera, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77. (ii) of parts of the body: *to have*: (poet.) centum fronte oculos, centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg. Aen. 1, 315: qua modo brachia gessit, crura gerit, Ov. M. 5, 455: Coae cornua matres gesserunt, i. e. were turned into cows, ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1144: qui umbrata gerunt civilia tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 777: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines gerens, ib. 2, 278: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110. So of child-bearing: gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72: uterum, id. 8, 40, 62. (iii) Of inanimate subjects: terram multosque lacus multasque lacunas in gremio gerere et

rupes diruptaque saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122. 2. *to bear, carry, bring to a place (rare):* feminae puerique saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19: id. 37, 5. *Absol.:* si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Oato R. R. 151, 4: Liv. 7, 6. *Proverb.:* non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 100. 3. *to bear, bring forth, produce:* quae (terra) quod gerit fruges, Ceres (appellata est), Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 64: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6: arbores quas ardua gesserat Oete, id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Virg. G. 2, 70: messis aristas, silva gerit frondes, Ov. M. 11, 615. II. *Fig.:* *to bear, have, entertain, cherish:* fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107: animum invictum advorsum divitias, ib. 43: animum super fortunam, ib. 64: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11: personam, *to support a character, play a part*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115: est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, ib. 1, 34, 124: mores, quos ante gerebant, nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque gessimus, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 2: plumbeas iras gerere, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 18: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: inimicitias hominum more, Cic. Delot. 11, 30: similitudinem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: de amicitia gerenda praeclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: praeceptum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24: utrique imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.* *Absol.:* ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72. 2. *Esp. with pron. reflect., and with an adv. or abl.:* *to bear, deport, behave, or conduct oneself, to act:* in maximis rebus quoniam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10: se valde honeste, Cic. Att. 6, 1: se perditte, ib. 9, 2, A: se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 26: nunc ita nos gerimus, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11. (ii) *So with acc. of person:* *to conduct oneself as any one, to play the part of:* (cf. ago, no. VIII.): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 44: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293: aedilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714. (iii) *the two preceding constructions are sometimes combined:* interim Romae gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55: meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, ib. 85. 3. *With prae and pron. reflect., and acc. (for prae se ferre):* *to show, exhibit, manifest:* affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30: prae se quandam gerere utilitatem, ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 *fin.* 4. *Of public or private affairs, war, etc.:* *to sustain a charge, to administer, manage, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform;* and in the pass. *to take place, be done:* imperator quod dicitur res gerere, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatus ab his qui onera gerunt, quod hi sustinent, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romae, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes, Cic. Att. 16, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: magistra-

tum, id. Sest. 37, 79: potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25: tutelam alicujus, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 2, 68: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris belli domique gerebantur, *great deeds were done*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.*: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahatur, id. de Sen. 6, 15: res gestas audire et legere, *public events or occurrences*, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit, et sua re gesta laetatur, *in their deed*, id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, ib. 2, 32: haec dum Romae geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: susceptum negotium gerere, id. Fam. 13, 5: quid negotii geritur? id. Quint. 13, 42: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, id. Rep. 1, 16: pacem an bellum gerens, Sall. J. 46 *fin.*: bella multa felicissime gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4: Caes. B. G. 1, 1: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43: gladiis geri res coepta est, id. 28, 2: ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39. *Absol.:* quum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpolitii, quorum res gestae nullae invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102: sive caesi ab Romanis forent Bastarnae, sive prospere gessissent, Liv. 40, 58 *fin.* 5. *Gerere morem alicui, to comply with, obey, gratify, humour:* mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, *complied with my wishes*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 87: sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74: geram tibi morem et ea quae vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: without *dat.*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 36. *In pass.:* ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16: mos gerundus est Thaidi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6. 6. *Of time:* *to pass, spend:* ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: vitam, Petr. 63: annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24.

gēro, ōnis, *m.* [gero] *a carrier, porter:* ite, ite hac, simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, bonorum hamaxagogae, *that carry off, ravishers*, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

gērōntēa, ae, *f.* = γερωντεία, *the plant groundsel, called also senecio and erigeron, Senecio vulgaris, vel S. Jacobaea*, Linn.: App. Herb. 75.

gērōntōcōmīum, ii, *n.* = γερωντοκομειον, *a hospital or almshouse for poor old people:* Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19.

gerrae, arum, *f. plu.* = γέρρα, *wicker-work, hence, trifles, stuff, nonsense:* Fest. s. v.: tuae blanditiae mihi sunt, quod dici solet, gerrae germanae atque edepol liroe liroe, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 9. *As an interject.:* gerrae! nae tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, id. Trin. 3, 3, 31.

gerres, is, *m.* *an inferior salted sea-fish, very likely the shad, a large kind of herring (Clupea, Linn.) found in the Mediterranean:* Plin. 32, 11, 53: Mart. 12, 32, 15: "gerres μαινίδες," Gloss. Philox. *Proverb.:* addere garo gerrem, = *to pour water into one's wine*, Arn. 5, 188.

gerro (old orthogr.: cerrones leves et inepti, Fest. s. v.), ōnis, *m.* [gerrae] *a trifler, idle fellow:* gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gērūla, ae, *f.* [gero] *she that bears, carries:* Tert. Anim. 19 *fin.*: Sol. 1 *fin.*: *a working bee:* Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

gērūlifigūlus, i, *m.* [gero lingo] *a helper, abettor:* flagiti, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 14.

gērūlo, ōnis, i. q. gerulus: App. M. 3 *sub fin.* (dub.).

gērūlum, i, *n.* [gero] *a bearer:* cornua potuum gerula, Sol. 20.

gērūlus, i, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier:* nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 79: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: Suet. Cal. 40. 2. *one who does something, a doer:* gerulus δ πάρρων, δ πρᾶκτῆρ, Gloss. Philox.: cf. gerulifigulus.

gērundium, ii, *n.* [id.] *In gram. a gerund:* Diom. p. 350 P.

gērundivus modus, in Gram. *a gerund:* Serv. p. 1788 P.

gērūsia, ae, *f.* = γερουσία, *a hospital or retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country:* Vitr. 4, 8: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

geseorētāe, arum, *f. plu.* *a sort of boat, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 dub.*

gestābilis, e, *adj.* [gesto] *portable:* Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

gestāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *that which is carried or worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, etc.:* clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. Aen. 3, 286: hoc Priami gestamen erat, ib. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (sc. margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: asini gestamen, *a burden, load*, App. M. 7, p. 197. *In plur.:* cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, ib. 1, 457: sua virgo deae gestamina reddit, i. e. *a necklace*, Val. Fl. 6, 671. II. *that with or in which any thing is carried, a litter, sedan:* signi equorum cura, quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2: Agrippina gestamine sellae Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair*, ib. 14, 4: without *gen.*: in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, ib. 11, 33. III. *a carrying or conveyance:* lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] I. *Act. a bearing, carrying:* infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.* II. *Pass. a being carried or conveyed about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), a riding, driving, or sailing for pleasure:* genera gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto mari, vel lectica, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15: Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33: id. Vesp. 21. 2. *Meton.:* *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade, etc.:* gestatio in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: ib. 2, 17.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a bearer, carrier:* delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33. II. *one who rides out to take the air:* Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet. Ner. 26: id. Vit. 16.

gestātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that bears or carries:* Val. Fl. 4, 605.

gestātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a bearing, carrying:* adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerant, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

gesticulāria, ae, *f.* [gesticulus] *a female mime:* Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gesticulārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a mime:* Amm. 24, 4.

gesticulātiō, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulator] *pantomimic action, gesticulation:* nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: in affectata, App. M. 10, p. 254.

gesticulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a posture master, mime:* Col. 1 praef. § 3.

gesticulor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [gesticulus] *to make mimic gestures, to gesticulate:* scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 36: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8: Jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quae vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, he acted in pantomime, id. Ner. 42. Perf. part. pass.: Sol. 27 *fin.*

gesticulū, i, *m.* dim. [gestus] *a mimic gesture, gesticulation:* digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19.

gestio, ōnis, f. [gero] *a doing, performing* (rare): in gestione negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38. II. *a behaving, acting*: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

gestio, Ivi or Ii, Itum (old imperf. gestibant, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 49), 4. v. n. [gestus] *to use passionate gestures, to throw oneself about* (esp. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful*. With *abl.*: quorum alter laetitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: voluptate nimis gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: inani laetitia exultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. 6, 36: cur non gestiret tauris equae contractatione, equis vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19. *Absol.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hac (eloquentia) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, quum sese Martia tigris abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: quum laetitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12. 2. *Fig. of rhetoric: to enlarge at will, to digress*: quapropter historiae nonnunquam ubertas in aliqua exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15. II. *Meton.*: *to desire eagerly or passionately, to long for*: constr. usually with the *inf.*, rarely with the *abl.* or *absol.* With *inf.*: roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 114: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica, Cic. Att. 2, 7. With *pass. infin.*: equidem illum moveri gestio, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 43: ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 30. With *abl.*: (cygnos) nunc currere in undas et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. G. 1, 387. *Absol.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 167: dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, *were longing for the whip*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 49.

gestito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [gesto] *to carry often or much, to be wont to carry or bear*: mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 83: anulum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17: poma, Sol. 45.

gesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. freq. [gero]. I. *Act.*: *to bear, to carry, to have*: quae nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem (*i. e.* scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347: clavos trabales et cuneos manu gestans, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: gemmam digito, Plin. 2, 63, 63: coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567: neque jam livida gestat arnis brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. S. 1, 2, 83: quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: post cervicibus fractis caput abscedit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2: arma humeris, Liv. 27, 48: ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulae gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62. *Absol.*: (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *to go with young*, Plin. 8, 10, 10. 2. *Esp. in pass.*: *to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure*: nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. Ep. 122 med.: gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, Mart. 1, 13, 8. 3. *Fig.*: *hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? to be dearly loved*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: tu quidem meum animum gestas; scis, quid acturus siem, *know my mind*, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11. 4. *to carry about, blab, tell*:

homines qui gestant, quique auscultant crimina, id. Ps. 1, 5, 12: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen. Ep. 123. II. *Neutr.*: *to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air* (rare): gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, inquit, Suet. Dom. 11: ne ad gestandum quidem unquam iter ingressus, id. Galb. 8.

gestor, ōris, m. [id.] *a tale-bearer, tattler*: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 12. II. *a manager, performer*: negotiorum, Scaev. Dig. 49, 1, 24.

gestuōsus, a, um, adj. [gestus] *full of gestures or action*: manus argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5: puelli incessu, App. M. 10, p. 253.

gestus, a, um, Part. [gero].

gestus, ūs, m. [id.] *the carriage of the body, posture, motion, gesture*: gestum imitari, Lucr. 4, 320: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et hunc simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gustuque, *motion*, Suet. Aug. 7. In *plur.*: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Ov. M. 6, 308.

2. *Esp. the artificial gesture of an actor or orator, gesticulation*: nunquam agit hunc verum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1: convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque, Quint. 11, 3, 14: comicus magis quam oratorius, ib. 125. In *plur.*: histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptis non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65: breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quae (concinntas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quae Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Or. 25, 83.

II. *a management, administration*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9.

gesum, 1. v. gaesum.

gēthūm, yi, n. = γήθρον, *a kind of onion*; acc. to some *the chive*, Allium schoenoprasum, Linn.; acc. to others *the shallot*, Allium ascalonicum, Linn.; perh. the former: Plin. 19, 6, 32: id. 19, 7, 35.

geum, 1. n. *the herb bennet, avens*, Geum urbanum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 21.

gibba, ae, f. *a hump on the back, hunch*: Suet. Dom. 23. II. *Transf.*: *a hump-like protuberance*: axes duo quernel curvantur mediocriter, ut prominere videantur in gibbas, Amm. 23, 4.

gibber, ēra, ērum, adj. *crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed*: (hoves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: gallinae, ib. 3, 9, 18: Clesippus fullo, gibber praeterea et alio foedus aspectu, Plin. 34, 3, 6: Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Maecen. poet. ap. Sen. Ep. 101 ad fin. II. *Transf.*: *protuberant*: cum capite gibbero, Varr. in Nōn. 452, 5. [Sans. *kubja*, gibbosus; Gr. *κυβός, κύπτω*.]

gibber, ēris, m. [gibber] = gibba, *a hunch or hump on the back*: Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat aucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350.

gibbērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *hump or hunch-backed*: Orbil. in Suet. Gramm. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, Gal. Dig. 21, 1, 3 (al. gibbosi). II. *Fig.*: *sermones, crooked, twisted*, Front. Eloqu. p. 231.

gibbosus, a, um, v. gibberosus.

gibbus, a, um, adj. [cognate with gibber] *hunched, humped, gibbous*: calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1. II. *Subst.* gibbus, 1. m. = gibba, *a hunch, hump*: Juv. 10, 309. (Hence lt. *gobbo*, Fr. *gobin*.)

gigantēus, a, um, *pertaining to giants*: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: Ov. Trist. 2, 71.

gigas,antis, m. (acc. often *giganta, gigantas*), *a giant* (see Dict. Biogr. 1. 267): Ov. Met. 1, 152: ib. 5, 319.

gigeria, orum, n. plu. *the cooked entrails of poultry*: gigeria optime facta, Petr. 66: Apic. 4, 2 med.

gignentia, ium, n. plu. [gigno] *organic bodies, things that grow and produce, as plants, trees, etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, ib. 93: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6.

gigno, gēnūl, gēnītum (old form of the pres. gēno, ēre: genunt, Varr. in Prisc. p. 898 P.: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122: genuntur, Lucr. 3, 434: inf. geni, id. 3, 798: gen. gerund. genendi, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1. Perf. genuit, Enn. Ann. 1, 28. Imperf. inf. pass. gignier, Lucr. 3, 623), 3. v. a. *to beget, bear, bring forth, produce; in pass. to be born, to spring, arise, proceed*: sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec Hecubam causam interitus fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, id. Fat. 15, 34: quaecumque animal pariunt, in capita gignunt, *bring forth their young with the head foremost*, Plin. 10, 64, 84: pisces ova quum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: omnia quae terra gignat, ib. 1, 2, 4: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Plin. 33, 4, 21 fin.: India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20: ad majora quaedam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. Tim. 8. In *pass.*: meri bellatores gignantur, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 85: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense geniti, Plin. 11, 37, 59: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9: de quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617: (vacca) e terra genita, ib. 1, 615: dis genite et geniture deos, Virg. Aen. 9, 642: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116: quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec id esset principium, quod gigneretur aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 89. Poet. with *inf.*: omne potens animal leti genitumque nocere, Lucan. 6, 485. *Absol.*: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hae (mulieres), quae gignant, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 med. II. *Fig.*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Am. 6, 20: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 45: allium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23. In *pass.*: quum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 5, 70, 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannus gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44: Plato eas (*idéas* gigni, negat et ait semper esse, id. Or. 3, 10: odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Am. 10, 35: in animorum permotione gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8. [Root GEN: Sans. *jan*, to be born; Gr. *γεν* in *γένεσις*.]

gillo, ōnis, m. *a cooling-vessel, cooler* for liquids: Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 369 ed. Burm.: βαυκάλιον gillo, Gloss. Philox.

gilvus (gilbus), a, um, adj. *pale yellow*: equi, Varr. in Nōn. 80, 2: Virg. G. 3, 83. [Sans. *gaur*; Germ. *gelb*.]

gingidion, 11, n. = γιγγιδιον, *a small Syrian plant*: acc. to Sprengel, the French carrot, Daucus gingidium, Linn.; acc. to others D. visnaga, Linn.: Plin. 20, 5, 16.

gingilismus, 1. m. = γιγγιλισμός, *loud laughter*: Petr. 73, 4 (al. gingiliphos.)

gingiva, ae, f. *a gum* · inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13: Plin. 20, 3, 8 *fin.*: Juv. 10, 200.

gingivula, ae, f. *dim.* [gingiva] *a small gum* (rare): App. Apol. p. 277

gingriator, tibicen, Fest. s. v.

gingrina, ae, f. [gingrire] *a kind of small flute*: Sol. 5: Fest. s. v. gingrio.

gingrire, anserum vocis proprium est, Fest. s. v.

gingritus, ūs, m. [gingrire] *the cackling of geese*: Arn. 6, 205.

gingrum φωνή χηνός, Gloss. Phil.

ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

git (also gith, giti, and githi, acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.) *indecl. n. a plant, called also melanthion and melanospermon, the devil-in-a-bush*, Nigella sativa, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 71: id. 19, 8, 52 Cels. 2, 33: Col. 6, 34, 1.

glābellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber] *without hair, smooth*: corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168: Apollo corpore glābellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341.

glāber, bra, brum, *adj.* [same root as glubo, q. v.] *without hair, smooth, bald*: si quem glabrum facere velis. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, ib. 2, 2, 6: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4. *Comp.*: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163. *II.* Subst. glaber, bri, m. *a young (beardless) slave, favourite slave*: Cat. 61, 142: Phaedr. 4, 5, 22: Sen. Ep. 47.

glabrāria, ae, f. [glaber] *she who loves smooth-skinned slaves*: Mart. 4, 28, 7.

glabresco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [id.] *to grow smooth, bare, or bald*: Col. 2, 19, 2.

glabrēta, orum, n. *plu.* [id.] *places where nothing grows*: Col. 2, 9, 9.

glabrītas, ātis, f. [id.] *smoothness of the skin, baldness*: calvitii et glabrītatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

glabro, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make bald, to deprive of hair or bristles*: Col. 12, 55, 4.

glāciālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *icy, frozen, full of ice*: hiems, Virg. Aen. 3, 285: frigus, Ov. M. 9, 582: polus, ib. 2, 173: regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1: pontus, Lucan. 1, 18.

glāciēs, ēi, f. *ice*: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 964: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: Plin. 8, 28, 42 *fin.*: lubrica, Liv. 21, 36. In *plur.*: glacies, Virg. G. 4, 517: glaciūrum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.* *II.* Transf. *hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 494.

glāciō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [glacies]. 1. Act.: *to make or turn into ice*: in *pass.*: *to freeze, congeal*: positas ut glaciēt nives puro numine Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescit in gemmas, Plin. 8, 38, 57: ruptis vasis (vini) steterē glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27. 2. Transf. *to render hard or solid*: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2.

3. Fig.: *stupet anxius alto corda metu glaciante pater*, Stat. Th. 10, 622.

II. Neutr.: *to become hard, to harden*: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciāt nisi accepta cera, Plin. 29, 3, 13.

glādiārius, a, um, *adj.* [gladius] *pertaining to swords*: negociator, *a sword-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4247. Subst. gladiarius, ii, m. *a sword-cutter*: ib. no. 4197.

glādiator, ōris, m. [id.] *a swordsmen, fighter in the public games, a gladiator*: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorium spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74. As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam huius gladiatoris (i. e. Antonii) futura sit? ib. 7, 6, 17: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7. *2.* Meton.: in *plur.*: *a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition*: gladiatores dare, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: Cic. Sest. 64, 133: edere, Suet. Aug. 45:

Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare. Cic. Att. 2, 1: *abl. absol.*: gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators*, ib. 2, 19. *II.* *a sword-cutter*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glādiatōriē, *adv.* *in the manner of gladiators*: quae gladiatorie, quae leonice faceret, Lampr. Comm. 15.

glādiatōrius, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial*: ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band of gladiators*, id. Sest. 64, 134: Caes. B. C. 3, 21: munus, Suet. Caes. 10: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: locus, *a place for gladiatorial combats*, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: gladiatoria Venus, i. e. clinopale, App. M. 2, p. 121. *II.* Subst. gladiatorium, ii, n. (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire or pay of gladiators*: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*

glādiatūra, ae, f. [gladius, gladiator] *a gladiatorial combat; also the profession of a gladiator* (rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43: ut requiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105.

glādiolum, i, v. gladiolus.

glādiolus, i, m. *dim.* [gladius] *a small sword*: lingulam veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122. In *plur.*: heterocl.: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint. 1, 6, 42.

II. *a plant, the gladiolus or sword-lily*: Plin. 24, 11, 38: id. 25, 11, 89.

glādium, i, v. gladius.

glādus, ii, m. (old form gladium, ii, n.: Lucil. in Non. 208, 13: Quint. 1, 5, 16), *a sword*: occursat oculus gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, drew, id. B. C. 3, 93: destringere, id. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 27, 13: educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Cic. Att. 4, 3: educere e vagina, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: condere, Quint. 8, praef. § 15. Proverb.: suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, *I despatch him with his own weapon*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: Cic. Caecin. 29, 82. (ii) quum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), *with very little trouble*, id. Att. 1, 16. *II.* Meton. *murder, death*: quum tanta praesertim gladiatorum sit impunitas, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: Vell. 2, 3: gladiatorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, i. e. *the power of life and death*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8. 2. *a gladiatorial combat*: qui quum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 25. 3. gladius vomeris, *a ploughshare*: Plin. 18, 18, 48. 4. *the sword-fish*, also called xiphias (ξίφιας), Xiphias Gladius, Linn.: Plin. 9, 2, 1: id. 9, 15, 21. (Hence Fr. *glaiye*.)

glæba and its deriv. v. gleba, etc.

glandārius, a, um, *adj.* [glans] *producing acorns or mast*: silva, Cato R. R. 1, 7: Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glandifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [glans fero] *acorn-bearing* (rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 937: Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

glandiōnida, ae, f. [glandium] *a savoury, glandulous morsel*: glandiōnidam suillam (obsonari), Pl. Men. 1, 3, 27.

glandium, ii, n. [glans] *a delicate kernel or glandule* in meat, esp. in pork: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: id. Capt. 4, 4, 7: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

glando, inis, f. [id.] *an acorn*: Avien. Perieg. 285.

glandilae, arum, f. *plu. dim.* [id.] *lit. a little acorn; hence) the glands of the throat, tonsillae*: in ipsis cervicibus glandulae posita sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 1, 1. Hence, 2. *swelled glands in the*

neck, *enlarged tonsils*: id. 2, 1 *fin.*: id. 8, 4. *II.* 1. q. glandium, *delicate glandulous bits of pork*: Mart. 3, 82, 21.

glandulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glandulae] *full of kernels, glandulous*: cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

glanis, idis, and **glanus**, i, m. = γλάνις and γλάνος, regarded by Cuvier as identical with the *silurus* of Pliny viz. *Silurus Glanis*, Linn.: Plin. 9, 43 67: id. 32, 10, 45.

glans, glandis, f. [same as βάλανος] *the nut-like fruit of forest-trees: an acorn, beech-nut, chestnut, etc.*: Plin. 16, 5, 6 *sq.*: Cic. Or. 9, 31: Virg. G. 1, 148: glandis appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. *II.* Transf.: *an acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy*: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Liv. 38, 20: Virg. Aen. 7, 686. 2. *the nut or glans of the penis*: Cels. 7, 25. (Hence Sp. *lande*: cf. *liron* from glis.)

glārēa, ae, f. *gravel*: eo loco pulvis, non glareā injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Liv. 41, 27: Tib. 1, 7, 59.

glārēōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glareā] *full of gravel, gravelly*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: glareosa sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56: flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31.

glastum, i, n. *the herb woad, used in dyeing blue*, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 1, 2.

glaucēum, i, n. = γλαύκειον, *a plant, usually called glaucion, q. v.*: poet. Col. 10, 104.

glaucēus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion] *of the plant glaucum*: Scrib. Comp. 22.

glaucicōmans, antis, *adj.* [glaucus como] *with bluish-gray hair, bluish-gray*: oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

glaucīna, orum, n. *plu.* = γλαύκινα *ointment of glaucium*: Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

glauciōn, ii, n. = γλαύκιον, *the (bluish) plant Glaucium or horned poppy, the foliage of which has a bluish gray bloom*, Glaucium luteum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 59: *plur.* Mart. 9, 27. 2. "Ceratitis," Plin. 20, 78: Glaucium corniculatum, Persoon.

glauciscus, i, m. = γλαυκίσκος, *a bluish-coloured fish now unknown, but perh. the same as glaucus*: Plin. 32, 10, 46.

glaucīto, 1. v. n. *to yelp*: glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 60.

glaucōma, ātis, n. (also ae, f.: Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70) = γλαυκωμα, *an opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract*: Plin. 29, 6, 38. Comically: alicui glaucōmam ob oculos objicere, *to throw dust into his eyes*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

glaucōpis, idis, f. (γλαυκώπις, *gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva*) *an owl*: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87.

glaucus, a, um, *adj.* = γλαυκός, *bluish gray*: undae, Lucr. 1, 720: amicis (Nymphae), Virg. Aen. 12, 885: sorores, *the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351: ulva, Virg. Aen. 6, 416: salix, id. G. 4, 182: equus, ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30.

glaucus, i, m. = γλαυκος, *a bluish-coloured fish, supposed by Cuvier to be the umber, Sciaena umbra*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 25.

glaux, cis, f. = γλαύξ, *a plant, called also eugalacton, Astragalus Glaux*, Linn.: Plin. 27, 9, 58.

glēba (glæba), ae, f. *a lump of earth, a clod*: ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glebis terrarum saepe friatis, id. 1, 887: Hor. Od. 3, 6, 39: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caccin. 21, 60: nec ulli gleba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11: priusquam in os injecta gleba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57. *II.* Meton.: *land, soil*: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glebae, Virg. Aen. 1, 531. 2. *Of other things: a piece, lump, mass*: sevi ac pictis glebae, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: turis, Lucr. 3, 328:

marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8: salis, id. 31, 7, 39: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50: lactis, a *clot*, Nemes. Ecl. 3 *fin.* [Same as Eug. *clod.*] (Hence Sp. *ghiova*.)

glēbālis (glaeb.), *e. adj.* [gleba]: consisting of clouds: agger, Amm. 23, 5. II. In law: relating to lands: collatio, a tax paid from lands, land-tax, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 3.

glēbārius (glaeb.), *a. um, adj.* [id.] relating to clouds. Subst.: a plough-ox: e quis (bubus) ut dicti valentes glebarii, qui facile proscindunt glebas, cloud-breakers: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glēbātīm (glaeb.), *adv. by clouds*: agros glebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. pers. 23.

glēbātio (glaeb.), *ōnis, f.* [gleba] a land-tax: Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 12.

glēbōsus (glaeb.), *a. um, adj.* [id.] full of clouds: App. M. 1, p. 103: terra glebiosa, Plin. 35, 16, 53.

glēbūla (glaeb.), *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a small clod or lump of earth: frumenta lapillisque carent et glebulis, quas per triturae ferre terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23: Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.*

II. Meton.: a little farm, small piece of land: Juv. 14, 166: App. M. 9, p. 233. 2. Of other things: a small piece, little lump: myrrhae, Vitruv. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16.

glēbūlentus (glaeb.), *a. um, adj.* [id.] consisting of earth: animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

glēchon, *ōnis, m.* = γλήχων, pennyroyal, pulegium, Mentha Pulegium, Linn.: App. Herb. 92.

glēchōnites, *is, m.* = γληχωνίτης, wine flavoured with pennyroyal: Col. 12, 35.

glēsūm (also glessum and glaesum), *i. n. amber*: Tac. G. 45: Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.

gleucīnus, *a. um, adj.* = γλευκίνος, of must, made from must: oleum, Col. 12, 53: Plin. 15, 7, 7.

glīnon, *i. n.* = γλίνος, a kind of maple-tree, Accemonespessulanus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 15, 26.

glīrārīum, *ii, n.* [glis] a place for keeping dormice: Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, *gliris, m.* the fat dormouse, dormouse, Myoxus glis, Gmelin: Glis esculentus, Blumenb.: a delicacy with the Romans: Varr. R. R. 3, 15: Plin. 8, 57, 82: Mart. 13, 59: Apic. 8, 9. (Hence It. *ghiro*; Fr. *loir*; also Sp. and Fr. *liron*.)

gliscerae mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Fest. s. v.

glisco, *3. v. n.* [prob. akin to cresco, Fest. s. v.] to swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. 1, 475: suffusa veneno tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, swells, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, grows fat, Col. 7, 1, 1: turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 19. II. Fig.: to swell, grow, increase, spread: spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro dux videt, i. e. ardently long for, ib. 12, 639: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Hortens. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 22: gaudium, Pac. ib. 18: furor in dies, Lucr. 4, 1065: rabies, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. Asin. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: gloria et pericula, ib. 15, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, grows, increases, ib. 4, 27: postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, grow in wealth, ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo praetores additi, ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6. Pass.: ut major invidia Lepido glisceretur, may grow, increase, Sempron. Asellio in Non. 481, 5.

glōbātīm, *adv. in bands or troops*: Amm. 27, 2.

glōbo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [globus] to make into a ball, to make round or spherical: dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2. II. Transf.: to form into a body or crowd, to crowd together: si ante exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabant, Plin. 18, 35, 78: coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 *med.*

glōbōsitas, *ātis, f.* [globosus] rotundity, sphericity: terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

glōbōsus, *a. um, adj.* [globus] round as a ball, spherical: (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαίροειδές Graeci vocant, Cic. Tim. 6: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15: terra, id. N. D. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Liv. 38, 29.

glōbūlus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] a little l. globe (rare): chrysocollae globulis sudore resolutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27. Fig. of style: a rounding, rotundity: melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glōbus, *i. m.* [akin to glomus] a round, solid body, ball, sphere, globe: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15: terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16: solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 473: quum coelum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, fire-balls, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: cordis, poet. for cor, Lucr. 4, 118. 2. a dumpling: a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti globi, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107. II. Fig.: a globular mass, ball; globe of things collected together: flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, globes or masses of flame, Virg. G. 1, 473: sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Lucan. 4, 74: Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381. 2. Esp. a troop, crowd, body, or mass of people, soldiers, etc.: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: emissi militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. A. 14, 61: ib. 4, 50: Sil. 7, 53: Cato in Fest. s. v. serra: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, sarcastically, from that noble clique, Sall. J. 85: conjuratiōnis, Vell. 2, 58: consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.

glōcidare et gluttire gallinarum proprium est, quum ovis incubiturae sunt, Fest. s. v.

glōcīo, *4. v. n.* to cluck like a hen: Col. 8, 5, 4.

glōctōro, *i. v. n.* to cry like a stork: Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glōmērābilis, *e. adj.* [glomero] rounded, round (rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520.

glōmērāmen, *inis, n.* [id.] a rounding; a round body, ball: lunae, Lucr. 5, 725. In plur.: nec retinentur inter se glomeramina quaeque, the round atoms, id. 2, 454: dilue praeterea glomeramina, pills, Seren. Sammon. 55.

glōmērātē, *adv. in a condensed manner*: Aus. Grat. Act. 29.

glōmērātīm, *adv. in heaps or crowds*: glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4.

glōmērātio, *ōnis, f.* [glomero]. Of horses: a rounded, ambling pace, an amble: Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67.

glōmēro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [glomus] to form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to congregate, glomerate: lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, ib. 1, 35: ubi venae inter se implicatae glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22: atra favilla volat glomerataque corpus in unum densatur, Ov. M. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, ib. 14, 212:

glomeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523. glomeratus pulvis, Lucan. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, to amble, Virg. G. 3, 117 (cf. glomeratio). 2. Transf.: to gather into a round heap or knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together: agmina cervi pulverulenta fuga glomerant, id. Aen. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, ib. 2, 315: dum se glomerant retroque residunt, ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Virg. Aen. 9, 689: plebs tristi murmure glomeratur circa corpus regis (of bees), Plin. 11, 18, 20: ad terram gurgite ab alto quam multae glomerantur aves, Virg. Aen. 6, 311: foedam tempestatem, id. G. 1, 323. II. Fig.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, revolving, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 19: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.

glōmērōsus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] like a ball, round (rare): Col. 9, 3, 1.

glōmus, *ēris, n.* [akin to globus] a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc. (rare): lanae, Lucr. 1, 361: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142.

glōria, *ae, f.* glory, fame, renown. Absol.: hiccine est ille Telamoc, modo quem gloria ad coelum extulit? Cato ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviore, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de eccellente virtute, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, id. Arch. 11, 26: bello quaeritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Am. 7, 25: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11: sit in aeterna gloria Marius, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2. With subj. gen.: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. ornament pride, Ov. A. A. 1, 290: Tib. 4, 1, 208. In plur.: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, glorious deeds, Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 36. With gen. obj.: nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitia, laudem est adeptus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: gloria rei militaris, ib. 5, 29: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloria florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis gloria, id. Rep. 2, 10: imperii gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: dicendi gloria, id. Brut. 68, 239. II. Transf.: thirst for glory, ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting. Absol.: moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id. Fam. 7, 13: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: caecus amor sui et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, id. Od. 1, 18, 15. In plur.: perjuriosem hoc hominem si quis viderit aut gloriarum pleniorum, quam illic est, vain boastings, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 22. With gen. obj.: generandi mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: lautae mensae, Lucan. 4, 376. [Root *clu* (*clu-eo*, Gr. κλύω), whence a noun *cluo* (like honor): from *cluo* came *cluo*ria, like *uor*ius from *uor*: *cluo*ria contr. into *cloria*, *gloria*: Corssen, 40.]

glōriābundus, *a. um, adj.* [glorior] glorying, exulting (rare): Geil. 5, 5.

glōriātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a glorying, boasting, vaunting: ex quo efficitur, gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28.

glōriātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a boaster, braggart: App. Flor. p. 357.

glōrificatio, *ōnis, f.* [glorifico] glorification: Eccl.

glōrifico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [glorificus] to glorify: deum, Tert. Idol. 22.

glōrificus, *a. um, adj.* [gloria facio] glorious: Cod. Justin. 2, 8, 6.

glōriōla, ae, f. dim. [gloria] a small glory, a little glory: nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perfruemur, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

glōrior, atus, i. v. a. and n. dep. [id.] to glory, boast, vaunt, brag, pride oneself: constr. with the acc., acc. and infin., a relat. clause, the abl., de, in, or absol. With acc. or pass. (gerundive): vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: ut de me ipso aliquid more senum gloriari, ib. 23, 82: in eum haec gloriandem impetum facit, Liv. 27, 12: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: est in aliqua vita praedicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib. § 49. With acc. and infin.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? id. Pis. 1, 2: omnes provincias se peragrasset, id. de Or. 2, 64, 258: seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: se tenebras offudisse iudicibus gloriatus est, Quint. 2, 17, 21. With relat. clause: gloriatus est expergefatae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38. With abl.: nominibus veterum gloriatur, Cic. Or. 50, 169: quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, id. Lig. 7, 20: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint. 3, 6, 93. With de: de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12, 29: de misera vita gloriari, id. Fin. 3, 8, 28. With in: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87. Absol.: licet mihi Marce filii, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas huius gloriae pertinet, id. Off. 1, 22, 78: tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: defendendi haec causa non gloriandi loquor, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet. Tit. 10, fin.

glōriōsē, adv. gloriously: res magnas manu gerere, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8: triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12. Comp.: quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27. Sup.: quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 4. II. boastfully, vauntingly, pompously: exorsus es non gloriose, id. de Or. 2, 8, 31: mentiri, id. Mil. 27, 72: proloqui, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 4: amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6.

glōriōsus, a, um, adj. [gloria] full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned: de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa, ib. 1, 28, 59: consilia, id. Att. 8, 12: princeps, Suet. Cal. 8: gloriosissimae victoriae, id. Tib. 52: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. H. 5, 17: mihi gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: bene de re publica mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33. II. vain-glorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? id. Flacc. 22, 52: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. 10, 20, 22 fin.: esse gloriosi animi, eager for glory, Suet. Claud. 1: deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, et cum irrisione audientium imitari militem gloriosum, in allusion to Plautus' play of that name, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.

glos, glōris, f. [γλῶρις, Att. γάλως] a husband's sister, sister-in-law: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6. II. Acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example.

glossa, ae, f. = γλῶσσα, an obsolete

or foreign word that requires explanation, usually glosses: Aus. Ep. 127. Hence Glossae, a term applied to collections of such words with explanations: tesca aiunt sancta esse, qui glossas scripserunt, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10.

glossarium, ii, n. [glossa] a vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or foreign words: vos philosophi meri estis, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria; namque colligitis lexicidia, res tetras et inanes, Gell. 18, 7.

glossēma, atis, n. = γλῶσσημα, an antiquated or foreign word needing explanation: circa glossēmata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia, Quint. 1, 8, 15: camillam (apud Ennium), qui glossēmata interpretati, dixerunt administram, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88, § 34. Hence Glossēmata, orum, n. plu. a name given to collections of such words with explanations: Glossēmatorum scriptores, Fest. s. v. naucum.

glossēmāticus, a, um, adj. = γλωσσηματικός, pertaining to obsolete or foreign words: genus locutionum, Diom. p. 434 P.

glossōpetra, ae, f. = γλωσσόπετρα, a precious stone in shape resembling the human tongue: Plin. 37, 10, 59: Sol. 37 med.

glottis, Idis, f. = γλωτρίς, a little bird, not hitherto identified: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

glūbo, 3. v. a. and n. I. Act.: to deprive of bark, to bark, peel: salicatum glubito arteque alligato, Cato R. R. 33, 5: ramos, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2. In an obscene sense: (Lesbia) glubuit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5. II. Neutr.: to cast off the shell or bark: Cato R. R. 31, 2. [Same root as glaber, and as s-calpo, s-culpo; γλάφω, γλύφω, κολάπτω.]

glucidatum suave et jucundum. Graeci enim γλυκύν dulcem dicunt, Fest. s. v.

glūma, ae, f. [glubo] a hull or husk, esp. of corn: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq.

gluo συσπύω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. [same root as in glutio].

glus, ūtis, f. [same root as glutio] glue, usually gluten; Aus. Idyl. monos. per interr. 12, 10.

glut glut, a word intended to imitate the sound of liquids flowing through a narrow aperture: Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 ed. Burm.

glūten, Inis, n. (masc. acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, 75) and **glūtīnum**, i, n. [same root as glutio] glue: collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg. G. 4, 40: Plin. 16, 40, 79: glutinum ferunt Daedalus invenisse, Varr. in Charis. p. 67: glutinum, Cels. 5, 5: Plin. 11, 39, 94. 2. Transf.: a connecting-tie, band: ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102. II. Fig.: εἰμαρμένη et necessitas ambae sibi invicem individuo connexae sunt glutino (al. glutinio), App. Trismeg. p. 100: glutino caritatis haerens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3.

glūtīnamentum, i, n. [glutino] that which is glued together, a glued or pasted place in paper: Plin. 13, 12, 25.

glūtīnarius, ii, n. [gluten] a glue-boiler: Inscr. Orell. no. 4198.

glūtīnatio, ōnis, f. [glutino]. In medic. a drawing together, closing of wounds: vulneris, Cels. 7, 27.

glūtīnativus, a, um, adj. [id.]. In medic. that glues or draws together: virtus, App. Herb. 72.

glūtīnator, ōris, m. [id.] a gluer together of books, a bookbinder: Cic. Att. 4, 4 b: Inscr. Orell. no. 2925.

glūtīnātorius, a, um, adj. [id.]. In medic. that glues or draws together: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

glūtīnēus, a, um, adj. [gluten] gluey, glutinous: Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glūtīnium, ii, v. gluten. **glūtīno**, avi, atum, i. v. a. to glue, glue together: chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60: fragmenta vitri, id. 29, 3, 11.

II. Transf. in medic. to close up an opening, esp. a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, Cels. 7, 4: cicatricibus glutinantibus, Plin. 23, 6, 35: praecisos nervos, id. 25, 5, 19: si orae vulneris se glutinarunt, Cels. 7, 27 fin.

glūtīnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious: terra, Col. 1. praef. § 24: caro, Cels. 2, 22. Comp.: pus et sanguine et sanie, id. 5, 26, 20. Sup.: terra, Col. 3, 11, 10: resina, Cels. 6, 7, 5.

glūtīnum, i, v. gluten.

glūtīo (also **gluttio**), ūvi or ūi, Itum, 4. v. a. to swallow or gulp down: epulas, Juv. 4, 28: micularum minimum cum vino destillatum glutivi, Front. Ep. 5, 40 ed. Mai. 2. Transf. of sound, to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing: quum glutiant vocem velut strangulati, Plin. 10, 12, 15 fin. II. Fig.: Christus clamans glutitam mortem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 267. [Root GLU; cf. Sans. grī, "devorare;" whence Sans. gala, "collum" and Lat. gula; also by reduplic. Lat. gur-gul-io.] (Hence It. inghiottire; Fr. engloutir.)

glutio, to cluck; v. glocidare. **glūto** (also **glutto**), ōnis, m. [glutio] a glutton, gormandizer: Is. Orig. 10, 114: Anth. Lat. 2, 405: Fest. s. v. ingluvies. (Hence It. ghiottone; Sp. gloton; Fr. glouton; Eng. glutton.)

glūtus (also **gluttus**), a, um, adj. [from root GLU; v. glutio] tenacious, well-tempered, soft: locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet beneque glutus siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1: Plin. 17, 18, 29. Also glittus in Fest.: glittis subactis, levibus, teneris, s. v.

glūtus (also **gluttus**), i, m., a gulp: Pers. 5, 112. **glēcymēris**, Idis, f. = γλυκυμερίς, a kind of cockle, or similar bivalve mollusk: Plin. 32, 11, 53. **glēcyrhiza**, ae, f. = γλυκύριζα, liquorice-root: Plin. 22, 9, 11. **glēcyrhizon**, i, n. = γλυκύριζον, liquorice-root: Plin. 11, 54, 119: called in Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix (Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linn.; vel. Gl. glandulifer, Willdenow).

glēcysidē, es, f. = γλυκυσίδη, a peony: Plin. 25, 4, 10.

glyssomarga, ae, f. a kind of white marl: Plin. 17, 18, 4 (al. glissomarga).

gnaphallion, ii, n. = γναφάλιον, the herb cotton-weed, Diotis maritima, Poir: Plin. 27, 10, 61.

gnarigavit significat apud Livium narravit, Fest. s. v. [gnarus].

gnārītas, ātis, f. [gnarus] knowledge (rare): locorum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 116, 22: Amm. 16, 2.

gnarivisse narrasse, Fest. s. v.: cf. gnaritur γνῶριζεται, Gloss. Philox.

gnarurat γνῶριζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also **gnaruris**, e, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 17: id. Poen. prol. 47: Aus. Ep. 22, 19: Arn. 3, 113: gnaruris γνῶριμος, Gloss. Philox. Another form is narus, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic. Or. 47, 158), adj. [root GNA or GNO; v. nosco] knowing or acquainted with a thing; skilful, practised, expert: constr. with gen., a relat. clause, acc. and infin., or acc. With gen.: nec loci gnara sum, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 28: rei publicae, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: armorum et militiae, Col. 1 praef. § 4: artis, Just. 11, 7: temporis, Plin. 9, 8, 9: Tac. Agr. 6: si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi, Col. 4, 25, 1. With relat. clause: Periclem uberem et secundum fuisse gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, quaeque animorum partes pellerentur, Cic. Or. 4, 15: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Cal. 46. With acc. and infin.: Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. 23, 29: Tac. H. 2, 29: concha quum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti, Plin. 9, 35, 55. With acc.: simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 17. II. Pass.: known (rare, perh. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vin-

centibus, Tac. A. 1, 63: idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, ib. 15, 61: gnarum id Caesaris, ib. 1, 5.

gnātus, a, um, v. natus.

gnāve, **gnavitas**, **gnaviter**, **gnavus**, v. under nav.

gnīdīus (cn.) a, um, *adj.* pertaining to *Gnidus*, *Gnidian*: granum, the seed of the mezezon, Plin. 13, 21, 35: arundo, a *Gnidian* writing-reed, Aus. Ep. 7, 50; also called nodi, ib. 4, 74.

gnitus, et **gnixus** a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. s. v.

gnōbīlis, e, v. nobilis.

gnōmē, ēs, *f.* = γνώμη, a sentence, maxim; pure Lat. *sententia*: Front. Ep. 3, 11.

gnōmon, ōnis, *m.* = γνώμων, the pin or *gnomon* of a sun-dial: Plin. 2, 72, 74: Vitruv. 1, 6: Mart. Cap. 6, 194. (Hence Sp. *nemon*.)

gnōmōnīca, ae, and **gnōmōnīcē**, ēs, *f.* = γνώμωνική, the art of making or judging of sun-dials, the art of dialling, *gnomonics*: Gell. 1, 9: Vitruv. 1, 3: Plin. 2, 76, 78.

gnōmōnīcus, a, um, *adj.* = γνώμωνικός, pertaining to a *gnomon*, and in gen., pertaining to a dial, *gnomonic*: rationes, Vitruv. 9, 3 *fin*: res, id. 1, 1 *fin*: Subst.: *gnomonici*, orum, *m. plu.* = γνώμονικοί, persons skilled in *gnomonics*, *diallists*: Sol. 37.

gnosco, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gnōsis (Gnos.), idis, *f. adj.* pertaining to the *Gnosian*, i. e. Ariadne: corona, the constellation of Ariadne's Crown, Ov. F. 3, 460.

gnostici, orum, *m. plu.* = γνωστικοί, the *Gnostics*, a religious sect in the first centuries of the Christian era: Aug. de Haeres. 6.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad init.*

gōbīus (also cob.), ii, and **gōbio**, ōnis, *m.* = γοβίος, a fish of small value, prob. the *gudgeon*, *Gobio fluviatilis*, Rondeletius: Ov. Hal. 128: Plin. 9, 57, 53: id. 32, 11, 53: Mart. 13, 88: Juv. 11, 37: Aus. Idyll. 10, 131. (Hence Fr. *goujon*; Eng. *gudgeon*.)

gomphus, i, *m.* = γόμφος, a nail, *peg*: Tert. Apol. 12: Stat. S. 4, 3, 48.

gongylis, idis, *f.* = γογγυλῖς, a rape, *turnip*: poet. Col. 10, 421.

goniaea, ae, *f.* an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 59 *fin*.

gonorrhoea, ae, *f.* = γονόρροια, a urethral flux, *gonorrhoea*: Firm. Math. 3, 7, 8.

gorgōnīa, ae, *f.* a kind of coral with a rigid frame-work: respecting the idea of its hardening in the air, see *fungus* (in mari): Plin. 37, 10, 59.

gossypīnus, i, *f.* the cotton-tree, *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn., or cotton-shrub, G. herbaceus, Linn. var. frutescens: Plin. 12, 10, 21. Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion**, ii, *n.*: Plin. 19, 1, 2, 14.

grābātārius κλινοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

grābātūlus, i, *m. dim.* [grabatus] a little couch, pallet: App. M. 1, p. 107.

grābātus, i, *m.* = κράβατος, a low couch, a mean bed, a pallet, camp-bed: Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: Sen. Ep. 18: Mart. 6, 39, 4. (Hence Fr. *grabat*.)

grācīlens, entis, *adj.* [gracilis] slender, thin (for gracilis): Naev. in Non. 116, 8.

grācīlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] slender, thin (for gracilis): filum, Enn. in Non. 116, 8: equus, lean, bony, Gell. 4, 12.

grācīlesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [id.] to become slender, small: obeliscus gracilesceus, Amm. 17, 4.

grācīlipes, pēdis, *adj.* [gracilis pes] slender-footed: ciconia, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

grācīlis, e (nom. fem. gracila, Lucil. in Non. 489, 21: plur. gracilae virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22), *adj.* thin, slender; meagre, lean: in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov. R. Am. 328: gracilis puer, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1: capella, Ov. M. 1, 299: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv. 35, 11: arbores graciles

succinctioresque, Plin. 16, 10, 17: resina (opp. pinguis), id. 24, 6, 22: gracilis et ejuncida vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 173: folium, id. 19, 8, 54: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: stamen, id. M. 6, 54: catena, ib. 4, 176: cacumen, ib. 10, 140: viae petauri, Mart. 2, 86, 7: rima, App. M. 4, p. 149: libellus, Mart. 8, 24, 1: umbra, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 86. *Comp.*: glans brevior et gracillior, Plin. 16, 6, 8. *Sup.*: fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51. 2. *Transf.*: meagre, scanty, poor: ager, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11: vindemiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 20: gracili Lare vivere, App. Apol. p. 287: pauperies, id. M. 9, p. 219. II. *Fig. of style*: simple, plain, unadorned: materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 26: uberi (characteri dicendi) dignitas atque amplitudo est: gracili venustas et subtilitas: medius in confinio est utriusque modi particeps, Gell. 7, 14: inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est, Quint. 12, 10, 66: praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, Plin. Ep. 2, 3. Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. 12, 10, 36. [Cf. *crac-ens*; Sans. *kriça*, "attenuare"; Gr. *κολέκ-ανος*.] (Hence Fr. *grêle*.)

grācīlitas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis] slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness: erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: cervicis et crurum, Suet. Cal. 50: digitalis (vitis), Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: papyrus in gracilitatem fastigatum, id. 13, 11, 22. II. *Fig. of style*: simplicity, plainness, absence of ornament: quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24: exempla in Latina lingua M. Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, gracilitatis Lucilium, mediocritatis Terentium, Gell. 14: pressa illa narrationis gracilitas, Quint. 4, 3, 2. In plur.: habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consecretur, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

grācīlīter, adv. slenderly: App. M. 3, p. 130. *Fig.*: alia ornatus, alia gracilius esse dicenda, more simply, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

grācīlītudo, īnis, *f.* [gracilis] slenderness (for gracilitas): Att. in Non. 116, 6.

gracillo, i. v. n. to cackle or cluck like a hen: Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

grācīla, v. gracilis.

grācīlus (gracc.), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, Quint. 1, 6, 37: Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 45, akin to κόραξ]: in Pliny, a jay, Corvus glandarius, Linn.: and prob. also a jackdaw, Corvus monedula, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 79: id. 47, 107: id. 8, 27, 41: Phaedr. 1, 3, 4. Proverb.

(i) vetus adagium est: nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. ignorant persons have nothing to do with poetry, Gell. praef. § 19. (ii) Graculus Aesopi, one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes, Tert. adv. Val. 12. (Hence It. *gracchia*; Sp. *grajo*; old Fr. *graille*.)

grādālis, e, *adj.* [gradus] step by step: pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.

grādārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] going or proceeding step by step (rare): equus gradarius, a pacer, ambler, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25. *Fig.* of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep. 40 *fin*.

grādātīm, adv. step by step, by degrees, gradually: nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: gradatim ad pauciores deducere, id. N. D. 2, 65, 164: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, quum aliud minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Acad. 2, 16, 49: quos non una ut dicitur peritica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Plin. Ep. 8, 2: gradatim amicos habere, by gradations, i. e. of different grades, ib. 2, 6.

grādātio, ōnis, *f.* [gradus] a structure consisting of a succession of parts at different heights, like the steps composing a staircase: lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, the seats ascending by gradations, Vitruv. 5, 3. II. *Fig. in rhetor.* a gradation or climax, = κλίμαξ: Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

grādātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] furnished with steps: densis gradatibus corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.

grādīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to steps: templum Genii, having steps, Amm. 23, 1: panis, from the steps, i. e. distributed to the poor from an elevated place, Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 3 sq.

grādīor, gressus, 3. v. n. dep. to take steps, to step, walk: Jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pascuum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si gradere tantum, quantum loquere, Jam esses ad forum, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 138: longe gradientem et dira frementem ut videre, Virg. Aen. 10, 572: gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 776: induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli, ib. 11, 179: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per opaca viarum, Virg. Aen. 6, 633. With acc.: uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. 6, 37, 11. II. Poet. of things: radit vox fauces saepe facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor, Lucr. 4, 530.

grādīvīcōla, ae, *m.* a worshipper of Mars (Gradivus): Sil. 4, 222.

grādus, ūs (old gen. sing. graduis, Varr. in Non. 494, 17), *m.* [gradior] a step, pace: ad hanc conversionem, quae pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic. Tim. 6: gradum facere, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: ad forum suspensio gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6: celeri gradu eunt uterque, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 22: citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv. 28, 14: gradum celerare, Virg. Aen. 4, 641: corripere, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9: sistere, Virg. Aen. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, at a quick march, Liv. 4, 32: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, step by step, Vell. 2, 1. 2. *Fig.*: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38: majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3: Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, but one step, Liv. 27, 6: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, a step towards my return, Cic. Att. 7, 23: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit; tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59: quum consuleretur, quid sentiret, non possum, inquit, tibi dicere: nescio enim quid de gradu faciat: tanquam de essendario interrogaretur, i. e. of the peripatetics, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, march, Cic. Or. 64, 216. II. Meton.: station, position, ground taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: de gradu libero ac stabili conari, id. 34, 39: in suo quisque gradu obnisi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnant, id. 8, 38: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32. *Fig.*: a firm position or stand: corda virum mansere gradu, i. e. firm, steadfast, Sil. 16, 21: fortis et constantis est

non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, *to let oneself be disconcerted*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: motus gradu, Sen. Const. Sap. 19: gradu depulsus, Nep. Them. 5, 1. 2, *that on which one steps, a step or round of a ladder, a stair* (usually plur.): *scalarum gradus*, Caecini. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos nituntur gradibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic. Att. 4, 1: templi tetigere gradus, Ov. M. 1, 375: aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Virg. Aen. 1, 448: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8: praeceps per gradus ire, id. Cal. 35. *Sing.*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitruv. 3, 3.

3. Of things resembling steps: (i) *a braid of hair*: caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6, 44: coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51. (ii) *a spit of earth; what can be dug at once with the spade*: Col. 3, 13, 19. (iii) *a degree of a circle*: Manil. 1, 579. (iv) *the wrinkles on a horse's palate*: Veg. 1, 2. III. Fig. of abstract things: *a step, degree*: ille princeps variabit et mutabit; omnes sonorum, tum intendens tum remittens, persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59: ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, notes, Quint. 11, 3, 15: aetatis, Vell. 2, 36: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143: a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28. In *sing.*: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc. 13, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. Manil. 21, 61: ascendens gradibus magistratum, id. Brut. 87, 281: and *absol.*: omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10: gradus officiorum, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, ib. 1, 18, 59: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, ib. 1, 17, 53: oratorum aetates et gradus, id. Brut. 32, 122: gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, ib. 82, 285: accendendi iudicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166: quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17. (Hence *It. grado*; Fr. *dégré*.)

graecānicē, *adv.* in Greek: dicere, Varr. L. 9, 50, 150, § 89.

graecānicus, *a, um, adj.* of Greek origin, in the Greek manner or fashion, *Grecian, Greek*: alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, i. e. borrowed from the Greeks, Varr. L. 10, 3, 178, § 70: torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63: color, id. 34, 9, 20: toga, i. e. pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, living in the Greek manner, voluptuously, Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5.

graecātim, *adv.* in the Greek manner or fashion: depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4.

graecātus, *a, um, Part.* [graecor]. II. *Adj.*: made or composed in the Greek manner: graecior epistola, App. Apol. p. 329.

graecē, *adv.* in the Greek language, in Greek: quum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Graeco scripsit historiam, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265.

graeciensis, *e, adj.* *Grecian* (rare): rare, Plin. 4, 21, 18: scimpodium, Gell. 19, 10.

graecigēna, *ae, m.* [Graecus, and GEN, root of gigno] *a Greek by birth*: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18 fin.

graecisso, *i. v. n.* = γραικίζω, *to imitate the Greeks*: atque adeo hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissat, Pl. Men. prol. 11.

graecitas, *ātis, f.* [Graecus] *the Greek language*: facundia Graecitatis, Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

graecor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [id.] *to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: si Romana fatigat militia assuetum graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: Tert. Pall. 4.

graecūllo, *ōnis, m.* [id.] *a paltry Greek*: Petr. 76 fin.

graecūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.] *Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, thorough Greek, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, id. Flacc. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, i. e. not to be relied upon, id. Fam. 7, 18. Subst. Graeculus, *i, m. a paltry Greek*: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: Juv. 3, 78.

graecus, *a, um, adj.* = γραικός, *pertaining to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: litterae, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: neut. absol.: Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, id. Arch. 10, 23: epistola Graecis conscripta literis, in Greek characters, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: ludi, founded on Greek subjects, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: more bibere, i. e. to drink healths, id. Verr. 1, 26, 66: fide mercari, i. e. without credit, with ready money, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 47: nux, i. e. an almond, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 44: pantherae, from Asiatic Greece, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: rosa, a kind of rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10: ovis, perh. Tarentine, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, perh. to Magna Graecia, Cic. Fam. 7, 1. Proverb.: ad Calendas Graecas, i. e. never (the Greeks having no Calends), August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

grājūgēna, *ae, m.* [Graius and GEN, root of gigno] *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 478: Grajugenarumque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Virg. Aen. 3, 550. *Adj.*: Grajugenae reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

grallae, *arum, f. plu.* [contr. from an obsolete dimin., gradula, from gradus; cf. rillum, from rado] *stilts*: Varr. in Non. 115, 21 sq.

grallātor, *ōris, m.* [grallae] *one who goes on stilts*: Fest. s. v.: Arn. 2, 88.

grāmen, *inis, n.* *grass*: prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29: cervus graminis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, a blade of grass, Virg. E. 5, 26: Liv. 1, 24: florem, flowery turf, Mart. 9, 91, 1. Plur.: tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: Virg. E. 10, 29.

II. *Transf. a plant, herb*: ignobile cerinthae, id. G. 4, 63: Indum, Indian aromatic herbs, Stat. S. 2, 1, 187: Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17: non illa feris incognita capris gramina (i. e. dictamnus), Virg. Aen. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 137. 2. *Esp. dog's grass, couch-grass, Triticum repens*, Linn., vel Cynodon Dactylon, Pers.: Plin. 24, 19, 118. [Gra-men prob. derived either from cre-sco, or from GEN (root of gigno), cause to grow, the n being changed into r, as in ger-men: but Bopp and Pott derive it from Sans. gras, "devorare."]

grāmiāe, *arum, f. plu.* [γράμη] *a viscous humour that collects in the corners of the eyes*: Plin. 25, 13, 96.

grāminēus, *a, um, adj.* [gramen] *of grass, covered with grass, grassy*: campus, Virg. Aen. 5, 287: palaestrae, ib. 6, 642: sedile, ib. 8, 176: urae, ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. 7, 37: Plin. 22, 3, 4: Gell. 5, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 359).

II. *Esp.* of Indian reed, bamboo: hasta (Minervae), Cic. Verr. 4, 56, 125.

grāminōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of grass, grassy*: ager, Col. 1 praef. § 25.

grāmīōsus, *a, um, adj.* [gramlao] *full of pus or matter*: Non. 119, 19.

gramma, *ae, f.* = γραμμή, *a line*: Macr. S. Scip. 1, 5: App. Herb. 106.

gramma, *ātis, n.* = γράμμα, *a weight of two oboli*: Fann. de Pond. 8: id. 25.

grammāteus, *eos, m.* = γραμματεὺς, *a scribe, secretary*: quem cuncti grammateae dicebant, App. M. p. 265.

grammātiās, *ae, m.* = γραμματίας, *jasper striped with white lines*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

grammātica, *ae, and grammātice*, *es, f.* = γραμματική, *grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology*: ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5: grammaticae (quam in Latinum transferentes literaturam vocaverunt) fines suos norit, Quint. 2, 1, 4: Suet. Gramm. 1.

grammātica, *orum, n. plu.* [γραμματικός] *grammar, philology*: in grammaticis poetarum pertractatio, historiae cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronuntiandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

grammāticālis, *e, adj.* [grammatica] *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: figurae, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palaestra, id. Carm. 23, 212.

grammāticāliter, *adv.* *grammatically*: declinare, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 10.

grammāticē, *adv.* *according to the rules of grammar, grammatically*: aliud esse Latine, aliud grammaticae loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

grammāticōmastix, *igis, m.* = γραμματικομάστιξ, *a scourge* (i. e. reviler, persecutor) of grammarians: Aus. Idyll. 12 in lemm.

grammāticus, *a, um, adj.* = γραμματικός, *pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, Quint. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, the tribes of the grammarians, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. II. Subst.: grammaticus, *i, m. a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist*: appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio literati vocabantur, Suet. Gramm. 4: veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant, ib.: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: grammatici poetarum explanatores sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: hanc ὑπαλαγῆν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93.

grammātista, *ae, m.* = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar or language*: sunt qui literatum a literature distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatista: et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment, Suet. Gramm. 4.

grammātōdīdascālus, *i, m.* = γραματοδιδάσκαλος, *i. q. grammatista, a teacher of language*: Mart. Cap. 3 51.

grammātōphylācium, *ii, n.* = γραματοφυλάκιον, *a place for keeping state-papers*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammīcus, *a, um, adj.* = γραμμικός, *pertaining to geometrical lines, geometrical*: rationes, Vitruv. 9, 1: deformationes, draught, sketch, id. 3 praef.

grānāria, *orum, n. plu.* [granum] *a place where corn is kept, a granary*: triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perflentur vento, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1 sq.: Plin. 18, 30, 73: Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: Hor. S. 1, 1, 53. (Hence Fr *grénier*.)

grānātīm, *adv.* *grain by grain, by single grains*: App. M. 6, p. 177.

grānātum, *i, n.* (sc. malum) *a pomegranate*: Plin. 15, 28, 34: Col. 12 46, 2.

grānātus, *a, um, adj.* [granum] *having many grains or seeds*: mala, quae Punica vocantur, i. e. a pomegranate, Col. 12, 42, 1.

grandaevitas, *ātis, f.* [grandaevus] *great age, longevity*: Pac. in Non. 116 12 sq.

grandaevus, *a, um, adj.* [grandis aevum] *of great age, old, aged*: Nereus, Virg. G. 4, 392: pater, Ov. M. 8, 520:

senes, Tac. H. 3, 33: manus, i. e. the Senate, Sil. 16, 653: alios (deos) esse grandaevos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Virg. G. 4, 178: consilia, of an aged man, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [grandis] to become great, to grow: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2 lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3.

grandiculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] rather large: globi, Pl. Poen. 2, 35.

grandifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [grandis fero] bearing or producing great things: facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandificus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis facio] acting greatly or nobly: Amm. 18, 6.

grandiloquus, i, m. [grandis loquor] speaking grandly or loftily: et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. Or. 5, 20: Quint. 10, 1, 66. In a bad sense, *grandiloquent*: isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), *boasters*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandinat, i. v. *impers.* [grando] it hails: Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

grandinēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of hail: nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329.

grandinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of hail: qualitas coeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandio, 4. v. a. and n. [grandis]. I. *A. c. t.*: to make great, increase, enlarge: grandire est grandem facere, Varr. Rer. divin. lib. 1: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10. Reflect.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, to become great, to grow, Pac. in Non. 115, 11.

II. *Neut.*: to become great, to grow: Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, *adj. full-grown, large, great, full, abundant*: ita, quicquid (oleum) erat, grande erat, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 35: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: frumenta, Virg. Aen. 4, 405: hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, ib. 10, 25: illex, Sall. J. 93: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15: literae, *opp.* minutae, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 68: epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21: sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tumulus terrenus satis grandis, ib. 1, 43: vas, Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 47: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545: ossa, ib. 9, 169: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95: opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: Suet. Aug. 12: fenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: aes alienum, Sall. C. 14: donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: coenae, Quint. 10, 1, 58: grande pondus argenti, Cic. Caecin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625.

Neut. adv.: grandia ingrediens, *advancing with great strides*, Gell. 9, 11: grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14. 2. Of persons: *grown up, tall*; also, *advanced in years, aged, old*; often with *natu* or *aevo*. *Absol.*: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumnus (i. e. Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, quum plane grandis esset, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: legibus annalibus quum grandiore aetate ad consulum constitutionem venerant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, a more advanced age, id. Phil. 5, 17, 47: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defuit, Lucr. 2, 1142. With *natu* or *aevo*: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate proventus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10: Suet. Ner. 34: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49: in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 37: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.*: jam grandior aevo genitor Ov. M. 6, 321. II. *Fig.*: *great*,

strong, powerful: subsellia grandiore et plenior vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: Maecenas, meorum grande decus columeque rerum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7: munus, ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: malum, id. S. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, ib. 2, 3, 145. *Absol.*: si metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179. *Neut. adv.*: grande fremens, *strongly, aloud*, Stat. Th. 12, 684. 2. *Esp. of style*: *great, grand, lofty, sublime*: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: grande atque robustum genus dicendi, *opp.* subtile, Quint. 12, 10, 58: antiqua comedia, id. 10, 1, 65: grandia et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6. Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebris sententiis, compressione rerum breves, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: caudicus amplius atque grandis, id. Or. 9, 30: flunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16. [Same as Germ. *gross*; Eng. *great*: *cre-sco* and *grow* prob. belong to the same root.]

grandiscāpius, a, um, *adj.* [grandis scapus] having a large stem or trunk: arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae, Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

grandisonus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis sonus] high-sounding: modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

granditas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] greatness: aetatis granditas, Sisenn. in Non. 115, 13. II. *Fig. of style*: *grandeur, sublimity*: idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, Cic. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

granditer, *adv.* *greatly, strongly, very*: quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, Ov. H. 15, 30: illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

grandiscūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis] pretty well grown up: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grando, inis, *f.* (masc. Varr. in Non. 208, 11) hail, a hail-storm: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 58: Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Liv. 28, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, hail-stones, Auct. B. Afr. 47. In plur.: terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38. 2. *Transf.* (poet.) a shower, i. e. great quantity, multitude: et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38: grando aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578. II. *Fig. of copious speech*: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13.

grānea, ae, *f.* (sc. puls) [granum] a sort of frumenty or pap made of pounded corn: Cato R. R. 86.

grānifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [granum fero] grain-bearing, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] full of grains: folliculi, Plin. 21, 31, 105: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10.

grānum, i, n. a grain, seed, small kernel: tritici, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 52: uvae, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10: turis, Pl. Poen. 2, 3: fici, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: piperis, Plin. 12, 7, 15: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24: salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: cerae milii magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55: marmoreum, marble granules, pounded marble, Pall. 1, 15. [Same as Eng. *corn*.] (Hence It. *grano*, Fr. *grain*.)

grāphīarius, a, um, *adj.* [grāphium] pertaining to writing-sty. theca, a style-case, Suet. Claud. 35. Also subst. graphiarius, ii, n.: Mart. 4, 21.

grāphicōs, *adv.* *finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly*: obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214: tum hanc hospitam autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 3: nunc ego huic graphice facetus sum, ib. 2, 2, 5.

grāphicōs, ēs, *f.* (sc. ars) = *γραφικὴ*, the art of drawing: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.

grāphicus, a, um, *adj.* = *γραφικός*, i. t. pertaining to painting or drawing. *graphic*: but found only in fig. sign. picturesque; of persons, exquisite, skilful (rare): eminentes expressiones graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. compar. *γραφικωτέραν*), Vitruv. 4, 4: graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 64: nugator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, ib. 4, 3, 17: servus, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29.

grāphis, idis and idos, *f.* = *γραφίς*, a drawing-pencil, sketching-pen: pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Seren. in Diom. p. 516 P. II. Meton. drawing: a draught, design: architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitruv. 1, 1: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

grāphium, ii, n. = *γραφίον*, a writing style: Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23. Sen. Clem. 1, 14: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Suet. Caes. 82. (Hence Fr. *greffe*.)

grassatio, ōnis, *f.* [grassor] a rioting (rare): nocturnae, Plin. 13, 22, 44.

grassator, ōris, m. [id.] a vagabond, idler: poeticae artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, grassator vocabatur, Cato in Gell. 11, 2. II. a way-layer, street-robber, foot-pad, assassin: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur, cum ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32: grassatores et sicarii, id. Caes. 72: nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1.

grassatura, ae, *f.* [id.] a way-laying: in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrociniis seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37.

grassor, atus, i. v. n. and a. *dep. freq.* [gradior] to be in the habit of walking about, to go about: hoc grassari gradu, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 11: sicine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31: Ov. Tr. 2, 477. Of things: (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2. 2. to go loitering about: hence of parasites, to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon: Liv. 3, 13: grassari antiqui ponebant pro adulari, Fest. s. v. 3. to go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait: grassari dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes, id. s. v.: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. 9, 15, 17. With acc.: to fall upon, assault, attack: Stat. Th. 8, 571.

II. *Fig.*: to advance, proceed; to act: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1: grassandum ad clara periculis, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 3, 44: mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56: obsequio, to act obsequiously, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: dolo, to act cunningly, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23: superbe avareque in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67. 2. *Esp. to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage against*: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12: in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5: in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id. Cal. 34: qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9: ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Cal. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6: placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39: dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin. 26, 11, 67: haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3 *fin.* With acc.: simulque Roman

pestilentia grassabatur, Aur. Viot. Caes. 33.

grātānter, *adv. with rejoicing, with joy*: Capitol. Max. 14: Amm. 17, 12.

grātātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [grator] *gratulatory*: Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

grātō, *adv. with pleasure, willingly*: praeterita grate meminit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: insignis haec munificentia, nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratus excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2.

grātō, *adv. with pleasure, willingly*: *thankfully, gratefully*: aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic. Planc. 41, 98: quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: beneficium qui dat, vult accipere grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31: aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22: id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

grātōs (usually only in the *nom.* and *acc.*: in the *abl.* gratibus, Tac. A. 12, 37), *f. plu.* [gratus] *thanks, thanksgiving* (esp. to the gods), usu. with *ago*: ut Ephesiae Dianae lauta laudes gratesque agam, *may give thanks*, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 2: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36: grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, id. 23, 11 *fin.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui coelites, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac. A. 1, 69: Agrippinam iisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, ib. 12, 37: vobis, o fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9, 6 *med.*: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, Tac. A. 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates quasve referre parem? Virg. Aen. 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, Dido, ib. 1, 600.

grātia, ae, *f.* [id.]. I. *favour experienced by oneself, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship*: Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitii florens hominum nobilissimorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: talis est dens, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. Manil. 24, 70: aliquem restituere in gratiam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19: cum Luceio in gratiam redi, id. Att. 1, 14: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 46, 113: quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic. Att. 6, 6: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17: plerique (in divorcio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10: and without bona: quum istuc quod postulo inpetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *credit, influence*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, *popularity*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: gratia plurimum posse, ib. 1, 9. In *plur.*: L. Murenæ provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima exultatione attulit, *tokens of favour*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani iudicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7. 2. *Meton.*: (objectively) like the Gr. χάρις, *agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace*: gratia formae, Ov. M. 7, 44: corporis, Suet. Vit. 3: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 *proem.* § 7: unica nec desit jucundis gratia verbis, *charm*, Prop. 1, 2, 29: *gratiae* abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov.

M. 13, 127: plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96: sermonis Attici, ib. 65: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, a *pleasant flavour*, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

II. *favour towards another, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation, pardon*: ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 63: petivit in beneficil loco et gratiae, Cic. Verr. 3, 82, 189: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 59: alicui delicti gratiam facere, *to grant a pardon*, Sall. J. 104 *fin.*: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. C. 52: alii ipsi professi se pugnatos in gratiam ducis, *for the sake of*, Liv. 28, 21: deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39: data visceratio in praeteritam iudicii gratiam, *for the favour shown him on the trial*, id. 8, 22.

2. *Esp. thanks, thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (with *agere, to give or return thanks*, only in *plur.*: otherwise mostly in *sing.*): gratia est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam: nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11: renuntiate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam nunc non posse, Liv. 37, 37: Lentulo nostro egi per literas tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, id. Fam. 10, 19: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin.*: praeclaram vero populo Romano refert gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39: nimirum inops ille, si bonus est, vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest, *if he cannot requite an obligation, he can at least be grateful for it*, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: meritum dis immortalibus gratiam iustis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: dum carmine nostro redditur agricolis gratia coelitis, Tib. 2, 1, 36: curo et est dis gratia, quum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank, thank heaven*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41.

III. In the *abl. sing.*: *in favour of, for the sake of, on account of*. With *gen.* (and usu. placed after it): tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causu parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: honoris gratia nomino, id. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9: brevitas gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 36: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47: amplificandi gratia vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: ejus generis haec sunt quaestiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, *for example, for instance*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: pauca exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6. Before the *gen.* (rare): gratia decoris, id. 8 *praef.* § 18: compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58: lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2. With *pronouns*: mea gratia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 64: abire istac gratia, id. Ps. 1, 5, 138: ea gratia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8: sed

huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, *ausculta*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 19. 2. In the *abl.* gratiis, and contr. gratis, *out of kindness, without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*, *πρὸς χάριτι*: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 38: educite quam introduxistis fiduciam; atque etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 38: quae Romae magna cum infamula pretio accepto edixeris, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui pretio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede proposita? id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: gratis rei publicae servire, id. Cluent. 26, 71: Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 83: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, id. Verr. Act. 1, 39, 101.

grātificatio, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] a *showing kindness, obligingness, complaisance* (rare): conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 6: id. Mur. 20, 42.

grātificor, atus, *i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gratus facio] *to do a favour, to oblige, gratify*; also *to do something as a favour, to make a present of, surrender*: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1: Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: nuntios ad principes factionis Barcinæ praemittit, ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, Liv. 21, 9 *fin.*: audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3 *fin.*

grātificus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kind, obliging*: pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 716.

grātīlis (gratis), *v.* gratia, III. 2.

grātilla, ae, *f.* a kind of cake: Arn. 7, 230.

grātīlōsē, *adv. graciously, gratuitously* (rare): neque sordide neque grātiose, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7: grātiosius, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 4 *fin.*

grātīlōsitas, ātis, *f.* [gratiosus] *agreeableness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

grātīlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia]. I. *Pass.*: *enjoying favour, in favour, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable*: ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn. Calpurnio est, id. Verr. 4, 20, 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, disertii, id. Coel. 9, 21: splendidi homines et aliis praetoribus gratiosi, id. Verr. 3, 14, 37: liberta aulica gratiose, Suet. Oth. 2: Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: is quum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, id. Fam. 1, 3. Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiores esse quam vultus, id. Lig. 11, 31: gratiose missio, *through favour*, Liv. 43, 14: Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiose, *favoured*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1: cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiose, *materie rara*, Plin. 16, 33, 60. II. *Act.*: *that shows favour, obliging, complaisant* (rare)

gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.

grātis, adv. v. gratia, III. 2.

grātor, atus, I. v. n. dep. [gratus] to wish joy, to rejoice with, to congratulate: invenī, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Virg. Aen. 4, 478: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43: nescia, grātentur consolenturne parentem, Ov. M. 1, 578: Jovis templum gratantes ovan-tesque adire, Liv. 7, 13 fin.: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: ad grātandum sese expedire, id. A. 14, 8: grātatur reduces, congratulates them on their return, Virg. Aen. 5, 45: Tac. A. 6, 21 fin.: totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Ov. M. 9, 244.

grātūto, adv. without pay or profit, gratuitously: hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, grātuito (pinxit), quum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin. 35, 9, 35 fin.: eloquentiam grātuito contingere, without cost, Tac. A. 11, 7: multorum causas et non gravate et grātuito defendentis, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: quum mediocribus multis grātuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, for no particular reason, id. Arch. 5, 10: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, grātuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16: v. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 757 sq.

grātūtus, a, um, adj. [gratia] done for favour or friendship, without pay or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, grātuitous: quid? liberalitas grātuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, grātuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: probitas grātuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99: hominum caritas et amicitia grātuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ne grātuita quidem suffragia, id. Plan. 22, 54: comitia grātuita, i. e. without purchased votes, id. Att. 4, 15: pecunia grātuita, i. e. without interest, Plin. Ep. 3, 11: usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: millies sestertio proposito, id. Tib. 48: universi milites grātuitum et sine frumento stipendioque operam (obtulerunt), id. Caes. 68: grātuita in Circo loca, free places, id. Cal. 26: subsellia, free benches, id. Ner. 17: navis, a free ship or boat, Sen. Ben. 6, 19: grātuitus furor, innate, spontaneous, Liv. 2, 42: grātuita praeterita parricidia, unrewarded, unprofitable, id. 1, 47: ne grātuita crudelitas esset, id. 3, 37.

grātūlābundus, a, um, adj. [gratulator] congratulating: quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33: Suet. Galb. 19: velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8 fin.

grātūlātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy: nuntiat mihi, isti gratulationem esse factam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 21: gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98: laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17: quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in sua gratulatione conspexit, during the congratulations made to him, id. Mur. 41, 88: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6: (signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74.

II. a religious festival of joy and thanksgiving: gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, id. Fam. 11, 18 fin.: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratiae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7.

grātūlātor, ōris, m. [id.] a congratulator: Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108.

grātūlātōriē, adv. in a congratulatory manner: Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

grātūlātōrius, a, um, adj. [gratulator] congratulatory: epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17.

grātūlor, atus, I. v. n. and a. dep. [gratus] to manifest one's joy, to wish a person joy, to congratulate, to rejoice: constr.: with dat. of the pers., with or without abl. of the thing with de

(more rarely with in, pro, or simple abl.): also with acc. of the thing, with quod, acc. and infn., or absol.: unum illud nescio, gratulor tibi, an timeam, Cic. Fam. 2, 5: gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, ib. 6, 12: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, ib. 3, 11: quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, ib. 1, 7: quod mihi de nostro statu gratularis minime miramur, ib. 1, 7: ego vero vehementer gratulor de iudicio ambitus, ib. 3, 12: Caesare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor quod te summa laus prosecuta est, id. Fam. 15, 14: tamen, quod abes, gratulor, ib. 2, 5: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id. Planc. 37, 91: temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediusfidius optimi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: tota mihi mente tibi gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 54: ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, congratulate myself, id. A. A. 3, 122: inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: neque regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis. 22, 51: laeto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9: quum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint. 3, 4, 3: gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8, 5, 1: gratulanti inter poenam, congratulating himself, Suet. Tib. 60.

II. to give thanks, render thanks, to thank: eamus Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 4, 18: gratulabatur divis, Naev. 3, 12: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6: quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 praef. § 8.

grātus, a, um, adj. [prob. akin to χαίρω, carus: hence, lit. joyful, i. e. either object. causing joy, or subject. feeling joy].

I. Object. causing joy; hence, kind, beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable (in this sign. in Cic. and Caes., only of things): non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: illud dicam, mihi id, quod fecisti, esse gratissimum. Tale enim tuum iudicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum. Quod quum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est, ib. 13, 18: ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24: cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, nunquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam. 4, 6: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratus esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatus esse possit? id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7: mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 49: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7: grata tibi esse mea officia non miror: cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni, homines immolare et plum et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! id. Rep. 3, 9: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767: dapibus supremi grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, ib. 1, 35, 1: grato sub antro, ib. 1, 5, 3: locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 46: tempus, ib. 198: hora, ib. 1, 4, 14: dies, id. Od. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. Od. 1, 15, 14: artes, ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140: protervitas, id. Od. 1, 19, 7: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, will do us all a favour, Cic. Rep. 1, 21 fin.: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hoc mihi gratus facere nihil potes, no greater favour, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: quid mortem congemis ac fles? Nam gratum fuerit tibi vita ante acta priorque, something pleasant, Lucr. 3, 948: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis,

Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. **2.** Of persons with dat.: Herophile Phoebo grata Tib. 2, 5, 68: vates diis gratissima, Ov. F. 1, 585: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 20: donec gratus eram tibi, ib. 3, 9, 1: gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 232: Suet. Caes. 27: cui (Maecenati) quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. M. 12, 586: quaesitor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. **Absol.:** olim gratus eram, Prop. 1, 12, 7: gratus conviva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119: comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221: juvenum gratissime Crantor, ib. 12, 367. **Subst.:** gratus, I. m. a favourite, darling: quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 fin.

II. Subject. feeling joy; hence, thankful, grateful; also, deserving or procuring thanks: cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, quum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, ib. 10, 19: si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, id. Planc. 38, 91: ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: Hegesaratus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu meo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 25: ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognosceret, ib. 1, 5: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: laudo vos, Quirites, quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 23: quod tamen nunc faciam, tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, might have procured me thanks, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: est istuc datum profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6: didicisse, quam sit re pulcrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, productive of gratitude, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117. (Hence It. grado, mal grado; Fr. gré, malgré, etc.)

grāvābilis, e, adj. [gravo] oppressive, troublesome: cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 17: odor, id. Acut. 1, 15.

grāvāmen, inis, n. [id.] trouble, physical inconvenience: Cassiod. Var. 9, 2.

grāvastellus, I. m. dim. a gray-headed fellow: quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 14: Fest. s. v. [From an obsolete word gravaster, which comes from ravus, the g being dropped: the g is preserved in Germ. grau; Eng. gray.]

grāvātē, adv. with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly: non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208: opp. grātuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66: opp. benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59.

grāvātīm, adv. with difficulty, unwillingly (rare for gravate): cadere, Lucr. 3, 388: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2.

grāvātiō, ōnis, f. [gravo] heaviness, oppression: post cibum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 ad fin.

grāvēdinōsus, a, um, adj. [grave-do] subject to colds or catarrhs: itaque dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

II. Act.: that produces colds: er-vum, Plin. 18, 15, 38.

grāvēdo, inis, f. [gravis] heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh: Cels. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Att. 10, 16: Cat. 44, 13. In plur.: Cels. 1, 2: ad crapulae gravedines, headaches from intoxication, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136. **II.** pregnancy: Nemes. Cyneg. 132.

grāvēolens (also separately, graveolens), entis, adj. [gravis oleo] strong-smelling: graveolentia centaurea, Virg.

†. 4, 270. II. *ill-smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces graveolentis Averni, id. Aen. 6, 201: App. de Mundo, p. 74.

grāvōlentia, ae, f. [graveolens] *an offensive or rank smell*: alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43: id. 20, 9, 36.

grāvesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [gravis] *to become burdened or heavy*: fetu nemus omne gravescit, *becomes loaded, filled*, Virg. G. 2, 429. 2. *Esp. to become pregnant*: camelli lac habent donec iterum gravescant, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

II. *Fig.*: *to become grievous or bad, to grow worse*: aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065: haec ne in morte gravescant, id. 3, 1035: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, ib. 14, 51.

grāvīditas, ātis, f. [gravidus] *pregnancy* (very rare): ab eo (sole) luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grāvīdo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to burden, load*: Caecil. in Non. 118, 12 sq.

II. *Esp. to impregnate*: gravidari ex aliquo, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 14. *Transf.*: quae (terru) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. [gravis] *lit. loaded*: hence esp. *pregnant, with child, with young*: pueri grāvīda, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 87: grāvīda esse ex aliquo viro, ib. prol. 111: et quod grāvīda est viro, et me quod grāvīd'st, pariat, ib. 3, 1, 18: de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260: facere grāvīdam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: quum esset grāvīda uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: grāvīda pecus, Virg. G. 2, 150: muraena, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balaenae, Plin. 9, 5, 6. 2. *Subst.*: grāvīda, ae, f. *a pregnant woman*: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 22: Plin. 23, 6, 57.

II. *Transf.*: *laden, filled, full* (mostly poet.). *Absol.*: neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos grāvīdas foras exportet, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 4: nubes, Lucr. 6, 440: cornu lunae, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne grāvīdis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full*, Virg. G. 1, 111: olivae, Ov. M. 7, 281: fetus, ib. 8, 294: (caprae) grāvīdo superant vix ubere limen, *distended*, Virg. G. 3, 317. *With abl.*: grāvīdae nunc semine terrae, Ov. F. 4, 633: ubera grāvīda vitali rore, Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampineo grāvīdus auctumno floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 5: tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 259: (alvus serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Virg. Aen. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Virg. Aen. 10, 87: Italia imperiis, ib. 4, 229: anus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus noxa, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Lucan. 5, 735. *With gen.*: mellis apes grāvīdae, Sil. 2, 120.

grāvīs, e, adj. *heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome*: or pass.: *loaded, laden, burdened* (opp. *levis, light*): in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς: corpora, Lucr. 2, 225: tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: tot ora navium gravi rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: quum grāvīus dorso (aselli) subiit onus, id. S. 1, 9, 21: inflexi grave robur aratri, Virg. G. 1, 162: cuius (tibicinae) ad strepitum salias terrae grāvīs, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden*, Liv. 29, 35: agmen grave praeda, id. 21, 5: and *absol.*: grave agmen, id. 31, 39: grāvīs aere dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36: fatalis equus armatum peditem grāvīs attulit alvo, *filled, full*, id. Aen. 6, 516: graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: grāvīs vinculis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27.

2. *Esp. with respect to value or number, heavy, great*: aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound: Fest. s. v.: Liv. 4, 60: populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante

Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare aeris grāvīs poena dicta, Plin. 33, 3, 13: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, *uncoined silver*, i. e. *the sterling but inartificial goodness*, Sen. Tranq. 1: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati grāvīore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet. Aug. 39: in grāvīore annona, ib. 25: grave pretium, *a high price*, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 314, 25. *With respect to number*: graves pavonum greges, *great or numerous flocks*, Varr. in Non. 314, 31.

3. *For gravidus, with young, pregnant*: regina sacerdos Marte grāvīs, Virg. Aen. 1, 274: uterus, Ov. M. 10, 495: balaenae utero graves, Plin. 9, 5, 6.

II. *Transf. of sound*: *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp. to *acutus, treble*): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad grāvīssimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: qui (sonus) acuta cum grāvibus temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17: sonus, 2, 8, 15: tenor, id. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, i. e. *unaccented*, id. 1, 5, 22 sq.

2. *Of smell or flavour*: *strong, unpleasant, offensive*: an grāvīs hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, rank, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: chelydri, Virg. G. 3, 415: ellebori, ib. 3, 451: odor calthae, *strong*, Plin. 21, 6, 15: herba odore suaviter gravi, id. 25, 9, 70: abrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34: absinthium ut bibam gravem, i. e. *bitter*, Varr. in Non. 190, 27.

3. *Of things affecting the body*: *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe*: and of the person affected: *sick*: Cleanthes negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: genera cibi grāvīora, Cels. 2, 18: grāvīssima bubula (caro), ib.: neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id. 1, 3: solum coelumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7: solet esse grāvīs cantantibus umbra, Virg. E. 10, 75: anni tempore grāvīssimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: grāvīs auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: grāvīus vulnus, id. B. G. 1, 48: grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6: aestas, Virg. G. 2, 377. *Of persons*: morbo grāvīs, *sick*, ib. 3, 95: grāvīs vulnere, Liv. 21, 48: aetate et viribus grāvīor, *less active*, id. 2, 19: grāvīor de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65: non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick, feeble*, Virg. E. 1, 50. *Absol.*: aut alit in somnuni grāvīs, *heavy, languid*, Lucr. 3, 1079.

III. *Fig.*: in a bad sense: *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant*: quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, his omnis aetas grāvīs est, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: grave onus officii, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: et faciliior et minus aliis grāvīs aut molesta vita est otiosorum, id. Off. 1, 21, 70: miserior grāvīorque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: haec si grāvīa aut acerba videantur, multo illa grāvīus aestimare debere, liberos in servitutem abstrahi, ib. 7, 14: velim si tibi grave non erit me certiore facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 73: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id. Fam. 2, 6: verbum grāvīus, id. Verr. 3, 58, 134: ne quid grāvīs in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: grāvīssimum supplicium, ib. 1, 31: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: edictum, Liv. 29, 21: grāvīoribus bellis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: grāvīs adversarius imperii, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: grāvīor hostis, Liv. 10, 18: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint his odiosi et graves, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: grāvīs popularibus esse coepit, Liv. 44, 30.

2. *In a good sense*: *weighty, important, grave*: with respect to character, *of weight or*

authority, influential, eminent, venerable, great: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere grāvīor habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35: quum grāvibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis grāvīssimisque causis cogniti, id. Fam. 5, 12: grāvīus erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 107: potentia senatus atque auctoritas grāvīs et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: sententia non tam grāvīs et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95, 325: grāvīor oratio, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: inceptis grāvibus et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate grāvīores, aut humanitate politiores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium grāvīssimus et severissimus, ib. 2, 56, 228: grāvīs auctor, id. Pis. 6, 14: grāvīs testis, id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores decet, Quint. 11, 1, 45: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem conspexere, Virg. Aen. 1, 151: grāvīssima civitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, *an important city*, Liv. 34, 17. [Cf. Sans. guru, "gravis;" Goth. kauriths, "gravatus."] (Hence *lit. greve*; Fr. *grave, grief*.)

grāvītas, ātis, f. [gravis] *weight, heaviness*: tanta contentio grāvītatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24: gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 83: gravitatem armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: gravitate et tarditate navium impediabantur, id. B. C. 1, 58: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit grāvītas, ib. 9, 39. 2. *Esp. dearness*: annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13. 3. *pregnancy*, and poet. of the foetus: tendebat grāvītas uterum mihi, *my burden*, Ov. M. 9, 287.

II. *Transf. of smell*: *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness*: quorundam odorum suavitati grāvītas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18: a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris, id. 22, 18, 21 *fin.*: animae, id. 20, 9, 35: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15: oris, id. 28, 12, 51.

2. *Of the body and things affecting it*: *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dullness, faintness, sickness*: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus coeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22: coeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34: loci, id. 25, 26: morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21: an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: grāvītas membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44: auditus, id. 23, 4, 42: audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48.

III. *Fig.*: in a bad sense: *heaviness, slowness, severity*: gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7. 2. *In a good sense*: *weight, dignity, importance, influence, seriousness, gravity*: hos Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance, power*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit grāvītas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. Am. 25, 96: erat in illo viro comitate condita grāvītas, id. de Sen. 4, 10: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1: illud me praeclare admones, quum illum videro, ne nimis indulgenter et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att. 9, 9: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: personae gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: illam grāvītatis severitatisque per-

sonam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6: (senarius) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis amittit, Quint. 9, 4, 140.

grāviter, adv. *weightily, heavily, ponderously* (rare): aëra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 328: Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 49. 2. *Transf. of sounds: deeply: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: Lucr. 4, 545. 3. *In gen.: vehemently, strongly, violently: graviter crepuerunt fores*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52: spirantibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428: pertentat tremor terras, id. 6, 287: ferire aliquem, Virg. Aen. 12, 295: conquassari omnia, Lucr. 5, 106: quae gravissime afflictæ erant naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31. II. *Fig.: vehemently, violently, deeply, severely, seriously; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably: graviter aegrotare*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: se habere, id. Att. 7, 2: neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: gravissime dolere, ib. 5, 54 *fin.*: quem ego amarem graviter, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 87: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27: graviter angi, id. Am. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation*, id. Cluent. 6, 16: graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. Verr. 1, 58, 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly*, id. Ad. 1, 2, 60: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. 2. *in an impressive or dignified manner, impressively, with propriety or dignity, gravely: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, with dignity*, Cic. Am. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30: locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5: gravissime judicare de aliquo, *in a manner the most honourable towards*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32.

grāvītūdo, inis, f. [gravis] *a cold in the head, catarrh* (rare): Apic. 3, 6.

grāvīuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]. *Of sounds: rather deep*: Gell. 1, 11.

grāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to load, burden, weigh down, oppress: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant*, Tac. A. 1, 20: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3, 22: aegraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. H. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 254: poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissior ibis, unda gravet pennas, ib. 8, 205: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Plin. 21, 19, 75. *In pass.: alia die febre commotus est: tertia quum se gravari videret, weighed down, oppressed*, Capitol. Anton. 12. II. *Fig.: to burden, oppress, incommode: to make more grievous, to aggravate: nil moror officium, quod me gravat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28: tu fortunam parce gravare meam, ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12. 2. *In pass.: to be incommoded, vexed, wearied, annoyed: to take amiss, to bear with reluctance*, etc.: constr. absol. or with *infin.* Absol.: primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: ego vero non gravarer, id. Am. 5, 17: gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 5, 8: Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 15. *With infin.*: rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituiti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164: id. Fam. 7, 14.

3. *As a depon. with acc.: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, disdaining to bear*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 12 *fin.*: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34.

grēgāus, e, adj. [grex] *of or belonging to a herd or flock: equi*, Varr.

R. R. 2, 7, 6: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83 pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182. II. *In gen. belonging to or forming part of the same body.*

In a good sense, subst.: gregales, ium, m. plu. comrades, companions: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigeamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: id. de Or. 2, 62.

2. *In a bad sense: of the common sort, common: gregali sagulo amictus, a common soldier's*, Liv. 7, 34: habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69: poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.*: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grēgārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *of or belonging to a flock or herd: gregarium pastorum disciplinam repudiasse*, Col. 6, praef. § 1. II. *In gen.: of the common sort, common: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, common soldiers, privates*, Cic. Planc. 30, 72: and *in sing.*: miles, Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, ib. 3, 51: gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1: poëta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grēgātī, adv. [id.] *in flocks, herds, or swarms: haec facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula*, Col. 6, 5 *fin.*: apes rem publicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4: elephantī gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5. II. *Transf. of men: in troops or crowds: videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias*, Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 148: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, i. e. among the common people, Plin. 26, 1, 3.

grēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to gather into a flock or herd, to collect, assemble* (poet.): Idaliae volucres coeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill. 1, 373: totidem totidemque gregati ferte manus, all together, id. Theb. 8, 667 (al. gregatim): Paul. Nol. carn. 17, 200.

grēmīum, ii, n. the lap, bosom: in gremio imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: Cat. 45, 2: Virg. Aen. 11, 744: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremio, i. e. has dishonoured his son's wife, Cat. 67, 30.

II. *Transf.: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. in the heart, centre, id. Pis. 37, 91: in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuae, id. 12, 204: Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, from the bowels, Plin. 3, 16, 20: fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in mediam curiam togae gremio, Flor. 2, 6: haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Coel. 24, 59: in irartris gremio, id. Cluent. 5, 13: flingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, i. e. under our guidance, Quint. 1, 1, 24. (Hence It. *grembio*; Sp. *grembo*.)

gressio, onis, f. [gradior] *a stepping, step, pace*: Pac. In Macr. S. 6, 5.

gressus, a, um, Part. [gradior].

gressus, ūs, m. [id.] *a stepping, going, step, course, way* (poet.): tendere gressum ad moenia, Virg. Aen. 1, 410: b. 6, 389: *in plur.*: gressus glomerare superbos, id. G. 3, 117: Val. Fl. 1, 183. Poet. *transf. of the course of a vessel: huc dirige gressum*, Virg. Aen. 5, 162.

grex, grēgis, m. (fem. Lucil. in Charis. p. 72 P.: Lucr. 2, 662) *a flock, herd, drove, swarm: pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges*, Cic. Att. 7, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimarum equarum, id. Verr. 2, 7, 20: asinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Virg. G. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. E. 7, 7: dux gregis, i. e. a bull, Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Plin. 5, 1, 1: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19. Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve observo, Ov. M. 1, 513: Tib. 1, 5, 28. II. *Transf.: of persons: a com-*

pany, society, troop, band, crowd: in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus reficietis? Cic. Sull. 28, 77: amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18: scribe tui gregis hunc, i. e. receive him into the number of your friends, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: Cethegus liberos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum telis ad se irrumperent, i. e. in a body, Sall. C. 50: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, i. e. all together, Curt. 10, 2: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Pl. Clu. 4, 2, 67: indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37. 2. *Esp. of players or charioteers: a company, troop, band: Pl. Cas. prol. 22: Ter. Heaut. prol. 45. 3. Of things (very rare): virgarum, a bundle of rods*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 99. (Hence It. *gregge*.)

grīphus, i, m. = γρίφος (a net; hence *transf.*) *an intricate or puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (rare): grīphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 2: Aus. Idyll. 11.

grōma (also grūma), ae, f. *a surveyor's pole or measuring-rod, acc. to Fest. s. v.* II. *Transf. the centre of a camp, where the measuring-rod was planted: Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes. (v. Smith's Ant. 251.)*

grōmātīcus (grum.), a, um, adj. [groma] *pertaining to field-surveying or castrametation: disciplina, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52. II. Subst.: gramatica* (grum.), ae, f. *the art of field-surveying or castrametation: Hyg.*

gromphaena, ae, f. *a kind of amaranth, acc. to Sprengel, Amaranthus tricolor*, Linn.: Plin. 26, 7, 23.

gromphēna, ae, f. *a Sardinian bird of the crane species, not identified: Plin. 30, 15, 52.*

grosphus, i, m. = γρόσφος, *the point of a javelin: Arn. 6, 200.*

grossītūdo, inis, f. [2. grossus] *thickness, crassitudo: Vulg. Jerem. 52, 21: Sol. 43.*

grossūlus, i, m. dim. [1. grossus] *a small unripe fig: Col. 5, 10, 10.*

grossus, i, m. and f. *an unripe fig: Cels. 5, 12: Plin. 23, 7, 63.*

grossus, a, um, adj. *thick, for crassus: vestis grossior, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 21: grossus παχύς, Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. grosso; Fr. gros.)*

gruis, is, v. grus.

grullus εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

grūma, ae, and **grumaticus**, v grom.

grūmūlus, i, m. dim. [grumus] *a little hillock: Plin. 19, 6, 34.*

grūmus, i, m. *a little heap, hillock: Fest. s. v.: Col. 2, 17, 4: Vitruv. 2, 1: Auct. B. Hisp. 24.*

grunda, στεγή και τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλῶνα ἐξέχον, υπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

grunnio (also **grundio**) ivi or ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to grunt, of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr. in Non. 114, 27: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum: grunniro eum, quum capiatur*, Plin. 32, 2, 9: Juv. 15, 22. II. *Transf.: agni grundibant, Quadrig. in Non. 465, 1: cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil. ib. (Hence It. grunnire; Sp. grunnir; Fr. grogner.)*

grunnītus, ūs, m. [grunnio] *a grunting of swine: nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

grūo, 3. v. n. *to cry like a crane, crunk: grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.*

grus, grūs (nom. sing. gruis, Phaedr. 8, 7), f. and m. *a crane. 1. the common crane, Grus cinerea, Bechstein. 2. ("G. Balearica," Plin. 11, 37, 44) = Grus Virgo, Temminck, the Numidian crane: id. 10, 25, 30: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy: Hor. S. 2, 8, 87: Gell. 7, 16. II. Meon.: a besieging-machine, battering.*

ram, called also *corvus*: Vit. 10, 19. (Hence It. *gru*; Sp. *grulla* through a form *gruicula*.)

gryllo, i. v. n. [*gryllus*] to chirp like a cricket: *gryllus gryllat*, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

gryllus (*grillus*), i. m. a cricket, *Gryllus domesticus*, Linn. or grasshopper, *Gryllus campestris*, Linn.: Plin. 29, 6, 39. II. Transf. in painting: a comic figure, caricature: id. 35, 10, 37. [Onomatop.: cf. Sans. *ghilli* "cricket"; Gr. *γρύλλος*; Germ. *grille*.] (Hence Fr. *grillon*; and also, on account of the noise, Sp. *grillo*; Fr. *grillet*, *grésillon*.)

gryps, *gryphis* (also *gryphus*, i. Mel. 2, 1), m. = *γρύψ*, a fabulous animal, having the body and feet of a lion, with the head and wings of an eagle, a *griffin*: *pegasos* equino capite volucres et *gryphas* auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 69: Virg. E. 8, 27.

grypus, i. m. = *γρυπός*, hook-nosed: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen *Grypo* fuit, Just. 39, 1 fin.

guber *κυβερνήτης*, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gubernaculum (poet. contr. *gubernaculum*, Lucr. 4, 905: Virg. Aen. 5, 176) i. n. [*gubernō*] a helm, rudder: additis a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illuc cursum navigii torqueant, Sen. Ep. 90: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quod potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, Virg. Aen. 5, 176. II. Fig.: guidance, direction (esp. of the state), government (usually plur.): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: repellere gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27: abicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. In sing.: Vell. 2, 113. (Hence It. *governale*, *governaglio*.)

gubernatio, *ōnis*, f. [*id.*] a steering, piloting of a ship: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76. II. Fig.: direction, management, government: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, id. de Or. 3, 32, 131: civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum gubernatio, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii gubernatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gubernator, *ōris*, m. [*id.*] a steersman, pilot: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: Virg. Aen. 3, 269. Proverb.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 sub fin. II. Fig.: a director, ruler, governor: aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore: gubernator magna contorsit equum vi, Quint. 8, 6, 9: poli, i. e. God, Sen. Hippol. 903: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae: sic enim appelletur quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 29.

gubernatrix, *icis*, f. [*id.*] a conductress, directress: an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gubernius, *ii*, m. [*id.*] a steersman, pilot, for gubernator: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

gubernio, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. = *κυβερνώ*, to steer or pilot a ship: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6. Proverb.: gubernare e terra, i. e. to pretend to direct others without sharing their risks, Liv. 44, 22. II. Fig.: to direct, manage, conduct, govern: quid inramur L. Sullam, quum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: melius gubernari et regi civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 9: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7: illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem gu-

bernare, id. Mil. 9, 25: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. Att. 14, 11: haec deus aliquis gubernabit, ib. 6, 3: fortunae motum, ib. 8, 4: iter meum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14.

gubernum, i. n. [*gubernō*] a helm, rudder (for gubernaculum): Lucr. 4, 440.

gūla, *ae*, f. [*v. glutio*] the gullet, throat: gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66: quum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 4, 10, 24: laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. C. 55.

II. Meton.: the palate, i. e. gluttony, gormandizing: o gulam insulsam, Cic. Att. 13, 31: Numidae neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89: nil servile, gulae parens, habet? a belly-god, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, i. e. palate, taste, Mart. 6, 11, 6. In plur.: procures gulae narrant, *gourmands*, *epicures*, Plin. 9, 17, 30.

gullocae nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Fest. s. v.

gūlo, *ōnis*, m. [*gula*] a gormandizer, epicure: App. Apol. p. 295: Macr. S. 7, 12.

gūlosē, *adv.* gluttonously: gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5: nil est, Apic. tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit. Tert. Res. carn. 1.

gūlosus, a, um, *adj.* [*gula*] gluttonous, luxurious, dainty: oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 fin.: nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1: gulosum fictile, i. e. containing dainty food, Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia gulosi, i. e. an abstinence that enhances enjoyment, Hier. Ep. 107, 10. Fig.: nimium lector gulosus, i. e. a too voracious (or fastidious) reader, Mart. 10, 59, 5.

gūmen, *inis*, n. = *gummi*, *gum*: Pall. 12, 7, 15.

gūmia, *ae*, *com.* a glutton, gourmand: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.

gummatus, a, um, *adj.* [*gummi*] containing gum, gummy: in cerasis et in omnibus gummatibus, Pall. 11, 12, 6.

gummēus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] containing gum, gummy: Aus. Idyll. 6, 79.

gummi, *indecl. n.*, or **gummis**, *is*, f. (*gen.* *gummeos*, Mart. Cap. 3, 3, 49) = *κόμμι*, *gum*: Plin. 3, 11, 20: Col. 12, 52, 16.

gummino, i. v. n. to distil gum: *gumminet*, Pall. 2, 16 fin. (*al. germinet*).

gummitio, *ōnis*, f. [*gummi*] a besmearing with gum: Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] full of gum, gummy: folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11.

gurdōnicus, a, um, *adj.* [*gurdus*] doltish, stupid: Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26.

gurdus, i. m. [a Spanish word] a dolt, jolterhead, numskull: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. 1, 5, 57: cf. *gurdus* lentus, inutilis, Gloss. Isid.: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7. (Hence Sp. *gordo*; Fr. *gourd*, *engourdir*.)

gurges, *itis*, m. a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf: non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vasta que voragine gurges aestuat, Virg. Aen. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alternoprocurrens gurgite pontus, Virg. Aen. 11, 624.

II. Meton. in gen.: waters, stream, sea (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phoebus Ibero tingit equos, ib. 11, 913: Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Virg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223. III. Fig.: an abyss of prodigality; and of persons, a spendthrift, prodigal: qui

immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sest. 43, 93: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, ib. 52, 111: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

gurgūlio, *ōnis*, m. [*v. glutio*] the gullet, weasand, windpipe: hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgullone longiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2: Cic. Frgm. Or. pro Tullio, § 21. II. the penis: Pers. 4, 38.

gurgūlio, *ōnis*, v. curculio.

gurgustolūm, i. n. *dim.* [*gurgustium*] a small, mean dwelling, a hut: App. M. 1, p. 112.

gurgustium, *ii*, n. [*akin to gurgulio*, perhaps with reference to its straitness] a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut: nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: Suet. Gramin. 11.

gustatio, *ōnis*, f. [*gusto*: lit. a first tasting of food; hence] the first dish, foretaste, whet: jussi discubimus, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21.

gustatōrium, *ii*, n. [*id.*] a first course, collation, whet, also, the trays or vessels in which it is served: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Mart. 14, 88 in lemm.

gustatus, *ūs*, m. [*id.*: lit. a tasting of food; hence] the sense of taste: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91.

II. the taste or flavour of anything: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53. Fig.: verae laudis gustatum non habent, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, *avi*, *atum*, i. v. a. [*gustus*] to taste, to take a little of any thing: quum biduum ita jejunos fuisssem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19: celerius panis mandendus quam vinum gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2: herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7. Proverb.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, to study superficially, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. 2. Esp. to take a slight meal, luncheon, or whet; to eat a little: Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubans, id. Mur. 35, 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. II. Fig.: to taste, partake of, enjoy: gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: summatis rerum causas et genera ipsa, ib. 2, 36, 153: gustavi Metrodorum, i. e. heard, attended for a while, ib. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 23: sermonem alicujus, listen to, overhear, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 15: amorem vitae, Lucr. 5, 180: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustulus, i. m. *dim.* [*id.*] a small dish of food, a snack, relish: App. M. 9, p. 232. II. Transf. a kiss: dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, ib. 2, p. 119.

gustum, i. n. whet, relish: Apic. 4, 5.

gustus, *ūs*, m. a tasting, a partaking slightly or eating a little of: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: gustu libata potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: quum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner. 33: salis, Plin. 31, 6, 32. 2. Esp. a light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, a whet, relish: Mart. 11, 31, 4. (ii) a draught of water: profer ex illa amphora gustum, Petr. 77 fl.

II. Meton.: *taste, flavour:* attrahatur spiritu is succus, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels. 6, 8: Plin. 14, 1, 3. **III. Fig.:** *a foretaste, specimen:* ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: expetens versificationis nostrae gustum, Col. 11, 1, 2: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. Ep. 114.

2. taste: urbanitas significat sermonem praefertentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17. [*Gus-tus* prob. from an obsolete verb *gus-o*, same root as Sans. *ghas* "to eat," and Gr. γεύω, γασ-τήρ.] (Hence It. *gusto*; Fr. *gout*.)

gutta, ae (old gen. sing. guttae, Lucr. 6, 615) *f. a drop:* numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguunt, notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: guttae imbrum quasi cruentae, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (prae metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, Lucr. Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 90: succina, *amber*, Mart. 6, 15, 2: Arabicae, perh. *myrrh* or *gum arabic*? App. M. 2, p. 118.

II. Meton.: guttae, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones, etc.:* nigraque caeruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. G. 4, 99: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63. **2. In architect.** *a small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops:* Vitruv. 4, 3. **III. Fig.:** *a little bit, a little (rare):* gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1056: gutta certi consilii, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 4. (Hence It. *gota*; Sp. *gota*; Fr. *goutte*.)

guttatim, adv. *drop by drop:* pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84: cor guttatim contabescit, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttatus, a, um, adj. [*gutta*] *spotted, speckled:* gallinae, Mart. 3, 58, 15: equus, *dappled, piebald*, Pall. 4, 13.

guttula, ae, *f. dim.* [*id.*] *a little drop:* ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427.

guttur, ūris, *n.* (also *m.* in acc. sing. gutturem, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 22) *the gullet, throat:* guttur homini tantum et suibus intumescit, Plin. 11, 37, 68: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. 13, 162: liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: parentis olim si quis impia manu senile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1. In plur.: fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314: laqueo ligare guttura, ib. 6, 135. **II. Fig.:** *gluttony:* vitium ventris et gutturis, Cic. Coel. 19, 44: memorabile magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114. Comically: inferior, i. e. anus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

gutturium vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Fest. s. v.

gutturōsus, a, um, adj. [*guttur*] *that has a tumour in the throat, goitred:* si quis natura gutturosus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

guttus, i, m. [*gutta*] *a narrow-necked vessel:* qui vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis guttum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Gell. 17, 8, 5: Juv. 3, 263. (Hence It. *gotto*; Fr. *godel*.)

gymnas, ādis, *f.* = γυμνάς, *wrestling, the exercise of wrestling:* Herculea turpatius gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106. In plur.: exercere protervas gymnadas, id. Ach. 1, 358.

gymnasiarcha, ae, *m.* = γυμνασιάρχης, *the director of a gymnasium:* Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 ext.

gymnasiarchus, i, m. = γυμνασιάρχος, *the master of a gymnasium:* Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

gymnāsium, ii, *n.* = γυμνάσιον, *a Greek public school for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium:* Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 21: Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: Comically: *gymnasium* flagri, *a whipping-post*, a term of reproach for one who is often flogged,

Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 31: totus doleo, ita mihi iste habuit senex gymnasium, *he has belaboured me so*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5. **II. Transf.:** *a public school among the Greeks, a high school, college:* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: quae vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, id. Parad. proem. 1. Of a school or college on Cicero's Tusculan estate: quum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasium nomen est), id. Div. 1, 5, 8.

gymnasticus, a, um, adj. = γυμναστικός, *pertaining to bodily exercise, gymnastic:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72.

gymnicus, a, um, adj. = γυμνικός, *of or for bodily exercise, gymnastic:* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

gynaecanthē, the same as Bryonia, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 17.

gynaecēum or **gynaecium**, i, *n.* = γυναικείον, among the Greeks, *the inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments:* Pl. Most. 3, 2, 72: Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 22. **II. among the Romans, the emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments: matresfamilias ingenuae ac nobiles in gynaecium rapiabantur, Lact. de Mort. pers. 21: Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5.**

gynaeciarius, ii, *m.* [*gynaecium*] *the overseer of a seraglio:* Cod. Justin. 11, 7, 3.

gynaeciū, ii, *m.*, i. q. gynaccarius: Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 2.

gynaecōnitis, idis, *f.* = γυναικωνίτις, i. q. *gynaecium, the women's apartments in a Grecian house:* Nep. praef.: Vitruv. 6, 7, (10).

gypsatus, a, um, *Part.* [*gypso*].

II. Adj.: *covered or coated with gypsum:* quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatis persuasit, ne sibi illae vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, with hands covered all over with gypsum (as was the case with actors who played women's parts), Cic. Fam. 7, 6. Poet.: gypsatus pes, *the foot of a slave marked with gypsum, to show that he was for sale*, Tib. 2, 3, 60: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 64.

gypsēus, a, um, adj. [*gypsum*] *of gypsum:* Spart. Sever. 22. **II. covered or plastered with gypsum = gypsatus: facies (mulierum), Hier. Ep. 38, 3.**

gypso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] *to cover with gypsum, to plaster:* vas cum impleveris statim gypsabis, Col. 12, 39, 43.

gypsoplastes, ae, *m.* = γυψοπλάστης, *a worker in gypsum or stucco:* Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

gypsum, i, *n.* = γύψος, *plaster of Paris, gypsum:* Plin. 36, 24, 59: id. 14, 19, 24: id. 20, 9, 39. **II. Meton.:** *a plaster image:* Juv. 2, 4. (Hence It. *gesso*; Sp. *geso*, *algéz*.)

gyrinus, i, m. = γυρίνος, *a tadpole:* ranae pariunt minimas carnes nigras, quas gyrinos vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74. (The gyrinus of modern naturalists is a water-beetle.)

gyro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*gyrus*] *to turn round in a circle, wheel round (rare):* animal difficile se gyrahit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5. **II. Meton.:** *to make of a circular form, to round:* chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11. (Hence It. *girare*.)

gyrus, i, m. = γύρος, *a circle, esp. that described by a horse: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur*, Tac. G. 6: (anguis) septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Virg. Aen. 5, 85: ducensque per aëra gyros miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30: Virg. Aen. 7, 379. **2. Meton.:** *a place where horses are trained, a course (poet.):* gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14, 11.

II. Fig.: *a circle, circuit, career, course:* mensis artiore (quam annus)

praecingitur circulo: angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12: seu bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: simili gyro venient aliorum vices, circuit, course, Phaedr. 4, 26, 25: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinae ducl oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70. attrahe Jora fortius et gyro curre, poeta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 398: in dialecticae gyris consenscere, Gell. 16, 8. (Hence It. Sp. *giro*.)

H.

H, h, is the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the guttural aspirate. It was doubted among the ancients whether H was properly a letter or not: si H litera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19: H literam, sive illam spiritum magis quam literam dici oportet, Gell. 2, 3. H enters into combination with all the vowels, and generally precedes them; but it was frequently not pronounced: hence *harena* for *arena*, *harundo* for *arundo*, and even *hac* for *ac* (Inscr. Orell. no. 23); and on the other hand, *aruspez* for *haruspez*, *erus* for *herus*, *ercisco* and *erctum* for *hercisco* and *herctum*, *aheneus* and *aëneus*, *Anibal* and *Hannibal*, *Adria* and *Hadria*, etc. v. Gell. 2, 3. As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants c, p, t, and r (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, and θ were originally designated by KH, PH, and TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and see the letter C, p. 136. As a final, h occurs only at the end of the interjections *ah* and *vah*. **II. Interchanges of H with other letters.** 1. With C in the perf. part. formed by the suffix *tus*, e. g. *traho, tractus; veho, rectus*.

2. With the Greek χ: e. g. *hamus, χαμός; hirundo, χελιδών; hiems, χειμών; hortus, χόρτος; hio, χάος, χαινω; humi, χαμαί, χθών; heri, hesternus, χθές*; in the two last cases θ is inserted.

3. With F. see F. 4. With Gr. φ: e. g. *herba, φοσβή*. 5. With G in Gothic and K in Old High German: e. g. *heri, Goth. gistra* (mod. Germ. *gestern*), O. H. G. *kestar*; *hostis, Goth. gasts* (Eng. *guest*), O. H. G. *kast*. 6. In combination with s it forms *x*: e. g. *traho, traxi = trah-si; veho, vixi = veh-si*.

III. The Romance languages display the same uncertainty in the use of H as is manifest in the parent tongue, sometimes retaining it, but far more frequently omitting it: e. g. Lat. *hebes, heres, hirundo*; Wal. *hebet, heredic, hirundinéd*; Lat. *habitare, hara, harpago*; Fr. *haleter, haras, harpon*; Lat. *habere, It. avere, Fr. avoir*; Lat. *hibernus*; Sp. *invierno*; Lat. *historia*; It. *istoria*; Lat. *honor*; It. *onore*; Lat. *habitor*; It. *abitatore*; Lat. *hordeum*; Fr. *orge*; Lat. *homo*; Fr. *on*. In some cases double forms occur, one with, the other without h: e. g. Lat. *hasta, hora, homo, honor*; Sp. *hasta* and *asta*, *hora* and *ora*, *home* and *ome*, *honor* and *onor*. 2. Initial *ho* is sometimes changed into *vue, ve, or gile*: e. g. Lat. *hodie, hostis*; Sp. *vuedia, vueste*; Lat. *hortus*; old Sp. *veste, verta*; mod. Sp. *gierto*. 3. h in the middle of words is in a few instances changed into another guttural: e. g. Lat. *annihilare*; It. *annichilare*, Sp. *aniquilar*.

4. h initial into f: e. g. Lat. *harpa*; p. *farpa*, Port. *farpa*; Lat. *harpago*; Port. *farpão*.

IV. As an abbreviation, H denotes the cases of hic; habet, heres, honor, etc. HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citerior or hic condiderunt. 2. In the abbreviation HS. for sestertium H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius, ad init.

ha! *interj.* an exclamation of warning, checking, *hold!*: **ha**, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixis! Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 45: **ha** nimium, Stasime, saeviter! id. Trin. 4, 3, 53. **||** **ha ha** *he!* an exclamation of laughter or derision! **Ha! ha! ha!**: Chr. Ha, ha, he! Me. Quid risisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13: **ha, ha, he!** jam teneo, quid sit, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 23.

hābēna, *ae. f.* [habeo; lit. that by which a thing is held; hence] *q. thong, a rein*: exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404: omnes effundit habenas, Virg. Aen. 5, 818: turbo actus habena, ib. 7, 380: quum jaculum parva Libys amen-tavit habena, Lucan. 6, 221: Balaearis tortor habenae, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, *of the whip*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: molles galeae habenae, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum calces tantum intimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *shoestrings*, Gell. 13, 21. *Poet.*: pedes aequat habenas, *the riders*, Val. Fl. 6, 95. **||** *Transf.*: *a strip of diseased flesh*: tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 *fin.* **||** *Fig.*: *a rein*; also *direction, management, government*: fluminibus vestris totas im-mittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov. M. 1, 280: (ventis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo et premere *et* laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Virg. Aen. 1, 63: furi immissis Vulcanus habenis, ib. 5, 662: classi immittit habenas, ib. 6, 1: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel ad-ducas quum velis vel remittas, Cic. Am. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi cui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tra-dere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481: rerum reliquit habenas, Virg. Aen. 7, 600: irarum omnes effun-dit habenas, ib. 12, 499. *In sing.*: La-tiae diffusus habenae, *i. e. the Roman dominion*, Sil. 13, 34.

hābentia, *ae. f.* [id.] *possessions, property, substance*: animos eorum ha-bentia inflat, Quadrig. in Non. 119, 32: Pl. Truc. prol. 21.

hābēnūla, *ae. f. dim.* [habena] *a small strip of diseased flesh*: tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehen-sam tanquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28.

hābēō, *ūi, itum (pres. subj. habes-sit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19), 2. v. a. and n. to have, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, etc.*: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: fundum habere, Cic. Tull. 14: cur pecuniam non ha-beat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet, nescit quid faciat auro, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 99: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: denique sit finis quaerendi, quumque habeas plus, pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. 8: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: quae quum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, orna-tissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: quod non ingenuos habeat clarosque parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91: Dionysii equus quid attulit admiratio-nis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: foenum habet in cornu, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: hostis habet muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 290: ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: magnum nu-merum equitatus circum se, ib. 18: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17.

2. Esp.: *to have or possess property (mostly absol.)*: miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est, habuisse et nihil habere, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 34: habet idem in numis, habet idem in urbanis prae-diis, Cic. Verr. 3, 86, 199: in Salentinis aut in Brutis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: et belli rabies et amor suc-cessit habendi, Virg. Aen. 8, 327: amore

senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

3. With abstract objects: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dis-similes et naturas et vitas et casus ha-bent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26: virtutem, id. Rep. 1, 2: in popu-lum vitae necisque potestatem, ib. 3, 14: summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 20, 89: quem usum belli haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.*: invidiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: spem in fide alicujus, id. Inv. 1, 39, 71: summam spem de aliquo, id. Am. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Cluent. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11, 6: consolationem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: rogavi, ut dice-ret, quid haberet in animo, id. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds*, Sull. C. 11. So with *infin.* as well as *acc.* de republica nihil habeo ad te scribere, *I have nothing to write to you about politics*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. With a *relat. clause*: haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, ib. 1, 6: nihil habeo quod ad te scribam, ib. 7, 19: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: nil habeo quod agam, *I have nothing to do, I am quite at leisure*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19. With *infin.* as direct object: plerique caedem in vos fecisse pro munimento habent, Sall. J. 31. **4. With the inf. or gerund**: *to have or be obliged (to do what is expressed by the infin. or ger.)*: rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. mul. 1: de spatiis ordinem eatenus praeciendum habemus, Col. 5, 5, 3: praesertim quum enitendum haberemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: si nunc pri-mum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44.

5. Of inanimate or abstr. subjects: locus ille nihil habet religio-nis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: animus incor-ruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2: ipsa aequabili-tas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gra-dus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, ib. 4, 6: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, quum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*: animalia somnus habebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 147: me somno gravatum infelix ha-buit thalamus, ib. 6, 521: habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18: habet mortalia casus, Lucan. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549.

|| With *infin.* or *relat. clause*: *to have means, ability, or know-ledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how*: with *infin.*: de Alexan-drina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, Liv. 44, 22: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23. With a *relat. clause* (usually with a nega-tive): de quibus habeo ipse, quid senti-am; non habeo autem, quid tibi as-sentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responde-ret, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26.

|| *to have in use, make use of, use (rare)*: anulus in digito subternuatur ha-bendus, *by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312: aera nitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divi-tias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13: magnae opes innocenter paratae et mo-deste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44.

|| *to have, hold, or keep in any condition, to treat, use, etc.*: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47: in custodiam habitus, *i. e. put into prison and kept there*, Liv. 22, 25: quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem ha-beret, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 (*al. in potes-tate*): familiam in potestate habere, id. 8, 15: quum talem virum in po-testatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.*: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, ib. 79: aegros in

tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam coelestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2: legiones habeban-tur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31: quum ha-beret collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civi-tates stipendiarias, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: quod (cognomen) habes haereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 3, 62, 144: exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77: quos praecipuo sem-per honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male ha-bere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: ex-ercitum luxurioso nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11: eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed ac-curate et liberaliter habuit, id. J. 103.

2. Esp. with a part. perf. as a circumlocution for and with the sign. of an *act. perf.* tense, but gen. conveying an idea of duration (only in the *act.*): me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 26: inclu-sum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17: equitatum quem coactum habebat, praemittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: vectigalia parvo pre-tio redempta habere, ib. 18: comper-tum ego habeo, milites, verba virtutem non addere, Sall. C. 58: domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194: in ad-versariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dic-tum habeo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14.

V. With pron. reflect. and some-times *reflect.* or *neutr.*: *to be in a cer-tain condition of circumstances, health, etc.; to be situated, find oneself, be (almost equivalent to sum: cf. the use of Gr. εἶχω with adverbs: e. g. καλῶς ἔχει, it is well or favourable)*. (i) With *pron. reflect.*: videbatur se non gravi-ter habere, *not to be very ill*, id. Att. 7, 2: praeclare te habes, id. Verr. 2, 61, 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, id. Att. 11, 7: bene habemus nos, ib. 2, 8: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51: male se res habet, quum, quod vir-tute effici debet, id. tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: ita se mores habent, Sall. C. 52: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, Cic. Att. 13, 35: ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1. (ii) *Re-reflect.*: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *maintains itself*, Sall. C. 1: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as is the case with most mortal affairs*, ib. 6. (iii) *Neutr.*: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie me-um, ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est vo-lup, id. Mil. 3, 1, 130: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: Liv. 8, 6: mag-num narras, vix credibile. Atqui, sic habet, *it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53.

VI. to hold or regard in any light, to account, esteem, consider; to think or believe so and so: aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 87: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: Considius rei militaris peritissimus habebatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: quum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33: cujus auctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: moneo ob-testorque uti hos caros habeas, Sall. J. 10: nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29: sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56: istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic.

Att. 13, 1: Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, ib. 10, 6 *fin.*: quarum rerum ego maxima documenta haec habeo, Sall. C. 9: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: aliquem suorum in numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41: numero implororum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in metu, *I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to be scrupled*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: despiciatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19: ludibrio, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: ita aegre habuit, filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5. Hence, sic habeto or sic habeas, with *acc.*, or *acc.* and *infin.*: *be convinced, be persuaded, believe, know*: illud velim sic habeas, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: enitere etsic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. Rep. 6, 24. Also without sic: id primum ergo habeto, id. Fam. 13, 29: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, ib. 2, 8. VII. *to have possession of, to inhabit; and neut. to dwell, live (for habito)*: quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Pl. Men. prol. 69: ubi nunc adolescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aeditum habere solet, Varr. L. 5, 8, 16, § 50. VIII. *to have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with (gen. in second person)*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21: habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361: habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.* IX. *to have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar: quem plane perditum aere alieno egen-temque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: id. Pls. 32, 81. X. *to hold, make, do, perform, prepare, deliver, produce, cause, etc.*: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35: ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: vias, Lucan. 2, 439: C. Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: senatum, ib. 2, 13: concilia, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1: cenum, id. Verr. 2, 55, 138: delectum (millitum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: Caes. B. G. 6, 1. ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: orationem, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: Sall. C. 22: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*: disputationem, ib. 1, 7: dialogum, id. Att. 2, 9: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. XI. *habere in animo or animo*: with *infin.*: *to intend, to be disposed, inclined*: istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: neque eum bello invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25 dub. (*al. in animo*). XII. With *acc.* and *pron. reflect.* in *dat.* or with *cum*: *to keep to oneself*: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 47. So in the formula of divorce: restuas tibi habere illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69. Fig.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, id. Fam. 7, 25: verum haec tu tecum

habeto, id. Att. 4, 15. XIII. Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy*: postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 31: Prop. 3, 8, 22: duxi, habui scortum, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 6: quum esset objectum, habere eum Lai- da, habeo, inquit, non habeor a Lai- de, Cic. Fam. 9, 26. XIV. gladiatorial *t. t.* of a wounded combatant, hoc habet or habet, *he has it, he is hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: hoc habet, Virg. Aen. 12, 296: Prud. Psych. 53 (v. Smith's Ant. 575). 2. Fig.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 26: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56. (Hence It. *avere*; Fr. *avoir*.)

habilis, e, adj. [habeo]. Of things: *that may be easily handled or managed, handy, manageable, suitable, fit, proper*: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: natura homini figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46: ensis, Virg. Aen. 9, 305: arcus, ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 2, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: naves velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing, treating*, Cels. 2, 1: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: habilis membris venit vigor, *making supple*, Virg. G. 4, 418: bos nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratri, *fit, proper for*, ib. 3, 62: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira 3, 7: terra frumentis habilis, Col. 2, 2, 20: Aegyptum ut feraciorum habilioremque annonae urbanae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguius hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, Virg. G. 2, 92. II. Of persons or abstract things: *apt, expert, skilful, etc.*: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48: ducenta fere milia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vell. 2, 110: sunt quidam in iisdem rebus habiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad inven- dum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *not easy to govern*, Vell. 2, 113: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchii, *uncivilized, rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231. Poet., with *infin.*: plaudentique habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225. (Hence Fr. *habile*; Eng. *able*.)

habilitas, atis, f. [habilis] *aptitude, ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

habilitate, adv. *handily, aptly, expertly, easily* (rare): scutum parvum habilitate ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habilitate utantur, Mel. 3, 7: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

habitabilis, e, adj. [habito] *habitable*: regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: coelum, id. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Trist. 3, 4, 51. II. Poet. *inhabited*: Tarpeiae rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

habitaculum, i, n. [id.] *a dwelling-place, habitation*: leonis, Gell. 5, 14: avium, Pallad. 1, 23. Fig.: of the human body: Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

habitatio, onis, f. [id.] *a dwelling, habitation*: impla habitatio, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 73: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Coel. 7, 17: in plur.: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21. II. Meton.: *house-rent*: annuam habitationem Romae usque ad bina millia numum remisit, Suet. Caes. 38.

habitatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [habitation] *a little dwelling*: Hier. in Obad. med.

habitator, oris, m. [habito] *a dweller, inhabitant*: tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiae conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: incolae atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, ib. 2, 35, 90.

habitatrix, icis, f. *she that inhabits*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

habito, onis, f. [habeo] *a having*: debito gratiae, non habito, cum pecunia confertur, Gell. 1, 4.

habito, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. freq. [id.] *to have frequently, to be wont to have*: epicrocum, Varr. in Non. 318, 25: comas, ib. 27. II. Esp. *to have possession of, to inhabit; and neut. to dwell, abide, reside, live*. Act.: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. Aen. 3, 106: silvas, id. E. 6, 2: humiles casas, ib. 2, 29: terras, Ov. H. 1, 66. In pass.: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119: arx procul iis, quae habitantur, Liv. 24, 3: nobis habitabitur orbis ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: nec patria est habitata tibi, ib. 5, 3, 21: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340: (agellus) habitatus quinque focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: habitandaque fana apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19. Neutr.: in illisce habitat aedibus Amphifruo, Pl. Am. prol. 97: cujus hic in aediculis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: in via, *on the high-road*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: in Sicilia, id. Verr. 3, 41, 95: in arboribus (aves), Plin. 18, 35, 87: Lilybaei, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38: lucis opacis, Virg. Aen. 6, 673: casa straminea, Prop. 2, 16, 20: sub terra habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: apud aliquem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 115: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 1, 25, 64. Absol.: triginta millibus dixistis eum habitare, id. Coel. 7, 17: nunc si quis tanti (i. e. sex millibus) habitet, Vell. 2, 10: bene, Nep. Att. 13: aevata est peregre hinc habitatum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 37: rus habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: habitandi causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: nunquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6. Pass. *impers.*: vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitat, vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. 2, 62.

III. Fig.: *to dwell, have one's abode*: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (i. e. studiis), id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 11, 37, 54: mens in corde habitat, ib. 69: quid tibi (Amori) jucundum, siccis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 11, 17: pergrinatus est hujus animus in nequitia, non habitavit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *cet.*

2. *to stay, remain, or keep in any place*: *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing: cum iis, qui in foro habitant, de dignitate contendas? Cic. Mur. 9, 21: habitare in rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305: in subsellis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitant in hac una ratione tractanda, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id. Or. 15, 49: tecum habita, i. e. *retire within thyself, examine thyself*, Pers. 4, 52.

habitus, onis, f. [habitus] *condition, plight, habit, figure of the body (for habitus)*: qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App. M. 9, p. 235: ancillae, ib. 2, p. 118.

habituus, i, v. a. [id.] *to bring into a condition or habit of body; in pass.: to be constituted or conditioned, to be in*

any condition or habit of body: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: ib. 4, 8.

hābitūrio, 4. v. a. *desid.* [habeo] *to desire to have, to long for*: si arationes habituris, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 47.

hābitus, a, um, *Part.* [habeo]. || Adj.: *held or kept in a certain condition or state*: equus nimis strigosus et ma.e habitus, Massur. Sab. in Gell. 4, 20. Fig.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22. 2. Esp. of the body: *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24.

hābitus, ūs, m. [id.] *the condition or state of the body, plight, habit, deportment, appearance*: quum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus, eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313: qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consequentur, ib. 16, 64: habitus oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor.: corporum, Tac. G. 4: positio coeli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati acquabilesque habitus, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, id. Verr. 4, 3, 5: Ilmiera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, ib. 2, 35, 87: diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium: qui per primum eunt, resupinant corpora: qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture*, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: cuius motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet. Claud. 4. 2. Of things, esp. of places: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52: longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Liv. 9, 17: maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 *ext.*: domicilii, Col. 9, 15, 8: armorum, Liv. 9, 36: pecuniarum, id. 1, 42: temporum, id. 10, 46: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3 *ext.* 3. Esp. *dress, attire*: Theopompus permutatato cum uxore habitu, e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20: Romanus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54: Graeco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallicis, id. Caes. 58: pastorum, Liv. 9, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3: triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 13: scenicus, ib. 38: quadrigarius, id. Cal. 19: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, ib. 52. || Fig.: *quality, nature, character*: iustitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 13. 2. Esp. *a state of feeling, disposition*: quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, Vell. 2, 99: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1, 4: hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, ib. 1, 8: Liv. 32, 14. 3. In philos. *an acquired perfect state or condition*: habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: habitus in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolute consistit, quo in genere est virtus, scientia et quae contraria sunt, ib. 2, 9, 30. (Hence *It. abito*; Fr. *habite*.)

hāc [hic], adv. *by, on, or along this way or side*: Ar. Hac quidem non venit. 14. Angiporto illac per hortum circuit clam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 151: plenus ri-

marum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac: reducam te ubi fuisti, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 106: sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14: hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum hac fugerent Graeci, hac Phryges, Virg. Aen. 1, 467.

hāc-tēnus (an old emphatic form, *haccetenus*, acc. to Mar. Victor. p. 2457 P: separated *per tmesin*, Virg. Aen. 5, 603: ib. 6, 62: Ov. M. 5, 642), adv. lit. *as far as this* (place or time).

I. Of space: *to this place, thus far*: Ov. M. 13, 700: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. Aen. 6, 62.

2. Esp. to indicate the limit of a discourse, of an extract, etc.: *thus far*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Am. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4: externae arbores hactenus fere sunt, Plin. 14, 1, 1: sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32. Frequently ellipt.: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to-day*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: ergo haec quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13: id. Div. 2, 24, 53: hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610: hactenus Aeacides, ib. 12, 82. || Of time: *up to this time, till now, hitherto*: hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere, Liv. 7, 26: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Virg. Aen. 5, 603: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10.

III. In gen.: *to this extent, so much, only so much. Absol. (rare)*: Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, id. A. 14, 51. So ellipt. dum exulceratam in fronte verrucam vehementius scalpsit (Domitianus), profluente sanguine, Utinam, inquit, hactenus, *so much, not more*, Suet. Dom. 16. 2. With the correlatives quatenus, quoad, quod: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet, *so much as*, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

3. With *si, ut, or ne*: meritoria officia sunt: hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 88: haec artem quidem et pracepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119: Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum consule, Cic. Att. 5, 4: Tac. A. 14, 7.

hadrōbōlon, 1, n. = ἀδρόβωλον (in big lumps), *a kind of black gum*, from the plant Bdellium, q. v.: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

hadrosphaerum, 1, n. = ἀδρόσφαιρον, *a kind of spikenard with large leaves*, by some supposed to be the grass Andropogon Nardus, Linn.; but more probably referred to Valeriana Jatamansi, Roxburgh: Plin. 12, 12, 26.

haedillus (hoed.), 1, m. dim. [haedus] *a little kid, kidling*, as a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 77.

haedinus (hoed.), a, um, adj. [id.] *of a kid, kid's*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculae, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.

haedilēa (hoed.), ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little kid*: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9.

haedulus (hoed.), 1, m. dim. [id.] *a little kid*: pinguisimus, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (hoedus, and anciently aedus or oedus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19: in the Sabine tongue, fedus, like fircus for hircus: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97, and see letter F), 1, m. *a young goat, a kid*: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: Virg. G. 4, 10: Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791. Fig. of weakness: Lucr. 3, 7. || Transf. Haedi, *a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga)*: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: pluviales Haedi, Virg. Aen. 9, 668: nimboſi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13: in sing.: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26, 56.

haemāchātes, ae, m. = αἰμαχάτης, *red-veined agate, a precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 57.

haemāticon, 1, n. = αἱματικόν (bloody), *a sort of shrub*: App. Herb. 77.

haemātinus, a, um, adj. = αἱματινός, *blood-red, blood-coloured*: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67.

haemātites, ae, m. = αἱματίτης, *haematite, bloodstone, a kind of red iron-ore*: Plin. 36, 16, 25: ib. 20, 37. In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3. || *a red-coloured precious stone, a form of haematite, esteemed as a gem by the ancients*: Plin. 37, 10, 60. (Hence Sp. *amatita, matita*; Fr. *hématite*.)

haemātōpus, pōdis, m. = αἱματόπους (blood-foot), *a red-footed Egyptian bird*. Pliny's description (10, 47, 64) would apply to two species, the black-winged Longshanks, Haematopus melanopterus, Meyer, and the oystercatcher, Haematopus ostralegus, Linn.; but neither feeds on muscae: qy. whether it would not be more correct to read mylscae, a kind of muscle? since the Gr. μύες signifies either muscae or mylscae.

haemōnīus, a, um, adj. [Haemonia] *Thessalian*: haemonius arcus, the constellation Sagittarius (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), Ov. M. 2, 81.

haemophthīscus, 1, m. = αἱμοφθισκός, *having corrupted blood*: Aemil. Macer. de Beton.

haemoptōicus, 1, m. = αἱμοπτνικός, *spitting blood*: Marc. Empir. 16 med.

haemorrhāgia, ae, f. = αἱμορραγία, *violent bleeding, bleeding at the nose, etc., hemorrhage*: Plin. 23, 6, 67.

haemorrhōicus, 1, m. = αἱμορροικός, *that has the hemorrhoids or piles*: Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7: id. 3, 15, 2.

haemorrhōis, idis, f. = αἱμορροΐς (discharging blood). In medic. *the piles, hemorrhoids*: Plin. 23, 7, 71.

|| *a kind of unknown poisonous serpent*: id. 23, 1, 23: Lucan. 9, 806.

haemorrhousa, ae, f. = αἱμορροῦσα, *she that has a hemorrhage*: Vulg. Math. 20.

haemostāsis, is, f. = αἱμόστασις, *a plant that stops the flow of blood*: App. Herb. 59.

haereditas, etc. v. hereditas, etc.

haerēo, haesi, haesum (sometimes without the aspirate, aesi, Lucr. 6, 1016, with Lachmann's note), 2. v. n. *to stick, cling, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firmly*: constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.*, the *abl.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *dat.*, *ad*, *sub*, *ex*, etc.: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 45: os devoratum fauce quum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4: classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19: haerentes adverso itore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 122: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding, adhering*, id. Fam. 6, 7: haerent parietibus scalae, Virg. Aen. 2, 442: haerere in equo, *to sit fast, keep one's seat*, Cic. Delot. 10, 28: nescit equo rudis haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, id. S. 1, 3,

32: haeret nonnunquam telum illud occultum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: haesit in corpore ferrum, Virg. Aen. 11, 864: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, ib. 12, 415: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, Hor. S. 1, 10, 49: (fames) utero haeret meo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Virg. Aen. 10, 361: gremio in Jasonis haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66: haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42: cupide in Veneris compagibus haerent, Lucr. 4, 1109: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 326: foliis sub omnibus haerent (somnia), Virg. Aen. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15. Proverb.: (i) haerere in luto, etc., to stick in the mud, to be in trouble, difficulty: tall in luto haerere, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 66: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, runs aground, i. e. is at a stand, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: (ii) aqua haeret, the water (in the water-clock) stops: v. aqua, II. 6. II. Fig.: to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: influxus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Virg. Aen. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2: quae mihi in visceribus haerent, are firmly impressed upon my heart, id. Att. 6, 1: mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, will be ever present, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in te omnis haeret culpa, adheres, cleaves, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32: ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperavit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30: potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: neque (posit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5: quum ante illud facit dictum emissum haerere debeat, quum cogitari potuisse videatur, must have hit, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: haesit in poenis, fell into, incurred, id. Mil. 21, 56: nec dubie repetundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, hung back, was stopped, Cic. Coel. 31, 75: ne quid medios intercinat actus, quod non proposito conducatur et haereat apte, fits, suits, Hor. A. P. 195. 2. Esp. to keep near or close to a person, to join or attach oneself to him, to follow him: perforce hoc precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, may keep about her, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25: ego illum audiui in amorem haerere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6: Hercules Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, haeserat Evandro, Virg. Aen. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. Poet.: haeremus cuncti superis, depend on, Lucan. 9, 573. Hence, in tergis, tergis, or in terga, to hang upon one's rear, to pursue closely: haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 fin.: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: haerens in terga Romanus, Liv. 1, 14. 3. to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to: metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: in obsidione castelli exigit, Curt. 5, 3: circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: voltare in foro, haerere in iure ac praetorum tribulibus, to go loitering or dangle about, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: siccis vultus in nubibus haerent, remain long looking at, Lucan. 4, 331: haerere in eadem commorari sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, ibi habitent, ibi haeream, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: quonam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? id. Or. 15, 49: equi-

dem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40.

4. to stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended or retarded: haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74: haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 5, 9, 23: in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70: isti physici raro admodum, quum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? haereo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 17: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas literarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21: haeret haec res, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 28: nec unquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium haesit, was retarded, Virg. Aen. 11, 290: constitit hic bollum fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Lucan. 7, 547.

haeres, edis, v. heres.

haeresco, 3. v. n. insep. [haereo] to stick, adhere: Lucr. 2, 477.

haerēsīarcha, ae, m. = αἰρεσιάρχης, a leader of a sect, heresiarch: Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

haerēsīs (hērēsīs, Prud. Psych. 725: Ham. 64), is and eos, f. = αἵρεσις, a philosophical sect: Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 2: id. Fam. 15, 16: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vit. 5 praef. Comically: joca tua plena facetiarum de haeresi Vestoriana, Cic. Att. 14, 14. 2. heretical religious doctrine, heresy: Tert. adv. Haer. I sq. II. a calling, profession: navalis, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9 sq.

haerētīcus, a, um, adj. = αἰρετικός, pertaining to heretical religious doctrines, heretical: commissatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41. Subst. haereticus, i, m. a heretic: id. adv. Hermog. 27.

haesitābundus, a, um, adj. [haesito] stammering, faltering, hesitating: expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit, Plin. 1, 5, 13.

haesitantiā, ae, f. [id.] a stammering: haesitantia linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesitātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a hesitating (rare). Of speech: a stammering: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis haesitatio, Quint. 11, 2, 48. II. indecision, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation: si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignorare haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: non mediocris haesitatio est, hinc iustitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 45: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39.

haesitātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who hesitates, is undecided: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

haesitō, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [haereo] to stick fast, remain fixed in a place: ut, si eam paludem Romani perumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5: Lucr. 5, 696. Proverb.: haesitare in eodem luto, to be exposed to the same danger, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15. II. Fig. of speech: to hesitate, stammer: lingua haesitantes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115. 2. Of the mind: to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate: dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, id. Acad. 2, 17, 52: in novis rebus haesitare, ib. 2, 5, 15: Carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, ib. 51, 220: itaque non haesitans respondebo, id.

Acad. 1, 2, 4: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22. Impers. pass.: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

hālātus, ūs, m. [halo] an odour fragrance: florum, Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

halcedo and halcedonia, v. alcedo.

halec and halex, v. alex.

hālīacētos, i, m. = ἀλῖαιετος, the sea-eagle, or sea-osprey, Falco albicilla, Latham, of which F. ossifragus, Linn., is the young: prob. also the osprey eagle, F. haliaetos, Linn., which frequents large rivers and lakes: Plin. 10, 3, 3: Ov. M. 8, 146.

halica, ae, v. alica.

hālīcācābus, i, f. (sc. herba) = ἀλικάκαβος, a plant called in pure Latin vesicaria, the winter cherry, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn.: Plin. 21, 31, 105: Cels. 5, 20, 3.

hālīeūtīcus, a, um, adj. = ἀλιευτικός, pertaining to fishing: boletar, Gallien. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17. Subst.: Halieutica, orum, n. plu. the title of a poem on fishing by Ovid. cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5.

halimon, v. alimon.

hālīphloeos, i, f. = ἀλῖφλοιος (sea-bark), a species of oak, supposed by some to be the false cork oak, Quercus Fontainesii, Gussone. Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

hālīpleumon, ōnis, m. = ἀλιπλευμών (sea-lungs), a kind of jelly-fish, supposed to be Medusa Pulmo, Gmelin: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

hālīto, i. v. a. freq. [halo] to breathe out: flammam halitantes, Enn. in Diom. p. 336 P.

hālītus, ūs, m. [id.] breath, exhalation, steam, vapour: Nemeaeus leo frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, his last breath, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: a pulmone halitus graveolentia, stinking breath, Plin. 28, 12, 53: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, fumes of wine, id. 14, 22, 28: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, exhalation, fumes, id. 34, 18, 50: carbonum, Prud. σρεφ. 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12: maris, id. 17, 4, 2: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, i. e. heat, Col. 2, 5, 2. II. Transf.: the spirit, soul: Prud. Cath. 10, 11.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hallucinor, and its derivat., v. aluc.

hallus, v. allus.

halmýridion, ii, n. = ἀλμυρίδιον (saltish), a kind of kale, prob. sea-kale, Crambe maritima, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

halmýrrhax, āgis, m. = ἀλμύρρῃ a kind of saltpetre efflorescing from the soil in Media: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hālo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. (poet.).

I. Neutr. to breathe, to emit vapour, fragrance, etc.: invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, Virg. G. 4, 109: ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. Aen. 1, 417. II. Act. to breathe out, exhale: et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848: Mart. 10, 48.

halonem id est hesternum vino languentem, Fest. s. v. elucum.

hālōphanta, ae, m. = ἀλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), a salt-informer, i. q. a rascal, scoundrel: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 2.

hālōs, ō, f. = ἄλως (a round threshing-floor), a circle round the sun or moon, a halo, pure Lat. corona: circa solem visum coloris varii circum, qualis esse in arcu solet. Hunc Graeci halo vocant: nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. Called also halysis: App. de Mundo, p. 64, 16.

hālōsis, is, f. = ἄλωσις, a taking by storm, capture: Petr. 89, 1.

hālēr, ōris, m. = ἄλῆρ leaden weights for the hands, used in gymnastic exercises, dumb-bells: Mart. 14, 49.

hālūcīnātio, hālūcīnor, v. aluc.

—, *i. v. alum.*

—*vis*, *is, v. halos.*

āma (also *ama*), *ae, f.* = *ἀμα*, *a water-bucket*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 42: esp. for extinguishing fires: Plin. Ep. 10, 42: Juv. 14, 305.

hāmātīlis, *e, adj.* [hamatus] *performed by or furnished with hooks*: piscatus, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 10: spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, *a, um, adj.* [hamus] *furnished with a hook, hooked*: unguis, Ov. M. 12, 563: arundo, ib. 5, 384.

2. Meton.: *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked*: hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: ensis, *i. q.* harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80. II. Fig.: hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, *catching, alluring*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30: Mart. 6, 63, 5.

hāmāxāgōga, *ae, m.* = *ἀμαξάγωγος*, *one who carries off anything in a waggon*: bonorum, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

hāmāxo, *i. v. a.* [ἀμαξα, *a waggon*] *to yoke to a waggon*: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

hāmīōta, *ae, m.* [hamus] *an angler*: conchitae atque hamiotae, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

hammītis, *Idis, f.* = *ἀμμίτις*, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hammochrŷsus, *i. v. ammochrysus*. **hāmōtrāhōnes** alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt, Fest. s. v.

hāmūla, *ae, f. dim.* [hama] *a small water-bucket*: habilem lymphis hamulam, poet. Col. 10, 387.

hāmūlus, *i. m. dim.* [hamus] *a small hook*: piscarius, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 17. As a surgical instrument: Cels. 7, 7, 4.

hāmus, *i. m.* [akin to χαμός] *a hook*: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.: hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, Plin. 19, 1, 3: loricam consortam hamis, *little hooks*, Virg. Aen. 3, 467. 2. Esp. *a fish-hook*: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: Ov. M. 3, 586. Fig.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Pl. Cure. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter insidiatore praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5: munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 43. 3. *a hook as a surgical instrument*: Cels. 7, 7, 15. II. Meton. of hooked or crooked things: *the talons of a hawk*: Ov. M. 11, 342: *thorns*: id. de Nuce 115: *a kind of pastry*: App. M. 10, p. 245.

hapala, *orum, v. apala*. **hāphē** (also *aphe*), *ēs, f.* = *ἀφή* (*a touching, handling*; hence) *the yellow sand with which wrestlers were sprinkled after being anointed*: flavescit haphe, Mart. 7, 67, 5. Transf.: *the dust of a road*: Sen. Ep. 57.

hapsus, *i. m.* = *ἄψος* (*a binding together*; hence) *a piece of wool formed into a bandage*: Cels. 4, 6.

hāra, *ae, f.* *a pen or coop for animals*: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 sq.: *a hog-sty*: ib. 2, 4, 14: confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, Cic. S. 16, 37: hara suis, as a term of abuse, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 39. (Hence Fr. *harase*.)

hārēna, *ae, v. arena*. **hārīōla**, *ae, v. hariolus*.

hārīōlātio (ar.), *onis, f.* [hariolor] *a soothsaying, prophesying*: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

(ar.), *i. v. n. dep.* [hariolus] *to foretell, prophesy, divine*: *προθεωρεῖν* igitur, non hariolans, ut illa, cui nemo credidit, sed conjectura propiciens, Cic. Att. 8, 11: quaestus causa hariolari, id. Div. 1, 58, 132. II. Transf. in a bad sense (like *vati-*

cinor): *to speak foolishly, to talk nonsense*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 80: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8.

hārīōlus (ar.), *i. m.* *a soothsayer, prophet*: hariolos, haruspices mitte omnes: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 2: ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 4: id. Men. prol. 76: id. Poen. 3, 5, 46: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27. 2. Fem.: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99: id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 sq. [Prob. contains the same root as haruspex; the two words are often found together: v. Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99: id. Amph. 5, 2, 2: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27.]

harmōgē, *es, f.* = *ἀρμωγή*, *a proper combination or mingling of colours*: Plin. 35, 5, 11.

harmōnīa, *ae* (old gen. sing. harmonia, Lucr. 3, 132), *f.* = *ἀρμονία*, *an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony*: pure Lat. *concentus*: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, ib. 1, 18, 41: ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27. II. Transf. *concord, harmony*, in gen.: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, Lucr. 3, 119: nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1244. 2. *singing, a song*: te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.

harmōnīcē, *ēs, f.* = *ἀρμονική*, *the science of sounds, harmonics*: Vitr. 5, 3 fin.

harmōnīcus, *a, um, adj.* = *ἀρμονικός*, *pertaining to agreement or harmony, harmonious* (rare): Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 176, § 64: harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin. 2, 109, 113.

harpa, *ae, f.* = *ἄρπη* (*a sickle*) transf. *a harp*: Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 63. (Hence Fr. *harpon*.)

harpacticon, *i. n.* = *ἄρπακτικόν*, *that must be quickly withdrawn*, the name of a species of sulphur: harpacticon vocatur a celeritate avellendi; avelli enim subinde debet, Plin. 35, 15, 50.

harpāga, *ae, f.* = *ἄρπάγη*, *a hook*, for *harpago*: Sisenn. in Non. 556, 20.

harpāginetūlus, *i. m. dim.* [harpago] *a small hook*: Vitr. 7, 5 dub.

harpāgo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [ἄρπάγω] *to rob, plunder*: aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 24.

harpāgo, *ōnis, m.* [ἄρπάγη] *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag*: Caes. B. G. 7, 81: Liv. 30, 10: Curt. 4, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. Fig.: *a rapacious person*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

harpastum, *i. n.* = *ἄρπαστόν*, *a hand-ball*: Mart. 4, 19, 6.

harpax, *āgis, adj.* = *ἄρπαξ*, *drawing to itself, rapacious*: in Syria feminas verticillos inde (*i. e.* ex electro) facere et vocare harpaga, quia folia et palcas vestiumque fimbrias rapiat (amber, like resin and similar substances, when rubbed becomes electrical, and attracts light bodies; hence the word *electricity* was derived from ἤλεκτρον, the Greek name of amber), Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37.

harpē, *ēs, f.* = *ἄρπη*: *a sickle-shaped sword, falchion, scimitar*: Ov. M. 5, 69: Lucan. 9, 663. II. *the bearded vulture or Lammergeyer*, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuvier: Plin. 10, 74, 95.

haruga and **harviga**, *v. arviga* and *haruspex*.

harundo, *v. arundo*.

haruspex (ar.), *icis, m.* *a soothsayer, diviner* (among the Etruscans) *who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims*: (v. Smith's Ant. 586): quid habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: Etrusci haruspices, ib. 2, 35, 75: quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Tyrrhenae gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna

atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, Sall. Jug. 63: dum sacra secundus haruspex nuntiet, Virg. Aen. 11, 739: signaque ferre jubent: retinet longaevus haruspex fata canens, ib. 8, 498. II. Poet. *a prophet in gen.*: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. 3, 13, 59: Armerius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550. [The latter half of the word contains the root *spēc* "behold"; the former half is prob. the same as the Lat. *hira* and Sans. *hīrā* "the intestines"; the Gr. *ῥολός* and *ῥολή*; and the old Norse *gar-nir*, *f. pl.* "entrails": the Lat. *haruga*, *harviga* or *arviga*, prob. contains the same root; v. Arviga; Aufrecht in Kuhn's Zeitschrift, pt. 3, 1853.]

hāruspīca (ar.), *ae, f.* [haruspex] *a female inspector of entrails, female haruspex*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

hāruspīcīnus (ar.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of or relating to the inspection of victims*: quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspici et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72. II. Subst. *haruspicina*, *ae, f.* (*sc. ars*), *the art of divining by the inspecting of victims*: oratio, qua haruspicinae disciplina continetur, ib. 2, 23, 50.

hāruspīcīum (ar.), *ii, n.* [id.] *inspection of victims, divination*: Cat. 90, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

hasta, *ae, f.* *a spear, lance, pike, javelin*: nec minus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatas hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: hastas vibrare, ib. 2, 80, 325: jactare, ib. 2, 78, 316: dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66: contendere, *to hurl*, Virg. Aen. 10, 521: protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21: sent in making a declaration of war: Gell. 10, 27: and thrown by the general into the enemy's territory: Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 53: pura, *i. e. without iron*, given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction, Plin. 7, 28, 29: Suet. Claud. 28. Fig.: jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, *i. e. has lost his courage*, Cic. Mur. 21, 45. 2. *a spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): est ausus (Sulla) dicere, hasta posita, quum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium, praedam se suam vendere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere praeconis, ib. 2, 23, 83: quos non illa infinita hasta satiavit, id. Phil. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 23, 38: municipia Italiae splendidissima sub hasta venderunt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastae, Tac. A. 13, 28: quum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastae hujus generis assueverant, Liv. 24, 18: hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7: hence, meton.: *the centumviral court*: ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consueverant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. Aug. 36 fin.

3. *a little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks*: Ov. F. 2, 560. 4. *a spear, as a gymnastic weapon*: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 38: id. Most. 1, 2, 73. II. Transf.: *a spear-shaped comet*: Plin. 2, 25, 22 fin. 2. *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 45, 1. [Possibly *has-ta* from the root which appears in Sans. *han* "occidere, ferire"; Gr. *φεν*, *φένος*; Lat. *fendo*.]

hastārium, *ii, n.* [hasta] *an auction-catalogue*: Tert. Apol. 13.

hastārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to auctions, auction-*: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.

hastātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *armed with a spear*: Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem millia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3 med. II. Subst.: *hastati*, *orum, m. plu.* *the first line of a*

Roman army drawn up in order of battle (v. Smith's Ant. 494, sqq.): *hastati dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant*, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 89: *hastati spurt hastas*, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: Liv. 8, 8: J. Mil. 1, 20: Ov. F. 3, 128. 2. with ordinal numerals in agreement with *ordo*; or more freq. without *ordo*, to designate the *companies* of *hastati*: in eo exercitu milles gregarius ful: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintus decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *made me captain of the tenth company*, Liv. 42, 34: quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis XIV., Cies. B. C. 1, 46: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 fin. 3. with ordinal numerals, to designate the *captains* of the various companies of *hastati*: Veg. Mil. 2, 8. *Absol.* *hastatus*, i, m. *the captain of the first company*: Flor. 1, 18.

hastile, is, n. [id.] *the shaft of a spear or javelin*: ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21.

II. *Meton.* *a spear, javelin* (poet.): torquere hastilla lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28: Virg. Aen. 1, 313. 2. *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft: a branch*: ib. 3, 23: *a pole, prop*: id. G. 2, 358: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212.

hastula, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little spear*: Front. de Or. 1 med. II. *Transf.*: *a little branch*: Sen. Q. N. 2, 31.

2. *hastula regia, a plant, called also asphodelus, asphodel*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109: App. Herb. 32.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *oh! ah!*: hau mihi, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 47: hau, nulla tibi lingua est, quae quidem dicat *dabo?* id. Stich. 2, 1, 104: Ter. And. 4, 4, 12.

haud (haut) *adv.* An emphatic negative particle: *not at all, by no means*: most freq. connected with adverbs: *haud longe abesse oportet*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 166: *haud sane diu est, it is but a very little while ago*, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44: *haud sane intelligo*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: *facio quod manifesto deprensi moechi haud ferme solent*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 40: *haud ita jussi*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52: *eia, haud sic decet*, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35: *haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae*, Virg. Aen. 9, 65: *ego haud diu apud hunc servitutem servio*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 17: *scies haud multo post*, id. Bac. 4, 8, 12: *haud paulo plus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: *haud minus aegre patior*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5: *Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant*, Tac. A. 11, 33: *haud facile dixerim*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: *eorum animi molles et acetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur*, Sall. C. 14: *haud temere est visum*, Virg. Aen. 9, 375: *familiaris accipere faxo haud familiariter*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 199: *haud stulte sapia*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: *haud commode*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: *consul haud dubie jam victor*, Sall. J. 102: *mihi haud saepe veniunt tales hereditates*, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 33: *haud cunctanter*, Suet. Tit. 6. 2. With adjectives: *haud sordidae videntur ambae*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 6: *conveni hodie hominem haud impurum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: *servum haud illiberalem praebes te*, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5: *haud mediocris vir*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: *haud consimili ingenio*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 50: *compendium haud aetati optabile*, ib. 1, 2, 51: *haud mirabile est*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: *bene dicere haud absurdum est*, Sall. C. 3: *haud ignotae belli artes*, Liv. 21, 1: *annus haud dubiis consulibus*, id. 4, 8: *certe extrema linea anare haud nihil est*, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13. 3. With pronouns: *haud quisquam quaeret, qui siem, not a single person*, Pl. Am. prol. 130: *cum salutis magis haud quisquam quam cunem*, ib. 2, 2, 48: *hic se ipse fallit, haud ego*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: *haud pol me quidem*, id. Hec. 2, 3, 5. 4. With verbs: *non edepol scio: verum haud opinor*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 88: *haud*

scio, quid eo opus sit, ib. 5, 2, 15: *ingenium avidi haud pernoram hospitii*, ib. 2, 3, 42: *haud inuito factum*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: *haud moror*, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 30: *pol me haud poenitet*, id. Am. 5, 1, 72: *tum ille haud dubitavit*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: *quod somno supererit, haud deerit*, Quint. 10, 3, 26: *haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, it cannot be*, Lucr. 3, 715: *quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, not so much...as*, Tac. A. 3, 8. For the phrase *haud scio an*, see *an*, II. 2: *idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: *Am. exspectatusne advenio? So. Haud vidi magis exspectatum, I never saw any one more welcome* (ironically), Pl. Am. 2, 2, 47. Pleonastic with another negative: *neque ego haud committam, ut, si peccatum siet*, id. Bac. 4, 9, 114: *neque ille haud objiciet mihi, pedibus sese provocatum*, id. Epid. 5, 1, 57.

5. *Haud dum, or, haudum*, an emphatic *nondum, not at all as yet, not yet*: *quum fratris Agrippae favor haud dum exolevisset, in multa temperarunt tribuni*, Liv. 2, 52: Sil. 2, 332. 6. *Haud quaquam, or, haudquaquam, by no means whatever, not at all*: *haudquaquam etiam cessant*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: *haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: *haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum velle dissolvere*, id. Tim. 11: *homo prudens et gravis, haudquaquam eloquens*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: id. Am. 18, 66: *haudquaquam par gloria*, Sall. C. 3: *haudquaquam certamine ambiguo*, Liv. 7, 26: *tibi has miserabilis Orpheus, haudquaquam ob meritum, poenas, ni fata resistant, suscitavit*, Virg. G. 4, 455.

haudum and **haudquaquam**, v. *haud, nos*. 5 and 6.

haurio, hauri, haustum (old *past imperf.* *hauribant*, Lucr. 5, 1323: *perf. subj.* *haurierint*, Varr. in Prisc. p. 905 P.: *part. perf.* *hauritus*, App. M. 3, p. 139: *supin.* *hauritu*, ib. 2, p. 121: *part. fut.* *hauritura*, Juvenc. in Joh. 2, 253: *hausurus*, Virg. Aen. 4, 383. *Dep.*: *foramen fama est lucem hausum*, Sol. 5 med.) 4. v. a. *to draw, to draw up or out* (prop. of liquids): *quum vidisset haustum aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare*, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: *palmis hausta duabus aqua*, Ov. F. 2, 294: *is limo turbatam haurit aquam*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: *ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda*, Ov. M. 4, 740: *me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolaverunt, to drain, i. e. to spill, shed*, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: *cruorem*, Ov. M. 7, 333. *Poet.*: *inque a gurgite pontus vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, draws in, lets in*, id. F. 3, 591. *Absol.*: *num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet?* Cic. Brut. 83, 288. *Proverb.*: *de faeco haurire, to draw from the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst*: *tu quidem de faece hauris, speak of the worst orators*, ib. 69, 244. 2. Of other fluids, abstract things, etc.: *animam recipere auramque communem haurire, to inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 praef. § 12: *coelum*, Virg. Aen. 10, 899: *suspiratus, drawing a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: *lucem (primae pecudes), see the light, are born*, Virg. G. 2, 340. 3. *Meton.*: *to drain, empty, drink up*: *ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebrietas*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: *quae (pocula) simul arenti siti-entes hausimus ore, emptied, drunk off*, Ov. M. 14, 277: *cratera*, ib. 8, 679: *spumantem pateram*, Virg. Aen. 1, 738. II. Of non-liquids: *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to oneself, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust*: (ventus) arborista evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: *Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco, tore open*, Ov. M. 8, 371: *pectora ferro*, ib. 8, 439: *latus alicui*, Lucr. 5, 1323: *ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu*, Liv. 7, 10: *lumen, to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 11, 564:

cineres haustos, collected, ib. 8, 538: *ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis*, ib. 9, 35: *sumptum haurit ex aerario, draws, takes*, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: *dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquo*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: *quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, swallow them whole*, Col. 8, 17, 11: *solidos haurire cervos taurosque*, Plin. 8, 14, 14: *hausisti patrias luxuriosas opes, hast swallowed up, squandered*, Mart. 9, 83, 4: *sua haurire*, Tac. A. 16, 18: *hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, to be swallowed up*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119: *quum praealtis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur*, Tac. H. 5, 15: *altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur*, ib. 1, 79: *aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit*, Liv. 5, 7: *miratur et haurit pectore ignes, imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 253: *coelo medium Sol igneus orbem hauserat, had rapidly passed through, finished*, Virg. G. 4, 427: *vastum iter*, Stat. Th. 1, 369: *exultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, exhausts*, Virg. G. 3, 105: *pariter pallorque ruborque purpureas hausere genas*, Stat. Th. 1, 536. III. *Fig.*: *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive*: *sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus*, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6: *reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire*, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: *omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae*, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: *eodem fonte haurire laudes suas*, id. Fam. 6, 6: *quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripimus, hausimus, expressimus*, id. Mil. 4, 10: *quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (i. e. Athenis)*, id. Brut. 97, 332: *ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus*, id. Div. 2, 11, 26: *quid cum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis?* id. Phil. 11, 5, 10: *libertatem sitiens hausit*, id. Rep. 1, 43: *voluptates undique haurire*, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: *haurire dolorem*, id. Coel. 24, 59: *supplicia, to suffer*, Virg. Aen. 4, 383: *unde laboris plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: *animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, drank in delusive hope*, Virg. Aen. 10, 648: *expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: *oculis auribusque haurire tantum gaudium*, Liv. 27, 51: *hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus*, Virg. Aen. 4, 661: *vocemque his auribus hauri*, ib. 4, 359: *faciem ignotam oculis mirantibus*, Sil. 11, 284: *dicta auribus*, Ov. M. 13, 787.

hauritus, a, um, v. *haurio, ad init.*

haustor, oris, m. [haurio] *a drawer* (rare): *aquarum, water-drawer*, Firm. Math. 8, 29. *Poet.*: *ultimus aquae, drinker*, Lucan. 9, 591.

haustum, i, n. [id.] *a machine for drawing water*: Lucr. 5, 517.

haustus, a, um, *Part.* [haurio].

haustus, us, m. [id.] *a drawing*: *aqua, quae non sit haustus profundus*, Col. 1, 5, 1: *aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre, sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, the right of drawing*, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1. II. *Meton.*: *a drinking, swallowing; a drink, draught* (mostly plur.): *largos haustus e fontibus magnis lingua fundet*, Lucr. 1, 413: *saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde bibi, in small draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: *hausta sparsus aquarum ora fove*, Virg. G. 4, 229: *haustus aquae mihi nectar erit*, Ov. M. 6, 356: *undarum*, Lucan. 3, 345: *Bacchi*, Ov. M. 7, 450: *sanguinis, i. e. the stream, current*, ib. 4, 118: *Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit, swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: *esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus aetherios dixere, breath, soul*, Virg. G. 4, 220: *alium*

domi esse coeli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: canes suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, i. e. *gentle snappings*, Lucr. 5, 1068: peregrinae haustus arenae, *a handful*, Ov. M. 13, 526. III. Fig.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *to drink from, to imitate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: justitiae haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2, 31. [Akin to ἀπὺν, ἐπὺν, πῦν.] (Hence prob. Fr. *ster*).

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo**, v. aveo.

heautontimōrōmenos, i, m. = εὐαὐτὸν τιμωροῦμενος, *a self-tormentor*: the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens*, Tusc. 3, 27, 65.

hebdōmāda, ae, v. hebdomas.

hebdōmādālis, e, *adj.* [hebdomas] *pertaining to a week, weekly*: festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med*.

hebdōmas, ādis (also acc. *sing.*, hebdomadam, Gell. 3, 10), *f.* = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days*: libri, qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades*, Gell. 3, 10: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ib.: hebdomadibus lunae, *on every seventh day of the moon*, Gell. 15, 2. Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic. Fam. 16, 9.

hebdōmāticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑβδοματικός, *relating to the number seven, hebdomadal*: septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Graecis atque eneatici appellantur, *critical, decisive of one's fate*, Firm. Math. 4, 14 *med*.

hebenus, i, v. ebenus.

hebeo, 2. v. n. [hebes] *to be blunt or dull*: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45.

II. Fig.: *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hobet, Virg. Aen. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: jam Plias hebet, Lucan. 2, 722: ipsi hebet mira diversitate naturae, quum fidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, *lounge about*, Tac. G. 15: quid stolidi ad speciem notae novitatis hebetis? *are stupified, amazed*, Aus. Epigr. 69: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48: olim annis ille ardor hebet, Val. Fl. 1, 53: hebet irae, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hebes, ētis (also acc. *sing.* hebem, Enn. in Charis. p. 107 P.), *adj.* *blunt, dull*: cuius (lunae) et nascentis et insenescentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 122, 1: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. 3, 589: machaera, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 53: ictus, *which does not pierce*, Ov. M. 12, 85: angulus, *obtuse*, Frontin. de Form. agr. p. 32 Goes.

III. Transf. of sight, hearing, smell, taste: *dull, dim, faint*: utroque oculo natura hebet, Plin. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365: (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289: carbunculi hebetiores, Plin. 37, 7, 26: postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: uva gustu hebes, Col. 3, 2, 4: hebes genus croci (opp. odoratum), Plin. 21, 11, 39: os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7: caro, *without feeling, dead*, Cels. 7, 6.

III. Fig.: *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid*: sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31: puer inaccessu tardus, sensu hebes, Plin. 7, 16, 17: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17: nisi forte hebes futurus est iudex, Quint. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *undisciplined*, Sall. J. 54: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, *sluggish*, Tac. H. 2, 99: spondeus quod est e lon-

gis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, Cic. Or. 64, 216: sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, quam necesse est, quum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, *less acute or refined*, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: hebetiora hominum ingenia, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 47: quaedam hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 49.

hebesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [hebeo] *to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint*: hebescent sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68: berylli hebescent, Plin. 37, 5, 20: hebescere sidera, Tac. A. 1, 30. II. Fig.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescent, Tac. H. 2, 77: hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi coepit, Sall. C. 12.

hebetatio, ōnis, *f.* [hebeo] *dullness, dimness*: oculorum, Plin. 28, 6, 16.

hebetatrix, icis, *f. adj.* [id.] *that makes dull or dim*: umbra, *darkening*, Plin. 2, 13, 10.

hebetesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [hebes] *to grow dull, dim, or faint (rare)*: aciem in cultris tonsorum hebetesco, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 79: acies oculi hebetescit ac paene caligat, Cels. 6, 6, 37: dolor hebetescit, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hebeo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken*: hastas, Liv. 8, 10: tela, Sil. 16, 105: aciem oculorum, Plin. 20, 6, 21: visus alicui, Virg. Aen. 2, 605: diem hebetarat sidera, *had dimmed*, Ov. M. 5, 444: umbra terrae lunam hebetari, Plin. 2, 13, 10: smaragdus in sole hebetari, id. 37, 5, 18: auster aures hebetat, Cels. 2, 1: primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: gummium genera amritudines hebetant, *moderate, lessen*, id. 24, 11, 64: venena omnia (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40: faba hebetare sensus existimata, id. 18, 12, 30: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath*, Ov. M. 7, 210. II. Fig.: animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 17: hebetatum ingenium, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: rei publicae vires hebetatae sunt, Just. 6, 8: vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22.

hebetudo, inis, *f.* [id.] *bluntness, dullness*: sensuum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14.

hecatombē, ēs, *f.* = ἑκατόμβη, *a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb*: facere hecatomben, Varr. in Non. 131, 19. In *plur.*: celebratis hecatombis, Trebell. Gallien. 9.

hecatombion, ii, n. i. q. hecatombe: Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

hecatompýlos, m. and *f.* on, n. *adj.* = ἑκατόμυλος, *having a hundred gates*: hecatompýlos Thebas nemo non novit, Amm. 22, 16.

hecyra, ae, *f.* = ἑκυρά, *a mother-in-law*, the title of one of Terence's comedies.

hedera (also edera), ae, *f.* *ivy*, Hedera helix, Linn.: sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned. Several authors speak of white ivy, as Virg. E. 7, 38, etc., which some have imagined might mean the white hedge convolvulus, Convolvulus sepium, Linn., but this is unlikely. They may have meant the variety with white spotted leaves: Plin. 16, 34, 62: Ov. F. 3, 767: Virg. E. 7, 38: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29. In *plur.*: Virg. E. 4, 19: id. G. 4, 124. (Hence It. *ellera*; Sp. *hiedra*; Fr. *lierre*.)

hedērāceus (ed.), or -*ius*, a, um, *adj.* [hedera] *of ivy, ivy-*: materia, Cato R. R. 111: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38. II.

Transf.: *ivy-coloured*: calcei, Vop. Aurel. 49.

hēdērātus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *adorned or crowned with ivy*: patina argentea, Gallien. in Treb. Claud. 17: frons, Nemes. E. 3, 18: pompae, *Bacchic* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 278.

hēdēriger (ed.), ēra, ērum, *adj.* [id.] *ivy-bearing*: Maenades, Cat. 63, 23.

hēdērōsus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of ivy*: antrum, Prop. 4, 4, 3.

hēdychrum, i, n. = ἡδύχρον, *a fragrant ointment used for beautifying the skin*: psaltrium adducamus, hedychrum intendamus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

hēdyosmos, i, m. = ἡδυόσμος, *the herb wild mint*, Mentha sativa, Linn.: Plin. 35, 15, 51.

hēdypnōis, idis, *f.* = ἡδυπνοῖς, *a species of dandelion*, Leontodon palustre, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 31.

hēdysma, ātis, n. = ἡδύσμα (perfume), *a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments*: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!* hei, perii miser! Pl. Am. 2, 2, 36: hei, occidi! id. Aul. 2, 1, 28: hei, non placet convivium! id. Am. 2, 2, 173: hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: hei mihi, quantum praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Virg. Aen. 11, 57: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227.

heja, *interj.* v. eja.

heic, adv. v. hic.

helciarius, ii, m. [helcium] *one who draws small vessels against the stream*: Mart. 4, 64, 22.

helcium, ii, n. = ἑλκίον, *that with which a load is drawn, a yoke, horse-collar*: App. M. 8, p. 222 and 227.

helcysma, ātis, n. = ἑλκυσμα, *the dross of molten silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

hēlena, ae, or hēlēnē, ēs, *f.* [Ἠλένη, *daughter of Jupiter and Leda*] *a single light appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavourable prognostic: while a double light, which was thought to be favourable, was called Castor and Pollux*: Plin. 2, 37, 37: cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792.

hēlēnium, ii, n. = ἑλένιον. 1. *a plant, perh. elecampane*: Inula Helenium, Linn.: Plin. 14, 19: id. 15, 7, 7. 2. Another plant (e. lucrymis Helenae natum), Teucrium creticum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 10, 33: ib. 21, 91.

hēlēōsēlinon or hēlēōsēlinum, i, n. = ἑλεωσέλεινον, *celery*: Apium graveolens, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

hēlēpōlis, is, *f.* = ἐλέπολις (city-taking) *a besieging-engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes*: Vitruv. 10, 22: Amm. 23, 4.

hēllianthes, is, n. = ἡλιανθής, *a fabulous magical herb*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hēllicē, ēs, *f.* = ἑλίκη (a winding): *a kind of slender, flexible willow*, Salix Helix, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 69. II. *the constellation of the Great Bear*: Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: Ov. F. 3, 108. Hence, *transf. the north*: Grat. Cynege. 55: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1539.

hēllōcallis, idis, *f.* = ἡλιοκαλλίς, *a fabulous herb, also called hellianthes*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hēllōcāminus, i, m. = ἡλιοκάμινος, *an apartment exposed to the sun, used as a winter abode*: Plin. 2, 17, 20.

hēllōchrýsōs, i, m. and -um, i, n. = ἡλιόχρυσος, *a yellow kind of everlasting flower*, Gnaphalium Stoechas, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38: ib. 25, 96.

helion, *the dwarf elder*, Sambucus Ebulus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 8, 35.

hēllōscōpion, ii, n. = ἡλιοσκοπίον, *the common heliotrope*, Heliotropium europaeum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 29. Called, also, helioscopum: App. Herb. 108.

hēllōscōpīos, ii, m. = ἡλιοσκοπίος, *a kind of tithymalus or eryngium*, Euphorbia helioscopia, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 42.

helioselinum, i, v. helioselinon.

heliotropium, *il. n.* = ἡλιότροπιον: *the plant heliotrope*, *H. europeum*, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 46: Plin. 2, 41, 41: id. 22, 21, 29. **II.** *the plant turnsole*, *Croton tinctorium*, Linn.: Plin. 1b. **III.** *a precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper*: id. 37, 10, 60. Called also *heliotropios*: Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

helix, *icis. f.* = ἑλιξ (*wound, twisted*): *ivy*, *Hedera Helix*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 34, 62. **II.** *in architect. a small ornament on the capitals of Corinthian columns*: Vit. 4, 1 *fin.*

hellēborinē (*ell.*), *es. f.* = ἑλλεβορίνη, *acc.* to Sprengel *the orchis called Ladies tresses*, *Spiranthes autumnalis*: Plin. 13, 20, 35: id. 27, 9, 52.

hellēborites (*ell.*), *ae. m.* = ἑλλεβορίτης, *hellebore-wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

ēbōro (*ell.*), *i. v. a.* [*helleborus*] *to purify with hellebore*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

hellēborōsus (*ell.*), *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *that needs much hellebore, is out of his senses*: Gr. Quaesio, *sanus es?* Tr. *Helleborosus sum*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

hellēbōrus (*ell.*), *i. m.* and **hellēbōrum** (*ell.*), *i. n.* *hellebore*, a name applied to different plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases. 1. "*Veratrum*," "*Helleborus candidus*," = *Veratrum album*, Linn. 2. "*H. niger*," *Black Hellebore*, *H. officinalis*, Linn., and prob. other species: Plin. 25, 5, 21: ib. 13, 94: Gell. 17, 15: Virg. G. 3, 451: Hor. S. 2, 3, 82.

helluo, **helluor**, and **helluatio**, *v. heluo, etc.*

hēlops (also *ēlops* and *ellops*), *ōpis. m.* = ἑλλοψ, *a very savoury fish*, the name of which seems to have been used generically by some writers, and specifically by others. In the latter case they probably referred to the *sterlet*, *Acipenser Rutheno*, Linn.; the others included the *sturgeon*, *Acipenser Sturio*, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 96: Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: Plin. 9, 17, 27: id. 32, 11, 54.

hēluātio (*hell.*), *ōnis. f.* [*heluor*] *a gormandizing, gluttony*: Cic. Or. post. *redit. in sen.* 6, 13.

hēluo (*hell.*), *ōnis. m.* *a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer*: *fraus, heluo, ganeo!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: *ille gurgēs atque heluo, natus abdomini suō*, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: *impurus, id.* Agr. 1, 1, 2: *me ipsum ut contempsit heluo patriae!* id. Sest. 11, 26. [*Perh. akin to χεῖλος.*]

hēluor (*hell.*), *atus. i. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [*heluo*]. **I.** *Neutr. to be a glutton*: cum Graecis jam in exostra heluabatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. Fig.: erat in eo (M. Catone) aviditas legendi nec satiari poterat; quo magis tum in summo otio maximeque copia quasi heluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7. **II.** *Act. to squander, lavish*: *ille gurgēs heluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguinem*, id. Dom. 47, 124.

helus, *v. olus.*

helvācea *genus ornamentī Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque helvys*, Fest. s. v.

helvella (also *helvela*, Fest. s. v.), *ae. f. dim.* [*helus, i. q. olus*] prob. *some edible fungus*: *fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esso stāvius*, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: *helvela olera minuta*, Fest. s. v.

helvēcīus, *a. um, adj.* [*helvus*] *of a pale yellow*: *vites*, Col. 3, 2, 25. *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *pale*: *vitis, a particular kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: *genus palmitum*, Col. 5, 5, 16: *vinum*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.

helvēdus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *pale yellow, yellowish*: *vinum, a particular kind of wine*: Cato R. R. 6, 4.

helvīnus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *pale yellow*: *vinum*, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

helvōlus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *pale*

yellow: *uvae*, Col. 3, 2, 23: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

helvus, *a. um, adj.* [*akin to gilvus, yellow*] *light bay, dun*: *color vaccarum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: *color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur helvus*, Fest. s. v. *helvacea*.

helxīnē, *ēs. f.* = ἑλξίνη, *a prickly plant, supposed to be the thistle called Carlina gummifera*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 56. **II.** *a plant, otherwise called perdicium, Parietaria officinalis*, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 19.

hem, *interj.* An expression of surprise, admiration, joy, grief, indignation, etc.: *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack!*: Ag. Ego sum ipse, quem tu quaeris. Ha. Hem! quid ego audio? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 86: *hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 3: *Er. Itane, Chrysis? hem!* My. Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit, ib. 4, 5, 8: *miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore!* hem, Postume, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45: *hem, quid ais, scelus?* Ter. And. 4, 1, 42.

hēmērēsios, *on, adj.* = ἡμερήσιος, *of a day*: (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quae vocata est *Hemeresios*, puero plecto, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

hēmēris, *Idis. f.* = ἡμερίς, *a species of oak, acc. to some Quercus racemosa, var. Lamarek: acc. to others Q. Ballota, Desfont.*: Plin. 16, 6, 8.

hēmērōbion, *il. n.* = ἡμερόβιον, *an insect that lives only one day, prob. a species of Phryganeae (May-fly)*: Plin. 11, 36, 43.

hēmērōcalles, *is. n.* = ἡμεροκαλλές, (*beautiful for one day*), *a sort of lily, referred by some to Pancratium maritimum, Linn.; by others to Lilium Martagon, Linn., or Lilium Chalcedonicum, Linn.*: Plin. 21, 10, 33: ib. 21, 90.

hēmērōdrōmus, *i. m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (*who runs all day*), *a courier (pure Lat. cursor, Plin. 2, 71, 73): speculator (hemorodromos vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium*, Liv. 31, 24.

hēmīcillus, *i. m.* = ἡμικίλλος, *half an ass (as a term of reproach)*: Cic. Att. 13, 51.

hēmīcrānium, *il. n.* = ἡμικράνιον, *a pain on one side of the head, migraine*: Marc. Emp. 2: Plin. Val. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. *migraine*.)

hēmīcylūm, *il. n.* = ἡμικύκλιον, *a half-circle, semicircle*: Vit. 9, 8. **II.** *a semicircular settee*: Cic. Am. 1, 2: *Sid. Ep. 2, 2.* 2. *a semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions*: Suet. Gram. 17.

3. *a semicircular kind of sun-dial*: Vit. 9, 9.

hēmīcylus, *i. m.* = ἡμικύκλος, *a half-circle, semicircle*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

hēmīcylindrus, *i. m.* = ἡμικύλινδρος, *a half-cylinder*: Vit. 9, 3.

hēmīna, *ae. f.* = ἡμίνα, *a measure, the half of a sextarius*: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 67: *for liquids*: Cato R. R. 57, 1: *Sen. de Ira 2, 33: for salt*: Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*: *for corn*: id. 4, 10 *fin.*: *as a measure, in gen.*: Pers. 1, 130. (Hence Fr. *mine* (six bushels), not from *medimnus*.)

hēmīnāria, *orum. n. plu.* [*hemina*] *presents of the measure of a hemina*: Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quae amicis dabantur exiguatatem, *heminnaria esse dixit*, Quint. 6, 3, 52.

hēmīōlios, *on, adj.* = ἡμιόλιος, *one and a half, pure Lat. sesquialter*: Gell. 18, 14: Vit. 3, 1.

hēmīōnion, *il. n.* = ἡμιόνιον, *the fern called ceterach, Ceterach officinarum, Willdenow*: Plin. 27, 5, 17: App. Herb. 56.

hēmīsphāerium, *il. n.* = ἡμισφαίριον, *a half-globe, hemisphere*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. **II.** *a cupola*: Vit. 5, 10 *fin.*

hēmīstichum, *il. n.* = ἡμιστίχιον, *a half-verse, hemistich*: Enniano *hemistichio usus est*, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

thēus, *i. m.* = ἡμίθεος, *a demi-god*: Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

hēmītōnium, *il. n.* = ἡμιτόνιον, *a half-tone, semitone*: Intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vit. 5, 4.

hēmītrīgylphus, *i. m.* = ἡμιτρίγυλφος, *in architect. a half-triglyph*: Vit. 4, 3.

hēmītrītaeus, *i. m.* = ἡμιτριταῖος, *a semi-tertian ague*: Mart. 12, 91, 2. **II.** *one who has the semi-tertian ague*: id. 4, 81, 3.

hēmītrītāicus, *a. um, adj.* = ἡμιτριταῖκός, *pertaining to the semi-tertian ague*: febres, Marc. Emp. 30.

hemo, *onis. v. homo.*

hendēcāsylābi, *orum. m. plu.* = ἑνδεκάσύλλαβοι, *verses of eleven syllables*: Cat. 12, 10: Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

hēniōchus, *i. m.* = ἡνίοχος (*reinholder*), *the Waggoner, a constellation*: pure Lat. Auriga: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 312: Manil. 1, 361.

hēnōsis, *is. f.* = ἑνώσις (*union*), *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Val. 37.

hēnōtes, *ētis. f.* = ἐνότης (*unity*), *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Val. 37.

hēpar (*epar*), *ātis. n.* = ἥπαρ, *the liver, pure Lat. Jecur*: Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.* **II.** *m.* = ἥπατος, *an unknown kind of fish, hepatus*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

hēpātārius, *a. um, adj.* [*hepar*] *pertaining to the liver*: *morbis, the liver-complaint (comically for love)*: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

hēpātia, *orum. n. plu.* = ἥπατια, *a little liver*: Lucil. in Non. 119, 22: Petr. 66.

hēpātīcus, *i. m.* = ἥπατικός, *diseased in the liver*: Plin. 20, 14, 55: id. 27, 12, 105.

hēpātītis, *Idis. m.* = ἥπατίτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 11, 71.

hēpātizon, *ontis. n.* = ἥπατίζων, *like liver, liver-coloured*: *aes Corinthium*, Plin. 34, 2, 3 *fin.*

hēphaestitis, *Idis. f.* = ἥφαιστίτις, *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hepsēma, *ātis. n.* = ἑψημα, *must boiled down to a thick consistence, pure Lat. sapa*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

heptāphōnos, *on, adj.* = ἑπτάφωνος, *seven times sounding, that gives a sevenfold echo*: *porticus (Olympiae)*, Plin. 36, 15, 23.

heptāphyllon, *i. n.* = ἑπτάφυλλον (*seven-leaf*), *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 116.

heptāpleuros, *i. f.* = ἑπτάπλευρος (*seven-sided*), *the larger kind of the plant plantago, the tall plantain*, *Plantago altissima*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 39.

heptāpylos, *m. and f. on. n. adj.* = ἑπτάπυλος, *seven-gated, an epithet of the city of Thebes*: *Thebas heptapylos accessimus*, App. M. 4, p. 146. Also in the Latinized form: *Cadmus Thebas heptapylas condidit*, Hyg. Fab. 275.

heptas, *adis. f.* = ἑπτάς, *the number seven*: Marc. Cap. 7, 241.

heptāsēmos, *on, adj.* = ἑπτάσημος, *in prosody, of seven times, pure Lat. septenarius*: basis, Diom. p. 505 P.

heptēris, *is. f.* = ἑπτήρης (*naus*), *a galley with seven banks of oars*: Liv. 37, 23.

hēra, *ae (old gen. sing. herāi, Aus Idyll. 7, 5), f.* [*herus*] *the mistress of a house, lady*: *servus dat (puellam) herae suae*, Pl. Casin. prol. 44: Ter. And. 4, 2, 4. So, *hera major* and *hera minor*, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 22. **II.** *Transf. in gen.: a mistress, female ruler or governor*: *Fortuna, hera*, id. Merc. 3, 4, 12: *rapidī Tritonis hera, i. e. Minerva*, Cat. 64, 396: *hilarate herae (i. e. Cybeles) citatis erroribus animum*, id. 63, 18: *tergeminam tunc placat heram*, Val. Fl. 1, 780. Of sweethearts: Cat. 68, 136: Ov. H. 9, 78.

hēraclēon, *a plant, also called alderion, acc. to Sprengel, Meum Mutel-*

lina, Gaertner: acc. to Sibthorp, Scrophularia lucida, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 15.

heraclēus, or **-clius**, or **-cleos**, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to *Heraclea* (in Lydia), *Heracleon*. 1. lapis, also called *Lydius*, *magnetic iron ore*, *loadstone*, Plin. 33, 8, 43: of the *magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25. 2. a plant, also called *nymphaea*, the *white water-lily*, *Nymphaea alba*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

herba, ae, f. *grass*, *green stalks* or *blades*, *green crops*, *herbage*, an *herb* or *plant*; and with qualifying *adj.* as a proper name: *herba cubile* praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 814: in molli casedimus *herba*, Virg. E. 3, 55: quum conseris in campo exercitibus in *herba* ipse recubisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: abjicere se in *herba*, ib. 1, 7, 28: fusus per *herbam* (agricola), Virg. G. 2, 527: invitant (pecudes) *herbue* gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: quas *herbas* pecudes non edunt, homines edunt, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 23: fungos, *helvellas*, *herbas* omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: *herbis* vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: fallax *herba* venenl, a *poisonous plant*, Virg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit *herbam*, a *blade*, ib. 5, 26: ut sulcis frumenti quaereret *herbam*, *young crop*, id. G. 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, in the *young blades*, Ov. M. 5, 482: sed nimum properas et adhuc tua messis in *herba* est, in the *stalk*, id. M. 17, 263. *Herba alba* occupans arva, etc., a *plant poisonous to cattle*, supposed by some to be a kind of *spurge*, Plin. 18, 17, 44. Proverb.: *herbam dare, to own oneself beaten*: qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendit ant. quum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam *herbam* adversario tradebant, Fest. s. v.: Plin. 22, 4, 4. [Akin to φέρβω, φορβή.]

herbaceus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *grassy*, *grass-coloured*: Plin. 19, 6, 33: folia herbacei coloris, id. 20, 13, 51: flos, id. 21, 19, 75: oleum, id. 23, 49, 27: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27.

herbans, antis, *Part.* [id.] *producing grass* or *herbage*, full of *grass*: prata, App. M. 7, p. 194 (al. herbentia).

herbaria, ae, f. (sc. ars) [id.] *the knowledge of plants*, *botany*: *herbariam* et *medicamentariam* a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

herbarius, ii, m. [id.] *one skilled in plants*, a *botanist*: Plin. 20, 17, 73.

herbaticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *living on grass* or *herbs*: Vop. Prob. 19.

herbesco, 3. v. n. incep. [herba] *to grow into green stalks* or *blades*: elicere *herbescentem* viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.

herbēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *grass-coloured*, *grass-green*: oculi, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of grass* or *herbs*, *grassy*: campi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: Liv. 9, 2: Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, full of *weeds*, Col. 1, 6, 22: lac, produced from *herbs*, Plin. 24, 6, 19. II. like *grass*, *grassy*, *grass-coloured*: color, id. 12, 14, 31: lux, Prud. Psych. 863.

herifer, era, erum, *adj.* [herba fero] *ucing grass* or *herbs*: colles, Ov. I. 14, 9: Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

herbigradus, a, um, *adj.* [herba radior] *that walks* or *moves in the grass*: Poet. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

herbilis, e, *adj.* [herba] *fed on grass*: anser, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 129.

herbipotens, entis, *adj.* [herba potens] *skilled in herbs* (poet.): manus (Circes), Boëth. Cons. 4, 3, 9.

herbēus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *full of grass* or *herbs*: campus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 9: flumen, Virg. G. 2, 199: pascua,

Ov. M. 2, 689: moretum, id. F. 4, 367: herbosissima stramenta, Cato R. R. 54, 2. II. *grass-coloured*, *grass-green*: marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: calcei smaragdineo fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

herbula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little herb*: cervae perpurgant se quadam herbula, quae seselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Sen. Vit. beat. 9.

herbucula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little herb*, *little plant*: quaedam, Mart. Cap. 2, 25.

hercēus, i, m. = ἑρκείος (pertaining to the court-yard), an epithet of *Jupiter*, as the protector of the house and its inclosure (pure Lat. penetralis): *Hercus* *Jupiter* intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant, Fest. s. v.: ara hercel Jovis, Ov. Ib. 286: herceae arae, Lucan. 9, 979.

hercisco (ercisco), 3. v. a. [herctum] in law: to divide an inheritance: *hercisco* qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19: Dig. 10, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 520. II. Transf.: viae herciscundae contententes, App. M. 6, p. 186. [The etym. of hercisco is uncertain; but the root herc must mean division.]

herclē, voc. of *Hercules*, an oath or exclamation: by *Hercules*! obsecro, hercle, quantus et quam validus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 143: perii, hercle, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: minime, hercle, Cic. Am. 9, 30.

herotum (erctum), i, n. [root HERC: v. hercisco: herotum et forctum pro bono dicebant, Fest. p. 102 Müll.] in law: an inheritance, estate, patrimony: only used in connection with ciere: to divide an inheritance: qui, quibus verbis herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: herctum non citum, Gell. 1, 9 fin.

herculē, voc. of *Hercules*, an exclamation or oath: by *Hercules*! dixi hercule vero omnia, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 18: cape, obsecro hercule, ib. 30: et hercule ita fecit, Cic. Am. 11, 37: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, id. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito, ib. 1, 23.

hercūles, an oath or asseveration: by *Hercules*! et hercules hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: Vell. 2, 52. All the three forms of asseveration, hercle, hercule, and hercules, are found with me prefixed; the first, however, very rarely: si mehercules hoc, quod agit, nunquam ante cogitasset, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 16: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8: non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: pulcre, mehercule, dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26.

herculāneus, a, um, *adj.* pertaining to *Hercules*: used to denote things large of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30, 4, 10: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: machaera, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

herculānus, a, um = herculeaneus: pes, i. e. long, large, Gell. 1, 1.

herē, adv. v. heri.

herēdiolūm, i, n. *dim.* [heredilum] a small inheritance: Col. Praef. § 13: Gell. 19, 7.

herēdipēta, ae, m. [heredilum peto] a legacy-hunter: Petr. S. 124.

herēditarius, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary: auctio, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: imperium, Curt. 10, 7 fin.: jus, Flor. 3, 13 fin.: bellum, id. 3, 17: paupertas, Val. Max. 4, 3 8.

herēditas, ātis, f. the act of inheriting, inheritance: hereditas est successio in universum, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 24: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenit, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84. II. Meton.: the thing inherited, an inheritance: hereditas est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, id. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 23: quum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem concedere, id. Flacc. 36, 89: adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, id. Caecin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 fin.: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Modest. Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, i. e. that fall to heirs who have children, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11: v. caducus. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. a great advantage without trouble or expense (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was expensive), Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 8. III. Fig.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: hereditas hujus gloriae, ib. 1, 22, 78: optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omni que patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, ib. 1, 33, 121 fin.: paternae scientiae, Just. 36, 2.

herēdium, ii, n. [id.] an hereditary estate: bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quae heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19.

herem marteam antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur, Fest. s. v.

hēres, ēdis (old acc. sing. herem, Naev. in Non. 486, 33: Inscr. Orell. no. 4379), m. and f. an heir, heiress: testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deunce et senuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: aliquem palam heredem semper facitare, ib. 41: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 1, 43, 111: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecederat, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14: relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 35, 59: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic. Clu. 7, 22: per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, Quint. 9, 2, 74: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: ex asse heres, sole heir, Quint. 7, 1, 20: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic. Fam. 3, 29: cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id. Rep. 3, 10: quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin. 4, 12: repentinus heres, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9: heres secundus, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: possessio heredum secundorum, a reversionary estate, id. Inv. 2, 27, 62: also used of a female: Marcus ait: heres ipse secundus, de muliere loquens, Charis. p. 79 P.: heres suus, heres necessarius, the natural

heir, who was in the potestas of the deceased, Gal. Inst. 3, § 153: *opp. heres extraneus*, ib. § 161. **II.** Transf. *owner, possessor, master*: pro herede gerere est pro domino gerere. Veteres enim heredes pro dominis appellabant, Justin. Inst. 2, 19 *fin.*: Pl. Men. 3, 12. **2.** *after-growth*: Ov. M. 9, 72 *alul caesae densius innumero herede* prosunt, Plin. 16, 37, 67. **III.** Fig. *illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres* Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: *artis heres*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: *laudis*, Ov. H. 9, 110: *fraudis*, ib. 2, 78: *criminis*, id. A. 3, 459.

heri or **herē** (in here neque e plane neque i auditur, Quint. 1, 4, 7: *heri nunc e litera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: heri ad me venit, quod idem in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur*, id. 1, 7, 22), *adv. yesterday*: (i) *heri*: hoc heri effecit hodie autem in Aenariam transire constituit, Cic. Att. 10, 13 (*al. here*): ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76: *quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi?* Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: *heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit*, Cic. Fam. 11, 1. (ii) *here*: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, etc., Juv. 3, 23: *here venisti media nocte*, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 16: *mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic de medio potare die*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: *hic here Phrixiae vellera pressit ovis*, Ov. F. 3, 852. **II.** Meton.: *a short time ago, lately* (rare) *vanissimas Papias leges heri Severus exclusit*, Tert. Apol. 4: *sordebant tibi villicae, Concubine, hodie atque heri, the other day* (an imitation of the Gr. *χθες καὶ πρῶν*), Cat. 61, 137. [Root *HES* Sans. *hyas*; Gr. *χθες*; Germ. *gestern*; Eng. *yesterday*; hence Lat. *hes-ternus*.] (Hence It. *ieri*; Sp. *ayer*; Fr. *hier*.)

herifuga (er), ac, m. [*herus fugio*] *who runs away from his master*: *herifugae famuli*, Cat. 63, 51.

herilis (er), e, adj. [*herus*] *of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.): *herum fellis, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23: *filia*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 35: *amica*, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37: *concubina*, ib. 2, 3, 66: *gressumque canes comitantur herilem*, Virg. Aen. 8, 462: *mensaeque assuetus herili*, ib. 7, 490: *nutus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6: *herile carpere pensum*, id. Od. 3, 27, 63: *nomen herile tenet*, Ov. M. 10, 502: *turpi clausus in arca, quo te demisit peccati conscia* (ancilla) *herilis*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

hermaphrōditus, i, m. = *ἐρμαφρόδιτος*, *an hermaphrodite, a person who has the characteristics of both sexes* (so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person): *gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis*, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Ov. M. 4, 383. **II.** Transf. *adj.*: *hermaphroditae equae*, Plin. 11, 49, 109.

hermēneuma, ātis, n. = *ἐρμηνευμα*, *explanation, exposition, interpretation*: Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3.

hermūbōtānē, es, f. = *Ἑρμοῦ βοτάνη*, *the herb Mercury*, also called *hermubasilion*: App. Herb. 82.

hermūpōa, ae, f. = *Ἑρμοῦ πόα*, *the herb Mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 18.

hernia, ae, f. [perh. from *ἔρως*, *sprout, like ramex from ramus*] *a rupture, hernia*: Cels. 7, 18: Mart. 3, 24, 10.

herniōsus, i, m. [*hernia*] *a ruptured person*: Lampr. Hellog. 25.

herōicus, adv. *heroically*: *hos quoque (versus Homerum) tanquam herōice comptos adamavit* (Virgilius), Macr. S. 5, 14.

herōicus, a, um, adj. = *ἡρωικός*, *of or relating to heroes, heroic*: *vetus opinio est, jam usque ad herōicis ducta temporibus*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: *aetates*, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: *Medea et Atreus, he-*

roicae personae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: *sublimitas herōici carminis, of the herōic poem*, Quint. 1, 8, 5: *herōici carminis sonus*, Tac. Or. 10: *versus, usually herous versus (v. herous)*, Prisc. p. 1256 P.

herōina, ae, f. = *ἡρωίνη*, *a demi-goddess, heroine*: *illic formosae veniant chorus herōinae*, Prop. 1, 19, 13.

herōion, ī, n. = *ἡρώιον*, *a plant, called also asphodelus*, Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 32.

herōis, īdis, f. = *ἡρώϊς*, *a demi-goddess, heroine*: *heroidum ac dearum personis effictis*, Suet. Ner. 21: *veteres heroidas acquare*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33. In the Gr. *dat. plur.*: *herōisin*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43. **II.** *Heroides, the title of the Epistles of Ovid*, acc. to Prisc. p. 908 P.

herōs, ōis, m. = *ἥρως*, *a demigod, hero*: *heroum veteres casus imitari*, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: *ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit permixtos herōas*, Virg. E. 4, 16: *incipit Aeneas herōs*, id. Aen. 6, 103: *Laertius herōs, i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: *quem virum aut herōa lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare*, Clio? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1: *Ajax herōs*, id. S. 2, 3, 193: *intererit multum, divusne loquatur an herōs*, id. A. P. 114. *Adj.*: *ecce modo herōas sensus efferre videmus nugari solitos Graece, for herōicos or herōos, herōic thoughts or deeds*, Pers. 1, 69. **II.** Transf. of illustrious men: *herōs ille noster Cato*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: *Antonii colloquium cum herōibus nostris (i. e. Bruto et Cassio)*, ib. 14, 6: *illorum fuit herōum (i. e. Platonis et Aristotelis)*, id. Rep. 3, 8. And ironically of Clodius: *ignari, quantum in illo herōe esset animi*, id. Att. 4, 3.

herōus, a, um, adj. = *ἡρώος*, *of or relating to a hero, herōic*: *labores*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: *chelys*, ib. 1, 3, 102: *carmen*, Prop. 3, 3, 16: *versus, herōic or epic verse*, Cic. Log. 2, 27, 68: *absol.*: *apte jungitur herōus cum breviori modo*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22: *Quint. 10, 1, 88: pes, an herōic or epic foot*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: *also absol.*: *herōus, qui est idem dactylus*, Quint. 9, 4, 88. **II.** Subst. *herōum*, i, n. *a monument to the memory of a hero*: Plin. 10, 5, 6.

herpes, ētis, m. = *ἑρπης*, *a spreading cutaneous eruption*: Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 145. **II.** *Herpes quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt*, id. 30, 13, 39.

herpesticus, a, um, adj. = *ἑρπηστικός*, *spreading, eating*: *gingraena herpestica*, Lucil. in Non. 117, 22 (*al. herpes ita*).

herpyllum, i, n. = *ἑρπυλλον*, *a climbing evergreen plant, also called silymbrium, creeping thyme*: App. Herb. 105. Also called *herpyllus*: ib. 99.

herus (erus), i, m. *the master of a house or family, the master in respect to the servants*: *illis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: *non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt*, id. Rep. 1, 41: *nonne herae meae nuntiare, quod herus meus jussit, licet?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 296: *nec victoribus heri tetigit captiva cubile*, Virg. Aen. 3, 324: *o here*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 265: *Le. Ubinam est herus? Li. Major apud forum est, minor hic est intus, our old master is at the forum, our young one at home*, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63. **II.** Transf. in gen. *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): *agellulum hunc herique villulam hortulunque pauperis tuor*, Cat. 20, 4: *propriae telluris herus*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129: *fundus meus arvo pascat herum*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 2: *destinata aula divitem manet herum*, id. Od. 2, 18, 32. Of the gods: *nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros*, Cat. 68, 76: *quae tuo veniunt herō, quanta gaudia! wedded lord, husband*, id. 61, 116.

heruvum, i, v. ervum.

hesperis, īdis, f. [*Hesperus*] *of evening or the west, western, Hesperian*: *corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator*

aquarum (Tibris), i. e. *Italian*, Virg. Aen. 8, 77. **2.** Subst. *the queen's gilliflower*, Hesperis tristis, Linn.: *hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento*, Plin. 21, 7, 18 *fin.*

hesperius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *of or situated towards the west, western, Hesperian*: *hesperium fretum, the western ocean*, Ov. M. 11, 258: *litus*, ib. 2, 142: *undae*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20: *axis*, Ov. M. 4, 214: *constitit hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe*, ib. 4, 628: *imperi porrecta majestas ad ortus solis ab hesperio cubili*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16: *hesperios amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque, western*, Ov. M. 2, 258: *terram Hesperiam venies, to the land of the west, i. e. Italy*, Virg. Aen. 2, 781: *fluctus*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 26: *ruina*, ib. 2, 1, 32: *duces*, Lucan. 5, 703.

hesperugo, īnis, f. [*id.*] *the evening star*: Sen. Med. 877.

hesperus or **-os**, i, m. = *Ἑσπερος* (the evening; pure Lat. with the digamma, vesper), *the evening star, Hesperus*: Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: *Virg. E. 10, 77. Hence transf. like vesper, the west*: *Achaia et ad Hesperum iacentes terrae*, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

hesternus, a, um, adj. [*HES: v. heri*] *of yesterday, yesterday's*: *disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81: *hesterno die*, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: *hesterno sermone*, id. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.*: *nocte*, Ov. H. 19, 72: *panis*, Cels. 1, 3: *reliquiae, of yesterday*, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 25: *jus*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: *fercula*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: *vitia*, ib. 2, 2, 78: *Iaccho (i. e. vino)*, Virg. E. 6, 15: *mero*, Just. 24, 8: *corollae*, Prop. 2, 34, 59: *crines, i. e. not yet arranged*, id. 1, 15, 5: *coma*, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: *Iar, to whom sacrifice was made yesterday*, Virg. Aen. 8, 542 Serv. *Satirically*: *Quirites, Romans of yesterday, i. e. slaves recently made free*, Pers. 3, 106. *Absol.*: *hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari*, Quint. 11, 2, 6. In the *abl. adverb.* *hesterno (sc. die), yesterday*: *Sisenn. in Charis. p. 180 P.*: *Aus. Epigr. 74.*

hestiatoris, īdis, f. also called *promedea*, *a fabulous herb*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hētaeria, ae, f. = *ἑταιρία*, *a (religious) brotherhood, fraternity*: Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 43: *ib. 10, 97.*

hētēroclītus, a, um, adj. = *ἑτερόκλητος*. In gram. *varying in declension, heteroclite*: Charis. p. 23 P.

hētērocānēa or **-ia**, ae, f. = *ἑτεροκρανία*, *headache on one side of the head, i. q. hemiplegia, q. v.*: Plin. 31, 9, 45: *Marc. Emp. 2.*

hetta res minimi pretii, quasi lieta. *id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio* Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, quum dicimus: *non hettae te facio*, Fest. s. v. [perhaps kindred with the Gr. *ἥττων, ἥσσων*, less, meaner.]

hettēmāticus, a, um, adj. = *ἡττηματικός*, *poor of its kind*: Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! interj. An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!*: *heu heu! quam ego malis perdidit modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi!* Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 26: *Ha. Heu heu heu! Ps. Desine. Ba. Doleo*, ib. 5, 2, 21: *quatenus—heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: *palam captis gravis, heu nefas!* *heu!* ib. 4, 6, 17: *heu me miserum!* Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 10: *heu me infelicem!* Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: *heu edepol hominem nihili!* Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 27: *heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi!* id. Men. 2, 2, 41: *heu me, per urbem fabula quanta fui!* Hor. Epod. 11, 7. **II.** In Plautus two or three times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!*: *heu edepol specie lepida mulier!* Rud. 2, 4, 2: *heu hercle mortalem catum!* Poen. 5, 2, 147.

heurētes, ae, m. = *εὐρητής*, *an inventor, inventive person*: Pl. Pa. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* used to call attention: *ho! ho there! hark! holla!*: heus recede: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 28: Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Virg. Aen. 7, 116: heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 2.

hexáchoros, *on, adj.* = ἑξάχορδος, *having six musical strings or stops*: *machina, a water-organ with six stops*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

hexaclinon, *i, n.* = ἑξάκλινον, *a couch to hold six persons*: Mart. 9, 60, 9.

hexagōnum, *i, n.* = ἑξάγωνον, *a six-sided figure, hexagon*: Col. 5, 2, 10.

hexamēter (also hexametrus, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P), *tri, m.* = ἑξαμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, an hexameter*: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque varii modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 222: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85: initium hexametrum, Quint. 9, 4, 78: iambicus, whose sixth foot is an iambus, Diom. p. 516 P.

hexaphōros, *on, adj.* = ἑξαφόρος, *one of six porters or bearers*: phalangarii, Vitruv. 10, 8 med.

hexaphōrum, *i, n.* = ἑξάφορον, *a litter borne by six men*: Mart. 2, 81, 1.

hexaptōta, *orum, n. plur.* (sc. nomina) = ἑξαπτῶτα, *in gram. nouns that have six cases*: Prisc. p. 673 P.

hexas, *adis, f.* = ἑξάς, *the number six*: Mart. Cap. 7, 240.

hexastichus, *a, um, adj.* = ἑξάστιχος, *of six lines or rows*: hordeum, perh. our six-rowed barley, Hordeum vulgare, Linn.: var. hexastichon, Linn.: Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Plin. 15, 29, 37.

hexastýlos, *on, adj.* = ἑξάστυλος, *having six columns*: Vitruv. 3, 2.

hexēcontālithos, *i, m.* = ἑξηκοντάλιθος (sixty-coloured stone), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.

hexēris, *is, f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *a vessel with six banks of oars*: Liv. 37, 23.

hiantia, *ae, f.* [hio] *an opening*: oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hiasco, *3. v. n. incep. [id.] to split open, gape*: ubi primum nuces pineae incipiunt hiascere, Cato R. R. 17, 2.

hiatus, *ūs, m.* [hio: lit. a gaping; hence] *an opening, aperture, cleft*: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capiunt, partim ungulum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9: extremus expirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeaeus magnus hiatus ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu persolidat Boreas, with a dry throat, dry breath, Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentini terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119: qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: quantum coeli patet altus hiatus, Lucr. 4, 418: fit et coeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26, 26: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23. Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? lit. of such a widely opened mouth, i. e. of such pompous language, Hor. A. P. 138: Juv. 6, 636.

II. Fig. *an eager desire, longing*: libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42. 2. Esp. in gram. *an hiatus*: habet ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77: (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homerici suavitatem, ebriosa dixit propter insequentis literae (a) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

hiberna, *orum, n. plu.* (sc. castra) *winter-quarters*: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in hibernis in Sequanos exercitum deduxit,

ib. 1, 54 fin.: quo (tempore) neque frumenta in hibernis erant, neque multum a maturitate aberant, in the winter-camp, winter-magazines, id. B. C. 1, 48: pabulum convexit in Claudiana castra ibique hiberna aedificavit, Liv. 23, 48.

hibernaculum, *i, n.* [hiberno] *a winter-residence, winter-apartment*: Vitruv. 1, 2 fin.: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. II. Esp. plu. milit. t. t. *tents or huts for winter-quarters*: hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3: Tac. A. 2, 23: Nep. Eum. 8.

hiberno, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [hibernus] *to pass the winter, to winter*: furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thynti) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51.

II. Esp. milit. t. t. *to keep in winter-quarters*: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernant, quotidie sermones ac literas perferuntur, Cic. Manil. 13, 39: Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 fin.: Liv. 22, 16. 2. Poet. transf. to rest, repose: Pers. 6, 7.

hibernus, *a, um, adj.* [hiems] *pertaining to winter, wintry*: hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 698: in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: temporibus hibernis, id. Verr. 5, 10, 26: annus, winter-time, Hor. Epod. 2, 29: hibernus exortus solis, Plin. 6, 17, 21: occasus, id. 5, 5, 5: navigatio, Cic. Att. 15, 25: ignis, id. de Sen. 14, 46: grando, Ov. M. 5, 158: nix, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 4: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: tunica, winter-dress, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 94: calceatus feminarum, Plin. 16, 8, 13: pira, id. 16, 26, 43: agni, id. 8, 47, 72: Alpes, wintry, cold, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 612: Cori, stormy, Virg. Aen. 5, 126: flumen, Hor. S. 1, 7, 27: mare, id. Epod. 15, 8: aequor, id. S. 2, 3, 235: Neptunus, id. Epod. 17, 55: noctes, Virg. Aen. 6, 355: pulvis, a dry winter, id. G. 1, 101: Lycia, cold, id. Aen. 4, 143: legiones, lying in winter-quarters, Suet. Cal. 8. In neut. adv.: increpui (sc. Areturus) hibernum, et fluctus movi maritimos, stormily, Pl. Rud. prol. 69. (Hence It. *inverno*, verno; Sp. *invierno*; Fr. *hiver*.)

hibiscum (ibiscum), *i, n.* = ἰβίσκος, supposed by some to be the wild parsnep, Pastinaca sativa, Linn. (esp. in Plin.); by others the common mallow, Malva silvestris, Linn.: haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg. E. 2, 30: in this passage some think that Virg. means only a wand made of hibiscum (driving cattle with a slender hibiscum, not to feed on it): if so, it is doubtful what it could be. Some have suggested the Abutilon, which is a tree. Wands could scarcely be made of either the mallow or the parsnep, although they might certainly be used for a temporary purpose: Plin. 20, 4, 14: id. 19, 5, 27.

hibrida (also written hybrida and ibrida), *ae, comm.* of animals produced from two different species, a mongrel, hybrid: in nullo genere aequae facili mixtura cum fero (quam in suis), qualiter natos antiqui hibridas vocabant ceu semiferos, Plin. 8, 53, 79.

II. Transf. of persons, one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave: ibique postea ex hybridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Auct. B. Afr. 19: hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2: Q. Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis Hibrida cognominatus, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4.

hic, haec, hoc (dat. sing. fem. haec, rel. Cato R. R. 14, 3), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *h* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] the demon. pron. of the first person, and hence it refers to what is either actually, or is conceived of as being, near to, or closely connected with the speaker: *this*: (1) with substantives: hic homo sanus non est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 246: quid praeclarum patet in

rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? Cic. Rep. 1, 17: genus hoc, ib. 1, 25: hoc avunculo, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, ib. 1, 19: quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, ib. 1, 1: haec feriae, ib. 1, 9. (ii) Absol.: hi domum me ad se auferent, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 94: non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esso quaerendus, sed agendum accuratius, et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hoc Amphitruo herus conspicatus est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 87: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: haec Scipio quum dixisset, ib. 1, 11.

2. Strengthened with *ce*; *hicce, haecce, hocce* (written in the gen. sing. hujusque; and apocopated in the nom. plur. fem. haec for haecce, and in the gen. plur. horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce; and, with the interrogative particle, hiccine, haecceine, hocceine): hocce haud dubium est, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: eum hinc profugiens vendidit in Alide patri hujusce, Pl. Capt. prol. 10: hujusce rei iudicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: tu deum huncce saturitate facias tranquillum tibi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 85: ad hancce rem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 209: emit hosce de praeda ambos de quaestoribus, hiccine autem inter sese hunc confinxerunt dolum, id. Capt. prol. 35: haecce aedes, id. Most. 3, 1, 117: haec (puellae), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: aliud posticum harunce aedium, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 41: sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt, id. Cist. 1, 1, 53: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruxit, id. Eun. 4, 7, 11: apud hasce aedes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194. With the interrog. particle: concrepuit foris: hiccine percussit? id. Most. 2, 2, 76: hiccine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic. Mil. 38, 104: huncce hominem! huncce impudentiam! iudices, hanc audaciam! id. Verr. 5, 25, 62: o Juppiter, hoscine mores! Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40. So, fortuna hujusce diei, as a particular deity, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: in inscr. also written hujusque diei, Inscr. Orell. no. 5: hujusque loci, ib. no. 1580; 2300. 3. With other pronouns: hos eosdem motus perturbationes dixerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ad hunc eum ipsum, id. Acad. 1, 1, 2: idem hoc ipsum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: hunc illum satis portendi generum, Virg. Aen. 7, 255: hic est ille vultus semper idem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: hujus istius facti stultitia, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: hunc talem virum, Cic. fl. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: callidum quendam hunc, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: tu haec scis, tractari ita solere hasce hujusmodi merces, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 32. 4. Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to alter, alius, etc. to indicate the nearer object (that is, to the speaker's mind, and not always the nearer noun in the sentence; so that though it generally means *this* or *the latter*, it must sometimes be rendered by *that*, or *the former*): ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 50: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit iactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: si deerunt haec remedia, ad illa declinandum est, Quint. 7, 2, 30: quum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, id. 3, 6, 95: in his iudicem sibi in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 33: quum tu ista coelestia de Scipione quaesieris, ego autem haec, quae videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quaerenda Cic. Rep. 1, 19: alter (Roscius) plurimum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: occupat hic collem, cymba sedet alter adunca, Ov. M. 1, 293. Sometimes hic is used in both the contrasted

clauses: has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, haec nunc videamus, quae diu multumque defensa sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 42, 130: Servius facile diceret: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, id. Fam. 9, 16: ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc, Quint. 4, 4, 8: vendidit hic auro patriam: hic thalamum invasit natae, Virg. Aen. 6, 621 sq.: hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8: interim quaeritur: hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium? Quint. 7, 3, 9. (ii) referring to the remoter noun: quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istam quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum iudicavit (i. e. Socratem): huius enim facta, illius dicta laudantur, *the deeds of the former, the sayings of the latter*, Cic. Am. 2, 10: hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (i. e. Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (i. e. Stoici) ne attingerunt quidem, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former is in your own power, the latter in the hands of the gods*, Liv. 30, 30: quocumque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër: fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24. 5. In the neutr. sing. absol. with gen.: quid hoc sit hominis? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 26: quid hoc est negoti? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 73: hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, ib. 5, 4, 16: hoc commodi est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: hoc copiarum in Hispanias portatum est, Liv. 42, 18: hoc noctis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 2. 6. Hoc with verbs *impers.* pleonast. as a subject: eamus, Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, *it will soon be day*, ib. 1, 3, 45: luciscit hoc jam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1. 7. Emphatic (*δεικτικῶς*), most freq. of the speaker himself, like the Gr. ὅδε, for *ego*: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, i. e. mihi, ib. 2, 3, 115: hic homo, i. e. ego, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, i. e. me, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8: tuaque animam hanc effundere dextra, *my life*, Virg. Aen. 1, 98: si Pergama dextra defendi possent, etiam hac defensa fuissent, *by my right hand*, ib. 2, 291: per quem haec non orba senectus, *my old age*, Ov. M. 5, 27: hanc animam concede mihi, ib. 222. In the neutr.: tu quod te posterius purges, hanc injuriam mihi nolle factam esse, huius non faciam, *not this snap of the fingers* (or something equivalent), i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9. 8. Of time, *now present, actual, this*: coena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 83: nondum haec, quae nunc tenet seculum, negligentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: M. Cato, huius nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 138. II. Referring to something that follows in a relative sentence, or in a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect (the clause containing *hic*, however, is often placed second). (i) With relative sentences: neque his contentus sum, quae de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. Rep. 1, 22: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac iudiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed illis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedes video hoc noctis? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 136: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium dil nobis dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exercent, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 88: servi, qui, quum culpa carint, tamen malum metuunt, hi solent esse heris utiles, id. Most. 4, 2, 2 sq.: de Bruti amore hoc audio libentius, quo

saepius, Cic. Att. 13, 36 *fin.*: mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quae facturus fuerit Clodius, si praetura invasisset, Quint. 9, 2, 41. (ii) With acc. and *infin* (in *oratio obliqua*), or *indic.* (in *oratio recta*): erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus, ib. 2, 3: unum hoc definitio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, ib. 1, 1: sic hoc proloquar: principio, ut illo advenimus, continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 47: ut hoc: non debes alienam uxorem optare, Quint. 7, 1, 25. (iii) With a clause beginning with *quod* or *quia*: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: hoc sese excruciat animi, quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia studia abditis e fontibus hauriuntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12. (iv) With a clause beginning with *ut* or *ne*: atque hoc evenit in labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepit interim, Pl. Pseud. 2, 3, 19: hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut actas nostra in adolescentia tua conquiescat, Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, Quint. 8 praef. § 6: in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.* 2. Hoc est, serves to annex an explanation: *that is, that is to say, namely*: in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, id. Caecin. 7, 19: primum quaero, qua ratione Naevis susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, id. Mil. 9, 24. 3. Hoc est or erat, quod, conveying an indignant or reproachful meaning: *is or was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg. Aen. 2, 664: Petr. S. 93.

hic (anciently *heic*; and with the demonstr. suffix *ce* and the interrog. *ne*, *hiccine*), *adv.* [*hic*] *in this place, here*. I. Of space: ego jam dudum hic assum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: non modo hic, sed ubicumque, id. Verr. 5, 55, 143: hic ubi Deucalion, parva rate vectus, adhaesit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (sc. Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, hic currus fuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: *Pa.* Philocomasium hiccine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quum exibam, hic erat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 25: *Ch.* Ubi ego sum? hiccine an apud mortuos? *Eut.* Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Virg. G. 1, 54: hic clune, alibi pectore tantum laudatae (gallinae), Plin. 10, 50, 71. With *gen.*: hic proxumae viciniæ, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 1: modo vidi virginem hic viciniæ miseram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 45. II. *in this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: hic tu tabellas desideras Heracliensium publicas, Cic. Arch. 4, 8: hic vos dubitabitis, iudices, id. Verr. 2, 44, 109: hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? id. Manil. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, ib. 9, 24. To introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit), id. Rep. 1, 13: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14. Referring to the remoter noun: alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat

firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell. 2, 49. III. Of time: *hereupon, here* (rare): Ter. And. 2, 3, 15: hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit implevitque mero pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 728.

hicce, haecce, hocce, hiccine, haecce, hoccine, v. hic.

hiccine, adv. v. hic.

hiemālis, e, adj. [*hiems*] *pertaining to winter, wintry*: arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: circulus, *the tropic of Capricorn*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter*, Sall. J. 37: faba, *winter bean*, Plin. 18, 23, 52: loca, *winter apartments*, Pall. 1, 9: totis hoc Alpibus notum et hiemalibus provinciis, *cold*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, *stormy*, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: luna, *bringing cold*, Plin. 18, 35, 79.

II. Subst. *hiemalia, ium, n. plu.* for *hiberna, winter-quarters* (rare): hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

hiematio, ōnis, f. [*hiemo*] *passing the winter, wintering*: reliquum (melis) hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hiēmo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [*hiems*]. I. Neutr. of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter*; of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters*: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic. Verr. 4, 47, 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in urbe, Suet. Aug. 72: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: legionem hiemandi causa collocare, ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: facies me certior, quomodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.* 2. Of things: *to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy*: atrum defendens pisces hiemat mare, *rages*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17: totus hiemavit annus, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae, Plin. 18, 26, 64. Hence, 3. *Impers.* hiemat, *it is wintry, cold, frosty*: decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4: hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, ib. 78. II. Act.: *to congeal, freeze, turn to ice*: decoquant alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55: hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38.

hiems (hiemps), ōnis, f. *the winter, winter-time, rainy season*: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, auctumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Varr. R. 1, 28, 1: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix huius urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: hiems summa, *the depth of winter*, id. Verr. 4, 40, 86: hiemis magnitudo, id. Planc. 40, 96: gravissima hieme, *in a very severe winter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: inita hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7: jam prope hieme confecta, ib. 7, 32: ante exactam hiemem, *before the end of the winter*, ib. 6, 1: hiems jam praecipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter-time*, Suet. Caes. 35: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, *winter and summer, i. e. in all seasons*, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94. In *plur.*: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 4: hic quoque confingunt hiemes aestatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informes hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem summovet, id. Od. 2, 10, 15. Personified: hiems sequitur crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746: Ov. M. 2, 30: Virg. Aen. 3, 120. 2. Meton.: *rainy, stormy, weather, a storm, tempest, cold, chill, etc.*: imber noctem hiememque ferens, ib. 5, 11: creber agens hiemem ruit nequore turbo,

Id. G. 3, 470: Hor. Epod. 2, 52: Ov. M. 11, 490: Nep. Att. 10 fin.: sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, a deadly chill, Ov. M. 2, 827: Vesuvius apex et flammea diri montis hiems, the fiery tempest, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72: instamus lactu telorum et ferrea nimbis certat hiems, the iron sleet, shower of weapons, id. Th. 5, 386. In plur.: Val. Fl. 2, 22. II. Fig.: ab illa pessima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, Ov. H. 5, 34: hiems rerum, the storm of war, disturbance of war, Claud. B. Get. 151. [Cf. Sans. *hima*, "nix;" Gr. χιών, χείμα, χεῖμων; on the change of *h* and *χ* see H.]

hiēra, ae, f. (sc. antidotus) = *iepa* (sacred) a sort of antidote against poison: Scribon. Comp. 99.

hiēra, ae, f. = *iepa*: quod raro cursoribus evenit, hieram fecimus (meaning unknown), Sen. Ep. 83.

hiērābōtānē (also separat. *hiera* botane), ēs, f. = *iepa βοτάνη* (sacred plant), a plant, also called verbenaca, vervain, Verbenia officinalis, Linn. acc. to Sprengel; others think that Pliny also included V. supina, Linn., and Salvia verbenaca, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59: id. 22, 2, 3: Scrib. Comp. 163.

hiērāciā, ae, f. = *iepakia*, hawk's-beard, Crepus virens, Linn.: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

hiērācītis, Idis, f. = *iepakitis* (hawk-stone), an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hiērāciūm, li, n. = *iepakion*, a sort of eye-salve: Plin. 34, 11, 27.

hiērātīcus, a, um, adj. = *iepatikos*, pertaining to sacred uses, hieratic: Charila, Plin. 13, 12, 23.

hiērōdūlus, l, m. = *iepodoulos*, a servant in a temple: Firm. Math. 8, 21.

hiēroglŷphīcus, a, um, adj. = *ieporhlyphicos*, hieroglyphic: literae, Macr. S. 1, 21: notae, Amm. 17, 4.

hiērōgrāphīcus, a, um, adj. = *ieporgraphicos*, l. q. hieroglyphicus, hierographic: hierographicae literae, Amm. 22, 15 fin. dub. (al. hieroglyphicas).

hiēromnēmon, an unknown precious stone, also called erotylus: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

hiērōnīca, ae, m. = *ieponikis*, a conqueror in the sacred games: Neapolin albis equis introiit, disiecta parte muri, ut mos hieroniarum est, Suet. Ner. 25.

hiērōphanta or **-tes**, ae, m. = *iepo-phantēs*, a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant: Nep. Pelop. 3: Arn. 5, 174.

hiērōphantrīa, ae, f. = *iepophantria*, a priestess: Inscr. Orell. no. 2361.

hiērōphylax, ācis, m. = *iepoφύλαξ*, the keeper of a temple, pure Lat. aedituus: Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 20.

hiēto, i. v. a. [for *hiato* from *hio*; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.] to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn: ego dum hiato, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 4. II. Transf. in gen.: to open wide, throw open: hietantur fores, Laber. in Diom. p. 336 P.

hiērē, adv. cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily: hilare vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30: Tac. A. 11, 3: Suet. Ner. 34: si hilarius locuti sunt (opp. in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64.

hiēresco, 3. v. n. incep. [hilaris] to grow cheerful or merry: quum amicorum domus fumat, hilaresco, Varr. in Non. 121, 12.

hiērās, e, and **hiērās**, a, um, adj. = *ilapros*, cheerful, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial: (1) form *hilaris*: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut huius festum diem habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilaris fuit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: adolescentia, id. 8, 6, 17: in convitiis lasciva humilibus

hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27. (II) Form *hilarus*: tristis sit (servus frugi), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 6: credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. Asin. 5, 1, 10: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas, hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: fronte hilario, corde tristi. Caecil. in Gell. 15, 9: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20. Comp.: fac nos hilares hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 56: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te literas hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus rendet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. Sup.: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Pl. Men. 1, 2, 40.

hiērās, ātis, f. [hilaris] cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity: hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40: tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: hilaritatis plenum iudicium ac laetitiae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11: erat in M. Cruso adolescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75. Of things: quum diei permittit hilaritas, fineness, pleasantness, Col. 9, 14, 18: arboris, a fresh or lively appearance, Plin. 17, 16, 26.

hiērāter, adv. gaily, cheerfully, joyfully, etc.: deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, moeste, hilariter, in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

hiērātūdo, Inis, f. [hilaris] cheerfulness, merriment: nunquam ego te tristiores vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 56.

hiērō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate (rare): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilararetur, Graece ἡδονήν, Latine voluptatem vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44: picas mirum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, rejoice, Plin. 10, 42, 59: ut cum coelo hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13: festaque pallentes hilarant altaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24.

hilarodos, lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Fest. s. v.

hiērūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [hilaris] cheerful, contented: Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 fin.

hiērūs, a, um, v. hilaris.

hillae, arum, f. plu. dim. [hira] the smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ovis, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris hillae, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum, Plin. 11, 37, 79. II. Transf. in gen.: intestines, entrails: hillas intestina veteres esse dixerunt, Non. 122, 7. In an obscene sense: ib. 12. 2. a kind of smoked sausage: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

hilum, i, n. [the root of nihilum, i. e. ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus, s. v., hilum putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum: cf. hilum breve quoddam, Non. 121, 3. Acc. to Varr. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111, kindr. with hillae, q. v.] a little thing, a trifle; usually with a negative, not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all: quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam, Varr. L. 9, 37, 139, § 54: Sisyphus versat saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221: neque

hilo majore interea capiunt dulcedine fructum, id. 5, 1408. Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrachere hilum, id. 3, 513.

hinc, adv. [hic] from this place, hence: I. Of space: abili hinc in exercitum, Pl. Am. prol. 125: in ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: hinc (ex Sicilia) homines maxime illustres, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: illam hinc civem esse alunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14. 2. Transf.: from this side, on this side, here: Imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: quum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Tim. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, on both sides, Liv. 32, 10: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, from different directions, Suet. Aug. 96: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27. Hinc is sometimes repeated in a contrasted clause, and has the sign. of illinc: hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13: Cassandra hinc Toronaeico, hinc Macedonico septa mari, id. 44, 11: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur in coelum scopuli, on both sides, Virg. Aen. 1, 162. II. Of time: from this time, after this, hereupon: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67. 2. For abhinc, ago, since (rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, § 43. III. Denoting origin or cause: from this source, from this cause, hence: hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: videret hinc (i. e. ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimirum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99: hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quaestiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet, from him, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7: hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 5. Jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

hinnibilis, e, adj. [hinnio] capable of neighing: quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31. **hinnibundē**, adv. [id.] with neighing: Quadrig. in Non. 122, 15. **hinnienter**, adv. with neighing: hinnibunde pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

hinnio, 4. v. n. to neigh: ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, differentia irrationale (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium hinniens, Quint. 7, 3, 3: Lucr. 5, 1076. Poet. of the centaur Chiron: Sid. Carm. 14, 29. **hinnitat** χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox.

hinnitus, ūs, m. [hinnio] a neighing: subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: Virg. G. 3, 94: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34. In plur.: Ov. M. 2, 154: Suet. Ner. 46. **hinnulēa**, ae, f. [hinnuleus] a young hind: Arn. 5, 185.

hinnulēus, i, m. [hinnulus] a young stag or roebuck: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

hinnulus, i, m. dim. [hinnus] a young mule: tu tuum sodalem hinnulo videas strigiosiore, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. 2. a fawn: νεβποι, hinniuli, Gloss. Philox.

hinnus, i, m. = *innos*, a mule (from a stallion and a she-ass; opp. mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): equo et

asina genitos mares hinnos antiqui vocabant, contraque mulos, quos asini e equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172 Col. 6, 37, 5. II. In the form ginnus, *i. m.* = γίννος, a little stunted mule non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7: in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa nulli coitu natum, quem vocaverint ginnum, id est parvum mulum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hio, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* and *a.* I. Neutr. to open, be open, to gape: (calor venas astringit hiantes, Virg. G. 1, 91 vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41 Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4, 2, 45: hiantia lilia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16: oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52: quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123. 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to gape, yawning: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 493: perdicces hiantes, exserta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 51: trochilos crocodilum invitai ad hiantum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37: leo immane hians, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16. 3. Fig.: Of speech, to be badly connected, to leave an hiatus: qui (vocalium concursus) quum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33: qui (poetae), ut versum facerent, saepe hiant: ut Nae-vius: vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Cic. Or. 45, 152: crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, Cic. Or. 9, 32. (ii) to gape, with longing; to be eager, to long for, and (poet.) to be amazed: huic homini si cuius domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiant ac poscere aliquid videtur? id. Verr. 3, 4, 8: canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 met. 1: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. the legacy-hunter, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, ib. 1, 2, 88: quem ducit hiantem cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritia hiantem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134: hunc plausus hiantem per cuneos corripuit, Virg. G. 2, 508: luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35. II. Act. to spew out, to haul out, utter, sing (poet.): subitos ex ore cruores saucia tigris hiat, spits, emits, Val. Fl. 6, 706: carmen lyra, plays, Prop. 2, 31, 6. [Akin to χάος, χαίω; Eng. yawn.]

hippacare est celeriter animam ducere, ab equi habitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Fest. s. v.

hippācē, ēs, *f.* = ἵππᾱκη: cheese made of mare's milk: Plin. 28, 9, 34.

II. also described as a plant, now unknown, prob. by an error, and referable to no. 1.: id. 25, 8, 44.

hippagines, naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci ἵππαγωγούς dicunt, Fest. s. v.: Gell. 10, 25.

hippāgōgi, orum, *f. plu.* = ἵππαγωγοί, vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transport: quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogos vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equilibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 23.

hippāgus, *i. f.* = ἵππαγός, a vessel for transporting horses: hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis, Plin. 7, 56, 57 fin.

hippeus (dissyll.) εἶ, *m.* = ἵππεύς (horseman), a kind of camel: hippus equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 1.

hippocāmēlus, *i. m.* = ἵπποκάμηλος, a fabulous animal, half horse, half camel: Aus. Epigr. 70.

hippocampus or -os, *i. m.* = ἵπποκάμπος, a sea-horse, a kind of fish, Syngnathus hippocampus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: ib. 7, 23: id. 36, 5, 4, § 26.

hippocentaurus, *i. m.* = ἵπποκένταυρος, a fabulous creature, half horse, half man, hippocentaur: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: Plin. 7, 3, 3.

hippocōmus, *i. m.* = ἵπποκόμος, a groom: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 37.

hippocoum vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Fest. s. v.

hippōdāmantiū vinum, an unknown sort of wine: Plin. 14, 7.

hippodrōmos, *i. m.* = ἵπποδρόμος, a race-course for horses, hippodrome: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 27: Mart. 12, 50, 5.

hippōlāpāthōn, *i. n.* = ἵππολάπαθον, horse-dock, Rumex Patientia, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

hippōmānes, *is, n.* = ἵππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage): a slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire: Virg. G. 3, 281 sq. II. a plant that has the effect of putting mares in heat: Serv. Virg. G. 3, 281. (This seems to have been a misconception of Virgil's meaning.) III. a small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions: Plin. 8, 42, 66: id. 28, 11, 49: Juv. 6, 133.

This is really a concretion formed in the amnios of the foetus, which is eaten by mares directly after parturition; its supposed virtue is of course fabulous.

hippōmārathrum or -on, *i. n.* = ἵππομάραθρον, a plant, of two kinds: 1. called also myrsineum (Cy. smyrnium) is referred by Sprengel to Cachrys Morisoni, Linn. or C. siculus, Linn. 2. "genus semine coriandri," is referred to Seseli tortuosum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

hippōnactēus, *i. m.* (sc. versus) [Hipponax] the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax: senarios et hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

hippōpērae, arum, *f. plu.* = ἵπποπῆραι, saddle-bags: Sen. Ep. 87.

hippōphaeston, *i. n.* = ἵπποφαιστόν, a prickly plant, perhaps Carduus stellatus, Linn. or Calcitrapa Hippophaeston, Gaertner: Plin. 27, 10, 66.

hippophlomos, *i. m.* the mandrake, Atropa Mandragora, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 94.

ōphōbas, adis, *f.* = ἵπποφοβάς, a fabulous herb, also called achaemenis, which some have supposed to be the Datura Stramonium, Linn., others Atropa Mandragora, Linn., and others again Euphorbia antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

hippōphyes, *is, n.* = ἵπποφυές, a species of Euphorbia, perh. Euphorbia spinosa, Linn., but referred by some to the sea-buckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides, Linn.: Plin. 22, 12, 14.

hippōpōdes, um, *m. plu.* = ἵπποπόδες, a fabulous race of men with horses' feet: Plin. 4, 13, 27.

hippōpōtāmus, *i. m.* = ἵπποπόταμος, a river-horse, hippopotamus, Hippopotamus amphibius, Linn., respecting which many false statements were current through confusion with the Gnu, Antelope Gnu, Gmelin: Plin. 8, 25, 39: Mel. 1, 9, 3.

hippōsēlinum, *i. n.* = ἵπποσέλινον, lit. horse-parsley, prob. the plant called Alexander's Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

hippōtoxōtae, arum, *m. plu.* = ἵπποτοξοταί, mounted archers: Cacs. B. C. 3, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 19.

hippūris, idis, *f.* = ἵππουρίς, horse-tail: pure Lat., equisetum, Equisetum arvense v. pratense, Linn.: Plin. 26, 13, 83: App. Herb. 39.

hippūrus, *i. m.* = ἵππουρος, a fish, perh. golden carp, gold-fish, Coryphaena hippurus, Linn., acc. to many, but considered a doubtful reference by Cuvier: Ov. Hal. 95: Plin. 9, 16, 24.

hippus, *i. m.* = ἵππος, a sea-fish, supposed by some to be a small crab of the genera Macropodia and Leptopodia, Leach: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir (ir), indecl. *n.* [akin to χεῖρ] a

hand: quibus vinum defusum e pleno slet, hir siphove, cui nil dempsit, i. e. the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine, Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: cf. Charis. p. 12 P.: Prisc. p. 648 ib.

hira, ae. *f.* the empty gut: called also, intestinum jejunum, Gr. νήστις: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 fin.: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 23. [On the etym. v. haruspex.]

hircīnus (also hircinus), *a, um, adj.* [hircus] of a goat, goat's: barba, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 12: pelles, Plin. 12, 17, 40: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, the constellation Capricorn, Prud. Apoth. 621. Comically: alae, that have a goatish smell, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51.

hircōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] that smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 14: gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10.

hircūlus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] a little goat: Cat. 19, 16. II. a plant, referred by Clusius to Valeriana celtica, var.: Plin. 12, 12, 26 fin.

hircus (also hircus and ircus: Quint. 1, 5, 20: Sabine form, hircus, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97), *i. m.* a he-goat, Capra Hircus, Linn.: Virg. E. 3, 8: Hor. Epod. 16, 34: Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60.

III. Transf.: like caper, a goatish smell, the rank smell of the arm-pits: alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 27. 2. an epithet applied to a filthy person: propter operam illius hirci improbi edentuli, Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 20. Of voluptuous persons: id. Merc. 2, 2, 1: Cat. 37, 5.

hircnēa (also irnea), ae. *f.* a jug for holding liquids: Cato R. R. 81: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 273.

hircūla (irnela, Fest. s. v.), ae. *f. dim.* [hircnēa] a small jug or pitcher: fictiles, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: irnela vasis genus in sacris, Fest. s. v.

hirpex, icis, *v. irpex*.

hircinus, *a, um, v. hircinus*.

hircitallio, *4. v. n.* [hircus] Of new born children: to acquire a strong voice: Censor. de Die nat. 14.

hircitallus, *i. m.*: hircitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti, Fest. s. v.

hirquus, *i. v. hircus*.

hirrio (also irrio), *4. v. n.* Of dogs, to snarl: hircire, garrare, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae, Fest. s. v.: hircit, όταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὑλακτῶν, Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirciant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

hircitū (irr), *ūs, m.* [hirrio] a snarling of dogs: Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.

hirsūtia, ae. *f.* [hirsutus] roughness, shagginess: Sol. 25.

hirsūtus, *a, um, adj.* [hirtus] rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: quarum (animalium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4, 9, 49: crura genaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Virg. E. 8, 34: glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: barba, ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63: juba (galeae), Prop. 4, 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Virg. E. 7, 53: frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4, 4, 28: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 16. Poet. of the people of the olden time (when the hair was left untrimmed), like intonsus and incomptus: Sil. 13, 812: Mart. 9, 48, 2. II. Fig.: rude, unpolished: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

us δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil.

irtipili duorum pilorum homines, Fest. s. v.

hirtōsus, *a, um, adj.* [hirtus] very hairy, shaggy: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169.

hirtus, *a, um, adj.* rough, hairy, shaggy: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirc corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70: ora (Scythiae) Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga Lucan. 2, 386: tunica, Nep. Dat. 3: u

tae in corpore, Ov. M. 13, 850: saxa dumis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13: sepes, poet. Col. 10, 27: hirtiora folia, App. Herb. 71: aequor, rough, Prud. στεφ. 9, 53. II. Fig. of character: rough, rude, unpollished: non tibi parvum ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11. [Perh. akin to Gr. χήρ, "a hedgehog:" Pott connects it with horreo]. (Hence It. irto; Sp. yerto.)

hīrūdo, Inis, f. (also called *sanguisuga*), a leech, bloodsucker, Hirudo medicinalis, Linn., or perh. also H. sanguisuga, Linn., the horseleech: Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4. Fig.: acarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hīrūdinēus, a, um, adj. [hirundo] pertaining to swallows: adventus, of the swallows, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

hīrūdinīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to swallows: sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46: nidus, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

hīrundo, Inis, f. [akin to χελιδών] a swallow: Virg. G. 1, 377: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13. Pliny describes several kinds: 1. "nidum luto construens," the chimney swallow, Hirundo rustica, Linn.: Plin. 10, 33, 49. 2. "alterum genus," the martin, Hirundo urbica, Linn., or the swift, Cypselus murarius, Temminck: Plin. ib. 3. "tertium genus," the sand martin, H. riparia, Linn.: Plin. ib. As a term of endearment: dic me anaticulum, columbam vel catellum, hirundinem, monedulam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 104. Proverb.: quid contendat hiru' lo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 6. II. Transf.: a flying sea-fish, sea-swallow, not the flying-fish, but the dactyloptera, Trigla volitans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 26, 43. (Hence It. rondine, rondinella; Fr. hirondelle.)

hisco, 3. v. n. and a. incept. I. Neutr.: to open slightly, to gape: ut vitio venae tabularum saepius hiscant, Lucr. 6, 1069: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. M. 1, 546: rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: st, tace, aedes hiscunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 42. 2. Esp. to open the mouth, to mutter: respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: Liv. 6, 16: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 314. II. Act.: to mutter: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quidquam ausit, Ov. M. 13, 231: tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop. 3, 3, 4. [Hisco is usually regarded as an incept. of hio, but the incept. of hio is hiasco, q. v. Moreover the meanings of hio and hisco differ; hio meaning "to open wide," hisco, "barely to open:" hence it has been supposed that hisco may be an onomatop. word, the sound hiss: Key, Phil. Soc. 5, 89.]

hispido, 1. v. a. [hispidus] to make bristly, prickly: spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol. 26 dub.

hispidus, a, um, adj. rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly: facies, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5: frons, Virg. Aen. 10, 210: corpus Nereidum hispidum squamis, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mater (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: herba, Plin. 22, 6, 7: agri, overgrown with brambles, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1: Eurus procellis, Val. Fl. 1, 612. Poet. per hypallagen: sic hispida turpes proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat. Th. 6, 868. II. Fig.: agrestis auris ac hispida, rude, insensible, Gell. 10, 3.

hister, v. histrionis.

histon, ōnis, m. = ἱστών, a weaving-room: habere institutos histonas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

hīstōria, ae, f. = ἱστορία, a narrative of past events, history: erat historia (Initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52: Plin. Ep. 5, 8: quis nescit, primam esse historiam legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? nequa suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultas? Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 62:

huic generi historia finitima est, in qua et narratur ornatè et regio saepe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam contiones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expeditur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, id. Or. 20, 66 nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5: hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor, Quint. 2, 5, 19: obscura est historia Romana, Cic. Rep. 2, 18. In plur. simiae Dodoneae improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatam esse demiror, id. Div. 2, 32: nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7: historiarum scriptor, id. 3, 8, 49: tu pedestribus dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 10. Proverb.: historiam scribere, to inform oneself accurately of any thing: in scirpo nodum quaeris: quin nos hinc domum redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Pl. Men. 2, 1, 23. II. Meton.: any narrative, account, tale, story: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8: maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop. 1, 1, 16: hactenus historiae: nunc ad tua devehor astra, id. 4, 1, 119: satis historiarum est, Pl. Buc. 1, 2, 50: amarae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89. Hence, naturalis historia, the title of the work of Pliny the Elder. 2. a subject of discourse: Prop. 1, 15, 24. (Hence It. storia; Fr. histoire; Eng. story.)

hīstōriālis, e, adj. [historia] pertaining to history, historical (very rare): venerabilis patriarchae Josephi historialis diligentia, i. e. related in sacred history, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

hīstōricē, adv. historically: descriptiones locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poetice prosequi fas est, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

hīstōricē, ōs, f. = ἱστορική, explanation, interpretation of an author: finitae quidem sunt partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

hīstōricus, a, um, adj. = ἱστορικός, pertaining to history, historical: earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: sermo, id. Or. 36, 124: fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: nitor, Quint. 10, 1, 33: prosopopoeiae, id. 3, 8, 53: homines literati et historici, versed in history, Cic. Mur. 7, 16. II. Subst.: historicus, i, m. one versed in history or who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian: oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici, id. Top. 20, 78: Quint. 1, 6, 2.

hīstōriōgrāphus, i, m. = ἱστοριογράφος, a writer of history, historiographer: Capitol. Gord. 11, 21.

hīstrīculus λογοποιός, Gloss. Philox. [dim. from histrion].

hīstrīcus, a, um, adj. [hister, histrion] pertaining to stage-players: imperator hīstrīcus, the manager, Pl. Poen. prol. 4: imperium, the management, ib. 44.

hīstrīo, ōnis, m. [Etrusc. prim. form hister, Liv. 7, 2: whence hīstrīcus and hīstrīculus] a stage-player, actor either of tragedy or comedy: Liv. 7, 2: Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: Pl. Am. prol. 69: ex pessimo hīstrīone bonum comoedum fieri, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: vidi ego saepe hīstrīones atque comoedos, Quint. 6, 2, 35: patina Aesopi traegediarum hīstrīonis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 163: M. Ollius Hilarus comoediarum hīstrīo, id. 7, 53, 54. (v. Smith's Ant. 612.) II. Transf. a boaster: hīstrīonis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

hīstrīōnālis, e, adj. [hīstrīo] pertaining to a stage-player, like an actor: studium, Tac. A. 1, 16: modī, id. Or. 26: favor, ib. 29.

hīstrīōnīa, ae, f. (sc. ars) [id.] the art of acting, dramatic art: facere hīstrīoniam, Pl. Am. prol. 90.

hīstrīōnīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a player, hīstrīonic: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.

hīstrīx, Ictis, v. hystrix.

hiulcē, adv. Of speech: in a gaping manner: non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et aequaliter, et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

hiulco, no perf., atum, 1 v. a. [hiulcus] to cause to gape or split open: quum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros, Cat. 68, 62.

hiulcus, a, um, adj. [hio] gaping, split, cleft, opened, open: ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 353: Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 fin.: nubis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ictus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 113. 2. Poet. act. cleaving, destroying: fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26. II. Fig. Of speech: gaping, not well connected, forming an hiatus: struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: hiulcae voces, id. Cr. 44, 150: nonnunquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36. 2. In gen.: eager, longing: hiulca gens, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 9.

ho! interj. an expression of astonishment: ho! tune is erat? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 52. **hōdiē**, adv. [contr. from hoc die, on this day] to-day: quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30: hodie mane, ib. 9: hodie cum diluculo, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie nunquam ad vesperum vivam! id. Asin. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69. Of the night-time: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, dicet: ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76. II. In gen.: at the present day, at this time, now: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 fin.: mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Am. 12, 41: hodie omnes sic habent, id. Verr. 5, 25, 64: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122: hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, to this day, still: Vell. 1, 4: Tac. G. 3: Suet. Claud. 19. (Hence It. oggi; Sp. hoy.)

hōdiernus, a, um, adj. [hodie] of this day, to-day's: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernae crastina summae tempora di superi? Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17. Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodiernae, Tib. 1, 7, 53. II. of the present time, present, actual (rare): Servio Tullio regnante multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39. Neut. absol.: servatumque in hodiernum est, to this day, Plin. 33, 1, 7: in hodiernum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22 fin.

hodoedocos = ὁδοδόκος, latro atque obsessor viarum, Fest. s. v.

hōdoepōrīcon, i, n. = ὁδοπορικόν, an itinerary: Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hoedus, i and its deriv.: v. haed.

holcē, ōs, f. = ὁλήκη, a drachma: holceque a drachma non re sed nomine differt, Fann. de Pond. 19.

holcus, i, m. = ὁλός, a sort of grass, also called aristida, mouse-barley, Hordeum murinum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 63.

hōlōcaustōma, ātis, n. = ὁλόκαυσμα, a victim or offering that was burnt entire, a holocaust: Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

hōlōcaustum, i, n. = ὁλόκαυστον, a victim that was burnt entire, a holocaust: Prud. Apoth. 537.

hölöchrýsus, *i. f.* = ὀλόχρυσος, an unknown plant, perh. the same as holochrýsus, *q. v.*: Plin. 21, 8, 24.

hölöcyron, *i. n.* = ὀλόκυρον, a plant, called also chamaepitys, ground-pine: App. Herb. 26.

hölögráphus, *a. um, adj.* = ὀλόγραφος, entirely written with one's own hand, holograph: epistola, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 5: membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 med.: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

hölöporphýrus, *a. um, adj.* = ὀλοπόρφυρος, entirely purple: stola, Varr. in Non. 537, 30.

hölöschoenos, *i. m.* = ὀλόσχοινος, a sort of sedge, supposed to be Cladium Mariscus: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

hölösérícus, *a. um, adj.* = ὀλοσηρικός, all of silk: vestis, Lampr. Hellog. 20: Vop. Aur. 45.

hölösídērus, *a. um, adj.* = ὀλοσιδήρος, all iron: spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

hölöspñrātus, *a. um, adj.* = ὀλοσφύρατος (Doric for ὀλοσφύρητος, all hammered), beaten, solid: aes, Plin. 33, 4, 24.

hölöstēon, *i. n.* = ὀλόστεον, a whitish plantain: Plantago holostea, Lamarck: Plin. 27, 10, 65.

hölöthūria, *orum, n. plu.* = ὀλοθύρια, a sort of water-polyte, supposed by Cuvier to be a zoophyte, perh. of the genus Alcyonium: Plin. 9, 47, 71.

hölövērus, *a. um, adj.* [vox hibr. from ὀλος, verus] quite real, entirely of purple: vestimenta, Cod. Theod. 11, 8, 4.

holus, *eris, v. olus.*

homeltium pilei genus, Fest. s. v.

homērista, *ae, m.* = Ὀμηριστής, a Homeric rhapsodist: Petr. 29: Diom. p. 481 P.

homērōcento, *ōnis, m.* [Homerus cento] a poem made up of verses from Homer: legere Homerocontonas et Virgiliocentonas, Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

homērōmastix, *īgis, m.* = Ὀμηρομαστιγῆ (Homer's scourge), the censurer of Homer, an epithet given to the critic Zoilus: Vitr. 7 praef. II. In gen.: a censorious person: ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas, Plin. 11, N. Praef. § 28.

homērōnīdes, *ae, m.* an imitator of Homer: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hōmīcīda, *ae, comm.* [homo caedo] a manslayer, homicide, a murderer, murderer: confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: an, qui se interficit, homicida sit, Quint. 7, 3, 7. Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2. II. In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer. ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, slayer of men: Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hōmīcīdārius or **hōmōcīdīārius**, *a. um, adj.* [homicida and homocidium] relating to manslaying, homicidal: sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hōmīcīdium, *īi, n.* [homicida] manslaughter, homicide, murder: si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1: Tac. G. 21.

hōmo, *īnis* (old form, hemonem hominem dicebant, Fest. s. v.: cf. humanus, and nēmo, from nē-hēmo: homōnem, Enn. Ann. 2, 33: hōmōnes, Naev. 1, 1), *comm.* a human being, man, woman, or child: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus hominem, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. An. 8, 27: bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 fin.: consulere generi hominum, the human race, mankind, id. Rep. 3, 32: homines Romani, id. Manil. 14, 41: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 16: taces, monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: quid illic hominis est? ib. 5, 1, 17. In addresses: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 31. In apposition: mares homi-

nes, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: amanti homini adolescenti, id. Trin. 1, 2, 94: filius homo adolescens, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52: servum hominem, ib. 2, 1, 62: oculi hominis histrionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: nemo homo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78. Of females: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, a rational being, id. Clu. 70, 199: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620: Juv. 6, 284: dulcissimum ad hominis camellinum lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33. Of a new-born child: jam viventem, jam hominem, jam matris officia implorantem, Gell. 12, 1. Proverb.: quothomines, tot sententiae, as many men, so many minds, i. e. every one has his own opinion, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15: ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, adapt yourself to men's humours, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 36: ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77. 2. In a pregnant sense, either good or bad: in a good sense: a man, as a reasonable or moral being: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, id. Att. 4, 15: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemus, id. omne abs te habere, id. Fam. 7, 29: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: quum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, that he was of no particular merit as a man, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: Nero dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, like a human being, Suet. Ner. 31. (ii) In a bad sense: a man, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition, etc.: te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, i. e. that, as a human being, you are liable to misfortune, and that, as a man, you should bear it with fortitude, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25. In fem.: quonium homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5. Of servants (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, Quintus's man, i. e. his slave, servant, id. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiae Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato R. R. 57, 2. 3. a man, as opp. to a woman (rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 57: Lact. 2, 12. 4. In milit. lang.: homines, opp. to equites, foot-soldiers, infantry: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39. 5. Particular phrases: paucorum hominum esse, to have but few intimates, to be choice in one's company: Maecenas paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19. Hence, comically, of the favourite but rare fish acipenser: Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. (ii) inter homines esse (agere), to be among the living, to be alive: Hercules nunquam abiisset ad deos, nisi quum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: inter homines esse desinere, to die, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 59: so, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 fin.: ab hominibus ereptus est, Gal. Dig. 31, 1, 58. II. Transf.: the man, the fellow, for the pron. he, his, him: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 30: ita est homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 63: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. 34, 83: id. Verr. 4, 27, 62. [The root is prob. HOM, akin to Gr. Φαν-ήρ; Eng. man: judging from the Italian uomo, we may infer that homo was pronounced with an initial w: cf. Key, Phil. Soc. 4, 27.] (Hence It. uomo; Sp. hombre; Fr. homme, ou.)

hōmoēmēria, *ae, f.* = ὁμοιομέρεια, the philosophy of Anaxagoras, the

homogeneousness of the elements or first principles: Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 625.

hōmoēoprōphēron, *i. n.* = ὁμοιοπρόφηρον, the fault of assonance or alliteration, as in Ennius (Ann. 1, 151): o Tite, tute Tati, tibi tanta tyrannetulist: Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

hōmoēoptōtos, *on, adj.* = ὁμοιοπτωτός, in a like case: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

hōmoēotēleuton, *i. n.* = ὁμοιοτέλευτον, like ending, rhyme: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

hōmōnŷmus, *a. um, adj.* = ὁμώνυμος, of the same name, homonym: sicut in his, quae homonyma vocantur: ut, taurus animal sit, an mons, an signum in coelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur, Quint. 8, 2, 13.

hōmōtōnŷs, *a. um, adj.* = ὁμότονος, stretched alike or in unison: nervi, funes, etc., Vitr. 1, 1 med.

hōmōūsīus, *a. um, a. lj.* = ὁμοούσιος, of like substance, consubstantial; pure Lat. consubstantialis: Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

hōmullūlus, *i. m. dim.* [homullus] a manikin: Prisc. p. 614 P.

hōmullus, *i. m. dim.* [homo] a little man, manikin: Lucr. 3, 928: quid cessat hic homullus ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

hōmuncīo, *ōnis, m. dim.* [id.] a little man, manikin: homuncio, hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 134: Augustus Horatium inter alios jocos homuncionem lepidissimum appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.: Sen. Ep. 116.

hōmuncūlus, *i. m. dim.* [id.] a little or weakly man, a manikin: hui, homunculi quanti estis! Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 66: neque tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculis similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: ut homunculus unus e multis, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17.

hōnestāmentum, *i. n.* [honesto] an ornament, grace (rare): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66. In plur.: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: orationis, Gell. 10, 26.

hōnestas, *ātis, f.* [honestus] honourableness, honourable consideration, reputation, character, respectability, credit, opp. to turpitude: quid est honestas nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus, Lact. 3, 8 fin.: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 2: fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, id. Arch. 6, 14: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, on account of their character, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47: honestatem omnem amittere, consideration, respect, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114. In plur.: ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, id. Mur. 40, 87. 2. Meton.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, respectable persons, id. Sest. 51, 109. II. honourableness of character, honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue: ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? id. Att. 7, 11: tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, id. Rab. perd. 8, 23: honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2: et in laude justitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, Quint. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant eum (Staberium Erotum) honestate praeditum, an honourable, noble character, Suet. Gramm. 13. 2. Transf. of things: beauty, grace (rare): testudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si est honestas in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, existit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125.

honestē, *adv.* *honourably, nobly*: *honeste natus, of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43. **II.** *decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously*: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 69: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: vestiti, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1: honestius hic quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Am. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, ib. 4, 3: honeste facere ac dicere, *opp.* turpiter, Quint. 11, 1, 14: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43: fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

honesto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*honestus*] *to honour, dignify, adorn, grace, embellish*: quum me tanto honore honestas, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 106: non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35: tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris detractis honestastis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honoured by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: caput (avis) plumco apice honestante, Plin. 10, 2, 2: formam pudor honestabat, Curt. 6, 2: exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

honestūdo, *inis, f.* [*id.*] *honourableness, virtue*: tua honestudo Danaos decipit diu, Att. in Non. 121, 1.

honestus, *a, um, adj.* [*honos*] *regarded with honour, enjoying respect or consideration, honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble*: quum honos sit praemium virtutis iudicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: amplae et honestae familiae plebiae, *illustrious and honourable families*, ib. 7, 15: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, *in a respectable station*, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: Polla, Nursiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1: equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: erant complures honesti adolescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. Manil. 7, 17: milites honestissimi sui generis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9: deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: dies honestissimus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3, 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 129, 3: omnium honestarum rerum egena, *not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14. **II.** *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming*: ut (civium vita) opibus firma, *rich, opulent, glorious*, gloria ampla, virtute *honourable*, sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11: in convivio

moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13: aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 71: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: honesta certatio, Cic. Am. 9, 32: res, causa (*opp.* turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimonis non credere, Cic. Verr. 1, 49, 128: honesta soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24: honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: honestum id intelligimus, quod tale est, ut detracta omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45. (ii) *Subst.* honestum, *i. n.* = honestas, *no. ii.* 1: honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, ib. 5, 23, 66: sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id summum bonum est, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, ib. 1, 5, 14: omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1: quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intelligi? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5: honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44. **2.** *Transf. of things, esp. of personal appearance: noble, fine, handsome*: ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15: facies, Suet. Tib. 68: caput, Virg. Aen. 10, 133: nec, si quid honesti est, jactat habetque palam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84: asini, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: equi, Virg. G. 3, 81: ager honestior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2: tunc ora rigantur honestis imbris (*i. e. lacrimis*), Stat. Th. 2, 234.

honor or **hōnos**, *ōris (old gen. honorus, like venerus, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2), m.* [*akin to onus: lit. a burden, a charge: hence*] *public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment*: the high offices of the Roman state were called honores, v. Smith's Ant. 613: quaestura, primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: habet honorem quem petimus, *i. e. the aedileship*, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: honoris jacturam sui, reipublicae causa, aequo animo tulisse, *the loss of his appointment* (as proconsul of Gaul), ib. 1, 9: honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26: deposito honore, ib. 36. *In plur.*: populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: qui (populus) stultus honores saepe dat indignis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15: ascendere ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perungi, id. Fam. 1, 8: magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26. **2.** *honour, repute, esteem*: honos est praemium virtutis iudicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: is qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, ib. 28, 77: (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A: quod (*i. e. medium ex tribus sedere*) apud Numidas honorari ducitur, Sall. J. 11: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg. G. 2, 393: tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honour, i. e. greater dishonour* or dis-

grace, Q. Metell. in Gell. 12, 9: exilli honor, *i. e. honourable exile*, Tac. H. 1, 21. *Of things: honour, esteem, value*: physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73: ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125: quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus accipenser nullo in honore est, Plin. 9, 17, 27: vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 5. **3.** *Particular phrases: honoris causa, out of respect*: C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumelliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18: quem honoris causa nominio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18. (ii) *praefari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse for using any phrase=by your leave, or saving your presence*: si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, id. Fam. 9, 22: haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin. 28, 8, 24: honos auribus sit, Curt. 5, 1 *med.*

II. *Meton.: any thing given as a mark of honour, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee, a sacrifice, funeral rites, a legacy, etc.*: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: nil victor honoris ex opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Merides, quoniam donetur honore Neaera, Tib. 3, 1, 5: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216: arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33: divum templis indicit honorem, Virg. Aen. 1, 632: nullos aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 740: meritis aris mactavit honores, Virg. Aen. 3, 118: cernit ibi moestos et mortis honore carentes, ib. 6, 333: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357: nec quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *the honorary legacy*, Julian. Dig. 37, 5, 3.

2. *an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Virg. G. 2, 404: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 6, 296: notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18. *In plur.*: laetos oculis afflatur honores, Virg. Aen. 1, 591: hinc tibi copia manabit ad plenum benigno ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores, Sil. 3, 487. (Hence *It. onore; Fr. honneur.*)

honorābilis, *e, adj.* [*honoro*] *that procures honour or esteem, honourable* (rare): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.

honorābiliter, *adv.* *honourably*: honorabiliter colebatur, Anim. 29, 2: sepelire, Capitol. Macr. 5.

honorārium, *ii, n. (sc. donum)* [*honos*] *a present made on being admitted to a post of honour, a douceur, honorary*: decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114: carae cognitionis, Tert. Idol. 10: advocatorum, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1.

honorārius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *relating to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary*: quum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vnum honorarium dabant: nunquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato in Isid. Orig. 20, 3: frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: tumulus, *a cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (*opp.* to one chosen by the judge), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 120: arbitria (*opp.* judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: opera (*opp.* severitas judicis), id. Caecin. 2, 6: tutor, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 61: vacca, *i. e. an honorary offering* (*opp.* to a sin-offering), Inscr.: ludii, given by the ma-

gistrates to the people, Suet. Aug. 32 : munus, a post of honour, Gell. 16, 13 : codicilli, honorary letters patent, Cod. Theod. 6, 22 : docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permoveere necessarium, is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily, Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 3.

II. In law : pertaining to the praetorian law, or law of custom, the common law (in opp. to written laws) : (jus) honorarium dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10 : actio, Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 28 : obligatio, Marcan. ib. 20, 1, 5 : successor, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 13 fin.

honoratō, adv. with honour, honourably : quam illum ut honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129 : quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63. Comp. : utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4. Sup. : aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

honoratō, ōnis, f. [honoro] a mark of respect, honour : Arn. 7, 221 : Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

honorātus, a, um, Part. [honoro].

II. Adj. honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished : qui honorem sententis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, Cic. Brut. 81, 281 : satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40 : clari et honorati viri, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22 : homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138 : honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32 : Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120 : cani, Ov. M. 8, 9 : praefectura, Cic. Plinc. 8, 19 : amici, i. e. courtiers, Liv. 40, 54 : rus, granted as a mark of honour, Ov. M. 15, 617 : sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63. Comp. : Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12 : spes honorationis militiae, Liv. 32, 23. Sup. : genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 28 : honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76 : honoratissimae imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58 : decretum, id. 27, 10 : genus assensus, Tac. G. 11. 2. Esp. honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable : honoratus praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52 : consul honoratus vir, id. Pont. 4, 5, 2 : honoratior, Vell. 2, 54 fin. : familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18 : si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, Cod. Theod. 9, 27, 6 : honoratae comae, i. e. of a high magistrate, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 92.

honorificē, adv. in an honourable or respectful manner : aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33 : respondere alicui, ib. 7, 8, 23 : consurgitur, id. Verr. 4, 62, 138 : promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 44. Comp. : ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque per scripta, Cic. Pis. 15, 35 : nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27. Sup. : aliquem honorificentissime appellare, ib. 6, 6 : literae tuae quam amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id. Att. 14, 13 B.

honorificentia, ae, f. [honorificus] a doing of honour, honour : Imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36 : Vop. Aur. 25.

honorifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to do honour to, to honour : Lact. 7, 24 fin.

honorificus, a, um, adj. [honor facio] that does or confers honour, honourable : nunquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39 : quum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id. Fam. 5, 2 : orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse, ib. : honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29 : docebat quae senatus consulta, quamque honorifica in eos facta essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 : seria partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 108 : P. Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vell. 2, 45. Comp. : Nep. Eum. 1.

honoriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [honor

gero] that brings honour, honourable : nota virginitatis, Tert. Virg. vel. 10.

honoripēta, ae, m. [honor peto] striving for honours, ambitious : App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20.

honorō, avi, atum, i. v. a. (depon. honoratus est, Sol. 1 fin.) [honor] to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate : mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5 : ornandi honorandique potestas, ib. 5, 17, 45 : honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi, Quint. 3, 6, 74 : Amphiarum sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 : virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4 : populum congiariis honoravit, presented, Vell. 2, 129 : nisi in arena passus sunt se honorari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 : honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61.

honorus, a, um, adj. [honor; cf. decorus from decor] worthy of honour, honourable : Stat. Th. 5, 40. II. that confers honour, honourable : carmen, glorifying, Val. Fl. 4, 342 : fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629 : mora, ib. 4, 230 : quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, Tac. A. 3, 5.

honōs, oris, v. honor.

honus and **honustus**, v. onus.

hoplites, ae, m. [ὁπλίτης] a heavy-armed man : Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

hoplomachus, i, m. = ὁπλομάχος, a heavy-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator : Suet. Cal. 35 : Mart. 8, 74.

hōra, ae (old gen. sing. horā, Lucr. 1, 1015 : abl. plur. horabus, Inscr. Orell. no. 4601), f. = ὥρα (lit. a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws, as in Greek), an hour (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as 12 hours) : hora hiberna, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 11 : aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4 : viginti millia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9 : horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95 : iidem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82 : ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16 : in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9 : primum dormiit ad horas tres, Cic. Att. 10, 13 : quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 fin. : quatuor aut plures anlae premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189 : hora quota est? what o'clock is it? id. S. 2, 6, 44 : quum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182 : si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6 : hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25 : ea res acta est, quum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 : hora prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76 : tribus nocturnis, id. Cal. 50 : id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare mauerint, i. e. towards the place of the sun in the heavens at the fifth or eighth hour, Plin. 17, 11, 16 : hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, of the hours allowed to an orator, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25 : hora partus, the hour of one's birth, natal hour, Suet. Aug. 94 : hora natalis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19 : hora mortis, Suet. Dom. 14 : coenae, id. Claud. 8 : pugnae, id. Aug. 16 : somni, id. Dom. 21 : ad horam venire, at the hour, punctually, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16 : clavum mutatur in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10 : in horas, id. Od. 2, 13, 14.

2. Proverb. : in horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth : Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25. (ii) omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times, Quint. 6, 3, 110 : Suet. Tib. 42.

3. Meton. in plur. : a dial, clock : quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97 : videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, sending to see the time, id. Brut. 54, 200. II. Poet.

In gen. : time, time of year, season :

quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22 : mihi forsam, tibi quod negurit, porriget hora, id. Od. 2, 16, 31 : ne fultem dubiae spe pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110 : qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, ib. 1, 2, 41 : extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28, 16 : nunquam te crastina fallat hora, Virg. G. 1, 426 : sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302 : genitalis anni hora, Plin. 9, 35, 54 : flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9 : hae latebrae incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16 : arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, at all seasons, all the year round, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15. (Hence It. ora; Fr. heure; Eng. hour.)

hōraeum, i, n. = ὥραιον (sc. τάρπιχος), a pickle made of young fishes : Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōralis, e, adj. [hora] pertaining to an hour : spatium, an hour's time, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārūm, ii, n. [id.] a dial, clock : Censorin. de Die nat. 23 med.

horconia, ae, f. a species of Campanian vine : Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

horetum et **foretum** pro bono dicebant, Fest. s. v.

horda, ae, f. (old form of forda), a cow that is with calf : quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellata : quae praegnavit, horda : ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6.

hordēaceus, a, um, adj. [hordeum] pertaining to or made of barley : farina, Cato R. R. 157, 5 : panis, Plin. 18, 11, 26 : farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99 : pira, barley-pears, i. e. ripe at the barley-harvest, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordēarius (ordearius and hordiaris), a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley : pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest, Plin. 15, 15, 16 : pruna, id. 15, 13, 12 : hordiarium aes, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur, Fest. s. v. : antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui hordearii vocabantur, Plin. 18, 7, 14 : hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

hordēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or relating to barley : lolligiunculae, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 58.

hordēolus, i, m. dim. [id.] a sty in the eye : Marc. Empir. 8.

hordēum (ordeum), i, n. [perh. connected with horridus, on acc. of the stiff beards attached to its ears] barley : Plin. 18, 7, 10 and 13 : Cato R. R. 35, 2 : Col. 2, 9, 3 sq. : Liv. 27, 13. Pliny (18, 7, 18) mentions various kinds which appear to be : (i) two-rowed barley, H. distichum ; (ii) six-rowed barley, H. hexastichum, the latter of which is now cultivated in many varieties, chiefly in the mountains of Italy. The "hordeum murinum," Plin. 22, 25, 65, is our wall-barley, H. murinum, Linn. In plur. : Virg. E. 5, 36 : id. G. 1, 317 : Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56. Though Quint. (1, 5, 16) says : hordeum et mulsae non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod singularia pluraliter efferruntur. (Hence It. orzo; Sp. orzuelo; Fr. orge.)

hordicālia, v. horda and fordis.

hordicidia, v. fordicidia.

hordus, v. fordis.

hōria (also oria) ae, f. a small vessel, a fishing-smack : Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 5 : Gell. 10, 25.

hōriōla, ae, f. dim. [horia] a skiff, fishing-boat : Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 100.

hōrior, 3. v. dep. to urge, incite, encourage : hortatur quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli horitur dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29) : prandere jubet horiturque. Idem in X. (28) : horitur induperator, Diom. p. 378 P. [root HOR or OR, also seen in hortor, orior, and in Gr. ὁρ-νυμι, ὁρ-μῆ, ὁρ-μᾶω, etc.]

hōrizon, ontia, m. = ὁρίζων (κίχλος or ἄψ) the circular line which bounds

our view, the horizon (pure Lat. finiens and finitor): Macr. S. Scip. 1, 15 *fin.*: id. Sat. 7, 14 *fin.*: Hyg. Astr. 1, 4.

II. a line drawn through the centre of a sun-dial: Vitruv. 9, 8.

hormēnos, *i. m.* = ὁρμενος, the Greek name of wild asparagus, Asparagus tenuifolius, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 42 *fin.*

hormēsion, *ii. n.* = ὁρμήσιον, an unknown precious stone, perh. yellow onyx: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

horminōdes, *is. m.* = ὁρμινώδης, a hornmin-stone, i. e. a precious stone resembling hornminum in colour: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

horminum, *i. n.* = ὁρμινον, the herb clary, a kind of sage, Salvia horminum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 76.

horno, *adv.* during this year: hornomessis magna fuit, Pl. Most. 1, 8, 3.

hornotinus, *a. um, adj.* [hornus] of this year, this year's: nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: frumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 45: virgae, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*

hornus, *a. um, adj.* [contr. for horninus = ὁρμινος from ὥρα] of this year, this year's: agni, Prop. 4, 3, 61: fruge, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 3: vina, id. Epod. 2, 47: palea, id. S. 2, 6, 88.

hōrōlōgiāris, *e. adj.* [horologium] pertaining to a clock: templum, i. e. provided with a clock, Inscr. Orell. no. 1276.

hōrōlōgicus, *a. um, adj.* = ὥρολογικός, pertaining to a clock: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

hōrōlōgium, *ii. n.* = ὥρολόγιον, a clock, either a sun-dial, or a water-clock: Plin. 2, 76, 78: id. 7, 60, 60: Cic. Fam. 16, 18. (Hence It. *orologio*; Sp. *reloz*.)

hōroscōpium, *ii. n.* = ὥροσκοπεῖον, an instrument used in the casting of nativities: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

hōroscōpo, *i. v. n.* = ὥροσκοπέω, to take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope: Manil. 3, 296: Firm. Math. 5, 1.

hōroscōpus, *a. um, adj.* = ὥροσκοπός, that shows the hour: vasa, Plin. 2, 72, 74: Mart. Cap. 6, 194. **II.** Subst. horoscopus, *i. m.* a nativity, horoscope: Pers. 6, 18: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 2 *sq.*

horreārius, *ii. m.* [horreum] the superintendent of a storehouse or magazine: Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9.

horreāticus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a storehouse: species, i. e. the corn stored up in a magazine, Cod. Theod. 11, 14, 3.

horrendus, *a. um, Part.* [horreo].

II. Adj. dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible: horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg. Aen. 3, 26: truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan. 52: silva in via atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: rabies, id. S. 2, 3, 323: diluvies, id. Od. 4, 4, 27: tempestas, Vell. 2, 100: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210: lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utrasque fecerat horrendas aspectu, ib. 1, 8, 26: res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 15, 298: horrendum dictu! Virg. Aen. 4, 454. *Neut. adverb.*: belua Lerna horrendum stridens, ib. 6, 288: arma horrendum sonuere, ib. 9, 732. **II.** In a good sense: wonderful, awful, venerable (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), ib. 11, 507: horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens, horrendum silvis et religione parentum, ib. 7, 172.

horrens, *entis, Part.* [horreo]. **II.** Adj. terrible, fearful, horrid (poet. and rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 25: horrentis atrum nemus imminet umbra, Virg. Aen. 1, 165: horrentes Marte Latinos, ib. 10, 237: horrensque feris altaribus Esus, Lucan. 1, 440.

horrentia, *ae, f.* [id.] a shuddering, horror: Tert. adv. Marc. 24 *med.*

horreo, *2. v. n. and a.* to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle: in corpore pili, ut arista in spica bordel, horrent, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 64, § 49: setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. M. 8, 285: saepe horrere sacros doluit Latona

capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23: horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin. 8, 40, 61 *fin.*: horrentes barbae, Petr. 99: horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Plin. Pan. 81: horrentes rubi, Virg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, id. Aen. 10, 178: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: horret capillis ut marinus asperis echinus aut currens aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 27: draco squamis crepitantibus horrens, Ov. H. 12, 101: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: Liv. 44, 41: mare quum horret fluctibus, is rough, Att. in Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. Aen. 4, 366. **II.** Meton.: to shake, tremble (rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. H. 10, 139. **2.** Esp. to shake or shiver with cold (poet. and rare): saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, argentis manus est calfacienda sinu, id. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr. 83. **3.** to tremble, shudder, quake with fright: and more freq. *act.*: to shudder or be frightened at. *Absol.*: totus, Parmeno, tremo horreoque, postquam asperi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: I'h. Extinuit tum illa? Me. Horret corpus, cor salit, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent quadrupes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 516. With *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: ingrati animi crimen, id. Att. 9, 2, A.: ipsam victoriam, id. Fam. 7, 3: Ariovisti crudelitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: pauperiem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 39: iratum mare, id. Epod. 2, 6: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695: te negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64: quem dives amicus odit et horret, ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 16. With *infin.* or *relative clause*: ego vestris armis armatus non horruī in hunc locum progredi, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40: dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, Cic. Att. 2, 21: quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8. With *subj.*: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4. **4.** to shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed (very rare): quae me hercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188. **5.** to look rough or frightful, to be terrible, dreadful, horrid (rare): possetne uno tempore florere deinde vicissim horrere terra, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: quaedam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9: nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495. Fig.: horrebant saevius omnia verba minis, id. R. Am. 664.

horreolum, *i. n. dim.* [horreum] a small barn or granary: Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

horresco, *horruī, 3. v. n. and a. incept.* [horreo] to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough: rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altae campiue natantes lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg. G. 3, 199: brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare coepit horrescere, to become rough, Cic. Frgm. in Non. 423, 7. **II.** Meton.: to begin to shake or tremble: (puella) horruit, ut steriles agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. A. A. 1, 553. **2.** Esp. to begin to shake, shudder, or tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified. *Absol.*: horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partitionis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 93: quin etiam ferae, ubi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, ib. 6, 710. With *acc.*: dum procellas

cautus horrescis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3: morsus futuros, Virg. Aen. 3, 394: nullos visus, Val. Fl. 6, 453. **3.** to grow fearful, terrible, dreadful (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis tempestas, Sil. 1, 134.

horreum, *i. n.* a storehouse; esp. for preserving grain, a barn, granary, magazine: illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si proprio condidit horreo, quicquid de Libycis veritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. G. 1, 49: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 27. For other things: parvis deripere horreo amphoram? ib. 3, 28, 7: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33. Poet. of a beehive: Virg. G. 4, 250: of ant-burrows: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

horribilis, *e. adj.* [horreo] terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: spectaculum, Sall. J. 101: sonitus, ib. 99: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95. **II.** In colloquial lang. sometimes in a good sense: astonishing, amazing, tremendous: sed hoc tépas (i. e. Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, id. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos peritum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21.

horribiliter, *adv.* amazingly: horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6.

horricōmis, *e. adj.* [horreo coma] with hair on end, bristly, shaggy: canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, ib. 7, p. 192.

horridē, *adv.* roughly, savagely, severely, sternly: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28: ornamentis utetur horridius, ib. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horridulus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [horridus] standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, ragged, rude: papillae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 66: Mart. 10, 98, 9: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, shabby, poor, Pers. 1, 54. **II.** Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152.

horridus, *a. um, adj.* [horreo] standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly: non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19: sus, Virg. G. 4, 407: videar tibi amarior herbis, horridior rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. Aen. 3, 23: arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34. **II.** Transf. rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid: horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558: membra videres horrida pacore, Lucr. 6, 1268: pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75: pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47: Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Virg. Aen. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 22: Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus erat deformis atque horridus, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47 *fin.*: horridior locus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 84: silva fuit, late dumis atque illice nigra horrida, Virg. Aen. 9, 382: sedes

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Taenari, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 10: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212: quum Jupiter horridus austris torquet aquosam hiemem, Virg. Aen. 9, 670: December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Virg. G. 3, 366: grando, ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: fluctus, ib. 10, 3. Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, *shuddering*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: spodos si tangatur lingua, saporem horridum praestat, *horrid*, Plin. 34, 13, 33: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 61: literae tristes et horridae, Quint. 12, 10, 28. III. Fig.: *rough* in character or manners, *rude*, *blunt*, *stern*, *unpolished*, *uncouth*: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3: non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida brachiis, ib. 3, 4, 50: Germania, ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Virg. Aen. 7, 746: horridus ira (Boreas), Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20: horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51. 2. *causing horror, terrible, frightful, horrid*: (for horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Lucan. 3, 347: turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida telli, Lucr. 3, 171: acies, Virg. Aen. 10, 408: castra, id. E. 10, 23: proelia, id. G. 2, 282: arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 16: fata, Virg. Aen. 11, 96: jussa, ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1281.

horrifer, ēra, ērum (old gen. plur. *horriferum*, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155), *adj.* [horror fero] *that brings shuddering, trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): unde horrifer Aquiloni stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. in Cic. Or. 46, 155: aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1025: Erinnyes, Ov. M. 1, 725: genus ferarum, Lucr. 5, 519: voces, id. 5, 994.

horrificālis, e, *adj.* [horrificus] *causing terror, horrific*: Att. in Non. 226, 4.

horrificē, *adv.* *in a manner to cause dread, with affright*: Lucr. 2, 610.

horrifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [horrificus] *to make rough or terrible; to cause terror*: flatu placidum mare matutino horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum et rictu horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389: carcer, catenae, fuga, exsiliū horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible*, Flor. 3, 21, 10. *Absol.*: multaque praeterevatum praedicta piorum terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Virg. Aen. 4, 465.

horrificus, a, um, *adj.* [horror facio] *that causes shuddering or terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific*: bustum, Lucr. 3, 919: letum, Virg. Aen. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), ib. 3, 571: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: caesaries, Lucan. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*

horripilātio, ōnis, f. [horripilo] *a bristling of the hair*: Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horripilo, i. v. n. [horreo pilus] *to bristle with hairs, be shaggy*: aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140.

horrisōnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo sonus] *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: flatus, Lucan. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 110: fremitus, Virg. Aen. 9, 55: cardo, ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, m. [horreo] *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling* (in this sense poet. and rare): comarum, Lucan. 5, 154: poutus non horrore tremit, *was*

not ruffled, agitated, id. 5, 446. 2.

Fig. of speech: *roughness, rudeness*: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34.

II. Transf. *a shaking, trembling*: tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soll. Flor. 2, 6. 2.

Esp. *a shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit*: mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Aen. 3, 29: frigus voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt: horrorem, ubi totum corpus intremat, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuere, Plin. 22, 25, 72 *fin.* 3. *a shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright; *dread, terror, horror*: est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, qua ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus, Lucr. 3, 292: ea res me horrore afficit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6: me luridus occupat horror spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, dum loquor, horror habet, ib. 9, 291: spectare in eadem arena feras horror est, Plin. 28, 1, 2. 4. *dread, veneration, religious awe*: his ibi me rebus quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suus horror inest, Lucan. 3, 411: animos horrore imbueret, Liv. 39, 8: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16. 5. *that which causes dread, a terror* (poet.): serrae stridentis horror, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri naturae frigidus horror, id. 6, 1010: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1047: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *hitherwards, hither, this way*: horsum pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 83.

hortāmen, inis, n. [hortor] *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: non est hortamine longo nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29. In plur.: viris hortamina, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantis gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an incitement, encouragement*: ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24. In plur.: magna hortamenta animi, Liv. 7, 11: hortamenta victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18.

hortātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *an encouragement, exhortation*: jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 14: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54: clamor (oppidanorum) permixtus hortatione, Sall. J. 60: remigum, Liv. 40, 4: Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 85.

hortātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves for encouragement or exhortation, hortative*: genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83: adverbia, i. e. eja, age, etc., Prisc. p. 1021 P.

hortātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an inciter, encourager, exhorter*: quum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: scelerum, Virg. Aen. 6, 529: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: quasi in mari solet hortator remiges hortarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 5: animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

hortātrix, icis, f. *adj.* [id.] *inciting, encouraging, or exhorting*: gloria hortatrix animos leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortātus, ūs, m. [id.] *incitement, encouragement, exhortation*: haec vox

hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46. In plur.: id. M. 3, 242: Val. Fl. 3, 550.

hortensis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *pertaining to a garden*: lira, Col. 9, 4, 4.

hortensius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a garden*: bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40: batis, id. 26, 8, 50. II. Subst.: hortensia, orum, n. plur. *garden-herbs*: Plin. 19, 6, 31: ib. 8, 42.

hortor, atus (horto, Prisc. p. 797 P. So pass.: Varr. ib. p. 793 P.: Gell. 15, 13: Auct. B. Hisp. 1), i. v. a. *dep.* [root HOR: v. horior] *to urge strongly, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort*: constr. with acc. either alone or followed by acc. denoting the purpose with or without ad or in: with simple acc. of the object: with acc. of the pers. and abl. of the object with de: with subj.: with inf. or absol. With acc. only: haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te hortet et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 466: celeres canes, id. H. 4, 421: terribiles hortatus equos, id. M. 5, 421: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: quin agitis hodie? Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 6: hortari coepit eundem verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35. With ad or in and acc.: ad laudem milites hortari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1: paribus Messapum in proelia dictis hortatur, Virg. Aen. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19. With de: iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, ib. 16, 19: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. With subj.: Pompeium et hortari et orare ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: petit atque hortatur, ut de eo statuatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: magno opere te hortor, ut meas orationes studiose legas, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Am. 5, 17: te sedulo et moneo et hortor, ne cuiusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: Lablenum Treboniumque hortatur ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15: hortatur et monet, imitatur vicinū suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.* With acc. of the object: sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: equidem pacem hortari non desino, id. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. H. 19, 187. With acc. pers. and inf.: (Daedalus) ante volat, hortaturque sequi, Ov. M. 8, 215: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72. *Absol.*: Sigambri, hortantibus iis quos apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, ib. 7, 26. 2. Of inanimate or abstract subjects: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 60: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, ib. 1, 33: Cic. Sest. 3, 7. 3. Proverb.: hortari currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: id. Att. 13, 45. 4. Esp. *to exhort soldiers before a battle*: Sabinus suos hortatus, cupientibus signum dat, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49: suos hortando ad virtutem arrigere, ib. 23.

hortūālis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *pertaining to a garden*: species strychni, App. Herb. 74: pastinaca, ib. 8.

hortulānus, a, um, *adj.* [hortulus] *pertaining to a garden*: hortulanus mar-

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timusque secessus, Tert. Poen. 11: porcellus, i. e. stuffed with garden-herbs, Apic. 8, 7 med. || Subst. hortulanus, i. m. a gardener: Macr. S. 7, 3 m.d.: App. 4, p. 143. (Hence It. *ortolano*.)

hortulus, i. m. dim. [hortus] a little garden: Cat. 61, 92: Juv. 3, 226: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 105: as part of a vineyard: Col. 4, 18, 2. In plur.: hortuli, garden-grounds, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. 2. Transf.: Cupidinis, i. e. *puerula muliebria*, App. 'Avev. 17. || Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120.

hortus, i. m. an inclosed place for plants, hence, a garden, a pleasure garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard: Col. 10, 11, 3: Plin. 19, 4, 19 sq.: Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: horti Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3.

|| Transf.: a villa, country-seat: in XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam dominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50. 2. For olera, garden-stuff, vegetables, greens: Cato R. R. 8, 2: Hor. S. 2, 4, 16. 3. like the Gr. *κῆπος*, *puerula muliebria*: Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 686: also the posterior of a boy: Auct. Priap. 5. [From the same root come *cohors*; Gr. *χόρος*; Eng. garden, yard.] (Hence It. *giardino*; Sp. and Fr. *jardin*.)

hospes, Itis, m. (fem. hospita: cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdotia from sacerdos, etc.) [akin to hostis, q. v.] a visitor, guest, friend, ξένος: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: libri inter Cratippi commentarios tanquam hospites recipiendi, ib. 3, 33, 121: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 fin.: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: il suos uotos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B. C. 1, 74: hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Am. 11, 37: homo multorum hospitum, id. Cluent. 59, 163: mihi longum post tempus venerat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppreserit hospes, ib. 2, 4, 17. Fem.: meamne hic in via hospitam, quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 8: Cic. Att. 5, 1. || Transf. like the Gr. ξένος: he who treats another as his guest, a host: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, id. Div. 1, 27, 57: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes paene macros arsit dum turdos versat in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: succinctus, ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 132. Hence used at once of host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Delotaro hospes hospitio porrexisti, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144. Fem.: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr. 2, 8, 24: figura et lineamenta hospita, ib. 2, 36, 89: Helene, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2. In late Lat. of a concubine: Inscr. Orell. no. 2669.

2. Opp. to a native, a stranger, foreigner: adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9. So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένος, stranger: quum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex ancilla quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, *Hospes, non pote minoris*: tulisse eum molestie, non effugere hospitis speciem, quum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: Quint. 8, 1, 2: Prop. 4, 1, 1. 3. Of

things adjectively, *hospitable*; *strange foreign*: (1) hospes: hospes gemma, Pall. Inscr. init.: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymba, id. Silv. 5, 1, 252: quotior hospita lustres aequora, Virg. Aen. 3, 377: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. Silv. 3, 5, 75: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650. (ii) hospita: hospita navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: terra hospita, Virg. Aen. 3, 539: unda plaustis, bearing waggons on its frozen surface, id. G. 3, 362. (Hence It. *oste*; Sp. *huesped*; Fr. *hôte*.)

hospita, v. hospes.

hospitaculum, i. n. [hospitor] an inn: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 dub.

hospitālis, e, adj. [hospes] of or relating to a guest or host, *hospitable*: illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 fin.: cubiculum, guest-chamber, a spare room, id. 1, 58: beneficiū, id. 2, 14 fin.: aves, set before a guest, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: coena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24: umbra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: tessera, which guests gave to the host, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87 sq.: Jupiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, id. Verr. 4, 22, 48: fulmina, of Jupiter hospitalis, Sen. Q. N. 249: caedes, the murder of a guest, Liv. 25, 18: Theophrastus scribit, Cimonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: homo hospitalissimus amicissimusque, id. Verr. 1, 26, 65: tua illa Venus, id. Coel. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49. || Subst.: hospitalis, is, m. a guest: injuriae potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26. 2. hospitalia, ium, n. plu. apartments for guests: Vitruv. 6, 10. (ii) On the stage, two entrances on the right and left for persons supposed to come from abroad: ib. 5, 7. || Transf. of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum millium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, foreign, i. e. that flow through without mingling, Plin. 2, 103, 106: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta, Misenus. Flor. 1, 16: appulsus hospitalium litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45. (Hence It. *ospitale*; Fr. *hôtel*.)

hospitālitās, ātis, f. [hospitalis] hospitality: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: Mart. 4, 64, 28. || a living as a guest in a foreign country, a sojourn-

ing: animorum origo coelestis est, sed lege temporalis hospitalitatis hic exulat, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21 fin.

hospitāliter, adv. hospitably, as a guest: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: vocare (opp. hostiliter), id. 6, 26: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 med.: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospiticide ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil. **hospitiolum**, i. n. dim. [hospitium] a small inn: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

hospitium, ii, n. [hospes] hospitality: quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, id. Deiot. 14, 39: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 8, 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: jungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. Aen. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitii animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renuntiare, Liv. 25, 18: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: decernunt, ut cum fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr. 4, 65, 145: publice pri-

vatumque hospitio jungere, Liv. 1, 45: clientelae hospitioque provincialia, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23. || a hospitable reception; or, meton. a place where strangers are entertained, a lodging, chambers for guests, an inn: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, id. Att. 2, 16: quum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 93: ex vita ita discedo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2: deductus a magistratibus in nemorum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38: publicum, Liv. 5, 28: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae, billeted in the inns, id. Tib. 37: hospitio prohibemur arenae, from landing, Virg. Aen. 1, 540. Transf. of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitibus, id. G. 3, 343: Plin. 10, 23, 33. Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? ita peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 8: hospitio pugnae accipere, ib. 140: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8. (Hence It. *ospizio*; Fr. *hospice*.)

hospitīvus, a, um, adj. [hospes] pertaining to a host: viridaria, his host's, Spart. Hadr. 12.

hospitor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn: mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4. 2. Transf.: Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari: inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34. || Fig.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31.

hostia, ae, f. [hostio, to strike, acc. to Fest. s. v.] an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1: majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium praebere, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: hostiae omnibus locis immolabantur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: C. Mario per hostias diis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63: nondum cum sanguine sacro hostia coelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76: ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 29: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 43: ruminales hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77: (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa fumentant, Cic. Font. 10, 21: humanis hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9. || Transf.: Hostia, a group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus: Hyg. Astr. 3, 37.

hostiātus, a, um, adj. [hostia] provided with victims: Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

hosticapas, hostium captor, Fest. s. v.

hosticus, a, um, adj. [hostis] pertaining to an enemy, hostile: ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 65: moenia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 49: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. Praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17. Subst.: hosticum, i. n. the enemy's territory: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. 8, 38: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin. Pan. 29. Also enmity: hosticum spirare, Tert. Apol. 35.

hostifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [hostis fero] hostile: Manil. 1, 420.

hostificō, adv. hostilely: Att. in Non. 224, 11.

hostificus, a, um, adj. [hostis facio]

hostile: o dirum hostilicūque diem! Att. in Non. 485, 24.

hostilis, *e*, *adj.* [*hostis*] *pertaining to an enemy, hostile*: amator similit' oppidi hostilis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 68: terra, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. Od. 1, 16, 21: manus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61: vis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 52: conditiones pactionesque, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac. A. 13, 57: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. J. 41. *Neut. absol.*: prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili epulatus est, Vell. 2, 101 *fin.*

2. Esp. in divination: *hostilis* pars, opp. to pars familiaris, *the part of the entrails that related to the enemy*, Lucan. 1, 622. II. *like an enemy*, *hostile*: hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24: hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Cluent. 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 88: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, ib. 3: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15: facere, Sall. J. 107: loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: induere ad versus aliquem, id. A. 12, 40: apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

hostiliter, *adv.* *like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely*: quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25: Liv. 2, 14: Tac. H. 2, 85.

hostimentum, *i*, *n.* [*hostio*] *a recompense, requital*: hostimentum beneficii pensatio, Fest. s. v.: par pari datum hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 20.

hostio, *4*, *v. a.* *to return like for like, to recompense, requite*: hostire (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequare, Fest. s. v. status dies: quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 110.

hostio, *4*, *v. a.* *to strike*: hostia dicta est ab eo, quod est hostire ferire, Fest. s. v.: quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. in Fest. s. v. redhostire.

hostis, *is*, *comm.* *orig. a stranger, foreigner*; afterwards transf. *an enemy*: equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. Hostis enim apud maiores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. II. *a foreign enemy in arms or of one's country* (opp. to inimicus, a private enemy, or one inimically disposed; though sometimes used of any adversary): qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Manil. 10, 28: omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3: debent oratori sic esse adversariis, nota consilia, ut hostium imperatorum, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Pl. Am. prol. 136: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, ib. 1, 3: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos nunquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Am. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: vetus hostis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 27: inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, Cic. Verr. 2, 24, 58: sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis praedoque, id. Verr. 2, 6, 17: tam diis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: acer Bupalus hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di mellora plis erroremque hostibus illum! Virg. G. 3, 513. In *fem.*: hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14: quum certa videbatur hostis, Ov. A. A. 2, 461.

2. Transf. of animals or things: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Plin. 8, 20, 29: of a piece in some game: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. A. 3, 358: fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuis, ib. 2, 208: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2. [*Hostis* and *hospes* contain the same root, which also appears in the Germ. *gast*, Eng. *guest*. Bopp and Pott derive them from the Sans. *ghas*, "to eat," and suppose that the latter part of *hos-pes*, *hos-pit-is*, contains the root *peto*: hence *hos-tis* would mean, 1. one who is entertained; 2. a stranger; 3. an enemy; and *hos-pes* one who seeks food.]

hostōrium, *ii*, *n.* [*hostio*] an instrument used in levelling a measure of corn, etc., a strickle: Prisc. p. 688 P.

hostus, *i*, *m.* [perh. a rustic corruption of *haustus*] *the crop from an olive-tree*: Cato R. R. 6, 2.

hūo (*hōc*, Virg. Aen. 8, 423 Serv.: Inscr. Orell. no. 4471: Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 49), *adv.* [*hic*] *to this place, hither*: huc illuc venire, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Am. prol. 20: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic. Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti, huc revertuntur, ib. 6, 13 *fin.*: huc raro in urbem comitat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: locus erat castrorum editus; huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19. 2. With *gen.*: mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43. 3. Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.: also, huc et illo, huc et huc, *hither and thither*: ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9: velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 53, 120: huc illucque, Plin. 37, 6, 22: huc illucve, Cels. 6, 6, 36: sed jam ista sidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.*: ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9. 4. Huc usque, or in one word, *hucusque, hitherto, thus far* (rare): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174. II. Transf.: *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far*: ut haec multo ante meditare, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, id. Am. 18, 66: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 56: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum LX. Huc Dardanos adiecerat, ib. 3, 4 *fin.*: accedebat huc quod Dumnorix dixerat sibi regnum deferri, id. B. G. 5, 6: huc natas adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin. 7, 52, 53: huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20, 47: rem huc deduxi, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4. 2. With *gen.*: huc arrogantiae venerat, Tac. A. 3, 73.

3. Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86. 4. Huc usque or hucusque: mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: simulatio hucusque procedit, Quint. 5, 13, 22.

5. With the demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, *hucine*: *hitherto? to this? so far?* hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 5, 63, 163. With *gen.*: hucine rerum venimus? Pers. 3, 15.

hucine, *adv.* *v. nuc.*
hucusque, *adv.* *v. huc.*

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *hah! ho! oh!*: hui, babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 25: hui, dixi pulcre! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 72: triginta? hui, percara est! ib. 3, 3, 25: videbim sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit! Cic. Att. 6, 6: hui quam diu de nugis! ib. 13, 21.

hūuscēmōdi and *hujusmōdi*, *v. modus*.

hūmānē, *adv.* *agreeably to human nature, humanly*: vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, ironically, *a good step for a man*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70. II. *humanely, kindly, courteously, politely*: Hirtium aliquid ad te συμπράθως de me scripsisse, facile patior; fecit enim humane, Cic. Att. 12, 44: humanissime locutus esses, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

hūmānitās, *ātis*, *f.* [*humanus*] *human nature, humanity; the condition of being a man; the qualities proper to mankind as a race*: magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26: communis humanitatis jus, id. Flacc. 11, 24: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65. 2. Meton. *i. q.* *humanum genus, the human race, mankind* (rare): timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11. II. Esp. *humane conduct, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness*: quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24: ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, ib. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis belandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14: omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*: fiebat humanitate Trebonii, qui his temporibus clementer et moderate jus dicendum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus, quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16 A: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.*: jam ad ista obduruimus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2: nisi ex ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Am. 13, 48: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, Plin. Ep. 9, 5: illa vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, invicem quallacunque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10. III. *mental cultivation, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners or language, refinement*: homo non communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expertus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: summa virtute et humanitate adolescens, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Belgae a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, ib. 1, 1: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Coel. 10, 24: propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: orator inops quidam ha-

manitatis atque inurbanus, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: Socratem opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longe lepore et humanitate omnibus praestitisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistolae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13.

hūmāniter, *adv.* agreeably to human nature, humanly: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2.

II. *humanely, courteously, politely, like a gentleman*: docebo profecto quid sit humaniter vivere, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.*

hūmānitus, *adv.* [humanus: cf. divinitus from divinus] *humanly, after the manner of men*: si quid me fuerit humanitus, i. e. *if I should die*. Enn. Ann. 2, 13: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10: Plin. 10, 63, 83.

II. *Esp. for humane and humaniter, humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmānus (old form, hemonā humana et heimonem hominem dicebant, Fest. s. v. cf. homo), a, um, *adj.* [homo] *pertaining to man, human*: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, Hor. A. P. 1: humana qui dape pavitequas, Ov. H. 9, 68: Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Font. 10, 21: Tac. G. 9: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33: societas generis humani, Cic. Am. 5, 20: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Am. 6, 20: amor, ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Am. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Acad. 2, 41, 127: ignes, i. e. *which men daily use*, Plin. 2, 107, 111: dapes, i. e. *human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: humanum sacrificium dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat, Fest. s. v.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*: qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17: haec coelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, id. Rep. 6, 19: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if anything should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26: persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia: humanum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117. *Absol.*: humani, i. e. *men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80: cf. *sing.*: pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503: homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25.

II. *Esp. humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite*: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16: humani ingeni mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86: quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit sensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44.

III. *well educated, well informed, learned, polite, refined*: gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quae non significari futura posse censeat, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 4, 44, 98: homines periti et humani, ib. 5, 28, 71: haec ego non possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Varr. in Gell. 13, 16: humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

hūmātio, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *a burying* (very rare): de humatione et sepultura dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.

hūmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he who*

buries or inters: consilia, Lucan. 7,

ecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [humectus]. **I.** *A. ct. to moisten, wet*: qua niger humectat flaventia culta Gallesus, Virg. G. 4, 126: sacer humectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque humectata Vomano Adria, id. 8, 439: lacrimis salsis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919: Ov. M. 9, 656: dum meus humectat flaventes Lucier agros (rore), *bedews*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis humectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17. *Post.*: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190. **II.** *Neutr. of the eyes, to be moist, tearful, to weep*: ardent (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, conivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

humectus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, damp, wet* (for humidus): locus humectus, Cato R. R. 6, 3: ventres humectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*: mulier humectissimo est corpore, ib. 7, 6 *med.* (Hence Fr. *moite*; old Fr. *moiste*; Eng. *moist*.)

humēfācio, no *perf.*, factum, 3. v. a. [humeo facio] *to make moist, to moisten, wet*: de halitu terrae aut maris nebula existit, quae dispersa humefacit quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira D. 10: spongia crebro humefacta, Plin. 32, 10, 48.

humēo, 2. v. n. *to be moist, damp, wet*: locus humet aqua, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus hument, id. M. 15, 269: hument incultae fonte perenne genae, id. H. 8, 64. *Most freq. in imperf. part.*: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, id. M. 1, 19: humentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30: litora, Virg. Aen. 7, 763: exprimere humentes spongiis, Suet. Vesp. 16: humens coelum, Flor. 2, 4: fluvius, Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38: oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: humentem Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, Virg. Aen. 3, 589. [Connected with *ūw*, "to wet," and *uvus, uvidus*.]

humērāle, is, *n.* [humerus] *a covering for the shoulders, a (military) cape*: si miles tibiale vel humerale allenavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.

humērūlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little shoulder*: Vulg. Reg. 1, 7, 30.

humērus (also umerus), i, *m.* *the upper bone of the arm*: Cels. 8, 1. **II.** *Meton. the upper part of the arm* (poet. for lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens humero, Prop. 1, 20, 44: humeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439. **2.** *the shoulder* (of a man; *opp.* armus, of a quadruped): meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 17: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34, 74: humerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: Chloris albo sic humero nitens, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 18. *In plur.*: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut brachia modo atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98. But humerus is also used of animals (as armi is of men; v. armus): of oxen: Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: of cocks: Col. 8, 2, 9. *Fig.*: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. Flacc. 37, 94: quum expertus esset, quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 40. **III.** *Transf. of things: the middle part, back, ridge*: certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24: Col. 3, 10, 5: montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflexa cubito aut contracta in humeros juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44: Stat. Th. 6, 714: Rhegium oppidum in humero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43: duo haec oppida sita sunt utraque ex parte

velut in humeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11. [From the same root as *ὑμωσ*.]

hūmesco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [humeo] *to grow moist or wet*: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, Virg. G. 3, 111: cortex non humescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24: terra humescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73.

hūmī, *adv.* *on the ground or to the ground*: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: humi requiescere, Sall. J. 85: humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. Aen. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105: tremens procumbit humi bos, Virg. Aen. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, ib. 11, 640: projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64.

hūmīdē, *adv.* *moistly, wetly*: haec tigna humide putrent, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 67.

hūmīdūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *rather damp, dampish, wetly*: (poet. and rare): Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

hūmīdus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet*: simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: tellus, Lucr. 2, 873: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: (naves) factae subito ex humida materia, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948: humida linguae templa, id. 4, 626: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: quanto humidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus humidissimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 11. § 24: humidissimum cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49: nox, Virg. Aen. 2, 8: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100: regna, i. e. *of a river*, ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus humida vina, *formerly liquid* (now frozen), ib. 3, 364: maria, id. Aen. 5, 594: mella, ib. 4, 486. *Neut. absol.*: castra in humido locare, *in a damp place*, Curt. 8, 4: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in humidis nascens, Plin. 24, 11, 64. **II.** *Fig.*: *watery, weak*: verba, Gell. 1, 15.

hūmīfer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [humor fero] *containing moisture, moist*: succus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.

hūmīfīco, i. v. a. [humificus] *to make moist, to moisten*: sementem Notus humificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

hūmīfīcus, a, um, *adj.* [humor facio] *that renders moist, moistening*: spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 101, 1.

hūmīlīatio, ōnis, *f.* [humilio] *an humbling, humiliation*: Tert. Virg. 13.

hūmīlīfīco, i. v. a. [humilis facio] *to make humble, to humble*: Tert. Poen. 9.

hūmīlīs, avi, atum, i. v. a. [humilis] *to abase, humble*: frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possimus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13: ad humiliandam celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4.

hūmīlis, e, *adj.* [humus; like χαμαλός from χαμαί: lit. *on the ground*] *low, lowly, small, slight*: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humilliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: humillor munitio, ib. 3, 63: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1: humiles habitare casas, Virg. E. 2, 29: domus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 638: arcus, ib. 3, 30: arae, Val. Fl. 3, 426: arvom pingue tenent humilis Forenti, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 16: Myconos, Ov. M. 7, 463: Italia, Virg. Aen. 3, 522: humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata.

Just. 2, 1 med.: avi similia, quae circum litora, circum piscos scopulos, humilis volat aequora juxta, *flies low*, Virg. Aen. 4, 255: decisis humilis pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *small, diminutive*, Sen. Ep. 66: brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 19, 13: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov. M. 6, 417: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, *slight, shallow*, Virg. Aen. 7, 157: Tac. A. 1, 61. **II. Fig.**: with regard to condition in life, etc.: *low, base, mean, humble, poor, needy, insignificant, weak*: ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Am. 19, 70: humiles nati, Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: humiles et obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19: ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: ex humili potens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12: humiliores, *opp. opulentiores*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3 *fin.*: junge tuis humiles, ambitiose, manus, *of the servants*, Ov. A. 2, 254: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Am. 9, 29: Caesar Viridomarum ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: qui cogitationes suas abiecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Am. 9, 32: nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57: aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id. Arch. 5, 10: humiles et sordidae curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: rei pictor, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8: agna, *poor, humble*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32. **Of low, mean language or style**: lambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, Cic. Or. 58, 196: sermo, Hor. A. P. 229: neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. Or. 57, 192: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10, 1, 9: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60: humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id. 11, 1, 6: nil parvum aut humili modo, nil mortale loquar, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 17. **2.** With regard to mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject*: quis unquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id. Att. 2, 21: humillimus assentator, Vell. 2, 83: neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, Quint. 11, 1, 13: privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 32: succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22: fracto animo, atque humili aliquid supplicare, id. Planc. 20, 50: humillimae preces, Suet. Vit. Luc.: pavor Virg. G. 1, 331.

humilitas, *f.* [humilis] *low-ness* as *opp.* to height: naves omnes acutiaras imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: arborum, Sall. J. 49: aliorum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sidera multum inter se aut altitudine aut humilitate distantia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div. 2, 43, 91. **II. Fig.**: of condition in life: *lowness, meanness, insignificance*: malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: humilitatem alioquin despicere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: obijcere humilitatem alicui, Liv. 26, 31: infima natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7,

§ 37: generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 7. **2. littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness**: habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogancia ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 69: saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52: asinorum, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180. (ii) In a good sense, *opp.* to pride, *lowliness, humility*: Lact. 5, 15.

humiliter, *adv.* *low, deeply*: in loco clivoso humiliter rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *very deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24. **II. Fig.**: *basely, meanly, abjectly*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: servire humiliter, *opp.* superbe dominari, Liv. 24, 25: audacter terribas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*

humo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [humus] *to cover with earth, to inter, bury*: in terram cadentibus corporibusisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: quum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: caesorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Cal. 3: humatus et conditus est, id. Vit. Hor.: Prop. 3, 16, 29: corpus humanum, Virg. Aen. 6, 161. **2.** In gen., like Gr. *ἡμναι* *to perform the funeral rites*: militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep. Hum. 13.

humor (old form humos, Lucr. 6, 1186), *ōris, m.* [same root as humeo] *a liquid, fluid, moisture*: aquilonibus reliquisque frigoris durescit humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: sidera marinis terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, ib. 2, 16, 43: humor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: nares humorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellenda non inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: ranarum et in terra et in humore vita, Plin. 8, 31, 48: humor aqua, Lucr. 1, 308: pluvius, *rain*, id. 6, 496: roscidus, *dew*, Cat. 61, 25: circumfluus, *the ocean*, Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, *milk*, Lucr. 1, 259: Massicus Bacchi, *wine*, Virg. G. 2, 143: dulcis humor musti, ib. 1, 295: humor et in genas furtim labitur, *tears*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6: caret os humore loquentis, *saliva*, Ov. M. 6, 354: saccatus humor corporis, *urine*, Lucr. 4, 1025: praefandi humoris e corpore effluviū, Plin. 7, 51, 52: lyncum humor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57. **Transf.**: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi penicillus novus exurgeri solet, ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid humoris tibi est, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantulum habeo humoris meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

humōrosus, *a, um, adj.* [humor] *moist, wet* (for humidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 *med.*

humus, *i* (old form of the *abl. sing.* humu, Varr. in Non. 488, 6), *f.* (anc. *mas.* Laev. and Gracch. in Prisc. p. 719 P.) *the earth, the ground, the soil*: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: humus subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died*, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: calcibus atram tundit humum exspirans, ib. 10, 731: pede candido in morem Sallum ter quatit humum, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 28: Acestes

aequaevum ab humo attollit amicum, Virg. Aen. 5, 452: sedit humo, Ov. M. 4, 261: ipse feraces figat humo plantas, Virg. G. 4, 115: semina spargere humo, Ov. M. 5, 647: humi atque ipsius stirpis laetitia, Col. 4, 24, 4: quis cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum nil pecoribus, Sall. J. 18: il, quos humus injecta contegeret, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quae (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48. **Poet.** *anything low, mean, common*: sermones repentines per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251: ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inanla captet, id. A. P. 230: ad humum moerore gravi deducit et angit, ib. 110: affigit humo divinae particulam aurae, id. S. 2, 2, 79. **II. Meton.** *land, country, region*: Punica neo Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. H. 7, 140: Aonia, id. F. 1, 490: Illyrica, id. Med. fac. 74: Pontica, id. Pont. 3, 5, 56. [Akin to χαμαί, χαμαλός, and χθών, χθαμαλός, where the θ is an inserted letter: on the change of h and χ see the letter H.]

hyacinthaëus, *a, um, adj.* = *ὑακινθαῖος*, *pertaining to the hyacinth* (for hyacinthinus): Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 20.

hyacinthinus, *a, um, adj.* = *ὑακινθίνος*, *pertaining to the hyacinth, hyacinthine*: flos, *i. e. the hyacinth*, Cat. 61, 93: lena, *hyacinth-coloured*, v. Hyacinthus, Pers. 1, 32.

hyacinthizantes, *um, m. plu.* = *ὑακινθίζοντες*, *hyacinth-coloured*: berryllī, Plin. 37, 5, 20: Sol. 55 *fin.*

hyacinthus or **-os**, *i, m.* *the hyacinth*: not, however, our hyacinth, and there is considerable difficulty in clearing up this point. Some authors consider that the hyacinth of the poets was a *Gladiolus* or *Corn-flag*, *G. communis*, Linn., or *G. segetum*, Gawler. From the manner in which it is spoken of, it is prob. that the colour was red; but mention being made of markings resembling the letters *AI*, there seems to be good ground for the opinion of those who refer the hyacinth to the *Red Lily*, *Lilium Martagon*, Linn., which is curiously spotted. Then again, Dioscorides gives it as a synonyme of delphinion, *the Larkspur*, *Delphinium peregrinum*, Linn., v. D. Ajacis, Linn. Lastly, hyacinthus is confounded by the Rom. writers (Virg. E. 10, 39, where he translates from Theocritus *ὑακινθος* by *vaccinium*) with *vaccinium*, prob. from the similarity of the word *ὑακινθιον* to *vaccinium*, when read as Rom. letters. Hence some have referred hyacinthus to *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, Linn., but without doubt erroneously: Plin. 21, 11, 28: Virg. E. 3, 63: ib. 6, 53: id. G. 4, 183: id. Aen. 11, 69. **II. a precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth**, which also it is difficult to identify. Most think it different from the modern hyacinth or jacinth, and that it was a *sapphire* or a kind of *amethyst*: but if the supposition that the plant was *Lilium Martagon* be correct, the colour of the hyacinth of the moderns, reddish orange, would agree; and Pliny says that the blue colour is not so evident as in *amethyst*: Plin. 37, 9, 41.

hyades, *um, f.* = *Υάδες* (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. *suculae*: Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Plin. 2, 39, 39: Ov. F. 5, 165 *sq.* In *sing.*, *hyas*, *adis*, *the Hyad*, collect.: Stat. S. 1, 6, 22.

hyaena, *ae, f.* = *ὑαίνα*, *an hyena*, *hyaena vulgaris*, Desmaret, *the striped hyaena*: Plin. 8, 30, 44: Ov. M. 15, 410. **II. a sea-fish**, now unknown: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

hyaenius, *a, um, adj.* [hyaena] *of or named from the hyena*: gemma, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 60.

hyalinus, *a, um, adj.* = *ὑάλινος*, *of glass, glass-*: sphaera, Fulg. Myth. praef.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189. **II. glass-green, green**: pennae, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

hyālus, *i. m.* = ὑαλός, *glass*: Milesia vellera carpebant hyali suture fucata colore, with glass-green colour, Virg. G. 4. 335. II. Transf.: glass-green colour: Prud. στέφ. 12, 53: Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

hybrida, *ae. v.* hibrida.

hydātis, *Idis, f.* = ὑδατῖς, *an unknown water-coloured gem*: Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

hydra, *ae. f.* = Ὕδρα, *the constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis: Cic. Arat. 214: Hyg. Astr. 2, 40.

hydrāgōgia, *ae. f.* = ὑδραγωγία, *an aqueduct, canal*: Varr. in Non. 209, 20.

hydrāgōgus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑδραγωγός, *that carries off water*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 med. II. Subst.: hydragogos, *i. f.* a plant, called also chamaedaphne and daphnites: App. Herb. 27.

hydrālētes, *ae. m.* = ὑδραλέτης, *a water-mill*: Vit. 10, 10 (al. hydraulae).

hydrargyus, *i. m.* = ὑδράργυρος, *quicksilver artificially reduced into a solid form*: Plin. 33, 8, 41.

hydraula, *ae. or hydraulae*, *ae. m.* = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ*: Suet. Ner. 54.

hydraulicus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑδραυλικός, *pertaining to the water-organ, hydraulic*: machinae, water-organs, Vit. 9, 9: called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38: Suet. Ner. 41.

hydraulus, *i. m.* = ὑδραυλος, *a water-organ*: Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: Plin. 9, 8, 8.

hydreuma, *ātis, n.* = ὕδρευμα, *a resting-place for caravans where they obtained water, a watering-place*: Plin. 6, 23, 26 (al. hydreum).

hydria, *ae. f.* = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn*: argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 19, 47: in hydriam sortes conjicere, ib. 2, 51, 127: a cinerary urn: Inscr. Orell. no. 4546 sq.

hydrinus, *a. um, adj.* [hydrus] *of or from a water-snake*: Prud. στέφ. 10, 884.

hydrinus, *a. um, adj.* [ὕδωρ] *pertaining to water, water-*: puer, the constellation Aquarius: Prud. Apoth. 622.

hydrocēlē, *ēs, f.* = ὑδροκήλη, *a watery rupture, hydrocele*: Mart. 12, 84, 3.

hydrocēlicus, *i. m.* = ὑδροκηλικός, *afflicted with a hydrocele*: Plin. 30, 8, 22.

hydrochōus, *i. m.* = ὕδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation Aquarius*: Cat. 66, 94.

hydrōgārātus, *a. um, adj.* [hydrogarum] *seasoned with hydrogarum*: Isicia, Apic. 2, 2.

hydrōgārum, *i. n.* = ὑδρόγαρον, *garum mixed with water*: Lampr. Hellog. 29.

hydrōgēron, *ontis, m.* = ὑδρογέρων, *a plant, called in pure Lat. senecio, groundsel*: App. Herb. 75.

hydrōlāpāthum, *i. n.* = ὑδρολάπαθον, *water-dock, Rumex aquaticus*, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

hydrōmantia, *ae. f.* = ὑδρομαντεία, *divination by water, hydromancy*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 35: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

hydrōmēli, *itis, n.* = ὑδρόμελι, *a fermented drink made of honey and water, mead, hydromel*: Plin. 14, 17, 20.

hydrōphōbia, *ae. f.* = ὑδροφοβία, *dread of water, hydrophobia*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hydrōphōbicus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑδροφοβικός, *pertaining to hydrophobia, hydrophobic*: passio, hydrophobia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hydrōphōbus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑδροφόβος, *affected with hydrophobia*: (limus saivae) datus in potu fieri hydrophobos non patitur, Plin. 29, 5, 32: junienta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

hydrōphylax, *acis, m.* = ὑδροφύλαξ, *one who has the care of the water, a water-inspector*: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

hydrōpleus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑδρωπιεύς, *dropsical*: si tollis sanus, cures hydropleus, Hec. Ep. 1, 2, 34.

hydrōsis, *is, f.* = ὑδρώσις, *the dropsy*: Plin. 20, 1, 3.

hydrōpismus, *i. m.* = ὑδρωπισμός, *the dropsy*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

hydrōps, *ōpis, m.* = ὑδρωψ, *the dropsy*: Cels. 3, 21: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13.

hydrōselinum, *i. n.* = ὑδροσέλινον, *a water-plant, not identified*: App. Herb. 79.

hydrus or **-os**, *i. m.* = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent (the poisonous water-serpent of Virg. seems to be a viper, either the common viper, Viperus Berus, Cuvier, or the V. ammodytes, Cuvier, of the S. of Europe)*: Plin. 29, 4, 22: Virg. G. 4, 458: id. Aen. 7, 753: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26: si Virgilio puer et tolerabile deesset hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, i. e. all his poetic fire would have disappeared (referring to his description of the Furies, Aen. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70. II. Meton.: the poison of a serpent: Sil. 1, 322. 2. the constellation of the Water-serpent, called also Anguis and Hydra: German. Arat. 429.

hyemalis and **hyems**, *v.* hiemalis, etc.

hygra, *ae. f.* = ὑγρά (liquid), *a kind of eye-salve*: Scrib. Comp. 37.

hygreplastrum, *i. n.* = ὑγρέμ-πλαστρον, *a wet plaster*: Plin. 34, 15, 46.

hygrōphōbia, *ae. f.* = ὑγροφοβία, *a dread of liquids*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

hylē, *ēs, f.* = ὕλη (wood; hence), *stuff, materials, matter*: Atteii. Philol. in Suet. Gramm. 10: Macr. S. 1, 17 fin.

hymen, *ēnis*, and **hymēnaeus** or **-os**, *i. m.* [Ἦμην, Ἦμεναῖος, the god of marriage, Hymen] *nuptials, a wedding*: hymen funestus, illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861: connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: hic hymenaeus erit, Virg. Aen. 4, 127. In the plur.: (Helena) Pergama quum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, ib. 1, 651: Lucr. 4, 1247. 2. Of animals: copulation: Virg. G. 3, 60. II. a nuptial song: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov. H. 12, 137: hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7.

hymnio, *4. v. a.* [hymnus] *to sing hymns*: hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στέφ. 1, 118.

hymnisōnus, *a. um, adj.* [hymnus sonus] *singing hymns, singing praises*: chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230.

hymnōdicus, *a. um, adj.* = ὕμνω-δικός, *singing hymns*: Firm. Math. 8, 25.

hymnōlogus, *i. m.* = ὕμνολόγος, *a singer of hymns*: Firm. Math. 3, 6.

hymnus, *i. m.* = ὕμνος, *a song of praise, a hymn*: Lucil. in Non. 330, 9.

hōphthalmos, *i. m.* = ὀφθαλμος (swine's eye), *a plant, called also aster atticus*: App. Herb. 60.

hōscyāminus, *a. um, adj.* = ὀσ-κνάμινος, *of henbane*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

hōscyāmus, *i. m.* = ὀσκνάμος, *the herb henbane, called also apollinaris and altercum*. Pliny describes 4 species: 1. H. sem. nigro, Hyoscyamus reticulatus, Linn. 2. vulg. candidus, H. niger, Linn. 3. semirion sem. simil., H. aureus, Linn. 4. genus molle, H. albus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 17: Cels. 5, 27, 14. In a corrupted form, jusquiumus, i. m.: Pall. 1, 35, 5: Veg. Vet. 2, 12. (Hence Fr. jusquiame.)

hōsiris, *is, f.* = ὀσερίς, *a plant resembling endive*; acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 64.

hypæthrus or **-os**, *a. um, adj.* = ὑπαίθρος, *that is in the open air, uncovered*: ambulationes, Vit. 5, 9 med.: loca, ib. Subst. hypæthros, *i. m.* a temple without a roof: id. 3, 2, 1.

hypæthra, *orum, n. plu.* uncovered, open walks: id. 1, 2.

hypallagē, *ēs, f.* = ὑπαλλαγή, *a rhetorical figure, by which things are represented in inverted relations (as dare classibus austros instead of classes austris)*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 61.

hypātē, *ēs, f.* = ὑπάτη, *a term applied to the second and third of the sta-*

tionary notes in the tetrachordal system of music: hypato hypaton, hypate meson, Vit. 5, 4, 5.

hypochoon, *i. n.* = ὑπήκοον, *a plant, Hypocoum procumbens*, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 67.

hypelātē, *ēs, f.* = ὑπελάτη, *a plant, called also hypoglottion, danaë, and carpophyllon, also laurus alexandrina, a kind of butcher's broom, Ruscus hypophyllum*, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

hypenēmīus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑπηνέμιος, *containing wind, windy*: ova, wind-eggs, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

hyperbaton, *i. n.* = ὑπέρβατον, *a rhetorical fig.: transposition of words*: pure Lat., transgressio: Quint. 9, 3, 91.

hyperbōlaeus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑπερβόλαιος, *extreme*: soni, Vit. 5, 4 sq.

hyperbōlē, *ēs, f.* = ὑπερβολή, *a rhetorical fig.: exaggeration, hyperbole*: pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint. 8, 6, 67 sq.: Sen. Ben. 7, 23.

hyperbōlicē, *adv.* hyperbolically: dictum, Hier. in Jesaj. 2, 6, 25.

hyperbōlicus, *a. um, adj.* = ὑπερβολικός, *excessive, overstrained, hyperbolic*: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 med.

hypercātālectus or **hypercātālecticus**, *versus* = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, *in prosody, a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic*: Serv. p. 1817 P.: Prisc. p. 1216 lb.

hypēricon, *i. n.* = ὑπερικόν, *a name applied to two plants, called also chamaepitys and corion, q. v.: ground-pine*: Plin. 26, 8, 53.

hypērocha, *ae. f.* = ὑπεροχή, *excess, superabundance*: Tryphon. Dig. 20, 4, 20.

hyperthyrum, *i. n.* = ὑπέρθυρον, *ornaments over a lintel*: Vit. 4, 6.

hypohear, *āris, n.* = ὑψέαρ, *the mistletoe*: Viscum album, Linn. 2. "dryos hyphear," an allied plant, Loranthus europaeus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 44, 93: ib. 30, 52.

hypnālē, *ēs, f.* = ὑπναλή, *a kind of adder*: Sol. 27 med.

hypōbāsis, *is, f.* = ὑπόβασις, *the pedestal, base of a monument*: Inscr.

hypobrychium, *ii, n.* = ὑποβρύχιον, *a whirlpool*: irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

hypōcausis, *is, f.* = ὑπόκαυσις, *a furnace that heats from below*: Vit. 5, 10.

hypōcaustum or **-on**, *i. n.* = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating chamber*: pure Lat., vaporarium: Vit. 5, 10: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Adj.: diaetae hypocaustae, sweating rooms, Ulp. Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

hypōchaeris, *idis, f.* = ὑπόχαιρις, *a plant, Hyoseris lucida*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

hypōchondria, *orum, n. plu.* = ὑπόχονδρια, *the part of the abdomen partially covered by the cartilages of the floating ribs, between the hips and the waist on each side*: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

hypōchyma, *ātis, n.* = ὑπόχυμα, *a cataract in the eye*: Marc. Empr. 8 med.

hypōchysis, *is, f.* = ὑπόχυσις, *a cataract in the eye*: Plin. 25, 12, 91.

hypōcisthis, *idis, f.* = ὑποκισθίς, *a parasitic plant that grows on the cistus, Cytinus hypocistis*, Linn.: Plin. 24, 10, 31: id. 26, 8, 48.

hypōcōriasis, *is, f.* = ὑποκορίασις, *a disease of the eye in cattle*: Veg. 2, 16.

hypōcōrisma, *ātis, n.* = ὑποκόρισμα, *in gram.: a diminutive*: Charis. 24 P.

hypocōrisis, *is, f.* = ὑποκορίασις, *an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry*: Don. Vit. Virg. 11.

hypocōrita or **-es**, *ae. m.* = ὑποκοριτής, *a mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures*: Suet. Ner. 24: Quint. 2, 17, 12.

hypōdiakon, *i. m.* = ὑποδιάκονος, *a deacon*: Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 7.

hypodidascālus, *i. m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher*: Cic. Fam. 9, 13.

hypogaeum, *v.* hypogeum.

hypogēsū, *i. n.* = ὑπόγειον, *a kind of houseleek that grows in the gutters of roofs, prob. common houseleek*, Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

hypogēum (hypogaeum), *i. n.* = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγειον), *a vault or cellar under ground*: Vitr. 6, 11: *a sepulchre*, Petr. 11.

hypoglossa, *ae. f.* = ὑπόγλωσσον, *a kind of butcher's broom or ruscus*, Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 67.

hypoglottion, *ii. n.* = ὑπογλώττιον, *a plant, called also daphne and hyssop, broad-leaved butcher's broom*, Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

hypographum, *i. n.* = ὑπόγραφον, *a rough draught, sketch*: Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. 12.

hypōlysos, *i. f.* = ὑπόλυσος, *a plant, also called artemisia*: App. Herb. 10.

hypōmēlis, *Idis. f.* = ὑπομηλῖς, *a kind of sourish fruit*: Pall. Dec. 4.

hypomnēma, *ātis. n.* = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note*: in excusibendis hypomnematis, Cic. ill. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

hypomnēmātōgrāphus, *i. m.* = ὑπομνηματογράφος, *a registrar*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 192.

hypōmochlion, *ii. n.* = ὑπομόχλιον, *the support of a lever, a fulcrum*: Vitr. 10, 8.

phōra, *ae. f.* = ὑποφορά, *a rheior. fig.: an objection made by an opponent*: Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

hypostāsis, *is. f.* = ὑπόστασις, *a substance, personality, hypostasy*: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6: Hier. Ep. ad Damas. 15.

hypōthēca, *ae. f.* = ὑποθήκη, *a pledge, security (especially of immovable things, whereas pignus is used of moveable things), a mortgage*: Justin. Inst. 4, 6, § 7: Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9.

hypōthēcārius, *a. um. adj.* [hypotheca] *of or relating to a mortgage*: actio, Gal. Dig. 20, 4, 1 fin.: creditor, Ulp. ib. 42, 7, 1.

hypōthēticus, *i. m.* = ὑποθετικός, *a mathematician who proceeds hypothetically*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3 fin. p. 40.

hypōtrāchēlium, *ii. n.* = ὑποτραχήλιον, *in architect. the neck of a column below the capital*: Vitr. 3, 2 sq.

hypotrimma, *ātis. n.* = ὑπότριμμα, *a sauce made of all sorts of condiments*: Apic. 1, 33.

hypōmā, *ātis. n.* = ὑψωμα, *height*: Tert. ad Scap. 3.

hysginum, *i. n.* = ὕσγινον, *the dark red colour obtained from the plant ὕσγη*: Plin. 9, 41, 65: id. 21, 26, 97.

hyspites, *ae. m.* = ὕσσωπίτης (οἶνος) *hyssop-wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, 109.

hyssōpum, *i. n.* = ὕσσωπος, *hyssop*, Hyssopus officinalis, or perh. Teucrium pseudo-hyssopus, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 97: id. 26, 11, 70: ib. 12, 76. Also, *hyssopus*, *i. f.*: Cels. 4, 8: Col. 7, 5, fin. (scanned hysōpum, Aemil. Mac. de Hyssopo).

hysteriōus, *a. um. adj.* = ὑστερικός, *hysterical*: Mart. 11, 71, 1.

hystriōeus, *a. um. adj.* [hystrix] *prickly, thorny*. Fig.: hystricosae et lividae mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystriōulus, *a. um. adj.* [id.] *prickly, hairy, bearded*: puer, Tert. Pall. 4.

hystrix (histris), *Idis. f.* = ὕστριξ, *a porcupine*, Hystrix cristata, Linn.: Plin. 8, 35, 53: Calp. Ecl. 6, 14.

representing the least emphatic of the pure vocables. Hence there is a great tendency to substitute it for the other vowels; and it is very much employed in the inflection and derivation of words, both as a mere connecting vowel and as an euphonic representative of the other vowels. II. Interchanges of *I* with the other vowels. 1. For those with *a* and *e* vide those letters. 2. With *o*: this occurs chiefly in derived words: e. g. multo-, multi-tudo; alto-, alti-sonus: there are a few instances in compounds: e. g. from notus come agnitus, cognitus; from loco, illico: so the orig. forms ollus, ollic, became ille, illic. In inflection, the final *o* of the stem of words belonging to the second declension is in several cases changed or absorbed into *i*: e. g. horto-, horti, hortis. 3. With *u*: in derived words: e. g. arcu-, arci-tenens; aestu-, aesti-fer; famul-, familia. Many words which orig. were spelt with *u* subsequently had *i*: e. g. all superlatives, as mazumus for maximus; so finitumus, finitimus; lacruma, lacrima; lubido, libido; capitalis, capitalis. In inflection the dat. and abl. plu. of the 4th decl. orig. had *u*, as fructubus; but afterwards gen. *i*, fructibus: caput *u* for *i* in all the cases except the nom. and acc. sing., as capitulis. Old genitives, Cereus, Venerus, honorus, are found for Cereris, Veneris, honoris, etc. 4. On the connection of *i* with *j* and *y*, vide those letters. III. Changes of *I* in the Romance languages: 1. *i* long generally remains unchanged, but it is sometimes changed into *e*: e. g. Lat. frigidus, ilex; It. freddo, elce; Lat. pica, stiva: Sp. and Port. pega, esteva: sometimes into *ē*: e. g. Lat. ripa, risus, rivus; Wall. rēpē, rēs, rēu: sometimes into *ei*: e. g. Lat. frigidus; Port. freit; and sometimes into *oi*: e. g. Lat. frigidus; Fr. froid. 2. *i* short is generally changed into *e*, except in French: e. g. Lat. bibere; It. bere; Sp. bebo; Lat. frico; It. frego; Wall. frec; Sp. frego; Port. freg. In French the usual change is into *oi*: e. g. Lat. bibere, digitus, fides, minus, niger; Fr. boire, doigt, foi, moins, noir. There are very many instances, however, of *i* short remaining unchanged in all the Romance languages. 3. *i* long by position is subject to nearly the same changes as *i* short, being usually changed into *e*: e. g. Lat. virga; It. Sp. and Port. verga; Fr. verge. But *i* followed by *ng* generally becomes *ei*, and sometimes *ai* and *a* in French: e. g. Lat. pingere, dignari, lingua; Fr. peindre, daigner, langue. As with *i* short, so *i* long by position frequently remains unchanged.

IV. As an abbreviation the vowel *I* denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, etc. *I* et (Orell. Inscr. no. 1122), *IDQ* idemque, *I. H. F. C.* ipsius heres faciendum curavit, *IM.* immunis, *IMP.* imperium, *imperator, etc.* As a numeral, *I* = 1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, *i. m.* = Ἰακχος, *a poetic appellation of Bacchus*: Virg. E. 7, 61: Ov. M. 4, 15. Transf.: like Bacchus, *wine*: (Silenus) inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15.

Iambēus, *a. um. adj.* = ἰαμβεῖος, *iambic*: trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

Iambicinus, *a. um. adj.* = [iambus] *iambic*: numerus, Marc. Cap. 9, 355.

Iambicus, *a. um. adj.* = ἰαμβικός, *iambic*: pes, Diom. p. 473 P: versus, id. p. 516 sq.

Iambus, *i. m.* = ἰαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus*, —: Hor. A. P. 251: Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182. II. Meton.: *an iambic poem, iambic poetry*: quem Hipponactis iambus laeserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Hor. A. P. 79. In plur.: id. Od. 1, 16, 3: Quint. 10, 1, 9.

Ianthinus, *a. um. adj.* = ἰάνθινος, *violet blue, violet*: color, Plin. 21, 8, 22: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14. Subst.: ianthina, orum, *n. plu. violet-coloured garments*: Mart. 2 39.

Ianthis, *Idis. f.* = ἰάνθις, *a violet-coloured flower*: Marc. Empir. 17.

Iāpygēus, *i. m.* (sc. ventus), *the wind usually called Iapyx, q. v.*: App. de Mundo, p. 63 (al. Iapyx).

Iāpyx, *ygis. m.* [Ἰάπυξ, a son of Daedalus] *a wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks*: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: Virg. Aen. 8, 710.

Iāsionē, *ēs. f.* = ἰασίωνη, *a plant bearing a white flower, perhaps bindweed*, Convolvulus sepium, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 65: id. 22, 22, 39.

Iaspāchātes, *ae. m.* = ἰασπαχάτης, *a sort of agate, jasper-agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54 (al. antachates).

Iaspīdēus, *a. um. adj.* [iaspis] *of the jasper kind, jasper-like*: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

Iaspis, *Idis. f.* = ἰασπῖς, *a green-coloured precious stone, jasper*: Plin. 37, 8, 37 sq.: fulva, Virg. Aen. 4, 261 (Hence It. diaspro; Sp. diaspero.)

Iaspūs, *a. um. adj.* [iaspis] *of jasper*: lapilli, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 413.

Iaspōnyx, *ychis. f.* = ἰασπόνυξ, *a sort of jasper, jasper-onyx*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

Iātrālipta or **-es**, *ae. m.* = ἰατραλειπτής, *a physician who cured by anointing*: Cels. 1, 1: Plin. Ep. 10, 4.

Iātrālipticē or **Iātrālepticē**, *ēs. f.* = ἰατραλειπτική, *the art of healing with ointments*: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

Iātrōmēa, *ae. f.* = ἰατρόμαια, *a midwife*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4232.

Iātrōnicēs, *ae. m.* = ἰατρονίκης, *the conqueror of physicians*: Plin. 29, 1, 5.

Ibēris, *Idis. f.* = ἰβηρίς, *a kind of cress, perh. Lepidium Iberis*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 49: App. Herb. 20.

Ibex, *Idis. m.* *a kind of goat, the ibex*, Capra Ibex, Linn.: Plin. 8, 53, 79.

Ibi, *adv.* [prob. orig. the dat. sing. of the pron. *i* (is), bi having been the old suffix of that case: cf. *ti-bi*, *si-bi*; and *plu. no-bis*, *vo-bis*: this suffix is the same as the Gr. *φι*] *in that place, there*. Of space: in Italiam contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho, et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: aedificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7: ut illa, quae dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi protinus sumpsisse videamur, there, on the spot, Quint. 11, 2, 46. Sometimes of persons: se dictatorem L. Quinctum dicturum: ibi animum parem tantae potestati esse, Liv. 4, 13. With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, etc.: in eam partem ituros, atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi Caesar constitisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16. With *gen.*: ibi loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin. 6, 11, 12. With verbs of motion (rare and post-class.): quum ibi venerimus, there, thither, Gal. Dig. 1, 2, 1 fin. II. Of time: then, thereupon: invocat deos immortales: ibi continuo contonat sonitu maximo, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 39: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Aen. 2, 792: ibi plurimum profectum est, Liv. 3, 14: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: ibi demum aegre tulit, then for the first time, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53. With corresp. ubi: ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 25. Pleonastically with tum: quum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27. III. Of other relations: there, in that matter, on that occasion: ibi ira est suppressa, Liv. 2, 35: nunc quid ego ibi peccavi? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 23: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: huc ab adolescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem

I.

I, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the third vowel; but in the natural series it stands first,

suam exercuit, *in such matters*, Sall. C. 5: non poterat ibi esse quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 5: subsensit illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 63.

Ibidem (Ibidem, Juvenc. 3, 80: Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 48), *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, etc.] *in the same place, in that very place, just there*. Of space: coenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cuius merces erant, in gladium ibidem incumberet, ib. 2, 51, 154: navem ter fluctus ibidem torquet, agens circum, Virg. Aen. 1, 116: avem volucres ex proximo nemore persecutae, ibidem discerpserunt, *on the spot, immediately*, Suet. Caes. 81: literas ibidem statim subiecit, id. Aug. 87: id. Tib. 44. With a corresp. ubi: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just. 2, 2. With *gen.*: si redierit illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 53. With a verb of motion: *St.* Quid, quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, *to that very account*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 10: uxore ibidem ducta, Suet. Vesp. 1. **II.** Of other relations: *added to that, moreover*: laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: pede terram crebra ferit: demissae aures, incertus ibidem sudor, Virg. G. 3, 500.

ibis, *is*, and **Idis**, *f.* = *ἰβις*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis, Numenius ibis or Ibis religiosa, Temminck. This is the white kind (native of Egypt) of Plin. 10, 30, 45. The black kind, found only about Pelusium (*l. c.*) but mentioned at 10, 48, 68 as seen in the Alps, is the glossy ibis, Ibis falcinellus, Temminck, common in Europe and Asia: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: Plin. 8, 27, 41. **II.** the title of a satirical poem by *Civil* (in imitation of Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ibiscum, *i. v.* hibiscum.

ibus, *v. is*, *ad init.*

Icarius, *a, um, adj.* [Icārus] pertaining to Icarus, Icarian: palmas, *i. e.* the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147: umbra, *i. e.* of the vine, id. Theb. 4, 655: hoves, the constellation Bootes, Prop. 2, 24, 33: Icarii stella canis, the constellation Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, who was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4: astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777.

Icas, *adis, f.* = *εἰκάς* (twenty), the twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honour of Epicurus (because he was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion): Plin. 35, 2, 2.

iccirco or **idcirco**, *adv.* [id circa] on that account, for that reason, therefore. **I.** Referring to a clause which states the cause or reason, connected by the conj. quod, quia, or si, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua* or hypotheses: iccirco arcessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant, sapientem iccirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: iccirco quidam, comoedia necne poema esset quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45: quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: non, si Opimium defendisti, iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. de Or. 2, 40, 170: nec si pugnent inter se, iccirco ars non erit, Quint. 2, 17, 33: nec, si te validus jactaverit auster in alto, iccirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16. **2.** The conjunctions are sometimes (*si* very rarely) omitted: ille Cliniae servus tardiusculus est: iccirco huic nostro tradita est provincia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 5: id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et iccirco alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11: data Romanis venia est indigna poetis. Iccircone vager scri-

bamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265: non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus, non tamen iccirco contempnas lipus inungi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 29. **II.** Referring to a clause which states the purpose, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: iccirco nemo superiorum attingit, ut ipse tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 4, 7: quum prooemium iccirco comparatum sit, ut iudex fiat conciliator, Quint. 4, 2, 24: sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: vos suspicari, me iccirco haec tanta facinora promittere, qui vos oblectem, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 150: iccirco capite et superciliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

ichneumon, *ōnis, m.* = *ἰχνεύμων*, an animal which tracks the crocodile and breaks and devours its eggs, the Egyptian rat or ichneumon, Viverra ichneumon, Linn.: Plin. 8, 24, 35: ib. 25, 37: Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. **II.** an insect, the ichneumon-fly, Spheg. sp. var. Linn. These insects lay their eggs in the bodies of caterpillars, etc.: Plin. 10, 74, 95: id. 11, 21, 24.

ichnographia, *ae, f.* = *ἰχνογραφία*, a ground-plot, plan: Vitruv. 1, 2.

ichthyocola, *ae, f.* = *ἰχθυοκόλλα*, a kind of sturgeon, the huso, Acipenser huso, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 24. **II.** the glue made from its swimming-bladder, isinglass, sturgeon-bladder: Cels. 5, 2: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

Ico, *ici, ictum, 3. v. a.* to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting: exin corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 161: femur, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 42: caput telis (musca), Cat. 116, 4: quum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. 1, 7: quum Summanus e coelo ictus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel icto accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, affected with wine, tipsy, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25. With a homogeneous object: hei, colaphum icit, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 65. **2.** Esp. icere foedus, like ferire foedus, to make a covenant or league: foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluit, Cic. Pis. 12, 28: cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34. **II.** Fig.: desiderii icta fidelibus quaerit patria Caesarem, smitten, tormented, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15: nova re consules icti, disturbed, Liv. 27, 9: conscientia ictus, id. 33, 28: metu icta, id. 1, 16: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non icturi appetant, reach, attain, Sen. Const. Sup. 3 med.

Icon, *ōnis, f.* = *εἰκών*, an image, figure: fictae cera icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80.

Iconicus, *a, um, adj.* = *εἰκονικός*, pertaining to an image, copied from life: duces, of the size of life, Plin. 35, 8, 34: simulacrum aureum, Suet. Cal. 22.

Icōsāprōti, *orum, m. plu.* = *εἰκοσάπρωτοι*, the twenty chief councilmen in the municipia and colonies: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

Icōsāprōtia, *ae, f.* = *εἰκοσαπρωτία*, the dignity of the icosaproti: Acad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

ictērias, *adis, f.* (sc. gemma) = *ἰκτερίας*, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 61.

ictēricus, *i, m.* = *ἰκτερικός*, jaundiced: Juv. 6, 565: Plin. 20, 9, 34.

ictērus, *i, m.* = *ἰκτερος*, a yellow bird, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice (ἰκτερος), apparently the same as galgulus, *q. v.*: Plin. 30, 11, 29.

ictis, *idis, f.* = *ιέρης*, the common weasel, Mustela vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 29, 4, 16.

ius, *a, um, Part.* [ico].

ictus, *ūs (gen. sing. icti, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13), m.* [id.] a blow, stroke, thrust, bite, sting: a bestilis ictus, mor-

sus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: neque ictu comminus neque confectione telorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non caecis ictibus procul ex improvviso vulnerabantur, Liv. 34, 14: ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 8: ictus moenium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 38, 5: apris, Ov. M. 8, 362: serpentum, Plin. 23, 1, 11: Lesbium servate pedem meique pollicis ictum, a striking, playing on the lyre, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 36: citharae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: alac, the stroke of a wing, id. 10, 3, 3: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagavit, a stroke of lightning, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: fulmineus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11. Poet. of the piercing rays of the sun, etc.: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos excludet ictus, ib. 2, 15, 10: solis, Ov. M. 3, 183: Phoebus, ib. 5, 389 (al. ignes): Phoebi, Lucan. 7, 214: longe ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus aëra rumpit, with jets of water, Ov. M. 4, 124: ib. 15, 348. **2.** Esp. in prosody or music, a beating time, a beat: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51: modulantium pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253. **II.** Fig.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspitione, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: sub ictu nostro positum, in our power, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: stare sub ictu Fortunae, Lucan. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, *i. e.* in imminent danger, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 fin.: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, beyond the reach of danger, id. Ben. 1, 7: eodem ictu temporis, moment, Gell. 14, 1: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks, Tac. H. 2, 38: quae (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgredierentur, sub ictum dabantur, would come to close quarters, id. A. 13, 39 fin.: laetis ostentat ad urbem per campos superesse viam, Romamque sub ictu, near at hand, before the eyes, Sil. 4, 42.

icuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [icon] a small image or figure: puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

idcirco, *adv. v.* iccirco.

Idēa, *ae, f.* = *ιδέα*, a (Platonic) idea, archetype: Sen. Ep. 58 med.

Idēālis, *e, adj.* [idea] existing in idea, ideal: forma, Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

Idem, **ēādem**, **idem**, *pron.* [from the pronomen root *I* (*is*) and the demonstr. suff. *dem*]: hence, being an emphatic form of *is*, its lit. meaning is *this very, exactly this*; but it may usu. be rendered] the same: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14: id, quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: non quod alla res esset: immo eadem, id. Cluent. 29, 80: ad causas similissimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congregi conatus sum, with an Academic, who was also a rhetorician, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, which was at the same time, id. Brut. 79, 273: avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77: amicus est tanquam alter idem, a second self, id. Am. 21, 80: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20: quos omnes eadem odisso, eadem metuere in unum coegit, id. J. 31. **II.** With

other pronouns: idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari) idem inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, Cic. Att. 1, 16: de me eodem, id. Sest. 51, 109: quin tu igitur concedis idem, id. Rep. 1, 39: huic eidem Sopatro idem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 28, 58: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: at hisce fisdem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderant, id. Off. 2, 15: idem iste Mithridates, id. Manil. 7, 19: musici qui erant quondam idem poëtae, *who were likewise*, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 *fin.*: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14. **III.** In comparisons, with various conjunctions and pronouns, which may all be translated by *as*, or poet. with the *dat.*: si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, *the same as*, id. Top. 23, 87: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: disputationem habitam non quasi narantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: idem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Caccin. 20, 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. Verr. 3, 25, 62: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: sensu amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id. Am. 4, 14: hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum, in possessionem Armeniae deduxi, Tac. A. 15, 2: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467. Neut. with *gen.*: si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, id. Fam. 9, 2. **IV.** Adverbially *ēādem*: *by the same way or road*: ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: eadem revertens, Liv. 5, 46: hic te opperiar: eadem illi insidias dabo, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 32.

identidem, *adv.* [idem repeated, which gives the notion of universality; hence lit. *ever the same*: cf. quisquis, quotquot, etc.] *repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon*: ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 51: haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.*: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem recipiendo putas fieri posse constantius? id. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque providit ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, ib. 2, 57, 142: L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, *cui bono* fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49: revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium illa rumpens, Cat. 11, 19.

Idéo, *adv.* [ideo, lit. *this for this*] *for that reason, on that account, therefore*.

I. Referring to a clause which states the *cause* or *reason*, connected by the *conj.* *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and having the *indic.* in direct sentences, the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*: re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 6: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, quod timui, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercero potest utrimque iudicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131: oravit ut apud me perhiberem sibi locum ideo, quia uxor ruri est, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 46: ut mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia iusta sint, praes vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22: atque ideo nondum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in aliis magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, Quint. 12, 10, 2: ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. Praef. med.: immo ideo magis prospera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76. **2.** With a *negative*, and referring to a clause stating an *assumed* cause or reason, and connected by the *conj.* *si*: non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4, § 5: vestrae sapientiae est, iudices, non, si causa iusta est, viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Coelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, Cic. Coel. 9, 21: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24: id. 5, 11, 34. **3.** The conjunctions are sometimes omitted: te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. ideo enim ille summum bonum εὐθυμίαν appellat, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: ideo dictus εἰρων, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16: Vibullius necessarium esse existimavit de adventu Caesaris Pompeium fieri certiorum, atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2: nec ideo iram ejus lenient, Tac. A. 1, 12. **II.** Referring to a clause which states the *purpose*, and having the verb always in the *subj.*: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 4, 4, 7: hanc ideo rationem subieci, ut hoc causae genus cognosceretur, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31: an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne totum edictum ad Chelidonis arbitrium scriptum videretur? Cic. Verr. 1, 41, 106: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73: quom ideo facerent, quo facilius deminuerent hostes, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26.

Idiōgrāphus, a, um, *adj.* = ιδιόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph*: Iiber Virgilii, Gell. 9, 14.

Idiōma, ātis, n. = ἰδιώμα, *a peculiarity in language, idiom*: Charis. p. 255 P.

Idiōta, ae, m. = ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person*: quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4: ludos nobis idiotis relinquat, id. Pis. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2.

Idiōticius, a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιωτικός, *uneducated, ignorant, unskilful*: rudem, impolitam et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. an. 1.

Idiōtismus, i, m. = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common or vulgar manner of speaking*: Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

Idōlūm or **-iūm** (idōllum, Prud.), ii, n. = εἰδωλεῖον, *an idol-temple*: Tert. Cor. mil. 10.

Idōlicus, a, um (idōlicus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61), *adj.* = εἰδωλικός, *pertaining to idols, idolatrous*: res, Tert. Idol. 13.

Idōlium, ii, v. idoleum.

Idōlatres, ae, m. = εἰδωλολάτρης, *olater*: Tert. Idol. 1 sq.

Idōlōlatrīa, ae, f. = εἰδωλολατρεία, *idol-worship, idolatry*: Tert. Idol. 1 sq.

Idōlōthytus, a, um, *adj.* = εἰδωλό-

θύτος, *pertaining to sacrifices to idols*: sollemnia, Tert. Idol. 13.

Idōlūm or **-on** (idōllum, Prud.), i, n. = εἰδωλον, *an image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition* ghost: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. **II.** *an idol*: Tert. Idol. 1 sq.

Idōnēē, *adv.* *fitly, suitably, properly, duly* (rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est idonee. Quid est idonee? Satisdato utique aut pignori-bus datis, *enough*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 4: magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely, solidly*, Pompon. lb. 39, 2, 41. *Comp.*: idoneus, Tert. Pall. 3 med.

Idōnēitas, ātis, f. [idoneus] *fitness, usefulness*: Aug. Serm. de div. 106, 3.

Idōnēus, a, um, *adj.* fit [=ideoneus, perh. from ideo: v. Donaldson, Varr. 291], *proper, suitable, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things) con-str. with *ad*, *a relative, the dat.*, or *absol.*: sometimes with *in* and an *acc.*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* With *ad*: tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, iudices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: est (lex) ratio mens-que sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. Att. 5, 6. With *a relative*: video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum quem senecta aetate ludos facias, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 74: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, Cic. Verr. 3, 16, 41: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia dis-ereret, id. Am. 1, 4: neque mearum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum, unde exordiar narrare, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 1. With *dat.*: erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7: idoneus arti cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. Od. 3, 26, 1: quum idoneos rhetori pueros puta-verunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: in pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. *Absol.*: cujus (Cethegi) elo-quentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *a sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: qui si ad-ductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio affecisset, *deserving, worthy*, id. Balb. 3, 7: idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46: debitor, *safe, able to pay* (opp. inops), Gal. Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.*: servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportuno captus ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: lex promulgata idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: minus ido-neis (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154: vox actoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: cautio, Papin. Dig. 40, 4, 50: paries, *safe, sound*, Paul. lb. 39, 2, 36: navis, Ulp. lb. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient, satis-factory*, ib. 22, 1, 33. *Comp.*: si per-sona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, ib. 18, 2, 4: Tert. adv. Herm. 18 (al. ido-nior or idoneor). *Subst.* in deli-gendis idoneis iudicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum ido-neis collocutus, Liv. 34, 25: nullo ido-neo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2 39: apud idonea provinciarum, *at proper stations*, ib. 4, 5. With *in* and *acc.*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, Quint. 6, 3, 15. With *abl.*: res idoneae dignitate alicujus, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5. With *inf.* (poet.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si terrere jecur quaeris idoneum, id. Od. 4, 1, 12.

Idos, n. = εἶδος, *form, shape*: Sen. Ep. 58 med.

Idūlis ovis dicebatur, quae omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Fest. s. v.

Idūo, are, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, an Etruscan word = dividere, from the root *vid*; whence viduus and divido.

Idus (eidus, v. Inscr. Orell. no. 42), uum, *f. plu.* [from the Etrusc. iduo, to divide: hence lit. the divided or half month], the fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the other months. the *ides*: Idus ab eo quod Tusci Itus, vel potius quod Sabini Idus dicunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59, § 28: res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: duas epistolas accepi postridie idus alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17: haec S. C. perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januariarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: omnia licet concurrant: idus Martiae consolantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: si quid vellent, a. d. idus Apr. reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac. A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. H. 1, 26. Interest was paid on the *ides*: fenerator Alphius jam jam futurus rusticus omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, quaerit calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69: diem pecuniae idus Novembres esse, Cic. Att. 10, 5: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis idibus senties, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14. Also school fees: (pueri) ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75.

Igitur, adv. [etym. uncertain] then, thereupon, thereafter: mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 39: quando habeo, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo, id. Mil. 3, 1, 177: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, invenies igitur multarum semina rerum corpore celare, Lucr. 2, 677. Pleonastically with *tum* and *deinde*: unum tibi emeritum est stipendium, igitur tum specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 51: post id agam igitur deinde, id. Stich. 1, 2, 29.

II. Esp. in drawing a logical conclusion: therefore, accordingly, consequently: atqui res coelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: quid ergo haec ab illa conclusione differt? Si mentiris, mentiris; mentiris autem, mentiris igitur, id. Acad. 2, 30, 96: quodsi melius gerantur, quae consilio, quam quae sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur: consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint. 5, 14, 9: aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat. Rationem igitur pontis hanc instituit, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 2. In consecutive interrogations: then: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equelem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70. In ironical or sarcastic questions: igitur hocce est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, *forsooth*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis: haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic. Coel. 17, 39: id indigne ferens ille: hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7.

3. Resumptive: I say then, as I was saying, then, in short: ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque cœli; tum vicissitudines dierum atque noctium; tum globum terrae eminentem e mari; atque hominis utilitati agros omnes et maria parentia: haec igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, id. Balb. 5, 11: id. Off. 1, 2, 6: quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non eundem in omnes eam par-

ticularum secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam. Est igitur unum genus, Quint. 8, 3, 63: sit igitur (ut supra significavi) divisio rerum plurium in singulas, partitio singularum in partes discretus ordo, id. 7, 1, 1: igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, Sall. C. 54: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatum est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladum erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, Tac. A. 15, 72. Esp. after parentheses: recta effectio (*κατόρθωσιν* enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum *κατόρθωμα*) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, id. Fam. 1, 9. (Igitur is rarely found at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and when so used is more emphatic than when in its ordinary enclitic position. (Key, § 1474.) It commonly follows either one or two words, but is sometimes found after several, as in Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 63: Cic. Fl. 10, 23: id. N. D. 3, 17, 43: id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82, etc.)

ignarus, a, um (*plu.* ignarures *ἀγνοῦντες*, Gloss. Philox.: v. gnarus), *adj.* [in gnarus, from root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware: constr. usu. with *gen.*; rarely with a relative clause, acc. and *infin.*, or *absol.* With *gen.*: ait se peregrinum esse, huius ignarum oppidi, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 43: imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: ignara artis meretriciae, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic. Or. 34, 119: ignarus si sit facundiae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: magna pars Pisonis ignari, not acquainted with his person, Tac. H. 4, 50: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 132: formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. S. 1, 1, 35. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: qui gurgis aut quae flumina lugubris ignara belli, id. Od. 2, 1, 34: non ignara philosophiae grammaticae, Quint. 1, 4, 4. With a relative clause: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas, quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: quidque agat ignarus, stupet, Ov. M. 2, 191: quum quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: quo essent in loco ignari, Quint. 8, 3, 4. With *acc.* and *infin.*: quanquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. M. 6, 263. *Absol.*: tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: *Ba.* An nescis, quae sit haec res? *Si.* Juxta cum ignarissimis, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 62: si quis laudat Arelli ignarus opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Virg. Aen. 3, 338. II. In a passive sense: not known, unknown: ignarus aequae (ac nescius) utroqueversum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur, Gell. 9, 12: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18: quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen. de Ira 3, 2: quem (amorem) non fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira, *unknown*, *obscure*, Ov. M. 1, 453. With *dat.*: pauci interiere: plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tutata sunt, Sall. J. 52: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov. M. 7, 404: non quidem sibi ignara, quae de Silano vulgabantur, Tac. A. 3, 69: non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui, *he well knew*, ib. 4, 8.

ignāvē, adv. *sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit*: ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere multa, *flatly, tamely*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67. *Comp.*: carpere ignavus herbas, Virg. G. 3, 465.

ignāvesco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [ignavus] to grow inactive or slothful: anima nequiescit nec ignavescit, Tert. Anim. 43 *fin.*

ignāvia, ae, *f.* [id.] *inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice*: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversariorum) proferre, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall. C. 52: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agere, id. J. 2: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Virg. Aen. 11, 733: copia cibi ignaviam affert, Plin. 11, 14, 14: fumo crebriore etiam ignavia earum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id. 11, 16, 15 *fin.*: ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels. 1, 1. II. Transf. of things: odoris, *weakness*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

ignāvīo, 4. v. a. [id.] to render inactive, slothful, or dispirited: Att. in Non. 123, 13.

ignāviter, adv. *lazily, sluggishly, tardily*: ignaviter quacere, Lucil. in Non. 513, 14: Hirt. in Cic. Att. 15, 6.

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* [in gnavus, root GNA or GNO: v. nosco] inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, mo esse dicito ignavissimum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 27: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192: ignavus miles ac timidus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: compertum habeo, milites, neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall. C. 58: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2: ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor. Epod. 6, 2: (apes) ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae, Virg. G. 4, 259: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praeseptibus arcent, id. Aen. 1, 435. With *gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, populationibus laetantes, Tac. A. 11, 18. Subst.: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*: favimus ignavo, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 73. II. Of things: quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somnulosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: nemora ignava, *unfruitful*, Virg. G. 2, 208: *globus, immovable*, Plin. 2, 8, 6: gravitas, Ov. M. 2, 821: stagna jacentis aquae, Lucan. 5, 442: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, *speechless*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47: mora, id. A. A. 1, 186: anni, *spent in idleness*, id. Am. 1, 15, 1: otia, id. Trist. 1, 7, 25: septima lux, the Jewish Sabbath, Juv. 14, 106: ignavum conferunt stipendium, *money, not soldiers*, Vell. 2, 39: succus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *weaker, less efficacious*, Plin. 20, 18, 76: quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquae partes ignavae, ut violae, rosae, *without smell*, id. 21, 7, 18: cornicula ante oculos ignava, *of no use*, id. 11, 28, 34: ignavum est rediturae parcere vitae, Lucan. 1, 492. 2. Meton.: of what produces inactivity or indolence: nec nos impedit illa ignava ratio, quae dicitur: appellatur enim quidam a philosophis *ἀργὸς λόγος*, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: frigus, Ov. M. 2, 763: aestus, ib. 7, 529: dolor, Plin. 11, 18, 20.

ignēōlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [igneus] fiery: vigor, Prud. Cath. 3, 186.

ignesco, 3. v. n. *insep.* (in pass. *ignescitur*, Laber. in Non. 481, 7) [ignis] to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle: ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov. M. 15, 847.

2. Transf. of colour: purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, *kindling, breaking into a flame*, Plin. 37, 2, 8. II. Fig.: to burn with passion, to glow (poet.): furtis ignescit opertis, Val. Fl. 5, 520: pectora, Claud.

1: Eutr. 2, 45: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 66: amor menti, poet. Col. 10, 211: odia, Stat. Th. 11, 525. With *inf.*: ardore pari nisuque incurrere muris ignescunt animi, Sil. 13, 180.

ignēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot*: sidera tota esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: sol, Virg. G. 4, 426: arces (i. e. coelum), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: ignea vis coeli, aether, Ov. M. 1, 26: ignea vis, fire, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 13: aestas, ib. 1, 17, 2: celestas, motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24. 2. Transf. of colour: *fiery, flaming, resplendent*: gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. 8, 38, 57: purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427: cingula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527. II. Fig.: *fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. M. 9, 541: vigor, Virg. Aen. 6, 730: virtus, Lucan. 9, 7: volat igneus aequore Tarchon, Virg. Aen. 11, 746: in pugnas, et Martem et proelia et hostem igneus, *burning for the strife*, Sil. 6, 208.

ignia vitium vasorum fictillium, Fest. s. v. [perh. = *ικνιον*, i. e. *κόνιον*, *σκηνα*, Hesych.]

igniārium, ii, n. [ignis] *an implement for producing fire*: Plin. 16, 40, 76.

igniārīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fire*: lapis, flint, Marc. Empir. 33 med.

ignicōlor or **-ōrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignis color] *flame-coloured*: nubes, Juven. 4, 560.

ignicōmans, antis, *adj.* [ignis coma] *fiery-haired* (poet.): stellae, comets, Avien. Arat. 8.

ignicōmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fiery-haired*: sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9: leo, Nemes. Cyneg. 214.

ignicūlus, i, m. *dim.* [ignis] *a small fire, a little flame, a spark*: quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76: Juv. 3, 102.

2. Transf. of colour, *a glittering, sparkling*: onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24. II. Fig.: quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, *vehemence*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20: (natura) parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, *sparks*, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26: ingenii igniculos ostendere, Quint. 6 praef. § 7.

ignifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [ignis fero] *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.): aether, Lucr. 5, 460: fulmen, id. 6, 379: lampades, id. 2, 25: axis, Ov. M. 2, 59: sidus, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1027: tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342. II. Fig.: ignifero mentes furibat in iram hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

igniflūus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis fluo] *flowing with fire, emitting fire*: cavernae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

ignigēna, ae, m. [ignis and GEN root of *gigno*] *fire-born, a poetical epithet of Bacchus*: Ov. M. 4, 12.

ignigēnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *producing fire*: asinus, whose pucker was on fire, App. M. 7, p. 197.

ignio, ivi, or ii, itum, 4. v. a. [ignis] *to ignite, set on fire, make red-hot*: Prud. *oreph.* 10, 1077.

ignipes, pēdis, *adj.* [ignis pes] *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov. M. 2, 392: tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

ignipōtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis potens] *ruler of fire, ignipotent, a poet. epithet of Vulcan*: deus, Virg. Aen. 12, 90. Also, *absol.* Ignipotens, ib. 8, 710.

ignis, is, m. *fire*: both as an element, and as a collection of matter in combustion: in the former sense usu. *sing.*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, id. Off.

1, 16, 52: ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: subditis ignibus aquae fervescunt, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: quum omnes naturae numini divino, coelum, ignes, terrae, maria parerent, ib. 1, 9, 22: hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv. 26, 27: ignem accendere, Virg. Aen. 5, 4: ignem comprehendere, *to catch fire*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43. Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, Virg. Aen. 4, 167: Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: jam per moenia clarior ignis auditur, *the crackling of fire*, Virg. Aen. 2, 705. 2. Esp.: (i) Sacer ignis, a disease, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Gels. 5, 28, 4: Virg. G. 3, 566. (ii) Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessities of life: v. aqua. 1 no. 5. (iii) *the heavenly bodies*: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46. II. Transf. *brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness*: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes (Lunae), ib. 4, 2, 57: jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater ostendit ignem, ib. 3, 29, 17: Ov. M. 4, 81: of the sun: ib. 1, 778: of Aurora: ib. 4, 629: arcana florentes igne sinaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276: acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. Tim. 14. III. Fig.: *the fire or glow of passion*, in either a good or a bad sense: esp. of *love*: quum odium non restingeretis, huic ordini ignem novum subijci non sivistis, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13: exarsere ignes animo, Virg. Aen. 2, 575: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509: (Dido) caeco carpitur igni, *the secret fire of love*, Virg. Aen. 4, 2: Ov. M. 3, 490: in plur.: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 8: Ov. M. 2, 410: socii ignes, *nuptials*, ib. 9, 796. 2. Meton.: *a beloved object, a flame* (poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66: Hor. Epod. 14, 13. 3. Of that which brings destruction, *fire, flame*: quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24: ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ignis exsuscitet, id. 21, 3. [Cf. Sans. *agni*; Slav. *ognj*.]

ignispiciūm, ii, n. [ignis specio] *a divining from fire, divination by fire*: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

ignitābulum, i, n. [ignio] *an implement for producing fire*: Sol. 11: ignitabulum ignis receptaculum, Fest. s. v. II. Fig.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8.

ignitūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus, from ignio] *somewhat fiery*: Mercurius, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, *Part.* [ignio] *fiery, glowing*. II. *Adj.*: aether, App. de Mundo, p. 57: tela, ib. p. 61: quod vinum natura esset ignītus, Gell. 17, 8. Fig.: ingenium, Prud. Ham 546.

ignivāgus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis vagor] *spreading like fire*: denunciatio, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

ignivōmus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis vomo] *vomiting fire*: sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de resurr. Dom. 3.

ignōbīlis, e, *adj.* [in and gnobilis, the orig. form of nobilis, from root *gno*] *unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure*: quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem per venturus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36: non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis aevum exigere, Virg. Aen. 7, 776: maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: facies, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20: M. Fulcinius Romae argentaria non ignobilem fecit, Cic.

Caecin. 4, 10. II. *of low birth, base-born, ignoble*: ex aliqua familia non ignobili, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28: virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9. As a term of reproach: vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284.

ignōbilitas, ātis, f. [ignobilis] *want of fame, obscurity*: num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69. II. *low birth, mean origin*: multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17. 2. Transf. of things, *inferior quality badness*: vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbilitē, adv. *meanly*: sepulchrum, Eutr. 7, 23: aedes fastigiata, Sol. 70.

ignōminia, ae, f. [in and gnomēn, the orig. form of nomen, from root *gno*: hence lit. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's character as a citizen] *disgrace, dishonour, ignominy*. I. As the result of civil or military punishment: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa ignominia dicta est, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 9 sq.: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. Clu. 46, 129: ignominiae causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos significos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5: sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85. In plur.: variis ignominis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19. II. In gen.: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus, ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 3, 97, 226: injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: ignominia mortuum affecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ad depellendam ignominiam, Quint. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3. In plur.: ut homines castigationibus reprehensionibus, ignominis affici se in delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: iudiciis ignominis concisus, id. Phil. 12, 5, 11. With gen.: hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaeque mortis, id. Rab. perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 3, 100 *fin.*: cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4.

ignōminiat, a, um, *Part.* [ignominia] *disgraced*: Gell. 8, 15 in lemm.

ignōminiosē, adv. *ignominiously, disgracefully*: pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24, 26. Comp.: tractare aliquem, Arn. 4, 147. Sup.: fugere, Oros. 7, 7 *fin.*

ignōminiosus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious*. Of persons: exsul eras ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy*, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Macer. Dig. 48, 5, 24. Subst.: nec concillium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6: Quint. 3, 6, 75: in plur.: ignominiosis notas dempsit, Suet. Vit. 8. II. Of things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23: dicta, Hor. A. P. 247: missio, *disgraceful dismissal* (of a soldier), Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ignōrābīlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *unknown (rare)*: quis hic est, qui oculis meis obviam ignorabilis obicitur? Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 18: separare, quod levius, facillius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99:

libri literis ignorabilibus praenotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilis obscurusque est, Gell. 9, 12.

ignōrābīlīter, *adv.* laminae ignorabiliter literatae, i. e. covered with unknown characters, App. M. 3, p. 137.

ignōrans, *antis*, *Part.* [ignoro].

II. *Adj.* not knowing, unaware, ignorant of (rare): eventus belli non ignorans, Caes. B. G. 6, 42.

ignōrānter, *adv.* ignorantly: ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, ignorantly, Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignōrāntīa, *ae, f.* [ignorans] want of knowledge or information, ignorance. With *gen. obj.*: ignorantia loci, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: locorum, Suet. Galb. 20: imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturae, Suet. Calig. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: praeteritae culpae, Ov. H. 20, 187: veri, id. M. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1. *Absol.*: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinionationem et suspicionem a virtute sapientiae removebat, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum, Quint. 12, 3, 3: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, id. G. 40.

ignōrātīo, *ōnis, f.* [ignoro] want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance. With *gen. obj.*: timentibus ceteris propter ignorantem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, *fin.*: nunquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12: sui, Cic. Clu. 39, 109: stirpis et generis, id. Am. 19, 70: dialecticae, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 9: virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Dr. 21, 70: facti, Papin. Dig. 16, 1, 7. With *de*: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliq. purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 *fin.*

ignōro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [ignarus] not to know, to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of. With *acc.*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, do not know me, mistake me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53: qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Acad. 2, 2, 4: et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Pl. Am. prol. 37: si haec ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.* In *pass.*: ignoratur parens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 10: fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorari? ib. 5, 7, 38: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, unknown, undiscovered, Sall. J. 54: Archimedis ignorantum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cn. Octavii eloquentia, quae fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut. 47, 176: aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi, Hor. A. P. 262. With *acc.* and *infin.*: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus, eadem in causa esse Mancinum? Cic. Rep. 3, 18: neque illud ignoro, in hisdem fere esse et ornatum, Quint. 8, 6, 3: laetitiae causas ignorat dicere miles, laetaturque tamen, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186. With a *relative clause*: quum id quam vere fiat ignores, Cic. Am. 26, 97: ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, ib. 7, 24: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consueverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 33. With *de*: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14. With *quin*: id. Fl. 27, 64. *Absol.*: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? id. Mil. 12, 33: cur ego, si nequeo ignorare, vestra salutor? Hor. A. P. 87.

ignoscens, *entis, Part.* [1]

II. *Adj.*: forgiving, incl. forgiveness, placable: te obsecro, animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

ignoscentia, *ae, f.* [id.] pardon, forgiveness (very rare): Gell. 7, 3.

ignoscibilis, *e, adj.* [id.] pardonable (rare): Castrit. in Gell. 13, 21.

ignosco, *nōvi, nōtum (past perf. suff.)*. ignosset, Sil. 8, 619: *part. fut.* ignosciturus, Piso Frugi in Prisc. p. 887: also ignoturus, Cic. ib. p. 886), 3. v. a. [In and gnosco, orig. form of nosco, lit. not to learn or ascertain, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime] to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook. Constr. the person forgiven in *dat.*; the offence in *acc.* or *dep. clause*: sometimes in *dat.*: hoc ignoscant dii immortales velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 68: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att. 7, 12: mihi, quaeso, ignoscite, si appello talem virum saepius, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: adeo familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell. 2, 30: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: inscitiae meae et stultitiae, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 62: delictis, id. Merc. 5, 4, 37: vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131. *Pass. impers.*: ignosci nobis postulabimus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: ea jam aetate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci aequum, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 11: tabellam dedit, qua ignosceretur iis, Suet. Aug. 33: mihi profecto poterit ignosci, Quint. 4 praef. § 5: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. Att. 11, 14: exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum: et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100. With *acc.* only, denoting the offence (rare): orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101: equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34: parvum si Tartara nossent peccatum ignovisse, Virg. Cul. 293. In *pass.* with word denoting the offence in *nom.*: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 25: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6. *Absol.* (rare) ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? id. Ph. 5, 8, 46: quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo), Quint. 6, 2, 14: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131. *Pass. impers.*: ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.

ignōtus, *a, um, Part.* [ignosco].

ignōtus, *a, um, adj.* [in and gnotus, orig. form of notus]. I. *Pass.*: unknown: quanquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis: si adhibebit fidem, etsi est ignotus, notus: si non, notus ignotissimus est, Pl. Rnd. 4, 3, 104: dubitabitis, iudices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic. Fl. 17, 40: ignoti homines et repentini quaestores celeriter facti sunt, id. Brut. 69, 242: homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep. 1, 1: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv. 5, 32: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 27: jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum atque illustratum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint. 7, 3, 13: alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, Cic. Att. 9, 5: ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, ib. 5, 15: terrae, unknown, distant, Tib. 1, 3, 3: nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, of unknown date, i. e. very old, Lucan. 4, 379.

2. For ignobilis, of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: naso suspendis adunco ignotus, ut me libertino patre natum, ib. 5: Achivi, the ignoble Greeks, Ov. M. 12, 600: progenit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, ib. 9, 670: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 108. II. *Act.* (cf. the Gr. ἀγνωστος), unacquainted with, ignorant of (rare for ignarus): simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2: Nep. Ages. 8.

īlēos, *i, m.* = εἰλεός, a severe kind of colic, the iliac passion: Plin. 30, 7, 20.

īlex, *icis, f.* a kind of oak, the holm-oak or evergreen-oak. Plin. speaks of

two kinds; one as called smilax by the Greeks, which some have referred to the yew; and another called aquifolia, which has been referred to the holly: but this seems erroneous, as he speaks of its having acorns. In 16, 8, 12, he mentions an ilex aquifolia producing coccus, and this is evidently the kermes-oak, Quercus coccifera, Linn. Hence it seems probable that the two kinds are the kermes oak and the holm oak, Quercus ilex, Linn.: Plin. 16, 6, 8: ib. 8, 12: ib. 18, 30: Virg. E. 7, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 13, 14. Poet.: porcus ilice pastus, i. e. with acorns, Mart. 14, 70. (Hence *il. elce*: Fr. yeuse.)

īlia, *ium, n. plu.* (heterocl. *dat. sing.* ilio, Poet. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 499: *dat. plur.* illis, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*), the flank: Ov. M. 3, 216: Virg. G. 3, 507: Plin. 20, 5, 15: ducere ilia, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: trahere, Plin. 26, 6, 15: rumpere ilia, to burst, Virg. E. 7, 26. II. *Transf.*: the entrails of animals: Hor. S. 2, 8, 30: Juv. 5, 136.

īlicet, *adv.* [i, imperat. of ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; lit. go, it is permitted; hence] anciently, a form of dismissing an assembly: you may go, it is over: semper illicet finem rei significat, ut actum est. Sic iudices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta quum praeco pronuntiasset illicet, quod significat ire licet, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 31. II. *Transf.*: let us go, let us be gone: illicet: quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 30: illicet parasiticae arti maximam in malam crucem, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 9.

2. *all is over or lost*: illicet, mandata heri perierunt, id. Am. 1, 1, 182: actum est, illicet, me infelicem et scelestam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 17: illicet, desine, jam conclamatum est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56. III. *i. q.* illico, immediately, instantly, forthwith: fugit illicet oclor Euro speluncamque petit, Virg. Aen. 8, 223: illicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento volvitur, ib. 2, 758: illicet obruimur numero, ib. 2, 424: Tib. 2, 6, 15.

īlicētum, *i, n.* [ilex] a grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks: Mart. 12, 18, 20. (Hence *il. lecceto*.)

īlicēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of holm-oak, oaken: trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101.

īlignēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of holm-oak, oaken: subscudes, Cato R. A. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1.

īlignus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of holm-oak, oaken: pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (*al.* iligneis): canalibus, Virg. G. 3, 330.

īlīōsus, *i, m.* [illa] one who has the colic: Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

īllā, *adv.* by that way, in that direction (rare): nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 27: ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obseperat, Tac. H. 3, 8: ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id. G. 34.

īl-lābēfactus (inl.), *a, um, adj.* unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet.): vincula, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 10: concordia, ib. 4, 12, 30.

īl-lābor (inl.), *psus, 3. v. n. dep.* to slip, slide, glide, fall, or flow into; to fall down, sink down: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: si fractus illabatur orbis, should fall in, go to ruin, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7: tepet illabentibus astris pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 138: conjugis illabi lacrimis, to sink down dying, Lucan. 5, 281. II. Fig. si ea sola voluptas esset, quae quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim perniciēs illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium atque animis illabere nostris, Virg. Aen. 3, 89.

īl-lābōrātus (inl.), *a, um, adj.* not laboured, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labour, spontaneous: terra, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*: fructus, Quint.

12, 10, 79: oratio, id. 4, 1, 60: virtus, id. 12, 2, 2.

il-lābōro (inl.), i. v. n. *to work upon, labour at*: illaborare domibus (i. e. aedificandis), *to work at building houses*, Tac. G. 46 fin.

illāc, adv. = illa, with suffix c = ce: *by that way, in that direction, on that side*. angiporro illac per hortum circuit clam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 152: ita nunc hac an illac eam, incerta sum consilii, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31: forte revertebar festis Vestalibus illac, Ov. F. 6, 395: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac facere, stand on that side, belong to that party, Cic. Att. 7, 3.

il-lācērābilis (inl.), e, adj. *that cannot be torn*: Sil. 5, 138.

il-lācessitus (inl.), a, um, adj. *unprovoked, unattacked*: marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36: id. Agr. 20.

il-lācrimābilis (inl.), e, adj. *unwept, unlamented*: omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26. **II.** *that is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable*: Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6.

il-lācrīmo (inl.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and **il-lācrīmor** (inl.), atus, i. v. dep. *to weep at or over, to bewail, lament*. With dat.: quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56: Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6: Suet. Vesp. 15. With acc.: ejus mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12. **Absol.**: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: si paulum potes illacrimare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25, 24. **II.** *Poet.* of things: *to weep, i. e. to drip, distil*: et moestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraeque sudant, Virg. G. 1, 480.

illactenus, adv. v. illatenus.

illaesē, adv. *without hurt*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

illaesibilis (inl.), e, adj. [illido] *that cannot be hurt, invulnerable*: Lact. Ira D. 17 med.: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

il-laesus (inl.), a, um, adj. *unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired*: illaeso corpore, Ov. H. 15, 168: partes, id. M. 2, 826: illaesus et indemnus evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 fin.: valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68.

il-laetābilis (inl.), e, adj. *cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): illaetabilis ora, Virg. Aen. 3, 707: murmur, ib. 12, 619: hymen, Sen. Troad. 861: onus, a dead child, Stat. Th. 5, 633.

illaevigatus, a, um, v. illevig.

il-lāmentātus (inl.), a, um, adj. *unmourned, unlamented*: illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. Marc. 2, 5, 10.

illapsus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illabor].

illapsus (inl.), ūs, m. [id.] *a gliding, falling, or flowing into*: humoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11.

illaqueatum (inl.), alii pro vincto utuntur, alii pro soluto, Fest. s. v.

il-lāquēo (inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to ensnare, entrap, entangle*: volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41. **II.** *Fig.*: munera navium saevos illaqueant duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis, irretitus odio bonorum omnium, Auct. Harusp. resp. 4.

il-largio (inl.), 4. v. a. *to give to, bestow upon*: pecuniam illargibo tibi, Cato in Non. 470, 27.

illātābilis (inl.), e, adj. [lātus] *without breadth*: Gell. 1, 20.

illātebro (inl.), i. v. a. [latebra] *to hide in a corner or lurking-place*: Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2.

illātēnus or **illactēnus**, adv. [ille tenus] *to that extent* (rare): precum ejus commiseritum esse illactenus, Gell. 16, 19: literas illatenus, qua dixi, legendas praebebat App. Apol. p. 326.

illātio (inl.), ōnis, f. [infero] *a carrying or bringing in*: mortui, i. e. burying interment, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 2.

2. Esp. an impost, duty: auctae, Cassiod. Var. 2, 16. **II.** *Fig.*: stupri, i. e. a causing, committing, Paul. Sent. 5, 4.

2. Esp. a logical inference, conclusion: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34.

illātivus (inl.), a, um, adj. [id.] *inferring, concluding, illative*: particulae (as quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etc.), Plin. in Diom. p. 410 P.

-latro (inl.), i. v. n. *to bark at* (poet.): manibus, Lucan. 6, 729: illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, Sil. 13, 845.

illātus (inl.), a, um, Part. [infero].

il-laudābilis (inl.), e, adj. *not worthy of praise*: carmen, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: Gell. 2, 6, 17.

il-laudandus (inl.), a, um, adj. *not worthy of praise*: facta plebis, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

il-laudātus (inl.), a, um, adj. *unpraised, without fame, obscure*: gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: Stat. Th. 11, 10. **II.** *Poet.* for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blameable, detestable*: Busiris, Virg. G. 3, 5.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille, a, ud (anciently olle, and ollus, a, um, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42: Virg. Aen. 5, 197: *gen. sing. m.* illi, Cato in Prisc. p. 694: *fem.* illae or ollae, Lucr. 4, 1079), *pron. demonstr. of the 3rd pers.* designating what is not close to (either in space or time) or nearly connected with the speaker or the person addressed: the distinction between hic, iste, and ille is of great importance in epistolary composition, many passages of Cicero's letters, for instance, being unintelligible unless it is attended to: in them ille, when emphatic, almost invariably refers to some person spoken about or alluded to, and not to the writer or to his correspondent: *that yonder, he, she, it*: as *adj.* it may often be translated *yonder*. With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet; nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 fin.: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: in illa vita, ib. 1, 3. **Absol.**: ergo ille, cives qui id cogit, ib. 1, 2: tum ille, non sum, inquit, nescius, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: illum ab Alexandria discessisse nemo nuntiat, id. Att. 11, 17: de illius Alexandria discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, ib. 11, 18: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. C. 52. In *neut.* with *gen.*: Galba erat negligentior quam conveniret principi electo atque illud aetatis, Suet. Galb. 14: illud horae, id. Ner. 26. **2.** With other pronouns: itaque quum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels. 1, 3: huic illi legato, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: hunc illum fatiis portendi generum, Virg. Aen. 7, 255: hic est ille vultus semper idem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. Rep. 1, 14: quum et idem qui consueverunt et idem illud alii desiderant, id. Off. 2, 15 fin.: illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Pl. Men. prol. 26. **3.** *Opp.* to hic, to indicate the remoter object: v. hic. No. 1. 4. **II.** *Emphatic, that*, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous*: si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: Xenophon, Socraticus ille, ib. 2, 14, 58: auditor Panaetii illius, ib. 1, 11, 45: a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculeum Xenophontum illum a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Manil. 9, 22: magno illi Alexandro similissimus, Vell. 2, 41: honestum illud Solonis est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 50: illa verba, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

III. *Particular phrases*: (i) *hic ... ille, this ... that, the one ... the other*, of single objects, as *opp.* to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse. Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 53. (ii) *ille aut (or et) ille, that or that, such and such*: quac-sisse, num ille aut ille defensorus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. Caes. 41. (iii) *ille quidem ... sed (autem, etc.), to be sure, indeed, etc.*: philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed sicut somno, ib. 1, 29, 103: Q. Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem vi atque copia, id. Brut. 30, 115: alter bellum comparat, non injustum ille quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile, id. Att. 10, 4. (iv) *ex illo, from that time, since then* (poet. and rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri spes Danaum, Virg. Aen. 2, 169: solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov. M. 3, 394: scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id. H. 14, 85.

illēcēbra (inl.), ae, f [illicio] *lit. a drawing gently on; hence an enticement, inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure*. With *gen.*: quae tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Mil. 16, 43: voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: fallax illecebra admirationum, Gell. 10, 12. In *plur.*: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: voluptatis, id. de Sen. 12, 40: vitiorum, id. Sest. 66, 138: corruptelarum, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13. With *dat.*: munditia illecebra animo est amantum, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 4. **Absol.**: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, Liv. 10, 4. In *plur.*: suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: jocum tentavit, eo quod illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus spectator, Hor. A. P. 223. **II.** *Meton.*: of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy-bird*: Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 25: id. Truc. 1, 2, 82. **2.** *a plant*, called also andrachne agria, a kind of stonecrop, Sedum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 103.

illēcēbro (inl.), i. v. a. [illecebra] *to entice*: Aug. Serm. 113.

illēcēbrōsē, adv. *alluringly, enticingly*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 36 dub. *Comp.*: agi, Amm. 30, 5.

illēcēbrōsus (inl.), a, um, adj. [illecebra] *full of allurements, enticing, attractive, seductive*: istoc illecebro-sius fieri nihil potest, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 54: apor, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 144: indidiae, Amm. 30, 1.

illectāmentum (inl.), i, n. [illecto] *means of allurements, an allurements, charm*: lenonis, App. Apol. p. 335.

illectātio (inl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *an attraction, charm* (rare for illecebra): ucundae sermonum, Gell. 18, 2.

illecto (inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [illicio] *to allure, attract, invite*: Eccl.

illectus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illicio].

illectus (inl.), ūs, m. [id.] *an allurements, enticement*: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 21.

il-lectus (inl.), a, um, adj. [lēgo] *not collected, not gathered together*: stipula illecta sunt spicae in messe de-jectae necdum lectae, Gai. Dig. 55, 16, 30. **II.** *not read, unread* (rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet, Ov. A. A. 1, 469.

il-lēgītīmē (inl.), adv. *unlawfully, illegitimately*: Gai. Inst. 1, § 89.

il-lēpīdē, adv. *impolitely, rudely, inelegantly*: qui istoc pacto tam lepidam illepide appelles, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 50: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

il-lēpīdus (inl.), a, um, adj. *impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable*: inamabilis, illepidus vivo, malevolente ingenio natus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3: parens avarus, illepidus, in 15

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beros difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72 homines, Gell. 18, 4: deliciae illepidae atque inolegantes, Cat. 6, 2: verba durae et illepidae novitatis, Gell. 11, 7. **il-lēvigātus** (illaev. or inl.), a, um, adj. *not smooth, rough, harsh*: sonus, Diom. p. 499 P.

il-lex (inl.), ēgis, adj. *without law, contrary to law, lawless*: impure, in-neste, injure, illex, labes populi, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4.

illex (inl.), Icis, adj. [**illicio**] *alluring, enticing, seductive*: oculi, App. Apol. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 6: halitus, id. Psych. 328. **Il. Subst.** a *decoy, lure*: aedis nobis area est, auceps sum ego, esca est meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 67 (al. illix). **2.** a *seducer, a seductress*: malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 35: illex anim. Venus, App. Apol. p. 295.

illibābilis (inl.), e, adj. [**libo**] *incapable of diminution*: Lact. 2, 7.

illibātus (inl.), a, um, adj. [**id.**] *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed*: veteres illibataeque divitiae, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: vires, Liv. 42, 30: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 61: magnitudo, Vell. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: versus, complete, unabridged, Diom. p. 497 P. foedera prisci tori, unviolated, Lucan. 2, 342: virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

il-libēralis (inl.), e, adj. *unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous sordid, mean, disobliging*: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum; alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: cibus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, disobliging, Cic. Fam. 13, 1.

illibēralitas (inl.), ātis, f. [**illiberālis**] *conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess* (rare): habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: id. Att. 8, 6.

illibēraliter (inl.), adv. *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a vobis, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audiat ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, meanly, stingily, id. Att. 4, 2.

illibēris (inl.), e, adj. [**liberi**] *without children, childless*: irater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

illic, illaec, illuc, or illoc, pron. [**ille and ce**] *he, she, or it yonder, that*: sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, a portu illic nunc cum laterna adventit, Pl. Am. prol. 148: ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis demiror, Sosia, qui illaec (i. e. Alcumena) illic me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, common-stret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: illuc est sapere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, id. And. 3, 5, 1. **Il.** With suffixed *ce* and the interrogative part. *ne*: Si. Illicine est? Ps. Illic est, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illanccine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heut. 4, 5, 3.

illico, adv. *in that place, there, yonder* (most freq. ante-class.): haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: multo melius, hic quae sunt, quam illic, ubi sum assidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: cives Romani, qui illic negotiantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102. **Il.** Transf. *with that person or thing* (rare): non isto vivitur illic, quo tu rere, modo, i. e. with Maecenas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48: civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et initium

illico fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.

illicine, v. pron. illic, no. 11.

illicet, v. illicet.

il-licio (inl.), lexi, lectum (*inf. perf. sync.* illexe, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68), 3. v. a. [**lacio**] *lit. to draw gently in or on; to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (usu. in a bad sense, whereas allicere is gen. employed in a good sense): is me ad illam illexit, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 7: homines mente alienatos ad se (hyaena illicit), Plin. 28, 8, 27: aliquem in fraudem, Pl. Mil. 5, 42: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 57: aliquem ad prodicionem, id. J. 47 *fin.*: illectus praemio, ib. 97: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, misled, led astray, Cic. Att. 9, 13: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1141: incandae illiciendaeque multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint. 12, 2, 13. Poët.: saltus, to surround with nets, Naev. in Non. 6, 18. In a good sense: ut populus illiciat ad magis tratus conspectum, be summoned, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

illicitātor (inl.), ōris, m. [**licito**] *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham bidder*: non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2.

illicitē, adv. *in a forbidden or unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally*: aedificare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, Papin. ib. 48, 5, 38.

il-līctus (inl.), a, um, adj. *not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit*: amor, Tac. A. 12, 5: flammae, Lucan. 6, 454: exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51: viae, by which it is forbidden to go, Val. Fl. 1, 97: illicitas temerare rudentibus undas, ib. 1, 627: ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas illicita coeli, lightning (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470. *Sup.*: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*

illicium (inl.), ii, n. [**illicio**] *that which entices, an allurements, inducement*: si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perfrendenda, quod illicium hoc illis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22. **Il.** a *calling together of the people*: id. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

il-lico, adv. [**in loco**] *in that very place, on the spot, there*: manete illico, Caecil. in Non. 325, 12: otiose nunc jam illico hic consistite, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: sta illico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18. **Il.** Transf.: illico illo, to that place, thither, Non. 325, 5. **2.** on the spot, i. q. *instantly, immediately, directly*: haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo castris illico producit omnem exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 61: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes illico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: sequitur illico, id. Fat. 12, 28: illicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

il-lido (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. a. [**laedo**] *to strike or dash against, beat against or upon* (poet.): libavit cestus effrac-toque illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg. Aen. 5, 480: naves vadis, ib. 1, 112: repagula ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: funale fronti, ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52: linum illisum in silice, Plin. 19, 1, 3: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30: quos rex armis illisit pelago, drove to the sea, i. e. forced to navigate the sea, Val. Fl. 1, 52: avidos illidit in aegrum cornipedora cursus, i. e. guides, Stat. Th. 11, 51. **Il.** Transf. *to strike or dash w pieces* (rare): illisis cruribus Varr. R.

R. 3, 7, 10: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 25 *fin.*

illigatio (inl.), ōnis, f. [**illigo**] a *binding, joining, fastening*: nodorum, Arn. 5, 156.

il-ligo (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bind or tie on, to fasten*: emblemata scite in aureis poculis illigabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54: literae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illigabant, Cic. Tim. 13: quum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illigavit, represented by fixed lines upon the celestial globe, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63: in curru distentum illigat Metium, Liv. 1, 28: illigata aratra juvenis, Hor. Epod. 1, 25: juga tauris, ib. 3, 11: illigata tigna tenere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv. 5, 27: faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Plin. 33, 7, 40. **2.** to *fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: inutilis inque ligatus cedebat clipeoque inimicum hostile trahebat, Virg. Aen. 10, 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres viscatibus illigatae viminibus, Petr. 109: illigatus praeda, Tac. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, ib. 6, 32.

Il. Fig.: *to attach, connect, combine*: (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. Or. 64, 215: orationis genus, in quo omnes verborum illigantur lepores, ib. 27, 96: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6. non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12.

2. Esp.: *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede*: magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22: nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut sociali foedere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv. 45, 25: illigari bello, id. 32, 21: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientia, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te triforini Pegasus expediet Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23.

illim, adv. *for illinc, from that place, thence*: sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon. in Non. 18, 21: illim equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14 (al. illinc): omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transfudisse, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illimātus (inl.), i, a, um, adj. [**illimus**] *fastened or attached by means of rich earth*: frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4.

illimis (inl.), e, adj. [**id.**] *without mud or slime*: fons, pure, Ov. M. 3, 407.

illinc, adv. [**ille**] *from that or yonder place, thence*: jube illos illinc abscedere, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: illinc equidem Cnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 74. **Il.** Transf.: *from that person or thing, from that quarter, from that side*: si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic. Att. 9, 7: omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc (al. illim), id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illinimentum (inl.), i, n. [**illinio**] a *besmearing, anointing*: medicamentorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*

illinio, v. illino.

il-lino (inl.), lēvi, litum (also illinire, Col. 12, 46, 5: illiniri, Plin. 32, 10, 51: illinivit, id. 20, 17, 73), 3. v. a. *to smear over, spread or lay on*: collyria oculis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31: papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. fac. 100: psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91: anisum recens phreneticis, id. 20, 17, 73: solani folia, Cels. 5, 26, 33: aurum vestibis illitum, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14: aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 *fin.*: aurum marmor, Plin. 33, 3, 20. *Poët.*: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, spreads, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcumque semel chartis

illeverit, *has written*, id. S. 1, 4, 36.

II. Transf.: with *acc.* and *abl.*: to besmear, bedaub, anoint: ventrem sanguine, Plin. 28, 14, 58: adustas gingivas melle, Cels. 7, 12, 1: texta Neseo veneno, Ov. H. 9, 163: pocula ceris, id. M. 8, 670: faces taedamque et maleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64: faces galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: tela dolis, Lucan. 8, 382. 2. Fig.: venustatis, non fucio illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, daubed over with paint, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: donum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2: vita illita macula, Sil. 11, 43.

il-liquefactus (inl.), a, um, Part. melted, liquefied, liquid: Fig.: tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20.

il-liquor (inl.), i, v. n. dep. to flow into: Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

illido (inl.), ōnis, f. [illido] a striking or dashing against: Hier. Ep. 43, 3.

illusus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illido].

illusus (inl.), ūs, m. [id.] a striking or dashing against (only in the *abl. sing.*): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246: illisu percussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49.

il-literatus (inl.), a, um, adj. unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illiteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illiteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad literas altiores non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13 (but also of one who cannot read, Col. 1, 8, 4). Of things: incidunt in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis cum dixi nec illiterata nec insulsa esse videantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17: scribo plurimas sed illiteratissimas literas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. II. unwritten, i. e. not drawn up in writing, ἀγραφος (rare): tacito illiteratoque Atheniensium consensu, Gell. 11, 18.

illitus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illino].

illitus (inl.), ūs, m. [id.] a bedaubing, besmearing, anointing (only in the *abl. sing.*): Plin. 26, 15, 90.

illix, icis, v. illex.

illō, adv. to that place, thither: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 48: neque temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit, Tac. A. 15, 69: illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147: positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1.

II. Transf.: to that point: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, to that same point, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: spectat, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7.

2. for ibi, there: ib. 48, 5, 23.

illoc, Neutr. pron. v. pron. illic.

illōc, adv. thither: post illoc veni quam advenit, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 3: quum illoc advenio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25.

illōcābilis (inl.), e, adj. [locus] that cannot be disposed of in marriage: virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 14.

illorsum et allorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, Fest. s. v. allorsum.

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus and illutus), a, um, adj. unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, ib. 2, 8, 52: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 16: faex vini, id. 23, 2, 31: sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443. (ii) illautus: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 23. (iii) illutus: vinacel, Cato R. R. 147. Proverb.: illotis manibus or pedibus facere aliquid, to undertake a thing without due preparation, Gell. 1, 9. II. Fig.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. init.

illubricans (inl.), antis, Part. [lubrico] moving in a slippery manner: membra sua leniter, App. M. 2, p. 117.

illuo, neutr. pron. v. pron. illic.

illūc, adv. [ille] to that place yonder, thither: clam illuc redeundum est mihi, L. Am. 1, 3, 29: paulo momento huc

illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. J. 60: salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: huc et illuc cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9.

II. Transf.: to that person or thing, thereto (rare): Pe. Illuc redi. Me. Quo ego redeam? Pe. Equidem ad phrygionem censeo, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res haec pertinet? illuc: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23: illuc, unde abii, redeo: nemon' ut avarus, etc. ib. 1, 1, 108.

il-lūcō (inl.), 2. v. n. to shine in or on, to light up, illuminate (very rare): atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 65.

il-lūcesco or illucisco (inl.), luxi, 3. v. n. and a. incep. A. Neutr. of the day or of the sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn: illucescet ille aliquando dies, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: dies (alicui), id. Pis. 15, 34: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, on which arose the day, Suet. Caes. 81: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96. 2. Impers. illuxit, it was light, day had dawned (very rare): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. 2, 65. II. Fig.: quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell. 1, 5. Impers.: apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, shall be made clear, apparent, Cod. Justin. 5, 71, 10. B. Act. to shine upon, give light to: ut mortales illuciscas luce clara et candida, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 49.

il-luctans (inl.), antis, Part. [luctor] struggling in or with (poet.): meditans verba illuctantia labris, struggling against, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

il-lūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, adj. not composed by night, i. e. not studied: illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

illūcūlasco (inl.), 3. v. n. incep. [luceo] of the day, to break, dawn: quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

illūdīa (inl.), orum, n. plu. [illudo] illusions: Tert. Resurr. carn. 16.

illudio (inl.), v. illudo.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [illudi] abant, Gell. 1, 7).

I. Neutr.: to play upon, at or with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: illudo chartis, amuse myself with writing, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35. 2. Esp. to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With dat.: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunae et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Virg. Aen. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2. With in and acc. or abl.: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20: quae quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19. Absol.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. 3. to sport or fool away, to destroy or waste in sport; of sexual intercourse, to violate, abuse. With dat.: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudunt, Virg. G. 2, 375: pecunias illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 jin.: C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illudit, id. A. 15, 72: pueritiae Britannici, ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45. Absol.: tum variae illudant pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181. II. Act.: to play at or with (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, i. e. lightly interwoven, as if with a sportive needle, ib. 2, 464: illusa pictae vestis inania, Prud. Sereph. 14, 104. 2. Esp. to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule:

illūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, adj. not composed by night, i. e. not studied: illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

illūcūlasco (inl.), 3. v. n. incep. [luceo] of the day, to break, dawn: quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

illūdīa (inl.), orum, n. plu. [illudo] illusions: Tert. Resurr. carn. 16.

illudio (inl.), v. illudo.

il-lūdo (inl.), si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. [illudi] abant, Gell. 1, 7).

I. Neutr.: to play upon, at or with: to sport with, amuse oneself with: illudo chartis, amuse myself with writing, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35. 2. Esp. to make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule. With dat.: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunae et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: ut semper gaudes illudere rebus humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Virg. Aen. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2. With in and acc. or abl.: ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20: quae quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19. Absol.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 22. 3. to sport or fool away, to destroy or waste in sport; of sexual intercourse, to violate, abuse. With dat.: cui (frondi) silvestres uri assidue capreaeque sequaces illudunt, Virg. G. 2, 375: pecunias illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 jin.: C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illudit, id. A. 15, 72: pueritiae Britannici, ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45. Absol.: tum variae illudant pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181. II. Act.: to play at or with (poet. and rare): illusas auro vestes, i. e. lightly interwoven, as if with a sportive needle, ib. 2, 464: illusa pictae vestis inania, Prud. Sereph. 14, 104. 2. Esp. to scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule:

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illūcūlasco (inl.), 3. v. n. incep. [luceo] of the day, to break, dawn: quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

illūdīa (inl.), orum, n. plu. [illudo] illusions: Tert. Resurr. carn. 16.

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satis superbo illudis me, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic. Am. 26, 99: miseros illudere, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: facetis illusus, Tac. A. 15, 68: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: virtutem verbis superbis, Virg. Aen. 9, 634. 3. to destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (rare): vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illusique pedes (i. e. crapula) vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, ruined, i. e. staggering, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūminātō, adv. clearly, luminously: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūminātio (inl.), ōnis, f. [illumino] a lighting up, enlightening: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18. II. Fig.: bonorum, Tert. adv. Herm. 15.

illūminātor (inl.), ōris, m. [id.] an enlightener. Fig.: religionis Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 jin.: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

il-lūmīno (inl.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575.

2. Transf.: to make splendid, embellish: coroha aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60. II. Fig.: to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous: translutum, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: claritas orationis pulcritudinem rerum illuminat, id. 2, 16, 10: horum fidem Mytilenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2, 18: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, made illustrious, id. 1, 18: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213.

illūminus (inl.), a, um, adj. [lumen] without light, dark: nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174.

illūnis (inl.), e, adj. [luna] moonless, without moonlight: nox, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: Sil. 15, 619.

illūnus, a, um, adj. [id.] without moonlight: noctis tempore, App. M. 4, p. 278. Oud.

il-luo, 3. v. a. to wash against, to wash: mare Hispanas, Plin. 3, 5, 10: id, quod amnis fundo illuit, adds to by washing, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 16 (al. alluit).

illūsio (inl.), ōnis, f. [illudo] a mocking, jeering: also irony, as a figure of speech: Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: Quint. 8, 6, 54.

illūsor (inl.), ōris, m. [id.] a mocker, scoffer: legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 mel.

illustrāmentum (inl.), i, n. [illustro] an embellishment, ornament of speech: pronunciationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

illustrātio (inl.), ōnis, f. [id.] in rhetoric, vivid representation: insequetur évapyeta, quae a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere, Quint. 6, 2, 32.

illustrātor (inl.), ōris, m. [id.] an enlightener: Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9.

illustris (inl.), e (nom. sing. masc. illuster, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5), adj. [prob. contr. of illucestris, from luc (lux)] lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pelucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23: coelum, Val. Fl. 6, 528. Comp.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Pl. Rud. 1, 1, 6. II. Fig.: clear,

illūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, adj. not composed by night, i. e. not studied: illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

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plain, distinct, evident, manifest: praeter haec, quae testata sunt et illustra, habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, id. Rep. 1, 3: de re tam illustri tamque nota disserere, ib. 1, 24: (factum) illustre notumque omnibus, id. Verr. 5, 13, 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12 *fin.*: illustris oratio, quae rem constituit paene ante oculos, id. Part. or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus: non semper confugiamus ad vetera, Sen. Ep. 81. 2. *distinguished, famous, honourable, illustrious*: homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. pet. cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi, Cic. Brut. 19, 74 illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: illustris orator, id. Brut. 32, 122: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimii, Gell. 18, 7: feminae, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45: cum illustrioribus provinciarum id. Caes. 48: quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32: paterfamiliae illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustris, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 2: sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, ib. 3, 12: major atque illustrior res, *more remarkable*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. 3. *Illustres, the title conferred by Constantine the Great upon the members of the highest class of public officers*: Cod. Theod. 6, 6 (v. Smith's Ant. 628).

illustrius, comp. adv. more clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (very rare): illustrius, Cic. Fam. 10, 19. *Sup.*: illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13.

il-lustro (inl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to light up, make light, illuminate: sol cuncta sua luce illustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (*al. collustret*) qua sol habitabiles illustrat oras, maxime principum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3. II. *Fig.: to make clear, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain*: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, ib. 1, 3: jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, id. Acad. 1, 1, 3: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam, translata verba atque immutata, *set off, adorn*, id. Or. 27, 92: de illustranda oratione, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144. 2. *to render famous, renowned, illustrious*: aliquem laudibus, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam illustrare, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6: humilium genus illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122: Padus poena Phaethontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20: vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6, 17.

illutus (inl.), a, um, Part. [illudo]. *illutibarus (inl.), a, um, adj. [illutus barba] having an unwashed beard*: Marcellus, App. Flor. p. 341.

illutibilis (inl.), e, adj. [luo] that cannot be washed out: odor, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 57 *dub.*

illutus (inl.), a, um, v. illotus. *illuvies (inl.), si, f. [luo; lit. that which is washed on, esp. by the overflowing of water: hence] dirt, filth*: hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbuluit, imperfundit, incuria, Lucil. in Non. 126, 3: pectus illuvie scabrum, poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie

deformis, id. H. 4, 46: vellera morbo illuvieque peresa, Virg. G. 3, 561: oris, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12. As a term of reproach: Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, bara suis, *you perfect beast*, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 39. II. *an overflowing, inundation*: aquarum, Just. 2, 1: placida, i. e. *the water that has overflowed*, Tac. A. 12, 51.

im, i. q. eum, v. is.

Imaginābundus, a, um, adj. [imagineor] that pictures to himself: carnificem imaginābundus, App. M. 3 *init.*

Imaginālis, e, adj. [imago] figurative: descriptio Judaeorum, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 11.

Imagināliter, adv. figuratively: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 5.

Imagināriē, adv. according to imagination: effingere epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

Imaginārius, a, um, adj. [imago] of or pertaining to images: pictor, plastes, Edict. Dioel. p. 22. 2. *Subst.* Imaginarius, ii, m. 1. q. *imaginifer, the bearer of the emperor's image (as a standard)*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7. II. *that exists only in imagination, seeming, fancied, imaginary*: fascies, Liv. 3, 41: nuptiarum titulum falsum et imaginarium, App. Apol. p. 323: venditio, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 55: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15.

Imaginātiō, ōnis, f. [imagineor] a mental image, fancy, imagination: libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: Aegyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 36.

Imaginēus, a, um, adj. [imago] of or pertaining to an image: figurae, image-figures, i. e. *that serve as likenesses*, Venant. Fortun. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: poenae, i. e. *for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul. 1, 187.

Imaginifer, eri, m. [imago fero] he who bears the emperor's image (as a standard): Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Imagino, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [imago] to form or reflect an image, to represent, fashion (rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorum translatus facit imagines, Gell. 16, 18: terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 *fin.*

Imagino, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] to picture to oneself, to fancy, imagine: ipse etiam M. Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21: fercula triumphi, Plin. 9, 35, 58: pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quae facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quae futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41. Of dreams: Venerem per somnia imaginari, Plin. 20, 13, 51: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81.

Imago, inis, f. [root IM or SIM, whence im-itor and sim-ilis; same as Gr. ὁμο-] an imitation, copy: an image, likeness (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, apparition, etc.): imago ab imitatione dicta, Fest. s. v.: imago dicitur quasi imitatio, Porphy. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4: Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse: unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri imago in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Plin. 35, 12, 44: depictam in tabula sipariove imaginem re, Quint. 3, 1, 32: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, the signet, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 35. (ii) *a phantom, shade, apparition*: infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 773: nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, ib. 4, 654: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15: (somnia) vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 56:

quid natum toties falsis ludis imaginibus? Virg. Aen. 1, 408: ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, ib. 2, 369: varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28: supremorum (i. e. funeris) imago, ib. 4, 45. 2. *Esp.: images, the images of distinguished ancestors among the noble Romans, viz. of such as had been aediles, praetors, or consuls, usually made of wax. They were placed in the atria of Roman houses, and carried in funeral processions (v. Smith's Ant. 798): obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, no distinguished ancestors, id. Agr. 2, 36, 100: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85: qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosoplae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85: majorem imagines, ib. 4: senatoriae imagines, images of ancestors who had been senators, Suet. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines ducant triumphales tumuli, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. S. 1, 6, 17. In sing.: jus imaginis, Cic. Verr. 5, 14, 36: imaginis ornandae causa, id. Sest. 8, 19: vir honestissimae imaginis futurus ad posterum, Liv. 3, 58. 3. Transf.: a reverberation of sound an echo (mostly poet.): mellaria facere oportet potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: alternae deceptus imagine vocis; huc coëamus, ait: coëamus, retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4. II. *Fig.: an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea*: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Am. 27, 102: magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin. Ep. 7, 5: imagines, quae εἰδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21: imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, id. Div. 2, 67, 137: unum aliquem te ex barbaris illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae diceret intueri, an image of the olden time, id. Sest. 8, 19: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: justitiae, Quint. 2, 20, 6: virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72. 2. In rhetor.: a figurative representation, similitude, comparison: imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: imago est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: Quint. 6, 1, 28: Hor. S. 2, 3, 320. 3. *a mere image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: imago iudiciorum, only the appearance of courts, id. Sest. 13, 30: imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquissent, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or. 34.*

Imaguncula, ae, f. dim. [imago] a image: aerea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7.

imbalnities, si, f. [balneum] an unwashed condition, filthiness: hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnitie, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

imbarbescere, barbatum fieri, Fest.

imbēcillē, *adv. weakly, feebly, faintly* (rare; perh. only in the *Comp.*): *ils*, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbēcillīs (inb.), *e. v. imbecillus*.

imbēcillitas (inb.), *ātis, f. [imbecillus] weakness, feebleness of the body, etc.*: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6 virium, id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis id. Fam. 7, 1: senium cujusque et imbecillitas, Suet. Cal. 44: imbecillitate Augusti nuntiata, *indisposition*, id. Tib. 11: imbecillitas materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

II. powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Am. 8, 26: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratum, id. Fam. 1, 4: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillus (inb.), *a, um (abl. sing. imbecilli, Plin. Pan. 79; but only in this passage), adj. weak, feeble*. Of the body: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia lanlatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: quam fuit imbecillus P. Africanus filius! quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, id. Am. 7, 23: imbecillores, *opp. firmiores*, Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *indisposed*, Vell. 2, 114. Subst.: Lucr. 5, 1022. **2.** Of other things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum, Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: imbecilla natura (generis humani), Sall. J. 1: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 3, 3: vina (*opp. valida*), id. 14, 21, 27: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *the least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18. In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *very easy of digestion*, ib.: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10. **3.** In relation to abstract things or mental qualities: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12: imbecillores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Am. 19, 70: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76. Subst.: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: Sen. Ep. 85.

imbellia (inb.), *ae, f. [bellum] unfitness for war*: ignavia imbelliaque militum, Gell. 5, 5: hominem imbellia cingit, *want of arms or weapons*, Sen. Ben. 4, 18 (*al. imbecillitas*): imbelliam belli inscientiam, Fest. s. v.

imbellis (inb.), *e, adj. [id.] unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace*: ut imbelles timidiue videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2: timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, Sall. J. 20: strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, ib. 67: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (*i. e. women and children*), Liv. 32, 13: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8: juvenia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Virg. G. 3, 265: columba, Hor. Od. 4, 31: dei, *i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov.

Am. 1, 10, 20. **II.** Of things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic. Am. 13, 47: sic fatus senior telumque imbelles sine ictu coniecit, *powerless*, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Asia, Liv. 9, 19: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15: lyra, ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *calm, tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84.

imber, *bris, m. rain, a shower of rain, a pelting or pouring rain*: erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16: maximo imbrī Capuam veni, ib. 7, 20: in imbrī, in frigore, id. Verr. 4, 40, 87: iter factum corruptius imbrī, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: quae opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: quid quum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nunquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? ib. 1, 43, 98: imbrī lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13. **2.** Proverb.: (i) imbrem in cribrum gerere, *to attempt an impossibility*, Pl. Pa. 1, 1, 100. (ii) tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *i. e. exceedingly easy*, id. Capt. 2, 2, 86. **II.** Meton.: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, *a rain-cloud*, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: grandinis imbres, *hailstorms*, Lucr. 6, 107. **2.** *rain-water*: piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12. **3.** *water or liquid in gen. (poet.)*: ex igni, terra atque anima procreare et imbrī, Lucr. 1, 716: ut ferrum stridit, ubi in gelidum propter demissum imbrem, id. 6, 149: calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23: ratibus fremebat imber Neptuni, Enn. Ann. 7, 78: (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, *admit the sea-water*, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: Ov. H. 18, 104: amicos irriget imbres, Virg. G. 4, 115: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *tears*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: sanguineus, *stream of blood*, Stat. Th. 1, 437: cruentus, Lucan. 6, 224: nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101. **4.** Like the Eng. word *shower*, of things that fall fast like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284. [Cf. Gr. ὀμβρος; Sans. *abhra*, "nubes."]

imberbis (inb.), *e, adj. [barba] without a beard, beardless*: non convenire barbatum esse filium (Aesculapium), quum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161: quae imberbes didicere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 85.

imberbus, *a, um, adj. i. q. imberbis*: androgyni, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27.

im-bībo (inb.), *bi, 3. v. a. to drink in, imbibe*: is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetero tussl, Plin. 24, 15, 85. **2.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *become darkened, blind*, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13. **II.** Fig.: *to imbibe mentally, to conceive*: de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13. **2.** Esp. *to determine, resolve (usually with infin.)*: quod si facere nolit atque imberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47.

im-bīto (inb.), *3. v. a. to go into, enter*: meam domum ne imbitas, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

im-bōnitas (inb.), *ātis, f. inconvenience*: duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. ad Marty. 3.

imbractēo (inb.), *no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [bractea] to coat with leaf-metal*: statuas auro imbracteari, *be gilded over*, Amm. 14, 6: aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4.

imbrex, *icis, f. (m. Plin. 17, 14, 24 fin.: Arn. 3, 107) [imber] a hollow t le,*

gutter-tile, pan-tile: tegulae vocatae, quod tegant aedes; et imbrices quod accipiant imbres, Isid. Orig. 19, 10: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 24: Virg. G. 2, 296. **II.** Meton.: *a gutter*: Col. 9, 13, 6: Plin. 17, 14, 24 fin. **2.** *some part of a pig*: imbrex porci, Mart. 2, 37, 2. **3.** Imbrex narium, *the partition (septum) between the nostrils*: Arn. 3, 107. *a mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*: Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrīālis, *e, adj. [id.] pertaining to rain*: aqua, quam vulgo cisterninam vocant, *rain-water*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

imbrīcātum, *adv. in the form of a gutter-tile (rare)*: imbricatim undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

imbrīcitor, *ōris, m. [imber cieo] the shower-sender (poet.)*: spiritus Austri imbricitor, Enn. Ann. 17, 15: Apollo deus imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17 med.

imbrīcitur ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrīco, *no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [imbrex] to cover with gutter-tiles*: tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **II.** *to form like a gutter-tile*: caementa inter se, Vitruv. 2, 8: laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 30: in the part. perf.: ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101.

imbrīcus, *a, um, adj. [imber] rainy*: Auster, *rain-bringing*, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 35: solstitium (*opp. hiems serena*), Macr. S. 5, 20 fin.

imbrīdus, *a, um, adj. [id.] rainy*: coelum, Sol. 4: solum, Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrīfer, *ēra, ērum, adj. [imber fero] rain-bringing, rainy*: Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: coelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, *overflowing*, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrīfīco, *1. v. a. [imber facio] to rain upon, moisten*: Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

imbrumari dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Edacitas enim Graece βρωμα appellatur, Isid. Orig. 5, 35.

im-bubino, *1. v. a. to befoul, defile*: bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare. Lucilius: Haec, inquit, te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex fino, quod Graeci appellant βόλβιρον, Fest. s. v. bubinare.

imbulbito, *v. imbubino*.

im-būo (inb.), *ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [root bu of which bi-bo is a redupl.: v. bibo] to wet, soak, steep, saturate*: liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: cados amurca, Plin. 15, 8, 8: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 231: imbuti (sanguine) gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet or rather dripping with blood*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbut arma, Virg. Aen. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vell. 2, 20: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quae Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbut, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16: odore imbuta testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: quo sunt imbuta colore, *died*, Lucr. 2, 734. Poet.: pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore, *adorned with the smiling charms*, Lucr. 2, 502: but Lachmann reads imitata.

II. Fig.: *to fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue*: gladium scelere, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: promissis aures militum imbuere, Curt. 4, 10. Esp. in the part. f.: aliqua humanitate imbuti, Varr.

R. 1, 17, 4: religione imbuti, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: imbutus admiratione, Liv. 21, 39: legiones favore Othonis, Tac. H. 2, 85: miles longo Caesarum sacramento, ib. 1, 5: imbuti et infecti Romanis delevimentis, Liv. 40, 11: imbutus alicujus consiliis, id. 42, 26: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 4: superstitione, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: imbutae praeda manus, Tac. A. 1, 36. **2.** *to inspire or impress with; to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue*: quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbue-

rat, Cic. Delot. 10, 28: animum tenerum opinionibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B: adolescentul: castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: liberaliter educatos seruilibus vitis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2 nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, Liv. 1, 21: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H. 5, 5: optime cum domito juvenis imbutur, *is trained to labour*, Plin. 8, 45, 70. In the *part. pres.*: nos ita a maioribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: imbutus rudimentis militiae, Vell. 2, 129: imbutum jam a juvenia certaminibus plebellis, Liv. 5, 2: literis saltem leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: quasi non perfectum literis sed imbutum, Suet. Gram. 4: (verna) literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7. III. Poet.: *to use or do a thing for the first time, to handse*: infelix imbut auctor opus, *the ill-fated artificer handselled his own work*, Ov. A. A. 1, 654: id. Trist. 3, 11, 52: illa rudem cursu prima imbuti Amphitriten, *was the first to navigate*, Cat. 64, 11: phialam nectare, *to fill for the first time*, Mart. 8, 51, 17: bellum sanguine, *give a beginning to*, *shed the first blood*, Virg. Aen. 7, 542: juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjux), Sil. 3, 65: imbutis exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae, *begin, set the example*, Prop. 4, 10, 5.

Imburvum, fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum versus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36, § 127.

imbūtamentum, i, n. [imbuo] *instruction, teaching*: Fulg. Myth. 1 proem.

imbūtus, a, um, Part. [imbuo].

Imitābilis, e, adj. [imitor] *that may be imitated*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse, Cic. Or. 23, 76: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. Aen. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33.

Imitāmen, inis, n. [id.] *imitation, and Meton. a resemblance, likeness, image*: somnia, quae veras aequant imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 626. In plur.: ib. 4, 445.

Imitāmentum, i, n. [id.] *imitation, simulation, pretence*: peractis tristitiae imitamentis, Tac. A. 13, 4: opplevit omnia non simulacris, neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris et spirantibus, Gell. 7, 5. II. Meton.: *a likeness, portrait, statue, etc.*: simulacrum Olympiaci Jovis imitamentia equiparans magnitudinem, Amm. 22, 13.

Imitatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *imitation*: imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantam ingenii praestantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli imitatio, id. Flacc. 11, 24: antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a copy*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28. 2. *simulation, pretence*: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 215: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, ib. 3, 12, 45. II. In rhetor.: *the imitation of an orator*: imitatio est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse, Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3. 2. *imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia*: id. 4, 31, 42.

Imitator, ōris, m. [id.] *an imitator*. With *gen.*: permulti imitatores principum existunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydides, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, ib. 115: veterum facinorum, Cic. Vat. 9, 22: *Imitatus erat stulti sapiens imitator*, Ov. T. 2, 717: fulminis, id. M. 14, 618. *Abol.*: natura fingit homines et creat

imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

Imitatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that imitates*: boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

Imito, i, v. a. (for imitor) *to imitate, etc.*: si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. in Non. 473, 22: imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic. Tim. 3: quum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481.

Imitor, atus, i, v. a. dep. [root *im*: v. *imago*] *to imitate, represent, express, hit off, copy, portray*: summum illum luctum penicillo, Cic. Or. 22, 74: oris (Cone Veneris) pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem aufererat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: chirographum, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: faber ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33: argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: populi speciem et nomen, Cic. Rep. 3, 33: antiquitatem, id. Brut. 36, 137: heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 47, 194: imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19: carmina, *to represent by gesticulation*, Liv. 7, 2. Poet.: putre solum imitatur arando, *to make loose or friable*, Virg. G. 2, 204: robore duro stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis, *supply the place of*, id. Aen. 11, 894: pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. G. 3, 380. 2. *to simulate, feign, pretend*: gaudia falsa, Tib. 3, 6, 33: moestitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24. II. *to imitate in conduct, etc., to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit*: imitabor nepam, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: Platonem, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effligere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic. Or. 53, 177: noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, id. Rep. 1, 18: populi consuetudinem, ib. 2, 20: non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8: in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83.

Imitus, adv. [imus] *at or from the bottom*: fontes imitus ignis eructare, Gell. 17, 10.

Immāculābilis (inm.), e, adj. [maculo] *that cannot be stained*: conscientia, Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 27.

Immāculātus (inm.), a, um, adj. [id.] *unstained*: Lucan. 2, 736.

Im-māculo (inm.), i, v. a. *to stain*: Firm. Math. 4, 16.

Im-mādesco, dūi (only in the perf.), 3. v. n. *incept. to become wet or moist*: credibile est, lacrimis imaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34: quum terra a siccitate continua imaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

Immānē, adv. *frightfully, fiercely*: leo hians immane, Virg. Aen. 10, 726: rapta spirans immane securi, ib. 7, 510.

Im-māneo (inm.), 2. v. n. *to remain near*: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 fin.

Im-mānis (inm.), e, adj. *huge, vast, enormous, immense, monstrous*: immanis corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34: ingens immanis praeda, Cic. Verr. 3, 46, 110: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23: pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: immania ponti aequora, Lucr. 4, 412: templa coeli, id. 5, 522: antrum, Virg. Aen. 6, 11: immanis spelunca vasto hiatu, ib. 6, 237: numerus annorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: exercitus, Vell. 2, 51: frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 fin.: geminos immani pondere cestus, Virg. Aen. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: ambitus redit immanis: nunquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b.: dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: ava-

ritia, Sall. J. 31: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: solocismus, Gell. 15, 9. *Neut. absol.*: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immane quantum discrepat, *how exceedingly*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6: Civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34: quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App. Pol.: and in full, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1. II. Fig.: *monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild*: hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 51: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: nihil ista immanius beluae est, id. Rep. 3, 33: janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: coeptis immanibus effera Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 642: Rhaeti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 15. *Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 347. *Sup.*: voluptate immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. or. 25, 90 [Etym. doubtful: Bopp connects it with the Sans. *mā*, "to measure," and with the Lat. *metior*: but in Festus, s. v. *Manuos*, it is supposed with some probability to come from the adj. *manis* "good," which occurs in *Manes* and under the form *manuos* in the saecular hymns.]

Immānitas, ātis, f. [immanis] *monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess*: serpens inusitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3: vitiorum, Cic. Coel. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1. II. Of character, etc.: *enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty*: ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: immanitate efferatas, id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: asperitas et immanitas naturae, id. Am. 23, 87: morum inumanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, id. Fam. 10, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47: immanitas ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 fin.

Immāniter, adv. *immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26. II. *dreadfully, fiercely, savagely*: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdit et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37. *Comp.* immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

Im-mansuētus (inm.), a, um, adj. *untamed, wild, savage*: ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, ib. 14, 249: tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. H. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira 1, 15: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

Immarcescibilis (inm.), e, adj. [marcesco] *unfading*: flos, Tert. Cor. mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

Immātūrē, adv. *untimely, immaturity*: Col. 11, 2, 3: Vell. 2, 116 *Comp.*: App. M. 6, p. 180.

Immātūritas (inm.), ātis, f. [*im-maturus*] *unripeness, immaturity*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34. II. *untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

Im-mātūrus (inm.), a, um, adj. *unripe, immature, untimely, before the*

ason: of plants and fruits: *phia*, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomum, Plin. 12, 13, 28. ||. Transf. of other things: vomica, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, *not yet marriageable*, id. Tib. 61: sponsa, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mora, *untimely, premature*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Cal. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6, praef. § 3: filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, *early dead*, Prop. 4, 11, 17: ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29: Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38.

im-mēdicābilis (inm.), e, *adj. incurable* (poet.): vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190: telum, *the wound inflicted with which is incurable*, Virg. Aen. 12, 858. Fig.: ira, Sil. 1, 147.

im-mēdicātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. [medicor] painted*: os, App. Apol. p. 323.

im-mēditātē, *adv. artlessly, unpremeditatedly*: Gell. praef. § 10.

im-mēditātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural*: sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357: incessus, id. M. 2, p. 115.

im-mēio (inm.), 3. v. n. *to make water into*; transf. of copulation: vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

im-mēmōr (inm.), ōris (nom. sing. *immemoris*, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 and 772 P), *adj. unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless*: constr. usually with the gen.: less freq. absol. or with a clause. With gen.: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: ne nie immemorem mandati tui putares, Cic. Att. 5, 16: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanarum rerum immemor, *ignorant of*, id. Brut. 47, 174: venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26: omnium immemor difficultatum, Liv. 9, 31: praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9. Absol.: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling*, Cat. 64, 123: mente, ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173. With clause: suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 3: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, *not considering*, Suet. Cal. 57. ||. Transf.: *that causes forgetfulness*, a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96: Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

im-mēmōrābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* ||. Pass.: *unworthy of mention*: spurcicidi versus immemorabiles, Pl. Capt. prol. 56. 2. *that cannot be described, inexpressible*: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488. ||. Act. *that will not tell, speechless, silent*: Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

im-mēmōrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj. unmentioned, not related* juvat immemorata ferentem ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *things not yet related, new*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *unsung*, Aus. Parent. 20.

im-mēmōria (inm.), ae, f. *unmindfulness, forgetfulness*: quum reversus locum thesauri immemoria non repeteret, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

im-mēmōris, e. v. *immemor*.

immensitas (inm.), ātis, f. [*immensus*] *immeasurableness, immensity*: latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum, ib. 2, 39, 98.

im-mensūs (inm.), a, um, *adj. lit. not measured*: hence, *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense*: si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellit, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari im-

menso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27: via, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum immensus, *of immense size*, Virg. Aen. 3, 632: omnis eorum juvenus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106: pondus auri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: pretiis vendere, Suet. Cal. 39: observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25: morae, id. H. 1, 82: fletus, id. M. 10, 136: immensa vorago aut gurgis vitiorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: immensae, infinitae, immoderatae cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Plin. 28, 1, 2: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: immensum est, erratae dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: quod persequi immensum est, Plin. 8, 28, 42. ||. Subst.: immensum, 1. *n. boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity*: extra processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75: loci, Liv. 5, 37: per immensum ventis discordibus actus fertur, Ov. M. 4, 620: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *at an enormous price*, Plin. 9, 40, 64: mons saxeus in immensum editus, *to an immense height*, Sall. J. 92: ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetnae, Ov. M. 2, 220: Atlas partes auctus in omnes crevit in immensum, ib. 4, 660: ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25. 2. *adv. without end, exceedingly, immensely*: creverat immensum, Ov. F. 5, 537: immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, ib. 3, 30: luxus immensum proruperat, ib. 3, 52: immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Iberico mari comprimentibus, *exceedingly*, Plin. 4, 20, 34: aliquid immenso plus laudare, *immoderately*, id. 20, 9, 36.

im-mēō (inm.), 1. v. n. *to go into, to enter*: delphini immeantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38: cisternis (aqua), Pall. 1, 17: inimeans spiritus, Plin. 11, 39, 92. 2. *adv. undeserving, not meriting, innocent*: triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11: Suet. Tit. 10: quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.

im-mērens (inm.), entis (*in tmesi*: inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), *adj. undeserving, not meriting, innocent*: triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11: Suet. Tit. 10: quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.

immērenter, *adv. undeservedly*: a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1 ext.

im-mergo (inm.), si, sum (*perf. sync. immersti*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 26: *imperf. inf. pass. immergeri*, Col. 5, 9, 3), 3. v. a. *to dip, plunge, sink or stick into, to immerse*: manus in aquam ferventem, Plin. 28, 6, 15: immersus in flumen, Cic. Tim. 13: ferrum candens aquae immergere, Plin. 34, 14, 41: nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris deflexam terrae, Col. 5, 6, 30: aliquid spumosa unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 174: immergi melle cotonea, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: manus, Ov. M. 13, 563: se in aquas, Plin. 11, 25, 30. Reflect.: ubi Ister amnis immergitur, *pours itself into the sea*, id. 4, 11, 18. 2. Transf. with pron. reflect.: *to throw or plunge oneself into, to betake oneself*: immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in conditionem mediam, ib. 3, 1, 3: inter mures se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2.

||. Fig.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37: se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 fin.

im-mērīto, *adv. undeservedly, unjustly, without cause*: jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio immerito, et me omnium horum immeritissimo, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 60: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine

vatis cautum, Lucan. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice*, Quint. 4, praef. § 3: Suet. Caes. 55: neque immerito, Quint. 7, praef. § 2: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1: Sen. Ep. 11 fin.

im-mērītus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* ||. Act.: *undeserving, guiltless, innocent*: delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1: Quint. 6, praef. § 4: gens, Virg. Aen. 3, 2: agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211: locus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 12: paries, id. S. 2, 3, 7: vestis, id. Od. 1, 17, 28: arbor, Prop. 4, 3, 19: unguis, id. 2, 4, 3. With inf. virtus recludens immeritis mori coelum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21. Subst.: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 18.

||. Pass.: *undeserved, unmerited*: laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 fin.: credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 42: opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querelae, Val. Fl. 8, 158.

immersābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* [*merso*] *that cannot be sunk*: fig.: *unconquerable*: (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersio (inm.), ōnis, f. [*immergo*] *a plunging into, immersion*: Arn. 2, 47.

immersus, a, um, *Part.* [*immergo*].

immētātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [*meto*] *unmeasured*: jugera, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 12.

immētūens, ἀποστος, ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

im-migro (inm.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to go or remove into*: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: ubi illo (i. e. in aedes) immigrat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23.

||. Fig.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. Proem.: posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, i. e. *gave myself up to it*, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 55.

imminētia (inm.), ae, f. [*immineo*] *imminence, nearness*: ab instantia atque imminētia fraudis, Nigid. in Gell. 9, 12.

im-mīnēō (inm.), 2. v. n. *to project over or towards, to bend or lean towards, to overhang*. With dat. or absol.: collis plurimus urbi imminet, Virg. Aen. 1, 420: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35: imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro imminet, Virg. E. 9, 41: coelum imminet orbi, Ov. M. 2, 7: scopulus aequoribus, ib. 4, 525: apex collis subjectis arvis, ib. 7, 779: nemus desuper, Virg. Aen. 1, 165: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: imminet e celsis audentius improba muris virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5: gestu omni imminente, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225. 2. Fig.: *to be intent upon, to strive eagerly after, to long or be eager for*: hujus mendicantis aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, Liv. 25, 20: huc imminet: omnes dirigit huc sensus, Virg. Cul. 89: alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 fin.: quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51: spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146: Verres avaritia semper hians atque imminente fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134. ||. Transf.: *to be near to, to touch on border upon*: imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 785: tergo fugacis, ib. 1, 542: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. 1, 33: imminētia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33. 2. Fig.: *to be near at hand, to impend*: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminēt,

non videant, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: mors, quae propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91. III.

(like impendere and instare) *to threaten by proximity*: nimis imminerebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, id. Off. 3, 11, 46: Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: certior sum factus, Parthos Ciliciae magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20: Parthi Latio, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 53: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminuentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminerebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 80 fin.: imbrum divina avis imminuentum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10. 2. Fig.: *to threaten by proximity, to be imminent*: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet. Claud. 29: periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9: imminentes undique insidiae, id. Caes. 86: summum discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: taedio praesentium et imminuentium metu, Suet. Vit. 14.

im-minūo (inm.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to lessen, diminish*: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: imminutum pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13: imminuto pretio, id. 37, 1, 3.

2. *to weaken, impair*: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93: vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1016.

3. *to diminish*: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350: Lact. 1, 10 fin. II. Fig.: *to lessen, diminish, abate*: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44: imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidia, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. H. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, contracted, Cic. Or. 47, 157. 2. Esp.: *to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. Manil. 11, 30: pudicitiam, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, Cic. Att. 1, 18: jus legationis, id. Verr. 1, 33, 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A: libertatem, id. Caecin. 12, 35: pacem Bocchi, Sall. J. 81: mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell. 15, 2: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2, 86: quanquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, ib. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, ib. 14, 57.

imminutio (inm.), ōnis, f. [imminuo] *a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring*: pravitas imminutioque corporis, mutilatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47. 2. = devirginatio, *a deflowering*: Aus. Cent. nupt. Idyll. 13. II. Fig.: *dignitatis*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33. 2. *as a figure of speech*: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

imminutus (inm.), a, um, Part. [imminuo]. II. Adj.: *diminished, smaller*: modus intercalandi interdum cumulator, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1 med.

im-minūtus (inm.), a, um, adj. *undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated*: jus suum habere imminutum, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6.

im-miscēo (inm.), scūi, xtum, or stum, 2. v. a. *to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend*: vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3: manus manibus, Virg. Aen. 5, 429: summis ima, Ov. M. 7, 278: sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Virg. G. 1, 454: immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 394: immixti turbae militum togati, Liv. 3, 30: vadimus immixti Danais, Virg. Aen. 2, 396: medlis se immiscuit armis, ib. 11, 815: equites immiscentes se pedibus, Liv. 31, 35: se pavonum gregi (graculus), Phaedr. 1, 3, 7: se

nubi atrae, Virg. Aen. 10, 662. II.

Fig.: *non fugienda petendis immiscere*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 76: Tac. A. 4, 40 fin.: immixtaque vota timori, Ov. H. 6, 73: neo parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85: ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur cavent, Liv. 4, 4: quum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum, id. 21, 32: Falisci Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8.

im-misērābilis (inm.), e, adj. *unpitied*: captiva pubes, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17.

im-misēricordia (inm.), ae, f. *pitilessness, unmercifulness*: Tert. Spect. 20.

im-misēricorditer, adv. *unmercifully*: factum a vobis duriter immiseri-corditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.

im-misēricors (inm.), ordis, adj. *pitiless, merciless* (rare): Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108: judex immisericors atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4.

im-misēror (inm.), i, v. a. *dep. to pity, commiserate*: boni immiserantur illum, Pl. Frgm. ap. Non. 138, 30 dub. (al. miserantur).

immissarium (inm.), ii, n. [immitto] *a cistern or reservoir*: Vit. 8, 7.

immissio (inm.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a letting in, admission* (rare): fumi aut aquae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: sarmentorum, an engrafting, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

immissus (inm.), a, um, Part. [immitto].

immissus (inm.), ūs, m. [id.] *a letting in, admission*: sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S. 1, 18.

immitigābilis (inm.), e, adj. [mitigo] *that cannot be softened or allayed, immitigable*: ardor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 33.

im-mītis (inm.), e, adj. *not soft or mellow, harsh, rough, sour*. Of fruits: uva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: fructus (opp. dulcis), Plin. 13, 4, 6. II. Fig.: *rough, rude, harsh, severe, stern, fierce, inexorable*: natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv. 23, 5: asper et immitis, Suet. Tib. 59: arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner. 4: tyrannus (i. e. Pluto), Virg. G. 4, 492: immitis Achilles, id. Aen. 1, 30: immitibus et desertis locis, Plin. 17, 16, 26: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. A. 1, 69: immitte et turbidum coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: venti, Tib. 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 621: nidi (i. e. hircinorum apibus infestatur), Virg. G. 4, 17: ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am. 1, 6, 17: fata, id. M. 13, 260: mandata, Tac. A. 15, 27: rescriptum, ib. 6, 9: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 55: caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59. Comp.: Tac. A. 1, 20: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M. 13, 804. Sup.: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74, 96. Adverb.: stridor immitte rudentum sibilat, Sil. 17, 257.

im-mitto (inm.), mīsi, missum (perf. sync. immisti, Sil. 17, 354), 3. v. a. *to let or send into, to introduce, admit, to send or despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into*: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic. Verr. 4, 45, 101: servi in tecta nostra cum cibis immissi, id. Att. 14, 10: scilicet tu Praetor in mea bona, quos voles, immittes? *you will put into possession of my property?* id. Verr. 1, 54, 142: magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv. 2, 5: equitatu immisso (in agmen hostium), Caes. B. G. 7, 40: armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. 40, 48: corpus in undas, Ov. H. 2, 133: artificem medlis flammis, id. M. 6, 615: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let drive against*, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25: repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *urged, spurred*, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30: effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: tela, id. B. C. 3, 92: aquam ex fullonicis in fundum vicini, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: haec (tigna) quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defluerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: coronam im-

misit coelo, *he placed it in the sky* (as the constellation called Ariadne's crown), Ov. M. 8, 179: lentum filis immittitur aurum, *is inserted, interwoven*, ib. 6, 68: circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat inappam, *put on*, Petr. 32: dexteraque immisissida mihi signa rotis, *swiftly driven*, Prop. 3, 9, 58: immisissis pars caeca et concita frenis arietat in portas, *with slackened reins*, Virg. Aen. 11, 889: habenas, *to give the rein*, ib. 5, 662: immitte rudentes, *pande vela, let loose*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: se in hostium manum multitudinemque, id. Font. 17, 38. 2. Esp.: *to send against* (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn*: alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immisso tribuno militum interemit, Suet. Cal. 23: immisissis qui monerent, Tac. A. 4, 54: Suillum accusandis utrisque immittit, ib. 11, 1: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2. 3. *to let grow unrestrained or wild*: ea vitis immittitur ad uvae parietas, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: cupressus immittitur in per-ticas asseresse, Plin. 16, 33, 60: pro densitate arborum immisorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv. 40, 22: penitus immisissis radicibus niti, *deeply sunk in*, Quint. 1, 3, 5: barba immissa, *for promissa, unshorn*, Virg. Aen. 3, 593: Quint. 12, 3, 12: immisiss capilli, Ov. F. 1, 503: Phlebas immisissus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl. 1, 412. II. Fig.: *aliquid in aures, to listen to*, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 14: jactam et immisissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 28: hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, *lets escape him*, id. Or. 56, 190: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled*, Virg. Aen. 9, 719: vires alicui, Val. Fl. 7, 353: amorem, Sen. Herc. Oct. 554.

immixtus (inm.), a, um, Part. [immisceo].

im-mixtus (inm.), a, nm, adj. *unmixed*: vinum, Aus. Ep. 20 fin.

immo (imo), adv. (usu. placed at the beginning of a sentence, but sometimes after one or two words), used in answers: 1. *to introduce a contradiction of the question or preceding statement*: hence, after positive sentences, to be rendered by, *no indeed, by no means*; after sentences containing or implying a negative, by, *yes indeed, by all means*; or in gen. by, *on the contrary* (often strengthened by edepol, hercle, vero, potius, etc., and frequently elliptical): Th. Etiam fatetur de hospite? Th. Immo pernegat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 19: An. Ubi? domin? Ch. Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60: De. Juben' hanc hinc abscedere? Ph. Immo intus potius, Pl. As. 5, 2, 89: St. Quid? hoc intellextin? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? Da. Immo callide, Ter. And. 1, 2, 30: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, *yes, let him do what is advantageous and expedient, but let him understand, etc.*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7: quem hominem? levem? Immo gravissimum. Mobilem? Immo constantissimum. Familiarem? Immo alienissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: quid? si tyrannidem occupare, si patriam prodere conabitur pater, illebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alla et fortasse minora, *yes, I have faults, but they are of a different kind, and perhaps of less consequence*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 20: Ph. Perdis me tuis dictis. Cu. Immo servo, et servatum volo, Pl. Cur. 2, 2, 56: Cl. scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare ut celet senem

vostrum. *Sy.* Immo, ut recta via rem parret ordine omnem, *nay, just the contrary*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 27: quum Procleius quereretur de filio quod is mortem suam expectaret, et ille dixisset, se vero non expectare: Immo, inquit, rogo expectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68: *St.* Paulis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur recte haec. *St.* Immo aliud, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2. Hence sometimes found (in Livy and the Jurists) with *contra*: an infirmissimi omnium tanquam, quos nuper subegit, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, vel viribus nostris, Deum benignitate, vel regionis intervallo tui, Liv. 41, 24. 2. to retort a question: *Me.* Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? *nay, rather*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 194. 3. After questions implying doubt or uncertainty to introduce an emphatic affirmation contradictory of the doubt: *not only . . . but even*: *Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 19: *Ch.* Ecquidnam meminit Mnesilochi? *Pis.* Rogas? immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *she not only remembers him, but*, etc., id. Bac. 2, 3, 28: *Tr.* Ecquid placeat? *Th.* Ecquid placeat me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id. Most. 4, 1, 4: *Ca.* Numquid peccatum'st, Simo? *St.* Immo maxime, id. Ps. 1, 5, 80. So also where a speaker corrects and amplifies a preceding assertion: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt, hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, *lives (did I say)? he not only lives, but*, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: sed ferendus tibi in hoc meus error: ferendus? immo vero etiam adiuvandus, id. Att. 12, 43. And similarly in the middle of a sentence, for the more class, vel potius: *nay rather, nay, I should rather say*: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatis esse, Liv. 38, 43: ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint. 2, 2, 8: qui pauculis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum adjiciebant per edictum, Plin. Pan. 65. In forming a climax: quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, Sen. Ep. 58: Agrippam nihilo tractabilior, immo in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65. II. In some instances it seems to contain no idea of contrariety, but to convey a direct confirmation of what precedes, so that it may be rendered by *yes, yes truly, so be it*: though in the opinion of the best critics it will always be found, on a close examination, to have more or less of an adversative meaning: immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto res, ait, *may it be so (for it is not so now)*, Ov. M. 7, 512: quaesivi tamen viveretne ipse et Paullus pater et alii, quos nos extinctos arbitramur. Immo vero, inquit, si vivunt, qui corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolarunt, Cic. de Rep. 6, 14. (v. Hand. Tursell. III. 218 sqq., and Long in Class. Mus. vol. iii. pp. 291-297, who supposes *immo* to be a contraction of *in modo*: more correctly regarded as an adverb of *imus*.)

im-mobilis (inm.), e, adj. *immoveable*: terra immobilis manens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14: balaenae ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5: rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101: immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801. 2. Esp. *immoveable property, real estate*: Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23. II. *immoveable, unshaken, unalterable*: ardet inextincta Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. Aen. 7, 623: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10: adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles id. H. 4, 2: isti apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12: statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione: pietatis immobilis erga principem, Suet. Vit. 3.

im-mobilitas (inm.), atis, f. [*im-mobilis*] *immoveableness*: aquae (maris

mortui), Just. 36, 3. II. Fig.: animi, Lact. 6, 17 med.: in plur.: Arn. 1, 26.

im-mōdērantia (inm.), ae, f. [*moderor*] *want of moderation, intemperance*: ventris, Tert. Bapt. 20 fin.

im-mōdēratō, adv. *without measure or rule*: moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. Tim. 13: vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 63.

2. Fig.: *immoderately, extravagantly*: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Tim. 12: jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1. Comp.: immoderatus ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, ib. 5, 16. Sup.: immoderatisime laetari, Spart. Sev. 20.

im-mōdēratō (inm.), ōnis, f. *want of moderation, excess*: efferri immoderatione verborum, *exaggerated expressions*, Cic. Sull. 10, 30.

im-mōdēratūs (inm.), a, um, adj. *without measure, measureless, immeasurable*: (lit. only poet): vides sublime, fusum, immoderatum aethera, *unbounded*, poet: Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: Lucr. 1, 1012. II. Fig. *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate*: ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 13, 28: homo immoderatus et turbulentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23: mulier, id. Coel. 21, 53: intemperantia, id. Acad. 1, 10, 39: res immoderata cupido est, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 31: motus animi quum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12: immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet. Ner. 51: immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupescit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id. Or. 58, 198: vox immoderatio, Coel. in Quint. 11, 1, 51: immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled*, Suet. Vit. Luc.: tempestates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

im-mōdestē, adv. *immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*: amare, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 25: gloriari, Liv. 22, 27: immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32: postulare missionem, Suet. Aug. 24. Comp.: procedere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.

im-mōdestia (inm.), ae, f. *intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (rare): haec heri immodestia coegit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 9: publicanorum, *avarice, extortion*, Tac. A. 13, 50: histrionum, ib. 4, 14.

im-mōdestus (inm.), a, um, adj. *unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare): in vino immodestus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: mores, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 44: largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1: fautores histrionum, Tac. A. 13, 28: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.

im-mōdicē, adv. *beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin. 30, 13, 38: frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportuna positae (figurae) quum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, id. 11, 1, 19: ferocire, Gell. 1, 11: capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2.

im-mōdicus (inm.), a, um, adj. *unbounded, unmeasured, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate*: prominet immodicum pro longa cuspidē rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673: tuber, ib. 8, 808: fluctus, id. H. 18, 137: frigus, id. Pont. 3, 1, 14: continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47. II. Fig.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *prone in excess to exaggerating numbers*, Liv. 38, 23: in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell. 2, 33: immodicus lingua, Liv. 22, 12: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet. Dojn. 12: Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Lucan. 6, 796: assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia immodica, Liv. 21, 3: licentia crudelitatis, Vell. 2, 28: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45: libido possidendi,

Col. 1, 3, 11: fastus, Ov. A. A. 3, 511: immodicae ac novae populi acclamationes, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *too long*, Plin. Ep. 9, 4: periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125. With *gen.*: immodicus gloriae, Vell. 2, 11: irae, Stat. Th. 1, 41: libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3: laetitiae et maeroris, Tac. A. 15, 23: fugae, Sil. 12, 268: animi immodicus, Tac. H. 1, 53.

im-mōdūlātus (inm.), a, um, adj. *unrhythmic, inharmonious*: poematu, Hor. A. P. 263.

im-mōlāticius (inm.) or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [*immolo*] *of or for a sacrifice*: caro, Aug. Ep. 154.

im-mōlātio (inm.), ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a sacrificing, sacrifice* (rare): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: in ipsa, ib. 2, 16, 37: Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 13, 13. In plur.: immolationes nefandae, Tac. A. 3, 13.

im-mōlātor (inm.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare): Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: nati immolator unici, Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

im-mōlītus (inm.), a, um, adj. [*molior*] *built up, erected* (rare): quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitate privati habebant demoliti sunt, Liv. 39, 44.

im-mōlo (inm.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*mola*] *Orig. to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal (mola salsa)*: olim hostiae immolatae dicebantur mola salsa tactae, quum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatae dicebantur, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 57. II. Transf.: *to offer, sacrifice, immolate*: Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: bovem Dianae, Liv. 1, 45: hostias, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: animalia capta, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: agnum, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolatuos vovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6: puerum, Plin. 8, 22, 34. Absol. quum Sulla immolare ante praetorium, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: quum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet. Caes. 59. Pass. *impers.*: quum pluribus diis immolatur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38. And with *abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29. Poet. In a more general sense, *to sacrifice, slay*: Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat, Virg. Aen. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) imolet umbris, ib. 10, 519: Phaedr. 4, 6, 10.

im-mōrdēo (inm.), di, sum, 2. v. a. *to bite into* (poet. and rare): labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628: immorso aequales videant mea vulnera collo, Prop. 3, 8, 21: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis flagitat immorsus refici, *enfeebled*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.

im-mōrior (inm.), mortuus, 3. v. n. *dep. to die in or upon*: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 296: hastae, Val. Fl. 6, 570: fortiter Euxinis aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 40: stellio immortalis vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22: apes immortalae in melle, id. 29, 6, 38: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73. Of things: manus immortalae, *dying, withering*, Lucan. 3, 613: aura superstes immoritur velis, i. e. *dies away*, Stat. Th. 1, 481. II. Fig.: immoritur studiis, *he works himself to death*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

im-mōror (inm.), atus, 1. v. n. *dep. to stay in, upon or at, to linger near*: ut saturae studiosius nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14: puer meridiano immorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8. II. Fig.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6: honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73: non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, id. 11, 2, 4.

im-mōsus, a, um, Part. [*immordeo*]

im-mōrtālis (inm.), e, adj. *not subject to death, immortal*: si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: credo deos immortales sparsisse animas in corpora humana, id. de Sen. 21, 77: animi, ib. 23, 82: natura, id. Off. 1, 33.

120. Subst.: dictum est quod ad immortales attinet: deinceps quod ad mortales, *to the gods*, Varr. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75: Lucr. 5, 166. II. Meton.: *imperishable, eternal, endless*: memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40: memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: immortalē fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et iudicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: immortalia opera edere, Liv. 1, 16: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: illa Sallustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102: nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sull. J. 85: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7. 2. Poet.: *like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy*: immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2, 14, 10.

immortalitas (imm.), ātis, f. [immortalis] *exemption from death, immortality*: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseuisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens coelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153. In plur.: vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures*, ib. 3, 18, 46. II. Meton.: *imperishableness, undying renown, immortality*: non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, id. de Sen. 20, 73: emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aliquid immortalitati tradere, ib. 3, 16, 60. 2. *blessedness, the height of happiness*: mihi immortalitas parta est, Ter. And. 5, 5, 4.

immortaliter (imm.), adv. *inmortalitely*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

immortalitus (imm.), adv. [immortalis; cf. divinitus] *from heaven, by the gift of the gods*: immortalitus se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turpil. in Non. 514, 28.

immortuus (imm.), Part. [immortior].

im-mōtus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unmoved, immovable, motionless*: (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 293: (Ceres) sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505: supercilia (opp. mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: sceptrum, ib. 158: aquae, frozen, Ov. Trist. 3, 10, 38: serenitas et immotus dies, calm, Tac. H. 1, 86. II. Fig.: *unmoved, unshaken, steadfast, undisturbed*: mens immota manet, Virg. Aen. 4, 449: manent immota tuorum fata tibi, ib. 1, 257: immota manet fati Lavinia conjux, ib. 7, 314: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, Ov. M. 15, 465: nympha prociis, Val. Fl. 5, 112: immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice lacescit pax, ib. 4, 32: fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598. In the neut.: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, *immoveable, unchangeable*, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

im-mūgio (imm.), Ivi or Ii, 4. v. n. *to bellow, roar, resound in or at* (poet.): curvisque immugit Aetna cavernis, Virg. Aen. 3, 674: procella antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 257: moestoque immugit regia luctu, Virg. Aen. 11, 38.

im-mulgēo (imm.), 2. v. a. *to milk into*: teneris immulgens ubera labris, Virg. Aen. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21.

immundabilis (imm.), e, adj. [mundus] *that cannot be cleansed*: vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immundē, adv. *impurely, uncleanly*: Jul. Obseq. Prod. 115.

immunditia (imm.), ae, f. [immundus] *uncleanliness, impurity, filth*: Pl. Stich. 5, 3, 6: usu. in the plur.: Col. 1, 6, 11.

immundities, ei, f. [id.] *uncleanliness*: Tert. Mon. 7.

im-mundus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul*: hu-

mus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: homo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 24: canis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Virg. Aen. 3, 228: popinae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: ager, full of weeds, Pall. 2, 10: pauperies immunda domo procul absit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199. Comp.: superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23. Sup.: liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86 med. II. Fig.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.

im-mūnificus (imm.), a, um, adj. *not liberal, stingy*: civis, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 69: so in old edit., but the true reading is immunis.

im-mūnio (imm.), Ivi, 4. v. a. *to fortify*: praesidium, Tac. A. 11, 19.

immūnis (imm.), e, adj. [munus] *lit. without office or duty; free or exempt from a public service, untaxed*: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vestigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr. 5, 21, 53: sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, ib. 3, 6, 13: immunis militia, Liv. 1, 43: Illenses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet. Claud. 25: qui agros immunes liberosque arant, free from taxes, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 166: duo millia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5. With gen.: immunes portoriorum, Liv. 38, 14: ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36. 2. Transf. in gen.: *free or exempt from, that does or gives nothing*: non est inhumana virtus neque immūnis neque superba, inactive, Cic. Am. 14, 50: quem scis immunem Cynarae placuisse rapaci, without making presents to her, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33: immunis sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, idle, Virg. G. 4, 244: terra immunis rastroque intacta, not compelled to produce, Ov. M. 1, 101. With gen.: bos curvi immunis aratri, ib. 3, 11: immunes operum dominae, released from labour, ib. 4, 5. II. Fig.: *not sharing or partaking in, free from, destitute of*: constr. with the gen., abl., ab, or absol. With gen.: aspicit urbem immunem tanti belli, Virg. Aen. 12, 559: tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62: mali, id. M. 8, 691: necis, exempt from, ib. 9, 253: caedis manus, unstained with, id. H. 14, 8: immunis delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7: immunis aequoris Arctos, not setting in, Ov. M. 13, 293. With abl.: animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis immunis, Vell. 2, 35: exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120. With ab: immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, id. 2, 14 fin.: dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14. Absol.: immunis aram si tetigit manus, stainless, pure, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, immune est facinus, a thankless office, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 1.

immūnitas (imm.), ātis, f. [immunis] *freedom or exemption from public services or taxes, immunity*: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic. Font. 8, 17: immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40: Tac. A. 12, 61. In plur.: Cic. Fam. 12, 1: id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Suet. Tib. 49: id. Galb. 15: Tac. H. 3, 55. II. Fig. in gen.: *freedom, exemption, immunity*: qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121: immunitates malorum, Lampr. Comm. 14.

im-mūnitus (imm.), a, um, *unfortified, undefended* (rare): oppida castellaque, Liv. 22, 11: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169: via, not paved, impassable, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54.

im-murmūro (imm.), 1. v. n. *to murmur in, at, or against*: lingua ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov. M. 6, 558: undis, ib. 11, 567: silvis (Auster), Virg. G. 4, 261: hastae, Sil. 5, 332: sibi introrsum et sub lingua,

Pers. 2, 9. Inceperat a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 646: ipse publicato nobis, quod immurmurat, whispers, Macr. S. 6, 7: quum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm. 12, 16.

im-mūsicus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unmusical*: Tert. Apol. 1.

immussūlus (immussūlus), i, m. *the young of the sea-eagle, Falco albicilla, Linn.*, in which the tail has not yet acquired the white plumage. It was formerly imagined to be a distinct species, and called Falco ossifraga or melanaetus, Gmelin: Plin. 10, 7, 8: Arn. 2, 84.

im-mūtābilis (imm.), e, adj. *unchangeable, unalterable*: esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: immutabilis et aeterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2: comprehensio (with stabilis), id. Acad. 2, 8, 23: spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: necessitas, Quint. 2, 13, 1: pondus verborum, Stat. Th. 1, 212. Comp.: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32.

immūtābilis (imm.), e, adj. [immuto] *changed, altered*: vestitus atque ornatus, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 8.

im-mūtābilitas (imm.), ātis, f. *unchangeableness, immutability*: in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābiliter, adv. *unchangeably*: Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99: App. de Mundo, p. 74.

immūtātio (imm.), ōnis, f. [immuto]. In rhetor. and gramm.: *a change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another*: verborum, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176: si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τρόπους, id. Brut. 17, 69: immutationes nusquam crebriores, metonymies, id. Or. 27, 94: Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, quum c pro g uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12.

immūtātor (imm.), ōris, m. [id.] *a changer*: Oros. 7, 43.

im-mūtātus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unchanged, unaltered* (rare): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162.

immūtātus, Part. [immuto].

im-mūtesco (imm.), tui, 3. v. n. *incept. to become dumb or speechless*: immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16.

immūtīlātus (imm.), a, um, adj. [mutilo] *maimed, mutilated*: immutillato corpore, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 13.

im-mūtīlātus (imm.), a, um, adj. *unmutilated, entire*: Cod. Theod. 4, 22, 1.

im-mūto (imm.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to change, alter*: ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidici? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 300: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Am. 15, 54: me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28: ut ejus orbis (i. e. signiferi) unaquaeque pars alia alio modo moveat immuteturque coelum, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: temeritas filii comprobavit; verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic: comprobavit filii temeritas, id. Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: quum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Fl. 14, 33. II. Esp. in rhetor.: *to put, by metonymy, one word for another*: immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet: Ennius, horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu, quum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, id. Or. 27, 92.

imo, adv. v. immo.

im-pacātus (imp.), a, um, adj. *not peaceable, unquiet*: aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, warlike, Virg. G. 3, 408: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 137: quies alti pelagi, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 70: vita

Sen. de Ira 3, 27 *fin.*: odia, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 212.

impactio (inp.), ōnis, f. [impingo] *a striking against, concussion, impact* nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *fin.*

impactus, Part. [impingo].

impāges (inp.), is, f. [PAG, root of pango: cf. compages] *the border or frame which surrounds the pannel of a door*: Vitruv. 4, 6.

im-pallesco (inp.), lūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow or turn pale at*: nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

impalpebratio (inp.), ōnis, f. [palpebrae] *loss of motion in the eyelids* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

im-par (inp.), āris, adj. *uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality stellarum numerus par an impar sit, (nescitur), Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, *with a larger number*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: numero deus impar gaudet, Virg. E. 8, 75: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar testa parem fecit, *shorter* (than the other two), Ov. M. 8, 662: cui (Veneri) placet impares formas atque animos sub juga ahenae mittere, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 11: formae, id. S. 2, 2, 30: si toga disidet impar, rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 96: acer coloribus impar, *party-coloured*, Ov. M. 10, 95: quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: impares leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10. With *dat.*: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, *so inconsistent*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19. II. Esp. *unequal to, not a match for, inferior, weaker*. With *dat.*: Phthius Achilles, ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, id. Od. 4, 6, 5: derepente velut impar dolori congeuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23: mullebre corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57: senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, ib. 14, 54: optimationis conspirationi, Suet. Caes. 15: militum ardori, id. Oth. 9: bello, Tac. H. 1, 74. With *abl.*: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306. *Absol.* with or without a limiting *abl.*: viribus impar, id. M. 5, 610: par audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1: omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15: Batavi impares numero, Tac. H. 4, 20: obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34: pater consularis, avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50: Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, ib. 1, 53. 2. Poet. *transf.*: *beyond one's strength, what one is not equal to*: iudice sub Tmoloto certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156: pugna, Virg. Aen. 12, 216: imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18. With *inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.

im-pārātio (inp.), ōnis, f. *indigestion*: Marc. Empr. 20 *med.*

im-pārātus (inp.), a, um, adj. *not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished*: ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 84: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed erat paratus, Cic. Brut. 77, 139: paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat, id. Mil. 21, 55: inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15: breve tempus longum est imparatis, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2: istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 8. *Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 *fin.*

impārens, disobedient: Fest. s. v. **impārentia** or **impārēntia**, ae, f. [pareo] *disobedience*: Gell. 1, 13 (*abl.* Imparientia).

im-pārilis (inp.), e, adj. *unequal, unlike*: aevum, Aur. Vict. Cacs. 14.

im-pārilitas (inp.), ātis, f. *inequality, difference* (rare): soloecismus Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, Gell. 5, 20.

impārīter, adv. *unequally*: versibus impariter junctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

impartio, v. impertio.

impascor (inp.), sci, 3. v. n. *dep. [pascor] to feed or be pastured in*: loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

im-passibilis (inp.), e, adj. *incapable of passion, passionless*: deus, Lact. 1, 3: Tert. Apol. 10.

im-passibilitas (inp.), ātis, f. *incapability of suffering* = ἀπάθεια: Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

im-pastus (inp.), a, um, adj. *unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Virg. Aen. 9, 339: volucres, Lucan. 6, 628.

im-pātibilis (inp. and impetib.), e, adj. I. *Pass.*: *insufferable, insupportable, intolerable*: dolorem vos, quum improbis poenam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57: cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24: valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76: scelus, App. Apol. p. 328: chamaeleon coraci, Sol. 40 *fin.*: turpe atque impatibile est, attonito animo et fronte moesta laetos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103. II. *Act.*: *incapable of suffering*: sapiens ex bruto, impatibile de patibili nunquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

im-pātēns (inp.), entis, adj. *that cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient*: constr. usu. with *gen.*: rarely with *inf.* or *absol.* With *gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: impatiens viae, id. M. 6, 322: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99: vulneris, Virg. Aen. 11, 639: morbi, Suet. Gramin. 3: morae, Sil. 8, 4: aeger mora et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: maeroris, Suet. Cal. 24: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2: impatiens expersque viri, *not enduring, avoiding*, Ov. M. 1, 479: Nympharum, ib. 4, 260: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296: irae, *incapable of restraining his wrath*, Ov. M. 13, 3: Galli flagrantis ira, cujus impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38. *Sup.*: sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23. With *inf.*: cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35. *Absol.*: nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1. 2. Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. A. A. 2, 60: esculus humoris, Plin. 16, 40, 79: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4: terra hominum, Lucan. 7, 866: solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammae lactis, *that cannot keep in the milk*, Plin. 23, 2, 32. II. *that does not feel or suffer, insensible, apathetic* (rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9: Lact. 5, 22.

impātēnter (inp.), adv. *impatiently, unwillingly*: amavi juvenem tam ardentem quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: Tac. A. 4, 17. *Comp.*: Plin. Ep. 6, 1: Just. 12, 15. *Sup.*: Plin. Ep. 9, 22.

im-pātēntia (inp.), ae, f. *unwillingness or inability to bear, want of endurance, impatience*. With *gen.*: impatientia nauseae, Suet. Cal. 23 *fin.*: frigorum, Plin. 11, 23, 27: silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52: Veneris, *impatience for*, App. M. 2, p. 121. *Absol.*: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 63. II. *insensibility, impassibility, apathy* = ἀπάθεια: Sen. Ep. 9

impausabilis (inp.), e, adj. [pausa] *unceasing, incessant*: ἄληκτὸν Graeco impausabilis dicitur, Fulg. Myth. 1, 6.

impausabiliter (inp.), adv. *incessantly*: sumere cibum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 *med.*

impāvidē (inp.), adv. *fearlessly intrepidly*: exhaustio poculo, Liv. 39, 50.

im-pāvīdus (inp.), a, um, adj. *fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. ill after the Aug. per.): ludere pendentes pueri et lambere matrem impavidi, Enn. Ann. 1, 74: imitated by Virg. Aen. 8, 633: si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7: Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: leo, Virg. Aen. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.

impeccabilis (inp.), e, adj. [pecco] *faultless, sinless, impeccable*: Gell. 17, 19.

impeccantia (inp.), ae, f. [id.] *faultlessness, sinlessness*: Eccl.

impēdātio (inp.), ōnis, f. [impedo] *a propping, supporting*: Col. 4, 13, 1.

impēdico (inp.), i. v. a. [pedica] *to catch, entangle*: cassibus, Amm. 30, 4. (Hence Fr. empêcher.)

impēdimentum (inp.), i, n. (old form, impelimenta, Fest. s. v.: cf. letter D, no. 1. 5) [impedio] *that which entangles or impedes, a hinderance, impediment*: compeditos primo aegre ferre onera et impeditamenta crurum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impeditamenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum impedimentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve impedimentum, id. Rep. 1, 3: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: Ter. And. 4, 2, 24: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. II. *Meton. plur.* *impeditamenta, luggage, and esp. milit. t. t. the baggage of an army* (including the beasts of burthen and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: impedimentis direptis, ib. 2, 17: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci, eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack-horses*, ib. 7, 45: interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit, Front. Strat. 2, 1.

impēdio (inp.), Ivi or Ii, Itum (*in tmesi*: inque peditur, inque peditus, etc., Lucr. 6, 394, etc.), 4. v. a. [ped, stem of pes: cf. expedio: lit. to entangle the feet] *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast*: impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410: ipse illic sese jam impedit in plagas, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 11. sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28: reti impedit pisces, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 17: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. F. 2, 736.

2. *Transf.* in *gen.*: *to clasp, encircle, embrace*: narrare parantem impedit amplexu, id. M. 2, 433: viridi nitidum caput impedere myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9: crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67: cornua sertis novis, Ov. M. 2, 868: medium crus nigris pellibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 27: ingentem clipeum informant, septenosque orbibus orbes impediunt, surround, encircle, Virg. Aen. 8, 447.

II. *Fig.*: *to entangle, embarrass*: impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expediti animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17: sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: ipse te impedit, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 18, 44: qui me et se hisce impedit nuptia, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 2: dum alios servat, se impedit interim, Pl. Rud. prol. 37: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: mentem dolore, Cic. Coel. 24, 60.

III. Meton.: *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede*: constr. with *acc.*, *abl.* with or without *ab* or *in*, *subj.*, *inf.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* With *acc.*: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, id. Fam. 9, 19: discendi studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr. 3, 25, 63: ne forte quare impediar atque alliger, id. Att. 8, 16: mea dubitatio aut impedire profectiorem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, id. Fam. 7, 5: iter, id. Am. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7: belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 *fin.*: quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59. With *ab*, *in*, or simple *abl.*: sibi non fuisse dubium, quin a re publica bene gerenda impediretur, id. Balb. 20, 47: ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur, id. Mur. 19, 39: aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5, 3: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, Tac. A. 1, 19. With *subj.*: id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, ne lacerem, impedit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1: ut nulla re impediret quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, id. Att. 4, 2: nec aetas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, id. de Sen. 17, 60. With *inf.*: quid est igitur, quod me impedit ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi? id. Off. 2, 2, 8: id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: ne qua mora ignaros pubemque educere castris impediatur, Virg. Aen. 11, 21. With *dat.*: novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hinderance*, Varr. L. L. 9, 14, 131, § 20. *Absol.*: omnia remonentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 19: ut omnia quae impediunt, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28: de rebus ipsis utere tuo iudicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.

impeditio (inp.), *ōnis*, *f.* [impedio] *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare). animus in somniis liber est sensibus et omni impeditiōe curarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: Arn. 2, 52.

impedito (inp.), *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to hinder, impede*: Stat. Th. 2, 59c.

impēdītōr (inp.), *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *a hinderer, obstructer*: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

impēdītus (inp.), *a, um*, *Part.* [impedio]. **II. Adj.**: *hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, impeded*. Of persons: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 8: impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: agmen, Liv. 43, 23: itinere impediti, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: malis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97. *Comp.*: si durior accidisset casus, impeditiores fore videbantur, Auct. B. Alex. 14 *fin.* **2.** Of things: vineae nexu traducum impeditae, Tac. H. 2, 25: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *attended with difficulty*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: impedito animo, *engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: dies tristi omne infames et impediti, Gell. 4, 9: disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54: oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 42: bellum, Tac. A. 4, 46: quum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. *Sup.*: itinera, id. B. C. 3, 77: quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? *a great encumbrance*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54. *Esp.* of places: *blocked up, difficult to pass, full of obstacles*: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: silvae impeditae, ib. 5, 21. *Comp.*: longius impeditioribus locis secuti, ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2. *Sup.*: silvae undique impeditissimae, *exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.

impēdō (inp.), *i. n. a.* [pedo] *to prop, support*: vineam, Col. 4, 16, 2.

impēlimenta, *v. impedimentum*.

im-pello (inp.), *pūli, pulsum*, *3. v.* **a. to push, drive, or strike against**: cavum conversa cuspidē montem impulit in latus, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib. 2, 5, 3: aequora remis, Ov. M. 3, 657: impulsū ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Cal. 57: impellunt animae lineae Thraciae, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2. Poet. auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21: mater nas aures (luctus), Virg. G. 4, 349: sensus, Lucr. 1, 304: colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175: cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia coelum, Sil. 11, 217: quum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not discharge its waters into*, Lucan. 5, 437. **2.** *Esp.*: *to drive on, set in motion, urge on, impel*: biremes subjectis scutulis impulsus vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: navem triplici versu (remorum), Virg. Aen. 5, 119: puppim remis velisque, Sil. 1, 568: ratem (levis aura), Ov. M. 15, 697: currum, Val. Fl. 6, 6: equum calce, Sil. 7, 697: Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Virg. G. 4, 305: aequor velis, Tac. A. 2, 23: utque impulit arma, *brandished*, Virg. Aen. 8, 3: remos, ib. 4, 594: sagittam nervo, *to discharge*, Ov. M. 11, 325: semen vehementius urinam impellit, *promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118: praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic. Clu. 26, 70: impellere ruentem, Tac. H. 2, 63: procumbunt omni, nodosa impellitur illex, *is thrown down*, Lucan. 3, 440: impulit aciem, *broke*, Liv. 9, 40: hostem primo impetu impulit, id. 9, 27: in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic. Rab. perd. 8, 22: se in vulnus, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.*: inque meos ferrum flammisque Penates impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552: ferrum capulo tenuis, Sil. 9, 382: (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id. 7, 482. **II. Fig.**: *to impel, incite, urge*; *esp. to instigate, stimulate, persuade*: constr. usually with *acc.* of the pers., and *acc.* of the thing with *ad* or *in*, or with *subj.*: less freq. with an *adverb*, the *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, or *absol.* With *in*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: in sermonem, id. de Or. 2, 89, 363: in plurimum animum audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43. With *ad*: ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsus atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19: aliquos ad omne facinus, id. Rep. 6, 1: ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36: ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85. With *subj.*: quae causa nos impulerit ut haec tam sero literis mandarem, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7: Germanos facile impelli ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51. With *an adverb*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30. With *inf.*: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi telis? Virg. Aen. 2, 520: Tac. A. 14, 60: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14. With simple *acc.*: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, id. S. 1, 3, 65: solus hic inflexit sensus animumque labantem impulit, *has aroused my feelings*, Virg. Aen. 4, 23: Val. Fl. 4, 486. In *pass.*: Bellovacos impulsus absuis principibus ab Aeduis detecisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: immenso Achaicae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, *for giving an impulse to*, i. e. *for changing manners*, Plin. 33, 11, 53: praemia impulsu tantum belli, *only just begun*, Lucan. 5, 330. *Absol.*: cui (δαμονίω) semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122: qui nullo

impellente fallebant, id. Flacc. 9, 20: uno actu frequenter impellunt (*sentence*), Quint. 12, 10, 48.

im-pendō (inp.), *2. v. n. and a. to hang over, to overhang*. **A. Neutr.**: arbor in aedes illius impendit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: poetae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalō faciunt, ib. 4, 16, 35: mons altissimus (itineri) impendebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. **II. Fig.**: *to hang or hover over, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 37: nunc jam alia cura impendit pectori, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 32: omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: quid sibi impenderet, coepit suspicari, id. Cluent. 24, 66: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quoniam modo ea depellere potuissetis? id. Mil. 28, 76: ut ea, quae parum jam assunt, partim impendent, moderate feramus, id. Fam. 4, 14: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6: tanta malorum impendit Iliās, ib. 8, 11: belli magni timor impendit, id. Fam. 2, 11: vento impendente, Virg. G. 1, 365: pluvia impendente, ib. 4, 191: magnum bellum impendit a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2. **B.** A *ct.*: mare quae impendent vesco saepe saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 327. **Fig.**: tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 2.

impēdiā, *ae, v. impendium*.

impēdiō, *adv. by a great deal, greatly, very much*: with comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, Gell. 18, 12: impendio probabilis, id. 19, 13: leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18. **2.** With verbs: impendio infit, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7: quum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App. M. 2, p. 122.

impēdiōsus (inp.), *a, um, adj.* [impendium] *that spends too much, extravagant*: Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 12.

impēdiūm (inp.), *li, n.* (also *fem.* impēdiā, Inscr.) [impendo] *outlay, cost, charge, expense*: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: reposcere rationem impendiorum, quae in educationem contulerit, Quint. 1, 10, 18: Suet. Caes. 54: Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 38. *Esp. in abl.*: *at or with an expense, with a loss*: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, id. 18, 3, 3: nimum risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin. 34, 11, 25: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturus, Curt. 9, 4 *med.*: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin.* **2.** *Transf.*: nulla fodiendi impēdiā, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203. **II. Esp.: *interest paid on a loan*: usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50, § 183: ienus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34. **2.** *Transf.*: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, id. Brut. 4, 16: magni impēdiā mundi, *tribute*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 88.**

im-pendo (inp.), *di, sum*, *3. v. a.* *it. to weigh upon; hence to spend upon, pay on account of, to expend*: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: numos in navem, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9: pecuniam in opsonio, Paul. ib. 24, 1, 31 *fin.*: Hs. octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: istuc, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum, Cic. Verr. 5, 19, 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint. 3, 12: certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227. **II. Fig. to expend, devote, employ, apply: impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell. 2, 89: vitam suam alienius, Tac. A.**

12, 65: vitam patriae, Lucan. 2, 382: biennium libris componendis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint. 3, 6, 21: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 30, 68: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov. M. 13, 266: hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr. 1: quae (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint. Prooem. § 1: aliquem exemplo, to use as a warning, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 33.

im-penētrābilis (inp.), e, *adv.* that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable: sillex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 med.: tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 30: cruppellari accipendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quae impenetrabilia quaeque pervia, Ib. 12, 35. II. Fig.: that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding: patet impenetrabilis ille lucibus, Sil. 6, 413: blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: mens irae, Sil. 7, 561: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac. A. 4, 12.

impenetrabile, cuius ultimum penetrare intrare non licet, Fest. s. v.

impensa (inp.), ae, f. (sc. pecunia) [impendo] outlay, cost, charge, expense: impensam ac sumptum facere in cultum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att. 13, 25: arationes magna impensa tueri, id. Verr. 3, 21, 53: columnae nulla impensa defectae, Ib. 1, 55, 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18. In plur.: impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: ludorum ac munerum, Suet. Tib. 34: publicae, Tac. H. 4, 40. 2. Fig.: cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63: operum, Virg. Aen. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53. II. Meton.: materials, impediments: for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, etc.): Front. Aq. 124: of the stuffing for sausages, etc.: Arn. 7, 231: of sacrifices: Petr. 137: of masonry: Pall. 1, 13.

impensē (inp.), *adv.* at great cost, expensively: bibliothecas incendio assumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20. 2. Transf. exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously. With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36: Liv. 40, 35: petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18: demirari, Gell. 9, 9. Comp.: eo facio id impensius, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56: consulere, Virg. Aen. 12, 20: venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314: accendi certamina in castris, Liv. 4, 46. With adjectives: impense improbus, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10.

impensus (inp.), a, um, Part. [impendo]. II. Adj.: ample, considerable, great: impenso pretio, at a high price, Cic. Att. 14, 13: Caes. B. G. 4, 2: also absol. impenso, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245.

2. Transf. large, great, strong, vehement; dear, expensive: in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate honorum palam disideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44: libido, Lucr. 5, 962: opera, Gell. 9, 14. Comp.: impensor cura, Ov. M. 2, 405: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1 ext.: damnum, Gell. 20, 1: vae misero illi, cuius cibo iste factus est impensor, stouter, fatter, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 26: ingrato homine nihil impensius est, more expensive, id. Bac. 3, 2, 10. Sup.: preces, Suet. Tib. 13.

impensus (inp.), ūs, m. [id.] outlay, expense (for impensa): maiore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

imperātivē (inp.), *adv.* imperatively: Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

imperātivus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impero] of or proceeding from a command, commanded: seriae, extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate, Macr. S. 1, 16: in gramm., modus, the imperative.

imperātor (inp.), ōris, m. (old form endoperator or induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100: Lucr. 4, 968) [id.] one who exercises the imperium: Orig. a ruit.

term, a commander-in-chief, general, στρατηγός: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: bonus ac fortis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. Manil. 10, 28: quum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 fin. 2. Esp. in the time of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, id. B. C. 2, 26: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus, Ib. 3, 71: Cic. Phil. 14, 4, 11: Liv. 27, 19. Hence placed after the name as a title: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Fam. 5, 5: Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori, Ib. 5, 7. Hence also, 3. the title of the Roman emperors, which always preceded their names (cf. Smith's Ant. 630): Suet. Caes. 76: id. Claud. 12. Hence absol. Imperator, a Roman emperor: velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, id. Galb. 6: id. Claud. 13.

II. Transf. in gen. any commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master: (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. consuls, Sall. C. 6: (vis venti) induperatorem classis super aequora verrit, admiral, Lucr. 5, 1226: imperator histricus, director, manager, Pl. Poen. prol. 4: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Rep. 4, 7: dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1: vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5: an epithet of Jupiter: Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 129. 2. the winner in some game of skill: Vop. Proc. 13.

imperātorīē (inp.), *adv.* like a general: dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.

imperātorīus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] pertaining to a general: quod ipse honos laborem leviorum faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: jus, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57: partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: nomen, Cic. Fam. 11, 4: consilium, id. N. D. 3, 6, 13: laus, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque, Plin. Pan. 13: navis, an admiral's ship, Plin. 19, 1, 5.

II. imperial: genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Cal. 42.

imperātrix (inp.), icis, f. [impero] she who commands, a mistress (rare): fortes viros ab imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insidiis locatos, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8. (Hence lt. imperatrice; Fr. impératrice.)

imperātum, i, n. [id.] that which is commanded, a command, order: jussus arma abicere, imperatum facit, executes the order, obeys, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: more freq. plur.: imperata facere, Ib. 2, 3: id. B. C. 1, 60: imperata detrectare, Suet. Caes. 54: Senones ad imperatum non venire, according to orders, as ordered, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

imperātus (inp.), ūs, m. [id.] a command, order (rare): imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7.

im-perceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* unperceived, unknown (rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora maioribus imperceptiora sunt, more incomprehensible, Gell. 14, 1.

imperco (inp., also imparco), 3. v. n. [parco] to spare: huic impercito, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 12.

im-percussus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* not struck, unstruck: pedes, noiseless, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

im-perditus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* not destroyed, not slain (poet.): vos, o

Gravis imperdita corpora, Teucris, Virg. Aen. 10, 430: pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84.

imperfectē, *adv.* imperfectly, incompletely: Gell. 2, 8.

im-perfectio (inp.), ōnis, f. imperfection: Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

im-perfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* unfinished, incomplete, imperfect: sunt omnia in quaedam genera partita aut inchoata nulla ex parte perfecta: imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulcrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Tim. 4: quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 427: pars imperfecta manebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: cibus, undigested, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Caes. 26: qui imperfectum librum suppleverit, Ib. 56: opera imperfecta reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: vita, Lucr. 3, 971.

im-perfossus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* unpierced, unstabbed: Ov. M. 12, 496.

imperfundies (inp.), ei, f. [per-fundo] filth: Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

imperiābiliter (inp.), *adv.* [imperium] commandingly, imperiously: Cato in Charis. p. 181 P.

imperiālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [id.] of the empire or emperor, imperial: statuta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3: praeceptum, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: culmen, Amm. 21, 16.

imperiāliter (inp.), *adv.* imperially: existimantes, Cod. Justin. 6, 51, 1. f.

imperiōsē (inp.), *adv.* imperiously, tyrannically: non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29: imperiosius, Varr. in Non. 287, 20.

imperiōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: populi, id. Or. 34, 120: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 19: dictatura, Liv. 7, 40: virga, the fasces, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, who has dominion over himself, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), Plin. 30, 1, 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8. II. Esp. in a bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 fin.: Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: inedia, Plin. 29, 1, 8: imperiosus aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34.

imperitē (inp.), *adv.* unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24. Ellipt.: hoc imperite (suppl. factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81. Comp.: quid potuit dici imperitius? id. Balb. 8, 20. Sup.: quum est illud imperitissime dictum, Ib. 11, 27.

im-peritūa (inp.), ae, f. inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolis ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. praef. § 12. In plur.: id. 7, 17 in lemm.

imperito (inp.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [impero] to command, govern, rule: with acc. (rare): quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 47: aequam rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189. With dat.: magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1041: magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, Ib. 2, 7, 81: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Virg. Aen. 12, 719: naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat

crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen
immane leonis terribili impexum seta,
Virg. Aen. 7, 666. || Fig.: anti-
quitas tristis et impexa, Tac. Or. 20.

impiamentum (inp.), i, n. [impio]
contamination, defilement: Cypr. Ep.
63.

im-pīco (inp.), i, v. a. to cover with
pitch: amphoram diligenter, Col. 12,
29.

impīe (inp.), adv. irreligiously, un-
dutifully, wickedly: quae (astra) qui
videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam
impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic.
N. D. 2, 16, 44: impie commissum, id.
Leg. 2, 9, 21: impie ingratus esse, id.
Tusc. 5, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53:
loqui, treasonably, Suet. Dom. 10: de-
serere regem, Curt. 5, 12. Sup.: impiis-
sime, Salvian. de Avar. 3.

im-piētas (inp.), ātis, f. want of
reverence or respect, ungodliness, im-
piety, undutifulness, disloyalty: nihil
est quod tam miseros faciat quam im-
pietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66: im-
pietatis duces, of disloyalty, treason to
one's country, id. Am. 12, 42: impieta-
tem punire voluit (legum lator), un-
dutifulness to parents, Quint. 7, 1, 52:
Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur im-
pietatis in principem, of high treason,
Tac. A. 6, 47.

im-piger (inp.), gra, grum, adj. not
indolent, diligent, active, quick, un-
wearied, indefatigable, energetic: se
praebebat patientem atque impigrum,
Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: in scribendo impiger,
id. Fam. 2, 1: vir ad labores belli im-
piger, id. Font. 15, 33: ceciditque in
strage suorum, impiger ad letum, Lucan.
4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20:
Hercules, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 30: impiger,
fracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P.
121: equus, Lucr. 5, 881: Jugurtha ut
erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J.
7: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr.
5, 1451: militia, Liv. 3, 5. With a
partitive gen.: impiger fluminum Rhod-
anus, the swiftest, Flor. 3, 2, 4. With a
limiting gen.: Quirinus impiger mil-
itiae, Tac. A. 3, 48. With inf.: im-
piger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od.
4, 14, 22. Comp. and Sup. seem not to
occur.

impigrē (inp.), adv. actively, quickly,
readily: de nocte multa impigreque
exsurrexi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 10: Marius
impigre prudenterque suorum et hosti-
um res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88:
impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10: consu-
lem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2,
47: impigre promissum auxilium, id.
3, 8.

impigrītas (inp.), ātis, f. [impiger]
activity, indefatigableness: viri fortis-
simi fortitudinis, impigrītatis, patien-
tiae, Cic. Frgm. ap. Non. 125, 22.

-pigrītia (inp.), ae, f. activity,
indefatigableness: impigrītas pro im-
pigrītia, Non. 125, 20.

impīlla (inp.), ium, n. plu. [pīlus]
felt shoes: Plin. 19, 2, 10.

im-pingo (inp.), pēgi, pactum, 3.
v. a. [pango] to drive into or at; to
thrust, strike, or dash against: pugnum
in os impinge, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 5: a pau-
cioribus Othonianis in vallum impinge-
rentur, would have been driven to, Tac.
H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Ulp.
Dig. 48, 3, 13: iubete huic crassas con-
pedes impingere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 76:
fustem alicui, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8:
lapidem Aesopo, Phaedr. 3, 5, 4: agmina
muris, Virg. Aen. 5, 805: impinge pug-
num, si muttiverit, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 2:
pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum
portum egreditur, impēgit, Quint. 4, 1,
61: cistellas ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1,
13, 8: nubes vehementer impactae,
Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: impingere se in co-
lumnas, to dash oneself against, id. de
Ira 1, 16 med. Proverb.: calcem
impingere alicui rei, to kick aside, to
abandon; Petr. 46. 2. In gen.: to
hand, give to: huic calix mulsi impin-
gendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc.
3, 19, 44: alicui epistolam, id. Att. 6, 1:
Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidinoae, to cast

upon, Tert. Idol. 2. || Fig.: illum
libido in contraria impinget, Sen. Ep.
95 med.: aliquem in item ac moles-
tiam, ib. 117: dicam tibi impingam
grandem, I will bring against you, Ter.
Ph. 2, 3, 92: naturae munus suum, Sen.
Provid. 6 ad fin.: egestas Catilinam
patriae suae impēgit, incited him against,
Flor. 3, 12, 12: beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1,
1: quocumque visum est, libido se im-
pingit, id. de Ira 2, 8.

impinguo (inp.), no perf., atum, i.
v. a. and n. [pinguis]. || Act.: to
make fat: impinguo πρᾶνω, Gloss.
Philox.: cul cor impinguat, Tert.
Jejun. 6. || Neutr.: to become fat:
porcellum tandiu coques, donec lenis
fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7.

impio (inp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [im-
pius] to render impious or sinful, to
stain or defile with sin, to pollute: si
erga parentem aut deos me implavi, Pl.
Rud. 1, 3, 8: cruore humano aspersus
atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110: tha-
lamus tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185:
oculos, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43. Pass.
impers.: toties Romanis impiatum est,
quoties triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct.
25.

impite, for impeta (impeto), Fest.
s. v.

im-pīus (inp.), a, um, adj. irre-
verent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic,
abandoned, wicked, impious: me fuge-
rat, deorum immortalium has esse in
impios et consceleratos poenas certissi-
mas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: nu-
mero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi,
Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scelerotus atque im-
pius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum
et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg.
2, 7, 15: impius ne audeto placare donis
iram deorum, ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt im-
pium pro parricida, Quint. 8, 6, 30: im-
pius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: im-
pium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre,
Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, qui
affinem fortunis spoliare conatus est,
impium se esse fateatur, Cic. Quint. 6,
26: (Danaiides) impiae sponso potuere
duro perdere ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31:
Saturnus, ib. 2, 17, 22: Carthago, id. Od.
4, 8, 17: gens, Virg. G. 2, 537: dil, in-
voked in imprecations, Tac. A. 16, 31:
poetae, accursed, Cat. 14, 7. Sup.: im-
piissimus filius, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46.

|| Of things (mostly poet.): si im-
pias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic.
Rep. 6, 12: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17:
pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis,
id. Od. 1, 3, 23: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802:
bellum injustum atque impium, Cic.
Rep. 2, 17: caedes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25:
proelia, ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Virg. Aen. 1,
294: facta, Ov. H. 10, 100: verba, Tib.
1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 46:
fama, Virg. Aen. 4, 298: vivacitas,
Quint. 6 praef. § 3. || Impia herba,
a plant, perh. the narrow-leaved Cud-
weed, Filago gallica: Plin. 24, 19, 113.

im-plācābilis (inpl.), e, adj. unap-
peasable, implacable: seque mihi im-
placabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet,
Cic. Pis. 33, 81: Liv. 8, 35: in aliquem
implacabilis esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: grave
et implacabile numen, Ov. M. 4, 452:
Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 3: adjuro Stygi
caput implacabile fontis, ib. 12, 816:
coelum, Sil. 17, 253: iracundiae, Cic.
Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13.

im-plācābilitas (inpl.), ātis, f. im-
placability: Amm. 14, 1.

implācābilitē (inpl.), adv. implac-
ably: cul implacabilis irascebatur,
Tac. A. 1, 13.

im-plācātus (inpl.), a, um, adj.
unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed:
(poet.): Charybdis Virg. Aen. 3, 420:
gula, Ov. M. 8, 845.

im-plācidus (inpl.), a, um, adj. un-
gentle, rough, savage, fierce (poet.): Ge-
nauni, implacidum genus, Hor. Od. 4,
14, 10: Mars divum implacidissimus,
Stat. Th. 9, 4: implacido letalis Sirius
igni, id. S. 2, 1, 216: fores, Prop. 4, 9, 14.

implāgo (inpl.), i, v. a. [plāga] to
bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare:
Fig.: Sld. Ep. 9, 9 ad fin.

im-plānus (inpl.), a, um, adj. un-
even: inter implana urbis, Aur. Vict.
Caes. 27.

implēbilis (inpl.), e, adj. [impleo]
filling up: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

implecticus (inpl.), a, um, adj.
[implecto] that turns with difficulty
Veg. Vet. 3, 29 dub.

im-plecto (inpl.), xi, xum, 3. v. a.
to plait, wind, or twist into, to wind or
twist among, to interweave, inter-lace,
entwine (usually in the part. perf.):
multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili)
implectuntur, App. Apol. p. 278: dra-
cones quaternos quinosque inter se era-
tium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 13, 13:
capillus horrore implexus atque impe-
ditus, App. Apol. p. 276: caeruleos im-
plexae crinibus angues Eumenides,
Virg. G. 4, 482: manibus implexis,
Sen. Ben. 1, 3. || Fig.: vidua im-
plexa luctu continuo, Tac. A. 16, 10.

implēmētum (inpl.), i, n. [im-
pleo] repetition, as a diseased condition:
capitis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

im-plēo (inpl.), ēvi, ētum (syncop.
forms, implevunt, implesem, etc. are
not uncommon), 2. v. a. to fill up, fill
full, to make full, fill. With acc. and
abl.: is vomens frustis esculentis gre-
mium suum et totum tribunal implevit,
Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevit mero
pateram, Virg. Aen. 1, 729: foros flam-
mis, ib. 4, 605: herbarum succo ex-
presso caput impleatur, i. e. be moistened
all over with, Cels. 3, 18 med.: manum
pinu flagranti, fills his hand with, i. e.
grasps, Virg. Aen. 9, 72: fustibus isto-
rum caput, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 6: quae (dolia)
nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo
flagris, id. Casin. 1, 35: tuis oraculis
Chrysippus totum volumen implevit,
Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115: Neptunus ventis
implevit vela secundis, jilted, swelled,
Virg. Aen. 7, 23. With acc. and gen.:
ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9,
18. With acc. only: Col. 12, 36: alter
de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane
grandes libros, Cic. Rep. 3, 8. 2.
Esp. to fill with food, to satisfy, satiate.
praeparata nos implevimus coena, Petr.
16: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguis-
que ferinae, Virg. Aen. 1, 215. 3.
to fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout: si
aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels.
2, 8 med.: implet corpus modica exer-
citatio, makes stout, id. 1, 3 med.: nas-
centes implent conchyli lunae, fill up,
fatten, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanae
vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2,
14. 4. to impregnate: (Peleus The-
tidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M.
11, 265: sues implentur uno coitu, Plin.
8, 51, 77. 5. to fill up, amount to
a certain measure: mensuraque roboris
ulnas quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8,
748: arboris crassitudo quatuor homi-
num ulnas complectentium implebat,
Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202. || Fig. in
gen. to fill, make full, satisfy. With
acc. and abl.: impune ut urbem no-
mine impleris nico, Hor. Epod. 17, 59:
urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26: voce deos,
Val. Fl. 2, 167: pectus falsis terrori-
bus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacri-
mosis vocibus, Virg. Aen. 11, 274:
multitudinem expectatione vana, Liv.
36, 29: vacua causarum conviciis,
Quint. 12, 9, 8: rem aliqui levem sen-
tentiarii pondere implere, id. 9, 3, 74:
quum sese sociorum, quum regum san-
guine implerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: se
caedibus, Sil. 9, 528. With acc. and
gen.: celeriter adolescentem suae tem-
eritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46: aliquem spel
animorumque, id. 7, 7: hostes fugae et
formidinis, id. 10, 14. With acc. only:
acta magni Herculis implerant terras,
odiumque novercae, Ov. M. 9, 135:
quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris,
hast filled with thy presence, thy great-
ness, Plin. Pan. 15: non semper implet
(Demosthenes) aures meas, does not
always satisfy, Cic. Or. 29, 104: im-
plere ceterorum rudes animos, Tac. A.
1, 31: urbs deinde impletur (sc. con-
tagione morbi), Liv. 4, 30: vestigia
alicujus, to follow after, imitate, Plin.

Ep. 8, 13. 2. *Esp. to fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end*: puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338: octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 3, 1, 14: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitae cursum, Plin. 7, 16, 16 *fin.*: finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin.*: impleta ut essent sex millia, Liv. 33, 14: cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell. 2, 20.

3. *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content*: ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: promissum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: munia sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: inchoatas delationes, Ulp. Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: futa, Liv. 1, 7: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, impleverim! Plin. Ep. 1, 10: implere censorem, *to discharge the office of censor*, Vell. 2, 95 *fin.* (Hence *It. empiere*; Sp. *henchir*.)

implētus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [impleo].

implexio (impl.), ōnis, f. [implecto] *an entwining, entangling*: serpentis gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

implexus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [implecto].

implexus, ūs, m. [id.] *an entwining, infolding, embrace* (only in the *abl. sing.*): polypus cavernam cancellato brachiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74: ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66.

implicamentum (impl.), i, n. [imlico] *an involvement, entanglement*. *fig.*: miseriarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 3 *med.*

implicatio (impl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement*: nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, *an interweaving, intermixing*, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id. Sest. 46, 99.

implicatrix ἐμπλεκτρία, Gloss. Philox.

implicātūra (impl.), ae, f. [imlico] *an entangling*: Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implicātus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [imlico].

II. *Adj.*: *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate*: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, id. de Or. 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. *med.* *Comp.*: implicatio ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6 *fin.* *Sup.*: obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell. 6, 2.

impliciscor (impl.), sci, 3. v. n. *dep.* [id.] *to become confused, disordered*: Am. Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, impliciscer? Al. Equidem ecaster sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 95. In the *act. form.*: ne quid tibi ex frigore impliciscat, Poet. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 13.

implicite (impl.), *adv.* *intricately*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patenti et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

implicito (impl.), i, v. a. *freq.* [imlico] *to entwine, interweave*: delphinus exsiliit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Plin. Ep. 9, 33.

implicītus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [imlico].

• **im-plīco** (impl.), avi, atum, or (esp. after the Aug. per.) ūi, itum, i, v. a. [lit. to fold into; hence] *to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp*: ut tenax hederā huc et illuc arborem implicat errans, Cat. 61, 35: et nunc huc, inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Virg. Aen. 12, 743: dextrae se parvus Iulus implicuit, ib. 2, 724: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: implicuitque comam laeva, *grasped*, Virg. Aen. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64: crinem auro, Virg. Aen. 4, 148: tempora frondenti ramo, ib. 7, 136: (aquila) im-

plicit pedes atque unguibus haesit, ib. 11, 752: elisumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus implicat, ib. 10, 894: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. J. 59: (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Virg. Aen. 7, 355. In the *part. perf.*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: folium implicatum, Plin. 21, 17, 65: impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: implicitis angue minante comis, id. H. 9, 94: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms*, Val. Fl. 1, 264.

II. *Fig.*: *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage*: dii immortales vim suam tum terrae caveris includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Am. 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 18, 44: multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: bello, Virg. Aen. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantis responsis, Liv. 27, 43: nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded*, id. 40, 46: paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21. In *part. perf.*: Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: graviore morbo implicitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret, Cic. Manil. 7, 19.

2. *Esp. to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; pass. to be intimately connected, associated, or related*: (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60. (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174. In *part. perf.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, id. Fam. 6, 12: implicatus amicitia, id. Att. 1, 19: familiaritate, id. Pis. 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Am. 22, 85. (Hence Fr. *employer*.)

im-plōrābilis (impl.), e, *adj.* [imploro] *prayed to for help*: Val. Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātio (impl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba imploratio, id. Verr. 5, 63, 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

im-plōro (impl.), avi, atum (old form, endoplorato implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: implorare namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis, Fest. s. v. endoplorato), i, v. a. *to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore*. I. With personal objects: quem alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4: deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. Verr. 5, 72, 188: mulieres milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne se Romanis traderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.*: imploratus a Sculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3: a Velis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabant, Liv. 9, 4. II. With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, beseech, entreat, implore*: qui deus appellandus est? cuius hominis fides imploranda

est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94 *fin.* misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86: vestram fidem, dignitatem, religionem in iudicando non imploro, id. Verr. 3, 62, 146: implorarem sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23, 64: Heracleti memoriam implorans, id. Acad. 2, 4, 11: implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. Verr. 1, 3, 7: mater filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud*, ib. 5, 49, 129: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: unius opem, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: coelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135.

im-plumbo (impl.), avi, i, v. a. *to solder with lead*: ferreos cnodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr. 10, 6.

implūmis (impl.), e, *adj.* [without feathers, unfledged, callow]: assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64: coni (galearum), Sil. 8, 421.

II. *Transf.*: *without hair, bald*: Plin. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

im-plūo (impl.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a.

I. *Neutr.*: *to rain into or upon*: deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: fanum Veneris, in cuius quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistent, superjectae asperginis fragor impluat, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, *will rain*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 6. II. *Act.*: *to cause to rain upon, to wet*: Peneus summas aspergine silvas impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573: in the *part. perf.*: impluviatus color quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18. *Fig.*: malum quum impluat ceteros, non impluat mihi, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 15.

implūtus (impl.), a, um, *Part.* [impluo].

implūviātus (impl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] *shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border*: vestis, a kind of garment worn by women, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

implūvium (impl.), ii, n. [impluo] *a square basin in the atrium of a Roman house which received the rain water from the compluvium, q. v.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: Cic. Verr. 1, 23, 61: Liv. 43, 13. II. *Meton.*: *the uncovered space in the atrium, including the compluvium*: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: Vitr. 6, 4 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 427).

impoenitendus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [poenitet] *not to be repented of*: pauperies, App. M. 11, p. 271.

im-poenitens (inp.), entis, *adj.* *not repenting, impenitent*: cor, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 40, 27.

im-poenitētia (inp.), ae, f. *impenitence*: Hier. in Jesai. 18, 65, 23.

impoenitus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impōlitē (inp.), *adv.* *without ornament*: tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

impōlitia, ae, f. [impolitus] *vant of neatness, carelessness, negligence*: si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, impolitiae notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas incuriae, Gell. 4, 12: impolitias censores facere dicebant, quum equiti aces abnegabant ob equum male curatum, Fest. s. v.

im-pōlitus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* *unpolished, rough*: structurae lapidum implitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63. II.

Fig.: *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined*: orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 133: Timaes ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, ib. 2, 14, 58: grammaticus, Quint. 1, 5, 7: impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictiae, efferent se aliquando, *unfinished*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34.

im-pollūtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* *unstained, unpolluted*: fides, Sil. 13, 679

virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, impollutus, ib. 16, 26.

impomenta quasi imponimenta, quae post coenam mensis imponebant, Fest. s. v.

im-pōno, sūl, sītum (old forms of the *perf.* imposivt, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposiſſe, id. Most. 2, 2, 4. Syncop. form of the *part. perf.* impostus, Lucr. 5, 544: Virg. Aen. 9, 716), 3. v. a. *to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in*: constr. usually with *acc.* and *dat.*, or another *acc.* with *in*; rarely with *in* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposivt, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 27: pedem in undam, id. Most. 2, 2, 4: aliquem in rogum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: in ignem imposita st: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: aliquid in foco Lari, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 16: coronam auream literis, Cic. Fl. 31, 76: collegae diadema, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: operi inchoato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 544: clitelas bovi, Cic. Att. 5, 15: juvenes rogis, Virg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: Pelion Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 52: arces montibus impositae, built upon, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: impositum saxis Anxur, id. S. 1, 5, 26: celeri raptos per inania vento impositus coelo, placed them in the sky as constellations (Ursa Major and Minor), Ov. M. 2, 507: molemque et montes insuper altos imposuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 62: pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 fin.: quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26: nec peredit impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togae, quae postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140. Sometimes with an *adv.* instead of *dat.*: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: eo milites imponere, ib. 42. 2. Esp.: naut. *t. t.* *to put on board ship, to embark*: in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves impositi, Caes. B. C. 3, 14: deprehensis navibus circiter L. atque eo militibus impositis, id. B. G. 7, 58: vetustissima nave impositi, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 66. *Absol.*: ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84. 3. Medic. *t. t.* *to apply* (an external remedy): allium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 20, 6, 23: porrum vulneribus, ib.: raphanos super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id. 20, 4, 13: imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71. 4. *to put the male to the female*: asinum equae, Col. 6, 36, 4. II. Fig. *to lay or impose upon; to throw or inflict upon; to put, set, or give to*: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Art. 13, 11: plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38: graviores labores sibi, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut illius dignitatem tuerer, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49: rei publicae vulnera, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: cuius amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 17: belli invidiam consuli, Sall. C. 43: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: nimis duras leges huic aetati, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256: huic praedia ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, assign, give, id. Verr. 3, 85, 197: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: finem spei, Liv. 5, 4: clausulam disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponerent, gave the last touch to, Quint. Proem. § 4: summam manum operi, Plin. 36, 5, 4. § 16: extremam manum bello, Virg. Aen. 7, 573: modum alicui, *to set bounds to, to restrain*, Liv. 4, 24: modum divortii, Suet. Aug. 34. 2. Esp. *to set over, as overseer, commander, etc.*: si emimus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: consui est impositus nobis, id. Att. 1, 18: Lacadaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. C. 51:

Macedoniae regem, Liv. 40, 12: Masi-nissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25: Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8: imposuistis (in) cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. 3. *to lay or impose a tax, burthen, etc.*: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 4, 10: vectigal fructibus, id. Font. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12: tributum in capita singula, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: frumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 fin.

4. With *dat.* of pers.: *to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick*: Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: populo imposuimus et oratores visisumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20. *Pass. impers.*: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr. 102.

imporco (inp.), no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [*porca*] *to put into furrows*: semen importatum occubimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

im-portābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* *that cannot be borne, insupportable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 med.

importācilius (inp.), or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [*importo*] *brought in from abroad, imported*: Auct. B. Afr. 20.

im-porto (inp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import*: qui (D. Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, id. B. G. 4, 2 fin.: aere utuntur importato, ib. 5, 12: importatum instrumentum balnei, Vell. 2, 114. II. Fig. *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause*: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, ib. 2, 15: calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: odium libellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: (perturbationes animi) important aegritudines anxias atque acerbis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: fraudem aut periculum, Liv. 39, 14: ignominiam (crimen), Papi. Dig. 50, 2, 5: Graecam linguam, Plin. 7, 10, 31, § 113: grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, id. 2, 47, 48.

importūnē (inp.), *adv.* *unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently*: confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 80: repetere, Paul. Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere verum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1. *Comp.*: insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2. *Sup.*: facere, Gell. 20, 6.

importūnitas (inp.), ātis, f. [*importunus*] *unsuitableness, unfitness* (in this sense rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, dangerousness, Gell. 3, 7. II. Esp. of character: *want of consideration or respect for others, unmannerliness, rudeness, insolence*: importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. Verr. 3, 16, 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro hero, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21: Sall. J. 31.

importūnus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [*portus*] *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (in this sense rare): importunum, in quo nullum est auxilium, velut esse solet portus navigantibus, Fest. s. v.: aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall. J. 92: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540: Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12. II. *troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus

est, Cels. 4, 3: importuna pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: Caphareus, stormy, Ov. M. 14, 481. III. Of character: *wanting in consideration or respect for others; indecorous, unmannerly, morose, churlish, cynical, cruel*: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Cluent. 63, 177: crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 47: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2: locutores, Gell. 1, 15: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: importunae volucres, id. S. 1, 8, 6. 2. Of things: *immanis atque importuna natura*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: libidines, ib. 4, 50, 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332: mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famisque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1.

im-portūōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* *without a harbour*: mare, Sall. J. 17: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impos (inp.), ōtis, *adj.* [*pot*, root of *potis*; cf. *compos*] *not master of, without power over, not possessed of*: homo, animi impos, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 94: impos sui amore coeco, Sen. Agam. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App. de Deo Socr. init. p. 43: damni, *unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impositiōis (inp.), or -tius, a, um, *adj.* [*impono*] *laid on, applied*: canthari, *only laid on, not fastened*, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11. II. Fig.: nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: causa, ascribed (opp. naturalis and publica), Ulp. Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impositiō (inp.), ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a laying on, application* (rare): succus vel semen impositione spicula e corpore ejicit, *by being laid on*, Plin. 27, 13, 115.

II. Fig. in gramm. *the application of a name*: Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5.

impositiōis (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] = *impositivus*, applied: nomina, i. e. primitive names, Plin. 28, 4, 6.

impositor (inp.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who applies names*: Varr. L. L. 7, 1, 79, § 2.

impositus (inp.), a, um, *Part.* [*impono*].

im-possibilis (inp.), e, *adj.* *impossible*: impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediuntur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, Just. 2, 4. **impossibilitas** (inp.), ātis, f. [*impossibilis*] *impossibility*: App. M. 6, p. 179.

impostor (inp.), ōris, m. [*impono*] *a deceiver, impostor*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4. Hier. Ep. 38 fin.

impostūra (inp.), ae, f. [*id.*] *deceit, imposture*: Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. impono.

im-pōtens (inp.), entis, *adj.* *powerless, impotent, weak, feeble*: *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Flin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens tellure, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 26. With *gen.*: *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14: equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7: impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: animi, Curt. 8, 1 fin. II. Esp. *that is not master of himself, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious*: victoria eos ipsos ferociiores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: militibus impotens, violent, despotic towards the soldiers, Just. 26, 3.

Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens sperare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10. 2. Of things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Partit. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27: in multo impotentior subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, etc.), Quint. 12, 1, 6: superstitio, Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41: jussa mulierum, Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: freta, Cat. 4, 18.

impotenter (inpr.), *adv.* powerlessly, weakly: elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48. II. *passionately, violently, intemperately*: aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13: dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33. *Sup.*: quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impotentia (inpr.), *ae, f.* [impotens] inability, want of wealth, poverty: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.

II. *want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, violence, fury*: impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: nunquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: mullebris, Tac. A. 1, 4: militum, ib. 14, 31: libidinis, Plin. 34, 3, 6: nullius astri gregem aestuosum torret impotentia, fiery violence, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraepeditē (inpraep.), and **-tō**, *adv.* without hinderance: impraepedito abduxit, Amm. 27, 10: impraepedito pergere, id. 26, 6.

im-praepeditus (inpr.), *a, um, adj.* unhindered: impraepedito cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5.

im-praepūtiātus (inpr.), *a, um, adj.* having the prepuce, uncircumcised: Eccl.

im-praescientia (inpr.), *ae, f.* a want of foreknowledge: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentiarum (inpr.), *adv.* [impraesentia; cf. depraesentiarum] at present, for the present, now: impraesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11 16 (al. in praesenti): Tac. A. 4, 59: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48: id ego quum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. Flor. p. 359: cui Varrones vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinius vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticabuntur, at the present time, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. (v. Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 234 sq.)

im-praestābilis (inpr.), *e, adj.* useless: Firm. Math. 8, 29 med.

im-pransus (inpr.), *a, um, adj.* that has not breakfasted, fasting: quia illo die impransus fui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

imprecatio (inpr.), *ōnis, f.* [imprecor] an invoking of evil, imprecation, curse: execraris illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, curse, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: Plin. 5, 8, 8.

im-prēcor (inpr.), *atus, i. v. a. dep.* to invoke (good or evil) on, to call down upon, to imprecate: solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, had wished health to her (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 fin.: alicui bene, Petr. 78: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, Virg. Aen. 4, 629: diras Pompelo, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, Mart. 7, 24, 7. II. *to pray to, call upon, invoke*: App. M. 2, p. 127: Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

imprensibilis (inpr.), *e, adj.* [prehendo] incomprehensible: Gell. 11, 5.

impressē (inpr.), *adv.* strongly, forcibly, impressively: dehinc rursus

defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 med.

2. **Fig.**: alte et impressae recogitare, Tert. Exhort. cast. 3: ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

impressio (inpr.), *ōnis, f.* [imprimo] a pressing into or upon, an impressing, impression: quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: impressiones numerorum, stamping, coining, Auct. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25. 2. *Esp. an irruption, invoad, onset, assault, attack*: non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: ut omni multitudine in fines SueSSIONum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: Liv. 4, 28. 3. *a squeezing, pressure of a multitude*: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 30.

II. **Fig. of style**: a division: si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, division of time, beats, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185. 2. *a marked expression, emphasis*: in lingua explanata vocum impressio, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19.

impressus (inpr.), *a, um, Part.* [imprimo]. **impressus** (inpr.), *ūs, m.* [id.] a pressing upon, impression: sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

imprimis (inpr. and separately in primis), *adv.* in the first place, chiefly, especially: ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: multae res eum hortabatur: imprimis quod Aedui in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: civitas in primis firma, ib. 5, 54: in primis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3.

im-prīmo (inpr.), *pressi, pressum, 3. v. a.* [premo] to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint. I. *Lit.*: si in ejusmodi centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic. Acad. 2, 26, 86: locus, ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin. 27, 76: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: notam labris dente, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12: dentes alicui, Lucan. 9, 806: aratrum muris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr. 105: Dido os impressa toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 659: impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21: sulcus altius impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: puteum, to sink, dig, Pall. 1, 34: ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, pressed down, Col. 3, 13, 1: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimit mucrones, Petr. 80: morsum, Col. 6, 17, 33: vulnus, id. 7, 11, 2: basia, Mart. 10, 42, 5: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, pressed upon, Ov. M. 8, 453: impressoque genu nitens, Virg. Aen. 12, 303: exempta scutula cortici, imprimatur ex alia cortex par, Plin. 17, 16, 26: num levior cippus non imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37: transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, pressed down, benedict, Stat. Th. 5, 403. 2. *to press in, make an impression, to engrave, stamp, mark*: an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: hoc munus habebis, cratera impressum signis, Virg. Aen. 5, 536: impressas auro quas gesserat olim exuvias, embroidered, Lucan. 9, 176.

II. **Fig.**: quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: quaeque in animis imprimuntur inchoatae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: visa in animis, id. Ac. 2, 18, 56: nisi omnes si motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Acad. 2, 7, 21:

menti impressa, ib. 2, 11, 34: impressa animo rudī memoria, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas impressit, ib. 2, 24, 58. (Hence Fr. *empreindre*.)

im-prōbābilis (inpr.), *e, adj.* not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable: rationes, Cels. Præf. med.: motus animi, Sen. Ep. 75 med.: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27: non improbabilis mos, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

imprōbābiliter (inpr.), *adv.* objectionably: si objecta non improbabiliiter cassaverimus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 med.

imprōbatio (inpr.), *ōnis, f.* [improbo] disapprobation, blame (rare): haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, Cic. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

imprōbator (inpr.), *ōris, m.* [id.] a disapprover, condemner: malorum improbator, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

imprōbē (inpr.), *adv.* badly, wrongly, improperly: multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quae non intelligunt, i. e. incorrectly, Gell. 15, 5. *Comp.*: estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 3, 60, 140: decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126. *Sup.*: quas (res) improbiissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13. 2. *beyond measure, immoderately* (rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Empir. 31 med.: de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chilonēs improbius labrati, Charis. p. 78 P.

imprōbitas (inpr.), *ātis, f.* [improbus] badness, bad quality (rare in this sense): malorum silvestrium, Plin. 15, 14, 15 fin. II. **Fig.**: wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity: quum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84: quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: improbitas iudicii invisita est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Plin. 2, 23, 21. 2. *Of animals: audacity, audacity*: simiae Dodoneae, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscae, Plin. 29, 1, 8 fin.: alitum semina depascentium, id. 19, 6, 34 fin.

imprōbiter (inpr.), *adv.* i. q. improbe: Petr. Fr. 66.

imprōbito (inpr.), *avi, i. v. a. freq.* [improbo] to disapprove strongly, condemn: Gell. 20, 1.

im-prōbo (inpr.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject: hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. Acad. 2, 30, 96: haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div. 1, 33, 72: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156: Curio utrumque improbens consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: per improbatum haec Jovem, Hor. Epod. 5, 8: iudicium, to reject, rescind, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque asperi: mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, of rejecting, ib. 3, 76, 175: Virgilius terram, quae filicem ferat, non improbat vitibus, Plin. 17, 4, 3: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbatatur, was censured, id. 9, 39, 63: improbat has (Nymphas) pastor, derides, Ov. M. 14, 521. *Absol.*: qui si improbasset cur ferri passus esset? Caes. B. C. 1, 32: inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni, Quint. 11, 1, 17.

imprōbūlus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *dim.* [improbū] somewhat wicked: Juv. 5, 73.

im-prōbus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *of bad quality, bad, poor*: merces, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 43: panis, Mart. 10, 5, 5: improbiore postes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139. 2. *Fig.: morally bad, wicked* (the exact sense depending on the context): qui improbi essent et scelesti, id. Mil. 3, 1, 137: nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, ib. 1, 46, 202: longe post natos homines improbiissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224: ab ingenio est improbus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: negat improbus et te negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63: anus, id. S. 2, 5, 84: quum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1. With *gen.*: improba connubii, Stat. Th. 7, 100. 3. *Of things: improbo iracundior Hadria, violent, stormy*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22: divitiarum, ib. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2: situreia, *exciting lust*, id. 3, 75, 4: ingenio improbo, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, Ov. F. 5, 686: carmina, *licentious*, id. Trist. 2, 441: legis improbiissimae poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: testamentum, *illegal*, id. Verr. 1, 42, 107: mala et improba defensio, ib. 2, 41, 101. II. *exceeding the proper measure, enormous, monstrous*: Chilonēs a labris improbiioribus, Charis. p. 78 P.: immutato corpore improbo patibulo eminens affigebatur, *enormously high*, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 13: montes, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: tegmina plantarum, Val. Fl. 6, 702: villus barbarum in capris, Plin. 12, 17, 37: reptatus (vitium), id. 14, 1, 3: Stat. Th. 6, 838: imber improbiior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4 fin. 2. *immoderate, excessive, voracious, insatiable, obstinate*: (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus implet, Virg. G. 3, 430: labor omnia vincit improbus, *persevering*, ib. 1, 145: ingenti fruor improboque somno, Mart. 12, 18, 13: lacernae coloris improbi, *of too high or luxurious a colour*, Sen. Ep. 114 *med.*: lavit improba teter ora (leonis) πρῶτα, Virg. Aen. 10, 727: amor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Virg. Aen. 2, 356. III. *bold, audacious, shameless, impudent*: quo apertior adulatio, quo improbiior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 *praef. med.*: improbus annis, atque mero fervens, Juv. 3, 282: perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 11, 512.

im-prōcērus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *not tall, undersized*: corpora, Gell. 4, 19: pecora, Tac. G. 5.

im-prōcrēābilis (inpr.), e, adj. *that cannot be procreated*: materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

im-prōfessus (inpr.), a, um, adj. I. *Act.*: *that has not professed or declared himself*: deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12: servus, Mart. Dlg. 34, 4, 16. II. *Pass.*: *that is not professed or declared*: Quint. Decl. 341 *in lemm.*

imprōlus vel **imprōlis**, qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Fest. s. v.

im-prōmiscuus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *unmixed, unmingled*: suavitas impromiscua, Gell. 12, 4: verbum neque numeris neque generibus praeserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscuum, id. 1, 7.

im-promptus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *not ready, not quick* (rare): lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

im-prōpē (inpr.), adv. *near*: coelo, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 10.

im-prōpēranter (inpr.), adv. *without haste, gradually*: Ans. Epit. 35.

im-prōpērātus (inpr.), a, um, adj.

not hastened, not hasty, lingering: ventigia, Virg. Aen. 9, 798.

imprōpērūm (inpr.), ii, n. [impropēro] *a reproach, taunt*: Eccl.

im-prōpēro (inpr.), i, v. n. *to hasten into, enter hastily*: quo si quis improperet, Varr. in Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

imprōpēro (inpr.), avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [probrum] *to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (rare): impropero ονειδίζω, Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: impropēria impropērantium, Vulg. Paul. ad Rom. 15, 3.

im-prōpērus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *not hastening, slow*: sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

imprōpriē (inpr.), adv. *improperly*: Plin. 8, 10, 10: Gell. 6, 6.

imprōpriētās (inpr.), ātis, f. [improprius] *impropriety, improper use*: verbi, Gell. 1, 22 fin.

im-proprius (inpr.), a, um, adj. *not befitting, unsuitable, improper*: nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16: improprium cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37. In rhetor.: *neut. absol.*: ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos improprium, ἀκρὸν apud Graecos vocatur, quale est: *tantum sperare dolorem*, id. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15.

im-prōpugnātus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *undefended*: civitas, Amm. 29, 6.

improspectē (inpr.), adv. *improvidently*: Jephthae improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23: satis improspecte, Tert. Anim. 24.

im-prospectus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *not seen from afar, unseen*: Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339.

im-prosper (inpr.), ēra, ērum, adj. *unfortunate, unprosperous*: fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspēra, ib. 4, 44.

improspērē (inpr.), adv. *unfortunately*: cessit improspere, Col. 1, 1, 16: Tac. A. 1, 8.

improspicius ἀπερίβλεπτος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

im-prōtectus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *uncovered, undefended, unprotected*: ne improtectum Mesopotamiae relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 fin.

imprōvidē (inpr.), adv. *improvidently*: se in praecipua dare, Liv. 27, 27: Col. 6, 17, 35.

im-prōvidētia (inpr.), ae, f. *vant of foresight, providence*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

im-prōvidus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident. Absol.*: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: improvidi et creduli senes, id. Am. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19: improvidas hominum mentes occupare, Cic. Lig. 6, 17: pectora, Virg. Aen. 2, 200: adolescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 fin.: aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 938. With *gen.*: improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3: (Vitellius) ignarus militiae, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56. With *inf.*: hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286. II. *Pass.*: *unforeseen*: tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22.

imprōvisē, adv. *unexpectedly*: poet. Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

im-prōvisus (inpr.), a, um, adj. *unforeseen, unexpected*: sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascentur, id. Font. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: vis leti, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11: pelagoque reinenso im-

provisi aderunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 182: dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, Tac. H. 5, 16. II. *De, or ex improviso, or simply improviso, adverbially, unexpectedly*: quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6: de improviso in milites incidere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: Caes. B. C. 2, 6: ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Pl. Rud. 4, 5, 2: Cic. Verr. 1, 43, 112: improviso filiam inveni, Pl. Rud. 4, 5, 6: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: scalae improviso subitusque apparuit ignis, Virg. Aen. 12, 576.

im-prūdēns (inpr.), entis, adj. *not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, unaware, inadvertent, unconscious*: equites imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, *without my knowledge and against my will*, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, *unconsciously*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40: probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: nunquam imprudentibus inter obfuit, Virg. G. 1, 373. II. *not knowing, ignorant*: with *gen.*: imprudentes legis, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14: maris, id. 34, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20: trans tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced*, Virg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1. With *acc.* and *inpr.*: non imprudens usum eum rabie, Curt. 8, 8.

III. *without prudence or wisdom, rash, imprudent*: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8. *Comp.*: quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), negligendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19. *Sup.*: multa facit (sapiens), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aequae fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatus, id. Ep. 90 *med.* *Of things*: non imprudens consilium, Petr. 102.

imprūdenter (inpr.), adv. *without foresight, unknowingly*: illud imprudenter, si alios esse Academicos, alios Peripateticos arbitrantur, Cic. Acad. 1, 6, 22: (Codrus) imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Vell. 1, 2. II. *imprudently, inconsiderately*: te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, B: non imprudenter feceris, si me cecilaris, Nep. Han. 2. *Comp.*: ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103.

im-prūdētia (inpr.), ae, f. *vant of foresight or of knowledge, ignorance, inadvertence*: propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: imprudentia est, quum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: locorum, Petr. 79: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. Verr. 2, 23, 57: inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id. Or. 56, 189. II. *imprudence, inconsiderateness, rashness*: imprudentia telli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, id. de Or. 3, 39, 158: quo modo prudentia esset nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell. 6, 1: totum exercitum propter praetorum imprudentiam insciamque belli periturum, Nep. Ep. 7.

im-pūbes (inpr.), (impubis, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130), eris and is, adj. *a male or female who has not attained the age of puberty*: the Romans used the word to signify a male under fourteen, and a female under twelve years of age (v. Smith's Ant. 631): filium ejus impubem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: quide servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit,

Caes. B. C. 3, 14, *fin.*: per impubes, Ov. F. 2, 239: comitemque impubis Iuli, Virg. Aen. 5, 546: impubem pubescere, Lucr. 5, 672: nec impubem parentes Troilon flevire semper, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 15: capillus impubium impositus, Plin. 28, 4, 9. Of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malae, Virg. Aen. 9, 751: anni, Ov. M. 9, 417. II. *that has not yet known a woman, in a state of celibacy*: qui diutissime impuberes permanerant, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21.

impūbescens (inp.), *entis, adj.* [pubesco] *growing to maturity*: cortex (caprifici) impubescens, Plin. 23, 7 64, § 130.

im-pūdēns (inp.), *entis, adj. without shame, shameless, impudent*: qui semel verecundiae fines transierit, eum bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: probus improbum (fradasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: statuere exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 6: ut quum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 191: impudens liqui patrios Penates, impudens Orcum moror, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49 sq. Of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! Pl. Men. 5, 1, 13: os impudens, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: impudens mendacium! Cic. Clu. 60, 168: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 4, 1, 10: ante Bibuli impudentissimas literas, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

impūdēter (inp.), *adv. shamelessly, impudently*: nimio haec impudenter negas, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 69: Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134. *Comp.*: batuit, impudenter (dicitur); depsit, multo impudentius, id. Fam. 9, 22. *Sup.*: ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, id. Verr. 4, 7, 16.

impūdētia (inp.), *ae, f.* [impudens] *shamelessness, impudence*: Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 52: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35: volitare in foro, quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

impūdīcātus stupratus, impudicus factus, Fest. s. v.

impūdīcō (inp.), *adv. unchastely*: Tert. Idol. 2: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impūdīcītā (inp.), *ae, f.* [impudicus] *unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness* (esp. of unnatural lust, whilst libido signifies natural but unchaste love): Pl. Am. 2, 2, 159: Tac. A. 5, 3: Suet. Caes. 52: Aug. 71.

im-pūdīcus (inp.), *a, um, adj. shameless, impudent*: o facinus impudicum! Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 62. II. *unchaste, immodest, lewd*: omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: et consul et impudicissimus, ib. 2, 28, 70: mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: osculando impudicior, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51. Of things: impudicus digitus, *the middle finger* (δὲ ὁμοιότητα οὖν ἰθυφάλλῳ), Mart. 6, 70, 5: odor impudicus urcel, *disgusting, filthy*, id. 12, 32, 2, for stupratus: si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, *violated*, Auct. Priap. 60.

impugnātio (inp.), *ōnis, f.* [impugno] *an attack, assault* (extremely rare): Cic. Att. 4, 3.

impugnātus (inp.), *a, um, Part.* [impugno].

im-pugnātus (inp.), *a, um, adj. not attacked, unassailed*: turpe est rhetori, si quid in mala causa destitutum atque impugnatum relinquat, Gell. 1, 6.

im-pugno (inp.), *avi, atum, i. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assail*: terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70: Syracusae a cive impugnatae sunt, Just. 22, 2. *Absol.*: nostri redintegratis viribus acriter impugnare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: Just. 38, 4. II. *In gen. to attack, assail, oppose, impugn*: qui acerrime

regem impugnaverat, Sall. J. 29: cuius vel praecipua opera Bibulum impugnaverant, Suet. Cues. 21: veneficis et devotionibus impugnari, id. Cal. 3: morbum, Plin. 26, 12, 76: saepe quae in aliis litibus impugnarunt actores causarum, eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 40: Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 151: finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89. *Absol.*: quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsio (inp.), *ōnis, f.* [impello] *a pushing against, external pressure, influence*: omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic. Tim. 5. II. *Fig.: incitement, instigation, impulse*: impulsio est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo, id. Inv. 2, 5, 17. 2. *ad hilaritatem impulsio, a figure of speech*, = χαριεντισμός, id. de Or. 3, 53, 205: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

impulsor (inp.), *ōris, m.* [id.] *an inciter, instigator*: quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor protectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7: se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eorum viros, id. Vatin. 10, 24: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21: pravi, Tac. H. 4, 68.

impulstrix (inp.), *icis, f.* [id.] *analog. with defenstrix, assestrix, possesstrix, tonstrix, etc.* *she who instigates*, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

impulsus (inp.), *a, um, Part.* [impello].

impulsus (inp.), *ūs, m.* [id.] *a pulling in motion against, a pushing or striking against, an outward pressure or shock, an impulse* (most freq. in the *abl. sing.*): sonus, qui impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium conficitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: impulsu scutorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id. Rep. 6, 25 *fin.*: is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62. II. *Fig. incitement, instigation, influence*: ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45: ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 19: oratio pondere, modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20: temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.

im-pulvēreus (inp.), *a, um, adj. without dust*: impulverea incruentaque victoria, *easy*, Gell. 5, 6.

im-punctus (inp.), *a, um, adj. without points or specks*: crystallum, *clear*, App. M. 2, p. 123.

impūnē (inp.), *adv.* (old orthogr. *impoene*, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.*), *without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity*: optimum est facero (injuriā) impune si possis, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: quum multos libros surripisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *would not escape unpunished*, id. Fam. 13, 77: non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus, Ov. M. 11, 67: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter. Eun. 7, 18: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac. A. 3, 70: majorum nostrum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9: mercator ter et quater anno revisens aequor Atlanticum impune, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 15: (capellae) impune per nemus quaerunt thyma, ib. 1, 17, 5. *Comp.*: crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 11. *Sup.*:

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impunissime tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 2.

impūnis (inp.), *e, adj.* [poena] *without punishment, unpunished* (rare): impunem me fore, App. M. 3, p. 132: mulier impunis rediit, Sol. 27 *med.* (*al. immunis*).

impūnitas (inp.), *ātis, f.* [impunis] *freedom or safety from punishment, impunity*: quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32: consuesse deos hominibus interdum diuturniorem impunitatem concedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: superfluous juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316: crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnitē (inp.), *adv. with impunity*: alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunitate licere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. s. v. non omnibus.

im-pūnītus (inp.; also *impoenitus*; cf. *impune*), *a, um, adj. unpunished, unrestrained, safe, secure*: injuriam ultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 149: tibi vexatio direptione sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (*al. impoenita*), Gell. 11, 18. *Comp.*: qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: quo impunitior sit (libido), Liv. 3, 50.

impūrātus (inp.), *a, um, Part.* [impuro]. II. *Adj.: infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile*: impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 64: belua, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 9, p. 221.

impūrē (inp.), *adv. impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely*: impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure atque tetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 67: a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12.

im-pūgābilis (inp.), *e, adj. that cannot be cleansed. Fig.: inexcusable*: crimen, Amm. 22, 3.

im-pūritas (inp.), *ātis, f. uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity*: quum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6.

impūrītā (inp.), *ae, f.* [impurus] *uncleanness, vileness, impurity*: trecentis versibus tuas impuritas traloqui nemo potest, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

impūro (inp.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to make unclean, to defile. Fig.*: utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

im-pūrus (inp.), *a, um, adj. unclean, filthy, foul*: impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223. II. *Fig.: impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile*: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29: impurus et sceleratus, Cic. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *tolerably decent*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16. *Comp.*: quis illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15. *Sup.*: omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48. Of things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: animus, Sall. C. 15: morea, Cat. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66, 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medica-

mina, i. e. venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80.

imputatio (inp.), ōnis, f. [imputo] *an account, a charge*: ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Callistr. Dig. 35, 1, 80.

imputativus (inp.), a, um, adj. [id.] *charging*. Fig.: *imputative, accusatory*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

imputator (inp.), ōris, m. [id.] *a reckoner*. Fig.: *beneficii, one who reckons his benefits highly*: Sen. Ben. 2, 16 *meil.*

imputatus (inp.), a, um, Part. [imputo].

im-pūtātus (inp.), a, um, adj. *unpruned, untrimmed*: vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

im-pūto (inp.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bring into reckoning, enter into an account, to reckon, charge*: villici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.*: sumptus alicui viatica et vecturas, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: haec in numerum trium tutelarum, Paul. ib. 23, 2, 61. Fig.: fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira 3, 42: soles effugere atque abire sentit, qui nobis pereunt et imputantur, Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, *do not reckon as payment*, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*

II. *to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault; to make a boast of, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for assignare, ascribere): gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac. G. 21: noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phaedr. 1, 22, 8: huic (Masinissae) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginenem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21: ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosum obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *make a merit of it*, Suet. Ner. 36: saevit, natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them (his son's fate)*, Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, ib. 15, 470: an ei caedes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium coepit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicae imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, ib. 34: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1. III. *to give, assign*: imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, Mart. 12, 48, 13: otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

im-putresco (inp.), trui, 3. v. n. *incept. to rot, putrefy in*: imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

imputribilis (inp.), e, adj. [putresco] *not liable to decay, incorruptible*: ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 7.

imputribiliter (inp.), adv. *incorruptibly*: Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

imūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [imus] *the lowest*: imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2.

Imus, a, um (contr. of inimus from in; but usu. said to be a contr. of in-fimus), adj. *inmost, deepest, undermost*: terra ima sede semper haeret, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom*, Virg. Aen. 6, 581: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear*, Plin. 11, 45, 103. Subst.: imum, i, n.: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, ib. 4, 17: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at their roots*, id. M. 11, 177: aquae perspicuae imo, *down to the bottom*, ib. 5, 588: ima summis mutare,

to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: Vell. 2, 2: ima maris, *the bottom of the sea*, Plin. 32, 6, 21: ima montis, *the foot of a mountain*, id. 4, 11, 18. 2. Of persons: conviva, *that occupies the lowest seat at table*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 40: Mart. 6, 74: superis imisque deorum, Ov. F. 5, 665. II. Of time: *the last* (poet.): mensis, ib. 2, 52. Subst.: servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end*, Hor. A. P. 126: ad imum Threx erit, *at last*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in (old forms endo and indu, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4: Lucr. 2, 1095, etc.) *prep. with abl. and acc.* [Sans. ina; Gr. ἐν; Eng. in, etc.]. A. With abl. in denotes a fixed point, place or period, in space and time, and analogously in other relations, a fixed or present condition or act. I. Of space: *in, within, on, upon, over, at, among*: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22: quae in foro pilam Syracusis, in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: copias in castris continent, *in, within*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on his head, on his neck*, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40: sedere in equo, *on horseback*, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: equitare in arundine longa, *on*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: in eo flumine pons erat, *over*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: in digitis, *on tiptoe*, Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart*, Tac. A. 1, 50: qui in Brutiis praeerat, Liv. 25, 16. With names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Caleta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: caesos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75.

II. Of time, indicating a fixed or limited period or season, more or less extended, but without the idea of progress from that period into another: *in, during, in the course of*: feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 6: in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47: in tali tempore, Sall. C. 48: in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: in ea aetate, Liv. 1, 57: in omni aetate, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr. 3, 91: in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

2. Particular phrases: *in tempore, at the right or proper time, in time*: eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24: ne pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52. (ii) *in praesentia and in praesenti, at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances*: vestrae quidem coenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, *for the present*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

III. In other relations it denotes the being in a certain fixed or present condition or situation: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, *deeply in debt*, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id. Cluent. 8, 25: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: num Dio-

genem Stolicum coëgit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 23: in summis tuis occupationibus, *even in*, id. Fam. 3, 11: in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, id. Brut. 43, 160: in vitio esse, *to be in the wrong*, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantae commoditates corporis, ib. 4, 12, 29: quum ex equitum et calorum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, *in what situation*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: in summa, *on the whole*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, ib. 3, 5: quod mihi in parte verum videtur, *in part, partially*, Quint. 2, 8, 6. 2. To denote that a person or thing is to be found in, or belongs to, any body or collection: *in, among*: omnibus fere centurionibus vulneratis, in his primopilo P. Sextio Baculo, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78: qui sunt cives in eadem republica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: in perditis et desperatis, id. Fam. 13, 56: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: Liv. 27, 12.

3. With *gerunds and gerundives*, to indicate the being employed or busy upon some present act: *in*: fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26: quod in literis dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis, *in laying waste*, ib. 5, 19: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: quum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.

B. With *acc.*: to denote motion or progress into or upon some place, point, or object: (whereas *ad* denotes mere external approach): sometimes also, mere direction towards, without any idea of progress (opp. to ex).

I. Of space, with verbs of motion, *into or to*: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: ibo in Piraeum, visamque, e qua advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2: se contulisse Tarquinius in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: tanquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *to the altar*, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25: nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, *to have come into their sight*, Suet. Aug. 16: posteaquam equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes terga verterunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: in Ubios legatos mittere, ib. 11. Motion in an upward direction, *up to*: sursum in coelum conspiceret, *to heaven*, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 78: in coelum ascendere, Cic. Am. 23 *jin.* Sometimes with *verus*: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*: in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56: in Italiam versus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 11. Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, etc. (for *in* with *abl.*): ut liberos, uxores suaeque omnia in silvas deponerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: chorus virtutum in equuleum impositus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19: prius me collocavi in arborem, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 6: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

2. Denoting mere direction towards, without motion: *towards*: si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels. 2, 3: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Tac. Agr. 10: in laevum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218. Hence also to denote dimension in any given direction: *in*: castra amplius millibus passuum VIII. in latitudinem patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: sex pedes in altitudi-

nem, ib. 7, 73. II. Of time, to denote entrance into a period, or a period to come: *into, till, for, towards*: dormie in lucem, *till broad day*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: in multam noctem luxit, *far into the night, till late at night*, Suet. Tib. 74: si febris in noctem augetur, *towards*, Cels. 7, 27: dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: inducias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years*, Liv. 9, 37: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *for ever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day*, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id. Agr. 1, 2, 4: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, *for many years to come*, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei statere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31, 31. With *usque*: neque illi didicerunt haec usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392. 2. Particular phrases: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, *in future, for the future*: (ii) in praesens, *for the present*: (iii) in perpetuum or in aeternum, *for ever*: res dilata est in posterum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi, et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17: oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: quae (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6. (iv) In diem vivere, *to live only for the day, regardless of the future*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33 (v. dies). Also, *from day to day, daily*: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39: so also, in horam, *every hour*: per totum hoc tempus subsector in diem et horam invidiae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: clavum ut mutaret in horas, ib. 2, 7, 10. (v) In tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion*: sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, ib. 6, 11: scena in tempus structa, ib. 14, 20.

III. In other relations, to denote tendency or direction towards or against, progress, inclination, aim, purpose, etc.: *on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into*: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84: quum coenaret Simonides apud Scopam cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejusmodi patriam, *towards*, ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, ib. 2, 40, 168: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam, id. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6: Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *for the purpose of attending the funeral*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42: multis fortuna parcat in poenam, *by way of punishment*, Plin. 15, 1, 1: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia cant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebet, haec in collum, haec in crines, id. Verr. 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28: hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, *to this effect*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: quod satis in usum fuit, sublato,

Liv. 22, 20: in utramque partem disputat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*: facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, *of use, useful*, Liv. 26, 44: in duas res magnas id usui fore, *for two important purposes*, id. 37, 15: cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5, 13: senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: senatusconsultum in haec verba factum, Liv. 30, 43: pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30. 2. Esp. with verbs of partitioning and dividing: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. or. 9, 33: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, id. Verr. 2, 53: itaque Titurium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: Macedonibus trecenti numi in capita statutum est pretium, *a head, for each person*, Liv. 32, 17. 3. to denote mutation, or change into something: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1: dicitur (Jupiter) in nitidum procubuisse bovem, Albinov. 2, 88: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236. 4. In adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, *in general*, Liv. 9, 26: Tac. G. 5: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (Venere), *wholly, entirely*, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*: in plenum dici potest, Plin. 16, 40, 79: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, *more and more*, Sall. J. 73: aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, Cels. 2, 2: in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43: in mollius, ib. 14, 39: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2, 11: civitas septa muris neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42: id. H. 5, 2: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, *while the matter was uncertain*, Liv. 43, 12: nec puer Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos in tantum spe tollet avos, *so much*, Virg. Aen. 6, 876: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27: viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicius intelligi potest, Vell. 2, 43: meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, *in all respects*, ib. 13: in antecessum dare, *beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 118.

C. In is frequently found with an acc. where an abl. might be expected, and vice versa, with an abl. instead of an acc. 1. With acc. for abl.: ut portus in potestatem Locrensiūm esset, Liv. 24, 1: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quae in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque essent, injurias propulsare, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *kept in prison*, Liv. 22, 25: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87. 2. With abl. for acc.: introrumpam in acibus, Pl. Amph. 4, 3, 14: in conspectu meo audet venire, Phaedr. 5, 1, 15: si fortes fueritis in eo (for in eum), Cic. Verr. 1, 1: talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. Aen. 2, 541.

D. In composition, *n* is assimilated to a follg. *l, m, or r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpe, imbibo, impello. 2. As a prefix, it generally has the sign. *in* or *upon* when prefixed to verbs implying rest: incolō, *dwell in*; impono, *put upon*; insideo, *sit upon*; and the mean-

ing into, against, towards, etc., when prefixed to verbs implying motion: induco, *lead into*; impello, *push against*. (v. Hand. Turs. III. pp. 243-356.)

in (before *b* and *p*, *im*; *n* assimilated before *l, m*, and *r*), an inseparable prefix (identical with Sans. *an-*; Gr. *av-*; Eng. *un-*) which negatives the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed; equivalent to the Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, *unequal*; intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable*; immitis, *not mild, rude*. This prefix is chiefly used with adjectives and adverbs, very seldom with verbs; ignosco is perhaps the only example of the latter, at least in classical Latin.

Ina, ae, *f.* a thin fibre in paper (extremely rare): exiles et illa a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Fest. s. v. exiles.

In-abruptus, a, um, *adj.* [ruptus] not broken off, unbroken: catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

Inabscondibile ἀκρυπτον, Gloss. Philox.

In-absolutus, a, um, *adj.* unfinished, incomplete: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

In-accensus, a, um, *adj.* unkindled, not inflamed (poet.): ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pectus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225.

In-accessibilis, e, *adj.* unapproachable, inaccessible: loca, Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. 9.

In-accessus, a, um, *adj.* unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible: mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin. 12, 14, 30: montes, id. 6, 28, 32: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Virg. Aen. 7, 11: Fig.: Pindarus imitationi inaccessus, Macr. S. 5, 17 *med.*

In-acresco, 3. v. n. to increase. Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

Inaccusabilis ἀνεγκλητος, Gloss. Philox.

In-accūsātus, a, um, *adj.* not accused: Tert. Apol. 49.

Inacerbo δεινοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.

In-ācesco, ācūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become sour in, to turn sour: Plin. 28, 9, 36: quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib. Comp. 104. II. Fig.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour, i. e. vex you*, Ov. R. Am. 307: si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163.

In-actiōsus, a, um, *adj.* inactive: homo, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

inactus, a, um, *1. art.* [inigo].

inadc., v. inacc.

inadf., v. inaff.

Inādībilis, e, *adj.* [adeo] unapproachable, inaccessible: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

inadp., v. inapp.

inads., v. inass.

inadt., v. inatt.

In-ādūlābilis, e, *adj.* that will not be flattered: judex (with incorruptus), Gell. 14, 4.

In-ādustus, a, um, *adj.* unburned, unsinged (rare): corpus, Ov. H. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 131.

Inaedificatio, ōnis, *f.* [inaedifico] a building up: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

In-aedifico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to build in, on, or at; to build up, erect: inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aliquid in locum publicum, Liv. 39, 44: tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis aëtes, Plin. 10, 3, 4. Poet.: inaedificata superne nubila, *towered up*, Lucr. 6, 264. II. Meton.: to build up, wall up: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant, Liv. 44, 45. 2. to build upon, to cover with buildings: aliquem locum Scaev. Dig. 13, 7, 43. III. Fig.: adolescens patiens laboris, quantumcunque imponere avunculus et inaedificare voluisset laturus, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

In-aequābilis, e, *adj.* uneven, unequal (rare): campester locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: venarum inaequabilis aut

formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52: haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic. Part. or. 4, 12.

In-aequābilitas, ātis, *f. inequality: elementorum*, Arn. 2, 81. **II.** In gramm. *t. t.* = ἀνωμαλία, *irregularity, anomaly*: Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126.

Inaequābilitas, *adv. unevenly, unequally*: maturescunt ova, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8: rexit provinciam, Suet. Galb. 9: gessit censuram, id. Claud. 16.

In-aequālis, e, *adj. uneven, unequal, unlike*: loca, Tac. Agr. 36: mensae, Mart. 1, 56, 11: inaequalia et confragosa, Quint. 8, 5, 29: portus, of different sizes, Ov. M. 5, 408: triangula inaequalibus lateribus (*opp. aequa*), Quint. 1, 10, 41: siccant inaequales calices conviva, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: auctumni, *changeable, variable*, Ov. M. 1, 117. **Fig.**: of persons: *mutable, inconsistent*: vixit inaequalis, clavum ut fructaret in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: stulti et inaequales, Sen. Vit. beat. 12. **Comp.**: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5. **Sup.**: inaequalissima rerum sortes, Suet. Aug. 75. **II.** A *ct.*: *that makes uneven*: tonsor, *that cuts unevenly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94: procellae, *that roughen the sea*, id. Od. 2, 9, 3.

In-aequālitās, ātis, *f. unevenness, unlikeness, inequality*: Varr. L. L. 8, 13, 110, § 28: inaequalitate dissident (*supercilia*), Quint. 11, 3, 79: coloris, id. 12, 9, 17. In plur.: Col. 3, 12, 3: Plin. 2, 70, 70. **II.** In gramm.: *irregularity, anomaly*: Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 1: Gell. 2, 25.

Inaequāliter, *adv. unevenly, unequally*: findi, Col. Arbor. 7: dispergere brachia, Cels. 2, 6: deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53.

In-aequātus, a, um, *adj. unequal*: cnius, Tib. 4, 1, 42.

In-aequo, i, v. a. *to make even or level*: haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27.

In-aestimābilis, e, *adj. not worthy to be esteemed, valueless*: Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

II. *that cannot be estimated or judged of*: nihil tam incertum nec tam aestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, Liv. 31, 34.

III. *beyond all price, inestimable, invaluable, incalculable*: quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaeestimabilem, secrevisset, id. 35, 14: gaudium, id. 29, 32: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.

In-aestimātus, a, um, *adj. not rated, untaxed*: fundus, Tryph. Dig. 25, 3, 75: pretia, Ulp. ib. 10.

In-aestūo, i, v. n. *to boil or rage in*: si meis inaeestuaret praecordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15.

In-affectātus, a, um, *adj. unaffected, natural*: Ἀφέλεια simplex et inaeffectata, Quint. 8, 3, 87: color, id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93: veritas verborum, Plin. Pan. 67.

In-aggrātus, a, um, *adj. heaped up*: poet. Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

In-agitābilis, e, *adj. immoveable*: aer, Sen. Q. N. 5, 5.

In-agitātus, a, um, *adj. unmoved*: inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1. **II.** **Fig.**: inagitati terroribus, id. Ep. 75 fin.

In-albēo, 2, v. n. *to be white or light*: dies inalbēbat, App. M. 7 init.

In-albesco, 3, v. n. *incept. to become white or pale*: venae inalbescunt, Cels. 2, 7 fin.

In-albo, i, v. a. *to make white or light, to whiten, brighten*: ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat dies, Enn. Ann. 6, 22: cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant, App. M. 10, p. 248.

In-algesco, 3, v. n. *incept. to become cold*: ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt, Cels. 3, 3.

In-ālīnātus, a, um, *adj. unspoiled, uncorrupted*: propolis, Scrib. Comp. 214.

In-alpinus, a, um, *adj. living on the Alps, Alpine*: populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.

In-altēro, avi, i, v. a. *to include one*

in an other: quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. virg. vel. 4.

In-alto, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to raise, exalt*: inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 85. **Fig.**: humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 738. (Hence lt. *inalzare*.)

In-āmābilis, e, *adj. not amiable or worthy of love, revolting, hateful, odious*: inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3: genus ipsum inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10: tristisque palus inamabilis unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477: feritas, id. Pont. 1, 6, 5: illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamabile stridet, id. A. A. 3, 289. **Comp.**: nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 med.

In-āmāresco, 3, v. n. *incept. to become bitter*: inamarescunt epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

In-āmātus, a, um, *adj. not loved, disliked*: Allifanus iaccho haud inamatus ager, Sil. 12, 526.

In-ambitiōsus, a, um, *adj. unambitious, unassuming*: rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

In-ambūlatiō, ōnis, *f. a walking up and down on the rostra as an oratorical artifice (rare)*: inambulatione uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Cic. Brut. 43, 158. **Poet.**: lecti argutatio inambulatione, Cat. 6, 11. **II.** **Meton.** *a place to walk in, a promenade*: Vitruv. 1, 3: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

In-ambūlo, i, v. n. *to walk up and down*: paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: in viridi opacaeque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2: per muros, Liv. 23, 43.

In-āmīssibilis, e, *adj. that cannot be lost*: voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 30 med.

In-āmōenus, a, um, *adj. unpleasing, disagreeable, gloomy (poet.)*: regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15: Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89: feritas viae, id. Silv. 2, 2, 33.

Inānesco, 3, v. n. *incept. [inanis] to become empty*: conchulae inanescunt, Amm. 23 fin.

Inānīae, arum, *f. plu. [id.] emptiness*: inaniis sunt opuletiae atque araneis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

Inānīlōgus, a, um, *adj. [vox hibr. from inanis λόγος] that talks vainly or emptily*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 24.

In-ānimālis, e, *adj. lifeless, inanimate*: omnia (*opp. animalia*), App. Trism. p. 88: Macr. S. 4, 6.

In-ānimans, antis, *adj. inanimate (rare)*: aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58 (*al. inanimata*).

In-ānimātus, a, um, *adj. lifeless, inanimate*: ut anteponantur animata inanimatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: res, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40.

Inānīmentum, i, n. [*inanio*] *emptiness*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

Inānīmīs, e, *adj. [anima] without breath, breathless, lifeless, inanimate*: ventus, *that does not blow*, App. M. 1, p. 103: humi projectus, inanimis, ib. p. 108.

Inānīmus, a, um, *adj. [id.] lifeless, inanimate*: inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: res, id. Div. 2, 47, 98: muta atque inanimata, id. Verr. 5, 67, 171: ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23.

Inānio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4, v. a. [*inanis*] *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate*: hoc ubi inanitur spatium, Lucr. 6, 1004: locus inanitus ac vacuatus, id. 6, 1023: herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8: vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84: corpora (luna, *opp. implet*), id. 2, 99, 99.

Inānis, e, *adj. empty, void*: *opp. to plenus*: quum vas inane dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse

dicamus, Cic. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis inanis, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 41: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, iere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, *without troops on board*, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: inde navigia inania et vacua, hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Plin. Pan. 31: mensa, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, *without a burthen*, id. Am. 1, 1, 174: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. Asin. 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis, surdus, *empty-handed, without presents*, Prop. 4, 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *without money, without fortune*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 44: misera in civitate et inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 66, 160: egentes inanesque discedere, ib. 2, 9, 25 fin.: structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3: equus inanis, *without a rider*, id. Verr. 2, 66, 160: absint inani funere neniae, *without a corpse*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: venter, *empty, hungry*, id. S. 1, 6, 127: siccus, inanis sperne cibum vilem, ib. 2, 2, 14: laeva, *without rings*, ib. 2, 7, 9: literae, *containing nothing of interest*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22: palcae, *empty, light*, Virg. G. 3, 134: nūbila, ib. 4, 196: venti, id. Aen. 6, 740: tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum, *lifeless, dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: Ov. H. 15, 116: vulgus, *the shades*, Stat. Th. 1, 93: umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Virg. Aen. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, *a lion's hide*, Stat. Th. 1, 483: vultus, *eyeless*, Sen. Phoen. 43. **With abl.**: nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2, 8: Agrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 3, 52, 121. **With gen.**: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. M. 13, 488: Prop. 3, 18, 32. **With ab (rare)**: inanis a marsupio, Prud. στέφ. 2, 104. **2.** **Meton.**: *poor, deficient in population, produce, etc.*: Apulia pars inanissima Italiae, Cic. Att. 8, 3. **3.** **Subst.**: *inane, is, n. an empty space, a void*: scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 440: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 331: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4. **Esp.** *the air, atmosphere*: magnum per inane, Virg. E. 6, 31: id. Aen. 12, 906: ab inani, Lucr. 1, 432: in inani, id. 1, 1077: sine inani, id. 1, 511. **Plu.**: per inania, id. 1, 224: Ov. M. 2, 506. **II.** **Fig.** *empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable*: aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit iudicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: honesti inane nomen esse, id. Acad. 2, 22, 71: vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42: inanis elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20: verba, Quint. 8, 2, 17: inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 72, 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94: inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: religio, id. Rep. 1, 15 fin.: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloria, id. Am. 14, 49: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam hectis inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, *vacant, leisure*, Virg. Aen. 4, 433: homo inanis et regiae superbiae, *vain*, Sall. J. 64: inanes hoc iuvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: hi pressat et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16. **With gen.**: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26. **In prosody**, tempus inane = κενός χρόνος, *the using of a short syllable for a long one*: Quint. 9, 4, 51. **2.** **Subst. n.** *that which is empty or vain, emptiness, vanity*: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1 in

ane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: dam vitat humum, nubes et inanla cap-
tat, id. A. P. 230: inanla famae, *idle re-
ports*, Tac. A. 2, 76.

Inānitas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] *empti-
ness, empty space* (rare): mihi inanitate
jamdudum intestina murmurant, Pl.
Casin. 4, 3, 5: per inanitatem ferri, Cic.
Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6. ||
Fig.: *emptiness, uselessness, inanity*:
amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni,
Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: inanitates verborum
et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8.

Ināniter, *adv.* *vainly, idly, uselessly*:
exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri,
id. Acad. 2, 15, 47: pectus angere, Hor.
Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter
artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

Inānitus, a, um, *Part.* [inanio].

In-āpertus, a, um, *adj.* *not open*:
fraudique inaperta senectus, *not ex-
posed*, Sil. 7, 26.

In-apparātio, ōnis, *f.* *want of pre-
paration*: Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

In-apprehensibilis, e, *adj.* *incom-
prehensible*: Tert. adv. Val. 11.

In-āquo, i. v. a. *to turn into water*:
nutrimenta corporis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1,
14.

In-āquōsus, a, um, *adj.* *lacking
water*: serpentes arida et inaquosa sec-
tantur, Tert. Bapt. 1.

In-ārātus, a, um, *adj.* *unploughed,
fallow* (poet.): terra, Virg. G. 1, 83:
tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43.

inarculum virgula erat ex malo Pu-
nico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans
in capite gestabat, Fest. s. v. [arcus].

In-ardeseo, rsi, 3. v. n. *insep.* *to
kindle, take fire, burn, or glow in or
upon*: nubes solis inardescit radiis, Virg.
Aen. 8, 623: arbusculae in igne ut fer-
rum inardescunt, Plin. 13, 25, 51: nec
munus (i. e. vestis) humeris Herculis
inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18: in-
ardescunt genae, Sen. Herc. Oct. 251.

|| Fig.: *to kindle or glow with
love, anger, etc.*: affectus omnis lan-
guescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu,
totius prope habitu corporis inardescat,
Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictae in-
ardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juve-
nem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov. M.
7, 83.

In-ārēfactus, a, um, *adj.* *dried up*:
sanguis ranarum, Plin. 32, 10, 43.

In-āresco, rui, 3. v. n. *insep.* *to
become dry, to dry up*: ut non taedia
animalium capiti inarescant, Plin. 27,
11, 46: in sole, id. 26, 8, 40: opus, Vitruv.
7, 3: medicamenta, Cels. 5, 17 *fin.*:
fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3:
nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere,
Quint. 6, 1, 27. Fig.: *ne (liberalitas)
nimia profusione inarescat*, Plin. Ep.
2, 4.

In-argentātus, a, um, *Part.* *sil-
vered over, plated*: lamina aerea tenuis
inaurata aut inargentata, Plin. 21, 2, 3:
lecti, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

Inargūtē, *adv.* *not acutely*: non
merchule inargute nec incallide oppo-
suisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13.

In-argūtus, a, um, *adj.* *not acute,
without acuteness*: sententia non in-
arguta, Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.

In-āro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to plough
in, cover by ploughing*: sarmenta, Cato
R. R. 37, 3: fabalia pro stercore, Varr.
R. R. 1, 23, 3: disiectum simum, Col. 2,
5, 2: semina abjecta, Plin. 18, 18, 47.

|| In gen.: *to plough, till, culti-
vate*: solum, Plin. 18, 14, 36: agrum,
Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 9.

In-articulātus, a, um, *adj.* *indis-
tinct, inarticulate*: Arn. 2, 59.

In-artificialis, e, *adj.* *artificial,
not according to the rules of art*: illas
(probationes) ἀτέχνους, id est inartifi-
ciales; has ἐτέχνους, id est artificiales
vocaverunt, Quint. 5, 1, 1: probationes,
id. 5, 5, 2: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, 183.

In-artificialiter, *adv.* *inartificially*:
qua in re alius se inartificialiter, alius
artificialiter gerat, in ea esse artem,
Quint. 2, 17, 42.

In-ascensus, a, um, *adj.* *not mounted
or ascended*: rostra, Plin. Pan. 65.

In-aspectus, a, um, *adj.* *unseen*:
Stat. Th. 1, 50.

Inaspicābilis ἀόρατος, Gloss. Philo-
lox.

Inaspiciūsus, a, um, *adj.* [aspicio]
invisible: notae, Aus. Ep. 23, 22.

In-assātus, a, um, *Part.* *roasted*:
pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 22.

inassero, i. v. a. [asser] *to cover
with beams*: Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

In-assignātus, a, um, *adj.* *unas-
signed*: modus agrorum, Aggen. Contr.
agr. p. 70 Goes.

In-assūctus, a, um, *adj.* *unaccus-
tomed*: equi, Ov. F. 4, 450: manus, id.
A. A. 1, 300: vestigia nuda sinusque
cingere, inassuetum, *unusual*, Sil. 3,
236.

Inattāmīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [atta-
mino] *uninjured, unhurt*: Tert. de Cor.
Mil. c. ult.

In-attēnūātus, a, um, *adj.* *un-
diminished, unweakened*: fames, un-
appeased, Ov. M. 8, 844.

In-atritus, a, um, *adj.* *not rubbed
away, not worn*: aurum, Paul. Nol.
Carm. 10, 254.

In-audax, ācis, *adj.* *not daring,
timorous*: raptor, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3.

In-audibilis, e, *adj.* *inaudible*: me-
lodia nobis, Censor. de Die nat. 13.

Inaudientia, ae, *f.* *disobedience*:
Cyprian, Ep. 28 (*al. inobedientia*).

In-audio, īvi or īi, itum, 4. v. a. *to
hear, learn, esp. something secret*:
numquid de quo inaudisti? Cic. Att.
6, 1: os columnatum poetae esse in-
audivi barbaro, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 56: et
Aquini et Fabrateriae consilia sunt
inita de me quae te video inaudisse,
Cic. Fam. 9, 24: re denique multo ante
Gadibus inaudita, fore huic ut ab illo
periculum crearetur, id. Balb. 18, 41.

In-auditūcūla, ae, *f. dim.* *a
little lecture or lesson*: disciplinae gram-
maticae, Gell. 5, 21.

Inauditus, a, um, *Part.* [inaudio].

In-auditus, a, um, *adj.* *unheard of,
unusual, strange, new*: nihil dicam re-
conditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut
cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137:
quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9:
novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum
omnino inauditum, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36:
novum crimen et ante hunc diem in-
auditum, id. Lig. 1, 1: insignis quae-
dam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi,
id. Sest. 39, 85: incredibilis atque in-
audita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13. ||
unheard, without a hearing: inauditus
et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: inauditus
et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38:
id. Galb. 14.

In-augūrātio, ōnis, *f.* *a beginning*:
Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

In-augūrāto, *adv.* *after consulting
the augurs*: id quia inauguralo Ro-
mulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36: consecrare
locum, id. 1, 44.

In-augūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.

|| Neutr.: *to take the omens from
the flight of birds, to practise augury,
to divine*: per sacram viam augures ex
arce profecti solent inaugurare, Varr.
L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 47: impetritum, inau-
guratum 'st: quovis admittunt aves,
Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus,
Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum
templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6: agedum, di-
vine, inaugura flerine possit, quod nunc
ego mente concipio, id. 1, 36. ||
Act.: *to consecrate by augury, to in-
augurate, install*: locum, id. 3, 20: cur
non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui
te inauguret, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur
in locum ejus inauguratus est filius,
Liv. 30, 26: aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8.

2. Transf.: coena et poculis
magnis inauguratur (dux latronum),
App. M. 7, p. 191.

Inaurātor, ōris, m. [inauro] *a gilder*:
Firmic. 4, 15.

Inaurātus, a, um, *Part.* [inauro].

|| *Adj.*: *gilded, gilt*: inauratam
statuam ponere alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 21:
columna extripseus inaurata, id. Div.
1, 24: Romulus (i. e. statua Romuli)
inauratus, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: vestis, em-

broidered with gold, Ov. Med. Fac. 18.

2. Transf.: *omni patagio inau-
rator pavo*, Tert. Pall. 3 *init.*

In-aurātus, a, um, *adj.* *not gilded,
not ornamented with gold*: inaurate
atque illatae mulieris, Titin. in Charis.
p. 181 P.

Inaures, ium, *f. plu.* [auris] *ear-
drops, ear-rings*: Pl. Men. 3, 3, 17:
Plin. 9, 55, 81.

Inaurio, 4. v. a. [id.] *to give hear-
ing to, to cause to hear*: Christus surdos
inauribat, Lact. Epit. 45.

In-auritus, a, um, *adj.* *without
ears*: animalia aut inora inauritave,
Gell. 7, 6 (*al. inauditave*).

In-auro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to cover
or overlay with gold, to gild*: tegulas
aereas, Plin. 33, 3, 18: Vitruv. 7, 8. ||
Fig.: *to gild, i. e. to make rich*: puto,
te malle a Caesare consuli quam in-
aurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: ut te confestim
liquidus fortunae rivus inauget, Hor. Ep.
1, 12, 9.

In-auspiciāto, *adv.* *without con-
sulting the auspices*: quod inauspicato
pomœrium transgressus esset (Ti.
Gracchus), Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.

In-auspiciātus, a, um, *adj.* *at which
no auspices were taken, without aus-
pices*: lex, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.* || Me-
ton. of bad omen, unlucky, *inauspi-
cious*: inauspicatarum animalium vice,
Plin. 18, 1, 1: nomen, id. 3, 23, 26:
garfulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14: bib-
ente conviva mensam tolli inauspica-
tissimum judicatur, id. 28, 2, 5.

In-ausus, a, um, *adj.* *not-ventured,
unattempted*: ne quid inausum aut in-
tractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Virg.
Aen. 8, 205: nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807:
quid per hosce dies inausum intemera-
tumve vobis? Tac. A. 1, 42: sciat ani-
mus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen.
Ep. 91 *med.*

Ināversibilis, e, *adj.* [aversus]
*that cannot be turned aside, unalter-
able*: aeternitas (with immobilis and
insolubilis), App. Trism. p. 100 (*al. in-
aversabilis and inversibilis*).

inb., v. imb.

In-caedūsus (inciduus, Stat. Th. 6,
90), a, um, *adj.* *not cut or felled, un-
hewn*: lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id.
Am. 3, 1, 1: intonsi montes, silvosi,
incaedui, Serv. Virg. E. 5, 63.

incaelatus, ἀτόρνεντος, ἀγλυφος,
Gloss. Philox.

incalanto, invocanto, Fest. s. v.
[calo].

incalationes, invocationes, Fest.
s. v.

incalative, vocative, Fest. s. v.

In-calcātus, a, um, *adj.* *untrodden*:
humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

In-cālesco, lui, 3. v. n. *insep.* *to
grow warm or hot, to glow*: incalcescente
sole, Liv. 22, 6: anni tempore jam in-
calcescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: incaluerant
vino, Liv. 1, 57: incaluit vis illa mali
(i. e. veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nos-
tro curvum te funere vidit? Atrani
quis lacrimis incaluisse togam? *to grow
warm with burning tears*, Prop. 4, 7, 28.

|| Fig.: *to glow, kindle with pas-
sion* (esp. love): ergo ubi vaticinos con-
cepit mente furores incaluitque deo,
Ov. M. 2, 641: acres incaluere animi
(equorum), ib. 2, 87.

In-calfaciō, 3. v. a. *to warm, to
heat* (poet.): culmos Titan incalfacit,
Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. M.
15, 735.

In-callidē, *adv.* *unskillfully, awk-
wardly*: in his tribus generibus non
incallide tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33,
118: Gell. 12, 13.

In-callidus, a, um, *adj.* *unskillful,
incapable, simple, stupid*: servus non
incallidus, *shrewd, knowing*, Cic. Clu.
16, 47: non incallidi homines, id. Liv.
1, 3, 4: incallidus alloqui et facili in-
venta, Tac. A. 3, 8: iudex formae. in-
competent, Sabin. Her. 3, 55: fuit in
jure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.

incallo, i. v. a. [callum] *to render
callous*: carnem indurat et incallat, Veg.
Vet. 2, 27.

in-candesco, dūl, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle: volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, Ib. 12, 12: (tempestas) toto auctumni incanduit aestu, Virg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30.

Fig.: aetas suo tempore incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.

in-candido, i. v. a. to make white, to cleanse: maculas, Firm. de Err. relig. 28.

incandidus ἀλεύκατος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, nui, 3. v. n. *incept.* to become white, to turn gray or hoary (poet.): tortaue remigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo flore piri, Virg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611.

incantamentum, i, n. [incanto] a charm, incantation: valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3.

incantatio, ōnis, f. [id.] an enchanting, enchantment: magicæ, Firm. Math. 5, 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. mul. 2.

incantator, ōris, m. [id.] an enchanter, wizard: Tert. Idol. 9.

in-canto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.

I. Neutr.: to sing in: passer incantans sepiculae (i. e. in sepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210. II. Act.: to say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula: qui malum carmen incantasset, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17.

2. Meton.: to consecrate with charms or spells: incantata vincula, love-knots, Hor. S. 1, 8, 49. 3. to bewitch, enchant: quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (sc. illam), App. Apol. p. 305: incantata mulier, Ib. p. 305.

in-cānus, a, um, adj. quite gray, hoary: homo crispus incanus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Virg. G. 3, 311: carba, Col. 8, 2, 9: caput, Suet. Dom. 20. Poet.: secula, hoary centuries, Cat. 95, 6.

incāpābilis, e, adj. [capio] incomprehensible: deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174.

in-cāpax, ācis, adj. incapable: sacramenti, Prud. στέφ. 10, 588: acies incapax solvi, indissoluble, indestructible, Ib. 348.

in-cāpistro, avi, i. v. a. to halter or muzzle. Fig.: to fetter, entangle: aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266.

incassum, v. cassus, no. III.

in-castē, adv. for incest: unchastely: Sen. Contr. 2, 13 init.

in-castigātus, a, um, adj. unpunished, unproved: nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

in-cautē, adv. incautiously, inconsiderately: adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: incaute atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15: quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: potes apparatus coenare apud multos: nusquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, more at ease, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. fin.

in-cautēla, ae, f. want of foresight, incautiousness: Salvian. Gub. D. 6 med.

in-cautus, a, um, adj. incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: minime incautus patronus, Id. Brut. 70, 246: incautus ad credendum pavor, Liv. 9, 12. Comp.: incautior fuissem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24. Sup.: incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. With ab or the gen.: incautus a fraude, Liv. 40, 5? (formica) non incauta futuri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: incautus sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766. II. Pass.: that is not or cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dan-

gerous: quibus incautum scelus avorsabile quomque est, Lucr. 6, 390: sic est incautum quicquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14: quod neglexeris incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38: iter hostibus incautum, unguarded by, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu incauto, Sil. 2, 99: tenebrae, Lucan. 5, 500.

incavillatio per despectum irrisio, Fest. s. v.

in-cāvo, i. v. a. to hollow out, make hollow: aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

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incens: Tyndariden incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 227: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38: juventutem ad facinora, ib. 13: animum cupidum inopia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126: cupiditatem allicujus, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, rouses, Virg. Aen. 5, 455: clamore incendunt coelum, set on fire with, i. e. fill with, ib. 10, 895: regiam repentino luctu, Just. 38, 8 fin.: nimis sermone hujus ira incendor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 67: incendio: ira, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, Cic. Cluent. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non desiderium solum sed etiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33: incensus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9: nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam viri oratoris parata, quae possit incendi, nis inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 fin.: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48. *Absol.*: loquarne? incendam; ta ceam? instigem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9: dum que petit petitur pariterque incendi et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 426. **2.** to enhance, raise: annonam (the price of corn), to produce a dearth or scarcity: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16. **3.** to destroy, ruin: si istuc conare tuum incendes genus, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 49.

incensē, adv. hotly, vehemently odium in Verrem incense atque acriter atque inflammanter facit, Gell. 10, 3 (al. impense).

incensio, ōnis, f. [incendo] a setting on fire, burning (rare): Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turis, Arn. 7, 234.

incensor, ōris, m. [id.] one who sets fire to, an incendiary: messium, Claud. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9: specularum, who kindles beacons, App. de Mundo, p. 69.

II. Fig.: an inciter, instigator: turbarum, Amm. 31, 9.

incensum, i, n. [id.] incense: incenso imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639: Isid. Orig. 4, 12.

incensus, a, um, Part. [incendo].

incensus, a, um, adj. [census] not assessed, who has given no account of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic. Caecin. 34, 99: populus, Liv. 4, 8: lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44.

incentio, ōnis, f. [incino] the playing upon an instrument: Incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13. **II.** a charm, enchantment: id. 16, 11.

incentivus, a, um, adj. [id.] that strikes up, that leads the melody: tibia, the treble flute (opp. succentiva that plays the accompaniment), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15. **2.** Transf. superior, leading: vita pastorum (opp. succentiva vita agricolarum), ib. 1, 2, 16. **II.** Fig.: that provokes or incites: lues, Prud. Hamart. 250. Subst. incenitivum, i, n. an incentive: peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929: vitiorum, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

incantor, ōris, m. [id.] one who leads the melody, a precentor, singer: carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32: incantore canam Phoebo Musisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895. **II.** Fig. an inciter, exciter: igneus incantor turbarum, Amm. 15, 1: civilis belli, Oros. 5, 19: rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

inceps, deinceps, Fest. s. v.

inceptio, ōnis, f. [incipio] a beginning (rare): tam praecleari operis, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 119. **II.** an undertaking, attempt: inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to begin: facilius facere, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 23: loqui, d. Trin. 4, 3, 23: canero, Gell. 1, 11.

II. to undertake, attempt: quo iter inceptas? Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 28: quid inceptas? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1. (Hence Sp. *encentar*.)

inceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a beginner

or originator: o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4.

inceptum, i, n. [id.] a beginning, attempt, undertaking: ejus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Qat. 2, 12, 27: servetur ad inum, qualis ab incepto processerit, Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14 fin.: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, from our subject, ib. 7 fin.: abstinere incepto, Liv. 31, 26: desistere incepto, Virg. Aen. 1, 37: perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 fin.: piget incepti, Virg. Aen. 5, 678: nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4 fin. In plur.: cupidus incepta patrandi, ib. 70: juvenus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. C. 17: inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56.

inceptus, a, um, Part. [incipio].

inceptus, ūs, m. [id.] a beginning, undertaking (extremely rare): inceptus heriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incerniculum, i, n. [incerno] a sieve: Cato R. R. 13, 1. **II.** = *τηλία*, a square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers exposed their goods for sale: Plin. 8, 44, 69.

in-cerno, 3. v. a. to sift upon, bestrew with sifting; to scatter with a sieve: eo terram cribro incernito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: cribro terram, Col. 5, 6, 6: super fricaturam incernatur marmor, Vitruv. 7, 1.

in-cēro, 10 perf., atum, i, v. a. to smear or cover over with wax: canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8. Poet.: genua decorum, to make vows to the gods (by attaching to the knees of their images little waxen tablets, on which the vows were inscribed), Juv. 10, 55: lapides (reliquo), Prud. Ham. 404.

incertē, adv. irresolutely, dubiously: incerte errat animus, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: vagat exsul, Pac. in Non. 467, 25.

incerto, adv. not certainly: ubi habitat dum, incerto scio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 69: incerto scio, id. Pseud. 4, 2, 7: incerto autumo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

incerto, i, v. a. [incertus] to render doubtful or uncertain: longa dies meum incertat animum, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 18: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, making indistinct, inaudible, App. M. 5, p. 164.

incertum, i, n. [id.] anything not settled or resolved upon, an uncertainty: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ne ejus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2: bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, for an indefinite time, Liv. 4, 13: postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 fin.: abl. absol. (= cum incertum esset): multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36.

in-certus, a, um (old gen. plur. incertum, Pac. in Non. 495, 27), adj.

I. Object.: uncertain, not settled, not to be relied on, insecure, not fixed: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in Cic. Am. 17, 64: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9: nuptiae, id. And. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 5, 52, 137: nihil est incertius vulgo, id. Mur. 17, 36: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 fin.: dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6: comarum anulus incerta non bene fixus acu, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, not

arranged, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, not clearly visible, dim, Virg. Aen. 6, 270: soles, ib. 3, 203: securis, that did not strike with a sure blow, ib. 2, 224: vultus, varying in expression, Sall. J. 106: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50. *Neut. absol.*: Alexander, incertum qua fide, pacem fecit, without its being known, Liv. 8, 17: incertum sua an suorum manu peremti, Plin. Ep. 8, 14. *Neut. adverbially (poet.)*: incertum vigilans, Ov. H. 10, 9: Stat. Th. 5, 212.

II. Subject. **1.** Pass. prop. that about which one's mind is not made up: hence, not resolved upon, undetermined, doubtful, uncertain: casus, Cic. Or. 28, 98: ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id. relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68: incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1 fin.: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 fin.: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41. With relative clause: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74: (Gallus) avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, Quint. 7, 9, 2: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49: Italicos incertos socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35. **2.** Act. Of persons: prop. who have not made up their minds: hence, irresolute, undetermined, hesitating, doubtful: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74: ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 60. With relative clause: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67: incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, ib. 101: faber incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2. With gen.: incertus sententiae, Liv. 4, 57: sul, Stat. Th. 5, 525: incertus animi, Tac. A. 6, 46. (ii) without certain knowledge, not sure: quum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7: incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis esse putet, ib. 5, 95. With gen.: incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4: veri, Liv. 4, 23: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75. Of things: naves incertae locorum, Auc. B. Afr. 7.

incessabilis, e, adj. [cesso] unceasing, incessant: labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

incessabiliter, adv. incessantly: Mart. Cap. 9, 303: Hier. Ep. 64.

incessanter, adv. incessantly: inhaerere, Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10 fin.: incessanter legebat auctores antiquos, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 med.

incesso, cessivi or cessi, 3. v. a. [incedo] to fall upon, assault, assail, attack: vagos lapidibus incessebant, Liv. 26, 10: quae (pars corporis) quum jaculis saxisque incessetur, id. 8, 24: infestis digitis ora et oculos incescere, Suet. Cal. 25: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxi, Plin. 33, 3, 16: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: jaculis et voce superba tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361: stercore et coeno, Suet. Vit. 17.

II. Fig to attack with words, to reprove, reproach, accuse: reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232: aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209: aliquem conviciis, Suet. Tib. 11: adversarios maledictis, id. Ner. 23: senatum diris execrationibus, id. Claud. 12: nomen hominis acerba cavillatione, id. Tib. 57: aliquem poenis, Stat. Theb. 1, 245: aliquem criminibus, to accuse, Tac. H. 2, 23: aliquem occultis suspicionibus, ib. 3, 65: aliquem ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10, 12: aliquem tanquam

superbe saeveque egisset, Tac. H. 3, 77: sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21.

incessus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going, walking, pace, gait*: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: incessus, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15: fractus, effeminatus, unmanly, Quint. 5, 9, 14: in incessu molior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et unusmodi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54: vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. Aen. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77. In plur.: Ov. M. 11, 636. II. *a hostile attack, invasion* (rare): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, ib. 4, 24. III. *Metom.: an entrance, approach*: incessus claudere, ib. 6, 33.

incestā, adv. *impurely, sinfully*: Lucr. 1, 99: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 1, 45. 2. *unchastely*: ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic. Coel. 14, 34: libidinum, Suet. Ner. 28: agit incestus res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

incestificus, a, um, adj. [incestus facio] *that defiles himself, that commits a bad action*: nefandus, incestificus, execrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incesto, avi, i. v. a. [incestus] *to pollute, defile*: totam incestat funere classem, Virg. Aen. 6, 150: aras, Stat. S. 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Theb. 11, 120. II. *Esp. to dishonour*: puellam, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 136: filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43.

incestum, i, n. [id.] *unchastity, lewdness, esp. incest*: concubuit cum viro, fecit igitur incestum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73: committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet. Cal. 23: incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5: incesto liberatus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3. In plur.: Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Cal. 36.

in-cestus, a, um, adj. [castus] *lit. unclean*: hence, *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal*: quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: saepe Diespiter neglectus incesto addidit integrum, has punished the innocent along with the sinner, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30: catervae incestarum avium, that feed on corpses, Stat. Th. 9, 27: profana illic inania, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos incesta, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental moverit incestus, an impious man, Hor. A. P. 472. II. *Esp. unchaste, lewd*: fatalis incestusque iudex, i. e. Paris, id. Od. 3, 3, 19: praedo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Plin. Pan. 52: amores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 23: nuptiae, Tac. A. 11, 25 fin.: conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Plin. Pan. 63: voces, Ov. Tr. 2, 503: pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv. 8, 28.

incestus, ūs, m. [incestus] *unchastity, incest*: quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59: id. Brut. 32, 122.

in-chāraxo, i. v. a. *to open by scratching*: avem, Apic. 6, 5.

inchoāmenta, orum, n. plu. [inchoo] *rudiments, elements*: Mart. Cap. 3, 93.

inchoātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a beginning*: Aug. Ep. 120.

inchoātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] *beginning, denoting a beginning*: in gram.: verba, Charis. p. 223 P.: Diom. p. 333 lb.

inchoātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a beginner*: mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 praef.

inchoātus, a, um, Part. [inchoo].

II. *Adj.: unfinished, incomplete, imperfect*: nam quo tempore legit inchoatam Dindymi dominam, the unfinished poem on Cybele, Cat. 33 (35), 13: quae adolescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris inchoata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: cognitio manca atque inchoata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: inchoatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 3, 2: rem tam praeclaram in-

choatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56: perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, id. Top. 18, 69.

inchoo (in old MSS. also inchoo: cf. Mai. Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ib. 3, 2: Front. p. 154 ed. Rom.; Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 363), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. *Act. to begin, commence, institute*: ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: statuam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: res in animis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis inchoasti, id. Acad. 1, 3, 9: quod hic liber inchoat, Quint. 3, 1, 2: ubi prima initia inchoastis libertatis vestrae, Liv. 3, 54: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus inchoandum et eloquentia informandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: Favonius ver inchoans, Plin. 16, 25, 39: pulcherrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, i. e. begins to sacrifice, Virg. Aen. 6, 252. Pass.: reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, are chosen, Plin. 11, 16, 16. With inf.: quam si mens fieri proponit et inchoat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 184: Lucan. 10, 174: fodere, Pall. 13, 2. II. *Neutr. to begin, commence, take a beginning*: moris est, ut munus huiusmodi a proficiscentibus inchoat, Symm. Ep. 7, 75: inchoante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20. 2. *Esp. like infinit, to begin to speak*: post longa silentia rursus inchoat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

in-cibo, i. v. a. *to provide with food, to feed*: Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

in-cicūr, ōris, adj. *not tame, wild*: incicorem, immansuetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam, Fest. s. v.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum (perf. incidērunt, Lucr. 6, 1174: fut. part. incasurus, Plin. 2, 27, 27), 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall into or upon, to fall, light upon*: constr. with in and acc.; less freq. with other prepp., with the dat. or absol. With in and acc.: in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: saxum in crura ejus incidit, id. Fat. 3, 6: in segetem flamma, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. 27, 23 fin.: ut incideret luna tum in eam metam, entered, Cic. Rep. 1, 14 fin. With other prepositions: incidit ictus ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg. Aen. 12, 926: (turris) super agmina late incidit, ib. 2, 467. With dat.: incidere portis, to rush into, Liv. 5, 11 fin.: lymphis putealibus, Lucr. 6, 1174: caput incidit arae, Ov. M. 5, 104: capitibus, Liv. 21, 10: Jacenti, Stat. Th. 5, 233: modo serius incidis (sol) undis, sink, Ov. M. 4, 198.

2. *Esp. to fall upon, come upon unexpectedly, fall in with*: in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, aliae in equites incidunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: in manus alicujus, Cic. Cluent. 7, 21: in insidias, id. Fam. 7, 3: inter catervas armatorum, Liv. 25, 39: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: sane homini praeter opinionem improvise incidit, id. Verr. 2, 74, 182. 3. *to fall upon, assail, attack*: in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improvise incidunt, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: incidere in hostem, Liv. 8, 8. With dat.: ultimis Romanis, id. 28, 13. II. *Fig.: to fall into any condition, to fall upon, befall, happen*: in morbum, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: in furorem et insaniam, id. Pis. 20, 46: si in huiusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, id. Am. 12, 42: si quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14: in honore contentionem incidere, Cic. Am. 10, 34: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, i. e. should fall in with, coincide or agree with, id. Fat. 8, 15: tantus terror incidit exercitui, seized, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, happened, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26. 2. *to fall upon accidentally; to come or occur to one's mind, or in con-*

versation? quae cogitatio si non incidisset mihi, id. Att. 13, 32: non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50: fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: quum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, id. Brut. 2, 9: sapiens appeteret aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tanquam occurreret, might come into his mind, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 22: tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re, occurret atque incidet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinius incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv. 1, 57.

3. *Of time to fall upon, happen in*: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi incidit, Cic. Or. 12, 39: facies me, in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, certiorum, id. Att. 6, 1: quum in Calendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16. 4. *to fall out, happen, occur*: quum aliquod bellum incidit, Caes. B. G. 6, 15: incidunt saepe tempora, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, ib. 1, 43, 152: potest incidere quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15: ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror: verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27, 27: forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimonio jungerentur, Liv. 1, 46: incidit per id tempus, ut tempestates idoneas non haberet, Auct. B. Afr. 1.

in-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up, clip, trim, etc.*: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, cut into, i. e. partly cut through, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: palmes inciditur in medullam, Plin. 14, 9, 11: venam, to open, id. 29, 6, 58: Cels. 2, 8: non incisa notis marmora publicis, i. e. engraved, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13: tabula his ferme incisa literis fuit, Liv. 6, 29 fin.: incisi nervi, Plin. 11, 37, 88: pinnae, to clip, Cic. Att. 4, 2: vites falce, Virg. E. 3, 11: eupatoria foliis per ambitum incisis, i. e. notched, indented, Plin. 5, 6, 29: nos linum incidimus, legimus, cut through, cut, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: funem, Virg. Aen. 3, 667: corpora mortuorum, to dissect, Cels. Praef.: nocentes homines vivos, ib.: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, have interrupted, Quint. 2, 13, 16. 2. *to carve, engrave, inscribe*: constr. with in and abl.; less freq. with in and acc., the dat., or absol.: id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 65: foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. de Sen. 17, 61: incidens literas in fago recenti, Plin. 16, 9, 14: lex erit, et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26: leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57 fin.: verba ceris, Ov. M. 9, 529: amores arboribus, Virg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parietali, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabibus aut saxis, Plin. Pan. 54: incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, inscribed, registered, Sen. Ben. 4, 28. 3. *to form by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto perpetuos dentes et zerrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Virg. E. 8, 29.

II. *Fig. to break off, interrupt, put an end to*: poema ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidi, have broken off, stopped, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: sermonem, Liv. 32, 37: tandem haec singultu verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, to avoid, Virg.

E. 9, 14: ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis genus crebro incidens, i. e. *broken, interrupted*, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217. 2. *to cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: media, *to cut short*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47. Tarquinius spe omni reditus incisa exsulatum Tusculum abiit, Liv. 2, 15 fin.: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promissum horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Marc. Dig. 28, 4, 3.

incidūus, a, um, v. incaedūus.

inciens, entis, *adj.* [akin to *ἐγκύος*, *ἐγκύμων*] *pregnant, with young*: incientes oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 16. (Hence lt. *incinta*; Fr. *enceinte*.)

incile, is, n. [incilis] *a ditch, trench*. incilia aperire, Cato R. R. 155, 1: ducere incile, Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 1. Fig.: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3.

incilis, e, *adj.* [incido, *l* being interchanged with *d*: v. ancile] *cut in*: fossae, *ditches, trenches*, Cato R. R. 155, 1. Subst.=incile: inciles *διώρυγες*, Gloss. Philox.

incilo, i. v. a. *to rebuke, blame*. jure increpet inciletque, Lucr. 3, 976: si quis hac me oratione incilet, Pac. in Non. 125, 5.

incinctus, a, um, *Part.* [incingo].

incinērārium muliebre ministerium, *a dressing or curling of the hair*: Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. ciniflo).

in-cingo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to gird in, gird about, surround*: (aras) verbenis silvaeque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: incingi zona, id. H. 9, 66: urbes turritis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47. Fig.: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259. Reflect.: (Tisiphone) induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidaque incingere lauro, *crown thyself*, ib. 14, 720. *Part. perf.*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9: (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Poet. ap. Cic. Acad. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro pictis incinctae pellibus ambae, *girded*, Virg. G. 4, 342: Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incinctus tunicas mercator, ib. 5, 675: (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *inclosed*, id. M. 3, 162.

incingūlum, i, n. [iucingo] *a girdle*: Non. 47, 25.

in-cīno, 3. v. a. and n. [cano] *to sing or play upon, to sound* (rare):

I. Act.: varios incluit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22, 6: frequentamenta varia, Gell. 1, 11. II. Neutr.: si modulis lenibus tibicen inclinat, id. 4, 13.

incipesso, v. incipisso.

in-cipio, cepi, ceptum (incepsit for inceperit, Fest. s. v. incensit), 3. v. a. and n. Rarely used in *perf. tenses*, which in the class. per. are supplied by coepio. The *perf. part.* however is common. [Capio; lit. *to seize upon, lay hold of*: opp. *to desinere, to put down, to leave off, or desistere, to desist from*: hence]

I. Act.: *to begin, to take in hand*: constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab.* or *adv.* of place. With *inf.*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: bella gerere, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: quum maturescere frumenta inciperent, ib. 6, 29: ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255: male quod mulier facere incipit, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12. *Absol.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 fin.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim, Hor. A. P. 136: sapere aude, incipe, *make a beginning*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 41: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), *who are beginning to learn*, Quint. 1, 2, 26. With *acc.*: facinus audax incipit, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 1: bellum (opp. deponere),

Sall. J. 83: opus, Liv. 7, 34: sementem, Virg. G. 1, 230: si id facere non poteris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: iter incepti, Pl. Cas. 2, 16: tantum incepti operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80. *Pass.*: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: quia die extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21: iter inceptum celerant, Virg. Aen. 8, 90: deus me vetat inceptos iambo ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48. With *ab* or *an adv.* of place: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: incipiamus ab iis, Quint. 9, 2, 6: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: unde nexus inciperet percipi non poterat, Curt. 3, 1 med. *Pass. impers.*: optime incipitur a longis, recte aliquando a brevibus, Quint. 9, 4, 92.

II. Neutr.: *to begin to be, to begin, commence*: quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Virg. Aen. 2, 269: mox Idumea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14: epistola, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventae, Plin. 8, 5, 5: incipiente aestate, id. 27, 13, 109.

incipisso (also incipesso), 3. v. a. [incipio] *to begin*: quid hic homo tantum incipisset facere cum tantis minis? Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 22: maximas nugas ineptiasque, ib. 3, 3, 17.

in-circumcīsus, a, um, *adj.* *uncircumcised*: Eccl.

in-circumscriptus, a, um, *adj.* *unlimited, infinite*: dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incisē, *adv.* *in short clauses*: quo pacto deceat incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212.

incisim, *adv.* *in short clauses* (rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; dein membratim, Cic. Or. 63, 213.

incisio, ōnis, f. [incido] *rhetor. t. t. an incision, i. e. a division, member, clause of a sentence*=κόμμα: de eorum (circuituum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, ib. 64, 216. II. Gramm. t. t. *a caesura*: Diom. p. 496 P. III. *a gripping*: interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incisum, i, n. [id.] *rhetor. t. t.=κόμμα, a section or division of a sentence, a clause*: quae nescio, cur, quum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nōninent, nos non recte incisa et membra dicamus, Cic. Or. 62, 211: incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122.

incisūra, ae, f. [id.] *a cutting into, incision*: Col. 12, 54, 1: Plin. 11, 39, 94. II. Esp. *a natural incision, indentation*: as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, etc.: id. 11, 52, 114: id. 11, 1, 1, etc. III. In painting, *a division between the light and shade*: id. 33, 13, 57.

incisus, a, um, *Part.* [incido].

incisus, ūs, m. [id.] *an incision*: Plin. 16, 12, 23.

incitābilis παροξυντικός, Gloss. Philox.

incitābūlum, i, n. [incito] *an incentive, stimulus*: incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2.

incitāmentum, i, n. [id.] *an incitement, inducement, incentive*: et periculorum et laborum, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: educandi, Plin. Pan. 27: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5. In plur.: incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55.

incitātē, *adv.* *Of speech, quickly, rapidly, violently*: fuit incitatus, Cic. Or. 63, 212: quod incitatus feratur locutio, ib. 20, 67.

incitatio, ōnis, f. [incito]. I. Act. *an inciting, rousing, instigating*:

languentis populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: acris et vehemens, ib. 2, 43, 183. II.

Pass. violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardour, energy: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, id. Acad. 2, 26, 82. 2. Fig.: est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quae studio pugnae incenditur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

incitator, ōris, m. [id.] *an inciter, instigator*: Fauni vaticinantium incitatores, Front. Elog. med.: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incitātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that incites or instigates*: incitatrix ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23.

incitatus, a, um, *Part.* [incito]

II. *Adj.*: *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying, etc.*; in gen. *rapid, swift*: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: lintres magno sonitu remorum incitatae, ib. 7, 60: mundi incitatissima conversio, Cic. Rep. 6, 18. Fig.: cursus in oratione incitator, id. Or. 59, 201: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitator fertur, ib. 12, 39.

incitatus, ūs, m. [id.] *rapid motion*: assiduo mundi incitatu, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

incitega machinula, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina, Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 633.)

in-cito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: pavor incitat artus, Lucr. 3, 744: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: amnis hibernis incitatus pluviis, *made more rapid*, Liv. 44, 8: frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, *may be made to grow more rapidly*, Col. 4, 22, 3. Proverb.: incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19.

2. With *pron. reflect.*: *to move rapidly, to rush, hasten*: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B. G. 3, 12: quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, ib. 4, 17: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. B. C. 2, 6.

III. Fig. *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, ib. 2, 35, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitatur, id. Rep. 1, 2 fin.: juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 262: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: milites nostri pristini diei perfidia incitati, ib. 4, 14: civitas ob eam rem incitata, ib. 1, 4: aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Caes. 7: cujus voluptatis avidae libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39. 2. Esp. *to inspire*: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: mente incitati, id. Acad. 2, 5, 14: Cat. 63, 93.

3. In a bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up*: neque desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl. 28, 66: et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv. 4, 2: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: judices, Quint. 6, 4, 13.

in-citus, a, um, *adj.* *set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.):

venti vis incita, Lucr. 1, 272: inciti atque alacres Delphini, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: hasta, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: silex, Sil. 1, 491.

in-citus, a, um, *adj.* not moved: hence, of a piece in the game of draughts, etc. that cannot be moved, *immoveable*: (calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, incitos dicunt. Unde et egentes homines inciti vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat, Isid. Orig. 18, 67. Hence, ad incita or ad incitas (i. e. calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, etc., to bring to a standstill, reduce to extremity: Sy. Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. Mi. Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem cliverit, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 85: villicum corrumpit, ad incita redegit, Lucil. in Non. 123, 27: ad extremas incitas deducti, App. M. 3, p. 229, Oud.

in-civilis, e, *adj.* unmannerly, impolite, uncivil: also, unreasonable, unjust: homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Eutr. 9, 27: saevi atque inciviles animi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 22: verba, Gell. 10, 6: poenae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9: factum, ib. 50, 13, 3.

in-civilitas, ātis, *f.* uncourteousness, incivility (rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2.

inciviliter, *adv.* without civility, uncourteously: aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 199: extorta (bona), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, ib. 50, 13, 2. *Comp.*: praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6: Flor. 1, 26.

inclāmatio, ōnis, *f.* [inclamo] a calling out, exclaiming against: imprecationis et comminationis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

inclāmīto, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to call out or exclaim against; to abuse, scold: inclamator quasi servus, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 46.

in-clāmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to cry out to, to call upon, in a good or bad sense; to invoke aid; to call out or exclaim against, to abuse, scold. I. In a good sense: comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Fulvium Taurae nomine inclamavit, Liv. 26, 15: Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatius uti opem ferant fratri, id. 1, 25: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8, 8: nomen alicujus, Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 124. *Absol.*: ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles, call out, Cic. Att. 2, 18 fin.: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 fin.: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

II. In a bad sense: inclamare conviciis et maledictis insectari, Fest. s. v.: nolito acriter eum inclamare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 111: timidae puellae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 45: in aliquem, to cry out aloud, Gell. 5, 9 fin.: contra aliquem voce quam maxima, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 fin.: quo tu turpissime, magna inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.

in-clāresco, rūl, 3. v. n. *insep.* to become famous or celebrated: docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55: quae artes pluribus inclaruere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38.

in-clārus, a, um, *adj.* obscure: fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj.* unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe (rare): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: signifer, Sil. 8, 440: verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34: inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.

in-clēmēter, *adv.* rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: in aliquem dicere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 110: loqui alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 44: censuit, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4: Liv. 3, 48.

in-clēmētia, ae, *f.* unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity: divum inclementia, divum has evertit opes, Virg. Aen. 2, 602: durae mortis, id. G. 3, 68: gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B. G. 210: coeli, Just.

9, 2: dirae formae (Plutonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

inclinābilis, e, *adj.* [inclino] that readily leans to, prone. Fig.: in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94 med.

inclināmentum, i, n. [id.] in gramm. a suffix: inclinamentum hujus cemodi verborum, ut *vinosus, mulierosus, numosus*, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. in Gell. 4, 9.

inclinatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a leaning, bending, inclining to: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: fortis ac virilis laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: incumbeutis in mulierculam Verris, id. 11, 3, 90: alterna inclinatione egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77. In plur.: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35: Plin. 37, 10, 58.

2. Esp. coeli = κλίμα, the inclination or slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, a parallel of latitude, *clime*: Vitruv. 1, 1: Gell. 14, 1: mundi, Vitruv. 6, 1.

II. Fig.: an inclination, tendency: inclinatio ad meliorem spem, Cic. Sest. 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 med.: alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57.

2. inclination, bias, favour: voluntatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129: iudicium ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, ib. 1, 28: senatus, ib. 2, 38: animorum, Liv. 44, 31: in aliquem, Tac. H. 2, 92. 3. an alteration, change: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, Cic. Brut. 43, 158: communium temporum, id. Balb. 26, 58: hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11. 4. In gramm. the formation or derivation of a word: Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 1.

inclinātus, a, um, *Part.* [inclino].

II. *Adj.*: bent down, sunken: of the voice, low, deep: vox, Cic. Or. 17, 56: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, ib. 8, 27.

2. Of colour: inclined to: colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10: coloris in luteum inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86. B. Fig.: inclined, disposed, prone to: plebs ante inclinationem ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatio erat, id. 34, 33: Tac. H. 1, 81. 2. sunken, fallen, deteriorated: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. Subst. neut. plur.: rerum inclinata ferre, troubles, misfortunes, Sil. 6, 119.

inclinātus, ūs, m. [id.] in gramm. the formation or derivation of a word: Gell. 3, 12.

inclinis, e, *adj.* [id.] bending, bowing (rare): Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3 fin.

inclinis, e, *adj.* [id.] unbending, unalterable: Manil. 1, 596.

in-clino, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino]. A.

Act. to bend in or on, to bend down, bow: genus arenis, Ov. M. 11, 355: rector maris omnes inclinavit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, ib. 11, 208: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 3, 119: arbor inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8: sic super Actaeas agilis Cyllenius arces inclinat cursus, Ov. M. 2, 721: mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit cunctes, closed my dying eyes, Prop. 4, 7, 23. II. With pron. reflect. or reflectively: to bend or lie down, sink: sol meridie se inclinavit, Liv. 9, 32: inclinato in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: inclinari ad iudicem (opp. reclinari ad suos), Quint. 11, 3, 132: terra inclinatur retroque recellit, bends down, Lucr. 6, 572: jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 7: Juv. 10, 224: ipsos maritos, id. 9, 26. 2. Esp. in milit. lang. to fall back or give way: ut Hostus

cecidit, confestim Romana inclinaturacies, Liv. 1, 12: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33.

3. Of a disease: to abate, diminish: mortuus inclinatus, Cels. 3, 2: febris se inclinat, ib.: Plin. 23, 4, 40.

III. Fig.: to turn or incline: culpam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 8: iudicem inclinat miseratio, moves, Quint. 4, 1, 14: haec animum inclinant, ut credam, Liv. 29, 33: inclinare rem, id. 3, 61. Reflect.: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 fin.: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 1, 18.

2. to change, alter, esp. for the worse; to bring down, abase, cause to decline: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, to give way, yield, Cic. Att. 3, 13: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80.

3. In gramm.: to derive or inflect a word: vinosus, vitiosus, a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12: partim hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13.

B. Neut. to bend, incline, decline, sink: paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5.

2. Esp. in milit. lang. to yield, give way: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquandiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33: in fugam, id. 34, 28 fin.

II. Fig.: to incline to, be favourably disposed towards: si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: inclinare ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10: in stirpem regiam inclinavere studiis, Curt. 10, 7: amicus dulcis, quum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce inclinet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 71: quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem et foedus faciendum cum Pyrrho, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, Liv. 27, 46: inclinavit sententia, suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, id. 32, 13: ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, id. 7, 9.

2. Esp. to change, alter (rare): inclinant jam fata ducum, change, Lucan. 3, 752.

inclitus (also inclūtus and inclūtus), a, um, *adj.* [clueo; cf. the Gr. κλυτός, from κλύω; much heard of, talked of, praised; hence] celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious: inclitus dicimus brevi prima littera, Cic. Or. 48, 159: Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: inclute Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: dux inclitissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2: augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma 'st, Enn. Ann. 1, 116: inclutissima claritudo, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18: Palamedis incluta fama gloria, Virg. Aen. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclitis, Plin. 6, 1, 1. Poet. with the gen.: inclita leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821. *Comp.* and *adv.* do not occur.

in-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to shut in, confine, keep in: constr. with in and abl. or acc., rarely with the simple abl. acc., or dat.: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam in vagina reconditum, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1: Phidias sul similem speciem inclusit in clipeo Minervae, inserted, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: aliquem in custodias, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 fin.

Inclusi parietibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60: inclusus cavea, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: grandes smaragdos auro, to set, Lucr. 4, 112: suras auro, to sheathe, Virg. Aen. 11, 488: corpora furtim includunt caeco lateri, ib. 2, 19: pars Heracleae incluserunt sese, Liv. 36, 17: Aetolorum utraque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, id. 36, 16. Poet. huc alieno

ex arbore germen includunt, *ingraft*, Virg. G. 2, 76. 2. Transf.: to obstruct, hinder, stop up: dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: circuli, qui a tergo includerent viam, Liv. 27, 26: spiritum, Plin. 11, 37, 84: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui inserta spongia, Sen. de Ira 3, 10. 3. to bound, limit: Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia, Plin. 5, 27, 28 fin. II. Fig.: to include, inclose, insert: illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. Brut. 79, 275: in hujus me tu consilii societatem tanquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? Id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (opinationem) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4: quae (tempora) semel notis condita fastis inclusit volueris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 16: verba versu includere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68: antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3: intus inclusum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11. 2. Esp. to restrain, limit: nullis neque temporis neque juris inclusus angustiis, Liv. 24, 8. 3. Of time: to close, finish, end: forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15, 54: hujus actionem (vespera), Plin. Ep. 2, 11: mellationem idibus Nov. fere, Plin. 11, 16, 15.

includō, ōnis, f. [includo] a shutting up, confinement: Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24. **includor**, ōris, m. [id.] one who incloses, encloses: includores auri atque gemmarum, settlers, Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24. **inclusus**, a, um, Part. [includo]. **includus** and **includtus**, a, um, v. inclitus.

incoactus, a, um, adj. not compelled, voluntary (rare): omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 med.: voluntas, Val. Max. 4, 7. **incoctilis**, e, adj. cooked in: incoctile ἐψημένον, Gloss. Philox. II. Transf. Subst. incoctilia, ium, n. plu. (sc. vasa), vessels overlaid or washed with metal, tinned vessels: Plin. 34, 17, 48. **incoctio**, ōnis, f. [incoquo] a boiling in, an incocion: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 med. **incoctus**, a, um, Part. [incoquo]. **in-coctus**, a, um, adj. uncooked, raw (rare): incoctum non expromit, bene coctum dabit, Pl. Mil. 27, 2, 53: caro, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15. **in-coenatus**, a, um, adj. that has not dined or eaten, hungry, fasting: cubet incoenatus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: superi incoenati sunt et coenati inferi, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Casin. 4, 2, 9. **incoenis**, e, adj. [coena] that has not dined, fasting: senex, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 18. **in-coeno**, i. v. n. to dine in some place: incoenante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (al. coenante eo). **incoepum** and **incoepo**, v. incept.

in-cogitabilis, e, adj. I. Act.: thoughtless, inconsiderate: nunc deum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 63: Lact. 1, 8. II. Pass.: inconceivable, incomprehensible: immensitas efficientiae, Mart. Cap. 9, 312: dementia, Amm. 15, 3. **in-cogitans**, antis, adj. thoughtless, inconsiderate: ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3: ib. 3, 2, 14. **incogitantia**, ae, f. [incogitans] thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness: amor accedunt temeritas, incogitantia, ex-

in-cogitā, nconsidered, Ben. 6, 23 med.: alacritas, id. Ep. 57. II. A ct. thoughtless, inconsiderate: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitanti cogerentur, Lanpr. Alex. Sev. 16.

in-cogito, i. v. a. to think of, contrive, design: fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122. **in-cognitus**, a, um, adj. not examined, untried: vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Caec. 10, 29. II. not known, unknown. With dat. of pers.: ne incognita pro cognititis habeamus, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta veniere, unclaimed, Liv. 5, 16: palus oculis incognita nostris, unseen, Ov. M. 2, 46: quum incognitum (cum) alias haberet, did not know, Suet. Aug. 94: nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic. Acad. 2, 35, 113.

in-cognosco, 3. v. n. incept. to learn, find out: ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Fl. p. 362 (dub. al. cognosceret). **in-cohibeo**, 2. v. a. to hold together: corpore qui nostro rarus magis incohibisset, Lucr. 3, 445. **in-cohibilis**, e, adj. that cannot be held or kept together: eo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili (al. incoibili), Gell. 5, 3. II. that cannot be restrained: cursus, Amm. 24, 1 med. **incohibilis** [coho] v. incohibilis. **in-coinquinatus**, a, um, adj. undefiled, unpolluted: corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20.

incola, ae, comm. [incolo] an inhabitant, a resident: incola est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Graeci πάροικον appellant, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: sunt e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108. Poet. in apposition: Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor arat, Ov. H. 1, 52: Phryx, Lucan. 9, 976: Cameren incola turba vocat, the natives, Ov. F. 3, 582. 2. Transf. of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana stagni incola, Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29: quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, indigenous, id. 12, 3, 7: Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padis incolae, flowing into the Po, id. 3, 19, 23: me porrectum ante fores obicere incolis plorares aquilonibus, native, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 4. II. a foreign resident, as opp. to a citizen: incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Gai. Dig. 50, 1, 29: peregrini atque incolae, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolae pacem nostros, almost our countrymen, id. de Sen. 21, 78: quid Halicenses, quorum incolae decimas dant, ipsi agros immunes habent, id. Verr. 3, 40: incolis vestris civibus Romanis, i. e. Roman citizens resident at Rhegium, ib. 4, 11: cives atque incolae Syracusani, ib. 4, 58.

incolatus, ūs, m. [id.] a residing, dwelling in: Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 34: per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26. **in-colo**, lūl (incolare, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 fin.) 3. v. a. and n. I. Act. to dwell in, inhabit: qui incolunt eas urbes, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: illam urbem, id. Verr. 4, 10, 21: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 fin.: ea loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: Alpes, ib. 4, 10: secessum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 fin.: indulgens templa vetustis incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 372. Pass.: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93. II. Neutr. to dwell or reside in: Neptuno, qui salis locis incolit, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: eis

Rhenum, ib. 2, 3: erat oppidum Vaga, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall. J. 47. **incolo**, are, v. preced. Art. **incolor** ἀχρoος, Gloss. Philox. **incolorate**, adv. [lit. without colouring or palliation, i. e.] without alleging a cause: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 18. **in-columis**, e (abl. sing. incolumi; incolumie, Pomp. and Cic. in Charis. p. 108 P.), adj. unimpaired, uninjured, safe, sound, entire, whole: urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 fin.: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valent cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61: omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 fin.: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relictia re, Liv. 5, 14: aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13. With ab: qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate iudicii retinere potuisset, Cic. Planc. 5, 12. Comp.: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2. Sup. and Adv. do not occur. [In-columis prob. compounded of an obsolete adj. calamis (from calo), whence calamitas: for details v. calamitas.] **incolumitas**, ātis, f. [incolumis] good condition, soundness, safety: incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: concordii populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32: incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: mundi incolumitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 fin.: salutem et incolumitatem alicujus commendare, Tac. H. 1, 66: alicui quaerere, ib. 3, 60. In plur.: Arn. 2, 52. **in-comes**, itis, adj.: incommitem sine comite, Fest. s. v. **in-cōmis**, e, adj. unpleasant: vita Macr. S. 1, 7 med. **in-cōmitatus**, a, um, adj. unaccompanied, unattended (rare): virginibus in Illyrico incommittatis vagari licet, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Lucr. 6, 1224: externis virtus incommittata bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 36: vestigia ferre, to go without company, Sil. 9, 101. **in-cōmītio**, i. v. a. prob. to insult or reproach in public: incommittare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum venire. Plantus (Cure. 3, 30): quae so ne me incommittis, Fest. s. v. **incomium**, ii, n. an ingredient of an ointment now unknown: Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18. **incommā** (encommā), ātis, n. [ἐγκομμα, an incision, mark; hence] the standard height of soldiers: Veg. Mil. 1, 5: Hier. in Jovin. 2, 34. **in-commēabilis**, e, adj.: impassable: viae incommēabiles, Amm. 16, 11 (dub.). **in-commendatus**, a, um, adj. unrecommended; poet. given up, abandoned: tellus, sc. ventis, Ov. M. 11, 434. **in-commīnatus**, a, um, Part. threatened: incommīnata nece, App. M. 10, p. 241. **in-commiscibilis**, e, adj. that cannot be mixed: animus, Tert. Anim. 12. **in-com-mōbilitas**, ātis, f. immovableness, insensibility: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14. **incommōdē**, adv. unseasonably, inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately: fores hae sonitu suo mihi moram obiciunt incommode, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 8: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: posse pro re nata non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8: incommode accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. Comp.: cum illo quidem actum optime est: mecum incommodius, Cic. Am. 4, 15. Sup.: incommodissime navigare, id. Att. 5, 9.

in-cogitā, nconsidered, Ben. 6, 23 med.: alacritas, id. Ep. 57. II. A ct. thoughtless, inconsiderate: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitanti cogerentur, Lanpr. Alex. Sev. 16.

in-cogitā, nconsidered, Ben. 6, 23 med.: alacritas, id. Ep. 57. II. A ct. thoughtless, inconsiderate: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitanti cogerentur, Lanpr. Alex. Sev. 16.

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in-cogitā, nconsidered, Ben. 6, 23 med.: alacritas, id. Ep. 57. II. A ct. thoughtless, inconsiderate: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitanti cogerentur, Lanpr. Alex. Sev. 16.

incommōdisticus, a, um, *adj.* comically for *incommodus*: Pl. Capt. 1, 19.

in-commōditas, ātis, *f.* unsuitableness, inconvenience, incommodiousness: in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, Cic. Att. 1, 17: temporis, unseasonableness, Liv. 10, 11: incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commode, *impropriety*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 49. In *plur.*: id. Aul. 3, 5, 59: Arn. 2, 54. **II.** damage, disadvantage: incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter. And. 3, 3, 35.

in-commōdo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. **I.** Neut. to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying (rare): alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135: alicui nihil, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodata sit, gaudeant, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: App. M. 8, p. 202. **II.** A ct. to render inconvenient or troublesome, to incommode: si quid aliud fiat quod navigationem incommode, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediatur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: si incommodatur ad usum manus, ib. 21, 1, 14. *Pass. impers.*: obnoxium eufi dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 7, 17.

incommōdum, i, n. [*incommodus*] inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, misfortune, disaster: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam in quaestu sunt versati, id. Verr. 3, 46, 109: timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur: incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: accidit repentinum incommodum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Am. 2, 8: quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur, id. B. C. 3, 73. Of the health: with *gen.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. Att. 7, 7: morbi, id. Mur. 23, 47: corporum, diseases, Plin. 24, 17, 102: pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21 *fin.*: vesicae, id. 27, 21, 101. In *plur.*: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: id. N. D. 1, 9 *fin.*: tot incommodis conflictati, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: tot continuis incommodis acceptis, ib. 7, 14.

in-commōdus, a, um, *adj.* unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, inconvenient, troublesome, disagreeable: iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1: res, ib. 4, 2, 27: valetudo, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. 3, 14: severitas morum, id. 27, 31: conflictatio turbae, Quint. 3, 8, 29: eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utrorumque ratione exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57. *Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 11. *Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Clu. 59, 161. Of persons: aliquid hunc responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 189: idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

incommōtē, *adv.* immoveably, unchangeably, firmly: permanere, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 7.

in-communicābilis, e, *adj.* incommunicable: nomen, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21.

in-commūnis, e, *adj.* not common: Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

in-commūtābilis, e, *adj.* unchangeable, immutable (rare): omnia verbi

as incommutabilia videntur, Arr. L. L. 9, 56, 153. § 99: status rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9.

incommūtas, ātis, *f.* [*incommutabilis*] unchangeableness, im-

mutability: aeternitas et incommutabilitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābiliter, *adv.* unchangeably: Aug. Ep. 3, 3: id. Trin. 7, 1.

in-compārābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be equalled, incomparable: sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11.

incompārābiliter, *adv.* incomparably: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 9: id. ap. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

in-compārātus, a, um, *adj.* unequalled, incomparable, for incomparabilis, in epitaphs: Inscr.

in-compassibilis, e, *adj.* that cannot suffer with another: Eccl.

in-compertus, a, um, *adj.* of which one has no information, unknown: inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23: origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin. 34, 13, 38: qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, I do not know, id. 12, 8, 16.

in-compētens, entis, *adj.* insufficient: Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.

incompētenter, *adv.* insufficiently: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

incomplebilis ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-complētus, a, um, *adj.* not completed, incomplete: Firm. Math. 5, 2.

incomplexus ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompōsitē, *adv.* without order, disorderly: veniens, Liv. 25, 37. **II.** Of discourse: harshly, inelegantly: qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

in-compōsitus, a, um, *adj.* not well put together, not properly arranged, disordered, discomposed: agmen, Liv. 5, 28: hostes (*opp.* compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.*: det motus incompositos, Virg. G. 1, 350. **II.** Fig.: of style: pes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6: oratio, ib. 32: rudibus et incompositis similia, ib. 17. Meton. of the author: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66. **2.** Of character: moribus incompositus, id. 4, 5, 10.

in-comprēhensibilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be seized or held: parvitas arenae, Col. 10 praef. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, that cannot be overtaken, Sol. 20. **II.** Fig.: that cannot be caught or refuted: in disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. **2.** that cannot be understood, incomprehensible: quum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, Cels. praef. med.: praecepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12. **3.** that cannot be grasped, endless: vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: opus, id. Ep. 94.

incomprēhensibiliter, *adv.* incomprehensibly, Hier. Ep. 87.

in-comprēhensus, a, um, *adj.* not comprehended, incomprehensible: incomprehensa manet virtus, Prud. Apoth. 821.

incomptē (incomte), *adv.* roughly, inelegantly (rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2: laudare, Stat. S. 5, 5, 34.

in-comptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj.* unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude: incompitis Curium capillis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41: caput, id. Epod. 5, 16: incompitiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: apparatus, Tac. G. 14. **II.** Fig.: of style: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum deceat: sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompita delectat, Cic. Or. 23, 78: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda sit et velut incompita oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41: coloni versibus incompitis ludunt, Virg. G. 2, 386: versus, Hor. A. P. 446.

inconcessibilis, e, *adj.* [concedo] inadmissible: Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj.* not allowed, forbidden (rare): hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 1, 651. **II.** not granted, impossible: quum totum exprimere

paene sit homini inconcessum, Quint. 10, 2, 26.

in-concēlio, avi, atum, i. v. a. to win over to one's side, to conciliate: inconciliasti, comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti, Fest. s. v.: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu' tibi? Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 99. **II.** With negat. in: to make an enemy of, to turn against: ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 85: ille accuratum habuit in me inconciliare copias omnes meas, id. Bac. 3, 6, 22.

inconcinnē, *adv.* awkwardly, absurdly: causificare, App. M. 10, p. 242.

in-concinnitas, ātis, *f.* inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety: genus eloquendi secutus est elegans et temperatum, vitatis sententiarum ineptis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

inconcinniter, *adv.* awkwardly, absurdly: vertere in aliquam rem, Gell. 10, 17.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj.* inelegant awkward, absurd: qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, ib. 1, 18, 6.

in-concitus, a, um, *adj.* not quick: leni et inconcito gradu, Amm. 24, 6 (dub.).

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj.* bodiless, incorporeal: Eccl.

in-concupiscendus, a, um, *adj.* much to be desired: App. Flor. p. 357.

inconcessū, *adv.* firmly, resolutely: Cod. Theod. 11, 61, 6: Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj.* unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged: coelestia sidera, Lucan. 2, 268: vestigia, id. 2, 248. **II.** Fig.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Plin. Pan. 82: inconcussus injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 25: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac. A. 2, 44: florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*: pax, Tac. H. 2, 6: gaudium, Sen. Vit. beat. 3.

in-condemnātus, a, um, *adj.* uncondemned: Cato in Gell. 13, 24 (dub. al. leg. indemnatus).

inconditē, *adv.* confusedly: Cic. de Or. 3, 44: Gell. 12, 14.

in-conditus, a, um, *adj.* not made, uncreated: ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18. **II.** not stored up: fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6. **2.** unburied: corpora, Lucan. 6, 101. **III.** Fig.: without order, irregular, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude: acies incondita et inordinata, Liv. 44, 39: ordo ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53: clamor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, artless, rude soldiers' songs, Liv. 4, 20: si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam alicujus sententiam, Cic. Or. 70, 233: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107: Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv. 30, 28: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24.

in-confectus, a, um, *adj.* not wrought out, undigested: Hier. Ep. 119, no. 1.

inconfusibilis, e, *adj.* [confusus] that cannot be embarrassed or confused: operarius, Vulg. Timoth. 2, 2, 15.

inconfusibiliter, *adv.* not confusedly: misceri, Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 15.

in-confusus, a, um, *adj.* unconfused: ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: recursus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622. **II.** Fig.: unembarrassed, not disconcerted: animus in-trepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. *fin.*: id. de Ira 1, 12.

incongēlābilis, e, *adj.* [congelō] that cannot be frozen: mare omne (al. ingelabile), Gell. 17, 8.

incongressibilis, e, *adj.* [congrēdiōr] unapproachable, inaccessible: in-

visibilis, et incongressibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27.

incongruē, adv. *unsuitably*: Macr. S. 5, 13: Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 17.

incongruens, tis, adj. *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable*: Plin. Ep. 4, 9: Stolca disciplina pleraque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell. 12, 5.

incongruentia, ae, f. *unsuitableness*: definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6.

incongruenter, adv. *unsuitably* Tert. de baptism. 19.

incongruus, a, um, adj. *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable*: quam incongruo ambitu amplectar (al. quam angusto), Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: Veg. Mil. 2, 19.

inconjūgus, a, um, adj. [CONJUG, root of conjungo] verba, *that cannot be joined to every person* (as, e. g. fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

inconnexus, a, um, adj. *not joined, unconnected*: res, Aus. Idyll. ad Paul. 12.

inconnivens, entis, adj. [conniveo] *that does not close the eyes*: Gell. 2, 1.

II. Fig.: *justitiae oculus*, Amm. 29, 2.

inconnivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *that does not close the eyes, sleepless*: vigiliae, App. M. 6, p. 179. II. Of the eyes, *not closing*: oculi, ib. 2, p. 124.

inconscius, a, um, adj. *unaware, unconscious*: Alcon inconscis Saguntinis cum ad Hannibalem noctu transisset, *without the knowledge of the Saguntines*, Liv. 21, 12 (the best MSS. have *inseis*).

inconscriptus, a, um, adj. *not written*: incondita, id est *inconscripta*, Serv. ad Virg. E. 2, 4.

inconsentāneus, a, um, adj. *unsuitable, unfit*: Mart. Cap. 5.

inconsequens, tis, adj. *not logically consequent, inconclusive*: locutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 9: per inconsequens, Gell. 14, 1.

inconsēquentia, ae, f. *want of logical connection, inconsequence*: rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.

inconsidērans, tis, adj. *inconsiderate*. Sup.: Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

inconsidēranter, adv. *inconsiderately*: tutor, qui *inconsideranter* pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3.

inconsidērantiā, ae, f. *want of reflection, inconsiderateness*: alicujus *inconsiderantiā* sustinere (al. *considerantiā*), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: mirari *inconsiderantiā* (al. *inconsiderationem*), Suet. Claud. 39.

inconsidērātē, adv. *inconsiderately, rashly*: temere et fortuito, *inconsiderate*, negligenterque agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: *inconsideratius* proeliando, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

inconsidērātiō, ōnis, f. *inconsiderateness*: mentis, Salv. de gub. Dei 1.

inconsidērātus, a, um, adj. I. Act.: *thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: nos ita leves atque *inconsiderati* sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: *inconsideratior* in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5. II. Pass.: *unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate*: cupiditas, Cic. Quint. 25: *inconsideratissima* temeritas, id. Har. resp. 26.

inconsiliū, ii, n. *ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness*, ἀσουλία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

inconsitus, a, um, adj. *unsown, untilled*: ager, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

inconsolābilis, e, adj. *inconsolable*. Fig.: *incurable*: vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426.

inconsōnans, antis, adj. *discordant*: inconsonans et incongruum, Pompei. apud Donat. de Barb. 6.

inconsōnanter, adv. *unsuitably*: dispersum, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

inconspectus, a, um, adj. *indiscreet, imprudent*: *inconspectum* aliquid temere dicere, Gell. 17, 21.

inconspicuus, a, um, adj. *not con-*

spicuous, not remarkable: mors, Flor. 4, 2.

in-con-sprētus, a, um, adj. *not despised or slighted*: non improbat, Fest. s. v.

in-constans, antis, adj. *changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent*: mihi ridicule es visus esse *inconstans*, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: *populus in omnibus inconstantissimus*, Sen. Ep. 99: *litterae*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: *venti*, Plin. 18, 35, 80: *medendi arte nulla inconstantior*, id. 29, 1, 1: *si falsa quoque somnia divina quid inconstantius Deo?* Cic. Div. 2, 62: *vultus*, Gell. 13, 30.

inconstanter, adv. *inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently*: *jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: *loqui*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 53: *haec dicuntur inconstantissime*, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: *prodire*, Hirt. B. Afr. 82.

in-constantia, ae, f. *inconstancy, fickleness, inconsistency*: *quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius?* Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: *inconstantia levitate implicata*, id. Vat. 1, 3: *fama inconstantiae*, id. Fam. 1, 9: *inconstantiae notam habere*, Plin. 11, 52, 114: *nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse*, Cic. Att. 16, 7. Of things: *fulgoris*, Plin. 37, 13, 76: *artis*, id. 7, 49, 50: *mensurae*, id. 6, 26, 30: *frontis ac hominum*, Quint. 9, 3: *inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

in-consuētus, a, um, adj. *unusual*: *sermo*, Vir. prael. 5: *salsitudo*, id. 1, 4. II. *unused, unaccustomed*: *opimae* Siderius mensae miles, Sil. 11, 282.

inconsultē, adv. *unadvisedly, inconsiderately*: *inconsulte ac temere dicere*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: *inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium*, Liv. 4, 37: *inconsulte temereque vivere*, Sen. Ben. 1: *processerant*, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.

inconsulto, adv. *unadvisedly*: *se in periculum mittere*, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 8: *deleta et inducta*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

in-consultum, i, n. *want of consideration, inadvertence, thoughtlessness*: *multitudinis inconsulto*, J. Valer. res. g. Alex. m. 1, 52: *senatus ex inconsulto*, Sil. 8, 217.

in-consultus, a, um, adj. I. *not consulted, unasked*: *inscio atque inconsulto domino*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: *ludos inconsulto senatu vovere*, Liv. 36, 36. *without advice, unadvised* (poet.): *inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae*, Virg. Aen. 3, 452. III. *inconsiderate, indiscreet*: *homo inconsultus et temerarius*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16.

Of things: *bene consultum inconsultum est, si inimicis sit usui*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 6: *ratio*, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: *largitio*, Liv. 5, 20: *aures turbae*, Sen. Ep. 40: *motus*, Gell. 19, 1.

in-consultus, ūs, m. *the not advising with another* (only in the abl. sing.): *inconsultu meo, without consulting me*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

in-consummātiō, ōnis, f. *incompleteness, imperfection*: *generationis*, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-consummātus, a, um, adj. *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect*: *inconsummatus et rudis*, Amm. 31, 14: *inconsummatus et subagrestis*, id. 21, 10 fin.

in-consumptus, a, um, adj. *unconsumed, undiminished*: *turis pars*, Ov. M. 7, 592: *Jecur*, id. Pont. 1, 2, 41: *juvenitas*, id. M. 4, 17.

inconsutilis, e, adj. [consuo] *not sewed together, without seam*: *tunica*, Vulg. Interpr. Joh. 19, 23.

in-consutus, a, um, adj. *not sewed together, without seam*: *tunica*, Hier. Ep. 22.

in-contāminābilis, e, adj. *that cannot be defiled*: Eccl.

incontāminābiliter, adv. *without defilement*: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. c. ult.

in-contāminātus, a, um, adj. *un-*

contaminated, undefiled, pure: *ne quid incontaminati sit*, Liv. 4, 2: *facies*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16.

incontanter, v. *incunctanter*.
in-contemplābilis, e, adj. *that cannot be looked upon or contemplated*: Eccl.

in-contemptibilis, e, adj. *not contemptible, not to be despised*: Tert. Apol. 45.

in-contentus, a, um, adj. *unstretched*: *fides, out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

in-contigūus, a, um, adj. *that cannot be touched*: *Deus omni est incontiguus tactu*, Arn. 7.

in-continens, tis, adj. *not containing, not retaining*: *uterus*, Plin. 8, 43, 68. II. Fig.: *incontinent, immoderate, intemperate*: *homo*, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: *Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77*: *manus*, ib. 1, 17, 26. With *gen.*: *incontinens sul*, Sen. N. Q. 3, 30.

incontinerter, adv. *immoderately, intemperately*: *cibum assumit*, Cels. 1, 3. II. Fig.: *incontinently*: *nilhil incontinenter esse faciendum*, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37.

in-continentia, ae, f. *inability to contain or hold*: *urinae*, Plin. 20, 15, 57. II. Fig.: *inability to restrain one's desires, greediness, intemperance*: *multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit*, Cic. Coel. 11, 25: *cupiditas et incontinentia*, id. Verr. 4, 15, 34.

in-contingibilis, e, adj. [contingo] *that cannot be touched*: *cardo mundi* (al. *immoibilis*), App. de Mundo, p. 57.

in-contrādicibilis, e, adj. *that cannot be contradicted*. Comp.: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

in-contrōversus, a, um, adj. *undisputed, uncontroverted*: *jus*, Cic. Or. 1, 57, 241 (the best edit., however, have *in controversiis*).

in-convēniens, entis, adj. *not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar*: *facta*, Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 13: *inconvenientia jungere*, Sen. Vit. beat. 12: *corpus*, Phaedr. 3, 13, 6. II. Fig.: *unbefitting, improper*: App. de Mundo, p. 70.

inconvēnienter, adv. *unsuitably*: Aug. de Trin. 2, 9.

in-convēnientiā, ae, f. *inconsistency, incongruity*: *voluntatis et facti*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

in-conversus, a, um, adj. *unmoved*: *oculis inconversis, with fixed looks* (al. *inconnivis*), App. M. 2, p. 124.

in-convertibilis, e, adj. *unchangeable*: Eccl.

in-convōlūtus, a, um, adj. *uncoiled, open*: *casus*, Amm. 29, 2.

in-convulsus, a, um, adj. *undestroyed*: *inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, i. e. while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes*, Fragm. Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 14.

in-cōpiōsus, a, um, adj. *not furnished with provisions*: *solitudo*, Tert. de Jejun. 5.

incoprio, i. v. a. = ἐκονπρέω, *to defile, abuse, revile*: Commod. Instruct. 19.

in-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil in or with, to boil down, to boil, seethe*: *constr. with acc. and dat. or abl.*: *radices Baccho, in wine*, Virg. G. 4, 279: *cotonea melle*, Plin. 15, 17, 18: *glessum adipe suis lactentis incoctum*, id. 37, 3, 11: *cruiorem herbis*, Hor. Epod. 3, 7: *succum incoqui sole*, Plin. 12, 17, 37: *succum cum melle*, Cels. 3, 22.

2. Transf.: *to dip in, to dye*: *incocti corpora Mauri, coloured by the sun*, Sil. 17, 637: *vellera Tyrios incocta rubores*, Virg. G. 3, 307. 3. *to plate or cover with metal*: *stannum aereis operibus*, Plin. 39, 17, 48: *incoquere argentum*, ib.

II. Fig. (poet.): *incoctum generoso pectus honesto* (for *imbutum*), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers. 2, 74.

in-cōram, or, *separately, in coram*, adv. *for coram: in the presence of with a gen.*: *omnium, in the presence of*

all, before all, App. M. 7, p. 197: *sul*, ib. 10, p. 241. II. *Absol.*: *openly, publicly*: id. 10, p. 155.

in-cōrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* *uncrowned*: simulacra, App. M. 4, p. 302.

incorpōrābilis, e, *adj.* [*corpus*] *incorporeal*: habitus (*al.* in corporali), Tert. adv. Marcion. 3, 17.

in-corpōrālis, e, *adj.* *bodiless, incorporeal*: Sen. Ep. 90: *jus*, Quint. 5, 10, 116: *nomina, that denote something incorporeal or abstract*, e. g. *virtus*, Prisc. 2.

in-corpōrālitas, ātis, *f.* *immateriality*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

incorpōrālīter, *adv.* *incorporeally*: Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 3, 14.

in-corpōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* *bodily constitution*: ne incorporatione, Col. 6, 2, 13 (*al.* *melius*, in comparatione, i. e. conjunctione).

incorpōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [*incorporo*].

in-corpōrēus, a, um, *adj.* *incorporeal*: de incorporeis disputat, Macr. S. 7, 15.

in-corpōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to unite to or ingraft upon a body*: variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 22 fin. II. *to provide with a body, to embody, incorporate*: Prud. Cath. 12, 80: Aug. ep. 34, 5.

in-correctus, a, um, *adj.* *uncorrected, unimproved*: opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

incorruptē, *adv.* *uncorruptly, purely, justly*: judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: loqui, Gell. 13, 21. *Comp.*: judicare, Cic. Marc. 9 fin.

in-corrūptēla (*inconrupt.*), ae, *f.* *imperishableness, incorruptibility*: Eccl.

in-corrūptibilis (*inconrupt.*), e, *adj.* *imperishable, incorruptible*: Eccl.

in-corrūptibilitas (*inconrupt.*), ātis, *f.* *imperishableness, incorruptibility*: Eccl.

incorruptibilīter (*inconrupt.*), *adv.* *imperishably*: misereris, quia nullo dolore sauciaria, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

in-corrūptiō (*inconrupt.*), ōnis, *f.* *imperishableness, incorruptibility*: Eccl.

in-corrūptivus (*inconrupt.*), a, um, *adj.* *imperishable*: Hier. Ep. 152.

in-corrūptōrius (*inconrupt.*), a, um, *adj.* *imperishable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

in-corrūptus (*inconrupt.*), a, um, *adj.* *unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted*: succus et sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 106: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. 32, 33: lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8: materia, id. 13, 16, 30. II. *Fig.*: *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure*: testis, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: virgo, id. Orat. 19: iudex, Gell. 14, 4: custos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. H. 1, 35. Of things: sensus, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19: fides, Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35: aquilarum genus incorruptae originis, *genuine*, Plin. 10, 3, 3: iudicium, *true, upright*, Liv. 4, 6: mens, App. doctr. Plat. 2, p. 19: praeda, *undiminished*, Tac. A. 1, 68: quoniam id modo incorruptum foret, *agitated, could be done most surely*, id. 2, 12.

incoxo, i. v. n. [*coxa*] *to cover or squat down*: Pomp. apud Non. 39, 9.

in-crasso, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make thick or stout*: Tert. adv. Psych. 6: id. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

in-crebresco, brui (*increbesco*, *increbui*: v. Long's Cic. 1. p. 1. 179), 3. v. n. *to become frequent or strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread*: mores deteriores, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 9 ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: fama belli, Liv. 7, 12: numerus, Cic. Orat. 20: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbuit, id. Opt. gen. Or. 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbuit, *grew into a proverb*, Liv. 8, 2: disciplina, quae nunc increbuit, Cic. Att. 2, 3: lucernae lumen hilaratum, *stronger*, App. M. 5, p. 168.

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in-crebro, avi, atum, i. v. n. [*creber*] *to do anything frequently*: sin increbravit, *has often visited his mistress*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

incrēdendus or *incredundus*, a, um, *adj.* [*credo*] *not to be believed, incredible*: fabula, App. M. 2, p. 120: incredundas frugum illecebras, id. Apol. p. 304.

in-crēdibilis, e, *adj.* 1. *Pass.*: *that cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary*: fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: incredibills quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible*, id. Att. 13, 23: lenitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: celeritas, ib. 2, 19: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 9: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, Cic. Att. 5, 16: incredibile quantum coaluerint, Just. 36, 2 fin. With *Supine*: incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6: incredibile dictu, Nep. Han. 6. 2. *unworthy of belief, or that is not believed*: Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 3. II. *Act.*: *unbelieving, incredulous*: incredibiles cogentur credere, App. ad Asclep. p. 93 Elm.

incrēdibilitas, ātis, *f.* [*incredibilis*]. I. *incredibility*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. II. *incredulity*: App. Trism. p. 93.

incrēdibilīter, *adv.* *incredibly, extraordinarily*: quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pertimuit, id. Att. 8, 7.

in-crēditus, a, um, *adj.* *disbelieved, discredited* (rare): inertia, Sen. Contr. 5, 30: vaticinia Cassandrae, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52.

in-crēdūlitas, ātis, *f.* *disbelief, incredulity*: App. M. 1, p. 111: poenas incredulitate meretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 6, 95.

in-crēdūlus, a, um, I. *Act.*: *unbelieving, incredulous*: odi, Hor. A. P. 188: patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11. II. *Pass.*: *incredible*: res, Gell. 9, 4.

incrēdundus, v. *incrēdendus*.

incrēmento, i. v. a. *to increase*: Aug. c. lit. Pet. 3, 54.

incrēmentūlum, i, n. *dim.* [*incrēmentum*] *a small increase*: App. Met. 5, p. 164.

incrēmentum, i, n. [*increasco*] *growth, increase*. Lit. of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15. 2. *Meton.*=*suboles*: *progeny or foster-child* (poet.): Jovis, Virg. E. 4, 49. 3. *that which promotes growth, the cause of growth or increase*: alitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front. p. 2198 P.: so *Fig.*: incrementum novare exercitum, Curt. 5, 8: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, ib. 5, 1. 4. *interest of money*: (summa) cuius ex incremento eos alere te volo, Pap. Dig. 34, 1, 9. II. *Fig. increase, augmentation*: summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis) fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3. In rhetoric, *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax* (Gr. αὐξησις): Quint. 8, 4, 28.

in-crēmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to burn, consume by burning*: viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor. 4, 12, 24.

incrēpātiō, ōnis, *f.* [*increpo*] *a chiding, rebuking*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

incrēpātivē, *adv.* *chidingly*: Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

incrēpātor, ōris, *m.* [*increpo*] *a chider, abuser*: ἐπιτιμητής: Gloss.

incrēpātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *chiding, obdurgatory*: Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrēpito, avi atum, i. v. *freg.* [*id.*]

to call or cry out to, to challenge: tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Virg. Aen. 1, 738. II. *to chide, blame, rebuke*: increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, ib. 2, 30: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7: hostis amare, quid increpitans, mortemque minaris? Virg. Aen. 10, 900: aestatem seram, id. G. 4, 138: aliquid segnitiae, *to accuse*, Sil. 9, 6: ignaviam alicui, *to reproach with*, Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 fin. III. *Transf.* *to beat, strike* (rare): languentia pectora dextra, Stat. Th. 10, 132.

incrēpitus, a, um, *Part.* [*increpo*]. *incrēpitus*, ūs, *m.* [*id.*] *a chiding, rebuking*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 52: increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

in-crēpo (avi, atum), ui, Itum, i. v. n. and a. I. *Neutr.* *to make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz*: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. G. 1, 382: manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12: increpuere arma, Liv. 1, 25. 2. *to make a noise, be noised abroad*: quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. 4, 40. II. *Act.*: *to utter aloud* (poet.): saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. Aen. 9, 504. 2. *Meton.* *to strike against* (from the sound made by striking): increpuit unda latus, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 24: digitis lyram, id. H. 3, 118: sonitus aures increpat, Enn. ap. Non. 255, 26. 3. *to urge on, encourage*: stimulo boves, Tib. 1, 1, 10: animos increpat ultro, Virg. Aen. 9, 127. 4. *to shake, disturb, frighten*: pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 28. 5. *to sound, resound with, sing of*: sua mater llyn, Prop. 3, 8, 9. 6. *to sound through or in*: argutae nemus increpuere cicadae, Calp. Ec. 5, 56. 7. *to exclaim loudly against, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove*: numquid increpavit filium? Pl. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45. (ii) With an abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against*: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48.

8. Also, *to upbraid or scoff at by an action*: cuius dum irridet angustias Remus, idque increpat saltu, Flor. 1, 1.

9. *to accuse*: avaritiae singulos, Suet. Cal. 39: saevitiae populum, id. Galb. 15.

in-cresco, ēvi, 3. v. n. *to grow in or upon*: taedia animalium capillis non increscunt, *do not grow in the hair*, Plin. 28, 11, 46: squamae cuti increscunt, Ov. M. 4, 577. 2. In gen. *to grow, increase*: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21. II. *Fig.*: *to grow or increase in*: animis discordibus irae, Virg. Aen. 9, 688. 2. In gen.: *to increase, augment*: morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. In rhetoric, *to advance from weaker to stronger expressions*: hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

in-crēto, i. v. a. [*creta*] *to chalk, whiten with chalk*: increta facies, Petr. 102.

in-crētus, a, um, *adj.* [*cerno*] *unsifted* (rare): furfures, App. M. 7, p. 194. II. *not separated, mixed, mingled*: piper album cum sale nigro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 74: minium candido pingui, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

in-crīmīnātiō, ōnis, *f.* *blamelessness*: Tert. Res. carn. 23.

incrīspātiō, ōnis, *f.* [*incrīspo*] *a crisping or curling of the hair*: Eccl.

in-crispo, i. v. a. *to crisp or curl*: Tert. Idol. 8: (*al.* *incrūstare*).

in-crūcio, i. v. a. *to torture greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 109

in-crūdesco, 3. v. n. *to become very raw*: Not. Tir. p. 81.

in-crūentātus, a, um, *adj.* *not covered with blood*: Inque cruentatus Coeneus (*per tmesin* for *incruentatusque*), Ov. M. 12, 497.

in-crūentātus, a, um, *adj.* *made bloody, bloody*: panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

in-crūentē, *adv.* *without bloodshed*: vivere, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 1094.

in-crūentus, a, um, *adj.* *bloodless*, i. e. *in which little or no blood has been shed*; or, *A. c. t. that has shed no blood*: haud incruento proelio, Liv. 2, 56: victoria, id. 7, 8: miles, id. 8, 29: Darium devicit, id. 9, 17: exercitus, *that has not lost any men*, Sall. J. 92.

incrūstatio, ōnis, f. [*incrusto*] *an incrusting with plaster, lime, marble, etc.*: parietis, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12 fin.

in-crūsto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust*: ollam sapa et farre, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrūstetur, ib. 15, 1: sincerum vas, i. e. *to daub over virtues with the names of vices*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12.

in-cūbatio, ōnis, f. *a lying upon eggs, a brooding, incubation*: incubationi datur initium post novam lunam (*al. incubitioni*), Plin. 10, 54, 75: ovis noxia, id. 10, 56, 77: derelinquere, id. 10, 60, 80. II. *Fig. an unlawful possession*: diuturna, Imp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 7, 38, 3.

in-cūbātor, ōris, m. *one who lies in: fan, one who sleeps in a temple*, Tert. Anim. 49. II. *an oppressive or unlawful possessor*: inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: incubator imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Aen. 7, 266.

incūbātus, ūs, m. [*incubo*] *a brooding, incubation*, 1. q. *incubatio*: si incubatu tonuerit (*al. incubitu*), Plin. 10, 54, 75.

incūbitātus, a, um, *Part.* [*incubito*]

incūbitio, v. *incubatio*.

in-cūbito, 1. v. *freq. to lie in or upon*: asini incubitant non nisi spatiosa laxitate, Plin. 8, 43, 68. 2. *Esp. to sit on eggs, brood*: cellae, in quibus incubitant, Col. 8, 14, 9. 3. *In Part. perf.*: of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus ea, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

incūbitus, a, um, *Part.* [*incubo*].

incūbītus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a lying upon*: dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side*, Plin. 28, 4, 14. II. *Esp. a brooding, incubation*: id. 10, 54, 75.

in-cūbo, ūi, itum (*rarely avi, atum*, in the sense of *to brood*), 1. v. n. *to lie in or upon*: stramentis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: super tomentum, Sen. de V. B. 25: humero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon her shoulder*, Ov. M. 6, 593. *P. o. c. t.*: ferro, *to fall upon one's sword*, Sen. Hippol. 259. *With acc.*: tabernulam quandam, App. M. 7, p. 190: Palladios haustus, Stat. Theb. 6, 575: caespitem ut torum, Front. 2. *Esp. to lie down or pass the night in a temple*, for the cure of some disease, or to receive communications from the deity: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 61: incubare satius fuerat Jovi, *in the temple of Jupiter*, ib. 2, 2, 16: incubare in Pasiphae fano (*al. excubare*), Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97. 3. *to sit upon eggs, to brood, hatch*: gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11. 4. *to abide or dwell in*: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Pl. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et colles, *to inhabit*, App. M. 4, p. 150: Erymantho, Ov. H. 9, 87. 5. *to be near or contiguous to*: jugum incubans mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20. II. *Fig.*: *to brood over, to watch jealously*: qui illi pecuniae, quam considerat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Virg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. Aen. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of*, Liv. 6, 15: ut

inherentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6:

incūbo, ōnis, m. [*incubo*] *one who lies upon*. I. *a spirit that watches over buried treasures*: cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. fragm. Trag. 38. II. *the nightmare, incubus*: ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cūbus, 1. m. [*id.*] *the nightmare, incubus*: Aug. C. D. 15, 23.

in-cūdo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to forge with a hammer, to fabricate* (*poet. and only in part. perf.*): incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: lapis, *an indented or sharpened stone for a hand-mill*, Virg. G. 1, 275.

in-culcatio, ōnis, f. [*incolco*] *an inculcating*: Tert. Apol. 39.

in-culcator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who tramples upon*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

in-culcātus, a, um, *Part.* [*incolco*].

in-culco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*calco*] *to tread in, tread down, ram down*: aream, Col. 2, 20, 1: semen obrutum pavicula, id. 11, 3, 34. 2. *to stuff, press or cram in*: lana morsibus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9: lapides, Col. 8, 15, 13.

II. *Fig.*: *inania verba*, Cic. Or. 69, 230: ἀπῆρτον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, id. Att. 16, 3: Graeca verba, id. Off. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50. 2. *to force upon, to impress or inculcate on*: id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: firmissima quaque memoriae iudicis, Quint. 6, 4, 5: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. beat. 24: Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, *obtrude themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 19.

in-culpābilis, e, *adj.* *unblameable, blameless*: numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapis, *faultless, without a flaw*, Sol. 30.

in-culpātim, *adv.* *without blame*: inculpatum ad calcem militiae pervenire, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 20.

in-culpātus, a, um, *adj.* *blameless*: vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 673: tutela, Impp. Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 8, 41.

in-cultē, *adv.* *in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly*: inculte atque horride vivere, Cic. Quint. 18: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 19. II. *Of style*: inculte horrideque dicere, Cic. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

in-cultus, a, um, *adj.* *untilled, uncultivated, neglected*: ager, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: inculta et silvestris via, id. Brut. 74, 259: incultae atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16. II. *Transf. undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude*: coma, *uncombed, disordered*, Ov. F. 3, 470: genae, *disfigured*, id. H. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, *without education*, Sall. C. 2: versus, *unpolished, rude*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, *uncultivated*, ib. 1, 3, 22: Laestrygones, *savage, wild*, Tib. 4, 1, 59.

in-cultus, ūs, m. *want of cultivation or refinement*: incultu, tenebris (*al. inculta tenebris*), Sall. C. 55: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12.

incumba, ae, f. [*incumbo*] *Architect. t. t. the impost or chaprel of a pillar, from which an arch springs*: Vitruv. 6, 11.

in-cumbo, cūbul, cūbitum, 3. v. n. [*cubo*] *to lay oneself upon, to lean or recline upon*: constr. with *in, ad, super, or dat.*: also with *acc.*: olivae, Virg. E. 8, 16: in parietem, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28: toro, Virg. Aen. 4, 650: super praedam, *to lie upon*, Petr. 80: in eum, Curt. 6, 9: ad vos, Ov. M. 9, 385: cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incumbit (of the

heavens), Plin. 2, 64, 64. 2. *to lean or incline towards, to overhang; to rush towards*: silex prona iugo laevum incubebat ad amnem, Virg. Aen. 8, 236: laurus incumbens arae, ib. 2, 514: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: Ajacem suum in spongiam incubuisse, *facetiously, that his (tragedy of) Ajax had thrown himself upon the sponge*, i. e., *had been blotted out*, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 85: gladio, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phaedr. 3, 10, 33: in hostem, *to rush upon the enemy*, Liv. 30, 34: impetum deinde sumit Hellespontus, et mare incumbit, *flows violently or with a downward course*, Plin. 5, 32, 40: tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit, Virg. G. 2, 311: venti incubuere mari, id. Aen. 1, 84. 3. *to come upon, supervene*: saevior armis luxuria incubuit, Juv. 6, 293: nova februm terris incubuit cohors, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 30. II. *Fig.*: *to bend one's attention to, to apply or devote oneself to, to exert oneself or take pains with, pay attention to*: constr. with *in, ad, or dat.*: rogandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16: ceris et stilo, Plin. 7, 27, 9: labori, Sil. 4, 820: toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: in causam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: acrius graviusque ad ulciscendas reipublicae injurias, ib. 6, 1, 2: in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3: toto pectore ad laudem, ib. 10, 10, 2: omni cura in remp., ib. 10, 1, 2. *With subj.*: suis viribus, ut se consullem dicerent, Liv. 10, 15. *With inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg. G. 4, 249: delatorem pervertere, Tac. H. 2, 10. *Absol.*: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657. *With adverbs*: ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose*, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: eodem incumbunt municipia, *are inclined the same way*, id. Phil. 6, 18. 2. *to be incumbent upon*: accusandi necessitas domino, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, Paul. ib. 22, 3, 2: iudici omnium rerum officium, Ulp. ib. 21, 1, 25.

in-cūnābūla, orum, n. plu. *swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands*: fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis. Pl. Truc. 5, 5, 13: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from childhood*, Liv. 4, 36. 2. *Transf. a birth-place*: ego vero in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Cic. Att. 2, 15: Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: majorum, Just. 31, 8. II. *Fig. an origin, beginning*: de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Or. 13, 42: nostrae doctrinae, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Quint. proem. 1.

incunctābilis, e, *adj.* [*cunctor*] *that admits of no delay*: Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

in-cunctans, antis, *adj.* *not delaying, unhesitating*: fides, Paul. Petron. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 233.

in-cunctanter, *adv.* *without delay, unhesitatingly*: incunctanter ac fortiter mortem subire, Lact. 6, 12: App. M. 9, p. 234.

in-cunctātus (incont.), a, um, *adj.* *undelayed*: incontatae domum penetrant, App. M. 5, p. 346 (*al. incontanter*).

in-cūpidus, a, um, *adj.* *very desirous*: Afran. apud Non. 496, 5.

in-cūrābilis, e, *adj.* *incurable*: incurabilis, ἀθεράνευτος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj.* *uncared for*: Vop. Aurel. 28. II. *uncured*: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

in-cūrīa, ae, f. [*cura*] *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect*: milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3: magistratum, Tac. A. 3, 31: incuria comperta, ib. 4, 48: incuria vel tolerantia, id. Agr. 20: rei maxime necessariae, Cic. Am. 23, 86: maculae quas incuria fudit, Hor. A. P. 352.

in-cūrīosē, *adv.* *carelessly, negligently*: castra in hostico incuriose po-

aita, Liv. 8, 38: Tac. H. 1, 13. *Comp.*: cohortes incuriosius agentes, ib. 4, 28.

in-cūriōsitas, ātia, *f.* carelessness, negligence, inattention: sub incuriositate transmittere, Cassiod. Var. 7, 4.

in-cūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [Act. *careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent.* With *in*: in capite comendo incuriosus, Suet. Aug. 79. With *gen.*: proximorum incuriosi, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famae, id. H. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, id. A. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5. With *abl.*: serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38. *Absol.*: quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef. II. *Pass. neglected, not made or done with care*: finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: historia, Suet. Galb. 3.

in-curro, curri (cūcurri), cursum, 3. *v. n.* to run into or towards, to rush at, assail, attack, invade, etc. With *in*: incurristi amens in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224: qui in me ipsum incurrit atque incidit, id. Planc. 7: in Romanos, Liv. 5, 49: in Mucedoniam, id. 36, 25: exercitus in agrum suum, id. 29, 5. With *dat.*: armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov. M. 7, 546: proeliantibus Romanis, to rush upon, Tac. A. 2, 16: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. 22, 17. With *acc.*: eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall. fragm. ap. Rufin. de schem. lex: tota vi novissimos, to attack, Tac. A. 1, 51. *Absol.* suos jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep. Chab. 1. 2. to extend or project into: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82. 3. to have carnal intercourse with: servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: App. M. 10, p. 250. II. *Fig.*: in oculos incurrentes, meeting the sight, Cic. Att. 12, 21: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5: non solum in oculos, sed etiam in vultus malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: in maximam fraudem, to fall into, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, id. Top. 21, 79: in memoriam aequalem, id. Brut. 69, 244. 2. to run against, strike against: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? id. Fam. 9, 2. 3. to commit a fault: nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 12. 4. to happen, occur at a certain time: in ipsos etesias, Cic. Fam. 15, 11: tua ἀήφης in quem diem incurrat, nescio, id. Att. 7, 7: natalis plebeis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26. 5. to inveigh against, jeer at, etc.: in quos tanta verborum libertate incurreret, Treb. in Cic. Fam. 12, 16: in tribunos incurrere, Liv. 5, 11.

incurratio, ōnis, *f.* [incurso] an attack: Non. 44, 27.

incursum, ācis, *adj.* [id.] that makes frequent inroads: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

incursum, *adv.* rapidly, quickly: Caecil. ap. Non. 127, 20.

in-cursio, ōnis, *f.* a running to or against: atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114. 2. a hostile attack, assault, incursion: incursio atque impetus armorum, id. Caec. 15, 44: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv. 1, 11: injuriis incursionibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: subitas incursiones hostium sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: moliri, Plin. 6, 28, 32. *Fig.*: incursio seditionis, Cic. Clu. 37.

in-cursio, 1. *v. n.* freq. to rush upon, assault, attack: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugans, id. de Ira 2, 35: in multos, ib. 3, 6.

II. *Fig.*: to dash against, clash with: tota vi incursumus, id. Ep. 110.

in-curso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* freq. to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack. With *in*: tam in vos incursumus, Pl. Bac. 5, 2,

29: in agmen Romanum, Liv. 36, 14. With *acc.*: aliquem pugnis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incurserunt cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: agros Romanos, to make an incursion into, Liv. 5, 31: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, Tac. H. 3, 18. *Absol.*: febris incursat, Cels. 3, 22. In *pass.*: agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41. With *dat.*: silvasque tenent delphines, et altis incursant ramis, move rapidly among, Ov. M. 1, 303: rupibus incursat, runs against the rocks, ib. 14, 190. 2. *Esp.* to assault a woman carnally: nuptum alienam, Tert. Pud. 4.

II. *Fig.*: ea, quae oculis, vel auribus incursant, that strike, meet them, Quint. 10, 3, 28: lana ovis nigrae, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, is intermixed, Plin. 28, 8, 28: incursabit in te dolor meus, Ctc. Att. 12, 41: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

incursum, a, um, *Part.* [incurro].

incursum, ūs, *m.* [id.] a running against, an assault, attack: ceterorum tela atque incursum refugit, Cic. Caec. 8, 22: incursum equitum sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: primo incursum, at the first onset, Liv. 2, 25. II. *Fig.*: morborum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 8, 9: tempestatis perferre, ib. 9, 4: propter fluminis incursum, the inroad, Plin. Ep. 10, 73: sanguinis, Lucan. 7, 700.

in-curvatio, ōnis, *f.* a bending, curving: materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35. **in-curvesco** or **-visco**, 3. *v. n.* incept. [curvus] to bend down: bacca rum ubertate, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154.

incurvi-cervicus, a, um, *adj.* [incurvus cervix] having a crooked or wry neck: pecus, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

in-curvisco, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to bend, bow, crook, curve: flexos arcus, Virg. Aen. 5, 500: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 183. *Pass.*: robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81. In the *part. perf.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, crooked, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33. II. *Fig.* to bend, cast down, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 5 fin. Poet.: querela, to move to commiseration, Pers. 1, 91.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj.* bent, bowed, crooked, curved. Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi humeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114. Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 35, 87: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 494: folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41: carina, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

incus, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] an anvil: sine foliis et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 540: positus incudibus, i. e. having established smithies, id. Aen. 7, 629: nova incude defingere ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39 (v. Smith's Ant. 634). II. *Fig.*: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, still occupied with their education, Tac. Or. 20: incudi reddere versus, to put upon the anvil again, i. e. to revise, retouch, Hor. A. P. 441. Proverb.: incudem eandem tundere, to labour always at the same thing, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.

incūsābīlior, *comp. adj.* [incuso] more blameworthy: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

incūsatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a blaming, accusing, accusation: vitiorum et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

incūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] accusing, for accusativus: casus, and *absol.* incusativus, the accusative, Diom. p. 296 P.

incūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] an accuser: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 36, 18, 8.

incūso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [causa] to accuse, to complain of, find fault with, blame: constr. with *acc.* of pers. and *gen.* of thing: qui alterum incusat probri, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 58: quinquani

immeritis querelis, Val. Fl. 8, 158: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: aliquem luxur et superbiae, Tac. A. 2, 78: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, to complain of, ib. 1, 35: sterilitas caccuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3. Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, charged upon, attributed to, Plin. 7, 45, 46. With a *relative clause*: multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit, Virg. Aen. 11, 471: vehementer eos incusavit, quod sibi cogitandum putarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

incussor, ōris, *m.* [incutio] one who strikes: Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

incussus, a, um, *Part.* [incutio]. **incussus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] a striking or dashing against, a shock (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

in-custōditus, a, um, *adj.* [Pass.: not watched, unguarded, not attended to: ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1: cum per noctem huc illuc incuraret incustoditus, without a guard, Tac. A. 15, 50: dierum observatione, ib. 15, 55: amor, unconcealed, ib. 12, 4.

II. *Act.*: heedless, imprudent: incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

incūsus, a, um, *Part.* [incudo]. II. *Adj.* not wrought, rough: Aus. Epig. 131, 4.

in-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. *v. a.* [quatio] to strike upon or against: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41: pedem terrae, Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54: incutiabantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9: collaphum servo, to box the ears, Juv. 9, 5. 2. to throw, cast, hurl: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: imber grandinem incutens, Curt. 8, 4.

3. to injure by striking: incussi articuli, Plin. 30, 9, 23. II. *Fig.*: to strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce. With *dat.*: multis magnum metum, Coel. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4: terrorem, Cic. Tim. 10: religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42: alicui foedum nuntium, to suddenly bring bad news, id. 2, 8: formidinem, Curt. 4, 10: tremorem, Lucr. 6, 593: desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti incutiat tibi quid sanctarum incutiat legum, should occasion trouble, id. S. 2, 1, 80: minas, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 42. *Absol.*: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209.

2. to shake, cause to tremble: crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

indāgatio, ōnis, *f.* [indago] a searching into, investigation (rare): initiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: indagatio atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2.

indāgator, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who searches into, an investigator, explorer: celati, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 15: sed indagatorem conveniet matutina tempora vestigandi eligere, Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, id. 2, 2.

indāgatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] she who searches into, investigates, explores: virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: v. rorum, Non. 23, 1.

indāgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*) an exploring; encircling, surrounding: App. M. 7, p. 191.

indāges, is, *f.* [id.] a searching into investigation: Claud. Mamert Stat. Anim. 2, 2.

indāgo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* (dep. form, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27, § 94) to trace out, track, as dogs in hunting: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: feras, App. M. 8, p. 512, Oud. II. *Fig.* to search into, investigate, explore. indagare et odorari quid cuique esset necesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: inusitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de republica, id. Att. 2, 4.

indāgo, inis, *f.* an encircling, in closing with nets: velut indagino hunc

insidiis circumdederunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. Aen. 4, 121: densos indagine colles claudere, Tib. 4, 3, 7: rates captas quasi per indaginem, Flor. 4, 2. II. Fig.: delatores in illa poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Pan. 35: testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42. 2. a searching into, examining after, investigation: multis persuasisse doctrinae indagibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16: ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14.

indāgus, a, um, adj. [indago] that traces or searches out: indaga veri cura (al. indiga veri), Mart. Cap. 1, 9.

indē, adv. [is: cf. unde]. I. Of place: from that place, thence: inde e promptuaria cella, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde malle, Cic. Att. 13, 39: Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22: si legiones sese recepissent inde quo temere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. II. Of things, to express the source, or origin: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, from this, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: si unde necesse est inde initium sumeret, id. Inv. 1, 20: inde tibi quod imitere capias, Liv. praef. Sometimes also of persons: nati filii duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, of them, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21. III. Of time: after that, thereafter, thereupon, then: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde iudicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhinc Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9. 2. from that time forth, ever since: quanquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est: inde adeo quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: inde usque repetens, Cic. Arch. 1. So with more definite specifications: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36. With gen.: inde loci (transferred to time), after that, thereupon, Lucr. 5, 789.

indēbitē and **indēbīto**, adv. without just cause, unduly: Paul. Dig. 22, 325: Ulp. ib. 12, 6, 25. **in-dēbītus**, a, um, adj. that is not owed, not due: non indebita posco, Virg. Aen. 6, 66: praemia, Ov. H. 16, 19. Subst.: indebitum, i, n. that which is not due: solvere, Paul. Dig. leg. 65. **in-dēcens**, tis, adj. unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly: numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128: Mart. 5, 14, 7. Of things: nasus, id. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 158. **in-dēcēter**, adv. unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully: non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1. Comp.: nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27. Sup.: intersistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

in-dēcētia, ae, f. uncomeliness, indecency: indecentiae vitium, Vitruv. 7, 5.

in-dēcō, 2. v. impers. to misbecome: with acc. pers. (rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1.

indēclīnābilis, e, adj. [declino] inflexible, unchangeable: virtus animi rectum et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: iustitia, ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2. Of persons: iudex, Amm. 25, 4. II. In grammar: nomen, indeclinabile, Diom. p. 288, 289 P.

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, adj. unchanged, constant: qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 83. Of things: amicitia, id. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

in-dēcor, ōris, or **indēcōris**, e, adj. unbecoming, inglorious, shameful (rare):

indēcōris (al. indecorus), Tac. Agr. 16:

non erimus regno indecoros, Virg. Aen. 7, 231: nec genus indecoros, ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810.

in-dēcōrābiliter, adv. unbecomingly: alienos alunt, Attius ap. Charis. 182 P.

in-dēcōrē, adv. unbecomingly, indecently: ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: facere, ib. 1, 31, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

in-dēcōris, v. indecor.

in-dēcōro, i. v. a. to disgrace, disfigure (rare): me sermone indecorans, Attius ap. Non. 125, 1: indecorant bene nata culpa (al. dedecorant), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36.

in-dēcōrus, a, um, adj. unsightly, ugly: visu uva, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 28: charta indecora visu, id. 13, 12, 24.

II. unbecoming, indecorous, inappropriate, disgraceful: quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: saeculo studia, Plin. Pan. 46: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35.

indēfātīgābilis, e, adj. [defatigo] that cannot be wearied, indefatigable: vigilia, Sen. de Ira 2, 12.

in-dēfātīgātus, a, um, adj. [id.] unwearied: intrare urbem indefatigata coelestium officia volventem, Sen. consol. ad Marc. 18.

in-dēfectus, a, um, adj. undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted: indefectu et aeterna vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 4: indefectus et jejunos Chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indēfensē, adv. without defence: Cod. Justin. 4, 18, 2 fin.

in-dēfensus, a, um, adj. unprotected, undefended: Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, ib. 11, 34.

indēfessē, adv. unweariedly: indefesse et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Gratiar. act. 35.

indēfessim, adv. unrearily: expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

indēfessus, a, um, adj. unwearied, indefatigable: dextra, Virg. Aen. 11, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: indefessus et assiduus, Tac. A. 16, 22.

in-dēficiēns, entis, adj. unfailing: decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

indēficiēter, adv. continually, incessantly: Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfīnitē, adv. indefinitely: largiri, Gell. 2, 24.

in-dēfīnitus, a, um, adj. indefinite: sermo, Gell. 16, 4.

in-dēflēbilis, e, adj. [defleo] not to be lamented: Gloss. Phil.

in-dēflētus, a, um, adj. unwept, unlamented: animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-dēflexus, a, um, adj. not bent down, unchanged (rare): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 12.

in-dējectus, a, um, adj. not thrown down: domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.

in-dēlassātus, a, um, adj. unwearied: labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbilis, e, adj. indelible, imperishable: nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. Pont. 2, 8, 25.

in-dēlectātus, a, um, adj. not delighted, displeased: with abl.: aliqua re, Petr. 87.

in-dēlibātus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured (poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

in-dēlictus, a, um, adj. not criminal, blameless: Att. ap. Fest. s. v. probum.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, adj. [damnatus] uncondemned, unsentenced: indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 17: ut quam damnatis servis crucem fixeras, hanc indemnatis civibus Romanis reservares, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: indemnatus et innoxius, App. M. 10, p. 256.

indemnīs, e, adj. [damnum] un-

hurt, uninjured: illaesus et indemnīs evasit, Sen. Ep. 9: socios praestare, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 23.

indemnitas, atis, f. [indemnīs] security from damage or loss, indemnity: alicujus indemnitati consulere, Papin. Dig. 3, 5, 31: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16.

in-dēmōstrābilis, e, adj. that cannot be proved, undemonstrable: modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

in-dēmūtābilis, e, adj. unchangeable, immutable: indemnabilis et inconvertibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.

in-dēnūciātus, a, um, adj. not declared or announced: arma, Sen. Suas. 5: sors, ib. 2.

indēpisci assequi, adipisci, Fest. s. v.: Non. 128, 33.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, adj. unwept, undeplored: Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-dēprāvātus, a, um, adj. uncorrupted, unimproved: virtus, Sen. Ep. 76.

in-dēprēcābilis, e, adj. that cannot be averted by prayer: poena, Gell. 1, 13.

in-dēprēhensibilis, e, adj. [deprehendo] undiscoverable: error, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 4, 15.

in-dēprēhensus and per sync. **in-dēpreusus**, a, um, adj. unobserved, undiscovered (poet.): error, Virg. Aen. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 563.

indeptāre consequi, Fest. s. v.

indeptus, a, um, Part. [indipiscor]

in-descriptus, a, um, adj. not divided (rare): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

in-dēsertus, a, um, adj. not deserted, unforsaken: regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

in-dēses, Idis, adj. not inactive: homo, Gell. 7, 22.

in-dēsīnenter, adv. incessantly: affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69.

in-despectus, a, um, adj. that one cannot look down into, unfathomable: Tartara, Lucan. 6, 748.

in-destructus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured: abibo (al. indistrictus) Ov. M. 12, 92.

in-dētermīnābilis, e, adj. that cannot be defined, indeterminate: quaestiones, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

in-dētermīnātus, a, um, adj. undefined, unlimited: genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

in-dētōnsus, a, um, adj. unshorn: Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

in-dētribilis, e, adj. [detero] that cannot be rubbed or worn out: soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

in-dētritus, a, um, adj. [id.] not worn out: vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

in-dēvitātus, a, um, adj. unavoidable: telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

in-dēvōrātus, a, um, adj. eaten up, devoured: indevorato capite (al. et devorato), Mart. 7, 20, 15.

in-dēvōtē, adv. impiously, unconscientiously: hereditates percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

in-dēvōtīo, ōnis, f. irreligion, impiety: Imp. Justin. Cod. 7, 2, 15: ib. 4, 17 fin.

in-dēvōtus, a, um, adj. irreligious, impious, unconscientious: donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 35.

index, icis, c. [root DIC, point out: v. dico] lit. the pointer, hence the forefinger as the pointing finger: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46: indice monstraret digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26.

II. Fig. an informer, a discoverer, discloser: haec omnia indices detulerunt rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5: Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 fin.: index idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28.

2. Esp. an informer, betrayer, spy: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: septus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95.

III. Transf. of things: that which discloses, betrays, etc.; a sign, mark, index: complexus summae benevolentiae falsi indices exstiterunt in amore simu-

lato, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. perd. 6, 18: auctoris anulus index, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 3: herbae horarum indices, heliotropium ac lupinum, Plin. 18, 27, 67: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60. 2. *a title, superscription*: deceptus indicibus librorum, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: orationis, Liv. 38, 56. Of paintings or statues, *an inscription*: nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, Liv. 41, 28. 3. Of a touchstone: pectora vertit in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

indicābilis, e, *adj.* [indicō] *that indicates, indicative*: signum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

indicātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an indicating, setting, or rating, a valuation*; hence *value, price, rate*: tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 37: mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50: temeraria, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.

indicātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *indicative*: gramm. t. t. modus, Dion. p. 329: Prisc. 819 P.

indicātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one that points out*: naturae (ul. indagator), Sol. 40.

indicātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *an indicating or rating*; hence *value, price, rate*: neque est hodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7: dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases*, id. 29, 1, 8.

in-dicendus ἀλεκτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-dicens, entis, *adj.* *that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62: duo boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e republica faceretis, Liv. 22, 39.

indicīna, ae, *f.* [index] *a notice, information*: indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 199.

indicium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure*: facite indicium si quis vidit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, id. Dom. 52: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: indicium glande scriptum misit, Auct. B. Hisp. 18: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52. 2. *evidence given before a court*: si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum fecerit, concedo, Cic. Div. in Caec. 11. Hence, indicium profiteri or offerre, *to turn evidence for the sake of escaping punishment*: sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35: indicium offerentem Vectium Valentem, Tac. A. 11, 35. Also, indicium postulare: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus: quod si impetrasset, judicia fore videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 24. 3. *a reward for giving evidence or informing*: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque iudicio, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: petrii partem capere, id. Rosc. Am. 37: Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 5, 4. II. In gen. *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof*: indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. resp. 12: paricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: animi, Auct. Cic. in Senat. 4: insigne indicium meae erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: dare, i. q. ostendere, Varr. L. L. 9, 13, 131: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 557: indicio de se ipse erit, *will serve as a proof*, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistolarum, Nep. Att. 16. With *relative clauses*: mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3: postquam

indicium est factum, dempto auro, *after applying the touchstone (index)*, Vitr. 9, 3.

indicivus, a, um, *adj.* [indicō] *indicating, indicative*: Not. Tir. p. 90.

indicō, avi, atum, i. v. a. (indicasso, for indicavero, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 66: id. Rud. 4, 3, 89) [index] *to point out, indicate, show, declare, disclose, reveal, betray*: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 22: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Tim. 2. Of things: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, id. Leg. 1, 9: lacrimis dolorem, Nep. Att. 4 *fin.*: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Plin. 11, 37, 51. *Pass.*: aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, ib. 64. 2. *Esp. to depose or inform against, to give evidence in a court of justice*: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: consucios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: de conjuratione, Sall. C. 48: indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197. II. In gen.: *to intimate, give a hint of, to briefly state, mention*: indicare convenit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26: aliquid obiter, id. 33, 1, 5: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15. III. *to value, put a price on*: hanc eme. Do. Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, ib. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.

in-dico, xi, ctum (imper. indice, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 133: indixi for indixisti, apud Front. de Cels. Ep. 3), 3. v. a. *to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce; to appoint, enjoin*: totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Romae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, ib. 90: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv. 6, 12: bellum populo R. suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: justitium, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: inimicitias, id. Verr. 5, 71: familiaribus coenas, *to invite oneself as their guest*, Suet. Ner. 27: iter, Virg. Aen. 7, 468: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Suet. Caes. 84: multam, *to impose a penalty*, Plin. 18, 3, 3: tributum, Liv. 4, 60: Tac. H. 3, 58: populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26: sibi, *to enjoin upon oneself*, Sen. Ep. 123.

indicticius, a, um, *adj.* [indicō] *declared, proclaimed*: onera, Cassiod. Variar. 5, 14.

indictio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a declaration or imposition of a tax; an impost*: nec novis indictionibus pressi, ad vetera tributa deficiunt, Plin. Pan. 29: Paul. Dig. 33, 2, 28. II. *a period of fifteen years, an indiction*, began Sept. 1, A.D. 312: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3: v. Gibbon, 2, 333, ed. Smith.

indictionālis, e, *adj.* [indictio] *pertaining to an impost or tax*: augmentum, Amm. 12, 3.

indictivus, a, um, *adj.* [indicō] *declared, proclaimed*: funus, Fest. s. v.

indictus, a, um, *Part.* [indicō].

in-dictus, a, um, *adj.* *not said, unsaid*: quod dictum, indictum 'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg. Aen. 7, 733: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc indictum ore alio, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. *Esp. indicta causa, without a hearing, unheard*: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2. 2. *unspeakable, ineffable*: Deum coelestem, indictum, innominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

indictulum, i, *n.* and **indictulus**, i, *m. dim.* [index] *a short list or catalogue (rare)*: Symm. Ep. 6, 49.

indicum, i, *n.* *a blue pigment for dyeing and painting, which appears to be the same as the modern indigo, from*

the plant Indigofera tinctoria, Linn., deriving its name from India, whence it was obtained. Some, however, have imagined it might be *Indian ink*, since it is enumerated among the atramenta; but Pliny distinctly says it was blue when diluted: Plin. 33, 13, 67: id. 35, 6, 26.

indidem, adv. [inde idem] *from the same place*: indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 5: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12. II. *from the same matter or thing*: unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: venena, Liv. 39, 8.

in-dies, adv. *for in dies, from day to day* (v. dies, no. II. 2.).

in-differens, entis, *adj.* *in which there is no difference, not different, indifferent*: quod illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: quod mortem inter indifferentia, quae ἀδιάφορα Graeci vocant, Sen. Ep. 82 *med.* Of persons: *indifferent, careless*: circa victum indifferens, Suet. Caes. 53. In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*: Quint. 9, 4, 93.

indifferenter, adv. *without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently*: indifferenter uti utraque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1: uti his literis, Gell. 10, 24: ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, *to cat of everything without distinction*, Scrib. Comp. 122.

in-differentia, ae, *f.* *want of distinction or difference, similarity, equivalence*: utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3.

indīgēna, ae, *adj.* c. [indu, old form of in, and GEN, root of gigno] *born in a country, native, indigenous*: Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3: bos, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4: apri, id. M. 14, 343: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, 72. II. *Subst. a native*: ne majores quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas, Liv. 21, 30.

indīgēns, entis, *Part.* [indigeo].

II. *Adj. in want of, needy, indigent*: with *gen.*: quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle. at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Am. 9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: praesidii, Auct. B. Hisp. 17. With *abl.*: cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. 36, 22, 47: disceptatio multa cura indigens, Gell. 14, 2. II. *Subst. a needy or indigent person*: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52.

indīgēntia, ae, *f.* [id.] *need, want, indigence*: a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Am. 8, 27. II. *inextinguishable, insatiable desire*: indigentia est libido inextinguibilis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, ib. 4, 7, 16.

indīgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [indigena] *native, vernacular*: sermo, App. M. 1, p. 102.

ind-igēo, ui, 2. v. n. [ind, old form of in, and egeo] *to need, want, to stand in need of, require*. With *gen.*: ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35: alterius, id. Am. 14, 51: artis, id. de Or. 1, 34. With *abl.*: bona existimatione, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecunia, Nep. Ages. 7: medicina, id. Att. 21: his rebus indigebant, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum erant usui, Caes. B. C. 2, 35. With *acc.*: nihil, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27: qui nos tantopere indigent, Afran. in Non. 9, 19, Goth. With *inf.*: hoc plane indigeo addiscere, Gell. 4, 1. *Pass. impers.*: cum praesidio earum indiget, Plin. 10, 27, 39.

II. *to long for, desire*: with *gen.*: non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.

indīges, ētis, *m.* [indu and GEN, root of gigno] *lit. native, indigenous*: with *dens*, or a proper name: *a native deified hero*; also *a tutelary deity*: situs est (Aeneas) super Numicium flumen; Jovem indigetem appellant, Liv. 1, 2,

indigetem Aeneam deberi coelo, Virg. Aen. 12, 794: Gell. 2, 16. *Esp. in plu.*: patrili dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: indigetes autem proprio sunt dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in diis agentes, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 498: dii indigetes, Liv. 8, 9: indigetes dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet, Fest. s. v.

indiges, is, *adj.* [indigeo] *needy, indigent*: quem aetate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

indigestē, *adv.* *without arrangement, immethodically*: Gell. praef. 3.

in-digestibilis, e, *adj.* *indigestible*: Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 6.

in-digestio, ōnis, *f.* *indigestion*: Hipp. Ep. 22, 17.

in-digestus, a, um, *adj.* *unarranged, without order, confused*: Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30: turba, id. 17, 10, 12. *II. Esp. of food: undigested*: Macr. S. 7, 7.

indigēto or **indigito**, avi, atum, i, v. a. *releg. t. t. to call upon, invoke a deity*: virgines Vestales ita indigetant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Pacan, Macr. S. 1, 17: deam, Varr. in Non. 352, 33.

II. indigitare precem, to pray, utter a prayer: Tert. de Jejun. 16.

indigitamenta, orum, n. *plu.* [indigito] *religious books or rituals, containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshipping them*: Censor. 3, (2): Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95.

indigito, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *full of indignation, enraged, indignant*: illa muliebritur indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57: indignābundus et clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, Gell. 19, 9.

indignandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *to be deemed unworthy, to be scorned*: villisque vetusque vestis erat, lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 659: Val. Fl. 1, 547.

indignans, antis, *Part.* [Indignor].

II. Adj. that cannot endure or suffer, impatient, indignant: venti indignantes, Virg. Aen. 1, 55: genus indignatissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896: bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, id. M. 11, 491.

indignanter, *adv.* *indignantly, with indignation*: mussitare, Arn. 3, 103: ferre, Amm. 15, 1.

indignatio, ōnis, *f.* [indignor] *displeasure, indignation, disdain*: liberima, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell. 2, 66: senatus indignatione exarsit, Plin. 33, 1, 6: indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48: movere, Liv. 4, 50: in *plur.*: id. 3, 48. *2. Esp. an exciting of indignation by rhetorical art*: indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100. *II. Transf. a hurt, injury to a limb*: Veg. 1, 63: id. 2, 13, et al.

indignatiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [indignatio] *slight indignation*: indignatiunculam capere; per epistolam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

indignativus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *passionate, irascible*: indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignus, a, um, *Part.* [indignor]. *ē*, *adv.* *unworthily, undeservedly, dishonourably, shamefully*: indigne dotem quaerere, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bac. 3, 3, 66: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 5, 57, 147: intererunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38. *II. indignantly, with reluctance*: Macedones, eum sibi anteponi, indigne ferebant, *took it ill*, Nep. Eum. 1: pati, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31.

indignitas, ātis, *f.* [indignus] *unworthiness, vileness*: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 138: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Caecil. 19, 63: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2.

2. Of things: heinousness, enormity, etc.: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: calamitatis, id. Verr. 5, 46, 123. *II. Esp. unworthy or unbecoming behaviour, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness*: alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, id. Fam. 6, 14: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52: rei, foedissimae per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48. *2. indignation, in consequence of unworthy treatment*: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45.

indigniter, *adv.* *in an unworthy manner*: Anthol. Lat. II. p. 176.

in-dignor, atus, i, v. a. *dep. to consider as unworthy or improper, to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant*. With *acc.*: ea, quae indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24: Sen. Tranq. 10: imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 4. With *quod*: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. With *si*: nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *infin.*: cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Og. M. 10, 604: aerarium expilari, Sall. J. 31: queri atque indignari coepit, regem ad dicendam causam evocari, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17. With *dat.*: quique contaminationi non indignatur, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2. *Of things: pontem indignatus Araxes, disdaining to bear*, Virg. Aen. 8, 728: indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, id. G. 2, 162.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj.* *unworthy, undeserving*. *Absol.*: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46. With *abl.*: te omni honore indignissimum judicat, id. Vat. 16, 39. With *gen.*: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 649. *2. Of things: unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh*: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil quod ipsis esset indignum committebant, ib. 5, 35: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9: indignis modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. Andr. 1, 1, 118: hiemes, severe, Virg. G. 2, 373: exempla, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 4: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28. With *Supine*: digna atque indigna relatu vociferans, Virg. Aen. 9, 595. With *inf.*: fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681. *Neut. absol.*: indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignius ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, improper, Sall. J. 79: indignum, as an exclamation, *shame!* Ov. M. 5, 36.

II. In a good sense: who has not deserved some evil: ad calamitates hominum indignorum sublevandas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: cur eget indignus quisquam, te divite? Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: saepe nocentes praeterit, exanimat indignos atque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1101. *2. Of things: what is undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30: mors, Virg. Aen. 6, 163.

indigus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] *needing, in want*. With *gen.*: ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri, Lucr. 1, 61: nostrae opis, Virg. G. 2, 428: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22: externae opis, ib. 48. With *abl.*: auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: refectione virium, App. M. 9, p. 222.

II. Meton.: desirous of: with gen.: indiga servitii fervebat litore plebes, Lucan. 9, 254.

indīgūus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. *indigus, needing, in want: with gen.*: opis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 4. With *abl.*: App. M. 9, p. 222.

in-diligens, tis, *adj.* *I. Act. careless, heedless, negligent*: ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 23: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. With *gen.*: rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28. *II. Pass. neglected*: hortus, Plin. 19, 14, 19, 57.

indiligenter, *adv.* *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently*: at indiligenter iteram, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 28: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, Cic. Att. 16, 3. *Comp.*: nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

in-diligentia, ae, *f.* [indiligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: praedia per indiligentiam neglecta, Plin. 14, 4, 5: veri, *neglect of examining into the truth*, Tac. H. 4, 49.

in-dilucesco, 3. v. n. *incept. to begin to grow light*: cum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dimensus, a, um, *adj.* *immeasurable, innumerable*: populi, Amm. 19, 2.

in-dimissus, a, um, *adj.* *not sent away, not divorced*: uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indipisco, for **indipiscor**: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 13: partem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

ind-ipiscor, eptus, 3. v. a. *dep. [ind apiscor] to attain, reach: navem*, Liv. 26, 39. *2. to get, obtain, acquire*: largiter mercedis indipiscar, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas, id. Epid. 3, 4, 15: multum dolorem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 2: animo, i. e. *to retain*, Gell. 17, 2. *II. Transf. to begin, commence*: pugnam, id. 1, 11.

in-directus, a, um, *adj.* *not direct, indirect*: actio, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

in-direptus, a, um, *adj.* *unplundered*: Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 *fin.*

in-disciplina, ae, *f.* *want of education*: Gloss. Philox.

indisciplinātē, *adv.* *in an undisciplined manner, disorderly*: loqueris, Commodian. Instruct. 16.

in-disciplinatio, ōnis, *f.* [disciplina] *want of discipline*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplinātus, a, um, *adj.* *without discipline, undisciplined*: Eccl.

in-disciplinōsus, a, um, *adj.* *without discipline, undisciplined*: Vulg. Interpr. Siracid. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, *adj.* *not cut to pieces, undivided*: tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-discrētē, *adv.* *without distinction, alike, indiscriminately*: editur imitatio avium et animalium vocis, Plin. 11, 37, 65: repleta subsellia Circi, Spartian. Nigr. 3.

indiscretim, *adv.* *without distinction*: epulae, quibus indiscretim omnes vescuntur, Sol. 30.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj.* *unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: cum agricultura, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut caneris, Plin. 11, 37, 46: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, Tac. H. 4, 52. *II. Fig.: undistinguished, without distinction, indiscriminate*: multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3.

2. that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable: imagines similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: proles suis, Virg. Aen. 10, 392: dignitas, *alike equal*, Cod. Theod. 6, 7, 1.

in-discriminābilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

in-discriminātum, *adv.* *without distinction*: Varr. L. L. apud Non. 127, 23.

in-discussibilis, e, *adj.* [discutic] *that is not to be discussed: auctoritas*

(*al. discussibilis*), Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 2, 12.

in-discussus, a, um, *adj.* not discussed: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 11.

indiserte, *adv.* ineloquently (rare): orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

in-disertus, a, um, *adj.* ineloquent: Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1. Of things: prudentia, at a loss for words, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142.

indisectus, v. indejectus.

indisunctim, *adv.* immediately: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 12.

in-dispensatus, a, um, *adj.* [dispensatio] not properly distributed, immoderate: natus, Sil. 16, 342.

in-dispositē, *adv.* without order, confusedly: moveri, Sen. Ep. 124.

in-dispositus, a, um, *adj.* without order, confused: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68.

in-dissimilis, e, *adj.* not unlike: formae vocum, Varr. L. L. 9, 29, 136.

in-dissimilabilis, e, *adj.* [dissimulo] that cannot be dissembled: veritas, Gell. 10, 22.

in-dissociabilis, e, *adj.* inseparable: Eccl.

indissociabiliter, *adv.* inseparably: Auct. Brev. Fid. adv. Arian. p. 95.

in-dissolubilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble: nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28. II. Transf.: sed quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Tim. 11.

in-dissolubiliter, *adv.* indissolubly: nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 2, 2.

in-distanter, *adv.* uninterruptedly: syllaba est vox litteralis, quae sub uno accentu, et uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P. II. without distinction, without exception: Amm. 27, 9.

in-distinctē, *adv.* without distinction, indiscriminately: indistincte atque promiscue adnotabam, Gell. 2 praef.: legatis numis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj.* not properly distinguished, confused: neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint. 8, 2, 23: indistincta defensio et promiscua, Tac. A. 6, 8. II. indistinct, obscure: vocabulum, Gell. 10, 20: non indistinctus M. Tullius, *clear or logical*, Quint. 12, 10, 39.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

inditus, a, um, *Part.* [indo].

in-dividuitas, *ātis, f.* indivisibility: Eccl.

in-dividūus, a, um, *adj.* indivisible: ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17. Subst.: ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, *indivisible corpuscles, atoms*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 55.

II. Fig. inseparable, not separated: Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, inseparable companions, Tac. A. 6, 10: pietas, undivided, impartial, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 5, 3.

in-divisē, *adv.* undividedly: Ascon. in Verr. 1, 55.

in-divisibilis, e, *adj.* indivisible: materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 51.

in-divisibiliter, *adv.* indivisibly: Tert. Anim. 51.

in-divisus, a, um, *adj.* undivided: ungulae indivisae equorum, not cloven: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2. II. Transf. not distinguished, indiscriminate: pro indiviso, in an undivided manner, in common, Cato R. R. 137: pro indiviso possessa a foris, Plin. 17, 1, 1: pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner*, id. 16, 32, 59: pectus, in quod omnes curae pro indiviso transferuntur, *indiscriminately*, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17.

in-divulsus, a, um, *adj.* not separated: omnes, Macr. S. 1, 11.

in-dolē, *idē, dūm, 3. v. a. to put, set, or place into, upon or over*: ignem in aram, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 1: salem in aquam, id. Merc. 1, 2, 92: fenestras, id. Rud. 1, 558

1, 6: custodes, Tac. A. 3, 28. With dat.: compedes servis, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 3: utrum deus extrinsecus (operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen. Ot. sap. 31: potioni venenum, Curt. 10, 10: vinclo fasciae indidit cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 57: lecticae, *laid upon*, ib. 3, 14.

II. Fig. to introduce: novos ritus, id. H. 5, 4. 2. to impart or give to: pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, ib. 4, 34: alicui vocabulum, id. A. 2, 56: huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 37: puero ab inopia Egerio nomen inditum, Liv. 1, 34.

in-dōcibilis, e, *adj.* unteachable: Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4, 28.

in-dōcibilitas, *ātis, f.* [indocibilis] unteachableness, indocility: prudentiam indocibilitas impugnat, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

in-dōcilis, e, *adj.* unteachable, difficult to be taught, indocile: quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: hirundines, Plin. 10, 45, 62. With gen. (poet.): pacis, Sil. 12, 726. With dat.: indocilis quieti, id. 11, 11. With inf.: pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18: teneri, Stat. Th. 6, 313. Of the thing to be taught: sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usum disciplinam, Cic. Acad. 2, 1, 2. II. Transf. untaught, unlearned, ignorant: genus indocile, Virg. Aen. 8, 321: coeli agricola, Plin. 18, 25, 60. 2. Of things, untaught, rude: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6. 3. unapt, unfit: arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin. 14 prooem. III. untaught, not shown: et sciat indociles currere lymphas, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

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acc.: quis fuit, qui non indoluerit, tam sero se cognoscere? Cic. Phil. 2, 25: indolui, non tam mea quod fortuna male audit, quam quia simi causa pudoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 2. With *acc.*: id ipsum indoluit Juno, id. M. 2, 469: successurumque Minervae indoluit, ib. 2, 789.

in-dōlōria, *ae, f.* [dolor] i. q. indolentia, absence of pain: Sid. Ep. 14.

in-dōlōris, e, *adj.* [id.] free from pain: Gloss. Philox.

in-dōmābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be broken in or tamed, untameable: Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 12.

in-dōminābilis, e, *adj.* [dominus] that cannot be mastered: Gloss. Philox.

in-dōmītus, a, um, *adj.* not broken in, untamed, wild: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 19.

II. Fig.: unsubdued, untameable, unrestrained, ungovernable, wild, fierce: mulier, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 1: adolescens, id. Trin. 3, 3, 22: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: indomiti et praeferoces nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27. Of things: oculi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 92: dextra, unconquered, Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. H. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Falernum, indigestible, Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: animi cupiditates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: indomita et effrenata libido, id. Cluent. 6, 15: tarditas, invincible, that cannot be overcome or got rid of, Plin. 8, 44, 69: argentum, uncoined, Arn. 6, 200.

in-dōnātus, a, um, *adj.* without a present: Lampr. Heliog. 28.

in-dormio, *ivi, itum, 4. v. n. to sleep or fall asleep at, on, or over*: constr. with dat., in, or abl.: congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79. 2. Transf.: to be asleep, i. e. to be numb, torpid, of a limb: Veg. Vet. 3, 24. II. Fig.: to go to sleep over, to perform negligently, be careless about: quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: tantae causae indormire, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longae desidiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 2: malis, heedless, regardless of, Curt. 6, 10.

indormis, e, *adj.* [dormio] i. q. insomnis, sleepless: Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj.* unportioned, portionless: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46. Transf.: corpora, that have not received the usual funeral honours, Ov. M. 7, 609. II. Fig.: unadorned, poor: cujus artem cum indotatam esse, et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55.

indu, v. in, ad init.

in-dūbitābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be doubted, indubitable: genus causae, Quint. 4, 1, 55: Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9.

in-dūbitābiliter, *adv.* indubitably, without doubt: Arn. 5, 183.

in-dūbitandus, a, um, *adj.* not to be doubted, indubitable: veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dūbitanter, *adv.* indubitably, without doubt: Plin. 18, 11, 29 (*al. indubitata*): probatur, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de vera relig. 46.

indūbitatē, *adv.* undoubtedly: quae indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv. 33, 40: corrupti commentarii, Vell. 2, 60.

indūbitato, *adv.* without doubt: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dūbitātus, a, um, *adj.* undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure: in his ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, ib. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21: juris est, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 49.

in-dūbito, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. to doubt of* (poet.): with dat.: absiste precando viribus indubitare t

induc, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18: *induxit* for *induxisti*, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 12). 3. *v. a. to lead, bring, or conduct into; to lead or bring in*: constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.* With *in* and *acc.*: oves et armenta in rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 12. aquam in privatas domos, Auct. B. Alex. 5: aliquem in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28: cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60. With *dat.*: age, moenibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossa mare trahi, Suet. Ner. 16: filiae novercam, *to bring home a stepmother* (by marrying again), Plin. Ep. 6, 33. *Absol.*: princeps turmas inducit Asylus, Virg. Aen. 11, 620: inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. 2. *Esp. to bring forwards, exhibit, represent*: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. gen. orat. 6, 17: elephantas in circum, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: inducta est et Afranii togata, quae *Incendium* inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11. 3. *to bring into or before a court*: inducta teste in senatu, id. Claud. 40: majestatis reos in curiam, id. Dom. 11. 4. *to put on articles of dress*: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, id. Aug. 92: humeros albeni amictu, Stat. S. 8, 2, 67: tunicae inducitur artus, Virg. Aen. 8, 457. 5. *to draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread*: postes pice, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 142: colorem picturae, Plin. 35, 10, 36: parietem ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642: quaecunque fugant inductas flamina nubes, ib. 1, 263: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to darken, obscure*, Vell. 2, 36: pontem, *to throw a bridge across*, Curt. 5, 5: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super lateres, id. B. C. 2, 10. 6. *to level, fill up*: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exstent, Plin. 2, 80, 82. 7. *to strike out, erase, i. e. what is written on a wax tablet by drawing over it the broad end of the stylus*: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14: senatus consultum, ib. 1, 20. 8. *to make an entry in an account book, to bring to account*: inducere in rationibus, id. Fam. 3, 10: pecuniam in rationem, id. Verr. 1, 41: agrum alieni pecunia ingenti, *to charge*, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70. II. *Fig.: to bring into, introduce*: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. Phil. 13, 19, 43: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7. 2. *Esp. with animum or in animum, to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine*: with *inf.*: id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3: animum inducere de divinatione dicere, id. Div. 1, 13, 22: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined*, Sall. C. 54: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30. With *subj.*: inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese, oblivisceretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum, quo minus illi indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9. 3. *to bring in, introduce in speaking or writing*: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: Tiresiam deplorantem caecitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115. Of conversation: *to introduce*: hic sermo inducitur, id. Att. 13, 19: hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, id. Fat. 10. 4. *to lead to or into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce*: constr. with *in* or *acc.* and *acc.*: amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, id. Am. 16, 59: in errorem, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad paricidium), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: multos

in peccatum, *to seduce*, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pligendum, *to move, excite*, Cic. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 8: vide, quo me inducas, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) inducendus est iudex, Quint. 11, 3, 58. With *subj.*: aliquem ut mentiat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46. With *inf.*: consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9. Hence *absol.*: *to delude, cajole, deceive*: hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, sefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper ut inducas, blandos affers mihi vultus (*al. inducar*), Tib. 1, 6, 1. 5. *to do* (an injury, etc.) *to*: injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento inducere, Gal. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

inductibilis, e, *adj.* [induco] *that may be drawn or smeared over*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

inducticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *introduced*: Gloss. Philox.

in-ductio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leading or bringing into, introducing*: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition*, Liv. 44, 9: so on the stage: ficta personarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

2. *an overlaying, plastering, etc.*: prima trullis frequentetur inductio, quum sicari coeperit, iterum inducatur, Pall. 1, 15. 3. *a striking out, erasing*: lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1. 4. *Meton.*: an *awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun: Virr. 10 praef. II. *Fig.: a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: inductio animi apud me valet, id. Fam. 1, 8. 2. *inductio erroris, a misleading*, id. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

3. *In rhetor.: induction*, a mode of reasoning from a series of admitted particulars to an unadmitted one: inductio, qua plurimum Socrates est usus, hanc habuit viam: cum plura interrogasset, quae fateri adversario necesse esset, novissime id, de quo quaerebatur, inferebat, cui simile concessisset, Quint. 5, 11, 3.

inductivē, *adv.* *by yielding*: indulgere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

in-ductor, ōris, *m.* *one who stirs up, rouses, a chastiser, scourger*: inductores accerrimi (*al. indoctores*), Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 6.

inductōrium, i, *n.* [induco] *a covering*: facere inductorium, Plin. Val. 1, 3.

in-ductrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that misleads or deceives*: App. Flor. p. 366.

in-ductūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a covering, coating*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

inductus, a, um, *Part.* [induco].

II. *Adj.*: *imported from a foreign country, foreign, strange*: sermo, Plin. Ep. 4, 3. 2. *not pertaining to a given place or subject*: si nihil inductum et quasi devium loquimur, ib. 5, 6 fin.

in-ductus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *abl. sing.*) [id.] *an inducement, persuasion* (rare): alicujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid, *at another's persuasion*, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26.

indūcūla, ae, *f.* [induo] *a kind of under-garment worn by females*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredior, v. ingredior.

in-dulceo, 2. v. n. [dulcis] *to become very sweet*: Gloss. Philox.

in-dulcitas, ātis, *f.* *want of sweetness, bitterness*: Caecil. ap. Non. 96, 29, dub.

in-dulco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make sweet, to sweeten*: aquam amaram, Tert. adv. Jud. 13. II. *Fig.: to speak sweetly*: ib. 12, 15.

in-dulcōro, 1. v. a. *to make very sweet*: Gloss. Philox.

in-dulgens, tis, *Part.* [indulgeo].

II. *Adj.*: *indulgent, kind or tender, fond*. With *dat.*: obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum Terri sinit, Cic. Am. 24, 89. With *in* and *acc.*: civitas minime in captivos

indulgens, Liv. 22, 61. With *gen.*: non ferme desunt irarum indulgentes ministri, id. 24, 25. *Absol.*: quo ipsum nomen amantius indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus majore odio dignum esse ducetis, Cic. Clu. 5, 12. 2. *addicted to*: aleas indulgens, Suet. Aug. 70. 3. *Pass.*: *fondly loved*: filii, indulgentissime adulescens, Pseudo-Quint. I. ecl. 10, 13.

in-dulgentē, *adv.* *indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9: bestiae multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109. *Comp.*: dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32. *Sup.*: id. Consol. ad Helv. 5.

indulgentia, ae, *f.* [indulgens] *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness*: freq. constr. with *in* and *acc.*: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiaque discedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60: indulgentia et benevolentia, ib. 13, 35: Aedui Caesaris indulgentiam in se requirunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. 2. *Esp. tender love or affection for one's relations*: indulgentia filiarum commoveri, Cic. Verr. 1, 44: pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb. et Opp. ad Cic. Att. 9, 7, A. II. *Transf. of things*: coeli, *mild weather*, Plin. 17, 2, 2: fortunae, Vell. 2, 80. 2. *a remission of punishment or of taxes*: Capit. Anton. 6: Amm. 16, 5.

indulgēo, si, tum, 2. v. n. and a.

I. *Neutr.*: *to be kind or indulgent to; to be pleased with or inclined to, to give oneself up to, yield to, indulge in*: constr. with the *dat.*: huic legioni Caesar et indulserat praecipue, et confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sic sibi indulsit, *indulged himself so, took such liberties*, Nep. Lys. 1: irae, Liv. 3, 53: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43: odio, id. 40, 5: animo, *to give way to passion*, Ov. M. 12, 598: regno, *to delight in*, Lucan. 7, 54: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Virg. G. 2, 277: veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic. Am. 15, 54: labori, Virg. Aen. 6, 135: theatris, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiae, Quint. 10, 1: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19. *Pass. impers.*: nihil relicturnus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. 45, 35. With *acc.* of person (poet.): heri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11: te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 35: so *pass.*: animus eorum laxari indulgerique potuisset, *to be pleased, amused*, Gell. praef. 1. II. *Act.*: *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give*: with *acc.* and *dat.*: alicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11: nomen oratoris malis artibus, Quint. 2, 17: patientiam flagello, *to submit to patiently*, Mart. 1, 105, 3. With *inf.* (only poet.): Sil. 14, 672. *Pass.*: abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur, *is granted*, Modest. Dig. 48, 16, 17.

2. With *acc.* of *pron.* *reflect.* and *dat.*: *to give oneself up to, to comply with*: seseque videndum indulst, Lysippe, tibi, Stat. S. 4, 6, 36: ardentem sese indulsisse tribuno, Juv. 2, 165. [Usu. derived from *dulcis*: but Pott and others connect it with Sans. *dirgha*, "long;" Gr. *δολιχός*; Slav. *dolgi*.]

indulgētis, ātis, *f.* [indulgeo] *indulgence, for indulgentia*: indulgētae victus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 126, 9.

indultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a favourer*: legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

indultum, i, *n.* [id.] *indulgence, grace, favour*: legis, Cod. eod. 4, 15, 1: principis, ib. 3, 10, 1.

indultus, a, um, *Part.* [indulgeo].

indultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *leave, permission*: indultu clementiae tuae scribere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

indumentum, i, *n.* [induo] *a garment*: indumenta induere, Gell. 16, 19: oris, *a mask*, Bassus in Gell.

§. 7. II. Transf.: a covering, clothing: carnis indumenta, i. e. bodies, Prud. Cath. 9, 99.

in-dūo, ui, ātum, 3. v. a. [du, "put" = da: cf. ex-uo] to put on, esp. of dress: Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: galeam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: smaragdus et sardonychas, Plin. 37, 6, 23: anulum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598: scalas, to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head between the rounds, ib. 14, 650. Reflect.: to put on oneself, to dress oneself in: with acc. or abl.: indui vestem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: quidlibet indutus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28: indutus galea, Virg. Aen. 5, 674: soccis, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: Androgei galeam, clipeique insigne decorum induitur, Virg. Aen. 2, 393. 2. to surround or cover with, to put on, assume, etc.: dii induti specie humana, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: pomis se induit arbor, decks itself with, Virg. G. 4, 143: vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12: cinis induit urbes, covers, envelopes, Val. Fl. 4, 509. 3. With pron. reflect.: to fall into or upon, to be entangled in: se in laqueum, Pl. Cas. 1, 25: cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: se vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: se hastis, Liv. 44, 41. II. Fig.: to put on, assume: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit personam amici, cum induit iudicis, assumes the part of a judge, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: indutus duabus quasi personis, having two characters to perform, ib. 1, 30: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56: sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. H. 4, 38: seditionem, to engage in, id. A. 2, 15: proditorem et hostem, to assume the part of traitor and enemy, ib. 16, 28: personis fictam orationem, to attribute, Quint. 4, 1, 28: sua confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, entangle himself, Cic. Verr. 5, 64, 166: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, ib. 2, 42, 102: non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

indūpēdio and **indūpēditus**, a, um, v. impedio, etc.

indūpērans, antis, Part. v. imperans.

indūpēro, **indūpērātor**, etc. v. impero, etc.

indūrātus, a, um, Part. [induro].

II. Adj.: hardened: roborata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64. II. Fig.: praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18: Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira 1, 11.

in-dūresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become hard, to harden: si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2: corpus induruit usu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 5. II. Fig.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius, Tac. H. 3, 61: in pravum, to become hardened in vice, Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-dūro, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. to make hard, to harden: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 14: sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78. II. Fig.: to harden, steel: indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: adversus omnia quae accidere possunt, ib. 4: frontem, to render shameless, id. Ben. 7, 28: ut flexerat vultum aut induraverat, had assumed an expression of firmness, Tac. H. 2, 46.

indus, a, um, adj. = Ἰνδός, pertaining to India, Indian: dens, ivory, Cat. 64, 48: conchas, pearls, Prop. 1, 8, 39.

indusciarius, ii, m. [indusium] a maker of women's under-garments: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

indusciātus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has on an under-garment: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47: pueri, App. M. 2, p. 123.

indusio, i, v. a. [id.] to clothe: aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

indusium, ii, n. [induo] a woman's under-garment: Non. 539, 32.

industria, ae, f. [industrius] diligence, activity, assiduity, industry: Massilienses naves summa industria armaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: Cassio industria Domitii, Favonio Scipionis celebritas salutem attulit, ib. 3, 36: ingenium industria alitur, Cic. Coel. 19, 45: in agendo, id. Manil. 11, 29: qui in scribendo tantum industriae ponam, spend so much pains on writing, id. Fam. 3, 9: itineris, assiduity on the journey, Suet. Aug. 8: de or ex industria, on purpose, purposely, intentionally: ex industria, Liv. 26, 51: de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151. Also simply, industria: Plin. 16, 1, 2. And, ob industriam: Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 6. Rarely in plur.: summis opibus atque industriis, id. Most. 2, 1, 1.

industriōse, adv. diligently, industriously: rempublicam curare industrie, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: causas acilitate, Suet. Galb. 3. Comp.: quis de illius dignitate industrius dixit, Aug. Or. pro dom. 11.

industriōsē, adv. very industriously: Suet. Vit. Juven. Sup.: Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industriōsus, a, um, adj. [industria] very active, diligent, or industrious: cui non industrioso otium poena est? Sen. Prov. 2.

industrius, a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous, industrious: homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21, 53: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57. Comp.: industrius or industrius: quo neque industrius or juvenitior erat, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 71: imperator exercitum industriorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P. [Etym. uncertain: perh. from industruo, same as instruo: Pott. 1, 225.]

indutiāe (or -ciae), arum, f. plu. a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiāe, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5: indutiāe facere, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: finire aquis conditionibus, Plin. Pan. 11: dies induciis erat ab hostibus petitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: Caesar respondit eos neque colloqui neque induciarum iura servasse, id. B. C. 1, 85: tollere, to break off, Liv. 30, 4: agitare, to keep, Sall. J. 29: per indutiā, during a truce, Liv. 30, 37.

II. In gen.: a cessation, pause, delay: imo indutiāe parumper flant, si quid vis loqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 233: in amore inimicitiae, indutiāe, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: Plin. Ep. 8, 14: noctis indutiāe, the stillness of night, App. M. 2, p. 126. [The correct orthography seems to be indutiāe, which, like indutilis, is probably derived from induo.]

indutilis, e, adj. [induo] that can be put in: vomis (al. in Rutilis), Cato R. R. 135, 2.

indutōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] that can be put on: pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

indūtus, a, um, Part. [induo].

indūtus, ūs, m. [id.] a pulling on (extremely rare): vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4. Meton.: apparel, raiment: indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7.

indūvīae, arum, f. plu. [id.] clothes, garments: tuae, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induvili, Prud. Psych. 578.

indūvium, i, n. [id.] the bark that clothes a tree: arboris, Plin. 13, 4.

inebrae, aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia inebra appellantur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem, Fest. s. v.

inebriātor, ōris, m. [inebrio] one who makes drunk: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

in-ēbrio, avi, ātum, 1. v. a. to make drunk, inebriate: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12 22 47. 2 Transf.:

to saturate, fill full: uvae vino suo inebriantur, id. 14, 1, 3: and of colours: amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, id. 9, 41, 65.

II. Fig.: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv. 9, 113.

in-ēdax, ācis, adj. not voracious, that eats little: Gloss. Philox.

in-ēdia, ae, f. [ēdo] an abstaining from food, fasting: vigiliis ē media necatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82: frastinare, Cels. 1, 3: inedia vitam finire to starve oneself to death, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. In plur.: inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

in-ēditus, a, um, adj. not made known, unknown: cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39.

in-effābilis, e, adj. unutterable, unpronounceable: nomina, Plin. 5 praef.: verba, id. 28, 2, 4.

in-effābilitas, ātis, f. [effabilis] unutterableness, ineffableness: visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ineffābiliter, adv. unutterably, ineffably: Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

in-efficācia, ae, f. inefficacy: libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

inefficācter, adv. ineffectually, in vain: Paul. Dig. 49, 8, 2.

in-efficax, ācis, adj. ineffectual, inefficient. With gen.: vox inefficax verborum, unable to produce, Sen. Ira 1, 3. Absol.: dii, id. Ben. 4, 4: ratio, id. Ira 1, 10.

in-effigīābilis, e, adj. [effigio] that cannot be portrayed or delineated: anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

in-effigīātus, a, um, adj. [id.] without form, shapeless: fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

in-effrēnātus, a, um, adj. unbridled. Fig.: cupiditates, Auct. Coll. Mosaic. et Rom. leg. tit. 6, 4.

in-effugībilis, e, adj. [effugio] unavoidable, inevitable: necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

in-effusus, a, um, adj. not spread out: ineffusum laxa (al. in effusum) crinem, App. M. 2, p. 122.

in-ēlābōrātus, a, um, adj. unlaboured. Fig.: oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1.

in-ēlōgans, antis, adj. not choice or neat; tasteless, inelegant: ineratque orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: odor non inelegans, a not unpleasant smell, Plin. 21, 25, 98.

inēlēganter, adv. not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic. Brut. 26, 101: dividere, without discrimination, without judgment, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26.

in-ēlēgantia, ae, f. tastelessness, inelegance: inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84.

in-ēlōquax, ācis, adj. [eloquor] unutterable: gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novatian. de Trin. 29.

in-ēlōquens, entis, adj. ineloquent: indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20.

in-ēlōquībilis, e, adj. [eloquor] unutterable, for ineffabilis: Eccl.

in-ēluctābilis, e, adj. from which one cannot extricate oneself: coenum, Stat. Th. 9, 502. II. Fig.: unavoidable, inevitable: tempus Dardaniae, Virg. Aen. 2, 324: fatum, Vell. 2, 57.

in-ēlūibilis, e, adj. [eluo] that cannot be washed out, indelible: Eccl.

in-ēmendābilis, e, adj. that cannot be amended, incorrigible: pravitas, Quint. 1, 1: affectus, Sen. Ira 3, 41.

in-ēmendātus, a, um, adj. unamended, incorrect: Eccl.

in-ēmensus, a, um, adj. unmeasured: Not. Tir. p. 18.

in-ēmēribilis, e, adj. [emereor] that cannot be merited: Tert. Res. carn. 18.

in-ēmōrior, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die in or at: with dat.: spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

in-emptus (inemptus), a, um, adj. unbought, unpurchased: dapes, Virg. G. 4, 133: consulatus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

in-ēnarrābilis, e, adj. that cannot be related or described, indescribable:

be excused, inexcusable: ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera, *that cannot be refused*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 50.

In-exercitatus, a, um, *adj. untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful*: rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: homo non hebes neque inexercitatus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5. **II.** *unemployed, not busy* (rare): homo, Cels. praef.

In-exercitus, a, um, *adj. unemployed*, for inexercitatus: Macr. S. 7, 8.

In-exesus, a, um, *adj. unconsumed*: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 35.

In-exhaustus, a, um, *adj. unexhausted*: metalla, Virg. Aen. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered*, Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not enfeebled*, Tac. G. 20.

Inexoptabilis, e, *adj. not desirable*: Not. Tir. p. 106.

In-exorabilis, e, *adj. that cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable*: constr. with *in*, *adversus*, *contra*, or the *dat.*: qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4: contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4: delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18. Of things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous*, Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Virg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2. **II.** *that cannot be obtained by entreaty*: neque inexorable certe, quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

In-exoratus, a, um, *adj. not entreated, not prayed for, unasked*: inexorata beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

In-exortus, a, um, *adj. that has not originated, without a beginning*, ἀνατορ, Gloss.

Inexpectatus, v. inexpectatus.

In-expedibilis, e, *adj. [expedio] unavoidable, inevitable*: morae, Amm. 31, 13.

In-expeditus, a, um, *adj. not ready, not quick*: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247. **II.** Of things: *not easy, difficult*: inexpeditissimum est traducere, id. 5, 182.

In-expērientia, ae, *f. inexperience*: Tert. Anim. 20.

In-experrectus, a, um, *adj. unawakened*: jacebat sopitus vinis et in-experrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

In-expertus, a, um, *adj. I. Act. that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to.* With *gen.*: lasciviae, Tac. A. 16, 5. With *dat.*: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18. With *ad*: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. 6, 18. *Absol.*: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86. **II.** *Pass. untried, unproved*: legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75: fides, Liv. 28, 18: inexpertum genus quaestionis, Plin. Ep. 8, 14: carmen, *new*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 11.

In-expiabilis, e, *adj. [expio] that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable*: religio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Har. resp. 27. **II.** *Transf.: implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate*: sese implacabilem inexplabilemque praebere alicui, Cic. Pis. 33: bellum, Liv. 4, 35: invidia, Suet. Caes. 78.

In-expiabiliter, *adv. inexpiably, irremediably*: corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 11, 13.

In-expiatus, a, um, *adj. not atoned for, unexpiated*: dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Theodor. 56.

In-explacabilis, e, *adj. implacable, irreconcilable*: explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106.

In-explanabilis, e, *adj. inexplorable*: Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

In-explanatus, a, um, *adj. indistinct, inarticulate*: linguae inexplatae esse, *to speak indistinctly*, Plin. 11, 37, 69.

In-explebilis, e, *adj. [expleo] that cannot be filled, insatiable*: inexplibilis potu, Plin. 11, 25, 30: stomachus, Sen.

Ep. 89 *fin.* **II.** *Fig.: cupiditas*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: *vir inexplibilis virtutis*, Liv. 28, 17. With *gen.*: colloquiorum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15.

In-expletus, a, um, *adj. not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.): alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518. **2.** *Fig.: lumen*, Ov. M. 3, 439: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Th. 7, 703: caedes, ib. 8, 667.

In-explicabilis, e, *adj. that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inextricable, intricate*: vinculum, Curt. 3, 1: laquei, Quint. 5, 10, 101. **2.** *Transf.: continuis imbribus viae, impassable*, Liv. 40, 33. **II.** *Fig.: intricate, perplexed, difficult, impracticable, etc.*: bellum, *endless*, Tac. A. 3, 73: error viarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, no. 2. **2.** *inexplorable*: haec quidem inexplabilia esse dicitis, Cic. Ac. 2, 29: o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, id. Att. 8, 3: facilitas, *that leads to no result*, Liv. 37, 52: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2: multitudo, *innumerable*, Plin. 34, 7, 17: de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, *impossible*, id. 23, 1, 19.

In-explicabiliter, *adv. inextricably, inexplorably*: implicare, Aug. Ep. 255.

In-explicatus, a, um, *adj. unexplained*: partes, Arn. 7, 219.

In-explicitus, a, um, *adj. unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48.

Inexplorātē, *adv. without examining*: non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19.

In-explorato, *abl. without examination*: ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25: id. 22, 4.

In-exploratus, a, um, *adj. unexplored, not examined, unknown*: vada, Liv. 26, 48: inexplorata inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

In-expugnabilis, e, *adj. that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable*: arx, Liv. 2, 7. **II.** *Fig.: homo, unconquerable, firm*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov. M. 5, 486: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

In-expugnatus, a, um, *adj. unconquered*. *Fig.*: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

In-expūtābilis, e, *adj. [exputo] incalculable, incomputable*: numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

In-exsātūrābilis (inexaturabilis), e, *adj. insatiable*: appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

In-exsecrabilis, e, *adj. not execrable, not accursed*: Not. Tir. p. 152.

In-exsecutio, ōnis, *f. pursuit, prosecution*: inefficax, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

In-exspectatus (inexp.), a, um, *adj. unexpected*: in armis hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65. Of things: quanta vis! quam inexpectata! Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum, nihil inexpectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107.

In-exstinctus (in-ext.), a, um, *adj. unextinguished, unextinguishable*: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297. **II.** *Fig.: fames, unappeasable*, id. Ib. 428: nomen, *imperishable*, id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable*, id. F. 1, 43.

In-exstinguibilis (inext.), e, *adj. unextinguishable*: flamma, Lact. 7, 19. **II.** *Fig.: mala consuetudo, indelible*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 6.

In-exstirpabilis (inext.), e, *adj. [extirpo] that cannot be rooted out*: rapina, Plin. 15, 20, 22.

In-exsuperabilis (inexp.), e, *adj. that cannot be crossed or passed over, insurmountable*: Alpes, Liv. 5, 34: ripa, id. 44, 35. **II.** *Fig.: vis fati, unconquerable, invincible*, id. 8, 7: bonum, *unsurpassable*, Sen. Ep. 85.

In-exterminabilis, e, *adj. [extermino] that cannot be exterminated, immortal*: Deus creavit hominem inexterminabilem, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 10.

In-extricabilis, e, *adj. [extrico]*

that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, inextricable: error (of the Labyrinth), Virg. Aen. 6, 27: cortex, *that cannot be separated*, Plin. 16, 39, 74. **II.** *Fig.: stomachi inextricabilia vitia, incurable*, id. 20, 21, 86: perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable*, id. 11, 2, 1.

In-extricabiliter, *adv. inextricably*: App. M. 11, p. 269.

Inextricatus, a, um, *adj. undeveloped*, Gloss. Philox.

In-fabrē, *adv. in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely*: vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

In-fabricatus, a, um, *adj. unwrought, unfashioned*: robora, Virg. Aen. 4, 400.

In-facētē (inficete), *adv. coarsely, rudely, unwittingly, stupidly*: quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.* *Sup.*: pictus inficetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8.

In-facētiae, arum, *f. plur. rude jests, coarse jokes or puns*: pleni rursus et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

In-facētus (infic.), a, um, *adj. coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid*: inficetus (homo), Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58. Of things: non inficetum mendacium, id. Coel. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23.

In-facundia, ae, *f. want of eloquence*: Gell. 11, 16.

In-facundus, a, um, *adj. ineloquent*: vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49. *Comp.*: infacundior, id. 7, 4.

In-faeco, i. v. a. [faex] *to pollute*: animam concreione carnis, Tert. Anim. 53.

In-falsatus, a, um, *adj. falsified*: codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13.

Infamia, ae, *f. [infamis] ill fame, ill report; disgrace, infamy, loss of civil rights*: hominum immortalis est infamia, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 27: infamia, atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: haec res est mihi infamiae, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 13: illa iudicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: flagrare infamia, id. Att. 4, 18: notari, Jul. Dig. 3, 2, 1: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, ib. 3, 60, 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: irrogare alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 43, 25: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, *to repair*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam alicuiusquam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing*, Tac. A. 12, 4: pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice*, Vell. 2, 33. *Plur.*: si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 19: infamias subire, Tac. A. 4, 33. **2.** *Meton. that which brings into bad repute*: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: seculi disgrace of the age, id. M. 8, 97.

In-fāmis, e, *adj. [fama] of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous*: homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Valens ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79. Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adolescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. Rem. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18: Alpes frigidibus, id. 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20. **II.** *Meton. that causes an ill report, disreputable: materia*, Gell. 17, 12: digitus, *the middle finger* (cf. impudicus), Pers. 2, 33.

Infamiter, *adv. infamously*: alicui infamissime adhaerere, Capit. Pert. 13 *fin.*

In-fāmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infamis] *to bring into ill repute, to brand*

with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, de-fame: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Jupiter infamat seque suamque domum, Prop. 3, 11, 28. II. Transf. to blame, accuse, charge: with gen.: aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

in-fandus, a, um, adj. unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable: res crudelis, in-fanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: infandum atque impurum corpus, id. Sest. 55 epulae, of human flesh, Liv. 23, 5, fin. amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 85: labores, ib. 1, 597: mors, ib. 10, 673: dies, ib. 2, 132 Cyclopes, ib. 3, 644. Neutr. plur. absol.: infanda furens, ib. 8, 489: Jam fere infandissima, Varius ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45. Neutr. adverb.: navibus (infandum!) amissis, Virg. Aen. 1, 251.

in-fans, ntis, adj. [FA stem of for] that cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium quum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: infantes statuae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40. 2. Of young children: infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: infantium puerorum incunabula, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: infans pupilla, id. Verr. 1, 58, 153: pectora exsorbent avidis infantia linguis, of infants, Ov. F. 6, 145: umbrae, id. H. 11, 119. Of young animals: infantes pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32. Of things: young, new, fresh: boletus, id. 22, 22, 46. Hence, Subst. a little child, an infant: nec vero, ut voluptatem expetat, natura movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulleribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: ab infante, from infancy, Col. 1, 8, 2. In law, infans is a child under 7 years of age: v. Smith's Ant. 636, a. Of a child unborn: infans in utero matris clammisse, Liv. 24, 10. II. Fig. childish, silly: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18. 2. without eloquence or rhetorical talent: infans homo, Cic. Inv. 1, 3: ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, ineloquent, id. Cluent. 18, 51. Comp.: infantiol, quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11. Of things: Fannii historia neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, Cic. Brut. 26: infans pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57. 3. For infandus, unutterable, unheard of: facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12. (Hence It. fante; Sp. infante; also It. fanciullo.)

infantaria, ae, f. [infans] a woman fond of infants: Mart. 4, 88, 3.

infantarii, orum, m. plur. [id.] sacrificers of infants, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantia, ae, f. [id.] inability to speak: linguae, Lucr. 5, 1030. II. Meton. infancy, early childhood: quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adolescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19. Of animals: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83. Of things: pomi, id. 15, 19, 21: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7: ab infantia, from infancy, Tac. A. 1, 4. 2. infants, children: surculi curalii, infantiae adalligati, tutelam habere ceduntur, Plin. 32, 2, 11. III. Fig. want of eloquence: infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16.

infanticida, ae, m. and f. [infans a child murderer, an infanticide: Tert. Apol. 4.

infanticidium, ii, n. [infanticida] child murder, infanticide: Tert. Apol. 2.

infantilis, e, adj. [infans] pertaining to infants or little children: vestis, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3: uterus, little, young, App. M. 5, p. 164.

infanto, i, v. a. [id.] to nourish or feed as an infant: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

infantula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little girl: App. M. 10, p. 252.

infantulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little infant: App. M. 8, p. 207.

in-farctio (infarcio), si, sum, and tum, 4, v. a. to stuff into: in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2. Fig.: infarciens verba, Cic. Or. 69, 231.

II. With acc. and abl. to stuff with: bractea levior materia, Plin. 33, 1, 6.

infarsus and **in-farsus**, a, um, Part. [infarcio].

infascinabilis, e, adj. [fascino] that cannot be bewitched: Gloss. Philox.

infascinatō, adv. without being bewitched: Gloss. Philox.

in-fastiditus, a, um, adj. not loathed, not loathsome: cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124.

in-fatigabilis, e, adj. indefatigable: cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78: virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66.

in-fatigabiliter, adv. indefatigably: gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

in-fatigatus, a, um, adj. unwearyed: viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

in-fatigo, i, v. a. not to weary: Not. Tir. p. 118.

in-fatūo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [fatuor] to make a fool of, to infatuate: aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: id. Flacc. 20.

in-faustus, a, um, adj. unlucky, unfortunate: infaustus exurite puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 635: nomen, ib. 7, 717: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. A. 1, 30: homo infaustus bellis, ib. 12, 10. Subst.: infaustum, i, n. a misfortune: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

in-favorabilis, e, adj. unfavourable: sententia, Cels. Dig. 37, 6, 6.

in-favorabiliter, adv. unfavourably: respondere, Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2.

in-fectio, ōnis, f. [factio] a non-performance, a doing nothing: fortunae (al. effectione), Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. Caes. 18.

infectio, ōnis, f. [inficio] a dyeing: capillorum, Theod. Pris. 1, 1.

infectiva, orum, n. plur. [id.] dye-stuffs, dyes: Vit. 7, 14.

infector, ōris, m. [id.] a dyer: Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. Adject.: infector ille succus, dyeing, Plin. 11, 3, 3.

infectōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for dyeing: alumen, Marc. Emp.

Subst. infectorium, ii, n. a dye-house: Gloss. Philox.

in-fectus, a, um, adj. [factus] not made or done, unwrought, unmade, unperformed, unfinished: ubi cognovit, opera quae facta infectaque sient, Cato R. R. 2, 1: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 3: omnia pro infecto sint, let all be regarded as undone, Liv. 9, 11: infecta pace, without having concluded a peace, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8: damnum infectum, a loss which has not yet happened, but is anticipated, Gai. Dig. 39, 2, 3: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti (nominis) promiserit, Cic. Top. 4, 22: infectis iis quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: re infecta abire, without accomplishing the matter, Liv. 9, 32: victoria, without having gained the victory, id. 9, 23: argentum, uncoined, id. 34, 10: infecta dona facere, to revoke, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum reddere, to make void, of no effect, ib. 4, 3, 23: facta, infecta loqui, things done and not done, i. e. true and false, Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, unwrought, Petr. 114: telasque et calathos infectaque pensa reponunt, unfinished, Ov. M. 4, 10. 2. not feasible, impossible: rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall. J. 76.

infectus, a, um, Part. [inficio].

infectus, ūs, m. [id.] a dyeing: lanacum, Plin. 8, 48, 73.

in-fecundō, adv. unfruitfully, meagrely, sparingly: infecunde atque je-june laudare, Gell. 19, 3.

in-fecunditas, ātis, f. unfruitfulness: agrorum, Col. prooem. 1, 1: terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: apum, Plin. 11, 6, 16.

in-fecundus, a, um, adj. unfruitful (rare): ager arborum infecundus, Sall.

J. 17. Comp.: infecundior materia Col. 2, 4.

in-felicitas, ātis, f. ill luck, misfortune (rare). Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5. Plur.: miseriae et infelicitates, calamities, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17. II. poverty: Quint. 10, 2, 8.

in-felicitē, adv. unhappily, unfortunately: fit mihi obviam infelicitē, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tentata res, Liv. 1, 45. Comp.: infelicitus, Sen. Contr. 5, 33. Sup.: infelicitissime, Excl.

in-felicitō, i, v. a. [infelix] to render unhappy, to plague: ut te Di omnes infelicitent, Caecil. apud Non. 126, 27.

in-felico, i, v. a. [id.] to render unhappy: dii me et te infelicitent, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 30.

in-felix, icis, adj. unfruitful, not fertile: vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41: tellus frugibus infelix, Virg. G. 2, 239. II. Transf.: unfortunate, unhappy, miserable: crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 162: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119. With gen.: animi Phoenissa, Virg. Aen. 4, 529. III. Act.: causing misfortune or calamity, unlucky, calamitous: reipublicae infelix, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: thalamus, Virg. Aen. 6, 521: arbori infelici suspendito, i. e. on the gallows, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13.

infenditor σύνδικος, Gloss. Philox.

infendere ἐπιτείνειν, ἐγκληματίζειν, Gloss. Philox.

infensō, adv. hostilely, bitterly: quis Isocrati est adversatus infensus? Cic. Or. 51, 172: invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.

infenso, i, v. a. and n. [infensus]

I. Act. to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy: bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, ib. 6, 34. II. Neutr. to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed: quasi infensantibus Diis, ib. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, adj. [FEND, root of de-fendo, of-fendo, etc.] hostile, inimical, enraged: infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 149. With dat.: Drances infensus Turno, Virg. Aen. 11, 122: opes principibus infensae, dangerous, Tac. A. 11, 1: infensus servitium, hard, oppressive, ib. 1, 81: valetudo, illness, sickness, ib. 14, 56.

infer, a, um, v. inferus, ad init.

in-fērax, ācis, adj. unfruitful: silvae, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercio, v. infarcio.

inferi, orum, v. inferus.

inferiae, arum, f. plur. [inferi] sacrifices in honour of the dead: ali-

inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: alicui inferias dare, Ov. F. 5, 422: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Cal. 15.

inferialis, e, adj. [inferiae] pertaining to a funeral: officia, App. M. 8, p. 204. Hence inferialia, orum, n. plu.=inferiae, sacrifices to the dead: Gloss. Philox.

inferior, v. inferus, ii.

inferius, adv. v. infra.

inferus, a, um, adj. [infero] that is offered or sacrificed: vinum, sacrificial wine, Cato R. R. 132, 2: Arn. 4, 138.

in-fermentatus, a, um, adj. unleavened: panes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 47.

in-fermentum, i, n. unleavened bread: Gloss. Philox.

infernalis, e, adj. [infernus] nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal: nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290: Jupiter, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, adj. [id.] of or from the lower country, lowland (rare): abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76: Vit. 2, 10.

_____, adv. below, beneath: opp. superne: Lucr. 6, 597.

infernus, a, um, adj. [strengthened form of inferus] lower, that which lies beneath: hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114.

stagna, Liv. 8, 24: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48: mare, the Tuscan sea, Lucan. 2, 400. Subst. inferna orum, *n. plu.* the lower parts of the body, the abdomen: helleborum nigrum purgat per inferna, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

II. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower regions, infernal: superi infernique Dii, Liv. 24, 38: rex, Pluto, Virg. Aen. 6, 106: Juno, Proserpine, ib. 138: sedes, ib. 8, 244: tenebrae, ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, to raise the dead by magical incantations, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, the Styx, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, Charon's boat, Prop. 3, 5, 14: rota, Ixion's wheel, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, the Furies, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 27: aspectus, Tac. G. 43. 2. Subst.: (i) inferni, orum, *m. plu.* the shades below: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37. (ii) inferna, orum, *n. plu.* the infernal regions: Tac. H. 5, 5. (Hence Fr. *enfer*.)

in-fēro, intūll, illātum, inferre, 3. v. a. irreg. to carry, bring, put, or throw into, to, in, upon or against: constr. with in or ad and acc. or dat.: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, to set fire to, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: manus alicui, to lay hands upon, ib. 1, 8: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: in equum, to bring or set upon a horse, ib. 6, 30: aggeri ignem inferre, ib. 7, 22: ignes aggeri et turribus inferebantur, id. B. C. 2, 2: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, ib. 11, 13: scalas ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv. 32, 24: spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20: inferri secundam mensam jussit, to be served up, Plin. 9, 35, 58: lancem, id. 33, 11, 52. 2. Esp. to bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra debeat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15. 3. to furnish, pay (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39: septingenta millia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11.

4. to give in an account; also, to enter or charge in an account: sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, ib. 9, 20: rationibus, to bring into account, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12. 5. In milit. lang. with various substantives: conversa signa in hostes inferre, to face about and charge, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv. 3, 18: pedem, to advance, attack, id. 10, 33: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1. 6. inferre pedem means also simply, to enter, set foot in: pedem quum intulero, atque in possessionem vestigium fecero, Cic. Caec. 14: inferre pedem in aedes, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 67: qua juvenis gressus inferret, Virg. G. 4, 360.

7. With pron. reflect. or reflect. to betake oneself to, repair to, rush or throw oneself into: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21: se foribus, Virg. Aen. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, obtruded himself, came unbidden, Cic. Caecin. 5: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, to rush upon, id. Balb. 10, 25: in urbem inferri, to rush into, Liv. 6, 6: flumen mari inferitur, id. 44, 31: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscenda, present, offer themselves, Gell. 19, 1: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! how he struts! Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice infert sese, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7.

II. Fig: to bring upon, to introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, to make mention, to mention, Liv. 4, 1: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quam maximum hostibus terrorem, ib. 7, 8: procelli ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat, ib. 5, 16: populo R. bellum inferre, to make war upon, to wage war against, ib. 4, 7: belli inferendi causa, ib. 4, 30: bellum Italiae, Cic. Att. 9, 1: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22,

53: arma, to begin a war, commence hostilities, Liv. 1, 30: alicui injuriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: calamitatem, ib. 1, 12: turpitudines, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: probum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Coel. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17: vim vitae suae, to lay violent hands upon oneself, Vell. 2, 45: vulnera hostibus, to give wounds to, to wound, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Am. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Cluent. 41, 116: alicui crimen prodicionis, id. Verr. 5, 41, 106: iudicium, to judge, Maxim. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

2. Esp. to conclude, infer, draw an inference: Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87: Quint. 5, 11, 27.

in-fērus, a, um, Part. [infercio].

in-fertilis, e, adj. unfruitful, ἀγρός: Gloss. Philox.

in-fertilitas, ātia, f. unfruitfulness, ἀγροία: Gloss. Philox.

infertor, ōris, m. [infero] one who serves up dishes, παραθέτης: Gloss. Philox.

infertus, a, um, Part. [infercio].

in-fērus, a, um, adj. (old form of the nom. sing. infer: ubi super inferque vicinis permittet, Cato R. R. 149) [on the etym. v. infra] below, underneath, lower; opp. to superus. I. Posit.: limen superum inferumque salve, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: loca, the lower parts, Cic. Arat. 474: fulmina, that come out of the ground, Plin. 2, 52, 53: aqua, that falls down, rain-water, Varr. in Non. 46, 4: mare inferum, the Lower, i. e. the Tuscan Sea (opp. to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4: Plin. 3, 5, 10: Cic. Att. 9, 3. 2. Esp. underground, belonging to the lower world:

Di Deaque superi atque inferi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 36: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Am. 3, 12. Subst.: inferi, orum, *m. plu.* (gen. inferum for inferorum, Varr. in Macr. S. 1, 16: Sen. de Ira 2, 35) the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si ab inferis existat rex Hiero, were to rise from the dead, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit his ab inferis excitandus, to be raised from the dead, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas elicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14: ad inferos poenas paritidii luere, in the infernal regions, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ab inferis excitare aliquem, i. e. to quote the words of one deceased, id. Or. 25, 85. II. Comp. inferior -ius, lower in situation or place: spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: locus, ib. 2, 25: pars, ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below (opp. to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, downwards, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117. 2. Of time: subsequent, later, latter: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, lived later, were younger, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: aetate inferiores paulo quam Julius, id. Brut. 49, 182: inferioris aetatis esse, ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, the latter, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55. 3. inferior in quality, rank, or number. With abl.: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui unquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. With in and abl.: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut. 48, 179. Absol.: inferiores extollere, id. Am. 20, 72: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her. 4, 40: non infe-

riora secutus, nought inferior, Virg. Aen. 6, 170.

III. Sup. infimus, lowest, last: stabilendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41: quum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ab infima ara, from the bottom of the altar, id. Div. 1, 33: terram esse infimam, id. N. D. 2, 6: sub infimo colle, at the foot, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. Neutr. absol.: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, from the bottom, ib. 7, 19: stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, ib. 7, 73: ad infimum, at the bottom, ib.: collis passus circiter CC. infima apertus, at the bottom, ib. 2, 18. 2. Fig.: lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: conditio servorum, id. Off. 1, 13: infimo loco natus, id. Flacc. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7: preces, the most humble, Liv. 8, 2.

in-fervēfacio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. pass. flo, factus, fieri, to cause to boil in; or, simply, to cause to boil, to boil: infervescito paulisper, Cato R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: quum infervescunt, Scrib. Comp. 271: omnia infervescata, Col. 9, 13, 5.

in-fervēo, v. infervescio.

in-fervēo, 2. v. n. to boil in, to boil, seethe: facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cato R. R. 108: Cels. 5, 25, 4.

in-fervēo, ferbūi, 3. v. n. incep. to boil down, to boil, to grow hot, be heated: fabae tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato R. R. 90: mulsum quod inferbuit, Cels. 2, 30: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: ne infervescat aqua sole, be heated, Plin. 19, 12, 60. Poet.: solem infervescere fronti arcet, to burn on the forehead, Sil. 13, 341.

infestatio, ōnis, f. [infesto] a disturbing, troubling: Tert. Apol. 1.

infestator, ōris, m. [id.] a disturber, troubler (rare): Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.

infestē, adv. hostilely, violently, outrageously: quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13. Comp.: id. 2, 55. Sup.: inimicissime atque infestissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21: Quint. 11, 8, 10.

infestiviter, adv. inelegantly: cetera vertit non infestiviter, elegantly, Gell. 9, 9.

in-festivus, a, um, adj. not agreeable, not pleasant, not witty, inelegant: subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5.

infesto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [infestus] to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37: mari infestato latrocinis, Vell. 2, 73. II. In gen. to attack, destroy, injure, impair: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22: aloē non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5: fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106: rem familiarem, to impair, Col. 1, 5, 7: animos, to destroy, id. 11, 1, 22.

in-festus, a, um, adj. [old partic. of infero] carried against, presented at (of weapons): infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Cic. Font. 16: Liv. 2, 30: infestis piliis procurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Virg. Aen. 5, 582. Hence, 2. hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous: irruit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: provincia huius victoriae maxime infesta, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae, Jo. Cat. 1, 5: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 2: scelus, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: infestus atque inimicus clamor, id. Verr. 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, ib. 5, 55: bellum,

Liv. 9, 12. II. Meton. *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe*: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: civitas, Liv. 3, 24: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium, Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. Att. 16, 1: infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24. *Comp.*: infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1: infestior senectus, Liv. 1, 47. *Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

infibulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [fibula] *to clasp, buckle, or button together* (rare): adolescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, Cels. 7, 25, 3: infibulati sacrificabant flamines propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis, Fest. s. v.

inficēte and **inficētus**, v. infac.

inficiāe, v. infitiae.

inficiens, entis, adj. [facio] *that does nothing, inactive*: homo, Varr. L. 1, 6, 8: apes, with inertes, id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-ficō, fēcī, sectum, 3. v. a. [facio] *to mix with*: pocula veneno, Just. 21, 4: hoc amnem inficit, Virg. Aen. 12, 418.

2. *to put or dip into; to stain, dye, colour, tinge*: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25: arma infecta sanguine, Virg. Aen. 5, 413: diem, *to discolour, darken*, Ov. M. 13, 602: ora pallor albus inficit, *covers*, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32. 3. *to taint, infect, spoil*: pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: mel infectum fronde, *that has a taste of leaves*, Plin. 11, 13, 13. II. Fig.: *to instruct in, imbue with*: jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberet, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 fin.: animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id. Leg. 1, 17 fin.

2. *to tinge, give a colouring*: sapientia nisi alto descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep. 59. 3. *to spoil, corrupt*: nos umbris, deliciis, otio, desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: inficimur opinionum pravitate, ib. 3, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitii infici solet tota civitas, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fidēlis, e, adj. *unfaithful, faithless*: si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovacii, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50: obsecro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmisimos redderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. Of things: sillex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49: Infidelis recti magister est metus, Plin. Pan. 45. II. *unbelieving, infidel* (with regard to the Christian faith): Christiani, Salvian. de Gub. D. 5 init.

in-fidēlitas, ātis, f. *unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity*: amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Caes. B. C. 2, 33. In plur.: quantae infidelitates in amicitis, Cic. Mil. 26.

infidēliter, adv. *faithlessly, perfidiously*: Salvian. contra Avar. 3.

infidibulum, v. infundibulum.

in-fidus, a, um, adj. *not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Am. 15, 53: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 51: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2, 557. *Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

in-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to fix, thrust, drive or fasten in*: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50:

ferreis hamis infixis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.: hastam portae, Virg. Aen. 9, 746: signum, Cic. Div. 2, 31: infigitur sagitta arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Virg. Aen. 5, 504: vulnus infixum, *made by a thrust*, ib. 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere, *things stuck in the body*, Plin. 26, 12, 79. II. Fig.: *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. in part. perf.): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: quicquid infixum et ingentum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, ib.: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, *was thoroughly resolved*, Tac. A. 15, 5: with inf.: Sil. 4, 332.

infigūrābilis, e, adj. [figura] *shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed*: fornix, Amm. 24, 14.

infirmātis, is, adj. [infirmus] *one of the lowest* (in rank, etc.), opp. to summas: ego infirmatis infirmus, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

infirmās, ātis, f. [id.] *lowliness, humility*: sortis, Amm. 29, 11: id. 17, 30.

infirmō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make low, to lower*: deos, App. M. 1, p. 106: ingenia ad miseras infirmata, id. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

infirmus, a, um, v. inferus, no. III.

in-findo, fidi, fissum, 3. v. a. *to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): sulcos telluri, Virg. E. 4, 33: sulcos mari, *to plough the waves, navigate*, id. Aen. 5, 142: volat cava pinus infinditque salum, *cuts through*, Val. Fl. 1, 687.

infinibilis, e, adj. [finio] *endless*: materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

infinitas, ātis, f. [finis] *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity*: locorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: mundorum, Amm. 15, 1. Absol.: in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

infinītē, adv. *without bounds, without end, infinitely*: concupiscere, excessively, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: dividere, id. Acad. 1, 7: perorare, *without cessation, constantly*, id. Or. 36 fin. 2. *indefinitely, in general*: referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7.

infinītio, ōnis, f. [infinitus] *boundlessness, infinity*: infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6 fin.

infinītivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *unlimited, indefinite*: modus, or absol., infinitivus, i, m. in gramm. the infinitive, Prisc. 8.

in-finitus, a, um, adj. *not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited*: spatium, Lucr. 5, 371: imperium, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13: Liv. 3, 9. II. Transf.: *without end, endless, countless, infinite*: multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 16: altitudo, id. Verr. 4, 48: spes, id. Delot. 5: odium, id. Balb. 27: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1: pretium, immoderate, Jabol. Dig. 35, 2, 61: si cui nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15. Subst.: infinitum, i, n. *an infinitude, an endless quantity or number*: infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9. Adverbially: *ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end*: haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin. 34, 7, 16: crescere, id. 34, 2, 3: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 fin.: ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin. 17, 25, 38: infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, id. 18, 28, 68, no. 3: infinito plus or magis, *infinitely more, far more*, Quint. 3, 4, 25: in infinito, *without limit, at pleasure*, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 24. 2. *undefined, indefinite*: infinitior distributio, *where no person or time is mentioned or implied*, Cic. Top. 8: quaestio, id. Part. or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: connexa, *indefinite conclusions*, id. Fat. 8. (1) In grammar: verbum, i. e. the infinitive, Quint. 9, 3, 9; also, absol.: id. 1, 6, 7 and 8: pronomen, *an indefinite pronoun*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 164.

infirmatio, ōnis, f. [infirmus] *a*

weakening, invalidating: infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8.

Transf. *a refuting, disproving*: catio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

infirmō, adv. *not strongly, weakly, faintly*: infirme animatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1. Of style: *feebly, without vigour of expression*: jejune et infirme, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. 2. *weak-mindedly, superstitiously*: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 90.

infirmis, e, adj. for infirmus, *weak*: Amm. 2, 6.

in-firmitas, ātis, f. *want of strength, weakness, feebleness*: puerorum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id. Brut. 91: oculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 21. 2. Meton.: *infirmity, indisposition, sickness*: suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib. 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 28, 3: Plin. Ep. 10, 6: infirmitate impeditus, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 38. (ii) *the weaker sex, women*: Liv. 34, 7 fin. 3. Transf.: of things: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin. 18, 7, 18: aedificiū, Alphen. Dig. 39, 2, 43: nimia vini, Col. 12, 20, 7. II. Fig.: *animi, want of spirit, imbecility*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11: memoriae, *weakness* Pap. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

2. Esp. *sickleness, inconstancy*: infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmīter, adv. *weakly, feebly, without energy*: infirmīter invalideque dicere, Arn. 7, 250.

infirmō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [infirmus] *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble*: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10: munimenta, Sall. fr. ap. Non. 138, 6: hominem, Cels. 2, 12. II. Fig.: *to weaken, diminish*: fidem testis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26: robur imperii, Amm. 17, 5.

2. *to invalidate, disprove, refute*: res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: with tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147: with frangere, id. de Or. 1, 31. 3. *to annul, make void*: legem, Liv. 34, 3: Quint. 7, 1: contractum, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46: graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2.

in-firmus, a, um, adj. *not strong, weak, feeble*: prop. of health or physical strength: viribus infirmis, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: valetudo, id. Brut. 48, 180: sum admodum infirmus, id. Acad. 1, 4: valetudo infirmissima, id. de Or. 1, 45: pecus infirmum, i. e. sheep, Ov. Ib. 44. 2. *not powerful, possessed of little ability or strength*: civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: infirmi ad resistendum, id. B. C. 3, 9. Of things: classis inops et infirma, Cic. Verr. 5, 33, 86: lumen solis, *weak, feeble*, Lucan. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: infirmissimus cibarius panis, ib.: saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimae arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37: nervi, *weak*, id. 23, 2, 28: infirmior ad omnia haec est quem schiston appellant, id. 36, 20, 37: fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14. Subst.: infirma lineae, *the weak parts of the line*, Plin. 9, 43, 67. II. Fig.: *weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded*: tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: sup. paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: terrentur infirmiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on*, Col. 3, 10, 6. Of things: *of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive*: omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: cautiones, id. Fam. 7, 18.

in-fit, v. defect. (infunt, Mart. Cap. 2 fin.: infit apud, Gloss.: infit, Varr. in Prisc. 8) *he (she or it) begins*: infit ibi

postulare, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 38: me percontarier, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: ita farier, Virg. Aen. 11. 242. ||. Esp. *he* (or *she*) *begins to speak*: talibus infit, ib. 10, 860: ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv. 3, 71. 2. In gen. *he* (or *she*) *speaks*: Prud. Apoth. 805.

—tens, entis, Part. [infiteor] *that does not confess*: Gloss. Philox.

infiteri non fateri, Fest. s. v.

—fittiae (also infittiae), arum, *f. plu.* [fateor] *denial*: only in the acc. with ire: infittias ire, *to deny*: ille infittias ibit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: omnia infittias ire, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 9: neque nego, neque infittias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv. 6, 40: nec eo infittias, quin, etc. Front. Aquaed. 72.

in-fittialis, e, adj. (infic.) [infittiae] *negative, consisting in denial*: quaestio, Cic. Top. 24, 92: status, Quint. 3, 6, 31.

infittiatō, ōnis, f. (infic.) [infittior] *a denying: causam infittiatione defendere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105. ||.

Esp. *a denying or disowning of a debt*: Sen. de Ira 2, 9: circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infittiationes, Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

infittiator, ōris, m. (infic.) [id.] *a denier, esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit*: ille infittiator, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: infittiator ac fraudulentus, Sen. Ben. 3, 27: lentus, a bad debtor, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

infittiatrix, icis, f. (infic.) [id.] *she that denies or disowns*: Prud. Psych. 630.

infittior (infic.), atus, *i. v. v. dep.* [infittiae] *to deny, disown*: quum id posset infittiar, repente confessus est, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: verum, id. Part. 14: resistere aut infittiendo aut definiendo, ib. 29, 102: infittiabatur de aliis rebus, Varr. L. 5, 36, 49: notitiam alicujus, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 42. Gerund. *ve* in pass. sign.: fama factis infittienda tuis, *to be refuted by your deeds*, id. H. 9, 4: Varro Sophocleo non infittiande cothurno, *whom the tragic Muse needs not disown*, Mart. 5, 30, 1: progenies haud infittienda parenti, Ov. M. 2, 34. ||. *to deny anything promised or received, to refuse to fulfil an engagement, etc.*: infittiar creditum, fraudare, Fest. s. v.: quid si infittiat, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: depositum, Juv. 13, 60: praedas, *to withhold the promised booty*, Flor. 1, 22: vitia, *not to be responsible for the defects of an article sold, not to warrant*, Cic. Off. 3, 16.

infixus, a, um, Part. [infigo].

in-flābellātus, a, um, Part. [flābello] *breathed into*: his corporibus ignis inflābellatus, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

in-flābilis, e, adj. *that may be inflated*: pulmonem vocat viscus inflābile, Lact. Opif. D. 11.

in-flaccō, 2. v. n. *to become flaccid or weak*; hence fig. *to become useless*: inflaccēbunt conditiones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14.

in-flāgro, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to kindle*: nullo inflāgrante halitu, Sol. 5 fin.

inflammāter, adv. *in an inflammatory manner*: acriter et inflammāter facit complorationem, Gell. 10, 3.

inflammātio, ōnis, f. [inflammā] *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration*: inflammationem tectis inferre, Auc. de Harusp. res. 2: portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliquid corripere, Flor. 4, 2, 3. 2. Transf. of the body, *an inflammation*: oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Plin. 22, 25, 64: inflammationem discutere, id. 21, 20, 86: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74: refrigerare, id. 24, 8, 35: mitigare, id. 23 prooem. ||. Fig. *a kindling, inflaming*: animorum (poētārum), Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that kindles or inflames*: Amm. 14, 1.

in-flāmō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to set on fire, light up, kindle*: taedas ig-

nibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: patriam inflammādam relinquare, id. Att. 8, 2: classem, id. Verr. 5, 35: tecta, Liv. 10, 2: horrea, Suet. Ner. 38. 2. Transf. of the body: *to inflame*: laser tauros inflammāt naribus illitis, Plin. 22, 23, 49: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5: equi pasti inflammantur rable, id. 25, 8, 53. ||. Fig. *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite*: contionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: sensus animorum atque motus, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: inflammari ad cupiditates, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Am. 23, 86: animum amore, Virg. Aen. 4, 54. In the part. perf.: *inflamed, kindled, excited*: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: amore in patriam, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: pretio inflammata manus, i. e. *bribed*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293.

inflātus, comp. adv. *too pompously*: aliquid latius atque inflātus perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17. 2. *with exaggeration*: inflātus multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percubuerat, ib. 3, 79.

inflatio, ōnis, f. [inflo] *a blowing or swelling up of boiling water*: Vitruv. 8, 3. Of the body, *a swelling or puffing up, inflation, flatulence*: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: Cels. 2, 26: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Plin. 23, 6, 57: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 40: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40: ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

||. *an inflammation*, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81.

inflātus, a, um, Part. [inflo]. ||. A dj. *swollen, puffed up, inflated*: serpens inflato collo, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: bucca inflator, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15: inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33: capilli, *blown about, dishevelled*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Virg. Cat. 7, 2. Comp.: vestis inflator, Tert. Pall. 4 med. 2. *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud*: quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37: assensionibus, id. 24, 6: errore, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37. Comp.: juvenis inflator, Liv. 39, 53.

3. Of style: *inflated, turgid*: Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34, 32: Suet. Rhet. 2.

inflātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a blowing into, a blast*: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibiae, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20.

||. Fig. *a breathing into, inspiration*: divinus, id. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3. v. a. *to bend, bow, curve*: quum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: capillum leniter, Suet. Aug. 79. Reflect.: sinus ad urbem inflectitur, *bends itself, curves round*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: montes inflexi theatrali modo, Plin. 4, 8, 15. 2. Esp. *to change, alter by bending or turning*: inflectere vestigium sui cursus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: oculos, id. ad Quir. 3. 3. *inflectere vocem, to modulate*: voces cantu, Prop. 4, 8, 77: vox inflexa, *a plaintive tone*, Cic. Or. 17. 4. In gramm. *to mark with a circumflex accent*: Arn. 1, p. 44. ||. Fig. *to change, alter, lessen*: jus civile gratis, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73: orationem, id. Brut. 9, 38: magnitudinem animi, id. Fam. 1, 7. 2. *to touch, move*: solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg. Aen. 4, 22: aliquem lacrimis, Stat. Th. 8, 716.

in-flētus, a, um, adj. *unwept, un-*

lamented (poet.): animae viles, inhumata inflectaque turba, Virg. Aen. 11, 372: Val. Fl. 6, 651.

in-flexibilis, e, adj. *that cannot be bent, inflexible*: dolor (cervicis), Plin. 28, 12, 52. Fig.: iudicium, *unchangeable*, Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

in-flexio, ōnis, f. *a bending, swaying*: laterum inflexione forti ac virili, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.

inflexus, a, um, Part. [inflecto].

inflexus, ūs, m. [id.] *a bending, curving, inflecting*: vicorum, Juv. 3, 237: adire inflexibus flexuosis, Arn. 2, 57. ||. Fig.: *vocem inflexu modulationis torquere*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.

infiotio, ōnis, f. [infigo] *a laying on, inflicting*: multae, Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 2.

infiotus, a, um, Part. [infigo].

infiotus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking on or against*: labiorum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

in-fligo, ixi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to strike on or against*: alicui securim, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: caput suum parietibus, Lact. de mort. pers. 49: puppis inflata vadis, *dashed against*, Virg. Aen. 10, 303: inflata terga, *struck, beaten*, Val. Fl. 4, 281. Fig.: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is turned against himself*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255. ||. Transf. *to inflict a wound, etc.*: mortiferam plagam infligere, id. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32. 2. In gen. *to inflict impose upon*: infligere alicui turpitudinem, ib. 26, 63: detrimenta civitati, Just. 3, 5: graviores usuras, *to lay upon, impose*, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11: alicui pretium rei emptae, Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 30.

in-flō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to blow into or upon, blow out, inflate*: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato R. R. 90: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg. Aen. 3, 357: merito quin illis Juppiter ambas iratus buccas inflat, *should in a rage puff up both his cheeks*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: infant (corpus) omnia fere legumina, Cels. 2, 26. 2. Esp. *to play upon a wind instrument*: inflare cavas cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1382: calamos leves, Virg. E. 5, 2: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: buccina cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. Absol.: *to blow*: simul inflavit tibiē, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 86: sonum, id. de Or. 3, 60, 225. And of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, *filled his cheeks a little too much*, id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, *with a too great expenditure of breath*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41. ||. Fig. *to puff up, inflate*: spe falsa animos, id. Pis. 36, 89: regis spem, Liv. 35, 42: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloria inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 med.

in-flōresco, rūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to begin to blossom, put forth blossoms*: pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

in-flūo, xi, xum, 3. v. n. *to flow or run into*: Hypanis in Pontum induit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: palus influit in Sequanam flumen, ib. 7, 57. With acc.: Plin. 6, 24, 28. With adv. of place: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 48. ||. Transf. of things not fluid, *to flow, stream, rush, or press into*: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: influxisse eo Scythas, Plin. 6, 7, 7. Fig.: influens atque effluens divinus animus, Cic. Tim. 13: in universorum animos, *steal into, insinuate oneself into*, id. Off. 2, 9, 31: in aures, id. Am. 25: sermone Graeco in proximas Asiae civitates influente, Quint. 12, 10, 16: influentes capilli,

pulling off, Cels. 6, 1: negotia influentia, *a press of business*, Plin. Pan. 81: fortuna influens, *propitious*, Sen. Thyest. 536.

inflūus, a, um, *adj.* [influo] *flowing into*: Paul. Nol. carn. 15, 107.

in-fluxio, ōnis, *f.* *a flowing into*: materialis influxio in corpus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

in-fluxus, tis, *m.* *a flowing in*: stellarum, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

in-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. *v. a.* *to dig in, to bury in the earth, inter*: sarmēta, Cato R. R. 37, 3: squalentes conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: corpora terrae, id. Aen. 11, 205: taleas in terram, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5. 2. *to excavate, make by digging*: locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 5: sulcum, ib. 3. Transf.: *to cause to penetrate*: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, *inflicted deeply*, Stat. Th. 8, 534: saxum perforatae cassidis aera ossibus infodiens, Sil. 10, 238: nisi infoderentur etiam corpori, *of precious stones in earrings*, Plin. procem. 12.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

n-foedērātus, a, um, *adj.* *not leagues together, not allied*: reges, Tert. Praescr. 12.

in-formābilis, e, *adj.* *not susceptible of form, that does not assume a form*: Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

in-formātio, ōnis, *f.* *a representation, an outline, sketch, first draft*: aedilium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. 4, 6 fin. II. Fig.: *an idea, conception*: anticipatio, quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, id est antecēptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 41: dei, id. N. D. 1, 16, 100: unus verbi imagine totius sententiae informatio, *the idea of a whole sentence from the symbol of a single word*, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: verbi, *its meaning*, id. Part. Or. 29, 102.

in-formātor, ōris, *m.* *one who fashions, an instructor*: populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

in-formidābilis, e, *adj.* *not to be feared, not formidable*: iudex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

in-formidātus, a, um, *adj.* *not feared*: Sil. 15, 241.

informis, e, *adj.* [forma] *that has no form or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless*: cum res muta aut informis sit loquens et formata, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26: caro, Plin. 7, 15, 13. II. Transf.: *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid*: cadaver, Virg. Aen. 8, 264: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: toris informibus artus, Val. Fl. 4, 245: informes sanguine peltae, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Lucan. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, ib. 12, 37: letum, Virg. Aen. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informius, Sen. Ep. 94 med.

informitas, atis, *f.* [informis] *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity*: informitatis proditio, Sol. in Ep. prior. ad Advent.: materiae, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42.

informiter, adv. *hideously, horridly*: sonare, Aug. Cont. 12, 29.

in-formo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to give form to, to shape, form, mould, fashion*: clipeum, Virg. Aen. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 13: effligem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cera, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 9, 7: tae-das, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331. II. Fig.: *to mould or train the mind*: artes quibus actas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: animus a natura bene informatus, id. Off. 1, 4, 13. 2. *to form an idea of, to represent, sketch, delineate*: dli ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, id. N. D. 1, 15: inanum visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, id. Acad. 2, 16, 51: virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 16: in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id. Or. 2, 7: inchoare et informare oratorem, ib. 9,

33: informat adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52.

in-fōro, 1. *v. n.* *to bore into*: mox ausi inforare medio trunco (al. impere), Plin. 17, 14, 24.

infōro, 1. *v. a.* [forum] *to accuse in a court of justice*: Pl. Curc. 3, 30.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj.* *unfortunate*: o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7: nihil me infortunatius, Cic. Att. 2, 24: infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 297.

infortūnitas, atis, *f.* [fortuna] *misfortune*: felicitas et infortunitas, Gell. 6, 1.

infortūnium, 1. *n.* [id.] *misfortune, punishment*: ferres infortunium, thou wouldst come badly off, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, Liv. 1, 50: invenire, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquem mactare, ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, *to guard against*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48: vitare infortunia, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19.

infossio, ōnis, *f.* [infodio] *a digging in*: Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *Part.* [infodio].

infra [infer, infera, sc. parte], *adv.* and *prep.* I. *Adv.*: *on the under side, below, underneath*: infra nihil est nisi mortale, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: infra scripsi, *have written below*, id. Fam. 6, 8: in occipitio et infra, *qua summa vertebra*, Cels. 3, 23 fin. With *quam*: si infra, quam rami fuere, praecidatur, Plin. 16, 30, 53. Absol. of the Lower World: non seges est infra, Tib. 1, 10, 35. Comp. inferius: lower, farther down: altius egressus coelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, ib. 12, 420. 2. Fig.: below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43. Comp.: persequi, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79: quae praeterire, quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2 med. II. Prep. with *acc.*: below, under: ad mare infra oppidum expectabat, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 51: infra coelum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12. Of time: later than: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10, 40. Of size: smaller than: uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. Of number: less than: non infra novena (ova), Plin. 18, 26, 62. 2. Fig.: below, beneath, in rank or esteem: res humanas despiciere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse judicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Caesarem videret et rempublicam, *he despised them*, Vell. 2, 76: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 fin.: infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: est tibi non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: id quidem infra grammatici officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1. [Inf-ra, inf-erus, inf-erior, inf-imus, inf-ernus, may be compared with sup-ra, sup-erus, sup-erior, sum-mus (= sub-imus), sup-ernus; and as the latter words come from sub, so the former come from a root INF, which is probably a lengthened form of in, just as in Gr. ἐνέποι, ἐνέπει come from ἐν.]

in-fractio, ōnis, *f.* *a breaking to pieces*: hence, Fig.: *a weakening*: animi, despondency, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

infractus, a, um, *Part.* [infringo].

II. *Adj.*: *broken, bent*: mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Plin. 8, 50, 76. 2. Fig.: *broken, exhausted, weakened*: infractus animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31: oratio submissa et infracta, id. 38, 14: infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. Aen. 9, 499: veritas, falsified, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, shaken, ib. 3, 42: tributa, diminished, ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. A. 13, 12: fama, injured reputation, id. H. 2, 22: Latini, Virg. Aen. 12, 1. 3. Esp. of speech: *broken off*: infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected, Cic. Or. 51, 170: infracta loquela, bab-

bling talk, Lucr. 5, 231: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, effeminata. Gell. 3, 5: vocibus delinitus infractia, Arn. 4, 141.

in-fractus, a, um, *adj.* *unbroken, unweakened*: animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infraeno, v. infreno.

infrā-fōrānus, a, um, *adj.* [forum] *that is under the Forum*: collegium, Inscr.

in-frāgilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be broken*: adamas, Plin. H. N. 20 procem. II. Fig.: *strong, that cannot be weakened*: vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frēmo, ui, 3. *v. n.* *to make or utter a noise (poet.)*: to growl, bellow: infremuitque ferox (aper), Virg. Aen. 10, 711. II. Transf. of things: *to roar, rage*: bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

in-frēnātio (infraen.), ōnis, *f.* [infreno] *a taming*: libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

in-frēnātus (infraen.), a, um, *adj.* *without a bridle*: equites, on unbridled horses, Liv. 21, 44.

infrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [infreno].

in-frendēo, 2. and **intrendo**, 3. *v. n.* *to gnash the teeth*: dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg. Aen. 3, 664: alicui, *to gnash at one*, Stat. Th. 5, 663: infrendite, inspumate, Tert. Apol. 12.

infrendis, e, *adj.* [frendo] *that cannot gnash*: infrendere est dentes dentibus quater; infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus**, a, um (infraen.), *adj.* [frenum] *without a bridle, unbridled*: infrenis equus, Virg. Aen. 10, 750: Numidae infreni, on unbridled horses, ib. 4, 41. II. Fig.: *untamed, unchecked*: infreno voltare cursu, poet. Col. 10, 215: lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Seren. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (infraen.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle*: equos, Liv. 37, 20: currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. Aen. 12, 287: infrenati manipuli, on bridled horses, Sil. 4, 316. II. Fig.: *to curb, restrain*: sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51: infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiein, id. 32, 1, 1.

infrēnus, a, um, *v. infrenis*.

in-frēquens, tis, *adj.* *Of persons*: that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, rare, unfrequent, not numerous: sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, unfrequent, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: miles, that does not appear regularly at his standard, Fest. s. v.: Gell. 16, 4. Hence, facetiously, of a lover, who makes few presents: Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 19: quum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, not sufficiently numerous to vote a decree, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: eae copiae ipsae hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 2. II. Of things: *that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual*: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12: vocabulum, id. 2, 22: infrequentissima urbis, the parts least inhabited, Liv. 31, 23: causa, which is attended by few hearers, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320. 2. not filled with, not well provided with. With *abl.*: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv. 37, 32: signa infrequentia armatis, to which but few soldiers belong, id. 10, 20: also absol.: infrequentia signa, id. 7, 8. III. *inexperienced, unacquainted with*: with gen.: te tribuni rei militaris infrequentem tradiderunt, inexperienced, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24.

in-frēquentātus, a, um, *adj.* *not much used*: metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

in-frēquentia, ae, *f.* *a small num-*

ber, thinness, scantiness: summa infrequentia senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: senatus, Liv. 2, 23: prodita infrequentia (sc. legionum), the fewness of his troops, Tac. A. 15, 10. ||. *solitariness, loneliness*: locorum, ib. 14, 27.

in-frico, cul, ctum, and catum, 1. v. a. to rub in: aliquid alicui rei, Col. 12, 30, 2: cinerem ex aceto infricare, Plin. 30, 3, 8: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45: muscae infricatae, id. 30, 12, 34.

infricōlo, 1. v. a. freq. [infrico] to rub in repeatedly: oculum infricolato, Pelag. Veter. 31 fin.

in-frictio, ōnis, f. a rubbing, friction: infractionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 fin. (al. frictionem).

infrictus, Part. [Infrico].

in-frigesco, frigi, 3. v. n. incept. to become cold: Veg. Vet. 3, 28: quum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrigidatio, ōnis, f. [infrigido] a cooling: sudoris, Veg. Vet. 1, 29.

in-frigido, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make cold or cool, to cool: caput, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1 med.: infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off, to break, bruise, crack: ut si quis violas rigoove papavera in horto lilliaque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412: infringere manus, to snap or crack one's fingers, Petr. 17: articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158: latus liminibus, to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold, Hor. Epod. 11, 22: infractus remus, appearing broken, from refraction of the rays of light, Cic. Acad. 2, 25: infracti radii resiliunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38: infracta extrahere, id. 8, 36, 54.

2. Transf.: to strike one thing against another: digitos citharae, to strike or play upon the lute, Stat. Ach. 1, 575: alicui colaphum, to give one a box on the ear, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: linguam (metu), to stammer, Lucr. 3, 156.

||. Fig.: to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage: ut primus incursum et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: conatus adversariorum, ib. 2, 21: florem dignitatis, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: (militum) gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, Cic. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: continuam laudem humanitatis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: res Samnitium, Liv. 8, 39: difficultatem, to overcome, Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5 fin.: deos precatu, to appease by entreaties, Stat. Ach. 1, 144: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: infringendis concidendisque numeris, id. Or. 69, 230: vocem de industria, to purposely make plaintive, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.

in-frio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to rub into, crumble into, strew upon: farinam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156: papaver, ib. 3: Cels. 7, 12: infrias seni papaverem, arr. ap. Non. 220, 11: ruta infriata, Plin. 20, 13, 51.

in-frons, ōndis, adj. without foliage, treeless: Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 31.

infrōntatē, adv. impudently: Fulg. de prisc. serm. no 22.

infructuosē, adv. fruitlessly, uselessly: Hier. Ep. 12, no. 16: Aug. Ep. 67, no. 6. Comp.: Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

infructuositas, atis, f. [infructuosus] unfruitfulness, want of merit: Judaica, Tert. Resurr. carn. 33.

in-fructuosus, a, um, adj. unfruitful: vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32.

||. Fig.: fruitless, useless: preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: epistola, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 fin.: militia, Tac. H. 1, 51.

infrūctus, a, um, adj. [fruniscor] unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly: animus, Sen. Vit. b. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copla, Macr. S. 5, 1 med.

in-fructus, a, um, adj. painted. Fig.: in scriptis et in dictis non aurium solum, sed animi iudicio etiam magis infucata vitia noscuntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, fin. ||. not painted: Arn. 2, 75.

infudibūl —, v. infundibulum.

infūla, ae, f. a band, bandage: in infulis tantam rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81. 2. Esp. a white woollen fillet used for religious purposes: a priest's fillet: sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, id. Verr. 4, 50, 110: Phoebe Triviaeque sacerdos, infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitta, Virg. Aen. 10, 538. Meton.: a priest: Prud. Apoth. 486. Of the victim's fillet: stans hostia ad aram lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitta, Virg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdata comptus (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 88. Of the fillet worn by a suppliant: inermes cum infulis sese porta foras universi proripiunt, ad exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Tac. H. 1, 66. 3. Transf.: an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour: his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6: the insignia of an office: honorum, Cod. Justin. 7, 63, 1: infulae imperiales, id. tit. 37 fin. Hence for the office itself: Spart. Hadr. 6: ornaments of houses and temples, as carved work, etc.: Lucan. 2, 355: infularum loco esse, to be held in great honour, Sen. Ep. 14 med.

in-fulcio, si, tum, 4. v. a. to cram in: alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53. ||. Transf. to put in, foist in: verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliud, ib. 106: aliud epistolae, ib. 24: infulsit praeterea nomen Severi, he added to his own names, Capitol. Macrin. 5.

infulgerat, 1. v. impers. it lightens: Not. Tir. p. 118.

infullōnicatus, a, um, adj. [fullo] not fulled, ἀκναφος: Gloss. Philox.

infūlatus, a, um [infula] adorned with the infula: cunctantem pueris tradidit verbenatum infulatūque, adorned as a victim, Suet. Cal. 27: rex infulatus, King David adorned with the diadem, Prud. Cath. 9, 5.

in-fūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to smoke, dry in the smoke: asini cerebrum infumatum, smoked, smoke-dried, Plin. 28, 16, 63.

infūmibulum, v. infurnibulum.

infūmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

infundibulum (infud., infid.), 1. n. [infundo] a funnel: Col. 3, 18, 6: Vitruv. 10, 10, 12. ||. the funnel in a mill for receiving the grain, the hopper: id. 10, 10.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour in, into, or upon: in vas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: vinum reticulo aut cribro, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: aliud in naves, Plin. 20, 17, 69: aliud clystere, id. 24, 9, 40: aloes dysenteriae infunditur, id. 27, 4, 5: animas formatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 364: nimbium desuper alicui, Virg. Aen. 4, 122: sibi resinam et nardum, to anoint oneself with, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 33: infuso lympharum rore superne, Lucr. 1, 479: succus infusus auribus, Plin. 20, 8, 27: cinis in aurem, id. 30, 3, 8: succus per nares, id. 25, 13, 92: vino, drunk with wine, Macr. S. 7, 5.

2. With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before: alicui venenum, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: alicui poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 77: jumentis hordea, Juv. 8, 154.

3. to wet, moisten: olivam aceto non acerrimo, Col. 12, 47: si nram nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9.

4. to pour out, discharge, spread, diffuse, etc.: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9: vim sagittarum ratibus, id. 9, 7: agmen urbi, Flor. 3, 21: nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov. M. 7, 183: canitiem infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: sole infuso (terris), Virg. Aen. 9, 461: conjugis gremio, ib. 8, 406: collo infusa amantis, Ov. H. 2, 93: populus circo infusus, Virg. Aen. 5, 552.

5. to mix, or mingle with: quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: id. Fam. 9, 15.

||. Fig.: to pour into, spread over, communicate, im-

part: orationem in aures alicujus, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: vitia in civitatem, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: civitati detrimenta (al. infligere), Just. 3, 5: opprobrium alicui, Auct. declam. quae inscribitur Tribun. Mar. 3: totamque infusa per artus mens agitat molem, Virg. Aen. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per aethera pace, Sil. 7, 258: imago senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.

infurnibulum, 1. n. [furnus] a funnel for inhaling smoke, a pipe: is nidior per infurnibulum imbibitur in tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 84. (Al. infundibulum, aut infumibulum: infumabulum, καπνοδόχη, Gloss. Philox.)

in-fusco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure: humida fulmina non urunt sed infuscant, Plin. 2, 57, 52: aquam atramento, id. 9, 29, 45: vellera, Virg. G. 3, 389: arenam sanie, ib. 439: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26.

2. Transf. to dilute, lower, etc.: vinum, to dilute wine, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 21: saporem, to spoil the taste, Col. 12, 19, 2: sonum, to obscure or lower the voice, Plin. 10, 29, 43: vox non infusca, Sen. praef. Controv. 1 med.

||. Fig.: to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: metuo ne quid infuscaverit, lest he do some mischief, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infusca malevolentia, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriae gloriam saevitiae macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Culp. Declam. 24.

in-fuscus, a, um, adj. dusky, dark brown, blackish: apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1.

in-fusio, ōnis, f. a pouring in or into, a watering, wetting: infusio in oleo, a clyster, Plin. 20, 21, 84: coelestis, rain, Pall. 3, 25 med.: Theriacae, id. 3, 28.

in-fūsor, ōris, m. one who pours in: fig.: fidel, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infūsorium, v. suffusorium.

infūsus, a, um, Part. [infundo].

infūsus, ūs, m. [id.] a pouring in, an injection (only in abl.): sonitus auris emendat infusu, Plin. 24, 6, 15.

ingelābilis, e, v. incongelabilis.

in-gēmīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to redouble, repeat, reiterate: ||. Act.: nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, Virg. Aen. 5, 457: terrorem, ib. 7, 578: liquidas voces, id. G. 1, 411: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, ib. 3, 45: me miserum ingeminat, Ov. M. 1, 653.

||. Neutr.: to increase: ingeminant austri, Virg. G. 1, 333: ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id. Aen. 1, 747: ingeminat clamor, ib. 5, 227: ingeminant curae, ib. 4, 531.

in-gēmisco, 3. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over a thing: ||. Act.: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: suos casus, App. M. 9, p. 235: ingemiscenda clades, lamentable, Amm. 30, 7.

||. Neutr.: with dat.: ulli malo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ingemiscamus illis, quae patiebamur, Plin. Pan. 53: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: in quo tu ingemiscis, id. Att. 7, 23: ad aliud, Suet. Aug. 65 extr.

2. Transf. of things: ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1732.

in-gēmītus, ūs, m. a groan: ingemītus, ἐπιπνεύματα, Gloss. Philox.

in-gēmo, ūi, 3. v. a. and n. to groan or sigh over; to mourn over, lament, bewail: ||. Act.: alicujus interitum, Virg. E. 5, 27: caesos ingemunt nati patres, Sen. Herc. Oct. 1758: jacentem, Stat. Th. 9, 2.

||. Neutr.: with dat.: exsiliis alicujus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 8: ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: conditioni suae, Liv. 36, 28: Suet. Vesp. 15: agris, Tac. G. 46. With inf.: ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 60 10.

2. Transf. of things: inge-

mult solum, Ov. M. 14, 407: ingemuit lumen, ib. 4, 450.

v. generasco.

avi, atum, i. v. a. to *implant*, *ingenerate*: natura ingenerat amorem in eos, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, *are not innate*, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21: haec astro ingenerata, id. Div. 2, 46, 96. II. Transf.: to *generate, create*: animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27. 2. Meton.: to *plant* the ground: tellurem, Col. 10, 196.

ingēniātus (ingēniātus), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] *naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature*: lepide ingeniatus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 135: Gell. 12, 1: ingeniatus ad astutiam, App. Flor. p. 360.

ingēniculātus, a, um, *Part.* [ingeniculo]. II. *Adj.*: *kneeling*: Hercules, a constellation, also called ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gēnicūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [geniculum] to *cause one to bend the knee*; hence, *ingeniculare* se, to *bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel*: Hyg. Astr. 2, 6 fin. Also without se: Lampr. Elag. 5.

in-gēnicūlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *kneeling*: ingeniculus, sc. Hercules, a constellation: in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis ἐν γόνασι dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17.

ingēniolum, i, n. *dim.* [ingenium] *moderate genius, talent*: Arn. 5, 157: Hier. adv. Ruf. 4, extr.

ingēniōsē, adv. *acutely, wittily, ingeniously*: tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic. Acad. 2, 27, 87: electas res collocare, id. Inv. 1, 6, 8. *Comp.*: Plin. 15, 13, 12. *Sup.*: homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48.

ingēniōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium]. I. Of things: *possessed of natural qualities or dispositions for some purpose, adapted to, fit for*: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. H. 6, 117: ad segetes ager, id. F. 4, 684.

II. Of persons and mental qualities: *of good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious*: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: homo ingeniosissimus, id. Mur. 30, 62: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Am. 1, 11, 4: esse ingeniosum in aliqua re, Mart. praef. 1: in poenas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342: res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense*, id. Am. 1, 8, 62: argumentum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 69.

in-gēnītus, a, um, *adj.* *unbegotten*: deus, Arn. 1, 1.

ingēnītus, *Part.* [Inigno] *inborn*: vites natali et ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3: ingenita nobilitas, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 92: vitia ingenita, Suet. Ner. 1.

in-gēnīum, i, n. [GEN root of gigno] *innate or natural quality, nature*: I. Of things: arborum, Virg. G. 2, 177: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: campi suoapte ingenio humentes, Tac. H. 5, 14: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1: ingenium velox igni, Sever. Aetn. 214: pugna ingenio loci prohibebatur, Sall. Fr. ap. Non. 323, 5: portus, Sil. 14, 283: crines ingenio suo flexi, *curling naturally*, Petr. 126. II. Of persons: *natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubricum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: plum ac pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 12: inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: lene in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: mobile, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: cicur et mansuetum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 91: invecundum animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: vera loqui etsi meum ingenium

non moneret, Liv. 3, 58: ingenio suo vivere, id. 3, 36: redire ad ingenium, to *return to one's natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: ingenium ingenii, *peculiarity of disposition*, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 69. 2. Of the intellect: *natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac singulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: tardum, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: praestantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: pulcherrimum et maximum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, ib. 8, 14: celeres ingenii motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii vis, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingenii vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1: ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, Cic. Fam. 4, 8: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 117: ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: colere et imbuiere ingenium artibus, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuiere, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplicit variacque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10: Tac. H. 1, 90. 3. Meton.: a *genius*, i. e. a *man of genius, a clever, ingenious person*: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18: Sen. Ep. 2. (ii) Of things: *an invention, a clever thought*: exquisita ingenia coenarum, Plin. Pan. 49: Tac. H. 3, 28. (Hence It. *ingegno*; Fr. *engin*, lit. "power of invention," hence "a machine.")

in-gēno, ūi, Itum, 3. v. a. [old form for ingigno] to *implant by birth*: inque genuntur, Lucr. 3, 745: his etiam ingentur visendi nota cupido, Manil. 5, 137 (dub. al. ingenium). **ingens**, tis, *adj.* [in "not" and root GEN, hence] *monstrous, of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous*: magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Gn. Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit: semper auget assentator, Cic. Am. 26, 98: ingens immanisque praeda, id. Verr. 3, 46, 110: ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, id. Prov. cons. 3, 5: aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32: pinus, ib. 2, 3, 9: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185: clamor, Liv. 2, 23. II. *Fig. great, remarkable, distinguished: absol.*: gloria, id. 2, 22: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441. With *abl.*: vir fama ingens, ingentior armis, Virg. Aen. 11, 124: gloria, Tac. A. 11, 16: viribus opibusque, id. H. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71. With *gen.*: femina ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. H. 4, 66. With *inf.*: ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216. 2. *great, strong, powerful*: senatus, id. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1: cui genus a proavis ingens, Virg. Aen. 12, 225. *Sup.*: ingentissimus, Veg. Mil. 4, 8.

ingēniātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingēniēs, adv. *in a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously*: educatus ingenue, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2: id. Att. 13, 27: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3. **ingēniilis**, e, *adj.* [ingenuus] *sincere, ingenuous*: Aurelius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9. **ingēniūsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an ingenuous*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7. **ingēniūtas**, ātis, f. [id.] *the condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth*: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 113: assertus ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74. II. *Fig. a mode of think-*

ing *worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness*: prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 33: Plin. 35, 10, 36, 66: praestare ingenuitatem et ruborem, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ingēnus, a, um, *adj.* [GEN root of gigno] *inborn, innate, natural*: inest in hoc amissitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 38: color, *natural colour*, Prop. 1, 4, 13. 2. *native, indigenous, not foreign*: fontes, Lucr. 1, 231: tophus, Juv. 3, 20. II. Transf. *free-born, born of free parents*: ingenuus homo, meant formerly *one born of a certain father, who could name or cite his father*: en unquam fando audistis, patricos primo esse factos, non de coelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8. The word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman; but the son of a freedman was ingenuus (v. Smith's Ant. 637): ingenuanne an libertinam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 16: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91. 2. *Esp. worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous*: nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ingenuae et humanae artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, *and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves*, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186.

3. *weakly, delicate, tender*: invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.

in-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. (inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2) to *carry, pour, throw, or put into, to, or upon*: aquam ingere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 5: pugnos alicui in ventrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: verbera, Curt. 6, 11: osculum, Suet. Gram. 23 extr.: manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 med.: ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6, 230: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65: sagittas et jacula, id. 36, 18: facies ingesta sopori, *appearing in sleep*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81. 2. With *pron. reflect.* to *betake oneself or rush to*: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032: sese periculis, Sil. 10, 5. 3. to *bring, give, or present to*: oculum equis asinisque (as physis), Plin. 20, 12, 48: saginandis anseribus polentae duas partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30: Nemes. Cyneg. 5. II. *Fig. to throw out against, to inflict, to utter, say*: convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39: probra, Liv. 2, 45: auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben. 1, 12: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: ingerebat lentissima voce, carpe, carpe, Petr. 36: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 78. 2. to *obtrude, press, or force upon*: ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet. Hor.: nomina liberis, Auct. dial. de Or. 7: filium illamque ingerebat orbis senibus, Petr. 140: Just. 6, 8: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac. A. 1, 72. 3. to *heap up*: scelus scelerum, Sen. Thyest. 731.

in-gestābilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be borne, insupportable*: onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5.

ingestio, ōnis, f. [ingero] *an uttering*: primae vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, 148.

in-gesto, i. v. a. to *bear*: vetum, App. M. 11, p. 264 dub.

ingestus, a, um, *Part.* [ingero].

in-gestus, ūs, m. *a presenting with bestowment*: immortalitatis, Tert. Res. carn. 42.

in-gigno, gēntī, gēntum, 3. v. a. (used only in the *perf.*) *to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender*: herbasque nocentes rupibus ingenuit tellus, Lucan. 6, 439. **Fig.**: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124.

in-glōmēro, i. v. a. *to heap together, accumulate*: noctem, Stat. Th. 1, 350.

inglōrius, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] *without glory or fame, inglorious*: beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Virg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81. With *gen.*: militiae, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39. **Fig.**: Transf.: ingloria cassis, *unadorned, without a crest*, Stat. Th. 9, 108.

in-glūtīnātus, a, um, *adj.* *not glued or fastened*: Gloss. Philox.

inglūvies, ēi, f. [root GLU: v. glutio] *the maw, crop, of animals*: vacua, Col. 8, 5 *med.*: hic piscibus atram improbus ingluviem ranisque loquacibus explet, Virg. G. 3, 431. Of persons: App. M. 1, p. 109: turgida, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12. **Fig.**: Meton. voraciousness, gluttony: harum videre ingluviem (al. illuviem), Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 15: praeclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: Gell. 7, 16: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18. **Fig.**: of interest: fenoris, Petr. 119.

inglūvīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ingluvies] *voracious, gluttonous*: Fest. s. v.

in-grandesco, dui, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow big, increase*: ne difficulter asinus ingrandescat, Col. 3, 6, 3: licet porrum, si jam ingranduit, transferre, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrātē, adv. *unpleasantly, disagreeably, unwillingly*: ingrata virens gemma, Plin. 37, 5, 19: sunt quibus ingrata timida indulgentia servit, Ov. A. 2, 435: non ingrata nominando Varone, *not unwillingly*, Plin. 18, 3, 5.

Fig.: *unthankfully, ungratefully*: ingrata nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic. Fam. 12, 1: deorum munera intelligere, Plin. 27, 2, 2: aliquid ferre, Tac. H. 1, 52. **2.** Transf. of things: ut succus qui ingrata his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi ad meliora vertatur, Pall. 7, 5.

in-grātīa, ae, f. *thanklessness, ingratitude*: in ingratiam incidere, Tert. Poen. 1: hominum, id. 2. Hence, in *abl. plur.* **Fig.**: ingrātīis (contr. ingratīs), *adverbially, without one's thanks, against one's will*. With *gen.*: vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 7. **2.** *Absol. unwillingly, against one's will*: extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic. Quint. 14: ad depugnandum omnes cogere, Nep. Them. 4: dormire, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: effugere haud potis est, ingratis haeret et angit, Lucr. 3, 1082.

ingrātīficus, a, um, *adj.* [ingratus facio] *unthankful, ungrateful*: Argivi, Acc. in Cic. Sest. 57, 122.

ingrātīlis and **ingrātīs**, v. ingratia.

ingrātītūdo, inis, f. [ingratus] *unthankfulness, ingratitude*: ingratiitudinis vitio inquinati, Firm. Math. 5, 1 *med.*: sine ingratiitudinis naevo, Cassiod. Var. 5, 8. **Fig.**: *displeasure*: allicijus ingratiitudinis pericula subire, ib. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj.* *unpleasant, disagreeable*: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ingratiā Veneri pone superbiam, Hor. Od. 3, 70, 9: labor, Virg. G. 3, 97: locus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7.

Fig.: *unthankful, ungrateful*: ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, 370

quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat, ingratus qui non reddit: ingratus omniū, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: nihil cognovi ingratus, Cic. Att. 8, 4: ingrati animi crimen, ib. 9, 2: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50: contra aliquem, Paul. Dig. 4, 2, 21: vir adversus merita Caesaris ingratus, Vell. 2, 69. With *gen.*: salutis, *not thankful for his preservation*, Virg. Aen. 10, 666. **2.** Transf. of things: ager, *that bears nothing*, Mart. 10, 47, 4: amicitiae, id. 5, 19, 8: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, *that makes no return, sterile, insatiable*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: ingrato vocem prostituisse fori, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6: ingrati (al. incerti) oculi, *that quickly forget what they have beheld*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188. **Fig.**: Objective: *receiving no thanks, thankless, unacknowledged*: ignosces tamen post et id erit tibi ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: humeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.

in-grāvātē, adv. *not grudgingly, willingly*: Amm. 17, 10 extr.

in-grāvātio, ōnis, f. *a load, ourden*: Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 7.

in-grāvesco, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow heavy, become heavier*: sal vix incredibili pondere ingravescit, Plin. 31, 7, 39. Poet. (in *truesi*) *to become pregnant*: suscipiunt aliae pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr. 4, 1246. **Fig.**: *to increase, grow larger, etc.*: ingravescent aetas, Cic. Sen. 2, 6: hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, id. Fam. 4, 4.

2. Esp. *to grow worse, more oppressive, etc.*: ingravescit in dies malum, id. ad Brut. 1, 10: annona ingravescit, *provisions grow dearer*, id. Dom. 5: ingravescent morbus, id. Div. 2, 6, 16: alter in dies ingravescit, id. Att. 10, 4: corpora exercitatione ingravescent, *are inconvenienced*, id. Sen. 11, 36: falsis ingravescebat, *by his falsehoods he sank deeper and deeper into ruin*, Tac. H. 3, 54.

in-grāvīdo, i. v. a. *to make pregnant, impregnate*: ingravidat coeuntes, Paul. Nol. carn. 24, 352. **Fig.**: *to weigh down, burthen, oppress*: pectus meum ingravidatum curis mordacissimis, Aug. Conf. 7.

in-grāvis, e, *adj.* *heavy, severe*: ingravi (al. ingravescente) valetudine affectus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3.

in-grāvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to weigh down*: puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402. **Fig.**: ingravatus morbo, Spart. in Sever. 21. *Absol. to cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest*: saevitia hiemis ingravat, Plin. 19, 8, 51: annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. 5, 10, 3. **Fig.**: *to render worse, to aggravate*: ingravat haec saevus Drances, Virg. Aen. 11, 220: illa meos casus ingravat, illa levat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60.

in-grēdiōr, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. [gradior] *to step or go into, to enter*: ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr. 4, 888: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pontem Milvium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: via quam (al. qua) nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id. Sen. 2, 6: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, id. Caec. 8, 22: ingredi intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 9. **2.** For the simple verb, *to go along, walk, proceed*: tardius ingredi, *to walk rather slowly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: si stas, ingredi; si ingrederis, curre, id. Att. 2, 23: rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi coepit, Curt. 5, 6: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. F. 4, 481: ingreditur solo, Virg. Aen. 4, 177: elephantum gregatim ingreditur, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

Fig.: *to enter upon, engage in, apply oneself to*: in vitam paulo serius tanquam in viam ingressus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: iter, id. Sen. 10: in spem libertatis, id. Fam. 12, 25: in orationem, id. Phil. 7, 3: in bellum, id. Cat. 2, 6: in causam, id. Planc. 3: ad discendum, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: disputationem, id. Caec. 28: in sermonem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Caesar decimum nonum annum ingressus, Quint. prooem.

6: Vell. 2, 61: in rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Auct. B. Afr. 22: consulatum, Quint. 6, 1 *med.* **2.** *to begin, commence*: ingressus sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: dicere, id. Att. 15, 11: sic contra est ingressa Venus, *began to speak*, Virg. Aen. 4, 107: Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis, ib. 6, 868. With *acc.*: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis ingredior, id. G. 2, 175: longinquam profectionem, Suet. Aug. 92: qui eadem pericula ingrediantur, *are entering upon*, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: fluvius ingressus vere tumescit, Lucan. 10, 224. **3.** *to tread in, imitate, follow*: vestigis ingredi patris, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: vestigia patris, Liv. 37, 53: per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov. F. 2, 16: sublimia debent ingredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere, *to march majestically*, Quint. 9, 4 *fin.*

ingressio, ōnis, f. [ingredior] *a going into, entering*: ab ingressione fori, entrance, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9. **Fig.**: *a gait, pace*: interdum cursus est in oratione incitator, interdum moderata ingressio, id. Or. 59, 201. **2.** *a beginning*: prima ingressio mea, ib. 3, 11.

ingressus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going into, entering*: prohiberi ingressu, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. **2.** Esp. *a marching in, inroad*: ingressus hostiles, Tac. A. 15, 3.

3. Meton. *an entrance*: Prud. Psych. 843. **4.** *a going, walking, gait*: ingressus, cursus, accubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. 24, 34: quaedam terrae ad ingressus tremunt, Plin. 2, 94, 96: celsior, id. 11, 16, 16 *extr.* **Fig.**: *a beginning, commencement*: in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4 *med.*: in ingressu causae et fine, id. prooem. 8: in ingressu operis, id. 10, 1, 48: ingressus capere, Virg. G. 4, 316: operum ingressus, Vitruv. 1, 1 *fin.*

in-grūo, ui, 3. v. n. [GRU orig. form of RU: v. congruo] *to rush or break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack*: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt viciniis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 81: ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Virg. Aen. 12, 628: simul ingruunt, saxa jaciunt, Tac. A. 1, 27: ingruentes accusatores, ib. 6, 38.

Fig.: *ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt*, Liv. 37, 23: universis gentibus ingruunt morbi, Plin. 7, 50, 51: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: si bellum ingrueret, ib. 8, 535: si nullus ingruat metus, Plin. 9, 30, 50: si quid subitum ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 2: tela ingruunt, ib. 1, 65: ingruit damnatio, ib. 4, 35.

inguen, inis, n. *the groin*: often plur.: inguina, Cels. 7, 20. **2.** *the organs of generation*: Ov. F. 2, 346: Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: tumores inguinum, Plin. 28, 4, 9. **3.** *a swelling in the groin*: Cels. 3, 5. Also *a swelling on the knee*: Front. ad Marc. Caes. 5 ep. 44. **4.** *the abdomen*: legenti suffodit inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: Stat. Th. 6, 900.

Fig.: Transf. of plants: *the place where a branch joins the stem*: Plin. 16, 36, 65.

inguinālis, e, *adj.* [inguen] *pertaining to the groin or organs of generation*: herba, App. de herb. 60. As *subst.*: Plin. 26, 9, 59.

ingurgitatio, ōnis, f. [ingurgito] *immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling*: Firm. Math. 5, 8

ingurgitatus, a, um, *Part.* [ingurgito].

ingurgito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [ges] **1.** Act. *to dip, throw, or plunge into*: sus se ingurgitat coeno, Lact. 4, 17 *extr.*: ingurgitat se in merum (al. ingurgitat merum in se), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 35. **2.** *to glut or gorge oneself with meat and drink, to gormandise, guzzle*: crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: ingenium crebris et ingentibus poculis, Gell. 15, 2: merum ventri suo, App. M. 4, p. 145. Hence *ingurgitari, to make oneself drunk, get drunk*: anus ingurgitata, Petr. 79: temeto ingurgitatus,

Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. 3. Fig. to engage deeply in, to addict or devote oneself to: se in flagitia, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: se in alicujus copias, id. Phil. 2, 27, 65: in philosophiam, Gell. 5, 16. II. Neutr. to overflow: humor ex nivibus non universus ingurgitans diluensque, sed distillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2.

ingustābilis, e, *adj.* [gusto] that cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten or drunk: fons, Plin. 2, 106, 110: baccae ingustabiles omnibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43.

in-gustātus, a, um, *adj.* untasted, not tasted before: ingustata mihi porrexerat illa rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to give to taste: Jovi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

in-hābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, id. 24, 34: telum inhabile pondere oneratur, Curt. 8, 9 med.: inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (of elephants), id. 9, 2: quod et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, awkward, Tac. Agr. 36: iter, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 4. II. Meton. unfit, unapt, incapable, unable: alicui rei, Cic. fragm. Orcon. 4 ed. Orell.: reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col. 2, 1, 2: boves labori et culturae non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 46. With *ad*: multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 26, 16. With *inf*: inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Callistr. Dig. 50, 2, 11.

in-hābitābilis, e, *adj.* uninhabitable: regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi ostia inhabitabilia, Mela, 3, 7 fin.: Plin. 16, 17, 20.

inhabītābilis, e, *adj.* [inhabito] inhabitable: per inhabitabiles oras terrae, Arn. 1, 3.

inhabītācūlum, i, n. [id.] a dwelling-place: Not. Tir. p. 11.

inhabītātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a dwelling, habitation: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24 ex Gen. 27, 40.

inhabītātor, ōris, m. [id.] an inhabitant: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5.

in-hābito, avi, atum, i. v. a. to dwell in, inhabit: inhabitatur illa regio, Plin. 6, 17, 20: in asini corio, App. M. 8, p. 213: nobile solum, Petr. 116. Part. as Subst.: inhabitantes, inhabitantes: densa inhabitantium aedificia, App. M. 1, p. 107: Plin. Ep. 7, 27. II. Transf. of garments: to wear: Tert. Pall. 3 fin.

inhaerēdīto, i. v. a. [heres] to appoint as heir: Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 67 B. A.

inhaerēdo, i. v. a. [id.] to appoint as heir: Salv. contr. avar. 2, p. 384 B. A.

in-haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2. v. n. to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in: sidera . . . sedibus suis inhaerent, Cic. Tim. 10: animi corporibus non inhaerent, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: occupati regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129: prioribus vestigiis, Col. 9, 8, 10. With *ad* and *acc.*: ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100. With *in* and *abl.*: in visceribus, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163. Absol.: linguae inhaerent, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Virg. Aen. 8, 124. II. Fig.: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, is inherent in our minds, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, ib. 4, 11, 26: virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, are always connected with, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, she fixes her gaze upon your features, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: pectoribus tu nostris inhaeres, ib. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14: paene stulta inhaerentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, that are before the eyes, plainly to be seen, id. 2, 36: studiis, to apply oneself to, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11: semper alicui, to be always about one, id. A. Am. 3, 561:

Lysippum statuæ unius lineamentis inhaerentem, inopia exstinxit, constantly intent upon, Petr. 88. With *acc.*: pejores inhaesimus laqueos, App. M. 8, p. 209.

in-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3. v. n. insep. to stick fast, or adhere to: in sordibus aurium tanquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: succum villis, Plin. 12, 17, 37. II. Fig.: poëtae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

inhaesio, ōnis, f. [inhaereo] a hanging or adhering to: Augustin.

in-hālātus, ūs, m. a breathing at, breath: oris, App. M. 2, p. 119.

in-hālo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to breathe at or upon: cerae, Lact. Ira D. 10 med.: alicui popinam, the smell of food that has been eaten, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

II. Transf. to breathe upon, as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 116.

inhānter, adv. with open mouth, eagerly: aliquid inhānter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 8: ardescere, id. ep. 112, 8.

inhīatio, ōnis, f. [inhio] an opening of the mouth, gaping: e. g. in astonishment: Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

in-hībēo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [habeo] to hold or keep in, restrain, curb, check: tela inhibete, Virg. Aen. 12, 693: Liv. 30, 10: inhibete crudelissimas manus, Petr. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48: equos, Ov. M. 2, 128: cruorem, ib. 7, 849: lacrimas, Curt. 10, 6: alvum, Plin. 19, 8, 40, 2: remos, to cease rowing, Quint. praef. 12: inhibere, or inhibere remis, or inhibere remis puppim, or inhibere retro navem, means to row the ship backwards or stern foremost: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri, non enim sustinent sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἐπιπῆ remotissimum est, Cic. ad Att. 13, 21. (Cicero himself in the following passage had used the term in this incorrect signifi.: ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsusque remorum, de Or. 1, 33, 153): cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30: he cessim; inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39: postquam inhibent remis puppes et rostra educunt (al. remi), Lucan. 3, 659.

2. Transf. to restrain, hinder, prevent: impetum victoris inhibere, Liv. 39, 21: facinus, Petr. 108. With *ab*: a turpi mentem inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4. With *quominus*: nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque ponerentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14. With *inf*: inhibentur rectum agere cursum, id. 2, 16, 13: inhibenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030.

II. to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ: istocchine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 43: ut eadem inhiberet supplicia nobis, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28: neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38: inhibito salubriter modo nimiae potestatis, id. 3, 59.

inhibītio, ōnis, f. [inhibeo] a restraining: remigum, a rowing backwards: inhibītio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21 (v. inhibeo).

inhibītus, a, um, Part. [inhibeo].

inhibrae, v. inebrae.

in-innio, ivi, 4. v. n. to neigh at: puellis, Prud. in Symm. 1, 57.

in-hīo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neut. to stand open, to gape, to stand with open mouth: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626: inhians Cerberus, Virg. G. 4, 483. 2. Fig.: to gape with astonishment, desire, etc.: Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: ga-

zis inhians, Sen. Herc. fur. 166: praedae, Val. Fl. 2, 531: pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Virg. Aen. 4, 64: attonitis inhians animis, ib. 7, 814: dictis, Val. Fl. 5, 469.

II. A ct. to long for: homo tuam hereditatem inhiat, quasi esuriens lupus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 25: inhiat aurum, ut devoret, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17: mortem alicujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23.

in-hisco, 3. v. n. = inhio: inhisco ἐπιχαίρω, Gloss. Philox.

in-hōnestāmentum, i, n. dishonour, disgrace, shame: pueritia tua adolescentiae tuae inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

in-hōnestas, ātis, f. dishonour, disgrace: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5.

inhōnestātio, ōnis, f. [inhonesto] a dishonouring: Hier.

in-hōnestē, adv. dishonourably, disgracefully: Cic. Att. 2, 1. Comp.: Capitol. Vef. 8.

inhōnesto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [inhonestus] to dishonour, disgrace: palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

in-hōnestus, a, um, *adj.* dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20: exitus nobis non inhonestus, inglorious, Prop. 2, 20, 58: mors, id. 2, 7, 89: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 6, 497: hostes inhonesta vulnera tergo accipiunt, Ov. F. 2, 211: nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Cic. Dom. 41: quid hoc joco inhonestius, more indecent, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 6 extr. II. unseemly, ugly, filthy, nasty: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65.

in-hōnōrābilis, e, *adj.* unhonoured: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

in-hōnōrātus, a, um, *adj.* unhonoured, disregarded: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81: inhonoratio triumphus, Liv. 33, 23: iphonorata dea, to whom no offerings are brought, Ov. M. 8, 280. 2. unrewarded: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54: omnium Graeciae gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12: societas, Flor. 2, 8.

in-hōnōrificus, a, um, *adj.* not honourable, dishonourable: factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10.

inhōnōris, e, *adj.* [inhonorus] unhonoured, without honour: ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. res gestae Alex. M. 1, 35.

in-hōnōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to dishonour: Tert. Res. carn. 10.

in-hōnōrus, a, um, *adj.* without honour, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable: civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33: pomum, id. 15, 24, 28: Hercules, to whom no divine honours are paid, id. 36, 5, no. 12. II. unsightly, ugly: facies, Sil. 10, 391: signa, Tac. H. 4, 62.

in-horrēo, 2. v. n. to stand on end, stand erect, bristle: hastas, haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, tenentes, Liv. 8, 8. II. to raise its points, bristle: aper pilis inhorrentibus corio squalidus, App. Met. 8, p. 202.

in-horresco, horruī, 3. v. n. and a. insep. to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up: gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo excutuntque sese, Plin. 10, 41, 57: inhorrescit mare, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: frigorū impatiētia papillōne villis inhorrescunt, Plin. 11, 23, 27: inhorrescens mare paulatim, Curt. 4, 3 med.: trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, Plin. 18, 35, 89: Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Sol. 24: spīcea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Virg. G. 1, 314: aper inhorruit armos, id. Aen. 10, 711. 2. to have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake: peninis agitatus inhorruit aēr, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 9: inhorruit aether, luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348: unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. Aen. 3, 195. II. Transf. to tremble, shake, shiver, shudder, with cold, fear, disease, etc.: frigida potio inutilis est iis qui facile inhorrescunt, Cels. 1, 3: aēr nivibus et glacie inhorrescit, App. de Mund. p. 58:

cum primum aliquis inhorruit et ex horrore incaluit, Cels. 3, 12: inhorruit frigore, Petr. 17: domus principis inhorruit, Tac. A. 11, 28: tenui exceptus inhorruit aura, Stat. Th. 1, 309: inhorrescit vacula, Tac. H. 3, 85. With acc.: vim, Aur. Vict. de Caes. 24.

Inhortatus, a, um, *Part.* [inhortor]. With *pass.* signif. *instigated, set on*: canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9, p. 234.

Inhortor, atus sum, i. v. *dep. to incite, instigate*: alicui canes, App. M. 8, p. 209.

Inhospitālis, e, *adj. inhospitable*: Caucasus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6: litus, Plin. Pan. 34 extr.: regnum, Sen. Troad. 215: Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Aeneas appellatus, Plin. praef. 6. 2. *Meton.*: of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting: inhospitalis duritia, id. 17, 14, 24.

Inhospitālitās, ātis, *f. inhospitality*: ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.

Inhospitāliter, *adv. inhospitably*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

Inhospitūs, a, um, *adj. inhospitable*: tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Syrtis, Virg. Aen. 4, 41: saxa, ib. 5, 627: deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: terra inhospita Baccho, *that does not bear the vine*, Sil. 1, 237. *Subst.* inhospita, orum, *n. plur. inhospitable regions*: tanta inter inhospita, id. 4, 753: per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

Inhūmānatio, ōnis, *f. [humanus]* a being made man, *incarnation*: unigeniti Dei Filii, Just. Cod. 1, 5 and 6 *fin*.

Inhūmānatus, a, um, *part. [id.] made man, incarnate*: Christus inhumanatus sive homo factus est, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Inhūmānē, *adv. inhumanly, savagely, cruelly*: inhumane feceris, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: muta (oratio), Naz. Pan. ad Const. 16. *Comp.*: inhumanus dicere, Cic. Am. 13, 46.

Inhūmānitas, ātis, *f. inhuman conduct, inhumanity, savageness, barbarity*: crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 115: id. Delot. 12, 32. *II. want of good breeding, incivility, impoliteness*: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: id. Phil. 2, 4, 8. 2. *surliness, churlishness*: importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, id. Sen. 3: id. Mur. 4, 9. 3. *niggardliness*: non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id. Mur. 36, 76.

Inhūmāniter, *adv. uncivilly, discourteously*: me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

Inhūmānus, a, um, *adj. not befitting a human being, inhuman, rude, savage, barbarous*: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 46, 121: vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: scelus, Liv. 1, 48: crudelitas, id. 21, 4: via, covered with corpses, Tac. H. 2, 70: securitas, *that enjoyed itself during slaughter*, ib. 3, 83: testamentum, *cruel, unjust*, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107. *II. unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous*: quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, ib. 2, 78 *fin.*: moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id. Sen. 3, 7: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: agrestis et inhumana negligentia, ib. 36, 130: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 25: inhumanae aures, *uncultivated*, Cic. Or. 51: inhumanum negotium, id. ad Sen. p. Red. 6. *II. superhuman, god-like*: mensa, App. M. 5. ante med. p. 162.

Inhūmātus, a, um, *not interred, unburied*: is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Virg. Aen. 11, 22: funus, Lucan. 7, 820.

Inhūmectus, a, um, *adj. not moist*: corpus, Coel. Aur. Acnt. 2, 37 *med.*

Inhūmigo, i. v. a. [humeo] to moisten, *vet.* campum totum, Liv. And. ap. Non. 62, 22.

In-hūmo, i. v. a. to bury in the ground, cover with earth, *inhume*: taleas, Plin. 17, 18, 30, 130.

In-ibi, *adv. therein, there, in that place, in that matter*: superbia nata inibi esse videtur, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20: marsupium habeat inibi paulum praesidii, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 45: inibi iisdem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12. *II. Transf. of time: nearly, almost, on the point of*: cum eum inibi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, id. 1, 3 *init.* 2. Inibi est, *for in eo est, it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place*: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse aut jam confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: liberne es? non sum: verum inibi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23.

In-idōneē, *adv. fitly, suitably*: App. M. 4, p. 155. Prob. a false reading for idonee.

In-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive into or to: apud alios exteritur seges grege jumentorum inacto, Varr. R. 1, 52, 2: in stabula, ib. 2, 2, 15: navem Romam, Front. B. Parth. p. 703 ed. Mal.: anus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praecipit inegit, *pushed him down*, App. M. 4 ante med. p. 148.

II. Fig. to incite, urge: nunquam feras ad nocendum nisi necessitas inigit, Sen. Ep. 103.

Inimicālis, e, *adj. [inimicus] inimical, hostile*: stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

Inimicē, *adv. in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically*: vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5. *Comp.*: infestius aut inimicus consulere (al. iniquus), Liv. 28, 29. *Sup.*: inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.

Inimiciter, *adv. hostilely, inimically*: inimiciter accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8.

Inimicitia, ae, *f. [inimicus] unfriendliness, hostility, enmity*: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: cum eo revent ex inimicitia in gratiam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 8. *Usu. plur.: unfriendly feelings, enmities*: capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: suscipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Coel. 13, 32: inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23: inimicitias subire, id. Verr. 5, 71: denuntiare alicui, id. Flacc. 1, 2: inimicitias suas donare reipublicae, id. Fam. 5, 4: inimicitiae nobiles inter eos erant, *well-known enmities*, Liv. 27, 35: id. 39, 4: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1 *med.*: inimicitias privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: inimicitias fovere, ib. 11, 6.

Inimico, i. v. a. [id.] to make enemies, to set at variance: et miscras inimicat urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20: hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419.

In-imicus, a, um, *adj. [amicus] unfriendly, hostile, inimical*: quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 61, 149: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39: Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 21. 2. Of things: *hurtful, injurious*: raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: odor nervis inimicus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos, nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35. *Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicius [quam oratio] versibus, Cic. Or. 57, 194. *Sup.*: brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38. 3. For hostilis, of belligerents: nomina, Virg. Aen. 11, 84: tela, ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, ib. 12, 944. *II. Subst.*: inimicus, i. m. *an enemy, foe*: Cic. Verr. 2, 24, 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. prov. Cons. 8, 19: aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28. *Inimica*, ae, *f. a female enemy*: cuiusquam inimica, Cic. Coel. 13, 32. *Sup.*: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum

consulem, *his greatest enemy*, id. Mil. 9, 25. 2. In law, a husband in respect to a divorced wife: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 78 *med.*

In-imitābilis, e, *adj. that cannot be imitated, inimitable*: quaedam sunt inimitabilia, Quint. 10, 2, 19: auctoritas, id. 8, 3 *med.*: mellis inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7: morum dulcedo, Vell. 2, 97.

In-initiātus, a, um, *adj. not begun*: ininitiato substantiarum cardine (al. in initiato), Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 23.

In-intelligibilis, e, *adj. unintelligible, incomprehensible*: dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

In-interprētābilis, e, *adj. inexplicable*: nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14: sermo, Vulg. Hebr. 5, 71.

In-interprētātus, a, um, *adj. uninterpreted, unexplained*: ininterpretatum (al. non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

In-inventibilis, e, *adj. [invento] not to be found out, inscrutable*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

In-investigābilis, e, *adj. unsearchable*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

In-invicem, *adv. not by turns, continually*: Not. Tir. p. 84.

Iniquē, *adv. unequally*: praedam dividere, Aur. Vict. vir. illustr. 23: quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7: nunquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam, *i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched*, id. Ad. 2, 2, 3. *II. Fig. unfairly, unjustly*: expulsi inique, Cic. Dom. 33: inique causari locum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12: inique an jure accepissent, Liv. 29, 48. 2. *unfitly, unsuitably*: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparo, Cic. Deiot. 11, 31: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, id. Cluent. 21, 57.

3. *not patiently, indignantly*: aliquid inique ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.*: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

Iniquitas, ātis, *f. [iniquus]*. Of place: *unevenness, inequality*: iniquitas loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22. 2. Of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7 *med.* p. 195. 3. *excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength*: operis, Col. 2, 4, 6.

II. Fig. unfavourableness, adverse-ness, difficulty, hardness: in tanta reum iniquitate, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35, 16: temporis, Curt. 7, 7: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1. 2. *unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*: aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris iniquitas, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2: iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitii, id. A. 16, 17: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the greatest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208.

Iniquo, i. v. a. [id.] to render unfavourable: aequum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31.

In-iquus, a, um, *adj. [aequus] unequal, uneven, not level, steep*: puppis inficta vadis dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg. Aen. 10, 303: utrimque ad hostem iniqua via erat, Liv. 9, 27: ascensus, id. 28, 16: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis) passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own*, Val. Fl. 3, 486. 2. *not of the right measure, too great or too small*: iniquae heminae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large*, Seren. Sammon. 37: iniquo pondere ratri, *too heavy*, Virg. G. 1, 164: sol iniquus, *too hot*, id. Aen. 7, 227: merum, *taken immoderately*, Val. Fl. 3, 66. *II. Fig. unfair, unjust*: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in

adolescentes iudices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: cui praeripere destinatum gloriam valde est iniquum, Cic. Har. resp. 3, extr.: pacem vel iniqua conditione retinere, id. Att. 8, 11, D: quid hoc iniquus dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: Parcae iniquae, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9. 2.

inimical, hostile, adverse, unfavourable, disadvantageous: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: sermones, id. Fam. 1, 9: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 313: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: hostes iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt, ib. 5, 32: tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23: vina iniqua capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9: casus, Virg. Aen. 6, 475. Subst.: tui iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: nonnulli nostri iniqui, ib. 23, 57: mei, id. Fam. 11, 27. 3. *unwilling, impatient, discontented, repining*: iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: coelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind*, Ov. H. 8, 87. 4. *unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio, *at variance with comedy*, Pl. Capt. prol. 61.

Initiālia, ium, n. plu. [initium] *opening or initial ceremonies*: initiālia Cereris adiit (*al. initialia and inter alia Cereris templum*), Capit. Marc. Aurel. 27.

Initiālis, e, adj. [id.] *initial, incipient, original*: elementorum origo initiālis, App. M. 4, post med. p. 156: saeculorum progenies, ib. 11, p. init. p. 259. II. Subst.: initiāles, ium, m. plu. *those who first assembled together in a collegium*: Inscr.

Initiāmenta, orum, n. plu. [initio] *an initiation into secret rites*: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90 med.

Initiātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an initiation or admission to sacred mysteries*: App. M. 11. II. *a participation in sacred rites*: Eleusiniarum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

Initiātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an originator, founder*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

Initiātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who originates, a foundress*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 med.

Initio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [initium] *to begin, originate*: brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluvia initiantem madefacto, *which begins again after the dog-days*, Pall. 7, 4: Tert. adv. Val. 15. II. *to initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites*, esp. those of Ceres: initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37. Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchiā, Liv. 39, 14: magicis coenis aliquem, Plin. 31, 2: quum primo cibo et potione initiant pueros, sacrificabatur, namely, to the goddesses Edulia, Potine, and Cuba, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 21. (Acc. to Donatus, ad Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15: *to inscribe on the roll of citizens*.) 2. In gen. *to initiate into, consecrate to*: studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2 med.: Graecis litteris initiari, Symmach. ep. 4, 20: Quint. Decl. 1, 13.

3. *to baptize*: Tert. Monog. 8 de Jo. Bapt.

In-itiūm, ii, n. [IT root of eo: cf. ex-itiūm] *a going in, entrance*: hence, *a beginning, commencement*: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium confingendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis initium ab aliquo facere, ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18: ducere ab aliqua re, ib. 9, 9. The abl. sing. is used adverbially, *in the beginning at first*: quemadmodum Senatus

initio consult, id. Fam. 1, 7: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, ib. 2. Esp. in plu. *elements*: inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tanquam seminum unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69. Hence, *first principles, the axioms of a science*: illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116.

3. *origin, parentage*: natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 76. 4. *auspices*, because with them every thing was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign*: novis initiis et ominibus opus est, i. e. *of a new king*, Curt. 5, 9: initiis Tiberii auditis, Tac. A. 1, 16. II. *sacred rites or mysteries*, to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellatur ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1. 2. *things used in celebrating these mysteries*: tympanum, tubam Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat. 63, 9.

Inīto, i. v. freq. [ineo] *to go into, to enter*: loca horrida initas, Pac. ap. Diom. 1, 336: inīto, ἐμπαρεύω, Gloss. Philox.

Inītus, a, um, Part. [ineo] *entered into*; hence esp. in designations of time, begun, commenced: inita aestate, *at the beginning of summer*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: inita proxima aestate, *at the beginning of the next summer*, ib. 35: inita hieme, ib. 3, 7.

Inītus, ūs, m. [id.] *a coming in, entrance, an approach, arrival*: Lucr. 1, 13. 2. *a beginning, commencement*: movendi, id. 1, 384: motus, id. 2, 269. II. *copulation*: Ov. F. 4, 94: sues initum matutinum appetere, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

Injectio, ōnis, f. [injicio] *a laying on*: manus, *a laying on of the hand*, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7 fin.: aeris confessi debique jure judicatis triginta dies iusti sunt; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1. II. Fig.: habebat secum vera bona, in quae non est manus injectio, Sen. Const. sap. 5.

2. *an instigation, suggestion*: Sattanae, Tert. de pudic. 13 in. 3. *an objection*: id. ad Hermog. 10.

Injectionāle, is, n. [injectio] *a chyster, injection*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 8.

Injectivus, a, um, adj. [injicio] *leg. t. t. pertaining to taking possession, or to trespass*: injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque injicitur, Aggen. in Frontin. de limit. agr. p. 63 Goes.

Injecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to lay on, apply*: dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133.

Injectus, a, um, Part. [injicio].

Injectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a throwing or casting on or over*: aliquem opprimere injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 56: pulveris, Plin. 11, 17, 18. 2. *a laying on*: secutus, qua trahebat vestem ungulum levi injectu, id. 8, 17, 21. II. Transf. *a putting in*: animi in corpora, Lucr. 2, 740.

In-jicō, jeci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] (*inicit for injicit*, Sil. 10, 571: *inici for injici*, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 65 ed Mal.: *endojacio* for *injicio*, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. struere; *inexiit* for *injecerit*, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18) *to throw, cast, or put in or into*: quum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic. Pls. 11, 26: ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31: semen, Plin. 18, 18, 48. Hence with pron. *reflect. to throw or fling oneself*: se in medios hostes, Cic. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 113: se morti, Virg. Aen. 9, 552: se flammae, Plin. 8, 40, 61. 2. *to throw or put on, upon,*

at, or over: pallium injice in me huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 26: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: brachia collo, Ov. M. 3, 389: securim alicui, Cic. Mur. 24, 48: pontem, Liv. 26, 6: injecti humeris capilli, *falling over*, Ov. M. 11, 770: eo super tigna sesquipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: taedas ad fastigia tectorum, Val. Fl. 2, 235: manicas alicui, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1: frenos alicui, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: *injacere manum alicui, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of*, Petr. 145. Esp. *legal t. t. to seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. *injectio*): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri libidinis manum injecit, serva sua natam esse, Liv. 3, 44. So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit manum, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18. II. Fig. *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause*: *injacere tumultum civitati*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 7: alicui formidinem, id. Verr. 3, 28, 68: spem, id. Att. 3, 22: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: cuiuspiam cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: metum alicui in pectus, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 26: certamen, *to give occasion for*, Liv. 34, 4: cunctationem, *to cause delay*, id. 35, 25: arma regnis, Stat. Th. 1, 241: frustrationem, *to produce deception, confusion*, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 15: se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, *to furnish*, Cic. Caec. 2, 4: plaga injecta petitioni tuae, *given*, id. Mur. 23, 48: periculum mortis injectum, id. Caec. 29, 83. 2. Of the mind, with pron. *reflect. to dwell upon, reflect on*: in quam se injiciens animus, id. N. D. 1, 20.

3. With manum, *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over*: animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possunt injici manus, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 11 extr.: quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin. Ep. 10, 19: *injacere manum Parcae*, Virg. Aen. 10, 419. 4. *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest*: Cic. Quint. 21, 68: Bruto quum saepe iniecissem de ὁμοπλασίᾳ, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui nomen cuiuspiam, id. Dom. 6, 14.

in-jūcundē, adv. *unpleasantly*: res injucundius actae, Cic. Att. 1, 20.

in-jūcunditas, ātis, f. *unpleasantness*: ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

in-jūcundus, a, um, adj. *unpleasant*: minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: rumor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36: vocis sonus, Gell. 13, 20: auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124. II. *harsh, severe*: adversus malos injucundus, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-jūdicātus, a, um, adj. *unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge*: decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, indemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24. II. *undecided*: si injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1 med.

in-jūgātus, a, um, adj. *not yoked, unyoked*: taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.

in-jūgis, e, adj. *not yoked, that has borne no yoke*: hostia, Macr. S. 3, 5: boves, Fulg. Planc. de prisco serm. n. 10. II. *Injuges versus, in which no connecting particle occurs* (e. g. tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Virg. Aen. 7, 170), Diom. 3,

otio, ōnis, f. [injungo] *an in junction, command*: Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

injunctus, a, um, Part. [injungo].

in-junctus, a, um, adj. *not joined, not united*: fideles injecti, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to join or fasten into*: tignos in asseres, Liv. 44, 5: arborem scrobi, *to set or plant into*, Pall. Febr. 10, 1. 2. *to join with, to join, unite, or attach to*: vineas et aggerem muro injunxit, Liv. 37, 26: vineas moenibus, id. 5, 7: area injectis domui, Jabol. Dig. 2, 57: pondus, &

hang on, Col. 6, 2, 7: nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, *fastens on*, i. e. *does not cut off*, Pall. 1, 6 *med. Transf.*: injungere marem feminae, *to put a male to a female*, Col. 6, 37, 2.

II. *Fig.*: to inflict, occasion, bring upon: civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 5, 4: alicui onus, id. 26, 35: alicui leges, id. 39, 37: injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis injungere, id. 3, 65: delectus, Tac. Agr. 15: tributum, id. G. 25: sibi tormentum, *to torment oneself*, Plin. Pan. 86. 2. *to lay or impose upon* as a burthen; *to charge, enjoin*: alicui munus comitiorum habendorum, Liv. 3, 35: injuncta milita, id. 32, 3: quid a te mihi jucundius potuit injungi? Plin. Ep. 2, 18: mihi Baesus injunxerat ut defensionis fundamenta jacerem, ib. 4, 9: injungo mihi, *I have determined*, id. 10, 55: al cui superlativum injungere, Val. Max. 6, 9 n. 12.

n-jūrātus, a, um, *that has not sworn, unsworn*: injurato, scio, plus crederet mihi quam jurato tibi, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 284: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caec. 1.

injūria, ae, f. [injurius] *an unjust or illegal act, a wrong, an injury*: injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat, Ulp. Dig. 47 tit. 10: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cupisiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35: alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: injuriam inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. Verr. 4, 9, 20: injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Parad. 4, 1: injuriam accipere ab aliquo, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60: injuriam propulsare, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: injuriam defendere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: condonare, id. B. G. 1, 20: ulcisci, ib. 1, 12: injuriis onerare, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: per injuriam, *in an unjust manner, unjustly*, Cic. Verr. 3, 97, 226: quocunque aspexisti, ut furiae, sic tuae tibi occurrunt injuriae, id. Parad. 2, 18: ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id. Caec. 11, 32: pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 13. *So of dishonouring, deflowering a virgin*: ego me injuriam fecisse filiae fateor tuae, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 64: id. Cist. 1, 3, 32. The *abl.* is used adverb.: *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause*: id. Poen. prol. 37: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hoc horret Milo, neque injuria, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 8. 2. *an injury, insult, affront*: injuriarum multam dicere, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 57: injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury or affront*, Cic. Caec. 12, 35: agere injuriarum, Paul. Dig. 47 tit. 10: teneri injuriarum, Ulp. ib. 11: injuriarum experiri, ib. *fin.*: injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, ib. 13.

3. *unjust severity, harshness, rigour*: (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: paternae injuria, ib. 5, 2, 39. 4. *revenge or punishment for injury inflicted*: injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv. 42, 1: injuria caedis nostrae, Virg. Aen. 3, 256.

5. *an unjust acquisition*: injuriam obtinere, Liv. 29, 1. 6. *damage, harm, injury*, proceeding from inanimate things: ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: pluviarum, Col. 11, 3, 7: ignis, ib.: frigorum, grandinum aut nivis, Plin. 13, 24, 47: puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, Just. 43, 2: comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet. Ang. 14: haerens injuria lumbis, pain, disease, Seren. Samm. 38, 452.

injūrius, adv. *unjustly, unlawfully*: injurie facere, Naev. ap. Non. 124, 31.

Sup.: aliquem injurissime nominare, Amm. 16, 2 *fin.* (*al. irrisive*.)

injūrior, atus sum, 1. v. *dep.* [injuria] *to do an injury, to injure*: omne fortuitum citra nos saevit atque injuriatur, Sen. Const. 9 (dub.): plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

injūriōsē, adv. *unjustly, unlawfully*: qui in magistratus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. *Comp.*: mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, id. Manil. 5, 11. *Sup.*: aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de quaest. 83 n. 82.

injūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria] *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal*: injuriosi in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: injuriosa et facinorosa vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*: genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp. ep. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8. 2. *hurtful, noxious*: injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Plin. 17, 24, 37: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. Od. 1, 35, 13.

injūrius, a, um, *adj.* [jus] *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust*: si id succenseat, ipse sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. And. 2, 3, 2: injurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89.

injūrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious*: impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4 (*al. injurie*): injurum, perjurum, Fest. s. v.

in-jussus, a, um, *adj.* *unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*: ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, injussi nunquam desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Lucan. 7, 38: injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

II. *Transf. of things*: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will*, Lucan. 6, 78: injussa virescunt gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55.

in-jussus, ūs, m. *only in the abl.*: *without command*: populus Romanus, injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: injussu suo et civitatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: Liv. 3, 63.

in-justē, adv. *unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully*: imperare alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem dicere, id. Bac. 3, 3, 59: alicui loqui, id. Poen. 5, 2, 77: facis injuste, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7: morbus non injuste terret, *not without cause*, Cels. 7, 3. *Sup.*: injustissime, Sall. J. 85.

in-justitia, ae, f. *injustice, an unjust proceeding*: injustitiam inferre, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23. II. *severity, a harsh proceeding*: ego eum hinc ejeci injustitia mea, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 82.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.* *unjust, wrongful*: vir maleficus natura et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: noverca, harsh, severe, Virg. E. 3, 33: homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma quum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29: laedere vivos livor et injusto carpere dente solet, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Am. 2, 11, 12: est quidem injustus dolor rerum aestimator, Sen. Troad. 545: iracundia, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: quam injustum in patriam esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, id. Fam. 5, 17: injustaque regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten*, Ov. M. 5, 277. *Subst.*: injustum, 1. *n. injustice*: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111. 2. *unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, unsuitable*: onus, Cic. Or. 10, 35: foenus, Liv. 42, 5: injustis collatum viribus hostem, unequal, Stat. Th. 6, 774.

in-lāquēātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largio, 4. v. a. *to bestow, grant*: pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

in-līcītātor, ōria, m. *a buyer, purchaser*: Fest. s. v.

inlīcītum, v. illicitum.

inlitterātus, v. illiteratus.

inlōquibīlis, e, *adj.* [loquor] *unspeakable*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. Locum V. in Semivocalibus.

inlūdīa, v. illudia.

inlūtus, v. illotus.

in-nābīlis, e, *adj.* [no] *that cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābīlis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be related, indescribable*: soni, Lact. carn. de Phoenic. 54 ex Ms. Voss. Not. Tir. p. 72.

in-nascībīlis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be born*: virtus, Tert. Praescript. adv. Haer. 46.

in-nascor, atus sum, 3. v. *dep.* *to be born in, to grow or spring up in*: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: innataque rupibus altis robora, Ov. H. 7, 37: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50: calvitium uni tantum animalium homini, praeterquam innatum, *excepting those that have it naturally*, id. 11, 37, 47.

II. *Fig.*: *to be produced, have its origin*: non mihi avaritia unquam innata est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 71: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.

in-nāto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to swim or float in or upon*: homines flumin innatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38: dulce vinum stomacho innatat, id. 23, 22: lactuca innatat acri post vinum stomacho, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59. With *acc.*: undam innatat alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451. 2. *to swim or float into*: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. N. D. 2, 48. 3. *to flow or float upon*: Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9, 9: innatat unda freto dulcis, *the fresh water floats upon the salt*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 63. 4. *Transf. of the hair*: *to float or flow*: tenui vagus innatat unda crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525. II. *Fig.*: innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint. 10, 7, 28.

in-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* *unnatural*: amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4, B. A.

in-nātus, a, um, *adj.* *not born, unborn*: innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18.

innātus, a, um, *Part.* [innascor]. II. *Adj.*: *innate, natural*: insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae habere, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: innata atque insita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenta et innata, Plin. Pan. 20.

in-nāvīgābīlis, ē, *adj.* *unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13.

in-nāvigo, 1. v. n. *to sail towards*: Mela, 2, 1 in.

in-necto, nexui, nexum, 3. v. a. *to tie, join, or fasten to, together, or about*: paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Virg. Aen. 5, 425: tempora sertis, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3: fauces laqueo, id. M. 10, 378: colla lacertis, ib. 11, 240: brachia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26: ambos innectens manibus, ib. 1, 511: innecti cervicibus, *to embrace the neck*, Tac. H. 4, 46. With limiting *acc.*: nodos et vincula rupit, quos innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Virg. Aen. 5, 511: vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis, ib. 6, 281. II. *Fig.*: causas innecte morandi, ib. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 743. 2. *to be entangled, implicated*: innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10. 3. *to join, connect*: Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, ib. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicataque vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2: mentem, i. e. veneficio illigare, Sen. Hipp. 416.

innervis, e, *adj.* [nervus] *enervated*: marcidus et innervis animus, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *Part.* [innecto].

in-nexus, ūs, m. *a band, tie*: in-nexu germanitatis (*al. in nexu*), App. M. 2, p. 115.

innidifloo, al. leg. inaedifloo, q. v.

innisus, a, um, *Part.* [innitor].

in-nitor, nixus (innisus, Tac. A. 2, 29), 3. v. *dep.* *to lean or rest upon*.

to support oneself by: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Plin. 17, 22, 35. With *dat.* and *abl.*: innititur hastae, Ov. M. 14, 819: scutis innixi, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixae, Plin. 16, 31, 56: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726. With *in* and *acc.*: in Pansam fratrem innixus, Plin. 7, 53, 54. 2. to press or bear upon: quum elephantus lixam genu innixus, pondere suo premeret atque enecaret, Hirt. B. Afr. 84. II. Fig.: vix haec innixa in omnium nostris humeris, Cic. Har. resp. 27, 60: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis inniti, ib. 15, 60: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Plin. Pan. 66. 2. to end, terminate: syllabae nostrae in b litteram et d innituntur, Quint. 12, 10, 32. 3. Innixum sidus, i. q. en gonasi, Avien. Arat. 205.

innixus, Part. [innitor].

in-no, avi, atum, i. v. n. to swim or float in or upon: innabant pariter fluctusque secabant, Virg. Aen. 10, 222. With *dat.*: innare aquae, Liv. 21, 26. With *acc.*: fluvium vinculis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Virg. Aen. 8, 651. With *abl.*: marina aqua innantes beluae, Suet. Ner. 12. 2. to flow upon, to wash: innantem Maricae littoribus Iirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7. II. Transf.: to sail upon, navigate: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. A. 1, 70. Poet. with *acc.*: innare Stygios lacus, Virg. Aen. 6, 134.

in-nōbilitātus, a, um, adj. [nōbilito] not ennobled, ignoble: Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nōcens, entis, adj. harmless, inoffensive, innoxious: epistola, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: innocentior cibus, Plin. 23, 7, 67: innocentes contentiones, carried on without bitterness, Vell. 1, 11. II. Transf.: blameless, guiltless, innocent: innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: parricidii, Flor. 4, 1: factorum innocens sum, Tac. A. 4, 34: innocentissimo patre privatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 33, 80. 2. Esp. disinterested, upright: praetores, ib. Act. 1, 4, 12: cum innocente abstinentia certabat, Sall. C. 54: vir innocens et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2: Plin. Pan. 28.

innōcenter, adv. harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently: innocenter vivere, Quint. 7, 4 med.: opes innocenter paratae, Tac. A. 4, 44. Comp.: omnia quae caeduntur, carpuntur, conduntur, innocentius decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, more safely, better, Plin. 18, 32, 75: agere, Tac. H. 1, 9. Sup.: vita innocentissime acta, Auct. decl. in Sall. 2.

in-nōcentia, ae, f. harmlessness: ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13 extr.: fumi graveolentis, Pall. 1, 35 med. II. Transf.: blamelessness, innocence: est innocentia affectio talis animi, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. 39, 40: mutua innocentia tutum esse, from no one seeking to injure another, Plin. 12, 41, 32. 2. Esp. uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness: quanta innocentia debent esse imperatores, Cic. Manil. 13, 36: suam innocentiam (opp. avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.

innocia, ae, f. innocence: Gloss.

innocūē, adv. harmlessly: sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocue evaderent, Suet. Dom. 19. II. innocently: innocue vivere, Ov. A. Am. 1, 640.

in-nōcūus, a, um, adj. I. Act.: harmless, innocuous: luporum genus innocuum homini, Plin. 8, 34, 52: imber leguminibus innocuus, id. 18, 17, 44: iter, Ov. F. 4, 800: litus, safe, Virg.

Aen. 7, 230. II. Pass. (poet.): unharmed, uninjured: sedere carinae omnes innocuae, ib. 10, 302: fida per innocuas errent incendia turres, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 330. III. Transf.: inoffensive, innocent: viximus innocuae, Ov. M. 9, 373: agere causas innocuas, to defend the innocent, id. Trist. 2, 273: innocuum perforat ense latus, ib. 3, 9, 26.

in-nōdō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to fasten with a knot: innodato gutture laquei nexibus, Amm. 28, 6 fin. II. Fig.: to entangle, implicate: spiris categoricis lubricas quaestiones innodare, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 fin.: causa non multis ambagibus innodata, Cod. Just. 5, 31, 14.

in-nōmīnābilis, e, adj. that cannot be named, nameless: indictus, innominabilis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

in-nōmīnātus, a, um, adj. unnamed: Sarisb. 2, 27.

innōtescentia, ae, f. [innotesco] a becoming known: Sarisb. in Ep.

in-nōtesco, ui, 3. v. n. incept. to become known or noted. With *abl.*: turpi fraude, Phaedr. 1, 10, 1: nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7: petulanti pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40: sceleribus, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3 extr. Absol.: carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt, Suet. Ner. 42. II. For cognoscere, to learn: ex quo innotuit tutor, se esse tutorem (al. tutori), Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 4 fin.

innōtitiā (ignotitia), ae, f. ignorance: Gell. 16, 13 fin. (vulgo, ignorantia).

in-nōtō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to mark, take notice of: Hyg. Astr. 4, 1 (dub.).

in-nōtus, a, um, adj. unknown: sanguinis (al. ignoti), Anim. 29, 2.

in-nōvātiō, ōnis, f. an alteration, innovation: innovationis ejus occasio aliquid adicere persuasit, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: rerum, Arn. 1, 7.

in-nōvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to renew, alter: plurima innovare instituit, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 fin.: vellem sciscitari corporibus quibus, ipsi sine an innovatis resurgatur, Min. Fel. Octav. 11 fin.: Lact. 7, 22 med. II. Transf.: with pron. reflect.: to return to, recommence: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic. Pis. 36.

innox, harmless, innocent: Inscr.

innoxiē, adv. harmlessly, without harm: enollire alvum, Plin. 31, 9, 45.

II. Transf.: blamelessly, innocently: Min. Fel. Oct. 33.

in-noxiū, a, um, adj. I. Act.: harmless, innoxious: quaedam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin. 8, 59, 84: vitis viribus (bibentium) innoxia, id. 14, 2, 4, 31: vulnera, not mortal, curable, id. 10, 37, 52: saltus, free from noxious animals, id. 3, 5, 6: iter, secure, Tac. H. 4, 20. 2. Transf.: not guilty, blameless, innocent: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 7: non possum innoxia dici, Ov. M. 9, 628: animus innoxior (al. innoxior), Cato ap. Prisc. 3, 601: paupertas innoxia, undeserved poverty, Tac. A. 14, 34. With *gen.*: fax innoxia rapti (dub.), Sev. Aetn. 354. II. Pass.: unharmed, unhurt, uninjured: innoxius volvitur in flammis, Lucr. 6, 394: hi magistratus provincias allaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall. C. 39: sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63. With *a* and *abl.*: gens a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu, Lucan. 9, 892: faba a curcullionibus innoxia, Col. 2, 10, 12.

in-nūbilo, i. v. a. to cloud over, to overcast, make gloomy: Sol. 53 med. Fig.: serenitatem gaudii, Aug. Ep. 238.

in-nūbillus, a, um, adj. unclouded, cloudless: aether, Lucr. 3, 21.

innūbis, e, adj. [nubes] cloudless: dies, Sen. Herc. Oct. 2, 238.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. & marry into: quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea quae innupsisset, into which she had married, Liv. 1, 34: nostris thalamis, Ov. M. 7, 856. II. Transf.: to pass over: Lucil. Sat. 6, ap. Non. 125, 10.

innūbus, a, um, adj. [nubo] unmarried: Sibylla, Ov. M. 14, 142. Poet.: of the laurel, because the virgin Daphne was changed into it: innuba laurus, id. M. 10, 92.

in-nuclēātus, a, um, adj. not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out: uvae passae, Plin. Val. 1, 7.

in-nūmērābilis, e, adj. countless, innumerable: multitudo bonorum, Cic. in Senat. 5, 12: pecunia, id. Quint. 11, 37: annorum series, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1.

innūmērābilitas, ātis, f. [innummerabilis] countless number, innumerableness: mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: atomorum, ib. 1, 39, 109.

innūmērābilitēr, adv. innumerably: Lucr. 5, 275: Cic. Div. 1, 14.

in-nūmērālis, e, adj. numberless, innumerable: numerus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

in-nūmērātus, a, um, adj. unnumbered: miracula, Tert. adv. Marc. carm. 2, 17.

in-nūmērōsus, a, um, adj. countless: manus, Coripp. Joann. 5, 662. ●

in-nūmērus, a, um, adj. countless, numberless: numerus, Lucr. 2, 1054: scena est deserta, dein risus, ludii jocusque et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, verses without number, Gell. 1, 24: principes (dub.), Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: gentes populiue, Virg. Aen. 6, 706: miles, Ov. H. 16, 366: multitudo populorum, Plin. 6, 17, 21. II. without metre, prosaic: innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll. 4, 47.

in-nūō, ui, ūtum, 3. v. n. to give a nod, to nod to: ubi ego innuero vobis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9. 2. Without *dat.*: to give a sign, to intimate, hint: ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala haereat, id. Ad. 2, 1, 17: respondeamusque Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv. 8, 4: aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vit. 8, 5 extr.

in-nupta, ae, fem. adj. unmarried: pueri, innuptaeque puellae, Virg. G. 4, 476: Minerva, id. Aen. 2, 31: manus, the Amazons, Sil. 2, 75. Also of animals: innupta bos, Sen. Oed. 373 (dub.). 2. Transf.: innuptae nuptiae (γάμος ἄγαμος), a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage, Vet. Poeta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219. II. Subst.: innupta, ae, f. an unmarried female, a virgin: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, Cat. 64, 78.

in-nūtrībilis, e, adj. not nourishing: juscillum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 7, 9 fin.

in-nūtrīō, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. to nourish or bring up in: ne castris innutiretur et armis, Sil. 2, 286: mari innutritus, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: amplis opibus, Suet. Aug. 3. Fig.: bellicis laudibus, Plin. Pan. 16: coelestium disciplinarum, Vell. 2, 94: liberalibus disciplinis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 21 fin.: certis ingenis innutriri oportet, Sen. Ep. 2.

innūtrītus, a, um, Part. [innutrio]

in-nūtrītus, a, um, adj. not nourished, without nourishment: Coel. Aur. Acut. 17, 1, 17 med.

in-ōbāudientia, ae, f. disobedience: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 fin.

in-ōbāudio, 4. v. a. to disobey: Tert. adv. Marc. 16 ex Exod. 23, 21.

inōbēdienter, adv. disobediently: Aug. C. D. 14, 17.

in-ōbēdientia, ae, f. disobedience: Aug. C. D. 14, 17.

in-ōbēdio, 4. v. a. to disobey, be disobedient: Ambros. Serm. Epiph. 1: Vulg. Interp. Deut. 8, 20.

inōbēdus, a, um, adj. [inobedio] disobedient: inobeda cessatio, Arn. 7, 248.

in-obiurgātus, a, um, adj. not not blamed: Charis. 1, 41.

in-oblector, i. v. dep. to take delight in: Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

In-oblītērātus, a, um, *adj.* not forgotten: scientia, Tert.

Anim. 24.

In-oblītus, a, um, *adj.* not forgetful, mindful: Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 37.

In-obrūtus, a, um, *adj.* not overwhelmed: Ov. M. 7, 356.

In-obscūrābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be obscured: regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

In-obseptus, a, um, *adj.* not hedged in, not inclosed, open: aurium foramina, Lact. Opif. D. 8.

In-obsequens, entis, *adj.* not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient: Sen. praef. Q. N. fin.: equi inobsequentes frenis, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

In-obsequētia, ae, f. disobedience: J. Valer. res. g. Alex. M. 2, 21.

In-observābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be observed, inobservable: cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15: error, Cat. 64, 115.

In-observans, antis, *adj.* unobservant: homines, Pall. 1, 25 med.

In-observantia, ae, f. inattention, negligence: quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107: Suet. Aug. 76.

In-observātus, a, um, *adj.* unobserved, unperceived: tempus inobservatum et incertum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 med.: sidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

In-obscūletus, a, um, *adj.* not grown old: vestimenta, Tert. Res. carn. 58.

In-occidūus, a, um, *adj.* never setting: axis, the north pole, Lucan. 8, 175.

II. Transf.: visus, ever open eyes, Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, inextinguishable, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et innocidua, Arn. 2, 68.

In-occo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to narrow in: semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4: pastinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1.

In-occultus, a, um, *adj.* not secret: Quint. 7, 9, 5 (dub.).

Inoculatio, ōnis, f. [inoculo] an inoculating, grafting: Cato R. R. 42: Col. 5, 11, 1: Plin. 17, 14, 23.

Inoculātor, ōris, m. [id.] an inoculator, ingrafter: Plin. 18, 33, 76.

Inoculātus, a, um, *Part.* [inoculo].

In-oculo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [oculus] to inoculate, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59. **II.** Transf.: to implant: iustitiae affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. **2.** to adorn: bullis aureis inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 185.

Inodiātus, a, um, *adj.* [odium] not hated: odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

In-ōdōro, i. v. a. to give a smell to: mandentium halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

In-ōdōror, atus sum, i. v. dep. to smell out, trace out: mirabiliter inodoratus est (Orell. moratus), Cic. Att. 2, 25.

In-ōdōrus, a, um, *adj.* without smell, inodorous: ossa inodora (al. inhonora), unperfumed, Pers. 6, 35: flos, App. M. 4, p. 143. **II.** without the sense of smell: animalia, Gell. 7, 6 in Non.

Inoffensē, adv. without stumbling, without hindrance. Comp.: inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2.

In-offensus, a, um, *adj.* not stumbling against or striking: inoffensum pedem referre, Tib. 1, 7, 62: cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, not touched, Lucan. 8, 201. **II.** Transf.: free from hindrance, uninterrupted: via, Mart. 14, 209, 2: oratio, Sen. Ep. 52: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: litterarum inter se conjunctio, Quint. 1, 1, 31: copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23: voluptates regionisque abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres, Plin. Ep. 6, 4: lumen oculorum, Pall. 1, 3: vita, quiet, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1.

Itas, itis, f. disobliging-3.

—, a, um, *adj.* not observant of his duty, undutiful, inofficious: humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40: libertus inofficiosus patroni, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1.

—, adv. unexpectedly: testamentum

inofficiosum, a will made in legal form, "sed non ex officio pietatis," i. e. one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2: v. Smith's Ant. 1117. **II.** Esp. not obliging, disobliging: in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 27.

In-ōlens, entis, *adj.* without smell, inodorous: olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

In-ōlesco, ēvi, ōlītum, 3. v. n. and a. incept. **I.** Neutr. to grow in, on, or to: udo (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77: multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id. Aen. 6, 738: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14. **2.** Fig.: assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, had remained fixed in his mind, Gell. 5, 21: meditando inolescere menti, Aus. Ep. 141. **II.** Act. to implant: natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5: alicui semina amoris, Aus. Gratiar. act. ad Grat. 36: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. res. g. Alex. M. 1, 33: in moribus inolescendis, Gell. 12, 1.

In-ōminālis, e, *adj.* unlucky, ill-omened, inauspicious: dies, Gell. 5, 17: Macr. S. 1, 16 med.

In-ōminātus, a, um, *adj.* ill-omened, inauspicious: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

In-ōpāco, i. v. a. to overshadow: Col. 8, 15, 4.

In-ōpācus, a, um, *adj.* not shady: inopacus, ὄσκιος, Gloss. Philox.

In-ōpērātus, a, um, *adj.* unoccupied, inactive: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

In-ōpēror, i. v. dep. to effect, operate, produce: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

In-ōpertus, a, um, *adj.* uncovered, bare: capite inoperto, Sen. de V. B. 13. Fig.: veritas, id. Ot. sap. 30.

Inōpia, ae, f. [inops] want, lack, scarcity: inopia argenti, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 55: tecti, Cic. Dom. 30: summa rerum omnium, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: criminum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: consilii, id. Att. 6, 3: frumenti, Sall. J. 91: inopia frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: occasionis, Suet. Cal. 56: remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. H. 1, 35: advocatorum, id. A. 11, 7. **II.** Absol.: a state of want, need, indigence: inopiae opem ferre, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 3: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88: amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. Am. 9, 29: in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, summaque annonae caritate, id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiae subsidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: inopiam vitare, ib. 3, 17: ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac. A. 2, 38: inopiam alicui facere, to bring one to want, id. H. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: vixit in summa paupertate ac paene inopia, Suet. Gram. 11: animum cupidum inopia accendere, by want of fruition, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126. **2.** Meton.: praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, to those who have no protectors, Cic. Quint. 1, 5: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, locorumque inopia, and the want of necessities in these regions, Vell. 2, 54. **3.** Fig.: of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, poverty of ideas, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

In-ōpinābilis, e, *adj.* not to be supposed or expected, inconceivable: latebra, Gell. 17, 9: res, Aurel. Vict. Caesar. 39. **II.** not celebrated or well spoken of: infames materias, sive quis mavult dicere, inopinabiles, quas Graeci ἀδόξους ὑποθέσεις appellant, Gell. 17, 12.

In-ōpinans, ntis, *adj.* not expecting, unaware: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3.

Inōpinanter, adv. unexpectedly: Suet. Tib. 60.

—, adv. unexpectedly: aliquem inopinate occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5.

Inōpinātus, a, um, *adj.* not expected: quies, Virg. Aen. 5, 857: laborum facies, ib. 6, 104: fors, ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30.

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In-ops, ōpis, *adj.* (ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27, § 92) destitute, needy, indigent: res pauperes inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 164. With gen.: humanitatis, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: amicorum, id. Am. 15: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7: terra inops pacis, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 96: somni cibique, id. M. 14, 424: provinciae viro- rum inopes, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis inops, that never fights, Sil. 9, 334. **II.** Absol.: of persons: helpless: inopes relictī a duce, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1: solare inopem et succurre relictāe, Virg. Aen. 9, 290. With ab: sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab estimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1. With abl.: non inops verbis, id. Brut. 70, 247: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8. With inf.: inopes laudis conscendere carmen, unable, Prop. 2, 10, 23. **III.** Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluisset esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: adversus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1138: versus inopes rerum, Hor. A. P. 322. Of speech: poor in words or ideas, meagre: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorē etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

In-optābilis, e, *adj.* undesirable, unpleasant: officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 222.

In-optātus, a, um, *adj.* undesired, unpleasant: res, Sen. exc. contr. 8, 6.

In-ōrābilis, e, *adj.* inexorable: animus (al. immemorabilis), Acc. ap. Non. 487, 15.

In-ōrātus, a, um, *adj.* not pleaded: quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum regredere conare? i. e. without obtaining a hearing, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23: legati Ameriam re inorata revertunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

Inordināliter, adv. irregularly: scarificandum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 med.

Inordinātē, adv. irregularly: febres inordinate redire, Cels. 3, 3.

Inordinātīm, adv. irregularly: acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7.

In-ordinātiō, ōnis, f. disorder: App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1.

Inordinātus, a, um, *adj.* not arranged, disordered, irregular: inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. 22, 50: ordo, App. Mund. p. 57. Sup.: inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 22, 45. **II.** Subst. inordinatum, i. n. disorder: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit Cic. Tim. 3.

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In-ops, ōpis, *adj.* (ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 27, § 92) destitute, needy, indigent: res pauperes inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24: aerarium inops et exhaustum, Cic. Verr. 3, 70, 164. With gen.: humanitatis, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: amicorum, id. Am. 15: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7: terra inops pacis, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 96: somni cibique, id. M. 14, 424: provinciae viro- rum inopes, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis inops, that never fights, Sil. 9, 334. **II.** Absol.: of persons: helpless: inopes relictī a duce, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1: solare inopem et succurre relictāe, Virg. Aen. 9, 290. With ab: sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab estimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1. With abl.: non inops verbis, id. Brut. 70, 247: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8. With inf.: inopes laudis conscendere carmen, unable, Prop. 2, 10, 23. **III.** Fig.: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluisset esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: adversus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1138: versus inopes rerum, Hor. A. P. 322. Of speech: poor in words or ideas, meagre: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorē etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

In-optābilis, e, *adj.* undesirable, unpleasant: officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 222.

In-optātus, a, um, *adj.* undesired, unpleasant: res, Sen. exc. contr. 8, 6.

In-ōrābilis, e, *adj.* inexorable: animus (al. immemorabilis), Acc. ap. Non. 487, 15.

In-ōrātus, a, um, *adj.* not pleaded: quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum regredere conare? i. e. without obtaining a hearing, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23: legati Ameriam re inorata revertunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

Inordināliter, adv. irregularly: scarificandum, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 med.

Inordinātē, adv. irregularly: febres inordinate redire, Cels. 3, 3.

Inordinātīm, adv. irregularly: acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7.

In-ordinātiō, ōnis, f. disorder: App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1.

Inordinātus, a, um, *adj.* not arranged, disordered, irregular: inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. 22, 50: ordo, App. Mund. p. 57. Sup.: inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 22, 45. **II.** Subst. inordinatum, i. n. disorder: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit Cic. Tim. 3.

Inopinātō, adv. unexpectedly: in castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6.

In-ōpinātus, a, um, *adj.* not expected, unexpected: cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, id. Par. 5, 1, 35: malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133: nihil inopinati accidit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76. Neut. plu. absol.: plura inopinata, Plin. Pan. 33. Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, unexpectedly: aliae ut ex inopinato observant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10. Sup.: inopinatissimus sensus, Aug. Trin. 7, 1.

In-ōpinus, a, um, *adj.* unexpected: quies, Virg. Aen. 5, 857: laborum facies, ib. 6, 104: fors, ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30.

Inōplōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inops] in want of: res inoplosae consilii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

In-oppidātus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] that has no town, not dwelling in a town: Gabalitanī sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

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In-ordīno, i. v. a. *to arrange, bring into order*: inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora (al. ordinandi), Col. 11, 3, 9.

In-ōrior, 4. v. dep. *to rise up in, appear*: quid si memoria eorum inoriretur (al. veterum moreretur), Tac. A. 11, 23.

In-ōris, e, adj. [os] *without a mouth*: inori inores (al. minores), Fest. s. v.

Inormis, e, adj. [norma] *immoderate, enormous*: Spart. Ael. Ver. 1. extr. acc. to Salmas. Al. enormis.

Inormitas, ātis, f. [inormis] *for enormitas, immoderate size*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 30.

In-ornātē, adv. *without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42. *Comp.*: inornatius scribere, Front. ad Verum Imp. ep. 1 med.

In-ornātus, a, um, adj. *unadorned*: mulieres, Cic. Or. 23, 78: comae, Ov. H. 8, 10. *Fig.*: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic. Or. 9, 29: nomina et verba, plain, common, Hor. A. P. 234.

III. Transf. uncelebrated: non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, id. Od. 4, 9, 31.

In-orno, i. v. a. *to adorn*: flosculi inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19.

In-ōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to crown the brim of a drinking-vessel*: calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (al. inornabitur), Tert. Res. carn. 16.

In-ōrus, a, um, adj. [os] *without a mouth, speechless*: animalia, Gell. 7, 6.

In-ōtiosus, a, um, adj. *not idle, busy*: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

In-ōvans, antis, adj. *very exulting*: inovanti gradu (al. melius: in ovanti), App. M. 11, p. 264.

inp, v. imp.

In-quaesitus, a, um, adj. *sought for*: inquaesita ergo, sed non erepta probatur, Tert. carn. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam, v. inquio.

In-quassātus, a, um, adj. *unbroken*: inquassatus, ἀσπαστος, Gloss. Philox.

In-quiēs, ētis, f. *restlessness, unquietness*: nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

In-quiēs, ētis, adj. *restless, unquiet*: vir, Vell. 2, 68: animus, Plin. proem.: iniques Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, ib. 16, 14: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 121.

Inquiescens, entis = quiescens: inquiescente saevitia (al. increcente), App. M. 9, p. 218.

Inquiētatio, ōnis, f. [inquieto] *disturbance, agitation*: Sen. Suasor. 2.

Inquiētator, ōris, m. [id.] *a disturber*: animarum, Tert. Spectac. 23.

Inquiētē, adv. *restlessly, unquietly, without intermission*: jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30. *Comp.*: inquietius agitans multa, Amm. 27, 3.

Inquiēto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [inquietus] *to disquiet, disturb*: mentem, Sen. V. B. 12: nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34: matrimonium quiescens, by an accusation of adultery, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 26: inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Cal. 26.

In-quiētudo, inis, f. *restlessness, disquietude*: inquietudinem effugere, Sen. Ben. 2, 8: inquietudinem de aliqua re sustinere, Cod. 7, 14, 5: capitis inquietudo, Sol. 1.

In-quiētus, a, um, adj. *restless, unquiet*: animus, Liv. 1, 46: ingenia, id. 22, 21: Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. *Comp.*: inquietiores, Amm. 22, 5. *Sup.*: inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quaeris, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

Inquillina, ae, f. v. inquillinus.

Inquillinātus, ūs, m. [inquillinus] *a renting or tenanting, a sojourning*: inquillinatus tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 fin.: Sld. Ep. 5, 19.

Inquillino, i. v. a. [id.] *to be an inhabitant or sojourner*: inquillino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

Inquillinus, i, m. ae, f. [for inco- incolo] *a dweller in a house which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger*: te inquillino (non enim domine) personabant omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: inquillini privatarum aedium

atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44: inquillinus, qui eandem colit focum, Fest. s. v.: Mart. 1, 87, 12: Massilienses, qui nunc inquillini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4.

2. an inhabitant of a place: Padi, Plin. 21, 12, 43: carcerum, Amm. 30, 5.

Fig.: in quarum locum subleantur inquillinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 28: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquillinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108: anima inquillina carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 46 fin.

Inquillinus, a, um, adj. *of foreign birth*: inquillinus civis, Sall. C. 31.

Inquillābūlum, i, n. [inquino] *filth*: inquillābūlum, μόλυνμα, Gloss. Philox.

Inquillāmentum, i, n. [id.] *filth*: (locus) inquillatus ab aliquo inquillamento, Vit. 8, 5: Gell. 2, 6.

Inquillātē, adv. *filthily, impurely*: loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: ib. 74, 258.

Inquillātus, a, um, Part. [inquino].

II. Adj.: polluted, defiled: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquillata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. **2. Esp.**: stained, dyed: his murice vellus inquillatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6. **3. Fig.**: filthy, impure, contaminated, base, etc.: hominem ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquillatum, Cic. Coel. 32: omnibus flagitiis vita inquillata, id. Rosc. Am. 68: nihil hoc homine inquillatius, i. Flacc. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquillatissima id. Off. 2, 6, 21: comitia largitione inquillata, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. fin.: dextra inquillator, Cat. 33, 3: sermo inquillatissimus, most filthy, Cic. Verr. 3, 26. (li) Of speech: low, base: est vitiosum in verbis, si inquillatum, si abjectum, id. Opt. gen. Or. 3, 7: versus inquillatus, insuavissima littera finitus, id. Or. 49, 163. (iii) tinctured, slightly imbued with: litteris satis inquillatus est, Petr. fr. Trag. 46 Burm.: non inquillati sumus (istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59 med.

Inquino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [cunire, acc. to Fest. s. v.] *to bedaub*: parietem luto, Vit. **2. to besoul, stain, pollute, defile**: vestem, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiller albis corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37: ruris opes niteant: inquillet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: aquas venenis, id. M. 14, 56: segetem injecto lolio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27. *Fig.*: to defile, pollute, corrupt, etc.: saepe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquillet gregem puerorum Varr. ap. Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquillare, id. Deiot. 12, 32: senatum, Liv. 9, 46: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 med.: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 18. **2. to adulterate, deteriorate**: Juppiter inquillavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64.

Inquino, usually inquam, 3. v. def. (Prisc. 10, and 4, 4: Diom. 1, 375. The follg. forms are in use: inquimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquitis, Arn. 2, 44: inquunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: inquibat (al. inquiebat), id. Top. 12, 51: inquisti, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inquires, Cat. 24, 7: inquilet, Cic. Verr. 2, 18, 45: inque, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 58) I say, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our say (said) I, says (said) he, etc. *I. In citing the words of a person*: cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeatur, id. Am. 1, 3: Romulus, Juppiter, tuis, inquit, jussus avibus, Liv. 1, 12: Alcibiades, quoniam, inquit, victoriae repugnas, Nep. Alc. 8. With dat.: tum Quintus en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1. **2. In emphatically repeating one's own words**: libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, unde est haec, in-

quam, fatis avulsa voluntas, Lucr. 2, 257: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, id. Att. 1, 20.

II. In stating objections to one's own arguments: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini inquit (sc. lex) mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat, id. Leg. 2, 24, 60: non magis quisquam eodem tempore et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hoc hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 12. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, en, hic declarat quales sitis iudices, Phaedr. 5, 5, 38: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73. And sometimes inserted pleonastically: exceptit Demochares: te inquit suspendere, Sen. Ira 3, 23: hoc adjunxit: pater, inquit, meus, Nep. Hann. 2. [Cf. Sans. khyā, "to speak;" Eng. quoth.]

In-quiro, sivi, situm, 3. v. a. [quaero] *to seek after, search for*: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7: corpus magna cura inquissitum, searched for, ib.: sedes, Just. 3, 4. *Fig.*: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. *III. Transf.*: to institute an inquiry, to examine, inquire into, pry into: inquirere in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11 med.: vitia aliqujus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, ib. 2, 3, 41: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: patrios inquirit in annos, endeavours to discover how long his father has to live, Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquire, Tac. G. 34.

2. Legal t. t. to search for evidence in support of an accusation: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavisset, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8: inquissitum missi de lis, Liv. 40, 20.

Inquisitio, ōnis, f. [inquiro] *a seeking or searching for*: sed tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, don't let me have to look for you, Pl. Casin. 3, 1 fin.: novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6: corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44. *II. a searching or inquiring into, an examination*: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13.

2. Esp. legal t. t. a seeking for evidence in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition: id. Verr. 2, 4, 11: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 44: annua, for which a year is allowed, Tac. A. 13, 43: postulare inquisitionem in aliquem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

Inquisitor, ōris, m. [id.] *a searcher, examiner, investigator*: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. fr. Acad. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13. **2. Esp. in law, one who searches for proofs to support an accusation**: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Sen. Ben. 5, 25. *III. Under the emperors: a secret spy, police agent*: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1: Juv. 4, 49. *III. a hunter of wild beasts*: (canis) comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, Plin. 8, 40, 61.

In-quisitus, a, um, adj. [quaero] *not searched or inquired into*: res, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 217: quaestio, ib. 4, 1, 9.

inr, see irr.

Inrādo, v. irrado.

In-rectus, a, um, adj. *not straight, crooked*: vulpinari dictum est ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non. 46, 25.

In-sālūbris, e, adj. *unhealthy, insalubrious*: fundus, Plin. 18, 5, 6. *Comp.*: insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5. *Sup.*: vinum insaluberrimum, Plin. 23, 1, 22.

II. Transf. unserviceable, unpro-

fitable, useless: meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, id. 17, 2, 2.

insālūbrīter, *adv. unwholesomely, unserviceably, unprofitably*: Salv. in avar. 3.

in-sālūtātus, a, um, *adj. ungreeted, unsaluted*: annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: inque salutatum linquo, *without taking leave*, Virg. Aen. 9, 288.

in-sānābīlis, e, *adj. that cannot be cured or healed, incurable*: morbus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300. **II.** Fig.: contumeliae, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28: nihil insanabilius, id. 28, 25: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 10.

insānābīlīter, *adv. incurably*: aeger, Marcell. et Faust. in libr. Prec. ad Imp. p. 19.

in-sanctus, a, um, *adj. unholy*: insanctus, δ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insānē, *adv. madly, insanely*: amare, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20. **Comp.**: in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34. **Sup.**: insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238. **II.** Transf.: *outrageously, excessively*: esuriens insane bene, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 24: cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97, § 86.

insānia, ae, f. [insanus] *madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness*: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuum appellarunt insaniam, ib. 3, 4, 9: furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, ib. 3, 5, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness*, id. Verr. 2, 35, 87: incidere in insaniam, id. Pis. 20: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: scelerata insania belli, Virg. Aen. 7, 461. **Plur.**: Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 15: incideram in hominum pugnandi cupidorum insanias, Cic. Fam. 4, 1. As a subject for medical treatment: Cels. 3, 18. **II.** Fig.: *madness* as displayed in *excess, extravagance*, etc.: villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70: ut apparet, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284. **2.** *poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration*: auditis? an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6.

insānībīlis, e, *adj. [insanio] insane, raging*: furor, Lact. 4, 19 (dub.).

insānīo, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. n. [insanus] as medic. t. t. *to be mad, insane*: of men, Cels. 3, 18: of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76. **2.** *to be senseless, without reason, mad, insane*: insanire ex amore, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibat, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac fure videretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: insanire ex injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43: Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271. **Transf.** of things: insanians Bosphorus, id. Od. 3, 4, 30. **II.** *to act like a madman, to rage, rave*: quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumtu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 160: amavi equidem olim in adolescentia: verum ad hoc exemplum nunquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Virg. E. 3, 36: manu, i. e. in battle, Stat. Th. 3, 668. Of speech: dicendi genus, quod specie libertatis insanit, Quint. 12, 10, 73. With acc.: errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: solemniam, id. Ep. 1, 1, 101: stultitiam, id. S. 2, 3, 302: amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one*, Prop. 2, 34, 25: hilarem insaniam insanire, Sen. V. B. 12. With in and acc.: in libertinas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 49. **Pass. impers.**: insanitur a patre, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

in-sānitas, ātis, f. *unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease*: sapientia sanitas est animi, insipientia autem quasi in-

sanitas quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Varr. ap. Non. 49, 27.

insānīter, *adv. madly, violently, excessively*: ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp. ap. Non. 509, 11.

in-sānus, a, um, *adj. unsound in mind, mad, insane*: quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. Acad. 2, 17, 52. **II.** *acting like a madman, raving, frantic*: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: homo insanissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33. **2.** Of things: *violent, vehement, extravagant, excessive*, etc.: acrior et insanior cupiditas, id. Verr. 4, 18, 39: insanissima contio, id. Mil. 17, 45: caedis insana cupido, Virg. Aen. 9, 760: amor duri Martis, id. E. 10, 44: insano verba tonare foro, i. e. *where there is a great bustle*, Prop. 4, 1, 134: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, i. e. *of women raving about*, id. 4, 8, 60: insani enses, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 59: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: venti, Tib. 2, 4, 9: insana caepae sidera, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: vites, *that bear three times*, Plin. 16, 27, 50: montes, *excessively high*, Liv. 3, 39: substructionum insanae moles, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Plin. 36, 24, 2: labor, Virg. Aen. 6, 135: trepidatio, Liv. 32, 17: cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5. Neut. adverb. *outrageously, vehemently, excessively*: insanum bona, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 5: magnum, id. Bac. 4, 5, 1. **3.** *enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired*: vates, Virg. Aen. 3, 443. **III.** Act.: *causing madness*: laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abjiciatur, Plin. 16, 44, 89: herba, Seren. Samm. 20: fames, Lucan. 7, 413.

in-sātīābīlis, e, *adj. [satio]*. **I.** **Pass.**: *that cannot be satisfied, insatiable*: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: crudelitas, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8: humanus animus, Liv. 4, 13. With gen.: sanguinis, Just. 1, 8: laudis, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3. **II.** Act.: *that cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety*: varietas, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: gaudium, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: nulla est insatiabilior species, id. N. D. 2, 62, 155.

insātīābīlitas, ātis, f. [insatiabilis] *insatiableness*: Amul. 31, 4.

insātīābīlīter, *adv. insatiably*: deflere, Lucr. 3, 920: in re inani desidere, Plin. Ep. 9, 6: parare memoriam sui, Tac. A. 4, 38: opes congerere, Lact. Ep. 4.

in-sātīātus, a, um, *adj. unsatisfied, insatiate*: ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305.

in-sātīētās, ātis, f. *insatiateness, insatiety*: plur.: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

in-sātūrābīlis, e, *adj. insatiable*: abdomen, Cic. Sest. 51, 110. With gen.: sanguinis humani, Uros. 3, 18.

insātūrābīlīter, *adv. insatiably*: annis praeteritis expleri, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.

in-sātūrātus, a, um, *adj. unsatisfied, insatiate*: noverca insaturata odiis, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 183.

in-sātūrus, a, um, *adj. insatiable*: Coripp. Joann. 3, 368.

in-scalpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to etch in, engrave*: Plin. 36, 5.

in-scendo, endi, ensum, 3. v. a. [scando] *to climb into or upon, to climb up, mount, ascend*: supra pilam inscendat, Cato R. R. 127, 2: quadrigas Jovis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 294: in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12: in currum, id. Men. 5, 2, 10: equum, Suet. Ner. 48: haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell. 5, 2. **Absol.**: ubi amicam avectam scio, inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 37.

II. Of copulation: mulierem, App. M. 7, p. 197.

inscensio, ōnia, f. [inscendo] *a mounting, ascending*: in navem inscensio, an embarkung, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

inscensus, a, um, *Part. [inscendo]*.

inscensus, ūs, m. [id.] *a mounting, i. e. covering*: equarum, App. M. 7, p. 194.

inscīō, *adv. ignorantly*: App. de Deo Soc. p. 43, 7.

in-sciēns, entis, *adj. not knowing, without knowledge, unaware*: si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19: nihil me insciēte esse factum, *without my knowledge*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: utrum inscientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an scientem? id. Balb. 5, 13: inscientibus ipsis, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. **II.** *ignorant, stupid, silly*: abi, sis, insciens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9.

insciēnter, *adv. unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly*: facere, Cic. Top. 8, 33: tuba inflata, Liv. 25, 10. **Sup.**: inscientissime interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

in-sciēntia, ae, f. *want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience*: in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203. With gen. *subjective*: vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: *objective*: locorum, ib. 3, 9: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 54. In a philosophical sense, as opp. to certain knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam esse inscientiam, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1.

inscītē, *adv. unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly*: comparari, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscite nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43. **Sup.**: inscitissime petit, Gell. 10, 16.

inscītia, ae, f. [inscītus] *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness*. Usu. with gen. **I.** *Subjective*: per inscitiā ceterorum, *without the knowledge of their comrades*, Tac. H. 1, 54. **II.** *Objective*: rerum, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: reipublicae, Tac. H. 1, 1: artis, Suet. Ner. 41: temporum, Plin. 7, 48, 49: aedificandi, Tac. G. 16. With erga: inscītia erga domum suam, *ignorance of household affairs*, id. A. 11, 25 fin. **Absol.**: *ignorance, stupidity*: male mereri de imminente inscītia est, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 29. In plu.: Pannoniorum inscītiae, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.

inscītūlus, a, um, *dim. [id.] some: what ignorant, awkward*: aucillula, Afran. apud Non. 12, 21.

in-sciūs, a, um, *adj. ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid*: inscita atque stulta mulier, Pl. Most. 2, 3, 85. Of things: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 5. **Comp.**: quid est inscītus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36. **Sup.**: inscītissimus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 14. **II.** **Pass.**: *unknown*: nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22.

in-sciūs, a, um, *adj. not knowing, ignorant of*: **constr. absol.** or with gen.: rarely with de, acc., or inf. **Absol.**: distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 22: is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly*, id. Phil. 9, 5, 10: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, ib. 4, 4: omnibus inscis, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37. With gen.: omnium rerum inscius, Cic. Brut. 85, 292: laborum, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 6. With de: de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 178: de malitia, Tryphon. Dig. 16, 3, 31. With acc.: scies, ea, quae fuisi inscius, Turpil. ap. Non. 501, 18. With inf.: sutrinus facere inscius, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 17. With a depend. clause: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: unde vitam sumeret inscius, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 37. **II.** **Pass. unknown**: trames, App. M. 5, p. 170.

in-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write in or upon, to inscribe*. **I.** With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of what is written; that which is written upon in dat., or with in and abl.: aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: in status inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam. 12, 3: nomen suum monumentis, id. Har. resp. 27: ut si quae essent, inscae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerantur, id. Dom. 53. Fig.: sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de republ.

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sentia, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: orationes in animo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355. 2. Meton. to assign a name or pretext to: vitis suis sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vines the name of wisdom, Sen. V. B. 12: Epicurus, quia tantummodo indult personam philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: ipsos inscripsere deos sceleri, have assigned the names of the gods to human crimes, i. e. have made the gods the pretext of man's wickedness, Ov. M. 15, 128. II. With acc. (or nom. in pass.) of that which is written upon; and abl. of what is written: to furnish with an inscription, title, etc.: statuae, quas tu inscribi iussisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, writes on it that it is for sale, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 131: aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, id. Off. 2, 24, 87. 2. Meton.: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, Ov. M. 10, 199. III. to subscribe an accusation: Cod. 9, 35, 11. IV. to write over an old writing: de his, quae in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

in-scriptilis, e, adj. that cannot be written: Diom. 2, p. 413. **in-scriptio**, ōnis, f. a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title: nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20: quod de inscriptione quaeris non dubito, quin καθήκον officium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, de officiis, id. Att. 16, 11: hinc illa infelicitis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum perisse, Plin. 29, 1, 5. 2. frontis, a branding on the forehead, Petr. 106. 3. an accusation: libellos inscriptionis deponere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2. **in-scriptum**, i, n. an inscription, title: alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 9. **in-scriptura**, ae, f. an inscription (al. in scriptura): Tert. adv. Val. 30. **in-scriptus**, a, um, Part. [inscribo]. **in-scriptus**, a, um, adj. unwritten: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36. 2. not reported to the tax-collector: inscriptum pecus, cattle, the pasturage of which on the public lands was not reported to the proper officer (v. Smith's Ant. 1012), Varr. R. 2, 1, 16. 3. concerning which there is no written law: maleficium, Sen. praef. 3 Exc. Controv. **in-scrutabilis**, e, adj. [scrutor] inscrutable: Dei iudicia, Aug. Ep. 106. **in-scrutor**, i, v. dep. to search or examine into: si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (al. scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1. **in-sculpo**, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave: sortes in robore insculptae, Cic. Div. 2, 41: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1: elo-gium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1. II. to imprint, impress upon: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut Deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: res habere insculptas in animo, id. Acad. 2, 1. **in-sēcābilis**, e, adj. that cannot be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible: Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, atoms, Quint. 2, 17, 38. **in-sēco**, cul, ctum, i, v. a. to cut into, cut up: aliquid dentibus, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acuta arundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, to dissect, Plin. 19, 5, 26, 86: insecandi sunt favi, Col. 9, 15, 9. **in-sēco** or **insequor**, 3. v. a. [old form of insequor] to proceed to say or relate: virum mihi, Camena, insecare versutum, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9: scelera nefaria, quae neque insecando neque legendo audivimus, Cato ib.

in-sēctāto, ōnis, f. a pursuing, pursuing: hostis, Liv. 21, 47. II. Fig.

a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: principum Liv. 22, 34: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28.

in-sēctātor, ōris, m. a persecutor, censurer (rare): plebis, Liv. 3, 33: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

insectio, ōnis, f. [insequo] a narration: Gell. 18, 9.

insecto, avi, atum, i, v. a. (rare for insector) to pursue; nos insectabit lapidibus, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 61: hostes, Just. 15, 3: miles ab his insectatus, Auct. B. Afr. 71.

insector, atus sum, i, v. a. dep. freq. [insequor] to pursue, attack: impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: verberibus, to pursue with blows, Tac. A. 1, 20. Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, extirpate with the hoe, Virg. G. 1, 155. II. Fig. to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of: vitia, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: contumaciam, Tac. A. 4, 12: audaciam improborum, Cic. Att. 10, 1: injuriam alicujus, ib. 5, 17: quempiam maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbis in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, id. Am. 16, 57: inimice insectari quempiam, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: damnum amissi corporis, to reproach, upbraid with, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3.

insectum, i, n. [insecō] an insect: jure omnia insecta appellata ab incisionis, quae nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum, atque alvi, praecincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula cohaerentia, Plin. 11, 1, 1. **in-sēctūra**, ae, f. an incision: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7. **in-sēctus**, a, um, not cut: Fest. s. v. **insectus**, a, um, Part. [insecō]. **in-sēcundus**, a, um, adj. not following, uncomplying: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

in-sēcūtio, ōnis, f. a pursuing: incerta, App. M. 8, p. 208. **in-sēcūtor**, ōris, m. a pursuer, persecutor: frustratis insecutoribus, App. M. 7 init.: Tert. Apol. 5. **in-sēdābilis**, e, adj. [sedo] that cannot be stopped, incessant: insecabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēdābīlīter, adv. unquenchably, incessantly: Lucr. 6, 1175.

in-sēdūlus, a, um, adj. not zealous: inseculus, ἀσπουδάστος, Gloss. Philox.

in-segnis, e, adj. inactive, indolent: inegnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmino, i, v. a. to sow or plant in, to implant: ex conventu Jovis in-seminati et nati sunt, Arn. 2, p. 93. Transf.: tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5. II. to fertilize, render productive: terra ex coelestium imbrium conceptionibus in-seminata, Vitruv. 8 proem.

in-sēmitatio, ōnis, f. [semita] pathlessness, impassableness: in-semitatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēnescibilis, e, adj. [senesco] not growing old, undecaying: in-senes-cibilis, ἀγήραος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Phil.

in-sēnesco, nui, 3. v. n. incep. to grow old in or at. With dat.: libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, adj. irrational: Eccl.

in-sensibilis, e, adj. I. Pass. that cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible: morbus, Seren. Samn. 3, de por. Fig.: incomprehensible: inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10. II. Act. that cannot feel, insensible, senseless: simulacra, Lact. 6, 13.

in-sensibilīter, adv. insensibly: Cassiod.

in-sensilis, e, adj. that cannot be felt, imperceptible: principia, Lucr. 2, 864.

in-sensūalis, e, adj. insensible: res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

in-sēparābilis, e, adj. that cannot be separated, inseparable: Sen. Ep. 118: societas, Gell. 1, 9. Comp.: trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23.

in-sēparābilitas, ātis, f. [inseparabilis] inseparableness: Eccl.

in-sēparābīlīter, adv. inseparably. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: connexa, Lact. 3, 11.

in-sēparātus, a, um, adj. not separated: Eccl.

inseptus, a, um, adj. hedged in: inseptus ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19.

inseptus, a, um, adj. not hedged in: Fest. s. v.

in-sēpultus, a, um, adj. buried. Fig.: hidden: virtus oblivione insepulta, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33.

in-sēpultus, a, um, adj. unburied: insepulti acervi civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9: mors, i. e. without burial, Sen. Tranq. 14: sepultura, a burial without the customary rites, and therefore undeserving the name, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.

in-sēquo, 3. v. a. v. insecō.

in-sēquenter, adv. thereupon, immediately: Nonius, 376, 19.

in-sēquenter, adv. not in the proper order, unconnectedly: particula posita, Gell. 10, 29.

in-sēquentinus, a, um, adj. [insequor] belonging to what follows: Flavia insequentina, Inscr. ap. Grut. 389, 1.

in-sēquor, cūtus (quutus) sum, 3. v. a. dep. to follow after or upon, to follow: proximus huius, longo sed proximo intervallo insequitur Salius, Virg. Aen. 5, 321: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum, follows with her eyes, Ov. M. 11, 468. Fig.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: nec vero te, frater, rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor ut erudiam, id. de Or. 2, 3, 10: itaque insequabatur, and thus he pressed or plied them (with questions), id. N. D. 3, 17, 44. 2. to come next in order or time: postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis in-sequebatur, id. Or. 48, 161: hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, id. Brut. 10, 41: insequens annus, Liv. 2, 18. 3. With inf. to proceed: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen insequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 32. 4. to pursue hostilely, harass: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: agmen, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: ora alicujus protervis manibus, Ov. M. 12, 234: bello, Virg. Aen. 8, 146. 5. to overtake: mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. Div. 2, 29.

II. Fig.: to pursue with words, to censure, reproach: turpitudinem vitae, id. Sull. 29, 81: dissimiles, Plin. Pan. 53. With abl. of the mode: homines benevolos contumelia, Cic. Att. 14, 14: irridendo, id. Sest. 11, 25: clamore ac minis, id. Cluent. 8, 24. 2. to pursue a narration, to relate: alicujus laudes (al. sequi), T. Liv. ap. Sen. Suasor. 7.

3. to strive after, endeavour: pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 51.

in-sērābīlīter, adv. [sera] so as not to be unlocked, hermetically: inserabiliter obstruere, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 100.

in-sērēnus, a, um, adj. not cloudless, overcast: Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.

in-sēro, sēvi, sītum, 3. v. a. to sow or plant in: si frumentum non inseritur, Col. 5, 7, 3. 2. to graft, ingraft: pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: vitem, Col. Arbor. 8, 2: arbor, ib. 20, 2: mala, Virg. G. 2, 33: nucibus arbutus, Plin. 15, 15, 7. Transf. to put in, insert: stirps insita alieni generis (utero), Col. 6, 36, 6. II. Fig. to implant: num qua tibi vitiorum in-severit olim natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35: animos corporibus, to unite, Cic. Tim. 12.

in-sēro, sēvui, sertum, 3. v. a. to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert: constr. with in and acc., or with dat.: collum in laqueum, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: oculos in pectora, Ov. M. 2, 94: caput in tentoria, Liv. 8, 36: caput

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astris, Sen. Herc. Oet. 493: meretrici manum in sinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: **insertus** fanillae, Suet. Tib. 3: conationes directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3: historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: haec libello, Suet. Dom. 18: manus, to lay one's hand on, Lucan. 8, 552: aliquem vitae, to preserve alive: Stat. S. 5, 5, 72: gemmas aureis soleis, Curt. 9, 1. 2. With *pron. reflect.* to mingle with, join: se turbae, Ov. A. A. 1, 605: inserit se tantis viris muller, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext.: inserentibus se centurionibus, Tac. H. 2, 19.

3. to *ingraft*: quidquid inserueris, vimine diligenter ligato, Col. arbor. 8, 2: surculus insertus, ib. 3. II. Fig. to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with: amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quaedam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: querelas, Tac. H. 1, 23: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv. 27, 23: liberos sceleri, to draw into, involve in crime, Sen. Thyest. 322: ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2: nomen famae, to attach to fame, i. e. to render celebrated, Auct. dial. de Or. 10.

in-serpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep on or over: with *dat.*: el lanugo malis inserpebat, spread over his cheeks, App. M. 7, p. 189. Fig.: jam somnus avaris inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340.

in-serta, ae, f. an ornament (rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

insertatio, ōnis, f. [inserto] an inserting: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

insertatus, a, um, Part. [inserto].

inserticius, a, um, adj. [insero] that can be inserted: inserticius, ἐκκεντρῆσιμος, ἐντάξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

insertim, adv. by insertion: fundere, to pour in, Lucr. 2, 114.

insertio, ōnis, f. [insero] a putting in, ingrafting, grafting: oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7.

insertivus, a, um, adj. [id.] inserted, ingrafted (only fig. and rare): stirps, i. e. an illegitimate posterity, Calpurn. decl. 24: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.

inserto, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to put into, insert: with *dat.*: clipeoque sinistram insertabam aptans, Virg. Aen. 2, 672: insertans commissuris secures, Petr. 97.

insertorium, ii, n. [id.] a thong attached to a shield for inserting the left hand: Coel. Rodig. 10, 4.

insertus, a, um, Part. [insero].

in-servio, i, i, itum, 4. v. n. and a. to be a slave or vassal: Antiochus inservientium regum ditissimus, Tac. H. 2, 81. With *acc.*: si illum inservibus solam, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 59. II. Transf. to be serviceable, devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve: with *dat.*: rarely with *acc.*: alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: legibus definitionis, Gell. 1, 25. Pass. *impers.*: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, who had been treated with the utmost deference, Liv. 2, 21: nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12. Of things, to attend to, take care of: suis commodis, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: temporibus, Nep. Alc. 1: honoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 4: famae, Tac. A. 13, 8.

in-servo, i. v. a. to attend to, observe: gemit, inservante noverca, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, ib. 8, 194.

in-sessor, ōris, m. a besetter (rare): viarum, a waylayer, Symm. Ep. 2, 48.

in-sessus, a, um, Part. [insideo].

in-sessus, a, um, adj. unsettled, without a permanent dwelling: gentes, Sicul. Fl. de cond. agr. p. 3.

in-seco, an old form, he said, related: cf. *inseco*.

in-sibilo, i. v. n. and a. to hiss, whistle, or rustle in (poet): ubi insibilat Eurus, murmura pinetis flunt, Ov. M. 15, 603: (Erimys) atros insibilat ore tumores, breathes in with a hissing noise, Sil. 2, 626.

in-siccabilis, e, adj. that cannot be dried: Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

in-siccatus, a, um, adj. undried, not dried up: vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, ib. 8, 246.

insicia, ae, f., and **insicium**, ii, n. (insitia, isicium) [inseco] stuffing, force-meat, minced meat (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32: Macr. S. 7, 8.

insiciarius, ii, m. [insicia] a force-meat maker: Briss. de Formul. 7, 57.

insiciatus or **isiciatus**, a, um, adj. [id.] stuffed with force-meat: pullus, Apic. 8, 7.

insiciolum or **isiciolum**, i, n. dim. [insicium] a little force-meat: porcina, pic. 5, 4.

insicium, v. insicia.

in-sideo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] to sit in or upon. With *dat.* rarely with *acc.*: equo, Liv. 7, 6: toro, Ov. H. 20, 134. 2. to settle: ubi Lydia quondam gens bello praecleara jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 479. 3. With *acc.*: to sit in or upon; and of places, to be situated on, to occupy: currum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 22: saxum, Sen. Phoen. 122: Joppe insidet collem, is situated on a hill, Plin. 5, 13, 14: insidere vias examina infantium solebant, swarms of children occupied the roads, Plin. Pan. 26: locum, Liv. 21, 54: juga, Tac. A. 2, 16: militibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44. Pass.: viacque omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, id. 25, 13. 4. to be seated, fixed in, to adhere to: cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: longus morbus cum penitus insedit, when it has become inveterate, Cels. 3, 1: insidens capulo manus, i. e. keeping firm hold of the handle, Tac. A. 2, 21.

II. Fig.: nihil quisquam unquam, me audiente, egit orator, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, remained thoroughly fixed in my mind, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, was firmly stamped on his mind, id. Or. 5, 18: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, has firmly seated itself, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

insidiae, arum, f. plu. (sing. insidia prima, Sall. frgm. ap. Charis. 1, 75) [insideo] an ambush, ambuscade. Of persons: qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24. Of place: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38. II. Fig.: any plot, device, or artifice: insidias dare alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitae alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: ponere vitae alicujus, id. Sest. 18, 41: insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: insidias caedis atque incendiorum deponere, to seek the office of stealthily effecting, id. Cat. 2, 3: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Cluent. 16, 47: struere, ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32, 1: componere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: d. ponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48: afferre ovilibus, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Virg. G. 1, 271: n. m. insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic. Or. 51, 170: compositae orationis insidias fidem alicujus attentare, ib. 61, 208: noctis, Virg. G. 1, 426: so insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis, by artifice or stratagem, craftily, insidiously: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic. Att. 13, 10: per insidias quempiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaborare, Cic. Or. 12, 38.

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insidianter, adv. craftily, artfully, insidiously: insidianter speculati (al. insidiantes), Just. 6, 6.

insidiator, ōris, m. [insidor] a soldier lying in ambush: Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.

II. Transf. one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare): vine, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19: imperii, Nep. Reg. 2.

insidiatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] that lies in wait: manus, Amm. 24, 4.

insidio, avi, atum, i. v. n. [insidiae] for insidor, to lie in wait: servi, qui salutem dominorum suorum insidiaverint (al. insidiati erunt), Callist. Dig. 48, 19, 28.

insidior, atus sum, i. v. n. dep. [id.] to lie in ambush, lie in wait for. With *dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10. Absol.: neque precibus, ne insidiando, nec speculando, Cic. de Or. 1, 30. Fig. of things: somno maritorum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori to watch for the favourable moment, Liv. 23, 35: temporibus, to watch the changes of the times, to turn them to one's own advantage, Vell. 2, 21.

insidiōse, adv. cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously: in gratiam rediit cum illo, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

insidiōsus, a, um, adj. [insidiae] cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious: quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 78, 192. Fig. of things: Capraria insidiosa naufragiis, Plin. 3, 5, 11: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. H. 20, 210: clementia, Cic. Att. 8, 16: conditio insidiosissima, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

in-sido, sēdi, sessum, 3. v. n. and a. to sit down in or on, to settle on; con str. with *dat.* or *acc.*: apes floribus insidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 708: inscia Dido, insadat quantus miserae deus, ib. 1, 719: locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151: apex insiditur astris, ib. 2, 36: insessum diris avibus Capitolium, birds have alighted upon it, Tac. A. 12, 43: littera sibi insidit, Quint. 1, 4, 11: digitos membris, sink into, Ov. M. 10, 257. 2. Esp. to settle in a place in order; to dwell there: jugis Etruscis, Virg. Aen. 8, 479: cineres patriae, ib. 10, 59. 3. to occupy, keep possession of a place: iniquis silvis, ib. 11, 531: tumulos, Liv. 8, 24: Aventinum, id. 9, 34: ad itinera insedenda, id. 24, 31: saltus ab hoste insessus, id. 7, 34: montes insessi, Tac. A. 13, 39: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insadat, may sit more closely on, Col. 2, 22, 2.

II. Fig.: to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to: insedit in animo oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi insedisset suspicio, id. Mil. 25: macula insedit in nomine, id. Manil. 3: dum illa verba memoriae insidant, settle, i. e. remain fixed or rooted in the memory, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

insigne, is, n. [insignis] a mark or token: bos in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. Insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Plin. 8, 46, 71: quod erat insigne eum, qui ita faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 33: Minerva singulare est insigne ejus gymnasii, id. Att. 1, 4: insigne veri, id. Ac. 2, 11: navalis corona, trajecti et quasi domiti oceani insigne, Suet. Claud. 17. 2. Esp. a badge of honour or distinction, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 1, 58, 152: insigne vestis, i. e. latus clavus, Suet. Aug. 35. More freq. in plur. insignia: sedebat cum purpura, et sceptro, et insignibus illis regis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 20: pontificalia, id. 10, 7: regia, Cic. Cat. 26: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, arms and decorations, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ad insignia accommodanda, ib. 2, 21: Pompeius, detractis insignibus imperatoris, se ex castris eiecit, id. B. C. 3, 96: insignia magistratuum, Sall. C. 51 sub fin. 3. an ensign, flag: navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's

ship, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. 4. *a signal*: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insignis, quum ad arma concurrere oporteret, id. B. G. 2, 20. II. Fig.: insignia virtutis, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26: id. Or. 39, 134. (Hence It. *insigna*; Fr. *enseigne*; Eng. *ensign*.)

insigniarius, il, m. [insignis] *a keeper of insignia*: insigniarius ὀπλοπαροχος, Gloss. Philox.

insignificativus, i, m. (sc. modus), *the insignificantive*, a name given by some grammarians to the infinitive: Diom. 1, 331.

insignio, Ivi, Itum, 4. v. a. [insignis] *to put a mark upon, to mark*: pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily defect, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 127: nulli insigniuntur barba gemina inferiori labro, Plin. 9, 17, 30. 2. *to make conspicuous, distinguish, adorn, etc.*: laevem clipeum sublati cornibus lo auro insignibat, Virg. Aen. 7, 790: oratorem fucatis et meretriciis vestibus, Auct. dial. de Or. 26: nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, *to distinguish oneself*, Sen. Ep. 18: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by, remarkable for*, Tac. Agr. 41: tot facinoribus foedum annum etiam dii tempestatibus et morbis insignivere, id. A. 16, 13. 3. *to make known, to name*: quisquis ille est, qualiscumque, sileatur: quem insignire, exempli nonnihilo, non insignire, humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22.

insignis, e, adj. [signum] *that on which there is a mark, distinguished by a mark, striking*: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: Caesaris adventu ex colore vestitus cognito, quo insigni in proeliis uti consueverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: insignis ad deformitatem puer, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: debilitate aliqua corporis, *remarkable*, Suet. Cal. 26. II. Fig.: *remarkable, noted, distinguished, extraordinary, eminent*: virtus, Cic. Am. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80: perjurium, id. Har. resp. 17: homo omnibus insignis notis turpitudinis, id. Rabir. perd. 9, 24: insignis tota cantabitur urbe, Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: cuius studium insigne fuit erga me, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. Att. 14, 13: B.: impudentia, id. Verr. 4, 29, 66: insignis calamitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, i. e. of punishing them severely, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31. With gen.: libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4. Sup.: Tert. Spect. 12.

insignita, orum, n. plu. *bruises, black and blue marks*: Plin. 27, 4, 4. **insignitō**, adv. *remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 31: insignite improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349. Comp.: Liv. 8, 13.

insigniter, adv. *remarkably, extraordinarily, notably*: amicos diligere, Cic. Part. 23, 80: pullus insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 29: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7. Comp.: insignius ornare, Nep. Ag. 3.

insignitor, ōris, m. [insignio] *an engraver*: Aug. C. D. 21, 4. **insignitus**, Part. [insignio]. II. Adj.: *clear, plain*: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notae veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64. 2. *distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable*: injuria Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ignominia (al. insignior), Liv. 7, 15: flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: infamia, ib. 3, 70.

in-signo, i, v. a. [signo] *to engrave*: insigno, ἐνχαράσσω, Gloss. Philox.

insilla, um, n. plu. [insilio] *the treadle of a weaver's loom* (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1352 (al. ensilia or insubula, lusibula).

in-sillo, ui (insili in Lucan. and Claud.), 4. v. n. [salio] *to leap into or upon, to spring at*: constr. with in and acc., acc., dat., or absol. With in and acc.: e navi in scapham, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 36: in equum, Liv. 6, 7: in phalangas, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. With acc.: undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Aetnam, Hor. A. P. 466: tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: aliquem, *to spring upon one, to attack him*, App. M. 8, p. 203. With dat.: prorae puppique, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. M. 8, 367: tergo centauri, ib. 12, 345. Absol.: leo insilit saltu, leaps, Plin. 8, 16, 19. II. Fig.: palmes in jugum insilit, id. 17, 35, no. 11: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, I fear we shall be crucified, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insimilo, v. insimulo.

in-simul, adv. *at the same time*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 36: Flor. 2, 20. (Hence It. *insempre*; Fr. *ensemble*.)

in-simulatio (insimil.), ōnis, f. *a charge, an accusation*: in falsum atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocabatur, Cic. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. Verr. 5, 9, 23.

in-simulātor (insimil.), ōris, m. *an accuser*: Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.

insimulatus, a, um, Part. [insimulo].

in-simūlo (insimil.), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to allege or maintain anything against a person; to charge, blame, accuse*: constr. with gen. of the thing, rarely with acc.: si non facit, tu male facis, quae insontem insimules, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 54: aliquem falso, Cic. Verr. 5, 41, 107. With gen.: Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 15: peccati se insimulant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: aliquem prodicionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 20. With acc.: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caec. 1, 3: insimulare aliquem falsum facinus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 229. Pass.: neque aliud quam patientia, aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv. 29, 20: prodicionis crimine insimulari, id. 44, 16.

in-sincērus, a, um, adj. *not genuine, not pure, adulterated*: cruor, Virg. G. 4, 285: insincera acies, imperfect vision, Prud. Ham. 4. II. Fig.: *not honest or candid, insincere*: philosophus, Gell. 5, 3.

in-sinūatio, ōnis, f. *an entrance through a narrow or crooked way*: Ponti, Avien. Perieg. 397. II. Fig.: *as rhetor. t. t. an insinuating or ingratiating oneself into favour*: exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem. Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: Quint. 4, 1 mod. 2. *a notification, publication*: Cod. Just. 8, 54, 32.

insinūātor, ōris, m. [insinuo] *an introducer*: deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1.

insinūātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that introduces or makes known*: rei novae, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

insinūātus, a, um, Part. [insinuo].

in-sinūo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A. Act.: *to put gently in*: manum in sinum, Tert. Res. carn. 28. 2. *to introduce by windings or turnings, to insinuate*; and, in gen. *to cause to arrive at or get to*: ratem terris, to land, Avien. Arat. 312: aestum per septa domorum, Lucr. 6, 861: Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, in sinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy, Liv. 44, 41. Pass.: insinuentur opes, may be smuggled in, Prop. 3, 9, 28. 3. With pron. reflect.: *to wind or gently work one's way into*: se inter equitum turmas, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2: qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, winds along, id. 32, 31: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. 5, 3. II. Fig.: futura mala explores, ne se insinuent, Brut. in Ep. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16: his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam, will make our

way to, get to, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34. 2. *to ingratiate or insinuate oneself*: se ad aliquam, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 27: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Caec. 5, 13: se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 94: se in consuetudinem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21: se in eorum sermonem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12. (ii) Without pron. reflect.: *aliquem alicui, to make another favourably known, to recommend, introduce*: aliquem animo alicujus, Plin. Pan. 62. And pass.: sacris, i. e. initiari, App. M. 11, p. 268. Augusto insinuatus est, was recommended to, Suet. Gramm. 21. 3. *to make known, publish*: voluntatem suam heredibus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

B. Neutr.: *to wind or steal into, to make one's way or get into, to reach, arrive at*: constr. with in, acc., or dat.: caccasque latebras insinuare omnes, Lucr. 1, 408: penitus insinuare in causam, to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149: alicui, ib. 1, 20, 90: novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, Virg. Aen. 2, 229: Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, Manil. 4, 602. (Hence Sp. *ensenar*, *ensnada*.)

in-sipīdus, a, um, adj. [sapidus] *tasteless, insipid*: Firm. Math. 2, 12.

in-sipīens, entis, adj. [sapiens] *unwise, senseless, foolish*: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Am. 15, 54: sermo insipientium, id. Fin. 2, 15. Comp.: ego insipientior quam illi ipsi, id. Div. 2, 23, 51. Sup.: insipientissimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

insipīenter, adv. *unwisely, foolishly*: a me factum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 78: sperat, Cic. Sen. 19, 68.

insipīentia, ae, f. [insipiens] *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly*: Pl. Am. prol. 36: ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi inanitas quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10.

insipo, ui, 3. v. a. *to throw in*: Cato R. R. 85: ligna, Pompon. in Non. 504, 27. [On the etym. v. dissipo.]

in-sisto, stiti, 3. v. n. and a. *to stand or tread upon; to be seated or placed on; to stand at or by; to halt, stop*: constr. usu. with dat., also with in and abl. or acc., the acc., or inf. With dat.: villae (fluminis) margini insistent, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, stepped upon them, Caes. B. G. 2, 27. With in and abl.: insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr. 110: in jugo, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. With in and acc.: in sinistram pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125. With acc.: plantam, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, Virg. Aen. 6, 563. Absol.: stellarum motus insistent, stop, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: dissolutus membris, insistere nequibat, to stand up, Tac. A. 15, 57. 2. With iter, viam, etc.: *to enter upon a journey or course*: insistere iter, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 11: quam insistam viam? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3: iter, quod insistis, Liv. 37, 7. 3. With dat.: *to pursue, press upon*: hostibus, Nep. Eun. 4: effusis, Liv. 26, 44. II. Fig.: *to stop, pause, etc.*: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75: saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistendum sit, aut longius procedendum, id. Or. 66, 221. 2. *to dwell upon*: ut si singulis (peccatorum) gradibus insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, id. Verr. 3, 74: insistendum ei (arbori) paulum videtur, to pause a while by it, i. e. in order to describe it, Plin. 13, 16, 30. 3. *to persevere, persist in*: with infn.: credere, Pl. Cap. 3, 4, 53: tueri, Nep. Att. 11: flagitare, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: impertune insistere, id. Ac. 2, 25. With dat.: orabat insisterent caedibus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomandae Campaniae, to stay, continue at, id. H. 3, 77. 4. *to pursue, to follow diligently, to attend, apply oneself to, etc.*: omnes vestigia

laudem suarum, Liv. 5, 30: laetaris quod honoribus ejus insistam, quem aemulari in studiis cupio, *I am following in the footsteps of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: studiis, Quint. 1, 12, 10: curae rerum, Plin. 28, 1, 12: funeri, to accelerate, id. 7, 52, 53: in dolos, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 4: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: insiste hoc negotium sapienter, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 54: munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugnae insisterent, *what plan they should follow*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. *Pass. impers.*: ut usque in exitum insistere, Tac. A. 2, 62. *5.* to withhold one's assent, to doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 33. *6.* to solicit, importune: institit quantum potuit, ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, Aug. in Psalm. 63, 4.

insitiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insitio] inserted, ingrafted: transf.: mull, produced from two species of animals, *qs. ingrafted*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1. *II.* Fig.: insiticius et inductus sermo, foreign, Plin. Ep. 4, 3: somnus, a noon-day nap, siesta, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.

insitio, ōnis, *f.* [insero] an ingrafting, grafting: nec consensiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic. Sen. 15, 54. *II.* Meton.: that which is ingrafted: insitionem nutrire, Pall. 5, 2. *2.* the time of grafting: Ov. R. Am. 195.

insitium, ii, *n.* [id.] a putting in insertion: insitium, *evθεσις*, Gloss. Philox.

insitivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] ingrafted, grafted: pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19. *II.* Fig.: substituted, spurious: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10: heres, adopted, Sen. Controv. 2, 9: alimentum lactis, of another person than the mother, Gell. 12, 1.

insitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who ingrafts: Propert. 4, 2, 17: Plin. 18, 33, 86.

insitus, a, um, *Part.* [insero]. *II.* *Adj.*: implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, Cic. Brut. 58, 213: Deorum cognitiones, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tam penitus insita opinio, id. Cluent. 1, 4: notio quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: menti cognitionis amor, ib. 4, 7, 18: hoc natura est insitum, id. Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20. *2.* In gen. taken in, admitted, adopted: ex deserto Gavii horreo in Calatinos Atilios insitus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: insitus et adoptivus, Tac. A. 13, 14. *III.* Subst. insitum, i, *n.* a graft, scion: Col. 5, 11, 8.

insitus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] an ingrafting: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

in-sociābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible: gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin. 17, 19, 30: anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 12.

in-sociālis, e, *adj.* for insociabilis, unsociable: inconcinna, insocialis, Porphy. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

in-solābiliter, *adv.* inconsolably: dolere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8.

insolatio, ōnis, *f.* [insolo] a setting or placing in the sun: cerae, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

in-solens, tis, *adj.* contrary to custom: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 4. *2.* unaccustomed to. With *gen.*: infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3: audlendi quae faceret, Tac. A. 15, 67. With *in* and *abl.*: non sum tam ignarus causarum, non tam insolens in dicendo, Cic. Sest. 56. *Absol.*: emirabitur insolens, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8. *3.* Of things: unusual, not in use: verbum, Cic. Or. 8: principium, Gell. 7, 3. *(II)* immoderate, excessive: insolenti alacritate gestire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: osten-

tatio, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3. *4.* Of persons or things: haughty, arrogant, insolent: nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se praedicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax, Cic. Sen. 10, 31: nihil unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Timol. 4. *Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. *Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. *5.* extravagant, prodigal: insolens in aliena re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23. *6.* Of places: unfrequented, lonely: regio, Pall. 12, 4.

insolenter, *adv.* unusually, contrary to custom; too greatly, immoderately; haughtily, proudly, insolently: evenire insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: Gorgias his festivitibus insolentius abutitur, id. Or. 52, 176: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: irridere aliquem, Flor. 1, 26. *Sup.*: insolentissime obsequiare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

in-solentia, ae, *f.* [insolens] a want of custom or use, a being unaccustomed: with *gen.*: fori judiciorumque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94: loci, Cic. Delot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Coel. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22. *Absol.*: ex insolentia impotentes laetitiae insanire, Liv. 30, 42. *II.* In rhetor. unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness: Cic. Brut. 82: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13: peregrina, ib. 12. *III.* excess, want of moderation: mirifice Sulpicius majorum continentiam diligebat, hujus saeculi insolentiam vituperabat, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13. *IV.* pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 4, 41, 89: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40: insolentiam alicui obicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriae, id. Ag. 5. In *plur.*: insolentias verborum respicere, Gell. 13, 20.

in-sōleo, 2. *v. n.* to be wont: Caecil. ap. Gell. 3, 16.

insolesco, 3. *v. n. incept.* [insoleo] to grow haughty or insolent, to become elated: ad superbiam inolescere, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: per licentiam animus humanus inolecit, Sall. C. 6: rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7. Fig.: uterus inolescens, i. e. swelling up, Hier. in Helv. 18.

in-solīdus, a, um, *adj.* not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.

insolite, *adv.* contrary to custom unusually: Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

in-solītus, a, um, *adj.* *I.* Act. unaccustomed to: con str. *absol.*, with *ad*, or *gen.*: cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas invitasque prodire cogis? Cic. Verr. 1, 37: insolitus ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39. *II.* *Pass.* unusual, uncommon: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 361: adolescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37. With *subj.*: in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60. With *inf.*: id insolitum esse fieri, Callistrat. Dig. 48, 19, 27. Subst.: insolitum, i, *n.* a strange or unusual thing: insolitum audere, Tac. H. 4, 23.

in-sollicitus, a, um, *adj.* unconcerned, careless: insollicitus dies, ἀνήμερος ἡμέρα, ubi legend. videtur ἀμέριμος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sōlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [sol] to expose to the sun: uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2: insolati dies, sunny days, id. 11, 3, 51: humus insolatur, becomes warmed, id. 4, 17, 8.

in-solābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be loosed, indissoluble: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. *II.* Fig.: that cannot be paid: beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12. *2.* that cannot be refuted, incontestable: signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3.

in-solābilitas, ātis, *f.* [insolabilis] insolubility: quaestionum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

insolūbiliter, *adv.* indissolubly: vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

insomnia, ae, *f.* [insomnis] sleeplessness, want of sleep: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50. In *plur.*: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27: insomniis carere, Cic. Sen. 13, 44.

insomniētas, ātis, *f.* [id.] for insomnia, sleeplessness: Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

insomniōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insomnia] sleepless, without sleep: Cato R. R. 157, 8.

insomnis, e, *adj.* [somnus] sleepless: insomnes magis quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65. Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328: nox, Virg. Aen. 9, 167: cura, Lucan. 2, 239.

in-somnium, ii, *n.* a dream: per insomnium, in a dream, Arn. 7, 244. In *plur.*: falsa ad coelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 897: Atlantes insomnia non visunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8.

insomnium, ii, *n.* [insomnis] sleeplessness: (brassicam) insomnia etiam vigiliisque tollere decoctam, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

in-sōno, ui, 1. *v. n.* to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound (mostly poet.): Boreae spiritus alte insonat Aegaeo, roars on the Aegean Sea, Virg. Aen. 12, 365: insonuere cavernae, ib. 2, 53: calamis, to play upon, Ov. M. 11, 161: insonuit flagello, cracked his whip, Virg. Aen. 5, 579: quasi faucibus aliquid obstitit, insonare, to clear one's throat, to hawk, Quint. 11, 3, 121. With *acc.*: verbera insonuit, Virg. Aen. 7, 451.

in-sons, tis, *adj.* guiltless, innocent: with *gen.*: insontem probri accusare, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insontem arguere, id. Bac. 3, 3, 10: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32: culpa, id. 22, 49. *Absol.*: insonces, sicuti sones, circumvenire, Sall. C. 16. *II.* harmless (poet.): Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29: oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682: casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sōnus, a, um, *adj.* without sound. noiseless, silent: suspensio et insono vestigio, App. M. 3, p. 138: passus, Amm. 27, 12, 8. Fig.: litterae, i. e. mutae, App. de Mundo, p. 335.

in-sōpibilis, e, *adj.* [sopio] that cannot be lulled to sleep: flamma, inextinguishable, Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

in-sōpitus, a, um, *adj.* not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful (poet.): draco, Ov. M. 7, 36. Transf.: ignis, inextinguishable, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, ui, 3. *v. n. incept.* to become dirty or foul: Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

in-sortitus, a, um, *adj.* not allotted. spicula etiam insortita sunt mihi (al. etiam specula in sortitu est mihi), Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, v. inspergo.

insparsus, v. inspergo.

in-spātor, i, *v. n. dep.* to walk about in: inspatiantem (al. expatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spēiātus, a, um, *adj.* unshapen: substantia informis et inspeciata, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-spēiōsus, a, um, *adj.* unshapely, ugly: puer, Petr. fragm. Trag. 74 Burm.

in-spectatio, ōnis, *f.* a looking into, considering: quorum est adeo nihil dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 3.

II. the polished and refractive faces of a prism, etc.: totidem redderet soles, quot habuisset inspectiones, ib. 1, 7.

inspectator, ōris, *m.* for inspector, an overseer: Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

inspectatus, *m.* indespectus.

in-spectio, ōnis, *f.* a looking into, inspection: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1. *2.* a looking through, examination: tabularum, Quint. 5, 5: rationum, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

II. Fig. consideration, investigation, contemplation: hence theory, in opposition to practice, Quint. 2, 18, 3: Tryphon. Dig. 41, 1, 63.

inspectivus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio] *considering, reflecting, contemplative*: pars rationis philosophiae (opp. actualis). Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

in-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq. to look at, observe, view*: aliquid, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 69: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, id. Mil. 2, 2, 18: adstante et inspectante ipso, in his presence and before his eyes, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

inspector, ōris, m. [inspicio] a viewer, observer: Plin. 37, 7, 28. II. an inspector, examiner: Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 10.

inspectrix, Icīs, f. [id.] she that inspects or examines: Ambros. Ep. 5.

inspectus, a, um, *Part.* [inspicio]. **inspectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a looking at, inspection, contemplation: inspectu jecoris, Amm. 22, 1: oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 254: universi, Sen. Ep. 92.

in-sperābilis, e, *adj.* that cannot be hoped for: pax, Gell. 4, 18.

in-sperans, tis, *adj.* (rare in nom.) not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations: insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id. Marc. 7: insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24.

insperātus, comp. *adv.* more unexpectedly: Val. Max. 3, 8, 2. ext.

insperāto, *adv.* unexpectedly: abiit, Lucil. in Non. 35, 10: aulam invenit, Pl. Aul. 1 arg. 14: insperato et contra opinionem, App. M. 9, p. 235.

in-sperātus, a, um, *adj.* un hoped for, unexpected. Of persons: o salve insperate frater, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 72: Hanno, insperatissime mihi, salve, id. Poen. 5, 3, 8. 2. Of things: insperata accidunt magis saepe, quam quae speres, id. Most. 1, 3, 40: insperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24. Of unpleasant things: unlooked for, unforeseen: insperatum et necopinatum malum, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: nihil tam necopinatum, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26. *Adverb.*: ex insperato, unexpectedly, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 32: Liv. 2, 35.

in-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. (also inspargo, Plin. 18, 11, 29, 115: insparsum, id. 26, 14, 87) [spargo] to sprinkle or scatter into or upon: oleam sale inspergito, Cato R. R. 65: molam et vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: farinam pottioni, Plin. 36, 8, 46: papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, id. 19, 8, 53. Fig.: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.

inspersio, ōnis, f. [inspergo] a sprinkling or scattering upon, insperison: cineris, Pall. 4, 9.

inspersus, a, um, *Part.* [inspergo]. **inspersus**, ūs, m. (only in the abl. sing.) [id.] for inspersio, a sprinkling upon, insperison: cineris inspersu, App. M. 7, p. 197.

in-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine: intro inspicere, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 72: inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: inspicere quid portem, id. Trist. 3, 1, 9: libros, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 1: leges, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 65: candelabrum, Cic. Verr. 4, 28, 64: morbum, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 15: rationes, Plin. Ep. 10, 57: arma militis, Cic. Caec. 21, 61. II. Fig. to consider, examine, become acquainted with, perceive: res sociorum, to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct, Liv. 21, 6: aliquem a puero, Cic. All. 2, 18, 44: est aliquis, qui se inspicit, aestimari, fastidiat, Liv. 6, 41: sententiam mulieris, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 51: querelam, Petr. 15: an possit fieri, Mart. 1, 55, 6.

inspicium, ii, n. [inspicio], for inspectio, a looking into, inspection: extorum, Tert. carn. adv. Marc. 1, 12.

in-spico, avi, atum, i. v. a. to make

pointed, to sharpen: facies, Virg. G. 1, 292.

in-spiramentum, i, n. for inspiratio, an inspiration: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

in-spiratio, ōnis, f. inspiration: litteraria, Sol. 7: divina, Tert. de Patient. 1.

inspirātus, comp. *adv.* more inspiringly, abundantly: Val. Max. 3, 8, 2.

inspirator, ōris, m. [inspiro] an inspirer: furoris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

inspirātus, a, um, *Part.* [inspiro].

in-spiritālis, e, *adj.* unspiritual: Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

in-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. to blow into or upon; to breathe into, inspire: with dat.: inspirantes ramis arborum aurae, Quint. 10, 3, 24. With acc.: foramen, Plin. 10, 29, 43. Pass.: si gravitati aurium per fistulas aliquid inspiretur, id. 34, 12, 32. With abl.: fistula sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, to produce by blowing on the flute, Gell. 1, 11. 2. Gramm. t. t. to aspirate: Atticos ἰσθύν, ἴσπov inspirantis primae litterae dixisse (al. inspirantes primae litterae), id. 2, 3. II. Fig. to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame: occultum ignem, Virg. Aen. 1, 688: magnam mentem animumque, ib. 6, 12: amorem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 194: fortitudinem, Curt. 4, 13: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 63: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1: quibus viribus inspiret (orator), animate, inflame, Quint. 2, 5, 8.

in-spissātus, a, um, *adj.* thickened: caro, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

in-splendescō, 3. v. n. incep. to shine into, illuminate: insplendescō, ἐνλάμπω, Gloss. Philox.

in-spōliātus, a, um, *adj.* not plundered: occisus est non praedae gratia, quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33. Of things: arma, Virg. Aen. 11, 594.

in-spūmo, i v. a. to foam: Tert. Apol. 12.

in-spūo, ūi, 3. v. a. to spit into or upon. With dat.: oculis jumentorum inspuatur, Plin. 31, 9, 45. With in and acc.: alicui in frontem medium, Sen. Ira 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13. Pass.: si inspuatur (serpens), Plin. 22, 21, 25.

in-spūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq. to spit upon*: ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 21.

in-stābilis, e, *adj.* I. Act. that does not stand firm, unstable, tottering: instabilis ac lubricus gradus, Curt. 8, 11: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34: vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22: volutatio, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

2. Meton. unsteady, that does not keep its ground: instabilis et fluctuans acies, Liv. 9, 35: hostis, id. 27, 18. 3. Fig. unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle: maritimae res celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: animus, Virg. G. 4, 105. II. Pass. which cannot be trodden or stood upon: sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64.

in-stābilitas, ātis, f. unsteadiness, instability: mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

instābilit̄er, *adv.* unsteadily: Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

in-stagno, i. v. n. to overflow: Not. Tir. p. 183.

instans, *Part.* [insto]. II. *Adj.*: present: quae venientia metuuntur, eadem efficiunt aegritudinem instantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ex controversia futuri, raro etiam ex instantis aut facti, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tempus, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24.

2. In gramm.: tempus i. q. praesens tempus, the present tense, the present, Charis. p. 147, et saep.

3. pressing, urgent, importunate: species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 83: gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3 med.: argumentatio acrior et instantior, ib. fin.: admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24.

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3. pressing, urgent, importunate: species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 83: gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3 med.: argumentatio acrior et instantior, ib. fin.: admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24.

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2. In gramm.: tempus i. q. praesens tempus, the present tense, the present, Charis. p. 147, et saep.

modicis instravit pulpita tignis, *laid the stage on*, Hor. A. P. 279. **III.** *to cast or throw into*: sese ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.

instigatio, ōnis, f. [*instigo*] *an urging, instigation* (rare): auditorum, Auct. Her. 2, 30: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Gai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

instigātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a stimulator, instigator*: sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38: accusationis, Papin. Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instigātrix, Icis, f. [*id.*] *she that instigates*: acerrima instigatrix adversus Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instigātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *an instigation, setting on*: si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

instigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*root* *stīg* "prick," Gr. *στρυ* (*στρίω*): cf. *ex-stinguo*, *stigma*, *stimulus*, etc.] *lit. to prick or goad on*; hence *to urge on, stimulate, incite, instigate, set on*: canem in aliquem, *to set on*, Petr. 95: intellexit Senones consciencia facinoris instigari, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: milites contra rempublicam instigasti, Auct. B. Afr. 54: si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11: Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47: in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10: mentes instigat furor, Sen. Thy. 27. With *inf.*: laedere, Lucr. 4, 1075.

in-stillatio, ōnis, f. *a dropping in, instillation*: lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39: Pall. Nov. 10.

in-stillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to pour in by drops, to instil*: oleum lumini, Cic. Sen. 11: oleum caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: auribus succum brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33. **2.** *to drop into or upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.

III. *Fig.*: uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt (*al. restillarunt*), Cic. Att. 9, 7: praeceptum auriculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16: aliqua instillavit ac tradidit, Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

in-stimulātor, ōris, m. *one who incites, an instigator*: seditionis, Cic. Dom. 5 (*al. stimulator*).

in-stimūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to urge on, stimulate*: aliquem, Ov. F. 6, 508: Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, m. [*instinguo*] *an instigator*: sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22: belli, ib. 4, 68.

instinctus, a, um, Part. [*instinguo*]. **instinctus**, ūs, m. (mostly in *abl. sing.*) [*id.*] *instigation, impulse*: oracula, quae instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 18: instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70: sequi classici vocantis instinctum, Quint. Decl. 4, 19: instinctibus daemonum, Lact. 4, 30.

in-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to instigate, incite, impel*: haec admonitio instinxit nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20. *Esp. in part. perf.*: furore et audacia, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: his vocibus, *animated*, Liv. 9, 40: furia, id. 1, 47: injuria, Suet. Caes. 19: amore, Lucr. 1, 924: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12.

in-stipo, 1. v. a. *to stuff into*: vinum in culeum, Cato R. R. 113: Marc. Emp. 10.

in-stipūlor, 1. v. dep. *to bargain, stipulate for*: minas viginti, Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 7: dolo malo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 25.

instita, ae, f. [*instisto*] *the plaited border or flounce of a Roman lady's tunic*: quarum subnata talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. A. A. 1, 32. *Meton. nulla, i. e. no lady*, ib. 2, 600. **II.** *any bandage*: duas institas ancilla protulit de sinu (*al. de suris*) alteraque pedes nostros alligavit, altera manus, Petr. 20. **2.** *a girth of a bedstead or sofa*: id. 97: Scrib. Larg. 133.

institio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a standing still* (rare): errantium stellarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25.

institium, il, n. [*id.*] = *instilio*, *a standing still*: vet. Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

institor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a factor, broker, a huckster, hawker, peddler*: amata multum et institoribus, Hor. Epod. 17, 20: mercis, Liv. 22, 25. *F. eloquentiae, who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 50.

institōrium, i, n. [*institor*] *the trade of a huckster, etc.*: matronae institorio copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 27.

institōrius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to institores*: artes, Hier. in Helv. 21: actio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3. Also, *absol.* institoria, ae, f.: id. ib. leg. 5.

in-stitūo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. a. [*statuo*] *Lit.*: *to cause to stand up in*; hence, *to set up in, to erect, found, make, construct*: institutas turres, testudines, munitionesque hostium admiratur, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: officinam, id. Verr. 4, 24: bibliothecam, Plin. 35, 2, 2: magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: naves, *to build*, ib. 5, 11: pontem, ib. 4, 18. *So fig.*: argumenta in pectus multa institui, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 2: quemquamne hominem in animum (*al. in animo*) instituire, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13. **2.** *to set on foot, establish, originate, begin, contrive*: mercatum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id. Font. 5: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7: longiorem sermonem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: delectum, id. B. C. 1, 16: triremem Thucydides Aminoclem Corinthum, quadriremem Aristoteles Carthaginienses ferunt instituisse, Plin. 7, 56, 57: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: ferias diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 63: sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446: primum eo tempore Galli castra munire instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 30. **3.** *to settle, arrange, draw up, determine upon*: ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 26: rationem pontis hanc instituit, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: instituta ratio, et consuetudo exercitus Romani, ib. 6, 34: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Acad. 1, 12: id negotium institutum est, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 103: si diligentiam, quam instituis, adhibueris, Cic. Fam. 16, 20: perge tenere istam viam, quam instituis, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14: ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, id. Mur. 9: codicem instituire et conscribere, id. Rosc. Com. 2. *Esp. milit. t. t. to draw up in battle-array* (rare): duplici acie instituta, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: acie triplici instituta, ib. 4, 14. **4.** *to resolve, determine*: discendens ab hibernis in Italiam, ut quotannis facere instituerat, ib. 5, 1: Arcesilas instituit, ut ipsi dicerent quid sentirent, Cic. Fin. 2, 1: instituit, quotannis subortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41: longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: ut primum Vella navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. Fam. 7, 19. **5.** *to institute, appoint*: esp. an heir: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, ib. 13, 61: Populum R. tutorem, id. de Or. 1, 53: magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1. **6.** *to instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu instituis adolescentes? id. Coel. 17: aliquem ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 39: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10: filios instituire atque erudire ad majorem instituta, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint. 1, 1, 12: lyra, id. 1, 10, 13. With *inf.*: Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1. **7.** *to procure, gain*: remiges ex provincia, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: quaestum, Cic. Quint. 3: aliquos sibi amicos, id. Verr. 4, 9.

institūo, ōnis, f. [*instituo*] *disposition, arrangement; custom, manner*: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: institutionem suam conservare, id. Att. 1, 17. **II.** *instruction, education*: puerilla, id. de Or. 2, 1: complures Graecis institutionibus eruditi, id. N. D. 1, 4.

institutor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a founder, erector*: veteres urbium, Amm. 14, 8.

II. *an instructor, teacher*: Lampr. Comm. 1.

institūtum, i, n. [*id.*] *an arrangement, plan; mode of life; a regulation, ordinance, institution*: me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, Cic. Att. 4, 18: meretricium, id. Coel. 20: majorum, id. Agr. 2, 1: vitas capere *to form a plan of life*, id. Fin. 4, 15: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. **II.** *a purpose, intention, design, resolution*: postero die, instituto suo Caesar ex castris copias eduxit, *in pursuance of his design*, ib. 1, 50: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, Cic. Top. 6.

III. *an agreement, stipulation*: militem ex instituto dare, Liv. 6, 10. **IV.** *instruction, inculcated principles*: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1: optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16.

institūtus, a, um, Part. [*instituo*].

in-sto, stiti, 1. v. n. *to stand in or upon*: constr. with *dat.*, *in* with *abl.* or *acc.* With *dat.*: jugis, Virg. Aen. 11, 529. With *in* and *abl.*: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72. With *acc.* (*fig.*): rectam instas viam, *you are in the right path*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 39.

II. *to draw nigh, approach, impend, threaten, etc.*: (*lit. and fig.*) quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id. Pis. 27: cum illi iter instaret, id. Att. 13, 23. Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: tantum eum instat exitii, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 96. *Absol.* *to be at hand, be present*: quare illud quod instet, agi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 11.

III. *to urge, press upon, harass, attack, etc.*: hostes acius instabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, ib. 1, 80: cedenti, Liv. 10, 36: si me instabant (*al. mi*), Pl. Curc. 3, 1, 6: quamobrem urge, insta, perforce, Cic. Att. 13, 32: accusatori, id. Font. 1. *Pass. impers.*: profecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv. 2, 44. **IV.** *to follow up, pursue*: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18. **V.** With *acc.*: *to urge forwards, ply, transact with zeal or diligence*: instat mercaturam, Nov. apud Non. 212, 30: parte alla Marti currumque, rotasque volucres instabant, *were hastening forwards, working hard at*, Virg. Aen. 8, 433. **VI.** *to demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon*: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id. Att. 3, 15: ille instat factum (esse), *he insists upon the fact*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 120. With *inf.*: instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. With *subj.*: tibi instat Hortensius, *ut eas in consilium*, id. Quint. 10: uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 33.

in-strāgulum, i, n. *a covering, coverlet*: Cato R. R. 10.

in-strātum, i, n. *a covering*: instrata asinis tria, Cato R. R. 10: instrato omne vestimentum contineri, quod injiciatur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45.

instrātus, a, um, Part. [*insterno*]. **in-strātus**, a, um, adj. *not strewn or covered*: instrato saxa cubili, Virg. G. 3, 230.

instrēnuū, adv. *without spirit*: non instrēnuē moriens, Just. 17, 2.

īnus, a, um, adj. *not brisk, sluggish, spiritless*: homo, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.

in-strēpito, 1. v. n. *freq. to make a noise in or upon*: floribus instrepitans (*apis*), *humming over the flowers*, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 26.

in-strēpo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. n. *to make a noise in or upon; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak*: sub pondere sag-

nus axis instrepat, Virg. G. 3, 172: si quid instrepat terroris (*al.* increpet), Liv. 4, 43: dentibus, *to gnash*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222. With *acc.* *to utter*: lamentabiles questus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

instructus, a, um, *Part.* [instrin-

go] **-strido**, 3. v. n. *to hiss in or on*: pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to bind*: captivum vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16. **Fig.** *to stimulate, incite*: dolore pellicatus uxor ejus instructa, App. M. 8, p. 211.

in-structilis, e, *adj.* *not compound*: anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structio, ōnis, f. *a constructing, erecting, building*: novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35: tubulorum in cloacas, i. e. *a sinking into, insertion*, Vitr. 5, 9.

2. *an arranging, planting, setting in array*: signorum, Cic. Cacc. 15. **Fig.** *instruction*: futuri temporis pro instructione (*al.* per structionem), Arn. 5, 167.

instructus, comp. *adv.* *with greater preparation*: ludos instructus facere, Liv. 1, 35.

instructor, ōris, m. [instruo] *a preparer* (rare): conditores instructoresque convivii, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6.

in-structura, ae, f. *array, order of battle*: Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2, 3. **Fig.** *arrangement, construction of discourse*: Front. ad M. Caes. 2, Ep. 1.

instructus, a, um, *Part.* [instruo].

II. *Adj.*: *taught, instructed, versed in*, etc.: ad dicendum instructissimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 8: in jure civili, ib. 1, 58: omnibus ingenulis artibus, ib.: *a jure civili*, ab historia instructor, id. Brut. 43: viliis instructor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.

instructus, ūs, m. [id.] *arrangement, preparation* (rare): oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6.

instrumentum, i, n. [id.] *an implement, utensil, tool, instrument*: in instrumento ac suppellectili C. Verris, household utensils, Cic. Verr. 4, 44: villae, implements of husbandry, id. Dom. 24: rusticum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24: and simply instrumentum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21: militare, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: hibernorum, ib. 5, 31: belli, Cic. Acad. 4, 1: venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: instrumenta nectis, Ov. M. 3, 698: anilia, attire, ib. 14, 767: piscatorium, Marc. in Dig. 33, 7, 17: imperii, instruments, documents, records, etc., Suet. Vesp. 8. *Absol.*: luggage, etc., for a journey: quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, Cic. Att. 12, 32. (ii) *ornaments, embellishments*: felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9. **Fig.** *means, instrument, intellectual endowment*: oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 36. **2.** *means of conducting or promoting*: causarum, ib. 2, 34: instrumenta ad obtinendam virtutem, id. Leg. 1, 22: virtutis, id. Cat. 2, 5: graviorum artium, id. Brut. 97: dicendi, Quint. 12, 11, 24. **3.** *a legal or other instrument, document*: opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, id. 12, 8, 12: emtionis, Scaev. Dig. 24, 1, 58.

in-struo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to pile upon, put in order upon; to build, erect, construct*: contabulationem in parietes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: tubulos in parietibus, Vitr. 5, 9: muros, Nep. Them. 6: aggerem, Tac. II. 2, 22. **2.** *Milit. t. t.* *to set in due order or array, to draw up*, etc. (very freq. in Caesar): in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: hostes aciem sub castris instruunt, id. B. C. 1, 82: exercitus instructus, Liv. 4, 18: legiones, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 66: aciem, Cic. Mur. 9: praesidia, exercitus, id. Cat. 2, 11: insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush*, id. Cluent. 66. **3.** *to prepare, provide, procure, furnish*: domum, id. Verr. 4, 5: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, ib. 27: instructa et ornata domus, ib. 2, 34: agrum, Liv. 6, 5: frumento et stipendio victorem, Just.

6, 6: instruere et dotare filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: mulieri aurum atque ornamenta, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 35. **Fig.**

fraudem, Liv. 23, 35: accusationem, Cic. Clu. 6: causam, Plin. Ep. 10, 85: in instruendo (orationem) dissipatus, *in arranging*, Cic. Brut. 59: ad iudicium nondum se satis instruxerat, *had prepared himself*, id. Verr. 4, 19. **2.**

asp. to teach, instruct: disciplinae et artes, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, id. Coel. 30: dei ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 592: notitia rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr. 140: aliquem scientia aliquid rei, Quint. proem. 1.

in-studiōsus, a, um, *adj.* *not studious of, regardless of*: with *gen.*: medicinae, App. Apol. p. 299.

in-stūpēo, 2. v. n. *to be torpid, numb*: membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

insuāsum, i, n. *a kind of dark colour*: quia tibi insuasio infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam (*al.* quia tibi suasio), Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

in-suāvis, e, *adj.* *unpleasant, disagreeable*: herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 99: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11: quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her. 3, 12: insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49. Of persons: Hor. S. 1, 3, 85.

in-suāvitas, ātis, f. *unpleasantness, disagreeableness*: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21: Tert. Poen. 10.

insūbīdē, *adv.* *stupidly, foolishly*: aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14.

in-sūbīdus, a, um, *adj.* *stupid, foolish*: Gell. 19, 9: vultus, Lampr. Com. mod. 17.

in-subiectus, a, um, *adj.* *unsubjected, unsubdued*: insubjecte, potens, rerum arbiter (*al.* in subjecta potens), Prud. Hamart. 699.

insubidiātus, a, um, *adj.* [subsidior] *unsupported*: Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

insubstantivus, a, um, *adj.* *unsubstantial*: Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtilis, e, *adj.* *not fine, not subtle*: ratio, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 11.

insubtiliter, *adv.* *without subtlety*: dicere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7.

insūbūlum, i, n. *for insile*: v. insilla: Isid. Or. 19, 29, 1.

insucco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [succus] *to soak, steep*: lana vino et oleo insucanda, Col. 7, 4; id. 9, 13, 5.

in-sūdo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to sweat in, on, or at*: quies (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: labori, Calp. **II.** *In gen. to sweat*: si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 2, 2.

in-sūdus, a, um, *adj.* *dry*: insudus ἀνυδρος, ἀσπαρξος, Gloss. Phil.

in-suēfactus, a, um, *adj.* *accustomed, trained* (rare): equi, trained to go into the water, Caes. B. G. 4, 24.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. and a. *incept.* **I.** *Neutr.* *to accustom or habituate oneself, to become accustomed to*: constr. with *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.*: corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29: ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6: mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8. **II.** *Act.*: *to accustom or habituate any one*: constr. with double *acc.*, or with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105: aqua pecus, Col. 6, 4. *Pass.*: sic insuesci debent, id. 11, 3: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48.

insuētō, *adv.* *contrary to custom*: immorari, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: insuetus perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insuētudo, ūis, f. [insuetus] *a being unaccustomed to*: cibi, Spart. Sever. 16.

in-suētus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Act.*: *not accustomed to, unused to*: constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.*: insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: navigandi, ib. 5, 6: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7: rerum majorum, in-

perenced in, Auct. Her. 4, 4: insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18: insuetae operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48: eques insuetus ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35: ad tale spectaculum, id. 41, 51: corpora insueta ad onera portanda; Caes. B. C. 1, 78: vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: vinci, id. 4, 31. **II.** *Pass.*: *to which one is not accustomed, unusual*: limen Olympi, Virg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. Aen. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: foetus, id. 28, 21. *Neut. plu. adverb.*: insueta rudentem, unusually, Virg. Aen. 8, 248.

insuētus, a, um, *Part.* [insuesco].

in-sufficiens, entis, *adj.* *insufficient*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

in-sufficiētia, ae, f. *insufficiency*: Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

in-sufflātio, ōnis, f. *a blowing up into*: aceti insufflatio naribus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1.

in-sufflo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to blow or breathe up into*: Eccl.

insūla, ae, f. *an island, isle*: insula Britannia, Cic. Fam. 15, 16. **II.**

Transf.: *a house not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall*: Fest. s. v. An insula was usu. let out in separate lodgings or shops to several poor families; hence opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family: ut insulam venderet, id. Mil. 27: id. Off. 3, 16: parietes insularum exesi, ruinosi, Sen. Ira 3, 35: exsolutis domuum et insularum pretiis, Tac. A. 6, 45: Suet. Ner. 38. Sometimes the term insula was applied to several such houses, if adjoining and the property of one proprietor: intelligo P. Clodii insulam esse venalem, Cic. Coel. 7, 17: Suet. Caes. 41. **2.** *a temple, from its being isolated*: Eccl. (Hence It. isola; Fr. île.)

insulānus, i, m. [insula] *an island-er*: Astypalaeenses insulani, Cic. N. D. 3, 18.

insulāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to an island, insular*: insulari poena multavit, *with banishment to an island*, Amm. 15, 7. *Subst.*: insulares, m. plu. *keepers of a temple*, Just. 32, 2.

insulārius, ūi, m. [id.] *a tenant of an insula*: Petr. 95. **2.** *a slave who had charge of an insula, and collected the rents*: insularius urbanorum servorum numero est, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 166.

insulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made into an island, insulated*: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

insulcātio, ōnis, f. [insulco] *a furrowing, making of furrows*: Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

in-sulco, 1. v. a. *to furrow*: sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insulēnsis, e, *adj.* [insula] *pertaining to an island, insular*: Sol. 54 dub.

insulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of islands*: mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6.

insulsē, *adv.* *tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly*: aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly*, id. de Or. 2, 54. *Comp.*: Gell. 16, 12. *Sup.*: id. 12, 2.

insulsitas, ātis, f. [insulsus] *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity*: villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, ib. 5, 11 *ad init.*: Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis, id. Brut. 82.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus] *unsalted, insipid*: amurca insulsa perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, *that longs for tasteless things*, Cic. Att. 13, 31: cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 40. **II.**

Transf.: *tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) nec illiterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8: insulsissimus homo, Cat. 17, 12. (Hence Portug. insosso; Sp. soso, sonso.)

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto] *insulting, full of scorn*: Aug. Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a springing or leaping over*: Sol. 52. **II.**

Transf. : a scoffing, reviling, insulting: Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum insolentius, Flor. 4, 12.

insultatōriā, adv. scornfully, insultingly: Sldon. Ep. 1, 7.

insultatōrius, a, um, adj. [insulto] scornful, mocking, insulting: verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

insultatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that scoffs at, reviles, insults: Eccl.

insulto, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [insilio] to spring or leap at or upon: fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: floribus, Virg. G. 4, 11: sub armis insultare solo, ib. 3, 116: busto, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultare carinae, Ov. A. 1, 134: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: regis, Prop. 2, 8, 20. With acc.: nemora avia matres insultant, Virg. Aen. 7, 580. **Absol.**: juvenum coetus Bacchico insultans modo, Enn. ap. Charis. 2, p. 214 P.: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes, Virg. Aen. 11, 599. **II.** Fig.: to behave insolently, to scoff at, revile, insult: alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 5, 50: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus alicujus, ib. 5, 8, 4. With acc.: multos bonos, Sall. frag. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: patientiam et segnitiam cuspisiam, Tac. A. 4, 59. With in and acc.: in rempublicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29. With abl.: morte mea, at my death, Prop. 3, 4, 24. **Absol.**: Liv. 2, 45.

insultura, ae, f. [id.] a springing or leaping at or upon: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, m. [id.] a scoffing, reviling, insult: Lact. de pass. Chr. 30.

in-sum, fui, esse, v. n. irreg. to be in or upon. With dat. or in and abl.: meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Pl. Am. prol. 144: numi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: insumus usque, Lucr. 3, 1094: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. F. 4, 658: comae insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, 32: inerant lunaria fronti cornua, id. M. 9, 688. **II.** to be contained in, dwell in, to belong or appertain to: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum, ib. 1, 43: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 134. With dat.: quibus artibus prudentia major inest, ib. 1, 42: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20: huic homini non minor vanitas inerat, ib. 23: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. II. 17, 130. **Absol.**: praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64: inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, i. v. a. to take for any purpose; hence, to apply to, expend or bestow upon, etc.: constr. with acc. of direct object; with in and acc., dat., in and abl., ad and acc. of that which denotes the purpose: sumptum in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 38: sestertios tricenos in coenam, Gell. 2, 24: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac. A. 2, 53: operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, Auct. Dial. de Or. 9: nec in evolvenda antiquitate satis operae insumitur, ib. 29: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70. **II.** to take to oneself, to take, assume: medium montis latus, to take as an abode, Stat. Th. 2, 38: interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: dignas insumite mentes coeptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 643.

insumptio, ōnis, f. [insumo] expense: sportularum, Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3.

insumptum, i. n. [id.] expense: sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-sūo, ui, ūtum, i. v. a. to sew in or into, to sew up in: intra capita insuitur pellis mollis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: aliquem in saeclum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25. With dat.: aliquem culeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23: pilos vulneri, Plin. 29, 5, 32: patrio tener (infans) insuitur femori,

Ov. M. 3, 312: insutum vestibis aurum, id. A. Am. 3, 131. **Absol.**: Tert. Hab. mulier. 1. **II.** Fig.: to tack or add to: ingratum opus, quod praedia habebat ibi, privatamque publicae rei impensam insuerat (al. imposuerat), i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense, Liv. 40, 51.

in-sūper, adv. and prep. A. Adv.: above, on the top, overhead: cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 190: cumulatis in aquas sarchiis, insuper incumbabant, Liv. 22, 2: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55. 2. from above: sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus amputat, Lucan. 3, 610. **II.** Fig.: over and above, moreover, besides: satisfiat mihi, atque adjuret insuper, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 8: purumne est quod amat, ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est, insuper etiam poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67: insuper quam, besides that, id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: haec insuper addidit, Virg. Aen. 2, 593: insuper habere, to regard as superfluous or needless, to slight, Gell. 1, 19: meis amoribus insuper habitis (al. subterhabitis), App. M. 1, p. 107. B. Prep. with acc. and abl.: over, above.

1. With acc.: insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato R. R. 18: insuper eam exaequationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12. 2. With abl.: quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, ib. 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21.

in-sūpērābilis, e, adj. that cannot be passed over, insurmountable: Alpium transitus, Liv. 21, 23. **II.** Fig.: unconquerable: genus insuperabile bello, Virg. Aen. 4, 40: Ov. M. 12, 613. Hence of a disease, incurable: valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2. 2. unavoidable, inevitable: fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807.

insūpērābiliter, adv. unconquerably: Aug. C. D. 5, 8.

in-sūpērātus, a, um, adj. unconquered, unconquerable: Com. Gall. 1, 34.

in-sūpēro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to pass over; hence, to conquer: Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 3.

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, i. v. n. to rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite remis, rise on your oars, i. e. ply your oars vigorously, Virg. Aen. 3, 560: remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis, Virg. Aen. 9, 33: sibilat insurgens capiti, of a snake, Sil. 10, 546. With acc.: jugum, App. M. 1, p. 101. 2. to raise oneself, to rise, mount: Insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Virg. Aen. 12, 902: acuta silex speluncae dorso insurgens, ib. 8, 233: pone tergum surgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16: insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82. **II.** Fig. of persons, etc.: to rise, grow in power: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, ib. 11, 16. 2. to rise against: insurgere regnis alicujus, to aim at seizing one's kingdom, Ov. M. 9, 445.

3. to rouse or bestir oneself: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66. 4. Of style: to rise above mediocrity, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiae et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23: haec sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28.

insurrectio, ōnis, f. [insurgo] a rising up, insurrection: insurrectio, *ἐπανάστασις*, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, adj. not taken upon oneself: vota, Albinov. 1, 1.

in-sustentābilis, e, adj. unable, intolerable: Lact. 7, 16.

insūsurratio, ōnis, f. [insusurro]

a whispering to, a suggesting: insusurratione moveri, Capit. Marc. Aur. 19.

in-sūsurre, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a to whisper in, into, or to; to insinuate, suggest. I. Neutr.: ad aurem, Cic. Verr. 5, 41: in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4.

II. A ct.: Demosthenes illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae insusurrantisque alteri: hic est ille Demosthenes, id. Tusc. 5, 36: alicui cantilenam, id. Att. 1, 19: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen, id. Brev. vit. 14. Fig.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, suggests to us, reminds us, Cic. Acad. 2, 48.

in-suspiciābilis, e, adj. that cannot be suspected: Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.

insūticius, a, um, adj. [insuo] into which something is sewed: asinus, in whose hide the robbers proposed to sew up a girl, App. M. 6, p. 187.

insūtus, a, um, Part. [insuo].

insūtus, ūs, m. [id.] a sewing in: quo insutu (al. insutos), App. M. 7, p. 474, Oud.

in-tābesco, bui, i. v. n. to waste away by degrees, to pine away: diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: quum semel fixae cibo intabuiscent pupulae, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relictā, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 24. 2. to melt away, dissolve: ut intabescere flavae igne levi cerae, matutinaeve pruinæ sole tepente solent, Ov. M. 3, 487.

in-tactilis, e, adj. that cannot be touched, intangible: Lucr. 1, 435.

in-tactus, a, um, adj. untouched, uninjured, intact: cervix juvencae, Virg. G. 4, 540: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, id. 2, 12: intactus protulgit, Sall. J. 54: Britannus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: Scythae perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: vires, unimpaired, Curt. 9, 7. **II.** untried, unattempted: prorsus nihil intactum neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 66: nova intactaque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 6: silvas saltusque intactos, Virg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: esurit intactum Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87. **III.** Fig. of moral qualities: unstained, uninfected: fides, Stat. S. 5, 1, 57: intactus superstitione, free from superstition, Curt. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamia, of spotless integrity, id. 38, 51. Esp. of female chastity: undefiled, chaste: Pallas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Virg. Aen. 1, 345: intactior omni Sabina, Juv. 6, 163.

in-tactus, ūs, m. intangibility: Lucr. 1, 448.

intāminātus, a, um, adj. [tamino] unsullied, undefiled: virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18: virgo, Inscr.

in-tardo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to stay, abide: intardans atque perseverans, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4: intardata corporibus emovere, ib. 2, 3.

intectāmentum, i. n. [Intego] the covering of a roof, roofing: Intectamentum, *σκεπασμα στέγης*, Gloss. Philox.

intectus, a, um, Part. [Intego].

in-tectus, a, um, adj. uncovered, unclad: dux prope intectus, Tac. H. 5, 22: pedes, having sandals only, id. A. 2, 59: nudum et intectum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 254. **II.** Fig.: open, frank: aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, Tac. A. 4, 1.

intēgellus, a, um, adj. dim. [Integer] pretty safe: *συμφωρής*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10: Cat. 15, 4.

in-tēger, gra, grum, adj. [TAG, root of tango] untouched, undiminished, whole, entire: integer et plenus thesaurus, Pl. Truc. 4, 12, 13: exercitus, id. Bac. 4, 9, 148: annus, Cic. Prov. cons. 8: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35:

integris bonis exulare, Suet. Caes. 42: **superstes, integer**, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 7: **puer malasque comamque integer, with beard, and hair on his head**, Stat. Th. 8, 487: **ad integrum, wholly, entirely**, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5. **2. unhurt, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous**: quum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: **integris viribus repugnare**, id. B. G. 3, 4: **ad quietem integer ire, opp. onustus cibo et vino**, Cic. Div. 1, 29: **integram famem ad ovum affero, a keen or unimpaired appetite**, id. Fam. 9, 20: **integra valetudo**, id. Fin. 2, 20: **integrum se salvumque velle**, ib. 2, 11: **omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse**, id. Fam. 13, 4: **florentes atque integri**, id. Planc. 35: **opes, opp. accisae**, Hor. S. 2, 113: **gens integra a cladibus belli**, Liv. 9, 41: **mulier aetate integra, in the flower of her age**, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: **tantum capite integro (opp. transfigurato), unchanged**, Suet. Ner. 46: **quam integerrimis corporibus cibum offerre, free from fever**, Cels. 3, 4: **in integrum restituere, to restore to his former condition**, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: **With gen.**: **integer aevi Ascanius**, Virg. Aen. 9, 255: **corpora sana et integri sanguinis**, Quint. proem. 1, 8. **De integro, ab integro, ex integro, anew, afresh**: **ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit**, Cic. Att. 13, 27: **acrius de integro obortum est bellum**, Liv. 21, 8: **columnam efficere ab integro novam**, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: **recipere ex integro vires**, Quint. 10, 3, 20. **3. untainted, fresh, sweet**: **ut anteponantur integra contaminatis**, Cic. Top. 18: **fontes**, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: **sapor**, id. S. 2, 4, 54: **aper, opp. vitiatum**, ib. 2, 2, 91. **II. Fig. of moral and intellectual qualities**: **blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous**: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: **homines integri, innocentes, religiosi**, id. Verr. 4, 4: **integerrima vita**, id. Planc. 1: **incorrupti atque integri testes**, id. Fin. 1, 21: **vitae**, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1: **integer urbis, untainted with city vices**, Val. Fl. 2, 374: **Of female chastity**: **narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet**, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: **liberos conjugesque integras ab alicujus petulantia conservare**, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5. **2. free from passion or prejudice, unbiassed, impartial**: **integrum se servare, to keep oneself neutral**, id. Att. 7, 26: **scopulis surdior Icarum voces audit, adhuc integer, untouched with love, heart-whole**, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: **brachia et vultum teretesque suras integer laudo**, ib. 2, 4, 21: **animi**, id. S. 2, 3, 220: **mentis**, ib. 2, 3, 65: **integra mens**, id. Od. 1, 31, 18: **a conjuratione**, Tac. A. 15, 22. **3. raw, ignorant, inexperienced**: **rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe**, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: **suffragiis integer**, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 902. **4. Of things**: **in which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined**: **integram rem et causam relinquere**, Cic. Att. 5, 21: **rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse**, id. Off. 2, 23: **integram omnem causam reservare alicui**, id. Fam. 13, 4: **ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia**, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: **offensiones, not yet cancelled**, Tac. A. 3, 24: **integrum est mihi, it is still in my power, I am at liberty**, Cic. Att. 15, 23: **loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis**, id. Phil. 1, 10. **So, integrum dare, to grant full power, to leave at liberty**, id. Part. 38. (Hence It. *intero*; Sp. *entero*; Fr. *entier*.)

in-tēgo, xi, etum, 3. v. a. **to cover**: **villam**, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 13: **turres corlis**, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: **reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur**, ib. 7, 73: **casside crines**, Stat. Th. 4, 303: **Clitumnus flumina luco integit**, Prop. 2, 15, 25: **statuas auro**, Plin. 34, 4, 9: **viam, to arch over**, Inscr. Grut. 150, 1.

integrascō, 3. v. n. **incept.** [integer] **to begin afresh**: **hoc malum integrascit**, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

integratio, ōnis, f. [id.] **a renewing, restoring**: **amantium irae amoris integratio est**, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23.

integrator, ōris, m. [id.] **a renewer, restorer**: **veritatis**, Tert. Ap. 46.

integrō, adv. **wholly, entirely**: **mutare**, Tac. H. 1, 52. **II. Fig. irreproachably, honestly, justly**: **incorrupte atque integre judicare**, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: **in amicorum periculis caste integreque versatus**, id. Manil. 1. **Comp.**: **quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius**, id. Mil. 22. **Sup.**: **Africam integerrime administravit**, Suet. Vesp. 4: **procuratore integerrime functus**, Plin. Ep. 7, 25.

2. Of style: **purely, correctly**: **integre et ample et ornate dicere**, Cic. opt. gen. Or. 4: **proprie atque integre loqui**, Gell. 7, 11.

integritas, ātis, f. [integer] **an undiminished or unimpaired condition**.

1. the whole: **cum pars movetur quiescente integritate**, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14. **2. completeness, soundness, vigour**: **quod cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta**, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: **valetudinis**, id. Tusc. 5, 34: **integritatis testes mihi desunt, i. e. testiculi**, Phaedr. 3, 11: **integritas, freedom from fever**, Cels. 3, 5: **saporis**, Vitr. 8, 7.

II. Fig.: **integritas mentis, soundness of mind**, Labeo Dig. 28, 1, 2. **2. blamelessness, innocence, integrity**: **integritas atque innocentia**, Cic. Div. Caecil. 9: **sic provinciae praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas**, id. Lig. 1: **ut omnes aequitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent**, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: **vitae**, Nep. Phoc. 1. **3. Esp. female chastity**: **mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaeque existimari**, Cic. Verr. 1, 25: **virginitatis**, Flor. 2, 6. **4. Of style**: **purity, correctness**: **Latini sermonis**, Cic. Brut. 35.

integritudo, ūnis, f. [id.] **soundness, integrity**: Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1.

integro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] **lit. to make whole or sound**: **amnes integrant mare, keep it full**, Lucr. 1, 1029: **id. 2, 1145**. **2. to restore, heal, repair**: **huc venio ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem**, Accius ap. Non. 127, 2: **elapsos in pravum artus**, Tac. H. 4, 81.

3. to renew, begin again: **inimicitiam**, Pac. ap. Non. 127, 4: **pugnam**, Liv. 1, 29: **lacrimas**, id. 1, 29: **seditionem**, id. 5, 25: **bellum**, Stat. Th. 8, 657: **carmen**, Virg. G. 4, 514: **immania vulnera, i. e. by relating them**, Stat. Th. 5, 29. **II. Fig.**: **to recreate, refresh**: **animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur**, Cic. Inv. 1, 17: **modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integritaque animos**, Gell. 15, 2.

in-tēgumentum, i, n., a covering: Liv. 40, 59: **id. 10, 38**. **2. Meton. a protection**: **corporis alicujus**, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 19. **II. Fig.**: **dissimulationis**, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: **ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucria atque integumenta perspexi**, ib. 1, 35: **nequitia frontis involuta integumentis**, id. Pis. 6: **flagitiorum**, id. Coel. 20.

intellectio, ōnis, f. [intelligo] **in rhet. synecdoche**: **intellectio est cum res tota parva de parte cognoscitur, aut de toto pars**, Auct. Her. 4, 33.

intellector, ōris, m. [id.] **one who understands**: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 13.

intellectuālis, e, adj. [intellectus] **pertaining to the understanding, intellectual**: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 1. **intellectuālitās**, ātis, f. [intellectuālis] **understanding**: Tert. Anim. 38.

intellectus, a, um, Part. [intelligo]. **intellectus**, ūs, m. [id.] **a perceiving, discerning by the senses**: **saporum**, Plin. 11, 37, 65: **acrimoniae**, id. 19, 8, 54: **nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, the poison cannot be perceived either by the taste or smell**, id. 11, 53, 166. **II. Fig. a perceiving or discerning by the intellect; an understanding, comprehension**: **quels neque**

boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: **alicujus rei intellectum amittere**, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: **capere intellectum disciplinarum**, Quint. 1, 1, 15: **elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii**, Plin. 8, 1, 1: **intellectus in cortice praeclusus peritis, good judges know a tree by its bark**, id. 16, 39, 76: **dissimulare intellectum insidiarum**, Tac. A. 13, 38: **intellectu carere, to be unintelligible**, Quint. 1, 1, 28: **intellectum habere, to be understood**: **hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumnus perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur**, Tac. G. 26. **III. Meton. the meaning or signification of a word**: **verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno**, Quint. 7, 9, 2: **in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus**, id. 8, 3, 44. **2. the faculty of understanding, intellect**: **per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante**, Sen. Ep. 120: **in errorem intellectum inducere**, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3: **intellectu carere, to be without understanding**, Paul. Dig. 29, 2, 92.

intelligens, entis, Part. [intelligo]. **II. Adj. sensible, intelligent, acquainted with**: **intelligens dicendi estimator**, Cic. Brut. 54: **judicium**, id. opt. gen. Or. 4: **vir**, id. Fin. 3, 5. **With gen.**: **cujusvis generis ejus intelligens**, ib. 2, 20: **intelligens principis nostri, that rightly understands his character**, Plin. Ep. 6, 27. **2. well skilled in matters of taste**: **subst. a connoisseur**: **signa pulcherrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent**, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: **intelligentium judicium**, id. Brut. 49.

intelligenter, adv. **intelligently**: **ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur**, Cic. Part. 8: **lectitare**, Plin. Ep. 5, 16.

intelligentia, ae, f. [intelligo] **perception, discernment by the senses**: **in gustu et odoratu intelligentia**, Cic. Acad. 2, 7. **II. perception or discernment by the intellect, an understanding, knowing**: **quia difficilis erat animi, quid aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt**, id. Tusc. 1, 22: **quae nos magis ad cognitionem intelligentiamque convertant**, ib. 5, 24: **juris**, id. Phil. 9, 5: **somniorum, the art of interpreting dreams**, Just. 36, 2. **Plur.**: **rerum quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere**, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. **2. Esp. art, skill, taste, connoisseurship**: **intelligentia in rusticis rebus**, id. Rosc. Am. 17: **pecuniae quaerendae**, id. Inv. 1, 49. **III. the faculty of understanding, discernment, intelligence**: **Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit**, id. Tim. 3: **intelligentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt**, id. Inv. 2, 53: **pars animi, rationis atque intelligentiae particeps**, id. Div. 1, 32: **ratione et intelligentia tenere aliquid**, id. Off. 3, 17.

intelligibilis, e, adj. [id.] **perceptible to the senses, sensible**: **in corporis intelligibilis lineam (dyas) prima defluxit**, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II. pertaining to the intellect, intellectual**: **quicunque voluptatem in summo ponunt, sensibile judicant bonum; nos contra intelligibile, qui illud animo damus**, Sen. Ep. 124.

intelligibiliter, adv. **intelligibly**: Aug. Ep. 218.

intel-ligo (intellego), lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. [inter lego] (intellexi for intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 32: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30: intellexes for intellexisses, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 81) **lit. to choose between, i. e. to exercise knowledge or judgment in selecting**: **but the word is used in a fig. sense only, to denote conscious mental operations in general**. **I. to perceive, discern by the senses**: **illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes**, Ov. M. 9, 457: **frigus**, Col. arbor, 13: **vestigia hominum intelligi a feris**, Plin. 8, 16, 21.

II. to perceive or discern by the mind, to be sensible of: **quam sis sadax hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt**, (Tac.

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Rosc. Am. 31: intellexi ex tuis litteris te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: vehementer nunc mihi est irata, sentio atque intelligo, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64: neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intelligo, quid loquar, Cic. Lig. 5: quidam bonorum caesi postquam, intellecto in quos saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49.

III. *to perceive or discern by an effort of the intellect, to understand, comprehend*: haec duntaxat in Graecis intelligo, quae ipsi qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intelligi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: puderet me dicere non intelligere, si vos ipsi intelligeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intelligam quum cognovero, ib. 3, 24. In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, very well*: Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 63: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93.

2. *Esp. to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in something, to be a connoisseur*: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: ego nugatorium sciebam ista intelligere, ib. 4, 14.

3. *to distinguish*: oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intelligere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16. 4. *Of persons: to understand, comprehend rightly*: quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10: Vell. 2, 114: Tac. A. 3, 3.

intemerabilis, e, adj. [temero] *inviolable*: divinitas, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

intemerandus, a, um, adj. [1.] *not to be profaned or violated*: Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intemeratē, adv. *incorruptly*: popularibus plausibus servire (al. intemperanter), Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 3.

intemerātus, a, um, adj. *undefiled, inviolate*: Camilla virginitatis amorem intemerata colit, Virg. Aen. 11, 583: fides, ib. 2, 143: munera, *pure gifts*, ib. 3, 177: quid per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. H. 4, 58: veritas, App. Met. 2, p. 127: intemerata conjugum et liberorum corpora, Tac. A. 12, 34. *Comp.*: M. Cap. 1, 3.

intemperabilis, e, adj. *not to be moderated*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 (al. intemporalis).

intemperans, antis, adj. *not self-governing, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate*: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, id. Vat. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: in voluptates, Sen. Ira 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 6: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: avidi atque intemperantes animi, Liv. 24, 25: lingua, App. M. 1, p. 105.

2. *Esp. incontinent, profligate, debauched*: inter impudicas mulieres et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. Sen. 9: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29.

II. *Of material things: excessive, immoderate*: aequalitas ista sicci, humidii, ferventis ac frigidi sanitatem largitur: sicut illa intemperans atque immoderata permixtio animal celeri exitio corrumpit, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 § 1.

intemperanter, adv. *immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately*: nimis iracunde hoc quidem et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37. *Sup.*: intemperantissime gloriari, App. Adv. 321.

intemperantia, ae, f. *want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency*:

coeli, Sen. Const. sap. 9: intemperantia prohibessis (al. intemperias), Cato R. R. 141.

II. *Fig. want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance*: omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, ib. 4, 9, 22: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: intemperantia vini, Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. Tib. 62: literarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguae, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus eligatur multos destinantis, id. H. 2, 1. 2. *Esp. of conduct: want of moderation, haughtiness, insolence*: intemperantia Pausaniae, Nep. Arist. 2: periculum est ne faciant sua intemperantia nimisque licentia, ut omnia perdant, id. Eum. 8.

intemperatē, adv. *intemperately*: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Tim. 12.

intemperātus, a, um, adj. *untempered, inclement*: quid ad coeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6: intemperatum vinum, *unmixed*, Coel. Aurel. Acut. 3, 17. II. *Fig. immoderate, intemperate*: benevolentia, Cic. Am. 20: intemperantissimae perpotationes, id. Pis. 10.

intepēriā, arum, f. *plu.* [intemperies] *intemperateness, inclemency of weather*: calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis (al. intemperantias), Cato R. R. 141.

II. *Fig. unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour*: quae te intemperiae tenent? *what are you raving about?* Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvae hunc atque intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32: intemperiarum pleni, Gell. praef.

intepēries, ei, f. *inclemency (of weather)*: coeli, Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, *immoderate rains*, id. 3, 31. In gen. *a tempest, storm*. *Fig.*: intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 3. II. *Fig. intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness*: amici, Cic. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: mulierum, Gell. 1, 23. 2. In gen. *intemperance*: ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13.

intepēstivē, adv. *out of season, unseasonably*: intepēstive accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16: Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.

intepēstivitas, ātis, f. *unseasonableness*: Gell. 3, 16.

intepēstiviter, adv. *unseasonably*: dicere, Gell. 4, 20 in lem.

intepēstivus, a, um, adj. *untimely, unseasonable, inconvenient*: postes intepēstivos excisos credo, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbres, Lucr. 2, 873: amicitia nunquam intepēstiva est, Cic. Am. 6: epistola, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intepēstiva turbantes festa Minerva, *by their unseasonable industry*, ib. 4, 33: immodica et intepēstiva libido, Vell. 2, 68: quid hoc loco intepēstivius, Val. Max. 7, 8.

2. *misplaced, improper*: gula, Suet. Vit. 13: honor, Tac. H. 2, 52. II. *Transf.: acting unseasonably*: anseres continuo clamore intepēstivi, Plin. 18, 35, 87.

intepēstus, a, um, adj. [tempestas] *unseasonable*: intepēsta nox, *the dead of night*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: id. Pis. 38. *Personified: dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Virg. G. 1, 247.

II. *Transf.: unwholesome, unhealthy*: intepēstae Graviae, id. Aen. 10, 184. 2. *stormy, tempestuous*: tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

intepōrālis, e, adj. *without time, eternal*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 248.

II. *untimely, unseasonable*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

intepōrālitās, ātis, f. *unseasonableness*: somni, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intepōrālīter, adv. *unseasonably*: uti cataplasmatibus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intenditus, v. *intendo, ad init.*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3. v. a. *Part.* intenditus, Front. Fer. Als. 3) *to*

stretch towards or against, to draw out, extend: dextram ad statuum, Cic. Att. 16, 15: alicui manus, Sen. Clem. 1, 25: nervos intendere aut remittere, Plin. 26, 10, 62: cutem, id. 8, 35, 53: ballistam in aliquem, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 58: arcum, Virg. Aen. 8, 704. Hence, 2, *to aim or direct a weapon*: tela in patriam, Cic. Prov. censa. 9: tela intenta jugulis civitatis, id. Pis. 2: sagittam, Virg. Aen. 9, 590: telum in jugulum, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. 3, *to stretch or put upon, to spread out, etc.*: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched*, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: sella intenta loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: stupea vincula collo intendunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 237: duro brachia tergo, *to bind with the caestus*, ib. 5, 403: locum sertis, *encircles*, ib. 4, 506. II. *Fig.: to strain or stretch towards*: aciem aciem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: quo intendisset oculos, Tac. A. 4, 70: aures ad verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36.

2. *Of motion to a place: to direct one's course, to turn, etc. (esp. with iter)*: ut eo, quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic. Mur. 9: ad explorandum quoniam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33: coeptum iter in Italiam, id. 21, 29. *Absol.*: quo nunc primum intendam? *whither shall I turn?* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6: and *fig.*: libellum tibi maxime intendere, *is chiefly addressed to you*, Stat. S. 3. *pref.* Hence, 3, *of the mind: to direct one's thoughts or attention to*: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, Cic. Acad. 2, 15: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3: intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, id. Phil. 11, 9: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 36: considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 33: intendere consilium, *to form a plan*, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 18: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: ingenium, Sall. C. 51: omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv. 9, 31: vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 22. *So absol.*: quid sit Deus; totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, *is absorbed in self-contemplation*, Sen. Q. N. praef. 1. 4. *to urge on, incite*: intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot audita prodictiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiae curam, id. 21, 49. 5. *to purpose, endeavour, intend*: quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat efficere potest, Sall. J. 25: genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intendentibus ut oratores fiant, Quint. 10, 1, 45: ad nuptias, Just. 13, 6. *So with animo*: si C. Antonius quod animo intenderat perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4. *With inf.*: quo ire intenderant, perventum est, Sall. J. 107: altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44. 6. *With pron. reflect.*: *to exert oneself, prepare for*: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39. Hence, *intendi animo, to be intent upon*, Liv. 1, 25.

7. *to maintain, assert*: pergin', scelestē, intendere atque hanc arguere? Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 47: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19. 8. *to threaten with, to seek to bring upon or afflict with*: alicui actionem perditionis, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui litem, id. de Or. 1, 10: periculum in omnes, id. Rosc. Am. 3: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 26: injuriarum formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: probra et minas alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: metum intendere, ib. 1, 28. 9. *to extend, increase, raise, augment*: primis se intendentibus tenebris, *the dusk increasing*, Liv. 1, 57: alimentorum pretium, Tac. H. 1, 89: formidinem, ib. 2, 54: odium, id. A. 33, 15: gloriam, ib. 4, 6: reges, *to increase their rigour*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. 10. In rhetor. *to state the subject of a syllogism*: Quint. 5, 14, 10. 11. In gram. *to make long*: primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell. 13, 22.

intensivus, comp. adv. *more violently*: Fronto de Fer. Als. 3.

intensio, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretching out*: aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 2.

intensus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

II. *Adj.*: stretched, tightened, tight: per intensos funes ire, Sen. Ira 2, 13.

2. *Fig.*: violent: intensior impetus, ib. 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 23.

intentabilis, e, *adj.* [tento] *that cannot be tried*: intentabilis ἀπειραστός, Gloss. Philox.

intentālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *that cannot be tried*: intentālis ἀπειραστός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentatio, ōnis, *f.* [intento] *a stretching out or extending towards*: oculi ad intentionem subitam digitorum comprimuntur, Sen. Ira 2, 4. II. *Fig.*: a reproaching: intentatio (al. intentio) criminum, Tert. Apol. 46.

intentatus, a, um, *Part.* [intento].

in-tentatus, a, um, *adj.* *untouched*:

vacca intentata iugo, Sen. Med. 62. II.

Fig.: untried, unattempted: miseri quibus intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12:

nil intentatum nostri liquere poetæ, id.

A. P. 285: Virg. Aen. 10, 39: iter inten-

tatum, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intentē, *adv.* *with earnestness, atten-*

tively, intently: pronuntiare, Plin. Ep.

5, 19: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13. *Comp.*:

cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv.

8, 17: se excusare, Tac. A. 3, 35: pre-

mere obsessos, ib. 15, 13: adesse alicui

rei, ib. 11, 11. *Sup.*: expectans inten-

tissime, Lampr. Elag. 14.

intentio, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] *a stretch-*

ing out, straining, tension: corporis,

Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: nervorum, Col. 6, 6:

vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 15: aëris, Gell. 5, 16:

intentio et remissio motus, id. 12, 10:

vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34. 2. *increase,*

augmentation: doloris, Sen. Ep. 78: re-

particula tum intentionem significat,

tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5. II. *Fig.*:

of the mind: exertion, effort: animus

intentione sua depellit pressum omnem

ponderum, *opp.* remissio, Cic. Tusc. 2,

23: animi, ib. 2, 27: cogitationum, ib.

4, 2. 2. *attention, application, care*:

intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen.

Ep. 113: rei familiaris obeundae, Plin.

Ep. 1, 3: avocare ab intentione operis

destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23. With *gen.*

of object: lusus, to play, Liv. 4, 17.

3. *a design, purpose, intention*:

haec intentio tua ut libertatem revoces,

Plin. Pan. 78: Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 10.

4. *a charge, accusation*: iudiciale

genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis

ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11. 5. *the*

first or major premiss in a syllogism:

ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio,

tertia connexio, id. 5, 14, 6.

intentiosē, *adv.* *eagerly*: intentiose

emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentivus, a, um, *adj.* [intento] *in-*

tensive: adverbial, Prisc. 15, 1022. P.

intento, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [intendo]

to stretch out, extend or direct towards,

esp. in a threatening manner: manus ad

sidera, Petr. 112: oculos in proeliantes,

id. fr. Trag. 70 Burm.: haec sica inten-

tata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: Virginius

intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47:

dolor arduus facies intentat, Cic. Tusc.

5, 27: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: arma La-

tinis, Liv. 6, 27. And of abstract ob-

jects: Romanum imperium intentant-

es, id. 42, 12: praesentemque viris in-

tenant omnia mortem, Virg. Aen. 1, 91:

terror omnibus intentatur, *all were struck*

with terror, Tac. A. 3, 28. 2. *Esp. to*

threaten or bring an action at law: in-

vicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4. *Absol.*:

quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43.

intentus, a, um, *Part.* [intendo].

II. *Adj.*: attentive to, intent upon,

waiting for: intentaque tuis precibus

se praebuit aure, Tib. 4, 1, 132: aliquo

negotio intentus, Sall. C. 2. 2. *eager,*

intent: Romani domi militumque inten-

ti festinare, Sall. C. 6: senatus nihil sa-

ne intentus, ib. 16: intenti expectant

signum, Virg. Aen. 5, 137: totum cau-

sam quam maxime intentis, quod alunt,

oculis contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11: intenti-

ore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39,

19: cum intentissima conquisitione ad

triginta millia peditum confecisset, id.

29, 35. 3. *strict*: intentum et mag-

nis delictis inexorabilem scias, Tac. A.

12, 42: intentiorem fore disciplinam, ib.:

intentissima cura, Liv. 25, 22.

intentus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a stretching out,*

extending: palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55.

in-tēpēo, ui, 2. *v. n.* *to be lukewarm,*

to be warm: lacus aestivis intepet Um-

ber aquis, Prop. 4, 1, 124: variae radiis

intepuere comae, Ov. F. 5, 216: intepuit

mucro, Virg. Aen. 10, 570.

in-tēpesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* *to become*

lukewarm: ne quis intepescat cibus,

Sen. Ep. 78: intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2,

2. *Fig.*: paulatim intepescente saevi-

tia, Petr. 94.

inter, *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.* I.

Adv. *in the midst, between* (poet. and

rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit

arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot

montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220. II.

Prep. with *acc.* *between, betwixt, among,*

amid. A. Of space: qui (mons

Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios,

Caes. B. G. 1, 2: quum inter me et Brun-

disium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter

Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: inter

hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46:

medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit,

Tac. A. 14, 33: inter manus sublevanti-

um extinctus, Suet. Vesp. 24: media in-

ter longas brevis faciet amphimacrum,

Quint. 9, 4, 81: vox vel inter dentes ex-

pressa non dedecet, id. 12, 3, 104.

Placed after the noun: Faesulas inter Ar-

retiumque, Liv. 22, 3: extremos inter

euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116. Separated

from the noun: utinam inter errem nu-

da leones, id. Od. 3, 27, 51. 2. With

words denoting persons, to designate

their place of abode: dico te priore nocte

venisse inter falcarios in Leccae domum,

into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic.

Cat. 1, 4, 8: inter lignarios, Liv. 35, 41.

B. Of time: 1. denoting two

points between which an action takes

place: *between*: dies quadraginta in-

ter binos ludos tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2,

52: inter horam tertiam et quartam te-

nebrae obortae fuerant, Liv. 38, 36.

2. denoting a period: *during, in*

the course of, within: quot prandia in-

ter continuum perdi triennium, Pl.

Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae in-

ter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque

facta sunt, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: inter

ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter

noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus

cernant oculis per noctem quam inter

diem, Gell. 9, 4. And with substantives

to denote the precise time at which

an action was performed: haec inter coe-

nam Tironi dictavi, while I was at sup-

per, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: inter fulmina et ton-

itrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: inter hunc tumult-

um, Liv. 1, 41: promptior inter tene-

bras affirmatio, Tac. A. 1, 82: inter in-

itua, Cels. 3, 25. With gerunds and ge-

rundives: inter agendum, Virg. E. 9,

24: Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptandum,

id. 12, 7, 6: inter res agendas, Suet. Caes.

45. C. Of other relations: I.

Difference: *between*: discrimen inter gra-

tiosos cives atque fortes, Cic. Balb. 21, 49:

inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare

nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2,

13, 43: hi omnes lingua, institutis, leg-

ibus inter se differunt, *from one another*,

Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quid intersit inter

popularem civem et inter constantem,

severum et gravem, Cic. Am. 25. 2.

Discrimination, choice: *between, among*:

judicium inter deas tres, id. Div. 1, 50,

114: inter Marcellos et Claudios patri-

cios judicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: in-

ter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc.

1, 11, 23. 3. With pers. pronouns:

between or among, with, etc.: quod collo-

quimur inter nos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32:

inter nos natura ad civilem communita-

tem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66:

Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, *love one*

another, id. Att. 6, 1: se colent inter se

ac diligent, id. Am. 22, 82: inter se fidem

et iurandum dant, Caes. B. G. 1, 3:

complecti inter se lacrimantes milites

coepisse, Liv. 7, 42: ita effici complexio-

nes atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio

vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3: quae res eos in

magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit,

Sall. J. 79. Esp. inter nos, *among*

ourselves, confidentially, like the Fr.

entre nous: nec consulto dicis occulte,

sed quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem

intelligis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod in-

ter nos sit, *but let that be between our-*

selves, Sen. Ep. 12. Placed after the

pron.: quae si quos inter societas aut est

aut fuit, Cic. Am. 22, 83. 4. To denote

attending circumstances: *among, amidst,*

during: inter has turbas, id. Fam. 16,

11: quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est,

Tac. H. 3, 40: verbera inter ac contume-

lias, id. Agr. 31. 5. To denote an or-

der, class or number: *among*: homines

inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: in ora-

toribus vero admirabile est, quantum in-

ter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6: ille

Croesus inter reges opulentissimus, Sen.

Contr. 2, 9: Borysthenes inter Scythiae

amnes amoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6: pin-

gunt et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca

mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11: inter vi-

ginti viros agrum Campanum plebi lege

Julia divisit, *as one of*, Suet. Aug. 4:

pugna inter paucos memorata populi Ro-

mani clades, Liv. 22, 7: inter paucos fu-

miliarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac.

A. 16, 18. Hence legal *t. t.* inter sicarios,

on a charge of assassination: quum prae-

tor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuis-

set, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: sexcenti sunt,

qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusa-

bant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: si ostenderis,

quomodo sis eos inter sicarios defensu-

rus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8. 6. Distribution:

among: inter participes praedam divi-

dam, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 5: Poenorum arma

inter suos distribuit, Front. Strat. 4, 7,

inter-āperio, διαοίγω, Gloss. Phil.
inter-āresco, 3. v. n. *incept. to become dry, to dry up*: Vitr. 7, 8: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, *will die off*, id. 8 praef. II. Fig.: *to dry up, decay*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 14.

inter-bībo, 3. v. n. *to drink in, drink up*: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

inter-bīto, 3. v. n. [bīto] i. q. *intereo, to perish, come to nought*: ne interbitat quaestio, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 47.

inter-blandiens, entis, Part. *flattering*: Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

intercālāris, e, adj. [intercalo] *that is to be or is inserted, intercalary: dies, an intercalary day*, Plin. 2, 8, 6: Censor. de Die nat. 20: mensis, *an intercalary month*, Macr. S. 1, 13: intercalares Calendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv. 45, 44: intercalares Calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14: intercalaris annus, *leap year*, Plin. 2, 47, 48. II. Transf.: *versus, having a repetition or burden* (as in Virg. E. 8: incipe Maenalius versus, and, ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercālārius, a, um, adj. [intercalaris] *of or for insertion, intercalary: mensis, an intercalary month*: Cephaloditani decreverunt intercalarium (mensem) quadraginta dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: Liv. 37, 59: Plin. 18, 25, 57.

intercālātio, ōnis, f. [intercalo] *an insertion, intercalation of a month, day, etc.*: Plin. 2, 47, 47: Macr. S. 1, 13.

intercālātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an intercalator*: as an adj. *that intercalates: dies intercalatores, intercalary days*, Macr. S. 1, 14 (al. intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-cālo, avi, atum, v. v. a. *to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month: usu pass.: si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato R. R. 159: ut unus dies quarto quoque anno intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9: dies intercalantes, for intercalares, Macr. S. 1, 13 (al. leg. intercalatores). (Respecting the intercalation of the Romans, v. Smith's Ant. 229 sqq.) II. Fig.: to put off, defer: poena intercalata, Liv. 9, 9.*

inter-cāpēdīno, i. v. a. *to interrupt*: Fulgent. Mythol. 1 in.: intercapēdinae exacerbationes, opp. continuae, Coel. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.

inter-cāpēdo, inis, f. *an interruption, intermission, interval, pause*: intercapēdo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum, Fest. s. v.: intercapēdinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: Jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10: with remissio, opp. continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. The word is said to have had an obscene signif.: Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-cāpio, 3. v. a. *to take away*: Prisc. 4, 624.

inter-cardinātus, a, um, adj. *mortised, let in: trabes (al. leg. interordinatae)*, Vitr. 10, 20.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. *to go or come between, to interrene*: si quis intercedat tertius, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 56: etsi nemo intercedebat, Cic. Brut. 47: si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 5: intercedente luna, Plin. 2, 11, 8. 2. *to be, stand, or lie between*: palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26. Inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, ib. 2, 17: Plin. 2, 83, 84. 3. *Of time: to intervene, pass: vix annus intercesserat, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: vix nulla intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2. II. Fig.: to occur, happen, come to pass: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C.*

1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 2. *to be or exist between persons: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro, id. Coel. 13: huic cum reliquis bella intercesserant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11. 3. *to interpose one's credit, become surety: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2, 18: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, to procure for a person by becoming surety for him, id. Att. 6, 1. 4. In political affairs: to oppose, protest against: said of the tribunes of the people who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, id. de Or. 2, 47: nisi mihi levissimus tribunus plebis intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8: ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. cons. 8: ea auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id. Fam. 1, 7: se praetori non intercessurum, quominus, etc. Liv. 38, 60. Absol.: quemquam intercessurum putet, Cic. Agr. 2, 12. The right of intercession was possessed by other magistrates also: v. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7: Liv. 5, 9. 5. In gen.: to interpose, interfere; to obstruct, hinder: intercessit et quominus in acta sua juraretur, et ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26: de cognomine intercessit Augustus, ib. 17. non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Plin. Pan. 4.**

interceptio, ōnis, f. [intercipio] *a taking away*: poculi, Cic. Clu. 60.

interceptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who intercepts, a usurper, embezzler: praedae, Liv. 4, 50: litis alienae, id. 3, 72: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10.*

interceptus, a, um, Part. [intercipio].

interceptus, ūis, m. [id.] *a taking away*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

inter-cessio, ōnis, f. *a coming between, intervention: testium, Gell. 14, 2. II. Fig.: an intervention, mediation: mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4. 2. an interposition, a becoming surety: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. Par. 6, 2. 3. a fulfilment, performance: Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1. 4. an intervention, interposition, protest on the part of a tribune of the people against a decree of the Senate: cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: intercessionem remittere, Liv. 38, 54: intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.*

intercessor, ōris, m. [intercedo] *one who intervenes, a mediator: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, ad Sullam legati non adierunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110. Esp. in money matters, a surety: nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119. 2. a fulfiller, performer: Cod. Just. 1, 42, 8. II. one who interposes, enters a protest: said of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto: Cic. Agr. 2, 12: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23: legis, Liv. 4, 53. 2. In gen.: a hinderer, preventer: rei malae, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, and 19.*

intercessus, ūis, m. [id.] *an intervention (only in abl. sing.): aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.*

inter-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut asunder, cut up, out to pieces: arundinetum, Col. 4, 32: commentarios, to cut out the leaves in order to falsify, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: venas, Plin. 11, 37, 65: radices, id. 18, 19, 49, 2: pontem, to break down, Liv. 36, 6: sententias, to cut up, mangle, Gell. 13, 30: lux inter-*

cisa, Stat. Th. 2, 184: jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, *cut off, separated*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: dies intercisae, *half-holidays, on which no business was transacted in the morning and evening: intercisae dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 59: cf. Ov. F. 1, 49.*

inter-cīdo, cīdi, 3. v. n. [cado] *to fall between: ita in arcto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. 26, 39: id. 21, 8. II. Fig.: to fall out, happen, come to pass: si qua (al. quae) interciderunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 8. 2. to fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish: intercidunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74: inimici intercidunt, poet. Cic. Delot. 9: utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 443: sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34: cum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, become obsolete, Quint. 10, 2, 13: Atheniensium virtus intercidit, Just. 6, 9: si interciderit tibi aliquid, if you should have forgotten, Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.*

inter-cīllium, ii, n. *the space between the eyebrows: intercillium, μεσόφρυον*, Gloss. Philox.: Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

intercinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-cīno, 3. v. a. [cano] *to sing between: neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor. A. P. 194.*

inter-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] lit. *to take between, i. e. while what is taken is moving from one place to another; hence, to intercept: si me hostes interceperint, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 93: litteras, Cic. Att. 1, 13: magnum numerum junientorum atque hominum, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: commeatus, Liv. 36, 3: aliquem ab suis interceptum, cut off, id. 29, 9: hostes discretos, Tac. H. 4, 75: in sublime jactari sagoque intercepti ne tellurem attingat, Plin. 29, 3, 12: terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, to have been taken away from between (the back and the head), Ov. M. 6, 379: venenum, to take the poison intended for another, Cic. Clu. 60: hastam, to intercept or be struck by the spear aimed at another, Virg. Aen. 10, 401. II. to deprive of, embezzle, rob, steal: honorem, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: aliquid ab aliquo, Liv. 3, 71: aliquid alicui, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 25: Plin. Pan. 75: interceptae e publico pecuniae, embezzled, Tac. A. 4, 45: veram laudem, Phaedr. 4, 12, 2: commentarios, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, plagiarised, Suet. Gr. 5. III. to snatch away, carry off: esp. of death: Cererem, Ov. M. 8, 292: si me fata interceptissent, Quint. prooem. 1, 6: apes saepe morbis interceptiuntur, Col. 9, 3: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: Interceptus veneno, Tac. A. 3, 12. IV. to interrupt, hinder: iter, Liv. 25, 39: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11.*

intercīse, adv. *piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly: dicere intercise atque permixte, Cic. Part. 7: aliquid sparsim et intercise commemorasse, Gell. 11, 2.*

intercīsimen, inis, n. [intercīdo] *a cutting through, intersection: intercīsimen, διακονή*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercīsiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a cutting through: Varr. ap. Aug. C. D. 6, 9.*

intercīsiuus, v. interseclivus.

intercīsus, a, um, Part. [intercīdo].

inter-clāmo, i. v. n. *to cry between: multis interclamentibus, Amm. 31, 13.*

inter-clūdo, cludi, clusum, 3. v. a. [claudio] *to shut or block up, to cut off, hinder: inimicis commeatum, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 68: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 20: aditus ad aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 38: seditio-num vias, id. Rab. perd. 1: animam, Liv. 23, 7. 2. Of persons: to cut off, separate from: nostros commestibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: re frumentaria aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 72: itinere aut transectu intercludi, ib. 2, 20. With ab: adversarios ab oppido et ponte et*

commeatu omni, lb. 1, 43: exercitum a mutuo inter se auxilio, Liv. 8, 24. Fig.: intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, *am prevented*, Cic. Att. 8, 8. II. *to shut in, blockade*: angustis intercludi, Caes. B. G. 3, 69: aliquem in insidiis, Cic. Caec. 29: via inculta atque interclusa frondibus et virgultis, id. Coel. 18. Poet.: *to cover, guard*: Amazonia latus pelta, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.

interclusio, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo] *a stopping or shutting up*: animae, Cic. de Or. 3, 46. II. *a parenthesis*: Quint. 8, 3, 23.

interclusus, a, um, *Part.* [intercludo].

inter-columnium, i, n. [columna] *the space between two columns, intercolumniation*: ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. Verr. 1, 19: Vitruv. 3, 1.

inter-concilio, i, v. a. *to gain the favour of, conciliate*: Quint. 12, 10, 59 dub.

inter-crēatus, a, um, *adj.* *inwardly created*: humor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

inter-culco, i, v. a. [calco] *to tread between*: ita distantes ut interculcari possint vinacea (*al.* intercalcari), Col. 12, 43.

inter-curro, cūcurri, cursum, 3, v. n. and a. (*imesis*, *inter* plaga currere, Lucr. 5, 1373.) A. Neutr. *to run between*: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 3, 11.

2. *to hasten in the mean time to*: indicto delecti in diem certam, ipse interim Velos intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19.

3. *to run through, mingle with, be between*: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis (=intercedit), Lucr. 2, 373: genima candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin. 10, 59: folium intercurrentibus spinis, id. 12, 3, 7. II. Fig. *to step between, to intercede*: qui intercurrerent misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. Phil. 8, 6. 2. *to come between, be intermingled with*: ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 15: alterum genus intercurrit nonnunquam, Auct. Her. 1, 8. B. Act. *to run through*: intercurso spatio maris, Amm. 15, 10, 26.

inter-curso, avi, atum, i, v. n. *freq.* (*imesis*: *inter* enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 263) *to run between*: intercurstantibus barbaris, Liv. 21, 25. II. Meton. *to lie or be between, to intersect*: intercurrant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiac, Plin. 5, 18, 16: acinos foliis intercurstantibus, id. 14, 3, 4, 9.

intercursum, *Part.* [intercurro].

inter-cursus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) *a running between, intervention, interposition*: impeditus intercursu suorum, Liv. 37, 42: consulum intercursum rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29.

inter-cus, ūtis, *adj.* [cutis] *under the skin, intercutaneous*: aqua intercus, the dropsy, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Subst.: tumens morbi intercutis (*al.* aquae intercutis), Hier. Vita Hilar. 37. II. Fig.: *inward, internal*: aquam te habere in animo intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 4: intercutibus vitis madentes, Gell. 13, 8.

intercussus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [inter quatio] *a striking between*: intercussu luminis, a flashing between, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.

intercutitus, vehementer cutitus, id est, valde stupratus, Fest. s. v.

interdātus, a, um, *Part.* [interdo].

interdianus, a, um, *adj.* [interdiu] *during the day, daily*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

interdiarius, ii, m. [id.] *a thief who steals by day*: interdiarius, ἡμεροκλέπτης, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (*interdixi* for *interdixissem*, Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 9) *to say among other things, to remark at the same time*: in praesentiarum hoc interdixere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11. II. *to forbid, pro-*

hibit, interdict: constr. with *acc.* of pers. (or *nom.* in *pass.*) and *abl.* of thing; *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; or with *subj.*: aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: qui etiam meretriciis amoribus interdictum juventuti putet, Cic. Coel. 20, 48: feminis duhtaxat purpurae usum (*al.* usu.), Liv. 34, 7: histrionibus scenam, Suet. Dom. 7: feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just. 16, 4: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv. 8, 14: interdicatur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27: quod moribus eorum interdicti non poterat socero gener, Nep. Ham. 3: philosophi urbe et Italia interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11: interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: neque est interdictum ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48. 2. Esp. *interdicere aqua et igni, to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish*: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Phil. 6, 4: futurum puto, ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam. 11, 1: quibus cum aqua et igni interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 44. Hence, III. Of the praetor, legal *t. t.* *to forbid, interdict*: esp. *to make a provisional or interlocutory decree*: praetor interdixit de vi, Cic. Caec. 8: praetor interdixit ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, ib. 28: adversus eum vellis interdicere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 1: alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap. Charis. 2, 178.

interdictio, ōnis, *f.* [interdico] *a prohibiting, interdicting*: tecti et aquae et ignis interdictione, banishment, Cic. Dom. 30: finium, Liv. 41, 24.

interdictor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who forbids*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictōrius, a, um, *adj.* [interdictor] *prohibitory, interdictory*: Salv. contr. avar. 3, med.

interdictum, i, n. [interdico] *a prohibition*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 1: deorum, Cic. Pis. 21. II. Legal *t. t.* *a provisional decree of the praetor, esp. in suits respecting possession of disputed property*: ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tolerantur, id. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caec. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13.

interdictus, a, um, *Part.* [interdico].

inter-digītālīa, um, n. *plu.* [digitus] *excrescences (warts, etc.) between the fingers*: Plin. Val. 2, 52.

interdigītīa, ōrum, n. *plu.* [id.] *excrescences (warts, etc.) between the fingers and toes*: Marc. Emp. 34.

inter-diū, *adv.* *during the day, by day*: nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nocte et interdiu, Liv. 8, 34: interdiu nocte, id. 21, 32.

interdius, *adv.* *for interdiu*: interdius domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 33: id. Most. 2, 2, 14.

inter-do, dātum, i, v. a. *to distribute*: cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr. 4, 866.

interdūatim, *adv.* *for interdum*: now and then: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

inter-ductus, ūs, m. *interpunctuation*: Cic. Or. 68.

inter-dum, *adv.* *sometimes, occasionally, now and then*: interdum cursus est in oratione incitatio, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. Or. 59: modo... interdum, Suet. Cal. 43. II. *meanwhile, in the meantime*: laeti interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, etc. Tac. A. 1, 5: oculare interdum et terrae mandare parabat, Sil. 6, 30: Ideoque nec vendere eum interdum alii potest, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 15.

inter-duo, 3, v. a. [for interdo: v. in-duo] *to give for: nihil interduo, I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 36: ciccum non interdum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

inter-ēā, *adv.* [prob. contr. for inteream, sc. partem, diem, etc.] *meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim*: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintus interea

de agro detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6: interea Opplanicus quum jam convalesceret, id. Cluen. 62, 175: interea... dum, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: interea... donec, Liv. 9, 9. With loci (only in the comic poets): plus annis triginta natus sum, cum interea loci nunquam quicquam feci pejus quam hodie, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 1: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24. II. *meanwhile, nevertheless, however* = tamen: Cic. Cluen. 30, 82: tamdiu bella geritis, quum interea non universa Etruria bello vobis par est, Liv. 5, 54: non vis interea laudari, nec fortasse laudanda sint, Plin. Pan. 42: nunc tamen interea munera accipe, Cat. 103, 7. III. For interdum, sometimes (poet.): interea aegris nil movisse salus rebus, Sil. 7, 395.

interemptibilis, e, *adj.* [interimo] *that can be destroyed or killed*: Eccl.

interemptor (-emt-), ōris, m. [id.] *one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer*: fratris, Vell. 2, 129: heri, Sen. Ep. 70.

interemptrix (-emt-), Icīs, *f.* [id.] *she that destroys or kills, a murderess*: fratris, Lact. 1, 10. Fig.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

interemptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.* [interimo].

inter-ēo, ii, Itum, 4, v. n. *to be lost, to perish, to go to ruin, die*: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, becomes lost in it, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: saxa intereunt venis, become lost among them, mingle with them, Sever. Aetn. 450: non intelligo quomodo, calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 152: salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 3, 55: litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira mora, Ov. A. Am. 1, 374: possessio, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44. 2. Of persons: fame aut ferro interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: multis utrinque interitis, Cl. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. 9, 869. Hence, as an exclamation: interii! I am ruined, undone: interii, perii, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 36: interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42. So also, inteream, may I perish! Hor. S. 1, 9, 38.

inter-ēquīto, i, v. n. *to ride between*: Liv. 35, 5: with *acc.*: ordines, id. 6, 7: agmina, Curt. 4, 13.

inter-erro, i, v. n. *to vander between or among, to come, go, or be between*: Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Min. Fel. Oct. 10: Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

inter-iāris, v. interfor.

interfatio, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare): Cic. Sest. 37: interim expedit expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2, 50.

interfectibilis, e, *adj.* [interficio] *deadly*: App. Herb. 89.

interfectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 2, 3: Ascon. in arg. Milon.

interfectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *deadly*: morbus, Coel. Aur. praef.

interfector, ōris, m. [id.] *a slayer, murderer*: alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27. Fig. *a destroyer*: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectorix, Icīs, *f.* [id.] *a murderess*: nepotis, Tac. A. 3, 17.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.* [interficio].

inter-fēmīnium, ii, n. [femen] i. q. cunius: App. Apol. p. 296.

inter-fēmūs, ōris, n. *the space between the thighs*: interfemus, μεσομήπιον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-ficio, feci, fectum, 3, v. a. [facio] *to finish, end; to destroy, bring to nought; consume*: terrae natura medicatas aquas interficit, Plin. 2, 100, 104: messes, Virg. G. 4, 330: herbas arescere et interfici, Cic. fr. ap. Non. 450, 1: usum, fructum, victum, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 4. With *abl.*: aliquem et vita et lumine, id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: virum et alium vita, Gell. 12, 7. 2. Esp. *to kill, slay, murder* (very freq. in Caesar): hos latrones interficiamus, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: per cruciatum interfici, ib. 2, 31: arum

siti fameque atque algu, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 35: aliquem per insidias, Cic. Dom. 23: insidias, Nep. Dat. 9: feras, Lucr. 5, 1248: exercitum, to cut to pieces, Nep. Arist. 2. II. to interrupt: singultu crebro sermonem, App. M. 11, p. 269.

inter-flo, eri, v. n. pass. irreg. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away (poet.): Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 136: flammis, Lucr. 3, 886.

inter-fluo, xi, 3. v. n. (in tmesi), Lucr. 4, 228) to flow between (rare): angusto freto interfluente, Plin. 3, 5, 11. With acc.: fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29. Pass.: insulae interfluuntur, i. e. mari, App. de Mundo, p. 59. II. Fig. of time, to pass away or elapse between: cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfluxissent (al. interfuissent), Cic. Sen. 6.

inter-fluus, a, um, adj. [interfluo] flowing between (rare): Plin. 6, 26, 30.

inter-fodio, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce to pieces (poet.): pupillas, Lucr. 4, 720.

inter-foeminus, a, um, v. inter-fem.

inter-for, atus sum, 1. v. dep. to speak between, to interrupt in speaking: priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: id. 32, 34.

interfossus, a, um, Part. [interfodio].

inter-frigesco, 3. v. n. to grow cold: Fig.: to become out of date, or obsolete: Fragm. jur. civ. antejustin. p. 45.

inter-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break to pieces: si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato R. R. 44: Plin. 17, 18, 30.

inter-fugio, 3. v. a. to flee between or into (poet.): in tmesi: Lucr. 6, 331.

inter-fulgeo, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter between: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour between; and pass. to flow between (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14. II. Meton.: maculis interfusa genas, stained with spots of blood, Virg. Aen. 4, 643: nox, intervening, Stat. Th. 3, 677.

inter-furo, 3. v. n. to rage between or through (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

inter-fusio, ōnis, f. a flowing between or down: Lact. 7, 3.

interfusus, a, um, Part. [interfundo].

interfūturus, v. intersum.

inter-garrio, ivi, itum, 4. v. a. to prate or prattle between: pauculis verbis intergarritis (al. intergannitis), App. Apol. p. 284.

inter-geries, ei, f. [gero] a partition, party-wall: intergeries, paries, τοῖχος ὁ δύο κήρεως διοπίζων, Gloss. Philox.

intergerinus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

intergerium, ii, n. [intergero] that which is placed between: Plin. 13, 12, 26.

intergerivus, a, um, adj. [id.] placed between: subst. intergerivus i. e. paries, a partition, party-wall: Plin. 35, 14, 49. Of bees: id. 11, 10, 10 (dub. al. leg. intergerinus).

inter-gero, 3. v. a. to place between, interpose, insert walls: Fest. s. v.

inter-gressus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) a coming between, intervention: Min. Fel. Oct. 15.

inter-hio, 1. v. n. to be open between: Tert. Apol. 48.

inter-ibi, adv. in the meantime, for interea: interim: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 85: interibi, dum ea pugna sit, Gell. 3, 7.

interibilis, e, adj. [intereo] perishable, mortal: Tert. adv. Herm. 34: Arn. 2, 65.

interim, adv. [inter im for eum] = meanwhile, in the meantime (the usu. sign.): interim ad me venit Munatius noster, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos fru-

mentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16.

II. sometimes: Sen. Ira 1, 16: interim...interim, sometimes...sometimes, at one time...at another: Quint. 5, 10, 34. III. for the present, first of all: interim admonere illud satis est, id. 2, 4, 3: mox, inquit, de ceteris: interim a sole mihi velim ne obstes, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4. IV. however, nevertheless: interim velim mihi ignoscas, Cic. Att. 7, 12: ad tacita suffragia, quasi ad remedium, decucurrerunt. Quod interim plane remedium fuit, Plin. Ep. 3, 20.

inter-imo, ēmi, emptum or emtum, 3. v. a. [emo] to take out of the midst, to away with, abolish, destroy: vitam, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causa, Cic. Mur. 12: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288. 2. Esp. of persons: to slay, kill: si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: Phrygia de gente Dolona interimio, Ov. M. 13, 244: se, to commit suicide, Pl. Cist. 3, 13: ipse (Cato) animo praesenti se interemit, Auct. B. Afr. 88. Fig.: illaec interemit me modo oratio, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, iudices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, distress me, Cic. Mil. 34.

interior, ius, ōris [intra] Comp. adj. (Sup. intimus, a, um, q. v.) inner, interior: in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spatium, Ov. M. 7, 670: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, i. e. in the woman's apartment, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: quid autem interius mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: nationes, living farther in the interior, id. Manil. 22: so, subst. n. plu. interiora regni, the interior of the kingdom, Liv. 42, 39: also, the intestines, bowels: interiorum morbi, Cels. 1, 1: interior homo, i. e. the life and soul, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 66: epistola, the middle of the letter, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: rota, the inner or near wheel, i. e. the nearer to the goal, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta, id. A. Am. 2, 426: gyrys, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, too near to be in danger of a wound, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, id. 24, 34: torus, nearer to the wall, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49. II. more hidden, secret, or unknown: sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, Cic. Div. 2, 60: interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2: nota Falerni, more carefully preserved, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8.

III. deeper, more intimate: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: societas, id. Off. 3, 17: amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17: potentia, greater, Tac. H. 1, 2: cura, Sil. 16, 339.

interitio, ōnis, f. [interco] for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 54: Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

interitus, a, um, Part. [interco].

interitus, ūs, m. [id.] destruction, ruin, annihilation, death: interitus est quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptio earum rerum quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9: Gracchi immaturus interitus, id. Brut. 33: vitae, Gell. 15, 1: voluntarius, Cic. Marc. 5.

interius, adj. comp. from interior.

II. adv. comp. from intra.

inter-iaceo, 2. v. n. to lie between: constr. with dat., acc. or inter: inter-iacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41: campus inter-iacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: regio, quae duas Syrtis interiacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4: inter-iacet haec inter eam et Rhodum, id. 4, 12, 20.

interjacio, v. interjicio.

interjacio, ōnis, f. [interjicio] a throwing or placing between, insertion: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6. 2. In gramm. an interjection: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

3. In rhetor. a parenthesis: inter-jectio qua et oratores et historici fre-

quentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, id. 8, 2, 15.

interjektivē, adv. in the manner of an interjection: Prisc. 15 extr.

interjektivus, a, um, adj. [interjicio] placed between: rigor Simplic. de re agrar. p. 78.

interjectura, ae, f. [id.] an insertion: Frontin. de colon. p. 135.

interjectus, a, um, Part. [interjicio].

interjectus, ūs, m. [id.] a throwing or placing between, interposition. lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. Flor. p. 365. II. a coming between, intervention: interpositu interjectuque terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51: noctis, after a night, ib. 6, 39: interjectibus capere fructum, at intervals, Col. 3, 21.

inter-jicio (interjacio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. (in tmesi: inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 873) [jacio] to throw or cast between; to set, place, or put between; to join or add to, to intermix: constr. with dat. or inter: nasus oculis inter-jectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: pleraque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id inter-jecit inter individuum, Cic. Tim. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: moram, id. H. 3, 81: interjetti inter philosophos et eos qui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26: quasi longo intervallo interjecto, as it were a great way off, ib. 1, 9: anno interjecto, after a year, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjectis diebus, after a few days, Liv. 1, 58: regio interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, id. 9, 13. II. to disperse, scatter: erat interjecta comas, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28.

interjunctus, a, um, Part. [interjungo].

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. and n. to join together, join, unite: dextrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30. II. to unyoke: lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67.

2. Fig. (absol.) to rest: quidam medio die interjunxerunt, Sen. Tranq. 15: interjungere quaeris ad Camenas, Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-lābor, psus sum, 3. v. n. dep. to fall, slip, slide, glide or flow between (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: in tmesi: inter enim labentur aquae, Virg. G. 2, 349.

inter-lātēo, 2. v. n. to lurk or lie hid between (rare): Sen. Q. N. 6, 616.

inter-latro, 1. v. n. to bark between: Fig.: Paul. Nol. Ep. 4.

inter-lectio, ōnis, f. a reading between, a reading: Eccl.

inter-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to cull or pluck off here and there: in tmesi: uncis carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Virg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. 3, 25.

inter-lido, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to strike out: literis interlisis, Macr. S. 2, 14. II. to strike against: dentem, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-ligo, 1. v. a. to bind together (poet.): Stat. Th. 7, 571.

inter-lino, lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. to smear between, besmear: caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34: Liv. 21, 11: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1. II. to falsify by smearing out or erasing: testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44: tabulas corrumpere atque interlinere, id. Verr. 2, 42.

interlisus, a, um, Part. [interlido].

interlitus, a, um, Part. [interlino].

inter-lōco, 1. v. a. to place between: Mela, 2, 1.

inter-lōquō, ōnis, f. a speaking between, interlocution: brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 36. II. In law, an interlocutory sentence: severa interlocutione comminatus, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

inter-lōquor, quītus or cītus sum, 3. v. dep. to speak between, interrupt in speaking: with dat.: siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13. Absol.: Gell. 14, 2. II. In law, to pronounce an interlocutory sentence: si iudex ita

interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 32.

interlucatio, ōnis, *f.* [interluco] a *lopping or pruning of trees*, etc.: Plin. 17, 27, 45.

interlucatus, a, um, *Part.* [interluco].

inter-lūcō, xi, 2. *v. n.* to shine or glitter forth: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14. II. *Fig.* to appear, be visible: loci interlucet, Auct. Her. 3, 19: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, a difference is perceptible, Liv. 1, 42.

2. to be capable of being seen through, to be transparent: interlucet corona (militum), Virg. Aen. 9, 508; acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3.

inter-lūcō, 3. *v. n.* *incept.* to shine through: interlucē, διαφαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

interlūco, i. *v. a.* [lux] to let the light through a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; to lop or thin a tree: interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, 28: arbores, id. 12, 19.

inter-lūdo, si, sum, 3. *v. a.* to play between: Aus. Idyll. 10, 76.

inter-lūnis, e, *adj.* [luna] at new moon, interlunar: nox, Amm. 19, 6.

interlūnium, ii, n. [interlunis] the time of new moon: in coitu vero (quod interlunium vocant) cum luna apparere desierit, Plin. 18, 32, 75.

inter-lūo, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* I. *Act.* to wash while doing anything: manus, i. e. during the performance of a sacrifice, Cato R. R. 132. II. *Neutr.* to flow between: quantum interluit fretum (al. interfluit), Liv. 41, 23. With *acc.*: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac. A. 6, 1.

interlūvies, ei, *f.* [interluo] water that flows between, a strait: angusta, Sol. 22.

inter-mānēo, 2. *v. n.* to remain between (poet.): mediis agris, Lucan. 6, 47.

inter-mēdius, a, um, *adj.* that is between, intermediate: Varr. R. R. 3, 5. (Hence It. *intermezzo*.)

inter-menstruus, a, um, *adj.* between two months: luna intermenstrua, i. e. at the time of new moon, Plin. 18, 32, 75. Subst.: intermenstruum, i, n. (sc. tempus), the time of new moon: Cic. Rep. 1, 16.

inter-mēo, avi, atum, i. *v. n.* to go between, pass or flow through: with *acc.*: Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin. 5, 30, 33.

inter-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis] between two months: luna, the new moon, Plin. 16, 39, 75.

inter-mētium, ii, n. [meta] the space between the goals: intermetium, τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων, Gloss. Philox.

inter-mīco, ui, i. *v. n.* to glitter among, to gleam forth or through (poet.): squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183. With *acc.*: tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662: absol.: ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

inter-terminābilis, e, *adj.* [terminālis] endless, interminable: aetas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3: iurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

inter-minatio, ōnis, *f.* a threatening: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 18.

inter-terminatus, a, um, *adj.* unbounded, endless: immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33.

interminatus, a, um, *Part.* [intermino].

inter-terminis, e, *adj.* [terminus] boundless, endless: Jul. Val. r. g. Alex. M. 1, 30.

inter-mīno, avi, atum, i. *v. a.* i. q. interminor, to threaten, menace (poet.): quis homo interminat? Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 42.

II. to forbid with threats: interminatus cibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 39.

inter-minor, atus sum, i. *v. dep.* to threaten, menace (poet.): mihi tibique interminatus est, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: alicui vitam, id. Casin. 3, 5, 28.

II. to forbid with threats: eminor

interminorque, ne quis mi obstiterit, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.

inter-terminus, a, um, *adj.* boundless, endless: oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74: felicitas, Aus. Ep. 16, 38.

inter-miscō, scui, xtum, or stum, 2. *v. a.* to mix among, intermix: with *dat.* aliquid alicui, Col. 11, 3: Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam, Virg. E. 10, 5: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv. 4, 56.

inter-missio, ōnis, *f.* a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance: forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68: sine ulla intermissione, id. N. D. 1, 41: a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id. Off. 1, 6: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv. 5, 5: febris, Cels. 2, 10: epistolarum, interruption of a correspondence, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: consuetudinis, ib. 5, 17: intermissionem officii facere, id. Am. 2: si furiosus habet intermissionem, a lucid interval, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20: verborum, formed in short clauses, Cic. Part. 6.

intermissus, a, um, *Part.* [intermitto].

inter-missus, ūs, *m.* for intermissio (only in abl. sing.) an intermission, interruption: sine intermisso cantus, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* lit. to let go between; hence to break the continuity of anything; to cease for an interval, pause (whereas omittere means to leave off altogether, to stop: cf. Sen. Ep. 72). I. *Act.* to leave off, intermit, neglect; constr. with *acc.*, *ab*, *ad*, or *inf.*: studia, Cic. Or. 10: iter, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: proelium, id. B. G. 3, 5: opus, ib. 29: curam rerum, Tac. A. 4, 13: laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: tempus ab opere, id. B. G. 7, 24: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, ib. 5, 40: literas mittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 12: obsides dare, Caes. B. G. 4, 31.

2. to let pass, suffer to elapse: tempus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 31: diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16: brevi tempore intermisso, after a short time, Caes. B. G. 4, 34. 3. to interrupt, discontinue, break off, etc. (in part. perf.): planities intermissa collibus, ib. 7, 70: pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a palude aditum angustum habebat, ib. 7, 17: custodiis loca, to leave without, Liv. 24, 35: trabes intermissae spatii, separated, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, given up, abandoned, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: ordo, Plin. 7, 12, 10: mos, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: per intermissa moenia urbem intrarunt, where the wall was discontinued, Liv. 34, 37. 4. to leave out, omit: nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier. praef. ad Chron. Euseb.

II. *Neutr.* to leave off, leave a space or interval, cease, pause: gallos gallinaeos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic. Div. 1, 34: aves intermittentes bibunt, drink by separate draughts, Plin. 10, 46, 63: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Plin. 17, 22, 35, 9: febris intermittit, is intermittent, Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, an intermitting fever, ib. 13.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *Part.* [intermisceo].

inter-mōrior, tuus sum, 3. *v. dep.* to die off, fall to decay: radices intermoriuntur, Plin. 21, 18, 69: ignis, Curt. 6, 6.

2. to faint away, to swoon: ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25: in ipsa contione intermortuus, haud multo post exspiravit, Liv. 37, 53: diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42. II. *Fig.*: anthracitides gemmae jactatae in ignem, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur, lose their lustre, Plin. 37, 7, 27: contiones, Cic. Mil. 5: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 7: Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 7: memoria generis, id. Mur. 7: civitas, Liv. 34, 49.

intermortuus, a, um, *Part.* [intermorio].

inter-mōvēo, 2. *v. a.* to move or pass between: Symm. Ep. 8, 69.

inter-mundia, ōrum, *n. plu.* [mundus] spaces between the worlds, in which Epicurus supposed the gods resided: Cic. Fin. 2, 23: tanquam modo ex Epicuri intermundiis descendisset, id. N. D. 1, 8.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj.* between two walls: amnis, Liv. 44, 46.

inter-mūto, atum, i. *v. a.* to interchange: Eccl.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, 3. *v. dep.* to grow between or among: internascentes herbae, Plin. 18, 16, 43: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: Plin. 17, 27, 42.

internātus, a, um, *Part.* [internascor].

internē, adv. inwardly, internally: Aus. Ep. 5, 21.

internēcatus, a, um, *Part.* [interneco].

internēcida, ae, *m.* [id.] one who falsely swears away another's life: Isid. Orig. 10.

internēcies, ei, *f.* [id.] for internecio, slaughter, death, destruction: internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internēcīnus, a, um, *v.* internecivus, a, um.

internēcio (-nicio), ōnis, *f.* [interneco] a massacre, general slaughter, utter destruction, extermination: improborum, Cic. Dom. 24: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: bella, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3: Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, to a man, Liv. 9, 26: ad internecionem deleri, to be utterly destroyed, ib. 45: gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: prope ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: internecio exercitus, ib. 1, 13: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, till they dispatched one another, Suet. Oth. 12. *Fig.*: memoriae, an utter loss, Plin. 14, 1.

internēcium, ii, *n.* for internecio: Not. Tir. p. 123.

internēcivē, adv. with utter destruction: cuncta disperdere, Amm. 27, 9.

internēcīvus (internecinus), a, um, *adj.* [internecio] deadly, murderous, destructive: bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: odia, Just. 6, 6: internecivi actio, for poisoning, Cod. Theod. 9, 1, 14: internecivi iudicium, of one who has committed perjury, Isid. Orig. 5, 26.

inter-nēco, avi, atum, i. *v. a.* to kill, destroy: internecatis hostibus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 34: culmum, Prud. proem. Apoth. 61.

internectio, ōnis, *f.* [internecio] a slaughtering, killing: Fest. s. v.

inter-necto, 3. *v. a.* to bind together, bind up (poet.): ut fibula crinem auro internecat, Virg. Aen. 7, 816: plagas, Stat. Th. 8, 168.

internicio, *v.* internecio.

inter-nidifico, i. *v. n.* to make a nest: Plin. 10, 33, 49.

inter-nigro, i. *v. n.* to be black here and there (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-nitēo, 2. *v. n.* to shine among, shine forth: etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4: internitent smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 17. II. to glitter in spots or dispersedly: gemmae internitentes, Curt. 3, 3.

inter-noctatio, ōnis, *f.* [nox] night-watching: pernoctatio, excubiae, πᾶνυξίδες, Gloss. Philox.

inter-nōdium, ii, *n.* [nodus] the space between two knots or joints, an internode or joint. 1. Of plants: arundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

2. Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256. (II) Meton.: the leg itself: longa internodia, Calpurn. Eccl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a.* to distinguish from one another, to discern, distinguish: fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: scerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Am. 25: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Acad. 2, 7: ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, ib. 15.

internuculus, *i. m.* one who abandons himself to lewdness: Petr. 7. dub.

inter-nuntia, *ae. f. adj.* serving as a messenger between: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbae internuntiae fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53.

inter-nuntium, *i. n.* a medium, means: ea quae sunt internuntia sentiendi, the organs of sense, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

inter-nuntius (internunc.), *i. m.* a mediator, messenger, go-between: egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntius ultro citroque missis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: totius rei internuntius et minister, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2: Jovis interpretes internuntique, of the augurs, Cic. Phil. 13, 5.

inter-nundinium, *i. n.* [nundinae] the time between two nundinae: Mar. Vict. Artis. Gr. 1, 2469.

internus, *a, um, adj.* inward, internal: discordiae, Tac. A. 2, 26: certamina, ib. 54: internum simul externumque bellum, id. H. 2, 69. II. Subst. *n. plu.* Interna, orum, interior parts: mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1.

2. entrails, intestines: boum, Veg. Vet. 3, 2. **3.** Fig. internal or domestic affairs: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32.

in-tēro, *trivi, tritum, 3. v. a.* to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble into, to pound: infundito in catinum: eo interrito, Cato R. R. 156: aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 85. Esp. in part. perf.: glans intrita, id. 24, 3, 3: panis triticeus intritus in aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. II. Fig.: tute hoc intriti: tibi omne exedendum est, you have made the mess and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4. (Hence It. intridere.)

inter-ordinātus, *a, um, adj.* [ordinō] fitted among themselves: interordinatae trabes, fitted into each other, Vitruv. 10, 14.

inter-ordinium, *i. n.* [ordo] the space between two rows: Col. 3, 13.

inter-pātēo, *2. v. n.* to be open between or among: cujus (aedis) medium interpatet tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18.

inter-pēdio, *4. v. a. i. q.* impedio, to hinder, impede: Macr. S. 7, 12.

interpellatio, *ōnis, f.* [interpello] a speaking between, an interruption in speaking: cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. de Or. 2, 10. II. an interruption, hindrance: sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18. III. In law, a prosecution, suit: Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 23.

interpellator, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter: Auct. Her. 2, 11. II. a disturber: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: matrimoniorum, a seducer, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1.

interpellatrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she that disturbs: Hier. Ep. 60, 11.

interpellatus, *a, um, Part.* [interpello].

interpellātus, *ūs, m.* (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *i. q.* interpellatio, a disturbance: Auct. Itiner. Alex. M. 31.

inter-pello, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [r. appello] to interrupt in speaking: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8: tu vero, ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquere, et colloquere, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10. **2.** In gen.: to interrupt, disturb: si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellat, Curt. 9, 4: Suet. Tib. 34. **3.** to solicit, try to seduce: qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1. **4.** to dun a debtor: ib. 26, 7, 44. **5.** to address, accost, *i. q.* compellare: verum tu quid agis? Interpella me ut sciam, Lucil. ap. Non. 31, 1. **6.** to beset or disturb with demands, etc.: ne roam quidem interpellare desist, ecquid poeniteret? Suet. Tib. 45. II. In gen.: to dis-

turb, hinder, obstruct, molest: constr. with *acc.*, *quin*, *quominus*, *ne*, or *inf.* (both of persons and things): aliquem in jure suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: partem jam victoriam interpellare, id. B. C. 3, 73: otium bello, Curt. 6, 6: lex Julia non interpellat eam possessionem, not forbid, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 46: Caesar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uter, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, Brut. in Cic. ib. 10: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, Liv. 4, 43: pransus non avide, quantum interpellat inani ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.

interpendium, *v. interpondium*. **interpensiva**, *orum, n. plu.* [pendeo] cross-beams: Vitruv. 6, 3.

inter-plico, *1. v. a.* to fold or plait between, to interweave: Stat. Th. 2, 282. II. to surround: albaque puniceas interplicat infula cristas, ib. 4, 218.

interpōlāmentum, *i. n.* [interpolo] an intermixture, admixture: Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. praef.

interpōlātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] an alteration made here and there: Plin. 13, 12, 23.

interpōlātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who inserts or alters (for the worse): a corrupter, spoiler: multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: saeculi, id. Testim. anim. 3.

interpōlātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] she that alters, a falsifier, corrupter: veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haeret. 7.

inter-pōlis, *e, and inter-pōlus, a, um, adj.* [polio] that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, vamped up, repaired: esp. falsified, painted, not genuine: Plin. 19, 2, 8: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Mart. Dig. 18, 1, 45. II. Fig.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, Plin. 29, 1, 5.

interpōlo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [interpolus] to give a new form or appearance: to polish, furbish, or dress up: togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: tura, Plin. 12, 14, 32. Fig.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os linget denuo, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 161. II. to spoil, corrupt, falsify: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, curando, ne litura appareat, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 1, 61: satietatem epularum ludis, Curt. 6, 2.

inter-pondium (interpendium), *i. n.* [pondus] equipoise, equilibrium: interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, *pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a.* to put, place, lay or set between; to intermix, intermingle; to interpose: Numidus inter eos, Auct. B. Afr. 13: equitatu interponit auxilia levis armaturae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17: ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, should be introduced, Cic. Am. 1: querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: clibis frigidam, to drink while eating, Plin. 28, 4, 14: exceptionem actioni, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, Cic. Div. in Caec. 19: postulata, id. Att. 7, 15: iudicium suum, id. Div. 2, 72: verbum ullum, id. Quint. 4: aliquid precibus, Quint. 6, 3, 64: nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: spatio interposito, i. e. some time after, id. Clu. 2: nox, id. Mur. 17: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, to be left, Caes. B. C. 3, 74.

2. With *pron.* reflect. and *dat.*, in and *acc.*, or *absol.*: to interfere or intermeddle with (either to hinder or forward), to mediate, mix oneself up with, etc.: quid me interponerem audaciae tuae? Cic. Phil. 2, 4: id. Fam. 10, 27: si vero, quod voles, facies, nihil me interpono, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat,

quo minus? id. Vat. 13: semper me interposuit, Nep. Att. 2: se in pacificationem, Cic. Fam. 10, 27. **3.** interponere fidem, iuramentum, etc., to pledge one's word, etc.: iuramentum, Liv. 34, 25: in eam rem fidem suam, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: fidem reliquis interponere, ib. 6: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63. **4.** In law: to order, decree: decreta, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: edicta, ib. 3, 19: poenas, ib. 2, 27. **5.** to interpolate, falsify: interponere rationes, ib. 3, 75, 175.

inter-pōsitiō, *ōnis, f.* a putting between, insertion: columnarum, Vitruv. 6, 5: personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6. **2.** an inserting of words in a manuscript, etc.: id. Fam. 16, 22. **3.** In rhetoric a parenthesis: Quint. 9, 3, 23.

interpōsitus, *a, um, Part.* [interpono].

inter-pōsitus, *ūs, m.* (only in abl. sing.) a putting between, interposition (rare): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: solis radios luna interpositu suo aureus terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7.

interpre, *ētis, c.* an agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator, explainer, expounder, interpreter, translator, go-between: quod te praesente istic egi, teque interprete, through your agency, Pl. Curc. 3, 64: interpretes corrupendi iudicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: Divum, i. e. Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Virg. Aen. 4, 378: harum curarum, i. e. Juno, the conciliator of marriages, ib. 608: juris, Cic. Top. 1: grammatici interpretes poetarum, id. Div. 1, 18: coeli, an astronomer, ib. 2, 44: interprementis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10: Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpretes semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, i. e. the Haruspices, who determined whether the comitia were properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, a soothsayer, id. Div. 2, 28: nec converti, ut interpretes, sed ut orator, id. Opt. gen. Or. 5: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, the regular or paid interpreters, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litterae lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43. [Etym. uncertain: but the root *PRET* in *inter-pres*, *inter-pret-is* is perhaps the same as in *pret-ium*: cf. *interpretum*.]

interpretābilis, *e, adj.* [interpretor] that can be explained or translated: Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interpretāmentum, *i. n.* [id.] an explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation: obscurus, Gell. 6, 2. Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9: somniorum, Petr. 10.

interpretātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] an explanation, exposition, interpretation juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57: Suet. Caes. 14. **2.** Meton.: signification, meaning: foederis, Cic. Balb. 6: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21. II. In rhet.: an explanation of one expression by another: Auct. Her. 4, 28: Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interpretātiunculā, *ae. f. dim.* [interpretatio] a brief explanation: Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interpretātor, *ōris, m.* [interpretor] an explainer, interpreter: Eccl.

interpretātus, *a, um, Part.* [interpretor].

inter-prētium, *i. n.* factorage, profit: Anon. 28, 1.

interpretor, *atus sum* (in *imesi*: inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 830), *1. v. dep.* [interpres] to explain, expound, interpret, translate: nec quikquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari volis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2: jus, id. Leg. 1, 4: monstra aut fulgura, id. Div. 1, 6: nomen, id. Leg. 2, 12: ex Graeco carmine interpretata, Liv. 29, 11. Fig.: memoriae allicujus, to assist one's memory, Pl. Epid.

4, 1, 25: diabolo, to ascribe to the devil, Tert. virg. vel. 15. II. to put an interpretation or construction upon, to conceive or understand in a certain manner: aliquid mitiorem in partem, Cic. Mur. 31: felicitatem alicujus grato animo, id. Brut. 1: bene dicta male interpretari, id. N. D. 3, 31: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47: epistolam, id. Att. 15, 28: victoriam ut suam, claimed as his own, Vell. 2, 80: plerique, viso adspectoque Agricola, quaerere famam, pauci interpretarentur, few understood him, Tac. Agr. 40: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, to infer, Cic. Rab. Post. 11: and in pass. flumen Naarmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6. With acc. and inf.: reditu in castra liberatum, ac esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off. 3, 32: pomœrium postmoerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44. III. to decide, determine: recte, an perperam interpretor, Liv. 1, 23.

inter-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press or squeeze to pieces, to crush: alicui fauces, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 46. II. to suppress, conceal: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 10.

inter-punctio, ònis, f. a placing of points between words, interpolation: interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11.

inter-punctum, i, n. i. q. interpunctio, interpolation: interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46.

interpunctus, a, um, Part. [interpungo].

inter-pungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to place points between words, to punctuate: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, well divided, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: intervalla, id. Or. 16.

inter-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse here and there: ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, 3.

inter-pūto, 1. v. a. to prune here and there: ficos, Cato R. R. 50: oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. arbor. 30.

inter-quēror, estus sum, 3. v. dep. to interrupt or mix with complaints (rare): Aetolorum principes interquesti sunt quod (al. leniter questi sunt), Liv. 33, 35.

inter-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. in-cep. to rest between whiles, pause: bibe, Interquiesce, Cato R. R. 159: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic. Brut. 23. Fig. of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape here and there, to emboss or work in low relief: latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49. II. to prune here and there: oleae interradi gaudent, id. 15, 1, 2: arbores, Col. arbor. 19.

inter-rāsillis, e, adj. scraped here and there, worked in low relief: aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

interrāsor, òris, m. [interrado] a filigree-worker: interrāsor, διακριντής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, Part. [interrado].

inter-regnum, i, n. the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum. During the Roman republic the term was also applied to the time between the death, retirement, or absence of the consuls and the choice of new ones: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17: res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9: rem adduci ad interregnum, ib. 7, 9: interregnum inire, to become interrex, Liv. 3, 8.

inter-rex, ēgis, m. one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex: Liv. 1, 17. Also of the consuls (v. interregnum): nominare, id. 1, 32: creare, id. 5, 31: L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit,

Cic. Agr. 3, 2: prodere, to nominate, appoint, id. Dom. 14 (v. Smith's Ant. 644).

interritē, adv. undauntedly: Mart. Cap. 1, 7.

in-territus, a, um, adj. undaunted, undismayed, unterrified: spectatque interrta pugnās, Virg. Aen. 11, 837: vultus, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrta fertur, without apprehension, Virg. Aen. 5, 863: Tac. A. 1, 64. With gen.: mens interrta leti, unterrified at death, Ov. M. 10, 616.

inter-rivātio, ònis, f. [rivo] a drawing off of water between two places: Mart. Cap. 6, 213.

inter-rivātus, a, um, adj. [id.]. Of water, drawn off between two places: Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

inter-rōgāmentum, i, n. i. q. interrogatio, a question, interrogation: interrogamentum, πρῶσις, Gloss. Philox.

inter-rōgātio, ònis, f. a questioning, inquiry, examination: sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatione, id. 6, 3, 38: testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: litteris inclusae, Mart. Dig. 48, 3, 6. II. In rhetor.: an interrogation: Quint. 9, 2, 15. III. In dialectics: an argument, syllogism: recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 13: Sen. Ben. 3, 15.

inter-rōgātivē, adv. interrogatively: Ascon. in Verr. 1, 56.

inter-rōgātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [interrogatio] a short argument or syllogism: minutae, Cic. proem. Par.: nec-tere, Sen. Ep. 82.

inter-rōgātivus, a, um, adj. [interrogo] pertaining to a question, interrogative: adverbia quo, ubi, unde, qua, et quando possunt et interrogativa, et relativa, et infinita esse, Prisc. 17, 1059.

inter-rōgātor, òris, m. [id.] a questioner: Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11.

inter-rōgātōrius, a, um, adj. [interrogator] consisting of questions, interrogatory: actiones, Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1.

inter-rōgātum, i, n. that which is asked, a question: ad interrogata respondere, Cic. Or. 40.

inter-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to ask, question, inquire, interrogate: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 70: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Part. 1: sententias, to ask opinions, Liv. 45, 25. II. In law: to examine: testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, to cross-examine, perplex, entangle, Cic. Fl. 10. 2. Meton.: to bring an action against, sue: legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50: quis me unquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 29: pepigerat Pallas, ne ejus facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repetundarum, Bithynia interrogantibus, ib. 14, 46. III. In dialectics: to argue, reason syllogistically: Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: quae neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiae nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87. IV. In gramm.: interrogandi casus, the genitive, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum (in tmesi: inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 288), 3. v. a. to break asunder, break to pieces, break up: interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: contingere idem terrae necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. 2. to separate, divide: venae, cut, Tac. A. 16, 15: hos interruptos esse, separated, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: ignes, scattered about, Virg. Aen. 9, 239: acies, Liv. 40, 40. II. Fig.: to interrupt, break off: orationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Gai. in Dig. 41, 3, 5: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14: officium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: consuetudo, ib. 15, 14: voces, id. Coel.

24: silentio dictio, Quint. 9, 2, 71. 2. Of persons: to interrupt, disturb: ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. 1, 2, 1, 1.

interruptē, adv. interruptedly: narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

inter-ruptio, ònis, f. an interrupting: usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. II. In rhetor.: a breaking off abruptly, for the sake of effect: ἀποσιώρησις, quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 14.

interruptor, òris, m. [id.] an interrupter, spoiler: interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, Part. [interrumpo].

interscalmum, i, n. [scalmus] the space between two oars: Vitruv. 1, 2, 4.

inter-scalptus, a, um, adj. engraved or carved in the middle: Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

inter-scāpillum, i, n. [scapula] the space between the shoulders: App. Flor. p. 350.

inter-scindo, idi, issum, 3. v. a. to cut or tear asunder, break down: pontem, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: venas, to open, Tac. A. 15, 35. 2. to cut off, separate: Chalcis arcto interscinditur freto, L. v. 28, 7: ruina (terrae) interscindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11. II. Fig.: to interrupt, disturb: vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1: laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 72.

inter-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write between: alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. II. Fig.: in cauda roseis pennis caeruleus interscribitur nitor, is intermingled (of the phoenix), Sol. 33: interscribentes cum venae, running between (of the agate), id. 5.

inter-sēcivus, a, um, adj. [interseco] separated, cut off: (al. intercisi-vus), Front. de colon. 112.

inter-sēco, cui, ctum, 1. v. a. to cut asunder: lateres, Vitruv. 2. to cut through, divide: Tiberis media intersecans moenia, Amm. 29, sub fin. II. Fig.: to engrave on, ingress upon: res inserere, aut intersecare in animis auditorum, Auct. Her. 3, 14.

inter-sectio, ònis, f. an intersection: in architect., the part cut out between two teeth in indented work: intersectio, quae Graeco μερόνη dicitur, Vitruv. 3, 5, 11.

inter-sēmino, 1. v. a. to sow between or at intervals: remedia in omnibus rebus interspersa atque interseminata, App. Apol. p. 299.

inter-sēpio, psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to fence about, hedge in, stop up, inclose, secure: foramina, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: quaedam operibus, Liv. 34, 40: legio densis arbutis intersepta, defended, Tac. H. 3, 21. II. to shut off, separate, hinder, prevent: interseptum iter, Cic. Balb. 18: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27: intersepta Germanorum auxilia, arrested in their march, Tac. H. 3, 53.

inter-septum, i, n. the midriff, diaphragm: interseptum, διάφραγμα, Gloss. Philox.

inter-septus, a, um, Part. [intersepio].

inter-sēro, sēvi, sītum, 3. v. a. to sow, plant, or set between: malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 9: pomis intersita, Lucr. 5, 1376.

inter-sēro, serui, sertum, 3. v. a. to put or place between, to interpose, add: causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 1: mediis oscula verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.

inter-sisto, stīti, 3. v. n. to stand still in the middle. Fig. of a speaker: to stop in the midst, to make a pause: Quint. 8, 3, 45: of a speech: oratio, id. 9, 4, 33. Pass. impers.: quasi inter-sistatur, ib. 36 and 106.

inter-situs, a, um, adj. put between, interposed: nullis ossibus interstitis, Plin. 9, 15, 17: quatuor ventis, Gell. 2, 22.

intersitus, a, um, *Part.* [inter-
sēro].

inter-sōno, i. v. n. *to sound among*
(poet.): remigila, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

inter-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a.
[spergo] *to strew or sprinkle between,*
to intersperse: interspersus rara canitie,
App. M. 5, p. 165: sunt multa naturae
munere interspersa, id. Apol. p. 299.

inter-spiratio, ōnis, f. *a fetching*
of breath between: Cic. de Or. 3, 44:
plur.: ib. 51.

inter-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to*
fetch breath between; hence, *to admit*
air: Cato R. R. 112, 1.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3.
v. a. *to strew or lay between or among*:
bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2: assulis
interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

interstes, Itis, adj. [intersto] *that*
stands or is between or among: Eccl.

interstinctio, ōnis, f. [interstin-
guo] *a distinction*: Arn. 6, 191 (*al.* inter-
stitio).

interstinctus, a, um, *Part.* [root
stīg: cf. instigare] *variegated, chequer-*
ed: spatia interstincta columnis, Stat.
S. 3, 5, 90: facies medicaminibus inter-
stincta, Tac. A. 4, 57: candor interstin-
ctus coloribus, Plin. 37, 10, 54: lapis in-
terstinctus aureis guttis (*al.* interstinctus
or intercinctus), id. 36, 8, 36, 2.

inter-stinguo, 3. v. a. *to put out,*
extinguish: quae faciunt ignes inter-
stingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 760. II.
Fig.: *to kill*: aliquem, App. M. 4, p.
147.

interstitio, ōnis, f. [intersisto] *a*
pause, respite: negotiorum, Gell. praef.

II. *difference, dissimilarity*: Arn. 6,
198.

interstitium, ii, n. [*id.*] *a space*
between, interstice. Of place: Macr.
Somn. Scip. 1, 6. Of time, *an interval*:
interstitium poenae, Tac. A. 5, 4 (*dub.*):
quantum interstitii dies habet, Capell.
6, 195.

inter-sto, stēti, i. v. n. *to stand or*
be between: tempus interstat, Amm. 22,
11. With *acc.*: Avien. Perieg. 849.

interstratus, a, um, *Part.* [inter-
sterno].

inter-strēpo, 3. v. n. *to make a*
noise among, to sound in the midst of
(poet.): anser olores, Virg. E. 9, 36:
Nereus undis, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 303.

inter-stringo, nxi, lectum, 3. v. a.
to squeeze tight (poet.): alicui gulam,
to strangle, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 31.

inter-struo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to*
join together: qua spina interstruit ar-
tus, Sil. 10, 147. II. *to add*: distinc-
tionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

inter-sum, fui, esse, v. n. *irreg.* (*in*
temesi: interque esse desiderat pugnis,
Arn. 7, 255), *to be or lie between*. Of
space: ut liberis inter eos et pons in-
teresset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: via interest per-
angusta, Liv. 22, 4. Of time: cuius
inter primum et sextum consulatum
sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt,
Cic. Sen. 17. II. *to be apart*: clathros
interasse oportet pede, Cato R. R. 4.

2. Fig.: *to be different, to differ*:
ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem in-
tersit, there is not the slightest differ-
ence, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: inter hominem
et beluam hoc maxime interest, id. Off.
1, 4: vide, quantum interfuturum sit
inter meam atque tuam accusationem,
how great a difference there will be, id.
Div. in Caecil. 11: in his rebus nihil
omnino interest, id. Acad. 2, 15: hoc
pater ac dominus interest, Ter. Ad. 1,
1, 51. With *ab*: negant quidquam a
falsis interesse, Cic. Acad. 2, 9. With
dat.: intererit Satyris paulum, Hor.
A. P. 233. With *gen.*: quoniam τὸ
νεμεστικόν interest τοῦ φθόνου, i. e. *anger*
differs from envy, Cic. Att. 5, 19. III.
to be present at, take part in, attend:
with *dat.* or *in* and *abl.*: consiliis, ib.
14, 22: crudelitati, ib. 9, 6: negotiis,
id. Fam. 1, 6: rebus divinis, Caes. B. G.
6, 13, 4: proelio, ib. 7, 87: bello, Liv. 36,
4: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit,
Vell. 2, 114. With *dat. pers.*: sacrifici-
anti interfuit, attended him, Suet. Oth.

6. With *in* and *abl.*: in convivio, Cic.
Rosc. Am. 14: in testamento faciendo,
id. Cluent. 59. *Absol.*: si ipse inter-
fuerit ac praesens viderit, id. Inv. 1, 54.

IV. *interest, impers.* a contraction of
inter rem est, i. e. *lit. it is connected*
with the affair: hence it is constructed
with a *gen.* of subst. or pronouns depen-
dent on *rem*; and with what was orig.
the *acc.* of the possessive pronouns,
agreeing with *rem*: but the latter
have lost the final *m*, and hence are
usually regarded as *ablatives* (v. Key's
Gr. § 910, and cf. rēfert): *it concerns,*
imports: *is of interest, importance*:
often with a qualifying *neut. adj.* (mul-
tum, plurimum, etc.) or *adv.*: also with
acc. and *inf.*, a *subj.*, or *relat. clause*, as
its subject: semper ille, quantum in-
teresset P. Clodii, se perire, cogitabat,
Cic. Mil. 21, 56: quid illius interest,
ubi sis? id. Att. 10, 4: hoc vehementer
interest rei publicae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4: tua
et mea maxime interest, te valere, id.
Fam. 16, 4: docet quantopere reipubli-
cae communisque salutis intersit ma-
nus hostium distineri, Caes. B. G. 2, 5:
vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi
faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30: in omnibus novis
conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus
aditus sit, Cic. Fam. 13, 10 *fin.*: ea vos
rata habeatis, nae magis reipublicae
interest quam mea, Liv. 26, 31 *fin.*
With *ad* and *acc.*: interest ad lau-
dem civitatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. With a
gen. expressing the degree: illud mea
magni interest, te ut videam, id. Att.
11, 22 *fin.*: quod meus familiaris tanti
na interesse arbitretur, id. Fam. 13,
10.

inter-tāleo, i. v. a. [talea] *to cut*
out between: Non. 414, 27.

inter-texo, xūi, xtum, 3. v. a. *to*
intertwine: flores hederis, Ov. M. 6, 128.

II. *to interweave, intersperse*: vestis
intertexta notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28: chlamys
auro intertexta, Virg. Aen. 8, 167. III.
to combine, construct: fabricator mun-
danae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari
et impari intertexuit, Macr. Somn. Scip.
1, 6.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.* [inter-
texo].

inter-tignum, i, n. [tignum] *the*
space between two beams: Vitruv. 4, 2.

intertinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-tortus, a, um, adj. *wound*
between: intertorto pectore, Petr. 124
(*dub.*).

inter-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to*
withdraw from, take away: alicui ali-
quid, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertriginosus, a, um, adj. [inter-
trigo] *chafed, galled*: Not. Tir. 180.

inter-trigo, Inis, f. [tero] *a chaf-*
ing, fretting, or galling of the skin:
intertrimentum ab eo, quod duo, quae
inter se trita, etiam deminuta sunt: a
quo etiam intertrigo, Varr. L. L. 5, 36:
intertrigines, Plin. 20, 14, 53. 2. *a*
disease in sheep: Col. 7, 5.

inter-trimentum, i, n. [*id.*] *loss*
by attrition, waste of gold or silver in
melting or working: purpura teritur
absumiturque: in auro praeter manus
pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34,
7: argenti suppleverunt, id. 32, 2: cul-
leorum, wear and tear, Scaevola Dig.
13, 7, 4. II. Fig.: *loss, damage*
(esp. on both sides): sine ullo intertri-
mento, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: sine magno in-
tertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

intertritura, ae, f. [*id.*] *loss by*
attrition, wear and tear, v. q. intertri-
mentum: culleorum, Scaevola Dig. 13,
7, 43.

inter-turbatio, ōnis, f. *disquietude,*
confusion: patre animi quoque ejus
haud mirabilem interturbationem cau-
sante, Liv. 23, 8.

inter-turbo, i. v. a. *to cause a dis-*
turbance or confusion (poet.): ne in-
terturba, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 81: Ter. Andr.
4, 1, 39.

inter-turrium, i, n. [turris] *a wall*
between two towers: Inscr.

interulus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [inter]
inward, inner: nexus, Marc. Cup. 9:

tunica, *under-garment, shirt*, App. Flor.
p. 346: *absol.*: interula, ae, f.: id. M.
8, p. 203.

inter-undatus, a, um, adj. *waved*
watered: Sol. 17.

inter-usurium, i, n. [usura] *in-*
terest accruing during an interval:
medii temporis, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 9.

inter-vāco, i. v. n. *to be empty be-*
tween: intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4,
32.

intervallatus, a, um, adj. [inter-
vallum] *having intervals*: febris, in-
termittent fecer, Gell. 1, 12: inter-
vallato brevi tempore, after a short
time, Amm. 26, 1.

inter-vallum, i, n. *lit. the space*
between two pulisades: hence, in *gen.*
space between, interval, distance: trabes
directae, paribus intervallis in solo col-
locantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus
saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23:
pari intervallo, at an equal distance,
ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis in-
tervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: unius
signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet.
Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18:
locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7.
Of time: *intermission, pause*: Pl. Men.
1, 1, 28: annum intervallum regni, an
interregnum, Liv. 1, 17: sine inter-
vallis loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: dolor
si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, has
intermissions, id. Fin. 2, 29: literarum,
id. Fam. 7, 18: trochaeus temporibus
et intervallis est par iambo, id. Or. 57:
ut te tanto intervallo viderem, after so
long a time, id. Fam. 15, 14: ex tanto
intervallo, Liv. 3, 38: intervallo dicere,
after a pause, Cic. Or. 66: sine inter-
vallo cibum dare, without loss of time
Varr. R. R. 2, 1: dare quippiam alicui
per intervalla, from time to time, Plin.
8, 42, 66: per intervallum adventantes,
Tac. A. 4, 73. II. Fig.: *difference,*
dissimilitude: videte, quantum inter-
vallum sit interjectum inter majorum
consilia, et istorum dementia, Cic. Agr.
2, 33: id. Rab. perd. 5.

inter-vectus, a, um, adj. [veho]
carried up: arbores coelum proceritu-
dine intervectae, J. Valer. res g. Alex.
M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a.
to pluck out here and there, to thin,
prune. Of the beard: isti, qui aut
vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen.
Ep. 114. Of fruit and trees: poma in-
tervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint,
grandescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47: arbores,
Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3. II.
In *gen.*: *to tear out, take away*: num
aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex
tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12,
9, 17: id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n.
to come between, to come in during,
to intervene, interrupt: constr. with
dat., rarely with *acc.*: verens ne molesti
vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3:
casu Germani equites interveniunt,
Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48:
Stattius intervenit nonnullorum queru-
lis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: nox proelio in-
tervenit, Liv. 23, 18: continuationi ser-
monis, Quint. 9, 3, 23. *Pass. impers.*:
ubi de improvviso interventum est mu-
lieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40. Also, *to be*
or lie between: medius paries, qui utras-
que aedes distinguit, intervenit, Jab.
Dig. 33, 3, 4. With *acc.*: ludorum dic-
tus, qui cognitionem intervenient.
Tac. A. 3, 23. II. *to happen, occur*:
nulla mihi res posthac potest jam inter-
venire tanta, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: Epi-
curus exiguum dicit fortunam inter-
venire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus
mirificus quidam intervenit, has taken
place, id. Fam. 7, 5. III. *to stand in*
the way of, to oppose, hinder, disturb:
villicum intervenientem flagellasset,
Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus in-
tervenit amori? Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 23.

IV. *to interpose, become surety*: si
filiusfamilias vel servus pro aliquo
fidejusserint, vel alias intervenierint,
Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. V. *to interfere.*
intermeddle, exercise one's authority

(esp. of magistrates): neque senatu interveniente, Suet. Caes. 30: sine dubio praetor interveniet, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 23.

inter-vēnium, *i*, *n*. [vena] the space between the veins (of minerals, etc.): Vitruv. 2, 6: id. 8, 1.

interventio, *ōnis*, *f*. [intervenio] *an interposition, a giving security*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

inventor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *one who comes in, a visitor*: vacuus ab inventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1. **II**. *a bondsman, surety*: si filius fidejussor, vel quasi inventor acceptus sit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3. **2**. *an intercessor*: Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] *a coming between, intervention*: intervenus Caleni et Culvenae, Cic. Att. 16, 11: Of things: annis alicujus intervētu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12: solem intervētu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40.

II. *Fig.*: *interposition, mediation, assistance*: principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: iudicis, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsorum, Suet. Caes. 18.

interversio, *ōnis*, *f*. [interverto] *an overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting*: praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

II. *a purloining, embezzling*: de interversione convictus, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 12.

interverso, *v*. *freq.* [id.] *to turn hither and thither*: interversando (sc. se) (ul. inter se versando), Plin. 9, 50, 74.

intervorsor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *a pilferer, embezzler*: Cod. Just. 10, 1, 8.

interversura, *ae*, *f*. [id.] *a bending, turning*: Hyg. de limit. 178.

interversus, *a*, *um*, *l'art.* [interverto].

inter-verto (-vorto), *ti*, *sum*, *3*. *v. a.* *to turn aside, turn in another direction*: in extremis partibus triglyphi semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitruv. 4, 3.

II. *Fig.*: *to alter, change*: ingenia, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 22. **2**. *to purloin, pilfer, embezzle*: donum regale, Cic. Verr. 4, 30: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7: cujuspiam rei possessionem alicui intervertere, Marc. Dig. 41, 2, 20. **3**. *With acc. of pers. and abl. of thing*: *to cheat, defraud*: ut me muliere intervorteret, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 110: dominum possessione (fundi), Gell. 11, 18.

4. *to intercept, deprive of*: promissum et receptum (consulatum) intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32: interversa aedilitate, id. Dom. 43.

5. *to waste, squander*: Vitellius novies milles sestertium paucissimis mensibus intervertisse creditur, Tac. H. 2, 95: Ful. Myth. 2, 15.

inter-vibro, *i*. *v. n.* *to glitter among*: aethra intervibrans, Capell. 6, 191.

inter-vigilium, *i*, *n*. *watching between whiles*: Surisb. 2, 15.

inter-vigilo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. *v. n.* *to watch between whiles, to awake now and then*: quasi intervigilo (al. interjungo), Sen. Ep. 83: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-virēo, *2*. *v. n.* *to be green here and there, or among* (poet.): Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2. Of a snake: letisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th. 4, 98.

inter-viso, *si*, *sum*, *3*. *v. a.* *to come or go to look after, inspect secretly*: intervissam, quid faciant coci, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 1: ipse crebro intervisio, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

II. *to visit from time to time*: aliquem, id. Fam. 7, 1.

inter-vocāliter, *adv.* *loudly*: clamare, App. M. 9, p. 231.

inter-vōlito, *i*. *v. n.* *freq.* *to fly about between or among* (rare): quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolutando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10.

inter-vōlo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. *v. n.* *to fly between or among*: ille recens oculis intervolut Idmon, flits before, Val. Fl. 5, 27: medias intervolut urbes, id. 2, 614: Col. 8, 10.

inter-vōmo, *ui*, *Itum*, *3*. *v. n.* *to throw up among* (poet.): dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr. 6, 894.

intervulsus, *a*, *um*, *l'art.* [intervello].

intestabilis, *e*, *adj.* *disqualified from being a witness to or of making a will, in consequence of misconduct*: XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 6, 7: Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 18. Hence, **II**. *Meton.*: *infamous, dishonourable*: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 30. **2**. *execrable, detestable, abominable*: intestabilior, Sall. in or. Lepidi: homo, id. J. 67: Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: Tac. A. 6, 40. Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 51.

in-testātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *that has made no will, intestate*: si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 22: cives, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 88: intestato, or ab intestato, adverbially, *without a will, intestate*: paterfamilias cum mortuus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: ab intestato heres, Ulp. Dig. 37, 7, 1. **II**. *unconvicted by witnesses*: indemnatus atque intestatus, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 17: servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 323, 28.

in-testātus, *a*, *um* [testis, testicle] *castrated*: si intestatus non ab eo hinc, Pl. Mil. 5, 24.

intestina, *orum*, *v*. *intestinus*.

intestinarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [intestinus] *that does inlaid or fine joiner's work*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 929, 6. **Subst.** *intestinarius*, *i*, *m*. *a joiner*: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

intestinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [intus] *inward, internal*: intestinum opus, inlaid work, fine joiner's work: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: opera, Plin. 16, 42, 82. **II**. *Meton.* *intestine, domestic, civil*: occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, Cic. Verr. 1, 15: bellum, id. Cat. 2, 13: discordia, Just. 20, 5. **III**. **Subst.**: *intestinum*, *i*, *n*, *and intestina*, *orum*, *a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower portions of the alimentary canal*: Lucr. 4, 114: reliquiae cibi depelluntur, tum adstringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus, by the peristaltic movements of the intestines, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: laborare ex intestinis, to be disordered in the bowels, id. Fam. 7, 26: intestinum medium, *i. e.* *μεσεντέριον, the mesentery*, id. N. D. 2, 55: intestinum tenuius, crassius, jejunum, caecum, rectum, Cels. 4, 1. **2**. *intestinus*, *i*, *m*. (sc. canalis): sanguine carentibus intestinus ab ore incipit, Plin. 11, 37, 78.

in-testis, *e*, *adj.* [testis] *without testicles, castrated*: Arn. 5, 160.

in-texo, *xui*, *xum*, *3*. *v. a.* *to weave into, to inveave, embroider, interlace, etc.*: purpureasque notas filis intexuit ibis, Ov. M. 6, 577: diversos colores picturae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: hastas foliis, Virg. E. 5, 31: calamus intexta coloribus, Auct. Her. 4, 47: stragula alba auro intexta, Suet. Ner. 50: nidum ex lino intextens, Plin. 10, 33, 50: intexit vitibus almos, Virg. G. 2, 221. **II**. *Fig.*: *to interweave, intermingle, join or add to*: venae toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: facia chartis, to interweave on paper, *i. e.* *to describe*, Tib. 4, 1, 5: parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic. Part. 4: aliquid in causa prudenter, id. de Or. 2, 16.

intextus, *a*, *um*, *l'art.* [intexo].

intextus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] *an interweaving, inserting, adding of words*: Quint. 4, 8. **II**. *a joining together*: Plin. 8, 50.

in-thronizo, *i*. *v. a.* [thronus] *to enthronize*: Surisb. Ep. 299.

intimatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [intimo] *an announcement, intimation*: Capell. 9, 304.

intimātor, *ōris*, *m*. [id.] *one who announces*: Capitol. Pert. 10.

intimātus, *a*, *um*, *l'art.* [intimo].

intimē, *adv.* *in the inmost part, inwardly, internally*: uri intime, App. M. 1, p. 118. **II**. *Fig.* *most intimately*: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, was on terms of close intimacy with him, Nep. Att. 5: arto contubernio intime junctus, App. Apol. p. 320. **2**. *heartily, cordially*: intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

in-timidē, *adv.* *fearlessly*: intimidius, Amm. 26, 6.

intimo, *avi*, *atum*, *i*. *v. a.* [intimus] *to put or bring into; to drive or press into*: partem gurgiti, Sol. 5: Nilus mari

intimatur, flows into, id. 32: Tert. Hab. Mul. 5. **II**. *Fig.*: *of abstract things. imaginem aliquam inbibere et sibi intimare*, id. adv. Valent. 17: Symm. Ep. 10, 33. **2**. *to announce, publish, make known, intimate*: cunctis pistoribus intimari oportet, Cod. Just. 14, 3, 1.

in-timorātē, *adv.* *fearlessly*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

intimus, *a*, *um*, *sup. adj.* (comp. interior, q. v.) *inmost, innermost*: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, from the deepest part, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. Verr. 4, 45: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, id. Fam. 13, 29. **II**. *Fig.* *most secret, most profound, most intimate, etc.*: ex intima philosophia, id. Leg. 1, 5: consilia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6: disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 21: amicitia, Nep. Alcib. 5: familiaritas, id. Att. 12. **III**. **Subst.** *intimus*, *i*, *m*. *a most intimate friend*: facere se intimum apud aliquem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 30: intimus Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: unus ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis, id. Fam. 13, 27. **2**. *intima, orum*, *n. plu.* *the inward parts, intestines*: Pers. 1, 21.

intinctio, *ōnis*, *f*. [intingo] *a dipping in, a baptizing*: Eccl.

intinctus, *a*, *um*, *l'art.* [intingo].

intinctus, *ūs*, *m*. [id.] *a dipping in. Meton.* *a sauce or pickle*: Plin. 20, 7, 26.

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, *uxi*, *uctum*, *3*. *v. a.* *to dip in*: laces sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 260: aliquid in aqua, Vitruv. 1, 5: calamum, Quint. 10, 3, 31. **II**. *Esp.* *to dip in sauce or pickle, to pickle, preserve*: brassicam in acetum, Cato R. R. 156: omnibus, quae conduntur, quaeque intinguntur, Plin. 20, 17, 72. **III**. *to baptize*: Tert. Poenit. 6.

in-tolerābilis, *e*, *adj.* *unbearable, insupportable, intolerable*: sumptus, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 59: odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45: dolor, id. Acad. 2, 8: vitium, id. Or. 65: verba, ib. 8: intolerabilior homo, id. Fam. 4, 3: intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 460. **II**. *impatient*: didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 435.

intolerābilitas, *ātis*, *f*. [intolerabilis] *insupportableness*: intolerabilitas, ἀνυποστότης, Gloss. Philox.

intolerābiliter, *adv.* *insupportably, intolerably*: Col. 1, 4.

in-tolerāndus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *insupportable, intolerable*: tyrannus, Cic. Vat. 9: res, id. Verr. 4, 35: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio, id. A. 12, 10. *Neutr. adv.* *insupportably, intolerably*: olla intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8.

in-tolerāns, *antis*, *adj.* **I**. *Act.* *that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant*: with *gen.*: secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequalium, id. H. 4, 80. **II**. *Pass.* *insufferable, intolerable*: vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id. A. 11, 10: Flor. 4, 12.

intolerānter, *adv.* *intolerably, immoderately, excessively*: dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vat. 12.

in-tolerāntia, *ae*, *f*. *impatience*: Gell. 17, 19. **II**. *insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: regia, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: morum, Suet. Tib. 51.

in-tolerātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not nourished or refreshed by food*: aeger, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

in-tolero, *i*. *v. a.* *not to bear, to take ill, tolerate, tolerate*, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, *3*. *v. a.* *to raise*: clamores absonos, App. M. 8, p. 213.

in-tondeo, *tondi*, *tonsum*, *2*. *v. a.* *to clip off*: fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3.

in-tōno, *ui* (avi), *i*. *v. n.* *and a*. **I**. *Neutr.* *to thunder*: partibus insonuit coeli Pater ipse sinistra, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47: intonare poli, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: fragor ingens, ib. 8, 127. **II**. *Fig.* *of an ora-*

intimatur, *flows into*, id. 32: Tert. Hab. Mul. 5. **II**. *Fig.*: *of abstract things. imaginem aliquam inbibere et sibi intimare*, id. adv. Valent. 17: Symm. Ep. 10, 33. **2**. *to announce, publish, make known, intimate*: cunctis pistoribus intimari oportet, Cod. Just. 14, 3, 1.

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in-tolerāndus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *insupportable, intolerable*: tyrannus, Cic. Vat. 9: res, id. Verr. 4, 35: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio, id. A. 12, 10. *Neutr. adv.* *insupportably, intolerably*: olla intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8.

in-tolerāns, *antis*, *adj.* **I**. *Act.* *that cannot bear, impatient, intolerant*: with *gen.*: secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequalium, id. H. 4, 80. **II**. *Pass.* *insufferable, intolerable*: vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id. A. 11, 10: Flor. 4, 12.

intolerānter, *adv.* *intolerably, immoderately, excessively*: dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vat. 12.

in-tolerāntia, *ae*, *f*. *impatience*: Gell. 17, 19. **II**. *insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence*: regia, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: morum, Suet. Tib. 51.

in-tolerātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *not nourished or refreshed by food*: aeger, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

in-tolero, *i*. *v. a.* *not to bear, to take ill, tolerate, tolerate*, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, *3*. *v. a.* *to raise*: clamores absonos, App. M. 8, p. 213.

in-tondeo, *tondi*, *tonsum*, *2*. *v. a.* *to clip off*: fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3.

in-tōno, *ui* (avi), *i*. *v. n.* *and a*. **I**. *Neutr.* *to thunder*: partibus insonuit coeli Pater ipse sinistra, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47: intonare poli, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: fragor ingens, ib. 8, 127. **II**. *Fig.* *of an ora-*

tor: hesterna contione intonuit vox periclosa tribunum, Cic. Mur. 38. 2. In gen. to make a noise, resound: canis ingenti latratu intonat, Plin. 8, 40, 61: contremuit nemus et silvae intonuerunt profundae, Virg. Aen. 7, 515: Eurus intonat Aegaeo, Val. Fl. 2, 365. II. Act. to thunder forth something: cum haec intonulset plenus irae, Liv. 3, 48: rigidas minas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 46: Phlegraeos Jovis Enceladique tumultus, Prop. 2, 1, 39.

2. to thunder at or upon: Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor. Epod. 2, 51. intonsus, a, um, Part. [intondeo].

in-tonsus, a, um, adj. unshorn (mostly poet.): capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, Virg. Aen. 9, 181: oves, Col. 7, 3. II. Meton. esp. of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsores in Italiam venere post R. C. anno CCCCLIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59: avi, bearded, Ov. F. 2, 30: Cato, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 11. 2. Fig. unpolished, rude: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32: Getae, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 2.

3. leafy, covered with grass, herbs, or bushes: montes, Virg. E. 5, 63: quercus intonsa coelo attollunt capita, Id. Aen. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.

in-torpēo, 2. v. n. to be very stiff or numb: torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

in-torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain: mentum in dicendo, to distort, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Virg. G. 4, 451: caulem, Plin. 19, 6, 34: paludamentum circum brachium, to wrap round, Liv. 25, 16: capilli, curled, Mart. 8, 33: talum, to sprain, Auct. B. Hisp. 18: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, entwined, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35. 2. Meton. of the voice: to shake or trill: sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: noctuae intorto carmine occidunt, App. Flor. p. 349. II. to brandish, hurl: hastam tergo, Virg. Aen. 2, 231: jaculum alicui, Ib. 10, 322: telum in hostem, Sen. Ep. 45. III. Fig.: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: vereor ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, μή μοι Γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου intorqueat, Id. Att. 9, 7: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342: oratio intorta, perplexed, involved, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 63: mores intorti, distorted, corrupted, Pers. 5, 38.

intortus, comp. adv. more windingly, or crookedly: Plin. 16, 16, 27. intortio, ōnis, f. [intorqueo] a curling, crisping: capillorum, Arn. 3, 108. intortus, a, um, Part. [intorqueo].

intrā, adv. and prep. [from in, inter]. I. Adv. on the inside, within: pars quae intra, longior esse debet quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: vasa extrinsecus et intra diligenter picata, outside and in, Col. 12, 43. Esp. of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines, magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4. Of the Mediterranean Sea: id. prooem. 2: abinde orbe terrarum extra intraque indicato (where extra means the Atlantic), Plin. 6, 32. Comp. intērius: Ov. M. 6, 306: Plin. 3, 26, 29. Fig.: interior si attendas, more carefully, Juv. 11, 15: ne insistat interior (oratio), be too brief, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: in spatils vitae interiorius flectere, to take the shorter way, Sen. Tran. 9. Sup. intimo, q. v. II. Prep. with acc. A. Of space: without motion: within: intra navim, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10: muros, Id. ad Brut. 1, 18: factum telli, within a javelin's throw, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: oceanum, Id. Verr. 3, 89: Apenninum, Liv. 5, 35. 2. With motion: into, within: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 23: nosse regiones, intra quas venias, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovisium receperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33.

B. Of time: (1) within: intra viginti dies, Pl. Curc. 3, 77: calendae, i. e. before the expiration of that day, Gell. 12, 13. With quam: intra decimum diem, quam

Pheras venerat, i. e. before the lapse of ten days after his arrival, Liv. 36, 10. (ii) during: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: juventam, Tac. A. 2, 71: C. Of number: under, fewer than: intra centum, Liv. 1, 43. D. Fig.: of other relations: epulari intra legem, i. e. less expensively than the law allows, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: intra fumam sunt scripta, beneath his reputation, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra aquam manere, to drink nothing but water, Cels. 3, 24: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, among themselves, Plin. 12, 21, 45: intra se meditari, within oneself, Id. 10, 42, 59: intra vos futura, among yourselves, i. e. secret, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: intra verba desipere, in words only, Cels. 3, 18: so, intra verba pecare, Curt. 7, 1: quae intra nosmet ipsos componimus, among ourselves, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra gloriam fuit facinus, was not inglorious, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, to keep silence, Plin. Ep. 4, 16. E. Placed after its case: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, Tac. A. 4, 48. (Hence It. tra.)

intrābilis, e, adj. [intro] that can be entered: os amnis, Liv. 22, 19.

intra-clūsus, a, um, adj. (also written intra clusus) shut in, inclosed: Aggen. Urb. de limit. 49.

in-tractābilis, e, adj. not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable, intractable: rough, rude, wild, fierce. Of persons: genus intractabile bello, Virg. Aen. 1, 339: homo natura intractabilior, Gell. 18, 7. Of things: pastinacae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 25: frigore loca, uninhabitable, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25: bruma, Virg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cynege. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, adj. not handled or managed, untamed: equus, unbroken, Cic. Am. 19. Fig.: decor, wild, natural, Grat. Cyn. 134: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, unattempted, Virg. Aen. 8, 205.

intractio, ōnis, f. [intraho] a drawing in: intractionem linguae (al. contractionem), Plin. 7, 12, 10.

in-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw or drag in or along, to trail: gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167. Fig.: vesperam, Ib. 11, p. 268.

intrā-mēātus (intromeatus), ūs, m. a going between or within: meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, adj. [murus] that is within the walls (rare): magistratus, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 6.

in-transibilis, e, adj. [transeo] impassable: Eccl.

intransitivē, adv. intransitively: Prisc. 18, 1134.

in-transitivus, a, um, adj. grammat. t. t. intransitive: per intransitivam elocutionem, id est non transeuntem ab alia ad aliam personam, ut, percurrit homo excelsus, Prisc. 14, 982.

intrātus, a, um, Part. [intro].

intrēmisco, 3. v. n. incep. [intremo] to begin to tremble or quake: intrēmiscere insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5: terrae, Id. 2, 19, 81.

in-trēmo, ul, 3. v. n. to tremble, shake, quake: totum corpus intrēmit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem murmure Trinacriam, Virg. Aen. 3, 581. 2. to tremble at or before: with acc. or dat.: regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem (al. Hannibali), Id. 16, 664.

intrēmulus, a, um, adj. [intremo] shaking, tremulous: Aus. Epit. 34.

in-trēpidans,antis, adj. not shaking, firm, strong: Inscr.

intrēpidanter, adv. without trembling, intrepidly: adscendere, Non. 530, 5.

intrēpidē, adv. undauntedly, intrepidly: Liv. 26, 4.

in-trēpido, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to perform tremblingly, i. e. rapidly: Symmach. ap. Jornand. de reb. Get. 15.

in-trēpidus, a, um, adj. unshaken, undaunted, intrepid: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35: tranquillius, intre-

pidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12: vultum, Iucan. 5, 317. Of things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio, Gell. 1, 11. verba, Sen. Hipp. 593: hiems, spent without disturbance, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-trībūlātus, a, um, adj. pressed, pressed out: Cato R. R. 127 (dub.).

in-trībūo, 3. v. a. to contribute, to pay tribute or taxes: modo ne quid ideo intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 33.

in-trībūtio, ōnis, f. a contribution: Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4.

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intrigo, inis, f. for intertrigo, a fretting or galling of the skin: Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

intrimentum, i, n. [intero] what is rubbed in, a seasoning rubbed in: App. M. 10, p. 244.

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intrō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go or come into, to enter: App. M. 5, p. 160.

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introcludo, 3. v. a. for intrachudo, to shut up in: introcludo, ἑκκατακλείω, Gloss. Philox.

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introcludo, 3. v. a. for intrachudo, to shut up in: introcludo, ἑκκατακλείω, Gloss. Philox.

introcludo, 3. v. a. for intrachudo, to shut up in

intrō-curro, 3. v. n. *to run in* (rare) per fretum, Naev. ap. Non. 205, 27.

intrō-dūco, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead or bring within or in*: gregem venalium, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 4: noctu milites introducit, i. e. *into the house*, Sall. J. 12: copias in fines hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: naves eo introduxerunt, i. e. *into the harbour*, id. B. C. 3, 26: ad regem, Curt. 6, 7.

II. Fig. *to introduce, bring into vogue or practice*: philosophiam in domos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: ambitionem in senatum, id. Phil. 11, 8: Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 26: senatusconsulta, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1.

2. *to bring forwards, maintain* (an argument, etc.): non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam paene manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: introducebat summum bonum esse, frui, id. Acad. 2, 42.

intrō-ductio, ōnis, f. *a leading in introduction*: mulierum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

intrō-ductor, ōris, m. *an introducer*: Ruf. in Hier. 2, 7.

intrōductōrius, a, um, adj. [introductor] *introductory*: Cassiod. Inst. div. litt. 24.

introductus, a, um, Part. [introduco].

intrō-ēo (introiet, for introibit, Dial. Hier. in Lucifer. 5), ivi, il, itum, 4. v. n. *to go into, to enter*; constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, with simple *acc.*, and with *inf.*: in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7: in Thraciam, Nep. Alcib. 7: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 71: ad aliquem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28: curiam, Suet. Caes. 81: urbem, ib. 18: tuus filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 10. Absol.: intrare Coelmontana porta, *through the gate*, Cic. Pis. 23. Rarely with *in* and *abl.*: in naso, Cato R. R. 157. Pass. *impers.*: cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 63.

II. Fig.: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4.

intrō-fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3. v. a. *irreg. to carry or bring in*: lectica in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: Liv. 43, 7.

intrō-grēdior, gressus sum, 3. v. dep. [gradior] *to step or go into, to enter* (poet.): Virg. Aen. 1, 520.

intrōitōrius, a, um, adj. [introitus] *pertaining to entry*: introitorius, εἰσ-όδιος, Gloss. Philox.

intrōitus, a, um, Part. [introco].

intrōitus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going into, an entering, entrance*: nocturnus introitus Smyrnam, quasi in hostium urbem, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: sol in Geminos introitum facit, *enters Gemini*, Col. 11, 2: primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance*, Tac. H. 1, 31: introitum alicujus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from entering*, Plin. 20, 9, 39.

2. Meton. *a place of entrance, passage*: omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: clandestinus, Suet. Ner. 48: aures duros et quasi corneolos habere introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.

II. Fig. *an entering upon an office, into a society, etc.*: certum aliquid pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep. 10, 113: sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, i. e. *entrance-money*, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

2. *a beginning, introduction, prelude*: fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18: defensionis, id. Coel. 2: in introitu hujus operis, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

intrō-jūgus, a, um, adj. *that is under the yoke*: Inscr.

intrōlātus, a, um, Part. [introfero].

intrōmissus, a, um, Part. [intro-mitto].

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let or send into*: lepores in leporeum, Varr. R. R. 3, 12: legiones [in oppidum], Caes. B. G. 7, 11: in aedes, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 20: aliquem commissatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.

II. Fig. *to introduce*: verba in usum linguae Latinae, Gell. 19, 13: exemplum, id. 1, 13.

intrō-pōno, 3. v. a. *to put in*: Not. Tir. p. 38.

intrō-porto, 1. v. a. *to bring in*: Not. Tir. p. 11.

intrō-rēpo, 3. v. n. *to creep in*: introrepens mustela, App. M. 2, p. 125.

introrsum and **introrsus**, adv. (contr. from intro versum) *towards the inside, inwards, into*: hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv. 10, 33: ut non facile introrsus perspicere posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: reducere aliquid, ib. 7, 22: pergit, Tac. A. 2, 25.

II. *inwardly, within*: sed videt hunc omnis domus, et vicinia tota introrsus turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: Liv. 25, 21: foris nitent, introrsum misera sunt, Sen. V. B. 3.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. *to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force*: in aedes, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 50: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur (al. eas), Caes. B. G. 5, 51.

intrō-specto, 1. v. a. *to look into*: quid introspectant? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 27.

intrō-spīcīo, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [specio] *to look into*: domum, Auc. Har. resp. 15.

2. *to look at, behold*: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20.

II. Fig. *to inspect, examine, observe attentively*: with *in* and *acc.* or simple *acc.*: introspicite penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, Cic. Font. 13: in mentem, id. Fin. 2, 35: penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull. 27: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, 3. v. a. *to thrust in*: turundam introtrudito, Cato R. R. 157.

intrō-vēnio, 4. v. n. *to come in*: fig.: Jul. Obseq. de Prod. 127.

intrō-versus (and separately intro versus), adv. for introrsus: *towards the inside, inwards*: introversus et ad te spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7: spectantia genua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

intrō-vōcātus, ūs, m. *a calling in*: Amm. 29, 1.

intrō-vōco, 1. v. a. *to call in*: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: tribus ad suffragium, Liv. 10, 24.

in-trūdo, ūsi, 3. v. a. *to thrust in*: intrudebat se, *obtruded himself*, Cic. Caec. 5.

intūbācēus, a, um, adj. [intubus] *pertaining to endive, endive-*: folia, Plin. 27, 12, 82.

intūbus (intybus), i, m. or f., or **intūbum** (intybum), i, n. (intiba, Edict. Dioclet. p. 16) [ἐντυβον] *chicory or succory*, Cichorium Intybus, Linn.; Virg. G. 1, 120: intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, Plin. 20, 8, 29: intuba, Virg. G. 4, 120: edere acres intybos, Pomp. ap. Non. 209, 6: torpenti grata palato intyba, poet. Col. 10, 110. [Hence It. Sp. endivia; Fr. endive.]

intūdeor, Itus sum, 2. v. dep. (intmesi: inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 713), *to look at, upon, or towards*: with *acc.* or *in* and *acc.*: solem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: aliquid oculis, id. Fam. 5, 17: cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc. 1: huc atque illuc, id. de Or. 1, 40: in speciem rerum intuens, id. Tim. 10: in te intuens, id. Brut. 97. Pass. hoc modo contacta loca nec intueri nec calcari debere, Amm. 23, 5.

2. Meton. of situation: *to look towards, have a certain aspect*: cubiculum montes intuetur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

II. Fig.: *to regard, observe, contemplate, consider*: mentis acies seipsum intuens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: quo intuens, *keeping which in view*, id. de Or. 1, 32: oratores, ib. 1, 34: potius, quid se facere par esset intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, *he regarded more*, Nep. Att. 9.

2. *to look up to, to regard with admiration or astonishment*: Pompeium sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de coelo delapsum, intuentur, Cic. Manil. 14: genus humanum vestrum nomen imperiumque iuxta ac deos immortales intuetur, Liv. 37, 54.

intūitus, a, um, Part. [intueor].

intūitus, ūs, m. [id.] *respect, consideration* (only in *abl. sing.*): pietatis intuitu, Modest. Dig. 34, 1, 14.

in-tūmesco mūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to well up, to rise, fluctus flatu intumes-*

cens, Plin. 2, 81, 83: Ov. F. 6, 700: intumuit venter, ib. 1, 215: si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin. 20, 6, 23: loco tamen ipso paululum intumescente, *being rather elevated*, Col. 1, 4.

II. Fig. *to increase, grow*: irae intumuerit, Stat. Th. 1, 412: vox intumescit, Tac. G. 3: intumescente motu, id. A. 1, 38.

2. *to be puffed up, elated*: jure quodam potestatis intumescere, Quint. 1, 1, 8: intumuerit statim superbia ferociaque, Tac. H. 4, 19.

3. *to become angry*: Jupiter intumuit, Ov. F. 2, 607.

in-tūmūlātus, a, um, adj. *unburied* (poet.): Ov. H. 2, 136.

in-tundo, 3. v. a. *to bruise, pound*: Scrib. Comp. 71.

in-tūor, 3. v. a. dep. (old form for intueor), *to look at or upon, to behold*: qui intuitur nos, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23: cornicem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 150: monstrum, Sen. Hippol. 898.

in-turbātus, a, um, adj. *undisturbed, calm*: inturbatus, interrius, Plin. Pan. 64.

in-turbīdus, a, um, adj. *undisturbed, quiet, calm*: inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juvenia, ib. 14, 22: vir sanctus, inturbidus, id. H. 3, 39.

in-turgesco, 3. v. n. *incept. to swell up*: Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

intus, adv. [in; cf. ἐντός] *in the inside, within*: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: estne frater intus? *at home*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: intus domique, Cic. Sen. 4: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69. With *in*: intus in corpore esse, Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Poet. with *abl.*: templo tali intus, Virg. Aen. 7, 192. With *gen.*: aedium, in the house, App. M. 8, p. 215. With *acc.*: domum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 55.

2. Of motion: *to the inside, into*: intus novam nuptam deduxi via recta, *into the house*, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: agere equos, *to drive inwards, towards the goal*, Ov. F. 6, 586. (ii) *from within*: tu intus pateram proferto foras, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 134: evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 144.

II. Fig. *in the inmost soul*: nec hac (cupiditates) sese foris solum jactant, sed intus etiam in animis inclusae inter se dissident, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30: intus te ipse considera, Sen. Ep. 80. Prov. quem omnia intus canere dicebant, *to be feeling one's own music, though nobody else could hear it*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

intūsium, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, adj. *unguarded, defenceless*: castra, Liv. 5, 45. Plur. neutr. subst.: intuta moenium firmare, the *insecure parts*, Tac. H. 3, 76.

II. *unsafe*: amicitia, id. A. 2, 42: Plin. 34, 14, 39: latebrae, Tac. A. 1, 38. Comp.: intuitior, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 26.

intybus, intybum, v. intubus.

in-ūber, eris, adj. *ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor*: ostreae, Gell. 20, 8.

in-ūdo, 1. v. a. *to moisten*: manus labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 418.

inūla, ae, f. [ἐλένιον] *cleampame*, a plant, Inula Helenium; Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 29: Hor. S. 2, 8, 51. (Hence It. enola, ella, lella; Sp. enula, ala; Fr. aumée.)

in-ulcēro, 1. v. a. *to ulcerate*: pellem jumentī, Veg. Vet. 2, 59.

Inultē, adv. *without revenge*: Curt. 4, 4 (al. inulti).

in-ultus, a, um, adj. *unrevenged*: ne inultus esset, Cic. Sest. 22: imperatores, Liv. 25, 37: preces, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33.

II. *unpunished*: cur hunc Asellium esse inultum tamdiu sinis? Cic. Clu. 62. Of things: infuriae impunitae atque inultae, id. Div. in Caecil. 16: scelus inultum habuit, *left unpunished*, Val. Max. 9, 7, 2.

safe, unhurt: jugum unde inultus muntem prohibere potuisset, Curt. 3, 4: inultae ferre, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41.

Inumbratio, ōnis, *f.* [inumbro] *an overshadowing, darkness*: Capell. 1, 20.

In-umbro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* to cast a shadow upon, to shade: toros obtentu frondis, Virg. Aen. 11, 66: quietis temporibus existimaverat vitem eousque crevisse donec cunctas dominationis suae partes inumbraret, Val. Max. 7, 1, 5 ex. II. *Meton.*: to cause darkness: inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19. 2. to cover: ora coronis, Lucr. 3, 927: pubem pallio, App. M. 10, p. 254. 3. to mark or sketch out by shadowing: solarium, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.

III. *Fig.*: imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, is obscured, Plin. Pan. 19: inumbrata quies, apparent, feigned, Cels. Dig. 41, 2, 18.

In-unco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [uncus] to hook, catch with hooks: aquila unguibus agnum, App. Flor. 2: lana rubis velut harnis inuncata, Col. 7, 3, 10. *Fig.*: nummos, Lucil. in Non. 124, 16.

In-unctio, ōnis, *f.* *an anointing, besmearing, applying*: tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29: medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14.

Inunctus, a, um, *Part.* [inungo].

Inundatio, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] a flowing upon or over, an inundation: fluminum, Col. 3, 11: coercere, Suet. Aug. 30. With *gen. obj.*: terrarum, Plin. 5, 13, 14.

In-undo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*: to flow upon or over, to inundate: terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24. 2. *Fig.*: inundant Troes, Virg. Aen. 12, 280: vestro, aut Ennensium, sanguine Enna inundabitur, Liv. 24, 38: Cilicia inundata cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113. II. *Neutr.*: to be deluged or inundated: in quiete viderat urina ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5 ex. 2. to be full, abound: inundant sanguine fossae, Virg. Aen. 10, 24.

Inungito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inungo] to besmear: capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. 1, 78.

In-ungo (inunguo) nxi, nctum, 3. *v. a.* to anoint: oculos, Varr. L. L. 6, 8: non tamen idcirco contempnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29: inungendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3. II. *In gen.*: to besmear: lentem siccata oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

In-unio, 4. *v. a.* to unite: Tert. adv. Val. 29.

Inurbane, *adv.* rudely, inelegantly, without wit: non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19: Quint. 8, 3.

In-urbanus, a, um, *adj.* rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly: habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63: inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: scimus inurbanum lepido sponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.

In-urgēo, si, 2. *v. a.* to push or thrust into, to intrude: petit atque inurget vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1034: linguae sauciantis susurros improbos, to be always whispering, App. M. 8, p. 205.

In-urino, 1. *v. n.* to plunge into the water, to dive: piscinis, Col. 8, 14.

In-uro, ussi, ustum, 3. *v. a.* to burn in: notas et nomina gentis, Virg. G. 3, 158: foramen, to make an uneven hole, as by burning, Col. 4, 29. Of encaustic painting: picturas, Plin. 35, 4, 10. 2. to burn, scorch, parch, dry up: inurens sol, Cels. 1, 3: (solum) brumae frigoris et pruinis inurendum, Col. 11, 3: ros inustus sole acri, Plin. 18, 28, 68, no. 3: axis inustus solis equis, Lucan. 9, 852. 3. to consume by burning: vulnere sanguis inustus, Ov. M. 12, 275: calcaria ferro candenti, Col. 8, 2, 3. II. *Fig.*: to brand, to imprint or attack indelibly: ne qua generi ac nobili suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inustus? id. Mil. 12: consorsiae severitatis nota in-

uxi, Pl. Cluent. 46: acerbissimum alicui

600

dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15: plurima mala reipublicae, ib. 2, 46: eam maculam Claudiae genti, Liv. 3, 58.

Inusitātē, *adv.* in an unvonted manner, unusually, strangely: absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75. *Comp.*: poeta inusitatus contraxerat, id. Or. 46. *Sup.*: inusitatissime nō pro noctu dixerunt (al. inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4.

In-ūsītātō, *adv.* in an unusual manner: enituit (al. inusitato indicio enituit), Plin. Pan. 5.

In-ūsītātus, a, um, *adj.* unusual, uncommon, extraordinary: nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23. *Comp.*: species navium inusitator, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.

In-usque (separately, in usque), *adv.* for usque in, unto, to (poet.): Stat. Th. 1, 439.

Inustus, a, um, *Part.* [inuro]. II. *Subst.*: inusta, orum, *n. plu.* burns: Plin. 22, 14, 16.

In-ustus, a, um, *unburnt*: Lucan. 8, 786.

In-ūtilis, e, *adj.* useless, unserviceable, unprofitable: with *ad* or *dat.*: homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6: per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: aetate inutiles bello, ib. 7, 78. Of things: rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, ib. 7, 27. *Sup.*: inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10. II. *hurtful, injurious*: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 38: aquae inutiles pestilentesque, Sen. N. Q. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14.

In-ūtilitas, ātis, *f.* uselessness, unprofitableness: Lucr. 5, 1272. II. *hurtfulness, injuriousness*: Cic. Inv. 2, 52: facti, ib. 26.

Inūtiliter, *adv.* uselessly, unprofitably: non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18: Liv. 3, 51. II. *hurtfully, injuriously*: late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: administrare, Auct. B. Alex. 65.

In-uxōrus, a, um, *adj.* [uxor] unmarried: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 9.

In-vādo, si, sum, 3. *v. n.* to go, come, or get into, enter upon, penetrate into: con str. with *in* and *acc.*, simple *acc.* or *adv.*: ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: si in eas urbes vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 1, 20: vicinos portus, Virg. Aen. 3, 382: urbem, ib. 2, 265: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, accomplished a distance, Tac. A. 11, 8: invade viam, Virg. Aen. 6, 260: invasae comae, i. e. rami, ingrafted, Pall. de Insit. 120. 2. to fall or rush upon, assault, assault, attack, invade: in colulum (mulieris) invasit, fell upon her neck, Cic. Phil. 2, 31: alicujus pectus amplexibus, to embrace, Petr. 91: aliquem basiolis, id. 85: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: Europam, Nep. Them. 2: cum ferro in aliquem, Cic. Caec. 9: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12: castra, Liv. 10, 35. *Pass.*: in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 58: sperans mox effusus hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87. II. *Fig.*: to fall upon, seize, lay hold of, attack, take possession of, usurp, etc.: in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in nomen Maril, ib. 1, 2: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9: dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9: eum morbus invasit gravis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 40: negat ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invasisse, Cic. Off. 3, 7: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 35: tantus repente terror invasit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: dolor in oculos invadit, Lucr. 6, 658: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, to attempt, Virg. Aen. 9, 186. Rarely with *dat.*: furor invaserat improbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: Gell. 19, 4. 2. to address, accost (poet.): continuo invadit, Virg. Aen. 4, 265. (Hence Fr *envahir*.)

In-ūtiliter, *adv.* uselessly, unprofitably: non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18: Liv. 3, 51. II. *hurtfully, injuriously*: late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: administrare, Auct. B. Alex. 65.

In-uxōrus, a, um, *adj.* [uxor] unmarried: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 9.

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in-vālentia, ae, *f.* weakness, inability, indisposition, for invaletudo: Gell. 20, 1.

in-vālēo, 2. *v. n.* to be strong: in tmesi: inque valebunt, Lucr. 2, 300.

in-vālesco, āi, 3. *v. n. incep.* to become strong, grow stronger, more powerful (only *fig.*): tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15: prout invaluisent, Tac. H. 2, 98. II. to increase, prevail, predominate: libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11: appellatio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gram. 4: amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: consuetudo quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1 in.

III. to come into use: verba intercidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, id. 10, 2, 13.

in-vālētūdinārius, a, um, *adj.* indisposed. *Subst.*: a sick person, valetudinarian: qui robustior est invaletudinario (al. in valetudinario), Sen. praef. Q. N. 1 praef.

in-vālētūdo, ōis, *f.* infirmity, illness, indisposition: invaletudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

in-vālīdē, *adv.* weakly, feebly: Arn. 7, 250.

in-vālīdus, a, um, *adj.* not strong, infirm, weak, feeble, inefficient: senecta invalidus, Liv. 6, 8: milites, id. 23, 16: pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24: invalidus et inermis, Tac. A. 1, 46: invalida moenia adversus irrumpentes, ib. 12, 16: venenum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170. *Comp.*: invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6. *Sup.*: invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. 8, 36, 54. II. *Fig.*: causa, Lucan. 7, 67: argumentum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

invalitudo, v. invaletudo.

in-vānum, *adv.* in vain: laborare, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

nuntiaretur, Liv. 5, 8: cum eo ipso acrius victores se undique invehent, Curt. 8, 14. **III.** Fig.: vitia, quae tecum invehis, Sen. Oedip. 79: divitiarum avaritiam invexere, Liv. praef.: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17. **2.** *to attack with words, inveigh against*: (often *reflect*.): aperte in te invehens, id. Phil. 2, 29: in homines caros invehit, id. de Or. 2, 75, 304: cum nonnulla invehetur in Timoleonta, Nep. Tim. 5: multa in Thebanos, id. Ep. 6: si quid inclementius in te sum invectus, Liv. 3, 48.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj.* *unveiled, uncovered*: Cap. 1, 3.

in-vēnālis, ἀνπαρος, *not for sale*: Gloss. Philox.

in-vendibilis, e, *adj.* *unsaleable*: merx, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

in-venditus, a, um, *adj.* *unsold*: praedia, Scaev. Dig. 18, 5, 10.

in-vēnio, vni, *ventum* (*fut.* invenit) *to find, meet with*: Pompeius ap. Non. 479, 28), 4. v. a. *lit.* *to come or light upon*; hence, *to find, meet with*: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 2: naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: tolerabiles oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2. **II.** *to find out, discover, learn*: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6: inveniebat ex captivis, Sabini flumen ab suis castris non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: conjurationem, Cic. Cat. 3, 7. **2.** *to find by reading*: apud auctores invenio, Liv. 3, 23. *Pass.*: invenitur in Annalibus, Plin. 10, 21, 25. **III.** *to find out, invent, devise, contrive*: invenit quandam nuper fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35: Venus invenit pueri succumbere furtim, Tib. 1, 9, 35: invenienti copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69: multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Cic. Dom. 1: ille quomodo crimen commentitium confirmaret, non inveniebat, id. Rosc. Am. 15. **IV.** *to procure, effect, obtain, get*: perniciem alii, ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac. A. 1, 74: qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: pecuniam magnam, Plin. 7, 43, 45.

V. *Non invenire se, to be at a loss*: minusque se inveniunt, quo in maiorem materiam inciderunt, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: nec medici se inveniunt, Petron. Trag. frag. 47. *Affirmatively*: dolor se invenit, appeared, Ov. H. 15, 113.

inventarium, ii, n. [*invenio*] *a list, inventory*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6.

inventio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *an inventing, invention*: Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alia tristium inventio, alia gaudendum, Plin. Pan. 72: ut nec ornatui facilitas, nec facilitati inventionum deesset ornatus, Just. 9, 8. **II.** *the faculty of invention*: illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2: rerum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventiuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [*invento*] *a trifling invention*: minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, m. [*invenio*] *a discoverer, contriver, author, inventor*: o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfectior, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: veritatis, id. Fin. 1, 10: omulorum artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: scelerum, Virg. Aen. 2, 164.

inventrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she that finds out or invents*: omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: belli, id. N. D. 3, 21.

inventum, i, n. [*id.*] *a device, contrivance, invention*: ut te omnes Dil cum istoc invento atque incepto perduint, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: Cic. Mur. 29: inventum medicum meum est, Ov. M. 1, 521.

inventus, a, um, *Part.* [*invenio*]. **inventus**, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [*id.*] *for inventio, an invention*: Plin. 21, 35, 5.

in-vēnustē, *adv.* *not elegantly, ungracefully*: non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

in-vēnustus, a, um, *adj.* *not elegant or graceful, ungraceful*: non invenustus actor, Cic. Brut. 67: scortillum, Cat. 10, 3: arbustum, Col. 5, 6.

II. (without Venus, i. e.) *unfortunate in love*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 10.

in-vērecundē, *adv.* *shamelessly*: aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis iure uteretur inverecunde, Sen. Ep. 114: dicere, Quint. 7, 4. *Comp.*: Hier. Ep. 128, 2.

in-vērecundiā, ae, f. *shamelessness, immodesty*: Arn. 4, 150.

in-vērecundus, a, um (*inverecundus*, Venant. de Vit. S. Mart. 1, 393), *adj.* *without shame, shameless, immodest*: Impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 43. *Of things*: frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: animi ingenium, Cic. Inv. 1, 45: quid illis inverecundius, Val. Max. 7, 7 no. 1: inverecundum est, it is shameful, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.

in-vergo, 3. v. a. *to incline or turn to, to pour upon* (poet.): liquoris in me, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 12: fronti vina, Virg. Aen. 6, 244.

inversio, ōnis, f. [*inverto*] *a turning about, inversion of words*.

irony: Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **II.** *an allegory*: Quint. 8, 6, 44. **III.** *mere transposition* (as quoque ego for ego quoque): id. 1, 5, 40.

in-versor, i, v. *dep.* *to be among, to be occupied about*: Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5.

inversum, *adv.* *upside down, bottom upwards*: surculis inversum superpositis, Sol. 8.

inversura, ae, f. [*inverto*] *a turn, curve*: Vitr. 5, 3.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* [*inverto*].

in-verto, verti, *versum*, 3. v. a. *to turn in, turn about, to upset, invert*: pingue solum fortes invertant tauri, turn up, Virg. G. 1, 64: Boreas invertit ornos, upturns, overthrows, Lucan. 6, 390: nox invertit coelum, Virg. Aen. 11, 202: vinaria, to upset, empty, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: inverso mari, disturbed, rough, id. Epod. 10, 5: inversus annus, brought round, completed, id. S. 1, 1, 36: vomer inversus, id. Epod. 2, 63: alveus navis, Sall. J. 18: inversa manus (opp. to supina), Plin. 12, 25, 54: inversa charta, Mart. 4, 87. **II.** Fig.: *to invert, transpose, alter, pervert*: ut cum semel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertitro supersedeo, to alter, give in another form, Tac. A. 15, 63: virtutes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: pro curia, inversique mores! perverted, corrupt, id. Od. 3, 5, 7: consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9 fin.: verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: verba, dark, obscure, Lucr. 1, 642: Vertumnus Deus invertendarum rerum est, i. e. of barter, trade, Ascon. in Verr. 1, 69.

in-vespērascit, 3. v. *impers.* *it becomes evening, evening is approaching*: jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50.

investigābilis, e, *adj.* [*investigo*] *that may be searched into, investigable*: Tert. in Herm. 43.

investigātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a searching or inquiring into, investigation*: investigatio rerum occultissimarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: veri, id. Off. 1, 4.

investigātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *he that searches or inquires into, an investigator*: rerum, Cic. Tim. 1: conjurationis, id. Sull. 30.

investigātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she that investigates*: M. Cap. 5, 141.

in-vestigo, avi, *atum*, i. v. a. (*investigandum* for investigandum, Tac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *to track or trace out, as a dog*: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. **II.** Fig.: *to search into, investi-*

gate, find out, discover: Oibyratid canes investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 4, 21: nihil investigo quicquam de illa muliere, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 4: ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, Cic. Att. 9, 1: conatus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16: homines, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 8: literas per notas scriptas, to decipher, Suet. Caes. 56.

in-vestiō, i, v. *atum*, 4. v. a. *to clothe, cover; to surround*: publicas porticus pictura, Plin. 35, 7, 33: focum, Sen. Ep. 114.

in-vestis, e, *adj.* *unclothed*: homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3. **II.** Meton.: *without a beard, beardless*: puer, App. M. 5, p. 171: Macr. S. 3, 8. Hence, *unmarried*: vir, Tert. de Vel. virg. 8. **2.** *deprived of*: investis dotibus, Tert. ad Ux. 2, 9.

in-vētērasco, avi, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to grow old, to become fixed or inveterate*: populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, to settle, establish itself, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: aes alienum inveterascit, Nep. Att. 2: res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: ut hanc inveterasce consuetudinem nolint, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: ulcus, Lucr. 4, 1060: si malum inveteravit, Cels. 3, 13. *Impers.*: inveteravit, it has become a custom, grown into use: intelligo, in nostra civitate inveterasse, Cic. Off. 2, 16 fin. **II.** *to grow obsolete*: si (res) inveterarit, id. Fam. 14, 3.

invētērātio, ōnis, f. [*invetero*] *inveterateness* (of a disease): Cic. Tusc. 4, 37.

in-vētēro, avi, *atum*, i. v. a. *to render old, to give age or duration*: aquam, Col. 12, 12: allium, cepamque, Plin. 19, 6, 34. *In pass.*: *to become old to acquire age or durability*: ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, id. 31, 10, 36, 3: vina, id. 19, 4, 19, 2: inveterata amicitia, old, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: malum, id. Phil. 5, 11: conglutinatio, id. Sen. 20: licentia, Nep. Eum. 8. **II.** Fig.: *to cause to fail, abolish*: notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 16.

in-vētītus, a, um, *adj.* *unforbidden, unrestrained* (poet.): Sil. 2, 441.

in-vicem, *adv.* (*in tmesi*: inque vicem dextras junxere, Stat. Th. 2, 149: Virg. G. 4, 166) [*vicis*] *in turn, by turns, one after another, alternately*: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: invicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: habes res urbanas; invicem rusticas scribe, in your turn, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 fin.: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10 fin. **II.** *among one another, mutually, reciprocally*: haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20: permutatae O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, i. e. on both sides, Tac. H. 3, 46. **III.** *ad invicem, instead of*: Veg. Vet. 2, 7.

invictissimē, *sup. adv.* *most invincibly, or irresistibly*: Aug. Ep. 28.

in-victrix, icis, f. *adj.* *unconquerable*: invicticis Fortunae filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj.* *unconquered*; hence *unconquerable, invincible*; constr. with *ab, in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, *ad, contra, adversum*, and simple *abl.*: invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26: spartum in aquis marique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 7: in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167: crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Cantaber hie misque aestusque famisque invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326. **II.** Fig.: *irrefutable*: defensio, Cic. post red. 12: *Comp.*: invictoratio, Aug. de Immort. anim. 8.

invidens, *Part.* [*invideo*]. || *Subst.*: an envious person: nocere invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8.

invidentiā, ae, f. [*id.*] an envying, envy: invidentiā esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil noceant invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: ib. 3, 10.

in-vīdēo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. Lit. to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon: ut est in Menalippo: *florem quisnam liberūm invidit meūm?* Male Latine videtur. Sed praeclare A. vius. Ut enim videre, sic invidere florem rectius, quam flori, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9. *Absol.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. 5, 12.

|| *Meton.* to envy, grudge: constr. usual with *dat.* of direct object: that which excites the feeling is expressed by *in* and *abl.*, *gen.*, *abl.*, etc.: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: honori, id. Agr. 2, 37: alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50: in qua tibi invideo, Cic. Fl. 29: in hoc Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56: neque ille sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84: invidere igne rogi miseris, not to grant a burning and burial, Lucan. 7, 798. In the *pass.*: ego cur, acquirere pauca si possum, invideor? Hor. A. P. 56: invidenda aula, id. Od. 2, 10, 7: ib. 3, 1, 45. *Pass. impers.*: invidetur commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51. 2. to be loth, unwilling: with *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30: his te quoque jungere, Caesar, invideo, *am not willing*, Lucan. 2, 550. 3. to hinder, prevent; refuse, deny: plurima, quae invident pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: Africae solo oleum et vinum natura invidit, Plin. 15, 2, 3.

in-vīdēo, vīdi, 2. v. a. not to see, to overlook: invidit profecto, id mihi secum esse commune, App. Apol. p. 276.

in-vīdiā, ae, f. [*invidus*]. I. A. c. t. envy, jealousy, ill-will: invidia ducum perfidiaque militum Antigono est deditus, Nep. Eum. 10: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phil. 14, 6. Phrases: sine invidia, *willingly, with pleasure*, Mart. 3, 65: absit verbo invidia, *without boasting*, Liv. 36, 7.

II. *Pass.* odium, unpopularity: in invidia esse, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: invidiam quaerere in aliquem, Plin. 18, 6, 8: habere, to be hated, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 284: extingueret, id. Balb. 6, 16: invidia onerare quemquam, Suet. Oth. 6: id. Ner. 34: cumulare alicui invidiam, Liv. 3, 12: conflare, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: invidiae alicui esse, Liv. 4, 49: invidia rumpi, Virg. E. 7, 26: sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. H. 20, 67. Proverb.: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35. In *plur.*: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56. (Hence *lt. invidia*; Fr. *envie*.)

invidiōsē, adv. enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously: dicere, Cic. Acad. 2, 17. *Comp.*: expulsus, Vell. 2, 45: vivere, Auct. Her. 4, 20.

invidiōsus, a, um, adj. [*invidia*]. I. A. c. t.: full of envy, envious: formosis invidiosa Dea est, Prop. 2, 21, 12: vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234. II. *Pass.*: envied, hateful, odious: possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pecunia, id. Balb. 25: etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, id. Clu. 58: damnatio, id. Verr. 2, 17: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad honores, id. Att. 8, 3: in eos, id. Coel. 9. In a good sense: Maecenas nostrae spes invidiosa juventae, envied, Prop. 2, 1, 83.

invidus, a, um, adj. [*invideo*] envious: jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12. With *dat.*: o Fortuna viris invida fortibus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: potentiae, Nep. Tim. 3. 2. *Subst.*: invidus, i, m. one that envies, an envier: persuaserat invidis meis, *enviers*, 2. With *gen.*: laudis invidus, id. Fl. 1. 3. Of things: noxae fuit praeceps, et coeptis invida nos-

tris, unfavourable, Ov. M. 9, 486: fatum, Phaedr. 5, 6, 5: cura, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18: aetas, id. Od. 1, 11, 7: paupertas, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 156.

in-vīgīlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of: with *dat.* (poet.): nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. F. 4, 530: rati, Val. Fl. 2, 374: mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331. 2. to be intent upon, pay attention to: aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Virg. G. 4, 158: venatu (for venatui), id. Aen. 9, 605. *Absol.*: to be watchful: invigilate, viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, poet. Col. 10, 151. With *pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43. With *inf.*: prohibere minas, Val. Fl. 5, 257. *Part. perf.*: invigilata lucernis carmina, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

in-vīlesco, lui, i. v. n. incept. not to become bad: Not. Tir. p. 66.

in-vīlīto, i. v. a. to account very bad: invillat, *εὐτελέσει*, Gloss. Philox.

in-vīcībīlis, e, adj. unconquerable, invincible: invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert. adv. Herm. 11. II. irrefutable: gravia et invincibilia dicere, App. Apol. p. 297.

in-vīcībīliter, adv. irrefutably: App. Flor. 18.

in-vīctus, a, um, adj. fettered: aliquem invinctum habere (*al. in vinculis*), Callistrat. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

in-vīnīus, a, um, adj. [*vinum*] that abstains from wine: App. M. 11, p. 268.

invīo, adv. where there is no way: per viam potius quam invio progrediamur, Front. de Or. Ep. 1 fin.

in-vīo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tread upon, set foot upon: Sol. 2.

in-vīolābīlis, e, adj. inviolable: Lucr. 5, 62: caput inviolabile telis, Sil. 16, 16.

in-vīolātē, adv. inviolately: servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. Sen. 22: servare iusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18.

in-vīolātus, a, um, adj. unhurt, inviolate: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67: amicitia, id. Sull. 17: Liv. 28, 28: vita, happy, pleasant, Sil. 13, 875: terra, unploughed, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic. Coel. 5. II. inviolable: tribunus plebis, Liv. 3, 55: templum, id. 2, 1.

in-vīolētus, a, um, adj. not violent: Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-vīolō, i. v. a. not to violate: Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-vīscēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to put into the entrails: aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214. II. Fig.: caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, deeply rooted, Aug. serm. 24.

in-vīscō, i. v. a. [*viscum*] to besmear with birdlime: Not. Tir. p. 160.

invīsē, adv. without being seen: invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

in-vīsībīlis, e, adj. invisible: foramina, Cels. praef.

in-vīsībīlitas, ātis, f. invisibility: Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

in-vīsībīliter, adv. invisibly: Tert. adv. Valent. 14.

in-vīsītātus, a, um, adj. that has not been seen, unseen: omnia visitata et invisitata, Vitruv. 9, 4. II. unvisited, unfrequented: Galli invisitati ante alienigenis, Liv. 27, 39: civitas, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3. v. a. to look after, look into: domum nostram invisas, look after the building of, Cic. Att. 4, 6 fin.: res rusticas, id. de Or. 1, 58. II. to go to see, to visit: ut jam invisas nos, id. Att. 1, 20: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Virg. Aen. 4, 144: speculum, to look at inquiringly, to consult, App. Apol. p. 284. With *ad*: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 9.

invisor, ōris, m. [*invideo*] an envier: App. Flor. 9.

invisus, a, um, *Part.* [*invideo*]. II. Adj.: hateful, detested: genus

invisum, Virg. Aen. 1, 28: persona intulenta, impura, invisā, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7. *Comp.*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invigior et susceptor, id. Off. 2, 9. *Sup.*: ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Of things: cupressus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: oratio, Cic. Manil. 16.

in-vīsus, a, um, adj. unseen: sacra maribus non invisā solum, sed etiam inaudita. Auct. Har. resp. 27: res, Cacs. B. C. 2, 4: morbus, unknown, Cato R. R. 141. II. invisible: cantavit invisus, App. M. 5, p. 160.

invītābīlis, e, adj. [*invito*] inviting, attractive, alluring: sermones, Gell. 13, 11.

invītāmentum, i, n. [*id.*] an invitation: filia invitamento matris suae circumlata, App. Apol. p. 322. II. an allurements, incitement, inducement: invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6: ad res necessarias, id. in Non. 321, 16.

invītātiō, ōnis, f. [*id.*] an invitation: in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! Cic. Att. 9, 12: fit invitatio, ut Graeco more biberetur, id. Verr. 1, 26: invitatio benigna, to a large feast, Liv. 40, 7. With the *gen.*: largior vini invitatio, Gell. 15, 2. II. a working upon the feelings, etc., a calling upon to do something: aegritudo non natura exoritur, sed invitatione quadam ad dolendum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34.

invītātiuncūla, ae, f. dim. [*invitatio*] a little invitation: largiores laetioresque in convivis invitatiunculae vini, little drinking matches, Gell. 15, 2.

invītātor, ōris, m. [*invito*] one who invites, an inviter: Mart. 9, 92: Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

invītātōrius, a, um, adj. [*invitator*] pertaining to invitation, inviting: Eccl.

invītātrix, icis, f. [*invito*] she that invites: Symm. Ep. 1, 59.

invītātus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [*id.*] an inviting, invitation (rare); invitatu tuo, Cic. Fam. 7, 5.

invītē, adv. against one's will, unwillingly: invite cepi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3. *Comp.*: invitius, id. de Or. 2, 89.

in-vītēbīlis, e, adj. incorruptible: aevum, Plin. Psych. 626.

invīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. (invitas) sitis for invitaveritis, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 31), to invite as a guest, to treat, entertain: constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with *acc.*, *abl.*, or *subj.*: aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Fam. 7, 9: aliquem in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: aliquem tecto ac domo, ib. 4, 11: invito eum, ut apud me deversetur, id. Att. 13, 2. *Absol.*: to entertain: alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: aliquem poculis, to challenge to drink, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 31. With *pron. reflect.*: to treat or regale oneself, to carouse: sese in coena plusculum, id. Am. 1, 1, 26: se cibo vinoque largius, Sall. fr. ap. Non. 321, 26. *Comic.*: gladio, to treat to the sword, i. e. to want to kill, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 21: aliquem clava, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31.

II. Fig.: to invite, summon, challenge: a Caesare liberaliter invitator in legationem illam, Cic. Att. 2, 18: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Cal. 53: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. Lig. 4: in libidinem, Suet. Cal. 41. 2. to incite, allure, attract: hiems invitat, Virg. G. 1, 302: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16: assentationem, to encourage, id. Am. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: culpam, to allure to transgression, Ov. H. 17, 183: invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22: fossis invitavit mare, conducted, Sol. 2.

in-vītūpērābīlis, e, adj. unblameable: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

invītus, a, um, adj. against one's will, unwilling, reluctant: ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: invitus feci, ut I. Flaminium e senatu eicerem, id. de Sen. 12: ego eum a me invitissimus

dimisi, very much against my will, id. Fam. 13, 63. Esp. freq. in *abl. absol.* with *pers. pron.*: si se invito transire conarentur, *against his will, without his consent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, Cic. Att. 5, 21: diis hominibusque invitis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2. With *gen.*: credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *would not be ill pleased with this payment*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 11. Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: verba non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: ope, i. e. *furnished unwillingly*, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 16. Proverb.: invita Minerva, *contrary to one's natural endowments*, Hor. A. P. 385. [*Invi-tus*, from *vēl* or *vol*, root of *volo*, by a contraction similar to that which takes place in the 2nd. pers. sing. of the pres. indic. *vīs* for *vōllis*.]

in-vīus, a, um, *adj.* [*vīa*] *without a road, impassable*: lustra, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: maria Teucris, Virg. Aen. 9, 130: rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30: invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113: nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27. With *inf.*: Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 715. Subst.: invia, *orum, n. plu. impassable places*: Liv. 21, 35. II. Meton.: *inaccessible, impenetrable*: tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639: Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.

in-vōcātio, ōnis, *f.* *a calling upon, invocation*: dearum, Quint. 10, 1, 48: id. 6, 1, 33.

invōcātus, a, um, *Part.* [*invoco*]. **in-vōcātus**, a, um, *adj.* *uncalled*: imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38. II. *uninvited*: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 1: quotidie sic coena ei coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Cim. 4.

in-vōcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a non-summoning*: si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, Front. ad Verum Ep. 1.

in-vōco, avi, atum, *v. a.* *to call upon, invoke*, esp. as a witness or for aid: invoco vos, Lares viales, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 23: sibi deos, id. Am. 5, 1, 9: in parlando Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: deos in auxilium, Quint. 4, prooem.: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: leges, ib. 2, 71: auxilia libertati, ib. 15, 56: arma alicujus adversus alium, ib. 2, 46: fidem suorum militum, id. H. 2, 9: justae preces invocantem, antequam... ad ultionem accingerentur, ib. 4, 79.

II. *to call by name, to name*: quem invocant omnes Jovem, Eun. in Cic. N. D. 2, 2 (*al. vocant*): aliquem dominum, Curt. 10, 5.

invōlātor, ōris, *m.* [*involo*] *a robber*: κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

in-vōlātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a flying, flight*: ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6.

in-vōlentia, ae, *f.* *unwillingness*: Salvian. de gub. Dei 7.

invulgo, v. invulgo.

in-vōlito, avi, atum, *v. n.* *freq.* *to fly frequently in or to*: with *dat.*: nec minus involitat terris, Prud. *στέφ.* 13, 100. II. Meton. of *inanim.* things: *to flow or float upon*: (comae) humeris involitant, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3.

in-vōlo, avi, atum, *v. n.* *to fly into or to fly at, rush upon; to attack, seize*. With *in* and *acc.*: in villam columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: in possessionem, *to pounce on, take forcibly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31. With *ad*: involare ad aliquem, eumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 52. With *acc.*: piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 85: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33. Of abstract things: animos involat cupido eundi, id. A. 1, 49.

II. *to carry off, steal*: remitte palium mihi meum, quod involasti, Cat. 35, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam illi relictum est, Petr. 43: ancorae involantur de mari Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 6.

in-vōlūer, eris, ere, *adj.* *unable to fly, unalighted*: pulli, Gell. 2, 29.

invōlūere, is, *n.* [*involvere*] *a cloth or napkin to wrap round one, as in shaving*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 17.

invōlūcrum, i, *n.* [*id.*] *a wrapper, covering, case, envelope*: clipei, Cic. N. D. 2, 14: candelabri, id. Verr. 4, 28: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21. II. Fig.: ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: simulationum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

invōlūmen, inis, *n.* [*id.*] *a wrapper, cover*: involumen, ἐνέλημα, Gloss. Phil.

invōlūmentum, i, *n.* [*id.*] *a wrapper, envelope, for involucrum*: Eccl.

invōluntāriē, adv. *involuntarily*: Marc. Dig. 1, 3, 2.

in-vōluntārius, a, um, *adj.* *involuntary*: emissio urinae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 3.

in-vōluntas, ātis, *f.* *unwillingness*: Eccl.

invōlūtē, adv. *obscurely*: queri, Spart. Carac. 2.

invōlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [*involvere*] *a wrapping up*. Meton.: *that which is wrapped up*: Vitr. 10, 11.

invōlūto, i, *v. a.* *freq.* [*id.*] *to in-wrap, in-fold*: Apic. 2, 1.

invōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [*involvere*]. II. *Adj.*: *involved, intricate, obscure*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperire, id. Fin. 1, 9: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5.

in-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, *3. v. a.* *to roll to or upon* (poet.): Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 282: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: mons silvas involvens secum, *sweeping away with it*, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: miser involvitur in caput, ib. 292. 2. *to roll round, wrap up, envelope, involve*: aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27: sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: caput flammulo, Petr. 26: se farina, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23: involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17. II. Fig.: se litteris, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: se sua virtute, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: se laqueis insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve or entangle themselves*, ib. 1, 5: ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 63: homo involutus fraudibus, *full of deceit*, ib. 16, 32.

involvūlus (involvolus), i, *m.* [*involvere*] *a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

invulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [*invulgo*]. II. *Adj.*: *known, common*: verba (opp. nova), Gell. 11, 7.

in-vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, *v. a.* *to publish, make known*: disciplinas ἀκροατικὰς, libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5. II. *Absol.*: *to give evidence, make a deposition*: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

in-vulnērābilis, e, *adj.* *that cannot be wounded, invulnerable*: hostis, Sen. Ben. 5. Fig.: animus, id. Helv. 13.

in-vulnērātus, a, um, *adj.* *unwounded*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67.

īō, interj. = *īō*, expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurrah!*: io hymen hymenaeae, io hymen, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 3: miles, io magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: io, io, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. 2. expressing pain, *oh! ah!*: uror! io, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6.

īōhia, interj. an exclamation of denial. Do. Quae illa est? Ly. Illa. Do. Iohia, illa! Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

īon, ii, *n.* = *ion*, a kind of violet, Viola odorata, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 14.

II. *a precious stone of the same colour*, supposed by some to be a purple ruby, id. 37, 10, 61.

īōta, *n. ind.* (iota, ae, *f.* Aus. Id. 7.) *the name of the Greek ι, iota = iōta* (in Gr. triasyll., in Lat. dissyll.): ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12.

īōtācismus, i, *m.* = *ιωτακισμός*, *iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter i*: Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

ipse, a, um (nom. m. ipsus, Cato R. R. 70, 71: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 43: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 5, et al.: *neutr.* ipsud, Gloss. Philox.

Gen. ipsi for ipsius, Afran. ap. Prisc. 694: ipsius, Virg. G. 1, 452: id. Aen. 1, 114. Sup. ipsissimus, like αὐτότατος, *the very same*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 146), [is and the suffix -pse: in the old writers the is is declined and the -pse remains undeclined: ea-pse, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 65: id. Cist. 1, 2, 17: eam-pse, id. Mil. 4, 2, 78: id. Aul. 5, 1, 7: eo-pse, id. Curc. 4, 3, 6: reapse = re ea-pse, Fest. s. v.: the -pse is the same as -pte occurring in suo-pte, meo-pte, eo-pte, etc.: and hence the orig. form of ipse was perh. is-pte] *pron.* (of all three persons: it is employed with other pronouns and with substantives to give them greater emphasis: when used alone, it is gen. of the third person, and invariably stands in opposition to some other word) *self, very, the identical*: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 91: ego ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: tute ipse praescripti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: agam per me ipse, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: mihi ipse assentor, ib. 3, 11: medici ipsi se curare non possunt, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: cum miserrum fidelem defensorem negasset inveniri posse, nisi eum, qui ipse miser esset, id. Mur. 25: dominam sibi ipsos dedisse, Sen. Ben. 3, 23: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very cause*, Liv. 1, 57: in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23. With substantives: neque ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, ib. 6, 10: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: valvae se ipsae aperuerunt, *of themselves, spontaneously*, Cic. Div. 1, 34: delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22. II. To add precision to a specification of number or time: *just, exactly*: triginta dies erant ipsi, cum has dabam litteras, id. Att. 3, 21: in tempore ipso mihi advenis, *at the very nick of time*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 10. III. Of the master or mistress of the house: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, *my mistress*, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 10. So, ipse dixit, αὐτὸς ἔφα, *he, i. e. the master, teacher, has said*, a phrase used by the Pythagoreans in speaking of the dicta of Pythagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 5. IV. *by himself, alone* (like αὐτὸς for μόνος in Gr.): aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg. Aen. 12, 843: caudicem nova cum veniat lectica Ma-thonis plena ipso, Juv. 1, 32. Hence, ipse per se (αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτὸν) *in or of himself, itself, etc.*: per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg. 2, 17: hoc quid sit per se ipsum non facile interpretor, Auct. Har. res. 17.

ipsiplices, αὐτόπλευκτα φύλλα, Gloss. Philox.

ipsippe, ipsi neque alli, Fest. s. v. = ipsipite.

ipsullices, bractee in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Fest. s. v.

ipsus, a, um, *v.* ipse.

ir, v. hir.

īra, ae, *f.* (gen. irā, Lucr. 3, 304) *anger, wrath, rage, ire*: ira est libido puniendi ejus, qui vi-teatur laesisse injuria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: facere aliquid per iram, *in anger*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37: ira et dolore incensus, Nep. Lys. 2: ira commotus, Sall. C. 31: excitare iras, Virg. Aen. 2, 594: concitare, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 41: evomere in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14: vertere in aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5, 54: indulgere irae, Liv. 23, 3: frangere, Quint. 6, 3, 9: ponere, Hor. A. P. 160: moderari irac, id. Ep. 1, 2, 59: ira deservescit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36: deflagrat, Liv. 40, 8: decedit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: ira inter eas intercessit, ib. 3, 1, 25: irae esse alicui, *to be the object of one's anger*, Virg. Aen. 10, 716. With *inf.*: subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, ib. 2, 575. With objective *gen.* (on account of): ob iram fugae, Liv. 27, 7. Fig.: of things: belli, Sall. fr. ap. Prisc. 10, 887: flagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 149: maris, id. 1, 37.

īracundē, adv. *angrily, passionately*: iracunde agere cum aliquo, Cic. 603

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Phil. 8, 5. *Comp.* iracundius docere, id. Rosc. Com. 11.

Irācundia, ae. f. [iracundus] *prone-ness to anger, irascibility of temper*: iracundia ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: Sen. de ira 1, 4. **II.** *violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion*: prae iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3: remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6: cohibere, id. Marc. 3: suam reipubl. dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: esse summa iracundia, ib. 3, 16: iracundia effert, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: iracundia exardescere et stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 20. *Plur.*: iracundias domitas habere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

Irācunditer, adv. *angrily, passionately*: iracunditer rem agere, Caecil. ap. Non. 515, 1.

Irācundus, a, um, adj. [ira] *irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry*: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic. de Sen. 18: iracundum esse in aliquem, id. Planc. 26: iracundior adversus hostes, Just. 7 fin.: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 40. *Comp.*: iracundior est paulo, id. S. 1, 3, 29. *Sup.*: iracundissimus, Sen. Ira 2, 6.

Irascētia, ae. f. [irascor] *anger*, for iracundia: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

Irascibilis, e, adj. [id.] *choleric, irascible*: irascibilem efficit, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

Irascitivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *angry, choleric*: Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

Irascor, 3. v. dep. (act. irasco, Pomp. and Nigid. in Non. 127, 2) [ira] *to be angry, to be in a rage*: constr. with dat. or acc.: noli irascier, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: de nihilo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 56: nunquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9: irasci amicis, id. Phil. 8, 5: taurus irasci in cornua tentat, *to butt with his horns*, Virg. Aen. 12, 104: idne irascimini, si quis superbius est, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: nihil, Gell. 19, 12: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv. 34, 32. Of an inanim. subject: cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. 104: irascens mare, Plin. 9, 36, 60.

Irātē, adv. *angrily*: Phaedr. 4, 24. *Comp.*: iratius, Col. 7, 12.

Irātus, a, um, Part. [irascor]. **II.** Adj.: *enraged, angry*: numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 30: habere aliquem iratum, *as one's enemy*, Cic. Att. 14, 19: iratum adversario iudicem facere, id. de Or. 1, 51: qua ex re iratus, Nep. Cat. 2. *Comp.*: Archytas cum villicio factus esset iratior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36. *Sup.*: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, id. Phil. 8, 6. Of things: mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: venter, id. S. 2, 8, 5: sitis, *violent*, Prop. 4, 9, 62: venti, ib. 6, 28.

ircei, genus farciminis in sacrificiis, Fest. s. v.

ircus, i, v. hircus.

Irenarcha or **irenarches**, ae. m. [ειρηναρχος] *a provincial justice of the peace*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18.

iri and **irier**, v. eo, is.

Irīcōlor, ōris, adj. [iris color] *coloured like the rainbow*: pluma columbae, Aus. Ep. 3, 15.

Irinus, a, um, adj. = *irivos*, *pertaining to the plant Iris*: succus, Plin. 30, 14, 43. *Usu.* Subst.: irinum, i, n.: id. 20, 17, 71.

—o, ōnis, m. *a siliqueose plant*, called by the Greeks Erysimum. The plant of Theophrastus is supposed to be Camelina sativa, which is confounded by Pliny with that of Dioscorides, regarded by different authors as Sisymbrium Irio, Linn., and Erysimum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 75.

Iris, Idia, f. (acc. irim, Virg. Aen. 5, 606) = *iris*, the rainbow: Plin. 2, 59, 60: Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 3. **II.** *a sweet smelling plant, a species of Iris or sword lily*, of which Pliny mentions several; the Iris florentina, yielding theorris root, is the most remarkable: Plin. 21, 7, 19: Col.

12, 27. Iris silvestris, xyris, Plin. 21, 20, 83, is perh. the Iris foetidissima, Linn. **III.** *a precious stone, prob. a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal*: Plin. 37, 9, 52.

irnea and **irnula**, v. hirn.

Ironia, ae. f. = *ειρωνεία*, *irony*: Cic. de Or. 2, 67: sine ulla ironia loquor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

Ironice, adv. *ironically*: Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 2, 13.

irpex, Icīs, m. = *ἄρπας* (urpex, Cat.) *a large rake with iron teeth*, used like our harrow: Cato R. R. 10: Varr. L. L. 5, 31. (Hence It. *crpice*; Fr. *herse*.)

ir-rādo (inr.), i. v. a. and n. **I.** Act. *to illumine, irradiate*: Stat. Th. 6, 64. Fig.: Graiorum obscuras Romanis floribus artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 84. **II.** Neutr. *to beam forth, shine*: cooperat felix irradiare dies, *to dawn, break*, Sedul. 5, 315 in Math. c. 28.

ir-rādo (inr.), rāsī, rāsūm, 3. v. a. *to scrape into*: eodem silphium irrādito, Cato R. R. 157. **II.** *to scrape, shave, make smooth*: caput irrasum, *shaved*, bald, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 16.

irrāsus (inr.), a, um, Part. [irrado].

ir-rāsus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unshaved, unpolished, not smooth* (poet.): clava, Sil. 8, 584.

ir-rātīōnābilitas (inr.), ātis, f. *irrationality*: App. Trism. p. 92.

ir-rātīōnābilitē, adv. *irrationally*: Tert. Poen. 1.

ir-rātīōnālis (inr.), e, adj. *without reason, irrational*: de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13: Sen. Ep. 22. **II.** *without exercising the reason*: usus, *mechanical exercises*, id. 10, 7, 11.

irrātīōnālīter, adv. *irrationally*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ir-raucesco (inr.), rausi, 3. v. n. *insep.* [raucus] *to become hoarse*: si ir-rauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61.

ir-raucus, a, um, adj. [raucus] *hoarse*: vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ir-rēcītābilitē, adv. [recito] *unspeakably*: Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

ir-rēcōgītātio (inr.), ōnis, f. *inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness*: Tert. Exhortat. ad cast. 4.

ir-rēcōrdābīlis (inr.), e, adj. *not to be remembered*: Arn. 2, 62.

ir-rēcūpērābīlis (inr.), e, adj. [recupero] *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable*: Tert. Pud. 14.

ir-rēcūsābīlis (inr.), e, adj. *not to be refused*: occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

ir-rēdīvīvus (inr.), a, um, adj. *irreparable, that cannot be restored*: Cat. 17, 2.

ir-rēdux (inr.), ūcis, adj. *that does not bring back*: via, Lucan. 9, 408.

ir-rēfōrmābīlis (inr.), e, adj. [reformo] *unalterable*: Tert. Virg. vel. 1.

ir-rēfūtābīlis (inr.), e, adj. [refuto] *irrefutable*: Arn. 4, 139.

ir-rēfūtātus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unrefuted*: Lact. 5, 16.

ir-rēgībīlis (inreg.), e, adj. *ungovernable, unmanageable*: Veg. Vet. 2, 3: laxitas corporis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

ir-regressībīlis (inr.), e, adj. [regressio] *from which there is no return*: transgressio, Aug. O. I. 8, 22.

ir-rēligātus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unbound* (poet.): croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A. Am. 1, 530: ratia, *not moored*, Albinov. 2, 5.

ir-rēligiō (inr.), ōnis, f. *irreligion, impiety*: Auct. Her. 2, 21 (dub.): App. Trismeg. p. 91.

ir-rēligiōsē (inr.), adv. *impiously*: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50. *Comp.*: Arn. 1, 13.

ir-rēligiōsitas (inr.), ātis, f. [irreligiosus] *irreligion, impiety*: Eccl.

ir-rēligiōsus (inr.), a, um, adj. *irreligious, impious*: Liv. 5, 4. *Comp.*: irreligiosus, Arn. 5, 185. *Sup.*: irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12.

ir-rēmēābīlis (inr.), e, adj. *from which one cannot return* (poet.): error, Virg. Aen. 5, 590: unda, ib. 6, 425: via, Sen. Herc. F. 8

ir-rēmēdiābīlis (inr.), e, adj. *incurable, irremediable*: cicutia, Plin. 25, 13, 95. **II.** Fig. *implacable*: factio, Maccen. in Sen. Ep. 114.

ir-rēmīssē (inr.), adv. *unpardonably, inexorably*: Amm. 29, 2.

ir-rēmīssībīlis (inr.), e, adj. *unpardonable*: Eccl.

ir-rēmōtus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unremoved*: Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 407.

ir-rēmūnērābīlis (inr.), e, adj. [re-muneror] *that cannot be compensated*: beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 139.

ir-rēmūnērātus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unrewarded, unremunerated*: soboles, Cassiod. Var. 2, 11.

ir-rēpārābīlis (inr.), adj. *irrecoverable, irretrievable, irreparable*: fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284: vita, Sen. Ep. 123.

ir-rēpercussus (inrep.), a, um, adj. *not retorted, not refuted*: Tert. Apol. 16.

ir-rēpertus (inr.), a, um, adj. *not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

ir-rēplētus (inr.), a, um, adj. *not filled*: Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 60.

ir-rēpo (inr.), psi, 3. v. n. *to creep in, into, upon, or to*: draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94: salamandra si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23: irrepentibus aquis, Col. 4, 1, 1. With acc.: cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 319. **II.** Fig. *to creep or steal in unperceived, insinuate oneself*: eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19: irrepit haec lues in Italiam, Plin. 26, 1, 3. With dat.: dolor animo irrepit, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 26. 2. *Esp. absol.* *to insinuate oneself as a friend*: adolescentuli penitus irrepserant per luxum et ambigua secreta, Tac. A. 13, 12: id. H. 2, 63.

ir-rēposcībīlis (inr.), e, adj. *that cannot be demanded back*: App. Apol. p. 332: Sid. 8, 15.

ir-rēprēhensībīlis (inr.), e, adj. *unblameable, irreprehensible*: Arn. 2, 53: Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

ir-rēprēhensus (inr.), a, um, adj. *blameless, without blame* (poet.): Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, i. e. true, id. M. 3, 340.

ir-rēptio (inr.), ōnis, f. [irrepto] *a creeping in*: Aug. Ep. 107.

ir-rēptō (inr.), i. v. n. *freq. to creep into or to* (poet.): with dat.: pampineumque jubes nemus irreptare Iy-curgo, Stat. Th. 4, 386: id. S. 3, 1, 178. With acc.: Mycenae, id. Th. 11, 731.

irreptor (inr.), ōris, m. [irrepto] *one who creeps in, an encroacher*: agrorum, Cod. Theod. 2, 26, 2.

ir-rēquīēbīlis (inr.), e, adj. [requiesco] *that cannot be stilled, restless*: sitis, Scrib. Comp. 105: Marc. Emp. 20.

ir-rēquies (inr.), ētis, adj. *restless*: Aus. Idyll. de membr. 12, 5.

ir-rēquīētus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unquiet, restless*: sors mea, Ov. M. 2, 386: Enipeus, ib. 1, 579: Charybdis, ib. 13, 730: circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

ir-rēquīsītus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unsought for*: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

ir-rēsectus (inr.), a, um, adj. *uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

—ūbīlis (inr.), e, adj. *indissoluble*: nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19.

ir-rēsōlūtus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unloosed*: vincula, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 22.

ir-rēspirābīlis (inr.), e, adj. [respiro] *in which one cannot breathe*: hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

ir-rēstinotus (inr.), a, um, adj. *unextinguished*: Sil. 3, 29.

ir-rētio (inr.), īvī, Itum, 4. v. a. [rete] *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle*: quid ad illum, qui te capiare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29: solum pluribus radiis impeditum, et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11: festinandi studio alius irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 8.

II. Fig.: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6: homines iudicis iniquissimis, id. Vat. 5: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10.

irretitus, Part. [irretio].

ir-rērtortus (inr.), a, um, adj. not turned back: oculo irretorto spectare aliquid, without looking back, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

ir-rētractābilis (inr.), e, adj. [retracto] irrevocable: Aug. Conf. 10, 33.

ir-rēvērens (inr.), entis, adj. disrespectful, irreverent: with gen.: operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21. With dat.: matri, Spart. Carac. 2. With in and acc.: in aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

ir-rēvērenter, adv. disrespectfully, irreverently: irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

ir-rēvērentia (inr.), ae, f. want of due respect or reverence, irreverence: juveni, Tac. A. 3, 31: adversus fas nefasque irreverentia, id. H. 3, 51: id. A. 13, 26.

ir-rēvōcābilis (inr.), e, adj. that cannot be recalled, irrevocable: aetas praeterita, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, Liv. 42, 62: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 2. Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevocabili jactae, which cannot be drawn up on account of their great weight, Plin. 32, 1, 1: hamus, id. 16, 35, 65.

II. Fig.: Domitiani natura praecipit in iram et quo obscurior eo irrevocabili, the more implacable, Tac. Agr. 42.

ir-rēvōcābiliter, adv. irrevocably, incessantly: progredi, Aug. Ep. 120, 24.

ir-rēvōcandus (inr.), a, um, adj. not to be recalled, irrevocable: error, Claud. B. G. 122.

ir-rēvōcātus (inr.), a, um, adj. not called back; not encored: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. II. that cannot be called or kept back: ab acri caede lupus, Ov. M. 11, 401.

irridenter (inr.), adv. jeeringly, scoffingly: petit, Laber. in Charis. p. 181 P.: admonere, Aug. Ep. 5 med.

ir-rīdēo (inr.), rīsi, rīsum, 2. v. n. and a. (irrido, M. Brutus in Diom. p. 378 P.). I. Neutr. to laugh at, to joke, jeer: irrides in re tanta, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. Att. 12, 6: Tac. A. 1, 8. II. Act. to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: venis ultro irrisum dominum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 40: per jocos deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Romam irridere atque contemnere, id. Agr. 2, 35: vos ab illo irridemini, id. Acad. 2, 39: perpersus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63: irrisum habere aliquem, to make sport of, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 81.

ir-rīdīcūlē (inr.), adv. without humour or wit: non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.

ir-rīdīcūlum, i, n. a laughing-stock: irridiculo habere, to make a laughing-stock of, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 8: irridiculo esse, to be a laughing-stock: id. Cas. 5, 2, 3 (al. ridiculo).

ir-rīgātio (inr.), ōnis, f. a watering, irrigating: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: agrorum irrigationes, Cic. Off. 2, 4. With gen. subj.: irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36, 12, 17.

ir-rīgātor (inr.), ōris, m. a waterer: Aug. Ep. 95.

ir-rīgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lead or conduct water or other fluids: amurcam ad arbores, Cato R. R. 36: aquam in areas, ib. 151: imbres plantis, Virg. G. 4, 115. II. Meton. to water, irrigate: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: hortulos fontibus, ib. 1, 43.

to overflow, inundate: Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3. 3. to wet, moisten, bedew, diffuse, etc. (poet.): irrigat terram cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44: fletu genas, id. Phoen. 441: vino aetatem, to nourish, strengthen, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 86: sol irrigat assiduo

coelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 282: per membra quietem, id. 4, 905: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 511: irrigatus plagis, i. e. beaten soundly, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

ir-rīgūus (inr.), a, um, adj. well watered, wet, swampy: herba, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9: hortus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15. Subst.: irriguum, i, n. a swampy place: Plin. 5, 4, 3. Poet. in an act. sense: that waters or moistens: fons, Virg. G. 4, 32: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2. II. Meton. poet. moistening, soaking; or, pass. moistened, soaked: somnus, nourishing, strengthening, Pers. 5, 56: corpus mero, soaked, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9: carmen, music produced by the water-organ, Auct. Aetnae, 295.

ir-rīmor (inr.), 1. v. dep. to explore: Pac. ap. Non. 382, 9.

irrio, v. hirrio.

ir-rīsibīlis (inr.), e, adj. laughable, ridiculous: Aug. Serm. 87, 9.

ir-rīsio (inr.), ōnis, f. a deriding, mocking, mockery: Cic. Ac. 2, 39: cum irrisione audientium, id. de Off. 1, 38.

ir-rīsor (inr.), ōris, m. a nigger, scoffer: hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par. 1, 3: Prop. 1, 9, 1.

ir-rīsōrius (inr.), a, um, adj. [irrisor] scornful: versutia, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

irrisus, a, um, Part. [irrideo].

ir-rīsus (inr.), ūs, m. a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision: irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin. 28, 8, 29: Tac. A. 13, 15: suam virtutem irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: ab irrisu, out of mockery, Liv. 7, 10: irrisui haberi, to be made a laughing-stock, App. M. 5, p. 172.

ir-rītābilis (inr.), e, adj. [irrito] easily excited or enraged, irritable: irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17: genus irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102. II. Act. easily exciting: formae, Lact. 6, 23.

ir-rītābilitas (inr.), ātis, f. [irritabilis] irritability: App. Doc. Plat. 1, p. 11.

ir-rītāmen (inr.), Inis, n. [irrito] an incitement, incentive, provocative (poet.): opes animi irritamen avari, Ov. M. 13, 434. In plur.: ib. 12, 103.

ir-rītāmentum (inr.), i, n. [id.] an incitement, incentive, provocative (mostly in plur.): irritamentis iras militum acuere, Liv. 40, 27: certaminum equestrium, id. 30, 11: gulae, Sall. J. 89: invidiae, Tac. A. 3, 9: pacis, id. Agr. 20: opes, irritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140. Of things: fluminis, a hindrance, obstruction, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

ir-rītātus, comp. adv. with greater irritation, in a physical sense: Amm. 22, 15 mid.

ir-rītātio (inr.), ōnis, f. [irrito] an incitement, incentive, provocative: animorum, Liv. 31, 14: ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9: irritationes edendi, Gell. 7, 16: convivorum, Tac. G. 19.

ir-rītātor (inr.), ōris, m. [id.] an inciter, instigator: Sen. Ep. 108.

ir-rītātus, a, um, Part. [irrito].

ir-rīto (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (perf. subj. irritassis for irritaveris, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 298) to provoke, enrage, stimulate, incite, excite: irritari proprie canes dicuntur, Donat. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: ducitur verbum a canibus, qui restrictis dentibus hanc literam, R. imitantur, id. Ter. And. 3, 4, 18: ne canem quidem irritatam voluit quisquam imitari, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 25: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic. Mil. 31: animos ad bellum, Liv. 31, 5: iracundiam, Sen. Ira 3, 8: sibi simulatas, Liv. 33, 46: aliquem ad necem alicujus, Vell. 2, 66. Poet.: cum fera diluvies quietos irritat amnes, enrages, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: infantiam ad discendum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: vitia, ib. 3, 4, 11: cupiditatem, Sen. Ep. 7: suspiciones, Tac. H. 3, 4: amicos, Hor.

A. P. 180: naturam per se pronam ad humanitatem, Sen. Ben. 6, 29: in aliquid, id. Ep. 97. [Ety. uncertain: some connect it with ἐπίθω, ἐπετίθω; but others, with more probability, suppose that it is a frequentative from ringor, rictus; hence in-rī(c)-to meant originally "to keep snarling at," which is in accordance with the explanation of Donatus; v. Engl. Journ. Educat. No. 45, p. 310.]

ir-rīto (inr.), 1. v. a. [irritus] to make void, invalidate: Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 2.

ir-rītus (inr.), a, um, adj. [ratus] invalid, of no effect: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42: testamentum pro irrito habere, Suet. Tib. 51: injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: Remus aves irritas habuit, Gell. 13, 14. 2. vain, useless, ineffectual: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intelligo, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 10: inceptum, Liv. 29, 35: dona, Virg. G. 4, 519: tela, id. Aen. 2, 459: remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: preces, Plin. Pan. 26: ova, wind-eggs, Plin. 10, 58, 79. Subst. irritum, i, n.: spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6. Irrito, adv.

fruitlessly: Eumen. Grat. act. 11. II. Meton. of persons: that undertakes in vain or without effect: with gen.: irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32: consilii, Vell. 2, 63: spei, vainly hoping, Curt. 5, 6: incepti, Sil. 7, 131. Absol.: variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. Aen. 5, 442: venit et o templis irrita turba domum, without a response, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11: irritus homo, useless, good for nothing, Cato in Gell. 11, 2.

ir-rōbōrasco (inr.), avi, 3. v. n. incept. to acquire strength, become confirmed: verbi significatio irrobavit, Gell. 1, 22.

ir-rōgātio (inr.), ōnis, f. an imposing, adjudicating (of a penalty, etc.): multae, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40.

ir-rōgo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) to propose anything against any one multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14: privilegia tyrannica, Auct. Or. Dom. 42. 2. In gen. to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict: alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Tac. A. 13, 28: sibi mortem, ib. 4, 10: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, no more is to be bestowed, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperium in aliquem, to exercise, Plin. 2, 7, 5.

ir-rōro (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew: noctibus vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24: interdum Auster irrorat, brings dew, id. 11, 2. II. In gen. to moisten, besprinkle, wet: crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 189: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47: aceto, Cels. 7, 19. With dat.: lacrimae irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369: liquores vestibus et capiti, ib. 1, 371. Transf.: of things not fluid: irrorare patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: Zephyrus assiduis irrorat flatibus annum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: oculis quietem, of sleep. Sil. 10, 355.

ir-rōto (inr.), 1. v. a. to roll or trundle along: testam super undas, to make it skim over, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3.

ir-rūbesco (inr.), būi, 3. v. n. incept. to grow red; nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 230: Sol. 5.

ir-ructo (inr.), 1. v. a. to belch into: alicui in os, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

ir-rūdis, e, adj. not raw: Not. Tir. p. 123.

ir-rūfo (inr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make red: Eccl. 1.

ir-rūgātio (inr.), ōnis, f. [irrugeo] a wrinkling: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 652.

ir-rūgo (inr.), 1. v. a. to wrinkle, make rough: aequor ventis, Tell. 12, 1.

II. Meton. to fold: alnum, Stat. Th. 4, 266.

ir-rūmātio (inr.), ōnis, f. [irrumo] actus irrumandi: Cat. 21, 8.

irrūmātor (inr.), ōris, m. [id.] *he practises a kind of obscenity*: Fl. Math. 8, 20. II. Transf. *a deceiver*: Cat. 10, 12.

ir-rūmo (inr.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [ruma] *to extend the breast to, to give suck; hence, to practise a kind of filthy obscenity*: Cat. 16, 1: Auct. Priap. 36, 3: *irrumata unda, polluted*, Mart. 2, 70. II. Meton. *to abuse, deceive*: Cat. 29, 9.

irrupibilis, ἀρρηκτος, Gloss. Philox.

ir-rumpo (inr.), rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. *to break, burst, or rush in or into*: oesso huc intro irrumperē? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24: in eam partem hostilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: telis ad aliquem, Sall. C. 50: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732: tellurem irrumperentem in sidera, Sil. 15, 167: irrupit se in curiam, Varr. in Non. 263, 21. With acc.: domum alicujus, Caes. B. C. 3, 111: portam, Sall. J. 58: Italiam, Tac. H. 4, 13. With dat.: thalamo, Virg. Aen. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 178. 2. Meton. *to interrupt, disturb, break off*: irrumperē pontem inchoatum, Tac. H. 5, 20: quietem alicujus, id. A. 4, 67. II. Fig. *to break or rush in*: atrocitas ista quo modo in Academiam irruerit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44: imagines in animos per corpus irrupunt, ib. 2, 40: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. de Or. 3, 42: calamitates, quae ad me irruerunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrupet adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopopoeias usque irrupunt, *venture upon*, Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, *boldly inquire their will*, Stat. Ach. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumperementem, *to enter, inspire*, id. Th. 10, 341.

ir-rūo (inr.), ūi, 3. v. n. and a. *to rush against, to charge, to force one's way into*: quam mox irruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Virg. Aen. 3, 222: in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19: in aliquem, Auct. Dom. 45. With acc.: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11. With dat.: irruere flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 104. II. Fig.: in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10: ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur (translatio), ib. 3, 41: in odium alicujus et offensionem, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12. With dat.: cladi-bus, Lucan. 7, 60. 2. *to run or hit against*: multa in causis in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, Cic. de Or. 2, 74.

ir-ruptio, ōnis, f. *a breaking or bursting in, an irruption*: irruptionem facere in popinam, Pl. Poen. prol. 42: si irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. Manil. 6: ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12: luminis, Pall. 10, 17.

irruptus (inr.), a, um, Part. [ir-rumpo].

ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, a ly. *unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18.

irtīōla (irciōla), ae, f. (sc. vitis) *a sort of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 28: Plin. 14, 3, 4.

is, ōa, id (gen. eius, acc. to Prisc. 545 P.: dat. ei, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 12: Lucr. 2, 1134: ei, monosyllable, Cat. 82, 3. In the fem. eue, Cato R. R. 46: masc. eo, Inscr. Plur. ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and Inscr.: hi and his are also common: Caes. B. G. 1, 39: ib. 2, 4; et pass.: gen. eum, for eorum, acc. to Fest. p. 77 Müll.: dat. and abl. libus and ibus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20 et al. In the fem. eabus, for iis, Cato R. R. 152. It is rendered emphatic by the suffix *pse*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 15: ib. 4, 3, 6) *pron.* (prop. used only with reference to some *word or clause*, not, like the demonstratives, to direct attention to a *thing*: hence it is sometimes called a *logical pronoun*). I. In connection with substantives: *this or that*: is locus, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: ea res, ib. 1, 4: id nomen, ib. 1, 12. II. As a pronoun, it is usu. of the third person: *he, she, it*: venit mihi obviam tunc puer: is mihi litteras

abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Myris ab ea (i. e. Glycerio) egreditur, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21: flumen est Arar: id Helvetii transibant, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. When rendered emphatic by *et*, the enclitic *que*, or by its position, it sometimes enhances a preceding statement: a te vero bis terve summum, et eas perbreves litteras accepi, Cic. Fam. 2, 1: Antonius cum una legione et ea vacillante, id. Phil. 3, 12: inprimis nobis sermo isque multus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1: vincula et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4: certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18. (ii) Of the first pers.: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, id. Fam. 12, 14: Sen. Ep. 63 et al. (iii) Of the second pers.: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.

2. It is very freq. used without reference to any expressed substantive, being defined by a relative clause: si quis est qui illud iudicium fuisse arbitretur, is tamen hanc causam ab illa debet sejungere, id. Cluent. 35, 96: a me tu id quaeris, quid opus sit eo, quo semper usi sumus? id. Mur. 34, 70: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent important, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. When it would be in the same case as the relative it is usually omitted: partem tertiam incolunt qui ipsorum lingua Celtae appellantur, ib. But when the relative clause comes first, *is* is sometimes employed for the sake of emphasis: male se res habet cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6. Sometimes also it is used along with a relative pronoun for the same purpose: quorum eorum unus surripuit currenti cursori solum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 16: quorum eorum ope, Liv. 8, 37. Esp. with *quod*: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, ib. 44: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17: ib. 13. So, too, after a participle: urbem novam conditam vi et armis, jure eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19.

III. In the neut. freq. used as a subst.; and hence sometimes with *gen.*: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, id. 9, 45: ad id (sc. tempus), id. 3, 22: ad id diei, Gell. 17, 8: id temporis, Cic. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age*, id. de Or. 1, 47: hence, id, *therefore, on that account*: id ego gaudeo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: id misera moesta est, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 66: id genus, for ejus generis: Gell. 9, 12: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12: in id, *to that end*: in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17. In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that*, Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17. In eo est also means, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sic velim enitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, id. Fam. 15, 14. Ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplectari saepe vehementius, id. Fin. 2, 9. Cum eo, *with the condition or stipulation*: Liv. 8, 14. IV. Sometimes *is* refers to the follg. substantive, instead of to that which precedes: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. 7, 15.

V. *such, of such a sort, character, or quality*: in eum res rediit jam locum, ut sit necessarium, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8: nec tamen eas coenas quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, id. Fam. 9, 16: est credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Placc. 15.

isāgōgē, ea, and **isāgōga**, ae, f. = εἰσαγωγή, *an introduction*: Gell. 1, 2.

isāgōgicus, a, um, adj. [isagoge] *introductory*: Gell. 14, 7.

isātis, is, and **idis**, f. = ἰσατις, *an herb used in healing wounds*, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.?: Plin. 20, 7, 25.

ischaemon, ōnis, n. = ἰσχαίμων, *a kind of styptic herb* (acc. to Sprengel, a grass, Andropogon Ischoemum, Linn.): Plin. 25, 8, 45: id. 26, 12, 82.

ischlācus, a, um, adj. = ἰσχυακός, *that has the gout in the hip*: Cato R. R. 123. Subst.: ischiacus, i, m.: ischiaci cum maxime doleant, Gell. 4, 13.

ischlādicus, a, um, adj. = ἰσχυαδικός, *that has the gout in the hip*: dolores, pains in the hip, Plin. 26, 7, 27.

II. Subst.: one who has the hip-gout: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

ischlās, ādis, f. = ἰσχυάς, *the hip-gout, sciatica*: Plin. 27, 5, 16.

II. Meton.: *an herb said to be good for the hip-gout*: also called leucacantha, Carduus leucographus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 16, 28.

ischūrīa, ae, f. = ἰσχυρία, *a stoppage of urine, strangury*: Veg. Vet. 3, 15.

isēlasticus, a, um, adj. = εἰσελαστικός, *pertaining to a public entrance: certamen or agon, a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession*, Plin. Ep. 10, 119.

II. Subst. iselasticum, i, n. *the reward presented to such a victor by the emperor*: Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 120. (v. Smith's Ant. 167.)

isīdis crinis, [Isis] described as a shrub, but probably a coral, perh. the black coral, Gorgonia Antipathe, Linn.: Juba in Plin. 13, 25, 52. 2. Isidis, the planet Venus: Plin. 2, 8, 6.

isōcinnāmon, i, n. = ἰσοκίναμον, *an odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon*, supposed to be the Cassia, Laurus Cassia, Linn.: Plin. 12, 20, 43.

isōdōmos, on, adj. = ἰσόδομος, *equally or evenly built*: genus isodomon, *a mode of building with stones or bricks of equal size*: Plin. 36, 22, 51: Vitruv. 2, 8.

isōētes, is, n. = ἰσοετές, *small house-leek or aye-green*: Plin. 25, 13, 102. Various referred to Sedum altissimum or Sempervivum sediforme, Jacq. by others to Sempervivum ochroleucum, Sibth.

isōpleuros, on, adj. = ἰσόπλευρος, *equilateral*: Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

isōpýron, i, n. = ἰσοπύρον, *an unknown plant*, perh. Corydalis claviculata, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 70.

isoscēles, is, m. = ἰσοσκελής, *having equal legs, isosceles*: Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

issulus and,

issus, a, um, adj. *a corrupt form of ipse in the pronunciation of children, and hence used in addressing little children as a term of endearment*: Inscr.

istāc, adv. *by that way*: abi sane istac, istorsum, quovis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istac-tēnus, adv. *thus far*: Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. istic.

iste, a, ud (gen. istius; in the poets sometimes short, istius, Virg. Aen. 12, 648. An old form of the gen. isti, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.: Pl. Truc. 5, 38: dat. fem. istae, ib. 4, 3, 16), *pron. demonstr.* of the second person [is tu]: *that of yours, that near you*: hence in letters it refers to the person to whom the letter is addressed; and in speeches, it frequently stands for the person against whom the orator is speaking; hence when that person is represented by an advocate, iste may often be translated by *your client*: and in gen. *that, this*: quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuata sunt, *those seats where you are sitting*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: id. de Sen. 17, 59: iste vir optimus (ironically of Quintus' opponent), id. Quint. 5: ut jam ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3: nec ab isto officio abduci debui, id. Am. 2, 8. With other pronouns: scio ista haec facta, proinde

ut proloquor, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 125: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29: transeat idem iste sapiens ad rempublicam tuendam, id. Tusc. 5, 25. With the relative: necesse est eam, quas suum corpus addixerit turpissimae cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? Auct. Her. 4, 16. 2. *such, of such a kind*: quum ista sis auctoritate, Cic. Mur. 6: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53. 3. from its frequent use in speeches to designate those opposed to the orator, it sometimes conveys an accessory dyslogistic notion: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, id. N. D. 1, 44: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9. 4. O isti, an urgent form of address, Arn. 1, 23, 36. 5. With the particle *ce* affixed: argentum pro istisce ambabus dedi, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 40. (Hence *It. questo*; Fr. *ce, cel.*)

isthmus, *m.* = ἰσθμός, a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, esp. the Isthmus of Corinth: Ov. Met. 7, 405.

istic (isthic), *aec, oc, and uc, pron. demonstr.* [iste with the suffix *ce*] *this same, this*: isne istic fult, quem vendidisti? Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 10: istic labor, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: istaec miseria, id. Am. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bac. 3, 1, 15: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus es, vapulabis, *so much the more*, id. Am. 1, 1, 222: istaec res, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1: quid istuc est verbi? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 32: istuc actatis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58. With the suffix *ce* repeated, and in interrogations with *cine*: istuccine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? id. Eun. 5, 1, 14: istaccine causa tibi hodie nummum dabo? Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istoccine pacto me adjutas? ib. 1, 1, 81: istaecce ridicularia, id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.

istic (isthic), *adv. of place, there, in the place where you are*: ibi malis esse quam istic ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: quid istic tibi negotii est? Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70.

II. Meton. herein, in this affair, on this occasion: neque istic, neque alibi, id. Andr. 2, 5, 9: ausculta. *Phi.* Ictic sum, *I am attending*, id. Hec. 5, 2, 39: istic sum, inquit, expectoque quid respondeas, Cic. Fin. 5, 26.

istim, *adv. from the place where you are*: Cic. Att. 1, 14.

istimōdi, *v. istiusmodi*.

istinc (isthinc), *adv. of place: from the place where you are, thence*: istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 71: qui istinc veniunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10. **II. Meton. thereof, of that thing**: memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istius-mōdi (also separately *istius modi, istimōdi, or istimodo*, Pl. Truc. 5, 38): *of that kind, such*: istiusmodi amicos, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 16: cum istiusmodi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 2, 15: vos esse istiusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: nihil istiusmodi, ib. 4, 5.

istō, *adv. to the place where you are*: isto venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: isto usque penetrasse, Plin. Ep. 4, 12. **II. Meton. thence, into that thing**: Trebatium meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **III. for this reason**: isto tu pauper es, cum minus sancte plus, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

istōo, *adv. = isto: thither*: istoc intronitare, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 6: accede illuc: nimium istoc abiisti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15.

istorum, *adv. [isto versum] thitherwards*: concede hinc a foribus paululum istorum, sodes, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14: id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

istūo (isthuc), *adv. = isto: to the place where you are*: jam istuc ego revertar, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 1: dubo operam ut istuc veniam, Cic. Fam. 7, 14. 2. *In gen. thither*: concedite istuc, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 56. **III. Meton. thither, i. e.**

to that matter: post istuc veniam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 33: scio; istuc ibam, *I was going to speak of that*, id. Ad. 5, 3, 35.

istuccine, *v. istic*.

Itā, *adv. [is] in this or that manner, so, thus*: it differs from *sic* (which comes from *hic*) in the same way as *is* differs from *hic*; but the two adverbs, like the two pronouns, are sometimes interchanged: ita est homo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63: est, judices, ita ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52: non est ita, id. Off. 1, 44: me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 1: Just. 12, 2. 2. *Ita—ut, or ut—ita, as—so also, as well—as*: in morbis corporis ut quisque est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21: ut Titanis, ita Gigantibus, id. N. D. 2, 28: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. 3. Frequently before an *acc.* and *inf.*: velim ita statum habere, me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, id. Fam. 6, 2: collegi me aliquando et ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Cluent. 19. 4. Followed by a *subj.* clause: ita se meritosse ut in servitute abduci non d. buerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit, ib. 12: ita elatus, ut nullum ferox verbum excidat, Liv. 26, 19. 5. In interrogations: itane censes ante coronam herbae exstisse quam semen? Cic. Div. 2, 32: quid ita passus est Eretriam capi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? quid Locridem? Liv. 32, 21. 6. In replies, *ay, yes*: Menacchum, opinor, te vocari, dixerat. *Me.* Ita vero, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 37: quidnam? inquit Catulus, an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 11. 7. In asseverations and oaths: *as truly as, so*: ita me dii bene ament, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1: ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15: atque, ita sim felix, primo contendis Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3. 8. Non ita, *not particularly, not so very*: non ita lato interjecto mari, Cic. Or. 8: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: non ita probabilis, id. Fin. 2, 13: simulacra non ita antiqua, id. Verr. 4, 49: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3: haud ita multum frumentum, Liv. 4, 12: nec ita multo post, id. 10, 12. 9. In reference to what follows: *in the following manner, as follows*: is ita cum Caesare agit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: quum ita dicis, et ita constituis: si Caelina, cum in fundo esset, etc., Cic. Caec. 12, 35. 10. With reference to certain circumstances before alluded to: *thus, in this manner*: dico illum adolescentem aliquot dies aegrotasse et ita esse mortuum, id. Cluent. 60: Caes. B. G. 1, 12. 11. In stating a logical inference: *consequently*: virtus autem actiosa est, et deus vester nihil agens: expers igitur virtutis; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40. 12. To denote a restriction: *on this condition or understanding*: tibi imponam (onus), ita, tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, id. Fam. 13, 56.

13. To denote degree: *to such a point, or extent*: ne non habeas quod cures; ita sunt omnia debilitata, ib. 2, 5. Ita fit; *such is the custom, so do matters go*: ita fit, inquit, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89.

itaemōlis, *a kind of made wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

Itā-quē, *conj. and so, and thus*: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, Cic. Cluent. 19: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. **II. Transf. therefore, for that reason, consequently, accordingly**: itaque ipse me legens, sic afflictor interdum, Cic. Am. 1: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus, Nep. Milt. 7: est itaque id genus totum situm in commutatione verborum, Cic. Part. 7: omnium sententia absolutus itaque est, Plin. 18, 6, 8. 2. Itaque ergo, *hence*

therefore, and so for that reason: tam etsi bona natura est, reddunt curatura juncea. Itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24: itaque ergo perperandis effugium patuit, Liv. 9, 31.

Itā-tēnus, *adv. so far, to such a degree*: Claud. Mam. stat. Anim. 10.

Item, *adv. [is] just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also*: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48: placuit Scaevolae et Corruccanio, itemque ceteris, id. Leg. 2, 21. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, id. Att. 2, 21. In comparisons, with *ut*, *quemadmodum* *quasi*, etc.: ita sit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id. Verr. 4, 9: item... quemadmodum, ib. 2, 22: item... quasi, Liv. 39, 19. 2. For iterum, *a second time, again*: parietes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit: senel, cum a nutricis ubere; item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6. So in enumerations: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17.

Iter, *Itinēris, n.* (anomalous forms: *nom. Itiner, Varr. Plant. Att. in Non. 482, 10*: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 72, etc.: *gen. iteris* Naev. in Prisc. p. 695 P.: *abl. itere*, Lucr. 5, 652) [root *ir*: *v. eo*] *a going, a walk, way*: dicam in itinere, *on the way*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concituit, Liv. 1, 28. 2. *Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey, march*: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulentam via, id. Att. 5, 14: facere in Apuliam, ib. 8, 11: contendere iter, *to hasten*, id. Rosc. Am. 34: intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. A. 15, 2: urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520: convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct to a certain place*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 715: flectere, *to change one's course*, Virg. Aen. 7, 35: comparare, *to prepare for*, Nep. Alcib. 10: iter coeptum pergere, coepisse, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ferre per medium mare, Virg. Aen. 7, 810: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coeptum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24: tutum alicui praestare, id. Planc. 41: tutum iter dare, *to give a safe passage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. 3. *As a measure: the distance travelled, a journey, a march*: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: justum iter diei, *a day's march of the proper or usual length*: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76. 4. *Meton. a way, passage, path, road*: qua ibant abitu iter appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 4: itineribus devils proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, ib. 3, 9: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 58: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere, *to make a road*, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10. Of the corridors in houses: Vitr. 6, 9. Of any passage: iter urinae, *the urethra*, Cels. 7, 25: vocis, Virg. Aen. 7, 534: itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17. 5. *a right of way*: aqueductus, haustus, iter actus a patre sumitur, Cic. Caec. 26: jumentum vero ducere non potest, qui iter tantum habet, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 7.

II. Fig. a way, course, custom, method: patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2: salutis, Virg.

therefore, and so for that reason: tam etsi bona natura est, reddunt curatura juncea. Itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24: itaque ergo perperandis effugium patuit, Liv. 9, 31.

Itā-tēnus, *adv. so far, to such a degree*: Claud. Mam. stat. Anim. 10.

Item, *adv. [is] just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also*: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48: placuit Scaevolae et Corruccanio, itemque ceteris, id. Leg. 2, 21. To supply the predicate of a preceding clause: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, id. Att. 2, 21. In comparisons, with *ut*, *quemadmodum* *quasi*, etc.: ita sit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id. Verr. 4, 9: item... quemadmodum, ib. 2, 22: item... quasi, Liv. 39, 19. 2. For iterum, *a second time, again*: parietes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit: senel, cum a nutricis ubere; item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6. So in enumerations: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17.

Iter, *Itinēris, n.* (anomalous forms: *nom. Itiner, Varr. Plant. Att. in Non. 482, 10*: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 72, etc.: *gen. iteris* Naev. in Prisc. p. 695 P.: *abl. itere*, Lucr. 5, 652) [root *ir*: *v. eo*] *a going, a walk, way*: dicam in itinere, *on the way*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concituit, Liv. 1, 28. 2. *Esp. a going to a distant place, a journey, march*: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulentam via, id. Att. 5, 14: facere in Apuliam, ib. 8, 11: contendere iter, *to hasten*, id. Rosc. Am. 34: intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. A. 15, 2: urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520: convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct to a certain place*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 715: flectere, *to change one's course*, Virg. Aen. 7, 35: comparare, *to prepare for*, Nep. Alcib. 10: iter coeptum pergere, coepisse, Auct. B. Afr. 69: ferre per medium mare, Virg. Aen. 7, 810: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coeptum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24: tutum alicui praestare, id. Planc. 41: tutum iter dare, *to give a safe passage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. 3. *As a measure: the distance travelled, a journey, a march*: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: justum iter diei, *a day's march of the proper or usual length*: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76. 4. *Meton. a way, passage, path, road*: qua ibant abitu iter appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 4: itineribus devils proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, ib. 3, 9: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 58: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere, *to make a road*, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10. Of the corridors in houses: Vitr. 6, 9. Of any passage: iter urinae, *the urethra*, Cels. 7, 25: vocis, Virg. Aen. 7, 534: itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17. 5. *a right of way*: aqueductus, haustus, iter actus a patre sumitur, Cic. Caec. 26: jumentum vero ducere non potest, qui iter tantum habet, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 7.

II. Fig. a way, course, custom, method: patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2: salutis, Virg.

Aen. 2, 387: primum ad honores, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103.

Iterabilis, e, *adj.* [itero] *that may be repeated*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

Iteratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a repeating, repetition*: verborum iterationes, Cic. Or. 25: et reditus ad propositum, et iteratio (dictorum), id. de Or. 3, 53: arationis, Col. 11, 2: and *absol. a second ploughing*: compluribus iterationibus resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, id. 2, 12.

Iterativum verbum, i. e. verbum frequentativum, Diom. p. 335.

Iterato, *adv.* again, once more: Just. 16, 3.

Iteratus, a, um, *Part.* [itero].

Itero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [iterum] *to do anything a second time, to repeat*: quas audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 99: pleonastically: bis iterare, id. Ps. 1, 3, 154: iterum iterare, id. Rud. 4, 8, 1: iteradum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intelligo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv. 6, 32: mane ubi bis fuerit Phoebusque iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov. F. 6, 199: cursus relictos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4: aequor, *to embark again upon*, ib. 1, 7, 32: truncis lapsa cavis iterare mella, *to celebrate again*, ib. 2, 19, 11: vitum morte, *to be restored to life*, Plin. 7, 55, 56: multiplicem tennes iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, *to wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, ib. 24. 2. Esp. in agriculture, *to plough a second time*: siccitatibus censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4: locus diligenter fossione iterandus, id. 2, 2: sarrituram, Plin. 18, 27, 67. 3. *to repeat, rehearse, relate*: haec ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Sempr. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18.

Itero, *adv.* for iterum, Inscr.

Iterum, *adv.* again, a second time, *anew*: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18: C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est: iterum, stultum: tertio, turpe, id. Inv. 1, 39: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Venerium Jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59: semel iterumque, ib. 1, 25: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39. [From *is* with the compar. suffix: cf. Sans. *itara*; Germ. *wieder*: v. Bopp, Vergl. Gramm. § 292.]

Ithyphallicus, a, um, *adj.* [ithyphallus] *ithyphallic*: carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus (viz. 3 trochees), Serv. Centim. 1018 P.

2. The metrum Phalaecium is also sometimes called *ithyphallicum*, Mar. Victor, p. 2566 P.

Ithyphallus, i, m. = *ἰθύφαλλος*, the *ithyphallus*, a piece of wood shaped like the erect penis, which was carried about in the festivals of Bacchus: Arn. 5, 176.

Itidem, *adv.* [ita and idem] *in the same way, just as, likewise, also*: itidem olent, quasi cum una multa jura confudit cocus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 119: itidem duplex, Cic. Part. 22: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 12: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22.

Itiner, v. iter, *ad init.*

Itinerans, antis, *adj.* [iter] *travelling*: Salv. de Gubern. Del. 1, p. 33.

Itinerarium, i, n. [id.] *an account of a journey, an itinerary*: Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

2. a signal for marching: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1.

Itinerarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a journey or march, itinerary*: sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, the motion of travelling, Amm. 21, 15.

Itio, ōnis, *f.* [i, stem of eo] *a going, walking, travelling*: itiones crebrae, Ter.

Ph. 5, 8, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16: reditum ac domum itionem, id. Div. 1, 32.

Itito, v. n. *freq.* [ito] *to go frequently*: exsequias ititant, Naev. in Calp. Pis.

Itō, i. v. n. *freq.* [i, stem of eo] *to go*: ad legionem cum itant, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 48: ad coenas itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24.

Itus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going, gait*: nec repentis itum cujusviamque animantis sentimus, Lucr. 3, 389. 3. Esp. *a going away, departure* (usu. with reditus): noster itus, reditus, vultus; Cic. Att. 15, 5: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38. *Plur.*: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2. 2. the right of passage: Inscr.

Iulis, idis, prob. some kind of *milleped*: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

Iulus, i, m. = *ἰουλος*, a catkin: Plin. 16, 29, 52.

Ixia, ae, *f.* another name of the plant called *chamaeleon*, q. v.

Iynx, iynxis, *f.* = *ἰνγξ*, the wry-neck, Iynx or Yunnx torquilla, Linn. supposed to procure a return of affection for slighted lovers: Plin. 11, 47, 107: App. Apol. p. 294.

J.

J, represents a sound respecting which grammarians have maintained widely different opinions. There is no doubt, however, that it was originally represented by the same symbol as the vowel *i*: and hence some writers hold that *j* formed no part of the Latin alphabet. But this is a point of no importance; since even they admit that *i* represented two distinct sounds, and these, not the mere forms of the letters, are the proper subjects of philological investigation.

In modern languages *J* represents several sounds, the precise relation of which to one another it is by no means easy to define; hence it is not surprising that there should be much difficulty in ascertaining what was its pronunciation in Latin. That it was a consonant is proved by the fact that when a word ending in a single consonant is followed by one beginning with *j*, the last syllable of the preceding word is always long by position. As to its sound, the most probable opinion is that it closely resembled the German *j* or English *y* (before a vowel). But in England the Latin *j* is usually pronounced like the same letter in English. The ancient grammarians state that *j* between two vowels was pronounced double; and hence some authors (as Cicero) repeated it in writing, e. g. ajjo (ajo), Majja (Maia), pejjus (pejus), etc.: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vell. Long. p. 2219 P.

J occurs only at the beginning of syllables, and is invariably followed by a vowel. 3. Changes of *J* in Latin.

1. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*; hence, in the formation and inflection of words, it was very often changed into the latter: e. g. Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. On the other hand, *i* was often changed by the poets into *j* for metrical purposes: e. g. abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 lb.

2. *J* is more nearly allied to the gutturals than to any other class of consonants; hence it is sometimes interchanged with *g*: e. g. from the root *mag-* (in *magnus*, *magis*) comes *majus*.

3. In the compounds of *jacio* *j* is sometimes elided, especially in the poets: e. g. abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit; so, elicit, reicit (dissyl.), for ejicit, rejicit: cf. Gell. 4, 17. 4. On the change of *di* into *j*, vide letter D, no. 1. 3. 3. Changes of *J* in the Romance languages. 1. into *g*, *gi*, or *gg*: e. g. Lat. *Janua-*

rius, *jam*, *judez*, *juvenis*, *majus*, *pejus*: It. *gennaio*, *già*, *giudice*, *giovane*, *maggio*, *peggio* (on the *gg*, v. supra no. 1). 2. into *i*: e. g. Lat. *Januarius*, *Julius*; Wall. *ianuarie*, *iulio*; Lat. *majus*, *basulare*; Fr. *maire*, *bailler*.

3. into *y*: e. g. Lat. *jam*, *jugum*, *adjutare*, *majus*; Sp. *ya*, *yugo*, *ayudar*, *mayor*. 4. into *z*: e. g. Lat. *jacere*; Wall. *ziacere*; Lat. *juniperus*; Sp. *sina-*

bro. 5. into *l*: e. g. Lat. *Julius*; Sp. *luglio*: Lat. *Julio bonum* (proper name), Fr. *Lillebonne*. 6. Omission of *j*: e. g. Lat. *adjutare*; It. *aitare*; Pr. *aidar*; Fr. *aider*: Lat. *jejunare*; It. *di-giunare*; Pr. *jeonar*; Fr. *dé-jeûner*: Lat. *Januarius*; Sp. *enero*.

IV. As an abbreviation *J. O. M.* signifies *Jovi Optimo Maximo*; *J. R.* *Juno Regina*; *J. V. T.* *Julia Victrix Togata*.

jacea, ae, *f.* a hay-rack: cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veget. 1, 56.

jaceo, cūi, citum, 2. v. n. (lit. to be thrown or cast down, hence) *to lie*: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: in limine, id. Verr. 5, 45: stratum ad pedes allicujus, id. Quint. 31: in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18: saxo, Ov. M. 6, 100: in aversa ora, id. H. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. F. 2, 836. 2. Esp. *to lie ill, to be sick*: cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: quum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: graviter, Plin. Ep. 5, 9. 3. *to lie dead, to have fallen*: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. H. 3, 106: fratri jacet, killed by his brother, Sil. 15, 650. 4. *to be or stay long*: Brundusii, Cic. Att. 11, 6. 5. Of geogr. position: *to lie, be situate*: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 64: ad Hesperum jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57. 6. *to be low, flat, level*: jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. II. 1, 86. And of the sea when calm: servatum bello jacuit mare, Lucan. 3, 523: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62. 7. *to hang loose*: vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M. 2, 673: jacentia lora, lying loose on the horse's neck, ib. 2, 201. 8. *to be broad or spread out*: summo despexit ab aethere terras infelix Phaëton penitus penitusque jacentes, ib. 2, 178: jacentes pisces, elsewhere called plani, Col. 8, 17.

9. Of the countenance: *to be cast down*: vultus attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: jacentes vix oculos tollens, ib. 11, 618. 10. Fig. *to be indolent or inactive, not to come forwards*: in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quamquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit, Cic. Phil. 10, 7: C. Marius quum a spe consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, id. Off. 3, 20: ars tua, Tiphys, jacet, si non sit in aequore fluctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 77.

2. *to be cast down, dejected*: Gnacus noster ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21: animum amici jacentem excitare, id. Am. 16: jacet in moerore meus frater, id. Att. 10, 4: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35. 3. *to lie prostrate*: victa jacet pietas, Ov. M. 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id. H. 4, 7161: Africani, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebant, Plin. Ep. 8, 6. 4. *to lie dormant, be disused or neglected, to be of no avail or effect*: quum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic. Par. 4, 1: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jaceant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic. Off. 3, 33: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35. 5. *to fall to the ground, be refuted*: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, ib. 5, 28: jacet tota conclusio, id. Div. 2, 51. 6. *to be low in price*: quum jacerent pretia praediorum, id. Rosc. Com. 12: omnia ista jacere puto propter numerum caritatem, id. Att. 9, 9. 7. *to be despised, in no esteem*: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218: id. R. Am. 140.

8. *to lie idle or unemployed*: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: quae (pecu-

oiae) vereor, ne otiosae jaceant, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: ne bona jaceant, *be not without an owner*, Papin. Dig. 37, 3, 1.

9. *to be sunk in any state*; jacere in oblivione, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. 10. *to lie open, be obvious, be at hand*: neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum quotidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jactantia sustulimus e medio, id. de Or. 3, 45.

jacio, jēci, jactum, 3. v. a. *to throw, cast, hurl*: lapides, Cic. Mil. 15: fulmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 4, 10: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest. 20: plumbum funda, Ov. M. 2, 727: saxeam pilam ponto, Virg. Aen. 9, 712: ense mediis fluctibus, ib. 10, 683: talos, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 35. 2. *to lay, set, construct, erect*: urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum, id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 12. 3. *to send forth, emit*; *to bring forth, produce*: de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 845: igniculos, Cic. Att. 15, 26: jacturas poma myricas, *that they will bear*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 747. 4. *to throw away*: senta, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 27. II. Fig. *to throw, cast*; *to throw out* (in speaking), *to utter, mention, intimate*: contumeliam in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par. 4, 1: adulteria, *to charge with*, id. Planc. 12: ridiculum id. Or. 26: id, quod proponendum fuit permotis ahimis jacti ad extremum, id. Part. 13: suspicionem, id. Placc. 3: vera an vana jaceret, Liv. 6, 14: quaedam de institutis ejus jecerat, Tac. A. 1, 10: fortuitos sermones, ib. 4, 68: aliquid per vaniloquentiam ac minas, ib. 6, 31: probra in feminas illustres, ib. 11, 13. With *acc.* and *infin.*: jacti, oportere rescindi, Sall. J. 11. 2. *to lay, set*: fundamenta pacis, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow*, Tac. A. 1, 69.

jactābundus, a, um, adj. [jacto] *tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy*: mare, Gell. 19, 1. II. Fig. *boasting, vaunting*: homo in Graecae facundiae gloria, id. 15, 2.

jactans, antis, Part. [jacto]. II. Adj.: *bragging, boastful, vain-glorious*: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 322, 13: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: neque vereor ut jactantior videar, ib. 9, 23: Hor. S. 1, 3, 50: plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. Hadrian. 17. 2. *proud, noble, splendid*: et septemgemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma iugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6: jactantior aula, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 1.

jactanter, adv. *boastfully, ostentatiously*: minae jactanter sonantes, Amm. 27, 2: Prud. Hamart. 170. Comp.: jactantius moerere, Tac. A. 2, 77.

jactantia, ae, f. [jacto] *a boasting, bragging, ostentation*: jactantia sui, Tac. A. 2, 46: militaris, id. Agr. 25: frivola in parvis jactantia, Quint. 1, 6, 20.

jactantiēulus, a, um, adj. dim. [jactans] *somewhat boastful*: Aug. adv. Acad. 3, 8.

jactatio, ōnis, f. [jacto] *a throwing or tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation*: ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, Liv. 29, 32: ex magna jactatione terram videre, *the tossing of a ship*, Cic. Mur. 2. 2. Esp. *the motion of the body in speaking, gestures*: corporis, id. Or. 25: manus, Quint. 10, 7, 26. II. Fig. *a boasting, bragging, ostentation, display, vanity*: jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se effrens insolentius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: verborum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: nulla cultus jactatio, Tac. G. 6: extemporales garrulitas circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 15: eruditionis, id. 1, 5, 9.

2. Esp. *jactatio popularis, a striving after popular applause*, Cic. Clu. 35: id. Or. 3.

jactator, ōris, m. [id.] *a boaster, braggart*: jactator rerum a se gestarum,

Quint. 11, 1, 17: civilitatis, Suet. Claud. 35: Stat. Th. 6, 837. With *infin.*: ille sub hiberno somnos educere coelo jactator, *he boasts*, Sil. 11, 405.

jactatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that boasts*: Sidor.

jactatus, ūs, m. [id.] *a throwing to and fro, a tossing*: pennarum, Ov. M. 6, 703: maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22.

jactitābundus, a, um, adj. [jactito] *boasting, bragging*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

jactito, i. v. a. freq. [jacto] *to bring forwards in public, to utter*: ridicula intexta versibus, Liv. 7, 2: Phaedr. 2, 5, 16.

jacto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [jacio] *to throw, cast, hurl, scatter*: semen, Varr. R. R. 1, 42: hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: lapides in aliquem locum, Virg. G. 1, 62: cinerem per agros, ib. 1, 81: se muris in praecipis, Curt. 5, 6. Also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 79: cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 203. 2. *to throw or toss about, to swing, flourish, drive about, etc.*: crura, Lucr. 4, 989: cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 3, 19: exsultare immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29: corpus in suo sanguine, Ov. M. 10, 721: Virg. G. 2, 355: a facie manus, *to throw kisses*, Juv. 3, 106: cum adversa tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31: Virg. Aen. 1, 668: si quando jactor in turba, Cic. Planc. 7: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13. Esp. *to make gestures, as an orator, etc.*: brachia in numerum, Lucr. 4, 770: nisi se suo more jactavisset, Cic. Brut. 60. 3. *to throw away, cast off, resign*: merces, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 43: arma, Liv. 1, 27: se suaque omnia, Sen. Clem. 1, 3. 4. *to throw out, emit, spread*: de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: voces per umbram, Virg. Aen. 2, 768. 5. With *pron.* reflect. *to move, stir*: te jactare non audebis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19. II. Fig. *to torment, disquiet, disturb*: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: jactari morbis, Lucr. 3, 508: jactatus est clamore et convicio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 14. 2. With *pron.* reflect. or reflect. *to totter, waver, fluctuate*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, id. Tusc. 4, 10: jactabatur temporibus illis nummus sicut nemo posset scire quid haberet, *fluctuated in value*, id. Off. 3, 20. 3. *to consider, examine, discuss, mention, intimate, throw out, utter, say, propose*: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: jactare rem in contione, Cic. Cluent. 47: rem jactare sermonibus, Liv. 8, 29: ultro citroque, id. 7, 9: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: talia jactanti, Virg. Aen. 1, 102: jactatum est in conditionibus, Liv. 2, 13. Also, *to consider by oneself, to revolve*: pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 1, 227. 4. *to throw or sling out threats, etc.*: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. Sest. 23: minas, id. Quint. 14: probra in quempiam, Liv. 29, 9. 5. *to extol, boast of, vaunt*: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: genus et nomen, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 13: regna et virtutem, Ov. II. 16, 81. And with *pron.* reflect. *to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, make an ostentatious display*: intolerantius se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52: Illae dum se nimium querenti jactat ultorem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 17: illa se jactet in aula, Virg. Aen. 1, 140: jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic. Verr. 4, 21: Curt. 8, 1: stultae dum te jactare maritae quaeris, Ov. H. 12, 175. With *in* or simple *abl.*: quum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg. E. 6, 73: qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, Cic. Att. 2, 21. 6. *to be officious or active in, to give oneself up to, to devote oneself to*: jactare se in causis centumviralibus, id. de Or. 1, 38: nostrum

hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore jactari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: in qua (republica) tu non valde te jactas, id. Fam. 2, 15: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 3, 1. 7. se in pecuniis, *to be prodigal of one's money*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9. (Hence It. *gettare, gittare*; Sp. *jitar*; Fr. *jeter*.)

jactura, ae, f. [jacto] *a throwing, a throwing away, esp. a throwing overboard*: si in mari jactura faciendae sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli villis? Cic. Off. 3, 23. II. Fig.: *loss, damage, detriment, sacrifice*: jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id. Fin. 2, 24: jacturas afferre, Col. 1, 1: jacturam pati, id. praef. 1, 1: provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Aurium non magna jactura facta interficiendum curavit, id. Cluent. 8: magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos conciliare, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: eos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, id. B. G. 6, 12: jacturam criminum facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: honoris jacturam aequo animo ferre, ib. 1, 9: temporis, Liv. 39, 4: parva jactura accepta, id. 4, 32: nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

jactūralis, ἐπιζημιος, Gloss. Phil. jactūrarius, qui frequenter jacturam patitur, Gloss. Isid. jactus, a, um, Part. [jacio]. jactus, ūs, m. [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling*: a throw, cast: jactus fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: intra telli jactum progressus, Virg. Aen. 11, 608: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv. 4, 17: talorum ducere jactus, Ov. A. A. 3, 353: truces in sublime jactus (of the bull), Plin. 11, 2, 2: jactus radiorum, id. 2, 45, 45. 2. Meton.: *a cast* (of the net), *a haul of fishes*: jactum retis emere, Cels. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18: Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 7. 3. *a throwing overboard* (for jactura): jactum mercium facere levandae navis causa, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1: facere jactum medio in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1037. II. Fig.: *a throwing out, uttering*: fortuitus jactus vocis, *an assertion casually thrown out*, Val. Max. 1, 5, n. 9.

jaculābilis, e, adj. [jaculor] *that may be thrown or hurled*: telum, Ov. M. 7, 680: pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658.

jaculāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a missile weapon*: ansatae, jaculamenta cum ansis, Non. 556, 22. jaculatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a throwing, casting, hurling*: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: equestris, Plin. 8, 42, 45. II. Fig.: *an uttering*: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43.

jaculātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a thrower, caster, hurler*: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th. 12, 562. 2. Esp. *a soldier armed only with a dart or javelin*: jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18. 3. *a caster of the net, a fisherman*: Plaut. in Isid. Orig. 19, 5.

jaculātōrius, a, um, adj. [jaculator] *pertaining to throwing or shooting*: campus, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

jaculātrix, icis, f. [jaculor] *she that hurls*: Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375.

jaculātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a throwing, hurling*: Tert. Spect. 18.

jaculor, atus, i. v. dep. [jaculum] *to throw the javelin*: laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13: totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 59.

2. *to throw or hurl at, to strike, hit*: jaculari cervos, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 11: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov. Ib. 49: aëra disco, ib. 589. 3. In gen.: *to throw, cast, hurl*: duos jaculator Jupiter imbres, poet. Col. 10, 329: se in hostium tela, Flor. 1, 14: in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, Plin. 2, 25, 23: puppibus ignes, Virg. Aen. 2, 276.

4. *to throw out, emit, spread*: oculi lupo splendent, lucemque jaculantur, Plin. 11, 37, 55: umbram, id. 36, 10, 15. II. Fig.: *to aim at, strive after* quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo multa?

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Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17. 2. to attack with words, gibe at, revile: probis procacibus jaculari (al. joculari) in aliquem, Liv. 42, 54: in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint. 9, 2, 79: dicta in calvos, Petr. 109.

jaculum, i, n. [jaculus] a dart, javelin: solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: murum jaculo trajicere, id. Fin. 4, 9: has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas effert, Caes. B. G. 5, 45.

jaculus, a, um, adj. [jacio] what is thrown (mostly subst.): rete jaculum and simply jaculum, a casting-net, fishing-net, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 14: hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763. Also of the net of the gladiator retiarius, Isid. Orig. 18, 54.

II. Subst. jaculus, i, m. (sc. serpens) a serpent that darts from a tree on its prey, perh. Coluber abactulla, Linn.: jaculi volucres, Lucan. 7, 720: Plin. 8, 23, 35. 2. jaculus, sc. funis, or laqueus, a sling or noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen: Col. 6, 2, 4 (al. laquei).

jam, adv. of time [is]: lit. at this or at that time. I. denoting earliness now, already, so soon: scio jam quid vis dicere, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 36: omnes jam istius generis legationes erant constitutae, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: sententiam meam perspicere potuisti, jam ab illo tempore, ib. 2, 16: jam a prima adolescentia, ib. 1, 9: jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: Tib. 1, 4, 49.

II. denoting lateness: now at last, at length, only now: putamus utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4: oro ut redeat jam in viam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Aen. 6, 61.

III. of future time: presently, immediately, soon: ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut jam adest, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 72: jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 27: id tu, Brute, jam intelliges, cum in Galliam veneris, Cic. Brut. 46: jam neminem antepones Catoni, ib. 17: jam te premet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16.

IV. in enumerations and transitions: again, besides, lastly: jam quantum consilio valeat, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognostis, Cic. Manil. 14, 42: jam illud quam accusatorie, quod noctis hujus crimen miscuit cum cetera insectatione vitae meae, Liv. 40, 12: testudines autem et crocodilos dicunt obruere ova; jam gallinae avesque reliquae quietum requirunt ad parandum locum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129.

V. to introduce a consequence or conclusion: now, so now, therefore: his Fabriciis semper unus est Oppianicus familiarissimus. Jam hoc fere scitis omnes, quantam vim habeat ad conjungendas amicitias studiorum ac naturae similitudo, id. Cluen. 16, 46: jam illud ejus est, non dico audaciae sed stultitiae? id. Phil. 2, 8. VI. in commands or exhortations: come, now: jam parce sepulto, Virg. Aen. 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, ib. 6, 629.

VII. with comparatives: still, yet: hic jam plura non dicam, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, Quint. 8, 3, 75.

VIII. jam repeated: jam jam, or jam jamque, instantly: Cic. Tusc. 1, 7: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor. Epod. 2, 68: jam... jam, like modo... modo, now—now, at one time—at another: gaudet equo, jamque hos cursu jam praeterit illos, Virg. Aen. 4, 157: itaque per partes jam huc jam illic missi duces, Flor. 2, 17.

IX. with other particles: jam non, not yet: Nep. Fam. 12: jam tum, just then, already: Cic. Arch. 12, 30: jam nunc, jam fere, even now, at this moment: id. Att. 1, 8: ut jam, if even: si jam, if just, etc. (Hence It. già; Prov. and old Fr. ja; from It. di già, Fr. déjà: jam magis, It. giammai; Fr. jamais.)

jamdudum (and separ. jam dudum), adv. prop. at this (or that) time and for a long time previously: hanc

it is gen. employed with imperfect tenses, which in this connection may be translated by those forms of the Eng. verb which denote an action begun at a past time, and still continued: jam dudum flebam, I had been weeping for a long time (and was still doing so), Ov. M. 3, 656: ardua, jam dudum demittite cornua, rector clamat, the captain has been shouting for a long time (and is still doing so), ib. 11, 482: talia dicentem jamdudum lumine torvo spectat, ib. 9, 27: jamdudum est intus, he has been in doors for a long time (and is so now), Pl. As. 3, 3, 150: Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26.

II. With perfect tenses: 1. long ago: anne abili jam a milite? jamdudum: aetatem (or here we may give to the compound the exact meaning of the two simple words: has she already left the soldier? already? long ago, an age), Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8.

2. for a long time past: nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 867.

jampridem (and separ. jam pridem), prop. at this (or that) time and for some or a long time previously = jamdudum, and used in a similar manner (v. jamdudum).

I. With imperfect tenses: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio Alemandriam visere, Cic. Att. 2, 5: jampridem a me illos abducere Thesyllis orat, Virg. E. 2, 43: jampridem invisus divi, et inutilis, annos demoror, id. Aen. 2, 647.

II. With perfect tenses: long ago: ista jampridem Stimicon laudavit carmina nobis, id. E. 5, 55: jampridem equidem audivi cepisse odium tui Philumenam, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 22.

III. With adjectives, etc.: for a long time past: vivo tentat praevertere amore jampridem resides animos desuetaque corda, Virg. Aen. 1, 722: ib. 7, 693: arenti ramo jampridem mitis olivae omnia confudit, Ov. M. 7, 277.

janeus, janitor, Fest. s. v.

janitor (janites, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86, § 27, Müll.) oris, m. [janua] a door-keeper, porter: heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110: curceris, Cic. Verr. 5, 45: janitor (indignum!) dura religata catena, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1: coeli janitor, Janus, id. F. 1, 125: (inferorum) janitor, Cerberus, Virg. Aen. 6, 400.

janitricēs, corrupted from εἰσαρέτες, the wives of two brothers: Mod. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

janitrix, icis, f. [janua] a female door-keeper, portress: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 76. Fig.: laurus janitrix Caesarum, planted in front of the palace, Plin. 15, 30, 39.

janua, ae, f. a door, house-door: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, jani; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: januam occludere, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 11: pultare januam, id. Poen. 3, 4, 30: reserare januam, Ov. H. 4, 141: frangere januam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128. 2. Meton.: any entrance: inferni janua regis, Virg. Aen. 6, 106: atra janua Ditis, ib. 6, 127.

II. Fig.: an entrance, approach: qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Planc. 3: facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu januae patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47: Plin. Ep. 1, 18.

januarius, a, um, adj. [Janus] pertaining to Janus: Januarius mensis, or subst. Januarius, i, m. January: auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2: a. d. VII. Idus Januariæ, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. (Hence It. gennajo; Fr. janvier.)

janus, i, m. another form of Dianus, lit. the god of light or the sun, whence the feminine Diana, but the word was connected by the ancients with janua (q. v.), because the statue of Janus stood in a covered passage with two entrances (v. Smith's Biogr. ii. 550), hence in gen. a covered passage, arcade:

janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. 41, 27: id. 2, 40: Cic. N. D. 2, 27: Suet. Aug. 31. 2. In partic.: jani, four arched passages in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand: qui puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. R. Am. 561: haec Janus summus ab imo prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: postquam ornulis res mea Janum ad medium fracta est, id. S. 2, 3, 18. II. Poet.: a year: vive, vale et totidem venturos congere Janos, Aus. Ep. 20 fin.

jecinōrosus, a, um, adj. [jecur] that has the liver complaint: Marc. Empir. 22.

jecōritiosus, a, um, adj. [jecur] that has the liver complaint: Marc. Empir. 22.

jecōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has the liver complaint: Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectūra, ae, f. [jacio] a throwing, casting: Veg. Vet. 2, 45 dub. (al. ejectura).

jecur, jecōris, also: jecinōris, and jecinōris, n. the liver: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec sunt domicilia vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus, id est jecinōris, Cels. 2, 8. As the seat of the passions: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficilile tumet jecur, id. Od. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45. (Cf. Sans. yakrit; Gr. ἥπαρ.)

jēcuscūlum, i, n. dim. [jecur] a little liver: Cic. Div. 2, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 76.

jejunatio, ōnis, f. [jejuno] a fasting: Tert. Jejun. 13.

jejunator, ōris, m. [id.] a faster: Eccl.

jejunē, adv. meagrely, dryly, jejunely: jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: agere, id. Acad. 2, 35. Comp.: dicere jejuniū, id. Fin. 3, 5: id. Att. 12, 21.

jejuniosus, a, um, adj. [jejunos] fasting, hungry: jejuniosior, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jejunitas, ātis, f. [id.] a fasting, emptiness of stomach: jejunitatis plenus, anima foetida, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 13. 2. Meton.: dryness: calida humoris jejunitas, Vitruv. 2, 6.

II. Fig. of style: dryness, poverty, meagreness, jejune-ness: inopia et jejunitas, Cic. Brut. 55: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82. 2. ignorance: jejunitas bonarum artium, id. de Or. 2, 3.

jejunium, ii, n. [id.] a fasting, fast: jejunium Cereri instituit, Liv. 36, 37: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: solve, ib. 5, 534: ponere, id. F. 4, 535: indicare jejunia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: jejunio aegrum vexare, Cels. 3, 18. II. Meton.: hunger: in vacuis spargit jejunia venia, Ov. M. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, ib. 4, 263: sedare, ib. 15, 83. Poet.: jejunia undae, thirst, Lucan. 4, 332. 2. leanness, poorness: Virg. G. 3, 128. 3. barrenness, unproductiveness: macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12.

jejunio, i, v. n. [id.] to fast: Hier. Ep. 66 no. 11. II. with dat.: to abstain from any thing: Tert. Jejun. 3. (Hence It. giunare, digiunare; Prov. jeonar, dejunar; Fr. jeûner, déjeûner.)

jejunus, a, um, adj. that has not eaten or drunk; fasting, hungry: ita jejunos ut ne aquam quidem gustarim, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: sic expietur jejuna cupiditas, hunger, Lucr. 4, 876: jejuna aviditas, Plin. 10, 3, 3: misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: Cerberus jejuno sono, with hungry howlings, Prop. 4, 5, 4: saliva, fasting spittle, Plin. 28, 4, 7: vilem jejunaesaepe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 13, 18. II. Meton.: dry, barren, unproductive: corpora succo jejuna, Lucr. 2, 844: ager Cic. Verr. 3, 37: glareæ, Virg. G. 2, 212.

pars jejuni huius, Col. 2, 4. 2. scanty, insignificant: summaque jejuna sane infuscatur arena, Virg. G. 3, 493.

III. Fig.: in want, wanting, desiring: aures jejuna hujus orationis, Cic. Or. 30, 106: divitiarum avidi ac jejuni, Just. 38, 6. 2. poor, barren, powerless, contemptible, mean, etc.: nimis jejuno animo et angusto, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: pusillus animus atque ipsa malevolentia jejuna atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17: solivaga cognitio et jejuna, id. Off. 1, 44: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Caec. 21: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 4. 3. Of style: meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless: si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniores putet, id. de Or. 3, 4: jejuna concertatio verborum, ib. 2, 16: Quint. 1, 4, 5.

jentaculum, i, n. [Jento] an early meal, breakfast: epulas interdum quadrifariam dispartiebat: in jentacula et prandia et coenas comessionesque, Suet. Vit. 13: Mart. 14, 243: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 72.

jentatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a breakfasting, breakfast: Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, avi, atum, i. v. n. to breakfast: Varr. ap. Non. 126, 14: Suet. Vit. 7: Mart. 8, 67.

jocābundus, a, um, adj. [jocor] jocular: juvenus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.

jocālīter, adv. for joculariter, jestingly: Amm. 15, 12 (al. joculariter, al. localiter).

jocātio, ōnis, f. [jocor] a joking, joke: nihil praeter jocationem, Cic. Att. 2, 8: in plur. id. Fam. 9, 16.

jocīnor, ōris, the liver: v. Jecur.

joco, for jocos: Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 10.

jocor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [jocus] to jest, joke. I. Neutr.: tu hanc joci credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29: joci cum aliquo de re gravissima, id. Fam. 7, 11: quoties voluit Fortuna joci, Juv. 3, 39. II. Act.: to say in jest: haec jocus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: in faciem permulta jocus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62.

jocōsē, adv. jestingly, jocosely: cumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12. Comp.: scribere aliquid jocosus, id. Fam. 9, 24: Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jocōsus, a, um, adj. [jocus] jocose, humorous, facetious, droll: homo humanus et jocosus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20. Of things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: līs, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354: Nilus, the merry Nile, with reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, ib. 1, 2, 80.

jocūlanter, adv. jestingly, jokingly: compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

jocūlāris, e, adj. [joculus] facetious, jocular, laughable, droll: audacia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 84: jocularē istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8. Subst.: jocularia, ium, n. plu. jests, jokes: ut qui jocularia ridens percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2. **jocūlārīter**, adv. jocosely, in a jocular or comical manner: oblicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38: canere carmina, Suet. Caes. 49.

jocūlārīus, i, um, adj. [joculus] ludicrous, droll (poet.): malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 43. (Hence It. giocolaro, giullaro.)

jocūlātio, ōnis, f. [joculor] a jest, joke: Firm. Math. 5, 5.

jocūlātor, ōris, m. [id.] a jester, joker: hunc joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16. (Hence It. giocolatore; Fr. jongleur; Germ. Gaukler; Eng. juggler.)

jocūlātōrius, a, um, adj. [joculator] jesting: Cic. Att. 4, 16 (alii leg. jocularorem: v. jocularor). Subst.: jocularoria, i, um, n. plu. jests, jokes: Diomed. p. 486 P.

joculor, i. v. a. dep. [joculus] to jest, joke: Incondita quaedam joculantes, 10.

jus, i, m. dim. [jocus] a little or joculum et ludum oblectare aliquem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 11: joculari dicere

aliquid, to say in jest, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33.

II. Meton.: joci, orum, m. plu. playthings, toys: Vitr. 4, 1.

jocundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jocus, i, m. (in the plur., also joca, orum, n.) a jest, joke: joci causa magistram adhibes, for the sake of the joke, Cic. Phil. 2, 17: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 320: per jocum, in jest, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3: movere alicui jocum, to divert, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: extra jocum, remoto joco, joking aside, without joking: extra jocum, bellus est, Cic. Fam. 7, 16: remoto joco, tibi praeceptio, ib. 11. II. Meton.: game, pastime, sport: propter lasciviores cum marito jocum, Plin. 8, 40, 61. 2. Ludus et jocus, mere sport, a trifle: hic vero si occeperit ludum jocumque dices fuisse illum alterum, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 8: Liv. 28, 42. (Hence It. giuoco; Prov. jocs; Fr. jeu.)

johia! interj. oh!: Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

jūba, ae, f. the mane of a horse, etc.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33: luduntque jubae per colla, per armos, Virg. Aen. 11, 497. II. Meton.: the hair of the head: Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2. 2. the hairy neck of dogs: Val. Fl. 6, 111. 3. the crest of serpents: id. 8, 88. 4. the crest of a helmet: Virg. Aen. 7, 785. 5. the comb or tuft on the head of birds: Col. 8, 2. 6. the tail of a comet: Plin. 2, 25, 22. 7. the foliage of trees: id. 6, 22, 24. III. Fig. of style: illam (orationem) tori quidam et quasi jubae decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

jubar, āris, n. (m.: Enn. in Prisc. 5) [juba] the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendour, brightness, sunshine: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149: Lucr. 5, 696: Tithonia sustulit jubar suum, Ov. F. 4, 944. II. Meton.: a heavenly body, luminary: it portis jubare exorto, delecta juvenus, Virg. Aen. 4, 130: hanc animam interea, caeso de corpore raptam, fac jubar, make into a constellation, Ov. M. 15, 840. III. Fig. of human majesty: non ille vultus flammum intendens jubar, sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65.

jūbātus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a mane or crest: angues, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Liv. 41, 21: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, 2: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20: cervix, ib. 34, 52.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, 2. v. a. (Jusso for jussero, Virg. Aen. 11, 467: jussi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15: jussitur for jubetur, Cato R. R. 14) to order, to bid, tell, command: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97. With inf.: jubete, istos foras exire, ib. 3, 2, 16: eos suum adventum expectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: lex recte facere jubet, vetat delinquere, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19. With subj.: jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 50: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16: jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19: quod ne fieret, consules jussurunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. With dat. pers.: hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13: Britannico jussit, exurgeret, Tac. A. 13, 15. With acc. of pers. or thing: jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid jubent, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: neque jubero caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45. With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: tributum ille Drusus jussit modicum, id. A. 4, 72: pacem jubebo omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32. Pass.: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11. II.

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jūbātus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a mane or crest: angues, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 56: Liv. 41, 21: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, 2: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20: cervix, ib. 34, 52.

jūbēo, jussi, jussum, 2. v. a. (Jusso for jussero, Virg. Aen. 11, 467: jussi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15: jussitur for jubetur, Cato R. R. 14) to order, to bid, tell, command: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97. With inf.: jubete, istos foras exire, ib. 3, 2, 16: eos suum adventum expectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: lex recte facere jubet, vetat delinquere, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19. With subj.: jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 50: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16: jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19: quod ne fieret, consules jussurunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52. With dat. pers.: hae mihi litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13: Britannico jussit, exurgeret, Tac. A. 13, 15. With acc. of pers. or thing: jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid jubent, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: neque jubero caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45. With acc. of thing and dat. of pers.: tributum ille Drusus jussit modicum, id. A. 4, 72: pacem jubebo omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32. Pass.: quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11. II.

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Exp. to bid, entreat: jubeto habere bonum animum, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 2: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: valde jubeo gaudere te, ib. 7, 2: Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6: Dionysium jube salvare, salute him for me, ib. 4, 14: and with salvare understood: jubeo Chremetem, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1: illum salutavi, postea jussi valere, bade him farewell, ib. 5, 2. III. In politics: to order, decree, ratify, approve: legem populus R. jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17: dicere apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, id. de Or. 1, 14: Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall. J. 84: senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 67. Absol. with de: populus jussit de bello, Liv. 38, 45. Freq. with velle: also with scisco, decerno, etc.: rogationem promulgavit: vellent, jubent Philippo regi bellum indici, id. 31, 6: sed plebs, incredibile memoratu est, quanta vi rogationem jussit, decreverit, voluerit, Sall. J. 40. Fig.: si volucres habuissem regna jubentes, in populo poteram maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

jūbīlāus (jubel), i, m. the year of jubiles among the Jews: Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677.

jūbīlātio, ōnis, f. [jubilo] a shouting: App. M. 8, p. 209.

jūbīlātus, δολυγμός, κραυγή ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbilo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [jubilum]. I. Neutr.: to shout: Varr. L. L. 6, 7. II. Act.: to call out to: aliquem, Att. in Varr. ib.

jūbīlum, i, n. [prob. from juvo] a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song: audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475: Calp. Ec. 1, 80.

jūcundē, adv. agreeably, pleasantly: vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: cantare et psallere, Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69. Comp.: bibere jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. Sup.: jucundissime vivere, id. Fin. 2, 22.

jūcunditas, ātis, f. [jucundus] agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment: corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: agri, id. Agr. 2, 29: epistola plena jucunditatis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: delectatio et jucunditas, id. de Or. 3, 38: dare se jucunditati, to give oneself up to enjoyment, id. Off. 1, 34: jucunditate perfundi, id. Fin. 2, 3: est in homine jucunditas, cheerfulness, liveliness, id. de Or. 1, 7. Plur.: nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, good offices, favours, id. Att. 10, 8.

jūcundo, i. v. a. [id.] to please, delight; reflect: to feel delighted, take delight: Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 34.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, adj. [juvo] pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing: est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1: comes, ib. 6: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: aqua potui jucunda, Plin. 6, 32, 37. Comp.: officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6. Sup.: conspectus jucundissimus, id. Manil. 1.

jūdex, icis, c. [jus dico] one who hears and decides lawsuits, a judge (but scarcely equiv. to our word, the Roman judex partaking of the character of an arbitrator, and sometimes of a jurymen: v. Smith's Ant. 646 seqq.): judex, quod jus dicat, Varr. L. L. 6, 7: verissimus judex, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: nequam et vis, id. Verr. 2, 12: apud judicem causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48: habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam, id. Caecin. 17: sedere judicem in aliquem, id. Cluent. 38: aequum se judicem rei alicui praebere, id. Fam. 5, 2: judici litem committere, Petr. 80: judicem ferre alicui, to propose a judge, which was done by the plaintiff: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probis objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: judicem dicere, to name a judge, which was done by the defendant: Liv.

3, 56: dare judicem, to grant a judge, which was done by the praetor, Cic. Verr. 2, 12: judices petere, to solicit judges, i. e. to ask that the cause be tried before the ordinary judges: Plin. Ep. 2, 11. Sometimes judex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, 9: Liv. 3, 55. II. In gen.: a judge in any matter whatever, an umpire: aequissimus eorum studiorum aestimator et judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: salve numen, me judice, dixit, audiat ipse licet, majus Jove, Ov. M. 2, 428: grammatici certant, et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78.

judicabilis, e, adj. [judico] that may be judged of: Capell. 5, 149.

judicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a judging, a judicial investigation: longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9: id. Inv. 1, 13. II. In gen.: a judgment, opinion: haec opinatio est judicatio, se scire quod nesciat, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitralis, Macr. S. 7, 1.

judicatio, adv. deliberately: Gell. 14, 1.

judicatorium, δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

judicatorius, a, um, adj. [judico] pertaining to a judge, judicial: Aug. Ep. 54.

judicatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that judges or decides: Quint. 2, 15, 21.

judicatum, i, n. [id.] a thing decided: Aug. Her. 2, 13: Cic. de Inv. 1, 30.

judicatus, a, um, Part. [judico].

judicatus, ūs, m. [id.] the office of a judge (rare): Cic. Phil. 1, 8: Gell. 14, 2.

judicialis, e, adj. [judicium] pertaining to the courts of justice, judicial: jus, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: annus, the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, id. Brut. 69: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6: genus, the forensic kind of speaking, id. Inv. 1, 5.

judicialiter, adv. judicially: Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

judiciarius, a, um, adj. [judicium] pertaining to the courts, judiciary: lex, Cic. Pis. 39: quaestus, id. Cluent. 26: controversia, id. Verr. 1, 2: leges, Suet. Aug. 56.

judicolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a weak or humble judgment: Amm. 27, 11.

judicium, ii, n. [judex] a judicial investigation, trial, esp. respecting facts, as distinguished from law (v. Smith's Ant. 646 seqq.): judicium facere, Cic. Flacc. 38: inter sicarios, for assassination, id. Rosc. Am. 5: deducere causam aliquam in judicium, id. Opt. gen. or. 7: judicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20: agere, to conduct a legal trial, Plin. 9, 35, 58: ferre, to give his vote, said of a judge, Cic. Tog. cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: vocare aliquem in judicium, to summon before the judge, id. Balb. 28: judicio quempiam arcescere, to sue, id. Flacc. 6: sistere in judicium, to set before the court, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 4: dare, to allow, grant a trial, said of the praetor who appointed the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35: judicium accipere, suscipere, to undertake the office of judge, id. Quint. 20: pati, to submit to, ib. II. Meton.: 1. a court of justice: ille in judicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25. 2. the body of judges: judicium sortiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 18. 3. the sentence or decision of a court: multis optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus invidisse, id. Fam. 5, 17: judicium senatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45. III. In gen. any judgment, decision, opinion: meum semper judicium fuit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: meo judicio, in my judgment or opinion, Cic. Brut. 8: Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex alicujus judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37. IV. the faculty of judging, judgment, discernment: otioso optimo, judicio minus firmo prae-

ditus, id. Or. 7: intelligens, id. Opt. gen. or. 4: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, if I can judge of it, Cic. Fin. 2, 12: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83. 2. Esp. discretion, good judgment: judicio aliquid facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

judico, avi, atum, i. v. a. (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3) [jus dico] to examine judicially, to judge, decide, be a judge: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Flacc. 20: judicare falsum, to decide unjustly, ib. 21: judicare, deberi viro dotem, id. Caecin. 25 fin.: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10.

2. With gen. of thing: to prosecute, also, to condemn: anquireret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato. Tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio, Liv. 26, 3: quantae pecuniae judicati essent, Gell. 20, 1 ad fin. Hence, in part. perf.: judicatus, of persons: condemned, sentenced: and of things, decided: judicatum ducl, Cic. de Or. 2, 63: judicata causa, id. Rab. P. 4. 3. to adjudge, make over (for adjudicare): ego ad Menaeum nunc eo, cui jam diu sum judicatus (al. quo), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 20. II. In gen. to judge, judge of: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 43. 2. to deem, be of opinion: sic statuo et judico, id. de Or. 2, 28: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicaram, id. Fam. 3, 4. 3. to declare, proclaim: judicare aliquem hostem, Nep. Con. 4: ipsum exulem judicarunt, id. Han. 7: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6. (Hence It. giudicare; Fr. juger.)

jugabilis, e, adj. [jugo] that may be joined together: Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6.

jugalis, e, adj. [jugum] pertaining to a yoke, yoked together: equi jumentaque, Curt. 9, 10. Subst. jugales, a team: gemini, Virg. Aen. 7, 280.

II. Meton.: fastened to the loom: tela, Cato R. R. 10. 2. jugale os, a bone of the head near the temples: Cels. 8, 1. III. Fig.: matrimonial, nuptial: ne cui me vincolo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: lectus, ib. 496: foedus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agam. 279: amul, Mart. 10, 38. Subst. jugalis, a husband, spouse: Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jugalitas, ātis, f. [jugalis] union: Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jugamento, jugamentum, v. jugamento, etc.

jugarius, a, um, adj. [jugum] yoked together: Hyg. Fab. 183. II. Subst. jugarius, ii, m. an ox-herd: Col. 1, 6.

jugatio, ōnis, f. [jugo] a binding (e. g. of a vine) to rails: Varr. R. R. 1, 8: Cic. de Sen. 15. II. a kind of land measure: Cod. Theod. 10, 48, 1.

jugator, ōris, m. [id.] one who yokes: boun, Arn. 5, 174.

jugē, adv. always, ever: jure durans (anima), Prud. στέφ. 10, 472.

jugēralis, e, adj. [jugerum] pertaining to an acre, acre-: Pall. 3, 9, 9.

jugērātīm, adv. by the acre: Col. 3, 3, 3.

jugērātio, ōnis, f. [jugerum] a dividing of land into acres: Front. Col. p. 146. II. a measure of land: Cod. Theod. 12, 1.

jugērūm, i, n. (also esp. in plur. acc. to 3d. decl. from old nom. juger or jugus) [on etym. v. Smith's Ant. 651] an acre, or rather juger of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (or about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an English acre): in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33: donare elsentem jugeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60: Plin. 36, 12, 17 uses it as a transl. of πλεθρον, with which, however, it does not correspond

jūgifiūs, a, um, adj. [jūgis fluo] ever-flowing: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 439.

jūgis, e, adj. [jungo] joined together: auspiciū, married auspices, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic. Div. 2, 36: cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 537.

jūgis, e (jūgis, Sedul. 1, 18: gen. plur. jugerum for jugium, Lucil. in Charis. 1, 40), adj. continual, perpetual, perennial, esp. of water, always-flowing: thesaurus jugis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: aqua, Sall. J. 8: concordia, Gell. 12, 8.

jūgitas, ātis, f. [jūgis] continuance, duration: lacrimarum, Marc. Empir. 8: temporis, Cod. Justin. 5, 17, 7.

jūgiter, adv. continually, perpetually: jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 3. II. immediately: Aus. Ep. 19, 9.

jūglans, dis, f. [i. q. Jovis glans] a walnut: haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande juglans appellata est, Varr. L. L. 5, 21: nuces juglandes, Plin. 15, 22, 24: juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20. II. a walnut-tree, Juglans regia, Linn.: juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

jūgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [jugum] to bind to laths or rails: furcas vel pulos perticis jugare, Col. 12, 39: vineam, id. 4, 26. II. Meton. to marry (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat omnibus, Virg. Aen. 1, 345.

2. In gen. to join, connect: sol vagus igneus habenas immittit propius, jugatque terrae, Naev. in Macr. S. 1, 18: virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: jugata verba, derived from one another (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66.

jugo, 3. v. n. of the note of the kite (milvus): Varr. in Non. 179, 2. jugit ikriv βοα, Gloss. Philox.

jūgōsus, a, um, adj. [jugum] mountainous (poet.): silvae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9.

jūgūla, ae, and jūgūlae, arum, f. [jugulus] the three stars which form Orion's belt; and meton. the whole constellation: Varr. L. L. 7, 3: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12. II. two stars in Cancer, also called aselli: Manil. 5, 175.

jūgūlatio, ōnis, f. [jugulo] a cutting of one's throat, a killing: Auct. B. Hisp. 16.

jūgūlātor, ōris, m. [id.] a cut-throat, murderer: Salv. ad Eccl. 3.

jūgūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [jugulum] to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder: cum jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2: se alicui tradere jugulandum, id. Mil. 11. Meton.: quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15. II. Fig.: aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 26. 2. to refute, silence, convict: pulcre dictum: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: jugulari sua confessione, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: gladio plumbeo, to overcome without difficulty, Cic. Att. 1, 16. 3. to spoil, adulterate: Falernum, Mart. 1, 19. 4. to put an end to, banish: curas, id. 8, 51.

jūgūlum, i, n. and jūgūlus, i, m. [jug, stem of jungo] the collar-bone; also, the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; and lastly, the throat itself: Cels. 8, 1: jugula concava, Cic. Fat. 5: uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98: jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: jugulum perfodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: dure or, praebere, to present the throat, i. e. to be cut, Cic. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere. Hor. S. 1, 3, 89: petere, to aim at the throat, i. e. to attack the main argument, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

1, n. [on root jug, v. jungo] for oxen, a collar, etc.: nos onera quibusdam bestis, nos juga imponimus.

Cic. N. D. 2, 60: leones jugo subdere et ad currum jungere, Plin. 8, 16, 20: bos juga detrectans, Virg. G. 3, 57: demere juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: jugum excutere, Curt. 4, 15.

Meton. a yoke or pair, esp. of draught cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic. Verr. 3, 51: aquilarum, Plin. 10, 4, 5: a pair of horses: Virg. Aen. 5, 147: the chariot itself: ib. 10, 594.

2. a juger of land: jugum vocabatur, quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Plin. 18, 3, 3. 3. the transverse rail of a trellis for supporting vines, etc.: palmes in jugum insilit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 11: vineam ad jugum perducere, id. 17, 22: vineam sub jugum mittere, Col. 4, 22. 4. the beam of a pair of scales: and hence the constellation *Libra*: Romani, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 47.

5. the beam of a weaver's loom: tela jugo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55. 6. a rower's bench: Virg. Aen. 6, 411.

7. the ridge or peak of a mountain; also, a chain of mountains: in immensis qua tunet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: montis, Virg. E. 5, 76: ut mutato itinere, jugis Octogesima perveniret, Caes. B. C. 1, 70.

III. Fig. the yoke as the bond or badge of slavery: cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: accipere, Just. 44, 5: exuere, to shake off, Tac. Agr. 31: excutere, Plin. Pan. 11. Of a conquered army: sub jugum or jugo mittere, to make them pass under the yoke (consisting of two upright and one transverse spear), as a mark of subjection: cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, Cic. Off. 3, 10: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: sub hoc jugo lictator Aequos misit, Liv. 3, 28. Hence of abstract things: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, to overcome, Sen. de Prov. 4.

2. Of the yoke of love or affection: ferre jugum, the yoke of marriage, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1: Venus diductos jugo cogit aëneo, ib. 1, 9, 18: jugum fraternum, Val. Max. 5, 5, 3. 3. Of the yoke of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28: Juv. 13, 21. 4. With reference to a mountain top: ut ex Apennino fluminum, sic ex communi sapientum jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divertia, Cic. de Or. 3, 19. 5. pari jugo niti, to work with equal efforts, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. (Hence It. *giogo*; Fr. *joug*.)

jūgūmento (jūgūmento), i. v. a. [jugo] to fasten together: Vitruv. 2, 1.

jūgūmentum (jūgam.), i. n. [id.] a cross-beam, lintel, threshold: Cato R. R. 14.

jūgus, a, um, adj. [id.] belonging together: vasa, Cato R. R. 10.

jūlis, idis, f. v. iulis.

jūmentārius, a, um, adj. [jumentum] pertaining to draught-cattle: mola, worked by draught-cattle, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 27: contubernium, App. M. 9, p. 222.

jūmentum, i. n. [contr. from jumentum, from JUG, stem of jungo] a beast used for drawing or carrying, a beast of burthen (but not an ox, to which it is freq. opp. as, jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: jumento, nihil opus est, i. e. equo, id. Att. 12, 32: sarcinaria, beasts for carrying soldiers' baggage, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephantum, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Timol. 4.

II. Meton. a carriage, vehicle: XII. Tab. ap. Gell.

jūcētum, i. n. [juncus] a bed of rushes: Varr. R. R. 1, 8.

jūcēus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of rushes, rush-: sporta juncea, Col. 12, 6: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49. II. like a rush or reed: herba caule junceo pedali, id. 25, 8, 47: puella, slender, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.

jūcīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] made from rushes, rush-: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

jūctus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of rushes: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 8, no. 3: litora, Ov. M. 7, 231.

jūctim, adv. together: Gell. 12, 8.

II. successively: jūctim gerere duos consulatus, Suet. Claud. 14.

jūctio, ōnis, f. [jungo] a joining, union: Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

jūctor, ōris, m. [id.] a harnesser: Alfien. Dig. 50, 16, 203.

jūctūra, ae, f. [id.] a joining, uniting; a juncture, joint: boum, Col. 2, 2: genuum, Ov. M. 2, 823: ut humor teneat juncturas, i. e. the commissures, joints, Plin. 16, 40, 79: quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, Vitruv. 5, 12: laterum juncturae, the two ends of the girdle which meet, Virg. Aen. 12, 274.

II. Meton.: traces, harness: cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5. 2. a team: carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. de legat.

III. Fig.: relationship, consanguinity: generis, Ov. H. 4, 135.

2. In rhet. combination, putting together: in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 22: dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.

junctus, a, um, Part. [jungo]. II. Adj.: united, connected: causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, Cic. Fat. 16. Sup.: junctissimus illi comes, Ov. M. 5, 60: principum prosperis et alii fruuntur: adversa ad junctissimos pertinent, to their nearest relations, Tac. H. 4, 52.

junctus, ūs, m. [id.] a joining: carinarum, Varr. L. L. 5, 8.

juncus, i, m. a rush: murteta juncis circumvincere, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27: palustres, Ov. M. 8, 336: acuta cuspidis junci, ib. 4, 299. Pliny distinguishes various kinds, which appear to be various sedges, rushes, and grasses, viz. 1. Juncus odoratus = Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn.: Plin. 12, 22, 48: id. 21, 18, 72. 2. mariscos = Cladium Mariscus. 3. oxyas = Schoenus mucronatus, Linn. 4. melanacris = Sch. nigricans, Linn.: triangulos = Cyperus longus or rotundus, Linn. (galingale): or Cyp. comosus, Sibth.: id. 21, 18, 69. Also 5. euripice, id. 21, 18, 71, prob. a Juncus: and 6. Juncus, id. 16, 1, 1, may be a sedge, such as Scirpus palustris, Linn.

II. a twig resembling a rush: id. 26, 8, 46. (Hence It. *giunco*; Sp. *junquero*; Fr. *jonc*.)

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to yoke, harness: equos, Virg. G. 3, 114: equos curru, id. Aen. 7, 724: juncta vehicula mille capiuntur, Liv. 42, 65: reges ad currum, Plin. 33, 3, 15. 2. In gen. to bind together, join, unite: tigna bina inter se jungebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: rates jungebat, id. B. C. 1, 25: robora (for building a ship), Claud. B. G. 17: gradus, to walk together, Sil. 4, 374: ostia, to shut the doors, Juv. 9, 105: quaedam inter se jungere et copulare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51. With ad: id. Fin. 5, 14: se ad aliquem, to associate oneself with, id. Rosc. Am. 47. With cum: id. Brut. 97. With dat.: cervicem aliquis amplexui, Petr. 86. Absol.: oscula, to kiss, exchange kisses, Ov. M. 2, 357: junctoque ponte, milites transmittit, having built a bridge, Tac. A. 1, 49: also, amnem ponte jungere, to throw a bridge over a river, Plin. 5, 24, 21: fossas saltu, to leap over, Stat. Ach. 2, 423: vulnera, to close up, heal, cure, id. Th. 10, 732. 3. Esp. to join, unite in matrimony: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Aen. 4, 192: conubio, ib. 1, 73: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3: in matrimonio, id. 10, 3. II. Fig.: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9: sapientia juncta eloquentiae, id. de Or. 3, 35: conquestioni indignatio, id. Inv. 2, 11: natura cum alio juncta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11. insignis improbitas, et scelere juncta, id. de Or. 2, 58: affinitatem, Liv. 1, 1: foedera,

id. 7, 30: foedere jungi alicui, id. 26, 24. 2. to connect (in point of time) to continue: laborem, to continue without interruption, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: cum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13: Junge, puer, cyathos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10. 3. In gram.: verba, to compound: junguntur autem aut ex duobus Latinis integris, ut *superfui*; aut ex corrupto, et integro, ut *malevolus*, Quint. 1, 5, 68. Of the rhetor. collocation of words: id. 9, 4: verba, to speak, Mart. 6, 54. [Root JUG, which occurs in most of the cognate languages: Sans. *yuj*; Gr. *ζεύωμι*, *ζεύω*; Lat. *jugum*, *conjux*, etc.: Germ. *joch*; Eng. *yoke*.] (Hence It. *giungere*; Fr. *joindre*; Sp. *uncir*, "to yoke oxen.")

jūnicūlus, i, m. an old vine-branch: Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 14.

jūnior, v. juvenis.

jūnipereus, a, um, adj. of juniper: Sic. Fl.

jūnipērus, i, f. the juniper; various kinds of which are to be distinguished. 1. major et minor, Plin. 24, 8, 36 = Juniperus communis, Lamk. et var. humilior. 2. Vasta haec in Hispania, Plin. 16, 39, 76 = Jun. hispanica, Lamk. Virg. E. 7, 53. (Hence It. *ginepro*; Sp. *enebro*; Fr. *genièvre*.)

jūnius, a, um, adj. mensis, the sixth month, June: Cic. Att. 6, 2: also Subst.: Junius, ii, m.: Ov. F. 6, 88.

jūnix, icis, f. [contr. from juvenix] a young cow, calf, heifer: Pers. 2, 47: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 33. (Hence Fr. *génisse*.)

jūrāmentum, i, n. [juro] an oath (for jusjurandum): Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25. praestare, to take an oath, Cod. Justin. 2, 56, 4.

jūrāndum, i, n. [id.] an oath (for jusjurandum): Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 26.

jūrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a swearing, an oath: Macr. S. 1, 6.

jūrātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to an oath: adverbia, used in swearing: Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrāto, adv. with an oath: Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūrātor, ōris, m. [juro] a swearer: falsus jurator, Macr. S. 5, 19. II. a sworn judge: Pl. Poen. prol. 58. III. a sworn witness: Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.

jūrātōrius, a, um, adj. [jurator] confirmed by an oath: cautio, Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 12.

jūrātus, a, um, Part. [juro]. II. Adj.: under an oath, bound by an oath: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic. Sull. 11: juratus, se eum interenturum, Liv. 32, 22. Sup.: juratissimi auctores, the most trustworthy, Plin. H. N. praef.

jūrēconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrē-jūro, i. v. a. [jusjuro] to swear: praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 15.

jūrē-pēritus, v. jurisperitus.

jūrēus, a, um, adj. [jus] of broth: Subst.: jurea, ae, f. (sc. placenta) Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 15.

jurgātio, juris actio, Fest. s. v.

jurgātōrius, a, um, adj. [jurgo] quarrelsome: Amm. 27, 1.

jurgātrix, icis, f. [id.] a quarrelsome woman: Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgīōsus, a, um, adj. [jurgium], quarrelsome: mulier, Gell. 1, 17: facundia, id. 19, 9.

jurgium, i, n. [jurgo] a quarrel, dispute, altercation: jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab Janua, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 18: ex inimicitias jurgia, maledicta gignuntur, Cic. Am. 21: optimum quemque jurgio lacerare, Tac. A. 14, 49: jurgio quempiam invadere, id. H. 2, 53: petulantibus jurgiis illudere, ib. 3, 32: jurgia jactare, to quarrel, Virg. Aen. 10, 95: nectere cum aliquo, to pick a quarrel, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: erumpere in jurgia, to break out into railing, Just. 10, 2: jurgio aliquem corripere, Suet. Galb. 5.

II. Esp. a lawsuit: Ascon. Gl. Verr. 1, 45.

jurgo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to quarrel, brawl, scold:

id. 7, 30: foedere jungi alicui, id. 26, 24. 2. to connect (in point of time) to continue: laborem, to continue without interruption, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: cum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13: Junge, puer, cyathos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10. 3. In gram.: verba, to compound: junguntur autem aut ex duobus Latinis integris, ut *superfui*; aut ex corrupto, et integro, ut *malevolus*, Quint. 1, 5, 68. Of the rhetor. collocation of words: id. 9, 4: verba, to speak, Mart. 6, 54. [Root JUG, which occurs in most of the cognate languages: Sans. *yuj*; Gr. *ζεύωμι*, *ζεύω*; Lat. *jugum*, *conjux*, etc.: Germ. *joch*; Eng. *yoke*.] (Hence It. *giungere*; Fr. *joindre*; Sp. *uncir*, "to yoke oxen.")

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cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2. 3, 15. 2. to sue at law: apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare (al. Just. 21, 5: in proprio foro, Cod. Theod. 2, 1, 6. II. Act. to utter reproaches, blame: haec jurgans, Liv. 8, 33: istis jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100: liberius, Suet. Ner. 5.

v. jurgo, 1. 2.

judicatus, ūs, m. [juridicus] a judgeship, jurisdiction: Inscr.

judicialis, e, adj. [id.] relating to right or justice: judicialis constitutio est, cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur, Auct. Her. 1, 14: Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

judicio, ae, f. [id.] the administration of justice: Tert. Pall. 3.

judiculus, a, um, adj. [jus dico] relating to the administration of justice, judiciary: conventus, assize towns, Plin. 1, 3, 3: dies, Cod. Theod. 3, 12, 7. Subst.: juridicus, i, m. one who administers justice, a judge: Dig. 1, tit. 20.

-consultus or **jure-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [jus consulo] one learned in the law, a lawyer: jurisconsultus vere nominatur qui legum et consuetudinibus ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: Quint. 5, 14, 34: ea jureconsultorum ingenii corrupta sunt, Cic. Mur. 12.

ictio, ōnis (in tmesi: jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: juris dictio), f. administration of justice, jurisdiction: jurisdictionem conferam, Cic. Fam. 2, 13 fin.: jurisdictionem absolvere, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12. II. Meton.: legal authority or power: ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: libera, Suet. Cal. 16.

2. an assize town: mediterraneae jurisdictiones, Plin. 5, 28, 29.

jūrisōnus, a, um, adj. [jus sono] resounding with justice: lingua, Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūris-pēritus or **jūrē-pēritus**, (freq. also written separately), i, m. adj. versed or learned in the law: Fabius Pictor et juris et literarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21: libri jurisperitorum, Gell. 4, 2. Comp.: quis jure peritor? Cic. Cluent. 38. Sup.: eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, id. Brut. 39.

jūris-prūdētia (also separately), ae, f. the science of law, jurisprudence: Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.

jūro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [jus]

I. Neutr. to swear, take an oath: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36: vere, to swear truly, id. Fam. 5, 2: jurarem per Jovem, by Jupiter, id. Acad. 2, 20: in verba, to take a prescribed form of oath: Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29: in verba magistri, to echo his sentiments, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in litem, to make oath respecting the matter in dispute, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: in nomen alicujus, to swear allegiance to, Suet. Claud. 10: in legem, to swear to observe, Cic. Sest. 16. 2. Esp. to conspire: jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. H. 10, 117: in facinus, id. M. 1, 242. II. Act. to swear something: verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, to take an oath, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: jurare falsum, id. Off. 3, 29. Pass. Impers.: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26. 2. to declare something on oath: jurare morbum, that one is sick, Cic. Att. 1, 1: jurat, se eum non deserturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: aliquid in se, to call down imprecations on oneself, Liv. 2, 45. Pass.: quod juratum est, id servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29. 3. to swear by somebody: quod tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, cum scias? id. Fam. 7, 12: quaevis numina, Ov. H. 16, 319: sidera, Virg. Aen.

12, 197. Pass.: dis juranda palus, the Styx, by which the gods swear, Ov. M. 2, 46. 4. to vow or promise by an oath: Stat. Th. 4, 396. 5. to renounce by oath, abjure: jurare calumniam, to swear that one is not guilty of it, Coel. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Liv. 33, 47. [The root appears in the form of JER as well as JUR in ejero, ejuro, perjero, perjuro; the Eng. swear is the same word, the initial s being no part of the root.]

jūrōr, 1. v. dep. for juro: Pl. Pers. 3, 2, 2: iudici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic. Inv. 2, 43 fin.: ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, ib. 45.

jūrulentia, ae, f. [jurulentus] broth: Tert. Jejun. 1.

jūrulentus, a, um, adj. [jus] having broth or gravy: res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18.

jūs, jūris, n. broth, soup: cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. As a pun: Verrinum, hog-broth, or the justice of Verres, id. Verr. 1, 46. II. Meton. any juice or liquid: addita creta in jus idem, the juice of the purple-fish, Plin. 35, 6, 26. [Cf. Sans. yūsha, "broth."]

jūs, jūris, n. (gen. plur. jurum for jurium, Cato in Charis. p. 109 P.) law or equity, as established by public authority or custom (it differs from *lex* as being a generic term, denoting the whole body of laws, and hence the principles of law; whereas *lex* signifies a specific enactment, such as those of the twelve tables): omnium legum atque jurium fitor, conditor cluet, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 90: urbem jure legibusque ac moribus de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19: tenere, Cic. Caecin. 11: obtinere, to maintain, id. Quint. 9: de jure alicui respondere, to lay down the law, id. de Or. 2, 33: jus ratumque esto, let it be legally valid (an old formula), id. Leg. 3, 3: quodcumque populus jussisset, id jus ratumque esset, Liv. 7, 17: dicere, to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision, as the praetor and other magistrates: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11: dare jura, to give laws: his dantem jura Catonem, Virg. Aen. 8, 670: Liv. 1, 8: fas jusque, divine and human law, id. 7, 31: jus fasque est, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 22: divina ac humana jura, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26: belli, id. Off. 1, 11: gentium, the law of nations, id. Off. 3, 5: civile, the civil law, id. Verr. 1, 42: pontificum, id. Dom. 14: praedictorium, id. Balb. 20: jus publicum, political or constitutional law, Liv. 41, 18: jus privatum, the laws regulating the relations of private persons to one another, id. 25, 18: conjugialia, Ov. M. 6, 536: summum, the strict letter of the law: non agam summo jure tecum, Cic. Verr. 5, 2: summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10. 2. legal right, power, authority: cum plebe agendi, id. Leg. 2, 12: materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55: patrium, the father's power of life and death over his children, id. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus ditionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, his own master, independent, Cic. Verr. 1, 7: jus ad mulieres, over the women, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 22: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. 3. the legal forms of the old jurists: jus Flavianum, Pomp. in Dig. 1, 2, 2, 7. 4. Meton.: a court of justice: in jus ambula, come before a magistrate, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6: in jus vocare, Cic. Quint. 19. II. In gen. and without ref. to positive law: the law of nature, natural right or justice, justness: jus publicum, common right, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, rights enjoyed equally by all, Cic. Div. 1, 5: jus est pugnare, id. Off. 1, 11: absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis quam

jure causae, the justness, Liv. 1, 26. Hence, abl.: jure, advertentially, with justice, justly: jure in eum animadvertetur, Cic. Verr. 5, 8: jure ac merito, id. Cat. 3, 6: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, with perfect justice, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 24: opp. to injuria: non quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 61. 2. prerogative, privilege, faculty, etc.: Zephyrus arbores serendi jus dabit, Plin. 18, 34, 77 no. 3. With gen. obj.: currus rogat ille paternos, inque diem alpedum jus, Ov. M. 2, 47. [Jus is derived by Bopp and Pott from the Sans. *yu* "to join;" but Key, with more probability, connects it with *dicare*, "to bind," supposing it to be a compression of *dicus*, which losing its guttural would easily pass from *di'us* to *jus*: v. Phil. Soc. 2, 254: 3, 120.]

juscellarius, ζωμετης, Gloss. Philox.

juscellum, i, n. dim. [jusculum] broth, soup: Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 18.

juscularius, ii, m. [id.] a soup-maker: Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

jusculum, i, n. dim. [jus] broth, soup: Cato R. R. 156.

jus-jurandum, i, n. (in tmesi: jurisque jurandi, Cic. Coel. 22. In an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 63) an oath: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36: est jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, made him take the same oath, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 (v. adigere, no. III.): accipere, to take an oath, id. 3, 28: deferre alicui, to tender to one, Quint. 5, 6, 4: offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, id.: exigere ab aliquo, to require, id.: jurejurando stare, to keep one's oath, id.: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27: violare, to break, id. 29: negligere, id. Inv. 1, 29: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, to bind by an oath, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: jurejurando teneri, to be bound by an oath, Cic. Off. 3, 27.

jusquiamus, for hyoscyamus: Pall. 1, 35, 5: Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussio, ōnis, f. [jubeo] an order, command: Modest. Dig. 40, 4, 44.

jussitur and **jusso**, v. jubeo.

jussor, κελευτης, Gloss. Philox.

jussulentus, a, um, adj. [jus] having broth or sauce: App. Apol. p. 299.

jussum, i, n. [jubeo] an order, command (mostly plur.): deorum immortalium jussa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24: efficere, to execute, Sall. J. 24: alicujus detrectare, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, id. 11, 19: capessere, to obey, Virg. Aen. 1, 77.

II. Esp. a decree of the people: jussa, ac scita, Cic. Balb. 18. Sing.: putasne, si populus jusserit, id. Jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? id. Caecin. 33.

jussus, a, um, l'art. [jubeo].

jussus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] an order, command: tuo jussu profectus sum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 50: vestro jussu coactus, Cic. Manil. 9: populi, Nep. Tim. 4.

justē, adv. rightly, justly, equitably, duly: juste et legitime imperare, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aestimare, Curt. 10, 5: timere, Ov. H. 17, 168. Comp.: justius, Phaedr. 4, 25, 8: reprehendi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 86. Sup.: justissime, Quint. 10, 1, 82.

justificatio, ōnis, f. [justifico] justification: Salvian. Avar. 3, 2.

justificatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who justifies: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

justificatus, a, um, Part. [justifico].

II. Adj.: justified: baptismate justificatus, Prud. Apoth. 881. Comp.: Tert. Or. 13.

justifico, 1. v. a. [justificus] to act justly towards, do justice to: justificare viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 19. II. to justify: malos, Corip. Laud. Justinian. 2 An.

justificus, a, um, adj. [justus facio] that acts justly (poet.): Cat. 64, 407.

justitia, ae, f. [justus] justice: animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quam dico, societatem conjunctionis humanae munificet et aequetuens, justitia dicitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23.

II. As a moral quality: *love of justice, equity*; also, *moderation, clemency*: pro ejus justitia, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: justitia vires temperat ille suas, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 24: intemperantia Pausaniae et justitia Aristidis, Nep. Arist. 2. **III.** Meton. *the whole body of laws*: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, Flor. 1, 24.

justitium, *il, n.* [jus sisto] *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation*: justitium edicere or indicere, *to order the courts to be closed*, as on solemn or critical occasions, Liv. 4, 26: Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: remittere, *to cause the courts to resume business*, Liv. 10, 21. **II.** In gen. *a cessation of public business, a public mourning*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8: sumpto justitio, Tac. A. 2, 82.

justum, *1, n.* [justus] *that which is right or just, justice*: justum ac jus colere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: plus justo, *more than is right, too much*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470: gravius justo dolere, ib. 3, 333: justo longius, *too long*, Quint. 9, 4, 125: praeter justum, Lucr. 4, 1234. **II.** In plur. *rights, privileges*: servis justa praebere, Cic. Off. 1, 13: Col. 4, 3. **2.** *due ceremonies or formalities*: omnia justa perficere, Liv. 9, 8: justis omnibus hospitalibus fungi, id. 9, 6: justa militaria, id. 24, 48. *Esp. of funeral rites, obsequies*: more regio justa facere, Sall. J. 11: paterno funeri justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: Ov. M. 2, 627: praestare, Curt. 10, 8.

justus, *a, um, adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12: in socios, id. Planc. 26: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67: supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8: querela, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 22. **II.** Meton. *lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: justa matrefamilias ortus, opp. pellice, Liv. 39, 53: justissima causa, *the most influential reason*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: imperium, ib. 1, 45. **2.** *just, well grounded*: justus timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: justa fiducia formae, Ov. M. 2, 732. **3.** *in proper form or order*: justum bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: justum proelium, Liv. 39, 2: justa acies, id. 10, 14. **4.** *proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: vidulus, full, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 23: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: justum iter conficere, *a regular day's march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: muri altitudo, id. B. G. 7, 23: justus exercitus, *a full consular army*, i. e. in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. 9, 43: justa arma, i. e. *of the regular, legionary soldiers*, id. 38, 22: volumina, Vell. 2, 119: magnitudo navium non satis justa ad proeliandum, Auct. B. Alex. 44: praebat avido non justa alimenta parenti, Ov. M. 8, 874: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90: loca, i. q. *aequa, even, level*, opp. *to iniquus, uneven*, Tac. A. 2, 5. **5.** *moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: ut justioribus utamur his, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9.

justus, *a, um, adj.* [jus] *just, equitable, fair*: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12: in socios, id. Planc. 26: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67: supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8: querela, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 22. **II.** Meton. *lawful, rightful, true*: uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: justa matrefamilias ortus, opp. pellice, Liv. 39, 53: justissima causa, *the most influential reason*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: imperium, ib. 1, 45. **2.** *just, well grounded*: justus timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: justa fiducia formae, Ov. M. 2, 732. **3.** *in proper form or order*: justum bellum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: justum proelium, Liv. 39, 2: justa acies, id. 10, 14. **4.** *proper, perfect, complete, suitable, sufficient, right*: vidulus, full, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 23: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: justum iter conficere, *a regular day's march*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: muri altitudo, id. B. G. 7, 23: justus exercitus, *a full consular army*, i. e. in early times consisting of two legions, Liv. 9, 43: justa arma, i. e. *of the regular, legionary soldiers*, id. 38, 22: volumina, Vell. 2, 119: magnitudo navium non satis justa ad proeliandum, Auct. B. Alex. 44: praebat avido non justa alimenta parenti, Ov. M. 8, 874: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90: loca, i. q. *aequa, even, level*, opp. *to iniquus, uneven*, Tac. A. 2, 5. **5.** *moderate, mild, gentle, easy*: ut justioribus utamur his, Cic. Fin. 1, 1: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9.

justus, *a, um, Part.* [juvo]. **jūvāmen**, *inis, n.* [id.] *help, aid*: Aemil. Macer. in cap. de betonica. **jūvāmentum**, *1, n.* [id.] *help, aid, assistance*: Veg. 4, 25, 3. **jūvālis**, *e, adj.* [juvenis] *youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people*: corpus, Virg. Aen. 5, 475: fama, Plin. 33, 2, 8: pubertas, App. de Mundo, p. 67: juvenales ludi, or *Subst. juvenalia*, *ium, n. games introduced by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 11: Tac. A. 14, 15. (v. Smith's Ant. 663.)

jūvenca, *ae, f.* [juvencus] (sc. bos) *a young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna silva formosa juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 219.

2. Transf. (poet.) *a girl*: Grala, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. H. 5, 117. **jūvenūlus**, *a, um, adj., dim.* [id.] *young*: Tert. Monog. 13. **jūvenus**, *a, um, adj.* [juvenis] *young (mostly poet.)*: equus, Lucr. 5, 1073: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74. **II.** Subst. *juvencus, i. m. (sc. bos)*

jūvenca, *ae, f.* [juvencus] (sc. bos) *a young cow, heifer*: pascitur in magna silva formosa juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 219. **2.** Transf. (poet.) *a girl*: Grala, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. H. 5, 117. **jūvenūlus**, *a, um, adj., dim.* [id.] *young*: Tert. Monog. 13. **jūvenus**, *a, um, adj.* [juvenis] *young (mostly poet.)*: equus, Lucr. 5, 1073: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74. **II.** Subst. *juvencus, i. m. (sc. bos)*

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a young bullock: aspice, aratra jugo referant suspensa juvencl, Virg. E. 2, 66: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6. Poet. *neat's leather*: clipeum vestisse juvenco, Stat. Th. 3, 591. **2.** (sc. homo) *a young man*: te suis matres metuunt juvenis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.

jūvenesco, *ndi, 3. v. n. incep.* [id.] *to reach the age of youth, to grow up*: vitulus juvenescit, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: ex quo juvenuit, Tert. Exh. ad cast. 6 fin.

II. *to grow young again*: Pyllus juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41: glires aestate juvenescunt, Plin. 8, 57, 82: rosa recisa juvenescit, id. 21, 11, 40. **2.** Meton.: gladii juvenescunt, Stat. Th. 3, 583: corpus regni juvenescit, *recovers itself*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 20.

jūvenilis, *e, adj.* [id.] *youthful, young*: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91: redundantia, id. Or. 30: annui, Ov. M. 8, 632: caput, ib. 1, 564: sidus juvenile nepotes, *a youthful constellation*, id. Tr. 2, 167. **II.** Meton. *violent, strong*: praeceps juvenile pericli, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50.

jūvenilitas, *ātis, f.* [juvenilis] *youth, youthful age*: Varr. in Non. 123, 18.

jūveniliter, *adv.* *youthfully, after the manner of youth*: juveniliter exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4: venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam, Ov. M. 7, 805: ingenio videor nimium juveniliter usus, *inconsiderately*, id. Tr. 2, 117.

jūvenis, *is, adj.* (comp. juvenior, for the usual junior, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: App. M. 8, p. 210) *young, youthful*: juvenes anni, Ov. M. 7, 295: ovis juvenis, Col. 7, 3: deus, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 6. **Comp.**: juniores patrum, Liv. 3, 4: toto junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44. **II.** Subst.: *a young man or woman*: infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 10: simul ac juvenes esse coeperunt, id. Off. 2, 13: Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36: pulcra, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5. **Comp.**: edicitor delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41. **2.** Meton.: juvenis for juvenus, *the youth, the young man*: lectus juvenis, Sil. 4, 219. [cf. Sans. yewan; Lith. jauna-s; Eng. young.] (Hence It. giovane or giovane; Fr. jeune.)

jūvenor, *1. v. dep.* [juvenis] *to act like a youth, to wanton*: aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam, Hor. A. P. 246. **jūventa**, *ae, f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth*: non ita se a juvena eum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42: Livia, prima sua juvena ex Nerone gravida, Plin. 10, 55, 76: elephantorum juvena a sexagesimo anno incipit, id. 8, 10, 10: nitidus juvena (of the snake), Virg. G. 3, 437. Of plants: Plin. 16, 23, 25. **II.** Meton. *the youth, young people*: moderator juvenatae, Mart. 2, 90.

jūventas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *the season of youth, youth*: Lucr. 5, 886: Virg. Aen. 5, 398: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6.

jūventus, *ūtis, f.* [id.] *the season of youth (from the 20th to the 40th year), youth*: an his, quae geruntur juventute et viribus, Cic. de Sen. 6. **II.** Meton. *the youth, young persons, esp. the men of military age*: id. de Or. 3, 24: omnis juvenus convenerat, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Trojana, Virg. Aen. 1, 467: robur in juventute, Liv. 35, 38. Hence, principes juventutis, in the time of the Republic *the first among the knights*, Cic. Vatin. 10: under the Emperors, *a title of the imperial princes*: Tac. A. 1, 3.

juvo, *jūvi, jūtum, 1. v. a. and n.* (jue-rint for juverint, Cat. 66, 18: juvaturus, Sall. J. 47: Plin. Ep. 4, 15) *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit*: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: aliquem omni suo studio in petitione, id. Fam. 11, 17: aliquem auxilio laboris, id. Balb. 9: hostes frumento, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: juvit facundia causam, Ov. M. 7, 505: imbres arva juvantes, id. A. A.

1, 647: aliquem portuque locoque, id. H. 2, 55: pectora alloquio, id. Pont. 1, 6, 18: quempiam in re aliqua, Cat. 68, 41. Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. Carm. Saec. 63. Plin. 23, 1, 10: diis juvantibus or deo juvante, *with God's help*: meque, Diis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: id. N. D. 2, 66. In pass. lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, id. Verr. 1, 47: viatico a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 22: precor, quaeras, qua sim tibi parte juvandus, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 49. **Impers.**: juvat, *it is of use*: with a subject-clause: juvat Ismara Baccho consecrere, Virg. G. 2, 37. **II.** *Esp. to delight, gratify, please (rare as verb. pers.)*: juvare in utroque (in sensu et in animo) dicitur: ex eoque jucundum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4: nec me vita juvaret, invisae civibus et militibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: si nec fabellae te juvant nec fabulae, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: multos castra juvant, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: aurem juvantia verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 159. **Pass.**: refer ad aures, probabunt: quaere, cur? ita se dicent juvari, Cic. Or. 48. **Impers.** with *infin.* or *acc.* and *infin.* as subject: *it delights, pleases*: I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in: juvit me, tibi tuas literas profuisse, id. Fam. 5, 21: sin me astutum juvat fingere, if you please, ib. 3, 10: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.

juxtā, *adv. and prep.* **A.** Adv. Of place. *nigh, near to, by, close to, by the side of*: legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Virg. Aen. 6, 605: theatra duo juxta fecit, Plin. 36, 15, 2. With motion: accedere juxta, Ov. 1, 8, 809. **2.** Of order: *next*: quae deinde Cato juxta dicit, Gell. 7, 3. **II.** Transf. *in like manner, equally, alike*: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall. C. 2: ita cuncti suae hostiumque vitae juxta pepercerant, ib. 61: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5: juxta periculum seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6. With *dat.*: rem juxta magnis difficilem censebat, Liv. 24, 19. With *ac, atque, et, quam, cum*: juxta eam curo cum mea, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 160: qui me omnibus rebus, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, Auct. de Red. Sen. 8: juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. C. 58: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. 1, 54: juxta bonos et malos interficere, Sall. C. 51. **B.** Prep. with *acc.*: Of place: *near to, hard by*: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 16: totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac. G. 17. Placed after the subst.: vicina Ceraunia juxta Virg. Aen. 3, 506: cubiculum Caesaris juxta, Tac. A. 13, 15 fin. **II.** Transf. Of succession: *next to, immediately after*: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, id. H. 2, 76: homo, juxta M. Varonem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, Tac. A. 6, 13. **2.** *along with, together with*: cum interea lucubrando facer juxta ancillas lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 32: 1: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, among a free people, Tac. G. 21. **3.** Denoting likeness: *near, approaching to, just as*: velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, ib. 30: juxta se conjuges vexari, Liv. 41, 6. **4.** *according to*: juxta praeceptum, Just. 2, 12: Nazar. Pan. Const. 23. [Juxta prob. compound. of JUG root of jungo, and STA root of sto: the termination was perhaps orig. tim, juy-sta-tim, which was shortened into juxtim and juxta.]

juxtim, *adv. and prep.* [v. juxta] **I.** Adv.: *next to, close by*: in sedes collocat se regias; Olympestra juxtim, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 127, 32: assidebat juxtim, Suet. Tib. 33. **2.** *Esp. near to, in the neighbourhood*: Lucr. 4, 503. **II.** Prep. with *acc.* *near, next to*: juxtim Numidium flumen, Sisona. ap. Non. 2, 451.

K.

k, a guttural corresponding to the Gr. κ, which was employed in the earliest period of the Latin language, when C represented the sound of G. When subsequently a distinct symbol was introduced for the latter, C was made the representative of the sound of K, which character thus became superfluous, and fell into disuse, being retained only in certain abbreviations, as K. for Caeso, K. or Kal. for Calendae. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 9: id. 1, 7, 10: Diom. p. 417 P.: Zumpt's Gramm. § 5. In inscriptions KA. stands for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K.S. for carus suis.

kalendae, v. calendae.

kalo, v. calo.

koppa, n. indecl. = κόππα, the obsolete Greek letter: Quint. 1, 4, 9.

L.

L, 1, indecl. n., or (subiunct. litera) f. the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet, the form of which is identical with the Greek Λ, but changed in position. It represents a liquid or semi-vocal sound, and acc. to Prisc. p. 555 P., was pronounced in three ways. II. Interchanges of L with other letters.

1. With D: v. letter D, no. 1. 5.

2. With N: e. g. νύμφη, *lymphā*; πνεύμων, *pulmo*, λίτρον, *nitrum*.

3. With R: e. g. λείριον, *lilium*; Ρ-ρίλια, *Palilia*; Ρ-μυρία, *Lemuria*: so the suffixes *ali* and *ari* are merely variations of each other.

4. In the composition and derivation of words, *l* exercises an assimilating power over other consonants brought into contact or proximity with it: e. g. *alligo* for *adligo*; *colligo* for *conligo*: similarly by contraction and assimilation are formed *libellus* from *liber*; *ullus* from *unus*; *corolla* from *corona*; *puella* from *puera*; *labellum* from *labrum*; *villum* from *vinum*.

III. Changes of *l* in the Romance languages. 1. into *i*: e. g. Lat. *plus*, *flos*, *glacies*, *copula*, *apicula*; It. *più*, *fiore*, *ghiaccio*, *coppia*, *pecchia*; Lat. *lepus*, *libertus*, *levare*, *allium*; Wall. *iepure*, *iertare*, *ieau*, *aiu*. 2. into *r*: e. g. Lat. *lusciniolus*; It. *rossignuolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Port. *roxinol*; Prov. *rossinhol*; Fr. *rossignol*: Lat. *ulmus*, Fr. *orme*: Lat. *apostolus*, Fr. *apôtre*: Lat. *gula*, *pilus*; Wall. *guri*, *r*: Lat. *lilium*; Sp. and Port. *lirio*.

3. into *n*: e. g. Lat. *lutra*, Sp. *nutria*: Lat. *lamella*, Prov. *namela*: Lat. *mortalitas*, Sp. *mortandad*; Lat. *libella*, Fr. *niveau*; Lat. *fuligo*, Wall. *funingine*.

4. into *d*: e. g. Lat. *scala*, rt. *escada*; Lat. *amylum*, It. *amido*, Sp., Port., Fr. *amidon*.

5. into *ll*, *gl*, *ch*, *lh*, or *g*: e. g. Lat. *pilare*, Fr. *pillier*; Lat. *legare*, Sp. *llegar*, Port. *chegar*; Lat. *levare*, Sp. *llevar*; Lat. *luridus*, Port. *churdo*; Lat. *leopardus*, Port. *lhaupart*; Lat. *librare*, Port. *lhiurqr*; Lat. *camelus*, Sp. *camelho*; Lat. *pilare*, It. *pigliare*; Lat. *lilium*, It. *giglio*; Lat. *lolium*, It. *gioglio*.

6. *ll* undergoes the same changes as those of the single consonant explained in no. 5: e. g. Lat. *argilla*, *ille*; It. *argiglia*, *egli*; Lat. *caballus*, *tollere*, *pulla*; Port. *calvalho*, *tolher*, *polha*. In French, however, *ll* is seldom changed.

7. When *ll* of the Latin word terminates the derived word, one *l* is usually omitted: e. g. Lat. *caballus*, Fr. *cheval*; Lat. *vallis*, *capillus*, *auccella*, *collum*, old Fr. *val*, *chevel*, *oîsel*, *col*; mod. Fr. *cheveu*, *oiseau*, *cou*.

8. The change of *l* into *u*, seen in the examples last given, often occurs in other combinations: e. g. Lat. *talpa*, *albus*, *delphinus*, *altus*, *dulcis*; Fr. *taupe*, *aube*, *dauphin*, *haut*, *autre*, *doux*.

9. *l* is omitted (*l*) at the beginning of words (rare): e. g. Lat. *la-*

byrinthus, *lauri bacca*, It. *arbinto*, *orbacca*; Lat. *lynx*, Sp. *ousa*, Fr. *once*. (It) between two vowels (rare, except in Port. in which it is very frequent): e. g. Lat. *aquila*, *candela*, *color*, *debiles*, *pelagus*, *tabula*, *tales*, *velum*, *mulier*, *mola*; Port. *aguia*, *candêa*, *côr*, *debeis*, *pêgo*, *taboa*, *taes*, *veô*, *moyer*, *mô*. IV. As an abbreviation L. usu. denotes the praenomen Lucius, though it also stands for libens and locus. 2. As a numeral L. stands for 50.

lābārum, i, n. = λαβάρων, the *labarum*, a Roman military standard, introduced by the emp. Constantine after his conversion to Christianity: Prud. in Symmach. 1, 487: v. Smith's Ant. 1045.

lābasco, 3. v. n. incept. [*labo*] to totter, be ready to fall: Lucr. 4, 1281.

II. Fig.: to waver, give way, yield: leno labascit, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 38: labascit victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98.

lābascor, dep. for labasco: Att. and Varr. ap. Non. 473, 9 and 11.

labda, ae, m. = λάβδα, a voluptuary, i. q. irradiator: Varr. in Non. 70, 11: Aus. Epigr. 126.

labdācismus, i, m. = λαβδακισμός, a too freq. repetition of *l*, as, sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea, Mart. Cap. 5, 167. II. an erroneous pronunciation of *l*, by doubling it, etc.: Isid. Orig. 1, 32.

lābēae, arum, v. labia.

lābēcūla, ae, f. dim. [*labes*] a slight stain or disgrace: alicui aspergere labeculam, Cic. Vat. 17, 41.

lābē-fāciō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. (pass. labefio, factus, fieri) to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall: dentes alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: partem muri, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: labefactae aedes, Tac. A. 1, 75: labefacta icibus arbor corrui, Ov. M. 8, 776: charta (i. e. epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, loosened, opened, id. Pont. 3, 7, 6. Poet.: ignes labefacti aëre multo, weakened, Lucr. 5, 652. II. Fig. of the mind: to cause to waver, to shake: quem nulla unquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: primores classiariorum, to shake their fidelity, Tac. A. 15, 51: magno animi labefactus amore, shaken, disquieted, Virg. Aen. 4, 395.

2. to weaken, overthrow, destroy: aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 60: ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5: fidem, to destroy one's credit: ut qui, labefacta jam fide, omnia praedia fratri obligarit, Suet. Vesp. 4.

lābēfactātiō, ōnis, f. [*labefacio*] a shaking, loosening, weakening: dentium, looseness, Plin. 23, 1, 27. II. Fig.: mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur, Quint. 8, 4, 14.

lābēfacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [*l*] to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow: signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. Ner. 38: phalangii morsus genua labefactat, Plin. 29, 4, 27. 2. Meton. in gen. to injure, weaken, ruin: sensus, Lucr. 1, 694: onus gravidis ventris, to procure an abortion, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: colla boum, to hurt, gall, Col. 2, 2, 22.

II. Fig. to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, weaken: animam, Lucr. 6, 799: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. Rep. 2, 4: labefactarat vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 3, 18: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25: alicujus consulatum, id. Mil. 13, 34: alicujus dignitatem, id. Rab. Post. 16: conspiracy, id. Cat. 4, 10: causam ad judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 13: fidem, Liv. 24, 20: non illam rarae labefactes munere vestis, corrupt, seduce, Oat. 69, 3.

lābēfactus, a, um, Part. [*labefacio*].

lābēfio, pass. of labefacio.

lābellum, i, n. dim. [*labrum*] a little lip: Platonius quum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Virg. E. 2, 34:

compara labella cum labellis, *liss*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78. As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum saviu, id. Poen. 1, 2, 153.

lābellum, i, n. dim. [*labrum*] a small water-vessel, bathing-tub: Cic. Leg. 2, 26 fin.: labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 43. (Hence It. *avello*.)

lābēo, ōnis, m. [*labium*] one who has large lips: esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108.

lābes, is (abl. labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 928), f. [*lābor*] a sinking, falling, sinking in: dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1146: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 fin.: labes agri Privernatis, ib. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv. 42, 15: Just. 30, 4: labes imbris e coelo, Arn. 5, 185. II. Fig. a fall, ruin, destruction: quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10 fin.: labes in tabella, id. Am. 12, 41: regnorum labes, Val. Fl. 5, 237.

2. Meton. of persons: (Verres) labes atque perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, the ruin, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2: labes populi, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 4. 3. a disease, pestilence, Seren. Samm. 57, 1018: Grat. Cyneg. 468. III. a spot, blot, stain, blemish: tractata notam labemque relinquunt atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: labem eximere, Virg. Aen. 6, 746: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38.

2. Fig. a stain, blot, disgrace, discredit: animi labes nec diurnitate vanescere, nec amnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: seculi labes atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, id. Vat. 6, 15: labem alicui inferre, id. Coel. 18: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24. In plur.: conscientiae labes habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21 fin.

Meton. of persons: habeo quem opponam labi illi atque coeno, that shameful fellow, id. Sest. 8, 20: coenum illud ac labes, ib. 11, 26.

lābia (also labea), ae, f. and **lābium**, il, n. a lip: App. M. 3, p. 140: age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4. In neut.: salivosa labia, App. Apol. p. 313: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 2, 3, 11: Quint. 11, 3, 160. Proverb.: labiis ductare aliquem, to make game of one, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 15.

II. Meton. some part of an oil-press: labiam bifuriam facito, Cato R. R. 20, 2. [Cf. Lith. *lupa* (labium); Pers. *leb*; Germ. *lippe*; Eng. *lip*; the Lat. *lambo* prob. contains the same root.]

lābīdus, a, um, adj. [*lābor*] slippery: iter, Vitr. 6 prooem.

lābilis, e, adj. [*lābor*] slippery: limus, Amm. 27, 10. II. Fig. perishable, transient: Arn. 7, 213.

lābīo, ōnis, m. [*labium*] big lipped: Verr. Fl. in Charis. p. 79 P.

lābīōsus, a, um, adj. [*lābor*] having large lips: labiosa φάσμα, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lābium, il, v. labia.

lābo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [*akin to lābor*] to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink or give way: signum labat, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: labant dentes, Cels. 7, 1, 1: labat ariete crebro janua, Virg. Aen. 2, 492: labant curvae justo sine pondere naves, roll from side to side, Ov. M. 2, 163: litera labat, is written with a trembling hand, id. H. 10, 140: labare sermone, to speak indistinctly, stutter, of drunken persons, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Poet.: omnia tum vero vitali claustra lababant, Lucr. 6, 1152.

II. Fig.: of the mind: to waver, be undecided, hesitate: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14: labamus mutanisque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32: quum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: socii labant, waver in fidelity, Liv. 22, 61: fides so-

clorum, id. 32, 20. 2. *to sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin*: quid non sic aliud ex alio uectitur, ut non, si unam literam moveris, labent omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: memoria labat, becomes weak, id. 5, 18: quum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 437.

lābor, psus, 3. v. n. *dep. to slide, slip, or glide down, to fall down*: naufragum illum in rivo esse lapsum, Cic. Fat. 3: humor in gūnas furtim labitur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7: stellas praecipites coelo labi, Virg. G. 1, 366: folia lapsa cadunt, id. Aen. 6, 310: lapsae lacertis sponte sua catenae, Ov. M. 3, 609: lapsuram domum subire, about to tumble down, id. Ib. 509. 2. *to glide along, move with an easy gliding motion*: sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, Cic. Tim. 10: labitur metra vadis abies, Virg. Aen. 8, 91: pigrasque labatur circa donaria serpens, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 13. 3. *to slip away, escape*: lapsus custodia, Tac. A. 5, 10: e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 13. II. Fig. in gen.: *to glide, proceed gently or insensibly, pass, pass away, die away*: illico res foras labitur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 21: brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic. Or. 57: sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id. Div. 2, 37: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49: antequam nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Virg. E. 1, 64: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. 2. *to fall, fall from, sink, go to ruin, perish*: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, id. Or. 3: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv. 3, 33: mores lapsi sunt, id. praef.: Tac. A. 6, 50: fides lapsa, Ov. H. 2, 102: hac spe lapsus, disappointed in this hope, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: facultatibus, to lose one's property, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8. 3. *fall into, to come or turn to, incline oneself to*: labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Acad. 2, 45: in adulationem, Tac. A. 4, 6: in gaudia, Val. Fl. 6, 662: in vitium, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94. 4. *to fall into error, to err, mistake, commit a fault*: labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off. 1, 6: in aliqua re labi et cadere, id. Brut. 49: lapsus est per errorem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: consilio, id. Agr. 2, 3: casu, ib. 2, 3: propter imprudentiam, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: in officio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, fin.: in verbo, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 7: labi mente, to go mad, Cels. 5, 26, 13. [Cf. Sans. lambh (labi); Eng. slip, slide, glide.]

lābor, ōris (old nom. labos, like arbos, honos, etc.: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 35: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6: Cat. 55, 13, etc.), m. labour, toil, exertion, whether of body or mind: labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: res est magni laboris, id. de Or. 1, 33: laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur. 18: sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv. 2, 38: laborem sustinere, id. Att. 1, 17: oxantlare, id. Acad. 2, 34: suscipere, id. Opt. gen. or. 5: subire, id. Att. 3, 15: capere, id. Rosc. Com. 16: labores magnos excipere, id. Brut. 69: laborem levare alicui, id. Or. 34: detrudere, id. Fam. 3, 6: ex labore se reficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. 2. Meton. work, workmanship (poet.): operum, Virg. Aen. 1, 455: hic labor ille domus, ib. 6, 27. II. Esp. drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble: in labore meo, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: Ilacos audire labores, Virg. Aen. 4, 78: mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos esset rubigo, id. G. 1, 150: belli labores, id. Aen. 11, 126: Lucinae labores, id. G. 4, 340. Poet.: labores uteri, children, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 193: valetudo crescit, accrescit labor, sickness, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 4: sulphureosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr. 8, 3: maximus autem earum (apium) labor est initio veris, danger, Col. 9, 13. Poet.: labores solis, eclipses, Virg. Aen. 1, 42. (Hence It. lavoro; Fr. labeur.)

lāborātio, ōnis, f. [laboro] labour, toil: Front. Hist. init.

lāborātus, a, um, Part. [laboro].

II. Adj.: *troublesome, difficult*: laborator continentia, Tert. Virg. vel. 10. 2. *wretched, full of hardship*: aevum, Val. Fl. 5, 255: vita, Stat. Th. 1, 341.

lāborifer, a, um, adj. [labor fero] *toil-enduring* (poet): Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285: currus, Stat. Th. 6, 25.

lāboriōsē, adv. *wearisomely, with difficulty, laboriously*: Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 9: Cels. 5, 17, 2: Cat. 38, 1. Comp.: Cic. Rosc. Com. 11. Sup.: id. Div. in Caecil. 21.

lāboriōsus, a, um, adj. [lābor] *toil-some, wearisome, difficult, laborious*: deambulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: nihil laboriosius, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19 fin. II. *inclined to work, industrious* = Gr. φιλόπονος: homines, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col. 6 pref.

III. *that undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed*: quid nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: id. Phil. 11, 4.

lāboro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [id.].

I. Neutr. *to labour, take pains, exert oneself, strive*: ne labora, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37: sese (aratores) sibi laborare, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: ne familiares, si scuta ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id. Phil. 5, 6: frustra laboret ausus idem, Hor. A. P. 241: circa memoriam et pronunciationem, Quint. 6, 4, 1: in aliquid, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41. With inf.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Poet.: Jovi cui tertia regna laborant, serre, obey, Sil. 8, 116. 2.

to care or trouble oneself about, to be solicitous, anxious: animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: de quibus ego antea laborabam, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3. So, non laboro, nihil laboro, I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not: cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, id. Rosc. Am. 34: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9: nihil laboro nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4. 3. Esp. *to suffer, to labour under, to be oppressed, afflicted, or troubled with, to be in difficulty or danger*. Absol.: invaletudo tua me valde conturbat: significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2: quum sine febris laborassem, ib. 5, 8: cum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia subnittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6. Impers. pass.: maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, id. B. G. 7, 85. With ex: ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ex pedibus, ib. 9, 23: ex invidia, id. Cluent. 71: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11: ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22. With ab; a re frumentaria, ib. 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26. With abl.: laborantes utero puellae, id. Od. 3, 22, 2: domestica crudelitate laborare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 fin.: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14. Of inanim. and abstract subjects: luna laborat, is eclipsed, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4: ut utraque (triemes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: Aquilonibus laborant querceta, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratein deserere, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 22. II. Act.

to work out, elaborate; to form, make, prepare: noctibus hibernis castrensis pensa laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius nieae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 60: arte laboratae vestes, Virg. Aen. 1, 639: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, prepares, Sil. 16, 411.

2. *to labour at, to cultivate*: frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

lābos, v. lābor, ad init.

lābosus, a, um, adj. [labos] *laborious, troublesome*: Lucil. in Non. 489, 11.

labratum, ἀσπαστικὸν βασιλέως: labratum, φίλημα βασιλικόν (perh. for osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

lābros or -us = λάβρος (greedy), an unknown fish: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

labrōsus, a, um, adj. [labrum] *with large lips*. Meton.: ferramentum, with a large rim, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

labrum, 1, n. [labium] *a lip*: apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedissee pueri, Cic. Div. 2, 31: labrum superius, the upper lip, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: poculo labra admovere, Virg. E. 3, 43: haec ego mecum compressis agito labris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 137: labra labris distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra labris conserere, to kiss, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: labra labellis ferruminare, to kiss, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 25: labra ad labella adjungere, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 14. Proverb.: (i) linere alicui labra, to deceive, Mart. 3, 42.

(ii) primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, to get a slight taste of, a superficial knowledge of, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. (iii) non a summis labris venire, not to be lightly spoken, Sen. Ep. 10. II. Meton. an edge, margin (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: labra doliorum, Cato R. R. 107: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19. 2. Poet. a trench: Aus. de Clar. Urb. 5, 9. 3. Labrum Venerium, a plant growing by rivers, Plin. 25, 13, 108: called also Labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038. (Hence It. labbro; Fr. lèvres.)

labrum, 1, n. [lavo] *a basin, a tub, a vat*: labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: splendentia, Virg. Aen. 12, 417: eluacrum, Cato R. R. 11: olearium, ib. 13: spumat plenis vindemia labris, Virg. G. 2, 6. II. Meton. (poet.) a bath: nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761. (Hence Sp. lebrillo.)

lābrus, i. v. labros.

lābrusca (ae) vitis or uva, also absol. labrusca, ae, f. the wild vine: that mentioned by Pliny is referred by some to the true vine, Vitis vitifera, Linn. var. silvestris; by others to the bryony, Tamus communis, Linn.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 fin.: vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28: silvestris, Virg. E. 5, 7. (Hence Fr. lambruche.)

lābruscum, i, n. [labrusca] the wild grape: Virg. Cul. 52.

lābundus, a, um, adj. [lābor] *falling*: unda, Att. in Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, 1, n. the Laburnum tree: Cytisus Laburnum, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31: id. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

lābyrinthus, 1, m. = λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, maze: Sen. Ep. 44.

lābyrinthēus, a, um, adj. [Labyrinthus] *pertaining to a labyrinth, labyrinthine*: flexus, Cat. 64, 114.

lābyrinthicus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of a labyrinth*: viae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (nom. lacte, Enn. in Non. 483, 2: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85), n. (masc. acc. lactem, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 16: Gell. 12, 1) [γαλακτ, stem of γάλα] *milk*: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 812: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1 fin.: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: a lacte cunisque, from the cradle, from infancy, Quint. 1, 1, 21. Fig.: satlari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte, id. 2, 4, 5. Proverb.: (i) tam similem quam lacte lacti est, as like as one egg is to another, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85. (ii) lac gallinaceum, hen's milk, of something non-existent, Plin. N. H. praef. II. Meton. the milky juice of plants: herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606: ilicium, Col. 4, 8: caprifici, Cels. 5, 7.

2. *a milk-white colour* (poet.): Ov. A. A. 1, 292.

lacca, ae, f. a swelling on the shin-bone of draught-cattle: Veg. Vet. 1, 27.

II. *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 3 fin.

lācer, ēra, ērum, adj. *mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces*: homo, Lucr. 3,

404: corpus, Liv. 1, 28: Delphobum vidit, lacrum crudeliter ora, mutilated, Virg. Aen. 6, 495: vestis, Tac. H. 3, 10: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, id. A. 15, 40: puppis, Ov. H. 2, 45. Poet.: castra, an army that has lost its general, Sil. 15, 9. Fig.: gentilitates, Plin. Pan. 39: lacerae domus artus componere, Sen. Thyest. 432. II. Act.: rending, lacerating: morsus, Ov. M. 8, 877. [Root LAC, same as Gr. λakis, "a rent," λakis, akin to pákos.]

lācērābilis, e, adj. [lacro] that can be easily torn to pieces: corpus, Aus. Idyll. 15, 17.

lācērātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a rending, mangling, laceration (rare): corporis, Cic. Pis. 18, 42. In plur.: muliebres lacerationes genarum, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.

lācērātor, ōris, m. [id.] a mangler: Aug. de mor. eccl. cath. 1.

lācērātrix, Icis, f. [id.] she that lacerates: Macer. Carm. 2, 6.

lācerna, ae, f. a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys or in damp and cold weather: Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: Suet. Aug. 40: Gell. 13, 21: Ov. F. 2, 746. Respecting it, v. Smith's Ant. 665.

lācernātus, a, um, adj. [lacerna] wearing a lacerna: Vell. 2, 80: lacerata amica, prob. the eunuch Sporus, Juv. 1, 62.

lācernūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small lacerna, a little cloak: Arn. 2, 56.

lācēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lacer] to tear to pieces, to mangle, lacerate: corpus uti volucres lacerent in morte feraeque, Lucr. 3, 893: morsu viscera, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov. M. 11, 726: genas, id. Tr. 3, 3, 51: verbere terga, id. F. 2, 695: ferro, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46. II. Fig. to censure, asperse, rail at: obtretractio invidiae, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156: optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id. Phil. 11, 2: aliquem probris, Liv. 31, 6: famam sepulti, to slander, calumniate, id. 38, 54: carmina, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac. A. 15, 73.

2. to ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander: meus me moeror quotidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8: patriam omni scelere, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: honorum emptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrabendas, id. Quint. 15 fin.: pecuniam, id. Verr. 3, 70: manu, ventre, bona patria, Sall. C. 14: diem, to waste, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 25.

lācerta, ae, f. a lizard: Plin. 8, 39, 60: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6. Proverb.: unius lacertae se dominum facere, to get a little place of one's own, Juv. 3, 231.

II. an unknown sea-fish: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3. (Hence Fr. lézard.)

lācertus, a, um, adj. [lacertus] muscular, brawny, powerful: equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: centuriones, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: colonus, Ov. M. 11, 33.

lācertus, i, m. the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow: Lucr. 4, 830: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, Ov. M. 14, 304: Curt. 8, 9.

II. Meton. in gen.: the arm: Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. de Sen. 9: excusso lacerto telum imponere, Sen. Ben. 2, 6: lacertos collo imponere, Ov. H. 16, 219: lacerto jaculari, id. Am. 3, 12, 27. Of bees. Virg. G. 4, 74. 2. a blow or cast: Sil. 16, 562: id. 1, 262. III. Fig. muscle, strength: in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentis, Cic. Brut. 16 fin.: hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242.

lācertus, i, m. a lizard: Virg. G. 4, 13. II. an unknown sea-fish: Cic. Att. 2, 6: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

lācessitio, ōnis, f. [laccio] a provoking, challenging: Anim. 19, 3.

lācessitor, ōris, m. [id.] a provoker, challenger: Isid. Orig. 10 in litt. L.

lācessus, a, um, Part. [laccio].

lācesso, i, vi or II, itum, 3. v. a. (inf. pass. lācessi, Col. 9, 8, 3: id. 9, 15, 4) [lacio, cf. accesso] to excite, provoke,

exasperate, irritate: aliquem ferro, Cic. Mil. 31: sponione me homo promptissimus lacessivit, id. Pis. 23: me amabis et scripto aliquo lacesses, by writing, force me to write in return, id. Fam. 12, 20: proelio hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: aliquem bello, id. 6, 5: aliquem injuria, id. 1, 35: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. 21, 11: aliquos lacessituros bello, id. 28, 28: aliquem capitaliter, to make a deadly attack upon one, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lacessunt, strike, meet, Lucr. 4, 693. II. to urge, excite, shake, move: manibusque (aurigae) lacessunt pectora plausa cavis, pat the horses on their breasts, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit, Lucan. 2, 42: Nilus spuma astra lacessit, id. 10, 320: taurus lacessit campum, Stat. Th. 12, 604: clamore sidera, Sil. 17, 387: deos (precibus), to assail, importune, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 12: pelagus carina, to navigate, id. 1, 35, 7.

2. to call forth, arouse, produce, invite: sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: ferum, Virg. Aen. 10, 10.

lāchānisso or **-nizo**, i. v. n. (λάχανον, olus) = λαχανίζω, to be weak, languid: ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lachanissare dicitur, Suet. Aug. 87.

lachrima, old form for lacrima: Gell. 2, 3.

lācinia, ae, f. [root LAC: v. lacer] the lappet or flap of a garment: sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 16: in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, Cic. Il. Fam. 16, 21: togae, Suet. Claud. 15. Prov.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, by the lappet, i. e. hardly, without a firm hold, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. II. Meton. a garment: App. M. 3, p. 138. 2. the denlap of cattle: laciniae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76.

3. a small piece or part: porum et allium serunt in lacinis colligatum, id. 19, 7, 36: gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3. Also, a small strip of land: quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin. 5, 32, 43.

lācīniātum, adv. piece-meal, in small divisions: App. M. 8, p. 208.

lācīniōsē, adv. like lappets, after the manner of fringe: staminea vena, laciniose crispa, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

lācīniōsus, a, um, adj. [lacinia] full of folds or lappets, indented, jagged: ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris lacinioso, Plin. 32, 6, 21: folia, id. 25, 10, 21. II. Fig. overloaded, redundant: animi imbecillitas, App. Apol. p. 287: vita et implicita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29: sermo, id. Virg. vel. 4. Sup.: Hier. in Daniel. 11, 22.

lācio, 3. v. a. to draw gently: laci, in fraudem inducit, Fest. s. v. [The root itself is obsolete, but it has several compounds: e. g. allicio, elicio, etc.]

lācōtōmus, v. lacotomus.

lācrima, ae, f. (also written lacruma, lacryma, and lacryma: old form dacrima, freq. in Liv. Andronicus, acc. to Fest. s. v. dacrimas: v. D. no. 1. 5) a tear: lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 126: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. 17: lacrimam dare ignoto, to weep for, Ov. M. 11, 720: homini lacrimae cadunt gaudio, he sheds tears of joy, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: neque prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, Cic. Mil. 38: lacrimas non tenere, not to refrain from, id. Verr. 5, 67: tradere se lacrimis et tristitia, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, id. 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fatisce in lacrimas, to dissolve in tears, Val. Fl. 3, 395: lacrimas profundere, Cic. Font. 17: mittere, to let flow, Sen. Ep. 76: dare, Virg. Aen. 4, 370: clere, to cause to flow, id. 6, 468: movere, Quint. 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5. II. Meton. a tear or gum-drop which exudes from plants: arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5: vitium, id. 23 praef. § 3. [Cf. Sans. asru; Gr. δάκρυ, δακρουν; Germ. zähre, thräne;

Eng. tear.] (Hence It. lagrima; Fr. larme.)

lācrimābilis (lacrym.), e, adj. [lacrima] worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful: vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. M. 2, 796: gemitus, Virg. Aen. 3, 39: bellum, id. 7, 604. II. tear-like: destillatio, Arn. 7, 233.

lācrimābiliter, adv. with tears, mournfully: Hier. Ep. 140, 15.

lācrimābundus (lacrym.), a, um, adj. [lacrimo] with tears, weeping: Liv. 3, 46 fin.

lācrimātio (lacrym.), ōnis, f. [id.] a weeping, esp. as a disease: oculorum, Plin. 23 praef.: id. 11, 37, 53.

lācrimo (lacrymo and lacrumo), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. and lacrimor, atus, i. v. dep. [lacrima] to shed tears, to weep. 1. Neutr.: te lacrimasse inoleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec. 3, 2, 20: ecquis fuit, quin lacrimaretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: oculis lacrimantibus, id. Sest. 69: lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep. 63.

2. Act. to bewail, lament something (rare): num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: casum allicujus, Nep. Alc. 6. II. Meton. of plants: to weep, drop, distil: lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, dropped, distilled, Ov. F. 1, 339.

lācrimōsē, adv. with tears: Gell. 10, 3.

lācrimōsus (lacrum. lacrym.), a, um, adj. [lacrima] full of tears, tearful, weeping: lumina, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111.

2. Meton. of plants: dropping, distilling: vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47. II. Act. exciting or causing tears: fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6: caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin. 19, 6, 32: Trojae funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 14: bellum, id. 21, 13: carmen, plaintive, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 35.

lācrimūla (lacrym.), ae, f. dim. [id.] a little tear (rare): Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76.

lācrīma and **lācrīma**, with their derivv. v. lacrim. etc.

lacta, ae, f. a kind of cassia (v. cassia): Plin. 12, 19, 43.

lactāneus, a, um, adj. [lac] milk-like, milky: color, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

lactāris, e, adj. [id.] suckling: capra, Marc. Empr. 23.

lactārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to milk, milky, made of milk: herba, milk-weed, a species of Euphorbia, v. Tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 39: opus lactarium, food prepared with milk, Lampr. Hellog. 32. Subst. lactarium, il, n. milk-food: and lactarius, il, m. a preparer of milk-food: id. 27. II. Esp. suckling, giving suck: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17.

lacte, v. lac, ad init.

lactens, Part. [lacteo] II. Subst.: a sucking animal, suckling: lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3. 2. lactentia, ium, n. plu. milk-food, milk-diet: Cels. 2, 28.

lactēo, 2. v. a. (used almost exclusively in the imperf. part.) [lac] to suck milk, to be a suckling: Romulus parvus atque lactens, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: lactens Juppiter puer, id. Div. 2, 41: lactens hostia, id. Leg. 2, 12. Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. sucking children, Ov. F. 6, 137. Of the spring: tener et lactens, id. M. 15, 201. II. to contain milk or sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy: verno tempore, quum lactent novella virentia, Pall. 3, 26: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26.

lactēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [lacteus] white as milk, milk-white (poet.): puellae, Cat. 55, 17: viscus, Aus. Ep. 7.

lactesco, 3. v. n. incep. [lacteo] to turn to milk: omnis fere citius matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51. II. to get milk, to become capable of giving

suck: asinae praegnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

lactēus, a, um, *adj.* [lac] *milky, full of milk* (mostly poet.): humor, Ov. M. 15, 79: ubera, Virg. G. 2, 525.

2. *Esp. sucking*: vernae, Mart. 3, 58: porcus, id. 3, 47. II. *Meton. milk-coloured, milk-white*: colla, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: cervix, ib. 10, 137: gemma, Mart. 8, 45: circulus, *the Milky Way*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: also, via, Ov. M. 1, 169.

lactīcīnīa, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *a dish prepared with milk and eggs*: ὠγάλα, Gloss. Philox.

lactīcīnīum, i, *n.* [id.] *food prepared with milk*: Apic. 7, 11.

lactī-cōlor, ōris, *adj.* *milk-coloured*: Aus. Ep. 7, 54.

lactīculārius, lactīculōsus, *deprived of milk*: λιπογάλακτος, Gloss. Philox.

lactīdīlācus, *that kicks or that has been wounded by kicking*: λελακτισμένος, Gloss. Philox.

lactī-fer, ēri, *m.* [lac fero] *milk-bearer*: Inscr.

lactīlāgo, inis, *f.* [lac] *a plant, called also chamaedaphne*, q. v.: App. Herb. 27.

lactīnēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *milk-coloured, white*: Venant. Carm. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, *f.* *a gut*: agnina, Tit. in Prisc. 6. *Usu. plu. lactes, ium, the guts*; esp. *the small guts, chitterlings*: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, Plin. 11, 37, 79: ita cibi vacuitate venio laxis lactibus, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 40: Pers. 2, 30.

lactīto, i, *v. a. freq.* [i. lacto] *to suckle* (poet.): Mart. 7, 102.

lacto, avi, atum, i, *v. a.* (used almost exclusively in the *imperf. part.*) [lac] *to contain milk, to suckle*: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342. II. *to suck milk, to suck*: infans lactavit, Aus. Epitaph. 32: anni lactantes, *the suckling years* (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.

lacto, avi, atum, i, *v. a. freq.* [lacio] *to allure, wheedle; to dupe, cajole*: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, lactat, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 9: animos, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 9: amantem, ib. 4, 1, 24.

lactōris, *f.* [lac] *a kind of unknown milky plant*: Plin. 24, 18, 104.

lactōsus, *milk-like, milky*: γαλακτώδης, Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, ae, *f.* [lac] *lettuce*, Lactuca sativa, Linn.: various kinds are enumerated by Pliny, viz. 1. meconida, prob. = Lactuca virosa. 2. picrida = either Helminthia echioides, Linn., or Picris asplenoides, Linn. 3. Isatis, v. isatis: Plin. 19, 8, 38: poet. Col. 10, 179.

II. *lactuca marina*: Cels. 5, 7: Col. 6, 15, 2. III. *lactuca caprina*, Plin. 20, 6, 24, is a Euphorbia or *spurge*, v. Tithymalus.

lactūcārius, ii, *m.* [lactuca] *a dealer in lettuces*: Diom. p. 313 P.

lactūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of lettuces*: Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a young lettuce*: poet. Col. 10, 111: Suet. Aug. 77.

lactūlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacus] *four-cornered, checkered*: vestis, woven in checks, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lactūna, ae, *f.* [id.] *a ditch, pit, hole; a pool, pond*: vastae, Lucr. 6, 552: sudant humore lacunae, Virg. G. 1, 117. *Poet.*: salsae, i. e. *the sea*, Lucr. 3, 1045: Neptuniae, Auct. Her. 4, 10 *fin.*: caecas lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431. 2. *In gen.*: any hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft: supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Lucr. 5, 1260: genae teretes ac medio mento lacuna, a *dimple*, App. Flor. 15.

II. *Fig. a gap, void, defect, loss* (rare): ut iſtam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 55: vide, quales, ne qua lacuna sit in auro, id. Att. 12, 6: illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 1, 3. (Hence It. *laguna*; Fr. *lagune, lacune*.)

lactūnar, āris, *n. (gen. plur. lacuna-*

plur. lacunariis, id. 5, 2) [lacuna] *a panel-ceiling, a carved and gilded ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces): Vitruv. 7, 2: non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21. II. *In plur. lacunaria, panels of the under surface of a cornice*: Vitruv. 4, 3.

lactūnārīum, ii, *v. lacunar.*
lactūnārīus, ii, *m.* [lacuna] *a grave-digger*: Firm. Math. 8, 21.

lactūno, avi, atum, i, *v. a.* [id.] *to hollow out, to fret*: lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9. II. *to panel like a lacunar*: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563.

lactūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of holes, ponds, or sloughs*: convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105: via lacunosus incilibus voraginosus, ib. 9, p. 221. II. *In gen. full of hollows or gaps*: nihil emineens, nihil lacunosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.

lacus, ūs, *m. orig. any hollow*; hence, *a basin, tank, tub*; esp. *a wine-vat*: Cato R. R. 25: Col. 12, 18, 3: Tib. 2, 3, 36. Hence, *fig.*: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, still fermenting, Cic. Brut. 83 *fin.* II. *a lake, pond*: agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalant lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: Deae, quae illos Hennenses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: Avernī, Lucr. 6, 747: lacus Lemannus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: Albanus, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100. *Poet.* of a river, Virg. Aen. 8, 74: so of the Styx, ib. 6, 134.

III. *a basin, tank, cistern, reservoir*: Front. Aquaed. 3, 78: Liv. 39, 44: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37. *Proverb.*: sicus lacus; i. e. *a useless thing*, Prop. 2, 11, 11. IV. *Meton. a hole in which lime is slaked*: Vitruv. 7, 2. 2. *a receptacle for pulse*: Col. 1, 6, 14. 3. *a place to keep lions in*: Prudent. Cath. 4, 65. 4. *a panel in a ceiling* (for lacunar): resultant aedesque lacusque, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 726. [Root LAC: cf. Gr. λάκος, λάκος.] (Hence It. *lago*; Fr. *lac*.)

lacuscūlus, i, *m. dim.* [lacus] *a little lake*: Col. 4, 8, 2. II. *a receptacle or bin for olives*: id. 12, 50, 3 *sq.*

lactūturris, is, *m. (sc. caulis)* [lacus turris] *a kind of cabbage*: Plin. 19, 8, 41, 6 141.

lāda or **lēda**, ae, *f.* and **lēdon**, i, *n.* = λήδον, a Cyprian shrub, from which a resin was obtained, the Cistus creticus, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 50.

lādānum or **lēdānum**, i, *n.* = λήδανον, the resinous juice obtained from the shrub lada, ladanum: Plin. 26, 8, 30.

laedo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* *to strike, dash violently against*: naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 999. II. *Meton. to injure, damage, hurt*: lora laedunt brachia, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 9: colla, Ov. R. Am. 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. F. 6, 150: thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31: aliquem vulnere, Ov. M. 4, 602: dente, Phaedr. 4, 7. *Poet.*: collum, to hang oneself, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 60: laesus nube dies, darkened, Lucan. 5, 456.

III. *Fig. to trouble, vex, offend, injure*: dicto, facto, Pl. Capt. 2, 53: si injuste neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitia illius subleat, quam laedit improbitas, id. Caecin. 9: aliquem perjurio suo, to attack, ib. 10, 28: Pisonem, to rail at, id. de Or. 2, 70: nulli os, to offend no one to his face, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem laeseris, have injured, Tac. Agr. 52: quenquam, Nep. Att. 10: fidem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: famam alicujus gravi opprobrio, Suet. Caes. 49: res laesae, disaster, misfortune, Sil. 11, 6. 2. *to afflict, hurt*: tunc tua me infortunia laedent, Hor. A. P. 103. (Hence Sp. *lisiar*.)

laena, ae, *f.* [akin to χλαίνα] *a lined upper garment, cloak, mantle, worn by the flamens and by persons of distinction*: Cic. Brut. 14: Virg. Aen. 4, 262: Juv. 5, 131 (v. Smith's Ant. 665).

laeōtōmos, i, *f.* = λαότομος, *the cutter on the left; a line in a sundial*: ducatur linea parallelos axoni ad sinistrum hemicyclium: haec autem parallelos linea vocatur laeotomos, Vitruv. 9, 7 (8), 6 (old. edd. have lacotomos).

laesio, ōnis, *f.* [laedo] *a hurting, injuring*: Irritat laesio dolorem, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.* II. *Rhetor. i. t. an oratorical attack*: purgatio, conciliatio, laesio, optatio atque execratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*

laesūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a hurting, injuring*: divitiarum, loss, Tert. Patient.

laesus, a, um, *Part.* [laedo].

laeta, orum, *v. laetus*, i, *m.*

laetābilis, e, *adj.* [laetor] *joyful, glad*: quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21: factum, Ov. M. 9, 255. *Comp.*: Mamert. Genethl. 18.

laetābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of joy, joyful*: laetabundus is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell. 11, 15.

laetāmen, inis, *m.* [id.] *ding, manure*: Plin. 18, 16, 40. (Hence It. *letame*.)

laetans, antis, *Part.* [laetor]. II. *Adj.*: *joyful, glad*: aliquos lactantes facere, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 6: nubis Oppianico continuo Sassia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.* *Poet.* of inanimate things: loca, *joyous, cheerful, agreeable*, Lucr. 2, 344.

laetanter, *adv.* *joyfully*: Lampr. Comm. 5.

laetātio, ōnis, *f.* [laetor] *rejoicing, joy*: diutina, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*

laetē, *adv.* *joyfully, gladly, cheerfully*: auctorem senatus extinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40. *Comp.*: Vell. 2, 45: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14. *Sup.*: laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15. II. *Meton. fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly*: seges laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27. *Comp.*: truncus laetius frondet, more luxuriantly, Col. 5, 9, 10.

laetīcūlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [laetor] *over joyful*: tu laeticulosus (al. lacticulosus), Petr. fr. Trag. 57 *Burm.*

laeticus, a, um, *adj.* v. laetus, i, *m.*
laetifico, avi, atum, i, *v. a.* [laetificus] *to cheer, gladden, delight*: with abl. (rare): non illum gloria pulsi laetificat Magni, Lucan. 3, 48: sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. 2. *Reflect. to rejoice, be glad*: nunc eo alii laetificantur meo malo et damno, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 15. II. *In agriculture, to fertilize, manure*: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *fin.*: faba solum laetificat, Plin. 18, 13, 30: laetificata seges, Sedul. 1, 41.

laetificus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus facio] *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful* (poet.): fetus, Lucr. 1, 194: vites, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: tumultus, Stat. Th. 8, 261. *Neutr. plur.*: laetifica referre alicui, *joyful news*, Sen. Troad. 597.

laetisco, 3, *v. n. incep.* [laetus] *to rejoice*: Sisenn. in Non. 133, 2.

laetitia, ae, *f.* [id.] *joy, esp. unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight*: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo efferri rectum esse videatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: laetitia dicitur exultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum. Gell. 2, 27: percipere laetitiam ex re quaplum, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrimae praesiliunt mihi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, to spend joyfully, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: exultare laetitia, Cic. Att. 14, 6: perfrui, id. Cat. 1, 10: maxima omnes laetitia afficit, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: omnium animi ad laetitiam excitantur, ib. 7, 79: comitia me laetitia extulerunt, have rejoiced me exceedingly, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: laetitiam capere oculis, to enjoy, id. Att. 14, 14: dare alicui, to give delight to, id. Planc. 43: victoria fuit Atticis laetitia, Nep. Timoth. 2.

Poet. of success in love: Prop. 1, 11, 12. II. Meton. a pleasing appearance, beauty, grace: membrorum, Stat. Th. 6, 571: laetitia et pulchritudo orationis, Tac. Or. 20. 2. luxuriance, fertility, of plants, etc.: trunci, Col. 4, 24. sabuli, plenty, abundance, Just. 44, 4: loci, Col. 4, 21.

laetitudo, Inis, f. [id.] for laetitia, joy: me excitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att. in Non. 132, 12.

laeto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make joyful, to delight, gladden: oculos specie laetavisti optabili, Liv. Andr. in Non. 132, 32: frontem alicujus serena venustate, App. M. 3, p. 134. II. Esp. to fertilize, manure: in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6: loca sterilla, ib.

laetor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [prop. reflect. of laeto] to rejoice, be joyful or glad: constr. with abl., with in and abl., with neutr. acc., with acc. and infin.: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Am. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42: laetor tum praesenti, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9: Astureo, quo laetabatur, Suet. Ner. 46: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: in hoc est laetatus, id. Phil. 11, 4: illud mihi laetandum video, id. Manil. 1: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor, id. Rosc. Am. 47: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1. Poet. with gen. in conn. with meminī: nec veterum meminī laetorve malorum, Virg. Aen. 11, 280.

2. Meton. of inanimate subjects: omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tepore potius, quam frigore, is fonder of warmth than of cold, Col. 3, 9 fin.: frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patienti campo, delight in, Pall. 1, 6.

laetus, a, um, adj. joyful, cheerful, glad: constr. absol., with de, gen., acc. and inf., and poet. with simple inf.: laeti atque erecti, Cic. Font. 11: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9: laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93: laborum, Virg. Aen. 11, 73: laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod vult, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1: laetus uterque spectari superis, Sil. 9, 453. II. Meton. doing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 84: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396. 2. delighting or taking pleasure in: with abl. or inf.: laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 33: ferro vivere laetum vulgus, Sil. 9, 223. 3. pleased, satisfied with: with abl.: contentus modicis meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77. 4. pleasing, pleasant, grateful, agreeable: omnia erant facta laetiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26: virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: laetum militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68: dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17. 5. favourable, propitious: venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: bellum, Sil. 10, 552.

6. fortunate, auspicious: prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62. 7. joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful: vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15: segetes, Virg. G. 1, 1: indoles, Quint. 4, 4, 4. 8. fertile, rich, of soil: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. Of cattle, fat: glandes laeti redeunt, Virg. G. 2, 520. 9. copious, abundant: laeta magis pressis manabant flumina mammis, ib. 3, 310. And of style: laetum genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 18. 10. Neutr. sing. adverbially: laetumque rubet, with joy, with pleasure, Stat. Ach. 1, 323. (Hence It. lieto; and Fr. lie, in the expression faire chère lie.)

laetus, i, m. under the later empire, a foreign bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf: Amm. 20, 8. Subst. laeta, orum, n. plu. land so cultivated: Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 10. Also, lacticae terrae, ib. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, ae, f. [laevus] sc. manus, the

left hand: Ilionea petit dextra, laeva-que Serestum, Virg. Aen. 1, 611: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163: laevam pete, go to the left, ib. 3, 642: ante et pone; ad laevam et ad dexteram, Cic. Tine. 13: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27. Esp. freq. abl. adv. laeva, on the left side, on the left: dextra montibus, laeva Tiberi amne septus, on the left, Liv. 4, 32: dextra laevaue duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 41.

laevatus, v. levatus.

laevē, adv. wrongly, awkwardly: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

laevigatio, v. levig.

laevis, laevitas, v. levis.

laevorsum and laevorsus, adv. [laevus versum] on the left hand, towards the left: laevorsum vel dextrorsum, App. Flor. 1, p. 340: Amm. 31, 10.

laevus, a, um, adj. [akin to λαίος] left, on the left side: opp. dexter: Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 145: latus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris, ib. 336: Pontus, lying to the left, id. Pont. 4, 9, 119: iter, Virg. Aen. 5, 170. Adv. in laevum, to the left: fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17. Subst. laeva, orum, n. plur. places lying on the left: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, id. F. 5, 257. II. Fig. awkward, stupid, foolish, silly (like Fr. gauche): si mens non laeva fuisset, Virg. E. 1, 16: o ego laevus, qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301.

2. unfavourable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad: peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo interpellarim, id. S. 2, 4, 4: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: si fata deum non laeva fuissent, Virg. Aen. 2, 54: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, i. e. a pestilence, Stat. Th. 1, 634. 3. In augury, lucky, propitious: laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laeva parte mundi ortus est (since the augurs turned their faces to the south), Plin. 2, 54, 55: cf. Liv. 1, 18: numina, favourable, propitious, Virg. G. 4, 7: toultru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. F. 4, 833.

lāganum, i, n. = λαγανον, a kind of cake made of flour and oil: Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: Cels. 8, 7 fin. (Hence Sp. larva.)

lāgena (lāgoena and lāgōna), ae, f. = λαγνος, a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon: Cic. Fam. 16, 26: Quint. 6, 3, 10: Hor. S. 2, 8, 41. Also made of other materials: Plin. 16, 31, 56: Syra nigri defruti, of glass, Mart. 4, 46.

lāgeos, i, f. = λαγειος, a Greek species of wine: et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Virg. G. 2, 93. Adj.: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

lago, Inis, f. a plant, also called echite: also, scammonia tenuis, Asclepias nigra, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 89.

lāgoena, v. lāgena.

lāgois, Idis, f. = λαγως, a kind of bird, perh. heathcock, grouse: peregrina, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

lāgōna, v. lāgena.

lāgōnōpōnos, i, m. = λαγόνων πόνος, a pain in the bowels, the gripes, colic: Plin. 20, 4, 13.

lāgophthalmos, i, m. = λαγόφθαλμος (hare-eye), a disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye: Cels. 7, 7, 9.

lāgōpus, ōdis, f. = λαγώπους, hare's foot.

I. an Alpine bird, perh. white grouse, Tetrao Lagopus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 28, 68. II. the herb hare's foot, Trifolium arvense, Linn.: id. 26, 8, 34, 53.

lāguncula, ae, f. dim. [lāgena] a small flask or bottle: Col. 12, 38 fin.: Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

lāguncularis, e, adj. [lāguncula] pertaining to a small bottle: pix, Marc. Empir. 36.

lāgunculus, i, m. a kind of pastry (al. lucunculus): Stat. S. 1, 6, 17.

lāicus, i, m. = λαϊκός, a layman, not a priest: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 7.

lāliso, ōnis, m. [African word] the foal of a wild ass: Plin. 8, 44, 69: Mart. 13, 97.

lallo, avi, atum, i. v. n. to sing, lullaby, as a nurse to a child: iratus mammae, lallare recusas, will not let yourself be sung to sleep, Pers. 3, 18.

lallum, i, n., or lallus, i, m. [lallo] a singing lullaby: Aus. Ep. 16, 91.

lāma, ae, f. = λάμος, a slough, bog, fen: lacuna, id est aquae collectio, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum, dicunt, Fest. s. v. lacuna: Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10. II. a kind of mastich, Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.: Plin. 12, 17, 36.

lambdacismus, i, v. labdacismus. lambéro, i. v. a. to tear to pieces: lamiberat scindit ac laniat, Fest. s. v. Proverb.: lepide, Charine, me meo ludo lambras, you beat me at my own game, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 53. (Hence Fr. délabrer, lambeau.)

lambito, i. v. a. freq. [lambo] to lick: Sol. 15.

lambitus, ūis, m. [id.] a licking: Aurel. Vict. Orig. gentis R. 20.

lambo, bi, 3. v. a. [root LAB: v. labia] to lick, lap: hi canes, quos tribunus meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr. 3, 11: vidit serpentem tristia sanguinea lambentem vulnera lingua, Ov. M. 3, 57: lambendo mater in artus fingit (of bears), ib. 15, 380: sibila lambebant linguis vibrantibus ora, Virg. Aen. 2, 211. II. Meton. of a river: to flow by, to wash: vel quae loca fabulosus lambit Hydaspes, washes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7. Of fire: flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, id. S. 1, 5, 73: lambere flamma comas, Virg. Aen. 2, 684: quorum imagines lambunt hederæ sequaces, encircle, Pers. prol. 5. In an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 120.

lāmella, ae, f. dim. [lamina] a small plate of metal: Vitr. 7, 3: paucae lamellae argenti, a few small silver coins, Sen. Brev. vit. 21 med.

lāmellula, ae, f. dim. [lamella] a small plate of metal: Petr. 57, 6.

lāmēta, ae, f. [lamentor] a wailing: lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. in Non. 132, 28.

lāmētābilis, e, adj. [id.] deplorable, lamenting: afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32. II. lamentable, deplorable: funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64: regnum, Virg. Aen. 2, 4: tributum, Ov. M. 8, 263.

lāmētārius, a, um, adj. [lamentum] mournful, causing tears: aedes, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

lāmētatio, ōnis, f. [lamentor] a wailing, weeping, lamenting, lamentation: lamentatio (est) aegritudo, cum ejulatu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aegritudo, lacrimae, lamentatio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 29: lugubris fletusque moerens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 fin.: Plin. 8, 7, 7.

lāmētator, θρηνητής, Gloss. Phil.

lāmētor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep.

I. Neutr. to wail, moan, weep, lament: lamentari, cruciari, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 40: flere ac lamentari, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 fin.: flebiliter lamentari, id. Tusc. 2, 21: lamentari ac plangere, Suet. Ner. 49.

II. Act.: to weep over, to bewail: vitam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: cecitatem, ib. 5, 38, 112: se ipsum, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 7: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 46: ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 2 fin. With acc. and infin.: quum lamentamur, non apparere labores nostros, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 224. Part. perf. pass. (poet.): fata per urbem lamentata, Sil. 13, 711: Dindyma, resounding with lamentations, Stat. Th. 12, 224. Pass. impers.: moeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157.

lāmētum, i, n. a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation (usu. plur.): negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. G. 27: lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu tecta fre-

munt, Virg. Aen. 4, 667. Transf. of hens: Plin. 10, 55, 76. [The term. is evidently *-mentum*, and the root is prob. *CLA*, akin to *cla-mo*: *c* disappears before *l*, like *g* before *n*: cf. *nosco* = *gnosco*: see Corssen, 79.]

lāmīa, ae, f. = *λαμία*, a witch, a sorceress, enchantress: neu pransae lāmīae puerum vivum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: App. M. 1, p. 110. ||. an unknown sort of flat-fish: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

lāmīna and syncop. **lāmna** (Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2: Val. Fl. 1, 123, etc.), ae, f. a thin piece of metal, wood, marble, etc., a plate, leaf, veneer, etc.: quum lāmīna esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: tigna lāmīnis clavisque religant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: cataphractarum tegimen ferreis lāmīnis consertum, Tac. H. 1, 79: plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50: ex argento lāmīnas ducere, id. 33, 9, 45: ossa in lāmīnas secare, id. 8, 3, 4: tenuem nīmīum lāmīnam ducere, Quint. 2, 4, 7: argutae lāmīnae serrae, the blade of a saw, Virg. G. 1, 143: doliūm, staves, Plin. 18, 26, 64: lāmīnae ardentes, red-hot plates, as instruments of torture, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: et levis argenti lāmīna crimen erat, a trifling or thin plate of silver, Ov. F. 1, 208: fulva, a gold piece, id. M. 11, 124: inimicus lāmīnae, foe to money, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 2. 2. a saw: Sen. Ben. 4, 6. ||. Meton.: aurium, the flap of the ear: Arn. 2, 72. (Hence lt. *lama*; Fr. *lame*.)

lāmīum, ii, n. dead-nettle, *Lamium*, Linn. perh. maculatum: Plin. 21, 15, 55: id. 22, 14, 16.

lāmna, ae, v. lāmīna.

lāmūla, ae, f. dim. [lāmīna] for lamella, a little plate of metal: Eccl.

lampādārīus, ii, m. [lampas] a torch-bearer: Cod. Justin. 12, 60, 10.

lampādīas, ae, m. = *λαμπαδίας*, a comet resembling a blazing torch: Plin. 2, 25, 22.

lampādo, ōnis, m. i. q. bulbus: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 9.

lampas, ādis, f. = *λαμπάς*, a torch, flambeau: lampādas igniferas, Lucr. 2, 25: vidī argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: pinguis, Ov. M. 4, 403: ardens, Virg. Aen. 9, 535: lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, Ov. M. 12, 247: a wedding-torch: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9: hence poet.: lampade prima, at her wedding, Stat. S. 4, 8, 59. From the Grecian torch-race, which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still burning, to the next runner (v. Smith's Ant. 666), are borrowed the following expressions: lampada tradere alicui, to resign one's occupation to another: nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, now it is your turn, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9: quasi cursores, vital lampada tradunt, they finish their course, die, Lucr. 2, 78: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive, Pers. 6, 61. ||. Meton. in gen. splendour, brightness, lustre: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: Phoebeae lampadis instar, the light of the sun, Virg. Aen. 3, 637: postera quum prima lustrabat lampade terras orta dies, first rays of dawn, ib. 7, 148. Hence poet. like lumen, for day: nona reddebant lampade vitam, on the ninth day, Lucr. 6, 1397: quum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, after two moons, Nemes. Cyn. 130. 2. a meteor resembling a torch: Plin. 2, 26, 25: Sen. N. Q. 1, 15.

lampetra, μύρμυρα, the lamprey: Gloss. Philox.

lampsāna, v. lapsana.

lampyrīa, Idīs, f. = *λαμπυρίς*, a glow-worm, Lampyrīa noctiluca, Linn. or L. italica, Linn.: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

lāmīrus, i, m. = *λάμυρος*, a sea-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53 (dub.).

lāna, ae, f. [= *lana*, Gr. *λάχνη*; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33] wool: ad me venis cum tua colu et lāna, Cic. de Or. 2, 68 fin.: lanam carere, to card, Pl.

Men. 5, 2, 46: lanam ducere, to spin, Ov. M. 4, 34: lanam expediendam conducere, for carding and spinning, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12: lanam tingere murice, to dye, Ov. M. 6, 9: lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Virg. G. 2, 465: medicata fuco, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28: aurea, the golden fleece, Ov. F. 3, 876: Prop. 3, 9 (11), 12.

||. Meton. a working in wool: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: Lucretia lanae dedita, Liv. 1, 57: lanam facere, Ov. M. 6, 31. Proverb.: cogitare de lana sua, to be thinking about her work, i. e. to be unconcerned, id. A. A. 2, 686. 2. Of things resembling wool: soft hair or feathers, down: lana leporina et asserina et caprina, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70: Mart. 14, 161: celantur simili ventura Cydonia lana, id. 10, 42: Plin. 12, 10, 21. Of thin clouds: vellera tenuia lanae, Virg. G. 1, 397. Proverb.: rixari de lana caprina, to dispute about trifles, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.

lānāris, e, adj. [lana] woolly, wool-bearing: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1.

lānārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to wool: herba, fuller's weed, Gypsophila Struthium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 18: radix, Col. 11, 2, 35. ||. Subst.: lanarius, ii, m. a worker in wool: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34: lanarius coactiliarius, a maker of fulled stuffs, a fuller, Inscr. Orell. no. 4206: lanarius pectinarius, a wool-carder, ib. 4207. 2. lanaria, ae, f. a wool-factory, ib. no. 3303.

lānātus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with wool, woolly: lanatae oves, unshorn, Col. 7, 3: pelles, id. 6, 2. Absol. lanatae, arum, f. plu. sheep, Juv. 8, 155.

||. Meton.: vitis, downy, covered with down, Col. 3, 2: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 14: lupus, a kind of fish with white and soft flesh, id. 9, 17, 28. Comp.: folia lanatiore canitie, id. 21, 20, 84. Proverb.: dii lanatos pedes habent, the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived, Petr. 44 fin.

lancēa, ae, f. [λόγχη, acc. to Fest. s. v. Acc. to Varr. in Gell. 15, 30 fin., of Spanish origin] a light spear, with a leathern thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear: Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac. H. 1, 79: Virg. Aen. 12, 375: Suet. Claud. 35.

lancēārīus, ii, m. (sc. miles) [lancēa] a lancer: Amm. 21, 13.

lancēo, i, v. a. [id.] to wield or handle a lance: Tert. adv. Jud. 9.

lancēōla (lanciola), ae, f. dim. [id.] a small lance: Capitol. Max. Jun. 4.

lancēōlātus, a, um, adj. [lanciola] having a little lance or point, lanceolated: plantago, Macer de plantagine, 5.

lances, v. lanx.

lancīārīus, v. lancearius.

lancīcūla, ae, f. dim. [lanx] a small dish or platter: Arn. 2, 59.

lancīnātor, ōris, m. [lancino] one that tears to pieces, a lacerator: gregum, Prud. στέφ. 10, 1057.

lancīno, avi, atum, i, v. a. to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate: aliquem, Sen. de Ira 1, 2: morsu aliquem, Plin. 9, 6, 5. ||. Fig. to destroy, consume: lancinata bona, squandered, Cat. 29, 18: vitam (al. lancinlare), to fritter away, Sen. Ep. 32.

lancīōla, v. lanceola.

lancūla (languila, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34), ae, f. dim. [lanx] a small balance or scale: Vitr. 10, 8.

landica, ἰσχαράδιον, Gloss. Philox.

lanerum, vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Fest. s. v.

lānestris, e, adj. [lana] woollen, of wool: pallium, Vop. Aur. 29.

lānēus, a, um, adj. [id.] woollen, of wool: pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: culcita, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 42: infula, Virg. G. 3, 487: thorax subuculae, Suet. Aug. 82: coma flaminis, i. e. his woollen fillet, Stat. S. 5, 3, 183. Proverb.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, i. e. the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived, Macr. S. 1, 8. ||. Meton. covered with a woolly substance, downy: pira corio

laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16. 2. soft like wool, woolly: lupus, a kind of fish (cf. lanatus, no. 11.), Mart. 13, 89: latusculum, Cat. 25, 10. (Hence Fr. *lange*.)

lānga, ae, f. [a Celtic word] an animal from whose urine the stone called langurium (lyncurium) was said to be produced: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

languē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to make faint, weary, languid: incitare languentes et languifacere excitatos, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, Part. [languéo]. ||. Adj.: faint, weak, inactive, languid: incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: languentes atque animo remissi, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Cat. 64, 97: hyacinthus, Virg. Aen. 11, 69: ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languēo, 2. v. n. to be faint, weary, languid: quum de via languerem, was fatigued with my journey, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, to be wearied, Ov. H. 18, 161. Poet.: flos languet, Prop. 4, 2, 46: languet aequor, the sea is calm, Mart. 10, 30: lunae languet jubar, is obscured, Stat. Th. 12, 305. 2. Esp. to be weak, faint, languid from disease: languent mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28: tristi languiebunt corpora morbo, Virg. G. 4, 252: Suet. Aug. 81. ||. Fig. to be languid.

dull, heavy, inactive, listless: languet juvenus, Cic. Pis. 33 fin.: otio, id. N. D. 1, 4: in otio hebescere et languere, id. Acad. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, Sall. C. 52. Of things: languet vox, Cic. Off. 1, 37: solitudo languet, ib. 3, 1, 3: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361. [In *languéo* the *n* is probably no part of the root: *lassus* appears to be connected with it.]

languesco, gūi, 3. v. n. incep. [languéo] to become faint, weak, languid: corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: legio, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8. Of things: vites languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 27: Bacchus languescit in amphora, becomes mild or mellow, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, becomes obscured, Tac. A. 1, 28: color in luteum languescens, inclining to, Plin. 27, 13, 109. 2. Esp. to be enfeebled by disease, to be ill, to languish: nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 51.

||. Fig.: to grow languid, listless, or inactive, to decline, decrease: consensus populi, si nos languescimus, debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: quare non est, cur eorum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, should relax, id. Or. 2, 6: militaria studia, are on the decline, Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18.

languīdē, adv. faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly: procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, slightly, Plin. 13, 4, 7. Comp.: languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, with less spirit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25. Sup. seems not to occur.

languīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [languidus] somewhat languid: somnus, proceeding from faintness, Cat. 64, 332.

||. withered, faded: coronae, Cic. Fragni. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.

—dus, a, um, adj. [languéo] faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid: homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: vino vigiliisque languidus, id. Verr. 3, 12: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: boves collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64. Meton.: of things: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, dull, Quint. 11, 3, 76: flumen, sluggish, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: aqua, Liv. 1, 4: aura, gentle, mild, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 2: carbasae, hanging loose, Lucan. 5, 421: color, Plin. 12, 12, 26: ignis, id. 34, 8, 19, 17: ictus venarum, id. 11, 37, 88. Comp.: folia languidiora, id. 22, 20, 24: vina, more

maflow, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 8. 2. *Esp. languid* from sickness, *languishing*, *ill*: *lumina*, poet. Plin. 31, 2, 3: *homo*, Mart. 9, 86. ||. Of the mind: *feeble*, *powerless*, *inactive*, *listless*: *philosophus mollis*, *languidus*, *enervatus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 52 *fin.*: *si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, more sluggish*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: *nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus*, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: *esse remisso ac languido animo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. Of things: *languidior* credo studio in causa fuistis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: *oratio languidior*, Quint. 4, 1, 67: *auctoritas patrum*, weak, Plin. 15, 29, 36. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

languificus, a, um, *adj.* [*languo* facio] *that makes faint or feeble*: Leo, Aus. Ecl. in versib. Q. Cic. 6.

langula, v. *lancula*.

languor, oris, m. [*languo*] *faintness, feebleness, weariness, languor*: *haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (*animus*) *quum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest*, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128. Meton. *the faintness of colours*: Plin. 37, 9, 46. Poet. *the calmness of the sea*: et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agam. 161. 2. *Esp. weakness, languor*, proceeding from disease: *aquosus, dropsy*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: *languor faucium*, Suet. Ner. 41: *in languorem incidit*, id. Tib. 72. ||. Of the mind: *dullness, sluggishness, inactivity, listlessness*: *languori se desidiaequae dedere*, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: *languorem afferre alicui, opp. acuere*, ib. 3, 1: *militum*, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: *in languorem vertere*, Tac. H. 2, 42.

languria, ae, f. *the same as langa*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

langurium, ii, n. *a name applied to amber*, which was supposed by some to be the product of the animal called *langa* or *languria*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34; cf. *langa* and *lyncurium*.

laniarium, i, n. [*lanius*] *a butcher's stall*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3.

laniarius, i, m. [*id.*] *a butcher*: Inscr.

laniatio, oris, f. [*lanio*] *a man-lacerating*: *caedes hominum et laniationes*, Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

laniator [*lanio*] *μακελλάριος, a butcher*, Gloss. Philox.

laniatorium, *μακελλεῖον, κρεπωλεῖον, a butcher's stall*, Gloss. Philox.

laniatus, us, m. [*lanio*] *a mangling, lacerating* (rare): *ferarum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104. In plur.: *avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus*, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11. ||. Fig.: *anguish of mind*: Tac. A. 6, 6.

lanicia, -cium, etc. v. *lanitia*, etc.

laniculis, e, *adj.* [*lania* cutis] *woolly-skinned*: *aries*, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

laniena, ae, f. [*lanius*] *a butcher's stall*: per myropolia et lanienas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15: Liv. 44, 16 *fin.* ||. *a mangling, dissecting*: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 497.

lanifer, a, um, *adj.* [*lania* fero] *wool-bearing*: *arbores*, Plin. 13, 14, 28: perh. *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn. *the cotton-tree*.

lanificium, ii, n. [*lanificus*] *the working of wool, i. e. spinning, weaving, etc.*: *lanificii curam suscipere*, Col. 12 *praef.* § 9: *usum lanificii docere*, Just. 2, 6.

lanificus, a, um, *adj.* [*lania* facio] *that works in wool, i. e. by spinning, weaving, etc.* (poet.): *manus*, Tib. 2, 1, 10: *sorores, i. e. the Fates*, Mart. 6, 58. ||. Subst.: *lanifica*, ae, f. *a spinner*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

laniger, a, um, *adj.* [*lania* gero] *woolly, fleecy*: *pecus*, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: *greges*, Virg. G. 3, 287: *arbores, cotton-trees*, Plin. 12, 10, 26: *species of Gossypium, and some sup. also of Bombax*. ||. Subst.: *laniger*, i, m. *a ram*: Ov. M. 7, 312: *a timens*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6. 2. *the Ram, a constellation, for Aries*, Manil. 1, 672.

ἐριονλῦτης, wool-washer: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lanio, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to tear to pieces, mangle, lacerate*: *hominein*, Cic. am. 7, 1: *corpora a feris laniata*, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: Liv. 9, 1: *foede crura brachiaque*, Tac. H. 1, 41: *vestem*, Ov. M. 5, 398: *laniata genas*, Virg. Aen. 12, 606: *comas*, Ov. M. 4, 139. Poet.: *venti mundum laniant*, ib. 1, 60. ||. Fig.: *et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae*, id. R. Am. 367: *vitia cor laniant*, Sen. Ep. 51.

lanio, oris, m. *a butcher*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18.

laniolum, i, n. dim. [*lanius*] *a little butcher's stall*: Fulgent. Myth. 1 *praef.*

lanionius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a butcher*: *mensa, a butcher's stall*, Suet. Claud. 15.

lanipendens, σταθμοῦχος, Gloss. Philox.

lanipendia, ae, f. [*lania* pendo] *a female overseer in a woollen factory*: Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 38.

lanipendium, ii, n. [*id.*] *a woollen factory*: Inscr.

lanipendius, i, m. (*lanipendus*, Inscr.) [*id.*] *lanipendius, σταθμοῦχος ἐριδωρ*, Gloss. Philox.

lanipes, edis, m. [*lania* pes] *having wool on the feet, woolly-footed*: *senex*, Cass. in Quint. 5, 11, 25.

lanista, ae, m. *a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master*: *clemens*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Juv. 6, 216. ||. Meton. *a cock-fighter*: Col. 8, 2. 2. *an agitator, promoter of disturbance*: *populum Rom. cum Antiocho, laxistis Aetolis, dimicare*, Liv. 35, 33. 3. *an assassin*: *num ille lanista omnino iam a gladiis recessisse videtur*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*

lanistatura, ae, f. [*lanista*] *the profession of a lanista*: Inscr.

lanistitius (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to a trainer of gladiators*: *familia*, Petr. fr. Trag. 45.

lanitia, ae, and *lanities*, ei, v. *lanitium, ad init.*

lanitium (cium), ii, n. (*lanitia, cia*, ae, f. Laber. in Non. 212, 22: *lanities* (cies), ei, f. Tert. adv. Marc. in carm. 2, 24) [*lania*] *wool*: *si tibi lanitium curae*, Virg. G. 3, 384: *Seres lanitio silvarum nobiles*, Plin. 6, 17, 20: id. 8, 47, 72. ||. Meton. *wool-bearing or fleecy cattle*: Arn. 1, 8.

lanitius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *woolly, fleecy*: *grex*, Arn. 5, 174.

lanius, ii, m. [*lanio*] *a butcher*: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: Liv. 3, 48: Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Phaedr. 3, 4, 1: Cic. Off. 1, 42. 2. Meton. *an executioner*: Pl. 1, 3, 98.

lannae, λοβοί, ear-flaps, Gloss. Philox. [*synop.* for *laminiae*, v. *lamina*].

lano, ἐριφορέω, to wear wool, Gloss. Philox.

lanoculus, qui *lania* tegit oculi vitium, Fest. s. v.

lanositas, atis, f. [*lanosus*] *woolliness*: Tert. Pall. 3.

lanosus, a, um, *adj.* [*lania*] *full of wool, woolly*: *uterns*, Col. 7, 3, 7: *velus*, App. M. 8, p. 214.

lanterna, v. *laterna*.

lanuginus, a, um, *adj.* [*lanugo*] *woolly, downy*: *folia*, App. Herb. 62.

lanuginosus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *woolly, downy*: *araneus*, Plin. 29, 4, 27: *lanuginosa et aspera folia*, id. 25, 8, 45. Comp.: id. 22, 20, 24.

lanugo, inis, f. [*lania*] *woolliness, down, of plants, of the cheeks, etc.*: *flaventem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytium*, Virg. Aen. 10, 324: *comae graciles et lanuginis instar*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: *folia araneosa lanugine obducta*, Plin. 24, 12, 66: *cana legum tenera lanugine mala*, Virg. E. 2, 51: *lanugo linea, lint*, Plin. 32, 10, 44. ||. Meton. *scrapings, saw-dust*: Col. 4, 29, 16.

lanx, lancis, f. *a plate, platter, dish*: in *filicatis lancibus*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: po-

mun de caelata sumere lance, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 20. Often used in sacrifices: Virg. G. 2, 194: id. Aen. 8, 284: *lanx saturata* (v. *satur*): *qui furtum quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens* (a mode of searching for stolen goods), Gal. Inst. 3, 192: cf. Fest. s. v. *lance*: Gell. 11, 18. ||. *Esp. the scale of a balance*: *necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi*, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 38. Fig.: *Critolaus, quum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa*, id. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*: *vitam aequa lance pensitare*, Plin. 7, 7, 5: *aequa lance servari, i. e. in like manner*, Modest. Dig. 42, 1, 20.

lapathum, ii, n. i. q. *lapathum*. Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

lapathum, i, n. and *lapathus*, i, f. (m. Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24) = *λάπαθον* or *λάπαθος, sorrel*, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85: poet. Col. 10, 373: *lapathi brevis herba*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29.

lapicida (*lapidicida*), ae, m. [*lapis* caedo] *a stone-cutter*: Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119, § 62: Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lapicidinae (*lapicaedinae*, Inscr. Orell. no. 1243: *lapidicinae*, Fest. s. v.) [*id.*] *stone quarries*: in Chlorum *lapidicinis*, Cic. Div. 1, 13: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

lapicidinarius (*lapidicinarius*), ii, m. [*id.*] *a superintendent of stone quarries*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3246.

lapidarius, a, um, *adj.* [*lapis*] *pertaining to stones, stone-*: *latomiae, stone quarries*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 65: *navis, that carries stone*, Petr. 117: *opifices, stone-cutters*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4208. Subst.: *lapidarius*, ii, m. *a stone-cutter*: Dig. 17, 6, 5. ||. *full of stones, stony*: *campi*, Sol. 2.

lapidat, v. *lapido*.

lapidatio, oris, f. [*lapido*] *a throwing of stones*: *fit magna lapidatio*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 73. In plur.: *lapidationes persaepe vidimus*, Cic. Sest. 36. ||. *a shower of stones*: *non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos*, Flor. 3, 8. Meton. *a hail-storm*: Cod. Just. 9, 18, 4.

lapidator, oris, m. [*id.*] *a thrower of stones*: *percussor, lapidator*, Auct. orat. pro domo, 5, 13.

lapidesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*lapis*] *to turn to stone, to petrify*: *spongiae ipsae lapidescunt*, Plin. 24, 13, 73.

lapideus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *of stone, consisting of stone*: *flumen marginibus lapideis*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: *imber, a shower of stones*, id. Div. 2, 28, 60: *murus*, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*: in *lapideo mortario terere*, Plin. 34, 18, 50. Fig.: *lapideus sum, I am petrified*, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 44. ||. *full of stones, stony*: *campus*, Mel. 2, 5.

lapidicaesor, λατόμος, *a stone-cutter*: Gloss. Philox.

lapidicida, v. *lapicida*.

lapidicinae, v. *lapicidinae*.

lapido, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*lapis*] *to throw stones at*: *exercitus imperatorem lapidavit*, Flor. 1, 22: *eum lapidare coeperunt*, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: *quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa*, Suet. Cal. 5. ||. *Impers.*: *lapidat, it rains stones*: *quia Veis de coelo lapidaverat*, Liv. 27, 37: *Reate imbri lapidavit*, id. 43, 13. *Pass. impers.*: *quod de coelo lapidatum esset*, id. 29, 14.

lapidositas, atis, f. [*lapidosus*] *stony hardness*: Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

lapidosus, a, um, *adj.* [*lapis*] *full of stones, stony*: *lapidosa terra*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: *montes*, Ov. M. 1, 44: *ager*, ib. 8, 799: *undae*, ib. 15, 23. ||. Meton. *hard as stone, stony*: *panis*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: *genus pisorum*, Pall. 3, 25: *gemma*, Plin. 37, 10, 54. Comp.: *est lapidosus*, id. 34, 12, 30.

lapilli, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*lapis*] *to turn to stone*. Fig.: *to become hard*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

lapillulus, i, m. dim. [*id.*] *a very little stone, gravel-stone*: Sol. 10.

lapillus, i, m. dim. [*lapis*] *a little stone, a pebble*: *invitat somnos crept*

tantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604: Plin. 10, 23, 30: mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque lapillis, his damnare reos, illis absolvere culpas, Ov. M. 15, 41. Lucky days were marked with white, unlucky ones with black stones (cf. calculus, no. vi.); hence, diesque nobis signanda mellioribus lapillis, Mart. 9, 33: Pers. 2, 1. II. Esp. stone in the bladder, gravel: Plin. 28, 4, 9. 2. a precious stone, gem, jewel: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, pearls and emeralds, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80: caris aures onerare lapillis, Ov. A. A. 3, 129. 3. marble: Libycl, bits of Numidian marble, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19. 4. a tombstone: Inscr. lāpō, 4. v. a. [id.] to turn into stone, to petrify, harden: lapit cor cura, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 7 sq.

lāpis, Idis (abl. lapī, Enn. in Prisc. 708 P.: gen. plur. lapiderum, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.), m. (f.: Enn. in Non. 211, 9), a stone, stone: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: Cic. Mil. 15 fin.: lapide percussus, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 33: e lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51: lapis redivivus, old stone used for new buildings, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: bibulus, sand-stone, pumice-stone, Virg. G. 2, 348: molaris, a mill-stone, Quint. 2, 19, 3: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? i. e. into the mill, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 16: Parius, Parian marble, Virg. Aen. 1, 593: lapide candidiore diem notare, to mark with a white stone as a luckier one, Cat. 68, 148 (cf. lapillus). Fig.: for dullness, stupidity, want of feeling: quid stas, lapis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: tu es lapide silice stultior, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 78: lapides meliorcule omnes flere ac lamentari coēgisses, the very stones, Cic. de Or. 1, 57 fin. Proverb.: (i) lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. to flatter openly and injure secretly, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 18. (ii) verberare lapidem, to do oneself more harm than good, id. Curc. 1, 3, 41. (iii) lapides loqui, to speak hard words, id. Aul. 2, 1, 29. II. Meton.: a stone statue: Jovem lapidem jurare, for Jovem lapideum, the stone statue of Jupiter Capitolinus, Cic. Fam. 7, 12: Gell. 1, 21. 2. a milestone, set up on the roads at every 1000 paces: effoditur ad vigesimum ab urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv. 5, 4 fin.: duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac. A. 3, 45. Elliptically: ad duodecimum a Cremona, id. H. 2, 24: ad quartum, ib. 39. 3. the stone on which the praeco stood at slave-sales: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 17. Fig.: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, bought, servile, Cic. Pis. 15, 35. 4. a landmark, boundary-stone: Liv. 41, 13: Tib. 1, 3, 43. 5. a tombstone: ib. 54: hence, ultimus, Prop. 1, 17, 20. 6. a precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl: Cat. 69, 3: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 48: Ov. A. A. 1, 432: Tac. A. 3, 53. 7. albus, a table of white marble, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116. [Cf. Gr. λίθας, λίθς.]

lappa, ae, f. a bur. Under this name are comprised several plants with fruits beset with little hooks: viz. Galium aparine, Linn. common cleavers: Arctium Lappa, Linn., the bur-weed; and Caulis dancoides, Linn., an umbelliferous plant: Virg. G. 1, 153: Plin. 18, 17, 44: id. 21, 17, 64.

lappaceus, a, um, adj. [lappa] bur-shaped, bur-like: capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19. lappago, inis, f. [id.] a plant resembling a bur, Galium Mollugo, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 65.

lapsana (lampsana), ae, f. (also lapsanum, ii, n.: Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52) = λαψάνη and λαμψάνη, an edible plant, var. referred to the charlock. Sinapis incana, Linn.: the sea radish, Raphanus raphanistrum, Linn., or the kale, Crambe tatarica, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 9, 37: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 25: Cels. 2, 25. Proverb.: lapsana viv-

ere, to live very sparingly, Plin. 19, 8, 41 fin.

lapsilis, γλισχρος, slippery, Gloss. Philox.

lapsio, ōnis, f. [lābor] a sliding. Fig.: a falling, failure: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12 fin.

lapso, i. v. n. freq. [id.] to slip, slide, stumble, fall: (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Virg. Aen. 2, 551: Tac. A. 1, 65: Gyan vidi lapsare cruentae vulnere Myrmidonis, fall, Stat. Th. 5, 223. II. Fig.: verba lapsantia, babbled forth, Gell. 1, 15.

lapsus, a, um, Part. [lābor]. II. Adj.: ruined, unfortunate: vos, qui sero lapsum revocatis, amici, Prop. 1, 1, 25: regia res est succurrere lapsis, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11.

lapsus, ūs, m. [id.] a slipping, falling, a fall: celeri ferme pergunt tibi fulmina lapsu, Lucr. 6, 324: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Virg. Aen. 10, 750: lapsu scalarum exanimatus, by falling down stairs, Plin. 7, 37, 37: sustinere se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35 fin. In plur.: contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, bruises received in falling, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

2. a gliding, sliding, running, flowing, flying, etc.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: stellae certo lapsu spatique feruntur, course, ib. 11, 17: medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Virg. Aen. 4, 524: volucrum lapsus, flight, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratica, id. de Sen. 15, 52: rotarum, Virg. Aen. 2, 235. II. Fig.: a falling from, a failing, error, fault: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, Cic. Acad. 1, 12, 45: quum sint populares multi varique lapsus, many ways of losing popularity, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: laud alius fidei promior lapsus, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

lāquēar, āris, n. (laqueare, Virg. Cul. 63: laquearium, ii, Isid. Orig. 19, 12) [akin to lacunar] a paneled or fretted ceiling (usu. plur.): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18: dependent lychni laquearibus altis, Virg. Aen. 1, 726.

lāquēarīum, ii, v. laquear. lāquēarīus, ii, m. [laquear] one that makes paneled ceilings: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

lāquēator, ōris, m. [laqueus] an ensnarer, a kind of gladiator who endeavoured to catch his adversary with a noose: Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (al. laquearius).

lāquēātus, a, um, Part. [laqueo]. lāquēātus, a, um [laquear] furnished with a paneled ceiling: tecta, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 11: videt undique tectum pulcerrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: coenationes laqueatae, Suet. Ner. 31.

lāquēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [laqueus] to noose, ensnare, entangle: cassem per senos circum usque sinis laqueablis, to plait, Grat. Cyn. 40: corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3. II. Fig.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juven. 1, 537.

lāquēus, i, m. a noose, snare: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inscrere, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: laqueis captare feras, Virg. G. 1, 139: injicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam frangere, to strangle, Sall. C. 55: quempiam ad laqueum compellere, compel to hang himself, Plin. 36, 5, 4, 2. II. Fig.: a snare, gin, trap: iudicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40: interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: laquei Stoicorum, subtleties, id. Tusc. 5, 27: legum et conditionum, id. Cluent. 55: verbi laqueo capere, id. Caecin. 29, 83: in hos inexplicabiles laqueos inciderunt, Quint. 5, 10, 101. [Perh. from same root as laccio.] (Hence It. laccio; Sp. lazo; Fr. lacs.)

lar, lāris, m. [Lar, lares, household deities: v. Smith's Biogr. and Myth. ii.

21] a hearth, dwelling, home: relinquent larem familiarem suum? Cic. Verr. 3, 11: mensa, lare recipere, Liv. 26, 25: nobis larem familiarem nusquam vltum esse, Sall. C. 20: paternus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: avitus apto cum lare fundus, id. Od. 1, 12, 43: parvo sub lare, ib. 3, 29, 14: conductus, Mart. 11, 82: deserere larem, to remove from a house, Ov. F. 1, 478: pelli lare, to be driven from one's home, ib. 6, 362: alumnus laris Antenorci, i. e. of the city of Padua, Mart. 1, 77. Plur.: Ov. R. Am. 302: jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. Carm. Sec. 39. Poet. a bird's nest: nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov. F. 3, 242.

lārārīum, ii, n. [id.] a shrine in which the Lares or tutelary deities of a house were placed: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 29.

larbāson, i, n. antimony: Plin. 33, 6, 33.

lardārīus, ii, m. [lardum for larium] a pork-butcher: Inscr.

lardum, i, v. larium.

largē, adv. abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally: large dare, Cic. Mur. 4, 10: large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: large liberaliterque aestimare, id. Verr. 3, 88: senatus consultum large factum, prolix, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florens, Plin. 21, 10, 31: large frequentare, in great numbers, id. 5, 17, 15: large amplecti, widely, id. 2, 11, 8. Comp.: dare largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 48: potum largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: pronuntiare largius, too broadly, Gell. 4, 17. Sup.: copiam quam largissime lactam, Cic. Verr. 1, 61: Plin. 7, 50, 51.

largī-ficus, a, um, adj. [largus facio] bountiful: Lucr. 2, 628.

largī-flūs, a, um, adj. flowing copiously: imber, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: fons, Lucr. 5, 597.

largī-lōquus, a, um, adj. talking copiously talkative: largiloquae extemplo sumus: plus loquimur, quam sat est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

largimentum, i, n. [largior], for largitas, bounty: Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

largio, 4. v. a. for largior: Att. in Non. 470, 26: part. perf.: largitus, Tib. 4, 1, 29.

largior, itus, 4. v. dep. (past imperf. largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 25: fut. largibere, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 30) [largus] to give bountifully, to bestow, distribute, impart: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 13: coenam esurientibus, id. Am. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: pecuniam in servos, ib. 16, 11. Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitatis multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, Caes. B. G. 6, 24. 2. Esp. to give largesses, to bribe: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparare, ib. 1, 18: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1. II. Fig.: to bestow, confer, grant, yield: Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2: nimium parvus in largienda civitate, id. Balb. 22, 50: plusculum amoris, id. Fam. 5, 12: occasionem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 2: laetitiam alicui, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 49: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, resign, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: rei publicae injurias, to forgive, Tac. A. 3, 70. With subj.: si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, would grant, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83.

largitas, ātis, f. [id.] abundance, bounty, liberality (rare): largitas nimia, opp. parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: terra fructus cum maxima largitate fundit, id. D. 2, 62, 156.

largiter, adv. abundantly, largely: peccavisti largiter, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 9: apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, to be very powerful, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Substantively, with gen.: plentifully

much: credo, illic inesse auri et argent.
largiter, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 144: largite:
aquae superest mihi, App. Apol.

largitio, ōnis, f. [largior] a giving
freely, a granting, dispensing: largitio
et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Bulb. 13
31: aequitatis, id. Mur. 20, 41. 2.

Esp. a liberal giving or distribution of
money: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari,
fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, id.
Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit mi-
litum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 fin.
maximas largitiones fecit, ib. 3, 31:
gratia et largitione plurimum poterat,
id. B. G. 1, 9. Proverb.: largitio fun-
dum non habet, there is no end of giving,
Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55. 3. bribery, cor-
ruption, esp. to obtain a public office:
liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab am-
bitu atque largitione sejungere, id. de
Or. 2, 25, 105: tribum turpi largitione
corrumpere, id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus
largitione devinctas habere, ib.: pro-
fusissima largitio, Suet. Caes. 13: nul-
lum largitionis genus omisit, ib. 26.

4. profusion, prodigality: nullius
rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta lar-
gitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2. II. Meton.:
largitiones, the imperial treasury, from
which distributions were made: Cod.
Just. 7, 62, 21: ib. 10, 23, 2.

largitiōnālis, e, adj. [largitio] per-
taining to the imperial treasury: offi-
ciales, masters of the treasury, Cod.
Theod. 12, 6, 13: also, absol.: largitiona-
lis, is, m. a treasury-officer: Vopisc.
Carin. 19.

largitor, i, v. dep. freq. [largior]
to give or bestow liberally: ex ea (dote)
largitari te illi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 14.

largitor, ōris, m. [id.] a liberal
giver, a bestower, granter, distributor:
multarum rerum ac maxime pecuniae
largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor volunta-
rius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16:
minime largitore duce, liberal, id. 6, 2:
Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, dispenser,
Sil. 7, 164. 2. a squanderer, spend-
thrift: Lentulum largitorem et prodi-
gum non putat, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10. II.

Esp. a briber: existunt in republica
plerumque largitores et factiosi, id. Off.
1, 19, 64: cuiuscumque tribus largitor
esset, id. Planc. 15, 37.

largitūdo, inis, f. [largus] libera-
lity (for largitas): Charis. p. 78 P.

largitus, adv. copiously, freely:
Afran. in Non. 514, 31.

largitus, a, um, Part. [largior].

largiūsculus, a, um, adj. dim. [lar-
gus] rather copious: haustus, Sol. 7.

largus, a, um, adj. abundant, copi-
ous, plentiful, large, much: larga pa-
bula, Lucr. 5, 867: haustus, id. 1, 413:
rudae fluminis, id. 1, 1030: lux, id. 2,
806. (sol) quum terras larga luce com-
pleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: odores, Ov.
M. 4, 759. Comp.: largior ignis, Hor.
S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40,
14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31:
nec potentem amicum largiora flagito,
Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13. Sup.: munus lar-
gissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 7: vena lar-
gissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43. With
gen.: *abounding in*: largus opum, Virg.
Aen. 11, 338: fons largus aquae, Lucan.
9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601. With abl.:
folia larga succo, Plin. 25, 13, 102. II.

Of persons: *giving abundantly, boun-
tiful, profuse, liberal*: duo sunt genera
largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri
liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus
esse, id. Verr. 3, 50: largus animo, of a
generous disposition, Tac. H. 2, 59:
promissis, liberal in promises, ib. 3, 58.
Poet.: largus animae, prodigal of life,
Stat. Th. 3, 603. With inf.: spes do-
nare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19.

lāridum, and syncop. **lardum**, i,
n. (also lārīda, ae, f. sc. caro, Cod.
Theod. 8, 4, 17) [akin to lāpos, lāpi-
rēs, "fattened," "fat"] the fat of ba-
con, lard: quanta pernis pestis veniet!
quanta lardis lardo! Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3:
lardum ossa fracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16,
65: Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: Juv. 11, 84. In
plur. lārīda, Ov. F. 6, 169. (Hence lā-
rēd; Fr. lard.)

lārīfuga, ae, m. [lar fugio] a vaga-
bond: Petr. fragm. Trag. 57.

lārīx, a, um, adj. [larix] of the
larch-tree, larch-: materies, Vitr. 2, 9.

lārīx, īcis, c. = λάριξ, a larch, larch-
tree, Larix europaea, M.: Plin. 16, 10,
19.

lārōs, i, v. larus.

lārūs (laros), i, m. = λάρος, a sea-
bird, perh. the gull: Vulg. Levit. 11,
16.

larva (trisyl. lārūa), ae, f. [lar] a
ghost, spectre: larvac stimulant virum,
Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 66: Plin. praef. H. N.
As a term of reproach: etiam loquere
larva? Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 20. II. a mask:
nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse
cothurnis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64. III. a ske-
leton: Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis, e, adj. [larva] like a ghost:
habitus, Sen. Ep. 25.

larvo, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [id.]
to bewitch, enchant: Firm. Math. 3, 14.
Usu. in part. perf.: Pl. Men. 5, 4, 1:
hunc denique qui larvam putat, ipse est
larvatus, App. Apol. p. 315.

lāsānum, i, n. = λάσανον, a cook-
ing utensil: Hor. S. 1, 6, 109. II. a
chamber-utensil, close-stool: Petr. 41, 9.

lascivē, adv. lasciviously, licenti-
ously: loqui, Mart. 8, 1. Comp.: Avien.
Arat. 514.

lascivīa, ae, f. [lascivus] sportive-
ness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jol-
lity: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2,
20, 65: laeta (agrestium), Lucr. 5, 1397:
per lulum atque lasciviam, Liv. 1, 5:
piscium, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14 fin. Of
things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45. Com-
ically: o virgarum lascivia, thou
scourge's pastime! Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 32.

II. wantonness, licentiousness, pe-
tulance, lewdness, lasciviousness: quos
soluto imperio licentia atque lascivia
corruperat, Sall. J. 39 fin.: maledicendi
lascivia, Quint. 9, 2, 76: theatralis populi
lascivia, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasciviae notae,
of lewdness, Suet. Cal. 36: Caesonia
luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, ib. 25.

2. Meton. of style: meretricious-
ness: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint.
2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia deli-
ciaeque et omnia ad voluptatem multi-
tudinis imperitiae composita delectant,
id. 10, 1, 43.

lascivibundus, a, um, adj. [lascivio]
wanton, petulant: Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 16.

lascivīo, ii, itum, 4. v. n. [lascivus]
to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport,
frisk, frolic: licet lascivire, dum nihil
metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: lascivire magis
plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29: licen-
tiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet.
Caes. 67: Ovidius lascivire in metamor-
phosei solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77: exsilit
agnus lascivisque fuga, frisks, Ov. M.
7, 321. Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa
Tegeatide capra (of the Luperci, who
wantonly struck at passers by), Sil. 13,
329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt.
Pros. 2, 145. II. Fig. of style: toto
et rerum et verborum et compositionis
genere lasciviunt, Quint. 4, 2, 39: pue-
rilibus sententiolis lascivire, id. 12, 10,
73.

lascivitas, ātis, f. [id.] wanton-
ness: Asiana lascivitas, Firm. Math.
1, 1.

lasciviter, adv. wantonly, petu-
lantly: ludere, Laev. in Charis. p. 183 P.

lascivūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [lasci-
vus] somewhat wanton: Laev. in Prisc.
903 P.

lascivus, a, um, adj. allowed to run
wild, unrestrained, wanton, petulant,
playful, frolicsome: hederæ, Hor. Od.
1, 36, 20: nova proles, Lucr. 1, 261:
capella, Virg. E. 2, 64: puella, ib. 3, 64:
pueri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: tenero lascivior
haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: aetas, Hor. Ep.
2, 2, 216: verba, sportive, playful, id.
A. P. 107: lascivum et hilare, Quint. 6,
3, 27. II. licentious, lewd, lustful,

lascivious: Scull, ut sunt lascivi et
dicaces, Coel. in Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellae,
Ov. A. A. 1, 523. Of things: femur,
id. Am. 3, 7, 10: libelli, lewd, Mart. 5,
tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum

picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43.

2. Meton.: of style: meretricious,
overloaded with ornament: oratio, Gell.
12, 2. [Lascivus prob. contains the
same root as *laxus*, q. v.]

lāser, ēris, n. the juice of the plant
laserpitium, assafoetida: laser e silphio
profluens, Plin. 20, 23, 49: laser Cyre-
nalcum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23. II.

Meton.: the plant laserpitium itself:
laseris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43.

lāsērātus, a, um, adj. [laser] fla-
voured with laser: acetum, Plin. Val. 1,
21. II. Subst.: laseratum, i, n. a
condiment made from laser: Apic. 1,
30 in lemm.

lāserpitīātus, a, um, adj. [laser-
pitium] prepared or flavoured with
laserpitium: acetum, Cato R. R. 116:
Plin. 18, 30, 73.

lāserpitīfer, ēra, ērum, adj. [id.]
producing laserpitium: Cyrenae, Cat.
7, 4.

lāserpitium (laserpicium), ii, n. a
plant, also called silphium, from which
the laser was obtained, referred by
Kaempfer to Ferula assafoetida, Linn.;
by Sprengel to Ferula tingitana, Linn.
and by others to Thapsia Silphium,
Vivian. Pliny (19, 3, 16) mentions a
smaller kind, which Sprengel referred
to Laserpitium ferulaceum, Linn.: id.
20, 13, 51: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 16.

lassesco, 3. v. n. insep. [lassus] to
grow weary: ne lassescat fortuna metus
est, Plin. 7, 40, 41: Hier. Ep. 22, 39.

lassitūdo, inis, f. [id.] faintness,
weariness, heaviness, lassitude: exerci-
tationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae
citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: omnia
membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Pl. Stich.
2, 2, 12: artius ex lassitudine dormire,
Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impe-
dire officium et fidem debet, id. Fam. 12,
25 A: lassitudine confici, Caes. B. C. 3,
92: cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id.
B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, ib. 4,
15: in lassitudine homines proniores
sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51:
citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, not
to weary, Sen. Ira 3, 9. With gen.
subj.: lassitudo armorum equitandive,
Plin. 23, 1, 26.

lasso, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n.
[id.] I. Act. to render faint or

languid, to tire, weary, fatigue: ali-
quem, Cels. 1, 3 1: longior infirmum ne
lasset epistola corpus, Ov. H. 20, 241:
brachia plagis, Prop. 4, 8, 67: numina,
to weary with petitions, Lucan. 5, 695.
Poet.: sidus Hyperborae Bootae, to
bear steadfastly, Mart. 4, 3: lassatum
fluctibus aequor, i. e. become calm, Lucan.
5, 703: lassata triumphis fortuna, id. 2,
727. II. Neutr. to give way, yield,
sink: (aedificii) fundamenta lassarunt,
Sen. Ep. 52.

lassūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]
somewhat wearied: lassulae nimio e la-
bore, Cat. 63, 35.

lassus, a, um, adj. [languco, q. v.]
faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted:
lassus de via, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 66. opere
faciundo, id. Asin. 5, 2, 23: Romani iti-
nere atque opere castrorum et proelio
fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: assiduo
gaudio, Plin. 37, 1, 1: ab equo indomito,
Hor. S. 2, 2, 10. Proverb.: a lasso
rixam quacri (because tired persons are
easily vexed), Sen. Ira 3, 10. With
gen.: lassus animi, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 8:
lassus maris et viarum militiaeque, Hor.
Od. 2, 6, 7. With acc.: lassus pondus,
Sen. Herc. Oct. 1599. With inf.: nec
fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop.
2, 10, 28. II. Meton. of things:
fructibus assiduis lassa humus, exhaust-
ed, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 14: lassa et effeta
natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21: stomachus, Hor.
S. 2, 8, 8: collum, drooping, Virg. Aen.
9, 436: undae, become calm again, Lucan.
2, 618: mons, gently sloping, Stat. Th.
1, 330. Comp., Sup., and Adv. seem
not to occur.

lastaurus, i, m. = λάσταυρος, a lewd
person: Suet. Gramm. 15.

latāōē, ēs, f. a magic herb: Plin. 26
4 9.

lātē, adv. broadly, widely, extensively, often with longe, far and wide: late longeque diffusus, Cic. Leg. 1, 12 omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: minus late vagari, ib. 1, 2: regnare, Just. 13, 7: populus late rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 21: cladem inferre, Tac. H. 3, 23. **Comp.**: possidere agros, Ov. M. 5, 130: metui, Tac. A. 12, 43. **Sup.**: ager latissime continuatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70. **II. Fig.**: ars late patet, widely, id. de Or. 1, 55: Phrygiae late refer primordia gentis, Ov. H. 17, 57. **Comp.**: latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius, more diffusely, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: latius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, more lavishly, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113. **Sup.**: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3, 17.

lātebra, ae, f. [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, retreat: (aurum) in latebris situm est, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 2: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, the hidden seat of life, Virg. Aen. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, the eclipses of the moon, Lucr. 5, 750: extractus e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17: bellorum, a place of refuge from war, Lucan. 5, 743: tell, that part of the body in which the head of the arrow was hidden, Virg. Aen. 12, 389. **II. Fig.**: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, id. Div. 2, 54, 111: scribendi, a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher, Gell. 17, 9. **2. Esp.** a subterfuge, pretence, feigned excuse (only in sing.): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 754.

lātebrī-cōla, ae, c. [latebra] that dwells in lurking-places or brothels: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

lātebrōsē, adv. in a hiding place: se occultare, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 2.

lātebrōsus, a, um, adj. [latebra] full of lurking-holes or coverts, hidden, secret: loca, lurking-places, brothels, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 26: via, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: flumina, Virg. Aen. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Lucan. 6, 120. **Poet.**: pumex, i. e. full of holes, porous, Virg. Aen. 12, 587.

II. Fig. intricate, obscure: latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.

lātens, entis, Part. [lateo]. **II. Adj.** hidden, secret, unknown: saxa latentia, Virg. Aen. 1, 108: rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic. Brut. 41, 152. **Absol.**: in latenti, secretly, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. **Comp.**: latenter origo, Aug. de Gen. ad litt. 12, 18.

lātenter, adv. in secret, privately: efficere, Cic. Top. 17: amare, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 60: intelligere ex aliqua re, Gell. 2, 18 fin.

lātēo, ūi, 2. v. n. [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω] to lie hid or concealed, lurk: ubi sunt, ubi latent? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 72: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: abdite latere, Cic. Verr. 2, 73: in tenebris, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: sub me mine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7: scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep. 2, 21: naves latent portu, Hor. Epod. 9, 19. **Proverb.**: latet anguis in herba, Virg. E. 3, 93. **2. Esp.** to skulk, keep out of sight, in order not to appear in court: quis est qui fraudationis causa latuisse dicat? Cic. Quint. 23, 74. **3. To live retired**: crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25. **II. Fig.** to be sheltered, safe: latere sub umbra Romanae amicitiae, Liv. 34, 9: Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. **2. Esp.** with a non-personal subj.: with acc. (rarely with dat.) to be concealed from, unknown to: latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, Plin. 2, 20, 18: nec latuero doli fratrem Junonis, Virg. Aen. 1, 130: nil illum latet, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 126: res Eumenem non latuit, Just. 13, 8. **With dat.**: quae et oculis et auribus

latero soleant, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151: hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil. 12, 614. **Absol.**: quae tantum accenderit ignem, causa latet, Virg. Aen. 5, 5: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. Lys. 1.

lāter, ōris, m. a brick, tile: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 99: paries crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col. 9, 1: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: lateres de terra ducere, to get the materials for, Vitruv. 2, 3: lateres coquere, to burn, id. 1, 5. **Proverb.**: laterem lavare, to labour in vain, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9. **II. Meton.**: lateres aurei, argentei, bars or ingots, of gold, of silver, Plin. 33, 3, 17.

lāterālis, e, adj. [lātus] pertaining to the side, lateral: lateralis dolor, Lucil. in Max. Victor. p. 2963 P.: cingula, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 40. **II. Subst.**: lateralia, ium, n. plu. saddle-bags: Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 102.

lāterāmen, īnis, n. [later] earthenware: lateramina vasi, Lucr. 6, 233.

lāterārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to bricks, brick-: terra lateraria, brick-clay, Plin. 19, 8, 45. **II. Subst.**: laterarius, ii, m. a brick-maker: Non. 445, 22. **2. lateraria**, ae, f. (sc. officina), a brick-kiln: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

lāterāria, ium, n. plu. [lātus] (sc. tigna), side-beams: Vitruv. 10, 20.

lāterculensis, is, m. [laterculum] the registrar of the laterculum: Cod. Justin. 12, 34, 5.

lāterculum, i, n. [laterculum] a register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire (so called from its shape resembling that of a laterculus), Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 7.

lāterculus, i, m. dim. [later] a small brick or tile: hanc contiguationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sacellum factum crudis laterculis, Plin. 30, 7, 20. **II. Meton.** a sort of cake or biscuit: Cato, R. R. 109: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 112. **2. In the agrimensores**, a tile-shaped piece of land: Sic. Fl. de Cond. agr. p. 2 Goes. (Hence Sp. ladrillo.)

lāterensis, is, m. [lātus] prop. one pertaining to the side; hence, an attendant, body-guard, satellite: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lāterīana, um, v. lateritana.

lāterīcius or -tius, a, um, adj. [later] made of bricks: turris, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: muri, ib. 2, 15: urbs, Suet. Aug. 28: opus, or absol. latericium, brick-work: Col. 9, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

lāterīna, ae, f. [id.] brick-making: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lāterītāna or **lāterītīāna**, orum, n. plu. (pira) a good sort of pear: Col. 5, 10, 18: also, lateriana: Plin. 15, 15, 16: and, laterisiana: Macr. S. 2, 15.

lāterītius, v. latericius.

lātēna (lanterna), ae, f. [λαμπτήρ] a lantern, lamp: pauci pannosi linea laterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3: Val. Max. 6, 8, 1.

lāternārius (lant.), ii, m. [laterna] a lantern bearer: Catilinae laternarius, i. e. Gabinius, who accompanied Catiline in his nocturnal revels, Cic. Phil. 9, 20.

lātesco, 3. v. n. incep. [lateo] to lie hid: Cic. Arat. 385.

lātesco, 3. v. n. incep. [lātus] to become broad. napi non in ventrem latescunt, Col. 2, 10, 24: ossa paulatim latescentia, Cels. 8, 1.

lātex, icis, m. (f.: Att. in Prisc. p. 658 P.) any liquid, esp. water (poet.): latices simulatos fontis Averni, Virg. Aen. 4, 512: desiliit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 353: fontes laticis, id. Pont. 3, 1, 17: laticum frugumque cupido, thirst and hunger, Lucr. 4, 1086. **Of wine**: Lyaeus, Virg. Aen. 1, 686: meri, Ov. M. 13, 653. **Of other liquids**: absinthii latex, juice of wormwood, Lucr. 4, 16: Pulladii latices, oil, Ov. M. 8, 275: nivei latices, milk, Prud. Cath. 3, 67.

lāthyris, idis, f. (lāthyr. Seren. Sammon. 1099) = λαθύρις, a plant, a kind of Spurge, Euphorbia Lathyris, Linn. Plin. 27, 11, 71.

lāthýros, i, f. = λαθύρος, a plant leontopodium: App. Herb. 7.

lātībūlor, i, v. n. dep. [latibulum] to lie hid, to lurk: nocte ut opertus amictu latibuletur, Naev. in Non. 133, 9. **2. In act. form.**: Non. ib.: Varr. ap. Forcellin. s. v.

lātībūlum, i, n. [lateo] a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den: quum etiam feras latibulis se tegant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: serpens e latibulis, id. Vatrin. 2: furibunda ferarum, Cat. 63, 54: latibulis occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 13 fin. **Fig.**: latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, id. Att. 12, 13 fin.

lātīclāvīālis, e, adj. for laticlavus: Inscr.

lātīclāvium, ii, n. [laticlavus] a broad purple stripe on the tunic (v. laticlavus): Gal. Dig. 24, 1, 42: per laticlavii honorem, Lampr. Commod. 4.

lātīclāvius, a, um, adj. [id.] having a broad purple stripe: tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families; v. clavus, no. 11, 3), Val. Max. 5, 1, n. 7: tribunus, Suet. Dom. 10.

II. Subst.: laticlavus, ii, m. one entitled to wear the latus clavus, a senator, patrician: a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, id. Ner. 26: id. Aug. 38.

lātīclāvus, i, m. [lātus clavus] a broad stripe on the toga of senators, etc. v. clavus, no. 11, 3. and laticlavus): Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 17.

lātīfīco, πλατύνω, to make broad Gloss. Philox.

lātīfōlius, a, um, adj. [lātus folium] broad-leaved: laurus, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

lātīfundium, ii, n. [lātus fundus] a large estate or farm: Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: Sen. Ep. 88.

lātīlōquens, πλατυλόγος, qui late s. multum loquitur, Gloss. Philox.

lātīnē, adv. in Latin: Cumanis pentibus ut publice Latine loquerentur, Liv. 40, 42: scire, to understand Latin, Cic. Caec. 19: reddere, to translate into Latin, id. de Or. 1, 34. **Esp.** Latine loqui, to speak with purity: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Opt. gen. Or. 2: id. de Or. 1, 32. Also, to speak plainly, to speak out: (gladiator) ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, id. Phil. 7, 6. **Comp.** latinus: Hier. in Jesai. 8, 10.

lātīnitas, ātis, f. [Latinus] pure Latin style, Latinity: Latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio remotum, Auct. Her. 4, 12: secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. Att. 7, 3. **II. the Latin rights and privileges**, also called jus Latii (v. Smith's Ant. 291, and 669): ib. 14, 12: urbium quasdam foederatas, latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet. Aug. 47.

lātīnizo, i, v. a. [id.] to translate into Latin: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

lātīno, i, v. a. [id.] to translate into Latin: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

lātīo, ōnis, f. [lātus: v. fero] a bearing, bringing (only fig.): auxilii latio, a rendering of assistance, Liv. 2, 33.

II. Esp.: suffragii latio, a voting or right of voting, id. 9, 43: id. 38, 36: legis latio, a proposing of a law, a bill, Cic. Att. 3, 26.

III. expensi latio, a debiting of money paid: Gell. 14, 2.

lātīpes, ēdis, adj. [lātus pes] broad-footed: anas, Avien. Prog. Arat. 358.

lātītābundus, a, um, adj. [latito] lying hid, skulking: Sid. Ep. 1, 6 fin.

lātītātīo, ōnis, f. [id.] a hiding, lurking: Quint. 7, 2, 46: Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7.

lātītā, ae, f. [lātus] breadth, latitude: fines in latitia breviores, Auct. rel agrar. p. 222 Goes.

lātīto, avi, atum, i, v. n. freq. [lateo] to be in the habit of concealing oneself, to lurk: ille ignavissimus mihi latitabat, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 83: latitans Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: latitans aper, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 17. **Of things**: to

be concealed: invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. With acc. of pers. to hide oneself from: patronum, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 8. 2. Esp. to keep out of the way, in order not to appear before a court of justice: qui fraudationis causa latitavit, Cic. Quint. 19: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, ib. 17, 54.

latitudo, inis, f. [lātus] breadth, width: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: fossae, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: patere in latitudinem, ib. 2, 8: vires humerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. 2. Meton. in gen. extent, size, compass: possessionum, id. Agr. 2, 26, 68. 3. Fig.: verborum, a broad pronunciation, id. de Or. 2, 22, 91: Platonica, richness or copiousness of expression, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 (for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἐμπνεύσεως).

lātor, ōris, m. [latus: v. fero] a bringer or bearer: only Fig.: a mover or proposer of a law: lator legis Semproniae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: legis ambitus lator, id. Mur. 2: rogationis, Liv. 3, 9. Absol.: latorum audacia, of the proposers of laws, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

latrābilis, e, adj. [latro] barking: vox, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 11.

latrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a barker: poet. for a dog: Molossi, Mart. 12, 1: Anubis, Virg. Aen. 8, 698. 2. Meton. a bawler, brawler: a viro bono in rabulam latratoremque converti, Quint. 12, 9, 12.

latrātus, ūs, m. [id.] a barking: Plin. 8, 40, 61: apros latratu turbabis agens, Virg. G. 3, 411. In plur.: venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, id. Aen. 12, 751: latratus edere, Ov. M. 4, 451.

latra, ae, f. = λατρεία, service, worship: Cassiod.

latrina, ae, f. [contr. from lavatrina, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 118 Müll.: id. 9, 41, 144, § 68] a bath: Lucil. in Non. 212, 9. 2. a privy: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 24: Suet. Tib. 58. 3. a brothel: latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall. 4.

latrinum, i, n. i. q. latrina: Laber. in Non. 212, 10.

latro, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. to bark. A. Neutr.: si canes latrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ne latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128. Poet. in the Imperf. Part. absol. latrans, a barker, i. e. a dog: Ov. M. 8, 412. Pass. impers.: scit cui latretur quum solus obambulet ipse, id. Tr. 2, 459. 2. Meton. to roar, rumble, etc.: latrantes undae, Sil. 5, 396: (amnis) Alpibus ortus fertur latrantibus undis, id. 3, 470: latrans stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18. Esp. to rant, roar, bluster: latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. Brut. 25, 58: rumperis et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136.

3. Fig.: animus cum pectore latrat, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 103: admoto latrant praecordia tactu, rage, Stat. S. 2, 1, 13: curae latrantes, Petr. 119.

B. Act. for allatrare, to bark at, bay: senem adulterum latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: cervinam pellem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 66: nubila, Stat. Th. 1, 551. Pass.: latrari a canibus, Plin. 25, 10, 78. 4. Fig. to bark at, assail: si quis opprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 85: magnas latrantia pectora curas, Stat. Th. 2, 338. 5. Esp. to demand vehemently: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, Lucr. 2, 17.

latro, ōnis, m. [λατρός] a hired servant, mercenary: haec effatus ubi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65.

2. Esp. a mercenary soldier, body guard: latrones, quos conduxi, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 3. 3. a freebooter, highwayman, robber, brigand: latrones eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, ἀνὰ τῆς λατρείας. At nunc viarum obsessorēs dicuntur, Fest. s. v.: Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 118: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: non semper viator a latrone, nonnunquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur, 626

Cic. Mil. 21: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22: neu quis fur esset, neu latro, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106. Of an assassin: Val. Max. 5, 9, n. 4. Poet. of a hunter: Virg. Aen. 12, 7: of a wolf: Phaedr. 1, 1, 4. 2. for latroculus, a piece in the game of draughts: Ov. A. A. 3, 357: Mart. 14, 20. (Hence It. ladrone; Fr. larron.)

latrocinālis, e, adj. [latrocinium] pertaining to robbers, robber-: manus, a band of robbers, App. M. 2, p. 121: castra, Amm. 27, 2.

latrocinālīter, adv. like a robber: aliquem interimere, Mart. Cap. 6, 206.

latrocinātiō, ōnis, f. [latrocinor] a highway robbery: Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

latrocinium, ii, n. [id.] the military service of a mercenary: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut. in Non. 134, 28.

2. highway robbery, piracy: quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: pugna latrocinio magis, quam proelio similis, Sall. J. 97: latrocinis ac praedationibus infestatum mare, Vell. 2, 73: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 fin.

3. Fig. in gen.: villainy, roguery, fraud: furtim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, Sall. J. 4: quod putares hic latrocinium non iudicium futurum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61. 4. Meton. a band of robbers: si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, id. Cat. 1, 13. (ii) the game of draughts: Ov. A. A. 2, 207. (Hence Fr. larcin; Eng. larceny.)

latrocinor, atus, i, v. dep. [latro] to perform military service as a mercenary, to be a hired soldier: ibit aliquo latrocinatum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 198: id. Mil. 2, 6, 19. 2. to act as a freebooter or pirate, to rob on the highway: Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exulem vivere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7 fin.: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. Rep. 3, 9: ib. 2, 4. Of a beast of prey, to hunt: pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42, 57. 3. Transf. Of anatomical dissection: Cels. 1 praef.

latrunculārius, a, um, adj. [latrunculus] pertaining to draughts: tabula, a draught-board, Sen. Ep. 117.

latrunculātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who tries cases of robbery: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 61 fin.

latrunculus, i, m. dim. [latro] a highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand: mastrucati latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7: latrunculi vel praedones, Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 24: a latrunculis vel hostibus, Paul. ib. 9, 5, 35. Of the usurper of a throne: Vop. Firm. 2. 2. a piece in the game of draughts: latrunculis ludimus, Sen. Ep. 106 fin.

lātūmia, ae, v. lautumiae.

lātūra, ae, f. [latus, v. fero] a bearing, carrying of burdens: Aug. Serm. 345, 3.

lātūrārius, ii, m. [latura] a carrier, porter: Aug. Serm. 18, 4.

lātus, a, um, adj. broad, wide: fossa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: mare, id. Verr. 4, 46: via, ib. 4, 53: agri, id. Rep. 5, 2: clavus, Quint. 11, 3, 138 (v. clavus): humeri, Virg. Aen. 9, 725: artus barbarorum, Tac. A. 2, 21: lati et lacertosi viri, broad-shouldered, Col. 1, 9, 4: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: latissimae solitudines, ib. 6, 23: with acc.: fossae xv pedes latae, ib. 7, 72. Neut. absol.: crescere in latum, to increase in width, Ov. M. 1, 336.

3. Fig. wide-spread, extended: gloria, Plin. Ep. 4, 12: interpretatio, not strict, lenient, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1: culpa, great, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 213: fuga, a kind of banishment, in which all places are forbidden to the exile but one, Mart. Dig. 48, 22, 5. 2. Of pronunciation: broad: cujus tu lata (verba) imitaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46. 3. Of style: diffuse, copious, prolix: oratio Academicorum liberior et latior, id. Brut. 31, 120: latum atque fusum, Quint.

11, 3, 50: latiore variloque tractatu, id. 7, 3, 16: genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac. H. 1, 90: Aeschines his latior et audentior, Quint. 12, 10, 23. 4. Of a vain-glorious person: latus ut in Circo spatieri, that you may stalk proudly along, Hor. S. 2, 3, 183. [Same root as πλατύς; Germ. platt; Eng. flat.]

lātus, ōris, n. the side or flank of men: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, Cic. Lig. 3: dolor lateris, id. de Or. 3, 2: laterique accomodat ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 393: laterum inclinatione forti ac virili, Quint. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, to twitch one by the side in order to attract attention, Ov. A. A. 1, 606: artifices lateris, those who make skilful side movements or evolutions, ballet-dancers, ib. 3, 351: tegere latus alicui, to walk by the side of, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: so also claudere, Juv. 3, 131: dare latus alicui, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32. Of other animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 123: cujus (equi aenei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9. 2. the lungs: esp. with ref. to oratory; and in gen. physical strength: latera intendere, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8: dum vox ac latus praeparetur, id. 10, 7, 2: neque ex te unquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: quum legem Vocouiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasisset, ib. 5 fin. 3. Meton. the side, flank, lateral surface of any thing (opp. to frons and tergum): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus latior, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, ib. 5, 13: tum prora avertit et undis dat latus, the ship's side, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: mundi, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 19: crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, Plin. 37, 2, 9. Milit. t. t. of an army, the flank: Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, i. e. on the right flank, the shield being carried on the left arm, ib. 1, 25. Esp. a (ab) latere and a lateribus: on or at the side, on or at the sides (opp. to a fronte, and a tergo): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, i. e. on every side, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegibat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 fin.: disiectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. J. 50 fin. Less. freq. with ex: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60. With de: de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117. 2. Poet. the body: penna latus vestit, Ov. M. 2, 376: fessum longa militia, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 18: liminis aut aquae coelestis patiens latus, ib. 3, 10, 20. 3. Fig.: of companionship and intimate friendship: ut a senis latere nunquam discederem, never left his side, Cic. Am. 1, 1: aliquem lateri alicujus adungere, to place him as a companion, Quint. 1, 2, 5: insontes ab latere tyranni, his confidants (οἱ περὶ αὐτόν), Liv. 24, 5 fin.: ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, companion, Mart. 6, 68. Also of disagreeable companionship: aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliunt latus, encompass on every side, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34: lateri adherere gravem dominum, hung about them, threatened them, Liv. 39, 25.

2. Latus dare or praebere, in fencing: to expose oneself to a thrust: hence, Fig.: saepe dabis nudum, vincat ut illa, latus, Tib. 1, 4, 46: nec adulatoribus latus praebeas, lay yourself open to, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: so, latere tecto abscedere, safe, unarmed, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59. 3. relationship, kindred, esp. collateral relationship: Plin. Ep. 8, 10: sunt et ex lateribus cognati, ut fratres sororesque, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10: Stat. S. 5 praef.

4. a, um, Part. [fero].

lātus, i, n. dim. [lātus] a little side (poet. and rare): laeum, Cat. 25, 10: speculorum Lucr. 4, 312.

laudābilis, e, *adj.* [laudo] *praise-worthy, laudable*: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*: vita, id. Am. 7, 23: orationes, id. Brut. 95: oratores, ib. 97: civis, Quint. 12, 1, 41: carmen, Hor. A. P. 408: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35. *Comp.*: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic. Rep. 3, 3. *Sup.* seems not to occur. **II.** Meton. *valuable, precious, excellent*: mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15: terra, id. 17, 4, 3: laudabilis vinum, id. 14, 3, 4.

laudābilitas, ātis, *f.* [laudabilis] *laudability*: a title of the Comes Metalorum: laudabilitas tua, Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3.

laudābilit̄er, *adv.* *praiseworthy, laudably*: ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi iudices, *by flattering expressions*, Gell. 7, 3. *Comp.*: laudabilis, Val. Max. 5, 1 n. 2 *ext.*

laudātē, *adv.* *laudably, admirably*: regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5.

laudātiō, ōnis, *f.* [laudo] *a praising, commendation; a eulogy, panegyric*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with the eulogy pronounced by you*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat paene turpis, id. Pis. 29, 72. *With obj. gen.*: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, id. Fin. 2, 35: legis laudatio, Quint. 7, 1, 47. **2.** *Esp. a funeral oration or panegyric*: funebris, Cic. Mil. 13: Quint. 3, 7, 2: Cic. de Sen. 4, 12. *With obj. gen.*: matronarum, Liv. 5, 50. **II.** *a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice*: lectissimos viros cum legatione ad hoc iudicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Coel. 2: id. Flacc. 15, 36: iudicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.

laudātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *In rhetor. laudatory*: Quint. 3, 4, 12. *Subst.*: laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, id. 2, 15, 20.

laudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist*: laudator integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id. Sest. 10, 23: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173.

2. *one who pronounces a funeral oration*: Liv. 2, 47: Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

II. *Esp. one who bears a favourable testimony to character in a court of justice*: excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc iudicium deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18: id. Verr. 5, 22.

laudātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to praise, laudatory*: Fulg. Myth. init.

laudātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she who praises (rare)*: vittorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. H. 17, 126.

laudātis, a, um, *Part.* [laudo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: altum omnium laudatarum procreatrix, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33. *Comp.*: saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, id. 12, 8, 17. *Sup.*: laudatissimus caseus, id. 11, 42, 97: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.

laudicoenus (laudicen.), i, *m.* [laudo coena] *a dinner-praiser, i. e. a seeker of invitations to dinner*: Plin. Ep. 2, 14.

laudidignus, ἐπαινον ἀξιος, Gloss. Philox.

laudifico, ὑμνω, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [laus] *to praise, commend, extol, eulogize*: laetus sum laudari me abs te, pater, laudato viro, Naev. Cic. Fam. 15, 6: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: rationem, id. Fam. 5, 20: legem ipsam, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnifice laudare, id. Brut. 73: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *extols his happiness*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: diversa sequentes, ib. 1, 1, 3. *Pass.* *with dat.*: Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Germanicus cunctis lau-

datus, *by all*, Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*: herba laudata Eratostheni, Plin. 22, 22, 43. *With gen.*: laudabat leti juvenem, *on account of his death*, Sil. 4, 260. **2.** *Esp. to pronounce a funeral oration or panegyric*: quem quum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. Mur. 36.

3. *to recommend as a remedy*: apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur, Plin. 28, 10, 42: id. 28, 3, 12. **II.** *to adduce, name, quote, cite*: laudare ponebatur apud antiquos pro nominare, Fest. s. v.: id ut scias, Jovem supremum testem laudo, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: auctores, id. de Or. 3, 18 *fin.* (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

laurāgo, īnis, *f.* [laurus] *a plant of the laurel kind*: App. Herb. 58.

laurēa, ae, *f.* (sc. arbor) [laureus] *the laurel-tree or bay-tree*, Laurus nobilis, Linn.: Liv. 32, 1: spissa ramis laurea, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9. **2.** (sc. corona) *a laurel wreath, laurel branch*, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of triumphant generals and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov. R. Am. 75: laurea donandus Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9: de Catts Dacisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6. **II.** Meton. *a victory, triumph*: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? Cic. Fam. 15, 6: salve primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite (of Cicero), Plin. 7, 30, 31 *fin.*

laurēātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea] *crowned or decked with laurel, laureate*: imago, Cic. Mur. 41: lictores, id. Att. 7, 10: fasces, id. Div. 1, 28: litterae, *a letter announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), Liv. 45, 1: also *absol.*: ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*

laurēōla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [id.] *prop. a laurel crown; hence, Meton. a triumph*: Cic. Fam. 2, 10. *Proverb.*: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to seek fame in trifles*, id. Att. 5, 20.

laurēus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-*: corona, Liv. 23, 11: sarta, Ov. Tr. 2, 172: oleum, *laurel-oil*, Plin. 20, 13, 51: pira, *that smell like laurel*, Col. 12, 10: cerasa, *grafted on laurel*, Plin. 15, 25, 30.

laurex (laurix), icis, *m.* [a Balearic word] *a young rabbit cut out of the mother, or taken from her teats*: Plin. 8, 55, 81.

lauricōmus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus como] *laurel-haired, covered with laurels*: Lucr. 6, 152.

laurifer, a, um, *adj.* [laurus fero] *laurel-bearing*: tellus, Plin. 15, 30, 40.

II. *laurel-crowned*: juvena, Lucan. 8, 25.

lauriger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [laurus gero] *crowned or decked with laurel*: Phoebus, Ov. A. 3, 389: cuspis, *wound round with laurel*, Mart. 7, 6.

laurinus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus] *of laurel, laurel-*: folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18.

lauriōtis, is, *f.* = Λαυριώτης, *the ashes which remain in smelting silver, dross, scoria*: Plin. 34, 13, 34.

lauripōtens, tis, *m.* [laurus potens] *lord of laurels*: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 10.

laurus, i (gen. laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: abl. lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: nom. plur. laurus, Tib. 2, 5, 63: gen. plur. laurum, acc. to Churis. p. 110 P.), *f.* *a bay-tree, Laurus nobilis*, Linn., sacred to Apollo (respecting its uses v. laurea, no. 2): Liv. 23, 11: Ov. M. 1, 559. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying: Tib. 2, 5, 63: Juv. 7, 19. Pliny, 15, 30, 39, enumerates many kinds, most of which are varieties of L. nobilis; but "silvestris tinus" appears to be the *laurestinus*, Viburnum Tinus, Linn.; "taxa" to be Ruscus Hypoglossum, Linn., "Alexandrina carpophyllon," etc., Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn. **II.** Meton.

for laurea, *a laurel crown*, and hence, *a triumph*: incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: Parthica Plin. Pan. 14: Indica, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4.

laus, laudis (gen. plur. laudium, St. Carm. 23, 32), *f.* *praise, commendation, glory, fame, esteem*: in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: esse in laude et in gratia cum populo Rom., id. Verr. Act. 1, 17: summis aliquem laudibus ad coelum efferre, id. Fam. 9, 14: divinis laudibus ornare aliquid, ib. 2, 15: habere laudes quotidianas et assiduas de aliquo, id. Att. 13, 38: laude afficere aliquem, id. Off. 2, 13: illustri laude celebrari, id. Mur. 7: maximam laudem ex re aliqua sibi parere, id. Off. 2, 13: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id. Phil. 2, 11: neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, id. Verr. 3, 91: Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, id. Tusc. 1, 2: dicere alicujus laudes, *to sing anybody's praise*, Virg. E. 6, 6: supremas laudes, *a funeral oration*, Plin. 7, 43, 45. **II.** Meton. *a praiseworthy thing, a merit, desert*: abundans bellicis laudibus, Cic. Off. 1, 22: nostras laudes in astra sustulit, id. Att. 2, 25: Pericles hac laude (dicendi) clarissimus fuit, id. Brut. 7. **2.** *Of things: estimation, worth, value*: Cois amphoris laus est maxima, Plin. 35, 12, 46: coccum Galatae in maxima laude est, id. 9, 41, 65: Creticae cotes diu maximam laudem habuere, id. 36, 22, 47.

lautē, *adv.* *elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously*: laute exornatus, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 10: parum laute deversari, Cic. Verr. 1, 25: vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3: res domesticas lautius tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: lautius accipi, Suet. Cal. 55. **II.** *Fig. excellently, beautifully, finely*: loquitur laute, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 25. *Comp.*: si quis putet nos lautius fecisse, quam orationis severitas exigit, *have made more use of ornament*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. *Sup.*: me emunxeris lautissime, *most cleverly*, poet. Cic. Am. 26, 99.

lautia (in Plut. Λαύρεια, Q. Rom. 45. Old form, dautia, Fest. s. v. dacrymas), orum, n. plu. *the public entertainment given at Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests*: locus inde lautiae legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 38: id. 30, 17, etc. *Transf.*: equum illum hospitium, loca ac lautia mihi praebiturum, App. M. 3, p. 140.

lautitas, πολυτέλεια, Gloss. Philox. **lautitia**, ae, *f.* [lautus] *splendour, magnificence of living*: fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet, Cic. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.*: esse in lautitiis, Petr. 32: lautitiae causa, Plin. 36, 6, 5: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46. **II.** *lautitia farina appellatur ex tritico aqua consperso*, Fest. s. v.

lautiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat splendid*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

lautūmia (lātōmia and lātūmia), arum, *f. plu.* [λατομία] *a stone-quarry*: vel in lautumilis vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: latomiae lapidariae, id. Capt. 3, 5, 65.

II. *Esp. a prison cut out of the rock*, at Syracuse: lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. Verr. 5, 27.

2. *a prison at Rome, on the north side of the forum*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 151: Liv. 37, 3.

lautūmius, a, um, *adj.* [lautumiae] *pertaining to a stone-quarry*: carcer, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17.

lautus, a, um, *Part.* [lavo]. **II.** *Adj.*: *lit. washed, well-washed; hence, neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious*: nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*: lauta supellex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: magnificentum et lautum, id. Fam. 9, 16: lautiora opera, Plin. 16, 15, 26: epulae lautiores, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: lautissima vina, Plin. 14, 13, 15: lautissima coena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. **2.** *rich, opulent, grand*: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: civitas Halaesina tam lauta, quam nobilis, *wealthy*, id. Fam. 13, 32: valde jam

lautus es, qui gravere litteras ad me dare, *you are now very grand*, ib. 7, 14: **lautum** negotium, *honourable*, id. Att. 6, 1: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, *the most exact care*, Plin. 19, 8, 42. 3. *sharp, clever*: homines lauti et urbani, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: cf. emunxeris lautissime, id. Am. 26, 99.

lāvātorum (lāvācrum, Venant. Carm. 5, 5, 96), *l. n.* [id.] *a bath*: Gell. 1, 2: Spart. Hadr. 18.

lāvandria, orum, *n. plu.* [id.] *things to be washed*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

lāvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a washing, bathing, bath*: quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 4: ut lavatio parata sit, Cic. Fam. 9, 5: boves lavatione calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin. 8, 45, 70. II. Meton. *a bathing-place, bathing-room, bath*: argentea, Phaedr. 4, 5, 22: in versura porticus frigida lavatio, quam Graeci λουτρὸν vocitant, Vitruv. 5, 11.

lāvātor, πλῦτης, *a clothes-washer*: Gloss. Philox.

lāvātōrium, πλυσμὸν, *locus ad lavandum*: Gloss. Philox.

lāvātrina, ae, *f.* [lavo] *a bath*: Varr. L. L. 9, 41, 68. II. *a privy*: ib. 5, 25, 34, § 118.

laver, ēris, *n.* *a water-plant, called also sion, Sium angustifolium*, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 41: id. 26, 8, 32.

laverniones, fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela dcae Lavernae essent, Fest. s. v.

lāvito, *i. v. a. freq.* [lavo] *to wash, bathe*: Pompon. ap. Merul. Fragm. Ennii, p. 308.

lāvo, lāvi and lāvāvi, *lautum, lāvātum and lōtum, i. and 3. v. a. and n. to wash, bathe, lave*: A. Act.: manus lava, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: lautis manibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 282: lotis pedibus, Plin. 24, 11, 62: vestimenta lota, Petr. 30 fin.: qui it lavatum in balineas, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 51. Reflect.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, *do not bathe*, Cic. Off. 1, 35: lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cur te lautum voluit occidere? Cic. Deiot. 7. 2. Meton. *to wet, moisten, bedew*: eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 8: arma cerebro, Val. Fl. 4, 153. II. Fig. *to wash away*: venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 80: dulci mala vino lavere, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 2. B. Neutr.: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 1: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, Liv. 44, 6. [Akin to λούω and to luo, "to wash," q. v.]

lax, *fraud, deception*: laciit decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, Fest. s. v.

laxamentum, *i. n.* [laxo] *an extending, widening*: ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18: cellae, Vitruv. 4, 7 fin.: ventris, *an evacuating, purging*, Macr. S. 7, 11. 2. Meton. *a wide space, room*: choragia laxamentum habeant, ad chorum parandum, Vitruv. 5, 9. II. Fig. *a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite*: si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: dare laxamentum cogitationibus, id. 7, 38: laxamentum daret alicui ad aliquid, id. 22, 37: dare laxamentum legi, *a liberal interpretation*, Cic. Clu. 33.

laxatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a widening, width*: duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitruv. 4, 7. II. *a mitigation*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

laxativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a mitigating, assuaging*: cataplasmata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

laxatus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo]. *Adj.*: extended, wide: custodiae, lachry, Liv. 21, 32 fin.: membrana laxatior, Plin. 19, 1, 3: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac. H. 3, 25: corpore laxati, *released from the body*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 fin. 2. Fig.: libidinum vinculis laxati, *released, free*, id. de Sen. 3, 7: laxata curia, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, *broken off*, Liv. 21, 59: nox, *clear*, id. 17, 590.

laxō, *adv. widely, spaciouly, loosely*: vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97, 99: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13: laxe fluitare, *loosely, freely*, Lucan. 4, 450. Of time: laxius proferre diem, *to appoint a later day*, Cic. Att. 13, 14: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), *by degrees*, ib. 15, 20 ad fin. Of number: de numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, *fewer or more*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10. II. Fig. *unrestrictedly, freely*: in hostico laxius raptu suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, Liv. 28, 24: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, *be more relaxed in discipline*, Sall. J. 87.

laxitas, ātis, *f.* [laxus] *roominess, spaciousness, extent*: in domo clari hominis adhibenda est cura laxitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: maris, Plin. 4, 12, 24: mundi, id. 14 proem.: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68: hae semitae opportunam laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18: aëris laxitas, *a free current of air*, Pallad. 1, 5.

II. Fig. *laxity, languor*: Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and n.* [id.] A. Act.: *to make wide or roomy, to expand, extend*: forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16: manipulos, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: lilium ab angustis in latitudinem paulatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11. Fig.: laxavit rapinarum fores, Amm. 30, 4, 2.

2. *to render thin or sparse* (poet.): nigrantes laxabant astra tenebras, Stat. Th. 12, 254: laxata nox, ib. 13, 550.

3. *to open, undo, unloose*: vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Lucan. 4, 632: claustra, Virg. Aen. 2, 259.

4. *to slacken, relax*: laxare arcum, *to unbend*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Virg. Aen. 3, 267: laxantur corpora rugis, *become flabby with wrinkles*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 73: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80: intestina, id. 8, 36, 54: ferrum, *to smelt*, Stat. Ach. 1, 429.

5. *to lighten, ease*: pharetra graves laxavit humeros, Sen. Herc. Oet. 787. 6. Of time: *to prolong, extend*: longiore diem spatio laxabit dicendi necessitatem, Quint. 10, 5, 22: laxare tempus fugae, Sen. Med. 420.

II. Fig. *to lighten, relieve, recreate*: a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61: laxare iudicium animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93: animum ab assiduus laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: se molestiis, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14.

2. *to relax, mitigate, abate, weaken*: sibi laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: subtile examen iustitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: paulatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2.

3. *to manifest, reveal* (poet.): irrumpe deos et fata latentia laxa, Stat. Ach. 1, 508. B. Neutr. *to abate, lessen, fall*: annona laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20. (Hence It. lasciare; Prov. laisser; Fr. laisser.)

laxus, a, um, *adj.* *wide, loose, open, roomy*: opp. to angustus and adstrictus: casses, Virg. G. 4, 247: circi, ib. 3, 166: toga, Tib. 1, 7, 46: male laxus in pede calceus haeret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nuces ferre sinu laxo, ib. 2, 3, 171: spatium, roomy, Sen. Ep. 88 med.: laxior domus, Vell. 2, 81: janua, open, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Virg. Aen. 1, 122: habenae, Cic. Am. 13: frenua, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, Virg. Aen. 11, 874: opes, large, great, Mart. 2, 30.

2. Meton.: vox, *pronounced broad*, Gell. 13, 20: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, *prolix, diffuse*, id. 16, 1. Of time: diem statuo satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 med.

II. Fig.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, Cic. Am. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo negligentiae laxior locus esset, *greater latitude or scope*, Liv. 24, 8: laxius imperium, *not*

strict, Sall. J. 64: annona, *reduced, cheap*, Liv. 2, 52: caput, *relaxed, disordered from drinking*, Pers. 3, 58. [Akin to λῦω, luo; Germ. lassen; Eng. loose: from laxus prob. comes lascivus.] (Hence Sp. lasca, lezos.)

lēa, ae, *f.* [leo] *a lioness* (poet. for leaena): Lucr. 5, 1317: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. F. 5, 176: id. M. 14, 255: saeva, ib. 4, 102.

leaena, ae, *f.* = λέαινα, *a lioness*, statuerunt acream leaenam, Cic. in Philarg. ad Virg. E. 2, 63: Plin. 8, 16, 17: Virg. E. 2, 63: id. G. 3, 245: ib. 4, 408: Ov. M. 4, 97: ib. 9, 615.

leber for liber, *q. v.*

lēbes, ētis, *m.* = λέβης, *a bronze basin, kettle, or caldron*, frequently given as a prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Virg. Aen. 5, 266: Ov. H. 3, 31. 2. *a wash-hand basin*: id. M. 12, 243.

lectārius, κλινopoιός, *a couch-maker*: Gloss. Philox.

lectō, *adv. choicely, selectly*: Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61, § 36. Comp.: id. R. R. 1, 54.

lectica, ae, *f.* *a litter, sedan, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards, in the city also*: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: lecticae gestare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: comparare homines ad lecticam, *litter-bearers*, Cat. 10, 15. 2. *a bier or hearse*: Suet. Caes. 82 (v. Smith's Ant. 671). II. Meton.: arboris, *that part of a tree from which the branches spring*, Plin. 17, 14, 22.

lecticāriōla, ae, *f. dim.* [lecticarius] *a chairman's mistress*: Mart. 12, 58.

lecticārius, *i. m.* [lectica] *a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: lecticarii cum asse-ribus in auxilium accucurrerunt, *with their poles*, Suet. Cal. 58.

lecticūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small litter or sedan*: lecticula in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: Scipio lecticula in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42. 2. *a bier*: elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 72. 3. *a couch or settee*: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78. II. Meton. *a hen's nest*: App. M. 9, p. 232.

lectio, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo] *a gathering, collecting*: lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: florum, Arn. 5, 173. 2. Esp. *a picking out, selecting*: iudicium, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16. II. *a reading, perusal; a reading aloud*: delectabatur lectione librorum, id. Acad. 2, 2, 4: versuum, Quint. 1, 8, 2: neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum coenatum est, Nep. Att. 14. Hence, *lectio senatus, a reading or calling over the names of the senators*: this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck out from the list the names of those whom he considered unworthy: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29: Suet. Aug. 35. 2. Meton. *that which is read, reading, text*: lectio docet, Macr. S. 7, 7: juris lectiones, *passages of the laws*, Cod. Justin. 6, 61, 5: pervulgati juris lectio vana, Amm. 30, 4, 18.

lectisterniātor, ōris, *m.* [lectisternium] *a slave who arranged the couches for reclining on at table*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 29.

lectisternium, *ii. n.* [lectus sterno] *a feast offered to the gods, in which their images were placed on couches before tables covered with viands*: Liv. 5, 13: id. 7, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 673).

II. In the Christian period: *a feast held in memory of a deceased person*: Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

lectito, avi, atum, *i. v. a. freq.* [lēgo] *to gather often or eagerly*: conchulas et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, n. 1: flores, Arn. 5, 183. II. *to read often or with eagerness*: Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam. 9, 25:

Platonem studiose, id. Brut. 31. *fin.*: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *med.*: libros conquisitos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51.

lectiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [lectio] *light reading*: matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

lector, ōris, *m.* [lēgo] *a reader*: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4. 2. *Esp. a slave who read aloud to his master*: unum aliquem constituere lectorem, id. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17. 3. *a minister in the Christian Church*: itaque hodie diaconus, qui cras lector, Tert. adv. haeretic. 41.

lectrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *a female reader*: Inscr.

lectūālis, e, *adj.* [lectus] *pertaining to a bed*: morbus, which confines one to his bed, Spart. Hadrian. 23 dub. (*al. letalis*).

lectuārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a bed, bed-*: lectuaria (lecticaria) sindon, Non. 537, 21.

lectulus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *a little bed, couch*: qui sese illa ipsa nocte me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse jucundius, single, id. Att. 14, 13.

3. *Esp. a couch for reclining on at meals*: statuite hic lectulos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Punicani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.

2. *a funeral-bed, bed of state*: Tac. A. 16, 11. 3. *a reading-couch, settee, sofa*: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 38.

4. *a bridal-bed*: Mart. 10, 38.

lecturio, 4. *v. a. desid.* [lēgo] *to desire to read*: Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

lectus, a, um, *Part.* [lēgo]. 3. *Adj. picked, select*: lecti pueri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Virg. Aen. 9, 48. 2. *choice, excellent*: urgenti lectae numeratae minae, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 50: ut neque vir melior neque lector femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id. Verr. 1, 6: verba lecta, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: juvenum lectissime, Stat. S. 5, 1, 247.

lectus, i, *m.* (lectum, i, *n.*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50: lectus, ūs, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 15) [root LEG, "lay": v. lēgo] *a couch, bed*: in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: lecto teneri, to be confined to one's bed, id. Verr. 5, 7: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18, 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19. 3. *Esp. a bridal-bed*: lectus genialis, called adversus (because it was opposite the door), Cic. Clu. 5. *fin.*: Prop. 4, 11, 85: jugalis, Virg. Aen. 4, 496. 2. *a couch for reclining on at meals*: Cic. Verr. 2, 74: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto assidere, Suet. Aug. 64.

3. *a couch or settee on which it was customary to read or write*: Sen. Ep. 72. 4. *a funeral-bed, bier*: flebis et arsurum positum me, Delia, lecto, Tib. 1, 1, 61: Quint. 6, 1, 31.

lēcythinus, a, um, *adj.* [λήκυθος] *pertaining to an oil-flask*: oleum lecythinum, oil from the flask (*al. legitimo; al. lecythi*), Petr. 21.

lēda, ae, **ledon**, i, and **ledanum**, v. lada.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex] *pertaining to the law, legal*: genus quaestionis, Quint. 3, 5, 4: tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, according to the (divine) law, pious, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25. (Hence *It. leale*; Fr. *loyal*.)

lēgāliter, adv. *according to law, legally*: Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37.

lēgārium, ii, *n.* *pulse, legumes*: Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

lēgātārius, a, um, *adj.* [legatum] *enjoined by a last will or testament*: legatariae editiones, Tert. Spect. 6. 3. *Subst.*: legatarius, ii, *m.* *a legatee*: Suet. Galb. 5: Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 14. 2. *legataria*, ae, *f.* *a female legatee*: Ulp. Dig. 19, 11, 43.

lēgāticius, v. legativus.

lēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo] *the office of*

an ambassador, an embassy, legation cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic. Verr. 4, 5: legationem obire, id. Acad. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. B. C. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: per legationes aliquid petere, Tac. A. 2, 45.

2. *libera legatio, a free legation, i. e. a privilege granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character, but without the duties, of an ambassador*: negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: id. Flacc. 34: Ulp. Dig. 50, 7, 14.

3. *legatio votiva, a free embassy procured for the purpose (often a mere pretext) of paying a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2. *fin.* 3. *Meton. the duties of an ambassador, the subject of his mission*: legationem renuntiare, to give an account of one's embassy, id. Phil. 9, 1: Liv. 9, 4: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 7.

2. *the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy*: communem legationem ad Crasum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, ib. 1, 13: ab Eumene legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13. 3. *the office of a legatus, or lieutenant*: legationem ejus praeclaram cognoscite, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 43: id. Mur. 9, 20.

lēgātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or relating to an embassy*: viaticum, or absol. legativum, i, *n.* *an ambassador's expenses*: viaticum, quod legativum dicitur, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12: his legativum ex forma restituitur, ib. 7, 2 (*al. legaticium*). 3. *left by will*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3817.

lēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who bequeaths, a testator*: Suet. Tib. 31.

lēgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [legatus] *pertaining to a legatus*: legatoria provincia, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

lēgātum, i, *n.* [lēgo] *a bequest, legacy*: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3: reliqua legata varie dedit, Suet. Aug. 101: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: jus capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8.

lēgātus, i, *m.* [id.] *an ambassador, legate*: ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155: legati uterque missi magnis de rebus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8. 3. *a deputy, a lieutenant, lieutenant-general*: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, Cic. Cluent. 36, 99: Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Lucullo fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, id. Mur. 9, 20: quaestorius, id. Verr. 1, 21: T. Labienus, legatus pro praetore, the principal lieutenant-general, Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

2. *Under the empire, a governor sent into a province by the emperor*: Tac. A. 12, 40: Suet. Vesp. 4: Spart. Hadr. 3.

lēgibilis, e, *adj.* [lēgo] *that may be read, legible*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

lēgicrepa, v. νομοδίκας, Gloss. Philox.

lēgifer, a, um, *adj.* [lex fero] *law-giving* (poet.): Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: Ceres (as the foundress of social life), Virg. Aen. 4, 58. 3. *Subst.*: legifer, eri, *m.* *a lawgiver*: Prud. oreph. 3, 363.

lēgiō, ōnis, *f.* [lēgo] *prop. a selecting*; but always meton. *a chosen body of foot soldiers, a Roman legion*, divided into 10 cohorts, the number of men varying between 4200 and 6000 (respecting its constitution, changes, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 490 sqq.): legio, quod leguntur milites in delectu, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 25, § 87: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: decima legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Adjutrix, ib. 2, 43. 3. *Meton. of the troops of other nations*: legions, soldiers: Teleboae ex oppido legiones educunt suas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 62: Brutillae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24: Latinae, id. 6, 32: of the Gauls, id. 23, 14: of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6.

2. *In gen. an army*: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 56: cetera dum legio campis instructa moratur, Virg. Aen. 9, 368.

3. *Fig.*: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, his forces, expeditis, Pl. Casin. prol. 50.

lēgiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [legio] *pertaining to a legion, legionary*: legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, ib. 3, 11: equites, Liv. 35, 5.

lēgīrūpa, ae, *m.* [lex and rup, stem of rumpo] *a lawbreaker*: perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130: Prud. Hamart. 239.

lēgīrūpio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a law-breaker*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (better separately; v. lator), ōris, *m.* *a lawgiver, legislator*: noster legumlator, Liv. 34, 31: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, no. 3 ext.

lēgītīmē, adv. *according to law, legally, legitimately*: is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caec. 20, 57: iuste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338. 3. *Transf. duly, properly*: faex legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 31: studere, Tac. Or. 32.

lēgītīmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex] *fixed or allowed by the law, that is, some law, some special enactment*: the word legal is properly a more comprehensive term than "legitimus" (Long's Cic. i. p. 63): si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, all the time which the law allowed, that is, the lex de repetundis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11: dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis, ib. 2, 52: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10: controversiae legitimaee et civiles, which come under and are settled by laws, id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, a lawful adversary, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29. *fin.*: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, allowed by law (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 1, 9: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, defined by law, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (opp. nothus), legitimate, Quint. 3, 6, 96: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 417. 2. *Subst.*: legitima, orum, *n. plu. usages prescribed by law* (rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4: custodite legitima mea, Vulg. Levit. 18, 26.

3. = legalis, *pertaining to the law, legal*: quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72: verba, Gell. 11, 1: scientia, Justin. Inst. procem.

3. *Transf. in gen. right, just, proper, appropriate, real, genuine*: numerus, Cic. Verr. 5, 22: legitima accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6: legitimum poema facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insaniam, Plin. 21, 31, 105: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, right, regular, Plin. 8, 43, 63: spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimos et ordinarios modo, sed et catervarios, Suet. Aug. 45: legitimum est, it is right, proper, suitable: fistulas denum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 30: seruntur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, the proper way, id. 19, 8, 39.

lēgīto, i. *v. a. freq.* [lēgo] *to read often*: Prisc. p. 825 P.

lēgiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [legio] *a small legion*: Liv. 35, 49.

lēgo, avi, atum, i. *v. a.* *to send as ambassador*: ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatini. 15: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 3, 48: quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant, Gell. 7, 14. 2. *to transact as ambassador, to announce, etc.*: quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hostium ducem, what they told him through their envoys, id. 15, 31 in lemm. And in gen., quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, id curas? committed, intrusted, Pl. Casin. 1, 12. 3. *to appoint or choose as deputy or lieutenant*: Dola-bella me sibi legavit, chose me for his

lieutenant, Cic. Att. 15, 11: Calpurnius parato exercitu legat sibi homines nobiles; Sall. J. 28: ne legaretur Gabinus Pompeio expetenti, Cic. Manil. 19. III. In law: to appoint by will, to leave or bequeath as a legacy: usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, id. Caecin. 4, 11: Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14: in argento legato, Quint. 7, 2, 11. 2. With dat. of recipient and abl. of payer: to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir: uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: Quint. 7, 9, 5.

lēgo, *lēgi*, *lectum*, 3. v. a. orig. to lay; hence, to lay in order, arrange, and thus, to gather, pick: oleam, Cato R. R. 144: nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: herbas collibus, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga, Virg. E. 3, 92: spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39: ossa, Ov. H. 10, 150: ficus non erat apta legi, id. F. 2, 254. Poet.: legere fila, to wind up: extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, spin the last thread of life, Virg. Aen. 10, 815: quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462: vela, to furl, Virg. G. 1, 373: proxa funem legit Argus ab alta, draws in, Val. Fl. 1, 312: ancoras classis legit, is weighing anchor, Sen. Troad. 759. 2. to pick out, choose, select, elect: judices, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: omnia, quae leget quaeque rejiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, to elect, appoint, id. Cluent. 45, 126: conditiones [nubendi], id. Coel. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: geminasque legit de classe biremes, Virg. Aen. 8, 79: legitque virum vir, each one singles out his man (of the combatants in a battle), ib. 11, 632: senatum ad modum primum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35: Tac. H. 1, 18. With inf.: Stat. Th. 1, 530. 3. to go, pass, or wander through (poet.): nec me studiosius altera saltus legit, Ov. M. 5, 578: pars cetera pontum pone legit, sails through, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: Ioniumque rapax Icariumque legit, Ov. F. 4, 566: vestigia alicujus, to follow one's footsteps, to track or pursue him: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, id. M. 3, 17: vestigia retro observata legit, Virg. Aen. 9, 392. 4. Esp. to sail by, to coast along: Inarimen Prochytenque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. 21, 51 fin.: oram Campaniae, Suet. Tib. 11. Fig. not to launch out, i. e. not to enter into details: primi lege litoris oram, Virg. G. 2, 44. 5. Esp. to take wrongfully, to carry off, steal: omnia viscatil manibus leget, omnia sumet, Lucil. in Non. 396, 4: sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30 fin.: sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117. II. Fig. to pick up, collect, news, etc.: alicujus sermonem, to overhear, Pl. Ps. 1, 4, 21. 2. to observe, survey: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit adversos legere, Virg. Aen. 6, 755. 3. Esp. to read or peruse a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: defensionem causae, id. Verr. 5, 43: philosophorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: orationem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: sepulcra legens, when reading epitaphs, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: opus nescio an minimae legentibus futurum voluptati, to my readers, Quint. 3, 1, 2. With a personal object: antiquos et novos, id. 2, 5, 23: postas, id. 1, 4, 4: Horatius fere solus legi dignus, id. 10, 1, 96: dumque legar, mecum pariter tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5. 4. to read out or aloud, to recite: convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, Cic. Brut. 51: orationes et historias et carmina, Plin. Ep. 5, 29: obturem impune legentibus aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero tenet occiditque legendo, with

id. A. P. 775. Hence, legere senatum, to read or call over the names of senators (v. lectio, no. 11): consores

fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. 40, 51: id. 9, 29 et al. [The orig. meaning of the root was "to lay;" as in Gr. λέγω; Germ. legen; Eng. lay: hence lec-tus.] (Hence lt. leggere; Prov. legir; Fr. lire.)

lēgūla, ae. f. a flap: auris, the ear-flap: aurium legulae, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

lēgūlėjus, i. m. [lex] a pettifogging lawyer: legulejus quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 fin.

lēgūlus, i. m. [lēgo] a gatherer, collector; esp. one who picked up the fallen olives (opp. to strictor, who plucked them from the tree): legulos quot opus erunt, praebeto et strictores, Cato R. R. 144: Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 49.

lēgūmen, inis, n. [id.] pulse, any leguminous plant: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 32: Plin. 18, 17, 46: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62. Esp. the bean: lactum siliqua quassante legumen, Virg. G. 1, 74.

lēgūmentum, i. n. [legumen] pulse (for legumen): Gell. 4, 11.

lēgūminārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to pulse: Inscr. Orell. no. 3093. Subst.: leguminarius, ὀσπριοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

leiostrēa (liostrea), ae. f. = λειόστρεον, an oyster with a smooth shell: Lampr. Heliog. 19.

lēma, ae. f. = λήμη, a humour or rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye (also called gramiae): Plin. 23, 1, 4.

lembūlus, i. m. dim. [lembus] a small boat, a wherry: Prud. στέφ. 5, 455.

lembuncūlus, i. v. lenunculus, 2.

lembus, i. m. = λέμβος, a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pin-nace, yacht, cutter: lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 81: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10: qui adverso vix flumine lembum remigiis subigit, Virg. G. 1, 201.

lemma, ātis, n. = λήμμα, a theme, matter, subject: lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. 2. the argument or title of a poem, etc.: lemmata si quaeris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2. 3. the poem or epigram itself: si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27: Mart. 10, 59.

4. a story, tale: nutricis lemmata, nursery-tales, Aus. Ep. 16, 90. 5. the assumption or lemma of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16.

lemniscātus, a, um, adj. [lemniscus] adorned with pendent ribbons: palma, lit. a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons, the highest reward of a victor: ironically: multas esse infames palmas: hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quae Romae deferatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: Tert. Anim. 1.

lemniscus, i. m. = λημνίσκος, a ribbon which hung down from a crown or diadem, at the back of the head, the highest reward of a victor: lemnisci, id est fasciculae coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propterea dicuntur, quod antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum laneorum, Fest. s. v.: Plin. 21, 3, 4: turba coronas lemniscosque jacentium, Liv. 33, 33: Suet. Ner. 25 (v. Smith's Ant. 680). II. a tent or roll of lint dipped in a medicament: Veg. Vet. 2, 14.

lēmonium and *līmōnium*, ii. n. = λειμώνιον, a sea-side plant, Statice Limonium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 61.

lemuncūlus, πίνυλος, σκαφίδιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [lembus].

lēmūres, um, m. shades, ghosts of the dead, spectres: lemures animas dixerent silentium, Ov. F. 5, 483: nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209.

lēna, ae. f. [leno] a bawd, procuress: lenas eas dicimus, quae mulieres quaestuaras prostituunt. Lenam accipiemus et eam, quae alterius nomine hoc vitae genus exercet, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 23: callida, Tib. 1, 6, 11:

improba, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17: obscena, Mart. 11, 6: lena anus, an old go-between, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40. II. Fig. she that entices, a seductress: non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 3, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 24.

lēnē, adv. (poet.) softly, mildly, gently: sectus humum rivo, lene sonantis aquae, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lene jacentes, gently rising, Calp. Ecl. 7, 25.

lēnimen, inis, n. [lenio] a soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace (poet.): testudo laborum dulce lenimen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: sollicitae lenimen dulce senectae, Ov. M. 6, 500.

lēnimentum, i. n. [id.] a softening or soothing remedy: Plin. 25, 5, 24. II. Fig.: an alleviation, mitigation: addito honestae missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lēnio, ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. a. and n. (past imperf. lenibant, Virg. Aen. 4, 528. Fut. lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20, 32) [lenis]. I. Act. to make soft or mild, to soften, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe: lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37: nuces leniunt saporem caeparum, id. 23, 8, 77: tumores, id. 33, 6, 35: stomachum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: vulnera, to assuage, heal, Prop. 3, 20, 32: clamorem, to soften, moderate, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 7. 2. Fig.: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2: temperantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14: te ipsum dies leniet, aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45: se multa consolatione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: seditionem, Liv. 6, 16: animum ferocem, Sall. J. 11.

II. Neut. to become soft or mild, to be softened, mitigated: dum irae leniunt, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 100.

lēnis, e, adj. smooth, soft, mild, gentle, easy, calm: sensus judicat dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12. vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit, Plin. 28, 4, 14: vinum hoc asperum est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: lene venenum, Cic. Att. 2, 21. lenissimus ventus, ib. 7, 2: motus laterum, moderate, gentle, Quint. 11, 3, 92: leni igni coquere, Plin. 5, 9, 10: somnus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 21: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, more gradual, Caes. B. C. 2, 24. II. Fig.: servitutum lenem reddere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 5: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15: lenior sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: lene consilium dare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41. With inf.: Mercurius non lenis precibus fata recludere, ib. 1, 24, 17. 2. Esp. of style: mild, gentle: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: lenis et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50. 3. In gramm.: spiritus, the spiritus lenis, the smooth or soft breathing, opp. to the spiritus asper, Prisc. p. 572 P.

lenis, is, m. a kind of utensil: Afran. and Laber. in Non. 544, 31.

lēnitas, ātis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness, mildness: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24: lini, id. 13, 12, 26: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, mildness, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: smaragdī viridis lenitas, delicate green, Plin. 37, 5, 16. II. Fig. mildness, gentleness, lenity: non est jam lenitati locus, severitatem res ipsa fugitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1: qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate, id. Sull. 6: legum, id. Rab. perd. 3: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18. 2. Esp. of style: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16: lenitas ejus sine nervis perspicui potest, id. Brut. 48.

lēniter, adv. softly, mildly, gently. leniter arridens, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 fin.

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ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77: leniter ire per excubias custodum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7: collis leniter acclivis, gently rising, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. *Comp.*: torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 3, 569.

II. Fig.: quietly, calmly, moderately: tentem leniter an minaciter? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 20: ferre aliquid, Ov. H. 5, 7: traducere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: si cunctetur atque agat lenius, without sufficient resolution, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. *Sup.*: lenissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.

2. Esp. of style: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, id. Brut. 44: agit verum Roscius quam leniter? quam remisit? quam non actiose? id. de Or. 3, 26, 102. *Comp.*: qui jamdiu multo dicis remissius et lenius quam solebas, ib. 1, 60, 255.

lenitudo, inis, f. [lenis] smoothness, softness, gentleness (rare): mira lenitudine ac suavitate abundat, Turpil. in Non. 132, 3: nimia in aliquem lenitudo, Cic. Verr. 4, 61.

lêno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to pimp, pander (poet.): lenandi callidus arte, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1. p. 611.

lêno, ònis, m. [lenio] a pimp, pander, procurer: perjurus leno, Pl. Capt. prol. 57: improbissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: id. Verr. 1, 12: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172. II. Fig. a seducer, allurer: lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: puella me lenone placet, through my intervention, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10. Adjectively: se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, alluring, seductive, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 1. p. 102.

lênocinâmentum, i, n. [lenocinor] an allurement: Sid. Ep. in conc. 7, 9. **lênocinâtor**, òris, m. [id.] one who obtains by flattery: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

lênocinîum, ii, n. [leno] the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering: lenocinium facit, qui quaestuarium mancipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: egestatem et luxuriam domestico lenocinio sustentavit, Auct. red. in Sen. 5: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 11: profiteri, to profess to be a bawd, Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, to be a pander to, Scaev. Dig. 24, 3, 47. II. Transf.: an allurement, enticement: Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatem, id. Sest. 66, 138: nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium, coaxing, cajoling, Tac. H. 1, 18: lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, adds a charm to the benefit, Sen. Ben. 1, 11. 2. excessive or artificial ornament, finery or nicety in dress: corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79. 3. Esp. of style: meretricious ornament or allurement: nos qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: caret lenociniis expositio, id. 4, 2, 118.

lênocinor, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] lit. to be a pimp, to pander: hence to flatter, wheedle, cajole: tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, he will be your slave, your pimp, Cic. Div. in Caec. 15, 48: gloriae allicijus, Sen. contr. 1: allici captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57. II. to forward, serve, promote: ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17: insitae feritatis arte ac tempore, Tac. G. 43.

lênocinôe, adv. [id.] like a pimp: Lamprid. Commod. 15.

lênocinûs, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to pimping or procuring: aedes, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13: lutum lenonium, as a term of reproach, filthy pander, id. Pers. 3, 3, 2.

lens, dis, f. a louse's egg, a nit: lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 35.

lens, tis (nom. lentis, Prisc. p. 764 P. Acc. lentim, Cato R. R. 35: lentem, Col. 2, 10, 15. Abl. lenti, Titin. in Non. 210 §. Plur. lentes, Scrib. Comp. 114),

f. (masc. Titin. in Non. 210, 5), a lentil. **Ervum Lens**, Linn.: lens amat solum tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 31: Pelusiaca, Virg. G. 1, 228.

lêntê, adv. slowly: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: currere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47. *Comp.*: ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40. *Sup.*: asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 15.

2. pliantly, readily: arida ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

II. Fig. calmly, dispassionately, indifferently: aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. de Or. 2, 71. *Comp.*: quum haec lentius disputantur, id. Par. 1, 2: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1. 2. with consideration, attentively: nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiose probavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

lêntêo, 2. v. n. [lentus] to proceed slowly: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, 3. v. n. incomp. [id.] to become pliant, soft: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, Virg. G. 2, 250: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70. II. Fig. to slacken, relax: lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.

lênticûla, ae, f. dim. [lens] a lentil: v. lens: faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc mense lenticulam seres, Pall. 3, 4. II. Meton. the shape of a lentil: Plin. 37, 12, 75. 2. a vessel shaped like a lentil: Cels. 2, 17. 3. an eruption on the skin, freckles: Plin. 26, 1, 5: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5.

lênticûlâris, e, adj. [lenticula] like a lentil: App. Flor. n. 9.

lêntiginôsus, a, um, adj. [lentigo] full of freckles, freckled: vir lentiginosi oris, Val. Max. 1, 7, n. 6 ext.

lêntigo, inis, f. [lens] a lentil-shaped spot: stellio plenus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28: chartae, id. 13, 12, 25. II. Esp. a freckly eruption, freckles: lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 5: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 23.

lêntipes, edis, adj. [lentus pes] slow-footed, slow-paced: Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

lêntiscifer, era, erum, adj. [lentiscus fero] bearing mastich-trees: lentisciferum Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lêntiscinus, a, um, adj. [lentiscus] of or from the mastich-tree: oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32: resina, id. 24, 6, 22.

lêntiscus, i, f. and **lentiscum**, i, n. the mastich-tree, Pistacia Lentiscus, Linn.: viridis semperque gravata lentiscus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9. II. Meton.: mastich-oil: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 6, 6. 2. a toothpick of mastich-wood: Mart. 14, 22.

lêntitia, ae (lentities, ei, Auct. Aetn. 540), f. [lentus] pliancy, flexibility: virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68. II. viscosity, toughness: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26.

lêntitudo, inis, f. [id.] slowness, sluggishness, inactivity: conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51: Vell. 2, 11. II. Fig. dullness, apathy, insensibility: Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnunquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, dullness, heaviness, Tac. Or. 21.

lênto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make flexible, to bend: arcus lentare, Stat. Ach. 1, 436: Gortynia cornua, id. Th. 3, 587: remum, to ply, Virg. Aen. 3, 384. II. Fig. to lengthen, protract: lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Trebell. Claud. 6. 2. to moderate: lentatus vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 191.

lêntor, òris, m. [id.] pliancy, flexibility: ad rotarum axes lentore fraxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84. II. viscosity,

: lentor resinosus, id. 13, 6, 12 picis, id. 6, 11, 22.

lêntulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id. rather slow: lentulus aut restrictus Cic. Att. 10, 11.

lêntus, a, um, adj. [perh. contraction of lentus from lenio] pliant, flexible, twining, tenacious: lenta viburna, Virg. E. 1, 26: vitis, ib. 3, 38: rami, id. G. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, i. e. produced with a flexible whip, Virg. G. 3, 208: lentis adhaerens brachiis, twining, Hor. Epod. 15, 6: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800: gluten visco et pice lentius, more tenacious, Virg. G. 4, 41: tellus lenta gelu, Prop. 4, 3, 39. Meton.: vincula, tenacious, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 18. 2. slow, sluggish, immovable: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: asinus, Phaedr. 1, 15, 7. Meton.: pondera, immovable, heavy, Prop. 4, 1, 96: herba durior et in coquendo lentior, slower, longer, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143. II. Fig. lasting or continuing long, protracted: duellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 98: militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. H. 2, 9: lentissimum taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus abesto, remain long away, Ov. R. Am. 243. 2. slow, lingering, lazy, backward: infitiores, backward in their payments, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: negotium, tedious, id. Att. 1, 12: lentus in dicendo, drawling, id. Brut. 48.

With gen.: lentus coepti, Sil. 3, 176. With inf.: nymphea lenta incaluisse, id. 5, 19. 3. Of character, easy, calm, indifferent, phlegmatic, etc.: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70: tu Tityre lentus in umbra, at ease, Virg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, insensible, cold, Ov. H. 15, 169. (ii) ready, willing: Lucil. in Non. 22, 32.

lênullus, i, m. dim. [leno] a little pimp: Pl. Poen. 2, 25.

lênuncûlârius, ii, m. [lenunculus, for lembunculus] one who sails in a small vessel: Inscr.

lênuncûlus, i, m. dim. [leno] a young pimp: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 7.

lênuncûlus, i, m. dim. [a corruption of lembunculus, from leinbus] a small sailing vessel, a skiff: pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: occurso lenunculorum, Tac. A. 14, 5.

lêo, 2. v. a. acc. to Prisc. 1, 9 fin. the root of deleo.

lêo, ònis, m. [λέων] a lion, Felis Leo, Linn.: leo validus, Lucr. 5, 983: fulvus, Ov. H. 10, 85: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17: leo femina, a she-lion (for leaena), Plaut. fragm. ap. Phil. arg. Virg. E. 2, 63. II. Meton. a lion's skin: Val. Fl. 8, 126. 2. the constellation Leo: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

3. a kind of crab: id. 9, 31, 51.

4. a plant, perh. lion's foot (v. Leontopodium): poet. Col. 10, 260. 5. In plur. leones, the priests of the Persian god Mithras: Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13. III. Fig. a courageous person: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 med.: domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44.

leocrocota, v. leucrocota.

lêoninus, a, um, adj. [leo] pertaining to a lion, lion's: species, a lion-like appearance, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54. II. leonina societas, a lion's partnership, i. e. in which one party gets all the profit, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 29 (v. Phaedr. 1, 5).

lêonticôe, es, f. = λεοντική, a plant, called also cacalia, q. v.: Plin. 25, 11, 85.

lêonticus, a, um, adj. = λεοντικός, pertaining to a lion: sacra, the offerings made to Mithras, Inscr. Orell. no. 2345.

lêontios, ii, m. = λεόντιος, an unknown precious stone of the colour of a lion: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

leontocaron, *i. n.* = λεοντόκαρον, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 57.

leontopetalon, *i. n.* = λεοντοπέταλον, *a plant, lion's leaf*, Leontice leontopetalum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 72.

leontophónos, *i. m.* = λεοντοφόνος (*lion-killer*), *a fabulous animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions*: Plin. 8, 38, 57.

leontopodium, *ii. n.* = λεοντοπόδιον, *q. leontopetalon. a plant, lion's-foot*: Plin. 26, 8, 34.

leopardinus, *a. um, adj.* [leopardus] *of a leopard*: adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

leopardus, *i. m.* [λεοπάδαλος] *a leopard*, Felis Leopardus, Linn.: leopardii Libycli, Vop. Prob. 19.

lepas (also lōpas, acc. to Non. 551, 5), *adis, f.* = λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres to rocks, a limpet*: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 8.

lepīdē, *adv.* *pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily*: lepide ornata, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 87: lepide ludificatus, id. Casin. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepide prospereque evenire, id. Pseud. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, *when you want to enjoy yourself*, id. Bac. 1, 1, 50. As an affirmative answer: ego loquar? Bacch. lepide licet, *by all means*, ib. 1, 1, 1. As a term of applause: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37. *Comp.*: eo potuerit lepidius pol fieri, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 52. *Sup.*: lepidissime et commissime, ib. 3, 3, 66. *II.* *smartly, wittily, humorously*: lepide in soceri mei persona lusit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: id. Or. 44, 149.

lepīdium, *i. n.* = λεπίδιον, *a plant, garden-cress, pepper-wort*, Lepidium sativum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 57.

lepīdōtis, *is, f.* [λεπίδωτός, "scaly"] *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lepīdūlus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [lepidus] *rather pleasant, rather witty*: Mart. Cap. 7, 235.

lepīdus, *a. um, adj.* [root LEP: v. lepor] *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat*: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 3: ego usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: forma lepida et liberalis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 41: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4. *Comp.*: non invenies alterum lepidiorum ad omnes res, id. Mil. 3, 1, 65. *Sup.*: o capitulum lepidissimum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25. In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate*: hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23. *II.* *Esp. of speech: smart, witty, facetious*: lepida et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepidio seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273: versus, Cat. 6, 17.

lēpis, *Idis, f.* = λεπίς, *a scale* (pure Lat. squama): similiter ex eis (sc. panibus aeris) fit, quam vocant lepida, Plin. 34, 11, 24 fin.

lēpista (lēpesta and lēpasta), *ae, f.* [λεπιστή] *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: lepista genus vasis aquarii, Fest. s. v.: lepistae aut fictiles aut aeneae, Varr. in Non. 547, 26.

lēpor and **lēpos**, *ōris, m.* *pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm*: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore saecula, Lucr. 2, 501: ludi ne id quidem leporis habuerunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41.

2. *Of behaviour: pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability*: affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 5, 54 fin.: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55. 3. *Esp. of speech: pleasantry, wit, humour*: tantus in jocando lepos, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27: urbanitatis oratorius, non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38 fin.: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16. *III.* *Lep-or and lep-idus* come from a root *lep* which Pott connects with λέω, "to peel," and hence in Lat. "to lish;" but the Lat. root may perh. akin to lib-et, lub-et.]

lēpōrārīum, *ii. n.* [lepus] *a place where hares, etc., are kept; a preserve, warren*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: Gell. 2, 20.

lēpōrārīus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a hare*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 93.

lēpōrīnus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *of a hare, hare-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46.

lepos, *v. lepor*.

leprae, *arum, f. plu. (sing. lepra, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250: Juvenc. 1) = λέπρα, the leprosy*: lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33: curare, id. 20, 21, 86.

leprōsus, *a. um, adj.* [lepra] *leprous*: viri, Sedul. 4, 191. *II.* *Fig.*: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. steφ. 2, 285.

leptōmēres, *is, n.* = λεπτομερές, *anything consisting of fine particles*: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

leptōmēricus, *a. um, adj.* = λεπτομερικός, *consisting of fine particles*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lepton centaurium (-ion), *n.* = λεπτόν κενταύριον, *the lesser centaur*, Erythraea Centaurium, Pers.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

leptōphyllon, *i. n.* = λεπτόφυλλον, *a species of spurge or tithymalus*: Plin. 26, 8, 45 (v. tithymalus).

leptōsēphos, *i. m.* = λεπτόσηφος, *a kind of porphyry having white spots*: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

leptōrax, *āgis, f.* = λεπτόραξ, *a kind of vine bearing very small grapes* (like Levant currants): Plin. 14, 1, 2.

leptynticus, *a. um, adj.* = λεπυντικός, *making thin*: caepatum virtus leptyntica, Th. Prisc. de diaeta, 10.

lēpus, *ōris, m.* (comm. Varr. R. R. 3, 12: Plin. 8, 55, 81) [Aeol. and Sicil. λέπος, collat. form of λαγός, Varr. L. L. 5, 20, 29, § 101 Müll.: id. R. R. 3, 12] *a hare*: Plin. 8, 55, 81: auritis sequi lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308: pavidus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35. *Proverb.*: aliis leporem exagitare, *to start the hare for others, i. e. to do something of which others reap the advantage*, Petr. 131. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Pl. Cas. 1, 50. *II.* *Meton. a poisonous sea-fish, of the colour of a hare, the Aplysia depilans*, Linn.: Plin. 9, 48, 72. 2. *the constellation Lepus*: Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Hyg. Astr. 3, 22. (Hence It. lepore, lepre; Fr. lièvre.)

lēpuscūlus (sync. acc. plur. lepusculos, Poet. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), *i. m. dim.* [lepus] *a young hare, leveret*: in qua (insula) lepusculos velpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88. *Fig.*: id. Verr. 4, 21.

leria, *ornamenta tunicarum aurea*, Fest. s. v.

lesbias, *adis, f.* *a precious stone found in Lesbos*: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lessus, *m.* (only in acc. sing.) *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: Thetis quoque etiam in lamentando lessum fecit filio, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

lētābilis, *e. adj.* [letum] *deadly, fatal*: lues, Amm. 19, 4.

lētālis (lethal), *e. adj.* [id.] *deadly, fatal, mortal*: vulnus, Virg. Aen. 9, 580: Suet. Caes. 82: cnsis, Ov. M. 13, 392: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41: lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96. *Neutr. adverbially*: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84.

lētālīter, *adv.* *in a deadly manner, mortally*: Plin. 11, 37, 81.

lēthālis, *v. letalis*.

lēthargia, *ae, f.* = ληθαργία, *drowsiness, lethargy*: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

lēthargicus, *a. um, adj.* = ληθαργικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6. *II.* *Subst. lethargicus*, *i. m.* *a lethargic person*: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30: Plin. 24, 6, 16.

lēthargus, *i. m.* = ληθαργος, *drowsiness, lethargy*: lethargo grandis est oppressus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145: in lethargum vergere, Plin. 32, 10, 38. In plur.: oclum facit lethargos, id. 20, 12, 48.

lēthūsa, *ae, f.* *the white poppy*: App. Herb. 35.

lētifēr (leth.), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [letum] *death-bringing, deadly* (mostly poet.): letifer arcus, Virg. Aen. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: annus, Virg. Aen. 3, 139: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 fin.: locus (corporis), *a mortal part*, Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (letho), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to kill, slay*: Paris hunc letat, Virg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55.

lētum, *i. n.* *death*: emortuus leto malo, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 1: letum sibi consciscere, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: leto offerre caput, Lucr. 3, 1054: turpi leto perire, Cic. Att. 10, 10: ferre (alicui), Virg. Aen. 11, 872: sibi parere manu, ib. 6, 434: ostentant omnia letum, Cat. 64, 187: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3: leto dare aliquem, *to kill*, Pac. in Non. 355, 18: Virg. Aen. 5, 806: leto datus, *dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 fin. *II.* *Meton. of inanimate subjects, ruin, destruction* (poet.): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Virg. Aen. 5, 690. [Various etym. proposed, but none certain: acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42 Müll., and Fest. s. v. from λήθη; acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from a root *lē*, whence also deleo; acc. to Dōd. Syn. 3, 173 sqq., from lēvare; acc. to Pott. from Sans. lī, "to melt, dissolve," which is akin to lino.]

leuca (also leuga), *ae, f.* [a Celtic word] *a Gallic mile of 1500 Roman paces, a league*; quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum, Amm. 16, 12. (Hence It. lega; Sp. legua; Fr. lieue.)

leucacantha, *ae, f.*, and **leucacanthos**, *i. m.* = λευκάκανθα: *a kind of thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn. or perh. Centaurea delmatica: Plin. 22, 16, 18: id. 21, 16, 56. *II.* *another plant*, Phalangium hiliastrium, Pers.: called also phalangites and leucanthemon: Plin. 27, 12, 98.

leucachātēs, *ne, m.* = λευκαχάτης, *the white agate*: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

leucanthēmis, *Idis, f.* = λευκάνθεμις, *the chamomile plant* (v. Anthemis): Plin. 22, 21, 6.

leucanthēmon or **-mum**, *i. n.* = λευκανθέμον, *the name of various plants*: 1. *a species of chamomile whose scent resembles that of southernwood* (abrotonum) (v. Anthemis): Plin. 21, 10, 34: id. 22, 21, 26. *II.* *a plant, called also phalangites and leucacantha* (v. Leucantha): id. 27, 12, 98.

leucanthes, *is, n.* = λευκανθές, *the herb pellitory*: Plin. 21, 30, 104.

leucanthus, *i. m.* = λευκάνθος, *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 92.

leucargillos, *i. f.* = λευκαργίλλος, *white clay*: Plin. 17, 7, 4.

leucaspis, *Idis, f.* = λεύκασπις, *having a white shield*: phalanx, Liv. 44, 41.

leucē, *es, f.* = λεύκη: 1. *the spotted dead-nettle*, Lamium maculatum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 11, 77. *II.* *the white poplar*: Serv. Virg. E. 7, 61. *III.* *a kind of wild radish, prob. horse-radish*, Armoracia rusticana: Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82. *IV.* *a kind of white spot on the skin*: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

leucēdron, *i. n.* = λευκήδρον, *a plant, called also leontopodium, q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 34: App. Herb. 7.

leucochrŷsos, *i. m.* = λευκόχρυσος: *a precious stone, a species of chrysolite*: Plin. 37, 9, 44. *II.* *a white precious stone, clear as crystal*: id. 37, 10, 62.

leucōcōmos or **-us**, *a. um, adj.* = λευκόκομος (*white-haired*; hence), *having white leaves or blossoms*: (mala) erythrocomis et leucocomis, *a white-flowered variety of the pomegranate*: Plin. 13, 19, 34.

leucōcōm, *i. n.* = λευκοκῶον, *white Coan wine*: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

leucōgāea, *ae, f.* = λευκογαία (*of white earth*), *an unknown precious stone*: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

leucōgāeus, *a. um, adj.* = λευκογαῖος, *of white earth*: collos, a chain

of chalk hills in Campania, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114: leucogaei fontes, id. 31, 2, 8.

leucographia, ae, f. = λευκογραφία, a precious stone, called also leucogaea: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

leucographis, idis, f. = λευκόγραφος, a kind of plant, referred doubtfully to the thistle, Carduus leucographus, Linn. and to Cerinthe major, Linn., which was used as a remedy for spitting blood: Plin. 27, 11, 78.

leucōion (trisyll., leucoja, poet. Col. 10, 97), ii, n. = λευκόιον, the white violet, Viola odorata, Linn. var. acc. to some; acc. to others, the hoary stock, Matthiola incana, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 4.

leucōnīcum, i, n. [Leucones] Leuconic wool: Mart. 11, 21, 8.

leucōnōtus, i, m. = λευκόνωτος, the (white, i. e. clear) south wind, more precisely, the south-southwest wind: Aus. Technop. de Deis, 12.

leucōphaeātus, a, um, adj. [leucophaeus] clothed in dark gray or ash-coloured garments: Mart. 1, 97, 5.

leucōphaeus, a, um, adj. = λευκόφαιος, ash-coloured, dun-coloured: pannus, Plin. 32, 10, 38: Vitr. 8, 3 med.

leucōphōron, i, n. = λευκόφορον, gold size: Plin. 35, 6, 17.

leucophthalmos, i, m. = λευκόφθαλμος (white eye), a precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

leucōpis, idis, f. = λευκώπις, a plant, called also artemisia, q. v.: App. Herb. 10.

leucōpoecīlos, i, m. = λευκοποικίλος (white-spotted), an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

leucos, on, adj. = λευκός, white: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

leucōzōmus, a, um, adj. = λευκόζωμος, with white sauce: pullus, Apic. 6, 9 fin.

leucrion, ii, n. a plant, called also cynoglossa, hound's tongue, q. v.: App. Herb. 96.

leucrōcōta (also written leocrocota and leucrocota), ae, f. an Indian wild beast, supposed to be the Gnu, Antelope Gnu, Gmelin: Plin. 8, 21, 30.

leuca, ae, v. leuca.

lēus, a, um, adj. = λεῖος, smooth: brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

lēvābilis, e, adj. [lēvo] that can be lightened: motus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 7.

lēvāmen, inis, n. [id.] an alleviation, mitigation, solace: quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, Cic. Att. 12, 16: dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, Cat. 68, 61: curae casusque levamen, Virg. Aen. 3, 709.

lēvāmentārius, a, um, adj. [levamentum], of or for lightening: Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 1.

lēvāmentum, i, n. [lēvo] a lightening, an alleviation, mitigation, consolation: tributū, Tac. II. 1, 8: miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: doloris, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 43.

lēvātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a lifting up, raising, elevating: onerum levationes facere, Vitr. 10, 8. II. Fig. an alleviation, mitigation, relief: alicui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4 fin.: ea, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, may alleviate, id. Tusc. 1, 49 fin.: levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, ib. 5, 41.

2. a diminishing (rare): vitiorum, id. Fin. 4, 24, 67: periculū, Vell. 2, 130 fin.

lēvātor, ōris, m. [id.] a lifter, a thief: Petr. 140 dub.

lēvātus, a, um, Part. [lēvo] lifted up.

lēvātus, a, um, Part. [lēvo] smoothed.

lēvenna, ae, m. for lēvis: homo levenna, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

lēvicūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [lēvis] trivial, insignificant: res, Gell. 13, 39 fin.

II. somewhat light-minded, vain: leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103.

lēvidensis, e, adj. [lēvis densus] slightly wrought, thin: levidensis vestis dicta, quod raro filo sit leviterque den-

sata, Isid. Orig. 19, 22. II. Transf. slight, poor: munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

lēvifecit, ἐφουθένησεν (he made light of), Gloss. Philox.

lēvī-fidus, a, um, adj. [lēvis] of slight credit, untrustworthy: omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

lēvigātio, ōnis, f. [levigo] a smoothing: Vitr. 7, 1.

lēvigātus, a, um, Part. [levigo].

II. Adj.: smooth, slippery: oleum levigatius et spissius est, Macr. S. 1, 12 med.

lēvigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lēvis] to make smooth, to smooth: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: ad levigandam cutem, Plin. 20, 3, 10: alvum, to open, Gell. 4, 11.

II. Meton. to bruise small, pulverize, levigate: quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 fin.: semina, id. 6, 17, 3.

lēvigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lēvis ago] to make light, lighten: Cassiod.

lēvipes, ēdis, adj. [lēvis pes] light-footed (rare): lepus, Cic. Arat. 121.

lēvir, iri, m. a husband's brother, brother-in-law: viri frater levir est: apud Graecos δαῖρ appellatur, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Non. 557, 8: Fest. s. v. [Cf. Sans. dēvri: Gr. δαίρ; on the change of D and L, see D, no. 1. 5.]

lēvis, e, adj. light in weight, opp. to gravis: aether, Lucr. 5, 460: stipulae, Virg. G. 1, 289: armatura, light armour: levis armaturae Numidae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: also, meton. light-armed troops (v. armatura): levis miles, a light-armed soldier, Liv. 8, 8: terraque securae sit super ossa levis, Tib. 2, 4, 50: esp. freq. on tombstones: sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S. T. T. L.). Also, levis terra, light, poor soil, Virg. G. 2, 92. II. Meton. light of digestion, easy to digest: quae in aqua degunt, leviores cibum praestant. Inter domesticas quadrupedes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, lightest of digestion, Cels. 1, 18: leves malvae, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16. Of places: having a lighter or better air: leviora loca, healthier (opp. to graviora), Varr. R. 1, 4, 4.

2. light in motion, swift, nimble, quick: ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flumine currum (i. e. Argo), a quick, favourable wind, Cat. 64, 9: currus, swift, Ov. M. 2, 150: levi deducens pollice filum, nimble, ib. 4, 36: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. Iph. 1: Messapus cursu levis, Virg. Aen. 12, 181.

With inf. (poet.): omnes ire leves, Sil. 16, 488. 3. slight, trifling, small (mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. M. 3, 488: tactus, a slight touch, ib. 4, 180: strepitus, ib. 7, 840. III. Fig. light, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, Cic. Planc. 26: auditio, a light, unfounded report, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: cui et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, very insignificant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: periculum, id. B. C. 3, 26: levius nomen, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: leviores de causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 fin. With gen. (poet.): opum levior, Sil. 2, 102. Subst.: leve, n. a trifle: in levi habitum, regarded as a trifle, Tac. H. 2, 21.

2. Of character: light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, false: homo levior quam pluma, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 23: vitium levium hominum atque fallacium, Cic. Am. 25, 91: leves ac numari judices, id. Cluent. 28: quid esse levius aut turpius quam, auctore hoste, de summis rebus consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 fin.: auctor, Liv. 5, 15: leves amicitiae, Cic. Am. 26: spes, vain, empty, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8. 3. mild, gentle, pleasant: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 58: levior reprehensio, Cic. Ac. 2, 32. 4. easy to be done: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, Liv.

5, 23. [Levis contains the same root as Sans. lagh-u; Gr. ἐλαχ-ός; Eng. light, etc.: on the changes of v with a guttural, see the letters V and C.] (Hence It. leggiadro.)

lēvis (and erroneously laevis), e, adj. smooth, not rough (opp. to asper): corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, Cic. N. D. 1, 24: Deus levem eum (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Tim. 6: levissima corpora, Lucr. 4, 660: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. M. 13, 792: ut sit coma pectine levis, ib. 12, 409. Poet.: sanguis, slippery, Virg. Aen. 5, 328: levis Juventas, smooth, beardless, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: ora, Tib. 1, 9, 31: hence, youthful, delicate, beautiful: pectus, Virg. Aen. 11, 40: frons, id. E. 6, 51: colla, Ov. M. 10, 638. Also, finely dressed, spruce, effeminate: vir, id. A. A. 3, 437: Pers. 1, 82. Neut. absol.: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: Pers. 1, 64. 2. ground down, softened, soft (rare): Scrib. Comp. 228: Cels. 2, 8. II. Fig. of style: smooth, flowing: oratio, opp. to aspera, Cic. Or. 5 fin.: levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: (aures) fragoris offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116. [Akin to Gr. λείος, which prob. once had the digamma λείφος.]

lēvisomnus, a, um, adj. [lēvis somnus] lightly sleeping: Lucr. 5, 862.

lēvitas, ātis, f. [lēvis] lightness (opp. to gravitas): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 388: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fruticum levitas major, Plin. 13, 22, 42.

2. agility, velocity: ubi tam volucris haec levitate feruntur, Lucr. 4, 203.

II. Fig. light-mindedness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: temere assentientium, id. Acad. 2, 38: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26: amatoris levitatibus dediti, frivolities, id. Fin. 1, 18: manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17. 2. shallowness, vainness: opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17.

lēvitas (laev.), ātis, f. [lēvis] smoothness: speculorum, Cic. Tim. 14: id. de Or. 3, 25: Plin. 2, 3, 3. Meton.: intestinorum, lubricity, Cels. 4, 16. II. Fig. of style: smoothness, fluency, facility: levitas verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata levitas, id. 8, 3, 6.

lēviter, adv. lightly, not heavily: armati, light-armed, Curt. 4, 13. II. Fig. slightly, a little, not much: leviter densae nubes, Lucr. 6, 248: leviter inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: saucius, id. Inv. 2, 51: non leviter lucra liguriens, id. Verr. 3, 76: cruditus, id. de Or. 3, 6. Comp.: quanto constantior idem in vitiis tanto levius miser, so much less, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: levius dolere, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 30. Sup.: ut levissime dicam, to express it in the mildest manner, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 fin. 2. without difficulty, with equanimity: id levius ferendum est, id. Fam. 4, 3: levissime feram, id. Prov. Cons. 20.

lēvitōnārium, ii, n. an Egyptian monk's garment: Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

lēvītūdo (laev.), inis, f. [lēvis] smoothness: Lact. Ira D. 10.

lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. (fut. perf. levasso, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1) [lēvis] to make light, lighten, to relieve, ease: cantantes ut eamus, ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: serpentum colla levavit, i. e. alighted from the dragon-car, Ov. M. 8, 798: dentes, to clean the teeth, Mart. 14, 22: vesicam, Spart. Carac. 7. 2. Meton. to lift up, raise, elevate: membra gramine, Ov. F. 6, 328: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Virg. Aen. 4, 690: se de cespite, Ov. M. 2, 427: se saxo, id. F. 4, 528: apis se confestim levat sublimius, Col. 9, 12: Plin. 2, 16, 13. 3. to take away, take: alicui manicas atque arcta

vincla, Virg. Aen. 2, 146: tributum, to raise, levy, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4. || **Fig. to lighten, relieve, console**: curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 18: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3: fonte sitim, to slake, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: arida ora aqua, to refresh, id. R. Am. 230. 2. to lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate: morbum, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6: levavitque apertos horreis pretia frugum, Tac. A. 2, 59: fenus, Liv. 6, 27: viam varlo sermone, Virg. Aen. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 59. 3. to relieve, release, discharge, free from. With *abl.*: leva me hoc onere, id. Fam. 3, 12: aliqueum nactu, Liv. 2, 22: animum religione, id. 21, 62: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Am. 20, 72: se aere alieno, id. Att. 6, 2: se infamia, id. Verr. 3, 61. With *gen.*: ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 27. 4. to lessen, diminish, weaken, impair: inconstantia levatur auctoritas, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10. **lêvo** (laevo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [*lêvis*] to make smooth, to smooth, polish: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1266: corpus, Cic. in Clod. et Cur. 5: Cels. 8, 3: mensas, Stat. Th. 1, 519. || **Fig. of style**: to polish: soften, nimis aspera sano levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.

lêvor (laevor), ôris, m. [*id.*] smoothness: spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24: levorem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43. Meton.: vocis, Lucr. 4, 554.

lex, lëgis, f. [prob. same root as licet] a law: lex est quod populus jubet atque constituit, Gaius, 1, 3 (cf. Smith's Ant. 681): legem ferre; rogare, to propose, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: legem promulgavit pertulitque, gave notice of, and carried, Liv. 33, 46: antiquare, to reject, Cic. Off. 2, 21: legem sciscere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, approved, ratified, id. Balb. 17: legem sancire, id. Am. 12: repudiare, ib. 25: legem constituere alicui, id. Caecin. 14: leges et instituta ac mores civitatum, id. Fin. 4, 22, 61: legem negligere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7: leges ac jura labelactare, id. Caecin. 25: lex Porcia vetat, Sall. C. 51: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34: Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, the legal forms, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: leges duodecim tabularum, the laws composed by the decemvirs, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 sq. So of the laws of foreign and even barbarous nations: Belgae, Aquitani, et Galli legibus inter se differunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Caesar jura legesque (Atrebatibus) reddiderat, ib. 7, 76. Lege and legibus, according to law, legally: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 4: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3. 2. Esp. lege agere, to proceed according to law: (i) of the lictor, to execute a sentence: Fulvius praconi imperavit, ut Motorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15. (ii) to bring an action according to law: una injuria est tecum. Chr. Lege agito ergo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 90: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38. || In gen. any rule or law, precept, regulation, mode, manner: hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, ib. 3, 49, 190: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Or. 58: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 20. Of things: qua sidera lege mearent, Ov. M. 15, 71. Hence, sine lege, without control or restraint: exspatiantur equi, quaque impetus egit, hac sine lege ruunt, ib. 2, 202: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. H. 15, 73: haec ex lege loci commoda Circus habet, quality, nature, id. Am. 3, 2, 20. || a contract, agreement, covenant: oleam faciundam hac lege oportet locare, Cato R. R. 145: in manipuli lege, a contract of sale, Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 178. Hence of conditions of

peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 30: pacemque his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Timoth. 2. Fig.: homines ea lege natos esse, on that condition, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. (Hence It. *ge*; Prov. *lei*; Fr. *loi*.)

lêxidîum, i, n. = *λεξιδιον*, a little word: lexidia colligere, Gell. 18, 7.

lêxipyrëus (-us), on and a, um, adj. = *λεξιπύρετος*, that allays fever: Plin. 20, 18, 76.

lêxipyrëxia, ae, f. = *λεξιπυρεξία*, a cessation of fever: Marc. Emp. 20.

lexis, is = *λέξις*, a word: Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.

liaculum, *λειαντήρ* (an instrument for polishing): Gloss. Philox.

libacunculus, i, m. dim. [libum] a little cake: Tert. Spect. 27.

libadion, ii, n. = *λιβάδιον*, the herb centaury, Erythraea Centaureum, Pers.: Plin. 25, 6, 31.

libâmen, inis, n. [libo] an offering to the gods, esp. of some liquid, and particularly wine, a libation (poet. for libamentum): summas carpens media inter cornua setas ignibus imponit sacris, libamina prima, Virg. Aen. 6, 246. Ov. F. 3, 733. 2. Transf. that which is thrown upon a funeral pile: Stat. Th. 6, 224. || Fig. what is first taken, a specimen, sample: libamina famae, Ov. H. 4, 27.

libâmentum, i, n. [*id.*] an offering to the gods, esp. a drink-offering, libation: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: libamenta Veneri solvere, Just. 12, 10: ferge ad aras, Stat. S. 3, 1, 163: Tar. Superbus dona magnifica, quasi libamenta praedarum, Delphos misit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24. || Fig. a trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen: primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dedimus, Gell. Epil. 5, 13: id. 16, 8 fin.

libânios, ii, f. = *λιβάνιος*, a kind of Thasian vine, having the odour of frankincense: Plin. 14, 18, 22.

libânitis, idis, f. = *λιβανίτις*, a plant called also polion, q. v.: App. Herb. 57.

libânôchrûs, i, f. = *λιβανόχρως* (frankincense-coloured), an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

libânôtis, idis, f. = *λιβανωτίς*, rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 19, 12, 61.

libânus, i, c. frankincense (pure Lat., tus): Vulg. Syr. 24, 21.

libârius, i, m. [libum] a pastrycook, confectioner: Sen. Ep. 56.

libâtio, ônis, f. [libo] a drink-offering, libation: Auct. Harusp. r. 10, 21.

libâtor, ôris, m. [*id.*] one who makes a libation: Front. de Fer. Als. ep. 3.

libâtôrîum, ii, n. [*id.*] the vessel in which a libation was offered: Vulg. 1 Maccab. 1, 23.

libella, ae, f. dim. [libra] an as, a small silver coin, the tenth part of a denarius: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48, § 174: Plin. 33, 3, 13. Hence, the denarius being regarded as unity, heres ex libella, heir to one-tenth of the estate: Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 702).

2. a very small sum: tibi libellam argenti nunquam credam, Pl. Pseud. 2, 2, 34: et quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 10. Hence ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, to a farthing, exactly, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11. || a level, water-level, plummet-line: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitruv. 1, 6: structuram (parietis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. (Hence It. *libello*; Sp. *nivel*; Fr. *niveau*.)

libellâris, e, adj. [libellus] pertaining to books, book-: opus, a written work, writing, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

libellâtici, orum, m. plu. [*id.*] a term applied to those Christians, who, to avoid persecution, purchased from a magistrate a false certificate, that they had sacrificed in the heathen manner: Cyprian. Ep. 55.

libellensis, is, m. [*id.*] an officer who presented petitions to the emperor and registered them: Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 32.

libellio, ônis, m. [*id.*] a notary: Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28. || a poor bookseller: Stat. S. 4, 9, 21.

libellulus, i, m. dim. [*id.*] a very little book: poet. Mart. Cap. 3, 71.

libellus, i, m. dim. [liber] the inner bark of a tree, used for writing-tablets: China in Isid. Orig. 6, 12. || Transf. a little book, pamphlet: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: in quodam joculari libello, Quint. 8, 6, 73: quod dono lepidum novum libellum, Cat. 1, 1: libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, to books, Liv. 29, 19 fin.

2. In plur. a bookseller's shop: (poet.) te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 55, 4: Mart. 5, 20.

3. a memorandum-book, journal, diary: si quid memoriae causa retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis, ib. 1, 7: Quint. 12, 8, 5.

4. a memorial: non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, Cic. Clu. 69, 197: Suet. Caes. 56.

5. a petition: Atticus libellum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: libellum alicui porrigere, Suet. Aug. 53: supplices libelli, Mart. 8, 31: libellos signare, Suet. Aug. 50: libellos subnotare, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.

libellos agere, to have the charge of answering petitions, Tryph. Dig. 20, 5, 12: a libellis, the officer charged with receiving petitions, Suet. Dom. 14.

6. a note of invitation, a notice, programme: gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: domum mutuatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or. 9: munerarius, the programme of a festival, Trebell. Claud. 5.

7. a placard, hand-bill: edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: libellos Sex. Alfensu, procurator P. Quincti, dejicit, tears down the bills announcing the auction, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: Sen. Ben. 4, 12.

8. a letter: libellum ipsius habeo, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11.

9. a libel, lampoon, pasquinade: libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: sparsos de se in curia famosos libellos, ib.

10. a written accusation or complaint: componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv. 6, 244: Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3.

libens (lub.), entis, Part. [libet] || Adj.: acting willingly or with readiness, willing, with good will, with pleasure: studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto lubens, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 108: ego illud vero illud feci, ac lubens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43: quum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam libens agnovisset, Cic. Mil. 14 fin. Freq. in the *abl. absol.*: edepol me lubente facies, with my good will, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 218: me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id. Att. 1, 14: illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, ib. 4, 2: libentissimis Graecis, id. Fam. 13, 65: lubentissimo corde atque animo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 22: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 25.

2. Esp. libens or libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: ex voto l. m., inscr. Orell no. 1412: v. s. l. m., i. e. votum solvit libens merito, or v. l. s., i. e. votum libens solvit. Inscr. passim.

3. Meton. glad, joyful, cheerful, merry: uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia 'st, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 2: hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38.

libenter (lub.), adv. willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure: ut homines te libenter studioseque audiant, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39: libenter verbo utor Catonis, id. Rep. 2, 1: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. Comp.: ille adjurans, nusquam se unquam libentius (coenavisse)

with a better appetite, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: nihil libentius audiunt, Quint. 7, 1, 63. *Sup.*: cui ego quibuscunque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 275, 18.

libentia (lub.), ae, f. [libens] *delight, pleasure*: onustum pectus porto lactitia lubentiaque, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: libentiae gratiaque conviviorum, Gell. 15, 2.

liber, ēra, ērum, *adj.* enjoying the condition of social freedom, free, not a slave: in jure civili, qui est matre libera, liber est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: si neque censu, neque vindicta, nec testamento liber factus est (servus), non est liber, id. Top. 2, 10: quae (assentatio) non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, of a freeman, id. Am. 24, 89: Quint. 11, 1, 43. 2. In a political sense: free, not under monarchial rule; also not in subjection to another people: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: liber populus, ib. 3, 34: (Demaratus) vir liber ac fortis, democratic, fond of liberty, ib. 2, 19. (ii) free from service, imposts, etc.: Mamertini liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, munere, molestia, id. Verr. 4, 10: agri immunes ac liberi, ib. 2, 69: civitates liberae atque immunes, Liv. 37, 55: provinciae civitatesque liberae, Suet. Vesp. 8: libera ac foderata oppida, id. Cal. 3.

3. Transf.: In gen.: free or exempt from; not subject to, not amenable to: constr. absol., with ab, the abl., and poet. with gen.: (consul) solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: liber a tali trisone Socrates, liber Aristo Chius, id. Acad. 2, 39, 123: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: omni liber metu, Liv. 7, 34: liber invidia, Quint. 12, 11, 7: liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212: gens Lydia fati, Virg. Aen. 10, 154: curarum, Lucan. 4, 384. 2. that acts as he pleases, is his own master, free, independent; also frank, bold, free-spoken: dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem. Quid est enim libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 33: an ille mihi liber, cui mulier imperat, cui leges imponit, praescribit, jubet, vetat? ib. 5, 2, 36: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. N. D. 1, 44. Comp.: hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, id. Acad. 2, 3, 8: est finitimus oratori posita, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70. *Sup.*: liberum hominum genus, comici veteres tradunt, the frankest, most free-spoken, Quint. 12, 2, 22: liberrime Lolli, most frank, most ingenuous, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1.

3. In a bad sense: unbridled, unchecked, licentious: quam liber harum rerum multarum siet (Juppiter), Pl. Am. prol. 105: adolescens imprudens et liber, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: sit adolescentia liberior, somewhat freer, Cic. Coel. 18: amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4: consuetudo peccandi, id. Verr. 3, 76.

4. Of things: free, unrestricted, unimpeded, unlimited, unbiassed, undisturbed, etc.: animus omni liber cura et angore, id. Fin. 1, 15: animus religione, Liv. 2, 36: mens omnibus vitis, Quint. 12, 1, 4: integro animo ac libero causam defendere, unprejudiced, Cic. Sull. 31, 86: libera lingua, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 9: cor liberum, id. Epid. 1, 2, 43: vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem, Liv. 35, 32: iudicium audientium relinquere integrum ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, 72 fin.: libero tempore quum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, Liv. 31, 11 fin.: mandata, full powers, id. 37, 56: fenus, unlimited, id. 35, 7: custodia, free custody, i. e. confinement to a house or to a town, id. 24, 45: libera legatio, v. legatio: locus, free from intruders, undisturbed, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 49: aedes, a free dwelling (assigned to ambassadors during their stay in Rome), Liv. 30, 17 fin.: lectulus, i. e. not shared with a wife,

Cic. Att. 14, 13: toga (poet. for virilis toga) a free (man's), Ov. F. 3, 771: vestis, ib. 777: tantum adest ut meae rei familiaris liberum quidquam sit, free from debt, Cic. Fam. 11, 10: libera omnia sibi servare, to reserve to oneself full liberty, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: liberiores literae, Cic. Att. 1, 13: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcor, freer, more unrestrained, id. Am. 18 fin.: liberior in utramque partem disputatio, Quint. 7, 2, 14: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 9, 4, 130: officia liberiora plenioraque, id. 6, 1, 9: aqua, less obstructed by land, Ov. M. 1, 42: liberiore frui coelo, freer, opener, ib. 15, 301: liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 10. 5. liberum est, with a subject-clause: quam (opinonem) sequi magis probantibus liberum est, it is free, permitted, allowable, Quint. 6, 3 fin.: Plin. Ep. 1, 8: dies eligere certos liberum erat, Plin. 30, 2, 6. [Lib-er comes from the root LIB, which occurs in lib-et, q. v.: the Greek ἐλευθερος contains the same root; and there was in Latin an old form loebesus; Fest. s. v. loebesum.]

liber, ēri, m. [Liber, an Ital. deity, corresp. to the Gr. Bacchus, hence] Meton. wine: illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant: ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum: ex quo illud Terentii (Eun. 4, 5, 6): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane, Quint. 8, 6, 24: pressum Calibus ducere Liberum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 14.

liber, pri, m. the inner bark or rind of a tree: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: udoque docent (germen) inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77. 2. Meton. (from the ancient use of the bark of trees for writing on: Plin. 13, 11, 21) any writing consisting of several leaves: 1. Most freq. a book, work, treatise: Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12: dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, id. de Sen. 15 fin.: libros pervolutare, id. Att. 5, 12: evolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 11: volvere, id. Brut. 87: legere, id. Fam. 6, 5: edere, id. Fat. 1: libri confectio, id. de Sen. 1. Absol.: for a well-known book, as, a code of civil or religious laws; and esp. the Sibylline books: decemviris adire libros jussis, the Sibylline books, Liv. 34, 55: Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ut in libris est Etruscorum, id. Div. 2, 23.

2. Esp. a division of a work, a book: tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, ib. 2, 1, 3: sermo in novem libros distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: sicut superiore libro continetur, Quint. 11, 1, 1: versus de libro Ennii annali sexto, id. 6, 3, 86: liber primus, secundus, tertius, etc., id. 8, 1, 2. With liber omitted: in T. Livii primo, id. 9, 2, 37: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11. 3. a list, catalogue, register: id. Verr. 3, 71, 167.

4. a letter, epistle: Nep. Lys. 4. 5. a rescript, decree: liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (Hence It. libro; Fr. livre.)

liberalis, e, *adj.* [liber] pertaining to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man: liberalis causa or liberale iudicium, a suit concerning a person's freedom: ego liberali illam assero causa manu, I formally assert that she is freeborn, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: iudicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: liberale conjugium, a marriage between persons of free condition, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29. 2. Meton. befitting a freeman, honourable, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, gracious, kind: artes liberales, befitting a freeman, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: hae artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometria, musica, literarum cognitio et poetarum, id. de Or. 3, 32, 127: de artificis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, id. Off. 1, 42: liberalissima studia, id. Arch. 3: spes liberalioris fortunae, of a higher, more respectable station, Liv. 22, 26: responsum, kind, gracious,

Cic. Att. 3, 15. 2. Esp. bountiful, generous, liberal: benefici liberalesque, id. Am. 9, 31: liberalissimus munificentissimisque, id. Rosc. Com. 8: virtus munifica et liberalis, id. Rep. 3, 8: largus, beneficus, liberalis, id. Deiot. 9. With gen.: laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. C. 7. With in and acc.: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 17. 3. Of things: plentiful, copious, abundant: largum et liberale viaticum, Cic. Fl. 6: potio, Cels. 3, 6: liberalius alimentum, id. 8, 10, 7. 4. Of personal appearance: open, engaging: pulcher et liberalis visus, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 64: quam liberali facie, quam aetate integra! Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20.

liberalitas, ātis, f. [liberalis] a way of thinking or acting befitting a freeman; nobleness, kindness, affability: liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 32: qui ita vivunt, ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, kindness, Cic. Am. 5, 19: (L. Cassius) homo, non liberalitate, ut alii, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97. 2. Esp. generosity, liberality: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7: magnificentia liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: ut ea liberalitate utamur, quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini, id. Off. 1, 14: quid dicam de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores? id. Am. 3, 11. 2. Meton.: a gift, present: decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac. H. 1, 20: unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit, Suet. Vit. Hor. In plur.: liberalitates Neronis revocandas cura vit, id. Galb. 15.

liberaliter, adv. in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, gentlemanly, graciously: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17: vivere, id. Am. 23, 86: servire, i. e. properly, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11: respondere, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: oratione aliquem prosequi, ib. 2, 5. 2. Esp. bountifully, generously, liberally: benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. Verr. 3, 85: large et liberaliter, ib. 3, 88: instructus, Caes. B. C. 3, 61. Comp.: vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: ille (sal) in cibis paulo liberalius aspersus, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ubi liberalius malos odimus, more heartily, Plin. Pan. 68. *Sup.*: dotem largiri liberalissime, App. M. 10, p. 250: liberalissime polliceri, Cic. Att. 5, 13.

liberatio, ōnis, f. [libero] a freeing or becoming free, a delivering, release, liberation: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: cul-pae, Cic. Lig. 1: rem publicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, of setting it at liberty, Just. 5, 8 fin. 2. Esp. in law, an acquittal, discharge: libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36. 2. a discharge or release from debt, a payment: liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 47: liberationem debitori legare i. e. remission, Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3.

liberātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who frees, a deliverer, liberator: patriae liberatores, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: urbis, Liv. 1, 60: nostri liberatores, Cic. Att. 14, 12: liberator suus, Liv. 6, 14. In apposition: liberator populus, id. 35, 18 fin. As an epithet of Jupiter (like Ζεύς ἐλευθερίος): libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. A. 15, 64. Meton.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv. 1, 56.

liberātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that releases: Eckhel. D. N. V. T. 6, p. 288.

liberē, adv. freely, unrestrictedly, without let or hindrance. animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48: respirare libere, id. Quint. 11: omnia libere fingimus et impune, Quint. 6, 1, 43: ut ingredi libere (oratio), non ut licenter videatur errare, Cic. Or. 23, 77. Comp.: liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 25: longius et liberius exeritur dignus, Quint. 11, 3, 92: ipseque tellus

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omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, freely, spontaneously, Virg. G. 1, 127.

II. Esp. *frankly, freely, boldly, openly*: constanter et libere (me gessi), Cic. Att. 4, 16: aliquid magis accusatorie quam libere dixisse, id. Verr. 2, 72: liberius loqui, id. Planc. 13: fortius liberiusque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: liberius si dixerō quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: maledicere, ib. 2, 8, 37.

Libēri, orum, *m. plu.* (*sing.* very rare; *v. infra*: *gen. plur.* liberum, Cic. Verr. 1, 15: Tac. A. 2, 38, et saep.) [*liber*] *children* (as opp. to the domestics, servi): cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2: eum ex C. Fadii filia liberos habuisse, ib. 16, 11: liberos procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 37 *fin.*: suscipere liberos, id. Verr. 3, 69: dulces, Hor. Epod. 2, 40: parvuli, Quint. 2, 15, 8: jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children (consisting in the permission to fill a public office before one's 25th year, and in freedom from personal burdens), *v. Smith's Ant.* 692. In the *sing.*: si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 33. In *plur.* of one child: non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 148: Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20: Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2.

2. *grandchildren and great-grandchildren*: liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Callistr. Dig. 50, 16, 220: habitus sis in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. 1, 15. 3. Of sons, as opp. to daughters: procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg. Fab. 9.

II. Transf. of animals: liberis orbas oves, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 38.

Libēro, avi, atum (*fut. perf.* liberasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 66), *i. v. a.* [*id.*] *to release from slavery, to free, manumit*: amicas emite, liberate, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 22: servos, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: sese, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: aliquem vindicta liberare, Plin. Ep. 7, 16.

II. in *gen.* *to free, release, extricate, deliver*, etc.: constr. with *acc.* of pers. or thing delivered, and *abl.*, either with or without *ab*, of that from which they are delivered; less freq. with *gen.*: teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se a Venere, *to release oneself from one's duty to Venus*, id. Div. in Caecil. 17: eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, id. Tim. 6: divinus animus liberatus a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 22: defensionum laboribus senatorisque muneribus liberatus, ib. 1, 1: aliquem culpa, id. Att. 13, 22: aliquem invidia, id. N. D. 1, 6: populum metu, id. Rep. 1, 16: aliquem periculo, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: obsidione, id. B. G. 4, 19: se aere alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic. Att. 6, 2. With *gen.*: aliquem culpa, Liv. 41, 19: voti liberari, id. 5, 28. With *ex*: multos ex incommotis, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. With *acc.* or *pass. only*: Butrotios quum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz. *from a division of their lands*, id. Att. 16, 16, C.: quorum linguae sic inhaerent, ut loqui non possent, eas scalpello resectae liberarentur, *would be set free*, id. Div. 2, 46: templa liberata, *freed from buildings that obstructed the view*, hence, *having a free prospect*, id. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*

2. *to exempt from taxes*, etc.: vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, id. Prov. Cons. 5: liberare agros, id. Agr. 1, 4: publica liberare, ib. 2, 21: liberari omnia Asiae emporia portusque, Liv. 32, 31. *Pass.*: liberata vectigalia, id. 41, 28.

3. *to discharge, release a debt, promise, obligation*, etc.: fundum alii obligatum liberare, Jul. Dig. 18, 1, 41: liberare fidem, *to keep one's word*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, make them void*, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 7, 21: impensas, *to clear or repay expenses*, Col. 3, 3.

4. In law: *to absolve or acquit*: aliquem, opp. condemnare, Cic. Clu. 22: aliquem crimine aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 29: liberatur Milo, non eo con-

silio profectus esse, *is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with that design*, id. Mil. 18. 5. *to pass, traverse, cross over a place without hinderance*: flumen liberare, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: angustias freti, ib. 1, 4, 13: limen, Petr. 136. (Hence *lt. livrare, livrare*; Fr. *livrer*.)

Liberta, ae, *v. libertus*.

Libertas (old form, loebertas; Fest. s. v. loebesum), ātis, *f.* [*liber*] *civil freedom, the condition of a freeman*, as opp. to that of a slave: Scaevae, servo Q. Crotonis, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. perd. 11, 31: omnes homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odire, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: patriam et libertatem perdidit, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 50: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1. In *plur.*: tribus non conduci possum libertatibus, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 70: in libertatibus dandis, Gai. Inst. 2, § 228. Fig.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33 *fin.*: in libertatem vindicati, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56. 2. *political freedom, liberty* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. to servitus and dominatus): aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, id. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.*: aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.*: in optimatum dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27: et a regum et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, ib. 1, 32: in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: libertatem accipere, recuperare, ib. 7, 1 *fin.*

II. In *gen.* *the power of doing as one pleases, freedom from restraint, obligation*, etc.: quid est libertas? potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: ne maiorem largiar ei qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. Acad. 2, 10: libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. Planc. 14, 33. With *gen.*: feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin.*: testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum, id. 10, 1, 28: dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15: coeli, the open air, id. 10, 3, 22: aedium, *freedom from taxes*, Paul. Dig. 8, 6, 18. Poet. with *inf.*: sit modo libertas, quae volet ira, loqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28: nec mihi libertas imis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 60r. 2. *permission*: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, Cic. Verr. 3, 1: tabella dat populo eam libertatem ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6. 3. Esp. *freedom of speech or thought, frankness, boldness, candour*: hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. H. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vell. 2, 71: quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores libertatis, id. 6, 2, 16: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimae libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37: libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30.

Libertina, ae, *v. libertinus*, *no. n.* 2. **Libertinitas**, ātis, *f.* [*libertinus*]. In law: *the condition of a freedman*: Ulp. Dig. 22, 3, 14.

Libertinium, ii, *n.* [*id.*] *the property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron*: Calp. Decl. 14 *fin.* dub.

Libertinus, a, um, *adj.* [*libertus*] *pertaining to the condition of a freedman* (opp. to ingenuus, belonging to the condition of a free-born person): in classem mille socii navales cives Romanii libertini ordinis scribi jussit, Liv. 43, 12: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62: libertinus homo, a freedman, Cic. Balb. 11, 28: mulieris libertinae sermo, of a freedwoman, Liv. 39, 13: libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57: ut me libertino patre natum, of a father who was a freedman, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Best. 45, 97: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13.

II. Subst.: libertinus, i, *m.* a freedman: a freedman (or wo-

man) was libertinus with ref. to the class to which he belonged, and libertus with ref. to his master. Acc. to Suet. Claud. 24, libertinus in the earlier times of the rep. was the son of a libertus; but this meaning of the word is not found in Latin authors. The sons of libertini were ingenui, but could not have gentile rights; *v. Smith's Ant.* 705: qui servus est, si manumittatur, fit libertinus, Quint. 5, 10, 60: Gai. Inst. 1, § 10 and 11: Tl. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21: unde mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu libertinos dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos, Suet. Claud. 24. 2. **libertina**, ae, *f.* a freedwoman: ingenuamne an libertinam? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2: tutior merx est libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48.

Libertus, i, *m.* [*contr.* of liberatus, from libero] a manumitted slave, a freedman: tibi servire mavelim multo, quam alii libertus esse, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 47: feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 89: patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9. 2. **liberta**, ae, *f.* a freedwoman: jam liberta auctus es? Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 15: matris meae liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: libertis libertabusque meis, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 105.

II. In late writers for libertinus, a freedman (without reference to the manumitter): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7.

Libet (or libet), libuit and libitum est, 2. *v. n. impers.* (libeo, as pers. verb, acc. to Caper in Prisc. p. 922 P.) *it pleases, is agreeable*: libet mihi, tibi, etc., I (thou, etc.) am disposed, I like, I please, I will: constr. with *dat.* of pers. or *absol.*: quod tibi libet, idem mihi libet, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 138: facite, quod vobis libet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: sin tibi id minus libebit, non te urgebo, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: mihi id ne licere quidem, non modo non libere, id. Att. 14, 19: ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 77. *Plur.*: cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est Suet. Caes. 20. *Absol.*: rogata quod libet, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 31: quae (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: Ch. quid in urbe reptas, villice? Ol. libet, Pl. Cas. 1, 11.

2. With *infin. clause* as subject: with or without *dat.*: concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid expectem non libet augurari, id. Am. 12, 41: inchoare haec studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12. 3. si libet, if you please: ut libet, as you please: adi, si libet, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 13: Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ut libet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16. [Cf. Sans. lubh, "cupere."]

Libidinitas (lūbid.), ātis, *f.* [*libido*] *desire*: Liber. in Non. 491.

Libidinor (lūbid.), i, *v.* [*id.*] *to indulge or gratify lust*: quum libidinatur, Mart. 7, 67: inceste libidinari, Suet. Ner. 28 *fin.*

Libidinose, adv. according to one's pleasure, wilfully, lustfully: quae ille libidinose, quae nefarie, quae crudeliter fecerit, Cic. Div. in Caec. 12: ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: libidinose crudeliterque consulere in aliquem, Liv. 3, 63. *Comp.*: Tert. Monog. 16 *fin.*

Libidinōsus (lūbid.), a, um, [*libido*] *full of desire or passion, wilful, licentious, sensual, lustful*: dinous: homo libidinossissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 78: nihil (isto) luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pla. 27, 66: libidi-

nosior es quam ullus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64: caper, Hor. Epod. 10, 23. Of things: libidinosissimae liberationes, *self-willed, arbitrary*, Cic. Pis. 36: libidinosae voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: libidiosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortuna varia et libidiosa, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: pretia, *extravagant*, Col. 10 praef. § 2. 2. Of style: *licentious, wanton*: eloquentia, Quint. 5, 12, 20. II. In a good sense: *eager, longing for*: libidinosus eloquentiae et gloriae, Tert. Apol. 48.

libido (lūbido), īnis, f. [libet] *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, inclination*: ubi libido venit nauseae, Cato R. R. 156, 4: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitiam, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6: ipsa iracundia libidinis est pars: sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, ib. 3, 5, 11: iuventus magis . . . decoris armis et militibus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in*, Sall. C. 7: urinae lacescit, Gell. 19, 4: ex libidine, Tac. A. 4, 46. II. *Esp. unlawful or inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness*: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49: fortuna res cunctas ex libidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8: quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum forte procurrentium; deinde per libidinem aut metum deserentium locum, Liv. 21, 21. 2. *sensual desire, lust*: of animals, *heat, rut*: libido procreandi, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: libidine accendi, Sall. C. 25: Suet. Aug. 69. 3. *Meton. in plur.: voluptuous or obscene representations in painting and sculpture*: Cic. Leg. 3, 13: in poculis libidines caelare iuvat, Plin. 33 praef. § 5.

libitina, ae, f. [Libitina, the goddess of funerals, hence] *the trade of an undertaker*: libitinam exercere, Val. Max. 5, 2, no. 10. 2. *a bier, a funeral pile*: dum levis arsura struitur libitina puppyro, Mart. 10, 97: Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45. 3. *death* (poet.): multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 6: Juv. 12, 122.

libitinarius, īi, m. [libitina] *an undertaker*: designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38.

libitus, a, um, Part. [libet]. II. Subst. libita, orum, n. plu. *the things that please one*; hence, *pleasure, will, liking, humour*: sua libita exercebant, Tac. A. 6, 1: ad libita Caesarum, ib. 12, 6: ad libita Pallantis, ib. 14, 2.

libo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [λεῖβω] *to take a little from*: libas ex omnibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29: libare gramina dentibus, *to crop*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 51. 2. *Esp. to take a taste of, to taste*: Jecur, Liv. 25, 16: pocula Bacchi, Virg. Aen. 3, 354: flumina libant summa leves, *sip*, id. G. 4, 54. 3. *Poet. to touch lightly*: oibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 577: summam celeris pede libat arenam, id. M. 10, 653: cellulae limen, Petr. 136: oscula alicui, *to kiss*, Virg. Aen. 1, 256. 4. *to pour out in honour of a deity, to make a libation*: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, ib. 5, 77: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, ib. 1, 736: patris altaria libant, ib. 12, 174. *Poet. Transf.*: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 41: rorem in tempora nati, *to sprinkle on*, Val. Fl. 4, 15. (II) *And of things not fluid: to make an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate*: certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: diis dapes, Liv. 39, 43: uvam, Tib. 1, 11, 21: frugem Cereri, Ov. M. 8, 274: cum solemnū die Jovi libaretur, Gell. 12, 8. *Poet.*: carmina aris, Prop. 4, 6, 8. 5. *to lessen, diminish, impair*: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 261: virginitatem, Ov. H. 2, 115: vires, Liv. 21, 29. II. Fig.: to

take out, cull, extract: ex variis ingenii excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: a qua (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: qui tuo nomini velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5.

libonotus or **tos**, i, n. = λιβονοτος, *a wind between south and southwest*, pure Lat. austroafricus: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 fin.: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

libra, ac, f. [λίτρα] *the Roman pound*, of 12 ounces: as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47, § 169 Müll.: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Jovi donum posuit, Liv. 4, 20: nulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin. 9, 17, 30. II. *Transf. a measure for liquids*: frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. Caes. 38. 2. *a balance, pair of scales*: in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 fin. Hence the phrases, per aes et libram, v. mancipium: libra et aere, *for ready money*, Liv. 6, 14. 3. *a water-poise, plummet-level, level*: sin autem locus pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col. 8, 17. Hence, ad libram, *on a level*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. Also, *counterpoise*: contra flatus quoque pervicax libra Bononiensibus calamis, Plin. 16, 36, 65.

4. *the constellation Libra, the balance*: Manil. 4, 545. III. Fig.: *a balance* (poet.): Pers. 4, 10: animi cunctantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 75. (Hence It. *libra, lira*; Fr. *livre*.)

librālis, e, adj. [libra] *of or containing a pound, of a pound weight*: pondus, Plin. 19, 12, 11: offae, Col. 6, 2, 7.

librāmen, īnis, n. [libro] *a balance, poise*: huic ad libram pinnae tres, veluti sagittis solent, circumdabantur, Liv. 42, 65. II. Fig. *judicii*, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 3, 13.

librāmentum, i, n. [id.] *weight*: plumbi, Liv. 42, 63: vincla ac libramenta tormentorum, Tac. H. 3, 23.

2. *gravity, downward tendency*: libramentum aquae, *fall*, Plin. 31, 6, 31: Plin. Ep. 4, 30. II. *Transf.: a level surface, horizontal plane*: extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. 2. *evenness, equality*: ventorum hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5: si recto libramento inter solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

librāria, ae, f. [libra] *she that weighed out the wool to the female slaves, a forewoman, head spinster*, called also lanipendia: Juv. 6, 476.

librāria, ae, f. [liber] *a female scribe*: Mart. Cap. 1, 17. II. *a bookseller's shop*: in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus poeta consederamus, Gell. 5, 4.

librāriolus, i, m. dim. [librarius] *a copyist, transcriber; a scribe*: Cic. Att. 4, 4: id. Balb. 6, 14. II. *a bookseller*: ex librariolis Latinis, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

librārium, īi, n. [id.] *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, book-chest*: exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: Amm. 29, 2.

librārius, a, um, adj. [libra] *of or containing a pound, of a pound weight*: frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell. 20, 1.

librārius, a, um, adj. [liber] *pertaining to books*: scriba librarius, *a copyist, transcriber*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14: libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. A. P. 354: atramentum, Plin. 27, 7, 28. II. Subst.: librarius, i, m. *a transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary*: Cic. Agr. 2, 5: librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55: legionis, *the secretary of the legion*, Inscr. 2. *a bookseller*: Sen. Ben. 7, 6: Gell. 5, 4.

librātō, adv. *deliberately*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 713.

librātio, ōnis, f. [libro] *a weighing, weighing out*: Vitr. 8, 6. II. *a horizontal position, level*: id. 6, 1. III. *a hurling, slinging*: Diom. p. 473 P.

librator, ōris, m. [id.] *a leveller, a surveyor*: Cato R. R. 22, 1: superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50. II. *one who discharges missiles by means of machines, an engineer*: funditores libratoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet, Tac. A. 2, 20 (al. libratores).

librātūra, ae, f. [id.] *a making even*: cutis, Veg. 2, 22.

librātus, a, um, Part. [libro]. II. Adj.: *level, horizontal*: aquam non esse libratam, sed sphaeroides habere schema, Vitr. 8, 6. 2. *poised, hurled*: librato magis et certo ictu, Tac. H. 2, 22. Comp.: librator ictus, Liv. 30, 10.

libriger, ēri, m. [liber gero] *a book carrier*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

librilis, e, adj. [libra] *of a pound, weighing a pound*. Subst. librilia, ium, n. plu. (sc. saxa), *stones of a pound weight*: fundis, librilibus sudibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: cf. librilla. II. *pertaining to weighing*. Subst. librile, is, n. *a balance, pair of scales*: in librili perpendere, Gell. 20, 1. 2. *a scale-beam*: librile scapus librae, Fest. s. v.

librilla, appellatur instrumenta bellica, saxa scilicet ad brachii crassitudinem in modum flagellorum loris revincta, Fest. s. v. (Scalig. reads librilia.)

libripens, endis, m. [libra pendo] *one who weighed or counted out the pay to soldiers, a paymaster*: Plin. 33, 3, 13. II. *one who held the balance at nominal sales*: Gai. Inst. 1, § 3.

libro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [libra] *to weigh, weigh out*. Fig.: crimina in antithetis, Pers. 1, 85. 2. *to make even or level*: pavimenta, Cato R. R. 18: aquam, *to level water*, i. e. *to ascertain the fall of water by means of a level*, Vitr. 8, 6. 3. *to hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance*: terra librata ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24: tellus ponderibus librata suis, Ov. M. 1, 13: columnarum turbines ita librati perpenderunt, ut puero circumagente tornarentur, Plin. 36, 13, 19: per nubes aquila librata volatu, Sil. 15, 429: librati pondera coeli orbe tene medio, Lucan. 1, 58. Fig.: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari, Tac. H. 1, 16. 4. *to cause to hang or swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place*: vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro*, Ov. F. 3, 585: fluctus supra, vento librans, pependit, Sil. 17, 274: aëris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 5. *to cause to swing, to swing, hurl, launch, throw*: summa telum librabat ab aure, Virg. Aen. 9, 417: caestus, ib. 5, 479: librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: malleus dextra libratus ab aure, Ov. M. 2, 624: librare se, *to balance or poise oneself, to fly*: cursum in aëre, id. Am. 2, 6, 11: saepe lapillos tollunt, his sese per inania nubila librant, Virg. G. 4, 196: haliacetos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, 3: corpus in herba, *to stretch oneself out on the grass*, Ov. F. 1, 429: incidentis manus libratur artificis temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54: librare iter, *to take one's way*, Sen. Oed. 899. II. Fig.: *to weigh, ponder, consider*: librat metus, Stat. Th. 9, 165: quae omnia meritorum momenta perpendit, librat, examinat, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 7.

libis, libis, m. = Δίψ, *the west-south-west wind*: ab occasu brumali Africus: Noton et Liba nominant, Plin. 2, 47, 46.

libum, i, n. (libus, i, m., Nigid. in Non. 211, 31) *a cake, pancake*: Cato R. R. 75: rustica liba, Ov. F. 3, 670: adorea liba per herbam subiciunt epulis, Virg. Aen. 7, 109. Often used in offerings to the gods, esp. on birth-days: Juv. 16, 39. Hence quinquagesima liba, *a cake offered to the gods on one's fiftieth birthday*, Mart. 10, 24.

liburna, ae, f. [Liburni, an Illyrian people] *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine*: Caes. B.

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C. 3, 9: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30: Tac. G. 9. Also called **liburnica**: Suet. Aug. 17. Plin. 10, 23, 32.

libus, i, v. libum.

licens, entis, Part. [licet].

Adj.: free, unrestrained, forward, presumptuous, licentious: quam audaces et quam licentes sumus, Gell. 15, 9: Prop. 4, 1, 26: turba licens, Nalides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777. 2. Of things: licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: joci, Stat. S. 1, 6, 93: licentior epistola, Plin. N. H. prooem. § 1: imperium, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2.

licenter, adv. freely, according to one's own pleasure or fancy; and, in a bad sense, without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously: at quam licenter! Cic. N. D. 1, 39: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6: aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10. Comp.: (servos) licentius, liberius, familiaris cum domina vivere, Cic. Coel. 23, 57: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, Sall. J. 87 fin.: ausi aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14: si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id. 8, 6, 24.

licentia, ae, f. [licet] freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license: Dae. Licet... licet... licet. Tr. Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 41: dare alicui licentiam infinitam pecuniarum eripiendarum, Cic. Verr. 3, 94: tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id. de Sen. 13: absolvendi, Tac. A. 14, 49: lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet. Caes. 67. II. Esp. the taking of a liberty that is not granted, boldness, presumption, license: homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Cic. N. D. 1, 44: per intercalandi licentiam, by arbitrary intercalation, Suet. Caes. 40. Freq. of style: postarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. Brut. 91: figurarum, Quint. 10, 1, 28. 2. In rhet. a figure of speech = *παρρησία*: Auct. Her. 4, 36.

3. unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness: deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: licentia libidoque, id. Verr. 3, 33: cupiditatum, id. Att. 10, 4: Sullani temporis, lawlessness, Suet. Gramm. 11: licentiam indomitam refrenare, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: licentiam coercere, Tac. H. 1, 35. Of things: magna gladiatorum est licentia, the license of the sword is great, i. e. daring murders are prevalent, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: immensa licentia ponti, Ov. M. 1, 309.

licentiatus, ūs, m. [licentia] freedom, license: Laber. in Non. 212, 6.

licentiosus, a, um, adj. [id.] over-free, wanton, licentious: Quint. 1, 6, 23: temeritas, App. M. 5, p. 165. Comp.: conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 6, 8. Sup.: Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 7.

licēo, cti, ctum, 2. v. n. and a. I. Neutr.: to be for sale, to be valued at (rare): quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), how much they were valued at, Cic. Att. 12, 23: unius assis non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. S. 1, 6, 14. II. Act. of the seller: to fix a price: percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat, how much he asked for them, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 83.

licēor, licitus, 2. v. dep. to bid at an auction. Absol.: licetur Aebutius, Cic. Caecin. 6: digito liceri, by raising the finger (the usual method), id. Verr. 3, 11: omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, propterea quod, illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: immoderatus liceri, Suet. Caes. 20. With acc.: heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, to bid for the gardens, Cic. Att. 12, 38: centum Graecos curto sententiae licetur, Pers. 5, 191. II. Meton. to appraise, value: tunc avidi

matronam oculi licentur, reckon the price of her honour, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 41.

licet, cult and ctum est (licessit for licuerit, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 13), 2. v. n. impers. it is lawful, allowed, or permitted; one may or can, one is at liberty: constr. with neutr. pron. or inf. or subj. clause as subject; sometimes without any expressed subject; and with dat. of person: licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur. Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: si hominibus tantum licere iudicas, quantum possunt, id. Phil. 13, 7: si illud non licet, saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: neque idem ubique aut licet aut decorum est, Quint. 5, 10, 40: licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1: licetne scire ex te? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 33: si facere omnino non licebit, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14. With inf. pass.: intelligi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, id. Rep. 1, 38: his cognosci licuit, quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: in eum ordinem cooptari licet, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. Rarely with plu. subject: quum in servum omnia liceant, Sen. Clem. 1, 18. 2. When the infin. has an expressed subject, it is regularly in the acc.: licet me id scire quid sit? Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 14: hocce me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui! Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21: liceat esse miseros, Cic. Lig. 6, 18: ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 26 fin. So even when the dat. of person is expressed: si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, id. Balb. 12, 29: is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. But in this case, and esp. with esse and fieri, the subject of the infin. is freq. put in the dat. by attraction: licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: quo in genere mihi negligenti esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17: quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: illis timidis et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44: ut sibi per te liceat innocentem vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 fin.: ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. 38, 44 fin. In this constr. the dat. of the pers. is sometimes wanting: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19: sibi vitam filiae suae cariorem fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fulset, Liv. 3, 50 (v. Zumpt, Gramm. § 601). 3. With subj. clause as subject: neque jam mihi licet ut meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis non impertiam, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: ludas licet, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33: fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: sequatur Hermagoram licebit, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97: sis pecore e multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 15, 19: detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3. 4. Particular phrases: (i) to express assent; be it so, yes: Dae. eum rogato ut huc veniat. Tr. licet. Dae. dicito, daturum meam illi filiam uxorem. Tr. licet (see the whole scene), Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 8. Hence (ii) in asking permission: Here, licetne? Chrem. loquere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20. Esp. in legal formulas: a. in examining witnesses: licet rogare? Cic. de Or. 2, 60: b. in asking the advice of a jurisconsult: licet consulere? id. Mur. 13: γ. in summoning a witness: licet antestari? (v. antestor). (iii) With per, or dum: si vos licet, if you have no objection, Pl. Asin. prol. 12: id quod postea, si vos, iudices, licitum erit, aperietur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 127: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: dum licet, loquimini mecum, id. Ph. 3, 3, 16. (iv) In prayers and wishes: sis licet felix, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 13: sic amet iste licet, sic non potatur amato, Ov. M. 3, 405.

II. As a conjunction: granting, supposing, even if, although, notwithstanding. With subj.: quoniam quidem semel suscepit, licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores periculaeque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. vit. 6: licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut ne Salutem culpam, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 28. licet saepius tibi huius generis literas mittam, sed tamen non parcam operae, Cic. Fam. 13, 27: licet ergo non sint confirmati testamentis, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16: licet haec quivis arbitrari suo reprehendat, certe levior reprehensio est, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 102. 2. In late Lat. with indic.: licet inter gesta et facta videtur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 58: Ulp. ib. 2, 15, 8, § 25: obduxi licet arma, sum Priapus, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 5, 218: Macr. S. 1, 11. [Lic-et prob. belongs to the same root as *δίκην*.] (Hence It. *lecere*; Fr. *loisir*.)

lichānos, i, m. = *λίχανός* (the forefinger), the highest note but one in the scale of the tetrachord, so called because produced by the fore-finger: it is classed by Vitruvius among the notes which he calls *mobiles*, or *vagantes*, as contrasted with those designated *im-moti* or *perpetui* et *stantes*: Vit. 5, 4 (v. Smith's Ant. 775).

lichen, ōnis, m. = *λεϊχην*, a cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on rocks and trees, lichen: Plin. 26, 4, 10. The second kind mentioned by Pliny comprises the true lichens; the first kind seems to have been of a different nature, but it can scarcely be *Marchantia polymorpha*, Linn., as some have supposed. II. Transf. an eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ring-worm: in fricando lichene, id. 23, 7, 63: id. 28, 11, 49.

liciatōrium, ii, n. [licium] a weaver's beam: liciatorium textentium, Vulg. 1 Sam. 17, 7.

liciatūs, a, um, adj. [id.] lit. laid or thrummed like a web; hence fig. begun, commenced: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 14.

licinīum, ii, n. [id.] lint for dressing wounds: Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 48. (Hence Sp. *lechino*.)

licinus, a, um, adj. bent or turned upwards: licini boves (i. e. qui sursum versum reflexa cornua habent), Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 55.

licitatio, ōnis, f. [licitor] a bidding at sales: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: praedam ad licitationem dividere, to the highest bidders, Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Cal. 22: penes quem licitatio remansit, to whom the lot was knocked down, Paul. Dig. 10, 3, 19.

licitē, adv. lawfully, rightfully: Mart. Dig. 30, 114, § 5.

licito, adv. lawfully: Sol. 11.

licitor, atus, i. v. dep. [licitor] to bid for: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 104: licitamine hostium capita, set a price on their heads, Curt. 4, 1. II. Transf. to contend, fight: inter se licitantes, Enn. in Non. 134, 14: licitari machaera adversum aliquem, Caecil. ib. 16.

licitus, a, um, Part. [licet]. II. Adj.: permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful: sermo, Virg. Aen. 8, 468: torus, Petr. 34, 8: acies, Stat. Th. 11, 123: negotiatio, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 2. Neutr. plur. absol. things allowed or lawful: ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37.

licium, ii, n. the thrum or ends of a weaver's thread: licia telae addere, Virg. G. 1, 285: plurimis licis texere, Plin. 8, 48, 74. II. Meton.: a thread of the web: Aus. Ep. 23, 14. 2. a thread of anything woven: Plin. 23, 7, 63. Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov. F. 2, 575. As an ornament for the head: licia crinibus addunt, Prud.

m Symm. 2, 1104. 3. a small girdle or belt: per lancem et lictum furta concipere, i. e. to search in a house for stolen property, Gell. 11, 18 (v. lanx).

lictor, ōris, m. [ligo] a lictor, an attendant on a Roman magistrate, whose duty it was to walk before him and clear the way; also to execute the sentence of the law by scourging criminals, by putting them to death, etc.: hence the lictors bore a bundle of rods, (*fascēs*) from which an axe projected: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors walked in a line before the consuls, etc., whence the lictor who immediately preceded the magistrate was called *proximus* or *primus* (as the chief), though the latter term has been sometimes erroneously supposed to refer to the lictor who headed the line: apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: Liv. 24, 44 fin. (On the origin and office of the lictors, v. Smith's Ant. 707.) II. Fig.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse, a lady's mark of distinction, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

lictōrius, a, um, adj. [lictor] pertaining to a lictor: Flor. 1, 26.

lien, ōnis, and **liēnis**, is, m. [σπλήν, σπλάγχνον] the mill or spleen: at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9. In plur.: lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157: equisetum lienes cursorum exstinguit (the ancients supposed that running caused the spleen to swell), Plin. 26, 13, 83. II. Fig. vexation: quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 5.

liēnōsus, a, um, adj. [lien] splenetic: cor lienosum, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 62: tactu lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

liēntēricus, a, um, adj. [λεντερία; cf. Cels. 2, 1] troubled with looseness or diarrhoea: Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

ligāmen, inis, n. [ligo] a band, tie, bandage: Sidoniae nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15: papyri ligamen, a bandage, ligature, Col. 6, 6, 4. (Hence It. legame; Fr. lien.)

ligāmentum, i, n. [id.] a band, bandage: aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144: vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

ligātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a binding: Scrib. Comp. 255. (Hence Fr. liaison.)

ligātūra, ae, f. [id.] a band, ligature: ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11.

II. an amulet: Aug. in Joann. 7.

III. a twisting or twining of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Enarrat. in psalm. 36.

lignārius, a, um, adj. [lignum] pertaining to wood: negotiatio, timber-trade, Capitol. Pert. 1. II. Subst. lignarius, i, m. a carpenter, joiner: Pall. 1, 6, 2. Hence, inter lignarios, a place in Rome, perh. the timber-market, Liv. 35, 41 fin. 2. a slave attached to a temple, whose office it was to carry wood: Hier. Ep. 103, 8. 3. a wood-seller, woodman: lignarius ξυλοκόπος, δ κόπων ξύλα, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lignātio, ōnis, f. [lignor] a felling or procuring of wood: qui lignationis munitionisque causa in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 33. II. Meton. a place where wood is cut: Col. 1, 5, 1.

lignātor, ōris, m. [id.] a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood: oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: Liv. 10,

plus, a, um, adj. dim. [lignēlen, of small objects: ligneolus] lychnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: āgurae, App. de Mundo, p. 70.

lignēus, a, um, adj. [lignum] of wood, wooden: ligneus ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: turres, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: materia, wood, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: deus, Tib. 1, 11, 20: supellex, Plin. 34, 12, 32: custodia, the stocks, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 28. II. like wood: putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24: semen (arboris), id. 16, 26, 46. 2. wooden, dry: āervora et lig-

nea (appellatur) Δορκάς, Lucr. 4, 1156: lignea conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

lignōidea, ae, m. [lignum caedo] one who cuts wood: not used, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 33, 119 § 62.

lignifer, ōri, m. [lignum fero] one who carries wood: Inscr.

lignor, atus, i. v. dep. [lignum] to fetch or procure wood: equites, dum lignantur, interfecti sunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 27: lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignatum ire, Liv. 10, 25.

lignōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of woody fibres, woody: lignosus fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42: caules, id. 25, 6, 29. Comp.: lignosiora sunt reliqua, id. 19, 5, 27.

lignum, i, n. wood; in plur. ligna, fire-wood (opp. to materia, timber for building, Ulp. Dig. 32, 58): ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis fieri jussit, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5. Proverb.: in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, id. S. 1, 10, 34. II. Meton. 1. a writing-tablet: Juv. 16, 41. 2. the shell, stone, or kernel of fruit: Plin. 15, 28, 34: grape-stones: id. 17, 21, 35, § 162. 3. a fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight: id. 13, 15, 30. [Prob. from lig-o, "to tie."] (Hence It. legno, legna; old Fr. laigne.)

ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to tie, bind, bind together, tie up, bandage, bind fast, wind or tie round, etc.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov. M. 3, 575: ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell. 12, 3: crus fascia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 36: laqueo guttura, to tie up, Ov. M. 6, 134: vulnera veste, to bind up, bandage, ib. 7, 849: dum mula ligatur, is harnessed, Hor. S. 1, 5, 13: funem litoribus, Lucan. 8, 61: sudarium circum collum, to bind around, Suet. Ner. 51: balteus loricam ligat, Val. Fl. 4, 94: digitosque ligat junctura, Ov. M. 2, 375: caementa in tectis, Plin. 36, 27, 68. 2. Meton.: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. frozen fast, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 49: nimbi ligati, i. e. hail, Petr. 123. II. Fig.: to bind together, unite, combine: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: vinclo tecum propiore ligari, ib. 9, 550: pacta, Prop. 4, 4, 80: conjugia artibus magicis, Sen. Herc. Oct. 452: argumenta in catenas, Quint. 5, 14, 32. [Ligo is prob. connected with dico, q. v.] (Hence Fr. lier.)

ligo, ōnis, m. a mattock, hoe: longis purgare lignibus arva, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: lignibus versare glebas, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 38: centeno ligone domare arva, Mart. 4, 64. II. Meton. (poet.): agriculture: Juv. 7, 33.

ligūla and **lingūla**, ae, f. dim. [lingua: quamvis me ligulam dicant Equitesque Patresque, dicor ab indoctis lingula grammaticis, Mart. 14, 120] a little tongue; hence transf. 1. a tongue of land: oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontorisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 12.

2. a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet: Juv. 5, 20: Mart. 2, 29, 7. As a term of reproach: ligula, i in malam crucem, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 30. 3. a spoon or ladle, a skimmer: isque (musteus fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col. 9, 5 fin.: inde ligulis eligunt florem, Plin. 21, 14, 49. As a measure: a spoonful: duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, id. 20, 5, 18. 4. a small sword: Naev. in Gell. 10, 25. 5. the tongue or reed of a flute: Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 171. 6. the pointed end of a stake, a tongue, tenon: lingulae edolatae, Col. 8, 11, 4.

7. the short arm of a lever: si sub onus vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitruv. 10, 8. 8. the tongue-shaped extremity of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another: id. 8, 7. 9. the tongue of a scale-beam: Schol. ad Pers. 1, 6. 10. a tongue-shaped member of the cuttle-fish: loliginum ligulas, App. Apol. p. 297.

ligurio and **ligurrio**, ōvi and ōi, itum, 4. v. a. and n. [Lig, root of lingo].

I. Act.: to lick: apes non, ut muscae, (enim) liguriunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: senesios pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81. 2. Transf.: dum ruri rurant homines, quos (parasiti) liguriant, whom they feed upon, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 15: furta, to lick up stolen morsels, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79. Also in an obscene sense, as in Gr. λείχειν and λειχάσειν: Suet. Tib. 45 fin.: Mart. 11, 58. 3. Fig. to long for, lust after: improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: agrariam curationem, id. Fam. 11, 21. II. Neutr.: to be dainty: quae (meretrices) cum amatore quum coenant, liguriant, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14.

liguritio (ligurr.), ōnis, f. [ligurio] lickerishness, daintiness: liguritio, vinolentia, cupedia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

liguritor (ligurr.), ōris, m. [id.] a lickerish fellow, epicure, gourmand: eumque quasi liguritorem catillonem appellat, Macr. S. 2, 12. II. In an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 128 in lemma.

ligūrius, gulosus, catillo, λίχρος, Gloss.

ligusticum, i, n. [Liguria] a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage: Col. 12, 57, 5: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

ligustrum, i, n. a plant, privet: alba ligustra cadunt, Virg. E. 2, 18: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. M. 13, 789: Plin. 12, 24, 35: id. 24, 10, 45. There is an uncertainty about this plant, some authors thinking that Virgil's ligustrum was the white hedge Convolvulus, but Pliny distinctly calls this plant a tree, and the privet is now called *guistrice* in Italy. Pliny was prob. in error in supposing this and the Egyptian cypros to be the same. To this may perh. be referred ligustrum nigrum, poet. Col. 10, 300.

lillāceus, a, um, adj. [lilium] of or from lilies: oleum, oil of lilies, Pall. 6, 14 in lemm.

lillētum, i, n. [id.] a bed of lilies: Pall. Febr. 21, 3.

lilium, ōi, n. [λείριον] a lily, Lilium candidum, Linn. the white lily: Plin. 21, 5, 11: id. 21, 19, 74: Varr. R. 1, 35: Pall. Febr. 21, 3: candida, Virg. Aen. 6, 709: breve, short-lived, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16. 2. rubens, the orange lily, L. chalcedonicum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 11. II. Meton. a sort of fortification consisting of several rows of pits, in which were driven stakes, rising only four inches above the ground: Caes. B. G. 7, 73. (Hence It. giglio; Sp. lirio; Fr. lis.)

lima, ae, f. a file: lima proterere aliquid, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: lima aliquid polire, Plin. 28, 9, 41: vipera limam momordit, Phaedr. 4, 8, 5. II. Fig. of literary compositions, a polishing, revision: defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 30: limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: carmina rasa lima recenti, Mart. 10, 2: Vell. 2, 9.

limāceus, a, um, adj. [limus] of mud, slime, or earth: Tert. Res. carn. 49.

limārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to slime: limaria piscina, where the water deposits slime, Front. Aq. 15.

limātus, comp. adv. in a more polished manner, more finely, elegantly: scriptum, Cic. Fin. 5, 5: Amm. 15, 13.

limātor, ῥινητής (a filer), Gloss. Philox.

limātulus, a, um, adj. dim. [limatus] somewhat filed or polished: opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo iudicio Cic. Fam. 7, 33.

limātūra, ῥινημα (filings), Gloss. vet.

limātus, a, um, Part. [limo]. II. Adj.: polished, refined, elegant: vi. oratione maxime limatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: limatius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 24: comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor. S. 1, 10, 65: limatius ingenium, Plin. Ep. 1, 20.

limax, ācis, c. [akin to limus: limax a limo quod ibi vivit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93, § 64: limaces cochleae a limo appel-

latae, Fest. s. v.] a *slug, snail*: impli-
citus conchae limax, poet. Col. 10, 323:
lactucis innascuntur limaces et coch-
leae, Plin. 19, 10, 57. II. Fig.: lima-
ces lividae, of courtesans, Plaut. fragm.
in Varr. l. c.

limbātus, a, um, adj. [limbus]
edged, bordered: chlamydes, Gallien. in
Trebell. Claud. 17.

limbōlārīus, i, m. [id.] a *fringe-
maker*: textores limbolarīi, Pl. Aul. 3,
5, 45.

limbus, i, m. a *border, hem, welt, edge,
selvage, fringe*: Sidoniam picto chlamy-
dem circumdata limbo, Virg. Aen. 4,
137: indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam
limbus obibat aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51:
Stat. Ach. 1, 330. II. a *fillet, band,
belt, girdle*: frontem limbo velata pud-
icam, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 118:
picto discingit pectora limbo, Stat. Th.
6, 367. III. Meton. the *zodiac*: extra
limbum XII. signorum, Varr. R. R. 2,
3, 7. 2. a *noose, snare*: Grat. Cyn.
25.

limen, inis, n. the *lintel of a door-
way* (limen superum), the *threshold*
(limen inferum): limen superum, quod
mihi misero saepe confregit caput: in-
ferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos de-
fregi meos, Novius in Non. 336, 14: Pl.
Cas. 4, 4, 1: imponere foribus, Plin. 36,
14, 21. Proverb.: salutare a limine,
to touch upon anything slightly, Sen. Ep.
49 med. II. Meton. a *door, en-
trance*: ubi hanc ego tetulero intra li-
men, Pl. Cist. 3, 19: intra limen cohi-
bere se, to keep within doors, id. Mil. 3,
1, 11: fores in liminibus profanarum
aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D.
2, 27: ad valvas se templi limenque con-
vertisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: penetrare
aulas et limina regum, Virg. G. 2,
504: famuli ad limina, doorkeepers, por-
ters, Sil. 1, 66. 2. a *house, dwelling;
abode*: matronae nulla auctoritate viro-
rum contineri limine poterant, in the
house, at home, Liv. 43, 1: ad limen con-
sulis adesse, id. 2, 48: limine pelli, Virg.
Aen. 7, 579. 3. Poet. the *barrier in
a race-course*: limen relinquunt, ib. 5,
316. III. Fig. a *beginning, com-
mencement*: leti limine ab ipso ad vitam
reverti, Lucr. 2, 258: in limine belli,
Tac. A. 3, 74: in limine vitae, Sen.
Herc. Fur. 1132. 2. an *end, termina-
tion*: in ipso finitae lucis limine, App.
M. 11, p. 267: Justin. Inst. 1, 12, § 5.
[Li-men comes from the root LIG in ligo,
for the limen was a "tie," i. e., a hori-
zontal piece of timber employed to keep
the other timbers, more particularly
those which are vertical, from falling or
bulging out: v. Key. Phil. Soc. 3, 255.]

limenarcha, ae, m. = λιμενάρχης,
a *harbour-master*: Paul. Dig. 11, 4, 4.

limes, itis, m. [akin to limen; cf.
Justin. Inst. 1, 12, 5] a *cross-path, balk
between fields*. The Romans usually
had in their fields two broad and two
narrower paths. The principal balk run-
ning from east to west was called limes
decumanus; that from north to south
cardo; that from east to west prorsus;
and that from north to south, transver-
sus: Hyg. de limit. const. 18, 33 and 34:
Col. 1, 8, 7: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8. II.
Meton. any *boundary or limit between
two fields*: partiri limite campum, Virg.
G. 1, 126: saxum antiquum ingens,
campo quod forte jacebat, limes agro
positus litem ut discerneret arvis, id.
Aen. 12, 897. 2. a *fortified bound-
ary-line, a boundary-wall*: cuncta in-
ter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum no-
vis limitibus aggeribusque permunita,
Tac. A. 2, 7: limite acto promotisque
praesidiis, id. G. 29: penetrat interius,
aperit limites, Vell. 2, 120. 3. In
gen. any *path, passage, road, way*: eo
limite Athenienses signa extulerunt,
Liv. 31, 39: lato te limite ducam, Virg.
Aen. 9, 323: accivis, Ov. M. 2, 19:
limite recto fugere, ib. 7, 782. 4. a
channel: solito dum flumina currant
limite, ib. 8, 553: Prop. 1, 9, 60. 5.
the *track or path of a comet, meteor,
comet, etc.*: flamiferumque trahens

spatioso limite crinem, stella micat,
Ov. M. 15, 849: longo limite sulcus dal-
lucem, Virg. Aen. 2, 697: Plin. 2, 26,
25: sectus in obliquo est lato curvamin-
limes, the *zodiac*, Ov. M. 2, 130. 6. a
line or vein in stone, etc.: nigram ma-
teriam distinguente limite albo, Plin.
37, 10, 69. III. Fig. a *boundary, li-
mit*: limes carminis, Stat. Th. 1, 16.

2. a *distinction, difference*: judi-
cium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. R.
Am. 326. 3. a *way, path*: si male-
dicitis vestro gradiar limite, Pl. Poen.
3, 3, 18: bene meritis de patria quasi
limes ad coeli aditum patet, Cic. Rep.
6, 24: eundem limitem agere, to go the
same way, employ the same means, Ov.
A. A. 3, 558.

limēum, i, n. a *kind of herb, into
the poisonous juice of which the Gauls
dipped the arrows used in hunting*:
Plin. 27, 11, 76. Supposed by some to
be Ranunculus Thora, Linn.: by others
Doronicum Pardalianches, Leopard's-
bane.

limicōla, ae, m. [limus colo] one
who dwells in the mud: ostreae, Aus.
Ep. 7, 36.

limigēnus, a, um, adj. [limus and
GEN root of gigno] produced in mud or
slime, mud-born: ulvae, Aus. Mosell. 45.

limināris, e, adj. [limen] pertain-
ing to a threshold or lintel: trabes, Vit.
6, 4. II. Meton.: pagina, the first,
Aug. Ep. 67, n. 2.

limis, e, v. limus.

limitāneus, a, um, adj. [limes] that
is on the borders: agri limitanei, situated
on the borders: milites, frontier-troops:
Cod. Just. 11, 59, 3.

limitāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to
a boundary: iter, a path that runs be-
tween two fields, Varr. L. L. 5, 4.

limitatio, ōnis, f. [limito] a fixing,
determination: limitatio terrae vinealis,
Col. 3, 12: Vit. 10, 22.

limito, avi, atum, i, v. a. [limes] to
inclose within boundaries or limits, to
bound: vineas limitari decumano XVIII.
pedum latitudinis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 7.

II. Fig. to fix, settle, determine: li-
mitata est pecuaria quaestio, Varr. R.
R. 2, 2, 1.

limitotrōphus (limitrōphus), a, um,
adj. [limes τροφή] agri, lands set
apart for the subsistence of the troops
stationed on the frontiers (limitanei),
Cod. Just. 11, 59, 3.

limma, ātis, n. = λείμμα (a remain-
der), a semi-tone: Macr. Somn. Scip.
2, 1.

limnē, es, f. = λίμνη, a lake: lacus
qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vit.
8, 3.

limnestis (limnetis), Idis, f. = λιμ-
νήστis, a plant, called also centaurea
major, App. Herb. 34. (v. Centaurium.)

limnicō, es, f. a small sword: App.
Herb. 78.

limo, adv. sideways, askance: leones
nunquam limo vident, Sol. 27.

limo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [lima] to
file: gemmis scalpendis atque limandis,
Plin. 36, 7, 10. 2. to file off: plum-
bum limatum, lead filings, id. 34, 18,
50: limata scoba, ib. II. Meton. to
rub, whet: cornu ad saxa limato, id. 8,
20, 29. Hence limare caput cum ali-
quo, to kiss, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 40. III.
Fig. in gen. to file, polish, finish: quae-
dam institui, quae limantur a me poli-
tius, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: stilus hoc maxime
ornat ac limat, id. de Or. 3, 49: ut ars
aliquid limare non possit, ib. 1, 25: vir
nostrorum hominum urbanitate lima-
tus, id. N. D. 2, 29. 2. Esp. to inves-
tigate accurately, to clear of superflui-
ties: veritas ipsa limatur in disputa-
tione, id. Off. 2, 10: subtiliter menda-
cium, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49. 3. limare se
ad aliquid, to prepare oneself thoroughly:
Cic. Opt. gen. or. 3. 4. to file off,
away from, diminish: tantum alteri
affluxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3,
9: de tua proluxa beneficaque natura
limavit aliquid posterior annus, id.
Fam. 3, 8: commoda alicujus, Hor. Ep.
14, 37.

limo, i, v. a. [limus] to bespatter
with mud: caput alicui, Pl. Poen. 1, 2,
80.

limōcinctus, i, m. [limus cingo:
girt with an apron] a kind of public
attendant on magistrates: Inscr. Orell.
no. 3219.

limōdōron, i, n. = λιμόδωρον, a
plant, perh. Polygonum Convolvulus,
Linn.: Plin. 19, 10, 57.

limōnīa, ae, f. = λιμωνία: a plant,
also called scolymos, q. v.: Plin. 22, 22,
43. II. a kind of anemone (v. Ane-
mone): id. 21, 11, 38.

limōnīātis, Idis, f. = λιμωνιάτης, a
precious stone of a green colour, perh.
the emerald: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

limōnīon, il, n. = λιμωνιον, the
same as lemonion, q. v.: Plin. 20, 8, 28.

limōsus, a, um, adj. [limus] full of
mud or slime, miry, muddy: limosoque
palus obducit omnia juncos, Virg. E. 1,
49: ripae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 1: radix, Plin.
27, 5, 17. Subst. limosa, orum, n. plu.
muddy or miry places: id. 9, 42, 66.

limpido, i, v. a. [limpidus] to make
clear, to cleanse: Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

limpidus, a, um, adj. [another form
of liquidus] clear, limpid: limpidus la-
cus, Cat. 4, 24: limpidior aqua flet, Vit.
8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28,
3: limpidae chrysolithi, Plin. 37, 9, 42.
(Hence It. and Sp. lindo.)

limpītūdo, inis, f. [limpidus] clear-
ness, transparency: maris, Plin. 32, 11,
54.

limūla, ae, f. dim. [lima] a little
file: Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

limulus, a, um, adj. dim. [limus]
somewhat askance: limulis (oculis) in-
tueri, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 12.

limus, a, um, and **limis**, e, adj.
sidelong, askant, askance: limis oculis
aspicere, to look askance, Pl. Mil. 4, 6,
2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1,
33: (leones) nec limis intuentur oculis
aspicique simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8,
16, 19: limibus oculis eos contuens,
Amm. 20, 9: limi, et ut sic dicam ve-
neret (sc. oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76. II.
Transf. of persons, looking sideways:
neque post respiciens, neque ante pro-
spiciens, sed limus intra limites culinae,
Varr. in Non. 133, 31.

limus, i, m. slime, mud: silvae li-
mum tenent in fronde relictum, Ov. M.
1, 347: profundo limo cum ipsis equis
hausti sunt, Liv. 31, 27: amnis abun-
dans exit et obducto late tenet omnia
limo, Virg. G. 1, 115: aqua limo tur-
bata, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. 2. excrement:
Pall. 3, 31. 3. dirt of any kind: limi
ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760: gravis veteri
craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 80.

II. Fig.: malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2,
19.

limus, i, m. a girdle or apron
trimmed with purple, worn by the sacri-
ficing priests: velati limo, Virg. Aen.
12, 120 et ibi Serv.: licio transverso,
quod limum appellatur, cincti erant,
Tiro in Gell. 12, 3.

lināmentum, i, n. [linum] linen-
stuff, linen: Plin. 32, 10, 46. II. Esp.
lint: linamentum indere, Cels. 5, 6, 23:
siccis linamentis vulnus implere, id. 5,
6, 21.

linārīus, ii, m. [linum] a linen-
weaver: Inscr. Orell. no. 4214.

linctor, λικτης (one who licks), Gloss.
Philox.

linctus, us, m. [id.] (only in abl.) a
licking: Plin. 31, 9, 45.

linea, ae, f. [linum] a linen thread
a string, line: linea longinqua per os re-
ligata, Plin. 9, 17, 26: ligato pede longa
linea gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15:
linea margaritarum triginta quinque,
Scaev. Dig. 35, 2, 26: linea dives (of
the strings of pearls thrown among the
people at the public games), Mart. 8, 78.

2. Esp. the threads of a net or web:
icia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in
plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in
sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24,
28. II. Meton. a net: id. 9, 43, 67:
si feras lineis et pinna clusas contineas,

Sen. Clem. 12. **2.** a *fishing-line*: tremulae captum linea trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27. Hence proverb.: mittere lineam, to cast a line, try to catch a person Pl. Most. 5, 1, 22. **3.** a *plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendicular et linea uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ad regulam et lineam, Vitruv. 7, 3. Hence the phrases, ad lineam and recta linea, in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly: solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 19, 8, 42: (ignis) rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem, that region lies directly under the Lion, Lucan. 10, 306. **4.** a *thread-like stroke or mark* made with a pen, pencil, etc., a *line*: Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, nunquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (viz. nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76: candida per medium folium transcurrere, id. 27, 11, 77: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sun-dial), id. 7, 60, 60. Of a geometrical *line*: linea est longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65: linea circumcurrens, a circle, Quint. 1, 10, 41. **5.** Esp. a *boundary-line*: Hyg. de Limit. p. 151 ed. Goes. Hence in gen. a way, path. Prud. Cath. 7, 48. **6.** a *transverse line on the upper part of the seats in theatres to define the space to be occupied by each spectator*: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19: Quint. 11, 3, 133. **7.** a *feature, lineament*: adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179. **III.** Fig. a *line* of descent or kindred, *lineage*: στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, clara gentis linea, Stat. S. 3, 3, 43. an *outline, sketch, design*: quidam materias latius dicendo prosequantur alii, quum primas modo lineas duxissent, etc., Quint. 2, 6, 2: ea quae in Platonis oratione denirantur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere quaesivimus, Gell. 17, 20. **8.** a *boundary-line, limit, end, goal*: quum poetarum transire lineas impune possint, Varr. L. L. 9, 1: si quidem est peccare tantum transire lineas, to go beyond the mark, Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: ad moveri lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49. Hence, proverb.: extrema linea amare, to love at a distance, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

lineālis, e, *adj.* [linea] consisting of lines, *linear*: Amm. 22, 16.

lineāliter, *adv.* by means of lines: linealiter facere, Mart. Cap. 8, 28.

lineāmentum, i, n. [linea] a line or stroke made with a pen, etc., a *geometrical line*: in geometria lineamenta, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: lineamentum, longitudinem latitudine carentem, id. Acad. 2, 36, 116. **II.** Meton. a *feature, lineament*: quae conformatio lineamentorum, id. N. D. 1, 18: lineamenta oris effingere, id. Div. 1, 13: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41. **2.** In plur. *designs, drawings, delineations*: adumbratorum Decorum lineamenta, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: operum lineamenta, id. Verr. 4, 44. **3.** Fig. a *feature, lineament*: animi lineamenta sunt pulciora quam corporis, id. Fin. 3, 22: numerus quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, id. Brut. 87, 298.

lineāris, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to or consisting of lines, *linear*: linearis pictura, an outline, Plin. 35, 3, 5: ratio, the science of lines, geometry, Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, a geometrical demonstration, ib. 49.

lineārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to lines, *linear*: lines, a narrow path-

way between fields, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

lineātio, ōnis, f. [lineo] the drawing of a line, a line: solis radii paribus lateribus lineationibus extenduntur, Vitruv. 9, 4. **II.** a *feature, lineament*: corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

lineo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [linea] to fashion to a straight line, to make straight or perpendicular: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitruv. 9, 4 med. **II.** Fig. *decked out*: inter comatos lineatosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6.

lineōla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] a little line: Gell. 10, 1 fin.

linus, a, um, *adj.* [linum] of flax or lint, *flaxen, linen*: linea vincula, Virg. Aen. 5, 510: terga, the linen lining of a shield, ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13: amictus, Tac. G. 17: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.

lingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to lick, lick up: mel mihi videor lingere, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Cat. 98, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: sal pecoribus datur lingendus, id. 31, 9, 45. Sensus obsceno: Mart. 12, 35. [Root LIG: cf. Sans. *lih*, "lingere;" Gr. *λεῖχω*; Eng. *lick*: hence *lig-urio*.]

lingua (old form *dingua*, like *dagrima* for *lacrima*, acc. to Mar. Victorin. p. 2547 and 2470 P.: cf. the letter D, 1, 5), ae, f. the *tongue*: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: lingua haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25: lingua titubante loqui, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 21: linguam exserere, to thrust out the tongue, in token of derision or contempt; Liv. 7, 10: so, lingua ejecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66. **II.** Meton. *speech, language*: beare Latium divite lingua, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: linguam continere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 82: linguas solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25: linguam solvere ad jurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261: quidam operarii lingua celeri et exercitata, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2: Aetolorum linguas retundere, to silence, Liv. 33, 3: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Virg. E. 7, 28. (ii) the *tongue or language of a people*: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3: Gallicae linguae scientia, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: utraque lingua, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23: Mithridates, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50. Also, *dialect, idiom*: id. 12, 10, 34. **3.** Poet. the *sounds made by animals*: volucrum linguae, Virg. Aen. 3, 361: canis, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5. **4.** Of *tongue-shaped things*: (i) a *plant*, also called *lingulaca*, q. v.: Plin. 24, 19, 104. (ii) *Lingua bubula*, a *plant*, ox-tongue, bugloss, v. buglossus, Cato R. R. 40: Plin. 17, 14, 24. (iii) *Lingua canina*, Cels. 3, 27, 13, and *lingua canis*, App. Herb. 96, the *plant hound's tongue*, also called *cynoglossos*: q. v. (iv) a *tongue of land*: eminent in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11: Lucan. 2, 614. (v) a *spoonful*, as a measure: Plin. 26, 11, 73. (vi) the *tongue or reed of a flute*: id. 10, 29, 43. (vii) the *short arm of a lever*: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitruv. 10, 8. [Dingua must have been the orig. form, as the grammarians state: cf. Germ. *zung*; Engl. *tongue*.] (Hence Fr. *langue*.)

linguārium, ii, n. [lingua] *tongue-money*; i. e. a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] gifted with a tongue, *eloquent*: Tert. Anim. 3.

linguax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *loquacious*: linguaces (al. *lingulacas*), Gell. 1, 15.

lingūla, v. *ligula*.

lingulāca, ae, c. [lingula] a *gossip, chatter-box*: ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: nunquam tacet, Pl. Casin. 2, 2, 63: Gell. 1, 15. **II.** *Lingulāca*, ae, f. a *kind of fish, a sole*: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23, § 77. **2.** a *plant*, the *Hart's tongue* officinale, Willd. : illa 25, 11, 84.

lingulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *tongue-shaped*: tubula Vitruv. 8, 7.

lingūlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *talkative, quarrelsome*: Poet. Lat. mix. 2, p. 237, Wernsd.

linguōsus, a, um, *adj.* *loquacious*: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43: Hier. Ep. 108, n. 20.

II. Fig.: *orchestrum linguosum* digiti, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

liniātura, xpioris (an unwinding), Gloss. Philox.

linifer, eri, m. [linum fero] a *surname of Silvanus*: Inscr.

linificus, i, m. [linum facio] a *linen-weaver*: Cod. Theod. 8, 16.

linifiarius, linifio, v. *linyphiarus*.

liniger, era, erum, *adj.* [linum gero] *linen-wearing, clothed in linen*, of Isis and her priests: linigera turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 533.

linimen, inis, n. [linio] *grease*: pro linimine adhibere, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

linimentum, i, n. [id.] *ointment, liniment*: dolli, Pall. 11, 14 fin.

linio, iui, itum, 4. v. a. to *bedaub, besmear*: liquida pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17: Plin. 17, 28, 47: tectoria luto quum liniuntur, Vitruv. 7, 3 fin.

liniphariarum, ii, v. *linyphiarus*.

linphio, ōnis, v. *linyphio*.

lētus, v. *lenteus*.

linitus, a, um, *Part.* [linio].

linitus, ūs, m. [id.] a *smearing, anointing*: potu et linitu, Plin. 20, 12, 47.

lino, livi and lēvi, itum, 3. v. a. (contr. form of the *inf. perf.* *linisse* for *linisse*, Spartian. Hadr. 4. *Perf.* *lini* for *lini*, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.) to *daub, besmear, anoint, to spread or rub over*: spiramenta cera, Virg. G. 4, 3: spicula vipereo felle, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 1: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa conditum levi (sc. pice), which I myself have pitched, id. Od. 1, 20, 1: quis plura livit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16: faciem, Juv. 6, 481: succis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711: linere medicamenta per corpora, Ov. Medic. fac. 81: plurima cerno, me quoque qui feci iudice, digna lini, that deserve to be rubbed out (i. e. by smearing the wax with the broad end of the style), id. Pont. 1, 5, 15. **II.** Transf. to *overlay, cover*: tecta auro, id. Medic. fac. 7: Mart. 9, 62. **2.** to *bedaub, bemire*: linu ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760: Mart. 9, 23. **III.** Fig.: to *befoul*: splendida facta carmine foedo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236.

linostema, est vestis ex lana linoque contexta: et dicta linostema, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

linostrophon, i, n. = λινόστροφον, a *plant*, called also *marrubium*, q. v.: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

linōstis, is and idis, f. = λινόστis, a *plant*, called also *mercurialis*, the herb *Mercury*, Mercurialis annua, Linn. mas. et fem.: Plin. 25, 5, 18: id. 26, 12, 76.

linguo, liqui, 3. v. a. (*Part.* *lictus*, Capit. M. Aurel. 7: dub.) to *leave, quit, forsake, depart from*: urbem exsul linguat, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10: nil intentatum nostri liquere poetarum, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, id. Od. 2, 14, 21: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38: linguui animo, and simply *lingui*, to *swoon, faint*: Suet. Caes. 45: linguor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov. H. 2, 130: so, act.: me liquit animus, Sen. Troad. 623: Ov. M. 8, 364: linquere lumen, animam, vitam, to *die*: lumen linque, Pl. Cist. 3, 12: linquebant dulces animas, Virg. Aen. 3, 140. **II.** to *leave or let alone, to resign, abandon*: linquamus naturam artesque videamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: linque severa, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28: spem, Val. Fl. 1, 560. **III.** to *leave in any place or condition, to leave in the lurch*: herum in obsidione linguet, Pl. Asin. 2,

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2: literulae meae oblanguerunt, id. Fam. 16, 10: literulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7.

lithānicus, i, m. [λιθάνω] suffering from the stone: Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

lithargyrus (-os), i, m. = λιθάργυρος, litharge, the oxide of lead, removed in refining silver: Plin. 26, 10, 64.

lithizon, ontis, m. = λιθίζων (stone-like): lithizontes, Indian carbuncles, of a faint brilliancy and a brownish yellow colour, Plin. 37, 7, 25.

lithospermon, i, n. = λιθόσπερμον, a plant, growwell, Lithospermum officinale, Linn. Another kind is referred to by Pliny, which some have supposed to be the grass Coix lachryma, Linn., the stony seeds of which are called Job's tears: Plin. 27, 11, 74.

lithostrōtus, a, um, adj. = λιθόστροφτος, inlaid with stones, mosaic: pavimentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10. II. Subst. lithostrōtum, i, n. mosaic work: ib. 3, 2, 4: Plin. 36, 25, 60.

liticen, inis, m. [lituus tano] a clarion-blower, trumpeter: liticines et tubicines, Cato in Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, i. e. Misenus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 19.

litigans, ntis, Part. [litigo]. II. Subst. a disputant: Gell. 2, 12. 2. a party to a lawsuit, a litigant: Plin. 19, 1, 16.

litigatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a dispute, quarrel: omissis litigationibus (al. litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8.

litigātor, ōris, m. [id.] one engaged in a dispute, a disputant: litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 (al. litigationes). II. Esp. a party in a lawsuit, a litigant: litigator rusticus illiteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit quid in lite sit, dicet, Quint. 2, 21, 16: Tac. A. 13, 42.

litigātus, ūs, m. [id.] a lawsuit, process: Auct. Decl. Quint. 6, 19.

litigiosus, a, um, adj. [litigium] full of disputes, quarrelsome: fora litigiosa, Ov. F. 4, 188: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26. 2. fond of disputes, contentious, litigious: homo minime litigiosus, id. Verr. 2, 14: duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3: homines pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68. II. Meton. of the object, disputed: praediolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 108.

litigium, i, n. [litigo] a dispute, quarrel: Pl. Casin. 3, 2, 31.

litigo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [lis, litis, ago] to dispute, quarrel: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hircium cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 37. Proverb.: litigare cum ventis, to give oneself useless trouble, Petr. 83: Mart. 11, 35. II. Esp. to dispute at law, litigate: Cic. Fam. 9, 25: id. Coel. 11. Pass. impers. litigatur, there is a lawsuit, Gell. 14, 2.

lito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to sacrifice under favourable auspices, to obtain favourable omens. A. Neutr.: si istuc unquam factum est, tum me Juppiter faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec unquam litem, Pl. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, without favourable omens, Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9. Proverb.: mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, i. e. a man can give no more than he has, Plin. praef. With dat.: cum pluribus diis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. Div. 2, 17: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 10, 28, 40. With abl. of the thing: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrime, Cic. Div. 2, 15: Plin. 8, 45, 70.

2. Meton. of the victim itself: to give a favourable omen, promise a successful event: victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8: non quacunque manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73.

B. Act.: exta litabat ovis, Prop. 1, 24: sacra, Ov. F. 4, 630: sacris Virg. Aen. 4, 50: sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3, 4. II. Fig. to make atonement to, to appease, satisfy: liternus Lentulo, parentem Cethego,

Cic. Fl. 38: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52: aliquid poena, Auct. B. Hisp. 24: postquam litatum est Illo Phoebus redit, Sen. Agam. 577. 2. to devote, consecrate: plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, id. Med. fin.: honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10.

litōrālis, e, adj. [litus] pertaining to the sea-shore: dii litorales, that guard the shore, Cat. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30: Indi, Just. 12, 10.

litōrārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the shore: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

litcrēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-: arena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, ib. 10, 127: aves, Virg. Aen. 12, 248.

litōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the shore, on the shore: callais litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 10, 56.

littēra and its deriv. v. liter

littus, v. litus.

litūra, ae, f. [lino] a smearing anointing: solem etiam et pluviam arceat ejusmodi litura, Col. 4, 24, 6. II.

Esp. a smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written; an erasure, correction: also meton. a passage erased, an erasure: unius nominis litura, Cic. Arch. 5: videtis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id. Verr. 2, 78: carmen multa litura coercere, Hor. A. P. 292. 2. a blot, smear: haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. 4, 3, 4: litera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15. III. Fig. in gen. an alteration: nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen. Vit. B. 8.

litūrārius, a, um, adj. [litura] of or for rubbing out. Subst. liturarii, orum, m. plu. (sc. libri), books for the first rough draft of writings (so called from the erasures made in them), Aus. praef. Idyll. 13.

liturgus, i, m. = λειτουργός, one who fills a public office, a servant of the state: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

litūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [litura] to rub out, erase: Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

litus, a, um, Part. [lino].

litus, ūs, m. [id.] a smearing, be-smearing, anointing: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

litus (littus), ōris, n. the sea-shore, coast, beach, strand: solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus cluderet, Cic. Top. 7 fin.: adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, ut ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, Virg. Aen. 7, 10: petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: sinuosum legere, Val. Fl. 2, 451. Proverb.: litus arare, to labour in vain, take useless pains, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 48. (ii) in litus arenas fundere, to send coals to Newcastle, ib. 5, 6, 44. II. Meton. a landing-place: Suet. Tib. 40.

2. the shore of a lake: Trasimene litora, Sil. 15, 818: Lartum litus, Cat. 35, 4. 3. the bank of a river: Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: viridique in litore conspicitur sus, Virg. Aen. 8, 83. 4. land situated on the sea-side: cui litus arandum dedimus, ib. 4, 212: Tac. H. 3, 63.

lituus, i, m. [prob. an Etrusc. word; prim. signif. crooked; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 211: Smith's Ant. 709] the crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's wand: dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: Cic. Div. 1, 17: Quirinallis, Virg. Aen. 7, 187: lituo pulcer trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375.

II. a curved trumpet, clarion: jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, ib. 3, 216: lituo tubae permixtus sonitus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum, Lucan. 1, 237. 2. Fig. an instigator, author: lituus meae profectionis, Cic. Att. 11, 12.

livēdo, inis, f. [liveo] blueness, lividness, produced by blows, etc.: homunculi vibicibus livedinis totam cutem icti, App. M. 9, p. 222.

livens, entis, Part. [liveo]. II. Adj. black and blue, bluish, livid:

livens plumbum, Virg. Aen. 7, 687: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 817: crura compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47.

liverter, adv. vividly: Paul. Petroc. 4, 192.

livō, 2. v. n. to be black and blue, livid: vivent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: vivere catenis, Prop. 4, 7, 65. II.

Fig. to be envious: livet Carinus, rampitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61: Stat. Th. 11, 211: quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61. 2. With dat. to envy: vivere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 68.

livesco, 3. v. n. incep. [liveo] to turn black and blue, become livid: digiti livescunt in pedibus, Lucr. 3, 529. II. Fig. to envy, be envious: nec livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

livide, adv. vividly: Plin. 37, 7, 25.

lividinans, antis, adj. [lividus] envious: ipse Paris dearum lividinantium judex, Petr. 138 dub.

livido, i. v. a. [id.] to render livid: Paul. Nol. carn. 21, 619.

lividulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat envious: Juv. 11, 110.

lividus, a, um, adj. [liveo] bluish, blue: vada, Virg. Aen. 6, 320: lividissima vorago, Cat. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10. 2. Esp. black and blue, livid: livida armis brachia, ib. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. H. 20, 82. II. Fig. envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones, that rob of merited praise, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33: sententia, spiteful, malicious, Sen. Contr. 2, 14.

livor, ōris, m. [id.] a bluish or leaden colour, a black and blue spot: livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: illinitur livoribus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: tum succos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13. II. Fig. envy, spite, malice, ill-will: summa malevolentia et livore impediuntur, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor: post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Cal. 34.

lix, liciis, m. ashes: lix cinis est, inquit M. Varro, foci, Plin. 36, 27, 69: lix est cinis vel humor cineri admixtus: nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur, Non. 62, 11. (Hence Sp. lia; Fr. lie.)

lixa, ae, m. a sutler: Liv. 39, 1. In plur. camp-followers, consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.: lixas o castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, n. 2: agmini totidem lixas habenti quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42. II. Transf. an attendant on a magistrate: App. M. 1, p. 113.

lixabundus, iter libere ac prolixo faciens, Fest. s. v.

lixio, ōnis, m. a sutler, camp-follower: lixiones aquarum portitores, Gloss. Isid.

lixivia, ae, f. [lixivium] lye: lixivium cineris, Col. 12, 16: id. 12, 50.

lixivium, i, n. [id.] lye: Pall. 12, 7.

lixivius, a, um [lix] made into lye: uvas in cinere lixivio tingere, lye-ashes, Plin. 15, 17, 18, n. 4: cinere lixivio abluere, id. 28, 18, 75. (Hence It. lisciva; Sp. leixa; Fr. lessive.)

lixivus, a, um, adj. [id.] made into lye: cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216: id. 230: mustum lixivum, the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed, Cato R. R. 23. II. Subst. lixivum, i, n. lye: Pall. 2, 15.

lixo ἐψέω (to boil), Gloss. Philox.

lixulae, arum, f. [a Sabine word] a round cake made of flour, cheese, and water: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107.

lōba, ae, f. the haulm or straw of Indian millet: Plin. 11, 7, 10, § 55.

II. nightshade, also called strychnos, q. v.: App. Herb. 74.

localis, e, adj. [locus] pertaining to a place, local: determinatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34: aerumnae, Amm. 14, 7 adverbial, adverbs of place, Charis. p. 182 P.

lōcālitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *locality*: Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 3, 3: 4.

lōcālīter, *adv.* *locally*: Besae del localiter appellati oraculum, *i. e. by the inhabitants*, Amm. 19, 12.

lōcārīus, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *pertaining to letting*. Subst. locarius, *ii, m.* *one who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later*: Hermes, divitiarum locarium, Mart. 5, 24. 2. locarium, *ii, n.* *rent paid for a stall*: Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 15.

lōcātārīus, ò μισθούμενος (*a contractor*), Gloss. Philox.

lōcātīciūs or **-tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [loco] *let, hired out*: locaticia fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 6, 8.

lōcātīo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a placing, a disposition, arrangement*: locatio verborum, Quint. 9, 4, 32. II. *Esp. a letting out, leasing*: quae (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3: fundi, Col. 1, 7: locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands*, Liv. 45, 18: locatio et conductio similibus regulis constituuntur, Gal. 3, 142. 2. Meton. *a contract of letting or hiring, a lease*: Cic. Att. 1, 17.

lōcātītīus, *v.* locaticius.

lōcātor, ōris, *m.* [loco] *one who lets or hires out*: locator funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53: domus, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60: operis, Flor. ib. 36.

lōcātōrīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to letting or hiring out*: locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out*, Cic. Att. 15, 9.

lōcātus, a, um, *Part.* [loco]. II. Subst. locatum, *i, n.* *a letting or hiring out*: iudicia quae fiunt ex conducto aut locato, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

lōcellus, *i, m. dim.* [loculus] *a compartment in a locker or chest*: Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: Mart. 10, 88. II. *a chest, casket*: anulos in locellum repositos heredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, n. 9. (Hence Sp. *lucillo*.)

lōcīto, *i, v. a. freq.* [loco] *to let or hire out*: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

lōco, avi, atum (locassim for locaverim, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 51: locassint, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11) *i, v. a.* [locus] *to place, put, lay, set*: locare insidias alicui, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 17: castra ad Cybistra locavi, Cr. Fam. 15, 2: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 100: fundamenta urbis, Virg. Aen. 4, 266: vicos, Tac. G. 16. 2. *Esp. locare in matrimonium or matrimonio, or simply locare, to give in marriage*: virginem locare alicui, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 24: in matrimonium, id. Trin. 3, 3, 52: nuptum virginem adolescenti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: in matrimonio stabili et certo, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. 3. *to let, lease, hire or farm out*: vectigalia locare, id. Agr. 1, 3: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30: tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. 37. With *abl.* of the price or rent: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, 3: praedia non numo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37. 4. *to contract or bargain for*: tu idem optimum est loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 30: statuam faciendam locare, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: funera, id. Verr. 5, 45: statuas demoliendas, ib. 2, 67: Junoni templum (sc. extruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta exercitus (sc. facienda), id. 27, 10. 5. *locare se or locare operam suam, to hire oneself out, hire out one's services*: quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 57: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1: vocem, *to become a public crier*, Juv. 8, 185: locare noctes, of courtesans, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 30: disciplina (histrionis) quae erat ab hoc tradita, locabat se non minus Hs. cecicoo, *produced a rental or profit*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28. 6. *to put or lend out money on interest*: argentum, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 4. II. *Fig. in gen. to place, put, set*: vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr. 5, 11: inter

recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: aliquem in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14: civitas in Catonis et Bruti fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut ea excepta nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Am. 27 fin.: res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 1, 31: prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, *consists in*, id. Off. 3, 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon*, Liv. 7, 20. 2. *Esp. locare nomen, to become surety*: Phaedr. 1, 16, 1. (Hence Fr. *louer*.)

lōcūlāmentum, *i, n.* [loculus] *a case, box, receptacle*: for doves: Col. 8, 3: for books: Sen. Tranq. 9: loculamenta dentium, *the sockets*, Veg. Vet. 2, 32.

lōcūlārīs, *e, adj.* [id.] *kept in boxes*: resina, Pall. 3, 25, 23.

lōcūlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with compartments or divisions*: arculae, piscinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

lōcūlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of compartments or cells*: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

lōcūlus, *i, m. dim.* [locus] *a little place*: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38. II. *Esp. a coffin*: equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16. 2. *a bier*: Fulg. Planc. Exposit. serm. p. 558. 3. *a compartment, stall*: Veg. Vet. 1, 56. 4. *Plur. loculi, a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer or casket*: gestit numum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket*, Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Hence *facete of a slave*; stimulorum loculi, *you whip-case*, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 11.

lōcūples, ētis (*gen. plu. locupletium and locupletum*), *adj.* [derived by the ancients from locus plenus; but etym. unknown], *rich, opulent*: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: locupletes dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: Cic. Cat. 2, 8: egebat? immo locuples erat, id. Rosc. Com. 8: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. Div. in Caecil. 17: locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35: locuples aquila, *i. e. the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv. 14, 197. With *abl.*: praeda locuples, Sall. J. 86: annus locuples frugibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137. *Comp.*: locupletior negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17. *Sup.*: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. B. C. 3, 31.

II. *Fig. well stored or provided, richly supplied, rich*: Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejuni, Cic. Fin. 5, 5: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupliorem etiam esse quam Graecam, ib. 1, 3 fin. 2. *Transf. responsible, trustworthy, safe, sure*: locuples reus, *that can fulfill his engagements*, Liv. 9, 6: locuples auctor, or testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness*: Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores, Cic. Div. 2, 58: locuples auctor Thucydides, id. Brut. 12, 47: accedit etiam testis locuples, Posidonius, id. Off. 3, 2: locuples tabellarius, *a trusty letter-carrier*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

lōcūplētātor, ōris, *m.* [locupletio] *an enricher*: familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15.

lōcūplētē, *adv. richly*: *Sup.*: locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9. *Fig. in the Comp.*: Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 3.

lōcūplētō, avi, atum, *i, v. a.* [locuples] *to make rich, enrich*: homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24: Africam equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Ham. 4: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: celeriter locupletari, Col. 6 praef. § 4. II. *Fig.*: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 28: templum picturis, id. Inv. 2, 1.

lōcus (old form stlocus like stilis for lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16), *i, m.* (locum, *f, n.* Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14) (*in plur. loci, single places; loca, places connected with one another, regions*) *a place*: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 6: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situm, naturam regionis nosse, Liv. 22, 38: Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. 30: facere alicui locum in turba, *to give place, make room*, Ov. A. A. 2, 210: ex (de) loco superiore, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 42: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, id. Fam. 3, 8: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id. de Or. 3, 6: primus locus aedium, *the ground-floor*, Nep. praef. 6: loco movere, *to drive from a place or post*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 32: so, loco dejicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: locum dare or cedere, *to give way, yield*: Sall. C. 9. 2. *Esp. a place or seat in the theatre, circus, or forum*: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 35: Liv. 30, 17. 3. *a piece or part of an estate*: stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 60. 4. *a place, spot, locality*: magis reprehendendus sum, quod Piraea scripserim, quam quod in addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3. *Esp. the site, of a city which no longer exists*: locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6: loca, Buprasium, Hyrmine: ib.: Ov. F. 2, 280. 5. *Loci and loca, pudenda muliebria*: si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato R. R. 157: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 11, 37, 84. 6. *a burial-place, grave*: Inscr. Orell. no. 8, etc.

II. *Fig. a topic of discussion, a matter, subject, point*: quum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1: hic locus, de natura usuque verborum, id. Or. 48: loca recitata revolvere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. *Esp. the grounds of proof (usu. plu.)*: quum pervestigare argumentum aliquod volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2, 7: itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, ib. 2, 8. 2. *room, occasion, place, situation, time, etc. for doing anything*: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? Caes. B. G. 5, 44: avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16: dare suspicioni locum, id. Coel. 4: dare locum dubitationi, id. Balb. 6: cui loco consulte, *point*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 15: locum habere or locus est, with *dat.*: *to find a place*: qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? id. Off. 3, 33: quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54: legi Aquiliae locus est adversus te, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27: in poetis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, *there is room for*, Cic. Or. 1: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5 fin.: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, *leaves no room for, excludes the possibility of*, id. Quint. 15: si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, *if I were in your position*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 116: is si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: nactus locum ressecandae libidinis, *having met with an opportunity*, id. Att. 1, 18: valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, ib. 9, 7: se eodem loco illos quo Helvetios habiturum, *he would regard them as standing in the same position relatively to himself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Hence, loco or in loco, *in the right place, seasonably*: posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: epistolae non in loco redditae, ib. 11, 16: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28: *in plur.*: non insurgit locis? non figuris gaudet? Quint. 12, 10, 23. *As a partitive genitive*: quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Att. 8, 10: eo loci for eo loco, id. Sest. 31: Tac. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Suet. Cal 53:

ubi loci, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 26: ibidem loci id. Cist. 3, 1, 53. Also, of time: interea loci for interea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46: postea loci, Sall. J. 102: adhuc locorum, hitherto, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 25: ad id locorum, to that time, till then, Liv. 22, 38: post id locorum, after that, thereupon, Pl. Casin. 1, 32: inde loci, since then, Lucr. 5, 438. 3. position, degree, rank: summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9: esse ex equestri loco, id. Planc. 15: huic Caesar majorum locum restituerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 25. So esp. of birth: infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. 1, 34: Caes. B. G. 5, 25. Of things: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, Cic. Fin. 2, 28. 4. Loco, adverbially: in the place of, instead of, for: criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, id. Fam. 7, 3: haec filium suum sibi praemii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49. (Hence It. *luogo*; Fr. *lieu*.)

locusta (locusta, Juvenc. in Matth. 3, 1, 339), ae, f. a locust, a species of Gryllus, Linn. The Gryllus migratorius v. aegyptius v. tataricus, is the destroying locust that becomes a pest at certain periods: Plin. 11, 29, 35: id. 7, 2, 2. Proverb.: prius locusta pariet lucam bovem, of something impossible, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39. II. Transf. a marine shell-fish, a kind of lobster, Palinurus locusta, Oliv.: Plin. 9, 30, 50: marina, Petr. 35, 4.

locutio (loquutio), ōnis, f. [loquor] a speaking, speech, discourse: sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quanquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or. 19, 64. 2. Esp. pronouncement: locutio emendata et Latina, id. Brut. 74: recta locutio, Quint. 1, 6, 20. 3. a mode of expression, phrase, idiom: quidam dicere maluerunt locutiones (quam verba), Quint. 1, 5, 2: copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7 fin.

locutor (loquutor), ōris, m. [id.] one who speaks, a speaker: rudis locutor exotici sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 102. 2. Esp. a talker, prater, babblers: leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15.

locutūleus, il, m. [id.] a prater, babblers: Gell. 1, 15 fin.

locutūleus, a, um, adj. [id.] prating, loquacious: ranae, Alcim. 5, 160.

locutus (loqu.), a, um, l'art. [loquor].

locutus (loquutus), ūs, m. [id.] a speaking, speech: App. Flor. p. 352.

lodīcula, ae, f. dim. [lodix] a small coverlet, blanket: segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

lodix, icis, f. a blanket, counterpane: Juv. 6, 195: Mart. 14, 152. (Hence Fr. *lodier*.)

loebertas, loebesum, v. liber.

loedōria, ae, f. = *λοιδορία*, open reviling, gross abuse: Macr. S. 7, 3.

lōgārion (-um) il, n. = *λογάριον*, a for small accounts: Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3.

lōgēum, i, and **lōgīum**, il, n. = *λογεῖον* and *λόγιον*, that part of the stage whence the actors spoke, the pulpitum: Vitr. 5, 8, 3. II. archives: Cic. Fam. 5, 20 dub.

lōgīca, ae, or **lōgīcē**, es, f. = *λογική* (sc. *τέχνη*), logic: in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi ac disserendi, quae *λογική* dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7.

lōgīcus, a, um, adj. = *λογικός*, logical: habes ea, quae de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quae *logica* appellant, quia disseruntur subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14. Subst. logicum, i, n.: Sid. Carm. 15, 100.

lōgīsta, ae, m. = *λογιστής*, an accountant: under the later emperors, a high civic functionary: curator reipublicae, qui Graeco vocabulo *logista* nuncupatur, Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3.

lōgōdaedālia, ae, f. = *λογοδαδάλια*, an excessive nicety in the choice of words: Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

lōgōgrāphus, i, m. = *λογογράφος*, an accountant: Cod. Just. 10, 69.

lōgos (-us), i, m. = *λόγος*, a word non longos logos, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 29: Petr. 126. II. Esp. mere words, empty talk: dabuntur dotis tibi sexcenti logi, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 9. 2. a witty saying, bon-mot, jest: logos ridiculos vendo, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 66: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18. 3. a fable: fabellae et Aesopel logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27. 4. reason: logos aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67.

lōlīacēus, a, um, adj. [lolium] of darnel, daniel: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lōlīārīus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to darnel: Col. 8, 5, 16.

lōlīgīuncūla (lollig.), or **lōlīguncula** (loll.), f. dim. [lolligo] a little cuttle-fish: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

lōlīgo (loll.), inis, f. the cuttle-fish, Sepia Loligo, Linn.: Plin. 9, 28, 44 sq.: Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigrae succus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

lōllūm, il, n. darnel, cockle, tares: Lolium temulentum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Virg. G. 1, 154: lolio vicitare, to have bad eyes (because the ancients thought that the use of tares for food injured the sight), Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 50: careant lolis oculos vitiandibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691. (Hence It. *gioglio*, *loglio*; Sp. *joyo*.)

lōmentārius *σμηγματοπώλης* (a dealer in lomentum), Gloss. Phil.

lōmentum, i, n. [lavo] a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the skin: lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42: ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9. 2. a kind of blue colour, azure: lomentum est caeruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 13, 57. II. Fig.: a means of cleansing: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

lōnchitis, idis, f. = *λογχίτις*, a plant, referred by Sprengel to the orchis Serapias lingua, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 88: id. 26, 8, 48.

lonchus (lunch.), i, m. = *λόγχος*, a lance: Tert. Cor. mil. 11.

longābo, ōnis, m. v. longanō.

longaevitas, ātis, f. [longaevus] long life, longevity: Macr. S. 7, 5.

longaevus, a, um, adj. [longus aevum] of great age, aged, ancient (poet.): longaevus parens, Virg. Aen. 3, 169: caput, Prop. 4, 1, 52: pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864: senectus, Prop. 2, 10, 47: vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5. Absol.: longaeva, f. an old woman: Ov. M. 10, 462.

longānon, i, n. (also -gāno and -gābo, or -gāvo, -gāo, ōnis, m.) the straight gut: Veg. Vet. 1, 42: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 22. II. Transf. a sausage: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. (Hence Sp. *longaniza*.)

longē, adv. long, lengthwise: longe lateque, in length and breadth, far and wide, Cic. N. D. 2, 15. 2. a long way off, far off, at a distance: longe absum, audio sero, id. Fam. 2, 7: quam longe est hinc in sinum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 27: Santonum fines non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3. Comp.: longius non discedam, id. Fam. 14, 2 fin. II. Fig. of time: long, for a long period: longe prospicere futuros casus, id. Am. 12. Comp.: Varro vitam Naevii producit longius, id. Brut. 15: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. Sup.: quid longissime meministi in patria tua, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 52. 2. Of speech: long, at length, diffusely, tediously: haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48: longius aliquid circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17. 3. Longe esse, abesse, with dat.: to be far

away, i. e. to be of no assistance, of no avail: longe his fraterum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Virg. Aen. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. H. 12, 53. (ii) with ab: to be far from, i. e. destitute of: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3. 4. greatly very much, by far; esp. with Comp. and Sup.: errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: longe melior, Virg. Aen. 9, 556: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe princeps, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: longe praestare, id. Brut. 64: dissentire, id. Am. 9: longe secus, ib.: longe aliter, id. Acad. 2, 31: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9: a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13: plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, id. Fin. 2, 21: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illis, Ov. M. 4, 325: par studiis aevique modis sed robore longe, far different, far inferior, Stat. Ach. 1, 176.

longilōquūm, il, n. [longus loqui] a long speech: Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34.

longinquē, adv. a long way off, far away: longinque a domo, Att. in Non. 515, 14. Comp.: longinquus diutiusque abesse, Gell. 1, 22 med. 2. of ancient times: historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.

longinquitās, ātis, f. [longinquus] length, extent: viae, Flor. 4, 12: itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33. 2. Esp. distance: quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferruntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19. II. Transf. of time: length, long continuance or duration: aetatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: temporum, Cic. Div. 1, 7: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53. 2. Absol.: long duration, length of time: dolores longinquitate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: Liv. 9, 33.

longinquo, adv. v. longinquus.

longinquo, i, v. a. [longinquus] to remove to a distance: Claud. Mam. 1, 1.

longinquus, a, um, adj. [longus] long, extensive: linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26: aequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363. 2. Esp. far removed, far off, remote, distant: nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13: longinqua Iacedaemon, id. Att. 15, 9: nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: cura, respecting things that are far off, Liv. 22, 23: longinqua imperii adire, Tac. A. 3, 34: longinquoires loci, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: vulnera, inflicted from afar, Lucan. 3, 568. Neutr. absol.: ex (e) longinquo, from afar, from a distance: e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36: Tac. A. 1, 47. 3. living far off, foreign, strange: homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: Clodius aequaliter in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos iruebat, id. Mil. 28: piscis, Ov. Ib. 150. II. Transf. of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious: vita, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 136: observatio, Cic. Div. 1, 49: oppugnatio, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv. 4, 18. Comp.: longinquoire tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. Them. 4. 2. Esp. long deferred, distant: cum spe perrumpendi periculi vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. or. 32, 112: spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37. 3. old, ancient: monumenta, Plin. 13, 12, 26. 4. Neutr. abl. adv.: long, a long while: servus longinquo absens, Paul. Dig. 30, 3.

longipes, edis, adj. [longus pes] long-footed: simillimum scarabeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 40, 10.

longisco, 3. v. n. incept. [longus] to become long: Enn. in Non. 134, 19.

away, i. e. to be of no assistance, of no avail: longe his fraterum nomen populi R. afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Virg. Aen. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. H. 12, 53. (ii) with ab: to be far from, i. e. destitute of: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3. 4. greatly very much, by far; esp. with Comp. and Sup.: errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: longe melior, Virg. Aen. 9, 556: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe princeps, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: longe praestare, id. Brut. 64: dissentire, id. Am. 9: longe secus, ib.: longe aliter, id. Acad. 2, 31: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9: a quo mea longissime ratio abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13: plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, id. Fin. 2, 21: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illis, Ov. M. 4, 325: par studiis aevique modis sed robore longe, far different, far inferior, Stat. Ach. 1, 176.

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longisco, 3. v. n. incept. [longus] to become long: Enn. in Non. 134, 19.

longiter, *adv.* *far*: ab leto jam longiter errat, Lucr. 3, 676.

longitūa (longicia), *ae, f.* [longus] *length*: Auct. de Limit. p. 271.

longitrorsus sic dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Fest. s. v.

longitudo, *Inis, f.* [longus] *length*: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: itineris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: agminis, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: longitudines et brevitates in sonis, Cic. Or. 51: diffundere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise*, id. Tim. 7: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, Plin. 3, 1, 2.

||. *Transf. of time: length, long duration* (rare): noctis, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: orationis, id. Part. 17: consilere in longitudinem, *take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longiturnitas, *ātis, f.* [longiturnus] *duration*: vitae, Cassiod.

longiturnus, *a, um, adj.* [longus] *of long duration*: Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

longi-vivax, *ācis, adj.* *long-lived*: Schol. in Juv. S. 14, 251.

longiuscūlō, *adv.* *rather too far*: progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

longiuscūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [longus] *rather too long* (rare): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.

longūlō, *adv.* *rather far*: haud longule ex hoc loco, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 8: Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10.

longūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [longus] *rather long*: iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.

longum, *adv.* *long, a long while* (poet.): et longum, formose, vale, Virg. E. 3, 79: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459: Stat. Th. 7, 300.

longūriō, *ōnis, m.* [longus] *a tall fellow, long-shanks*: Varr. ap. Non. 131, 29.

longūrius, *ii, m.* [id.] *a long pole*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

longus, *a, um, adj.* *long, tall*: sesquipedale est quam tu longior, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9: longissima epistola, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: proficisci longissimo agmine, ib. 5, 31: stant longis amixti hastis, Virg. Aen. 9, 229: longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war*, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, et alibi: longus versus, *the heroic hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27: Diom. p. 493 P.: longus homo, *a tall fellow*, Cat. 67, 47: an nescis longas regibus esse manus, *have far-reaching or powerful hands*, Ov. H. 17, 166: attulimus longas in freta vestra manus, *unmutilated, uninjured* (i. e. *I have broken no vows or oaths, the ancients believing that the perjured were usually mutilated*), Prop. 3, 5, 14. 2. *Esp. far off, remote, distant* = longinquus (rare): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragraré, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320. 3. *great, vast, spacious* (poet.): longus pontus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 37: Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223: classemque ex aethere longo prospexit, id. Aen. 7, 288. ||. *Transf. of time: long, of long duration or continuance, tedious*: spe longus, Hor. A. P. 172: horae quibus expectabam longae videbantur, Cic. Att. 12, 5: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 52: nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, id. Fin. 5, 6: longa interjecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: longae pretium virtutis, Lucan. 2, 258: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769. Hence, longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious*: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, Cic. Sest. 5: experire: non est longum, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 11: arcessere tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 71. Ellipt. without *inf.*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly*: ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, id. Cat. 3, 5: ac ne longe fiat, videte, id. Leg. 2, 10: ne longum facian, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: nihil est

mihī longius, *nothing seems more tedious to me, i. e. I am full of impatience*: respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me viderit, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: in longum, *long, for a long time*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27: in longum sufficere, id. H. 4, 22: odia in longum jacens, id. A. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. H. 2, 95: per longum celata fames, *for a long time*, Sil. 2, 464: collecta fatigat edendi ex longo rabies, *for a long time back*, Virg. Aen. 9, 64: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, *that looks far into the future*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15. 2. *Of persons: prolix, tedious*: nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: in verbis nimius et compositione nonnunquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118. 3. *Of pronunciation: inclitus dicimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, inhumanus brevi, infelix longa*, Cic. Or. 48: longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47.

lōpas, *v. lepas*.

lōquācitas, *ātis, f.* [loquax] *talkativeness, loquacity*: Cic. Fam. 6, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91. *Of birds: expressior loquacitas picarum generi*, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

lōquāciter, *adv.* *talkatively, loquaciously*: loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 12: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, *at large, with all the particulars*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4. *Comp.*: loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lōquācūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [loquax] *somewhat loquacious*: Lucr. 4, 1162.

lōquax, *ācis, adj.* [loquor] *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious*: quae (ars) in excogitandis argumentis mutanimum est, in judicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38: senectus est natura loquacior, id. de Sen. 16: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Flacc. 20: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop. 3, 23, 22.

||. *Transf.*: ranae loquaces, Virg. G. 3, 431: nidus, *in which the young birds chirp*, id. Aen. 12, 475: stagna (on account of the frogs), ib. 11, 458: oculi, *expressive*, Tib. 2, 7, 25: vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: lymphae, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 15. *Comp.*: avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112.

lōquēla, *ae, f.* [id.] *speech, discourse: commoda loquelam tuam*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Virg. Aen. 5, 842. ||. *Transf.*: *a word*: hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66, § 57. 2. *a language*: Graia loquela, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 68.

lōquēlāris, *e, adj.* [loquela] *pertaining to speech: praepositiones loquēlares, in gramm. the inseparable prepositions, as re, se, di, etc.*, Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.

lōquentia, *ae, f.* [loquor] *a talking, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech*: Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20.

lōquitor, *atus, i. v. n. dep. freq.* [id.] *to speak often, chatter*: alicui, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 5: loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 352.

lōquor, *cūtus (quītus), 3. v. n. and a. dep.* A. *Neutr. to speak, talk, say* (colloquially; as opp. to dicere, orare, to speak oratorically): Scipio mihī sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1: vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22: pure et Latine loqui, id. de Or. 1, 32: alia lingua loqui, ib. 2, 14: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one*, id. Fin. 2, 22: adversum aliquem, *before any one*, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30: ut consuetudo loquitur, *as the saying goes*, Cic. Fin. 2, 15. With *dat.*: male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 10: Stat. Th. 12, 26:

vento et fluctibus loqui, *to express vain wishes*, Lucan. 4, 491. ||. *Fig. to speak, declare, show, clearly indicate*: oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti sinuis, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: res ipsa loquitur, id. Mil. 20: ut fama loquitur, Vell. 2, 93: cum charta dextra locuta est, *has written upon it*, Ov. H. 18, 20: rescriptum divi Marci sic loquitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 10. 2. *Poet. to rustle, murmur*: pinos loquentes, Virg. E. 8, 22: mollia discordi strepitu virgulta loquuntur, poet. Petr. Sat. 120, 73. B. *Act. to speak out, to say, tell, utter, name*: loquere tuum mihī nomen, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 7: deliramenta, id. Am. 2, 2, 64: horribile est, quae loquantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4: mera scelera, ib. 9, 12: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 7: ne singulas loquar urbes, mention, Liv. 5, 54: quid loquar marmora, Sen. Ep. 90: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17: hence, loquuntur, *they say, it is said*: Jupiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Virg. Aen. 1, 731: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, Cic. Att. 16, 10. 2. *to talk of, speak about, have ever on one's lips*: nil nisi classes loquens et exercitus, ib. 9, 2: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquem tamen loquendum, Mart. 5, 25 [Cf. Sans. lap, "loqui."]

lōra, *ae, f.* *a thin wine made of grapes that have been already pressed*: Varr. R. R. 1, 54 fin.: cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12.

lōra, *v. lura*.

lōrāmentum, *i, n.* [lorum] *a thong: capita loramentorum*, Just. 11, 7 fin.

lōrārius, *ii, m.* [id.] *a harness-maker: Inscr. ||. a flogger, chastiser: qui (magistratus) dicebantur lorarii, et, quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant*, Gell. 10, 3 fin.

lōrātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *bound with thongs: juga*, Virg. Mor. 122.

lōrēa, *ae, f. i. q.* *lora, wine of the second press*: Cato R. R. 25.

lōrētum, *v. lauretum*.

lōrēs, *a, um, adj.* [lorum] *of thongs, made of thongs: lorei funes*, Cato R. R. 3, 5: ego vestra faciam latera lorea, *will cut them into thongs*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lōrica, *ae, f.* [id.] *a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs: lata insignisque lorica*, Cic. Mur. 26: graves lorices, Liv. 5, 38: Virg. Aen. 3, 467. Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19. ||. *Meton. any defence*. 1. *a breast-work, parapet*: turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: huic vallo loricae pinnasque adjecit, ib. 7, 72: Tac. H. 4, 37.

2. *a fence, hedge, inclosure*: App. M. 6, p. 443: Amm. 24, 5. 3. *a plastering, plaster*: lorica testacea, Vitruv. 2, 8: stellionis cubile est in lorice ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

||. *Fig.*: libros mutare lorice, *to exchange arts for arms*, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 15.

lōricārius, *a, um, adj.* [lorica] *pertaining to cuirasses: loricaria fabrica*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. ||. *Subst. loriciarius, θωρακιοποιός (a cuirass-maker)*: Gloss. Philox.

lōricātio, *ōnis, f.* [lorico] *a clothing in armour, an arming: hence, transf. duplex, a double flooring, double pavement*, Vitruv. 7, 1.

lōricifer, *θωρακίφορος (a cuirassier)*, Gloss. Philox.

lōricō, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [lorica] *to clothe in a cuirass: statua lorica*, Liv. 23, 19: equites loricati, id. 37, 40: ubi pluribus coriis se lorica vit, Plin. 8, 24, 36. ||. *Transf. to cover with plastering, to plaster*: Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

lōricūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a small breast-plate: meton.: a small breast-work*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

lōricōla, *ae, f. dim.* [lōra] *wine of the second press*: Varr. in Non. 351, 30.

loripes, *edis*, *adj.* [lorum pes] *crook-footed, bandy-legged*: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv. 2, 23: gentem inter Nomadas Indos, angulum modo loripedem, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

lōrura, *i*, *n.* (lorus, *i*, *m.*: Petr. 57, 8: App. M. 3, 135) *a thong*: vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 18: lōv. 2, 10. **II.** Meton. *a bridle, reins*: loris ducere equos, id. 35, 34: lora dare, to give the reins to the horses, Virg. G. 3, 107: lora tendere, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. M. 2, 127: lora remittere, ib. 2, 200. **2.** *a whip, lash, scourge*: loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 46: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: loris rumpere aliquem, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. **3.** *the girdle of Venus*: dixit et arcano percussit pectora lora, Mart. 6, 21, 9. **4.** *the leathern bulla, worn by children of the poorer sort*: Juv. 5, 165. **5.** *the penis*: Petr. 13: Mart. 7, 58. **6.** *a slender vine branch*: Plin. 14, 1, 3. **7.** Lorum vomitorium, *a kind of emetic*: Scrib. Comp. 180.

lōtaster, *tri*, *m.* [lotos] *the wild lotus, of which javelins were made*: Grat. Cyn. 131.

lōtio, *ōis*, *f.* [lavo] *a washing, bathing, swimming*: Vitruv. 7, 9.

lōtiolentē, *adv.* [lotium] *foully, impurely*: Titin. in Non. 131, 32.

lōtium, *ii*, *n.* *urine*: brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato R. R. 156: Suet. Vesp. 23. Proverb.: non valet lotium suum, of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

lōtōmētra, *ae*, *f.* = λωτομήτρα, *a species of lotus*, Nymphaea Lotus, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 28.

lōtos and **lōtus**, *i*, *f.* = λωτός: *the name of several plants*. **1.** *the Egyptian water-lily*, Nymphaea Nelumbo, Linn., v. Nelumbium speciosum, Willd.: Plin. 13, 17, 32. **2.** *A tree on the northern coast of Africa, the lotus-tree*, Zizyphus Lotus, Willd.: Plin. 13, 17, 32. **3.** *A tree of Italy, the nettle-tree*, Celtis australis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 30, 53: id. 24, 2, 2. **4.** Melilotos, Melilotus officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 13, 17, 32: id. 21, 16, 59: id. 22, 21, 27.

II. Meton. *a flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190: Sil. 11, 432: masc.: Mart. 8, 51.

lōtura, *ae*, *f.* [lavo] *a washing, bathing*: pompholyx lotura paratur, Plin. 34, 13, 33: Mart. 2, 52.

lōtus, *i*, *v.* lotos.

lōtus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [lavo].

lōtus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a washing, bathing*: Cels. 1, 3.

libens, **libenter**, *v.* libens, etc.

libet, *v.* libet.

libido, *inis*, *v.* libido.

lubrico, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v.* *a.* [lubricus] *to make smooth or slippery, to lubricate*: Juv. 11, 175: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22: Prud. *σρεφ.* 11, 35. **II.** Fig.: id. Psych. 571.

lubricus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *slippery*: loculi lubrici, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 38: fastigium, Liv. 44, 9: assiduo lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 18. Subst.: lubricum, *i*, *n.* *a slippery place*: Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamento, Plin. 36, 14, 21. With *gen.*: equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, on the slippery morass, Tac. A. 1, 65. **II.** Meton. *smooth*: Mart. 9, 58: Sphinx saxo naturali elaborata et lubrica, Plin. 36, 12, 17. **2.** *that easily slips or glides, slippery, slimy, lubricous*: natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: anguis, Virg. Aen. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37: conchyliis, slimy, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 81. **III.** Fig. *slippery, uncertain, ticklish, hazardous, critical*: via vitae praecipua et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 105: viae lubricae adolescentiae, id. Coel. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 5, 52: cupiditas dominandi

praecipua et lubrica, id. Phil. 5, 18: lubrica defensionis ratio, id. Planc. 2: locus, Plin. Ep. 3, 3. Poet. with the *inf.*: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 8. Subst.: lubricum, *i*, *n.*: in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: lubricum linguae, Modest. Dig. 48, 4, 7. **2.** *gliding, fleeting*: historia lubrica est ac fluit, gliding, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, fleeting, Ov. A. A. 3, 364. **3.** *slippery, deceitful*: nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Virg. Aen. 11, 716.

lūca, *ae*, *m.* *a kind of beetle, the stag-beetle*: Lucanus cervus, Linn.: Plin. 11, 28, 34.

lūcānica, *ae*, *f.* [Lucania] *a kind of meat-sausage invented by the Lucanians*: solebam antea delectari oleis et lucanicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: Mart. 13, 35. So lucanicum and lucanicus, Charis. p. 73 P.: also lucana, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111.

lūca bos, *Lucanian ox*, for elephant (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus): Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 39: Lucr. 5, 1301.

lūcar, *āris*, *n.* [lucus] *the pay of actors*: Tac. A. 1, 77: Tert. adv. Gnost. 8: it is erroneously explained by the grammarians, as a forest-tax, expended in the support of players: lucar appellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur, Fest. s. v.: lucar θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φίσκου, Gloss. Philox.: but perh. it signified orig. fees paid to those who took part in the religious services performed in groves, and hence the pay of actors (lucāria, accord. to Char. 1, 65, P.).

lūcāris, *e*, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a grove*: lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, Fest. s. v. Subst.: lucaria, *ium*, *n.* *plu.* *the grove-festival*: id. s. v.

lūcellum, *i*, *n.* *dim.* [lucrum] *a small gain, slight profit*: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 3, 30: facere aliquid lucelli, ib. 3, 44: tecum partita lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

lūcens, *entis*, *Part.* [luceo]. **II.** *Adj.*: shining, bright, conspicuous: lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de metr. 9, 7.

lūcēo, *xī*, *2.* *v.* *n.* [root LUC: v. lux] *to be light or clear, to shine, beam, glitter*: (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: lucet igne rogos, Ov. H. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383: interior coeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641: virgatis lucent sagulis, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, Val. Fl. 6, 492: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: globus lunae, Virg. Aen. 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270: sedebat in solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdīs, id. M. 2, 24. Poet. with *acc.*: huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, will light her home with a torch, Pl. Casin. 1, 30. *Impers.*: lucet, it is light, it is day: priusquam lucet, ad-sunt, id. Mil. 3, 1, 115: nondum lucebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ubi lucere coepisset, id. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: expergiscere: lucet hoc, it is light, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 63. **II.** Meton. *to shine or show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25: femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68: vitalla lucent, are uncovered, Stat. Th. 8, 525. **III.** Fig. *to shine out, to be conspicuous, clear, evident*: nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. Manil. 14: mea officia et studia, quae parum ante luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15: quum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 23: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29. (Hence It. *lucere*; old Fr. *luisir*; Fr. *luisre* and *lueur*.)

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lūcerna, *ae*, *f.* [luceo] *a lamp, oil-lamp*: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: lucerna me deserit, my light goes out, id. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces immano quantum discrepat, i. e. evening entertainments, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5: accedit numerus lucernis, the lights begin to seem double, id. S. 2, 1, 25: pereundum est ante lucernas, before candle-light, Juv. 10, 339. **II.** Meton. *a nocturnal labour, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna? id. 1, 51. **2.** *a fish that shines in calm nights*: Plin. 9, 27, 43. Doubtfully referred to various marine animals, many of which are luminous.

lūcernāria, *ae*, *f.* *the plant verbas-cum*, acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale (called in English, *high-taper*): Marc. Emp. 20.

lūcernārium, *ii*, *n.* [lucerna] *dusk, candle-light*: Aug. in Reg. Cleric.

lūcernārius, *λυχνοῦχος*, *a lamp-stand*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcernātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lucerna] *lighted with a lamp*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lūcernūla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [id.] *a small lamp*: Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9.

lūcesco and **lūcisco**, *3.* *v.* *n.* *incep.* [luceo] *to begin to shine*: sol lucescit, Virg. E. 6, 37: nonae lucescunt, Ov. F. 5, 417. **2.** *Impers.*: lucescit or luciscit, the day is breaking: eamus Amphitruo: luciscit hoc jam, it is already getting light, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 45: quum lucisceret, as soon as it was light, at break of day, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: jam lucescebat, Liv. 4, 28. **II.** Fig.: luciscens amor, bright, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5.

lūci, *adv.* = luce, *by day*: Cic. Phil. 12, 10.

lūcibilis, *φωτεινός*, *bright, clear*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcidē, *adv.* *clearly, plainly, distinctly*: lucide verbum definire, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentes, Quint. 8, 3, 1. Comp.: Sen. Ep. 71. Sup.: sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.

lūcidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [lux] *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining*: lucidus aer, Lucr. 4, 340: sidera, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. H. 15, 74: amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94: lucidissima stella, Vitruv. 9, 6. **II.** Meton.: *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white*, etc.: lucida puella, Ov. H. 19, 133: saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 22: ovis, Tib. 2, 1, 62: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35. **III.** Fig. *clear, perspicuous, luminous*, lucid: neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuam dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: propositio aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41. Comp.: res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21: causa, id. 4, 4, 4. Of persons: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.

lūcifer, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [lux fero] *light-bringing*: itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque luciferam, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: lucifera pars Lunae, Lucr. 5, 725: luciferi equi, the horses of Luna, Ov. H. 11, 46. **II.** Subst. Lucifer, *eri*, *m.* *the morning star, the planet Venus*: stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 8, 6. Hence, Poet. day: memento venturum

maritus, *Cupid* (who visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 167. || Meton. *one who turns night into day*: turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122 fin.

lucifūgax, ācis, *adj.* [lux fugax] *light-shunning*: noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40.

lucifūgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux fugio] *light-shunning*: blattae, Virg. G. 4, 243 Fig.: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61.

lucina [lucinus], *the goddess of childbirth*, and Meton. *childbirth*: Lucinam patī, Virg. G. 3, 60: Ov. A. A. 3, 785.

lucīnium, cicindela, *q. v. a glow-worm*, Gloss. Vet.

lucīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lux] *light-bringing*, or, *bringing to the light*: hora, *one's natal hour*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.

lucīpārens, entis, *adj.* [lux parens] *light-bearing*, *light-producing*: nox, Avien. Phaen. 853.

lucīsātor, ōris, *m.* [lux sator] *light-producer*, *author of light*: Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lucisco, v. lucesco.

lucius, īl, *m.* *a fish*, perhaps *the pike* or *luce*: Aus. Mosell. 123.

lucrātio, ōnis, *f.* [lucror] *a gaining*, *gain*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7.

lucrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or attended with gain*, *gainful*, *profitable*, *lucrative*: opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27: lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2. || In law, *res lucrativae*, *things bequeathed or given*: ex causa lucrativa acquirere aliquid, *to receive something by bequest or as a gift*, Paul. Dig. 31, 89.

lucrī-facio, fēcī, factum, 3. *v. a.* and *pass.* *lucrīfio*, factus, fieri (*written separately*: licet lucrī dotem faciat, Gal. Dig. 11, 7, 29: *me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucrī*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 26) [lucrum facio] *to gain*, *win*, *acquire*, *get*, *make*: pallium lucrīfacere, Petr. 15: quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucrīferi tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 3, 46: pecuniam lucrīfactam videtis, ib. 3, 75. || Fig.: quod lucrīfecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4: suum malefīcium existimabant se lucrīfacere, *would escape with impunity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, *to inflict with impunity*, Plin. 7, 39, 40: traduc equum ac lucrīfac censoriam notam, *esteem yourself fortunate that you have escaped it*, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 10.

lucrīfactus, a, um, *Part.* [lucrīfacio].

lucrīfīcābilis, e, *adj.* [lucrīfīco] *gainful*, *profitable*: dies, Pl. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lucrīfīco, ī. *v. a.* [lucrum facio] *to gain*, *win*: Tert. Praescr. 24.

lucrīfīcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *gainful*, *profitable*: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

lucrīfīo, v. lucrīfacio, *ad init.*

lucrīfūga, ac, *comm.* [lucrum fugio] *gain-fleeing*, *gain-shunning*: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

lucrīo, ōnis, *m.* [lucrum] *one fond of gain*: Fest. s. v. cercopa.

lucrīpēta, ae, *m.* [lucrum peto] *a gain-seeker*, *one fond of lucre*: lucrīpeta foenerator, Pl. Most. Argum. 6. Plur.: lucrīpetes, Cassiod. Var. 12, 11.

lucrīus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *of or pertaining to gain*: dii lucrīi, *gods of gain*, Arn. 4, 132.

lucror, atus, ī. *v. a. dep.* [id.] *to gain*, *win*, *acquire*, *get*, *make*: quum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: stipendium, *put into one's own pocket*, id. Verr. 5, 24: Pythias einuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perdendive temeritas, Tac. G. 24. 2. Esp. *to economize*, *to save*: Plin. 18, 7, 12, n. 2.

|| Fig.: lucratur indicia veteris infamiae, i. e. *I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them*, Clo. Verr. 1, 12: Stat. Th. 9, 779.

lucrosū, adv. *profitably*, *advantageously*: Comp.: lucrosius perire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13.

lucrosus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum] *gainful*, *profitable*, *lucrative*: voluptas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 35: Tac. Agr. 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 57: id peraeque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74.

lucrum, ī. *n. gain*, *profit*, *advantage*: rem gero et facio lucrum, Pl. Pers. 4, 334: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 3, 38: frumentaria lucra exigere, ib. 3, 37: dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo: minus igitur lucrī facit, id. Flacc. 37: nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 40: ponere or deputare in lucro, *to count as gain*: omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16: id ego in lucrīs pono, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 14: quae ille universa naturali quodam bono tectit lucrī, *got the credit of*, Nep. Thras. 1: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, *at the mercy of another*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: Liv. 40, 8: Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 9.

|| Meton. *love of gain*, *avarice*: proh lucrī pallida tabes! Lucan. 4, 96: impius lucrī furor, Sen. Hipp. 4, 540.

2. *wealth*, *riches*: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr. 5, 4, 8.

lucta, ae, *f. a wrestling*, *wrestling-match*: exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim. 6: certamen luctae, Aus. Ep. 93. Fig.: Aug. Ep. 606.

luctāmen, īnis, *n.* [luctor] *a wrestling*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

|| Meton. *a struggling*, *striving*, *toil*, *exertion*, *contest*, *fight*: remo luctamen abest, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct. Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T. II, p. 636: lento luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B. G. 138. 2. *a mixing*, *mixture*: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9.

|| Fig.: emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 4.

luctans, ntis, *Part.* [id.] || *Adj.*: reluctant: luctantia oscula carpere, Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina, Sil. 7, 204.

luctatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a wrestling*: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 13. 2. *Transf. a struggle*, *contest*: tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

|| Fig. of abstract things: *a struggle*, *contest*: nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, id. Fin. 2, 14: Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a wrestler*: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3. Fig.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 5.

luctātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a wrestling*: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

luctifer, a, um, *adj.* [luctus fero] *grief-bringing*, *mournful*: illic luctifer bubo gemit, *ill-boding*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl. 3, 454.

luctīfīcābilis, e, *adj.* [luctus ficio] *sorrowful*, *afflicted*: Pac. in Pers. 1, 78.

luctīfīcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *causing sorrow* or *lamentation*, *doleful*, *woeful*: clades, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10: Aleto, Virg. Aen. 7, 324: pavor, Sil. 6, 557: jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292.

luctisōnus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus sonus] *sad-sounding*, *mournful*, *doleful*: luctisōno mugitu, Ov. M. 1, 733.

luctīto, ī. *v. n. freq.* [lucto] *to wrestle violently*: Prisc. p. 797 P.

lucto, ī. *v. a.* = luctor, *to wrestle*: plurimum luctavimus, Pl. in Non. 468, 32: dum luctat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31.

luctor, atus, ī. *v. dep.* [lucta] *to wrestle*: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fat. 13: fulva luctantur arena, Virg. Aen. 6, 643. || *Transf. to wrestle*, *struggle*, *strive*, *contend*: in pestilentī atque arido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 48, n. 2: luctandum in turba, Hor. S. 2, 6, 28. With

inf. (poet.): infracta luctatur arundine telum eripere, Virg. Aen. 12, 387. Of things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, ib. 7, 28: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74.

2. Of copulation: Prop. 2, 1, 13.

|| Fig. *to struggle*, *strive*, *contend*: cum aliquo luctari, Cic. Sull. 16: Planus diu, quarum esset partium secum luctatus, Vell. 2, 63: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69: Plin. 18, 5, 6. With *dat.* (poet.): luctataeque diu tenebris hiemique sibi, Stat. Th. 11, 522 morti, Sil. 10, 296. With *abl.*: ignis viridi luctetur robore, Lucan. 3, 503: Vell. 2, 86. With *inf.*: deducere versum, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: compescere risum, id. H. 17, 161.

luctuōsē, adv. *dolefully*, *mournfully*: luctuose canere, Varr. L. L. 5, 11. Comp.: imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv. 28, 39.

luctuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus] *causing sorrow*, *doleful*, *mournful*: o diem illum reipublicae luctuosum, Cic. Sest. 12: fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2: misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14: luctuosum est tradi alteri, luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31: luctuosissimum exitium, id. Sull. 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19. || *feeling sorrow*, *sorrowful*, *sad*: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 8.

luctus, ūs (*gen.* lucti, Att. in Non. 485, 30 and 32), *m.* [lugeo] *sorrow*, *mourning*, *lamentation*: filius luctu perditus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Flacc. 42: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall. J. 92: in maximis luctus incidere, Cic. Off. 1, 10: luctum ex aliqua re percipere, id. Fam. 14, 1: haurire, id. Sest. 29 fin.: luctum alicui importare, Phaedr. 1, 27, 6: dare animum in luctus, Ov. M. 2, 384. || Meton. *mourning apparel*, *mourning* (worn for deceased or exiled friends, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sest. 14: senatusconsulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv. 22, 56: Plancina luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac. A. 2, 75. 2. *a source of grief*: tu non inventa reperta luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 654.

lucubrātio, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro] *a working by lamp light*, *nocturnal study*, *lucubration*: per hiemem lucubratione haec facito, Cato R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68 fin.: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *the evening's gossip*, id. N. D. 1, 34. || Meton. *what is done or composed at night*, *a lucubration*: perire lucubrationem meam nolui, id. Fam. 9, 2.

lucubrātīuncūla, ae, *f. dim.* [lucubratio] *a working by night*, *sitting up at night*: Marc. Aur. in Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, 3. || Meton. *what is done at night*, *a lucubration*: Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

lucubrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [lucubro] *for working in at night*: lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.

lucubro, avi, atum, ī. *v. n.* and *a. lux* || *Neutr.*: *to work by lamp-light*, *work at night*: ancillae lucubrant, Liv. 1, 57: sin lucubrandum est non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

|| *Act.*: *to make by lamp-light*, *to compose at night*: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem.: nox lucubravit, spent in work, Mart. 4, 90: viam, *to travel by night*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

luculētē, adv. *splendidly*, *excellently*, *well*: luculente diem habere, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 54: vendere, *to advantage*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19: id. Att. 14, 21: calefacere liquem, *to give one a sound drubbing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2.

luculenter, *adv.* 1. q. *luculente*, *splendidly, well*: hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic. Off. 3, 14 (*al. luculente*): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5.

luculentia, *ae, f.* [*luculentus*] *brilliance, beauty*: Arn. 3, 103.

luculentitas, *ātis, f.* [*id.*] *excellence*: luculentitate captus, Laber. in Non. 135, 2: Caecil. ib.

luculentus, *a, um, adj.* [*lux*] *full of light, bright*: vestibulum et ambulacrum, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, *brightly burning*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. **II.** *Fig. to distinguished, excellent, beautiful*: luculenta et festiva femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 2: facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32: navigia, Cic. Att. 16, 4. **2.** *respectable, considerable, rich*: luculentae divitiae, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 33: familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17: lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76: patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8: plaga, *great, serious*, ib. 7, 6. **3.** *luminous, clear*: verba luculentiora, id. Att. 12, 21: scriptor, ib. 7, 17: oratio, Sall. C. 31.

4. *lucky, fortunate*: dies, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 5. **5.** *trustworthy*: auctores, Cic. Att. 10, 14: homo, ib. 2, 12.

luculus, *h m. dim.* [*lucus*] *a small grove*: Suet. Vit. Hor.

lucumo (*lucōmo*, and *sync. lucmo*), *ōnis, m.* [*an Etrusc. word*] said by Festus to have signified orig. *an insane or inspired person*: lucumones quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent, Fest. s. v. **II.** *Transf. an appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests*: Tusciam duodecim Lucumones habuit, i. e. reges, quibus unus praerat, Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 475: Cic. Rep. 2, 9: Lucumo Samius, *Pythagoras*, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.

lucunculus, *i, m. dim.* [*lucuns*] *a kind of pastry*: Afran. in Non. 131, 28: molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17: Petr. 66.

lucuns, *untis, f.* *a kind of pastry*: Varr. in Non. 131, 24.

lucus, *i, m.* *a wood or thicket of trees sacred to a deity*: Albani tumuli atque luci, Cic. Mil. 31: lucus frequenti silva septus, Liv. 24, 3: nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: virtutem verba putas et lucum ligna, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31. **II.** *Transf. in gen. a wood (poet.)*: aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122: id. Aen. 11, 456. **III.** *Meton. wood*: nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Pl. fragm. in Charis. p. 179 P.

lucua, *ae, f.* [*ludius*] *an actress, a female dancer*: Mart. 5, 25, 10. **II.** *a gladiator's wife*: Juv. 6, 266.

ludiarius, *a, um, adj.* [*ludius, ludus*] *pertaining to plays*: pecunia, money appropriated by the state to the getting up of plays, Inscr. Orell. no. 2601.

ludibriōse, *adv.* *scornfully*: Amm. 26, 6: Tert. Res. carn. 61.

ludibriōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*ludibrium*] *full of mockery or scorn, mocking, scornful*: probra ludibriosa, Gell. 7, 11: auspicia, Amm. 15, 5.

ludibrium, *ii, n.* [*ludo*] *a mockery, derision, a jest, scoff, sport, trick*: quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr. 2, 46: Liv. 25, 36: nova ludibria subinde cogitante fortuna, *tricks, pranks*, Curt. 5, 12: ludibrio aliquem habere, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 19: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: nec dubie ludibrio esse miseriae suas, id. 2, 23: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Cal. 23: adusque ludibria ebriosus, *such a drunkard as to be a standing jest*, Gell. 15, 2. With *gen. subj.*: ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, *worldly goods*, Cic. Parad. 1, 1: hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, Liv. 30, 30. With *gen. obj.*:

ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, id. 22, 16: Curt. 4, 15: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7. **2.** *abuse, violence done to a woman*: in corporum ludibria deflere, Curt. 10, 1. **II.** *Meton. a laughing-stock, butt*: is ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv. 1, 56: in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, id. 2, 36: ludibrium soceri, Lucan. 7, 379: ludibrium ventis debere, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Just. 9, 6.

ludibundus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton*: milites ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv. 24, 16: Suet. Ner. 26. **II.** *Transf. playing, i. e. at one's ease, free from danger*: coelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus conficies, id. Verr. 3, 67.

ludicer or **ludicrus** (the *nom. sing. m.* is not used), *cra, crum, adj.* [*ludus*] *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive*: exercitatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 37: sermones, id. Ac. 2, 2: ludicrae artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen. Ep. 88: versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quibus (juvenibus) id ludicrum est, Tac. G. 24: nox solemnibus epulis ludicra, id. A. 1, 50. **II.** *Esp. pertaining to stage-plays*: ludicra ars, the *histrionic art*, Liv. 7, 2: ludicras partes sustinere, to appear on the stage, Suet. Ner. 11: tibiae, which were played in the theatre, Plin. 16, 36, 66: in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14. Subst. ludicrum, *i, n.* *a show, public games; a stage-play*: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, id. 33, 32: indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 54: coronae ludicro quaesitae, non in the public games, Plin. 16, 8, 5.

ludicre, *adv.* *in sport, playfully*: pars ludicre jactant saxa, Eun. in Non. 134, 14: App. M. 9, p. 220.

ludicror, *i, v. dep.* [*ludicrum*] *to joke, jest*: Front. ad amic. 1, 15.

ludicrus, *v. ludicer*.

ludi-facio, *feci, factum, 3. v. a.* [*ludus facio*] *to make game of*: aliquem de aliqua re, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 41.

ludificabilis, *e, adj.* [*ludifico*] *employed as means of ridiculing*: ludi, Pl. Casin. 4, 1, 2.

ludificatio, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking*: quum omni mora, ludificatione, calumnia genatus auctoritas impediretur, Cic. Sest. 35: exacta prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv. 22, 18: ludificatio veri, id. 26, 6.

ludificator, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *one who makes game, a mocker*: ludicator meus, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 18.

ludificatōrius, *a, um, adj.* [*ludificator*] *that makes game of, mocking, deceptive*: Aug. Civ. D. 11, 26.

ludificatus, *ūs, m.* [*ludifico*] *a mocking, mockery, derision*: habere aliquem ludificatui, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 2.

ludifico, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.* [*ludus facio*] *to make sport of, make game of, to delude, deceive*: herum meum ut ego hodie lusi lepide! ut ludificatus est! Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 3: postquam vidi me sic ludificari, id. Capt. 3, 1, 27: Lucr. 1, 938. *Absol.*: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic. Quint. 17, 54.

ludificor, *atus sum, 1. v. dep.* [*id.*] *to make game of, mock, turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive*: lepide ludificari aliquem, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 53: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3: nugas ludificabitur, he will play tricks and make game of you, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 80: patres et plebem cunctatione ficta ludificari, Tac. A. 1, 46: aliena mala, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. *Absol.*: aperte ludificari et calumniari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. **II.** *Meton. to thwart, frustrate, by tricks or contrivances*: locationem, Liv. 39, 44: ea quae hostes agerent, id. 24, 34: rostra

fuga, Flor. 2, 2: hostis impune Romanum ludificabatur, Tac. A. 3, 21.

ludi-magister, *tri, m.* *a schoolmaster*: cum agellus eum non satis aleret, ut opinor, ludimagister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26: Mart. 10, 62.

ludimentum, *παίγνιον, a plaything*, Gloss. Philox.

ludio, *ōnis, m.* [*ludus*] *a stage-player, pantomimist*: ludiones ex Etruria acciti, Liv. 7, 2.

luditor, *διαναιζω*, Gloss. Philox.

ludius, *ii, m.* [*ludus*] *a stage-player, pantomimist*: ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54, 116: ludius aequatam ter pede pulsata humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 112: triviales ex Circo, Suet. Aug. 74: Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6. **II.** *a gladiator*: Juv. 6, 82.

ludo, *si, sum, 3. v. a. and n.* *to play; to play at some game*: with *abl.* of the game: ludere alea, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: pila et duodecim scriptis, id. de Or. 1, 50: trocho, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 56: pila, id. S. 1, 5, 49: nucibus, Mart. 14, 1: eburnis quadrigis quotidie in abaco, Suet. Ner. 22: in pecuniam, to play for money, Paul. Dig. 11, 5, 1. With *acc.*: aleam, Suet. Aug. 70: par impar, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: ducatus et imperia, Suet. Ner. 35: Trojam, id. Caes. 39: proelia latronum, Ov. A. A. 3, 357. *Absol.*: lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. Aug. 71. **2.** *to play, sport, frisk, frolic*: ludere catenas, Lucr. 2, 630: suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic. Off. 1, 29: in numerum ludere, dance, Virg. E. 6, 27: hic juvenum series teneris immixta puellis ludit, Tib. 1, 3, 63: cumque marinae in sicco ludunt fulicae, Virg. G. 1, 363. **3.** *to sport, as a lover with his mistress*: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 214: Prop. 2, 5, 4: Cat. 61, 211: Suet. Tib. 44. **II.** *Fig. to sport or play with, to practise as a pastime, amuse oneself with*: videant ad ludendum ne an ad pugnandum arma sint sumpturi, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: illa ipsa ludens coneci in communes locos, id. Parad. proem.: ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Virg. E. 1, 10: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, id. G. 2, 386: Suet. Ner. 7. **2.** *with acc. to play, counterfeit, mimic*: civem bonum ludit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: magistratum fascibus purpuraque, App. M. 11, p. 260. **3.** *to spend in play or amusement, to sport away*: otium, Mart. 3, 67. Hence, ludere operam, to throw away one's labour, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 135. **4.** *to make sport or game of, to ridicule, rally, banter*: Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: satis jocose aliquem ludere, ib. 2, 12: omnium irrisione ludi, id. de Or. 1, 12. **5.** *to delude, deceive*: ludere aliquem dolis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94: hoc civili bello, quam multa (haruspicum responsa) luserunt? Cic. Div. 2, 24: auditis an me ludit amabilis insania? Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5: custodes, Tib. 1, 6, 9.

ludor, *ōris, m.* [*ludo*] *a player*: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 6, 105.

ludus, *i, m.* [*id.*] *a play, game, diversion, pastime*: ad pilam se aut ad talos, aut ad tessaras conferunt, aut tiam novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: datur concessu omnium hunc aliquis ludus aetati, id. Coel. 12: campestris, ib. 5: nec lusisse pudet sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36. **2.** *Esp. in plur. public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions*: hoc praetore ludos Apollini faciente, Cic. Brut. 20: ludos committere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: ludos apparatissimos magnificentissimosque facere, id. Sest. 54: ludos aspicere, Ov. F. 6, 238: ludos persolvere alicui deo, ib. 5, 330: ludis, during the games, Pl. Cas. prol. 27. Freq. with an *adj.* in *neutr. plur.*: ludi Taurilla, Liv. 39, 22: ludi Consualia, id. 1, 9: ludi Cerealia, id. 30, 39. Sometimes for stage-plays, in opp. to the games of the Circus: venationes autem ludosque et cum collega et sepa-

ratim edidit, Suet. Caes. 10. **3. a school of any kind:** in ludum ire, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 6: ludus literarum, Liv. 3, 44: ludus literarius, Quint. 1, 4, 27: ludus discendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, id. Fam. 9, 18: Isocrates, cujus e ludo, tanquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, id. de Or. 2, 22: gladiatores, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: militaris, Liv. 7, 33: magister ludi, v. ludimagister. **II.** Meton. of something easy or trifling: mere sport, child's play: oratio ludus est homini non hebeti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: quum illa perdiscere ludus esset, id. Fin. 1, 8: quibus (Graecis) iurandum focus est, testimonium ludus, id. Flacc. 5. **2. sport, jest, joke, fun:** per ludum et per negligentiam aliquo pervenire, id. Verr. 5, 70: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: nil ibi per ludum simulabitur, Juv. 6, 324: aliquem per ludum et jocum fortunis omnibus evertere, Cic. Verr. 1, 60: ludos facere aliquem, to make game of, banter, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 47. With dat.: miris modis Dii ludos faciunt hominibus, id. Most. 2, 1, 80. Pass.: ludos fieri, id. Ps. 4, 7, 72: ludos aliquem dimittere, to send one away with scorn and derision, id. Rud. 3, 5, 11: nunc et operam ludos facit et retia, he labours at in vain, loses, ib. 4, 1, 9: ludos praebere, to make oneself ridiculous, Ter. Eun. 5, (6), 7, 9: ludos allicui reddere, to play tricks on one, id. Andr. 3, 1 fin.: dare ludum alicui, to humour, indulge, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 7. **3. the pleasures of love, amorous dalliance:** amoris dare ludum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1: si frui liceret ludo aetatis, praesertim recto et legitimo amore, Liv. 26, 50.

lūēla, ae, f. [luo] an expiation, a punishment: scelerisque luela carcer, Lucr. 3, 1028.

lūes, is, f. (nom. luis, Prud. Hamart. 250: old acc. luervem, i. e. luem for luem, Carm. Fratr. Arv.) a spreading fluid: Lic. Macer. in Non. 52, 10: Esp. melted snow or ice: Petr. 123. **II.** Meton. a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence: dira lues quondam Latias vitaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: lues et pestifer annus, Virg. Aen. 3, 139: Mart. 1, 79. **III.** Fig. any spreading evil, common calamity or misfortune: of war, Tac. H. 3, 15: of a storm at sea, id. A. 2, 47: of a conflagration, Sen. Hippol. 1117. Of men or things that exercise a blighting influence: a plague, pest: Auct. Har. resp. 12: saeva Thebarum lues, i. e. the Sphinx, Sen. Phoeniss. 131: morum, Plin. 29, 1, 8.

lūgēo, xi, ctum (luxt) for luxisti, Cat. 66, 21) 2. v. n. and a. to mourn, lament: I. Neutr.: luget senatus, moeret equester ordo, Cic. Mil. 8: hos pro me lugere, id. Planc. 42. **2. to wear mourning, be in mourning:** annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. Ep. 63: qui luget, abstinere debet a conviviis, ornamentis et alba veste, Paul. Recept. sentent. 1 fin.: pullo lugentes vellere lanae, fit for mourning, Mart. 14, 157. **II.** Act.: lugere mortem alicujus, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: occasum atque interitum reipublicae, id. Pis. 8: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, id. Verr. 3, 18. With acc. and inf.: quam (urbem) ex suis faucibus ereptam esse luget, id. Cat. 2, 1. With gen.: lugere formae, Sil. 3, 424. In pass.: lugebere nobis, Ov. M. 10, 141. Pass. impers.: seu pili ad rogam filii lugetur, Cat. 39, 4. **2. to mourn, be in mourning for (v. luctus):** matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7: id. 22, 56.

lūgubris, e, adj. [lugeo] pertaining to mourning, mourning: lamentatio, over the dead, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: vestis, mourning, apparel, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45: cultus, Tac. A. 13, 32: cantus, a dirge, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: domus, a house of mourning, Liv. 3, 32: genitor, mourning, sorrowing, Ov. M. 4, 691: pectora, id. H. 10, 145. Subst. lugubria, lum.

n. plu. mourning garments, sable weeds lugubria induere, id. M. 11, 669: imposta lugubria nunquam exuerunt, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16. Neutr. adv.: cometae sanguinei lugubre rubent, Virg. Aen. 10, 273: Sil. 12, 140. **II.** Meton. that causes mourning, disastrous: lugubre bellum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 33: Troja renascens alite lugubri, ib. 3, 3, 61. **2. doleful, plaintive:** vox, Lucr. 4, 547: vagitus, id. 5, 227: verba, Ov. lb. 99. (Hence Sp. lóbrego.)

lūgubriter, adv. mournfully, dolefully, plaintively: lugubriter ejulare, App. M. 3, p. 132.

lūis, v. lues, ad init.

lūitio, ōnis, f. [luo] a paying, payment: Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 15: luitio pignoris, the redemption of a pledge by paying the money lent, Cod. Justin. 8, 31.

lūma, ae, f. a kind of thorn: Fest. s. v. **II.** a kind of cloak: Gloss. Isid.

lūmārius, a, um, adj. [luma] of or for thorns: falces, for cutting down thorns, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 137.

lumbāgo, inis, f. lumbago: vitium et debilitas lumborum, Fest. s. v.

lumbāre, is, n. [lumbus] an apron for the loins: Hier. in Jerem. 13, 1.

lumbellus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little loin: Apic. 7, 1.

lumbifragium, i, n. [lumbus frango] a breaking of the loins: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 298.

lūmbriōsus, a, um, adj. full of intestinal worms: Coel. Aurel.

lūmbrius, i, m. an intestinal worm, man-worm, stomach-worm, Taenia lumbricoides, Linn.: si teniae et lumbrici molesti erunt, Cato R. R. 126: Col. 6, 25: Plin. 11, 37, 52. **II.** an earth-worm: Lumbricus terrestris, Linn.: effodere lumbricos, Col. 7, 9: foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

lūmbulus, i, m. dim. [lumbus] a little loin: Plin. 28, 11, 47.

lūmbus, i, m. the loin: lumborum tenus, Cic. Arat. 82: usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131: nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno fuste dolat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: aprugnus, Plin. 8, 57, 78. Euphem.: the organs of generation: Pers. 1, 20: Juv. 9, 59. **II.** Transf.: that part of a vine from which the branches spring: Col. Arbor. 3: Plin. 17, 23, 35, n. 26. [Same as Germ. lende; Eng. loins.]

lūmectum, i, n. [luma] a thicket of thorns: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

lūmen, inis, n. [for lucmen, from luc root of luceo] light: solis, Cic. Div. 2, 42: tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, id. Brut. 75: solare, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: lumina solis, the sunbeams, Lucr. 2, 161. **II.** Meton. a light, a lamp, torch, etc.: lumine appposito, Cic. Div. 1, 36: lumina in navibus, Liv. 29, 25: lumini oleum instillare, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: luminibus accensis, Plin. 11, 19, 21: multa lumina nocte tuli, Tib. 1, 10, 42. **2. brightness, splendour, gleam (poet.):** lumen ferri, Stat. Th. 9, 802. **3. a bright colour (poet.):** flaventia lumina calthae, poet. Col. 10, 97: lumen juventae purpureum, Virg. Aen. 1, 590. **4. daylight, a day (poet.):** si te secundo lumine hic offendero, moriere, Enn. in Cic. Rab. Post. 11: lumine quarto, Virg. Aen. 6, 356. **5. the light of life, life (poet.):** lumen linque, Pl. Cist. 3, 12: lumen ademptum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 45. **6. the light of the eye, the eye (mostly poet.):** luminibus amisissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. Aen. 3, 677: lumina defixa tenere in aliqua re, Ov. H. 21, 113: lumina flectere, id. M. 5, 232: parcere luminibus, to close or turn away the eyes, Tib. 1, 2, 33: lumina sera dextra componere, to close one's dying eyes, Val. Fl. 3, 279. **7. the pupil of the eye:** Veg. Vet. 2, 16. **8. an opening for the light, a light:** Val. Fl. 1, 168: Vitr. 4, 6: an air-hole, air-shaft: Plin. 31, 6, 31. Esp. a window: stabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: obserare lumina, App. M. 2, p. 125: immittere lumina, to put in windows, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: cum M. Buculeius aedes L. Iulio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. de Or. 1, 39. Hence, luminibus obstruere et officere to obstruct the light by building, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 44. **9. the light in pictures:** invenit lumen atque umbrag, Plin. 35, 5, 11: Plin. Ep. 3, 13. **III.** Fig. an excellent or distinguished person or thing, an ornament, glory, luminary: illos ego praestantissimos viros, lumina reipublicae, vivere volebam, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37: certa dicendi lumina, id. de Or. 2, 27: verborum lumina, id. Or. 27: lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17: lumen animi, ingenii consilique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12: probitatis et virtutis, id. Am. 8: luminibus alicujus obstruere or officere, to obscure one's glory or reputation, id. Brut. 17. **2. a guide, preserver:** hunc (puerum) lumen rebus nostris dubiis futurum, Liv. 1, 39. **3. light, clearness:** ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: oratio adhibere lumen rebus debet, ib. 3, 13.

lūmināria, ium, n. plur. [lumen] a window-shutter, a window: luminaria lata, Cato R. R. 14: Cic. Att. 15, 26. **II.** the lights, which were lighted in the churches in honour of the martyrs: Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

lūmino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to light up, light, illumine: tu luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 807, Oud.: locus fenestris luminatus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9. **II.** Meton.: male luminatus, short-sighted, App. M. 9, p. 617, Oud.

lūminōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of light, light, luminous: aedificia, Vitr. 6, 9: oleum luminosus, Aug. Ep. 137. **II.** Fig. bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable: luminosae partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36: luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

lūna, ae, f. (old gen. lunāi, Lucr. 5, 70) [for lucna from luceo], the moon: solis annuus cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: luna bicornis regina siderum, Hor. Carm. S. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448: nivea, ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 31: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75: plena, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: nova, Plin. 8, 54, 54: intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75: lunae coitus, id. 16, 39, 74: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: luna tertia, quarta, quinta, etc., the third, fourth, fifth, etc., day after the new moon, id. 2, 10: laborans, eclipsed, Juv. 6, 443. **II.** Meton. a month: centesima revolvante se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57: Ov. M. 7, 531. **2. a night:** roscida luna, Virg. G. 3, 337: Stat. Th. 6, 289. **3. the figure of a crescent or half-moon, which the senators wore on their shoes:** Juv. 7, 192: patricia luna, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27. **4. the semicircular cartilages in the throat:** Sid. Carm. 7, 191.

lūnāris, e, adj. [luna] pertaining to the moon, lunar: dies, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F. 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74. **II.** moon-like, crescent-shaped: cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnātiōis, a, um, adj. [id.] insane, but with lucid intervals: mancipium, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 43. **II.** Transf.: oculus, that is blind at certain times, Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

lūnātus, a, um, Part. [luno]. **II.** Adj.: crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated: lunatae peltae Amazonidum, Virg. Aen. 1, 490: hence, lunatum agmen, an army of Amazons, Stat. Th. 5, 145: lunata fronte juveni, ib. 6, 265: pellis, a shoe ornamented with the lunula, Mart. 1, 50: lunata cornua, Plin. 6, 13, 15: ferramentum, Col. 12, 54.

lunchus, v. lonchus.

lūno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luna] to bend like a half-moon or crescent, to crook like a sickle: arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: acies geminos in arcus, Prop. 4, 6, 25.

lūnula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little moon, an ornament worn by women aurea lunula, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 33.

lūo, lui, 3, v. a. to wash, lave: Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22: amnis moenia luit, Prud. *oreph.* 3, 190. 2. to cleanse, purge: insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407. [Akin to *lavo*, λούω, but rarely used except in compounds: v. *diluo*, *eluo*.]

lūo, lui, 3, v. a. to pay a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2: debitum, Cod. Theod. 2, 4, 3: fundum a testatore obligatum, to pay the debts for which it is liable, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78: cautum est ut lucret in singulas (arbores caesas) aeris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1. 2. to atone for, expiate: stuprum voluntaria morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22: libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, id. Verr. 1, 30: noxam pecunia, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luere, si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjurii, Virg. G. 1, 502. 3. to avert by expiation or punishment: pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28: responsa, to render void, of no effect, Val. Fl. 2, 569. 4. luere poenas or poenam, to suffer, undergo: itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9: ad lucendas reipublicae poenas, id. Snl. 27: poenam pro caede, Ov. M. 3, 625: augurium malis, to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted, Plin. 7, 8, 6. [This root has prob. no connection with the preceding, but is akin to Gr. λύω; Germ. lassen; Eng. loose: whence prob. *laxus*, *lascivus*, etc.]

lūpa, ae, f. [lupus] a she-wolf: rabidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A. Am. 3, 8: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3. II. Fig. a prostitute: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21: Liv. 1, 4.

lūpānar, āris, n. [lupa, no. II.] a brothel, house of ill fame: deprehensus in lupanari cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: Juv. 6, 121. As a term of reproach: o lutum lupanar, Cat. 42, 13.

lūpānāris, e, adj. [lupanar] whorish: infamia, App. M. 9, p. 644, Oud.

lūpānārium, ii, n. [id.] a brothel: Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 27.

lūpārius, ii, m. [lupus] a wolf-hunter: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 139.

lūpātus, a, um, adj. [id.] furnished with wolf's teeth, i. e. iron prickles shaped like a wolf's teeth: Gallica nec lupatis temperat ora frenis, with curbs so armed, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 6. II. Subst. lupati, orum, m., and lupata, orum, n. plu. (sc. freni or frena) a bit armed with sharp teeth: equus adeo spremit lupatos, Sol. 45: duris parere lupatis, Virg. G. 3, 208.

lūpillus, i, m. dim. [lupinus] a small lupine: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lūpināceus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or made of lupines: App. Herb. 21.

lūpinārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or for lupines: labrum, Cato R. R. 10.

II. Subst.: lupinarii, orum, m. plu. dealers in lupines: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

lūpinus, a, um, adj. [lupus] pertaining to a wolf, wolf's: ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: juba, Prop. 4, 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 28, 19, 78.

lūpinus, i, m., and **lūpinum**, i, n. a lupine: Lupinus albus or hirsutus, Linn.: ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato R. R. 34, 2: Plin. 18, 14, 36. On the stage, lupines were used as substitutes for money: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 20: hence, quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23.

lūpor, i, v. n. dep. [lupa] to wench: cum meretrices per vias lupantur, Atta in Non. 133, 11:

lūpūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little she-wolf: transf. a witch, hag: App. M. 5, p. 342, Oud.

lūpus, i, m. a wolf: Canis Lupus, Linn.: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Virg. E. 2, 63: Plin. 10, 63, 68: lupus Martialis, sacred to Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: Martius, Virg. Aen. 9, 466: lupus femina for

lupa, a she-wolf, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 385: cf. Quint. 1, 6, 12: vox quoque Moerim jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores (from the belief that if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw the wolf, the man became dumb), Virg. E. 9, 53: cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34. Proverb.: lupus in fabula or sermone, like, talk of the devil: atque eecum tibi lupum in sermone, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 71: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabula: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33: (ii) lupum auribus tenere, to catch a Tartar, to be in a situation of difficulty: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 21: Suet. Tib. 25: (iii) hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, to be between two fires, Hor. S. 2, 2, (iv) ovem lupo committere, to set the fox to keep the geese: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11: (v) lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as we say, to bell the cat: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 31: (vi) lupus ultro fugiat oves, of something unprecedented, Virg. E. 8, 52: (vii) lupus (ovium) non curat numerum, the wolf does not care for the number of the sheep, will attack any number, ib. 7, 51.

2. An African and Egyptian wolf mentioned by Pliny, prob. the jackal, Canis aureus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 22, 34. Also another called cervarius, prob. the Lynx, Felis Lynx, Linn.: ib.

II. Meton. a voracious fish, Percus Labrax, Linn.: Hor. S. 2, 2, 31: Plin. 9, 54, 58. 2. a kind of spider, v. Araneus: id. 29, 4, 27: id. 11, 24, 28. 3. a bit armed with points like wolves' teeth (frena lupata): et placido duos (equos) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 4. 4. a hook with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. 28, 3. 5. a small handsaw: Pall. 1, 43, 2. 6. the hop, a plant, Humulus lupulus, Plin. 21, 15, 50. [Cf. Gr. λύκος: perh. the Latin vulpes and Eng. wolf are connected with this word.]

lūra (lora), ae, f. the mouth of a leathern bag: Fest. s. v. II. Meton. a skin, leathern sack: Aus. perioch. Odyss. 10. 2. the entrails: Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48 dub.

lurchinābundus (also lurchinabundus and lurchabundus), a, um, adj. [lurco] voracious: Quint. 1, 6, 42.

lurco and **lurcor**, i, v. n. and dep. to eat voraciously, to devour: Pomp. in Non. 11, 6.

lurco (lurcho, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 6, 4), ōnis, m. [lura] a gormandizer, glutton: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16: Suet. Gramm. 15. II. a voluptuary, debauchee: App. M. 8, p. 574, Oud.

lūridātus, a, um, adj. [luridus] besmeared, defiled: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

lūridus, a, um, adj. pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid: luridi supra modum pallidi, Fest. s. v.: maculari maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: luridus Orcus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 fin.: luna, Sen. Med. 790. II. Meton. that renders pale or ghastly: horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: aconita, ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560. (Hence It. *lardo*.)

lūrōr, ōris, m. a yellowish colour, sallowness, paleness: Lucr. 4, 332: lūrore buxoe foedata, App. M. 9, p. 231.

luscīnia, ae, f. (masc. luscīnius, ii, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2: and, luscīnus, ἀνδών, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) the nightingale, Motacilla Luscīnia, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 43: luscīnias soliti impenso prandere cōemptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox luscīnae, Sen. Ep. 76. [Hence through dim. luscīnolus; It. *rossignuolo*; Sp. *ruiseñor*; Fr. *rossignol*.]

luscīnīōla, ae, f. dim. [luscīnia] a little nightingale: aves cantrices, ut uscīnīōlae ac merulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14. Proverb.: metuo luscīnīōlae ne defuerit cantio, of something highly improbable, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 4.

luscīnīus, ii, m. v. luscīnia.

luscīnius, a, um, adj. [luscus] blinded, one-eyed: Lampr. Commod. 10.

luscīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has lost one eye by violence: Plin. 11, 37, 55 II. a nightingale, v. luscīnia.

luscīōsus and **luscītīōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.] dim-sighted, purblind: vesperi non videre, quos appellant luscīōsos, Varr. in Non. 135, 13: luscīōsos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscītīōsus, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 50.

luscītīō, vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit, Fest. s. v.

luscītīōsus, a, um, v. luscīōsus.

luscus, a, um, adj. one-eyed: Appius coenabo, inquit, apud te, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: uni enim locum esse video, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: cum Gaetula ducem portaret bellua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 158. II. Transf. hollow-eyed, purblind: statua lusca, id. 7, 128.

lūsio, ōnis, f. [ludo] a playing, play: pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: pilae lusio, id. de Or. 1, 16: pilaris lusio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

lūsīto, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to play: aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lusi-tent, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 6: alea festiva et honesta lusitabamus, Gell. 18, 13.

lūsor, ōris, m. [id.] one who plays, a player: sic ne perdidit, non cessat perdere lūsor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451: Sen. Ben. 2, 17.

II. Fig. a playful or wanton writer: tenerorum lūsor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 1. 2. a banterer, mocker: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsōriē, adv. collusively: lusorie (causam) agens, Ulp. Dig. 30, 50.

lūsōrius, a, um, adj. [lūsor] pertaining to play: lusoria pila, a playing-ball, Plin. 7, 56, 57: alveus cum tesseriis, id. 37, 2, 6. Subst.: lusorium, ii, n. a place where the shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given: Lampr. Heliog. 25.

II. Meton. moving swiftly to and fro: lusorii navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, with cruisers, Amm. 17, 2. Hence, Subst.: lusoriae, arum, f. plu. (sc. naves), swift-sailing cruisers, cutters: Vop. Bonos. 15.

III. Fig. that serves for amusement, sportive: quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54: arma, Sen. Ep. 117. 2. empty, ineffectual, invalid: nomen, id. Ben. 5, 8: lusorias minas alicui facere, Paul. Dig. 35, 3, 4: lusorium imperium, ib. 43, 8, 1.

lustrābilis, περίβλεπτος = spectabilis, Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, inis, f. a plant, also called verbenaca and hierobotane, q. v.: App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, adj. [lustrum] relating to purification from guilt, expiatory: lustrale sacrificium, a sacrifice of purification, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, lustral water, holy water, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 73: exta, Virg. Aen. 8, 183: vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414 caput, atoning (of Iphigenia), Sen. Agam. 163.

II. Meton. of or belonging to a period of five years (from the quinquennial general sacrifice of purification): certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: collatio or aurum, a tax paid every five years by petty shopkeepers, usurers, etc. Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 1. Subst.: lustralis, is, m. the collector of this tax: Inscr.

lustrāmen, inis, n. [lustrum] a means of purification: Val. Fl. 3, 442.

lustrāmentum, i, n. [lustror] an incentive to lust: si quis lustramenti causa dederit cantharides, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.

lustrātīō, ōnis, f. [lustrum] a purification by sacrifice, a lustration: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6: Col. 2, 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 719). II. Meton. (from the fact that the priest carried the lustral sacrifices round the person or thing to be purified) a going or wandering about: lustrationes (ferarum), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: lustratio municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

lustrator, ōris, m. [id.] *a wanderer through, a traverser*: App. Apol. p. 288.

lustricus, a, um, adj. [lustrum] *pertaining to purification: dies, the eighth (or ninth) day, after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name*: Suet. Ner. 6: Macr. S. 1, 16.

lustrificus, a, um, adj. [lustrum facio] *purifying*: cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

lustrō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luceo] *to make light, illumine*: delphinus haud nimio lustratus nitore, Cic. Arat. 92: postera Phoebea lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, Virg. Aen. 4, 6: ib. 7, 148.

lustrō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [lustrum, no. 1.] *to purify by means of a propitiatory offering*: agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic. Div. 1, 45: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25: aliquem taedis, id. 2, 61: terque senem flamma, ter aqua, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261. *Pass.*: lustramurque lovi votisque incendimus aras, Virg. Aen. 3, 279. II. Meton. (v. lustratio, no. II.) *to go round, wander over, traverse*: Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: id. N. D. 2, 20: salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 385: pedē barbaro lustrata Rhodope, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 11: lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31. 2. *to review an army* (because accompanied with a sacrifice): exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20: Hist. B. G. 8, 52. 3. *In gen. to review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Virg. Aen. 8, 153: respicio et quae sit me circum copia, lustrō, ib. 2, 564: alicujus vestigia, ib. 11, 763. Fig.: omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17.

lustror, i. v. n. dep. [lustrum, no. 2.] *to frequent brothels, to wench*: lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 6.

lustrum, i, n. [luo, no. 2.] *a purificatory sacrifice, lustration, made by the censors every fifth year, after completing the census, and in which a pig (or ram), a sheep, and an ox were offered (suovetaurilia): census perfecto edixit, ut omnes cives R. in campo prima luce adessent. Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia is censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: sub lustrum censerī, at the close of the census, when the lustrum should begin: sub lustrum censerī, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), id. Att. 1, 18 fin. II. Meton.: any expiatory offering: quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et clasibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41. 2. *a period of five years, a lustrum*: hoc ipso lustrō, Cic. Att. 6, 2: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78. 3. *In gen. a period of several years. Of four years* (of the Julian calendar): Ov. F. 3, 165: cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47: ingens lustrum, *a hundred years*, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, 1. 4. *the Capitoline games, recurring every fifth year*, Suet. Dom. 4: Censor. de die nat. 18 (v. Smith's Ant. 719).*

lustrum [luo, no. 1.] *a slough, bog, morass*: prodigunt in lutosos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Varr. R. R. 2, 4. II. Transf. *a haunt or den of wild beasts*: lustra ferarum, Virg. G. 2, 471: id. Aen. 3, 646: lustra horrida monstribus, Val. Fl. 4, 370. 2. *a wood, forest*: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Virg. Aen. 4, 151: inter horrentia lustra, ib. 11, 570. 3. *a brothel*: jacere in lustra, Pl. Casin. 2,

3, 26: in lustris tempus aetatis consumere, Cic. Phil. 13, 11. Hence, Meton. *debauchery*: studere lustris, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire, Lucr. 4, 1129: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3.

lūsus, a, um, Part. [ludo].

lūsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a playing, a play, game*: virginis exercent lūsus undas Naides, Ov. M. 14, 556: aleae, Suet. Cal. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: eburneus literarum formas in lūsum offerre, Quint. 1, 1, 26: in lusu duodecim scriptorum, id. 4, 2, 38: regnum lusu sortiri, *by throwing dice*, Tac. A. 13, 15. II. Meton. *anything done by way of sport or amusement; a joking, trifling, etc.*: fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, *make themselves ridiculous*, Quint. 5, 13, 46: lusus ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13. 2. *amorous sportive dalliance, toying*: sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13. 3. *a school*: ut magister dimittat lūsum, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 19.

lūtamentum, i, n. [luto] *that which is made of mud or clay, a mud or clay wall*: Cato R. R. 128.

lūtārius, a, um, adj. [lūtum] *pertaining to, living in or on mud*: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14: mullus, id. 9, 17, 30.

lūtēa, ae, f. [lūtum] *mountain-green, chrysocolla*: Plin. 33, 5, 26.

lūtēnsis, e, adj. [lūtum] *found or living in the mud*: genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61.

lūtēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [luteus] *yellowish*: mollia luteola pingit vacinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 50: Col. 9, 4, 4.

lūter, ōris, m. = λουτήρ, *a wash-basin, laver*: Hier. in Jov. 1, n. 20.

lūtesco, 3. v. n. incep. [lūtum] *to turn to mud, become muddy*: litora, quae limo coenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9.

lūtēum, v. luteus.

lūtēus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] *died with the herb lutum*: chrysocolla lutea, Plin. 33, 5, 26. II. Meton. *golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow*: pallor, Hor. Epod. 10, 16: palla, Tib. 1, 8, 46. Of the flame-coloured veil of a bride (v. flammeus): Lucan. 2, 361: cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22. 2. *rose-coloured*: id. 21, 4, 10: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, Virg. Aen. 7, 26. Subst.: color in luteum inclinatus, *towards yellow*, Plin. 24, 15, 86. 3. *Esp. the yolk of an egg*: lutea ex ovīs quinque columbarum, id. 30, 15, 49.

lūtēus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] *of mud or clay*: defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: luteum opus, of a swallow's nest, Ov. F. 1, 158: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. *besmired, muddy, bedaubed*: gallina si sit luteis pedibus, id. 30, 11, 28: luteum ceromata corpus, Mart. 11, 48: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132. II. Fig. *dirty, vile, worthless*: blitea et lutea meretrix, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 3, 14: luteum negotium, *a sorry affair*, ib. 4, 14.

lūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to bedaub with mud or clay*: granaria, Cato R. R. 92: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14. II. *In gen. to bedaub, besmear*: ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

lūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [luo] *to pay*: Varr. in Non. 131, 21.

lūtor, ōris, m. [lavo] *a washer, fuller*: lutor, πλύτης ἡλιαστής, Gloss. Philox.

lūtōsus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] *full of ud or loam*: terra, Cato in Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: ager, Col. 2, 4.

lūtra (lytra), ae, f. *an otter*, Lutra vulgaris, Desm.: Plin. 8, 30, 47: id. 32, 11, 53.

lūtulentē, adv. *impurely*: lotiolente dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 32.

lūtulentus, a, um, adj. [lūtum] *muddy*: sus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 434.

2. Meton. *besmeared*: putri lutulenta de palaestra, Mart. 7, 67, 7.

II. Fig. *filthy, dirty, nasty, vile*: lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 29: lutulente Caesonine, Cic. Pis. 12: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7. 2. *Of style: turbid, impure*: (Lucilius) quum fuisset lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11.

lūtūlo, i. v. a. [id.] *to bespatter with mud*: Fig. *to asperse*: Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 15.

lūtum, i, n. *a plant used in dyeing yellow; yellow weed, dyer's weed, weld*, Reseda luteola, Linn.: Plin. 33, 5, 26: jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Virg. E. 4, 44. II. Meton. *a yellow colour, yellow*: id. Cir. 316: Tib. 1, 9, 52.

lūtum, i, n. (lutus, i, m.: Quadrig. in Non. 212, 17) *mud, mire*: volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: crates luto contegere, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: imbre lutoque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: luto perfusa porticus, Juv. 14, 66: luto opplere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5. In plur.: luta et limum aggerabant, Cic. fragm. in Non. 212, 16. Proverb.: (i) in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud*, i. e. *to be unable to proceed*: nunc homo in medio luto est: nomen nescit, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 27: Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15: (ii) pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt*: pro luto erat annona, Petr. 44. As a term of reproach: Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: Cic. Pis. 26. II. Transf. *loam, clay, potter's earth*: pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 31: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6. Fig.: quibus meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay*, i. e. *of better materials*, Juv. 14, 34. 2. *the dust with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves*: Sen. Ep. 88.

lūtus, i, m. v. lūtum, ad init.

lux, lūcis, f. *light, the light of the sun, stars, etc.*: quum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3: stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 2, 694. 2. *Esp. daylight, day*: Metellus cum prima luce in campum currebat, Cic. Att. 4, 3: ante lucem, id. de Or. 2, 64: luce palam in foro saltare, id. Off. 3, 24: prima luce adesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: luce sub ipsa, Virg. G. 4, 490. Hence *abl. adverbially, luce, luci, by daylight, in the daytime*: ut veniamus luci, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: luce, Ov. H. 13, 104: Auct. Her. 4, 36. 3. *the reflected light, splendour, brightness of polished bodies*: viridi cum luce smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1119: luce coruscus ahena, Virg. Aen. 2, 470: lucem non emittentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25: ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124. II. Meton. *the heavenly bodies*: illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. Arat. 96. 2. *a day*: centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35: crastina lux, Virg. Aen. 10, 244. Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer*, id. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39. 3. *life*: corpora luce carentum, Virg. G. 4, 255: Sil. 13, 473. 4. *an eye, the eyesight*: effossae squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis ademtae, Ov. M. 14, 197. III. Fig. *the public view, the public, the world*: nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magna, Cic. de Sen. 4: Isocrates forensi luce caruit, id. Brut. 8: familiam atjectam et obscuram et tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Delot. 11: res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre, id. Acad. 2, 19.

2. *encouragement, help, succour*: lux quaedam videbatur oblata, non modo regno, sed etiam regni timore sublato, id. Phil. 1, 2: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 1, 40: lucem afferre rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 33.

3. *a light, an ornament*: hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, id. Cat. 4, 6: genus sine luce, *undistinguished, obscure*, Sil. 8, 248. 4. *light, illustration, elucidation*: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9:

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sententiae auctoris lucem desiderant, id. N. D. 1, 5: ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae, id Acad. 2, 8. [Root *luc*, which appears in *luc-eo*, *luc-erna*, etc.; also in Sans. *ruch*, "lucere;" Gr. *λύχνος*, *λεύσσω*, *λευκός*; Germ. *leucht-en*; Eng. *light*, *lighten*.]

luxatio, *στέμμα* = luxatura, Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, f. [luxo] a dislocation, *luxation*: Marc. Empir. 36.

luxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [luxus] to put out of joint, to dislocate: luxata in locum reponere, Sen. Ep. 104: articulis luxatis praesentaneum est seivum, Plin. 30, 9, 23. II. Transf.: to put out of place, *d'splace*: luxare vitium radices, id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: luxatae machinae, fallen apart, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119.

luxor, i. v. dep. [id.] to riot, revel, live luxuriously: luxantur a luxu dictum, id est luxuriantur, Fest. s. v.: luxantur, lustrantur, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 6 (al. luxuriantur).

luxūria, ae, and **luxūriēs**, ēi (gen. luxurii, Gracch. in Gell. 9, 14), f. [id.] rankness, luxuriance of trees and plants: luxuriam segetum tenera despiciunt in herba, Virg. G. 1, 112: si vitis luxuria se consumperit, Plin. 17, 22, § 181. 2. Poet. transf.: wantonness, friskiness of animals: Val. Fl. 7, 65. II. Fig. riotous living, luxury, extravagance: animus, qui nunc luxuria et lascivia diffuit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27: odit populus R. privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36: diffuere luxuria, id. Off. 1, 30: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: haec victoria tribunorum plebisque prope in haud salubrem luxuriam vertit, Liv. 3, 64. Of style: in oratione, ut in herbis, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

luxūrio, avi, atum, i. v. n. and **luxūrior**, atis, i. v. dep. (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 7) [luxuria] to be rank, luxuriant (of the soil, of plants, etc.): ager assidua luxuriat aqua, Ov. F. 4, 644: luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. H. 1, 54: cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, Col. Arbor. 11: ne (caules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, 20. 2. to have in abundance or excess: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: faciem decet deliciis luxuriare novis, Ov. H. 16, 191. 3. to swell, increase: membra luxuriant, id. M. 7, 292: (homo) cuius corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset, Gell. 7, 22. II. Fig. to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot: luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122: luxuriantia astringere (stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1: luxuriantis ingenii fertilitas, Plin. 17, 2, 2. 2. to wanton, sport, skip, frisk: equus luxurians, Virg. Aen. 11, 497: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: leo luxurians, Val. Fl. 6, 613. 3. to be wanton or licentious, to revel, run riot, be dissolute: ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id. 23, 2: libertate luxuriare, Curt. 10, 7: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriet, Liv. 23, 12.

luxūriōsē, adv. wantonly, immoderately, excessively: ne haec laetitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, Cato in Gell. 7, 3. 2. luxuriously, voluptuously: cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, Sall. C. 11. Comp.: luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Paus. 3. Sup.: luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 34.

luxūriōsus, a, um, adj. [luxuria] rank, luxuriant, exuberant: frumenta, Cic. Or. 24: seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis valida et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6 fin. II. Fig. immoderate, excessive: luxurioso otio esse, Sall. J. 95: laetitia, Liv. 2, 21. 2. immoderate, extravagant, wanton: luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. 8, 16: amor, Ov. R. Am. 746. 3. excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous:

reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7: multa et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, id. Phil. 2, 27: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27.

luxus, a, um, adj. dislocated: luxum si quod est, Cato R. R. 160. Subst. luxum, i, n. a dislocation: emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Empir. 36. [Akin to Gr. *λοξός*, "slanting."]

luxus, ūs, m. a dislocation, *luxation*: ad luxum aut fracturam alliga: sanum fiet, Cato R. R. 160: App. Flor. p. 354.

II. Fig. excess, extravagance in eating and drinking, luxury, debauchery: in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13: luxu atque desidia corrupta civitas, ib. 57: luxu et sagina mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, Sall. J. 2. In plur.: nondum translato Romana in saecula luxus, Lucan. 10, 109. 2. splendour, pomp, magnificence: at domus interior regali splendida luxu instruitur, Virg. Aen. 1, 637: epulaeque ante ora paratae regifico luxu, ib. 6, 604: eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

lycāon, ōnis, m. = *λυκάων*, an animal of the wolf kind, or perh. the hunting leopard, Felis jubata, Linn.: Mela, 3, 9, 2: Plin. 8, 34, 52.

lycapsos, v. lycopsis.

lychnicus, a, um, adj. = *λυχνικός*, luminous, shining: lapis, a kind of white marble, also called lychnites, Hyg. Fab. 223.

lychnis, idis, f. adj. = *λυχνίς*, light-giving, shining: lychnides puellae, girls with lamps, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

II. Subst. lychnis, idis, f. 1. a plant, Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39. 2. a kind of fiery red rose, perh. the same as the preceding: id. 21, 4, 10. 3. lychnis agria, also called antirrhinon, a kind of toad flax, Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: id. 25, 10, 8. 4. a gem of a fiery colour: id. 37, 7, 29.

lychnitēs, ae, m. = *λυχνίτης*, a kind of white marble, quarried in the isle of Paros by lamp-light: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lychnitis, idis, f. = *λυχνίτης*, a plant from which lamp-wicks were made (v. Phlomis): Plin. 25, 10, 74.

lychnobius, ii, m. = *λυχνόβιος*, one who lives by lamp-light: Sen. Ep. 122.

lychnichus, i, m. = *λυχνόχθος*, a lamp-stand, candlestick: ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8: Suet. Dom. 4.

lychnus, i, m. = *λυχνός*, a light, a lamp: pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 296: lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Coel. 28: Virg. Aen. 1, 726.

lyciscus, i, m. = *λυκίσκος*, a wolf-dog: lycisci dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte miscentur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2.

lycophon, a plant, also called sceletata: App. Herb. 8.

lycophōs, ōtis, n. = *λυκόφως*, the morning twilight: Macr. S. 1, 17.

lycophthalmos, i, m. = *λυκόφθαλμος* (wolf's eye), a precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

lycopsis, is, f. = *λύκοψις*, a kind of allumet, Echium italicum, Linn.: var. monspeliaca, acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 27, 11, 73.

lycos, i, m. = *λύκος*, a kind of spider, v. Araneus: Plin. 30, 6, 17.

lydion, i, n. [Lydia] a kind of brick: Plin. 35, 14, 49.

lydius, a, um, adj. [id.] Lydian: lapis, a touchstone (at first found only on the Tmolus), Plin. 33, 8, 43.

lygdinus, a, um, adj. = *λύγδινος*, white: lygdinus lapis, a dazzling white marble, found in Paros, Plin. 36, 8, 13.

lygdos, i, f. = *λύγδος*, a white stone: Mart. 6, 13. Adj.: marmor id. 6, 13.

lygos, i, f. = *λύγος*, a plant, the chaste tree, agnus castus, Vitex Agnus castus, Linn. (in late Latin, vitex): Plin. 24, 9, 38.

lympa, ae, f. water; esp. pure or spring water (poet.): lymphae puteales, Lucr. 6, 1172: fluvialis, Virg. Aen. 4, 635: vulnera lymphis ablueret, Ov. M. 13, 531: lympa intercus, dropsy, Seren. Samm. 27, 501. [Same word as Nympha.]

lymphacōus, a, um, adj. [lympa] clear like water: Mart. Cap. 6.

lymphaticus, a, um, adj. [id.]; perh orig., one attacked with hydrophobia hence, in gen.] distracted, frantic panic-struck: lymphaticus pavor, a panic, Liv. 10, 28: metus, Sen. Ep. 13: somnia, Plin. 26, 8, 34. Comically, lymphatici nuntii, that keep jumping out of one's purse like mad, Pl. Puen. 1, 2, 132. II. Subst.: lymphaticum, i, n. the disease of a lymphaticus: ib. 133.

lymphatio, ōnis, f. [lympo] distraction, phrensy: Plin. 37, 4, 15.

lymphatus, a, um, Part. [lympo].

II. Adj.: distracted, crazy, beside oneself: lymphati et attoniti, Liv. 7, 17: sine more furit lymphata, Virg. Aen. 7, 377: pectora, Ov. M. 11, 3: mens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 14: urbs, Stat. Th. 10, 557.

lymphatus, ūs, m. [id.] madness: Pl. 37, 10, 54.

lympo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [lympa] to drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad: urbem, Val. Fl. 3, 47: urbes incursibus, Stat. Th. 7, 113: hac herba pota lymphari homines, Plin. 24, 17, 102. II. Neutr.: lymphantes animi, driven crazy, mad, id. 27, 12, 83.

lymphor, ōris, m. [id.] water: Lucil ap. Non. 212, 4.

lyncēus, a, um, adj. [lynx] relating to the lynx, which was famed for its sharp sight. Transf. sharp-sighted: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

lyncūriō or **-ium**, ii, n. = *λυγκούριον*, a name for amber, which was supposed by some of the ancients to be formed from the urine of the lynx. Other writers appear to speak of a different substance supposed to have a similar origin, and this is referred by certain authors to the tourmaline, which likewise possesses electrical qualities: Plin. 8, 38, 57: id. 37, 2, 12.

lynx, lyncis, com. = *λύγξ*, a lynx, Felis Lynx, Linn.: lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was represented as drawn by a team of lynxes), Virg. G. 3, 264: maculosae tegmine lyncis, id. Aen. 1, 323: lynces quae clarissime omnium quadrupedum cernunt, Plin. 28, 8, 32: dejectus lyncis, a lynx-skin, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lyō, avi, atum, i. v. a. = *λύω*, to make liquid, to liquefy: ptisanam, Apic. 4, 4.

lyra, ae, f. = *λύρα*, a lute, lyre, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara (v. Smith's Ant. 720): curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6: Threiciam digitis increpuit lyram, Ov. H. 3, 118: lyra canere laudes alicujus, id. A. A. 3, 50. II. Meton. lyric poetry, song: imbellis lyra, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10: Aeoliae Lesbii amica lyrae, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26. 2. In gen. poetic talent: inferior lyra, Stat. Th. 10, 445. 3. a constellation, the Lyre: exoriente Lyra, Ov. F. 1, 316: cf. Ilyg. Astron. 3, 6.

lyricen, inis, m. [lyra cano] a luteplayer, lyrist: fidicen, lyricen, cornicen, liticen, Aug. de gramm. p. 197 P.

lyricus, a, um, adj. [lyra] pertaining to the lute or lyre, lyric: lyrici soni, Ov. F. 2, 94: vates, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: senex, i. e. Anacreon, Ov. Tr. 2, 364: regnator lyricae cohortis, i. e. Pindar, Stat. S. 4, 7, 5. II. Subst. lyrica, orum, n. plu. lyric poems: Plin. Ep. 7, 17. 2. lyrici, orum, m. plu. lyric poets: Quint. 9, 4, 53: id. 1, 8, 6.

lyristēs, ae, m. = *λυριστής*, a luteplayer, lyrist: audisses lectorem, vel lyristeu, Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

lyron, i, n. = *λύρον*, a plant, also called allisma, q. v.: Plin. 25, 10, 77.

lysas, antis, *f.* a plant, also called artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

lysímächia, ae, *f.* = λυσιμαχία, a plant, acc. to Sibthorp, the loose-strife, Lysimachia vulgaris, Linn.; but acc. to Sprengel, Lythrum Salicaria, Linn.: Plin. 25, 7, 35: id. 26, 12, 83.

lysímāchus, 1, *m.* = Λυσίμαχος, a precious stone with golden veins: Plin. 37, 10, 62.

lysis, is, *f.* = λύσις, a loosening, rupture: trabes frangunt sua lysi structura, Vitr. 6, 11. II. a talon, ogee: id. 3, 3: id. 5, 7.

lytra, v. lutra.

lytrōtēs, ae, *m.* = λυτρώτης, one of the aëons of Valentinus: Tert. adv. Val. 9.

lytrum (-on), 1, *n.* = λύτρον, a ransom: Hectoris Lytra, a tragedy of Ennius, Fest. s. v. redhostire: Non. 111, 14.

lytta, ae, *f.* = λύττα, a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness: Plin. 29, 5, 32. (This superstition still exists among the vulgar.)

M.

M, *m*, the thirteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, resembling in form and sound the Greek *M*; it belongs to the class of liquids or semivowels, and is closely connected with the labial mutes. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m*; but its sound was faint, Prisc. p. 555 P. (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 31), and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard, on which account Verrius Flaccus proposed to represent it by an *M* half obliterated, thus *Λ*. Hence arose the rule of versification respecting the elision of final syllables terminating in *m*: Quint. 9, 4, 40: id. 11, 3, 34: Diom. p. 488 P.: Prisc. p. 555 sq. ib.: Val. Prob. 1392 ib.: id. 1440 ib. To this also are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; v. the letter E, vii. 3; and the forms donec for donicum, coëo, coërceo, for con-eo, con-erceo; circueo, circuitus, for circum-eo, circum-itus; veneo for venum eo; vendo for venum do; animadverto for animum adverto, etc. Initial *m* cannot be followed by *n*, as in Greek; hence *μνᾶ* became *mīna* in Latin. II. Interchange of *m* with other letters: 1. With *n*: e. g. *eundem* for *eumdem*; *quorundam* for *quorumdam*; *imbellis* for *inbellis*; *imprimo* for *inprimo*; *immanis* for *inmanis*, etc. So the Latin termination *m* generally corresponds to the Greek final *ν*, in the inflections both of nouns and verbs. 2. With *b*: e. g. *hiems* and *hibernus*; *tumeo* and *tuber*; *glomus* and *globus*. 3. With *v*: e. g. *promulgo* is prob. another form of *probulgo*; *humidus* = *uvidus*; *mare*, Sans. *vari*, Eng. *water*, etc. III. The only change of *M* in the Romance languages is into *n*: e. g. Lat. *mespilum*, It. *nespolo*, Sp. *nespera*, Fr. *nefle*; Lat. *dama*, It. *daino*, Fr. *daine*; Lat. *cum*, It. *con*; Lat. *sum*, It. *sono*. So with the omission of a vowel: e. g. Lat. *comitem*, It. *conte*, Sp. *conde*; Lat. *computare*, It. *contare*, Sp. *condar*, Fr. *conter*; Lat. *senita*, Sp. *senda*, Fr. *sentier*. So when followed by *n*: e. g. Lat. *autumnus*, *clumna*, *domina*, *sonnus*; It. *autunno*, *colonna*, *donna*, *sonno*; Fr. *colonne*. 2. Omission of *m* before *n*: e. g. Lat. *autumnus*, *damnum*, *domina*, *sonnus*; Sp. *otoño*, *daño*, *doña*, *sueño*; Port. *otono*, *dano*, *dono*, *sono*. IV. As an abbreviation, *M*. usu. denotes the praenomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; see the Index Notar. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 464 sq. *M'* denotes the praenomen Manius. 2. As a numeral, *M*, standing for CIO, denotes the number 1000.

macerinthē, es, *f.* [μάκαιρα] an-

other name for rosmarinus: App. Herb. 79.

mācōrīōtēs, ētis, *f.* = μακαριότης (happiness), one of the aëons of Valentinus: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

maccus, 1, *m.* a buffoon, punchinello, zany, in the Atellane plays: Diom. p. 488 P. 2. Transf. a simpleton, block-head: macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325.

macellārius, a, um, *adj.* [macellum] pertaining to the meat-market or provision-market: taberna, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4. II. Subst. macellarius, ii, *m.* a dealer in meat or other provisions: vendere apros macellario, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11: Suet. Caes. 26.

macellum, 1, *n.* (macellus, 1, *m.*: Mart. 10, 96, 9) a provision market (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold), surrounded by a maceria or wall, whence its name: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 146, Müll.: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27 fin.: barathrum macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: Juv. 11, 10: cetariorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7. II. Meton. meat, provisions: arcessitur inde macellum, Manil. 5, 370.

macellus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [macer; ut in his macer, macriculus, macellus; niger, nigriculus, nigellus, Varr. L. L. 8, 40, 123, § 79: cf. Fest. s. v. altellus] somewhat lean, meagre: homo, Lucil. in Non. 136, 32.

macellus, 1, *m.* v. macellum.

mācēo, 2, v. n. [macer] to be lean, meagre: qui ossa atque pellis totus est: ita cura n̄acet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 28.

mācer, cra, crum, *adj.* lean, meagre: taurus, opp. pinguis, Virg. E. 3, 100: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: ostreae inuberes et macrae, Gell. 20, 8: Quint. 6, 3, 58: in macerimis corporis partibus, Sen. Ep. 78 med. 2. Of things: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager macrior, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2: macerrimi agri, Col. 11, 2: vineae, id. 8, 1, 2: libellus, thin, Mart. 2, 6. Fig.: si me palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, meagre from disappointment, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180.

mācērātio, ōnis, *f.* [macero] a steeping, soaking, maceration: diuturna, Vitr. 6, 2. 2. a making soft or tender: Arn. 4, 152.

māceresco, 3, v. n. incep. [id.] to become soft or tender: Cato R. R. 92.

mācērīa, ae, *f.* [akin to μάκελος, μάκελλος] an inclosure, a wall: maceriam sine calce ex caementis et silice altam pedes quinque facito, Cato R. R. 15: hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: herba in maceriis nascens, Plin. 25, 5, 19: nulla maceria, nulla casa, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69.

mācērīātio, θρίγκωσις, an inclosing: Gloss. Philox.

mācērīātus, a, um, *adj.* [maceria] inclosed, walled in: Inscr.

mācērīes, ei, *f.* [macer] distress, affliction: Afran. in Non. 138, 13.

mācērīes, ei, for maceria: Prud. Hamart. 227.

mācērīōla, ae, *f.* dim. [maceria] a small inclosure, wall: Inscr.

mācēro, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [perh. another form of marceo] to make soft or tender, to soften by steeping, to macerate: brassicam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: salsamenta, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27: in piscina macerare lupinum, Col. 1, 6, 21: semen lacte, id. 11, 3, 51: intestina piscium sale, Plin. 31, 7, 43. II. Meton. to weaken, to emaciate, enervate: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 22: Liv. 26, 13: Macedo siti maceratus, Curt. 5, 13: muscus crura vitium situ et veterino macerat, Col. 4, 22, 6: cor solum viscerum vitilis non maceratur, Plin. 11, 37, 69. III. Fig. to fret, vex, torment: egomet me concoquo et macero et defatigo, fret myself, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 2: cur me excrucio? cur me macero? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 15: me

macerat Phryne, Hor. Epod. 14, 16: si infelix sollicitudo persequitur ac oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quae vos macerent desiderio, Liv. 5, 54: macerat invidia ante oculos illum esse potentem, Lucr. 3, 72. Reflect. maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov. H. 20, 125: unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deesse, Terenti, C. Caes. in Suet. Vit. Ter. fin.

mācesco, 3, v. n. incep. [maceo] to grow lean or thin, to become meagre: (apes) propter laborem asperantur et macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: constat, arva segetibus ejus (hordei) macescere, Col. 2, 9, 14: tuo moerore maceror, macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

māchaera, ae, *f.* = μάκαιρα, a sword: nī hebes machaera foret, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 53: machaera Hispana, Sen. Ben. 5, 24 fin.: Suet. Claud. 15. In an obscene sense: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 85.

māchaerium, ii, *n.* dim. = μαχαίριον, a small sword: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 9.

māchaerōphōrus, 1, *m.* = μαχαίροφóρος, a sword-bearer, a satellite: machaerophoris centum sequentibus, soldiers armed in the Greek manner Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

māchaerōphyllon, 1, *n.* = μαχαίροφύλλον (sword-leaf), a plant (di. microphyllon): App. Herb. 78.

māchāōnīcus, a, um, *adj.* [Machaon] pertaining to Machaon, Machaonian, surgical: Sid. Ep. 2, 12.

māchāōnīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] i. q. machaonicus: Ov. R. Am. 546.

māchilla, ae, *f.* dim. [machina] a little machine: e machilla sustuli, Petr. 74, 13 dub.

māchīna, ae, *f.* = μηχανή, a machine, i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, an engine, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine, etc.: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: omnes illae columnae machina appositae dejectae sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 55: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, id. Od. 1, 4, 2: frumentaria, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: amicam de machinis emere, from the platform, on which slaves were exposed, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 2. Of a painter's easel: Plin. 35, 10, 37. Of a scaffold for building: id. 19, 2, 8. Of warlike engines: machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. J. 21: aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 46: murales, Plin. 7, 56, 57: arietaria, Vitr. 10, 19. II. Fig. a device, contrivance; esp. a trick, artifice, stratagem: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tanquam machinam comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: omnes ad amplificandam orationem quasi machinae, Quint. 11, 1, 44: dolum aut machinam commoliar, Caecil. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: quantas moveo machinas! Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 1: aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam, id. Bac. 2, 2, 54. (Hence It. *macina*.)

māchīnālis, e, *adj.* [machina] pertaining to machines, machinal: machinalis scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38.

māchīnāmentum, 1, *n.* [machinor] a machine; an instrument, organ: machinamenta alia quatitendis muris portabant, Liv. 24, 34: nihil tam ignarum barbaris, quam machinamenta et astus oppugnationum, Tac. A. 12, 45: tot genera machinamentorum ad extendendum femur, Cels. 8, 20. 2. Transf. the organs of sense: App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

II. Fig. a trick, device, stratagem: callida machinamenta commeantium, Cod. Theod. 6, 28, 6.

māchīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [machina] pertaining to machines, machine-: machinaria mola, worked by an animal by means of a machine, App. M. 7, p. 194: asinus, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: mensor, a surveyor, ib. 11, 6, 7: commentator, a machinist, machine-builder, Sol. 5. Subst. machinarius, ii, *m.* one works on a scaffold: Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 31.

māchīnatio, ōnis, f. [machinor] *artificial contrivance, mechanism*: quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam, ib. 48. 2. Meton. a *machine*: tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: Liv. 37, 5. II. Fig. a *trick, device, machination*: iudex tanquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, fraud*, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 36.

māchīnator, ōris, m. [machina] a *machine-maker, machinist, engineer*: inventor, ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pugnata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator*, Lact. 2, 11.

II. Fig. a *contriver, inventor*: omnium architectus et machinator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45 *fin.*: horum omnium scelerum improbiissimus machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Apol. p. 274.

māchīnātrix, icis, f. [id.] *an inventress*: Sen. Med. 266.

māchīnātus, ūs, m. [machinor] a *contrivance, artifice, device*: App. Apol. p. 321: Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

māchīnor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [machina] *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent*: incredibile est, quanta opera machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59: haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44: Lucr. 3, 957. II. Esp. in a bad sense, *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot*: aliquam machinabor machinam, unde aurum efficiam amanti herili, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 54: aliud quiddam machinari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitium, Auct. Her. 2, 19: sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26: necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51: perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2. *Absol.*: adversus hostem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1, 3. *Perf. part.* in *pass. sign.*: quae (sol, luna, etc.) ni machinata versarentur, *skilfully adjusted*, Vitruv. 10, 1: cum machinato strepitu, *artificial*, Sall. in Macr. S. 2, 9: indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *contrived, invented*, Sall. C. 48.

māchīnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *skilfully constructed*: navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

māchīnūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little machine*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458.

māchīo, ōnis, m. [id.] *one who works on a scaffold, a mason*: Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2. (Hence Fr. *maçon*; Eng. *mason*.)

macīa, ae, f. a *plant, called by the Greeks ἀναγallis, pimpernel, Anagallis arvensis*, Linn.: Marc. Emp. 1.

macīes, ei, f. [maceo] *leanness, meagreness*: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at qua imbecillitate? qua mace? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12: reducere ad maciem, Plin. 24, 8, 30: equi macie corrupti, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: turpis macies decentes occupet malas, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53. Of things: macies soli, Col. 1, 4, 3: lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21: seges mace deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689: aquarum, *diminution of the water*, e. g. at the ebb, Solin. 23. II. Fig. of style: *meagreness, poverty*: qui haec ossa et hanc maciem probant, Tac. Or. 21.

macīlentus, a, um, adj. [macies] *lean, meagre*: macīlento ore, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 114. Of things: solum, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.

—, i. v. a. [id.] *to make lean or meagre*: Caspij maris lauces mirum in modum maciantur imbris, crescunt aestibus, Sol. 15.

macīr, indecl. = *μάκερ*, a *kind of red spicy bark brought from India*: Plin. 12, 8, 16. Referred by Sprengel to *mace*, the spicy arillus of the nutmeg, but the description does not suit. Jus-

sieu supposed it might be the bark of the tree *Polycardia*, Commerson.

macīs, idis, f. a *fictitious spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43 (perh. *mace*).

macōr, ōris, m. [maceo] *leanness, meagreness*, for *macies*: Pac. in Non. 137, 1 (*al. macrore*).

macresco, crūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [macer] *to grow lean, meagre*: algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: macrescit pecus, Col. 6, 1, 1. Fig.: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *pines away at*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57.

macritas, atis, f. [id.] *leanness, poorness* (for *macies*): arenae, Vitruv. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

macritudo, inis, f. [id.] *leanness, meagreness* (for *macies*): ossa atque pellis sum, misera macritudine, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32.

macrochēra, ae, f. = *μακρόχειρα*, *having long sleeves* (pure Lat. *manicata*): tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

macrocolūm and **macrocollum**, i, n. = *μακρόκωλον*, *large-sized paper, royal paper*: Cic. Att. 16, 3: Plin. 13, 12, 24.

macror, v. macor.

mactābilis, e, adj. [macto] *deadly*: plaga, Lucr. 6, 806.

mactatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a slaying, killing*: animantium, Arn. 7, 213.

mactator, ōris, m. [id.] *a slayer, murderer*: mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002. (Hence Sp. *matador*.)

mactatus, ūs, m. [id.] *a slaying, killing*: mactam parentis, Lucr. 1, 100.

macte and **macti**, v. mactus.

mactea, v. mattea.

macto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* (*sulj. perf.* mactassint, Enn. Afran. and Pompon. in Non. 342, 12 sq.) [root MAG, "to be great": v. magnus] *to magnify*. Fig. *to extol, glorify, honour*: eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 43. 2. Esp. *to glorify or worship a deity*: Liberum patrem sanorum consecratione mactatis, Arn. 1, 24: puerorum extis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14. Poet.: lacte Latinus, *to give them splendour*, id. Div. 1, 11, 18. II. Meton. *to offer up or sacrifice in honour of the gods*: ferctum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato R. R. 134, 2: nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52: lectas de more bidentes, Virg. Aen. 4, 57: mactatus vitulus propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353: mactata venit lenior hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyxena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15: hostium legiones Telluri ac diis manibus mactandas dabo, Liv. 10, 28. 2. In gen. *to afflict, punish, overthrow, ruin, destroy*: illum di deaque magno mactassint malo, Enn. in Non. 342, 15: Cic. Vatin. 15, 36: dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 61: aliquem infortunio, id. Poen. 3, 1, 14: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*: aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35: quum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, id. Verr. 4, 11 *fin.*: mactantur cominus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500. Without ablative: quorum ego furori nisi cessissem, in Catilinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed*, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate*, Tac. A. 2, 13. (Hence Sp. Port. *matar*.)

mactus, a, um, Part. [v. macto], lit. *magnified*: hence, *glorified, honoured, adored* (most freq. in the *masc. voc. macte*, in addressing a deity to whom a sacrifice is offered): Jane pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato R. R. 134, 2 and 3: macte hac dape esto, ib. 132. II. Transf. as an encouraging or congratulatory exclamation addressed to men: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, etc.; and simply macte, *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.: in response, *bravo! well done! go on!*: tantumne ab re tua

est otii tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! Cic. Att. 12, 6: macte virtute esto, sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.*: macte esto virtute, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: macte nova virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Virg. Aen. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiaque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte hac gloria, Plin. Pan. 46. In plur.: macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9. With acc.: macte fortissimam et meo iudicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18 *ad fin.* With gen. (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6. *Absol.*: Macte! *that's right! well done!*: Cic. Att. 15, 29 *fin.* In obliqua oratio: juberem [te] macte virtute esse, Liv. 2, 12. 2. For mactatus: *hit, wounded*: boves Lucae, ferro male mactae, Lucr. 5, 1338.

macūla, ae, f. a *spot*: bos maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: equus albis maculis, id. Aen. 9, 49: in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitat, in those spots, i. e. *small places*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *fin.* 2. Esp. a *spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole*, etc.: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23: lentigines ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4.

3. Meton. a *mesh in a net*: rete grandibus maculis, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: retia maculis distincta, Ov. H. 5, 19: Plin. 11, 24, 28. II. Fig. a *blot, stain, blemish, fault*: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 70: nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: est hujus seculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, Cic. Balb. 6: vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Plane. 12: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 5, 46: in oratione nitida notabile humiliter verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18. (Hence It. *macchia, maglia*; Sp. *mancha*; Fr. *maille*.)

maculatio, ōnis, f. [maculo] a *spotting; a spot, stain*: cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Apol. p. 306.

II. Fig.: aliqua infamiae maculatione pollutus, Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

macūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [macula] *to make spotted, to spot, speckle*: (only poet.): telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368: multo maculatam murice tigrim, id. 6, 704. 2. Esp. *to spot, stain, defile, pollute*: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Cat. 63, 7: terram tabo, Virg. Aen. 3, 29. II. Fig. *to defile, dishonour, disgrace*, etc.: rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Virg. Aen. 10, 851: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidior vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7.

maculōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of spots, spotted, speckled, mottled, variegated*: corium, *variegated, parti-coloured*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30: maculosae tegmine lyncis, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5. 2. Esp. *spotted, blotted, stained, defiled*: vestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: luna, Plin. 2, 9, 6: maculosae sanguine arenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395. II. Fig. *defiled, polluted, filthy*: senatores, Cic. Att. 1, 16: vir omni dedecore maculosus, Tac. H. 3, 38: mos et lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *unnatural, abominable*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22. Comp.: Front. de Or. 3.

madē-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. *pass.* **madēfio**, factus, fieri [madeo facio] *to make wet, to wet, moisten, soak*: lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25: amarantus madefactus aqua revirescit, id. 21, 8, 23: radix in vino madefacta, id. 26, 6, 15: spongiam (opp. exprimere), Suet. Vesp. 16: ne libelli made-

ferent, id. Caes. 64: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: caules, to *soak*, steep, Plin. 25, 6, 31. Poet.: vellera fucis bis madefacta, i. e. dyed, Tib. 4, 2, 15: terram suo madefecit odore, steeped, filled, Ov. M. 4, 253. II. Esp. to drench with wine, to intoxicate: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, poet. Col. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacti, Amm. 15, 3 med.

madefacto, i. v. a. freq. [madefacio] to moisten, water, irrigate: humum, Venant. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

madefactus, a, um, Part. [madefacio].

madefio, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

madens, entis, Part. [madeo]. II.

Adj.: wet, moist: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69: campi, wet, marshy (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, dripping, Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, melting, Ov. H. 13, 52: humor sudoris per collum, flowing, Lucr. 6, 1186: crinis, dripping, Virg. Aen. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. rainy, Sen. Herc. Oct. 71: bruma, Mart. 10, 5: deus, i. e. Neptune, Stat. S. 4, 8, 8. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated: mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83. Absol.: distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33. 3. full, filled with: intercutibus ipsi vitilis madentes, Gell. 13, 8 fin. Fig. jure madens, full of, i. e. skilled in law, Mart. 7, 51: cui felle nullo, mello multo mens madens, Aus. Profesa. no. 15.

madēo, 2. v. n. [akin to *μαδάω*] to be wet or moist, to become wet, to drip or flow with: natabant pavimenta vino, mavebant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1: plurima fuso sanguine terra madet, Virg. Aen. 12, 690: radix succo madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14: lacrimis madent genae, Ov. A. A. 3, 378: metu, to sweat or melt with fear, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 48. Absol. to be full of moisture or juice: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3. 2. Esp. to be drenched with wine, to be drunk, intoxicated: membra vino madent, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: festa luce madere, Tib. 2, 1, 29. Poet.: tardescit lingua, madet mens, nant oculi (of a drunken man), his senses melt, are dissolved, Lucr. 3, 478. 3. to boil soft or thoroughly, to be boiled, sodden: jam ergo haec maderunt, faxo, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 51: collyrae facite ut maderent et colliphia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12: Virg. G. 1, 196. II. Fig. to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in: madent fercula deliciis, Prop. 4, 4, 74: arte madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 793: Socraticis madet sermonibus, is full of, familiar with, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 9: cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, i. e. is perfectly versed in the Greek language, Mart. 7, 69.

madescō, dūi, 3. v. n. insep. [madeo] to become moist or wet: semilusta maderunt robora, Virg. Aen. 5, 697: telus nubibus assiduis pluvioque maderescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, num tempora paulum maderant, become moist, perspire, Cels. 3, 6 med. Poet.: quibus invito maderunt sanguine dextrae, have killed, Val. Fl. 3, 391: nati maderere paterno sanguine, Lucan. 2, 149. 2. Esp. to get drunk, become intoxicated: quem (Chrysippum) quotidie ferunt maderescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3. II. Meton. to become soft: ne humore maderant ungulae, Col. 6, 30: triticum maderescit dulci aqua ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17.

madidē, adv. moistly: non vides me ut madide maderam? how thoroughly soaked, gloriously drunk, I am, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

madido, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [madidus] to make wet or moist, to wet, moisten: proluvie llinerent et madidarent se sua, Arn. 2, 70: madidatae spongiae, App. Met. 8, p. 210. II. Esp. to make drunk, intoxicate: mero multo madidari, Arn. 5, 163.

madidus, a, um, adj. [madeo] moist, wet, drenched: fasciculus epistolarum aqua madidus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: spiritus, Plin. 31, 7, 39: capilli madidi myrrha, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, ib. 1, 264: genae, bedewed with tears, id. A. A. 1, 660: fossae, id. Tr. 5, 6, 37: lacus, Mart. 4, 44: Jupiter, i. e. Pluvius, id. 7, 36. With gen.: rosas madidas divini roris et nectaris video, App. M. 4, p. 143. Poet. dyed: vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23. 2. Esp. drunk, intoxicated, madidus vino, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 36: quum peteret matellam madidus, Mart. 6, 89: illum madidum, a drunkard, sot, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: dies, i. e. in which a great quantity is drunk, Mart. 14, 1. II. Meton. soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked: madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: cicer, Mart. 1, 42: tabe jecur madidum, putrid, corrupt, Lucan. 1, 621. III. Fig. soft, weak: madida memoria, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P. 2. saturated, filled with: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.

madon, i, v. mados.

mador, ōris, m. [madeo] moisture, wetness (rare): terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerent, App. M. 1, p. 108.

madōs, i, f., or **madon**, i, n. = *μαδός*, a kind of wild vine, the same as vitis alba, ampeloleuce, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 16. II. Among the Boeotians, the plant nymphaea, the water-lily, two kinds of which are described; the white lily, Nymphaea alba, Linn., and the yellow one, Nuphar lutea, Linn.: id. 25, 7, 37.

madulsa, ae, m. [madeo] drunk, a drunken man: nunc probe abeo madulsa, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 7.

maeander, dri, m. [*Μαίανδρος*, the river Maeander] a crooked or roundabout way, a twisting, winding, meandering: quos tu maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53: in illis dialecticae gyris atque maeandris, Gell. 16, 8 fin. 2. Meton. an involuted or winding border: victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum purpura maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Virg. Aen. 5, 251.

maeles, v. meles.

maelium, ii, v. mellum.

maena (mēna), ae, f. = *μαίνη*, a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor, Sparus Maena, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Ov. Hal. 120: acipenserem maenae non antepone, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91. As a term of reproach: deglupta maena, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 33.

maenīanum, i, n. a projecting gallery, balcony of a house (first made use of by a Maenius); usu. plur.: maeniana appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula, Fest. s. v.: Cic. Acad. 2, 22, 70: Suet. Cal. 18. In sing.: maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

maenōmēnon mel, n. = *μαινόμενον μέλι*, a kind of honey found in Pontus, said to cause madness: Plin. 21, 13, 45.

maereo (moer.), 2. v. n. and a. (deponent form dub.: Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95: where, for maerebar and mirabar of the MSS., Müller reads maerebat; and Cic. Sest. 39, 84, where, for maerebamini, the better MSS. have maerebatis) [like maestus, akin to miser].

I. Neutr. to be sad or mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaus, Cic. Or. 22, 74: quum omnes boni abditi inclusique maererent, id. Pis. 9 fin.: homines alienis bonis maerentes, id. Balb. 25: maereat haec genero, maerent illa viro, Tib. 3, 2, 14: sedatio maerendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum,

afflictumque vidit? id. Sull. 26, 74: inter maerentes amicos egregius properaret exsul, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 47: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Virg. Aen. 1, 197: fletus maerens, mournful lamentation, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13 fin. II. Act. to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail: filii mortem, ib. 1, 48, 115: calamitatem rei publicae, id. Sest. 14: casum ejusmodi, id. Fam. 14, 2: talia maerens, thus lamenting, Ov. M. 1, 664. With acc. and inf.: qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95. Pass. impers.: maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157. [The Eng. mourn contains the same root.]

maereor (moer.), v. maereo.

maeror (moer.), ōris, m. [maereo] mourning, sadness, grief, lamentation: maeror est aegritudo flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: maerorem minui, dolorem nec potui, nec si possem, vellem, id. Att. 12, 28: maeror funeris, id. Am. 3, 11: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 47, 196: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14: esse in maerore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10: jacere in maerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4: maerore macerari, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 30: deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: a maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14. In plur.: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59.

maesius, lingua Osca, mensis Maius, Fest. s. v.

maestō (moeste), adv. sadly, mournfully: Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

maestifico (moest.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [maestus facio] to make sad or sorrowful, to sadden: si paupertas angit, si luctus maestificat, Aug. Ep. 121.

maestiter (moest.), adv. mournfully: vestitae, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 6.

maestitia (moest.), ae, f. [maestus] sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy: ex maestitia, ex hilaritate, ex risu, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: sapientia est una quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43. Of things: gloominess, severity: orationis, id. Or. 16 fin.: frigor, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestitūdo (moest.), inis, f. [id.] sadness (for maestitia): ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitudo obtingit, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 1: Pall. 1, 26, 2.

maesto (moest.), 1. v. a. [id.] to make sad, to grieve, afflict: Laber. in Non. 137, 27.

maestus (moest.), a, um, adj. [like maereo, kindr. with miser] sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicio? Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 18: quum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, Cic. Or. 22, 74: maestus ac sordidatus senex, id. de Or. 2, 47: maestus ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: maestissimus Hector, Virg. Aen. 2, 270. Of things: maestus et conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7: maestae manus, Ov. F. 4, 454: timor, Virg. Aen. 1, 202. Poet. with the inf.: animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th. 10, 775. II. Meton. gloomy, severe by nature: ille neci maestum mittit Onytem, Virg. Aen. 12, 514: tacita maestissimus ira, Val. Fl. 5, 568: oratores maesti et inculti, gloomy, Tac. Or. 24. 2. In gen.: connected with mourning, causing, or showing sadness, sad, unhappy, unlucky: vestis, a mourning garment, Prop. 3, 4, 13: tubae, id. 4, 11, 9: funera, Ov. F. 6, 660: a laeva maesta volavit avis, the bird of ill omen, id. Ib. 128: venter, exhausted with hunger, Lucil. in Non. 350, 33.

māga, ae, f. [*μάγος*], an enchantress, witch: cantus artesque magarum, Ov. M. 7, 195: Aug. C. D. 18, 17.

māgālia, ium, n. plur. [a Punie word] little duellings, huts, tents: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,

Virg. Aen. 1, 421. Hence of the suburbs of Carthage: Pl. Poen. prol. 86. (*al. magaria*.)

magdālia, orum, *n. plu. cylindrical figures*: Marc. Emp. 20: Plin. Val. 1, 6.

magdālides, um, for magdalia: Scrib. Comp. 207.

māgē, *adv.* for magis: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 51: Virg. Aen. 10, 481, etc.

māgester, *v.* magister.

māgia, *ae. f.* = *μαγεία*, the science of the Magi, sorcery, magic: App. Apol. p. 290: Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 89.

māgicē, *es, f.* = *μαγική* (*sc. τέχνη*), the magic art, magic, sorcery: pariter utrasque artes effloruisse, medicinam dico magicenque, Plin. 30, 1, 3.

māgicus, a, um, *adj.* = *μαγικός*, pertaining to sorcery or magic, magical: magicae artes, Virg. Aen. 4, 493: arma movere, Ov. M. 5, 197: superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: vanitates, Plin. 30, 1, 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 79: aquae, Prop. 4, 1, 152: dii, that were invoked by incantations (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib. 1, 2, 62: linguae, *i. e. hieroglyphics*, Lucan. 3, 222: different from lingua, skilled in incantations, Ov. M. 7, 330.

māgida, *ae, f.* a dish, plate: Varr. J. 5, 25, 34, § 120.

māgira, *ae, f.* [*μάγειρος*, a cook] the art of cooking, cookery: Front. de Fer. Als. 2.

māgīriscium, *il, n.* = *μαγειρίσκος*, a little cook: Plin. 33, 12, 57.

māgirus, *i, m.* = *μάγειρος*, a cook, in an obscene sense: concide, magire, Heliog in Lampr. Heliog. 10.

māgis, *adv.* (apocop. form māgē, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 51: Virg. Aen. 10, 481, etc.) in a higher degree, more completely, more, rather. 1. With verbs: quae (facinora) istaec aetas fugere magis quam sectari solet, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 23: se ita a patribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod vos non vestra hoc sponte faciatis, petam, Cic. Cluent. 32, 89. So magis est quod or ut, there is greater reason, there is more cause that:

magis est quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem, id. Att. 16, 5: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat, errasse se, quam ut istius amicitiae crimen reformidet, id. Coel. 6, 14: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 31: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quam mage amo quam matrem meam, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 17. With *abl.* instead of quam: Albanum sive Falernum te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17. With *utrum*, followed by *an*, instead of quam: jam scibo, utrum haec me mage amet, an marsupium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 35. 2. With adjectives and adverbs, esp. those which have no *comp.*: nunquam potuisti mihi magis opportunus advenire quam advenis, id. Most. 3, 1, 47: quis homo sit magis meus quam tu es? id. Mil. 3, 1, 20: ars magis magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, rather, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: corpora magna magis quam firma, Liv. 5, 44: vultu pulcro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51. With *abl.* instead of quam: neque ego hoc homine quemquam vidi magis malum, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 27: nec magis hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro, Lucr. 3, 275: ab secundis rebus magis etiam solito incauti, Liv. 5, 44. Rarely with *atque* for *quam*, in the second clause of the comparison: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15. II. *Absol.* or without the second clause: sapiunt magis, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 4: quum Pompeius ita contendisset, ut nihil unquam magis, Cic. Fann. 1, 9: magis aedilis fieri non potuisset, id. Planc. 24, 60: ut quadam magis necessaria ratione recte sit vivendum, id. Verr. 3, 1: nemo fuit magis severus nec magis continens, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 21: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G.

3, 13: magis aperte, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 40. Magis velle, for malle: quod magis vellem evenire, id. Eun. 5, 7, 1. 2. With comparatives: magis est dulcius, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 22: magis majores nugae, id. Men. prol. 55: contentiores mage erunt, id. Poen. 2, 15. 3. Strengthened with various particles: qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandeus, magis etiam Menecles, frater ejus, fuit, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: illud ad me, ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: tanto magis dic, quis est? Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 28: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: eo magis, id. Am. 2: immo vero etiam hoc magis, quam illi veteres, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 6: quum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. B. G. 7, 53.

4. By reduplication, magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis, and poet. also, magis magis, more and more: quum quotidie magis magisque perdit homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: de Graecia quotidie magis et magis cogito, id. Att. 14, 18 *fin.*: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. Vit. 11: magisque ac magis deinceps, id. Tit. 3: post, vento crescente, magis magis increbescunt, Cat. 64, 275. III. Non (neque, nec) magis quam: no more . . . than or just as much . . . as; or neg. no more . . . than or just as little . . . as: domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, just as much to the city as to its owner, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. 22, 27: conficior maerore, mea Terentia, nec me meae miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: si aliqua in re Verri similis fuero, non magis mihi deest inimicus quam Verri defuit, id. Verr. 3, 69: non nascitur itaque ex malo bonum, non magis quam ficus ex olea, Sen. Ep. 87: non magis Gaium imperatorem, quam per Balanum sinum equis discursurum, Suet. Cal. 19: deinde credas mihi affirmanti velim, me hoc non pro Lysone magis quam pro omnibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. 2. Magis minusve, or magis ac minus, for plus minusve, more or less: sed istud magis minusve vitiosum est pro personis dicentium, Quint. 11, 1, 27: Plin. 17, 24, 37. (Hence It. *mai*; Fr. *mais*; and from jam magis, It. *giama*; Fr. *jamais*.)

---, *idis, f.* = *μαγίς*: a dish, platter, plate: magidem commodare, Paul. Dig. 12, 6, 36. II. a kneading-trough: in magide, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

māgister, *tri, m.* (old orthog. *mages-ter*, like *leber*, *Menerva*, for *liber*, *Minerva*, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17) [from *MAG*, whence *magnus*; correl. to *minister*, from *minus*] a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, conductor, etc.: quibus praecipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus praesunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 57. Thus the Dictator in the earliest times was called magister populi, the chief of the people: (sapiens) rectius appellabitur magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui trium pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (*sc. auguralibus*) vides eum magistrum populi appellari, id. Rep. 1, 40: Lartium moderatorem et magistrum consulis appositum, Liv. 2, 18. The chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator, was called magister equitum: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquium, id. 3, 27: id. 7, 21 *fin.* Another title, analogous to that of magister equitum, is magister peditum, chief of the infantry, Amm. 21, 12: magister morum, of the censor, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: magister sacrorum, the chief-priest, Liv. 39, 18

fin.: curiae, the overseer of a curia, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 29: vici, the overseer of a quarter or ward, Suet. Aug. 30: chori canentium, a head chorister, leader of a choir, Col. 12, 2: officiorum and operarum, a superintendent, bailiff, id. 1, 18: scripturae and in scriptura, a director of a company of farmers general, Cic. Att. 5, 15: Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, was deputy-director, ib. 11, 10: societatis, id. Verr. 2, 74: pecoris, a chief herdsman, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: asini, owner, master, driver, App. M. 10, p. 256: elephantum, conductor, Sil. 4, 616: auctionis, the conductor of an auction, Cic. Quint. 15: convivii, the master or president of a feast, Varr. L. 5, 26, 35, § 122: navis, the master or captain of a ship, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 29, 25: also steersman, pilot, Virg. Aen. 5, 176: gladiatorum, a fencing-master, Cic. de Or. 3, 23. (v. Smith's Ant. 723.) 2. Esp. a teacher, instructor: pueri apud magistros exercentur, ib. 1, 57: artium liberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25: virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31. Of things: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, id. de Or. 1, 33: timor, non diuturnus magister officii, id. Phil. 2, 36. 3. a guardian, tutor, pedagogue: senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 21. II. Fig. an adviser, instigator, author (rare): si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum, id. And. 1, 2, 21: magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 3, 21. (Hence It. and Sp. *maestro*; Fr. *maître*.)

māgisterium, *il, n.* [magister] the office of a magister, of a president, chief, director, superintendent, etc.: dictatura ac magisterio equitum honorata familia, Suet. Tib. 3: morum, the censorship, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (*sc. conviviorum*), the custom of having presidents at feasts, id. de Sen. 14, 46: collegii, Suet. Dom. 4: sacerdotii, id. Cal. 22: pedestre, the office of a general of infantry, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. Transf.: of dogs: inter se exercent etiam magisteria, the post of leader (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61.

2. Esp. the office of a governor, tutor, or instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship (rare): jam excessit mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo, I have now outgrown your tutorship, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 40.

II. Fig. teaching, instruction, advice: virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, id. Most. 1, 1, 32: vana, Tib. 1, 4, 84: novum, method, Cels. 5, 27, 2. (Hence It. *maestria*.)

māgisterius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] magisterial: potestas, Cod. Theod. 3, 13, 6.

māgistero, and, syncop. **magistro**, *avi, atum, i, v. a.* [id.] to perform the office of a director or chief, to rule, direct: inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart. Hadr. 10.

māgistra, *ae, f.* [id.] a mistress, superior, conductress, directress, etc.: ludo magistra, mistress, instructress, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7. II. Fig.: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*: philosophia magistra morum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. N. D. 1, 15. Adject. (poet.): arte magistra, with the aid of art, Virg. Aen. 8, 442: artes magistrae, Ov. H. 15, 83. (Hence It. *maestra*; and through the low Latin *magistrissa*, It. *maestressa*; Fr. *maîtresse*; Eng. *mistress*.)

māgistrālis, e, *adj.* [magister] pertaining to a master or teacher: perulae, Vop. Saturn. 10: manus, id. Tac. 6.

magistras, *ātis, v.* magistratus, *ad init.*

māgistratio, *ōnis, f.* [magistro] instruction, schooling: quae magistratone discuntur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15 dub. (*al. magistra ratione*). II. Meton. a school: in publicis magistratationibus, Cod. Theod. 14, 9, 3.

Id. Att. 11, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: multitudo peditatus, ib. 4, 34: populus, Virg. Aen. 1, 148: morbus major, the epilepsy, Cels. 3, 23. Of the voice: loud: magna voce confiteri, Cic. Caecin. 32: Caes. B. G. 4, 25. II. Of mental or abstract qualities and things: great, grand, noble, lofty, important, momentous: Saturnia magna, Enn. Ann. 8, 61: vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6: amicus, Juv. 6, 313: (equi) magni animi, of high courage, Enn. Ann. 5, 9: virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, ib.: multo major alacritas, studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, great, important, Cic. Dom. 1: opus magnum et arduum, id. Or. 10. Absol. neut.: quamquam id magnum et amplum est, something great, id. Fam. 6, 7: magna Di curant, parva negligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66: magna loqui, to say great things, speak boastfully, Tib. 2, 6, 11: magnum est efficere, ut quis intelligat, quid sit illud, it is a great or difficult thing, Cic. Acad. 1, 2: probitatem vel in eis, quos nunquam vidimus, vel quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, id. Am. 9. III. Esp. of age, in Comp. and Sup. with or without natu or annis: older, the elder, the oldest or eldest: qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, id. Tusc. 1, 1 fin.: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 fin.: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Virg. Aen. 5, 644: annos natus major quadraginta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, above the age of fifteen, Liv. 45, 32. Absol.: senis nostri frater major, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio major, minor Licinio Stoloni erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23, 30: maxima virgo, the eldest of the Vestal virgins, Ov. F. 4, 639: major herus, the master of the house, the old man, opp. to minor herus, the young master: Le. Ubinam est herus? Li. Major apud forum st, minor hic est intus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 63. In law, major, in opposition to minor, one who has attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age: si minor negotia, majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24. In plur. absol. majores, um, m. ancestors, forefathers: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: more majorum, id. Att. 1, 1. Also, majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1: majores natu, of the Senate: de istis rebus in patria majores natu consulemus, Liv. 1, 32. In designating relationship, magnus denotes the fourth, major the fifth, and maximus the sixth degree; thus avunculus magnus, amita magna; avunculus and amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, etc. (v. the subst., and cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10). IV. Of rank and dignity: chief, head, most important, etc.: Jupiter optimus maximus, most or all-powerful, Liv. 4, 2: praetor maximus, in ancient times, the dictator, id. 7, 3: major consul (v. consul). Hence prob. magna vina for optima, Pall. 11, 14. V. Of value or price, in the neutr. absol. magni and magno: high, dear, at a high price, etc.: majoris and maximī, higher, highest, very high: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: magno vendere, id. Verr. 3, 30: conducere aliquid nimium magno, too high, too dear, id. Att. 1, 17: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, cost him dear, Liv. 2, 36. Comp.: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, at a much higher price, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25. Hence, 2. Of value, importance, or worth in gen.: magni existimans interesse ad decus, to be of great importance, Cic. N. D. 1, 4: te haec solum semper

fecit maximi, most highly prized, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 58: in majus extollere, more highly than is deserved, Tac. A. 15, 30: so, in majus credere, to believe a thing to be worse than it is, id. H. 1, 18: in majus aliquid accipere, to take a thing to be greater than it is, ib. 3, 7: innotescere, in an exaggerated manner, ib. 4, 50. VI. Magnum and maximum, adverbially: greatly, excessively: magnum clamat, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10: inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 fin.: exclamat repente maximum, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 57. Adv. only in the Comp., in the anomalous form magis; and in the Sup. maxime maxime, q. v. [Root MAG, same as Sans. mah "crescere;" the verbal root has disappeared in Lat.: cf. Sans. mahat; Gr. μέγας, μέγθος; Germ. macht; Eng. mickle, much, might, also Lat. mactus, macto.] (Hence, from major, It. maggiore; old Fr. majeur; Fr. maire.)

māgūdāris and **māgūdāris** (also, **maguderis**), is, f. = **μαγύδαρις**, the stalk, acc. to others, the root or the juice of the plant laserpitium, q. v.: Plin. 19, 3, 15

magus, i, m. dim. [magus] a little magician: Schol. in Juv. 2, 16.

māgus, i, m. = **μάγος**, a Magian, a learned man or philosopher among the Persians: ei magos dixisse, quod genus sapientum et doctorum habebatur in Persis, Cic. Div. 1, 23. II. a magician, sorcerer: App. Apol. p. 290.

māgus, a, um, adj. [magus] magical (poet.): artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5: manus, id. Med. fac. 36.

māgūdāris, v. magudaris.

maia, ae, f. = **μαία**, a kind of large crab, referred by Cuvier to Cancer Pagurus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

mājālis, is, m. a gelded boar, a barrow hog: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. As a term of reproach: in hoc majali, Cic. Pis. 9, 19 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 2, 39).

mājestas, ātis, f. [mag-nus] the magnitude or greatness of a thing, dignity, majesty, esp. of the gods: dii non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus quae sunt futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82 sq.: primus est deorum cultus deos credere, deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: divinam majestatem asserere sibi coepit, divine majesty, Suet. Cal. 22. Of men: consulis, Cic. Pis. 11: regia, Cels. B. C. 3, 106: senatus, Liv. 8, 34: patria, the paternal authority, id. 8, 7. 2. Esp.: the sovereign power of the Roman people: majestatem populi R. defendere, Cic. Phil. 3, 5: Sall. J. 17: majestatem minuere or laedere, Cic. Inv. 2, 17: Tac. A. 1, 72: populi R. majestatem laedere, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: hence crimen majestatis laesae or minutae, and majestas laesa or minuta, and majestas alone, high treason, an offence against the sovereign authority (Smith's Ant. 724): est (crimen) majestatis, quod imperii nostri gloriae, rerumque gestarum monumenta evertere atque asportare ausus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 41: legionem sollicitare, res est quae lege majestatis tenetur, by the law against treason, id. Cluent. 35: condemnatus majestatis, ib.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: majestatis causa damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 24, 1: majestatis iudicium, Callistr. ib. 2, 20. In later times as a title of honour of the Roman emperors: Majesty: Symm. Ep. 19, 16. II. In gen. honour, dignity, excellence, splendour: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv. 34, 2: rex apud nullum habeat aculeum, majestate sola armatus, Plin. 11, 17, 17: boum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Am. 25: loci, Liv. 1, 53.

mājōr, **mājōrēs**, v. magnus, no. III.

mājōriārius, il, m. [major] a great farmer of the revenue (opp. to minuscularius, a petty farmer): Inscr.

mājōrinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of the larger sort: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4: pecunia, Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 2.

mājūma, ae, f. [Majus] a mock sea-fight in the Tiber in the month of May: Cod. Theod. 5, 6, 1.

mājus, a, um, adj. [root MAG, v. magnus] for magnus, great, e. g. Majus Deus, i. e. Jupiter, Dea Maia, Macr. S. 1, 12 med.

mājus, i, m. (usually mensis Maius), the month of May: Cic. Phil. 2, 39: Ov. F. 5, 490: also, simply, Maius, ib. 5, 185. Adjectively: Calendae Majae, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: Idus Maias, Prop. 4, 5, 36. (Hence It. Maggio; Fr. Mai; Germ. Mai.)

mājuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [major] somewhat greater or larger; somewhat great (rare): folia sunt majuscula, quam hederas, Plin. 26, 6, 15: cura, Cic. Fam. 9, 10. II. Meton.: somewhat older: Thais, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 21.

māla, ae, f. [mando, cf. scala, from scando] the cheek-bone, jaw: maxilla est mobile os. Malae cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipit, immobiles sunt, Cels. 8, 1: ambras subigat malis absumere mensas, Virg. Aen. 3, 257. Of the dog; ib. 12, 755; of the horse: id. G. 3, 268; of the lion: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 23. II. Meton. the cheek (in plur.): infra oculos malae homini tantum, quas prisci genas vocabant, Plin. 11, 37, 58. (juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 887: impubes, Virg. Aen. 9, 751.

mālābathron, i, v. malobathron.

malacha, ae, f. v. maldacon.

mālāchē and **mōlōchē**, ēs, f. = **μαλάχη** and **μολόχη**, a kind of mallow (v. malva): poet. Col. 10, 247: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

mālācia, ae, f. = **μαλακία**, a calm at sea, dead calm: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15. Fig.: Sen. Ep. 67. II. Transf. a total want of appetite, nausea: semen citreorum edendum praecipit in malacia praegnantibus, Plin. 23, 6, 56: absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi, id. 27, 7, 28.

mālācisso, i, v. a. = **μαλακίζω**, to render soft or supple, to soften: malacisandus es, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 31: articulos Sen. Ep. 66.

mālacticus, a, um, adj. = **μαλακτικός**, mollifying: Theod. Pr. de diaeta 15.

mālācus, a, um, adj. = **μαλακός**, soft, supple, pliant: pallium malacum et calidum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 93: ad saltandum malacus, ib. 3, 1, 74. II. delicate, luxurious: in malacum modum, id. Bac. 2, 3, 121.

malaginum, i, n. a plaster made without fire: Plin. Valer. 3, 12.

mālagma, ātis, n. (malagma, ae, f.: Veg. Vet. 2, 48) = **μάλαγμα**, an emollient poultice: malagmata contusa abunde mollescent, Cels. 5, 17, 2: Plin. 22, 24, 56.: dat. plu.: malagmatis, id. 31, 6, 33.

mālāndrīa, orum, n. plu. (malandria, ae, f.: Marc. Emp. 34) blisters or pustules on the neck, esp. in horses: Veg. Vet. 2, 42.

mālāndrīōsus, a, um, adj. [malandria] having blisters or pustules on the neck: Marc. Emp. 19.

mālaxātio, ōnis, f. [malaxo] a softening, mollifying: Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mālaxo, i, v. a. = **μαλάσσω**, to soften, mollify: Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

māldācon, i, n. the gum of the tree called bdellium, q. v.: vicina est Bactriana, in qua bdellium nominatissimum. Arbor nigra est; gummi alii bronchion appellant, alii malacham, alii maldacon, Plin. 12, 9, 19.

mālō, adv. comp. pājus, sup. pessimō: badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, etc.: male olere, Cic. do Or. 2, 61: dum male optatos nondum premis inscius axes, foolishly wished for, Ov. M. 2, 148: si iste Italiam relinquet, faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo, ἀλογιστως, will act altogether unwisely, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10: male facere

with *dat.* of pers. to do harm to, punish injure: dubitas quin lubenter tuo heri meus, quod posslet facere, faciat male? Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 66: dii isti Segulio male faciant, *punish him*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21: o factum male de Alexione! id. Att. 15, 1 male velle alicui, to wish ill, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 13: male loqui alicui for maledicere, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 25: accipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: male audire, v. audio, no. IV.: male emere, to give too much, Cic. Att. 2, 4: male consulere patriae, Nep. Ep. 10: so, pejus consulere, ib.: pessime consulere in aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere, to harass, annoy, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hoc male habet virum, annoys, vexes him, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5: male se habere, to feel ill or low-spirited, id. Eun. 4, 2, 6: male est animo, it vexes me, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21: male est animo, I feel unwell, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 33: male fit animo, I am getting unwell, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26: L. Antonio male sit, evil betide him! (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att. 15, 15: quae res tibi vertat male, much harm may it do you! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: male tibi esse malo quam molliter, I would rather you should be unfortunate, than effeminate, Sen. Ep. 82: proelium male pugnatum, Sall. J. 54: male vivere, to lead an unhappy life, Hor. S. 1, 4, 109: male cadere, to turn out unluckily, Caes. B. C. 2, 15. 2. very much, violently: non dubito, quin me male oderit, id. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: male metuo, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: rauci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66. 3. very little, scarcely: male viva, Ov. A. A. 2, 660: duae male plenae legiunculae, Liv. 35, 49.

4. When connected with an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male haerentes, insecurely attached, Ov. M. 3, 730: male fortes undae, enervating, ib. 4, 285: male sanus for insanus, not sane, deranged, Cic. Att. 9, 15: gratus, i. e. ungrateful, Ov. H. 7, 27: statio male fida carinis, unsafe, Virg. Aen. 2, 23. (From male aptus, Prov. malant; Fr. malade.)

mālēbarbis, **mālībarbis**, *σπαριώγῳ*, having a thin beard: Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mālē-dīcax (and separately, male dicax), *ācis*, *adj.* foul mouthed, abusive, slanderous; Subst.: a slanderer: maledicax es, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 26: Macr. S. 7, 3 med.

mālēdicē, *adv.* slanderously, abusively: maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39 fin.

mālēdicēns, *entis*, *Part.* [maledico].

II. *Adj.*: foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: maledicentes homines, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 75. *Comp.*: maledicentior, ib. 1, 2, 31. *Sup.*: in maledicentissima civitate, Cic. Fl. 3: carmina, Suet. Caes. 75.

mālēdicentīa, *ae*, *f.* [id.] evil speaking, abuse, scurrilousness: ob assiduum maledicentiam et probra in principes civitatis, Gell. 3, 3.

mālē-dīco (and separately, male dico), *xi*, *ctum*, *3. v. n.* to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse: constr.: absol. or with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.*: aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Coel. 3: optimo viro maledicere, id. Deiot. 10: turpissime alicui, id. N. D. 1, 33: Hor. S. 2, 3, 140. *Pass. impers.*: indignis si maledicatur, maledictum id esse dico, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 27: Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 14. With *acc.*: si me amas, maledic illam, Petr. 96.

mālēdictio, *ōnis*, *f.* [maledico] evil-speaking, reviling, abuse (rare): maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic. Coel. 3: Arn. 4, 147.

mālēdictito, *1. v. a. freq.* [id.] to revile or abuse often or much: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 62.

mālēdictōres dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Fest. s. v.

mālē-dictum, *1. n.* a foul or abusive word: maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in vitam alicujus conjicere, id. Plane. 12: maledictis figere aliquem,

id. N. D. 1, 34: maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8. II. *Esp. a curse, imprecation*: esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem, convenit, Plin. 11, 39, 95.

mālēdictus, *a, um*, *Part.* [maledico]. II. *Adj.*: accursed: maledicte paricida, Spart. Get. 3.

mālēdicus, *a, um*, *adj.* [id.] foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous: conviciator maledicus, Cic. Mur. 6: homines, Auct. Her. 2, 8: maledicum esse in aliquem, Quint. 4, 1, 10. *Transf.* of things: civitas, Cic. Fl. 28: lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: sermo, id. 7, 2, 6.

mālē-fāber, *bra*, *brum*, *adj.* ill-contrived; also cunning, crafty, sly: suadelae, Prud. Ham. 716.

mālē-fācio (and separately, male facio), *fēci*, *factum*, *3. v. n.* to do evil, harm, to injure: alicui, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 11: alicui re, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10.

mālēfactio, *ōnis*, *f.* [malefacio] a fainting, swooning: Macer. de Herb. Carm. 2, 4.

mālēfactor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] an evil-doer, malefactor: malefactorem amitti satius, quam relinqui beneficium, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 11.

mālē-factum (and separately, male factum), *1. n.* an evil deed, injury: benefacta male locata, malefacta arbitror, Enn. in Cic. Off. 2, 18: augere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36.

mālēficō, *adv.* mischievously: aliquid agere, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

mālēficentīa, *ae*, *f.* [maleficus] a doing ill, mischievous conduct, harm, injury: (tursiones) maxime rostris canicularum maleficentiae assimilati, Plin. 9, 9, 11: neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni perveniat ad nos, neque ex maleficentia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira D. 1.

mālēficiūm, *1. n.* [id.] a doing ill, mischievous conduct: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, ib. 1, 7: Liv. 5, 20. 2. an evil deed, offence, crime: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: committere, admittere, to commit, id. Rosc. Am. 22: exsilio multare, id. Caecin. 34 med.: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3 fin.

3. fraud, deception: Quint. 7, 4, 36: Plin. 12, 25, 54. 4. enchantment, sorcery: Tac. A. 2, 69 (al. malefica): App. M. 9, 230. II. *Meton.* a noxious insect, vermin: ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

mālēficus (in MSS. also malificus), *a, um*, *adj.* [malefacio] that does ill, vicious, wicked, criminal: Subst.: an evil-doer, criminal: homo natura maleficus et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 5, 55: mores malefici, Pl. Casin. 4, 2, 4: malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21. *Sup.* maleficentissimus (cf. magnificus): Suet. Galb. 15. 2. *Esp. pertaining to sorcery, magical*: Subst. a magician, enchanter: de maleficiis et mathematicis, Coel. Just. 9, tit. 18: carmina et devotiones aliaque malefica, enchantments, charms, Tac. A. 2, 69 (al. maleficia).

II. *Meton.* hurtful, noxious, mischievous: superstitio, Suet. Ner. 16: sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50: bestia piscibus malefica, id. 9, 15, 20: natura malefica, inimical, unpropitious, Nep. Ages. 8.

mālē-fidus, *v. male*, 4

mālē-sānus, *v. male*, 4.

mālē-suādus, *a, um*, *adj.* [male suadeo] ill-advising, seductive (poet.): vitilena, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 56: interpretes, Sid. Ep. 7, 5: fames, Virg. Aen. 6, 276.

mālē-tractatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [male-tracto] ill-treatment: Arn. 4, 178

mālē-vōlens (malivol.), *entis*, *adj.* ill-disposed, spiteful, envious, malevolent (rare): ingenium, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 4. *Sup.*: malevolentissimae obtrecciones, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

mālē-vōlentia (maliv.), *ae*, *f.* [malevolens] ill-will, dislike, hatred, spite, malevolence: malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: malevolentia in ceteros, id. Fam. 1, 9: obtreccatio et male-

volentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. C. 3.

mālēvōlus (maliv.), *a, um*, *adj.* [male volo] ill-disposed, envious, spiteful, malevolent: constr. with *dat.* or *in* and *acc.*: omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2. Of things: sermones, id. Fam. 3, 10. Subst.: malevolus, *1. m.* an ill-disposed person, a hater, an enemy: id. Balb. 25. Malevola, *ae*, *f.* a female hater, enemy: mea inimica et malevola, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

mālēcōrdis, *πονηροκάριος*, *bad-hearted*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mālēcōrium, *1. n.* [malum corium] the rind of a pomegranate: Plin. 23, 6, 57: Petr. 47.

mālifer, *a, um*, *adj.* [malum fero] apple-bearing (poet.): Abella, Virg. Aen. 7, 740.

mālificus, *v. maleficus*.

mālignē, *adv.* ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly: maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39. *Comp.*: Curt. 8, 1. II. *Meton.* stingily, grudgingly: ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: famem extinguere, sparingly, Sen. Ep. 18: non mihi fuit tam maligne, it has not gone so poorly,

me, Cat. 10, 18: dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16: quippiam laudare Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209. *Comp.*: dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44. 2. little, scantily: terra eorum, quae seruntur maligne admodum patiens, a very little, Mel. 2, 2: apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

mālignitas, *ātis*, *f.* [malignus] ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitatis auctores, Liv. 5, 22: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: interpretantur, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: humana, Tac. Or. 18. In plur.: malignitatum vulnera, Prud. στέφ. 2, 259. II. *Meton.* stinginess, niggardliness: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 4: Liv. 34, 34. 2. barrenness, unfruitfulness: of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

māligno, *1. v. a.* and **mālignor**, *atus*, *1. v. dep.* [id.] to do or make maliciously, to malign: venena malignantes, i. e. maliciously mixing, Amm. 22, 15: Vulg. Psalm. 73, 3.

mālignōsus, *κακεντρεχής*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mālignus, *a, um*, *adj.* [contr. for malignus; cf. benignus] of an evil nature or disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, envious, malignant: maligni caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: vulgus, id. Od. 2, 16, 40. Of things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. beat. 18: litus, Lucan. 8, 565: portus, id. 5, 651: leges, Ov. M. 10, 329: votum, Cat. 67, 5: mens, id. 68, 37: studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: oculi, Virg. Aen. 5, 654. II. *Meton.* stingy, niggardly: malignus, largus, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 17. Fig.: fama, Ov. H. 16, 144: in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6. 2. barren, unfruitful: terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: colles, Virg. G. 2, 179. 3. scanty, petty, small: ostium, too narrow, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: aditus, Virg. Aen. 11, 525: ignis, Mart. 10, 96: lux, Virg. Aen. 6, 270: munus, Plin. 7, 50, 51. (Hence Fr. *maligne*, malin.)

mālilōquax, *ācis*, *adj.* evil-speaking, slanderous: lingua, P. Syrus in Mim.

mālilōquūm, *1. n.* [male loquor] evil-speaking slander; Tert. Spect. 2.

mālīnus, *a, um*, *adj.* = *μῆλινος*, Dor. *mālivos*, pertaining to an apple-tree: pruna, grafted on an apple-tree, Plin. 15, 13, 12.

mālitas, *ātis*, *f.* [mālus] evil, harm: timor majoris malitatis. (al. majoris mali), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 5.

mālītia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] bad quality, badness: terrae malitie, Pall. 1, 6: arboris, unfruitfulness, id. 11, 8. II. Fig. wickedness, vice: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. J. 25 quicquid facimus, aut malitiae, aut vi-

tutis gerimus imperio, Sen. Ep. 106: in-offensa tot imperatorum malitia, for in-offensi tot mali imperatores, Tac. A. 13, 30. 2. *Esp. craft, cunning, malice*: virtutis contraria est vitiositas: sic enim malo, quam malitiam, appellare eam quam Graeci κακίαν appellant: nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est: vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 18. Sometimes in a joking sense, like our *roguery*: tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your roguery*, id. Fam. 9, 19. In plur.: collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 66: everricum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30.

malitiosē, adv. *wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously*: agere quippiam dolose aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15: facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 53. *Comp.*: rem mandatum malitiosius gerere, id. Rosc. Am. 38.

malitiositas, ātis, f. [malitiosus] *wickedness, knavishness*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15.

malitiosus, a, um, adj. [malitia] *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious*: homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3. Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10.

malivölens, malivölentia, and **malivölus**, v. malevolens, etc.

malleator, ōris, m. [malleus] *a hammerer, hammer-man*: ballucis, Mart. 12, 57.

malleatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *wrought or beaten with a hammer, hammered*: spartum, Col. 12, 19, 4.

malleolaris, e, adj. [malleolus] *pertaining to vine-shoots or to young vines*: virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

malleolus, i, m. dim. [malleus] *a small hammer or mallet*: Cels. 8, 3 med.

II. Meton. *a hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot for planting*: Col. 3, 6, 3, malleolos pangere, *to set in, plant*, id. 3, 3: serere sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, 8. 2. *a kind of fire-dart used in sieges*: malleolos et faces ad inflammamandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: faces taedamque et malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64: Amm. 23, 4 (v. Smith's Ant. 726).

malleus, i, m. *a hammer, mallet, maul*: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52: Plin. 34, 14, 41: stuparius, *a swingle-staff*, id. 19, 1, 3. Of the *maul* or *axe* for felling animals to be sacrificed: Ov. M. 2, 625: elato alte malleo, cultrarium mactavit, Suet. Cal. 32. Proverb.: malleum sapientiores vidi excusso manubrio, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 87. II. Meton.: *a disease among animals*: Veg. Vet. 1, 2. (Hence It. and Sp. *maglio*; Fr. *mail*; and the verbs, It. *magliare*; Sp. *majar*; Fr. *mailler*.)

mallo, ōnis, m. = μάλλος: *the stem of onions*: Veg. Vet. 2, 60. II. *a kind of tumour on the knees in animals*: ib. 2, 48.

mallus, i, m. = μάλλος, *a lock of wool*: Cato R. R. 157.

malluvium, ii, n. [manus lavo] *a wash-hand basin*: malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavantur; malluviae quibus manus sunt laetae (i. e. *water to wash the hands in*), perinde ut quibus pedes pelluviae, Fest. s. v.

mālo, mālui, malle, irreg. v. a. (old forms: mavolo for malo, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 18: mavolunt for malunt, Naev. in Fest. s. v. stuprum: mavelim for malim, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 27: mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 20: mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 25: mavellem for mallem, id. Am. 1, 3, 14: mavolet for malet, id. Asin. 1, 1, 108) [magis volo] *to wish or choose rather, to prefer*: constr. with acc., with subj., with acc. and inf. or with simple inf.: bonos et senatum malet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 2, 86: quin omnia malit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61: quod mallem, which I should prefer, Ov. Tr. 2, 239: scripta nostra nusquam malo esse quam apud te, Cic. Att. 13, 22: Cato jam servire quam pugnare mavult, ib. 7, 15:

qui magis vere vincere quam diu imperare malit, Liv. 22, 34: maluit illum esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 3: maluit se diligi quam metui, Nep. Tim. 3: iudicium prius de probro quam de re maluit fieri, Cic. Quint. 2. With acc. of the subject and inf.: vera autem et sapiens animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam videri, id. Off. 1, 19, 65 (v. Zumpt. § 610). With subj.: mallem cognoscerem, id. Fam. 7, 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Cat. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 31. With comp. abl. for quam: nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, rather than these, Hor. S. 2, 8, 79: ne dubitaret armis incruentas condiciones malle, to prefer to arms, Tac. A. 12, 46.

2. Pleonastic with *potius* and *magis*: ab omnibus se desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic. Div. in Caec. 6: an ille Uticae potius quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id. Lig. 2: strengthened by multo or haud paulo: meo iudicio multo stare malo quam aliorum, much rather, id. Att. 12, 21 fin.: haud paulo hunc animum malim, id. Tusc. 1, 42. II. *Esp. with dat. of person: to be more favourable to*: quanquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, id. Planc. 24: id. Att. 2, 16.

mālōbathrātus, a, um, adj. [malobathron] *anointed with malobathron*: satrapae punicati, malobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

mālōbathron (malobathrum), i, n. = μάλωβαθρον, *an Indian or Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared*: some refer it to the Laurus Cassia, Linn., or the Laurus Malobathrum, Lamk., but this is doubtful: Plin. 12, 26, 59. II. Meton. *the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum*: coronatus nitentes malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: also used in medicine: Cels. 5, 23: Plin. 23, 4, 48.

mālōgrānātum, i, n. [mālum granatum] *a pomegranate*: Plin. 26, 8, 31. Malogranata, ae, f. *a pomegranate-tree*: Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mālōpē, ēs, f. *mallows*: majorem (malvam) Graeci malopem vocant in sativis, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (v. malva).

maltha, ae, f. = μάλθα, *a kind of thick, fatty petroleum from Samosata, mineral tar*: Plin. 2, 104, 108. 2. Meton. *a kind of varnish or cement made of slaked lime and hog's fat*: maltha e calce fit recenti; gleba vino restinguitur: mox tunditur cum adipe sullo et ficu, id. 36, 24, 38. II. *Fig. an effeminate person*: Lucil. in Non. 37, 9.

maltho, i, v. a. [id.] *to cement, to varnish*: Plin. 36, 24, 58.

maluginōsus, μακεντρεχής, *cunning, crafty*: Gloss. Philox.

mālum, i, n. *an evil, misfortune, calamity*, etc.: orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 26: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: nihil mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Am. 3: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, i. e. bellum, Nep. Ham. 2: ne in quotidianam id malum vertat, i. e. febris, Cels. 3, 15. II. *Esp. ment, torture*: malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54: malo exercitum coërcere, Sall. J. 100: sine malo fateri, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: vi, malo, plagis adductus est, ut frumentum daret, Cic. Verr. 3, 23. 2. *hurt, injury, detriment*: amanti amoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 5: clementiam illi malo fuisse, was injurious, unfortunate, Cic. Att. 14, 22: male merenti bona es: at malo cum tuo, to your own hurt, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3. III. As an interjection of dislike and aversion: quid tu, malum, me sequere? id. Casin. 1, 3: quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic. Verr. 1, 20.

mālum, i, n. = μήλον (Doric μάλον), *an apple*; also, *any tree-fruit having a kernel within* (opp. to nux); hence, of quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc.: Plin. 15, 14, 14:

Col. 5, 10. Proverb.: ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. *from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom of beginning dinner with eggs and ending with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7. II. *Malum terrae*, a kind of *birthwort*, Aristolochia rotunda, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 54: also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

malundrum, i, n. *an unknown plant*: Plin. 26, 7, 24.

mālus, a, um, adj. *Comp. pēior, pējus*; *Sup. pessimus*, a, um: *bad*, either physically or morally (opp. to bonus). *evil, injurious, destructive, mischievous, wicked*: malus et nequam homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 1: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 3, 24: consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: conscientia, Quint. 12, 1, 3: mens, ib. 7: mores, Sall. C. 18: malum arbitrium, Liv. 6, 34: fures, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77: virus, Virg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: libido, Liv. 1, 57: falx, Virg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. Aen. 2, 471: carmen, i. e. *an incantation*, Leg. XII. Tab. in Plin. 28, 2, 4: abi in malam rem, go and be hanged! Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17. 2. *unfortunate, unsuccessful*: pugna, Cic. Div. 2, 25: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20: avis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: aetas, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 4.

3. *ugly, ill-looking*: haud mala est mulier, id. Bac. 5, 2, 42: facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32. 4. *sly, roguish, wanton*: delituit mala, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 9: pessimae puellae, Cat. 55, 10. 5. Of weight: *light*: pondus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156. In neutr. sing. for adv. male: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18. (Hence Prov. mau; Fr. mauvais: *malheur*, from Lat. mala hora, like bonheur, from bona hora.)

mālus, i, f. = μηλέα, *an apple-tree*: malus bifera, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Virg. G. 2, 70. II. Meton. *a mast of a ship*: quum alii malos scandant, Cic. de Sen. 6: malum erigi, vela fieri imperavit, id. Verr. 5, 34: malos attollere, Virg. Aen. 5, 829: saucius, injured, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5. 2. *a mast or pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached: Liv. 39, 7. 3. *a beam in the middle of a wine-press*: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

malva, ae, f. [μαλάχη] *the mallow*: 1. quae caulem habet = Malva Alcea, Linn., the *hollyhock*, or else the common mallow, Malva silvestris, Linn. 2. malache = the other road-side mallow, Malva rotundifolia, Linn. 3. althaea = the marsh mallow, Althaea officinalis, Linn. 4. arbor in Mauritania, an unknown tree: Plin. 19, 4, 22. 5. malva arborecens septimo mense. the tree mallow, Lavatera arborea: Plin. 20, 21, 84: Cic. Fam. 7, 26: Mart. 10, 48.

malvāceus, a, um, adj. [malva] *pertaining to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped*: caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10.

māmilla (mamm.), ae, f. dim. [mamma] *a breast, pap, teat*: Vell. 2, 70: Juv. 6, 401: scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id. 12, 74. As a term of endearment: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 47. II. Meton. *a little pipe inserted into a larger one*: Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2.

māmillānus, a, um, adj. [mamilla] *swelling, protuberant*: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

māmillāre, is, n. [id.] *a breast-cloth, stomacher*: Mart. 14, 66 in lem.

mamma, ae, f. [same root as mater] *a breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals: puero isti date mammam, give him the breast, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 1: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41: ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 883: mammas homo solus e maribus habet, Plin. 11, 39, 95: Cic. Fin. 3, 5. Of animals: id. N. D. 2, 51: mammam sugere, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: mammas premere, to press out by sucking, Plin. 11, 40, 95. II. Transf. *a protuberance on the bark of a tree*: id. 17, 16, 26.

2. mother, mamma: *primum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem mammam, patrem tatam*, Varr. in Non. 81, 4: Mart. 1, 101.

mammālis, e, adj. [mamma] *of or for the breasts: herba, good for diseases of the breasts*, App. Herb. 26.

mammātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *furnished with little pipes*: Plin. 35, 12, 46.

mammēātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *for mammosus, having large breasts*: amica, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 181.

mammilla, v. mamilla.

mammōnas or mammōna, ae, m. = *μαμμῶνας, riches, mammon*: Aug. Serin. Dom. 2, 14.

mammōnēus (ὄν, in Prud. Ham. 429), **a, um, adj.** [mammonas] *greedy of gain*: Prud. l. c.

mammōsus, a, um, adj. [mamma] *having large breasts, full-breasted*: non mammosa, non annosa, non bibosa, Laber. in Gell. 3, 12. Of animals: canes feminae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 5. **II. Meton.** *full, protuberant*: pira, Plin. 15, 16: genus panicis, id. 18, 7, 10, 3 *tus, cluster-shaped*, id. 12, 14, 32.

mammothreptus, i, m. = *μαμμοθρεπτος, brought up by a nurse*: Aug. in Psalm. Conc. 30.

mammūla, ae, f. dim. [mamma] *a little breast or teat*: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2.

II. Meton. *a little mamma*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4849.

mamphūla, ae, f. *a kind of Syrian bread*: Fest. s. v.

mamphur, appellatur loro circumvolutum mediocris longitudinis lignum rotundum, quod circumagunt fabri in operibus tornandis, Fest. s. v.

mānābilis, e, adj. [mano] *flowing, running*: Fig. *penetrating*: frigus, Lucr. 1, 535.

mānāchus and mānācus, i, m. = *μῆναχος, Dor. μάναχος, the ecliptic on a sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 8 (*Sehn. menaeus*).

mānālis, e, adj. [mano] *flowing*: manalem fontem dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet, Fest. s. v.: manalis lapis, qui tunc movetur, quum pluviae exoptantur, Varr. in Non. 547, 10.

mānālis, e, adj. [Manes] *pertaining to the Manes*: manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, Fest. s. v.

mānāmen, inis, n. [mano] *a flowing*: bivio refluus manamine pontus, in ebb and flood, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a flowing, flowing out*: Frontin. Aq. 65.

manceps, ipis, m. [manus capio] *a purchaser, one who purchases any thing from the state, or agrees to pay a certain sum by way of farm or the like* (Long's Cic. 1, 21): *a renter, farmer, contractor, etc.*: manceps dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conductive, quia manu sublata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem praes dicitur, Fest. s. v.: v. Mill. *ad loc.*: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposisset, contractor for building, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, id. Rosc. Am. 8: nullius rei neque praes neque manceps, Nep. Att. 6: aliquis praevalens annonam flagellet, i. e. *a forestaller, speculator*, Plin. 33, 13, 57: *sutrinae, a keeper of a stall*, id. 10, 43, 60: *operarum, one who hires labourers to let them out again*, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera fraude mancipium et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *of the contractors for repairing the roads*, Tac. A. 3, 31. **II. Transf.** *a surety, bondsman*, l. q. praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 29. **2. one who hires people to applaud: conducti et redempti mancipes, Plin. Ep. 2, 14. **3. an owner, proprietor, or possessor: deus et manceps divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 11.****

manciōla, ae, f. dim. [manus] *a little hand*: Naev. in Gell. 17, 7.

manciōpātio (inancip), ōnis, f. [manciō] *a legal making over, delivery, transfer*: among the Romans, in the presence of not fewer than five wit-

nesses, Gai. Inst. 1, 121 (v. Smith's Ant. 727). Hence *purchase*: mancipationem tabulis probare, Plin. 6, 35, 58.

manciōpātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a sale*: in mancipatum venire, Plin. 9, 35, 60.

II. In law: the office or business of a public farmer: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 36.

manciōpi, v. mancipium, ad init.

manciōpium (mancupium), ii, n. (the contr. form of the gen. mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.) [mancops] *a formal mode of purchase among the Romans by taking a thing in the hand and weighing out the money: a legal, formal purchase (mancipatio) per aes et libram*: v. Gai. Dig. 119 sq.: and Smith's Ant. 727: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16 *fin.*: quum M. Marius Gradiianus aedes Auratae vendidisset, neque servire quandam partem in mancipi lege dixisset, *in the contract of sale*, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178. **II. Meton.** *a possession, property, right of ownership, acquired by such purchase*: mancipio (dat.), dare, or accipere, *to give or take possession of*: Ca. Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. Cu. Egon' ab lenone quicquam mancipio accipiam? Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 8: frige mancipio aliquem dedisse id quod mancipio dari non potest, Cic. Top. 10, 45: res mancipi (for mancipi, also res mancipi for mancipii), *property, that of which we can dispose*: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. Mur. 2: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cesso, id. Top. 5: esse in mancipio alicujus, *to be the property of any one*, Gell. 18, 6: sui mancipi esse, *to be one's own master*, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16. Fig.: fortuna nihil dat mancipio, *bestows nothing as a property or constant possession*, Sen. Ep. 72. **2. Esp.** *a slave obtained by mancipium, a slave in general*: mancipia, quae dominorum sunt facta nexu aut aliquo jure civili, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv. 41, 6: id. 3, 48: jurat se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 40: omnis Musae, Petr. 68: Christi, Prud. Apoth. 476. (Hence Sp. mancebo.)

manciōpo (mancupo), avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make over or deliver up as property by means of a formal act of purchase (v. mancipium), to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell*: alienos mancipatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30: Gai. Dig. 2, 33: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives a title to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159. **2. Fig.** *luxu et saginae mancipatus emptisque*, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus mero et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223. **II. i. q. manu capere, to seize, catch: ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.**

manciōpātio, mancūpium, and mancūpo, v. mancip.

mancūpo, a, um, adj. maimed, infirm in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. perd. 7: ad mandata claudus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debiliū dux, Liv. 7, 13. **II. Fig. infirm, defective, imperfect: virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9: manca contemplatio naturae, id. Off. 1, 43: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 88. In neut. adv.: error mancū claudicat, Prud. *crep.* 2, 23. (Hence It. mancare; Fr. manquer.)**

mandātārius, ii, m. [mandatum] *one to whom a charge or commission is given, an attorney, agent*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 11 dub. (al. mandatores).

mandātio, ōnis, f. [mando] *a charge, commission*: Julian. Dig. 41, 1, 37.

mandātivus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a charge or command*: modus, a name given by some grammarians

to the future used imperatively (e. g. leges for lege), Diomed. p. 330 P.

mandātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who gives a charge or commission*: Gai. Inst. 17 *fin.*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2. **II. Transf.** *one who instigates or suborns accusers or informers*: delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri. Suet. Tit. 8: Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2.

2. one by whose authority money is lent: Scaev. Dig. 17, 1, 59 sq.

mandātōrius, a, um, adj. [mandator] *pertaining to an attorney or agent, mandatory*: Cod. Just. 8, 41, 19, et al.

mandātrix, icis, f. [mando] *she that charges or commands*: operum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.

mandātum, i, n. [id.] *a charge, order, commission, injunction*: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. Att. 5, 7. More freq. plur.: his mandatis eum ab se dimittit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi a me voles, mandata des, velim, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: dare mandata alicui in aliquem, ib. 3, 11 *fin.*: accipere ab aliquo, id. Phil. 8, 8: persequi, *to perform, execute*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: alicujus exaurire, id. Att. 5, 1: exsequi, id. Phil. 9, 4: deferre, *to deliver*, id. Att. 7, 14: perferre, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: *negligere, to neglect*, Ov. H. 16, 303: fallere, id. M. 9, 697: frangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19. Poet. with *inf.*: producetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov. H. 13, 143. **2. Actio mandati, an action for the non-performance of a commission, Dig. 17, 1: itaque mandati constitutum est iudicium non minus turpe quam furti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38. **II. Esp. an imperial command, mandate**: principum, Frontin. Aq. 3.**

mandātus, ūs, m. [id.] (only in abl. sing.) *a command, mandate*: mandatu Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7: agitur mandatu meo, id. Fam. 2, 11: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7.

mandibūla, ae, f., or mandibulum, i, n. [mandere] *a jaw*: cibaria confecta mandibulis, Macr. S. 7, 4 *med.* (Hence Sp. bandibula.)

mando, avi, atum, i. v. a. [manus do] *lit. to put into one's hand*; hence, *to commit to one's charge, to commission, order, command*: constr. with acc. of thing and dat. of pers., with subj., or acc. and inf.: tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: praeterea typos tibi mando, id. Att. 1, 10: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6: Voluseno mandat ut ad se quam primum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat ne per vim oppidum expugnari pateretur, id. B. C. 2, 13: huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, id. B. G. 3, 11: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 89.

II. Meton. in gen. *to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, intrust*: aliquid alicujus fidei, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 61: aliquid alicui alendum, Virg. Aen. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 32: aliquid aeternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: se fugae, *to betake oneself to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: fugae et solitudinis vitam suam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: semen terrae, Col. 1, 7: hordea sulcis, Virg. E. 5, 36: corpus humo, id. Aen. 9, 214: aliquid memoriae, Cic. Quint. 6: litteris, *to commit to writing*, id. de Or. 2, 12: historiae, id. Div. 2, 32: fruges conditas vetustati, *to suffer to grow old*, id. N. D. 2, 60. **2. to send word to, announce, inform**: mandare ad aliquem, noli, Suet. Cal. 25: mandabat in urbem. nullum proelio finem exspectarent, Tac. A. 14, 38: senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr. 5, 5.

mando, di, sum, 3. v. a. (depon. mandor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.) *to chew, masticate*: animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: asini lentissime mandunt, 663

Plin. 17, 9, 6 Col. 6, 2 *fin.* Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, *champ*, Virg. Aen. 7, 279: tristia vulnera saevo dente, i. e. *to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. M. 15, 92. In the *part. perf.*: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19: and *absol.* mansa, orum, *n. plu.*: omnia minima mansa in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. **II.** Meton. in gen. *to eat, devour*: Enn. in Prisc. 6, 683: lora mandere, Liv. 23, 19: apros, Plin. 8, 51, 78: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus objectare advenas, *to throw to them for food*, Mel. 2, 2. Poet.: humum, like mordere humum, *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Virg. Aen. 11, 669: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, *to be consumed*, Matus in Varr. L. 7, 5, 98, § 95. [Root MAD, same as Gr. μάω-ἀομαι.]

mando, ōnis, *m.* [mandēre] *a glutton, gormandizer*: Lucil. in Non. 17, 16.

mandra, ae, *f.* = μάνδρα, *a stall*: mulorum, Mart. 5, 22. **II.** Meton. *a herd of cattle*: Juv. 3, 237. **2.** *a draught-board, gaming-table*: Mart. 7, 72.

mandrāgōras, ae, *m.* = μανδραγόρας, *a plant, mandrake*: Pliny describes two kinds, a masculine white, and a feminine black: the first is prob. the *mandrake*, Atropa Mandragora, Linn., the second the *deadly nightshade*, Atropa Belladonna, Linn.: mandragoras illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110: ib. 94.

manducatio, ōnis, *f.* [manduco] *a chewing*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27.

manducator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a chewer*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27.

mandūco, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* (depon. manducor, Lucil., Afran. and Pomp. in Non. 477, 8 sq.) [a lengthened form of mando] *to chew, masticate*: manducato candido pane, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Sen. Ep. 95. **II.** Meton. *to eat*: buceas, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4. (Hence It. *mangiare*: Fr. *manger*.)

mandūco, ōnis, *m.* [manduco] *a glutton, gormandizer*: App. M. 6, p. 186.

mandūcus, i, *m.* [id.] *a glutton*: Pompon. in Non. 17, 15. **II.** *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing, used in processions, etc.*: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 51: Fest. s. v.

manē, neutr. indecl. (old abl. mani, like luci, vesperi: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 37) *the morning, morn*: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: a primo mane opus aggredi, *at the earliest dawn*, Col. 11, 1, 14: dum mane novum, Virg. G. 3, 325: (litteras) multo mane mihi dedit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 5, 4: totum dormies, Mart. 1, 50: a mane usque ad vesperum, Suet. Cal. 18: a mane diei, Auct. Bell. Afr. 42.

II. As *adv.* in the morning, early in the morning: postidie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 47: hodierno die mane, Cic. Cat. 3, 9. With other adverbs: nimis paene mane est, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 33: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 4, 9: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, *quite early in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (Hence It. *dimani, domani*; Fr. *de-main*.)

manēo, nsi, nsum, *2. v. n.* and *a.* (contr. *perf.* mansi for mansisti, Lucil. in Gell. 18, 8) [akin to μένω]. **I.** Neutr. *to stay, remain*: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu profiscantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: domi, ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. *Pass. impers.*: omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, ib. 5, 31: in Italia fortasse manebitur, Cic. Att. 8, 3 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *to stay, tarry, pass the night*: apud aliquem, ib. 4, 18: eo die mansit Venafri, ib. 7, 13: in tabernaculo, ib. 5, 16: sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris,

Liv. 3, 45. **3.** *to wait*: haud mansisti, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 69. **4.** Fig. *to remain, last, endure, continue*: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, fulfil*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id. Cluent. 63: in conditione, *to fulfil a condition*, id. Att. 7, 15: in sententia, *to adhere to*, ib. 9, 2: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2: in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27: in officio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: in pactione, *to abide by*, Nep. Ages. 2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: monumenta, Nep. Them. 10: regna, Virg. Aen. 2, 22: affinitas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 101: memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 12. With *dat.*: manent ingenia senibus, id. de Sen. 7: his bellum, *to continue*, Liv. 1, 53. *Absol.*: maneant ergo, quod turpe sit, id nunquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: quamobrem illud maneant, et fixum sit, id. Rab. Post. 9. **II.** Act.: *to wait for, await*: aliquem, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 16: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 42, 66.

2. Esp. *to await one* (as his fate): mors sua quemque manet, Prop. 2, 21, 58: quis me manet exitus? Ov. M. 8, 60: quos funera maneant, ib. 11, 540: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv. 26, 13 *fin.*: Suet. Caes. 14.

manēs, ium, *m. plu.* (*fem.*, Inscr. ap. Fea, Var. di notiz. p. 174) [manus; lit. the good, benevolent] with or without dii, *the infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: manibus divis macta, Lucr. 6, 760: Cic. Pis. 7, 16. **2.** *the souls of the dead, ghosts, shades*: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Virg. Aen. 4, 427: conjugis, ib. 6, 119: manes Virginiae, Liv. 3, 58: Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7. In *sing.*: nomine manem deum nuncupant, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50. **II.** Meton. *the Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): manes profundi, Virg. G. 1, 243: haec manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, id. Aen. 4, 387. And in apposition: fabulae manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16.

2. *punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (likewise poet.): quisque suos patimur manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 743 (id est supplicia, Serv.): Stat. Th. 8, 84.

3. *a corpse*: accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32: Liv. 31, 30: ea causa est, ut pleraque alitum e manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant, Plin. 11, 37, 55.

mango, ōnis, *m.* [μάγγαρον] *a dealer who polishes up and sets off his wares*: geminarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76. **2.** Esp. *a dealer in slaves*: non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, Mart. 9, 7: Plin. 24, 6, 22: mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

mangōnicus, a, um, *adj.* [mango] *pertaining to a dealer*: venalicii, Plin. 21, 26, 97: quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4.

mangōnium, ii, *n.* [id.] *a setting off, trimming up of wares*: Plin. 10, 50, 71.

mangōnizo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to set off, trim up for sale*: ita pueros mangonizavit saepe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10, 47: mangonizatae villae, id. 9, 54, 79.

māni, abl. v. mane, *ad init.*

mānia, ae, *f.* *a bugbear for children*: Arn. 6 *fin.*

mānia, ae, *f.* = μανία, *madness, a disease of cattle*: Veg. Vet. 3, 2 (Schneid. insania). (Hence It. *mania*.)

mānibūla, v. manicula.

manicae, arum, *f. plu.* [manus] *the long sleeve of a tunic, reaching to the hand, and therefore serving as a glove*: et tunicae manicas (habent), Virg. Aen. 9, 616: partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac. G. 17: notarius, cujus manus hieme manicis munebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves, muffs*, Cic.

Phil. 11, 11. Worn by soldiers as a protection: *an armlet, gauntlet*: Juv. 6, 256. **II.** Meton. *a handcuff*, *manacle*: quid si manus manicis restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Fl. 17: manicas alicui injicere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 1: manicisque jacentem occupat, Virg. G. 4, 439. Fig.: sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irrita est, Lucil. in Non. 350, 25. **2.** *a grappling-iron, for seizing an enemy's vessel*: Lucan. 3, 565. (Hence Prov. *manega*; Fr. *manche*.)

manicarius, ii, *m.* [manicae] *a manacled, a gladiator, who sought to manacle his opponent*: Inscr. Orell. no 2566.

manicatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves*: tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: pelles, Col. 1, 8, 9.

manicléatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with long sleeves, for manicatus*: tunica, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

manico, i, *v. n.* [mane] *to come in the morning*: Vulg. Lucr. 21, 38.

manicon, i, *n.* = μανικόν, *a plant, the juice of which was supposed to produce madness*: v. Trychnon, Plin. 21, 31, 105.

manicūla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus] *a little hand*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

manicūla, ae, *f. dim.* [manica] *the handle of a plough*: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 135. (*al.* manibula).

manifestarius, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus] *plain, clear, evident, manifest* (for manifestus): fur, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 10: res, id. Mil. 2, 5, 34: solocismus, Geli. 1, 7.

manifestatio, ōnis, *f.* [manifesto] *a manifesting, manifestation*: suae praesentiae, Aug. C. D. 20, 30.

manifestator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a discoverer, manifestor*: Non. 14, 6.

manifestē, adv. clearly, evidently, manifestly: manifeste comperire, App. M. 6, p. 180. *Comp.*: manifestius ipsi apparere, Virg. Aen. 8, 17: Tac. H. 4, 23. *Sup.*: ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App. Apol. p. 316.

manifesto, adv. clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: compertum facinus, id. Cluent. 14: apparet, Plin. 36, 22, 45.

manifesto, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [manifestus] *to make public, discover, show, clearly exhibit, manifest*: aliquem latentem, Ov. M. 13, 106: gratam voluntatem, Just. 24, 6. In *pass.*: quod ex eo manifestari, *was plain*, id. 11, 3: per se ipsa manifestata delectant, *revelations*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 12 *fin.*

manifestus, a, um, *adj.* [manus and root FAS to bind: v. fas: hence lit. bound or grasped by the hand] *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest*: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Virg. Aen. 3, 151: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: manifestum atque deprehensum scelus, id. Cat. 3, 5: peccatum, id. Verr. 2, 78: manifestus ex opere labor, Quint. 10, 3, 8. *Comp.*: manifestior fraus, Plin. 12, 25, 54. *Sup.*: manifestissimum exemplum, id. 37, 10, 60. In *neutr. sing.* with a subject clause: *it is manifest that*: manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, id. 2, 16, 13. **II.** Esp. *convicted of, caught or apprehended in, manifestly betraying*: constr. *absol.*, with *gen.* or *inf.*: nec magis manifestum ego hominem unquam ullum teneri vidi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 29: ut conjuratos quam maxime manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 41. With *gen.*: mendacii, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 30: sceleris, Sall. J. 35: rerum capitalium, id. C. 52: ambitionis, Tac. A. 14, 29: offensionis, ib. 4, 53: doloris, Ov. F. 5, 313: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. A. 12, 51: magnae cogitationis, ib. 15, 54: novarum virium, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2. With *inf.*: dissimulare manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57.

manifestum, ii, *n.* *a kind of burdock, also called persolata, q. v.*: App. Herb. 36.

maniolae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [ma-

nine] *little bugbears* for children: Fest. s. v.

mānīōpoeos, i, m. = *μανιοπος* (making mad), an epithet applied to *henbane*: App. Herb. 4.

mānīōsus, a, um, adj. [mania] mad: Amm. 28, 4, 16 dub. (al. famosus).

mānīplāris, **mānīplus**, v. manipularis, etc.

mānīprētium, v. manupretium.

mānīpūlāris (syncop., manipularis, Ov. F. 3, 118), e, adj. [manipulus] pertaining to a manipule or company: per-tica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: unde manipularis nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117: manipulares iudices, who once were common soldiers, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: imperator, who rose from the ranks (of C. Marius), Plin. 32, 11, 53.

II. Subst. manipularis, is, m. a soldier regarded as belonging to a manipule, a private: L. Fabius centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: Pompeium tanquam unus manipularis, secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox prae-fectus, Tac. A. 1, 20.

mānīpūlārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a manipule or to a common soldier: manipulario habitu, in the dress of a private, Suet. Cal. 9.

mānīpūlātīm, adv. [id.] by hand-fuls, in bundles: Plin. 12, 13, 28. II. by maniples: manipulatim structa acies, Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 82. Comically: manipulatim mihi munerigeruli facite ante aedes hic assint, i. e. in troops, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mānīpūlus (syncop. mānīplus, in poets), i, m. (manipulum, i, n.: inter manipula, Spart. Hadrian. 10) [manus and PIE root of plenus] a handful, a bundle of hay, etc.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr. R. R. 1, 49: manipulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40: vincere, id. 2, 19, 2: alligari, Plin. 18, 28, 67: Virg. G. 3, 297. II. Milit. t. t. a company, manipule of foot soldiers (in the early times of the republic the hastati, principes, and triarii of each legion, contained 15 maniples each; afterwards 10. The velites were not divided into maniples. The name was derived from a wisp of hay, carried as a standard in the time of Romulus: v. Smith's Ant. 500): Ov. F. 3, 117: adeo ut iidem ordines manipulli-que constarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: manipulos laxare, id. B. G. 2, 25: continere ad signa manipulos, ib. 6, 34. Rarely of cavalry: infrenati manipuli, Sil. 4, 316: App. M. 9, p. 221. Comically: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6. (Hence Sp. *manojo*.)

manna, ae, f. = *μάννα*, a name applied by Pliny to a kind of frankincense separated into grains: v. thus: Plin. 12, 14, 32: manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 37.

manna, neutr. indecl. [a Hebr. word] the manna of the Jews: Tert. Carn. Chr. 6.

mannūlus, i, m. dim. [mannus] a Gallic pony: Plin. Ep. 4, 2: Mart. 12, 24.

mannus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a kind of small Gallic horse, a cob: agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7: id. Ep. 1, 7, 77: rapientibus esseda mannīs, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49: detonsi, with shorn manes, Prop. 4, 8, 15: obesi manni, Sen. Ep. 87 med.

māno, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil, etc.: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Eren. Ann. 16, 21: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: fons manat, ib. 9, 664: lacrima, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: sanies, id. Od. 3, 11, 19: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34: cultrum manantem cruore prae se tenens, Liv. 1, 59. II. Meton. of things not liquid: to diffuse or extend itself, to spread: aër, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: sonitus per aures, Lucr. 6, 927: multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: manat dies ab oriente, Varr. L. L. 6, 2: alvei manantes per latera, leaky ships,

Tac. A. 2, 23. III. Fig.: quum malum manaret in dies latius, daily spread farther, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: malum manavit per Italiam, id. Cat. 4, 3: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2, 49: manat et funditur disserendi ratio per omnes partes sapientiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25: nomen usque ad Pythagorae manavit aetatem, ib. 5, 3: fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off. 3, 17: oratio manatura, to be published, id. Att. 3, 12. 2. Esp. to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, originate from: peccata ex vitis manant, id. Parad. 3, 1 fin.: omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, id. Off. 1, 43: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. de Or. 3, 17. 3. to slip or escape from: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337. B. A. C. t.: to cause to flow, to give out: Indica gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat, gives out, Plin. 37, 10, 61: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. M. 6, 312. Poet.: poetica mella, to distil poetic honey, i. e. to be a poet, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.

mānon, i, n. = *μανόν*, a kind of soft sponge: Plin. 9, 45, 69 (called also, mana, ae, f.: ib.).

mansio, ōnis, f. [maneo] a staying, remaining, stay, continuance: is saepe in eum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: mansio Formis, id. Att. 9, 5: excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Fin. 3, 18: diutinae Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23. II. Meton. a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation: pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 23, 53: aestivae, hibernae, vernae, auctumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5. 2. Esp. night-quarters, a halting-place, station, inn; hence also a day's-journey: deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tit. 10: a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, Plin. 12, 14, 32: aequationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23, 26. 3. Mala mansio, lit. bad quarters, a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15. (Hence It. *magione*; Fr. *maison*.)

mansiōnārius, a, um, adj. [mansio] pertaining to lodgings, lodging-: conjugium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6. **mansito**, i, v. n. freq. [maneo] to stay, tarry, abide, dwell: pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3: sub eodem tecto, Tac. A. 14, 42. **mansiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [mansio] a little dwelling: Vulg. Gen. 6, 14. **mansor**, ōris, m. [maneo] a sojourner, guest: Sedul. 4, 294.

manstutor, ōris, m. [manus tutor] a protector: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 6 dub. (al. amans tutorem).

mansuē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. pass. mansuefacio, factus, fieri [mansuesco facio] to make tame, to tame: mansuefacimus animalia, Quint. 9, 4, 5: uri assuescere ad homines et mansueferi, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: arietes feri mansuefacti, Col. 7, 2, 4: grues mansuefactae, Plin. 10, 23, 30. Transf.: aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, id. 34, 9, 20. II. Fig. to make gentle, to pacify: plebem, Liv. 3, 14 fin.: ferum ingenium, Suet. Cal. 11. 2. to civilise: a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just. 43, 5.

mansuēfactus, a, um, Part. [mansuefacio]. **mansuēfio**, pass. v. mansuefacio.

mansues, uis, and ētis, adj. tame, mild, etc.: reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19: vidi et ursam mansuem, App. M. 11, p. 261.

mansuesco, sūēvi, sūētum, 3, v. a. and n. incep. [manus suesco; lit. to accustom to the hand; hence] I. A. C. t. to tame, to make tame: silvestria animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4. Fig.: gentes, Coripp. Johann. 6, 484. II. Neutr. (qs. mansuetum fieri) to become or grow tame: buculi triduo fere mansuescunt,

Col. 6, 2: ferae, Lucan. 4, 237. Fig. to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 470: humor, Lucr. 2, 473: fructus, id. 5, 1367: tellus, Virg. G. 2, 239: radii, Petr. 122.

mansuētārius, ii, m. [mansuetus] a tamer of wild beasts: Lampr. Heliog 21.

mansuētē, adv. gently, mildly, calmly, quietly, etc.: clementer, mansueto factum, Cic. Marcell. 3: ferre fortunam, Auct. Her. 4, 52. Comp.: mansuetius versari, App. M. 9, p. 236.

mansuētus, a, um, Part. [mansuesco]. II. Adj.: tame: juveni diebus paucis erunt mansueti, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: sus, Liv. 35, 49: stabula, i. e. mansuetarum pecudum, Grat. Cyn. 164.

2. Fig. mild, soft, gentle, quiet, etc.: illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9: amor, Prop. 1, 9, 12: manus, id. 3, 14, 10: malum, Liv. 3, 16: litora, tranquil, not stormy, Prop. 1, 17, 28. Comp.: mansuetiores Musae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23. Sup.: ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11. (Hence It. *manso*.)

mansuēto, i, v. a. [mansuetus] to make tame, to tame (for mansuefacio): Vulg. Sapient. 16, 18.

mansuētūdo, ōnis, f. [id.] tameness: elephantī, Just. 15, 31. II. Fig.: mildness, gentleness, clemency: clementia ac mansuetudine in aliquem uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: imperii, Cic. Verr. 5, 44: morum, id. Off. 2, 9: animorum, ib. 4: in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72. 2. Esp. a title of the emperors: mansuetudo tua, your clemency or your grace, Eutr. praef. ad Valent. Imp.

mansus, a, um, Part. [mando]. II. Part. [maneo].

mantēium (trisyl.) and **mantēm**, i, n. = *μαντείον*, a place where responses are delivered, an oracle: Plin. 5, 29, 31.

mantēle (mantile), is, n., and **mantilium** (mantilium), ii, n. [manus] a towel, napkin: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 85: tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Virg. Aen. 1, 702. II. a table-cloth: Isid. Orig. 19, 26: Trebell. Galb. 16.

mantelūm and **mantellum**, i, n. a cloak, mantle: Fig.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelūm est meis, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 5. (Hence It. and Sp. *manto*; It. *ammanto*; Fr. *manteau*.)

mantēm, v. manteium.

mantīā, ae, f. = *μαντεία*, the name of the blackberry-bush among the Da-ians: App. Herb. 87.

mantica, ae, f. [manus] a wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau: mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106: humero exuere, App. M. 1, p. 110. II. Fig.: sed non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, i. e. do not learn to know ourselves, Cat. 22, 21. (Hence It. *mantaco*.)

mantichōra, ae, f. = *μαντιχώρας* and *μαντιχώρας*, a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail: Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75. Calp. Ecl. 7, 58.

manticūla, ae, f. dim. [mantica] a small wallet, pouch: Fest. s. v.

manticulāria dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur. Frequens enim antiquis ad manus tergendas usus fuit mantelorum, unde haec trahitur similitudo, Fest. s. v.

manticulārius, ii, m. [manticula] a cut-purse: Tert. Apol. 44.

manticulor, i, v. dep. [id.; lit. to follow the occupation of a cut-purse; hence] to steal; and transf. to act slyly: utrem, App. Apol. p. 309: Fest. v.

mantile and **mantilium**, v. mantele.

mantisa (mantissa), ae, f. [a Tuscan word] an addition, make-weight: Fest. s. v.

II. Meton.: gain: Petr. 65 ub.

mantiscinor, atus, i, v. dep. [man-

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ris] to prophesy, divine: nisi mantiscinat-
us probe ero, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

manto, i. v. n. and a. freq. [maneo]
I. Neutr. to stay, remain, wait: in ead-
em mantat malitia, Caecil. in Non. 505.
27: manta, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 49. II. Act.
to wait for: aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 52.

mantuēlis, e, adj. [mantelum] cloak-
shaped, mantle-like: Trebell. Claud. 17.

mantum, i, n. a Spanish cloak:
Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

mānuālis, e, adj. [manus] pertain-
ing to the hand, that is held in or fills
the hand: manualia saxa, that can be
thrown with the hand, Tac. A. 4, 51:
fasciculi, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pecten, id. 18,
30, 72: aqua, for washing hands, Tert.
Apol. 39. II. Subst. manuale, is, n.
(sc. involucri), the case or covering of
a book: Mart. 14, 84. (Hence Sp. man-
ual.)

mānuārius, a, um, adj. [id.] per-
taining to the hand, that fills the hand:
mola, a hand-mill, Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7,
26: vas, Charis. p. 95 P.: aes, won with
the hand, i. e. at dice, Gell. 18, 13.

II. Subst. manuaris, il, m. a
thief: Lab. in Gell. 16, 7.

mānuātus, a, um, adj. [id.] fur-
nished with hands: Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

mānū-ballista and **balista**, ae, f.
a hand-ballista: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

mānūballistārius, il, m. [manu
ballista] one who carries or uses a hand-
ballista: Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

mānūbiāe, arum, f. plu. [manus]
money obtained from the sale of booty
(opp. to praeda, the booty itself, v. Favor.
in Gell. 13, 24.): qua ex praeda aut ma-
nubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est?
Cic. Verr. 3, 80: (Tullus Hostilius) scpsit
de manubiis comitium et curiam, id.
Rep. 2, 17: aedem Fortis Fortunae de
manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46:
delubrum Minervae ex manubiis dicavit,
Plin. 7, 26, 27: sacratas ab Augusto
manubias, i. e. the temple of Apollo, near
Actium, Tac. A. 2, 53. 2. In gen. the
booty itself, spoils taken from the enemy:
partiri manubias, Petr. 79 fin.: contenti
armorum manubiis, Flor. 2, 18, 6. 3.
Transf. unlawful gain, plunder: ad
manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet.
Vesp. 16: id. Cal. 41. II. In augury:
tres manubiae, three kinds of flashes of
lightning, thunder-bolts: Sen. Q. N. 2,
41: and in sing.: prima, secunda, tertia
manubia, ib.

mānūbiālis, e, adj. [manubiae] per-
taining to booty: pecunia, derived from
the sale of booty, Suet. Aug. 30.

mānūbiārius, a, um, adj. [id.] per-
taining to booty: transf.: amicus ma-
nubiarius, that brings one profit, Pl.
Truc. 4, 4, 27.

mānūbius, a, um, adj. [id.] taken
from the enemy: manubia machaera,
Pl. Truc. 5, 35 (dub.).

mānūbrīātus, a, um, adj. [manu-
brium] furnished with a handle: seru-
lae, Pall. 1, 43: cultri, Amm. 25, 7.

mānūbrīolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a
little handle or haft: Cels. 7, 6.

mānūbrīum, il, n. [manus] a
handle, hill, haft: trulla excavata, manu-
brio aureo, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: bidentis,
Col. 5, 10: cultellorum, Juv. 11, 133:
epistomlorum, Vitruv. 10, 13. Proverb.:
eximere alicui e manu manubrium, to
deprive one of an opportunity, Pl. Aul.
3, 4, 12.

mānūciolum (mānic.), i, n. dim.
[id.] a small bundle: Petr. 63, 8.

mānūciūm (mānic.), χερρίς, a glove,
muff: Gloss. Philox.

mānucla and **mānūcula**, v. ma-
nulea.

mānūcūlātus, v. manuleatus.

mānufactus, a, um, more correctly
written as two words, manu factus.

mānuinspex, χερροκόπος, skilled
in palmistry: Gloss. Vet.

mānūlēa (also written mānūcula
and mānucla), ae, f. [manus] a long
sleeve reaching to the hand,=manica:
Plaut. fragm. ap. Fulg. Contin. Virg.

II. the trigger of a catapult: Vitruv.
13, 15.

mānūlēārius, il, m. [manulea] a
maker of sleeves or muffs: Pl. Aul. 3, 5,
37.

mānūlēātus, a, um, adj. [id.] fur-
nished with long sleeves: homo, Suet.
Cal. 52: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 48.

mānūlēus, il, m. [manus] the long
sleeve of a tunic (for manica): Att. in
Non. 194, 19: laxiores, Front. Ep. 4, 3.

mānūmissio, ōnis, f. [manumitto]
the freeing of a slave, manumission:
(Respecting the various forms of manu-
mission, v. Smith's Ant. 730: and cf.
Cic. Top. 2 fin.): scire cupio, quid ha-
beat argumenti ista manumissio, id. Coel.
29.

mānūmissor, ōris, m. [id.] one who
gives a slave his freedom, an emanci-
pator, manumitter: Marc. Dig. 37, 153.

mānūmissus, a, um, Part. [manu-
mitto].

mānū-mitto (also separated), mīsi,
missum, 3. v. a. lit. to let go from the
hand; hence, to set at liberty, to emanci-
pate, manumit a slave: alienos man-
cupatis, alienos manumittitis, Pl. Curc.
4, 2, 11: ut sunt servi de cognatorum
sententia manumissi, Cic. Coel. 29: tes-
tamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32: Liv.
41, 9: orabo ut manu me mittat, Pl.
Aul. 5, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic.
Mil. 22, 57.

manuor, atus sum, i. v. dep. [ma-
nus] to steal: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

mānūprētiosus, a, um, adj. [manu-
pretium] precious, valuable, costly: ves-
timentum, Cato in Gell. 13, 23.

mānū-prētium (manipr.), il, n. (and
separate, manus pretium) a workman's
or artist's pay, wages: manupretium
dabo, Pl. Men. 3, 13, 17: in auro, prae-
ter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti
fit, Liv. 34, 7: manipretium, Plin. 34,
3, 17. 2. Fig. in gen. pay, reward:

manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis.
24: castrensiū laborum tarda manu-
pretia, Sen. Ep. 101. II. Meton.
the value of work as regards workman-
ship: (opp. to the material): Ascon. in
Cic. Verr. 1, 56: plerumque plus est in
manus pretio, quam in re, Gai. Dig. 50,
16, 13.

mānus, ūs, f. a hand: quam vero
aptas, quamque multarum artium mi-
nistras manus natura homini dedit! Cic.
N. D. 2, 60: vas in manus sumere, id.
Verr. 4, 27: Epicurum in manus sumere,
i. e. to read his writings, id. Tusc. 2, 3:
pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Coel. 26: de
manibus deponere, to lay down, id. Acad.
1, 1: ponere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: extor-
quere, to wrest from one's hands, id.
Cat. 1, 6: manum ad os apponere, i. e.
to lay the finger on the lips in token of
secrecy, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: est in
manibus oratio, is in everybody's hands,
is well known, Cic. Am. 25: in manibus
nostris hostes videbantur, seemed to be
close to us, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: attendere,
quae in manibus sunt, to the matter
in hand, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: ea,
quae in manibus habebam, abjeci, I was
engaged upon, Cic. Att. 13, 47: manu te-
nere, to know for certain, id. Brut. 80:
manibus teneri, to be certain, evident, id.
Sest. 32: sic in manibus (inimicum
meum) habebant, sic fovebant, made
much of him, id. Fam. 1, 9: in manus
venire, to come to hand, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15:
proellum in manibus facere, near at
hand, Sall. J. 57: ad manum ha-
bere, to have at hand, have in readi-
ness, Quint. 12, 5, 1: ad manum esse,
at hand, in hand, near, Liv. 9, 19:
adire manu alicui, v. adeo, no. iv. 2:
ad manum intueri aliquid, to inspect
closely, Plin. 35, 10, 18: prae manu
or manibus, at hand, in readiness, Pl.
Bac. 4, 3, 10: quem servum ille habuit
ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60: servus a
manu, a scribe, secretary, Suet. Caes. 74:
de manu dare, to give with one's own
hand, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: de manu
in manum quippiam tradere, to deliver
from hand to hand, i. e. with great care,
Cic. Fam. 7, 5: manum ferulae sub-
ducere, i. e. to be too old for the rod,
Juv. 1, 15: e manu, for eminus, opp. to

cominus, from a distance, Enn. in Fest.
s. v. redhostire: quam plena manu nos-
tras laudes in astra sustulit! how libe-
rally, Cic. Att. 2, 25: manibus pedibus-
que aliquid facere (Greek πὺξ καὶ λάξ),
with hands and feet, i. e. with might
and main, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: per
manus tradere, to deliver from hand to
hand, to hand down from father to son:
traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5,
51: per manus libertatem retinere, by
force, Sall. J. 31: ante oculos interque
manus sunt omnia vestras, are evident,
Virg. Aen. 11, 311: abripite hunc intro
actutum inter manus, in your arms, Pl.
Most. 2, 1, 38: Vocontii sub manu ut
essent, at hand, near, Planc. in Cic.
Fam. 10, 23: quo celerius ac sub ma-
num annuntiari cognoscique posset,
quid in provincia quaque gereretur,
immediately, Suet. Aug. 49: sub manus
succedere, according to one's wish, Pl.
Mil. 3, 2: manu, by hand, i. e. artifi-
cially, opp. to natura: oppidum et na-
tura loci et manu munitum, Caes. B. G.
3, 23: urbs manu munitissima, Cic.
Verr. 2, 2: morbi, quos manu fecimus,
which we produce by our own fault, Sen.
Brev. V. 3: oratio manu facta, artificial,
elaborate, opp. to natural, simple, id.
Ep. 115: manu mederi, to be a surgeon,
Cels. praef. 1: manibus aequis absces-
sum est, without a decisive result, Tac.
A. 1, 63: aequa manu discedere, Sall. C.
39: qui diutius torqueri patitur quem
protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo
manus affert, destroys, weakens, Sen.
Ben. 2, 5: manum injicere alicui, to lay
the hand on one, to arrest him, Cic.
Rosc. Com. 16: manum dare, to give or
lend a hand, to help, assist, Quint. 2, 3,
7: fateor, manus vobis do, I yield, Pl.
Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe vici-
sent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep.
Ham. 1: dat Cotta manus, gives way,
Caes. B. G. 5, 31: brevi manu, im-
mediately, without delay, Ulp. in Pand. 23,
3, 43, 1: longa manu, slowly, tediously,
id. 46, 3, 79: totas artis manus, all arts
or stratagems, App. M. 3, p. 136: manum
tollere, to raise the hand in token of
yielding, to submit: cedo et tollo manum,
Cic. fragm. in Lact. 3, 28: manus tol-
lere, to raise the hands in token of ad-
miration or astonishment, id. Acad. 2,
19: manu sternere aliquem, with the
sword, Virg. Aen. 9, 702: utraque manu,
with both hands, i. e. willingly, readily,
Mart. 1, 16, 9: manus manum lavat,
one hand washes the other, one helps the
other, Sen. Apocol. med.: manum non
vertere, not to turn the hand, proverb.
for, not to take the least pains: qui se
fatentur virtutis causa ne manum qui-
dem versuros fuisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31.

II. Meton. the fist, the armed
hand, personal valour: Caes. B. C. 3,
86: manu fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu
fortis, Nep. Dat. 1: manu vincere, Ov.
M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, Sall. J.
5: committere manum Teucris, to fight,
Virg. Aen. 12, 60: conserere manum,
Liv. 21, 39: conferre manum, id. 10, 43:
manum ferre in proelia, Virg. Aen. 5,
403. 2. force, violence, fighting, close
combat: res venit ad manus atque ad
pugnam, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: venire ad ma-
num, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum,
Nep. Eum. 5: in manus venire, Sall. J.
89: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv.
2, 46. 3. power, might: haec non
sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2:
in manu tua est, it rests with you, Coel.
in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: juxta deos in tua
manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: vic-
toria in manu nobis est, Sall. C. 20:
Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 43. (ii) Esp. the legal
power of a husband over his wife: Cic.
Fl. 34: in potestate quidem et mas-
culi et feminae esse solent: in manum
autem feminae tantum conveniunt, Gal.
Inst. 1, 108 sq. (v. Smith's Ant. 740,
742). 4. manus extrema or ultima,
the last hand, the finishing touch: ma-
nus extrema non accessit ejus operibus,
Cic. Brut. 33: aptus a summa conspi-
ciare manu, when you have given your-
self the finishing touch, i. e. have com-

pleted your toilet, Ov. A. A. 3, 226: carmen nondum receptum ultimam manum, the last polish, Petr. 118: bello extremam manum imponere, to put the finishing hand to, bring it to a close, Virg. Aen. 7, 572. 5. handwriting; in gen. style of artist, workmanship: librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13: propter emissam ab eis manum, their signature, Modest. Dig. 22, 3, 15: Praxitelis manus Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39: artificum, Virg. Aen. 1, 455. 6. For pars, a side: est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31. 7. In gambling, a stake: quas manus remisit, I have thrown up, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71. 8. In fencing, a thrust, hit: rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, the prime, second, tierce, quart, id. 5, 13, 54. 9. the trunk of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 fin.: Curt. 8, 14. 10. the fore-paws of bears: Plin. 8, 36, 54. 11. the branches on a tree: (platanus) cui innumerae manus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39. 12. manus ferreae, grappling-irons: manus ferreas atque harpiones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: Liv. 36, 44 fin.: Lucan. 3, 635. 13. a band or corps of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, ib. 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 fin. (ii) In gen. any body of persons, a number, company, multitude, gang, etc.: Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4: manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 med.: Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28: conjuratorum, id. Cat. 1, 5: bicorpor, i. e. the Centaurs, id. Tusc. 2, 9: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51: magna manus clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Virg. Aen. 6, 5.

manus = bonus, v. cerus manus.

manutergium, ii, n. [manus tergeo] a towel: Isid. Orig. 19, 26.

manutīgium, ii, n. [manus and TAG, stem of tango] a touching or feeling with the hand: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

manzer, ēris, adj. com. [a Hebrew word] illegitimate, bastard: Sedul. 5, 256.

mapāle, is, n. [a Punic word] an African hut, cottage (gen. in plur.): aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt, Sall. J. 18. In sing.: coit e sparso concita mapali agrestum manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460. 2. a village: ex oppidis et mapalibus, Sall. J. 46: Liv. 29, 31: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340.

mappa, ae, f. [acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57, a Punic word] a napkin, table-napkin: Varius mappa compescere risum vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlaviam, Petr. 32. II. Transf. a cloth with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, a signal-cloth: mappam usitatum Circo nomen, Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29: Juv. 11, 193: Suet. Ner. 22. (Hence Fr. nappe.)

mappūla, ae, f. dim. [mappa] a small napkin: Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (al. matulam).

mārāthrites, ae, m. = μαραθρίτης (sc. οἶνος) fennel-wine: Col. 12, 35.

mārathrus, i, m. or mārathrum, i, n. = μάραθρον, fennel, in pure Lat. feniculum, q. v.: Plin. 8, 27, 41.

marcēo, 2. v. n. to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel: marcebant coronae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: marcentes uvae, Mart. 5, 78. II. Fig. and meton. to be faint, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy: annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr. 3, 960: marcent luxuria, vino et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: pavore, Curt. 4, 13: si marcet animus, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 2: senex marcentibus oculis, Sil. 15, 746: visus, Sen. Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Cal. 58: pocula, i. e. enfeebling, Stat. S.

4, 6, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36. Absol.: totis marcentem squillis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marcens, Tac. H. 3, 36.

marcesco, 3. v. n. incep. [marceo] to wither, pine away, decay: fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 77: quae spectatissime florent, celerime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, 1: senio vires, id. 22, 22, 38: vino, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 45: alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1.

II. Fig. to become weak, feeble, powerless, to languish: marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, fading, Plin. 37, 9, 41: equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 35.

marcidat, τήκει, τήκεται, Gloss. Vet.

marcidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [marcidus] somewhat drooping, faint or languid: marcidulis jumiubus, Mart. Cap. 7, 236.

marcidus, a, um, adj. [marceo] withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten: lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 192: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50: stagna, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280: asseres vetustate marcidi flunt, Vit. 2, 8. II. Fig. weak, feeble, languid, enervated: huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69: Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63: somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 4: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4: oculi libidine marcidi, languishing, voluptuous, App. M. 3, p. 199. Oud.

marcor, ōris, m. [id.] decay, rottenness: panni marcor, a rotten clout, Plin. 22, 22, 46. II. Fig. faintness, languor, indolence: marcor, et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, i. e. somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269: ducis, Vell. 2, 119.

marculentus, a, um, adj. [marcor] withered, feeble, faint: Fulg. Myth. 2, 8.

marculus or **martulus**, i, m. dim. [marcus] a small hammer, a hammer: malleus vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit: marcus, malleus major: et dictus marcus, quod major sit ad caedendum, et fortior: marcellus mediocris: marculus malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2: tegulas invenit Cinyra, et metalla aeris, item forcipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195: aerarium marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

māre, is, n. (abl. sing. mare, Varr. in Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.: Lucr. 1, 162: Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20, etc.: gen. plur. marum, Naev. in Prisc. p. 770 P.) the sea: endo mari magno, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: mare insidum, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: ventosum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: tumultuosum, ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Virg. Aen. 8, 671: placidum, id. E. 2, 26: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: conclusum, ib. 9: profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6: iū mari, Virg. Aen. 3, 144: imperator fuit summus mari et terra, Nep. Alc. 1: so, terra marique, Cic. Manil. 19. In plur.: id. Tusc. 5, 24 fin.: in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1. Poet. as a figure for hard-heartedness: te saevae progenere ferae aut mare, Ov. H. 7, 39. In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Tac. H. 4, 12: cf. ecce maris magna claudit nos objice pontus, the depths of the sea, Virg. Aen. 10, 377. Proverb.: (i) clames licet, et mare coelo confundas, homo sum, i. e. make a great blunder, Juv. 6, 283. (ii) terra marique aliquid quaerere or conquirere, to search for a thing by sea and land, i. e. everywhere: ego tamen terra marique ut conquireretur, praemandavi, Vatin. Cic. Fam. 5, 9: vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. C. 13. (iii) maria et montes polliceri, i. e. to promise more than one can perform, ib. 23. (iv) in mare fundere aquas, i. e. to carry coals to Newcastle, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44. 2. Esp. of some particular sea:

mare nostrum, the Mediterranean, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Sall. J. 17: Lucan. 8, 293: superum, the Adriatic, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: Mel. 2, 4: inferum, the Etruscan Sea, Cic. Att. 8, 3: Plin. 3, 5, 6. II. Meton. sea-water, salt-water: Chium maris expers, unmixed Chian wine, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9. 2. the colour of the sea sea-green: smaragdī virens mare, id. 37, 6, 21. 3. Of the air: id omne aëris in magnum fertur mare, into the expanse of air, the atmosphere, Lucr. 5, 277. [Same as Sans. vari, "water;" Eng. water, etc.: v. letter m.] (Hence Fr. mer.)

marga, ac, f. (a Gallic word) prob. chalk: Plin. 17, 6, 4: v. calx.

margārides, um, f. = μαργαρίδης, a round kind of date: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

margārīta, ae, f. a pearl: nego ullam gemmam fuisse aut margaritam, quin abstulerit, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: ornatus margaritarum, id. Or. 23, 78: Plin. 9, 35, 53. [Arrian, Ind. 8, says that μαργαρίτης is an Indian word: it occurs in Sans. in the form manjarī.]

margārītārius, a, um, adj. [margarita] pertaining to pearls, pearl: porticus, where pearls were sold, Auct. de Region. Urb. Rom. reg. 8. II. Subst. margaritarii, ii, m. a dealer in pearls, a pearl-fisher: Inscr. Orell. no. 1602. 2. margaritaria, ae, f. a female dealer in pearls: ib. no. 4148.

margārītātus, a, um, adj. [id.] adorned with pearls: sinus, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 266.

margārītifer, a, um, adj. [margarita iero] pearl-bearing, containing or producing pearls: concha, a kind of muscle, Mytilus margaritifera, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

margārītōn, ōnis, m. dim. [margaritum] a little pearl; transf. of a beloved child: Inscr. Orell. no. 2681.

margārītum, i, n. (for margarita) a pearl: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12: Tert. ad ux. 2, 5. As a term of endearment: Tiberinum margaritum, of Maecenas, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4.

margella, κοράλλιον, red coral: Gloss. Gr. Lat. *

margīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [margo] to furnish with a border or margin: viae marginandae, Liv. 41, 27: tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45: saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

margo, inis, m. and f. an edge, brink, border, margin: flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: conchae, Plin. 9, 36, 61: ulceris, id. 30, 13, 39: calicis, id. 37, 2, 7: gemmae, id. 8, 37: fontis, Ov. M. 3, 162: ripae, ib. 5, 598: puppis, Sil. 3, 360: terrarum, shore, Ov. M. 1, 14: margo, quae sustinet arenam, Vit. 5, 12: libri, Juv. 1, 5: comae, Stat. S. 2, 1, 44: oculorum, ib. 3, 2, 53: rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12: templi, threshold, Stat. S. 4, 4, 54. II. Meton. a boundary, frontier: agri, Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: imperii, Ov. Tr. 2, 200: Plin. 12, 20, 43. (Hence It. margine; Fr. marge.)

mārīnus, a, um, adj. [mare] pertaining to the sea, sea-, marine: marini terrenique humores, Cic. N. D. 2, 16: aestus, id. Div. 2, 14: fremitus, Virg. G. 2, 160: naves, sea-ships, Scaev. Dig. 50, 5, 3: Nympha, Cat. 64, 16: Venus, sea-born, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 5: ros, rose-mary, ib. 3, 23, 15: morsus, brackishness of sea-water, Plin. 36, 26, 65. Neutr. absol.: terrenum differt a marino, Quint. 5, 10, 61. (Hence Fr. marin.)

mārisca, ae, f. a large inferior kind of fig: pingues mariscae, poet. Col. 10, 415: fatua, Mart. 7, 25. In apposition with ficus: mariscae fici, Varr. in Non. 550, 31. II. Meton. the piles: tumidae mariscae, Juv. 2, 13.

māriscos or **-ūs**, i, m. a kind of rush: de junco, quem mariscum appellat, Plin. 21, 18, 69 (v. juncus).

mārīta, ae [maritus] a married

woman, wife: Hor. Epod. 8, 13: *caetae maritae*, Ov. F. 2, 139.

māritālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertainin*g to married people, matrimonial, nuptial: *vestis*, Ov. A. A. 2, 258: *conjugium*, Col. 12 *praef.* 1: *sax*, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: *supercilium*, ib. 6, 3, 10: *capistrum*, the marriage-halter, Juv. 6, 43.

māritātus, a, um, *Part.* [marito] *married*: dos non maritata, perh. which is at a wife's disposal, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 11.

II. *Subst.*: maritata, ac, f. = *marita*, a wife: *laudavimus saepe virgines, viduas, ac maritatas*, Hieron. Ep. 77 no. 12.

māritimus (also written *māritūmus*), a, um, *adj.* [mare] *pertainin*g to the sea, sea-, maritime: *homines maritimi, seamen, mariners*, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69: also, *absol.*: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id. Rep. 2, 4: *maritimus* et navalis hostis, ib. 2, 3: *loci maritimi* an remoti a mari, id. Part. 10: *urbes*, id. Rep. 2, 3: *civitates*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: *portus*, Plin. 6, 27, 31: *ora*, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: *res, maritime affairs*, ib. 4, 23: *naves*, Liv. 21, 63: *officium*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: *impetium, the chief command at sea*, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: *sal, sea-salt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: *silvae, on the sea-coast*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: *nuptiae, i. e. those of Pelcus with Thetis* (opp. to *terrenae nuptiae, i. e. with Musa*), id. N. D. 3, 18, 45: *usurae*, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 6.

II. *Subst.*: *maritima, orum, n. plu.* *maritime parts or places, the sea-coast*: in *maritimis sum*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: *maritima Africae*, Plin. 6, 34, 39: *Tarraconis*, Flor. 4, 12. III. *Fig. changevol., inconstant*, like the sea: *mores*, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 11. (Hence from fem. It. *maremma*.)

mārito, avi, atum, i. v. a. [maritus] *to marry, give in marriage*: *maritandum principem suaderent*, Tac. A. 12, 6: *Vitellii filiam*, Suet. Vesp. 14: *lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus*, id. Aug. 34: *matrimonia, to conclude, make*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 26. II. *Transf.* Of animals: *Reflect.*: *to couple*: *tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere se velle maritari*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11. *Pass. to be impregnated*: *quae (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur*, Col. 8, 2, 12: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

2. Of plants: *to wed, i. e. to fasten to another tree*: *adulta vitium propagine altas maritat populos*, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: *ulmi vitibus maritantur*, Col. 11, 2, 79: *maritandae arbores*, id. 4, 1, 6. 3. *to fertilize*: (*Zephyrus*) *glebas fecundo rore maritat*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 89: Plin. 16, 25, 39.

māritus, a, um, *adj.* [mas] *pertainin*g to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial: *facibus cessit maritis, to the nuptial torches, to wedlock*, Prop. 4, 11, 35: *foedus, the conjugal tie*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 73: *tori*, id. H. 2, 41: *sacra*, Prop. 3, 20, 26: *Venus, wedded love*, Ov. H. 16, 283: *fides, conjugal fidelity*, Prop. 4, 3, 11: *lex, respecting marriage, a marriage-law* (de *maritandis ordinibus*, Suet. Aug. 34), Hor. Carm. Sec. 20. Rarely in prose: *vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. the houses of married people*, Liv. 27, 31.

2. *Transf.* of plants: *wedded, i. e. tied up*: *arbores*, Cato R. R. 32, 2: *ulmus*, Cat. 62, 54: Quint. 8, 3, 8: *olivetum*, Col. 3, 11, 3. 3. *impregnating, fertilizing*: *fluctus (Nili)*, Avien. Perieg. 339: *imbres*, Pervigil. Ven. 4, 11.

II. *Subst.*: *maritus, i, m.* *a married man, husband*: *ut maritus sis quam optima (mulieris)*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: *sororis*, id. Rabir. perd. 3, 8: *patrius*, Virg. Aen. 3, 297: *unico gaudens mulier marito*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5: *novus, a newly-married man*, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6. 2. *Transf. a lover, suitor, bridegroom* (poet.): *acgram nulli quondam flexere mariti*, Virg. Aen. 4, 35: *ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito*, Tib. 3, 4, 31. 3. In plur.: *mariti, orum, m.* *married people, man and wife*: Papin.

Dig. 24, 1, 52 *fin.*: *novi mariti, a young couple*: App. M. 8, p. 201. 4. Of animals: *olens maritus, i. e. a he-goat*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: *quem pecori dixere maritum*, Virg. G. 3, 125: *gregum*, Col. 7, 6, 4.

marmāritis, Idis, f. = *μαρμαρίτις*, a plant that grows in marble quarries, the same as *aglaophotis*, the poeony, *Poeonia officinalis*, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 17.

marmor, ōris, n. (also *marmur*, plur. *marmura*, acc. to Ant. Grapheo in Quint. 1, 6, 23: *acc. m. marmorem*: Plin. Valer. 3, 14) = *μαρμαρος*, marble: Plin. 36, 7, 11: in omni marmore, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: *Parium marmor*, Quint. 2, 19, 3: *tu secunda marmora locas*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17: *templum de marmore ponam*, Virg. G. 3, 13: *vivos ducent de marmore vultus*, id. Aen. 6, 849. II. *Meton. pulverized marble, marble-dust*: Cato R. R. 2, 3: Plin. 14, 19, 24. 2. *a piece of wrought marble, marble statue, etc.*: *Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiacque Venere*, id. 7, 38, 39: *hoc tamen in tumuli marmore carmen erit*, Ov. H. 7, 194: and in plur. *marmora, public monuments*: *incisa notis marmora publicis*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. 3. *a milestone of marble*: *rus marmore tertio notatum, i. e. three miles from town*, Mart. 7, 31. 4. *Poet. the white foaming surface of the sea*: *lento luctantur marmore tonsae*, Virg. Aen. 7, 28: *Libycum*, ib. 718: *spumant vada marmore verso*, ib. 10, 208: *marmora pelagi*, Cat. 63, 88: *infidum*, Sil. 14, 464: *medium, the frozen surface of the sea*, Val. Fl. 6, 568. (Hence Fr. *marbre*.)

marmōrarius, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *pertainin*g to marble, marble-: *faber*, Sen. Ep. 90. *Subst.*: *marmorarius, i, m.* *a worker in marble, marble-mason*: Vitruv. 7, 6: Sen. Ep. 88.

marmōrātio, ōnis, f. [marmor] *an overlaying or incrusting with marble*: *pavimenti*, App. Flor. p. 359.

marmōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [marmor] *II. Subst.* *marmoratum, i, n.* *a covering for walls or floors made of pounded marble and lime*: Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 9: Plin. 36, 23, 55.

marmōreus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *made or consisting of marble, marble-*: *signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum*, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: *columnae*, id. Dom. 24: *solum, a floor*, id. Parad. 6, 3: *facere or ponere aliquem marmoreum, to make a marble statue of*, Virg. E. 7, 35: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20. II. *Transf. pertainin*g to marble, marble-: *ars*, Vitruv. 4, 1. 2. *resembling marble, marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): *cervix*, Virg. G. 4, 523: *pollex*, Ov. M. 13, 746: *pedes*, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: *manus*, Mart. 8, 56: *candor*, Lucr. 2, 763: *Paros, so called on acc. of the white marble found there*, Ov. M. 7, 465: *gelu*, id. F. 4, 918: *aequor*, Virg. Aen. 6, 729.

marmōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to overlay with marble*: *palatio exornato hoc genere marmorandi*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 25: *porticus marmorata*, Petr. 77, 4: *ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, i. e. paved with stones*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 96. II. *to cover with a plaster or pargeting of marble*: *tectorium marmoratum*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.

marmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor] *like marble, hard as marble*: *sil marmorosum*, Plin. 33, 12, 56.

maron, v. marum.

maronion, i, n. *a plant*, called also *centaurea major, the greater centaury* (v. *Centaurium*): App. Herb. 34.

marra, ac, f. *a sort of hoe, a weeding-hook*: *tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris ne dubita*, poet. Col. 10, 72: Plin. 17, 21, 35: Juv. 15, 167. II. *a hook*: (*Silurus*) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17.

marrūbium, ii, n. *the plant horehound*: *marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopaeda, aut phillochaes*, Plin. 20, 22, 89: id. 14, 16, 19. Two kinds are

referred to by Pliny. 1. *nigrum* = *Ballota nigra*, Linn. 2. *candidum*, *Marrubium vulgare*, Linn., the true horehound.

mars, tis, m. [Mars, anc. Mavors, the god of war; hence, Meton.] *war, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest, etc.*; also, *the art of war*: *Martem accendere cantu, to incite to battle*, Virg. Aen. 6, 165: *apertus, fighting in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 208: *equitem suo alienoque marte pugnare, i. e. to fight both in their own fashion (on horseback) and in one which was strange to them (on foot)*, Liv. 3, 62: *terribili marte ululare, with eagerness for battle*, Plin. 26, 4, 9. *Poet.*: *mars forensis, a legal contest*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: *fora marte suo litigiosa vacent*, id. F. 4, 188. *Proverb.*: *suo (nostro, vestro) marte, by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others*: *rex ipse suo marte res suas recuperavit*, Cic. Phil. 2, 37: *quum vos vestro marte his rebus omnibus abundetis*, id. Verr. 3, 4: *civili mavorte, civil war*, Aus. Idyll. 4, 65.

2. *military resources or circumstances*: *parati prope aequo marte ad dimicandum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19. 3. *the issue of a war or a battle, the fortune of war*: *omnis belli mars communis*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: *pari marte*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: *aequato marte*, Liv. 1, 25: *vario marte pugnatum est*, Quint. 8, 6, 24: *incerto marte*, Tac. H. 4, 35: *anceps*, Liv. 21, 1: *dubius*, Vell. 2, 55.

4. *the planet Mars*: *Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet marteis, quae stella Martis appellatur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: Plin. 2, 8, 6. (Hence from Martis dies, It. *martedì*; Fr. *mardi*.)

marsūpium, ii, n. = *μαρσῦπιον*, a pouch, purse: *curam marsupii habere*, Varr. in Non. 142, 1: *numi aurei in marsupio*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 26.

martes, is, f. *a marten*: *capta marte*, Mart. 10, 37, 18 dub (*al. mele*).

martialis, e, *adj.* *pertainin*g to Mars: *flamen*, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 84: *lupus, sacred to Mars*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9: *ludi, in honour of Mars*, Suet. Claud. 4: *campus, on Mons Coelius, where the games in honour of Mars were held when the Campus Martius was overflowed*, Ov. F. 3, 519. *Subst.*: *Martiales, the priests of Mars*: *Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis*, Cic. Clu. 15. The term *Martiales* was applied also to the soldiers of the legio Martia, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

marticōla, ac, m. [Mars colo] *a worshipper of Mars*: *Getes*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22.

marticultor, ōris, m. [Mars cultor] *a worshipper of Mars*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2397.

martigēna, ae, com. [Mars, and GEN. root of gigno] *begotten by Mars* (poet.): *Martigena Quirinus*, Ov. F. 1, 199: *vulgus, i. e. martial*, Sil. 16, 533.

martio-barbūlus, i, m. [Mars] *a soldier provided with leaden balls*: Veg. Mil. 1, 17 dub.

martius, a, um, *adj.* [Mars] *pertainin*g to Mars: *lupus, sacred to Mars*, Virg. Aen. 9, 566: *legio*, Cic. Phil. 3, 3: *miles*, Ov. M. 14, 798: *proles, i. e. Romulus and Remus*, id. F. 3, 59: *anguis, sacred to Mars*, id. 3, 37: *judicium, i. e. of the Areopagus at Athens*, App. M. 10, p. 241: *arena, a place in the circus where the gladiators fought*, Ov. Tr. 2, 282: *gramen, i. e. the Campus Martius*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 26: *mensis, the month of March, formerly the first month of the year*, Plin. 15, 3, 4: *Martii Calendis*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1. 2. *Meton. warlike, martial*: *martia Penthesilea*, Virg. Aen. 11, 661: *martia saeculi voluptas*, Mart. 5, 24: *martius aeris ranci canor*, Virg. G. 4, 71: *vulnera*, id. Aen. 7, 182.

martūlus, v. marculus.

martyr, ūris, c. = *μαρτυρ*, a witness; esp. *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr*: Prud. Cath. 12, 125

Fem.: Perpetua, fortissima martyr, Tert. Anim. 55.

martyrium, *ii, n.* = μαρτύριον, *a testimony, sealed with one's blood, to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom*: Tert. Spect. 29. **II.** Meton. *the place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave*: martyria negat esse facienda, id. adv. Haer. 46. **2.** *a church, dedicated to a saint*: martyrium fabricare, Hier. Vita Hilar. 31.

mārum and **māron**, *i, n.* = μάρον, *a plant, perh. Teucrium Marum, Linn., cat-thyme*: Plin. 12, 24, 53.

mas, **māris**, *m.* *a male* (opp. to femina), of gods, human beings, animals, and plants: congressio maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: bestiarum aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, ib. 2, 51, 128: marium expers, Suet. Claud. 33: stuprum in maribus, Quint. 11, 1, 84: vos tollite laudibus, mares, Delon Apollinis, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 10. Of plants: in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo, Plin. 16, 14, 25.

II. Adj. *male*: mares homines, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 32: emissio maris anguis (opp. emissio feminae anguis), Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62: mas vitellus, *a male yolk, i. e. which would produce a male chick*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: mare et femineum secus, App. de Mundo, p. 66. Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741. **2.** Meton. *masculine, manly* (poet.): maribus Curis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: animi, id. A. P. 402: male mas, *unmanly, effeminate*, Cat. 16, 13: marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinac, *a vigorous, noble strain*, Pers. 6, 4.

mascarpio, *ōnis, m.* [mas carpo] = masturbator: Petr. 134, 5.

masculatus, *a, um, adj.* [mas] *male*: Mercurialis masculata, App. Herb. 82.

masculesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [masculus] *to become male*: densiore satu (rapa) mascullescere, Plin. 18, 13, 34.

masculētum, *i, n.* [id.] *a place where male plants, esp. vines, are planted*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

masculinē, *adv.* *in the masculine gender*: Arn. 1, 36: Gramm.

masculiniter, *adv.* *in the masculine gender*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

masculinus, *a, um, adj.* [masculus] *male, masculine*: of human beings, animals, and plants: membra, *the male organs of generation*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: facies, App. M. 7, p. 190: genus masculinum femininumve, Plin. 10, 68, 87: rapa rotunda masculini sexus, id. 19, 5, 25. **II.** Meton. *in gramm. of gender, masculine*: ut si quaeratur, *funis masculinum sit an femininum*, Quint. 1, 6, 3.

masculō-fēmīna, *ae, f.* *a man-woman, hermaphrodite*: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

masculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [mas] *male, masculine*. Subst. *a male*: bona femina, et malus masculus, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 39: incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12: genus, Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: tura, Virg. E. 8, 65: Plin. 12, 14, 32: nomina dare rebus, Mart. 11, 44: libido, *i. e. tribudum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 41. **II.** Meton. *of things: cardo, which is inserted into another; opp. to cardo femina, into which another is inserted*, Vitruv. 9, 9 med.: of gems: Plin. 37, 7, 25. **2.** *worthy of or befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold*: proles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 37: Sappho, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28: animus, App. M. 6, p. 184: ingenium, ib. 7, p. 190: indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20. (Hence It. *maschio*; Fr. *mâle*.)

maspētum, *i, n.* = μάσπετον, *the leaf of the laserpitium*, q. v.: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

massa, *ae, f.* = μάζα, *that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass*: massa picis, Virg. G. 1, 275: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 31: lactis coacti, *cheese*, Ov. M. 8, 666: lactis alligati, Mart. 8, 64. Of metals: versantque tenaci for-

cipe massam, Virg. Aen. 8, 453: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20: contactu gleba potenti massa fit, *a mass of gold, nugget*, Ov. M. 11, 112. Of marble: *a block*: marmor, non in columnis crustisve, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8. Of chaos: Ov. M. 1, 70. Of an indeterminate quantity of land: Inscr. Orell. no. 4360.

massālis, *e, adj.* [massa] *pertaining to a mass, that constitutes a mass*: massalis moles, chaos, Tert. adv. Her. mog. 30: summa, *the All-embracer*, i. e. Christ, id. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

massālīter, *adv.* *in a mass, all together*: Tert. adv. Val. 16.

massāris, *is, f.* *the flower of the labrusca, prob. the bryony, Tamus communis*, Linn.: Plin. 12, 28, 61.

masso, *i. v. a.* = μάσσω, *to chew*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

massūla, *ae, f. dim.* [massa] *a little lump or mass*: Col. 12, 38, 2.

masticatio, *ōnis, f.* [mastico] *a chewing, mastication*: cibum masticatione exercere, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

masticātus (masticatus), *a, um, adj.* [mastiche] *furnished or seasoned with mastic*: Lampr. Heliog. 10.

masticē (masticē), *ēs, f.* (gen. masticis, Seren. Samm. 447; abl. masticē, ib. 423) = μαστίκη, *mastic, a gum or similar exudation from various trees*.

1. Mastiche acanthice, apparently from the thistle, Aearna gumnifera, Willd. v. helxine: Plin. 12, 17, 36: id. 21, 16, 56. **2.** Chia, *true gum mastic*, from the Pistachia Lentiscus, Linn.: id. 24, 17, 74. **3.** Quae a spina fit in India atque in Arabia: perh. a gum from a species of Acacia: id. 12, 17, 36: id. 14, 20, 25.

masticīnus (masticinus), *a, um, adj.* = μαστικίνος, *pertaining to mastic, mastic-*: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 3.

masticum (masticum), *i, n.* for mastiche: Pall. Oct. 14, 3.

mastico (mastuco), *i. v. a.* *to chew*: App. Herb. 79: portulaca mastucata, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta 10. (Hence Fr. *mâcher*.)

mastigia, *ae, m.* = μαστιγία, *one that is always being flogged; a scoundrel, rascal, rogue*: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 11: non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6. **II.** Meton. *f. a whip, scourge*: Sulp. Sever. dial. 2, 3.

mastigo, *i. v. a.* = μαστιγώω, *to whip, scourge*: Cyprian. Sermon. de rat. circumcis. p. 489.

mastigophōrus, *i, m.* = μαστιγοφόρος, *a whip-bearer, i. e. a beadle, policeman*: Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 516.

mastix, *ichis, v.* mastiche.

mastos, *i, m.* = μαστός, *an unknown plant, good for affections of the skin*: Plin. 26, 15, 52.

mastruca (mastruga), *ae, f.* [a Sardin. word] *a sheepskin, a skin*: mastrucam, quod Sardum est, illudens Cicero ex industria dixit, Quint. 1, 5, 8: mastruca vestis Sardonica ex pelliculis ferarum, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 5. As a term of abuse: *a sheepskin, a ninny*: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 4.

mastrucātus, *a, um, adj.* [mastruca] *clothed in a sheepskin*: latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15.

masturbātor, *ōris, m.* [masturbor] *an Onanist*: Mart. 14, 203.

masturbor, *i. v. dep.* [perh. from manus stupro] *to practise Onanism*: Mart. 11, 104, 13: id. 9, 42, 7. Act.: masturbat, δέφει δέφεται, Vet. Gloss.

masucium edaceum, *a mandendo scilicet*, Fest. s. v.

matāra, *ae, f. v.* materis.

matāris, *v.* materis.

matāxa, *v.* metaxa.

matella, *ae, f. dim.* [matula] *a pot, a vessel for liquids*: Cato R. R. 10. Proverb.: *mus in matella, of a person who has got into a difficulty*, Petr. 58, 9. **II.** Esp. *a chamber-pot*: Mart. 12, 32. Hence, proverb.: *matellam praebere alicui, i. e. to perform the most menial offices*, id. 10, 11. Transf. of prostitute: Petr. 45, 8.

mātelio, *ōnis, m. dim.* [id.] *a pot,*

vessel: Varr. in Non. 547, 7: Corinthius, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38.

matēōla, *ae, f.* perh. *a kind of mallet or beetle*: si (talea) parum dascendet, malleola aut mateola adigito, Cato R. R. 45, 2: Plin. 17, 18, 29.

māter, *tris, f.* *a mother*: si quidem istius regis matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: de pietate in matrem, id. Am. 3, 11: Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who has Asteria for her mother*, id. N. D. 3, 18: matrem esse de aliquo, *to be a mother, i. e. to be pregnant by any one*, Ov. H. 9, 48: facere aliquam matrem, id. M. 9, 492: mater familias or familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v. familia, II. 2). Of animals: porci cum matribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: excretos prohibent a matribus hoedos, Virg. G. 3, 398: ova assunt ipsis cum matribus, *i. e. cum gallinis*, Juv. 11, 71. **II.** Meton. *a nurse*: Pl. Men. prol. 19: lambere matrem, Virg. Aen. 8, 632. Applied to priestesses and old women: Jubemus te salvere, mater. Sa. Salvete puellae, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 5. To goddesses: Vesta mater, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 4, 2: Virg. G. 1, 498: Flora mater, Lucr. 5, 738: mater magna, or absol. mater, *i. e. Cybele, the mother of all the gods*: matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Sest. 26: matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64. Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Diis Manibus matrique Terrae debere, Liv. 8, 6: florum, Flora, Ov. F. 5, 183: amorum, Venus, id. H. 16, 201: cupidinum, Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 1. Of the trunks of trees, etc.: plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum, Virg. G. 2, 23: Plin. 12, 5, 11. **2.** *the mother, i. e. maternal love*: simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: mater redit, Sen. Med. 928. **3.** *motherhood, maternity*: id. Her. Oet. 389. **4.** *a producing cause, origin, source, etc.*: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: justitiae imbecillitas mater est, id. Rep. 3, 14: mater avaritiae (luxuries), id. de Or. 2, 40: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. Comically: hircum ego, ut matre fuerat natum, vini eduxi mari, *i. e. as it came from the grape, without the addition of water*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 274. [The same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mātri*; Gr. *μήτηρ*; Germ. *mutter*; Eng. *mother*.]

matērcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [mater] *a little mother, a poor mother*: Cic. Fl. 36 fin.: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

māterfāmilias and **māterfāmilias**, *v. familia, II. 2.*

mātēria, *ae, and mātēries, ei, f.* [prob. from mater, *the mother-stuff*], *the materials, stuff, matter, of which*

any thing is composed: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39: materiam superabat opus, Ov. M. 2, 5: materiae apparatus, Vitruv. 2, 8: rudis, *i. e. chaos*, Lucan. 2, 8. **2.** *the wood of a tree, timber for building* (opp. to ligna, *fire-wood*): omni materia et culta et silvestri partim ad calefaciendum corpus utimur, partim ad aedificandum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: arbor inter librum et materiam, Col. 5, 11: crispa, Plin. 16, 28, 51: materiae longitudo, Col. 4, 24: vitis in materiam frondemque effunditur, id. 4, 21: caesa, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: cornus non potest videri materies propter exilitatem, sed lignum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, 3: materiae, lignorum aggestus, Tac. A. 1, 35. **3.** Of food: inibecillissimam materiam esse omnem caulem oleris, Cels. 2, 18. **4.** *the pus or matter of a sore*: id. 3, 27. **II.** Meton. *a stock, race, breed*: quod ex veteri materia nascitur, plerumque congeneratum parentis senium refert, Col. 7, 3: generosa (equorum), id. 6, 27.

III. Fig. *matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme*: materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: sapientiae, id. Off. 1, 5: materia ad jocandum, id. de Or. 2, 59: sermonum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: mater-

les crescit mihi, *my matter* (for writing about) increases, id. Att. 2, 12: rei, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: materia aequa viribus, a subject suited to your powers, Hor. A. P. 38: infames, Gell. 17, 12. 2. a cause, occasion, source, etc.: materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39: omnium malorum Sall. C. 10: materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 9: materiam bonitati dare, id. de Or. 2, 84: scelerum, Just. 3, 2: laudis, Lucan. 8, 16: beneficiendi, Plin. Pan. 38: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, occasion of jealousy, Suet. Galb. 9. With *inf.*: materia dicere, for dicendi, Cic. Phil. 2, 17. 3. natural abilities, talent, genius, disposition: fac, fuisse in isto C. Laelii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, id. Verr. 3, 68: in animis humanis, id. Inv. 1, 2: ad cupiditatem, Liv. 1, 46: non sum materia digna perire tua, thy unfeeling disposition, Ov. H. 4, 86.

māteriālis, e, adj. [materia] pertaining to matter, material: influxio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

māteriālīter, adv. according to the occasion: in pectore viri iracuundia materialiter regnans, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

māteriārius, a, um, adj. [materia] pertaining to stuff, wood, timber: fabrica, carpentry, Plin. 7, 56, 57: faber, a carpenter, Inscr. Grut. 642, 6: negotiator, a timber-merchant, Inscr. Orell. no. 4248. 2. material: haeretici materialii, those who believed in the eternity of matter, Tert. adv. Hermog. 25. II. Subst.: materialius, ii, m. a timber-merchant: Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 45.

māteriātio, ōnis, f. [materio] wood-work, as beams, rafters, etc.: Vitruv. 4, 2.

māteriātūra, ae, f. [id.] a working in wood: materiatura fabrilis, carpenter's work, Vitruv. 4, 2.

māteries, ēi, v. materia.

māterinus, a, um, adj. [materia] hard, solid: terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2.

māterio, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to build of wood (rare): Vitruv. 5, 12: aedes male materiatae, of bad wood-work, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

māteriōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small matter: Tert. Baptism. 17.

māterior, i. v. dep. [id.] to fell or procure timber: erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

māteriōsus, πολύυλος, abounding in timber: Gloss. Philox.

matēris or **matāris** (madaris), is, and **matāra**, ae, f. [a Celtic word] a Celtic javelin, pike: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subieiebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: humero materi trajecto, Liv. 7, 24.

maternus, a, um, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother, motherly, maternal: paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 24: nomen, Cic. Clu. 5: tempora, time of pregnancy, Ov. M. 3, 312: Caesar cingens materna tempora myrto, i. e. of Venus, the mother of Aeneas, and hence of the Caesars, Virg. G. 1, 28: arma (Aeneae), i. e. which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan, id. Aen. 12, 107: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, i. e. where his mother Latona had borne him, ib. 4, 144: aequora, i. e. from which Venus was born, Ov. F. 4, 131: Numa, related (i. e. to Cotta) by the mother's side, id. Pont. 3, 2, 106: nobilitas, by the mother's side, Virg. Aen. 11, 340: Idus, i. e. of May (Mercury's birth-day), Mart. 7, 74. Of animals: ut agnus condiscat maternum trahere allimentum, Col. 7, 3: perdix materna vacans cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51.

matertēra, ae, f. [id.] a mother's sister, an aunt by the mother's side: amita est patris soror: matertera est matris soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Cic. Div. 1, 46: Ov. M. 2, 746: magna, i. e. aviae soror, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 15: major, i. e. soror proaviae, ib. § 16: maxima, i. e. abaviae soror, ib. § 17.

mathēmāticus, a, um, adj. = μαθηματικός, pertaining to mathematics,

mathematical: mathematica nota, Vitruv. 1, 1: artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1: disciplinae, i. e. geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics, Gell. 1, 9. II. Subst.: mathematica, ae, f. the mathematics: Sen. Ep. 88. (ii) astrology: addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.

2. mathematicus, i, m. a mathematician: Cic. de Or. 1, 3: Sen. Ep. 88. (ii) an astrologer: mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22: Juv. 14, 248: Suet. Ner. 40.

mathēsis, is (mathēsis, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 893) f. = μάθησις (lit. learning; hence) the mathematics, mathesis: quadrifariae mathesis januae, Casiod. Var. 1, 45. II. astrology: mathesin scire, Spart. Hadr. 16.

mātrālis, e, adj. [mater] pertaining to a mother: matralia festa, Ov. F. 6, 533, or simply Matralia, the festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, celebrated annually on the 11th of June: ite, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, ib. 6, 475.

mātresco, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] to become a mother, to become like one's mother: Pac. Non. 137, 7.

mātricālis, e, adj. [matrix] pertaining to the womb or matrix: herba, App. Herb. 65. 2. pertaining to the belly: vena, Veg. Vet. 1, 10.

mātricīda, ae, c. [mater caedo] a mother's murderer, a matricide (rare): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21.

mātricīdium, ii, n. [matricida] the murder of one's mother, matricide: Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

mātricūla, ae, f. dim. [matrix] a public register, list, roll: Veg. Mil. 1, 26.

matricūlus, i, m. an unknown kind of fish: App. Apol. 1, p. 162.

matrimēs, v. matrimonus, ad init.

mātrimonīālis, e, adj. [matrimonium] pertaining to marriage, matrimonial: tabulae, Firm. Math. 7, 17.

mātrimonīum, ii, n. [mater] wedlock, marriage, matrimony: ire in matrimonium, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 4: alicujus (viri) tenere, to be one's wife, Cic. Coel. 14: alicui filiam suam in matrimonium dare, to give in marriage, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: alicujus filiam in matrimonium ducere, to marry, Cic. Clu. 44: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquam, to ask in marriage, Suet. Caes. 27: in matrimonium collocare, to give in marriage, Cic. Div. 1, 46: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, id. Phil. 2, 18: matrimonio uxorem exigere, to put her away, repudiate her, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 6: matrimonio exturbare, Tac. A. 11, 12: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, to repudiate, divorce, Suet. Tib. 49. II. Meton. matrimonia, orum, n. plu. wives: matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 fin.: matrimonii provincialibus abstulit, Suet. Caes. 51: severius matrimonia sua viri coercent, Just. 3, 3.

matrimus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um (collat. form: matrimēs ac patrimēs dicuntur, quibus matres ac patres adhuc vivunt, Fest. s. v.) adj. [id.] that has a mother still alive: decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3: Tac. H. 4, 53.

mātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female animal kept for breeding: of breeding-cows: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: of breeding-eues: Col. 7, 3, 12: of laying-hens: id. 8, 2, 6. II. Meton. of plants: the parent stem: Suet. Aug. 94. 2. the womb, matrix: matricis dolor, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 5. 3. the belly: venae matricis, ib. 4 (6), 4: ib. 7, 4: sanguinem de matrice detrudere, ib. 1, 25.

4. a public register, list, roll: Tert. Fug. in persec. 12. III. Fig.: a source, origin, cause (cf. mater, no. 11, 2): Tert. Virg. vel. 5. As an appellation of Venus: Orell. Inscr. no. 1373.

mātrōna, ae, f. [id.] a married woman, wife, matron (properly a wife, not in manu, whereas mater familias always denoted one in manu: Gell. 18, 6: cf. Smith's Ant. 741). The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, and is used even by Ennius of women of quality, ladies: matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6: ubi istas videas summo genere natas summæ matronas, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 26: Cic. Rep. 2, 7: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3. Hence, an appellation of Juno: hinc matrona Juno (stetit), id. Od. 3, 4, 59: and of other protecting goddesses of places: Inscr. Orell. no. 2081 sq. Only rarely of a married woman, woman in general: quae (dea) partus matronarum tueatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: cum prole matronisque nostris, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 27: tum muros varia cinxere corona matronae, Virg. Aen. 11, 476: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, Pl. Poen. prol. 32: Cali principis matrona, the wife, spouse, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

mātrōnālis, e, adj. [matrona] pertaining to a married woman or matron, womanly, matronly: oblitae decoris matronalis, of womanly honour, Liv. 29, 49 fin.: jam illi anillis prudentia, matronalis gravitas erat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: dignitas, Suet. Tib. 35: habitus, i. e. the stola, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: genae, the matron's cheeks, Ov. F. 2, 828: labor, Col. 12 praef. § 7. Subst. matronalia, ium, n. plu. a festival celebrated by matrons in honour of Mars, on the first of March, Ov. F. 3, 229: called also Matronales feriae, Tert. Idol. 14.

mātrōnālīter, adv. like a matron: Inscr.

mātrōnātus, ūs, m. [matrona] the dress of a matron or lady of rank: App. M. 4, p. 153.

mātrūelis, is, m. [mater] a mother's brother's son (like patruelis, a father's brother's son): Marc. Dig. 48 9, 1.

matta, ae, f. a mat made of rushes: scirpea matta, Ov. F. 6, 59.

mattārius, ii, m. [matta] one who sleeps on a mat: Aug. contra Faust. 5, 5.

mattēa (also written mattya and mactēa), ae, f. = ματρία, a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy: Suet. Cal. 38: Sen. Contr. 4, 27: inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, Mart. 13, 92.

mattēōla (mactēōla, mactēōla), ae, f. dim. [mattea] a little delicacy, dainty: Arn. 7, 231.

mattus or **matus**, a, um, adj. drunk, tipsy: Petr. 41 fin. [Either from same root as Sans. mad, "to be drunk;" or perh. a contraction of maddidus.]

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II. Esp. a chamber-pot, urinal: Pl. Most. 2, 1, 39: Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

mātūrātē, adv. betimes, quickly (rare): jube maturate illam exire huc, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 101: sequi, Liv. 32, 16.

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mo suon: mature fieri senem, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: pater mature decessit, Nep. Att. 2. 3. Fig. seasonably, at the proper time: custodes mature sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

mātūrefācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. to make ripe, to ripen, mature: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 14.

mātūresco, rūl, 3. v. n. incep. [maturus] to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity. Lit. of fruits: quum matur-escere frumenta inciperent, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: fructus matur-scens, Plin. 16, 26, 44. II. Fig.: partus maturescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: nubilibus maturuit annis, ripened to marriageable years, i. e. reached a marriageable age, Ov. M. 14, 335: libros opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint. Inst. ep. ad Tryph. 1: si virtutes ejus maturuissent, had come to maturity, to perfection, Plin. Ep. 5, 9.

mātūritas, ātis, f. [id.] ripeness, maturity: frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. B. C. 1, 48: celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, an accelerated, precocious maturity, Quint. 6 praef. § 10. 2. Meton. ripe fruit: Pall. Febr. 9, 12. II. Fig. the full or proper time, perfection, ripeness, maturity: maturitates gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 5: pervenire, id. 13, 4, 7: maturitatem adipisci, id. 19, 5, 23: muriac, i. e. its proper strength, Col. 12, 6: aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: habere maturitatem suam, id. Brut. 92: maturitas Galli, mental maturity, ripe understanding, Tac. H. 1, 87: imperatoris, Vell. 2, 125: inflexa aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4. In plur.: maturitates temporum, the maturing of the seasons, i. e. the development of their distinctive characters, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: but, maturitas temporum, the ripening of the corn in due season, Liv. 22, 40 fin. 2. promptness, expedition: poenae, Suet. Tib. 61: maturitatem beneficio praestare, to hasten, Frontin. Aquaed. 105.

mātūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act. to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity: uvas, Tib. 1, 4, 15: pomum, Plin. 16, 25, 41. Reflect.: to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity: frumenta maturantur, id. 18, 7, 10, § 60: omnia maturata, ripened, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: uva maturata dulcescit, ripe, id. de Sen. 15, 53. 2. Meton. to make soft, to soften, bring to maturity: vitis alba suppurationes veteres maturat, Plin. 23, 1, 16: partus conceptos, id. 30, 14, 43: olivas muriat, to make ripe, soft, eatable, Pall. 12, 22. Reflect. to become soft, to come to maturity: ova in sicco maturari, Plin. 9, 57, 83: alumen aestivis solibus maturatur, id. 35, 15, 52. II. Fig. to hasten, accelerate. With acc.: domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv. 24, 13: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: mortem alicui, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: necem alicui, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16: insidias consuli, Sall. C. 32: fugam, Virg. Aen. 1, 137: negotia, Suet. Caes. 80: maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43. With inf.: to make haste, to hasten: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: ab urbe proficisci, ib. 1, 7: venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1 fin.: iter pergere, Sall. J. 79. 2. to hurry too much, precipitate: ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, had not Catiline given the signal too soon, id. C. 18. Poet.: multa maturare datur, i. e. to do beltimes, Virg. G. 1, 260. B. Neutr. to grow ripe, ripen: ficus, quae sero maturant, Pall. Mart. 10, 27. 2. Transf. to make haste, hasten: successor tuus non potest maturare, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, Sall. J. 22: maturavit Romanus, Liv. 2, 22: facto maturatoque opus esse, id. 1, 58.

mātūrus, a, um, adj. (sup. usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac. A. 16, 65) ripe, mature: lit. of fruits: poma matura et cocta, opp.

cruda, Cic. de Sen. 19: uva, Virg. E. 10, 36: fruges, ib. 3, 81: maturissimae ficus, Col. 12, 17, 2. With dat.: seges matura messi, id. 2, 5. II. Transf. in gen. ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely, etc.: soles, powerful, Virg. G. 1, 66. With dat.: filia matura viro, marriageable, id. Aen. 7, 53: virgo, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 22: ovis, fit for bearing, Col. 7, 3: venter, ready to bring forth, Ov. M. 11, 311: actas, mature, fit for action, Virg. Aen. 12, 438: progenies matura militiae, Liv. 42, 52: L. Caesar viris maturus, of the proper age for assuming the toga virilis, Vell. 2, 99. With ad: ad arma, Sil. 16, 657. Of mental qualities: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, mature in judgment, Virg. Aen. 9, 246: aevi, ripe in years, ib. 5, 73: centuriones, who had served their time, Suet. Cal. 44: imperia, old, antiquated, Just. 11, 5: scribendi tempus maturius, more seasonable, more favourable, Cic. Att. 15, 4: mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, just at the right time, id. Fam. 9, 3: mors, in good old age, id. Div. 1, 18.

2. early, speedy, quick: matura faba, the early bean, opp. to the late bean, Col. 2, 10: satio, opp. to late sowing, ib.: fenum, hay, opp. to aftermath, id. 7, 3: hiemes, early, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: honores, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 59: judicium, quick, Cic. Caecin. 3: robur aetatis quam maturum precari, Tac. A. 12, 65: aetas maturissima, early life, Auct. Her. 4, 17: si mora pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, I preceded him, Ov. M. 13, 300. [Ma-tur-ri's, perh. orig. mac-turus, from an obsol. verbal root MAG, same as Sans. mah, "crescere:" v. magnus.] (Hence old Fr. mûr; Fr. mûr; also Sp. Port. madrugar, "to rise early," through a verb maturicare.)

matus, v. mattus.

mātūtīnālis, e, adj. [matutinus] pertaining to the morning, morning-: tempus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

mātūtīnē, adv. in the morning, early in the morning: Prisc. p. 635 P.

mātūtīnus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the morning, morning-: tempora, the morning hours, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: frigora, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: dies, the morning, Col. 6, 2: equi, i. e. Aurorae, Ov. F. 5, 160: radii, the morning sun, id. M. 1, 62: sonni, Mart. 14, 125: arena, the morning-hunt in the circus, Ov. M. 11, 26: cliens, who comes early in the morning, Mart. 12, 68: Juppiter, who is saluted early in the morning, id. 4, 8: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, was early a-foot, Virg. Aen. 8, 465: pater, i. e. Janus, who (as the god of time) was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: frons, serious, Mart. 13, 2. Subst.: matutinum, i, n. the morning, morning: serere matutinis, meridie metere, Plin. 4, 12, 26. Hence, abl. matutino, adverbially, early in the morning: id. 7, 53, 54. (Hence It. mattino and matinata; Fr. matin, matinée.)

maurella, ae, f. an unknown plant: Macer. Carm. 2, 34.

mausōlēus, a, um, adj. [Mausolus] pertaining to Mausolus, Mausolean: sepulcrum, or absol. mausoleum, i, n. = Μαυσωλείον, the magnificent tomb erected in memory of Mausolus by his wife Artemisia: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: Mel. 1, 16. Hence transf. in gen. a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum: Mart. 5, 64: Caesarum, Suet. Vesp. 23: id. Vit. 10.

māvōlo, v. malo, ad init.

māvortius, a, um, adj. [Mavors, old form of Mars] pertaining to Mars: meton. martial, warlike: Amazon, Val. Fl. 5, 90: facta, Sil. 1, 55. 2. pertaining to the planet Mars: fulgor, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.

maxilla, ae, f. dim. [mala] the jaw-bone, jaw: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60: quum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, you comb the anointed beard on your jaws, Pers. 4, 37. Fig.: miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis

maxillis erit, under such slow-grinding teeth, i. e. subject to such protracted cruelty, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21.

maxillāris, e, adj. [maxilla] pertaining to the jaw, maxillary: dentes, the maxillary teeth, grinders, Cels. 6, 9: Plin. 11, 37, 63.

maxillo, στομοκονῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

maximē (maxime), adv. in the highest degree, most of all, especially, exceedingly, very, etc.: haec una res in omni libero populo maximeque in pacatis tranquillisque civitatibus praecipue semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, most especially, id. Off. 1, 11, 34: huic legioni Caesar propter virtutem confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Homero maxime accedere, to come nearest to, Quint. 10, 1, 86: pugnare, most violently, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 271: jubere, most positively, id. Bac. 4, 9, 80: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: elegans maxime auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 93. 2. Strengthened with unus, unus omnium, omnium, multo, vel, and other particles: quum sua modestia unus omnium maxime floreret, Nep. Milt. 1: maxime omnium belli avida, Liv. 23, 49: ea res multo maxime disjunctum illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 85: hoc uno praestantius vel maxime feris, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: ut quam maxime permaneat diuturna corpora, of the longest possible duration, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108. With an adverb: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149. In the phrases, quam qui maxime, and ut qui maxime: tam sum amicus rei publicae, quam qui maxime, as any one whosoever, id. Fam. 5, 2: grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui unquam fuit, Liv. 5, 25. 3. With ut quisque . . . ita (maxime, potissimum or minime), the more . . . the more (or less): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum optulari, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: colendum esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime his virtutibus lenioribus erit ornatus, ib. 1, 15, 46. 4. In gradations: first of all, in the first place: hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ei, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in quo genere sunt maxime oves, deinde caprae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1: post Clitum maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, Plin. 18, 7, 17. 5. Si maxime, if ever so much, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: id. Quint. 10, 35: id. Verr. 2, 68, 174: id. ib. 4, 42, 91: id. ib. 5, 8, 20: id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 79: Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 65: Eun. 5, 2, 26. II. especially, particularly, principally: quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: scribe aliquid, et maxime, si Pompeius Italia cedit, id. Att. 7, 12. So in the phrases, quum . . . tum maxime, tum . . . tum maxime, ut . . . tum maxime: but more especially: scio et perspexi saepe: verum quum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 56: hanc similitudinem tum exercitationibus crebris, atque magnis, tum scribendo maxime persequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. With nunc, nuper, tum, quum: just, precisely, exactly: cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: haec quum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumstant valentissimi, Cic. Verr. 5, 54. Quum maxime, without the verb, just at the very time, just now, now: nunc quam maxime abs te postulo, now at this very time, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 4: nunc quum maxime operis aliquid facere credo, id. Ad. 4, 1, 2: quem (tyrannum) armis oppressa pertulit civitas paretque quum maxime mortuo, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: ut qui adversas res expertus quum maxime discam ne secundas quidem minus discriminis habere, at this very moment, Tac. H. 1, 29. 2. In colloq. lang. to denote emphatic assent: certainly, by all means, very well, yes; and with

2, 5: nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare, id. Rep. 1, 22: forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or. 1, 8: ne ad eam rem meditare, id. Fam. 2, 3: ut de tua ratione meditare, ib. 1, 8: nugis, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 107: jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: meditabor, quomodo cum illo loquar, id. Att. 9, 17: quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditabar, id. N. D. 3, 1: multis modis meditatus egomet mecum sum, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 1. Of animals: cervi editos partus exercent cursu, et fugam meditari docent, to practise flight, Plin. 8, 32, 50. Of things: semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, id. 11, 25, 30: semina meditantur aristas, Prud. Cath. 10, 132. II. to revolve in one's mind, design, purpose, intend, etc.: fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib. 65: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 fin.: cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep. Agr. 4. III. In pass. signif.: adulteria meditantur, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25. More freq. in part. perf.: thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8 fin.: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, id. Phil. 2, 34: meditatum cogitatumque verbum, ib. 10, 2: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id. de Or. 1, 60: oratio, Plin. 36, 3, 7: doll, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 31.

meditullium, ii, n. [medius] the middle: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254: virtutes in meditullio quodam vitiorum sunt sitae, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mediū, ii, n. [id.] the middle: in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57: medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45: medio montium porrigitur planities, Tac. A. 1, 64: in medio stans hostia ad aram, Virg. G. 3, 486: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: in medium geminos immani pondere cestus projecit, Virg. Aen. 5, 401: tanquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, to cut through the middle, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: diet, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, in the meantime, meanwhile, Tac. A. 13, 28.

II. Transf. the public, the community, the world; also, the presence of the public, publicity, etc.: in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, lies open to all, Ter. Ph. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 42: rem in medio proponere, ib. 1, 11: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6: rem in medium proferre, to publish, make known, id. Fam. 15, 2: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, before a public tribunal, id. Cluent. 28: pellere e medio, to expel, reject, Enn. in Cic. Mur. 14: Cic. Off. 3, 8: quum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, adopt words from the people, common words, id. de Or. 3, 45: munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae scribite, words in general use, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: remove litteras de medio, to do away with, abolish, Cic. Verr. 2, 71: tollere hominem de medio, to put out of the way, id. Rosc. Am. 7: e medio excessit, she is dead, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, ib. 5, 8, 30: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, get out of the way, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: in medio esse, to be present, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 33: in medium venire or procedere, come forwards, show oneself in public, Cic. Verr. 2, 71. Esp. in medium, for or on behalf of the public: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7: consulere in medium, Virg. Aen. 11, 335: quaerere, for the use of all, id. G. 1, 127: cedere, to fall or devote to the community, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, i. e. so that all may have a share of it, Liv. 6, 6: dare, to communicate for the use of all, Ov. M. 19, 66: conferre, in gaming, to put down, put in the pool, Suet. Aug. 71.

2. In medio, in the open air: scor-

plos fugari posse, si aliqui ex eis urantur in medio, Pall. 1, 35. 3. a half: scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arbor. 4. 4. In medio relinquere, to leave undecided: mulierem nullam nominabo, tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Coel. 20: nos eam rem in medio relinquemus, Sall. C. 19: Vell. 2, 48.

medius, a, um, adj. that is in the middle, mid, middle: versus aequae prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18: in foro medio, in the middle of the forum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: in solio medius consedit, sat in the middle, Ov. F. 3, 359: ignes, Virg. Aen. 12, 201: medio tempore, in the meanwhile, Suet. Caes. 76: in media potione, in the midst of the drinking bout, Cic. Clu. 10: aetatis mediae vir, of middle age, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3: vinum novum, vetus, medium, neither old nor new, Varr. in Gell. 13, 30: medium arripere aliquem, to seize one by the middle, around the body, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: Alcides medium tenuit, held him fast by the middle, Lucan. 4, 652. With abl.: si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 13: loco medius, id. M. 2, 31: Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem, condidere, midway between Corinth and Athens, Vell. 1, 2. With inter: quum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, there is no medium, Cic. Phil. 8, 1. With gen.: locus medius regionum earum, Caes. B. G. 4, 19. 2. Transf. half: hieme demunt cibum medium, half their food, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18. II. Fig.: middling, common, ordinary: media bella, Liv. 5, 37: medium officium, common to all, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: eloquentia medius, middling, tolerable, Vell. 2, 29: 2. moderate, temperate: media oratio, Liv. 10, 26: nihil medium, sed immensa omnia volentes animo, id. 2, 49. 3. undetermined, undecided, neutral: medios esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 14: se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vell. 2, 21: responsum, indefinite, ambiguous, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, that can be taken in a good or bad sense, ambiguous, Gell. 12, 9: artes, which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent, Quint. 2, 20, 1: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, of a middle kind, Liv. 1, 32: medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49.

4. that acts between, mediates; also, that inclines neither way: medium sese offert, as a mediator, Virg. Aen. 7, 536: nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis, oaths in which the gods were called upon to be mediators, Ov. R. Am. 678: pacis eras mediusque belli, equally fit, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28. [Sans. madhya; Gr. μέσος; Germ. mitte, mit; Eng. mid.: the Lat. met-ior belongs to another root.] (Hence lt. mezzo, and from medius dies, mezzodì; Fr. midi: from medius locus, Fr. milieu, and from media nox, Fr. minuit.)

medius fidius and **mediusfidius** [Fidius, a surname of Jupiter] as an oath or asseveration (= me deus Fidius servet, etc.): by Heaven! most certainly! unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 21: non medius fidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutious, v. meddix.

medulla, ae, f. dim. [medius] marrow: quum hic fervor tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: cum albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: per media foramina a cerebro medulla descendente, the spinal marrow, Plin. 11, 37, 67. 2. Transf. the pith of plants, the inside, kernel: vitis medulla,

Col. 3, 18: Plin. 16, 25, 42: frumenta quae salsa aqua sparsa moluntur, candidiorem medullam reddunt, i. e. meal, flour, id. 18, 9, 20, 1: medulla ventris, the inside, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 17. II. Fig. the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixae medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, who are at the bottom of my heart, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: communes loci, qui in mediis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, Gell. 18, 4. Poet.: suadae, the marrow or quintessence of eloquence, said of Cethegus, Enn. in Cic. Brut. 15, 59. (Hence lt. midolla; Fr. moëlle.)

medullaris, e, adj. [medulla] seated in the marrow or inmost part: dolor App. M. 7, p. 195.

medullitus, adv. in the marrow, to the very marrow: medullitus aquiloniam intus servat frigidinem, Varr. in Non. 139, 9. II. Fig.: aliquem amare, heartily, in one's inmost soul, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 86: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 250.

medullo, i. v. a. [medulla] to fill with marrow: quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5: Venant. Carm. 3, 7.

medullösus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of marrow, marrowy: Cels. 8, 1.

medullula, ae, f. dim. [id.] marrow: anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

megälium (megallium), ii, n. = μέγαλειον, a kind of ointment: successit propter gloriam appellatum megallium, ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

megälographia, ae, f. = μέγαλογραφία, the painting of large or grand subjects: Vitr. 7, 4.

megistānes, um, m. plu. = μεγιστάνες, the grandees in a king's suite: Sen. Ep. 21: Tac. A. 15, 27.

mehercle, **mehercule**, and **mehercules**, v. hercules.

mēio, 3. v. n. to make water; sacer est locus, extra meite, Pers. 1, 114: hospes ad hunc tumulum ne melas, Inscr. Orell. no. 4781. Transf.: of a chamber-pot: Mart. 12, 32: ditior aut formae melioris melat eodem (i. e. concumbat cum eadem), Hor. S. 2, 7, 52. Proverb.: caldum melere et frigidum potare, i. e. to give more than one receives, Petr. 67, 10.

mēl, **mellis** (abl. sing. melli, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 20. Gen. and dat. plur. obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), n. honey: villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. de Sen. 16: Plin. 11, 14, 14: roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30. II. Fig. sweetness, pleasantness: poetica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: hoc juvat et melli est, is pleasant, id. S. 2, 6, 32: Homerici senis mella, agreeable style, Plin. Ep. 4, 3. Proverb.: (i) mel mihi videor lingere, it seems to me as sweet as honey, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 21: (ii) mella petere e medio flumine, i. e. to seek for what is not to be found, Ov. A. A. 1, 748. As a term of endearment: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. [Cf. Sans. madhu, "honey;" Gr. μέλι.] (Hence lt. miele; Fr. miel.)

mēlamphyllon, i, n. = μελάμφυλλον, a plant, also called acanthus and paederos, Acanthus mollis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 34.

mēlampōdion, ii, n. = μελαμπόδιον, a kind of hellebore, Helleborus orientalis, Lamk.: Plin. 25, 5, 21.

mēlampsythium, ii, n. = μελαμψύθιον, black raisin-wine: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

mēlanāētos, i, f. = μελαναετός supposed by Cuvier to be the spotted eagle, Falco naevius, Linn., the female of which is almost black when old: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

mēlanchōlicus, a, um, adj. = μελαγχολικός, having black bile, atabillious, melancholy: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos

esse, Cio. Tusc. 1, 33: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 64.

mēlanōrŷphos, i, m. = μελανόρυφος (having a black crown) (pure Lat., acc. to Fest. s. v., atricapilla, q. v.) the pied fly-catcher, *Muscicapa albicollis*, Temm.: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

mēlanorānis, is, f. = μελάγκρανις (black-head), a kind of sedge with black seeds, *Scirpus nigricans*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

mēlandrŷum, i, n. = μελάνδρυνον, a piece of salted tunny-fish: cetera parte plenis pulpamentis sale asservantur: *melandrya* vocantur, caesis quercus assulis simillima, i. e. like the black heart of oak, Plin. 9, 15, 18: Mart. 3, 77.

mēlānīa, ae, f. = μελανία, blackness, black spots, of the skin: Plin. 24, 8, 29: id. 26, 14, 88.

mēlanspermon, i, n. = μελάνσπερμον, the plant gith, *Nigella sativa*, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 71.

mēlantēria, ae, f. (gen. sing. *melanterius*) = μελαντηρία, blacking: Scrib. Comp. 208.

mēlanthēmum, i, n. = μελάνθεμον, the plant anthemis, q. v.: Plin. 22, 21, 26.

mēlanthŷum (-on), ii, n. = μελάνθειον, the plant gith, *Nigella sativa*, Linn.: gith e Graecis alii *melanthion*, alii *melanspermon*, vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71.

mēlanthum, i, n. = *melanthium*: Seren. Samm. 30.

mēlānŷrus, i, m. = μελάνουρος (black-tail), a kind of sea-fish, *Sparus melanurus*, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 113: Plin. 32, 2, 8: id. 32, 11, 53.

mēlāpŷum, ii, n. = μηλάπιον, an apple-pear, a kind of apple resembling a pear (*al.* *melapia*, *melappia*): Plin. 15, 14, 15.

mēlas, ānos = μέλας, a black spot on the skin: Cels. 5, 28, 18.

melcŷlum, i, n., and **melcŷlus**, i, m. dim. [mel]. A term of endearment, little honey, darling, sweetheart, pet: *meum corculum*, *melculum*, *verculum*, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 14: vale *mel gentium*, *melcule*, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4 med.

mēlē, Gr. plur. of *melos*, q. v.

mēlēāgris, Idis, f. a Guinea fowl, *Numida meleagris*, Linn.: Plin. 10, 26, 38.

mēles (maeles) and **mēlis** (maelis), is, f. the badger, *Ursus Meles*, Linn.: Plin. 8, 38, 58: Grat. Cyneg. 340.

mēlētā, es, f. = Μελέτη, a plant, called also *chamaeleon*, q. v.: App. Herb. 25.

mēlica, ae, f. perh. a kind of vessel: Varr. in Non. 545, 4.

mēlicēra, ae, f. a sort of matter like honey, which runs from sores: Cels. 5, 26, 20.

mēlicēris, Idis, f. = μελικηρίς, a kind of tumour, *meliceris* (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): *melilotos contra meliceridas efficax*, Plin. 21, 20, 87: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

mēlichlōros, i, m. = μελίχλωρος, a precious stone of the colour of honey: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mēlichros, ōtos, m. = μελιχρώς, a precious stone of the colour of honey: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mēlichrŷsos, i, m. = μελίχρυσος, honey-coloured chrysolite: Plin. 37, 9, 45.

mēlicrātum, i, n. = μελίκρατον, water-mead: Veg. Vet. 3, 15 fin.

mēlicus, a, um, adj. = μελικός, musical, tuneful, melodious: sonores, Lucr. 5, 335. 2. Esp. lyric, lyrical: poema, Cio. Opt. Gen. Or. 1. II. Subst. *melicus*, i, m. a lyric poet: Simonides *melikos*, Plin. 7, 24, 24. 2. *Melica*, ae, f.: a lyric poem, ode: Petr. 64.

mēllōtos, i, f. = μελίλωτος, a kind of clover, *melilot*, *Melilotus officinalis*, Dec. or M. Italica, v. *cretica*, Pers.: also called *sertula Campana*: pars *meliloton* amant, Ov. F. 4, 440: cf. Plin. 21, 11, 37.

mēllimēla, orum, n. plu. = μελίμυλα honey-apples, previously called

must-apples (*mustea mala*): *mustea* a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc *melmela* dicuntur a sapore melleo, Plin. 15, 14, 15: Hor. S. 2, 8, 31. In sing.: *lsid*. Orig. 17, 7.

mēllimēli, v. *melomeli*.

mēlina, ae, f. [meles] a purse or wallet of badger-skin: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 20.

mēlina, ae, f. [mel] mead: *melinam* promere (*al.* *mellinam*), Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 51.

mēlinum, i, v. *melinus*.

mēlinus, a, um, adj. = μήλινος, pertaining to quinces, quince-: oleum, quince-oil, Plin. 13, 1, 2. II. Subst. *melinum*, i, n. quince-ointment: id. 13, 1, 2. 2. an eye-salve: Inscr. 3. a quince-yellow garment: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 51.

mēlior, ius, better; comp. of bonus, q. v. (Hence It. *migliore*, *migliore*; Fr. *meilleur*; from adv. *melius*, It. *miglio*; old Fr. *mels*; Fr. *mieux*.)

mēliorātio, ōnis, f. [melioro] a bettering, improvement: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2.

mēliōresco, βελτιοῦμαι, Gloss. Phil. **mēliōro**, atum, i, v. a. [melior] to make better, to improve: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. (Hence It. *migliorare*; Fr. *améliorer*.)

mēlis, v. *meles*, is.

mēlisphyllum and **mēlissophyllon**, i, n. = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, balm, *Melissa officinalis*, Linn., also called *apiastrum*: Virg. G. 4, 63: Plin. 20, 11, 45.

mēlitŷrus, a, um, adj. = μελίτινος, pertaining to honey, mixed with honey: cera, Plin. Val. 3, 26.

mēlitis, Idis, f. = μηλίτις, a quince-coloured precious stone (*al.* *melites*): Plin. 37, 11, 73.

mēlitēs, ae, m. = μελιτήης, a drink made of honey and must: Plin. 14, 9, 11. II. an unknown gem: id. 36, 19, 33.

mēlŷton, i, n. a kind of wine: Vitr. 8, 3.

mēlittaena (*melitaena*), ae, f. = μελιτταίνα: a plant, also called *marubium*, q. v.: App. Herb. 45. II. a plant, also called *melisphyllum*, q. v.: Plin. 21, 20, 86.

mēlitturgus, i, m. = μελιττουργός, a bee-keeper: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mēlium, ii, n. v. *mellum*.

mēlius, comp. adj. and adv. v. bonus and bene.

mēliusculē, adv. rather better, pretty well: cum *meliuscule* tibi esset, when you were somewhat better (of a convalescent), Cic. Fam. 16, 5. II. rather more: *meliuscule* bibere, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 51.

mēliusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [melius] somewhat better, rather better: of a convalescent: qui *meliusculus* esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22: Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19. Of things: apes colores *meliusculi* (*al.* *melleusculi*), Col. 9, 3: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, Varr. in Non. 394, 10: *meliusculus* est movere, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 3.

mēlizōmum, i, n. = μελίζωμον, honey-sauce: Apic. 1, 2.

mella, ae, f. [mel] perh. for *mellea*, sc. aqua, honey-water: Col. 12, 11.

mellacēum, i, n. [id.] must (for sapa): Non. 551, 21.

mellārŷum, ii, n. [id.] a bee-hive, apiary: Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

mellārŷus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to honey, honey-: vasa *mellaria*, Plin. 21, 14, 49.

mellārŷus, ii, m. [id.] a bee-keeper: Varr. R. R. 3, 16.

mellātio, ōnis, f. [mello] the taking of honey from the hive: Col. 11, 2: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

mellŷus, a, um, adj. [mel] pertaining to honey, honey-: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15: color, id. 11, 16, 16: crustum, made of honey, Aus. Eph. parecb. 12.

II. Fig. sweet, delightful, charming: vocolae *melleus* modulator, App. Flor. p. 342: adulatio, Aus. Epist. 19.

mellŷusculus, a, um, adj. dim.

[mellous] somewhat like honey; v. *melleusculus*.

mellŷusculus, i, n. dim. [mel] honey: v. *melleusculus*.

mellifer, a, um, adj. [mel fero] honey-producing, melliferous (poet.). apes, Ov. M. 15, 383: Claud. R. Pros. 2, 127.

mellifex, Icis, m. [mel facio] i. q. *mellarius*, q. v.

mellificium, ii, n. [id.] the making of honey: ad *mellificium* aptissimum est thymum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 9, 13 fin.

mellifico, i, v. a. [mellificus] to make honey: Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mellificus, a, um, adj. [mel facio] honey-making, fit for making honey: opus, Col. 9, 13: saltus, ib. 8.

mellifluens, tis, adj. [mel fluo] honey-dropping: Fig. *mellifluus*, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellifluus, a, um, adj. [id.] flowing with honey, honey-dropping: antra, Avien. Perieg. 468. II. Fig. of style: *mellifluus*: Homerus *melliflui* oris, Boeth. Metr. 5, 2.

melligēnus, a, um, adj. [mel genus] honey-like: succus, Plin. 16, 7, 10.

melligo, Idis, f. [mel] a honey-like juice, sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey: bee-glue, hive-dross: Plin. 11, 6, 5. II. the juice of unripe grapes: uvae, id. 12, 27, 60.

mellilla, ae, f. dim. [mēlina] a term of endearment, a little honey, little sweetheart: mea vita, mea *mellilla*, Pl. Casin. 1, 47.

mellinia, ae, f. [mel] sweetness, deliciousness, delight: hoc nimio magnae *mellinae* est mihi, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 6 (*al.* *mellinae*).

mellitŷlus, a, um, adj. dim. [mellitus] honey-sweet, darling: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6. Subst.: *mellitula*, ae, f. a little honey: mea *mellitula*, App. M. 3, p. 139.

mellitŷus, a, um, adj. [mel] of honey, honey-: *mellitŷ favi*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. 2. sweetened with honey: placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11: succus, Plin. 36, 19, 33. II. Fig. honey-sweet, darling, lovely: Cicero, Cic. Att. 1, 18 in.: oculi, Cat. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1: dulcedo cantus, A. M. 5, p. 165: mi *mellite*, mi *marite*, Aur. in Front. Ep. ap. Caes. 4, 5: *mellitissimum* suavium, ib. 2.

mello, i, v. a. [id.] to make or collect honey: Pall. 7, 7 dub.

melloproximus, i, m. [μελλω proximus] one who comes next in rank to the Proximus: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5.

melloŷus, a, um, adj. [mel] of or from honey, honey-, honey-like: *melloŷa* dulcedo, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

mellum, i, n. a dog's collar: Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 (*al.* *melium* and *maellum*). Also, millus, i: Fest. s. v.

mēlo, ōnis, m. = μήλον, an apple-shaped melon, for *melo*pepo: Pall. 4, 9.

mēlocarpon, i, n. a plant, also called *aristolochia*, q. v.: App. Herb. 19.

mēlōdēs, is, m. = μελωδης, a pleasing, charming singer: Proculus *melodes* insonare pulsibus (*al.* *melodis*), Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

mēlōdia, ae, f. = μελωδία, a pleasant song, melody: Mart. Cap. 9, 306.

mēlōdina, orum, n. plu. [melodia] a melody: Varr. in Non. 49, 33 dub.

mēlōdus, a, um, adj. = μελωδός, pleasantly singing, melodious: Aus. Prof. 15, 8: Prud. Cath. 9, 2.

mēlōfōlia, orum, n. plu. [μήλον folium] apples with a leaf on the side: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

mēlōmēli (*melimeli*), n. = μελόμελι, the sirup of quinces preserved in honey: Col. 12, 47, 3.

mēlōpēpo, ōnis, m. = μελοπέπων, an apple-shaped melon, Cucumis Melo, Linn., not eaten till fully ripe: Plin. 19, 5, 23.

mēlōphyllon, i, n. a plant, also called *millefolium*, q. v.: App. Herb. 82.

mēlōpoeia, ae, f. = μελοποιία, *musical composition*: Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

mēlos, i, n. (Greek plur. mele, mela, Lucr. 2, 412. In masc.: quosdam melos, Cato in Non. 213, 17) = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay*: Silvani melo consimilis cantus, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35: longum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2: cui brevia mela modifica recino, Aus. Parental. 27.

melosmos, i, m. *a plant, also called polion*, q. v.: App. Herb. 57.

mēlōta, ae, or **mēlōtē**, es, f. = μῆλωτή, *a sheepskin with the wool on*: Vulg. Hebr. 11, 37.

mēlōthron, i, n. = μῆλωθρον, *a plant, the white bryony, in pure Lat., vitis alba, Bryonia dioica, Linn.: Plin. 21, 9, 29.*

meltom, v. bonus, *ad init.*

membrāna, ae, f. [membrum] *a membrane, skin*: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: cerebri, *the membrane of the brain, meninges*, Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33. Of the skin or slough of snakes: Ov. M. 7, 272: Lucan. 6, 679. II. Meton. *the thin skin of plants and other things*: Plin. 15, 22, 24: tenuissimis membranis velatur arium, id. 19, 6, 34: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. 15, 28, 34: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11. 2. *a skin prepared for writing, parchment*: Homeri carmen in membrana scriptum, id. 7, 21, 21: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno membranam poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. Plur.: Quint. 10, 3, 31.

3. *the surface, outside* (poet.): Lucr. 4, 93.

membrānācēus and **-cūs**, a, um, adj. [membrana] *of membrane or skin, membranous*: vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81.

II. Meton. *like a skin or membrane*: quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, id. 16, 31, 55.

membrānārius, ii, m. [id.] *a parchment-maker*: Edict. Dioclet. p. 20: membranarius, διφθεροποιός, Gloss. Philox.

membrānēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of parchment*: pugillares membranae, Mart. 14, 7 in lemm.: codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

membrānūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little membrane or skin*: membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit, Cels. 8, 4: oculi, *membrane of the eye*, id. 7, 7, 13.

II. Meton. *a parchment, a document written on parchment*: Cic. Att. 4, 4: Scaev. Dig. 32, 104.

membrānūlum, i, n. dim. [id.] *for membranula, a little skin or membrane*: App. M. 6, p. 184.

membrātim, adv. *by limbs or members, in the limbs, limb by limb*: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: mala quae membratim sentiuntur, *in single limbs*, Plin. 26, 11, 67: caedere, *in pieces*, id. 9, 15, 18.

II. Transf. in gen. *piecemeal, singly, severally*: membratim enumerare, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. 12 praef.: gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35. 2. Esp. of style: *in short sentences*: dicere, id. Or. 63: membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: narrare, ib. 127.

membrātūra, ae, f. [membro] *the formation of the limbs, constitution of the body*: Vittr. 8, 5.

membro, i, v. a. [membrum] *to form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs*: quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de die nat. 11.

membrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *large-membered*: hortorum custos membrorsior aequo, i. e. majori mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. prooem.

membrum, i, n. *a limb, member of the body*: membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, Cic. Fin. 3, 5: defessa, Virg. G. 4, 438: Suet. Vesp. 20. 2. *the virile member*: Auct. Priap. 70, 17.

II. Transf. of things: *a part,*

portion, division: nec habere poterat adjuncta cubicula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48 omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4. 2. Esp. of style: *a member, clause*: quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, id. Or. 62: Auct. Her. 4, 19. [Mem-brum comes apparently from the same root as men-sor, men-sura, etc.: this root MEN, with which metior is connected, prob. signified "to divide," "to measure," and hence mem-brum signified "a part, member, or limb:" v. Key, Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 285, 1851.]

mēmēcyllōn, i, n. = μῆμέκυλλον, *μαίκυλλον, the edible fruit of the arbutus, Arbutus Unedo, Linn.: Plin. 15, 24, 28.*

mēmet, acc. of ego with met.

mēmīnens, Part. [memini].

mēmīni, isse, v. n. defect. [a duplicated perf. of the root MEN, but with imperf. sign.] *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of, to bear in mind*: constr. with gen., acc. of person and thing, with de, *a relative clause, the subj., acc. and inf.* (usually the imperf. inf.; v. Zumpt's Gramm. § 589): vivorum memini, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: constantiae, id. Fam. 13, 75: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 51: omnia meminit, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: numeros, Virg. E. 9, 45: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27: meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, id. Am. 1: meministi, olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 46: memini, quum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28: memini Catonem mecum disserere, id. Am. 3: memini Pamphylum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 4, 14: meministi me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 122. Poet. of things: Lucr. 4, 152: Lucan. 5, 109. The inf. as subject: meminisse jacet languetque sopore, *the remembrance is faint*, Lucr. 4, 767. Imperf. part. (incorrectly formed from a perfect stem): aevi, quod periit, memineus, Aus. Prof. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

II. Transf. *to be mindful, i. e. to be careful, to take care* (chiefly in imperat.): mementote hos esse pertimescendos, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16. 2. *to hold in remembrance, i. e. be grateful for*: patriae beneficia meminisce, Cic. Planc. 33: also, *to harbour revenge*: leti paterni, Val. Fl. 1, 773. 3. *to make mention of, to mention*: meministi ipse de exsilibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 36: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poeta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16: Suet. Caes. 9. [Root MEN appears in Sans. man, "to think;" Gr. μνήσκω: the Lat. mon-eo belongs to the same root: the Latin root prob. signified orig. "to think, to notice carefully:" hence memini, "I have noticed carefully, I remember."]

mēmōr, ōris, (anciently memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P. Comp. memorior, id. p. 699 P.), adj. [mem-or instead of men-or from root MEN: v. memini] *mindful of, remembering*: hence also, *careful, revengeful, grateful, etc.*: constr. with gen., acc. and inf., *a relative clause, and absol.*: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: officii, Nep. Att. 16: generis, Sall. C. 60: memor Lucullum perisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7: memor, quo ordine quisque discubuerat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25. Of things: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, i. e. made during the Marsian war, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: auris, id. H. 20, 98: cura, id. Pont. 4, 2, 7: manus, ib. 1, 4, 56: ira, vindictive, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: supplicium exempli parum memoris rerum humanarum, *unmindful of the dictates of humanity, inhuman*, Liv. 1, 28. 2. Esp. possessed of a

good memory: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91. II. Poet. transf. *that reminds*: nostri memorem sepulcro scalpe querelam, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 51: impressit memorem dente labris notam, ib. 1, 13, 12: indicli memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190: tabellae, ib. 8, 744.

mēmōrābilis, e, adj. [memoro] *heard, of, conceivable*: hocine credibile est aut memorabile? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 1.

2. *worthy to be mentioned, memorable, remarkable*: vir, Liv. 38, 53: actores, Col. 1, 1: familiaritas, Cic. Am. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19: nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 8. Comp.: memorabilior, Liv. 38, 53.

mēmōrācūlum, i, n. [id.] *a monument*: App. Apol. p. 311.

mēmōrālīter, adv. *serving to make mention*: Fortun. Carm. 4, 20.

mēmōrālīus, ii, m. [memoro] *a recorder, notary*: ὑπομνηματογράφος, actarius, memoralius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mēmōrandus, a, um, Part. [memoro]. II. Adj.: *worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated*: juvenis memorande, Virg. Aen. 10, 793: pugnae memorandae meae, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 52: locus, Flor. 2, 8: exitus, id. 4, 2.

mēmōrātīo, ōnis, f. [id.] *a mentioning*: Corn. Gall. 1, 291.

mēmōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who mentions or recounts, a relater* (poet.): tui casus memorator, Prop. 3, 1, 33.

mēmōrātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who mentions or relates*: Val. Fl. 6, 142.

mēmōrātus, a, um, Part. [memoro].

II. Adj. *memorable, renowned, celebrated*: sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18.

mēmōrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a mentioning, relating; a relation*: istae lepida sunt memoratui, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 28: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15.

mēmōrē, adv. *by heart, readily*: cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. in Non. 514, 23.

mēmōria, ae, f. [memor] *the faculty of remembering, memory*: ubi me fugiet memoria, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 2: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: in memoriam redigere, *to recall to mind, recollect*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52: memoria comprehendere, *to commit to memory*, id. de Or. 1, 34: tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: memoriam agitare, *to exercise*, Quint. 1, 8, 14: habere in memoria, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 13: fuisse Cassio in memoria, *in his recollection*, Cic. Sull. 13: deponere aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*, ib. 6: si memoria fecerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam, *has escaped my recollection*, id. 4, 5, 3: ex memoria exponam, *from memory*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6.

II. Transf. (the exercise of the faculty) *memory, remembrance*: rei memoriam deponere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: verterunt sese memoriae, *remembrances are altered*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoria digni viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: amicitiae, id. Fam. 8, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, *to hand down to posterity, to record*, id. de Or. 3, 4: memoriam prodere, *to perpetuate the recollection of*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: traditur memoriae, *prolapsed cecidisse, it is related*, Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vell. 2, 66.

III. Meton. *the time of remembrance, period of recollection, and in gen. time, lifetime*: multi superiore memoria se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, Cic. Balb. 11: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, *in our time*, id. Off. 3, 2: quod persaepe et nostra et patrum memoria accidit, id. Font. 7: patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. 2. *an historical account, relation, narra-*

tion: liber, quo iste omnem rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, id. Brut. 3: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8: in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, Gell. 4, 6: sine ulla pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. Dom. 5: vitae memoriam composuit, id. Claud. 1. 3. Of something future: a thought, design: ut belli inferendi memoria patribus aut plebi non esset, Liv. 4, 21.

mēmōriālis, e, adj. [memoria] pertaining to memory or remembrance: libellus, a memorandum-book, Suet. Caes. 56. II. Subst. memorialis, is, m. an historiographer: Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 1. 2. memorialia, lum, n. plu. memoirs: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 44.

mēmōriōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a weak memory: memoriola vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1. II. a monument, tomb: Inscr.

mēmōriōsē, adv. with a good memory: facere, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2194 P.

mēmōriōsus, a, um, adj. [memoria] that has a good memory: Fest. s. v.: memoriosus, μνημονικός, Gloss. Philox.

mēmōrīter, adv. with a good memory: orationem memoriter habere, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: tenere, Plin. Ep. 6, 33: meminisse, to remember well, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 53: salutare, Suet. Ner. 10.

mēmōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [memor] to call to remembrance, remind of: memorare amicitiam ac foedus, Tac. A. 2, 58. II. to mention, recount, relate, tell, speak of. With acc.: memorare mores mulierum, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 50: haec, Virg. Aen. 5, 641: superbiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 47. With de: de natura nimis obscure memoravit, id. Fin. 2, 5. With acc. and inf.: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 65. (Hence It. *membrare*; old Fr. *membre*.)

mēna, ae, v. maena.

mēnaeus, i, m. = μηνᾱίος, monthly: Subst. (sc. circulus), a monthly circle (al. manacus): Vitr. 9, 8.

menceps [contr. from mente captus] mad: Prisc. p. 668 P.

menda, ae, f. a fault, defect, blemish of the body: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 18. II. Transf. of style, etc.: a mistake, error, blunder, slip of the pen: Suet. Aug. 87: Gell. 1, 7.

mendāciloquūm, il, n. [mendaciloquus] for mendacium, falsehood, mendacity: mendaciloquium, ψευδολογία, Gloss. Philox.

mendāciloquus, a, um, adj. [mendacium loquor] false-speaking, lying, mendacious: nihil est stolidius, neque mendaciloquius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 163. Subst. a liar: mendaciloquorum doctrinae, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

mendācīōm, i, n. v. mendaciunculum.

mendācitas, ātis, f. [mendax] falsehood, mendacity: Tert. Praescr. 31.

mendāciter, adv. falsely, mendaciously: praedicare, Sol. 1. Sup.: mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 17.

mendācium, il, n. [mendax] a lie, untruth, falsehood, deceit: dicere alicui mendacium de re aliqua, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 33: mendacium impudens, Cic. Clu. 60: mendacio fallere, id. Mur. 30: mendacia vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: Titiae meae, cum qua sine mendacio vixi, i. e. honestly, without hypocrisy, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 36. II. Meton. of things: famae mendacia, Ov. F. 4, 311: neque est imitabilior alla mendacio vitri, counterfeit, Plin. 37, 8, 33: chrysocollam mentitur, ceu parum multa sint mendacia ejus, id. 35, 6, 29.

mendāciunculūm, i, n. dim. [mendacium] a little lie, little fiction: quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum (al. mendaciolis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59.

mendax, ācis, adj. [mentior] given to lying, false, mendacious: subst. a liar: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 188: quum mendaci ho-

mini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. Div. 2, 71: Carthaginenses fraudulentum et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35. With gen.: rei, Pl. Asini. 5, 2, 4. Proverb.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, a liar should have a good memory, Quint. 4, 2, 91. Comp.: Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112. Sup.: mendacissimus, the greatest liar, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48. II. Meton. of things: false, deceptive, feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic. Div. 2, 62: speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 38: fundus, that does not yield the expected produce, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 30: damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 431: infamia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: os, Tib. 3, 6, 35: peninae, Ov. M. 10, 159.

mendicābūm, i, n. [mendico] a beggar, mendicant: hominum mendicabula, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 2: App. M. 9, p. 218.

mendicābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] begging, mendicant: Aug. Ep. 140.

mendicatio, ōis, f. [id.] a begging, obtaining by begging: foeda vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101.

mendicē, adv. in a beggarly manner, meanly: non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plena manu, Sen. Ep. 33. Comp.: ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendicimōnium, il, n. [mendicus] beggary, indigence: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

mendicitas, ātis, f. [id.] beggary, pauperism, indigence: in summa mendicitate esse, Cic. Rose. Am. 31: mendicitatem perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11: paupertatem nova mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendico, avi, atum, i. v. a., and **mendicor**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to beg, ask for alms, go a begging: mendicantem vivere, to live by begging, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 73: a me mendicas malum, id. Am. 4, 2, 12: aliquid mendicare, App. Apol. p. 287: panis mendicatus, Juv. 10, 277. (Hence Fr. *mendier*, *mendiant*.)

mendicūla, ae, f. [id.] a beggar's garment: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 32.

mendicum, velum quod in prora ponitur, Fest. s. v.

mendicus, a, um, adj. beggarly, needy, in want, indigent: subst. a beggar, mendicant: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 16: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, id. Mur. 29: mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33: prandia, Mart. 14, 81. As a term of abuse: a beggar, ragamuffin: Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21. II. Meton. in gen. poor, paltry, pitiful: instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92.

mendōsē, adv. faultily, falsely: libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85. Sup.: ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 6.

mendōsitas, ātis, f. [mendosus] faultiness: Aug. Ep. 71, 5.

mendōsus, a, um, adj. [mendum] full of faults, faulty, erroneous, incorrect: mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1. Comp.: historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16. II. Act. that commits faults, makes mistakes: servus mendosus, id. Verr. 2, 77. 2. false, deceptive: risus, App. M. 9, p. 221: mendosum for mendose, adverbially, falsely: mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.

mendum, i, n. a blemish, fault, rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261. II. an error, blunder: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 42: librorum, id. Att. 13, 23. Fig.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, mistakes, error, id. 14, 22.

mēnion, il, n. the name of a plant, also called menogenton, q. v.: App. Herb. 64.

mēnis, Idis, f. = μῆνις, a little half-moon, crescent, placed as an ornament at the beginning of books: a prima me-

nide libri, i. e. from the beginning, Aus. Prof. 25.

mennonīa, ae, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēnōgēnion, il, n. = μῆνη (moon) and γένητον (chin), an unknown plant good for the cure of somnambulism: App. Herb. 64.

mēnōidēs = μῆνοειδής, the new moon: Firm. Math. 4 praef. jin.

mens, mentis, f. (nom. sing. mentis. Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18, § 59) [from the root MEN: v. memini] lit. the faculty or power of recollection, or of association of ideas; and this being the foundation of the reasoning or logical faculties, hence, the pure intellect, the intellectual faculties, the understanding, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection, etc. (Hence sometimes found with animus, as being only a part, or the more active principle, of the soul): huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, his recollection vanished, Cic. Brut. 61: nubilam mentem animi habeo, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 6: mens animi, Cat. 65, 3: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mens, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, id. Fin. 5, 12: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2: mente complecti aliquid, to comprehend, understand, id. Tusc. 1, 16: sanum mentis esse, to be of sound mind, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mentis suae esse, to be in one's senses, Cic. Pis. 21: mentis compotem esse, id. 20: captus mente, out of his senses, beside himself, mad, id. Acad. 2, 17: mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139: quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? what are you thinking of? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 34: miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, id. Rud. 3, 3, 23: Cic. Att. 12, 37. With gen.: non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, he bethought himself of, id. Quint. 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3. II. Transf. the heart, disposition, feelings: mala mens, malus animus, bad disposition, bad heart, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, feelings, sentiments, Suet. Cal. 60: bona mens, a kind disposition, Liv. 39, 16: quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, Cic. Cat. 1, 7. 2. courage, resolution: vobis dent mentem oportet (dii), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, Liv. 6, 18: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: addere mentem, to give courage to, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36: demittunt mentes, lose courage, Virg. Aen. 12, 609. 3. opinion, thoughts, determination: qua facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, id. 1, 676: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eadem mente sim futurus, Nep. Hann. 2: his ego sanctissimis reipublicae vocibus et eorum hominum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29. 4. plan, design, intention: Dolabella classem ea mente comparavit, id. Fam. 12, 14: mentes Deorum scrutari in fibris, Ov. M. 15, 137: in mente est mihi dormire, I have a mind to, Petr. 21.

mensa, ae, f. a table: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: surgunt a mensa saturi, poti, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 62: ad mensam consistere, to wait at table, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: apud mensam, at table, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77. II. Meton. of food: communicabo te semper mensa mea, id. Mil. 1, 1, 51: mittere alicui de mensa, Cic. Att. 5, 1: parcior mensa uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35: prior, proxima mensa, the first, the second rank at table; the first or second in esteem: Rhaeticis uvis prior mensa erat, Plin. 14, 1, 3: secunda mensa, the second course, the dessert: haec ad te scripsi, apposita secunda mensa, during the dessert, Cic. Att. 14, 6: dantque locum mensis paulum seducta secundis, Ov. M. 8, 673. 2. the guests at table:

quum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. Aug. 70. 3. *a butcher's block*: mensa lanionia, id. Claud. 15.

4. *a money-changer's counter*: mensam poni jubet atque effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148: publica, *a public bank*, Cic. Fl. 19. 5. *a sacrificial table*: mensae deorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59. 6. *the long flat part of a catapult*: Vitr. 10, 16. 7. *a stand or platform on which slaves were exposed for sale*: servus de mensa paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213.

mensālis, e, adj. [mensa] *pertaining to the table, table-: argentum mensale, silver table-service*, Vop. Tac. 10.

mensārium, ii, n. [id.] *collarium, quod in collo est*: mensarium, quod in mensa est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensārius, ii, m. [id.] *a money-changer, banker*: mensarii numularii, Fest. s. v.: Cass. Parm. in Suet. Aug. 4.

2. *Esp. a state banker*: Cic. Fl. 19: quinqueviris creatis, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellarunt, Liv. 7, 21: mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21.

mensātim, adv. *by tables, from table to table*: Juvenc. 3, 214.

mensiō, ōnis, f. [MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure: vocum, metre, quantity*, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, is, m. (gen. plur. sometimes mensum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Ov. M. 8, 500), *a month: lunae cursus qui quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: mense primo, *at the beginning of the month*, Virg. Aen. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Am. 12, 40: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 6. II. *Meton. esp in plur.: the monthly courses of women, the menses: prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis*, Plin. 21, 21, 89: *in sing.: a muliere incitati mensis*, id. 17, 28, 47: id. 28, 7, 23. *Transf. of the yearly flux of she-animals*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7 med. [Cf. Gr. μήν, Pers. māh, Eng. moon, month, all of which perh. come from Sans. mā "to measure."] (Hence It. mese; Prov. mes; Fr. mois.)

ensor, ōris, m. [root MEN: v. metior] *a measurer: te maris et terrae numeroque carentis arenae mensorem cohibent*, Archyta, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, *a corn-meter*, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26. II. *Esp. a surveyor*: Col. 6, 1: Ov. M. 1, 136. 2. *an architect*: Plin. Ep. 10, 28. 3. *Milit. t. t. one who measures out the ground for an encampment, a quarter-master*: Veg. Mil. 2, 7: Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 4.

menstrua, orum, v. menstruus.

menstruālis, e, adj. [menstruus] *monthly, every month, for a month: menstruales epulae*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 22.

II. *pertaining to the monthly courses of women, menstrual: solum animal menstruale mulier est*, Plin. 7, 15, 13: mulier menstrualis, id. 19, 10, 57: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35.

menstruō, i, v. n. [id.] *to have a monthly term*: mulier menstruas, Pall. 1, 35. *Fig. (act.) to pollute*: Vulg. Isai. 64, 6.

menstruum, i, v. menstruus.

menstruus, a, um, adj. [mensis] *pertaining to a month, that happens every month, monthly: serias menstruas edicere*, Varr. L. L. 6, 3: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48. 2. *Subst. menstruum, i, n. the period of a month: menstruum meum* Calend. Septembr. finitur, *a monthly term of office, monthly service*, Plin. Ep. 10, 24. II. *Esp. pertaining to menstruation, menstruous: menstruae purgationes*, Plin. 32, 10, 46: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94. 2. *Subst. menstrua, orum, n. plu. monthly purgations, menses: Cels. 6, 6, 38: clere*, Plin. 22, 21, 30: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54. *Also sing.: id.*

* 18, 7, 23. *Of she-animals: canis, menstruating*, id. 29, 5, 32. III. *that lasts a month, for the space of a month: vita menstrua*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31: menstrua cibaria, id. Verr. 678

3, 30. *Subst. menstruum, i, n. a month's provisions*: Liv. 44, 2.

mensula, ae, f. dim. [mensa] *a little table*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: Petr. 1.

ensulārius, ii, m. [mensula] *a money-changer*: Sen. Controv. 4, 24.

mensūra, ae, f. [root MEN: v. metior] *a measuring, measure: mensuram facere alicujus*, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, *to measure, survey*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28: inire, Col. 5, 3. II. *Meton. that by which any thing is measured, a measure: majore mensura reddere*, Cic. Off. 1, 15: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure*, Nep. Att. 2: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57: ex aqua, i. e. clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: nosse mensuras itinerum, ib. 6, 25.

2. *rhythm: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur*, Cic. Or. 20. 3. *In painting, perspective: Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80. III. *Fig.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, to prescribe how much he should drink*, Ov. A. A. 1, 589: beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12: qui tanti mensuram nominis implet, i. e. art worthy of it, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 1: mensura ficti crescit, size, id. M. 12, 57: buccae, *the measure of one's mouth, powers of eloquence*, Juv. 11, 34: nuri-bus Argolicis fui mensura voti, *I was the measure of their wishes, i. e. they desired to have as much as I possessed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400: submittere se ad mensuram discentis, *to the capacity of the learner*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: legati, character, standing, Tac. H. 1, 52.

mensurābilis, e, adj. [mensura] *that can be measured, measurable: spatium*, Prud. Apoth. 881.

mensurālis, e, adj. [id.] *pertaining to measuring, measuring-: mensuralis linea*, Sicut. Fl. p. 19.

mensurālīter, adv. *by measure*: Hyg. de limit. p. 167 Goes.

mensurātiō, ōnis, f. [mensuro] *a measuring, measurement: jugeri*, Auct. de limit. p. 264 Goes.

mensūro, i, v. a. [mensura] *to measure: fossa mensuratur*, Veg. Mil. 1, 25. (Hence It. misurare.)

mensus, a, um, Part. [metior].

mensus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *a measuring, measure: App. de Mundo*, p. 58.

menta (mentha), ae, f. = μίνθη, mint, various species of Mentha, Linn.: Ov. M. 10, 729: Plin. 19, 8, 47: ructatrix, Mart. 10, 48: serpens, poet. Col. 10, 119.

mentāgra, ae, f. [mentum ἄγρᾱ, cf. podagra; lit. chin-disease] *an eruption, teller on the chin*: Plin. 26, 1, 2.

mentastrum, i, n. [menta] *wild mint, Mentha silvestris*, Linn.?: Plin. 19, 8, 47: silvestre, Col. 11, 3.

mentha, v. menta.

mentiens, entis, Part. [mentior].

II. *Subst. a fallacy, sophism, a transl. of the Gr. ψευδόμενον*: Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11.

mentīgo, īnis, f. [mentum] *an eruption or scab on lambs*: Col. 7, 5, 21.

mentīo, ōnis, f. [root MEN: v. memini] *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, mention: civitatis*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: tui, *mention of you*, id. Att. 5, 9: mentionem facere alicujus rei, id. Rosc. Am. 2: noli facere mentionem, te has emisce, *do not mention*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 126: in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: mentionem de aliqua re, id. Agr. 3, 2: mentionem movere alicujus rei, Liv. 28, 11: mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of*, id. 38, 56: mentionem conditionum jacere, Vell. 2, 65: mentionem facere de puella, *to propose for a girl*, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 27. With subj.: mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, id. Cist. 1, 2, 15: mentione illata a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. 4, 1.

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In plur.: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *to throw out hints*, id. 3, 43.

mentior, itus, 4, v. n. and a. dep. (old fut. mentibitur, for mentietur, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 101). A. *Neutr. to speak falsely, to lie, deceive: mentiri palam*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 89: adversus aliquem, id. Aul. 4, 7, 9: apud aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: aperte, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: in re aliqua, id. Att. 12, 21: de re aliqua, id. N. D. 3, 6: adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3: mentior nisi or si mentior, *a form of asseveration: mentior, nisi et quae alunt illud, corpora sunt*, Sen. Ep. 106: si mentior, inquit, ultima, quam fallam, sit Venus illa mihi, Ov. F. 4, 227. With acc. and inf.: certam me sum mentitus habere horam, id. Tr. 1, 3, 53. Plin. 12, 15, 34. II. *Fig. of things: to beguile, deceive: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiantur, oratio vero saepissime*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: id. N. D. 2, 5, 15. B. *Act. to pretend, feign, etc: tantam rem*, Sall. C. 48: *originem alicujus*, Just. 35, 2: *auspicium*, Liv. 10, 40. 2. *to promise falsely: noctem*, Prop. 2, 13, 57: *semel fac illud, mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, do what your cough keeps falsely promising, but never performs, i. e. die*, Mart. 5, 31.

3. *to assume an appearance, imitate, counterfeit: mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis*, id. 3, 43: *color, qui chrysocollam mentitur*, Plin. 35, 6, 29: *nec varios discet mentiri lana colores*, Virg. E. 4, 42: *sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu*, Col. praef. 1. Perf. Part. pass.: *mentita tela*, Virg. Aen. 2, 422: *figurae*, Ov. M. 5, 326: *mentiti fictique errores*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. [Mentior from root MEN, of me-min-i, prob. signified orig. "to invent." Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 243, 1851.]

mentitio, ōnis, f. [mentior] *a lying, deception: Auct. Her. 3, 2. (Hence It. menzogna; Pr. mensonga; Fr. mensonge.)*

mentitus, a, um Part. [mentior].

mento, ōnis, m. [mentum] *one who has a long chin*: Arn. 3, 108.

mentūla, ac, f. *the penis*: Cat. 20, 18.

mentūlātus, a, um, adj. [mentula] *that has a large penis: Priapo mentulatio*, Auct. Priap. 37.

mentum, i, n. *the chin of men and animals: Hercules mentum paulo attritius*, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: *attingere*, Plin. 11, 45, 103. 2. *Meton. the beard: nosco crines incanaeque menta regis Romani*, Virg. Aen. 6, 810: *caprarum*, Plin. 8, 50, 76. II. *Transf. in architect.: the projecting part of a cornice, the coping*: Vitr. 4, 3. [Perh. same as Eng. mouth.] (Hence Prov. mento; Fr. menton.)

mentum dicebant, quod nos commentum, Fest. s. v.

menui, the Indian name of a precious stone, which the Greeks called xanthos: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēo, avi, atum, i, v. n. *to go, to pass: quo simul mearis*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 17: *in orientem meavisse*, Tac. A. 3, 34. Of things: *ita ut vix singula meent plaustra*, Plin. 6, 14, 17: *triremes*, Tac. A. 4, 5: *sidera*, Ov. M. 15, 71: *sol*, Quint. 11, 2, 22: *vapor per inane vacuum*, Lucr. 2, 150: *spiritus*, Curt. 3, 5: *anima diversa in membra*, Lucan. 3, 640.

meopte, i. e. meo ipsius, v. meus.

mēphītious, a, um, adj. [mephitis] *mephitic, pestilential: odor*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

mēphītis, is, f. *a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis: saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim*, Virg. Aen. 7, 84: *sulphureae*, Pers. 3, 99.

mepte, i. e. me ipsum: Pl. Men. 5, 8, 10.

mērācōs, adv. *purely, without mixture: minus, sed meracius bibere*, Cels. 1, 3: *rubere*, Sol. 33.

mērācūlus, (also syncop. meracius)

a, uni, *adj. dim.* [meracus] *tolerably pure, with very little mixture*: meracio se percussit flore Libyco (*al. meraco*), Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 15: vinum, Cels. 3, 19: Plin. 20, 19, 80.

mērācus, a, um, *adj.* [merus] *pure, unmixed*, esp. of wine: vinum meracius, Cic. N. D. 3, 31: uva, Prop. 2, 24, 27. Of other things: helleborum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137. **II.** Fig.: libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: meracissimus scientiae fons, Sid. Ep. 3, 10.

mērālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pure, unmixed*: calix, Marc. Emp. 27.

mercābilis, e, *adj.* [mercor] *that can be bought*: meretrix, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx] *for mercabillis, that can be bought, purchasable*: uxor, Cod. Justin. 4, 7, 6.

mercans, antis, *1^a art.* [mercor]. **II.** Subst.: a buyer, purchaser: spem mercantium frustrari, Suet. Aug. 75. (Hence *It. mercante*; Fr. *merchant*.)

mercātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a dealing in wares, mercantile dealing*: pecunia in mercationibus perditā, Gell. 3, 3.

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a trader, merchant*, esp. a wholesale dealer, opp. to caupo (a retailer): venalicil mercatoresque, Cic. Or. 70: multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, dealers in, Cic. Red. in Sen. 4.

mercātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [mercator] *mercantile*: navis mercatoria, a merchant-vessel, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 2.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor] *trade, traffic, commerce*: mercatura, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42: mercaturas facere, to trade, id. Verr. 5, 28. **2.** Fig.: ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercatorem bonarum artium sis profectus, to the purchase of, id. Off. 3, 2: utilitatum, id. N. D. 1, 44. **II.** Meton.: goods, wares, merchandize: Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 51.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *trade, traffic, buying and selling*: turpissimus mercatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: domesticus, ib. 3, 12.

II. Meton. a place for trade, market, mart: frequens mercatus, Liv. 1, 30: mercatus conventusque Graeciae, Suet. Ner. 28: mercatu indicto, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: habere mercatum, to hold a market or fair, id. Tusc. 5, 3: (Numa Pompilius) mercatus, ludos, omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, id. Rep. 2, 14. **2.** any public assembly: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5.

mercedārius, v. mercedonius.

merceditūm, mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Fest. s. v.

mercedōnius, a, um, *adj.* [merces do] *pertaining to the payment of wages*: mercedonios (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvenda, p. *days*, Fest. s. v. **II.** Subst. mercedonius, ii, *m.* a payer of wages, paymaster: Gloss. Isid.

mercedōnius or **mercedinus** = μερκεδόνιος, μερκεδίνος, mensis, an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days, inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa: Vet. Kalend. Rom. ap. Grut. 133.

mercedūla, ae, *f. dim.* [merces] *small wages, poor pay*: infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. de Or. 1, 45.

II. hire, rent, income: constituere mercedulas praediorum, id. Att. 13, 11.

mercēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that does any thing for wages or pay; paid, hired, mercenary*: comes, Cic. Pis. 21: miles, Liv. 24, 49: testes, hired, bribed, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: praetor, id. Verr. 5, 21.

2. Of things: mercenaria arma, Liv. 30, 8: liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. Leg. 1, 18: ancilla mercenariae stipis, Plin. 10, 63, 63: vincla, his hireling fetters, i. e. his salaried office of praeco, which kept him confined, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67. **II.** Subst. merce-narius, ii, *m.* a hireling, hired servant, day-labourer: tuus mercenarius, Pl. Poen. 2, 155: non male praecipit, | fin.

qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenarius, Cic. Off. 1, 13.

merces, ōdis, *f.* [merx] *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward, bribe, etc.*: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 37: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41: operae, id. Verr. 1, 56: uti ab Arvegnis Sequanisque Germani mercede arceserentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: haec merces erat dialecticorum, fee, Cic. Acad. 2, 30: mercedibus sceniorum recisis, the players' salaries, Suet. Tib. 34: pretio atque mercede minuere majestatem reipublicae, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: magna mercede pacisci cum aliquo, Liv. 25, 33: lingua adstricta mercede, tied with a bribe, Cic. Pis. 13. **2.** Transf. rent, revenue, income, interest: mercedes Argileti et Aventini, id. Att. 12, 32: dotallium praediorum, ib. 15, 20: mercedes habitationum annuae, house-rents, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: publicanos tertiam mercedum parte relevavit, farm-rent, Suet. Caes. 20: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, interest on capital, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14. **II.** Fig. reward, wages: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic. Verr. 5, 51: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: exigere ab aliquo, id. Am. 21: non alia bibam mercede, on any other terms, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13. **2.** punishment, cost, injury: temeritatis merces, punishment, Liv. 39, 55: gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magna mercede, price, cost, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: non sine magna mercede, not except at great cost, id. Tusc. 3, 6: magna quidem res tuas mercede colui, to my great disadvantage, Sen. Tranq. 11. (Hence *It. mercè*; Sp. *merced*; Fr. *merci*.)

merces, plu. v. merx.

mercimōnium, ii, *n.* [merx] *goods, wares, merchandise*: in vobis mercimoniis emundis vendundisque, Pl. Am. prol. 1: per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. A. 15, 38.

mercor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. (old form, mercassitur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr. Grut. 512, 20) [id.] **I.** Neutr. to trade, traffic: dico iturum esse me mercatum, Pl. Merc. prol. 82. **II.** Act. to buy, purchase: constr. with acc. of thing and abl. of pers. with ab or de, and with abl. or gen. of the price: aliquid ab aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 42: fundum de pupillo, id. Flacc. 20: aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 46: hortos egregiasque domos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24: quanti mercatura mullum luxuria? Plin. 9, 18, 31. In pass. signif.: jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, id. 34, 11, 25: sestertiis centum quinquaginta millibus trullam unam mercatam a matrefamilias, id. 37, 2, 10: Prop. 1, 2, 5. **2.** Fig.: ego haec officia mercanda vita puto, to be purchased with life, Cic. Att. 9, 5: amorem muneribus, Prop. 2, 16, 15.

mercūriālis, e, *adj.* [Mercurius] *pertaining to Mercury*: herba mercurialis a plant, dog's mercury, Mercurialis annua, Linn.: Cato R. R. 158: Plin. 25, 5, 18.

mercūrius, ii, *m.* [id.] *the withers of draught-cattle, between the neck and the back*: Veg. Vet. 2, 59. **2.** dies Mercurii, or Mercuris, Wednesday, Inscr. (Hence *It. mercoledì*; Fr. *mercredi*.)

merda, ae, *f. dung, ordure, excrement*: corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37.

merdāceus, a, um, *adj.* [merda] *defiled with excrement*: Poët. in Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 607.

mērē, adv. purely, wholly, entirely: si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Pl. Tr. 1, 1, 22: mere ferreum id erat, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

mērenda, ae, *f. a luncheon, an afternoon meal*: merendam antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur, Fest. s. v.: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 49: serae hora merendae, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 60. Also of a beast's feed: Cyprio bovi merendam, Enn. in Fest. s. v. Cyprio.

mērendārius, ii, *m.* [merenda] *one who takes a luncheon*: Sen. Contr. 5, 33 fin.

mērendo, i. v. n. [id.] *to take a lunch*: merenda est cibus, qui declinans die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda: hinc merendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

mērens, entis, *Part.* [mereo]. **II.** A d. j. that deserves or merits, whether well or ill: constr. with de, rarely with dat.: consul laudare, increpare merentes, Sall. J. 105: laurea decreta merenti, Ov. Port. 2, 2, 91: quem perisse, ita de republica merentem, doleo, Cic. fragm. in Non. 344, 23: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 19. Sup.: Inscr.

mērēo, ūi, itum, and **mērēor**, itus, 2. v. a. and n. **A.** Act. to earn, gain, get, acquire: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. Cal. 40: aera, Hor. A. P. 345. Fig.: gloriam, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: quid Minyae meruere queri? have cause, Val. Fl. 1, 519. Esp. Milit. t. t.: mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit. to earn pay), to serve as a soldier, serve in the army: mereri stipendia, Cic. Coel. 5: meruit stipendia in eo bello, id. Mur. 5: adolescens patre suo imperatore meruit, ib. merere equo, to serve in the cavalry, id. Phil. 1, 8: merere pedibus, to serve in the infantry, Liv. 24, 18. **2.** to buy, purchase: uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 124: quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? what price do you think they would take? Cic. Verr. 4, 60: legatum a creditore, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 21. **II.** Meton. to deserve, merit: constr. with acc., subj., inf. and absol.: mereri praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: laudem, ib. 1, 40: amorem, Quint. 6 proem.: fidem, id. 9, 2: favorem aut odium, id. 4, 1: mereri supplicium, Ov. M. 5, 666: respondit, sese meruisse ut decoraretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54: mereri ne quis imagines expectet, Plin. 35, 2, 2: quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 16: dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, if I deserve it, Cic. Fam. 10, 17. **2.** to do, commit: noxam, Petr. 139: culpam, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 25. **B.** Neutr. to deserve or merit either praise or blame, etc.: constr. with de; in Plaut. also with erga: te ego, ut digna es, perdam, atque ut de me meres, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 22: ut ut erga me est merita, id. Am. 5, 1, 49. Esp. with bene, male, optime, etc.: de republ. bene mereri, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: de populo R., Caes. B. G. 1, 11: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos qui dulces videantur, Cic. Am. 24: de republica meruisse optime, id. Att. 10, 4: perniciosius de republica merentur vitiosi principes, id. Leg. 3, 14: stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. Mil. 34.

mērēor, itus, v. mereo.

mēretriciā, adv. after the manner of harlots, meretriciously: ornata meretricie, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 58.

mēretricius, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix] *pertaining to harlots, meretricious*: meretricia ornamenta, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 63: quaestus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: disciplina, id. Verr. 3, 3, 6: domus, a courtesan's house, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: amores, Cic. Coel. 20. **II.** Subst.: meretricium, ii, *n.* the trade of a harlot: meretricium facere, Suet. Cal. 40.

mēretriciūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a courtesan*: meretricula Leontium, Cic. N. D. 1, 33: Hor. S. 2, 7, 46.

mēretrix, icis, *f. (gen. plur. meretricium for meretrix, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 22) [mereo; who earns money, esp. by prostitution; hence] a prostitute, courtesan*: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic. Coel. 20, 49: stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21: Augusta, i. e. Messalina, Juv. 6, 117: regina, i. e. Cleopatra, Plin. 9, 35, 58.

mergae, arum, *f. plu.* [merges] *a two-pronged pitchfork*: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 58: multi mergia, alii pectinibus spleam ipsam legunt, Col. 2, 21, 3.

merges, Itis, *f.* a sheaf of corn: *ce-realis mergite culmi*, Virg. G. 2, 517.

II. *i. q. mergae*: Plin. 18, 30, 72.

mergito, *i. v. a. freq.* [mergo] to dip in, immerse: *ter mergitamur* (al. *mersitamur*), Tert. de Cor. milit. 3.

mergo, *si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip, dip in, immerse*; absol. *to plunge into water, to sink*: eos (pulos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: aves, quae se in mari mergunt, ib. 49: prodigia, indomitae merge sub aequoribus, Tib. 2, 5, 80: nec me Deus aequore mersit, Virg. Aen. 6, 348: partem classis, Vell. 2, 42. Absol.: ut dejectus ad caput aquae Ferentinae, crate superne injecta mergeretur, Liv. 7, 51. Poet. of overwhelming waters: sic te mersuras adjuvet ignis aquas, Ov. Yb. 343. II. Transf. to sink down, sink in, to plunge or drive in, to fix in, etc.: mergere in effossam terram capita, Liv. 22, 51: mergere lumina, to shut the eyes, Quint. Decl. 19: palmitem per jugum mergere et alligare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 1. 3: manum in ora (ursae), to thrust into, Mart. 3, 19: canes mersis in corpore rostris dilacerant dominum, Ov. M. 3, 249: visceribus ferrum, to thrust into, Claud. in Entr. 1, 447. Reflect.: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, flows into, Plin. 6, 27, 31: Bootes, qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, sinks into, sets in, Cat. 66, 68. 2. Esp. to hide, conceal: mersit suos in cortice vultus, Ov. M. 10, 498: diem or lucem, of the setting of the sun, Sen. Thyest. 771: sidera coelum mergens, the western sky, Lucan. 4, 54: mergere Pelion et templum, to sail from until they sink below the horizon, Val. Fl. 2, 6. III. Fig. to sink, overwhelm: aliquem malis, Virg. Aen. 6, 51: funere acerbo, to bring to a painful death, ib. 11, 28: mergi in voluptates, to be plunged in sensual delights, Curt. 10, 3: se in voluptates, Liv. 23, 18. Esp. in part. perf.: Alexander mersus secundis rebus, overwhelmed with prosperity, id. 9, 18: vino somnoque mersi jacent, drunk and drowsy, id. 41, 3: mersus foro, bankrupt, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 16: aere paterno ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: census domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31: mergentibus sortem usuris, devouring his capital, Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, be robbed of their fortune, ruined, Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 3. Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12. [Prob. connected with mare, which signified orig. "water:" the *g* in *mergo*, as in *spargo, tergo, vergo*, being no part of the root: Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 4, 1851.]

mergulus, *i. m. dim.* of *mergus*: Vulg. Levitic. 11, 19.

mergus, *i. m.* [mergo] a diver, a kind of sea-bird: Varr. L. L. 5, 13, § 58: praesagunt pluviam mergi, Plin. 18, 94, 87: Ov. M. 8, 625: Hor. Epod. 10, 22. Mergi soliti sunt devorare quod ceterae redunt, Plin. 10, 65: this is erroneously believed of the parasitic Gull, Lestris parasiticus, Temm. Jestingly, *mergus agrarius*, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9. II. a vine-layer: Col. 4, 15.

meribibulus, *a, um, adj.* [merum bibulus] wine-bibbing: Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (moer.), *sc.* vitis or uva, an unknown kind of vine: Col. 3, 2, 27: Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 6, § 35.

meridialis, *e, adj.* [meridies] of mid-day, southern: ventus (al. meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

meridianus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to mid-day or noon: tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42: somnus, Plin. Ep. 9, 40: hence, meridiani, *sc.* gladiatores, gladiators, who fought at mid-day, Suet. Claud. 34. In the abl. adverb. meridianum (*sc.* tempore), at mid-day: Plin. 2, 26, 25. II. Meton. southern, southerly: ager spectat ad meridianam coeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: pars orbis, opp. septentrionalis, ib. 2, 4, 3, 4, 9: circulus, the equator, Sen. Q. N. 3, 17. Subst. meridianum, *i. n.*

the south: Vell. 2, 126: meridiana, orum, *n. plu.* southern places or parts: in meridiana Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

meridiatio, *onis, f.* [meridio] a mid-day nap, siesta: et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68.

meridies, *ei, m.* [merus dies, lit. pure, unmixed day, or perh. as derived by Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52, § 4 from medius dies] mid-day, noon: circiter meridiem, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3: diem diffundere insiticio somno meridie, to take a nap at noon, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5. 2. Transf. of the night: noctis circiter meridiem, id. in Non. 451, 9. 3. Fig. the middle point: aetatis, Non. ib. 14.

II. Meton. the south: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.

meridio, *i. v. n.* and **meridior**, *i. v. dep.* [meridies] to take a mid-day nap or siesta: jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Cat. 32, 3: meridiari ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Cal. 38.

meridionalis, *e, adj.* [id.] southern for meridialis: plaga, Lact. 2, 9: signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

meridionalarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] for meridianus, pertaining to mid-day: Tit. in App. de Orthogr. p. 130.

meritissimē (-mo), *v.* merito.

merito, *adv.* according to desert, deservedly, justly: quanquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: merito ac jure laudantur, id. Cat. 3, 6: te ipse jure optimo, merito incuses, Aet. Pl. Most. 3, 2, 23: recte ac merito commovebamur, Cic. Verr. 5, 67. Sup.: meritissimo, id. de Or. 1, 55: meritissime, Sol. 7.

merito, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [mereo] to earn, gain: villicus, qui sestertia dena meritasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 50, 119: Roscius histrio HSD. annua meritisse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40. II. to serve as a soldier, be a soldier: Fest. s. v.: Sículas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

meritorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money: vehicula, hackney coaches, Suet. Cal. 39: balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: coenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7: artificia, Sen. Ep. 88: salutatio, by which one hopes to obtain money, interested, id. Brev. Vit. 14. 2. Subst. meritorium, orum, *n. plu.* rooms let out for a short time, lodgings: Juv. 3, 234: facere, to let rooms for a short time, opp. to locare, to rent by the year, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. II. Esp. that earns money by prostitution: pueri, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15. 2. Subst. meritorium, ii, *n. a* bawdy-house, brothel: Firmic. Math. 6, 31.

meritum, *i. n.* [id.] that which one deserves, desert; either reward or punishment: nihil suave meritum est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 75: spectra denique, quale coelesti providentia meritum reportaverit, App. M. 8, p. 214: delictorum, Tert. Apol. 21. II. that by which one deserves, a merit; esp. in a good sense, a service, kindness, benefit: propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorium, id. Fam. 1, 1: et hercule merito tuo feci, according to your merits, as you deserved, id. Att. 5, 11: merita dare et recipere, id. Am. 8: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, id. Fam. 11, 17. Also de merit, blame, fault: Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, without any fault of mine, id. Sest. 17: nullo meo in se merito, although guilty of no offence against him, Liv. 40, 15: leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est, Ov. H. 5, 7. 2. worth, value, importance: quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, id. F. 1, 8: negotiorum, Cod. Just. 8, 5, 2: aedificia majoris meriti, of greater value, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 30: loci, Mart. 8, 65: primi saporis

merito, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to dip in, immerse: nares in bibendo, Sol. 45 fin.

merso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to dip in, immerse: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69. II. Fig. to overwhelm: rerum copia mersat, Lucr. 5, 1005: mersor civilibus undis, plunge myself into, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.

mersus, *a, um, Part.* [mergo].

merthryx, *ygis, f.* = *μερθρὺς*, a plant, called also geranium: Plin. 26, 11, 68.

merto, *i. v. a. freq.* [mergo] to immerse, to overwhelm: mertat pro mersat dicebant, Fest. s. v.: Att. in Non. 138, 33.

merula, *ae, f.* a blackbird, ouzel, merle, Turdus Merula, Linn.: evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42. II. Transf. a fish, the sea-carp: merulae virentes, Ov. Hal. 114: cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53. 2. a kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird: Vitruv. 10, 12. (Hence It. smerlo, smeriglione; Sp. esmeril, esmerillon; Fr. émérillon.)

merulātor, *ōris, m.* [mero] a wine-drinker: Inscr.

merulentus, *a, um, adj.* [merum] drunken, intoxicated: Fulg. Myth. praef.

merulus, *i. m.* a blackbird: Auc. Carm. Philom. 13.

merum, *i. n.* [merus] pure, unmixed wine: ingurgitare se in merum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 35: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: ad merum pronior, Plin. 14, 22, 28.

merus, *a, um, adj.* pure, unguished, unadulterated, esp. of wine not mixed with water: vinum merum, Varr. in Non. 344, 12: vina, Ov. M. 15, 331. Hence, Fig.: velut ex diutino siti nimis avidae meram haurientes libertatem, Liv. 39, 26. Of other things: argentum merum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. F. 4, 369: gustus, Col. 3, 21: claror, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 108: mero meridie, at broad noon, Petr. 37. II. Meton. bare, naked, uncovered: pes, Juv. 6, 159: stabat calce mera, Prud. oreph. 6, 91. 2. In gen. bare, nothing but, only, mere: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95: mera fide accepta pecunia, on his bare word of honour, App. Apol. p. 320: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7: mera scelera loquuntur, ib. 9, 13. III. Fig. pure, real, genuine, unadulterated: libertas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: Achala, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24.

mella thymi succus effundit, secundum meriti thymbra, tertium meriti rosmarinus, Pall. 1, 37.

meritus, *a, um, Part.* [mereo]. II. A *adj.*: *deserving*, esp. with bene, optime Caesarem imperatorem bene de republ. meritum, *deserving well*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: milites mirifice de republ. meriti, Cic. Fam. 12, 12: homines de me divinitus meriti, id. Red. in Sen. 12. 2. Pass.: *deserved, due, fit, just, right*: ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv. 8, 7: iracundia, *just*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50: mors, Virg. Aen. 11, 849: noxia, committed, perpetrated, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 1: meritis de causis, for just reasons, Paul. Dig. 48, 20. Sup.: fama optima et meritis-sima frui, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.

merobibulus, *a, um, adj.* [merum bibo] that drinks unmixed wine (which among the ancients was done only by drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

merōis, *Idis, f.* = *μεροῖς*, a plant growing in Meroe, also called Aethiopsis, q. v.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

merops, *ōpis, f.* = *μερόψ*, a bird that devours bees; hence also called apiastria, the bee-eater, Merops Apiaster, Linn.: Virg. G. 4, 14: cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51.

merōsus, *a, um, adj.* [merus] pure, unmixed: vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

mersio, *ōnis, f.* [mergo] a dipping in, immersion: mersio, βυθίσις, Gloss. Phil.

mersito, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to dip in, immerse: nares in bibendo, Sol. 45 fin.

merso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [id.] to dip in, immerse: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Virg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69. II. Fig. to overwhelm: rerum copia mersat, Lucr. 5, 1005: mersor civilibus undis, plunge myself into, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.

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merx, cis, *f.* (also *nom. sing.* merces, Sall. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.) *goods, wares, commodities, merchandise*: inuendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: femineae, for women, Ov. M. 13, 165: esculenta, eatables, victuals, Col. 11, 3: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, are an article of merchandise, Plin. 12, 25, 54: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2. II. *Fig.*: in gen. a thing: ut aetas mala mala merx est tergo! Pl. Men. 5, 2, 6. Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, a bad piece of goods, id. Cist. 4, 2, 61.

meryx, ŷcis, *m.* a sea-fish, supposed by some to be the Scarus cretensis, Bloch: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mēsa, ae, *f.* = μέση, middle, pure Lat. media. Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae mēsa vocatur, the middle sort, Plin. 19, 9, 56.

mēsancūlon, i, *n.* = μεσάγκυλον, a javelin, with a thong (acc. to others, a handle) attached to the middle: Gell. 19, 25.

mēsaulae, arum, *f. plu.* = μέσσυλα. In architect., a narrow passage between two rooms or walls: Vitruv. 6, 10.

mēsō, ēa, *f.* = μέση, the fourth of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music: Vitruv. 5, 4, 5.

mēsēs, ae, *m.* = μέσης, the north-northeast wind, between boreas and caecias: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

mēsōbrāchys, *m.* = μεσόβραχυς (sc. pes), a poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is short (e. g. pulcerrimarum), opp. to mesomacros: Diom. p. 479 P.

mēsōchōrus, i, *m.* = μεσόχορος, one who stands in the middle of a chorus (of dancers or singers) to lead it, a chorus-leader, coryphaeus: Suid. Ep. 1, 2.

mēsōidēs, is, *f.* = μεσοειδής, a musical modulation: Mart. Cap. 9, 326.

mēsōlābium, ii, *n.* = μεσολάβιον, a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe: Vitruv. 9, 3.

mēsōleucos, i, *m.* = μεσόλευκος, a black precious stone with a white stripe: Plin. 37, 10, 63. II. a plant, the dead nettle, Lamium maculatum, Linn.: id. 27, 11, 73.

mēsōmacros, i, *m.* = μεσόμακρος (sc. pes), a poetical foot of five syllables, of which the middle one is long (e. g. avidissimus), opp. to mesobrachys: Diom. p. 478 P.

mēsōmēlas, ānos, *f.* = μεσόμελας, a white precious stone with a black stripe: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mēsōnauta, ae, *m.* = μεσοναύτης, a seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers: Pomp. in Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

mēsōnyctium, ii, *n.* = μεσονύκτιον, midnight: Inscr.

mēsōpŷlus, a, um, *adj.* = μέσος πύλη, that is at the middle door: Inscr.

mēsosphaerum, i, *n.* = μεσόσφαιρον, a kind of nard with middle-sized leaves: (v. nardus): Plin. 12, 12, 26.

mespilum, i, *n.* = μέσπιλον, a medlar: Plin. 15, 20, 22. II. a medlar-tree: Pall. de Insit. 69.

mespilus, i, *f.* = μεσπίλη, a medlar-tree. Three kinds are mentioned: 1. Anthedon: Plin. 15, 20, 22: Azarolus or Sorbus torminalis, Lank. 2. setamia, is Mespilus Cotoneaster, Linn.: Pall. 3, 25. 3. gallicum, is perh. the hawthorn, Crataegus Oxyacantha, Linn.: Plin. 23, 7, 23. II. a medlar: Pall. de Insit. 91. (Hence It. nēspola; Sp. nēpera; Fr. nēfle.)

messio, ōnis, *f.* [mēto] a reaping: frumenti tria genera sunt messionis, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. (Hence Fr. moisson.)

messis, is, *f.* (acc. sing. messim, Cato R. R. 134: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 5: masc. in Lucil. in Non. 213 fin.) [id.] a reaping and gathering of the fruits of the earth,

a harvest: messis proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50. Cic. de Or. 1, 58: messim facere, to get in the harvest, Plin. 18, 30, 72. Of the gathering of honey: Virg. G. 4, 231. II. Me-

ton. the harvested crops, the harvest: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, ib. 1, 49: Just. 24, 7: Cilicum et Arabum, the harvest of the Arabians, i. e. saffron and frankincense, Stat. S. 3, 3, 34: bellatura, the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321. 2. the out-standing or unharvested crop: adhuc tua messis in herba est, your wheat is still in the blade, i. e. you are premature in your expectations, Ov. H. 17, 263. Proverb.: messes suas urere, like vineta sua cadere, i. e. to destroy one's own work (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 100. 3. the time of harvest, harvest-time: si frigus erit, si messis, Virg. E. 5, 70: per messes, during harvest-time, Plin. 24, 14, 74. Poet. transf. for year: sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79. III. Fig.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude, Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 53: Sullani temporis messem, i. e. the slaughter which was caused by his prescriptions, Cic. Parad. 6, 2.

messor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a reaper: Cic. de Or. 3, 12: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: foeniseca, a mower, Col. 2, 18: deus messor, the god of the harvest, Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 21. II. Fig.: sator scelerum et messor maxime, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

messōrius, a, um, *adj.* [messor] pertaining to a reaper: messoria corbis, a reaper's basket, Cic. Sest. 38: falces, Pall. 1, 43: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

messūārius, a, um, *adj.* [messura] for messorius, pertaining to reapers: corbis, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, *f.* [mēto] a reaping: messuram dicimus, non metitionem, Diom. p. 374 P.

messus, a, um, *Part.* [mēto]. **met**, a suffix attached to personal pronouns, and (less freq.) to pronom. adj.; Eng. self: v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [metior] the conical stone for measuring the distance in the race-course; a turning-post, goal, of the circus at Rome (v. Smith's Ant. 284): nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta fervidis evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5: an prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu, septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 2, 19, 65. Fig.: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis hoesit ad metas notitia mulieris, i. e. he was unfortunate, Cic. Toel. 31. 2. Transf.: any turning point: praestat Trimacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, Virg. Aen. 3, 429: ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19. (ii) a goal, end, extremity, limit (poet.): jamque propinquabant scopulo metamque tenebant, and were reaching the goal, Virg. Aen. 5, 159: viarum, ib. 3, 714: mortis, ib. 12, 546: aevi, ib. 10, 472: vitae metam tangere, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: optata, Hor. A. P. 412: sol ex aequo meta distabat utraque, i. e. it was mid-day, Ov. M. 3, 145. II. any thing of a conical or pyramidal form: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: umbra terrae est meta noctis, Cic. Div. 2, 6: cf. Plin. 2, 10, 7: buxus in metas emititur, shoots up into a conical form, id. 16, 16, 28: fenum in metas extruere, ricks, haystacks, Col. 2, 19: lactantes, cheese, Mart. 1, 44: lactis, id. 3, 58: sudans, a fountain, out of which the water flowed through a conical-shaped stone, Sen. Ep. 56.

mētācismus, i, *m.* = μετακισμός, a frequent repetition of the letter M; also, a using of an M at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacism: Mart. Cap. 5, 167: Diom. p. 448 P.

mētālepsis, is, *f.* = μεταληψις, a rhetorical figure, in which one word is used instead of another, and esp. when that other word has itself a fig. sign.; as, e. g. aristae for messis in the sense of annus: nos quis scrat si Verrem suem, aut Laellium doctum nominemus? Quint. 8, 6, 38: id. 6, 3, 52.

mētālis, e, *adj.* [meta] conical: forma, Fest. s. v. tutulum.

mētālīter, adv. conically: Mart. Cap. 8, 294.

mētāllārius, ii, *m.*, and **mētāllāria**, ae, *f.* [metallum] a (male or female) miner: Cod. Justin. 11, 6, 7.

mētāllīcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to metal, metallic: natura aloes metallica, Plin. 27, 4, 5: molybdaenam metallicam vocant, id. 34, 18, 53. II. Subst. metallicus, i, *m.* a worker in mines, miner: lavant eas arenas metallici, id. 34, 16, 47. 2. a person condemned to the mines: Marc. Dig. 48, 19, 10.

mētāllīfer, a, um, *adj.* [metallum fero] yielding or abounding in metal: terra, Sil. 15, 500: luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

mētāllum, i, *n.* = μέταλλον, a metal, gold, silver, iron, etc.: ubicumque una (argenti) inventa vena est, non procul invenitur alia. Hoc quidem ē in omni fere materia: unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31: auri, Virg. Aen. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, i. e. than gold and silver, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Virg. G. 2, 165.

II. Transf. of other things dug out of the earth: marble: Stat. S. 4, 3, 98: precious stones: radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4: chalk: admiscetur creta. Campani negant alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 5, 29, 2: sulphur: utque est ingenium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 9, p. 228 salt: metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744. 2. a mine: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitruv. 7, 7: aurifera, gold mines, Lucan. 3, 209: silicium, a stone-quarry, id. 4, 304: damnatus in metallum, condemned to labour in the mines or quarries, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Cal. 27: dare aliquem in metallum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, ib. 47, 11, 7: puniri, ib. 48, 13, 6: saluunca herba tantae suavitatis ut metallum esse coeperit, to be taxed as a mine, Plin. 21, 7, 20.

III. Fig. metal, stuff, material: secula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

mētāmēlos, i, *m.* = μετάνεμος, repentance: Varr. in Non. 79, 23.

mētāmorphōsis, is, *f.* = μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation, metamorphosis; in plur. Metamorphoses, -ēōn, the Metamorphoses, the title of one of Ovid's poems. In the Gr. dat. plur.: ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

mētānoea, ae, *f.* = μετάνοια, repentance: Aus. Epigr. 12.

mētāphōra, ae, *f.* = μεταφορά, a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another (in pure Lat. translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 38): Quint. 8, 6, 4.

mētāphōricē, adv. metaphorically, figuratively: Acron. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.

mētāplasmus, i, *m.* = μεταπλάσμος, a grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasma, e. g. in declension: metaplasmus, et schematismos et schemata vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14.

mētāplastīcōs, adv. = μεταπλαστικώς, metaplastically: metaplasticos dicitur apud poetas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consueverunt: quod idem barbarismus dicitur in soluta oratione, Fest. s. v.

mētārius, a, um, *adj.* [meta] pertaining to limits or boundaries: metaria circumscriptio, a limiting by boundaries, Arn. 2, 70.

mētāthēsis, is, *f.* = μετάθεσις, 2

transposing of the letters of a word
Dion. 2.

mētatio, ōnis, *f.* [metor] a measuring out, a marking off: vinearum metatio, Col. 7, 15.

mētator, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who metes out: or marks off boundaries: castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: oliveti, Plin. 18, 33, 76 templi, Lact. 4, 11. || *Fig.*: tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

mētātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [metator] pertaining to measuring out: transf. metatoria pagina, a letter relative to the providing of quarters, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mētātūra, ae, *f.* [metor] a measuring out, marking off: Lact. 4, 11.

mētāxa (mātāxa), ae, *f.* = μέταξα and μάταξα, raw silk: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16. || *Transf.* a cord or line: lini metāxa, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. rodus: Vitr. 7, 3.

mētāxārīi, orum, *m. plu.* [metāxa] silk-dealers: Cod. Justin. 8, 14, 27.

mētella, ae, *f.* (prob. *adj.* sc. machina) a basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers (al. metilas, medullas, metulus): Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

mētullus, i, *m.* a mercenary soldier: Fest. s. v.

mētensōmātōsis, is, *f.* = μετενωμάτωσις, a removing from one body into another, a change of body: Tert. An. 31.

mētēōria, ae, *f.* = μετεωρία, forgetfulness: M. Aurel. in Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7.

mēthōdicē, es, *f.* = μεθοδική, the methodical part of grammar: grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicē, hanc historien vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 15.

mēthōdicus, a, um, *adj.* = μεθοδικός, methodical: methodici medici, physicians who depart from the practice of others, Cels. praef.

mēthōdium, ii, *n.* = μεθόδιον, a witty conceit, a jest, joke (al. metōdium, i. e. μετωδείον, an inserted song): Petr. 36, 5.

mēthōdus and **methōdos**, i, *f.* = μέθοδος, a way of teaching, mode of proceeding, method: Aus. Idyll. 11, 67.

mētīculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus] full of fear. || *Pass.* fearful, timid: nullus est hoc metīculosus aequē, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 137: lepus, App. Flor. p. 341.

|| *Act.* frightful, terrible: res, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 52.

mētior, mensus (metitus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 52). 4. *v. a. dep.* to measure, mete (lands, corn, etc.): metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17: frumentum, id. Verr. 3, 83: numos, to measure one's money, i. e. to have a great abundance of it, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: pedes syllabis, to measure by syllables, Cic. Or. 57. 2. *with dat.*: to measure out, distribute by measure: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: metire nobis Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 36. 3. *Poet. transf.* to measure by passing through, to walk or sail through, traverse: sacram metiente te viam, strutting with a measured pace, ib. 4, 7: aequor curru, to sail through, Virg. G. 4, 388: aquas carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: iter annum, to go through, complete, Cat. 34, 17. *Absol.*: quin hic metimur gradibus militaris, walk, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 11. 4. *In pass. signif.*: agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. persec. 23: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86. *In part. perf.*: mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 27. || *Fig.* to measure, estimate, judge, consider: with *abl.*: sonantia metiri auribus, id. Or. 68: oculo latus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaestu, by profit, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: omnia voluptate, id. Fam. 7, 12: odium aliorum suo odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula metu, Sall. C. 31: peccata vitilis, Cic. Par. 3. *With ex (rare)*: fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientia metior, id. Fam. 10, 4.

metior: metiri ac diligenter aestimare vultus, Quint. 6, 1, 45: sua regna, 682

Lucan. 8, 527. [The root **MET** also appears in Lat. in the form **MEN**, whence comes the part **men-sus**, and **men-sor**, **men-sura**, **men-sis**, and prob. **membrum**: **mod-us** and **mod-ius** belong to the same root. The Sans. root is **mā**: but the final dental letter appears also in Gr. and the Germanic languages: cf. Gr. μέτρον, μέδ-ιμνος; Goth. mat, "to measure"; Eng. measure.]

mētitor, ōris, *m.* [metior] a measurer: Front. Aquaed. 79.

mētītus, a, um, *v.* metior, *ad init.*

mēto, atum, i. *v. a.* [meta] to measure, mark out, etc.: loca, Virg. Cul. 172: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: decempedis metata porticus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14.

mēto, messili (Cato in Prisc. p. 903 P.), messum, 3. *v. a.* to reap, mow, crop: quum est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 50: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falcē, Ov. H. 6, 84: arva, Prop. 4, 10, 30. *Proverb.*: (i) ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, as a man sows, so shall he reap, Cic. de Or. 2, 65: (ii) mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, i. e. I have no share in it, it does not concern me, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 80: (iii) sibi quisque ruri metit, every one looks out for himself, id. Most. 3, 2, 112. Of the vintage: postremus metito, Virg. G. 2, 410: vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35. Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, Virg. G. 4, 54.

|| *Meton.* In gen. to cut off, pluck off, crop (poet.): virga illa summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam forfice, Mart. 7, 95: capillos, id. 10, 83: olus, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 74: ferus in silva furra metebat aper, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40.

2. *Esp.* to mow down in battle, cut down: proxima quaeque metit gladio, Virg. Aen. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo stravit humum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 31. So of death: metit Orcus grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 178.

3. *to inhabit*: qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566. (Hence *lit.* *metere*; Sp. *mesar*.)

mētōchē, es, *f.* = μετοχή, a participle: Aus. Epigr. 6.

mētōdium, *v.* methodium.

mētōecus, i, *m.* = μέτοικος, a denizen, resident, alien (pure Lat. inquilinus): Eumen. Grat. act. Flaviens. nom. dict. 4 fin.

mētōnymia, ae, *f.* = μετωνυμία, in rhet. the substitution of one name for another, metonymy (pure Lat. denominatio): Fest. s. v.

mētōpa, ae, *f.* = μετόπη, in architect. the space between two dentils or two triglyphs, a metope: inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, metopae nominantur, Vitr. 4, 2.

mētōpion or **-um**, ii, *n.* (also mēt-ops, ōpis, Sol. 40) = μετώπιον: || the gum of an African tree, also called ammoniacum, q. v.: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

|| oil of bitter almonds, almond oil: id. 13, 1, 2: id. 15, 7, 7.

mētōpōscopus or **-os**, i, *m.* = μετωποσκόπος, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist: Suet. Tit. 2: cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

mētōps, ōpis, for metopion, q. v.

mētor, atus, i. *v. a. dep.* [meta] to measure, measure off, mete out: stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1: coelum, Ov. F. 1, 309: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 20. || *Meton.* to measure by passing through, to traverse (poet.): nunc nemoris alti densa metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58. 2. *Esp.* to define by boundaries, lay out: castra metati signa statuunt, Coel. in Non. 137, 18: castra, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Virg. G. 2, 274: Alexandriam, Plin. 5, 10, 11: regiones (for a temple), Liv. 1, 10. Hence, *transf.* (ii) to erect, pitch, set up: tabernacula cilicis, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

metrēta, ae, *f.* = μετρητής, an Athenian measure for liquids, containing 12 congi (χόες) and 144 κοτύλαι

(about 9 gallons English): picis liquidae metrēta, Col. 12, 22: navis metrētis quae trecentas tolleret, of the burthen of 300 metrētae, Pl. Merc. prol. 74. || *Meton.* a large vessel, cask: oleum si in metrētam novam inditurus eris, Cato R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16: ollariae, Col. 12, 47: hic signum capiti incutit, ille metrētam, Juv. 3, 246.

metricus, a, um, *adj.* = μετρικός, pertaining to measuring or measure: leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88. || *Esp.* relating to metre, metrical: metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48. 2. *Subst.* metricus, i, *m.* a prosodian: Gell. 18, 15.

mētrōcōmia, ae, *f.* = μητροκωμία, a village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

mētrōpōlis, is, *f.* = μητρόπολις, a city from which other cities have been colonised, a mother-city; also a chief city, metropolis: Cod. Justin. 11, 21: Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 11. || *Fig.*: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

mētrōpōlita, ae, *m.* = μητροπολίτης, a bishop in a chief city, a metropolitan: Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

mētrōpōlitānus, a, um, *adj.* [metropolis] pertaining to a metropolis, metropolitan: Cod. Just. 11, 21.

metrum, i, *n.* = μέτρον, a measure; esp. a poetical measure, metre: rhythmī, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatis, Quint. 9, 4, 46: id. 8, 6, 17: Tibulli, i. e. elegiac metre, Mart. 4, 6.

|| *Meton.* a verse: exceptis metris Virgilii, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

mētūens, Part. [metuo]. || *Adj.* fearing, afraid of, anxious for: with *gen.* or *absol.*: contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210. *Comp.*: non fuit illa metuentior ulla deorum, Ov. M. 1, 323: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mētūla, ae, *f.* dim. [meta] a small pyramid, obelisk: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

mētūo, ūi, ūtum (nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1139: metuiri for metutum iri, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [metus].

1. *Act.* to fear, be afraid of: nec pol istae metuunt Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: metuere aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 11: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, to fear from you, id. Rosc. Am. 3. *With inf.*: nil metuunt jurare, Cat. 64, 146: tentare spem certaminis metuunt, Liv. 32, 31: reddere soldum, not to wish, be averse to, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65. *With ne, ut, ne non*: to fear or apprehend lest, lest not: nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 8: metuere fratrem, ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo ut possim recipere, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 3: id. Pers. 4, 6, 4. Of inanim. subjects: quae res quotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: illum aget penna metuente solvi fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 7. 2. *to reverence*: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 69. 3. *to beware of, guard against*: nocentem corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 15. || *Neutr.* to fear, be in fear, be afraid: with *de*: neque tam de sua vita, quam de mea metuit, fears not so much for his own life as for mine, Cic. Att. 10, 4. *With ab*: metuens ab Hannibale, afraid of Hannibal, Liv. 23, 36. *With pro*: metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123. *With dat.*: to be anxious about or for: metuens pueris, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 60: senectae, Virg. G. 1, 186. *With depend. sentence*: metuo, patres quot fuerint, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui quid futurum denique esset, I dreaded, awaited with fear, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8: non metuo, quin meae uxori latae suppetulae sint, I doubt not but, P. Az. 4, 1, 54.

mētus, ūs, *m.* (sem. Enn. in Fest s. v.: id. ap. Non. 214, 11) fear, dread apprehension, anxiety: in metu esse to be in fear, be fearful, Cic. Cat. 1, 7

mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, a subject of fear, id. Att. 3, 9: metum habere, to be afraid, id. Fam. 8, 10: metum concipere, to become afraid, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 33, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: facere metum alicui, to put in fear, frighten, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28: injicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: incutere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: inferre, Liv. 26, 20: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: offerre, id. Fam. 15, 1: metum pati, Quint. 6, 2, 21: alicui adimere, to remove, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: metu exonerare, Liv. 2, 2: levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: alicui dejicere, id. Verr. 5, 49: solvere, to dismiss, Virg. Aen. 1, 463: deponere, Auct. B. Alex. 65. With gen. subject.: metus hostium recte dicitur et cum timent et cum timentur, Gell. 9, 12. With gen. object.: est metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita expectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: vulnerum metus, ib. 2, 24, 59: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35. With ab: metus ab hoste et cive, Liv. 2, 24. With subj.: ne lassescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41. With acc. and inf.: quantus metus est mihi, venire huc saluum nunc patrum! Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 18. 2. Poet. of religious awe: laurus sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Virg. Aen. 7, 60. Of poetic awe: evae! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5. II. Meton. a cause of dread, a terror (poet.): metus Libycli, i. e. the head of Medusa, Stat. Th. 12, 606.

mētūtus, a, um, Part. [metuo].

mēum, i, n. = μῆλον, an umbelliferous plant, Athamanta Matthioli, Jacq.: Plin. 20, 23, 94.

mēus, a, um (vocat. meus for mi: projice tela manu, sanguis meus, Virg. Aen. 6, 836: gen. plur. mēum for meorum: pietas majorum mēum, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 66: meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: meopte, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 77: meamet, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37), pronom. adj. [me] my, mine, belonging to me: haec hero dicam meo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 304: descriptio, made by me, Cic. de Sen. 17: non mea est simulatio, is not my way, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: pavidum gelidumque tremmenti corpore, vixque meum firmat Deus, scarcely in my senses, Ov. M. 3, 688: quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, quite independent, Cic. Leg. 2, 7: vindicta postquam meus a praetore recessi, my own master, free, Pers. 5, 88: meus hic est: hamum vorat, I have him, Pl. Curc. 3, 61: vicimus: en meus est, exclamat Nais, he is in my power, Ov. M. 4, 356: Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, my dear Nero, Cic. Fam. 13, 64: homo meus se in pulpito totum prosternit, this silly fellow of mine, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32: meus stupor, this blockhead of mine, Cat. 17, 21: mea Pythias, my love, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, my darling, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761. In voc. mi, my dear! my beloved!: o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 4: mi conjux, App. M. 8, p. 205: mi domina, Hier. Ep. 22, 1. With a neutr. subst.: mi sidus, App. Apol. p. 407, Oud. In plur.: mi homines, mi spectatores, dear people, good spectators, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 8. Objective: crimina mea, accusations brought against me, Liv. 35, 19. In appos. with gen.: meum factum dictumve consulis, id. 7, 40: meo unius funere elata populi R. esset respublica, id. 28, 28. II. Subst. mei, orum, m. plu. my friends or relatives, my adherents, my followers: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 431. 2. meum, i, n. my own, mine: nihil addo de meo, Auct. Har. R. 19: obsonat, potat de meo, at my expense, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: non est mentiri neum, it is not my business, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, it is my duty, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. (Hence It. mio; Fr. mien, mom.)

mi: dat. v. ego. II. voc. v. mea. **mīca**, ae, f. a crumb, little bit, morsel: mica panis, Petr. 42: auri, Lucr. 1, 838: marmoris, Plin. 33, 4, 21: salis, a grain of salt, id. 22, 14, 16: saliens, salt-cake crackling, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: tus in micas friatur, Plin. 12, 14, 32. II. Transf. a small dining-room: Mart. 2, 59. III. Fig. a little bit, a grain: nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, a grain of sense, Cat. 86, 3.

mīcans, antis, Part. [mico]. II. Adj. twinkling, sparkling, glittering, gleaming: micantes stellae, Ov. M. 7, 100: Liv. 6, 13. Comp.: radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath. 5, 44.

mīcārius, ii, m. [mica] pertaining to crumbs or little bits: homo frugi, et micarius, a crumb-gatherer, i. e. frugal, economical, Petr. 73.

mīcātio, ōnis, f. [mico] a quick motion: mīcātio λαχμός, Gloss. Philox.

mīcātus, ūs, m. [id.] a quick motion: linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

mīcīdus, a, um, adj. [mica] thin, poor: Innocent. Agrar. p. 231 Goes.

mīco, ūi, i. v. n. to move quickly in a vibrating or quivering manner, to quiver, tremble, palpitate, pulsate: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Virg. G. 3, 439: corda timore micant, Ov. F. 3, 36: metu micuere sinus, id. H. 1, 45: nocturnarum genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin. 29, 6, 38: digitus (of a hand cut off), Virg. Aen. 10, 396: equus micat auribus, id. G. 3, 84: micuere fontes, gushed forth, Lucan. 4, 300. 2. micare (sc. digitis) to raise the fingers suddenly whilst another guesses the number of them, as in the modern Italian game of mora: freq. resorted to, like our toss, to decide some matter: quid enim sors est? idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41: patrem et filium, pro vita rogantes, sortiri vel micare jussit, Suet. Aug. 13. Proverb.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, i. e. he is a thoroughly honest man, Cic. Off. 3, 19.

II. Meton. to flash, gleam, glitter, sparkle: micant gladii, Liv. 2, 30: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 46: micat ignibus aether, Virg. Aen. 1, 90: micat oculis ignis, fire flashes from his eyes, ib. 12, 102.

mīcrocōsmus, i, m. = μικρόκοσμος, a little world, microcosm: Isid. Orig. 3, 22.

mīcropsychnus, a, um, adj. = μικρόψυχος, little-minded: Plin. 22, 24, 51.

microsphaerum, i, n. = μικρόσφαιρον, small-leaved nard (v. Nardus): Plin. 12, 12, 26.

mīctilis, e, adj. [mingo] that deserves to be defiled; hence, despicable, worthless: merx, Lucil. in Non. 137, 31.

mīctio, v. mīctio.

mīctōrius, a, um, adj. [mingo] that promotes the secretion or discharge of urine, diuretic: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

mīctūālis, e, adj. [id.] that promotes the secretion or discharge of urine, diuretic: App. Herb. 117.

mīctūrio, 4. v. n. desider. [id.] to desire to make water, to make water: micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 309.

mīctus, ūs, m. [id.] a making water: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

mīcūla, ae, f. dim. [mica] a little crumb, little grain, little bit: Cels. 2, 5: exiguae, Arn. 2, 77.

mīgma, ātis, n. = μίγμα, a mixture, mixed provender: Vulg. Jessaj. 30, 24.

mīgrātio, ōnis, f. [migro] a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vita excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41. II. Fig. of speech: a transferred meaning, figure: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, metaphorical uses, id. Fam. 16, 17.

mīgrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a wanderer: migrator μεταβάτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mīgro, avi, atum (migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4) i. v. n. and a.

I. Neutr. to change one's abode, remove, migrate: migrate e fano foras, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 1: itaque non solum inquilini sed etiam mures migrarunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: ad integra omnia, Liv. 5, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 229: finibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21: Verres domo ejus (Sthenii) emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrarat, he quits the man's house, for he had already removed (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 36. Pass. impers.: in alium quandam locum ex his locis morte migratur, id. Tusc. 1, 41: Romam inde migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11. 2. Fig. to go away, depart: mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vita, to die, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: de vita, id. Fin. 1, 19: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: haec medicina migrabat in Graeciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6. (ii) to change, pass into: omnia migrant, Lucr. 5, 828: cornua in mucronem migrantia, running out into, Plin. 11, 37, 45: ad aliud matrimonium, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6. II. Acc. to carry away, transport, transfer (rare): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29: relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhoeteia regna in Libyam Superis? are transferred, Sil. 7, 431. 2. Fig. to transgress, break, violate, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31.

mīhīpte, i, q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

mīle, milesimus, etc., v. mille.

mīlēon, i, n. a plant, also called scelerata: App. Herb. 8.

mīles (mēiles; Inscr. ap. Mur. 582), Itis, c. a soldier; esp. a foot-soldier: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46: legere milites, to levy, raise, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12: scribere, to enroll, Sall. J. 43: deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, to form into companies, ib.: mercede conducere, to take into one's pay, ib. 5: dimittere, to disband, Cic. Fam. 3, 3. Of foot-soldiers, infantry, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10. Opp. to the general: a common soldier, private: strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequabatur, Sall. C. 60: Caes. B. G. 5, 33: Vell. 2, 18. II. Meton. the soldiery, the army: hic miles magis placuit, Liv. 22, 57 fin.: loca milite complent, Virg. Aen. 2, 495: Tac. A. 1, 2. 2. an armed servant of the emperor, court-official: Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 34. 3. a raw recruit, i. e. inexperienced (said of a woman in her first child-birth): et rudis ad partus et nova milles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48. 4. a retainer, follower: miles erat Phoebes, id. M. 2, 415. 5. a common-soldier or pawn in chess, or some such game: id. Tr. 2, 477. [From mile or mille, thousand, and root rr, to go: v. eo: lit. thousand-walker, because each of the thousand Roman households furnished a foot-soldier.]

mīliācēus, a, um, adj. [mīlium] of millet: puls, Fest. s. v. forma.

mīliārium, ii, n. [id. from its likeness to millet] a short and thick pillar which stood in the centre of the basin of an oil-mill to support the cupa: Cato R. R. 20. 2. in baths, a tall and narrow vessel for drawing and warming water: Sen. Q. N. 3, 24. 3. a cooking-vessel: miliarium argenteum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12.

mīliārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to millet, millet-: aves miliariae, ortolans, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: herba, a plant injurious to millet, supposed by some to be the dodder, Cuscuta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 78.

mīllo, ōnis, m. for milvus, a kite: Marc. Emp. 33.

mīltāriē, adv. in a soldier-like or

military manner: *militarie caesus*, Trebell. Trig. tyrann. 22 dub.

militāris, e, *adj.* [miles] *pertain- ing to soldiers, war, or military service, soldier-like, warlike, military*: *milita- res pueri, soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Pl. Truc. 5, 16: *tribuni*, Cic. Clu. 36: *vīr*, Tac. H. 2, 75: *homines*, Sall. C. 45. Of things: *panis*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, 2: *institutum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: *usus*, Ib. 103: *res*, id. B. G. 1, 21: *disciplina*, Liv. 8, 34: *labor*, Cic. Mur. 5: *signa, military ensigns, standards*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: *ornatus*, Cic. Off. 1, 18: *leges*, id. Flacc. 32: *animi*, Tac. A. 1, 32: *aetas, the age for bearing arms (from the seven- teenth to the forty-sixth year)*, Liv. 25, 5: *via, a military road*, id. 36, 15: *herba, an herb good for wounds, also called millefolium*, Plin. 24, 18, 104. Subst. *militaris*, is, m. *a military man, soldier, warrior*: *cur neque militaris inter aequales equitat?* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 5: *praesidia militarium*, Tac. A. 14, 33.

militārīter, *adv.* *in a soldierly or military manner (rare)*: Liv. 4, 41: Tac. H. 2, 80.

militārius, a, um, *adj.* [miles] *soldier-like, military*: *gradus*, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 11.

militia, ae, f. [id.] *military service, warfare, war*: *in militiae disciplinam profectus est*, Cic. Manil. 10: *militiam subterfugere*, id. Off. 3, 26: *ferre*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: *tolerare*, Virg. Aen. 8, 516: *munus militiae sustinere*, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: *militiae vacatio, exemption from military service*, ib. 14: *militiae magna scientia*, Sall. J. 63: *militiam discere*, id. C. 7: *praeclara*, Vell. 2, 5: *adversus Graecos*, Just. 20, 1. In plur.: *Moesici auxiliares, quos militiae legionariis acuebant, long mili- tary service*, Tac. H. 3, 18: *lentas mili- tias*, Tib. 1, 3, 82. 2. *Militiae, in war, on the field of battle*: *usu. opp. to domi*: *quorum virtus fuerat domi mili- tiaque cognita, at home and in the field*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19: *et domi et militiae*, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134: *militiae domique*, Liv. 7, 32: *militiae et domi*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 49.

II. Meton. *the soldiery, military*: *cum omni militia interficitur*, Just. 32, 2: Plin. 4, 27. 2. *military spirit, courage, bravery*: *virilis militiae uxor*, Flor. 4, 5. 3. *a civil service, office, profession, employment, esp. a laborious one*: *hanc urbanam militiam respon- denti, scribendi*, Cic. Mur. 9: *haec mea militia est*, Ov. F. 2, 9. Of swallows building their nests: *each militia illis cum anno redit semper*, Plin. 10, 33, 49.

4. Under the emperors (like miles), *an office or employment at court*: Prud. Cath. 19: Cod. Justin. 3, 25.

militiōla, ae, f. *dim.* [militia] *a short, insignificant term of military ser- vice*: *semestribus militioliis tumens*, Suet. Vit. Juv.

milito, avi, atum, i. v. n. [miles] *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier, or simply to serve*: *in cuius exercitu Catonis filius tiro mili- tabat*, Cic. Off. 1, 11: *sub signis ali- cuius*, Liv. 23, 42: *adversus aliquem*, Suet. Caes. 68: *apud aliquem*, Curt. 6, 5: *cum aliquo*, id. 8, 8. Pass. with a homogeneous subject: *libenter hoc et omne militabitur bellum*, Hor. Epod. 1, 23.

II. Fig. of other than military service, and esp. of love-affairs: *vixi puellis nuper idoneus, et militavi non sine gloria*, id. Od. 3, 26, 1: *prima sti- pendia Veneri militabant*, App. M. 9, p. 226: *militat in silvis catulus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67: *pro utilitate cunctorum*, App. Logn. Plat. p. 26. Of an inanimate subject: *aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, serves*, Tert. Pall. 1.

miliūm, il, n. *millet*, *Panicum itali- cum*, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 1, 57: Virg. G. 1, 216: Plin. 18, 30, 73.

mille (also written *mile*), plu. mil- lia (milia) (old abl. sing. milli, Lucil. in Gell. 1, 16) *card. num. a thousand, thousands, sometimes in the sing. subst. with gen.; in the plur. always subst.: equites mille via breviora praemissi*,

Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: *mille et quingentis passibus abesse*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. With *gen.*: *mille hominum*, Cic. Mil. 20: *mille annorum*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 87: *passuum*, Cato in Gell. 1, 1. Plur.: *Thracum mille aut duo millia occidere*, Cic. Phil. 14, 5: *sexcenta millia mun- dorum*, id. N. D. 1, 34. Rarely without a *gen.*: *censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria millia septingenta qua- tuor*, Liv. 35, 9: *sagittarios tria millia numero habebat*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4. Dis- tributively: *in millia aeris asses sin- gulos, on every thousand*, Liv. 29, 15.

2. Esp.: *mille passuum or simply mille, a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile (142 yards less than the English statute mile)*: *ut mille passuum con- ficiatur*, Cic. Att. 4, 16: *ultra quadrin- genta millia*, ib. 3, 4. II. Meton. *innumerable, countless (poet.)*: *mille trahens varios adverso sole colores*, Virg. Aen. 4, 701: *tentat mille modis*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 12. (Hence It. *miglio*; Fr. *mille*.)

millefolia, ae, f. (sc. herba) *a plant, milfoil, yarrow*, Achillea Millefolium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 19.

millefolium, ii, n. [mille folium] *a plant, milfoil, yarrow*: Plin. 24, 16, 95.

milleformis (milliformis), e, *adj.* [mille forma] *of a thousand forms*: *pestis*, Prud. Cath. 9, 55.

milleñarius, a, um, *adj.* [milleni] *containing a thousand, millenary*: *num- erus*, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

milleñi, ae, a, *adj. num. distrib.* [mille] *a thousand each, a thousand*: *millenū navium*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 4.

millepēda, ae, f. [mille pēs] *thou- sand-feet, an insect, perh. the woodlouse, species of Oniscus, or the milliped, spe- cies of Geophilus, etc.*: Plin. 20, 2, 6.

millesimus, a, um, *adj.* [mille] *the thousandth*: *millesimam partem vix intelligo*, Cic. Att. 2, 4: *inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis, i. e. ultima*, Ov. H. 13, 97: *usura, one for every thousand monthly*, Sen. Ira 3, 33. II. Subst. *millesima*, ae, f. (sc. pars) *a thousandth*: *armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam, the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury*, Petr. 67.

miliārensis (miliarensis), e, *adj.* [id.] *that contains a thousand*: *porti- cus, either containing a thousand co- lums, or measuring a thousand paces*, Vopisc. Aurel. 49.

miliārīum, ii, n. [id.] *a milestone*: *quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliariū consedisset*, Cic. Brut. 14. Esp.: *milliariū or milliari- um aureū, a milestone set up by Au- gustus in the forum*: *mille passus non a milliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt*, Macer. Dig. 50, 16, 154: Plin. 3, 5, 9: Tac. H. 1, 27. Hence Meton. *a Roman mile*: Suet. Ner. 31. 2. *the number one thousand, a thousand*: *annorum, a space of a thousand years*, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 7.

miliārīus (miliarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *containing or comprising a thou- sand*: *decuriae*, Varr. L. L. 9, 49: *gre- ges*, id. R. R. 2, 10: *clivus, of a thou- sand paces*, ib. 3, 1: *apri, weighing a thousand pounds*, Sen. Ep. 110: *oleae*, Plin. 17, 12, 19: *ala, of a thousand men*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: *porticus, a thousand feet in length*, Suet. Ner. 31. II. Subst. *milliarii*, orum, m. plu. *a Chris- tian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts*: Aug. Haeres. 8: id. Civ. D. 20, 7.

millies (milliens), *adv. a thousand times*: *quinquies millies*, Plin. 2, 23, 21: *semel et tricies millies mille*, Vit. 1, 6. II. Meton. *innumerable times*: *moreretur prius millies*, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: id. Sest. 58: *plus millies audivi*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.

milliformis, e, v. *milleformis*. **milli-modus**, a, um, *adj. thousand- fold, innumerable*: *irae*, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 3, 303.

millio, ōnis, m. *a kind of hawk*: Marq. Empir. 33.

millus, i, m. v. *mellum*.

milites lapis = *μιλίτης λίθος, a kind of blood-stone or haematite*: Plin. 36, 20, 38.

milto, i, f. = *μίλτος, either red- lead, minium, or vermillion, native cin- nabar*: *Trojanis temporibus rubrica in honore erat*; *milton vocant Graeci*: *mi- nium quidam, cinnabari*, Plin. 33, 7, 38 Vit. 9, 3.

milva, ae, f. [milvus] *a she-kite, as a term of abuse*: Petr. 75, 6.

milvāgo, inis, f. [id.] *a kind of fish, a gurnard*: Plin. 32, 2, 6.

milvinus (also *miluinus, quadrisyl.*), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the kite*: *milvinae plumae*, Plin. 37, 10, 60: *pes, kite's-foot, an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite*, id. 27, 8, 35: *milvina tibia, a kind of flute of a very clear tone*, Sol. 5 med. II. Subst. *milvina*, ae, f. (sc. fames) *a kite's, i. e. a ravenous appetite*: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29.

III. Fig. *rapacious, insatiable*: *mil- vinae ungulae, i. e. a thief's clutches*, id. Ps. 3, 2, 62: *Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

milvus (poet. also, *mīlūs, trisyl.*), i, m. *a bird of prey, a kite, glede, Falco Milvus*, Linn.: Plin. 10, 10, 12: *milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: *adulteretur et columba miluo, of something impos- sible*, Hor. Epod. 16, 32. Fig. *a rapa- cious person*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 13. Pro- verb.: *dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, of extensive pos- sessions*, Pers. 4, 26: Juv. 9, 55. II. Meton. *a fish of prey, a gurnard*, Trygla hirundo, Linn.: (metuit) *oper- tum miluus haniū*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: Ov. Hal. 95. 2. *a constellation*: id. F. 3, 794. (Hence It. *nibbio*.)

mīma, ae, f. (dat. and abl. plur. *mi- mabus*, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.), [mimus] *a female mimic or mime*: Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Hor. S. 1, 2, 56. In ap- position: *a mima uxore*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

mīmārīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for mi- micus, pertaining to a mime, mimic*: *mimarii scurrae*, Cap. Ver. 8.

mīmīambi, orum, m. plu. *a mimic poem in iambs, mimic iambs*: Te- rent. de Metr. p. 2437 P.: Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

mīmīcē, *adv. like a mime*: Cat. 42, 8: Tert. Apol. 46.

mīmīcus, a, um, *adj.* = *μιμικός, pertaining to mimes, mimic, farcical*: *ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mīmīcus, farcical, extravagant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: *res mimicae et ineptae*, Plin. Ep. 7, 29.

II. Fig. *feigned, fictitious, un- real*: *nimici currus (triumphales)*, id. Pan. 15: *mors*, Petr. 94.

mimmūlus, i, m. *a noxious herb in meadows, bearing pods, unknown*: Plin. 18, 28, 67.

mīmōgrāphus, i, m. = *μυμογράφος, a writer of mimes*: Suet. Gramm. 18.

mīmōlōgus, i, m. = *μυμολόγος, an actor in mimic plays or farces, a mime*: Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mīmūla, ae, f. *dim.* [mima] *a fe- male mime, actress*: Cic. Phil. 2, 25.

mīmūlus, i, m. *dim.* [nimus] *a mime*: Arn. 2, 69 fin.

mīmus, i, m. = *μῖμος, a mimic actor, mime*: Cic. de Or. 2, 59 fin.: *oratori mi- nime convenit distortus vultus gestus- que, quae in mimis rideri solent*, Quint. 6, 3, 29: Ov. A. A. 1, 501. II. Me- ton. *a mimic play, mime, farce*: *mimi exitus*, Cic. Coel. 27: *Tutor, mimus vetus*, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: *mimos scrib- ere*, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: *mimos commen- tari*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: *mimum agere*, Suet. Caes. 39.

III. Fig. *any thing farcical, pretended, unreal*: *of the sham triumph of Caligula*, id. Cal. 45: *com- mendationis*, Plin. 7, 12, 10: *humanae vitae*, Sen. Ep. 80: *mimus et simulatio*, ib. 26.

min, for *minium*, q. v.

min, for *mihine*, v. ego.

mina (mna, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 6 107)

ae, f. = *μνᾶ*, a Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina: the mina was of different values in the various systems of weights adopted in Greece (v. Smith's Ant. 1236): as an Attic silver weight it was nearly equal to 16 oz., and hence as money of account (for it was not a coin), the mina was worth about £4. sterling: Plin. 21, 34, 109: argenti, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 16: also *absol.* mina, id. Trin. 2, 4, 2: Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: auri, Pl. Mil. 5, 27.

mina, *ae, a threat*: v. *minae*.

minābīliter, *adv.* *threateningly* minabīliter, ἀπειλητικῶς, Gloss. Philox.

mināciāe, *arum, f. plu.* [minax] *threats, menaces*: minaciās ego istas flocci non facio tuas, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 16 id. Truc. 5, 56. (Hence It. *minaccia*; Prov. *menassa*; Fr. *menace*.)

minācīter, *adv.* *threateningly, menacingly, with threats or menaces*: adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9. *Comp.*: minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8.

minae, *arum, f. plu.* (*sing.* *mina* *ae*, Cato in Fest., acc. to Scaliger's conjecture, for which mille is now read; v. Fest. s. v.) [mineo] lit. *the projecting points or pinnacles of walls*: minae murorum, Virg. Aen. 4, 88. II. *Fig. threats, menaces*: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: minis insequi aliquem, id. Clu. 8: minas facere, *to throw out threats*, id. Quint. 14: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: et discam Getici quae norint verba juveni adsueta illis adjiciamque minas, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 55. Poet. of a bull: nullae in fronte minae, id. M. 2, 857: of a snake: tollentem minas, Virg. G. 3, 421.

2. Of things: aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 6, 28: frigoris, Ov. F. 4, 700: coelestes minae territabant, Flor. 2, 8, 3.

minānter, *adv.* *threateningly, with threats*: multa minanter agant, Ov. A. A. 3, 582.

minātio, *ōnis, f.* [minor] *a threatening, threat, menace*: minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71: imperiosis minationibus confutare, Tullius Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

minātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who drives cattle with threats, a drover*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 3.

minātorius, *a, um, adj.* [minator] *threatening*: sonitu minatorio (*al.* minaci), Amm. 17, 7.

minax, *ācis, adj.* [minor] lit. *jutting out, projecting*: minaci pendentem scopulo, overhanging, projecting, Virg. Aen. 8, 668: robur saxi, overlying, incumbent, Lucr. 1, 880. II. *Fig. threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces*: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12: Quint. 11, 3, 72: vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15. *Sup.*: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Cal. 51.

2. Of things: aequor saevum et minax, Ov. H. 19, 85: fluvii, Virg. G. 3, 77: pestilentia minacior, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: vox, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3.

minctio, *ōnis, f.* [mingo] *a making water*: Veg. Vet. 1, 50.

minctūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a making water*: Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (*al.* mictura).

minēo, 2. v. n. [MIN, root of minae, emineo, promineo] *to jut, project*: Lucr. 6, 561.

minerrimus, pro minimo dixerunt, Fest. s. v.

Minerva, *ae, f.* [Minerva, the goddess of wisdom; hence, meton.] *genius, learning, skill, art*: pingui or crassa Minerva aliquid facere, *without art, rudely*, Col. 1 praef. § 33: rusticus crassa Minerva, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invita Minerva, *contrary to the bent of one's genius*, id. A. P. 385: quia nihil decet invita, ut alunt, Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31. II. *Transf. a working in wool, spinning and weaving*: tolerare colo-

vitam tenuique Minerva, Virg. Aen. 8, 409: Ov. M. 4, 33.

minerval, *ālis, n.* [id.] *a fee given by a scholar to his teacher, entrance money*: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18: Tert. Idol. 10.

minervalicium, *ii, n.* perh. for Minerval: minervalicium, συστατικόν, Gloss. Philox.

mingo, *minxi, mictum, and mictum* 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to make water*: in me veniant mictum atque cucatum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38. Of sexual intercourse: Cat. 67, 30. II. Act. *urina mingitur*, Cels. 4, 20: ut quantum bibisset, tantum mingeret, Vop. in Bon. 14.

miniācēus, *a, um, adj.* [minium] *of cinnabar or minium, vermilion*: expositio, Vitr. 7, 9: cunei, ib. 4 *me.l.*

miniānus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *painted with vermilion*: minianus Juppiter (*i. e.* statua Iovis), Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

miniārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to minium or cinnabar*: miniarium metallum, *a mine of cinnabar*, Plin. 37, 7, 40. II. Subst.: miniararia, *ae, f.* or miniarium, *ii, n.* *a cinnabar mine*: id. 37, 7, 40.

miniātulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [miniatus] *coloured with red lead or cinnabar*: cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11.

miniātus, *a, um, Part.* [minio].

minicūlārius, *ii, v.* minuscularius.

minimē (minūme), *sup. adv.* *least, very little*: quum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41: quum minime videhamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id. facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe com-
meant, *extremely seldom*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. Strengthened with *omnium* and *gentium*: ad te minime omnium pertinebat, Cic. Rose. Am. 34: illa exclamat minime gentium, *not for anything in the world*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11. 2. *at least*: is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.*: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6.

3. In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all*: Ba. Sed cessas? Pa. Minime equidem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16: M. An tu haec non credis? A. Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6: num igitur peccamus? Minime vos quidem, id. Att. 8, 9. Strengthened with *gentium*: *Nau. Meriton* hoc meo videtur factum? De. Minime gentium, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 44.

minimōpēre, *i. e.* minimo opere, *not at all*: Licin. in Prisc. 6.

minimus, *a, um, v. parvus, ad fin.*

miniō, *atum, i. v. a.* [minium] *to colour with red-lead or cinnabar, to paint red*: Jovem, Plin. 33, 7, 39: quae quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, *with your red-lead pencil*, Cic. Att. 15, 14 *fin.* Of the parrot: avis torque miniato in vertice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58.

miniscitur, pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Fest. s. v.

minister, *tra, trum, adj. and subs.* [minus; like magister from magis] *an inferior, one subject to another, a servant*: centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Virg. Aen. 1, 703: Phrygius, the cup-bearer (Ganymede, Val. Fl. 5, 691: Falerni, a cup-bearer, Cat. 27, 1: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 470. 2. *an attendant priest, minister*: ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15: hostia inter ounctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Virg. G. 3, 486. Among the Christians: ex duabus ancillis, quae ministras dicebantur, deaconesses, Plin. Ep. 10, 97.

3. Of public officers: ministros imperii tui, *under-officials*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, *an assistant in the regal government, a minister*, Just. 16, 1: pacis bellique ministras, *assistants, advisers*, Virg. Aen. 11, 658. 4. In gen. *a furtherer, promoter, helper, abettor* (both in a good and in a bad sense): infirmi homines ministros se praebent in

judiciis oratoribus, *i. e. inform the orators what the law is*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: cupiditatum, id. Verr. 3, 8: libidinis, id. Am. 10: sermonum, *a mediator, negotiator*, Tac. H. 2, 99: consillorum suorum, Vell. 2, 129: regis ministri, *the supporters, friends*, Sall. J. 27: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ministri atque socii scelorum, Lūcr. 3, 61: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas*, Virg. Aen. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. Clu. 22: ales minister fulminis, *i. e. the eagle*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1. 5. *Fig.*: legum ministri magistratus (sunt), *the executors*, Cic. Clu. 53: huic facinori tua domus ministra esse non debuit, id. Coel. 21: artes comites et ministrae oratoris, id. de Or. 1, 17: ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, id. Tusc. 1, 31: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov. Ib. 261: tae-
dae ardore ministro suppeditant novum lumen, Lucr. 5, 298.

ministērīarius, *a, um, adj.* [ministerium] *pertaining to service, serviceable*: ministeriarius, ὑπηρετικός, Gloss. Philox.

ministerium, *ii, n.* [minister] *the office or functions of a minister, attendance, service, ministry; an office, occupation, employment, administration, etc.*: aquila velut ministerio missa capiti (pileum) apte reponit, Liv. 1, 34: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: officium esse filii, uxoris: ministerium esse servi, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: facere alicui, *to wait or attend upon*, Just. 32, 3: praestare alicui, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 15: exhibere, Papin. ib. 50, 1, 17: assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 51: ministerium cōsillii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5: fabrilla, Plin. 16, 43, 84: diurna, Ov. M. 4, 216: navis, Petr. 108: triste, Virg. Aen. 6, 223: Quirinus acerbis ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: belli, *military service*, ib. 2, 78: Vell. 2, 38. II. *Meton. a suite of attendants*: quindecim convivarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 1, 5: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, *i. e. lictores, viatores, etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 27: auleum, *court-servants*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet. Ner. 12.

2. *a service of dishes, table-service*: ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34. (Hence It. *mestiero*; Sp. *menester*; Fr. *métier*.)

ministra, *ae, f. v. minister.*

ministratio, *ōnis, f.* [ministro] *service, assistance*: commoda, Vitr. 6, 9.

ministrātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *an attendant, waiter, servant*: transeo turbam ministratorum, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam coenam discurretur, Sen. Ep. 95: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, *cup-bearer*, Petr. 31.

II. *Transf. in gen. one who helps, advises, serves, etc.*: ministratorem exhibere, *to play the assistant, the instructor*, Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: quasi ministrator, aderat, subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53.

ministrātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [ministrator] *pertaining to service*: urceoli, Mart. 14, 105 in lemm.

ministrātrix, *icis, f.* [ministro] *or ministra, a female attendant, handmaid*: ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub.

ministrix, *icis, f.* [ministra] *for ministra, a maid-servant, handmaid*: ministrix, ὑπηρετής, Gloss. Philox.

ministro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [minister] *to attend, wait upon, serve, esp. at table*: con str. with dat. (rarely acc.) of the pers. and acc. of the thing; or *absol.*: servi ministrant, Cic. Pla. 27: Ganymedes pocula ministrans, id. N. D. 1, 40: coena ministratur pueris tribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116: ministrare alicui fletibus, *to serve up*, Tac. H. 1, 48. *Pass.*

impers.: Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministraretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 14. With *acc.*: nosmet inter nos ministremus, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 7. *II. Transf. to manage, direct, execute, supply, furnish, etc.*: ministrare (naves) velis, Virg. Aen. 6, 302: naves velis ministrantur, Tac. G. 44: viros et arma alicui, id. H. 4, 12: prolem, to give, present, Tib. 2, 21: facies furiis Clodiani, Cic. Pis. 11: equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl. 6, 216: iussa medicorum, to execute, Ov. H. 20, 133. Also of inanimate subjects: sarmentum colibus succum ministrat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: furor arma ministrat, Virg. Aen. 1, 150: vinum verba ministrat, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 20: luna ministrat equis, serves them, lights them on their way, Prop. 3, 14, 15.

minitabiliter, adv. threateningly: increpare, Pac. in Non. 139, 22.

minitabundus, a, um, adj. [minitor] threatening: tum quoque minitabundus petebat, Liv. 39, 41.

minito, i. v. a. for minitor, to threaten: quae minitas mihi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. in Non. 473, 32.

minitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [minor] to threaten, menace: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* or *abl.* of thing; with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, and *absol.*: mihi malum minitare? Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: fratri mortem, id. Phil. 6, 4: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, ib. 11, 14 *fin.*: Caesari gladio, Sall. C. 49: with *abl.* only: qui ferro minitere, Enn. in Fest. s. v. nungulus: with *acc.* only: bellum, Quint. 3, 6, 19: with *dat.* only: alicui, Cic. Att. 2, 19: with *inf.*: quod nunc minitare facere, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 13: cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 2. *Absol.*: etiamne, carnifex, minitare? id. Bac. 4, 6, 16.

minium, ii, n. (apoc. form, min, Virg. in Quint. 8, 3, 28) [a Spanish word] native cinnabar, vermillion, or sulphuret of mercury: Prop. 2, 2, 21.

II. minium, red oxide of lead: Plin. 33, 7, 40: Virg. E. 10, 27: Vitr. 7, 8.

minius, a, um, adj. [minium] of cinnabar or minium, cinnabar-red, vermillion: rosarum minius color, App. M. 4, p. 143: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 348.

mino, i. v. a. [minae] to drive with threats: used only by the earlier (Prisc. p. 799) and later writers: asinos et equum minantes baculis exiunt, App. M. 3, p. 141: asinum, ib. 8, p. 589, Oud.: Aus. Epigr. 67. 2. to drive animals: agasones equos agentes, id est minantes, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Agasones, p. 25, ed. Müll. (Hence *It. menare*; Fr. *mener*.)

minor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] lit. to jut, project: geminique minantur in coelum scopuli, Virg. Aen. 1, 162: saxa minantia coelo, Sil. 4, 2. *II. Transf. to threaten, menace*: constr. with *dat.* of pers. and *acc.* of thing; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: alicui, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: crucem minari alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 43: ab hac minatus sese abire, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 14. Of things: quum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem urbi minabatur, Cic. Planc. 40: ornus minatur, threatens to fall, Virg. Aen. 2, 626: nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus, threatens to strike, is aimed at, Hor. A. P. 350. 2. Esp. like the Gr. ἀπειλεῖν, to promise boastfully (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, id. S. 2, 3, 9: qui magna quum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr. 4, 21, 4. *III. minor*, us, Comp. of parvus, q. v. (Hence *It. minore*, *meno*; Fr. *moindre*, *moins*.)

minōro, atum, i. v. a. [minor] to make smaller, to lessen, diminish: Tert. Anim. 43: minorato pretio vendere, Scaev. Dig. 18, 7, 10 (al. numerato).

mintha, ae, and *minthē*, es, f. = μινθῆ, the Greek name for menta, mint: mentae nomen, Minthas odoris apud Graecos nuncupat, cum alloqui mintha vocaretur, Plin. 19, 8, 47.

mintrio, 4. or *mintro*, i. v. n. to squeak like a mouse: mus avidus mintrit (al. mintrat), Auct. Carm. Philom. 61.

minūisco, 3. v. n. incept. [minuo] to grow less, diminish: Aus. Ephem. *fin.* dub.

minūmē, for minime, q. v.

minūmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

minūo, ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a. and n. [minus].

A. Act. to make smaller, to lessen, diminish: hence, to break in pieces, chop, grind, etc.: sumptus civitatum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: rem familiarem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint. 2, 3, 7: minuuntur corporis artus, diminish in size, Ov. M. 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin. 11, 54, 118: ramaliaque arida tecto detulit, et minuit, broke in pieces, Ov. M. 8, 645: ligna, id. F. 2, 647: portarum objectus, to dash in pieces, Stat. Th. 10, 526: dentes in limine, ib. 47: sanguinem, to let blood, Veg. Vet. 1, 16: and *absol.* in the same signif.: ib. 23. *II. Fig. to impair, detract from, diminish*: gloriam alicujus, Cic. Fl. 12: molestias vitae, id. Fin. 1, 16: spem, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: auctoritatem, id. B. C. 3, 43: suspicionem professionis, Cic. Att. 10, 16: controversias, to settle, put an end to, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: majestatem populi R. per vim, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: matris imperium, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 6: religionem, Nep. Ag. 4.

2. to refute, destroy: minuenda est haec opinio, Cic. Off. 1, 22. 3. to restrict, restrain: magistratum, censuram, Liv. 4, 24. 4. to alter, modify: nec tu ea causa minueris haec quae facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 19: consilium, id. Hec. 4, 3, 10. Poet. with *inf.*: to cease, leave off: mirari, Lucr. 2, 1026. *B. Neutr.*: minuent caestu, at the ebbing of the tide, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: minuenta luna, waning, Pall. 3, 24.

minūrio or *minurrio*, 4. v. n. [μινυρίζω] to twitter, chirp, coo, of birds: palumbes minuriunt (al. minariunt), Spart. Get. 5: progrem inter asseres minurientem, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

minurritōnes appellatur avium minorum cantus, Fest. s. v.

minus, a, um, adj. smooth: mina ovis, smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly: mina, id est, ventre glabro, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: minae oves, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 9. *II. Subst.* mina, ae, f.: minam Aelius vocitatum ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem faciam, Fest. s. v.

minūs, comp. adv. less: minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: ita imperium semper ad optimum quemque a minus bono transferretur, less good, not so good, Sall. C. 2: quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosos, id. J. 18 *fin.*: minus diligenter, not carefully enough, Nep. Con. 5: minus late, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: minus diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28. Rarely with a comp.: minus admirabilior, Flor. 4, 2, 46. With *quam*: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. Planc. 30. With *atque*: qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. S. 2, 7, 96. Elliptically: madefactum iri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 32: cecidere duo millia haud minus perlitum, Liv. 42, 6: quum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, ib. 28. 2. Esp. non (haud) minus quam (atque) not less, no less, quite as much: patria hominibus non minus cara esse debet quam liberi, Cic. Fam. 4, 5: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt illi dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, id. Cat. 3, 1: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 561. (ii) Nihil minus, by no means: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 46. (iii) Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, less and less: mihi jam minus minueque obtemperat, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 33: minus et minus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 73. (iv) Also alone, as an emphatic negation, not at

all, not: quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: nonnunquam ea quae praedicta sunt minus eveniunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14. (v) Si minus, sin minus, if not, but if not, otherwise: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, ac custodiri oportebat, id. Verr. 5, 27: quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor, id. Fam. 7, 1 *fin.* (vi) Quic minus, and as one word, quominus, lit. by which the less; used as a conjunction to connect subj. clauses with principal verbs implying hindrance, etc.: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, ib.: hiemem credo prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, ib. 12, 5: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.* Reversed, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.

minuscularius, a, um, adj. [minusculus] small, petty, paltry, trifling: minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10: res, ib. 1, 55, 1. *II. Subst.* minuscularii, orum, m. plu. receivers of small single sums, opp. to the receiver-general: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3: minuscularii vectigalium conductores (al. minutularii), Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4.

minuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [minus] rather less, rather small: aviarius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: cupae, Cato R. R. 12: nomen, i. e. very short, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 46: villa, Cic. Att. 14, 13: epistola, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Also of persons: meretrix, Pl. Poen. 2, 50.

minūtal, ālis, n. [minutus] a dish of minced meat: Juv. 14, 129: Mart. 11, 31. *II. minutalia*, ium, n. plu. petty or paltry things, trifles: culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, Tert. Anim. 32.

minūtālis, e, adj. [id.] small, petty, paltry: regna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4.

minūtātīm, adv. [id.] piecemeal, in little bits: nasturtium consectum minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10: cribrare terram, to sift small, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

2. bit by bit, gradually: interrogare, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: aliquid addere, ib. 16: assuefaciant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: discere, Lucr. 5, 1383: se recipere, Auct. B. Afr. 31: cedere, ib. 78. 3. singly, one by one: singulos convenire, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

minūtē, adv. into small or fine pieces, finely, minutely: sal minute tritus, Col. 6, 17: minutissime commolere, id. 12, 28. *II. Fig. in a petty, paltry manner*: res minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3. 2. minutely, closely, accurately: minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28.

minūtīa, ae, f. [minutus] smallness, fineness, minuteness: ad minutiam redigere, to make quite small, reduce to powder, Sen. Ep. 70: pulveris minutiae, little particles, Lact. Ira D. 10.

minūtīes, ēl, f. [id.] i. q. minutia: ad summam minutiam contere, App. M. 9, p. 229: humana, ib. 11, p. 263.

minūtīloquium, ii, n. [minutus loquor] brevity of speech: Tert. Anim. 6.

minūtīm, adv. into small pieces, finely, minutely: concidere, Cato R. R. 123: scoria minutim fracta, Plin. 34, 18, 51.

minūtīo, ōnis, f. [minuo] a lessening, diminishing: sanguinis, blood-letting, bleeding, Veg. Vet. 1, 17. *II. Fig.*: opp. incrementum: Quint. 8, 4, 28: capitis, i. e. diminutio, Gell. 1, 12.

minūtūlārīus, v. minuscularius.

minūtūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [minutus] very little, very paltry: pueri, Pl. Poen. prol. 28: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 3.

minūtus, a, um, Part. [minuo]. *II. Adj.* little, small, minute: pueri minuti, opp. majores, Varr. in Non. 141, 18: dii omnes magni minutique, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 45. Of things: litterae, id. Bac. 4, 9, 68: minuta ac brevia folia, Plin. 12, 24, 53: ossa, Lucr. 1, 834: opuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: itinera, Suet.

Aug. 82: minutissimis letibus excarnificatus, id. Vit. 17: res, *little things, trifles*, Cic. Clu. 64. **2.** Fig. petty, *ry, insignificant*: alii minuti et angusti, id. Fin. 1, 18: philosophi, id. Div. 1, 30: id. Sen. 23, 85: imperatores, id. Brut. 73: plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, 13. Of things: canto carmina versibus minutis, Poet. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27: genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38. (Hence Fr. *menu*.)

minyanthes, *is*, *n.* = *μινυανθές*, a kind of large-leaved clover, Psoralea bituminosa, Linn., also called Asphaltion: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

minyas, *adis*, *f.* a fabulous herb, with magical properties: idem (Pythagoras) *mjnada* appellat, nomine alio corysidiam, Plin. 24, 17, 100.

mīo, *i. v. a.* to commit a nuisance, to make water: Inscr.

mirābillārius, *ii*, *m.* [mirabilis] a worker of miracles: Eccl.

mirābilis, *e*, *adj.* [miror] to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable; strange, singular: nec hoc est tam re, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: mirabilem in modum Ephesi praesto fuit, id. Att. 5, 13: pugnandi cupiditas, Nep. Milt. 5: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 23. *Comp.*: quo ista majora ac mirabilia fecisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 18. *Sup.*: mirabilissima soboles, Col. 6, 36. With *acc.* and *inf.*: vos esse istiusmodi, naut mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7. With *relat. clause*: mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: esset mirabile quomodo, id. Div. 2, 19: mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil. 6, 620. With *abl. supine*: mirabile dictu! Virg. G. 2, 30. (Hence It. *miraviglia*; Fr. *merveille*.)

mirābilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [mirabilis] wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality: Eccl.

mirābilitē, *adv.* wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly: mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep. Dion. 10: cupere, Cic. Fam. 13, 16: laetari, ib. 11, 14: moratus est, *is strangely constituted, is a strange fellow*, id. Att. 2, 25. *Comp.*: mirabilis augere, id. de Or. 1, 21.

mirābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [miror] astonished, full of wonder or astonishment: nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, Liv. 3, 38: id. 25, 37.

miracidion, *primae adolescentiae*, Fest. s. v.

mirācula, *ae*, *f.* [miror] a marvellously ugly prostitute: diobolares, schoenulae, miraculae, Plaut. fragm. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.*

mirāculum, *i*, *n.* [id.] a wonderful, strange, or marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle; wonderfulness, marvellousness: portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, strange and wonderful opinions, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, Liv. 2, 7: esse miraculo, to be wonderful, to excite wonder, id. 25, 8: arbor digna miraculo, curious, Plin. 12, 1, 5: in quae miracula, dixit, verteris? Ov. M. 3, 673: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441: miraculum magnitudinis, extraordinary size, Liv. 25, 9. (Hence It. *miraglio*; Sp. *milagro*.)

mirandus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [miror].

II. *Adj.*: wonderful, admirable, strange, singular: in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27: mirandum in modum, in a wonderful manner, id. Att. 9, 7: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.

mirātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] wonder, admiration: mirationem facere, Cic. Div. 2, 22.

mirātor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] an admirer: mirator rerum, Ov. M. 4, 640: sul, Sen. Vit. B. 8: inanium, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

mirātrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she that wonders or admires (poet.): miratrix turba, Juv. 4, 62: fama, Sen. Hipp. 742.

mirē, *adv.* wonderfully, marvel-

lously, admirably, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly, very: puero municipia mire favent, Cic. Att. 16, 11: mire factus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, 20: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12: gratus, ib. 1, 6: mire quam, extraordinarily, exceedingly, Cic. Att. 1, 11 *fin.* (*al.* mire quantum).

mirificē, *adv.* wonderfully, marvelously, admirably, extraordinarily, exceedingly: delectari, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11: prodesse, Plin. 31, 8, 44.

mirificentiā, *ae*, *f.* [mirificus] wonder, admiration: mirabillium mirificentiā, Chrysolog. Sermon. 63.

mirificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mirus facio] causing wonder or admiration, wonderful, marvellous; extraordinary, admirable; singular, strange: homo mirificus, Cic. Att. 4, 11: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15. Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16: convicium, ib. 1, 14: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11: studium, ib. 14, 3: fructus, id. Sen. 3: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13. *Sup.*: mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 31: mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 42.

mirio, *ōnis*, *m.* [mirus] a sick or defectively-formed person: Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3 *fin.* § 64. **II.** a wonderer, admirer: Tert. Praescr. 3.

mirmillo (murmillo), *ōnis*, *m.* [*μυρμιλλῶν*] a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian (Threx), or a net-fighter (retiarius), and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest (whence the name): Fest. s. v. retiario: cf. Smith's Ant. 575: ille ex mirmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: Quint. 6, 3, 61.

mirmillōnicus (myrm.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [mirmillo] pertaining to a mirmillo: Fest. s. v. retiario.

mīro, *i. v. a.* for miror, to wonder: quid miras? Varr. in Non. 480, 30. *Part. perf.*: mirata virginis arte, Juvenc. 3, 58.

miror, *atus*, *i. v. a.* and *n. dep.* to wonder or marvel at, to be astonished or amazed at: constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, with *relat. clause*, etc.: negligentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5: illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14: si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, id. Div. in Caecil. 1: mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspiceum cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24: idne tu miraris, si patrisat filius? Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27: miror, in illa superbia et importunitate si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic. Am. 15: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum potuerit, id. Verr. 2, 54: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59. **II.** to look on with wonder, to admire: cum puerorum formas et corpora magno hic opere miraretur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11: Virg. G. 3, 49: patrem, to honour admiringly, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, of admiring wonder, Sen. Ep. 94: se, to admire oneself, be vain, Cat. 22, 17. Poet. with the *gen.*: justitiacne prius mirer bolline laborum? Virg. Aen. 11, 126. Of inanimate subjects: miraturque (arbores), novas frondes et non sua poma, id. G. 2, 81.

mirus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, admirable, extraordinary: mirum et magna facinus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 97: nimia mira memoras! wonders, marvels, id. Amph. 5, 1, 53: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, wonderfully, exceedingly, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104: mirum in modum conversae sunt omnium mentes, astonishingly, surprisingly, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? Cic. de Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, id. Att. 13, 40: id mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2,

1: mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79: mirum ni, nisi, or quin, it would be wonderful, I am very much mistaken, if not, i. e. most probably, undoubtedly: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in coena plusculum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 127: quid ploras pater? Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing, Naev. in Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: mirum, quin ab avo ejus aut proavo acciperem, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 125: socer et medicus me insanire aiebant: quid sit, mira sunt, I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me, id. Men. 5, 7, 56: quid mirum? what wonder? Qv. A. A. 3, 110. *Comp.*: mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. in Fest. s. v.: quid hoc mirius? Varr. in Non. 135, 29.

mis, old form for mei, of me: ingens cura mis, Enn. in Prisc. p. 955 P.: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 25.

miscellāneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [miscellus] mixed; miscellaneous: turba miscellanea, of all sorts, App. M. 3, p. 129.

II. Subst. miscellanea, *orum*, *n.* plu. a hash of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodge-podge, the coarse diet of gladiators: Juv. 11, 20. **2.** writings on miscellaneous subjects: Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

miscellōnes appellantur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Fest. s. v.

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, 309), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [misceo] mixed: uvae miscellae, Cato R. R. 23. Of pigeons: miscellum genus (i. e. of tame and wild pigeons), Varr. R. R. 3, 7: ludi, of several kinds, Suet. Cal. 20: aes, a bronze tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served their time, and to whom lands were assigned, as also of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased, Sicul. Flacc. de condit. agror. p. 23 Goes.

miscēo, *miscui*, *mistum*, or *mixtum*, *2. v. a.* to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend: constr. with *abl.*, *dat.*, *cum*, and *absol.*: (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: rubor mistus candore, id. N. D. 1, 27: dulce et amarum, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 61: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8: mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina facce Falerna, ib. 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: aquas nectare, Ov. H. 16, 198: fletum cruori, id. M. 4, 140: cunque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, id. Pont. 1, 9, 20.

2. Esp. to have carnal intercourse with: corpus cum aliqua, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 13, 866: cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 228: sanguinem et genus, to intermarry, Liv. 1, 9.

3. to mix, prepare a drink: alteri miscere mulsam, Cic. Fin. 2, 5 *fin.*: Veientana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, ib. 1, 147.

4. Reflect. or with *pron.* reflect.: to mingle with others, to unite, assemble: miscet (se) viris, Virg. Aen. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86: ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, assemble, Virg. G. 4, 75.

5. Miscere manus or proelia, to join battle, engage (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28: vulnera, to inflict wounds on each other, Virg. Aen. 12, 720.

6. Of storms: to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil (poet.): coelum terramque miscere, ib. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, ib. 124: miscet se maria, ib. 9, 714. Hence, Prov.: coelum ac terras and mare coelo miscere, to disturb heaven and earth, raise a great commotion, Liv. 4, 3: cf. mare coelo confundere, Juv. 6, 282.

II. Fig. to mix, mingle, unite, etc.: animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. Am. 21 *fin.*: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1: ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari, to mingle and adjust, id. Off. 3, 33, 119: haec ita mixta fuerunt, ut tem-

perata nullo fuerint modo, id. Rep. 2, 23. 2. *Esp. to share with, impart to; to take part in:* cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, share, Sen. Ep. 3: miscere se partibus alicujus, to mix oneself up with, Vell. 2, 86: se negotiis, to engage in, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: paternae hereditati, Ulp. ib. 29, 2, 42 fin. 3. *to throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb; to stir up, occasion, excite:* omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: rem publicam malis contionibus, id. Agr. 2, 33: coetus, Tac. A. 1, 16: animorum motus dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, stirred up, devised, id. Cat. 4, 3: seditiones, Tac. H. 4, 68 fin. [Cf. Sans. *mis*; Gr. *μίσω*, *μίσωμι*; Germ. *mischen*; Eng. *mix*.] (Hence It. *mischiare*; Sp. *mezclar*, *mesclar*; Fr. *mêler*, *mélange*.)

miscillus, a, um, v. miscellus.

miscipulo, i. v. n. *to smack:* miscipulat, *πομπύζει*, Gloss. Philox.

miscix, icis, adj. [misceo] *changeable, inconstant:* Petr. 45, 6 dub. (al. mittix).

misellus, a, um, adj. dim. [miser] *poor, wretched, unfortunate:* homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23: id. Fam. 14, 4: o factum male! o miselle passer, Cat. 3, 16. *Esp. of the dead:* cum alicujus defuncti recordaris, misellum vocas eum, poor, Tert. Test. Anim. 4. Of things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 65: spes, Lucr. 4, 1089.

miser, a, um, adj. *wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc.: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: homo miser et infortunatus, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 20: miser atque infelix, Cic. Quint. 30: o multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserum esse voluisti, id. Phil. 11, 4: miser infelix, aerumnosus, id. Parad. 2, 1: miserum habere aliquem, to torment, id. Fam. 14, 7: miserum fui fugitando, am completely tired out, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7. With *gen.*: miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan. 58: cultus miser, anxious about, Hor. S. 2, 2, 66. Of things: misera ambitione laborare, ib. 1, 4, 26: curae, Lucr. 3, 1065: orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: voluptates, Plin. 33, 3: amor, Virg. Aen. 5, 655. Often inserted parenthetically: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 32: foribus, miser, oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1172: miserum! what a misfortune! how sad!: tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi, miserum! septena quotannis corpora, Virg. Aen. 6, 20. 2. *sick, ill:* quo morbo misera sum, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 39: homini misero non invidio medicinam, Petr. 129: homo animo suo miser, sick at heart, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 36: miserum esse ex animo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 1. 3. *bad, worthless:* hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28: carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27: remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34.

miserabilis, e, adj. [miseror] *pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad:* nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: flet ultro miserabilis, Quint. 11, 1, 64: sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117. *Comp.*: miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. 1, 59. *Neut.* for miserabiliter: miserabile caesis insultare, Virg. Aen. 12, 338. II. *mournful, plaintive:* voces, Liv. 1, 29: aspectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: caedes, Liv. 1, 59: elegi, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2.

miserabiliter, adv. *pitiablely, sadly, miserably:* emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: perire, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11. II. *mournfully, plaintively:* scripta epistola, Cic. Att. 10, 9: laudare, to pronounce one's funeral oration in a mournful manner, so as to excite pity, ib. 14, 10: dicere tristia, Quint. 2, 120. *Comp.*: miserabilius dicere, Sen. Exc. contr. praef.

Inis, n. [miseror] *pity, commiseration:* parvi miseramina panis (al. mihi fragmina), Juven. 4, 285.

miseranter, adv. *pitifully, pathetically:* Gell. 10, 3.

miseratio, ōnis, f. [miseror] *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration:* cum quadam miseratione delectare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: miserationem commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46: miseratione mens judicium permovenda, Cic. Or. 38: miserationem petere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: infantis, Just. 7, 2. II. *In rhetor. a pathetic speech:* miserationibus uti, Cic. Brut. 21: judicem inclinat misratio, Quint. 4, 1, 14.

miserator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who pities:* Juven. 2, 295.

miserō, adv. *wretchedly, miserably, lamentably:* est misere scriptum, Pseudol. Ps. O miserrime, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 72: vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15: Bassus misere noluit mihi legionem tradere, unhappily, Cass. in Cic. Fam. 12, 12. II. *vehemently, violently:* misere amare, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 32: deperire, id. Cist. 1, 2, 12: invadere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: orare aliquid, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 124.

miserōo, ui, itum, 2. v. n. [miser] *to pity, compassionate, commiserate:* misere te annis, Enn. in Non. 474, 30: cogebant hostes, ut misererent, id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 894. II. *Impers. miseret, it excites pity or compassion:* constr. with *acc.* of person who experiences, and *gen.* of that which gives rise to the feeling: miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 30: eorum nos miseret, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: neque te mei tergi miseret, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 25. With *acc.* instead of *gen.*: Menedemi vicem miseret me, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2.

miserōor, itus (part. perf. misertus for miseritus, Scip. Afr. in Macr. S. 2, 10) 2. v. dep. [id.] *to have pity, to pity, compassionate.* With *gen.*: misere mini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28 fin.: postulat, ut sui miserentur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: misere tempore, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: deos misertos nominis Romani, Liv. 27, 33 fin.: quum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5: laborum tantorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 143: misere mei, misere meorum, Ov. H. 12, 81. With *dat.*: cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg. Fab. 58: cf. Diom. p. 294 P. With *acc.* (dub.): tot misere animas, Grat. Cynege. 440 (al. misereare).

II. *Impers. miseretur, misertum (misertum) est, etc. it excites pity or compassion:* (on constr. v. misereor): quando te nostrum et rei publicae miserebatur? Quadrig. in Gell. 6, 20: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: me ejus misertum est, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 29: quo me rei publicae maxime misertum est, Scip. Afr. in Macr. S. 2, 10. With the *gen.* only: miseretur tui, Pacuv. in Non. 477, 16: ut supplicum misereatur, that we should feel pity for suppliants, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.

miseresco, 3. v. n. incomp. [misereor] *to feel pity, have compassion* (poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimur ultro, Virg. Aen. 2, 145: miseresce regis, ib. 8, 573: generis miseresce tui, Stat. Th. 1, 280. II. *Impers.*: it excites pity or compassion (on constr. v. misereor) inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3. III. *to become wretched, miserable:* Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 1.

miserēt, v. misereor, no. II.

miserētur, v. misereor, no. II.

miserēvīvium, ii, n. *a plant also called proserpinaca:* App. Herb. 18.

miseria, ae, f. [miser] *wretchedness, misfortune, misery, affliction, distress*, etc.: miseria voluptate sedare, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 93: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32: oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. C. 10. II. *irksomeness, trouble, fatigue:* miseriam capere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22: nimiae miseriae est, is too irksome, Quint. 1, 8, 18.

III. *anxiety:* Stoli omnia superstitiosa sollicitudine et miseria credunt, Cic. Div. 2, 41. IV. *Esp. poverty:* in urbe vis patrum in dies miseriaeque plebis crescebant, Liv. 6, 34: comitem

aeris alieni atque litis esse miseriam Plin. 7, 32, 32.

miserīcordia, ae, f. [misericors] *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy:* misericordia est aegritudo ex miseria alterius injuria laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: plerumque in summo periculo timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: mentes hominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare, Cic. de Or. 1, 12: adhibere, to show, id. Rab. perd. 2: aliena misericordia vivo, on the compassion of others, id. Rosc. Am. 50: puerorum, for the children, id. Att. 7, 12: misericordia vulgi, for the common people, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ad misericordiam inducere, to move, Cic. Brut. 50: misericordiam magnam habere, to have, entertain, id. Mur. 40: misericordias habere, Pl. Most. 2, 3, 115.

II. *Meton. plaintiveness, pathos:* haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 fin.

2. *a pitiful state or condition, unhappiness:* timeo ne quum intelligant homines quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, opugnent te vehementius, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

miserīcorditer, adv. *pitifully, compassionately, mercifully:* crudeliter ille, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. in Non. 510 20: Lact. 6, 18. *Comp.*: misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16.

miserīcors, dis, adj. [misereor cor] *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful:* misericors et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52: animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55. Of things: honesto et misericordi mendacio, id. Lig. 5, 16. *Comp.*: misericordior, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 23. *Sup.*: misericordissimus, Aug. Ep. 48.

miserīmōnium, ii, n. [miser] *wretchedness, misery:* Laber. in Non. 214, 20.

miserīter, adv. *sadly, wretchedly, lamentably:* alloqui, Cat. 63, 49.

miserītūdo, ōnis, f. [miser] *wretchedness, misery:* Att. in Non. 136, 18. II. *pity, compassion*, id. ib. 136, 20.

miserītus and **misertus**, Part [misereor].

miserō, for miseror: ut miserarent mala, Att. in Non. 470, 23.

miserōr, atus, i. v. dep. [miser] *to lament, bewail, deplore:* quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 6: commune periculum miserabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: communem conditionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, id. de Or. 1, 37: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, id. Cat. 4, 6: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Virg. Aen. 5, 451: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23. II. *to pity, commiserate:* juvenem animi miserata, Virg. Aen. 10, 686: sortem animo miseratus iniquam, ib. 6, 332: miserandum in modum, in a pitiable manner, Cic. Prov. cons. 3: casum alicujus miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17. With *gen.*: eorum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 381. With *dat.*: servis miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 402.

miseror, ōris, m. [a contr. of miserator, from miseror] *one who pities:* miserande miseror, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 478.

miserulus, a, um, adj. dim. [miser] *wretched, unfortunate:* animula miserula, Catullus in Non. 517, 4.

misistula, ae, f. *a crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon*, misisula, *μυστίλη*, Gloss. Philox.

missibilia, ium, for missilia: Sid. p. 4, 20.

missicius, or -tius, a, um, adj. [mitto] *discharged from military service:* praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48.

missicūlo, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to send often:* ad me litteras missiculabas, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 29.

missilis, e, adj. [id.] *that may be*

throw, that is thrown or hurled, missile: lapides missiles, sling-stones, Liv. 1, 43: ferrum, a javelin, Virg. Aen. 10, 421: uni sibi missile ferrum, which he alone can launch, Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), capable of being shot forth, Plin. 8, 35, 53. II. Subst. missile, is, n. a missile weapon, missile, a javelin: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39: Virg. Aen. 10, 718: in sing.: Lucan. 7, 485. 2. missilia, ium, n. plu. or res missiles, presents thrown by the emperors among the people: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11: id. Aug. 98. Hence, fig.: ad haec, quae a fortuna sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus expectat, Sen. Ep. 74.

missio, ōnis, f. [id.] a letting go, a sending, dispatching: litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5: legatorum, id. Phil. 7, 1. 2. a throwing, hurling: extra telorum missionem, beyond the range of missiles, Vitr. 2, 9. 3. a letting (blood): missio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 10 fin. 4. In law: a delivering up, giving possession: missio in aedes, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15. 5. a release from captivity, liberation: munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48. 6. a discharge from service (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), a dismissal: praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem redditumque in patriam negasset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, a discharge obtained by favour, id. 43, 14: nondum justa, ib. 15. (Of the various kinds of military discharge v. Smith's Ant. 499 and cf. Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.) Of a quaestor: Suet. Caes. 7. Of gladiators: quum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29: Sen. B. n. 2, 20 fin. Hence, spectaculum sine missione, in which the gladiators fought to the death, Liv. 41, 20. Fig.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur, Sen. Ep. 37: sine missione pugnatum est, for life or death, Flor. 3, 20 fin. 7. a cessation, termination: ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. 8. missionem dare, to remit a punishment, to leave untouched: missionem puero dedit, let him go, Petr. 52.

missitius, a, um, v. missicius.

missito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [mitto] to send repeatedly: auxilia, Liv. 9, 45: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

missor, ōris, m. [id.] one who sends, throws, or shoots, an archer (rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (al. hic missus revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.

missorium, ii, n. [id.] a dish, charger: aurata missoria, Venant. Vit. S. Germ. 13.

missum, i, n. [id.] a prize: ἀθλον, missum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: also missarium, i, n.: Schol. in Juv. 8, 227.

missus, a, um, Part. [mitto].

missus, ūs, m. [id.] a sending away, a sending, despatching: missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Virg. Aen. 7, 752. 2. a throwing, hurling: pilli, Liv. 9, 19. Meton. a shot: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, two thousand bow-shots, Lucr. 4, 409. 3. a course, round, heat in the games: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22: id. Dom. 4. 4. a course at table: novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. Pert. 12: Lampri Hellog. 30.

mistarius or mixtarius, ii, m. [misceo] a mixing-vessel: Lucil. in Non. 546, 30.

mistiſtus (mixticius) or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] of mixed race, mongrel = σμικτός: Hier. in Jerem. 25, 19. (Hence Sp. mestizo; Fr. métis.)

mistim (mix.), adv. mixedly: Lucr. 3, 56.

mistilo (mix.) ōnis, f. [misceo] a

mixing: aliam mixtionem habet genus avium, Vitr. 1, 4. Meton. a mixture: Pall. 1, 32.

mistura (mix.), ae, f. [id.] a mixing, mingling: mistura immoderata, Varr. in Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 976: unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2. 2. Meton. a mixture, compound: ea mistura os perficitur, Col. 7, 5. 3. Esp. carnal intercourse, copulation: externae Veneris mistura, Lucan. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79. II. Fig. a mixing, mingling: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientia forma, Petr. 94: mira figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 40: translationum, id. 5, 11, 22.

misturatus (mix.), a, um [mistura] mixed, mingled: Pelag. Veter. 6.

mistus (mix.), a, um, Part. [misceo].

mistus (mix.), ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] a mixing, mingling: seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

misys, ſos, n. (gen. misys, Scrib. Comp. 34; and, misy, Cels. 6, 7, 2) = μίσος: I. a kind of mushroom or truffle: perh. Tuber niveum, Desf.: Plin. 19, 3, 12. II. a mineral, perh. a vitriolic ore, blue copperas, sulphate of copper: Plin. 34, 12, 29: Cels. 5, 19, 8.

mite, adv. mildly, softly, gently (rare): mite convivere, App. M. 10, p. 255. Comp.: mitius ille perit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 27. Sup.: quam mitissime potest legatos appellat, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

mitella, ae, f. dim. [mitra] a headband, a kind of turban: nobiles adolescentes Neapoli cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: Virg. Cop. 1. II. a bandage for the arm: Cels. 8, 15, 3.

mitellita or mitellica, Suet. Ner. 27; the meaning is doubtful; some read mellita, q. v.

mitesco, 3. v. n. incept. [mitis] to become mild or mellow, to ripen: uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. Oecon. in Gell. 15, 5: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, mollisque queant, Ov. M. 15, 78. 2. In gen. to grow mild, soft, gentle, calm: coelum mitescere, arbores frondescere, Poët. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: hiems, Liv. 23, 19: annus, Sil. 15, 505: frigora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 9: Alpium juga, Plin. 3, 25, 28: ferae quaedam nunquam mitescent, Liv. 33, 45.

II. Fig.: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.

2. to moderate, abate: discordiae mitescunt, Liv. 5, 17: seditio mitescit, Tac. H. 2, 18.

mithrax or mitrax, ācis, m. = μίθραξ, a Persian precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 63: also called mithridax: Sol. 37.

mithridatia, ae, f. a plant, the dog's tooth, Erythraeum Dens Canis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 26.

mitifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mitificus] to make mild or mellow: mitificatus cibis, well digested and changed into chyle (al. modificatus), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50. II. Fig. to tame, make gentle: elephantos, id. 8, 7, 7: homines, Gell. 2, 12.

mitificus, a, um, adj. [mitis facio] mild, soft, gentle: vapores, Prud. Hamart. 963: mens, Sil. 12, 474.

mitigabiliter, adv. mildly, gently: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

mitiganter, adv. in a softening manner: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mitigatio, ōnis, f. [mitigo] a soothing, mitigating, mitigation (rare): Cic. de Or. 3, 30: multis mitigationibus lenire, Auct. Her. 4, 37.

mitigativus, a, um, adj. [id.] soothing, mitigating: curatio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 5.

mitigatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] soothing, alleviating: Plin. 28, 6, 17.

mitigo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mitis ago] to make mild, mellow, soft or tender: mitiget auctumnus, quod maturaverit aestas, Aus. Idyll. 8: cibum, to

make soft or tender by boiling or roasting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60. Comically: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, broke, Turpil. in Non. 343, 15: hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone mitigat, Mart. 9, 44: agros, to cultivate, make fruitful, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: vina diluendo, Plin. 14, 22, 29: silvestres arbores, id. 17, 10, 12 amaritudinem frugum, to soften, mitigate, id. 18, 16, 40: cervicum duritias, id. 20, 22, 92: pilos, to thin, id. 35, 6, 19. II. Fig. to make gentle, to tame, soothe, assuage, appease, mitigate, etc.: rabiem suam, id. 10, 63, 83: animal, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: morbum temperantia, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: animum, Cic. Balb. 26: aliquem, id. Mur. 31: iras, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: querimonias, Col. praef.: tristitiam ac severitatem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: leges, Plin. Ep. 3, dolores, Cic. Att. 3, 15: labores, id. Or. 3, 4: aliquem pecunia, Tac. H. 1, 66: temporum atrocitatem, Suet. Tib. 48: aures, to soothe by explanations, Quint. 12, 1, 14: metus, id. 12, 2, 28: feritatem animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

mitilo, i. v. a. to cry like the acedula: acedula tunc mitilans (al. trutilans, truculans), Auct. Carm. Philom. 16.

mitis, e, adj. mild, mellow; of the soil, kindly, fruitful; of a river, gentle, placid: sunt nobis mitia poma, Virg. E. 1, 81: uva, id. G. 1, 448: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), ib. 344: succi, Ov. M. 14, 690: mite solum Tiburis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2: mitis fluvius in morem stagni, Virg. Aen. 8, 88: flamma, harmless, innoxious, Sil. 16, 120. Comically, made soft, mellow with beating: Pl. Mil. 5, 31: Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12. II. Fig. mild, soft, gentle: nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic. Att. 5, 1: mitis tranquillisque homo, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 2: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: mites et mansueti, id. Inv. 1, 2: mitis et misericors animus, ib. 55: consilium, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29: mitius exsilium, Ov. Tr. 2, 185: servitium, Prop. 2, 16, 20: opes, acquired through a long peace, Sil. 14, 653: affectus mitiores, Quint. 5, 13, 2. With dat.: mites hostibus, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 48: poenitentiae mitior, towards the penitent, Tac. Agr. 16. Of style: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, riper and mellow, more palatable, Cic. Brut. 83: mitis et compta oratio, id. de Sen. 9. (Hence It. mezzo.)

mitiusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [mitior] rather mild: Coel. Aur. Acut. praef.

mitra, ae, f. = μίτρα, an Asiatic head-dress, a coif, turban; in Greece and Rome worn only by women or effeminate young men: P. Clodius a crocota, a mitra, est factus repente popularis, Auct. Har. resp. 21: Plin. 35, 9, 35. II. a rope: Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42.

mitratus, a, um, adj. [mitra] wearing a turban, turbaned: mitrati chori, Prop. 4, 7, 42: Arabes, Plin. 6, 28, 32.

mitrula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little headband or turban: Sol. 27.

mittendarius, ii, m. [mitto] a public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes: e numero mittendariorum, Cod. Theod. 6, 30, 2.

mittix, v. miscix.

mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. (misti for misisti, Cat. 14, 14) to let go, cause to go, send, send off, despatch: filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic. Verr. 1, 26: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: papulatum mittebat, id. B. C. 1, 40: scitatum oracula, Virg. Aen. 2, 114: missus sum, te ut requirerem, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 41: ego huc missa sum ludere, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 46: equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: qualis esset natura montis qui cognoscerent misit,

ib. 21: misi qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: ut cohortes ad me missum facias, *you would send*, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12 B: quando te morti misero, *shall have put to death*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 34: ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41: in possessionem, *to put*, id. Quint. 26: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to*, *to greet*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1: lares sub titulum, *to put a bill on one's house*, i. e. *to offer it for sale or letting*, id. R. Am. 302: iudices in consilium, *to send the jurymen to deliberate on their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9: vota faceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, *he would attack*, id. Mil. 28: se in foedera, *to enter into, conclude*, Virg. Aen. 12, 190. Of things: luna mittit lucem in terras, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. 2. With the ellipsis of a clause containing nuntiare, dicere, etc.: Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent ambassadors to inform me*, id. Fam. 15, 4: Caesar ad Lingonas litteras nuntiosque misit, ne eos frumento juvarent, *sent messengers directing them*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: hodie Spintherem exspecto: misit enim Brutus ad me, id. Att. 13, 10. II. *to send, yield, furnish, export*: India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Virg. G. 1, 57: Padus electra mittit nurbis gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366. III. *to let or bring out, to put forth, emit*: sanguinem incisa vena, *to let blood*, Cels. 2, 10: so Fig.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: florem, *to blossom*, id. 24, 9, 38: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: vocem pro me ac pro republica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranianos sui timoris signa misisse, *have displayed signs of fear*, ib. 71: signa, Virg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 1, 881. IV. *to send, throw, hurl, cast, launch*: hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, Petr. 90: panem alicui, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: missos Jupiter ignes excusat, Ov. M. 2, 396: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to precipitate*, Cat. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce mittere, Ov. M. 8, 250: se saxo mittere ab alto, ib. 11, 340: se in medium, Quint. 11, 1, 54: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25. Of throwing dice: talis jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: talos in pyrgum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17. V. *to let go, let loose, to release, dismiss*: unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, 32: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66: mittin' me intro? *will you let me in?* Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5. Esp. in the connection, *missum facere*: nos missos face, id. Andr. 5, 1, 14: *missum fieri, to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 11: eum *missum feci*, Caes. in Cic. ad Att. 9, 7 C: *missos faciant honores, renounce*, Cic. Sest. 66: vos missos facio, et quantum potest, abesse ex Africa jubeo, Auct. B. Afr. 54: *missam facere legionem, to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: Lolliam Paulinam conjunxit sibi, brevique *missam fecit, divorced*, id. Cal. 25. VI. *to dismiss from the mind*: moestum timorem mittite, Virg. Aen. 1, 202: mittere ac finire odium, Liv. 40, 46: leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: *missam iram facere*, Ter. Hea. 5, 2, 14. 2. Esp. of speech, *to pass over, omit, cease, forbear*: mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, Cic. Mur. 15: *maledicta omnia*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9. With *syf*, *mitte male loqui*, id. Andr. 5, 3, 2. With *quod*: mitto, quod omnes

meas tempestates subire paratissimus fueris, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. With *de*: mitto de amissa maxima parte exercitus (sc. dicere), id. Pis. 20: ut haec missa faciam, id. Rosc. Am. 45: *missos facere quaestus triennii*, id. Verr. 3, 44. (Hence *It. mettere*; Fr. *mettre*.)

mitūlus and **mytūlus** (mytilus), il, m. = μύτιλος, a kind of muscle, sea-muscle, Mytilus edulis, Linn.: Plin. 9, 51, 71: also mutulus, in Cato R. R. 158: Hor. S. 2, 4, 27.

miūrus versus = μέιουρος, an hexameter ending with an iambus instead of a spondee: Terent. de Metr. p. 2425 P.

mius, a, um, adj.: an old form of meus, my, mine: veteres mius dicebant, ut mi sit vocativus secundum regulam, Diom. p. 319 P.

mixtārius, mixtīo, etc. v. mist.

mna, ae, v. mina.

mnēmōsŷnon, i, n. = μνημόσυνον, a memorial: mnemosynon mei sodalis, Cat. 12, 13.

mnester, ōris, m. = μνηστήρ, a wooer, suitor, pure Lat. procus: ad mnesteras, Hyg. Fab. 126.

mōbilis, e, adj. [contr. from mobilis, from moveo] *easy to be moved, moveable*: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobiles res and mobilia bona, in law, *moveable things, moveables, chattels*, opp. to lands, houses, fixtures, etc., Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 1. 2. *loose, not firm*: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, Plin. 21, 31, 105. 3. *nimble, active, fleet*, etc.: pernix sum manibus, pedibus mobilis, *nimble of foot*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: mobile et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14: venti, the fleet winds, Ov. H. 5, 110: transitus, Vell. 1, 17. II. Fig. *pliable, pliant, excitable*: mobilis aetas, Virg. G. 3, 165: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 6, 6: ingenium, *versatility of talent*, Vitr. 5, 7. 2. *changeable, inconstant, fickle*: nec in te animo fui mobilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2 fin.: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3: mobilitas turba Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: ingenium, Sall. J. 46: favor, Sen. V. B. 1: mobiles et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104.

mōbilitas, ātis, f. [mobilis] *moveableness, mobility*: animal mobilitate celerrima, Cic. N. D. 2, 15: linguae, *volubility*, id. de Or. 1, 28: mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum praestant, the rapid movement, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, *quickness*, Lucr. 6, 323. 2. *looseness*: sanare mobilitates dentium, Plin. 20, 21, 84. II. Fig. *inconstancy, fickleness*: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3: fortunae, Nep. Dion. 6: ingenii, *inconstancy of character*, Sall. J. 93: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.

mōbilitē, adv. with easy or rapid motion: mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 747: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9. Comp.: reverti mobilis, Lucr. 5, 635. II. Fig.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, easily, Caes. B. G. 3, 10.

mōbilitō, i, v. a. [mobilis] *to make moveable, to make quick*: omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 249: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. in Non. 346, 14.

mōdērābilis, e, adj. [moderor] *that can be restrained, moderate*: nihil mod erabile suadere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 59.

mōdērāmen, inis, n. [id.] *a means of managing or governing*, e. g. a rudder; hence, *management*: innixus moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726: equorum, ib. 2, 48. 2. Fig.: rerum, the management of affairs, the government of the state, ib. 6, 677. II. *a means of moderating*: verum serenitas nostra certum moderamen invenit, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 64.

mōdērāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a means of guidance, a guide*: accentus moderamenta vocum, Gell. 13, 6.

mōdērānter, adv. with moderation: Lucr. 2, 1095.

mōdērātē, adv. with moderation, moderately: moderate dolorem ferre, Cic. Am. 2, 8: moderate dictum, id. Font. 10: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, id. Fam. 6, 1: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. Comp.: moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. Sup.: res moderatissime constituta, id. Leg. 3, 5.

mōdērātīm, adv. moderately, gradually: crescere, Lucr. 1, 323.

mōdērātio, ōnis, f. [moderor] *a limiting, restraining, controlling; moderation*: effrenati populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublata, id. N. D. 2, 36: moderatio animi et acuitas, id. Sen. 1, 1: dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, id. Coel. 18: moderatio et continentia, id. Att. 6, 2: dicendi, id. Agr. 2, 1: moderatio modestiaeque in dicendo, id. Phil. 2, 5: in cibo, Cels. 3, 18. II. *regularity, arrangement*: moderatio numerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 60. 2. *guidance, government*: mundi, id. N. D. 3, 35.

mōdērātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a manager, governor, director*: rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: sol moderator dierum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245: arundinis, an angler, ib. 8, 856: pectinis unci, a woolcomber, Claudian. in Eutr. 2, 381: juventae, a tutor, Mart. 2, 90.

mōdērātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who restrains or controls, a directress, governess*: sibi, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 3: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: materiae, id. N. D. 3, 39: factorum, id. Phil. 5, 18: officii, id. Flacc. 24.

mōdērātus, a, um, Part. [modero]. II. Adj. *restrained, controlled; moderate*: moderati senes, Cic. de Sen. 3: in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14. Of things: convivium moderatum atque honestum, id. Mur. 6: ventus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 57: mores, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: otium, id. Brut. 2: doctrina, id. Mur. 29: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 8. Comp.: quando annona moderatio? Vell. 2, 126. Sup.: moderatissimus sensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24.

mōdernus, a, um, adj. [modo, just now; cf. hodiernus from hodie] *modern*; opp. to antiquus: Cassiod. Var. 4, 51. (Hence Fr. *moderne*.)

mōdēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [modus, q. v. infra] *to keep within bounds, restrain, control*: with acc.: neque tuum te ingenium moderat, Pac. in Non. 471, 7. With dat.: ego voci moderabo meae, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 115. II. Meton. *to regulate*: moderatum aequabile aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: ita res moderatur, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 39. [There must have been a neuter noun *modus, moderis*; otherwise we could not account for *modero* and *modestus*: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. p. 149, 1851.]

mōdēror, atus, i, v. dep. [id.] *to set a measure, set bounds*: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed vino homines solent, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 57. 2. Fig. *to restrain, control, moderate, mitigate*: with dat.: moderari linguae, id. Curc. 4, 1, 25: moderari uxori, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: irac, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: fortunae suae, Liv. 37, 35: animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: cursui, *to sail slowly*, Tac. A. 2, 70. With acc.: gaudium moderans, ib. 2, 75: duritiam legum, Suet. Claud. 14: pretia, id. Dom. 7. II. Meton. *to manage, regulate, govern, direct*: with acc.: deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: navim, id. Inv. 2, 51: equos moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: habenas, Ov. M. 6, 223: hocce fieri, ut immodestis te hic moderere moribus? Pl. Curc. 1, 5, 44: res rusticas, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: mens quae omnia moderatur, id. Acad. 2, 37: cantus numerosque, id. Tusc. 5, 36.

mōdestē, *adv.* with moderation, moderately: *modeste insolentiam continere*, Cic. Agr. 1, 6: *rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti*, Liv. 31, 42: *hosti intrepide modesteque obviam ire, without blustering*, Gell. 9, 11: *modestissime vivere*, Varr. in Non. 55, 31. II. *modestly, humbly*: *qui modeste paret*, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: *intueri*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: *parcius et modestius praetentare misericordiam iudicis*, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

mōdestia, *ae, f.* [modestus] lit. *th keeping within due bounds, freedom from excess of any kind*: *hiemis, mildness*, Tac. A. 12, 43: *aquarum modestia, gentle course*, Plin. 6, 20, 23. II. Of the intellect: *mediocritas*: *ille varie disserebat, de magnitudine imperii, sua modestia*, Tac. A. 1, 11. III. Of moral conduct or behaviour: *moderateness, moderation, sobriety*: *eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: *modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum*, Auct. Her. 3, 2. 2. *Esp. unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety of behaviour*: *modestia est, per quam pudor honestus claram et stabilem comparat auctoritatem*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: *non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem ei animi magnitudinem desiderare*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: *in dicendo*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: *neque modum, neque modestiam victores habere*, Sall. C. 11. 3. *Shamefacedness, modesty*: *vultus*, Quint. 4, 1, 55: *virginalis*, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31: *vacui modestia lecti, i. e. celibacy*, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 162. 4. *honour, chastity*: *neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere*, Sall. C. 14. 5. = *εὐραξία* of the Stoics: *correctness, propriety*: *sic fit, ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum*, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142.

mōdestus, *a, um, adj.* [modus: v. *modero*] *keeping due measure or limits, moderate, not excessive*: *rari per Italiam Caesaris agri, modesta servitia, intra paucos liberos domus*, Tac. A. 4, 7: *modesta irrigatio*, Pall. Feb. 25, 14. II. *moderate, unassuming, modest*: *vir modestus et frugi*, Cic. Att. 13, 29: *adulescentuli modestissimi pudor*, id. Planc. 11: *plebs, opp. to seditiosa*, id. Agr. 2, 31: *epistola modestior*, id. Fam. 3, 13.

2. *mild, gentle, kind*: *o modestum ordinem*, id. Verr. 1, 47: *modestior non ero*, id. Att. 10, 5: *mendicis modesti*, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 12. 3. *chaste, modest, decent, shamefaced*: *mulier proba et modesta*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7: *videas, dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos*, Cic. Am. 13: *modestissimi mores*, id. Planc. 1: *oculi*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: *lingua*, id. H. 19, 63: *verba*, id. Am. 3, 14, 16: *ingenui parum modesti*, Quint. 1, 2, 4.

mōdiālis, *e, adj.* [modus] *containing a modius or Roman peck*: *aulae calicesque*, Pl. Capt. 4, 4, 8: *figura*, Tert. ad nat. 2, 8.

mōdiātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a measuring by modii*: Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 2.

mōdicē, *adv.* with proper measure or restraint, moderately; *modestly*: *modice hoc faciam*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: *ferre, calmly*, id. Phil. 11, 3: *se recipere, in good order*, Liv. 28, 15: *modice et modeste vitam vivere*, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 18: *dicere*, Cic. Sull. 29: *modice et scienter uti re aliqua*, id. de Or. 1, 29. II. *slightly, not much*: *minae Clodii modice me tangunt*, id. Att. 2, 19: *modice vinosus*, Liv. 41, 4: *locuples*, id. 38, 14.

III. *meanly*: *modice instratus torus*, Suet. Aug. 73.

mōdicellus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [modicus] *very moderate, very little*: *modicella culcita*, Suet. Ner. 48 dub. (*al. modica*).

mōdiōus, *a, um, adj.* [modus] *observing a proper measure or limit, moderate, moderate-sized, middling*: *modico gradu ire*, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 19: *potiones*, Cic. Div. 1, 51: *convivia*, id.

de Sen. 13: *Andromache, of a moderate size, not too large*, Ov. A. A. 2, 646: *oculi*, Plin. 11, 37, 53: *modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), a book of tolerable size*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. II. *moderate, temperate, modest, etc.*: *modica severitas*, id. Sen. 18: *domi modicus*, Sall. J. 63. 2. In gen. *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, etc.*: *genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando*, Cic. Or. 21: *ea, valde et modica et illustria sunt, few in number*, id. de Or. 2, 32: *Graecis hoc modicum est, not frequent*, id. Fin. 2, 19: *pecunia*, id. Parad. 6, 2: *acervus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 190: *tempus*, Quint. 1, 2, 12. With gen.: *Sabinus modicus originis*, Tac. A. 6, 39: *virium*, Vell. 1, 12: *pecuniae*, Tac. A. 3, 72: *voluptatum*, ib. 2, 73. Neut. *adv.*: *modicum progredi, a little*, App. M. 6, p. 18c. Also *modico*: *modico deinde regressa, i. e. after a short time*, ib. 1, p. 112: *modico secus progredi, to go a little farther*, ib. p. 112.

mōdificātio, *ōnis, f.* [modifico] *a measuring, measure*: *versuum*, Sen. Ep. 88: *verborum*, Gell. 10, 3 *med.*

mōdificātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who gives the proper measure, a manager*: *tibicen omnis modi peritus modifactor*, App. Flor. p. 342.

mōdificātus, *a, um, Part.* [modifico].

mōdifico, *i. v. a.* [modificus] *to measure, moderate, etc.*: *verba modificata*, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17: *membra modificata*, id. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: *corpora modificata utriusque rei participatione*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

mōdificor, *atus, i. v. a. and n. dep.* [id.] *to measure off, to measure*: *comprehensa mensura Herculanee pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret modificatus est*, Gell. 1, 1. II. *Fig. with dat.*: *to set bounds to, to moderate*: *liberorum desideriis*, App. M. 11, p. 267: *orationi*, id. Flor. p. 365. *Reflect.*: *to observe due measure, to be moderate*: *modificari in sumptibus*, id. Dogm. Plat. p. 18.

mōdificus, *a, um, adj.* [modus facio] *measured*: *mela modifica*, Aus. Parent. 27.

mōdimpērātor, *ōris, m.* [modi imperator] *the chairman of a convivial party, who prescribed the quantity to be drunk*: *potandi modimperatores*, Varr. in Non. 142, 7.

mōdiōlus, *i, m. dim.* [modus] lit. *a small measure*; hence, I. *a kind of drinking-vessel*: *Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 37.*

II. *a bucket on a water-wheel*: *Vitr. 10, 9: modioli gemelli, the boxes or cylinders of a forcing-pump*, id. 10, 13.

III. *the nave of a wheel*: *Plin. 9, 4, 3: Vitr. 10, 4.* IV. *the box to receive the axletree of an oil-mill*: *Cato R. R. 20.*

V. *A surgical instrument, a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan*, *χοιρίκιον*: *Cels. 8, 3.* (Hence *It. mozzo*.)

mōdium, *ii, n.* for *modius*, *a peck*: *Cato R. R. 58: modia vicena*, Plin. 18, 17, 44.

mōdius, *ii, m.* (*gen. plur. modium*, Cic. Verr. 3, 46: *modiorum*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 72) [prob. same root as *metior*] *the Roman corn-measure, a peck, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus = 1.92 Eng. gallons*: *tritici modius*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: *siligneae farinae modius*, Plin. 18, 9, 10: *modium populo dare asse*, Cic. Off. 2, 17. Of other things besides corn: *metiri modio olcario*, Cato R. R. 144: *ut metentibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explese*, Liv. 23, 12. Proverb.: (i) *verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit*, Cic. Am. 19, 67: (ii) *modio numos metiri, to measure one's money by the peck*, said of a rich man, Petr. 3, 7: (iii) *pleno modio, in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. II. Among surveyors, *the third part of a jugerum*: *Auct. de limit. p. 264 and 312 Goes.*

2. *the socket or step in which the mast of a ship stands*: *Isid. Orig. 19, 2.*

mōdō, *adv.* (mōdō, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 107) [modus] lit. *by measure, with a limit*: hence it serves to express restriction; *only, but*: *semel modo, only once*, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 30: *uni modo gessi morem*, id. Most. 1, 3, 43: *nec atendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt*, Quint. 3, 3, 4: *paulum modo*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 6: *perpaulillum modo*, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 74: *manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: *ea pacisci modo scies, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 88: *ad ornandam modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur*, Quint. 8, 6, 39: *doctrina ac literae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*: *circi modo spectaculum fuerat*, Liv. 7, 2: *modo iacito ut illam serves, only see that*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 59: *modo fac, ne quid aliud cures*, Cic. Fam. 16, cede, ut impune emerit, modo ut bona ratione emerit, *provided that*, id. Verr. 4, 5. For *dummodo*, *solummodo*, and *tantummodo*, v. *dum*, *solum*, and *tantum*. 2. *Negatively*: *non modo ... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), not only ... but also*: *ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre*, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*: *non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando*, id. Coel. 19, 45: *non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum*, id. Rep. 2, 44. 3. *Esp. in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo: any how, at all, only, provided*: *servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, who is in any tolerable condition*, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: *quanquam quis ignorat, qui modo unquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit*, id. Flacc. 27, 64: *nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas*, id. Div. 1, 39, 86: *Liv. 22, 2: de cerne, modo recte*, Cic. Rusc. Am. 48 138: *itaque veniam, quo vocas, modo adiutore te*, id. Att. 16, 13: *atque utinam posset aliqua ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, if only*, id. Verr. 3, 97. (ii) *So freq., si modo, if only*: *tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse*, id. Att. 12, 18: *fortasse vici, si modo permansero*, ib. 12, 44. Poet. with *subj.*: *si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem*, Prop. 1, 18, 4. (iii) *modo si for dummodo: if only, provided that*: *persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri*, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: *modo si ejus nomine opus fiat*, Papin. Dig. 39, 1, 18. (iv) *also without si, for dummodo, with subj.: if only, provided that*: *quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat*, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: *manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria*, id. de Sen. 7, 22. So too, *modo ne for dummodo ne: if only not, provided that not*: *quae de Sicinio audisti ea mihi probantur: modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum*, id. Att. 5, 4: *si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere*, id. Off. 1, 30, 105. 4. *Modo non, like μόνον οὐχί all but, almost, nearly*: *modo non montes auri pollicens*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 17: *modo non vivus*, Val. Max. 8, 45 ext. 7: *modo non reclamante publico vigore*, Amm. 14, 7. 5. With imperatives. *just, now*: *sequere hac modo*, Pl. Men. 4, 1, 4: *propera modo*, id. Men. 1, 4, 32: *vide modo*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: *ignem scrutare modo, inquam*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276. Indignantly: *quin tu i modo, begone now*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 182: *tace modo, be still now*, id. Asin. 5, 2, 19: *tu modo, dum licet, hunc fructum ne desere vitae*, Prop. 2, 15, 49: *vos modo, inquit, parcite*, Phaedr. 2, 8, 8: *Curt. 9, 6.* II. Of time: *just now, just*: 1) Of present time: *quid? ego modo iulic frater factus, dum intro eo atque ixeo? just now?* Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 43: *advenis modo*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8: *jam*

modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25. (ii) Of time just past: *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately*: Quando? Do. Hodie. Ph. Quamdudum? Do. Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: queras putemne talem esse deorum naturam, qualis modo a te sit exposita, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57. Elliptically: superesse videt de tot modo millibus unum, *out of so many thousands lately existing*, Ov. M. 1, 325. Opp. to *nunc*: qui nunc primum te advenisse dicas, modo qui hinc abieris, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 63: in qua urbe modo gratia, auctoritate, gloria florui-mus, in ea nunc illi quidem omnibus caremus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. (iii) Of time just to come: *immediately, directly, in a moment*: domum modo ibo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: Liv. 26, 15. 2. Modo... modo... *now... now, at one moment... at another, sometimes... sometimes*: modo ait, modo negat, *sometimes he says Yes, sometimes No*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! id. Att. 13, 25 *fin.*: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. C. 15: nebulonem modo, modo nugatorem appellat, Liv. 38, 56. With another *adv.* instead of the second modo: modo... nunc, Ov. M. 13, 922: Liv. 8, 32: modo... aliquando, Tac. A. 1, 81: modo... interdum, Sall. J. 62. Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: modo... nonnunquam, Suet. Tib. 66: modo... saepe, Sall. J. 45: Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: modo... rursus, Prop. 1, 3, 41. Sometimes instead of the first modo: saepe cum tri-bis anellis, modo laeva inani, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9. 3. modo... tum (deinde, postea, etc.) *at first... then, at one time... at another*: sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: modo (Theophrastus) menti divinum tribuit principatum modo coelo, tum autem signis sideribusque coelestibus, ib. 1, 13, 35: forte in eo loco grandis illex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, Sall. J. 93: modo... paulo post, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5: modo... modo... postremum, Tac. H. 4, 46: quid agerent, modo timentes, vicissim continentis religiones, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43. v. Hand. Turs. 3, pp. 627-652. (Hence It. *mo*.)

modulābilis, e, *adj.* [modulor] *that can be sung or played* (poet.): carnen, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 63.

modulāmen, Inis [id.] *melody, euphony*: (Cicero) in secunda (Verr. 2, 78) simili usus modulamine, *manifesto peccatu* inquit, non *peccato*, Gell. 13, 20: coeli ac siderum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.

modulāmentum, i, n. [id.] *melody, euphony*: orationis, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

modulātē, *adv.* *measuredly, according to measure, in time, harmoniously*: modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. *Comp.*: ars modulatus incedendi, Amm. 16, 5: verba modulatus collocata, Gell. 11, 13.

modulatio, ōnis, f. [modulor] *a regular measure*: operis modulationes, Vit. 5, 9: incedendi, *a measured step*, Gell. 1, 11. II. *Esp. a rhythmical measure, modulation in singing and playing, melody*: Quint. 9, 4, 139: modulatione produci aut corripī (verba), ib. 89: modulatio pedum, id. 1, 6, 2: scenica, id. 11, 3, 57: vocis, *melody*, ib. 59: musica, Aus. Ep. 25, 13.

modulātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who measures rhythmically, a director of music, a musician*: optimus est modulātor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: vocis et cantus, Col. 1 proem. § 3.

modulātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that regulates*: Ter. Bapt. 3.

modulātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor]. II. *Adv. properly measured, in time, melodious, musical*: ipso modulata dolore verba fundebat, Ov. M. 14, 428: sonus, Plin. 10, 29, 43. *Comp.*: orationem modulatiorem aptioremque reddit, Gell. 13, 24.

modulātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a modulating* (poet.): canoro saxa modulatu trahens, by his playing, Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.

modūlor, atus, i, v. *dep.* [modulus] *to measure off properly, to measure*: in modulanda status longitudinisque ejus praestantia, Gell. 1, 1. 2. *to regulate, arrange*: ita modulante natura, Plin. 2, 54, 55. *Pass.*: cantica ad aliorum similitudinem modulata, Quint. 9, 2, 35. II. *Esp. of poetry, music, and rhythm in gen.*: *to measure rhythmically, to modulate*: ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58: hominum aures vocem natura modulatur, *modulate*, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: insulae, saltuariae dictae, quoniam in symphoniae cantu ad ictus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. 2, 95.

Hence 2. *Meton. to sing, play, dance, etc.*: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes inceserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance*, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.*: carmina pastoris Siculi modulabor avena, Virg. E. 10, 51: carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi, ib. 5, 14: verba fidibus Latinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141: lyram, Tib. 3, 4, 39. *Pass.*: carmina modulata, sung, Suet. Aug. 57: barbitos Lesbio modulatus civi, played by, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 5.

modūlus, i, m. *dim.* [modus] *a small measure, a measure*: dimensus ad corporis sui modulum, Suet. Ner. 49: ab imo ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309. *Prov. verb.*: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, id. Ep. 1, 7, 98. *Fig.*: ganeones, quibus modulus est vitae culina, *measure*, Varr. in Non. 119, 11. 2. In architect.: *modules*: Vit. 5, 9. 3. In aqueducts: *the water-meter*: est autem calix modulus aeneus, qui rivo vel castello induitur: huic fistulae applicantur, Front. Aquaed. 36. II. *rhythmical measure, metre, mode, melody*: moduli Lydii, Dorii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57: verborum, Gell. 5, 1.

modūs, i, m. [same root as metior] *a standard by which any thing is measured, a measure*: modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: collis modum jugeri continens, Col. Arbor. 1: ut omnium par modus sit, Cels. 3, 27: falsus, *false measure*, Dig. 11, 6. 2. *the measure or size of any thing*: de modo agri scriptis, Cic. Att. 13, 33: modus altitudinis et latitudinis (sulcorum), Col. 11, 3, 4. 3. *Esp. proper measure, due measure*: suus cuique (rei) modus est, Cic. Or. 22: modus et ordo, id. Off. 1, 5: modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not to exceed the bounds of moderation*, id. Verr. 2, 59: vox quasi extra modum absona, *immoderately*, id. de Or. 3, 11: quum lacus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44. Hence, *Fig. moderation*: sine modo modestiaque, Sall. J. 41: tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, nullo modo praeterire possum, Cic. Marc. 1, 1.

4. In poetry and music: *rhythm, time, measure, metre, mode*: vocom, id. Div. 2, 3: musici, Quint. 1, 10, 14: lyrici, Ov. H. 15, 6: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: flebilibus modis concludere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: saltare ad tibicinis modos, *to the music of the flute*, Liv. 7, 2. II. *Meton. a bound, limit, end, restriction, etc.*: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 48: modum retinere, id. Off. 1, 29: imponere alicui, Liv. 4, 2: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106. With the *gen. gerund*: modum lugendi aliquando facere, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. *Poet.* with the *inf.*: quis erit saevire modus? Stat. Th. 12, 573. 2. *a way, manner, mode*: constantia atque modus vitae, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: in modum venti, *according to the direction of the wind*, Liv. 28, 6: nec semper (haec partes) tractantur uno modo, Cic. Or. 35: nullo modo, *in no wise, by no means*, id. Verr. 2, 76: omni

modo egi cum rege et ago quotidie, *in every way, urgently*, id. Att. 6, 2: omnibus modis miser sum, *in every way, completely*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 79: majorem in modum, *very much, greatly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: filium multis modis jam expecto, ut redeat domum, *very much*, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7: bono modo, *moderately*, Cato R. R. 5: bono inodo desiderare aliquid, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. *Poet.* with *inf.*: nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Virg. G. 2, 73. Hence modo, in modum, or ad modum, with *gen.* or *adj.*: *in the manner of, like*: servorum modo, *slavishly*, Liv. 39, 26: pecorum modo trahi, Tac. A. 4, 25: in nostrum modum, *in our manner*, Tac. H. 3, 25: servilem in modum cruciari, *like slaves*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: mirum in modum, *in a wonderful manner, wonderfully*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner*, ib. 5, 24: si humano modo, si usitato more peccasset, *after the manner of men*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3: tali modo, *in such a manner*, Nep. Att. 21. 3. In grammar: *the voice or mode of a verb*: in verbo flunt soloecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, Quint. 1, 5, 41: patiendi modus, faciendi modus, *the passive, the active, voice*, id. 9, 3, 7. (Hence It. *moda*; Fr. *mode*.)

moecha, ae, f. = μοιχή, *an adulteress*: ne sequeretur moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113. In apposition: uxor moecha, Aus. Ep. 10.

moechiā, ae, f. = μοιχεία, *adultery*: Tert. Pud. 5.

moechile, is, n. [moechus] *a place where adultery is committed*: Petr. 113.

moechimonium, ii, n. [id.] *adultery*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

moechisso, i, v. a. [id.] *to commit adultery with*: aliquam, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 6.

moechō-cīnaedus, i, m. *an adulterer and catamite*: Lucil. in Non. 493, 26.

moechor, atus, i, v. *dep.* [moechus] *to commit adultery* (poet.): Cat. 94, 1: Hor. S. 1, 2, 49.

moechus, i, m. = μοιχός, *a fornicator, an adulterer* (pure Lat. adulter) moechus mulierum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 180: Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 16: Hor. Od. 1, 25, 9.

moene, is, n. [moenio, munio] *a town wall, rampart*: Ennius in Fest. s. v.

moenia, ium, n. *plu.* (*gen.* moeniorum, like anciliorum for ancillium acc. to Cledon. p. 1898 P. *Abt.* moenius for moenibus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 408, 1, 34, [id.] *town walls, ramparts*: uti haberent tuta oppida quod operis muniebant, moenia dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 39, § 141: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepserunt, Cic. Sest. 42: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, id. N. D. 3, 40: altissima, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: cum paene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, *bulwarks, fortifications*, ib. 2, 16: dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Virg. Aen. 2, 234. 2. *Poet.* in *gen.* walls or inclosures of any kind: moenia navis, Ov. 11, 532: theatri, Lucr. 4, 80: mundi, id. 1, 73: coeli, Ov. M. 2, 401. II. *Meton. a city inclosed by walls*: nulla jam perniciēs moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls, i. e. our city*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro, Virg. Aen. 6, 549: moenia circumdare muro, Flor. 1, 4: Vit. 8, 4. *Poet.*: Ditis magni sub moenia, *the citadel, realm of Pluto*, Virg. Aen. 6, 541.

moenera, for munera, v. munus.

moenia, for munia, q. v.

moenio, for munio, q. v.

moenitus, *Part.* [moenio] v. muni.

moera, ae, f. = μοῖρα, *fate* (pure Lat. fatum): Sid. Carm. 15, 69.

moereo, **moereor**, **moeror**, v. maereo and maeror.

vitis, *an unknown sort of grape-vine*: Plin. 14, 2, 6: Col. 3, 2, 7.

3, 1, for murus, q. v.

mausoleum, *i. n.* [corruption of *mausoleum*: Front. de Limit. agror. p. 43 Goes.

moeste, moestifico, moestiter, moestitia, moestitudo, moestus, v. *maeste, etc.*

moeta, for *meta*: Front. de Colon. p. 141.

moirus, *i. v.* murus.

mōla, *ae. f.* [molo] a mill of any kind: mōlae oleariae duro et aspero lapide, Varr. R. R. 1, 55: trusatiles, Gell. 3, 3: pumiceae, Ov. F. 6, 318: aquariae, water-mills, Pall. 1, 42: versatiles, Plin. 36, 18, 20. II. grits or grains of spelt

coarsely ground and mixed with salt (hence called *mola salsa*), with which the heads of victims were besprinkled; also used at weddings (v. Smith's Ant. 743, 999): sparge *molan*, Virg. E. 8, 82: *molan* et vinum inspergere, Cic. Div. 2, 16: aut *mola salsa* aut ture comprecari, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 109: *mola salsa* supplicare, Plin. 18, 2, 2: litare, id. *praef. med.*: consumpsi *salsasque molas* et turis acervos, Mart. 7, 5, 4. III. a false conception, *momealy*, mole: Plin. 7, 15, 13: id. 10, 64, 84.

mōlāris, *c. adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill-: molaris lapis, a mill-stone, Plin. 36, 19, 30. II. Subst. molaris, *is. m.* a mill-stone; poet. for any large stone: ramis vastisque molaribus instat, Virg. Aen. 8, 250: Ov. M. 3, 59. 2. (sc. dens) a grinder, molar tooth: Juv. 13, 212.

mōlārius, *a. um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill-: asinus molaris, an ass that turns a mill, Cato R. R. 11.

mōlaxo, *i. v. a.* for *malaxo*: Pelag. Vet. 5.

molemonium, *ii. n.* a plant that promotes vomiting: Plin. 26, 7, 25.

mōlendārius, *a. um, adj.* [molo] pertaining to a mill or to grinding, mill-: asina molendaria, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2.

mōlendinārius, *a. um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a mill or to milling: molendinariae metae, Amm. 17, 4. Subst.: molendarius, *ii. m.* a miller: Inscr.

mōlendinum, *i. n.* [id.] a milling-place, mill-house: Aug. in Psal. 132, 4.

mōles, *is. f.* a shapeless, huge, heavy mass. In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: vasta se mole moventem pastorem Polyphemum, Virg. Aen. 3, 656: stetit aequore moles pinea, i. e. a fleet of large ships, Prop. 4, 6, 19. 2. Esp. a huge, massive structure, part. of stone; a dam, pier, mole; a foundation, etc.: molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris faciebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: moles oppositae fluctibus, moles, Cic. Off. 2, 4: fons mole lapidum a mari disjunctus, id. Verr. 4, 53: exstructa moles opere magnifico, insulaeque litterae, a monument, id. Phil. 14, 12: moles propinqua nubibus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 10: insanae substructionum moles, huge buildings, piles, Cic. Mil. 31: sepulcri moles, a tomb, Lucan. 8, 865. 3. warlike apparatus, machines, munitions of war: relictis vineis, aliaque mole belli, Liv. 2, 17: Tac. H. 1, 61: non alias majore mole concursus, with a greater mass, id. A. 2, 46. II. Fig. greatness, weight, might, strength, great quantity, heap, etc.: moles pugnae, Liv. 26, 6: molem invidiae sustinere, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: moles mali, ib. 3, 7: vis consilii expers mole ruit sua, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: rerum, Suet. Aug. 84: fortunae, Tac. A. 15, 52: Herculeae, Sil. 12, 143: densa ad muros mole feruntur, Virg. Aen. 12, 575: curarum, multitude, crowd, Tac. A. 12, 66. 2. a burthen, difficulty, labour, trouble: transveham naves haud magna mole, without great difficulty, Liv. 25, 11: tantae mollis erat Romanam condere gentem, so much labour did it cost, Virg. Aen. 1, 33: plus mollis adversus ignaviam militum, Tac. A. 13, 35. 3. distress, calamity: major exorta domi moles, Liv. 6, 14: -- quam molem ex-

clerit (Juno), storm, Virg. Aen. 5, 790. (Hence It. *molo*; Sp. *muelle*; Fr. *mole*.)

molestē, *adv.* with trouble or difficulty: moleste fero, I take it ill, it annoys me, Cic. Att. 13, 22: exercitum in Gallia hiemare moleste ferebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: molestissime fero, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: molestius ferre, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: fero, I lament, Sen. Ep. 67. 2. in a troublesome or offensive manner; of style, in a laboured manner, affectedly: mimice ac moleste, Cat. 42, 7: scribere, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 86: moleste uti distinctionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

molestia, *ae. f.* [molestus] trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike, etc.: sine molestia, Cato R. R. 154: maxima, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 2: sine molestia tua, without trouble to yourself, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: molestiam exhibere, to cause, ib. 12, 30: fasces habent molestiam, are attended with, id. Att. 8, 3: ex perniciē reip. molestiam trahere, to feel troubled, id. Fam. 4, 3: capere, to become vexed, id. Sull. 1: alicui aspergere, to give, occasion, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: demere, id. Ad. 5, 3, 33: molestiis se laxare, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: navigandi, Suet. Cal. 23. Of style: stiffness, affectation: diligens elegantia sine molestia, Cic. Brut. 38. II. Meton. that which causes trouble, an annoyance; of spots or blotches on the face: molestiae in facie, Plin. 28, 8, 28.

molesto, *i. v. a.* [id.] to trouble, annoy, molest: alicui, Petr. 58: App. Herb. 71: neminem molestari volo nomine delati, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20.

molestus, *a. um, adj.* [moles] troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying: abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 63: provincia molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: operosus ac molestus labor, id. N. D. 2, 23: alicui odiosum, molestum esse, id. de Sen. 14: nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provincia, id. Leg. 3, 8: arrogantia ingenii atque eloquentiae est molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil. 11: tunica, a kind of strait-jacket, of combustible materials, for those condemned to be burned, Juv. 8, 235: Mart. 10, 25. 2. Esp. of style: laboured, affected: simplex in agendo veritas, non molesta, Cic. Brut. 30: verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 464: pronuntiatio gesticulationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 183: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56. II. Meton. difficult: molesta separatio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27. 2. dangerous, injurious: otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat. 51, 12.

mōletrīna, *ae. f.* [molo] a mill: Cato in Non. 63, 26.

mōlīle, *is. n.* [mola] prob. the traces of an ass in a mill: Cato R. R. 10 and 11.

mōlīmen, *inis. n.* [molior] a great exertion, effort, endeavour, attempt, undertaking: ventus trudit agens magnum magno molimine navim, Lucr. 4, 900: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum spectemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: sceleris, Ov. M. 6, 473: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56: rerum, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 75.

mōlīmentum, *i. n.* [id.] a great exertion, effort, undertaking: motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, by machines of little power, Liv. 5, 22: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, would cost the less labour, id. 37, 14: rex magni molimenti est, has a great spirit of enterprise, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 11.

mōlīna, *ae. f.* [mola] a mill: Amm. 18, 8. (Hence It. *mulino*; Sp. *molino*; Fr. *moulin*.)

mōlīnārius, *ii. m.* [molina] a miller: molinarius, ὀπαλῆτης, Gloss. Philox.

mōlīnus, *a. um, adj.* [mola] pertaining to a mill, mill-: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

mōlīo, for *molior*: neque quis quid molit, erects, builds, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129. In pass. signif.: App. M. 11, p. 267.

mōlīor, *itus. 4. v. n. and a. dep.* [moles]. A. Neutr. to put oneself in motion, to exert oneself, to endeavour, struggle, strive, toil, etc. (rare): agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: nosti mores mulierum: dum moluntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11. 2. Esp. to set sail, sail (either of persons or ships): molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. 28, 44: dum naves moluntur a terra, id. 37, 17: erat insula in quam gladiatores navibus molientes, Germani nando, praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35. B. Act. to set in motion (with exertion and effort), to throw, cast, hurl, remove, displace, etc.: validam in vites molire bipennem, wield, Virg. G. 4, 331: ancoras, to weigh anchor, Liv. 28, 17: terram, to till the ground, Virg. G. 1, 494: fores, to break open, Tac. A. 1, 39: ib. 2, 82: corpora ex somno, to rouse from sleep, Liv. 36, 24: habenas, to guide, Virg. Aen. 12, 327: fulmina molitur dextra, hurls, id. G. 1, 329: ignem, id. Aen. 10, 131: montes sua sede, removes, displaces, Liv. 9, 3: onera objecta, id. 25, 36.

2. to construct, erect, build, etc.: muros, Virg. Aen. 3, 132: classem, ib. 6: aedem, Flor. 1, 7: locum, Virg. Aen. 7, 158: pocula de capitibus hominum, to make, Sol. 15. II. Fig. of any undertaking, attempt, or design, esp. when accompanied with labour and difficulty: fidem moliri coepit, he endeavoured to impair public credit, Liv. 6, 11: nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, performing, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: hasta viam clipei molita per oras, having forced its way, Virg. Aen. 10, 477: animum, to form or acquire for oneself, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: laborem, to undertake, Virg. Aen. 4, 233: iter, to continue, pursue, ib. 6, 477: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, to try to bring upon, Cic. Clu. 64: alicui insidias, to lay snares, Virg. G. 1, 271: crimina et accusatorem, to bring about, find out, Tac. A. 12, 22: fugam, to begin, undertake, Virg. Aen. 2, 109: triumphos, Ov. M. 14, 719: opem extremam alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 431: dolos apertos, id. 5, 249: bellum in animo, to meditate, Vell. 2, 46: mundum efficere moliens Deus, Cic. Tim. 4: fallere, Val. Fl. 3, 491: de occupando regno moliens, striving to usurp the government, Cic. Rep. 2, 35: moliri regnum, Liv. 1, 47: nuptias, to bring about, Tac. A. 12, 3: apud iudices oratione molienda sunt amor, odium, are to be excited, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: tumorem, Col. 6, 17: vorandi facultatem, Cels. 1, 3.

mōlītio, *ōnis. f.* [molior] a putting in motion; a laborious undertaking, contrivance: molitio agrorum, cultivation, Col. proem.: terrena, id. 11, 2: quae molitio (of the creation of the world), Cic. N. D. 1, 8. 2. For demolitio: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, a tearing out, demolishing, Liv. 33, 5.

mōlītōr, *ōris. m.* [id.] one who undertakes, an attempter, author, framer, contriver: effector mundi molitorque Deus, Cic. Tim. 5: ratis, Ov. M. 8, 302: caedis, Tac. A. 11, 24: rerum novarum, Suet. Dom. 10: scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7.

mōlītōr, *ōris. m.* [molo] a miller: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, 15. II. Transf. in an obscene sense: Aus. Ep. 90, 3.

mōlītrix, *icis. f.* [molior] she who attempts, contrives: rerum novarum, Suet. Ner. 35.

mōlītūra, *ae. f.* [molo] a grinding: Plin. 15, 23, 25.

mōlītus, *a. um, Part.* [molo].

mōlītus, *a. um, Part.* [molior].

mōllēo, *2. v. n.* [mollis] to be soft: Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mōllēscō, *3. v. n. incept.* [molleo] to become soft: rura colit nemo: mollescent colla juvencis, Cat. 64, 38: etur, Ov. M. 10, 283: tactu, Plin. 12, 17, 37.

II. Fig. to become soft, mild, gentle; also, to become effeminate, unmanly: tum genus humanum primum molles-

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cere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1013: pectora, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 8: mollescat in undis, id. M. 4, 386.

mollestra, ae, f. *sheep's felt, for wiping out helmets*: Fest. s. v.

mollicellus, a, um, adj. dim. [mollicis] *soft, tender, delicate* (poet.): nates, Cat. 25, 10.

mollicina, ae, f. [id.] *a kind of soft garment*: Nov. in Non. 540, 22.

mollicomus, a, um, adj. [mollicis coma] *soft-haired*: herbae, Avien. Perieg. 1082.

molliculus, a, um, adj. dim. [mollicis] *soft, tender, delicate*: escae, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 38. II. Fig. *voluptuous*: versiculis, Cat. 16, 4.

mollicio, i. v. a. [mollicis facio] *to make soft, soften, mollify*: ventrem, Macer. de herbis Carm. 4, 14.

mollicius, a, um, adj. [mollicio] *making soft, softening*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

molligo, inis, v. mollugo.

mollimentum, i, n. [mollio] *a means of softening or mitigating*: calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10.

mollis, i, v. and ii, itum (mollibat for molliebat, Att. in Non. 347, 16), 4, v. a. [mollicis] *to make soft or supple, to soften*: frigidibus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: mollire lanam trahendo, to spin, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, ib. 7, 123: glebas, ib. 6, 220: alvum, to relax, purge moderately, Plin. 20, 5, 20: duritias, id. 28, 17, 70: agri molliti, softened, loosened, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. 2. *to castrate*: ferro mollita juvenis atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 133: puerum mollire, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68.

II. Fig. *to soften, mitigate*: to tame, check; to render easier, lighter, or less disagreeable: Hannibalem exultantem patientia sua molliebat, Cic. de Sen. 4: iram, Liv. 1, 9: impetum, id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6: poenam, ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, to make the ascent easier, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41: fructusque feros mollite colendo, Virg. G. 2, 36: ventos, Plin. 2, 47, 47. 2. *to soften, render effeminate*: legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: animos, id. Tusc. 2, 11: vocem, to make soft or womanish, Quint. 11, 3, 24. (Hence Fr. mouiller.)

mollipes, edis, adj. [mollicis pes] *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 9.

mollis, e, adj. *soft, tender, mild, pleasant, pliant, supple*: Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: arena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, id. M. 13, 816: castaneae, Virg. E. 1, 82: alvus, relaxed, open bowels, Cels. 3, 12: cibus, mild, id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, soft, ib. 5: prata, Virg. G. 2, 384: gramen, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, id. F. 2, 742: torus, id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, unbent, unstrung, id. H. 4, 92: feretrum, made soft by a layer of leaves, Virg. Aen. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45: molles genae, soft, delicate, Ov. H. 10, 44: capilli, id. Pont. 3, 3, 17: manus, id. Am. 1, 4, 24: latus, id. M. 14, 71: molles Zephyri, soft, gentle, id. A. A. 3, 728: hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Virg. G. 1, 312: coelum, Flor. 16, 4: iter amoenum et molle, Quint. 4, 2, 46: Euphrates mollior undis, gentler, calmer, Virg. Aen. 8, 726: aditus, easy, Sil. 4, 191: fastigium, gentle, not steep, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Virg. E. 9, 8: trames, Ov. F. 3, 13: mollia signa, graceful, easy statues, not stiff (opp. to dura), Cic. Brut. 18: molliora adhuc signa Myron fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7: mollis juncus, Virg. E. 2, 72: acanthus, id. G. 137: aurum, id. Aen. 10, 818: tiliæ, 92: crura, Virg. G. 3, 76: 11, 622: brachia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 30 Proverb.: mollis brachio objur-

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gare aliquem, i. e. in a gentle, forbearing manner, Cic. Att. 2, 1. Subst.: mollia, ium, n. plu. *a kind of animals, mollusks*: Plin. 11, 51, 112: mollia panis, the soft part of bread, the crumb, id. 13, 12, 26. II. Fig. *tender, delicate, susceptible*: qui mollibus annis in patrias artes erudiendus erat, in tender youth, Ov. H. 1, 111: os molle, easily blushing, id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: mollissimae aures, modest, unwilling to listen to praise, Plin. Pan. 68. 2. *pliant, supple, yielding*: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17: in inimicitis auricula infirma mollior, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15.

3. *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak*: philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52: Sabael, Virg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, i. e. pathici, Liv. 33, 28: disciplina, effeminate, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: ratio, ib. 5, 5: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: mollis teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128: Gallorum mens est mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententia, Cic. Cat. 1, 12. 4. *soft, pleasant, mild, easy*: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, soft, pleasant, id. Brut. 9: mollis ac jucunda senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: molle nomen, mild, id. Off. 1, 12, 37: verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: mollia jussa, easy, Virg. G. 3, 41: vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, soft, tender, Tib. 3, 4, 76: mollis versus, an elegiac or amatory poem, opp. to durus versus, an heroic poem, Ov. Tr. 2, 307: molliores flexiones in cantu, more agreeable, Cic. de Or. 3, 25: ridere mollia, to smile gently, Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, in a more favourable light, Tac. A. 14, 39: pilenta, having a gentle motion, Virg. Aen. 8, 666: mollissima fandi tempora, ib. 4, 293: hora mollior, more favourable, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 84. 5. *touching, affecting*: querelae, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17.

6. *changeable, fickle*: nihil est tam molle quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16. [Mollis is usu. derived from mobilis: but it is prob. the same word as Germ. and Engl. mild; the Sans. mridu, "tender, mollis," is also perh. the same.] (Hence old Fr. mol; Fr. mou, molle.)

molliter, adv. *softly, gently, agreeably*: aves nidos mollissime subternunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 76: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, more gracefully, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7: colles ad orientem molliter devesit, gently, gradually, Col. 1, 2. II. Fig.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, calmly, patiently, Cic. de Sen. 2: abnuere, Liv. 30, 3: delicate et molliter vivere, voluptuously, Cic. Off. 1, 30: aegritudinem pati, sensitively, weakly, Sall. J. 82: ne quid per metum mollius consuleretur, too compliantly, Liv. 30, 7: interpretari mollius aliquid, rather mildly, favourably, Tac. H. 2, 96.

mollitia (mollicia), ae, f., and **mollities** (mollicies), ei, f. [mollicis] *moveableness, pliability, flexibility, softness*: mollitia cervicum, Cic. Or. 18: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28: teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21.

II. Fig. *tenderness, susceptibility*: qua mollitia sum animi ac lenitate nunquam mehercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restituissem, id. Sull. 6: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, sensitive disposition, id. Att. 1, 17: frontis, bashfulness, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. 2. *weakness, irresolution*: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Nicias, Cic. Att. 12, 26: mollitia et inertia animi, Sall. C. 52: mollitiem socordiamque viri accusare, id. J. 70. 3. *voluptuousness, effeminacy*: in munditiis, mollitis, delicisque aetatum agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad

mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: mollities luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7: vocis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 441. 4. *unchastity*: Plin. 28, 8, 27: corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollitudo, inis, f. [id.] *suppleness, flexibility, softness*: mollitudo vocis, flexibility of the voice, Auct. Her. 3, 11: manuum, Pac. in Gell. 2, 26: mollitudo assimilis spongilis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: viarum, Vitr. 10, 6. II. *softness, susceptibility*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40.

2. *weakness, effeminacy*: corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollitus, a, um, Part. [mollio].

mollugo, inis, f. *a variety of the plant lappago, Galium Malugo, Linn.*: Plin. 26, 10, 65: which is also called mollugo: Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, a, um, adj. [mollicis] *soft*: mollusca nux, and absol. mollusca, ae, f. *a kind of soft nut with a thin shell*: Pl. in Macr. S. 2, 14: Plin. 15, 22, 24. II. Subst.: molluscum, i, n. *a fungus that grows on the maple tree*: id. 16, 16, 27.

mōlo, ūi, Itum, 3. v. a. *to grind in a mill*: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: hordeum in subtilem farinam, to grind into fine flour, Plin. 18, 7, 14: molita cibaria, ground corn, Caes. B. G. 1, 5. II. Transf. in an obscene sense: Aus. Epigr. 71, 7. (Hence Fr. moudre.)

mōlōche, v. malache.

mōlōchīnārius, ii, m. [moloche] *one who dyes with the colour of mallows*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40. II. *a seller of mal-low-coloured garments*: Inscr.

mōlōchīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] *mal-low-coloured*: Caecil. in Non. 548, 14.

mōlōchītes, ae, m. = μολοχίτης, an Arabian gem of the colour of mallows: malachite, native green carbonate of copper: Plin. 37, 8, 36.

mōlon, ōnis, m. *a plant, also called moly*, q. v.: Plin. 26, 7, 19.

mōlorthus, i, m. *a sounding-lead*: gravis molorthus (al. molybdus, al. molybdus): Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

mōlossīambos, i, m. [molossus iambus] *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus* (e. g. ādnāribīlis): Diom. p. 478 P.

mōlossīcus, a, um, adj. [Molossus] *Molossian*: carmen, consisting wholly of molossi (e. g. Romani victores Germanis devictis): Diom. p. 513 P.

mōlossōpyrrhīchius, ii, m. [molossus pyrrhichius] *a metrical foot consisting of a molossus and a pyrrhichius* (e. g. ādnāribīlis): Diom. p. 478 P.

mōlossospondēus, i, m. [molossus spondeus] *a metre consisting of a molossus and a spondee* (e. g. cōntūrbātōrēs): Diom. p. 479 P.

mōlossus, a, um, adj. Μολοσσός, *Molossian*. In prosody, pes, a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables (e. g. Arpinas, evertunt): Quint. 9, 4, 82: Diom. p. 475 P.

mōlucrum, i, q. mola, *a mooncalf, mole*: Afran. in Fest. s. v. II. *mole*: lucrum esse alunt lignum quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur, Cloatius in Fest. s. v.

mōly, ūos, n. = μῶλυ, *a plant with a white flower and a black root, a kind of onion*, Allium magicum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 8.

mōlybdaena, ae, f. = μολύβδαινα. I. *sulphuret of lead, galena*: Plin. 34, 18, 53. II. *the plant leadwort*, pure Lat., plumbago, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: id. 25, 13, 97.

mōlybdītis, idis, f. = μολυβδίτης, *the spume of lead, litharge*: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

mōlybdus, i, m., and **molybdia**, idis, f. = μολυβδος and μολυβδία, *lead*, pure Lat. plumbum: Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

momar Siculi stultum appellant, Fest. s. v.

mōmen, inis, n. [for movimen, from moveo] *movement, motion*: e salso con surgere momine ponti, i. e. from the salt billows, Lucr. 6, 474. II. *weight, momentum; importance, moment*: id. 3, 189: nullius mominis, Arn. 2, 27

III. *a moment of time*: Manil. 3. 675.

mōmentālīter, *adv.* *in a moment*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

mōmentāneus, *a, um, adj.* [*momentum*] *of brief duration, momentary*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 (dub.).

mōmentārius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *of brief duration, momentary; quick*: maritus, *i. e. who stays but a short time*, App. M. 5, p. 164: vita, *ib.* 2, p. 127: cura, Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 8: venenum, *that operates quickly*, App. M. 10, p. 251.

mōmentōsus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *of a short time, momentary*: rapina (apis), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 13, 12.

mōmentum, *i, n.* [*contr. from momentum, from moveo*] *a balancing or oscillating motion; a balance, equipoise*: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, *their balance, equilibrium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46: pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen. Ep. 90.

II. *Meton. an alteration*: nullum momentum ammonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn*, Liv. 4, 12.

2. *a particle sufficient to turn the balanced scales, hence a particle, a part, a point*: myrrhae momentum, Plin. 30, 10, 27: pilibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, *a make-weight*, Just. 7, 3: coeli, *a point, part*, Plin. 18, 34, 67: corpus orationis in parva momenta diducere, Quint. 3, 11, 23: officiorum, *parts*, Cic. Mur. 2. 3. *Esp. of time: a short time, brief space, moment*: parvis momentis multa natura affligit, *instants, moments*, *id.* Div. 1, 52: momenta certa dimensa, *certain fixed times*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30: parvo momento, *in a short time*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: momento temporis, *in a moment*, Liv. 21, 33: momento horae, *in the brief space of an hour*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 7: Maecenati nullo horae momento contigit somnus, *could not sleep a single hour*, Plin. 7, 51, 52: brevi horarum momento, *in a few hours*, Just. 2, 14: momento fit cinis, *in a moment*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: pruna stomacho non utilisima, *sed brevi momento, are hurtful, but only for a short time*, Plin. 23, 7, 66.

III. *Fig.: a cause, impulse; weight, influence, importance, moment*: minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes*, Cic. Phil. 5, 10: momenta omnia observare, *all the circumstances*, *id.* Fam. 6, 10. *unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, according to its importance*, *id.* Font. 6: ut omnia verborum momentis, *non rerum ponderibus examinet*, *id.* Rep. 3, 8: parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence*, Caes. B. C. 3, 70: quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, *ut Scipio abscederet inde*, Liv. 29, 35: cave quicquam habeat momenti gratia, Cic. Mur. 30: momenta potentia, *motives*, Ov. M. 11, 285: Leonis (sideris), *influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: praebet momenta saluti, *what influences*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 49: levi momento aestimare, *to consider of little moment*, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, *of the greatest moment*, Cic. Vat. 4.

mōnācha, *ae, f.* = *μοναχή*, *a nun*: Hier. Ep. 39, 4.

mōnāchicus, *a, um, adj.* = *μοναχικός*, *monkish*: certamen, Justin. Novell. 133, 5.

mōnāchium, *il, n.* = *μοναχέιον*, *a monastery*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 13.

mōnāchus, *i, m.* = *μοναχός* (*that lives alone*), *a monk*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mōnālīter, *v.* *monauliter*.

mōnarcha, *ae, m.* = *μονάρχης*, *an absolute ruler, a monarch*: old poet in Mar. Victor. p. 2551 P.

mōnarchia, *ae, f.* = *μοναρχία*, *absolute rule, monarchy*: Capitol. Max. and Balb. 14.

mōnas, *adis, f.* = *μονάς*, *unity; a unit, monad*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: Tert. adv. Val. 37.

mōnastērīālis, *e, adj.* [*monasterium*] *monastic, monasterial*: disciplina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

mōnastērīolum, *i, n. dim.* [*id.*] *a little monastery*: Not. Tir. p. 192.

mōnastērīum, *il, n.* = *μοναστήριον*, *a monastery*: Sid. Ep. 4, 25: Aug.: ad Casul. Ep. 86. (Hence Fr. *moutier*.)

mōnastriāe, *arum, f. plu.* = *μοναστριαί*, *nuns*: Justin. Novell. 123, 27.

mōnaules, *ae, m.* = *μοναύλης*, *a player on the single flute*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mōnaulīter, *adv.* *on a single flute*: sonare (*al. monaliter, alone*), Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

mōnaulos or **mōnaulus**, *i, m.* = *μόναυλος*, *a single flute, a flute with a single pipe*: fistulam et monaulum (*invenit*) Pan Mercurii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: Mart. 14, 64.

mōnazōntes, *ium, m. plu.* = *μονάζοντες* (*who live alone*) *monks*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 63.

mōnēdūla, *ae, f.* *a jackdaw, daw*: Corvus monedula, Linn.: examina graculorum monedularumque, cui soli avi furcitas auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41. Proverb.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. Pl. 31. As a term of endearment: Pl. Cash. 3, 3, 103.

mōnēla, *ae, f.* [*moneo*] *a reminding, admonition*: Tert. Pat. 8.

mōnēmēron, *i, n.* = *μονήμερον*, *a kind of eye-salve*: Marc. Emp. 8.

mōnēo, *ūi, itum* (*old perf. subj. moneris pro monueris*, Pac. in Non. 507, 24 sq.), *2. v. a.* [*from the root MEN; cf. meminī; lit. to cause to think, cause to remember; hence*] *to remind, admonish, warn, instruct, teach*. Constr. the direct object in acc. (*or nom. in pass.*); the indirect in acc. when expressed by a *neut. pron. or adj.*, in gen. with *de*, and by a *clause*; sometimes *absol.*: ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Am. 13, 44: oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, *id.* Att. 11, 16: Fabius ea me ex tuis mandatis monuit, *id.* Fam. 3, 3: id ipsum, quod me mones, *id.* Att. 14, 19: nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) moneamur, audimus, *id.* Am. 24, 88: Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monuit, Tac. A. 1, 67: Plancinam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, *ib.* 2, 43: monere te atque hortari, *ut in republ. incumberes*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant manus, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, *id.* Cat. 2, 9: Macedonas monebat, ne multitudine hostium morerentur, Just. 11, 13: monet rationem frumenti esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: moneo, quid facto usus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 75. 2. *Of things as subjects*: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8: sol caecos instare tumultus saepe monet, Virg. G. 1, 464: immortalia ne speres monet annus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7: natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

II. *Meton. to teach, instruct, tell*: monente et denuntiante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: tu vatem tu, Diva, mone, *instruct thy bard*, Virg. Aen. 7, 41: velut divinitus mente monita, Liv. 26, 19: hoc moneas precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91: reddebant parvuli quae monebantur, *what they were taught*, Plin. Pan. 26. 2. *to announce, foretell*: vates Helenus quum multa horrenda moneret, Virg. Aen. 3, 712: ante sinistra cava monuisset ab ilice cornix, *id.* E. 9, 15: Amm. 28, 1. 3. *to punish, chastise*: puerilli verberare moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

mōnēris, *is, f.* = *μονήρης* (*sc. ναῦς*), *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley*: Liv. 38, 38.

mōnēta, *ae, f.* [*Moneta, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; hence*] *the place for coining money, the mint*: ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta,

sive ab Oppidis, *i. e. taken from the mint or borrowed from the Oppid.*, Cic. Att. 8, 7: de moneta referre, *id.* Phil. 7, 1, 1. Sid. Carm. 23, 41. 2. *coin, money*: victique concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: falsa, Plin. 23, 9, 46: monetam cudere, *to coin*, Treb. Gallien. 12: percutere, Lampr. Diad. 2: nigrae, *i. e. aereae*, Mart. 1, 100. 3. *a stamp or die for coining money*: a nova moneta, *of a new stamp*, Mart. 12, 55, 8. Hence, Fig.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. 7, 55: nomina Graeca Latina moneta percussa, *of the Latin stamp*, App. Apol. p. 298: Jam tempus est quaedam ex nostra, ut ita dicam, moneta proferri, *of the Stoic stamp*, Sen. Ben. 3, 35: formandi hominis moneta, *the womb*, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 6.

mōnētālis, *e, adj.* [*moneta*] *pertaining to the mint; minted, coined*: triumphum monetales, *the directors of the mint*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: in jest of one who asks for money: monetali ascripti, quod ille ad me pro consule, Cic. Att. 10, 11 fin. II. *coined*: aurum, App. M. 7, p. 190.

mōnētārius, *il, m.* [*id.*] *a master of the mint*: Inscr.: monetarii, minters, coiners, Aurel. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35.

mōnīle, *is, n.* *a necklace, collar*: quum (Eriphyla) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: colloque monile baccatum, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: Plin. 37, 3, 11. Worn by boys vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilla collo, Ov. H. 9, 57. By horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Virg. Aen. 7, 278. By a stag, Ov. M. 10, 113. [Cf. Sans. *mani*, "gemma;" Gr. *μάνης*, *μόννης*.] (Hence It. *maniglia*, *smaniglia*; Sp. *manilla*; Fr. *manille*.)

mōnīmentārius, **mōnīmentum**, *v. monum*.

mōnītio, *ōnis, f.* [*moneo*] *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition* (rare): objurgatio post turpe factum castigatio: monitio vero est ante commissum, Fest. s. v. objurgatio: monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. Am. 24, 89: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenosceret, Suet. Ner. 56. In plur.: Col. 11, 1, 6.

mōnīto, *i. v. a. freq.* [*id.*] *to remind, admonish*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387.

mōnītor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *one who reminds, an admonisher, monitor*: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, *ib.* 5, 1, 2: officii, Sall. J. 85: monitoris egere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67. 2. *Esp. a remembrancer, prompter, assistant*: video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16. (ii) *a nomenclator*: per monitorem appellandi sunt, *id.* Mur. 36: Plin. Pan. 23. (iii) *an overseer, superintendent*, *e. g.* of youth: Stat. S. 5, 3, 147: of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4. (iv) *a prompter in a theatre*: monitores qui monent histriones in scena, Fest. s. v. (v) *one who leads in praying*: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes sumus, Tert. Apol. 30.

II. *one who reminds another of his duty; a preceptor, tutor, etc.*: praeceptum monitoris non fatul, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: virginei custos monitorque pudoris, Stat. Th. 12, 205.

mōnītōrius, *a, um, adj.* [*monitor*] *that serves to remind or admonish, monitory*: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.

mōnītum, *i, n.* [*moneo*] *an admonition*: meis consiliis, monitis, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: tuis monitis praeceptisque, *ib.* 5, 13: meas aures omnium praeceptis monitisque patuisse, *id.* Phil. 14, 7, 20.

II. *a prophecy, warning*: deorum monita, Auct. Har. resp. 25: Carmentis Nymphae, Virg. Aen. 8, 336.

mōnītus, *a, um, Part.* [*moneo*] **mōnītus**, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *a reminding, warning, admonition* (poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. H. 18, 115: *anierat mo-*

nitus, id. M. 2, 103: monitus acres tradere, Val. Fl. 1, 475. ||. Esp. an admonition from the gods by omens, etc., a warning by oracles, lightning, etc.: fortunae monitu, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5: pecudum sacrificial signs or prognostics, Val. Fl. 1, 29.

monnūla, ae, f. a darling, a term of endearment: Inscr.

mōnōbēlus, i, m. = μονόβελος (all shaft), a term denoting a man with a very large penis: Heliog. in Lampr. Hellog. 8 fin.

mōnōbōlon, i, n. = μόνος βόλος, a single throw, i. e. leaping alone or without a pole; a sort of game: Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

mōnōcēros, ōtis, m. = μονόκερως, a unicorn: Plin. 8, 21, 31. Evidently a fabulous animal. Pliny says it had not been taken alive. See also unicornis.

mōnōchōrius, ii, m. = μόνος χόρος, one who dances alone, who executes a pas seul: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mōnōchrōmāta, orum, n. plu. = μονοχρώματα, paintings of but one colour: pinxit (Zeuxis) et monochromata ex albo, Plin. 35, 9, 36.

mōnōchrōmātēus, a, um, adj. = μονοχρωμάτειος, of a single colour: monochromatea genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11.

mōnōchrōmātos, on, adj. = μονοχρώματος, one-coloured, of a single colour: picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5.

mōnōchrōnos, on, adj. = μονόχρονος, of one time, of the same time or measure: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331.

mōnōclōnos, on, adj. = μονόκλωνος, having a single branch or shoot: herba monoclonos, App. Herb. 10.

mōnōcnēmos, i, m. = μονόκνημος, one-legged, a one-legged man: Petr. 83 dub.

mōnōcōlus, i, m. = μονόκωλος, he that has but one limb or leg: hominum genus, qui monocoli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: cf. Gell. 9, 4.

mōnōcrēpis, idis, m. = μονοκρηπίς, that has but one shoe: Hyg. Fab. 12.

mōnōcūlus, i, m. [vox hybrida, from μόνος and oculus] one-eyed, a one-eyed man: Firm. Math. 8, 10.

mōnōdiāria, ae, f. [μονωδία] a female solo-singer: Inscr.

mōnōdiārius, ii, m. [id.] a male solo-singer: Not. Tir. p. 173.

mōnōgāmia, ae, f. = μονογαμία, a marrying of but one wife, monogamy: Tert. de Monog. 2 sq.

mōnōgāmus, i, m. = μονόγαμος, he who has had but one wife: Hier. Ep. 69, 3.

mōnōgramma, ātis, n. = μονόγραμμα, a character consisting of several letters, a monogram, e. g. Χ = Christus: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 618.

mōnōgrammus or -os, i, m. = μονόγραμμα, lit. of pictures, that consist of lines merely, an outline, sketch; hence, transf. shadowy: Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23. 2. lean, skeleton-like: Lucil. in Non. 37, 11 sq.

mōnōlīnum, i, n. = μονόλινον, a necklace consisting of a string of pearls: Capitol. Max. Jun. 1 (al. monolium).

mōnōlīthus, a, um, adj. = μονόλιθος, consisting of a single stone, monolith: columnae, Laber. in Non. 544, 33.

• **monolium**, v. monolium.

mōnōlōris, e, adj. [vox hybr. μόνος lorum] with one thong: vestes, having a single stripe of purple, Vop. Aur. 46.

mōnōmāchia, ae, f. = μονομαχία, a single combat, duel: cur ad monomachiam recurritis? Cassiod. Var. 3, 24.

mōnōpōdium, ii, n. = μονοπόδιον, a table or stand with one foot: Liv. 39, 6 fin.

a, um, adj. = μονο-
i: homo, Lampr. Comm.

mōnōpōla, ae, m. = μονοπώλης, one

who has an exclusive right of selling, a monopolist: Mart. Cap. 3, p. 55.

mōnōpōlium, ii, n. = μονοπωλίον, the exclusive privilege of selling, a monopoly: Suet. Tib. 71: Plin. 8, 37, 56.

mōnōptēros, on, adj. = μονόπτερος, of buildings, with one wing: aedes, Vitruv. 4, 7.

mōnōptōta, orum, n. plu. = μονόπτητα, in the grammarians, nouns which have only one case: Diom. p. 288 P.

mōnōsōlis, e, adj. [vox hybr., from μόνος solea] single-soled: Edict. Diocl.

mōnostīchium, ii, n. = μονοστίχιον, a poem consisting of a single verse: Aus. Ecl. 7, 8.

mōnostīchum, i, n. = μονόστιχον, a poem consisting of a single verse: Aus. Ecl. 8, 2.

mōnōsyllābus, a, um, adj. = μονοσύλλαβος, monosyllabic: vox, Mart. Cap.: monosyllaba, sc. verba, Quint. 9, 4, 42.

mōnotriglŷphus, a, um, adj. = μονοτρίγλυφος, that has only one triglyph: Vitruv. 4, 3.

mōnotrōphe, v. monotrophus.

mōnotrōphus, i, m. = μονότροφος, one who eats by himself: nosmet inter nos ministremus, monotrophe, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 7 (acc. to some, monotrophe, adv. like those who eat alone; others read, monotrophe hoc convivium est, a single row of cups).

mōnoxŷlus, a, um, adj. = μονόξυλος, that consists of a single piece of wood: linter, Plin. 6, 23, 26.

mons, tis, m. a mountain, mount: montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: altissimi, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: avii, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: inaccessus, Plin. 6, 28, 32: lapidosi, Ov. M. 1, 44. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is expected, but little happens, Hor. A. P. 139. ||. Transf. a large mass, quantity, heap: argenti montes, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 73: montes mali ardentis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 32: mons Tusculanus, a lofty, splendid building in or near Tusculum, Cic. Pis. 21: aquae, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: armorum, Sil. 10, 549. Proverb.: montes auri polliceri, to make extravagant promises, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: maria montesque polliceri, Sall. C. 23: magnos montes promittere, Pers. 3, 65. 2. a rock in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Aen. 12, 687: Graii, Greek marble, Stat. Th. 1, 145. 3. a mountain, as the resort of wild beasts (poet.): consumant totos spectacula montes, exhaust whole mountains of their beasts, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 310.

monstrābilis, e, adj. [monstro] worthy to be shown or noticed, conspicuous, remarkable: probitate morum monstrabilis, Plin. Ep. 6, 21.

monstrātio, ōtis, f. [id.] a showing: defessus sum ambulando: ut, Syre, te cum tua monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, direction, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1: solers et expedita monstratio, indication, hint, Vitruv. 6, 1.

monstrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a pointer out, inventor, teacher: aratri, i. e. Triptolemus, Virg. G. 1, 19: sacri iniqui, of human sacrifices, Ov. Ib. 399: hospitii, Tac. G. 21.

monstrātus, a, um, Part. [monstro]. ||. Adj. conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable: et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac. G. 31: propinquitate Galbae monstratus, id. H. 1, 88.

monstrātus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [id.] a showing: App. M. 1, p. 112: Aus. Perich. Iliad. 3.

monstrifer, a, um, adj. [monstrum fero] monster-bearing, that produces monsters: campī, Val. Fl. 5, 222: novercae, i. e. Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules, ib. 5, 43: sinus (i. e. mare), ib. 2, 498. ||. monstrous, misshapen: effigies, Plin. 6, 30, 35: id. 36, 13, 19.

monstrificābilis, e, adj. [monstrificus] monstrous, strange: mirum, ac monstrificabile, Lucil. in Non. 138, 26

monstrificō, adv. in a monstrous or strange manner: Plin. 28, 11, 49.

monstrificus, a, um, adj. [monstrum facio] monstrous, strange: artes, magical, Val. Fl. 6, 152: naturae hyaenae, Plin. 28, 8, 27: hominum ingenia, id. 21, 5, 13: effigies, id. 2, 3, 3.

monstrigēna, ae, m. [monstrum and GEN, root of gigno] monster-bearing: monstrigenis fluctibus, Avien. Perieg. 799.

monstro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [monstrum] to show, point out, inform, teach: alicui viam, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: iter, Curt. 5, 13: palmam, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: monstra quod bibam, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 42: tu, si quid librarii non intelligent, monstrabis, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: res gestae quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73. Pass. impers.: si voles advertere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97, § 89.

||. Esp. to ordain, institute, appoint (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, Virg. G. 4, 549: piacula, id. Aen. 4, 636: ignis, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 53. 2. to denounce, inform against: alii ab amicis monstrabantur, Tac. H. 4, 1. 3. to advise: alicui bene, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 24. 4. to demonstrate, prove: Erasistratus calculos per urinam pelli eo monstrat, Plin. 22, 22, 44. 5. to describe, represent: pueritia ac juvenia qualem monstravimus, Tac. H. 2, 50. 6. to incite: ira monstrat, Virg. Aen. 9, 44. (Hence It. mostrare; Fr. montrer.)

monstrōse, monstrōsus, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrum, i, n. [moneo] lit. that which teaches or points out; hence any occurrence out of the usual course of nature, supposed to indicate the will of the gods; an omen, portent: quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 42: in fundamentis (templi) humanum repertum est caput; nec dubitavere cuncti, monstrum pulcherrimum imperii sedem caputque terrarum promittere, Flor. 1, 7.

2. Esp. of something foreboding evil: an evil portent, unlucky omen: monstra Deum, Virg. Aen. 3, 59. ||. Transf. any ugly, misshapen, or unnatural person or thing, a monster, monstrosity: monstrum hominis, you monster of a man, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 658. Also with respect to character en monstrum mulieris, that monster of a woman, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: nulla jam perniciēs a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: tunc etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum, ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14: hominum, monsters of men, Gell. 17, 1. Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstria, i. e. canibus, Virg. E. 6, 75. Of things: of the sea, id. Aen. 5, 849. infelix, of the Trojan horse, ib. 2, 245.

2. In gen. of any unusual or extraordinary appearance or thing: a prodigy, marvel: of the ship Argo, Cat. 64, 15: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: mera monstra nuntiarat, id. Att. 4, 7: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24: monstra ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 4, 591.

monstruōsē and **monstrōsē**, adv. strangely, unnaturally, monstrously: cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.

monstruōsus or **monstrōsus**, a, um, adj. [monstrum] strange, preternatural, monstrous: monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. Div. 2, 32: hominum partus, Lucan. 1, 562: ferculum longe monstruosius, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gramm. 15: libidines, unnatural, id. Cal. 16.

montānīōsus, a, um, adj. [mons] for montanus, mountainous: locus, Auct. rei agrar. p. 239 Goes.

montānus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a mountain, mountainous: locus montans an planus, Quint. 5, 10 37: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6: flumen

taking its rise in a mountain, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: cacumina, Ov. M. 1, 310: oppida, Plin. 5, 27, 28: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. 2. Subst. montani, orum, m. plu. mountaineers: ib. 1, 39. ||. full of mountains, mountainous: montana Dalmatia, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78. 2. Subst. montana, cum, n. plu. mountainous regions: inter montana, Liv. 21, 34.

montensis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to mountains, mountain-: Inscr.

monticellus, i, m. dim. [id.] a small mountain, a mount: Auct. rei agrar. p. 231 Goes. (Hence Fr. monceau.)

monticola, ae, c. [mons colo] a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

monticulus, i, m. dim. [mons] a small mountain: monticulus, ὄριον, βουνός, Gloss. Philox.

montifer, a, um, adj. [mons fero] mountain-bearing: montiferum Titana (al. monstiferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

montigena, ae, c. [mons and GEN, root of gigno] mountain-born: montigena, ὄρεσιγενής, Gloss. Philox.

montinus, i, m. [mons] a mountain-god, god of the Mountains: Arn. 4, 132.

montivagus, a, um, adj. mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains: Diana montivaga, Stat. Ach. 1, 450: fera, Lucr. 1, 405: montivagus cursus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montuosus or **montosus**, a, um, adj. [mons] mountainous, full of mountains: regio, Cic. Planc. 9: loci, id. Part. 10. Subst. montuosa, orum, n. plu. mountain regions, mountainous parts: montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 11, 53, 116.

mönubilis, e, adj. [moneo] reminding, admonishing: columnae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

mönumentälis, e, adj. [monumentum] pertaining to a monument, monumental: lapis, Auct. de limit. p. 305 Goes.

mönumentärius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a monument or tomb: ceramla, who played at tombs, App. Flor. p. 342.

mönumentum (mönim.), i, n. [moneo] that which preserves the remembrance of anything, a memorial, monument: sed ego, quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis, quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, memorials, votive offerings, Caes. B. C. 2, 21. 2. buildings, statues, etc. erected by or in remembrance of a person; esp. a tomb, sepulchral monument: monumenta, quae in sepulcris: et ideo secundum viam, quo praetereuntes admoneant, et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales, Varr. L. L. 6, 6: regis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: Marii, the temple built by him, Cic. Div. 1, 28: majorum (Clodii), the Appian Way, id. Mil. 7: senatus, the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate, id. Fam. 1, 9: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10: militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12. (ii) Meton. a sepulchre, tomb: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, Nep. Att. 22. 3. a written monument or record: monumenta rerum gestarum, books of history, chronicles, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: annallium, id. Rab. Post. 16: commendare aliquid monumentis, memoirs, id. Fam. 5, 12. 4. a token or means of recognition: cistellam domo effer cum in monumentis, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16. ||. Fig.: monumentum laudis, a memorial, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: clementiae, id. Delot. 14: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 72: amoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 538.

möra, ae, f. [prob. connected with maneo] a delay, hindrance: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22: moram rei alicui inferre, to delay, put off, hinder, id. Inv. 1, 9: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: facere delectui, Liv. 6, 31

facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, to put off payment, Cic. Sull. 20: moras nectere, Sen. Ira 3, 39: oblicere, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: trahere, to delay, Virg. Aen. 10, 888: moliri, to cause, id. 1, 414: rumpere, id. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: Caesar nihil in mora habuit, quominus perveniret, delayed not, Vell. 2, 51: saltus Castulonensis nequaquam tanta in mora est, does not hinder, Asin. Pall. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, I will without delay, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 7: so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora: Prop. 4, 4, 82: Ov. M. 1, 717: Virg. G. 4, 548: ne in mora illi sis, hinder, keep waiting, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 9: si alia memorem, mora est, it will detain us too long, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 6: inter moras consul mittit senatum, meanwhile, Plin. Ep. 9, 13. 2. Esp. a stop or pause in speaking: morae respirationesque, Cic. Or. 16, 53. ||. Meton. anything that delays, a hindrance: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 23, 9. 2. a space, space of time: dolor finitus est mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 14: temporaria mora, Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 7. 3. a staying, sojourning: segnis mora, Liv. 34, 9.

möra, ae, f. = μόρα, a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men: moram Lacedaemoniorum interceptit, Nep. Iphicr. 2: Cic. Tusc. 2, 16.

moracius, a, um, adj. hard: nuces, Titin. in Fest. s. v.

moracillum, dim. from moracius, Titin. in Fest. s. v.

mörälis, e, adj. [mos] pertaining to manners or morals, moral: quia pertinet ad mores, quos ἠθῆν Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus. Sed decet augmentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. Fat. 1: pars illa philosophiae ἠθική moralis est dicta, Quint. 6, 2, 8: epistolae, Gell. 12, 2.

mörälitas, ätis, f. [moralis] manner, characteristics, character: Macr. S. 5, 1.

möräliter, adv. in a characteristic manner, characteristically: Don. ad Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: id. Ph. 1, 1, 2.

mörämentum, i, n. [möror] that which causes a delay, a hindrance: App. Flor. p. 363.

möräria, ae, f. a plant, called also stationer or chamaeleon: App. Herb. 25.

mörätim, adv. slowly: Sol. 3.

mörätio, öuis, f. [möror] a delaying, tarrying, a delay: Vitruv. 9, 4.

mörätius, comp. adv. more slowly: Sen. Q. N. 6, 14.

mörätor, öris, m. [möror] a delayer, loiterer: Liv. 2, 4: id. 21, 47. 2. an advocate who spoke only to gain time: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15.

mörätörus, a, um, adj. [morator] delaying, dilatory: moratoria cunctatio, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 6: ambages, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14.

mörätus, a, um, Part. [möror].

mörätus, a, um, adj. [mos] mannered, having certain manners: nequicquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 132: viri bene morati, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr. 2, 31: melius, id. Fin. 1, 19. ||. adapted to manners or character, characteristic: poema, id. Div. 1, 31: recte morata fabula, in which the characters are accurately drawn, Hor. A. P. 319.

||. In gen. conditioned, constituted, circumstanced: ita haec morata est janua, is of such a nature, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 10: male moratus venter, Ov. M. 15, 95: bene morata disciplina, Col. 1, 8.

mörax, äcis, adj. [möror] fond of delay, dilatory: cogitationes, Varr. in Non. 451, 13.

morbide, adv. in a sickly manner: Hier.

morbidus, a, um, adj. [morbus] sickly, diseased (rare): apes morbidae,

Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40. ||. causing sickness, unwholesome: vis, Lucr. 6, 1223: asr, ib. 1095.

morbifer or **morbiferus**, a, um, adj. [morbus fero] that brings disease, labe, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 238.

morbösitas, ätis, f. [morbosus] sickness, unhealthiness: si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est Pall. 1, 16 (al. morbis aestate).

morbösus, a, um, adj. [morbus] sickly, ailing, diseased: servus, Cato R. R. 2: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21. ||. Esp. diseased or worn out by lustful indulgence: Cat. 57, 6: morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct. Priap. 47.

morbövia, ae, f. [prob. morbus and via] sick-man's-land: in imprec.: abire morboviam, to go to Bath, or hell, Suet. Vesp. 14.

morbus, i, m. [perh. from same root as morior] a sickness, disease, distemper, illness, malady, of body or mind. ||. Bodily: morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13: gravis, id. Cat. 1, 13: in morbo esse, to be sick, id. Tusc. 3, 4: morbo affectum esse, id. Div. 1, 30: in morbum cadere, to fall sick, id. Tusc. 1, 32: incidere, id. Cluent. 62: delabi, id. Att. 7, 5: corripit, Suet. Caes. 45: confici, Sall. J. 9: morbus ingravescit, grows worse, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: ex morbo convalescere, to recover, id. Fam. 13, 29: a morbo valere, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26: morbum depellere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: amplior fit, becomes more violent, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: comitialis or major, epilepsy, Cels. 3, 23: regius, the jaundice, ib. 24: in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, may he spend the money in sickness, Sen. Ben. 4, 39. Of plants: infestantur et arbores morbis, Plin. 17, 24. ||. Mental: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae et inanes, Cic. Fin. 1, 18: morbus et cupiditas, id. Verr. 1, 36: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30. 2. distress, affliction: quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, id illi morbo, id illi senio est, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12. (Hence Port. mormo; Sp. muermo; Fr. morve.)

mordacitas, ätis, f. [mordax] the power of biting or stinging: urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15, 54. ||. Meton. a harsh or pungent taste: vinosa, sharp, like sour wine, ib. 18, 72.

mordaciter, adv. bitingly: lima mordacius uti, more sharply, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 19: scribere, Lact. 5, 2.

mordax, äcis, adj. [mordeo] biting, given to biting, snappish: mordax canis, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 27: equus, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2: Memmius, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240. Poet.: fibula, Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

2. Meton. stinging, sharp, biting: urtica mordax, stinging, Ov. A. A. 2, 417: arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 7: mordacissima marga, id. 17, 8, 4: mordaci ferro icta pinus, deep-cutting, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 9: pumex, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: pulvis, corrosive, Plin. 15, 29, 37: fel, biting, sharp, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 106.

(ii) Of taste: pungent, tart: acetum, sharp flavoured, Pers. 5, 86: succus, Plin. 25, 8, 50. ||. Fig. biting, disposed to bite, virulent, satirical: Cynicus, snarling, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18: mordax et lividus, id. S. 1, 4, 93. Of things: carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5, prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107.

2. wearing, corroding: sollicitudo, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4.

mordöo, mömordi (old form memordi), morsum, 2. v. a. to bite, to bite into: si me canis memorderit, Enn. in Gell. 7, 9: canes mordere possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: pulex mordet, Mart. 14, 83: (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, Ov. M. 3, 66: terram, to bite the ground, bite the dust, of those slain in battle: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: Ov. M. 9, 61. 2. Esp. to eat, devour, consume (poet.): tunicatum cum sale mordens cuepe, Pers. 4, 30: ostrea, Juv. 6

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302. Fig. to spend, lavish: de integro patrimonio meo centum millia numum memordi, Laber. in Gell. 7, 9. II. Transf. to bite into, take fast hold of: to press or cut into: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, clasps, Virg. Aen. 12, 274: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318: id quod a lino mordetur, where the thread presses in, Cels. 7, 4, 4: locus (corporis), qui mucronem momordit, ib. 5, 4: arbor mordet humum, takes root, Stat. Th. 9, 499: in arando mordet vomer, Plin. 18, 18, 48: rura quae Liris quieta mordet aqua, wears away, indents, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 7. 2. to nip, bite, sting: matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, nip, pinch, id. S. 2, 6, 45: oleam momorderit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14. Of flavours, etc.: radix gustu acri mordet, Plin. 27, 13, 109: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9: oculos, id. 21, 6, 17: urtica foliis non mordentibus, stinging, id. 22, 14, 10. III. Fig. to bite, backbite, sting, palm, hurt: invadere omnes mihi, mordere clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 20: morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: locus mordens, a biting jest, Juv. 9, 10: mordeat opprobriis falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38. 2. to vex mortify, grieve: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12: occulto dolore morderi, to be attacked, tormented, Ov. M. 2, 805: morderi conscientia, to feel some pricks of conscience, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20: mordet paupertas, ib. 3, 34, 82. 3. to digest, ruminate on: hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. Ep. 78. [Cf. Sans. mrid "conterere;" Gr. ἀ-μαλδύνω.]

mordicans, ntis, adj. [mordeo] biting, sharp: est acerrimae atque mordicantis qualitatis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

mordicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a griping: ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

mordicativus, a, um, adj. [id.] biting, sharp: acetum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

mordices, v. mordicitus.

mordicitus, adv. with bites, with the teeth: asini me mordicitus scindant, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub: Non. 139, 30: App. M. 3, p. 140. (In all these three passages, some read mordicibus, from mordices.)

mordicus, adv. by biting, with bites, with the teeth: mordicus arripere, Pl. Curc. 5, 1, 7: os denasabit tibi mordicus, will bite your nose off, id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: premere capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, would have bitten off, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: cauda mordicus apprehensa, Plin. 8, 37, 55. II. Fig.: rem mordicus tenere, to hold fast to, not give up, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: verba tenent mordicus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: nomen illi principes optimatum mordicus tenent, id. Rep. 1, 34.

mordicus, a, um, adj. [mordeo] biting, snappish: quem equi mordici distraxerunt (al. mordicus, al. mordicibus), Hyg. Fab. 273.

mordosus, a, um, adj. [id.] biting: mordosus, δηκτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mōrē, adv. foolishly: more hoc fit atque stulte, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

mōrētarius, a, um, adj. [moretum] pertaining to the dish moretum: moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4. Subst. moretarium, ii, n. i. q. moretum: Don. ad Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4.

mōrētum, i, n. a country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc.: Ov. F. 4, 367.

mōribundus, a, um, adj. [morior] dying: minus valet, moribundus est, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 15: jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. Sest. 39: Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643: membra, mortal, Virg. Aen. 6, 732. II. Act. causing death, deadly, unwholesome (poet.): moribunda a sede Cat. 81, 3.

mōrigērālio, ōnis, f. [morigeror] compliances: Afran. in Nov. 2, 6.

mōrigērator, ōris, m. [id.] he who complies: Sid.

mōrigēro, atus, i. v. a. for morigeror, to comply with, gratify: dum mihi morigero, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mōrigērōr, atus, i. v. dep. [mos gero] to comply with, gratify, humour, endeavour to please: nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, to accommodate yourself to it, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adolescenti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, Cic. Or. 48. Obscenely: ore, i. q. fellare, Suet. Tib. 44.

mōrigērus, a, um, adj. [id.] complying, obsequious, obedient: meo me aequum esse morigerum patri, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 21: male morigerus mihi est danista, id. Epid. 5, 1, 1. Esp. that admits carnal intercourse: id. Casin. 5, 2, 20: Lucr. 4, 1277.

mōrio, ōnis, m. = μωρός, an arrant fool: quidam tantae sunt fatuitatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant: quos moriones vulgo vocant, Aug. Ep. 26: Plin. Ep. 9, 17: Mart. 8, 13.

mōrio or **mōrion**, ōnis, m. a dark brown gem, perh. smoky topaz: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

mōrion ii, n. = μώριον. I. a narcotic plant, Physalis somnifera, Linn.: also called strychnus: alterum genus (strychni), quod haliacabon vocant, ab aliis morion, ab aliis moly appellatum, Plin. 21, 31, 105. II. the male mandrake, Atropa Mandragora, Linn.: album hoc (genus) alii arsena, alii morion vocant, id. 25, 13, 94.

mōrior, mortuus (fut. part. moriturus, Virg. Aen. 4, 308: ib. 2, 511. Inf. moriri for mori, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 108: Ov. M. 14, 215: morimur, Enn. in Prisc. p. 830 P.) 3. v. dep. to die: ego quum genui, tum moriturum scivi, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: moriendum certe est, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, of desire, id. Att. 1, 3: ex vulnere, of a wound, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: in tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33: inedia, Plin. 14, 13, 14: significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, dying accents, Cic. Coel. 24: mori videbamus in studio dimetiundi paene coeli atque terrae C. Gallum, spend his whole life in, id. de Sen. 14: moriar, si, may I die, if, id. Att. 8, 6. Poet. to be dying for love: quum te complexa morientem, Galle, puella vidimus, Prop. 1, 10, 5.

II. Transf. of things, to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, vanish, lose strength, etc.: unguenta moriuntur, lose their strength, Plin. 13, 3, 4: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 45. Of parts of the body: id quod supra vinculum est, moritur, Cels. 7, 14. Of plants: rutam et hederas illico mori, Plin. 28, 7, 23: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528. Of fire: flammam et vidi nullo contentente mori, die out, go out, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 11. Of contents: donec in exiguum moriens, vanesceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248. Comically: vae illis virgibus miseris, quae hodie in tergo moriuntur meo, will be destroyed, broken, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 117. III. Fig.: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desidiaque moreretur, Cic. Coel. 31: ne suavissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id. Pis. 38, 93: quum multa quotidie ab antiquis ficta moriantur, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 27. [Cf. Sans. mri; Gr. βρο-τός.] (Hence It. morire; Fr. mourir.)

mōriturio, 4. v. n. desid. [morior] to desire to die: Cic. in Aug. de Gramm. p. 2006 P.

mormyr, yris, f. = μορμύρος, an unknown fish in Pontus: pictae mormyres, Ov. Hal. 110: cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54.

mōro, for moror, to delay, etc.: quid moras? Naev. in Diom. p. 395 P. Pass. impers.: ita diu, ut plus biennium in his triciis moretur, time may be lost, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5.

mōrōchites, ae, f. a precious stone of the colour of a leek: Plin. 37, 10, 63:

mōrōlōgus, a, um, adj. = μωρολόγος, that talks foolishly, foolish: sermone, Pl. Pseud. 5, 1, 20. Subst. a fool: tibi morologus fio, id. Pers. 1, 1, 50.

mōror, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [mora]. A. Neutr. to delay, tarry, stay, remain, wait, linger, loiter: eamus ergo ad coenam: quid stas? Thr. Ubi vis: non moror, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: in provincia, id. Att. 7, 1: rosa quo locorum sera moretur, may linger, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: profecto non plus biduum aut—Ph. Aut? nihil moror, I will wait no longer, will bear no delay, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104: nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemvratu abeam, I do not hesitate to, I will immediately, Liv. 3, 54: quid moror? Hor. Od. 2, 17, 6: quid multis moror? why do I linger long? why make a long story of it? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87: ne multis morer, to be brief, in short, Cic. Verr. 4, 46. With cum: ubi, et cum quibus moreris, stay, Sen. Ep. 32.

B. Act. to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder: ne affinem morer, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 5: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: eum, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 7, 40: naves, Plin. 9, 25, 41: nihil amplius vos moramur, I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed (the formula employed by the consul in dismissing the senate), Capitol. M. Aurel. 10. II. Fig. with nihil, to let a thing go, i. e. to be satisfied with it, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it, etc.: constr. with acc., inf., and acc. and inf.: C. Sempronium nihil moror, Liv. 4, 42: magistrum equitum, id. 8, 35: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. 43, 16: nam vina nihil moror illius orae, am not fond of it, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: officium, ib. 2, 1, 264: alieno uti nihil moror, I do not want to, Pl. Capt. prol. 16: nihil moror, eos salvos esse et ire quo jubetis, am not opposed to it, Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 17.

2. to detain the attention, amuse: morata recte fabula valdius oblectat populum meliusque moratur, Hor. A. P. 321: carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari Caesaris, id. Ep. 1, 13, 17.

mōror, i. v. n. dep. [μωρός] to be foolish, be a fool: morari eum (Claudium) inter homines desisse, producta prima syllaba, jocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

mōrōsē, adv. peevishly, morosely: morose terre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67. II. scrupulously, carefully: terram non morose eligit, Plin. 18, 13, 34. Comp.: pallium morosius ordinatum, Tert. Pall. 4. Sup.: morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66.

mōrōsitas, ātis, f. [morosus] peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness (rare): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: morositas et ea vitia quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id. de Sen. 18, 65. II. over-scrupulousness, pedantry: affectatione et morositate nimia obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70.

mōrōsus, a, um, adj. [mos; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 24 fin.] wayward, capricious, peevish, fretful, captious, morose: usque ad difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 29: sunt morosi et anxii, et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. de Sen. 18: carities, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17. 2. over nice or scrupulous, fastidious: circa corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45. II. Transf. Of things: cupressus natu morosa, that grows with difficulty, Plin. 16, 33, 60: morbus, stubborn, Ov. A. A. 2, 323: morosa caelandi subtilitas, painstaking, Plin. 35, 1. 2. annoying, vexatious: si tibi morosa prurigne verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23.

morphnos, i, m. = μορφνός, a kind of eagle that dwells chiefly about lakes; gen. thought to be the spotted eagle, Falco Naevius, Gmel., but this feeds chiefly on fish, not on aquatic birds: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

mors, is, f. [morior] death: omnium rerum mors est extremum, Ci-

Fam. 6, 21: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill oneself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: obire, *to die*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: aliquem ad mortem dare, *to put to death, kill*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 177: morti dare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: mortem alicui inferre, Cic. Mil. 7: multare aliquem usque ad mortem Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: morte cadere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: morte acerbissima affici, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: multare, Cic. de Or. 1, 43: cui legatio ipsa morti fuit, *brought death*, id. Phil. 9, 1: imperfecta, *o blindness*, Stat. Th. 11, 582: morte sua mori, *to die a natural death*, Sen. Ep. 69. In plur. when several persons are spoken of: praeclearae mortes sunt imperatorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 30: meorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 16: perdere mortes, *to throw away lives, to die in vain*, Stat. Th. 9, 58. Fig.: fere rerum omnium oblivio morsque memoriae, *total loss*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142. II. Meton. *a dead body, corpse*: morte campos contegi Att. in Non. 110, 31: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: Prop. 2, 10, 22: vitis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependit, Plin. 14, 19 23. Hence, jestingly, of an old man odiosum est mortem amplexari, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 33. 2. *that which brings death, a deadly weapon* (poet): Stat. Th. 6, 792: per pectora saevas exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.

morsicātīm, adv. *by biting the lips*: labellis morsicatum lusitant, Naev. in Non. 139, 25.

morsico, i. v. a. [*mordeo*] *to bite, to press the lips together as in kissing*: ore improbo compulsat, et morsicat, App. M. 7, p. 197: limis et morsicantibus oculis, *winking, ogling*, ib. 2, p. 119.

morsiuncula, ae, f. dim. [*morsus*] *a biting, bite*: fornicarum, App. M. 8, p. 211. 2. *a biting with the lips, a kissing*: teneris labellis molles morsiculae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

morsum, i, n. [*mordeo*] *a bit, little piece* (poet.): lanea morsa, Cat. 64, 316.

morsus, a, um, Part. [*mordeo*].

morsus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a biting, a bite*: contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: serpentis, id. Fat. 16: morsu apprehendere, *to bite*, Plin. 11, 24, 28: morsibus insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: nec tu mensurum morsus horresce futuros, *i. e. the eating of your tables*, Virg. Aen. 3, 394: vertere morsus exiguum in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, *their bites, their teeth*, ib. 7, 112. 2. Transf. *a catching hold*; and, Meton. *that which catches hold, as a prong, anchor, etc.* (poet.): qua fibula morsus loricae crebro luxata resolverat ictu, Sil. 7, 624: discludere morsus roboris, *to loosen the grip*, Virg. Aen. 12, 782: unco non aligat ancora morsu, ib. 1, 169. 2. *sharpness of flavour, sharp taste, pungency*: nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti, Mart. 7, 25: marinus, *a rid quality*, Plin. 36, 26, 65. 3. *a corroding*: scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Lucan. 1, 243. II. Fig. *a malicious attack*: mea commoda venenare odio obscuro morsuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37. 2. *vexation, grief, pain, etc.*: sic mea perpetuos curarum pectora morsus habent, *gnawings, pains*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 73: doloris, *a bite, sting*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: libertatis intermissae, id. Off. 2, 7.

mortalis, e, adj. [*mors*] *subject to death, mortal*: quid in his mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23: sic habeto, non te esse mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. Rep. 6, 24. II. Transf. *mortal, perishable, transient*: neque me vero poenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, id. Rab. Post. 12: Liv. 34, 6. 2. *human, mortal*: mortalis micro, *of human workmanship*, Virg. Aen. 12, 740: conditio vitae, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: opera, Liv. 1, 2: acta, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 97: vulnus, *from the hand of a mortal*, Virg. Aen. 12, 797: nec mortale sonans, *like a human voice*, ib. 6, 10. Comp.: aliquid ipso homine mor-

tallus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 4. Subst. *mortalis, a man, a mortal*: Pl. Truc. 5, 57. Esp. in plur. *mortales, mortals, men, mankind*: quod ad immortales attinet haec: deinceps quod ad mortales attinet, videamus, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75: omnes mortales omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum, Cic. Pis. 40: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, Sall. C. 1. (ii) *mortalia, ium, n. plu. human affairs*: Virg. Aen. 1, 462: Tac. A. 14, 54. 3. *that causes death, fatal*: mortale crimen, Cypr. de Bon. Pat. med.

mortalitas, ātis, f. [*mortalis*] *the being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death*: omne quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, Cic. N. D. 1, 10 fin.: metu meae mortalitatis, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: mortalitatem explere, *i. e. to die*, Tac. A. 6, 50: rex mortalitate interceptus, *by death*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50: mariti, Ulp. Dig. 23, 4, 2. Of things: tofus aedificiis inutilis est mortalitate mollitiae, *perishableness*, Plin. 36, 22, 48. II. Meton. *mortals, mankind*: kl. 2, 7, 5: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt. 8, 4.

mortaliter, adv. *mortally, in the manner of mortals*: Aug. Enchir. 64.

mortariolum, i, n. dim. [*mortarium*] *a small mortar*: Aemil. Macer. 1, 8.

mortarium, il, n. *a mortar*: mortarium, in quo teruntur quae solvenda sunt, Non. 543, 22: aerea, Plin. 33, 8, 41: plumbea, id. 34, 18, 50. II. Transf. *a large basin or trough in which mortar is made*: Vitruv. 7, 3: Plin. 36, 23, 55. Hence 2. Meton. *mortar*: mortario caementum addatur, Vitruv. 8, 7. 3. *a hollow resembling a mortar, dug round a tree*: arbori mortarium statim faciunt, Pall. 4, 8. [Prob. from *mordeo*: the root in Sans. signifies "to pound."]

morticinus, a, um, adj. [*mors*] *dead (only of animals)*; hence, *pertaining to an animal that has died, carrion*: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: volucres aut pisces, ib. 3, 2: soleae, *made from the hide of an animal that has died*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 518. As a term of abuse: morticine, *you carrion*, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 12. II. Transf.: morticini clavi, *corns on the feet*, Plin. 22, 23, 49: caro, Sen. Ep. 122: urnas reorum morticinas, *i. e. sepulchra reorum*, Prud. *σref*. 10, 384.

mortifer or **mortiferus**, a, um, adj. [*mors fero*] *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly*: multa mortifera, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: poculum, id. Tusc. 1, 29: morbus, id. Div. 1, 30: vulnus, id. Sull. 26: bellum, Virg. Aen. 6, 279. **mortiferē**, adv. *mortally, fatally*: mortifere aegrotare, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: vulnerare, Marc. Dig. 9, 2, 36.

mortificatio, ōnis, f. [*mortifico*] *a killing, death*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9. **mortifico**, i. v. a. [*mortificus*] *to kill, destroy*: Tert. Resur. 37.

mortificus, a, um, adj. [*mors facio*] *deadly, fatal*: Tert. Car. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

mortuālia, ium, n. plu. [*mortuus*] I. sc. *vestimenta, grave-clothes or mourning-weeds*: Naev. in Non. 548, 28. II. sc. *carmina, funeral songs, dirges*: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 63.

mortuārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to the dead*: mortuaria glossaria, *vocabularies of the dead*, a term applied by Cato to philosophers who deal in words only, Gell. 18, 7.

mortuōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *death-like*: vultus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

mortuus, a, um, Part. [*morior*] II. Adj.: *dead, deceased*: sanguine tauri pote mortuus concidit, Cic. Brut. 11. Proverb.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Pl. Cist. 3, 15.

Subst. *mortuus, i, m. a dead person, dead man*: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Mil. 27: a mortuis excitare, *to awake from the dead*, id. de Or. 1, 57: amandare aliquem infra mortuos, *even below the dead*, id. Quint. 15, 49. Proverb.: mortuo verba facere, *to talk in*

vain, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 18. 2. Transf. of things: *dead, decayed, withered, passed away, etc.*: lacerti mortui, Cic. de Sen. 9: flores, Plin. 11, 8, 8: mortuae et antiquae leges, Cic. Verr. 5, 18: plausus, id. Att. 2, 19: mortua re verba nunc facis. Stultus es, rem actam agis *dead, done with*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 27. b. Mare mortuum: (i) *the North Sea of Europe*, Plin. 4, 13, 27. (ii) *the Dead Sea of Judea*, Just. 36, 3.

mōrūla, ae, f. dim. [*mora*] *a brief delay*: tempus nulla morula extenditur, Aug. Confess. 11, 15.

mōrūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*morus*] *black, dark-coloured*: jam pol ego illam pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

mōrum, i, n. = μῶρον and μόρον: several plants seem to be confounded under this name: mora in Aegypto et Cypro, Plin. 23, 3, 70, are prob. *the fig, Ficus Sycamorus*, Linn.: nigra mora, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22, may be either *the mulberry or the blackberry*: mora Ostiensia et Tusculana, nascuntur et in rubis, Plin. 15, 24, 27, are prob. *blackberries*, though part of species of Rubus, Linn.; as also, in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Ov. M. 1, 105: vide also morus.

mōrus, a, um, adj. = μωρός, *foolish, silly*: amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 43. II. Subst. 1. *morus, i, m. a fool, simpleton*: morus es, id. Mil. 3, 1, 78. 2. *mora, ae, f. a foolish woman*: ib. 2, 4, 17. (Hence Sp. *murrio*.)

mōrus, i, f. = μωρεά, *a mulberry-tree*, Morus nigra et alba, Linn.: arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, ardua morus erat, Ov. M. 4, 89. Also, *the fruit of the mulberry*: trini colores, candidus primo, nox rubens, maturis niger, *black mulberries in various stages of growth*, Plin. 15, 24, 27.

mōs, mōris, m. *manner, custom, way, fashion, use, wont* of individuals or communities, as determined not by laws, but by their own will and pleasure: more et exemplo Populi R., Caes. B. G. 1, 8: de natura moribusque Nerviorum quaerere, ib. 2, 15: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29: alieno more vivere, *according to the will or humour of another*, id. Andr. 1, 1, 125: morem alicui gerere, v. gero, no. 11. 5: leges mori serviunt, *usage*, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 36: legi morique parendum est, Cic. Tim. 11: ibam forte via sacra, sicut meus est mos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: mos consuetudoque, Cic. Off. 1, 41: quae more aguntur institutisque civilibus, *according to custom*, ib.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, id. Brut. 21: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the fashion with, they are accustomed*, Virg. Aen. 1, 336: ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: negavit, moris esse Graecorum, ib. 1, 26: Vell. 2, 37: praeter civium morem, *contrary to custom*, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 9: facinus sine more, *unparalleled*, Stat. Th. 1, 238: nullo more, ib. 7, 135: terra supra morem densa, *unusually*, Virg. G. 2, 227: perducere aliquid in morem, *to make into a custom, make customary*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: quod jam in morem venerat, *had become customary*, Liv. 42, 21. 2. Esp. in a moral point of view, *conduct, behaviour*; in plur.: *manners, morals, character*: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: suavissimi mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: justī, id. de Or. 2, 43: severi et pudici, Plin. 28, 8, 23: sanctissimi, Plin. Ep. 10, 20: feri mores immanisque natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: totam vitam, naturam, moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character*, ib. 38: perditī, id. Fam. 2, 5: praefectura morum, *the supervision of the public morals*, Suet. Caes. 76: moribus et coelum patuit, *to good morals*, Prop. 4, 11, 101: amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpura, *complaisance*, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128: propitius, *al per mores*

nostros liceret, *Dia, i. e. our evil way of life*, Tac. H. 3, 72. II. Transf. of things: *quality, nature, manner*: mores siderum, Plin. 18, 24, 56: coeli, Virg. G. 1, 51: ad morem actionum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: in morem fluminis, *like*, Virg. G. 1, 245: morem vestis tenere, *mode, fashion*, Just. 1, 2. 2. *precept, law, rule*: moresque viris et moenia ponet, Virg. Aen. 1, 264: pacis imponere morem, ib. 6, 853: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, *submits to laws, is tamed*, Plin. 36, 16, 25: ut leo mores accepit, Stat. Ach. 2, 183. (Hence Fr. *mœurs*.)

moscelli or **moscūli**, orum, *m. plu. dim.* [mos] *little customs or usages*: Fest. s. v.

mōtabilis, e, *adj.* [moto] *moving, that moves*: anima, Vulg. Genes. 1, 21.

mōtācilla, ae, *f.* *the water wagtail*: species of Motacilla, Linn.; prob. alba, Linn., or flava, Linn.: motacilla quod semper movet caudam, Varr. L. L. 5, 11: Plin. 37, 10, 56.

mōtārium, ii, *n.* *lint*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

mōtatio, ōnis, *f.* [moto] *frequent motion, motion*: Tert. Anim. 5.

mōtator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover*: Arn. 3, 118.

mōtio, ōnis, *f.* [moveo] *a moving, motion*: principium motionis, Cic. Fat. 19: corporum, id. N. D. 2, 58. 2. *a removing*: ab ordine motio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3. 3. In medicine, *an ague-fit*: Cels. 3, 5. II. Fig.: *motiones animi, emotions or affections of the soul*: Cic. Acad. 1, 8: id. Tusc. 1, 10, 22.

mōtito, i, v. a. *freq.* [moto] *to move often, move about*: Gell. 9, 6.

mōtiuncūla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio] *a slight motion, shaking*; in medicine, *a slight attack of fever*: Sen. Ep. 53: tentatus in Campania motiunculis levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24.

mōto, avi, atum, i, v. a. *freq.* [moveo] *to keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Virg. E. 5, 5: lacertos, Ov. M. 11, 674.

mōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a mover* (poet.): cuniarum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum, i. e. *hadst rocked me*, Mart. 11, 39.

mōtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [motor] *moving, that has motion*: modus agendi, a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing, opp. to statarius, Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24. II. Subst. *motorium*, ii, *n.* *the power of motion*: Tert. Anim. 14.

mōtus, a, um, *Part.* [moveo].

mōtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a moving, motion*: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: corporis motus et status, id. Off. 1, 35, 126: Deus motum dedit coelo, id. Tim. 6: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N. D. 3, 11: Italiae magnificentissimus motus, a stir, coming together, id. Dom. 56: crebri motus terrae, *earthquakes*, Curt. 4, 4. Poet.: a stir, preparation for departure: motus praesensit futuros, Virg. Aen. 4, 297. 2. *Artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing*: haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv. 7, 2: Ionici, dances, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: dare motus Cereri, to perform dances, dance, Virg. G. 1, 350: palaestrici, the motions of wrestlers, Cic. Off. 1, 36. Of the gestures of an orator: id. Brut. 30, 116. Of military movements, evolutions: Nep. Iph. 1. 3. Meton. a stage in the growth of a plant: Col. 4, 28. II. Fig. a movement of the mind, mental operation, thinking, emotion, affection, passion: quum semper agitur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic. de Sen. 21: motus animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitus, id. Off. 1, 36: motus ingenii, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: motus animi nimii, i. e. perturbations, id. Off. 1, 38: res quae dulcem incum afferunt sensibus, sensation, id. Fin. 2, 3: Manto, divino concita motu, impulse, inspiration, Ov. M. 6, 158. 2. *Esp. a political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion*: omnes

Catillinae motus conatusque prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12: motum afferre reipublicae, ib. 2: populi, id. de Or. 2, 48: servilis, a rising of the slaves, Liv. 39, 29.

3. a change, revolution: motum in republica impendere, Cic. Att. 3, 8.

4. In rhetoric. a figure of speech. Quint. 9, 1, 2. 5. a motive, impulse. audisti consilii mei motus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

mōvens, entis, *part.* [moveo]. II. *Adj.*: moveable: ex ea praeda, quae rerum moventium sit, moveable thing. (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25: voluptas, that consists in motion, Cic. Fin. 2, 10.

mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum (syncop. motis for movistis, Mart. 3, 67; morunt for moverunt, Sil. 14, 141), 2. v. a. and n. A. Act. to move, stir, set in motion: ita fit ut motus principium ex eo sit, quod ipsum a se moveatur, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: fila sonantia movit, Ov. M. 10, 89: citharam cum voce, ib. 5, 112: gradum, to go forwards, advance, Sen. Thyest. 420: se, to move or bestir oneself, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 16. 2. move

vere membra or reflect. moveri, to dance: movit et ad certos nescia membra modos, Tib. 1, 8, 38: ut festis matrona moveri iussa diebus, Hor. A. P. 232: moveri Cyclopa, to represent a Cyclops by dancing or gesticulating, id. Ep. 2, 2, 125. 3. to move (from a place), remove: movere signa e castris, Liv. 1, 14: signum movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35: sua omnia quae moveri poterant, their moveable property, Nep. Them. 2: postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. Esp. with pron. reflect. or reflect. in an intransitive sign. to move, i. e. to change one's place or position: praecepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent, not to stir from the spot, Liv. 34, 20: Caes. B. G. 3, 15: glebae coepere moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106: solet aër purpureus fieri, cum primum Aurora movetur, ib. 6, 47: saltum datura, moveri haud usquam potuit, ib. 4, 552. 4. to drive out, dislodge, eject, expel, etc.: hostem statu, to drive from his position, Liv. 30, 18: aliquem possessione, Cic. Verr. 1, 45: heredes, id. Off. 3, 19: tribu centurionem, id. de Or. 2, 67: aliquem senatu, id. Cluent. 43: senatorio loco, to degrade, Liv. 39, 42: ex agro, Cic. Fam. 13, 5: move abs te moram, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 10: literam, to take away, Cic. Fin. 3, 22. II. Transf. to excite, promote, act upon: exercitatione sudor movetur, Cels. 2, 17: alvum, Cato R. R. 115. 2. to present, offer an oblation: ferctum Jovi moveto, ib. 134. 3. to trouble, torment: intoleranda vis aestus omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26. 4. Of plants: to put forth: si se gemmae nondum moveant, do not yet appear, Col. 11, 2: de palmitis gemma movetur, is produced, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13. III. Fig. to excite, occasion, cause: dolorem, Cato R. R. 7, 4: lacrimas, Quint. 6, 1, 26: fletum populo, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: risum, ib. 2, 62: alicui expectationem de re quam, id. Att. 2, 14: indignationem, Liv. 4, 5. 2. to begin, commence, undertake, etc.: multa movens animo, meditating, Virg. Aen. 3, 34: ego istaec moveo, aut curo? Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 18: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: cantus, Virg. Aen. 10, 163: controversiam, Julian. Dig. 37, 10, 4: litem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 33: actionem, ib. 19, 1, 10: mentionem cuiuspiam rei, to make mention, Liv. 28, 11: sacra, Val. Fl. 3, 540: movere ac moliri aliquid, Liv. 23, 39: ne quid moveretur, id. 35, 13. 3. to shake, to cause to waver, to alter: alicujus sententiam, Cic. Att. 7, 3: consulem de sententia, to cause to recede, to dissuade, Liv. 3, 21. 4. to move, influence, excite, inspire. ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, charms, Cic. Off. 1, 28: movetur benevolentia, ib. 2, 9, 32: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5: multum consuetudine moveri, to be much influenced, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquem ad bellum, to stir up, excite,

Liv. 35, 12: numina Dianae, to irritate, provoke, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: quos sectis Bellona lacertis saeva movet, inspires, Lucan. 1, 565 (al. monet). 5. to affect the feelings, touch, melt, make an impression on: moverat plebem oratio consulis, Liv. 3, 20: animos judicum, Quint. 6, 2, 1: neque illud me movet, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16: quae me moverunt, movissent eadem te profecto, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. Aen. 7, 312: implebo silvas et conscia saxa movebo, Ov. M. 6, 547. B. Neutr. to move itself, move (rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, of an earthquake, Liv. 35, 40: Hannibalem castris non movisse, id. 25, 9: primis tenebris movit, moved away, set sail, id. 31, 23: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1. (Hence It. *muovere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.)

mox, adv. Of time: soon, directly, immediately: mox ego huc revertor, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 5: jussit mihi nuntiar, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quam mox coctum est prandium? how soon, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 12: Cic. Rosc. Com. 1: mox ubi, as soon as, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut caluere pugna, as soon as, Flor. 2, 4: mox quam, as soon as, Paul. Dig. 7, 4, 13. 2. Relatively: soon afterwards, thereupon: nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exiuntur castris, Liv. 40, 48. 3. some time afterwards, at a later period: a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6. 4. Of time just past: just now, a little while ago: de altero, quod mox proposueram nihil dubito, Col. 3, 20. II. Transf. Of place and situation: in the next place, then: ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35. 2. Of value, esteem: post anulum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, then, id. 18, 7, 17.

mu, interj. = *μῦ*, expressing dissatisfaction or sorrow: neque, ut aiunt, mu (al. *μῦ*) facere audent, to mutter, make a muttering, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 101: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 213 P. Jestingly, a trifle: negato esse quod dem, nec mu nec mutuum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

muccēdo, **muccīdus**, **muccīnīum**, **muccōsus**, **muccūlentus**, **muc-cus**, v. mucedo, etc.

mucēdo (mucedo), inis, *f.* [mucus] *mucus*: App. Apol. p. 508, Oud. (al. dulcedo).

mūcēo, ui, 2. v. n. [id.] *to be mouldy, musty*: vinum quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.

mūcesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [muceo] *to become mouldy or musty*: proprium est vino murescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26.

muchula, ae, *f.* *the Persian name of the precious stone telicardios*: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

mūcīdus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *mouldy, musty*: mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6.

II. *snotty*: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mūcīnīum (mucc.), ii, *n.* [id.] *a pocket-handkerchief*: Arn. 1, p. 74 Her.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo] *mould, mouldiness*, in bread: mucorem contrahere, to become mouldy, Col. 12, 4.

2. *mustiness*, in wine or vinegar: mucor (vini), Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4. 3. a moisture which flows from vines and is injurious to them: mucor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25.

mūcōsus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *slimy, mucous*: cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvia, Col. 1, 7: exulceratio Cels. 5, 28, 15.

mucro, ōnis, *m.* *a sharp point or edge*: mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4: folii, id. 16, 10, 16: crystalli, id. 37, 2, 9: cultri, edge, Juv. 14, 217: mucro (ensis) est hebes, sword's point, Ov. M. 12, 485: coruscus, Virg. Aen. 2, 333. II. Meton. a sword: nisi

mucrones militum tremere vultis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: mortalis, Virg. Aen. 12, 740.

2. *a point, extremity, end*: Lucr. 2, 520: faucium (of narrow straits), Plin. 6, 13, 11. III. Fig. *edge, point, sharpness*: censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44: tribunicus, id. Leg. 3, 9: defensionis tuae, id. Caecin. 29: ingenii, sharpness, Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [mucro] *pointed*: piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6: folia, id. 25, 13, 104.

mūcūlentus (mucc.), a, um, *adj.* [mucus] *snotty, snivelling*: nares, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 284: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (mucc.), i, m. [MUG, root of mungo] *mucus of the nose*: mucusque et mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: Cels. 4, 18.

muges dici solet a Castrensiū hominibus, quasi mucosus, is qui talis male ludit, Fest. s. v.

mūgiens, ntis, *Part.* [mugio]. II Subst.: *that which bellows, an ox, etc.* mugientium prospectat errantes greges, Hor. Epod. 2, 11.

mūgil and **mūgilis**, is, m. *a sea-fish*; acc. to some, *the mullet*, Mugil Cephalus, Linn.: mugilum natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26: id. 9, 42, 67. An instrument in the form of this fish was used in punishing adulterers: quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317: cf. Cat. 15, 19. (Hence It. *muggine*; Sp. *mujol*; Fr. *muge*.)

mūginor, i. v. *dep. to dully, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare): muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari, Fest. s. v.: dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12.

mūgiō, iui, and ii, itum, 4. v. n. *to low, bellow*: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. 1, 7. II. Transf.: Tyrrenusque tubas mugire per aethera clangor, *to bray*, Virg. Aen. 8, 526: sub pedibus mugire solum, *rumble*, ib. 5, 256: si mugiat Africae malus procellis, *groans*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57: iugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5: quasi mugiente litera M, Quint. 12, 10, 31: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *will bellow or cry out to you, σφῶς, well done! bravo!* Mart. 3, 46. [Formed from the sound like Gr. *μυκάσαι*.] (Hence It. *mugghiare*; Fr. *mugir*.)

mūgitor, ōris, m. [mugio] *a bellower* (poet.): mugitor Vesuvius, Val. Fl. 3, 208.

mūgitus, ūis, m. [id.] *a lowing, bellowing*: mugitusque boum, Virg. G. 2, 470: edere, *to utter lowings, to low*, Ov. M. 7, 507: dare, id. F. 1, 560: tollere, Virg. Aen. 2, 223. II. Transf.: *a bellowing, roaring, loud noise*: mugitus terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18: nōmorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86: portae, Stat. Th. 10, 263.

mūla, ae, f. (*abl. plur.* mulabus, Capitol. Ver. 5: Tert. Uxor. 2, 8) [mulus] *a she-mule*; also, in gen. *a mule*: ex asino et equa mula gignitur, Plin. 8, 44, 69: Juv. 7, 181: mularum partus a te prolatus est: res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit (referring to the fact that she-mules do not bear young), Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49. Hence proverb.: quum mula peperit, *when a mule foals*, i. e. never, Suet. Galb. 4.

mūlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to mules*: materies, *the race of mules*, Col. 6, 27: mularis herba, also called exedum, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 24, 19, 115.

muloēdo, Inis, f. [mulceo] *pleasantness, agreeableness*: Veneris atque Musae, Gell. 19, 9: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mulo, ōis, sum (rarely mulctum), 2. v. a. *to stroke, to touch or move lightly*: manu mulcens barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: caput, Quint. 11, 3, 158: vitulum, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: colla, id. M. 10, 118: Zephyri mulcebant flores, ib. 1, 108: aura mulcet rosas, Prop. 4, 7, 60: virga mulcere capillos, Ov. M. 14, 295: aristas, id. F. 5, 161: aëra motu, Lucr. 4, 138: aethera pennis, *to move*, Cic. Arat. 88. 2. Transf. *to make sweet or pleasant*: pocula succis Lyaei, Sil. 7,

169. II. Fig. *to soothe, soften, appease, allay*: mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Virg. G. 4, 510: aliquem dictis, id. Aen. 5, 464: fluctus, ib. 1, 66: iras, ib. 7, 755: jure, Vell. 2, 117. 2. *to alleviate, mitigate*: varia vulnera mulcet ope, Ov. F. 5, 401: dolores nervorum, Plin. 22, 24, 50: ebrietatem, id. 21, 20, 81. 3. *to flatter, delight*: puellas carmine, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 24: animos admiratione, Quint. 1, 10, 9: aures figmentis verborum novis, Gell. 20, 9. [Another form of mulgeo, q. v.] (Hence It. *molcere*.)

mulcētra, ae, f. *a plant*, called also bellotropium: App. Herb. 9.

mulciber, ōris, and ēri, m. [a surname of Vulcan; hence,] Transf. *fire*: Ov. M. 14, 533: poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

mulco (mulcto, Inscr.) avi, atum, (mulcassitis, for mulcaveritis, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 8) 1. v. a. *to beat, cudgel*: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: licitoribus mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9: aliquem, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 23: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: legatis prius indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 24, 9: mulcato corpore, *with bodies badly bruised*, Tac. A. 1, 70: prostratos verberibus, ib. 32. Of things: naves, Liv. 28, 30. II. Fig.: Cic. Brut. 22 fin. [Mulco is prob. merely another form of mulcto or multo.]

mulcta, mulctāticius, mulctātio, mulcto, v. multa, etc.

mulctra, ae, f. [mulgeo] *a milk-pail*: bis venit ad mulctram, Virg. E. 3, 30: a mulctra recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13. Cf. mulctrum. II. Meton. *the milk in the pail*: id. 7, 8, 1.

mulctrāle, is, v. mulctrarium.

mulctrārium, ii, n. [mulgeo] *a milking-pail*: nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Virg. G. 3, 177 (*al. multraria, al. mulctralia, al. mulgaria*).

mulctrum, i, n. [id.] *a milking-pail*: illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

mulctus, ūis, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.] *a milking*: Varr. R. R. 2, 11.

mulgāria, ūum, n. plu. [id.; prob. a softened form from mulctraria] *a milking-pail*: tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg. in Serv. and Philarg. on Virg. G. 3, 177.

mulgēo, si (mulxit, Lucr. 4, 1206), sum or etum, 2. v. a. *to milk*: oves, Virg. E. 3, 5: capras, Plin. 10, 40, 56. Proverb.: hircos = *to milk the bull*, of something impossible, Virg. E. 3, 91. [Cf. Gr. *ἀμέλω*; Engl. *milk*.] (Hence It. *mungere*.)

mūlicūrius, ii, m. [vox hybrid. from mulus κούρεϋς] *a mule-clipper*: mulicurius, ἡμιονόκουρος, Gloss. Philox.

mūliebris, e, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman, womanly, female, feminine*: loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 2: facinus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 35: comitatus, Cic. Mil. 10: vox, id. de Or. 3, 11: vestis, Nep. Alc. 10: venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 36: fraus, Tac. A. 2, 71: impotentia, ib. 1, 4: certamen, i. e. de mulieribus, Liv. 1, 57: jura, id. 34, 3. 2. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly*: animum geritis muliebrem, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 18: muliebri enervataque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6. II. Subst. muliebria, ūum, n. plu. *the female organs of generation*: Tac. A. 14, 60: muliebria pati, *to let oneself be used as a woman*, ib. 11, 36.

womanish things: muliebria omnia, Plin. 37, 2, 6.

mūliebritas, ātis, f. [muliebri] *womanhood*, opp. to virginity: Tert. Virg. vel. 14.

mūliebriter, adv. *in the manner of a woman, like a woman, womanishly, effeminately*: nec muliebriter expavit ansem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 22: ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11, 44: Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes, *in the manner of women*, Amm. 31, 2: si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, *womanishly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21: ne quid serviliter muliebriter faciamus, ib. 23.

mūliebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women*: genus muliebrosum (*al. mulierosum*), Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

mūlier, ōris, f. *a woman*, whether married or not: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 30: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12: of a virgin, id. Verr. 1, 25: mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexus feminini sunt, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. Of animals: *a female*: Plin. 10, 63, 33. 2. Esp. *a wife*, opp. to a maiden: pudica mulier, Hor. Epod. 2, 39: Suet. Vit. 2. II. Transf. as a term of reproach, *a woman*, i. e. *a coward, poltroon*: non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 4. (Hence It. *mogliie*.)

mūliērārius, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *pertaining to a woman*: mulieraria manus, *the hand sent by Clodia*, Cic. Coel. 28: voluptas, Auct. ap. Trebell. trig. Tyrann. 6. II. Subst. mulierarius, ii, m. *a lover of women*: Capitol. Albin. 11.

mūliērcūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little woman*: qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: id. Am. 13, 46: id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: mulierculam vincefe mollitia, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.

mūliērcūlārius, ii, m. [muliercula] *a lover of women*: Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1.

mūliērītas, ātis, f. [mulier] *womanhood*, opp. to maidenhood: Tert. Virg. vel. 12.

mūliēro, avi, i. v. a. [id.] *to make womanish or effeminate*: Varr. in Non. 140, 16.

mūliērōsitas, ātis, f. [mulierosus] *a fondness for women*: similiter ceteri morbi, ut gloriae cupiditas, ut mulierositas—ut ita appellem eam, quae Graece φιλογύνεια dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

mūliērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier] *fond of women*: Cic. Fat. 5.

mūlinus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus] *pertaining to a mule*: ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: nares, Plin. 30, 4, 11: cor, i. e. stolidum, fatuum (*al. Mutinensis*), Juv. 16, 23.

mūlio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a mule-keeper or dealer*: Plauc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18. A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading: Suet. Vesp. 4. 2. *a mule-driver, muleteer*: Caes. B. G. 7, 45: Canusinatis mulionibus, Suet. Ner. 30. Proverb.: infantior quam meus est mulio, Varr. in Non. 56, 12. II. *a kind of gnat, an enemy to bees*: Plin. 11, 18, 19.

mūliōnicus or **mūliōnius**, a, um, *adj.* [mulio] *pertaining to a mule-driver*: mulioniam poenulam arripuit (*al. mulionicam*), Cic. Sest. 38: tectus cuculione mulionico, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

mullēolus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mulleus] *reddish*: Tert. Pall. 4.

mullēus calceus, or, *absol.* mulleus, i, m. *a reddish or purple-coloured shoe*, worn only by consuls, praetors and curule ediles: Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fencstella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

mullo, i. v. a. *to sew*: Fest. s. v.

mullūlus, i, m. *dim.* [mullus] *a little sur-mullet*: barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38 dub. (*Orell. mullos*).

mullus, i, m. *a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red sur-mullet*, Mullus barbatus, Block.: Varr. R. R. 3, 17: Plin. 9, 17, 30: Cic. Att. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. *mulet*.)

mūlōisiārius, i, m. [mulus cisium] *one who rides in a carriage drawn by mules*: καρουχάριος, muloisiarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūlōmēdicīna, ae, f. [mulus medicina] *the art of curing the diseases of mules*: Veg. Vet. praef. 1 and 2.

mūlōmēdicus, i, m. [mulus medicus] *a mule-doctor*: Veg. Vet. praef. 1.

mulsa, ae, f. v. **mulsus**.
mulseus, a, um, adj. [mulsum] *sweetened with honey, sweet as honey*: **mulsa aqua**, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 8, 7: Plin. 21, 19, 75: liquor mulsi saporis, *sweet as honey*, Col. 12, 45.

mulsum, i, n. v. **mulsus**.
mulsura, ae, f. [mulgeo] *a milking*: Meton. *milk*: Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, Part. [mulceo].
mulsus, a, um, adj. *mixed with honey, sweet as honey*: **mulsa aqua**, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 12, 12: **acetum**, *vinegar and honey mixed together, honey-vinegar*, Cato R. R. 157: **lac**, Plin. 10, 22, 27: **mulsa pira**, Col. 5, 10. 2. Fig.: *sweet as honey, honeyed*: ut **mulsa dicta dicis**! Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 34: loqui, id. Poen. 1, 2, 112. II. Subst. **mulsa**, ae, f. *a term of endearment: my sweetheart, my honey*: age, **mulsa mea**, id. Stich. 5, 5, 14: id. Casin. 2, 6, 20. 2. **mulsum**, i, n. (sc. vinum), *honey-wine, mead*, i. e. wine mixed or made with honey: *commisce mulsum*, id. Pers. 1, 3, 7: *irigidum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: *aceti*, for *mulsum acetum, honey-vinegar*, Seren. Samm. 49, 714. [Usu. regarded as identical with *perf. part.* of *mulceo*; but this is very doubtful: it is prob. connected with *mel*: v. letter E. no. v.]

multa (mulcta), ae, f. [a Sabine word, acc. to Varr. in Gell. 11, 1; Oscan, acc. to Fest. s. v.] *a penalty involving loss of property, a fine, amercement, mulct*; *anciently, a fine in cattle*; (the highest being 30 oxen, the lowest, one sheep): in later times, *a pecuniary fine*: *quum pecore diceretur multa*, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 28. § 95: *ego ei unum ovem multam dico*, *I condemn him to pay, fine him*, legal formula in Gell. 11, 1: *multa praesens quingentum millium aeris in singulas civitates imposita*, Liv. 10, 37: *multam alicui dicere, to decree, award*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: *indicare*, Plin. 18, 3, 3: *subire*, Ov. F. 5, 289: *committere, to deserve, incur*, Cic. Clu. 37: *irrogare* (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), *to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum*, id. Mil. 14: *aliquem multa et poena multare*, id. Balb. 18: *multam alicui facere*, Gell. 7, 14: *duo tribuni plebis ducentum millium aeris multam M. Postumio dixerunt: cui certandae quum dies advenisset, for debating whether it was to be paid*, Liv. 25, 3: *multae certatio*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: *multa erat Veneri, for the benefit of Venus*, id. Verr. 2, 9, 25: *multa gravis praedibus Valerianis, a heavy loss, great damage*, id. Fam. 5, 20. II. In gen. *a penalty*: *haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies ut careat*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 55.

multangulus (multiang.), a, um, adj. [multus angulus] *having many angles, multangular*: Lucr. 4, 655: *forma*, Mart. Cap. p. 35.

multanimis, e, adj. [multus animus] *spirited, courageous*: Inscr.

multannus, a, um, adj. [multus annus] *of many years, ancient*: πολυχρόνιος, *multannus*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multaticeus (mulct.), a, um, adj. [multa] *pertaining to fines: pecunia, fine-money*, Liv. 10, 23: *argentum*, id. 30, 39.

multaticeus or **multaticus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to fines*: Inscr.

multatio (mulct.), ōnis, f. [multo] *a penalty, amercement, fine*: *misera est multatio bonorum*, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: *multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur*, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

multatitius (mulct.), v. **multaticus**.
multesimus, a, um, adj. [multus] *multesimal, i. e. very small, trifling*: *pars*, Lucr. 6, 659.

multibarbus, a, um, adj. [multus barba] *strong-bearded*: App. Flor. p. 341 (al. *multibarbus*).

multibibus, a, um, adj. [multus bibo] *much-drinking*: *lena* Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 77: *anus*, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1. *heros*, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multicaulis, e, adj. [multus caulis] *many-stalked*: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

multicavatus, a, um, adj. [multus cavatus] *with many hollows or cavities*: *favus*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

multicavus, a, um, adj. [multus cavus] *many-holed*: *pumex*, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multicius, or **-tius**, a, um, adj. *soft, transparent*: *dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias viriles decem* (al. *multilicias*), Valerian. Aug. in Vopisc. Aurel. 12: *synthesis*, Tert. de Pall. 4. II. Subst. **multicia**, orum, n. plu. sc. *vestimenta, soft, transparent garments*: *an decent multicia testem?* Juv. 2, 76: id. 11, 188.

multicōla, ae, m. [multus colo] *one who worships many*: Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multicōlor, ōris, adj. [multus color] *many-coloured*: *hexecontalithos*, Plin. 37, 10, 60: *Iris*, App. de mundo, p. 64. Absol.: *multicolor, a many-coloured garment*, App. M. 11, p. 258.

multicōlorus, a, um, adj. [id.] *many-coloured*: Gell. 11, 16: *prata*, Prud. Cath. 3, 104.

multicōmus, a, um, adj. [multus coma] *having much hair*: (poet.) of radiant light: *flammae*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418.

multicūpidus, a, um, adj. [multus cupidus] *that desires much*: *juvenilitas*, Varr. in Non. 123, 7.

multi-facio, fēci, 3. v. a. for *magnifacio, to make much of, to esteem or value highly*: Cato in Fest. s. v.: *multifecit* (al. *multi fecit separately*), Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 50.

multifariam, adv. *on many sides, in many places*: *saucius multifariam factus, in many places*, Cato R. R. 3, 7: *multifariam defossum aurum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 41: *hodie multifariam nulla* (judicia) *sunt*, id. Leg. 1, 14: *multifariam in castris visae togae*, Liv. 3, 50: *nasci*, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

multifarie, adv. *in many places*: *panis multifarie et e milio fit, e panico rarus*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 3. 2. *in many ways, variously*: *eadem est Ortygia, quae multifarie traditur*: *nunc Asteria, nunc Lagia, vel Cynetho*: *Pyrpile etiam*, Sol. 11.

multifarius, a, um, adj. [multus] *manifold, various, multifarious*: *militares coronae multifariae sunt*, Gell. 5, 6.

multifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [multus fero] *bearing much, fruitful*: *robora*, Plin. 16, 8, 11.

multifidus, a, um, adj. [multus fido] *many cleft, i. e. cleft or divided into many parts*: *faces*, Ov. M. 8, 644: *pedes*, Plin. 11, 37, 45: *dens, i. e. a comb*, Mart. 14, 25. 2. Transf.: *illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idalia divisus acu, many parted, parted into many locks*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15. Of rivers: *many-armed, divided into many streams*: *Ister*, Mart. 8, 28. II. Fig. *diverse, various, manifold*: *horror*, Val. Fl. 4, 661.

multifluus, a, um, adj. [multus fluo] *flowing copiously*: Fig. of style: *verba*, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multiforabilis, e, adj. [multus forabilis] *perforated with many holes*: *tibiae*, App. M. 10, p. 254.

multiforātilis, e, adj. [multus foro] *perforated with many holes*: App. Flor. p. 341.

multifōris, e, adj. [multus foris] *having many doors, openings, or holes*: *specus*, Plin. 8, 55, 81.

multiformis, e, adj. [multus forma] *many-shaped, multiform*: *nuces*, Col. 7, 9: *qualitates*, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: *multiformes sumus, have a fickle character*, Sen. Ep. 120. II. *various, diverse, manifold*: *artes multiformes et variae*, Gell. 19, 14.

multiformiter, adv. *in many ways, variously*: *varie et multiformiter dissere*, Gell. 9, 5. Plin. 36, 27, 61.

multiforus, a, um, adj. [multus foris] *for multiforia, having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): *non illos multiforū delectat tibia buxi*, Ov. M. 12, 157.

multigēneris, e, adj. [multus genus] *of many kinds*: *multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi militibus*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 56. Absol.: *unguenta multigenerum*, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multigenerus, a, um, v. **multigenus**.
multigēnus, a, um, adj. [multus genus] *of many kinds, various*. *multigenis variata figuris*, Lucr. 2, 335: *vita* (al. *multigenera*), Plin. 11, 1, 1.

multigrūmus, a, um, adj. [multus grūmus] *much heaped up; of waters, greatly swollen*: *fluctus*, Naev. in Gell. 19, 1.

multijūgus, a, um, and **multijūgis**, e, adj. [multus jugum] *yoked many together*, *multijugi equi*, Liv. 28, 9: *quadrigae multijugae*, Gell. 19, 8. II. Fig. *many, manifold, complex, various*: *literae multijuges*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: *spolia multijuga*, Gell. 2, 11: *multijuga et sinuosa quaestio*, id. 14, 2: *volumina Aristotelis*, App. Apol. p. 297.

multilaudus, a, um, adj. [multus laus] *much praised*: *vir* (al. *aemulandus*), Amm. 21, 10.

multilicius, a, um, adj. [multus licium] *consisting of many threads*: *tunica*, Valerian. Aug. in Vop. Aurel. 12 (al. *multicia*).

multiloquax, ācis, adj. [multus loquax] *talkative, loquacious*: *multiloquaces mulieres* (al. *multum loquaces*), Pl. Aut. 2, 1, 5.

multiloquium, ii, n. [multus loquor] *talkativeness*: Pl. Merc. prol. 31.

multiloquus, a, um, adj. [id.] *talkative, loquacious*: *coquus*, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 5: *anus*, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1.

multimēter, tri, m. [multus metrum] *many-metred, consisting of many feet or kinds of verse*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

multimōdis, adv. (from *multi* *modis*, for *multis modis*, e. g. *Enn.* in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218), *in many ways or modes, variously*: *multimodis sapis*, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 53: *multimodis injurius es*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: *Nep. Them.* 10.

multimōdus, a, um, adj. [multus modus] *manifold, various*: *ars*, Liv. 21, 8.

multinōdus, a, um, and **multinōdis**, e, adj. [multus nodus] *having many knots*: *multinodis voluminibus serpens coluber*, App. M. 5, p. 166: *flagellis multinodi genere*, Prud. Cath. 7, 139. II. Fig.: *multinodes ambages, very complicated*, App. M. 10, p. 253 dub. (al. *multimodas*).

multinōminis, e, adj. [multus nomen] *many-named*: *dea*, App. M. 11, p. 268.

multinūbentia, ae, f. [multus nubo] *a marrying several persons, polygamy*: Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multinūbus, a, um, adj. [id.] *married to several*: Hier. Ep. 123, 10.

multinūmus (multinummus), a, um, adj. [multus numus] *that costs much money, dear, expensive*: *asini*, Varr. R. 3, 17.

multipartitus, a, um, adj. [multus partitus] *much divided, divided into many classes*: *vita*, Plin. 6, 19, 22.

multipārens, v. **multipotens**.
multipēda, ae, f. [multus pes] *a multipede, an insect*: Plin. 29, 6, 39: v. *millepeda*.

multipes, ēdis, adj. [id.] *many-footed, multipede*: Plin. 11, 45, 103. II. Subst. *multipes, ēdis, m. a multipede, millipede, an insect*: (v. *millepeda*) *multipes vermis terrenus a multitudine pedum vocatus*, Isid. Orig. 12, 5.

multiplex, icis, adj. [multus plica] *that has many folds*: *avus est multiplex et tortuosa*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. II. Transf. *that has many windings or concealed places*: *vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico*, id. de Sen. 15: *domus, the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 159. 2. *that has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various*: *lorica multiplex*, Virg. Aen. 5, 264: *cortex*, Plin. 16, 31, 55: *fetus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: *folia*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, 5: *spatium loci, extensive*, Lucr. 2, 162: *domus*, Sen. Hippol. 523.

III. Fig.: *aerumina*, Pl. Epid. 4, 1.

3: potestates verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 54: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31: multiplices varique sermones, id. Or. 3: vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell. 2, 105.

2. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*: animus, Cic. Am. 25: natura, id. Coel. 6. 3. *sly, cunning* (opp. simplex): multiplex ingenium pueri, id. Att. 6, 2: multiplex et tortuosum ingenium, id. Am. 18. 4. *much, great, possessing much or many*: multiplex quam pro numero damnum est (for multiplicius), *greater than the number would warrant*, Liv. 7, 8: jurisdictio multiplex ad suspiciones, *affording many causes of suspicion*, Cic. Flacc. 3: vir multiplex proavis, *having numerous distinguished ancestors*, Sil. 5, 544.

multiplicabilis, e, *adj.* [multiplico] *manifold*: tortu multiplicabili draconem, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

multiplicatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying*: frugum, Col. 3, 2: temporum, Sen. Ep. 12.

II. *Esp. in arithmetic, multiplication*: Col. 5, 2: Vitr. 9, 1.

multiplicator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a multiplier*: herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44.

multipliciter, *adv.* *in manifold or various ways*: multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22: varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6, 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1.

multiplico, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [multiplex] *to multiply, increase, augment*: aes alienum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: auxiliis multiplicatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: usuras, Nep. Att. 2: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23: regnum Eumenis, Liv. 37, 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2: domus multiplicata, *enlarged*, id. Off. 1, 39: Liv. 42, 61. II. *Esp. in arithmetic, to multiply*: multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1: has duas summas in se multiplicato, ib. 6.

multiplicus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *variously compounded* (for multiplex): Gell. 19, 7 *fin.*

multipotens, tis, *adj. c.* [multum potens] *very powerful, very mighty*: multipotens pectus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 9 (*al. multipatens*): Venus, id. Casin. 4, 4, 17.

multiradix, icis, *adj. c.* [multus radix] *many-rooted, having many roots*: centaurea minor multiradix, App. Herb. 35.

multirāmis, e, *adj.* [multus ramus] *many-branched*: thyrsus, App. Herb. 4.

multiscius, a, um, *adj.* [multum scius] *knowing much, of great knowledge*: App. M. 9, p. 223.

multisonorus, a, um, *adj.* [multum sonorus] *loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

multisonus, a, um, *adj.* [multus sonus] *loud-sounding* (poet.): atthis, Mart. 1, 54: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multitius v. multicius.

multitudo, inis, *f.* [multus] *a great number, multitude*: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12: navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: hominum, ib. 2, 6: hostilium sagittarum, Suet. Caes. 68: scriptorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: minimarum partium, Gell. 19, 8. II. *Esp. a great number of people, a crowd, multitude*: tanta multitudo lapides ac tela coniecit, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep. Hann. 12. In *plur.*: partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C. 50.

2. Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude, populace*: ex errore imperitiae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19: multitudinis iudicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26: credula, Just. 2, 8. 3. In grammar, *numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo: the plural number, the plural*: quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut *cicer*, alia multitudinis solum ut *scalae*, Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 63: cur mel et cinum, atque id genus cetera numerum

multitudinis capiunt, *lae non capit?* Gell. 19, 8. In *plur.*: Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 65.

multivagus, a, um, *adj.* [multum vagus] *that wanders about much*: avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multividus, a, um, *adj.* [multum video] *much-seeing*: Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

multivira, ae, *f.* [multus vir] *she that has had many husbands*: alia sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 24.

multivius, a, um, *adj.* [multus via] *having many ways*: circuitus, App. M. 9, p. 221.

multivölus, a, um, *adj.* [multus volo] *wishing or longing for much* (poet.): mulier, Cat. 68, 126.

multivorantia, ae, *f.* [multus voro] *gluttony*: Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multo, *adv.* *by much, much, a great deal, by far*: with comparatives: multo tanto carior, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3: multo facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. With verbs: virtutem omnibus rebus multo antepontes, Cic. Fin. 4, 18: multo ceteros anteibant, Tac. H. 4, 13: multo praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31, 2: multo mavolo, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 88. 2. With *Sup.* (rare): multo maxima pars, Cic. Manil. 18: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, ib. 26: maxime, Auct. Her. 4, 44. 3. With particles denoting a difference: multo aliter, Ter. Andr. prol. 4: multo aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than*, Nep. Hamilc. 2: non multo secus, *not far otherwise, not very differently*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: multo infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 3, 15. 4. In specifications of time, *before ante and post*: non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep. Eumen. 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: non multo post, *not long after*, id. Att. 12, 49. 5. Very rarely with the positive for *multum*: maligna multo, *very*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83.

multo or **multeto**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [multa] *to punish*: mostly of judicial punishment. With *abl.* of the means or method: accusatorem multa et poena multavit, Cic. Balb. 18: multare vitia hominum damnis, ignominiiis, vinculis, verberibus, exiliis, morte, id. de Or. 1, 43: imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, id. Balb. 18: exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37: aliquem pecunia, *to fine in a sum of money*, Nep. Pel. 1: agris, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: Antiochum Asia, *by taking Asia Minor from him*, id. Sest. 27: sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1: poculo multabitur, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis, *like damnare votis, lit. to fine him in the amount of his vows, i. e. to grant the object of them*, Nov. in Non. 462. 33: quum ab ipsa fortuna videat huius consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab. Post. 1. With the *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, id. Verr. 2, 8.

II. Meton. *to torment, distress*: boves iniquitate operis (*al. mulcare*), Col. 2, 4. 2. *to suffer, endure*, as punishment: miseriae, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 19.

multoties and **multotiens**, *adv.* *many times, often*: Justin. Nov. 29 *praef.*

multum, *adv.* *much, very much, greatly, very, often, far, etc.*: salve multum, gnate mi, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 56: multum vale, *farewell*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: opinor, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often*, id. Att. 8, 13: non multum confidere, *not very much*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: multum sunt in venationibus, *much engaged in*, ib. 4, 1: gratia valere, *to be in great favour*, Nep. Con. 2: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic. Leg. 3, 15: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 5, 44: multum et diu cogitans, id. Div. 2, 1: diu multumque scriptitare, id. de Or. 1,

33. With adjectives: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 5: multum inepti labores, *very*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9. With *Comp.* (poet.): multum improbiore sunt quam a primo credidi, *much, far*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139: multum robustior illo, Juv. 10, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708: ut multum, *at most*, Mart. 10, 11.

multus (old form, moltus), a, um, *adj.* *Comp. plus; Sup. plurimus*: in sing. *much, great*; in plu. *many*: multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with great exertion*, Cic. Sull. 26: aurum, Sall. J. 13: sol, *much sun*, Plin. 31, 7, 39: sermo, *much conversation*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 194: multa opinio, *for multorum, the general opinion*, Gell. 3, 16: velut multa pace, *as in a general peace*, Tac. H. 4, 35: multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many*, Cat. 112: multum est, *it is of importance*, Virg. G. 2, 272: multi fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51: tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length*, id. Fam. 3, 8: multi alii, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 28: insulae non ita multae, *not so very many*, Plin. 5, 7, 7: parum multa scire, *too few*, Auct. Her. 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible*, Nep. Timol. 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34. Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others*: nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50. Multi = oi πολλοι, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, Cic. Brut. 97. *Esp. unus e or de multis, one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tenuis L. Virginii unusque e multis, id. Fin. 2, 20: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis; potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79: una e multis sit tibi, *no better than others*, Ov. R. Am. 682. *The sing.* also, is used poet. for the *plur.*: trudere multa cane apros *In obstantes plagas, with many dogs*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi, id. Od. 4, 5, 33: multa victima, Virg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28. Even of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi affixit moriens, *many a one*, Lucan. 3, 707. With partitive gen.: multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40: multae silvestrium arborum, ib. 31, 56. *Neutr. plur. multa, many things, much*: nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18. Of time: jam multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall. J. 51: ad multum diem, *till late in the day*, Cic. Att. 13, 9: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining*, Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ad multam noctem, *till late in the night*, ib. 26: multa nocte, *late at night*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: multo mane, *very early*, id. Att. 5, 4. *Neutr. plu. absol.*: ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus, id. Clu. 64: ne multis: Diogenes emitur, ib. 16: quid multis moror? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 87. Sometimes multa is used adverbially: *much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Virg. G. 4, 301: gemens, id. Aen. 5, 869: invehi, Nep. Epam. 6.

2. *Esp. too much, overmuch, excessive*: supellex modica, non multa, id. Att. 13. 3. *speaking much, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: ne in re nota et pervulgata multus et insolens sim, ib. 87. 4. *frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigillas multus adesse, Sall. J. 96: multus in eo proelicio Caesar fuit, *was in many places*, Flcr. 4, 2: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! Pl. Men. 2, 2, 41: in.

stare, Sall. J. 84. II. *Comp.* plur. pluris; plur. plures, plura (*sing.* anciently plous, S. C. de Bacchan.: *plur.* pleores and pleoris for plures, in the song of the Arval Brothers, acc. to Marini; acc. to Lanzi it is for flores: *neut. plur.* pluria, acc. to Gell. 5, 21) [from the root *PLE*, whence plenus, compleo, etc.; hence, orig. ple-us, ple-uris; cf. *Sup.*] more. In the *sing.* (seldom strictly an *adj.*): pretii pluris, of greater value, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4. 2. In statements of value the *gen. pluris* is used with the ellipsis of pretii: of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer: ager multo pluris est, is worth much more, Cic. Rosc. Cum. 12: pluris emere, dearer, id. Fam. 7, 2: vendere, id. Off. 3, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 300: aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7: pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, ib. 8, 2: facere aliquem pluris, id. Fam. 3, 4: pluris habere, id. Phil. 6, 4: aestimare, id. Parad. 6, 2: ducere, id. Att. 7, 3: putare, id. Off. 3, 4. 3. Similarly, but rarely in the *abl.*: plure vendunt, Lucil. in Charis. 2: plure altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plant. ib.: plure venit, Cic. ib. 4. (Usually as a *neut. subst.*: eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequum fuit! Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 18: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, too much . . . too little, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, and what is more, Liv. 9, 24. With a *partitive gen.*: vultis pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv. 1, 47 *fin.*: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep. 1, 4: plus hostium, Liv. 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, as little courage as fidelity, Liv. 1, 27. With *quam*: confiteor eos plus quam scarios esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31: ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Am. 16, 58. With *abl.*: de paupertate tacentes plus poscente ferent, more than the importunate, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: ex his alius alio plus habet virum, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, too much by a finger, i. e. a finger too much, id. N. L. 1, 35, 99: uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, one man more, Liv. 2, 7. In the *plur.*: 1. Comparatively: more: omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intelligi quam putaram, Cic. Att. 7, 3: nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini unquam oblata quam mihi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1: ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. 2. Positively: many, several: qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, ib. 1, 35: quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si iustitia est in pluribus? ib. 1, 39: non possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id. Manil. 7, 19: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: plura castella Pompilius tentaverat, id. B. C. 3, 52: pluribus diebus, Quint. Proem. § 7: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Clu. 41, 115. Elliptically: quid ego plura dicam? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18: pluribus haec ex secutus sum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 59: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, what need of many words? in short, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: id. Fam. 13, 1. (ii) Euphemistically, plures, oi πλείονες, the dead: quin prius me ad plures penetravi? Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 14. III. *Sup.* plurimus, a, um (old forma, plissima plurima, Fest. s. v.: pliostrume (i), it. Scip.) [from *PLE*; whence, ple- and pliostrum, from which are

formed the preceding plisimus, pliostrum, the latter for pliostrum; and, lastly, in analogy with the comparative plus, pluris, the form plurimus] most, very much or many (*usu. plur.*): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: plurimae et maximae partes, ib. 1, 4: plurimorum seculorum memoria, ib. 3, 9: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, ib. 1, 7. In *sing.*: me plurima praeda onustum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 4: sermo, Quint. 2, 2, 5: risus, id. 6, 3, 85: res, id. 6, 1, 51: plurima mortis imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 369. Esp. in the standing form of salutation: impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil. in Non. 472, 16: and salutem plurimam dicit (abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters. Poet.: medio quum plurimus orbe sol erat, very powerful, oppressive, Ov. M. 14, 53: plurima qua silva est, thickest, ib. 14, 361: coma plurima, very thick, ib. 13, 844: sed plurima nantis in ore Alcyone conjux, mostly, chiefly, ib. 11, 562. And collectively: plurimus in Junonis honorem aptum dicet equis Argos, very many, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 8: qua plurima mittitur ales, Mart. 9, 56, 1: plurima lecta rosa est, Ov. F. 4, 441. 2. Esp. in statements of value, the *gen. plurimi* is used with the ellipsis of pretii: of the greatest value or importance; at a very high price: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, values very highly, esteems very much, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2: quod plurimi sit possidere, Cic. Parad. 6, 2 *fin.* In the *neutr. absol.* (substantively): ut haberet quam plurimum, id. Rab. Post. 14, 39: caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150. In the *neutr.* with *partitive gen.*: sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, id. Inv. 1, 18: artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3: ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id. 10, 3, 1.

mūlus, i, m. a mule: muli pretio qui superant equos, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 21: rhedarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: clitellarius, Cic. Top. 8. As a term of abuse, you mule, you ass: mule, nihil sentis, Cat. 83, 3. Proverb.: mutuum muli scabunt = you claw me, I'll claw you, Aus. Idyll. 12. II. Animal sui generis (in Cappadocia), Plin. 8, 44, 69, is supposed by some to be the *dziggetai*, Equus Hemionus, Desm.

munctio, ōnis, f. [mungo] a blowing of the nose: Arn. 3, 107

mundānus, a, um, adj. [mundus] pertaining to the world, mundane: anima mundana, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16: annus, a year of the world, mundane year, consisting of fifteen thousand years, ib. 11. 2. Subst. mundanus, i, m. a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite: Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. II. heavenly: ora, Avien. Arat. 216.

mundatio, ōnis, f. [mundo] a cleansing: Aug. Con. 1, 11.

mundātor, ōris, m. [id.] a cleanser: cloacarium, Firm. Math. 8, 19.

mundātorius, a, um, adj. [mundator] pertaining to cleansing: medicamentum, Plin. Valer. 2, 25.

mundatus, a, um, Part. [mundo]. I. Adj. cleansed, clean: quam sim ab illa peste mundatior, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.

mundē, adv. cleanly, neatly, prettily: Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 5: parum munde et parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70: munde facti versus, Gell. 10, 17: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato R. R. 36.

mundialis, e, adj. [mundus] worldly, mundane: Tert. Spect. 9.

mundialiter, adv. in a worldly manner: Tert. res carn. 46.

mundicina, ae, f. [mundus] a means of cleansing: App. Apol. p. 277.

mundicors, dis, adj. [mundus cor] clean-hearted: Aug. Serm. 53.

mundifico, i, v. a. [mundus facio] to make clean, to cleanse: stomachum, Macer. 3, 12.

mundiger, a, um, adj. [mundus gero] world-bearing: Poet. in Anth. Lat. t. 1, p. 16 Burm.

mundi-potens, tis, adj. that rules the world: Tert. Anim. 23.

mundi-tēns, tis, adj. that holds or rules the world: Tert. adv. Val. 22.

munditer, adv. cleanly, neatly: cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 26. II. Fig. decently, with propriety: dicere, App. Apol. p. 296.

munditia, ae, and **mundities**, ei, f. [mundus] cleanliness, cleanliness: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 4: munditias facere, to make a cleavage, Cato R. R. 39.

2. In *gen.* neatness, elegance, spruceness, smartness, in furniture, dress, etc.: in munditiis aetatulam agere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 40: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36: munditias capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: per cultum et munditias, Tac. A. 3, 30.

II. Fig. of style: neatness, terseness: Cic. Or. 23: verborum, Gell. 1, 23: venustas et mundities orationis, id. 10, 3: Quint. 8, 3, 87. 2. politeness of manner, urbanity: munditiae urbanae, Sall. J. 63.

mundo, i, v. a. [id.] to make clean, to clean, cleanse: mundatur nitro, Plin. 33, 6, 34: praesepia mundanda curare, Col. 12, 3: perlui et mundari, Mamert. Grat. act. 9 *jin.* [Cf. Sans. mand, "ornare."]

mundulē, adv. neatly, trimly, nicely: mundule amicta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

mundulus, a, um, adj. dim. [mundus] cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce: amasii, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 13.

mundum, i, n. for mundus: female ornaments, toilet apparatus: Lucil. in Gell. 4, 1.

mundus, a, um, adj. clean, neat, elegant: supellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: coena, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: ager, Gell. 19, 12: mundissimum cubile, ib. 9. 2. Transf. of mode of living: neat, elegant: homines, Cic. Fin. 2, 8: cultus justo mundior, too elegant dress, Liv. 8, 15. (ii) Of quality: not coarse, fine: annonae, of wheat, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42: panis, ib. II. Fig. of style. neat, fine, elegant: verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: versus, quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell. 19, 9: in Gallos mundius subtiliusque est, quam cum Gallis aut contra Gallos, id. 17, 2 med.

mundus, i, m. [mundus, adj.] toilet, ornaments, decorations, dress (of a woman): mundus muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit: continentur eo specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, et si qua similia dici possunt, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7: quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique cetero mundo exornata mulier incedat, App. M. 2, p. 118. 2. Transf. in *gen.*: an implement: operae messoriae mundus, implements for the harvest work. App. M. 6 init.: Ceresis, the mystical casket of Ceres, id. Apol. p. 282. Hence, in mundo, in readiness: seu ibi vita, seu mors in mundo est, Enn. in Charis. p. 180 P.: nempe habeo in mundo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 46. II. = κόσμος, the order of the universe, the world, esp. the heavens and the heavenly bodies: ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, the heavens, Cic. Tim. 10: aetherius, Tib. 3, 4, 17: arduus, Virg. G. 1, 240: mundus coeli, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: mundus quasi communis Deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque (est), the world, Cic. N. D. 2, 62: innumerales, id. Acad. 2, 17.

2. Meton. like our world, for the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 53: spes miseri mundi, Lucan. 5, 469: Stat. S. 3, 87: fastos evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 1.

3, 112. 3. *a pit dug in the centre of a newly founded town, and regarded as the entrance to the infernal regions, through which the souls of the dead might pass.* At Rome it was in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone, lapis manalis. Three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, this pit was opened for the purpose of throwing all sorts of fruits into it as offerings: Varr. in Macr. S. 1, 16: Fest. s. v. mundus. (Hence It. *mondo*; Fr. *monde*.)

mūnērābundus, a, um, *adj.* [muneror] *that makes presents*: App. M. 11. p. 265.

mūnērālis, e, *adj.* [munus] *pertaining to presents*: lex, by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents (the Cincian law): Plaut. in Fest. s. v.

mūnērārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to gladiatorial exhibitions* (a word first used by Augustus, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34): libellus, Trebell. Claud. 5.

II. Subst.: munerarius, ii, *m.* *an exhibitor of gladiators*: Thracem mirmilloni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet. Dom. 10: Sen. Controv. 4 praef.

mūnērātiō, ōnis, *f.* [munero] *a giving, presenting*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1.

mūnērātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *for munerarius, an exhibitor of gladiators*: Flor. 3, 20, 9.

mūnērīgērūlus, i, *m.* [munus gerō] *a bearer of presents*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mūnēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [munus] *to give, bestow, present; to present with*: beneficium alicui, *to render*, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 15: ea, quibus rex te munere constituerat, Cic. Clot. 6, 17: inani me, inquis, lance munera, Sen. Ep. 119 med.: a Trojano locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: mulier munerata, Amm. 14, 7.

mūnēror, atus, i, v. dep. [id.] *to give, present to, bestow, etc.*: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59: Alexis me opipare muneratus est, Cic. Att. 7, 2: aliquem aliqua re, Hor. Epod. 2, 21.

mungo, ĕre, *to blow the nose*: mungo, μύσσω, Gloss. Philox.

mūnia (old form of moenia; moenia praeter aedificia significant etiam et munia, hoc est officia, Fest. s. v.) orum, n. plu. (in class. per. only in nom. and acc.) [munis] *duties, functions, esp. official or professional duties*: munia candidatorum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinet, id. Sest. 66, 138: belli pacisque munia facere, Liv. 1, 42: munia consulatus obire, Tac. A. 2, 26: munia ducis implere, id. H. 1, 62: munia vitae servare, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131: ob haec insignia genera muniorum, Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. antiqu. p. 36 (A.D. 394). [On the etym. v. *munio*.]

munica, pro communicas dicebant, Fest. s. v.

mūnīceps, Ipiis, c. (gen. plur. municipium, Tab. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. lin. 71) [munia capio] *an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a burgher, citizen*: municipes sunt clives R. ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes, Gell. 16, 13: munciceps Cosa-nus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) Cosa, Cic. Verr. 5, 62. Respecting the civil status of the Municipis, v. Smith's Ant. 318 seq. II. Transf. *a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman*: municipes noster, id. Brut. 70: amavit Glyceram municipem suam, *his fellow-countrywoman*, Plin. 35, 11, 40: dli municipes, *a term applied in contempt to those deities whose worship was confined to particular localities*: videmus gentiles deos colere municipes, ut Eleusinos Cererem, Phrygas Matrem, Epidauros Aesculapum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 6. Poet. of things: municipes Jovis ad-voxisse lugeas, bottles, the countrymen of Jove, i. e. Cretan bottles, Juv. 14.

271. 2. *a freedman in a municipium*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: Hermog. ib. 23.

mūnīcipālis, e, *adj.* [municipium] *pertaining to a municipium, municipal*: est ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. Sull. 8: homines, id. Att. 8, 13: adulter, Tac. A. 4, 3: dolor, i. e. municipium, Cic. Att. 7, 11. As a term of contempt, like our *provincial*: municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv. 8, 238: municipales et cathedrarii oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: poëtae, id. Carm. 9, 310.

mūnīcipālīter, adv. *in a municipium*: municipaliter natus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

mūnīcipātīm, adv. *by municipia*: municipalitatem dividendos censuit, Suet. Caes. 14.

mūnīcipātus, ūs, *m.* [municeps] *citizenship*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24.

mūnīcipiōlum, i, n. dim. [municipium] *a small municipal town*: Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

mūnīcipiūm, ii, n. [municeps] *a town, esp. in Italy, subject to Rome, but governed by its own laws, a free town* (cf. municeps): Sex. Roscius sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: Italiae municipium, id. Sest. 14: milites in proxima municipia deducit, Caes. B. C. 1, 32. Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 13. Respecting the various kinds of municipia, their rights, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 318, seq.

mūnīfex, Icīs, c. [munia facio] *one who performs service or is on duty*: munifices, milites qui munera facere coguntur, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: cf. Fest. s. v. beneficiarii. II. Transf. of things: munifex mamma, i. e. suckling, Plin. 11, 40, 95.

mūnīficē, adv. *bountifully, munificently*: dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 27: adjuvare, Liv. 22, 37.

mūnīficentiā, ac, *f.* [munificus] *bountifulness, munificence*: Caesar beneficiis ac munificentia magnus habebatur, Sall. C. 54: Caesaris, Suet. Caes. 10: naturae, Plin. 27, 1, 1: liberalitatem et munificentiam exercere, Julian. Dig. 39, 5, 1.

mūnīficiūm, ii, n. [munus facio] *that which is liable to public burthens*: Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 4 (al. munificium).

mūnīfico, i, v. a. [munificus] *to present with*: aliquem aliqua re, Lucr. 2, 626.

mūnīficus, a, um, *adj.* [munus facio] *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, munificent*: ut munifica sim bonis, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 212: in dando munificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18: munificentissimus, id. Rosc. Com. 8. II. Of things: opes, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 24: arca, Mart. 8, 38. Comp.: munificior a munifico identidem Cato dixit, quum nunc munificentior dicamus, quamvis munificens non sit in usu, Fest. s. v.

mūnīficus, a, um, *adj.* [munia facio] *doing duty, on duty*: munifici milites (al. munifices), Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 18.

mūnīmen, Inīs, n. [munio] *for munimentum, a defence, fortification, rampart, inclosure*: munimen ad inbres, a defence against the rains, Virg. G. 2, 352: munimine cingere fossas, Ov. M. 13, 212: hortī, a fence, hedge, Pall. 3, 24.

mūnīmentum, i, n. [id.] *a defence, fortification, rampart, bulwark, protection, muniment*: ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praebent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, Liv. 1, 33: sepulcri, Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37: tenere se munimentis, Tac. A. 13, 36: coërcere intra munimenta militem, id. H. 2, 18: regni, i. e. flumina Euphratis, Curt. 4, 5. Of a defence or covering for the body: munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just. 41, 2: munimenta togae, Juv. 9, 30. II. Fig. *defence, protection, shelter*: id munimentum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. 2, 10: rati-

noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall. J. 97: legiones firma imperii munimenta, Tac. H. 4, 52: legum, Val. Max. 6, 3.

mūnio (anciently moenio), ivi or ii, itum (*fut.* munibis, Veg. Vet. 1, 10), 4, v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to raise a wall, to fortify*: undique quod idoneum ad munendum putarent, congererent, Nep. Them. 6: milites, qui munendi gratia vallum petierant, Auct. B. Afr. 31. B. Act. *to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, secure, put in a state of defence*: arcein ad urbem obsidendam, Nep. Timol. 3: palatium, Liv. 1, 7: locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. With abl.: Alpihus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: domum praesidiis, id. Cat. 1, 4: castra vallo fossaque, with palisades and a trench, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: locum muro, ib. 29. With cogn. acc.: magna munis moenia, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 73. 2. Transf.: in gen. *to defend, protect, shelter*: Pergamum divina moenibus manu, id. Bac. 4, 9, 2: hortum ab incursu hominum, Col. 11, 3: spica contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus munebatur, *he protected, covered himself*, Suet. Aug. 82.

3. *to make a road, to make passable*: quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: rupem, Liv. 21, 37: itinera, Nep. Hann. 3. II. Fig. *to defend, secure, protect, shelter*: meretriculis muniendis rem cogere, *to maintain, support*, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 54: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: imperium, *to secure*, Nep. Reg. 2: muniri adversus fraudes, *to secure oneself*, Plin. 37, 13, 76: se contra pudorem Tac. Agr. 46: se multorum benevolentia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: se contra perfidiam, id. Fam. 4, 14: domum terrore, Plin. Pan. 48. 2. Munire viam, *to make or open a way*: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam munebant, *prepare the way for your accusation*, Cic. Mur. 23: sibi viam ad stuprum, id. Verr. 1, 25. [According to Key, Phil. Soc. 3, 205, *munio, munia, moenia, murus*, and *munus*, all proceed from a common root, signifying "to distribute, to divide," which appears in the Gr. μέποιαι, μοίρα: but this is doubtful.]

munio, ōnis, *perh. a kind of verse*: paeanem aut munionem, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 (dub. al. leg. nomium, nomionem, munionem, or minuritionem), v. Orell. ad loc.

mūnis, e, *adj.* [munus] *ready to be of service, obliging*: Pl. Merc. prol. 104: munifici munesque viri, Lucil. in Non. 23, 15.

mūnitiō, ōnis, *f.* [munio] *a defending, fortifying, protecting*: milites munitione prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: oppidi, Suet. Galb. 10: operis, *a fortifying, erecting of fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fluminum, *a bridging over*, Tac. A. 1, 56: munitionis multa sunt genera, *inclosure, fencing, hedging*, Pall. 1, 34. 2. Meton. *a means of fortification or defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls*: nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: munitiones multiplices Piraet portus, Vell. 2, 23: urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: incendere, Nep. Eum. 5: per munitionem introire, Sall. J. 38: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: munitiones et castella, Tac. A. 3, 74: multum munitionis, *of the walls*, Nep. Them. 7. II. *a making, paving or repairing a road*: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, Cic. Font. 4: multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. 2. Fig.: adiuturum ad causam et munitionem (sc. viae), Cic. de Or. 2, 79. III. *munition is morsificatio ciborum*, Fest. s. v.

mūnitiūs, comp. *adv.* *more securely, or safely*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141.

mūnito, i, v. a. *freq.* [munio] *to make passable, to open (a road)*: viam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 140.

mūnitor, ōris, m. [id.] a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner, etc.: Tac. A. 1, 64: qui pro munitioribus armati steterant (ul. munitioribus), Liv. 7, 23: munitorum numerus, miners, id. 5, 19. Poet.: Trojae, i. e. Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy, Ov. H. 5, 139.

mūnitūra, ae, f. [id.] a protection, inclosure: sarcophagi, Inscr. II. Transf. an apron, leathern apron: περιζώματα, quas vulgus etiam munituras vocat, Aug. in Jul. Pelag. 2, 6.

mūnitus, a, um, Part. [munio]. II. Adj.: defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe: nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 5, 15. Comp.: se munitiorem ad tuendam vitam suam fore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. Sup.: munitissima castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 57.

2. Subst. munita, orum, n. plu. roads that have been repaired, rendered passable: per munita pleraque, quae antea invia fuerunt, Liv. 27, 39.

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus: moenera militaria, Lucr. 1, 30), ōris, n. a service, office, charge, function, duty: munus significat officium, quum dicitur quis munere fungi. Item donum, quod officii causa datur, Fest. s. v.: munus curare, to discharge an office, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 76: administrare, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: senectutis munere fungi, Cic. Leg. 1, 3: munus atque officium, id. Font. 7: reipublicae, a public office, id. de Or. 1, 45: belli, Liv. 24, 35: munus de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30: reipublicae explere, id. Prov. Cons. 14: vigiliarum obire, to perform, Liv. 3, 6: officii, the performance of a duty, Cic. de Sen. 9: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes: a te hoc civitas exspectat, id. Fam. 11, 5: principum munus esse ducbat resistere levitati multitudinis, id. Mil. 8.

II. Meton. a work: majorum vigiliarum munus, id. Parad. proem.: solitudinis, a book written in solitude, id. Off. 3, 1. 2. a service, favour: huc ire licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum, Sall. Orat. Licin.: munere fungi, Cic. Off. 2, 20: totum munus hoc tui est, quod monstror digito praetereuntium, it is entirely owing to your favour, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 21: si quid ego adhuc sum muneris omne tui est, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 6. (ii) Esp. the last service to the dead, burial: pro hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep. Eum. 3: suprema munera, Virg. Aen. 11, 25: postremum munus mortis, Cat. 100, 3: debita, Val. Fl. 3, 312: munere inani fungi, Virg. Aen. 6, 886. 3. a present, gift: bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Tim. 14: mittere alicui, id. Verr. 4, 27: mittere aliquid alicui munere, to send one something as a present, Plin. 37, 5, 19: quasi totam regionem muneri accepissent, had received as a present, Tac. A. 14, 31: munere aliquem donare, to present one with a gift, Virg. Aen. 5, 282: dare muneri aliquid alicui, Nep. Thras. 4: munera Liberi, wine, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 26: terrae, ib. 2, 14, 10: Cereris, bread, Ov. M. 10, 74. (ii) Esp. a public show, entertainment, exhibition, in partic. a show of gladiators (as being provided gratuitously by various magistrates): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic. Sest. 58: munus magnificum dare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: praebere, id. Sull. 19: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e. gave a splendid exhibition, id. Off. 2, 16: edere, Suet. Tit. 7: venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact. 6, 20. (iii) a public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual: Pompeii munera, the theatre, Vell. 2, 130: ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater addidit, i. e. theatro Marcelli porticum Octavianum, Ov. A. A. 1, 69. Fig. of the universe: moderator tanti operis et imperis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

munusculum, i, n. dim. [munus] a small present: amico munusculum levissime mittere, Cic. Fam. 9, 12.

mūraena, ae, f. = μύραινα, the murena, a kind of eel, Muraena Helena, Linn. Plin. 9, 55, 81: muraenam ex dorsua, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 2. II. Transf. a black stripe in the shape of an eel, a black vein in tables of citron-wood: Plin. 13, 15, 30.

mūraenūla, ae, f. dim. [muraena] a small murena: muraenulam strictis manibus tenere, Hier. praef. in Job. II. Transf. a small necklace resembling a murena: id. Ep. 24, 3.

mūralis, e, adj. [murus] pertaining to a wall, mural: muralis herba, wall-pellitory, parietary, Plin. 21, 30, 104: pila, used in fighting from walls, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tormentum, for battering walls, Virg. Aen. 12, 921: fossa, under the walls, Sil. 8, 555: falces, hooks for pulling down walls, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corona, a mural crown, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. 23, 18: also, the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers, Lucr. 2, 606. (Hence It. muraglia; Fr. muraille.)

mūralium, i, n. [id.] a plant, also called muralis herba, parthenium, and perdicium: Plin. 21, 30, 104 (v. parthenium).

mūrātus, a, um, adj. [id.] walled, surrounded with walls: civitas, Veg. Mil. 1, 21.

murcēus, a, um, adj. slow, sluggish, inactive: murcei, vobis, Vet. Gloss.

murcīdus, a, um, adj. [murcus] slothful: Pompon. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16.

murciolus and **murcēolus**, v. myrteolus.

murcus, i, m. a man who cut off his thumb to escape military service: Amm. 15, 12: cf. Gibbon, Decline and Fall, c. 17, note 139.

mūrex, leia, m. the purple-fish, a kind of univalve mollusk. The species from which the Tyrian purple is supposed to have been obtained is the Purpura patula, Lam., found in the Mediterranean. A purple dye may also be obtained from the European Purpura Lapillus, Lam. This latter kind is sometimes very scabrous. It is not unlikely that the shells of other allied univalves were confounded with these: Plin. 9, 36, 60: Baianus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32. The Tritons are represented as using the shell as a tuba: Val. Fl. 3, 726. The shells were also used for holding liquids: Mart. 3, 82. And for adorning grottoes: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 56. II. Meton. the purple dye, purple, made from the juice of this mollusk. The colouring matter is contained in a vesicular reservoir near the stomach: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Virg. Aen. 4, 262. 2. Of bodies shaped like a mollusk. (i) a pointed rock or stone: acuto in murice remi obnixi crepuere, ib. 5, 205: Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, with small pointed stones, Plin. 19, 1, 6. (ii) a sharp bridle-bit: acuto murice frenat Delphinus bifuges, Stat. Ach. 1, 221. (iii) a caltrop: murices ferreos in terram defodisse Darium, qua hostem equites emissurum esse credebatur, Curt. 4, 13. (iv) an iron spike: armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4.

murgiso, ōnis, m. a crafty advocate: Fest. s. v.

mūrīa, ae, f. salt liquor, brine, pickle: oleae conduntur vel virides in muria, Cato R. R. 7: oleae ex muria dura, Cels. 4, 9: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53.

mūrīaticus, a, um, adj. [murīa] pickled or lying in brine: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 32.

mūrīcātīm, adv. in the shape of a murex: vertice muricatim intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

mūrīcātus, a, um, adj. [murex] shaped like a murex, pointed: folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23, 99. II. Transf. fearful, timid, as if walking over caltrops: gressus, Fulg. Myth. 1.

mūrīcēus, a, um, adj. [id.] like a murex, pointed, full of points, rough-lacuna, Aus. Ep. 9, 4.

mūrīcīdus (murric), i, m. [perh. mus caedo, mouse-killer] as a term of abuse, a coward, poltroon: vae tibi muricide homo, Pl. Epid. 3, 1, 12.

mūrīcūlus, i, m. dim. [murex] a small murex: Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299.

mūrīes, ēi, f. for muria, brine, pickle: Cato R. R. 88.

mūrī-lēgūlus, i, m. [murex legulus] one who gathers or fishes for the murex: Cod. Theod. 10, 20: Cod. Just. 11, 7.

mūrīnus, a, um, adj. [mus] of mice, mouse: sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23: firmus, id. 30, 13, 38: pellis, id. 29, 6, 36: pelles, the skins of martens, ermines, and the like, Just. 2, 2: hordeum, a kind of wild barley, Plin. 22, 25, 65.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ūris, n. (m. Varr. in Non. 214, 14) a murmur, murmuring: a humming, roaring, growling, etc.: murmur populi, Liv. 45, 1: serpit per agmina murmur, Virg. Aen. 12, 239. Of indistinct speech: Ov. M. 7, 251. Of the humming of bees: strepit omnia murmure campus, Virg. Aen. 6, 709. Of the roar of a lion: Mart. 8, 55: so of the tiger: tigridis Hircanae J. Junum murmur, Stat. Th. 12, 170. Of things: a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, rumbling: et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: dare, to roar, Lucr. 6, 141: magno misceri murmure coelum, Virg. Aen. 4, 160: ventosum, the rushing wind, id. E. 9, 58. Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Cal. 51. Of an earthquake: a roaring, rumbling: praecedit murmur similis mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin. 2, 80, 82. Of wind-instruments: cornuum, the sound, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 17: inflati buxi, Ov. M. 14, 537: aurium, a singing in the ears, Plin. 28, 7, 31: contemnere murmura famae, Prop. 2, 4, 29. (Hence It. mormorio.)

murmūrābundus, a, um, adj. [murmuro] murmuring: App. M. 2, p. 123.

murmūrātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a murmuring: aquilarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

II. a muttering, grumbling: sine murmuratione, Sen. Ep. 107: id. Ben. 15.

murmūrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a murmurer: summussi murmuratores, Fest. s. v. summussi. II. a mutterer, grumbler: adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug. Retract. 2, 20.

murmūrillo, i, v. n. dim. [id.] to murmur, mutter: quid murmurillas tecum? Pl. fragm. in Non. 143, 2.

murmūrillum, i, n. dim. [murmur] a murmuring: Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 48 (ul. murmur ullum).

murmūrīōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] murmuring, grumbling: murmuriosus, γογγυστός, Gloss. Philox.

murmūro, avi, atum, i, v. n. [id.] to murmur, mutter: secum murmurat, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 13. Of discontented persons: to mutter, grumble: servi murmurant, id. Mil. 3, 1, 149: secum ipse murmurat, of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43: magia carminibus murmurata, multered, App. Apol. p. 304. II. Of things: to murmur, roar, rumble: murmurantia litora, Varr. L. L. 6, 7: murmurans mare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 212: ignis, crackles, Plin. 18, 35, 84: intestina, to rumble, Pl. Casin. 4, 3, 6.

murmuror, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. for murmuro. I. Nentr. to murmur: murmurari coepimus, Varr. in Non. 478: populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig. lb. 7. II. A ct. to mutter or grumble at: quidam tarditatem postae murmurari, App. Flor. p. 354.

murrha (murra, myrrha), ae, f. = μύρρα, a material of which costly vessels (v. murrhinus and murrheus) were made, supposed to be flavor spar: Plin.

33, 2. **II.** Meton. and poet. vessels of murrha, murrhine vases: Mart. 4, 86.

murrhātus, v. myrrhatus.

murrhēus (murrēus, myrrhēus), a, um, adj. [murrha] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: pocula, made of murrha, Prop. 4, 5, 26: Sen. Ep. 119.

murrhīnus (murrīnus, myrrhīnus), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to murrha, murrhine: trulla, made of murrha, Plin. 37, 2, 7: vitrum, painted in a manner resembling murrhine vases, id. 36, 26, 67. **II.** Subst. myrrhina, orum, n. plu. (sc. vasa), vessels of murrha, murrhine vases: murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terra effodimus quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas, id. 33, 2: id. 37, 2, 7. (v. Smith's Ant. 769.)

murrhīnus for myrrhīnus, q. v.

murrhōbathrārius (murrob., murrob.), il, m. [μύρρα βάθρον, shoe] a balsam-shoemaker (dub. al. myrobathrarius, al. malobathrarius, al. myrobrecharius), Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 37.

murricidus, v. muricidus.

murrinus, a, um, v. myrrh.

murrio, 4. v. n. [mus] to squeak like a mouse: Gloss. Isid.

murta, ae, v. myrtus.

murtātus and **murtēus**, a, um, v. myrt.

murtus, i, f. for myrtus, a myrtle: murti nigrae baccae, Sid. Comp. 109.

mūrus (old orthography, moerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141. moirus, Inscr. Orell. no. 566), i, m. a wall, esp. a city-wall: muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40: Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: instruere, Nep. Th. 6: murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204: marmoreus, a balcony, Calp. Ecl. 7, 48. The wall of a house: Cic. Att. 2, 4. Poet.: muri = urbs: Ov. M. 9, 103.

II. Transf. a bank, mound, dam: Varr. R. R. 1, 14. **2.** the rim of a pot, etc.: Juv. 4, 132. **3.** the wooden tower carried by an elephant: Sil. 9, 601. **4.** the head-dress of Cybele, ornamented with towers: crinalis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 284. **III.** Fig. a wall, safeguard, protection, defence: cor munitionum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69: lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4: audacia pro muro habetur, Sall. C. 58: hic murus aeneus esto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60.

Also of persons: Graium murus Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 281. [Murus belongs to the same root as *munio* and *moenia*, the *n* and *r* being interchangeable.]

mūs, mūris, c. = μῦς, a mouse: non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9: rusticus urbium murem mus fertur accepisse, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80. The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, ermine, etc. In Pliny the following may perh. be determined: (i) incola domuum, the common mouse, *Mus musculus*, Linn.: Plin. 8, 57, 82. (ii) agrestis, the field mouse, *Mus silvaticus*, Linn., and *Arvicola vulgaris*, Linn.: id. 10, 65, 85. (iii) alpinus, the marmot, *Arctomys Marmotta*, Desm.: id. 8, 37, 55: id. 10, 65, 85. (iv) Aegyptius, the Egyptian rat, *Mus cahirinus*, Geoff.: id. 10, 65, 85. (v) bipes ambulans, the jerboa? *Dipus jaculus* et *Gerboa*, Desm.: ib. (vi) ponticus albus, perh. the ermine, *Mustela erminea*, Linn., or *Arctomys citillus*, Desm.: id. 8, 37, 55. (vii) araneus, the shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*, Linn.: id. 8, 58, 83: pelles silvestrium murium, perh. ermine, Amm. 31, 2, 5: odorati, musks, Hier. Ep. 127, 3. **2.** Fig. of parasites: quasi mures semper edinnus alienum cibum, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 6. As a term of abuse, you rat: videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber, Petr. 58. As a term of endearment, my little mouse: Mart. 11, 29. **II.** mus marinus, a kind of crustaceous sea-animal: Plin. 9, 19, 35: [This word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. *mūsh*; Gr. *μῦς*; Eng. *mouse*, etc.]

mūsa, a, f. = Μοῦσα, a muse:

hence, meton. *genius, wit, talent, taste*: crassiore musa, in a plain or rude manner, without much refinement, Quint. 1, 10, 28: sine ulla musa, Varr. in Non. 448, 16. **2.** a song, a poem: musa procax, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, a style of poetry bordering on prose, id. S. 2, 6, 17. In plur. sciences, studies: musae agrestiores, Cic. Or. 3: mansuetiores, philosophical studies, id. Fam. 1, 9.

mūsāgētes, ae, m. = Μουσάγῆτες, leader of the Muses, an epithet of Apollo and Hercules: Eumen. Restaur. Schol. 7.

musca, ae, f. a fly: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60 fin.: muscas fugare, Mart. 3, 82. Transf. of troublesome or inquisitive persons: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 26: id. Poen. 3, 3, 76. [Sans. *makṣika*; Gr. *μῦα*; Germ. *mücke*.]

muscārium, il, n. [musca] a fly-flap, fly-brush, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails: Mart. 14, 65 in lemm.; or hairy ox-tails, ib. 69 in lemm.; or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1. **2.** Transf. an umbel, or umbrellus-shaped bunch of flower-stalks: semine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57.

muscārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to flies, fly-: aranei muscarii tela, i. e. fly-hunting, Plin. 29, 6, 38: clavus, a broad-headed nail, Vitr. 7, 3.

muscellārium, il, n. [mus] a mousetrap: muscellarium, viverrarium, γαλεάργα, Gloss. Philox.

muscerda, ae, f. [id.] mouse-dung: Plin. 29, 5, 34.

muscīdus, a, um, adj. [muscus] full of moss, mossy: pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscipūla, ae, f. and **muscipūlum**, i, n. [mus capio] a mousetrap: qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: verendum est, ne quando in muscipula syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

muscipulātor, ōris, m. [muscipula] a mouse-catcher. Fig. a deceiver: muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex, Gloss. Isid.

muscipūlum, i, v. muscipula.

muscōsē, adv. mossily: Sid. Carm. 2.

muscōsus, a, um, adj. [muscus] full of moss, mossy: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: fontes, Virg. E. 7, 45. Comp.: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

muscūla, ae, f. dim. [musca] a little fly: Aug. Trin. 3, 7.

muscūlōsus, a, um, adj. [musculus] muscular, fleshy: cor natura musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.

muscūlus, i, m. dim. [mus] a little mouse, *Mus musculus*, the common mouse: Cic. Div. 2, 14: Plin. 27, 7, 28.

II. Transf. a kind of fish, by some referred to the porqual, *Balaena musculus*, Linn.; but more prob. the fish which was supposed to guide the whales, the pilot fish, *centronotus ductor*, Lacep.: Plin. 11, 37, 62: id. 9, 62, 88. **2.** a sea-muscle: Cels. 3, 6: Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (al. mytilus). **3.** a muscle of the body: Cels. 5, 56, 3: id. 8, 1: femorum, Lucan. 9, 771. Fig.: hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 med.

4. In milit. lang. a shed, mantlelet: Caes. B. C. 2, 10: id. B. G. 7, 84: Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16. **5.** a kind of small sailing vessel: Isid. Orig. 19, 1. (Hence Fr. and Eng. *muscle*.)

muscus, i, m. moss: Cato R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 562. **II.** musk: Hier. in Jov. 2, n. 8. (Hence Fr. *musse*.)

mūseiārius and **mūsaērius**, ii, m. = musivarius, a worker in mosaic: marmorarius, musaearius, albarius, Edit. Diocl. p. 19: Inscr.

mūseum, i, and **mūsiūm**, il, n. = Μουσῆιον, a seat of the Muses, a museum; a library, academy, study: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: Suet. Claud. 42: Spartian. Hadr. 20: Plin. 36, 21, 42 (in the last passage considered by some to mean a grotto).

mūsēus, a, um, adj. = Μουσῆιος, pertaining to the Muses, poetical or musical (poet.): musea mele, Lucr. 2, 412: lepos, id. 1, 932: vates, i. e. Orpheus, App. M. 2, p. 126 (dub.) **II.** For musivus, mosaic: Inscr.

mūsīca, ae, and **mūsīcē**, ēs, f. = μουσική, the art of music, music; also poetry, and every higher kind of artistic or scientific culture or pursuit: musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? Cic. de Or. 3, 33: socci et cothurni, i. e. comic and tragic poetry, Aus. Epist. 10, 43: musicē antiquis temporibus tantum venerationis habuit, Quint. 1, 10, 9. Proverb.: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, a concealed talent brings no reputation, Suet. Ner. 20: so, verbum illud vetus, egregiam musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nulli rei, Gell. 13, 30.

mūsīcārius, ii, m. [musicus] a musical instrument maker: Inscr.

mūsīcātus, a, um, adj. [musica] set to music: cantilenae, App. Trismeg. p. 81 Elm.

mūsīcē, adv. pleasantly: musico hercle aetatem agitis, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 40.

mūsīcē, es, v. musica.

mūsīcus, a, um, adj. = μουσικός, pertaining to music, musical: also pertaining to poetry, or to the higher pursuits of science, poetical, scientific: leges musicae, the rules of music, Cic. Leg. 2, 15: musica ratio, the principles of music, Vitr. 5, 3: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5: applicare se ad studium musicum, the art of poetry, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: ludus, scientific occupation, Gell. epilog.: musicus pes, a metrical foot of five syllables, — (e. g. temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P. **II.** Subst. musicus, i, m. a musician: musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41. **2.** musica, orum, n. plu. music: in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, id. de Or. 1, 42: dedere se musicis, ib. 3, 10.

mūsīgēna, ae, m. [musa and GEN, root of gigno] musc-born, son of a Muse: Rufin. de compos. et metr. orat.

mūsīmo or **musmo**, ōnis, m. = μουσμων, an animal of Sardinia, prob. the mastone, *Ovis Musimon*, Pall., the orig. stock of the tame sheep: Plin. 8, 49, 75. **II.** Transf.: musimones asini, muli, aut equi breves: Non. 137, 22 sq.: cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 446.

mūsīnor, i, v. dep. i. q. muginor, to delay, trifle, dawdle: dum ista, ut ait M. Varro, musinamur, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 18.

mūsīvārius, ii, m. [musivum] a worker in mosaic: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

mūsīum, ii, v. museum.

mūsīvum, i, n. = μουσῆιον, mosaic work, mosaic: pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. D. 16, 8. (Hence It. *musaico*; Sp. *mosaico*; Fr. *mosaïque*.)

mūsīvus, a, um, adj. pertaining to mosaic work: Inscr. Orell. no. 3323.

musmo, v. musimo.

muśātīo, ōnis, f. [musso] a suppression of the voice, silence: Anim. 20, 8, 8 (al. simulatione).

muśitābundus, a, um, adj. [muśito] suppressing the voice, silent: Vet. Gloss.

muśitātīo, ōnis, f. [id.] a suppression of the voice: App. M. 8 init.

muśitātor, ōris, m. [id.] a silent person, a mutterer: muśitator, ὀνορογυστής, Vet. Gloss.

muśito, i, v. n. and a. freq [musso]. **I.** Neutr. to be silent, not to let oneself be heard; also to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble: si sapias, muśitabis, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 65: id. Cus. 3, 5, 33: ita clam quidam muśitantes, Liv. 1, 50. **II.** Act. to say in a low tone, to mutter; to be silent respecting: ego haec tecum muśito, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 119: accipienda et muśitanda injuria adolescentium est, is to be borne in silence, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: timorem, App. Apol. p. 544.

musso, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a.

[mutio] to say in an under tone, to mutter, murmur: soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31. Poet. of the murmuring sound of bees: Virg. G. 4, 188. 2. to keep silence: aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, to bear or brook in silence, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12. II. Meton. to be in fear or uncertainty: mussat rex ipse Latinus, quos generos vocet, Virg. Aen. 12, 657: medici, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: juvencae, Virg. Aen. 12, 718.

mussor, atus, i. v. dep. for musso, to mutter, murmur, etc.: Varr. in Non. 249, 10.

mustacē, es, f. a kind of laurel: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

mustacēus, i. m., and **mustacēum**, i. n. a must-cake or laurel-cake, a kind of wedding-cake mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: mustaceos sic facito, Cato R. R. 121: Juv. 6, 202, Proverb.: laureolum in mustaceo quaerere, i. e. to look for fame in trifles, Cic. Att. 5, 20.

mustārius, a, um, adj. [mustum] pertaining to must: urceus, Cato R. R. 11.

mustēcūla, ae, f. dim. [mustela] a small weasel: velox mustecula diutrit (al. velox mustelaque diutrit), Auct. Carm. Phil. 61.

mustēla or **mustella**, ae, f. [mus] a weasel, Mustela vulgaris, Linn.: certum est mustelae posthac nunquam credere, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 43: cf. Plin. 29, 4, 16. II. a fish; the Burbot, Lota fluviatilis, called the motille in some parts of France: Plin. 9, 17, 29.

mustellātus (mustell.), a, um, adj. [mustela] weasel-coloured: peplum, App. M. 2, p. 126 (dub.).

mustēlinus (mustell.), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a weasel, weasel-color, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43.

mustellāgo, inis, f. a plant: mustellago ead. in ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 58.

mustēus, a, um, adj. [mustum] pertaining to new wine or must, like must: mala, quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melinela appellant, must-apples, Cato R. R. 7: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: fructus, Col. 9, 15. II. Transf. young, new, fresh: musteus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97: piper, id. 12, 7, 14: liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

musticus, v. mysticus.

mustriēcōla (mustricula), ae, f. a shoemaker's last: mustricula est machinula ex regulis, in qua calceus novus suitur, Fest. s. v.

mustulentus, a, um, adj. [mustum] abounding in new wine or must: mustulentus autumnus, App. M. 2, p. 116.

II. Transf.: mustulentus aestus (or ventus), Pl. fragm. in Non. 63, fin.

mustum, i, n. new or unfermented wine, must: Cato R. R. 120: dulce, Virg. G. 1, 295: novum, Plin. Ep. 9, 16. Poet. in plur.: musta, orum, for Autumn: tercentum musta videre, Ov. M. 14, 146. Fig.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut. 83, fin. II. Transf. of oil: olei musta, new oil (al. olei, quam musta), Plin. 15, 1, 2.

mustus, a, um, adj. [mustum] young, new, fresh: agna, Cato in Prisc. 711 P.: vinum, id. R. R. 115. (Hence Sp. mozo.)

mūtābilis, e, adj. [muto] changeable, mutable: omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (ratione) labuntur, id. Tim. 10: forma civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 23: varium et mutabile semper femina, an inconstant thing, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: animus vulgi, Liv. 2, 7. Comp.: quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val. Max. 6, 19, 14. Sup.: mutabilissimae voluntates, Porcius Latro decl. in Catil. 16.

mūtābilitas, atis, f. [mutabilis] changeableness, mutability: mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76.

mūtābiliter, adv. changeably: mutabiliter avet, Varr. in Non. 139, 26.

mūtātio, ōnis, f. [muto] a changing, altering; a change, alteration, mutation: consilii mutatio optimus est portus poenitenti, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: mutationem facere, to change, id. Off. 1, 33: rerum, a change in the state, a revolution, id. Att. 8, 3. Absol.: cupido mutationis, of a revolution, Tac. A. 3, 44. II. an exchanging, exchange, barter: mutatio vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: officiorum, interchange, mutual exercise, Cic. Off. 1, 7.

2. Esp. a change of horses: Amin. 21, 9: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 53.

mūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] a changer: mutator circulus anni, i. e. Zodiacus, Lucan. 10, 202. II. an exchanger, barterer: mercis mutator Eoae, id. 8, 854: equorum, i. e. desultor, Val. Fl. 6, 161: mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn. 3, 119.

mūtātōrius, a, um, adj. [mutator] pertaining to changing or exchanging: mutatorium indumentum, Tert. Res. Carn. 56. II. Subst. mutatorium, i, n. a cape, tippet: mutatoria, ornamenta sunt vestium muliebrium, quibus humeri et pectora proteguntur, Hieron. in Isai. 3, 22. 2. Mutatorium Caesaris, perh. a house of accommodation or a pleasure-house: Inscr.

mūtātus, ūs, m. [muto] a change, alteration: Tert. Pall. 4.

mūtesco, 3. v. n. insep. [mutus] to become dumb: Cod. Theod. 9, 40, 17: cuncta, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

mūticus, a, um, adj. = mutilus, curtailed, docked: Varr. R. R. 14, 48, 3.

mūtīlāgo, inis, f. a plant, also called tithymalus: App. Herb. 108.

mūtīlātio, ōnis, f. [mutilo] a maiming, mutilating, mutilation: mutilatio, ἀκρωτηρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

mūtīlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [mutilus] to cut or lop off, to cut short, clip, crop: to maim, mutilate: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9: corpora, Curt. 9, 2: caudam colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559: ramos, id. de Nuce 37: dentem, Plin. 8, 5, 5. II. Transf. to mutilate: in pronunciation: verba, id. 7, 16, 15. 2. to make shorter, to shorten, to diminish: aliquem, i. e. to curtail his fortune, rob him, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8: exercitum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: patrimonium, Cod. Justin. 11, 33, 1: commoda urbis, id. 11, 42, 2: jura libertatis, id. 7, 22, 2.

mūtīlus, a, um, adj. maimed, mutilated: homo, who has cut off a thumb to escape military service, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 10: grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App. M. 1, p. 107: naves (al. mutilatae), Liv. 37, 24: litterae, Gell. 17, 9. Of animals which have lost a horn or horns: bos, Varr. L. L. 9, 26: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: capella, Col. 7, 6. II. Fig.: mutila sentire, Cic. Or. 53: loqui, too briefly, id. 9.

mūtīo or **mūtīo**, ūvi, 4. v. n. to mutter, mumble, speak in an under tone (poet.): etiam muttis? So. Jam tacebo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 225: nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25: neque opus est adeo mutito, nor should it even be muttered, be hinted at, id. Hec. 5, 4, 26. II. Transf. to bleat, as a he-goat: Auct. Carm. Philom. 58. [Mutio, musso, mutus, Gr. μύζω, come from mu, a sound produced by closing the lips.]

mūtītas, ātis, f. [mutus] dumbness: ἀφωρία, mutitas, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūtītātio, ōnis, f. [mutito] a mutual invitation: nobilium mutationes cenarum, Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 388 et 89.

mūtītio or **mūtītio**, ōnis, f. [mutio] a muttering, mumbling: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem, verbero, aut mutitio? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 21.

mūtīto, i. v. a. freq. [muto] to interchange, to appoint by turns: hence, to invite by turns, give mutual invitations: principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu mutitarent, id est, mutua inter se convivia agitent, Gell. 2, 24.

mūtītus, a, um, Part. [mutio].

mūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. A. Act. to move: neque se luna quouam mutat, does not move, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 117: illa tamen se non habitu mutavit loco, does not quit her dress or her dwelling, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: ne quis invitatus civitate mutetur, be forced to leave, be driven from, Cic. Balb. 13: hinc dum muter, if I can only get away, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 78.

II. Meton. to alter, change: mutare sententiam, Cic. Mur. 29: consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: mentem et voluntatem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10: testamentum, id. Cluent. 11: fortuna mutatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: propositum, Petr. 116: fidem cum aliquo, not to keep one's word, Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 36: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 28: facilis mutatu gens, changeable, fickle, Tac. A. 14, 23: ex feminis mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3: bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5: negat, quicquam ex Latina ratione mutandum, id. 1, 5, 59: solum, to leave one's country, go into exile, Cic. Parad. 4: jumenta, to change horses, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: orationem, to vary one's expressions, Cic. Or. 31: mutata verba, figurative, id. 27: vestimenta, Suet. Tib. 14: nec mutat, confestim, an interfecto tempore fidem suam adstrinxerint, it alters nothing, it makes no difference, Papin. Dig. 46, 1, 52. 2. Esp. to colour, dye: aries coniceo mutabit vellera luto, dye yellow, Virg. E. 4, 43. 3. to make better, to improve: placet tibi factum, Micio? Mi. Non, si queam mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19. 4. to make worse, to spoil; in the pass. of wine, to turn: vinum mutatum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: balsamum melle mutatum, adulterated, Plin. 12, 25, 54. III. to exchange, interchange, barter: pecoris et mancipiorum praedae mutare cum mercatoribus vino advectionis, for wine, Sall. J. 44: porcos aere, to sell, Col. 7, 9: res inter se, Sall. J. 18: merces, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: uvam strigili, id. 2, 7, 109: vestem cum aliquo, to exchange clothes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: locum ex loco, to pass from one place to another, Plin. 2, 48, 49: quid terras alio calentes sole mutamus? why do we exchange our own for other countries? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18. IV. to desert, forsake: mutare principem, Tac. H. 3, 44: mutata sidera, forsaken by the gods, Petron. S. 124. B. Neutr. for mutari, to alter, change: quantum mores mutaverint, Liv. 39, 51: annona ex ante convecta copia nihil mutavit, id. 5, 13: adeo animi mutaverant, id. 9, 12. (ii) to differ, be different: pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, differ in this, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est! Gell. 2, 23. (Hence Fr. muer.)

mūto, ōnis, m. the penis: Hor. S. 1, 2, 68.

mūtōniātus, a, um, adj. [muto] having a large penis: Mart. 3, 73.

mutonium, ii, n. i. q. muto, ōnis.

muttīo, muttītio, etc., v. mutio, etc.

muttum, i, n. a mutter, a grunt: muttum, γῶν, Gloss. Vet.

mūtūārius, a, um, adj. [mutuus] mutual: operae, App. Apol. p. 284.

mūtūātiēcūs or **-tīūs**, a, um, adj. [mutuor] borrowed: in pecuniae mutuaticae usu (al. mutuaticae), Gell. 20, 1.

mūtūātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a borrowing: Cic. Tusc. 1, 42: quum multos mutuitationibus defraudasset, id. Flacc. 20: translationes quasi mutuaciones sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, fin.

mūtūātus, a, um, Part. [mutuo].

mūtūē, adv. mutually, in return: respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7 (al. mutuo).

mūtūiter, adv. mutually, in return: vive, meque ama mutuiter, Varr. in Non. 513, 16.

mūtūito, i. v. a. [mutuo or mutuor] to wish to borrow: mutuanti credere, Pl. Merc. prol. 52.

mūtūlus, i, m. architecture; a mutule, modillion: Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Virg. 4, 2. II. a fish: v. mytilus.

mūtūō, *adv.* in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually: me mutuo diligas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: exercere officia cum multis, Suet. Aug. 53: cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, that it was disposed towards him as he was towards it, Auct. B. Alex. 48.

mūtūō, *i. v. a.* to borrow: ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. in Non. 474, 4: regem e finitimis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 2: luna mutuata a sole luce fulget, with borrowed light, Plin. 2, 9, 6: calor, App. M. 6, p. 178.

mūtūor, *atus*, *i. v. a. dep.* [mutuus] to borrow: mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: a Coello mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3: mutuari cogor, ib. 15, 15: domum, to obtain the use of, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21. II. Fig. to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive from: orator subtilitatem ab Academia mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 2: verbum a simili, to speak metaphorically, id. Or. 62: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: praesidium ab innocentia, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.

mūtus, *a, um, adj.* [on etym. v. mutio] that does not speak, silent, dumb, mute: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: papae! jugularas hominem: quid ille? Thr. Mutus illico, he was struck speechless, was silent, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: mutum dices, you shall call me dumb, i. e. I will not say a word, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: quin taces? Eu. muto imperas, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 26. Of animals which can utter only inarticulate sounds: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: bestiae, id. Fin. 1, 21: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334. II. Of things: dumb, mute, silent: tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, which cannot be pronounced alone, mutes, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, the plastic arts, arts of design, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: also, the silent arts, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Virg. Aen. 12, 397: scientia, i. e. which does not impart the power of speaking, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, i. e. waggons, carts, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, i. e. books, Gell. 14, 2: lapides, that have no inscriptions on them, Hygin. de Lim. p. 156 Goes: omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, has not spoken a word, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 52: mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: nunquam vox est de te mea muta, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: lyra dolore muta est, id. H. 15, 198: exta, which give no omens, Fest. s. v. Of places, silent, still: mutum forum, elinguem curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. Red. in Sen. 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239. Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a literis, in which nothing should have been written, Cic. Att. 8, 14: silentia noctis, the deep silence of night, Ov. M. 7, 184. Of things of which nothing is said: mutum aevum, not celebrated, unsung, Sil. 3, 579. (Hence Fr. *muet*.)

mūtūus, *a, um, adj.* borrowed, lent: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuum argentum, to lend you money, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 60: mutuum talentum dare, to advance, id. Trin. 4, 3, 48: mutuum argentum quaerere, to seek to borrow money, id. Pers. 1, 1, 5: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, to borrow money, Cic. Phil. 10, 11: mutuum pecuniam dare, to lend, id. Att. 11, 3. Subst.: mutuum, *i. n.* a loan: mutui datio, a lending, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2. 2. Fig.: si pudoris exeat, sumas mutuum, borrow shame, if you have none, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 187: ego cum illa facere nolo mutuum, I do not want to borrow her love, but to possess it as my own, id. Curc. 1, 1, 47. II. Transf. reciprocal, mutual: olores mutua carne vescuntur inter se, eat one another, Plin. 10, 23, 32: funera, Virg.

Aen. 10, 755: vulnera, wounds inflicted by each on the other, Just. 13, 8: officia, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: aemulatio virtutis, Just. 22, 4: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, on both sides, Liv. 4, 41: odia, Tac. A. 14, 3: accusatio, ib. 6, 4. Subst. mutuum, *i. n.* reciprocity, exchange of good offices, etc.: quid tu existimes esse in amicitia mutuum, nescio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: mutuum facere, to do the same, return like for like, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 37: ut amore perdita est haec misera! Pyr. Mutuum fit (sc. a me), I do the same, return like for like, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: pedibus per mutua nexis, fastened on each other, Virg. Aen. 7, 66: inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr. 2, 75: et e laevo sit mutua dexter, again, on the other hand, id. 4, 301.

mŷa, *ac, f.* = *μύα*, a kind of muscle found on the shores of the Thracian Bosphorus: Plin. 9, 35, 56.

mŷacanthos, *i, f.* or **mŷacanthon**, *i, n.* = *ὀ μνάκανθος*, τὸ μνάκανθον, a plant, also called corruda, and, by the Greeks, horimenos or myacanthos, the wild asparagus, Asparagus tenuifolius, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 42.

mŷaces, *um, m. plu.* = *μνάκες*, a kind of sea-muscle: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mŷagros, *i, m.* = *μύαγρος*, a plant, supposed to be the gold of pleasure, Cameline sativa, Pers.: Plin. 27, 12, 81.

mŷcēmātias, *ae, m.* = *μυκηματίας*, an earthquake accompanied with a rumbling noise: Amm. 17, 7.

mŷcētias, *ae, m.* = *μυκητίας*, for mycematias, an earthquake attended with a rumbling noise: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

mydrīasis, *is, f.* = *μυδρίασις*, a preternatural dilatation of the pupil of the eye, mydriasis: Cels. 6, 6, 37.

mŷiscaē, *arum, f. plu.* = *μύισκαι*, small sea-muscles: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mŷiscus, *i, m.* = *μύισκος*, a small sea-muscle: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

mylasia (-ēa), *ae, f.* a kind of hemp: Plin. 19, 9, 56.

mŷloecus or **-os**, *i, m.* = *μύλοικος*, a kind of beetle, which breeds in mills, Tenebrio molitor, Linn.: Plin. 29, 6, 39.

mŷōbarbum, *i, n.* [vox hybr. from *μὴς* barba] (mouse-beard) a rather long drinking-vessel terminating in a point: Aus. Epigr. 30 in lemm.

mŷoetōnos, *i, m.* = *μυοκτόνος*, (mouse-killer), a kind of aconitum, the smell of which is said to kill mice: Plin. 27, 3, 2.

mŷōpāro, *ōnis, m.* = *μυοπάρων*, a kind of light piratical vessel: Cic. Verr. 3, 80: ib. 1, 34.

mŷōphōnos or **-on**, *i, n.* = *μυόφονος* (mouse-killer), a plant, perh. i. q. myoetonus: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

mŷops, *ōpis, adj.* = *μύωψ*, near-sighted: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

mŷōsōta, *ae, and mŷōsōtis*, *Idis, f.* = *μυοσώτη*, *μυοσωτίς*, mouse-ear, a plant, Myosotis scorpioides, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 80.

mŷōsōton, *i, n.* the plant alsine, q. v.: Plin. 27, 4, 8.

mŷrāpia (myrrhāpia) *pīra*, = *μυράπια*, a kind of sweet-smelling pear: Cels. 4, 19: Plin. 15, 15, 16.

mŷrīcē, *ēs, or mŷrīca*, *ae, f.* = *μυρική*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub, Tamarix Gallica, Linn.: myricen fert et Italia, quam alii tamaricen vocant: Achaea autem bryam silvestrem (this may be the same species as T. africana, Desf.), Plin. 13, 21, 37. Proverb.: pingula corticibus sudent electra myricae, of something impossible, Virg. E. 8, 54.

mŷrīō-phyllon, *ii, n.* = *μυριόφυλλον*, a plant, supposed by some to be the same as millefolium, q. v.; by others to be different and prob. Hottonia palustris, Linn., or Phellandrium aquaticum. The two words are not well distinguished: Plin. 24, 16, 95.

myrmēcias, *ae, m.* = *μυρμηκίας*, a black precious stone, with prominences resembling warts: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

myrmēcītis, *Idis, f.* = *μυρμηκίτις*, a precious stone, having in it the figure of a creeping ant: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

myrmēcium, *ii, n.* = *μυρμηκίον*, a kind of wart: Cels. 5, 20, 14. 2. a kind of spider: Plin. 29, 4, 29.

myrmillo, *v. mirmillo*.

myrmillōnica scuta, *v. mirmillonica*.

mŷrōbālānum, *i, n.* = *μυροβάλλον*, the fruit of a certain tree from which a balsam was made, the behennut; also, the balsam itself: Plin. 12, 21, 46. The balsam seems to be the oil of ben, from the tree Moringa oleifera, Lamk.

myrōbrechārius, *v. murrhobathrarius*.

mŷron or **mŷrum**, *i, n.* = *μύρον*, an ointment, unguent, pure Latin, unguentum: Hier. praef. in libr. Reg. jin.

mŷrōpōla, *ae, m.* = *μυροπώλης*, a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams, etc., a perfumer: Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 10.

mŷrōpōlium, *ii, n.* = *μυροπώλιον*, a perfumer's shop: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 15.

myrrha (murrha, murra), *ae, f.* = *μύρρα*, the myrrh-tree, Balsamodendron Myrrha, Nees: Plin. 12, 15, 33. 2. Meton. the gum which exudes from the tree, myrrh: lautissima apud priscos vina erant, myrrhae odore condita, id. 14, 13, 15: crines myrrha madidi, Ov. M. 5, 53.

myrrha, *ae, and myrrhis*, *Idis, f.* = *μύρρα* and *μύρρις*, a plant, called also smyrniza, Myrrhis odorata, Linn.: Plin. 24, 16, 97.

myrrha, *v. murrha*.

myrrhacōpum, *i, n.* = *μύρρα ακοπον*, a medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing nearness: acopum myrrhacopum, Not. Tir. p. 160.

myrrhāpia, *v. myrapia*.

myrrhātus (murrhātus, murrātus), *a, um, adj.* [myrrha] spiced or mixed with myrrh, anointed with balsam of myrrh: murrata potio, Fest. s. v.: Satrapae, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

myrrhēus (murrhēus, murrēus), *a, um, adj.* [id.] anointed or perfumed with balsam of myrrh (poet.): crinis, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22. II. myrrh-coloured, yellowish: onyx, Prop. 3, 10, 20.

myrrhīnus (murrhīnus, murrīnus), *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to myrrh, myrrh: murrhinus odor, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 6. II. Subst. myrrhina or myrrina, *ae, f.* (sc. potio) a drink made of good wine flavoured with myrrh and other spices: Plin. 14, 13, 15: murrina genus potionis, quae Graece dicitur *νέκταρ*.

Hanc mulieres vocabant murrinolum: quidam murratum vinum: quidam id dici putant ex uvae genere murrinae nomine, Fest. s. v.

myrrhīnus, for murrhinus, q. v.

myrrhis, *v. myrrha*, no. 2.

myrrhītēs, *ae, m.* = *μυρρίτης*, a precious stone of the colour of myrrh: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

myrsinēum, *i, n.* a plant, also called hippomarathrum, referred by Sprengel to Cachrys Morisonii, or C. sicula, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

myrsinītēs, *ae, m.* = *μυρσινίτης*, a species of the plant tithymalus, q. v.: Plin. 26, 8, 40. 2. a precious stone that smells like myrrh: id. 37, 10, 63.

myrta and **murta**, *ae, f. v. myrtus*.

myrtacēus, *a, um, adj.* [myrtus] of myrtle, myrtle: folium, Cels. 7, 17.

myrtātum or **murtātum**, *i, n.* [myrtus] a kind of pudding seasoned with myrtle or myrtle-berries: murtatum a murta, quod ea large fartum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtea, *v. murcia*.

myrtēolus (murtēolus, myrtīolus), *a, um, adj. din.* [myrteus] of the colour of myrtle blossoms: myrteolo modo crine viret (al. murceolo, al. murciolo), poet. Col. 10, 237.

myrtēta, *ae, f. i. q.* myrtetum: Plaut. frag. ap. Prisc. p. 625 P.

myrtētum (murtētum), *i, n.* [myrtus] a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-

grove: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 27: collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall. J. 48: litora myrtetis laetissima, Virg. G. 2, 112: in the neighbourhood of Baiae there was a myrtle-grove, where a warm, sudorific vapour rose from the earth: Cels. 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 21: so, sane murteta relinqui, dictaque cessantem nervis elidere morbum sulfura contemni, vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

myrteus (murtēus), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-: myrtea silva, Virg. Aen. 6, 443: corona, Val. Max. 3, 6, 5: vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74: oleum, id. 28, 14, 56: also, Subst. myrteum, i, n. myrtle-oil: Cels. 2, 33. II. Transf. furnished or adorned with myrtle: coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28. 2. myrtle-coloured, chestnut-brown: gausapila, Petr. 21. 3. olea murtea, a kind of olive-tree: Col. 5, 8.

myrtidānum, i, n. (sc. vinum) [id.] a wine made of wild myrtle-berries: Plin. 14, 16, 19, 3.

myrtinus (murtinus), a, um, adj. = μύρτινος, pertaining to myrtles, myrtle-: oleum, App. Herb. 121.

myrtiōlus, v. myrteolus.

myrtitēs, ae, m. = μυρτίτης οἶνος, myrtle-wine: myrtiten Cato quomodo fieri docuerit indicabimus, Plin. 14, 13, 19. Also in apposition or agreement with vinum: vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col. 12, 38: vinum myrtite sic facies, Pall. 2, 18.

myrtōpētālon, i, n. = μύρτος πέταλον, myrtle-leaf, a plant, also called polygonon, supposed by some to be the Polygonum maritimum, by others, P. aviculare, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

myrtum, i, n. = μύρτον, the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry: cruenta myrta, Virg. G. 1, 306: cf. Plin. 15, 29, 35.

myrtūōsus, a, um, adj. [myrtus] like myrtles: frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28.

myrtus (also, myrta or murta, ae, f.: murta nigra, Cato R. R. 125) i, f. (gen. myrtus, Virg. G. 2, 64: masc. Cato R. R. 8) = μύρτος, a myrtle, myrtle-tree, Myrtus communis, Linn. et var. cf.: Plin. 15, 29, 37: viridi caput impedire myrto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9. Poet. a spear of myrtle-wood: pastorem praefixa cuspidē myrtum, Virg. Aen. 7, 817.

II. silvestris, oxymirsinis is perh. Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 29, 37.

mýrus, i, m. = μύρος, the male of the muraena: this is supposed to be the Muraena Christini, Risso: Plin. 9, 23, 39. Also called smyrus = σμίρος: id. 32, 11, 53.

mys, mýos, m. = μῦς, a sea-muscle: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

mysta or **mystēs**, ae, m. = μύστης, a priest of the mysteries of Ceres: Ov. F. 4, 536: Aus. Idyll. 1, 2.

mystagōgus, i, m. = μυσταγωγός, one who conducts through secret and sacred places in order to show them, a mystagogue: Cic. Verr. 4, 59. Fig.: amicitiae, the founder, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

mysteriāliter, adv. [mysterium] mysteriously: Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

mysteriārohēs, ae, m. = μυστηριάρχης, the chief presider over secret sacred rites: Prud. steφ. 2, 349.

mysterium, ii, n. = μυστήριον, the secret worship of a deity, divine mystery: of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia: Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mysteria facere, to celebrate the sacred mysteries, Nep. Alcib. 3. Also, the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated: in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria, the festival of the goddess Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1. II. Transf. in gen.: a secret thing, secret, mystery: rhetorum mysteria, id. Tusc. 4, 25: epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum, id. Att. 4, 18.

mystes, ae, v. mysta.

mysticē, adv. mystically: Sol. 32.

mysticus, a, um, adj. = μυστικός, pertaining to secret rites or mysteries, mystic, mystical (poet.): mystica sacra Didymeneas, Mart. 8, 81: vānus lac-

chi, Virg. G. 1, 166: vitis, Tib. 3, 6, 1: lampas, Stat. Th. 8, 765. Subst. mystica, orum, n. plu. things pertaining to secret rites: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 26.

mystrum, i, n. = μύστρον, the fourth part of a cyathus: Rhem. Fann. de pond. et mens. 77.

mystus, i, m. an unknown species of fish: Plin. 32, 11.

mýtacismus, v. metacismus.

mýthicus, a, um, adj. = μυθικός, pertaining to fables or myths, fabulous, mythical: pantomimus mythicus, containing myths, Plin. 7, 53, 54. II. Subst. mythicus, i, m. a writer of fables or myths, a mythographer: Macr. S. 1, 8.

mýthistōria, ae, f. = μυθιστορία, a fabulous narrative: Capitol. Macr. 1.

mýthistōricus, a, um, adj. = μυθιστορικός, fabulous, mixed with fable: volumina, Vop. Firm. 1.

mýthōlogia, ae, f. = μυθολογία, mythology: Mythologiarum liber, a work of Fulgentius.

mýthōlogica, orum, n. plu. = μυθολογικά, mythological matters: mythologicōn liber, the title of a work of Fulgentius.

mýthos, i, m. = μῦθος, a fable, myth: callentes mython plasmata, Aus. in prof. Carm. 21.

mýtilus and **mýtulus**, v. mitulus.

myxa, ae, f. = τὰ μύξα, a kind of tree, the sebesten, or smooth-leaved Cordia, Cordia Myxa, Linn.: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

myxa, ae, f. = μύξα, the part of a lamp through which the wick protrudes, the nozzle: cum tot geram mýxas (al. myxos), Mart. 14, 41. (Hence It. miccia; Sp. mecha; Fr. mèche.)

myxo or **myxon**, ōnis, m. = μύξων, a fish, also called bacchus, supposed by Cuvier to be the Mustela tricirrhatus, Bl. or the burbot, Gadus Lota, Linn.: Plin. 32, 7, 25: id. 35, 12, 46.

myxos or **myxus**, i, m. v. myxa, no. 2. **myxum** i, n. [myxa] the fruit of the myxa: Pall. 3, 25 jin.

N.

N, n, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form and sound to the Greek Ν. It is one of the liquids or semi-vowels, and is closely allied with the dental mutes. According to Priscian (p. 556 P.) it had its full, pure sound only in an open syllable; in the middle of a word, as in amnis, damnum, it was weakened. Before the gutturals n was pronounced like γ similarly placed; hence in early authors, as Attius, γ was written for n: e. g. Agchises, ageps, aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt, etc.; Varr. in Prisc. p. 556 P. (L. L. ed. Müll. p. 264); cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2462 and 2465 P.; hence called n adulterinum by Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14. There appears to have been a general tendency in Latin to get rid of the sound of n before s; hence we find Megalesia for Megalensia; frus for frons; quoties for quotiens; mesa for mensa (Varr. L. L. 5, 118); mesis for mensis, etc. This occurs also, but less frequently, before other consonants; e. g. laterna for lanterna; ligula for lingula. So, too, at the end of words, where, indeed, it is very rare; alioqui for alioquin; ceteroqui for ceteroquin, etc. On the other hand, n is sometimes (as in Greek) inserted before the final gutturals of roots, to make a strengthened form from which the imperfect tenses are derived: e. g. tang-, lan-g-, "touch;" liqu-, li-n-qu-, "leave."

II. Interchanges of n with other letters. These are almost wholly confined to its assimilation with, or change into, the other liquids. 1. For its changes with l and m, vide those letters.

2. Before r it is assimilated: e. g. ir-ruo; cor-rumpo. III. Changes of n in the Romance languages. These,

for the most part, are similar to those which occur in Latin itself.

1. Initial n undergoes no change. 2. Medial n is changed (i) into l: e. g. Lat. venenum, It. veleno; Lat. canonicus, communicare, Sp. calonge, comulgar; Lat. orphanus, Fr. orphelin. (ii) into r: e. g. Lat. amassent, It. amassero; Lat. fenestra, Wall. fereastè; Lat. sanare, Port. sarar. (iii) It is omitted, often with some modification of the accompanying vowels: e. g. Lat. alienus, arena, catena, cuniculus, generalis, luna, Port. alhêo, arêa, cadêa, coelho, geral, lua; Lat. canis, manus, panis, Port. cão, mão, pão; Prov. mâ, pâ; Lat. tenet, venit, asinus, juvenis; Prov. tē, vē, ase, jove; Lat. diurnum, furnus, hibernum, infernum; Fr. jour, four, hiver, enfer. This takes place especially when n is followed by s: e. g. Lat. constare, It. costare, Fr. coûter; Lat. mensis, It. Sp. Port. mesa, Fr. mois; Lat. insula, It. isola, Sp. isla, Fr. isle. (iv) nn becomes gn, ñ, or nh: e. g. Lat. grunnire, It. grugnire, Fr. grogner, Sp. gruñir, Port. grunhir; Lat. stannum, It. stagno; Lat. pigna, Fr. pignon, Sp. peña, Port. penha. (v) ng is changed into gn, ñ, nh, or nd: e. g. Lat. jungere, plangere, It. giungere, piangere; Lat. cingere, Sp. ceñir; Lat. pingere, ungere, Prov. penher, unher, Fr. peindre, oindre. (vi) into m (only in Portuguese and as a final): e. g. Lat. finis, unus, bonus, jejunium, tenet, venit, Port. fim, hum, bom, jejum, tem, vem. 3. n final is sometimes changed into m in Portuguese: e. g. Lat. con, in, Port. com, em. IV. As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, etc.

N̄ = nazione, natus, nostri, nostro, etc., numerus, numero, etc. N. D. N. = nūmini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liqueo). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN. BB. = nobilissimi.

NP. = nefastus prior. NVM. = nūmum.

nabis or **nabun** [an Ethiopic word] a camelopard or giraffe, Camelopardalis Giraffa, Gmel.: Plin. 8, 18, 27: Sol. 30.

nablum, ii, v. naulium.

nablio, ōnis, m. one who plays the nablum (naulium): nablio, ψάλτης, Gloss. Philox.

nablizo, i, v. a. to play the nablum (naulium): nablizo, ψάλλω, Gloss. Philox.

nabun, v. nabis.

nacca (nacta, natta), ae, m. = νάκτης, a fuller: Fest. s. v.: App. M. 9, p. 227.

naccinus (nactinus), a, um, adj. [nacca] pertaining to a fuller: naccina truciencia, i. e. fullonis, App. M. 9, p. 229.

nactus, a, um, l'art. [nactiscor]. II. In a pass. sign. obtained: ea occasione nacta, fugae se mandavit, Hyg. Fab. 8.

nae, ne (cf. Don. Ter. Andr. prol.), adv. = ναι, νή, truly, verily, really, indeed: nae hodie malo cum auspicio nomen commutaveris, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 106: nae perperam monitiones nostras exaudiat, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: nae tu, si id fecisses, melius famae tuae consulisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 2: nae illi vehementer errant, id. Cat. 2, 3. Esp. in oaths: nae ista edepol examussim est optima, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 123: nae illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, id. Men. 4, 2, 40: medius fidius nae tu emisti locum praeclarum, Cic. Att. 4, 4.

naenia, v. nenias.

naevius, a, um, adj. [naevus] that has a mole on his body: Arn. 3, 108.

naevulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little mole: Gell. 12, 1. Fig.: minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 59.

naevus, i, m. a mole on the body: est corporis macula naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: egregio inspersos reprehendas

corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14. II. Fig. a spot, blemish, fault: naevi instar est, ut frater meus, Symm. 3, 34.

nāias, ādis, and **nāis**, Idīs and Idos (voc. Nai, Prop. 2, 32, 40), *f.* = *Naiās* and *Naiās* (floating, swimming, that is in the water), a water-nymph, *Naiad*: illum fontana petebant numina, Naiades, Ov. M. 14, 327: Aegle Naiadum pulcerrima, Virg. E. 6, 21: Naida Bacchus amat, Tib. 3, 6, 57. Adj.: puellae Naidēs, Virg. E. 10, 10.

II. Transl. in gen. a nymph (hamadryad, nereid): Naida vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov. F. 4, 231: inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Naldas, id. M. 1, 690: Naldēs aequoreae, ib. 14, 557.

nāis, Idīs and Idos, *v.* naias.

nam, causal or explanatory conj. placed in prose at the beginning of a sentence, *for, for example, thus*: quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores diis immortalibus justī habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores nunquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10. Poet. after another word: ego nam videor mihi sumus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 302: his nam plebēcula plaudit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 186. II. In transitions or to anticipate an objection relating to something which has been omitted (Key § 1452, b.): una domus erat, idem victus isque communis. Nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? Cic. Am. 27, 104: nam quod negas te dubitare, quin in magna offensa sim apud Pompeium, non video causam cur ita sit, id. Att. 9, 2 A: nam de Appio quod scribis, id. Fam. 1, 9. III. In emphatic interrogations, like the Gr. γὰρ (in good prose, usually subjoined to a pron. or placed after a word): cuiusnam modi est Superbi Tarquiniī somnium? id. Div. 1, 22: ex quibus requiram, quoniam modo latuerint, id. Coel. 28, 67: quando istaec innata est nam tibi? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 31. Placed first: perdidisti omnem operam? Ep. Nam qui perdidisti? but why? why so? id. Epid. 1, 2, 29: nam quid ita? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: nam quid ago? aut quae jam spondet fortuna salutem? Virg. Aen. 12, 637. [Cf. Gr. νῦν; Germ. noch; Eng. now.]

nama, ātis, *n.* = *vāma*, a fluid, liquid: dedicavit nama cunctis, Inscr. Orell. no. 1914.

namque (also written **nanque**), conj. [nam que] an emphatic nam = Gr. καὶ γὰρ, *for indeed, for truly, for* (usu. at the beginning of a sentence): in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus extinguique visus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: namque illud quare, Scævola, negasti? id. de Or. 1, 16, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, id. Am. 5, 19: namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 41. After a word: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis literarum ludī erant), Liv. 3, 44: omnia namque ista, Quint. 9, 4, 12: mire namque, id. 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

nāna, ae, *v.* nanus.

nancio, 4. *v. a.* and **nancio**, 4. *v. a.* dep. [root *NAC*] to get, gain, obtain: si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. in Prisc. p. 888 P.: in foedere Latino: pecuniam quis nancitor (i. e. nancitur), habeto, Fest. s. v.

nanciscor, nactus (in the best MSS. also freq. nactus), 3. *v. a.* dep. [root *NAC*: cf. Sans. *naksh*, "obtinere"] to get, obtain, receive; to meet with, light on, find: unde anulum istum nactus? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te inquit sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, id. Or. 9: cum plus otii nactus ero, id. Fam. 3, 7: humanes beluas nanciscimur venan-

do, id. N. D. 2, 64: cum Philolai commentarios esse nactus, id. Rep. 1, 10: Cato sic ablit a vita, ut causam moriendi nactus se esse gauderet, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti egregie et natura et opere munitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: naviculam nactus, ib. 1, 53: nactus est morbum, caught, contracted, Nep. Att. 21: febrim, id. Ages. 8. Of things: meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 46: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

nancio, *v.* nancio.

nactus, Part. [nanciscor].

nanque, *v.* namque.

nans, ntis, Part. [no]. II. Subst. a swimmer; and hence, nantes, ium, *f. plu.* geese, ducks, etc.: greges nantium, Col. 8, 14.

nānus, i. *m.* = *vānvos* and *vāvos* (cf. Gell. 19, 13), a dwarf: Prop. 4, 8, 41: Juv. 8, 32. 2. *f.* nana, ae, a female dwarf: nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 34. II. Transl. a small horse: Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell. 19, 13. 2. a low, shallow water-vessel: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34. § 119: nanum Graeci vas aquarium dicunt humile et concavum, quod vulgo vocant situlum barbatum, unde nani pumiliones appellantur, Fest. s. v. (Hence Fr. *nain*.)

nāpaeus, a, um, adj. = *vapaíos*, pertaining to a wooded vale or dell: nymphae napaeae, dell-nymphs, poet. Col. 10, 264. Hence II. Subst. Napaeae, arum, *f. plu.* the dell-nymphs: faciles vñerare Napaeas, Virg. G. 4, 535: Stat. Th. 4, 255.

naphtha, ae, *f.* = *vάφθα*, naphtha or petroleum: similis (malthae) est natura naphthae: ita appellatur circa Babyloniam et in Astacenis Parthiae profluens bituminis liquidi modo, Plin. 2, 105, 109: Amm. 23, 6.

nāpīna, ae, *f.* [napus] a turnip-bed: Col. 11, 2, 71.

napurae, arum, *f. plu.* straw-ropes: pontifex minor ex stramentis napuras nectito, id. est funiculos facito, Fest. s. v. nectere.

nāpus, i, *m.* a kind of turnip, a narew, Brassica Napus, Linn., et var. ej.: napus devexam amat et siccam terram, Col. 2, 10: Plin. 18, 43, 35. (Hence It. *narone*; Fr. *navet*.)

nāpy, ūos, *n.* = *vāpv* (an old form for *σίναμι*). 1. mustard, *v.* Sinapis: sinapi Athenienses napy appellaverunt, Plin. 19, 8, 54. 2. alterum thlaspi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt (Lunaria annua, Linn.), id. 27, 13, 113.

narcē, es, *f.* = *vάρκη*, a numbness, torpor: a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin. 21, 19, 75.

narcissinus, a, um, adj. = *vαρκίσιος*, of or from the narcissus: oleum, Plin. 21, 19, 75: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

narcissitis, idis, *f.* = *vαρκισίτης*, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

narcissus, i, *m.* = *vάρκισσος*, the narcissus, of which there are several kinds. 1. Narcissus poeticus, Linn.

2. Herbaceus vomitorius, N. pseudo narcissus, the daffodil. 3. Serotinus = Narcissus serotinus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 5, 12: id. 21, 19, 75.

nardifer, a, um, adj. [nardus fero] nard-bearing: Ganges, Grat. Cyn. 314.

nardifolium, ii, *n.* a nard-leaf: Plin. 12, 12, 25.

nardinus, a, um, adj. = *vάρδιος*, of or made of nard: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: vinum, flavoured with nard-oil, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 11. II. resembling nard: pira, that smell like nard, Plin. 15, 15, 16.

nardostachyon, ii, *n.* = *vαρδόσταχυς*, spikenard, *v.* nardus: Apic. 7, 6.

nardostachyus, i, *m.* i. q. nardostachyon: Theod. Prisc. de diaeta, 15.

nardus, i, *f.*, and **nardum**, i, *n.* = *vάδος*, nard: various aromatic plants are included under this name: 1. Nardus agrium, ceticum, phu, is Va-

leriana italica, Lamk., or V. Dioscoridia Sibth.: Plin. 12, 12, 26: id. 21, 30, 80.

2. gallicum, is Valer. celtica, Linn. id. 12, 12, 26: id. 21, 30, 79. 3. indicum is referred by some to the grass Andropogon Nardus, Linn., by others to Valeriana Jatamansi, Roxb.: id. 12, 12, 26. 4. rusticum, also pallid bacchar is prob. the same as no. 1.: id. 21, 6, 16. 5. silvestre is the asarabacca, Asarum europaeum, Linn.: id. 12, 12, 27.

II. Meton. nard-balsam, nard-oil: Assyriaque nardo potamus uncti, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 16: Syrio madefactus tempora nardo, Tib. 3, 6, 63.

nārīnōstis, a, um, adj. [naris] broad-nosed: cum diis suis parinosis, Lact. 5, 12 dub. (al. varicosis, cariosis, curiosis).

nāris, is, *f.* [another form of nasus] a nostril, usu. *plu.* nares, ium, the nostrils, the nose. Sing.: et late rictus et panda loquenti naris erat, Ov. M. 3, 675: id. A. A. 1, 520: Pers. 1, 33: App. M. 8, p. 213: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13. *Plur.* nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: nares contractiores habent introitus, ib. 2, 57: patulis captavit naribus auras, Virg. G. 1, 376: ducere naribus tura, to smell, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 21: omnis copia narium, sweet-smelling flowers, id. Od. 2, 15, 6.—De nare loqui, to speak through the nose, Pers. 1, 33.

2. the nose, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: nares corrugare, to turn up the nose, to sneer, Quint. 11, 3, 80: ne sordida mappa nares corruget, cause you to turn up your nose, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, i. e. keen, acute, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14: (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: acutae nares, ib. 1, 3, 30: homo naris obesae, of a thick nose, i. e. slow of apprehension, id. Epod. 12, 3: naribus uti, to turn up the nose, i. e. to banter, ridicule, id. Ep. 1, 19, 45: rides et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41: Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni' repren-di, eduxique animam in prioribus naribus, Lucil. in Non. 427, 32.

II. Transl. an opening, air-hole, of a canal, etc.: inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patenter, Vitruv. 7, 4: Vop. Prob. 21.

nārītā, ae, *f.* = *νηπίτης*, a kind of sea-snail: Plaut. in Fest. s. v.

nārītās, ātis, *f.* [narus for gnarus] knowledge, discernment: nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don. in Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43.

narrābilis, e, adj. [narro] that can be narrated: Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 61.

narrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative: narrationes credibiles, Cic. Or. 36: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id. de Or. 2, 19: narrationem explicare, id. Or. 36: Phaedr. 4, 5, 2. II. Esp. in rhetoric: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio, Cic. Inv. 1, 19: Auct. Her. 1, 8: Quint. 4, 2, 1 sq.

narrātivē, adv. in the way of narration: Don. ad Ter. arg. Andr.

narrātiuncula, ae, *f.* dim. [narratio] a short narrative: Quint. 1, 9, 6: Plin. Ep. 6, 33.

narrātor, ōris, *m.* [narro] a relater, narrator: narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: rerum, ib. 2, 12 fin.

narrātus, a, um, Part. [narro]. II. Subst. narratum, i, *n.* that which is told or narrated: hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti responde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.

narrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a narration, narrative: veniet narratibus hora tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499. App. M. 9, p. 230.

narro, avi, atum, i. *v. a.* [gnarus] lit. to make known, hence, to tell, relate, narrate: ego tibi ea narro, quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic. Fam. 9, 6: narrare virtutem alienius, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: narrabimus homini cibos suos, set forth, explain, Plin. 20, 1: male, bene narrare, to tell bad o.

good news: male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdu sollicitum esse vehementius, id. Fam. 6, 1 *fin.* With *subj.*: narrat, ut virgo integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70. With *de*: qua (epistola) Crassi libertum ais tibi de mea sollicitudine macieque narrasse, Cic. Att. 3, 15: mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241. Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant? Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 29: si respublica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1. *Impers.* narratur and narrant, *it is said, they say*: propter Paridis narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6: Ov. H. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9: narrant et in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48. Also, *pass. it is told of me, I am said*: rideor ubique, narror, ostendor, *I am the universal topic*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 14: dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campo, Mart. 12, 52. II. Transf. in gen. *to say, speak, tell*: narra, quid est, quid ait? Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres, nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, talks, Prop. 2, 1, 43. Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi, plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11: narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, ib. 15, 16, B.

narthēcia or **narthēcyā**, ae, f. = *ναρθήκία* or *ναρθήκεια*, a low species of ferula, q. v.: Plin. 13, 22, 42.

narthēcium, ii, n. = *ναρθήκιον* (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), an ointment-box, a medicine-chest: Mart. 14, 78: jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tanquam de narthēcio proment, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*

narthex, ēcis, f. = *ναρθήξ*, the shrub ferula, Ferula communis, and F. meoides, Linn.: Plin. 13, 22, 42.

nārus, a, um, v. gnarus, *ad init.*

nascens, entis, Part. [nascor]. II. Adj. *arising, beginning, nascent*: ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, litera nulla est, Cic. Brut. 7, 27.

2. Subst. *nascencia, ium, n. plu. organic bodies, esp. plants*: Vitr. 5, 1, 3: id. 5, 8, 1.

nascencia, ae, f. [id.] *birth*: Vitr. 9, 7.

nascibilis, e, adj. [id.] *that can be born*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19.

nasco, for nascor, *to be born*: ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato R. R. 151.

nascor, nātus (and gnātus) 3. v. n. dep. *to be born*: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, iccirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: patre certo nasci, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: post homines natos, *since men have lived*, id. Phil. 11, 1: post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10: amplissima familia nati adolescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 639: matre musa natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: de tigride natus, Ov. M. 9, 613: de stirpe alicujus nasci, ib. 11, 312: in miseriam nascimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, Virg. Aen. 1, 284: generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *with the feet foremost*, Plin. 10, 53, 74: ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri pertinere, *to the formation of man in the womb*, Gell. 3, 10: nasciturus, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8. II. Transf. of inanimate and abstract things: *to arise, take its beginning, derive its origin, spring forth, proceed*: nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12: ex palude nascitur amnis, id. 36, 26, 65: nascere prae-

que diem veniens age, Lucifer, alnum, rise, Virg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster nascitur, id. G. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 2: nascentia templa, *in process of building*, Mart. 6, 4: scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistolae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit, id. Quint. 28: protectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Cat. 64, 188. 2. *to rise, mount up, ascend*: ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: Sil. 3, 530. [Root of *gna*-scor is *GNA*, which is only another form of the root *GEN*: v. *gigno*.] (Hence Fr. *naître*.)

nāsica, ae, com. adj. [nasus] *who has a large or pointed nose*: Arn. 6, 196.

nāsiteria (nassit.), ae, f. [nasus ternus] *a watering-pot with three spouts*: nassiteria est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi perfundi solent, Fest. s. v.: Cato R. R. 11: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 28.

nāsiteriātus, i, m. [nasiteria] *one who carries a watering-pot with three spouts*: Calpurn. ap. Fulg. in Expos. serm. antiq. p. 563, 31.

nassa (naxa), ae, f. *a wicker-basket with a narrow neck for catching fish, a weel*: nassa est piscatorii vasi genus, quo cum intravit piscis, exire non potest, Fest. s. v.: Sil. 5, 47: Plin. 9, 37, 94: junci usus ad nassas marinas, id. 21, 18, 59: scarus inclusus nassis, id. 32, 2, 5. II. Fig. of a dangerous place: *a snare, net*: nunquam ex ista nassa escam petam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 98: ex hac naxa exire constitui, Cic. Att. 15, 20.

nassiteria, v. nasiteria.

nasturtium, ii, n. [nasi tortium, from nasus torqueo] *a kind of cress, prob. the garden cress*, Lepidium sativum, Linn.: nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8, 44: Persas negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34. (Hence It. *nasturcio*; Sp. *nastuerzo*.)

nāsus, i, m. (nasum, i, n. Lucil. in Non. 215, 4: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 288, etc.) *a nose*: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: abripere alicui nasum mordicus, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 12: naso exhibere molestiam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: naso clamare magnum, *to snore*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 9: acutus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: collisus nasus, Sen. Ira 3, 22: pravus, Hor. A. P. 36: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7: ingeminat tremulos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87. 2. Meton. *the sense of smelling* (poet.): cf. naris: rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. (ii) *the nozzle or spout of a vessel* (cf. nasiteria): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 47: Mart. 14, 96. II. Fig. as expressive of *sagacity, taste, etc.*: non culcumque datum est habere nasum, id. 1, 42. Of anger: disce! sed ira cadat naso, rugosaeque sanna, Pers. 5, 91: Mart. 6, 64. Of scorn, derision, satirical wit: naso adunco aliquem suspendere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, ib. 2, 8, 64: Lucilius, qui primus condidit stilli nasum, Plin. H. N. praef.: tacito ridere naso, Mart. 5, 19. [Cf. Sans. *nāsā*; Eng. *nose*, etc.] (Hence Fr. *nez*.)

nāsūtō, adv. *pertly, satirically, scornfully*: tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: nasute negare (al. *vafre*), Sen. Ben. 5, 6.

nāsūtus, a, um, adj. [nasus] *that has a large nose, large-nosed*: depygis, nasuta, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93. II. Fig. *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious*: nasutus nimium cupis videri: nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37: nil nasutius est, id. 2, 54: homo nasutissimus, Sen. Suas. 7 med.

nāta (gnata) ae, f. [natus] (*dat.* and *abl.* natabus, only *to avoid ambl-*

guity: Prisc. p. 733 P.) *a daughter* (poet.): si quis gnatam pro muta devovet agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: maxima natarum Priami, Virg. Aen. 1, 654: Ov. M. 13, 661.

nātābilis, e, adj. [nato] *that can swim or float*: robur, Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 43.

nātābūlum, i, n. [id.] *a place for swimming, a swimming-place*: App. Flor. p. 353.

nātābundus, a, um, adj. *swimming*: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 2, 31.

nātālicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [natalis] *pertaining to the hour or day of one's birth, natal*: qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities*, Cic. Div. 2, 42: sidera, ib. 2, 43: dapes, Mart. 7, 86: lardum, Juv. 11, 84: sinciput, Petr. 136: Pers. 1, 16. II. Subst. natalicium (-tium), ii, n. *a birth-day present*: aliquid natalicii titulo tibi mittere, Censor. de Die natali, 1. 2. natalicia (-tia), orum, n. plu. *a birth-day entertainment*: hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat natalicia in hortis, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15.

nātālis, e, adj. [natus, nascor] *pertaining to birth, natal*: natali die tuoscripsisti epistolam ad me, Cic. Att. 9, 5: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 797: lux, id. lb. 219: hora, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19: humus, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 78: domus, Vul. Fl. 3, 321. Fig. dies natalis hujus urbis, Cic. Fl. 40 *fin.*: natalis dies reditus mei, id. Att. 3, 20: sterilitas, *native*, Col. 3, 7: natale decus, Val. Fl. 6, 61. II. Subst. natalis, is, m. (sc. dies) *a birth-day*. ad urbem (veni) tertio Non. natali meo, Cic. Att. 7, 5: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: meus est natalis, Virg. E. 3, 76: sex mihi natales ierant, Ov. II. 15, 61: Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 37. Of the day of the foundation of Rome: natali Urbis DCXXXII., Plin. 14, 4, 6. Poet.: natalem alicui eripere, *to prevent one's being born*, Lucan. 7, 390. 2. In plur.: *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family*: natalium periti, *the casters of nativities*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32 med.: Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth*, Tac. II. 2, 86: natalium claritas, ib. 1, 49: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: Juv. 8, 231: natalibus suis restitui or reddi, *to be restored to one's birthright*, i. e. *to be freed from slavery*: libertus natalibus redditus, Ulp. lb. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 77. (ii) Transf. of things: *birth, origin*: ceteris (adamantibus) pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo, natales, Plin. 37, 4, 15: arborum, *the seed*, id. 17, 10, 14: natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Pentateucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10. (Hence Fr. *noël*.)

nātālītus, a, um, v. nataliculus.

nātans, antis, Part. [nato]. II. Subst. natantes, ium, f. plu. (sc. bestiae), *fishes*: genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541.

nātāticius, a, um, adj. [id.] *able to swim*: nataticius, *νηκτικός*, Gloss. Philox.

nātātīlis, e, adj. [id.] *able to swim*: animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33.

nātātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a swimming, natation*: habeant igitur sibi arma, sibi equos, sibi pilam, sibi natationes atque cursus, Cic. de Sen. 16 *fin.*: frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 *fin.* II. Meton. *a place for swimming, swimming-bath*: id. 3, 27, 1.

nātātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a swimmer*: Varr. L. L. 5, 18, § 94: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122.

nātātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to swimming, that serves to swim with, natatory*: cortex, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27. II. Subst. natatoria, ae, f. *a place for swimming, a swimming-bath*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

nātātūra, ae. f. [id.] a place for swimming: natatura, κολυμβήθρα, Gloss. Philox.

nātātus, tis. m. [id.] a swimming: Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17: fluvios natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347.

nātes, tum, v. natis.

nāticidīum or **gnaticidīum**, ii. n. the murdering of one's child, child-murder: gnaticidīum, τεκνοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

nātinātio, ōnis, f. a being busy, business: natinatio dicebatur negotiatio, Fest. s. v.

nātinātor, ōris, m. a rebel: natinatores seditiosa negotia gerentes, Fest. s. v. natinatio.

nātinor, i. v. dep. to be busy: audito tumultu Macedoniae Samnites, Lucanos inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato in Fest. s. v. natinatio.

nātio, ōnis, f. [nascor] a being born, birth: praegnantes opere levant: venter enim labore nationem reddit deterior-em, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4. Personif. the goddess of birth: natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18 fin. (al. Nas-cio).

II. Meton. a species, race of men: in hominibus emendis si natione alter est melior, emimus, pluris, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, § 93: natio optimatum, Cic. Sest. 44: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23. Also in a contemptuous sense: salvete, fures maritimi, famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicureorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 29: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1. (ii) Of animals: a breed, stock, kind: in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae bona natio dicitur, Fest. s. v. (iii) Transf. of things: nationes in apium natura diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50: cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 41.

2. a nation, people: omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, id. Font. 11: eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevi majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, Tac. G. 28: patre natione Care, matre Scythissa natus, Nep. Dat. 1. (ii) In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. *ἔθνος*, opp. to Christians, the heathen, the Gentiles: per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nātis, is, more freq. plur. nates, tum, f. the rump, the buttocks. Sing.: difflasa nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Fest. s. v. pullus. Plur.: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 66: solea pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 612: Mart. 14, 18. 2. the rump of animals: nates turturum donare alicui, id. 3, 82. (Hence through Middle Age Latin, *natica*; It. *natica*; Sp. *nalga*; old Fr. *nache*.)

nātīuncūla, ae. f. dim. [natio] a small nation: natlo, natiuncula, Not. Tir. p. 79.

nātīvitas, ātis, f. [nativus] birth, nativity: municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 1: janua nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39. Plur.: id. Spect. 30.

nātīvītus, adv. [id.] from birth, by birth: Tert. Anim. 39.

nātīvus, a, um, adj. [nascor] that has arisen by being born, created: mundus, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 418: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10. II. Transf. imparted by birth, inborn, innate: ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4: muller si nativa sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2: malum, hunger (opp. de-latum), Auct. or. pro domo 5. 2. produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native: beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6: nativae oves, whose wool is used in its natural

colour, Plin. 8, 48, 73: montes nativi salis, id. 31, 7, 39: color, id. 32, 7, 24: specus, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 160: coma, id. Am. 1, 14, 56. 3. Esp. in gramm.: nativa verba, primitive words, primitives: simplicia verba partim nativa sunt, partim reperta: nativa ea quae significata sunt sensu; reperta, quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. or. 5: Quint. 8, 3, 36. (Hence Fr. *natif*, *naïf*.)

nāto, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [no] to swim: qui in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10: natant aequore pisces, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 28: natat uncta carina, Virg. Aen. 4, 398. Of shipwrecked persons: to float about: naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: natat Graecia, Prop. 4, 1, 115: cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 19, 64. Poet. with acc.: nocte natat caeca serus freta, swims across, Virg. G. 3, 260: aquas, Mart. 14, 196. Hence pass.: quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25. II. Transf. to swim or spread about (poet.): qua Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, id. F. 4, 291: natantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6: ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Ach. 1, 161. 2. to swim or overflow with anything; to be overflowed: with abl.: natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: plenis rura natant fossis, Virg. G. 1, 372: sanieque aspersa natarent limina, id. Aen. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337. Absol.: exspectant imbres, quorum modo cuncta natabant impulsu, Lucan. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751. 3. Of the eyes, to swim, to be feeble, glassy (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673: moriens oculis natantibus circumspexit Athin, id. M. 5, 72: Sil. 2, 122. 4. to move to and fro, be restless: nec vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceo) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516: Calp. Ecl. 6, 43. 5. Of the flying of birds: ardea sublimis pennae confusa natanti, Lucan. 5, 554. III. Fig. to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain: in quo quidem magis tu mihi natate visus es quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natate, Sen. Ep. 35 fin.: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, interdum pravus obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 7: Sil. 7, 726.

natrīx, icis, f. [id.] a water-snake; prob. the Coluber natrīx, Linn., which often takes to the water: cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Acad. 2, 38. Fig. of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Cal. 11. 2. Transf. a whip, scourge, made of a water-snake's skin: natibu' natricem impressit crassam et capitata, Lucil. in Non. 65, 30. II. a plant, rest-harrow, Ononis natrīx, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 83.

natta, v. nacca.

nātūla, ae. f. dim. [nata] a little daughter: Inscr.

nātūra, ae. f. [nascor] blood-relationship, natural affinity: natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46: natura filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: natura frater, adoptione filius, Liv. 42, 52.

II. Transf. the nature, i. e. the natural constitution or quality of a thing: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: natura rerum et locorum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: qualis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, ib. 1, 2: naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse addidit expediam, Virg. G. 4, 149: bona natura est, of a good figure, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24. Also, a proper nature: ego facilius crediderim naturam margaritis deesse quam nobis avaritiam, Tac. Agr. 12 fin. 2. Of character: nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, character, habit: cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tua amicitia judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: prolixa beneficaque na-

tura, ib. 3, 8: homo varia multiplicique natura, id. Coel. 6: mihi benefacere ex consuetudine jam in naturam vertit, Sall. J. 85: naturam expelles furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, to acquire a habit, Quint. 2, 4, 17. 3. natural propensity, instinct: natura victus, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: societatem ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27. 4. the nature, course, or order of things: quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 17: delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10: naturae fundamenta pervertere, id. Off. 3, 28: mundum natura administrari, id. N. D. 2, 34: naturae satisfacere, or, cedere, i. e. to die, id. Clu. 10: Sall. J. 14. 5. nature, i. e. the world, the universe: Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14.

6. an element, thing, substance: Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e qua sit mens, id. Tusc. 1, 10: dubitat quae sit ea natura, what thing it was, id. N. D. 2, 35: natura tenuis aëris, Lucr. 2, 232. 7. the organs of generation: cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id. Div. 2, 70.

nātūrābilis, e, i. q. naturalis: App. Dogm. Plat. 2. p. 19, 6. **nātūrālis**, e, adj. [natura] natural, i. e. by birth, one's own: naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: filius, Liv. 42, 52: id. 44, 44: also, illegitimate, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 40: avus, ib. 37, 8, 1. II. produced by or agreeable to nature, natural: motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1, 6: societas, id. Off. 1, 16: lex, id. N. D. 1, 14: notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9: dies, a natural day, i. e. from sunrise to sunset, opp. to dies civilis, v. civilis: mors, a natural, not a violent death, Plin. 7, 53, 54: naturales exitus, the excrements, Col. 6, 30: naturalia desideria, the sexual impulse, id. 6, 24: loca naturalia, or simply naturalia, the sexual organs, Cels. 7, 21: Just. 4, 2: and sing.: naturale, Cels. 7, 26, 1: naturale est alicui, it is natural to one, it is his character, Plin. 11, 37, 54. III. pertaining to nature, natural: naturales quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18: historia, Plin. H. N. praef.: philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24. IV. Opp. to fictitious, natural, real: philosophi duos Joves fecerunt, unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum, Lact. 1, 11.

nātūrālitās, ātis, f. [naturalis] naturalness: somni naturalitas, Tert. Anim. 43.

nātūrālīter, adv. naturally, conformably to nature, by nature: quod homini naturaliter insitum est, eo uti decet, Cic. de Sen. 9: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: naturaliter dissimillimi, Vell. 2, 60: est aliquid in omni materia naturaliter primum, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

nātūrālītus, adv. by nature: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

nātūrificātus, a, um, adj. [natura facio] brought into being: animae naturificatae, Tert. adv. Valent. 23.

nātus, a, um, Part. [nascor] born: hence, II. Subst. natus (gnatus), i, m. a son; in plur. nati (gnati), children: confiteor solum hoc tibi, nate, negarem, Ov. M. 2, 52: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: et trepide matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518. III. Adj. born, made, destined by nature. With dat.: me credo hunc esse natum rei, ferundis miseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14: gurgis natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, id. Pis. 17: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5. With ad: natus ad haec tempora, id. Phil. 12, 4: ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic ho-

mo ad intelligendum et agendum natus est, id. Fin. 2, 13: natus ad sacra Clithaeron, Ov. M. 2, 223. With *inf.* (poet.): animal natum tolerare labores, ib. 15, 120: sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce, 113. With *in* and *acc.* (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: Ov. M. 14, 99.

2. *formed or constituted by nature*: alius ager bene natus, alius male, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1: ita natus locus est, Liv. 9, 2: inculti versus et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233. 3. *pro (e) re nata, under the present circumstances, as matters are*: ut in his pro re nata non incommode possint esse, Cic. Att. 7, 14: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: App. M. 4, p. 143. 4. With a specification of time: *so old, of the age of*, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20: Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita, id. Brut. 20 fin. Sometimes with *major* or *minor*, without or with *quam*: homo annos natus major quadraginta, *more than forty years old*, id. Rosc. Am. 14: Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep. Reg. 2: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.

nātus, ūs (only in *abl.*) *m.* [id.] *lit. birth*; hence, I. Of plants, *a growing, growth*: cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth*, Plin. 16, 33, 60.

II. *Esp. age, years, time of life*: non admodum grandis natu, *not very old*, Cic. de Sen. 4: tantus natu, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: qui fuit major natu quam Plautus, *older*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: audiivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30 fin.: maximus natu ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest*, Liv. 21, 19: ex his omnibus natu minimus Q. Satorius est, *the youngest*, Cic. Clu. 38: consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe, magno natu, *of great age*, Liv. 3, 71: Scismas maximo natu filius, *for maximus natu, his eldest son*, Nep. Dat. 7.

nauci, v. naucum.

nauclicus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master*: ornatus ornatu nauclerico, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41.

nauclicus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυκληρικός, *pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master*: nauclerio ornatu, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 54.

nauclicus, i, *m.* = ναύκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper*: Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 16. (Hence It. *nocchiere*; Fr. *nocher*.)

naucula, ae, *f.* for *navicula*, *a little ship*: Paul. Carm. 21, 247.

nauculor, v. naviculor.

naucum, i, *n.*, or **naucus**, i, *m.* *something slight or trivial, a trifle*: ejus noctem nauco ducere, Naev. in Fest. s. v. (nauci, Bothe). Usu. in *gen.* with a negative, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse), *of no value, good for nothing*: non nauci habeo Marsum augurem, *esteem lightly, value not a straw*, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: homo timidus nauci non erit, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 1: homo non nauci, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50.

naufragalis, e, *adj.* [naufragium] *where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships*: Capraria naufragalis, Mart. Cap. 2, 206.

naufragiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships*: pelagus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

naufragium, ii, *n.* [for *navifragium*, from *navis* and *FRAG*, stem of *frango*] *a shipwreck*: multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: naufragio perire, id. Deiot. 9: naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: naufragio interceptus, Tac. A. 14, 3: pati, Sen. Herc. Oct. 118. Proverb.: naufragia alicujus ex terra inveni, *to behold the dangers of others from a place of safety*, Cic. Att. 2, 7. (ii) *tabula ex naufragio, a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself*; hence, *a means of deliverance, a place*, ib. 4, 18. (iii) *naufragium in*

portu facere, *i. e. to sail when on the point of succeeding*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23. 2. *Meton. and poet. a storm*: naufragiis magnis multisque coörtis, Lucr. 2, 552. (ii) *the remains of a shipwreck, a wreck*: Eurys naufragium spargens operit freta, Sil. 10, 323. II. *Fig. shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction*: naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. perd. 9: rei familiaris, id. Fam. 1, 9. 2. *shattered remains, wreck*: quum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius traheret, Flor. 1, 13 fin.: naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2: colligere naufragium reipublicae, id. Sest. 6: Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 62.

naufrāgo, i, v. *n.* [naufragus] *to suffer shipwreck, be wrecked*: omnes naves naufragarunt, Petr. 76: Sid. Ep. 4, 21.

naufrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis and FRAG, stem of *frango*] *shipwrecked, wrecked*: Marius Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19: naufraga corpora, Virg. G. 3, 542: naufraga puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: mulier naufraga, Tac. A. 14, 11. Subst. *a shipwrecked person*: naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: dare naufrago tabulam, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: Juv. 14, 301. 2. *Meton. and poet. that causes shipwreck*: mare naufragum, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 10: unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10: monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635. II. *Fig. ruined*: naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14.

naulīa (also *nablia*), orum, *n. plu.* = ναῦλα, νάβλα, *a kind of stringed instrument*: Ov. A. A. 3, 327.

naulum, i, *n.* = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare*: perdere naulum, Juv. 8, 97: in nauli- navium, Paul. Dig. 30, 39, 1. (Hence It. *nolo, naulo*; Fr. *nolis*.)

naumāchia, ae, *f.* = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight*: naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12. II. *Meton. a place where such exhibitions were given*: dedit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, id. Tit. 7: id. Dom. 5. v. Smith's Ant. 792.

naumāchiarius, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia] *pertaining to a mock sea-fight*: pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74. II. Subst. ii, *m.* *a combatant in a mock sea-fight*: Suet. Claud. 21.

naumāchus, i, *m.* = ναύμαχος, *a naval combatant*: nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia, Not. Tir. p. 77.

naupēgiarius, ii, *m.* [naupēgus] *a ship-carpenter*: Inscr.

naupēgus, i, *m.* = ναυπηγός, *a ship-builder, shipwright*: naupēgo in navi maritima diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19: Firm. Math. 4, 7.

nauphylax (nautylax, naufulax, nāōylax), ācis, *m.* = ναυφύλαξ, *one who kept watch over the luggage on ship-board*: Inscr.

nauplius, ii, *m.* = ναύπιλος, *a kind of mollusk which sails in its shell, evidently the same as the Nautilus, q. v.*: Plin. 9, 30, 49.

nauscit (qs. *naviscit*), said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship: Fest. s. v.

nausea, ae, *f.* = ναυσία, *sea-sickness*: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: navigavinus sine timore et nausea, id. Att. 5, 13: nausea pressus, Cels. 1, 3. 2. In *gen.* *sickness, nausea, vomiting*: nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69: elaeomeli non sine nausea alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato R. R. 156. II. *Fig. a qualm, nausea*: quotidianam refice nauseam numis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37. (Hence Prov. *nausa*; Fr. *noise*.)

nauseābilis, e, *adj.* [nauseo] *that*

causes nausea or vomiting: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

nauseābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *inclined to vomit*: Sen. Ep. 108 fin.

nauseātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one apt to feel nausea, inclined to vomit*: Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53.

nauseō, avi, atum, i, v. *n.* [nausea] *to be sea-sick*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3. 2. In *gen.* *to be squeamish, to vomit*: quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25. II. *Fig. to feel disgust or loathing*: ista effutientem nauseare, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84: hoc illis dictum est, si qui stulti nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

nauseōla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a slight squeamishness*: Cic. Att. 14, 8.

nauseōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that produces nausea, nauseous*: radix, Plin. 26, 20, 38.

naustibulum, i, *n.* [navis] *a vessel shaped like a ship*: Fest. s. v.

nausum, i, *n.* *a kind of Gallic ship*: nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22.

nauta, ae, *m.* [contr. from *navita*] *a sailor, seaman, mariner*: solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9. Of the captain of a vessel: Cic. Acad. 2, 48. Of a merchant at sea: Hor. Od. 1, 14.

nautālis, e, *adj.* [nauta] *sailor-like*: forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

nautēa, ae, *f.* = ναῦτια (another form of *navitia*): *a qualm, nausea*: nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Fest. s. v.

II. *a stinking liquid, perh. bilgewater*: nauteam bibere malim, si necessum est, quam illanc oscularier, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 44: hircus unctus nautae, id. Casin. grex fin. III. *a plant used by tanners*: nauteam ait Opilius Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, qua coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S, Fest. s. v.

nauticārius, ii, *m.* [nauta] *a ship-master*: Inscr.

nauticus, a, um, *adj.* = ναυτικός, *pertaining to ships or sailors, nautical*: nhibere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21: exuviae nauticae, id. Manil. 18: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: clamor, Virg. Aen. 3, 128: panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68: castra, a station for ships, Nep. Alc. 8: pecunia, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122. II. Subst. *nautici*, orum, *m. plu.* *sailors, seamen*: Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28: Plin. 16, 37, 70.

nautilus, i, *m.* = ναύτιλος, *a mollusk that sails like a ship, the nautilus*: Argonauta Argo, Linn., which was long supposed to raise the mantle like a sail, and row itself by the arms; but it is now known that this notion is fabulous, and that the broad mantle is spread over the sides of the shell, which it serves to secrete, as in other mollusca: Plin. 9, 29, 47 (cf. *nauplius*).

nāvāculum, i, *n.* [navis] *a harbour*: navaculum, ναύσταθμον, Gloss. Philox.

nāvāle, is, v. *navalis, no. II.*

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis] *pertaining to ships, naval*: pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: bellum, id. Manil. 10: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. Manil. 18: iuga, by sea, Plin. 7, 45, 46: castra, to protect the ships drawn up on land, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: forma, the shape of a ship, Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, a naval crown, as the reward of a naval victory, Virg. Aen. 8, 684 (v. Smith's Ant. 360): navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae, made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships, Virg. G. 3, 29: arbor, fit for ship-building, Plin. 13, 9, 17: stagnum, a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights, Tac. A. 4, 15: navalis Phoebus, so called in reference to the victory at Actium, Prop. 4, 1, 3: navales socii

sailors, seamen (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies who had themselves been slaves), Liv. 26, 48: id. 26, 17, etc. Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen: id. 37, 10: navales pedes, contemptuously, *galley-slaves*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75: (others understand by this expression *ship-servants, cabin-boys*. Non. 381, 12, calls the oars themselves *navales pedes*): duumviri navales, *two commissioners charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet*, Liv. 9, 30: id. 40, 18: navalis scriba, *a ship's scribe or secretary*, Fest. s. v. II. Subst. navalia, ium, n. plu. (poet. also sing. navale, is: *gen. plur. navallorum*, Vitr. 5, 12) *a dockyard, naval arsenal*; and in *gen. a dock, port, haven*: navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, Cic. Off. 2, 17: de navaliū opere, id. de Or. 1, 14: diripient rates alii navalibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 593. Sing.: stetit aequore puppis haud aliter, quam si sicum navale teneret, Ov. M. 3, 661: id. II. 18, 207. 2. *materials for ship-building, tackling, rigging*: Liv. 45, 23: Virg. Aen. 11, 329: Plin. 16, 11, 21.

navarchus, i, m. = *ναύαρχος*, the captain of a ship: Cic. Verr. 5, 24: Veg. Mil. 5, 2.

navē, adv. = *naviter, actively, zealously*: Plaut. in Fest. s. v.

navia, ae, f. [navis] a corruption of navis, a ship, in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut navim (v. caput): Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 3: Paul. Nol. 38, 73. 2. *a canoe*: arundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quaedam ternos etiam vehunt, Mel. 3, 7. II. Transf. a wooden trough: Fest. s. v.

navicella, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small vessel, a boat, skiff: navicellae, quae piscum capiendorum causa paratae sunt, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17 (al. naucellae). (Hence Fr. nacelle.)

navicula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small vessel, a boat, skiff: nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Acad. 2, 48: Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

naviculāria, ae, f. [navicularius, sc. res] the letting out for hire of small vessels, the shipping business: naviculariam facere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18.

naviculāris, e, adj. [navicula] pertaining to the shipping business: res, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

naviculārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a ship-owner or ship-master: navicularii oneris munus, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 12: functio, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3.

II. Subst. m. a ship-owner, ship-master: audita naviculariis hominis liberalitas est, Cic. Att. 9, 3: id. Fam. 16, 9: mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis, id. Manil. 5: mercatores, navicularii, id. Verr. 2, 55: Tac. A. 12, 55.

naviculor or **nauculor**, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to sail in a small vessel: Lucrino nauculatur in stagno, Mart. 3, 20.

navifrāgus, a, um, adj. [navis and FRAG, stem of frango] causing shipwreck (poet.): navifragum Scylaceum, Virg. Aen. 3, 553: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 6: saxa, Stat. Th. 5, 415.

navigābilis, e, adj. [navigo] navigable: amnis, Liv. 38, 3: mare, id. 35, 44: fossa, Tac. A. 15, 42: litora, ib. 13, 53: fontes magnorum fluminum, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 76.

navigātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sailing, a voyage: ex tuis literis cognovi cursus navigationum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: in portum ex longa navigatione venire, id. de Sen. 19 fin.: celerī navigatione properare, Tac. H. 2, 81: diel navigatione abesse, Plin. 37, 8, 32.

navigātor, ōris, m. [id.] a sailor, mariner: Quint. 5, 10, 27.

naviger, a, um, adj. [navis gero] ship-bearing, navigable: mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3: iter, Mart. 12, 99.

II. pertaining to sailing: navigera similitudo, the likeness of a vessel under sail, Plin. 7, 30, 49.

navigīdolum, i, n. dim. [navigium] a small vessel, a skiff, boat: Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: Auct. Bell. Afr. 63.

navīgium, ii, n. [navigo] a sailing, voyage: navigii ratio jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: in omnes navigii dies, Scaev. Dig. 45, 1, 122. II. Meton. a vessel, a ship: navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: speculatoria navigia, reconnoitring vessels, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: vectoria graviaque navigia, ib. 5, 8. Proverb.: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv. 44, 22. 2. a float, raft: Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1.

navīgo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [navis ago] to sail, navigate. A. Neutr.: quum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: in Asiam, id. Flacc. 14: Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34: in alto, id. Inv. 2, 51: nactus idoneum tempus ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: e portu, to set sail, Quint. 4, 2, 42: quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, to go by sea, Cic. Verr. 5, 31. Of ships: utrum ista classis navigarit, id. Fl. 14: Ov. A. A. 2, 9. Of goods or freight: interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 1. Proverb.: navigare in portu, i. e. to be in safety, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22. Fig.: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. Manil. 12: in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor. 2, 2. 2. to swim: Ov. II. 19, 3. to flow: Manil. 5, 583.

Act. to sail over, navigate: quum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terranque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: Tyrrhenum aequor, Virg. Aen. 1, 67: aequor Ionium, Ov. M. 15, 50: Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet. Claud. 1. Hence Pass.: totus hodie navigatur occidens: septentrionalis vero Oceanus magna ex parte navigatus est, Plin. 2, 67, 67: Tac. G. 34. Pass. impers.: iis ventis istinc navigatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Plin. 6, 26, 30. 2. to gain by navigation: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, Sall. C. 2.

navis, is, f. (acc. navem, or navim; the latter freq. in Cic. v. Inv. 2, 51, 153, etc.) a ship: navis longa, a ship of war, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: oneraria, a transport, ib.: praetoria, the admiral's ship, Liv. 29, 25: tecta, having a deck, decked, id. 22, 21: so, constrata, id. 35, 46: aperta, without a deck, id. 32, 21: navis auri, paleae, laden with gold, chaff, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: navem construere, id. de Sen. 20: triremis instar aedificata, id. Verr. 5, 17: navem adornare, to fit out, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: deducere in aquam, to launch, Liv. 28, 17: or simply, deducere, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: moliri ab terra, Liv. 28, 7: ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: subducere in aridum, id. B. G. 4, 29: agere, to work a ship, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114:olvere, to weigh anchor, set sail, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: navem appellere ad aliquem locum, to bring to land, Cic. Att. 13, 21: applicare terrae, Liv. 28, 17: appellere litori, Curt. 4, 2: frangere, to be shipwrecked, cast away, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 17: deprimere, to sink, Caes. B. C. 2, 7: in nave velii, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: e nave egredi, to disembark, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: ex navibus milites exponere, to land, ib. 37: navibus rem gerere, by naval expeditions, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 3: navem ascendere, to embark, Phaedr. 4, 21: navem statuere, to heave to, Pl. Buc. 2, 3, 57: navium tutela, the image of the tutelary deity on the stern of a vessel, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1: Val. Fl. 1, 301. But the distinctive emblem of a vessel was at the prow (v. Smith's Ant. 786). Proverb.: (i) navibus et quadrigis petere aliquid, i. e. with might and main, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28. (ii) navem perforare, qua ipse quis naviget, to do an injury to oneself, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: (iii) navem mortuo applicare, to bring assistance too late, Pseudo Quint. decl. 12, 23. 2. Transf.: pudenda muliebria: Pl. Men. 2, 3, 51: Macr. S. 2, 5. 3. Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, the constellation Argo: Cic. Arat.

277. II. Fig.: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, id. Fam. 12, 25: navis reipublicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id. Sest. 20. [Cf. Sans. nau; Gr. ναῦς; Anglo-Sax. naca, etc.]

navita, ae, m. [navis] a sailor, seaman, mariner: timidi navitae, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: vela dabat ventis, nec adhuc bene noverat illos navita, Ov. M. 1, 132: non saxa nudis surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: (v. nauta.)

navitas (gnav.), ātis, f. [navus] promptness, assiduity, zeal: istam operam tuam, navitate, animum in rempublicam, Cic. Fam. 10, 25: gnavitas studiosa, Arn. 1, p. 3.

naviter, adv. diligently, actively, zealously: pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: expedire, id. 24, 23: bellum gerere, id. 30, 4: naviter versari in provincia, Gell. 15, 4. II. wholly, completely: bene et naviter impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: plenum, Lucr. 1, 525.

navitēs, ei, f. [navus] diligence, zeal: navities, ἀρετή, Gloss. Philox.

navo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [navus] to do, conduct, or accomplish with zeal, and diligence: nemo est tam afflictus, qui non possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: utinam potuissem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, render you effectual assistance, ib. 15, 12: operam reipublicae navare, ib. 10, 25: jam mihi videor navasse operam, quod huc venerim, to have succeeded in my endeavours, id. de Or. 2, 7: fortiter in acie navare operam, to act vigorously, Liv. 7, 16: quisque operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: navandae operae avidior, Tac. A. 3, 42: opus navare, Val. Fl. 3, 144: bellum, to prosecute vigorously, Tac. H. 3, 25: flagitium, to commit, perpetrate, ib. 4, 59: rem publicam, to serve the state, Cic. Fam. 9, 2 fin. II. to show, exhibit: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! id. Att. 15, 4 fin.: si suffragandi studia non navant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 5: benevolentiam, Cic. Fam. 3, 10.

navus (gnavus), a, um, adj. active, diligent, assiduous: homo navus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 3, 21: aratores, ib. 51: filius, ib. 69: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105: rudimenta, Sil. 1, 549: timor, that renders industrious, id. 7, 349. [The orig. form was gnavus; cf. i-gnacus; prob. from root GNA or GEN (nascor, gigno), like the Gr. γενναῖος: others derive it from root GNO, "to know."]

naxium, ii, n. a stone used for polishing marble, prepared at Naxos, in Crete: Plin. 36, 7, 10.

ne (old forms nei and ni), adv. and conj. the primitive Latin negative particle, the Eng. no; whereas non is a derivative (v. non, ad init.); cf. Anglo-Sax. na and ne (Eng. no), whence *naht* (Eng. not) is derived. I. The absolutely negative and purely adverbial nature of ne is exhibited in the early stage of the language, in the negation of a single word: ne minus trinum noundinum, not less than, SC. de Bacch.: dum ni minus viginti adsient, Inscr. ap. Grut. 207, 3: dum ne amplio rem modum pratorum habeant, Inscr. ap. Orell. no. 3121: ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. 2. This adverbial use was retained at later periods, (i) In connection with quidem, to negative emphatically the word placed between them, not even: ne in oppidis quidem; ne in fanis quidem, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non modo frumenta matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16. (ii) In composition, as an absolute negation, as in neque, nequicquam; nescio, ne volo; nefas, nepus (for non purus), nequeo; nemo, nihil, nullus, nunquam, etc.: and with a paragogic e before o:

necopinans and negligo; negotium (i. e. nec-lego; nec-otium).

II. But the proper use of *ne*, in contradistinction to *non*, esp. in the more developed stages of the language (though this use is also found in the earlier stages), is to negative a proposition, not absolutely and as a matter of fact (objectively) like *non*, but relatively or as matter of opinion, desire, etc. (subjectively). Thus *ne* answers to the Gr. μή, and *non* to οὐ. Hence it is used, 1. With the imperative in prohibitions: hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mulieres genas ne radunto neve lessum funeris ergo habento, id.: abi, ne jura: satis credo, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Virg. Aen. 6, 833. So in prohibitions expressed by the subj.: si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas culpam in me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: ne aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.

2. In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sine-ret, may Jupiter forbid it! Liv. 4, 2: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17: ne vivam, si scio, may I die if I know, id. Att. 4, 16: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, ib. 16, 13.

3. In conditional clauses: ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum; Pyrrho certe aequabitur, Liv. 31, 7: nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus faceas, aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? though you be not crushed; supposing you are not crushed, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39. 4. In provisional or restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in fribus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, only let them not, Sall. C. 52. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dumquidem ne (v. dum and modo): me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem, much less now I am old, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 174.

5. In clauses denoting a purpose, with *ut*, in order that not, lest: pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquirere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui mea longinquitas aetatis obstat, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 19: excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103. Separated from *ut*: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, id. Att. 3, 10: lata lex est, ne auspicia valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id. Sest. 15. We sometimes find qui ne, quo ne, and quomodo ne for ut ne: ego id agam, inibi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 35: moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum persentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret. 4, 11: quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis (Gr. ὥς μή), Rutil. Lup. 1, 9. (ii) Much more freq. without *ut*: id egi ne interesset, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: omitto innumerabiles viros quorum singuli saluti huius civitati fuerunt ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, id. Rep. 1, 1: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ne dicam, that I may not say, not to say: non esse me tam imbecillo animo, ne dicam inhumano, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: ah! nimium simplex, Helene, neastica dicam, Ov. H. 16, 285. So ne multis, ne pluribus, etc.

6. After verbs denoting fear, and without another negative, it expresses an apprehension that something will take place; that: metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, that it will be discovered, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: vereor

ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 46: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21: nostri ne quo loco erumpere, Pompeiani timebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 24, 42. (ii) With another negative it expresses an apprehension that something will not take place: that not: vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. Att. 7, 12: unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere, ib. 5, 18: timeo ne non impetrem, ib. 9, 6: veritus ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47. In these cases *ne non* may be represented by *ut*. With the negative before the verb: non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: timere non debeo, ne non iste illa cruce dignus judicetur, id. Verr. 5, 67. 7. After verbs denoting precaution: that not, lest: qui cavet, ne decipiatur, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 5: cavete, iudices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: ne quam occasionem rei bene gerendae dimitteret, cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadet adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14: dent operam consules ne quid republica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

8. After verbs of hindering, refusing, etc., and to denote a cause of negation: Decii corpus ne inveniretur nox quaerentes oppressit, Liv. 8, 15: unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, id. 34, 39.

ne, interrog. part. (and apocopated *n'*) is enclitic, and is attached to the most important word in the question, making it emphatic. In this case it has no direct representative in English; but its force may be marked by the accent, or by the word *indeed*: meministine me in senatu dicere? Cic. Cat. 1, 3: potestne rerum major esse dissensio? id. Fin. 3, 13: tune id veritus es? you of all men, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3. Jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis? id. Pis. 1: quid si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista jam absurda defendes? id. N. D. 1, 29: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538: tun' te audes Sosiani esse dicere? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217. After an elided *s*: satif' habes si feminarum null' st quam aequae diligam? ib. 1, 3, 114: pergin' autem? ib. 1, 3, 41. 2. In indirect interrogations, whether: ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Acad. 1, 12: Publius iturusne sit in Africam, et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris, id. Att. 12, 24: quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio, Varr. L. L. 7, 1, § 4. Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore decorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: uterne ad casus dubios fides sibi certius? ib. 2, 2, 107. With an, annon, or anne, in the second interrogation, v. an, no. 1. 4. With necne, v. necne. Sometimes, in the second interrogation, ne for an: Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minore fama? id. Ep. 1, 11, 3: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv. 5, 28: quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. Iphicr. 3 fin.

ne, interj. for nae, v. nae.

nebridae, arum, m. plu. [nebris] the priests of Ceres clothed in faunskins at the Eleusinian mysteries, the nebris-wearers: nebridarum familia, Arn. 5, 185.

nebris, Idis, f. = νεβρίς, a faun-skin: nebridas et fragiles thyrsos portare, of Bacchanals, Stat. Th. 2, 664: id. Ach. 1 609.

nebritis, Idis, f. = νεβρίτις, a precious stone sacred to Bacchus: Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nebrundines, v. nefrens.

nebula, ae, f. [akin to nubes, q. v.] mist, vapour, fog, smoke: fluvius ex omnibus et simul ipsa surgere de terra nebulas aestumque videmus, Lucr. 6, 475: tenuem exhalat nebulam, Virg. G. 2, 217. Poet. of the clouds: nebulae plu-

vilique rores, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 56: Virg. Aen. 1, 412. Of smoke: Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31. Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula laud est mollis atque cutis hujus est, Pl. Casin. 4, 4, 21. Of any thing dark: (desine) inter ludere virgines et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 6. Proverb.: nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 62. 2. a foggy mist, a vapour, cloud: pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 253: nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. F. 5, 270: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181. 3. Of any thing thin and transparent: aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, palam prostare nudam in nebula linea, Laber. in Petr. 55: Ov. M. 6, 21. II. Fig. darkness, obscurity: erroris nebula, Juv. 10, 4: nebulae quaestionum, obscure, puzzling questions, Gell. 8, 10 in lenm.: per nebulam audire aut scire aliquid, to hear or know a thing indistinctly, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47. Of something empty, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers. 5, 7. (Hence lt. *nebbia*.)

nebulo, ōnis, m. [nebula] a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal: nos ab isto nebulone facitius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: nebulones Alcinoique juvenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28: vappa ac nebulo, id. S. 1, 1, 104. In apposition with homo: vulgus nebulonum hominum, Gell. 1, 2. II. a man of low birth: Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 12: hence slaves were also called nebulones.

nebulator, i. v. dep. [nebulo] to be a worthless fellow: nebulor ἀχρηστῶ, Gloss. Philox.

nebulositas, ātis, f. [nebulosus] mistiness, cloudiness, darkness (rare) vaporum, Arn. 7, 234.

nebulosus, a, um, adj. [nebula] full of mist or vapour, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark: ager si nebulosus est, Cato R. R. 6: nebulosum et caliginosum coelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: nebulosus et roscidus aer, Plin. 21, 7, 18: exhalatio id. 31, 3, 27: dies nebulosi nubillive, Cels. 2, 1. II. Fig. dark, difficult to understand: nomen, Gell. 20, 3.

nec, conj. v. neque.

nec, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *ne*: necopinans necopinus; also in negotium for necotium, and in negligo for nec-lego.

necator, ōris, m. [neco] a slayer, a murderer: hominum, Macr. S. 1, 12: civium, Lamp. Commod. 18.

necatrix, icis, f. [id.] she who slays: August. de cons. Evang. 13.

necdum, v. neque, II. 4.

necerim, nec eum, Fest. s. v. (acc. to Müll. p. 386, erim is accus. for esim from es = is).

necessariō, adv. (very rare): unavoidable, necessarily: necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, n. 3.

necessario, adv. by necessity, unavoidably: necessario reviviscere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: quibuscum vivo necessario, ib. 5, 21: quod necessario rem coactus Caesari enuntiarit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J. 21: haec interim necessario fiunt, interim plerumque, sed non necessario, Quint. 5, 10, 80.

necessarius, a, um, adj. [necesse] unavoidable, inevitable: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Tim. 12: necessaria re coactus, Caes. B. C. 1, 40. 2. indispensable, needful, requisite: omnia ad vitam necessaria, Cic. Off. 1, 4: senatori necessarium est, nosse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18: quod tam necessario tempore ab his non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: res maxime necessaria, id. Fam. 2, 6. Comp.: necessarius medela, Tert. Patient. 11. 3. Esp.: necessariae partes, the sexual organs: Gal. Inst. 3, § 197. II. Transf. connected by blood, friendship, etc., related,

closely connected, bound: quum utriusque maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: mors hominis necessarii, of an intimate friend, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: homo, of a father-in-law, Nep. Dat. 6: ut a latronibus redimeret necessarias mulieri personas, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 21: necessarius heres, i. q. suus heres, the natural heir, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp. to heres extraneus), Gal. Inst. 3 § 153, 156. 2. Usu. Subst. necessarius, i. m. and necessaria, ae, f. a relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic. Sull. 1: in his necessariis, qui tibi a patre relictis sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum, id. Fam. 13, 29: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35: Ambarri, necessarii et consanguinei Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: necessarius angustus, a very near relative, Fragn. jur. civ. p. 86 ed. Mai.

necesse, indecl. adj. n. (like abunde; old form, necessum) *unavoidable, inevitable, necessary*; only with esse and habere: emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic. Fat. 9: homini necesse est mori, ib. 9: neque necesse est uti vos auferam, Gell. 2, 29: non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic. Part. 13: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, id. Att. 10, 1. Form *necessum*: foras necessum est quicquid habeo vendere, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 66: dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, id. Mil. 4, 3, 25: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. 34, 5. With subj.: unde anima atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. 4, 120. II. *necesse*, requisite: id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. Sull. 7. [Prob. from root NEC "to bind," which occurs in *necto*.]

necessitas, ātis, f. [necesse] *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity; fate, destiny*: hinc existit illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἰραμένην dicitis, ut quicquid accadat, id ex aeterna veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: temporis cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9: necessitas mihi obvenit alicujus rei, id. Off. 2, 21: ex necessitate aliquid facere, Tac. H. 3, 62: nescio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumderit, Liv. 21, 43: fatum affert vim necessitatis, Cic. Fat. 17: extrema, ultima, suprema necessitas, i. e. death, Tac. A. 15, 61: id. H. 1, 72. Proverb.: facere de necessitate virtutem, to make a virtue of necessity, Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 2. II. Meton. plu. *necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses*: reliquis autem tribus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic. Off. 1, 5: suarum necessitatum causa, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: publicae necessitates, Liv. 23, 48: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac. A. 1, 11.

2. *necessity, need, want*: fumem et ceteras necessitates tantopere tolerabant, Suet. Caes. 68: id. Tib. 47. 3. For *necessitudo, connection, relationship, friendship*: si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violasset, Cic. Sull. 1: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, id. Rosc. Am. 24: equidem mihi videor pro nostra necessitate non labore defuisse, C. Caes. in Gell. 13, 3.

necessitudo, inis, f. [id.] *necessity, inevitableness*: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nulla vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57: neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, Sull. C. 33 fin.: non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendit, ib. 58: necessitudinem alicui facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: miserrima, Vell. 2, 50. 2. *need, want*: in unum omnes convocat quibus maxuma necessitudo, et plurimum audaciae, Sall. C. 17: nobiles, quos magis dominationis spes hortabatur, quam inopia, aut alia necessitu-

do, ib.: necessitudo reipublicae, Tac. A. 1, 9.

II. Transf.: *social connection, relationship, clientship, friendship, intimacy*: nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic. Clu. 70: liberorum necessitudo, id. Fam. 13, 10: etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80 fin.: necessitudo et affinitas, Cic. Quint. 4: necessitudinem cum aliquo conjungere, id. Verr. 4, 65: habere cum aliquo aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem, id. Or. 56: familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id. Mur. 3: necessitudinibus et propinquitatibus mixti, Tac. H. 2, 80. 2. Meton. *relatives, connections, friends*: petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revivere necessitudines, Suet. Tib. 11 fin.: remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes, id. Aug. 17: Tac. H. 3, 59 fin.: crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines flere, Curt. 4, 10 med.

necesso, i. v. a. [necesse] *to render necessary*: quod natura necessat, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 412.

necessum, v. necesse.

neceunt, non eunt. Fest. s. v.

nechon, i. n. a kind of spice used to preserve sweet things: Apic. 1, 14.

necne, adv. or not: answers, in the second clause of a disjunctive interrogation, to *ne* or *utrum* in the first; which particles, however, are frequently understood. In such interrogations both the *ne* (or *utrum*) and *necne* refer to the same verb, which is therefore usu. omitted in the second clause. The verb, however, is sometimes repeated. The use of *necne* is most common in indirect questions, as: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere, *necne*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris, *necne*, id. Verr. 4, 16: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, *necne*, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nunc habeam, *necne*, incertum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 43: posset agi lege, *necne*, pauci quondam sciebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: iccirco quidam, comedia *necne* poema esset, quaesivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45. With the verb repeated: hoc doce, doleam *necne* doleam nihil interesse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12: fiat, *necne* fiat, id. quaeritur, id. Div. 1, 39: quaeritur sintne dii, *necne* sint, id. N. D. 1, 22. II. In a direct interrogation: sunt haec tua verba *necne*? id. Tusc. 3, 18.

necnon, also *nec non* or *neque non*, and sometimes with words placed between the two negatives: v. *neque*, II. 3.

necō, avi, atum (nectus, Seren. Summ. 33, 627; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: Prisc. p. 861, ib.) i. v. a. *to kill, slay, put to death, destroy*: necare aliquem odore tetro, Lucr. 6, 787: plebem fame, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus, id. Manil. 5: aliquem igni necare, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquem ferro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: Virg. Aen. 8, 488: veneno, Suet. Ner. 43: homines in ventre necare, Juv. 6, 596. Of impersonal subjects: lien necat, renes dolent, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 21: salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin. 31, 21, 29. II. Fig.: quid te coërces et necas rectam indolem, Sen. Hippol. 454. So *to worry* or *bore to death* with talking: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 43. [Root NEC, which also appears in *nex, necis, per-nic-ies* and perh. *noceo*: cf. Sans. *naṣ*, "perire;" and Gr. *nek-pós*.]

necōpinans, antis, adj. *not expecting, unaware* (rare): Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit, Lucr. 3, 972: Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

necōpinanter, adv. *unexpectedly, unawares*: necopinanter, ἀποσδοκῆτως, Gloss. Philox.

necōpināto, adv. *unexpectedly*: si necopinato quid eveniret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: aliquem necopinato videre, id. Fin. 3, 2, 8: aliud novum malum necopinato exitum, Liv. 3, 15.

nec-ōpinātus (also separately *necopinatus*), a, um, adj. *unexpected*: nec-

opinata bona perspicere, Cic. Off. 3, 10: nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. 26, 51: in necopinatam fraudem labi, id. 27, 33: necopinatum gaudium, id. 39, 49. Adverbially: locum secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly, unawares*, id. 4, 27.

necōpinus, a, um, adj. (poet.): I. Pass. *unexpected*: necopina mors, Ov. M. 1, 224: ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 778: pericula, Sil. 14, 789. II. Act. *not expecting, unsuspecting, careless*: ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 6.

necrōmantia, ae, f. = νεκρομαντεία, a foretelling of the future by evoking the dead, *necromancy*: Lact. 2, 16. II. *Necromantia* Homeri, that part of the *Odyssey* which describes the descent of Ulysses into the infernal regions: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

necrōmantī, orum, m. plu. [necromantia] *necromancers*: necromantii sunt, quorum praecantationibus videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 11 (al. *necromantici*).

necrōthytus, a, um, adj. = νεκροθύτος, pertaining to sacrifices to the dead: voluptates, Tert. Spect. 13.

nectar, āris, n. = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods*: non ambrosia deos aut nectare laetari, arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lycaum, Prud. in Symm. 1, 276. II. Poet. transf.: *any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious*. Of honey: aliae (apes) purissima mella stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Virg. G. 4, 164. Of milk: quid meruistis oves pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. M. 15, 116: of bread and milk: Pientina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit, Mart. 13, 47.

Of wine: Baccheum nectar, Stat. S. 2, 99. Of a pleasant smell: nardi florem nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848. Fig.: of poetry: cantare credas Pegasum nectar, Pers. profl. 14.

nectārea, ae, v. nectareus, no. II.

nectāreus (nectārius), a, um, adj. [nectar] *pertaining to nectar, nectared*: nectareis quod alatur aulis, Ov. M. 7, 707.

II. Transf. *sweet or delicious as nectar*: Falernum, Mart. 13, 108: fontes, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 209.

2. Subst. *nectarea*, ae, f. (sc. herba), the plant *elecampane*, Inula Helenium, Linn., used to flavour wine, which was hence called *nectarites*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

nectārites, v. nectareus, II. 2.

necto, xti, and xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to bind, tie, join, fasten together, connect*: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77: catenas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 5: coronas, ib. 4, 11, 3: laqueum alicui, id. Ep. 1, 19, 31: talaria pedibus, Virg. Aen. 4, 239: flavaque caput nectentur oliva, ib. 5, 309: retia, Prop. 3, 6, 37: alicui compedes, Plin. Ep. 9, 28: Africus in glacem frigore nectit aquas, Prop. 4, 3, 48. 2. Esp. *to bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierunt, Liv. 8, 28.

Hence, Fig. *to bind, oblige*: sacramento quodam nexi, Just. 20, 4: res pignori nexas distrahere, *pauned*, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3. II. Fig. *to affix, attach, join, connect, unite*: ut ex alio alia nectantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top. 15: rerum causarum aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id. Tusc. 5, 25: omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, ib. 3, 8: nectere dolum, Liv. 27, 28: causas inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: numeris verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: jurgia cum aliquo, id. Am. 2, 2, 35: mores, Tac. A. 12, 14: insidias, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: talia nectebant, they were speaking to each other, Stat. Th. 8, 637. [Root NEC: cf. Sans. *naḥ*, "nectere;" Germ. *nähen*: the root also appears without the final guttural in Lat. *neo*; Gr. *néw*.]

nectus, a, um, Part. [neco].

nē-cūbi, *adv.* [cubi, old form of ubi] *that no where, lest any where*: itaque faciunt lapide strata, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. Liv. 22, 2: Lucan. 9, 1059.

nē-cundē, *adv.* [cunde, old form of unde] *that from no place, lest from any place*: circumspectans necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv. 22, 23: id. 28, 1.

necunquem, *necumquam* quemquam, Fest. s. v.

necūter, *tra, trum, adj.* = neuter, neither: Inscr. Orell. no. 4859.

nēcūdālus, *i. m.* = νεκυδαλος (death-like), *the larva of the silk-worm* before it becomes a bombyx: primum eruca fit, deinde quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo necydalus, ex hoc in sex mensibus bombyx, Plin. 11, 22, 26.

nē-dum, *conj.* *much less, still less.* After an expressed negation: satrapes si siet amator nunquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat: nedum tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius, nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestra sapientia salvi esse possimus, Cic. Clu. 35: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirma valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. Fam. 16, 8.

2. After an implied negation: erat multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, ib. 7, 28: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, Sall. C. 11 *fin.* II. Affirmatively, *not to say, not only, much more*: adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more as victors*, Liv. 9, 18: Quintius, quem armorum etiam pro patria satietas teneret, nedum adversus patriam, id. 7, 40: satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere, etiam adversus solida mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, Sen. Ep. 99: Quint. 12, 1, 39: ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val. Max. 3, 2, 26. In the first clause: nedum morbum removisti, sed etiam gravedinem, *not only*, Cic. Att. 10, 16: nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A.

nefandārius, *a, um, adj.* [nefandus] *that commits a crime, criminal*: nefas, nefandus, nefandarius, Not. Tir. p. 74.

nefandē, *adv.* *impiously*: multa nefande ausi, Sall. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 99; P.

nefandus, *a, um, adj.* [ne fari, lit. not to be mentioned; hence] *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable*: nefandum adulterium, Cic. Mil. 27, 72: nefandum vehiculum, Liv. 1, 59: nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just. 16, 4. Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1, 2: nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17: aususne es, nefandissimum caput? Just. 18, 7. *Absol.*: sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Aen. 1, 543.

nefāns, *antis, adj.* [nefas] *impious, heinous*, nefantia pro nefanda: Lucil. (Satyr. lib. iv.), Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit, Non. 489, 14 sq.

nefāriē, *adv.* *impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably*: aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: impie nefarieque committere aliquid, ib. 1, 2 *fin.*: nefarie moliri pestem patriae, id. Cat. 2, 1: nefarie occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11.

nefārius, *a, um, adj.* [nefas] *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious*: homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off. 2, 14: nefarius Atræus, Hor. A. P. 186: voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9: cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7,

77: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, Cic. Off. 2, 8: nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. II. Subst. nefarium, *ii, n.* *a heinous act, a crime*: rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv. 9, 34.

nē-fas, *n. indecl.* *that which is contrary to divine law, a sin, crime, wickedness, abomination*: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 25: officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*: Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22: nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem, id. de Sen. 5: eum, cui nihil unquam nefas fuit, *in whose estimation nothing was ever unlawful*, id. Mil. 27: quibus nefas est deserere patronos, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. Aen. 6, 391: fas et nefas, *right and wrong*, id. G. 1, 505: Hor. Epod. 5, 87: Ov. M. 6, 585: per fas et nefas, *in every way*, Liv. 6, 14: nefas triste piare, Virg. Aen. 2, 184: lex maculosum edomuit nefas, *i. e. adultery*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: in omne nefas se parare, Ov. M. 6, 613: belli, *civil war*, Lucan. 2, 507. 2. As an exclamation: *horrid! shocking! dreadful!*: quatenus, heu nefas, virtutem incolumentem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: quosne, nefas, omnes infanda in morte reliqui? Virg. Aen. 10, 673: sequiturque, nefas, Aegyptia conjux, ib. 8, 688: Lavinia virgo visa, nefas, longis comprehendere crinibus ignem, *O horrible!* ib. 7, 73. II. Meton. *a horrible or monstrous person or thing* (poet.): extinxisse nefas laudabor, *i. e. Helen*, as the destroyer of Troy, ib. 2, 585: Eumenides Stygiumque nefas, Lucan. 6, 195: Stat. Th. 6, 942. 2. *an impossibility*: levius fit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20.

nē-fastus, *a, um, adj.*: dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor assemblies of the people be held*: nefasti dies notantur N littera, quod his nefas est praetori, apud quem lege agitur, fari tria verba: do, dico, addico, Fest. s. v.: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi utile futurum erat, Liv. 1, 19. II. Transf. *contrary to the sacred rites or religion*: in gen. *irreligious, impious*: quae augur, injusta, nefasta, defixerit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*: prohibere diis nefastum habetur, Plin. 14, 19, 23. 2. In gen. *wicked, profane, execrable, nefarious*: quid intactum nefasti liquimus? *what crime*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 35: crimen, Plin. 4, 11, 18. 3. *unlucky, inauspicious*: ille et nefasto te posuit die, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1: dies, Suet. Tib. 53: ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv. 6, 28: Acheron, Stat. Th. 4, 456: loca, ib. 1, 273.

nefrenditium, *annuale tributum*, quod certo tempore rustici dominis, vel discipuli doctoribus afferre solent, duntaxat sit carneum, ut porcellus, Gloss. Isid.

nefrens, *dis, adj.* [frendo] *that cannot yet bite, that has no teeth*: Fest. s. v.: porci amisso nomine lactentis dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17.

nefrones = testiculi: Fest. s. v. nefrendes.

negantia, *ae, f.* [nego] *a denying, a negation*: deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: non et hoc est et illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14, 57.

negantiniūmus, *a, um, adj.* [nego numus] *refusing money*: basiola, App. M. 10, p. 248 (dub.).

negatio, *ōnis, f.* [nego] *a denying, denial, negation*: Cic. Sull. 13 *fin.*: negatio inficiatioque facti, id. Part. 29.

II. Esp. *a word that denies, a negative*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32.

negativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *that denies, negative*: negativa actio, Gal. Inst. 4, 3: particula, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32.

negātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one that denies*: Tert. adv. haer. 11: Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

negātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [negator] *negatory*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 7, 6, 5.

negātrix, *icis, f. adj.* [nego] *denying*: litterae negatrices, Tert. Idol. 23 *fin.*

negibundus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *denying*: Cato in Fest. s. v.

negito, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to deny often or steadfastly* (rare): Lucr. 4, 914: rex primo negitare, Sall. J. 111: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49.

neglectē, *adv.* *carelessly, negligently*: Hier. Ep. 39.

neglectim, *adv.* *negligently*: Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 637, ed. Burn.

neglectio, *ōnis, f.* [negligo] *a neglecting, neglect*: amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

neglector, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a neglecter, slighter*: Aug. Serm. de divers. 45, 9.

neglectus, *a, um, Part.* [negligo].

II. *Adj.* *neglected, slighted*: quum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20: castra soluta neglectaque, Liv. 28, 1: religio, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: di neglecti, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 7: forma viros neglecta decet, Ov. A. A. 1, 509: non neglecte deis, Lucan. 10, 176. *Sup.*: neglectissima progenies, Stat. Th. 7, 146.

neglectus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a neglecting, neglect* (rare): haec res neutiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116: Plin. 7, 51, 52.

negligens, *entis, Part.* [negligo].

II. *Adj.* *heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent*: improvidi et negligentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20: socors negligensque natura, id. Brut. 68: in amicis eligendis negligentes, id. Am. 17: in aliquem, id. Fam. 13, 1: in sumptu negligens, *improvident*, ib. 3, 8: adolescentia negligens luxuriosaque, Liv. 27, 8. With gen.: legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum negligentior, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: lenocinii, Suet. Aug. 79: domus tuae negligentissimus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 31. With circa: circa deos ac religiones negligentior, Suet. Tib. 69. With inf.: post illa obtegere eam negligens tui, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 61. With subj.: negligens ne qua populus laboret, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 25. Of things: alarum negligens sudor, *that proceeds from neglect*, Petr. 128: negligentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 147: sermo, id. 10, 7, 28.

negligenter, *adv.* *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently*: scribere, *opp.* diligenter, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae negligenter, posteriores exquisitis, Tac. G. 17: audientes, Quint. 8, 2, 23. *Comp.*: negligentius asservare aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 26. *Sup.*: negligentissime amicos habere, Sen. Ep. 63.

negligentia (neglegentia), *ae, f.* [negligens] *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: negligentia, pigritia, inertia impediri, Cic. Off. 1, 9: in accusando, id. Rosc. Am. 21: munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam negligentiam, id. Off. 1, 36: accusare aliquem de epistolarum negligentia, *of neglecting to write*, id. Att. 1, 6: neque negligentia tua, neque odio id fecit tuo, *neither out of disrespect nor hatred towards you*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 27: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect*, Liv. 22, 9: deorum, id. 5, 51.

neg-ligo (also neglêgo and neclêgo), *lexi, lectum* (*perf. subj.* neglegerit, like the simple verb: Aemil. Macer. in Diom. 366 P.) 3. *v. a.* [nec lego] (*lit. not to sweep up, i. e.*) *not to heed, not to trouble oneself about, to slight, neglect*: constr. with acc. or inf.; rarely with de or absol.: si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: maculam judiciorum, id. Cluent. 47: 130: rem familiarem, id. de Sen. 7, 23: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 39: diem edicti obire neglexit, Cic. Phil. 3,

8: de Theopompo negleximus, ib. 13, 16, 33. **II.** Esp. to slight, despise, disregard, neglect: qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro mea salute neglexit, id. Fam. 14, 4: legem, id. Vat. 2: imperium alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: iram alicujus, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 97: deos, Sall. C. 10: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 30. **Absol.**: bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31 fin.

III. to overlook, pass over: negligere pecuniam captam, Cic. Verr. 3, 94: se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36.

nēgo, avi, atum (*perf. subj.* negasim for negaverim, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 96. Forn, negumō: negumate in carmine Cn. Marci vatis significat negate, Fest. s. v.) **I.** v. n. and a. [*ne aio*] to say no, to deny: vel tu mihi alias vel neges, say yes or no, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. **Alt?** aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: factum est: non nego, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 12: pro certo negare, Cic. Att. 5, 21: negaturum aut me pro M. Fulvio, aut ipsum M. Fulvium censetis? Liv. 38, 43: negando minuendove, Suet. Caes. 66. With acc. and inf.: to say not, deny: Demosthenes negat, in eo positae esse fortunas Graeciae, Cic. Or. 8: Stoici negant quicquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id. Fin. 2, 21: Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat, says that he will not go, refuses to go, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. Sometimes two depend. clauses follow negare, although the first only is connected with it, the second being dependent on an affirmative verb not expressed: plerique negant Caesarem in conditione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, and affirm that these demands, Cic. Att. 7, 15: negabat cessandum et utique prius conflegendum, Liv. 35, 1: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 6. Pass.: casta negor, Ov. F. 4, 321: saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart. 2, 5: ex eo negantur ibi ranae coaxare, Suet. Aug. 94.

II. to refuse, decline: nunquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. Att. 8, 4: postquam id obstinate sibi negari videt, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: impune negare alicui, Ov. M. 13, 741: opem patriae, id. H. 3, 96: civitatem alicui, Suet. Aug. 40: non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib. 2, 3, 79. (ii) with *prom. reflect.*: to refuse: obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 61. **2.** Of things (poet.): poma negat regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73: nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, ib. 2, 321. saxa negantia ferro, opposing, Stat. S. 3, 1: illi membra negant, his limbs fail him, id. Theb. 2, 668. (Hence It. *niego*; Fr. *nier*.)

nēgōtīālis, e, *adj.* [negotium] pertaining to affairs (rare): negotialis (pars constitutionis) est, in qua quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Quint. 3, 6, 37: epistolae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul. Val. ars rhet. 27 ed. Maj.

nēgōtīans, antis, *Part.* [negotior]. **II.** Subst. a wholesale dealer, trader, banker: negavi me cuipiam negotiantē dare (praefecturam), Cic. Att. 5, 21. **2.** In gen. a dealer, tradesman: negotiantes vini Ariminenses, Inscr.

nēgōtīātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] banking business (v. negotiator): reliquiae Asiae negotiationis, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet. Vesp. 16: pecuaria, Col. 8, 1: sagaria et lintearia, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5.

nēgōtīātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a money-lender, banker: satis negotiatores vere Roman citizens who carried on money lending and a banking business in the provinces, and different from the mercatores (v. Smith's Ant. 794): negotiatoribus conila, mercatoribus justus, Cic. Planc. 26:

malo negotiatoribus satisfacere, quam publicanis, id. Att. 2, 16: mercator an negotiator, id. Verr. 2, 77: Caes. B. C. 3, 103.

II. In gen. a trader, tradesman: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17: Suet. Ner. 32: vestiarius, Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45: frumentarius, Paul. Dig. 50, 5, 9. **2.** a factor, agent: Labeo ap. Mart. Dig. 32, 63.

nēgōtīātorius, a, um, *adj.* [negotiator] pertaining to trade or tradespeople: naves, trading vessels, Vop. Firm. 3: aurum, that tradespeople had to pay, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32 fin.

nēgōtīātrix, Icis, *f.* [negotior] she that carries on a business, a female trader: cum testatrix negotiatrice fuerit, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4: frumentaria, Inscr. Orell. no. 3093. **II.** Fig. she that brings about: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

nēgōtīnūmīus, a, um, v. negantinu-mius.

nēgōtīōlum, i, n. *dim.* [negotium] a little business, small matter: erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

nēgōtior, atus, i. v. n. and a. *dep.* [id.] to carry on a banking business in the provinces (v. negotiator): quum se Syracusas otlandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: Curius qui Patris negotiatur, id. Fam. 13, 17: cives Romanos, qui negotiandi causa ibi constiterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: ib. 7, 42. **2.** In gen. to trade, traffic: negotiandi causa, Liv. 32, 29. **II.** Fig. to deal, traffic: anima statim nostra negotiari, to traffic with our lives, Plin. 29, 2, 5.

nēgōtīōsitas, ātis, *f.* [negotiosus] a multitude of business, as a transl. of the Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη: Gell. 11, 16.

nēgōtīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [negotium] full of business, busy: negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 79: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic. Mur. 8: prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, the busiest, most occupied, Sall. C. 8: quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. Ira 2, 13: vir negotiosissimus, Aug. Ep. 54: cogitatio, a thinking on business, Cels. 4, 32: negotiosi dies, business days, working days, Tac. A. 13, 41 fin. Comically: tergum, a back on which business is performed, i. e. which receives a drubbing, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 37.

nēg-ōtium, ii, n. [nec otium] lit. want of leisure: hence, a business, employment, occupation, affair: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extrema parte muneris ac negotii tui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 36: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6: negotium municipii administrare, id. Fam. 13, 11: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10: transigere negotium, id. Phil. 2, 9: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: dat negotium Senonibus uti ea cognoscant, ib. 2, 2: in magno negotio habere aliquid, to regard a thing as important, Suet. Caes. 23: mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, what you had to do here, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8. Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1. Of military operations: clamant occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: ad spem conficiendi negotii, id. B. C. 1, 29. Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Am. 23, 86: praecclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29. Of money-lending or banking in the provinces (v. negotiator): Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tua provincia habet, id. Fam. 1, 3: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33. Of a law-suit: Quint. 3, 5, 11: Suet. Cal. 40. **II.** Transf. difficulty, pains, trouble, labour: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, to give one trouble, id. Fam. 3, 10: neque esse quidquam negotii, and that it was no

trouble, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: nihil esse negotii legionem interfici, ib. 5, 38: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, without trouble, Cic. Att. 10, 16.

2. Like the Gr. πᾶγμα, for res, a matter, thing: quid est negotii? Pl. Most. 3, 2, 53: quid negotii est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86. So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, a slow affair, id. Att. 1, 12: elingue, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. in Sen. p. red. 6.

negritu, an expression in augury for aegritudo: Fest. s. v.

negumate, v. nego, ad init.

nēma, ātis, n. = νῆμα, yarn, thread: nema Sericum, Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

nēmen, Inis, n. = νῆμα, a yarn, thread: trino de nemine fati, Inscr.

nēmēōnīcēs, ae, m. a victor in the Nemean games: Not. Tir. p. 174.

nēmēsīāci, orum, m. *plu.* [Nemesis] a sort of superstitious people who practised fortune-telling: Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

nēmo, Inis, m. and f. [ne and hemo, old form of homo, q. v. ad init.] no man, no one, nobody: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, id. Fam. 1, 5: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sana mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10: sed me moverat nemo magis, quam is quem tu neminem putas, whom you regard as a worthless person, id. Att. 7, 3: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem carum esse vultis, id. N. D. 1, 43: nemo unquam neque orator, neque poeta fuit, id. Att. 14, 20. Nemo non, everyone: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Am. 26: nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet, id. Planc. 9: nemo potest non beatissimus esse, id. Parad. 2. Non nemo, many a one: video de istis abesse non neminem, id. Cat. 4, 5: nemo unus, no one, Liv. 28, 35: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45: nemo quisquam, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2: Gell. 2, 6: nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23: alium cui illum commendem habeo neminem, no one else, Cic. Att. 11, 9, fin. Fem.: vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 12. Ter. And. 3, 2, 26. **II.** Adj.: nemo homo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55: se adhuc reperire discipulum potuisse neminem, id. de Or. 1, 28: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16: Nep. Att. 19. **2.** Of things, for nullus: neminem exceptit diem, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 744.

nēmōrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus] of groves or woods, woody, sylvan (poet.): templum nemorale Dianae, Ov. A. A. 1, 259: umbrae, id. Am. 3, 1, 5. antrum, id. M. 3, 157.

nēmōrensis, e, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a grove or wood: mel, Col. 9, 4 fin.

II. Esp. pertaining to the grove of Diana, near Aricia: Prop. 3, 21, 25: Ov. F. 3, 261: Plin. 35, 7, 33. Hence, rex nemorensis, the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia, Suet. Cal. 35.

nēmōrī-cultrix, Icis, *f.* she that dwells in the woods: sus nemoricultrix, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3.

nēmōrī-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* that wanders in the woods: aper nemorivagus, Cat. 63, 72.

nēmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus] full of woods, woody: nemorosa Zacynthos, Virg. Aen. 3, 270: montibus errant nemorosis, Ov. A. A. 1, 427: convallis, Plin. 4, 8, 15: hospitium, id. 35, 11, 38. **II.** full of foliage, bushy: cupressus nemorosa vertice, Plin. 12, 1, 5: brachia, Sil. 13, 595.

nempē, conj. [nampe; cf. quippe; a collat. form of namque] certainly, truly, forsooth, to be sure, to wit, namely: scio jam quid velis: nempē hinc me abire vis, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 36:

Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 3: unde iustitia, fides, aequitas? Nempē ab his, *without doubt*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: id. Phil. 4, 4, 8: id. Cluent. 22, 61: quid ergo tulit? nempē ut quaeretur, id. Mil. 6: nempē negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? Prorsus nego, id. Tusc. 5, 5: nempē haec assidue? Pers. 3, 1.

nēmus, ōris, *n.* = νέμος, *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture land, a grove*; poet. *a wood* in gen.: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic. Div. 1, 50: montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. Od. 3, 22, 1: gelidum, ib. 1, 1, 30: nemorum saltus, Virg. E. 6, 56: nemus densum arboribus, Ov. F. 6, 9: nemorum avia, id. M. 1, 479: Tib. 3, 3, 15.

2. Esp. *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia*, where Caesar had a villa: Cic. Att. 15, 4. II. Poet. transf. *a tree; wood*: nemora alta, Lucan. 1, 453: Mart. 9, 62, 9: strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. fur. 1216.

nemut, nisi etiam vel nempē, Cato ap. Fest. s. v.

nēnia (naenia), ae, *f.* *a funeral dirge sung in praise of the dead*: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: Suet. Aug. 100. Fig.: huic homini amanti mea hera dixit neniā de bonis, *has sung the death-dirge over his property*, i. e. *has consumed it*, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 3.

II. Transf. *a mournful ditty of any kind*: Caeae retractas munera neniae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 38. Proverb: id fuit nenia ludo, *my joy was turned to grief*, Pl. Pseud. 5, 1, 32. 2. *a magic song, incantation*: Marsa, Hor. Epod. 17, 29.

3. *a common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, lullaby; a song in gen.*: puerorum nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, id. Ep. 1, 1, 62: dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia, id. Od. 3, 28, 16: legesne potius viles nenia? Phaedr. 3 prol. 10: lenes neniae, lullabies, Arn. 7, 237.

nēnū and **nēnum**, v. non, *ad init.*

nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. *to spin*: subtemen tenue nere, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20: Ov. M. fac. 14: sic stamina nevit, id. F. 2, 771: nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. Pont. 1, 8, 64. II. Transf. *to weave; to interlace, entwine*: tunicam quam neverat auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 818: inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17, 20, 33. [Same root as *necto*, q. v.]

nēōcōrus, i, m. = νεωκόρος, *a person having charge of a temple to keep it clean*: hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocorum turba custodit, Firm. Math. de err. prof. relig. med. II. *the overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2354.

nēomēnia, ae, *f.* = νεομηνία, *the new moon*: Tert. Idol. 14.

nēōphŷtus (in inscr. neofit.), a, um, *adj.* = νεόφυτος, lit. *newly planted*: of newly-converted Christians, *a neophyte*: Tert. Praescr. haeret. 4.

nēōtēricō, *adv.* *after a modern fashion*: dicere, Ascon. in Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4 fin.

nēōtēricus, a, um, *adj.* = νεωτερικός, *new, modern*: scriptor, Claud. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 3. II. Subst. *neoterici, orum, m. plu. modern writers*: Aur. Vict. de orig. gent. Rom. init.

nēpa, ae, *f.* [an African word: Afrorum lingua est animal venenatum, cauda feriens, alio nomine scorpius, Fest. s. v.] *a scorpion*: Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 42. 2. *a constellation, the Scorpion*: pectus Nepai, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: poet. Col. 56. Collat. form. nepas, ae, m.: id. 1, 2, 39. II. Transf. *a crab*: recessim cedam ad parietem, imitator nepam, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 7.

nēpas, ae, v. nepa.

nēpenthes, *n.* indecl. = νηπενθές (*that drives away sadness*), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an ex-*

hilarating effect: Plin. 21, 21, 91: id. 25, 2, 5. Many conjectures have been made respecting this plant; the most generally received opinion is that it was *opium* (from the Papaver somniferum, Linn.).

nēpēta, ae, *f.* *a plant*, variously referred to the *wild mint*, Mentha silvestris, Linn., and the *balm*, Melissa altissima, Sibth.: Cels. 2, 21: Plin. 14, 16, 19.

nēphēla (nefela), ae, *f.* = νεφέλη, *a kind of thin cake*: nefela, nucunculus, favus, subitillum, Not. Tir. p. 176.

nēphēlion, i, n. = νεφέλιον, *a plant, called also personata, v. persolata*: App. Herb. 36.

nephritis, idis, *f.* = νεφρίτις, *a disease of the kidneys, nephritis*: Isid. Orig. 4, 7.

nēpos, ōtis, *m.* *a son's or daughter's son, a grandson*: nepos quoque dupliciter intelligitur, ex filio vel filia natus, Paul. Dig. 16, 38, 10, 10, § 13: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Q. Pompeii ex filia nepos, id. Brut. 76: M. Catonis censorii ex filio nepos, Gell. 13, 19. 2. *fem.* for neptis, *a granddaughter*: Illa dia nepos, Enn. Ann. 1, 59: Inscr. Grut. 477, 5. 3. *a brother's or sister's son, a nephew*: tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. Cues. 83: Hier. Ep. 60, n. 9. 4. In gen. *a descendant* (poet.): filius, an aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum? Virg. Aen. 6, 865: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 3: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5. 5. Of animals: Col. 6, 37. 6. Of plants: *a sucker*: id. 4, 10. II. Transf. *a spendthrift, prodigal*: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193. [Nepos and Neptis occur in the cognate languages: Sans. napti; Germ. neffe, etc.; also Gr. ἀνεψιός.]

nēpōtālis, e, *adj.* [nepos] *extravagant, prodigal, profuse*: mensa, Amm. 31, 5: luxus, App. M. 2, p. 115. **nēpōtātus**, ūs, *m.* [nepotor] *extravagance, prodigality, profusion*: Plin. 14, 4, 6: Suet. Cal. 37 (al. nepotinis). **nēpōtilla**, ae, *f.* dim. [nepos] *a little granddaughter*: Inscr.

nēpōtinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *extravagant, profuse*: sumptus, Suet. Cal. 37 (al. nepotatus). **nēpōtor**, atus, i, v. dep. [id.] *to be prodigal, profuse, extravagant*: Aristippus in purpura nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46. II. Fig. *to throw away, squander*: veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15.

nēpōtūla, ae, *f.* [id.] *a little granddaughter*: Inscr.

nēpōtūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a little grandson*: Pl. Mil. 5, 20.

nepticūla, ae, *f.* dim. [neptis] *a little granddaughter*: Symm. Ep. 6, 33.

neptis, is, *f.* [v. nepos] *a granddaughter*: filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: neptes Licinias, id. Brut. 58: vestis ab uxore et filia neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov. M. 4, 530: neptes Cybeles, i. e. *the Muses*, id. F. 4, 191.

II. *a niece*: Spartian. Hadr. 2. (Hence Fr. nièce.)

neptūnia, ae, *f.* *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 57.

neptūnicōla, ae, *m.* [Neptunus colo] *a worshipper of Neptune*: Sil. 14, 443.

neptūnus, i, m. [Neptunus] *the sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 2: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 471: Virg. G. 4, 29: hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55. 2. *a fish*: Naev. in Fest. s. v. coquum.

nepus [contr. from nepurus] *unclean, impure*: nepus non purus, Fest. s. v.

nequalia, detrimenta, Fest. s. v.

nēquam, *adj.* indecl. *worthless, good*

for nothing, wretched, vile, etc.: piscis nequam est nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: enthymema nequam, *faulty, defective*, Gell. 7, 3. II. Esp. of character, *worthless, vile, bad*: opp. frugi: malus et nequam es, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 39: nequam homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17: homo nequissimus, id. Verr. 2, 78. 2. *licentious, dissolute*: juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69: vin' tu illi nequam dare? *an injury, a mischief*, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 31: facere, ib. 3, 3, 44.

nēquāquam, *adv.* *in no wise, by no means, not at all*: ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Am. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Cluent. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re una consumero curam, id. S. 2, 4, 48.

nēquē or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants) *adv.* and *conj.* [ne que]. In the earlier periods of the language neque and nec (and esp. the latter) like ne = non, *not*, in which way they are sometimes used by later writers. I. *Adv.*: si intestato moritur, cui suus heres nec sit, Lex XII. Tab.: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: ib. 3, 4, 11: res nec mancipi, Gaius, 2, 43: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1, 4: id. 1, 7: Enn. Ann. 17, 20: tu dis nec recte dicis, non aequum facis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 11: nec recte, id. Asin. 2, 4, 65: id. Most. 1, 3, 83: Cat. 30, 4: alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25: si quid tibi in illisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, Cato R. R. 141, 4. II. *Conj.* = et non, and not, also not: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus nec lisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17: quae mei testes non viderunt nec sciunt, id. Tull. § 24: non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, sed patres et deos. Nec sine causa, id. Rep. 1, 41. Connected with vero, enim, autem, tamen: neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, id. de Or. 1, 53: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3: neque enim tu is es, qui qui sis nescias, id. Fam. 5, 12: nec tamen didici, id. Rep. 2, 38: neque autem ego sum ita demens, id. Fam. 5, 12. 2. Esp. repeated, neque (nec) ... neque (nec), neither ... nor: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. Parad. 6: neque ego neque Caesar, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23. With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediisfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12: ut omnes intelligant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id. Cluent. 1: nemo unquam neque poëta neque orator fuit, id. Att. 14, 20. 3. Neque (nec) ... et (que) and et ... neque (nec) when one clause is affirmative: on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also; or the contrary: on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not: (1) Neque (nec) ... et (que): id neque amoris mediocriter et ingeni summi et sapientiae iudicio, ib. 1, 20: animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum unquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. N. D. 3, 13: ex quo intelligitur nec intemperantiam propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, id. Fin. 1, 14: perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poena vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, id. Cat. 2, 13: sed nec illa extincta sunt, alunturque potius et augentur cogitatione et memoria, id. Am. 27. (2) Et ... neque

(nec): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo com- modo, id. Brut. 4 *ad fin.*: patebat via et certa neque longa, id. Phil. 11, 2: intelligitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, ib. 13, 6. 4.

Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, and also, and besides, and indeed, and: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. Cat. 4, 2: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injectit amentiam, id. Mil. 32: neque tamen illa non ornant, id. de Or. 2, 85: neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12. (ii) Nec non, as a simple conjunction: and likewise, and so too, and also: ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, necnon glirium, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: nec non et Tyrri per limina laeta frequentes convenere, Virg. Aen. 1, 707: nec non etiam poemata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gramm. 23: necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum Eventum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: tunc mihi praecipue (nec non tamen ante) placebas, Ov. H. 4, 69: granum letale animalibus: nec non et in folio eadem vis, Plin. 13, 22, 38. 5. Neque (nec) dum, and in one word, necdum, and not yet, not yet: ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Roma es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: necdum tamen ego Quintum veneram, ib. 6, 3: necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Virg. G. 2, 539. 6. Nec... quidem, v. quidem. 7. but not: si neque censu, neque vindicta, neque testamento liber factus est, non est liber; neque est ulla earum rerum; non est igitur liber, but none of these has happened, Cic. Top. 2. (Hence It. *nè*; Fr. *ni*; from Lat. nec ipse unus, It. *nessuno*; from Lat. nec ens, It. *niente*, Prov. *nien*; Fr. *néant*.)

nequēdum (necdum), v. neque, no. II. 5.

ne-queō, Ivi and Ii, Itum, nequiont for nequeunt: partim errant, nequiont Graeciam redire, Liv. in Odyss. ap. Fest. s. v. Imperf. part. nequiens, euntis: Sall. fragm. p. 254 ed. Gerl.: App. M. 8, p. 546: nequeunt, Sall. fragm. p. 236 ed. Gerl.: Arn. 1, 13) 4. v. n. [queo: libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, Cic. Or. 45] not to be able, to be unable: ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 51: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr. 3, 673: ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65: cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, id. Div. 2, 46: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall. C. 59: Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: Virg. Aen. 6, 507. Pass. (followed by an inf. pass.): ut nequitur comprimi, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 20: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31.

nequicquam (nequidquam and nequiquam), adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly: et zero et nequicquam pudet, Cic. Quint. 25: causas nequicquam necis inanes, Virg. Aen. 9, 219: nequicquam auxilium implorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1. 2. without ground, without reason: ut non nequicquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, id. B. G. 2, 27. 3. with impunity: nequicquam dicere tam indignum dictum in me, Pl. As. 3, 3, 108.

nequinont, v. nequeo, *ad init.*

nequior, lus, v. nequam.

nequiquam, v. nequicquam, *ad init.*

nequis or **ne quis**, for ne aliquis.

nequissimus, a, um, v. nequam.

nequiter, adv. worthlessly, licentiously, badly, miserably, etc.: nequiter fricare genua, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 88: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: ille porro malo, prave, nequiter,

turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8: si qua per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1. Comp.: utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7: Mart. 10, 77. Sup.: nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

nequitia, ae, and **nequities**, ei, f. [nequam] badness: aceti nequitia, Plin. 14, 26, 25. II. Fig. moral badness. 1. idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence: me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: inertissimi homines, nescio qua singulari nequitia praediti, id. Fin. 5, 20.

2. lightness, levity, inconsiderateness: omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia. Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11: Auct. ad Her. 3, 6. 3. profligacy, wantonness, lewdness: uxor pauperis Ibyci tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, id. Od. 3, 15, 1: ib. 4, 78: Ov. F. 1, 414. 5. worthlessness, vile-

ness, villainy: si domus haec habenda est potius quam officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id. Pis. 6. **nequo**, better separately, ne quo, adv. not to any place: villica ad coenam nequo eat, neque ambulator siet, Cato R. R. 143.. **nēreis**, Idos, f. [Nereus] a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereid: virides Nereides, Ov. II. 5, 57: Nereida colligit orbam, id. M. 11, 380: aequeorae Nereides, Cat. 64, 15. **nērion**, ii, n. = νέριον, the oleander or rose-bay, Nerium Oleander, Linn.: Plin. 16, 20, 33: id. 24, 11, 53. **nērīta**, ae, m. = νερίτης, a sea-muscle resembling the nautilus: Plin. 9, 33, 52 dub. (al. Veneriae). **nervālis**, e, adj. [nervus] pertaining to the nerves: herba, Scrib. Larg. 12. **nervīae**, arum, f. plu. and **nervīa**, orum, n. plu. [id.] strings or chords of a musical instrument, gut-strings: Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15: Gell. 9, 7. II. Transf. nerves: Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16: Petr. 45. **nervīceus**, a, um, adj. [id.] made of sinews: nervicei funes = nervīae, Vulg. Jud. 16, 7. **nervīcus**, a, um, adj. [id.] that has a nervous disorder, nervous: (al. neuricos): Vitr. 8, 3. **nervīnus**, a, um, adj. [id.] made of sinews: nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9. **nervīum**, ii, v. nervīae. **nervōsē**, adv. strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically: vigilantem nervosque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23. Comp.: nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 20. **nervōsitas**, atis, f. [nervosus] strength, thickness: Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9. **nervōsus**, a, um, adj. [nervus] full of sinews, sinewy, nervous: nervosa et lignea Δορκάς, Lucr. 4, 1157: nervosus poples, Ov. M. 6, 256: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86: partes, 23, 3, 34: nervosius illud, the penis, Cat. 67, 27. 2. Transf. of plants: cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30. II. Fig.: nervous, vigorous, energetic in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31 *fin.* 2. vigorous, bold: vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, n. 4: juvenus, Prud. in Sym. 2, 320. **nervūlus**, i, m. dim. [id.] nerve, vigour: si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos adhiberis, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. **nervus**, i, m. [νεῦρον] sinew, tendon, nerve: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: nervus qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66: nervi quos νεῦρας Graeci appel-

lant, Cels. 8, 1: condamus alter alterum in nervum brachialem, let us embrace, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 99. II. Transf. the penis: Hor. Epod. 12, 19: Petr. 131.

2. the strings of a musical instrument: nervi in fidibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 57: quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tiliarum tota vicinitas personat, id. Rosc. Am. 46: Virg. Aen. 9, 776: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 4. 3. a bow-string: nervoque obversus equino intendit telum, Virg. Aen. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. G. 4, 313: Val. Fl. 6, 376: Lucan. 7, 141. Meton. a bow: aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182.

4. the leather with which shields were covered: Tac. A. 2, 14: Sil. 4, 293.

5. a thong with which a person was bound: Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 11: Veg. Mil. 4, 9. 6. a fetter: nervum appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur, Fest. s. v.: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5. Hence, 7. a prison: in nervum aliquem rapere, id. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, will bring you into durance, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 11: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15. III. Fig. nerve, vigour, force, strength: digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: onus dignum, in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: opibus ac nervis uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nervi belli pecunia, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: vectigalia nervos esse reipublicae, id. Manil. 2: legionum nervos incidere, id. Phil. 12, 3: poetae molliunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11: loci inhaerentes in nervis causarum, intimately connected with them, id. de Or. 3, 27: nervi conjurationis, the leaders, Liv. 7, 39. 2. Esp. of style: force, energy: horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Hor. A. P. 26. (Hence It. *nerbo*: Fr. *nerf*.)

nēsāpius, a, um, adj. [ne sapio] unwise, foolish: Petr. 50.

nesciens, entis, Part. [nescio] II. Adj.: ignorant, unaware: ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 59: nesciens sui, App. Apol. p. 496.

nescienter, adv. unknowingly, ignorantly: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 40.

nescientia, ae, f. [nescio] ignorance: Cl. Mamert. de statu anim. 1, 21.

ne-scīo, Ivi, or Ii, Itum, 4. v. a. not to know, to be ignorant: hunc nescire sat scio de illa amica, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 48: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, ib. 7, 12: anima sit animus ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25: nescis quanta cum expectatione sim te auditurus, you cannot think, id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis temeraria, nescis, quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: quod scies, nescis, a phrase to inculcate secrecy: tu nescis id quod scis, Iromo, si sapias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 8. Pass.: utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4: Ille antea nescita, Sid. Ep. 8, 6. 2. Esp. in the phrases, nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, etc., to denote uncertainty: nescio quis, I know not who, somebody, a certain person: nescio quid, I know not what, something: prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 9: nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querella moveri putes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: in affected ignorance, to denote insignificance, meanness, etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id. Fam. 15, 4: quia nescio quid in philosophia dia-

sentire, a little, id. N. D. 1, 33: nescio quid literarum, a short letter, id. Att. 15, 4: candelicum nescio quem, id. de Or. 1, 46: sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or. 24: nescio quid praeclarum, remarkable or extraordinary excellence, id. Arch. 7: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, I know not how, id. Sest. 47: sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, id. Fam. 15, 13: nescio an, I know not whether, probably, perhaps: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16 (v. an, no. 11.). **¶** not to know, to be unacquainted with: illa illum nescit, Pl. Aul. prol. 30: non nescire hiemem, Virg. G. 1, 391: deos, Lucan. 1, 453: literas, Sen. Clem. 2, 1: viuum toto nescire Decembri, Juv. 7, 97. **2.** not to understand; to be unable: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37: Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, cannot, id. de Or. 3, 18: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Virg. G. 3, 84: Hor. A. P. 390

nescitus, a, um, Part. [nescio].

nescius, a, um, adj. [id.] not knowing, ignorant, unaware. With gen.: nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: impendentis mali nescius, Plin. Ep. 8, 23. With de: Ov. H. 16, 140. With relative clause: nescia, quae faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, ib. 11, 47: arvaeque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri nescia, id. M. 14, 2. With acc. and inf.: non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. de Or. 1, 11: non eram nescius, fore, id. Fin. 1, 1. **2.** not knowing how, not understanding, unable, incapable. With inf.: pueri fari nescii, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18: cedere nescius, ib. 1, 6, 6: nescia fallere vita, Virg. G. 2, 467: vinci nescius, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45: nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Virg. G. 4, 470. **¶** Pass. not known, unknown (rare): locus, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 17: nescia tributa, Tac. A. 1, 59: neque nescium habebat, Anteiū invisum Neroni, nor was he ignorant, ib. 16, 14.

nesi, pro sine positum est in lege dedicationis arae Diauae Aventinensis, Fest. s. v.

nession, ii, n. a plant, the centaurium majus, v. centaurium: App. Herb. 24.

nessotrophium and **nessotrophium**, i, n. = νεσσοτροφίον, a place where ducks are reared, a duck-yard: Varr. R. R. 3, 11: Col. 8, 15.

nētē, es, f. = νῆτη, the name of the fifth, seventh, and eighth of the immovable (stantes) notes in the tetra-chordal system of music, which are distinguished from one another by the distinctive epithets, synemmenon, diezeugmenon, and hyperbolaeon: Vitruv. 5, 4, 5.

nētōides, is, m. = νητοειδής, a musical key: netoides, quae et νητοειδής consuevit vocari, Capell. 9, 326.

nētus, a, um, Part. [neo].

nētus, ūs, m. [id.] a thread, yarn: Mart. Cap. 2, 28.

neu, adv. v. neve.

neuras (nevrās), ādis, f. = νευράς, the plant manicon, which excites the nerves: either Solanum insanum or S. villosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 31, 105.

¶ a plant, called also poterion: Astragalus creticus, Lamk.: poterion, aut ut alii vocant, phrynion, vel nevrada, id. 21, 12, 97.

neuricus, v. nervicus.

neurōbata or -es, ae, m. = νευροβάτης, one who dances on a thin cord, a cord-dancer (diff. from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope): neurobaten exhibuit, Vop. Car. 19: Firm. Math. 8.

neurōides, n. = νευροειδής, a kind of wild beet: Plin. 20, 8, 28.

neurospaston, i, n. = νευροσπαστον, a figure set in motion by strings, a puppet, marionette: Gell. 14, 1.

neurospastos, i, f. = νευροσπαστος, the black currant, Ribes nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 74.

neuter, tra, trum (gen. neutri, for neutrius, Varr. L. L. 9, 38: Aus. Ep. 50: fem. dat. sing. neutrae, acc. to Prisc. p. 678. Collat. form, necuter, Inscr. Orell. no. 4859), adj. [ne uter] neither the one nor the other, neither of two: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1: in neutram partem moveri, id. Acad. 2, 42: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, id. Div. 2, 4: Ov. M. 4, 379. With plur. verb: ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimonia, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 34. In the plur.: in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 21: ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac. H. 1, 1: in neutris partibus esse, Sen. Ira 2, 23. **¶** Esp. of neither sex: neuter anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: Ov. M. 4, 378: Varr. L. L. 9, 38, § 57. Hence **2.** in gramm. of neither gender: neutra nomina, or usu. absol. neutra, neuter nouns: Cic. Or. 46: Varr. L. L. 8, 41, § 80.

neutiquam (in Ennius, Plant., and Ter. to be read nūtiqum), adv. [ne utiquam] by no means, in no wise: id neutiquam mihi placet, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 54: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic. Tim. 11: eos contemnant quidem neutiquam, id. Off. 2, 10, 36.

neutiquē, adv. [ne utique] by no means: Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 3.

neutrālis, e, adj. [neuter] in gram. of the gender of substantives: neuter: positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24: nomen, id. 1, 5, 54.

neutrālīter, adv. as a neuter: Gellius fora navium neutraliter dixit, Charis. p. 55 P.

neutrē, adv. neutrally; in neither way: neutre, οὐδερéως, Gloss. Phil.

neutro, adv. to neither side, neither way: neutro inclinata spe, Liv. 5, 26 fin.: neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 23: si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, Quint. 7, 2, 39.

neutrūbi, adv. [neuter ubi] in neither the one place nor the other: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56. **2.** neither one way nor the other, neither way: neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm. 19, 2.

nēve (neu), adv. [ne ve] and not, nor: caveto ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato R. R. 37: ut eam ne quis nobis minuatur, neve vivus, neve mortuus, neither . . . nor, Cic. Leg. 2, 27: cohortatus est uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50.

nēvōlo, nēvis, etc. v. nolo.

nex, nēcis, f. [on root v. neco] death: violent death, murder, slaughter: insidiatori et latroni, quae potest inferri injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Virg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. Aen. 2, 85: neci mittere, ib. 12, 513: neci dare, ib. 12, 341: neci occumbere, Ov. M. 15, 499: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, to murder, Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, doomed to death, id. Thyest. 693. With gen. obj.: post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18. With gen. subj.: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2. **2.** a natural death (rare): post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 20. **¶** Transf. the blood of the slain: manus nece Phrygiae imbutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 714. **2.** In gen. destruction, ruin (jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1: ib. 36, 4, 5.

nexābundē, adv. [nexo] in a straitened or scanty manner: vicitare nexābundius, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 2.

nexibilis, e, adj. [necto] tied or bound together: membra, Lact. 7, 5. **¶** Fig.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2.

nexilis, e, adj. [id.] tied or bound together (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5, 1349: hederæ, Ov. M. 6, 128.

nexio, ōnis, f. [id.] a tying or binding together: vinculorum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156: Mart. Cap. 1, 12.

nexo, i v. a. freq. [id.] to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine: Lucr. 2, 98.

nexo, xīi and xī, 3. v. a. freq. [id.] to tie or bind together, to interlace, entwine: nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p. 366 P.

nexum, i, v. nexus, no. 11.

nexus, a, um, Part. [necto].

nexus, ūs, m. [id.] a tying or binding together, an interlacing, entwining: Jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242: brachiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, Ov. M. 15, 659: Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69. **¶** Transf. (and in this signif. also nexum, i, n.) the state or condition of a nexus, a personal obligation, a voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt (for the legal explanation of the term, v. Smith's Ant. 795): abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5 fin.: qui se nexu obligavit, id. Mur. 2: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19: nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexu, id. Fam. 7, 30: quum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum, id. Rep. 2, 34: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102. **2.** In gen. a legal obligation of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuam interrogationem, qua utriusque contingit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Modest. Dig. 46, 4, 1. Fig.: Tac. A. 3, 28 fin.

nexus, i, m. [id.] a freeman who has pledged his person as security for a debt (v. preced. art.): liber, qui suas operas in servitute, pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necerentur, Liv. 8, 28: nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2.

nī (anciently nei), adv. and conj. [identical with ne: veteres nī pro ne ponebant, et ne pro non, Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 3, 686] is an absolute negative only in the interrogative form quidnī? (or separately, quid nī?) why not? quid ego nī ita censeam? Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego nī fleam? ib. 4, 8, 1: quidnī, inquit, meminim? Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273. **2.** In the combination nīmrum (v. nīmrum). **¶** Like ne, with clauses denoting a prohibition, a purpose, or a condition, not, that not, unless: nī mala, nī stulta sis, nī indomita imposque animi, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 1 (but some think nī = nisi): Nama constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, nī polluerent, nī qui ad pollutum emerent, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: monent nī teneant cursus, Virg. Aen. 3, 686. **2.** As a conditional negative nī has the same force as nisi, which indeed is formed from it by the addition of si: if not, unless. In this constr. it is found, like si, with the indic. in purely conditional clauses, and with the subj. in hypothetical sentences: With indic.: nī offermentas habebis plures in tergo tuo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48: moriar nī puto, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: nī frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Virg. Aen. 1, 392. With subj.: discerem, quae ante futura dixissem, nī

vererer, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ni ita se rea haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: ni faciat, Virg. Aen. 1, 58: omnia ni repetant Argis numenque reducant, ib. 2, 178. (ii) Esp. in legal agreements, stipulations, etc.: quum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: iudicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur sive nive irrident, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: cedo qui cum habeam iudicem, ni dolo malo instipulatus sis, nive etiam dum siem quinque et viginti annos natus, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 25. 3. For nisi quod: poterant miserandi homines Christianorum auxilio defendi, ni Georgii odio omnes indiscrete flagrabant, Amm. 22, 11 fin.

nica=*νικαε*, *νικα*, conquer!=vincas; a cry with which each party in the circus encouraged its favourite combatant: Inscr. Grut. 338, 2 (cf. Ov. Am. 3, 2, 1, and v. Procop. Bell. Pers. c. 24).

nictōrīum, ii, n.=*νικητήριον*, the prize of victory: Juv. 3, 68.

nico, cl. 3. v. a. to beckon: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

nīcōphōros, i, m.=*νικόφορος*, a kind of climbing plant, v. Smilax: smilax quoque, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49.

nictātio, ōnis, f. [nicto] a winking with the eyes: Plin. 11, 37, 57.

nicto (nicto, ōre, Enn. in Fest. s. v.), avi, atum, i. v. n. and **nictor**, atus, i. v. n. dep. [nico] to move the eyelids up and down, to wink: plerisque naturale ut nictari (al. nictare) non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54: id. 11, 37, 57. 2. to wink as a sign: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39: id. Men. 4, 2, 49. 3. Transf. of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, Lucr. 6, 182. II. Fig. to exert oneself, to strive: hic ubi nictari nequeant (al. nixari), id. 6, 836: Fest. s. v.

nictus, ūs, m. [nicto] a winking, blinking: Caecil. in Fest. s. v.: nictu quoque signa remittis, Ov. M. 3, 460.

nīdāmentum, i, n. [nidus] materials for a nest: in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, i. e. he will get himself a drubbing, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 51. II. Meton. a nest: blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

nīdīcus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a nest: usque ad limina nidica escavilis, Varr. in Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

nīdīficiūm, ii, n. [nidifico] a nest: App. M. 8 p. 566.

nīdīfīco, i. v. n. [nidificus] to build a nest: nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15: nidificare ex alga, Plin. 9, 26, 42: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 53, 74. (Hence Fr. *nicher*.)

nīdīficius, a, um, adj. [nidus facio] nest-making: ver, when birds make their nests, Sen. Med. 714.

nīdīpantis, a mutilated epithet of cassia: Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nīdor, ōris, m. a vapour, steam, smell, from anything boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: galbanus nidor, Virg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 26: Plin. 24, 15, 85: nocturnumque recens extinctum lumen ubi acri nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 791: ganeorum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6: foedus quidam nidor ex adusta pluma, Liv. 38, 7: nidor e culina, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 5.

nīdōro, i. v. n. [nīdor] to give out steam, to steam: Not. Tir. p. 167.

nīdōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] steaming, reeking: holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 fin.

nīdūlor, i. v. n. and a. dep. [nidus]. I. Neutr.: to build a nest: halcyones hieme in aqua nidulantur, Varr. in Non. 145, 7: Gell. 2, 29. II. Act.: to make a nest for any one: Plin. 11, 28, 3.

us, i, m. dim. [id.] a little: Ithacam illam, in asperissimis saxulis, tanquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: Gell. 2, 29. II. Fig. a

place of retirement: senectutis nidulus, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10.

nīdus, i, m. a nest: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: nidum tignis suspendit hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28: intexere, Plin. 10, 33, 49: confingere, ib. Poet.: pennas majores nido extendere, i. e. to raise oneself above one's birth, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21. 2. Meton. the young birds in a nest (poet.): nidi loquaces, Virg. Aen. 12, 475: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148. II. Transf. a litter of pigs in a sty: Col. 7, 9. 2. a receptacle, case, for books, etc.: Mart. 1, 118. 3. a dwelling, residence, house: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. Od. 3, 4, 14. 4. a vessel in the shape of a nest, a bowl, goblet: nidus potilis, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 3. (Hence It. *nido*; Fr. *nid*; Germ. *nische*.)

nīgellus, a, um, adj. dim. [niger] rather black, dark: oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupulis, Varr. in Non. 456, 8: vina, Pall. 3, 25: Cadmi nigellae filiae, i. e. the letters of the alphabet, Aus. Ep. 4, 74. (Hence It. *niello*; Sp. *niel*.)

nīger, gra, grum, adj. black, sable, dark, dusky: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Virg. E. 2, 16: nigrae hederae, id. G. 2, 258: silvae, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 7: coelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7: nigerrimus Auster, Virg. G. 3, 278: nigros efferre maritos, i. e. killed by poison, Juv. 1, 72: pocula nigra, poisoned, Prop. 2, 20, 68. Subst. nigrum, i, n. a black spot: Ov. A. A. 1, 291. II. Fig. pertaining to death: nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, of the funeral pile, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, the day of death, Prop. 2, 19, 19: Jupiter niger, i. e. Pluto, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705. 2. sad, mournful: domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18: Val. Fl. 3, 404. 3. unlucky, ill-omened: huncine solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72: Prop. 2, 21, 38: lapis, the spot in the Comitium where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain, Fest. s. v.

Of character, black, bad, wicked: Cic. Caecin. 10: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: nigra in candida vertere, to turn black into white, Juv. 3, 30: so, facere candida de nigris, Ov. M. 11, 314. (Hence It. *nero*; Prov. *negre* and *ner*; Fr. *noir*, *noire*; Eng. *negro*.)

nīgīna, ae, f. a plant now unknown: Plin. 27, 12, 82.

nīgrans, antis, Part. [nigro]. II. Adj.: black, dusky: nigrantia boum cornua, Varr. R. 2, 5: color, Lucr. 2, 792: nigrantes terga juvencl, Virg. Aen. 5, 97: nigrantes alae, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrasse silentium, Prop. 3, 10, 33: nigrante profundo, the sea, Sil. 17, 258: litora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, i. e. that produces clouds, Virg. Aen. 8, 353.

nīgrēdo, inis, f. [niger] blackness, black colour: capilli corvina nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 109: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

nīgrēfācio, i. v. a. [niger facio] to make black, to blacken: nigrēfacio, *μελανοποιῶ*, Vet. Gloss.

nīgrēo, 2. v. n. [niger] to be black: solis occasu nigret, Pac. in Non. 144, 11: nimbis nigret, opp. splendet, Att. ib. 13.

nīgresco, grūl, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] to become black, grow dark: latices nigrescere sacros, Virg. Aen. 4, 454: tenebris nigrescere, ib. 11, 824: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: bacca incipiens nigrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2: nigrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5: nigriscentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, n. 4. (Hence Fr. *noircir*.)

nīgricans, antis, Part. [nigricoo]. II. Adj.: blackish, swarthy: Tyrius color nigricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62: id. 36, 26, 66.

nīgrīco, i. v. n. [niger] to be blackish: epimelas fit, quum candida gem-

ma superne nigricat colos, Plin. 37, 10, 58.

nīgrīcōlor, ōris, adj. of a black color: facies, Sol. 2.

nīgrīdīus, a, um, adj. [niger] blackish: Not. Tir. p. 128.

nīgrīfīco, i. v. a. [niger facio] to make black, to blacken: dentes, Marc. Empir. 35.

nīgrītia, ae, and **nīgrīties**, ei, f. [niger] black colour, blackness: Plin. 29, 6, 34: Cels. 8, 2.

nīgrītūdo, inis, f. [id.] black colour, blackness: Plin. 10, 36, 52.

nīgro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.] I. Neutr.: to be black: ea, quae nigrant, Lucr. 2, 733. II. Act. to make black, to blacken: nigrasset planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83. 2. Fig. to make dark, to darken: nigrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

nīgror, ōris, m. [id.] blackness: noctis, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: rubidus est rufus, atrore et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26 med.

nīhil, n. indecl. [by apocope, from nihilum, i. e. ne hilum] nothing: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? Cic. de Sen. 6: nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, id. Off. 1, 42: de republica nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8. With *gen.*: nihil mali, id. Att. 8, 4: nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14: nihil rerum humanarum, nothing of or none of, id. Red. Quir. 5. With an *adj.*: nihil expectatione vestra dignum dico, id. de Or. 1, 31. Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, id. Fam. 4, 4: ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil fuisse, ib. 14, 3: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17: Sall. C. 47: Tac. H. 1, 79: Nep. Alcib. 1. (ii) nihil agere, to accomplish nothing: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: Lucan. 7, 809: Vell. 2, 66. (iii) nihil, nec... nec, without destroying the negation: nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1; v. neque, II. 2. (iv) nihil non, everything: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. Brut. 37: Hor. A. P. 122: Nep. Att. 19. (v) non nihil and haud nihil, something, somewhat: non nihil ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: non nihil me consolatur, quum recordor, ib. 4, 14: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13: Liv. 1, 3. (vi) nihil quicquam or nihil unum, nothing whatever, nothing at all: sine studio nihil quicquam egregium nemo unquam assequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: Rhodis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20: si nihil aliud, if there were nothing else, id. 3, 19. (vii) nihil nisi, nihil aliud nisi, praeter, praeterquam, etc., nothing else than, nothing but: tu, quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Am. 27: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, id. Fam. 4, 7: qui nihil praeterquam de vita cogitarent, Auct. B. Alex. 8. (viii) nihil... quin or quominus: nihil praetermisi quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: nihil moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv. 3, 54. (ix) nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., there is no reason why: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: nihil est, cur adventibus te offerre gestias, ib. 6, 20: nihil excogitem, quamobrem Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Cluent. 26. (x) nihil est, ut, there is nothing that: nihil fuit in Catullis, ut eos exquisito iudicio putares uti literarum, id. Off. 1, 37. (xi) nihil est, it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam luseris, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 94: Hor. S. 2, 3, 6. (xii) nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte

an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 26: Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 16. Also, nihil ad, *nothing in comparison with*: nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: id. Leg. 1, 2. (xiii) nihil minus, *nothing less so, i. e. by no means, not at all*: cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, id. Off. 3, 20: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Font. 11. (xiv) nihil dum, *nothing as yet*: id. Fam. 12, 7: id. Att. 7, 12. (xv) nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him*: tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74: Ov. F. 2, 308. (xvi) nihil esse, *to be nothing or nobody, to have no power, to be of no use*: sin mecum in hac prolusione nihil fueris, quem te in ipsa pugna fore putemus? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14: id aliquid nihil est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, Cic. Sest. 53: nihil hominis est, *a worthless fellow*, id. Tusc. 3, 32. ||. Adverbially, as an emphatic non, lit. *in nothing, not at all*: nihil opus est, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14, 1: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46. 2. *to no purpose, in vain*: hercle hanc quidem nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 16. 3. *for no reason*: quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? M. Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, Cic. Leg. 1, 1.

nihildum, v. nihil (xiv).

nihili, v. nihilum.

nihilo, v. nihilum.

nihilo, ōnis, m. [nihilum] *a good-for-nothing fellow*: οὐδὲμινός, nihilu, nugatorius, gerra, Vet. Gloss.

nihilominus, v. nihilum (iv).

nihilum, i, n. [ne hilum] *nothing*: docui nil posse creari de nihilo, Lucr. 1, 265: erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. Div. 2, 16: Interire in nihilum, id. Acad. 1, 7: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 9: quam mihi ista pro nihilo! id. Att. 14, 9: aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 7. (ii) Nihili, *of no value, worthless*: quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus nihili, Varr. L. 1, 10, 5, § 81: nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, Pl. Pseud. 4, 7, 2: homo nihili factus, castrated, id. Mil. 5, 16. Hence, nihili pendere *or* facere, *to esteem as nothing*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 6. (iii) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause or reason*: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 17: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripit, Liv. 34, 61. (iv) Nihilo with comparatives, *by nothing, no*: nihilo minus, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 49: nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: nihilo major, ib. 6, 3: nihilo tamen secius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: nihilo segnius, Liv. 6, 38. So, nihilo minus, *or, in one word, nihilominus, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding*: minus dolendum fuit re non perfecta, sed puniendum certe nihilominus, Cic. Mil. 7: in his rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, id. Fam. 10, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4: Caes. B. C. 3, 17. With minus omitted: nihilo ego quam tu nunc amata sum, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 43. (v) Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise*: Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 46.

||. Adverbially, for non, *not*: nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 54.

nil (contracted form of nihil) *nothing, no* (rare, and mostly poet.): nil est verba, Lucr. 5, 264: si nil sit res, B. G. 5, 29: nil intra est oleum, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: id. Od. 1, 14, 14: hoc ridere poemam, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, Pers. 1, 122.

nilios, i, m. = νεῖλιος, *a precious stone, of the colour of a dark topaz*: supposed to be the Egyptian pebble or jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 25.

nilum, i, q. nihilum, *nothing*: ad

nilum revorti, Lucr. 1, 238: nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 206.

nilus, i, m. [Νεῖλος, the river Nile] *a canal, conduit, aqueduct*: piscina et nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, fin.: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. Leg. 2, 1.

nimbatus, a, um, adj. [nimbus] *perh. light, trifling, frivolous*: femina, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 135.

nimbifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [nimbus fero] *storm-bringing, stormy*: inter nimbiferas nubes, Avien. in Arat. 858: ignis, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 60 (al. nubifer).

nimbosus, a, um, adj. [nimbus] *full of storms, stormy, rainy*: nimbo-
sus Orion, Virg. Aen. 1, 535: ventus, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 27: aër, Lucan. 5, 631: montes, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

nimbus, i, m. *a violent or pouring rain, a rain-storm*: nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: nigrans grandine nimbus, Virg. Aen. 4, 120. ||. Meton. *a black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud*: noctisque et nimbūm occaecat nigror, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 14: involvere diem nimbi, Virg. Aen. 3, 198: Stat. Th. 1, 97. (ii) *rain-water*: silva continere nimbos ac digerere consueta, Plin. 31, 4, 30: nimbi legati, frozen rain-water, Petron. 123. (iii) *a cloud or mist in gen.*: tempestas tam denso regem operuit nimbo, ut conspectum ejus contioni abstulerit, Liv. 1, 16. So the bright cloud or cloud-shaped splendour which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: nimbo succincta, Virg. Aen. 10, 634: Pallas nimbo effulgens, ib. 2, 615. (iv) *a cloud of smoke, dust, etc.*: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, ib. 5, 666: fulvae nimbus arenae, id. G. 3, 110: pulveris, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 176.

2. *a head-band, frontlet, worn by women*: Isid. Orig. 19, 31. 3. Like the Eng. cloud, of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus peditum, Virg. Aen. 7, 793: pilorum, Sil. 5, 215: telorum, Lucan. 4, 776: lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8: Corycius, i. e. of saffron, Mart. 9, 39: purpureus, a great quantity of flowers, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298. 4. *a perforated vessel used for sprinkling liquid perfumes*: nimbus vitreus, Mart. 14, 112 in lemm. ||. Fig. *a storm, i. e. sudden misfortune*: hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. Att. 15, 9. [Nimbus perh. comes from the same root as nubes: others connect it with the root νίβ, in Greek, which appears in νίπτω and χέριψ, χέριβ-ος.]

nimīe, adv. *too much, excessively*: nimie aliquid facere, Capit. Gord. 6: non nimie sed pulcre dictum, Macr. S. 6, 6. 2. Transf. *very much, very*: in locis nimie frigidis, Pall. 4, 10.

nimīetas, ātis, f. [nimius] *a too great number or quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess*: sanguinis, Pall. 6, 7: prunarum, Eutr. 10, 9: gaudii, App. M. 3, p. 190. In plur.: Pall. 2, 13 med.

nimio, v. nimius, ad fin.

nimio, v. nimius, ad fin.

nimiorē, more correctly separate, nimio opere: *too much*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2.

nimirum, adv. [ni, i. q. ne and mirum, lit. not wonderful, no wonder; strange if it were not so; hence] *without doubt, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly*: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: non parva res, sed nimirum omnium maxima, id. Mur. 22, 45: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 63: non omnia nimirum eidem dii dedere, truly, Liv. 22, 51. ||. Freq. in an ironical sense: *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth*: nimirum contra dici nihil potest, Cic. Verr. 4, 57: aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, Liv. 40, 9: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor. S. 2, 2, 106: Tac. H. 1, 33.

nimis, adv. *too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure*: Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum ni-

misque inhumane, *too severely, too inhumanly*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. Leg. 3, 1: nimis dixi, Plin. Pan. 45. With gen.: nimis insidiarum, Cic. Or. 51: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. F. 6, 115. 2. With

a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much, not particularly, not very*: Philotimi literae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectarunt, Cic. Att. 7, 24: Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: haud nimis amplum, Liv. 8, 4. ||. Transf. *very much, very, exceedingly*: nimis velim lapidem, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 109: nimis id genus ego odi male, id. Rud. 4, 2, 15: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16. So nimis quam, *very much*: nimis quam formido, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 79.

nimium, adv. *too much, too*: nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 19: nimium diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nimium longum tempus, id. Att. 12, 18: nimium dicere, opp. parum, id. Cluent. 58: nimium multi, ib. 46. 2. Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly*: illud non nimium probo, id. Fam. 12, 30.

||. Transf. *very much, greatly, exceedingly*: homo nimium lepidus, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 8: loci nimium mirabiles, id. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nimium vellem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas! Virg. G. 2, 458: felix et nimium felix! Stat. S. 3, 3, 25. 2. Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very*: differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id. Or. 26: ille nimium quantum audacter inquit, Gell. 16, 6. Also, nimium quam (rare): nimium quam, o Lyde, es barbarus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 13.

nimius, a, um, adj. [nimis] *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much*: vitem coercet, ne in omnes partes nimia (for nimis) fundatur, Cic. de Sen. 15: nimiae celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36: nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Prometheus assiduum nimio pectore pavit avem, that grew again too fast, Mart. Spect. 7. (ii) with abl.: *immoderate, intemperate*: rebus securdis nimii, Tac. H. 4, 23: nimius mero, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 5. With gen.: impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. 6, 11: imperii, id. 3, 26: sermonis, Tac. H. 3, 75: pugnae, Sil. 5, 232. Subst. nimium, li, n. *too much, superabundance, excess*: mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25: juris, Sil. 14, 670: auri argentique nimium fuit, Plin. 33, 2. 2. Esp. *too mighty, too powerful*: Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. 2, 32: legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac. Agr. 7: Flor. 3, 15. ||. Transf. *very great, very much*: homo nimia pulcritudine, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimia memoras mira, id. Am. 2, 1, 69: Mart. 5, 64. Subst.: nimium boni est, cui nihil est mali, it is great good fortune (a transl. of Eurip. Hec. 627: κεῖνος δαβύωτατος), Eun. in Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41. Hence, adverbially, in the abl. nimio, *exceedingly, by far, much*: nimio mavolo, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 90: quia te nimio plus diligo, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 1: nimio minus, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 21: nimio melius, id. Pers. 1, 3, 31.

ningo (ninguo), nxit, 3. v. n. (mostly impers.) *it snows*: ningit, Col. 11, 2 med.: Virg. G. 3, 367. Pass.: totum illud spatium, qua pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. 1, p. 8. ||. Fig. *to shower down, scatter*: ningunt rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 628. [The root is nig or niv. hence nix (nig-s), nivis.]

ningor, ōris, m. [ningo] *a fall of snow*: App. de Mundo, p. 309.

ninguidus, a, um, adj. [ninguis] *full of snow, snowy*: juga ninguida, Aus. Ep. 24, 68: Boreas, Prud. Apoph. 729. ||. Transf. *that falls from the*

sky like snow: cibus, i. e. manna, id. Cath. 5, 97.

ninguis, is, f. [root NIG; v. ningo] *snow*: albas decedere ningues, Lucr. 6, 736.

ninguit and **ninguo**, v. ningo.
ningulus, a, um, adj. *nobody*: ningulus, nullus, ut Ennius, libro secundo: qui ferro minitere atque in te ningulus, Fest. s. v.

nīs, pro nobis, Fest. s. v. callim.

nisi, conj. [ni si] *if not, unless*: its construction is the same as that of si (q. v.), being followed sometimes by the indic., sometimes by the subj.: quid tu malum curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. Clu. 66. (ii) With negatives, *except, save only, only*: ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Am. 5: etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intelligit, id. Brut. 6, 23: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87. Sometimes the negative is omitted: Liv. 34, 16: Sall. J. 54. (iii) After interrogatives, *nihil aliud, etc., save, but, than*: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? qui sunt boni cives nisi qui patriae beneficia meminerunt? Cic. Planc. 33: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12. (iv) Nisi si, *except if, unless*: noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistolas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, id. Fam. 14, 2: nisi si quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: nisi si manifesta negamus, Ov. H. 4, 111. (v) Nisi ut, *except that, unless*: neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. Claud. 35. (vi) Nisi quod, *except that*: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circumforaneo obruerunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall. J. 95: Tac. A. 14, 14. (vii) Nisi quia, *except, because, i. e. until that*: at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia corripuit miles, quod intellexi minis, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10. 2. In transitions, nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, Cic. Fat. 16: nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, id. Mil. 3.

nīsus, a, um, Part. [nitor].

nīsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a pressing or resting upon or against, a pressure*: pinnarum nīsus inanis, a flight, Lucr. 6, 834: insolitos docuere nīsus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 8: hic dea se primum rapido pulcrum nīsus sistit, Virg. Aen. 11, 852: stat gravis Entellus nīsusque immotus eodem, in the same posture, ib. 5, 437: uti prospectus nīsusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J. 94: quae dubia nīsū videbantur, ib.

II. Transf. *a striving, endeavour, effort, labour*: ad summum non pervenit nīsū, sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9. 2. *the throes of childbirth, labour*: hunc stirps Oceani matris nīsū Aethra edidit, Ov. F. 5, 171.

nītēdūla, ae, f. *a kind of small mouse, a dormouse* (v. nītēla): Cic. Sest. 33: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29.

nītē-fāciō, feci, factum, 3. v. a. *to make shining*: ventus mare crispicans nītefacit, Gell. 18, 11: grato crinem nītefactus olivo, Juvenc. 1, 607.

nītēla, ae, f. [niteo] *brightness, splendour*: armorum nītēla, Sol. 22.

II. Meton. *that which shines or glitters, a glittering particle*: nītēlae pulveris, gold-dust, id. 23. 2. *that which causes to shine, a polish*: nītēlae oris, i. e. tooth-powder, Cat. in App. Apol. p. 393.

nītēla (nītella, Not. Tir. p. 176), ae, f. [contr. from nītēdūla] *a kind of small mouse, the garden-dormouse*: Myoxus nītēla, Desm.: Plin. 8, 57, 72: aurea nītēla, Mart. 5, 37.

nītēlinus, a, um, adj. [nītēla] *per-*

aining to a dormouse: salix, dormouse-coloured, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

nītens, entis, Part. [niteo]. II. Adj.: *shining, glittering, brilliant, bright*: arma nītentia, Liv. 9, 40: capilli malobathro, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7: oculi, Virg. Aen. 1, 228: astra, Ov. F. 5, 543: Lucifer, Tib. 1, 3, 93: nītentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413: Tyrioque nītentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 211. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek, fat*: nītens taurus, Virg. Aen. 3, 20. (ii) Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful*: uxor ore floridolo nītens, Cat. 61, 193: desiderio meo nītenti, to my beautiful mistress, id. 2, 5: nītentior femina, Ov. M. 12, 405. (iii) Of plants, *blooming*: nītentia culta, Virg. G. 1, 153: arbor laeta et nītens, Gell. 12, 1. II. Fig. *illustrious*: recenti gloria nītens, Liv. 3, 12: non patre nītens lingua, Sil. 6, 19. 2. Of speech, *brilliant, elegant*: oratio, Cic. Brut. 67. 3. Of the mind *bright, clear*: macte, oro, nītenti ingenio, Stat. S. 1, 5, 63.

nītentius, comp. adv. *more brightly, brilliantly*: Mart. Cap.

nītēo, 2. v. n. *to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten*: placatum nītet diffuso lumine coelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luna potest solis radiis percussa nītere, id. 5, 703: qui nītent unguentis, fulgent purpura, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: diversi nīteant cum mille colores, Ov. M. 6, 65: vere nītent terrae, id. F. 4, 126: aera nītent usu, id. Am. 1, 8, 51. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition*: Plin. 18, 5, 6: unde sic quaeos nītes? Phaedr. 3, 7, 4. (ii) Of persons, *to look bright or beautiful*: miseri quibus intentata nītes! Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: ore nītet, Mart. 10, 89: nītet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat. Ach. 2, 148: murice tincta veste nītes, Mart. 5, 23. (iii) Of fields and plants: *to look flourishing, thriving*: campos nītentes desuper ostentat, Virg. Aen. 6, 677: tellus nītet, Petr. 99: herba nītens, Ov. M. 15, 202: arbores nītent, Plin. 17, 4, 3. (iv) Of wealth, etc. *to flourish, abound*: vectigal in pace nīteat, Cic. Agr. 1, 7: res ubi magna nītet domino sene, Hor. S. 2, 5, 12. II. Fig. *to shine, be brilliant, look beautiful*: illorum vides quam nīteat oratio, Cic. Fin. 4, 3: homo nītens gloria recenti, Liv. 3, 12: verum ubi plura nītent in carmine, Hor. A. P. 351: omnia nobilibus oppidis nītent, Plin. 3, 5, 7.

nītēscō, tūi, 3. v. n. inep. [niteo] *to begin to shine, to shine out or forth*: exiguo qui stellarum nītore nītēscit, Cic. Arat. 174: juvenis nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nītēscit, Virg. Aen. 5, 134: nītēscite nova luna, Plin. 8, 1, 1: ex humero Pelopis non nītēscit ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 58. 2. Transf. Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat*: armenta nītēscunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. (ii) Of persons, *to become blooming*: in perf. *tenses, to be blooming*: o pueri, nītēstis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128. (iii) Of plants, *to grow luxuriously, to bloom*: Plin. 12, 25, 54. II. Fig. *to become illustrious or celebrated*: ut ingenio, doctrina, praeceptione natura nītēscat, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: quid non cultu nītēscit? Quint. 9, 4, 5: studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria nītēscere, Tac. A. 12, 58.

nītēbundus, a, um, adj. [nītor] *pressing, straining, striving*: mentium conspiratu tacito nītēbundi, Gell. 1, 11: pondus nītēbundum, oppressive weight, weighty pressure, Sol. 25.

nītēdē, adv. *splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently*: ut nītēdē nītet, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 3: coenare nītēdē, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19.

nītēditas, ātis, f. [nītēdus] *splendour, beauty*: formae, Att. in Non. 143, 29.

nītēdūsōlō, dim. adv. *somewhat finely, sprucely*: Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 8.

nītēdūsōlūs, a, um, adj. dim. [nītēdus] *somewhat shining*: caput, Pl. Ps. 1, 2.

nītēdō, āvi, ātum, 1. v. ā. [id.] *to make bright or shining, to polish,*

smoothe: ferramenta deterasa nītēduntur, Col. 12, 3: post serraturam, ferramentis acutis nītēdemus, Pall. 3, 17.

II. Esp. *to wash, bathe*: eunt ad fontem, nītēdant corpora, Enn. in Non. 144, 16: and reflect.: nītēdantur vulgo, Att. ib. 17. (Hence lt. nettare; Fr. nettoyer.)

nītēdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *somewhat spruce, rather trim*: vādua nītēdula, Sulp. Sev. dial. 2, 8.

nītēdus, a, um, adj. [niteo] *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear*: facite, sultis, nītēdae ut aedes meae sūt, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 8: in picturis alios horrida, inculta, contra alios nītēda, laeta delectant, Cic. Or. 11: nītēdus juvenia (angulus), Virg. G. 3, 437: nītēda caesaries, ib. 4, 337: caput solis, ib. 1, 467: ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: aries nītēdissimus auro, id. F. 3, 867: aether, Val. Fl. 3, 467. 2. Transf. Of animals, *sleek plump, fat*: jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5. (ii) Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favoured, healthy-looking*: nītēdus robur, Liv. 28, 35: me pinguem et nītēdum bene curata cute vides, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15. So, nītēdis sensibus haurire aliquid, with fresh, unblunted senses, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 193. (iii) *good-looking, handsome, neat, elegant, spruce, trim*: nimis nītēda femina, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 12: quos pexo capillo nītēdos videtis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: ex nītēdo fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: villae, ib. 1, 15, 46: nītēdioris vitae instrumenta, Plin. 13, 15, 30. (iv) Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant*: nītēdao fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr. 2, 594: campi nītēdissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: nītēdissima arboris pars, Plin. 17, 14, 16. Poet.: nītēdissimus annus, rich, fertile, Ov. F. 5, 265. II. Fig. *cultivated, polished, refined*: nītēdum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: verba nītēdiora, id. Part. 5: Isocrates nītēdus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79: nītēda et curata vox, id. 11, 3, 26. (Hence Fr. net.)

nītor, nīsus and nīxus (old part. perf. gnitus et gnixus a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. s. v.) 3. v. n. dep. *to bear, lean, or rest upon*. With abl.: ambae te obsecramus genibus nīxae, ue implore thee upon our knees, i. e. kneeling, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: stirpibus suis nīti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13: herbescens viriditas, quae nīxa fibris stirpium sensim adolescit, id. de Sen. 15: hastili nīxus, id. Rab. perd. 7: juvenis, qui nītitur hasta, Virg. Aen. 6, 760: nīxus baculo, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 52. With in and acc.: nīxus in hastam, Virg. Aen. 12, 398. With de: de qua pariens arbore nīxa dea est, Ov. H. 21, 100. Absol.: Sisiphus versat saxum sudans nītendo, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: partes aequaliter nītuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45. 2. Transf. *to make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance, to mount, climb, fly etc.*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum nīti possunt, aquam persequuntur, ib. 2, 48: nītuntur gradibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 443: in altas rupes, Lucan. 4, 37: ad sidera, Virg. G. 2, 427: in aethra, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 27: in adversum, id. M. 2, 72: sursum nītier, Lucr. 1, 1056. (ii) *to strain in giving birth, to bring forth*: nītenti est similis, Ov. M. 10, 508: Plin. 9, 35, 54. (iii) *to strain for a stool*: Suet. Vesp. 20.

II. Fig. *to strain or strive mentally, to exert oneself, labour, endeavour*: moderatio modo virium assit et tantum, quam um potest, quisque nītatur, Cic. de Sen. 10: nihil contra se regem nīsurum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: pro aliquo, Liv. 35, 10: pro libertate summa ope nīti, Sall. J. 31: nītebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, id. J. 53. With inf.: perrumpere nītuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nītitur, Sall. J. 25: ingenio nītor non perisse meo, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 34. With ad: ad sollicitandas civitates nītuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63. (ii) *to strive after*: ad immortalitatem gloriae nīti, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: ad summa

nitor, Procem. § 20: in vetitum, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17. **2.** *to rest, rely, depend upon:* with *in* and *abl.*: nixus in nomine inani, Lucr. 5, 907: conjectura in qua nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Coel. 10: cujus in vita nitetur salus civitatis, id. Mil. 7. With simple *abl.*: spe niti, id. Att. 3, 9: auctoritate, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, aut insidiis niterentur, id. B. G. 1, 13. With *ubi*: quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 64.

nitor, *bris, m.* [*niteo*] *brightness, splendour, lustre*: nitor exoritur aurorae, Lucr. 4, 539: diurnus, the daylight, Ov. H. 18, 78: herbarum viridis, Lucr. 5, 781: argenti et auri, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 23: eboris, Plin. 7, 15, 13: gladil, id. 2, 25, 22: nigerrimus nitor gemmae, id. 37, 10, 69: nitorem cutis facit sal, id. 31, 7, 41. **2.** *Transf. sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty*: nitor corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: Lipareis nitor Hebril, ib. 3, 12, 6. (ii) *neatness, elegance, brilliancy*: Cic. Coel. 31: oppidum praecipui nitoris, Plin. 4, 12, 26. (iii) *In gen. colour*: Lucr. 2, 817: ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 14, 26. **II.** *Fig. of speech, splendour, elegance, grace of style*: orationis nitor, Cic. Off. 32: nitor domesticus eloquii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 51: nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20: translationum nitor, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

nitratia, *ae, f.* [*nitrum*] *a place where natron (salt-petre) was dug or prepared*: Plin. 31, 10, 46.

nitratum, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *mixed with natron*: aqua, Col. 1, 55: Mart. 13, 17.

nitron, *ii, n.* *a plant, also called daphnoides, q. v.*: App. Herb. 58.

nitrosus, *a, um, adj.* [*nitrum*] *full of nitron*: aquae frigidae genus nitrosus, Vitr. 8, 3: lacus, Plin. 31, 10, 46.

nitrum, *i, n.* = *νίτρον*, also called sal nitrum, *natron*, native nitre or salt-petre: found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thraee and Macedonia: Plin. 31, 10, 46.

II. *Fig. (from its use as a soap, Isid. Or. 16, 2): censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

nivalis, *e, adj.* [*nix*] *pertaining to snow, snowy, snow*: nivalis dies, a snowy day, Liv. 21, 54: loca, Plin. 26, 8, 29: venti, id. 2, 47, 48: axis, the region of snow, Val. Fl. 5, 225: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3: undae, water filled with snow, Mart. 14, 48: aqua nivalis, snow-water, Gell. 19, 5. **II.** *Transf. cold*: dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste coelum est, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4: Flor. 2, 6: oculus, cold, frigid, Mart. 7, 95, 2.

2. *snow-like, snowy*: equi candore nivali, Virg. Aen. 3, 538: *Fig.*: nivalis Pietas, Prud. in Symm. 2, 249.

nivarius, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to snow*: nivarium colum, a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered, Mart. 14, 103 in *lemm.*: nivarius saccus, a bag through which snow was pressed to obtain water for drinking (or acc. to others, the same as nivarium colum), id. 14, 104 in *lemm.*

nivatus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *cooled with snow*: potiones, Sen. Q. N. 4 *fin.*: aqua, Petr. 31: Suet. Ner. 27.

nive, *v. ni.*

nivens, *entis, closing, closed*: niven-tibus oculis (*al. uventibus*), Petr. 115.

nivesco, *3. v. n. incept.* [*nix*] *to become snow-white*: Poët. in Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 406 Burn.: Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

nivens, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *of or from snow, snowy, snow* (poet.): aggeribus nivis informis, Virg. G. 3, 354: aqua, cooled with snow, Mart. 12, 17: mona, covered with snow, Cat. 64, 240. **II.** *Transf. snow-white, snowy*: la-certi, Virg. Aen. 8, 387: Briseis niveo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: ves-tis, Ov. M. 10, 432: candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, ib. 13, 789: dens, id. H. 18, 18: flumen, clear, pellucid,

Sen. Hippol. 504: undae, Mart. 7, 32: tribuni, clothed in white togas, Calp. Ecl. 7, 29: Quirites, Juv. 10, 45.

nivifer, *a, um, adj.* [*nix fero*] *snow-bearing, covered with snow*: niviferae valles, Salvian. G. D. 6, 2.

nivo, *3. v. n.* [*nix*] *to snow*: poet. transf. of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. in Non. 507, 27.

nivosus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *full of snow, snowy*: hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13: grando, id. 21, 53: Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21: Scythia, id. H. 12, 2: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 9: Pladium nivosum sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.

nix, *nivis, f.* *snow*: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: pars terrarum obrigit nive pruina-que, id. N. D. 1, 10: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2: nives duratae solo, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: alta, ib. 1, 9, 1: mons Cebenna altissima nive iter impediabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93. **II.** *Transf. white hair, hoary locks*: capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12: Prud. praef. Cath. 25: Quint. 8, 6, 17. **2.** *In gen. white colour, whiteness*: eboris, App. de Mundo, p. 346. [*Root NIG or NIV: cf. ningit, ninguis: Gr. νίω, etc.*] (Hence It. neve; Fr. neige.)

nixor, *i. v. n. dep.* [*nitor*] *to lean or rest upon, to strive, endeavour* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 836 (*al. nictari*): id. 3, 1014: pars vulnere clauda tentat nixantem (serpentem), Virg. Aen. 5, 279 (*al. nexantem*). **II.** *Fig. to depend upon*: fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salus-que, Lucr. 4, 507.

nixurio, *4. v. a. desid.* [*nixus*] *to wish to lean or rest upon*: nixurit qui niti vult et in conatu saepius aliqua repellitur, Nigid. in Non. 144, 20. **II.** *Transf. for parturio, to wish to bring forth*: nixurio, φαιροκείω, Gloss. Philox.

nixus and **nixus**, *a, um, Part.* [*nitor*].

nixus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *a pressure*: astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, Cic. N. D. 2, 46. **II.** *Transf. a striving, exertion, effort*: hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (*al. nisu*), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9: id. 1, 12, 10. **2.** *Esp. pains, throes, travail of parturition*: fetus nixibus edunt, Virg. G. 4, 199: Ov. H. 4, 126: laboriosi nixus, Gell. 12, 1.

no, *navi, i. v. n. to swim*: pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea indultur ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: pinus dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nasse per undas, Cat. 64, 1: nat lupus inter oves, Ov. M. 1, 304: nantem delphina per undas, id. H. 19, 199: piger ad nandum, ib. 18, 210: ars nandi, id. Trist. 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib. 1, 7, 38. *Proverb.*: nare sine cortice, to be able to do without a guardian, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120. **II.** *Poet. transf. to sail, flow, fly, etc.*: cum juvenis per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Cat. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen, Virg. G. 4, 59. Of the eyes of drunken persons, to swim: nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 479. [*Root NA: cf. Gr. νέω.*]

nobilis, *e* (old form, gnobilis: Livius in Virgo: oramento incedunt gnobili ignobiles, Fest. s. v.), *adj.* [*root GNO: v. nosco*] *that can be or is known, knowable*: neque his unquam nobilis fui, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 9: addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac. H. 3, 39. **2.** *Esp. well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned*: con str. absol., with *abl.* or *ad*: die festo celebri nobilique, Aphrodisiis, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2: illustre et nobile municipium, id. Verr. 5, 16: oppidum clarum et nobile, ib. 1, 24: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. gen. or. 6: ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5: nobilis aere Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416: puerosque Ladae, hunc equis, illum superare pugnis nobilem, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, ib. 1, 1, 5: aquae

salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. 11, 37, 75: emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels. 5, 19. (ii) *In a bad sense notorious*: scelere nobiles, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 5: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 33: scortum nobile, Liv. 39, 9. **II.** *high-born, of noble birth, noble, i. e. sprung from a family (either patrician or plebeian) of which a member had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the jus imaginum (opp. to homo novus or ignobilis)*: Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Coel. 13: nobili genere nati, id. Verr. 5, 70: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Flacc. 22: Liv. 22, 58. *Subst. nobilis, is, m. a nobleman*: nobiles nostri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17. Nobilis and nobilissimus, *most noble*, under the later emperors, a title of the Caesars and of the members of the imperial family, Cod. Theod. 10, 25, 1.

2. *of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior*: tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35: non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, Ov. M. 2, 690.

nobilitas, *ātis, f.* [*nobilis*] *famousness, celebrity, fame, renown* (rare): praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciere, Cic. Arch. 11. **II.** *high or noble birth, nobility*: ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, id. Brut. 16: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6: utrumque avum procuratorem Caesarum habuit; quae equestris nobilitas est, Tac. Agr. 4: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 43: Juv. 8, 20. **2.** *Meton. the nobility, the nobles*: nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: omnis nostra nobilitas interit, id. 7, 38: nobilitas rem publicam deseruerat, Liv. 26, 12: superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall. J. 64. With *plur. verb.*: coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, ib. 41. *Plur.*: Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, Tac. A. 12, 20. **III.** *noble or excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority*: quum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic. de Or. 3, 35: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 56: prima croco Cilicio, Plin. 5, 6, 17: locorum, id. 3, 5, 6: columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53: obstetricum nobilitas (*i. e. nobilissimi obstetrices*), id. 28, 6, 18.

nobiliter, *adv. famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly*: nobiliter celare argentum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 34. *Comp.*: nobiliter philosophari, Sid. Ep. 9, 9. *Sup.*: ab exercitu nobilissime tumultus, Liv. epit. 54.

nobilito, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*nobilis*] *to make known, to render famous or renowned*: poetae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Flacc. 26: famam, Liv. 1, 17. Also in an unfavourable sense, to render notorious: aliquem flagitiis, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. Off. 2, 7: adulterio nobilitatus, Plin. 29, 1, 5. **II.** *to render excellent, to ennoble, improve*: qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. 2, 96: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall. 1, 6.

nobiscum, *v. ego.*

nocens, *entis, Part.* [*noceo*]. **II.** *Adj. hurtful, injurious, noxious*: a pestiferis et nocentibus refrigere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47. *Comp.*: edat ciculis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3. **2.** *Esp. that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal*: nocens et nefarius, Cic. Off. 2, 14: homines nocentissimi, id. Div. in Caecil. 3: nocentissima victoria, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14: nocentissimi mores, Quint. 2, 15, 32: merita caede nocentum, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 19.

nocenter, *adv. hurtfully, injuriously*: nocenter armata, Col. 8, 2: abscissus nocenter adolescit, Cels. 5, 28, 11: Tert. Apol. 14.

nocentia, *ae, f.* [*nocens*] *guilt*.

transgression: Deus innocentiae magister, nocentiae iudex, Tert. Apol. 40.

nōcēo, cūi, citum (*Perf. subj. noxīt*): Lucil. in Fest. s. v. fama) 2. v. n. to harm, hurt, injure: with dat. or absol.: declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21: nihil nocet, it does no harm, id. Att. 12, 47: nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5: prospiciendum ne quid sibi ac reipublicae nocere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35 fin. In pass.: (rare) to be harmed, injured: larix ab carie aut a tineā non nocetur, Vitruv. 2, 9 med.: noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus quidem locis nefas ducunt, Sol. 40 fin. Pass. impers.: ut ne cui noceatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id. Cat. 2, 12: ille respondit, ipsi nihil nocitum iri, Caes. B. G. 5, 36. [*Noceo* is perh. of same root as *neco*, q. v.] (Hence It. *nuocere*; Fr. *nuire*.)

nōcīvus, a, um, adj. [*noceo*] hurtful, injurious, noxious: Phaedr. 1, 28, 3: pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2, 6.

noctesco, 3. v. n. incep. [*nox*] to draw towards night, to grow dark: omnia noctescunt, Furius in Non. 145, 11: censured by Gell. 18, 11.

nocticolā, ae, com. [*nox colo*] fond of the night: nocticola Indus, Prud. Ham. 636.

nocti-cōlor, ōris, adj. night-coloured, black: nocticolor Memnon, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7: Styx, Aus. Monos. de Diis, 11.

noctifer, ōri, m. [*nox fero*, the night-bringer] the evening-star: Cat. 62, 7: Culp. Ecl. 5 fin.

noctilūca, ae, f. [*nox luceo*] that shines by night; hence, the moon: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 68: canentes rite crescentem facie noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 38.

II. a lantern: Varr. in Non. 234, 4.

noctisurgium, ii, n. [*nox surgo*] a getting up in the night: nyctegresia, quasi noctisurgium, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. egrētus.

nocti-vāgus, a, um, adj. night-wandering; that wanders about by night (poet.): noctivagae faces coeli, Lucr. 5, 1190: currus (sc. Phoebes), Virg. Aen. 10, 216: deus, i. e. sleep, Stat. Th. 10, 158: iter, Val. Fl. 2, 44.

noctivīdus, a, um, adj. [*nox video*] night-seeing, that sees by night: of the night-owl, Mart. Cap. 6 init. in carm.

noctivīgīlus (noctūvīgīlus), a, um, adj. [*nox vigilo*] night-watching: Venus noctuvigila, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 40.

noctu, v. noctus.

noctūa, ae, f. [*nox*] the short-eared owl, Strix brachyotos, Gm., a bird sacred to Minerva: noctua, quod noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 76 ed. Müll.: noctuarum dimicatio, Plin. 10, 17, 19: garrula, id. 18, 35, 87: seros exercet noctua cantus, Virg. G. 1, 403.

noctūābundus, a, um, adj. [*noctu*] in the night-time, by night: noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistola tua tabelarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1.

noctūīnus, a, um, adj. [*noctua*] pertaining to owls: noctuini oculi, owl's eyes, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 35.

nocturnālis, e, adj. [*nox*] nocturnal: cucullus, Sid. Ep. 7, 16.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to the night, nocturnal: labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. de Sen. 23: nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id. Cat. 1, 1: sacra, id. Leg. 2, 15: decem horis nocturnis, id. Rosc. Am. 7: nocturno certare mero, putere diurno, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: bella, Virg. Aen. 11, 736: ora, i. e. dark, ugly faces, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 107. Nocturnus seems to be sometimes used adverb.: lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, by night, Virg. G. 3, 538: qui nocturnus sacra divum legerit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, id. A. P. 269: advocati jam paene nocturni, summoned almost in the night-time, Petr. 15.

noctus, ūs, f. [*id.*] only in abl. noctu, by night, in the night-time: somnium quod noctu hac somniavi, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 28: noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: nonnunquam interdum, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: continuum diu (al. die) noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12.

noctūvīgīlus, v. noctivigilus.

nōcūus, a, um, adj. [*noceo*] hurtful, injurious, noxious: Ov. Hal. 128: Scrib. Comp. 114.

nōdāmen, īnis, n. [*nodo*] a knotting, knot: lorī, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 593.

nōdātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] knottiness, nodosity: propter nodationis duritiem, Vitruv. 2, 9.

nōdātus, a, um, Part. [*nodo*].

nōdīa, ae, f. an unknown plant, also called herba mularis: Plin. 24, 19, 115.

nōdō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*nodus*] to furnish or fill with knots, to make knotty: ferula nodata, Plin. 13, 22, 43: cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73. Fig. of a stream: full of eddies: rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat. Th. 9, 276. II. Transf. to tie in a knot, to knot: crines nodantur in aurum, Virg. Aen. 4, 138: collum laqueo nodatus amator, Ov. R. Am. 17. (Hence Fr. *nouer*.)

nōdōsitas, ātis, f. [*nodosus*] knottiness, nodosity: tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10.

nōdōsius, comp. adv. more intricately, obscurely: Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

nōdōsus, a, um, adj. [*nodus*] full of knots, knotty: stipes, Ov. H. 10, 101: robur, Vpl. Fl. 8, 298: lina, nets, Ov. M. 3, 153: plagae, id. F. 6, 110: ossa, the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebrae, Lucan. 8, 672: rami, Sen. Ep. 12: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35: cheragra (from its producing knots on the fingers), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 31: Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23. II. Fig. knotty, intricate, difficult: quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 1 med.: nodosissimi libri enodati, Aug. Conf. 4, 16: Cicuta, a usurer skilful in drawing up valid bonds, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69: nodosam exsolvite stipem, Val. Max. 2, n. 1.

nōdūlus, i, m. dim. [*id.*] a little knot: Plin. 21, 5, 13: capilli, App. M. 3, p. 217.

nōdus, i, m. a knot: nodus vinculumque, Cic. Tim. 4: nocte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Virg. E. 8, 77: Cacum corripit in nodum complexus, clasping him as in a knot, id. Aen. 8, 260: nodos manu diducere, Ov. M. 2, 560: crinem nodo substringere, Tac. G. 38: Rheni nodos, the hair of the Germans gathered into a knot, Mart. 5, 37: nodus Herculis or Herculeus, a kind of tight knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor, Plin. 28, 6, 17: unus tibi nodus, sed Herculeus, restat, Sen. Ep. 87 ad fin.: cingulum (novae nuptae) Herculeo nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Fest. s. v. cingulo. 2. Transf. a girdle (poet.): ludit Acidalio, sed non manus aspera, nodo, Mart. 6, 13. Hence, nodus anni, the circle of the equator, Lucr. 5, 687. (ii) a fishing-net: Manil. 5, 664. (iii) a knot, knob, node on an animal's joint: crura sine nodis, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: cervix articularum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37, 67: dirae nodus hyaenae, a back-bone, dorsal vertebra, Lucan. 6, 672. Hence, nodi articularum, tumours of the joints, Plin. 24, 5, 13. (iv) a knot or knob in wood or plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. 1, 18: stipes gravidus nodis, Virg. Aen. 7, 507: gracilitas arundinis, distincta nodis, Plin. 16, 36, 64: Col. Arb. 3. Hence, the knotty club of Hercules: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1661. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to look for knots in a bulrush, i. e. to anticipate difficulties where there are none, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 22. (v) a knot, hard part of metals: Plin. 34, 13, 37. Of precious stones: baroptenus nigra, sanguineis et albis nodis, id. 37, 10, 55. (vi) a star

in the constellation Pleiades: Cic. Arat. 14: Caes. Germ. Arat. 243. (vii) In astronom., nodi, the four points in the heavens, the entrance of the sun into which marks the beginning of the seasons, the nodes: Manil. 5, 618. II. Fig. a band, bond: his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic. Or. 66: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Am. 14, 51.

2. Esp. a bond, obligation (poet.): exsolvere animos nodis religionum, Lucr. 4, 7: imponere nodos, i. e. iugurandum, Ov. H. 20, 39. 3. a knotty point, difficulty, impediment: dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic. Att. 5, 21: incidamus in difficilem nodum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Abantem, pugnae moramque nodumque, Virg. Aen. 10, 428: quis juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot), Juv. 8, 50. So of a complicated and critical situation in a drama: nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus, Hor. A. P. 191. (Hence Fr. *noeud*.)

noegēum, ii, n. a garment trimmed with purple; acc. to others, a white upper garment: Fest. s. v.

nōērus, a, um, adj. = *voepós*, gifted with understanding: Tert. adv. Val. 20.

nōla, ae, f. a little bell: iusserat (canem) in rabido gutture ferre nolam, Avien. fab. 7 dub. (al. notam).

nōlentia, ae, f. [*nolo*] unwillingness: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

nōlo, nōlūi, nolle, v. irreg. (old forms: nevis for non vis: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 32: nevolt or nevult, for non vult: ib. 2, 2, 80: nolitis for non vultis, Lucil. in Diom. p. 381 P.) [*ne volo*] to wish not, to be unwilling: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: etiam si nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: idem velle, atque idem nolle, Sall. C. 20. With acc. and inf.: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Rep. 4, 7: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nollet carmine quemquam describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte qui moechis non vultis, id. S. 1, 2, 38. Esp. freq. in the Imperat. with the infin. of a verb, periphrastically for the imperative with a neg.: noli irascier, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 60: ib. 65: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33: nolite, iudices, existimare, id. Fl. 42, 105. Sometimes pleonastically with velle: nolite iudices hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extinguere vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, id. Coel. 32: Nep. Att. 4: Ov. H. 21, 58. A follg. negative does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tuae, Cic. Top. 1: Liv. 2, 45: nollem factum, I wish it had not been done, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcesendus, which heaven forbid, id. Att. 7, 18: Ov. H. 20, 100: cum se non nolle dixisset, that he had no objection, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, id. Sull. 26: me nolente, without my consent, against my will, Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Lucan. 1, 274: nolentibus umbris, id. 2, 175.

II. Esp. to wish ill, be adverse to (rare): cui qui nolunt, idem tibi, quod eum ornasti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.

nōluntas, ātis, f. [*nolo*] unwillingness: tua noluntas, Enn. ap. Calp. Pison. (dub.).

nōmae, arum, f. plu. v. nome.

nōmas, ādis, c. = *νομάς* (pasturing flocks), plur. *nomādes*, pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, nomads: Plin. 5, 3, 2. Hence esp. a Numidian: Sil. 5, 194: nomas versuta, a Numidian fortune-teller, Prop. 4, 7, 45. Plur.: Virg. Aen. 4, 320.

nōmē, ēs, f. = *νομή*, a corroding sore eating ulcer: nome intestina, Plin. 31, 8, 44. Usu. plu. nomae: id. 20,

9, 36: cohibere nomas, id. 26, 14, 87: curare, id. 24, 19, 115.

nis (old *gen. sing. nominus*, S. C. de Bacch.), *n.* [root *gno*: v. *nosco*] *a name*: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appelletur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin. 3, 1: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56: indere alicui nomen, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 20: lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, Cic. Div. 1, 17: ut is locus ex calamitate populi R. nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: clari nominis viri Vell. 2, 34: nominis minoris viri, id. 2, 100: cui saltationi Titius nomen est Cic. Brut. 62: eique morbo nomen es avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11: juvenus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, Pl. Men. 1, 1: cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: puero ab inopia nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34. Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere *to be enrolled as a soldier, to enlist; to answer to one's name on the muster-roll* ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, ib.: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, ib.: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4. Also, dare nomen in conjurationem Tac. A. 15, 48. **2.** Esp. *the middle name of a free-born Roman*, viz. that of his gens as distinguished from his cognomen, or that of his familia, and from his praenomen, or that which distinguished the individuals of a familia (v. Smith's Ant. 800 *seqq.*). But sometimes nomen is used for praenomen: Cic. Mur. 12: and for cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, id. Caec. 10. **3.** In gramm. *a noun*: Quint. 1, 4, 18.

II. Transf. *an accusation*: nomen recipere, *to receive an accusation*: Cic. Verr. 2, 38: nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, *to accuse of parricide*, id. Rosc. Am. 10. **2.** *a bond, note, claim, debt*: tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt, Asc. in Cic. Verr. 1, 10: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 1, 39: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam, debuit, *on good bonds, good security*, id. Quint. 11: volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 40:olvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2: nomina sua exigere, *to get in one's debts*, id. Verr. 1, 10: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur dissolvere, id. Planc. 28: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7. (ii) nomen facere, *to enter or book the items of a debt*: nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: nomina facit, negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vasa debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1. (iii) nomen locare, *to borrow money*: Phaedr. 1, 15, 1. (iv) Meton. *a debtor*: hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, i. e. *a good payer*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22. **3.** *a family, race, stock*: C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83: Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascrivit, Tac. A. 3, 30: concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: ubi deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6: Acollio regnatus nomine terras, S. I. 14, 70. **4.** Poet. *a thing*: Infaustum interluit Allia nomen, Virg. Aen. 7, 717: popularia nomina Drusus, Lucan. 6, 759: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, i. e. *the love of a mother and of a sister*, Ov. M. 3, 464. **III.** Fig. *name, fame, reputation, renown*: hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67: nomen habere, ib. 69: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. 1 proem.: nos aliquod nomenque decus quo gravissimus, Virg. Aen. 2, 89: multi Lydia nominis Romana vigul clarior Illa, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 7: nomen alicujus

stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnulli in literis nomina, Plin. Ep. 7, 20. Of things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Virg. G. 2, 240. **2.** *a title, pretext, excuse, account, reason*: an alio nomine et alia de causa abstulisse? Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id. Agr. 2, 6: classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id. Flacc. 12: nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id. Verr. 5, 5: et gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac. A. 14, 59. **3.** *a name, as opposed to a reality*: Cic. Att. 5, 15: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires quum attulissent, Liv. 7, 29: nomen amicitia est, nomen inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740. (Hence *It. nome*; *Sp. nombre*; *Fr. nom.*)

nōmenclātio, ōnis, *f.* [nomen calo] *a calling by name* (rare): Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11. Of things: vitium, *a list, catalogue*, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

nōmenclātor (nomenclator, Mart. 10, 30, 23: Suet. Aug. 19), ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who calls a person or thing by name*; hence, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met* (v. Smith's Ant. 77): Cic. Att. 4, 1: id. Mur. 36, 77: nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben. 1, 3 *fin.*: id. Ep. 19 *fin.* Under the emperors, also, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves*; *a nomenclator*: servorum causa nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature*: Plin. H. N. 3 proem.: id. 21, 9, 28.

nōmenclātor, v. nomenclator.
nōnimus, a, um, *adj.* = νόμιμος, *lawful, legitimate*: Inscr. Orell. no. 5059.

nōninābilis, e, *adj.* [nomen] *that may be named*: Amm. 28, 4.

nōminālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a name, nominal*: gentilitas, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, § 4. **II.** Subst. nominalia, ium, *n.* *plu.* *the day on which a child received its name, the name-day*: Tert. Idol. 16.

nōminālīter, *adv.* *by name, expressly*: annuere, Arn. 2, 80.

nōminātīm, *adv.* *by name, expressly*: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7: non nominatim, sed generatim, ib. 11, 6: fortissimum quemque nominatim evocare, Caes. B. C. 1, 39.

nōminātiō, ōnis, *f.* [nominō] *a naming*: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. 6, 7. **2.** Transf. *a word*: Varr. L. L. 9, 52 *fin.* **3.** Esp. in rhetor. *a giving of an appropriate name to what before had either an inappropriate one, or none at all*: Auct. Her. 4, 31. **II.** *a nomination to an office* (rare): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum mea nominatione cooptabo, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv. 26, 23: consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

nōminātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to naming, nominative*: in gramm.: casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, § 23: Quint. 1, 7, 3.

nōminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a nominator*: nominatores magistratum, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1.

nōminātorius, a, um, *adj.* [nominator] *pertaining to naming, containing names*: nominatorii breves, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3.

nōminātus, a, um, *Part.* [nominō].

II. *Adj. famed, renowned, celebrated*: illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic. Verr. 4, 12: nominatiora pericula, Tert. Anim. 13: bdellium nominatissimum, Plin. 12, 9, 1.

nōminātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a naming, name*; in gramm. *a noun*: Varr. L. L. 8, 29, § 52.

nōmināto, avi, atum, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to name*: suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominatumus, Lucr. 3, 353.

nōmīno, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [nomen] *to call by name, to name*: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Am. 8: L. Sulla quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2: id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 18.

II. Esp. *to render famous, renowned, celebrated*: praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, id. Arch. 11: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 94. **2.** *to nominate or appoint to an office*: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 1, 32: me augurem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin. Ep. 2, 1.

3. *to accuse, arraign*: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, Liv. 39, 17: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet. Caes. 17. **4.** In gramm.: nominandi casus, *the nominative case*, Varr. L. L. 8, 22, § 42: Gell. 13, 22.

nōmīsmā (num.), ātis, *n.* (numisma, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 338) = νόμισμα, *a piece of money, a coin*: acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234: quum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, Mart. 1, 12: immensa nomismata, Seren. Samm. 28, 525. **2.** Esp. *a medal*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.* **II.** Meton. *the stamp or impression on a coin*: en Caesar agnoscit suum nomisma numis inditum, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 95.

nōmos and **nōmus**, *i. m.* = νόμος, *a district, province, nome*: Thebais dividitur in praefecturae oppidorum, quos nomos vocant, duodecim, Plin. 5, 9, 9: substituunt alios nomos, ut Heroopoliten, ib. **II.** In music, *a tune, air*: Suet. Ner. 20.

nōn (old form, nēnum and nēnu; also written noenum and noenu: noenum pro non, Lucilius lib. XXX.: si hodie noenum venis, Varr. Ep. ad Fusium, ap. Non. 143, 33 *sq.*: nenu potest, Lucr. 3, 200), *adv.* [contr. from ne oenum or unum, not one, like ne hilum, not anything] *not*: hoccine agis an non? Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 15. non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67: non est ita, iudices, non est profecto, id. Flacc. 22: eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quoniam? Cum illo non, id. Att. 8, 3. (ii) *emphatic, by no means, not at all*: Cethegus homo non probatissimus, id. Par. 5, 3: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17: tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9. (iii) Non, before other negatives, forms a weak affirmative: moveo nonnullis suspicionem, velle me navigare: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, ib. 2, 16: so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus. (iv) After negatives, it forms a strong affirmative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, id. Brut. 37 *fin.*: v. nemo, nihil, nullus. (v) Followed by nec... nec, it retains its negative force: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, id. Att. 9, 12: id. Fam. 5, 17. (vi) Unus non = ne unus quidem: unus vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor. 2, 18. (vii) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if*: non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellent, Cic. Or. 39: me non sane movet res publica; non quo sit mihi quicquam carius, id. Att. 16, 15. (viii) Non nisi, *only*: non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36. (ix) Non vero, *truly not*: non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27. (x) Non modo, non solum... sed or sed etiam, *not only... but also*: non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44. (xi) Non modo (solum) non... sed or sed etiam, sed ne... quidem: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id.

Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibe-
bas, verum etiam approbas, id. Att. 16, 7. Sometimes the second non is wanting in the first clause: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, ib. 11, 24: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem, Liv. 5, 42. (xii) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly*: simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66: quae nunc quidem non tam est in plerisque, ib. 15, 58. So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly*: non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 5, 71. (xiii) Non si, *not even if*: Injussu tuo, Imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. (xiv) For nedum: vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22. (xv) In interrogations for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? id. Quint. 26. (xvi) For ne (denounced by Quint. as a solecism: qui tamen dicat pro illo *Ne feceris, Non feceris*, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi, 1, 5, 50): non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: non etiam sileas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3. (xvii) Connected with substantives: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 39: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17. (xviii) In answers: *no*: aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. Acad. 2, 32, 104: id. N. D. 1, 25, 70. **nonae**, arum, *f. plu.* [nonus] *the fifth day in all the months, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 28: o Nonae illae Decembres, Cic. Fl. 40: Nonis Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18: a. d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2.

nonāgenārius, a, um, *adj.* [nonageni] *that contains ninety*: nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, *ninety degrees distant from the sun*, Plin. 2, 15, 12: fistula, *made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide*, Front. Aq. 60. **II.** *Esp. a commander of ninety men*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3628: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 3.

nonāgeni, ae, a, *distr. num.* [nonaginta] *ninety each*: porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19: Front. Aq. 61.

nonāgēsīmus, a, um, *ord. num.* [id.] *the ninetieth*: Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 5, 13.

nonāgies, num. *adv.* *ninety times*: nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 3, 70.

nonāginta, card. num. *ninety*: nonaginta annos natus, Cic. de Sen. 10: Aus. Ep. 5, 5. (Hence Fr. *nonante*.)

nonālis, e, *adj.* [nonae] *pertaining to the Nones*: nonalia sacra, *offerings made in the Capitol on the nones*: Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 28.

nonānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, sc. legio] *belonging to the ninth legion*: miles nonanus, Tac. A. 1, 23. **Subst.** nonanus, 1, *m.* *a soldier of the ninth legion*, ib. 14, 38.

nonāria, ae, *f.* [nonus] *a public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to appear in public before the ninth hour of the day): Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, *adv.* *not yet*: nondum sex menses, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 21: nondum Voconia lege lata, id. Rep. 3, 10.

noneolae vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendent, Fest. s. v.

nongentēsīmus, a, um, *v.* *noningentesimus*.

nongenti (noningenti, Col. 5, 2), ae, a, card. num. *nine hundred*: a mille ad nongenta millia, Varr. R. R. 3, 49: Fal-

cidius emerat sestertis nongentis millibus, Cic. Fl. 37. **II.** *In sing.* nongentus, 1, *m.* *one of nine hundred*: Plin. 33, 2, 7.

nongentiles, *v.* *noningentiles*.
nongēsīmus, *v.* *nonigesimus*.
nōnies, *adv.* *nine times*: Not. Tir. p. 100.

nōnigēsīmus or **nongēsīmus**, a, um, *ord. num.* *the nine hundredth*: Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsīmus or **nongentēsīmus**, a, um, *ord. num.* *the nine hundredth*: Prisc. de pond. p. 1353.

nōningenti, *v.* *nongenti*.

nōningentiles (nongentiles), *adv.* *nine hundred times*: noningentiles trigestes septies mille, Vitruv. 1, 6.

nonna, ae, *f.* *a nun*: Hier. Ep. 22, 16. (Hence Fr. *nonnain*.)

non-nē, *adv.* *not*, in questions which suggest an affirmative answer: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos proci-
debat ille? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: te dejectum debeo intelligere, etiam si tactus non fueris: nonne? Cic. Caec. 13, 37. **2.** In indirect questions: *if not, whether not*: quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdicae filium nonne beatum putaret, id. Tusc. 5, 12.

non-nēmo, inis, *m.* *some, several, many a one*: Cic. Mur. 39: id. Pis. 5.

II. *some one, a certain person*: id. Cat. 4, 5. [viii.]

nonnihil, *v.* *nihil* **nonnisi**, *v.* *non*.

non-nullus, a, um, *adj.* *some, several*: nonnullum periculum, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 23: nonnulla in re, Cic. Mur. 29: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: nonnulla pars militum, id. B. C. 1, 13: nonnulla communia, Cic. Acad. 2, 22: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: nonnulli, *some persons*, id. B. G. 1, 26.

non-nunquam, *adv.* *sometimes*: Cic. Vat. 2: nonnunquam interdum, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. With aliquando, Cic. Fam. 5, 8.

nonnus, 1, *m.* *a monk*: Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6. **II.** *a tutor*: Inscr.

non-nusquam, *adv.* *in some places*: silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

nōnūciūm et **sestunciam** quod magistrī ludi appellant, significat do-
drantem et dimidium teruncium, quod singula sestuncia uncia et dimidium sit, Fest. s. v.

nōnus, a, um, *ord. num.* [for novemus, from novem] *the ninth*: terra nona, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118.

II. *Subst.*: nona, ae, *f.* (sc. hora), *the ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset: post nonam venies, id. Ep. 1, 7, 71: Mart. 4, 8.

nōnus-dēcīmus, a, um, *ord. num.* *the nineteenth*: nonodécimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 13, 16: id. Or. 34.

nōnussis, is, *m.* [novem as] *nine asses*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 169.

norma, ae, *f.* *a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, etc.: anguli ad normam respondent, Vitruv. 7, 3: structuram ad normam et libellam fieri et ad perpendicularum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51. **II.** *Fig. a rule, pattern, precept*: nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49: vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere, id. Mur. 2: nunquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Cornucanum ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id. Am. 5: natura norma legis est, id. Leg. 2, 24: juris, id. de Or. 2, 42: loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: norma et regula oratoris, Plin. Ep. 9, 26 med.

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma] *made according to the square*: normālis angulus, *a right angle*, Quint. 11, 3, 141: virgula, *a square*, Manil. 2, 289.

normālīter, *adv.* *according to the square*: Hyg. de limit. p. 168 and 176.

II. *in a straight line, directly*: Amm. 20, 3.

normātio, ōnis, *f.* [norma] *a fashion-*

ing or adjusting by the square: Auct. de limit. p. 217.

normātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *a fashioning or adjusting by the square*: Innocent. de cas. lit. p. 221.

normātus, a, um [id.] *adjusted by the square*: normatus ad perpendicularum, *rectangular*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

normūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a small square*: norma, *normula*, Not. Tir. p. 119.

nōs, nostrum, etc. the plur. first pers. pron. (*v.* ego) (*gen.* nostrorum and nostrarum, for nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 39: nostrarum quisquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11) *ue*: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1. It is sometimes used instead of ego: nos habemus, id. Fam. 1, 1: absente nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7. The *gen. nostri* is used objectively, *towards us*: amor nostri: nostrum is used partitively, *of us*: Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, Cic. Att. 8, 12. Nos often takes the suffix *met*. (Hence *lt. noi*; old Fr. *nos, nus*; Fr. *nous*.)

noscentia, ae, *f.* [nosco] *knowledge*: Symm. Ep. 4, 9.

noscibilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *knowable*: Tert. ad Scapul. 2 fin.

noscitābundus, a, um, *adj.* *knowing, recognizing*: Gell. 5, 14.

noscito, avi, atum, 1, *v. a. freq.* [nosco] *to know, to recognise*: aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12: aliquem vocibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20. **2.** *to perceive, observe*: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatoreum raroque nunquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38. **II.** *Transf. to examine, explore*: aedes noscitatur, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 21: nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id. Cist. 4, 2, 14.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum (old forms, gnosco, gnōvi, gnotum, acc. to Prisc. p. 569 P.: *inf. pass.* gnoscier, S. C. de Bacch.: gnotu, cognitu, Fest. s. v.: gnot (contract. for gnōvit) οἶδεν, ἐγ-γνώσκεν, gnotu, γνῶσιν, διάγνῶσιν, Gloss. Labb. The contracted forms in class. Lat. are, nosti, noram, norim, nosse: nomus for novimus, Enn. in Diom. p. 382 P.), 3, *v. a. insep.* *to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, learn to know; to examine, consider*; hence, in the perf. tenses, *to be acquainted with, to know*: quum igitur, nosce te dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: Me. Sauream non novi.

Li. At nosce sanc, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 58: id esse verum, cuius facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 14 fin. *Pass.*: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57 sq.: omnes philosophiae partes facile noscuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: nullique videnda, voce tamen noscar, Ov. M. 14, 153: nec noscitur ulli, *by any one*, id. Tr. 1, 5, 29: nosci exercitui, *by the army*, Tac. Agr. 5. (*if perf. tenses*: si me novisti minus, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 47: Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id. Men. 2, 2, 20: novi rem omnem, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 50: qui non leges, non instituta, non jura noritis, Cic. Pis. 13, 30: quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, ib. 32 fin.: si ego hos bene novi, *if I know them well*, id. Rosc. Am. 20 fin.: si tuos digitos novi, id. Att. 5, 21: ut suum quisque locum teneat et noverit, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. **II.** *Transf. to know, recognise (rare)*: hanc nosco tuum, *I perceive your drift*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 44: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. S. 2, 7, 89: hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 15. **2.** *Esp. to acknowledge, allow, admit of a reason or an excuse*: illam partem excusationis nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4: quod te excusas. ego tuas causas nosco, id. Att. 11, 7: vereor, ne istam causam nemo noscat, id. Leg. 2, 4, 11. [Root gno or gna: cf. co-gno-sco, i-gno-ra, gna-rus, etc.: cf. Sans. *gnā*; Gr. *γνῶ-σκω*; Germ. *kennen*; Eng. *know*

ken. The participles, *eo-g(e)n-itus* and *a-g(e)n-itus* show that the root also occurred in the form of *GEN* in Latin, corresponding to the Germ. *kennen* and Eng. *ken*.]

nōsōcōmīum, *il. n.* = νοσοκομῖον, *an hospital, infirmary*: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19; 22.

nōsōcōmus, *i. m.* = νοσοκόμος, *an attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse*: Jul. ep. nov. c. 111, § 410.

noster, *stra, strum* (*gen. sing. nostrai, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P. Gen. pl. nostrum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 25*) *pronom. adj.* [nos] *our, our own, ours*: nostra omnis lis est, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 75: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoria, ib. 1, 12. Strengthened by the suffix *pte*: nostrapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1. **II.** *Esp. pertaining to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours*: certe tu me alienabis nunquam quin noster siem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 243: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 10: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors, quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: noster esto, an expression of assent, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 25: minime istuc faciet noster Daemones, *our good friend Daemones*, i. e. *I*, id. Rud. 4, 7, 19: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam invidiae noster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48. **2.** In addresses: *dear, good*: o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2. **3.** *convenient for us, favourable to us*: nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 193. **III.** *Objective: amor noster, love towards us*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. (Hence It. *nostro*; old Fr. *nostres*; Fr. *notre*.)

nostras, *ātis* (*id. nom. sing. nostratis*: Cass. Hemina in Prisc. p. 943 P.), *adj. of our country, native*: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, ib. 9, 15: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32: tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28: nostrates gallinae, Col. 8, 2 *fin.*

nostrātim, *adv. in our manner*: Sisenna, ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, *v. nostras, ad init.*

nōta, *ae, f.* [(G)no, root of nosco] *lit. that by which a thing is known*; hence, *a mark, sign, note*: reliquis epistolis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41: Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cul (angui) notae, Virg. Aen. 5, 87. **2.** *Notae literarum, written characters, letters*: qui primus sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis literarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum literarum notis, id. Div. 2, 41. (II) *Meton.*: notae, *a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. H. 4, 6: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13. **3.** *secret characters, secret writing, cipher*: in quibus (epistolis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56: id. Aug. 88. **4.** *short-hand characters, stenographic signs*: quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90: Suet. Tit. 3: Paul. Dig. 37, 1, 6. **5.** *a critical mark, made on the margin of a book*: notam apponere ad malum verbum, Cic. Pis. 30: Sen. Ep. 6. (II) *a critical remark, a note, on a writing*: ex nota Marcelli constat, Pomp. Dig. 49, 17, 19. (III) *a mark of punctuation*: notae librorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 44. **6.** *a mark on a wine-cask*: nota Falerni, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8: id. S. 1, 10, 24. (II) *Transf. a sort, kind, quality*: ex hac nota corporum est aer,

Sen. Q. N. 2, 2: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari notā, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9. **7.** *a distinguishing mark, distinctive feature*: cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. Or. 23: Phaedr. 4, 22, 22. **8.** *a nod, beck, sign*: inuuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514: id. M. 11, 466. **9.** *a brand on a slave*: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Cal. 27. Also of *tattoo-marks*: barbarus compunctus notis Thraciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

10. *a mark, spot, mole on the body*: corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genitivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 59. **11.** *a stamp, impression on a coin*: numos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75: ib. 94. **II.** *Fig. a mark, sign, token*: notae ac vestigia scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: quam scite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. Div. 2, 21: nomina et notae mortis destinatum, Suet. Cal. 49: pro re publica cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. perd. 13, 36.

2. *Esp. a characteristic quality, character*: patefacta interiore nota animi sui, Suet. Tib. 54. **3.** *a condemnation pronounced by the censor* (v. Smith's Ant. 263): censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46: Liv. 4, 24: Gell. 4, 20. (II) *Transf. a mark of ignominy or infamy, a reproach, disgrace*: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6: Gabinii literas insigni quadam nota atque ignominia nova condemnastis, id. Prov. Cons. 10: o turpem notam temporum illorum! id. Off. 3, 18: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. perd. 9: notae aliquem eximere, Gell. 4, 20: nota laborare, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2.

nōtābilis, *e, adj.* [nota] *noteworthy, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable*: exitus, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6: id est notabilis, Quint. 8, 3, 22: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, id. Or. 40. **2.** *notorious, infamous*: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: notabilior caedes, Tac. H. 3, 25. **3.** *discernible, perceptible*: aspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. Ira 1, 2.

nōtābiliter, *adv. remarkably, notably; perceptibly*: quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55. **nōtāculum**, *i, n.* [noto] *a mark, sign*: notaculum corporis, Minuc. Fel. 31.

nōtāria, *ae, f.* [nota] *the art of short-hand writing, stenography*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 10. **2.** *a written information, indictment*: Aug. Ep. 169.

nōtārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to writing in cipher or short-hand writing*: in puerilibus literis prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10. **II.** *Subst. notarius, i, m. a short-hand writer, stenographer*: Plin. Ep. 9, 36: Quint. 7, 2, 24. (II) *Transf. a writer, secretary, clerk, amanuensis*: Valer. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14: Amm. 17, 5.

nōtātiō, *ōnis, f.* [noto] *a marking, noting*: notatio tabellarum, i. e. *the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colours*, Cic. Clu. 47, 130. **II.** *Esp. a remark, animadversion of the censor*: censoria, ib. 46. **2.** *a designation, choice*: delectus et notatio iudicium, id. Phil. 5, 5. **3.** *a noticing, observing, observation*: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, id. Or. 53: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17: notatio temporum, *distinguishing*, ib. 19. **4.** *the analysis of a word for the purpose of finding its precise meaning as a foundation for argument*: notatio, cum ex vi verbi

argumentum aliquod elicitur, id. Top. 2: multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur: quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, ib. 8. **5.** *Rhetor. t. t. a describing, depicting, characterizing*: notatio est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae, Auct. Her. 4, 50.

nōtātus, *a, um, Part.* [noto]. **II.** *Adj.: marked, distinguished*: notatior similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37: homo teterrimus, omnium scelerum libidinumque maculis notatissimus, Cic. Dom. 9.

nōtesco, *tūl, 3. v. n. incep.* [nōtus] *to become known*: notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat. 68, 47: malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. A. 12, 8: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulis, ib. 1, 73.

nōthus, *a, um, adj.* = νόθος, *spurious, not genuine*. Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard* (opp. to legitimus): nothum qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant: Latinum rei nomen non habemus, Quint. 3, 6, 97: Antiphaten Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Virg. Aen. 9, 697. **2.** Of animals: *mongrel*: ib. 7, 283: Plin. 8, 1, 1. **II.** *Transf. not genuine, false, counterfeit*: lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, sive suo proprio jactat de corpore lucem, i. e. *borrowed, not its own*, Lucr. 5, 575: lumen, Cat. 34, 15: Attis notha mulier, *false, counterfeit*, id. 63, 27: nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn. 5, 182.

nōtia, *ae, f.* = νότια, *a precious stone, said to fall with rain, also called ombria*: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

nōtiālis, *e, adj.* [nōtus] *southern*: nubila, Avien. Arat. 550.

nōtīfīco, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [nōtus facio] *to make known*: genus alicui, Pompon. in Non. 144, 24: res est notificata satis, Poet. Lat. min. t. 6, p. 383 ed. Wernsd. (Hence Fr. *notifier*.)

nōtiō, *ōnis, f.* [nosco] *a becoming acquainted, a making oneself acquainted with*: quid tibi hanc notio est, inquam, amicam meam? Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 62. **2.** *a taking cognizance of by a magistrate, an examination, investigation*: notio populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: notionem ejus deferre, id. Att. 11, 20: censoria notio, id. Sest. 25: notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25: notioni quindecimviri is liber subicitur, Tac. A. 6, 12: quid denique ad jus civile aut ad actoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? *the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff*, Cic. Caecin. 12, 35. **II.** *Transf. an idea, conception, notion*: notio rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 39: quum rerum notiones in animis flant, id. Fin. 3, 10: notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἐννοίαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top. 7: in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N. D. 1, 16: neque alia huc verbo subjecta notio est, id. Tusc. 5, 10.

nōtīon, *ii, n.* *a plant, also called cucumis silvaticus, v. cucumis*: App. Herb. 113.

nōtītīa, *ae* (old *gen. sing. notitiāi*, Lucr. 2, 123), also **nōtītīes**, *ēi, f.* [nōtus] *a being known, celebrity, note*: hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion. 9: tanta notitia te invasit, Sen. Ep. 19: Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 50. **II.** *Transf. acquaintance with a person*: quanquam haec inter nos nupera notitia admodum 'st, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. Coel. 31. **2.** *Esp. notitiam feminae habere, to know or have carnal knowledge of a woman*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21.

3. In *gen. a knowing, knowledge; an idea, conception, notion*: notitiam praebere, Lucr. 5, 125: notitiam habere dei, Cic. Leg. 1, 8: natura ingenuit sine doctrina notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id. Fin. 5, 21: hoc venit mihi in notitiam, Plin. 7, 1, 1: tradere

aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9 virtus notitiam serae posteritatis habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48.

notities, ēi, v. notitia.

notius, a, um, *adj.* = *vórios*, southern notia sidera, Manil. 1, 436: piscis, the constellation Piscis Australis, id. 1, 427.

noto, avi, atum, i. t. a. [nota] to mark, to distinguish by a mark: notare tabellam cera, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: notare et significare dies, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: ungue genas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 59: pueri rubor ora notavit, id. M. 4, 329: rugis uterum, id. A. A. 3, 785: ova atramento, Col. 8, 11: corpus nulla litura notat, not a wrinkle, Mart. 7, 18. II. Transf. to write: scribit damnatae tabellas, et notat et delet, Ov. M. 9, 523. (ii) Esp. to write in cipher or with contractions: notando consequi, Quint. prooem.: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. 2. to make remarks or notes: idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat, non semper debere dari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 9.

II. Fig. to signify, indicate, denote: quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58: notare res nominibus novis, id. Fin. 3, 2: illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id. Part. 11. 2. Esp. to allude to, hint at: Suet. Ner. 39. 3. to mark, note, observe: numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: animadvertere et notare sidera, id. Div. 2, 43: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: veris initium iste non a Favonio notabat, id. Verr. 5, 10: Plin. 2, 8, 6.

4. Esp. of the censors, to mark or brand with a censure (nota), to censure, reprimand: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Clu. 42: ita senatus rem, non hominem notavit, id. Mil. 11: aliquem ignominia, id. Phil. 7, 9: cuius improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: aliquem joco, Suet. Ner. 5: aliquem scriptis famosis, id. Dom. 8. As one of the effects of the censoria nota was exclusion from the senate, hence (ii) in gen. to deprive of political influence: novum in republica introductum exemplum, ut tribunitia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

notor (and **notos**), ōris, m. [nosco] one who knows, a voucher, witness: qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 39: Petr. 92: notos hic advenisti, Inscr. Orell. no. 4957.

notoria, ae, f. [noto] a pointing out, making known: hence notice, advice, intelligence: quod notoria tua intimasti, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17: qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, information, indictment (for notorium), App. M. 7, p. 189. 2. Notoria, ἀναφορά, Gloss.: cf. Μηνορίς, notoria, indicium, Gloss.

notorium, ii, n. an information, indictment: nuntiatores, qui per notoria indicia produunt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 6: Symm. 10, 4.

notos, i. for notus, q. v.

notos, for notor, q. v.

notrix, v. nutrix, ad init.

notula, ae, f. dim. [nota] a little mark: Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

notus, a, um, Part. [nosco]. II. Adj.: known: res nota et manifesta omnibus, Cic. Verr. 3, 58: ejusmodi res ita notae, ita testatae, ita manifestae proferam, ib. Act. 1, 16: noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil. 11, 5: habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33: facere aliquid alicui notum, id. Fam. 5, 12. Comp.: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin ad statutum diem conveniret, Caes. B. C. 2, 19. Sup.: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. Sull. 26: notissima fabula, Ov. M. 4, 189. With gen. (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 6: noti operum Telchines, Stat. Th. 2, 274. With inf. (also poet.): Dellus,

Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331. Esp. (ii) Subst. noti, acquaintances, friends: Cic. Coel. 2: Hor. S. 1, 1, 85. 2. In a bad sense, notorious: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Coel. 13: id. Verr. Act. 1, 6. 3. Act. knowing, that knows: notis praedicas, to those that know, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 39: non solum notis sed etiam ignotis probatam meam fidem esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 7. 4. usual, customary: nota sedes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10.

notus and **notos**, i, m. = *vóros*, the south wind: tres notus hibernas imensa per aequora noctes vexit me violentus aqua, Virg. Aen. 6, 355: madidis notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264: udus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: procellosus, Ov. H. 2, 12: tepidus, id. Am. 1, 4, 12.

II. Poet. transf. wind in gen.: tendunt vela noti, Virg. Aen. 3, 268: ib. 1, 575.

novacula, ae, f. a sharp knife, a razor: ut ex novacula comperistis, tonsor est, Petr. 103: secandas novacula fauces, Suet. Cal. 23: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitasse cotem novacula posse praecidi, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32.

2. a dagger: Mart. 7, 61. II. Transf. the name of a fish, supposed to be the razor-fish, Novacula Rondeletii, Cuv.: Plin. 32, 2, 5. (Hence Sp. navaja.)

novālis, e, *adj.* [novus]. In agriculture, that is ploughed afresh or for the first time: ager restibilis qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis: contra qui intermittitur, a novando novālis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 39. II. Subst., novālis, is, f. (sc. terra), and novāle, is, n. (sc. solum): fallow-land: alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71: novale est, quod alternis annis scriitur, Plin. 18, 19, 49. 2. a field ploughed for the first time: talis fere est in novālibus, caesa vetere silva, id. 17, 5, 3: Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 3.

3. Transf. unploughed land, meadow-land: pastor novāli gramino-
soque solo gaudet, Col. 6, praef. 1. 4. a cultivated field (poet.): impius haec tam culta novālia miles habebit? Virg. E. 1, 71: Stat. Th. 3, 644.

novāmen, inis, n. [novo] an innovation: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

novātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a renewing, renovation: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1: pudentorum, i. e. shaving, Arn. 5, 182. II. a transferring of a debt to another: de novationibus et delegationibus, Dig. 46, 2: Ulp. ib. 1.

novātor, ōris, m. [id.] a renewer, restorer: novator verborum, i. e. who brings obsolete words again into use, Gell. 1, 15: stirpis Anniae, Aus. Ep. 16, 32.

novātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who renews or changes: rerum, Ov. M. 15, 252.

novātus, ūs, m. [id.] a renewing, changing, change: Aus. Idyll. 14, 39.

novē, adv. newly, in a new or unusual manner: ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 38: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7. II. Superl.: of time: recently, lately, a short time ago: novissime memoria nostra argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33: liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin. Ep. 8, 3: eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint. 12 praef. § 3.

2. Of succession, lastly, last of all, finally: dicam primum... deinde... novissime, Sen. de Ira 3, 5: primum... post haec... novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24: vel... vel... vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37: et... et... et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10.

novella, ae, f. dim. [novus] (sc. itis), a vine newly planted: Coripp. Iohann. 3, 327. 2. Novellae, arum, f. plu. (sc. constitutiones), the Novels, a collection of Roman laws published after the Codex.

novellaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [novellus] rather new: vinum novellasterum, Marc. Empir. 8.

novellē, adv. i. q. nove: in supposit. Pl. Poen. 8.

novellētum, i, n. [novellus] a place planted with young trees or vines, a nursery: Paul. Dig. 25, 1, 6: novelletum, νεόφυτον, νεοφυτεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

novellitās, ātis, f. [id.] newness, novelty: Tert. Anim. 28.

novello, avi, atum i. v. x. [id.] to till new fields, to set out new vines: edixit ne quis in Italia novellaret, Suet. Dom. 7. II. Fig.: vitam novellantes Deo, dedicating, Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 659.

novellus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [novus] young, new: capra, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: juvencl, Col. 6, 1: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84: vineae, Varr. R. R. 1, 31: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: vites, Virg. E. 3, 11: novellae gallinae, which have hatched for the first time, Col. 8, 5. Poet.: turba, young brood, for children, Tib. 2, 2, 22. 2. recent, fresh: Cn. et L. Gavilli, novelli Aquileienses, new colonists of Aquileia, Liv. 41, 5. 3. inexperienced, unaccustomed: cum regerem tenera frena novella manu, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 24: subtrahere jugo colla novella, ib. 3, 7, 16: novellum imperium, Vop. Tacit. 1. (Hence It. novello; Fr. nouveau, nouvelle.)

novem, card. num. nine: novem: orbibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: sermo in novem et libros et dies distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: milia passuum decem novem, nineteen, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. [Sans. navam; Gr. ἐν-νέφα; Germ. neun; Eng. nine.] (Hence It. nove; Fr. neuf.)

november and **novembris**, is, *adj.* [novem] pertaining to the ninth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): Calendis Novembribus, Col. 11, 2. 2. Usu. subst. m. the month of November: post Novembres, Mart. 3, 58: implem tricenae per singula menstrua luces Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November, Aus. Eccl. de dieb. sing. mens.

novēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] consisting of nine: numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, 49, § 86: natura, ib.: sulcus, three feet in breadth and three in depth, Plin. 17, 11, 15.

novēn-dēcim and **novemdecim**, card. num. [novem decem] nineteen: centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim, Liv. 3, 24: quum annos novemdecim haberet, id. Epit. 19 fin. (dub.).

novēndīal, v. novendialis.

novēndīālis, e, *adj.* [novem dies] of nine days, that lasts nine days: novendiale sacrum, Liv. 1, 31: id. 21, 62, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 807: novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. II. that takes place on the ninth day; of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated nine days after the funeral.

novendialis coena, Tac. A. 6, 5: novendiales pulveres (the ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of the art required that they should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment), Hor. Epod. 17, 48. Proverb.: extincto populo etiam novendialis tarde venit, of one who brings assistance too late, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 23. 2. Subst. novendiale or novendialis, is, n. a sacrifice and banquet given on the ninth day after a funeral: novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nona die qua sepultus est, Porphy. ad Hor. Epod. 17, 48: novendialis, ἐννέα ἡμέρας νεκροῦ ἀγόμενα, Gloss. Philox. nescio utrum inveniat, alicui Sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse luctum novem dies, quod apud Latinos novendialis appellant, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 1 quaest. 172. (v. Smith's Ant. 562.)

novēnnis, e, *adj.* [novem annus] of nine years: filius, Lact. Mort. persec. 20.

novēnsīdes or **novēnsīles** (dii), ium, m. plu. [novus insideo] the new gods (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): Feronia,

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Minerva, Novensides a Sabinis, Varr. l. 1. 5, 10, § 74: Jane, Junpiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Divi Indigetes, a form of prayer, Liv. 8, 9.

novēnus, a, um, num. distrib. [novēna] *nine each, nine*: ut virgines ter novēnae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv. 27, 37: terga novēna botum, Ov. M. 12, 97: novēnorum conceptu dierum, Plin. 3, 5, 9. *Sing.* Stat. S. 1, 2, 4.

novērica, ae, f. [prob. from novus] *a step-mother*: uxor generi, novērica filii, filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quum is (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de novērica, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: saeviores tragicis novēricas, Quint. 2, 10, 5: injusta, Virg. E. 3, 33: scelerata, Ov. F. 3, 853. Proverb.: apud novēricam queri, i. e. in ruin, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 80.

2. Fig.: rerum ipsa natura in eo non parens sed novērica fuerit, Quint. 12, 1, 2: quorum novērica est Italia, i. e. who are not natives, Vell. 2, 4. **II.** Transf. novēricae, arum, f. plu. *ditches which do not completely drain off the water from the fields*: Agrim. ap. Goes. 119.

novēricālis, e, adj. [novērica] *of or like a step-mother*: novēricales ibat venator in agros Ascanius, of Dido, Stat. S. 5, 2, 118: novēricali sedes praelata Lavino, Lavinium, so called after Ascanius's step-mother, Juv. 12, 71: Mycenae, i. e. sacred to Juno, the step-mother of Bacchus, Stat. Th. 7, 177. **II.** Transf. *hostile, malevolent*: novēricalia odia, Tac. A. 12, 2: novēricales Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, ib. 1, 33: novēricālibus oculis aliquem intueri, Sen. Co. tr. 4, 6.

novēricoz, i. v. dep. [id.] *to act the step-mother to, to treat with harshness*: alicui, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 med.

noviciōlus, a, um, adj. dim. [novicius] *rather new*: Tert. Apol. 47.

novicius or -tius, a, um, adj. [novus] *new (mostly technical)*: novum noviciū dicimus et propriū propiciū augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem, Alfens. in Gell. 6, 5: novicius quaestus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 92: vinum novitium, Plin. 23, 1, 23. **2. fresh, recent**: recens captus homo, nuperus et novitius, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: novicii servi, Varr. l. 1. 8, 2, § 6: de grege noviciorum, Cic. Pis. 1: venales novicios accipimus, Quint. 8, 2, 8: novicia turba grammaticorum, Gell. 11, 1: statuæ Luperorum, Plin. 34, 5, 10: colores, id. 35, 6, 29: jam sedet in ripa tetrūque novitius horret porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice*, Juv. 3, 265. (Hence Fr. novice.)

novies, num. adv. nine times: ter novies, Varr. R. R. 1, 2 fin.: novies Styx interfusa, Virg. G. 4, 480: novem novies, Sen. Ep. 58.

novissimālis, e, adj. [novissimus] *pertaining to the last, final*: particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales, Mar. Victorin. p. 2519 P.

novissimē, adv. v. nove.

novitas, ātis, f. [novus] *a being new, newness, novelty*: rei novitas, Cic. Div. 2, 28: gratiam novitati similem parant, Quint. 1, 6, 39: (figura) ipsa novitate ac varietate magis delectat, id. 9, 2, 66. In plur.: novitates, si spem afferunt, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae, vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic. Am. 19, 68. Poet.: anni, i. e. the spring, Ov. F. 1, 160. Adverb.: ad novitatem, anew, newly: Inscr. Orell. no. 3278. **2. the condition of a homo novus, newness of rank, upstart condition**: novitas mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, Sall. J. 85: novitas familiae, Vell. 2, 127. **II.** Esp. *rareness, strangeness, unusualness*: sceleris atque periculi novitas, Sall. C. 4: adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 24.

noviter, adv. newly: amor noviter venit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 med.

novitiōlus, novitiūlus, v. novic.

novus, avi, atum, i. v. a. [novus] *to*

make new, to renew, renovate: ipsi transtra novant, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: nulla prole novare viros, Ov. F. 1, 622: gregem, Stat. Th. 10, 229: fessa membra, Ov. II. 4, 90: ardorem, Liv. 26, 19: vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: ager novatus, *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30: verba, ib. 3, 37: multa novantur in omni genere materiae, Quint. 5, 10, 106: ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 346. **II.** Transf. *to change, alter*: novare aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5: nomen faciemque, Ov. M. 4, 541. **2. Esp. to alter a constitution, to overthrow a government, make a revolution: res, Liv. 1, 52: novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24, 23: omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34. Also *absol.* novare: ubi primum dubitis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. C. 39. *Pass. impers.*: ne quid eo spatio novaretur, ib. 55.**

novus, a, um, adj. new, not old, young, fresh, recent, etc.: civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 fin.: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, ib. 1, 8: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv. 7, 7: miles, Sall. J. 87: novum de integro proelium, Liv. 24, 16: Camillus, id. 22, 14: consules, Suet. Caes. 15: serpens, which has cast its old skin, Ov. M. 9, 266. **2. Particular phrases**: (i) *novae tabulae, new account-books, i. e. the remission of outstanding debts*: Cic. Off. 2, 23: id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall. C. 21. Hence, fig.: *beneficiorum novae tabulae, i. e. forgetfulness of benefits*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4. (ii) *novus homo or homo novus, the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart*: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: in Q. Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Muren. 7, 16: M. Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id. Rep. 1, 1. (iii) *novae res, new things, novelties*: nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 18 fin. So subst. novum, i. n. *news*: novum attulerint, quod sit nusquam gentium, Pl. Casin. prol. 70: num quidnam, inquit, novi? Cic. de Or. 2, 3: nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum, id. Rep. 1, 14. But in general, novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution*: Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua occidit, id. Cat. 1, 1: rerum novarum causam quaerere, id. Agr. 2, 33: Dumnorix cupidus rerum novarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: Dumnorix novis rebus studebat, ib. 9: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28: novarum rerum avidi, id. J. 19. In a double sense: Segulium negligamus, qui res novas quaerit: non quo veterem comederit nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, *innovations and new wealth*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21. **3. new, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of**: flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 3: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, Cic. Lig. 1: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr. 2, 8: novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv. 2, 13: nova monstra, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6. **4. unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced**: et rudis ad partus et nova miles cram, Ov. II. 11, 48. With dat.: novus dolor, Sil. 6, 254: Tac. Agr. 16. With inf.: nova ferre jugum cervix, Sil. 16, 332. **II.** Transf. in superl. novissimus, a, um, latest, last: histriones, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: qui ex his novissimus venit, necatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: novissimum agmen, the rear, ib. 1, 15: so *absol.*: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, the rearmost, ib. 2, 11: dixit novissima verba, Virg. Aen. 4, 650: novissima cauda, the end of the tail, Ov. M. 3, 681: luna, Plin. 2, 13, 10. **2. extreme, severest**: exempla,

the penalty of death, Tac. A. 12, 20: ib. 15, 44: and *absol.*: novissima exspectabat, ib. 6, 50: novissimum casum experitur, ib. 12, 33. [Sans. *nava*; Gr. *néfos*; Germ. *neu*; Eng. *new*.]

nox, noctis, f. (once *m.* in Cato R. R. 156, 3) *night, a night*: ipsa umbra terrae soli efficiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, in a day and a night, in twenty-four hours, ib. 2, 9, 24: quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15: dinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, ib. 3, 2 fin.: Milo media nocte in campum venit, id. Att. 4, 3: de nocte, by night, id. Mur. 33: multa de nocte profectus est, late at night, id. Att. 7, 4: multa nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: and simply nocte, adverbially: luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 fin.: ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sub noctem naves solvit, id. B. G. 1, 28: noctes et dies urgeri, day and night, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: concubia nocte, id. Div. 1, 27, 57; v. concubius.

II. Transf. *that which is done at night, night-doings*: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, nocturnal noise, Prop. 4, 8, 60: Noctes Atticae, the title of Gellius' work, so called because written in Attica by night, Gell. Epil. 2. *sleep, a dream* (poet.): pectore noctem accipit, Virg. Aen. 4, 530: talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abruptere oculi noctem, ib. 9, 599. **3. sexual intercourse**: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 42: Cic. Att. 1, 16: Hor. Epod. 15, 13: Stat. Th. 1, 69. **4. death (poet.): omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox tabulaeque Manes, ib. 1, 4, 16: in aeternam clauduntur lumina noctem, Virg. Aen. 10, 746. **5. darkness, obscurity**: quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: carcer infernus et perpetua nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82: Val. Fl. 7, 598. **6. a storm, tempest (poet.): tetra nimborum nocte coërta, Lucr. 4, 172: imber noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. Aen. 3, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 3, 9, 5. Hence, *clouds of missiles*: Lucan. 7, 520. **7. blindness**: perpetua trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2: Pseudo-Quint. decl. 1, 6. **8. the shades, the infernal regions**: descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbiter, i. e. Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55. **III.** Fig. *darkness, confusion, gloomy condition*: doleo me in hanc reipublicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut. 96: rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nox ingens scelerum, Lucan. 7, 571. **2. mental darkness, ignorance (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472. [Sans. *naktam*, "noctu"; Gr. *νύξ* *νυκτός*; Germ. *nacht*; Eng. *night*.] (Hence It. notte; Fr. nuit.)******

nox, adv. [perh. a contr. of noctis, noctis, nox, corresp. to the Gr. *νυκτός*] *by night*: si nox furtum factum sit, Fragn. XII, Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 med.: Eun. in Prisc. p. 724 P.

noxā, ae, f. [noceo] *hurt, harm, injury*: servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, injurious, Plin. 2, 63, 63, 158: tristes noxas a foribus pellere, v. F. 6, 129: ab noxa curcullionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19: veram noxam concipere, i. e. sickness, Col. 12, 3, 7. **II.** Meton. *a fault, offence, crime*: noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxa, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxa est, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 36: Liv. 32, 26: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa sint comprehensi, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: graviorem noxam fateri,

Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 72. (II) in law: *that which occasions injury, an offender, criminal*: noxa est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, *the guilty thing*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11. 2. *punishment*: noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28: aliquem noxa pecuniaque exsolvere, id. 23, 14: mergi freto satius illi insulae (Sicillae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, id. 8, 35: noxae dedere aliquem, *to deliver one up for punishment*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 9: noxae accipere aliquem, *to receive one for the purpose of punishing him*, id. ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2.

noxālis, e, adj. [noxa] in law, *pertaining to an injury*: noxalis actio, *an action on account of an injury committed*, Gai. Dig. 9, 4, 1: causa, Paul. ib. 4, fin.: iudicium, Ulp. ib. 2. Subst. noxale, is, n. = noxalis actio: si noxali velit actor experiri, id. ib. 9, 4, 21, § 6.

noxia, ae, f. [noxius] *hurt, damage, injury*: noxia, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, *damnum significat*, apud poetas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpa, Fest. s. v.: in re incipiunda ad defendendum noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68: vini, id. 14, 16, 19.

II. Meton. *that which causes damage, an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass*: noxia est ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Justin. Inst. 4, 8, 1: Traitioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causa mea, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 47: noxia carere, id. Bac. 4, 9, 87: in noxia esse, id. Merc. 4, 3, 30: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxia fore, *the blame would fall on*, Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro fodere haberi, *fear and a guilty conscience served them as a league*, Tac. A. 6, 4.

noxialis, e, adj. [noxia] *injurious, noxious*: lex noxialis, Prud. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, ib. 14, 1107.

noxietas, ātis, f. [noxius] *guilt, crime*: Tert. Apol. 2.

noxiosus, a, um, adj. [noxia] *very hurtful, injurious, or noxious*: res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10: noxiosissimo animali (al. noxissimo s. noxiosissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26. II. *full of guilt, vicious, sinful*: animi perditū noxiosique, id. Ep. 70: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130.

noxitudo, inis, f. [noxius] *guilt, offence, crime*: Pelopidarum, Acc. in Non. 143, 22.

noxius, a, um, adj. (Comp. noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13 dub.; al. obnoxior. Sup. noxissimus or noxiosissimus, ib. 1, 26, also dub.; al. noxiosissimus) [noxia] *hurtful, injurious, noxious*: magistratus necobedientem et noxium civem multa coerceto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: araneus aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72: afflatus maris (opp. utiles), id. 17, 4, 2: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: lingua, Mart. 2, 61: aves, rapacious, id. 10, 5: crimina, Virg. Aen. 7, 326. II. *guilty, culpable, criminal*: nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerant, noxios iudicavit, Liv. 39, 41: noxia corda, Ov. M. 10, 351: reducto coma capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17: id. Cal. 27. With abl.: Fallaci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20. With gen.: noxius conjunctionis, Tac. A. 5, 11: facinoris, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.

nubecula, ae, f. dim. [nubes] *a little cloud*: Plin. 18, 35, 82. 2. Transf. *something cloudy or dark, a dark spot*: mala urina, in qua veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, id. 28, 6, 19: smaragdi varia nubecula improbat, id. 37, 5, 18: nubeculae et caligationes suffusionesque oculorum, id. 29, 6, 38. II. Fig. *a gloomy expres-*

sion of countenance: frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis. 9.

nubes, is, f. (nubis, is, m. Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 38: nubs for nubes, Liv. Andr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 636) *a cloud*: aer concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: atra nubes condidit lunam, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: effusus aestivis nubibus imber, Virg. G. 4, 312: venti nubes abigunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48: nube deprendere volucrum jaculis, *to bring down a bird from the sky*, Sil. 16, 566. II. Transf. *a cloud of dust or smoke*: nubes pulveris, Liv. 22, 43: Sabaeae nubes, *the smoke of frankincense*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2. 2. *a dark spot*: crystalli infestantur plurimis vitis, maculosa nube, Plin. 37, 2, 10. 3. *a dense multitude, swarm*: nubes locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: levium telorum, id. 38, 26: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: volucrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 254. III. Fig. *anything unreal or unsubstantial, a phantom*: nubes et inaniam captare, Hor. A. P. 230. 2. *cloudiness, gloominess, darkness* (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 94: meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65: soporis, Stat. Ach. 1, 646: mortis, id. Silv. 4, 6, 72.

3. *a gloomy or mournful condition*: pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22: omni deterius pectora nube, Stat. S. 1, 3, 109. 4. *a veil or cloak*: fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62. 5. *a threatening appearance or approach of misfortune, war, etc.*: nubem belli dum detonet, omnem sustinere, Virg. Aen. 10, 809: consurgens in Italia nubes trucis et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3. [Root nub, which appears in nubo, "to veil;" cf. Sans. nābhas, "aer, coelum;" Gr. νέφος; Germ. nebel; the Lat. nebula belongs to the same root, and perh. nimbus.] (Hence It. nube; Fr. nue, nuage, nuer, nuance.)

nubifer, a, um, adj. [nubes fero] *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): nubifer Apenninus, Ov. M. 2, 226: rupes, Val. Fl. 4, 599. II. *cloud-bringing*: notus, Ov. H. 3, 58: eurus, Sil. 10, 323: ver, Lucan. 5, 415.

nubifugus, a, um, adj. [nubes fugo] *cloud-chasing*: nubifugus Boreas, poet. Col. 10, 288.

nubigena, ae, com. [nubes and GEN, root of gigno] *cloud born* (poet.): amnes nubigenae, Stat. Th. 1, 365: nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486: nubigenae clipei, the Ancilia, Stat. S. 5, 2, 131. II. Esp. *the Centaurs*, whom Ixion begot on a cloud: id. Th. 5, 263: Ov. M. 12, 211.

nubigōsus, a, um, adj. [nubes] *full of clouds, cloudy*: aer, Claud. Mamert. de stat. anim. 1, 7 (dub.).

nubilārium, ii, n. (nubilare, is, Inscr. Orell. no. 4369), [id.] *a shed or barn*, in which corn was kept from the rain: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: Col. 1, 6, 24.

nubilis, e, adj. [nubo] *marriageable*: filia, Cic. Clu. 5: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: nubiles anni, Ov. M. 14, 335.

nubilo, i, v. a. and n. [nubilum] *to be cloudy or overcast; to make cloudy, to overcast*: si nubilare coeperit, Varr. R. 1, 13, 5. Pass. impers.: ubi nubilabitur, Cato R. R. 88. 2. Transf. *to be cloudy, dull*: nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25. II. Fig. *to cloud over, obscure*: lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 37.

nubilōsus, a, um, adj. [nubilus] *cloudy*: caligo, App. M. 11, p. 260.

nubilum, i, n. [nubes] *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather*: venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. Ner. 13: aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, Plin. 11, 24, 28. In plur. nubila, orum, *the clouds*: Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5: caput inter nubila condit, Virg. Aen. 4, 177: disjicere nubila, Ov. M. 1, 328: nubila inducere et pellere, ib. 7, 202: vitandos aëles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac flicitates, Quint. 11, 3, 27.

nubilus, a, um, adj. [nubes] *cloudy, overcast, lowering*: nubillum coelum, Plin. 16, 26, 45: dies, id. 2, 2, 35: annus, Tib. 2, 5, 76. II. Transf. *cloud-bringing, cloudy*: nubilus Auster, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 26: Plin. 2, 47, 48. 2. *dark, gloomy*: nubila Styx, Ov. F. 3, 322: via nubila taxo, id. M. 4, 432: Tiberis, ib. 14, 447: Arcas, *dwelling in the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 4, 483. 3. *dark, of colour*: nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54: Mart. 8, 51. III. Fig. *beclouded, troubled*: ita nubilum mentem animi habeo, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mars nubilus ira, Stat. Th. 3, 230. 2. *gloomy, sad, melancholy*: toto nubila vultu, Ov. M. 5, 512: oculi hilaritate nitescent et tristitia quoddam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 3, 27: nubila tempora, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 40: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavourable, adverse*, ib. 5, 3, 14. (Hence It. nuvolo, nugola.)

nūbī-vāgus, a, um, adj. *wandering among the clouds*: meatus, Sil. 12, 102.

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. (acc. to Prisc. p. 789 P., the ancients also used the construction, nubere aliquem) [root nub; v. nubes] *to cover, veil*: tellus cupiet se nubere plantis, poet. Col. 10, 158: jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 22: quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118. II. Hence, from the custom of veiling a bride when she was conducted to the bridegroom, of women, *to be married to*: constr. with the dat., absol., and with cum: in late Lat. also with apud: quo illae nubent divites dotatae? Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 15: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46: regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, id. Fam. 15, 3: quum in familiam clarissimam nupsisset, id. Coel. 14: ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell. 1, 23: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, Tac. A. 4, 40. Accus. supine: quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nuptum locare virginem, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 25: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. Impers. pass.: cujusmodi hic cum fama facile nubitur, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 58: praestruit, hic quidem nubi, ubi sit et mori, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38. 2. Transf. of a man, *to marry, be married*: pontificem Max. rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7: viri nupti, Varr. in Non. 480, 3. Comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife: uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, quaeritis? uxori nubere nolo meae, Mart. 8, 12. Also of pederasty: nubit amicus, nec multos adhibet, Juv. 2, 134: Mart. 12, 42: Lampr. Heliog. 10. 3. *to lie with a man*: haec cotidie viro nubit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 45. 4. Of vines, etc. *to be trained or tied to other trees*: vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3: et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil. 5, 238: populus alba viti-bus nupta, Plin. 18, 28, 68.

nubs, is, f. v. nubes, ad init.

nūcālis, e, adj. [nux] *like a nut*: palmarum nucleae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

nūcāmenta, orum, n. plu. [id.] *catkins, fir-cones, etc.*: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

nūcella, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little nut*: Apic. in Barth. Adv. 34, 18.

nūcētum, i, n. [id.] *a wood where nut-trees grow*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 12.

nūcēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *of a nut, of a nut-tree*: fibulae unde flant, aridae iligneae, ulmeae, nuceae, ficulneae, Cato R. R. 31: virga nucea, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

nūcifrangibulum, i, n. [nux frango] *a nut-cracker, comically for a tooth*: Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 16.

nūcīnus, a, um, adj. [nux] *of a nut-tree, late Lat. for nuceus*: mensae, Vet. Schol. Juv. 11, 117.

nūcīpersicum, i, n. [nux persicum] *a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach* (evidently fabulous or erroneous).

persica nucipersica, Mart. 13, 46 in *lomm.*

nuciprūnum, i. n. [nux prunus] a *plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum*: Plin. 15, 13, 12.

nuclēātus, a, um, adj. [nucleus] *deprived of the kernel or stone, stoned*: uva passa, nucleata, Scrib. Comp. 223 (dub. *al. enucleata*).

nucleo, i. v. n. [id.] *to become kernelly, hard*: nucleantibus mamillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nucleus, i. m. [for nucleus, from nux] *a kernel, a nut*: applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, Plin. 15, 13, 10: avellanae, id. 37, 4, 15: pinearum nucum, id. 15, 10, 9. Proverb.: qui e nuce nucleum esse vult, frangit nucem = *there's no fishing without wading*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 55. (ii) *nucleum amisi, reliquit pignori putamina, I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 122. 2. *the hard, uneatable kernel, the stone of fruits*: nuclei olivarum, Plin. 37, 11, 73: persicorum, id. 23, 7, 67: cerasorum, id. 23, 7, 72: acini, id. 23, 1, 9. II. Transf. *the inner part, inside of anything*: nucleus gallae, id. 24, 4, 5: myrrhae, id. 12, 16, 35: allii, id. 19, 6, 34: conchae, pearls, id. 9, 35, 55. 2. *the hardest, firmest, most solid part of anything*: pinguitudinis (terrae), id. 17, 6, 4: ferri, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144: iusuper ex testa nucleus inducatur, Vitruv. 7, 1. (Hence It. *nocchio*; Prov. *nogalh*; Fr. *noyau*.)

nucula, ae, f. dim. [nux] *a small nut*: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

nucunculus, i. m. dim. [id.] *perh. a kind of nut-cake*: Not. Tir. 1, 176.

nudatio, ōnis, f. [nudo] *a stripping naked, nakedness*: Plin. 28, 6, 19.

nudē, adv. *nakedly, simply*: breviter ac nude aliquid tradere, Lact. 3, 1 *med.*

nudipēdalia, ium, n. plu. *a religious procession of persons with bare feet, performed in seasons of great drought to procure a fall of rain*: Tert. de Jejun. 16: cf. Petr. 44: Sil. 3, 28. II. *a going barefoot*: nudipedalia exercere, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 4, 8.

nudipes, ēdis, adj. [nudus pes] *barefoot, barefooted*: Tert. Pall. 5.

nuditās, ātis, f. *nakedness, barrenness*: Quint. 10, 2, 23 (dub. *al. jucunditas*): Paul. Nol. 13, 348.

nūdius [nunc dies] *it is now the ... day since, always in connection with ordinal numbers, and usu. with tertius*: ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 74: heri et nudius tertius, quartus, quintus, sextusque, id. Most. 4, 2, 40: nudius tertius dedi ad te epistolam longiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, id. Phil. 5, 1, 2.

nūdius-tertiānus, a, um, adj. *made three days ago, or the day before yesterday*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 59: nudius tertianus, τριθημέριος, Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [nudus] *to make naked or bare; to strip, bare, uncover*. Of persons: hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: nudatum caput, Virg. Aen. 12, 312. Of things: ricta duros nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1063: gladios, Liv. 1, 27: telum nudatum vagina, Nep. Dat. 11: viscera nudant, Virg. Aen. 1, 211: ventus nudaverat vada, Liv. 36, 45: nudata cacumina silvae ostendunt, Ov. M. 1, 346.

2. *Esp. milit. t. t. to leave uncovered, to expose*: latera sua, Liv. 1, 27: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: collis nudatus hominibus, ib. 7, 44: ne castra nudentur, ib. 70: praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J. 88: terga fugam nudant, Virg. Aen. 5, 586. 3. *to strip, spoil, plunder*: spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: agros nudare populando, Liv. 44, 27: quem praeceps ales nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: moveat comitula risum furtivis nudata coloribus, ib. 1, 3, 19: ne nuder ab illis, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 7. II. *Fig. to lay bare,*

expose: te evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: vis ingenii scientia juris nudata, ib. 1, 38: nudatos opere censorio aut sententia iudicum de ambitu condemnatos restituit, *those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges*, Suet. Caes. 41 (*al. notatos*). 2. *to lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose*: defectionem, Liv. 35, 32: fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id. 42, 63: ingenium res adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: alicui amorem, Tib. 4, 7, 2. 3. *to divest of, bereave*: nudare omnibus rebus tribuniam potestatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 7.

nūdulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *naked, bare*: loca nudula, Hadr. carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

nūdus, a, um, adj. *naked, bare, unclothed*: tanquam nudus nudes legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: nudus membra Pyracmon, Virg. Aen. 8, 425: capite nudo, *bareheaded*, Sall. J. 94: nudis pedibus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24: costae nuda tegmine, Sil. 5, 449. *Esp. without the toga, in one's tunic*: nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. G. 1, 299: Petr. 92: Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 17. Proverb.: vestimenta detrahare nudo, i. e. *to squeeze blood from a stone*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 79. 2. *Of things: bare, uncovered, exposed*: nuda subsellia, *empty, deserted benches*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: silex nuda, *not covered with turf*, Virg. E. 1, 15: ensis, id. Aen. 12, 306: sedit humo nuda, Ov. M. 4, 261: quodcumque jacet nuda tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground*, Lucan. 6, 550: manes nudi, *unburied bodies*, Stat. Th. 8, 73: nudum nemus, *leafless*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 281. With *gen.*: loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation*, Sall. J. 79: nudus arboris Othrys, Ov. M. 12, 512. 3. *unarmed*: in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, *his defenceless back*, Sall. J. 107: Liv. 5, 45. 4. *stripped, spoiled, deprived, or destitute of*. With *abl.*: urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13: nudus agris, nudus numis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 184: navis latus nudum remigio, id. Od. 1, 14, 4: Sil. 16, 46. With *ab*: Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr. 4, 2. With *gen.*: mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608. 5. *poor, needy, destitute, forlorn*: quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Flacc. 21: nuda senecta, Ov. H. 9, 154: Juv. 7, 35. II. Transf. *bare, mere, pure, simple, only*: nuda ista, si ponas, iudicari, qualia sint, non facile possunt, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: nuda ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 17: locorum nuda nomina, Plin. H. Nat. 3 praef.: virtus nudo homine contenta est, Sen. Ben. 3, 18: nuda virtus, Petr. 88: nuda manu captare fontem, i. e. *without a cup*, Sen. Hippol. alt. 519: etiam nudus consensus sufficit obligationi, Modest. Dig. 44, 7, 51. III. *Fig. simple, unadorned*: Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tanquam veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75: Ov. A. A. 3, 747: nudi capilli, id. M. 4, 261. 2. *unveiled, i. e. immodest*: verba, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: obscena nudis nominibus enuntiare, Quint. 8, 3, 38. (Hence Fr. *nu*.)

nūgacitas, ātis, f. [nugae] *a trifling, playfulness, drollery*: Aug. Ep. 67: id. de Musica 6 init.

nūgae, arum, f. plu. *jokes, jests, silly things, idle speeches, trifles, nonsense*: aufer nugas, *away with your jesting*, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 7: nugas agere, *to trifle, play the fool*: nisi argentum dederit, nugus egerit, id. Men. prol. 54: maximas nugas agis, id. Asin. 1, 1, 78: and ellipt. *without ago*: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense*! id. Pers. 4, 7, 7: huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. Div. 2, 13. Of verses, *trifles*: nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: Cat. 1, 4: Mart. 9, 1, 5. So of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortuaria, Pl. Asin.

4, 1, 63. II. *Meton. jesters, jokers, droll fellows*: amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3: ego nugas maximas omni mea comitate sum complexus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

nūgālis, e, adj. [nugae] *frivolous, trifling, worthless*: theoremata, Gell. 1, 2: scholica quaedam nugalia, id. 4, 1.

nūgālitās, ātis, f. [nugalis] *foolery, nonsense*: nugālitās, σαπρότης, Gloss. Philox.: nugālitās, φλυαρότης, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgāmenta, orum, n. plu. [nugae] *trifles, trash*: App. M. 1, p. 113: nugamenta, ὑβλήματα, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgax, for nugax: nugax, σαπρός, Gloss. Philox.

nūgātor, ōris, m. [nugor] *a jester, trifler; also, a braggart, a swaggerer*: vae tibi nugator! Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 86: non vero tam isti (lacerati), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. de Sen. 9: neque in istum nugatorem, tanquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Flacc. 16: homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 1: cessas nugator Pers. 5, 127. II. *Perh. a debauchee*. Prud. Cath. 2, 29.

nūgātōriē, adv. *triflingly, frivolously*: tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct. Her. 4, 36.

nūgātōrius, a, um, adj. [nugator] *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory*: nugatoriae artes, i. e. *lies*, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 2: nugatorii boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: unguentum, id. L. L. 7, 3, § 64: ad probandum res infirma nugatoria, Cic. Caecin. 23: in mala nugatoriaque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am. 15: genus argumentationis nugatorium, *not to the point*, Auct. Her. 2, 20.

nūgātrix, icis, adj. [nugor] *trifling, frivolous*: nugatrix acies, i. e. *luxurious*, Prud. Psych. 433.

nūgax, ācis, adj. [id.] *jesting, trifling, frivolous*: qui tam nugax esset, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: nugax es, Petr. 52.

nūgigērulus, i, v. nugivendus. **nūgipōlylōquides**, is, m. [nugae πολὺς loqui] *a great talker of nonsense*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (*al. Nugidoliloquides, Nugipalamloquides*).

nūgivendus, i, m. [nugae vendo] *a dealer in female finery*: ubi nugivendis res soluta est omnibus, Pl. Aul. 13, 5, 51, in Non. 144, 29 sq. (Others read nugigerulus.)

nūgo, ōnis, m. [nugae] *a buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow*: nugo et corruptor, App. M. 5, p. 172.

nūgor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] *to jest, play the fool, talk nonsense*: Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. Div. 2, 13: cum aliquo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73.

II. *to trick, cheat*: nugatur sciens, Pl. Casin. 5, 4, 11: non mihi nugari potes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 42.

nullā-tēnus, adv. *in nowise, by no means*: immortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart. Cap. 2, 35: Cod. Justin 8, 10, 12, § 3.

nullibi, adv. [nullus ibi] *nowhere*: Vitruv. 7, 1, 4.

nullificāmen, inis, n. [nullifico] *a despising, contempt*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

nullificātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a despising, contempt*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

nullifico, i. v. a. [nullus facio] *to despise, condemn*: Hier. Ep. 135.

nullus, a, um, adj. (*gen. m. nulli, for nullius, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2: gen. fem. nullae, for nullius, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 207: Prop. 1, 20, 35*) [ne ullus] *not any, none, no*: nulla videbatur aptior persona, Cic. Am. 1, 4: nullae lites, id. de Or. 1, 26: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id. N. D. 1, 35: nullo certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: aliter sine populi iussu nulli earum rerum Consuli jus est, *no consul has the right*, Sall. C. 29 *fin.*: nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing*: nequam hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugis bonae, Gell. 7, 11. With *dum* affixed: nulladum via, *no way as yet*, Liv. 5, 34: id. 29, 13. Nullus non, *every*:

nulla rerum suarum non relicta inter hostes, id. 8, 26: nullo non se die extulit, Sen. Ep. 12: Suet. Caes. 76: non nullus, v. nonnullus. 2. for non, *not, not at all*: at tu edepol nullus creduas, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 5: Philotimus nullus venit, Cic. Att. 11, 24: Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, ib. 15, 22:

II. Subst. for nemo, *no one, nobody*: *Pi.* Qui scire possum? *Chry.* Nullus plus, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 12: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37: aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus, Sall. J. 109: nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum, Tac. G. 43: a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin. 18, 28, 69: ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, *no two*, id. 3, 1, 3: scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 22. 2. *Fem.*: talem nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20: nulla amissum conjugem flevit, Just. 28, 4. 3. *Neutr.* *nothing*: Graii praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. A. P. 324: nullo magis Caesaris amicitiam demeruit Furnius, Sen. Ben. 2, 25: nullo magis studia, quam spe gaudent, Quint. 2, 4, 43. 4. *Adverbially*, nullo, *never*: nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur hostium castra esse, Liv. 22, 53. III. *Esp. of no account or moment, insignificant, trifling*: igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6: nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5: sed vides nullam esse rempubl., nullum senatum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: Nep. Phoc. 1: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2. 2. *not proper, not as it ought to be*: ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Lucan. 1, 589. 3. *not existing, dead*: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. Sen. 22: proque viro, qui nullus erat, veniebat ad aras, Ov. M. 11, 579: nulla est Halcyone, nulla est, ait; occidit una cum Ceyce suo, ib. 684.

4. *lost, undone*: si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 26: id. Most. 2, 1, 41: nullus es, Geta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1: nullus repente fui, Liv. 6, 18. (Hence Fr. *nul*.)

num, *adv.* an interrog. particle, used generally when a negative answer is expected: in direct interrogations it has no English equivalent: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? Cic. Div. 1, 14: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id. Rep. 1, 37: num furis, an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posset? Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (ii) With *nam* and *ne*, *numnam*, *numne*: eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55: numne vis me ire ad coenam? Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 65: Deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. N. D. 1, 31. (iii) num quid (or numquid) vis? *do you wish anything further? is there anything else?* a common form of leave-taking: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 44: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49: Cic. Att. 6, 3: Liv. 6, 34: numquid me vis? Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 119: and elliptically, numquid me? id. Poen. 3, 6, 6. (iv) numquid = *num*: numquid meministi? *do you remember?* Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 40: numquid Pomponius istis audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79. II. In indirect interrogations, *whether*: quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic. Fat. 3: jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. 42, 19: exsistit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdificilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitia veteribus sint anteposendi, Cic. Am. 19: videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, *whether this exposition should not be a little longer still*, Quint. 4, 2, consultus, num vellet, *whether he not wish*, Suet. Aug. 18. (ii) numquid = *num* (rare): scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitis esse Romanos, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coepe-

rit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2.

nummarius (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [nummus] *pertaining to money, money*: difficultas nummaria, *pecuniary difficulty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 28: difficultas rei nummariae, ib. 4, 6: nummaria theca, a *money-box, coffer*, id. Att. 4, 7: res nummaria, *the coinage*, id. Off. 3, 20: lex Cornelia nummaria, *passed by Sulla against forgery*, id. Verr. 1, 42: poena, a *fine*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 11. II. *Transf.* *bribed, venal, mercenary*: numarii iudices, Cic. Att. 1, 16: iudicium, id. Verr. 3, 57: numarium tribunal, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 *fin.*

nummatus (numm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *furnished with money, rich*: homo bene nummatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22: ac bene nummatus decorat Spadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: numatior revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105.

numella, ae, f. a *kind of shackle or fetter*, for cattle and criminals: nervos, catenas, carceres, numellas, pedicas, bojas, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 5: ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, Col. 6, 19, 2 (*al.* numelli; *al.* numellae).

numellus, i, m. v. numella, *ad fin.*

numen, inis, n. [nuo] a *nodding with the head, a nod*: terrificas capitum quatientes numine cristas, Lucr. 2, 633.

2. *Transf.* *the inclination of a thing towards a place*: in quem quaeque locum divorso numine tendunt, id. 4, 180. II. *Fig.* a *nod, i. e. command, will*: ad numen mentis momenque moveri, id. 3, 145. 2. *Esp. the divine will, the will or power of the gods*: numen dicant esse imperium, dictum ab nutu; numina sunt, quojus imperium maximum esse videatur, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 85: deo, cujus numini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53: multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant, id. Verr. 4, 49: dii immortales suo numine atque auxilio urbis tecta defendunt, id. Cat. 2, 13: Nox et Diana, nunc in hostiles domos iram atque numen vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. Of the *will* or *authority* of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 45: annuite P. C. nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30. Hence,

3. *Meton.* *deity, divine majesty, a divinity, god, goddess*: numina Palladis, Virg. Aen. 3, 543: per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44: deorum immortalium numen, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: nos magna precati numina, Virg. Aen. 3, 634: promissaque numine firmat, *i. e. by calling a god to witness, by an oath*, Ov. M. 10, 430: vadimus immixti haud numine nostro, *not with Heaven on our side*, Virg. Aen. 2, 396. Of the *manes* of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10.

numērābilis, e, *adj.* [numerus] *that can be numbered or counted* (poet. and rare): numerabilis calculus, Ov. M. 5, 588: populus numerabilis utpote parvus, *easily numbered*, Hor. A. P. 206.

numērālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to number, numeral*: numerale nomen, in gramm. a *numeral*, Prisc. p. 579.

numērārius, ii, m. [id.] *an arithmetician*: Aug. in Psalm. 146, sect. 11.

II. *an accountant*: numerarii vocati sunt, qui publicum numum aeraris inferunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Amm. 19, 9.

numērātio, ōnis, f. [numero] a *counting out, paying, payment*: ubi numeratio exigetur, Col. 1, 8, 13: ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18.

numērātor, ōris, m. [id.] a *counter, numberer*: numerator siderum, Aug. Confess. 5, 4.

numērātus, a, um, *Part.* [numero].

II. *Adj.* *counted out, paid down*: hence, *in ready money, in cash*: hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. Asin. 1, 3, 41: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Caecin. 4. Hence, *subst.* nu-

meratum, i, n. *ready money, cash*: quae tua est suavitas nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non erat, id. Fam. 5, 20: Liv. 36, 21 *fin.*: Hor. E. 2, 2, 166: testamento edixit relinquere in numerato HSDC, Plin. 33, 10, 47. *Fig.* in numerato habere, *to have in readiness* (a phrase of Augustus): dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, ingenium eum in numerato habere, Quint. 6, 3, 111.

numērūs, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] *pertaining to number, numeral*: numeraria aestimatio, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 3, 58.

numēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to count, reckon, number*: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic. Rep. 3, 4: ea, si ex rebus numeres, innumerabilia sunt; si ex rebus, modica, id. de Or. 2, 32: numerare per digitum. Ov. F. 3, 123: vota quoque pro domina via numeranda facit, *almost innumerable*, Tib. 4, 4, 18: aureos voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud. 21: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, *you reckon, derive*, Juv. 8, 131: numerata senatum, *count the house*, a phrase addressed to the Consul by a senator who considered that there was not a quorum present: ne quid ad senatum "*consule*" aut "*numera*," Cic. Att. 5, 4: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14. *Poet.*: numerare pectine chordas, *to run over the strings*, i. e. *to play*, Juv. 6, 382. 2. *Esp. of money, to count out, pay*: stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36: pecuniam de suo, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. II. *Fig.* *to reckon as one's own, i. e. to have, possess*: donec eris felix multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: veterani tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35. 2. *to account, reckon, esteem, consider*: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat non competitorem, Cic. Mur. 24: numerare aliquem in primis, id. Verr. 3, 73: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et numerari volo, id. Fam. 1, 9: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr. 2, 70: numerare aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam. 2, 6: mors in beneficii parte (*al.* partem) numeretur, id. Phil. 11, 1: ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. Rosc. Am. 6: Thucydides nunquam est numeratus orator, id. Or. 9, 31. 3. *to enumerate, mention*: dies deficiat si velim numerare quibus bonis male evenerit, id. N. D. 3, 32.

numēro, *adv.* *precisely, exactly, just now*: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 25. 2. *quickly, rapidly, soon*: (apes) si quando displicatae sunt, cymbalis et plausibus numero reducant in locum unum, Varr. R. 3, 16, 7. With *nimis*: per falsum et abs te creditum numero nimis, *too quickly too soon*, Afran. in Fest. s. v. So without *nimis*: Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, cur numero estis mortui hinc exemplum ut pingere? *why have you died too soon?* Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 102.

numērōsē, *adv.* *numerously, multifariously*: numerosius onerare, Col. 4, 21: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19. *Sup.*: familias numerosissime comparant, App. de deo Socrat. p. 54: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9: numerose loqui, *to speak in the plural number*, Tert. adv. Prax. 12. II. *rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously*: fidiculae numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*: (sententia) cadit numerose, id. Brut. 8, 34: numerose dicere, id. Or. 66: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*

numērōsitas, ātis, f. [numerosus] a *great number, multitude*: numerositas innumera, Macr. S. 5, 20: filiarum, Tert. Monog. 4: curialium, Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 3: scriptorum, Sid. Carm. 23, 150.

numērōsiter, *adv.* *rhythmically, harmoniously*: Arn. 2, 73.

numērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus] *consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold*: numerosa pubes, Val. Fl. 5, 40: partus Plin. 11, 40, 95: herba radices

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magna, numerosa, id. 21, 24, 95: civitas numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous*, Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima suffragia, Plin. 7, 28, 29: copiosa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: debitor arcae, Mart. 3, 31: pullus equinus lato et muscutorum toris numeroso pectore, Col. 6, 29: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: Myron, numerosior in arte quam Polyclitus, *more versatile*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 58: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, *more extensive, with more wings*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: numerosa tabula, *a painting with many figures*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 32: numerosum opus, *of various contents*, Quint. 5, 10, 10. II. *measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious*: numerosa brachia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (*al. gestus*), id. Pont. 4, 2, 33: numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: apta et numerosa oratio, id. Or. 50: ib. 52: numerosus Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48.

numerus, i, m. [from the same root as *numus*, νόμος: that which is measured off, dealt out, distributed] *the measure of discrete quantity, number*: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*: caesorum numerum subtiliter exsequi, Liv. 3, 5: metiri numerum, Stat. Th. 6, 263: numerum inire, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: capere, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 68: subducere, Cat. 61, 208: haec sunt tria numero, *in number, altogether*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: classis mille numero navium, id. Verr. 1, 18: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim incidunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ad duorum millium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B. C. 3, 53. 2. *Esp. a certain collective quantity, a number of persons or things*: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora literae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: cum maximus piratarum numerus deesset, id. Verr. 5, 28: si naves suum numerum haberent, *their full or proper number*, ib. 5, 51: magnus numerus frumenti, *a great quantity*, ib. 2, 72. So *absol.* like the Eng. *number*, for *a great number*: est (in eadem provincia) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, id. Font. 1 *fig.*: plures numero tuti, Tac. A. 14, 49 *fin.*: illos defendit numerus, Juv. 2, 46. 3. *In plur. numeri, the mathematics, astronomy*: ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et coelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: Thales hoc etiam numeris inquiri et astris, Sid. 15, 79: numerisque sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411. Rarely in the *sing.*: Claud. Cons. Mall. 130. II. *Transf. an order, class, body, etc.*: in proscriptorum numerum relatus, Nep. Att. 12: me adscribe talem (*i. e. talium*) in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr. 3, 90: in numero deorum esse, id. N. D. 3, 19: in numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18. 2. *In milit. lang. a division, a troop, band*: sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. Agr. 18: plena urbs exercitu insolito: multi ad hoc numeri e Germani ac Britannia, id. H. 1, 6: Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 86. 3. *Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, a mere number, opp. to quality, worth*: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere ciphers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27. 4. *In gramm. a number (singular, plural, dual)*: Varr. L. L. 9, 39, § 65 *sq.*: Quint. 1, 4, 27. 5. *Meton. poet. dice (marked with numbers)*: seu ludet numeroque manu iactabit eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 39: modo tres iactet numeros, ib. 3, 359. III. *Fig. rank, place, position, estimation*: si quo in numero

illud, quod per similitudinem affertur, et quo in loco illud, cuius causa affertur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: missis legatorum numero centurionibus, *in the place of*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: parentis numero alicui esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: homo nullo numero, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47: Q. Aelius Tiberio fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, *was no orator*, ib. 31. 2. *a part of a whole, a member*: omnes numeros virtutis continet, id. Fin. 3, 7: varium et elegans omni fere numero poema, id. Acad. 1, 3: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, id. N. D. 2, 13: animalia imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427: liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38. Hence, puer omnium numerum, *complete, perfect*, Petr. 63. And, on the contrary, deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 18. 3. *order*: quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo digerit in numerum, Virg. Aen. 3, 445. 4. *musical measure, time, rhythm of motion or sound, harmony, numbers*: in numerum exsultant, Lucr. 2, 630: in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: histri si paulum se movet extra numerum, id. Parad. 3 *fin.*: (Cyclopes) magna vi brachia tollunt in numerum, Virg. G. 4, 174: sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, Cic. Or. 56 *fin.*: multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, ib. 65 *fin.*: redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, ib. 61. Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59. (ii) *a measure, metrical foot*: quum sunt numeri plures, iambum et trochaicum frequenter segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: nectere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 30: numeros nemini, si verba tenerem, Virg. E. 9, 45: numerisque fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11. (iii) *a verse, in gen. (poet.)*: arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam edere, *i. e. verses in heroic metre*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1: impares, *i. e. elegiac verses*, ib. 3, 1, 37. (Hence It. *numero, novero*; Fr. *nombre*.)

numida, ae, m. = νόμας, *one of a wandering, pastoral race, a nomad*: Arabia numidarum, Vitr. 8, 3: numidas dicimus quos Graeci Νομάδας, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur, sive quod herbis, ut pecora, aluntur, Fest. s. v.

numisma and **nummisma**, atis, v. nomisma.

nummarius, **nummatio**, etc. v. numarius, etc.

numnam and **numne**, v. num.

Numorum-expalpōnides, (Nummor.), ae, m. [numus expalpor] *a flatterer for money, a fictitious comic name*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

numōsus (numm.), a, um, adj. [numus] *well furnished with money, wealthy, rich* (for numatus): hoc inclinationem huiusmodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulerosus, religiosus, numosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super qua dicitur, Nigid. in Gell. 4,

numquam, v. nunquam.

Numquamposteaēripides, ae, m. [nunquam postea eripio] *from whom one can never wrest what he has once seized, Nevergetagainides*, a comically-formed name: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

numquando, more correctly written *separate*, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (nunqu.), v. num.

numquis, more correctly written *separate*, num quis; v. num.

numūlārīolus (numm.), i, m. *dim.* [numularius] *a petty money-changer*: Sen. Apocol. *med.*

numūlārīus (numm.), a, um, adj. [numulus] *pertaining to money-changing*: mensa numularia, Scaev. Dig. 14,

3, 20. More freq. II. *Subst. numularius* (numm.), ii, m. *a money-changer, money-broker*: numulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7. 2. *an officer of the mint, who tested the silver before it was coined*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3226.

numūlus (numm.), i, m. *dim.* [nummus] *a sum of money, money*: numulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16: numulorum aliquid, ib. 1, 19 *fin.*: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi numulos suos, ib. 8, 13.

numus (also written nummus), i, m. [from νόμος, also written νοῦμος, the chief silver coin of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 173; cf. Smith's Ant. 809] *a piece of money, a coin, money*: jactabatur temporibus illis numus, sic ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, Cic. Off. 3, 20: adulterini numi, *counterfeit money*, ib. 3, 23: putat suos numos vos comedisse, id. Att. 6, 1: habere in numis, *in ready money*, ib. 8, 10: (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, id. Verr. 4, 6. 2. *Esp. a Roman silver coin, called also numus sestertius, and simply sestertius* (v. sestertius), *a sestertius*: cogit Scandilium quinque illa millia numum dare atque annumerare Apronio, ib. 3, 60: binis millibus numum, Plin. 17, 1, 1: numorum Philippeum ad tria millia, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 115: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5: Suet. Aug. 46 *fin.* With sestertius numo sestertio, Cic. Rab. Post. 17: percipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9. 3. *As a Greek coin, two drachmae*: illi drachmis issent miseri; me nemo potest minoris quisquam numo, ut surgam, subigere, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 19. II. *Fig. like our farthing, to denote a very small sum, a trifling low price, etc.*: assident, subducunt, ad numum convent, *to a farthing*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95 (v. Smith's Ant. 808 *seqq.*).

nunc, adv. (= novumce) *now, at present, at this time*: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5: opp. to tum, id. Quint. 28, 87: quum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim, tum vero nunc multo videbam similiorem, id. Brut. 71, 250: nunc deinceps ratiocinationis naturam consideremus, id. Inv. 1, 33: nunc denique est perfectum, id. Prov. Cons. 13: ut nunc est, *as matters stand*, id. Att. 12, 29: Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: qui nunc sunt, *the men of the present day*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 57: nunc ipsum, *just now*, Cic. Att. 7, 3. Sometimes of past time, regarded as present: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit, Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nunc Saliaribus ornare pulvinar decorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2 dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep. Timol. 5. Less freq. with the *fut.*: quis nunc te adibit? cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. 8, 16. With the suffix *ce* and the interrog. particle *ne*, *nuncce*: hem, nuncce demum? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 60.

2. *Nunc... nunc, now... now, at one time... at another time*: tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc negligentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illa, id. 34, 13: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque pererrat arte locum, Virg. Aen. 5, 441: nunc huc, nunc illuc curro, Ov. H. 10, 19. Thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3: and even five times, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. The first nunc is sometimes omitted: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere agnus, Virg. Aen. 5, 830. (ii) *Nunc... mox*: Vell.

2, 63. (iii) Nunc... postremo: Liv. 3, 49. ||. As a particle of transition: but now: quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29: si haec non ad cives R., si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri vellem, tamen tanta rerum atrocitate commoverentur. Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi R., id. Verr. 5, 67: quum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id negligi dolebam; nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus, id. Fam. 6, 21. 2. in that case, now, then: abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Sen. Ben. 5, 12.

nuncōne, v. nunc.

nunciā (nunt.), etc., v. nuntius.

nuncūbi, adv. [from num alicubi] any where? whether any where? : nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4. ||. Transf. at any time? ever? : nuncubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

nuncūpātīm, adv. [nuncupo] by name: Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9 fin.

nuncūpātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a naming, calling; a name, appellation: justitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

||. Esp. a naming or appointing as heir: cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. Cal. 38: Gal. Inst. 2, § 104: v. Smith's Ant. 1116.

2. the dedication of a book: mihi patrocina ademi nuncupatione, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8. 3. a solemn and public pronouncing of vows: votorum nuncupationes, Tac. A. 16, 22: Suet. Ner. 46. sollemnum verborum, Val. Max. 5, 10, n. 1.

nuncūpātor, ōris, m. [id.] he who gives name to: Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 352.

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nuncūpo, avi, atum (nuncupassit for nuncupaverit; Frag. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v.) 1. v. a. [nomen capio?] to call by name, to call, name: nuncupare nominare valere apparet, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 60: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Sextilem mensem e suo cognomine nuncupavit, Suet. Aug. 31. 2. to mention by name, enumerate: Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, Plin. 7, 26, 27. Poet.: alicujus fidem, to invoke, Enn. in Non. 90, 11. 3. to proclaim, pronounce, appoint: qua (voce) laturos eo spolia posteros nuncupavit, Liv. 1, 10: nuncupare adoptionem, Tac. H. 1, 17: aliquam reginam, Just. 24, 2. ||. Esp. nuncupare heredem, to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir: neredes palam, ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: voce nuncupatus heres, Just. 12, 15 fin.: magna ex parte heredem Caesarem nuncupare, Tac. A. 16, 11: nuncupatum testamentum, a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator names his heirs, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. Hence, 2. absol. to constitute or appoint as one's heir: ignotos et alios infensos, eoque Principem nuncupantes, procul arcebat, Tac. A. 2, 48: Suet. Claud. 4: nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, sed quia ipse meruisti, Plin. Pan. 43. 3. to pronounce or offer public vows, to vow: vota nuncupata dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt, Fest. s. v.: quum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, profectus ab urbe esset, Liv. 41, 10: vota pro incolumitate principis consules et sacerdotes nuncupabant, Tac. A. 12, 68: Val. Max. 1, 1 fin.

nuncūpātor, ōris, m. [id.] he who gives name to: Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 352.

Ep. 7, 5) [novem dies] the ninth day, i. e. the market-day, the weekly market: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum *ναγῆρος*, Cic. Att. 1, 14: farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit, Plin. 18, 3, 4. 2. Meton. a market-place or town: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 31. 3. Fig. trade, traffic, sale: totius reipublicae nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: vectigallium flagitiosissimae nundinae, ib. 2, 14, 35.

nundinālis, e, adj. [nundinae] pertaining to the nundinae or markets: nundinalis cocus, a bad cook (but the true explanation is uncertain), Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 45.

nundinārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a market or fair, market: nundinarium forum, Plin. 8, 51, 57: oppidum, id. 12, 17, 40: epulae, given to those who attended the market, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 69.

nundinātiōis or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [nundinor] for sale: capita nundinātiōis, i. e. the unveiled faces of girls, Tert. Virg. veland. 3.

nundinātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] the holding of a market or fair; hence, a trading, trafficking, buying and selling: fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic. Verr. 5, 5: quae libido in jure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, ib. 1, 46: juris et fortunarum, id. Agr. 1, 3. ||. the market-price: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 32.

nundinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a trader, trafficker: Fest. s. v. nundinae. Fig.: nundinator salutis publicae, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 3.

nundino, i. v. a. [nundinae] to sell: nundinare pudorem, Firm. Math. 6, 31 fin.: so in part. perf.: nundinatus, traded away, sold, id. 6, 31 med.: Prud. *stroph.* 10, 969.

nundinor, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to attend or hold a market; to trade, traffic: in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, chaffering, Liv. 22, 56. 2. Transf. to meet in large numbers: in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66. ||. Fig. to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy: nundinari senatorium nomen, id. Verr. 2, 49: jus ab aliquo, ib. 1, 46: totum imperium populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 4.

2. to trade away, to sell: constabat um in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7: judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App. M. 10, p. 255.

nundinum, i, n. [novem dies: cf. nundinae] the market time: inter nundinum, the time between two nundinae, and trinum nundinum, the time of three nundinae, or at least 17 days, Macr. S. 1, 16: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, on the third market-day, Liv. 3, 35: rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Auct. or. pro domo, 16: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28: v. Smith's Ant. 816.

nunquam (numquam), adv. [ne unquam] at no time, never: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta nunquam fuit, id. Att. 7, 1: illum nunquam, dum haec natio viveret sine cura futurum, id. Sest. 63: nunquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nunquam donec, Liv. 34, 23. With a follg. negative affirmatively: nunquam non ineptum, always, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 fin.: probi mores nunquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 23: nunquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, never otherwise than, always, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. ||. For non emphatic, certainly not: qui hodie nunquam ad vesperam vivam! Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 40.

nuntiātiō (nunc.), ōnis, f. [nuntio] a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement, made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiatiōem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81: ib. 5, 3 fin. ||. In law: an announcement, notice, declaration, information. So of an information respecting ownerless goods which fall to the fiscus: Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 1: novi operis, an information against a work undertaken to one's injury, Cod. Justin. 8, tit. 11.

nuntiātor (nunc.), ōris, m. [id.] a reporter, declarer, announcer: apparuit Christus rei maximae nuntiator, Auz. 1 fin. ||. an informer: Ulp. Dig. 39, 20.

nuntiātrix (nunc.), icis, f. [id.] she that announces: Cassiod. Var. 2, 14.

nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. [nuntius] to announce, report, declare, relate, make known, inform, etc.: nuntiare nuntium exoptabilem, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: non dubito, quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum literae nuntiarint, Cic. Att. 1, 15: quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant? id. Acad. 2, 25: equites ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: nuntiare horas, to announce the hours, tell the time of day, Mart. 8, 67. Pass.: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse et venire nuntiaretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: nuntiabantur haec eadem Curioni, ib. 2, 37: Plin. Ep. 3, 7. Pass. *impers.*: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Roma, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: cum paulo esset de hoc incommodo nuntiatum, id. Verr. 5, 16. And in *abl. absol.*: nuntiato, regem Artaxiam Armeniis a Germanico datum, Tac. A. 2, 64. 2. With *subj.* or *inf.*: to intimate, command: paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: delegit centurionem, qui nuntiaret regibus, ne armis disceptarent, Tac. A. 2, 65: jubet nuntiarum miserae, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, ib. 11, 37: nuntiat patri abicere spem et uti necessitate, ib. 16, 11. ||. Esp. in law: to denounce, inform against: causam pecuniae fisco, Papin. Dig. 49, 14, 39: opus novum, to inform against a work undertaken to one's injury, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 3.

nuntius (nunc.), a, um, adj. [a contr. of novi-ventius; hence lit. newly come or arrived] that announces, signifies, makes known (poet.): nuntia libra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32: simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Lucr. 77: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. H. 16, 10: exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5. ||. Subst. nuntius, ii, m. a bearer of intelligence, etc., messenger, courier: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl. Stich. 2, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasus habet, Cic. Quint. 25: literis, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14. facere aliquem certiores per nuntium, id. Att. 11, 24: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id. Fam. 12, 10: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Poet. of a female: huius dea: utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem, Val. Fl. 2, 141. 2. Meton. a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28: de Q. Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17: nuntium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19: nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41. Also *neutr.* nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. 63, 75: nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiat, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 896. (ii) Esp. a command, order, injunction: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruiisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: Nep. Chabr. 3. (iii) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce: Cic. de Or. 1, 40: id.

nuntius (nunc.), a, um, adj. [a contr. of novi-ventius; hence lit. newly come or arrived] that announces, signifies, makes known (poet.): nuntia libra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32: simulacra divinae nuntia formae, Lucr. 77: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. H. 16, 10: exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5. ||. Subst. nuntius, ii, m. a bearer of intelligence, etc., messenger, courier: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Pl. Stich. 2, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasus habet, Cic. Quint. 25: literis, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14. facere aliquem certiores per nuntium, id. Att. 11, 24: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id. Fam. 12, 10: literas et nuntios mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26. Poet. of a female: huius dea: utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem, Val. Fl. 2, 141. 2. Meton. a message, news, tidings: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 67: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28: de Q. Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17: nuntium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19: nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41. Also *neutr.* nuntium, ii: ad aures nova nuntia referens, this new message, Cat. 63, 75: nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiat, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 896. (ii) Esp. a command, order, injunction: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruiisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: Nep. Chabr. 3. (iii) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, to send one's wife a letter of divorce: Cic. de Or. 1, 40: id.

Att. 1, 13: Ulp. Dig. 24, 2, 4. Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4. And of the annulling of a betrothment: si invito patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remiserit, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 45. Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 6. 3. nuntia, ae, f. a female messenger: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: vox nuntia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuntia veri, Virg. Aen. 4, 188.

nūper, adv. [novumper, from novus] *newly, lately, recently, not long ago*: nuper et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 19: Allobroges qui nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, *formerly*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1. *Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25.

II. Transf. *recently, in modern times*: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, id. Div. 1, 39: id. N. D. 2, 50.

nūperus, a, um, adj. [nuper] *late, fresh, recent*: recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium te perdocere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephantum nuperi a silva (al. nuper), Flor. 4, 2: nuperrimus etiam proferebant antiquissimi, Prisc. p. 606 P.

nupta, ae, f. v. nuptus.

nuptālicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [nupta] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: donum, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 194.

nuptiābilis, e, adj. [nuptiae] *marriageable*: Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptiae, arum, f. plur. [nubo] *a marriage, wedding, nuptials*: exornatis nuptiis, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 54: nuptias adornare, ib. 2, 1, 35: facere, ib. 2, 4, 9: in nuptias aliquem corripere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: nuptias alicui efficere, id. Ph. 2, 1, 28: in nuptiis alicujus coenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, id. Clu. 12: Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att. 13, 29. II. Transf. *of sexual intercourse*: cuius mater quotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34: Just. 31, 6. (Hence It. *nozze*; Fr. *noces*.)

nuptiālis, e, adj. [nuptiae] *pertaining to marriage, nuptial*: nuptiales ludi, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 2: coena, id. Curc. 5, 2, 61: Suet. Cal. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9: facies, ib. 6: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33: carmina, Cat. 61, 12.

nuptiāliter, adv. *as at a wedding*: Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

nuptiātor, ōris, m. [nuptiae] *one who marries*: Hier. ad Jov. 1, 38: secundus, id. Ep. 11: nuptiatores, γαμοστόλοι, Gloss. Philox.

nupto, i. v. n. [nubo] *to marry, wed*: Tert. Sodom. 45.

nuptiāla, ae, f. dim. [nupta] *a young wife*: Varr. in Non. 357, 2 (al. nuptae).

nuptiārio, ivi, 4. v. n. desid. [nubo] *to desire to marry*: Mart. 3, 93: App. Apol. p. 319.

nuptus, a, um, Part. [nubo]. II. Adj. *married, wedded*: nupta filia, Cic. Sest. 3. Transf. *nupta verba, which should not be spoken by unmarried girls, immodest expressions*, Fest. s. v. III. Subst. *nupta, ae, f. a married woman, bride, wife*: nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33: pudica, Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, id. A. A. 3, 613. Comically, in the masc.: novus nuptus, of a man married in jest as a woman to another man, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 6.

nūpus, ūs, m. [id.] *marriage, wedding*: nūpus passus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: dies nūpus, *a wedding-day*, Gell. 2, nuptu filias locabant, Auct. ill. 59.

nūriciāla, ae, f. dim. [nurus] *a daughter-in-law*: Inscr.

nūrus, ūs, f. *a daughter-in-law*: 738

uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4: Cic. Phil. 2, 24: Jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i. e. *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon*, Ov. F. 6, 729: matrum nuruumque caterva, id. M. 12, 216. II. Transf. *a son's bride*: Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 12. 2. *a wife of a grandson or great-grandson*: Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 14. 3. *a young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 248: nurus Latinae, id. M. 2, 366. [Sans. *snuca*; Gr. *νύος*; Angl.-Sax. *snom*; old Germ. *schnur*.] (Hence It. *nuora*.)

nūs, m. = *vous*, the understanding: Mart. Cap. 2, 26. II. Esp. *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: Tert. adv. Valent. 7; 9.

nusciciōsum (more correctly *nuscitiōsum*) Atelius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret, Fest. s. v.

nusquam, adv. [ne usquam] *nowhere, in no place*: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: sive est illa scripta usquam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15: nolite arbitrari me cum a vobis discessero nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22. 2. nusquam non, *everywhere*: Plin. 24, 1, 5. 3. *towards no place*: nusquam moturos, Liv. 44, 26: nusquam abeo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50. II. Transf. *on no occasion, nowhere, in nothing*: nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. 2. *to or for nothing*: ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, id. Fin. 1, 9: plebem nusquam alto natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18. 3. nusquam esse: *not to exist, not to be*: ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 38.

nūtābilis, e, adj. [nuto] *tottering*: App. de Deo Socrat. p. 128.

nūtābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] *tottering, staggering*: miles nutabundus, App. M. 9, p. 237: Salvian. Gub. D. 6, 13. II. Fig. *vacillating, uncertain*: Lact. 6, 3. **nūtāmen**, inis, n. [id.] *a nodding, waving*: Sil. 2, 399.

nūtātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a nodding*: capitis nutatio, Plin. 1, 37, 49. II. *a swaying*: in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3, 129. Fig.: nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5.

nutiquam, v. neutiquam. **nūto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [root nu: v. abnuo] *to nod*: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 39: capite nutat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Cal. 38: nutans, distortuens oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64. 2. *to sway to and fro*: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 4, 37: Virg. Aen. 2, 629: percutiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 620: nutans machinimentum, Tac. H. 4, 30. II. Fig. *to waver in opinion or judgment; to doubt, hesitate*: etiam Democritus nutare videtur in natura Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375. 2. *to falter in fidelity, to be faithless*: primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 98.

3. *to be in peril; to totter, to waver*: urbs nutabat, ib. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, ib. 3, 18: nutantem Caecinam praevenire, ib. 3, 40.

nūtribilis, e, adj. [nutrio] *nourishing, nutritious*: cibi nutritibiles, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: nutritibiliores succi, ib. 5, 10.

nūtribilliter, adv. *so as to be nourished or reared*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2. **nūtriciōtio**, ōnis, f. [nutrio] *a suckling*: munus nutritionis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1: puerorum nutritiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27. II. Transf. *a nourishing, supporting*: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nūtriciātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a suckling*, nursing: plane eductus in nutritu Venereo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 55: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20. II. *a growing*: herba non evellenda in nutritu, ib. 1, 47.

nūtricio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a nurse*: Inscr.

nūtricius and **-tius**, a, um, adj. [nutrix] *that suckles, nourishes, nurses*: quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutriciae curae, Arn. 2, 58: humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13, 7. II. Subst.: *nutricius*, il, m. *a bringer up, a tutor*: erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutriticus ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108. 2. *nutricia*, ae, f. *a nurse, governess, tutoress*: Hier. Ep. 108, n. 30. 3. *nutricium*, il, n. *a nursing; nourishment*: illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convalui, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 17: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163. Transf. Favonius afflatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337. (ii) *Plur. nutricia*, orum, *a nurse's wages, τὰ ὀπενθήρια*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1 fin.

nūtrico, i. v. a. and **nūtricoor**, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear*: pueros nutricare, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13. II. Fig.: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34: eum paupertas nutrita est, App. Apol. p. 285.

nūtriciūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a nurse*: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8: Suet. Aug. 94: fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

II. Fig.: *nutriculae praediorum*, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: Gellius *nutricula seditionum*, id. Vat. 2: *nutricula causarum*, Africa, Juv. 7, 148.

nūtrimen, inis, n. [nutrio] *nourishment*: Ov. M. 15, 354. (Hence Fr. *nourrain*.)

nūtrimentum, i, n. [id.] *nourishment, nutriment*: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Cal. 9. 2. Transf.: *pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris*, Plin. 17, 23, 36, n. 28: suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum nutrimenta dedit, Virg. Aen. 1, 176. II. Fig.: *eloquentiae*, Cic. Or. 13: *favoris*, Val. Max. 2, 1: *truculentiae*, App. M. 9, p. 234. 2. *In plur. a bringing up, rearing*: nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6.

nūtrio, ivi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. (contr. form, *nutrimus* for *nutrivimus*, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26: *nutribam* for *nutriebam*, Virg. Aen. 7, 485: *nutribo* for *nutriam*, Rhemn. Palaem. 1383) *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear*: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus lacte ferino, id. Trist. 3, 11, 3: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40: balaenae mammae nutriunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95: serpente ciconia pullos nutrit, Juv. 14, 75: taurus nutritus in herba, id. 12, 12. II. Transf. *of plants*: terra herbas nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtum roscido humore nutrire, Cat. 61, 25: nutriti cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. 8, 10. Poet.: *Edonis nutrimentum missile ventis, with a shaft taken from a tree made tough by storms*, Val. Fl. 6, 340. *Of fire*: ignes foliis et cortice sicco nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643. 2. *to nurse, take care of, attend to*: cura corporum nutriderum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, Cels. 3, 23: vires, ib.: *ulcus, to heal*, id. 5, 26: *capillum*, Plin. 22, 22, 39. 3. *Nutrire vinum, to mix wine with spices, to make it keep*: Col. 12, 30: *nutritum vinum*, id. 12, 21. 4. *In gen. to preserve*: nutriuntur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu sicca fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: Cat. 19, 1. III. Fig. *to nourish, cherish, support, sustain*: indoles nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: *pascere ac nutrire furorem*, Sil. 7, 497: *impetus*

ille sacer qui vatun: pectora nutrit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 25: carmen, ib. 3, 4, 26: numi, quos hic quincunce modesto nutrieras, Pers. 5, 149. (Hence Fr. *nourrir*.)

nūtrior, 4. dep. for nutritio, to *nourish*: nutritor olivam, Virg. G. 2, 425.

nūtritiūs, a, um, v. nutriticius.

nūtritor, ōris, m. [nutritio] a bringer up, rearer, breeder: volucrum nutritor equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gramm. 7.

nūtritiōrius, a, um, adj. [nutritio] *nourishing, nutritive*: lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de diaet. 3.

II. *pertaining to bringing up, rearing*: cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nūtritura, ae, f. [nutritio] = nutriticus, a *nursing, suckling*: Cassiod.

nūtritus, a, um, Part. [nutritio].

nūtritus, ūs, m. [id.] *nourishment*: mulsu nutritu senectam tolerare, Plin. 22, 24, 53.

nūtrix (old orthogr. notrix, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), ūis, f. [id.: a contr. of nutri-trix] a *wet-nurse, nurse*: omnia minima miansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc. 3, 1: capra nutrix Jovis, Ov. F. 5, 127: gallina nutrix, a *hen that has chickens*, Col. 8, 11: mater nutrix, a *mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell. 12, 1: nutricis pallium, of anything soiled, dirty, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 30. II. Transf. *she that nourishes or maintains*: virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151: Jubae tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15.

2. Nutrices, the breasts, paps: Cat. 64, 18. 3. a *nursery-garden*: omnia ea non statim moris est in sua locari, sed prius nutrici dari, atque in seminariis adolescere, iterumque migrare, Plin. 17, 10, 12. 4. the land that supports a family: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 111. III. Fig.: est quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, Cic. Or. 11: curarum maxima nutrix nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: nutrix discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, m. [root nu: v. abnuo] a *nodding, a nod*: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21. 2. Meton. an expression of will, opinion, or command: nutus tuus potest hominem in civitate retinere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potulasset, Liv. 34, 62: monuit ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 23. Hence 3. will, command, pleasure: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9: auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 1, 31: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Virg. Aen. 7, 592. 4. inclination towards, favour: annuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30.

II. Transf. a downward tendency or motion, gravity: terrena suapte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: terra sua vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45.

nux, nūcis, f. (gen. plur. nucum for nucum, Coel. in Charis. p. 40 P.) a *nut*: nux juglans, a *walnut*, Plin. 25, 22, 24: sparge, marite, nuces (a custom at weddings), Virg. E. 8, 30: nux cassa, an empty nut, fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36. Proverb.: nuces relinquare, to give up childish sports (since children played with nuts), Pers. 1, 10: Suet. Aug. 83. 2. a *nut-tree*: inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41. III. Transf. any fruit with a hard shell or rind: nux amara, a *bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10: Plin. 15, 7, 7: castaneae nuces, chestnuts,

Virg. E. 2, 52: the fruit of the tithymalus or Euphorbia: Plin. 26, 8, 40. Poet. an almond-tree: Virg. G. 1, 187. (Hence It. *noce*; Prov. *noiz*; Fr. *noix*.)

nyctālōpa, ae, f. [nyctalops] the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy: Marc. Emp. 8.

nyctālōpia, ae, f. = νυκταλωπία, the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy: Isid. Orig. 4, 8.

nyctālōps, ōpis, adj. = νυκτάλωψ, that cannot see in the twilight: Plin. 28, 11, 47: ubi homo neque matutino tempore videt neque vespertino: quod genus Graeci νυκτάλωπας vocant, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10. II. that sees only at night: nyctalopas, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

nyctegrētos, i, f., or -on, i, n. = νυκτέρετον, a plant said to shine at night after being dried for thirty days in the moonlight, and to be used by magicians, Caesalpina pulcherrima, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 11, 36.

nycticōrax, ācis, m. = νυκτικόραξ, the night raven? Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86: Isid. Orig. 12, 7.

nyctostrātēgus, i, m. = νυκτοστράτης, the Greek name of the praefectus vigilum: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, f. an unknown plant (a doubtful reading): Plin. 27, 12, 82 (v. Nigina).

nympha, ae, and **nymphē**, ēs, f. (dat. plur. nymphabus, Inscr. Orell. no. 1629: nymphabus, ib. no. 1630, and nymphis, ib. no. 1627) = νύμφη: a bride, a mistress: Ov. H. 1, 27: Tib. 3, 1, 21 (al. merita). 2. Nymphae, demigoddesses, who inhabited the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains: nymphs: Nymphae genus omnibus unde est, Virg. Aen. 8, 91: Ov. M. 5, 540: Nymphae Libethrides, the Muses, Virg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphe, Echo, Ov. M. 3, 357. II. Transf. water (poet.): cadit in patulos nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. 3, 16, 4: Mart. 6, 43. 2. the pupa or nymph of an insect: alius evolat, alius in nympha est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24: id. 11, 16, 16. (Hence It. *ninfa*, *sninfa*.)

nymphaea, ae, f. = νυμφαία, the water-lily. 1. heracleos, the white water-lily, Nymphaea alba, Linn. 2. alia, capite luteo, the yellow water-lily, Nuphar lutea, Linn. 3. Pteris, v. Pteris: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

nymphaeum, i, v. nympheum, **nymphālis**, is, adj. pertaining to a fountain: in aqua nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

nympharēna, ae, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 64.

nymphēum, i, n. (nymfeum, Inscr. Orell. no. 57: nymphaeum, ib. no. 3317) = νυμφεῖον, a fountain consecrated to the Nymphs: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Capitol. Gord. 32: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 5.

nymphigēna, ae, m. [nympha and GEN, root of gigno] nymph-born: Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. 1, p. 84 ed. Burn.

nymphōn, ōnis, m. = νυμφών, a bridal-chamber: Tert. adv. Val. 32.

nyssion, ii, n. ivy: App. Herb. 98.

o, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the fourth in the vowel series, of which the Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the o, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a late period.

II. Interchanges of o with the other vowels. 1. for those with a, e, and i, vide those letters. 2. with u. These two vowels are the most nearly allied, and their interchanges are very numerous. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently exhibit o where

the classic language has u. So on the Column. rostr. macestratos (acc. pl.), exfociont, consol, primos (nom. sing.), captom; in the Epitaphs of the Scipios, bone oino, cosentiont, duonoro optumo viro (bonorum optimum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch., in oquoltod. And even in the later inscr. and MSS. we sometimes find o for u: poplico, populum, taboleis, in the tab. Bantina; faciondam dederont, Inscr. Orell. no. 1585; fondus, fornacatibus, solitodo, etc., in good MSS. And, on the contrary, u for o in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for frons, fontes; rubustis for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Orell. Inscr. no. 642: numenclator, Inscr. ap. Grut. 630, 5: consu-brinus, ib. 1107, 1: sacerdos, ib. 34, 5. O and u appear with equal frequency in connection with qu and v: e. g. quom and quum, avos and avus, servos and servus. 3. O is substituted for au in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, etc. III. Changes of o in the Romance languages. 1. ō is comparatively seldom changed; but it sometimes becomes u, uo, oa, ue, ou, eu, and oeu: e. g. Lat. totus; It. tutto; Port. tudo; Lat. corona, morus, non; Lat. ovum, It. uovo; Lat. coda, Wall. coadē; Lat. consolor, Wall. consuelo; Lat. totus, Fr. tout; Lat. hora, Fr. heure; Lat. nodus, Fr. noeud. 2. ō is generally changed, in It. into uō; in Wall. into oā; in Sp. and Prov. into uē; and in Fr. into eu (oeu): e. g. Lat. bonus, It. buono; Lat. schola, Wall. scoalē; Lat. jocus, Sp. juego; Lat. forum, Pr. fuer; Lat. populus, Fr. peuple; Lat. cor, Fr. coeur. (ii) ō is sometimes changed into u: e. g. Lat. bonus, Wall. bun; Lat. coluber, Sp. culebro, Port. culro. (iii) ō frequently remains unchanged. 3. o long by position is sometimes changed in Wall. into oa or u, in Sp. into ue and u, in It. and Port. into u; and in Fr. into ou or ui: e. g. Lat. porta, Wall. poartē; Lat. frons, Wall. frunt; Lat. fons, Sp. fuente; Lat. compleo, Sp. cumplō; Lat. ostium, It. uscio; Lat. percontor, Port. pergunto; Lat. colors, Fr. cour; Lat. post, Fr. puis. IV. As an abbreviation, O stands for omnis and optimus? I. O. M. Jovi Optimo Maximo; O. E. B. Q. C. ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. no. 4489; O. N. F. omnium nomine faciundae, ib. 4415: O. V. optimo viro, ib. 4135: also, optimi viri, ib. 5037.

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12. Indicating mere position: at, about, before: follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: lanam ob oculum habere, id. Mil. 5, 37: experior prius ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse,

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before my eyes, *ib.* 2, 4, 51: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39: *id.* Sest. 21, 47. II. Transf. to indicate an object or cause: *on account of, owing to, for, with regard to, etc.*: etiam ob stultitiam tuam te tueris? *do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly?* Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 82: pretium ob stultitiam sero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4: civitas ob eam rem incitata, *on that account*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quam ob causam venerant, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26: ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: ob malefacta haec, *id.* Ad. 2, 1, 45: ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ob aliquod emolumentum suum, *id.* Pont. 8, 17: ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, *id.* Verr. 2, 32: nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiore esse possumus, *on account of*, *id.* Rep. 1, 19 *fin.*: ob eam (amicitiam) summa fide servatam, *id.* Am. 7 *fin.*: unius ob iram prodimur, Virg. Aen. 1, 251: saevae memore Junonis ob iram, *ib.* 1, 4: aut ob avaritiam aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: non noxa neque ob metum, Tac. H. 2, 49: Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam obiisse, *on behalf of the state*, *id.* A. 2, 83: cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, *ib.* 6, 5: ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 6. (ii) So, ob *id.*, ob hoc, ob haec, etc., *on that account, therefore, etc.*: ignaris hostibus et ob *id.* quietis, Liv. 25, 35: Tac. A. 2, 66: ob hoc quum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv. 25, 37: ob hoc miserior, Sen. Ep. 98: ob haec quum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv. 8, 23: ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. J. 39: ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A. 2, 30 *fin.* 2. Esp. to indicate the consideration for which something is done: *for or in consideration of* (ancient): ob asinos ferre argentum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 80: quin arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem? *id.* Rud. 3, 6, 23: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56: talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10 *fin.* 3. Ob rem, like *ex re*, opp. to frustra, to the purpose, with advantage (rare): An. Non pudet vanitatis? Do. Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41: verum *id.* frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostra manu situm est, Sall. J. 31. 4. Quam ob rem, and in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore*: quam ob rem *id.* primum videamus, Cic. Am. 11: quam ob rem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, *ib.* 4, 16. III. In composition, ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; before *p, f, c, g* the final *b* is usu. assimilated: *e. g.*: oppeto, offero, occido, ogganio. As a prefix its significations are various, and somewhat difficult of classification; nor are they all obviously connected with its meanings as a preposition. (i) *to, towards*: oppetere, to go towards; obvenire, to come towards. (ii) *before, in the way of*, denoting hindrance or incumbrance: opponere, to put before, to oppose; obesse, to be in the way of, to be a hindrance or injurious to: obstruere, to build in the way of, to block up. (iii) *against*, denoting hostility: oppugnare, to fight against; offendere, to strike against; obnuntiare, to report against or unfavourably. (iv) *down* (apparently equivalent to *de*): occidere, to cut down; opprimere, to press down. (v) *over*, denoting covering: obruere, to fall or rush over; obtere, to stretch over. These are the more usual significations, but there are others which cannot be here specified.

obacerbat, exacerbat, Fest. s. v.

obacero, i. v. a. to contradict, interrupt: Fest. s. v.

obaculor, i. v. n. dep. to stir up, irritate, provoke: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

obaeratus, il. m. [ob aea] a debtor who must work out his debt: (agros colunt) il. quos obaerarios nostri vocitant, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

ob-aeratus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt: liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecunia quadam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 105: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46. Comp.: quanto quis obaeratio, aegrius distrahebant, the more deeply in debt, Tac. A. 6, 17. II. Subst. obaeratus, i. m. a person involved in debt, a debtor: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: Liv. 26, 40: obaeratos liberare, Cic. Rep. 2, 21.

ob-ägito, i. v. a. to disturb: Enn. in Non. 147, 11.

ob-ambulatio, ñis, f. a going or walking about: hominum, Auct. Her. 3, 19.

ob-ambulo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to walk before or near, to go past: constr. with dat. or acc.: obambulare muris, Liv. 36, 34: gymnasium, Suet. Tib. 11: gregibus, Virg. G. 3, 538: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. M. 14, 188. 2. to go or walk about: ante vallum portasque, Liv. 25, 39: in herbis, Ov. M. 2, 851: praeter os, Pl. Poen. prol. 19: cum solus obambulet, Ov. Tr. 2, 459.

ob-ardesco, arsi, 3. v. n. incep. to burn before, to blaze out: Stat. Th. 9, 856.

ob-aresco, 3. v. n. incep. to grow dry, to dry up: membrana quam siccare et obarescere non oportet, Lact. Op. D. 10 (al. arescere).

ob-armo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to arm: securi dextras, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 48: manus impias contra aliquem, App. M. 9 init.

II. Fig. perfrictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, *ib.* 2, p. 125.

ob-äro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to plough around or up: quum hostes obarassent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv. 23, 19.

ob-äter, tra, trum, adj. obscured, black, blackish: nascens luna si cornu superiore obatro surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Plin. 18, 35, 77, § 349.

ob-ätresco, 3. v. n. incep. [obater] to become black: Firm. Math. praef.

ob-audiens, entis, Part. [obaudio] II. Adj. obedient: obaudientius, Ambros. Ep. 21.

ob-audentia, ae, f. [*id.*] obedience: Tert. Exh. ad cast. 2.

ob-audio, ii, 4. v. a. (for obedio) to obey: constr. with dat. or absol.: alicui, App. M. 3, p. 136: Adam non obaudiit, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

obauditio, ñis, f. [obaudio] obedience: obauditio, ὑπακοή, Gloss. Philox.

ob-auratus, a, um, adj. gilded: socci obaurati, App. M. 11, p. 260.

obba, ae, f. a kind of cup: obba poculi genus, quod nunc ubba dicitur, Varro ap. Non. 146, 8 sq.: Pers. 5, 148.

II. Transf. the grain called panicum: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53 dub. (Salmas. conjectures offa).

obbatus, a, um, adj. [obba] shaped like the vessel called obba: cassides obbatae, App. M. 10, p. 254 (al. ovatae).

ob-blätëratus, a, um, adj. prattled, bubbled, chattered: his affanilis frustra obblateratis, App. M. 9, p. 221 (al. abblaterantes; al. blatteratis).

ob-brütresco, tui, 3. v. n. incep. to become brutish, stupid: obbruit obstupuit, Fest. s. v.: Lucr. 3, 546: claude meatus obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc, v. occ.

ob-densatio, ñis, f. a thickening: cutis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

obditus, a, um, Part. [obdo].

ob-do, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. to put, place, or set before or against; to shut, fasten, bolt, etc.: pessulum ostio obdo, slip the bolt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, shut, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 15: obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam obseravit, placed opposite, Flor. 3, 6 med.: auribus ceram obdere,

Sen. Ep. 31. 2. to put over, clothe, arrange, etc.: feralibus amicul's instructus atque obditus, App. M. 10, p. 244: capillos in mutuos nexos obdere, *ib.* 3, p. 137. II. Fig. to put in the way of, to expose: hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59. 2. to oppose: rigidam vocibus obdere forem, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 42.

ob-dormio, i. v. n. to fall asleep: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38. sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56: omnem obdormivi crapulam, have slept off all my debauch, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, 3. v. n. incep. [obdormio] to fall asleep: quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Suet. Claud. 33: testudines summa in aqua obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12.

obdormito, i. v. n. freq. [*id.*] to be prone to fall asleep: Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to lead or draw before, to draw or bring over: ad oppidum exercitum, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: vestem, to draw on or over, Tac. A. 4, 70: seram, to draw, close, fasten, Prop. 4, 5, 47: callum, to draw over, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. II. Transf. to cover by drawing over; to cover over, surround, envelope: trunci obducuntur libro aut cortice, *id.* N. D. 2, 47: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36: obducta cicatrix, a closed, healed scar, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: obducta nocte, overcast, cloudy, dark, Nep. Hann. 5. 2. to close, shut up (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebe, Lucan. 5, 67.

3. to draw in, drink down, swallow: venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: potionem, Sen. Prov. 3: pultarium mulsi, to drink up, Petr. 42. 4. to contract, wrinkle, knit the features: obducta solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: vultum, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1.

III. Fig. to draw or spread over: clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *id.* Tusc. 2, 15, 36. 2. to cover, conceal: obductus dolor, Virg. Aen. 10, 64: obductos luctus rescindere, Ov. M. 12, 547. 3. of time, to pass, spend: itaque obdixi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6.

ob-ductio, ñis, f. [obduco] a drawing over, a covering, veiling: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7.

II. Esp. a veiling of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: capitum, Amm. 14, 7 *fin.*

obducto, i. v. a. freq. [*id.*] to lead or bring often to: nec pol ego putiar meas in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 46.

obductus, a, um, Part. [obduco].

ob-dulcesco, 3. v. n. incep. to become sweet: obdulcesco, περιγλυκύνομαι, Gloss. Philox.

ob-dulco, i. v. a. to sweeten, make sweet: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

obdūratio, ñis, f. [obduro] a hardening, obduracy: Aug. Ep. 105.

ob-dūrē-facio, 3. v. a. to make hard, to harden: Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3. v. n. incep. to grow hard, to harden: Cato R. R. 50: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Varr. R. R. 3, 14: ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, have grown stiff, Pl. Truc. 5, 24. II. Fig. to become hardened, insensible, obdurate: ad ista obduruius, Cic. Att. 13, 2: usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, *id.* Mil. 28: contra fortunam, *id.* Tusc. 3, 28: dociliora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 9.

ob-dūro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act. to harden, render hard: fig.: obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Constant. 13: obdurata nequitia,

Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pertin. 9. || Neutr. *to be hard or hardened*; only fig. *to hold out, persist, endure*: pernegabo atque obdurabo, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 56: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7. *Pass. impers.*: quare obduretur hoc triduum, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

obēdiens, entis, Part. [obedio]. || A dj.: *obedient*: nulli est naturae obediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: natio semper obediens huic imperio, id. Pis. 34 *med.*: vivere obedientem alicui, Sall. J. 31: ad nova consilia gentem obedientem habere, Liv. 28, 16: dicto obedientem esse alicui, for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word or command*: magistro desinebat esse dicto obediens, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 38. *Comp.*: imperiis nemo obedientior, Liv. 25, 35. *Sup.*: imperiis obediētissimus miles, id. 7, 13. 2. *Of things, yielding, compliant*: omnia secunda et obedientia sunt, *according to your wishes*, Sall. J. 14: obediētissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, *i. e. easily wrought*, Plin. 16, 43, 83.

obēdiēter, adv. *obediently, willingly, readily*: conferre tributum, Liv. 5, 12: facere imperata, id. 21, 34: facere adversus aliquem, id. 39, 51. *Comp.*: nihil obediētius fecerunt, id. 38, 34. *Sup.*: obediētissime paruit, Aug. Civ. D. 22.

obēdiētia, ae, f. [obediens] *obedience*: servitus est obediētia fracti animi, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: abjicere obediētiā, id. Off. 1, 29. *Of bees*: mira plebi circa regem obediētia, Plin. 11, 17, 17. *Of elephants*: intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum obediētia, id. 8, 1, 1. (Hence It. *ubbidienza*; Fr. *obéissance*.)

obēdiō, ivi or ii, Itum (oboedire, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: Front. Ep. ad Ver. 7: oboedire, obaudire, Fest. s. v.: *old fut.* obediō tibi, Afran. in Non. 507, 30), 4. v. n. [ob audio] *to give ear, hearken, listen to* (in this sense rare): alicui, Nep. Dat. 5.

|| *Esp. to obey, yield obedience to, be subject to, serve*: parere et obedire praecepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obtemperare et obedire magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2 *fin.*: impulsu libidinum voluptatibus obediētium, id. Rep. 6, 26: pecora ventri obediētia, Sall. C. 1. *Pass. impers.*: utrimque enixe obeditum dictatori est, Liv. 4, 26. *With acc.*: *to be obedient in anything*: atque haec omnia perfacile obediebam, App. M. 10, p. 247. *Of things*: ramus oleae quam maxime sequax atque obediturus, *yielding, flexible*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, 6. 2. *to comply with, accommodate oneself to*: obedire temporis multorum, Cic. Brut. 69. (Hence It. *ubbidire, obbedire*; Fr. *obéir*.)

obēlisus, i, m. = obelískos (a small spit; hence) *an obelisk*: trabes ex Syenite marmore fecere reges, obeliscos vocantes solis numini sacros, Plin. 36, 8, 14: Amm. 17, 4. || *a rose-bud*: Aus. Idyll. 14, 27. || *a mark in books placed against suspected passages, an obelisk* (cf. obelus): Aug. Ep. 10.

obēlus, i, m. = obelós (a spit), *a critical mark placed against suspected passages in books, an obelisk*: Hier. Ep. 112: Aus. Sap. 13 prooem.

ob-ōo, ivi or ii, Itum (obinunt, obcunt, Fest. s. v.), 4. v. n. and a. *Constr. absol. or with acc. which is to be regarded as depend. on the prefix*: *to go or come to, to go to meet, go against*: donec vis obit, *until force intervene*, Lucr. 1, 222: in infera loca, Cic. Arat. 474: ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv. 31, 21: Acheruntem obibo, Enn. in Fest. s. v. ob (al. adibo): tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: diem obit supremum, *he encountered his last day, i. e. died*, Nep. Milt. 7: diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12: diem obire, *to die*, Suet. Vesp. 1: mortem, Pl. Aul. prol. 15: Cic. Phil. 5, 17.

In pass.: morte obita, *after death*, id. Sest. 38. 2. Hence, by ellipsis, *absol. to die*: malo cruciati ut pereas atque obeas cito, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 76: tecum vivere ameni, tecum obeam libens, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obituros, Liv. 5, 39: gaudio, *to die of joy*, Plin. 7, 53, 54: morbo, *of a disease*, id. 11, 37, 71: obitis libatione profunditur, *for the dead*, App. de Mundq. p. 74. 3. *Of constellations, etc., to go down, to set*: abditur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbra, Cic. Arat. 467: an sidera obirent, nascerentur, Plin. 2, 26, 24: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20. 4. *to fall, perish*: et Agamede obit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39. 5. *Esp. to go over or through; to wander through, traverse, visit*: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: villas, *to visit*, id. Fam. 7, 1: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4: coenas, ib. 9, 13. 6. *to go over with the eyes or in speaking; to survey; to mention*: oculis exercitum, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: omnia visu, Virg. Aen. 10, 447: oratione omnes civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 51.

7. *to go round, envelope* (poet.): chlamyden limbus obibat aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clipeum pellis obeat, Virg. Aen. 10, 482. 8. *to apply oneself to, to engage in, to enter upon, to discharge, accomplish*: obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic. Manil. 12: hereditatem, *to enter upon*, id. Agr. 1, 3: facinus, id. Cat. 1, 10: consularia munera, Liv. 2, 8: minus facile per se omnia obire possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: publica ac privata officia, Just. 41, 3: rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3: bella, Liv. 4, 7: imperia, *to perform, execute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 149: vadiumonium, *to appear at the appointed time*, Cic. Quint. 17: diem, *to appear on the day appointed*, id. Am. 2: so, annum petitionis suae, id. Fam. 10, 25.

ob-ēquīto, i. v. n. *to ride towards, ride up to*: with dat.: obequitando castris, Liv. 2, 45: portis, id. 21, 54: moenibus, Curt. 8, 10. *With acc.*: obequitans moenia, Amm. 24, 2. || *Fig.*: Quint. 10, 9, 3.

ob-erro, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to wander, rove, or ramble about*: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. A. 1, 65: ignotis locis, Curt. 4, 6: mustela quae in domibus nostris oberrat, Plin. 29, 4, 16: dives arat Curibus quantum non milvus oberret, Pers. 4, 26. 2. *Transf.*: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4. || *Fig.*: mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1280: imago oculis oberrat, Curt. 8, 2. 2. *to err, blunder*: ut citharoedus ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem, Hor. A. P. 356.

obescet, v. obsum, *ad init.*
obēsitas, ātis, f. [obesus] *fatness, corpulence, obesity*: obesitas ventris, Suet. Dom. 18: id. Claud. 41: Col. 6, 24. *Of trees*: (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin. 17, 24, 27, 2.

obēso, i. v. a. [id.] *to fatten*: maledicto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col. 8, 7, 4 (al. obescant).
obēsus, a, um, adj. [ēdo] *eaten away*: nec obesa cavamine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 434. 2. *wasted away, lean, meagre*: corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Naev. (Laev.) in Gell. 19, 7.

|| *fat, stout, plump*: obesus plinguis quasi ob edendum factus, Fest. s. v.: corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1: turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: terga, Virg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51: obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79. *Poet.*: fauces obesae, *swollen*, Virg. G. 3, 497. 2. *Fig. gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas mittis nec firmo juveni neque naribus obesae? *nor to one that has a dull nose, that is not nice or delicate*, Hor. Epod. 12, 2: aures, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 147: mens, Ana. Epigr. 7, 20. 3. *lazy*: obeso somno mori, Sulpic. Sat. 56.

obex, obicis and obicis, m. and f. [obicio, lit. *that which is cast or placed before*; hence] *a bolt, bar, barrier*,

wall: obices pessuli, serae, Fest. s. v.: fultosque emunit oblice postes, Virg. Aen. 8, 227: Ov. M. 14, 780: ferrati portarum obices, Tac. H. 3, 30: saxi, Virg. G. 4, 422: ecce maris magna claudit nos oblice pontus, id. Aen. 10, 377: qua vi maria alta tumescant oblicibus ruptis, *their barriers, i. e. their rocky shores*, id. G. 2, 480. || *Meton. a hinderance, impediment, obstacle*: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 21: obices viarum, Liv. 9, 3: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *obstacles to admission*, Plin. Pan. 47.

obf., v. off.

obg., v. ogg.

aerēo, 2. v. n. *to stick fast to*: navis obhaerens vado, Suet. Tib. 2.

ob-haerescō, haesi, 3. v. n. *incept. to become fixed to*: in the perf. *tenses, to cleave or adhere to*: lanosum aurum reperies quod passim stirpibus connexum obhaerescit, App. M. 6, p. 178: in medio nobis equus acer obhaesit flumine, Lucr. 4, 421: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet. Ner. 19. || *Fig.*: utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, *cleaves, clings to them*, Sen. Tranq. 8.

ob-herbescere, herbam increscere, Fest. s. v.

ob-horrēo, 2. v. n. *to bristle with*: prasil alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin. 37, 8, 34 dub. (al. abhorret).

obīgītāt antiqui dicebant pro ante agitāt, ut obambulare, Fest. s. v.

obinductus, παρεισκακτος, Gloss. Philox.

obinunt, v. oboeo, *ad init.*

ob-irascor, iratus, 3. v. n. *dep. to be angry at*: obirascens fortunae animus, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*: quum male audirent, obirascuntur, App. Apol. p. 275.

obīrātio, ōnis, f. [obirascor] *a becoming or being angry, anger*: hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3 dub v. Orell. *ad loc.*

obīrātus, a, um, Part. [obirascor].

|| A dj.: *angry*: fortunae obirati, Liv. 1, 31: Sen. Ep. 56 *med.*

ob-iter, adv. *on the way, in going or passing along*: obiter legat aut scribet, *on the way*, Juv. 3, 241: rotae, quas aqua verset, *obiter et molat, as it flows along*, Plin. 18, 10, 23. || *Fig. by the way, in passing, incidentally*: interrogo ego: quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit, Petr. 92: licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coagueret, Plin. 37, 9, 37: obiter dictum sit, id. 29, 5, 30. 2. *forthwith, straightway, immediately* (rare): *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ* inibi, obiter, Gloss. Philox.: obiter reverti, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 16 *fin.*

obītus, a, um, Part. [obeo].
obītus, ūs (gen. obiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24), m. [id.] *a going to, approaching; an approach, visit*: equis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obitu suo? Turpil. in Non. 357, 21 sq.: ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus tuus quocumque adveneris, semper slet, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19. 2. *a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies*: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Cat. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Virg. G. 1, 257. || *Fig. downfall, destruction, death, ruin, etc.*: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: post optimi regis obitum, ib. 1, 41: post eorum obitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: immaturus, Suet. Cal. 8: longum miserata dolorem difficilesque obitus, *her painful death*, Virg. Aen. 4, 694: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34. || *an entering upon, undertaking*: Tert. Fug. in persec. 1. (Hence Fr. *obit*.)

ob-jācēo, ūi, 2. v. n. *to lie before or over against*: saxa obiacentia pedibus, Liv. 2, 65: si qua obiacent falibus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17: Graecia Ionis fluctibus obiacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus obiacet, Tac. H. 5, 6.

objectāculum, i, n. [objecto] *a barrier, dam*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

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objectāmen, *inis*, *n.* [id.] *an objection, reproach*: objectamen, ἑγκλημα. Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectāmentum, *i*, *n.* [id.] *a reproach*: objectamenta jurgio prolata, App. Apol. p. 273.

objectatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *a reproach*: ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectio, *ōnis*, *f.* [objicio] *a throwing or putting before*: saxorum objectionē tutari, Arn. 6, 191. **II.** *Fig. an upbraiding, reproach*: objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, 142.

objecto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to throw before or against, to set against, oppose* (poet.): (pelagi volucres) nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. *to dive down*, Virg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum objectans, *opposing, presenting*, Stat. Th. 2, 662. **II.** *Fig. to expose to, abandon*: statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall. J. 7: caput periculis, Virg. Aen. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. G. 4, 218: aliquem dolo simul et casibus, Tac. A. 2, 5: animam pro aliquo, Virg. Aen. 12, 229: moras, *to cause delays*, Ov. Hal. 91. **2.** *to reproach or upbraid with, to accuse of*: objectare alicui inopiam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 28: probrum alicui, Tac. H. 2, 30: quum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4, 52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. H. 1, 60: natum i. e. filii mortem, Ov. M. 2, 400. With *inf.*: mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 76. **3.** *to throw out, let fall, say*: cave tu illi object. nunc in aegritudine, te has emissee, id. Most. 3, 2, 123.

objector, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *an accuser*: falsi criminis objectores, Non. 130, 25.

objectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [objicio]. **II.** *Adj.*: *lying in the way, before or opposite*: complures objectae insulae existimantur, *to be situated between* (Britain and Ireland), Caes. B. G. 5, 13: insula objecta Alexandriae, id. B. C. 3, 112: Cyprus Syriae objecta, Plin. 5, 31, 35. **2.** *exposed*: constr. with *dat.* or *ad*: objectus fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46: invidiae, Plin. 29, 1, 8: ad omnes casus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4. **III.** *Subst.* objecta, *orum*, *n. plu.* *charges, accusations*: de objectis non confiteri, Auct. or. pro domo 35: objecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuere, Quint. 7, 2, 29: objecta diluere, id. 4, 2, 26.

objectus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a casting before, a putting against, in the way, or opposite*; also, *a lying before or opposite*: dare objectum parmae, *the opposing of the shield*, Lucr. 4, 848: insula portum efficit objectu laterum, Virg. Aen. 1, 160: quum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: regiones, quae Tauri montis objectu separantur, Gell. 12, 13 *fin.*: solem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae objectu, *the interposition*, Plin. 2, 10, 7: hi molium objectus (i. e. moles objectas) scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8. **II.** *Transf. an object, appearance, sight, spectacle*: Nep. Hann 5. (Hence It. *oggetto*; Fr. *objet*.)

objex, *v. obex*.

objicio, *jaci*, *jectum* (objicis for objicis, Lucan. 8, 796: objicit for objecit, id. 9, 188. *Perf. subj.* objexim, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 37: objexis, id. Casin. 2, 6, 52), *3. v. a.* [jacio] *to throw before, in the way of, or towards; to hold before, to offer, expose*: constr. with *acc.* of the direct object; the indirect is expressed by *dat.* or by *acc.* with *contra*, *ad*, *in*, etc.: ei nos Glaucumam ob oculos objiciemus, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 70: cibum porcis aut canibus objicere, Plin. 8, 40, 61: parriidae corpora feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: offam Cerbero, Virg. Aen. 6, 420: argentum, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 4: florem veteris vini naribus, *to present to*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1: si tale visum objectum est a deo menti, *brought before*, Cic. Ac. 2, hinc (sic) ego vos objici pro me

non sum passus, *to be exposed*, id. Mil. 14, 37: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: objecit sese ad currum, Virg. Aen. 12, 372. **2.** *Esp. to cast in the way, set against, oppose*: Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum objicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33: carros pro vallo, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ericium portis, id. B. C. 3, 67: navem submersam faucibus portus, ib. 3, 39: maximo aggere objecto, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: clipeosque ad tela sinistris protecti objiciunt, *oppose*, Virg. Aen. 2, 444. **II.** *Fig. to throw before or over, to put or bring before, to present; to expose to; and, in gen. to bring upon; to cause, etc.*: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: aliquem morti, Cic. Vatin. 9 *fin.*: objicitur (consulatus) contionibus seditiosorum, ad omne denique periculum, id. Mur. 40, 87: nunquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes objicisseni, id. Arch. 6, 14: se unico consule objecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse, Liv. 2, 58: qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *has brought on*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 35: moram alicui, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus objicerem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodant, *to suggest*, Liv. 5, 15: alicui lucrum, *to put in his way*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 45: sollicitudinem, *to cause*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 29: terrorem hosti, Liv. 27, 1: furorem alicui objecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: rabiem canibus, Virg. Aen. 7, 479. *Pass. to be occasioned, to befall, happen, occur to*: mihi mala res objicitur aliqua, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 5: malum mihi objicitur, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1: objicitur animo metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4. **2.** *Esp. to taunt, reproach, or upbraid with*: alicui multa probra, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: ignobilitatem alicui, id. Phil. 3, 6: objicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, id. Att. 1, 16: Cato objecit ut probrum M. Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poetas duxisset, id. Tusc. 1, 2: de Cispio mihi igitur objicies, id. Planc. 31: objectum est de pudicitia, id. Coel. 3.

objurgatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [objurgo] *a chiding, reproof, reprehension*: ut objurgatio contumelia careat, Cic. Am. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: aut castigatione aut objurgatione dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10: delictiarum, id. Coel. 11: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

objurgator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *a rebuker, lamer*: hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: opp. accusator, id. Verr. 3, 2: benevoli, id. N. D. 1, 3.

objurgatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [objurgator] *reproving, reproofful*: objurgatoria epistola, Cic. Att. 13, 6: verba, Gell. 1, 26: clamor, Amm. 16, 12.

objurgito, *i. v. a. freq.* [objurgo] *to chide repeatedly*: aliquem verbis multis, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 30.

objurgo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* (the *part. perf.* with act. sign.: Hirrius Cutionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9) *to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove*: quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 97: objurgavit M. Coellum, sicut neminem unquam parens, Cic. Coel. 11: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Am. 24, 88: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8: aliquem molli brachio de aliqua re, *moderately*, id. Att. 2, Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si objurgaret populi segnitiam, Quint. 6, 5, 8. *Absol.*: sic objurgant, quasi oderint, id. 2, 2, 7: quum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3. With *dat.*: objurgo filium veteres dicebant; nos objurgo filio, ut Graeci (sc. ἐπιτιμᾶν τιμῇ), Diom. p. 305 P. **II.** *Transf. to dissuade or deter by reproof*: objurgans me a peccatis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 54. **2.** *to punish, chastise, correct*: colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira

3, 12: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: solea rubra, Pers. 5, 169: sestertio centies objurgandus, *be punished, i. e. fined*, Sen. Ben. 4, 36.

objuro, *i. v. n.* *to bind by an oath*: Fest. 2, v.

oblanguesco, *gūi*, *3. v. n. incep. & become feeble or languid, to languish*: literulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 10.

oblāquētiō, *ōnis*, *f.* [oblaqueo] *a digging around trees*: Kalend. in Orell. Inscr., II., p. 381.

oblāquēō, *i. v. a.* *to dig about the roots of trees, etc.* (cf. ablaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3.

II. *to surround, encircle, set*: Tert. Res. carn. 7.

oblāticius or **-tius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [offero] *freely offered or presented*: impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, *a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor*, i. q. oblatio, Cod. Theod. 6, 2, 5.

oblatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *an offering, presenting, a giving or bestowing gratuitously*: honorum oblationibus, Eumen. Pan. ad Constant. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10. **2.** *Esp. a bid at an auction*: qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 18.

II. *Meton. a gift, present*: oblatio amplissimi ordinis, ib. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12.

oblātivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *freely given, voluntarily presented*: auguria, Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 43.

oblātor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *an offerer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26.

oblatrator, *ōris*, *m.* [oblatro] *a barker, railer*: Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

oblatratrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *a female barker, railer*: oblatratricem in aedes intromittere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 86.

oblatro, *i. v. n.* *to bark at; Fig. to rail or carp at*: With *dat.*: alicui, Sen. de Ira 3, 43. With *acc.*: aliquem, Sil. 8, 251.

oblātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [offero]. **oblectabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [oblecto] *delightful, pleasant*: negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

oblectāmen, *inis*, *n.* [id.] *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum; usu. *plur.*): Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95.

oblectāmentum, *i*, *n.* [id.] *a delight, pleasure, amusement*: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Parad. 5, 2: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 4, 60: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39: esse in oblectamentis, Suet. Tib. 72.

oblectānēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *delightful, pleasant*: Inscr.

oblectatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *a delighting, delight*: indagatio ipsa habet oblectionem, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: animi, id. de Or. 1, 26: vitae, id. Fin. 5, 19: requies plena oblectionis fuit, id. Am. 27, 103.

oblectator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *one that delights, a charmer*: beluarum, App. Flor. n. 17: hominis, Tert. Cor. mil. 8 *fin.*

oblectatōrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *oe-lighting, pleasing*: aenigmata, Gell. 18, 2, in *lemm.*

oblecto, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a. freq.* [lacto] *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (most freq. *reflect.*): constr. usu. with *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of instrument, either simple or with a *prep.*: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: quum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep. 1, 17: se agri cultione, id. de Sen. 16, 56: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 115: in communibus miseris hac tamen oblectabar specula, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: ludis oblectamur, id. Mur. 19, 39: legentium animos fictis, Tac. H. 2, 50: vitam sordido pane (ironic), Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 16. With *cum*: oblecta te cum Cicerone quam bellissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *fin.*: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or. 2, 14: and elliptically, ego me interea cum libellis, id. Att. 12, 3. With *in*:

in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 24. And with *abl. or adv. of place* where: ego me in Cumanum et Pompeiano salis commode oblectabam, in *Cumanum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, id. Off. 3, 14: ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9. With *acc. only*: ut te oblectes scire cupio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, id. Arch. 7 *fin.*: animos, Ov. R. Am. 169. II. Transf. to spend or pass agreeably: lacrimabile tempus studio, id. Tr. 5, 12, 1: iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49.

ob-lēnio, 4. v. a. to soften, soothe: lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen. de Ira 3, 9.

ob-līdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] to squeeze together: collum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. § 10: oblis faucibus, strangled, Tac. A. 5, 9: oblis gutture, Prud. Psych. 589. II. to squeeze or crush to pieces: fetus, Col. 7, 3, 8: oblis pondero, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*

ob-ligāmentum, i, n. a band: caput obligamento obnoxium, Tert. Cor. mil. 14. II. Fig. an obligation: legis obligamenta, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 22.

ob-ligātio, ōnis, f. a binding, or, pass. a being bound: propter linguae obligationem, because of his being tongue-tied, Just. 13, 7. 2. Fig. an ensnaring, entangling: obligatio innocentium Mart. Dig. 48, 10, 1. II. Esp. in law an engaging or pledging, an obligation pecuniae obligatio, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: obligationis onere levare, Papin. Dig. 3, 3, 67: contrahere, to contract an obligation, Gai. ib. 44, 7, 1. 2. the mutual relation between debtor and creditor (i. e. the right of the creditor and the duty of the debtor): obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid, vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Paul. Dig. 44, 7, 3: ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, Gai. ib. 44, 7, 4: obligatio et constituitur et solvitur, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 8: exstinguitur, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 140: submovetur, id. ib. 2, 14, 27. 3. the document which defines this relation, a bond, obligation: pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 23. v. Smith's Ant. 817-821, and esp. 819 b.

obligātōrius, a, um, adj. [obligo] binding, obligatory: Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6.

ob-ligātūra, ae, f. a band, bandage: obligatura, κατάδεσμος, Gloss. Philox.

obligātus, a, um, Part. II. Adj.: bound, obliged: Cic. Fam. 6, 11. Comp.: quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. 8, 2 *fin.*

ob-līgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind or tie around, to bind or fasten to: obligatus corio, bound in a leathern sack, Auct. Her. 1, 13: muscus articulis obligatus, bound upon, Plin. 26, 11, 66: Prometheus obligatus aliti, Hor. Epod. 17, 67. 2. to bind up, close, bandage, swathe: age obliga, obsigna cito, tie up the letter, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 96: manipulos, Col. 11, 2, 40: oculos, Sen. de Ira 3, 11 *fin.*: ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin. 3, 5, 9: crus fractum, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 9: vulnus, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: medicum requirens, a quo obligetur, to bind up his wounds, id. Tusc. 2, 16: venas, Tac. A. 6, 9. 3. In cookery, to beat up together: obligare cibum ovis, Apic. 4, 2. II. Fig. to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable, etc.: aliquem obligare militiae secundo sacramento, swear in again, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: vadem tribus millibus aeris, to bind in the sum of, Liv. 3, 13: voti sponsio, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.*: se nexu, id. Mur. 2: se in acta cuiusquam, Tib. in Suet. Tib. 67: se obliographo ad aliquid, Modest. Dig. 30, 2, 100: aliquem sibi liberalitate, to bind to oneself, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: obligabis me, will lay me under an obliga-

tion, Plin. Ep. 4, 4: obligari foedere, Liv. 38, 33: pro amicis alicui obligari, to lay oneself under obligation, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: obligatus ei nihil eram, was under no obligation to him, Cic. Fam. 6, 11. Poet.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, vowed, due, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: obligor, ut, am compelled, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 83.

2. Esp. to render liable through guilt, to make guilty; hence, pass. to be guilty of, to commit an offence: quum populum Romanum scelere obligasses, Auct. or. pro domo, 8: caput suum votis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 5: se scelere, Suet. Caes. 42: se furti, Scaev. in Gell. 7, 15: est periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.*

3. In law, to bind, engage one: obligandi, solvendi sui causa, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6, § 3: se obligare, ib. 4, 2, 7, § 1. (ii) to pledge, pawn, mortgage: magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitruv. 10 praef.: omnia praedia fratri, Suet. Vesp. 4: omnia bona sua pignori, Scaev. Dig. 20, 4, 21. obligatae aedes, that has a mortgage on it, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 4: obligata praedia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2. Fig.: fidem suam, to pledge one's word, id. Phil. 5, 18. 4. to impede, restrain, embarrass: iudicio districtum atque obligatum esse, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 24.

ob-ligūrio (ligurrio) 4. v. a. to devour, consume, squander (rare): dum alterius obligurrias bona (al. abligurias), Eun. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25: Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 26.

obligūritor (rr.), ōris, m. [obligurio] one who consumes his property in feasting, a spendthrift: Firm. Math. 5, 5.

oblīmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [limus] to cover with mud or slime: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblīmos ad serendum agros relinquit, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: fossae oblīmatae, Suet. Aug. 18: sulcos, Virg. G. 3, 136. II. Fig. to lavish, squander, dissipate: rem patris oblīmare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62. 2. to darken, obscure, confuse: humanas oblīmat copia mentes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 29: universa, Sol. 11.

ob-līno, v. oblinō, ad init.

ob-līno, lēvi, rarely līni (Varr. in Prisc. p. 898 P.), litum (oblinire, Col. 5, 9, 3: obliniverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: oblinitus, Scrib. Comp. 245), 3. v. a. to daub or smear over, to bedaub, besmear: cerussa malas oblinere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 101: se visco, Varr. R. 3, 7: oblini unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: oblitus coeno, id. Att. 2, 21: oblitus faciem suo cruore, Tac. A. 2, 17. 2. Esp. to smear over, rub out any thing written: vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscrips'erunt, Gell. 20, 6 *fin.* 3. to besoul, defile: quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque voluter? Lucil. in Non. 420, 22: catulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13. 4. to stop up by smearing, to plaster over: dolia oblinito, Cato R. R. 36: amphoram, ib. 127: oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, is stopped up, Mart. 11, 45: gypso oblitus cadus, Plin. 20, 9, 39. II. Fig. to besoul, defile: se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13: oblitus parricidii, id. Phil. 11, 12: sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr. 3, 4: aliquem versibus atris, to defame, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30. 2. to fill to excess, to overload: villa oblita tabulis pictis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5: facetiae oblita Latio, Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: actor oblitus divitiis, covered, decked, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: oblita oratio, overloaded, Auct. Her. 4, 11: Sallustii scripta nimia praeorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gr. 10.

oblīnātio, ōnis, f. [oblino] a bending, winding, oblique direction: Macr. S. 7, 1.

oblīquē, adv. sideways, athwart, obliquely: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublimae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50: situs Siquifer, id. 2, 15, 13. II. Fig. indi-

rectly, covertly: aliquem castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, ib. 5, 2: admonere, Gell. 3, 2: agere, id. 7, 17.

oblīquitas, ātis, f. [oblīquus] a side-long or slanting direction, obliqueness: signiferi, Plin. 2, 19, 17.

oblīquo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to turn, bend, or twist aside, awry, or in an oblique direction: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 412: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: equos, id. Th. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121: crinem, to draw back, Tac. G. 38: ensem in latus, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, to turn obliquely to the wind, Virg. Aen. 5, 16. II. Fig. to speak indirectly, by hint, or innuendo: oblīquat preces, Stat. Th. 3, 381. 2. to pronounce softly: Q (litera), ejus similis (literae K) effectus specieque, nisi quod paulum a nostris oblīquatur, Quint. 1, 4, 9.

oblīquolōquus, i, m. [oblīquus loqui] who speaks indirectly, i. e. ambiguously, an epithet of Apollo, = λοῖσας: oblīquolōquus, Λοῖσας, Gloss. Phil.

oblīquus, a, um, adj. [liquis] side-long, slanting, awry, oblique: motus corporis, pronus, oblīquus, supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53: hos partim oblīquos, partim aversos, partim etiam aversos stare vobis, on one side of you, sideways, id. Rep. 6, 19: pes, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: oblīquam facere imaginem, a profile, Plin. 35, 10, 36: oblīquo laborat lymphā fugax trepidare rivo, its winding channel, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 11: amnis cursibus oblīquis fluens, Ov. M. 9, 18: oblīquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36: non istic oblīquo oculo mea commoda quisquam limat, with an envious look, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: oblīquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102.

Adverbial expressions: (i) ab oblīquo, from the side, Ov. R. Am. 121: (ii) ex oblīquo, Plin. 2, 31, 31: (iii) serpens per oblīquum similis sagittae terrent mannos, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 6: (iv) cancri in oblīquum aspiciunt, Plin. 21, 37, 55: (v) oculis oblīquum respiciens, askance, App. M. 3, p. 140. II. Fig. of relationship, not direct, collateral (poet.): oblīquum a patre genus, not born of the same mother, Stat. Th. 5, 221: oblīquo maculat qui sanguine regnum, by collateral consanguinity, Lucan. 8, 286.

2. Of speech: indirect, covert: oblīquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9. (ii) envious, hostile: Cato adversus potentes semper oblīquus, Flor. 4, 2, 9. (iii) In gramm.: oblīquus casus, an oblique case (not the nom. or voc.), opp. to rectus: alia casus habent et rectos et oblīquos, Varr. L. 8, 26, § 49. b. oblīqua oratio, indirect speech: apud historicos reperitur oblīquae allocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim libro, Quint. 9, 2, 37: oratio, Just. 38, 3 *fin.*

oblīsus, a, um, Part. [oblīdo].

oblītērātio (oblīt.), ōnis, f. [oblītēro] a blotting out, erasing, effacing: esp. Fig. a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness: aeris oblītērātio, Plin. 34, 7, 18: vetustatis, Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6.

oblītērātor (oblīt.), ōris, m. [id.] a blotter out, obliterator: fig. commemorator, non obliterator vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

oblītēro (oblīt.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [litera] lit. to cover or conceal any thing written, hence to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate: nomina (al. monumenta), Tac. A. 13, 23. II. Fig. to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten: quod maximis rebus, quas postea gessit, oblītērandum esset, Cic. Vat. 6 *fin.*: fama rei, Liv. 39, 20: memoriam, id. 21, 29: rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ritus sacrorum oblītērentur, Tac. A. 11, 15: oblītērari in animo, to become forgotten, Liv. 26, 41.

oblītērus (oblīt.), a, um, adj. [id.] for obliterated, forgotten: Naevius oblītēram gentem pro oblītēratam dixit, Gell. 19, 7.

ob-litescō, tūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [latescō] *to hide or conceal oneself* (rare): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Tim. 10: ne in rimis (areae) grana oblitescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: qui velut timidum atque iners animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55 med.

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [oblino].

oblītus, a, um, *Part.* [obliviscor].

oblivialis, e, *adj.* [oblivio] *that causes forgetfulness*: poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblivio, ōnis, f. [obliviscor]. 1. *Pass. or objectively*: a being forgotten, oblivion: oblivio veteris belli, Cic. Manil. 4: laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, *to rescue from oblivion*, id. de Or. 2, 2: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla unquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1 fin.: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion*, Liv. 1, 31: omnium factorum dictorumque in eo veniam et oblivionem in perpetuum sanxit, *amnesty*, Suet. Claud. 11: omnes ejus injurias voluntaria quadam oblivione contriveram, *had consigned to oblivion*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13: capit me oblivio alicujus rei, *I forget something*, Cic. Off. 1, 8. *Plur.*: carpere lividas obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 34. II. *Act. or subjectively*: a forgetting, forgetfulness: in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness*, id. Caes. 28.

obliviosus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious*: hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. de Sen. 11. *Sup.*: homo obliviosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24. II. *that produces forgetfulness* (poet.): Massicum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 21.

obliviscor, litus, 3. v. *dep.* *to forget*: *constr.* with *gen.* of pers. and *gen.* or *acc.* of thing; less freq. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *relat. clause*: vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1 fin.: prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have completely forgotten myself*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: dum tu ades, sunt oblatae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: sui, *to know nothing of one's former self, i. e. after death*, Sen. Herc. fur. 292: nec unquam obliviscar noctis illius, Cic. Planc. 42: veteris contumeliae oblivisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: injurias, Cic. Coel. 20: res praeclarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17: in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, id. Brut. 60. *Poet.* of things: seclis obliviscens, Cat. 68, 43: oblito pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaeque degenerant succos oblita priores, Virg. G. 2, 59. *Proverb.*: nomen suum, *to forget one's own name, to have a bad memory*, Petr. 66. 2. *In pass.* signif.: oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 9: Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 49: post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae obliviscuntur, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Virg. E. 9, 53: Val. Fl. 2, 388. II. *Fig.* *to be unmindful of, to forget or act out of one's character*: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not untrue to his nature*, Virg. Aen. 3, 629: ut nostrae dignitatis simus obliti, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: consuetudinis suae, id. Att. 4, 18: quid debeat, quid non, obliti, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62: feritatis ingratiae, Liv. 41, 18. [*Etym.* dub.: some connect *obliviscor* with *lino*; others with the root LIV (*livor, liveo*), and interpret the word to mean "I make a black mark for myself," "I obliterate," "I forget," Donaldson, Varr. 396.]

oblivium, ii, n. [obliviscor] *forgetfulness, oblivion*: eam sententiam modestissimus quisque silentio, deinde oblitio: transmisit, Tac. H. 4, 9. *More freq. plur.*: oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840: longa oblivia potant, Virg. Aen. 6, 715:

ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: agere oblivia laudis, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 539.

oblivius, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio] *sunk into oblivion, forgotten*: verba, i. e. obsolete, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 10.

ob-lōcō, i. v. a. *to let on hire*: quae ad epulum pertinebant, macellaris oblocata (al. ablocata), Suet. Caes. 26: operam, Just. 11, 10.

oblōcūtōr, v. obloquutor.

ob-longūlus, a, um, *adj. dim. rather long*: Gell. 17, 9.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj. rather long, oblong*: missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75: folia, id. 25, 3, 6: scutula, Tac. Agr. 10. *Comp.*: foramen oblongius, Vitruv. 21, 8 fin.

oblōquūm, ii, n. [obloquor] *a contradiction*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ob-lōquor, quītus or cītus, 3. v. *dep.* *to speak against; to join in speaking; to interrupt, contradict*: *constr.* with *dat.* or *absol.*: alicui, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 46: vestra expectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. Clu. 23: ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: ferocissime, Curt. 10, 2 fin. 2. *Esp.* *to join in singing, to accompany* (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 21: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *accompanies on his lute*, Virg. Aen. 6, 646. II. *Transf.* *to blame, condemn*: cum ex gratulatione natum sit, quicquid obloquimur, Sen. Ep. 121. 2. *to rail at, abuse*: nunc gannit, et obloquitur, Cat. 83, 3.

oblōquūtōr or **oblōcūtōr**, ōris, m. [obloquor] *one that contradicts*: neque ego unquam oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

oblucinasse, v. oblucuviasse.

obluctatio, ōnis, f. [obluctor] *a striving or struggling against, vehement opposition*: Arn. 2, 77.

ob-luctor, atus, i. v. *dep.* *to strive or struggle against, to contend with, oppose*: soli obluctandum Fabio, Sil. 8, 10: fruticibus, Col. 18, 14: flumini, Curt. 4, 8. *Absol.*: Virg. Aen. 3, 38: obluctantia saxa submovit nitens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 20. II. *Fig.*: ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus, Curt. 6, 6: oblivioni, id. 7, 1.

oblucuviasse dicebant antiqui mente errasse, quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisset, Fest. s. v. (al. oblucinasse).

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. *to play off jokes*: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 10. II. *to make sport of, mock*: with *dat.*: Prud. Hamart. 6.

ob-lūridus, a, um, *adj. pale, sal-low*: spadones obluridi, Amm. 14, 6.

obmānens pro diu manens, ut permanens, Fest. s. v.

ob-marcesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to fall away, grow lean*: Lucil. in Non. 2, 30.

obmento, v. omento.

ob-mōlior, itus, 4. v. a. *dep.* *to push or throw up one thing before another* (as a defence or obstruction): arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6, med. II. *Transf.* *to block up, obstruct*: ad munienda et obmolienda, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv. 37, 32.

ob-mordēo, 2. v. a. *to bite around*: Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1.

ob-mōvēo, 2. v. a. *to move towards or in the way of, to produce, offer*: Jupiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor, a form of prayer, Cato R. R. 134: obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos, Fest. s. v.

ob-murmūrātio, ōnis, f. *a murmuring against, a murmuring*: Amm. 26, 6.

ob-murmūro, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to murmur against, at, or to*: precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. H. 18, 47: identidem obmurmurasse: τί γὰρ μοι καὶ μακροῖς αὐλοῖς; Suet. Oth. 7.

ob-mussito, i. v. a. *freq.* *to whisper or mutter against*: Tert. Pall. 4.

ob-musso, i. v. a. *to whisper against, to mutter*: Tert. Anim. 18.

ob-mūtesco, tūi, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to become dumb, to lose one's speech*: qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, 6: quum obmutuerint, Plin. 27, 12, 104: umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, *lose their voice, their bark*, id. 8, 30, 44. 2. *to become mute, silent*: ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: de me nulla unquam obmutescat vetustas, id. Mil. 35 fin.: Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Virg. Aen. 4, 279. II. *Fig.*: studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic. Brut. 94: animi dolor id. Tusc. 2, 21.

ob-nātus, a, um, *adj. growing on or about*: obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19.

obnectere, obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Fest. s. v.

ob-nexus, ūs, m. *a connecting, connection*: Tert. adv. Mart. 4, 37.

ob-niger, gra, grum, *adj. blackish*: radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94.

obnisē, adv. v. obnixē.

obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor] v. obnixus.

obnīsus, ūs, m. [id.] *exertion, trouble*: Damascum capit obnīsu levi, Auct. Itin. Alex. 41.

ob-nītor, sus and xus, 3. v. *dep.* *to bear, press, push or strive against*: *constr.* with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.*: taurus arboris obnixus trunco, Virg. Aen. 12, 105: contra, ib. 5, 21: toto corpore obnitendum, Quint. 5, 13, 11: obnīxi (al. obnīsi) urgebant, Liv. 34, 46. *Of things*: navigia fractas obnītier undas, Lucr. 4, 438. II. *Fig.* *to strive against, resist, oppose; to strive, endeavour*: quum saepe obnītens repugnasset, Vell. 2, 89: adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11. *With inf.*: triumphum Pauli impedire obnītebantur, Vell. 1, 9.

obnixē (obnīsē), adv. *with might and main, strenuously, vehemently*: obnixē omnia facere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 134: obnixē rogare, Sen. Ep. 35. *Comp.* argumentari, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 3.

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* [obnitor].

II. *Adj.* *steadfast, firm, resolute*: (velim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: firmitas, Plin. 36, 15, 24, 3. *Neutr. adverb.* *resolutely, obstinately*: obnixum, Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep. 25, 28.

obnoxio, adv. *guiltily*: nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 41. II. *slavishly*: sententias dicere, Liv. 3, 39.

obnoxio, i. v. a. [obnoxius] *to render subject or obnoxious to*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

obnoxio, adv. *objectly*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 30.

obnoxio, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius] *subject, submissive*: alicui, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 31. II. *hurtful*: res obnoxiosae, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17.

ob-noxius, a, um, *adj. liable or obnoxious to punishment*: obnoxius poenae obligatus ob delictum, Fest. s. v.: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor, culpa compotem, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 61: ego lege Aquilia obnoxius sum, Paul. Dig. 11, 3, 14. 2. *liable or addicted to, guilty of*: animus neque delicto neque lubrico obnoxius, Sall. C. 52: communi culpa, Ov. A. A. 1, 395: facto, Tib. 3, 4, 15. *With gen.*: obnoxii criminum, Cod. Justin. 13, 44, 11. 3. *subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious to*: *constr.* with *dat.*, *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*: infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac. H. 3, 55: insidiis, id. A. 14, 40: morbo, Plin. 17, 24, 37, 3: contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63: bello, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 73: incendiis, Tac. A. 15, 38: terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz. earthquakes), Plin. 2, 82, 84: in omnia obnoxius, Flor. 3, 20. 4. *In gen.* *exposed to danger or misfortune, weak, infirm, frail*: in hoc obnoxio domicilii animus liber habitat, Sen. Ep. 65: corpora, sickly, weakly, Plin. 31, 6, 32: flos, frail, delicate, id. 14, 2, 4, 3. Hence (II) obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous*: Tac. Or. 10. *Comp.*: obnoxior (al. noxior), Sen. Clem. 1, 13.

II. Transf. in gen.: *submissive, complying*: dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. C. 14: obnoxium atque subiectum esse alicui, Liv. 7, 30. **2.** *object, mean-spirited, cowardly*: summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov. M. 5, 235: si aut superbus aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: pax, id. 9, 10. **3.** *obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted*: uxori obnoxium sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31: luna radiis fratris obnoxia, Virg. G. 1, 396: facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, Prop. 1, 2, 21.

ob-nūbillo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to cover with clouds or fog; to overcloud, obscure*: vultus serenitatem, Gell. 1, 2: obnubilabat haec omnia vitium, Amm. 28, 4: odore sulfuris obnubilatus, *stupefied*, App. M. 9, p. 228.

ob-nūbilus, a, um, *adj. overclouded, dark*: obnubila tenebris loca (al. nubila), Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to veil, cover (rare)*: lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, infelici arbori suspendito, an old formula, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: Liv. 1, 26: comas amictu, Virg. Aen. 11, 77. *Absol. to veil the head*: obnubit, caput operit, Fest. s. v. **II.** Fig.: mare terras obnubit, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ob-nuntiatio (obnunc.), ōnis, f. In augury, *an announcement of an adverse or evil omen*: dirarum obnuntiatio, Cic. Div. 1, 16: obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, id. Att. 4, 16: comitiorum quotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3.

ob-nuntio (nuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. In augury, *to announce an adverse or evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates), v. Smith's Ant. 176, 178: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: fretus sanctitate tribunatus obnuntiavit consuli, id. Sest. 37. *Pass. impers.*: ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, id. Att. 4, 3. **II.** Transf. in gen. *to tell or announce anything bad or unfortunate*: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part. [obnuho]*.

oboedio, v. obedio, *ad init.*

ob-ōleo, ūi, 2. v. a. *to smell of, emit an odour*: oboluisti allium, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 38: antidotum, Suet. Cal. 23. **II.** Transf.: iam oboluit Casina procul, I smell her, Pl. Cas. 4, 3: marsupium huic oboluit, she smells your purse, id. Men. 2, 3, 33: res mihi obolet, I smell a thing, App. Apol. p. 311.

obōlus, i, m. = ὀβολός, *an obole, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm*: Vitr. 3, 1. **II.** Transf. as a weight, *the sixth part of a drachm*: Fann. de ponderib. et mens. 37: Plin. 21, 34, 109: trium obolorum pondere, id. 21, 25, 96.

obōminatus, a, um, *Part. wishing ill to*: crurum ei fragium obominata, App. M. 9, p. 227.

ob-ōrior, ortus, 4. v. dep. *to arise, appear, or spring up before*: tenebrae oboriuntur, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Virg. Aen. 11, 41: bellum, Liv. 21, 8: laetitia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, Cic. Lig. 3.

oborsus, a, um, *Part. [ordior] beginning*: orsus, oborsus, exorsus, Not. Tir. p. 151.

obortus, a, um, *Part. [oborior]*.

ob-obortus, ūs, m. [id.] *an arising, origin*: Lucr. 4, 219.

ob-oscūlor, i. v. dep. *to kiss*: quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (al. osculantur), Petr. 126.

obp., v. opp.

ob-rādīo, i. v. n. *to shine forth*: Isid. Orig. 16, 18.

obraucatus, a, um, *Part. [raucus] grown hoarse*: ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol. 10.

obrendarius, a, um, *adj. [for obrendarius, v. obruo] pertaining to*

burial, burial-? vasa obrendaria dua, i. e. earthen sarcophagi, Inscr. Orell. no. 4544.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. *to creep up to, steal upon unawares*: possim media quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. 1, 9, 59. With *dat.*: feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! Plin. 10, 73, 94: Cratippus saepe inscientibus nobis obrepat, Cic. F. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21.

II. Fig. *to steal upon, come suddenly upon; to take by surprise*. With *dat.*: qui citius adolescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adolescentia obrepat? Cic. de Sen. 2: mihi decessionis dies λεληθώς obrepebat, id. Att. 6, 5: Sen. Ben. 3, 1. With *acc.*: tacitum te obrepit fames, Pl. Poen. prol. 14. With *ad*: Plancium non obrepisse ad honorem, Cic. Planc. 7. With *in* and *acc.*: imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, id. Div. 2, 67. *Absol.*: obrepsit dies, id. Att. 6, 3. **2.** *Esp. to deceive, cheat*: nunquam tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 23: Gell. 6, 12. *Pass. impers.*: si obreptum praetori sit de libertate, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 8.

obrepticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj. [obrepo] surreptitious*: obrepticia petitio, Cod. Justin. 3, 6, 3.

obreptio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a coming on suddenly or by surprise*: Ventidius Parthos aggressus per obreptionem, Front. Strat. 2, 5 *med.*: arrogari per obreptionem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10.

obreptivē, *adv. surreptitiously, clandestinely*: obreptivē aut clanculo supplicare, Cod. Theod. 16, 1, 4 *fin.*

obreptivus, a, um, *adj. [obrepo] secret, clandestine*: obreptiva supplicatio, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

ob-repto, avi, i. v. n. *freq. to steal on unawares*: ne quis obreptaverit, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 27.

obreptus, a, um, *Part. [obrepo]*.

obrētio, i, v. or li, itum, 4. v. a. [rete] *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 385.

ob-rīgesco, rigul, 3. v. n. *insep. to become stiff*: pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive pruinaque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10: quum jam paene obrigisset, vix vivus auferitur, id. Verr. 4, 40 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: viro non vel obrigescere satius est? *become hardened*, Sen. Ep. 82.

obrōbōrātio, ōnis, f. [roboro] *rigidity of the nerves*: Veg. Vet. 3, 85.

ob-rōdo, 3. v. a. *to gnaw at*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 92.

obrōgātio, ōnis, f. [obrogo] *the alteration of a law*: cum duae leges inter se discrepant, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

ob-rōgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to alter part of a law by a new one* (v. Smith's Ant. 682): obrogatur, id est mutatur aliquid ex prima lege, Ulp. tit. 1, 3: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22: ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. 9, 34: Suet. Claud. 23. **II.** *to oppose the passing of a bill*: obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Capitolium invasit, Flor. 3, 15: ausus obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, ib. 17 *fin.*

obructans,antis, *Part. [ructo] belching at*: App. Apol. p. 312.

ob-rūo, ūi, ūtum (*imperf. infin. pass.* obri for obrui, Inscr.), 3. v. a. *it. to fall or rush over; hence, to cover, overwhelm; to hide in the ground, bury*: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese arena solere, *to bury themselves in the sand*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: thesaurum, id. de Sen. 7: ova, id. N. D. 2, 52: aegros veste, Plin. 26, 3, 8: terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 6, 864. **2.** *Esp. to bury, inter a dead body*: Tac. A. 1, 29 *fin.*: cadaver levi cespite obrutum est, Suet. Cal. 59. **3.** *to sow seed*: millium Col. 11, 2, 72: lupinum, ib. 81: betam, id. 11, 3, 42. **4.** *to overload, surfeit*: se vino, Cic. Deiot. 9. **II.** Fig. *to overwhelm, conceal, abolish*: ut adversa

quasi perpetua oblivione obruamus, id. Fin. 1, 17: ea quae unquam vetustas obruet, id. Deiot. 13, 37: (sermo) nec unquam de ullo perennis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*: Marius talis viri interitu sex suos obruit consulatus, *destroyed the glory of six consulships*, id. Tusc. 5, 19. **2.** *to overwhelm, overload, oppress*: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, id. Verr. 1, 7: copia sententiarum atque verborum, id. Tusc. 2, 1: ambitione et foro, id. de Or. 1, 21: aere alieno, id. Att. 2, 1: fenore, Liv. 6, 14: magnitudine negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. **3.** *to overcome, surpass, obscure*: obscurantur et obruuntur voluptates, id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: famam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 17: obruimur numero, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Martia luxum, Val. Fl. 1, 320: M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, Vell. 2, 69: Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. Ach. 1, 293.

obrussa, ae, f. = ὀβρυζον, *the testing or assaying of gold by fire in a cupel*: auri experimentum ignis est: id ipsum obrussam vocant, Plin. 33, 3, 9: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. Ner. 44. **II.** Fig.: adhibenda tanquam obrussa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74: sic verus ille animus probatur: haec ejus obrussa est, *this is its test*, Sen. Ep. 13: si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the test*, id. Q. N. 4, 5.

obrūtesco, v. obbrutesco.

obrūtus, a, um, *Part. [obruo]*.

obryzatus, a, um, *adj. [obryzum] made of standard gold*: Cod. Theod. 11, 10, 3.

obryzum aurum, v. obrussa.

ob-sālūtāre, se offerre salutandi gratia dicebant antiqui, ut consalutare, persalutare, Fest. s. v.

ob-sātūro, i. v. a. *to sate, cloy, glut*. Fig.: nae tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 28.

obscaen., v. obscen.

obscaevo, avi, i. v. a. [scaeva] *to give or bring a bad omen*: metuo, quod illic obscaevarit meae falsae fallaciae, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 18.

obscēnē (obscaeue and obscoene), *adv. impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely*: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene, Cic. Off. 1, 35. *Comp.*: cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, id. N. D. 3, 22. *Sup.*: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eur. 8, 22.

obscēnitas (obscaeue and obscoen.), *ātis, f. [obsceus] unfavourableness, inauspiciousness, of a bad omen*: mali ominis obscenitas, Arn. 1, 10. **II.** *moral impurity, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity*: si rerum turpitudine adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic. Off. 1, 29 *fin.*: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam. 9, 22: obscenitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint. 6, 3, 29: professis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity*, Suet. Ner. 29.

2. Meton. *an obscene thing*: corporum obscenitas, i. e. the pudenda, Arn. 5, 176. In *plur.*: in poculis libidines caelare juit ac per obscenitates bibere, *obscene figures*, Plin. H. N. 30, 5.

obscēnus (obscaeue and obscoen.), a, um, *adj. [etym. dub.] perhaps from obscaeus, hence obscaeivus, contr. into obscaenus (cf. obscaevo)] of adverse or evil omen, ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous*: apud antiquos omnes fere obscena dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur, Fest. s. v.: obsceni interpres funestique ominis auctor, Matius in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 96: montem istum (Aventinum) excluderunt, quasi avibus obscenis ominosum (viz. the birds, which gave unfavourable omens to Remus), Messala in Gell. 13, 14: volucres, birds of ill omen, i. e. owls, Virg. Aen. 12, 876: canes, id. G.

1, 470: obscensum ostentum, Suet. Galb. 4: puppis, *the fatal ship*, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. H. 5, 119: anus, *old witches*, hags, Hor. Epod. 5, 98. *Neutr. absol.* vorsaue in obscensum species est falci ahenae, i. e. *to magical purposes*, Lucr. 5, 1293. II. *Transf. repulsive, offensive, abominable, disgusting*: (Alecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat, Virg. Aen. 7, 417: obscenae pelagi volucres i. e. *the harpies*, ib. 3, 241: upupa, obscena alias pastu avis, Plin. 10, 29, 44 fames, Virg. Aen. 3, 367: haustus, *of filthy water*, Lucan. 4, 312: cruor, Virg. Aen. 4, 455. 2. *Esp. immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene*: delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40 adulterium, Ov. Tr. 2, 212: obscenae tabellas pingere, Prop. 2, 5, 19 gestus motusque, Tac. A. 15, 37: jocandi genus flagitiosum, obscensum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: si obscena nudis nominibus enuntiantur, Quint. 8, 3, 38: quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id dicere obscensum est, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127 *Comp.*: illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: abjectior et obscensior vita, Val. Max. 3, 5 *fin.* *Sup.* obscensissimi versus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 Vell. 2, 83. (ii) *Subst. obscensum, n. the pudenda.* *Sing.*: virile, Ov. F. 6, 631: Lact. 1, 21. *Pl.*: Nymphae fugiens obscena Priapi, Ov. M. 9, 347: pars nud' agunt, pars tantum obscena velati, Mel 3, 7: Suet. Cal. 58: obscena corporis, Just. 1, 6: reddere obscena, *to go to stool or make water*: Ov. R. Am. 437: Sen. Ep. 70: Mel. 1, 9.

obscuratio, ōnis, f. [obscurus] *a darkening, obscuration*: obscuratio solis, Cic. fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 5, 15: Quint. 1, 10, 47: in illa obscuratione, Auct. B. Hisp. 6. II. *Fig.*: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29.

obscurē, adv. *darkly, obscurely*: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. Fragn. ap. Non. 474, 28. II. *Fig. of speech, darkly, obscurely, indistinctly*: dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3: id. 4, 1, 79. *Comp.*: quae causa dicta obscurius est, id. 8, 2, 24. *Sup.*: obscurissime particula uti, Gell. 17, 13. 2. *Of birth, obscurely, meanly*: obscure natus, Macr. S. 7, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1. 3. *covertly, closely, secretly*: malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: tacite obscureque perire, id. Quint. 15. *Comp.*: ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly*, id. Fam. 1, 5 *fin.* *Sup.*: avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, id. Verr. 4, 24.

obscurē-facio, 3. v. a. for obscurus, *to obscure, render invisible*: Non. 146, 28.

obscuritas, ātis, f. [obscurus] *a being dark, darkness, obscurity*: obscuritas latebrarum, Tac. H. 3, 11: atra, Plin. 2, 18, 16: visus, id. 23, 1, 20. *In plur.*: oculorum, id. 37, 3, 12. II. *Fig. obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty*: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: obscuritas Pythagorae, id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*: obscuritas fit etiam verbis ab usu remotis, Quint. 8, 2, 12: rerum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: naturae, id. Div. 1, 18. *In plur.*: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, obscurities, ib. 2, 64. 2. *Of rank, obscurity, lowliness, meanness*: quorum prima aetas, propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoratione versatur, id. Off. 2, 13: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringemus, Tac. H. 1, 84: generis, Flor. 3, 1, 13: nec obscuritas inhibuit (Servium Tullium), quamvis matre serva creatum, id. 1, 6, 1.

obscurus, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to render dark, to darken, obscure*: obscuratur, et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: finitimas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ignium, id. N. D. 2, 38: coelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38: volucres aethera obscurant pennis, Virg. Aen. 12,

253: obscuratus sol, *eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: Tac. A. 14, 12: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. 2. *Transf. to cover, conceal; to render invisible or imperceptible*: neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: dolo ipsi atque signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49: numus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12 *fin.* II. *Fig. to blind the understanding*: scio anorem tibi pectus obscurasse, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 41. 2. *Of speech, to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver or express indistinctly*: si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλλήγορίαις obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41: stillum, *to render obscure*, Suet. Tib. 70. 3. *Of sound, to pronounce indistinctly*: (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, *to render dull or indistinct*, id. 11, 3, 20. 4. *to render obscure or unknown*: paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Eun. in Macr. S. 6, 1: fortuna res cunctas ex lubricine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8. 5. *to cause to be forgotten, render of no account; in the pass. to become of no account, to grow obsolete, etc.*: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, id. Verr. 3, 57: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 115. (Hence Fr. obscurcir.)

obscurus, a, um, adj. *dark, dusky, shady, obscure*: umbra, Virg. Aen. 6, 453: donec in obscurum conl' conduxit acumen, *the obscure point of the cone*, Lucr. 4, 432: lucus, Virg. Aen. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229: nox, Virg. Aen. 2, 420: per occasum solis, jam obscura luce, Liv. 24, 21: coelum, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Virg. Aen. 12, 416. *Poet.*: funda, *dark, i. e. invisible*, Val. Fl. 6, 193: aquae, i. e. *turbid*, Ov. F. 4, 758. *Transf. to persons, darkling, unseen*: ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram, Virg. Aen. 6, 268: obscurus in ulva delitui, ib. 2, 135. *Subst. obscurum, i. n. darkness, obscurity*: sub obscurum noctis, id. G. 1, 478: obscurum, adverbially: obscurum nimbosus dissidet aër, Lucan. 5, 631. 2. *secret, concealed*: obscurus locus, Liv. 10, 1: mamma, *covered*, Val. Fl. 3, 526: obscura Pallas, Ov. M. 6, 36. II. *Fig. dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible*: Heraclitus clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: valde Heraclitus obscurus (called in Gr. ὁ σκοτεινός), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: quid? poeta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? ib.: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: carmina, Lucr. 1, 932: obscurum et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14. *Sup.*: videre res obscurissimas, id. de Or. 2, 36: vox, *stifled, indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 60. (ii) *Esp. in rhetor.*: obscurum genus causae, *obscure, i. e. intricate, involved*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.

2. *not known, unknown*: non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. (ii) *Esp. of rank and station, obscure, ignoble, mean, low*: Pompeius humil' atque obscuro loco natus, Cic. Verr. 5, 70: obscuris orti majoribus, id. Off. 1, 32: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26. *Neutr. absol.*: vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in obscurity*, Sen. Ep. 19. 3. *Of character, close, secret, reserved*: obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: plerumque modestus occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi unicautum intactumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10. *Comp.*: Domitiani natura praeceps in

iram, et quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilius Tac. Agr. 42. [Obscurus, connected with scu-tum, cu-tis, and Gr. σκευ-ή, σκυ-ros, κύ-ros, the rt. meaning "a covering."]

obsecratio, ōnis, f. [obsecro] *a beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty*: prece et obsecratione humil' uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16: iudicium, *addressed to the judges*, Quint. 6, 1, 33. II. *Esp. an asseveration, protestation, accompanied with an invocation of the gods*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: Just. 24, 2. 2. *a public prayer*: obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11: id. 26, 23.

ob-secro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [sacro] *to beseech, entreat, implore, conjure*: Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 33: quum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 17: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, id. Quint. 30: quum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. in Cic. Fam. 4, 11: pro di immortales, obsecro vostram fidem, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 97. With *ab*: nunc si me fas est obsecrare abs te, pater, id. Bac. 4, 9, 102. With double *acc.* (of pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, Cic. Quint. 31. With *subj.*: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis, obsecrabat, implem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. *Absol.*: vidimus certis precationibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3. II. *Esp. in colloq. lang., to deprecate something, or as a mere expression of polite entreaty*: I beseech you, for Heaven's sake, pray, etc.: tuam fidem obsecro, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 217: perimus! obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: dic obsecro hercle serio, quod te rogem, id. Asin. 1, 1, 14: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21. Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13.

obsecundanter, adv. *in compliance with, according to*: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. in Non. 147, 26 (obsequenter, Non.).

obsecundatio, ōnis, f. [obsecundo] *compliance, obsequiousness*: servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 92.

obsecundator, ōris, m. [id.] *a servant*: sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 3.

ob-secundo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. *to comply with, humour, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey*: obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperarint, hostes obdierint, venti tempestatesquo obsecundarint, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35: simul capite atque humeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 92.

obsecutio (obsequutio), ōnis, f. [obsequor] *compliance, obedience*: inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215.

obsecutor (obsequutor), ōris, m. [id.] *an obeyer, observer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

ob-sepio (obsaep.), psi, ptum (obsipio: Caecil. in Diom. p. 378 P.), 4. v. a. *to hedge or fence in, to inclose*; hence, *transf. to close up, to render impassable or inaccessible*: ubi illum saltum video obseptum, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 35: obseptis itineribus, Liv. 25, 29: mox iter, apertis quae vetustas obseperat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. A. 15, 27: obsepta viarum, *impassable roads*, Sil. 12, 110. II. *Fig.*: haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, ad ipsam obsepiebant, *closed up, barred*, Cic. Mur. 23: plebi iter ad curules magistratus, Liv. 9, 34: obsepta diutina servitute ora seramus, Plin. Pan. 66.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part. [obsepicio]*. **ob-séquela**, ae, f. [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness*. neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequelae, Turp. in Non. 215, 32: obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 50: qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *because they spoke as he liked*, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 215, 33.

obsequens, *entis*, *Part.* [obsequor].

II. *Adj.*: *yielding, compliant, obsequious*: obsequens obediensque est mori et imperiis patriae, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 55: patri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18. *Comp.*: animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 50. *Sup.*: curae mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam, Col. 3, 8 *fin.* 2. *Esp.* of the gods: *favourable, indulgent, gracious, propitious*: bonam atque obsequentem deam, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 3: id. Asin. 3, 3, 126.

obsequenter, *adv.* *compliantly, obsequiously*: haec collegae obsequenter facta, Liv. 41, 40 *fin.*: parere alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 11. *Sup.*: vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes*, ib. 7, 24.

obsequentia, *ae, f.* [obsequens] *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (rare): nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.

obsequiae, *arum, f. plu.* [obsequor] *for exequiae, funeral rites, obsequies*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 702, no. 235.

obsequialis, *e, adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant*: obsequialis amor, Venant. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsequibilis, *e, adj.* [obsequor] *complying, complaisant*: Gell. 2, 29.

obsequiosus, *a, um, adj.* [obsequium] *complying, complaisant, obsequious*: alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57.

obsequium, *ii, n.* [obsequor] *compliance, complaisance, indulgence, obsequiousness*: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: obsequium atque patientia, Cic. Pis. 2: obsequium et comitas, id. Att. 6, 6: ventris, i. e. *gluttony*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations*, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 7. Of things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by its pliancy*, Ov. A. A. 2, 179. In *plur.*: omnia ei obsequia polliceor, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11.

II. *Esp. copulation, coition*, of men and animals: Petr. 113: Col. 6, 27: Curt. 6, 7. 2. *obedience*: jurare in obsequium alicujus, Just. 13, 2: obsequium erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off*, Tac. A. 3, 12. 3. *military service*: milites deputabantur obsequiis, Veg. Re Mil. 2, 19. 4. *Meton. a retinue, train of followers*: Mamert.

obsequor, *cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. dep.* *to accommodate oneself to the will of another; to comply with, yield to, gratify, humour, submit to*: constr. with *dat.*: quum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*: voluntati alicujus, id. Fin. 2, 6. With *acc.* of the thing: et id ego percipio obsequi gnato meo, *in this*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 61: ea, Gell. 2, 7. *Pass. impers.*: volo amori obsecutus illius, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 62.

II. *Transf. to yield to, give oneself up to, indulge in*: studiis suis, Nep. Att. 2: fortunae, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8: tempestati, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: animo, *to follow one's inclinations*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 83. 2. Of things, *to be pliant, ductile*: aca regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

obsequūtio, *-ūtor, v.* obsecutio, *-cutor.*

obsēro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [sera] *to bolt, bar, fasten or shut up*: ostium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: aedificia, Liv. 5, 41: fores, Suet. Tit. 11. II. *Fig.*: aures, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: palatum (for os), *to be silent*, Cat. 55, 21.

ob-sēro, *sēvi, situm (inf. perf. ob-sesse, for obsevisse, Att. in Non. 395, 27), 3. v. a.* *to sow or plant about*: frumentum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 129. Comically, *pugnus, to give a good drubbing*, id. Men. 5, 7, 23. 2. *Transf. to sow or plant with*: sepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: Col. 2, 9. 3. In *gen.* *to cover over, fill with*: loca obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2: rura obsita pomis, Ov. M. 13, 719: pannis anhisque obsitum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: obsitus illuvie ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28: vestis obsita squalore, Liv. 2, 23: legati obsiti

squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. M. 4, 725. II. *Fig.*: tun' is es, in me aerumnarum obsevisi, *hast brought upon me, occasioned me*, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 30: obsitus aevo, Virg. Aen. 8, 307.

observābilis, *e, adj.* [observo] *remarkable, observable*: manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: patientia, App. M. 11, p. 267.

observans, *antis, Part.* [observo].

II. *Adj. watchful, observant*: observantior aequi fit populus, Claud. iv. Cons. Honor. 296. *Sup.*: observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30.

2. *attentive, respectful*: observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3.

observanter, *adv. carefully, sedulously*: sequi, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. *Comp.*: observantius, Amm. 23, 6. *Sup.*: aliquid observantissime vitare, Gell. 10, 21.

observantia, *ae, f.* [observans] *a remarking, noting, observance*: temporum observantia, Vell. 2, 106. II. *Esp. observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence*: observantia est, per quam

aetate, aut sapientia, aut honore, aut aliqua dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: officia observantiamque dilexit, id. Balb. 28: amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retinere, id. Quint. 18 *fin.*: in regem, Liv. 1, 35: eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint. 1, 1, 66. 2. *an obedient observance; a keeping, following, performing*: prisci moris observantia, Val. Max. 2, 7: juris, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. (ii) *Esp. an observance of religious duties, divine worship*: ad observantiam catholicam mentem propositumque convertere, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 54.

observātō, *adj. observantly, perspicaciously*: observate curioseque animadvertit M. Tullius, Gell. 2, 17.

observatio, *ōnis, f.* [observo] *a watching, observing, observation*: observationi operam dare, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 5: siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1. 2. *Transf. an observation, remark, precept, rule*: dare observationes aliquas coquendi, Plin. 22, 23, 47: sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gr. 24.

II. *Esp. circumspection, care, exactness*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11. 2. *regard, respect, esteem, reverence*: religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: Christianitatis, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

observātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a watcher, observer*: nemo observator, nemo castigatō assistet, Plin. Pan. 40: observator et custos bonorum, Sen. Ep. 41: Catholicae legis, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 1.

observātrix, *icis, f.* [id.] *she that observes*: Tert. Cor. mil. 4.

observātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *observation*: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

observito, *avi, v. a. freq.* [id.] *to watch often or carefully, to note, observe*: deorum voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: omnia, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52: caerimonias, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

ob-servo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* *to watch, note, mark, heed, observe; to take notice of, pay attention to*: ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 14: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch*, Virg. G. 4, 512: lupus observavit, dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 133: Assyrii trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: observare occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of*, id. Rosc. Am. 8: tempus epistolae alicui reddendae, *to watch or wait for*, id. Fam. 11, 16: observare et insidiari, id. Or. 62: postquam poeta sensit, scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized*, Ter. Ad. prol. 1: sese, *to keep a close watch over oneself*, Cic. Brut. 82. II. *Esp. to watch, guard*, : Januam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 7: fores, id. Mil. 2, 3, 57: greges, Ov. M. 1, 513.

2. *to observe, attend to, keep, comply with*: leges, Cic. Off. 2, 11: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes. B. G. 5,

35: imperium, Sall. J. 80: foedus, Sil. 17, 78: centesimas, *to adhere to*, Cic. Att. 5, 21: commendationes, id. Fam. 13, 27: auspicia, Tac. G. 9: ordines, *to keep the ranks*, Sall. J. 51. 3. *to pay attention or respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honour*: tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18: regem, Virg. G. 4, 210: me, ut alterum patrem, et observat et diligit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: observare et colere aliquem, id. Att. 2, 19: aliquem perofficiose et amanter, id. Fam. 9, 20.

ob-ses (old orthogr. opses, in the first Epit. of the Scipios), *Idis, m. and f.* [obsideo: 1 i t. one who is blockaded, 1. e. who is not free to move from place to place: hence] *a hostage*: ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: obsides alicui imperare, Cic. Manil. 12: dedere, Sall. J. 54: retinere aliquem obsidem, Nep. Them. 7: me tamen accepta poterat deponere bellum obside, Ov. M. 8, 48. II. *Transf. any surety, security, bail, pledge*: Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore pollicitus est, *to be surety, to answer for it*, Nep. Phoc. 2: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66: tantum quod aratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nulla in re Verri similem futurum, *gave no guarantee*, id. Verr. 3, 53. Of inanimate subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis, id. Cat. 4, 5: Quint. 12, 7, 3. (Hence It. ostaggio; Sp. hostage; Fr. otage.)

obsessio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a besieging, encompassing, a blockade*: obsessio templorum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 3: militaris viae, Cic. Pis. 17: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24.

obsessor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who sits before or near; a frequenter, haunter*: hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 18: aquarum, i. e. *a water-snake*: Ov. F. 2, 259. II. *Esp. a besieger, inveter, blockader*: obsessor curiae, Auct. orat. pro dom. 5: urbis, Liv. 9, 15: plus pavoris obsessis quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, *a, um, Part.* [obsideo].

ob-sibilo, *1. v. a. to whistle, to rustle*: arbores dulces strepitus obsibabant, App. M. 11, p. 260.

obsidatus, *ūs, m.* [obses] *the being a hostage*: obsidatus specie viri celebres altrinsecus dantur, Amm. 23, 7.

ob-sidēo, *sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. and a.* [sedeo].

I. *Neutr. to sit, remain*: domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237. II. *Act. to sit on or in, to remain on or in, to haunt, frequent*: aram, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsident, *frequent marshes*, Plin. 11, 18, 19: obsedit linina bubo, Sil. 8, 636. 2. *Esp. milit. t. t.*

to sit down before, to besiege, invest, blockade: quum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 35 *fin.*: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consiliis ab oppugnanda urbe ad obsidandum versis, Liv. 2, 11: propius inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, id. 25, 11: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23. 3. *to occupy, fill, possess*: corporibus omnia obsidetur locus, *is filled*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23: palus obsessa saliculis, *full of osier-thickets*, Ov. M. 11, 363. 4. *to watch closely, be on the look-out for*: jacere humi ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10: rostra, id. Flacc. 24. II. *Fig. to occupy, invest, take possession of*: vim regiae potestatis, id. Phil. 1, 1: quum obsideri aures a fratre cerneret, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4: qui meum tempus obsideret, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2 *fin.*

obsidiālis, *e, adj.* [obsidium] *of or for besieging, siege*: admotis obsidiālibus machinamentis (al. obsidionalibus), Auct. Itin. Alex. 47.

obsidiānus, *a, um, adj.* *pertaining to Obsidius*: lapis, perh. *Vulcanic glass, lava-glass, obsidian* (named after Obsidius who discovered it in Ethiopia), Plin. 36, 26, 67.

obsidio, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade*: partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9: quum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 5, 2: obsidione eximere, *to free from*, id. 38, 15: obsidione cingere, *to besiege, blockade*, Just. 22, 4: obsidionem tolerare, *to endure*, Tac. H. 1, 33: obsidionem exsequi, *to carry on*, id. A. 15, 4: obsidionem omittere, *to raise*, ib. 5. 2. Meton. *captivity*: Demetrius obsidione Parthorum liberatus, Just. 2, 12.

II. Fig. *pressing or imminent danger*: obsidione rempublicam liberare, Cic. Rab. perd. 10: feneratores ex obsidione eximere, *to free from the danger of losing their money*, id. Fam. 5, 6.

obsidiōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio] *pertaining to a siege*: corona, *a crown of grass, the reward of a general who had compelled the enemy to raise a siege*: Plin. 22, 3 sq.: Gell. 5, 6. (v. Smith's Ant. 359.)

obsidiōr, i. v. *dep.* [obsidium] *to lie in wait for, to waylay*: alicui, Col. 9, 14, 10.

obsidium, ii, n. [obsideo] *a siege, investment, blockade*: obsidium dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi posset inde, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: obsidium facere Ilio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 24: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: obsidium urgere, id. H. 4, 28: tolerare, ib. II. Fig. *a waylaying, an ambush*: Col. 8, 27. 2. *attention, foresight*: curatoris, id. 9, 9, 1.

obsidium, ii, n. [obses] *the condition of a hostage*: Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Tac. A. 11, 10.

ob-sido, 3. v. a. *to beset, invest, besiege, blockade*: pontem, Sall. C. 45: portas, Virg. Aen. 9, 159: Italos fines, ib. 7, 334: campos, Tib. 2, 6, 23: Troica moenia, Cat. 64, 345. 2. *Transf. vias oculorum*, Lucr. 4, 350: certas partes, id. 4, 1085.

obsignatio, ōnis, *f.* [obsigno] *a sealing up*: tabularum, Gell. 14, 2.

obsignator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *he that seals*: literarum obsignator, Cic. Clu. 66. 2. *Esp. the witnesses who set their seals to a will*: testamenti, id. Att. 12, 18: decisionis, id. Flac. 36.

ob-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to seal up, seal*: cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age oblige, obsigna cito, Pl. Bac. 4, 96: cellas, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: epistolam, Cic. Att. 8, 6. 2. *Esp. to sign and seal, as a witness*: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? id. Clu. 66: tabellas ejus rei conditionisque, id. Quint. 21: testamentum signis adulterinis, id. Cluent. 14. Proverb.: tabellis obsignatis agere cum aliquo, i. e. *in the strictest form*, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.

3. *to seal an accusation*: qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignaverat, id. Scaur. fragm. in Ascon. 4. *to pledge or mortgage under one's hand and seal*: tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7. II. Fig. *to stamp, impress*: formam verbis, Lucr. 4, 569: aliquid obsignatum habere, *to impress on the mind*, id. 2, 582.

ob-sipo, i. v. a. [supo] *to sprinkle at or upon*: Fig.: obsipat aquulam, *it refreshes me*, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 37.

ob-sisto, stitum, 3. v. n. *to place or post oneself before*: hic obsistam, *will station myself*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 62: alicui obviam, *to plant oneself in another's way*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: obsistere alicui abeunti, Liv. 10, 19. II. Fig.: *to set oneself against; to oppose, resist, withstand*: qui quum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43: omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7: dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 12: odiis, id. Off. 2, 7: visis, *to disapprove of*, id. Fin. 3, 9: opinionibus, id. Acad. 2, 34. With *inf.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids*, Tac. G. 34. Pass. *impers.*: magnitudine animi facile potest repugnari obsistisque fortunae, Cic. Fin. 4, 7.

obsitus, a, um, *Part.* [obsero].

obsolē-facio, feci, factum, 3. v.

a.: *pass. obsolefio, factus, fieri, to wear out, spoil*: rivi non opere, nec fistula, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, sed sponte currentes, Sen. Ep. 90.

II. Fig. *to sully, degrade, lower, make common*: auctoritas obsolefacta, ib. 29: admonebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsoleferi, Suet. Aug. 89: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105 dub. (al. obsolescebant; al. obsolebant).

obsolēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolefacio].

obsolēscō (obsoleo), lēvi, lētum, 3. v. n. *insep. to grow out of use; to grow old, decay, lose value, become obsolete*: his (verbis) oportet, si possis, non uti: sic enim obsolescent, Varr. L. L. 9, 10, § 16: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: virtus nunquam sordibus alienis obsolescit, id. Sest. 28: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7: laus, Tac. A. 4, 26: claritudo, App. Flor. 17. [Prob. from obs and root ol or olē "to grow": v. abolesco; it may however be connected with soleo.]

obsolētē, adv. *in an old or worn-out style, poorly, meanly*: paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus, Cic. Verr. 1, 58.

obsolēto, avi, i. v. a. [obsoletus] *to degrade, soil, sully*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

obsolētus, a, um, *Part.* [obsolesco].

II. *Adj.*: *old, worn out, thrown off*: erat veste obsoleta, Liv. 27, 34: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5: homo obsoletus, *in a worn-out dress*, id. Pis. 36: tectum, *old, ruinous*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6: verba, *obsolete*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37: obsoleta et vulgaria, id. Quint. 18. 2. *Transf. common, ordinary, poor*: crimina, id. Verr. 5, 44: gaudia, Liv. 30, 42: obsoletior oratio, *too negligent*, Cic. de Or. 3, 9: honores, *of little worth*, Nep. Milt. 6: color, Col. 4, 30. (ii) *filthy, polluted*: o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor. Epod. 17, 46: dextra obsoleta sanguine, *defiled*, Sen. Agam. 977.

obsolīdātus, a, um, *Part.* *made solid, firm*: tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitr. 2, 3.

obsōnatio (ops.), ōnis, *f.* [obsōno] *a buying of victuals; a marketing*: Don. ad Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32.

obsōnator (ops.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *a caterer, purveyor*: obsonator optimus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 73: Sen. Ep. 47.

obsōnātus (ops.), ūs, *m.* [id.] *a catering, marketing*: dare minam in obsonatum, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 27.

obsōnito, avi, i. v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to feast, entertain*: Cato in Fest. s. v.

obsōnium (ops.), ii, n. = ὀψωνιον, *that which is eaten with bread; viands, esp. fish*: tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 64: curare, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: obsonare, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: scindere, Sen. Vit. B. 17: condire, Plin. 31, 7, 41: coemere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9. Also of *fruit*: Plin. 15, 19, 21.

obsōno (ops.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and **obsōnor**, atus, i. v. *dep.* = ὀψωνέω, *to market, to cater, purvey*: postquam obsonavit herus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 1: obsonium, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: vix drachmis est obsonatus decem, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20. 2. *Transf. to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment*: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 37. II. Fig.: obsonare ambulando famem, *to provide an appetite*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34.

ob-sōno, i. v. n. *to interrupt by noise*: Fig.: alicui sermone, *to interrupt by speaking*, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 74.

obsōpesco, 3. v. n. *insep. to fall asleep*: obsopit, obsopitus, obsopesco, Not. Tir. p. 135.

ob-sōpio, ivi, or ii, Itum, 4. v. a. *to put or lull to sleep*: a somni tempore prohibere, ne obsopiantur, Scrib. Comp. 180: somno obsopitus, *fallen asleep*, Sol. 12: odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, ib.

obsōpītus, a, um, *Part.* [obsopio].

ob-sorbēo, ūi, 2. v. a. *to sup or drink up, to swallow*: aquam, Pl. Cure.

2, 3, 34: placentas, *to gulp down, loll*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. II. *Transf.*: fores, quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 29.

ob-sordescō, dui, 3. v. n. *insep. to become dirty, be soiled*: ne coma fumo obsordescat, Prud. Apoth. 214. II. Fig. *to wear out, decrease*: obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna, *is moderated*, Caecil. in Non. 147, 7.

obstacūlum, i, n. [obsto] *a hinderance, obstacle*: rumpere obstacula, Prud. Ham. 601: App. Flor. p. 361.

obstans, antis, *Part.* [obsto]. II. Subst.: *obstantia*: n. plu. *hinderances, obstructions*: obstantia silvarum amoliri, Tac. A. 1, 50.

obstantia, ae, *f.* [id.] *a standing before or against, a hinderance, obstruction*: aëris, Vitr. 6, 1: umbrarum, id. 8, 1.

ob-sterno, stravi, 3. v. a. *to cast before, throw in one's way*: uxorem puero, App. Apol. p. 335.

obstetriciūs (opst.), or -tīus, a, um, *adj.* [obstetrix] *pertaining to a midwife, obstetric*: manus obstetriciae, Arn. 3, 166. Fig.: Front. de orat. p. 246. II. Subst. *obstetricia*, orum, n. plu. *midwifery, obstetrics*: Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia deorum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, 33.

obstetricō (ops.), i. v. a. [id.] *to act as a midwife*: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

obstetrix (opst.), icis, *f.* [obsto] *a midwife*: peperit sine obstetricis opera, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 22: mittere ad obstetricem, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: obstetricum nobilitas, Plin. 28, 6, 18.

obstinātē, adv. *firmly, inflexibly*, both in a good and in a bad sense: *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately*: me obstinate aggressus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 10: operam dat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 8: negari, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. Comp.: obstinatus omnia agere, Suet. Caes. 29. Sup.: obstinatissime recusare, id. Tib. 67.

obstinatio, ōnis, *f.* [obstino] *firmness both in a good and in a bad sense: determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy*: quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *from adherence to my principles*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17: obstinatio animi, Sen. Ep. 94: fidel, Tac. H. 3, 39: taciturna, *obstinate silence*, Nep. Att. 22. In plur.: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

obstinātus, a, um, *Part.* [obstino].

II. *Adj.* *fixed, resolved*, both in a good and in a bad sense; *inflexible, resolute, stubborn, obstinate*: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. 6, 3: contra veritatem, Quint. 12, 1, 10: pudicitia, Liv. 1, 58: fides, Tac. H. 5, 5: aures, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 7. With *inf.*: jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Liv. 42, 65. Comp.: voluntas obstinator, Cic. Att. 1, 11: obstinator adversus lacrimas muliebres, *firmer, more steadfast*, Liv. 2, 40. Sup.: virtus obstinatissima, *the most resolute*, Sen. Ep. 71.

obstinēt dicebant antiqui, quod nunc ostendit, Fest. s. v.

obstīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to persist in, be resolved on* (rare as a verb. fin.): id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Pl. Aul. 2, 2 fin.: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, Tac. H. 2, 84. With *inf.*: obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori, Liv. 23, 29. Pass. *impers.*: obstinatum est tibi, *you are firmly resolved*, Plin. Pan. 5. [Ob-stin-o prob. contains the same root as sta, which also occurs with a consonant at the end, as in the Eng. stand, stood: v. sto.]

obstīpesco, v. obstupesco.

obstīpo, i. v. a. [obstipus] *to lean to one side*: obstipat verticem, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 16.

obstīpus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes] *bent or inclined to one side*: opp. to rectus: omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, *necessary* est, Lucr. 4, 517. 2. *bent or drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. Tib. 68. 3. *bent forwards*,

bent or bowed towards the ground: stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92: obstipo capite, et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80.

obstitus, a, um, *Part.* [obstisto].
 II. *Adj. opposite: luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de deo Socr. sub init.*

obstitus, a, um, *adj.* In augury: *struck by lightning: Fest. s. v.: Etruria principes procurant, idemque fulgura atque obstita pianto, Cic. leg. 2, 9.*

ob-sto, stiti, Itum (obstaturus, Front. Aquaed. 123: Quint. 2, 11, 1), *i. v. n. to stand before or against: dominae obstas, Stat. S. 1, 2, 23: summis a positibus, id. Theb. 4, 17: obviam, to stand in the way, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 14.* II. *Fig. to stand against; to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct: constr. with dat. of the direct object; the thing opposed is expressed by a subj. clause, with quin, quominus, cur, or ne: alicui, id. Mil. 4, 2, 6: cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officiis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 fin.: vita cetera eorum huic sceleris obstat, their former life secures them from the suspicion of this crime, Sall. C. 52: obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur, Liv. 40, 25: si omnia remouentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios, amicos, trahant, excidant, Sall. Epist. Mithr.: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 34: quid obstat, cur non verae nuptiae fiant? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 76: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3. *Pass. impers.: nec, si non obstat, propterea etiam permittitur, Cic. Phil. 13, 6: obstari, Ov. M. 11, 788.**

obstrāgūlum, i, n. [obsterno] a strap, lace, latchet: crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56.

obstrangulatus, a, um, *Part. strangled: Fig.: obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.*

obstrēpērus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo] clamorous, chirping: App. Flor. n. 13, p. 349.

obstrēpītācūlum, i, n. [obstrepto] a clamour, outcry: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrēpīto, i, v. n. *freq.* [obstrepo] to interrupt by frequent noise or clamour (poet.): obstreptant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

ob-strēpo, ūi, Itum, *i. v. n. to make a noise at, to clamour at or against; to accompany with sound: nihil sensere Poeni, obstrepete pluvia, Liv. 21, 56: avis, sings the while, Sen. Oed. 454. With dat.: multaque nativis obstreptat arbor aquis, Prop. 4, 4, 3: fontesque lymphis obstreptant manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana raucis sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391. *Pass. impers.: secretus ab omni voce locus, si non obstreperetur aquis, did it not resound, id. F. 6, 9.**

II. *Fig. to interrupt or disturb with a noise, to drown with clamour: with dat.: certatim alter alteri obstreperet, to drown each other's voices, Liv. 1, 40: sibi ipsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 13. *Pass. impers.: ejusmodi res, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore multum videntur et tubarum sono, to be drowned, id. Marcell. 3. 2. In gen. to annoy, impede: alicui literis, id. Fam. 5, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 65.**

obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* [obstringo].
 II. *Adj.: bound, obliged: obstrictior debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.*

obstrictus, ūs, m. [id.] a binding, clasping: accendat flammam ipso obstrictu (al. affricu), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

obstrīgillātor, ōris, m. [obstrīgillo] an opposer, blamer: Varr. in Non. 492, 18.

obstrīgillo or **obstringillo**, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [obstringo] to hinder, oppose: innocent, Varr. in Non. 147, 12: multa (al. obsigillant), Sen. Ep. 95.

obstrīgillus, i, m. [id.] a shoe-sole, sandal: Isid. Or. 19, 34.

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, *i. v. a. to bind to or about: to bind, tie, or fasten up: follem obstringit ob gulam, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 23: tauros aratro, to yoke, Val. Fl. 7, 602. 2. to bind, bind up, close up by binding: laqueo collum, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 12: ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29. 3. Transf. to trim or ornament with: vestis obstricta gemmis, Flor. 4, 11.*

II. *Fig. to bind, fetter, tie, hamper: civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: foedere, id. Pis. 13: aliquem aere alieno, id. Fam. 11, 10: jurejurando, to bind by an oath, Tac. A. 1, 14: aliquem conscientia, to bind by privity, by participation, id. H. 4, 55: aliquem societate scelerum, id. A. 4, 57: fidem suam alicui, to pledge one's word, to promise positively, Plin. 7, 1, 1. 2. to lay under obligation, oblige: donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, bound, under obligation, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 13, 18. 3. With pron. reflect. or reflect. to become guilty of, commit, perpetrate: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, has been guilty of so many crimes, id. Verr. 1, 3: se parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12: se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48: qui alienum sustulit, furti obstringitur, makes himself guilty, becomes guilty, Sabin. in. Gell. 11, 18 fin.*

ob-structio, ōnis, f. [obstruo] a building before or against, a blocking up: obstructio corporum, Arn. 2, 63.

II. *Fig. an obstruction, a barrier: haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 27.*

obstructus, a, um, *Part.* [obstruo].

obs-trūdo, si, sum, *i. v. a. to thrust into, gulp down: stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 12.*

II. *Fig. to hide, conceal: multi aperta trans-eunt, condita et obstrusa rimantur, Sen. Ep. 68 med.*

obstrūdulentus, a, um, *adj.*: obstrudant obsatulent, ab avide trudendo in gulam. Unde et obstrudulentum dixit Titinius, Fest. s. v.

ob-strūo (opstr.), xi, ctum, *i. v. a. to pile before or against; to build, block, or wall up: validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxiliis, id. 5, 1. Esp. to build before so as to obstruct the light: obstructae fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: luminibus alicujus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 44. 2. to stop or block up, render impassable: iter Poenis vel corporibus suis obstruere voluerunt, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 1: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 3, 28: saxa, placed in the way, Ov. M. 3, 570: cujus aures morbus obstruxit, has stopped up, made deaf, Sen. Ben. 3, 17.*

II. *Fig. to impede, obstruct: Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, was a hindrance to, Cic. Brut. 17: viri deus obstruit aures, renders deaf, inexorable, Virg. Aen. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, Cic. Sull. 28: cognitionem difficultatibus, to impede, obstruct, id. Acad. 2, 3: mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.*

ob-strūsus, a, um, *Part.* [obstrudo].

ob-stūpē-fācio, fēci, factum, *i. v. a. pass. ob-stūpēfio, factus, fieri, to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb; to astonish, amaze: eum timidum obstupescit pudor, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupescit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstupesceret, id. 25, 38: Aenonen adeo commotam, uti amissa mente obstupesceret, Dict. Cret. 4, 21: obstupescit hominibus, Cic. Delot. 12: obstupescit hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstupescit nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, 6 extr.*

obstūpēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [obstupescio].

obstūpēfio, fieri, *v. obstupescio. ob-stūpesco (obstip.), pui, *i. v. n. incep. to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed: apes obstu-**

pescunt potantes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: ejus aspectu quum obstupuisset bubulcus, Cic. Div. 2, 23: corpus, Plin. 36, 7, 11. II. Fig. to be astonished, amazed: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic. Att. 5, 21. With acc.: to wonder or be astonished at: Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

ob-stūpīdus, a, um, *adj. senseless, stupefied, amazed, confounded: quid astitisti, obstupida? Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 39: attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1 fin.*

obstuprātus, a, um, *Part. defiled, dishonoured: Lampr. Commod. 3.*

ob-sufflo, i, v. a. to blow against or at: Auct. Quint. Decl. 7.

ob-sum, obfui or offui, obesse (old fut. obescet, oberit vel aderit, Fest. s. v.) irreg. *v. n. to be against, be prejudicial to; to hinder, hurt, injure; opp. to prodesse: Ty. Nunc falsa prosunt. Heg. At tibi oberunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 48: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 fin.: subjicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562: nec, dum de-grandinat, obsit agresti fano supposuisse pecus, id. F. 4, 755.*

ob-sūo, ūi, ūtum, *i. v. a. to sew on: obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 578. II. to sew up, sew together; to stop or close up: nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Virg. G. 4, 301: sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 fin.: obsuta lectica, the curtains of which are sewed together all around, id. Tib. 64.*

ob-surdesco, dūi, *i. v. n. incep. to become deaf: hoc sonitu completae aures obsurduerunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 18.*

II. *Fig. to be deaf, not to give ear: obsurdescimus tamen, nec ea, quae ab ea (natura) monemur, audimus, id. Am. 24, 88.*

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.* [obsuo].

obtectus, a, um, *Part.* [obtego].

ob-tēgo (obtīgo, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 8), xi, ctum, *i. v. a. to cover over, cover up: insuper lingua bubula obtego, Cato R. R. 40: armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. Sest. 35: os, Cels. 3, 22. II. Fig. to conceal, keep secret: obtegere errata, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 23: vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic. Coel. 18: ut adolescentiae turpitudine obscuritate obtegatur, id. Vatin. 5: nihil, id. Att. 1, 18: flagitia, Tac. A. 13, 33. With gen.: animus audax, sui obtegens, ib. 4, 1. 2. to cover, protect: obtectus mellorum precibus, ib. 16, 5.*

obtemperanter, adv. willingly, readily, obediently: se obtemperanter nobis accommodat, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11: annuit, Prud. σρεφ 2, 112.

obtemperatio, ōnis, f. [obtempero] a complying with or submitting to; submission, obedience: si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42.

ob-tempēro (opt.), avi, atum, *i. v. a. to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey: with dat.: te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: alicui obtemperare et parere, id. Planc. 39: imperio populi R., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: voluntati alicujus, id. B. C. 1, 35: auctoritati senatus, ib. 1, 1: naturae, Suet. Tib. 59: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, who conforms to his own precepts, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, they will regard you, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 70. With ad: ad id, quod ex verbis intelligi possit, obtemperare, Cic. Caecin. 18. With acc. of neutr. pron.: non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, I do not mind what he says, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 293: quae dico, id. Most. 2, 2, 88. *Pass. impers.: si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. Off. 1, 11.**

ob-tendo, di, tum, *i. v. a. to stretch, draw, spread, or place before: proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere in-anes, Virg. Aen. 10, 82: sudarium ante-*

faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: obtenta nocte, Virg. G. 1, 248: oculis membrana obtenditur, *is drawn over*, Plin. 11, 37, 55: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany*, Tac. Agr. 10.

2. Fig. to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse: matris preces obtendens, id. A. 3, 17: valetudinem corporis, ib. 35: suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem obtundit, Quint. 12, 10, 15: rationem turpitudinis, Plin. Ep. 8, 6.

3. Transf. to cover, hide, conceal: obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248: lucem pulvere, Sil. 10, 228: diem nube atra, Tac. H. 3, 56.

2. Fig. to envelope: quasi velis obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.

ob-tenebresco, 3. v. n. incept. to become or grow dark: Hier. in Ies. 5, 12, 1.

ob-tenebro, 1. v. a. to make dark, to darken: Lact. 4, 19.

ob-tensus, ūs, m. [obtendo], for obtentus, a pretext: Front. ad amic. 2, 6 fin.

ob-tentio, ōnis, f. [id.] a covering, veiling. Fig.: obscurity, darkness: aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudere, by an allegorical dress, Arn. 5, 181.

obtentus, a, um: 1. Part. [obtendo]. 2. Part. [obtinere].

obtentus, ūs, m. [obtendo] a spreading, drawing, or placing before: frondis, Virg. Aen. 11, 66: nubium, Plin. 31, 1, 1.

2. Fig. a pretence, pretext, cloak: obtentum habere, Tac. A. 12, 7: tempora reipubl. obtentui sumpta, assumed as a pretext, ib. 1, 10: sub obtentu liberationis, Just. 5, 8.

3. a covering, veil, allegorical dress: vera sunt, quae loquuntur poetae, sed obtentu aliquo specieque velata, Lact. 1, 11.

3. a hinderance: non terror obtentui est, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 5.

ob-tēro, trivi, tritum (syncop. past perf. subj. obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv. 3, 56), 3. v. a. to bruise, crush, or break to pieces: ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: obtriti homines, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ranas, Phaedr. 1, 29, 10: puerum, Suet. Ner. 5: locustarum ova, Plin. 11, 29, 35: crura, Col. 8, 8.

2. to rub: dentes carbone, App. Apol. p. 278.

3. to destroy, cut up: Marcium consulem obterendum, Liv. 9, 38: alam prope universam obtriverat, Tac. Agr. 18.

Fig. to crush, trample on, degrade, disparage, destroy: calumniam, Cic. Caecin. 7: laudem imperatoriam, id. Verr. 5, 1: jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: legionarios, Tac. A. 15, 11: Graeciam, Just. 5, 2: militem verbis, to degrade, Liv. 24, 15: Penates, Sen. Oed. 645.

ob-testatio, ōnis, f. [obtestor] an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging or obliging by calling God to witness: obtestatio est, quum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur: detestatio, quum in deteriorem, Fest. s. v.: quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Auct. orat. pro dom. 48: viri, Cic. Clu. 12.

Transf. a vehement entreaty, supplication: matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, Liv. 27, 50: senatus ad infimas obtestationes procumbens, Tac. A. 1, 12.

ob-testor, atus, 1. v. dep. to call as a witness; to protest or assert: de quo te, inquam, patria, obtestor, et vos Penates, patrique Dii, Cic. Sest. 20 (Orell. testor): sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A. 2, 65: summam rempubl. agi obtestans, ib. 12, 5: aut militem se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestans, id. H. 3, 10: Suet. Cal. 15 fin.

2. Transf. to conjure by calling God to witness; to entreat, supplicate: per omnes deos te obtestor, Cic. Att. 11, 2: vos obtestor atque obsecro, id. Sest. 69: id sibi ne eripiat, vos obtestatur, id. Sull. 32. With double acc.: illud te pro Latio obtestor, Virg. Aen. 12, 819.

3. Perf. Part. in pass. signif.: obtestatus prece impensa, Amm. 31, 9.

ob-taxo, xīl, 3. v. a. to weave to or over: papilio fila araneosa alarum laminae obtexit, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

2. Fig. to cover, to veil: obtaxat, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

3. To stop, close: obtaxat, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

4. To stop, close: obtaxat, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

5. To stop, close: obtaxat, Plin. 11, 19, 21.

Maton. to overspread, cover: coelum obtexitur umbra, Virg. Aen. 11, 611: per nubes coelum aliud obtexens, Plin. 2, 38, 38: jaculis obtexitur aër, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 258.

ob-ticētia, ae, f. [ob-ticeo] a pause, sudden break in a discourse, as a rhetor. figure: ἀποσιώγησις, quam Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.

ob-ticēo, 2. v. n. [taceo] to be silent: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

ob-ticēso, cui, 3. v. n. incept. [ob-ticeo] to become or be struck silent; in the perf. to be silent: quid nunc obticui? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 2: repente obticuit, Just. 32, 2: nec prius obticuit, Ov. M. 14, 523: Hor. A. P. 284.

ob-tigo, v. obtego.

ob-tinēo (optineo), tīnīl, tentum, (old perf. optenui, fifth Epit. of the Scipios), 2. v. a. and n. [teneo]. 1. Act. to hold by: obtine aures, amabo, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 16.

2. to hold, have, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain, etc.: suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 19: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: cum imperio Hispaniam citeriorem, to have as his province, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ex qua insula numus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, during my administration, id. Att. 5, 21: vitam et saniam, to preserve, id. Rose. Am. 17: auctoritatem suam, to maintain, ib. 48: qui eo tempore principatum in civitate obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant, ib. 1, 7: Jus, to assert, maintain, Tac. A. 1, 32: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, prevailed, Liv. 29, 27: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. is become proverbial, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: numerum Deorum, to be numbered among, id. N. D. 3, 20: summam opinionem in scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 18: admirationem, to be admired, Plin. 34, 2, 2: patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19.

3. Esp. of discourse: to assert, maintain, to show, prove, demonstrate: possumus hoc teste (id) quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic. Verr. 3, 71: duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28: diu pugnare in his, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 6, 4, 15: quaedam (leges) an obtineri possunt, id. 2, 4, 39.

4. With the idea of acquiring: to get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain: quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22 fin.: impetrare et obtinere, id. 12, 14 fin.: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optima concidit, gained, Cic. Att. 7, 25: Romani si rem obtinuerint, if they gained the victory, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, ib. 1, 3: volumus quaedam; obtenta non sunt, Cic. Balb. 27: aditu regis obtento, Just. 21, 6. With de: quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6 fin.

With subj.: his obtinuit, ut praeferreretur candidato, Liv. 35, 10: obtinuit, ne reus fieret, Suet. Caes. 23.

5. Neutr. to keep one's ground; to hold, last, continue, obtain: quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46 fin.: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. de rep. ordin. init.: si dissentirent, sententia plurimum obtineret, would prevail, Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 36: quod merito obtinuit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 4.

ob-tingo, tīgi, 3. v. a. and n. [tango] 1. Act. to touch, strike: mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 415, 16.

2. Neutr. to fall to one's lot; of events, to happen to, befall one: nullus est, quol non invideant rem secundam obtingere, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 14: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic. Off. 1, 7: mihi obtinget mors, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 21: quum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic. Vat. 5. omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerunt, Quint. 3, 7, 13: quae (vox, latus, etc.) si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione

ampliari, id. Praef. § 27. With subj.: quum ei (L. Paullo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, it had fallen to his lot, Cic. Div. 1, 46 in. Of events: eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filia, has happened, turned out, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 7: istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse, laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, if any thing should happen to me, Cic. Cat. 4, 2.

ob-tinnio, 4. v. n. to tingle: App. Apol. p. 305.

ob-torpeo, 2. v. n. to be numb: torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ob-torpesco, pūl, 3. v. n. incept. to become numb or stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling: torpedo piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpere, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42, 67: manus prae metu obtorpuerint, Liv. 22, 3: manus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 52: squamae, grow hard, Plin. 8, 27, 41.

Fig.: subactus miseris obtorpuit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28: circumluso undique pavore, obtorpuit, Liv. 34, 38 fin.: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20.

ob-torquēo, si, tum, 2. v. a. to twist wrench, turn round: obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: obtorta gula in vincula abripi jussit, by the throat, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: obtorto valgi terrore, twisted, contorted, Petron. fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 2: circulus obtorti auri, twisted, wreathed, Virg. Aen. 5, 559.

2. to turn towards, to turn: dextrisque obtorquet in undas proram, Stat. Th. 5, 414.

ob-tortio, ōnis, f. [obtorqueo] a twisting, distortion: Fulgent. de prisc. serm. p. 565, 33.

ob-tortus, a, um, Part. [obtorqueo].

ob-tractat, contra sententiam tractat, Fest. s. v.

ob-trāho, 3. v. a. to draw towards: si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert. Virg. vel. 15 dub. (al. obstruxerit).

ob-trectatio, ōnis, f. [obtrecto] an envious detracting; detraction, disparagement: obtrectatio est ea, quam intelligi ζηλοτυπία volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potius eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: invidia atque obtrectatio, id. Inv. 1, 11 fin.: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. With gen. obj.: laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40.

ob-trectator, ōris, m. [id.] a detractor, traducer, disparager: beneficii, Cic. Flac. 1: multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id. Planc. 23, 57: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep. 1, 19: contra inimicos atque obtrectatores, Quint. 11, 1, 23: laudum mearum, Cic. Brut. 1. With dat.: huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just. 31, 6.

ob-trectatus, ūs, m. [id.] detraction, disparagement: sine vano obtrectatu, Gell. epilog.

ob-trecto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [tracto] to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to, to thwart, injure: constr. with dat. or acc.: obtrectare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: gloriae alicujus, Liv. 36, 34: laudibus duci, id. 8, 36: legi atque causae, Cic. Manil. 8. With acc.: si livor obtrectare curam voluerit, to detract from, carp at, Phaedr. 2 epil. 10: laudes alicujus, Liv. 45, 37: urbanas excubias, Tac. A. 1, 17: se invicem, id. Or. 25: obtrectarunt inter se, were rivals, Nep. Arist. 1. Absol.: ne aut obtare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet. Tib. 10.

ob-tritio, ōnis, f. [obtero] contrition: Aug. serm. de divers. 8, 4.

ob-tritus, a, um, Part. [obtero].

ob-tritus, ūs, m. [id.] a bruising, crushing: herbae obtritu, Plin. 18, 28, 67, 4.

ob-trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust against: titiōnem inguinibus, App. M. 7, p. 200.

2. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

3. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

4. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

5. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

6. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

7. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

8. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

9. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

10. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

11. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

12. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

13. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

14. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

15. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

16. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

17. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

18. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

19. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

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88. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7, p. 200.

89. to stop, close: obtrūdo, App. M. 7

alte (*al.* obstrudite), Prud. *σρεφ*, 5, 95.

3. Esp. to gulp down, swallow hastily: pernam, sumen, glandium, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 87. II. Fig. to press, or force upon, obtrude: virginem alicui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: palpum alicui, to wheedle, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

obtruncatio, ōnis, f. [obtrunco] a cutting away, trimming, pruning: obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune: vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13. II. In gen. to cut down, cut up, cut to pieces, kill: (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, Sall. J. 97: regem, Liv. 1, 5: cervos ferro, Virg. G. 3, 374: gallum, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 10.

obtrusio, ōnis, f. [obtrado] a thrusting against: corpusculorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 7 praef.

ob-tuēor, 2. v. a. dep. to look at, gaze upon: aliquem, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 66: terram, id. Bac. 4, 4, 17. II. to see, behold, perceive: non quis obtueriet, id. Most. 3, 2, 153.

obtusus, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tūdi, tūsum (and tūsum), 3. v. a. to strike at or on; to beat, belabour: pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: obtundit os mihi, breaks my jaw, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 50: sum obtusus pugnis pessum, id. Am. 2, 1, 59. 2. to make blunt or dull: telum, Lucr. 6, 399: gladios, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 166: aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70: auditum, id. 24, 11, 50. II. Fig. to blunt, weaken, impair: mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33: ingenia, id. de Or. 3, 24: aegritudinem, id. Tusc. 3, 16. 2. to annoy or tease with importunity: ne brevitās defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, id. Or. 66: aliquem longis epistolis, id. Att. 8, 1: aliquem de aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33: obtundis, tametsi intelligo, id. Andr. 2, 2, 11. With acc. and infin.: obtuderunt ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, they dinned into him, Timarch. in Cic. Verr. 3, 67.

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A. 15, 54: vomer, Virg. G. 1, 262: angulus, Lucr. 4, 356. (ii) Transf. blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless: aures, dull of hearing, Auct. Her. 3, 9: vox, thick, not clear (opp. clara), Quint. 11, 3, 15: fauces, ib. 20: stomachus, weakened, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: vires, enfeebled, Lucr. 3, 453: nimio ne luxu obtusior usus sit genitali arvo, Virg. G. 3, 135: venenum, powerless, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 94.

2. Fig. of the mind or feelings: animi acies obtusior, Cic. de Sen. 23: obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, id. fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: vigor animi, Liv. 5, 18: quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Aen. 1, 567. (ii) lax, relaxed: castrensis jurisdictio secura et obtusior, Tac. Agr. 9.

obtusus, ūs, m. [obtuor] a looking at, a look, gaze: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 5: obtutum in cauda figere, poet. id. N. D. 2, 42: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495. Fig.: in obtutu malorum, in the contemplation of, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39. In plur.: nil intercurrent obtutibus, Prud. Hamart. 915.

ob-ultrōnēus, a, um, adj. voluntary, spontaneous: ultroneus, obultroneus, Not. Tir. p. 83: obultroneus, ἀυθαίπερος, Gloss. Philox.

obumbratio, ōnis, f. [obumbro] a shading, darkening; fig. an obscuring: allegoricae caecitatis obumbratio, Arn. 5, 186.

obumbratrix, icis, f. [id.] she that shades or darkens: Tert. Apol. 9.

ob-umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to overshadow, to shade: gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: sibi, to shade itself, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 6. II. Transf. to darken, obscure: obumbrant aethera telis, Virg. Aen. 12, 578: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42. 2. In gen. to cover over: germina obumbrata, Pall. 12, 1.

III. Fig. to overcloud, darken, obscure: nomina, Tac. H. 2, 32: candorem aequitatis, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 5. 2. to cover, conceal; to defend: crimen, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 75: simulationem lacrimis, Petr. 101: magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Virg. Aen. 11, 223.

ob-uncatus, a, um, adj. bent inwards: obuncatis unguibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ob-unctus, a, um, Part. anointed: capillus guttis Arabicis obunctus, App. M. p. 118.

ob-unculus, a, um, adj. dim. [uncus] slightly bent inwards: Tit. in Non. 536, 19.

ob-uncus, a, um, adj. bent in, hooked (poet.): rostroque immanis vultur obunco, Virg. Aen. 6, 597: pedes, Ov. M. 6, 516.

ob-undatio, ōnis, f. an overflowing, inundation: fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 27 dub. (Duker: abundantia).

ob-ustus, a, um, Part. burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Virg. Aen. 7, 506: sudes, ib. 11, 894: gleba gelu, pinched, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

ob-vāgio, 4. v. n. to whine or whimper about: Pl. Poen. prol. 31.

obvāgūlātum, v. obvaglio.

obvāgūlo, atum, i. v. a. to demand aloud: of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court: cui testimonium defuerit is terilis diebus ob portum (i. e. domum) obvagliatum ito, Fest. s. v. vagulatio.

ob-vallo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to surround with a wall or rampart; to fortify, intrench: urbem, Fest. s. v. ob.

II. Fig.: locus omni ratione obvalatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3.

ob-vāricator, ōris, m. [obvaro] qui alpiam occurrit, quominus rectum iter conficeret, Fest. s. v.

ob-vāro, i. v. n. to be opposed to; to thwart: Enn. in Non. 147, 22.

obvenientia, ae, f. [obvenio] chance, accident: Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ob-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come before or in the way of, to meet: eam daturus eram ei, qui mihi primus obvenisset, Cic. Att. 2, 12 fin.: se in tempore pugnae obventurum, would join in

riculis, to encounter, Sall. J. 7. 2. Esp. in opposition, for the purpose of resisting: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, Cic. Verr. 1, 41: obviam ire superbiae nobilitatis, Sall. J. 5: irae obviam ire, Liv. 9, 14: obviam ire fraudibus, Tac. A. 6, 16. (ii) for the purpose of remedying or obviating: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, ib. 4, 64: infecunditati terrarum, ib. 4, 6: timori, id. H. 4, 46: dedecori, id. A. 13, 5.

ob-vigilo, atum, i. v. n. to be watchful, vigilant: obvigilato 'st opus, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 14.

ob-vio, i. v. n. to meet: alicui, Hier. Ep. 5, 1. II. Fig. to withstand, resist, oppose: alicui, Macr. S. 7, 5. 2. to prevent, obviate: grandini, Pall. 1, 35, 14: vermibus, id. Mart. 10, 4. (Hence It. *ovviare*.)

ob-violo, i. v. a. to violate: ossa, Inscr.

obvius, a, um, adj. [via] in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet: si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, had no expectation of meeting him, Cic. Mil. 18: dare se obvium alicui, to meet a person, Liv. 1, 16: quo loco inter se obvii fuissent, had met one another, Sall. J. 79: libellus insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, by one who met him, Suet. Caes. 81: cui mater media sese tulit obviam silva, met, Virg. Aen. 1, 314: obviam cui Camilla occurrit, ib. 11, 498: esse in obvio alicui, to be in the way of, Liv. 37, 23. Of things: neque aranei tenuia fila obviam sentimus, Lucr. 3, 385: simulacra nobis, id. 4, 37: obvias mihi literas mittas, send to meet, Cic. Att. 6, 5: ultroque ferebat obviam securis ubera lactis oves, offered, presented, Tib. 1, 3, 45: montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, which lay in their way, Nep. Eum. 9: aquilones, contrary, adverse, Tac. A. 2, 54: arbor prona cadit lateque et cominus obviam frangens, everything in its way, Cat. 64, 109. 2. Meton.: lying open, i. e. exposed, obnoxious to (poet.): rupes obviam ventorum furis expositaque ponto, Virg. Aen. 10, 694. 3. Esp. meeting hostilely: si ingredienti cum armata multitudine obvius fueris, Cic. Caecin. 27: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21: obvii hostibus, ib. 50: infesta subito obvius hasta, Virg. Aen. 10, 877. 4. easy of access, affable, courteous: est obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Hence (ii) of abstr. things, at hand, easy, ready, obvious: nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras), Quint. 9, 3, 5: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2: laudes, common, Gell. 5, 1: obviam et illaborata virtus, easy, not difficult of attainment, Quint. 12, 2, 2.

ob-volito, i. v. n. to fly or flit around, to run or rove about: in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro, Declam. 11.

obvolūtātus, a, um, Part. entangled: bos obvolūt radicibus obvolūtatus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4.

obvolūtio, ōnis, f. [obvolvo] a wrapping round, enveloping; an envelope: aetherea obvolutio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 fin.

obvolūtus, a, um, Part. [obvolvo].

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to wrap round, muffle up, cover over: pector ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic. Or. 22, 74: capite obvoluto, with his head muffled up, id. Verr. 5, 28: Liv. 4, 12 fin.: os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: brachia um lanis fascisque, Suet. Dom. 17. 2. Transf.: fax obvoluta sanguine, covered, Pac. in Cic. Div. 1, 31. II. Fig.: verbisque decoris obvolvas vitium, cloak, disguise, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42.

occa, ae, f. a harrow: occa βωλοκόπημα, Gloss. Philox.: Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

occābus, i, m. = ὄκαβος, an armlet, a collar: Inscr. Orell. no. 2263.

occāto (obcaec.), ōnis, f. [oc-a hiding, concealing: occatio oc-caecatio est, Seren. in Non. 61, 31.

oc-caeco (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make blind, to blind: oculos, Cels. 8, 4: quidam subito occaecati sunt, lose their sight, id. 6, 6, 57: hostem, Plin. 10, 3, 3. 2. Transf. to make dark, to darken, obscure: solem vides, satin' u occaecatus est prae huius corporis candoribus, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 66: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. 33, 7. (ii) to hide, conceal: terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: fossas, Col. 2, 2, 9. (iii) to render heavy, senseless; to benumb (poet.): timor occaecaverat artus, Virg. Cul. 198. II. Fig. to make blind, to blind: stultitia occaecatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: occaecatus cupiditate, id. Fin. 1, 10: consilia, Liv. 42, 43. 2. Of style, to make dark, obscure, unintelligible: obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

oc-caedes (obc.), is, f. slaughter: nolo occaedes, I want no bloodshed, i. e. nothing tragical, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 52.

oc-calesco, lui, 3. v. n. incep. to become warm: Cels. 4, 24.

occallātus (obc.) a, um, adj. [callum] rendered callous, indurated: occallatae fauces, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13.

occallesco (obc.), lui, 3. v. n. incep. [calleo] to get a thick skin, to grow or become callous: qui latera occalluere plagis, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 13: Cels. 4, 24: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. M. 14, 282. II. Fig. to become callous, hardened, insensible: jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18: longa patientia occallui, Plin. Ep. 2, 15: sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16, 6.

occāmen, inis, n. [occo] a harrowing: Gloss. Isid.

oc-cāno (obc.), ui, 3. v. n. to blow, sound a wind instrument (rare): cornicines occanuere, Sall. fragm. ap. Diom. p. 370 P.: tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81.

oc-cāto (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to bewitch, charm: aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 23, 9: mulier occantata, App. Apol. p. 327.

occāsio, ōnis, f. [occido; lit. a falling in the way of, a happening; hence] an accidental opportunity, fit time, convenient season, occasion: in occasione, ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intelligitur adjuncta, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: tempus actionis opportunum Graece *εὐκαιρία*, Latine appellatur occasio, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: dum datur mihi occasio tempusque, Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30: an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem tam optatam, tam insperatam amitterem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 56: quem si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt, Cic. Mil. 14: occasio opprimendi, ib. 15: majores occasiones ad opitulandum haberem, better opportunities, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: ut primum occasio data est, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 25: occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittere, to lose, let slip, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praetermittere, id. B. C. 3, 25: capere, to seize, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 5: non deesse occasione, not to miss, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: occasione data, should an opportunity offer, Cic. Phil. 7, 6: occasione oblata simulates deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: per occasionem, on a favourable opportunity, Liv. 30, 3: fratris memoria per omnem occasionem celebrata, on every occasion, Suet. Claud. 11: ad occasionem aurae evehi, taking advantage of a fair wind, id. Aug. 97: ex occasione, as occasion offered, id. Caes. 60. With inf.: nunc adest occasio bene facta cumulare, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 63. II. Esp. opportunity or means of having: a supply, stock: oleae, Col. 9, 1: lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65: vetusti olei, id. 23, 4, 40. (Hence It. *cagione*, cagionare.)

occāsiuncula, ae, f. dim. [occasio] an occasion, opportunity: nimis argute obrepisti in eapae occasiuncula, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 132.

occāsivus, a, um, adj. [occasus] pertaining to setting or going down: occasivus, *δυνατός*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

occāsus, a, um, Part. [occido].

occāsus, ūs, m. [id.] a going down, setting, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Malae, Virg. G. 1, 225: ortus occasusque signorum, the rising and setting of the constellations, Quint. 1, 4, 4: solis, Caes. B. G. 1, 50. Absol.: praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86. 2. Meton. the quarter in which the sun sets, the west: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: ager longus in occasum, Virg. Aen. 11, 317. II. Fig. downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death: post obitum occasumque nostrum, Cic. Pis. 15: occasus interitusque rei publicae, ib. 8: Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, testor, in occasu vestro, Virg. Aen. 2, 432: Trojae, ib. 1, 238: post L. Aelii nostri occasum, death, Cic. Acad. 1, 2.

2. an occasion, opportunity: Ennius in Fest. s. v.

occātio, ōnis, f. [occo] a harrowing: terra semen occaecatum cohibet: ex quo occatio, quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 18, 20, 49.

occātor, ōris, m. [id.] a harrower: Col. 2, 13, 1. Fig.: scelerum, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

occātōrius, a, um, adj. [occator] pertaining to a harrower; of or for harrowing: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

oc-cēdo (obc.), cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go towards, go to, go up to: in conspectum alicujus occedere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 4: obviam alicui, to go to meet, id. Asin. 2, 3, 24. In the form occido: cui nos occidimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 10.

occensus (obc.), a, um, Part. [candeo] burnt, burnt up: Eun. in Fest. s. v. ob.

occenātio, ōnis, f. [occenno] a sounding, braying: bucinarum, Symmach. Or. in Valent. 2, 14.

oc-cento (obc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [canto] to sing at or before, to serenade: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 57. II. to sing a satirical song or pasquinade: Fest. s. v.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10: ostium, to sing a lampoon or pasquinade before one's door, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 20: id. Merc. 2, 3, 73. 2. Transf. of birds of ill omen: bubo occentans funebria, singing dismal songs, Amm. 30, 5.

occensus, ūs, m. [occino] a singing, a cry: soricum, Plin. 8, 57, 82.

occepso, v. occipio, ad init.

occepto, avi (perf. subj. occeptassit, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 70), i. v. a. [occipio] to begin: occeptat insanire, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 18.

occhi, orum, m. plu. trees found in Hyrcania, resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flowed in the morning, perh. the manna sainfoin or prickly hedysarum, Hedysarum Alhagi, Linn., or Alhagi Maurorum, from which a kind of manna is obtained: Plin. 12, 8, 18.

occidāneus, a, um, adj. [occidens] pertaining to the west, western: ventus, Innocent. de cas. liter. p. 228.

occidens, entis, Part. [occido]. II. Subst. m. the quarter of the setting sun, the west: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hor. Epod. 1, 13.

occidentālis, e, adj. [occidens] western, westerly: ab occidentali latere septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

occidio, ōnis, f. [occido] a massacre, utter destruction, extermination: orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. 3, 28. Esp. in the phrase, occidione occidere or caedere, a complete cutting off, utter destruction: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: omnes occidione caesi, Just. 26, 2. So, occidione occumbere, to be wholly cut off, Tac. A. 12, 38: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, everything captured

was destroyed, ib. 13, 57: occidioni exempti, ib. 12, 56 *fin.* Of animals and plants: nec ad occisionem gens interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, 3.

occidium, *ii*, *n.* [*id.*] *destruction, ruin*: occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoll. 695 (*al. excidium*).

oc-cido (*obc.*), *cidi*, *cisum* (*occisit* for *occiderit*, Lex Num. Pompil. ap. Fest. s. v. *occisum*), 3. v. a. [*caedo*] *to strike down, strike to the ground*: aliquem pugnis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: occare, id est comminuere, ne sit gleba: quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *crush*, Varr. l. R. 1, 31, 1. 2. *Esp. to kill, slay*: L. Virgilius filiam sua manu occidit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20: copias hostium, id. Phil. 14, 14: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man*, Liv. 3, 23: cum duo exercitus prope occisione occisi essent, id. 28, 43 (*v. occidio*): aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison*, Suet. Claud. 44. II. *Transf. to plague to death; to torture, torment, pester* (*rare*): occidis me, quum istuc rogitas, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 21: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 67: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5.

oc-cido, *cidi*, *cāsum*, 3. v. n. [*cado*] *to fall down, fall*: alia signa de coelo ad terram occidunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 8: ut alii super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 23, 24.

2. *Esp. of the heavenly bodies, to go down, set*: soles occidere et redire possunt: nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 4: sol occidens, *sunset*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39: occasura pars coeli, *i. e. western*, Plin. 2, 25, 23: ante eolem obcasum, *before sunset*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 41. 3. *Meton. to fall, perish, die*: extincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extingulamur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: in bello, id. Fam. 9, 5: Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, id. Div. 1, 25: occiderit ferro Priamus? Virg. Aen. 2, 581: sua dextra, *to die by one's own hand*, ib. 12, 659. II. *Fig. to be ruined, lost, undone, etc.*: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4. *Esp. occidi, an exclamation of despair, I am lost, undone*: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota, tota occidi, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 1. Of things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72: occidit spes nostra, *is gone*, id. Most. 2, 1, 2: oculorum lumen, Lucr. 3, 416: vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: occidit una domus; sed non domus una perire digna fuit, Ov. M. 1, 240.

occido, for *occido*; *q. v.*

occidūālis, *e*, *adj.* [*occiduus*] *western*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 597.

occidūus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*occido*] *going down, setting*: sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7: oriens occiduusque dies, Ov. F. 4, 832: nox, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 82: Stat. Th. 3, 33. 2. *Transf. western*: ab occiduo sole, Ov. F. 5, 558: occiduae aquae, ib. 1, 314: occiduae primaeque domus, *in the west and in the east*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 73: Mauri, Lucan. 3, 294: hora, the hour of sunset, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34.

II. *Fig. sinking, failing*: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov. M. 15, 227. 2. *frail, perishable*: ex sortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 306.

occillātor, *ōris*, *m.* [*occillo*] *a harrower*: occillator, βλωκόπος, Gloss. Philox.

occillo, 1. v. a. [*occo*] *to break, smash*: qui mi adveniens os occillet probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 28 dub. (*al. oscillet*).

oc-cino, *ūi*, 3. v. n. [*cino*] *to sing or chirp inauspiciously, to croak, etc.*: si occinuerit avis, Liv. 6, 41: corvus voce clara occinuit, id. 10, 40 *fin.*: occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2. II. *In gen. to sing, chirp, cry*: animalia inter se, App. Flor. no. 13.

oc-cipio, *cāpi* (*coepti*), *ceptum* (*sut. perf.* *occepso* for *occepero*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 41: *occepit* for *occeperit*, id. Asin. 4, 1, 49), 3. v. a. and *n.* [*capio*] *to begin, commence*: I. Act.: cantionem, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 19: quaestum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: magistratum, *to enter upon*, Tac. A. 3, 2. *Pass.*: istuc quicquid est, qua hoc ceptum est causa, loquere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 36. With *inf.*: loqui, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7. *Pass.*: fabula accepta est agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22.

II. *Neutr.*: modo dolores occipiunt primulum, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12.

oc-cipitium, *ii*, *n.* [*caput*] *the back part of the head, the occiput*: in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 25: humeris ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160: ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, *in his rear*, Varr. in Non. 245, 15. Of animals: Plin. 11, 29, 35.

oc-ciput, *itis*, *n.* [*id.*] *the back part of the head, occiput*: Pers. 1, 62.

occisio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*occido*] *a massacre, slaughter, murder* (*rare*): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14: Fabii ad unum occisione perierunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 14.

occisitantur, saepe occiduntur: C. Gracchus, in Fest. s. v.

occisor, *ōris*, *m.* [*occido*] *a slayer, murderer*: regum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

occisōrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*occisor*] *of or for slaughter*: Tert. Anim. 33.

occisus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*occido*]. II. *Adj.*: *ruined, unfortunate*: occisa est haec res, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 7. *Sup.*: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate*, id. Cash. 3, 5, 74.

oc-clāmīto (*obcl.*), 1. v. a. *freq. to cry out, bawl*: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 27.

occlaudio (*obcl.*), v. *occludo*.

oc-clūdo, *si*, *sum* (*occlusi* for *occlusisti*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 151. Collat. form, *occlaudio*, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 1), 3. v. a. [*claudio*] *to shut or close up*: occlude ostium; et ego hinc occludam, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 78: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14: tabernae, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or. 2, 61. 2. *to lock up, or in*: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 108. II. *Transf. to restrain, stop*: linguam, id. Mil. 3, 1, 10: libidinem, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 25.

occlūsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*occludo*].

II. *Adj.*: *shut or closed up*: qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, keep their foolish talk more to themselves, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185. *Sup.*: ostium occlusissimum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 15.

occo, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. *to harrow*: segetem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161: triticum, Plin. 18, 21, 50. Also of vineyards, *to break up and level the ground*: occare, id est comminuere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31.

occoepi, v. *occapio*.

oc-cūbitus, *ūs*, *m.* *a going down, setting*: solis, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 34.

oc-cūbo, 1. v. n. *to lie down; esp. to rest, repose in the grave* (*poet.*): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Virg. Aen. 5, 371: Paris urbe paterna occubat, ib. 10, 706: crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead*, ib. 1, 547: flebili leto, Sen. Hipp. 997.

oc-culco (*obc.*), *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [*calco*] *to tread or trample down*: bene occulcato, Cato R. R. 49, 2: palea occulcata pedibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4: Liv. 27, 14.

occlūo (*obc.*), *cūlūi*, *cultum*, 3. v. a. *to cover, cover over*: virgulta multa terra, Virg. G. 2, 346. II. *Esp. and most usu. to cover up, hide, conceal*: vitia corporis fuco, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15: feminae parietum umbris occultuntur, *are kept concealed*, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: classem sub rupe, Virg. Aen. 1, 310: puncta argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.*: vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10. *Absol.*: si

quis et imprudens aspexerit, *occulset* ille, Tib. 1, 2, 37. [The root of *oc-cul-o* occurs in *celo, clam, etc.*: *v. celo*.]

occultatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*occulto*] *a hiding, concealing, concealment* (*rare*): aliae fugae se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: cuius rei nulla est occultatio, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: in spelunca, Plin. 7, 45, 46. 2. In astronom.: *occultation*: occultatio stellarum, id. 18, 58. II. *Fig.*: occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.

occultātor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *a hider, concealer*: ille latronum occultator et receptator locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 51.

occultē, *adv.* *in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately*: neque id occulte fert, *makes no secret of it*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: inter se constituere aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 83: nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin. 36, 2, 2. *Comp.*: corari occultus, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii huius participes, Sall. C. 17. *Sup.*: quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67.

occultim, *adv.* *secretly*: reptare, Sol. 4.

occulto, *adv.* *secretly*: Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.

occulto (*obc.*), *avi*, *atum* (*occultassis* for *occultaveris*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 1) 1. v. a. *freq.* [*occulo*] *to hide, conceal, secrete*: neque latebrosae me abs tuo conspectu occultabo, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 2: se latebris, Cic. Manil. 3: quae natura occultavit, id. Off. 1, 35: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: flagitia, Auct. ad Her. 2, 3. *Reflect.*: stellae occultantur, *hide themselves*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20. With *inf.*: res est quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 22.

occultus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*occulo*] (*oquolus*, SC. de Bacch.). II. *Adj.*: *hidden, concealed, secret*: hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36: quum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Acad. 2, 19, 62: per occultos calles, Virg. Aen. 9, 383: via, ib. 3, 695: nota, Ov. A. Am. 3, 630: crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, fama Marcelli, *from an obscure, remote age*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 45: res, the hidden laws of nature, Lucr. 1, 146. 2. Of persons: *close, reserved, secret, not open*: si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. 25, 16: Tac. A. 6, 51. With *gen.*: occultus odii, *dissembling his hatred*, ib. 4, 7. (ii) *adverbially* for *occulte*: qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, *in secret*, ib. 3, 29: ib. 4, 12. III. *Subst.* *occulta, orum, n. plu.* *secret things, secrets*: servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Coel. 23 *fin.* With *gen.*: occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61: occulta conjunctionis retexere, ib. 15, 74. 2. In *sing. adverb.* in occulto, *in secret, secretly*: stare in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28 *fin.*: per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: ib. 4, 71 *fin.*: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: ex occulto intervenire, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit, Sall. J. 59.

occumbo (*obc.*), *cubui*, *cūbitum*, 3. v. n. [*cubo*] *to lie or sink down*: in gladium occubuit, *fell upon his sword*, Vell. 2, 70 dub. (*al. incubuit*). 2. *to lie at table*: Afran. in Non. 97, 29. 3. Of the heavenly bodies: *to go down, to set*: cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. 37, 2. II. *Esp. to die; constr. absol.* or with *mortem, morte, or morti, necem, nece, leto, etc.*: aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic. Att. 3, 15: circa se dimicans occubuerat, Suet. Tit. 4: fertur et ante annos occub-

ulase suos, Ov. A. A. 3, 18: pro patria mortem (*al.* morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42 *fin.*: quod liberata patria mortem occubisset, Liv. 2, 7: necem voluntariam, Suet. Aug. 13 (*al.* nece voluntaria): ictus clava morte occubuit, Liv. 1, 7: morte occumbens, id. 8, 10: certae morti, Virg. Aen. 2, 62: necl, Ov. M. 15, 499. (ii) with *dat.* of person, to succumb to, fall by the hand of (*poet.*): Rullo ditissimus agri occumbis, Sil. 5, 260: Claud. B. Get. 74.

occupatio, *onis*, *f.* [occupo] a taking possession of, a seising: occupatio fori, Auct. or. pro dom. 3: vetus, Cic. Off. 1, 7.

2. Rhetor. *t. t.*: ante occupatio, an anticipation of an opponent's objections, id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* (ii) occupatio est, quum dicimus nos praeterire aut non scire, aut nolle dicere id, quod tunc maxime dicimus, Auct. Her. 4, 27.

II. Esp. a business, employment, occupation: in maximis occupationibus tuis nunquam intermittis studia doctrinae, Cic. Or. 10: maximis occupationibus impediri, id. Fam. 12, 30: nullis occupationibus implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19 *fin.*: ab omni occupatione se expedire, id. Att. 3, 20: relaxare se occupatione, ib. 16, 16. With *gen.*: neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponebas, id. id. 4, 22.

occupatorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] that has been taken possession of: ager, Sicul. Flacc. p. 3 Goes.

occupatus, *a*, *um*, *Par.* [occupo].

II. *Adj.*: taken up, occupied, employed, busied, engaged: (milites) qui in opere occupati erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3: tempora, id. Planc. 27. *Comp.*: comitiorum dilationes occupationem me habebant, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. *Sup.*: non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, very much occupied, Cic. Att. 12, 38.

occupatus, *us*, *m.* [id.] an employment, occupation: Claud. Mamert. in Sid. Ep. 4, 2.

occupo, *avi*, *atum* (occupassis for occupaveris, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 48: occupassit for occupaverit, id. Asin. 4, 2, 9) *i. r. a.* [capio: lit. to take hold of; hence] to take possession of, seize, occupy: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 2, 28: urbes, Liv. 33, 31: montem, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: locis superioribus occupatis, ib. 10: portum, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 2: regnum, Cic. Am. 12: tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23: occupavit familiam optimam, has got into, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 12. *Poet.*: aliquem amplexu, to embrace, Ov. F. 3, 509. **II.** *Transf.* to occupy, i. e. to take up, fill with: duas partes acies occupabant; tertia vacabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82: id. B. G. 2, 8: atra nube polum, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 44: urbem (*sc.* aedificia), Liv. 5, 55: Tyrrhenum mare cuementis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 3. **2.** to fall upon, attack with: sed Latagum saxo occupat os faciemque adversam, Virg. Aen. 10, 699: aliquem gladio, ib. 9, 770: aliquem morsu, Ov. M. 3, 48: canes ense, Prop. 4, 4, 82. **3.** to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do first: occupat egressas quamlibet ant rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: volo, tu prior ut occupes adire, that you should present yourself the first, Pl. Pa. 4, 1, 15: bellum facere, to begin the war first, Liv. 1, 14.

III. *Fig.* to seize, invade, engross: tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Font. 5. **2.** to take up, occupy, employ: haec causa primos menses occupabit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: animum in funambulo, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, have lent it at a high rate, Cic. Fl. 21: pecunias apud populos, id. Verr. 1, 36: pecuniam

animalibus, to invest in cattle, Col. 1, 8: pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1.

oc-curro (*obc.*), *curri* (rarely cucurri), *cursum* (*old perf.* occurrui, Aelius Tubero in Gell. 7, 9) *3. v. n.* to run, hasten or go towards or to meet: illico occurrui, atque interpello, Pl. Mero. 1, 2, 88: Caesari venienti occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: scripsi ad eum, ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6: obviam alicui, to go to meet, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 30: amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 135. **2.** Esp. to go against, rush upon, attack: duabus Fabianis occurrit legionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: inermes armatis occurrerent, id. B. G. 2, 27.

II. *Transf.* to meet or fall in with: quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, ib. 4, 26. **2.** to go or come to: *constr.* with *dat.*, *ad*, or *in*: huic (concilio) ut occurrerent, Liv. 31, 29: legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, ib.: in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr. 3, 27. **3.** Of geogr. position: to lie opposite to: apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

III. *Fig.* to obviate or seek to obviate, to oppose, counteract, remedy: omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: illi rationi, id. Fat. 18: malivolentiae hominum, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 11: venienti occurrere morbo, Pers. 3, 64: expectationi, Cic. Clu. 23: rei, Nep. Pelop. 1. **2.** to answer, reply, object: ut si dicenti, Quem video? ita occurras, ego, Quint. 1, 5, 36: Venus, Val. Fl. 7, 222. *Pass. impers.*: occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic. Acad. 2, 14. **3.** to present itself, appear, occur: qui quodcumque in mentem veniat aut quodcumque occurat, se sequi dicent, id. Fin. 4, 17: animo, id. de Or. 2, 24: neque vos Paeon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrent orationi, will present themselves, ib. 3, 49: haec tendenda sunt oratori: saepe enim occurrunt, often occur, id. Or. 32. With *inf.*: occurrit aliqua dicere et de magicis herbis, it seems proper, Plin. 24, 17, 99.

occursaculum, *i*, *n.* [occurso] an appearance, apparition: noctium occursacula, App. Apol. p. 315.

occursatio, *onis*, *f.* [id.] a running to meet, attention, officiousness: facilis est illa occursatio, et blanditia popularis Cic. Planc. 12. In *plur.*: vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, id. Mil. 35.

occursator, *oris*, *m.* [id.] one who runs to meet others, an attentive or officious person: Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] she that runs to meet: Fest. s. v. Spintyrnix.

occursio, *onis*, *f.* [occurso] a meeting, a visit: a fraternis occursionibus (*al.* occursibus), Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 18.

occursito, *i*, *v. n.* freq. [occurso] to meet: alicui, Sol. 25.

occurso, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* freq. [occurso] to run, go, or come to meet, to meet: occursare capro, Virg. E. 9, 25: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20. Of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2. **2.** Esp. to rush against, charge, to strive against, oppose: occursat oculus gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, opposing, Sall. J. 85. **3.** to come to or towards: quid tu huc occursas, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 27: occursare portis, Liv. 2, 45. **II.** *Fig.* to be beforehand with, to anticipate: fortunae, Plin. Pan. 25. **2.** to appear before, present oneself to: numinibus, ib. 81. **3.** Esp. to appear to the mind, to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to: occursant animo scripta, id. Ep. 5, 5: occursant verba, ib. 2, 3: me occursant multae, occur to me, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, *oris*, *m.* [id.] he that meets: Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursorius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [occurso] pertaining to meeting: occursoria potio, a whet before a meal: App. M. 9, p. 227 Bip.

occursus, *us*, *m.* [occurso] a meet-

ing, falling in with: vacuis occursu hominum vici, in the streets where they met nobody, Liv. 5, 41: occursum alicujus vitare, to avoid meeting him, Tac. A. 4, 60. Of things: rota stipitis occursum fracta ac disjecta, by running against a stump, Ov. M. 15, 522. Of the Labyrinth: occursus ac recursus inexplicabiles, Plin. 36, 13, 19.

ocēanensis, *e*, *adj.* [oceanus] pertaining to the ocean, situated by the sea-side: Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.

ocēanus, *i*, *m.* = *Ὠκεανός*, the ocean: omnis terra parva quaedam insula est, circumfusa illo mari, quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quem Oceanum appellatis in terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Oceani ostium, id. Manil. 12: Oceani freta, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, id. Tusc. 1, 20: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, circumfluent, Hor. Epod. 16, 41: dissociabilis, id. Od. 1, 3, 22: beluosus, ib. 4, 14, 48: rubro, ib. 1, 35, 32. In apposition with mare adjectively: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: proximus mare Oceanum; Caes. B. G. 3, 7: mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6: mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquis septum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9.

2. *Transf.* a large bathing-tub: Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25.

ocellatum, *i*, *n.* [ocellus] lit. that which has little eyes; hence anything marked with small spots, dice, etc.: altera exorat patrem libram ocellatorum, small stones marked like dice, Varr. in Non. 213, 30: ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83.

ocellulus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [id.] a little eye: Idom. p. 313 P.

ocellus, *i*, *m.* *dim.* [oculus] a little eye, eyelet: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Cat. 3, 17: irati, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15. As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! my little eye! my darling! Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. Asin. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. in Gell. 15, 7. So of things: cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non video? Cic. Att. 16, 6: insularum, Cat. 31, 1.

II. *Transf.* a bulb or knob on the roots of the reed, called also oculus: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

ochra, *ae*, *f.* = *ὤχρα*, ochre, a kind of yellow earth: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Cels. 5, 18, 19.

ocimoides, *is*, *adj.* = *ὠκιμοειδής*, ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind: carduum silvaticum alii ocimoides vocant, App. Herb. 109.

ocimum, *i*, *n.* = *ὠκίμον*, basil, Ocimum basilicum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 7, 36: id. 20, 12, 48: Cels. 2, 20.

ocinum (also ocimum and ocymum), *i*, *n.* = *ὠκίνον*, an herb which serves for fodder, perh. a sort of clover: Cato R. R. 54: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198.

ocior, *ocius*, *comp. adj.* [akin to *ὠκός*], swifter, faster: Nisus, et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Aen. 5, 319: ocior cervis, ocior Euro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 23: aura, ib. 1, 2, 48: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25: ocioire ambitu, id. 2, 8, 6: ocioire spatio, id. 2, 19, 7. **II.** *Transf.* of time, in *Sup.* ocissimus, *a*, *um*, soonest, earliest: ficorum ocissima senectus, id. 16, 31, 56: partus, id. 8, 43, 68: pira, the soonest ripe, id. 15, 15, 16.

ociter, *adv.* *Comp.* *ocius*, *Sup.* *ocissimè* (old form, oxime, Fest. s. v.) quickly, swiftly, speedily: profer ociter, App. M. 1, p. 113. *Comp.*: idque oculus faciet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: ut oculus ad tuum pervenias, id. Quint. 13: serius, oculus sors exitura, sooner or later, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: angulus iste feret piper et tus oculus nva, sooner than, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23. **2.** Sometimes the *Comp.* is used in a *posit.* sense: quickly, speedily: sequare hac me oculus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: gladio occursat, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: nemon' oleum fert ocus? quickly, Hor. S. 2, 7, 34. *Sup.*: quam ocissime ad provinciam accedat, Sall. J. 29: ierre, Plin. 17, 11, 16: sanant ulcera, id. 34, 10, 22.

oc-quinisco (obqu.), 3. v. n. *incept.* [quino, akin to κινέω; cf. conquinisco] *to bend down, to stoop*: Pomp. in Non. 146, 22 sq.

ocrea, ae, f. a greave or leggin (v. Smith's Ant. 822): ocrea, quod opponatur ob crus, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116: ocreas et cristas invenere Cares, Plin. 7, 56, 57: leves, Virg. Aen. 7, 634.

ocreatus, a, um, *adj.* [ocrea] *greaved*: tu nive Lucana dormis ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: crura, Plin. 19, 2, 7.

ocris, is, m. = ὀκρίς, a broken, rugged, stony mountain: ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant, Fest. s. v.

octachordos (octochordos), on, = ὀκτάχορδος, *eight-stringed, octachord*: Vitr. 10, 13.

octaedros, i, m. and f. = ὀκτάεδρος, *eight-sided, octahedron*: Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

octagōnos, v. octogonos.

octameter, tra, trum, *adj.* = ὀκτάμετρος, *having eight feet, octameter*, in prosody: Mar. Victor. p. 2528 P.

oct-angulus, a, um, *adj.* *eight-cornered, octangular*: octangula sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

octans, tis, m. [octo] *a half quadrant, an octant*: Vitr. 10, 11.

octaphōron, v. octophoron.

octas, ādis, f. = ὀκτάς, *the number eight*: Mart. Cap. 7, 242.

octa-stylos, on, *adj.* = ὀκτάστυλος, *having eight columns, octastyle*: Vitr. 3, 2.

octa-teuchus, i, m. = ὀκτάτευχος, *in eight volumes, octateuch*: codex octateuchus, Cassiod. Inst. Div. 1.

octāvāni, orum, m. plu. [octavus] *soldiers of the eighth legion*: octavānorum colonia, Mel. 2, 5, 3: Plin. 3, 4, 5.

octāvārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the eighth part*: vectigal, a tax of the eighth part, Cod. Justin. 7, 4, 55 (al. octavarum; v. octavus). II. Subst. octavarius, ii, m. *a receiver of this tax*: octavaril vectigal accipiant, Cod. Theod. 4, 61, 8 (but perh. this is the gen. of octavarium, i, n. *a tax of the 8th part*).

octāvus, a, um, num. *ordin.* [octo] *the eighth*: octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: marmor, the eighth mile-stone, Mart. 9, 65. II. Subst. octava, ae, f. (sc. hora) *the eighth hour of the day*: id. 4, 8: Juv. 1, 49. 2. (sc. pars), *the eighth part, as a tax*: Cod. Justin. 4, 61, 7 (cf. octavarius). III. Adverb. octavum, *for the eighth time*: Liv. 6, 36. (Hence lt. ottavo.)

octāvus-dēcimus, a, um, *adj.* *the eighteenth*: pars, Vitr. 3, 3: anno aetatis, Tac. A. 13, 6.

octennis, e, *adj.* [octo annus] *eight years old*: puer, Amm. 18, 6.

octies, adv. num. *eight times*: septenos octies anfractus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: victor, Plin. 7, 28, 29.

octigēsīmus, a, um, v. octingentesimus.

octingēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [octingeni] *consisting of eight hundred*: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 fin.

octingēni and **octingentēni**, ae, a, num. *distr.* [octo centum] *eight hundred each*: Prisc. p. 1353, P.

octingentēsīmus (syncop. octigesimus, Prisc. p. 1353 P.), a, um, num. *ordin.* [octingenti] *the eight hundredth*: annus, Cic. de Sen. 2.

octingenti, ae, a, num. *card.* [octo centum] *eight hundred*: Cic. Planc. 25: stadia, Id. Acad. 2, 25.

octingenties, adv. num. [octingenti] *eight hundred times*: sestertium his mille octingenties, Vopisc. Tac. 10.

octipes, ēdis, *adj.* [octo pes] *eight-footed* (poet.): Cancer, Prop. 4, 1, 150.

octo, num. *card.* = ὀκτώ, *eight*: millia passuum octo, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: centum et octo anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: centuriae, ib. 2, 22: decem et octo, Liv. 10, 21. [Sans. ashtan; Gr. ὀκτώ; Germ. acht; Eng. eight.]

octōas, ādis, f. [octo] *for octas, the number eight*: Tert. Praescr. 49.

octōber, bris, m. [id.] *orig. the eighth month of the Roman year, which began with March, October*: ultima parte Octobris, Col. 11, 3. Connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. 2, 56. Adjectively: Octobres Idus, Mart. 12, 67: Calendae, id. 10, 87.

octōchordos, v. octachordos.

octō-dēcim, num. *card.* *eighteen*: cohortes, Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

octōgāmus, i, m. = ὀκτώ γάμος, *married eight times*: Hieron. in Jovin. 1 n. 15.

octōgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni] *of eighty*: exheredata ab octogenario patre, who was eighty years old, Plin. Ep. 6, 33: fistula, eighty inches broad, Vitr. 8, 7. II. Subst. octogēnarius, ii, m. *a commander of eighty soldiers*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3628.

octōgēni, ae, a, num. *distr.* [octo] *eighty each*: data ex praeda militibus aeris octogēni bini, Liv. 10, 30. II. In gen. *eighty*: fetus, Plin. 7, 51, 75.

octōgēsīmus, a, um, num. *ordin.* [octoginta] *the eightieth*: quantum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. de Sen. 10: solstitia, Juv. 4, 92. (Hence lt. ottantesimo.)

octōgies, adv. *eighty times*: sestertium centies et octogies, Cic. Pis. 35.

octōginta (octuaginta, Vitr. 10, 17), num. *card.* [octo] *eighty*: octoginta regnavit annos, Cic. de Sen. 19. (Hence lt. ottanta; Fr. huitante.)

octōgōnos (octagonos), *adj.* [ὀκτώγωνία] *eight-cornered, octagonal*: turre marmorea octogonos, Vitr. 1, 6.

octō-jūgis, e, *adj.* [jugum] *eight in a team, eight together*; transf. in gen. *eight*: nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. *eight military tribunes*, Liv. 5, 2. II. Subst. *one of the aeons of Valentinus*: Tert. adv. V. 36.

octō-mīnūtālis, e, *adj.* *worth eight farthings, or small coins* libra, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

octōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [octoni] *consisting of eight*: numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, 49: versus, an Iambic verse of eight feet, Quint. 9, 4, 72: fistula, the plate for which was eight inches broad, Frontin. Aquaed. 28: Plin. 31, 6, 31.

octōni, ae, a, num. *distr.* [octo] *eight each*: quum octonos alii lapides effodint, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 66: partes, Varr. L. L. 9, 23, § 30: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: octona millia peditum praetoribus data, Liv. 32, 28. II. In gen. *eight*: octonis iterum natalibus actis, Ov. M. 13, 753.

octōphōron (octaph.), i, n. = ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers*: hominem portare octophoro, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: Suet. Cal. 43: Mart. 6, 84. Adject.: lectica octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 11.

octōsyllābus, a, um, *adj.* [syllaba] *having eight syllables, octosyllabic*: Mar. Victor. p. 2598 P.

octōtōpi, orum, m. plu. = ὀκτώ τόποι, in astrology, *eight places in the heavens, between the four cardinal points*: Manil. 2, 968.

octō-vir, viri, m. *a member of a council of eight* (usually written VIII. VIR): Inscr. Orell. no. 3658.

octūāgies, adv. *for octogies, eighty times*: Plin. 2, 108, 112.

octūāta, v. octoginta.

octuplicatio, ōnis, f. [octuplicatus] *a making eight-fold, a multiplying by eight*: Mart. Cap. 7, 267.

octuplicātus, a, um, Part. [ocuplus] *made eight-fold, multiplied by eight, octupled*: octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24.

octuplus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀκταπλοῦς, *eight-fold, octuple*: pars, Cic. Tim. 7. Subst. octuplum, i, n. *an eight-fold penalty, the octuple*: damnare aliquem octupli, id. Verr. 3, 11: poena octupli, ib.: iudicium in octuplum, ib.

octussis, is, m. [octo as] *eight asses*: quanti emptae? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.

oculārīarius, a, um, *adj.* [ocularia] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-*: faber oculariarius, who inserted artificial eyes (of glass, silver, etc.) in statues, Inscr. Grut. 645, 1.

oculārīs, e, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-*: ocularia medicus, an eye-doctor, oculist, Inscr. Mur. 927, 5, II. Subst. oculare, is, n. *a medicament for the eyes, eye-salve*: Pelag. Vet. 30.

oculārīter, adv. *with the eyes, ocularily*: oculariter intueri, Sid. Ep. 7.

oculārīus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *pertaining to the eyes, eye-*: ocularius medicus, an oculist, Cels. 6, 6, 8: also Subst. ocularius, i, m.: Scrib. Comp. 37: chirurgus, Inscr. Grut. 400, 7: claritas, of the eyes, Sol. 24: aegritudo, a disease of the eyes, id. 4.

oculāta, ae, f. [oculatus] *a kind of fish, perh. a lamprey*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

oculātus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus] *furnished with or having eyes, seeing*: oculatus testis, an eye-witness, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: Clodius male oculatus, whose sight was bad, Suet. Rhet. 5. Comp.: oculator deus, that has better sight, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25. 2. Transf. *eye-shaped*: oculati circuli, Sol. 19. II. *that strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible*: ne θαύτης me in scribendo sit oculator (al. occultior), Cic. Att. 4, 6: oculatissimus locus, Plin. 34, 6, 11: die vendere, to sell on a visible pay-day, i. e. *for cash* (opp. caeca die), Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

oculēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of eyes*; transf. *sharp-sighted*: Argus, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 19. II. Transf.: oculus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.

oculicrēpīda, ae, m. [crepo] *a fictitious name of a slave, whose eyes snap with the blows he receives*: Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 14 (lect. dub.)

oculissīmus, a, um, *adj.* *a comically-formed Superl. from oculus, dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 28: valustin' oculissimum ostium? ib. 1, 1, 17.

oculītus, adv. *as one's eyes, i. e. most dearly*: amare, Pl. in Non. 147, 27 sq.

ocūlo, i, v. a. [id.] *to furnish with eyes, make to see*: pullos, Tert. Poen. 12. 2. Fig. *to enlighten*: homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare, id. Apol. 2. II. *to make visible or conspicuous*: vestem purpura, id. Pud. 8.

ocūlus (syncop. oclus, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 592 dub.), i, m. *an eye*: quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret, id. Div. 1, 24: venusti, id. Tusc. 5, 16: eminentes, prominent, id. Vatin. 2: oculos conjicere in aliquem, to cast or fix one's eyes upon, id. Cluent. 19: adicere alicui rei, to cast one's eyes upon, to covet, id. Verr. 2, 15: adicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr. 2, 10: deficere ab aliqua re, to turn away, id. Phil. 1, 1: oculis cernere, to see with one's own eyes, Nep. Timol. 2: oculos auferre spectanti, to cheat him before his eyes, Liv. 6, 15 fin.: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. *to imagine to oneself*, Cic. Agr. 2, 20: res posita in oculis, and ante oculos, that lies before one's eyes, is evident, id. Acad. 1, 2: id. Je Or. 1, 43: sub oculis alicujus, before a person's eyes, in his presence, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: esse in oculis, habitare in oculis, to live in the sight of, in intercourse with: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam viximus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: habere in oculis, to keep in sight, to watch, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 66: esse in oculis, to be beloved, esteemed, Cic. Att. 6, 2: esso in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26: ferre, gestare in oculis, to love, esteem, value: jam fert in oculis, id. Phil. 6, 4: rex te ergo in oculis gestare, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11. As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling*: ubi sunt isti quibus vos oculi estis? quibus vitae? quibus suavia? Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 46: bene vale,

ocule mi! id. Curo. 1, 3, 47. The ancients swore by their eyes: si voltis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, id. Men. 5, 9, 1. || Meton. *the power of seeing, sight, vision*: oculos perdere, Auct. Har. resp. 18: restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp. 7. 2. *a luminary*, said of the sun and stars: mundi oculus, i. e. the sun, Ov. M. 4, 228: stellarum oculi, Plin. 2, 5, 4. 3. *a spot resembling an eye*, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc.: pavonum caudae oculi, id. 13, 15, 30. 4. Of plants: (i) *an eye, bud, bourgeon*: oculos imponere, i. e. to bud, inoculate, Virg. G. 2, 73: gemmans, Col. 4, 24. (ii) *a bulb or knob* as on the reed, etc.: arundinis, Cato R. R. 6: seritur arundo bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 33. (iii) *a plant, called also aizoum majus, the house-leek, Sempervivum tectorum*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 102. || Fig. *a prime ornament*: hi duo illos oculos oras maritima effuderunt (Cyrinth and Carthage), Cic. N. D. 3, 38. 2. *the mind's eye*: mentis oculis videre aliquid, id. Or. 29: oculos pascere re aliqua, to feast one's eyes on anything, id. Verr. 5, 26: fructum oculis capere ex aliqua re, Nep. Eum. 11: oculi dolent, the eyes ache, i. e. the sight is pained, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64. [Root oc; cf. Sans. aksha, "oculus;" Gr. ὀκ- or ὀκ- in ὀπ-ωπ-α, etc.; Germ. auge; Eng. eye.] (Hence It. occhio; Fr. oeil.)

ocymoides, n. a plant, also called Clinopodium, q. v., Plin. 24, 15, 87.

ocymum, v. ocinum.

ocyor, ocyssimus, and ocyus, more correctly ocior, etc.

oda, ae, v. ode.

odāriārius, il, m. [odarium] a teacher of singing: Inscr. Orell. no. 2634.

odārium, il, n. = ὀδάριον, a song, ode: Petr. 53, 11.

odē or oda, ae = ὀδή, a song, lyric poem, ode: Auct. Carm. Philom. 13.

odefacit, dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco ὀσμή tracta est, Fest. s. v.

odēum, i, n. = ὀδεῖον, a public building for musical performances, an odeon: Vitruv. 5, 9: Suet. Dom. 5.

ōdi, ōdisse (old pres. imperf. odio: Fest. s. v. Hence, odientes, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: odiendi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 init.: oderem and odere, Charis. p. 228 P. Pass. oditur, Tert. Apol. 3 fin.: odiremur, Hier. Ep. 43, 2. Perf. osus sum, C. Gracch. in Fest. s. r.: Pl. Am. 3, 2, 19: odivit, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42), defect. v. a. used in the perf. tenses only, but with an imperf. sign. lit. to have taken a dislike, hence, to hate: constr. with acc., inf., or absol.: eum odere qua viri, qua mulieres, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 15: aliquem acerbē et penitus, Cic. Cluent. 61: odisse etiam suo nomine Caesarem et Romanos, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: servire, Brut. in Cic. ad Brut. 1, 16: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. Am. 16. || Transf. in gen. to dislike; to be displeased or vexed at: illud rus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7: Persicos apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: odi cum cera vacat, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 20. Of impersonal subjects: ruta odit hie mem et humorem ac finum, Plin. 19, 8, 45: aspernatur atque odit (virtus) rem, Cic. Am. 13, 47.

ōdiātus, a, um, adj. [odium] hated, hateful: Not. Tir. p. 77.

ōdibilis, e, adj. [odi] that deserves to be hated, hateful, odious: Att. in Prisc. p. 709 P.: improbitate odibilis, Lampr. Hellog. 18.

ōdious, a, um, adj. = ὀδικός, pertaining to song: Mar. Victor. p. 2501 P.

ōdiōtas, ātis, f. hatred: Not. Tir. p. 7.

v. odi, ad init.

adv. in a hateful manner, odiose factis, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 139: odiose interpellare aliquem, Cic. de Or. 2, 65.

ōdiōsius, a, um, adj. [odiosus] comically for odiosus: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

ōdiōsus, a, um, adj. [odium] hateful, odious, vexatious, annoying, troublesome, etc.: odiosus mihi es, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 28: infestum et odiosum esse alicui, id. Truc. 1, 1, 65: odiosum genus hominum, Cic. Am. 20. 2. Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 7: motus odiosiores, Cic. Off. 1, 36: verbum, id. Or. 8: odiosissima natio, Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: cupidis rerum talium odiosum et molestum est carere, it is vexatious, unpleasant, Cic. de Sen. 14: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, offensive things, Nep. Alc. 2.

ōdium, il, n. [ōd, root of ōdi] hatred, grudge, ill-will, enmity, aversion: odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in odium alicujus irruere, to incur his hatred, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12: odium est mihi cum aliquo, I am at enmity with him, id. Prov. cons. 10: esse odio alicui, to be hateful to him, id. Fam. 12, 10: esse alicui in odio, id. Att. 2, 21: magno odio in aliquem ferri, to be greatly imbittered against, Nep. Att. 10: magnum odium Pompeii suscepistis, have incurred, Cic. Att. 6, 1: struere, to cause, excite, id. de Or. 2, 51: magnum me cuiuspiam rei odium cepit, I have conceived a great aversion for, id. Phil. 2, 36. 2. Of inanimate subjects: odium raphanis cum vite maximum, aversion, antipathy, Plin. 19, 5, 26. || Transf. offence, annoyance, disgust: odio es, you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 23: neque agri neque urbis odium me unquam percipit, disgust, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 2. 2. offensive conduct or language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness: quum horas tres ferē dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, by the disgust, Cic. Att. 4, 2: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, by his tiresome, incessant preaching, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48: cum tuo istoc odio, with your hateful, perverse conduct, ib. 1, 2, 59: odio qui posset vincere Regem, in insolence, Hor. S. 1, 7, 6.

ōdium, il, n. = odeum, q. v.

ōdo, ōnis, v. udo.

ōdontitis, idis, f. = ὀδοντίτις, a plant good for the tooth-ache, Euphrasia Odontites, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 84.

ōdontōtyrannus, i, m. = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth-tyrant), the name of an animal: Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 33.

ōdor (anciently odos, like arbos, labos, etc.: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 35: Lucr. 6, 953), ōris, m. a smell, scent, odour: omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: odorem avidē trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 3. 2. Esp. a pleasant odour, perfume; meton. perfumery, essences, spices (mostly plur.): incendere odores, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: perfusus liquidis odoribus, perfumed waters, ointments, balsams, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. A. 16, 6. In sing.: Assyrius odor, Cat. 68, 144. (ii) a disagreeable smell; a stench, stink: locus putidus odoribus ex sulfure et alumine, Varr. L. L. 5, 5: quum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. J. 44: camera odore foeda, id. C. 55: offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Cal. 27. 3. Meton. steam, vapour, etc.: insolito odore ingruere morbi vulgo, Liv. 37, 23: Virg. Aen. 12, 591. || Fig. a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment: odor suspicionis, Cic. Clu. 27: dictaturae, id. Att. 4, 16: legum, id. Verr. 5, 61: urbanitatis, a tincture of politeness, id. de Or. 3, 40.

ōdōramen, inis, n. [odoro] a perfume, spice, balsam: Macr. S. 1 praef.

ōdōramentum, i, n. [id.] a perfume, spice, balsam: Col. 11, 2: pretiosiora, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

ōdōrārius, a, um, adj. [odor] of or for perfuming: odoraria myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35. Subst. a perfumer: odorarius, ἀρωματοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

ōdōrātio, ōnis, f. [odoror] a smelling, smell (rare): qualis est haec aurium delectatio, tales sunt oculorum, et

tactionum, et odoratorum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. 2. the sense of smelling: odoratio in duas naves a summo artifice divisa est, Lact. Opif. D. 10.

ōdōrātivus, a, um, adj. [odoro] fragrant, odoriferous: App. Herb. 79.

ōdōrātus, a, um, Part. [odoro].

|| Adj. that has a smell, that emits an odour; esp. sweet-smelling, fragrant: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama? Virg. G. 2, 119: cedrus, id. Aen. 7, 13: pabula, Col. 8, 17: capilli, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: ludi, in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow, Sil. 17, 658: Armenii, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux, the prince of the Parthians or Assyrians, who border on Arabia, Prop. 4, 3, 64. Comp.: vina mustis odoratiora, Plin. 21, 7, 18. Sup.: odoratissimi flores, id. 28, 8, 28.

ōdōrātus, ūs, m. [odoror] the act of smelling, smell: eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. || Transf. the sense of smell: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20: insecta habent oculos, aliqua et odoratum, Plin. 11, 4, 3. 2. a smell, scent, odour: id. 25, 13, 95.

ōdōrī-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. bringing odours, fragrant, odoriferous: lances, Prop. 2, 10, 23. 2. producing perfumes or spices: gens odorifera, i. e. Persue, Ov. M. 4, 209: Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12. || Fig. sweet, flattering, seductive: non habemus ista odorifera, Sen. Ep. 33.

ōdōrī-sēquus, a, um, adj. that follows the scent (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. in Terent. de metr. p. 2426 P.: Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 132.

ōdōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [odor] to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume: odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734: mella, Col. 9, 4.

ōdōror, atus, i. v. dep. [id.] to smell at, examine by smelling: pallam, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 55. 2. Transf. to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent: ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, id. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2: sagacius, Plin. 10, 69, 88. || Fig. to sniff, to nose, as a dog, i. e. to seek for: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2, 24. 2. to search out, trace out, investigate: odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, id. Verr. 4, 13: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44: pecuniam, id. Cluent. 30. 3. to get an inkling or smattering: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, 3.

ōdōrus, a, um, adj. [id.] emitting a scent or odour, odorous, fragrant: flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, i. e. myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 83 dub. Comp.: odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69. 2. ill-smelling, stinking: lumen odorum sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 324. || that tracks by the smell, keen-scented: odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132.

ōdos, v. odor, ad init.

ōdynōlytēs, ae, m. = ὀδυνολύτης (that frees from pain), a fish said to relieve the pains of child-birth (al. odynolyontes: Plin. 32, 1, 1).

oecōnōmia, ae, f. = οἰκονομία, the management of household affairs, domestic economy; hence in gen. a proper division, arrangement, economy (of an oration, play, etc.): Quint. 3, 3, 9: id. 1, 8, 9.

oecōnōmicus, a, um, adj. = οἰκονομικός, pertaining to domestic economy: subst.: in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24. || pertaining to a proper (oratorical) division or arrangement; orderly, methodical: oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

oecōnōmus, i, m. = οἰκονόμος, a steward, overseer: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 33.

oecūmēnicus, a, um, adj. = οἰκουμηνικός, pertaining to the whole inhabited world, ecumenical: Eckhel D. N. t. 3, p. 336.

oecus, *i. m.* = οἶκος, a room, a hall, *salon*: oeci magni. In quibus matres-familia cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitr. 6, 10: Plin. 36, 25, 60.

oenanthē, *es, f.* = οἰάνθη: the flower of the wild vine, *v. labrusca*: Plin. 12, 28, 61. **II.** a thorny plant, pimpernel-like dropwort, *Oenanthe pimpinelloides*, Linn.: id. 21, 24, 95. **III.** a bird, called also parra: supposed by some to be the wheat-ear, *Saxicola Oenanthe*, Bechst.: id. 10, 29, 45.

oenanthinus, *a, um, adj.* = οἰάνθινος, made from the flower of the wild vine, or *Labrusca*, *q. v.*: vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.

oenanthium, *ii, n.* (sc. oleum, unguentum) an ointment made from the flower of the wild vine: Lampr. Heliog. 23.

oenigenos, *unigenitos*, Fest. s. v.

oenō-coctus, *a, um, adj.* [vox hybr. from οἶνος coctus] stewed in wine: vituli, Petr. S. 47: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenogaratus).

oenōgārātus, *a, um, adj.* [oenogaram] cooked with wine-sauce: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenococtus).

oenōgārum, *i, n.* = οἰνόγαρον, wine-sauce: Apic. 1, 31.

oenō-mēli, *Itos, n.* = οἰνόμελι, wine-honey, a kind of mead: Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.

oenōphōrum, *i, n.* = οἰνοφόρον, a wine-holder, wine-basket: Hor. S. 1, 6, 109: Pers. 5, 140.

oenōpōlium, *i, n.* = οἰνοπωλεῖον, a wine-shop: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48.

oenōthēra, *ae, f.*, or **oenōthēris**, *Idis, f.* = οἰνοθήρα or οἰνοθήρις, a fabulous herb said to render wild beasts gentle: Plin. 26, 11, 69: id. 24, 17, 102.

II. a plant which, drunk in wine, produces cheerfulness: *Epilobium roseum*, Linn.: oenothera sive onuris, hilaritatem afferens in vino, id. 26, 11, 69.

oenus, *a, um*, an ancient form for unus: Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9.

oeōnistīcē, *es, f.* = οἰωνιστική, divination by augury: Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

oestrus, *i, m.* = οἶστρος, a stinging insect, not the gad-fly, *Asilus Tabanus*; but prob. a wasp, or stinging-bee, which were not sufficiently distinguished by the ancients: volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graeci vertere vocantes, Virg. G. 3, 148: nascuntur in extremis favis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant: oestrus vocatur hoc malum, Plin. 11, 16, 16. **II.** Transf. phrensy, inspiration: Stat. Th. 1, 32: Juv. 4, 123. (Hence It. Sp. *estro*.)

oesus, an ancient form for usus: Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

oesypum, *i, n.* = οἶστρος, the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool: Plin. 29, 2, 10. Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies: Ov. A. A. 3, 213: id. R. Am. 354.

oetor, old form for utor: oetier, an old rogation in Fest. s. v. publica pondera.

oetum, *i, n.* = οἶτρον, an Egyptian plant, the ground-nut, *Arachis hypogaea*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 52.

ōfella, *ae, f. dim.* [offa] a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel: Juv. 11, 144: Mart. 10, 48. Transf. a little bit: Seren. Sam. 46, 840.

offa, *ae, f.* a bite, bit, morsel; esp. a little ball or pellet made of flour: antiqui offam vocabant abscisum globi forma, ut manu glomeratam pulv. Fest. s. v. poenitam offam: offam eripere alicui, Plin. 18, 8, 7: offam obicit, Virg. Aen. 6, 420: pultis, Cic. Div. 2, 35. Proverb.: inter os et offam, between the cup and the lip, Cato in Gell. 13, 17.

II. Transf. in gen. a piece, lump, mass: aufer illam offam poenitam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 165: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19: morsels, quantas robusti carminis offas ingeris? Pers. 5, 5. Of a swelling: Juv. 16, 11. Of a shapeless mass, abortion: id. 2, 33.

offare (obf.), *a, um, Part. arcino* full, loaded: Tert. adv. arc. 4, 24.

offarius, *a, um, adj.* [offa] a maker of minced meat: Isid. Or. 20, 2.

offatim, *adv.* in bits, by bits or pieces: jam hercle ego te hic hac (machera) offatim conficiam, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 52.

offectio, *ōnis, f.* [officio] a staining, colouring, dyeing: Arn. 5, 164.

offectores qui proprio colori novum officium, Fest. s. v. infectores.

offectus, *a, um, Part.* [officio].

offectus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a bewitching, a charm: Grat. Cyn. 406.

offendicūlum, *i, n.* [offendo] a stumbling-block, obstacle, hinderance: sunt in hac offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Ep. 9, 11: Paul. Nol. carn. 27, 96.

offendimentum, *v. offendix.*

offendix, *icis, f.* [offendo] the knot of a band or the band itself: Titius in Fest. s. v.

of-fendo, *di, sum, 3. v. a. and n.* [root FEND: cf. defendo] to strike, or dash against: offendere caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 3, 67: pedem, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: latus, Cic. Clu. 62: solido, against something solid, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: puppis offendit in scopulis, strikes on, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 22: in cornua, Sol. 40: ne quem in cursu capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2.

2. Transf. to hit upon, light upon, meet with, find: haec, quum a foro revertar, facite ut offendam parata, id. Ps. 1, 2, 30: paululum si cessassem, domi non offendissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5: imparatum te offendam, will come upon you unawares, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: eundem bonorum sensum, ib. 1, 9 med. **II.** Fig.: quā est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? ib. 9, 2: in causis, id. de Or. 2, 74: ad fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 14, 6.

2. Esp. to blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault: to commit an offence, to be offensive: in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id. Fam. 2, 18: apud aliquem, to give offence to, id. Att. 10, 4: neque in eo solum offenderat, Nep. Phoc. 2 legi, to offend against, violate, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 1. Of things: to be offensive: quum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 2, 2.

3. to find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at: at credo, si Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: si in me aliquid offendistis, Cic. Mil. 36. **4.** to fail in, to be unfortunate: apud Iudices offendere, opp. causam his probare, id. Clu. 23: quum multi viri fortes offenderint, id. Verr. 5, 50: naves in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8. Pass. impers.: sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quoties culpa ducis esset offensum, Caes. B. C. 72.

5. to shock, offend, displease: me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: neminem unquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. Balb. 26: aliquem contumelia, id. Att. 6, 3. Of inanimate subjects: polypodium offendit stomachum, disagrees with, Plin. 26, 8, 37: ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36. Pass.: multis rebus meus offendebar animus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. With inf.: ut non offender subripi (ista munera), so that I am not offended at their being taken from me, Phaedr. 4, 11, 6: componi aliquid de se, offendebar, he took it ill, Suet. Aug. 89.

offendo, *Inis, f.* [offendo] an offence: Afran. in Non. 146, 32.

offensa, *ae, f.* [id.] a striking or grating against: donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, and does not grate against the teeth, Plin. 34, 10, 22: sine offensa fricantium, id. 35, 15, 52.

II. Fig. offence, displeasure, hatred; enmity: magna in offensa sum apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2: offensam subire, to incur hatred, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: gravissimam contrahere, to fall into disgrace, Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam habere, to cause hatred, Quint. 9, 2, 72.

2. In law: an offending against or

violating a law, an offence: offensa edicti, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 6: levis offensa contrahere culpam, Cod. Theod. 4, 11, 1.

3. an injury received; an offence, affront, wrong: gustus, Col. 12, 21: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensis exorabilis, Vell. 2, 29.

4. an inconvenience, indisposition: sine offensa corporis animique, Petr. 131: si quid offensa in coena sensit, indisposition, Cels. 1, 6: Sen. Ep. 7: in plur.: id. Tranq. 2.

offensacūlum, *i, n.* [offenso] a striking against, a stumbling: crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 221. **II.** Transf. a stumbling-block: Prud. Apoth. 45.

offensatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a hitting or striking against: Plin. 28, 16, 72. ut offensatione illa (hastae) commoneretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130. **II.** Fig. a stumbling, a blunder: debemus patienter ferre offensiones memoriae labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25.

offensator, *ōris* [id.] one who stumbles: Quint. 10, 3, 130: dub. (al. offensatus).

offensibilis, *e, adj.* [offendo] liable to stumble, stumbling: Lact. 4, 26.

offensilis, *v. offensibilis.*

offensio, *ōnis, f.* [offendo] a striking against, a stumbling: pedis offensio, Cic. Div. 2, 40: in plur.: offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24. **2.** Transf. a stumbling-block: ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Tim. 6. **II.** Fig. offence, aversion, dislike, hatred: sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id. Mur. 20: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 55: in odium offensionemque alicujus irruere, ib. Act. 1, 12: subire, Plin. 35, 4, 7: accipere et deponere, Cic. Att. 1, 17: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 2, 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet, displeases them, Plin. 19, 1, 2, 1. **2.** displeasure, vexation: habere ad res aliquas offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: mihi majori offensioni sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae, give me more vexation than pleasure, id. Att. 13, 23. **3.** a complaint, indisposition: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, id. Fam. 16, 10: corporum offensiones, id. Tusc. 4, 14. **4.** an accident, misfortune, mishap: offensiones belli, id. Manil. 10: offensiones timere, refusals, id. Off. 1, 21. **5.** an offence committed, fault: offensiones judiciorum, id. Cluent. 50, 139.

offensiuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [offensio] a slight offence, displeasure: si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. **II.** a slight mishap: in ista acdilitate offensiuncula accepta, some slight checks, id. Planc. 21.

offenso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [offendo] to strike or dash against: sponte sua offensando semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1057: omnes offensare capita, dash their heads against the wall, Liv. 25, 37. **II.** Fig. to trip, falter in speaking: Quint. 10, 7, 10.

offensor, *ōris, m.* [id.] an offender, injurer: Arn. 7, 216.

offensus, *a, um, Part.* [offendo].

II. *Adj.*: offensive, odious: o miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. Verr. 3, 62: offensum et invisum esse alicui, id. Sest. 58. **2.** offended, displeased, incensed, embittered: offensus et alienatus animus, id. Att. 1, 17: offensa et aliena populi voluntas, id. Tusc. 5, 37. Comp.: quem cum esse offensorem arbitrarer, id. Att. 1, 5: quem sibi offensorem sciebat esse, id. Cluent. 62.

offensus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a striking against, a shock: Lucr. 4, 359: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39. **II.** Transf. a lighting upon, meeting with: per offensum armorum, Stat. Th. 12, 283. **III.** Fig. offence, dislike: sin vita in offensum est, if life is hateful, Lucr. 3, 954.

offērentia, *ae, f.* [offero] a presenting, offering: Tert. adv. Marc. 24.

of-fēro (obf.) obtuli, oblātum, *3. v. a. irreg.* to bring before; to present, offer,

to show, exhibit: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3 to: opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: dii se nobis non offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36: speciem offerre, to present, exhibit, ib. 37, 81. Reflect. to meet, encounter: oblata religio est, a religious scruple struck him, id. Fam. 10, 12: metu oblato, ib. 15, 1. 2. offerte se, to meet hostilely: Liv. 2, 16.

II. Esp. to offer, expose: ne offeramus nos periculis sine causa, Cic. Off. 1, 24: se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Caesar quam in partem fors obtulit, decurrit, ib. 2, 21: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: vitam in discrimen, id. Sest. 28.

2. to bring forwards, adduce: criminibus oblati, id. Am. 18. 3. to offer, proffer; to cause, occasion; to inflict, etc.: multis in rebus difficillimis praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatum est, has been proffered, id. Verr. 4, 49: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: moram alicui, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 17: laetitiam, to procure, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium viri, ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Mil. 2, 38: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21.

4. to offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate: Prud. Cath. 5, 150: also, to offer up, sacrifice: Sulpic. Sever. dial. 2, 2.

offeror (obf.), ōris, m. [offero] an offerer: Commod. Instruct. 39.

offerōrium (obf.), ii, n. [id.] a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory: Isid. Or. 6, 19.

offerūmenta (obf.), ae, f. [id.] a present: comically, a stripe: offerumetas in tergo habere, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

offerūmenta, orum, n. plu. [id.] offerings: offerumeta dicebant quae offererebant (sc. diis), Fest. s. v.

offex, icis, m. [officio] a hinderer: offex impeditor, qui officit, Gloss. Isid.

officiālis, e, adj. [officium] pertaining to duty, office, or service, official: libri, which treat of duties, Lact. 6, 11: operae, official performances, Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 6. II. Subst. officialis, is, m. for apparitor, a magistrate's servant or attendant, an official: App. M. 1 ad fin.: praefecti, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 5. 2. In gen. a servant, attendant: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

officina, ae, f. [contr. from opificina, q. v.] a workshop, manufactory, shop: nec quicquam ingenium potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42: armorum, a manufactory of arms, Caes. B. C. 1, 34: ferraria, Auct. B. Afr. 20: pictoris, Plin. 35, 11, 40 § 143: plastarum, id. 35, 12, 45: promercallum vestium, a shop in which garments are made for sale, Suet. Gramm. 23: cetariorum, a place where fish are salted, Col. 8, 17. 2. Esp. a poultry house or yard: id. 8, 3, 4. 3. Meton. a making, formation: in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequaci materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1. II. Fig. falsorum commentariorum et chirographorum officina, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: nequitiae, id. Rosc. Am. 46: dicendi, id. Brut. 8: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13: officina spirandi pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72.

officinātor, ōris, m. [officina] one who keeps a workshop, a master-workman: Vitr. 6, 11: App. M. 9, p. 219.

officinātrix, icis, f. [id.] a woman that keeps a workshop: Inscr. Orell. no. 4257.

officō (obf.), feci, factum, 3. v. a. and n. [facio] Lit. to do or make against or in the way of; to hinder, stop, obstruct: but as it is gen. used without an expressed acc. (the reflect. pron. being mostly understood), it acquires a neut. sign. to be against or in the way of, and is constructed with dat. A. Active: quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra officiantur, are impeded, Lucr. 2, 155: id. 5, 774. B. Neut.: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole offecant videlicet apricanti, hindered him from sunning himself, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.

officere luminibus, to obstruct one's light by building, id. Rab. Post. 16: Gal. Inst. 2, 31: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: quum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall. J. 58 fin.: hostium itineri, ib. 52: prospectui, Auct. Bell. Afr. 52. II. Fig. to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental or hurtful to, to hurt: cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato, officiis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 fin.: consiliis alicujus, Sall. C. 27: timor animi auribus officit, ib. 58: nomini, i. e. famae, Liv. praef.: officiant laetis frugibus herbae, Virg. G. 1, 69: lactucae officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin. 20, 7, 26. With quominus: nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, officit, Plin. Ep. 6, 29.

officiōsē, adv. courteously, obligingly, officiously: officiose et amice factum, Cic. Am. 20, 71: aliquid facere, Afran. in Charis. p. 247 P. Comp.: officiosius fecit, Cic. Att. 6, 1. Sup.: officiosissime venit ad me, Plin. Ep. 10, 32.

officiōsitas, ātis, f. [officiosus] obligingness, officiousness: Sid. Carm. 23, 478.

officiōsus, a, um, adj. [officium] full of courteousness or complaisance, obliging, officious: homo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21: amicitia, id. Planc. 19: sedulitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8: voluntas, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 17. Comp.: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6. Sup.: officiosissima natio candidatorum, id. Pis. 23: homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id. Verr. 4, 24. II. dutiful, in accordance with duty: dolor, id. Tusc. 3, 28: labores, id. Mil. 5: pietas, Sen. Ep. 99. 2. Subst. officiosus, i, m. an official or attendant at a bath: Petr. 92.

officiperda, ae, m. and offici-perdus, i, m. [officium perdo] one who makes an ill use of favours: Cato Distich. 4, 43. II. Also, offici-perdi qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem, Gloss. Isid.

officiūm, ii, n. [contr. of opificium] service, a kindness, favour, courtesy, etc.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Am. 16, 58: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, ib. 20, 71: nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, ib. 14, 49: flicem cum officio vicini decidere, so as to do him a service, Col. 2, 15: summo officio praeditus homo, exceedingly obliging, Cic. Verr. 1, 51. 2. Esp. a ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance: officio togae virilis interfui, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: per solenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, Suet. Ner. 28: relicto statum novorum consulum officio, id. Caes. 15: in officio salutationis, id. Aug. 27: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, at the funeral, Tac. A. 5, 2. 3. complaisance, favour in love: of the man: Prop. 2, 22, 24: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 24: of the woman: Petr. 140. II. an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, part, office: perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci κατόρθωμα: hoc autem commune καθήκον vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8: meminisse officium suum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 71: officium suum facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: Cotta in pugna militis officia praestabat, ib. 5, 33: omnia officia amicitiae servare, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: exsequi, id. Att. 3, 15: fungi officio, id. Fam. 3, 8: satisfacere officio, to perform, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: officium suum deserere, to disregard one's duty, id. Off. 1, 9: deesse officio suo, id. Fam. 7, 3: offici duxit, considered it his duty, Suet. Tib. 11. Of animals: carnes funguntur officiis luporum, act the part of, Auct. Her. 4, 34. Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3: officium corporis, the function or property of a body, Lucr. 1,

337. 2. Of subject nations, etc.: submission, allegiance: hunc mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat atque in officio contineat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: dabat operam ut Dumnorigem in officio contineret, ib. 5, 7. 3. official duty, a service, employment, business, office: toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, naval service, id. B. C. 3, 5 fin.: legati Pompeii officia inter se partuntur, ib. 1, 38: confecto legationis officio, ib. 3, 103: officium laboriosissimum et maximum, office, Plin. Pan. 91: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, Suet. Tib. 42: qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, by virtue of their office, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 14. Hence, Meton. (1) the officials or attendants on a magistrate = officia-lum corpus: sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, ib. 1, 18, 6: deponere aliquid apud officium, Paul. ib. 2, 4, 17. (ii) an office or court of a magistrate: ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.

off-figo (obf.), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to drive in, fix in, fasten: furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv. 33, 5: ut offigantur bis pedes, bis brachia, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 13 (al. affigantur): manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App. M. 4, p. 147.

offirmātē (obf.), adv. firmly, stubbornly: offirmate resistere, Suet. Tib. 25.

offirmātus (obf.), a, um, Part. [offirmo]. II. Adj. firm, resolute, obstinate: animus fortis atque offirmatus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 15. Comp.: mihi videtur illius voluntas obstinator, et in hac iracundia offirmator, Cic. Att. 1, 11.

off-firmo (obf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to render firm, durable, or steadfast: pertica, qua stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, to be fastened, App. M. 7, p. 200. II. Fig. to hold fast to, persevere in: certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: se, to persist, be obstinate, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: and without se: id. Eun. 2, 1, 11. With inf.: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 40.

offia, v. offula.

off-flecto (obf.), 3. v. a. to turn about: navem, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

offōco (obf.; offuco, Fest. s. v.), 1. v. a. [fauces] to strangle, choke, suffocate: cum offocandas invicem fauces praeuissent (al. effocandas), Flor. 2, 11: quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert. Idol. 24.

off-frēnātus (obfr.), a, um, Part. bridled; only fig. curbed, tamed: Pl. Capt. 8, 5, 96: Cerberus, App. M. 6, p. 181.

off-fringo (obfr.), frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] in agriculture, i. q. iterare, to plough a second time: terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 29: glebas, Col. 2, 11 v. Smith's Ant. 49.

offūcia, ae, f. [fucus] a paint, wash: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 107. II. Fig. a trick, delusion: id. Capt. 3, 4, 123: id praestigiarum atque offuciarum genus, delusions, Gell. 14, 1.

offūco, v. offoco.

offūdas, fallacias, Fest. s. v. (al. offucias; v. offucia).

offūla (syncop., offia), ae, f. dim. [offa] a little bit, a small piece: offula dicta, ut offa minima e suere, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: carnis, Col. 12, 53, 4: polentae caseatae, App. M. 1, p. 103: panis, Veg. Vet. 4, 18. Prov.: quis potest sine offula vivere? Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 40. As a term of abuse to a bad slave: quid faciat crucis offia, corvorum cibaria? this gallows-bird, Petr. 58.

off-fulcō (obf.), si, tum, 4. v. a. to stop up: vulnus, qua maxime patebat, spongia offulciens, App. M. 1, p. 108.

off-fulgēo (obf.), si, 2. v. n. to shine against or upon; to appear: continuo

nova lux oculis offulsit, Virg. Aen. 9, 110: Sil. 13, 114. II. Fig.: lucrum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.

offultus, Part. [offulcio].

of-fundo (obf.), fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour before: cibum (avibus), Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 64. 2. Reflect. to pour itself out; to spread, extend: nobis aer crassus offunditur, surrounds us, Cic. Acad. 2, 25: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11: ignis oculorum offusus, Cic. Tim. 14: asinus offunditur, tumbles down, App. M. 4, p. 144. 3. Fig. to pour or spread out: quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id. Tusc. 5, 2: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: pavorem incompositis, id. 11, 5: errorem alicui, to cause, id. 34, 6. II. to spread over, to cover: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: oculi clarissima in luce tenebris offusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6. 2. Fig.: offusus pavore, filled, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcelorum meum pectus memoria offudit, has filled, Auct. or. pro Marc. 4.

offuscatio (obf.), ōnis, f. [offusco] a darkening, obscuring; only fig. a vilifying, degrading: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

of-fusco (obf.), 1. v. a. to darken, obscure; only fig. to vilify, degrade: Tert. ad Marc. 2, 12.

offusus (obf.), a, um, Part. [of-fundo].

ogdoas, ōdis, f. = ὀγδοάς, the number eight: Hier. Ep. 36, n. 9. II. one of the acons of Valentinus: Tert. adv. Val. 7.

og-gannio (obg.), Ivi or Itum, 4. v. n. to yelp, snarl, or growl at: quincenties eadem imperem atque ogganiam, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 16: aliquid alicui ad aurem, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 41: aliquid in aurem alicujus, App. M. 2, p. 119.

og-gero (obg.), 3. v. a. to proffer, bring, give: amor amarum oggerit, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 72: osculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8.

oh, interj. an expression of various emotions, oh! O! ah!: oh, tibi ego ut credam furcifer? Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 12: oh iniquus es, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: oh perii! Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 19: oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86. Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation: id. Capt. 2, 1, 6: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation: id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (al. oh, al. ohoho).

ohē, interj. ho! holloa! soho! ho there!: ohe, inquam, si quid audis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 4: ohe, jam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: Mart. 4, 91.

oho, interj. an exclamation of surprise or joy, oho! aha!: oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 51 dub. (al. ohe): id. Pseud. 4, 2, 32 dub. (al. eho).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, interj. an exclamation of complaint or weeping: Ph. I intro nunc jam. Dor. Oi, ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 48: oi! hui! id. Phorm. 4, 3, 58.

oinos, a, um, an old form of unus hunc oino, for hunc unum, second Epit. of the Scipios: oina, adv. for una, Lex Thor. lin. 21, p. 153.

oinuorsei, for universi, SC. de Bacch.

olax, ōcis, adj. [oleo] having a smell, odorous: Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

olca, ac, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

olēa, ae (dat. plur. oleabus, Gell. in Charis. 1, 40) [ἐλαία] an olive, Olea europaea, Linn. et var. ejusd.; an olive-berry: olea ab elaea, Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 108: oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, ib. 144: cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12. II. Meton. an olive-tree: agricola cum florem oleae videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6: Quint. 8, 6, 48: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741 (v. Smith's Ant. 823 seq.).

olēaceus, a, um, adj. [oleum] like

oil, oily: liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51. II.

like the olive-tree: folia oleacea (al. folia oleae), id. 21, 4, 10.

olēagineus, also **olēaginus**, and **olēaginus**, a, um, adj. [olea] pertaining to the olive-tree: oleagineum seminarium, Cato R. R. 48: radix, Virg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4. II. resembling an olive-tree or an olive: vitis oleagina, Col. 3, 2: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4. 2. olive-coloured: berylli oleagini, id. 37, 5, 20.

olēamen, inis, and **olēamentum**, i, n. [oleum] an oil-ointment: Scrib. Comp. 222: lb. 269.

olēaris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to oil, oil-stones, Plin. 34, 14, 41.

olēarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to oil, oil: cella vinaria, olearia, Cato R. R. 3: Cic. de Sen. 16: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8: mercatores, Scaevola Dig. 50, 4, 5. II. Subst. olearius, ii, m. an oil-grinder or seller: in Velabro olearii, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50.

olēastellus, i, m. dim. [oleaster] a Calabrian species of olive-tree: Col. 12, 49, 3.

olēaster, stri, m. [olea] the wild olive-tree, oleaster; supposed by some to be the box-tree, Buxus sempervirens, Linn.: oleaster, ἀγριελαία, Gloss. Philox.: Virg. G. 2, 182: Plin. 17, 18, 30.

olēastrum, i, n. i. q. oleaster: Calp.

olēatus, a, um, adj. [oleum] moistened or prepared with oil: pulvis oleatus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

olēfacio, 3. v. a. to smell: olefacit, olefecit, olefactum, Not. Tir. p. 167.

olēitas, ātis, f. [olea] the olive-gathering, olive-harvest: ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato R. R. 68: Minuc. Fel. 17, 9.

olens, entis, Part. [oleo]. II. Adj. smelling, odorous. Esp. 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous: olentia pascua, Ov. A. A. 1, 95: mentae, id. M. 10, 729: Hymettus, Stat. Th. 12, 622.

2. stinking, foul, rank: leno, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 111: maritus (i. e. hircus), Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7: stagna Palici, i. e. olentia sulphure, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 25: agri (with the smell of dead bodies), Lucan. 7, 821. 3. Fig.: quaedam jam oblitterata et olentia, qs. having a musty smell, musty, Tac. Or. 22 fin.

olentia, ae, f. [id.] a smell, scent: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

olentica, orum, n. plu. [id.] stinking places: Fest. s. v.

olenticetum, i, n. [id.] a stinking place, a dung-puddle. Fig.: olenticetum et foetutina, App. Apol. p. 278.

olēo, ōlūi, 2. v. n. and a. to emit a smell, to smell of: constr. absol. or with acc., less freq. with abl. of the thing: quid (jura) oleant, nescias, nisi id unum, ut male olere intelligas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 120: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1: ceram crocum olere, id. de Or. 3, 25: olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5: cur nardo flammæ non oluere meae? Prop. 4, 7, 32: Arabo rore, Ov. II. 15, 76: sulphure, id. M. 5, 405: cui os oleat, i. e. who has a foul breath, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12. II. Fig. to smell or savour of; to indicate, betray: olere peregrinum, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: nihil ex Academia, id. N. D. 1, 26: malitiam, id. Rosc. Com. 7: verba alumnum olent, betray, Quint. 8, 1, 3: aurum huic olet, he smells out, observes that I have money, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 39: non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur cum illis? don't you perceive whence it comes? Cic. Or. 45. [Odor and ὀσμή come from the same root as oleo.] (Hence It. olire.)

olēosus, a, um, adj. [oleum] oily, full of oil: semen, Plin. 27, 12, 81: butyrum, id. 28, 9, 35.

olēracēus, a, um, adj. [olus] resembling herbs, herb-like: frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53.

olērarium, i, n. [id.] a kitchen-

garden: olerarium, λαχανάριον, Gloss. Vet.

olērator, ōris, m. [olero] a market-gardener: olerator, λαχανοπώλης, Gloss. Phil.

olēro, 1. v. a. [olus] to plant with vegetables: Mattius in Prisc. p. 722 P.

olēscō, 3. v. n. incep. [root ol; cf. adolesco] to grow: suboles ab olēscendo, id est crescendo dictae, Fest. s. v. suboles.

olēto, 1. v. a. [oletum] to foul, defile: Front. Aquaed. 97.

olētum, i, n. [oleo] filth, dirt, excrement (rare): oletum, steircus humanum, Fest. s. v.: facere oletum, Pers. 1, 112.

olētum, i, n. [olea] a place planted with olive-trees; an olive-yard: Cato R. R. 1.

olēum, i, n. = ἐλαιον, olive-oil, oil: Cato R. R. 64 sq.: Plin. 15, 6, 6: instillare oleum lumini, Cic. de Sen. 11: juvenis nudatos humeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Virg. Aen. 5, 135: caules ungere oleo meliore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: oleo tranquillior, milder, stiller than oil, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 66. Proverb.: (i) oleum et operam perdere, to lose one's time and trouble, ib. 1, 2, 119: ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17. (ii) oleum addere camino, to pour oil on fire, i. e. to aggravate an evil, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.

II. Fig. the palaestra (from the use of oil by the wrestlers): Cat. 63, 65. 2. Transf. literary contexts, rhetorical exercises: genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbæ ac fori, more proper for exercises in the school, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81. (Hence It. oglio; Fr. huile; Eng. oil.)

ol-facio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [oleo facio] to smell, scent; ea, quæ gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: delphini olfaciunt sagacissime, have a very keen scent, Plin. 11, 37, 50: laurus folia trita olfactaque, smelled, id. 23, 8, 80. II. Fig. to surmise, detect: numum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: nomen poetæ, Petr. 93: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43. III. to cause to smell at: olfacere labra (agni) lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16.

olfacto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [olfacio] to smell at: vestimentum, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 56: membrana olfactata, Plin. 28, 16, 63: pulegii ramum, id. 20, 14, 54.

II. Meton. to detect, perceive: boves coelum olfactantes, id. 18, 35, 88.

olfactoria, ae, f. [olfacto] a nosegay, bouquet: Fronto de Orat. p. 1.

olfactoriolum, i, n. dim. [olfactorium] a smelling-bottle, scent-bottle: olfactoriola vascula sunt muliebria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Or. 19, 31.

olfactorium, ii, n. [olfacio] a nosegay, smelling-bottle: Plin. 30, 11, 29.

olfatrix, icis, f. [olfacto] she that smells: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

olfactus, a, um, Part. [olfacio].

ol-factus, ūs, m. [id.] a smelling, smell: thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89. II. Meton. the olfactory organ: delphini nec olfactus vestigia habent, cum olfaciant sagacissime, id. 11, 37, 50.

olficus, a, um, adj. prob. i. q. olfaciens, smelling, in a play of words with Alphicus, Mart. 9, 96, 1.

olīdus, a, um, adj. [oleo] smelling, emitting a smell: vasa picta bene olida, Col. 12, 17: bene olidae amphorae, id. 12, 38, 4. Of a bad smell, stinking, rank: olida capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: senex, Suet. Tib. 45: vulpes, Mart. 10, 37: aures, Plin. 25, 5, 18. Sup.: basia olidissima, Petr. 21.

oligochrōnūs, a, um, adj. = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, lasting but a short time, short-lived: Firm. Math. 3, 5.

olim, adv. [ollus, the old form of ille] at a time distant from the present either past or future. I. Of past time: some time ago, once upon a time, formerly, in times past: fuit olim senex: ei filiae duae erant, there was

once an old man, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 33: *alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: *sic olim loquebantur*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43: *olim, vel nuper, id. Div. 2, 25*. 2. *now for a long time, a good while, long ago*: *olim non librum in manus sumpsi*: *olim nescio, quid sit otium*, Plin. Ep. 8, 9: *Juv. 6, 346*: *olim provisum erat*, Tac. A. 13, 15: *olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi neo acquiritur*, Sen. Ep. 77.

II. *Of future time: one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare): *utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistolas*! Cic. Att. 11, 4: *forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit*, Virg. Aen. 1, 203: *non, si male nunc, et olim sic erit*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 17: *nominabuntur*, Quint. 10, 1, 104.

III. *In gen. at any time, ever; and in an aoristical sense, denoting repetition or custom, at times, sometimes, oftentimes, etc. (mostly poet.)*: *an quid est olim homini salute melius*? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 128: *vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores*, Virg. E. 10, 34: *nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere, quam olim muscarum est, cum caletur maxime*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 45: *ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: *ut calceus olim, si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret*, id. Ep. 1, 10, 42: *ut olim amisso dubiae rege vagantur apes*, Ov. F. 3, 555: *color oris erat, qui frondibus olim esse solet seris*, ib. 6, 149.

Ōlitor (hol.), ōris, m. [*olus*] *a kitchen or market-gardener*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 20: Plin. 19, 5, 23. Proverb.: *mulier olitori nunquam supplicat, si qua 'st mala*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 38.

Ōlitorius (hol.), a, um, adj. [*olitor*] *pertaining to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables*: *forum olitorium erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia*, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 146: *Liv. 21, 62*: *ostiola*, Plin. 19, 8, 38: *horti*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

Ōliva, ae, f. [*ἐλαία*] *an olive*: Col. 12, 50: Plin. 15, 3, 3: *lecta de pinguis-simis oliva ramis arborum*, Hor. Epod. 2, 56. II. *an olive-tree*: *Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: *herum an bacis opulentet olivae*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: *nunquam fallens, id. Epod. 16, 45*. 2. *Meton. (poet.) an olive-branch*: *undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam*, id. Od. 1, 7, 7. (ii) *a staff of olive-wood*: *Ov. M. 2, 681*. (Hence It. *uliva, ulivo*.)

Ōlivans, antis, m. [*oliva*] *an olive-gatherer*: Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 12.

Ōlivarius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to olives, olive-*, *oil-*: *olivariae metretae* (al. *oleariae*), Col. 12, 49: *molae*, Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 21.

Ōlivēta and **Ōlivīta**, ae, f. [*id.*] *the olive-harvest*: Fest. s. v.

Ōlivētum, i, n. [*id.*] *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-yard*: *quo pluris sint nostra oliveta*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: *vineta, segetes, oliveta*, id. N. D. 3, 36: *veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere*, Col. 5, 9, 1 § 15. (Hence It. *oliveto*.)

Ōlivī-fer, ēra, ērum, adj. *olive-bearing* (poet.): *Mutuscae*, Virg. Aen. 7, 711: *arva, i. e. Sabina*, Ov. F. 3, 151: *corona, of olive-branches*, Mart. 12, 99, 1.

Ōlivitas, ātis, f. [*oliva*] *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest*: Varr. in Non. 148, 4: *Fest. s. v. olivetam*. In plur.: *largissimis olivitatibus exuberare*, Col. 1, 1, 5.

Ōlivitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser*: *colles exercentur vinitori et olivitori*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

Ōlivum, i, n. [*id.*] *oil* (for *oleum*): *eme dis coeca hercle olivum, id vendito oculata diis*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 67: *leve*, Lucr. 6, 1072: *pingue*, Virg. E. 5, 68: *pisces perfundere olivo*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50. 2. *Fig. the palaestra*: *cur olivum videret* Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8 (cf. *oleum*). II.

Transf. an ointment, unguent: *Syrio fragrans olivo*, Cat. 6, 8: *Prop. 3, 15, 31*.

olla, ae (old form, *aula*: Cato R. R. 52, 1: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 20, etc.), f. *a pot or jar*: *ollam denariorum implere*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: *stictilis*, Col. 8, 8: *bibula aut male cocta*, id. 12, 45, 3. Proverb. (i) *olla male fervet, i. e. the affair succeeds indifferently*, Petr. 38, 13. (ii) *ipsa olera olla legit, the pot culls its own herbs, i. e. every one follows his own culling*, Cat. 94, 2. (Hence Fr. *oille*.)

ollāris, e, adj. [*olla*] *pertaining to a pot, preserved in pots, potted*: *uvae ollares*, Mart. 7, 20: *Col. 12, 43*.

ollārīus, i, n. [*id.*] *the receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs*: Inscr.

ollārīus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to pots, pot-*: Plin. 34, 9, 20: *fusor, a pot-caster*, Inscr.

olle, v. ille, ad init.

ollīcula, ae, f. dim. [*olla*] *a little pot*: *ollīcula aerea*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollūla, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] *a little pot* Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: App. M. 2, p. 117.

ollus, v. ille, ad init.

olma, ae, f. *the plant ebulum, among the Ducians*, v. *Ebulum*: App. Herb. 91.

ōlo, 3. v. n. (old form of *oleo*) *to emit a smell*: *olant*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 56.

ōlōlygon, ōnis, m. = *δολυγών* (a croaker), an epithet applied to the male frog when it croaks to entice the female: Plin. 11, 37, 65.

ōlor, ōris, m. [*olo, oleo*] *a smell odour*: *litera commutata dicitur odor*, *olor*, hinc *olet* et *odorari*, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, § 83: *odore spurcissimi humoris perfusus*, App. M. 1, p. 110. (Hence It. *olore*.)

ōlor, ōris, m. *a swan*, Anas Olor and A. Cygnus, Gmel.: *ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor*, Ov. H. 7, 2: *arguti*, Virg. E. 9, 36: *nivei*, Val. Fl. 6, 102: *purpurei*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10: Plin. 10, 23, 32.

ōlōrī-fer, a, um, adj. *swan-bearing* (poet.): *Padus*, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 12.

ōlōrīnus, a, um, adj. [*olor*] *pertaining to a swan or swans*: *olorinae pennae*, Virg. Aen. 10, 187: *alae*, Ov. M. 10, 718: *color, i. e. white*, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

ōlus (holus; also, anciently, *helus*; Fest. s. v. *helus*), ēris, n. (gen. plur. *olerorum*: Lucil. in Non. 490, 25: *dat. pl. oleris*, Cato R. R. 149) *kitchen or garden herbs, vegetables, esp. cabbage, colewort, turnip*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, fin.: *Col. 2, 10, 22*: *donec discoqueretur olus*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74: *prandere*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13: *silvestre*, Plin. 22, 22, 38: *marinum, sea-kale*, id. 29, 4, 25. II. *Esp. olus atrum, and in one word, olusatrum* (gen. *oleris atri* et *olusatri*) *n. a plant, Alexanders*, Smyrnum *olusatrum*, Linn.: *Col. 11, 3, 18*: *Plin. 19, 8, 48*: *olus pulum*, Col. 10, 123.

olusatrum, i, v. *olus, no. II*.

ōluscūlum, i, n. dim. [*olus*] *a small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage*: Cic. Att. 6, 1: *Hor. S. 2, 6, 64*.

olvatum Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Fest. s. v.

ōlympias, ādis, f. = *Ὀλυμπίας*, an *Olympiad*; the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time (v. Smith's Ant. 833 seqq.): *centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: *si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, ib.: sexta Olympiade*, Vell. 1, 8. In the poets sometimes for *lustrum, i. e. a period of five years*: *quinquennis Olympias*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5: *Mart. 7, 40*.

ōlympias, ādis, m. = *Ὀλυμπίας*, a north-west wind, that blows on the island of Euboea: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

ōlyra, ae, f. = *ὀλῦρα*, a kind of grain, called also *arinca*, which greatly resembles *spelt*, prob. the same, Triti-

cum *Spelta*, Linn.: Plin. 18, 10, 20: *id. 22, 25, 57*.

ōmāsum, i, n. [a Gallic word] *but-lock's tripe*: *patinas coenabat omasi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34: Plin. 8, 45, 70. *Transf.*: *pingui tentus omaso, with his fat paunch*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

ombria, ae, f. = *ὄμβρια*, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ōmen, inis, n. [old form, *osmen*: *omen quod ex ore primum elatum est, osmen dictum*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 76: *omen velut oremen, quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit*, Fest. s. v.: others connect it with *audio*] *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen*: neque solum deorum voces Pythagoraei observaverunt, sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina, Cic. Div. 1, 45: *qui discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur*, id. Phil. 9, 4 fin.: *quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeos, hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promisit*, ib. 4, 4, 10: *exire malis ominibus*, id. Sest. 33: *quam (rem) tu ipse omnibus optimis prosequeris*, id. Fam. 3, 12: *cum bonis ominibus incipere*, Liv. praef. fin.: *i secundo omine, good luck attend you*, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50. II. *Transf. a solemn assurance*: *ea lege atque omine*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28. 2. *a solemn usage*: *hic sceptrum accipere et primos attollere fasces regibus omen erat*, Virg. Aen. 7, 174.

ōmentātus, a, um, adj. [*omentum*] *filled with omentum*: *isicia omentata*, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, n. [contr. of *opimentum*, from *opimus*] *the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*: *ast illi tremat omento popa venter*, Pers. 6, 74. 2. *Esp. the membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul*: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 80. (ii) *the bowels*: Pers. 2, 47: *porci*, Juv. 13, 113. II. *Transf. any skin which envelopes an internal part of the body, a membrane*: *Macr. S. 7, 9*: *of the meninges*, ib.

ōminālis, e, adj. [*omen*] *portentous, ominous* (for *ominosus*): *tanquam ominalem diem plerique vitant* (al. *inominalem*), Gell. 5, 17.

ōminātiō, ōnis, f. [*ominor*] *a foreboding, prognostic*: Fest. s. v. *faventia*.

ōminātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a diviner*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 90.

ōmino, for *ominor*: *ut tibi bene sit, qui ominas*, Pomp. in Non. 474, 11.

ōmīnor, atus, i. v. dep. [*omen*] *to forebode, prognosticate, augur, presage, predict, prophesy*: *malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae) ominari*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: *melius, quaeos, ominare*, id. Brut. 96, 329: *felix faustumque imperium*, Liv. 26, 18: *optamus tibi omina, murque in proximum annum consulatum*, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: *clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, wishing*, Suet. Ner. 48. Of things: *naves velut ominatae, as if they had divined*, Liv. 29, 3: *malo ominatis parcite verbis, words of evil omen*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11.

ōmīnōsē, adv. *ominously*: *ominoso retentus*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ōmīnōsus, a, um, adj. [*omen*] *full of foreboding, portentous, ominous*: *mons avibus obscenis ominosus*, Messala in Gell. 13, 14 fin.: *ominosa res*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14 fin.

ōmissiō, ōnis, f. [*omitto*] *an omitting, omission*: *laudis*, Sym. Ep. 3, 48.

ōmissus, a, um, Part. [*omitto*]. II. Adj.: *negligent, heedless, remiss*: *animo esse omisso*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9. Comp.: *ad re omissior, in respect of property*, id. Ad. 5, 3, 44.

ō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go, let loose, let fall*: *mullerem*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: *habenas, to let go*, Tac. H. 1, 86: *arma, to let fall*, Liv. 21, 11: *animam, to give up the ghost, to die*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 85. II. *Fig. to let go, abandon, give up, lose, neglect, disregard*: *obsessionem nostrorum omisit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: *Caesar frustra diebus*

aliquot consumptis, ne reliquum tempus omittat ab urbe proficiscitur, ib. 1, 33: omittit tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: apparatus, Liv. 37, 10: pietatem et humanitatem, Cic. Off. 3, 10: omittit timorem, *lay aside*, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*: contentionem, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: primam navigationem ne omiseris, *do not neglect*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: quod petiit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98. 2. Esp. to pass over, say nothing of, omit, in speaking: ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumera-bilia, Cic. Brut. 76 *fin.*: ut alla omittam, id. Quint. 22: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep. 1, 1: gratulationes, id. Sest. 24. 3. With *inf.*: to leave off, cease: iratus esse, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 26: lugere, Cic. Brut. 76: urgere, id. Div. 1, 7: mirari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 11. 4. to overlook, leave unpunished: unam hanc noxiam omittit; si allam admisero unquam, occidit, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 13. 5. to overlook, not mind: omittit hostem, Liv. 22, 12: Samnites, omissis Sidicinis, Campanos adorti, id. 7, 29.

ommento (obm.), i. v. n. to wait: Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v.

omnicanus, a, um, adj. [cano] that sings everything or everywhere: oratio, App. Flor. p. 349.

omnicarpus, a, um, adj. [carpo] that crops everything: capra carpa, a quo scriptum omnicarpae caprae, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 97.

omni-color, oris, adj. of all colours: pictura, Prud. *στέφ.* 12, 39.

omnifariam, adv. on all sides, everywhere, in every way: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique-versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: Macr. S. 7, 13 *med.*

omnifarius, a, um, adj. [omnis] of all sorts: omnifarius, παντοιος, Gloss. Philox.

omni-fer, era, erum, adj. all-bearing, all-sustaining: vultus, i. e. the surface of the earth, Ov. M. 2, 275.

omniformis, e, adj. [forma] of all shapes: mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trismeg. p. 78: machina, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 339.

omni-gēnus, a, um (gen. plur. omnigenum, Virg. Aen. 8, 698), adj. of all kinds: colores, Lucr. 2, 759: principia, id. 5, 440: coetus, id. 5, 429: omnigenumque deum monstra, Virg. Aen. 8, 698: doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6.

omnigēnus, a, um, adj. [GEN, root of gigno] all-begetting, all-producing: pater, Prud. in Sym. 1, 12.

omnimēdens, adj. [medeor] all-healing: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

omnimōdē, omnimōdis, adv. i. q. omnimodo: Lucr. 1, 684: App. Flor. n. 4.

omnimōdo (and separately omni modo), adv. by all means, altogether, wholly: evitemus omnimodo, ne deliberrasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *fin.*

omni-mōdus, a, um, adj. of all sorts or kinds: voculae, App. M. 5, p. 169.

omnimorbīa, ae, f. [morbus] all-disease, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: polion a Graecis, a Latinis omnimorbīa, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

omnino, adv. altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly: Neoptolemus apud En-nium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, entirely, i. e. constantly, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1: non omnino jam perli: est reliquum quo peream magis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 80: aut omnino aut magna ex parte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1: non multum aut nihil om-nino, not at all, ib. 1, 3: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, id. Am. 6: non usquam id dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, absolutely, i. e. expressly, explicitly, id. Tusc. 5, 9: non tamen omnino Teucres delere paratis, Virg. Aen. 9, 248: ne faciam, inquit, omnino

versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6. With *omnis* non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, all and every, of all kinds whatever, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 75: hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86. 2. Esp. with numerals, in all: quinque omnino fuerunt, id. Clu. 28: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, there were only two roads, Caes. B. G. 1, 6. 3. In concessions: by all means, certainly, to be sure: with sed, tamen, etc.: re-stricti omnino esse nullo modo debe-mus, sed in deligendis idoneis iudicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18: longe omnino a Tiberi ad Caicum, sed concedo id quoque, id. Fl. 29: omnino locuples est; sed tamen scire velim, id. Att. 12, 14. 4. In general state-ments: in general, generally, univers-ally: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere conari, id. Quint. 24. So at the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, id. Off. 1, 20: omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cau-tio est, id. Am. 21. (Hence *lt. onnina-mente.*)

omni-pārens, tis, adj. all-bearing, all-producing: per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706: terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 595: mundus, App. de Mundo, p. 67.

omni-pāter, tris, m. the father of all, the universal father: Deus, Prud. *στέφ.* 3, 10.

omnipāvus, a, um, adj. [paveo] all-fearing: panphobi, quos nos omni-pavos dicere poterimus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

omni-pēritus, a, um, adj. skilled in all things: Acetis succis omniperita suis, Albinov. 2, 110.

omni-pollens, tis, adj. all-power-ful, almighty: Deus, Prud. Apoth. praef. 31.

omni-pōtens, tis, adj. all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent: Juppiter, Cat. 64, 171: regina, i. e. Juno, Val. Fl. 1, 81: fortuna, Virg. Aen. 8, 334. Sup.: deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *med.*

omnipotentia, ae, f. [omnipotens] almighty power, omnipotence: Macr. S. 1, 16.

omnis, e, adj. all, every (freq. with a subst. sign. in plur., omnes, all men; omnia, all things): omnes omnia bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: ad unum omnes, all to a man, Cic. Am. 23, 86: om-niam nomine, quicumque ludos faciunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: ab omni, quod abhor-ret, id. Off. 1, 35: omnes omnium ordin-um homines, id. Rab. per. 7: omni-bus precibus petere contendit, with prayers of every kind, most urgently, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: omnia facere, to do everything, make every exertion, Cic. Am. 10: omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, I agree with him on all topics, id. Fam. 13, 1: in eo sunt omnia, every thing de-pends on that, ib. 15, 14: esse omnia allici, to be one's all, Ov. H. 12, 162: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11: per omnia, in all points, in every respect, Quint. 5, 2, 3: vir alloqui per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33: mihi cer-tum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te faxis, just the same, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 23: te alla omnia, quam quae vells, agere, moleste ferrem, just the contrary, Plin. Ep. 7, 15. 2. Dis-tributively: every, each, every time, etc.: omnibus mensibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31: quaedam gallinae omnia gemina ova pariunt, lay two eggs each time, Plin. 10, 74. 3. Omnia, adverbially, altogether, entirely, in every respect: tramites, omnia plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25. II. In sing. every, all, the whole: militat omnis amans, every lover, all lovers, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 1: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies cen-

tena millia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: coelum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: omne corpus intenditur, id. Tusc. 2, 23: sanguinem suum omnem profundere, id. Cluent. 6: omnis in hoc sum, I am wholly engaged in this, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: non omnis moriar, id. Od. 3, 30, 6. 2. With sine, for ullus, any whatever: sine omni pe-riculo, without any danger, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17: sine omni sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 1. 3. all manner of, of every kind: omne olus coenare, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2. (Hence *lt. ogni.*)

omnisōnus, a, um, adj. [sono] uttering all kinds of sounds: mela, Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

omni-tēnens, tis, adj. holding all things, all-swaying: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 202.

omni-tūens, tis, adj. all-seeing: Lucr. 2, 940: sol, App. de Mundo, p. 71.

omni-vāgus, a, um, adj. roving every where: Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.

omnivōlus, a, um, adj. [volo] will-ing every thing: omnivoli furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 140.

omnivorus, a, um, adj. [voro] all-devouring, omnivorous: boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53.

ōmōphāgia, ae, f. = ὀμοφαγία, the eating of raw flesh: Arn. 5, 180.

omphācium, il, n. = ὀμφάκιον, the oil or juice of unripe olives or grapes: Plin. 12, 27, 60: id. 14, 16, 18.

omphācōcarpus, i, m. = ὀμφακό-καρπος, a plant, called also aparine; common cleavers, Galium Aparine, Linn.: Plin. 27, 5, 15 (al. omphalocar-pon).

omphācōmel, mellis, n. a sirup made of omphacium: Pall. 9, 13.

omphalocarpos, v. omphacocar-
pos.

omphālos, i, m. = ὀμφαλός, the navel, pure Lat. umbilicus. Meton. the centre: Aus. Idyll. 11, 60.

ōnāger and ōnagrus, i, m. = ὄνα-γρος, a wild ass: Plin. 8, 44, 69: timidū, Virg. G. 3, 409: pulcer, Mart. 13, 100.

II. Transf. a military engine for discharging large stones: Veg. Mil. 4, 22: Amm. 23, 4.

ōnāgos, i, m. = ὄναγος, an ass-driver: Pl. Asin. prol. 10.

onchesmitēs, ae, m. = Ὀγχημίτης, a wind blowing from Onchesmus, a harbour of Epirus: Cic. Att. 7, 2.

onco, i. v. n. to bray like an ass: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

oncōma, ātis, n. = ὄγκωμα, a tumour: Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

ōnērārius, a, um, adj. [onus] per-taining to burthen, transport, or car-riage; that carries freight, etc.: one-raria jumenta, beasts of burthen, Liv. 41, 4: navis, a merchant-ship, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: Liv. 22, 11: also Subst. one-raria, ae, f. a merchant-vessel, transport: Cic. Att. 10, 12.

ōnērātus, a, um, Part. [onero]

II. Adj.: filled, full: with gen.: oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. in Non. 498, 12 (al. honoratus).

ōnēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [onus] to load, burthen, freight: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: ju-menta, Sall. J. 75: naves commeatu, ib. 86: aselli costas pomis, Virg. G. 1, 274: tauri cervix oneratur aratro, is burthened, Ov. A. A. 1, 19: aures la-pillis, ib. 3, 129: aliquem catenis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45. 2. to overload, gorge, oppress: ventrem, Sall. Or. de Rep. ord. 1: onerari epulis, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 31: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: cibus, qui in aegritudine alat neque oneret, without oppressing the stomach, Plin. 29, 3, 11. 3. to cover, clothe, etc.: membra sepulcro, Virg. Aen. 10, 558: ossa aggere terrae, ib. 11, 212: humerum pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 4. 4. to cover (of the male): vaccam, Pall. Jun. 4. 5. to supply, furnish, cover (poet.): onerare mensas da-pibus, Virg. G. 4, 133: manus ambae

jaculis oneravit, i. e. armed, id. Aen. 10, 862. 6. to occupy: saltum castris, Liv. 32, 11. 7. to load, stow, or heap up (poet.): vina cadis, Virg. Aen. 1, 195: canistris dona Cereris, ib. 8, 180. 8. to beat, strike, etc.: aliquem pugnis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 172: aliquem saxis, to stone, Phaedr. 3, 2, 4.

II. Fig. to load, burthen, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, etc.: aliquem mendacis, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: judicem argumentis, id. N. D. 3, 3: aethera votis, Virg. Aen. 9, 24: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. S. 1, 10, 10: aliquem maledictis, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 122: malis, Virg. Aen. 4, 549: aliquem injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8. Sometimes also in a good sense: to overwhelm: me amoenitate oneravit dies, has overwhelmed me, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 7: diem commoditatibus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 1: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 4, 13: spe praemiorum, id. 35, 11: promissis, Sall. J. 12: honoribus, Just. 5, 4. 2. to make heavier or more burthensome, to aggravate: injuriam alicujus invidia, Liv. 38, 56 fin.: pericula alicujus, Tac. A. 16, 30: curas, id. H. 2, 52: delectum avaritia et luxu, to make more odious, ib. 4, 14: Sejanum, to accuse, id. A. 4, 68.

ōnērōsē, adv. odiously: Paul. Nol. Ep. 11.

ōnērōsitas, ātis, f. [onerous] burthensomeness, burthen: Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

ōnērōsus, a, um, adj. [onus] burthensome, heavy, oppressive: praeda, Virg. Aen. 9, 384: cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, heavy, indigestible, Plin. 23, 7, 62: ervum capiti et stomacho onerosum, id. 22, 25, 73. Comp.: aer est onerosior igne, Ov. M. 1, 53. II. Fig. burthensome, onerous, irksome: onerosior altera sors est, ib. 9, 676: donatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: onerosum est accusare damnatum, irksome, odious, ib. 11.

ōnīrocrītēs, ae, m. = ὀνειροκρίτης, an interpreter of dreams: Fulg. Myth. 1.

ōnīros, i, m. = ὀνειρος (dream), the wild poppy, so called from its soporific qualities, prob. Papaver somniferum, Linn.: App. Herb. 53.

ōniscus or -os, i, m. = ὀνίσκος, a woodlouse, milleped, v. millipeda: Plin. 29, 6, 39: id. 30, 8, 21.

ōnītis, idis, f. = ὀνίτις, Pliny seems to confound two plants of Dioscorides under this name, Origanum Onitis, Linn., and Marrubium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 67: App. Herb. 122.

ōnobrŷchis, idis, f. = ὀνόβρυχis, a plant, called also palme asini: Plin. 24, 16, 98.

ōnōcardiōn, ii, n. a plant, called also chamaeleon: App. Herb. 25.

ōnōcentaurus, i, m. = ὀνοκένταυρος, an ass-centaur, a fabulous animal: transf. of an impure person: Hier. in Isai. 6, 13, 22.

ōnōchēlis, is, and ōnōchēllis, is, f. = ὀνοχειλές, ὀνοχειλῖς, a plant, a kind of alkanet, Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

ōnōcoetēs, ae, m. = ὀνοκοίτης (he who lies in an ass's manger), a mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ: Tert. Apol. 16: (al. ononychites, ae, m. = ὀνονυχίτης, he who has ass's hoofs).

ōnocrotālus, i, m. = ὀνοκρόταλος, the pelican, Pelicanus Onocrotalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 47, 66.

ōnōmātōpoeia, ae, f. = ὀνοματοποιία, the forming of a word to resemble a natural sound: Charis. p. 245 P.

ōnōnis, idis, f. = ὀνώνις, a plant, the tall rest harrow, Ononis antiquorum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 58.

Itēs, ae, v. onocoetes. ὀνόσπορον, a plant, St. Mary's thistle, Onopordum Acanthium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 86.

ōnōpyxos, i, m. a plant of the thistle kind, Onopordum illyricum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

ōnosma, ātis, n. = ὀνοσμα, a plant, a kind of anchusa, supposed by some to be the Onosma echioides, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 86.

ōnŷris, is, f. = ὀνύρις, a plant, called also oenothera: by Dioscorides this is supposed to be the willow-herb, Epilobium roseum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 11, 69.

ōnus, ōris (abl. oneri, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 64), n. a load, burthen: oneris maximi pondus, Vit. 10, 8: onus sustinere, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 68: cum gravius dorso sublit onus (asellus), Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: tanti oneris turris, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ad minimum redigi onus, Ov. M. 14, 149. 2. Esp. of goods, baggage, etc. a load, lading, freight, cargo: insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. Manil. 18: (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paulo latiores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumentis onera deponere, loads, packs, id. B. C. 1, 80.

3. Poet. the foetus, embryo: onus gravidi ventris, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. 4. the excrements: ciborum onera reddere, Plin. 8, 27, 47: duri ventris onera solvere, Mart. 13, 29.

II. Fig. a burthen, tax, expense (usu. plur.): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43: patria, Suet. Cal. 42: haerere in explicandis oneribus, Auct. orat. pro dom. 12. 2. a load, burthen, weight, charge, trouble: quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetna gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: magnum est onus atque munus suscipere et profiteri, id. de Or. 1, 25: allevare, id. Rosc. Am. 4: officii, ib.: probandi, the burthen, obligation, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 22: oneri esse alicui, to be a burthen, Liv. 23, 43: neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

ōnustātus, a, um, Part. laden: Vulg. Judith. 15, 7.

ōnustus, a, um, adj. [onus] loaded, laden, burthened, freighted, etc.: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16: naves onustae frumento, id. Off. 3, 12: currus quinque liberis, Tac. A. 2, 41: corpus, overloaded, clogged with food, Lucr. 3, 113. II. Transf. filled, full: ager praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87: pharetrae telis, Tac. A. 12, 13. With gen.: auri, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 10. 2. full, satisfied with food: id. Cist. 1, 2, 7. III. Fig. loaded, burthened: omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, id. Aul. 3, 1, 7: corpus, weighed down with years, id. Men. 5, 2, 5: pars onusta vulneribus, Tac. A. 2, 15. 2. full, etc.: onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: fidicina dolis astutisque onusta, full of, id. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

ōnŷchintīnus, v. onychitinus.

ōnŷchīnus, a, um, adj. = ὀνυχίνος, of the colour of the finger-nail: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16: pruna, Col. 12, 10. II. of or resembling the marble called onyx: tegmen onychinum, Lacv. in Gell. 19, 7 fin. 2. Subst. onychina (sc. vasa), n. plu. vessels of onyx: Lampr. Hellog. 32.

ōnŷchīpuncta, ae, f. a precious stone, called also jasponyx: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

ōnŷchītēs, ae, m. = ὀνυχίτης, another name for onyx: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ōnŷchītīnus, a, um, adj. = ὀνυχίτινος, pertaining to onyx: crustae (al. orychintinae), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ōnŷchītis, is, f. = ὀνυχίτις, a kind of cadmia, q. v.: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ōnŷchīus, a, um, adj. [onyx] pertaining to onyx: onychius lapis, i. e. onyx, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

ōnyx, ŷchis, m. (fem. v. infra) [ὄνυξ, a finger-nail; hence, from its colour] a kind of yellowish marble, onyx, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors: Plin. 36, 7, 12 sq.: totaque effusus in aula calcabatur onyx, Lucan. 10, 116: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 12, 50. 2. Meton. a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box: nardi parvus onyx, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17: murheus, an ointment-box, Prop. 3, 8, 22:

Syrio munere plenus onyx, id. 2, 10, 30. In this signif. also fem.: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. 7, 94. II. a yellowish precious stone, an onyx: Plin. 37, 6, 24. III. the pholas or boring-muscle, Pholas Ductylus, Linn.: id. 32, 9, 32. (Hence It. nicchetto, niccolino.)

ōpācitas, ātis, f. [opacus] shadiness, shade: amoena, Plin. 6, 30, 35: ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1.

ōpāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to cover with shade, to shade: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: humum taxus opacat, Lucan. 6, 645: (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat, Cic. N. D. 2, 19. 2. Transf. to cover (poet.): opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331. II. Fig. to darken, obscure: Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 1, 2.

ōpācus, a, um, adj. shady, in the shade: opaca vocantur umbrosa, Fest. s. v.: ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: frigus, cool shade, Virg. E. 1, 53. Comp.: locus umbra opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. Sup.: opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22. In neutr. absol.: colores, qui in opaco clarius micant, in the shade, Plin. 10, 20, 22. In plur. with gen.: per opaca locorum, through shady places, Virg. Aen. 2, 725. 2. Transf. darkened, dark, obscure: opaca nox, ib. 4, 123: domus Cyclopi, ib. 3, 619: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 619: mater, i. e. the earth, id. M. 2, 274: crepuscula, in the lower regions, ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3. (ii) bushy, thick: barba, Cat. 37, 19.

II. A ct. that gives or casts a shade, shady (poet.): nemus, Virg. Aen. 8, 107: ilex, ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

ōpālus, i, m. a precious stone, opal: Plin. 37, 6, 21: Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

ōpella, ae, f. dim. [opera] a little or light pains, labour, service (poet.): parva opella, Lucr. 1, 1107: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

ōpēra, ae, f. (syncop. gen. ōprae, Enn. in Sen. Ep. 108) [opus] pains, exertion, work, labour: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42: sine hominum manu atque opera, ib. 2, 4: operam curamque in rebus honestis ponere, ib. 1, 6: operam et laborem consumere in aliqua re, to bestow labour and pains on anything, id. de Or. 1, 55: operam studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6: tribuere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 2: sumere, id. Verr. 4, 31: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: interponere, to bestow, employ, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19: ibo, atque illam adducam, quam propter opera est mihi, on whose behalf I am engaged, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 93: est operae pretium, there is a reward for the labour, i. e. it is worth while to do it, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: Hor. S. 2, 4, 63: Liv. 31, 45: and elliptically, est operae, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 5: operae pretium facere, to do what is worth the trouble, what is useful, Liv. praef. init. 2. a service, rendering of service: Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, in the service of the company, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scriptura pro magistro dat, serves as director, ib. 65: in omnibus bellis singulari ejus opera fuerat usus, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, will do good service, Sen. Prov. 2: musis operas reddere, to serve, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: amico, to serve, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huc dedisse operam malam, that I have done him an ill turn, id. Capt. 3, 5, 43. 3. Esp. in the phrase, operant dare, to bestow care or pains on, to give attention to: constr. with dat. or subj.: dare operam funeri, to attend, Cic. Att. 15, 1: operam dare valetudini, id. de Or. 1, 62: bellis, aut foro, Ov. R. Am. 165: amori, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: memoriae alicujus, to attend to what brings a person to mind, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: tonsori, to get shaved, Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, to attend to one, listen to him, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: da operam, ut valeas, id. Att.

16, 16: dent operam Coss., ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

4. In *abl.* opera mea, tua, etc., *through my (thy, etc.) means, agency, fault*: fateor abfisse eum abs te, mea opera atque astutia, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 21: non mea opera, neque pol culpa evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: mea opera, Q. Fabi Tarentum recepit, Cic. de Sen. 4, 11: quorum opera cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, hos ad se mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 25.

5. Una *or* eadem opera, *in the same manner, at the same time*: una opera mihi sunt sodales, qua iste, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eadem opera a praetore summam syngrapham, ib. 2, 3, 89.

II. *leisure, spare time*: operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, id. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 5, 15: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 15: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

III. *Meton. a day's work or labour (usu. plur.)*: quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13.

2. *a day-labourer, journeyman*; also, in gen. *a labourer, workman (usu. plur.)*: plures operas conducere, id. 3, 21: nona, *a ninth labourer*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118. Hence, *transf. in a bad sense*, operae, *hired aiders, abettors, tools, etc.*: mercenariae, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17: theatrales, *parties hired for the purpose of applauding*, Tac. A. 1, 16.

3. *that which is wrought or produced, a work*: operae aranearum, *i. e. spiders' webs*, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13. (Hence Fr. *oeuvre*.)

ōperans, *antis, Part. [operor]*. II. *Adj. active, efficient, effectual*: operantes apes spectare, Plin. 21, 14, 47. *Comp.*: bonitas operantior, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4. *Sup.*: clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

ōperārius, *a, um, adj. [opera]* *pertaining to labour*: homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2: pecus, *working cattle*, Col. 6, 2: vinum, *for working men*, Plin. 14, 10, 12. II. *Subst. operarius, ii, m. a labourer, workman*: operarii quinque, Cato R. R. 10: operarii barbarique, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36: operarius lingua celeri et exercitata, *a mere fluent talker*, id. de Or. 1, 18.

2. operaria, *ae, f. comic. a prostitute*, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 41.

ōperātio, *ōnis, f. [operor]* *a working, work, labour, operation*: insidiantur aquantibus (apibus) ranae, quae maxima earum est operatio, cum sobolem faciunt, Plin. 11, 18, 19. II. *Esp. a religious performance, service, or solemnity, a bringing of offerings*: operationes denicales, *offerings*, Fest. s. v. privatae feriae.

2. In Christian authors: *beneficence, charity*: Lact. 6, 12: Prud. Psych. 573.

ōperātor, *ōris, m. [id.] a worker, operator*: Firm. Math. 3, 9: Tert. Apol. 23.

ōperātrix, *icis, f. [id.] a female worker, producer*: Tert. Anim. 11.

ōperātus, *a, um, Part. [operor]*

II. *Adj. performed, effected*: tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr. 29. 2. *Act. efficacious, effective*: fallaciae vis operator, id. Anim. 57.

ōperculū, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [operculum]* *to furnish or cover with a lid, to cover*: dolla, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 15, 2.

ōperculum, *i, n. [operio]* *a cover, lid*: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: sorba in urocolos picatos adjicito et opercula picata imposito, Col. 12, 16, 4: ambulatorium, *a moveable cover*, Plin. 21, 14, 47. Of the covering of walls: *wainscoting, panel-work*: Lex Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, col. 2.

ōperimentum (syncop. operimentum, *al. oprimentum*, Prud. Psych. 461), *i, n. [id.] a covering, cover, lid*: operimenta decem, Cato R. R. 10: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24: fulmen, quo dolla exhauriuntur, intactis operimentis, *the lids*, id. 2, 51, 52: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.

ōperio, *ūi, ertum (old fut. operibo)*. Pomp. in Non. 507, 33), 4. v. a. [on etym. v. aperio] *to cover, cover over*: operire capita, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 34: capite operto esse, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34: aeger multa veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.*: fons fluctu totus operiretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9. *Comically*: aliquem loris, *to lash soundly*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28. 2. *Transf. to shut, close*: fores, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: operta lectica latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: oculos, *to shut, close (opp. patefacere)*, Plin. 11, 37, 55: opertos compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76. II. *Fig. to hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble*: quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 6 Benti. (*al. aperiam*): non in oratione operienda sunt quaedam, Quint. 2, 13, 12: quotiens dictu deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59: luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 10: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18. 2. *to cover, heap upon*: contumeliis opertus, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: judicia operta dedecore et infamia, id. Cluent. 22.

ōperior, v. opperior.

ōperimentum, v. operimentum.

ōperor, *atus, i. v. n. dep. [opus]* *to work, labour, toil, take pains; to be busied*: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10: servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35. 2. *With dat.*: *to bestow pains upon; to devote oneself to, be engaged in or occupied with*: connubiis arvisque novis operari, Virg. Aen. 3, 136: orandis capillis, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23: textis Minervae, Tib. 2, 1, 65: materiis caedendis, Tac. H. 5, 20: studiis literarum, id. A. 3, 43: scholae, Quint. 10, 3, 13: auditioni in scholis, Plin. 26, 2, 6: rebus domesticis, Col. 12, 4: reipublicae, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15. 3. *Esp. to perform sacred rites, sacrifice*: sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus in herbis, Virg. G. 1, 339: Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop. 2, 24, 1: sacris, Liv. 1, 31: viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta, Tac. A. 2, 14: Vesta fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov. F. 6, 249.

II. *Transf. to work, have effect, to be active, to operate*: nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, *to be effectual*, Capitol. Maxim. 13: ad sui dispendium, *to avail*, Cod. Justin. 5, 12, 7: venenum operatur, *operates*, Lamp. Commod. 17.

ōperōsē, *adv. with great labour or pains, laboriously, carefully*: nec fiat operose, Cic. Or. 44: condita vina, Ov. F. 5, 269. II. *Transf. exactly, accurately*: dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26, 65, n. 2.

ōperōsitas, *ātis, f. [operosus]* *excessive pains, elaborate workmanship*: est etiam, quae περὶεργία vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, operositas, Quint. 8, 3, 55: operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*

ōperōsus, *a, um, adj. [opera]*. I. *Act. painstaking, active, busy, industrious*: senectus, *opp. to languida atque iners*, Cic. de Sen. 8: colonus, Ov. de nuce, 57: operosae cultibus, id. Am. 2, 10, 5. *Poet. with gen.*: dierum, id. F. 1, 101. *Sup.*: Syria in hortis operosissima, Plin. 20, 5, 16. 2. *Transf. of a medicine, active, powerful (poet.)*: herbae, Ov. M. 14, 22. II. *Pass. troublesome, laborious, difficult, elaborate, operose*: labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: artes, *handicrafts*, id. Off. 2, 5: opus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14: res, Liv. 4, 8: templa, *costly*, Ov. M. 15, 667:

mundi moles operosa, *on which much skill has been expended*, ib. 1, 258: castaneae cibo, *hard to digest*, Plin. 15, 23, 25: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 31. *Comp.*: ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. Leg. 2, 26.

ōpertāneus, *a, um, adj. [opertus]* *concealed, secret*: opertanea sacra, *the secret rites of the Bona Dea*, Plin. 10, 56, 77: dii opertanei, *who dwell in the bowels of the earth, gnomes*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

ōpertē, *adv. covertly, figuratively*: operte et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11.

ōpertio, *ōnis, f. [operio]* *a covering, cover (for operimentum)*: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 72.

ōperto, *i. v. a. [id.] to cover*: Enn. in Non. 223, 30.

ōpertorium, *ii, n. [id.] a cover*: Sen. Ep. 87. II. *Esp. a grave*: Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

ōpertus, *a, um, Part. [operio]*. II. *Adj.*: *hidden, concealed*: operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2. In *neutr. absol.*: Apollinis operta, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, id. Div. 1, 50: opertum Bonae Deae, *the secret place or secret service*, id. Parad. 4: literarum, *a secret*, Gell. 17, 9.

ōpertus, *ūs, m. [id.] a covering*: App. Apol. p. 310.

ōpērūla, *ae, f. dim. [opera]* *a little trouble, slight service*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3. II. *Transf. earnings, gain*: operulas merere, App. M. 1, p. 105.

ōpes, *opum, v. ops*.

opetis, *is, f. a plant, called also aristolochia, q. v.*: App. Herb. 19.

ōphēostāphylē, *es, f. v. ophiostaphyle*.

ōphīāca, *orum, n. plur. = τὰ Ὀφιακα, poems or treatises on serpents*: Plin. 20, 23, 96.

ōphīcardēlos *or -us, i, m. an unknown precious stone; perh. a kind of onyx*: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ōphīdion, *ii, n. = ὀφίδιον (little snake), a fish resembling the conger, acc. to Rondeletius the Ophidium barbium, Linn.*: Plin. 32, 9, 35.

ōphion, *ōnis, m. = ὀφίων, a fabulous animal of Sardinia*: Plin. 28, 9, 42.

ōphīostāphylē, *es, f. = ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake-grape), a kind of caper-bush*: Capparis spinosa and the spineless var. inermis: quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen, Plin. 13, 23, 44.

ōphīostaphylon, *i, n. = ὀφιοστάφυλον, i. q. vitis alba, white briony; v. Ampeloleuce*: vitis alba est, quam Graeci ampeloleucen, alii ophiostaphylon appellant, Plin. 23, 1, 16.

ōphītae, *arum, m. plu. = ὀφίται, snake worshippers; a sect*: Tert. Praescr. 47.

ōphītēs, *ae, m. = ὀφίτης (snake-stone), a kind of marble spotted like a snake, serpentine-stone*: ophites serpentium maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 11: Mart. 6, 42.

ōphītis, *idis, f. = ὀφίτης, for ophites, serpentine-stone*: Plin. 36, 22, 43.

ōphīūchus, *i, m. = ὀφιοῦχος, the Serpent-holder, a constellation, pure Lat. Angul-tenens*: Manil. 1, 331.

ōphīūsa *or ophīūssa, ae, f. = ὀφιοῦσα or ὀφιοῦσσα, a magical herb growing in the isle of Elephantine*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

ophrys, *ŷos, f. = ὀφρὺς, a plant with two leaves, supposed by some to be the way-blade, Listera ovata*: Plin. 26, 15, 93, n. 2.

ophthalmias, *ae, m. = ὀφθαλμίας, a fish, in pure Lat. oculata*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 70.

ophthalmicus, *i, m. = ὀφθαλμικός, an oculist*: Mart. 8, 74.

opīcerda *or ovīcerda, ae, f. sheep's dung*: Fest. s. v. sucerda, dub.

ōpīcillum, *i, n. dim. [ope]* *a little help*: Varr. in Non. 83, 25.

ōpīcus, *a, um, adj. [a fuller form for Opsus, obecus, and Oecus, lit. Oscan cf. Fest. s. v. oscum. Hence, transl.]*

clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant: M. Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7: ut nostri opiei putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4: chartae, coarse, unpolished, Aus. Prof. 22: Juv. 6, 455.

opidum, i, n. v. oppidum.

opifer, a, um, adj. [ops fero] aid-bringing, helping: deus, Ov. M. 15, 653. Of things: folia, Plin. 16, 13, 24.

opifex, icis, c. [opus facio] a maker, framer, fabricator: opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8: opifex natura, Plin. 31, 1, 1: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. 2. Esp. a handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42: id. N. D. 2, 60: opifices atque servitia, Sall. C. 50. II. Fig.: verborum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: rhetorice persuadendi opifex, Quint. 2, 15, 4. Poet. with inf.: mire opifex mareis strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3.

opificina, ae, f. [opifex] a workshop: Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 7: Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 83.

opificium, ii, n. [id.] a working, a work: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: in opificiis opera, App. Flor. no. 9.

opilio, ovis, m. [for ovilio, from ovis] a shepherd: etiam opilio, qui pascat alienas oves, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36. (Cf. upiliq). II. an unknown bird: Fest. s. v.

opimatus, a, um, Part. [opimo]. II. Adj. fat: abdomen, Aus. Idyll. 10, 105.

opime, adv. richly, splendidly: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6.

opimitas, atis, f. [opimus] plentifulness, abundance: maximae, Pl. Capt. 4, 1, 2: praedarum, Amm. 19, 11.

opimo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to fatten, make fat: turtures, Col. 8, 7.

2. Transf. of the soil, to make fruitful, to fertilize: terram, App. de Mundo, p. 68. (ii) to enrich, fill, load: auctumnum, Pomona, tuum September opimat, Aus. Ecl. de mensib. 9. II. Fig.: id. Ep. 15, 1.

opimus, a, um, adj. [ops] fruitful, fertile, nourishing: regio opima et fertilis, Cic. Manil. 6: campus, Liv. 31, 31: arva, Virg. Aen. 2, 782: Larissa, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 11: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, 7.

2. fat, plump, corpulent: boves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24: habitus corporis, Cic. Brut. 16: membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14: stabula, of fat cattle, Val. Fl. 6, 613. Sup.: boves septem opimissimos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8. II. enriched, rich: opimus praeda, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: accusatio, gainful, id. Flacc. 33: cadavera, from which their spoilers enrich themselves, Val. Fl. 3, 143: opus casibus opimum, rich in events, Tac. H. 1, 2. 2. In gen. abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid: divitiae, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: opes, abundant, Varr. L. L. 5, 17: opima et praeclara praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: dapes, Virg. Aen. 3, 224: quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72. Esp. opima spolia, the arms taken by one general from another, Liv. 1, 10: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis ingreditur, Virg. Aen. 6, 856: and in gen. the arms taken from an enemy's general, Liv. 23, 46: Virg. Aen. 10, 449. So opimum belli decus, Curt. 7, 4: triumphus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 51: gloria, Val. Max. 4, 3, 10. Also, Subst.: opima, orum, n. plu. honourable spoils: Plin. Pan. 17. 3. In rhetoric: gross, overloaded: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8: Pindarus nimis opima pinguisque facundia esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10.

opinabilis, e, adj. [opinor] resting on opinion or conjecture; conjectural, imaginary: hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: artes, quae conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, id. Div. 1, 14: medicritates, id. Tusc. 3, 31 (opp. naturales).

opinatio, ovis, f. [id.] a supposing; a supposition, conjecture, fancy: opinatio volunt esse imbecillam assensio-

nem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: haec autem opinatio est incoatio se scire, quod nesciat, ib. 4, 11: mordax et inepta, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8.

opinator, oris, m. [id.] a conjecturer: ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, Cic. Acad. 2, 20. II. Under the emperors, one who collected the tribute-corn in the provinces for the army: Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 11.

opinatus, a, um, Part. [opinor]. II. Adj. supposed, fancied: bona, mala, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6. 2. celebrated: certamen, Amm. 21, 6.

opinatus, us, m. [id.] supposition, imagination: animi, Lucr. 4, 465.

opinio, ovis, f. [id.] opinion, supposition, conjecture, fancy, belief: est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis; laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis; metus opinio impendentis mali; libido opinio venturi boni, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: ut opinio mea est, as I believe, id. Fam. 9, 11: ut opinio mea fert, as I incline to believe, id. Font. 13: cujus opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, Celsus is also of this opinion, Col. 2, 12: Romulus habuit opinionem, held the belief, Cic. Div. 2, 33: esse in opinione aliqua, to be of an opinion, to believe, id. Cluent. 51: venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finxisse bellum, Cassius was believed to have, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: praebere opinionem timoris, to convey the impression that one is afraid, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: afferre alicui, Cic. Off. 2, 13: incidere in opinionem, to fall into the belief, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9: opinione duci, to be led by one's belief, Cic. Mur. 30: contra, praeter opinionem, contrary to expectation: dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 15: etsi praeter opinionem res ceciderat, Nep. Milt. 2. So with comp.: opinione citius, quicker than had been supposed, Varr. in Non. 356, 27: istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulchrior sis, handsomer than he imagines, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 23: eo quum celerius omnium opinione venisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. II. Esp. a good opinion, expectation, hope: opinione fortasse nonnulla, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. Am. 9: integritatis meae, id. Att. 7, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6: genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, exceeded my expectation, ib. 5, 12. 2. a good reputation: equites, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: affert et ista res opinionem, Quint. 2, 12, 5: tam laesae quam conservatae sanctissime opinionis, id. 1, 2. 3. a report, rumour: tanta hujus belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: exit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympia, Suet. Ner. 53: opinionem serere, to spread a report, Just. 8, 3.

opiniosus, a, um, adj. [opinio] full of suppositions or opinions: Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, Cic. Acad. 2, 47.

opinuncula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a slight opinion: Salv. de Avarit. 5.

opino, for opinor: Enn. Pac. and Plaut. in Non. 475, 5.

opinor, atus, i. v. dep. to be of opinion, to suppose, deem, believe, think: constr. with acc., acc. and infin., de, or absol.: aliquid opinari, Cic. Mur. 30: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, id. Fam. 7, 17: de vobis hic ordo opinatur, id. Pis. 20: male de Caesare, Suet. Aug. 51. Parenthetically: opinor or ut opinor, as I think, according to my opinion: Cippius, opinor, olim: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6: a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10.

opinus, a, um, v. necopinus.

opipare, adv. richly, splendidly, sumptuously: instructa domus opime atque opipare, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 6: paratum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14.

opiparis, e, for opiparus: App. M. 1, p. 113.

opiparus, a, um, adj. [ops paro] richly furnished, splendid, sumptuous: opiparum magnarum copiarum apparatus, Fest. s. v.: Athenae, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 1: munera, App. M. 5, p. 165.

opisthodomus, i, f. = οπισθόδομος, the back part of a temple or house: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.

opisthographus, a, um, adj. = οπισθογράφος, written on the back: commentarii, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Subst. opisthographum, i, n.: testari in opisthographo, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

opisthotonia, ae, f. = οπισθοτονία, a disease in which the head is drawn backwards: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

opisthotonicus, a, um, adj. = οπισθοτονικός, labouring under opisthotony: sanat opisthotonicos, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

opisthotonos, i, m. = οπισθότονος, a disease in which the head is drawn backwards: Plin. 28, 12, 52. II. disease that causes a person to fall backwards: Hier. 3 Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 1.

opitulator, ovis, f. [opitulus] a helping, help: Arn. 4, 129.

opitulator, oris, m. [id.] a helper, aider, succourer: opitulus Jupiter, et opitulatur dictus est, quasi opis lator, Fest. s. v. opitulus: sodalis opitulatur App. Flor. 3, p. 353.

opitulatus, us, m. [id.] a helping, help, aid: ejus opitulatu, Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

opitulo, for opitulus: Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 11.

opitulus, atus, i. v. n. dep. [ops and TUL, whence tuli] to bring aid; to help, assist: amant ire opitulatum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 27: amicum amico opitularet, id. Curc. 2, 3, 54: sontibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13: inopiae, to relieve, Sall. C. 33: permultum ad dicendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7. With contra, to be good against, to relieve: contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

opitulus, i, v. opitulatur.

opium or -on, i, n. = οπιον, opium, the dried exuded juice of the sleepy poppy, Papaver somniferum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 18, 76: id. 25, 10, 81.

opobalsamum, i, n. [opobalsamum] a place planted with balsam-trees: silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just. 36, 3.

opobalsamum, i, n. = οροβάλσαμον, the juice of the balsam-tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm (unknown): Stat. S. 3, 2, 141. Used for embalming bodies: Inscr. Grut. 692, 10.

opocarpathon, i, n. = οροκαρπαθον, the juice of the carpathum (unknown): Plin. 28, 10, 45.

opopanax, acis, m. = οροπάναξ, the juice of the herb panax, Pastinaca Opopanax, Linn.: Plin. 20, 24, 100.

oporicē, es, f. = οπωρική, a medicine prepared from autumnal fruits: Plin. 24, 14, 79.

oporotheca, ae, or oporothēcē, es, f. = οπωροθήκη, a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.

oportet, ūit, 2. v. impers. [opus] it is necessary, proper, or reasonable: equiv. to must or ought, with a personal subject. Constr. usu. with infin. as subject: the acc. may be regarded either as connected with the infin. or as directly depending on oportet; rarely with subj. clause, which is grammatically depend. on oportet, but is logically its subject; sometimes also with neut. pron. as subject: tanquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, id. Att. 13, 25: unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, Enn. ap. Juv. 14, 207: hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 51: servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, you must be a truly good-for-nothing slave, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: non oportuit relictas (i. e. relictas esse ancillas), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 6: adolescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, he ought to have stayed, id.

Heaut. 1, 2, 26: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Am. 17: pecunia, quam his oportuit civitatibus pro frumento dari, *that was to be given*, id. Verr. 3, 75: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, id. de Or. 1, 6: valeat possessor oportet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49: est aliquid quod non oportet, etiam si licet; quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Balb. 3 fin.: ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 827 P.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (*al. oportebat*), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 25. Without expressed subject: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

op-pallesco (obp.), ūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to turn pale*: carnifex stupore oppalluit, Prud. σρεφ. 1, 92.

op-pando, pansum or passum, 3. v. a. *to spread or stretch against or before, to spread out*: aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat. Cyn. 55: aulac vice oppansa, Tert. Apol. 48.

op-pango (obp.), pēgi, pactum, 3. v. a. *to fasten or fix on, to affix*: ubi saviūm oppēgit, fugit, *imprinted*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 60.

oppansus, a, um, *Part.* [oppando]. II. Subst.: oppansum (-passum), i, n. *a covering, envelope*: Tert. An. 53.

oppassus, a, um, *Part.* [oppando]. **op-pecto** (obp.), 3. v. a. *to comb off*; transf.: *to pluck or pick off, to pick, to eat*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 30.

op-pēdo (obp.), 3. v. n. *to break wind at*. Fig. *to deride, mock, insult*: curtis Judaeis oppedere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

oppērior (obp.), pēritus and pertus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. I. Neutr. *to wait*: ibidem opperiar, Cic. Att. 3, 10: ego in Arcano opperiar, dum ista cognosco, ib. 10, 3: unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sis, *a whole hour*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 30. II. Act. *to await, tarry for*: abi intro: ibi me opperire, id. Andr. 3, 2, 42: hostem, Virg. Aen. 10, 71: tardum opperiar, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 71: imperatorem, Tac. A. 4, 66: seni non otium erat, id sum oppertitus, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 101: tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56: tempus dextrum, *to wait for the right time*, Sil. 5, 85. [Etym. dub.: perhaps connected with pāreo, notwithstanding the quantity of the a.]

oppessulatus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [pessulus] *bolted, barred*: januam firmiter oppessulatam pulsare, App. M. 1, p. 112: foris, Amm. 31, 13.

oppētītus (obp.), a, um, *Part.* [oppeto]. **op-pēto** (obp.), ūvi and ūi, Itum, 3. v. a. *to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil): pestem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: poenas superbiae, Phaedr. 3, 16, 2. Esp. *with mortem, to perish, die*: quum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, Liv. 4, 4: clarae mortes pro patria oppetitae, Mc. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: letum, Sen. Troad. 369. 2. Hence, *absol. to perish, die*: quies ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis contigit oppetere, Virg. Aen. 1, 95: eodem mari, Tac. A. 2, 24: non senio, sed fame, Plin. 10, 3, 4: gloriosa morte, *to die a glorious death*, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 65.

oppexus (obp.), ūs, m. [oppeto] *a combing, dressing of hair*: crinium regillum, App. M. 11, p. 261.

op-pīco (obp.), 1. v. a. *to smear over or seal up with pitch*: corticem oppicato, Cato R. 120.

oppidānūs, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum] *of a town*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38.

oppidānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or in a town other than Rome*: hence sometimes in a depreciating sense, *provincial, rustic, rude*: senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: oppidanum et inconditum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69: lascivia, Tac. A. 14, 17. Subst. oppidani, orum, m. plu. *the inhabitants of a town other than Rome, townsmen, townfolk*: Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ib. 2, 7.

oppidātīm, adv. [id.] *by towns, in the towns, in every town*: ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: quum oppidatim victimae caederentur, id. Galb. 18.

oppido, adv. [id. q. v.] *very, very much, exceedingly* (obsolete in the time of Quint.: oppido sunt usi paululum tempore nostro superiores, 8, 3, 25): oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 143: iratus, greatly, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: opportune, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: pauci, id. Fam. 14, 4: inter se differunt, id. Fin. 3, 10: adolescens, Liv. 42, 28: oppido quam, *exceedingly*, Vitr. 8, 3: quam parva, Liv. 39, 47. In giving assent, *certainly, to be sure*: Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

oppidūlum, i, n. dim. [oppidum] *a small town*: Cic. Att. 10, 7: mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est (*viz., Equus Tuticus*), Hor. S. 1, 5, 87.

oppidum, i, n. (*gen. plur.* oppidum, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: *old abl. plur.* oppidels, Lex Servil.), *a town* (other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome): oppidum ab opidictum, quod munitur opis causa, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 141: quam (sedem) quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Sicilia, id. Verr. 4, 31: Romana per oppida, Virg. G. 2, 176: orti sunt oppido Ferentino, Suet. Oth. 1. Of Rome: per totum oppidum, *all through the town*, i. e. Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, 33, § 14: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36: oppidum Martis, Mart. 10, 30. II. *a fortified wood, among the Britons*: Caes. B. G. 5, 21. III. *the barriers of the circus*: in Circo primo unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Naevius oppidum appellat, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153. [The ancient writers connected oppidum with ops: others, with more probability, suppose it to be a contraction of ἐπίπιδον, as opposed to the arx or citadel; and hence the adv. oppido is equivalent in meaning to plane: v. Key's Alph. 144.]

oppignērātor (obp.), ōris, m. [oppignero] *who lends on a pledge*: Aug. Ep. 215.

op-pignēro (obp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to pledge, pawn* (rare): libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. Sest. 51: anulum, Mart. 2, 57. II. Fig.: filiam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5.

oppilatio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppilo] *a stopping up, obstructing*: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

op-pīlo (obp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to stop up, shut up* (rare): metretam novam amurca colluito, oppilato, Cato R. R. 100: ostia, Lucr. 6, 725: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9.

op-plēo (obpl.), ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. *to fill or block up*: oppleta tritici granaria, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 42: aedes spoliis, ib. 41: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. 10, 46: oppletis non solum portibus, sed etiam litioribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. 2. Transf.: alienus odor nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4. III. Fig.: jam meas opplebit aures sua vaniloquentia (*al. oppilabit*), Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24: mentes tenebris ac sordibus, id. Red. in Sen. 4.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.* [oppleo]. **op-plōro** (obp.), 1. v. n. *to cry or wail at, against, or in*: auribus alicujus meis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

op-pōno (obp.), sūi (in Plaut., sivi), sītum (*syncop. oppositus for oppositus*, Lucr. 4, 151), 3. v. a. *to put or place against, before, or opposite, to* se venientibus in itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: huic equites, ib. 75: turrim ad introitum portus, ib. 39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. Caecin. 8: Eumenem adversariis, Nep. Eum. 3: se periculis, Cic. Balb. 10: ante oculos op-

posuit manus, Ov. F. 4, 178: oculis manus, ib. 3, 46: manum fronti, id. M. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52: foramini oculos, *to keep before the opening*, Petr. 96. 2. *to offer, present*: licet antestari? ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.

3. *to shut, close*: oppositas habere fores, Ov. H. 17, 7. 4. *to set against as a pledge, to pledge, mortgage*: pono pallium: ille suum anulum opposuit (*al. opposivit*), Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 77: ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56: opponere res suas ad securitatem creditoris, Sen. Ben. 7, 4.

II. Fig. *to bring forwards against, to object, allege, interpose*: pericula intenduntur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14: auctoritatem suam, id. Acad. 2, 20: his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, id. de Or. 2, 83: opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem: conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: muri causam, id. Off. 3, 10. 2. Esp. *to speak against, oppose*: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui his rebus, id. Acad. 2, 42. (ii) *to set against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 73.

3. Jusjurandum alicui, *to impose an oath on one*: Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 6.

opporto (obp.), 1. v. a. *to bring*: portat, subportat, obportat, Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūnē, adv. *fitly, seasonably, opportunely*: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1: venisse. Cic. N. D. 1, 7. Sup.: nuntis opportunissime allatis, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Liv. 32, 18.

opportūnitas (obp.), ūtis, f. [oportunus] *fitness, convenience, suitability*: loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: anuli, id. Off. 3, 9: membrorum, id. N. D. 1, 33: aetatis, Sall. J. 6. II. Esp. *a fit, opportune, or favourable time*: optima opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 19: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40.

2. *an advantage*: tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, id. Am. 6: opportunitate aliqua data, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

opportūnus (obp.), a, um, *adj.* [portus, lit. at or before the port; hence] *fit, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune*: tempus actionis opportunum, Graece εὐκαρία, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: domus, Virg. Aen. 8, 235: aetas opportunissima, id. Fam. 7, 7: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, ib. 10, 16: neut. plur. absol.: locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24. 2. Of persons: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47.

II. Esp. *advantageous, serviceable*: ceterae res, quae expetuntur, opportuna sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Am. 6. 2. *exposed, liable to*: Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24: injuria, Plin. 9, 31, 51: opportuniore morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12, n. 2.

oppōsitio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppono] *an opposing, opposition*: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: sapere, et non sapere, Cic. Inv. 1, 28: Gell. 6, 1.

oppōsitus, a, um, *Part.* [oppono]. II. A *adj.*: *placed or standing against or opposite, opposed, opposite*: moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Off. 2, 4: luna opposita soli, id. Div. 2, 6. Of geogr. position: oppositum petens contra Zanclela saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47. III. Subst. *opposita, orum, n. plu. opposite or contradictory things*: opposita (ἀντικειμενα Graeci dicunt), Gell. 16, 8.

oppōsitus, ūs, m. [id.] *a placing against, an opposing*: laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Cic. Marc. 10: Sil. 10, 212. II. *a placing or lying before, an interposition*: oppositu globi noctem afferente, Plin. 2, 71, 73: aedium, Gell. 4, 5. III.

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a citing or quoting against: oppositum horum vocabulorum commotus, id. 14, 5 fin.

oppressio (obpr.), ōnis, f. [opprimo] a pressing down. Fig. force, violence: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 30. 2. violent seizure: occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Auct. or. pro Dom. 3. 3. oppression: legum et libertatis, Cic. Off. 3, 21.

oppressiuncula (obpr.), ae, f. dim. [oppressio] a slight pressing, gentle pressure: papillarum horridularum oppressiunculae, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

oppressor, ōris, m. [opprimo] a crusher, destroyer: oppressores dominationis, Pseudo-Brut. in Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

oppressus (obpr.), a, um, Part. [opprimo]

oppressus (obpr.), ūs, m. [id.] a pressing down, pressure: in oppressu valido, Lucr. 1, 850: montis, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

op-primo (obpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press against, press down: magno et gravi armorum onere oppressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: voluit deus ora loquentis opprimere, Ov. M. 3, 295: oculos, to close the eyes of a dying person, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: os opprime, shut your mouth! hold your tongue! Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 40: Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 93: fauces manu, Suet. Cal. 12: taleam pede, Cato R. R. 46: opprimi ruina conclavis, to be crushed, Cic. Div. 2, 8: terra oppressus, ib. 23: senem injectu multae vestis, to smother, stifle, Tac. A. 6, 50. 2. Transf. to strike down: oppressit jaculo redeuntem ad frena leonem, Val. Fl. 3, 24. 3. to sink: opprimere classem, Cic. Manil. 12. 4. to suppress, quell: opprimitur vis flammae aqua, id. Sen. 19, 71. 5. to suppress, hide: opprimere insigne, id. Ac. 2, 11. II. Fig. to press or bear down, overcome: opprimi onere officii, id. Rosc. Am. 4: opprimi aere alieno, id. Cat. 2, 4: invidia, ib. 2: metu, Liv. 24, 33. 2. to put down, suppress: quae oratio a censore opprimenda est, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, Liv. 2, 4: tumultum, id. 31, 11: fraudem, to baffle, thwart, id. 26, 6.

3. to overthrow, overwhelm, overcome, prostrate, subdue: Mithridatem, Cic. Mur. 15: reliquias, id. Fam. 10, 20: invidiam acerbitate, Nep. Dion. 6: libertatem, id. Alcib. 3: contumeliis, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: intolerandam potentiam, id. Rosc. Am. 13: aliquem, to crush one with false accusations, Liv. 2, 52: somno oppressus, Caes. B. C. 2, 38. In gen.: to have the upper hand, be victorious: Pl. Mil. 4, 5, 10. 4. to fall upon, surprise, seize, catch: occasionem opprimere, id. Asin. 2, 2, 15: imprudentem, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: incautos, Liv. 26, 12: Antonium mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4. 5. to bury, hide, conceal, suppress: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41: ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est, Liv. 23, 22: iram, Sall. J. 72: infamiam, Just. 12, 13. 6. to wear out, weaken, exhaust: oppressum corpus et confectum doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: opprimuntur vires, id. Sen. 11, 36. 7. to terminate abruptly: opprimere amicitiam, id. Am. 21, 78.

opprobriamentum (obpr.), i, n. [opprobrio] a reproach, disgrace: opprobriamentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 87.

opprobriatio (obpr.), ōnis, f. [id.] a reproaching, upbraiding: opprobriatione permotus, Gell. 12, 12.

opprobriatus (obpr.), a, um, adj. [opprobrium] opprobrious: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41.

opprobrium (obpr.), i, n. [probrum] a reproach, scandal, disgrace, robbery: vereor, ne civitati meae opprobrio, Nep. Con. 3: turpitudine generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. 3, 7, 19: opprobria culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 706

opprobrius (obpr.), a, um, adj. [opprobrium] opprobrious: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41.

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10. II. Meton. a reproach, taunt, abusive language: morderi opprobriis falsis, ib. 1, 16, 38: fundere, ib. 2, 1, 146: dicere, Ov. M. 1, 758. 2. Of persons: a reproach, disgrace: opprobria Romuli Remique, Cat. 28, 14: opprobrium majorum Mamercus, Tac. A. 3, 66.

opprobrio (obpr.), no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to reproach, taunt, upbraid: egone id exprobre, qui mihi met cupio id opprobriari? Pl. Most. 1, 3, 143: adversaria, Gell. 17, 1: mollities cuidam opprobriata acerbe, id. 3, 5 in lemm.

oppugnatio (obp.), ōnis, f. [oppugno] a storming, assaulting, a siege, assault: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48: oppugnationem sustinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: inferre, Cic. Coel. 9: propulsare, ib.: relinquere, to raise, Tac. A. 15, 16. II. Fig.: an assault, attack with words: Cic. Vat. 2, 5: id. Q. Fr. 2, 8.

oppugnator (obp.), ōris, m. [id.] an assaulter, attacker: oppugnator patriae, Cic. Phil. 12, 3: Tac. H. 3, 71.

II. Fig.: meae salutis, Cic. Planc. 31.

oppugnatorius (obp.), a, um, adj. to a siege: res, Vitr. 10, 22: ib. 19.

op-pugno (obp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fight against, to attack, assault, storm, besiege: oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: castra, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: locum, ib. 5, 21: oppugnante aliquo, Just. 9, 5.

II. Fig. to attack, assault, assail: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: pecunia aliquem, ib. 1, 1: rem, id. de Or. 2, 38: aliquem clandestinis consiliis, id. Or. 66: aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 44: consilia alicujus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 154.

oppugno (obp.), no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [pugno] to beat with fists, to buffet: os, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 56.

op-pūto (obp.), 1. v. a. to prune: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

oppuuiat, verberat, a puviendo, id est feriendo, Fest. s. v.

oprimentum, v. operimentum.

ops, ōpis, f. (nom. sing. does not occur; and the dat. perh. only once in Front. Ep. ad Ver. 6 fin.) power, might, strength, ability: summa ope niti, Sall. C. 1: omni ope atque opera enitar, will employ all my strength and efforts, Cic. Att. 14, 14: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, with all our powers, id. Tusc. 3, 11: opes ac nervi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: vix humanae opis videri pugna potuit, Liv. 10, 29: grates persolvere dignas non opis est nostrae, is not in our power, Virg. Aen. 1, 601.

2. Meton. property, wealth, means; military or political resources, power, etc. (in this signif. mostly plur.): nos tamen effecimus pro opibus nostris moenia, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 13: condere, to hoard up treasures, Virg. G. 2, 507: magnas inter opes inops, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 28: vita opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta, Cic. Att. 8, 11: opibus et copiis affluentem, id. Agr. 2, 30: tantis opibus reipublicae, id. Sest. 1: et celeritate et copiis docuit quid populi R. disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum eruerint Danae, Virg. Aen. 2, 4. In sing.: vidi ego te, astante ope barbarica, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: Virg. Aen. 8, 685.

II. Transf. aid, help, support, assistance: arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 65: opem salutemque ferre alicui, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: sine tua ope, id. Att. 16, 13: aliquid opis reipubl. tulisse, id. Fam. 4, 1: opem petere ab aliquo, id. Tusc. 5, 2: confugere ad opem alicujus, id. Font. 11: opem afferre, to yield assistance, Ov. M. 8, 601: admovere, id. R. Am. 116.

opsōnium, v. obsonium.

optabilis, e, adj. [opto] to be wished for, desirable: quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 3: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 759: quae

ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic. Off. 1, 14. Comp.: bono viro optabilis, id. Pis. 14.

optabiliter, adv. desirably: Val. Max. 5, 1 fin.

optatio, ōnis, f. [opto] a wishing, a wish: Theseo quum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25. II. Rhetor. t. t.: optatio atque execratio, id. de Or. 3, 53: Quint. 9, 1, 32.

optativus, a, um, adj. [id.] expressing a wish, optative: modus optativus, the optative, Diom. p. 330 P.

optato, adv. according to one's wish: optato venire, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28 fin.: velut optato ventis aestate coortis, Virg. Aen. 10, 405.

optatus, a, um, Part. [opto]. II. A d].: wished, desired, agreeable, pleasant, dear: optati cives, populares, incolae, Pl. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: ad exitus optatos perveni, id. Off. 2, 6, 19. Comp.: nihil mihi fuit optatus, id. Fam. 1, 5. Sup.: vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8. III. Subst. optatum, i, n. a wish: desire: dii tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25: praeter optatum meum, against my wish, id. Pis. 20: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1: mihi in optatis est, I wish, id. 2 13.

optice, es, f. = ὀπτική, optics: optices non ignarus, Vitr. 1, 1.

optimas (optum.), ātis, (gen. plu. um and lum) c. [optimus] an adherent of the best men, in a political sense, i. e. of the aristocratic party, an aristocrat (usu. plur.): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45: quum summa rerum est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatum arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to regnum and civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26: plebis et optimatum certamina, Tac. A. 4, 32. Sing.: dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Coel. in Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 2. 2. Adject.: respublica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 (in Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. in Cic. Fam. 7, 6.

optimē (optum.), adv. v. bene.

optimitas, ātis, f. [optimus] excellence: Mart. Cap. 4, 109.

optimus (optumus), v. bonus.

optio, ōnis, f. [opto] choice, liberty to choose, option: optio haec tua est, utram harum vis conditionem, accipe, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 13: optio vobis datur, utrum velitis, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, to let a person have his choice, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: quum extra sortem collegae optionem dari provinciae iuquum fuerit, Liv. 26, 29.

optio, ōnis, m. [id.] a helper, an assistant: tibi optionem sumit Leonidam, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Aur. Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6. 2. Esp. milit. t. t. an adjutant: Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 91: optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno militum: qui ex eo tempore, quem velint, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est, Fest. s. v.: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

optionatus, ūs, m. [optio] an adjutancy: Cato in Fest. s. v.

optivus, a, um, adj. [opto] chosen: cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101.

opto, avi, atum (optassis for optaveris, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 75) 1. v. a. to choose, select: utrum vis, opta, dum licet, id. Rud. 3, 6, 14: locum tecto, Virg. Aen. 1, 425: externos duces, ib. 8, 503: hanc conditionem misero ferunt, ut optet utrum malit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: permissum ut ex collegis optaret, quem vellet, Liv. 6, 25.

II. Transf. to wish for, desire: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, id. Phil. 14, 1: fortunam, id. Pis. 14. With subj.: (Phaethon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, id. Off. 3,

25: optavi, peteres coelestia sidera tarde, Ov. Tr. 2, 57. With *inf.*: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 29. 2. With *acc.* of thing, and *dat.* of pers. to wish one any thing, in either a good or a bad sense: tibi optamus eam rempublicam, Cic. Brut. 97: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, id. Pis. 20. 3. to desire, require, demand: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id. optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: dabitur quodcunque optaris, Ov. M. 2, 101. [*Opto* perhaps comes from the root *ap*, "to go to," "to obtain," which appears in *ap-iscor*, *ad-ip-iscor*, *ap-tus*, etc.]

optostrōtūm, i, n. [ὀπστρότον] a brick pavement: Not. Tir. p. 164.

optūmē (optim.), *adv.* v. bene.

optūmus (optim.), v. bonus.

optutu, quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. s. v.

ōpūlens, entis, and, more fr.

ōpulentus, a, um, *adj.* [ops].

Act. fruitful, fertile: opulenta Etruriae arva, Liv. 9, 36. II. *Pass. rich, wealthy, opulent*: opulentum fortuna

(*opp. pauperes*), Nep. Chabr. 3: opulens fortunatusque, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 248: oppidum plenum atque opulentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33: Numidia agro virisque opulentiore, Sall. J. 16. With *gen.*: copia

ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6. With *abl.*: auro opulentus,

rich in gold, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 115. III. *Transf. rich, fine, splendid*: opulentum obsonium, id. Bac. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6.

2. *ample, considerable*: opulenta ac ditia stipendia facere, Liv. 21, 43.

3. *respectable, powerful, noble*: opulenti atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4: reges, Sall. C. 53: opulentiore factio, Liv. 32, 32.

ōpulentē and **ōpulenter**, *adv.*

richly, sumptuously, splendidly (rare): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. J. 85: opulente ornata domus, App. Apol. p. 333. *Comp.*: ludos opulentiore facere, Liv. 1, 35.

ōpulentia, ae, f. [opulens] *riches, wealth, opulence*: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95. In *plur.*: Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 22: copiis atque opulentis anteire, Gell. 20, 5. 2. *Transf. like opes, resources, power, of a people*: invidia ex opulentia orta est, Sall. C. 6: Nep. Cim. 2: Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55.

II. *Fig.*: linguae, Claud. Cons. Mal. Theod. 21.

ōpulentitas, ātis, f. [id.] *wealth, power*: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 35.

ōpūlento, i, v. a. [id.] *to make rich, to enrich*: herum baccis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ōpūlentus, v. opulens.

ōpūlesco, 3, v. n. *insep.* [opes] *to grow rich*: in patris opulescere campis, Furlus poet. ap. Gell. 18, 11.

ōpūlus, i, f. *a kind of tree*, perh. the Viburnum Opulus, Linn.: in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: Col. 5, 6, 4.

opunculo, ōnis, m. [opilio] *a bird that imitates the shepherd's song*: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

opus, ōris, n. *work, labour*: quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, in doing your work, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus his non defuit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: nunquam maiora opera sunt, id. Sen. 7: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: grave Martis opus, Virg. Aen. 8, 516. Of political affairs, public business, etc.: opus πολιτικὸν efficere, Cic. Att. 9, 11: oratio in causarum contentione magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17: opus censorium, punishment inflicted by the censors,

Suet. Caes. 41. Of sexual intercourse: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 23. Of honey-making: foris pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. II. *Meton. a military work, a fortification, a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, etc.*: Mulinam operibus munitionibusque sepsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9: Pompeius ad opera Caesaris adpellebat, ut rates perumpiret atque opera distubaret, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 35, 22: operibus oppugnare urbem, id. 37, 5. 2. *a work, piece of workmanship, as a building, work of art, book, etc.*: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: de exstruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet. Tib. 30: habeo opus magnum in manibus, a book, Cic. Acad. 1, 1. 3. *workmanship, skill, design, etc.*: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, id. Verr. 4, 56: hydria Boethi manu facta praeclaro opere, ib. 14: haec omnia antiquo opere, ib. 21. III. *Transf. in gen. a deed, effect*: ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putamus, id. Div. 2, 27: opus meae hastae, Ov. M. 12, 112. 2. *pains, labour, difficulty*: with magnus, tantus, quantus, magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere, and in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere: tanto opere, Cic. Or. 44: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 27 (v. magnopere, etc.).

opus, n. *indecl. need, necessity*: with *abl.*: ferae pecudes frugibus roburne opus habent, Col. 9, 1, 5. II. *Usu. in connection with esse, and hence equivalent to the adjectives needful, necessary*: *constr.* with *dat.* of person, and *nom.* or *abl.* of thing needed: the latter rarely expressed by *gen.*, *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj. clause*: I (thou, etc.) have need of, need, want: materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebebit, Cato R. R. 14: minus multi opus sunt boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: maritimi milites opus sunt tibi, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 61: dux nobis et auctor opus est, there is need of, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: magistratibus opus est, id. Leg. 3, 2: viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8: opus est auctoritate tua, Cic. Fam. 9, 25. *Esp.* with *abl.* of the *part. perf.* used as a *subst.*: maturato opus est, there is need of haste, it is necessary to act with promptitude, Liv. 8, 13: priusquam incipias consulto, et ubi consuleris mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1. So with *abl.* of *Supine*: ita dictu opus est, it is necessary to say, I must say, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: opus est scitu, Cic. Inv. 1, 20. With *gen.*: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. 22, 51: quanti argenti opus fuit, id. 23, 31. With *acc.*: puero opus est cibum, Pl. Truc. 5, 10: est opus modium unum (calcis), Cato R. R. 15. With *inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8. *Ellipt.*: quid opus est plura? (sc. proferre), id. de Sen. 1. With *acc.* and *inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, id. Fam. 16, 14. With *subj.*: opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Pl. Truc. 5, 11. 2. *useful, serviceable, beneficial*: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. Am. 14, fin.: id. Off. 3, 11: Hor. S. 1, 9, 27. (Hence *It. uopo*.)

opusculum, i, n. *dim.* [opus] *a little work*: Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: mea opuscula, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35.

ōra, ae, f. [ōs] *the extremity of any thing, a border, edge, margin, end, boundary*: oras pocula circum contingunt mellis liquore, Lucr. 4, 13: clipei, Virg. Aen. 10, 243: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 66: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23: aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31.

2. *Esp. the sea-coast*: Graeciae, id. Fam. 12, 5: Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5: maritima, Caes. B. G. 3, 8. II. *Transf. a region, clime, country*: quacumque in ora ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66:

gelida, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 4: connexa arbutorum ratio est, quas in oras debeant spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2: Trojae qui primus ab oris Italiae venit, Virg. Aen. 1, 1. Hence, poet.: luminis orae, the world, the earth, life, light: Acherontis orae, the Lower Regions: inde enascitur atque oras in luminis exit, Lucr. 1, 171: quem Rhea sacerdos furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Aen. 7, 660: animas Acheruntis in oras ducere, Lucr. 6, 764. 2. *zone*: globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28. III. *Fig.*: qui potis ingentes oras evolvere belli, unfold the vast series of this war, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: aspirate canenti et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Virg. Aen. 9, 528: in luminis oras eruere, to bring to light, Lucr. 5, 1388. IV. *a cable, a hawser* (this meaning perhaps arose from the phrase oram solvere, to sail from the shore): resolutis oris in ancoras eveniuntur (v. eveho), Liv. 22, 19: oras et ancoras praecidunt, id. 28, 36: Quint. 4, 2, 41: Ep. ad Tryph. 3.

ōrābilis, e, *adj.* [oro] *exorable*: Not. Tir. p. 106.

ōrāculārius, a, um, *adj.* [oraculum] *that utters oracles*: servi, Petr. 43.

ōrāculum (syncop. oraculum: Ov. M. 1, 321), i, n. [oro] *a divine announcement, an oracle*: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. Top. 20: quid est enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enuntiata, Sen. Controv. 1, praef.: edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: petere a Dodona, id. Div. 1, 43: quaerere, Virg. G. 4, 449: poscere, id. Aen. 3, 456: consulere, Ov. M. 3, 8. II. *Transf. in gen. any prophetic declaration, a prophecy*: exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic. Div. 1, 32: ib. 1, 50 fin. 2. *a remarkable or oracular saying*: haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, id. N. D. 1, 24: Plin. 18, 6, 8. 3. *Meton. a place where oracular responses were given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphi tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19: Hammonis Plin. 12, 23, 49. *Fig.*: domus jure consulti, oraculum civitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45.

ōrārīdū, il, n. [os] *a napkin, handkerchief*: Lucil. in Non. 539, 22: oculum ligavit orario, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8, n. 7.

ōrārīus, a, um, *adj.* [ora] *pertaining to the coast*: naves, coasting-vessels, coasters, Plin. Ep. 10, 26.

ōrātīm, *adv.* *coastwise, from coast to coast*: Sol. 3 dub. (al. moratim).

ōrātiō, ōnis, f. [oro] *a speaking, speech, language*: allam nunc mihi orationem despoliatio praedicat, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 52: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis, et ad vitae societatem, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Epicurus re toilit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N. D. 1, 44: in historiis, quas Timaeus oratione Graeca composuit, in the Greek tongue, Gell. 11, 1. II. *Esp. a set speech of an orator, an harangue, oration*: quamvis omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unus oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, Cic. Or. 19: oratio gravis, erudita, liberalis, admirabilis, polita, id. de Or. 3, 25: diserta et oratoria, ib. 1, 54: orationem facere et polire, ib. 14: verba atque orationem habere adversus rempublicam, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habere multam orationem de re aliqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33: recitare, id. Planc. 30: de scripto dicere, ib.: scribere, Quint. 2, 17, 13: instituere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17. 2. *Transf. oratorical talent, eloquence*: satis in eo fuit orationis atque ingenii, Cic. Brut. 45. (ii) *elocution, expression*: orationis genus aequabile et temperatum, id. Off. 1, 1, 3. 3. *prose, opp. to poetry*: et in poematis et in oratione, id. Or. 21. 4. *Under the empire: an imperial message, rescript*: orationes ad senatum missae, Suet. Nero 15: oratio principis, per quaestorem

ejus, audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27. 5. a prayer: Eccl. (passim).

oratiuncula, ae, f. dim. [oratio] a little speech, brief oration: Cic. Brut. 19: aureola, id. N. D. 3, 17.

orator, oris, m. [oro] a speaker, orator: eum (oratore) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello oratorem, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Erin. Ann. 8, 31: additur orator Corneliis suavi loquenti ore, ib. 9, 3. 2. Meton. the art of oratory: oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3. II. the spokesman of an embassy, an ambassador: orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 41: Fabricius ad Pyrrhum de captivis missus orator, Cic. Brut. 14: Veientes pacem petitem oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fetiales judicave sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. III. a beseecher, suppliant: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 145.

oratoris, adv. oratorically: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: Quint. 9, 1, 13.

oratorius, a, um, adj. [orator] pertaining to an orator, oratorical: ornamenta, Cic. Brut. 75: vis dicendi, id. Ac. 1, 8: ars, Quint. Praef. § 17: gestus, id. 11, 3, 125. 2. Subst. oratoria, ae, f. (sc. ars) the oratorical art, oratory: id. 2, 14, 1. II. pertaining to prayer; hence, subst. oratorium, ii, n. (sc. templum) a chapel, oratory: Aug. Ep. 109.

oratrix, icis, f. [oro] she that prays or beseeches, a female suppliant (rare): me oratricem haud sprevisi, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, Cic. Rep. 2, 8.

II. A transl. of ῥητορικὴ, rhetoric, oratory: Quint. 2, 14, 1.

oratum, i, n. [id.] a request, prayer: plur.: cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25.

oratus, ūs (only in abl. sing. and plur.), m. [id.] a praying; a request, entreaty (rare): Cic. Fl. 37, 92: magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbatio, ōnis, f. [orbo] a depriving, privation: Sen. Ep. 87 ad fin.

orbator, ōris, m. [id.] who deprives of children or parents, a bereaver (poet.): nostri orbator Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

orbe-facio, 3. v. a. [orbus] to bereave, to make orphan: orbefacio, ὀρφαρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

orbiculāris, e, adj. [orbiculus] circular, orbicular, of a plant: Marc. Emp. 4.

orbiculātim, adv. circularly, in circles or rings: Plin. 11, 37, 67.

orbiculātus, a, um, adj. [orbiculus] rounded, circular, round: mala, Varr. R. R. 1, 59: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 85.

orbiculor, 1. v. dep. [id.] to go in a circle: orbiculatur, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Philox.

orbiculus, i, m. dim. [orbis] a small orb or disk: radix concisa in orbiculos, Plin. 25, 13, 94. II. Esp. a sheave or pulley: Cato R. R. 3: Vitr. 10, 5.

orbis, a, um, adj. [id.] circular: motus, Varr. in Non. 148, 16.

orbifico, 1. v. a. [orbus facio] to bereave, make childless: Att. in Non. 179, 26.

orbile, is, n. [orbis] the periphery of a wheel, the felly: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15 (dub.).

orbis, is, m. (nom. orbs, Venant. Carm. 8, 5: abl. orbi, Lucr. 5, 75) a circle; also, anything circular, as a ring, disk, hoop, orbit, etc.: in orbem torquere, Cic. Tim. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 715: certum equitavit in orbem, ib. 12, 468: rotae, id. Id. 174: digitum justo commodus orbe teram, exact fit (of a ring), id. Am. 2, 768

15, 6: unionum, roundness, Plin. 9, 35, 56: ut (militēs) in orbem consistentes, form a circle, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28: signifer, the zodiac, Cic. Div. 2, 42: lacteus, the Milky Way, id. Rep. 6, 16: sidera circulos suos orbisque conficiunt, their orbits, ib. 6, 15: immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago, Virg. Aen. 2, 204: orbis mensae, a round table-top, Ov. H. 17, 87: and simply orbes, a round table, Mart. 2, 43: ictus ab orbe, a quoit, Ov. Ib. 590: instabilis natat alterno depressior orbe, scale, Tib. 4, 1, 43: addidit et nitidum sacris crinibus orbem, mirror, Mart. 9, 18: illa (hasta) per orbem aere cavum triplici transiit, the shield, Virg. Aen. 10, 783: the mill-stones of an oil-mill, Cato R. R. 22: a wooden disk used for pressing olives, ib. 18: rotarum orbes circumacti, the wheels, Plin. 8, 16, 19: undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Virg. G. 3, 361: inanem luminis orbem, the eye-socket, Ov. M. 14, 200: gemino lumen ab orbe venit, the eye, id. Am. 1, 8, 16: lucidus orbis, the disk of the sun, Virg. G. 1, 459: renatus, the new-born day, Sil. 5, 56: quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem luna, her disk, Ov. M. 7, 530: Juppiter arce sua totum cum spectet in orbem, the globe, world, id. F. 1, 85: hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, ib. 5, 93: terrarum or terrae, the circle of the earth, the world: permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, ib. 28. Hence, also, country, region: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, the East, Ov. F. 3, 466: Assyrius, Juv. 2, 108: noster, Plin. 12, 12, 26. 2. a kind of fish, perh. a species of Diodon, Linn., which can inflate their bodies like a globe: id. 32, 2, 5. II. Fig. a rotation, round, circuit, routine: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv. 3, 10: insigne regium in orbem per omnes iret, in rotation, ib. 36: orbis hic in republica est conversus, the circle of political changes, Cic. Att. 2, 9. 2. a routine or course of study: orbis ille doctrinae, quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint. 1, 10, 1. 3. Of style or composition: a rounding off, roundness, rotundity: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or. 3, 51: orationis, id. Or. 71: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quandam contextumque desiderat, Quint. 9, 4, 129.

orbīta, ae, f. [orbis] a wheel-track, rut: impressa orbīta, Cic. Att. 2, 21: id. Verr. 3, 3. 2. an impression, mark left by a ligature: vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 210. 3. a circuit, orbit: orbīta lunae, Auct. Aetn. 230. II. Fig. a track, course, path: neque id ab orbīta matrum familias instituit, Varr. in Non. 542, 28: veteris culpae, i. e. bad example, Juv. 14, 37: si rectam viam, non unam orbītam (artis dicendi) monstrent, Quint. 2, 13, 16. (Hence Fr. ornière.)

orbītas, ātis, f. [orbus] bereavement of parents or children, etc., orphanage, widowhood: in orbītatem liberos producere, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 105: misera orbītas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28: tutorem instituere (filiorum) orbītati, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: horum uxores cum viderent exsilio additam orbītatem, Just. 2, 4. In the plur.: Arn. 5, 188. II. Transf. any deprivation or loss: luminis, of an eye, Plin. 7, 37, 37: tecti, id. 35, 3, 6. Fig.: maxima orbītate reipubl. virorum talium, at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men, Cic. Fam. 10, 3.

orbītōsus, a, um, adj. [orbīta] full of cart-ruts (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 17.

orbītudo, inis, f. [orbus] bereavement, orphanhood: miseret orbītudinis, Att. in Non. 146, 17.

orbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to bereave of parents, children, etc.; to make fatherless, motherless, childless: with

abl.: filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10: mater orbata filio, id. Cluent. 15: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 391. II. Transf. in gen. to deprive, bereave of: cum orbabas Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24: non ergo is excaecat nos, aut orbati sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 23: paene equitatu orbavit Alexandrum, Plin. 12, 8, 18: orbari amico, Cic. Am. 3, 10: forum voce erudita spoliatum atque orbatum, id. Brut. 2.

orbus, a, um, adj. bereaved, bereft, parentless, fatherless, childless: senex, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: parens liberorum orbus, Quint. 5, 10, 26: filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3. With gen.: Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov. M. 13, 595. With ab: a totidem natis orba, id. H. 6, 156. 2. Subst. orbus, i, m. and orba, ae, f. an orphan: praeter orbos orbasque, Liv. 3, 3: ut orbae, qui sunt genere proximi, iis nubant, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 75: Quint. 7, 4, 24. II. Transf. in gen. deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid of: plebs orba tribunis, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: ab optimatibus contio, id. Flac. 23: rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 13: forum litibus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 43: regio animantibus, Ov. M. 1, 72: verba viribus, id. H. 21, 142: pectora fide, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: orbus omnibus sensibus, Vell. 1, 5: cubile, empty, widowed, Cat. 66, 21: palmites, bereft of buds, Col. 4, 27. With gen.: orbus auxilii opumque, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 19: pedum, Lucr. 5, 838: luminis, Ov. M. 3, 518. [Orbus, and Gr. ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, prob. have an affixed o, and come from the Sans. root rabh; Lat. rapio; Eng. rest.]

orca, ae, f. [ὀρχη] supposed by some to be the grampus, Delphinus Orca, Linn.: Plin. 9, 6, 5. II. Transf. a large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun: Fest. s. v.: orcae in Hispania fervore musti ruptae, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: orca Byzantia (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. S. 2, 4, 66. 2. a dice-box: Pers. 3, 50: interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidit, Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

orchas, ādis, f. a kind of edible olive: Virg. G. 2, 86.

orchesta, ae, m. = ὀρχηστρίς, a theatrical dancer: orchestarum loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51 (vulgo, horcistarum).

orchestōpōlārius, ii, m. [ὀρχηστόπολος] a juggler, tumbler: Firm. Math. 8, 15.

orchestra, ae, f. = ὀρχήστρα, the place in the theatre where the senators sat, the orchestra: in orchestra senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitr. 5, 6: Suet. Caes. 39. II. Meton. the Senate (poet.): similem videbis orchestrā et populum, Juv. 3, 177.

orchion, ii, n. = ὀρχις, testiculus, a plant, called also testiculata, prob. the same as orchis. App. Herb. 82.

orchis, is, f. = ὀρχις, a plant with roots in the shape of testicles, the purple orchis, Orchis Morio, Linn.: mirabilis est orchis herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis similis, Plin. 26, 10, 62.

II. an unknown fish (prob. the same as orbis, q. v.): (orchis) rotundus est, et sine squamis, totusque capite constat, id. 32, 2, 5.

orchīta, ae, f., and **orchītis**, is, f. = ὀρχίτις, a kind of olive: albam pauseam, vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col. 12, 47: Cato R. R. 6.

orciniānus, a, um, adj. [Orcus] pertaining to the dead (poet.): sponda, i. e. a bier, Mart. 10, 5.

orcīnus or **orcīvus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the realms of the dead: liberti, set free by the last will of their masters, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1: senatores, who became members of the Senate in pursuance of Caesar's will, Suet. Aug. 35.

orcūla, ae, f. dim. [orca] a small tun, a cask: oleas in orcūlam calcato manibus siccis, Cato R. R. 117.

orcūlāris, e, adj. [orcūla] pertaining to a cask or rundlet: termini, Auct. de limit. p. 251 Goes.

orcus, *i. m.* [*Ὀρκος*] *Pluto*; hence *meton. death*: *horridis accipant vocibus orcum*, Lucr. 5, 993: *orcum morari, to hesitate to die*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 50: *cum orco rationem habere, to risk one's life*, Varr. R. R. 1, 4.

orocynus, *i. m.* = *ὀρυκτος*, *a large sea-fish of the tunny-kind*: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ordēum, and its deriv., *v. hord.*

ordia prima, for *primordia*: Lucr.

4, 32. **ordinālis**, *e. adj.* [*ordo*] *denoting order of succession, ordinal*: *ordinale nomen, an ordinal numeral (primus, secundus, etc.)*, Prisc. p. 581 P., et al.

ordinariē, *adv. in order, methodically*: Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordinārius, *a. um, adj.* [*ordo*] *pertaining to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, regular, ordinary*: *ordinarii consules, regular, elected in the usual manner*, opp. to *suffecti*, Liv. 41, 18: *pugiles*, Suet. Aug. 45: *gladiatores*, Sen. Ep. 7. 2. *Esp. subst. ordinarius*, *ii. m. an overseer who keeps order*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5. (ii) *In milit. lang. a foot-soldier who stood at the head of a file*: Inscr. Grut. 542, 8: *Veg. Mil.* 2, 15. 3. *Of things: ordinarium oleum, oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground)*, Col. 12, 50: *vites, standing in regular order*, id. 3, 16: *silices, stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it*, Vit. 2, 8: *consulatus, regular*, Suet. Galb. 6: *consilia, ordinary*, Liv. 27, 43: *oratio, regular, connected*, Sen. Ep. 39: *philosophia non est res succisiva: ordinaria est, domina est, it must be constantly practised*, ib. 53: *fuit ordinarium loqui, it was customary*, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1.

ordinatē, *adv. in an orderly manner, in order, methodically*: *ordinate disponere*, Auct. Her. 4, 56. *Comp.*: *ordinatius retractare*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. *Sup.*: *ordinatissime subjunxit*, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordinatim, *adv. in order or succession; in good order*: *honores ordinatim petere in republica*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: *ille lit passim, ego ordinatim, in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13. II. *Transf. regularly, properly*: *musculus ordinatim structus*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10.

ordinatō, *ōnis, f.* [*ordino*] *a setting in order; arrangement*: *architectura constat ex ordinatione, quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex dispositione*, Vit. 1, 2. *Of vines*: Col. 4, 29. II. *Fig. an orderly arrangement*: *comitiorum*, Vell. 2, 124: *anni*, Suet. Aug. 31: *vitae*, Plin. Ep. 9, 28. 2. *Esp. an orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government*: *quid ordinatione civilis? porro quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur?* ib. 8, 24.

3. *an appointment to office, installation*: *cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proxima Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum*, Suet. Dom. 4. 4. *an imperial regulation, ordinance*: *Nerva in Plin. Ep. 10, 66.*

ordinatīvus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *indicating or signifying order*: *principatus*, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: *adverbia*, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordinātor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *a regulator, arranger*: *litis*, Sen. Ep. 109.

ordinātrix, *icis, f.* [*id.*] *she that orders or arranges*: Aug. Ep. 56.

ordinātus, *a. um, Part.* [*ordino*]. II. *Adj. well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed*: *compositus ordinatusque vir*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8: *igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, perform their appointed courses*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40. *Comp.*: *vita ordinatio*, Sen. Ep. 74. *Sup.*: *meatus ordinatissimi*, App. de Deo Socrat.

ordino, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [*ordo*] *to order, set in order, arrange, regulate*: *ordinare agmina*, Hor. Epod. 17, 9:

aclem, Just. 11, 9: *vineam paribus intervallis*, Col. 3, 13: *partes orationis*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14: *item, de Or. 2, 10: causam*, Paul. Dig. 40, 12, 24: *testamentum*, Mart. ib. 5, 2, 2: *cupiditates improbas*, Sen. Ep. 10: *res publicas, to narrate*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 10. II. *Esp. to regulate, rule, govern a country*: *ordinare statum liberarum civitatum*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: *provinciam intestina dissensione et barbarorum tumultu inquietam*, Suet. Galb. 7. 2. *to ordain, appoint to office*: *magistratus*, id. Caes. 76: *tribunatus, praefecturae, et ducatus, to dispose of, give away*, Just. 30, 2.

ordior, *orsus, 4. v. dep. (fut. ordior for ordiar*: Att. in Non. 39, 22: *part. perf. orditus*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9) *lit. to begin a web, to lay the warp*: *araneus orditur telas*, Plin. 11, 24, 28: *Lachesis plena orditur manu*, Sen. Apocol. Hence

II. *Transf. in gen. to begin, commence, undertake*: *constr. with acc., de, inf., or absol.*: *reliquas res*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: *sermonem*, id. de Or. 1, 21: *nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo*, Hor. A. P. 147: *reliquos, to relate, describe*, Nep. Alc. 11: *querelae ab initio tantae ordinae rei absint*, Liv. Praef. 6: *12: paulo altius de re ordiri*, Cic. Verr. 4, 47: *eloquentia, de qua disputare ordinur*, id. Brut. 6: *cum sic orsa loqui vates*, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: *unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio*, Cic. Marc. 11: *Veneris contra sic filius orsus, thus began (to speak)*, Virg. Aen. 1, 325.

orditus, *a. um, Part.* [*ordior*].

ordo, *inis, m.* *a straight row, a regular series*: *arbores in ordinem satae, i. e. plantae in a quincunx*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: *terno consurgunt ordine remi, in three rows of oar-banks*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: *sex ordinum navem invenit Xenagoras*, Plin. 7, 56, 57. In the theatre, *a row of seats (the first 14 seats in the theatre behind the orchestra were given to the equites: v. Smith's Ant. 474, a): sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18. II. In milit. lang. *a line or rank of soldiers in battle array*: *ordines servare*, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: *perturbatis ordinibus*, ib. 2, 11: *sine signis, sine ordinibus*, Sall. J. 97: *conturbare ordines*, ib. 50: *observare*, ib. 51: *restituere*, ib. Hence the phrase, *cogere or redigere in ordinem, prop. to force into the ranks, i. e. to degrade an officer into a common soldier; and in gen. to humble, degrade*: *Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi*, Liv. 3, 51: *in ordinem redactus*, Suet. Vesp. 15. Fig.: *gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est*, Plin. Ep. 2, 6.

2. *a century of men (in a legion)*: *virii fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, who have been centurions*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8: *L. Pupius primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Pompeii antea duxerat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: *omnium ordinum centuriones*, id. B. G. 1, 40: *primorum ordinum centuriones*, ib. 41. Hence, *meton. (i) a centurion*: *tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, the senior centurions*, ib. 6, 7 fin. (ii) *the office or rank of centurion*: *ordinem alicui adimere*, Tab. Heracleens. ap. Mazoch. p. 423, n. 47. (iii) *military arrangement, tactics, discipline*: *auxilla regis nullo ordine iter fecerant*, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: *ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat*, id. B. G. 2, 19: *rei militaris ratio atque ordo*, ib. 22: *nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum*, id. B. C. 1, 51. 3. In gen. *methodical arrangement, order*: *ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis*, Cic. Off. 1, 40: *satum appello ordinem seriemque causarum*, id. Div. 1, 55: *mox roferam me ad ordinem, will return to order*, id. Ac. 2, 20: *res in ordinem redigere, to reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9: *in ordinem adducere*, Cic. Tim. 3: *eundem tenere, to preserve*, id. Phil. 5, 13: *immutare, to change*, id. Or. 63.

4. *Adverb. expressions*: (i) *ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine,*

ex ordine, in order, in turn: *Regioni rem enarrato omnem ordine*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53: *interrogare*, Cic. Part. 1: *tabulae in ordinem confectae*, id. Rosc. Com. 2: *sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem*, Quint. 4, 2, 87: *hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis*, Virg. E. 7, 20: *ut quisque aetate et honore antecederet, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine*, Cic. Verr. 4, 64. (ii) *ordine, regularly, properly*: *an id recte, ordine, e republica factum esse defendes?* ib. 3, 84: *si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur*, id. Quint. 7. (iii) *ex ordine, in succession, without intermission*: *vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes*, id. Agr. 1, 2: *septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses flevisse*, Virg. G. 4, 507. (iv) *extra ordinem: out of course, in an unusual or extraordinary manner*: *extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: *crimina probantur, in an illegal manner*, Paul. Dig. 48, 1, 8. b. *extraordinarily, i. e. uncommonly, eminently, especially*: *ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua*, Cic. Fam. 6, 5. III. In a polit. respect: *a rank, class, degree of citizens*: *Fiducianus ejus erat ordinis? senatorii*, id. Clu. 37: *adolescentes equestri ordinis*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: *ordo amplissimus, the Senate: quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarant*, Cic. Coel. 2: *also termed splendidissimus ordo*, Inscr. Orell. no. 1180: *ib. 1181: and simply, ordo, the order, for the Senate: ordo Mutinensis*, Tac. H. 2, 52: *Inscr. Grut. 425, 1: trecentos ex deditionis electos utriusque ordinis, i. e. of the two upper classes*, Suet. Aug. 15.

2. In gen. *a class, rank, condition*: *publicanorum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9: *aratorum, pecuinariorum, mercatorum*, id. Verr. 2, 6: *homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine*, ib. 1, 48: *libertini*, Suet. Gr. 18: *grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerunt, alios omnino exemerunt numero, received into the rank of authors, into the canon*, Quint. 1, 4, 3.

ōreae, *arum, f. plu.* [*os*] *the bit of a bridle*: Titin. in Fest. s. v.

ōreas, *adis, f.* = *Ὀρείας*, *a mountain-nymph, Oread (poet.)*: *quam mille secutae hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades*, Virg. Aen. 1, 500: *Ov. M.* 8, 787.

ōreōn, *i. n.* = *Ὀρειον*, *a mountain-plant, a kind of polygonos, perh. the Polygonum incanum*, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91.

ōreōsēlinon (-um), *i. n.* = *Ὀρεοσέλινον*, *mountain-pursley*, *Selinum Oreoselinum*, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 37.

ōrestion, *ii. n.* *a plant, called also helenium and nectarea, elecampane*, *Inula Helenium*, Linn.: Plin. 14, 16, 19, n. 5.

ōrexis, *is, f.* = *Ὀρεξίς*, *a longing, appetite*: *rabidam facturus orexim*, Juv. 6, 428: *Lampr. Elag. 29 fin.*

orgānārius, *ii. m.* [*organum*] *a musical-instrument maker*: Firm. Math. 3, 14.

orgānicus, *a. um, adj.* = *ὀργανικός*: *pertaining to implements, mechanical*: *telarum organica administratio*, Vit. 10, 1. II. *pertaining to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical*: *alterum (melos), quod vocant organicon*, Cato in Non. 77, 9: *saltus*, Lucr. 3, 132. 2. *Subst. organicus, m. a musician*: id. 5, 335.

orgānum, *i. n.* = *ὀργανον*, *an implement, instrument, engine of any kind*. Col. 3, 13. *Of military or architectonic engines (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction)*: *Vitr. 10, 1. Of musical instruments: a pipe*: Quint. 11, 3, 20. *Of hydraulic engines, an organ, water-organ: organa hydraulica*, Suet. Ner. 41: *a church-organ*: Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 150, no. 7. 2. *Transf.*: *organum oris, the human tongue*, Prud. rref. 10, 2. II. *Fig. an implement, instrument*: Quint. 1, 2, 30.

orgia, *orum, n. plu.* = *Ὀργια*, *769*

nocturnal festival in honour of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast or orgies of Bacchus: Virg. Aen. 4, 303. 2. Transf. in gen. any secret frantic revels, orgies: Juv. 2, 91. II. Fig.: Itala per Graios orgia ferre choros, to describe Italian revels by poetry borrowed from the Greeks, Prop. 3, 1, 4: naturae, secrets, mysteries. Col. 10, 217.

oria, v. horia.

ōribāta, ae, m. = ὀρειβάτης, a mountain-climber: Firm. Math. 8, 17.

ōrichalcum (also erroneously written aurichalcum, and derived from aurum), i, n. = ὀρείχαλκος, yellow copper ore, also the brass made from it: Cic. Off. 3, 23 fin.: Hor. A. P. 202: album, Virg. Aen. 12, 87: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 46.

II. Transf. brass implements: a brass tuba: Val. Fl. 3, 61: arms of brass: Stat. Th. 10, 660.

ōricilla (aur.), ae, f. dim. [auricula, auris] an ear-lap: mollior imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2.

ōricūla, v. auricula.

ōriculārius, a, um, v. auric.

ōridūrius, a, um, adj. [os durus] hard-mouthed, of horses: oridurius, σκληροστόμος, Gloss. Philox.

ōriens, entis, Part. [orior]. II. Subst.: the quarter where the sun rises, the east, the orient: ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: aestivus, the quarter where the sun rises in summer, Plin. 17, 14, 24: hibernus, Col. 1, 6: vernus, Gell. 2, 22. 2. poet. for day: septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov. F. 1, 653.

ōrientalis, e, adj. [oriens] pertaining to the east, eastern, oriental: periculorum et operum orientalium socii, in the east, Just. 14, 3: venti, Gell. 2, 22. II. Subst. orientales, ium, m. plu. the orientals: Just. 36, 3. 2. orientales, ium, f. plu. (sc. ferae), wild beasts designed for hunting exhibitions (as lions, tigers, panthers, etc.): Inscr.

ōrificium, ii, n. [os] an opening, orifice: ventris sunt duo officia, Macr. S. 7, 4: cistulae, App. M. 9, p. 236.

ōriga, ae, m. an old form for auriga: Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4.

ōrigānites vinum [origanum], spiced with origanum: Cato R. R. 127, 2.

ōrigānum and -on, i, n., and origanus, i, m. = ὀρείανον, ὀρίανον, and ὀρείανος, or ὀρίανος, the plant wild marjoram, origan: Plin. 20, 17, 67. (i) heracleoticum, Origanum heracleoticum, Linn.: Plin. 20, 16, 62; ib. 17, 69: id. 21, 9, 29, 30. (ii) creticum, Origanum creticum, Linn.: id. 21, 10, 30.

ōriḡnālis, e, adj. [origo] primitive, original: Ceres frugum parens originallis, App. M. 11 init.: coloni, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 14.

ōriḡnālīter, adv. originally: Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

ōriḡnārius, a, um, adj. [origo] original, originary: colonus, Cod. Theod. 11, 48, 7. II. Subst. originarius, ii, m. a native: ib. 10, 38.

ōriḡnātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] the derivation of words, etymology: Quint. 1, 6, 28.

ōriḡnītus, adv. originally: Persae, qui sunt originitus Scythae, Amm. 31, 2.

ōriḡo, inis, f. [orior] the beginning, source, descent, birth, origin: originem rerum quaerere, Cic. Tim. 3: origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29: principio autem nulla est origo: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, ib. 6, 25: summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10: omnium virtutum, ib. 4, 7: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45: originem ducere ab aliquo auctore, to be descended from, ib. 3, 17, 5: accipere, Quint. 5, 11, 19: ducere ex Hispania, id. 1, 5, 57: deducere ab aliquo, Plin. 6, 20, 23: ab aliquo auctore, id. 15, 14, 15: trahere, id. 5, 24, 21. Esp. Origines, the title of an historical work by Cato: Nep. Cat. 3: quod (M. Cato) in principio scripsit Originum nomen, Cic. Planc. 27, 66. II. Metaph. stock, family: Vite.

originem alii aliam tradunt: partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet. Vit. 1: clarus origine, Ov. H. 19, 147: modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39.

2. an ancestor, progenitor, founder: celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisconem Deum terra editum, et filium Manum, originem gentis conditoresque, id. G. 2: eaeque urbes brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, their mother-cities, Sall. J. 19: Romanae stirpis origo, Virg. Aen. 12, 166.

ōrinda, ae, f. = ὀρίνδης, Ethiopian bread: Apic. 2, 2.

ōrīōla, v. horiola.

Orion, ōnis and ōnis, m. = Ὀρίων, the constellation Orion: Ov. F. 5, 493: Virg. Aen. 1, 535: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21.

ōrior, ortus (fut. part. oriturus: orēretur for oriretur, Paul. Nol. carm. 15, 59), 4 v. dep. [root or: cf. ὀρ-νυμι] to rise; to become visible, appear: esp. of the heavenly bodies: stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov. F. 1, 295: orta luce, at daybreak, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: orto sole, at sunrise, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: postera lux oritur, id. S. 1, 5, 39.

II. Transf. in gen. to come forth, become visible; to arise, proceed, originate: hoc quis non credat ab te esse ortum? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 9: Rhenus qritur ex Leponthis, takes its rise, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: clamor, ib. 5, 53: oritur controversia, Cic. Clu. 69: tempestas, Nep. Tim. 3: ulcera, Cels. 6, 13: ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cujusque genere virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 24: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, I have caused you no injury, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35. 2. Of persons, to be born, spring, descend: in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: ex eodem loco ortus, sprung, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: equestri loco, sprung from the equestrian order, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: loco obscuro tenuique fortuna, Liv. 26, 6. 3. to begin, take its beginning, arise, proceed: ab aliquo sermo oritur, Cic. Am. 1: oritur aetas, ib. 27, 101.

ōripēlargus, i, m. = ὀρειπέλαργος, supposed to be the white-headed eagle, Falco leucocephalus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

ōripūtīdus, a, um, adj. [os putidus] that has a stinking mouth: oriputidus, ὀρίποτος, Gloss. Philox.

ōrites, ae, m., or ōritis, idem, f. = ὀρίτης, an unknown precious stone (by some called sideritis), Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ōriundus, a, um, adj. [orior] descended, sprung from: o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: coelesti semine, Lucr. 2, 991: ab ingenuis, Cic. Top. 6, 29: ex Etruscis, Liv. 2, 9: liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3: unde oriundi sient, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv. 2, 32: haud repudlo Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, I was born there, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 95: oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6. Of things: fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, derived, Col. 1, 5: Alba oriundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20.

orminālis and horminalis, is, f. [horminum] a plant, called also satyrion, q. v.: App. Herb. 15.

ornāmen, inis, n. [orno] decoration, ornament (for ornamentum): Cup. 6, 192.

ornāmentārius, a, um, adj. [ornamentum] adorned with the insignia of an office, without filling the office itself: decurio, Inscr.

ornāmentum, i, n. [orno] apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings, etc.: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: ornamenta bubus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, etc.), Cato R. R. 11: elephantorum, Auct. B. Afr. 86: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. arms, Sen. Ep. 14. 2. Esp. ornament, decoration, embellishment, trinket, etc.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit, jewels, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: quae (urbs) praesidio

et ornamento est civitati, id. B. G. 7, 15: ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit, dress, costume, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 16. 3. honourable decorations, marks or titles of distinction: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, Cic. Sull. 31. So, ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls, etc.: pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: decem praetoris viris consularia ornamenta tribuit, id. Caes. 76: ornamenta uxoria, title, rank, id. Ner. 35.

II. Fig. an ornament, a distinction: decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45: Q. Hortensius, lumen, atque ornamentum reipublicae, id. Mil. 14: vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep. 8, 12. 2. rhetorical ornament: oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75: sententiarum, ib. 37.

ornātō, adv. with ornament, ornately, elegantly: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: ornate splendideque facere, elegantly, id. Off. 1, 1. Comp.: causas agere ornatus, id. Fam. 9, 21. Sup.: causam ornatisime et copiosissime defendere, id. Brut. 5.

ornātō, ōnis, f. [orno] an adorning, adornment, ornament: Vittr. 5, 7.

ornātor, ōris, m. [id.] an adorning, dresser (rare): deorum ornatores, Firm. Astron. 3, 6, 9. II. an office under the emperors: Inscr. Orell. no. 694.

ornātrix, icis, f. [id.] a female adorning, a tire-woman: Ov. A. A. 3, 239: matris meae, Suet. Claud. 40.

ornātūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [ornatus] fine, smart: muliercula, Pl. Cist. fragm. p. 19 ed. Maj.

ornātūra, ae, f. [orno] ornament, trimming: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

ornātus, a, um, Part. [orno]. II. Adj.: fitted out, furnished, provided with necessities, equipped, accoutred: sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21: equus ornatus, Liv. 27, 19: naves paratissimae atque omni genere armorum ornatisimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: fundus, Cic. Quint. 31: Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, not provided merely, but splendidly furnished, id. Phil. 10, 4. 2. Esp.: ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome: sepulcrum floribus ornatum, id. Fl. 38. Comp.: nihil ornatus, id. de Sen. 16. Fig. adorned with good qualities, excellent, illustrious: lectissimus atque ornatus adolescens, id. Div. in Caecil. 9: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10: homo ornatus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, id. Verr. 1, 48: ornati elaboratique versus, id. Or. 11: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 12: locus ad dicendum ornatus, admirably adapted, id. Manil. 1.

ornātus, ūs (gen. ornati, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28: dat. ornatu, C. Caes. in Gell. 4, 16), m. [id.] a furnishing, providing: in ornatus publicis (i. e. epulis, convivis), Varr. R. R. 3, 9: in aedibus nihil ornati, no preparations, Ter. l. c.

2. Esp. military equipment, armour, etc.: ornatus militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18: gladiatores eo ornatu armarunt, Liv. 9, 40. 3. attire, dress, apparel: ornatus appellatur cultus ipse, quo quis ornatur, Fest. s. v.: nauclicus, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 41: regalis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: equus regio ornatu instructus, trappings, Plin. 8, 42, 64: a woman's head-dress: Ov. A. A. 3, 135. 4. In gen. an adornment, decoration, embellishment: portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51. II. Fig. furniture, equipage: eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6. 2. Esp. a decoration, ornament: aedilitatis, Auct. orat. pro dom. 43: afferre ornatum orationi, Cic. Or. 39. 3. the world, correspond. to the Gr. κόσμος: id. Acad. 2, 38 cf. Plin. 2, 4, 3.

ornēus, a, um, adj. [ornus] of the ash-trees: frons, Col. 11, 2.

ornithias, ae, m. = ὀρνίθιας, the bird-wind, a wind that brings the birds of passage: favonium quidam a. d. VIII. art. chelidoniam vocant, ab hirundinis visu: nonnulli vero Ornithian, Plin. 2, 47, 47: Col. 11, 2. The Etesiae are also sometimes called Ornithiae: Plin. loc. cit.

ornithogālē, es, f. = ὀρνιθογάλη, a plant, the star of Bethlehem, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 62.

ornithōn, ōnis, m. = ὀρνιθών, a bird-house, poultry-house; pure Lat. aviarium: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: Col. 8, 3.

orno, avi, atum (old perf. ornavet, Column. rostr.), i. v. a. to fit out, furnish, provide with necessities; to equip, to get ready, prepare: aliquem armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 344: decemviros ornat apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, praecolibus, architectis, praeterea mulis, tabernaculis, centunculis, supellectili, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem pecunia, Plin. Ep. 3, 21: classem, Cic. Manil. 4: naves, Liv. 40, 26: convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 20: provincias, to furnish an outfit to governors setting out for their provinces, id. Att. 3, 24. II. Esp. to adorn, embellish: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quamquam, Italia ornata, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatio, id. Off. 2, 22: cornua sertis, Virg. Aen. 7, 488: collum, Ov. M. 5, 52: capillos, id. Am. 2, 7, 23. Reflect. to dress oneself: ibo et ornabor, Pl. Poen. prol. 123. 2. Fig. to adorn, set off; to commend, praise; to honour, distinguish: aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: seditiones ipsas, ib. 2, 28: aliquem suis sententiis, id. Fam. 15, 4: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Att. 6, 1: candidatum suffragio, Plin. Ep. 2, 1. Ironically: ornatus esses ex tuis virtutibus, would have been rewarded, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22.

ornus, i, f. the ash-tree, Fraxinus Ornus, Linn.: steriles orni, Virg. G. 2, 111: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58: Plin. 16, 18, 30. II. Meton. a lance made of ash wood: Aus. Ep. 24, 108.

ōro, avi, atum (orassis for oraveris, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 63) i. v. a. [ōs]: to speak: bonum aequumque oras, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 151: talibus orabat Juno, Virg. Aen. 10, 96. II. Esp. to treat, argue, plead (as an ambassador or advocate): matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. at their mediation, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: causam capitis, to argue, plead, id. Brut. 12: orandae litis tempus accommodare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: cum eo de salute sua orat, treats, speaks, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. Hence, (ii) of oratory in gen.: ars orandi, the oratorical art, art of oratory, Quint. proem. § 4: orandi scientia, id. 1, 10, 2. 2. to pray, beg, beseech, entreat: constr. usu. with acc. both of the pers. and of the thing: illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1: multa deos orans, Virg. Aen. 9, 24: aliquem libertatem, Suet. Vesp. 16. With acc. of the pers. only: virginem orare, Liv. Andr. in Diom. p. 379, P.: quum desubito me orat mulier lacrumans, Enn. in Non. 517, 15. With acc. of the thing only: uxorem gnato, to request a wife for one's son, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 48: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, to ask assistance, Liv. 21, 6: opem rebus affectis orantes, id. 6, 9: auxilia, Tac. A. 2, 46. Absol.: rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. With subj. petunt atque orant ut sibi parcat, ib. 6, 9: orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 101: idque einas, oro, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 19: orant ne rem in summum periculum deducant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31. With imper.: abstate inceptis, oro, Sil. 11, 336. With inf. or inf. and acc.: jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. E. 2, 43: vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47. With cum: si is mecum oraret, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 15: egi atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceret, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 64. (ii) Oro te,

I pray thee, pritheee, a formula of politeness: dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

ōrobanchē, es, f. = ὀροβάνη, plant, supposed by some to be der. Cuscuta europaea, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44. II. cynomorion, the branched broom-rape, Orobanche ramosa, Linn.: id. 22, 80.

orobethron, i, n. also called hypocistis, the Cytinus Hypocistis, Linn., a remarkable parasitical plant growing on the Cistus in Malta: Plin. 26, 8, 31.

ōrobīas, ae, m. = ὀροβίαις, a kind of incense, in small grains, resembling the chick-pea: Plin. 12, 14, 32.

ōrobīnus, a, um, adj. = ὀροβίνος, of or resembling the chick-pea: color, Plin. 37, 10, 59.

ōrobītis, is, f. = ὀροβίτις (like the chick-pea; hence, sc. chrysocolla) borax dyed of a yellowish colour by means of the plant lutum, v. lutum: Plin. 33, 5, 27.

orozelum, i, n. a plant, called also chamaepitys: App. Herb. 26.

orphānotrōphium, ii, n. = ὀρφανοτροφίον, an orphan-asylum: Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17.

orphānotrōphus, i, m. = ὀρφανοτρόφος, a bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 32: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 405.

orphas, v. orphus.

orphus, i, m. = ὀρφός, a sea-fish, supposed to be the Serranus Anthias, Cuv.: distinct from the Anthia of the Greeks: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

orrhōpŷgium (orrop.), ii, n. = ὀρροπύγιον, the projecting tail-feathers of birds: anatis orrhopygium, Mart. 3, 93, 12. II. Transf. the rump: App. fragm. Met. 10, p. 298.

orsus, a, um, Part. [ordior]. II. Subst. orsa, orum, n. plu. beginnings, commencement: ut (dii) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. Proem. fin.: orsa juvare, Val. Fl. 1, 21. 2. Esp. words, speech (poet.): sic orsa vicissim ore refert, Virg. Aen. 7, 435: Val. Fl. 5, 472.

orsus, ūs, m. [id.] a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt (poet.): pectoris, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30: tenuis, Virg. Cul. 2.

orthampēlos, i, f. = ὀρθάμπελος, a straight vine, a vine that needs no prop: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

orthembāsīs, is, f. = ὀρθός ἔμβασις, a straight step: Not. Tir. p. 152.

orthius, a, um, adj. = ὀρθίος, high, lofty: carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὀρθίος), Gell. 16, 9.

orthōcissos, i, f. = ὀρθόκισσος, a kind of tall ivy: Col. 11, 2, 30.

orthōcōlus, a, um, adj. = ὀρθόκωλος, stiff in the joints: Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

orthodoxus, a, um, adj. = ὀρθόδοξος, orthodox: viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19: religio, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 12.

orthōgōnīus, a, um, adj. = ὀρθογώνιος, right-angled, rectangular: trigonum, Vitruv. 10, 11.

orthographia, ae, f. = ὀρθογραφία, orthography: orthographia, id est formula ratiocine scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88: Quint. 1, 4, 17.

II. In architecture: an elevation, front view of a building: Vitruv. 1, 2.

orthographus, a, um, adj. = ὀρθόγραφος, orthographic: veritas, Capell. 1, 17. II. Subst. orthographus, i, m. = ὀρθογράφος, an orthographer: Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthōmastia poma [ὀρθομάστιος] lit. high-breasted apples, a kind of large apple: mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

orthōphallīcus, a, um, adj. = ὀρθόφαλλός, with an erect penis: Varr. in Non. 101, 3 dub.

orthopnoea, ae, f. = ὀρθόπνοια, difficulty of breathing, asthma: Plin. 21, 21, 91: id. 32, 4, 14.

orthopnōicus, a, um, adj. = ὀρθόπνοϊκος, asthmatic: Plin. 20, 17, 74.

orthostāta, ae, m. = ὀρθοστάτης, (that stands upright), in archit. the facing of a wall, pure Lat. frons: Vitruv. 2, 8.

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orthostata, ae, m. = ὀρθοστάτης, (that stands upright), in archit. the facing of a wall, pure Lat. frons: Vitruv. 2, 8.

orthrāgōrisous, i, m. = ὀρθράγοριος, a sea-fish, which, on being taken, is said to grunt like a pig, supposed to be the sun-fish, Cephalus brevis, Shaw (Tetraodon Mola, Linn.): Plin. 32, 2, 9.

ortivus, a, um, adj. [ortus] pertaining to rising, rising: App. M. 3, p. 141: cardo, the eastern quarter of the heavens, Manil. 3, 188.

ortus, a, um, Part. [orior].

ortus, ūs, m. [id.] a rising of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque cognoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 56: sol ab ortu ad occasum commens, from east to west, id. N. D. 2, 19: solis, sunrise, i. e. the east, id. Cat. 3, 8. 2. Of persons: birth: ortus nascentium, the birth, id. Div. 2, 43: Cato ortu Tusculanus, by birth, id. Leg. 2, 2. 3. Of plants, etc.: a springing up: Lucr. 5, 212. II. Fig. a rise, beginning, origin: tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: juris, ib. 1, 6: ab Elide ducimus ortum, we are sprung, Ov. M. 5, 494.

ortŷgia or **ortŷga**, ae, f. [ὀρυξ] a quail, Perdix coturnix, Latham: Hyg. Fab. 53.

ortŷgōmētra, ae, f. = ὀρτυγομήτρα, quail-mother, a bird that leads the quails in their migrations, the land-rail or corn-crake, Gallinula crex, Latham: ortygomētra duce, Plin. 10, 23, 33. II. Transf. a quail: Tert. adv. Psych. 16.

ortyx, ŷgis, f. = ὀρυξ, a plant, a kind of rye, Secale villosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 61.

ōrum, i, v. aurum, vā in it.

ōryx, ŷgis, m. = ὀρυξ, a kind of wild goat or gazelle: Antilopa leucoryx, Lichtenst.: Juv. 11, 140: cf. Plin. 2, 40, 40.

ōryza (oriza), ae, f. = ὀρυζα, rice: Oryza sativa, Linn.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 155: Plin. 18, 7, 13: Cels. 2, 21. (Hence lt. riso; Fr. riz.)

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redibo ore ad eam, quam contempserim? with what face, id. Ph. 5, 7, 24. Hence, (ii) *absol. face, effrontery, impudence, brass*: quod tandem os est illius patroni, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id. Verr. 2, 20: os perficere, to lay aside all sense of shame, id. Tusc. 3, 18. On the contrary, os molle: modesty, bashfulness: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep. 11. (iii) *a mask*: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387. 2. the head: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. 3. In gen. a mouth, opening, entrance: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg. Aen. 2, 482: ponti, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: os atque aditus portus, ib. 5, 12: specus, entrance, Tac. A. 4, 59: vascula oris angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28: ulceris, Virg. G. 3, 454: Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33: venarum, Cels. 2, 7. Also of the sources of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, unde per ora novem it mare, Virg. Aen. 1, 245. 4. the prow of a ship: ora navium rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17. 5. Os leonis, lion's mouth, a plant: Col. 10, 98. [Cf. Sans. *āśya*, "os."]

ōs, *ossis*, *n.* (nom. *ossum*, *i.* Varr. in Charis. p. 112 P.: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 196: *ossu*, *u.* Charis. p. 12 P. *Plur.* *ossua* for *ossa*, freq. in Inscr.: *ossuum* for *ossium*, Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 111) a bone: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inuissisti? (i. e. mortuo), id. Verr. 1, 44: ossa legere, to gather up the bones that remain after burning a corpse, Sen. Ira 2, 33: ossa legere, to gather or extract fragments of bone from a wound, id. Ben. 5, 24. Fig.: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, i. e. in his inmost part, in his soul, Virg. Aen. 5, 172. 2. Transf. the hard or innermost part of trees or fruits: arborum ossa, the inside wood, the heart, Plin. 17, 27, 43: olearum ac palmularum, the stones, Suet. Claud. 8. II. Fig. of style: ossa nudare, to discuss drily and meagrely, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 6: utinam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo), nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, id. Brut. 17. [Root *oss* or *ost*: cf. Sans. *asthi*; Gr. *ὀστέον*.]

Oscē, *adv.* in *Oscan*: dicere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 5, 30: scire, Gell. 17, 17.

oscēdo, *inis*, *f.* [kindr. with *oscito*] an inclination to yawn: Gell. 4, 20.

II. a sore in the mouth: Seren. Samm. 14, 216.

oscen, *inis*, *m.* [os cano] a singing-bird, esp. in augury: a bird from whose note auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): aves aut oscines sunt, aut praepetes: oscines, quae ore futura praedicunt; praepetes, quae volatu augurium significant, Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 361: Cic. Fam. 6, 6: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11.

oscillans, *antis*, *Part.* [oscillo]. II. Subst. a swinger: Fest. s. v. *oscillum*.

oscillatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a swinging: Petr. 140: dies festus oscillationis, a festival celebrated at Athens in honour of Erigone, Hyg. Fab. 130.

oscillo, *i. v. n.* [oscillum] to swing, suing oneself: Fest. s. v. *oscillum*.

oscillum, *i. n. dim.* [ōs, lit. little mouth; hence] a little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, whence the germ sprouts: oscilla lupinorum, Col. 2, 10, 3. III. a little image of the face, a little mask: tibique (Bacche) oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: Macr. S. 1, 7 (v. Smith's Act. 846).

oscillo, *i. n.* [ob- or obs-cillo] a swing: Fest. s. v.: Tert. de Pall. 1 fin.

oscines, *v. oscen*. **oscitabundus**, *a, um, adj.* [oscito] gaping, yawning: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

oscitans, *Part.* [oscito]. II. Adj. listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent: quae episcopus oscitans halucinatus est, Cic.

N. D. 1, 26: oscitans judex, id. Brut. 54. Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, id. de Or. 2, 33.

oscitanter, *adv.* carelessly, negligently: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80.

oscitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [oscito] an opening of the mouth widely, a gaping: conchas pendentes sese quadam oscitatione, a gaping, Plin. 9, 35, 54. 2. Esp. a gaping, yawning: id. 7, 6, 5: Gell. 4, 2. II. Fig.: Brutus senis oscitationes, tediousnesses, tedious writtings, Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: non ipse (judex) nostra oscitatione solvitur, by our languid speaking, Quint. 11, 3, 3.

oscito, *i. v. n.* and **oscitor**, *i. v. dep.* [os cieo] to open the mouth widely, to gape, yawn: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80: Lucr. 3, 1078: clare ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20. 2. Fig.: quum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitmini, are listless, idle, Auct. Her. 4, 36.

II. Transf. of plants: to open, uncloze: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum, of the plant lion's mouth, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 396: (arborum) folia quotidie ad solem oscitant, turn towards the sun, Plin. 16, 24, 36.

osculābundus, *a, um, adj.* [osculor] fond of kissing: Suet. Vit. 2.

osculatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a kissing (rare): Cic. Coel. 20: Cat. 48, 5. II. In medicine: venarum, the intercommunication of blood-vessels, Gr. *ἀναστροφῆς*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

osculo, *i. v. a.* for *osculor*: to kiss: osculavi, Tit. in Non. 476, 32: App. M. 2, p. 117.

osculor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [osculum] to kiss: compellando blanditer, osculando, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 69: eam vidisse cum alieno oscularier, kissing each other, id. Mil. 2, 2, 88: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 fin.: eum complexus osculatusque dimisit, id. Att. 16, 5: simulacrum, id. Verr. 4, 43. II. Fig. to make much of, to value, prize: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, id. Fam. 1, 9: scientiam juris tanquam filiolum, id. Mur. 10.

osculum, *i. n. dim.* [ōs] a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth: videt oscula, Ov. M. 1, 499: delibare, to touch, i. e. to kiss, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: osculum pueri delibatum digitis, Suet. Aug. 94: Petr. 126. II. Transf. a kiss: utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att. 12, 1: oggerere, to give, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 8: capere, to take, Ov. II. 13, 120: figere, to imprint, Virg. Aen. 1, 687: carpere, Ov. H. 11, 117: sumere, ib. 13, 141: jacere, Tac. H. 1, 36: jactare (al. basia), Phaedr. 5, 7, 28: rapere, to snatch, Val. Fl. 1, 264: breve, a brief, hasty kiss, Tac. Agr. 4: osculi jus, the privilege of kissing between relatives of both sexes, Suet. Claud. 26.

ōsirēostaphē, *es*, *f.* = *Ὀσίρις ταφή* (Osiris' grave), a plant, called also *Osi-ritia*, *q. v.*: App. Herb. 86.

ōsiritis, *idis*, *f.* the name of a fabulous plant, also called *Osireostaphe* or *cynocephalea*: Plin. 30, 2, 6.

ōsor, *ōris*, *m.* [odi] a hater: uxoris suae, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 9: hominum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

ospicor, *obsol.* for *auspicor*: Quadrig. in Diomed. p. 378 P.

ospratura, *ae*, *f.* [ὀσπριον] the purchase of pulse: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub. (al. hospitatura).

ossarium, *ii*, *v. ossuarium*, *no. ii.*

ossēus, *a, um, adj.* [ōs] of bone: cuneus, Col. 5, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54. II. like bone, hard as bone, bony: manus, Juv. 5, 53: illex, Plin. 16, 38, 73.

ossiculāris, *e, adj.* [ossiculum] pertaining to the small bones: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

ossiculatim, *adv.* bone by bone: legere aliquem, Caccil. in Non. 147, 29.

ossicūlum (ossuc.), *i. n. dim.* [ōs] a small bone: Plin. 11, 37, 40. **ossi-frāgus**, *a, um, adj.* [ōs and FRAG, root of frango] bone-breaking: Cass. Sever. in Sen. Contr. 5, 33. II. Subst.: ossifragus, *i. n.* and ossifraga, *ae*, *f.* the lammergeyer, or bearded vulture, Gypaetus barbatus, Cuv.: Plin. 30, 7, 20: accipitres atque ossifragae, Lucr. 5, 1078. (Hence Fr. *orfraie*.)

ossilēgum, *ii*, *n.* [ōs lēgo] a bone-gathering: ossilegium, *ὀστολόγιον*, Gloss. Philox.

ossilēgus, *a, um, adj.* [ossilegium] a bone-gatherer: ossilegus, *ὀστολόγος*, Gloss. Philox.

ossuārius, *a, um, adj.* [ōs] of or for bones, bone-: olla ossuaria, a vase to contain the bones of a corpse, Inscr. Orell. no. 2896. II. Subst. ossuarium (ossarium), *ii*, *n.* a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house: Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2.

ossuculum, *v. ossiculum*.

ossum, *i. n. v. ōs*.

ossūdus, *a, um, adj.* [ōs] full of bones: loci, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

os-tendo, *di*, *sum* and *tum* (ostensus, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: Lucan. 2, 192: ostentus, Pac. and Varr. in Prisc. p. 892 P.; v. also the apoc. form, ostende ostendam, ut permultis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est, Fest. p. 201 ed. Müll.), *3. v. a.* [obs tendo] lit. to stretch or spread towards; hence, to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display: os suum populo R. ostendere audet, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 669: dentem, Suet. Vesp. 5: se, to show oneself, appear, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 5: aciem, to display, Liv. 29, 7: equites sese ostendunt, show themselves, appear, Caes. B. C. 1, 63. (ii) to show off, to make a show of, parade: at ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere, emisit ore caseum, Phaedr. 1, 13: ostenditque humeros latos alternaque jactat brachia, Virg. Aen. 5, 376. 2. Esp. to expose: ager soli ostentus, Cato R. R. 6, 2: Aquiloni glebas, Virg. G. 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat. Th. 6, 90. II. Fig. to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest: non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 21: verum hoc facto sese ostendit, id. Asin. 5, 2, 12: sententiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: potestatem, id. Eun. 5, 9, 2: spem, metum, i. e. to promise, threaten, Cic. Verr. 4, 34. Reflect. to show itself, appear: nisi quum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug. 25. 2. Esp. to show by speech or signs: to give to understand, to declare, say, make known, etc.: constr. with *acc.*, with a *depend. clause*, or *absol.*: ostendi, me ei esse satisfacturum, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep. Con. 3: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ut ostendimus supra, Nep. Ag. 1: sed aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3. 3. to allege, adduce: sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeculara ejus defensio ostenditur, id. Verr. 5, 1.

ostensio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a showing, exhibiting: nova ostensio, App. M. 3, p. 133: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

ostensiōnālis, *e, adj.* [ostensio] that serves for parade or display: milites, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensor, *ōris*, *m.* [ostendo] a shower, exhibiter: Tert. Apol. 11.

ostensus, *a, um, Part.* [ostendo]. **ostentābilis**, *e, adj.* [ostento] worth showing or seeing: ostentabilis, *ἐπιδεικτικός*, Gloss. Philox.

ostentacūlum, *i. n.* [id.] for ostentum, a sign, indication: ostentat, ostentaculum, Not. Tir. p. 19.

ostentāmen, *inis*, *n.* [id.] show, display: Prud. Psych. 203.

ostentārius, *a, um, adj.* [ostentum] prognostic, relating to prophetic indications: ostentaria novitas (al. ostentatoria), Mart. Cup. 2, 38. II. Subst.

ostentarium, *il. n.* a book of prognostics: Tuscum, Macr. S. 3, 7: arborarium, *ib.* 2, 16.

ostentatīcius or -tīus, *a. um, adj.* [ostento] that serves for display, ostentatious: virginitas, Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

ostentatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a showing, exhibition, display: in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 *fin.*: cognomen imperiosi ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, from an open display, Liv. 7, 4: qui latius ostentationis causa vagarentur, to make a display or demonstration, Caes. B. G. 7, 45.

II. Esp. a showing off, idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation: vitanda etiam ingenui ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 82: magnifica et gloriosa, *id.* Flacc. 22: insolens, *id.* Parad. 6: ostentatio et gloria, *id.* Rab. Post. 14: ostentatio inanis et simulatio, *id.* Off. 2, 12: (captivi) producti ostentationis causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 *fin.*: *Plur.*: multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, that my many years' boastful promises are now brought to the test, Cic. Att. 5, 13. 2. a false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception: consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, *id.* Agr. 1, 7: ut in fronte ostentatio sit intus veritas occultetur, *id.* Fin. 2, 24: doloris, feigned pain, Sen. Ep. 99.

ostentator, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who holds out to view: periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, Tac. A. 1, 24. 2. Esp. a vain, self-satisfied exhibitor, a parader, boaster, vaunter: ostentatores meri, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniosum describere, Auct. Her. 4, 50: factorum, Liv. 1, 10: omnium quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80.

ostentatōrius, *v.* ostentarius.
ostentatrix, *icis, f.* [ostento] she that displays or boasts: Immodica sui ostentatrix, App. Apol. p. 323. Fig.: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439.

ostentifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [ostentum ferro] portentous: ostentiferum, *repardēs*, Vet. Gloss.

ostento, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [ostendo] to hold out, present, offer: altera manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat altera, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 18: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, Cic. Att. 1, 16. Hence, 2. to present to view, to show, exhibit: alicquem, Virg. Aen. 12, 479: campos nitentes, *ib.* 6, 678: passum capillum, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: liberos, Suet. Aug. 34. II. Esp. to show off, parade, display: quid me ostentein, why should I make a display of myself? Cic. Fam. 1, 4: ostentare et praese ferre, *id.* Att. 2, 23: se in aliis rebus, to exhibit themselves, *id.* Coel. 28: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendae causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 41. 2. to boast of, vaunt, brag of: ostentare prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 10, 3 *fin.*: memoriam, Auct. Her. 2, 30: clientelas, Dolabell. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. 3. to hold out, to proffer, promise: largitio verbis ostentari potest, re vera fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: agrum, *ib.* 28: praemia, Sall. J. 66: ostentare sociis spem pro re, Liv. 4, 36: veniam, Tac. H. 4, 59. 4. to hold out; to threaten, menace: caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: periculum capitis, *id.* Cluent. 8. 5. to indicate, signify, reveal, disclose: principem, to reveal, Plin. Pan. 4: ostentans, quanta eos invidia maneret, Suet. Caes. 14: simul ostentavi tibi, me istis esse familiarum, Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

ostentum, *i. n.* [id.] a prodigy, portent, omen: praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: Suet. Caes. 32. 2. Transf. a wonderful thing, prodigy: scis Applum ostenta facere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14.

ostentus, *a. um, Part.* [ostendo].

ostentus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a showing, exhibiting, display: corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentul, as a public spectacle, Tac. A. 1, 29: atrocitatis, Gell. 20, 1.

II. Esp. show, parade, external appearance: nova jura Cappadociae dedit ostentul magis, quam mansura, Tac. H. 1, 78: illa signa ostentul esse credere, Sall. J. 46. 2. a sign, proof: ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentul essem, *ib.* 26: ostentul, multum vitalis spiritus egestum, as a proof that, Tac. A. 15, 64.

ostēs, *ae, m.* = ὄσῆς, a kind of earthquake: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

ostiārium, *ii, n.* [ostium] a tax upon doors, a door-tax: columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.

ostiārius, *ii, m.* [id.] a doorkeeper, porter: Varr. R. R. 1, 13: Plin. 12, 14, 32: Suet. Rhet. 3. 2. a sexton: Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 6.

ostiātīm, *adv.* from door to door, from house to house: ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: agere crimen, to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated, *ib.* 22: nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiatim pulsanda, Quint. 5, 10, 112. II. Transf. by particulars or details: quicumque ostiatim cupit noscere legat, Vop. Carin. 17.

ostigo, *inis, f.* a kind of eruption or scab on lambs, also called mentigo: Col. 7, 5, 21.

ostiōlum, *i. n. dim.* [ostium] a little door: Col. 8, 14, 1: ostiola olitoria, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

ostiūm, *ii, n.* [ōs] a door: omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 9: aperire, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: operire, *id.* Ph. 5, 3, 33: obserare intus, to bolt, *id.* Eun. 4, 6, 25: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5. II. Transf. any kind of entrance or exit: ne in rimis areae grana oblitescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac fornicis, entrances, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: portus, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: fluminis, mouth, *id.* Phil. 2, 11: Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Oceani, i. e. the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic. Manil. 12. 2. a door tax: exactio ostiorum, *id.* Fam. 3, 8. (Hence *It. uscio*; old Fr. *huis*; also *It. usciere*; Fr. *huissier*.)

ostōcōpos, *i. m.* = ὀστροκόπος, a painful disease of the bones: Seren. Samm. 48, 892.

ostrācias, *ae, m.*, and ostracītis, *idis, f.* = ὀστρακίας, ὀστρακίτις, a semi-gem, prob. horn-stone or chalcedony: Plin. 37, 10, 65.

ostrācismus, *i. m.* = ὀστρακισμός, ostracism, an Athenian mode of banishing a person by writing his name on an oyster-shell: Nep. Cim. 3.

ostracītēs, *ae, m.* = ὀστρακίτης, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 36, 19, 31.

ostracītis, *idis, f.* = ὀστρακίτις: horn-stone; v. ostracias. II. a kind of cadmia: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

ostrācium, *ii, n.* = ὀστράκιον, a bivalve mollusk, also called onyx, v. dactylus: Plin. 32, 10, 45.

ostrēa, *ae, f.*, and (rarely) ostrēum, *i. n.* = ὀστρεον, an oyster, Ostrea edulis, Linn., muscle, sea-snail: ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79: ostrea Circels, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33: Ov. F. 6, 174. (Hence Fr. *huître*.)

ostrēarius, *a. um, adj.* [ostrea] pertaining to oysters, oyster-: panis, oyster-bread, bread eaten with oysters, Plin. 18, 11, 27. II. Subst.: ostracarium, *ii, n.* an oyster-bed: *id.* 9, 51, 74: in Balano locare, Macr. S. 2, 11.

ostrēātus, *a. um, adj.* [id.: qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence] rough, scabby: quasi ostrēatum tergum ulceribus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 186.

ostrēōsus, *a. um, adj.* [id.] abounding in oysters: Cyzicus ostrēosa, Auct. Priap. 77. Comp.: Cat. 18, 4.

ostriāgo, *inis, f.* an unknown plant: App. Herb. 28.

ostri-cōlor, *ōris, adj.* purple-coloured (poet.): Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

ostri-fer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* containing or abounding in oysters. (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 207: Ceraestus, Val. Fl. 1, 456: Chalcedon, Lucan. 9, 959.

ostrīnus, *a. um, adj.* [ostrum] purple: supparum, Varr. in Non. 549, 12: colores, Prop. 3, 11, 7.

ostrum, *i. n.* = ὀστρεον, the blood of the sea-snail, purple, v. murex: vestes ostro perfusae, Virg. Aen. 5, 117: Plin. 9, 36 and 37. II. Meton. a purple dress or covering: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, on purple-covered couches, Virg. Aen. 1, 700: Prop. 4, 3, 51. 2. the brilliancy of purple, purple: Auct. Aetn. 332.

ostrya, *ae, and ostrys, ŷos, f.* = ὀστρύα, ὀστρυς, a tree with hard wood, perh. the hornbeam, Carpinus Ostrya, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 37.

ōsus and ōsūrus, *a. um, Part.* [odi].

ōsŷris, *is, f.* = ὀσŷρίς, a plant, prob. the broom-like goose-foot, Osyris alba, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 88.

osyritis, *v.* osiritis.

ōtācustēs, *ae, m.* = ὀτακουστής, a listener, eavesdropper, spy: otacustarum relatio, App. de Mundo, p. 69.

othonna, *ae, f.* = ὀθοννα, an unknown Syrian plant; not Tagetes patulus, as supposed by Sprengel, since that is an American plant: Plin. 27, 12, 85.

ōtīa, *ae, f.* = ὀτίον (little ear), a kind of mollusk; perh. a kind of Halyotis, or ear-shell: Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ōtīābundus, *a. um, adj.* [otior] having or enjoying leisure: Sid. Ep. 4, 18.

ōtīōlum, *i. n. dim.* [otium] a little leisure: otiolum meum, my little bit of leisure, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3.

ōtīon, *ii, n.* or ōtīa, *ae, f.* = ὀτίον, (a little ear), a sort of shell-fish or muscle: Plin. 32, 53.

ōtīor, *atus, i. v. dep.* [otium] to be at leisure, to have or enjoy leisure: quum se Syracusas otlandi, non negotiandi causa contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14: domesticus otior, I idle about at home, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.

ōtīōsē, *adv.* at leisure, at ease, without occupation: vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26: inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7 *fin.* II.

Transf. calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually: ambula ergo cito. Sy. Immo otiose, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 14: bene et otiose percoquere, Cato R. R. 76 *fin.*: contemplari unumquodque otiose, et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 4, 15: quaerere, *id.* Fin. 4, 13: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 57. 2. quietly, fearlessly: ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100.

ōtīōsitas, *ātis, f.* [otiosus] leisure Meton. a writing composed at leisure moments: suas otiositates edere, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ōtīōsus, *a. um, adj.* [otium] at leisure, unoccupied: quum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficere, *id.* N. D. 3, 39 *fin.* 2. Esp. without official employment, free from public affairs: *id.* de Or. 1, 51: otioso vero et nihil agentī, privato quando imperium senatus dedit? *id.* Phil. 11, 8: nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, that he was never less at leisure than when free from official business, Cato in Cic. Off. 3, 1. 3. having leisure for: with gen.: studiorum otiosus Plin. H. N. praef. II. Transf. quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral: spectatores otiosi Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7: otiosis minabantur, *id.* Fam. 9, 6.

2. quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil: quum otiosus stilum prehenderat, *id.* Brut. 24, 93: si otiosum Fabium reddideris, *id.* Fam. 9, 25: istos otiosissimos reddam, *id.* Agr. 2, 37. With abl.: otiosus ab animo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: a metu, Gell. 2, 29. III. Of things: free, idle, unemployed (opp. to occupatus): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem

unquam otiosum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: pecuniae, unemployed, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 14: dies, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: quid quiete otiosus animi, Sen. Ira 2, 13: sputium ab hoste otiosum, free from, undisturbed by, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. 2. idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous: sententiae, Quint. 1, 1, 35: sermo, id. 8, 2, 19: otiosissimae occupationes, Plin. Ep. 9, 6. 3. quiet, gentle: fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus, Pall. 1, 37. (Hence Fr. *oisif*.)

ōtis, Idis, *f.* = ὠρίς, the great bustard, Otis tarda, Linn.: Plin. 10, 22, 29: id. 30, 14, 45.

ōtium, II, *n.* [perh. fr. Sansk. *av*, "tueri"], leisure, vacant time, freedom from business, inactivity, idleness (opp. to negotium): clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato in Cic. Planc. 27, 66: in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. Off. 3, 1: otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, id. Agr. 2, 33: otio frui, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: hebescere et languescere in otio, id. Acad. 2, 2: otio tabescere, id. Att. 2, 14: otium segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70: otium consumere in historia scribenda, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: otium habere ad aliquid faciendum, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 4: auscultandi, time to hear, id. Ad. 3, 4, 55: horum libros delectationis causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, when I have leisure, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: otium studio suppeditare, to devote time to study, Auct. Her. 1, 1: in otium venire, Cic. Att. 1, 7. 2. Meton. the fruit of leisure: otia nostra, i. e. my poems, Ov. Tr. 2, 224. 3. Transf. rest, repose, quiet, peace: pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 37: n. ultitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: otium divos rogat in patenti prensus Aegaeo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: valde me ad otium pacemque convertio, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, Nep. Timol. 3: studia per otium concelebata, in times of peace, Cic. Inv. 1, 3. With *ab*: otium ab hoste fuit, Liv. 3, 32. 2. neutrality: aut certe te in otium referres, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. 3. Abl. adverbially: at leisure, leisurely: quamlibet [or qua lubet] lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 25, 6.

ōtōpēta, ae, *m.* = ὠτοπετής, long-ear, poet. for hare: Petr. 35.

ōtus, *i, m.* = ὠτος or ὠτός, a kind of owl, the long-eared owl, Strix Otus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 23, 33.

ōvālis, e, *adj.* [ovo] belonging to an ovation: corona, Gell. 5, 4.

ōvanter, adv. exultingly: Tert. adv. Val. 28.

ōvārius, II, *m.* [ovum] one who took care of new-laid eggs: Inscr.

ōvatio, ōnis, *f.* [ovo] an ovation, i. e. a lesser triumph, in which the general made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but on horseback or on foot with a wreath of myrtle round his brows: cf. Fest. s. v. ovals: Gell. 5, 6: Plin. 15, 29, 38: fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor. 3, 19. (v. Smith's Ant. 846.)

ōvātus, a, um, *Part.* [ovo].

ōvātus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum] egg-shaped, oval: aliis ovata species, Plin. 15, 21, 23. 3. having oval spots: lapis Numidicus, id. 35, 1, 1.

ōvātus, ūs, *m.* [ovo] a shouting, rejoicing (poet.): Val. Fl. 6, 187.

ōvēcula, v. ovicula.

ōvīlarius, a, um, *adj.* [ovis] pertaining to sheep, sheep-: pecus (al. ovilarius), Col. 7, 6. 3. Subst. ovilaria, ae, *f.* a flock of sheep: Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6.

ōvico, *i. v. a.* [ovum] to mix with the white of an egg: Plin. Val. 1, 17.

ōvicula (ovicula), ae, *f.* dim. [ovis] a little sheep: Tert. Pall. 3: Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator Ovicula dictus est a morum clementia, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 43. (Hence Sp. *oveja*; Fr. *ouaille*.)

ovis, *i, n.* [id.] a sheepfold: non lupus insidias explorat ovilla circum,

Virg. G. 3, 537: Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 79. Also, a fold for goats: aliis in ovilibus haedi, id. M. 13, 828.

ōvīllo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] a shepherd: Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 26.

ōvilis, e, *adj.* [id.] of or for sheep, sheep-: stabulatio, App. M. 4, p. 145.

ōvillinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to sheep: lac, sheep's milk, Theod. Pr. de diaeta 3: caro, mutton, ib. 6.

ōvillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to sheep: caseus, Cato R. R. 76: grex, Liv. 22, 10: pecus, Col. 7, 2: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33.

ōvinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of a sheep, sheep's: cauda, Seren. Sammon. 14, 254.

ōvīpārus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum pario] that lays eggs, oviparous: vivipari et ovipari: ita enim appello, quae Graeci ζωτόκα, καὶ ὠτόκα, App. Apol. p. 298.

ōvis, *is* (acc. ovim, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 26: abl. ovi, Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66), *f.* (m. Varr. in Non. 216, 23) a sheep: oves scabrae, glabrae, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 140: Cic. N. D. 2, 63. Prov.: ovem lupo committere, to make the wolf a shepherd, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. 3. Meton. wool: et nigram Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, 4, 28. 2. a simpleton, ninny, fool: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 3. [Cf. Sans. *avi*; Gr. *ōis*, which orig. had the digamma; Lith. *avis*, etc.]

ōvo, avi, atum, *i. v. n.* to celebrate an ovation, to triumph in an ovation (v. ovatio): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47: ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv. 5, 31: ovans triumphavit, made his triumphal entry on foot, Vell. 2, 96: Suet. Tib. 9: ovatum aurum, brought in triumph, Pers. 2, 55.

3. Transf. in gen. to exult, rejoice: ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. 1, 25: laetus ovat nunc laude virum, Val. Fl. 4, 342: gutture corvi, Virg. G. 1, 423. Of things: currus ovantes, Prop. 3, 7, 53: ovat Africus, rages, Val. Fl. 2, 506. [Etym. dub. Pott connects it with *eva*, *evāzo*.]

ōvum, *i, n.* an egg: ovum parere, to lay, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: gignere, id. N. D. 2, 51: edere, Col. 8, 3: ponere, Ov. M. 8, 258: ovi patamen, an egg-shell, Col. 8, 5: pullos ex ovib. excludere, to hatch, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: ova eniti, Col. 8, 11: incubare ova, to sit on, hatch, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: incubare ovib., Col. 8, 11. The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, to the beginning of the meal, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: ab ovo usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche, i. e. from the beginning to the end, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6. Prov.: tam simile quam ovum ovo, as like as two eggs, Sen. Apocol. med.: videtisne ut in proverbio sit ovorum inter se similitudo? Cic. Ac. 2, 13. 3. Meton. an egg-shellful (as a measure): Plin. 22, 25, 67. 2. the wooden balls set up in the Circus, and removed one by one to mark the courses: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: ova curculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27. 3. an egg-shape, oval: Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 34. [Cf. Gr. *ōvōn*, which orig. had the digamma; Germ. *ey*, Eng. *egg*.] (Hence It. *uovo*; Fr. *œuf*.)

ōxalis, Idis, *f.* = ὀξάλis, garden sorrel, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxalmē, es, *f.* = ὀξάλη, pickle or sauce made of vinegar and brine: Plin. 23, 2, 26.

oxylāpāthum, *i, n.* v. ocinum.

oxybāphus, *i, m.* = ὀξύβαφον, lit. a vinegar-cup (pure Lat. acetabulum); hence, a liquid measure, containing 15 drachms: Rhemn. Fann. de ponder. 75.

oxycedros, *i, f.* = ὀξύκεδρος, a species of Juniper with pointed leaves, Juniperus Oxycedrus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 5, 10.

oxý-cōmīna, orum, *n. plur.* pickled olives (al. oxycominia): Petr. 66.

oxýgāla, ae, *f.* = ὀξύγαλα (sour milk), curdled milk, curds: Col. 12, 8: Neutr.: Plin. 28, 9, 35.

oxýgarum, *i, n.* = ὀξύγαρον, a sauce of vinegar and garum: Mart. 3, 50.

oxylāpāthum, *i, n.* = ὀξύλάπαθον, a kind of dock, sharp-pointed dock, Rumex acutus, Linn.: Plin. 20, 21, 85.

oxý-mēli, Itis, *n.* and oxymel, ellis, *n.* = ὀξύμελι, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel: Plin. 23, 2, 29: brassica ex aceto oxymelli et sale sparsa (al. oxymelle, al. oxymela), Cato R. R. 157.

oxýmōrus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύμωρος, acutely silly: oxymora verba, expressions which at first sight appear absurd, but which contain a concealed point, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.

oxýmyrsinē, es, *f.* = ὀξύμυρσίνη, the plant prickly myrtle, butcher's-broom, Ruscus aculeatus, Linn. (pure Latin, ruscus): Plin. 15, 7, 5.

oxýpaedērōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξυπαίδερῶτινος, opal-coloured: Vop. Aur. 46.

oxýpōrus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύπωρος, that passes quickly: of food, easily digested; of medicine, that operates quickly: moretum, Col. 12, 56: Plin. 20, 7, 26: ib. 23, 96: Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

oxys, ūs, *m.* = ὀξύς (sharp): common wood-sorrel: Oxalis Acetosella, Linn. or perh. Ox. stricta, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 89. 3. a kind of sharp rush, perh. Schoenus mucronatus, Linn.: or Juncus acutus, Linn.: id. 11, 18, 69.

oxýsachārum, *i, n.* = ὀξύσακχαρον, a drink made of vinegar and sugar: Const. Afer. 7, 1.

oxyschoenos, *i, m.* = ὀξύσχοινος, a kind of rush, prob. the same as Oxys II.: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

oxýtōnon, *i, n.* = ὀξύτονον, wild poppy: App. Herb. 53.

oxy-triphylon, *i, n.* = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, sharp-leaved trefoil, referred by some to Trifolium italicum, by others to Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; but both are doubtful: Plin. 21, 9, 30.

oxyzōmus, a, um, *adj.* = ὀξύζωμος, seasoned with sour sauce: Apic. 6, 9.

ōzaena, ae, *f.* = ὀζαίνα: a kind of polype: ozaena, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48. 3. a polypus in the nose: narium ozaenae, id. 25, 13, 102.

ōzaenītis, Idis, *f.* = ὀζαινίτις, bastard nard, v. Nardus: Plin. 12, 12, 26.

ōzaenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ozaena] having a polypus of the nose: Pelag. Vet. 16.

oxýmum, *i, n.* v. ocinum.

P.

P, p, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is made by shortening and bending round the right leg of the Greek Π, as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the P in the forms P and P. The P-sound, like the K- and T-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling TRIVMPH, for triumphe, in the Song of the Arval Brothers. As an initial, P, in pure Latin words, can be followed by the consonants l and r only; the combinations pm, ps, and pt belong to words borrowed from the Greek. It is euphonically inserted between m and s and m and t, e. g. sumpsit, sumptum; hiems is also written hiemps. 3. Interchanges of P with other letters. P being the smooth labial, its principal interchanges are with the other labials, or with the other smooth mutes. 1. with b: vide letter B, no. 1. 2. In addition to which it may be mentioned that in inscri. b followed by s or t is often changed into p: e. g. opsides, for obsides; optenui, for obtenui; apsens, for absens, etc. 2. with v: e. g. opilio, for ovilio. 3. with c: v. letter C, no. III. 4. with t or r: e. g. hostis, hospes; ravis, pavo. 5. with n in Gothic, v in Old High German, and v and f in German and English: e. g. pes, pedis, Goth. fōtus, O. H. G. vuoz, Germ. fuss, Eng. foot; piscis, Goth.

fish: O. H. G. *visc*, Germ. *fisch*, Eng. *fish*; *pater*, Goth. *faders*, O. H. G. *vatar*, Germ. *vater*, Eng. *father*; *plenus*, Goth. *fulls*, O. H. G. *vol*, Germ. *voll*, Eng. *full*. III. Changes of P in the Romance languages. 1. into b: e. g. Lat. *apotheca*, *opprobrium*; It. *bottega*, Fr. *boutique*, Sp. *brobbrio*: Lat. *apicula*, *capra*, *lupus*; Sp. *abeja*, Fr. *abeille*, Sp. *cabra*, *lobo*: Lat. *opera*, *piper*; Prov. *obra*, *pobre*. 2. into v: e. g. Lat. *episcopus*; It. *vescovo*: Lat. *portulaca*; Sp. *verdolaca*: Lat. *recipere*, *coopertus*, *pauper*, *ripa*; It. *ricevere*, *coverto*, *povero*, *riva*; Fr. *recevoir*, *couvert*, *pauvre*, *rive*: Lat. *sapo*, *scopa*; Port. *savão*, *escova*. 3. into f: e. g. Lat. *supplex*, *scalpere*; It. *soffice*, *scalfire*: Lat. *caput*; Fr. *chef*. 4. When p is doubled, one of the letters is often omitted, but not in Italian: e. g. Lat. *cippus*, *puppis*, *supplicare*; Sp. *cepo*, *popa*, *suplicar*; Prov. *cep*, *sopleiar*; Fr. *cep*, *poupe*. 5. p followed by t is frequently either changed into t or omitted: e. g. Lat. *aptus*, *captivus*, *raptus*, *septem*; It. *atto*, *cattivo*, *ratto*, *sette*; Sp. *siete*; Port. *cativo*, *sete*; Fr. *chétif*: Lat. *baptizare*; Wall. *botezare*; Port. *boutizar*. 6. ps becomes ss or s: e. g. Lat. *capsa*, *gypsus*, *ipse*, *scripsi*; It. *cassa*, *gesso*, *esso*, *scrissi*; Wall. *casè*; Sp. *yesso*, *ese*; Port. *geroso*, *esse*; Fr. *caisse*. IV. As an abbreviation, P most frequently denotes the praenomen Publius, but also stands for parte, pater, pedes, pia, pondo, populus, posuerunt, publicus, etc. P. C. stands for patres conscripti, patronus civitatis or coloniae, ponendum curavit, potestate censoria, etc. P. M. pontifex maximus, patronus municipii, posuit merito. P. P. pater patriae, praepositus, primi pilus, pro parte. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

pa pro parte (*leg. patre*) et po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. s. v.

pābo, ōnis, m. a wheel-barrow: Gloss. Isid.

pābulāris, e, adj. [pabulum] of or fit for fodder: vicia, Col. 2, 14, 1: Plin. 18, 16, 41.

pābulārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to fodder or pasture: Inscr.

pābulātiō, ōnis, f. [pabulor] pasture: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 7, 9 fin.

II. Milit. t. t. a foraging: hostem rapinis pabulationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: pabulatione intercludi, ib. 7, 44.

pābulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a fodderer, a herdsman: Isid. Gloss. II. Milit. t. t. a forager: Caes. B. C. 1, 55: Liv. 29, 2.

pābulātōrius, a, um, adj. [pabulator] of or for fodder: corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5.

pābulor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [pabulum]. I. Neutr. to feed, graze: capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 7, 6: pabulantia jumenta, Front. p. 2203 P.

2. Esp. milit. t. t. to forage: angustius pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: quum Caesar pabulandi causa tres legiones misisset, id. B. G. 5, 17: pabulantes nostros profligant, Tac. A. 12, 38 fin.

3. Transf. in gen. to seek a subsistence; of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulum, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 6.

II. Act. to manure: fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, Col. 5, 9, 13.

pābulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in fodder: insula, Sol. 22.

pābulum, i, n. [PA or PAS, root of pasco] food, nourishment: of men (only poet.): mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: pabula dira (of the food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105.

2. Of animals, esp. those which graze: fodder, food: bubus pabulum parare, Cato R. R. 54: secare pabulum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: supportare, id. B. C. 3, 58: hirundo pabula parva legens, Virg. Aen. 12, 475: pabula decerpere, Ov. M. 13, 943: pabula carpit ovis, id. F. 4, 750: viclam conserere in pabulum, Col. 11, 2, 71: cervi noctu procedunt ad pabula, Plin. 8, 32, 50: subus serpentes in pabulo sunt, id. 11, 53, 115.

II. Fig. food, nourishment,

sustenance: Acheruntis pabulum, food for Acheron (of one who deserves to die), Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 11: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1056: est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 41: pabulum studii atque doctrinae, id. de Sen. 14: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.

pācālis, e, adj. [pax] pertaining to peace, peaceful (poet.): olea, Ov. M. 6, 101: laurus, ib. 15, 591: pacales flammae, on the altar of the goddess of Peace, id. F. 1, 719.

pācātio, ōnis, f. [paco] a peace-making, peace: Front. Strateg. praef.

pācātius, comp. adv. more peaceably or quietly: pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10. Sup.: Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

pācātor, ōris, m. [paco] a peace-maker, pacificator: gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15: terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246.

pācātōrius, a, um, adj. [pacator] peace-promoting, pacific: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

pācātus, a, um, Part. [paco]. II. Adj. peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: in provincia pacatissima, id. Lig. 2: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20. Of things: pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 293: mare, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3: oratio pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31.

III. Subst. pacatum, i, n. a friendly country: vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34: ex pacatis praedas agere, i. e. from countries at peace with Rome, Sall. J. 32: qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7.

pācifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [pax fero] peace-bringing or announcing, peaceful, pacific: sermo, Lucan. 3, 305: oliva, Virg. Aen. 8, 116: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 40: virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139: pacifer Cyprienus, Ov. M. 14, 291.

pāciferō, i. v. n. [id.] to keep peace: pacifero, εἰρήνην ἄνω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pācificātiō, ōnis, f. [pacifico] a peace-making, pacification: spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7, 8: opem et gratiam alicujus ad pacificationem quaerere, ib. 9, 11: ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3.

pācificātor, ōris, m. [id.] a peace-maker, pacificator: Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13: Servius pacificator, ib. 15, 7: Liv. 27, 30.

pācificātōrius, a, um, adj. [pacificator] peace-making, pacificatory: legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1.

pācificē, adv. pacifically: Cypr. Ep. 41.

pācifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. and **pācificor**, i. v. dep. [pax facio] to make or conclude a peace: quo Metellus initio, Jugurtha pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace, Sall. J. 66: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23: pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1.

II. Transf. in gen. to pacify, appease (poet.): satin' ergo tecum pacificatus sum Antipho? Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 13: coelestes pacificasset, Cat. 68, 75: divos, Sil. 15, 423.

pācificus, a, um, adj. [id.] peace-making, pacific: persona, Cic. Att. 8, 12: secures, the axes in the fasces of the lictors, Lucan. 7, 63: Janus, Murt. 8, 66.

pācio, 3. v. n. [PAC: v. paciscor] to make or come to an agreement, to agree together: ni cum eo pacit talio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1.

pācio, ōnis, f. [id.] a contract, covenant (for pactio): pacionem antiqui bant, quam nunc pactiōnem dicimus, Fest. s. v.

pācisco, no perf., pactum, 3. v. a. [v. paciscor] to make a bargain or agreement; to agree, contract: id quoque paciscunt, Naev. in Non. 474, 17. Gen. in perf. part.: pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29: foedus, id. Sest. 14 fin.: cum

hoste pactae induciae, id. Off. 1, 10. In abl. absol.: quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, by agreement, Liv. 28, 21: Sil. 14, 97. In the gerundive: ut firma fierent paciscenda, Amm. 31, 12. 2. Esp. to agree to give a woman in marriage, to betroth (only in perf. pass.): haec tibi pacta 'st Callicli filia, betrothed, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 59: cujus filio pacta est Artavasdii filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21: Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv. 1, 2.

pāciscor, pactus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. [root PAC or PAG, fix: v. pango] lit. to fix, settle; hence, to make a bargain or agreement; to covenant, agree, contract. I. Neutr.: pacisci cum illo paulula pecunia potes, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 24: antequam cum decumano pactus esset, Cic. Verr. 3, 14: paciscitur magna mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, Liv. 25, 33: votis pacisci, ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces addant avaro divitiarum mari, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: de mercede, Suet. Gramm. 7. 2. Esp. to enter into a marriage contract; hence in perfect: to be betrothed: privatorum consiliorum ubique semper fuit, ut in quam cuique feminae convenisset domum, nuberet; ex qua pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret, Liv. 4, 4: fama fuit Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, id. 44, 30: Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702. 3. Fig. to barter, hazard, stake (poet.): vitam pro laude pacisci, Virg. Aen. 5, 230: aevum pro luce, Stat. Th. 1, 317. II. Act.: ea pacisci modo scis, sed quae pacta es, non scis solvere, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 89: quam (provinciam) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25: omnibus proscriptis reditum salutemque pactus est, Liv. 38, 77. With *infin.*: dimitti eum pactus, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

pāco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pax] to bring into a state of peace, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Allobroges nuper pacati erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: omnem Galliam, id. B. C. 1, 7: Erymanthi nemora, Virg. Aen. 6, 804: Ov. F. 2, 18. II. Transf. of impers. objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, are subdued, tilled, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45: incertos animi aestus, to quiet, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225: dolorem, id. de Apono fin.

pacta, v. pactus, II. 2.

pactiolus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [paciscor] agreed upon, stipulated: Gell. 1, 25.

pactilis, e, adj. [pango] plaited together, wreathed: corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8.

pactio, ōnis, f. [paciscor] an agreeing; an agreement, contract, bargain: in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: pactionem facere de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Com. 12: pactionem cum aliquo facere, id. Att. 4, 18: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29: pactio nuptialis, a marriage contract, Liv. 4, 4: collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, by making over to him his province according to agreement, Sall. C. 26. II. Esp. an agreement, compact, between the farmers-general of the taxes and the inhabitants of a province: pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam. 13, 65: id. Att. 5, 13. 2. a corrupt bargaining, a collusion: nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, id. Verr. 1, 7. 3. a truce, a capitulation: arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 9, 11: Aulum spe pactionis perpulit, Sall. J. 38: aut pax aut pactio, Flor. 4, 12 fin. 4. pactio verborum, a form of words: ex pactione verborum, quibus iurjurandum comprehenditur, on account of the form of oath, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16.

pactitius, a, um, v. pacticius.

pactiuncula, ae, f. dim. [pactio] an agreement: pactio, pactiuncula, Not. Tir.

pactor, ōris, m. [paciscor] a contractor, negotiator: societatis pactores, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

pactum, v. pactus.

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factus, a, um, *Part.* [pacisco and ||. Subst. pactus, i, m. a husband, bridegroom: Stat. Th. 3, 172. 2. *pacta*, ae, f. a betrothed wife: gremis abducere pactas, Virg. Aen. 10, 79: Vell. 2, 1. 3. *pactum*, i, n. an agreement, covenant, contract, compact: pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, id. Off. 3, 24: mansit in conditione atque pacto, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, id. Caecin. 18: pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben. 3, 15: stare pacto, Liv. 9, 11. Poet.: sacrum, i. e. a marriage contract, Val. Fl. 8, 401. (ii) In gen. *abl.* pacto, like ratione and modo, manner, way, means: nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, how, Cic. Mur. 21: non tacebo unquam alio pacto, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacito est opus, id. Ad 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio pacto, id. Ph. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21.

factus, a, um, *Part.* [pango].

factus, ūs, m. [paciscor] an agreement, bargain, pact: unius noctis pactu (al. tractu, al. tactu), Petr. 81.

facti, orum, m. plu. [a Gallic word] pitch-pines: Plin. 3, 16, 20 fin.

paean, ānis, m. = Παῖάν (an epithet of Apollo), hence, transf. a religious hymn, orig. in honour of Apollo, but also used of other deities; a festive hymn, hymn of triumph or praise, a paean: conclamant socii laetum paeani secuti, Virg. Aen. 10, 738: Prop. 3, 13, 42: Herculeum paeani canunt, Stat. Th. 4, 157. As a simple exclamation, like hymenaeae: dicite io Paean, et io his dicite Paean, shout huzza! Ov. A. A. 2, 1.

paecantis, Idis, f. an unknown precious stone: Sol. 9: Isid. Orig. 14, 4.

paedagogā, ae, f. [paedagogus] a governess: Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

paedagogātus, ūs, m. [id.] education, instruction: Tert. adv. Val. 13.

paedagogiānus, a, um, *adj.* [paedagogium] pertaining to a paedagogium or boys-school: puer, Amm. 26, 6: qui ministeriales et paedagogiani existunt, reared to serve at court, Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 5.

paedagogiū, ii, and ōum, ei, n. = παιδαγωγείον, the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated; the pages' hall: Plin. Ep. 7, 27. ||. Meton. the boys in a paedagogium: paedagogium pretiosa veste succingitur, Sen. Vit. B. 17. 2. boys reared for purposes of lewdness: ingenuorum paedagogia, Suet. Ner. 28: Plin. 31, 12, 54.

paedagogō, i. v. a. [paedagogus] to educate, instruct: Pac. in Fest. s. v. repotia.

paedagogus, i, m. = παιδαγωγός, a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home; a governor, pedagogue: nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. Am. 20, 74: tanquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani neris paedagogus, Sen. Ep. 89 med.: nt. 1, 1, 8. *Adject.*: lex paedagoga, I. Nol. carm. 21, 681. ||. Fig. a leader, guide: Suet. Galb. 14: unicuique nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen. Ep. 110. 2. a pedant: hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 32: Suet. Ner. 37.

paedērōs, ōtis, m. = παιδέριος, a precious stone: 1. an opal: Plin. 37, 5, 22. 2. an amethyst: id. 37, 9, 40.

||. a plant, the same as caerifolium, Myrrhis odorata, id. 19, 8, 54. 2. another plant, the same as Acanthos, Acanthus mollis, bear's foot, id. 22, 22, 34.

paedicator, ōris, m. [paedico] a paederast: Lic. Calv. in Suet. Cues. 49.

paedico (pēdico, Auct. Priap. 68), i. v. a. [παιδίζω] to commit paederasty: paedicare cupis meos amores, Cat. 21, 4: puerum, Mart. 11, 94.

paedico, ōnis, m. [paedico] a paederast: Mart. 6, 32: id. 12, 86.

paedidus, a, um, *adj.* [paedor] nasty, stinking: senex, Lucil. in Non. 166, 13 (al. perditus, al. arthriticus) paedidissimi servi, Petr. 34.

paedor, ōris, m. nastiness, filth membra horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1266 Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: exuere paedorem, Tac. A. 6, 44: longus in carcere paedor, Lucan. 2, 72. ||. Transf. a stink, stench: sine paedore, Aug. Civ. D. 14, 24.

paegniārius, a, um, *adj.* [παίγνιον] pertaining to play: gladiatores, who fought only in jest, Suet. Cal. 26.

paemīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* full of chinks, rough: area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51.

paenē (pene), *adv.* nearly, almost fores paene effregisti, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 4 aliquem paene perdere Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: paene amicus, Cx. Fam. 1, 4 Brutum non minus amo, quam tu paene dixi quam te, id. Att. 5, 20: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae vidimus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo tanta est vicinia, tango: saepe sed heu lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet, Ov. H. 18, 179. Sup.: ita mea consilia perturbat paenissime (penissime), utterly, completely, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 127: App. M. 8, p. 203.

paeninsūla (pen.), ae, f. [paene insula] a peninsula: Liv. 26, 42: Cat. 31, 1: Plin. 3, 10, 15.

paenūla (pen.), ae, f. a kind of cloak or surcoat for journeys or rainy weather (v. Smith's Ant. 848): paenula irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20: incolumi Rhodos facit quod paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Juv. 5, 79: Lampr. Alex. Sever. 27. In later times also worn by orators: Tac. Or. 39. Proverb.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. to press one strongly to stay; opp. to vix paenulam alicui attingere, Cic. Att. 13, 33. ||. Transf. a covering, cover, envelope: ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 14, 1: supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12.

paenulārīum, ii, n. [paenula] a repository for paenulae: Nov. in Non. 148, 33.

paenulārīus, ii, m. [id.] a cloak maker: Inscr.

paenulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] wearing a paenula: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Sen. Ben. 3, 28.

paenultīmus (pen.), a, um, *adj.* [paene ultimus] the last but one: paenultima meta November, Aus. Ecl. quotae Cal. sint mens. 12. ||. Subst. paenultima, ae, f. (sc. syllaba), the penultimate syllable, the penult: paenultimam circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7.

paenuria, ae, f. v. penuria.

paenōn, ōnis, m. = παῖων, a metrical foot of one long and three short syllables (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus): Cic. Or. 64: Quint. 9, 4, 47: Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

paenōnīa, ae, f. = παῖωνία, a plant, the peony: Paeon. femina, is P. officinalis, Linn.: mas, P. corallinum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 10, 60. (Hence lt. *peonia*; Fr. *piovine*.)

paenōnīus, a, um, *adj.* [pacon] pertaining to a paeon, paeonic: Idiom. p. 506 P.

paenōnīus, a, um, *adj.* = Παῖωνιος, pertaining to the god of medicine (Παῖων), healing, medicinal (poet.): herbae, Virg. Aen. 7, 769: ope Paeonia, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: cura, Claud. B. G. 121.

paetūlus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [paetus] having a slight cast in the eye: redeo ad deos: ecquos si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 29, 80.

paetus, a, um, *adj.* having a cast in the eyes, leering or winking with the eyes; esp. as an epithet of Venus, prettily leering: uni animalium homini depravantur oculi: uide Strabonum et

Paetorum cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 55. strabonem appellat paetum pater, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45: si paeta est, Veneri similia, Ov. A. A. 2, 659: Minerva flavo lumine est, Venus paeto, Auct. Priap. 37.

pāgānīcus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic: paganicae feriae, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 26. Absol.: bona habere in paganico (sc. solo or agro), Cod. Justin. 6, 21, 1: pila paganica, a ball stuffed with down, Mart. 7, 32. ||. heathenish, pagan. Salvian. de Gub. 1.

pāgānitas, ātis, f. [paganus] heathenism, paganism: stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Theod. 15, 5, 5.

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus] pertaining to the country or to a village, rustic: lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5: foci, Ov. F. 1, 670. 2. Subst. paganus, i, m. a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic: nulli pagani aut montani, Auct. or. pro dom. 28, 74: pagani et oppidani, B. Alex. 36: pagani vel decuriones, Cod. Theod. 7, 21, 2. ||. Opposed to military, civil, civic: vel paganus est peculium vel castrense, Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37. 2. Subst. a civilian: Tac. H. 3, 24: milites et pagani, Plin. Ep. 10, 18: Juv. 16, 33. ||. Transf. rustic, unlearned: cultus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25 fin.

2. heathen, pagan (opp. to Jewish or Christian): ritus cultusque, Cod. Theod. 16, 7, 2: sacerdotes paganae superstitionis, ib. 16, 10, 20. 3. Subst. a heathen, pagan: deorum fal sorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug. Retract. 2, 43. (Hence Prov. *payan*; Fr. *païen*.)

pāgātīm, *adv.* by districts or villages, in every village: templa pagatim sacrata, Liv. 31, 26.

pageiei, v. pagus, *ad init.*

pāgella, ae, f. dim. [pagina] a little page: Cic. Fam. 11, 25 fin.

pages, compactio, unde compages et propagare, Non. 64, 28.

pāgina, ae, f. [PAG, root of pango] a written page or leaf of a book, letter, etc.: paginae dictae a pangendo, quod in illis versus panguntur, id est figuntur. Fest. s. v.: quum hanc paginam tene rem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: complere paginam, id. Att. 13, 34: Plin. 13, 12, 24: censoriarum legum paginae, id. 8, 51, 77. Proverb.: paginam utramque facere, to fill both sides of the account, confer both good and ill fortune (in allusion to an account-book), id. 2, 7, 5.

||. Meton. that which is written, a paragraph, book: varie sum affectus tuis literis: valde priore pagina perturbatus, paulum altera recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: id. Att. 6, 2: lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5.

2. a leaf, slab: vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall. 6, 11 fin.: insignis honorum, a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honours, Juv. 10, 58. 3. four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed or quarter: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

pāginātus, a, um, *adj.* [pagina] joined together: Paul. Nol. carm. 21, 353.

pāginūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little page: Cic. Att. 4, 8 fin.

pagmentum, i, n. [PAG, root of pango] a joining together, that which is joined: qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr. 4, 6 fin. (al. leg. antepagmentum).

pago, old form of pango, xli Tab. ap. Auc. Her. 2, 13.

pagrus (phagr.) or pager (ph.), ri, m. = πάγρος (φάγρος), a fish, acc. to Cuvier, Sparus, or Pagrus erithrinus, Cuv., called by the modern Greeks φάγρος: pagrus fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10, 38.

pāgur, i, m. a fish (perh. i. q. pagrus): rutilus pagur, Ov. Hal. 108.

pāgūrus, i, m. = πάγουρος, a kind of crab, some species of Cancer, Linn.: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pāgus, i, m. (old gen. pageiei, which prob. is an error for pagel, Inscr. Orell.

no. 3793) a village: in pagis forisque, Liv. 25, 5: pagos et compita circum, Virg. G. 2, 382: omissis pagis vicisque, Tac. A. 1, 56. 2. a district, canton, province: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: in Gallia in omnibus pagis partibusque, ib. 6, 11: Tac. G. 39. 11. Meton. the country people: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669. [Etym. dub.: some connect it with *pasco*, and suppose it to mean orig. a pasture in common, a common, Mommsen, Römisch. Tribus, p. 16: but perh. it comes from *PAG*, the root of *pango*, and would hence be lit. a district bound together or connected as a whole, as contrasted with the adjoining districts.] (Hence It. *paese*; Sp. *pais*; Fr. *pays*.)

pāla, ae, f. [etym. dub.: *pala* a pangendo, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 134] a spade: *pala* innixus, Liv. 3, 26: *juncosus* ager verti *pala* debet, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

11. Transf. a peel for putting bread into the oven: Cato R. R. 11 fin.

2. a winnowing-shovel: Tert. Praescr. 3. 3. the bezel of a ring = funda: *palam* anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38. 4. the shoulder-blade: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

5. an Indian tree, the Banana, Musa Paradisiaca, Linn.: Plin. 12, 6, 12. (Hence Fr. *pelle*; It. *paletta*.)

pālābundus, a, um, adj. [*pālor*] wandering about, straggling: Judaei dispersi *pālābundi*, Tert. Apol. 21: equites, Auct. Itin. Alex. 56.

palacra and **palacrana**, ae, f. [a Span. word] an ingot of gold: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

pālaestēs, ae, m. = *παλαιστής*, a wrestler: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27 fin.

pālaestra, ae, f. = *παλαίστρα*, a wrestling-school, a place for practising gymnastic exercises, *palaestra*: in *palaestra* atque in foro, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 3: statuas in *palaestra* ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 14: pars in gramineis exercent membra *palaestris*, Virg. Aen. 6, 642: nitida *palaestra* ludere, Ov. H. 16, 149. Also in private houses: (Fibrenus) tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae *palaestrae* loci, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6. 11. Meton. the exercise of wrestling, gymnastics: indicat ipse motus, didicerintne *palaestram* an nesciant, id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: exercent patrias oleo labente *palaestras* nudati socii, Virg. Aen. 3, 281: uncta *palaestra*, Ov. H. 19, 11. 2. a brothel: Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 34: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 20. 3. rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school: nitidum genus verborum sed *palaestrae* magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori Cic. de Or. 1, 18: non tam armis institutus, quam *palaestra*, id. Brut. 9. 4. art: utemur ea *palaestra* quam a te didicimus, id. Att. 5, 13.

pālaestricō, adv. after the manner of the *palaestra*: *palaestrice* spatiari in xysto, Cic. opt. gen. or. 3.

pālaestricus, a, um, adj. = *παλαιστρικός*, pertaining to the *palaestra*, *palaestric*: *palaestrici* motus, motions learnt from a posture-master, Cic. Off. 1, 36: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7: doctores, id. 12, 2, 12. 11. Subst. *palaestrica*, ae, f. the art of gymnastics: id. 2, 21, 11. 2. *palaestricus*, i, m. a teacher of athletic exercises: id. 1, 11, 15.

pālaestrita, ae, m. = *παλαιστρίτης*, the director of a wrestling-school, or *gymnasium*: Cic. Verr. 2, 14: lubricus *palaestrita*, Mart. 3, 58, 25.

pālam, adv. [*pando*: on the change of d into l, v. letter D, no. I. 5] openly, publicly: *palam* atque aperte, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 68: haec quae in foro *palam* Syracusis gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 33: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac *palam* elaboratur, id. Or. 12, 38: non per praestigias, sed *palam*, id. Verr. 4, 24: non occulte sed *palam*, ib. 4, 22 fin.: hunc inimici *palam* intertulerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: nec *palam* nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34: quod

palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, Tac. H. 2, 57. 2. *Palam* est or factum est, it is public, well known: *palam* est res, Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemorare quae sunt *palam*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: *palam* ante oculos omnium esse, id. Verr. 5, 26: pisces audire *palam* est, it is well known, Plin. 10, 70, 89. 11. As a prep. with the abl.: before, in the presence of: te *palam*, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: meque *palam* de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39: rem creditori *palam* populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14: *palam* senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5. (Hence It. *palese*.)

palanga, v. phalanga.

pālāra, ae, f. an unknown bird: dulce *pālāra* sonat, quam dicunt nomine drostam, Auct. carn. de Phil. 11.

pālāris, e, adj. [*pālus*] pertaining to pales or stakes: silva *pālāris*, from which pales are fetched, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 9.

11. Subst. *pālāria*, ium, n. plu. the exercise of tilting against a stake: also, the place of this exercise: Veg. Mil. 1, 11: id. 2, 23.

pālāsēa and **plāsēa**, ae, f. a buttock of beef: Arn. 7, 230.

pālātha, ae, f. = *παλάθη*, the inside of figs: Vulg. Judith. 10, 5.

pālātīnus, a, um, adj. [*palatium*] pertaining to the imperial palace, imperial: *palatina* laurus, which stood in front of the imperial palace, Ov. F. 4, 953: *atriensis*, Suet. Cal. 57: domus, id. Aug. 29: Parthenius *palatinus*, Domitian's chamberlain, Mart. 4, 45.

pālātio, ōnis, f. [*pālus*] a driving in of pales or stakes: Vitruv. 2, 9.

pālātium, ii, n. one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his palace; hence, transf. in gen.: a palace: *palatia* fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119: magni *palatia* coeli, the palace of the sky (i. e. of Jupiter), id. M. 1, 176. (Hence It. *palazzo*; Fr. *palais*; Eng. *palace*.)

pālātūar, āris, n. an offering made at Rome on the Palatine: Fest. s. v. septimontium.

pālātum, i, n., and (rarely) **pālātus**, i, n. the palate: nec sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipiatur, ib. 2, 10, 29: dare membra boum palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: cum balba feris annoso verba palato, id. S. 2, 3, 274. 2. Fig. taste, critical judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 2, 18 fin.: orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente iudicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19. Plur.: *palata* docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4. 11. Meton. a vault: coeli, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 2, 18 fin.

pālātus, i, v. palatum, ad init.

pālē, ēs, f. = *πάλη*, a wrestling: uncta pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: jocos, palem, rudentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pālēa, ae, f. chaff: surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Virg. G. 3, 134: Plin. 18, 30, 72. 11. Transf. dross: palea aeris, id. 34, 13, 36. 2. the wattles or gills of a cock: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: Col. 8, 2, 9. (Hence It. *paglia*; Sp. *paja*; Fr. *paille*.)

pālēālis, e, adj. [*palea*] pertaining to chaff: uva, preserved in chaff, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

pālēar, āris, n. [id.] the dewlap of an ox: Sen. Hippol. 1044. Plur.: a collo palearibus demissis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: *palearia* pendula, Ov. M. 7, 117: a mento *palearia* pendent, Virg. G. 3, 53.

11. Meton. the throat: revocat palearibus herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 17.

pālēāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to chaff: arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pālēārīum, ii, n. [id.] a chaff-loft: Col. 1, 6, 9.

pālēātus, a, um, adj. [id.] mixed with chaff: lutum, Col. 5, 6.

pālīlōgia, ae, f. = *παλιλογία*, the emphatic repetition of a word or idea: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

pālīmbacchius, ii, m. = *παλιμβάκχιος*, in prosody, i. q. *antibacchius*, an *antibacchic*, — — — Quint. 9, 4, 82.

pālīmpissa, ae, f. = *παλίμπισσα*, pitch boiled twice: Plin. 24, 7, 24.

pālīmpsestus, i, m. = *παλίμψηστος*, a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a *pālīmpsest*: Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Cat. 22, 5.

pālīnōdia, ae, f. = *παλινωδία*, the repetition of a song: Amm. 18, 5. 11. Transf. a recantation, *pālīnōde*: *pālīnōdiam* canere, to recant, Macr. S. 7, 5.

pālītans, antis, Part. wandering about: cum haec (oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 4 (Ritsch., balitantes).

pālīūraeus, a, um, adj. [*paliurus*] covered with Christ's thorn: prata, Fulg. Myth. 1 init.

pālīūrus, i, m. = *παλιούρος*, a plant, Christ's thorn; also called Zura, *pālīūrus* aculeatus: Virg. E. 5, 39: cf. Plin. 24, 13, 71. 2. Cyrenaicae regionis, another plant, Rhamnus Spina Christi, Willd.: Plin. 13, 19, 33.

palla, ae, f. a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, fastened with brooches: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 35: pro longae tegmine *pallae* tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. Aen. 11, 576: *palla* superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26 (v. Smith's Ant. 850). 11. Transf. the mantle of a tragic actor: personae *pallae*que repertor honestae Aeschylus, Hor. A. P. 278: Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15: of the cithara-player Arion, id. F. 2, 107: of Phoebus, id. M. 11, 166: of Bacchus, Stat. Ach. 1, 262: of Jason, Val. Fl. 3, 718. 2. an under-garment: Auct. Her. 4, 47: *pallam*que induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 262: Mart. 1, 93. 3. a curtain: cum inter dicentes et audientem *palla* interesset, Sen. de Ira 3, 22. Proverb.: *pallas* inter pecus, said of inefficient precautions, Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

pallāca, ae, f. = *παλλάκη*, a concubine; pure Lat. pellex: Suet. Vesp. 21.

pallācāna, ae, f. a leak, also called gethyum, q. v.: Plin. 19, 6, 32.

pallāris, e, adj. [*palla*] pertaining to the *palla*: Not. Tir. p. 157.

pallas, ādis and ādos, f. = *Παλλάς*, Minerva; hence, transf. oil: Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4. 2. the Palladium: Helenum raptum cum Pallade captum, id. M. 13, 99. 3. the number seven: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: Mart. Cap. 7, 241.

pallādium, ii, n. [*Pallas*] an image of Pallas Athene, esp. that which was said to have fallen from heaven, and which was carefully guarded at Troy; the safety of the city being contingent on its possession: Virg. Aen. 2, 166: cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: Plin. 7, 43, 45 (v. Smith's Blog. and Myth. iii. 94).

pallens, entis, Part. [*palleo*]. 11. Adj. pale, wan: simulacra modis palentia miris, Lucr. 1, 124: umbrae Erebi, Virg. Aen. 4, 26: animae, ib. 243: regna, of the Lower World, Sil. 13, 408: undae, i. e. the Styx, the Cocytus, Tib. 3, 5, 21: *pallens* morte futura, Virg. Aen. 8, 709: *pallentes* terrore puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 487. 2. Transf. pale-coloured, faded: *pallentes* violae, Virg. E. 2, 47: gemma e viridi *pallens*, Plin. 38, 8, 33: hederæ, Virg. E. 3, 39: herbae, ib. 6, 54: lupini, Ov. Med. fac. 69: faba, Mart. 5, 78: sol *pallentes* jungit equos, Tib. 2, 5, 76: toga, Mart. 5, 78. (ii) Poet. that makes pale: morbi, Virg. Aen. 6, 275: philtrea, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: curae, Mart. 11, 6. 3. Fig. pale, weak, bad: fama, Tac. Or. 13 fin.: mores, bad, vicious, Pers. 5, 15.

pallēo, ui, 2. v. n. to be or look pale: sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. M. 2, 824. morbo, Juv. 2, 50: fame, Mart. 3, 38: pallent omnis amans, hic est color aptus amanti, must look pale, Ov. A. A. 1, 729: Prop. 1, 9, 17. 2. Transf. to be or look yellow: saxum quoque palluit auro, Ov. M. 11, 110: arca pallent

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nummis, Mart. 8, 44. (ii) *to lose the natural colour, to change colour, to fade*: nunquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur, *always remains white*, Prop. 4, 7, 82: ne vitio coeli palliat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. M. 7, 209: pallere diem, Lucan. 7, 177. With *acc.*: multos pallere colores, *to change colour often*, Prop. 1, 15, 39. ||. Fig. *to grow pale with desire, study, etc.; to long for, eagerly desire*: ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummo, Pers. 4, 47: nunc utile multis pallere, Juv. 7, 96: vigilandum, nitendum, palendum est, Quint. 7, 10, 14: iratum Eupoliden praegrandi cum sene palles, *read yourself pale over Eupolis*, Pers. 1, 124.

2. *to grow pale with fear, to be anxious or fearful*: with *dat.*: pueris, i. e. *on account of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: ad omnia fulgura, Juv. 13, 223: Marco sub iudice palles? Pers. 5, 80. With *acc.*: scatenent belluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: fraternal ictus, Petr. 122.

pallesco, illi, 3. v. n. *insep.* [palleo] *to grow or turn pale*: ut qui timent, sanguine ex ore decedente pallescant, Gell. 19, 4: pallescere curis, Prop. 1, 13, 7: nulla pallescere culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61: pallescit super his, id. A. P. 429: umbratili vita pallescere, Quint. 1, 12, 18. Of things: *to fade*: pallescunt frondes, Ov. A. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586: Plin. 9, 17, 30.

palliastrum, i. n. [pallium] *a ragged, sorry mantle*: App. M. 1, p. 104.

palliatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in a Greek pallium, cloaked*: isti Graeci palliati, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus iudex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5: Suet. Caes. 48: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19: illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, i. e. *Grecian statues*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Meton.: fabulae palliatae, *comedies in which Greek characters were introduced*, opp. to the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated, Varr. in Diom. 4, p. 487 P. ||. Fig. *guarded, fortified*: Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 3.

pallidulus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [pallidus] *pale*: Cat. 65, 6.

pallidus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo] *pale, pallid*: vides ut pallidus omnis coena desurgat dubia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134: Asturii scrutator pallidus auri, Lucan. 4, 298: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2, 25, 22. Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, Tib. 1, 11, 38: Ditis profundi pallida regna, Lucan. 1, 456. ||. Transf. *that makes pale, pallid*: pallida mors, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 4, 7, 44: scaenita, Lucan. 4, 322. 2. *musty, mouldy*: vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67. (Hence Sp. *pardo*; Fr. *pâle*.)

palliolatim, *adv.* *dressed in a mantle (rare)*: palliolatim amictus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 29.

palliolatus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum] *covered with a cloak-cape or hood*: palliolatus novo more praesedit, Suet. Claud. 2: tunicae palliolatae, *hooded mantles*, Vop. Bonos. 15.

palliolum, i. n. *dim.* [pallium] *a small Greek mantle or cloak*: saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolum in collum confice, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 10: Mart. 11, 27. ||. Transf. *a covering for the head, a hood*: palliolum, sicut fascias et focalia et aurium ligamenta, sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 13, 3, 144: Ov. A. A. 1, 734: Sen.

13. 1. n. *a covering, coverlet*, i. *gravius justo pallia pondus habet*, Ov. H. 21, 169: tunc queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop. 4, 3, 31: Suet. Ner. 48: arrepto pallio retexti corpora, App. M. 3, p. 133. (ii) *curtain*: quae festis suspendam pallia portis? Prud. *adv.* Symm. 2, 726. ||. *esp. a Greek cloak or mantle* (v. Smith's

Ant. 850 sqq.): pallium injice in me huc, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 26: humerum pallio onerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 4: quum isto cum pallio purpureo talarique tunica versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10: cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143. Proverb.: (i) *manum intra pallium continere*, i. e. *to speak calmly, without fire*, id. 12, 10, 21. (ii) *tunica propior pallio est, my shirt is nearer to me than my coat*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. 2. Transf. *a toga, and, in gen., any upper garment*: Mart. 3, 63: id. 8, 59.

pallor, oris, m. [palleo] *pale colour, paleness, wanness*: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, ib. 10, 16: gelidus pallor, Ov. Trist. 1, 4, 11: tinctus viola pallor amantium, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14. Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenet late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 436: Lucan. 5, 628. 2. Transf. *mustiness, mouldiness*: venti humidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vit. 6, 7: ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16. (ii) *a disagreeable colour, unsightliness*: pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 760: obscurus solis, Lucan. 7, 200: Plin. 2, 30, 30. ||. Fig. *alarm, terror*: palla pallorem incutit, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70.

pallula, ae, f. *dim.* [palla] *a little cloak or mantle*: conscissa pallula est, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 32: ib. 2, 2, 16.

palma, ae, f. = *παλάμη*, *the palm of the hand*: Cic. Or. 32: Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis sustulit, Virg. Aen. 8, 69: aliquem palma concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14: contundere palma, Juv. 13, 128. 2. Meton. *the hand*: compressan' palma an porrecta ferio? Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Virg. Aen. 2, 406: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103. ||. Transf. *the sole of a goose's foot*: palmas pedum anseris torere, Plin. 10, 22, 27. 2. *the broad end or blade of an oar*: caerula verrentes ablegnis aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7: Vit. 10, 8. 3. *a palm-tree, a palm*, φοῖνῖξ, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn.: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Plin. 13, 4, 9: id. 13, 11, 21. (ii) *the fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaeque carica, Ov. F. 1, 185: Pers. 6, 39. (iii) *a palm-branch*, used to sweeten wine: Cato R. R. 113: Col. 12, 20, 5. (iv) *a broom made of palm-twigs*: ten' lapides varios lutulenta radere palma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: Mart. 14, 82. (v) Esp. *a palm-branch or palm-wreath*, as a token of victory; hence, *the palm or prize*; and Fig. *victory; honour, glory, pre-eminence*: eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) palmae primum, translato e Graecia more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47: more victorum cum palma discucurrat, Suet. Cal. 32: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quos Elea domum reducit palma coelestes, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: docto oratori palma danda est, Cic. de Or. 3, 35: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, ib. 2, 56, 227: palma donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo sub pede palmam fertur, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11. Of things: Siculum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14. Poet. *the victor himself*: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diorea, Virg. Aen. 5, 339: Sil. 16, 504. Also, *one about to become the prize of the victor*: ultima restabat fuis jam palma duobus Virhiis, id. 4, 392. 4. *a branch of a tree, esp. of a vine, for palmes*: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202: Col. 9, 17, 4. 5. *the fruit of an Egyptian*

tree, by some referred to the date, by others to the fruit of the Egyptian *dowm palm*, Cucifera thebaica: Plin. 12, 22, 47. 6. *an aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria*: id. 12, 28, 62. 7. *a marine plant*, perh. some kind of coralline: id. 13, 25, 49.

palma, for parma, q. v.

palmāris, e, *adj.* [palma] *of a hand's breadth or palm, in length, width, etc.*: virgulae, Varr. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3: id. 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24: palmarem in minutiem contrahi, Arn. 6, 204. ||. *of palms, full of palms*, palm-: lucus, Amm. 24, 4. 2. Fig. *that merits the palm or prize, excellent*: statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5 fin.: sententia, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, the goddess of Victory, App. M. 2, p. 116.

palmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to palms*: Insula Palmaria, the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea, now Palmarola, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Plin. 3, 6, 12. ||. Subst. *palmarium*, il, n. *that which deserves the prize, a master-piece*: id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 88. 2. *the fee of a successful advocate*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12.

palmātias, ae, m. = *παλματίας*, *a slight earthquake*: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

palmātus, a, um, *Part.* [palmo].

||. *Adj. marked with the palm of a hand*: palmatus paries, *bearing the mark of a bloody hand*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 11: cervi palmati, *with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand*, Capitol. Gord. 3 fin. 2. *containing the figure of a palm-tree*: lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29.

3. *worked or embroidered with palm-branches*: tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 30, 15 fin.: togae, Mart. 7, 1: vestis, Val. Max. 9, 1, no. 5: palmatus consul, *clothed with the palmata tunica*, Hier. Ep. 23, 3: also, Subst.: palmata, ae, f. (sc. vestis): Vopisc. Prob. 1, 5 fin.: Sid. Carm. 5, 4.

palmes, Itis, m. [palma] *a young branch or shoot of a vine, a vine-sprout*: palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26: Plin. 17, 22, 35: jam laeto turgent in palmitum gemmae, Virg. E. 7, 48: Ov. F. 1, 152. ||. Meton. *a vine, a vineyard*: Icario nemorosus palmitum Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147: Mart. 8, 40. 2. In gen. *a bough, branch*: crudus arboris, Lucan. 4, 317: palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3: Plin. 13, 4, 7.

palmētum, i. n. [id.] *a palm-grove*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15: Just. 36, 3. (Hence It. *palmeto*.)

palmēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hand's or palm's breadth, in length, width, etc.*: orchis herba, caule palmeo, Plin. 26, 10, 62. ||. *of or made of palms*, palm-: tabulae, Vit. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmicēus and **palmicūs**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or made of palms*, palm-: Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 11.

palmifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [palma fero] *palm-bearing, abounding in palms*: Pharos, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 4, 5, 25.

palmiger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [palma ro] *palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch*: Plin. 35, 4, 10.

palmipēdālis, e, *adj.* [palmipes] *of a foot and a palm in height, breadth, etc.*: limen altum palmipedale, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 1.

palmi-pes, ēdis, *adj.* *broad-footed*. volucres aut palmipedum in genere sunt, uti anseres, Plin. 10, 11, 13. ||. *a foot and a palm high*: id. 17, 20, 32: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (al. palmopede), Vit. 5, 6 fin.

palmi-primum vinum, *a kind of fig-wine*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

palmō, no perf., atum, i. y. a. [palma] *to imprint the palm of one's hand*: Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 1, 12. ||. *to tie*

up a vine: palmare, hoc est materias alligare, Col. 11, 2, 96.

ōpes, ēdis, v. palmipes.

ōsus, a, um, adj. [palma] *abounding in palm-trees*: palmosa Selinus, Virg. Aen. 3, 705.

palmūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *the palm of the hand*: saevientes, App. M. 8, p. 205.

II. Transf. the blade of an oar, an oar: Virg. Aen. 5, 163. **2. the wing of a bird**: color psittaco viridis et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (al. parmulis), App. Flor. n. 12. **3. the fruit of the palm-tree, a date**: Cels. 2, 20: Suet. Aug. 76.

palmūlāris, e, adj. [palmula] *pertaining to the hand*: frictus, Capell. 8, 271.

palmus, i, m. [palma] *the palm of the hand*: manus palinum, Vitr. 2, 3: Graeci antiqui doron palmum vocabant. et ideo dora munera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14, 49.

II. Transf. as a measure, a span, or twelve digits: Varr. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtuosus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13, 28. **2. minor, a smaller measure, a palm or four digits**: Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

pālo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pālus] *to support with pales or props; to prop*: reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 16.

pālor, atus, i. v. dep. (act. Sulpicia Sat. 43 in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. min. 3, p. 90) *to wander hither and thither, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle*: palantes comites quom montes inter opacos quaerimus et magna dispersos voces ciemus, Lucr. 4, 577: vagi per agros palantur, Liv. 5, 44: agmen per agros palatur, id. 27, 47: palantes extra castra, Tac. A. 1, 30: palatos aggressus, Liv. 35, 51: terga dabant palantia Teucris, Virg. Aen. 12, 738: palantia sidera coeli, Lucr. 2, 1031: palantesque polo stellas, Virg. Aen. 9, 21, palante anni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30. **II. Fig. errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae**, Lucr. 2, 10: palantes homines (al. animi) passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

palpābilis, e, adj. [palpo] *that can be touched, palpable*: tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. 1, 10.

palpāmen, inis, n. [id.] *a stroking, caressing*: Prud. Hamart. 302.

palpāmentum, i, n. [id.] *a stroking, flattering*: muliebria palpamenta, Anm. 27, 12.

palpātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a stroking, flattering*: aufer hinc palpationes, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 43.

palpātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a stroker; Fig. a flatterer*: Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 38.

palpebra, ae, f. (palpebrum, i, n.: Non. 218, 19: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), *an eyelid* (usu. plur.): palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: Lucr. 4, 950: Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19. **Sing.**: Cels. 5, 26, 23. **II. Meton. the eyelashes**: capnos evulsas palpebras renasci prohibet, Plin. 25, 13, 99. (Hence Sp. *parpado*; Fr. *paupière*.)

palpebrālis, e, adj. [palpebra] *of or on the eyelids*: Prud. Hamart. 880.

palpebrāris, e, adj. [id.] *of or for the eyelids*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 fin.

palpebrātio, ōnis, f. [palpebro] *a winking, blinking*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

palpebro, i. v. n. [palpebra] *to wink*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

palpebrum, i, v. palpebra, *ad init.*

palpitatio, ōnis, f. [palpito] *a frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation: cordis, a palpitation of the heart*, Plin. 32, 5, 18: oculorum, *a winking*, id. 32, 10, 46: partium singularum, id. 11, 4, 3.

palpitātus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *a frequent and rapid motion*: Plin. 9, 30, 48.

palpito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [palpo] *to move frequently and quickly, to throb, pant, palpitate*: cor palpitat, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: lingua palpitat, Ov. M. 6, 560: cerebrum uni homini in infantia palpitat, Plin. 11, 37, 49: in ovo gutta

sanguinis salit palpitatque, id. 10, 53, 74. **Esp. of death-struggles**: palpitat et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet. Tib. 61. **Of inanimate subjects**: hic arduus ignis palpitat, Stat. Th. 12, 70. **II. Fig. animum palpitantem percussit**, Petr. 10.

palpo, avi, atum, i. v. a., and **palpor**, atus, i. v. a. *dep. to stroke, to touch softly*: modo pectora praebet virginea palpanda manu (al. plaudenda), Ov. M. 2, 866: cum equum permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1. **II. Fig. to caress, coax, wheedle, flatter**: hoc sis vide ut palpatur! nullus est, quando ocepit, blandior, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 57: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, Cic. Att. 9, 9. **With dat.**: quam blande mulieri palpabitur, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 9: cui male si palpare, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20. **With acc.**: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35: App. M. 5, p. 172. (Hence Sp. *popar*.)

palpo, ōnis, m. [palpo] *a flatterer*: Pers. 5, 176. **palpum**, i, n., or **palpus**, i, m. [id.] *a strolching, flattering*: timidam palpo percutit, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 28.

pālūdamentum, i, n. *a military cloak, soldier's cloak*: cogito super humeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, Liv. 1, 26. **II. Esp. a general's cloak**: paludamento circum laevum brachium intorto, id. 25, 16 fin.: coccum imperatoris dicatum paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3: Val. Max. 1, 6, n. 11: indutus aureo paludamento, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 3. **Fig.**: ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, i. e. to exchange civil administration for military command, Plin. Pan. 56. (v. Smith's Ant. 853.)

pālūdātus, a, um, adj. *dressed in a military cloak*: virgines, Fest. s. v. Salias. **Meton. a soldier**: qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. **II. Esp. dressed in a general's cloak**: quum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias, consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13 fin.: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. iii. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, id. Fam. 15, 17: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Liv. 41, 10: praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 400: aula, i. e. imperial, Claud. vi. Cons. Hon. 596. **III. In gen. armed, equipped**: paludati, armati, ornati; omnia enim militaria ornamenta paludamenta dicebant, Fest. s. v.

pālūdeste, tris, tre, adj. [pālus] *marshy, swampy*: Cassiod. Var. 2, 32. **pālūdicola**, ae, comm. [pālus colo] *a dweller in fens or marshes*: paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

pālūdifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [pālus fero] *marsh-making, swamp making*: aquae, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 42.

pālūdigēna, ae, g. c. [pālus and GEN, root of gigno] *that grows in marshes*: paludigena papyrus, Anth. Lat. 2, p. 462 Burm.

pālūdi-vāgus, a, um, adj. *wandering among morasses* (poet.): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

pālūdōsus, a, um, adj. [pālus] *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): humus, Ov. M. 15, 268: Nilus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 108.

pālum, i, v. pālus, *ad init.*

pālumba, ae, f. for palumbes: Cels. 6, 6, 39.

pālumbārius, ii, m. [palumbes] *a kind of hawk which attacks doves*: palumbarius, παρσφοβός, Gloss. Philox.

pālumbes, is, m. and f. *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58. **Proverb.** (i) palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, to furnish a good opportunity to another, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 63. (ii) duae unum expetitis palumbem, the same lover, id. Bac. 1, 1, 17.

pālumbinus, a, um, adj. [palumbes] *wood-pigeons*: caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36: fimum, id. 30, 8, 21.

pālumbūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] *a little*

dove, as a term of endearment: teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerem, App. M. 10, p. 249.

pālumbus, i, m. for palumbes: Col. 8, 8: Mart. 13, 67.

pālus, i, m. (palum, i, n. Varr. in Non. 219, 18) *a stake, prop, stay, pale*: ut figam palum in parietem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 4: damnati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati, Cic. Verr. 5, 5: palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8, 33. **The Roman soldiers learned the use of their weapons by attacking a stake set in the ground**: Veg. Mil. 1, 11: hence, quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. 6, 247. **Fig.**: exerceamur ad palum: et, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat, fiat nobis paupertas familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18. **Palus primus or palusprimus, a gladiator's sword of wood, borne by the secutores, whence their leader was also called primus palus**: Lamp. Commod. 15. **II. Transf. the penis**: Hor. S. 1, 8, 5.

pālus, ūdis, f. (gen. plur. paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: paludium, Liv. 21, 54: Just. 44, 2 fin.) *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool*: ille paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3: paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: Cocylus tardoque palus inamabilis unda, Virg. G. 4, 479: sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65. **II. Meton. a reed**: tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 106. [Pal-us, perh. from same root as pando, palam, pateo, etc., and meant orig. "that which spreads out."]

palusca ficus, *a kind of fig*: Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 16 dub.

pāluster, tris, tre, adj. [pālus] *fenny, marshy, swampy*: ager, Liv. 36, 22: ulva, Virg. G. 3, 175. **Subst. palustria, ium, n. plu. swampy places**: Plin. 14, 16, 19, no. 5. **II. Fig.**: lux, i. e. a filthy, vicious life, Pers. 5, 60.

pammāchum, i, n. = παμμάχιον, *an athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus*: in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachum (al. pammacho) quod nos pancratium vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273.

pampināceus, a, um, i. q. pampineus: Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampinārius, a, um, adj. [pampinus] *pertaining to vine tendrils, that has tendrils*: palmitum duo genera sunt: alterum, quod, quia primo arno plerumque frondem sine fructu affert, pampinarium vocant, Col. 5, 6, 29: sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5: virga, id. 3, 10, 7. **Subst.**: pampinarium, ii, n. i. q. pampinarium sarmentum, *a tendril-branch, leaf-branch*: Plin. 17, 21, 35.

pampinatio, ōnis, f. [pampino] *a pruning or trimming of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines*: ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1: Plin. 17, 1, 1.

pampinātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who takes off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-dresser*: Col. 4, 10, 2.

pampinātus, a, um, Part. [pampino].

pampinātus, a, um, adj. [pampinus] *having tendrils and leaves*: lanceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. in Ep. ap. Treb. Claud. 17. **II. Meton. tendril-shaped, tendril-like**: Plin. 16, 42, 82.

pampinōus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full or consisting of tendrils or vine-leaves*: uvae, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 13: vites, ib. 3, 8, 13: umbrae, Virg. E. 7, 58: auctumnus, id. G. 2, 5: hastae, wrapped round with vine leaves, id. Aen. 7, 396: odor, the perfume of wine, Prop. 2, 24, 29: corona, of vine-leaves, Tac. A. 11, 4.

pampino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to pluck off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, to trim vines*: pampinare est ex sarmento coles qui nati sunt, de his qui plurimum valent, primum ac secundum, nonnunquam etiam tertium

relinquere, reliquos decerpere, Varr. R. 1, 31, 2: Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67. II. Transf. in gen. to trim or prune trees: salix non minus quam vinea pampinatur, Col. 4, 31, 2.

pampinosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of vine leaves, leafy: vitis, Col. 5, 5: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

pampinus, i, m. (fem.: Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 7, 58, Varro often made the word fem.) a tendril or young shoot of a vine: ex gemmis pampini pullulant, Col. 3, 18: pampinos detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

2. a vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. de Sen. 15: Virg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 35. II. Transf. a clasper or tendril of any climbing plant: Plin. 16, 35, 63: id. 9, 51, 74. (Hence Fr. *pampre*.)

panacea, a kind of drinking-vessel: Mart. 14, 100 in lemm.

panacea, ae, f., **panāces**, is, n., also **panax**, ācis, m. = *πανακεια*, *panakes*, *panax*: an herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, heal all, *panacea*: odorifera *panacea*, Virg. Aen. 12, 419: *panax* levi et subacta terra rarissime disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 29. The name seems to have been confusedly applied by Pliny. 1. *Panacea asclepias* = *Laserpitium hirsutum*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 4, 11. 2. Alterum genus, *heracleon* = *Pastinaca Opoponax*, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 12. 3. tertium, *chironium*, referred by some to *Laserpitium latifolium*, Linn.; by others to *Inula Helenium*, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 13. 4. quartum genus, *centaurion*, *pharmakon*, seems to include *Erythraea Centaurium*, Pers. or *Centaurea Centaurium*, Linn.: id. 25, 4, 14. 5. *Panacea heracleon* vocant, v. *Achillea*, id. 25, 5, 19. 6. *Panacea cunila*, v. *Cunila*, id. 20, 16, 61.

panaricium, ii, n. [corrupted from *paronychium*] a disease of the finger-nails: App. Herb. 42.

panariolum, i, n. dim. [panarium] a small bread-basket: Mart. 5, 49.

panarium, ii, n. [panis] a bread-basket: Varr. L. 5, 22, § 105: Plin. Ep. 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 18. (Hence It. *paniere*; Fr. *panier*.)

panarius, ii, m. [id.] a bread-seller: *panarius*, ἀροπωλῆς, Vet. Gloss.

panathēnaicon, i, n. = *παναθηναϊκόν*, an ointment made in Athens: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

panax, ācis, m. a plant, *Pastinaca Opoponax*, Linn.: Plin. 12, 26, 57: id. 19, 12, 62. (v. *panacea*.)

pancarpinus, a, um, adj. [pancarpus] composed of all kinds of fruit: cibus, Varr. in Non. 264, 27.

pancarpius and **pancarpus**, a, um, adj. = *παγκάρπιος* and *παγκάρπος*, consisting of all kinds of fruits: and transf. of all sorts: Aug. adv. Sec. 23.

panchrestarius, ii, m. [panchrestus] a confectioner: Arn. 2, 70.

panchrestus (panchristus), a, um, adj. = *παγχρηστος*, good or useful for everything: medicamenta, Plin. 36, 20, 38. Fig.: quum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, by his sovereign remedy, i. e. money, Cic. Verr. 3, 65.

panchrōmos, i, m. = *παγχρωμος* (all-coloured), a plant, called also *verbenaca*: App. Herb. 3.

panchrus, i, m. = *παγχρως* (of all colours) a variegated precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

panchrysos, on, adj. = *παγχρυσος*, all golden: Berenice urbs, quae *Panchrysos* cognominata est, Plin. 6, 29, 24.

pancratias, ae, m. for *pancratiastes*, a *pancratiast*: Gell. 13, 27 (al. *pancratiastae*).

pancratiastēs, ae, m. = *παγκρατιαστής*, a combatant in the *pancratium*, a: Gell. 3, 15: Quint. 2, 8, 13.

pancratiōs, adv. like the *pancratiasts*: valere, i. e. heartily, finely, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14.

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pancratium, or **on**, ii, n. = *παγκράτιον* (requiring the whole strength), a gymnastic contest, which included both wrestling and boxing: Quint. 2, 8, 13: patitur duro vulnera *pancratio*, Prop. 3, 12, 8: Sen. Ben. 5, 3: Autolycoos *pancratio* victor, Plin. 34, 8, 19 (v. Smith's Ant. 857). II. the herb *succory*, v. *intubus*: id. 20, 8, 30. III. a plant, called also *scilla pusilla*, perh. a variety of the *Squill*, *Scilla maritima*, Linn.: id. 27, 12, 92.

pancratius, a, um, adj. = *παγκράτιος*, *pancratian*: metrum *pancratium*, a trochaic metre, consisting of a monometer hypercatalectus, Serv. Centimetr. p. 1819 P.

pandatio, ōnis, f. [pando] a warping of wood: Vitr. 7, 1.

pandectēr, ēris, m. = *πανδεκτήρ* (all-containing), the title of the fourth book of the work of *Apicius*.

pandectēs, or **-ta**, ae, m. = *πανδεκτής*, a book that contains everything, an encyclopaedia: libros quos Graeco titulo *πανδεκτας* inscripsit, tanquam omne rerum atque doctrinarum genus continentes, Gell. 13, 9: haec *Tiro* in *pandectis*, ib. II. Esp.: *pandectae*, arum, m. plu. the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of *Justinian* from the writings of Roman jurists, the *Pandects*: *Justinian*. in Ep. ad Senat.

pandēmus, a, um, adj. = *πάνδημος*, affecting the whole people, general: lues, an epidemic, Amin. 19, 4.

pandicularis dies in quo omnibus diis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest. s. v.

pandiculor, i, v. dep. [pando] to stretch oneself: ut *pandiculans* oscitatur, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 80.

pando, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [pandus]. I. Act. to bend, bow, curve: pandant posteriora, Quint. 11, 3, 122: manus leviter *pandata*, ib. 100. 2. Pass. reflect. to bend itself, to bend: docti quoque (cucumeres) si quid obstat, versi *pandantur* curvanturque, Plin. 19, 5, 23: Col. 4, 16 fin. II. Neutr. to bend itself, to warp: *ulmus* et *fraxinus* celeriter *pandant*, Vitr. 2, 9: id. 6, 11.

pando, pandi, pansum, and passum, 3, v. a. to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand: *pandere* palmas ante deum delubra, Lucr. 5, 1199: pennas ad solem, Virg. G. 1, 398: vela, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9: aciem, to extend, deploy, Tac. H. 2, 25: rupem ferro, to split, Liv. 21, 37. Reflect.: immensa *panditur* planities, spreads itself out, id. 32, 4: ubi mare coepit in latitudinem *pandi*, Plin. 6, 13, 15. (ii) Esp. to spread out to dry, to dry: *ficus* *pandere*, Col. 2, 22, 3: *uvae* in sole, id. 12, 39, 1. 2. Transf. to throw open, to open, unfold; and Reflect. to open itself, to open: *pandite* atque *aperite* propere janua hanc Oris, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 1: *dividimus* muros et *moenia* *pandimus* urbis, Virg. Aen. 2, 234: *panduntur* portae, ib. 27: (Cerberus) tria guttura *pandens*, ib. 6, 421: *agros* *pingues*, to plough up, Lucr. 5, 1247: *hederae* *pandunt* vestigia *nigrae*, disclose, Virg. G. 2, 258: *panduntur* inter ordines viae, Liv. 10, 41: cum cauda omnis jam *panditur* Hydra, i. e. displays itself, appears, Cic. Arat. 449. II. Fig. to spread out, unfold, extend: quum tempora se veris *florentia* *pandunt*, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se *pandunt* coelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: *pandere* vela orationis, ib. 4, 5. 2. to open: viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam *fugae*, id. 10, 5. 3. Esp. to unfold, make known, publish, relate, explain: omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 55: *primordia* rerum, id. 1, 50: *pandere* res alta terra et caligine *mersas*, Virg. Aen. 6, 267: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 680: *fata*, Lucan. 6, 590: *Hesiodus* agricolis praecepta *pandere* orsus, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. [Root *PAD*, whence *pal-am*: akin to *pateo*.] (Hence It. *passare*; Sp. *pasar*; Fr. *passer*.)

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pānifex, *icis, m.* [panis facio] *a bread-maker, baker*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 2. **pānificium** (panes), *ii, n.* [id.] *the making of bread*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105. **II.** Meton. *any thing baked, as, bread, cakes, etc.*: Cels. 2, 18: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obulisse et visus est, *offering-cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānion, *ii, n.* *a plant, also called satyrion*, v. satyrium: App. Herb. 15.

pānis, *is, m.* (neutr. pane, *is*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 88, acc. to Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.: cf. non item apud vos est positum hoc pane et hic panis? Arn. 1, 36: gen. plur. panium, acc. to Caes. in Charis. p. 69 and 114 P., panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 ib.) [also, in Oscan and Sicilian, panos; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 39] *bread, a loaf*: farinam aqua sparsit et assidua tractatione perdomuit finxitque panem, Sen. Ep. 90. **II.** *a pistole panem petimus, vinum ex oenopolio*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 48: comesse panem tres pedes latum potes, id. Bac. 4, 1, 8: ex hoc effectos panes in eos jaciebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: cibarius panis, *coarse bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119: siccus, ib. 83: panis plebei, siligineus, ib. 119: panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: mollia panis, *the crumb*, Plin. 13, 12, 36: panis crusta, *the crust*, id. 13, 12, 36. **III.** Transf. *any mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf*: panes aeris, id. 34, 11, 24: aut panes viridantis aphronitri, Stat. S. 4, 9, 37. [Perh. from the root PA, whence pa-sco, pa-bulum.] (Hence Fr. pain.)

pannāria, *orum, n. plu.* [pannus] *presents of cloth*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

panneus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *ragged, tattered*: panneus, *rákivos*, Gloss. Phil.

panniculārius, *a, um, adj.* [panniculus] *pertaining to rags or tatters*: pannicularia causa, Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

II. Subst. pannicularia, *orum, n. plur.* *rags, tatters, ragged clothes*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

pannicūlus, *i, m. dim.* [pannus] *a small piece of cloth, a rag*: Cels. 7, 20: panniculus bombycinus, *a light, short garment*, Juv. 6, 260.

pannōsitas, *ātis, f.* [pannosus] *raggedness, flabbiness*: cutis veluti ruginosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci *ράκωσιν* vocant, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

pannōsus, *a, um, adj.* [pannus] *full of rags, ragged, tattered*: homines, Cic. Att. 4, 3: Just. 2, 6 fin. **II.** Transf. *rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled*: macies, Sen. Clem. 2, 6: mammae, Mart. 3, 72: faex aceti, *that looks like rags*, Pers. 4, 32. **2.** *ragged, tattered, poor*: resculae, App. M. 4, p. 148.

pannūcēātus, *a, um, adj.* [pannuceus] *ragged, tattered*: Pannuceati, *the title of a comedy of Pomponius*, Non. 18, 21.

pannūcēus and **pannūciūs**, *a, um, adj.* [pannus] *ragged, tattered*: vestis, Petr. 14. **II.** Transf. *wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby*: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15: Baucis, Pers. 4, 21: mentula, Mart. 11, 46.

pannūlus, *i, m. dim.* [id.] *a small piece of cloth, a rag*: Amm. 31, 2. **II.** Subst. pannuli, *orum, m. plu.* *rags, ragged clothes*: App. M. 7, p. 190.

pannūcūlāria, *orum, n. plu.* 1. q. pannicularia (v. pannicularius): Not. Tir. p. 155.

pannūcūlus, *i, m.* = panniculus. **pannus**, *i, m.* (neutr. pannum, *i*, Nov. in Non. 218, 27: dat. and abl. plur. pannibus, Enn. in Charis. p. 40 P.) [*πῆνος*, Dor. *πᾶνος*] *a cloth, a garment*: fides albo velata panno, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21: Mart. 2, 46. **2.** Esp. *rags, tatters*: pannis annisque oblitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: Lucr. 6, 1268: Sen. Contr. 1, 6. **3.** *a rag*: unus et alter assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: membraque vinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov.

Ib. 235: Sen. de Ira 3, 19 fin. **II.** Transf. *a head-band, fillet*: Val. Max. 7, 2, n. 5 ext. **2.** *a bag, satchel*: Petr. 135. **3.** *a substance that grows on the tree aegilops, near its acorns, prob. a kind of mossy gall*: Plin. 16, 8, 13.

pannuvellum, *ii, n.* *the wound-up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it*: Varr. L. L. 5, 23, § 114.

pannychismus, *i, m.* = παννυχισμός, *a watching all night*: Arn. 5, 173.

pannychius, *a, um, adj.* = παννυχίος, *that lasts all night*: Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 5.

pānōsus, *a, um, adj.* [panis] *like bread*: cibus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 14.

pansa, *ae, adj.* [pando] *broad-footed, splay-foot*: Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 55.

pansēbastus or **-os**, *i, f.* = πανσέβαστος, *a precious stone, called also paneros*: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pansus, *a, um, Part.* [pando]. **II.** *Adj.*: spread out, outstretched, extended: manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. 3, 1: sago porrectius panso, Amm. 29, 5: pansis in altum brachiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170.

pantagāthus, *i, m.* = πανταγᾶθος, (all good), *a bird of good omen*: Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4 fin. **II.** *a plant, also called pulegium*: App. Herb. 92.

pantēlium, *ii, n.* = παντελείον (all-perfect), *a holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras*: Inscr.

pantex, *icis, usu. plur.* *pantices, cum, m.* *the paunch, the bowels*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 50: aestuantes docte solvis pantices, i. e. *sarunges*, Virg. Catal. 5, 31: Mart. 6, 64. Sing.: Auct. Priap. 83 dub.

panthēr, *eris, m.* for panthera, *a panther*: Auc. Carm. Philom. 50.

panthēr, *ēris, m.* = πάνθηρον, *a hunting-net for catching wild beasts: rete quoddam panther*, Varr. L. L. 5, 20, § 100.

panthēra, *ae, f.* = πανθήρα, *a panther, prob. also, a leopard*, Felis Pardus, or F. Leopardus, Linn.: pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. 3, 669: Plin. 8, 17, 23: Cic. Fam. 2, 11.

panthēra, *ae, f.* = πανθήρα, *all that is caught at once: emere pantheram ab aucupe*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18.

panthērīnus, *a, um, adj.* [panthera] *of panthers*: pellis, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 32. **2.** Transf. *spotted like a panther*: mensae, id. 13, 15, 30. **II.** Fig. *cunning, crafty*: pantherinum genus (hominum), Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 16.

pantices, *um, v.* pantex.

pantōmīma, *ae, f.* [pantomimus] *a female ballet-dancer*: Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 12.

pantōmīmīcus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to pantomimes, pantomimic*: ornamenta, Sen. Ep. 29 fin.

pantōmīmīus, *i, m.* = παντόμιμος, *a male ballet-dancer*: Suet. Aug. 45: Macr. S. 2, 7. **II.** *a ballet, pantomime*: Plin. 7, 53, 54.

panucla, *ae, v.* panicula, *ad init.* **panuncūla**, *ae, f. dim.* [panus] *the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle*: Not. Tir. p. 160.

pānus, *i, m.* = πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, *the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle: intus modo stet rectus subteminis panus*, Lucil. in Prisc. 3 fin. **II.** Transf. *a swelling, tumour*: panos aperit sebum pecudum, Plin. 30, 8, 22: viscum panos mitigat, id. 24, 4, 6. **2.** *an ear of millet*: id. 18, 7, 10, § 54. (Hence It. *dipanare*; Sp. *devanar*.)

pāpa (pappa), *ae, f.* [onomat.] *the word with which infants call for food: cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent*, Varr. in Non. 81, 4.

pāpa, *ae, m.* [onomat.] *a father, papa*; hence, in eccl. writers, *a bishop*: optime papa, Prud. σρεφ. 11, 127: Tert. Pudic. 13.

pāpae, *interj.* = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!*: papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 33: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26.

pas, *ae and ātis, v.* pappas.

pāpāver, *ēris, n.* (m. Cato in Charis. p. 64 P.: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 113) *the poppy*: in Plin. various kinds are distinguished:

1. sativum, candidum, nigrum = Papaver somniferum, Linn. var. album et nigrum, *the opium poppy*: Plin. 19, 8, 53: id. 20, 18, 76. **2.** erraticum, rhoea = Pap. rhoeas, Linn. and prob. dubium, Linn. *the common red field poppy*, ib.

3. silvestrium unum genus; ceratit, v. Ceratitidis: id. 20, 19, 78. **4.** Papaver heraclion is by some referred to the spurge, Euphorbia Rsula, Linn.: id. 20, 19, 79. **5.** tertium genus, thymalos paralius, mecon = *the spurge*, Euphorbia Paralias, Linn.: id. 20, 19, 80: luteum, Cat. 19, 12: spargens soporiferum papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. G. 1, 78: summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies*, Liv. 1, 54. Proverb.: confit cito, quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 8.

2. Transf.: *a kernel, seed*: papaver fici, fig-seed, Tert. Praescr. 36. **II.** Fig.: dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr. i fin.

pāpāvērātus, *a, um, adj.* [papaver] *made shining or white with poppies*: toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

pāpāvērcūlus, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *a plant, called also leontopodium, v. leontopetalon*: App. Herb. 7.

pāpāvērēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of poppies*: comae, poppy-flowers, Ov. F. 4, 438.

pāpīlio, *ōnis, m.* *a butterfly*: ferali mutant cum papillone figuram, Ov. M. 15, 374: Plin. 12, 19, 21. Also of other winged insects: id. 11, 32, 37: id. 11, 23, 27. **II.** Transf. *a tent, pavilion*: in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51: Spart. Pescenn. 11: Tert. ad Mart. 3. (Hence It. *padiglione*; Sp. *pabellon*; Fr. *pavillon* and *papillon*.)

pāpīluncūlus, *i, m. dim.* [papilio] *a little butterfly*: Tert. Anim. 32.

pāpilla, *ae, f.* *a nipple, teat*, on the breast of men and animals: Plin. 11, 40, 95: uberis, Col. 9, 11. **II.** Meton. (Poet.) *the breast*: Cat. 66, 81: hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam haesit, Virg. Aen. 11, 803. **2.** *a pustule, pimple*: Seren. Samm. 64, 1100.

3. *a rose-bud*: Auct. Perv. Ven. 14.

pāpīlātus, *a, um, adj.* [papilla] *shaped like a bud*: corymbus, Anth. Lat. 1, p. 699 Burm.: Hier. Ep. 66, n. 1.

papo, *v.* pappo.

pappa, *v.* papa.

pappārium, *ii, n.* [papa] *pap*: Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

pappas (papas), *ae and ātis, m.* = πάππας, *a governor, tutor*: Juv. 6, 633.

pappo (papo), *i, v. a.* *to eat pap, to eat*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 62: Pers. 3, 17.

pappus, *i, m.* = πάππος, *an old man*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 29. (ii) *a grandfather*: Aus. Idyll. 4, 18. **II.** Transf. *the woolly, hairy seed of certain plants*: Lucr. 3, 387: semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57. **III.** *a plant, also called erigeron, groundsel*, Senecio Jacobaea vel vulgaris, Linn.: quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii pappum, id. 25, 13, 106.

pāpūla, *ae, f.* *a pustule, pimple*: Cels. 5, 28, 18: ardentes papulae, Virg. G. 3, 564: eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26. Proverb.: papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, you see the mote in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own, Sen. Vit. B. 27.

pāpūlo, *i, n. n.* [papula] *to produce pustules or pimples*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

pāpūrācēus, *a, um, adj.* [papyrus] *made of papyrus*: Ellychnium papyracum, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

pāpūrifer, *a, um, adj.* [papyrus fero] *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus*: papyrifer Nilus, Ov. M. 15, 753.

pāpūrīnus, *a, um, adj.* [papyrus]

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pertaining to the papyrus plant: stilus, arr. in Non. 168, 14.

pāpŷrio, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *a place where papyrus grows*: Vulg. Exod. 2, 5.

pāpŷrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *of papyrus, of paper*: Aus. Ep. 7, 47.

pāpŷrus, *i*, *m.* and *f.*, and **pāpŷrum**, *i*, *n.* = *πάπυρος*, *the paper-reed*: Papyrus antiquorum, Linn. (v. th's Ant. 703): papyrus nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis, triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Plin. 13, 11, 22. Ships were made of it, ib.: Lucan. 4, 135: and sails and cordage from its bark: Cels. 5, 28, 12: Pall. 3, 33: also shoes: Mart. Cap. 2, 28: and wicks: Veg. Vet. 2, 57. The roots were used for fuel: Plin. 13, 11, 22: Mart. 10, 97.

II. **Meton.** *a garment made of the pith of the papyrus*: Juv. 4, 24. 2. *the paper made of papyrus pith*: id. 7, 101: Cat. 35, 1. (Hence Fr. *papier*.) **paris** (*nom. fem.* *paris*, Att. in p. 764 P. Abl. *pari* and *pare*, acc. to Charis. p. 14 ib.; Prisc. p. 763 ib.: *gen. plur.* usually *parium*, acc. to Plin. in Charis. p. 110 P.) *adj. equal*. 1. Of physical magnitude: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *of equal size*, Caes. B. G. 7, 74: similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. With *abl.*: scalas pares moenium altitudine, Sall. fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253. 2. Of mental or social equality; and of abstract things: par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22: par et aequalis oratio, id. Or. 36: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34: vita beata par et similis deorum, id. N. D. 2, 61: est finitimus oratori poeta ac paene par, id. de Or. 1, 16: pari aique eadem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur. 9: intelliges de hoc iudicium meum et horum par et unum fuisse, id. Sull. 2: pares in amore atque aequales, id. Am. 9: verbum Latinum (*voluptas*) par Graeco (*ἡδονή*) et idem valens, id. Fin. 2, 4: pari aetate et gratia, sed genere dispari, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: pares similesque (affectus), Sen. de Ira 1, 19: si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt, jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eadem republica, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, i. e. *horsemen against horsemen*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51. With a limiting *gen.*, *inf.* or *ad* with *acc.*: aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370: et cantare pares et respondere parati, Virg. E. 7, 5: nequaquam par ad virtutem, Liv. 26, 10. (ii) The object of comparison is most freq. in the *dat.*: quem ego parem summis Peripateticis iudico, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5: in his omnibus par iis quos antea commemoravi, id. Cluent. 38, 107: parissumi estis libus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20. With *gen.* (in which case *par* is a *subst.*): ei erat hospes, par illius, Sculna, *his counterpart*, id. Rud. prol. 49: cuius paucos pares haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4: quem metuis par huius erat, Lucan. 10, 382. With *abl.*: in qua par facies nobilitate sua, Ov. F. 6, 804. With *cum*: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regniq. participem fecisti, Sall. J. 14. With *inter*: sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. With *et*, *atque* (*ac*): omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 36: neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: in quo offensae minimum, par, ac si prope adessemus, Sall. J. 102.

3. *Esp. equal in power; equal to, a match for*: quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: qui pares esse nostro exercitu non

potuerint, ib. 1, 40: erant et virtute et numero pugnando pares, ib. 5, 34: and *subst.*: habebō, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary*, Liv. 28, 44: illum unicum ducem ac parem quaesitum Hannibali, id. 22, 27: ope Palladis Tydidem Superis parem, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 15. Of abstract objects: cui (fletui) repugno, quoad possum. Sed adhuc pares non sumus, Cic. Att. 12, 15: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17. (ii) *equal to oneself*: parem esse in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1. 4. *equal in rank or age*: ut coetati par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: si qua volēs apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32. Proverb.: pares veteri proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. de Sen. 3. II. Particular phrases: (i) *Par est, or videtur, it is or seems fit, meet, suitable, proper, right*. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* as subject: par est ipsum esse virum bonum, id. Am. 22: sic par est agere cum civibus, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id. Att. 9, 9: quicquid erit, quod me scire par sit, ib. 15, 17. With *subj.*: non par videtur neque sit consentaneum praesentibus illis paedagogus una ut siet, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 31. So, ut par est, etc. *as is right*, etc.: ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: ut par fuit, id. Verr. 5, 4. (ii) *Par pari respondere or referre, to return like for like*: par pari respondet, Pl. Truc. 5, 47: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1. (iii) *Paria facere, to equalize or balance, to settle, pay*: cum rationibus domini paria facere, Col. 1, 8, 13. Fig.: quum aliter beneficium datur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: nihil differamus, quotidie cum vita paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id. Ep. 101: parem rationem facere, ib. 19 fin. (iv) *Ludere par impar, to play at odd and even*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: August. in Suet. Aug. 71 fin. (v) *Ex pari, adverbially, in an equal manner, on an equal footing*: sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59 med. III. *Subst. par, paris, n. a pair*: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 6, 17: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par nobile fratrum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: par columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 833: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Am. 4: scyphorum paria complura, id. Verr. 2, 19: pocula oleaginea paria duo, Labeo Dig. 32, 1, 30. (Hence It. *paio*; Fr. *pair*; Eng. *peer*; and through middle-age Latin *pariculus*; It. *parecchio*; Sp. *parejo*; Fr. *pareil*.)

parābilis, *e*, *adj.* [*paro*] *easy to be had or procured, of easy attainment*: divitiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 13 fin.: parabilem amo venerem facilemque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: cultus (corporis), Curt. 3, 5.

parābōla, *ac*, and **parābōlē**, *es*, *f.* = *παράβολή*, *a comparison*: in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur; aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77: qui simpliciter et demonstrandae rei causa eloquebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen. Ep. 59.

II. *Transf. an allegory, a parable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5. (Hence It. *parola*; Sp. *palabra*; Fr. *parole*; Eng. *parable*.)

parābōlānus, *i*, *m.* [*parabolus*, lit. *a reckless person*] *a nurse*, esp. in infectious diseases: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 18.

parābōlicē, *adv.* [*parabole*] *metaphorically*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

parābōlus, *i*, *m.* = *παράβολος*, *a reckless fellow, who readily risks his life*: Cass. Hist. trip. 11, 17.

paracentērium, *ii*, *n.* = *παρακέντηριον*, *a couching-needle, a surgical instr.*: Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

paracentēsis, *is*, *f.* = *παρακέντησις*, *surgical t. t. a perforation, a couching or tapping*: Plin. 25, 13, 92.

parachāraotēs, *ae*, *m.* = *παράχαράκτης*, *a counterfeiter of coin*: Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 9.

parāchāraximus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*παράχαράκτης*] *counterfeit*: adulterina nomismata et paracharakima, Cassian. Col. 1, 20.

paraclētus (*paraclitus*), *i*, *m.* = *παράκλητος* (*ē*, Prud. Cath. 5, 160; id. Steph. 10, 430): *a helper, protector, comforter*: Tert. Virg. vel. 1. II. *one of the aeons of Valentinian*: id. adv. Val. 8.

parāda, *ae*, *f.* [*perh. a Celtic word*] *a cover or awning of a boat*: subter paradas jacens, Aus. Ep. 5, 25.

parādīastōlē, *ēs*, *f.* = *παράδιαστολή*, in Rhet. *the comparing and distinguishing of two similar but different things* (pure Lat., distinctio): Rutil. Lup. de fig. sent. 1, 4.

parādīgma, *ātis*, *n.* = *παράδειγμα*, in gramm. and rhetor. *an example, paradigm*: Charis. p. 248 P.: *paradigmata* Platonico plenius, Tert. Anim. 43.

parādīsiācus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*paradisus*] *pertaining to paradise, paradisiacal*: rosae, Venant. Carm. 6, 8, 1.

parādīsiōla, *ae*, *comm.* [*paradisus colo*] *a dweller in paradise, i. e. in heaven*: Prud. Hamart. 936.

parādīsus, *i*, *m.* = *παράδεισος*, *a park or garden*: vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos *παράδεισους* Graeci appellant, Gell. 2, 20: in paradiso, hoc est in viridario, Aug. Serm. 343, n. 1. II. *Transf. paradise, the Garden of Eden*: Hier. Ep. 52, no. 5. 2. *the abode of the blessed, heaven*: Tert. Apol. 47. (Hence Fr. *parvis*.)

parādoxum or **-on**, *i*, *n.* = *παράδοξον*, *that which is contrary to expectation or opinion, a paradox*: Rufin. de fig. sentent. § 34. Usually *plur.* *paradoxa, orum*, *n.* = *παράδοξα, paradoxes*, esp. the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics: haec *παράδοξα* illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: id. Parad. proem.

parādoxus, *i*, *m.* = *παράδοξος*, *one who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the lucta and in the paucratium on the same day*; in Gr. *παράδοξονίκης*: Aug. Princip. rhet. no. 9. The mimes were also called *paradoxī*: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.

paraenēsis, *is*, *f.* = *παράεισις*, *an exhortation, admonition*: Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 3.

paraetōnium, *ii*, *n.* *a white and pure chalk found near Paraetonium, Paraetonium-white*: Plin. 35, 6, 18.

parāgauda, *ae*, and **parāgaudis**, *is*, *f.* *a border or trimming of a garment*: auratae paragaudae, Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 2.

II. **Meton.** *a laced garment*: interulas paragaudas duas, Val. in Vop. Prob. 4.

parāgōgē, *es*, *f.* = *παράγωγή*, in gram. *the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, paragoge* (e. g. *facio, facesso*): Charis. p. 226 P.

parāgōgia, *orum*, *n. plur.* = *παράγωγια, aqueucts*: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

parāgramma, *ātis*, *n.* = *παράγραμμα*, *an error in writing*: Hier. Ep. 71, no. 5.

parālīpōmēna, *orum*, *n. plur.* = *τὰ παραλειπόμενα* (*things omitted*), *the books of the Chronicles* (so called because they were regarded as supplementary to the Books of Samuel and Kings): Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

parālīus (*-os*), *on*, *adj.* = *παράλιος*, *that grows by the sea-side*: Plin. 20, 19, 78.

parallēlogrammus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *παράλληλογράμμος*, *consisting of parallel lines*: mensura, Frontin. de Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

parallēlōnūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *παράλληλος*, *parallel*: Auct. de Lim. p. 310 Goes.

parallēlus, *a*, *um*, and **parallelus**, *on*, *adj.* = *παράλληλος*, *parallel*: *parallelus linea*, Vitruv. 5, 8: *circuli paralleli*, or *absol. paralleli*, *concentric circles on the globe, parallels of latitude*: Plin. 6, 33, 39: Mart. Cap. 8, 276.

pārālysis, *is, f.* = παράλυσις, *pal-sy*, *paralysis*: paralyti mederi, Plin. 20, 3, 8: paralyti periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59.

pārālyticus, *a, um, adj.* = παρὰλυτικός, *struck with palsy, paralytic*: Plin. 20, 9, 34: graditur paralyticus, Claud. epigr. 49 *fin.*

pārāmēō, *es, f.* = παραμέση, *the sixth of the stationary notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vittr. 5, 4, 5.

II. Transf.: the ring-finger: Apul. M. 10, p. 298.

pārānētō, *es, f.* = παρανήτη, *a term applied to the sixth, eighth, and tenth of the moveable notes in the tetrachordal system of music*: Vittr. 5, 4, 5.

pārāngārius, *a, um, adj.* = παρὰ ἀγγαρία, *what is over and above the service to which one is bound*: praestatio, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 2. **II. Subst.** parāngaria, *ae, f.* extra service: Cod. Theod. 8, tit. 5.

paranympha, *ae* [paranymphus] *a bridesmaid* = pronuba: Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

pārānymphus, *i, m.* = παρὰνυμφος, *a bridesman*: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 18.

pārāpaestus, *i, m.* = παρὰπαιστος, *a metrical foot*: anapaestus, parapaestus, Not. Tir. p. 184.

pārāpegma, *ātis, n.* = παρὰπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), *a table of astronomical calculations, made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar*: Vittr. 9, 7.

pārāpētāsīus, *a, um, adj.* = παραπετάσιος, *that serves to cover or shelter*: aedificia parapetasia, penthouses, sheds: Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 3.

pārāpēteuma, *ātis, n.* = παραπέτευμα, *a ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket*: Cod. Justin. 11, 24, 2.

pārāphōros, *on, adj.* = παράφορος, *bad, of an inferior sort*: paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52.

pārāphrāsīs, *is, f.* = παραφράσις, *a paraphrase*: paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2.

pārāphrastēs, *ae, m.* = παραφράστης, *one that paraphrases, a paraphrast*: Hier. praef. ad libr. Reg. *fin.*

pārāpiēnos, *i, m.* = παρὰ πηίεις, *a metrical foot consisting of a short, a long, and three short syllables*: Diom. p. 478 P.

pārapsis, *v.* paropsis.

pārārius, *a, um, adj.* [par] *pertaining to a pair*: pararium aces appellatur id quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur, Fest. s. v.

pārārius, *il, m.* [paro] *an agent, factor, broker*: Sen. Ben. 2, 23.

pārāsanga, *ae, m.* = παρασάγγης, *a Persian league, a parasang, containing 30 stadia*: Plin. 6, 26, 30.

pārāscōvō, *es, f.* = παρασκευή, *the day of preparation, i. e. the day before the Sabbath*: Ter. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

pārāsēmum, *i, n.* = παράσημον, *the ensign or flag of a ship*: Schol. Juv. 4, 77.

pārāsīōpēsis, *is, f.* = παρασιώπησις, *in Rhet. the mentioning of a thing whilst professing that one will not mention it*: Rutil. Lup. de fig. sentent. 2, 11.

pārāsīta, *ae, f.* [parasitus] *a female parasite*: ciniffones, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98. **II. Transf.**: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

pārāsītaster, *tri, m.* [id.] *a mean, sorry parasite*: parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4.

pārāsītātīo, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a playing the parasite, sponging*: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 23.

pārāsītīous, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *parasitic*: ars, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 9: mensa, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

pārāsītōr, *i. v. dep.* [id.] *to be a parasite, to sponge*: parasitando pascere ventres suos, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 3.

pārāsītus, *i, m.* = παράσιτος, *lit. one who eats with another, a guest, pure Lat. conviva*: parasiti Jovis, the gods, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 6, 7: App. M. 10, p. 246. Hence, Fig.: parasitus Phoebi, a player, actō, Mart. 9, 29. **II. Esp.** in a bad sense, a sponger, toad-eater, parasite:

nos parasiti planius, quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Am. 26: edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173. Comically, of a whip: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites*, i. e. give me a sound flogging, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 5.

pārastās, *ādīs, f.* = παραστάς, *a four-cornered pillar or column, a pilaster*: Vittr. 10, 15.

pārastāta, *ae, f.* = παραστάτης, *a square pillar or column, a pilaster*: Cato in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11.

pārastātīcus, *a, um, adj.* = παραστατικός, *pertaining to pilasters, parastatic*: Inscr. **II. Subst.** parastatica, *ae, f.* = παραστατική, *a square pillar or column, a pilaster*: columnae atque parastaticae (al. parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15: Vittr. 9, 9. **2.** parastaticae, *arum, f. plu.* two bones in the knee of a horse: Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

pārastīchīs, *īdis, f.* = παραστιχίς, *an acrostic*: Suet. Gramm. 6.

pārāsīnaxis, *is, f.* = παρασίναξις, *a secret unlawful assembly*: parasynaxes et conventicula, Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

pārātārīus, *a, um, adj.* [paro] *easily procured*: Apic. 8, 6 dub.

pārātō, *adv.* *preparedly, with preparation*: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. Brut. 68: paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33. **II. carefully, vigilantly**: id parate curavi ut caverem, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 9. **2. readily, promptly**: paratius venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: paratissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

pārātīo, *ōnis, f.* [paro] *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare): rerum, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*: sed sane fuerit regni paratio plebi sua restituere, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall. J. 31.

pārātrāgoedīo, *i. v. n.* = παρατραγωδεῖν, *to express oneself in a tragic, pompous manner*: ut paratragoediat carnifex, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 17 (al. paratragoedat).

pārātūra, *ae, f.* [paro] *a preparing, preparation*: materiarius, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

pārātus, *a, um, Part.* [paro]. **II. Adj.**: *prepared, ready*: ex parata re imparatam omnem facis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 6: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9: animo simus ad diuicandum parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id. B. G. 1, 5: ad quam (causarum operam) ego nunquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12: propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 6: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: obuius et paratus humor, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: parata victoria, *an easy victory*, Liv. 5, 6. With *inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8. paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3. With *dat.*: parata neei, Virg. Aen. 2, 334: animus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: provincia peccantibus, id. Agr. 6: athleta certamini paratior, Quint. 8, 3, 10. **2. Esp. provided, furnished, fitted, equipped with**: intelligit me paratum atque instructum ad iudicium venire, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 3: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caec. 21: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13. With *ab*: ab omni re sumus paratiores, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Coel. ib. 8, 10. (ii) With *in* and *abl.*: *well versed, skilled, experienced in*: Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, ib. 42, 154.

pārātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a preparing, sitting out, preparation, provision* = apparatus: Liv. 10, 41: proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. A. 13, 17: natalem Vitellii diem celebrare ingenti paratu,

id. H. 2, 95: mensae paratu regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652. *Plur.*: largis paratibus uti, Ov. H. 16, 191: Tyrios induta paratus, clothing, id. F. 3, 627: ventris et ganeae, Tac. A. 3, 52.

pārāvērēdus, *i, m.* [vox hibr. παρὰ veredus] *an extra post-horse*: Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 2: Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

pārāzōnīum, *il, n.* = παραζώνιον, *a dagger*: Mart. 14, 32 in lemm.

parcē, *adv.* *sparingly, frugally, thriftily, penuriously*: parce parcus, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 35: vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: parce ac duriter se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic. Fin. 2, 13. **II. In gen.** sparingly, moderately, cautiously: scripsi de te parce et timide, id. Fam. 6, 7: parce et molliter aliquem laedere, ib. 1, 9 *fin.* Comp.: parcius dicere de laude alicujus, id. Mur. 13: Hor. Ars P. 53: Quint. 9, 2, 69. Sup.: civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Aug. 40. **2.** rarely: parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.

parcīlōquīum, *il, n.* [parce loquor] *reserve in conversation*: App. M. 5, p. 164.

parcīmōnīa, *v.* parsim.

parcīprōmus, *i, m.* [parce promo] *a niggard, curmudgeon*: qui cum genitis suis belligerant parcipromi, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 81.

parcītas, *ātis, f.* [parcus] *sparingness, parsimony*: animadversionum, Sen. Clem. 7, 22: moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

parcīter, *adv.* *sparingly*: Pomp. in Non. 515, 6: praelibare, Claud. Mamert. praef.

parco, *pēperci*, less freq. *parsi* (parcui, Naev. in Non. 153, 21) *parcitur* and *parsum*, *3. v. n.* [parcus] *to act or use sparingly, be sparing, to spare*: constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.*: rarely with *acc.*: nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Pl. Capt. prol. 32: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: non parcā opera, ib. 13, 27: nec impensae, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv. 35, 44: frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, Caes. B. G. 7, 71. With *acc.*: oleas, Cato, R. R. 58: pecuniam, Pl. Curc. 3, 11: argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, gnatīs parce tuis, spare, reserve for your children, Virg. Aen. 10, 532. **II. Fig. to spare, i. e. to preserve by sparing, to use carefully, not to injure: tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 112: justitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: aedificia omnibus publicis et privatis, id. Verr. 4, 54: amicitias et dignitatibus, id. Or. 26: non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Virg. Aen. 6, 854: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62: alicujus auribus, to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics, Cic. Quint. 12: valetudini, id. Fam. 11, 27: famae, Prop. 1, 16, 11: oculis, i. e. to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight, id. 4, 9, 35: parcite luminibus, turn away your eyes, i. e. from the head of Medusa, Ov. M. 5, 248: thyrsos parcente ferire, lightly, Stat. Achill. 1, 572. **2. to abstain or refrain from, to forbear, leave off, let alone, omit: neque parceretur labori, Cic. Att. 2, 14 *fin.*: auxilio, to make no use of proffered assistance, id. Planc. 35: lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 656: parce metu, ib. 1, 257: parcos puer stimulis et fortius utere loris, Ov. M. 2, 127. (ii) With *inf.*: to refrain, forbear: hancine ego vitam parci perdere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: proinde parce, sis, fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv. 34, 32: parcite oves nilium procedere, Virg. E. 3, 94: defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58. (iii) With *acc.*: parcite linguam in sacrificiis dicebatur, i. e.****

coerceto contineto, taceto, Fest. s. v. (iv) With ab: precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. 25, 25.

parcus, a, um, *adj.* *sparing, frugal, thrifty, economical; niggardly, penurious parsimonious*: detruxisti me ad saeni parclissimum, Pl. Aut. 2, 5, 9 patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15 optimus colonus, parclissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, id. de Or. 2, 71: parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov. M. 7, 656: parca manu offerre aliquid, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 43. With *gen.*: veteris non parcus aceti, id. S. 2, 2, 62: donandi parca Juventus, ib. 2, 5, 79: pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib. 46.

2. In *gen.* *sparing, chary, moderate, unfrequent*, etc.: opera haud fui parcus mea, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 14: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, Cic. Balb. 22: non tam vereor ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin. Pan. 3: modica cultu, parca comitatu, ib.: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. H. 3, 75: parclissimus vini, Suet. Aug. 77: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: beneficiorum parclissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan. 21: in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just. 41, 3.

III. Transf. of things: *spare, scanty, little, slight*: parco sale contingere, Virg. G. 3, 403: tellus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 13: lucerna, Prop. 4, 3, 60: vulnus, Sil. 16, 111: merito parclior ira meo, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 98: optima mors parca quae venit apta die, after a short time, Prop. 3, 3, 40: parcus et brevis somnus, Plin. Pan. 49. III. Fig. *small-souled, narrow-minded*: parclissimum hominem vocamus pusilli animi et contracti, Sen. Ben. 2, 34. [Perh. akin to *paucus*, Gr. *παῦρος*.]

pardālianthes, is, n. = *παρδαλιανθής*, an epithet of a poisonous plant (aconitum) which was said to choke panthers, v. aconitum: Plin. 27, 2, 2.

pardālios, ii, m. = *παρδάλειος* (sc. λίθος), a precious stone spotted like a panther, jasper: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pardālis, is, f. = *παρδαλīs*, a female panther: Curt. 5, 1.

pardāllum, ii, n. [pardalis] a kind of ointment that smells like a panther: Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

pardus, i, m. = *πάρδος*, a mole panther: Plin. 8, 17, 23: Juv. 11, 123.

parēas or **parīas**, ae, m. = *παρείας*, a kind of snake: Lucan. 9, 721.

parectātus, a, um, *adj.* = *παρέκτατος*, grown up, marriageable: Lucil. and Varr. in Non. 67, 11 sq.

paredros, i, m. = *πάρεδρος*, that sits by or remains with one: paredri spiritus, familiar spirits, Tert. Anim. 28.

parēgōria, ae, f. = *παρηγορία*, alleviation, ease: App. Herb. 24.

parēgōricus, a, um, *adj.* [paregoria] *alleviating, assuaging*: remedium, Marc. Empir. 36.

parēllion, i, n. = *παρήλιον*, a mock sun, parhelion: Sen. Q. N. 1, 11.

parens, entis, Part. [pareo]. II. *Adj.*: *obedient*: parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22 (at. paratiores). III. *Subst.*: a subject: parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102: Vell. 2, 108.

parens, entis, m. and f. (*gen. plur.* parentum and parentium, cf. Varr. L. 1, 8, 37, § 66; Charis. p. 111 P.) [pario] a procreator, a father or mother, a parent: parens tuus, Cic. Sull. 29, 81: me sicut alterum parentem observat, id. Fam. 5, 8: illum et parentis crediderim sui fregisse cervicem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 5: alma parens Idaea deum, Virg. Aen. 10, 252: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Am. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: opus a parentibus maioribusque meis, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: in parentum Planc. 11 *fin.* Of animals, a sire of dam: Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 8, 42, 66. 2. Transf. *grand-parents*, and in *gen.* *progenitors, ancestors*: appellatione parentis non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et pravia, Gai. Dig. 50,

16, 51: Cic. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*: Virg. Aen. 9, 3. (ii) *relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (rare): solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres nuper amisi, Curt. 6, 10: Flor. 3, 18, 5.

III. Fig. a father, founder, inventor, author, etc.: me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10 operum parens effectorque, id. Tim. 11 Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1: Tullius facundiae Latinarumque literarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31: Mercurius curvae lyrae parens, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6. As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis parentis laudibus, i. e. Jupiter, ib. 1, 12, 13: Latus, i. e. Domitian, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178. (Hence lt. parente; Fr. parent.)

parentālia, v. parentalis, no. II.

parentālis, e, *adj.* [parens] pertaining to parents, parental: umbrae, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87. II. Esp. pertaining to the festival in honour of dead parents or relatives: dies, the day of the festival in honour of the dead, id. F. 2, 548: Mars, the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children, id. M. 13, 619.

2. Subst. parentalia, ium, n. plu. a festival in honour of dead relations: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6.

parentatio, ōnis, f. [parento] funeral obsequies: Tert. Spect. 12.

parentēla, ae, f. [parens] relationship: Capitol. Gord. 23.

parentia, v. parentia.

parenticida, ae, m. [parens caedo] a parricide: Not. Tir. p. 79.

parento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [parens] to offer a solemn sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relatives: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21: hostia maxima parentare, ib.: mortuis certe interdum parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122. II. Transf. to revenge a person's death by that of another, as an offering to his manes: praestare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidia Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21: ejus supplicio uxoris Manibus parentavit, Just. 39, 3: umbris Memnonis solenni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3.

2. Fig.: internecone hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5.

parēo, ūi, paritum, 2. v. n. [akin to pario, to bring forth] to come forth, appear, be visible, show oneself; to be present or at hand: immolanti Jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76.

2. Impers. paret, it is clear, evident, manifest: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15. Esp. in the formula, si paret, if it appears, if it is proved: id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: id. Verr. 2, 12. II. Esp. to appear at a person's command, to attend, wait upon: magistratibus in provincias euntibus parere et praenominare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3. Hence, 2. Transf. to obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with: hic parebit et obediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12: obedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, id. Phil. 7, 1: legibus, id. Off. 2, 11: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36. Pass. impers.: dicto paretur, Liv. 3, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24. Poet. with a limiting acc.: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petitturas freta per parentia ventis ducunt instabiles siuera certa rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9: Ov. M. 8, 4, 2. (ii) to be subject or subservient to: nulla fuit civitas,

quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 81: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 96. (iii) to submit to, indulge, gratify, yield to: necessitati parere, Cic. Or. 60: et tempori et voluntati, id. Vat. 1: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 154: (iv) to satisfy, give, pay: parent promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504: pensionibus, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54. (Hence lt. pareri; Fr. paraître.)

parēōron, i, n. = *παρήρορον*, an unknown plant: Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) pareoron, App. Herb. 49.

parergon, i, n. = *πάρεργον*, something additional, an extra ornament: adjecerit parvulas naves longas in illis, quae pictores parerga appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101: Vit. 9, 9.

parhippus, i, m. = *παρίππος*, an extra horse: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 14.

parhypsātē, ēs, f. = *παρψάτη*, a term applied to the first and third of the moveable notes in the tetrachordal system of music: Vit. 5, 4, 5.

pariambōdēs, is, n. = *παριαμβώδης*, the metrical foot — — — — (e. g. pētilōnēs): Diom. p. 479 P.

pariambus, i, m. = *παρίαμβος*, a metrical foot, consisting of a short and two long syllables — — —: Diom. p. 475 P. 2. a metrical foot, consisting of a long and four short syllables — — — — —: id. p. 478 P. 3. a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables, commonly called a pyrrichilus: id. p. 471 P.

parias, ae, v. pareas.

pariatio, ōnis, f. [pario] a balancing, settling of accounts: Scaev. Dig. 12, 6, 67.

pariātor, ōris, m. [id.] a balancer, settler of an account: Paul. Dig. 35, 1, 79.

pariātōria, ae, f. [id.] a balancing, settling: Aug. in Psalm. 61.

paricida, -cidālis, -cidium, v. parricida, etc.

pariens, entis, Part. [pario].

parientia, ae, f. [pareo] obedience: parientiam accomodare, Cod. Justin. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 27.

paries, ētis, m. a wall, prop. a wall of a house: aut permaceret paries, percussus trifaci, Enn. in Fest. s. v. trifax: tosti alti stant parietes, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: periedere parietem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 64: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicum penitus amisimus, the walls, the houses, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 4, 55: parietes turris lateribus exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: fissus tenui rima paries, Ov. M. 4, 65: pro pariete, like a wall, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. Proverb. (i) tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84. (ii) utrosque parietes linere, to be Jack on both sides, Petr. 39. (iii) duos parietes de eadem fidella deulbare to kill two birds with one stone, Cur. in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.* (iv) in caducum parietem inclinare, to lean on a broken reed, Spart. Hadr. 23. II. Fig.: neve inter vos significetis, ego ero paries, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14.

pariētālis, e, *adj.* [paries] pertaining to walls: parietalis herba, the herb pellitory, Marc. Emp. 13.

pariētārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to walls: structor, Firm. Math. 8, 24: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

II. Subst. parietaria, ae, f. the herb pellitory or parietary, Parietaria officinalis, Ann.: herbam perdicalem Latini majalem et parietariam, alii vitriariam appellant, App. Herb. 81.

pariētīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to walls: parietina forma, the shape of a wall, Tert. Pud. 20: herba, v. parietarius, no. II. II. Subst.: parietinae, arum, f. plu. old fallen-down walls, ruins: Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: aizoum minus in muris parietī-

nisque nascitur, Plin. 25, 13, 102. Fig. in tantis tenebris et quasi parietini reipublicae, Cic. Fam. 4, 3.

pārīlis, e, *adj.* [par] *equal, like* noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr. 1, 1065: aetas, Ov. M. 8, 631: vox, id. Tr. 1, 8, 26.

pārilitas, ātis, *f.* [parilis] *equality* virtutum, Gell. 14, 3: App. M. 2, p. 119.

pārīliter, *adv.* *equally*: Charis. p. 191 P.

pārīo, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and n.* [par]. 1. *Act. to make equal*; hence, *pass. to be equal*: pariri deo, Tert. Res. carn. 6. 2. *Esp. to settle a debt, pay in full*: numos allici, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4. II. *Neutr. to be equal*: Tert. Anim. 30 fin. (Hence Fr. *parier*.)

pārīo, pēpēri, pārītum, and partum (*ful. paribis* for *paries*, Pomp. in Non. 508, 3: *inf. parire*, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 59) 3. *v. a. to bring forth, to bear*: of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn*, etc.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse parituram, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 18. 2. *Transf. of males, to beget* (poet.): apud tragicos: et jam leo pariet, at pater est, Quint. 8, 6, 34. 3. *In gen. to bring forth, produce*: ligna putrefacta per imbres vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899: ut sarmentum in pariendis colibus vires habeat majores, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: Plin. 16, 37, 68. II. *Fig. to produce, create, bring about, devise, procure*, etc.: ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut educet atque confirmet, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: dolorem, voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 15: dissidium, Lucr. 1, 220: taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 43: quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just. 4, 1: ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 17: alicui aegritudinem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 35: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 41: sibi maximam laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16: sibi salutem, Cies. B. C. 3, 69: ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, id. B. G. 6, 40: quasi parta jam atque explorata victoria, ib. 5, 43: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv. 34, 44: qui sibi letum insontes peperere manu, Virg. Aen. 6, 434.

parison, *i. n.* = *πάρισον*, *an even* *nce in the members of a sentence*: Mart. Cap. 5, 174.

pārītas, ātis, *f.* [par] *equality, parity*: in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn. 2, 78.

pārīter, *adv.* *equally, in an equal manner, in like manner, as well*: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic. Am. 16: lactamur amicorum laetitia aeque atque nostra, et pariter dolemus angoribus, id. Fin. 1, 20: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, id. Off. 2, 8: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146. With *cum*: Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent, id. Verr. 5, 67. With *ut, atque (ac)*: is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit, Pl. Aul. prol. 21: pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, id. Am. 4, 1, 11: Cic. Parad. 6, 2: pariter ac si hostis adesset, Sall. J. 46. With *dat.*: pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. 38, 16. With *qualis*: pariter suades, qualis es, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 37. II. *Esp. at the same time, together*: plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manus causa, tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 52: pariter multos invadere, Quint. 5, 7, 5. With *cum*: conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: studia

doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescunt, id. Sen. 14 fin.: equites pariter cum ocasu solis expeditos educit, Sall. J. 68. With *et, atque, que*: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 10, 5, 14: quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, id. 12, 2, 28. With *dat.* (poet.): Stat. Th. 5, 122: pariterque favillis durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 165. 2. *pariter... pariter, as soon as*: hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros optavit, Ov. M. 8, 324: Plin. Ep. 8, 23 fin.

pārītō, *i. v. a. freq.* [paro] *to prepare, get ready, be about to do*: quo nunc ire paritas? Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 64.

pārītōr, ōris, *m.* [pareo] *an attendant, body-guard*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 2 fin.

parma, ae, *f.* (palma, Tib. 1, 9, 82: Liv. 22, 1: *gen. parmae*, Lucr. 4, 848) = *πάρμη*, *a small, round shield*, carried by light infantry and cavalry: desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas obijciunt, Liv. 2, 20: id. 38, 21 fin. Meton. *a gladiator armed with a parma*, *a Threx* (poet.): Mart. 9, 69. II. *Transf. any shield* (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Virg. Aen. 2, 175: Mart. 9, 21.

2. *a valve in a pair of bellows*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 267.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [parma] *armed with the parma*: Liv. 4, 38 (dub.).

II. *Subst. a soldier armed with the parma*: ut parmatibus, novae cohorti hostium, locus datur, id. 4, 39.

parmūla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] *a little round shield*: relicta non bene parmula, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10.

parmūlārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *an adherent of the party of the Threces, who were armed with the parma, a Parmularian*: Suet. Dom. 10: Quint. 2, 11, 2.

II. *a servant of the pontifices armed with the parma*: Inscr. Grut. 1087, 6.

pārō, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* the orig. sign. seems to have been, *to set or place in order* (cf. *com-paro*, *im-pero*, *se-paro*): hence, *to get ready, prepare, furnish, provide*: constr. usu. with *acc.* or *inf.*, rarely with *subj.* or *absol.*: omne paratum est, ut jussisti, prandium, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 14: convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, Sall. J. 73: quod parato opus est, para, Ter. And. 3, 2, 43: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, *furnish*, Quint. 1, 6, 39: hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 35: huc te pares, haec cogites, id. Fam. 1, 7: alterutri se fortunae parans, Vell. 2, 43: multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall. C. 27 fin.: ut simul in omnia paremur, *may habituate ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 25: age jam, uxorem ut accersat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, id. Ph. 5, 7, 64.

2. *to contrive, design, arrange*: quam hic fugam aut furtum parat? ib. 1, 4, 14: cupiditates in animo, ib. 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: vim, Ov. M. 2, 576: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 43: leges, ib. 51 fin.: aequom fuit, Deos paravisse; uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 132. *Pass. impers.*: si natura paratum esset, Cic. Div. 2, 59. 3. With *inf.*: *to prepare, intend, determine, be on the point of, be about*: maledictis deterere (poētā), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13: proficisci parabat, id. C. 46: in nemus ire parant, Virg. Aen. 4, 118: nocte gravem somno nec opina perdere morte me parat, Ov. M. 1, 224.

4. *Absol. to make preparations, to prepare oneself*: at Romani domi militaeque intenti festinare, parare, Sall. C. 6: contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, id. J. 76: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53. 5. *Esp. of fate*:

to prepare, destine (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Virg. Aen. 2, 121: quid fata parent, Lucan. 1, 631: motus fata parabant, id. 2, 68. II. *Transf. to procure, acquire, get, obtain*: jam ego parabo aliquam dolosam fidicinam, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 37: ille bonus vir nobis psalterium paravit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 31: cetera parare, quae parantur pecunia, amicos non parare, Cic. Am. 15, 55: regnum sibi, Sall. C. 5: exercitum, ib. 29: quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint. 10, 1, 15. 2. *Esp. to procure with money, to buy, purchase*: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic. Att. 12, 19: jumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: servi aere parati, Sall. J. 31: argento parata mancipia, Liv. 41, 6 fin.

pārō, *i. v. a.* [par] *to make equal, esteem equal*: eodem hercle vos pono et paro: parissimum estis iibus, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 20. II. *Esp. to agree, arrange with*: se paraturum cum collega, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

pārō, ōnis, *m.* = *παρόν*, *a small, light ship*: poet. Cic. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20: Gell. 10, 25.

pārōcha, ae, *f.* = *παροχή*, *a supplying of necessities to travelling public-officers, purveyance*: Cic. Att. 13, 2.

pārōchia, ae, *v. paroecia*.

pārōchus, i, *m.* = *παροχος*, *a purveyor, a person who furnished travelling magistrates with necessities*: Cic. Att. 13, 2: Hor. S. 1, 5, 46. II. *Transf. an entertainer, host*: ib. 2, 8, 36.

pārōdia, ae, *f.* = *παρωδία* (*a counter-song*), *a reply in which nearly the same words are retained, a parody*: Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10.

pārōecia, and, corrupted, **pārōchia**, ae, *f.* = *παροικία*, *a parish*: Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

pārōnōmāsia, ae, *f.* = *παρωνομασία* *a figure of speech*; in pure Latin, agnominatio: Rutil. Lup. 1, 3, p. 11.

pārōnŷchia, ae, *f.*, and **pārōnŷchium**, i, *n.* = *παρωνυχία*, *a whitlow*: Plin. 21, 20, 83: ad paronychia et pterygia unguum, id. 24, 19, 119.

pārōpsis (parapsis), idis, *f.* = *παρόψις*, *a side-dish*; also, *a dish in gen.*: magna paropsis, Juv. 3, 142: Mart. 11, 27.

pārōptus, a, um, *adj.* = *παρόπτως*, *roasted on the outside, slightly roasted*: paroptus pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

pārōtis, idis, *f.* = *παρωτίς*, *a tumour near the ears, a parotis*: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84: comprimere, id. 28, 11, 48: discutere, id. 20, 15, 59: sanare, id. 20, 1, 2. II. *In archit. a bracket or console of a hyperthyrium*: Vitruv. 4, 6.

parra, ae, *f.* *a bird of ill omen*, supposed to be the *uheat-ear*, Saxicola Oenanthe, Bechst.: impios parrae recinentis omen ducat, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 1: Plin. 10, 29, 45.

parrhēsīastēs, ae, *m.* = *παρρησιαστής*, *a free-speaker*: Sen. Ira 3, 23.

parricida (pari.) (old *nom. sing.* *paricidas*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. *parrici*), ae, *com.* *the murderer of his or her father or parents, a parricide*: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: Telegoni juga parricidae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 8: Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149. II. *Transf. the murderer of a near relative*: parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 8, 6, 35: Virginis occisa filia, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, Liv. 3, 50: *the murderer of a sister*, Flor. 1, 3. (II) *Adject.*: parricida nex, *fratricidal*, Arn. 3, 115 fin. 2. *the murderer of a chief magistrate*: of the murderers of Caesar: si parricidae (sunt), Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31: Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max. 6, 4, 5.

3. *In gen.*: *a murderer, assassin*: si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, parricidas esto, lex Numae Pompilii in Fest. s. v. *parrici*: parricida civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: Sall. C. 14. III.

Fig. one guilty of high treason, a traitor, rebel, a sacrilegious wretch, etc. : *magno cum dolore parricidarum, l. e. of Antony's adherents, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: parricidae reipublicae, Sall. C. 51: vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? ib. 52: Catilinae obstrepere omnes: hostem atque parricidam vocare, ib. 31: Tac. H. 1, 85. [Prob. a contr. of *parricida*: but others, supposing from the law of Numa quoted above that the word signified originally a murderer in general, and afterwards the murderer of certain persons in a near relationship, propose other etymol.; either from *par* and *caedo*, or *parens* and *caedo*, or from the Sans. *para* and the Gr. *παρά*, used in the same sense as in *παραρπεσβείω*, etc.]*

parricidatus, ūs, m. [parricida] *parricide*: Quint. 1, 6, 42.

parricidialis or parricidalis (parricid.), e, adj. [id.] pertaining to or producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous: horror, Arn. 3, 116: manus, Prud. Hamart. 14 *praef.*: scelus, Just. 27, 1: discordiae, id. 39, 3: bellum, i. e. the civil war, Flor. 3, 21.

parricidaliter, adv. murderously: perire, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1: Aug. Ep. 168.

parricidium, ii, n. [parricida] *the murder of one's father or parents, parricide*: patris et patris parricidium, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: id. Rosc. Am. 26 *fin.* **Fig.**: vituperare quisquam vitae parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare audeat? id. Tusc. 4, 2. **II.** *Transf. the murder of one's mother, brother, relation, etc.*: matris, Suet. Ner. 34: fratrum parricidium, Cic. Clu. 11: fratris, Liv. 40, 24: filii, id. 8, 11: patris, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberum hi progeniem, Liv. 1, 13: facinus est vinciri civem R.: scelus verberari: prope parricidium necari, Cic. Verr. 5, 66. **III.** *Fig. treason, rebellion*: patriae parricidium, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: id. Sull. 2, 6: publicum, Liv. 28, 29.

2. Transf. the Ides of March, when Caesar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet. Caes. 88.

pars, partis, f. (acc. partim, Liv. 26, 46 etc.: abl. parti, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 14: Lucr. 4, 516: gen. plur. partum, Caes. in Charis. p. 114 P.) a part, piece, portion, share, etc.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: urbis, imperii, Cic. Verr. 5, 32: duae partes frumenti, ib. 3, 19: magnas partes habuit publicorum, id. Rab. Post. 2. **Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: copias in quatuor partes distribuerat, Sall. J. 101: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37. Particular phrases:** (i) *Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, a good many, the majority*: magna pars in his civitatibus, Cic. Balb. 8: major pars populi, id. Agr. 2, 9: maxima pars hominum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121. (ii) *Pars, either singly or repeated, some... others*: pars levem ducere equitum iacturam; pars non id quod acciderat per se aestimare, Liv. 22, 8: pars triumphos suos ostentantes, Sall. J. 31: posebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praemiorum, Tac. H. 5, 11. (iii) *Pro parte, for one's share or quota*: Cic. Verr. 2, 59. (iv) *Pro mea, tua, sua parte, or simply pro parte, to the best of one's ability*: quibus aliquid opus fortasse ego pro mea, tu pro tua, pro sua quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 15: quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov. F. 4, 301. (v) *Parte, in part, partly*: (poma) quae candida parte, parte rubent, id. M. 3, 44: melichloros est geminus, parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 11, 73. (vi) *Ex parte, in part, partly*: ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: si ulla ex parte sententia huius interdicti infirmata sit, id. Caecin. 13: magna ex

parte eorum precibus adductus, Caes. B. 1, 16. (vii) *In parte, in part, partly*: in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22: in parte verum videtur, id. 2, 8, 6. (viii) *Multis partibus, by a great deal, much*: omnibus partibus, in all respects, altogether: non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin. 3, 11: quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: multis partibus plures, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, in all respects, every way, id. Fin. 5, 31. (ix) *Magnam, maximam partem, in great part, for the most part*: magnam partem ex iactis nostra constat oratio, id. Or. 56: maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. (x) *In eam partem, on that side*: in eam partem accipio, i. e. in that sense, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in eam partem peccant quae cautior est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20. Also, *on that account, with that intent, to the end that*: moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, id. Cat. 4, 2: has literas scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.* (xi) *In utramque partem, on both sides, for and against*: nullam in partem, on neither side; in mitiorem, in optimam partem, in the most mild or most favourable manner: hac in utramque partem disputatione habita, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, Cic. Off. 2, 6: neutram in partem, ib.: neque ego ullam in partem disputo, id. Verr. 5, 3: mitiorem in partem interpretari, id. Mur. 31: in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id. Att. 10, 3. (xii) *Nulla parte, by no means, not at all*: Ov. H. 7, 110: Quint. 2, 16, 18. (xiii) *Omni parte, and omni a (ex) parte, in every respect, entirely*: nihil est ab omni parte beatum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: gens omni parte pacata, Liv. 41, 34: quod sit omni ex parte perfectum, Cic. Am. 21: omnique a parte placebam, Ov. H. 15, 45. (xiv) *Per partes, partly, partially*: quod etsi per partes nonnunquam damnosum est, in summa tamen sit compendiosum, Col. 1, 4: per partes emendare aliquid, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. (xv) *In omnes partes, in every respect, altogether*: Brundisii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6: id. Fam. 4, 10. **2. In geog. and topog. side, direction**: undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, una ex parte flumine Rheno; altera ex parte monte Jura; tertia lacu Lemanno, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: collis ex utraque parte lateris defectus habebat, ib. 2, 8: renuntiaverunt pulverem in ea parte videri quam in partem legio iter fecisset, ib. 4, 32. **3. a part, place, region: plur.**: Cic. Fam. 12, 7 *fin.*: Orientis partes, id. Mur. 41, 89: in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3. **4. a portion, share, of food**: Petr. 33: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. Cal. 18. Also, *the remains of a meal*: App. M. 2, p. 125. **5. a task, lesson**: puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr. 75. **6. the sexual organs**: Ov. F. 1, 437: id. A. A. 2, 584: Phaedr. 4, 7. **II.** *Fig. a side, party, faction*: timeo huc nostrae parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: nec ex advocatis partis adversae iudex eligendus, of the opposite party, Quint. 5, 6, 6. *Usu. plur.*: erat, inquit, illarum partium, Cic. Quint. 21: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. J. 13: omnes civitates Galliae in partes divisae sunt duas, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A. 15, 51: transire in partes, id. H. 1, 70.

2. a part, character, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phormio, the first part, the principal character, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15: servus primarum partium, id. Flacc. 27, 65. **3. a part,**

function, office, duty, etc.: imperatorias sibi partes sumere, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies apud me habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off. 1, 28: partes accusatoris obtinere, id. Quint. 2: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, id. Fam. 11, 5: Antonii audio esse partes, ut de tota eloquentia disserat, id. de Or. 2, 7: ut ad partes paratus veniat, prepared to act his part, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: videri alia quoque huius partis atque officii, Quint. 11, 3, 174: pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id. 5, 13, 1. **4. a part of a class or genus, a species**: genus est quod plures partes complectitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28.

parsimonia (parcimonia), ae, f. (parcimonium, Inscr. Donat. 35, 4) [parco] frugality, thrift, parsimony: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 78: res familiaris conservatur diligentia et parsimonia, Cic. Off. 2, 24: non intelligunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: instrumenti et suppellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73. *Plur.*: utinam veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae majori honori essent, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christie, parsimonia, i. e. at the fests, Prud. Cath. 7, 3. *Proverb.*: sera parsimonia in fundo est, it is too late to spare when all is spent, Sen. Ep. 1 *fin.*

II. *Fig.*: sunt pleraque aptae huius ipsius oratoris parsimoniae, Cic. Or. 25, 84.

parsimonium, v. parsimonia.

parthenice, es, f. = παρθενική, a plant, called also parthenium, q. v.: Cat. 61, 194.

parthenicon, i, n. = παρθενικόν, a plant, called also pulegium, q. v.: App. Herb. 92.

parthenis, idis, f. = παρθενίς, a plant, called also artemisia, q. v.: Plin. 25, 7, 36.

parthenium, ii, n. = παρθέμιον, the name of several plants: 1. a plant, called also perdicium, Wall. Pel-litory, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 20. 2. a plant, called also leucanthes or tannacus, Pyrethrum Parthenium: id. 21, 30, 104. 3. a plant, called also linozostis, hermupoa, and mercurialis, Mercury, Mercurialis annua, Linn. v. linozostis: id. 28, 5, 18.

partiarius, a, um, adj. [pars] that shares with another; or that is shared with another: colonus, who pays his rent with a part of the produce, Gal. Dig. 19, 2, 25: legatarius, id. Instit. 2, § 254: pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman, Col. Justin. 2, 3, 8: honor, App. M. 4, p. 156. 2. *abl. adverb.*: partiario, on shares: calcem partiario coquendum dare, Cato R. R. 16: App. M. 9, p. 229.

II. *Subst. partiarius, ii, m. a sharer, partaker*: erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

partiatim, adv. in different parts or places: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

partibilis, e, adj. [partio] divisible: anima, Cland. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 18 (al. partilis).

particeps, cipis, adj. [pars capio] sharing, partaking, participant: constr. usu. with gen., rarely with dat. or with prep.: fac particeps nos tuae sapientiae, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 81: nuntii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19: esse particeps leti, i. e. to be mortal, Lucr. 3, 463: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. Tim. 8: fortunarum omnium socius et particeps, id. Font. 17: artis, id. Div. 1, 18: praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: alicujus consilii fortibus viris esse participem, Curt. 6, 7: Natalis particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac. A. 15, 50: non licet de obsonii mna me participem fieri, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 34. 2. *With a clause: acquainted with, cognizant of*: is spec-

ulatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, id. Aul. 4, 1, 19. **Subst. a sharer, partaker, partner:** praedam particeps petunt, id. Mps. 1, 3, 154: meus particeps, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adiutor esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

participālis, e, adj. [particeps] sharing, partaking, participant: participales curae, Dig. 1, 11, 1 (al. principali). In gramm.: *participial*: verba, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, § 34.

participātio, ōnis, f. [participo] a sharing, partaking, participation: imperii, Spart. Jul. 6 fin.

participātum, i, n. [id.] in gramm. a *participio*: Mart. Cap. 3, 50.

participātus, ūs, m. [id.] a sharing, participation, partnership: ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, Spart. Pesc. 5.

participiālis, e, adj. [participium]. In gramm. of the nature of a *participle*, *participial*: verba, Quint. 1, 4, 29: so of supines and gerunds, Prisc. p. 808: id. 822 P.

participiālīter, adv. in the manner of a participle, participially: Fest. s. v. ostentum.

participium, ii, n. [particeps] a sharing, partaking, participation: omni ad illa participio in posterum abstinere, Cod. Justin. 1, 4, 34, § 3. **Esp. in gramm. a participle**: Varr. L. L. 8, 32, § 58: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

participo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [id.] to make partaker of, to acquaint with, inform of: aliquem sermoni (al. sermone) suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 108: aliquem sui consilii, id. Cist. 1, 3, 17: ubi sint, quid agant, ecquid agant, neque participant nos, neque redeunt, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33. **Pass.**: uti dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. 3, 692: sequitur igitur ad participandum alium ab allo homines natura esse factos, Cic. Leg. 1, 12. **2.** With acc. of thing and abl. of pers.: to share with, impart to: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 12: Spart. Hadr. 26. **Pass.**: participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2 fin. **II.** to share in, partake of, *participate*, in: parem pestem, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: lucrum, damnum, Pompon. Dig. 17, 2, 55: ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell. 15, 2 fin.

particūla, ae, f. dim. [pars] a small part, a little bit, a *particle*: tenuissimae particulae, Cic. de Or. 2, 39: ut ne qua particula in hoc sermone praetermissa sit, id. Rep. 1, 24 fin.: coeli, id. de Or. 1, 39: justitiae, id. Off. 2, 11: arenae, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: minutae rerum particulae, Quint. 3, 11, 21. **II.** Esp. in rhetor. a clause of a sentence: id. 9, 4, 69. **2.** in gramm. a *particle*: Gell. 2, 17.

particulāris, e, adj. [particula] pertaining to a part, partial, *particular*: propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33: publicatio, Cod. Justin. 9, 6, 6.

particulārīter, adv. particularly: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271: Firm. Math. 1, 5 fin.

particulātīm, adv. part by part, piecemeal, singly, severally: si summam, non particulatim narrabimus, by particulars, Auct. Her. 1, 9: grex particulatim facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 5: hominem particulatim excarnescere, Sen. Ep. 24 med.

particulātiō, ōnis, f. [particula] a dividing into small parts or pieces: Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

particūlo, ōnis, m. [id.] a sharer, *participator*: Non. 20, 6 sq.

partilis, e, adj. [pars] divisible; single: corporeum omne, quod partile, Aug. Trin. 12, 9: Nemesis partilibus praesidens fati, i. e. over the fate of individuals, Amm. 14, 11 med.

partilīter, adv. partially, in part: cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad censum summam redeant, not in favour of a part, Arn. 1, 8.

partim, adv. [prop. acc. of pars] partly, in part, a part. With gen.:

quum partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato in Gell. 10, 13: Brutios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11. Repeated; partim... partim, one part... another part; some... others: quum partim ejus praedae profundae libklines devorassent, partim nova quaedam et inaudita luxuries, partim etiam, etc., Cic. Pis. 21: partim copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv. 26, 46: ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitabantur; partim qui exercitum in Gallia hieinare moleste ferebant; partim qui novis imperiis studebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 1. With ex: ex quibus partim tecum sentiebant, Cic. Vat. 7: ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissa, Quint. 3, 4, 8. **Absol.**: animus partim uxoris misericordia devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 92: amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5. Omitted in the first clause: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, id. Div. 2, 9, 23: id. Verr. 2, 65. Answering to *alius*, *quaedam*, etc.: bestiarum terrinae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, id. N. D. 1, 37: castra hostium invadunt, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall. J. 21. **II.** Transf. for the most part, chiefly, principally: mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim faciunt argentarii, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 28: bubulcis obsequitor, partim quo libentius boves curent, Cato R. R. 5.

partio, ōnis, f. [pario] a bringing forth: horresco misera, mentio quoties sit partionis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 92: mulieris, Gell. 3, 16. Of hens, a *laying*: hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

partio, ii, ivi, or itum, 4. v. a. [pars] to share, part; to divide, distribute: praedam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 5: bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil. 3, 1, 113: (sol) aetheris oras partit, Lucr. 5, 683: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall. J. 43: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. A. 12, 30: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: regionibus partitum imperium, Liv. 27, 7: Ov. A. A. 3, 593: carcere partitos equos, parted, separated by the barriers, id. F. 4, 680: pensa inter virgines partientein, Just. 1, 3. **II.** Transf. to cause to share or participate in any thing: eandem me in suspicionem sceleris partivit pater, Enn. in Non. 475, 25. **2.** to agree: vos inter vos partite, agree among yourselves, Pl. Am. 4, 5, 1.

partior, itus, 4. v. dep. [id.] to divide, distribute: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. Or. 33: id ipsum in ea, quae decuit membra partitus est, id. Tim. 7: pupillis bona crepta cum eo partitus est, id. Verr. 4, 17: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur, ib. 1, 73 fin.: (praedam) socios partitur in omnes, Virg. Aen. 1, 194.

partitō, adv. with proper divisions, methodically: dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

partitio, ōnis, f. [partior] a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution: si qua in re discrepavit ab Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: aequabilis praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22.

II. Esp. a logical division into parts or members, a *partition*: definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum, Cic. Top. 5, 28: Quint. 4, 5. **2.** In rhetor. a *rhetorical division into parts or heads*, a *partition* = διαίρεσις: recte habita in causa partitio illustrem et perspicuam totam efficit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22: Quint. 1, 2, 13. (Hence Fr. *partie*.)

partito, adv. distributively: dividere, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 25.

partitor, ōris, m. [partior] a divider, distributor: quum te partitorem ad partendas merces missum putares, Cic. Vat. 5, 12 dub. (al. portitorem): partitor, μεριστής, Gloss. Philox.

partitudo, inis, f. [pario] a bearing, bringing forth young, *parturition*: propinqua partitudo, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 36: Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 10.

partitus, a, um, Part. [partio]. **partor, ōris, v. postpartor.**

partuālis, e, adj. [partus] pertaining to bearing or birth: sanguis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

partūra, ae, f. [pario] bearing: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (al. paritura).

partūrio, ivi or ii (past imperf. parturibat, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1), 4. v. a. desid. [id.] to desire to bring forth, to be in travail or labour: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. F. 3, 256: parturiens canis, Phaedr. 1, 18, 3. Proverb.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, the mountain in labour, Hor. A. P. 139. **2.** Transf. in gen. to bring forth, produce, yield, generate, etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat, quis Germania quos horrida parturit fetus, incolumi Caesare? id. Od. 4, 5, 26: et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbor, is budding forth, Virg. E. 3, 56: neque parturit imbres perpetuos (Notus), Hor. Od. 1, 7, 16. **II.** Fig. to be pregnant with; to conceive, brood over, meditate, purpose: ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119: quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18: ingentes parturit iras minas, Ov. H. 12, 208: felicemque uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, i. e. the yearly consuls, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, to conceive, imagine, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81. **2.** to be anxious or concerned: qua (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tanquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Am. 13, 45.

partūrītio, ōnis, f. [parturio] a desiring to bring forth, labour, travail: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 22. **II.** Transf. a bearing or bringing forth, *parturition*: novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, id. Ep. 34 (al. 31).

partus, a, um, Part. [pario]. **II.** A *adj. that has borne*: parta nutrici consociata, the ewe that has dropped the lamb, Col. 7, 4, 3.

partus, ūs, m. (old gen. parti, Pac. in Non. 486, 6: partuis, Varr. ib. 8: dat. sing. partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30) [id.] a bearing, bringing forth, birth: quum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11: Diana adhibetur ad partus, id. N. D. 2, 27. **2.** Fig.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. beginnings, id. Brut. 13. **II.** Meton. the young or offspring of any creature, the fetus or embryo: bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, id. Tusc. 5, 27 fin.: partum ferre, to be pregnant Plin. 8, 32, 50: partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72: partum eniti, to bear, bring forth, id. 7, 3, 3: partum edere, ib.: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4. Of plants: Varr. R. R. 1, 8 fin.: Col. 3, 10, 16. **2.** Fig.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, Petr. 118.

parum, adv. too little, not enough: with gen.: in hac satis erat copiae, in illa autem leporis parum, Cic. Brut. 68. satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: Latini sanguinis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4. **2.** With verbs: parum praedicat, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 218: parum procedit quod ago, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 55: quaero ex te, quae parum accepi, Cic. N. D. 3, 1: quum parum memineras, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47: credere alicui, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: affirmatur, Tac. H. 4, 60. (ii) parum est, it is not enough, not sufficient: parum habere, to deem insufficient; parumne est, quod

nobis succenset senex, ni instigemus etiam? Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 13: parumne est, quod tantum homines fefellisti, ut negligeres auctoritatem senatus? Cic. Sest. 14: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Lucan. 5, 274: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31: Vell. 2, 76 fin. 3. With adverbs: nemo parum diu vixit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: cui rei parum diligenter ab illis erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18. II. Transf. in gen. *not particularly, not very, little*. With adjectives: sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: parum multae necessitudines, id. Planc. 30: scripsit non parum multa, Quint. 10, 1, 124: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448. 2. With verbs: non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I take little pains about that*, Sall. J. 85: dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116: nihil, aut certe parum, intererat, Plin. Pan. 20: (litera M) etiam scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded*, Quint. 9, 4, 40.

parumper, adv. of time, *a little while, for a short time*: tace parumper, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78: manedum parumper, id. Bac. 4, 6, 24: parumper et ipse contulit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35 fin.: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, id. Div. 1, 23 fin.: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, id. Att. 9, 4: pulsus parumper corde dolor tristi, *a while*, Virg. Aen. 6, 382. II. Transf. in a short time, *quickly* (poet.): hic campum celeri passu permensa parumper conficit in silvam sese, Enn. in Non. 376, 20.

parunculus, i. m. dim. [paro] *a small boat, a little bark*: Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

parus, i. m. *a bird, a titmouse, tom tit*: Auct. carm. de Phil. 9.

parvè, adv. *little, slightly* (rare): Vitr. 9, 6. Sup.: parvissime memorare aliquid, *in very few words*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

parvi-bibulus, a, um, adj. *that drinks little*: phrenetici, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

parvi-collis, e, adj. [collum] *short-necked*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvi-facio, 3. v. a. *to make light of, to despise*: parvifaciatur, Titin. in Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvipendo, more correctly written separately, parvi pendo.

parvitas, ātis, f. [parvus] *smallness, littleness* (rare): vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, Cic. Tim. 13, 41: parvitates et magnitudines rerum, Gell. 1, 3 fin.: quaestionis, id. 7, 17: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum decurrit, i. e. *my humble self*, Val. Max. praef.

parvulum, adv. *little, not much*: aut nihil aut parvulum, Cels. 7, 18: Plin. Ep. 8, 17 fin.

parvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [parvus] *very small, little, petty, slight*: ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus quod maximum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 3: impulsio, ib. 2, 8: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8: procellum, *a skirmish*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: detrimentum, ib. 5, 50: causa, Lucr. 4, 139. II. Esp. of age, *little, young*: a parvulo, *from a child*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8: ab parvulis, *from their infancy*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: a parvula aetate, Just. 12, 5: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 4, 328. Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, Caes. B. G. 6, 28. 2. *not equal to, not sufficient for*: quam illae rei ego etiam nunc sum parvulus! Pl. Pa. 3, 1, 17. 3. *deficient in understanding, indiscreet*: Arn. 1, 25.

parvus, a, um, adj. (Comp. minor, Sup. nihilus; rarely parvior, parvis-simus) *little, small, petty, puny*: in aut mediocribus rebus, Cic. de 2, 20: quam parva sit terra, id. Rep. 1, 17: in parvum quendam et angustum locum concludi, id. Leg. 1, 5: benefici-um non parvum, id. Caecin. 10: parvi

pisciculi, id. N. D. 2, 48: si parva licet componere inagula, Virg. G. 4, 176: merces, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: parvus numerus navium, Nep. Them. 5: liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: and *absol.*: salutaria appetant parvi, *the little ones*, id. Fin. 3, 5: memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilius dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: puer in domo a parvo eductus, *from infancy*, Liv. 1, 39 fin. Of time: parva parte noctis, Caes. B. C. 3, 41: parvae consuetudinis causa, *slight, short*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 83: in parvo tempore, Lucr. 5, 107: vita, Lucan. 6, 806. Of abstract things: parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: hic onus horret, ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. 2. Of value: *low, small, cheap*: meam herus esse operam deputat parvi pretii, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr. 4, 60. (li) So subst. parvum, i. n.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id. Off. 1, 22: parvi refert abs te jus dici diligenter, *it matters little*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7. Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, care little for*: parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 24: Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo (also in one word, parvipendo) gratiam, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 29. So in *abl.*: signa abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 3: quanti emptae? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156: parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. Att. 12, 19: vivitur parvo bene, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13: agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, id. Ep. 2, 3, 139. As an *abl.* of measure with *comp.* (rare): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *a very little more*, Liv. 10, 45: parvo brevius, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2. And in designating time: parvo post, Plin. 16, 25, 42. II. Comp. minor, us, less, smaller, inferior: quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id. Leg. 2, 20: Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, *less than five acts*, Hor. A. P. 189: genibus minor, i. e. *on his bended knees*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28: minor in certamine longo, *worsted*, ib. 1, 10, 35: numero plures, virtute et honore minores, *inferior*, ib. 2, 1, 183: et sunt notitia multa minora tua, *too trivial*, Ov. Tr. 2, 214: dies sermone minor fuit, *shorter*, id. Pont. 2, 10, 37. With *abl.* of measure: ut uno minus teste haberet Rabonio, Cic. Verr. 1, 57: bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt me minus uno, i. e. *eleven*, Ov. M. 12, 554. Poet. with *acc.*: frontemque minor truncam annis Acarnan, Sil. 3, 42. With *inf.*: tanto certare minor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 313: heu fati Superi certare minores! Sil. 5, 76. 2. Of age: qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic. Am. 9 fin.: aliquot annis minor natu, id. Acad. 2, 19: aetate minor, Ov. M. 7, 499: minor uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: minor viginti annis, *less than twenty years old*, Ulp. Dig. 30, 99, 1. With *gen.*: minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 1: and *absol.* minor, *a person under age* (under five-and-twenty), *a minor*: si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 24: si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 57. Poet. *children*: Sil. 2, 491. Also, *descendants, posterity*: nunc fama minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 532: minorum gentium, v. gens, no. 1. 3. Subst. minūs, ōris, n. *less, a smaller quantity*, etc.: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, Liv. 4, 51: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id. 41, 13 fin.: sibi minus dubitationis dari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixerō, ingrata; si satis de omnibus, insulta esse videatur, Cic. Sest. 50:

civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, Suet. Tib. 26. (ii) Of value: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic. Off. 3, 12: minoris pallium addicere placuit, Petr. 14: omnia minoris aestimare, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall. J. 32 fin. III. Sup. minimus, a, um (whence a second Sup. minimissimus digitorum, Arn. 5, 160), *least, smallest*, etc.: quum sit nihil omnino in rerum natura minimum, quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: minimae tenuissimaeque res, id. de Or. 1, 37: minima pars temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: qua minima altitudo fluminis erat, i. B. G. 1, 8: in maxima fortuna minima licentia est, Sall. C. 51: vitia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69: minimus digitulus, *the little finger*, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15. With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, i. e. *maximo*, Suet. Aug. 25: res non minimi periculi, ib. 67. Proverb.: minima de malis, *of evils choose the least*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105. 2. Of age: minimus natu horum omnium, *the youngest*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. J. 11: minimus filius, Just. 42, 5. 3. Subst.: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. 6, 41. With *gen.*: minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. Am. 13: minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv. 44, 5: unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15. (ii) Of value: decem minimi facit, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 35: *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? Ep. Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Epid. 2, 2, 110: Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifling wager*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 14. (iii) *Adverb.*: praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *med.*: minimum distantia miror, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72: dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: medica secatur sexies per annos: quum minimum, quater, *at least*, Plin. 18, 16, 43: quam minimum credula postero (die), *as little as possible*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: ita fiunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, *at least*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint. 5, 10, 5: in quo non minimum Aetolorum opera regii fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt, *chiefly, particularly*, Liv. 33, 6.

pascālis, e, adj. [i. q. pasqualis, from pascaum] *pasturing, grazing*: pascales oves Cato posuit pro pascuales, Fest. s. v.

pascēolus, i. m. [πάσκαλος, πάσκαλος] *a leathern money-bag*: centum minae Philippicae in pasceolo, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, f., and ātis, n. = πάσχα, *the feast of the Passover, Easter*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4: Aus. Ep. 10, 17. (Hence Fr. pāques.)

paschālis, e, adj. [pascha] *pertaining to the Passover or to Easter, paschal*: paschale tempus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 4: liber, *that treats of the Passover*, Hier. Ep. 99, n. 1.

pascito, i. v. a. freq. [pasco] *to pasture, to feed*: (apes) quae in silvestribus locis pascant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (*ab. pastitant*).

pasco, pūvi, pastum, 3. v. a. and n. *to drive to pasture*: quum sues puer pasceret, Cic. Div. 1, 17: greges armentaque pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395: quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2.

(ii) Of animals, *to graze, browse* (et.): pascentes capellae, Virg. E. 3, 143: salibus in vacuis pascant, id. G. 3, 143: sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25. 2. Transf. *to feed, maintain, nourish, support*: a quo (Catone) quum quaeretur, quid maxime in re familiari expedit? respondit: "Bene pascere." Quid secundum? "Satis bene pascere." Quid tertium? "Male pascere," Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut feneret? Sen. Ep. 2 fin.: plures calones atque caballi pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: olivisculis nos soles pascere, *used*

to feed us with vegetables, Cic. Att. 6, 1 servi, ad quos pascendos transmarinam regionem est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17: servos, Juv. 3, 141: nulla provinciarum pascente Italiam, Plin. 18, 3, 4: Juv. 7, 93: umbra pascentis sata, Plin. 17, 12, 18: quum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, *feasted*, Spart. Hadr. 17. Poet.: barbam, i. e. to cherish, to let grow, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35: sacrum Baccho crinem, Virg. Aen. 7, 391: genas Phoebo, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493: Danaas paverunt Pergama flammis, *fed*, Ov. M. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira caede pharetratae pascitur ara deae, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63: polus dum sidera pascet, Virg. Aen. 1, 608: dura suburbanum jugera pascimus agri, *feed upon*, i. e. reside upon, frequent, Mart. 10, 58: numeros alienos, to keep adding to, increase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35. II. Fig. to feast, to gratify: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, id. Verr. 5, 26: animum pictura pascit inani, Virg. Aen. 1, 464: spes inanes, to cherish, ib. 10, 627: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 21. [The root is PA; whence also pa-bulum, panis, etc. It is identical with the Gr. παρ- in παρέουαι, "to feed on, eat."] (Hence It. *pascere*; Fr. *paître*.)

pascor, pastus, 3. v. dep. [v. pascō] to graze, browse, and, in gen. to feed, eat, to support oneself, to live by: cetera pascuntur virides armenta per herbas, Virg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in silva juvenca, ib. 3, 219: frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, ib. 3, 528: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41. Poet. with acc.: pascuntur silvas, Virg. G. 3, 314: coluber mala gramina pastus, id. Aen. 2, 471. II. Fig.: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, who live by fraud and crime, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, id. Pis. 20: pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46: ego hic pascor bibliotheca Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10.

pascua, ae, f. sc. terra, a pasture: Tert. Apol. 22.

pascuālis, e, v. pascalia.

pascuōsus, a, um, adj. [pascuum] full of pasture, fit for pasture: herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascuus, a, um, adj. [pascō] of or for pasture, grazing: ager, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusi et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2: pascua rura, Lucr. 5, 1247.

II. Subst. **pascuum**, i, n. a pasture: ab viridi pascuo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1. Plur.: in censorum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1: gregem in pascua mittere, Virg. G. 3, 323: pascua herbosa, Ov. M. 2, 689: etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11.

2. Transf. food: pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117.

passales et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascuntur, Paul. ex Festo, s. v.

passarius, a, um, adj. [passus, pando] dried in the sun: ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11.

passer, ēris, m. a sparrow: Cic. Fin. 2, 23: Cat. 2, 1: Plin. 10, 36, 52: id. 30, 15, 49: where Fringilla domestica or F. cisalpina, Linn., seems to be intended. As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mil lepus, Pl. Casin. 1, 50. II. Transf.: passer marinus, an ostrich (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), id. Pers. 2, 2, 17: Aus. Ep. 11, 7. 2. a sea-fish, a turbot or plaice, species of Platessa or Rhombus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 20, 36: Ov. Hal. 124: Hor. S. 2, 8, 29. (Hence It. *passero*; Sp. *pázaro*; Fr. *passereau*.)

passercula, ae, f. dim. [passer] a little sparrow, as a term of endearment: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

passerculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little sparrow: Cic. Div. 2, 30. As a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

passerinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or fit for a sparrow: prandium, Pomp. in Non. 112, 7.

passernix, icis [a Celtic word] a whetstone: Plin. 36, 22, 47.

passibilis, e, adj. [patior] capable of feeling or suffering: Arn. 7, 214: Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

passibilitas, ātis, f. [passibilis] capability of suffering: Arn. 2, 62.

passibiliter, adv. passibly: Tert. An. 15.

passim, adv. [passus, pando; hence lit. *dispersedly*] at or to different places, here and there, hither and thither, in all directions: ille it passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Numidae quadam barbara consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: multitudo passim fugere coepit, id. B. G. 4, 14: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: passim per forum volitat, id. Rosc. Am. 46: senatus num crimen putat ad prandium invitare? minime, sed vulgo, passim: quid est vulgo? universos, every one, id. Mur. 35.

II. Transf. promiscuously, indiscriminately, at random: scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117: ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43, 1.

passio, ōnis, f. [patior] a suffering, enduring: Maximian. Gallus, 3, 42: Prud. στέφ. 5, 291. 2. Esp. a disease: Firm. 2, 12.

II. Transf. an event, occurrence, phenomenon: App. de Mund. p. 61. 2. a passion, affection: Gr. πάθος: passio in lingua Latina, maxime in usu loquendi ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intelligi, Aug. de nupt. et concup. 33.

passionālis, e, adj. [passio] susceptible of passion, passionate: deus, Tert. Testim. Anim. 3.

passivē, adv. dispersedly: crines per colla passivo dispersi, App. M. 11 init.: Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

passivē, adv. passively: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 791 P.

passivitas, ātis, f. [passivus] want of distinction, promiscuousness: Tert. Pall. 4 med.: id. Apol. 9.

passivitus, adv. i. q. passim, every where: Tert. Pall. 3 fin.

passivus, a, um, adj. [pando] spread about, general, common, found every where: nomen dei, applied to many, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 7: cupiditates, Firm. Math. 5, 1. II. promiscuous, confused: seminum passiva congeries, App. M. 6, p. 177. 2. Subst. passivus, i, m. i. q. popularis: vagi Romanorum quos passivos appellant, Aug. contr. Adamant. 24.

passivus, a, um, adj. [patior] capable of feeling or suffering, passible, passive: anima passiva et interibilis, Arn. 2, 65: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

II. Esp. in gram. passive: verba, Charis. 2: Diom. 1.

passum, i, n. (sc. vinum) [pando] wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine: passum nominabant, si in vinemia uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passim essent in sole aduri, Varr. in Non. 551, 27: Virg. G. 2, 93: Plin. 14, 9, 11. passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.

passus, a, um, Part. [pando]. II. Adj. outspread, outstretched, extended, open: velo passo pervenire, under full sail, Pl. Stich. 2, 45: velis passis perveli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: passis manibus, id. B. G. 2, 13: capillus passus, loose, dishevelled, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 56: crinibus passis, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Liv. 1, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 480. 2. Transf. dried, dry: uvae, Col. 12, 39, 41: acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3: racemi, Virg. G. 4, 269: uva, Plin. 18, 13, 34: uva passa pendula, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 99: lac passum, boiled milk, Ov. M. 14, 274. Fig.: rugosi

passique senes, dried up, withered, Lucil. in Non. 12, 5. (ii) verba passa, prose: App. Flor. 15.

passus, ūs, m. [id.: lit. the extending or opening of the legs in walking; hence] a step, pace: Cic. Leg. 1, 21: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Virg. Aen. 2, 724: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, ib. 11, 907: lentis passibus per litora spatari, Ov. M. 2, 572: passu anili procedere, ib. 13, 533: passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, id. Tr. 5, 8, 15: Plin. 2, 7, 5. 2. Meton. a footstep, track, trace: si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 19, 27: id. Pont. 2, 6, 21.

II. a pace, as a measure of length (computed from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down) consisting of five Roman feet: stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque, Plin. 2, 23, 21: nec exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admoverit, Cic. Phil. 7, 9: longius mille et quingentis passibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 (v. Smith's Aut. 871). (Hence Fr. *pas*.)

passus, a, um, Part. [patior].

pasta, ae, f. = πάσθη, paste: Marc. Emp. 1.

pasticus, a, um, adj. [pastus] fed, fattened: agnus, Apic. 8, 6.

pastillarius, ii, m. [pastillus] a maker of pastils: Inscr.

pastillicans, antis, adj. [id.] having the shape of a little ball, globular: Plin. 21, 8, 25.

pastillum, i, n. [id.] a little loaf or roll of bread: Varr. in Charis. p. 24 P. 2. a little round loaf for offerings: pastillum in sacris libi genus rotundi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pastillus, i, m. dim. [panis] a little loaf or roll: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. II.

Transf. in medic. a pill or lozenge: succum in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43: pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2: diluere, id. 25, 12, 91. 2. an aromatic lozenge used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27: Mart. 1, 88.

pastināca, ae, f. a parsnep, a term including also our carrot: 1. sativa, the parsnep, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 27. 2. agreste, staphylinos, a kind of carrot, Daucus mauritanica, Linn.: ib. 3. gallica, daucos, Daucus maritimus, Linn.: ib. 4. hibiscus, v. hibiscus: ib. 5. pratensis regarded by some as the parsnep, Pastinaca sativa, Linn.; by others as the carrot, Daucus carota, Linn.: id. 21, 15, 20. II. a fish of prey, the sting-ray, Trygon pastinaca, Cuv.: id. 9, 42, 67: id. 9, 48, 72: Cels. 6, 9.

pastinatio, ōnis, f. [pastino] a preparing of the soil of a vineyard by digging and trenching it: pastinationem suscipere, Col. 3, 12 fin. II. Meton. ground so prepared: pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, id. 11, 2.

pastinātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard: Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastinatum, i, n. [id.] ground prepared for planting the vine: Col. 3, 13: vineam in pastinato serere, Plin. 17, 22, 35.

pastinatus, ūs, m. [id.] a digging and trenching of the ground of a vineyard: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

pastino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pastinum] to dig and trench the ground, to prepare the ground for planting vines: pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col. 3, 13: solum, Plin. 17, 21, 35: vineas, id. 18, 26, 65.

pastinum, i, n. a kind of two-pronged dibble for preparing the ground and for setting plants with: Col. 3, 18, 1. II. Meton. a digging up and trenching of the ground: Pall. 1, 40.

2. ground so prepared: id. 3, 9: latitudo pastinorum, id. 1, 7.

pastio, ōnis, f. [pascō] a pasturing, grazing, feeding: pastio, quae conjungitur a plerisque cum agricultura, Varr.

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R. R. 2, 13: pastiones villaticae, pecuariae, Col. 8, 1, 2. ||. Meton. a pasture: pastiones laxae, Varr. R. R. 1, 12: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. Manil. 6.

pastito, v. pascito.

pastophōri, orum, m. plu. = παστροφόροι, priests who carried about the images of their deities in little shrines for the purpose of collecting alms: App. 11 fin.: Inscr.

pastophōrium, il, n. = παστροφόριον, a little chapel where the image of a god was kept and his servants dwelt: Hier. in Jesai. 22, 15.

pastor (paastor, Inscr. Orell. n. 3308), ōris, m. [PA OR PAS: v. pasco] lit. a feeder, a herdsman, esp. a shepherd: servos, pastores armati, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: jam pastor umbras quaerit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 21: boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet. Tib. 32. ||. Transf. a keeper: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6: gallinarum, Col. 8, 2: anserum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 66.

pastoralis, e, adj. [pastor] pertaining to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral: vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic. Div. 1, 48: habitus, Liv. 9, 36: juvenus, Ov. F. 2, 365: myrtus, Virg. Aen. 7, 817: manus, a band of shepherds, Vell. 1, 8.

pastoraliter, adv. like a shepherd: Venant. in Ep. post carm. 8, 17.

pastoricus or -tius, a, um, adj. [pastor] pertaining to a shepherd, pastoral: vita, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Coel. 11.

pastorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a herdsman or shepherd: pellis, Ov. M. 2, 680: sibila, ib. 13, 785: habitus, Flor. 1, 17: sacra, the Palilia, Ov. F. 4, 723.

pastura, ae, f. [PA OR PAS, root of pasco] a pasture: Pall. 10, 8 fin.

pastus, a, um, Part. [pasco].

pastus, ūs, m. [id.] pasture, fodder, food: animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: animantia anquirunt pastum, id. Off. 1, 4: pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47: e pastu decedens, Virg. G. 1, 381. Plur.: terra fundit ex se pastus varios, Cic. Fin. 2, 34. 2. Transf. food of men (poet. and rare): hominum pastus, Lucr. 6, 1126. ||. Fig.: populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: pastus animorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

pātāgiarius, il, m. [patagium] a border-maker: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

pātāgiatus, a, um, adj. [id.] ornamented with a border: tunica, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

pātāgium, il, n. = παταγιόν, an edging or border on a Roman lady's tunic: patagium est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quae et patagiata dicitur, et patagiarii, qui ejusmodi opera faciunt, Fest. s. v. ||. Transf. an ornament for the hair: App. M. 2, p. 119.

pātāgnus, i, m. = παταγός, an unknown disease: Plaut. fr. ap. Macr. 8, 5, 19.

pātālis, e, adj. for patulus: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22 (dub.).

pātē-facio, feci, factum (pātēfecit, Lucr. 4, 346: and pass. pātēfiet, id. 6, 1000), 3. v. a. to set or lay open, to open, throw open: patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, Cic. Fam. 13, 78: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 1, 26: portas, Liv. 2, 15: ordines, aciem, id. 22, 14: sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55: patefacta triumphis janua, Prop. 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes pateferi volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1. Poet.: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. had made visible, Ov. M. 9, 795. ||. Fig. to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light: si hoc celatur, in metu, sin patefit, in probro sum, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att. 11, 13: patefacere verum et illustrare, id. Am. 26: rem, id.

Q. Fr. 2, 6: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 16: Lentulus patefactus indicis, convictus, id. Cat. 3, 6: qui ea proferenda et patefacienda curavit, id. Flacc. 2.

pātēfactio, ōnis, f. [patefacio] a disclosing, making known: patefactio quasi rerum operatarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

pātēfactus, a, um, Part. [patefacio].

pātēfio, fieri, v. patefacio.

pātella, ae, f. dim. [patera] a small pan or dish, a plate: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2: Mart. 5, 78: Juv. 10, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54. 2.

Esp. a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish: Cic. Verr. 4, 21: id. Fin. 2, 7: Liv. 26, 36: Ov. F. 6, 310. ||. Meton. the knee-pan, patella: Cels. 8, 1 fin.: id. 8, 21. 2. a disease of the olive-tree: Plin. 17, 24, 37, n. 4. (Hence It. padella; Sp. padilla; Fr. poêle.)

pātellarius, a, um, adj. [patella] pertaining to a dish or plate: patellaril dii, platter-gods, i. e. the lares, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 46.

pātēna, ae, v. patina.

pātēns, entis, Part. [pateo].

Adj. open, accessible, unobstructed, passable: coelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: patentes campi, Liv. 21, 47: Sall. J. 101: in locis patentioribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36. 2. Transf. open, wide: dolum quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6. Fig. open, exposed: domus patens et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. Quint. 30. 3. evident, manifest: causa, Ov. M. 9, 537.

pātentiūs, comp. adv. more openly or clearly: patentiūs et expectiūs (opp. to implicate et abscondite), Cic. Inv. 2, 23.

pātēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to stand, lie, or be open: Januae, aedes patent, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 89: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: omnibus haec ad visendum patebant quotidie, id. Verr. 4, 3: patuere fores, Ov. M. 2, 768: reseratis aurea valvis atria tota patent, ib. 4, 762: fenestrae patent, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. 2. Transf. to be open or passable: aditus patet, Cic. Brut. 4: semitae patuerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv. 27, 18. (ii) to be visible: detecti patent nervi, Ov. M. 6, 389: ib. 3, 114.

3. Esp. to lie open, be exposed to: patens vulnere equus, Liv. 31, 39: Ov. M. 4, 725. 4. to stretch out, extend: Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem milia passuum CXL. patebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: qua terra patet, fera regnat Erinys, Ov. M. 1, 241. ||. Fig. to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable: si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att. 10, 12: praemia quae pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb. 9: ut intelligant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id. Fam. 6, 10: si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133: mediae quoque commoda plebi nostra patent, ib. 11, 283: constare inter omnes video patere aures tuas querelis omnium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. 2. Esp. to be exposed or subject to: id. Off. 1, 21: longis morbis senectus, acutis adolescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1. 3. to extend: in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7 fin.: id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

4. to be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest: opera quae fuere, aperta sunt, patent praeestigiae, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: quum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc. Com. 2: per me quod eritque, fuitque, estque patet, Ov. M. 1, 517. Absol.: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (alii leg. "paret").

pāter, tris, m. a father, sire: Aes. Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? De. Tuus hercle vero et animo et natura pater, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 3: patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: Servius Tullius captiva Corniculana natus, patre nullo, matre serva, i. e. by an unknown father, Liv. 4, 3. ||. Transf.: paterfamilias and

paterfamiliae, v. familia, no. 11. 2.

2. Plur. fathers, forefathers: patrum nostrorum memoria, in our fathers' times, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic. Or. 5: memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21. 3. patres for parentes, parents: Inscr.

4. As a title of honour, father. Of the gods, esp. of Jupiter: divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn. Ann. 6, 19: ipse pater media nimborum in nocte corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Virg. G. 1, 328: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. Aen. 3, 35: Lemnius pater, i. e. Vulcan, ib. 8, 454: Lenaeus, i. e. Bacchus, id. G. 2, 7: the Tiber, Liv. 2, 10: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250. (ii) Of the senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: patres ab honore patricique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8: patres conscripti, v. conscriptus. (iii) pater patrum, pater sacrorum, pater nominum, the title given to the high-priest of Mithras, Inscr.: pater patratus, v. patratus. Pater patriae, the father of his country: cf. Cic. Pis. 3: quem Q. Catulus, quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominant, id. Sest. 57: at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas, Plin. Pan. 21. As a term of respect to an old man: Virg. Aen. 5, 521. 5. Pater, coenae, the host: Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: hence, transf. (ii) pater esuritionum, the father of hunger-pains, said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger, Cat. 21, 1. 6. Of animals: virque paterque gregis, Ov. A. A. 1, 522: Col. 6, 37. [The word occurs in all the cognate languages: Sans. pitri; Gr. πατήρ; Goth. fadrein; Germ. vater; Eng. father.] (Hence It. padre; Fr. père.)

pātēra, ae, f. [pateo] a broad, flat dish or saucer, used esp. in offerings; a libation-saucer or bowl: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, § 122: Themistoclem aiunt, cum taurum immolavisset, excepisse sanguinem patera, Cic. Brut. 11: vinaque marmoreas patera fundebat in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160: quid orat (vates), de patera novum fundens liquorem? Hor. Od. 1, 31, 2.

pāterfamilias, ac, v. familia, no. 11. 2.

pāternitas, ātis, f. [paternus] fatherly feeling or care: Aug. Ep. 232.

pāternus, a, um, adj. [pater] pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal: paternua injuria, against a father, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17: bona paterna et avita, id. Coel. 14: hospitium, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: regna, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26: animus, id. Od. 2, 2, 6. ||. Transf. of one's native country: paterni fluminis ripae, ib. 1, 20, 5: terra, fatherland, Ov. H. 13, 100. 2. Of animals: Col. 6, 37. 3. In gramm.: casus paternus the genitive case: Prisc. p. 670 P.

pātesco, ūi, 3. v. n. incept. [pateo] to be laid open, to be opened, to open: atria longa patescunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 483: portus patescit, ib. 3, 530: patescens fungus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. 2. Transf. to stretch out, extend: paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4: neque poterat patescere acies, Tac. H. 4, 78: civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id. G. 30: latius patescente imperio, Liv. 32, 27. ||. Fig. to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest: quae res patescit, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: nunc primum certa notitia patescente, Plin. 6, 23, 26: tum vero manifesta fides, Da-naumque patescunt insidiae, Virg. Aen. 2, 309.

pātētas, arum, f. plu. = πατραι (sc. caryotae), a kind of dates: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

pāthētiōs, adv. pathetically: tractare aliquid, Macr. 8, 4, 6.

pāthētiōs, a, um, adj. = παθητικός, full of pathos, affecting, pathetic: Macr. 8, 4, 2, 5.

pāthiōs, a, um, adj. = παθηός, who submits to unnatural lust, pathic:

Cat. 16, 2: Juv. 2, 99: pathicissimi libelli, most lascivious, Mart. 12, 96.

pätibilis, *a, adj.* [patior] *supportable, endurable*: patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23.

II. *sensitive, passible*: patibilem naturam habere, id. N. D. 3, 12. **III.** *suffering, passive*: alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact. 2, 9 med.

pätibulätus, *a, um, adj.* [patibulum] *fastened to the patibulum; yoked, gibbeted*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 53: exitiabili nexu patibulatum relinquens, gibbeted, App. M. 4, p. 147 (al. patibulum).

pätibulum, *i, n.* [pateo] *a fork-shaped yoke, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, a fork-shaped gibbet*: Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 7: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: Cic. Verr. 4, 41 fin.

II. *a forked prop for vines*: Plin. 17, 23, 35, no. 27: Cato R. R. 26. **2.** *a wooden bar for fastening a door*: Titin. in Non. 366, 16.

pätibulus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *fastened to a patibulum; yoked, gibbeted*: Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13: App. M. 4, p. 147 (al. patibulatum).

pätibulus, *i, m.* *a fork-shaped yoke or gibbet (for patibulum)*: deligat ad patibulos, Varr. in Non. 221, 12.

pätiens, *entis, Part.* [patior]. **II.** *Adj.*: *bearing, supporting*: amnis navium patiens, i. e. *navigable*, Liv. 21, 31: longi patiens erat ille laboris, Ov. M. 5, 611: vomeris, Virg. G. 2, 223: vetustatis, *lasting*, Plin. 11, 37, 76: equus patiens sessoris, Suet. Caes. 61. **(II)** *firm, hard* (poet.): patiens aratrum, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 31. **2.** *Fig. patient*: patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 8: meae quoque literae te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: patientissimus exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96. **(ii)** *unyielding*: saxo patientior illa Sicanio, Prop. 1, 16, 29.

pätienter, *adv.* *patiently*: alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Am. 25: patienter et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3: difficultates patienter atque aequo animo ferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 15. *Comp.*: patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 8. *Sup.*: patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, n. 11.

pätientia, *ae, f.* [patior] *the quality of bearing, suffering, or enduring, patience*: patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causa rerum arduarum ac difficultum voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: patientia famis et frigoris, id. Cat. 1, 10: paupertatis, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: audiendi, Quint. 11, 2, 8: levius sit patientia quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19. **2.** *submission to unnatural lust, pathicism*: Cic. Verr. 5, 13: Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: Tac. A. 6, 1. **III.** *Transf. forbearance, indulgence, lenity*: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. Lig. 9: quousque tandem abutore, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1. **2.** *In a bad sense, indolence, want of spirit*: ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat, Porcius Latro in Sen. Contr. 2, 15: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, Tac. A. 6, 46. **3.** *submissiveness, subjection*: usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, ib. 14, 26: id. Agr. 16.

pätina (pätēna), *ae, f.* *a broad dish, pan, stew pan*: ut patinae servant, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 51: Jamdudum animus est in patinis, i. e. *my belly has been crying cupboard*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46: Cic. Att. 4, 8: muraena in patina perfecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 41: orobanche estur et per se et in patinis, i. e. *cooked*, Plin. 22, 25, 80.

II. *Meton. a kind of cake*: Apic. 4, 2. **2.** *a crib, manger*: Veg. 1, 56. [From pateo: cf. patera, and Gr. πατάνη.] (Hence Sp. *perol*; Prov. *patrol*.)

pätinarius, *a, um, adj.* [patina] *pertaining to a dish or pan*: piscis patinarius, *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 27: strues patinaria, *a pile of dishes*, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: aliis in-

cendiarium et patinarium vociferantibus, i. e. *gormandizer*, Suet. Vit. 17.

pätio, old form for patior: Cic. Leg. 3, 4.

pätior, *passus, 3. v. dep.* *to bear, undergo, suffer*: o passi graviora! Virg. Aen. 1, 199: servitutem, Cic. Phil. 6, 7: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: omnia saeva, Sall. J. 14: exilium, Virg. Aen. 2, 638: pauperiem, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: necem indignam, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id. Trist. 1, 2, 42. **2.** *to bear patiently, to endure, support, tolerate*: with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *absol.*: pati toleranter dolores, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: pati fortiter malum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 58: et facere et pati fortiter, Liv. 2, 12: haec patienda censeo, id. 21, 13: nautae vini tempestatis pati non poterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: apud me plus officii residere facillime patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7: cum indigne pateretur nobilis mulier in conventum suum nimi filiam venisse, id. Verr. 5, 12: periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18: Liv. 4, 18. *Absol.*: dolor tristis res est, ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75: quaeso aequo animo patitor, Pl. As. 2, 2, 108. **3.** *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute oneself*: id. Capt. 4, 2, 87: Sall. C. 13: Sen. Q. N. 1, 16. **4.** *to pass a life of suffering or privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spe- laea ferarum malle pati, Virg. E. 10, 52: Sen. Thy. 470. **II.** *to suffer, allow, permit, let*: with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*: neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est, invidet, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 26: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, id. Brut. 88: neque suam neque pop. R. consuetudinem pati uti socios desereret, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: neque suam pati dignitatem ut tam exiguum manum adoriri non audeant, ib. 6, 8. **III.** *In gramm. to be passive, to have a passive sense*: (verbum) quum haberet naturam patiendi, *a passive nature*, Quint. 1, 6, 10. [Same as Gr. παθ- in πάθος, ἐπάθω; cf. Sans. bádhi, "to make to suffer."]

pätor, *ōris, m.* [pateo] *an opening*: App. M. 1, p. 111.

patraster, *tri, m.* [pater] *a father-in-law*: Inscr.

paträtio, *ōnis, f.* [patro] *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare): Vell. 2, 98. **II.** *copulation*: Schol. ad Pers. 1, 18: Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

paträtor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher*: necis, Tac. A. 14, 62: amoris, Avien. Arat. 20.

paträtus, *a, um, Part.* [patro]. **II.** *Adj.*: *Pater patratus, the chief of four fetiales or heralds deputed by the R. people to seek redress from some foreign state, or to ratify a treaty with religious rites*: pater patratus ad iusjurandum patrandum, id est sancendum fit foedus, Liv. 1, 24: cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 9, 53: v. Smith's Ant. 531.

pätia, *ae, v.* *patrius*.

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an insignificant patrician: Prisc. p. 610 P.

päticius (patritius, Aug. Mon. An- cyr.), *a, um, adj.* [patres] *of the rank or dignity of the patres; belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble*: patricii pater, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 5: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3: gens, Juv. 10, 332: sanguis, Pers. 1, 61: ostrum, Stat. S. 1, 4, 97.

II. *Subst. patricii, orum, m. plu.* *the patricians, the Roman nobility*, divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): patres ab honore, patricique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8 fin.: Cic. Caecin. 35: (Sulla) primus e patriciis Cornelii igni voluit cremari, of the patrician Cornelii, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family*, Auct. or. pro domo 14. In the *sing.*: Cic. Mur. 7, 15: id. Brut. 16, 62. **2.** From the time of the Emperor Constantine, Patricius became the title of a person high in office at court: Sidon. 2, 90: Inscr. (v. Smith's Ant. 875.)

patricus, *a, um, adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal*: in gramm. patricus casus, *the genitive*, Varr. L. L. 8, 37, § 66 ed. Müll.

patrici, *adv.* *paternally*: patrie monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

patrimēs, for patrimi, Fest. s. v. matrimēs.

patrimōnialis, *e, adj.* [patrimoni- um] *pertaining to a patrimony, patrimonial*: munus, Hermogen. Dig. 50, 4 fundi, Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 1.

patrimōnölum, *i, n. dim.* [id.] *a little patrimony*: Hier. Ep. 45, n. 15.

patrimōnium, *il, n.* [pater] *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony*: lauta et copiosa patrimonialia, Cic. Rab. Post. 14: populi Romani, id. Phil. 2, 39: expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. Rosc. Am. 50: patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull. 20: devorare, id. Phil. 2, 27: eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest. 52. *Fig.*: patrimonium paterni nominis, Auct. orat. pro domo 58.

patrimus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *that has a father living*: decem ingenui, decem virgines patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3: Tac. H. 4, 53.

patrisso (patrizo), *i. v. n.* = πατρίσω, *to take after one's father*: si patrisset filius, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 27. (Hence It. *patrizzare*.)

patritus, *a, um, adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus] *of one's father or forefathers*: avito ac patrito more, Varr. in Non. 161, 6: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: Jesum Valentinianum cognominant Soterem de patritis, after the example of their fathers or forefathers, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

pätrius, *a, um, adj.* [pater] *pertaining to a father, fatherly, paternal*: animus patrius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: res patria atque avita, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5: monumentum, Ter. Eun. prol. 13: amor, Virg. Aen. 1, 643: arae, i. e. *of Father Apollo*, Ov. M. 15, 723: donare mimae patrum fundum laremque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: dolor pedum, *hereditary*, Plin. Ep. 12: acerbitas, *of his father*, Liv. 7, 5: dii patril, *of one's forefathers, like θεοὶ πατρίοι, household gods, penates*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30: Tib. 2, 1, 17: hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium sua sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49. **2.** *Esp. in gramm.*: patrius casus, *the genitive*, Gell. 4, 16.

II. *Transf. in gen. handed down from one's forefathers, old-established* (rare): mos, Cic. de Or. 1, 18 fin. **2.** *hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.), praediscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 52: pavor genti, Sil. 15, 722. **3.** *pertaining to one's native country or home, native*: patrius sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2: Hor. A. 1, 57: mos, Cic. Parad. 4: ritus, id. Leg. 9: Mycenae, i. e. *their home*, Virg. Aen. 2, 180. **(II)** *Esp. in gramm.*: nomen patrium, *a gentile noun* (like Romanus, Atheniensis, etc.), Prisc. p. 546

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p. Hence, **III.** Subst. patria, ae, f. (sc. terra), *one's fatherland, native land or country, native place*: patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: o Romule, Romule die, qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 179: patria, Atheniensis an Lacedaemonius, Cic. Inv. 1, 24. (ii) *a dwelling place, home*: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5: Italiam quaero patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 380. Hence, proverb.: patria est, ubicumque est bene, post. Cic. Tusc. 5, 37. Poet. of things: (Nilus) qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, the home, i. e. the source, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 40: nimbosum in patriam, Virg. Aen. 1, 51:

2. patrium, ii, n. (sc. nomen), i. q. patronymicum, a patronymic: Quint. 1, 5, 45. (Hence Fr. patrie.)

patrizo, v. patrisso.

patro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pater] prop. to appoint a person as father or chief: this sign. is seen only in the phrase pater patratus (v. patratus): hence, **2.** to act as pater patratus: patrare iurandum, to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty, Liv. 1, 24. And in gen. **3.** to bring to pass, execute, accomplish: bellum, to bring the war to an end, Sall. J. 75: Tac. A. 2, 26: incepta, Sall. J. 70: consilia, ib. 43: pacem, to conclude a peace, Liv. 44, 25: iussa, to execute, Tac. H. 4, 83: putrata victoria, obtained, gained, id. A. 13, 41 fin.: conata, Lucr. 5, 386: operibus patratis, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: promissa, id. Att. 1, 14 fin.: multas mortes jussu Messalinae patratas, Tac. A. 11, 28: patranti fractus oculo, i. e. with an eye acting the father, i. e. affectedly solemn, Pers. 1, 18: (v. Key, Phil. Trans. v. 95.)

patrocinālis, e, adj. [patrocinium] pertaining to protection or patronage: Inscr.

patrocinium, ii, n. [contr. from patronocinium, from patronus] protection, defence, patronage: patrocinia appellari coepta, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset, Fest. s. v.: illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off. 2, 8: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. C. 41: utraque factio Macedonum patrociniiis nitebatur, Nep. Phoc. 3. Fig.: voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: mollitiae, Liv. 5, 6: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16. **2.** Esp. a defence in a court of justice, a pleading: hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia medicriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut. 29: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. Or. 34: aliquae (controversiae) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint. 7, 2, 5: patrocinium feneratorum, Liv. 6, 15. (ii) Meton. a person defended, a client: Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9.

patrocinor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [patrocinium] to protect, defend, support, patronize: with dat.: indotatis patrocinari, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 46: ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2, 4, 23: patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, 28: loco, to defend the place, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 29 fin. Part. perf. in pass. signif. protected, defended: Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

patrona, ae, f. [patronus] a protectress, patroness: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 48. **2.** Esp. the former mistress of a freedman: Plin. Ep. 10, 4. **III.** Fig. a protectress: provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48: Mart. 7, 72. Of the tongue: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 26.

patronālis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a patron: verecundia, towards one's patron: Marcell. Dig. 39, 5, 20.

patronātus, ūs, m. [id.] the character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage: ius patronatus, the rights of a patron, Dig. 37, tit. 14.

1. m. [pater] a protector, patron (either of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces): quot clientis circa singulos fuistis patronos,

Liv. 6, 18: ego me patronum, profiteor, plebis, ib.: civitatum et nationum, Cic. Off. 1, 11: conventus ille Capuae, qui me unum patronum adoptavit, id. Sest. 4. **2.** the former master of a freedman: id. Fam. 13, 21 fin.: corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H. 2, 2. **II.** Transf. a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader: iudicis est semper in causis verum sequi, patroni nonnunquam verisimile etiam si minus sit verum, defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14: patronus alicui causae constitui, id. Mur. 2, 4: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2: patronus partis adversae, Quint. 4, 1, 11. **2.** In gen. a defender, advocate: eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: foederum ac foederatorum, id. Balb. 10: iustitiae, id. Am. 7 fin. (v. Smith's Ant. 878 seqq.)

patronymicus, a, um, adj. = πατρωνυμικός, formed after one's father's name, patronymic; in gramm.: patronymicum nomen, a patronymic, as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P. **patruēlis**, e (abl. patruēle, Nep. fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), adj. [patruus] of or descended from a father's brother: fratres patruēles, sorores patruēles, id est qui quaeve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur, Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruēlis, amore germanus, my cousin by blood, my brother in affection, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: id. Planc. 11: absol. patruēlis suus, Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patruēlibus, ib. 10: patruēlis nulla, Pers. 6, 53. **II.** Transf. a father's sister's son, a cousin: Cic. Coel. 24.

2. Adj. pertaining to a father's brother's child or children, of one's cousin or cousins (poet.): patruēlia regna, i. e. of Danaus, Ov. H. 14, 61: patruēlia dona, i. e. the arms of Achilles (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. M. 13, 41: origo, ib. 1, 352. **patruus**, i, m. [pater] a father's brother, paternal uncle (opp. to avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle): L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 1, 53: Hor. S. 1, 6, 131. **II.** Transf. a severe reprover: pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Coel. 11: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.

patruus, a, um, adj. [patruus] pertaining to a father's brother or to an uncle (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, an uncle's, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (al. patru). Comic. in Sup.: patruē mi patruissime, my best of uncles! Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 24. **pātulus**, a, um, adj. [pateo] standing open, open: locus patulus, Varr. L. L. 5, 33, § 161: pinna duabus grandibus patula conchis, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: patulae aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: naves, Virg. G. 1, 376: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40. **2.** Transf. spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide: mundus, Lucr. 6, 107: ramus, Cic. de Or. 1, 7: quadra, Virg. Aen. 7, 115: patula Jovis arbor, the oak, Ov. M. 1, 106: patulae in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, n. 3: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alis patulae, Gell. 6, 6. **II.** Fig. open or common to all: patulus orbis, the beaten round, Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus. **paucies** (pauciens), adv. a few times, seldom, rarely: tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. in Fest. s. v. **pauciloquium**, ii, n. [paucus loquor] a speaking but little: Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 31. **paucitas**, ātis, f. [paucus] a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity: quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: militum, id. B. C. 3, 111: de pantheris agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11.

pauculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] very few, very little (mostly plur.): mane, paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Epid. 3, 4, 24: in diebus pauculis, id. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21. Sing.: post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11, p. 272.

paucus, a, um (gen. plur. paucum, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4 fin.: dat. plur. fem. paucabus, Cn. Gellius in Charis. p. 39 P.), adj. few, little (mostly plur.): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 77: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Am. 1, 3: his paucis diebus, a few days ago, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: causae modicae et paucae, ib. 2, 32: pauci admodum familiares, id. Am. 1, 2: paucae bestiarum, some, Liv. 30, 33: paucorum dierum iter, Caes. B. G. 4, 7. Comp.: ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. J. 49: pauciora navigia, Auct. Bell. Afr. Sup.: quam paucissimae plagae, Cels. 7, 2. Sing.: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias paucio aere diluere, Gell. 20, 1. **II.** Subst. pauci, few, a few: ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11: paucorum potentia, Sall. C. 39: paucorum iudicium, of the select few, Cic. Or. 3 fin. **2.** pauca, a few words: pauca sunt, tecum quae volo, Afran. in Charis. p. 214 P.: in pauca confer, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 54: ausculta paucis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, ib. 1, 1, 2: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17. (Hence It. poco; Fr. peu.)

paulatim (paulatim), adv. by little and little, by degrees, gradually: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ib. 2, 8: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51: Virg. E. 4, 28. **II.** Esp. of succession: a few or a little at a time: paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 47. With gen.: aquae paulatim addito, add a little water at a time, Cato R. R. 74.

paulisper (paulisper), adv. for a little while, for a short time: quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: paulisper intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5. With dum or donec: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, Liv. 28, 26 fin.

paulo (paulo), abl. v. paulus.

paululātum (paululatim), adv. dim. by little and little, by degrees, gradually: App. M. 5, p. 167.

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With *prep.*: post paulum, Quint. 9, 4, 19: ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21: paulum infra jugulum, Suet. Caes. 82. 3. With *comp.*: haud paulum major, Sil. 15, 21 tardius, Stat. Th. 10, 938.

paulus (paullus), a, um, *adj.* [paucus] *little, small* (rare as an *adj.*): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: pauper a paulo lare, Varr. L. L. 5, 17, § 92.

II. Subst. paulum, i, n. a *little, a trifle*: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 31: an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 18: paulum agelli, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26: negoti, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 92: paulum huic Cottæ tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nihil aut paulum abstulerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.

2. In the *abl.* with comparatives: *by a little, a little*: paulo prius, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 7: liberius paulo, Cic. Or. 24: paulo melior, id. Att. 2, 12: haud paulo plus, id. Fam. 7, 1: paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint. 3: verbis paulo magis priscis uti, id. Brut. 21: paulo longius processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: paulo minus quatuordecim annos, *a little under*, Suet. Ner. 40: paulo minus quinque millia, Plin. Pan. 28.

(ii) With adverbs, verbs, etc.: quae paulo ante praecepta dedimus, Cic. Part. 39: paulo ante, id. Verr. 4, 3: post paulo, Sall. C. 18: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: verba paulo nimium redundantia, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: paulo ultra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: paulo mox, Plin. 18, 28, 68, no. 2. (iii) With *adject.* in *posit.*: paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic. Att. 8, 12: aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, lux mea, Cat. 68, 131.

pauper, ōris (fem. paupera, Pl. fr. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 519: cf. Varr. L. L. 2, 39, § 77. *Neutr.* pauperum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 33. *Gen. plur.* pauperum, Petr. 46 dub.; Inscr.) *adj.* [perh. orig. pauc-per, from paucus; cf. perperus, prosperus] *poor, i. e. not wealthy, of small means*: servus domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, Cic. Vatin. 12: si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint. 11, 1, 21: meo sum pauper in aere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 12. With *gen.*: horum semper ego optari pauperrimus esse bonorum, id. S. 1, 1, 79: pauper Opilius argenti positi intus et auri, ib. 2, 3, 142: aquae, id. Od. 3, 30, 11. 2. *Esp. absol.* *a poor man*: aequa tellus pauperi recluditur regumque pueris, ib. 2, 18, 32: qui (judices) saepe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: quod aequae pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: pauperum coenae, id. Od. 3, 29, 14: pauperiorum turbae, id. S. 1, 1, 111. 3. *Transf.* for *egenus, needy, indigent*: homo pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Cuccil. in Gell. 2, 23 *jin.*: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. Parad. 6, 3 *fin.* 4. Of things: *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre*: pauperes res inopesque, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 24: ager, *unproductive*, Tib. 1, 1, 19: mensa, ib. 41: pauperis tuguri culmen, Virg. E. 1, 69: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: eloquentia, Quint. 10, 5, 5. With *gen.*: pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545.

II. *Fig.*: miser et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, Quint. 8 prooem. § 28. **pauperculus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauper] *poor*: anus paupercula, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: paupercula mater, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46. Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 17.

paupērius, ōis, *f.* [id.] *poverty*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: pauperiem et duos perferre labores, Virg. Aen. 6, 437: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: minunda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 199: importuna, id. Od. 3, 16, 37: dura, ib. 4, 9, 49: proba, ib. 3, 29, 55: Tac. H. 4, 47:

vixit in summa pauperie et paene inopia, Suet. Gramm. 11. II. In law: *damage, loss, which one suffers from an animal*: si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig. 9, tit. 1: Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

paupērius, *adv. comp. more poorly*: pauperius incedit, Tert. Cult. fem. 11 *jin.*

paupēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pauper] *to make poor, to impoverish*: boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 27: defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep. 6, 12. II. With *acc.* of pers. and *abl.* of thing: *to rob or deprive of*: dominum pretio, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 134: aliquem cassa nuce, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math. 1, 2.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances*: non video quid aliud sit paupertas quam parvi possessio, Sen. Ep. 87: non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil, Mart. 11, 32: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*: casta, Sil. 1, 609: paupertatem inopia mutare, Val. Max. 4, 8, n. 2. *Plur.*: Varr. in Non. 162, 20: ex multis paupertatibus divitiae fiunt, Sen. Ep. 87 *ad fin.* 2. *Transf.* for *egestas, inopia*: *need, want, indigence*: Cic. Fin. 5, 28: cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. Div. 1, 17: infelix, Juv. 3, 152. II. *Fig.*: paupertate sermonis laboramus, Quint. 8, 3, 33. (Hence Fr. *paupreté*.)

paupertātula, ae, *f. dim.* [paupertas] *poverty*: Hier. Ep. 127, n. 14. **paupertinus**, a, um, *adj.* [pauper] *poor, sorry*: homo, Gell. 20, 1: coenula, App. M. 3, p. 135. II. *Fig.*: cor, Arn. 6, 191: ingenium, Sym. Ep. 1, 8 (al. 14).

pausa, ae, *f.* = παύσις, *a stop, cessation, pause, end*: pausam facere, Pl. Poen. 2, 13: vitāi pausa, Lucr. 3, 943: dare pausam conciliis, id. 2, 118: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 748: bibendae nivis, Gell. 19, 5: pausam pacemque tribuere saevis casibus, App. M. 11, p. 257: pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, *to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honour of the goddess*, Spart. Caracall. 9 *fin.*

pausābilis, e, *adj.* [pauso] *that sometimes ceases*: pausabilior inspiratio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

pausārius, ii, m. [pausa] *a commander of rowers, who with a hammer gave them the signal to stop*: Sen. Ep. 56. II. *pausarii, orum, m. plu.* *the priests of Isis, who made processions in honour of the goddess (v. pausa)*: Inscr. **pausātio**, ōnis, *f.* [pauso] *a halting, pausing, end*: Hier. Ep. 28, n. 2.

pausātus, a, um, *Part.* [pauso]. II. *Adj.* *that has halted or paused; at rest, resting*: jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: Arn. 5, 160 dub. **pausēa** (posēa and pausīa), ae, *f.* *a kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil*: Cato R. R. 6; 7: Plin. 15, 3, 4. **pausillūlum** (pau.), *adv.* *a little*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 24.

pausillūpon, i, n. = παυσίλυνον (*ending pain*), *a tomb*: Inscr. **pauso**, avi, atum, i. v. n. [pausa] *to halt, cease, pause*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 150: cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, n. 16. II. *to rest in the grave* = *requiescere*: pausat in pace, Inscr.

pauxillātim, *adv.* *by little and little*: ad aliquem pauxillatim accedere, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 63.

pauxillisper, *adv.* *by little bits, by degrees*: plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidit, Pl. Truc. 5, 21.

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillūlum, *adv.* *a little*: Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 24: Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

pauxillūlus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus] *very little, very small*: in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 16: poculum, d. Stich. 1, 3, 115: fames, ib. 1, 3, admonitiones, Gell. *epil. med.*

Subst.: reliquum pauxillulum numerum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 3.

pauxillum, *adv.* *a little*: sed si pauxillum potes contentus esse, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 73.

pauxillus (pausill.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucus] *very little, small*: res, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 63: ossa pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 835: semina, id. 3, 229. *Neutr. abl. absol.* pauxillo, *by a little, a little*: pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, n. 18.

pāva, ae, *f.* [pavus, for pavo] *a peahen*: Aus. Epigr. 69.

pāvē-fācio, factus, 3. v. a. [paveo] *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (rare): pavefacio, δειλοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox. 2. *Usu. in part. perf.*: pavefacta pectora, Ov. M. 15, 636: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. fur. 1022.

pāvēō, pāvi, 2. v. n. and a. I. *Neutr.* *to be struck with great fear or terror, to be much afraid*: et intus paveo et foris formido, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 20: mihi paveo, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 10: quacres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42: repente Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, *in great fear*, Sall. J. 106: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *seized with astonishment*, Liv. 7, 34: sollicitae mentes speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362: animus pavet, Sen. Med. 670.

II. *Act.*: et illud paveo et hoc formido, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 59: ad hoc mulieres miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythien? Hor. Od. 4, 5, 25: tristorem casum, Tac. H. 1, 29: mores alicujus, ib. 50: mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 49: (Castanea) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34. *Pass.*: ita ut paverentur ante hic ulcera, id. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*: nec pedibus tantum pavendae serpentes, id. 8, 23, 35. With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque laedere jactatis maternas ossibus unibras, Ov. M. 1, 386.

pāvesco, 3. v. n. and a. *incept.* [paveo]. I. *Neutr.* *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed*: omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72: pavescere ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20: pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19, 1. II. *Act.*: bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4: prodigia deum, Sil. 16, 127.

pāvibundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *fearful, anxious*: trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

pāvīcūla, ae, *f.* [pavio] *a rammer*: paviculae δμαλιστήρες, Gloss. Philox.: Cato R. R. 91.

pāvīcūlo or **pāvīclo**, i. v. a. [pavicula] *to beat down*: paviclat, ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει, Gloss. Vet.

pāvīdē, *adv.* *fearfully, timorously* (rare): fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

pāvīdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo] *fearful, terrified, alarmed, panic-struck*: timida atque pavidā, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 49: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Virg. Aen. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: pavidus semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 14: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400: pavidā ex sonno mulier, startled out of her sleep, Liv. 1, 58: ad omnes suspensiones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68. *Comp.*: quos pavidiores accepimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54. *Sup.*: Sil. 10, 65. With *gen.*: nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensum non pavidus, id. A. 4, 38: maris, Lucan. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 393. With *inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406. *Neutr. adverb.*: pavidum blandita, Ov. M. 9, 569. II. *Transf.* of things: *accompanied with fear or anxiety, anxious, disturbed*: pavidum murmur, Lucan. 5, 255: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavidā imaginibus, Suet. Cal. 50. 2. *that produces fear, fearful, terrible*: ul: pavidae religiones, Lucr. 2, 43: metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lucus, Stat. Th. 5, 567.

pāvementārius, *il. m.* [pavimentum] *a maker of pavements, a pavior*: Lucr.

pāvimento, *avi. atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to cover with a pavement, to pave*: porticus pavimentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. **II.** *to make a pavement*: Plin. 27, 4, 5.

pāvimentum, *i. n.* [pavio] *a floor composed of small stones, earth, or lime, beaten down with a rammer, a pavement*: ibi de testa arida pavimentum struito: ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque oleo, uti pavimentum bonum siet, Cato R. R. 18: mero tingere pavimentum, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61. **2.** *Transf. the covering of a roof, tiling*: Alexandriae aedificia tecta sunt rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. Bell. Alex. 1.

pāvio, *ivi, itum, 4. v. a.* [kindr. with παῖω] *to beat, strike*: pavit aequor arenam, Lucr. 2, 375: terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34 fin. **II.** *Transf. to beat, ram, or tread down*: aream esse oportet solidam, terra pavita, Varr. R. R. 1, 51: sato pavitur terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6.

pāvitiō, *ōnis, f.* [pavito] *a trembling, quaking*: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

pāvitis, *e, adj.* [pavio] *beaten close*: vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

pāvito, *i. v. n. and a. freq.* [paveo] *to be greatly afraid*: quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 57: prosequitur pavitans, Virg. Aen. 2, 107: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047. **II.** *Esp. to shake or shiver with the ague*: Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

pāvītum, *i. n. a hard-beaten floor, a pavement*: Paul. Nol. carm. 25, 37.

pāvo, *ōnis, m.* (pavus, *i.* Enn. in Charis. p. 75 P.: Arn. 7, 215: Aus. Epigr. 69) *a peacock*: Pavo cristatus, Linn. sacred to Juno: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 75: Plin. 10, 20, 22: Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. *As a delicacy*: Juv. 1, 143. *The gender is sometimes comm.*: masculus pavo: Col. 8, 11: femina pavo: Gell. 7, 16. [Same as Gr. παῖς, orig. παῖς; Anglo-Sax. pawa; Engl. pea-fowl.]

pāvōnāceus, *a, um, adj.* [pavo] *pertaining to a peacock*: transf. like a peacock's tail, variegated: Plin. 36, 22, 44.

pāvōninus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to a peacock*: ova pavonina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: pulli, Col. 8, 11, 13: muscaria, fly-flaps made of peacock's tails, Mart. 14, 67 in lemm. **II.** *Transf. coloured like a peacock's tail*: lectus pavoninus, a couch of citron-wood, id. 14, 85 in lemm.

pāvor (*nom.* pavos, *Pac.* in Cic. Or. 46, 155), *ōris, m.* [paveo] *fear, dread, alarm, terror, panic, anxiety*: pavorem metum mentem locomotentem: ex quo illud Enni: "Tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo exspectat," Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: hic exsultat pavor ac metus, Lucr. 3, 142: terror pavorque omnes occupavit, Liv. 24, 20: pavor ceperat milites ne mortiferum esset vulnus, id. 24, 42: pavorem inficere, id. 28, 3: incutere, id. 27, 42: deponere, Ov. M. 10, 117: pellere, Lucan. 7, 732: lenire, Sil. 8, 77: pavor aquae, dread of water, hydrophobia, Plin. 25, 2, 6. *Plur.*: venia est tantorum danda pavorum, Lucan. 1, 521: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29: repentini, id. 32, 10, 48: nocturni, Tac. H. 4, 38. *Of anxiety or ardour for some glorious result*: quum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit corda pavor pulsans, Virg. G. 3, 106: laeto pavore proditus, Sil. 16, 432. (Hence It. paura; Fr. peur.)

pavus, *i. v. pavo, ad init.*

pax, *pācis, f.* [from the root PAC or PAO: v. pacisco, pango: pacem a pacatione conditionum putat dictam Sinius Capito, quae tuncque inter se populo sit observanda, Fest. s. v.; orig. an agreement, contract, treaty: hence] *peace concluded by treaty or agreement between belligerents*: and in gen.: a being at peace, a state of peace, as opp. to a state of war: orator sine pace redit,

Enn. Ann. 6, 41: videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inextinguibile, Cic. Phil. 13, 1: pax est tranquilla libertas, ib. 2, 44, 113: nihil est tam popolare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, id. Agr. 2, 37: pacem habere, id. Att. 7, 14: conciliare inter cives, id. Fam. 10, 27: pacem petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare, ib. 3: pangere cum aliquo, Liv. 9, 11: componere, id. 2, 13: classis bona cum pace accepta est, id. 28, 37: Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall. J. 19: pacem agitare, to live in peace, ib. 14: rumpere, Virg. Aen. 12, 202: pacem turbare, Tac. A. 12, 65: pacem nostram metuebant, i. e. the peace granted by us, ib. 33: pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet. Aug. 61: bello ac pace, both in war and in peace, Liv. 8, 35. *Plur.*: hostibus victis, pacibus perfectis, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 1: ventorum paces, Lucr. 6, 1229: jura, judicia, bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J. 31: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102. **II.** *Transf. grace, favour, assistance of the gods*: pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Pl. Curc. 2, 20: divum pacem votis adit, Lucr. 5, 1228: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. Rab. perd. 2: pacis deum exoscendae causa lectisternium fuit, Liv. 7, 2: exorat pacem divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 370. **2.** *Esp. in abl. with one's good leave or permission*: pace quod fiat tua, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13: pace tua dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vell. 2, 129: pace loquar Veneris: tu dea major eris, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 60. **3.** *dominion, empire, of the Romans*: Sen. Clem. 1, 8: immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin. 27, 1, 1. **4.** *Pax, as an interj.* peace! silence! enough!: pax! abi, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 213: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter: pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49. **III.** *Fig. peace, tranquillity of mind*: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14.

paxillus, *i. m. dim.* [pālus] *a small stake, a peg*: Col. 4, 16: dodrantales paxilli, Plin. 17, 21, 35, n. 2. **II.** *Fig.*: novam haeresim novo paxillo suspendisse, Varr. in Non. 153, 9. (Hence Fr. pousseau.)

peccāmen, *inis, n.* [pecco] *a fault, sin*: Prud. Apoth. 979.

peccans, *antis, Part.* [pecco.] **II.** *Subst. a sinner, offender*: non prodest latere peccantibus, Sen. Ep. 67: peccantium poena, ib.: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep. Ages. 5.

peccanter, *adv.* *wrongly, incorrectly, falsely*: definire aliquid, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 1 med. *Comp.*: peccantius, ib. 3, 8 n. 88.

peccantia, *ae, f.* [pecco] *sin*: Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

peccātēla, *ae, f.* [id.] *sin*: Tert. anim. 40.

peccātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a failing, fault, sin*: Gell. 13, 20.

peccātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a transgressor, sinner*: Lact. 3, 26: Tert. Spect. 3.

peccātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [peccator] *sinful*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

peccātrix, *icis, f.* [pecco] *a female sinner*: Paul. Nol. carm. 28, 127: Hier. adv. Joann. Jerosol. n. 4. **II.** *Adject. sinning, sinful*: peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath. proem. 35: gens, Tert. Spect. 3. (Hence, Fr. pécheresse.)

peccātum, *i. n.* [id.] *a fault, error, transgression, sin*: pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17: corrigere, id. Ad. 4, 3, 2: admissa peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 840: recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prave, id est peccata, in malis, Cic. Acad. 1, 10: culpa ac peccatum, id. Fam. 5, 21: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17: confiteri, id. N. D. 2, 4: luere peccata, Virg. Aen. 10, 32: peccati conscius, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 11: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: peccatis veniam commodare, Tac. Agr.

19: abstinere peccatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 22. (Hence It. peccato.)

peccātus, *us, m.* [id.] *a failing, fault, trespass (rare)*: In manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 78 (al. peccato).

pecco, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to miss, mistake, go wrong, err; to commit a fault, to offend, sin*: peccare est tanquam transilire lineas, Cic. Parad. 3, 1: alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit, id. Fin. 3, 14. *With acc.*: si unam peccavisses syllabam, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 29: esp. with limiting *neutr. adj.*: plura in aliqua re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44: Empedocles multa alia peccat, in many other respects, Cic. N. D. 1, 12: eadem fere, ib. fin.: talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 10. *With in and acc.*: si quid in te peccavi—in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic. Att. 3, 15: in rempublicam, ib. 7, 1 (al. in republica). *With erga*: Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 62. *With in and abl.*: quod in eo (Procillo) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic. Parad. 3, 2: non modo in vita sed saepissime et in poematis et in oratione peccatur, id. Or. 21. *With simple abl.*: ingenuoque semper amore peccas, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16. *With de*: Caecil. in Gell. 2, 23. **2.** *Esp. of illicit intercourse*: quid interest in matrona, ancilla, peccesse togata? Hor. S. 1, 2, 63: Ov. H. 16, 295. **II.** *Transf. of animals and inanimate things*: to fail, miscarry: ne peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum anulus, Mart. 2, 66: si senseris vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14. [Prob. connected with pē-jor, the root of which was perh. PED = Eng. "bad."] (Hence It. pecco; Fr. pécher.)

peccōrālis, *e, adj.* [peccus] *pertaining to cattle*: Fest. s. v. ovibus.

peccōrārius, *ii, m.* [id.] *a farmer of the public pastures and herds*: peccorarius, προβατώδης, Onomast. Vet.

peccōrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *rich in cattle (poet.)*: peccorosa Palatia, Prop. 4, 9, 3: ver, Stat. Th. 10, 229.

pecten, *inis, m.* [pecto] *a comb*: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15. **II.** *Transf. of things resembling a comb*:

1. *the reed or sley of a weaver's loom*: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: Ov. F. 3, 820. (ii) *the art of weaving*: victa est pectine Nilaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart. 14, 150.

2. *an instrument for hackling flax or combing wool, a comb, card, huckle*: Plin. 11, 23, 27: Claud. Eutr. 2, 387.

3. *a rake*: tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192: Plin. 18, 30, 30.

4. *the clasped hands*: Ov. M. 9, 299: mixtis obliquo pectine remis, Lucan. 3, 609 dub. (al. pectore).

5. *Pecten dentium, a row of teeth*, Prud. στέφ. 10, 934. **6.** *a stripe or vein in wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 73.

7. *the hair of the pubes*: Juv. 6, 370: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

8. *the share-bone*: Cels. 8, 1.

9. *a kind of dance*: Amazonius, Stat. Ach. 2, 156. **10.** *an instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck*: jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsant eburno, Virg. Aen. 6, 647: Juv. 6, 382. Hence, Meton. (i) *a lyre*: Val. Fl. 3, 159. (ii) *a poem or song*: dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. in distiches, Ov. F. 2, 121.

11. *a kind of shell-fish, a scallop*, Pecten maximus, Linn.: pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: Plin. 9, 33, 51: id. 9, 51, 74.

12. *Pecten Veneris, a plant, perh. Venus's comb, needle-weed, Scandix Pecten-veneris, Linn.*: id. 24, 19, 14. (Hence It. pettine; Sp. peine; Fr. peigne.)

pectinārius, *a, um, adj.* [pecten] *pertaining to combs*: Inscr.

II. *Subst. pectinarius, ii, m. a comb-maker*: Inscr.

pectinātum, *adv.* *in the form of a comb*: like the teeth of a comb: cunctulatim, pectinatim divisa, Plin. 9, 33

52: digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, id. 28, 6, 17: serrati (dentes) pectinatim coeuntes, id. 11, 37, 61.

pectinātor, ōris, m. [pecten] a comb, carder: pectinator, πτενιστής, Gloss. Philox.

pectinātus, a, um, Part. [pectino]. II. Adj.: *sloped two ways like a comb*: Fest. s. v.

pectīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pecten] to comb, card, hackle: jubani tuam, App. M. 6, p. 185. II. Transf. to harrow: segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50.

pectis, idis, f. a plant, called also consolidā and symphyton, q. v.: App. Herb. 59.

pectītus, a, um, Part. [pecto].

pecto, pexi (pexui and pectivi, Charis. 3, p. 217), pexum, and pectitum, 3, v. a. to comb: tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 69: caesariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: capillos, Ov. H. 13, 31: pectebat ferum (cervum), Virg. Aen. 7, 489: capilli pexi, Juv. 11, 150: pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58: ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. II. Transf. to comb, card, hackle: stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3: pectitae lanae, Col. 12, 3, 6. Comic. pectere aliquem fusti or pugnīs, to give one a dressing or thrashing: leno pugnīs pectitur, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 47: aliquem fusti, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116. 2. to dress, hoe, weed: Col. 10, 148: pectita tellus, ib. 94. [Root PEC: cf. Gr. πέκω.]

pectōrālis, e, adj. [pectus] pertaining to the breast, breast-, pectoral: pectorale os, the breast-bone, Cels. 8, 1: tunicula, Amm. 14, 9: cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261. II. Subst. pectorale, is, n. a breastplate: Varr. L. L. 5, 24, § 116: Plin. 34, 7, 18. (Hence It. pectorale: Fr. poitrail.)

pectōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full-breasted, broad-breasted: sint ergo matricēs quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 8, 2, 8: Plin. 14, 22, 28: nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priap. 37.

pectuncūlus, i, m. dim. [pecten] a small scallop: Plin. 9, 29, 45.

pectus, ōris, n. the breast, in men and animals; the breast-bone: pectus, hoc est ossa, praecordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37, 83: Cels. 8, 7 fin.: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: aequo pectore, upright, not inclined to one side, id. 11, 3, 125: Virg. Aen. 9, 347: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28. In the poets freq. plur.: hasta volans perrumpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 760 P.: Ov. M. 4, 555. 2. Transf. the stomach (poet.): reserato pectore diras egerere inde dapes gestit, ib. 6, 663.

II. Fig. the heart, feelings, disposition: in amicitia, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, Cic. Am. 26: si non ipse amicus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: te vero jam pectore toto accipio, Virg. Aen. 9, 276: dictis moerentia pectora mulcet, ib. 1, 197: o mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: mollities pectoris, tender-heartedness, id. Am. 3, 8, 18: pectus amicitiae, a friendly heart, a friend, Mart. 9, 15: Stat. S. 4, 4, 103.

2. courage, bravery: quum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tullistis pectora, Virg. Aen. 9, 249: te forti sequemur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11.

3. conscience, morals: vita et pectore puro, id. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30. 4. the soul, spirit, mind, understanding: de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12: pectus est quod disertos facit et vis mentis, Quint. 10, 7, 15: Cytherea novas artes nova pectore versat consilia, Virg. Aen. 1, 657: memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 90: succinctaeque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: dicere de summo pectore, i. e. without much reflection, Gell. 17, 13. Of in-

spired persons: incaluitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 641: Virg. Aen. 6, 48. (Hence It. petto; peto.)

pectuscūlum, i, n. dim. [pectus] a little breast: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30.

pecū, dat. pecul, plur. pecua, pecuda, n. [pecus] cattle, sheep: cum hae eunt sic a pecu palantes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 5: squamosum, i. e. fish, id. Rud. 4, 3, 5. Plur.: Cato R. R. 141, 3: Liv. 35, 21: Plin. 8, 43, 68: pecua ruri pascere, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 11: pecubus balantibus, Lucr. 6, 1131.

pecūālis, e, adj. [pecu] pertaining to cattle: animal pecuale, Sedul. 1, 146.

pecūārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to cattle or sheep: pecuarii greges, herds of cattle, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: quaestio, ib. 2, 2: negotiatio, Col. 8, 1: res, live stock, Cic. Quint. 3. II. Subst. pecuarius, il, m. a cattle-breeder, grazier: Varr. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Deiot. 9. (ii) Esp. those who pastured their cattle on the public lands, for which they paid a sum of money (scriptura) (v. Long's Cicero, p. 593): id. Verr. 2, 6: damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47. 2. pecuaria, ae, f. cattle-breeding; a stock of cattle or sheep: omnis pecuariae pecus fundamentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ipse pecuarias habui grandes, in Apulia ovianas, in Reatino equarias, ib. 2 praef. § 6.

3. pecuaria, orum, n. plu. herds of cattle or sheep: mitte in venerem pecuaria primus, Virg. G. 3, 64: Plin. 8, 9, 9.

pecūasco, 3, v. n. incep. [id.] to pasture cattle: Minuc. Sentent. de finib. Genuat. 1, 32, p. 6.

pecūāsus, a, um, adj. [id.] beastly, brutal: Fulgent. in Moral. n. 35.

pecūda, v. pecu and pecus.

pecūdālis, e, adj. [pecu] pertaining to cattle: Mart. Cap. 8, 272.

pecūinus, a, um, adj. [id.] of cattle: daps, Cato R. R. 132, 2: ossa, App. M. 8, p. 215. II. Transf. beastly, brutal: animus, id. Apol. p. 281.

pecūlātor, ōris, m. [peculor] an embezzler of public moneys, a peculator: Cic. Off. 3, 18: Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 21.

pecūlātus (peculatus, Lex de apparit.), ūs, m. [id.] an embezzlement of public money or property, peculation: peculatum facere, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: accusari peculatus, Auct. Her. 1, 12 fin.: peculatus damnari, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 13: Liv. 33, 47: Judices qui peculatu provincias quassavissent, Cod. Theod. 9, 28, 1. Comic. of a courtesan who confines herself to one man: ergo amor in me peculatum facit, i. e. appropriates public property, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 74.

pecūlāris, e, adj. [peculium] relating to private property: peculiaris causa, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44: peculiarī nomine, on account of property, Ulp. ib. 14, 12, 16. II. Transf. one's own, belonging to one: etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36: aedes, Pompon. Dig. 15, 1, 22: peculiares servi, belonging to him, his own, Suet. Caes. 76.

2. proper, special, peculiar: venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum, Deciane, testem, Cic. Fl. 21: edictum, id. Verr. 3, 14: Liv. 3, 19: quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet. Aug. 5: haec sunt peculiarī Arabiae, Plin. 12, 17, 38: luce peculiari nitere, Mart. 4, 64. 3. singular, extraordinary, peculiar: peculiarī merito, Suet. Vit. 4: peculiare munus, Just. 36, 4.

pecūlārīter, adv. as private property: quaedam etiam ignorantes possidemus, id est quae servi peculiariter paraverunt, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3. 2. especially, particularly, peculiarly: folia peculiariter cruribus vitiosis utilia, Plin. 26, 8, 33: medicinae peculiariter studiosus, id. 25, 2, 2. Comp.: aemattites croco similis peculiariter splendet (al. clarius), id. 36, 20, 37.

pecūlārīus, a, um, adj. [peculium] of or relating to private property (for

peculiaris): res, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 4: causa, Pomp. ib. 15, 1, 4 fin.

pecūlātus, a, um, Part. [peculio].

II. Adj. possessing private property: servus, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 18 fin.: Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13. 2. Transf. provided with money: bene peculatus, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

pecūllo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [peculium] to give as private property: aliquid te pecullabo (in an obscene double sense), Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 10.

pecūlōlum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little private property: Quint. 1, 5, 46.

pecūlōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] having a large private property, wealthy: servus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 24.

pecūllum, il, n. dim. [pecunia] a small private property: cupiditas peculii, Cic. Parad. 5, 2 fin.: cura peculii, Virg. E. 1, 33: Hor. A. P. 330. 2. Esp. the private property of a wife, private money: Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3. (ii) the private property of a son, daughter, or slave, held with the father's or master's consent: adimere servis peculium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: filii, Liv. 2, 41: Juliam uxorem peculio concessa a patre praebitisque annuis fraudavit, Suet. Tib. 50. (iii) peculium castrense, private property acquired by military service: Macr. Dig. 49, 17, 11: Paul. Sent. 3, 4.

3. = membrum virile: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 92: Petr. Sat. 8. II. Fig.: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? without anything for myself, Sen. Ep. 12.

pecūlor, i, v. n. dep. [peculium] to embezzle the public money, to peculate: Flor. 3, 17.

pecūnia (in old inscr. pequnia), ae, f. [pecus: pecus, a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 95 ed. Müll.: cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus: Ov. F. 5, 281] property, riches, wealth: pecuniam facere, to accumulate property, Cic. Div. 1, 49: in multas pecunias alienissimorum invasit, id. Phil. 2, 16: familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis (ea pecunia illis est), Liv. 29, 31. II. Esp. money: praesenti pecunia mercari aliquid, with ready money, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 8: pecunia numerata, Cic. Top. 13: pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id. Verr. 3, 71: potestas pecuniae conficiendae, of coining, id. Agr. 2, 13: pecuniam facere, to coin, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 3, 42: Sall. frag. Donat. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 4: devorare pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 3, 76: pecuniam alicui dissolvere, ib. 3, 77: solvero alicui, id. Att. 5, 21: conferre ad statuan, id. Verr. 3, 77: transferre in quaestum et fenerationem, id. Flacc. 23: credere alicui, ib.: gravi fenore occupare, ib. 25: collocatam habere, to have out on mortgage, id. Manil.

Plur.: sums of money: pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, id. Pis. 16: pecunias auferre ab aliquo, id. Verr. 3, 76. 2. Under the later empire, copper coin: scenicis nunquam aurum, nunquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

pecūniālis, e, adj. [pecunia] pertaining to money, pecuniary: quaestus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

pecūniārīe, adv. = pecuniariter: Dig. 16, 2, 10.

pecūniārīs, e, adj. [pecunia] pertaining to money, pecuniary: damnatio, i. e. to pay a fine, Macr. Dig. 48, 19, 10 fin. dub. (al. pecuniaria).

pecūniārīter, adv. relating to money, pecuniarily: Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 3.

pecūniārīus, a, um, adj. [pecunia] pertaining to money, pecuniary: rei pecuniariae socius, in a money matter Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res, Tac. A. 6, 5: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, great rewards in money, Oaes. B. C. 3, 59: lis Quint. 6, 1, 50: quaestiones, id. 12, 1, 26: poena, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1 med.: condemnatio, to pay a fine, Paul. ib. 42, 1, 1. II. Subst. pecuniarius, χρηματιστής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pecūniōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy:

tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet. Aug. 25: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. **||** Act. *that brings money, gainful*: artes, Mart. 5, 56.

pecus, pecōris, *n.* *cattle*, as a collective, a *herd* or *flock* (opp. to *pecus*, *pecudis*, a single head of cattle): bubulum *pecus*, *horned cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 12: ovile, *sheep*, Col. 1 prooem.: caprile, *ib.*: *pecus majus et minus*: de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species natura discreti, boves, asini, equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: setigerum *pecus*, *swine*, Ov. M. 14, 288: flammatum *pecus*, *the thirsty steeds*, Stat. Th. 4, 733: volatile *pecus*, *fowls, hens*, Col. 8, 4: ignavum fucos *pecus* a praesepibus arcent, *the drones*, Virg. G. 4, 163. Of seals: omne cum Proteus *pecus* egit altos visere montes, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 7. **2.** Esp. *sheep*, as opp. to oxen: pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur. Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato R. R. 5, 7: boni pastoris est *pecus* tondere non deglubere, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 32: balatus pecorum, Virg. G. 3, 554. **3.** Transf. of a single animal: inque *pecus* magnae subito vertare parentis, *the young lion*, Ov. Ib. 459. **||** Fig. of persons, as a term of abuse: *cattle*: mutum et turpe *pecus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100: O imitatores, servum *pecus*, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19: simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora, Cat. 63, 13. [The word occurs in most of the cognate languages; Sans. *paçu*; Gr. *πάῦ*; Goth. *faihu*: it is perh. connected with the root *pa*: v. *pasco*.] (Hence Fr. *pecore*.)

pecus, ūdis, *f.* (*masc.*: *pecudi* marito. Enn. in Prisc. p. 659. *Plur. neutr.* *pecuda*: v. infra) [*pecu*, *pecus*, *oris*] a single head of cattle, a *beast, brute, animal, one of a herd*: Neptuni *pecudes*, terrestres *pecudes*, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 45: squammigerum *pecudes*, *fishes*, Lucr. 2, 345: genera *pecudum* ferarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: qua *pecude* (*sc. sue*) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64: quantum natura hominis *pecudibus* reliquisque bestiis antecedit, *domestic animals*, id. Off. 1, 30. *Plur. n.* *pecuda*: vagant, pavore *pecuda* in tumultis deserunt, Att. in Non. 159, 11: quum adhibent in *pecuda* pastores, Cic. Nep. fragm. ap. Non. 159, 13. **2.** Esp. a head of small cattle, a *sheep*: variae crescunt *pecudes* armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 229: hoedi cornigeras norunt matres agni que petulci balantum *pecudes*, id. 2, 367: *pecus* et *caprae*, Plin. 24, 11, 53. **||** Fig. as a term of reproach, a *beast, brute*: istius *pecudis* ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9: istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae *pecudis* sordes, *ib.* 29. **||** As a collect. term, for *pecus*, *oris*: id genus *pecudis*, of *horses*, Col. 6, 27.

pecus, ūs, *m.* = *pecus*, *cattle*: Lucil. in Gell. 20, 8.

pecusculum, *i.* *n. dim.* [*pecus*] an animalcule: Juvenc. 2, 593.

peda, ae, *f.* a footstep: Fest. s. v.

pedalion, *ii.* *n.* a plant, called also proserpinaca, q. v.: App. Herb. 18.

pedalis, e, *adj.* [*pes*] pertaining to the foot, *foot-*. Subst. *pedalis*, *is*, *f.* (*sc. solea*), a *slipper*: Petr. 56. **||** Esp. of measure: of the length of a foot: sol milit videtur quasi *pedalis*, a foot in diameter, Cic. Acad. 2, 26: transtra ex *pedalibus* in latitudinem trabibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: longitudo, Col. 4, 7, 3: crassitudo, Plin. 14, 8, 4: altitudo, id. 20, 22, 91: spatium, Col. 4, 16, 2.

pedāmen, *inis*, and **pedāmentum**, *i.* *n.* [*pedo*] a stake or prop, with which trees and vines are supported: quibus stat recta vinea, accuntur *pedamenta*: quae transversa junguntur, *juga*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: *pedaminibus* annexae vites, Col. 5, 4: Plin. 17, 20, 34.

pedānens, a, um, *adj.* [*pes*] of the length of a foot: Pall. 6, 11, 2: *pedanei*

ramuli, Sol. 2. **||** Transf.: *pedanei* iudices, *petty judges* that tried only trifling cases, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6: Paul. *ib.* 48, 19, 38, § 10. **2.** *Pedanei* senatores, for *pedarii* senatores, Gell. 3, 18 *fin.*

pedārius, a, nm, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to the foot, *foot-*; transf. **||** *pedarii* senatores, *persons who had a right to take their seats in the senate and to speak, without voting; but when the others had voted, they might join either party, though this had no influence on the result*: Varr. in Gell. 3, 18: Tac. A. 3, 65. Also Subst.: *pedarii*, *orum*, *m. plu.*: Cic. Att. 1, 19: *pedaria* sententia, the opinion of a senator *pedarius*, *Laber*. in Gell. 3, 18 *fin.* (*ms. reg.* *pedarii*, perh. more correctly). v. Smith's Ant. 1018. **||** of the length of a foot: Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2.

pedātum, adv. *foot by foot, one foot after another*: leo tantum et camelus (*gradiuntur*) *pedatum*, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur, Plin. 11, 45, 105.

pedātūra, ae, *f.* [*pes*] the space or extent of a foot: Veg. Mil. 3, 8.

pedātūra, ae, *f.* [*pedo*] a prop of a vine: Inscr. Grut. 215, 2.

pedātus, ūs (*abl. sing.* *pedato*, Cato in Non. 64, 20), *m.* [*id.*] an attack, a charge against an enemy: nisi *pedatu* tertio omnes afflixero, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 50.

pedēplāna, *orum*, *n. plu.* (*sc. loca*) [*pes planus*] rooms on the ground-floor: Cod. Theod. 7, 8, 13.

pedēpressim, adv. *cautiously*: Non. 29, 3.

pedes, *itis*, *m.* [*pes* and *rr*, root of *eo*, q. v.] that goes on foot: si *pedes* incedat, Liv. 28, 9: quum *pedes* iret in hostem, Virg. Aen. 6, 881: silva *pedes* errat in alta, Ov. M. 14, 364. **||** Esp. a foot-soldier: postulavit ne quem *peditem* ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: equitum et *peditem* copiae, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C. **2.** a land-soldier (opp. to a marine, *classicus*): *peditem* expeditiones, Vell. 2, 121. **3.** Collect. in *sing. foot-soldiers, infantry*: cum *pedes* concurrat, Liv. 30, 34: simul *pedes*, *eques*, *classis* apud praedictum annum convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60. **4.** Transf. *equites* *pedites*, as a general designation for the entire people: Cic. Leg. 3, 3: omnes cives Romani *equites* *peditesque*, Liv. 1, 44: Romani tollent *equites* *peditesque* *cachinnum*, Hor. A. P. 113. *Sing.*: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 10. (Hence It. *pedone*; Fr. *piéton*.)

pedester, *tris*, *tre*, *adj.* [*id.*] on foot, *pedestrian* (opp. to *on horseback, equestrian*): gratior illi videtur statua *pedestris* futura, quam *equestris*, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: *equestres* et *pedestres* copiae, *foot-soldiers infantry*, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: Caes. B. G. 2, 17: Tac. II. 2, 11 *fin.*: *pedester* exercitus, Nep. Eum. 4: *pedestre* scutum, of a *foot-soldier*, Liv. 7, 10: pugna, id. 22, 47: proelium duplex *equestre* ac *pedestre* commisit, Suet. Dom. 4: *pedestris* acies, Tac. A. 2, 17. **2.** Subst. *pedestres*, *m. plu.* *foot-soldiers*: Just. 11, 9. **3.** *Pedestria* auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. **||** Transf. on land, by land (opp. to *by sea, naval*): *pedestres* *navalesque* pugnae, Cic. de Sen. 5: *pedestria* itinera, the roads by land, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: transitus, Plin. 3, 11, 16.

|| Fig. of style: written in prose, *prose* (opp. to *in verse, poetical*): Plato multum supra *prosam* orationem et quam *pedestrem* Graeci vocant, surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: *pedestres* historiae, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 9. **2.** plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, *prosaic*: sermo, id. A. P. 95: Musa, id. S. 2, 6, 17: opus, Aus. Ep. 16, 78. (Hence It. *pedestre*; Fr. *piètre*.)

pedētentim (*pedētemptim*), adv. [*pes* and *tentare*] by trying with the feet: (elephanti) quacrendis *pedetentim* vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. 21, 28, *fin.* Hence **2.** *step by step, slowly*: *pede-*

tentim et *sedato* nisu, Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. **||** Fig. by degrees, gradually, cautiously: *pedetentim* et *gradatim* accessus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: paulatim et ut dicitur *pedetentim* interrogando, Quint. 5, 7, 20: timide et *pedetentim* istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16: caute *pedetentimque* omnia dicere, id. Cluent. 42: di bene vortant quod agas! *pedetentim* tamen, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 19: Comp.: *pedetemptius* tibi consulam, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 2.

pedīoa, ac, *f.* [*pes*] a shackle, fetter, or chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare: Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10: Liv. 21, 36: tunc *gruibus* *pedicas* et *retia* ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: quid, si *pedes* *pedicis* coarcentur? App. Flor. p. 357. **2.** Transf. of the spider's web: Plin. 11, 24, 28. **||** Fig. a shackle, fetter: amoris, App. M. 2, p. 116: nuptiales, *ib.* 6, p. 182. (Hence It. *pedica*, Fr. *piège*.)

pedicellus, *i.* *m. dim.* [*pediculus*] a little louse: Petr. 57 *dub.* (*al. peduculum*).

pedicīnus, *i.* *m.* [*pes*] the foot of a press: Cato R. R. 18, 3.

pediclus, v. *pediculus*.

pedicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*pedis*] full of lice, lousy: Titin. in Fest. s. v. *pedibus*.

pedicūlāris, e, *adj.* [*pediculus*] pertaining to lice, *pedicular*: herba *pedicularis*, *louse-wort*, Col. 6, 30, 8: morbus, the lousy distemper, *phthiriasis*, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 564.

pedicūlārīus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to lice, *pedicular*: staphis agria, quam herbam *pediculariam* quidam vocant, quod *pediculos* necat, *louse-wort* Scrib. Comp. 166: v. *astaphis*.

pedicūlārīus, *ii.* *m.* one who presses the scabellum with his foot, *qs. a time-marker*: *pedicularius*, στυροράπιος, Gloss. Philox.

pedicūlātio, φθειρίασις, Gloss. Phil.

pedicūlo, φθειρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pedicūlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*pediculus*] full of lice, lousy: Mart. 12, 59.

pedicūlus (*pediculus*), *i.* *m. dim.* [*pedis*] a little foot: Plin. 9, 28, 44: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33. **||** Transf. the foot-stalk or pedicle of a fruit or leaf: *pediculi* *Punicorum*, Col. 12, 44, 2: *uvarum*, id. 12, 43, 1: *pediculo* brevi sunt folia oleae, Plin. 16, 24, 38: *fungorum*, id. 22, 23, 47. **2.** a louse: various species of the parasite genus *Pediculus*, Linn.: qui inter pilos palpebrarum *pediculi* nascuntur: id φθειρίασις Graeci nominant, Cels. 6, 6, 15: oculi cibus *pediculos* facit, Plin. 20, 12, 48: *pediculi* terrae, another name for the *scarabaei* terrestres, id. 30, 5, 12, § 39: *pediculi* (*marini*), id. 32, 7, 25. (Hence It. *pidocchio*; Sp. *piojo*; Port. *piolho*; Fr. *pou*.)

ōlus, *i.* v. *petiolus*.

pedis, *is*, *c.* [*pes*] a louse: *pedes* *publicesque*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 14.

pedissequus and **pedissequus**, *i.* *m.* and **pedissequa**, ae, *f.* one who follows on foot; a male or female attendant; a footman, page, lackey; a waiting-woman: Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 67: *gnatae* *pedissequa* *nutrix* anus, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 77: Cic. Att. 2, 16: Nep. Att. 13: *turba* *pedissequorum*, Col. 1 prooem. 12. Comically: *Pa*. Sequere hac me. *Py*. *Pedissequus* tibi sum, I'll follow at your heels, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 18. **||** Fig. a follower, attendant: *Istam* juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam *pedissequamque* adiunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: vix satis idoneae (*divitiae*) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis *pedissequae* sint, the handmaids of virtue, Auct. Her. 4, 14.

peditātus, ūs, *m.* [*pedes*] *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. to *equitatus, cavalry*): aliquem *peditatu*, *equitatu*, *copiis* instruere, Cic. Phil. 5, 2: *equitatum* *peditatumque* cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3. *Plur.*: *peditatibus* et *equitatibus* celeriter iter faciens, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 37.

pedīto, *i.* v. *n.* [*id.*] to go on foot: Not. Tir. p. 75.

pēdītum, i, n. [pēdo] a fart: Cat. 54, 3. (Hence It. Sp. *petardo*; Fr. *petard*, *pet.*)

pēdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pes] to foot, i. e. to furnish with feet: male pedatus, ill set on his feet, Suet. Oth. 12.

II. to prop up trees or vines: vineae pedandae cura, Col. 4, 12.

pēdo, ōnis, m. [id.] one who has broad feet, a splay-foot: πλατύπους, Gloss. Philox.

pēdo, pēpēdi (pēdītum), 3. v. n. to fart: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: Mart. 10, 14. [The root occurs in the cognate languages: Sans. *pard*; Gr. *πέρδ-ομαι*; Germ. *farzen*.] (Hence Fr. *pétiller*.)

pēdo-cucullus, i, m. a covering for the feet: Not. Tir. p. 157.

pēdūlus, v. pedicellus.

pēdūcūlātiō, φθειράσις, Gloss. Philox.

pēdūcūlōsus, φθειράφιος, Gloss. Philox.

pēdūcūlus, i, m. a louse (for pediculus): Pelag. Vet. 7 med.

pēdūlis, e, adj. [pes] of or for the feet: fasciae crurales pedulesque, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26. II. Subst. pedule, is, n. a sole: pedale mensura est pedis: pedule vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front. de diff. voc. p. 2194 P.

pēdum, i, n. [id.] a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook: Virg. E. 5, 88: v. Smith's Ant. 881.

pēduncūlārīa, ae, f. louse-wort (v. pedicularius): Marc. Empir. 1.

pēduncūlus, i, m. (for pediculus) a louse: Pelag. Vet. 7 med.

pēgānon, i, n. = πήγανον, garden-rue, Ruta graveolens, Linn.: App. Herb. 89. II. Peganon orlunon = πήγανον ὀρεινόν, wild rue: ib. 115.

pēgō, es, f. = πηγή, a fountain: Prop. 1, 20, 33.

pegma, ātis, n. = πήγμα, a fixture made of boards, for use or ornament: atriorum pegmata, Aus. Epigr. 26: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. II. Esp. a bookcase: Cic. Att. 4, 8 ad fin. 2. a sort of moveable stage or scaffolding, used in the Roman amphitheatres: Sen. Ep. 88: Plin. 33, 3, 16: si automatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud param cessisset, Suet. Claud. 34: Juv. 4, 122. v. Smith's Ant. 882.

pegmāris, e, adj. [pegma] pertaining to a pegma or theatrical machine: pegmares gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 26 dub.

pējērātiō, ōnis, f. [pejero] perjury: Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 16.

pējēro, or perjero (also perjero, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 9), avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [per juro] to swear falsely, to forswear or perjure oneself: non falsum jurare pejerare (al. perjurare) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, id. Cluent. 48: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 16: qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint. 5, 10, 87: per consulatum pejerat Vatinius, by the consulship, Cat. 52, 3. With acc.: Stygias qui pejerat undas, by the waters of the Styx, Lucan. 6, 749. Poet.: bellum pejerans, oath-breaking, treaty-breaking war, Stat. S. 4, 3, 4: jus pejeratum, a false oath (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor. Od. 2, 8, 1: perjuratos in mea damna deos, offended by perjury, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22. II. Transf. in gen. to lie: perge: optime hercle perjuras, Pl. Poen. 2, 34: da pignus, ni nunc perjures, ib. 5, 4, 72.

r, us, v. malus.

pejor, [pejor], i. v. a. and n. 1. A ct. to render worse: statum suum pejorare, opp. to meliorem facere, Paul. Sent. 2, tit. 18. II. Neutr. to grow worse: pejorans morbus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1. (Hence It. *peggiore*.)

pejor, adv. worse; v. male.

pelāgius, n. plu. the sea; v. pelagus.

pelāgius, a, um, adj. = πελαγικός, pertaining to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. marinus): pisces, Col. 8, 17 fin.

pēlāgius, a, um, adj. = πελάγιος,

pertaining to the sea, sea- (pure Lat. marinus): pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10: pelagiae conchae, sea-muscles, Plin. 9, 29, 46: cursus, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, i. e. with pearls and corals, P. Syrus in Petr. 55. II. Subst. pelagia, ae, f. a kind of pearl-muscle: Plin. 9, 37, 61. 2. pelagium, ii, n. purple colour: id. 9, 38, 62.

pēlāgius, i (Gr. plur. pēlāgē, Lucr. 6, 620), n. = πέλαγος, the sea (pure Lat. mare): in pelago, Lucr. 4, 433: pelagus tenere rates, the open sea, the main, Virg. Aen. 5, 8: pelago dare vela patienti, id. G. 2, 41: qui fragilem trunci commisit pelago ratem, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 11: pelago terraque pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46: vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10.

II. Transf. an overflowing stream, a flood (poet.): pelago premit arva sonanti, with a rushing flood, Virg. Aen. 1, 246.

pēlāmis, Idis, and **pēlāmys**, ūdis, f. = πηλαμῖς and πηλαμύς, a young tunny-fish, Thynnus vulgaris, Cuv. (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus): Plin. 9, 15, 18: Juv. 7, 120.

pēlēcānus and **pēlēcānus**, i, m. = πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελεκᾶνος, a pelican: Pelecanus onocrotalus, Linn.: Hier. in Psalm. 101.

pēlēcīnon, i, n. = πελεκίνος, a kind of sun-dial shaped like a two-edged axe: Vitr. 9, 9.

pēlēcīnos, i, m. = πελεκίνος, a weed that grows among lentils, either Biserula Pelecinus, Linn., or Coronilla Securidaci, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155. Collat. form: pelecina, Not. Tir. p. 168.

pēlēthrōnīa, ae, f. a plant, centaury: App. Herb. 34.

pēlēcānus, v. pelecanus.

pellācia, ae, f. [pellax] an allurement, enticement, blandishment: (poet and rare): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1002. II. Esp. seduction: Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171.

pellārius, ii, m. [pellis] one that prepares skins, a furrier: Firm. Math. 4, 7.

pellax, ācis, adj. [pellicio] seductive, deceitful: invidia pellacis Ulixi, Virg. Aen. 2, 90: Arn. 5, 188.

pellēātus, a, um, adj. [pellis] clothed in skins: Paul. Nol. carm. 17, 243 dub. (al. pileatus).

pellēcebra, v. perlecebra.

pellectiō, ōnis, f. [pellego] a reading through: Cic. Att. 1, 13 (al. perlectionem).

pellectus, a, um, Part. [pellicio].

pellego, v. perlēgo.

pellesuina, ae, f. a furrier's or leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop: Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55 ed. Müll.

pellex, icis, f. the concubine of a married man: antiqui proprie eam pellicem nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. pellices: filiae pellex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: tunc eris et matris pellex et adultera patris? Ov. M. 10, 347: illa Jovis magni pellex metuenda sorori, id. H. 14, 95: fugit (Medea) ulta pellicem, magni Creontis fillam, Hor. Epod. 5, 63. Of cows, as rivals of Pasiphae: Ov. A. A. 1, 321.

II. Transf. in gen. a kept mistress, concubine: Curt. 10, 1: Granius Flaccus scribit, pellicem quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144. 2. a male prostitute: Suet. Caes. 49: Mart. 12, 97. 3. Comically, a substitute: quoties pellex culcita facta mea est (sc. matellae), id. 14, 119. [Usu. regarded as identical with Gr. *παλλακίς*; but it is prob. derived from *pellicio*.]

pellicātor qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pellicōātus, ūs, m. [pellex] a cohabiting with a kept mistress, amcubinage: pellicatus suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: matris, id. Cluent. 5, 13: Just. 7, 4.

pellicēo, v. pellicio.

pellicōsus, a, um, v. pellicius.

pel-licio or **per-licio**, lexi, lectum (pellicōo, Charis. p. 217 P.: Diom. p. 364 ib.: perf. pellicuit, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 877 P.) [lacio] 3. v. a. lit. to draw gently over; hence, to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy: is senem per epistolas pellexit, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad se Cic. Fl. 30: animum adolescentis, id. Cluent. 5: populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 fin.: qui Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19: militem donis, populum amona, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, ib. 1, 2: pellicere alam equitum, ut bellum inciperet, ib. 3, 42. Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti subdola pellicare in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1003. 2. to draw away the produce of another's land by incantations: Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99: ceu fruges alienas pelliceret veneficiis, Plin. 18, 6, § 41. II. Fig.: mea quidem sententia multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, have brought over to your side, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellicius (pellicōsus), a, um, adj. [pellis] made of skins: tunica et stragula pellicia habere, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 25: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4. II. Subst. pellicium, *βαίτη*, Gloss. Philox. (Hence It. *pellicia*: Fr. *pélisse*.)

pellico [pellex] i. v. a. to rival: pellico, *ζηλεύω*, Gloss. Philox.

pellicūla, ae, f. dim. [pellis] a small skin or hide: haedina, Cic. Mur. 36: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30: furtivae aurum pelliculae, i. e. the golden fleece, Juv. 1, 11. Proverb.: (i) pelliculam curare, to take care of one's skin, i. e. to make much of oneself, Hor. S. 2, 5, 38: (ii) memento in pellicula, cerdo tenere tua, i. e. stick to your last, mind your own business, Mart. 3, 16: (iii) pelliculam veterem retinere, i. e. to keep to one's old courses, Pers. 5, 116.

pellicūlātiō, ōnis, f. [pellicio] an alluring, enticement: Fest. s. v.

pellicūlo, i. v. a. [pellis] to cover over with skins: opercula vasorum, Col. 12, 39: vas, id. 12, 46.

pelliger, era, erum, adj. [pellis gero] clad in skins or furs: Venant. Fort. 9, 5 (al. belligeri).

pellinus, a, um, adj. [pellis] made of skins: femoralla, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 3, 28.

pellio, ōnis, m. [id.] a furrier: suppellex pelionis, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 52: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.

pellion, ii, n. a plant, called also daphnoides, q. v.: App. Herb. 58.

pellionārius, ii, m. [pellio] a military furrier: Inscr.

pellirem galerum, quia fiebat ex pelle, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pellis, is, f. a skin, hide (of a beast): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr. 1, 23, 4: nationes caprarum pelibus vestitae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11: quam tu nunquam vides nisi cum pelle caprina, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 fin.: pelles pro velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Virg. Aen. 2, 722: pelles perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56: pelles colore aureo ducere, id. 28, 9, 40. Poet. of the human skin: frigida pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1193: Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 28. Proverb. (i) detrahare pellem, i. e. to pull off the mask which conceals a person's faults, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: (ii) introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decora, with a showy outside, id. Ep. 1, 16, 45: (iii) quiescere in propria pelle, to be content with one's own condition, id. S. 1, 6, 22: (iv) caninam pellem rodere, i. e. to speak ill of a slanderer, Mart. 5, 60. II. Meton. a garment made of skin: Col. 1, 8: pes in pelle natus, in the shoe, Ov. A. A. 1, 516: Pers. 5, 140. 2. a tent (because it was covered with skins): hence the phrase sub pelibus, in camp: ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pelibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: (Caesar) sub pelibus hiemare constituit, Caes. B. C.

3. 13 *fin*: durare sub pellibus, Liv. 5. 2: retentus omnis exercitus sub pellibus, Tac. A. 13, 35. 3. *parchment*: pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, on little parchments, Mart. 14, 190. [Cf. Gr. πέλλα; Eng. pelt, peltry; Germ. fell and pelz; Eng. fell-monger.] (Hence Sp. *pellaja*; Fr. *peau*.)

pellitus, a, um, *adj.* [pollis] covered with skins, clad in skins: testes, i. e. from Sardinia, where skins were used for clothing, Cic. Scaur. § 45: pelliti Sardi, Liv. 23, 40: patres, Prop. 4, 1, 11: pellitae oves, sheep covered with skins to protect their fine wool, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10: habitus, garments of skin, Prud. Psych. 226.

pello, pēpūli, pulsum (*pust perf.* pulserat, Amm. 30, 5 *fin.*), 3. v. a. to push or strike: fores, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4: terram pede, Lucr. 5, 1401: terram ter pede (in the tripodium), Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15: humum pedibus, Cat. 61, 14: spumat sale rate pulsum, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: pulsum aquilonibus Haemon, Ov. M. 10, 77: pellit vada remis, Cat. 64, 58: (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr. 5, 1095: nervi pulsi, struck, Cic. Brut. 54: lyra pulsa manu, Ov. M. 10, 205: classica pulsa, i. e. blown, Tib. 1, 1, 46. 2. *Esp. to drive, thrust or turn out, expel, banish*: quum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: ex Galliae finibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: praesidium ex arce, Nep. Pelop. 3 *fin.*: a foribus pellere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: pellor ab agris patris, Ov. M. 14, 477: aliquem a sacris, id. Ib. 624: aquam de agro, Plin. 18, 26, 62: possessores suis sedibus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: possessionibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: civitate, id. Parad. 4: loco, Liv. 10, 6: regno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13: exsules tyrannorum injuria pulsi, banished, Liv. 34, 26: Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7 *extr.*: miles pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 11: in exilium pulsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56. 3. Also in milit. lang. to beat, conquer, overcome: exercitum ab Helvetis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: compluribus his proeliis pulsus, ib. 1, 10: Romanos pulsos superatosque, ib. 2, 24 *fin.*: qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: hostes pelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62. II. *Fig. to strike, touch, move, affect, impress, etc.*: totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsat, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: visa ista quum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, accipio, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: nulla me ipsum privatum pepulit insignis injuria, id. Fam. 4, 13: ipsum in Hispania juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 30, 14: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, you have struck the chord of a long discussion, Cic. Brut. 87. 2. *Esp. to drive out or away, to expel*: maestitiam ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 27: pulsus corde dolor, Virg. Aen. 6, 382: famem glande, Ov. M. 14, 216. sitim, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. Off. 2, 4: somnum, Sil. 7, 300: morbos arte Phoebea, Ov. F. 3, 827: curas vino, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 31. 3. to conquer, overcome (rare): si animus hominem pepulit, actum est: animo servit non sibi; sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 32: alicui pudicitiam, id. Epid. 4, 1, 15.

pellos, i, *adj.* = πέλλος or πέλλος, dark-coloured: ardeola pellos, the common heron, Ardea cinerea, Lath.: v. Ardeola: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

pel-lūcēo and **per-lūcēo**, luxi, 2. v. n. to shine through, to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid: ita is pellucet, quasi lātēna Punica, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 29: perlucens aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: amethysti perlucet omnes violaceo colore, Plin. 37, 9, 40: perlucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretico pelluces, i. e. you wear a transparent Cretan

garment, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens toga, Sen. Ep. 114: perlucens avena, i. e. with many holes, Tib. 3, 4, 71: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia, is dilapidated, Sen. Her. Fur. 1001. II. *Fig. to shine through or forth, to appear, to be transparent*: illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut. 79: mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, Quint. 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, is apparent, Sen. Ag. 148.

pelluciditas (perl.), ātis, f. [pellucidus] transparency, pellucidity: vitri, Vitr. 2, 8.

pellucidulus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* dim. [id.] somewhat bright: lapis, Cat. 9, 3.

pellucidus (perl.), a, um, *adj.* [perluceo] transparent, pellucid: membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles, id. Div. 2, 17: fons, Ov. H. 15, 157: arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: perlucidus, crepidatus, armillatus, in a transparent garment, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: pellucidus ostro, Mart. 12, 38. II. *Transf. very bright*: illustris et perlucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57.

pellūo, v. perluo.

pellūvia, ae, f., and **pellūvium**, ii, n. [ped- (pes) lavo] a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-tub: Fest. s. v.

pēlōris, Idis, f. = πελωρίς, a large shell-fish: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, § 77: Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: Plin. 32, 9, 31.

pelta, ae, f. = πέλη, a small, light shield, usually crescent-shaped: Liv. 28, 5: Virg. Aen. 1, 490: Sen. Hipp. 402 (v. Smith's Ant. 882).

peltastēs, or a, ae, m. = πελταστής, a soldier armed with the pelta, a peltast: Liv. 28, 5: cetrati, quos peltastus vocant, id. 31, 36.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta] armed with the pelta: Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2: Amazon, Mart. 9, 102.

peltifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [pelta fero] bearing, i. e. armed with, the pelta: puellae, Amazons, Stat. Th. 12, 761.

pelvicula, ae, f. dim. [pelvis] a small basin: Not. Tir. p. 164.

pelvis, is, f. (acc. pelvim, Prisc. p. 757 P.: abl. pelvi and pelve) [πέλεις, πέλως] a basin, laver: patulas effundere pelves, Juv. 3, 277: abl. pelvi, Plin. 31, 3, 27: id. 28, 8, 27: unguentum in argentea pelve, Petr. 70.

pemma, ātis, n. = πέμμα, pastry: Varr. in Non. 131, 24.

pēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [penus] of or for provisions: Cato cellam penariam rei publicae nostrae Siciliam nominabat, the storehouse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2.

pēnātes, ium, m. [root PEN, whence penitus, penetro, expressing the idea of entering, interior; hence, as deities of the interior of the house; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 27] the Penates, old Latin guardian deities both of a household, and of the state: used either with or without dii: aedes deorum Penatium in Vellia, Liv. 45, 16: dii Penates, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 5: sanctis Penatium deorum larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: vos penates patrique dii, id. Sest. 20, 45: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque penates, Virg. Aen. 1, 68: impudens liqui patrios penates, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49 (v. Smith's Biogr. and Mythol. iii. 182).

II. Meton. a dwelling, home: Quintus a suis diis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26: nostris succedere penatibus hospes, Virg. Aen. 8, 123: ferro Libycos populare penates, ib. 1, 527: conducti penates, Mart. 8, 75. Poet. of the cells of bees: Virg. G. 4, 155: of the temple of a god: Stat. Th. 1, 643.

pēnātiger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [penates ro] carrying his household gods: Ov. 15, 450.

pēnātor, ōris, m. [pennus] one who carries provisions: Cato in Fest. s. v.

pendens, entis, Part. [pendeo] II. *Adj. hanging*: of fruits, not yet plucked or gathered: vinum, Cato R. R. 147: vindemia, Julian. Dig. 19, 1, 25: olea, Cato R. R. 146. 2. *Fig. pending*: hence, in law, in pendentis esse, to be pending, undecided, uncertain: in pendentis est posterior solutio ac prior, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 58: so, in pendentis habere aliquid, to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful, Triphon. Dig. 49, 17, 19 *fin.*

pendēo, pēpendi, 2. v. n. [pendo] to hang, hang down, be suspended: sagittae pendebant ab humero, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: ex arbore, ib. 3, 26: horrida pendebant molles super ora capilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 17: telum summo clipei nequicquam umbone pependit, Virg. Aen. 2, 544: chlamydemque ut pendeat apte, collocat, Ov. M. 2, 733: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Virg. Aen. 11, 577: quando pendes per pedes, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 35: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 42: omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota, Prop. 4, 3, 16: pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum, Tib. 2, 5, 29: pendentem volo Zollium videre, Mart. 4, 77: reos qui apud aerarium pependissent universos discrimine liberavit, whose names had been posted up, who had been proscribed, Suet. Dom. 9: Plin. Ep. 4, 9. So of debtors to the state: Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.* Proverb.: pendere filo or tenui filo, to hang by a thread, i. e. to be in great danger: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. Ann. 3, 19: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35. Poet.: e summo pendent cupida agmina vallo noscere quisque suos, Stat. Th. 10, 457. II. *Transf. to be suspended in the air, to float, hover*: circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12: per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. H. 10, 26: dum sicca tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Virg. G. 1, 214: hi summo in fluctu pendent, id. Aen. 1, 106: illisaeque prora pependit, ib. 5, 206: Curt. 4, 2: pendentis rupe capellae, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 51: olor niveis pendebat in aëre pennis, id. M. 7, 379. Hence of a rapid course: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, Stat. Th. 6, 638. 2. to be unstable, movable: nec titus opertum pendeat alga, Ov. M. 11, 233. 3. to hang about, linger: nostroque in limine pendes, Virg. Aen. 6, 151. 4. to hang down, be placid, weak: fluidos pendere lucertos, Ov. M. 15, 231: pendentisque genas et aniles aspice rugas, Juv. 10, 193.

III. *Fig. to hang, rest, or depend upon*: spes pendet ex fortuna, Cic. Parad. 2, 17: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, id. de Or. 2, 25, 107: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 6: salus nostra, quae spe exigua extremae pendet, Cic. Fl. 2: in sententiis omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, id. Pis. 41. 2. to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to: (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Virg. Aen. 4, 79: narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. H. 1, 30: ab imagine pendet, Sil. 8, 93: attentus et pendens, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. 3. to be suspended, interrupted, discontinued: pendent opera interrupta, Virg. Aen. 4, 88: mutui datio interdum pendet, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 8.

4. to be ready to fall: nec amicum pendentem corrumpere patitur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43. 5. to be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed: animus tibi pendet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25. *Esp. pendere animi or (less freq.) animo*: Clitipho cum spe penderet animi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: exanimatus pendet animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: animi pendeo et de te et de me, id. Att. 16, 12: ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotii, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 18: anima motu pendens eventa timebat, post. Cic. ap

Non. 204. 8. With animis or mentibus: quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: mortales pavidis cum pendunt mentibus, Lucr. 6, 50. (Hence Fr. *pende*, *pencher*.)

pendiculus, *i. m.* [*pendeo*] *a cord, noose, snare*: pendiculus, ἀρπεδών, ἀρπεδώνιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pendigo, *inis, f.* [*id.*] in medic. *an internal injury*: pendiginem circumcides ad vivum, Veg. Vet. 2, 55. || Transf. *the hollow part of a statue*: simulacri pendigines, Arn. 6, 201.

pendix, *icis, f.* [*id.*] perh. pendigo: Inscr.

pendo, *pēpendi*, *pensum* (*pendissent* for *pendissent*, Liv. 45, 26 *fin.*: *pend-erit* for *pependerit*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 14, 122) 3. *v. a. and n.* A. Act. *to cause to hang down, to suspend*; esp. of scales; hence, *to weigh, weigh out*: laser ad pondus argentei denarii pensum, Plin. 19, 3, 15: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270. 2. Transf. *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, money was estimated by weight, not tale: v. Fest. s. v. *pendere*): Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic. Prov. cons. 3: *id.* Att. 12, 25: vectigal populo Rom., Caes. B. G. 5, 22: Liv. 25, 8: tributum pro navibus, Tac. A. 13, 51: pretium, ib. 2, 87: mercedem alicui, Juv. 3, 15. Absol.: aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, *pay*, Plin. 12, 14, 32 *fin.* Pass. *impers.*: iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, ib. (ii) Hence, *pendere poenas*, supplicia, etc.: *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty*: Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. 34, 61: capitis poenas, Ov. F. 3, 845: poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just. 8, 2. Absol. *to suffer* (poet. and rare): tuis nam pendit in arvis Delius, Val. Fl. 1, 445. || Fig. *to weigh mentally, to ponder, consider, decide*: unumquodque verbum statera auraria pendere, Varr. in Non. 455, 21: vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: causam ex veritate, *id.* Quint. 1: rem levi conjectura, *id.* Rosc. Am. 22. 2. *to value, esteem, regard*: with *gen.* of value: aliquem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25: quem tu vidisse beatus non magni pendis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: nec jam religio divum neque numina magni pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1276: unice unum plurimi pendit, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 29: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, *lightly esteem*, ib. 3, 6, 29: minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, *care less for*, *id.* Most. 4, 1, 29: ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: sese experturum, quanti sese penderem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 44: tu illum nunquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103. 3. *to pay, render* (poet.): dignas pendere grates, Stat. Th. 11, 223. B. Neutr. *to weigh, have weight*: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. 38, 38. Fig.: bona vera idem pendunt, Sen. Ep. 66. (Hence Fr. *pendre*.)

pendulus, *a, um, adj.* [*pendeo*] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pendulous*: collum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58: libra, Ov. F. 4, 386: paleuria, *id.* M. 7, 117: tela, *id.* H. 1, 10: genae (ebrii), Plin. 14, 22, 28. Of places: *overhanging*: Mart. 13, 112: loca et macriora, Col. 2, 18. Of persons, *hanging, swinging*: putator arbustis, Col. 10, 229: Venus, App. M. 2, p. 122. || Fig.: neu flitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, in *suspense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: Hadrian, in Vop. Saturn. 8. (Hence It. *penzolo*, *pendolo*.)

pēne, *adv.* v. *pacne*.

pēnelops, *ōpis, m.* = πηνέλοψ, *a kind of duck*, perh. *the widgeon*, Anas Penelope, Linn., or *red headed widgeon*, Anas ferina, Linn.: Plin. 37, 2, 11, n. 1.

pēnes, *prep. with acc. with, in the possession or power of*: often put after its case: virtus omnia in se habet; omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 21: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompelum omne iudicium et potestas debet esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52: penes quem est potestas, *id.* Fam. 4, 7: quod penes eos summam victoriae constare intelligebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: me penes est unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. (ii) penes se esse, *to be oneself, in one's senses*: penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273. || Transf. *in company with, along with*: sine dote, quum ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 5: isthacc jam penes vos psalteria'st? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem quum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.*: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3. With an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the principal (cause) consisted in the indifference*, Tac. A. 4, 16.

pēnetrābilis, *e, adj.* [*penetro*] 1. Pass. *that can be pierced or penetrated, penetrable*. With *dat.*: corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: quum sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 3: pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1: caput haud penetrabile Nili, inaccessible, Stat. S. 3, 5, 21. || Act. *piercing, penetrating*: Boreae penetrabile frigus, Virg. G. 1, 93: penetrabile telum, *id.* Aen. 10, 481: arundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. 7, 12: querimonia, Gell. 10, 3.

pēnetral, *ālis, v. penetralis, ad fin.* **pēnetrālis**, *e, adj.* [*penetro*] *piercing, penetrating*: frigus, Lucr. 1, 495: ignis, *id.* 1, 536: fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, *id.* 2, 382. 2. *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost*: tecti, Virg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effort penetralibus ignem, *id.* Aen. 2, 297: dii Penates ab eo, quod penitus insident: ex quo etiam penetrales a poetis vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27: per penetrales deos, Sen. Oed. 265. || Subst. *penetrāle*, or *penetral*; mostly *plu.* *penetrālia*, *ium, n.* *the inner part, interior*, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room*: penetrāle urbis, Liv. 41, 20: apparent Priami et veterum penetrālia regum, *the inner chambers*, Virg. Aen. 2, 484: magni annis penetrālia, Ov. M. 1, 574: Sil. 7, 501. (ii) *a sanctuary*, esp. that of the Penates, *a chapel*: penetrālia sunt penatium deorum sacraria, Fest. s. v.: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51. Hence, *Meton.* *the Penates, guardian deities*: Sil. 13, 62. 2. Fig. *an inner place, secret place, a secret*: loci aperire penetrālia, Quint. 6, 2, 25: ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandam (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pēnetrālīter, *adv.* *inwardly, internally*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597. **pēnetrātio**, *ōnis, f.* [*penetro*] *a piercing, penetrating*: App. Flor. p. 360. **pēnetrātor**, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *one who penetrates, a penetrator*: domus alienae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199.

pēnetro, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [*PEN*: v. *penates*]. 1. Act. *to put, place or set into*: con str. with acc. of direct object, the place denoted by acc. with *in* or *intra*: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 64: se, *to betake oneself, go*, *id.* Trin. 2, 2, 1: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, *id.* Am. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 23. Perf. Part. with an act. sign.: quae penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *having entered, having penetrated*, Lucr. 4, 672: *id.* 4, 1242. Fig.: Labeo Antistius in grammaticum sese atque dialecticam literasque antiquiores altioresque pen-

etraverat, *had penetrated into*, Gell. 13, 10. 2. *to make one's way into, to penetrate*: with acc. of place (semen) penetrare locos nequit, Lucr. 4, 1242. vox aures penetrat, *ib.* 615: Illyricos sinus, Virg. Aen. 1, 243: nave Aegyptum, Suet. Caes. 52: ut (India) penitus nequeat penetrari, Lucr. 2, 540: penetratae cum victoria Media, Albania, Vell. 2, 40: penetrata limina montis, Stat. S. 4, 6, 104: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. A. 15, 27. Fig.: *id.* Tiberii animum altius penetravit, *ib.* 1, 69. With a subject-clause: tum penetrabat eos, posse haec quamlibet in formam decurrere, *it entered their thoughts, it occurred to them*, Lucr. 5, 1261. || Neutr. *to make one's way into, to penetrate into*: in palaestram, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 32: sub terras, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: ad urbes, *id.* Prov. Cons. 13: per angustias, *id.* Tusc. 1, 20: intra vallum, Liv. 39, 31: in urbem, *id.* 2, 53: quum eo penetrasset, *thus far*, Nep. Chabr. 4: vox penetrat ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 42. Impers.: in eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1. 2. Fig.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: hominum ratio in coelum usque penetravit, *id.* N. D. 2, 61: penetrare ad sensum iudicis, *id.* Part. 36: quo non ars penetrat? Ov. A. A. 3, 291: in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, Suet. Gram. 3.

pēnicillum, *i, n.* and **pēnicillus**, *i, m., dim.* [*peniculus*] *a painter's brush or pencil*: caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: Quint. 2, 21, 24: setae e penicillis tectoris, Plin. 28, 17, 71. 2. *Meton.* *painting*: *id.* 35, 9, 36, n. 1. 3. *style of composition*. modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. || *a roll of lint, a tent, for wounds, etc.*: Cels. 2, 10: Plin. 34, 11, 26. || *a very soft sponge for wiping, prob. common sponge*: Col. 12, 18: Plin. 9, 45, 69. || *a kind of eye-salve*: Inscr. (Hence Fr. *pinceau*.)

pēniculamentum, *i, n.* [*peniculus*] *a tail, train*: Arn. 5, 163 (11). || Transf. *a train of a garment*: pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, Enn. Ann. 11, 13.

pēniculus, *i, m., dim.* [*penis*] Lit. *a little tail*; hence, 1. *a brush for removing dust*: Fest. s. v.: juvenis nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, ideo quia mensam, quando edo, detergeo, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 1: *ib.* 2, 3, 40. || *a sponge*: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7. || *a painter's pencil*: Marcian. Dig. 33, 7, 17. || *Perh.* = membrum virile: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 12.

pēninsula, *v. paeninsula*.

pēnis, *is, m.* (*abl.* *peni*, Naev. in Fest. s. v. *penem*) [*prob. as Festus states, from pendeo*: cf. *pensilis*] *a tail*; caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: lares ludentes peni pinxit bubulo, Naev. in Fest. s. v. || Esp. *the penis*; also *meton.* *lust*: hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall. C. 14: Hor. Epod. 12, 8: Juv. 9, 43.

pēnissimē (*paen.*), *v. paene, ad fin.* **pēnitē**, *adv.* *inwardly, internally*: Cat. 61, 178. Sup.: penitissime, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

pēnitus, *a, um, adj.* [*PEN*: v. *penates*] *inward, inner, interior*: excreasque ex penitis faucibus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 28: scaturigo fontis, App. M. 6, p. 178: mente penita conditum, *ib.* 11, p. 259. Comp.: penitior pars domus, *id.* Fragm. ap. Prisc. 3 init. Sup.: advecta ex Arabia penitissima, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 53: Scythae illi penitissimi, *the most remote*, Gell. 9, 4: de Graecorum penitissimis litteris, Macr. S. 5, 19. Absol.: qui in ejus penita praecipitatur Oceanus, *its inmost parts*, Mart. Cap. 6, 195.

penitus, *adv.* *inwardly, internally, in the inside*: extra penitusque coacti exagitant venti, Sev. Aetn. 317: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus.

Manil. 4, 309. 2. *Esp. deeply, far within, into the inmost or remotest part* saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. *jacens penitus defossa talenta*, Virg. Aen. 10, 526: *periculum inclusum penitus in venis*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: *Suevos penitus ad extremos fines sese recepisse*, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: *penitus in Thraciam se abdedit* Nep. Alc. 9. (II) *Fig.: penitus ex intima philosophia hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: *opinio tam penitus insita, so deeply rooted*, id. Cluent. 1: *demittere se penitus in causam*, id. Att. 7, 12. II. *Transf. thoroughly, completely, wholly, entirely, utterly: caput et supercilia penitus abrasa*, id. Rosc. Com. 7: *res penitus perspectae*, id. de Or. 1, 23: *penitus pernoscere omnes animorum motus*, ib. 5: *intelligere aliquid*, id. Att. 8, 12: *amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam*, id. Off. 2, 8: *perdere se ipsos*, id. Fin. 1, 15: *dilecta penitus*, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 4. *With Comp.: penitus crudelior, far more*, Prop. 1, 16, 17. *With Sup.: vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus*, Vell. 2, 27.

pēnitus, a, um, adj. [penis] *furished with or having a tail*: Fest. s. v.

penna, ae, f. (old form, *pesna* and *petna*, acc. to Fest. s. v.) [from the root *PET*; cf. *πέτομαι*; lit. a means of flying] *a feather: sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 48: *Lucr. 2, 823: pennarum caules omnium cavi*, Plin. 11, 39, 34.

II. *Meton. in plur. pennae, a wing: age tu, sis, sine pennis vola*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 80: *aves pullos pennis fovant*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: *pennas explicare*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: *quater in aëre*, id. M. 4, 677: *vertere, to fly away*, Prop. 2, 19, 5. *Of bees: pennis coruscant*, Virg. G. 4, 73. *Of locusts: pennarum stridor*, Plin. 11, 29, 35. *Of gnats: pennae culicis*, id. 11, 2, 1. *Proverb. (i) pennas (al. pinnas) incidere alicui, to clip one's wings, i. e. to deprive one of power or rank*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: *decidere pennas (pinnas)*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: (ii) *extendere pennas, to spread one's wings, i. e. to attempt great things*, ib. 1, 20, 21. *Poet. a flying, flight: Ov. F. 1, 448: felibus edita pennis, i. e. with a happy omen from the flight of birds*, Prop. 3, 10, 11: *Sil. 3, 344. 2. a feather on an arrow (poet.): per jugulum pennis tenuis acta sagitta est*, Ov. M. 6, 258: *also the arrow itself: olor trajectus penna*, id. F. 2, 110: *Val. Fl. 6, 421. 3. a pen: instrumenta scribae, calamus et penna: sed calamus arboris est, penna avis*, Isid. Orig. 6, 14. (Hence It. *pennacchio*; Fr. *panache*.)

pennarium, ii, n. [penna] *a receptacle for pens: pennarium, καλαμοθήκη*, Gloss. Philox.

pennatulus, a, um, adj. *dim. [pennatus] provided with wings, winged*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

pennatus (pinn.), a, um, adj. [penna] *feathered, winged: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant*, Plin. 8, 21, 30: *Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 737: ferrum, an arrow*, Plin. 34, 14, 39. *Absol.: pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent ungues*, id. 10, 52, 73. *Comp.: voto pennatior*, Auct. Itin. Alex. 69.

pennesco, 3. v. n. *incept. [id.] to put forth feathers or wings, to become*: Cassiod. Var. 1, 38.

fero, ēra, ērum, adj. [penna] *feathered, winged*: Sid. Carm. 2, 309.

gero, ēra, ērum, adj. [penna] *feathered, winged: genus animantium*, Cic. Tim. 10: *rex apum*, Plin. 11, 16, 16. II. *Transf. (poet.): sagittae*, Sil. 3, 375.

pedis, adj. *wing-footed: Perseus*, Cat. 55, 24.

penni-potens, entis, adj. *able to fly, winged (poet.): Lucr. 5, 787.*

puto, 3. v. n. *dep. [penna] to put wings, become fledged: Dracont. 1, 262.*

pennula, ae, f. *dim. [id.] a little*

300

wing (rare): quum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52: *tensa, Venant. Carm. 3, 22, 9.*

pennus, a, um, adj. *pointed, sharp: Isid. Orig. 19, 19.*

pensa, ae, f. [pendo] *a day's ration: Edict. Diocl. p. 19.*

pensabilis, e, adj. [penso] *reparable: damna*, Amm. 31, 13.

pensatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation: multorum bonorum pensatio*, Petr. 141: *Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 7. II. Fig. a weighing; pondering, consideration: Amm. 16, 12.*

pensō, adv. *carefully, considerately: pensus*, Flav. in Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pensiculatō, adv. *carefully: pensiculate (al. pensim) scripta*, Gell. 1, 3.

pensiculātor, ōris, m. [pensiculo] *a weigher, examiner: pensiculatores, ἐφεστροαί*, Gloss. Philox.

pensicūlo, i. v. a. [pendo] *to weigh, ponder, consider: pensicula utrumque, modularique (al. pensiculate moderate-que)*, Gell. 13, 20: *scripta*, App. Flor. p. 364.

pensilis, e, adj. [pendeo] *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 80: *vehetur pensilibus plumis, i. e. in a bed*, Juv. 1, 158: *lychnuchi*, Plin. 34, 3, 8: *uva, hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 121. 2. *Subst.: pensilia, ium, n. plur. fruit hung up to be preserved: pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba*, Varr. R. R. 1, 68. (ii) = *membrum virile*, Auct. Triap. 53. II. *In architect. supported on arches, hanging, pensile: fabrica*, Col. 1, 6: *horreum*, id. 12, 50: *ambulatio*, Plin. 36, 13, 18: *urbs*, ib. 15, 24, n. 2: *horti, hanging gardens*, ib. 14, 20: *balneae, raised or vapour-baths*, id. 9, 54, 79: *tribus, on moveable seats (in the theatre)*, id. 36, 15, 24, n. 8.

pensim, adv. v. *pensiculate.*

pensio, ōnis, f. [pendo] *lit. a weighing. Meton. a weight: Vitr. 10, 16.*

II. *Transf. a paying, payment, a term of payment: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertia pensione*, Cic. Att. 16, 2: *prima*, id. Fam. 6, 18: *altera tributi*, Plin. 16, 8, 12. *Fig. and sarcastically: etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimum debet diu populo Rom. tertiam pensionem, i. e. her third marriage (after your death)*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44. 2. *Esp. a tax, impost: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39: vectigalium*, id. Epit. 9. 3. *rent: Suet. Ner. 44: Juv. 9, 63. 4. interest of money: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26. (Hence It. pigione.)*

pensitatio, ōnis, f. [pensito] *a paying, payment: Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1 Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 12.*

II. *Transf. a recompense, compensation: Plin. 19, 6, 32. 2. an expense, expenditure: diurna pensitatio*, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 2, 8.

pensitator, ōris, m. [id.] *a weigher, ponderer, considerer: verborum*, Gell. 17, 1.

pensito, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq. [penso] to weigh, weigh out: lanam*, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. R. 22. *Fig.: vitam aequa lance*, Plin. 7, 7, 5. 2. *Transf. to pay (rare): praedia, quae pensitant*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2: *vectigalia*, id. Manil. 6. II. *Fig. to weigh, ponder, think over, consider: rem*, Liv. 4, 41: *virtutes*, Gell. 1, 4: *aliquid morosissime*, Suet. Aug. 66: *de aliqua re*, Gell. 2, 27. *Abt. absol. impers.: Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato*, Tac. A. 3, 52. 2. *to compare by examining: philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans*, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*: *incommoda cum emolumento spei*, id. 1, 13.

pensituncula, ae, f. *dim. [pensio] a small payment: fenoris*, Col. 10 *praef.*

penso, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pendo] *to weigh or weigh out: aurum*, Liv. 38, 24: *Sil. 4, 153: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, paid for with its weight in gold*, Flor. 3, 15. *Proverb.: pensare al- quem eadem trutina, to weigh one in the*

same balance, judge one by the same stand- ard, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29. II. *Transf. to counterbalance, to compensate, recom- pense, repay, requite: exigua turis im- pensa tanta beneficia pensaturi*, Curt. 8, 5: *beneficia beneficiis*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: *praematuram mortem immortalis nominis sui memoria*, Vell. 2, 88: *Tac. H. 3, 26 fin.*: *vicem alicujus, to supply the place of, to compensate for*, Plin. 31, 8, 44: *transmarinae res quadam vice pen- satae*, Liv. 26, 37: *iter, to shorten the way*, Lucan. 9, 685. 2. *to pay or pu- nish for: with acc. and abl.: nece pudor- om*, Ov. H. 2, 143: *omnia uno ictu*, Sen. Oedip. 936: *nefarium concubitus volun- taria morte*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3: *vitam auro*, Sil. 2, 35: *victoriam damno militis*, Vell. 2, 115. 3. *to exchange for: pa- latia coelo*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 141. 4. *to allay, quench: sitim*, ib. 5, 111. III. *Fig. to weigh, ponder, examine, con- sider: ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare*, Liv. 34, 49: *singula animi con- sulta*, id. 7, 8: *stat pensata diu belli sententia*, Sil. 7, 223. (Hence It. *pen- sare*; Sp. Port. *pensar*; Fr. *penser*.)

pensor, ōris, m. [id.] *a weigher, examiner: Aug. Conf. 5, 4.*

pensum, i, n. [id.] *a portion weighed out as a day's work for spinners of wool; hence. in gen. a task, piece of work: pensum facere*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: *nocturna carpentes pensa puellae*, Virg. G. 1, 390: *fanulasque ad lumina longo exercet penso*, id. Aen. 8, 412: *castronsia, i. e. for military garments*, Prop. 4, 3, 33: *lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 24. *Poet. of the threads spun by the Fates: durae peragunt pensa sorores*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 181: *jamque in fine dies et inexorable pensum deficit*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 172: *mor- tale resolvere pensum, to unwind his mortal thread, i. e. to make him im- mortal*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 137. II. *Fig. a charge, duty, office: pensum meum lepide accurabo*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 33: *ab- solvere, to perform one's duty*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: *me ad meum munus pen- sumque revocabo*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30: *no- minis familiaeque*, Liv. 4, 52. (Hence It. Sp. Port. *peso*.)

pensura, ae, f. [id.] *a weighing: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 183.*

pensus, a, um, *part. [pendo]. II. Adj. weighed; hence, Fig. esteemed, valued, prized, dear: utra sit conditio pensior, virginemne an viduam habere?* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 61. *Esp. nihil pensi habere aliquid, to lay no weight or stress upon, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about: nihil pensi neque sancti habere*, Sall. J. 41: *neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat*, id. C. 5: *nihil pensi habuit*, Suet. Dom. 12: *ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet*, Tac. A. 13, 15: *non pensi ducere*, Val. Max. 2, 9, n. 3. *Also, non adest or est alicui pensi: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 52: *sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam unquam pensi fu- isse, they never cared at all*, Liv. 34, 49: *quibus si quicquam pensi unquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republica ha- buissent, if they had had any considera- tion*, Sall. C. 52.

pentachordus, a, um, adj. = *πεντάχορδος, five-stringed: Mart. Cap. 9, 325.*

pentadactylus, i, m. = *πενταδάκ- τυλος, an unknown kind of shell-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53. II. For pentaphyl- lon, q. v.: App. Herb. 2.*

pentadōros, on, adj. = *πεντάδορος, containing five palms or handbreadths: Vitr. 2, 3, 3: Plin. 35, 14, 49.*

pentadōtericus, a, um, adj. = *πεν- ταετηρικός, of five years: Inscr.*

pentagōnium, i, n. = *πενταγώνιον, a figure having five angles, a pentagon: pentagonii ratio*, Auct. de limit. p. 257 *Goes. 2. pentagonum, i, n. for pen- taphyllon: App. Herb. 2.*

pentamēter, tri, m. = *πεντάμετρος,*

(containing five metrical feet), a *pentameter*: in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98: herolicus, Diom. p. 506 P.

pentānūmus (nummus), *m.* [vox hybr. from *πέντε* and *numus*] a silver coin of the value of five ases: Auct. de limit. p. 265 Goes.

pentāpētes, *is, n.* = *πενταπέτες*, five-leaf, cinque-foil, either *Tormentilla erecta*, Linn., or *Potentilla reptans*, Linn.: quinquefolium Graeci vocant *pentapetes*, sive *pentaphyllon*, Plin. 25, 9, 62.

pentāpharmacum, *i, n.* = *πενταφάρμακον*, a meal consisting of five dishes: Spartian. Ael. Ver. 5.

pentāphyllon, *i, n.* = *πενταφύλλον*, *i. q.* *pentapetes*, five-leaf, cinquefoil: Graeci *pentaphyllon*, alii *pentapetes*, alii *pentagonon*, alii *pentadactylon*, alii *pentatomon*, Itali *quinquefolium* (vocant), App. Herb. 2.

pentāprōtia, *ae, f.* = *πενταπρωτεία*, the first five men, a board or college of five superior officers: Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

pentaptōta, *orum, n. plu.* = *πενταπτωτα*, nouns that have five cases, *pentaplotēs*: Diom. p. 288 P.

pentas, *adis, f.* = *πεντάς*, the number five, *five*: Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

pentāsēmus, *a, um, adj.* = *πεντάσημος*, that has five marks or divisions of time: pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

pentaspaston, *i, n.* = *πεντάσπαστον*, a tackle with five pulleys: Vitruv. 10, 3.

pentasphaerus, *a, um, adj.* = *πεντασφαίρα*, folium, a kind of costly spice: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

pentastichoe porticus = *πεντάστιχοι*, having five rows of columns: Trebell. Gall. 18.

pentāsyllābus, *a, um, adj.* = *πεντασύλλαβος*, having five syllables: Mall. Theod. de metr. 2.

pentāteuchus, *i, m.*, or **pentāteuchum**, *i, n.* = *πεντάτευχος*, the five books of Moses, the *Pentateuch*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10.

pentathlos or **-us**, *i, m.* = *πένταθλος*, one who practised the pentathlon: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

pentathlum, *i, n.* = *πένταθλον*, the contest of the five exercises of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling and hurling: pentathlum antiqui quintartium dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pentātōmon, *i, n.* = *πεντάτομος*, five-leaf, cinquefoil: App. Herb. 2: v. *pentaphyllon*.

pentēcostālis, *e, adj.* [pentecoste] pertaining to Whitsuntide or Pentecost: Tert. Idol. 14.

pentēcostē, *ēs, f.* = *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), the fiftieth day after Easter, Whitsunday, Pentecost: Tert. Idol. 14.

pentēlōris, *e, adj.* [vox hybr. from *πέντε* and *lorum*] having five thongs or stripes: Vop. Aur. 46.

pentēris, *is, f.* = *πεντήρης*, a ship with five banks of oars: Auct. B. Alex. 47.

pentēmimērēs or **-is**, *is, f.* = *πεντημιμήρης* (sc. *τομή*; consisting of five halves), a part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half, esp. of an hexameter or iambic trimeter, a *penthemimeres*: Aus. Ep. 4, 85: Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

pentōrōbon, *i, n.* = *πεντόροβον*, a plant, called also *paconia*: Plin. 27, 10, 10.

pēnu, *v. penus*, *ad init.*
pēnūārius, *a, um, adj.* [penus] of or for provisions: cellae, Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

pēnūla, *ae, v. paenula*.

pēnultimus, *a, um, v. paenultimus*.

pēnūria, *ae, f.* want, need: cibi, Lucr. 5, 1005: victus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Virg. Aen. 7, 113: aquarum, Sall. J. 17. Absol. : neque est unquam penuria parvi, he is never in want whom requires but little, Lucr. 5, 1118: penuriam temporum sustinere, to supply their temporary wants, Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuria, in time of scarcity, Plin. 18, 13, 34: civium, Ter.

Ad. 3, 3, 88: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cujus generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Am. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: colonorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7. II. Fig.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6: vitae vocis, Gell. 14, 2. [Penuria akin to *πένωμαι*, *πενία*, *πείνα*.]

pēnus, *ūs and i, m.* and *f.*, also *penum*, *i*, and *penus*, *ōris, n.* (gen. *penieris*, *peniteris*, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1: a collat. form, *penu*, Afran. acc. to Charis. p. 113 P.) [root *PEN*; v. *penates*; hence, lit. that which is inside of the house] store or provision of food, provisions, victuals: est omne, quo vescuntur homines, *penus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: *penum* esse vinum et triticum et oleum et lentem et fabam atque hujuscemodi cetera, Gell. 4, 1: annuus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: omne *penus*, ib. 91: magna *penus*, Lucil. in Non. 219, 29: portet frumenta *penusque*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ *penora* mucronem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: avium cujusque generis multiplex *penus*, Suet. Ner. 11: in locuplete *penu*, Pers. 3, 74. II. the innermost part of the temple of Vesta, the sanctuary: Fest. s. v.: in *penum Vestae* irrupit, Lampr. Elag. 6.

peplis, *Idis, f.* = *πέπλις*, the name of a plant, a kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, Linn.: which was also called *porcilaca*, Plin. 20, 20, 81: and *syce*, *meconion*, or *mecon aphrodes*, id. 27, 12, 93.

peplum, *i, n.*, and **peplus**, *i, m.* = *πέπλον* and *πέπλος*, the robe of state of Minerva at Athens, in which her statue was solemnly clothed in the Panathenaea: Virg. Aen. 1, 480: Stat. Th. 10, 56. II. Transf. a splendid upper garment, a robe of state, either of gods or men: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 123: imperatorium, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 23.

2. any broad upper garment: Manil. 5, 387. 3. a disease of the eye (by which it is veiled): Seren. Samm. 13, 220 (al. *plumbum*).

pēpo, *ōnis, m.* = *πέπων*, *ovos*, a pumpkin, Cucurbita Pepo, Linn. v. *melepepo*: Plin. 19, 5, 23: id. 20, 2, 6.

pepticus, *a, um, adj.* = *πεπτικός*, that promotes digestion, *peptic*: medicinae, Plin. 20, 18, 96.

pēpuncūlus, *i, m. dim.* [pepo] a small pumpkin: Not. Tir. p. 168.

per, *prep.* with acc. I. Of space denoting motion through or over: through, through the midst of, throughout, over, all over: per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19: per membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: coronam auream per forum ferre, id. Att. 14, 16: per agros vagari, Liv. 30, 21: se per munitiones deficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: iter per Alpes, ib. 1, 10: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 46: per vias fabulari, in the streets, Pl. Cist. 5, 1: qui per imperii tui provincias ei credidissent, in the provinces, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), Virg. G. 1, 238: cervixque comaeque trahuntur per terram, along the surface of, id. Aen. 1, 477: nascuntur in Belearibus ac per Hispanias, in, Plin. 19, 30: per illas gentes celebratur, throughout, Tac. A. 12, 12. Placed after its noun: viam per, Lucr. 6, 1263: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 663. II. Of time, denoting continuity: through, throughout, during: quod des bubus per hiemem, the winter through, Cato R. R. 25: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: nulla abs te per hos dies epistola venerat, during these days, id. Att. 2, 8: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id. Cat. 3, 8: per idem tempus, during, at, id. Brut. 83: per noctem cernuntur sidera, during the night, Plin. 2, 11, 7: per inducias, during, Liv. 38, 2: per multa bella, id. 8, 13: per comitia, Suet.

Caes. 80: per somnum, ib. 45. III. Of other relations: 1. to denote the instrument or means: through, by, by means of: statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 3: quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos? et a quibus? by whose command? and by whom? id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: non dubitavi id a te per litteras petere, by letter, id. Fam. 2, 6: qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiducia rationem fraudavit quempiam, id. Caecin. 3: per exploratores Caesar cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. So, per se, per te, through himself, by himself; of himself, etc.: homo per se cognitus, sine ulla commendatione majorum, Cic. Brut. 25: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: ipsum per se, sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50. 2. to indicate the manner or state; in, by, through, etc.: per vinum, when drunk, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 60: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, in the most infamous manner, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: per iram facere aliquid, in anger, id. Tusc. 4, 37: per ludum et jocum, in sport and jest, id. Verr. 1, 60: per tot imperia ad summum fastigium evehctus, Vell. 2, 30: per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum tendimus in Latium, Virg. Aen. 1, 204: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, under pretext of, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: per causam renovati belli, Liv. 2, 32: per speciem alienae fugendae vicis suas opes firmavit, id. 1, 41 fin.: per simulationem officii, Tac. H. 1, 74. 3. to designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc.: through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of: per metum mussari, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 12: quum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic. Manil. 1: Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, Tac. A. 1, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16: per duces, non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, Liv. 3, 61. So, per me, per te, etc. as far as concerns me, you, etc.: per me vel stertus licet, I give you my permission, Cic. Acad. 2, 29: sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: per me ista pedibus trahantur, id. Att. 4, 16: si per te liceat, if you would permit, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. (ii) Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc. by: si per plures deos juret, Cic. Rab. Post. 13: per deos atque homines, id. Div. 2, 55: per dexteram te istam oro id. Deiot. 3: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, Ter. And. 2, 1, 26: per pietatem! Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 4. Separated from its noun: per ego te deos oro, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 6: per ego te, fili precor quaesoque, Liv. 23, 9: per vos Tyrrhena faventum stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cineresque Sagunti obtestor, Sil. 12, 79. IV. In composition per signifies, 1. through, over: perduco, per-spicio, per-venire, per-rumpo.

2. thoroughly, completely: per-ficio, per-manere, per-terrere, per-movere. 3. greatly, exceedingly, very, etc.: per-tinere, per-stare; per-pauci, per-idoneus, per-exiguus, per-grandis. 4. In some cases it appears to impart the sign. of destruction, e. g. perdere, to destroy; perire, to perish; perfidus, etc., as the Eng. for in forbid, forswear, etc. (cf. inter). Per freq. occurs in *imesi*: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 47: per mihi mirum visum est, ib. 49.

pēra, *ae, f.* = *πήρα*, a bag, wallet: peras imposuit Juppiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1: cum baculo peraque senex, Mart. 4, 53.

pēr-absurdus, *a, um, adj.* very absurd: haec videntur perabsurda, Cic. Part. 15: id. Fin. 5, 11. In *imesi*: per enim absurdum est, Paul. Dig. 23, 3, 25.

pēr-accommodātus, *a, um, adj.* very convenient: in *imesi*: per fore accommodatum tibi, Cic. Fam. 3, 5.

për-acer, cris, cre, *adj.* *very sharp*: acetum, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 1. II. Fig.: iudicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16.

për-acerbus, a, um, *adj.* *very harsh to the taste*: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. II. Fig. *very painful*: mihi peracerbum fuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 5 fin.

për-acesco, cūl, 3. v. n. *incept. to become thoroughly sour*: Fig. *to become vexed, to grow vexatious*: ita mihi pectus peracuit, Pl. Anl. 3, 4, 9: hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit, id. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

për-actio, ōnis, f. [perago] *a finishish, completion*: aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 23 fin.

për-actus, a, um, *Part.* [perago].

për-actūtē, *adv.* *very sharply, very acutely*: moveri, Cic. Acad. 1, 9 fin.: peracute querebare, id. Fam. 3, 7.

për-acūtus, a, um, *adj.* *very sharp*: falx, Mart. 3, 24. 2. Transf. of sound, *very clear or penetrating*: vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241. II. Fig. *very keen, very acute, very penetrating*: quum peracutus esset ad excogitandum, ib. 39: oratio, ib. 76: id. Verr. 2, 44.

për-adolescens, entis, *adj.* *very young*: homo peradolescens, Cic. Manil. 21.

për-adolescētīlus, i, m. *a very young man*: Nep. Eum. 1.

për-āpōsītus, a, um, v. perapp.

për-aedificātus, a, um, *adj.* *completely built, built up*: Col. 4, 3.

për-aequatio, ōnis, f. *a making perfectly equal*: temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

II. Esp. *an equalizing, equal distribution*: Cod. Theod. 5, 4, 3.

per-aequator, ōris, m. *an equalizer, esp. of taxes, an equal distributor*: Cod. Theod. 13, tit. 11.

për-aequē, *adv.* *quite equally or evenly, without distinction*: atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 3, 52: quod quum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35: terna millia aeris peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly*, Nep. Att. 13.

për-aequo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to make quite equal*: octogenae stirpes septenos culeos peraequant, *filled up*, 1. e. *yielded*, Col. 3, 3, 3: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: iter, Vit. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1.

për-aestimo, 1. v. a. *to esteem greatly*: Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2 fin.

për-āgīto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to drive or hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb*: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37.

2. Esp. *to stir up*: ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitare conveniet, Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4. II. Fig. *to excite, impel*: animos, Sen. de Ira 1, 7.

për-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to do thoroughly or completely, to execute, finish, accomplish, complete, etc.*: multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64 fin.: fabulam, Cic. Sen. 19: comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4: concilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33: inceptum, Virg. Aen. 4, 452: cursum, ib. 4, 653: dona, *to finish distributing*, Virg. Aen. 5, 362: mandata, Ov. M. 7, 502: aetatem (vitam, aevum), id. Trist. 4, 8, 13. (II) Esp. in law: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned*, Liv. 4, 42: Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 30. So, *accusationem, to prosecute to the end*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31. II. *to drive about, harass, disturb (rare)*: pecora peragens asilina, Sen. Ep. 58: totum Sempronium usque eo perago, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. III. *to pierce through, transfix*: Tharsus latus ense peragit, Ov. H. 4, 119: aliquem ardenti quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 145: externa peragi dextra, Sil. 11, 364. 2. Hence, *transf. to kill, slay*: Mart. 5, 37. IV. *to pass through, traverse*: freta, Ov. H. 15, 65: quum sol duodena peregit signa, id. M. 13, 618. 2. Transf. of time: *to*

pass, spend: ille salubres aestates peraget, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22: vacuus somno noctem, quam longa, peregi, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 3. V. In gen. *to work or work up*: humum, *to till*, id. F. 4, 693: cibum, *to digest*, Plin. 9, 60, 86. 2. Fig. *to go through, go over, to relate, describe*: haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32: verbis auspicia, *to mention*, id. 1, 18 fin.: res pace belloque gestas, *to describe, treat of*, id. 2, 1: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *described*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

për-āgranter, *adv.* *in roving about*: Amm. 14, 1.

për-āgrātio, ōnis, f. [peragro] *a wandering or travelling through, a traversing*: itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

për-āgrātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that wanders or travels through*: coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

për-āgro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [ager] *to wander or travel through, to go through, traverse, etc.*: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64: of bees, saltus silvasque, Virg. G. 4, 53: in peragranda Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93. Of sailing: litora liburnicis, id. Cal. 37: eques Rom. qui haec commercia et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, n. 2: Flor. 2, 7. Part. perf. dep.: peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, Vell. 2, 97. II. Fig: *to go through, to search through, penetrate*: omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terra marique peragrascent, id. Balb. 16: gula peragrans, *a roving appetite*, Gell. 7, 16.

për-ālbū, a, um, *adj.* *very white*: equus, App. M. 1, p. 103.

për-āltus, a, um, *adj.* *very high*: arbusta, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2, dub.

për-āmans, antis, *Part.* [amo] *very loving, very fond*: homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Att. 4, 8.

për-āmanter, *adv.* *very lovingly*: aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

për-āmbūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to walk or go through; to traverse, perambulate*: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 122: multas terras, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilla, Cat. 29, 8: viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: rura, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. Pass.: perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphatem, Sid. Carm. 23, 93. Poet.: frigus perambulat artus, *runs through*, Ov. H. 9, 135: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage*, 1. e. *was properly constructed*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79.

II. Esp. of a physician, *to visit patients*: Sen. Ben. 6, 16.

për-āmicus, a, um, *adj.* *very friendly*: Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56.

për-āmoenus, a, um, *adj.* *very pleasant*: aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

për-āmplus, a, um, *adj.* *very large*: simulacra, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

për-ānceps, ip̄tis, *adj.* *very doubtful, very uncertain*: Amm. 29, 5.

për-āngustū, *adv.* *very narrowly*: Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

për-āngustus, a, um, *adj.* *very narrow*: fretum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: via, Liv. 22, 4: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1.

për-ānno, avi, 1. e. n. [annus] *to live through a year*: puella nata non perannavit, Suet. Vesp. 5.

për-āntiquus, a, um, *adj.* *very ancient*: sacrarium, Cic. Verr. 4, 2.

per-appositus (adpos.), a, um, *adj.* *very suitable or apposite*: alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67 fin.

për-ārdēo, si, 2. v. n. *to burn violently*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 404.

për-ārdū, a, um, *adj.* *very difficult*: perarduum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 71.

për-āresco, ar̄il, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow very dry*: Varr. R. R. 1, 49.

për-ārgūtus, a, um, *adj.* *very shrill*: tintinnabulum, App. M. 10, p. 247: carmen, id. Flor. p. 349. II. *very acute, very witty*: homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

për-āridus, a, um, *adj.* *very dry*: frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3, 21.

për-ārmō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to arm well*: exercitus, Curt. 4, 9: manum gladius perarmat, I'rud. Cath. 6, 85.

për-āro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *lit. to plough through. Transf. to traverse*: pontum, Sen. Med. 650. II. *to furrow*: rugis apilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96. III. *to scratch over, to injure*: cerebrum crebra vibice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

IV. *to write on a wagen table*: tallia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 564: literam, id. A. A. 1, 455.

për-āspēr, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* *very rough*: Cels. 5, 28, 14.

për-āstūtū, a, um, *adj.* *very crafty*: mulier ad hujusmodi flagitia perastutula, App. M. 9, p. 600.

për-ātlōum, i, n. = περῆτικόν, *a species of the bdellium-tree, v. bdellium*: Plin. 12, 9, 19.

për-ātim, *adv.* *by bags or wallets*: peratim ductare, 1. e. *to cheat one out of the money in his wallet*, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 14.

për-āttentē, *adv.* *very attentively*: audire aliquem, Cic. Coel. 11.

për-āttentus, a, um, *adj.* *very attentive*: animus, Cic. Verr. 3, 5.

për-ātticus, a, um, *adj.* *very Attic, 1. e. very elegant*: philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

për-āudiendus, a, um, *adj.* *that must be heard to the end*: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

per-bacchor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep. to carouse or revel through*: multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: domos, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsio, 1. v. a. *to kiss heartily*: Petr. 41.

per-bēātus, a, um, *adj.* *very fortunate*: Cic. de Or. 1, 1.

per-bellē, *adv.* *very prettily, very finely*: simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: id. Att. 4, 4.

per-bēnē, *adv.* *very well*: prandi perbene, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 81: loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28: fecisse fortunam, Liv. 45, 8.

per-bēnē-mērītus, a, um, *adj.* *very well deserved*: Inscr.

per-bēnēvōlus, a, um, *adj.* *very friendly*: alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 4 fin.

per-bēnignē, *adv.* *very kindly*: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 68. In tmesi: per mihi benigne respondit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9.

per-bībēsīa, ae, f. [perbibō] *Drinkland, analogous to Peredia, comically a country where people are always drinking*: Pl. Curc. 4, 74.

per-bībo, bibi, 3. v. a. *to drink or suck up*: ego perii, cum medullam lassitudo perbibit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 16. II. *to drink in*: lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep. 71: lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397: medicamina, Col. 7, 4 fin.

2. Fig. *to imbibe, receive*: haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibī, Sen. Ep. 94: liberalia studia, ib. 36: nequitiam, id. de Ira 1, 16.

per-bīto, 3. v. n. *to go over to*: utinam malo cruciati in Sicilian perbiteres, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 12. II. *to perish*: qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub.: cruciati maximo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 12.

per-blandē, *adv.* *very winningly*: aliquem salutare, Macr. S. 1, 2.

per-blandus, a, um, *adj.* *very charming, very engaging*: successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: oratio, Liv. 23, 10.

per-bōnus, a, um, *adj.* *very good*: prandium, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 3: ager, Cic. Fl. 29: toreumata, id. Verr. 4, 18.

per-brēvis, e, *adj.* *very short, very brief*: orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. Brut. 43: perbrevis tempore, id. Verr. 3, 9. In tmesi: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Cluent. 1. Abl. *adverb. in a very short time*: id. Fam. 6, 12.

per-brēviter, *adv.* *very briefly*: quid sentiam perbrevisiter exponam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58.

per-bullio, iui and ii, 4. v. n. *to boil thoroughly*: Theod. Princ. 4, 1

perca, ae, f. = *πέρκα*, a kind of fish, a perch. Under this name Pliny speaks of fishes frequenting both rivers and the sea, and some refer the latter to the genus *Serranus*, Cuv., commonly called sea-perch; also to the marine species of perca, such as the *basse-perch*, *Perca labrax*: but Ausonius distinctly mentions it as a river fish, evidently indicating the common perch, *Perca fluviatilis*: Plin. 9, 16, 24: id. 32, 9, 34: ib. 10, 40: Aus. Idyll. 10, 115.

per-caedo, cecidi, caesum, 3. v. a. to cut up completely: exercitum, Flor. 3, 20: terga hostium, id. 4, 12.

per-cālēfācio, feci, factum (contr. percafactum), 3. v. a. to make very warm, to heat thoroughly: omnia motu percalefacta, Lucr. 6, 177: glebae a sole percalefactae, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: multo igni percafacto cubiculo, Val. Max. 9, 12, 4.

porcālēfio, fieri, v. percalefacio.

per-cālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become very warm: inde ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 280: Ov. M. 1, 418.

per-calleo, ui, 2. v. a. to know or understand well: quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17.

per-callesco, lūi, 3. v. n. and a. incept. I. Neutr. to become very hardened, very callous: civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28. II. Act. to get a good knowledge of; in the perf. to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in: usum rerum, id. de Or. 2, 34 fin.: disciplinas Stoicas et dialecticas, Gell. 1, 22: leges, id. 20, 1.

per-candēfācio, 3. v. a. to make very hot, to heat thoroughly: Vitr. 8, 3.

per-candidus, a, um, adj. very white: compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24: gemma, Sol. 37.

per-cārus, a, um, adj. very dear, very costly: Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 25. II. Fig. very dear, very much beloved: alicui, Cic. Scaur. § 39: Tac. A. 2, 74: Just. 12, 12.

per-cautus, a, um, adj. very cautious: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.

per-cēdo, cessi, 3. v. a.: cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit, Not. Tir. p. 17.

per-cēlēber, bris, bre, adj. very famous, very celebrated: templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel. 2, 3: gloria, Plin. 10, 5, 6.

per-cēlebro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to practise very frequently: ut exercebant, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn. 2, 73. II. Esp. to proclaim frequently, to have often in one's mouth: de qua muliere plurimi versus tota Sicilia percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Coel. 29.

per-cēler, ēris, adj. very quick or swift: interitus, Cic. Coel. 24.

percēlērīter, adv. very quickly, very soon: Cic. Fam. 6, 12.

per-cello, cūli, culsum (perculsi for perculi, Amm. 17, 8) 3. v. a. [on the root CELL or CEL, v. antecello], to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset: ventus Gercius plaustrum oneratum percellit, Cato in Gell. 2, 22 fin.: perii! perculit me prope, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 28: radices arborum, Plin. 18, 34, 77 no. 1: Mars communis saepe spoliante jam et exultante evertit et perculit ab abstracto, Cic. Mil. 21. Proverb.: perii, plaustrum perculi! I've upset my cart, i. e. I've done for myself, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 22. 2. Transf. to strike, smite: facili Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. 9, 10 fin.: aliquem cuspe, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7. Poet.: vox repens perculit urbem, struck, reached, Val. Fl. 2, 91. II. Fig. to cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy: adolescentiam percussisse atque affixisse, Cic. Coel. 32 fin.: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 39: aliquem, Suet. Tib. 55: dolo perculit (for percussus est), Flor. 3, 10. 2. to defect, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic. Verr. 3, 57: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. H. 1, 53: animos. (timor), Val. Fl.

4, 651. 3. to urge on, excite: aliquem ad turpitudinem, App. Apol. p. 281.

per-censēo, ūi, 2. v. a. to go through or over, to count over, reckon up, enumerate: inveniendi locos, Cic. Part. 36: numerum legionum, Tac. A. 4, 4: res Caesaris, Plin. 7, 26, 27. II. Transf. in gen. to survey, view; to review, examine: manipulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 50: orationes, Liv. 32, 21: orationem acri subtilique ingenio, Gell. 7, 3. 2. to go over, travel through: Thessaliam, Liv. 34, 52: totum percensuit orbem, Ov. M. 2, 335: signa, traverse the constellations (of the sun), id. F. 3, 109.

percensio, ōnis, f. [percenseo] a going over, a survey, review: Front. de orat. cp. 3.

perceptio, ōnis, f. [percipio] a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collecting: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. Off. 2, 3: fructuum, Col. 1, 3, 2. II. Fig. perception, comprehension: animi perceptiones, notions, ideas, Cic. Acad. 2, 7: cognitio aut perceptio, aut si verbum e verbo volumus comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, ib. 2, 6.

perceptor, ōris, m. [id.] a receiver, imbiber: sapientiae, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1.

perceptus, a, um, Part. [percipio] II. Subst. percepta, orum, n. plu. doctrines, principles, rules: percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graece θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6: percepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18.

percernis, e, adj. [cerno] easily visible: Inscr.

per-cīdo, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut to pieces, to smash: os alicui, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 12. II. = paedicare: Mart. 4, 48: Sen. Prov. 5: Mart. 12, 35.

per-cīeb, cīvi and ii, cītum, 2. v. a. and **per-cīo**, īvi and ii, itum, 4. v. a. to move greatly, to stir up, excite: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. 3, 304: ubi me divina voluptas percit, id. 3, 28: verbum saepe unum perciet aureis omnibus, id. 4, 565. II. Esp. to name, call: aliquem impudicum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 69.

percio, v. percio.

percipibilis, e, adj. [percipio] perceptible: aer ictus auditu percipibilis, Mar. Victorin. p. 2451 P.

per-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum (percepset for percipisset, Pac. in Cic. Off. 3, 26) 3. v. a. [capio] to take entire possession of: mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 66: Lucr. 5, 603. 2. to take to oneself, to assume: varii sensus animantibus insunt, quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, id. 6, 984: rigorem, Ov. M. 4, 746: colorem, Plin. 21, 5, 13: succum thymi, Col. 11, 3. 3. to get, obtain, receive: serere, percipere, condere fructus, Cic. de Sen. 7: praemia, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: fructum ex olea, Plin. 15, 1, 1: civitatem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5: hereditatem, Suet. Tib. 15. II. Fig. to perceive, to feel: ne, quod hic agimus, herus percipiat fieri, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 1: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 11: luctus, id. Fam. 14, 1: dolores, ib.: gaudia, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 60. 2. to learn, comprehend, understand, conceive: res percepta et comprehensa, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: percipere et comprehendere, ib. 2, 8: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28: philosophiam, ib. 1, 51: omnium civium nomina perciperat, knew, id. de Sen. 7: querelas, to hear, Liv. 2, 35: Caes. B. C. 3, 84: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, known, Cic. N. D. 2, 36.

percis, Idis, f. a sea-muscle: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

per-cīto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to excite vehemently: matronae percitatae tumultu, Att. in Non. 467, 27.

percitus, a, um, Part. [percio]. II. Adj.: greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited: amoris causa percitus, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 13: ira percitus, id. Cas. 3, 5, 6: incredibili re atque atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic. Mil. 23, 63.

2. Transf. excitable: ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv. 21, 53.

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per-civilis, e, adj. very courteous, affable: sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

per-clāmo, v. a. to cry out: quot perclamanda! Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 8.

per-olāresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incept. to become very well known: Symm. Ep. 10, 72.

percnopterus, i, m. = *περκνόπτερος*, (dusky-winged), supposed by Cuvier to be the white-headed or bald eagle, *Falco leucocephalus*, Linn.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percnos, i, m. = *πέρκνος* (dusky), a kind of eagle, the same as *morphnos*, 1. v.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

percoctus, a, um, Part. [percoquo].

per-coenāre, ἀποδειπνῆσαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognitus, a, um, Part. [percognosco]. II. Adj. well known: Plin. 2, 45, 45.

per-cognosco, nōvi, nītum, 3. v. a. to become perfectly acquainted with aliquem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 50: Plin. 4, 14, 28.

per-cōlāpho, i, v. a. to buffet well: Petr. 44 dub.

percōlātiō, ōnis, f. [percolo] a straining through, filtering: Vitr. 8, 7.

per-cōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strain through, to filter, percolate: tum vinum percolato, potentiam abjicito, Cato R. R. 108: Plin. 31, 6, 37. II. Transf. in gen. to cause to pass through: humor per terras percolatur, passes through, Lucr. 2, 473: cibos et potiones, to swallow and digest, Sen. Q. N. praef.: terra bibula crebros imbrs percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29.

per-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. to finish: inchoata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. II. Transf. to deck, beautify, adorn: aliquid eloquentia, Tac. Agr. 10.

2. to honour, revere, reverence: patrem tuum si percoles, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 4: conjugem liberosque, Tac. A. 4, 68: aliquem honore, id. H. 2, 82.

per-cōmis, e, adj. very friendly very courteous: Cic. Brut. 58 fin.

percommōdē, adv. very conveniently, very well: percommode accidit, Cic. Caccin. 27: percommode factum est, id. Tusc. 4, 30.

per-commōdus, a, um, adj. very convenient, very opportune: alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43.

percontātiō (percunct.), ōnis, f. [percontor] an asking, inquiring after, a question, inquiry: tempus percontatione consumere, Cic. Tim. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: percontatio quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60 fin. As a figure of speech: id. de Or. 3, 53.

percontātīvē (percunct.), adv. inquiringly: Charis. p. 161 P.

percontātīvus (percunct.), a, um, adj. [percontor] universally known: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

percontātor (percunct.), ōris, m. [id.] an asker, inquirer: Pl. Men. 5, 531: percontatorem fugito: nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto, i, v. a. for percontor: to ask, interrogate: docte percontat Aeneas, Naev. in Non. 474, 7: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 266: de ovium dentibus opiones percontantur, are questioned, Gell. 16, 6: percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 113.

per-contor (percunct.), atus, i, v. a. and n. dep. to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate: percontari hanc paucis hic volt, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 49: me infit percontarier, ecquem noverim Demaenatum, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: tu nunquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, id. Fin. 2, 1: percontari pauca, id. Acad. 1, 1: cum percontaretur ex ancilla quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, id. Brut. 46: aliquem ex aliquo, to ask a person respecting another, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 95: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic. Rep. 6, 9 fin.: Liv. 40, 21. With double acc.: Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 47: meum et quis te

percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26.

||. *to find out by inquiry*: App. M. p. 113, 8 Elm. (Hence Sp. *preguntar*.)

per-contūmax, ācis, *adj.* *very obstinate, very contumacious*: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.

per-sē, *adv.* *very copiously*: Sid. Ep. 4, 7.

per-cōpīōsus, a, um, *adj.* *very rich in expression, very copious*: Plin. Ep. 9, 31.

per-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to boil thoroughly, boil soft*: bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25, 78. ||. *Transf. to heat*: humorem, Lucr. 6, 858.

per-coquo, 2. v. a. *to ripen*: mora percoquit uvas, Ov. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31. **3.** *to scorch, to blacken by the heat of the sun*: virum percoctaque secla calore, Lucr. 6, 722.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj.* *very thick*: Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crēbesco, ui, and **per-crebresco**, brui, 3. v. n. *incept. to become very frequent or prevalent, to be spread abroad*: quae (opinio) etiam apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebuit, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: res percrebuit: in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, ib. 2, 23: cum haec fama percrebuerit, ib. 4, 30: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisse, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: conjugia percrebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crēpo, ūi, itum, 1. v. n. and a. ||. *Neutr. to sound very much, to resound, ring*: lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 5, 13. ||. *Act. to celebrate loudly*: pugnam, Lucil. in Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, 3. v. n. *to grow greatly*: Seren. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to sift thoroughly*: Scrib. Comp. 87.

per-crūcio, 1. v. a. *to torment or vex greatly*: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* *quite raw*: coria, Vitr. 10, 20. ||. *Transf. quite unripe*: pruna, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3. v. a. *to strike or break through*: an palli rostellis ova percuiderint, Col. 8, 5, 14.

perculsus, a, um, *Part.* [percello].

perculsus, ūs, m. [id.] *a shock*: Tert. Anim. 52.

perculsor, ōris, m. [percōlo] *an ardent adorer*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 1.

percultus, a, um, *Part.* [percōlo].

percunctatio, *percunctative*, etc. v. percontatio, etc.

per-cūpidus, a, um, *adj.* *very fond of*: percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7.

per-cūpio, 3. v. a. *to wish or desire earnestly, to long*: percipio obsequi gnato meo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 61: Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūrīōsus, a, um, *adj.* *very curious or inquisitive*: Cic. Clu. 62 fin.

per-cūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to cure completely*: percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57: tarde percurabitur, Col. 6, 12: donec strumae percurentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1. ||. *Fig. mentem aegram*, id. Ep. 94.

per-curro, percurri or percurri, cursum, 3. v. a. and n. **A.** *Act. to run or hasten through or over; to traverse*: percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: percurrans luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Virg. Aen. 7, 14: tempora nodo, *to bind round*, Val. Fl. 6, 63. *Pass.*: Plin. 13, 12, 26: hortus fontano humore percurritur, Pallad. 1, 6. ||. *Fig. amplissimos honores percurrit, i.e. filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. Ner. 3. **2.** *to run over in speaking, to mention cursorily*: partes, quas modo percurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14: quae breviter & te percurra sunt, ib. 1, 47: multas res oratione, id. Div. 2, 46: omnia poematum nomina, Virg. Aen. 6, 627: modice beneficia, Tac. A. 4, 40.

3. *to run over in the mind or with*

the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over*: multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: paginas in annalibus magistratum, *to run through*, Liv. 9, 18. *Pass. impers.*: si non ista brevitate percurritur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

B. *Neutr. to run*: curriculo percurre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: ad forum, id. Andr. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: per temonem (currus), *to run along the pole*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 fin.

percursatio, ōnis, f. [percurso] *a running or travelling through*: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: absol.: ib. 2, 39.

percursio, ōnis, f. [percurro] *a running through or over*: Fig. *a rapid or hasty thinking over*: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 fin. ||. *In rhetor. a rapid or hasty passing over a subject*: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, id. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, 1. v. a. and n. *freq.* [id.] **I.** *Act. to ramble over*: ripas, Plin. Pan. 12. ||. *Neutr. to range or rove about*: finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42.

percursor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who runs through*: viae, Lact. 6, 7 dub.

percursus, a, um, *Part.* [percurro].

percussibilis, e, *adj.* [percutio] *penetrating, pervading*: odor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 16: virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13.

percussio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a beating, striking*: capitis percussiones, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: digitorum, *a snapping*, id. Off. 3, 19. ||. *Transf. in music, a beating time*: hence *Metron. time*: percussiones numerorum, id. de Or. 3, 47: percussorum modi, id. Or. 58 fin.: Quint. 9, 4, 51.

percussor, ōris, m. [id.] *a striker, stabber, shooter*: leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. ||. *Esp. a murderer, assassin, bandit*: Cic. Phil. 2, 29: subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussura, ae, f. [id.] *a blow, stroke, thrust*: percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31.

percussus, a, um, *Part.* [percutio].

percussus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *a beating, striking*: caducis percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 40: venarum, Plin. 7, 51, 52.

per-cutio, cussi, cussum (*perf.* percuti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273) 3. v. a. [quatio] *to strike through and through, to thrust or pierce through*: percussus cultello, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Mamilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2, 19: vena percutitur, *a vein is opened, blood is let*, Sen. Ep. 70: fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench*, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17. **2.** *Transf. to slay, kill*: aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 252: hostem, Suet. Cal. 3: Ov. H. 4, 93. Hence (ii) *percutere foedus, to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because a victim was slaughtered on the occasion), Auct. B. Alex. 44. ||. *With the sign. of the simple verb: to strike, smite, shoot, hit*: ceu lapidem si percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: quum Cato percussus esset ab eo qui arcem ferebat, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: Januam manu, Tib. 1, 6, 3: turres de coelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: color percussus luce refulgit, Lucr. 2, 799: auriculae voce percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28: se meraclo flore, *to get drunk*, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 16. **2.** *Esp. to strike, stamp, coin money*: ut numum argenteum nota sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. Aug. 94. **3.** *to strike, play a musical instrument* (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40. ||. *Fig. to strike*: percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Acad. 1, 3. **2.** *to strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply*: percussisti me de oratione prolata, id. Att. 3, 12: audiui ex Gavio Romae esse hominem et fulsse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me,*

made me suspicious, ib. 4, 8: animos probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25. **3.** *to cheat, deceive, impose upon*: aliquem probe, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2. **4.** *to strike, stamp*: facta dictaque tua una forma percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34 fin.

perdāgātus, a, um, *Part. explored*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 3.

per-dēcorus, a, um, *adj.* *very comely or pretty*: Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

per-dēlēo, 2. v. a. *to destroy utterly, exterminate*: Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

per-dēlirus, a, um, *adj.* *very silly or foolish* (poet.): Lucr. 1, 693.

per-densus, a, um, *adj.* *very compact or dense*: humus, Col. 3, 12, 2.

perdēo, for pereō: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 62.

per-depso, ūi, 3. v. a. *to knead thoroughly*: Cat. 74, 3.

perdicālis, e, *adj.* [perdix] *pertaining to partridges, partridge*: herba, App. Herb. 81.

perdicium, ii, n. = περδικιον, a name applied to several plants: **1.** Polygonum maritimum or divaricatum, Linn. acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 21, 17, 62. **2.** Muralis, v. Parthenium: id. 21, 32, 104 (a confusion of names). **3.** Helxine, herba muralis, *pellitory*, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: id. 22, 17, 20.

per-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to say out, to finish saying*: Alcim. 5, 607.

per-difficilis, e, *adj.* *very difficult*: quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8. *Sup.*: perdifficillimus aditus, Liv. 40, 21.

perdifficiliter, *adv.* *with great difficulty*: Cic. Acad. 2, 15.

per-dignus, a, um, *adj.* *very worthy*: homo perdignus tua amicitia, Cic. Fam. 13, 6.

per-diligens, entis, *adj.* *very diligent*: homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 fin.

perdiligenter, *adv.* *very diligently*: Cic. Brut. 3 fin.

per-disco, didici, 3. v. a. *to learn thoroughly, to get by heart* (rare): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20: locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15: Tib. 1, 10, 65. *With acc. and inf.*: perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 35.

per-disertē, *adv.* *very eloquently*: Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

perditō, *adv.* *in an abandoned manner, incorrigibly*: se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

2. *desperately, excessively*: amare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

perditim, *adv.* *desperately*: Afran. in Charis. p. 191 P.

perditio, ōnis, f. [perdo] *ruin, perdition*: perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138.

perditor, ōris, m. [id.] *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare): perditor rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36 fin.: vexator et perditor, id. Pis. 34.

perditrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that ruins or destroys*: Hier. Ep. 123, v. 8.

perditus, a, um, *Part.* [perdo]. ||. *Adj. hopeless, desperate, ruined*: perditus sum, *I am lost*! Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 6: per fortunas vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1 fin.: perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32: lacrimis ac maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 3, 26: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caccin. 31: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10. *Absol.*: habet delectum egentium ac perditorum, *of needy and ruined men*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4. (ii) *Esp. desperately in love*: amore haec perditā est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 13: Prop. 1, 13, 7. **2.** *lost, in a moral sense, abandoned, incorrigible*: adolescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 3, 58: homo perditā nequitia, id. Cluent. 13: perditā atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20: luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Cal. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11.

per-diū, *adv.* *for a great while, very long* (rare): perdiu nihil eram audi

turus, Cic. Att. 3, 22: id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dīus, a, um, *adj.* [dies] *that does anything all day long*: stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque perniox, Gell. 2, 1: App. M. 5, p. 161.

per-diūturnus, a, um, *adj.* *that lasts very long, lingering, protracted* (rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 33: bellum, id. Sest. 27.

per-dives, Itis, *adj.* *very rich*: Cic. Att. 6, 1: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 4, 26.

perdix, Icīs, c. = πέρδιξ, a *partridge*: various species of partridge, Tetrao, Linn., are probably indicated under this name; such as Tetrao cinerea, Linn., græca, Briss., rufus, Linn., etc.: Plin. 10, 33, 51: picta, Mart. 3, 58.

per-do, didi, ditum (*pres. indic.* perdunt for perdunt, Pl. Rud. prol. 24: *pres. subj.* perduim, is, etc., id. Aul. 4, 6, 6: id. Am. 2, 2, 215: id. Asin. 2, 4, 61, etc.: Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: Cic. Deiot. 7, 21. The only example of a pass. form in the pres. is perditur, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, though the *pass. part.* is common), 3. v. a. lit. *to put through, to put entirely away*; hence *to make away with; to destroy, ruin*: aliquem perditum ire, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 5: Juppiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1: se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence*, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 6: valetudinem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36. In execrations: di (deaque omnes) te perdunt, *may the gods destroy you!*: ut te quidem omnes dii deaque, superi, inferi, malis exemplis perdant, id. Ph. 4, 4, 6. 2. *to squander, dissipate, lose, etc.*: sumat, consumat, perdat, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 55: perdere et profundere, Cic. Fam. 5, 5: perdere tempus, id. de Or. 3, 36: operam, id. Mur. 10: oleum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1: Decius amisit vitum: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44. II. *Transf. to lose utterly or irrecoverably*: liberos, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: omnes fructus industriæ et fortunæ, ib. 4, 6: litem, *to lose one's cause*, id. de Or. 1, 36: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9: dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29: memoriam, Cic. de Sen. 21: spem, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitum, Mart. Spect. 13: perit hercle! nomen perdidit, i. e. *I have quite forgotten the name*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 39. Of loss at play: Ov. A. A. 1, 451.

per-dōcēo, cūl, ctum, 2. v. a. *to teach or instruct thoroughly, to show, point out* (rare): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44: aliquem, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 59: si quid Apollo utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. A. 490: suam stultitiam, Quint. 1, 1, 8. With acc. and inf.: dignam Maconiis Phacacida condere chartis quum te Pierides perdocuere tuac, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 28.

perdoctē, adv. *very skilfully*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 122.

perdoctus, a, um, *Part.* [perdocco]. II. *Adj. very learned, very skilful*: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 103: homo, Cic. Balb. 27: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2.

per-dōlēo, ūl, Itum, 2. v. n. *to pain or grieve greatly*: id perdolitum est T. Manlio, Q. Claudius in Gell. 9, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

per-dōlesco, lūl, 3. v. n. *insep.* [per-doleo] *to feel great pain or grief*: nec perdolescit, fligi socios morte, Att. in Nop. 110, 31: suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dōlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to hew out, to fashion by hewing*: quum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9.

per-dōminor, 1. v. n. *dep. to rule or reign through*: annum, Claud. Fesc. de Nupt. Honor. 77.

per-dōmītor, ōris, m. [perdomo] *a tamer, subduer*: Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

per-mītus, a, um, *Part.* [per-

per-dōmo, ul, Itum, 1. v. a. *to tame or subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely*: ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vell. 2, 95: serpentes, tauros feroces, *to tame, subdue*, Ov. H. 12, 163. Fig.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. II. *Transf. of things: to knead*: farinam assidua tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90.

per-dormisco, 3. v. n. [dormio] *to sleep on*: perdomiscin' usque ad lucem? Pl. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xl, ctum (*imperat.* perducere for perduc, Seren. Samm. 40, 754), 3. v. a. *to lead or bring through or over, to conduct*: omnes incolumes naves perduxit, i. e. from Britain to Gaul, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: comprehensos eos ad Cæsarem perduxerunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 13: legionem in Allobrogas, ib. 3, 6: bovem errantem ad stabula, Virg. E. 6, 60. (ii) *Esp. to draw, bring over* a woman to the embraces of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: Suet. Tib. 45: Hor. S. 2, 5, 77. 2. *Of impers. objects, as buildings, water, etc.: to bring, carry, lead, conduct*: a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: Appia (aqua) perducta est, Frontin. Aq. 6: tum duumviri aquae perducendae creati sunt, ib.: Antonem in Capitolium, ib.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33. II. *Transf. to spread over, besmear, besmear with* (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Virg. G. 4, 415: corpus stercore gallinae, Seren. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922. Hence (ii) *to rub out, erase*: si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Jul. Dig. 29, 1, 20.

2. *to drink off or up, to quaff*: cyceonis liquorem, poet. Arn. 5, 175: aqua frigida perducta, Scrib. Comp. 135 fin. III. *Fig. to draw out, prolong, continue, to bring to some end or effect*: res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31: Cic. Fam. 10, 1: Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse (sc. vitum), i. e. *lived to be a hundred years old*, id. de Sen. 17: se medicina usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 39: aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Am. 20: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, n. 2: aliquid ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: eo rem perduxit, brought the matter to that pass, Nep. Dion. 5: aliquid ad liquidum confectumque, Quint. 5, 14, 28.

2. *Esp. to draw or bring over, to persuade, induce to*: si dictis nequis perducit, ut vera hæc credas, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 41: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Cæs. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, to bring over to one's side, ib. 6, 12: hominem ad HS.LXXX., to induce to pay, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

perductio, ōnis, f. [perduco] *a leading, conducting of water*: aquarum perductiones, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to lead, conduct to*: quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, m. [id.] *a leader, conductor*; esp. *a pimp, pander*: leonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: Lact. 6, 17 med. II. *a guide, conductor*: Si Elio istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia. Th. Apage istum a me perductorem: nihil moror ducarier (in a double sense), Pl. Most. 3, 2, 159 sq.

perductus, a, um, *Part.* [perduco]. **per-dūdum**, adv. *a very long time ago*: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 69.

perduellio, ōnis, f. [perduellis] *hostile or traitorous conduct against one's country, treason*; orig. every act of a citizen injurious to the state or its peace: in the later times of the republic the crime was usually called majestas, though trials for perduellio sometimes

took place (v. Smith's Ant. 725): qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 11: (Cicodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: perduellionis iudicium, id. Rabir. perd. 3: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se iudicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *that he prosecuted Fulvius for high treason*, Liv. 26, 3: duumviri, qui Horatio perduellionem iudicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister, because it was regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), id. 1, 26. II. *Meton. a foreign enemy of one's country, a public enemy*; for hostis (censured as bombastic): Auct. Her. 4, 10 fin.

perduellis, is, m. [per duellum, i. e. bellum] *a traitor, regarded as a public enemy, making war on the state, and therefore equivalent to hostis*: quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 234: equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic. Off. 1, 12: perduelles superati, S. C. ap. Liv. 45, 16: pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97. II. *Transf. a private enemy* = inimicus: id. Ps. 2, 1, 8.

perduellum, 1. n. *war*: Att. in Non. 22, 15.

perduis, it, etc. v. perdo, ad init. **per-dulcis**, e, *adj.* *very sweet*. Sup.: perdulcissimus, Inscr.

per-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. I. *Act. to make hard, to harden*: teneras plantas, Prud. Psych. 447. II. *Neutr. to last or hold out, to endure*: Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27: probitas longum perdurat in aevum, Ov. Med. fac. 49: non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen. Ben. 7, 28.

per-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* *very hard*: interpretatio, Pap. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

perēdia, ae, f. [perēdo] *gobbledom, cating-land*, analog. to Peribesia: Pl. Curc. 3, 74.

pēr-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3. v. a. *to eat up, consume* (poet.): cibum, Pl. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. 2. *Transf.*: nec peredit impositam celestis Aetnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 75: lacrimae peredere humore exsanguis genas, old poet. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 327: vellera morbo peresa, Virg. G. 3, 561. II. *Fig.*: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, id. Aen. 6, 442: languoribus peresus, Cat. 55, 31.

pēr-ēdo, 3. v. a. *to give forth*: old poet in Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

pēr-efflo, avi, 1. v. a. *to breathe out entirely*: animam, App. M. 8, p. 207.

pēr-efflūo, 3. v. n. *to flow through or out, to overflow*: Vulg. Hebr. 2, 1.

pērēger, gris, c. [ager] *who is on a journey, abroad, away from home*: si pereger factus sit, Ulp. Regul. tit. 17: susceptor peregrum, Venant. Carm. 4, 10, 14.

pērēgre, adv. *in a foreign place, abroad, away from home*: qui peregre depugnavit, abroad, Cic. Phil. 5, 11: dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13. 2. *from foreign parts, from abroad*: epistola peregre allata, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 16: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 2, 16: nuntiare, id. 28, 11. With ab: a peregre, from abroad, Vitr. 5, 7. 3. *to foreign parts, abroad*: peregre abire Plin. 35, 12, 43: proficisci, Suet. Cæs. 42: exire, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.

pēr-egrēgius, a, um, *adj.* *very excellent*: tragœdia, App. Apol. p. 298. **pēregri**, adv. *abroad, away from home*: peregrique et domi, Pl. Am. prol. 5 (al. peregre): patriam ut colatis potius quam peregrum probro, Næv. in Charis. p. 189 P.: peregrum necandus, Prud. σρεφ. 4, 89.

peregrinābundus, a, um, adj. [peregrinor] travelling about (rare): dux, Liv. 28, 18.

peregrinat, peregrinevi, Gloss. Gr. lat.

peregrinatio, ōnis, f. [peregrinor] a being, or living abroad, a travelling about or in foreign parts, peregrination: perpetua peregrinatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37: ienipus in peregrinatione consumere, id. Att. 16, 3. In plur.: id. Am. 27, 103.

2. Transf. of animals: bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

peregrinator, ōris, m. [id.] one who travels about: Cic. Fam. 6, 18.

peregrinitas, ātis, f. [peregrinus] the condition of a peregrinus or foreigner, opp. to that of a Roman citizen: peregrinitatis reus, Suet. Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, id. 16: Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10. II. Transf. outlandish ways, foreign habits or manners: quum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15.

2. Esp. a foreign tone or accent: os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint. 11, 3, 30.

peregrinor, atus, r. v. n. dep. [id.] to be or live in foreign parts, to travel about: peregrinari tota Asia, Cic. Brut. 13: in aliena civitate, id. Rab. perd. 10.

II. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id. Arch. 7: animus late longeque peregrinatur, id. N. D. 1, 20: in infinitatem omnem, to roam through all infinity, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114. 2. to be abroad, be a stranger: philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 12: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id. Mil. 12.

peregrinus, a, um, adj. [pereger] that comes from foreign parts, outlandish, strange, foreign, exotic: facies, Pl. Pseud. 4, 2, 9: mulier, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: coelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25: amnes, id. M. 8, 836: arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12: aves, id. 9, 17, 29: morbus, id. 26, 10, 61: peregrina omnia relinque: Athenas nunc colamus, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 21: labor, i. e. of travelling, Cat. 31, 8: amores, for foreign women, Ov. H. 9, 47: fasti, of foreign nations, id. F. 3, 87: terror, of a foreign enemy, Liv. 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium, alicui permittere, almost the leisure of a stranger, Tac. A. 14, 53: sacra, quae coluntur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta, Fest. s. v. II. Subst. a foreigner, stranger: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 3: peregrini et incolae officium est, id. O. 1, 34: (ii) peregrina, ac, f. a foreign woman (poet.): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119.

2. Esp. a foreign resident, an alien, as opp. to a Roman citizen: neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: peregrinus fit is, cui aqua et igni interdictum est, Ulp. Regul. tit. 11: praetor, who decided causes between foreign residents, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2: hence (ii) adj. pertaining to aliens: agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus, peregrinus, hosticus, incertus, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 33: peregrini milites, Roman troops who were not Roman citizens, Inscr. III. Fig. strange, raw, inexperienced: nulla in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50. (Hence It. *pellegrino*; Fr. *pèlerin*; Eng. *pilgrim*.)

peregrinans, antis, adj. very neat, fine or elegant: genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: oratio, id. Planc. 24: ingenium, Vell. 1, 7.

perelegant, adv. very finely, very elegantly: perelegantur dicere, Cic. Brut. 52.

peregrino, i. v. a. to boil thoroughly: Apic. 7, 7.

peregrinans, entis, adj. very eloquent: Cic. Brut. 70.

peregrinus, a, um, adj. all measured out: Not. Tir. p. 118.

perennis, e, adj. [amnis] pertaining to crossing a river: in augury: per-

enne auspiciis, and absol. perenne, is, n. the auspices taken on crossing a river or a spring, Fest. s. v.: bella nullis auspiciis administrantur: nulla perennia servantur, nulla ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9.

peremo, v. perimo.

peremptalis, e, adj. [peremptus]. In augury: pertaining to destruction or abolition, abolishing, cancelling: fulmina, lightnings that destroy the effect or portent of former lightnings: peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

peremptio (peremptio), ōnis, f. [perimo] a destroying, killing: Aug. Tract. in Ioann. 27.

peremptor (peremptor), ōris, m. [id.] a destroyer, slayer, murderer: regis, Sen. Oed. 221: puer ille peremptor meus, i. e. who has plagued me almost to death, App. M. 7, p. 198.

peremptorius (peremptor), a, um, adj. [id.] destructive, deadly, mortal: venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25. II. Fig. decisive, final, peremptory: peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 70: Gal. 4, 120.

peremptrix (peremtr.), icis, f. [id.] she that destroys or kills: Tert. Anim. 42.

peremptus (peremptus), a, um, Part. [perimo].

perendie, adv. on the day after tomorrow: cras agito, perendie agito, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 41: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44. [Etym. unknown. In form it corresponds to *prulie*, *postridie*; and Bopp connects the former half of the word with the Sans. *para*, *param*, "allus, remotior, ulterior."? connected with *πέραιν*.]

perendinatio, ōnis, f. [perendinus] a putting off till the day after tomorrow: Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

perendinus, a, um, adj. [perendie] used in classical Latin only in connection with, or in reference to, *dies*, and equiv. to the English phrase *after tomorrow*: tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12: perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30. Absol.: tu in perendinum paratus sis, against the day after tomorrow, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 65: Gell. 10, 24. In late Latin, in connection with other words: crastina vel perendina Domini passio, Aug. Ep. 23, 9.

perennē, adv. all the year through: Col. 12, 18. 2. Transf. constantly, perpetually: abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15: perenne vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11.

perennis (perennis, Inscr.), e, adj. (abl. sing. perenne, Ov. H. 8, 64: id. F. 3, 654) [annus] that lasts or continues the whole year through: aves perennes, that do not migrate, Plin. 10, 25, 36.

II. Transf. everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial: aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aqua, Liv. 1, 21: amnis, id. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21: vinum, i. e. that bears keeping, Col. 3, 2: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813. (Comp.: exegi monumentum aere perennius, more lasting, more enduring, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1. 2. Fig.: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48: animus in rempublicam, id. Prov. Cons. 9.

perenni-servus, i, m. [perennis] one who is always a slave: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 16.

perennitas, ātis, f. [id.] lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity: fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: cibus perennitatis, constant food, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitatem conditis frumentis afferunt, Col. 1,

6, 10. II. a title of the Roman emperors: vi stra, Symm. Ep. 10, 45.

perenniter, adv. constantly, perpetually: arbor, frondens perenniter, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: perenniter servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

perenno, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [perennis]. I. Act. to keep or preserve long: ea res, etiamsi non in totum perennat, certe usque in alteram vinde miam plerumque viui saporem servat, Col. 12, 20. II. Neutr. to last for many years, to last, continue, endure: arte perennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius perennent boves, Col. 1, 9: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos perennans, Sol. 52.

perennus, a, um, adj. [from AN, root of annus] ever-circling, used only as an epithet of Anna, the goddess of the moon: Anna perenna, Macr. Sat. 1, 12: Ov. F. 3, 654. There are several other explanations about this Anna: v. Smith's Biogr. 1, 179.

perenticida, ae, m. for pericida [pera caedo] a cut-purse (comically in allusion to perenticida): Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 13.

per-ēo, īi (ivi), itum (periet for peribit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27), 4. v. n. to go or run through: dolium lymphae percuntis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 27: Plin. 21, 6, 17. II. to pass away, to vanish, disappear: to be destroyed, to perish: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: totum exercitum peritum, Nep. Ep. 7: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hostibus, let your piece be taken by your adversary's, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: urbes pereunt funditus, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Virg. G. 2, 498. 2. Esp. to perish, lose one's life, die: non intelligo, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; au-

cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: summo cruciatu supplicioque, id. N. D. 3, 33: reliqui se in flumen praecipitaverunt, atque ibi perierunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 15. 3. to pine away with love, to be desperately in love (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore periret, Virg. E. 10, 10: quo beatus vulnere, qua pereat sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nuda fertur periisse Lacena, Prop. 2, 12, 13. With acc. of the beloved object: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 135.

4. to be lost, wasted, spent in vain: ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5.

5. to be lost, ruined, undone: quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic. Att. 14, 10: meo vitio pereō, id. 11, 9: nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 91: puppis pereunda est probe, must be lost, id. Epid. 1, 1, 70. Hence, perit, as an exclamation of despair, I am lost, I'm undone: perit, interit, occidi! id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: perimus, actum est, we are lost, it is all over with us, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26. So, in asseverations: peream, si, nisi, may I perish, may I die, if: Ov. H. 17, 183: Cass. in Cic. Fam. 15, 19.

per-ēquito, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride or drive about.

I. Neutr.: inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex via, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, to drive about, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. II. Act.: aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria perequitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8.

per-erro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to wander through, to roam or ramble over: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: freta, Ov. H. 14, 103: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: reges, to roam about from one king to another, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. Pass.: arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: orbis pererratus, id. M. 3, 6: pererrato ponto, Virg. Aen. 2, 295. II. Transf. totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis

surveys all over, ib. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, i. e. errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

per-erūdītus, a, um, *adj.* very learned: homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15.

per-erūsus, a, um, *Part.* [perēdo].
per-excrucio, avi, i. v. a. to plague thoroughly: nisi perexcruciavero, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 32 (al. probe excruciavero).

per-exigūō, *adv.* very little, very sparingly: perexigue et γλίσχωρως praeberē, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

per-exigūus, a, um, *adj.* very small, very little: semen perexiguū, Cic. N. D. 2, 32: dies, very short, id. Verr. Act. 1, 2: perexigua et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9: frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.

per-exilis, e, *adj.* very slender: vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60.

per-exoptātus, a, um, *adj.* greatly desired, much longed for: in tmesi: per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4.

per-expeditus, a, um, *adj.* very easy or obvious: perfacilis et perexpedita defensio, Cic. Fin. 3, 11.

per-explicātus, a, um, *adj.* wholly completed: sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 23, 385.

per-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj.* quite dried up: Arn. 7, 230.

per-extimēō, ui, 2. v. n. and **per-extimesco**, ui, 3. v. n. *incept.* to fear greatly: Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-fabrico, avi, i. v. a. to work or use up: Fig. to take in, overreach: aliquem, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

per-facētē, *adv.* very wittily: perfacete dicta, Cic. Verr. 1, 46.

per-facētus, a, um, *adj.* very witty, very facetious: of persons: Cic. Brut. 27: of words: aliquid perfacetum dicere, id. Planc. 14, 35.

per-facilē, *adv.* very easily: perfacile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7: sese tueri, id. Verr. 5, 4. 2. very willingly: perfacile patior, Att. in Non. 433, 6: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 93.

per-facilis, e, *adj.* very easy: disciplina cognitu perfacilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3: perfacile factu esse conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. II. *Esp.* very courteous: perfacilis in audiendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 20.

per-facundus, a, um, *adj.* very eloquent: in contionibus perfacundus, Just. 22, 1.

per-famillāris, e, *adj.* very intimate, very familiar: perfamiliaris alicui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. In tmesi: Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18. II. Subst. perfamiliaris, is, m. a very intimate or familiar friend: meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51: Epicuri, id. Fin. 5, 31: M. Antonii, id. Brut. 45.

per-fātūus, a, um, *adj.* very foolish, very silly: togae, Mart. 10, 18.

perfectō, *adv.* fully, completely, perfectly: eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81. Comp.: App. Flor. n. 16. Sup.: Gell. 11, 16.

perfectio, ōnis, f. [perficio] a finishing or perfecting; perfection: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: perfectio atque absolutio optimi, id. Brut. 36.

perfectissimātus, ūs, m. [perfectus] the rank and station of a Perfectissimus under the later emperors: Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 3.

perfector, ōris, m. [perficio] a finisher, perfecter (rare): meorum voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60.

perfectrix, icis, f. [id.] she that finishes or perfects (rare): philosophia beatæ vitæ perfectrix, Nep. in Lact. 3, 15.

perfectus, a, um, *Part.* [perficio]. II. *Adj.* finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite: oratore plenum atque perfectum esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: perfecti et absoluti philosophi, id. Div. 2, 72: homines, id. Off. 1, 15: perfectus in literis Stoicis, id. Brut. 30: in geometria, id. Fin. 1, 6: in arte, Ov. A. A. 2,

547. Perfectissimus, a title of honour under the later emperors: Cod. Const. 12, tit. 33. 2. Of things: naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: perfectum atque absolutum officium, id. Off. 3, 3: perfecta cumulatque virtus, id. Sest. 40: aetas, full or ripe age, the age of five-and-twenty, Paul. Dig. 4, 4, 32. Comp.: valvae perfectiores, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: aliquid perfectius, id. de Or. 1, 2. Sup.: quod ego summum et perfectissimum iudico, id. Or. 1.

perfectus, ūs, m. [id.] a finishing or perfecting, perfection (rare): perfectus elegantes, Vitr. 1, 2.

per-fecundus (perfoec.), a, um, *adj.* very fruitful: generatrix, Mel. 1, 9.

per-fērens, entis, *Part.* [perfero]. II. *Adj.* bearing, brooking, patient: with gen.: injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184.

per-fērentia, ae, f. [id.] a bearing, suffering; endurance: Lact. 3, 11.

per-fēro, tūli, lātum, *irreg.* v. a. to bear or carry through: lapis nec pertulit ictum, did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark, Virg. Aen. 12, 906: partum, to go the full time, Plin. 7, 11, 9: Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen. Ben. 3, 37. 2. Transf. to carry, bring, convey: perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: litteras ad aliquem, id. Fam. 2, 6: alicui nuntium alicujus rei, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, convey yourself, go, Virg. Aen. 1, 389. Pass. to be brought, conveyed to, to arrive, come: quum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset, Liv. 28, 13: perfertur circa collem clamor, resounds round the hill, id. 7, 36: nondum fama de Titurii morte perlata, Caes. B. G. 5, 39. (ii) *Esp.* to convey news, to announce: et literis multorum et sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse, I am informed, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: Caesaris in Hispania res secundae in Africam nuntiis ac litteris perferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 37. II. Fig. to bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish: est utique jus vetandi, quum lex feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic. Cornel. fragm. ap. Ascon.: legem pertulit, carried it through, got it passed, Liv. 33, 46: actionem, Paul. Dig. 48, 16, 11: causam, Papin. ib. 5, 2, 6. Poet.: intrepidus ad fata novissima vultus, kept, maintained, Ov. M. 13, 478. 2. to carry out, conduct, manage: patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. Claud. 6. 3. In gen. to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, undergo, endure: perfer, si me amas, Cic. Att. 5, 21: perfero et perpetui omnes, id. de Or. 2, 19: perferre, pati, non succumbere, id. Tusc. 2, 7: frigore, et fame, et siti, ac vigiliis perferendis, id. Cat. 2, 5: luxuriam, crudelitatem, avaritiam, superbiam, id. Verr. 2, 3: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes. B. G. 2, 14. With acc. and inf.: Achilles cessare in tectis pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 7, 17.

per-fērus, a, um, *adj.* very wild or savage: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

per-fervēfio, fieri, *irreg.* v. n. to become very hot: in tmesi: terra sole perferve ita fit, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 dub.

per-fervēō, 2. v. n. to be very hot: perfervet (fons), Mel. 1, 8.

per-fervidus, a, um, *adj.* very hot: aestas, Col. 5, 5 dub.

per-ficio, feci, fectum, 3. v. a. [facio] to do thoroughly, to finish, perform; to succeed in doing, to accomplish: pontem biduo perficit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: munitionem perfecerunt, id. B. G. 5, 42: aliquid absolvi et perfici, Cic. N. D. 2, 13: multa, id. Or. 30: scelus, to perpetrate, id. Cluent. 68: cogitata, id. Delot. 7: conata, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Brut. 18. Poet.: centum annos, to complete, live, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39. II. Transf. to work up, finish a piece of work: candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Cic. Verr. 4,

28: cibos ambulatione, to digest, Plin. 11, 53, 118: coria, to dress or curry, id. 23, 1, 16: lanae, id. 35, 15, 52: minium, id. 33, 7, 40. In an obscene sense: cum muliere, Capitol. Maxim. 4: Mart. 3, 79.

2. to make perfect, to perfect: aliquem cithara, Ov. A. A. 1, 11: expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15. 3. to bring about, to cause, effect; with subj.: id. Agr. 1, 9: ob-sides uti inter sese dent, perficit, Caes. B. G. 1, 9.

perficus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio] completing, perfecting (poet.): perfica natura, Lucr. 2, 1114.

perfidē, *adv.* faithlessly, perfidiously: perfide recuperantem, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1.

per-fidēlis, e, *adj.* very trusty, very faithful: homo, Cic. Att. 2, 19 fin.

per-fidens, entis, *adj.* trusting greatly, fully confiding: pugnandi arte perfidens, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17.

perfidia, ae, f. [perfidus] faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy: perfidia deceptus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: fraude et perfidia aliquem fallere, ib. 40: admittere perfidiam in aliquem, Suet. Caes. 75: perfidiae tantae (fuit), id. Ner. 5: sub ipsis positum labris in acoris perfidiam vinum repente mutari, Arn. 1, 12.

perfidiosē, *adv.* faithlessly, treacherously (rare): multa perfidiosē facta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40. Comp.: perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.

perfidiosus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia] faithless, treacherous, perfidious: fallax, perfidiosus, Cic. Pis. 27: perfidus et subdolos animo, Tac. A. 16, 32. Sup.: omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 32. II. Of things: nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitia, id. Fam. 3, 10: id. Rosc. Com. 6.

perfidus, a, um, *adj.* [fides] promise-breaking, faithless, treacherous, perfidious: omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, maligni sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 14. With gen. (poet.): gens perfida pacti, faithless, Sil. 1, 5. (ii) Of things (poet.): perfida bella, id. 15, 819: nex, effected by treachery, Sen. Agam. 887: arma, Ov. F. 4, 380: verba, id. R. Am. 722. (iii) Adverbially: perfidum ridens Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67. II. Transf. that cannot be trusted, unsafe, dangerous: freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: glacie flumen, Flor. 3, 4: perfida et lubrica via, Prop. 4, 4, 49: vappa, wretched wine that has a good appearance, Mart. 12, 48.

perfinēs, perfringas, Fest. s. v.

per-fingo, 3. v. a. to form, represent: varios avium cantus, Inscr.

per-finio, 4. v. a. to end fully, to finish: Lucr. 1, 612.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part.* pierced through: tellis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 306: desiderio, id. 2, 360.

perflābilis, e, *adj.* [perflō] that can be blown through, airy, windy (rare): deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17: terra, Sol. 27: locus, Pall. 1, 36. II. Act. that blows through: aer, id. 1, 6.

per-flāgitiosus, a, um, *adj.* very shameful, very flagitious: Cic. Coel. 20 fin.

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part.* blazing greatly: Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

perflāmen, inis, n. [perflō] a blowing through, a blast, breath: Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātis, e, *adj.* [id.] that can be blown through, exposed to the wind: patulus et perflātis locus, App. M. 4, p. 276, Oud.

perflātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a blowing through, a blast: Mart. Cap. 1, 11.

perflātus, ūs, m. [id.] a blowing through. Meton. a wind, breeze: ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 1: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 17, 44, n. 2. In plur.: id. 17, 19, 31.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part.* wept through: visu perflecto, App. M. 2, p. 125.

per-flo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act. to blow through: quum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132: unde (nubilarum) commodissime perflari possit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Virg. Aen. 1, 83: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73: murnura concha, to sound by blowing through, Lucan. 9, 348. II. Neutr. to blow through, to blow: Col. 2, 21: perflantibus undique procellis, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

per-fluctuō, i. v. a. to flow through, to swarm over (poet.): animantium copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-fluō, xi, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to flow or run through: per colum vina videmus perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392: Petr. 23. (ii) Fig.: hac atque illac perfluō, I leak, i. e. I cannot keep the secret, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25. 2. In gen. to flow: Lucr. 3, 949: Belus amnis, in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65. (ii) to drip with: sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 108. (iii) Of garments: to flow or float: ib. 11, p. 258. II. Act. to flow through: pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Arn. 6, 191.

per-fluus, a, um, adj. [perfluō] flowing, undulating: transf. effeminate: incessus, App. M. 11, p. 260.

per-foco, i. v. a. [fauces] to stifle, suffocate: qui partum perfocat, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4 (al. praefocat).

per-fodō, fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce through, transfix: montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: parietes, Cic. Vat. 5: Athone perfosso, id. Fin. 2, 34: thorax perforatus, Virg. Aen. 11, 10: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

perfoecundus, v. perfectendus.

per-foederātus, a, um, Part. strongly leagued: Not. Tir. p. 71.

perforaculum, i, n. [perforo] an auger or gimlet: Arn. 6, 200.

per-formido, atum, i. v. a. to fear greatly: Not. Tir. p. 71: puer performidate, Sil. 3, 608 (al. praeformidate).

per-formidōlōsus, a, um, adj. very fearful: Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-formo, i. v. a. to form thoroughly, to form: Tert. Apol. 1.

per-foro, avi, atum (in tmesi, perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1267), i. v. a. to bore, pierce through, perforate: navem, Cic. in Quint. 8, 6, 47: pectora, Ov. M. 12, 377: latus ense, id. Tr. 3, 9, 26: Stabianum, to cut through for the sake of a prospect, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: duo lumina perforata, perforated, made, id. N. D. 3, 4: berylli perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20. II. Transf. to penetrate (poet.): sol perforat culmina, Stat. S. 1, 5, 45.

per-fortiter, adv. very bravely: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

per-fossio, ōnis, f. [perfodio] a digging through, perforation: per-fossio, ἡ διοπρυμός, Gloss. Philox.

per-fosso, i. v. a. [id.] to dig through: per-fosso, διόπυσσω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossor, ōris, m. [id.] a digger or breaker through: per-fossor parietum, a housebreaker, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 23: App. Apol. p. 295.

per-fossura, ae, f. [id.] a digging through: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, Part. [perfodio].

per-fovēō, 2. v. a. to warm through: perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25.

per-fractus, a, um, Part. [perfringo].

per-frēmo, ui, 3. v. n. to roar or snort along: perfremunt delphini, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frēquens, entis, adj. much frequented: emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

per-frēto, avi, i. v. n. [fretum] to sail over: Sol. 27.

per-frico, cul, catum and ctum, i. v. a. to rub all over, to rub or scratch: caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: totam faciem fulgine, Petr. 22: totum corpus, id. 1, 3: perfrictis oculis, App. M. 2, p. 125: caput sinistra manu perfricans, scratching his head, Cic. Pis. 25. II. Fig.: frontem, faciem, os, to lay aside all sense of shame: quum os perfric-

uisti, id. Tusc. 3, 18: quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. praef.

per-frictio, ōnis, f. [perfrico] a rubbing, abrasion: Plin. 21, 18, 69.

per-frictio, ōnis, f. [perfrigesco] a catching cold, a violent cold: Plin. 20, 14, 55. Plur.: id. 26, 12, 76.

per-frictiuncula, ae, f. dim. [perfrictio] a slight cold: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

per-frictus, a, um, Part. [perfrico].
per-frigēfācio, 3. v. a. to make very cold, to benumb: mihi Syrus cor perfrigefacit, makes me shudder, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

per-frigēō, 2. v. n. to take cold: perfrigeo, καταψύχω, Gloss. Philox.

per-frigero, atum, i. v. a. to make cold, cool off: Plin. 25, 13, 103 (al. refrigerare): Scrib. Comp. 271.

per-frigesco, frixi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow very cold, to catch cold: ne canes perfrigescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: ei, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3: Juv. 7, 194.

II. Fig.: M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: tempestas, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: vinum, Cels. 1, 3.

per-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break through, to break or dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter: perfracto saxo sortes erupere, Cic. Div. 2, 41: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14: aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: naves perfrigerant proras, Liv. 22, 20. 2. Esp. to break or burst through, to force one's way through any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: perfringere ac subruere muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: perfringere domos, to break into, ib. 4, 1. II. Fig. to break, violate, infringe: decreta senatus, Cic. Mil. 32: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7: perfringere ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Cluent. 6. 2. to break or burst through: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, id. Verr. 5, 15: perfringere et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10: animos suavitatem, to affect powerfully, id. Brut. 9.

3. Absol.: perfringere dextra, to bring the war to an end, fighting hand to hand, Virg. Aen. 10, 279.

per-frīo, i. v. a. to rub to pieces, to crumble: baccas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frivōlus, a, um, adj. very frivolous, or worthless: Vop. Aur. 6.

per-fructio or **per-fruītio**, ōnis, f. [perfruo] complete enjoyment or fruition: Auct. Quant. Anim. 33.

per-fructus, a, um, Part. [perfruo].

per-fruor, ctus, 3. v. dep. to enjoy fully or thoroughly: with abl.: his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruo, Cic. Pis. 20: laetitia, id. Cat. 1, 10: salva republica, ib. 4, 6: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2: vita modica, id. Leg. 1, 21: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1. Pass.: ad perfrundas voluptates, id. Off. 1, 8. II. Transf. to fulfil, perform (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov. H. 11, 128.

per-fuga, ae, m. [root FUG of fugio] lit. one who flees thoroughly, hence a deserter to the enemy: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, id. Off. 3, 22: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43: reliquos omnes, perfugis traditis, in ditionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28.

per-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee for refuge: ad aliquem, Liv. 1, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32. 2. Fig.: qui quum in culpa et in maleficio reiecti sunt, perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2. II. to go over or desert to the enemy: nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, quum paene quotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 61: Cic. Balb. 9, 24.

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per-fugium, ii, n. [perugio] a place of refuge, a shelter, asylum: quum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3: perfugium unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 41: perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. Div. 2, 72.

per-fulcio, lsi, 4. v. a. to prop up, to sustain, support: eloquio perfulcire senatum (al. permulcire), Pan. ad Pis. 86: perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

per-fulgērat (fulgurat), v. impers. it flashes or gleams brightly: multoque latus perfulgerat (al. praefulgurat) ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502.

per-functio, ōnis, f. [perfungor] a performing, discharging: honorum perfunctio, Cic. de Or. 3, 2: laborum, an undergoing, enduring, id. Fin. 1, 15.

perfunctōriē, adv. slightly, carelessly: non perfunctorie verberare, Ferr. 11.

perfunctōrius, a, um, adj. [perfunctus; dispatched]. In law: careless, slight, perfunctory: perfunctoria examinatio, Nov. Val. 3, de postul. 2, 11, c. 1. § 1.

perfunctus, a, um, Part. [perfungor].

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour over, to wet, besprinkle: aqua ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26, 67: pecus fluviis, Virg. G. 3, 445: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, has bathed, Auct. Her. 4, 10: panis perfusus aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. H. 11, 115: perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, bathe themselves, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. 2. to pour into: sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24. 3. to flow over, to drench, bathe: ossaque et artus perfudit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Virg. Aen. 7, 459: tot annuum fontiumque ubertas totam Italianam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6. 4. to steep, dye (poet.): ostro perfusae vestes, steeped in purple, Virg. Aen. 5, 112.

II. Transf. of non-liquids: to scatter or sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew (poet.): canitiem immundo perfusum pulvere turpans, ib. 12, 611: Lethaeo perflusa papavera somno, id. G. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416.

2. to cover: auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115: pedes anictu, Mart. 7, 33. 3. Of the sun's beams: to flood or fill: cubiculum sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

4. to knock out: alicui oculum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5 dub. III. Fig. to imbue, inspire, fill: ad perfundendum animum tanquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: sensus jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3: dii immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id. Att. 8, 6: laetitia, id. Fin. 5, 24: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63. 2. Esp. to disturb, disquiet, alarm: nos iudicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29.

3. to imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted with: perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 36: acceperit: si illa (notitia) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, ib. 110.

per-fungor, nctus, 3. v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with abl.: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. de Sen. 21: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8: reipubl. muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2. With acc.: onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum 7.

II. Transf. to go through, undergo, endure; to get through, get rid of: pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2: molestia, id. Fam. 5, 12: fato, Gell. 10, 18: vita, i. e. to die, Lucr. 3, 982. With ab: sues perfunctas esse a febris et a foris, are free from, Varr. R. 2, 4, 5. With acc.: timorem illum

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per-fungor, nctus, 3. v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with abl.: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. de Sen. 21: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8: reipubl. muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2. With acc.: onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum 7.

II. Transf. to go through, undergo, endure; to get through, get rid of: pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2: molestia, id. Fam. 5, 12: fato, Gell. 10, 18: vita, i. e. to die, Lucr. 3, 982. With ab: sues perfunctas esse a febris et a foris, are free from, Varr. R. 2, 4, 5. With acc.: timorem illum

per-fungor, nctus, 3. v. n. dep. to fulfil, perform, discharge: with abl.: munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. de Sen. 21: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8: reipubl. muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2. With acc.: onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum 7.

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satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208: coenulam Milonis (*al.* coenula), ib. 3, p. 135. *Absol.*: jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidorum, *I have stood it out*, Auct. or. pro Dom. 17: iudices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, quum de reo judicant, negligentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41. In *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, id. Sest. 4. **2.** *to enjoy (rare)*: with *abl.*: omnibus bonis, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227.

per-fūro, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act. *to rage through, run furiously through* (poet.): Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388.

II. Neutr. *to rage very much, to rage on*: incensus et ipse perfurit, Virg. Aen. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri cum fremitu pontus, Lucr. 1, 275.

perfūsō, adv. *profusely*: perfuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenn. in Non. 516, 31 (*Lips.* profuse).

perfusio, ōnis, f. [*perfundo*] *a pouring over or upon, a wetting, moistening*: perfusio corporis ex aqua calida, Cels. 4, 8: Plin. 18, 7, 14. Of baptism: Lact. 4, 15. Meton. in *plur.*: malorum perfusiones, washes for the cheeks, Plin. 23, 9, 82.

perfūsor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who pours water over another, a bath-server*: Inscr.: perfusor, περιχύτης, προσχύτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

perfūsōriē, adv. *slightly, superficially, cursorily*: perfusorie dicere aut denuntiare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 5.

perfūsōrius, a, um, adj. [*perfundo*] *that merely moistens*: hence, *slight, superficial*: tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23. **II.** In law: *wrongful, vexatious*: assertio, Suet. Dom. 8.

perfūsus, a, um, Part. [*perfundo*].

pergāmēnus, a, um, adj. = Περγαμηνός, *pertaining to Pergamum in Mysia*; hence, *pergamena charta*, or *Su b st.* pergamena, ac, f. *parchment*, invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum: Isid. Orig. 6, 11: Hier. Ep. 7, n. 2.

per-gaudēo, 2. v. n. *to rejoice greatly*: Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

per-gēnitus, a, um, adj. *engendered, produced*: Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3. v. n. *incept. to become quite fat*: gallina pergliscit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, adj. *very experienced, well versed in* (rare): locorum pergnari, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 554, 21 (*al.* perignari): colendi, App. Apol. p. 290.

pergo, perrexī, perrectum, 3. v. a. and n. [*per rego*]. **I.** Act. *lit. to make straight through*; hence, *to go on uninterruptedly or undeviatingly with, to proceed with, prosecute*: with *acc.*: pergam, quo coepl, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119: Sall. J. 79. With *inf.*: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Acad. 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quatuor mihi istas partes explicare, *proceed*, id. Part. 8: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 931: pergitin' pergere? Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 4.

2. *to undertake*: prospere cessura quae pergerent, *their enterprise would succeed*, Tac. A. 1, 28. **3.** *to wake up, awaken*: pergere dicebant expergefacerē, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. **II.** Neutr. *to go straight forwards, to go or come*: horum pergit, *they are coming directly towards us*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eadem via pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54: in Macedoniam ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41: domum, Sall. C. 44: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Auct. Her. 4, 51: obsonatum pergam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 154. Poet. of things: Lucr. 6, 323. *Pass. impers.*: ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. in Non. 513, 8.

2. *to pass on, proceed to; to go after*: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43: id. Tusc. 5, 5. (ii) *Esp. in speaking: to go on, proceed*: pergam atque insequar longius, id. Verr. 3, 20: sed pergo de Caesare, *go on and relate*, id. Brut. 74: si pergis, Liv. 2, 40. Of one who has not yet spoken: *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergitte, Pleiades, Virg. E. 6, 13.

per-grācilis, e, adj. *very slender*: caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101.

per-graecor, 1. v. n. *dep. to live like the Greeks, i. e. to revel, carouse*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 21: pergraecari est epulis et potationibus inservire, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

per-grandesco, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow very large*: Att. in Non. 115, 9.

per-grandis, e, adj. *very large* (rare): gemma, Cic. Verr. 4, 27: lucrum, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 23. **II.** Of age: pergrandis natu, *very old*, Liv. 29, 29.

per-grāphicus, a, um, adj. *very skilful, very artful*: sycophanta, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-grātus, a, um, adj. *very agreeable, very pleasant*: literae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: pergratum mihi feceris, *you would do me a great favour*: id. Am. 4. In *imesi*: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, id. Att. 1, 20 fin.

per-grāvis, e, adj. *very weighty or grave, very important*: pergravia, opp. levia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Coel. 26: oratio, id. Sest. 50.

pergrāviter, adv. *very gravely, very seriously*: pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53.

pergūla, ac, f. [*pergo*: cf. tegula, from tego] *a projection or shed in front of a house, a balcony; a booth, stall, shop* (v. Smith's Ant. 886): Plin. 21, 3, 6: (Apelles) perfecta opera proponebat pergula transeuntibus, id. 35, 10, 36, n. 12: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19. **2.** *a school, a lecture-room*: mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug. 94: in pergula docuit, id. Gramm. 18. Meton.: cui cedere debeat onus pergula, *all the scholars*, Juv. 11, 137. **3.** *a brothel*: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 78. **4.** *a vine-arbour*: Col. 4, 21: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3. **5.** *a hut, hovel*: in pergula natus, Petr. 74.

pergūlana, vitis [*pergula*] *a vine trained over an arbour*: Col. 3, 2, 28.

pēr-haurio, si, stum, 4. v. a. *to drain completely, to drink up*: calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 246: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

pērhaustus, a, um, Part. [*perhaurio*].

pēr-hībēo, ui, itum, 2. v. a. [*habeo*: per is perhaps here another form of pro] *to hold out, exhibit, present, bestow, give*: operam reipublicae, Cato in Gell. 3, 7: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26: testimonium, *to bear witness*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas, *you would use other words, would hold a different language*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 36: in causa universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, *brought forwards, furnished*, Cic. Att. 1, 1. **2.** *to attribute, ascribe*: magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, Plin. 29, 6, 39: alicui rei palmam, *to give the preference*, id. 31, 7, 39: cui (vettonicae) vis perhibetur, id. 25, 8, 55: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibetur, id. 29, 1, 9.

II. *Esp. to say, assert; to call, name*: quos omnes Erebo perhibent et Nocte creatos, Enn. Ann. 1, 27: ut perhibent viri, Pl. Clist. 1, 1, 68: ut perhibetis, Cic. Lig. 8: Electra, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Virg. Aen. 8, 135: bene qui conficiet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. Div. 2, 5. *Pass.*: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: nec minus est Spartiatus Agesilaus illo perhibendus, *to be named, cited*, id. Fam. 5, 12.

pērhibitus, a, um, Part. [*perhibeo*].

pēr-hiēmo, 1. v. n. *to winter, pass the winter*: Col. 11, 3.

pēr-hilum, adv. *very little* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 576.

pēr-honestus, a, um, adj. *very honourable*: Arn. 2, 76.

pēr-hōnōriflōē, adv. *very respectfully*: Cic. Att. 14, 12.

pēr-hōnōriflōē, a, um, adj. *that does one much honour, very honourable*: consalutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. Att. 2, 18: discessus, id. Prov. cons. 19.

II. *that shows much honour or respect*: collega in me perhonorificus, id. Att. 1, 13.

pēr-horrēo, ui, 2. v. a. *to tremble or shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of*: horum tela perhorrebinus, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 9.

pēr-horresco, ui, 3. v. n. and a. *incept.* **I.** Neutr. *to tremble or shudder greatly*: toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13: clamore perhorruit Aetne, *trembled, shook*, Ov. M. 13, 877: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactibus), ib. 6, 704. **II.** Act. *to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of*: hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? Cic. Verr. 4, 35: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6.

pēr-horridus, a, um, adj. *very dreadful*: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16.

pēr-hūmāniter, adv. *very kindly, very politely*: scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8.

pēr-hūmānus, a, um, adj. *very kind, very courteous, very polite*: sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: epistola, id. Att. 16, 12.

pēr-hyēmo, v. perhiemo.

pērīālōgos, i, m. = περιάλωγος (the very unreasonable (father), the title of a work by Orbilius: Suet. Gr. 9.

pērīambus, i, m. *a metrical foot*, = pyrrhichius (—): Quint. 9, 4, 80.

pērībōētos, i, m. and f. = περιβόητος, *cried up, celebrated, famous*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

pērīcarpum, i, n. = περίκαρπον, *a bulbous plant, of two kinds*: 1. cortice rubro, supposed to be Hyacinthus comosus, Linn. 2. nigro papaveri simile has been referred to Pancratium illyricum, Linn., or to Narcissus orientalis, Linn. by Sprengel, and by others to the jonquil, Narcissus Jonquillus, Linn.; by others again to the Ornithogalum stachyoides, Ait.: Plin. 25, 10, 82.

pērīchristārion, il, n. = περίχριστος, *an eye-salve*: Marc. Emp. 8.

pērīchytē, es, f. = περιχυτή, *an inclosing, enveloping*, a kind of gladiatorial combat: Cod. Justin. 3, 43, 3.

pērīclitābundus, a, um, adj. [*periclitator*] *trying, testing, making a trial or essay*: with *acc.*: puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 168: voluntatem, id. Apol. p. 320. With *gen.*: sui, id. M. 3, p. 138.

pērīclitātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a trying, a trial, experiment*: aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64.

pērīclitor, atus, 1. v. a. and n. *dep.* [*periculum*]. **I.** Act. *to try, prove, put to the test, make a trial of*: periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 33: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 5, 50: omnia, id. Quint. 31: in periclitandis experientisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8. With *rel. clause*: quotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *Absol.*: periclitari volui, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18. *Perf. part. in pass.* sign.: periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. Am. 17, 63.

2. *to put in peril, to endanger, risk* (rare): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5. **II.** Neutr. *to venture, to be bold or enterprising*: proelii et periclitando tuti sunt, Tap. G. 40. **2.** *to be in danger, to incur or be exposed to danger*: ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ne de summa imperii populus R. periclitetur, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21. With *abl.*: fama ingenii, Liv. 40, 15: capita, *to be in danger of losing one's head*, Mart. 6, 26: veneno, Just. 37, 3: para-

lysi, Plin. 20, 15, 59. With *gen.*: capitis, to be in peril of one's life, App. M. 8, p. 216. With *inf.*: periclitabatur totam paene tragoediam evertere, Petr. 140: rumpl, Quint. 11, 3, 42. Fig.: ut verba non periclitentur, *that the words may run no danger* (of occasioning the loss of the cause), id. 7, 3, 17.

periclyménos or **-us**, i, m. = *περικλύμενος*, a climbing plant, the woodbine or honeysuckle, also called clymenus, Loncera Periclymenum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 94.

pericōpē, es, f. = *περικοπή*, a section of a book, etc.: Hier. in Joel. 2.

periculor, atus sum, i, v. *dep.* [periculum] i. q. periclitor: Cato in Fest. s. v.

periculōsē, adv. *dangerously, hazardously, with danger, risk or peril*: periculose aegrotans, Cic. Att. 8, 2: periculose dico, id. Phil. 7, 3: periculose a paucis emitur, quod multorum est, Sall. J. 8. *Comp.*: nihilo periculosius, without any greater risk, Auct. B. Alex. 64. *Sup.*: periculosissime aliquid facere, with the greatest danger, Sen. de Ira 3, 22.

periculōsus, a, um, adj. [periculum] *dangerous, hazardous, perilous*: in nosmetipsos periculosi, Cic. Att. 13, 27: consuetudo, id. Acad. 2, 21: periculosum et grave bellum, id. Manil. 2: periculosum et infestum iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: vulnera, ib. 14, 9: curationes, id. Off. 1, 24. With *dat.*: Caes. B. G. 1, 33. *Comp.*: ira periculosior, Sen. de Ira 3, 3: inimicitiae, Tac. G. 21. *Sup.*: locus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: annus, Liv. 27, 35: bellum, Flor. 1, 17.

periculum (contr. pericluu, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 29: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13: Lucr. 1, 60: Virg. Aen. 2, 709, etc.), i, n. [root PERI, whence peri-tus: v. experior] a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay: fac periculum in literis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23: alicujus fidei periculum facere, to make trial of, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: factum ejus hostis periculum patrum nostrorum memoria, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: periculum facio ex aliis, take a lesson or warning from, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36.

2. Meton. an attempt in writing, an essay: faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigunt (speaking of a poem in honour of Marius), Cic. Leg. 1, 1: Aus. Idyll. 10, 215. II. Transf. risk, hazard, danger, peril: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. 1, 54: pericula subire, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: periculum adire capitis, to run the risk of one's life, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: suscipere, to take upon oneself, id. Mur. 36: conflare alicui, to cause, occasion, id. Sull. 4: intendere in aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 3: intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19: facere alicui, Sall. C. 33: amici depellere, Cic. Cluent. 6: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, id. Phil. 7, 1: accessere aliquem in summum capitis periculum, id. Rab. perd. 9: in periculum se committere, to get into danger, id. Inv. 2, 8: ex periculo eripere, to rescue, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: extrahere ex periculo, Cic. Sest. 4: rempubl. a periculo prohibere, id. Manil. 7: res in periculo vertitur, the affair becomes perilous, Pl. Merc. 1, 2, 12: esse in periculo, Cic. Fam. 4, 15: in periculo versari, id. Rab. Post. 9: a securi negat ei periculum esse, that danger threatens him, id. Verr. 5, 44: periculum est ne, there is danger that, id. Tusc. 5, 40: periculo meo, tuo, suo, at my, your, his risk: id. Sest. 53: crede audacter meo periculo, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 51: des ei numos fide et periculo meo, Marc. Dig. 46, 1, 24: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. Verr. 5, 20: rem periculi sui facere, to do a thing at one's own risk, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 16: bono periculo, safely, without danger, App. Apol. p. 320. 2. Esp. a trial, action, suit at law: meus labor in privatorum

poriculis caste integreque versatus, Cic. Manil. 1: aliquem in periculis defendere, Nep. Phoc. 2. (ii) a record or register of condemnation: tabulae publicae periculaeque magistratum, Cic. Verr. 3, 79: te ad Sthenii periculum inimici ejus nomine abusum esse, ib. 2, 43. (iii) a sickness, attack of sickness: in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 29. (iv) ruin, destruction: tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates, Arn. 1, 4. (Hence Fr. *peril*.)

pēr-idōnēus, a, um, adj. *very fit, suitable, or proper, very well adapted to*: with *dat.*: locus peridoneus castris, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: Tac. A. 4, 12. With *ad*: gens ad furta belli peridonea, Sall. fragm. in Non. 310, 15.

pērīgēsis, is, f. = *περιγήγησις*, a leading round; hence, a geographical description: the title of a poem by Avienus.

pērignārus, a, um, v. pergnarus.

pērileucos, i, f. = *περίλευκος* (white all round), an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

pēr-illustris, e, adj. *very brilliant, very notable*: quod sub ipsa proscriptiōne perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12. II. *greatly distinguished, highly honoured*: Cic. Att. 5, 20.

pērīmāchia, ae, f. = *περιμαχία*, an attack, assault: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

pēr-imbēcillus, a, um, adj. *very weak or feeble*: Varr. R. R. 3, 10: Cic. Att. 10, 18.

pērīmetros, i, f. = *περίμετρος*, a circumference, perimeter: Front. Aq. 26: Vitr. 5, 6.

pēr-īmo (orig. peremo, Cato in Fest. s. v.), ēmi, emptum (emtum), s. v. a. [emo] to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy: sensu perempto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor, id. Div. 1, 12, 19: Troja perempta, destroyed, ruined, Virg. Aen. 5, 787. Absol.: sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117. 2. to cut off, hinder, prevent: reditum, id. Planc. 42: nisi aliqui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off. 3, 7: si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id. Sest. 22. II. Esp. to kill, slay: indigna morte peremptus, Virg. Aen. 6, 163: hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (translat. from Hom.), poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: Ov. M. 8, 395: conceptum abortu, Plin. 8, 44, 69: caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum, Just. 7, 6.

pēr-impēditus, a, um, adj. *very much obstructed, very difficult to pass*: locus, Auct. B. Afr. 58.

pērīnaeon and **pērīnēon**, i, n. = *περίναϊον, περίνεον*, the space between the sexual organs and the fundament, the perineum: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pēr-incertus, a, um, adj. *very uncertain*: Sall. fragm. in Gell. 18, 4.

pēr-incommōdē, adv. *very inconveniently, very unfortunately*: accidit perincommode, Cic. Att. 1, 17.

pēr-incommōdus, a, um, adj. *very inconvenient, very troublesome or annoying*: alicui, Liv. 37, 41.

pēr-inconsēquens, entis, adj. *very inconsequent, very absurd*: Gell. 14, 1.

pēr-indē, adv. [prob. only another form of pro-inde] in the same manner, just as, equally: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 fin.: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 fin.: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo R. perinde metuendos fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, in a corresponding manner, accordingly, Sall. in Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8: Tac. A. 12, 41. II. Esp. with the conjunctions atque (ac), ut, ac si, quasi, prout, quam, etc.: non perinde atque ego putaram, not exactly as I had expected, Cic. Att. 16, 5: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, just as if, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: perinde sunt ut aguntur, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213:

perinde ut afficeretur, just as, according as, Suet. Claud. 14: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aer, in whatever way, Cic. Div. 2, 42: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, Cic. Quint. 26. With et or quae equally with, the same as: perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, ib. 1, 26. With ut, so that, to the extent that: Julianus nimis religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruce abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16. With quam: so much as: nulla tamen re perinde motus est quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15. With quam si, the same as if: iusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fessellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73. Haud perinde... quam, not as well... as: id. H. 2, 39. 2. Ellipt.: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (sc. ac dextro), Suet. Aug. 80: ne mortuo quidem perinde affectus est (sc. ut oportebat), id. Tib. 52.

pēr-indīgēo, 2. v. n. to need very much, to be in great need: Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

pēr-indignē, adv. *very indignantly*: Suet. Tib. 50.

pēr-indignus, a, um, adj. *very unworthy, very unbecoming*: Sid. Ep. 4, 4.

pēr-indulgens, entis, adj. *very indulgent, very tender*: qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbis severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31 fin.

pēr-infāmis, e, adj. *very infamous*. vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2. With *gen.* of cause: App. M. 3 p. 136.

pēr-infirmus, a, um, adj. *very weak or feeble*: si quis perinfirmus est, Cels. 2, 14: sunt levia et perinfirma quae dicebantur a te, Cic. Fin. 2, 16.

pēr-ingēnīōsus, a, um, adj. *very clever*: homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

pēr-ingrātus, a, um, adj. *very ungrateful*: Sen. Ep. 98.

pēr-īniquus, a, um, adj. *very unfair, very unjust*: quare videant, ne si periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. Manil. 22.

II. *very unwilling, very discontented*: etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18.

pēr-injūrius, a, um, adj. *very unjust, very wrong*: Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.

pēr-insignis, e, adj. *very remarkable, or conspicuous*: corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

pēr-insōlens, entis, adj. *very unusual*: Not. Tir. p. 47.

pēr-intēger, gra, grum, adj. *very honest or virtuous*: Gell. 3, 5.

pēr-inundo, i, v. a. to overflow completely (poet.): Alcim. 1, 267.

pēr-inungo, 3. v. a. to anoint all over: tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

pēr-invisus, a, um, Part. *much hated*: homo diis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. fragm.

pēr-invītus, a, um, adj. *very unwilling*: ne perinvitus legerem tuas literas, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 fin.: Liv. 40, 57.

pērīōcha, ae, f. = *περιοχή*, a summary, compendium, the title of a work by Ausonius.

pērīōdeuta, ac, m. = *περιοδευτής*, that goes about, a visitor: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

pērīōdīcus, a, um, adj. = *περιοδικος*, that returns at stated times, periodical: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

pērīōdus (perihodus, Fest. s. v.), i, f. = *περίοδος*, in rhetor. a complete sentence, a period: in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61: Quint. 9, 4, 14. II. the circuit of the four Grecian games (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): Fest. s. v.

pērīpātētīci, orum, m. plu. = *περίπατητικοί*, philosophers of the peripate-

tic (Aristotelian) school, *peripatetics*: Cic. Acad. 1, 4.

pēripātētīcus, a, um, *adj.* = περιπατητικός, *pertaining to the peripatetic philosophy, peripatetic*: peripatetica secta, Col. 9, 3: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3: disciplina, id. 19, 5.

pēripētasmāta, um, n. plu. = περιπέτασματα, *curtains, draperies, carpets*: Attalica peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 4, 12.

pērīphēria, ae, f. = περιφέρεια, *the circumference of a circle, periphery*: Mart. Cap. 8, 278.

pērīphrāsis, is, f. = περίφρασις, *a circumlocution, periphrase*: Suet. Gramm. 4: Quint. 8, 3, 53: Gell. 3, 1, 6 (pure Latin, circumlocutio.)

pēriplus, i, m. = περίπλους, *a sailing round, circumnavigation*: Plin. 7, 48, 48.

pēripneumōnia, ae, f. = περιπνευμονία, *pulmonary consumption, peripneumony*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

pēripneumōnīcus (peripleumonīcus, Veg. Vet. 1, 28; and peripleumoniacus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 4), a, um, *adj.* = περιπνευμονικός, *consumptive, peripneumonic*: Plin. 26, 7, 25.

pēripsēma, ātis, n. = περίσῆμα, *offscouring, refuse, filth*: Tert. Pud. 14.

pēriptēros, on, *adj.* = περίπτερος, *surrounded with columns*: Vitruv. 3, 1.

pēr-irātus, a, um, *adj.* *very angry*: alicui, Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 11: Cic. Fam. 9, 6.

pēriscelis, idis, f. = περισκελὶς, *a leg-band, anklet*: saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56: tortae, Petr. 67, 4.

pēriscelīum, ii, n. = περισκελίον, *a periscelis, an anklet*: Tert. Cult. fem. 13.

pērisseuma or **pēritteuma**, another reading for parapeteuma, q. v.

pērissochōrēgia, ae, f. = περισσοχορηγία, *an extra present*: Cod. Theod. 14, 26, 2.

_____, ae, f. = περισσολογία, *redundancy of expression*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 658.

pērisson, i, n. = περισσόν, *a plant, also called strychnion, v. trichnou*: Plin. 21, 31, 105: App. Herb. 74.

pēristāsis, is, f. = περίστασις, *a subject, theme*: Petr. 48, 4.

pēristērēon, ōnis, and **pēristērēos**, i, m. = περιστερέων, *vervain, Verbena officinalis*, Linn. v. hierobotane: Plin. 25, 10, 78: App. Herb. 3.

pēistrōma, ātis, n. = περίστρωμα, *a covering, curtain, carpet*: Babylonia peristromata, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 54: conchyliata peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27.

pēistrōphē, es, f. = περιστροφή, *the turning of an opponent's argument against himself*: Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

pēistylīum, ii, n. = περιστύλιον, *a place surrounded with columns on the inside, a peristyle*: Vitruv. 3, 1: Suet. Aug. 82.

pēistylūm, i, n. = περίστυλον, *the part of a building inclosing the courtyard, surrounded by columns on the inside*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5: Aus. de Urb. 5.

pēritē, adv. *in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly*: institutum perite a Numa, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: perite et ornate dicere, id. de Or. 2, 2: callide et perite versari in aliqua re, ib. 1, 11. *Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 90. *Sup.*: aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19.

pēritia, ae, f. [peritus] *experience, knowledge gained by experience, practical knowledge, skill*. With *gen.*: locorum et militiae, Sall. J. 46: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: morum, ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7: gratiae ac voluptatis (conciliandae), Quint. 2, 15, 24. *Absol.*: peritia et arte praestans, Tac. II. 4, 30.

pērito, i, v. n. [pereō] *to perish*: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 32: Lucr. 3, 710.

pērītōnaeum and **pērītōndēum**, i, n. = περītόναιον and περītόνειον, *the membrane inclosing the intestines of the abdomen, the peritoneum*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17

pērītōnaeos, on, *adj.* = περītόναϊος, *pertaining to the peritoneum, peritoneal*: membrana, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

pērītus, a, um, *adj.* [root PERI: v. periculum and experior] *experienced, practised, skilful, expert*. *Absol.*: mihi jam nihil novi offerri potest, quin sim peritus, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 19: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41: decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: peritisimī duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73. With *gen.*: multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Font. 7: earum regionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: peritiores rei militaris, ib. 3, 61: coelestium prodigiorum, Liv. 1, 34: peritissimi coeli ac siderum vates, Curt. 4, 10: vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. With *abl.*: quis iure peritor? Cic. Clu. 38: peritus bello, Vell. 2, 29: peritus disciplina militari, Gell. 4, 8. With *ad.*: ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic. Font. 15. With *in* and *abl.*: sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. 2, 34, 82. With *de.*: de agricultura peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. With *acc.* (poetical): arma virumque peritus, Aus. Epigr. 137. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: soli cantare periti Arcades, Virg. E. 10, 32: peritus obsequi, Tac. Agr. 8: rex peritus fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, aware by experience, Flor. 3, 1. II. *Transf.* of things: skilfully constructed, clever: peritae fabulae, Aus. Epist. 16, 92.

pērīxōmēnos, on, *adj.* = περιξύμενος, *scrapping himself (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonos*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 26.

pērīzōma, ātis, n. = περίζωμα, *a girdle*: Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

per-jēro, v. pejero.

perjūcundē, adv. *very agreeably, very pleasantly*: versari in aliqua re, Cic. Coel. 11: id. Att. 13, 52.

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj.* *very agreeable, very pleasing*: cui quidem literae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 7. *In tmesis*: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

perjūrātīuncūla, ae, f. *dim.* [perjuro] *a petty perjury*: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 76.

perjūrīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perjuriūm] *full of perjury, perjured, perfidious*: Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

perjūrīum, ii, n. [perjurus] *a false oath, perjury*: quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, id non facere perjuriūm est, Cic. Off. 3, 29: sceleratorum hominum perjuria, id. Font. 16, 35: perjuras merito perjuria fallunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 657. II. *Meton.*: perjuria Graia, poet. for perjuri Graii, the perjured or perfidious Greeks, Sil. 17, 425.

perjūro, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per jus] *oath-breaking, perjured*: quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. Rosc. Com. 16: perjurissimus leno, ib. 7: perjura Troja, Virg. Aen. 5, 811: perjura fides, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59. 2. *Transf.* in *gen.*: false, lying: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 74. *Comp.*: ib. 1, 1, 21.

per-lābor, psus, 3. v. n. *dep.* *to slip or glide through*: isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr. 4, 428: rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, glides along the surface of the waves, Virg. Aen. 1, 147. 2. *to move towards, to reach*: ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, ib. 7, 646: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

per-laetus, a, um, *adj.* *very joyful or glad*: supplicatio, Liv. 10, 21.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.* [perlabor].

per-lātē, adv. *very widely or extensively*: perlate patere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17.

per-lātēo, ūi, 2. v. n. *to lie completely hid*: Ov. A. A. 3, 416.

perlātio, ōnis, f. [perfero] *a bearing away, a transferring*: Hyg. Astron. 1 praef. II. *a bearing, enduring*: malorum perlatio, Lact. 5, 22.

perlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a bearer,*

carrier, conveyer: literarum, Symm. Ep. 5, 28: perlatores capto, Amm. 21, 16.

perlātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that bears or carries*: perlatrices querelarum litiorae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 22.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.* [perfero].

per-laudābilis, e, *adj.* *very commendable*: forma, Dict. Cret. 6, 14.

per-lāvo, i, v. a. *to wash or bathe thoroughly*: aliquem, Tert. Poen. 4.

per-laxo, i, v. a. *to relax greatly*: Apic. 7, 7.

perlēcebra (pellecebra), ae, f. [pellicio] *an enticement, allurements*: probri perlecebrae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 47.

perlectio, v. pellectio.

per-lēgo (pellego; acc. to Prisc. p. 571 P.), lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (poet.): omnia oculis, Virg. Aen. 6, 33: perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. F. 1, 591. II. *Esp.* *to read through, read to the end*: has (tabellas), Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 64: tertium (librum) de natura deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5: libri perlegendi, Plin. H. N. 1 praef.: reliquum deinceps die perlecturus, App. Flor. n. 16: senatum, to read over the names of all the senators, Liv. 38, 28: historiam, Suet. Claud. 41. *Absol.*: sine perlegam, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 104.

per-lēpīdē, adv. *very pleasantly or prettily*: narrare, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 46.

per-lēpīdus, a, um, *adj.* *very pretty*: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 53 dub.

per-lēvis, e, *adj.* *very light, very slight*: momentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

perlēviter, adv. *very lightly, very slightly*: commotus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

perlībēns (periubens), entis, *Part.* [perlībet]. II. *A dj.*: *very willing, feeling pleasure*: ausculto perlubens, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 50: me perlubente allisus est, to my great delight, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

perlībenter, adv. (perlubenter), *very willingly, with great pleasure*: Cic. Tim. 1: id. Att. 8, 14.

per-lībērālis, e, *adj.* *very well bred, very genteel*: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24.

perlībērālīter, adv. *very graciously, very liberally*: Cic. Att. 10, 4: agere, id. Rosc. Am. 37 fin.

per-lībet (lubet) 2. v. *impers.* *it is very pleasing or agreeable*: colloqui, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 53: scire, id. Rud. 2, 3, 23.

per-librātio, ōnis, f. [perlībro] *a levelling*: of water: Vitruv. 8, 6.

per-libro, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to make level, to level*: permensum et perlībratum opus, Col. 3, 13: planicies non perlībrata, sed exigue prona, not level, not horizontal, id. 2, 2. II. *Transf.* *to poise and hurl* (poet.): saevamque bipennem perlībrans mediae fronti, Sil. 2, 189: hastam, id. 5, 321: jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id. 15, 699.

per-licet, 2. v. *impers.* *it is perfectly allowable*: Not. Tir. p. 35.

perlīcio, v. pellicio.

per-līmo, v. a. *to file; hence, to sharpen, make clearer*: oculorum speciem, Vitruv. 5, 9 med.

per-līno, for perlino, *to besmear*: custos novum loculamentum perlīniat, Col. 9, 12, 2 dub.

per-līno, no *perf.*, lītum, 3. v. a. *to smear all over*: pice liquida perlīnuntur, Col. 7, 5: perlīnetur, Pall. 3, 30: servulum melle perlītum alligavit arbori, App. M. 8, p. 211: crudelitate sanguinis perlītus, polluted, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150. (dub. al. praeditus.)

per-līquīdus, a, um, *adj.* *very liquid*: Cels. 2, 4 fin.

per-lītērātus, a, um, *adj.* *very learned*: homo, Cic. in Hieron. Ep. 2.

per-līto, avi, atum, i, v. n. *to sacrifice very auspiciously, with very favourable omens*: res divinae rite perlītatae, Valer. Antias in Gell. 1, 7: Liv. 41, 15.

Pass. impers.: primis hostilis perlītatum est, id. 36, 1: diu non perlītatum tenuerat dictatore, it being long before the sacrifices gave a favourable omen, id. 7, 8.

perlītus, a, um, *Part.* [perlīno].

per-lītērātus, v. perlītiteratus.

per-longē, adv. a very long way off, very far: perlonge est, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.

per-longinquus, a, um, adj. lingering, wearisome: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 77.

per-longus, a, um, adj. very long: via, Cic. Att. 5, 20: perlongum, adverbially, very long: Aus. Epigr. 1, 7. II. Transf. very tedious: Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 17.

perlūbens, entis, v. perlibens.

perlūbenter, adv. v. perlibenter.

perlūbet, v. perlibet.

perlūcēo, v. pelluceo.

per-luctuōsus, a, um, adj. very mournful: funus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

per-lūdo, 3, v. a., to play about: Manil. 5, 81 dub. (al. praeludere, al. pracludere).

per-lūmīno, 1, v. a. to shine through, illumine greatly: carnem caecam, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 4 med.

per-lūo (pelluo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4), ūi, ātum, 3, v. a. to wash thoroughly, wash off: manus unda, Ov. F. 5, 435: aliquid aqua marina, Col. 12, 20: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61: sudore perlutus, bathed in perspiration, App. M. 2, p. 129. 2. Reflect. to wash oneself, to bathe: in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4.

perlūsōrius, a, um, adj. [perludo] sportive, in sport, in jest: Judicium, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 14 (dub. al. prolusorium).

per-lustro, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. to purify or hallow completely: sulphure et bitumine aliquid perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11. II. to go or wander all through, to traverse completely: hostium agros, Liv. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vell. 2, 106. III. to view all over, to examine, survey: omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9: perlustrans diu oculis, id. 23, 46. Fig.: aliquid animo, Cic. Part. 11: perlustra mea dicta, examine, consult, Stat. S. 4, 3, 147.

perlūtus, a, um, Part. [perluo].

per-mācēo, 2, v. n. to be very thin, very weak: Enn. in Fest. s. v. trifax.

per-mācer, cra, crum, adj. very lean: caro domestica, Cels. 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, n. 2.

per-mācēro, 1, v. a. to soften thoroughly: calculos, to slake completely, Vitruv. 7, 2, 1.

per-mādēfācio, 3, v. a. to wet through, to drench: amor perma defecit cor meum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 63.

per-mādesco, dūi, 3, v. n. incep. to become thoroughly wet, quite moist: quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, Col. 2, 4: Prud. στέφ. 10, 1010.

II. Fig. to grow soft or effeminate: deliciis, Sen. Ep. 20 fin.: enervata felicitate animi perma desunt, id. Prov. 4.

per-maestus (moestus), a, um, adj. greatly afflicted or dejected: interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23.

per-magnificus, a, um, adj. very sumptuous, very magnificent: convivium, Vulg. Esth. 2, 18.

per-magnus, a, um, adj. very great: accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17: hereditas, id. Verr. 1, 10: numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: beneficium, Cic. Agr. 2, 2. Neutr. absol. permagnum, something very great: id. Tusc. 1, 46: permagni interest, id. Part. 24: in tmesi: per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, id. Att. 10, 1: decumas permagno vendere, at a very high price, id. Verr. 3, 39 fin.

per-mālē, adv. very badly: pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19 dub. (al. male).

per-mānanter, adv. by flowing through: Lucr. 6, 916.

per-mānasco, 3, v. n. incep. [permano] to flow to. Fig. to penetrate to: ad aliquem permanascere, to reach his ears, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

per-mānēo, mapi, mansum, 2, v. n. to continue or persist in staying: constr. usu, with in and abl., also with abl.: Seleucus in maritima ora permanens, Liv. 37, 21: eodem loco permanere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15. II. Fig. to continue, endure, persist, persevere:

ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: Sall. J. 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2: in pristina sententia, id. Att. 1, 20: in officio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: in libertate, ib. 3, 8. With abl.: spe atque fiducia, id. B. C. 1, 20. With ad: solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov. A. Am. 2, 120. With in and acc.: ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, id. Tr. 4, 10, 73. With gen.: virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep. 76.

per-māno, avi, ātum, 1, v. n. to flow through, press through, penetrate: in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum liquidus humor, Lucr. 1, 349: permanat calor argentum, id. 1, 495. II. Transf.: to flow to, to penetrate to, to reach: succus permanat ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: venenum in omnes partes corporis permanat, id. Cluent. 62: quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, Lucr. 1, 123. III. Fig.: amor usque in pectus permanavit, Pl. Most. 1, 63: conclusiunculae ad sensus non permanentes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permanent, id. Balb. 25: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc. 4, 1: hoc ad plures permanaverat, Caes. B. C. 2, 29. (ii) permanere palam, to be divulged, become known: Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 25.

permansio, ōnis, f. [permaneo] a remaining, persisting: nunquam mandata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54.

per-mārinus, a, um, adj. that accompanies through the sea: lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea, Liv. 40, 52.

per-mātūresco, rūi, 3, v. n. incep. to become quite ripe, to ripen fully: ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov. M. 4, 165.

per-mātūro, 1, v. n. to become quite ripe: ubi permaturavit (al. permaturuit), Hyg. Fab. 136.

per-mātūrus, a, um, adj. quite ripe: Col. 12, 48: Cels. 6, 13.

permaximē, adv. very greatly, particularly: Cato R. R. 38, 4.

per-maximus, a, um, adj. very great indeed, extremely great: solitudo, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 21.

permeābilis, e, adj. [permeo] that can be passed through, passable: latitudo, Sol. 47.

permeātor, ōris, m. [id.] he that passes through: Tert. Apol. 21.

per-mēdiocris, e, adj. very moderate: motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.

per-mēditātus, a, um, adj. well-prepared, well trained: Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 39.

per-mensio, ōnis, f. [permetior] a measuring out: terrae, geometry, Mart. Cap. 7 init.

permensus, a, um, Part. [permetior].

per-mēo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. to go or pass through, to cross, traverse: Euphrates medium Babylonem permecans, Plin. 5, 26, 21: Alpheus in ea insula sub ima maria permeat, id. 31, 5, 30: saxa et sagittae longius in hostes permeabant, Tac. A. 15, 9: permeato amne, Amm. 21, 13. Pass. impers.: iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13. 2. Transf. to go forwards, go on: Col. 11, 1. II. Fig. to penetrate, pervade: intelligentia per omnia ea permeat, Cic. Acad. 2, 37 fin.

per-mērēo, ūi, 2, v. n. to serve one's time as a soldier: Stat. S. 1, 4, 73.

per-mētior, mensus, 4, v. a. dep. to measure through, measure out, measure: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempeda, Cic. Acad. 2, 41, 126. Part. perf. in pass. signif. measured out: permensum et perlustratum opus, Col. 3, 13 fin.: App.

M. 8, p. 209. II. Transf. to travel through, traverse: permensus est viam ad vos, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 49: Siciliae oras errabundus permiciens, Sen. Con. ad Polyb. 36: classibus aequor, Virg. Aen. 3, 157: iter, Stat. S. 1, 2, 202: secula, to live through, Mart. 9, 30: gradatim permensis honoribus, App. M. 10, p. 247.

per-mētūens, entis, Part. greatly fearing, dreading: poenas Danaum permētuens (al. praemetuens), Virg. Aen. 2, 572.

per-mīlito, avi, 1, v. n. to serve one's time as a soldier: Ulp. Dig. 27, 1, 9.

per-mingo, nxi, 3, v. a. to be piss transf. i. q. paedare: Hor. S. 1, 2, 44.

per-mīnimus, a, um, adj. exceedingly small: pars, Juven. 3, 584.

per-mīnūtus, a, um, adj. very small, very trifling: Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30 (al. minuta).

per-mīrābilis, e, adj. very wonderful: Aug. Genes. ad litt. 1, 10.

per-mīrandus, a, um, adj. very wonderful: in tmesi: per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6.

per-mīrus, a, um, adj. very wonderful: ut mihi permirum videatur, quemquam exstare, Cic. Div. 2, 47. In tmesi: per mihi mirum visum est, id. de Or. 1, 49.

per-misceo, scūi, stum and xtum, 2, v. a. to mix or mingle together: naturam cum materia, Cic. Tim. 7: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38: omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, id. Or. 57: gagates lapis cerae permixtus strumis medetur, Plin. 36, 19, 34: coeptanti attollere corpus totum permiscuit enssem, plunged his whole sword into his body, Sil. 10, 259. II. Fig. to mix or mingle together: ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. Vat. 5: tristitia laetis, Sil. 13, 385. 2. Esp. to confound, disturb, throw into confusion: Cic. Verr. 2, 50: omnia, id. Planc. 17: omnia divina humanaeque jura permiscuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 fin.: Graeciam, Cic. Or. 9: omnia gravi timore, Flor. 1, 18.

permissio, ōnis, f. [permitto] a giving up, yielding; an unconditional surrender: Liv. 37, 7. In rhetor.: Auct. Her. 4, 29: Quint. 9, 2, 25. II. Esp. leave, permission (rare): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.

permissor, ōris, m. [id.] he who permits: mali, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

permissus, a, um, Part. [permitto].

II. Subst. permissum, i, n. a permission: utor permissio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45.

permissus, ūs, m. [id.] leave, permission: permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: permissu tuo, id. Verr. 3, 80.

per-mītis, e, adj. very mild: sorba, Col. 12, 41.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a. to let go through, suffer to pass through: fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. 1, 24, 1. II. Transf. to let go, let loose, let run: equos permittunt in hostem, Liv. 3, 61: se incautius in hostem, i. e. to rush upon, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: multi ex summo se permitterent, sprang down, Sisenn. in Non. 162, 5: gregem campo, to turn out into, Nem. Eccl. 7. Reflect.: odor permittitur longius, spreads farther, Lucr. 4, 688: deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, extends, Mela, 1, 19, 20. 2. Esp. to send away, export: caseos trans maria, Col. 7, 8. (ii) to let fly, cast, hurl: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 282: longius tela, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: quacumque datur permittere visus, to direct, Sil. 3, 514.

III. Fig. to let loose, let go: tributum, to make free use of, exercise without reserve, Liv. 2, 56: se ad aliquam rem, to strive after, Gell. 6, 16.

2. to give up, leave, surrender, commit: totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: aliquid potestatem infinitam, id. Agr. 2, 13: aliquem iudicium

potestati, id. Font. 14: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: fortunas suas fidei alicujus, id. B. G. 5, 3: alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall. J. 103: permissum ipsi erat, faceret quod vellet, Liv. 24, 14. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: to give up or surrender oneself: se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi R. permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: se suaeque omnia eorum potestati permittere, ib. 31: se in deditioem consulis, Liv. 8, 20. 3. to give leave, allow, suffer, *permit*: neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: tibi permitto respondere, id. N. D. 3, 1: ipsis iudicibus conjecturam facere, id. Verr. 5, 9: ibi permissio, ut seu dicere prius, seu audire mallet, Liv. 34, 31: ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 12: si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28. 4. to concede, relinquish: permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, allow, concede, Cic. Sull. 16: inimicitias cum aliquo susceptas temporibus republicae, to sacrifice them in consideration of the state of the country, id. Sest. 33.

permixtē, adv. *confusely, promiscuously*: Cic. Inv. 1, 22: id. Part. 7.

permixtim, adv. *confusedly, promiscuously*: Prud. *σρεφ.* 11, 191.

permixtio (**permistio**), ōnis, f. [*permisceo*] a mixing together, a mixture: Cic. Tim. 12. II. a confusion, disturbance: reipublicae permixtio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

permixtus (**permistus**), a, um, Part. [*permisceo*]. II. Adj.: *promiscuous*: permixta caedes, Lucr. 3, 644: id. 5, 1312. 2. filled: permixtus dolore, App. M. 9, p. 235.

per-mōdestus, a, um, adj. *very moderate, very modest*: homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: verba sensu permodesto, Tac. A. 1, 7.

per-mōdicē, adv. *very little*: Col. 5, 11, 7.

per-mōdicus, a, um, adj. *very moderate, very small*: locus, Suet. Aug. 6: res familiaris, id. Tib. 47.

per-moestus, a, um, v. *permaestus*. **permolestē**, adv. *with much trouble, or vexation*: permolesto ferre aliquid, Cic. Verr. 4, 58: id. Att. 15, 17.

per-molestus, a, um, adj. *very troublesome*: atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

per-mollis, e, adj. *very soft*: quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65.

per-mōlo, 3. v. a. to grind up: piperis grana, Seren. Samm. 19, 334. II. Transf.: alienas uxores, Hor. S. 1, 2, 34.

per-monstrans, antis, Part. [*monstro*] showing accurately, explaining: Amm. 18, 6.

per-mōrior, 3. v. n. dep. to die: Commod. Instruct. 27.

per-mōror, 1. v. n. dep. to delay or tarry long: Not. Tir. p. 104.

per-mōtātus, a, um, Part. *greatly moved, violently excited*: vino permotati, Commod. Instruct. 12.

per-mōtio, ōnis, f. [*permovéo*] a moving, exciting, excitement: fig.: mentis permotio, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: permotionis causa, in order to move or stir the feelings, id. de Or. 2, 53. II. Esp. absol. an emotion of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, id. Acad. 2, 44, 135.

per-mōtus, a, um, Part. [*permovéo*].

per-mōvéo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move or stir up thoroughly: mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 726: terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12: resinae uncias tres dolio immergunt et permovent, stir about, shake up, Pall. 11, 14. II. Fig. of the mind, to move deeply; to stir up, excite; to induce, persuade, prevail on, influence, etc. si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspensula denique non permovent, Cic. Verr. 3, 62: in commovendis iudiciis, his sensibus permoveor, id. de Or. 2, 45: mentem iudicium, id. Or. 38: aliquem sollicitationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: labore

itineris, id. B. G. 7, 40: sive iracundia, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic. Att. 10, 4: plebes domiandi studio permota, Sall. C. 33: mente permotus, in an ecstasy or phrensy, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 129. 2. to stir up, raise, excite a passion: invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras permovere, Tac. A. 1, 21.

per-mulcō, si, sum, and ctum, 2. v. a. to rub gently, to stroke: aliquem manu, Ov. F. 4, 551: barbam, Liv. 5, 41: alicui malas, Suet. Ner. 1: comas, Ov. M. 2, 733. II. Transf. to touch gently: aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, blows softly upon, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: arteriae leni voce permulsae, Auct. Her. 3, 12: medicata lumina virga, Ov. M. 1, 716. 2. to soften: cerapicem lenitate permulcet, Pall. 10, 11.

III. Fig. to charm, please, delight: sensum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 2, 10: aures, id. Or. 49: aliquem permulcere atque allicere, id. de Or. 2, 78. 2. to soothe, appease, allay: senectutem, id. de Sen. 2: eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: iram alicujus, Liv. 39, 23: aliquem mitibus verbis, Tac. A. 2, 34: comitate militum, ib. 1, 29.

permulctus, a, um, Part. [*permulceo*].

permulsio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a stroking: manuum, Noh. 1. v. mansuetum.

permulsus, a, um, Part. [*permulceo*].

permulto, adv. *very much, by far*: permulto clariora, Cic. Div. 2, 61.

per-multus, a, um, adj. *very much, very many*: nescio quantum attulit; verum haud permultum attulit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 86: permultae partes, Varr. L. L. 8, 1: imitatores, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: permulta rogatus fecit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 97. 2. permultum, adverb. *very much*: permultum ante, very frequently before, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: permultum interest, id. Off. 1, 8.

per-mundo, 1. v. a. to cleanse thoroughly: Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

per-mundus, a, um, adj. *very cleanly*: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnio, īvi, or īi, ītum, 4. v. a. to fortify completely, to finish fortifying: quae munimenta inchoaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunitas Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15: castris permunitis, Liv. 7, 16: locorum opportuna permunit, Tac. A. 4, 24.

per-mūtatio, ōnis, f. [*permuto*] a changing, altering, change: magna rerum permutatio, Cic. Sest. 34: temporum, id. Parad. 6: defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41. II. an exchanging, exchange, barter: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21: haec res permutationem non recipit, Papin. Dig. 30, 1, 51: rerum, Paul. Dig. 19, 5, 5. Of exchanging money, negotiating a bill of exchange: Cic. Fam. 3, 5: id. Att. 5, 13. 2. In rhetoric. an exchanging of one expression for another, permutation: Auct. Her. 4, 34.

per-mūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change throughout, to alter or change completely: sententiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: omnem reipublicae statum, id. Leg. 3, 9. 2. to turn about, turn round: arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16: id. 16, 40, 77. II. to interchange, exchange one thing for another: nomina inter se, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 19: domum, id. Pers. 4, 5, 8: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80: virus ut hoc alio fallax permutat odore, Mart. 6, 93: plumbum gemmis, for precious stones, Plin. 34, 17, 48. 2. Esp. mercant. t. t. to exchange money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, id. 33, 3, 13: illud, quod tecum permutavi, what you remitted to me by bill of exchange, Cic. Att. 5, 15: ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id. Fam. 2, 17: velim cures, ut permutetur Athenas, id. Att. 15, 15 fin. (ii) to buy: equos talentis auri permutare,

Plin. 6, 31, 36: serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex, id. 12, 21, 45.

perna, ae, f. = *πέρνα*, a haunch or ham together with the leg: of men: his (militibus) pernas succidit, Enn. in Fest. s. v. supernati. 2. Of animals, esp. of swine: a salted leg of pork, a ham, a gammon of bacon: addito ungulam de perna, Cato R. R. 158: frigida, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 25: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Mart. 10, 48: aprina, Apic. 8, 1: ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49. II. Transf. of things of a similar shape: a kind of shell-fish, the same as Pinna, Pinna nobilis, Linn.: pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54.

2. the limb of a tree: stolones cum perna sua avelluntur, id. 17, 10, 13. [Cf. *Sama charna*, "the foot."]

us, īi, m. [*perna*] a ham: Inscr.

per-narro, 1. v. a. to narrate completely: pernarro, ἀφηγοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

per-navigātus, a, um, Part. sailed through or over: Plin. 2, 67, 67.

per-necessārius, a, um, adj. *very necessary*: tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21. II. very closely connected: homo, id. Fl. 6.

per-necessē, adj. indecl. indispensably necessary: Cic. pro Tull. fragm. 49.

per-nēco, avi, 1. v. a. to kill or slay outright: Aug. Serm. 17 (21).

per-nēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to deny altogether or flatly: Negas? Ly. Per-nego immo, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. Asin. 2, 2, 56: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, Cic. Coel. 27. II. to refuse or decline altogether: Catoni populus R. praeturam negavit, consulum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17: Mart. 4, 82.

per-nēo, nēvi, nētum, 2. v. a. to spin out, spin to an end, poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89.

per-nētus, a, um, Part. [*perneo*].

per-niciābilis, e, adj. [*perniciēs*] destructive, ruinous, pernicious: id perniciabile reo, Tac. A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt. 7, 3.

per-niciālis, e, adj. [*id.*] destructive, deadly, fatal: discidium, Lucr. 1, 451: morbi, Liv. 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5.

per-niciēs, ēi, f. (gen. pernicii or pernici) Sisenn. in Gell. 9, 14, 12: Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc. to Gell. 9, 14. Dat. pernicie, Liv. 5, 13) [*perneco*] destruction, ruin, disaster, calamity: quanta in pernicie siet, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 29: de pernicie populi R. et exitio huius urbis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5: neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, Cic. Mur. 28: in apertum perniciem incurrere, id. N. D. 3, 27: machinari alicui perniciem, Sall. C. 18: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac. A. 1, 74: perniciēs in accusatorem vertit, ib. 11, 37: id. H. 3, 27: in nepotum perniciem, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 4. II. Meton. of a baneful person or thing: destruction, ruin, bane, pest: egredere, herilis perniciēs ex aedibus, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 3: leno, perniciēs communis adolescentum, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: perniciēs provinciae Siciliae, i. e. Verres, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, i. e. Clodius, id. Mil. 31, 84: perniciēs et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.

per-niciō, ōnis, f. destruction (for perniciēs): Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 6.

per-niciōsē, adv. destructively, ruinously, perniciously: multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 11. Comp.: Cic. Leg. 3, 14. Sup.: Aug. Ep. 39.

per-niciōsus, a, um, adj. [*perniciēs*] destructive, ruinous, baneful, pernicious: perniciōsae leges, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: morbi animi perniciōsiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: perniciōsissimum fore, Nep. Ages. 6.

pernicitas, ātis, *f.* [pernix] *nimbleness, agility, swiftness*: pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 4: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: Caes. B. C. 3, 84: pedum pernicitas, Liv. 9, 16: equorum, Tac. H. 1, 79.

perniciter, *adv.* *nimbly, quickly, swiftly*: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 63: equo desillire, Liv. 26, 4: exillire, Cat. 61, 8: alites alte perniciterque volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14.

per-niger, gra, grum, *adj.* *very black*: oculis pernigris, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 153.

pernimium, *adv.* *altogether too much*: interpretatio pernimium severa, altogether too severe, Papin. Dig. 48, 3, 2.

per-nimius, a, um, *adj.* *much too great, altogether too much*: nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28.

pernio, ōnis, *m.* [perna] *a kibe, chilblain*: Plin. 23, 3, 37: id. 3, 6, 58.

per-nitēo, 2. *v. n.* *to shine very much*: corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

perniunculus, i, *m. dim.* [pernio] *a little chilblain*: Plin. 26, 11, 66, n. 2.

pernix, icis, *adj.* *nimble, brisk, agile, quick*: pernix sum manibus, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 36: corporum pernicium, Liv. 28, 20: Virg. Aen. 11, 718: pernicis uxor Appuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 42: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuntii, ib. 3, 40: temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep. 108: saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71. With *inf.*: amata relinquere pernix, Hor. A. P. 165. [Etym. uncertain: some derive it from per and nitor.]

per-nobilis, e, *adj.* *very famous*: epigramma, Cic. Verr. 4, 57.

pernoctatio, ōnis, *f.* [pernocto] *a passing the night*: Ambros. S. 90.

per-nocto, avi, 1. *v. n.* *to stay all night long, to pass the night*: foris non est pernoctandum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetem, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 13: extra moenia, Liv. 27, 38. II. Fig.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, Cic. Arch. 7.

pernōnides, ae, *m.* [perna] *a comically-formed patronymic, qs. descended from a ham*: laridum pernonidem, a bit of ham, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 27.

per-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. *v. a.* *to examine thoroughly*: pernoscite, futurum factum existimetis, Ter. Ad. pr. 12. II. *to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of*: ingenium alicujus, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 42: facta alicujus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 29: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, Cic. Fat. 5: motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscenti, id. de Or. 1, 5.

per-nōtesco, tūi, 3. *v. n. incept.* *to become everywhere or generally known*: Ps. Quint. Decl. 3, 1. Impers. with *acc.* and *inf.*: Tac. A. 1, 23: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, ib. 14, 8.

pernōtus, a, um, *Part.* [pernosco].

per-nox, octis, *adj.* *that lasts all night*: luna pernox erat, was visible all night, was at full, Liv. 5, 28: addit et exceptas luna pernocte pruinas, by the light of the full moon, Ov. M. 7, 268: stare pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10.

per-noxiū, a, um, *adj.* *very harmful, very dangerous*: Mel. 1, 19, 10.

per-nūmero, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to count out, reckon up*: argentum, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 25: pecuniam, Liv. 28, 34 *fin.*: opes, Mart. 12, 62.

pernunculus, i, *m. dim.* [perna] *a small ham*: Not. Tir. p. 167.

pernuntio, 1. *v. a.* *to announce*: Not. Tir. p. 42.

perō, ōnis, *m.* *a kind of boot made raw hide, worn chiefly by ploughmen, etc.*: crudus, Virg. Aen. 7, 690: alto per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 185: App. M. 7, 481, Oud. (v. Smith's Ant. 889).

per-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* *very*

obscure: quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1: fama, Liv. 1, 16.

per-ōdi, ōsus sum, *defect. v. a.* *to hate greatly, to detest*: plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34: populum Rom. perosi sunt, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21: culpam, Manil. 5, 409.

per-ōdiōsus, a, um, *adj.* *very grievous or troublesome, very annoying*: lipitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

per-officiōsē, *adv.* *very obligingly, very attentively*: aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

per-ōlēo, 2. *v. n.* *to emit a penetrating odour*: Lucr. 6, 1153.

per-ōlesco, ēvi, 3. *v. n. incept.* *to grow up*: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 872 P.

perōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [perō] *wearing boots of untanned leather*: arator, Pers. 5, 102.

per-ōpācus, a, um, *adj.* *very shady*: spelunca, Lact. 1, 22.

per-opportūnē, *adv.* *very seasonably, very opportunely*: venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6 *fin.*: peropportune fortuna te obtulit, id. Verr. 5, 15: peropportune hoc cecidit, id. de Or. 2, 4.

per-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* *very seasonable, very convenient, or opportune*: diversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57 *fin.*

per-optāto, *adv.* *very much to one's wish*: peroptato nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.

per-ōpus, *n. indecl.* *very necessary*: peropus est, hunc cum ipsa colloqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 30.

per-ōrātiō, ōnis, *f.* [peroro] *the close or winding up of a speech, the peroration*: exstat ejus peroratio qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19.

perōrīga, praeuriga, and prōrīga, ae, *m.* *that has the care of a stallion*: doubtful readings, for per origam, i. e. aurigam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: Plin. 8, 42, 64.

per-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* *very ornate*: Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

per-orno, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to adorn greatly or constantly*: Tac. A. 16, 26.

per-ōro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to speak from beginning to end, to plead or argue throughout*: contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic. Quint. 24: a Quinto Hortensio causa est P. Sestii perorata, id. Sest. 2: et breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv. 34, 31: jus perorandi, Tac. A. 2, 30. II. *Esp. to bring a speech to a close, to wind up*: strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, Cic. Att. 4, 2: alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id. de Or. 2, 19: dicta est a me causa et perorata, id. Coel. 29: perorata narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 15: quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, Cic. Acad. 2, 48. 2. *In gen.*: *to bring to an end; to conclude, finish*: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur iudicium, id. Verr. 2, 29: de qua cum dixerō totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, ib. 3, 66.

per-oscūlor, 1. *v. dep.* *to kiss again and again*: hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart. 8, 81 (*al. deosculatur*).

perōsus, a, um, *part.* [perodi] *hating greatly, detesting*: lucem perosi, Virg. Aen. 6, 435: genus omne femineum, ib. 9, 141: Creten longumque perosus exsilium, Ov. M. 8, 183: ignem, ib. 2, 379: superbiam perosos regis, Liv. 3, 39: Val. Max. 3, 3, 1. II. *Pass. thoroughly hated, or hateful*: veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*: nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg. Vel. 16.

per-pāco, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* *to quiet completely, reduce to quietness*: omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: Perennos perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12.

per-pallidus, a, um, *adj.* *very pale*: color, Cels. 2, 6.

per-parcē, *adv.* *very sparingly or parsimoniously*: et quod dicendum hic siet, tu quoque perparce nimium, are altogether too sparing, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 24.

per-pārum, *adv.* *very little*: Veg. Vet. 3, 3.

per-parvulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *very little, very small*: sigilla, Cic. Verr. 4, 43.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj.* *very small*: semina, Lucr. 3, 217: quae et cum assunt perparva sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: culpa, id. Deiot. 3: controversia, id. Leg. 1, 20.

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3. *v. a.* *to graze, pasture*: Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 95.

per-pascor, 3. *v. dep.* *to lay waste, devastate*: fluvius perpascitur agros, Sever. Aetn. 489.

perpastus, a, um, *part.* [perpasco].

II. *Adj.* *well fed, in good condition*: canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

per-pauculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* *very little, very few*: deduxit in Academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj.* *very little, very few*: si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: perpauca loquens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 18. *Sup.*: Col. 3, 20 *fin.*

per-paululum, i, *n.* *a very little indeed*: perpaululum loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35.

per-paulum (paullum), *adv.* *a very little indeed*: declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 6,

per-pauper, eris, *adj.* *very poor*: Cic. Att. 6, 3.

per-pauxillum, i, *n.* *a very little*: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

per-pāvēfācio, 3. *v. a.* *to frighten very much*: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

per-pēdiō, 4. *v. a.* *to hinder, impede*: Att. in Non. 238, 18.

per-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3. *v. a.* *to strike or push violently*; alii perpellit pedem, Naev. in Isid. Orig. 1, 26. II.

Fig. to drive, compel, constrain, prevail upon: si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi: sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorum cluet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 24: nunquam destitit suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, Liv. 29, 23: id. 32, 32: Antonium perpulerat ne contra rempublicam sentiret, Sall. C. 26. With *inf.*: Mithridates Pharasmanem pepulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac. A. 6, 33: ib. 11, 29.

perpendiculāris, e, and **perpendiculārius**, a, um, *adj.* [perpendicularum] *perpendicular*: Front. exposit form. p. 32.

perpendiculātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who uses a plumb-line*: Vict. Epit. 14.

perpendiculātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *perpendicular*: Mart. Cap. 6, 193.

perpendiculum, i, *n.* [perpendo] *a plummet, plumb-line*: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, to examine by a plumb-line, Cic. Verr. 1, 51: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, perpendicularly, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: perpendiculo respondere, opp. to habere proclinationes, Vitruv. 6, 11. II. *Fig.*: ad perpendiculum seque suosque habuit, Aus. Parent. 5.

per-pendo, pendī, pensum, 3. *v. a.* *to weigh carefully or exactly*: Gell. 20, 1. II. *Fig. to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider*: aliquid acri iudicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, ib. 36 *fin.*: hoc non arte aliqua perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37: quid in amicitia fieri oportet quae tota veritate perpenditur, which is considered or esteemed altogether according to its truth, id. Am. 26: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3 *fin.*: perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 13: homo iudicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52.

perpensatio, ōnis, *f.* [perpenso] *an exact weighing, a careful consideration*: honorum atque officiorum, Gell. 2, 2.

perpensē, *adv.* *with deliberation, deliberately*: Comp.: Amm. 26, 5 *fin.*

perpenso, 1. *v. a.* [perpendo] *to*

weigh carefully. Fig. to ponder, consider: Amm. 19, 11.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.* [*perpendo*]. **perperam**, adv. [*perperus*] *wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely:* loqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: dicere aliquid, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 18: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8: recte an perperam iudicare, id. Caecin. 24: Suet. Aug. 92: pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. 2. *erroneously, by mistake:* Varr. R. R. 1, 69: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 10.

perpērē, adv. *wrongly, falsely:* opinionēs perperē praesumptae, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 1.

perpēritūdo, inis, *f.* [*perperus*] *heedlessness, thoughtlessness:* Att. in Non. 150, 14.

perpērus, a, um, *adj.* = *πέρπερος* (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence in gen.) *faulty, defective, wrong:* populares, Att. in Non. 150, 12: nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6.

per-pes, ētis, *adj.* [like *perpetuus*, from *peto*] *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, perpetual:* luna proprio suo perpeti candore, App. de deo Socr. *init.*: silentium, id. Flor. n. 17: rivus cruore fluebat perpeti, Prud. Cath. 10, 42. 2. *Of time, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:* noctem perpetem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 123: nocte perpeti, Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistant, Sol. 52: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. persec. 33 *fin.*: perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 34: profanos in ignem aequē perpetem et jugem, Tert. Ap. 18.

perpersicius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [*perpetior*] *patient, enduring:* etiam a duro et perspersicio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53: Socrates perpersicius senex, ib. 104.

perpersio, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] *a bearing, suffering, enduring:* harum rerum perpersio, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: laborum, id. Inv. 2, 54: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15: fortitudinis patientia et perpersio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67.

perpersicius, a, um, *v.* perpersicius. **perpersus**, a, um, *Part.* [*perpetior*]. **perpētīm**, adv. *constantly, without intermission, perpetually:* ulcus perpetim (al. perpetuo) humore manans, Plin. 20, 6, 21: App. Apol. p. 321.

per-pētior, pessus, 3. *v. n.* and *a. dep.* [*patior*] *to bear with patience or firmness; to stand out, abide, endure:* animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potest, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: mendicitatem, id. Fin. 5, 11: affirmavi quidvis me perpersurum, id. Fam. 2, 16: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpersu, id. Fin. 4, 26: difficultates, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: perpersi omnium rerum inopiam, id. B. C. 1, 84: audax omnia perpeti gens humana, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: fulmina, noctem, imbres perpetimur Danai, Ov. M. 14, 472. With an *impers.* subject: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. 2. With *acc.* and *inf.* *to endure, suffer, permit:* allam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 17: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 621.

perpetrābilis, e, *adj.* [*perpetro*] *that may be done, allowable, permissible:* Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpetrātio, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] *a performing, committing, perpetration:* Tert. Poen. 3.

perpetrātor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *a committer, perpetrator:* peccati, Aug. Civ. D. 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-petro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [*patro*] *to carry through, effect, accomplish, perpetrate:* opus, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 24: prima parte (operis) perpetrata, Varr. L. L. 7, 6 *fin.*: caedem, Liv. 1, 6: pacem, id. 33, 21: perpetratum iudicium, id. 1, 6: ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, Tac.

H. 4, 51: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3. With *inf.*: nisi id efficere perpetrat, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 12.

perpētūālis, e, *adj.* [*perpetuus*] *that prevails everywhere, universal:* Quint. 2, 13, 14.

perpētūārius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *always employed, constantly engaged:* mullo, Sen. Apocol. med. Subst. perpetuarius, ii, *m.* *a fee-farmer, hereditary tenant:* Cod. Justin. 11, 70, 5.

perpētūitas, ātis, *f.* [*id.*] *uninterrupted or continual duration or succession, continuity, perpetuity:* non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, i. e. *from their consistency*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10: ad perpetuitatem, *for ever*, id. Off. 2, 7: in vitae perpetuitate, *through the whole course of our lives*, ib. 1, 33: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession*, id. de Or. 3, 49: sermonis, ib. 2, 54. In *plur.*: opacae etuitates, *unbroken tracts of land*, Itr. 2, 10.

perpētūito, 1. *v. a. freq.* [*perpetuo*] *to cause to continue, to perpetuate:* libertatem ut perpetuitassint, Enn. in Non. 150, 30.

perpētūo, adv. *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* perpetuo perire, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 13: opinionem retinere, Cic. Agr. 3, 1: loquens, id. Acad. 2, 19: Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

perpētūo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [*perpetuus*] *to cause to continue, to make perpetual, perpetuate:* amator qui perpetuat data, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: iudicium potestatem perpetuandam putavit, id. Sull. 22: *Qui te perpetuent, may the gods preserve you!* a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lamp. Alex. Sev. 6.

perpētūus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* *perpetuior*, Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P. *Sup.* *perpetuissimus*, ib.) [*peto*] *going on or continuing throughout, unbroken, uninterrupted:* sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato R. R. 33: agmen, Cic. Pis. 22: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: palus, id. B. G. 7, 26: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: perpetuis soliti patres considerare mensis, Virg. Aen. 7, 176: Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23: oratio perpetua, *opp.* to altercatio, Cic. Att. 1, 16: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 4: perpetua historia, *a continuous or general history*, id. Fam. 5, 12: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, id. Cat. 4, 9: lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15: stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, ib. 2, 21: perpetui scrinia Silli, *of the immortal Silius*, Mart. 6, 64. Hence, in *perpetuum* (*sc.* *tempus*), *for ever, in perpetuity:* in perpetuum comprimī, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48. So, in *perpetuum modum*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 5. 2. *whole, entire:* diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *this whole day*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: vespitur Aeneas perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. Aen. 8, 182.

3. *universal, general:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2, 33: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipi posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2: ne id quidem perpetuum est, *does not always hold good*, Cels. 2, 10. 2. In *augury*, *perpetua fulmina, perpetual lightnings*, i. e. *whose prognostics refer to one's whole life*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.

3. In *grammar*, *perpetuus modus, the infinitive mode*, Diom. p. 331 P. 4. In *neutr. adverb. constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* Stat. 8, 1, 99.

per-pexus, a, um, *adj.* *well combed:* barba, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

per-pinguis, e, *adj.* *very fat:* arenae, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 45.

per-plācēo, 2. *v. n.* *to please greatly:* ecquid placeant, me rogas? immo hercle

vero perplacent, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 4: *ca* (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

per-plānus, a, um, *adj.* *very plain:* expositio, Diom. p. 431 P.

perplexābilis, e, *adj.* [*perplexor*] *perplexing:* verbum, *obscure, ambiguous*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 47.

perplexābilit̄er, adv. *in a perplexing manner, perplexingly:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

lexē, adv. *confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely:* perplexe loqui, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv. 6, 13. *Comp.*: perplexius errare, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 847.

perplexim, adv. *intricately, confusedly, perplexedly:* Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 18.

perplexio, ōnis, *f.* [*plecto*] *perplexity, ambiguity:* Porc. Latro. decl. in Cat. 33.

perplexitas, ātis, *f.* [*perplexus*] *perplexity, obscurity:* Amm. 18, 6.

perplexor, 1. *v. dep.* [*id.*] *to make confusion, cause perplexity:* Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* *entangled, intricate, confused:* figurae, Lucr. 2, 101: foramina linguae, id. 4, 623: iter silvae, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: Plin. 9, 2, 1.

II. *Fig. intricate, confused, ambiguous, obscure:* sermones, Liv. 40, 5: perplexius carmen, id. 25, 12: perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 *fin.*: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57: ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13.

per-plīcātus, a, um, *Part.* *interlaced, entangled; in tmesī:* Lucr. 2, 394.

per-plōro, 1. *v. n.* *to weep greatly:* Inscr. Grut. 928, 11.

per-plūo (old form, *perplouere*, in Fest. s. v. *patera*), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* I. *Neutr. to rain through, rain in:* circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato R. R. 155. 2. *to let the rain through, admit the rain:* venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 30: quum coenaculum perplueret, Quint. 6, 3, 64. *Fig.*: benefacta benefactis aliis perlegito, ne perpluant, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 46.

II. *Act. to rain anything through or into. Fig.*: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained into*, id. Most. 1, 3, 6. 2. *to sprinkle profusely with:* crocus capellas odore perpluit, App. M. 10, p. 255.

per-pōlio, Ivi, itum, 4. *v. a.* *to polish well:* aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

II. *Fig. to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to:* opus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: perpolire et absolvere aliquid, id. Tim. 13: perpolire atque conficere, id. de Or. 2, 28: perpoliendi labor, id. Balb. 7: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolles, id. Fam. 5, 12.

perpōlitio, ōnis, *f.* [*perpolio*] *a thorough polishing, elaborating:* Auct. Her. 4, 13.

perpōlitissimē, *Sup. adv.* *in a very polished manner:* perfecte et perpōlitissime absolutae, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

perpōlitus, a, um, *Part.* [*perpolio*].

II. *Adj.*: *thoroughly polished or refined:* homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: literis perpolitus, id. Pis. 29: vita perpolita humanitate, *opp.* to immanis, id. Sest. 42: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 8: explicatio, ib. 2, 27.

per-pōpūlor, atus, 1. *v. a. dep.* *to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate:* agrum Placentinum, Liv. 34, 56: Tac. A. 14, 26. *Part. perf. in pass. signif.*: perpopulato agro, Liv. 22, 9.

per-porto, 1. *v. a.* *to carry over:* praedam Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46 *fin.*

perpōtatio, ōnis, *f.* [*perpoto*] *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout:* intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic. Pis. 10: Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

per-pōtior, 4. *v. n. dep.* *In law: to get entire possession of, to hold or enjoy completely:* with *abl.*: privilegiis, Cod. Justin. 7, 37, 2: beneficiis, ib. 12, 21, 2.

per-pōto, avi, 1. *v. a.* *to sipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse:* totos dies, Cic. Verr. 5, 33 *fin.*: perpota-rit ad vesperum, id. Phil. 2, 31. II.

to drink off: amarum absinthii laticem, Lucr. 1, 939.

perprimo, v. *perprimo*.

perpressa, ae, f. a plant, called also bacchar, q. v.: Plin. 21, 19, 77: id. 26, 8, 55.

per-primo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [*premo*] to press hard, to press perpetually: cubilia, to lie upon, Hor. Epod. 16, 38: humorem perprimit (al. *perpremit*), Sen. Ep. 99. || Of coition: Ov. A. A. 1, 394.

per-prōpērē, adv. very quickly: peri perpropere, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 10.

per-prōpinquus, a, um, adj. very near: commutatio rerum, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22 fin.

per-prosper, ōra, ōrum, adj. very prosperous: valetudo, very good, Suet. Claud. 31.

per-prūrisco, 3. v. n. incep. to itch all over: ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 20: App. M. 10, p. 249.

per-pūdesco, 3. v. n. incep. to feel great shame: Cornelia in Nep. fragm. xii., 2.

per-pugnax, ācis, adj. very pugnacious: perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Or. 1, 20 fin.

per-pulcer, cra, crum, adj. very beautiful: dona, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

per-pulsus, a, um, adj. greatly smitten: me nullis perpulsum, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 9.

per-pungō, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to pierce through: Coel. Aur. Auct. 2, 10.

per-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse or purge thoroughly, to make quite clean: alvum, Cato R. R. 115: sc, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: perpurgata ulcera, Cels. 5, 26, n. 36: perpurgatis auribus, i. e. with the greatest attention, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 179. || Fig. to clear up, explain: locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur. 26, 54. Absol.: de dote tanto magis perpurga, settle, arrange, id. Att. 12, 12.

per-pūrus, a, um, adj. very clean: lana, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28.

per-pūsellus, a, um, adj. very small: pusillus testis processit. Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (adj. or adv.), I will ask very little, or, the very little man, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

per-pūto, 1. v. a. to explain fully: argumentum alicui, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

per-quadrātus, a, um, adj. perfectly square: Vitr. 5, praef. 4.

perquam, and separ. *per quam*, adv. extremely: per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49: perquam modica civium merita, Plin. Pan. 60: perquam velim scire, very much indeed, id. Ep. 7, 27: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 16: propulsi perquam indignis modis, id. Rud. 3, 3, 9. In *imesi*: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.

per-quiēscō, 3. v. n. to rest all through, to spend in rest: totam noctem, App. M. 8, p. 211.

perquirātus, a, um, adj. [*perquiro*] greatly sought after: opusculum usquequaque perquiratum, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1 praef.

per-quiŕo, quisi, quisi, 3. v. a. [*quaero*] to ask or inquire diligently after, to make diligent search for: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 49: vasa, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterri, id. Fin. 5, 18: aditus viasque in Suevos perquirat, Caes. B. G. 6, 9. Pass. *impers.*: perquirunt a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64. || to examine: cognitionem rei, id. de Or. 3, 29.

perquisitus, comp. adv. more exactly, or accurately: conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 41 fin.

perquisitor, ōris, m. [*perquiro*] a seeker out, a hunter after: auctionum, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 61.

perquisitus, a, um, Part. [*perquiro*].

per-rāro, adv. very seldom, very rarely: si quando: id efficit, quod perraro

potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 40 fin.: perraro haec alea fallit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

per-rārus, a, um, adj. very uncommon, very rare: Liv. 29, 38: perrarum est, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

per-rēconditus, a, um, adj. very hidden or abstruse, very recondite: ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30.

perrectus, a, um, Part. [*pergo*].

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to creep or crawl through: ad praesaepia, Col. 6, 5: in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24. II. Act. to crawl through or over: tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [*perrepto*]. I. Neutr. to creep or crawl about: in omnibus latebris, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 4. II. Act. to creep or crawl through: omnes plateas perreptavi, id. Am. 4, 1, 3: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

perridiculē, adv. very laughably, very ridiculously: Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 6.

per-ridiculus, a, um, adj. very laughable, very ridiculous: doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.

per-rimōsus, a, um, adj. very full of clefts or chinks: Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1 (al. *pueminosus*).

per-rōdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to gnaw or eat through: non plures sinus perrosierint, Cels. 5, 28, 12: Plin. 34, 18, 55.

perrōgātio, ōnis, f. [*perrogo*] a decree: Inscr.

per-rōgito, 1. v. a. freq. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: defessus perrogitando advenas de natis, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634 P.

per-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to ask through in succession, to ask one after another: sententias, Liv. 29, 19: Tac. H. 4, 9. II. Transf. to carry through, to pass (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6 fin.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to break or rush through, to force one's way through: per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: in vestibulum perruperant templi, Liv. 3, 18: in triclinium usque, Suet. Oth. 8. Pass. *impers.*: nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7. B. Act. to break through, break up: ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: limina bipenni, Virg. Aen. 2, 479: laterum cratem, Ov. M. 12, 370: costam, Cels. 8, 9. 2. Esp. to force one's way through: paludem, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: media acie perrupta, Tac. H. 2, 44: perruptus hostis, id. A. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36.

II. Fig. to break through, break down, overcome: leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8: periculum, id. Part. 32: quaestiones, id. Verr. 1, 5: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 15: magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, overcome your modesty, ib. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, Part. [*perrumpo*].

persicē, adv. in Persian: loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

persicus, a, um, adj. Persian: persica malus, a peach-tree, Amygdalus persica, Linn.: Macr. S. 2, 15: also called persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17: and absol. persiens, i. f.: Col. 5, 10, 20: Pall. 1, 3: hence, persicum, i. n. a peach: Plin. 15, 11, 12.

per-saepe, adv. very often, very frequently: quod persaepe fit, Cic. Am. 20: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10. In *imesi*: per pol saepe poccas, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 16.

per-saevus, a, um, adj. very furious: flumina, Mel. 2, 5 fin.

persalsē, adv. very wittily: gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14.

per-salsus, a, um, adj. very witty: Cic. de Or. 2, 69.

persalutatio, ōnis, f. [*persaluto*] a

saluting of all, assiduous salutation: Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sālūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to salute one after another: omnes, Cic. Fl. 18: nomenclatores, Sen. Tranq. 12: deos, Phaedr. 4, 12, 4: Curt. 10, 5.

per-sanctē, adv. very sacredly or religiously: dejerare, to swear solemnly, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5: jurare, Suet. Tit. 10.

per-sāno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cure completely: ulcera, Sen. Ep. 8: vomicas, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

per-sānus, a, um, adj. perfectly sound: Cato R. R. 157 fin.

per-sāpiens, entis, adj. very wise: homo, Cic. Prov. cons. 18 fin.

persāpiēter, adv. very wisely: persapiēter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4 fin.

per-scēlērātus, a, um, adj. very vicious: Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-scīens, entis, Part. knowing well; with acc.: animum persciens, Lampr. Comm. 5.

persciēter, adv. very knowingly, very discreetly: Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. to rend asunder or in pieces: nubem, Lucr. 6, 137: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58.

per-scisco, 3. v. a. to learn thoroughly: causam tumultus, Dict. Cret. 37.

perscissus, a, um, Part. [*perscindo*].

per-scītus, a, um, adj. very clever, very fine; in *imesi*: quod apud Catonem est, per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: per ecastor scitus puer, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6.

per-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write in full or at length (without abbreviation of the characters): verbo non perscripto, not being written in full, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 10, 1: in M. Catonis quarta Origine ita perscriptum est, unwritten in full, Gell. 10, 1: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5.

II. Transf. to give a full account or report of in writing: rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: perscribit in literis hostes ab se discessisse, ib. 49: orationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: decere existimavi, unam ex tam multis orationem perscribere, Sall. J. 30: hoc velle diligentius omnia . . . perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 13: hoc perscriptum in monumentis veteribus reperietis, id. Agr. 2, 32: res populi R. a primordio urbis, Liv. 1, 1: Hor. S. 1, 4, 54. 2. to write or note down, to enter, register: quoniam nondum perscriptum est S. C. ex memoria vobis quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57. So esp. of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, id. Rosc. Com. 1. 3. to make over in writing, to assign: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: Cic. Fl. 19: si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42. 4. to draw a line across: as numus est libralis et per I perscriptam notatur †: dupondius numus est bilibris per duas II perscriptas H, etc. . . denarius quoque decem librarum numus per X perscriptam notatur †, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptio, ōnis, f. [*perscribo*] a writing down, an entry: perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11. II. a making over in writing, an assignment: id. Att. 12, 51 fin.: haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, ib. 4, 18.

per-scriptito, 1. v. a. freq. to write down: Ter. de syllab. p. 2391 P. (al. *praescriptitare*).

perscriptor, ōris, m. [*perscribo*] one who makes entries in books: fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 3, 72.

perscriptura, ae, f. [*id.*] a drawing up, a writing: quum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, adicere, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 3: (al. quum testamentum faciunt, perscripturam adicere).

perscriptus, a, um, Part. [*perscribo*].

perscrutatio, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor] *a searching through, an examination, investigation*: profundū perscrutatio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9 *fin.*

perscrutator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator*: Capitol Max. 1.

per-scrūto, for perscrutor: hunc perscrutavi, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 30: Amm. 17, 4.

per-scrūtor, atus, *r. v. dep. to search through, examine*: speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 4, 21: arcus muliebres, id. Off. 2, 7. **II.** *Fig. to examine into, investigate*: sententiam scriptoris, id. Inv. 2, 44: naturam rationemque criminum, id. Flacc. 8.

per-sculptus, a, um, *Part. carved, engraved*: lapides, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 377.

persēa, ae, *f.* = *περσέα*, *a sacred tree in Egypt and Persia*, referred by Sprengel to the Cordia Myxa, Linn.; by others to Balanites Aegyptiaca, Delill.: Plin. 13, 9, 15.

per-sēco, cul, ctum, *r. v. a. to cut up, extirpate; to cut out*. *Fig.* vitium, Liv. 40, 19 *fin.*: rei publicae vomicae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 15: rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature*, Cic. Acad. 2, 39.

persector, *r. v. a. dep. [persequor] to follow or pursue eagerly, to investigate*: Lucr. 4, 1007.

persēcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a following after, a chase, pursuit*: bestiae, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 44: App. M. 4, p. 155. **II.** *Transf. a prosecution, action, suit*: Cic. Or. 41, 141: Flor. Dig. 46, 4, 18.

2. *a persecution of Christians*: De fuga in persecutione, the title of a treatise by Tertullian. **3.** *a following up, prosecution*: negotii, App. M. 10, p. 252.

persēcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a pursuer*: flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Albin. 11.

2. *a persecutor of Christians*: Lact. de Mort. persecut. 1. **II.** *a prosecutor, plaintiff*: Macer. Dig. 48, 3, 7.

persēcūtōrius, *v. persecutorius.*

persēcūtrix, icis, *f.* [persequor] *she that pursues or persecutes*: Aug. Consens. Evang. 1, 25.

persēcūtus and **persēquūtus**, a, um, *Part. [persequor]*.

per-sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, *2. v. n. to remain sitting, to sit or stay long*: Lucr. 1, 307: in equo dies noctesque persequendo, Liv. 45, 39: qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, Sen. Ep. 108: etiam meride, Suet. Claud. 34.

per-segnis, e, *adj. very sluggish or inactive*: proedium, Liv. 25, 15.

per-sēnesco, nūi, *3. v. n. incep. to grow old*: ibi persenuit, Eutr. 1, 11.

per-sēnex, is, *adj. very old*: Suet. Gramm. 9.

per-sēnilis, e, *adj. very old or aged*: aetas, Vulg. Ios. 23, 1.

per-sentiō, si, sum, *4. v. a. to perceive plainly*: Virg. Aen. 4, 90: App. M. 7, p. 193. **II.** *to feel deeply*: pectore curas, Virg. Aen. 4, 448.

per-sentisco, *3. v. n. incep. to begin to perceive clearly*: ubi possem persentiscere, nisi essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43. **II.** *to feel deeply*: viscera persentiscunt, Lucr. 3, 250.

persēphōnium, ii, *n.* = *περσεφόνιον*, *wild poppy*: App. Herb. 53.

per-sēquax, ācis, *adj. eagerly pursuing*: ales oculis persequax, App. Flor. n. 23: in reatu pervestigando, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

persēquens, entis, *Part. [persequor]*. **II.** *Adj.: a pursuer, practitioner*: flagitii, Pl. Cas. 2, 1, 13. **2.** *a revenger*: inimicitarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 20.

per-sēquor, cūtus and quītus, *3. v. a. dep. (act. imperat. persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23 fin.) to follow perseveringly, to pursue*: certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18: me in Asiam persequens, id. Andr. 5, 4, 32: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: aliquem ip-

sus vestigiis, id. Brut. 90: vestigia alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23: Virg. Aen. 9, 218. **2.** *Esp. to pursue hostilely, chase*: fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: deterere hostes a persequendo, Sall. J. 50: feras, Ov. H. 9, 34. **3.** *Of places: to go or search through*: omnes solitudines, Cic. Pis. 22, 53. **4.** *to follow up, come up with, overtake*: quo ego te ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, id. Fam. 3, 6: id. Div. 2, 71, 149: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14. *In pass. signif.*: illa se in mare praecipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 198 dub. **5.** *to follow in writing, to take down, minute down*: celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. Sull. 14, 42. **6.** *Of time: to follow or come after*: exacta vindemia gramine persequo, when the grass has grown again, Pall. 3, 26 *fin.* **II.** *Fig. to follow perseveringly, to pursue*: omnes vias persequar, Cic. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: viam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: artes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.* **2.** *Esp. to hunt after, strive after, seek to obtain*: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? id. Off. 3, 28, 101: ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 7: hereditates aut syngaphas, Cic. Leg. 3, 8: cujusquodmodi voluptates, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22. *In law*: ego meum jus persequar, I will maintain my right, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9: persequendi juris sui potestas, Cic. Div. in Caccil. 6 *fin.*: bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque iudicio, id. Verr. 3, 13: quum tribunus plebis poenas a seditioso cive per bonos viros iudicio persequi vellet, sought to obtain, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15. **3.** *to follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy*: si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, id. Acad. 1, 2, 7: sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr. 5, 70: ego neglecta barbarorum inscitia te persequar, id. Fam. 9, 3: ut, quae maxime excellent in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 22. **4.** *to proceed against, prosecute; to avenge, take vengeance upon*: civitatem bello, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: inimicitias, id. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.*: aliquem iudicio, Cic. Fl. 20: alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr. 2, 3 *fin.*: mortem alicujus, id. Phil. 13, 18: Caes. B. G. 7, 38: Liv. 40, 11 *fin.*: adulterium, Sen. Contr. 3, 20. **5.** *to follow out, perform, accomplish, etc.*: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 11: imperium patris, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84: ex usu quod est, id. persequar, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: vitam inopem et vagam, to lead, id. Phil. 12, 7.

6. *to follow out in speech or writing, to set forth, treat of, relate, describe, explain, etc.*: aliquid voce, id. Planc. 23, 56: dum rationes persequor, discuss the reasons, Lucr. 5, 57: quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: philosophiam Latinis literis, id. Acad. 1, 3 *fin.*: aliquid scriptura, id. Fam. 15, 21: res Hannibalis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: id. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*: quae persequer, si commemorare possem sine dolore, id. Fam. 5, 13.

per-sēro, sēvi, *3. v. a. to sow or plant*: quod (semen) non persevit, Sid. Carm. 7, 385.

per-sēro, *3. v. a. to stick or pierce through*: resticulas per ficos maturas perserunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

per-serviō, *4. v. n. to serve through-out*: alicui, Vop. Prob. 18 dub.

per-servo, avi, atum, *r. v. a. to preserve*: patientiam, Tert. Patient. 5.

persēvērābilis, e, *adj. [persevero] persevering*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21.

persēvērans, tis, *Part. [persevero]*. **II.** *Adj. persevering*: perseverantior in caedendis hostibus, Liv. 5, 31: perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: perseverantissimum studium, Col. praef. 1, § 19.

persēvēranter, *adv. perseveringly*: tueri, Liv. 4, 60. *Comp.*: perseverantius saevire, id. 21, 10. *Sup.*: aliquem

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perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4 21.

persēvērantia, ae, *f.* [persevero] *steadfastness, constancy, perseverance*: perseverantia est in ratione bene considerata stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: disputandum est, aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. 19: nautarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26. **II.** *Transf. objectively: long continuance, tediousness*: bellum Just. 3, 4.

persēvērātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *continuance, duration*: App. ad Asclep. *fin.*

persēvērē, *adv. very strictly*: inquire, Plin. Ep. 9, 5.

persēvēro, avi, atum, *r. v. n. and a. [perseverus]*. **I.** *Neutr. to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere in*: perseveras tu quidem et in tua vetere sententia permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 11: in vitiis, id. Inv. 2, 2: in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26. *Impers. pass.*: perseveratum in ira est, Liv. 2, 35: Cic. Verr. 4, 39. **2.** *to proceed to, or as far as*: Aquileiam usque perseveraverunt, Suet. Vesp. 6. **II.** *Act. to proceed with; to persist, persevere; constr. with inf., acc. and inf., rarely with simple acc.*: injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*: aliquem conservare, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: quum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, persisted in his assertion, Cic. Am. 7, 24: quum id facturos se perseverarent, Vell. 2, 92. *With acc.*: neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, Cic. Quint. 24: religiosam observantiam, Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96). *In pass.*: ob haec illi quadriduo perseverata inedia est, Just. 12, 6.

per-sēvērus, a, um, *adj. very strict*: imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.

persibē, *adv. acutely, skilfully*: Naev. in Varr. L. L. 7, 6.

per-sibus, a, um, *adj. [sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. s. v.] very knowing, very acute*: persibus a perite, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, § 107.

per-siccatus, a, um, *adj. quite dried, perfectly dry*: Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj. very dry*: oculi, Cels. 3, 6.

per-sidēo, sēdi, sessum, *2. v. n. [sedeo] to continue sitting*: Plin. 17, 24, 36, n. 4.

per-sido, sēdi, sessum, *3. v. n. to sink or settle down, to penetrate (poet.)*: pestilens fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125: ubi frigidus imber altius ad vivum persedit, Virg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, *1. v. a. to note down, record (rare)*: uni dona, Liv. 25, 7. **2.** *to mark*: notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19.

per-silio, *4. v. n. [salio] to leap through*: Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-similis, e, *adj. very like or similar*: statuam istius persimilem deturbant, Cic. Pis. 38: isti tabulae fore librum persimilem, Hor. A. P. 7.

per-simplex, icis, *adj. very plain or simple*: victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

per-sisto, stūti, *3. v. n. lit. to continue standing; hence, to persevere, persist*: in impudentia, Liv. 38, 14: divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, to remain, Aus. Icl. 1, 22.

persites, ae, *m. a plant, a species of tithymalus, q. v.*: App. Herb. 108.

persōlāta, ae, *f. a plant, the burdock*, Arctium Lappa, Linn.: persolata, quam Graeci arcon vocant (al. persolata), Plin. 25, 9, 66.

per-sōlido, *1. v. a. to make quite solid*: Stat. Th. 1, 352.

per-sōlītus, a, um, *adj. very usual*: Not. Tir. p. 46.

persolla, ae, *f. dim. [persona] a little mask; hence, as a term of abuse, you little fright!*: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persōlāta, ae, *v. persolata.*

per-sōlus, a, um, *adj. quite alone*: oculum effodito persolum mihi, my only eye, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 46.

persōlāta, ae, *f. an Egyptian plant cultivated in gardens, used for making*

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garlands, of two kinds, masc. and fem. not identified: Plin. 21, 33, 108.

persolūtus, a, um, Part. [persolvo]. **per-solvo**, solvi, sōlūtum, 3. v. a. to unloose or release completely; hence, F. g. to unravel, solve, explain: si hoc mihi *ῥήματα* persolveris, magna me molestia liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3. II. to pay: stipendium militibus, ib. 5, 14: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, to pay by a draft on any one, Cic. Fl. 20: (aes alienum) alienis nominibus, to pay the debts of others, Sall. C. 35: legata cum fide, Suet. Cal. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15.

2. Fig. to pay, give, show, render: alicui laborum praemia, Cic. Planc. 42: gratias, to render thanks, Virg. Aen. 1, 600: meritam diis immortalibus gratiam persolvere, Cic. Planc. 33: bonorem diis, to pay due honour to the gods by sacrifices, Virg. Aen. 8, 62: vota, to fulfil, Tac. A. 3, 64: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, Cic. Planc. 42: epistolae, to answer, id. Att. 14, 20: persolvere iusta, to pay due honours to the dead, Sen. Oedip. 998: poenas, to suffer punishment: poenas diis hominibusque meritis debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 fin. (ii) to impart, inflict: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, Cic. Or. 63: mortem alicui, to put to death, Suet. Cal. 26.

persōna, ae, f. a mask, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was usually made of clay, but sometimes of wood or bark: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 43: persona adjicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 296: Mart. 14, 176: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Virg. G. 2, 387. Respecting the use and varieties of the mask, v. Smith's Ant. 889. 2. As an ornament for a fountain: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 fin.: Plin. 35, 12, 43 fin. 3. Fig. a mask, pretence, false appearance: non hominibus tantum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep. 24 med.

II. Meton. a personage, character, part, represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 26 sq.: sub persona militis, Gell. 13, 22: (tragici) nihil ex persona poetae dixerunt, Vell. 1, 3. 2. Transf. in gen. the part or character which any one sustains in the world: quam magnum est personam in republica tueri principis, Cic. Phil. 8, 10: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a republica mihi impositam sustinui, id. Mur. 3: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37: personam tenere, ib. 3, 14: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36. 3. a person who acts a certain part, personage: ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, Cic. Att. 12, 4: certis personis et aetatibus, to people of a certain standing and of a certain age, Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, to persons and things of less importance, id. Tib. 32: Plin. 18, 3, 4: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, the second chief personage, Nep. Pelop. 4. So of persons, opp. to things and actions: omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 1.

4. In gramm. a person: quom item personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Varr. L. 8, 8, § 20. [Ety. uncertain. Gaius Bassus in Gell. 5, 7, derived it from *persōno*. Most prob. it comes from the Gr. *πρόσωπον*.]

persōnā, ae, f. [persona]. In law: pertaining to a person, personal: usua, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 37: actiones, Ulp. lb. 50 16, 178. II. In gramm. ver-

bum, a personal verb, i. e. a verb which may have a personal subject: Diom., Prisc., etc. passim.

persōnālīter, adv. personally: etiam si personāliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, Arn. 3, 124: loqui, Salv. Gub. D. 6. 2. In gramm. dicere, i. e. with a person expressed or implied, Gell. 15, 13.

persōnāta, ae, f. burdock, synonymous with persolata, q. v.: Col. 6, 17: App. Herb. 36.

persōnātus, a, um, adj. [persona] wearing a mask, masked: Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: pater, i. e. the father in the play, Hor. S. 1, 4, 56. II. Fig. assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious: personatus ambulare, in an assumed character, Cic. Att. 15, 1: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 80: personati fastus, affected, Mart. 11, 2.

per-sōno, ūi, itum (perf. personavit, App. M. 5, p. 164: personasse, Prud. σ. εφ. 34 praef.), 1. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to sound through and through, to resound, ring with: cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10: ut quotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tiliarum nocturnisque conviviis tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: domus Molossis personuit canibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: aures personant hujusmodi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18. 2. to sound, play a musical instrument: cithara lopus personat, Virg. Aen. 1, 741.

II. A. t. to fill with sound or noise: to make resound: Cerberus haec regna latratu personat, ib. 6, 417: aurem, to bawl in one's ear, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: pulpita socco, to play in comedy, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24.

2. to cry out, call aloud: illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Coel. 20: Val. Fl. 2, 163: hi dies ac noctes plausibus personare, Tac. A. 14, 15. 3. to sound or blow anything upon an instrument: personavit classicum, App. M. 5, p. 164.

per-sōnus, a, um, adj. resounding, ringing: lo ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4, 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120.

per-sorbēo, bul, 2. v. a. to suck or drink up, to absorb: spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

perspectē, adv. intelligently, sensibly: ut docte et perspecte sapit, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 161.

perspectiō, ōnis, f. [perspicio] a seeing into, perception: Lact. Ira D. 1, 4.

perspecto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to look at or behold to the end: quinquennale certamen gymnium perspectavit, Suet. Aug. 98. II. to look through, look all about: otiose perspectare, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, m. [id.] one who understands or discerns: Juvenc. 2, 275.

perspectus, a, um, Part. [perspicio]

II. Adj.: clearly perceived, evident, well-known: ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb. 6: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 11, 1.

perspectus, ūs, m. [id.] a viewing thoroughly, an inspection: Lucan. 8, 484 (al. prospectus).

per-spēcūlor, atus, 1. v. dep. to examine or explore thoroughly: perspeculatus locorum situs, Suet. Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspecularetur, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

per-spergo, 3. v. a. [spargo] to besprinkle, to wet: ligna amurca cruda perspergito, Cato R. R. 130: Prusadem urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, washes, Sol. 42. II. Fig.: orationem tanquam sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 34.

perspicābilis, e, adj. [perspicio] that may easily be seen, conspicuous: urbs, Amm. 14, 8.

perspicācē, adv. sharp-sightedly,

acutely: quam perspicace, Afran. in Non. 513, 19 (dub. perh. perspicate).

perspicacitas, ātis, f. [perspicax] sharp-sightedness, acuteness, perspicacity: Cic. Att. 1, 18 fin.

perspicaciter, adv. acutely, sharp-sightedly: Amm. 29, 4.

perspicātē, adv. v. perspicace.

perspicax, ācis, adj. [perspicio] sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious: homo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, ib. 2, 3, 129: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax natura est, Cic. Off. 1, 28: homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124.

perspicibilis, e, adj. [id.] that may be clearly seen, bright: solis splendor, Vitruv. 9, 4.

perspicientia, ae, f. [id.] a full perception or knowledge: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5.

per-spicio, exi, ectum, 3. v. a. [SPEC. v. specio] to look or see through, to look into, look at: collis silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspicui posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: epistolas, to look through, read through, Cic. Att. 16, 5 fin.: coelum, to look at the sky, Liv. 40, 22. 2. to look closely at, to view, examine, in spect: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: minimis id gravis constat, ut vix perspicui quaedam possint, Plin. 17, 10, 14. With a relat. clause: perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 24. II. Fig. to perceive, observe, explore, prove, ascertain, etc.: res gestas, Lucr. 1, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22: hoc, quaeso, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr. 2, 35: aliquid conjectura, to guess, id. Manil. 9: cujus virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur, quam sint leves, id. Am. 17: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Gallia decrevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5.

perspicūē, adv. evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7: perspicue falsa, id. Coel. 11: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3.

perspicūitas, ātis, f. [perspicuus] transparency, clearness: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. 37, 10, 54. II. Fig. clearness, perspicuity: nihil est clarius *ἐναργεῖα*, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: perspicuitas in verbis praecipuam habet proprietatem, Quint. 8, 2, 1.

perspicuus, a, um, adj. [perspicio] transparent, clear: aquae, Ov. M. 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39: calix, Mart. 4, 86: gemma, id. 8, 68: nives, i. e. crystals, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94. II. Fig. evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous: quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: quid potest esse tam apertum, tanque perspicuum, ib. 2, 2: id. Rosc. Am. 7.

per-spīro, 1. v. a. to breathe everywhere: Cato R. R. 157. II. to blow constantly: venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to pave all over, to make quite even or level: viam, Liv. 10, 47: Vitruv. 7, 1 fin.

per-stimūlo, 1. v. a. to stimulate violently: Tac. A. 4, 12 fin.

per-sto, stiti, stitum, 1. v. n. to stand firmly, continue standing: frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33 fin.: utrorumque exercitus a mane usque ad horam decimam diei perstiterunt, Auct. B. Afr. 61. 2. Transf. to remain steadfast or constant, to last, endure: nihil est toto quod perstat in orbe, cuncta fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177: laurea flaminibus, quae toto perstitit anno, tollitur, id. F. 3, 137.

II. Fig. to stand fast or firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist in, constr. usu. with in and abl.: negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic. Off. 3, 9: pertinacissimus fueris, si in eo perstiteris, id. Fin. 2, 33: in sententia,

Caes. B. G. 7, 26: in incepto, Liv. 8, 33: in bello, Just. 14, 2: in iisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 143. *Pass. impers.*: si perstraretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37. *Absol.*: nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Virg. Aen. 5, 812: talia perstabat memorans, ib. 2, 650: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination*, Tac. A. 11, 29. *With inf.*: persto condere semen humo, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58: Tac. A. 4, 38.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.* [persterno]. **per-strēnūē**, *adv.* very vigorously or actively: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13 (*al. prae-strenue*).

per-strēpo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. *I.* Neutr. to make a great noise; to resound, echo, ring: abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: tellus perstreptit, Sil. 8, 430: perstreptit rumor in aula, Stat. Ach. 2, 76. *II.* Act. to scound through, make a noise through, to make resound: turba perstreptit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caesarem 4, 5. In *pass.*: clamore januae perstreptit, App. M. 3 init.

perstrictio, ōnis, f. [perstringo] a rubbing, friction: Veg. Vet. 1, 35. **perstrictus**, a, um, *Part.* [perstringo]. **per-strīdo**, 3. v. a. to whistle through: perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, Germanic. Arat. 1, 6.

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to hold fast or tight, to tie or bind tightly, to draw up, contract: vitem, Cato R. R. 32: perstrictus (*al. praestriatus*) gelu, Plin. 17, 24, 37, n. 1: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg. Vet. 3, 53. *II.* to graze, graze against: femur, Virg. Aen. 10, 344: solum aratro, to plough through, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portam vomere, to graze against, id. Phil. 2, 40.

2. Transf. to blunt by grazing against, to make dull, to dull: aciem gladii, Plin. 15, 14, 15: aures minaci murmure, to stun, deafen, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18. (ii) Esp. of the eyes, to dazzle, blind: quorum fulgore perstringor, Tac. A. 14, 54: voluptas mentis perstringit oculos, Cic. Sen. 12. *III.* Fig. to seize: horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25: Val. Fl. 7, 81. 2. Esp. of speech: to wound slightly; to blame, censure, reprove: alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facit, Cic. Planc. 14: alicuius vocis libertate, id. Sest. 6: alicuius suspitione, id. Sull. 16: alicuius oblique, Tac. A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicujus lenibus verbis, ib. 2, 59: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. H. 1, 85. (ii) to touch slightly, narrate briefly: leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32: perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or. 2, 49: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19.

perstrūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build completely, build up: parietem in altitudinem, Vitruv. 7, 4.

perstūdīōsē, *adv.* very eagerly, very fondly: audire alicuius, Cic. Brut. 56.

per-stūdīōsus, a, um, *adj.* very desirous, very fond of: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: Graecarum literarum, id. de Sen. 1.

per-suādēo, si, sum, 2. v. a. to bring over by talking, to convince, persuade: constr. dat. (or rarely acc.) of person; the defining words are usu. in acc. and inf., sometimes neut. acc., and sometimes not expressed: oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodare, Cic. de Or. 1, 31: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5: ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini concedendum, id. Tusc. 4, 27: quis te persuasit, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 10. 2. With prom. reflect. to be convinced, to be sure, to have no

doubt about: velim tibi ita persuadere, me tuis consiliis nullo loco defuturum, Cic. Fam. 11, 5: quis hoc sibi persuaderet? Caes. B. G. 5, 29: quomodo mihi persuadeo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: Romanos culmina Alpium occupare conari sibi persuasum habebant (for persuaserant), Caes. B. G. 3, 2. So *pass. impers.*: sibi persuaderi eum neque suam, neque populi R. gratiam repudiatum, ib. 1, 40: quibus esset persuasum ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, ib. 5, 31. *II.* Esp. to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade to do: constr. usu. with dat. (rarely acc.) of pers.: the defining words usu. in subj. clause, rarely acc. and infim.: persuasit nox, amor, adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 24: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet uti ad hostes transeat. Caes. B. G. 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab senatu petat, Sall. J. 35: persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. Dion. 3. *Pass. impers.*: his persuaderi ut diutius morarentur, non poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: persuasum est facere, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 93.

persuāsibilis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo] convincing, persuasive: rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13. *Sing.*: persuasibile, ib. 6, 16 and 21.

persuāsibiliter, *adv.* convincingly, persuasively: dicere, Cels. in Quint. 2, 15, 14.

persuāsio, ōnis, f. [persuadeo] a convincing, persuading, persuasion: dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5: difficilis, Just. 34, 4. *II.* Transf. conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion: falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint. 1, 1: persuasionis plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69: persuasio est, it is a prevalent opinion, Plin. 30, 13, 39: persuasio durat in magna parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 3.

persuastrix, icis, f. (persuasitrix, Mart. Cap. 5, 167) [id.] she that persuades: pellecebrae et persuastrices, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 47.

persuāsus, a, um, *Part.* [persuadeo]. *II.* *Adj.*: that of which one is persuaded or convinced: malo viso et persuaso aegritudo insequitur necessario, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29: quod mihi persuasissimum est, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9.

per-suāsus, ūis, m. [id.] a persuading, persuasion: persuasus servi, Pl. Epid. argum. 1: hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. in Quint. 5, 10, 69.

per-suāvis, e, *adj.* very sweet, very delightful: polus, Jul. Val. res g. Alex. M. 3, 30.

persuāviter, *adv.* very pleasantly: Aug. Music. 4, 13.

per-subtilis, e, *adj.* very fine or delicate, very subtle: animus persubtilis atque minutis perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 180. *II.* Fig. very ingenious: oratio, Cic. Planc. 24.

per-sulco, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to furrow through, to plough up: fig.: maria, App. M. 4, p. 157 (*al. persultantes*): rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136.

persultātor, ōris, m. [persulto] one who leaps about: Symm. Ep. 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [salto]. A. Neutr. to leap, skip, or prance about: in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac. A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. H. 5, 15: super durata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4 fin.

B. Act. to leap or skip through, to frisk about, range about: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 14: captum Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 49: campos exercitu, id. A. 11, 9. *II.* Transf. of the voice: A. Neutr. to sound, resound: vox persultat, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef. B. Act. to command imperiously: haec persultanti, id. Oref. 1, 77.

per-sūo, 3. v. a. to sew through, sew up: Not. Tir. p. 136.

per-tābesco, būi, 3. v. n. inconv. to be gradually consumed, to waste away: Auct. Aetn. 472.

pertaedēo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedescō, dūi, 3. v. n. inconv. [pertaedet] to become disgusted or wearied: ne pertaedescat, Cato R. R. 156: quum jam omnes pertaeduissent, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

per-taedet, -taesum est (quidam pertisum volunt: quod consuetudo non probavit, Cic. Or. 48), 2. v. impers. and n. to cause to feel disgust or weariness: constr. usu. acc. of that which experiences, gen. of that which causes, the feeling: me sermonis pertaesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1074: pertaesum est (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: quarum matrimonii pertaedeat, Geil. 15, 20: lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac. A. 15, 51. With dat.: usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. in Diom. p. 291 P. With acc.: pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet. Caes. 7.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.* [pertaedet].

per-tango, 3. v. a. to touch all over, i. e. to taste well: pullum suo sibi jure, Apic. 6, 9.

per-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover all over: villam, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 35. *II.* Fig.: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perluant, id. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

per-tēmērārīus, a, um, *adj.* very rash: Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 2.

per-tendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. and n. lit. to stretch out, extend; hence, transf. *I.* Act. to carry out, go on with, perform: video non licere ut coep-eram hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9. *II.* Neutr. to push on, to go right on, proceed to: pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 5, 8: pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet. Caes. 32.

2. Fig. to keep on, persevere, persist: verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6: Prop. 2, 15, 17.

per-tēnēo, ūi, 2. v. a. to hold constantly, hold fast: Hier. Ep. 66, n. 13.

per-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. lit. to feel all over; hence, to prove, try, test: quum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. H. 2, 49. 2. Fig.: aliquem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 9: animum cohortis, Tac. H. 1, 29: rem, to consider or weigh well, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. *II.* to pervade, invade; to seize, affect: dum prima lues pertentat sensus, Virg. Aen. 7, 354: pertentant gaudia pectus, ib. 1, 502: tremor pertentat corpora, id. G. 3, 250: vinolentia ac fatigatione pertentatus, App. M. 1, p. 107.

per-tēnūis, e, *adj.* very thin, very small or fine: sabulum pertenuē, Plin. 18, 6, 7, n. 2. *II.* Fig. very slight or slender, very weak: spes salutis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: discrimen, id. Agr. 2, 32: suspicio, id. Cluent. 60: argumentum, id. Verr. Act. 1, 6: ars, id. de Or. 1, 23.

per-tēpidus, a, um, *adj.* very lukewarm, very tepid: aqua, Vop. Carin. 17.

per-tērebro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bore through: columnam, Cic. Div. 1, 24: lapis perterebratus, Vitruv. 8, 7.

per-tergēo, tersi, tersum, 2. v. a. and pertergo, 3. v. a. to wipe off, wipe dry: gausape purpureo mensam perterisit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: spongia vasa, Col. 12, 9. *II.* Transf. to rub or touch gently against: (aer) quasi pertergit pupillas, Lucr. 4, 240.

per-tēro, no perf., tritum, 3. v. a. to rub or pound to pieces: myrti baccam, Col. 12, 38, 7: uva pertrita, id. 8, 5, 25.

per-terrē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [perterreo facio] to frighten or terrify thoroughly: Davum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 142: te perterrefacto, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 20 (Orell. pertimefacto).

per-terrēfactus, a, um, *Part.* [perterrefacio].

per-terrēo, ūi, ūtum, 2. v. a. to frighten or terrify thoroughly: aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 13: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: metu perterriti, Cic. Caecin. 10: obstreperfactus ac perterritus, id. Cat. 2, 7. *II.* to

frighten away: a tuis aedibus vi atque armis perterritus, id. Caecin. 13.

perterricrepus, a, um, *adj.* [*perterreo crepo*] *that clatters or rattles most terribly*: old poet. in Cic. Or. 49, 164: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 129.

perterrō, i. v. a. [*perterreo*] *to frighten thoroughly*: Avien. Arat. 1169.

perterritus, a, um, *Part.* [*perter-*

texo, xul, xtum, 3. v. a. *to weave throughout, weave entirely*: palla bysso tenui pertexta, i. e. byssina, App. M. 11, p. 258. 2. *to interweave, i. e. to furnish, decorate, adorn with*: Odeum, quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertexuit, Vitr. 5, 9. || *Fig. to go through with, accomplish*: inceptum dictis, Lucr. 6, 41: locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14: pertexe modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or. 2, 33.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.* [*pertexo*]. **pertica**, ae, f. *a pole, a long staff*: Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 43: pertica suspensos portabat longa manipulos, Ov. F. 3, 117: perticis oleas decutere, Plin. 15, 3, 3: messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30, 72: perticae, quibus araneae deteruntur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. 2. *a measuring-rod, a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda): abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. 4, 1, 130: Valer. Cato in Diris 45. (ii) *Meton. a portion of land measured with the pertica*: quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, id. universum pertica appellatur, Front. de limit. agr. p. 43 Goes. (iii) *Fig. a measure*: Plin. Ep. 8, 2. || *Esp. a set, slip, young tree*: of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32. (Hence Sp. *percha*; Fr. *perche*; Eng. *perch*.)

perticālis, e, *adj.* [*pertica*] *serving for poles or stakes*: salix, Col. 4, 31: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

perticārius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to poles*: negotians perticarius, Inscr.

perticātus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *furnished with or carrying a staff*: Mart. 5, 12 (*al. pertinaci*).

pertimē-fāciō, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to put in great fear, to frighten greatly*: pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac. in Non. 467, 33.

per-timēō, ūi, 2. v. n. *to fear greatly*: Lact. 6, 17 (*al. praetim.*).

per-timesco, mīi, 3. v. a. and n. *insep. to become very much frightened, to fear greatly*: si tantum religionem non pertimescebas, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: nomen imperii etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, id. Agr. 2, 17: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: ne quid peccasset, pertimecebat, Cic. Sest. 49 *fin.*: de aliqua re, id. Div. in Caecil. 21 *fin.*

pertinācia, ae, f. [*pertinax*] *obstinacy, pertinacity*: quum demonstratur in quo non debet pertendi et pertendit, pertinacia est; in quo oporteat manere, si in eo perstet, perseverantia est, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 2: unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54: desistere pertinacia, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: pertinaciae finem facere, id. B. C. 3, 10: pertinaciam accendere, Tac. H. 4, 56. 2. *Less freq. perseverance, constancy*: Liv. 42, 62: patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet. Caes. 68: auctorum pertinacia, steadfast opinion, Plin. 37, 3, 13.

pertināciter, adv. *very firmly, very tenaciously*: haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5: Suet. Tib. 74: pertinacius resistere, Plin. 16, 43, 83: pertinacissime retinere, id. 33, 6, 32. || *constantly, steadily, perseveringly; stubbornly, pertinaciously*: pertinaciter in aliqua re manere, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: pertinaciter offensus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: contendere, Suet. Caes. 1: studere, Sen. Ep. 5. *Comp.*: pertinacius insequi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13. *Sup.*: pertinacissime liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Claud. 40.

per-tinax, ācis, *adj.* [*tenax*] *that*

holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious: digitus male pertinax, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 24: ales unguibus pertinax, App. Flor. p. 366 Elm. (ii) *very niggardly*: tenaxne pater ejus est? Ph. Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39. 2. *Transf. that lasts long, very durable*: spiritus, Plin. 10, 29, 43: siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8, 20.

|| *Fig. firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding*: in a bad sense, obstinate, pertinacious: concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8: pertinacissimus fueris, ib. 2, 33: pertinax fama, Plin. 24, 17, 101: studium, Quint. prooem.: certamen, Liv. 2, 40: stare pertinaci statu, Gell. 2, 1: pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14: pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33. Poet. with *inf.*: fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50. With *gen.*: iustitiae, App. Apol. *fin.*

pertinenter, adv. *aptly, appositely, pertinently*: pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38. *Comp.*: pertinentius, ib. 9. *Sup.*: pertinentissime, ib. 31.

per-tinēō, ūi, 2. v. n. [*teneo*] *lit. to hold through; hence, to continue or extend through or to, to reach*: silva per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remprum pertinet, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, ib. 2, 55: Deus pertinens per naturam cuiusque rei, ib. 28: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: pertinens in omnia, in all directions, Liv. 25, 24.

|| *Fig. to reach, extend* (like διήκειν, καθήκειν): eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Am. 14: caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, Liv. 23, 27: ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic. de Sen. 23: fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47: hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum, id. Ep. 12. 2. *to tend or lead towards, to have as an object or result*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut equites reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: quae res nihil ad levandas injurias pertinere videbantur, id. B. C. 1, 9: quoniam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? ib.: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, id. Verr. 5, 10: ea quae ad effeminandos animos pertinent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1. 3. *to belong, relate, concern, pertain to*: somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 28: quid ista ad vidulam pertinent, servae sint istae an liberae, id. Rud. 4, 62: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinuit, Tac. A. 3, 48: haec breviter attingemus, scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin. 18, 35, 78. 4. *to be applicable to, to concern, suit*: magis pol haec malitia pertinet ad viros quam ad mulieres, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, on whom suspicion should fall, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

per-tingo, 3. v. a. [*tango*] *to stretch out, extend to* (rare, and constantly with the var. reading *pertinere*): extraria lux oculos pertinget, Lucr. 4, 278: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48. || *Fig.*: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255.

pertisum, v. pertaedet, *ad init.*

per-tolēro, avi, 1. v. a. *to bear out, endure*: tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 317.

per-tōno, ūi, 1. v. n. and a. || *Neutr. to thunder violently. Fig.*: contra aliquem, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8. || *Act.*: aliquem, id. Ep. 61, ad Pam-mach. 4: gloriam alicujus, to proclaim aloud, Ambros. Sermon. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torquēō, 2. v. a. *to twist awry, to distort*: ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 5, 315.

pertractatē, adv. *in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically*: nam pertractata facta est (fabula),

i. e. with a moral in view, Pl. Capt. prol. 55.

pertractatio and **pertractatio**, ōnis, f. [*pertracto*] *a handling*: partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1. || *Fig. a handling, i. e. an occupying or busying oneself with, application to*: postarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: rerum publicarum, ib. 1, 11.

per-tracto (perrecto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to touch, feel, handle*: papillam, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Parad. 5, 2: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9. || *Fig. to busy or occupy oneself with, to handle, treat, to investigate, study*: mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35: sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or. 1, 51: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17: pertractare visu vulnera, to explore, scan, Sil. 10, 452.

pertractus, a, um, *Part.* [*pertraho*].

pertractus, ūis, m. [*id.*] *delay, duration*: Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw or drag through or to, to bring or conduct forcibly to*: aliquem in castra, Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72: mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: aliquem in jus, Val. Max. 5, 2, n. 3. (ii) *to entice, allure to*: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24. 2. *Transf. to draw out, extract*: virus, Scrib. Larg. 173. || *Fig. to draw out, prolong*: vitam, Plin. 28, 1, 2 (*al. trahere*).

per-transēō, 4. v. n. *to go or pass through*: cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi) non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18. || *Transf. to go or pass by*: Sen. Ep. 4.

per-translūcidus, a, um, *adj. very translucent*: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24.

perrecto, v. pertracto.

per-trēmisco, 3. v. *insep. to tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of*: with acc.: manum domini, Hier. in Isai. 4, 10, 4.

per-trēpidus, a, um, *adj. in great alarm or haste*: senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1.

per-trībūō, ūi, 3. v. a. *to give*: testimonium alicui (*al. retribuere*), Plin. Ep. 10, 18.

per-tricōsus, a, um, *adj. very confused or perplexed, very strange*: res pertriosa, Mart. 4, 63, 14 dub. (*al. praetricosa*).

per-tristis, e, *adj. very sad or mournful*: carmen, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14. || *Transf. very austere or morose*: patruus, Cic. Coel. 11, 25.

pertritus, a, um, *Part.* [*pertero*]. || *Adj. quite worn out, very hackneyed or common, very trite*: quaestio, Sen. Controv. 18 *med.*: scio pertritum jam hoc esse, id. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ūcis, *adj. very savage or terrible*: bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 166 dub. (*Oud. trucus*).

per-tūmesco, mīi, 3. v. n. *insep. to swell up greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tūmidus, a, um, *adj. greatly swollen*: luna, App. de deo Socr. init. (old Edd. protumida).

per-tūmultūōsē, adv. *in a very agitated or tumultuous manner*: aliquid nuntiare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4.

per-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3. v. a. *lit. to beat through, to make a hole through, to perforate*: terebra vitem, Cato R. R. 41: calicem per fundum, ib. 52: crumenam, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 37: guttas pertundere saxa, Lucr. 4, 1283: tunicam, Cat. 32, 11: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15: crebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22.

perturbatē, adv. *confusedly, without order*: ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: id. Or. 35.

perturbatio, ōnis, f. [*perturbo*] *vision, disturbance*: coeli, opp. so-

renitas, Cic. Div. 2, 45. || Fig. mental disturbance, disquiet, perturbation: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, id. Agr. 1, 8: conversio rerum et perturbatio, id. Flacc. 37: perturbatio vitae et magna confusio, id. N. D. 1, 2: rationis, id. Parad. 3 fin.: totius exercitus, Caes. B. G. 4, 29.

2. Esp. an emotion, passion: quae Gracili patitur vocant, nobis perturbatio appellari magis placet, quam morbos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, id. Phil. 3, 10: perturbationem afferre, id. Div. 1, 30: in perturbationibus atque exanimationibus incidere, id. Off. 1, 1, 36.

perturbativus, a, um, adj. [id.] causing disturbance: Cassiod.

perturbator, ōris, m. [id.] a troubler, disturber: Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 49.

perturbatrix, Icīs, f. [id.] she that disturbs or disturbs: Cic. Leg. 1, 13.

perturbatus, a, um, Part. [perturbo]. || Adj. troubled, disturbed, unquiet: perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10. 2. alarmed, discomposed: homo perturbatio metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14.

per-turbidus, a, um, adj. very unquiet, full of disturbance: civitas, Vopisc. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to throw into confusion or disorder, to confuse, disturb: provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20: conditiones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59. 2. Transf. to mix or mingle together: inulam et lauri folia, Pall. 12, 18.

|| Fig. to disturb, embarrass, confound: clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. perd. 6: animum, id. Or. 37: de rei publicae salute perturbari, id. Mil. 1: haec te vox non percussit? non perturbavit? id. Verr. 3, 57: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. Att. 8, 11. 2. to alarm, disquiet, frighten: horum vocibus ac timore paulatim milites perturbabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: omnia plerumque, quae absunt, vehementius hominum mentes perturbant, ib. 7, 84: inopinantes nostri re nova perturbantur, ib. 6, 37.

per-turpis, e, adj. very base or shameful: Cic. Coel. 20 fin.

pertūsūra, ae, f. [pertundo] a thrusting or boring through, perforation: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, n. 18.

pertūsus, a, um, Part. [pertundo].

|| Adj. perforated, that has a hole: pertusa sella, Cato R. R. 157: pertusa laena, an old garment, Juv. 5, 131: complata, well-trodden, Pers. 4, 28. Proverb. b.: congerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. to labour in vain, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 150: Lucr. 3, 949. (Hence It. *pertugiare*; Fr. *percer*; also subs. It. *pertugio*; Fr. *pertuis*.)

për-ubiquē, adv. everywhere: Tert. Pall. 2 fin.

përula, ae, f. dim. [pera] a little wallet or pocket: Diogenes fregit exemptum e perula calicem, Sen. Ep. 90.

|| Transf. of a pregnant woman: App. M. 5, p. 165.

përunctio, ōnis, f. [perungo] a besmearing, anointing: Plin. 24, 15, 80.

përunctus, a, um, Part. [perungo].

për-ungo, uxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to besmear, anoint: corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: ora manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 756: vulnera, Plin. 29, 4, 28: nardo perunctus, Hor. Epod. 5, 59: faecibus ora peruncti, id. A. P. 277.

përurbānē, adv. very elegantly: responderē, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 fin.

për-urbānus, a, um, adj. very polite, pleasant, or witty: L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo, toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68: C. Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id. de Or. 1, 16.

|| over fine, over polite: cum rusticis potius, quam cum his perurbanis, id. Att. 2, 15 fin.

për-urgēo, si, 2. v. a. to press greatly, oppress, distress: cum Aureolus per-

urgeret Illyrium, Treb. Gall. 5: Amm. 29, 1.

|| In gen. to press or urge greatly: aliquem ad capessendam rempublicam, Suet. Tib. 25: sacra, to take great pains with, to apply oneself earnestly to, Auct. Aetn. 226.

për-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn through and through; to burn up, consume: perussit ignis multa, Lucr. 5, 397: perusti late agri, Liv. 24, 20: vas, Plin. 34, 17, 49. Esp. to be burned or scorched by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46: mixti Garamante perusto, sunburned, swarthy, Lucan. 4, 679: perusti Indiae populi, Sen. Med. 484. 2. to heat, burn, inflame: febri peruri, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: sitis praecipue fatigatos perurebat, Curt. 4, 16.

3. to inflame, gull, rub sore: Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor. Epod. 4, 3: oneri colla perusta, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 24: tempora, Lucan. 6, 193.

4. Transf. of cold, to nip, pinch: subtrahentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato R. R. 161: aliquid frigore, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13: terra perusta gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 48. || Fig. to burn, inflame, consume: hominem perustum gloria volunt incendere, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: valido perurimur aestu, Ov. A. A. 3, 543: paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

përustus, a, um, Part. [peruro].

për-ūtilis, e, adj. very useful: opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17 fin.

per-vādo, si, sum, 3. v. n. to go or come through, to pass or press through, to spread through, penetrate: incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr. 3, 26: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 25, 14: pervadere usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5: venenum cunctos artus pervasit, Tac. A. 13, 16: impetu equi pervasit, ib. 2, 17. In pass.: pervasa urbe, Amm. 24, 3.

2. Transf. to go, come, arrive: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: in nares, id. N. D. 2, 57: ad castra, Liv. 7, 36. || Fig. to spread through, penetrate, pervade: opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Manil. 9. With acc.: cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 5, 7: murmur contionem pervasit, id. 26, 15: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, Quint. 8, 2, 21: aliquid, to break through, overcome, Sall. de rep. ord. 2, 6.

2. to arrive at, reach: summum aetatis pervadere finem, Lucr. 1, 556: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 3, 89.

pervagābilis, e, adj. [pervagor] ranging or wandering through: cymbulae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pervagātus, a, um, Part. [pervagor].

|| Adj. spread out, widespread, well known: longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. Top. 18: pervagatissimus versus, id. Or. 43: declamatio, id. Planc. 19: gloria, id. Marc. 8, 26. 2. common, general: pervagator pars, of a more general nature, id. Inv. 2, 14.

per-vāgor, atus, 1. v. n. and a. dep. to wander or range through, to rove about, overrun: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 37: natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17. || Fig. to spread out, extend: quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 28. 2. to spread through, pervade: timores omnium mentes pervagantur, id. Leg. 1, 11: dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

3. to be widely spread, to become common: ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39.

per-vāgus, a, um, adj. wandering or roaming all about: puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 18: Sabin. Ep. 1, 91.

per-vālēo, ui, 2. v. n. to be very strong: Lucr. 6, 917.

per-vālīdus, a, um, adj. very strong: agmina, Amm. 29, 1.

per-vārīe, adv. very variously: per-varie narrantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80.

per-vārius, a, um, adj. very various: utilitates, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 42 dub.

pervāsio, ōnis, f. [pervado] an invading, invasion: Salv. Gub. D. 5, 10.

pervāsor, ōris, m. [id.] an invader: Cassiod. Var. 4, 20.

per-vasto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to lay waste, devastate: fines, Liv. 6, 4: pervastatis passim agris, id. 8, 19: pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45.

pervāsus, a, um, Part. [pervado].

pervector, ōris, m. [pervcho] a bringer, conveyer: apicum, a letter-carrier, Symm. Ep. 4, 65.

pervectus, a, um, Part. [pervcho].

per-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or convey through: commeatus, Liv. 44, 6. 2. Reflect. to pass through, traverse: Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8. || Transf. to carry, bring, convey to: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: corpus Romam usque pervexit, Suet. Tib. 7: sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22.

2. Reflect. to ride, drive, sail, etc.: dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 153: in portum, Cic. Att. 14, 19: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: pervectus in Africam, Vell. 2, 55: Gades usque pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67. Poet. of pedestrians: cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil. 8, 126.

per-vello, velli, 3. v. a. to pull or pluck hard; to pull, twitch: nates, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 66: aurem, Phaedr. 5, 5, 32. Proverb. b.: aurem pervellere, to pull one's ear, i. c. to remind one of, Sen. Ben. 5, 7: Val. Max. 1, 5, 8. 2. to excite, sharpen: stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9. || Fig. to twitch, pinch: fortuna pervellere te forsitan poterit et pungere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, ib. 2, 20.

2. to revile, disparage: jus civile, id. de Or. 1, 62. 3. to arouse, enliven: ad referendam gratiam fides languet: hanc pervellamus, Sen. Ben. 5, 23.

per-vēnio, vēni, ventum (old fut. pervenibunt, Pompon. in Non. 508, 6), 4. v. n. to come through to, arrive at, reach (direct or implied reference being usu. made to the space intervening between the points of departure and arrival): constr. with ad, or in and acc., or adv. of place: pauci per silvas ad T. Labienum in hiberna perveniunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, ib. 4, 6: ad portam, Cic. Pis. 25: in summum montis, Ov. M. 13, 909: in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24: eo quum pervenisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. Impers. pass.: certior factus est in hiberna perventum, ib. 25. || Transf.

to reach or come to, to come to the knowledge or into the possession of (usu. of things): si ad herum haec res pervenerit, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 50: si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, does not come to pods, does not form pods, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: duodecim seculis in praedonum potestatem pervenerunt, Cic. Manil. 12: ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id. Fin. 2, 17: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: poet. with simple acc. verba aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462. Impers. pass.: ad quem propter diel brevitem perventum non est, Cic. Att. 1, 17. || Fig. to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to: sine me pervenire, quo volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 18: in senatum, to get into the Senate, i. e. to become a senator, id. Flacc. 18: ad primos comoedos, to become a first-rate comedian, id. Rosa. Com. 11: in scripta alicujus, to be mentioned by a person in his writings, id. Fam. 5, 12: quo contendisset, pervenire, id. Scaur. Fr. 1, 4: deditio, ex qua ad Jugurtham scelerum impunitas, in rempublicam damna atque dedecora pervenerint, Sall. J. 31: ex tot procellis

civilibus ad incolumitatem, Nep. Att. 10: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: ad septuagesimum (aetatis annum) pervenit, Cic. Div. 1, 33.

per-vēnor, i. v. a. dep. to hunt through; transf. to run through or about: urbem totam pervenarier, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 3.

perventio, ōnis, f. [pervenio] an arrival: Mart. Cap. 4, 126.

perventor, ōris, m. [id.] a comer, arriver: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

per-vēnustus, a, um, adj. very comely: homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

perversē (pervorse), adv. aury, the wrong way: sella curulis in senatu perversē collocata, Suet. Galb. 18.

Fig. **perversely**, *wrongly, badly, ill*: erras pervorse pater, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: initari, id. Off. 3, 32: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33. Comp.: perversius, Tert. Apol. 2. Sup.: perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Math. 1, 25.

perversio, ōnis, f. [perverto] a turning about, a distorting; a perversion: Auct. Her. 4, 32: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

perversitas, ātis, f. [perversus] forwardness, untowardness, perversity: opinionum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 7, 13: molestissima diligentiae perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62.

perversus (pervorsus), a, um, Part. [perverto]. II. Adj. turned the wrong way, askew, aury: rectus perversusque partus, Varr. in Gell. 16, 16: perversas induit comas, puts her false hair on awry, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere caput perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 18: perversa vestis, i. e. pulla, Sen. Ira 1, 16: esse perversissimis oculis, dreadfully squint-eyed, Cic. N. D. 1, 28. 2. Fig. **pervorse**, *wrong, evil, bad*: dies perversus atque advorsus, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Cluent. 26: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18: bellum contra fata deum perverso numine poscunt, Virg. Aen. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4. Subst. perversum, i, n. a wrong, evil: in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. beat. 5.

per-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. lit. to turn thoroughly, i. e. to place in an opposite direction; hence, to overturn, overthrow, throw down: coqui aulas pervortunt, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballista, id. Bac. 4, 4, 59: regem ipsum pervortito, id. Stich. 2, 1, 14: arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. Div. 1, 24: perversae rupes, broken, craggy rocks, Liv. 21, 33. II. Fig. to overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, corrupt: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21: omne officium, id. Off. 1, 2: omnia jura divina atque humana, ib. 8: aliquem amicitia alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. H. 3, 38. 2. to put down, to silence: nunquam me ullo artificio pervertet, Cic. Div. in Caecl. 14.

per-vespēri, adv. very late in the evening: ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.

pervestigatio, ōnis, f. [pervestigo] a searching into, examining, investigation: scientiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 3.

pervestigator, ōris, m. [id.] a searcher, investigator: divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. illustr. 81.

per-vestigo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to trace or search out: canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 4, 13. II. Fig. to seek out, examine, investigate: operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illaec, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 94: Cic. de Or. 2, 34: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 5, 68.

per-vētus, ōris, adj. very old: signum ligneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 3: opusculum, ib. 4, 33: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: vinum non pervetus, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

per-vētustus, a, um, adj. very old verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201.

per-viam, adv. accessibly: angulos aedium perviam facitis, 1. q. pervios, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 24.

per-viaticum, i, n. money for a journey: perviaticum publice deoretum, Front. ad amic. 2, 6.

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per-vilis, e, adj. very cheap: anno-na, Liv. 31, 50.

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per-vidēo,

pervulgātē, *adv.* after the manner of the people, as the vulgar: loqui, dicere, Gell. 12, 10.

pervulgātus (pervolg.), a, um, *Part.* [pervulgo]. **II.** *Adj.*: very usual or common: at hoc pervulgatum est nimis, Pl. Pseud. 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: notius pervulgatusque, Gell. 7, 17: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her. 4, 8. **2.** well known: maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic. Coel. 3.

per-vulgo (volgo), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad: de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgata, Cic. Fin. 2, 5: in re tam clara, tam testata, tam abs te ipso pervulgata, id. Verr. 2, 42: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo R. imperavi, id. Sull. 15. **2.** to impart to the people, make common: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv. 2, 39. **3.** Esp. to make oneself common, to prostitute oneself: mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, id. Coel. 16. **II.** *Transf.* to visit often, to frequent, haunt (poet.): litus pervolgans furor, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 88: solis pervolgant lumina coelum, Lucr. 2, 163: quae pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, id. 2, 346.

pēs, pēdis, *m.* a foot of any animal: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54: pede terram pulsare, to dance, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: alterno pede terram quatere, ib. 1, 4, 7: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, are born feet first, Plin. 10, 53, 74: pedem ferre, to go or come, Virg. G. 1, 11: pedem efferre, to step or go out, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 19: Cic. Att. 6, 8: pedem referre, revocare, to go or come back, to return: profugum referre pedem, Ov. H. 15, 186: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Virg. Aen. 9, 125: pedibus, on foot, afoot: quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic. de Sen. 10: quum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat, by land, id. Vatin. 5: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop. 2, 20, 63: ego me in pedes (conjicio), take to my heels, make off, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5: servus a pedibus, a footman, lackey, Cic. Att. 8, 5: sub pedibus, under one's feet, i. e. in one's power, Virg. Aen. 7, 100: Liv. 34, 32: sub pedibus esse or jacere, to be or lie under one's feet, i. e. to be disregarded (poet.): sors ubi pessima rerum, sub pedibus timor est, Ov. M. 14, 490: amicitiae nomen re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id. Trist. 1, 8, 16: pedem opponere, to put one's foot against, i. e. to resist, oppose, id. Pont. 4, 6, 8: pedem trahere, to drag the foot, i. e. to halt, limp: said of scazontic verse, id. R. Am. 378: trahantur haec pedibus, may be dragged by the heels, i. e. may go to the dogs: fratrem mecum et te si habebo, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ante pedes esse or ante pedes posita esse, to lie before one's feet, i. e. to be evident, palpable: istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa quae futura sunt prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 32: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longo repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40: omni pede stare, i. e. to use every effort, Quint. 12, 9, 18: pes dexter, felix, secundus, i. e. a happy or fortunate arrival: adi pede secundo, Virg. Aen. 8, 302: felix, Ov. F. 1, 514: boni pedis homo, id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maxim. gramm. 44: in sententiam aliquis pedibus ire, to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one, Liv. 9, 8. In an obscene sense: pedem or pedes tollere, extollere (ad concubitum), Mart. 10, 81: id. 11, 71: hence the lusus verb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1. **2.** Esp. in milit. lang.: descendere ad pedes, to alight, dismount, of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: so, ad pedes desilire, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: pedibus merere, to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier, Liv. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna lerat, they fought on foot, id. 21, 46: pedem conferre, to come

to close quarters, id. 26, 39: pedem referre, to retreat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ib. 4, 25.

II. *Transf.* a foot of a table, stool, etc.: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 661: pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis, Sen. Ben. 2, 34. **2.** a rope attached to a sail, a sheet: sive utrumque Juppiter simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Cat. 4, 19: pede labitur aequo, i. e. before the wind, with the wind right aft, Ov. F. 3, 565. Hence, facere pedem, to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind: una omnes fecere pedem: pariterque sinistros, nunc dextros solvere sinus, Virg. Aen. 5, 830: Plin. 2, 47, 48. **3.** the foot of a mountain: Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8. **4.** ground, soil, territory: in Caesariensis pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitano pede incipit, id. 27. **5.** the stalk or pedicle of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaceorum pes proruitur, Col. 12, 43: ib. 36: Plin. 15, 1, 2. Hence as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, a plant: Capnos prima, quam pedes gallinaceos vocant, Corydalis bulbosa or fabacea, Willd., Plin. 25, 13, 98: pedes betacei, beet-roots, Varr. R. R. 1, 27. **6.** Pedes navales, perh. rowers, sailors: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 75. **7.** the barrow of a litter: Cat. 10, 22. **8.** Poet. of fountains and rivers: crepante lymphā desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: liquido pede labitur unda, Virg. Cul. 17. Of wine: ipse suo fluere Bacchus pede, of itself, Auct. Actnae, 13. **9.** a metrical foot: ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: pedibus claudere verba, to make verses, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, in hexameters and pentameters, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Trist. 5, 12, 34. Hence, (ii) a kind of verse, measure: et pede, quo debent iurgia bella geri, id. Ib. 645: Lesbius, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 35. (iii) In music: time: Plin. 29, 1, 5. **10.** a foot, as a measure of length: ab aliquo pedem discississe, Cic. Deiot. 15: duas fossas quindecim pedes latas perduxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74. Hence, Fig.: pede suo se metiri, to measure oneself by one's own foot-rule, i. e. by one's own powers or abilities, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98. **11.** *Plu. lice.* Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13: e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. [Cf. Sans. pad "foot" from pad "to go;" Gr. πούς, ποδ-ός; Germ. fuss; Eng. foot.]

pescia in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capita ex pellibus agnitis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocent pesce neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. s. v.

pesestas significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. s. v.

pennis, for pennis, acc. to Fest. s. v. **pessarium**, ii, n. a pessary, i. q. pessum: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessimō, *sup. adv.* v. male.

pessimō, i. v. a. [pessimus] to make perfectly bad, to ruin: Vulg. Sirac. 36, 11.

pessimus, a, um, v. malus.

pessulum, i, n. dim. [pessum] a small pessary: Coel. Acut. 3, 18.

pessulum, i, n. for pessulus, a bolt: Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412.

pessulus, i, m. = πάσσαλος, a bolt: occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessulum ostio obdo, shoot the bolt, lock the door, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: pessulos injicere, App. M. 3, p. 135. (Hence Sp. pestillo.)

pessum, *adv.* [perh. contr. of pedes versum, towards the feet; hence] to the ground, to the bottom, down (esp. freq. with ire and dare): nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abivisse pessum in altum, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 64: quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 15: multae per mare pessum subedere urbes, have been swallowed up, Lucr. 6, 589: ubi dulcem caseum demiseris in eam (muriā), si pessum ibit, if it goes to the

bottom, sinks, Col. 12, 6, 2: sidentia pessum corpora caesa tenent, Lucan. 3, 674: quam celsa cacumina pessum tellus victa dedit, sent to the bottom, id. 5, 616. **II.** *Fig.*: pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish: quia iniser non eo pessum, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 12: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum iere vitae pretia, Plin. H. N. 14 proem.: vitia civitatis degenerantis et pessum sua mole sidentis, Sen. Const. Sap. 2. **2.** Pessum dare (and in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, deicere, to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, put an end to: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 23: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 fin.: ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptatem corporis pessumdatus est, Sall. J. 1: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 49: nec sum mulier, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 163.

pessum, i, n. = πείσδον, πείσός, in medic. a pessary: App. Herb. 121: Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessumdo, dedī, dātum, 3. v. a. v. pessum, no. II. 2.

pessus, i, m. for pessum, a pessary: Plin. Valer. 1, 5 fin.: Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

pestibilis, e, *adj.* [pestis] pestilential, destructive, noxious: Cod. Justin. 4, 58, 4.

pestifer and (rarely) **pestiferus**, a, um, *adj.* [pestis fero] pestilential: odor, Liv. 25, 26. **II.** In gen. that brings destruction, destructive, pernicious, pestiferous: res pestiferac et nocentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: accessus ad res salutare, a pestiferis recessus, ib. 2, 12 fin.: acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: aer, Col. 10, 331: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2.

pestiferē, *adv.* balefully, pestiferously: Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.

pestilens, entis, *adj.* [pestis] pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome: loci, opp. to salubres, Cic. Fat. 4: pestilens et gravis aspiratio, id. Div. 1, 57: Africus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13. *Comp.*: fundus pestilentior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21. *Sup.*: gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. **II.** *Fig.* pestilent, noxious, destructive: homo pestilentior patria sua, ib. 7, 24: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 2, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 489.

pestilentia, ac, f. [pestilens] an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence: Massilienses gravi pestilentia conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere, Plin. 23, 8, 80. **2.** *Transf.* an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or region: agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: pestilentiae signa, opp. signa salubritatis, id. Div. 1, 57: pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5. **II.** *Fig.* a (moral) plague, pest, pestilence: oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat. 44, 11. In plur.: animorum labes et pestilentias, Gell. 1, 2.

pestilentiaris, a, um, *adj.* [pestilentia] pestilential: Tert. Spect. 27.

pestilentiosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pestilential, unhealthy: Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2.

pestilentus, a, um, *adj.* [pestis] pestilential, unhealthy (for pestilens): loca, Laevius in Gell. 19, 7.

pestilis, e, *adj.* [id.] pestilentia? unwholesome: aurae, Arn. 1, 11.

pestilifas, atis, f. [pestilis] plague, pest, pestilence, for pestilentia (poet.): Lucr. 6, 1097.

pestimus, a, um, *adj.* [pestis] plague-bringing, pestilential: pos, pestimus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pestis, *is, f.* a deadly, esp. an infectious or contagious disease, a plague, pestilence; also, a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather: ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: avertere a populo pestem, Liv. 4, 25: alii alia peste absumpti sunt, id. 25, 19: in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col. 7, 5: Poet.: crudelem nasorum interfice pestem, i. e. stinking smell, Cat. 69, 9.

II. Fig. destruction, ruin, death: quanta pernis pestis veniet! Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 3: detestabilis pestis, Cic. Off. 2, 5: pestis ac perniciēs civitatis, id. Rab. perd. 1: occidam oppetamque pestem, will seek my death, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 7: servatae a peste carinae, i. e. from the fire, Virg. Aen. 5, 699: pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Delot. 15 fin.: machinari alicui, id. N. D. 3, 26: minitari, Liv. 2, 49. 2. Meton. of a destructive thing or person, a pest, curse, bane: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), Cic. Sest. 14: post abitum hujus importunissimae pestis, id. Verr. 3, 54: quaedam pestes hominum, social pests, id. Fam. 5, 8.

petalum, *i, n.* = πέταλον, a metal plate: Isid. Orig. 19, 21.

petāminarius, *ii, m.* [πετάμενος] a tumbler, rope-dancer: Firmic. Math. 8, 15: Salv. Gub. D. 6, 3.

petāsātus, *a, um, adj.* [petasus] having on a travelling-cap, ready for a journey: petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17: Suet. Aug. 82.

petāsio and **petāso**, *ōnis, m.* = πετάσιον, a leg or fore quarter of pork: e Gallia apportantur Romam pernae tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10: pulpam dubio de petasone voras, i. e. that has already begun to turn, Mart. 3, 77.

petāsuncūlus, *i, m. dim.* [petaso] a little leg or fore quarter of pork: siccus petasunculus, Juv. 7, 119.

petāsuncūlus, *i, m. dim.* [petasus] a small travelling cap: Arn. 6, 198.

petāsus, *i, m.* = πέτασος, a travelling hat or cap, with a broad brim: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 45: Arn. 6, 197. II. Transf. a caplike covering of a building, a cupola: Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92.

petaurista and **-es**, *ae, m.* = πεταυριστής, a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer: Varr. in Non. 56, 26. II. Transf. of animals that leap very high: Plin. 11, 33, 39.

petauristārius, *ii, m.* [petaurista] a tumbler, rope-dancer: Petr. 53.

petaurum, *i, n.* = πέταυρον, a spring-board: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. petauristae.

petax, *ācis, adj.* [peto] catching at, striving after, greedy for; with gen.: potentiae petax, Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

petesso and **petisso**, *3. v. a.* [petere sino: cf. arcesso] to strive or seek repeatedly or eagerly after, to pursue: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: auras petissens, id. 5, 808: laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

petinōsus, *a, um, adj.* [petigo] of scabs or eruptions, scabby: Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

petigo, *Inis, f.* a scab, an eruption: Lucil. in Non. 160, 17 sq.: Cato R. R. 157 fin. (dub.).

petilium, *ii, n.* an autumnal flower, referred by Sprengel to Geum rivale, Linn. but doubtful: Plin. 21, 8, 25.

petilus, *a, um, adj.* thin, slender: Lucil. and Plaut. in Non. 149, 7.

petimen, *Inis, n.* a sore on the shoulders of draught-animals: Fest. s. v.

petiōlus, *i, m. dim.* [pes] a little foot, little leg: Cels. 2, 18: In petiolis capitulisque haedorum et vitulorum et agnorum, id. 2, 22. II. Transf. a stem or stalk of fruits: petioli, quibus mala pendent, Col. Arb. 23.

petisus, *a, um, adj.* petisian: mala, a small sort of apple, paradise apples, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

v. petesso.

petis, *f.* [peto] an attack, a blow, thrust, pass: tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6: petitiones proprie dicimus togae gladiatorum, Serv. Virg. Aen.

9, 439. 2. Fig. an attack made in words: Cic. Or. 68, 228. II. Transf.

in gen. a requesting, beseeching; a request, petition: Plin. 29, 4, 19: Plin. Ep. 10, 23.

2. Esp. an applying or soliciting for office, candidatureship: consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: pontificatus, Sall. C. 49: regni, Just. 1, 10: magistratus, Val. Max. 6, 4: dare alicui petitionem consulatus, to admit one as a candidate for the consulship, Suet. Caes. 26: abstinere petitione honorum, Tac. A. 2, 43: petitioni se dare, to solicit an office, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. 3. In law: a suing, a suit, in private or civil cases (opp. to accusatio, in criminal cases): nec petitionem nec possessionem dabo, I will not allow her to sue, id. Verr. 1, 44: petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6: hereditatis, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 3: cavere, neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5: Florent. Dig. 2, 14, 56.

petitiuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [petitio] a little petition: petitiuncula, denotidior, Gloss. Philox.

petitor, *ōris, m.* [peto] a seeker, striver after (poet.): famae, Lucan. 1, 131. II. Esp. an applicant or candidate for an office (rare): Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: hic generosior descendat in campum petitor, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10.

2. In law: a claimant, plaintiff, in a private or civil suit: quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13.

3. a suitor, wooer: App. M. 4, p. 157.

4. In late Lat.: militiae, a recruiting officer, Inscr.

petitorius, *a, um, adj.* [petitor] pertaining to solicitation: artes petitorias exercere, Mamert. Grat. act. all Jul. 16.

II. Esp. pertaining to the prosecution of a judicial claim: petitoria formula; haec est qua actor intendit rem suam esse, Gal. 4, 91: iudicium, id. Dig. 6, 1, 36.

petitrix, *icis, f.* [peto] a female applicant or candidate: Auct. Quint. Decl. 252.

II. In law: a female claimant or plaintiff: contra petitrice[m] pronuntiavit, Paul. Dig. 36, 1, 74.

petitūrio, *4. v. a. desid.* [id.] to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate (rare): video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. Att. 1, 14 fin.

petitus, *a, um, Part.* [peto]. II. Subst.: petitum, *i, n.* a prayer, request, desire: Cat. 68, 39.

petitus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a going towards (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. 3, 173.

II. a desire, request: cum consensu petituque omnium, Gell. 18, 3 fin.

pēto, *ivi and ii, Itum (perf. petit, Virg. Aen. 9, 9: Ov. F. 1, 109), 3. v. a.* to direct one's course to, to go or repair to, to make for, travel to: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4: locum quem petant capi posse, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: ipse cum tribus legionibus eum locum petit quo naves appellii jusserat, id. B. G. 7, 60: modo summa petunt, modo per decliva feruntur, Ov. M. 2, 206: naves, to take refuge in, Nep. Milt. 5: coelum pennis, to fly, Ov. F. 3, 457: Grallis Phasi petite viris, visited by the Greeks, id. Pont. 4, 10, 52. Of things as subjects: campum petit amnis, Virg. G. 3, 522: mons petit astra, towers towards the stars, Ov. M. 1, 316: polygala palmi altitudinem petit, attains the height, Plin. 27, 12, 76. Of persons as objects: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, Virg. Aen. 6, 115.

(ii) So, petere iter, cursum, etc.: iter a Vibone Brundisium terra petere contendit, Cic. Planc. 40: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: allum cursum, to take another route, Cic. Att. 3, 8: allam in partem petebant fugam, betook themselves to flight, Caes. B. G. 2, 24.

2. to go to seek for or fetch: with acc. of direct object; the place expressed by in or ad with acc.: visum rest tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas, to go to Brundisium for oysters, Plin. 9, 54, 79: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15,

33: collis, in quem vimina petebantur, id. 16, 10, 15: quaeque trans maria petimus, id. 19, 4, 19. 3. to go towards

(with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, to attack; to let fly at, aim a blow at, etc.: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, Cic. Lig. 3: aliquem spiculo infeste, Liv. 2, 20: aliquem malo, to throw an apple at, Virg. E. 3, 64: alicui genas ungue, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: pectora Lyncidae gladio petit; inque petendo dextera dirigit, id. M. 5, 185: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: astra disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello urbem, Virg. Aen. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vell. 2, 68.

II. Fig. to attack, assail: aliquem epistola, Cic. Att. 2, 2: aliquem fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31.

2. to demand, require: ita petit asparagus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: aliquem in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55: aliquem ad supplicium, ib. 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, to seek satisfaction or revenge from, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

(ii) Esp. in law, to bring an action of recovery, to sue for: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, id. Rosc. Com. 18: aliquid ab aliquo, id. Cluent. 59: qui non calumnia litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27.

3. to beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat: peto quaeque ut tuos mecum serves, id. Fam. 5, 4: peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, ut miseros homines coheres incolas, ib. 9, 13: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2: vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15. Pass. impers. absol.: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 4, 3. With inf. (poet.): vicisse petunt, Ov. M. 14, 571: arma humeris arcumque animosa petebat ferre, Stat. Ach. 1, 352.

4. to be a candidate for office: ex iis, qui nunc petunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1: consulatum, id. Phil. 2, 30: praeturam, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8: Liv. 1, 35.

5. to woo, court, make suit to: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478. (ii) to solicit the pleasures of love: libidine sic accensa Sempronia ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25: quae tuus vir petet, cave ne neget; ne petitem aliunde eat, Cat. 61, 151.

6. to endeavour to obtain, to seek, strive after: petere salutem fuga, Nep. Hann. 11: praedam pedibus, Ov. M. 1, 534: gloriam, Sall. C. 5: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 17: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, produced by artificial means, Cels. 2, 8.

With inf.: bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29: aliquem transigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3.

7. to fetch, procure: cibum o flamma, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4: aliquid a Graecis, id. Acad. 1, 2: a literis exiguum doloris oblivionem, id. Fam. 5, 15: suspirium alte, to fetch a deep sigh, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 57: latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: haec ex veteri memoria petita, Tac. H. 3, 5. [From the compounds of peto it would seem that the primary meaning is "to go towards" or "to." Some connect it with πετ, the root of πίπτω, but the latter is more prob. the same as cado, q. v.]

petōritum or **petōrritum**, *i, n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel] an open, four-wheeled Gallic carriage: Fest. s. v.: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: id. S. 1, 6, 104: Plin. 34, 17, 48.

petra, *ae, f.* = πέτρα, a rock, a crag, stone; pure Lat. saxum: gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 32, 48: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur, id. 32, 6, 22. (Hence It. pietra; Fr. pierre.)

petrabulum, *i, n.* = πετρόβολον, a stone-thrower, catapult: Not. Tir. p. 179.

petraeus, *a, um, adj.* = πετραίος, that grows among rocks, rock-: brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36

petrensis, e, *adj.* [petra] *found among rocks or stones*: pisces, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 26.

petreus, a, um, *adj.* [petra or Petrus] *either, of rock or stone, or, pertaining to the Apostle Peter*: Aug. Serm. 297, 2.

petricosus, a, um, v. pertricosus.

petrinus, a, um, *adj.* = πέτρινος, of stone, stone-: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

petritēs, ae, m. = πετρίτης (olivos), a kind of wine, perh. from the city of Petra, in Arabia: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

petro, ōnis, m. [petra] a rustic: Fest. s. v. petrones. ||. an old wether, whose flesh is as hard as stone: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

petronius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] rocky, mountain- (rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.

petroselinum, i, n. = πετροσέλινον, parsley? Petroselinum sativum: Plin. 20, 12, 47. (Hence lt. petrosemolo, prezzemolo; Sp. perexil; Fr. persil.)

petrosus, a, um, *adj.* [petra] rocky: loca, Plin. 9, 31, 50. Subst.: petrosa, orum, n. plu. rocky places: maritima, id. 26, 8, 29.

pētulans, antis, *Part.* [perh. from peto] forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, petulant: homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75: effuse petulans, id. Pis. 5: animalia, Gell. 17, 20: pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 33: petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68. Comp.: Arn. 4, 151. Sup.: imitatio petulantissima, Petr. 92. ||. Esp. wanton, lascivious: petulans in aliqua generosa nobili virgine, Cic. Parad. 3, 1.

pētulanter, adv. pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly: in aliquem inveli, Cic. Att. 2, 19: vivere, id. Coel. 16. Comp.: petulantius, ib. 3. Sup.: petulantissima, id. Att. 9, 19.

pētulantia, ae, f. [petulans] sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance: petulantia et libido magis est adolescentium quam senum, Cic. de Sen. 11: petulantia et audacia, id. Caecin. 35. Plur.: petulantiae dictorum, bold expressions, Gell. 3, 3.

2. carelessness, heedlessness: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 3. ||. Transf. of animals, viciousness: cornuti fere perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6. 2. Of things, exuberance, luxuriance: ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53: morbi, violence, Gell. 12, 5.

pētulus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from peto] butting, apt to butt: agni, Lucr. 2, 368: haedi, Virg. G. 4, 10: caper vel aries, Col. 7, 3. ||. Transf. frisky, wanton: haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo: unde et meretrices petulcas vocamus, Serv. Virg. G. 4, 10.

peucē, ēs, f. = πεύκη: the pine-tree, the stone-pine, Pinus Pinea, Linn.: Plin. 11, 35, 41. ||. a kind of grape: id. 14, 9, 9.

peucedānum or -on, i, n., and **peucedānos**, i, m. = πευκέδανον or -os, the plant hog's fennel, Peucedanum officinale, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 7: Lucan. 9, 919: a Graecis dicitur peucedanos; Latini pinastellum vocarunt, App. Herb. 94.

peumēnē, ēs, f. = πνεμένη, spume or scum of silver: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

pexatus, a, um, *adj.* [pexus] clothed in a garment that has a nap: pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zoile, trita, Mart. 2, 58: pexatus et gausapatus, Sen. V. B. 25.

pexitas, ātis, f. [id.] perh. thickness, closeness: of a spider's web: telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto]. ||. Adj.: woolly, that still has the nap on, new: pexa tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73. Hence, pexa munera, prob. a new woolly toga, Mart. 7, 46. 2. Transf.: folium, downy, Col. 11, 3, 26.

pexicae or **pexitae**, arum, f. plu. = πέλικες, πέζεαι, mushrooms without a root or without a stalk, supposed by some to be morels, Morchella esculenta, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 14.

phaecāsia, ae, v. phaecasiūm.

phaecāsiani Dii [phaecasiūm] *deities of whom nothing further is known* (perh. shod with phaecasia): Juv. 3, 218 (al. phaecasiati, or hic Asianorum).

phaecāsīatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] shod with phaecasia: milites, Petr. 72: quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque, i. e. a Grecian philosopher, Sen. Ep. 113.

phaecāsīum, il, n., and **phaecāsia**, ae, f. = φακάσιον, a kind of white shoe, worn at Athens by the priests: Sen. Ben. 7, 21: inauratae, Petr. 67.

phaenion, il, n. = φαίνιον, a plant, the anemone, v. anemone: Plin. 21, 23, 94 (al. phrenion).

phaenōmēnon, i, n. = φαίνόμενον, an appearance: Theod. Prisc. 2, 7. ||. Esp. phaenōmēna, orum, n. plu. = φαινόμενα, appearances in the air or sky: Lact. 2, 5.

phāgēdaena, ae, f. = φαγέδαινα (voracity), an eating cancer: Plin. 23, 7, 63: plur., id. 26, 11, 68.

phāgēdaenīcus, a, um, *adj.* = φαγέδαινικός, spreading like a cancer: vulnera, Plin. 24, 4, 5.

phāger or **phagrus**, i, m. = φάγρος, a fish, also called pager or pagrus, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phāgo, ōnis, m. = φάγος, φάγων, a glutton, gormandizer: Varr. in Non. 48, 16: Vop. Aur. 50.

phāgrus, v. phager.

phāla, ae, v. fala.

phalacrō-cōrax, ācis, m. = φαλακρόκοραξ, referred variously to the rook, Corvus frugilegus, Linn., and to the cormorant, Carbo cormoranus, Meyer. prob. the latter (pure Lat. corvus aquaticus): phalacrocoraces, aves Balearum insularum peculiares, Plin. 10, 48, 68: id. 11, 37, 47.

phālaeciūm, **phālaecum**, or **phāleuciūm** carmen [phalaecus] a kind of hendeca-syllabic verse, consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (e. g. vidi credite per lacus Lucrinos): Diom. p. 509 P.

phālangae and **pālangae**, arum, f. plu. = φάλαγγες, poles to carry burdens on: Vitr. 10, 8: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57. ||. Esp. a wooden roller, placed under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them: Caes. B. C. 2, 10 fin. (Hence lt. spiangā.)

phālangārius or **pālangārius** (in inserr., also, palancarius and salancarius), il, m. [phalangae] one who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a porter: Vitr. 10, 8: Non. 163, 23 sq.

phālangārius, il, m. [phalanx] a soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50: cf. phalangitae.

phālangiōn, il, n., v. phalangium.

phālangitae, arum, m. plu. = φαλαγγίται, soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites: Liv. 37, 40: id. 42, 51.

phālangitēs, ae, m. = φαλαγγίτης, spider-root: * Anthericum liliastrium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 98.

phālangiūm or -on, il, n. (phalangius, il, m.: Veg. Vet. 3, 81) = φάλαγγιον: a kind of venomous spider not identified: Cels. 5, 27, 9: Plin. 18, 17, 44, no. 3. ||. spider-root, anthericum, for phalangites: id. 27, 12, 98.

phālangō or **pālangō**, i, v. a. [phalangae] to carry away on a pole: Afran. in Perotti Cornucop. ad epigr. 115.

phālanx, angis, f. = φάλαγξ, a band of soldiers, a host drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Virg. Aen. 6, 489: densae, ib. 12, 662: Tuscorum, ib. 551. 2. Fig. a host, multitude: culparum, Prud. Psych. 816. ||. Esp. a division of a Grecian army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx: Nep. Chabr. 1: id. Pelop. 4. 2. the Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx (a compact parallelogram, usu. of 30 men abreast and 16 deep): id. Eun. 7,

1: Curt. 3, 2: quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (phalangem ipsi vocant) perrumpent, Liv. 32, 17 (v. Smith's Ant. 488). 3. an order of battle of the Gauls and Germans, forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissima acie, phalange facta, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: phalangem perfringere, ib. 25.

phālārica, v. falarica.

phālāris (phālēris), Idis, f. = φάλαρίς or φάληρίς: the grass Phalaris aquatica, Linn.? Plin. 27, 12, 102. ||. a water-bird, referred by some to the coot, Fulica atra, Linn.; by others to the smew, Mergus albellus, Linn.; but Cuvier thought it might be the Anas gallericulata, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 11 jin.: Col. 8, 15: Plin. 10, 48, 67.

phālērāe, arum, f. plu. (neutr. phalera posita, Plin. 33, 1, 6) = τὰ φάλαρα: a gold or metal disc or boss worn by men as a military decoration: Cic. Verr. 4, 12: phaleris et torque aliquem donare, ib. 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255. As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39, 31: Virg. Aen. 9, 458. (ii) Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus in Petr. 55. 2. a trapping for the forehead and breast of horses: Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Virg. Aen. 5, 310: Plin. 37, 12, 74. As a trapping for elephants: Gell. 5, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 894).

||. Fig. an external ornament or decoration: ad populum phaleras! trappings for the people! Pers. 3, 30. Of rhetorical ornament: Mart. Cap. 3 init.: loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83.

phālērātus, a, um, *adj.* [phalerae] wearing phalerae: equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursorum, Suet. Ner. 30. ||. Fig. decorated, ornamented: phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, with fine speeches, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 16.

phālēris, v. phalaris.

phallovitrobōlus, i, m. or -vitrobolum, i, n. a drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus: Capitol. Pertin. 8 dub.

phallus, i, m. = φάλλος, a figure of the virile member, carried about at the festival of Bacchus as a symbol of the generative power of nature; a phallus: Arn. 5, 176: cf. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

phānērōsis, is, f. = φανέρωσις, a manifestation, revelation: Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

phantāsia, ae, f. = φαντασία, an idea, notion, fancy: Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2: phantasia, non homo, a mere notion or fancy, the mere semblance of a man, Petr. 38.

phantasma, ātis, n. = φάντασμα, an apparition, spectre, phantom: Plin. Ep. 7, 27: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7. ||. In gen. an image, appearance, phantasm: Aug. de Trinit. 8, 6: Vulg. Marc. 6, 49. (Hence Fr. fantôme.)

phāranītis, Idis, f. pharanitis, a kind of amethyst: Plin. 37, 9, 40.

phāretra, ae, f. = φάρετρα, a quiver (poet.): succinctam pharetra, Virg. Aen. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solve, to undo, open, Ov. M. 5, 379. ||. Transf. a kind of sun-dial in the form of a quiver: Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

phāretrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra] furnished with or wearing a quiver (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Virg. Aen. 11, 649: Geloni, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 35 puer, i. e. Cupid, Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, i. e. Diana, id. Am. 1, 1, 10.

phāretra-zōnīum, il, n. a quiver-belt: Not. Tir. p. 126.

phāretriger, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra gero] quiver-bearing (poet.): clade pharetrigeri regis, i. e. of the Persian king Xerxes, Sil. 14, 286.

phārīcon or -um, i, n. = φαρικόν, a kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus: Plin. 28, 10, 41.

pharmacētria, ae, f. = *φαρμακεῦ-
τρια*, a sorceress (poet.): Virg. E. 8, in
lemm.

pharmacōpōla, ae, m. = *φαρμακο-
πωλης*, a vender of medicines, a quack:
pharmacopola circumforaneus, Cic. Clu.
14: Hor. S. 1, 2, 1.

pharmacus, i, m. = *φαρμακός*, a
poisoner, a sorcerer: Petr. 107, 15.

pharnacēon, i, n. = *φαρνάκειον*, a
plant, a kind of panax, q. v. named
after king Pharnaces: Plin. 25, 4, 14.

pharus, or -os, i, f. [from Pharus,
an island near Alexandria in Egypt, on
which Ptolemy Philad. erected a famous
light-house] a light-house: Caes. B. C.
3, 112: pharon subit, Val. Fl. 7, 84:
turris phari terrae motu Capreis con-
cidit, Suet. Tib. 74.

phascōla appellant Graeci, quas vul-
gus peras vocat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.
[= *τὰ φάσκολα*, a wallet, scrip.]

phasēlaria (also written fasel. and
facel.), ium, n. plu. [phaselus] a dish
of pickled French beans: Lampr. Elag.
20.

phasēlus (also phasellus and fas.),
i, m. and f. = *φάσηλος*, a kind of bean
with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-
beans, phasel, Phaseolus vulgaris, Linn.:
viciamque seres vilemque phaselum,
Virg. G. 1, 227: longa fasellus, Col. 10,
377.

II. Transf. a light vessel,
shaped like a kidney bean, made of
wicker-work or papyrus, sometimes also
of baked and painted clay: epistolam
de phaselo dare, Cic. Att. 1, 13: phase-
lum solvere, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 29: dare
vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv. 15, 127.
(Hence It. *faginolo*.)

haseōlus (faseolus), i, m. dim.
lus] a kind of bean with an
edible pod: Col. 11, 2, 72: Plin. 24, 9,
40. (Hence Fr. *faséole*.)

phasgānion, i, n. = *φασγάνιον*, the
sword-lily, gladiolus, Gladiolus communis,
Linn., pure Lat. gladiolus: Plin. 25, 11,
88.

phasīanārius (fas.), i, m. [phasi-
ana] a pheasant-keeper: Paul. Dig. 32,
64.

phasīaninus, a, um, adj. [id.] per-
taining to pheasants, pheasant-: ova,
Pall. 1, 29.

phasīolos (fas.), i, m. = *φασίολος*, a
plant, also called isopyron, q. v.: Plin.
27, 11, 70.

phāsis, Idis (= *Φάσις*, a river of Col-
chis), adj. f. Phasian, poet. for Colchian:
volucres, i. e. pheasants, Mart. 13, 45.

phāsīanus, a, um, adj. = *φασιανός*,
pertaining to the Phasis, Phasian:
Phasianae aves, pheasants, Plin. 10, 48,
67. Also Subst. phasiana, ae, f. and
more freq. phasianus (fasian.), i, m. a
pheasant, Phasianus colchicus, Linn.:
id. 11, 33, 39: Suet. Vit. 13: Sen. Cons.
ad Helv. 9: Paul. Dig. 32, 64.

phasma, ātis, n. = *φάσμα*, an ap-
parition, spectre, phantom: Ter. Eun.
prol. 9: Juv. 8, 186 (as the title of a
comedy and poem).

phaullus, a, um, adj. = *φαύλιος*,
bad: phauliae olivae, a bad kind of
olives, Plin. 15, 3, 4.

phēlēta, ae, m. = *φηλητής*, a cheat,
rogue, robber: latrones, quos pheletas
Aegyptii vocant, Sen. Ep. 51.

phellandriōn, ii, n. = *φελλάνδριον*,
a plant with leaves like ivy, supposed
by some to be Phellandrium aquaticum,
Linn., but doubtful: Plin. 27, 12, 101.

phellos, i, m. = *φέλλος*, the cork-
tree, Quercus Suber, Linn.: transf. the
part of the water-clock made from it,
the cork: Vit. 9, 9.

phengitēs, ae, m. = *φενγίτης*, phen-
gite, selenite, or crystallized gypsum,
used for window-panes: in Cappadocia
reperitur lapis candidus atque trans-
lucens, ex argumento phengites appel-
latus, Plin. 36, 22, 46: lapis, Suet. Dom.
14.

phēōs, i, n. = *φέως*, a prickly plant,
also called stoebe, acc. to Sprengel, Po-
n., Linn.: Plin. 21, 15,
54 (al. *phēos*).

phānegrātus, a, um, adj. pertain-

ing to the Grecian poet Pherecrates,
Pherecratian: metrum dactylicum tri-
metrum Pherecratium constat ex spon-
deo, et dactylo, sive (i. e. et) trocheo,
ut est ap. Hor. (Od. 1, 5, 3), grato,
Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. de
Met. 4.

phērombros, i, m. = *φερόμβρος*
(rain-bringing), another name for cu-
cumis silvaticus: App. Herb. 113.

phēuxaspīdion, ii, n. another name
of the plant polion: App. Herb. 57.

phīāla, ae, f. = *φιάλη*, a broad shal-
low drinking-vessel, a saucer: Juv. 5,
39: Mart. 8, 33: Plin. 33, 12, 55.

phiditīa, orum, v. philitia.

philanthrōpiā, ae, f. = *φιλανθρω-
πία* (love of mankind; hence), a bene-
volence, a present, gift: philanthropiae
nomine (al. philanthropii), Ulp. Dig.
50, 14, 2.

philanthrōpium, ii, v. philanthro-
pia.

philanthrōpos, i, f. = *φιλάνθρωπος*
(sc. herba), goose-grass, clivers, Galium
aparine, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 116.

philargicus, a, um, adj. = *φίλος
ἀργικός*, fond of ease: vitam philargic-
am quam nos Latine voluptariam nun-
cupamus, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

philētaeria, ae, f. = *φιλεταίριον*, a
plant, called also polemonia, q. v. Plin.
25, 6, 28.

philitia (also phiditia), orum, n.
plu. = *φιλίτια* (*φιδίτια*), the public meals
of the Lacedaemonians: Cic. Tusc. 5,
34, 98.

philōcālīa, ae, f. = *φιλοκαλία*, a love
of the beautiful: Aug. contra Acad.
2, 3.

philōchārēs, is, n. = *φιλοχαρές*,
horehound, called also philopae and
marrubium, v. marrubium: Plin. 20, 22,
89.

philograecus, a, um, adj. = *φίλος
γραικός*, fond, Greek: Subst. a lover
of the Greek language: vos philograeci,
Varr. R. R. 3, 10.

philōlōgia, ae, f. = *φιλολογία*, love
of learning or letters, literary pursuits,
the study of polite literature: ne et
opera et oleum philologiae nostrae peri-
erit, Cic. Att. 2, 17: Homerus philo-
logiae omnis dux, Vit. 7 praef. II.
Esp. explanation, interpretation of the
writings of others, philology: quae phi-
losophia fuit, facta est philologia, Sen.
Ep. 108.

philōlōgus, a, um, adj. = *φιλόλογος*,
pertaining to learning, learned, lite-
rary: philologis et philotechnis rebus
me delectans, Vit. 6 prooem. II.
Subst. philologus, i, m. a person en-
gaged in learned or literary pursuits, a
man of letters, scholar: homines nobiles
illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi,
Cic. Att. 13, 12: Atteius Philologi ap-
pellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia,
sicut Eratothēnes, qui primus hoc cog-
nomen sibi vindicavit, multiplex varia-
que doctrina censebatur, Suet. Gramm.
10.

2. Esp. an explainer of the writ-
ings of others, an interpreter, philologist:
Sen. Ep. 108.

philōmēla, ae, f. [*Φιλομήλη*, daugh-
ter of Pandion, king of Athens] a night-
ingale (poet.): Virg. G. 4, 511.

philōpaes, aedis, m. = *φιλόπαις*, a
plant: marrubium nonnulli philopaeda
vocant, Plin. 20, 22, 89.

philōsarca, ae, m. = *φιλόσαρκος*, a
lover of the flesh: Auct. ap. Hier. Ep.
61.

philōsōphaster, tri, m. [philoso-
phus] a bad philosopher, a philosophas-
ter: Aug. Civ. D. 2, 27.

philōsōphīa, ae, f. = *φιλοσοφία*,
philosophy: nec quicquam aliud est
philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam
studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2: id.
Acad. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 89. II. Meton.

a philosophical subject or question: Nep.
Epam. 3. 2. philosophiae, arum,
f. plu. philosophical systems or sects:
exercitatio propria duarum philosophia-
rum (i. e. Academicorum et Peripateti-
corum), Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 107: Gell. 4, 1.

philōsōphicōs, adv. in a philoso-

phical manner, philosophically: vivere
Lact. 3, 14 fin.

philōsōphicus, a, um, adj. = *φιλο-
σοφικός*, pertaining to philosophy, philo-
sophical: Macr. S. 7, 1.

philōsōphor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [phi-
losophus] to apply oneself to philosophy
to philosophize: Cic. Tusc. 1, 37: id. N.
D. 1, 3: sed jam satis est philosophatum
Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 21.

philōsōphus, a, um, adj. = *φιλό-
σοφος*, philosophical: philosophae scrip-
tiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41 fin. (dub.): phi-
losophia sententia, Pac. in Gell. 13, 8:
verbum, Macr. S. 7, 1. II. Subst.

philosophus, i, m. a philosopher: ut is,
qui studeat omnium rerum divinarum
atque humanarum vim, naturam caus-
asque nosse, et omnem bene vivendi
rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc
(philosophi) appelletur, Cic. de Or. 1,
49: nemo aegrotus quicquam somnia-
tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat
philosophus, Varr. in Non. 56, 15. 2.

philosophia, ae, f. a female philosopher:
ea villa tanquam philosopha videtur
esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: so in apposi-
tion: philosopha ancilla, Verus in Vul-
cat. Avid. Cass. 1.

philostorgus, a, um, adj. = *φιλό-
στοργος*, loving tenderly, affectionate,
esp. of parents and children: philo-
storgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos
nullum est, Front. Ep. ad amic. 1, 6.

philōtechnus, a, um, adj. = *φιλό-
τεχνος*, fond of the arts or relating to
the study of the arts: Vit. 6 prooem.

philtrōdōtēs, ae, m. = *φίλτρον δότης*,
a plant, called also splenium, prob. the
same as asplenion, q. v.: App. Herb.
56. II. a plant, called also periste-
reos, ib. 65.

philtrum, i, n. = *φίλτρον*, a love-
potion, philter (poet.): Ov. A. A. 2, 105:
philtrum Thessala vendere, Juv. 6, 610.

phīlus, a, um, adj. = *φίλος*, beloved:
quam cito (mulieres) philorum oblivisc-
erentur! Petr. 110.

phīlyra and **phīlūra**, ae, f. = *φι-
λύρα* (the linden-tree; hence): bast, the
liber or inner bark of the lime-tree, of
which bands for chaplets were made:
dispicent nexae philyra coronae, Hor.
Od. 1, 38, 2: Ov. F. 5, 337: Plin. 16, 14,
25. II. Transf. a sheet of the inner
bark of the linden-tree prepared for
writing upon, a writing-tablet: Ulp.
Dig. 32, 1, 52: Mart. Cap. 2, 35. 2.

the thin layers into which the papyrus
pith was sliced, in order to make paper:
Plin. 13, 11, 23.

phīlyrinus, a, um, adj. = *φιλύρινος*,
made of the liber or inner bark of the
lime-tree: liber, Serv. ad Virg. G. 3,
93.

phīmus, i, m. = *φίμος*, a dice-box,
i. q. fritillus: mitteret in phimum talos,
Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

phlēbōtōmīa (fleb.), ae, f. = *φλε-
βοτομία*, blood-letting, phlebotomy: phle-
botomiam adhibere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2,
18: phlebotomia uti, Veg. Vet. 1, 14.

phlēbōtōmicē, ēs, f. = *φλεβοτομική*,
blood-letting, phlebotomy: Coel. Aur.
Acut. 1, 3.

phlēbōtōmo (fleb.), avi, atum, i, v.
a. = *φλεβοτομέω*, to let blood from, to
bleed: aliquem, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14:
id. Tard. 2, 13: Veg. Vet. 1, 24.

phlēbōtōmus (fleb.), i, m. = *φλεβο-
τόμος*, a lancet: phlebotomo uti, Coel.
Aur. Acut. 2, 19: adhibendus, Theod.
Prisc. 2, 21.

phlegma (flegma), ātis, n. = *φλέγμα*,
flegma dissolvere, Pall. 8, 6.

phlegmāticus, a, um, adj. = *φλεγ-
ματικός*, full of phlegm, phlegmatic:
humor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

phlegmōnē, ēs, f. = *φλεγμονή*, a
burning heat or inflammation beneath
the skin: Plin. 20, 4, 13.

phlēgontis, Idis, f. = *φλεγοντίς*, an
unknown precious stone of a fiery colour:
Plin. 37, 11, 53.

phlēōs, v. pheos.
phloginos, i, m. = *φλόγιος*, an un-
known flame-coloured gem: Plin. 37, 10,
66.

phlogitēs, ae, m. = φλογίτης, i. q. phlogitis: Sol. 37.

phlogitis, idis, f. = φλογίτις, an unknown flame-coloured gem: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

phlomis, idis, f. = φλομίς, a plant, of which three species are distinguished:

1. and 2. phlomis duae, acc. to Sprengel, Phlomis fruticosa, Linn., and P. italica, Sm. 3. tertia, lychnites, Verbascum lychnites, Linn. mullein: Plin. 25, 10, 74.

phlomos, i, m. = φλόμος, mullein, pure Lat. verbascum, q. v.: Plin. 25, 10, 72.

phlox, phlogis, f. = φλόξ (flame), a flower, perh. Agrostemma coronaria, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 38.

phocā, ae, and **phocē**, es, f. = φώκη, a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf, prob. Phoca vitulina, Linn.; and also P. Monachus, which is more freq. in the Archipelago: pure Lat. vitula marina: Virg. G. 4, 432: deformes phocae, Ov. M. 1, 300: Plin. 9, 7, 6.

phocia, idis, f. a kind of pear-tree in the Isle of Chios: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 9.

phoebas, adis, f. [Phoebus = Φοῖβος, an appellation of Apollo] a priestess of Apollo: hence, an inspired woman, a prophetess: Ov. Am. 2, 8, 12: Lucan. 5, 128.

phoeniceus (poeniceus, foeniceus), a, um, adj. = φοινίκεος, purple-red: aut phoeniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin. 21, 23, 94: poeniceas vestes, Ov. M. 12, 104.

phoenicea, ae, f. = φοινικέα, a kind of wild barley, mouse-barley, Hordeum murinum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 65.

phoenicias, ae, m. [Phoenice] the south-southeast wind: Plin. 2, 47, 46.

phoenicitis, idis, f. = φοινικίτις, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phoenicobalanus, i, m. = φοινικοβάλανος, the Egyptian date, referred by some to the date Phoenix dactylifera; by others with more probability to the fruit of the Doum palm, Cucifera thebaica: Plin. 12, 22, 47.

phoenicopterus, i, m. = φοινικόπτερος, the flamingo, Phoenicopterus ruber, Linn.: phoenicopteri linguam praecipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin. 10, 48, 68: Cels. 2, 18: Sen. Ep. 110: Juv. 11, 139.

phoenicurus, i, m. = φοινίκουρος, a bird, the red-tail, red-start, Sylvia Phoenicurus, Latham: Plin. 10, 29, 44.

phoenix, icis, m. = φοῖνιξ, the phoenix, a fabulous Arabian bird, which was said to live 500 years, and to put an end to its existence by placing itself on a burning pile of aromatic woods and other substances, its ashes giving birth to a young phoenix: Plin. 10, 2, 2: Tac. A. 6, 28: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: Claud. Eid. 1. (Although the tales respecting this bird are fabulous, it is possible that the description in Pliny refers to a real bird, and Cuvier imagined it might have been the golden pheasant, Phasianus pictus Linn., with which to some extent the description agrees.) II. a tree, the date palm, Phoenix dactylifera, Linn. Plin. 29, 3, 13 (v. elate).

phonasus, i, m. = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), a teacher of singing and declamation: pronuntiabat dulci et proprio quodam oris sono, dabatque assidue phonasco operam, Suet. Aug. 84: Quint. 11, 3, 22. II. a musical director, chorister: psalmorum hic modulator et phonasus, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

phōnēma (fōnē), ātis, n. = φώνημα, a saying: Platonis fonemata, Front. de Eloqu. p. 236.

phōnos (-us), i, m. = φόνος (murder), another name of the plant atractylis, q. v.: atractylis sanguineum succum fudit: qua de causa phonos vocatur a quibusdam, Plin. 21, 16, 56.

phoreus, i, m. an unknown sea-fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phōrimon, i, n. = φόριμον a kind of alum: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

phorineum vinum, i, n. a kind of wine: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

phormio (form.), ōnis, m. = φόρμιον, plaited reeds or rushes, a mat, a straw covering: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12: Don. Ter. Ph. prol. 27.

phosphoreus, a, um, adj. [Phosphorus] pertaining to the morning-star: Prud. Cath. 5, 147 (al. Bosphoreum).

phragmitēs, is, m. = φραγμίτης, a kind of reed growing in hedges, Arundo Phragmites, Linn.: Plin. 32, 10, 52.

phrasis, is, f. = φράσις, in rhetoric, diction, pure Lat. elocutio: non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 proem.: phrasin, Quint. 10, 1, 87.

phrēnēsis, is, f. = φρένησις, madness, delirium, phrensy: phrenesis tum demum est, quum continua dementia esse incipit, Cels. 3, 18 (al. phrenitis): dic et phrenesin et insaniam viribus necessariam, Sen. Ira 1, 13: manifesta, Juv. 14, 136.

phrēnēticus (or phrēniticus), a, um, adj. = φρενητικός, mad, delirious, frantic: Cic. Div. 1, 38: ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt, Cels. 3, 18 (al. phrenitidis): Mart. 11, 28.

phrenion, ii, n. a plant, i. q. anemone: Plin. 21, 23, 94.

phrēniticus, a, um, v. phreneticus.

phrēnitis, idis, v. phrenesis.

phrēnitizo, i. v. n. = φρενιτίζω, to be mad, frantic: Coel. Aur. Acut. praef. phrygānion, ii, n. an animal, unknown, except by name, to Pliny himself: Plin. 30, 11, 30.

phrygiānus, a, um, adj. Phrygian: Meton. embroidered (from the skill of the Phrygians in this art): togae, Plin. 8, 48, 74: Phrygiana (sc. vestes), Sen. Ben. 1, 3.

phrygiō, ōnis, m. an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer (v. phrygianus): Titin. in Non. 3, 20: stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 34.

phrygiōnius, a, um, adj. embroidered: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74.

phrygius, a, um, adj. Phrygian: Meton. embroidered: chlamys, Virg. Aen. 3, 484. II. Of Phrygian music and musical instruments: buxum, the Phrygian flute, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 45: lotos, Col. 10, 258: aes, cymbals, Lucan. 9, 288: modī, a stirring, passionate kind of music, used at the festivals of Cybele, Ov. Ib. 456: Tib. 1, 4, 64: Juv. 2, 115.

phrynion, ii, n. = φρύνιον, a plant, called also poterion, Astragalus creticus, Lamk.: Plin. 27, 12, 97: id. 25, 10, 76.

phrynōs, i, m. = φρύνος, a toad, Bufo vulgaris, and perh. other species: sunt quae in vepribus tantum vivunt, quas Graeci phrynos vocant, plenae veneficiorum, Plin. 32, 5, 19. (The belief in the toad being venomous is widely spread even in the present day among the vulgar.)

phthiriāsis, is, f. = φθειρίασις, the lousy disease, phthiriasis: Plin. 26, 13, 86: id. 20, 6, 23.

phthirōphoros, i, f. = φθειρόφορος, a kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones, the Norway Spruce, Abies excelsa, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

phthisicus, a, um, adj. = φθισικός, consumptive, phthisical: Plin. 20, 6, 21: id. 24, 16, 19: Mart. 11, 21.

phthisis, is, f. = φθίσις, consumption, phthisis: vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22: Sen. Ep. 91: phthisim cordi intus inhaerentem depellere, Plin. 19, 5, 26, n. 4.

phthisisco, 3. v. n. [phthisis] to become consumptive: phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

phthitārus, i, m. an unknown fish: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

phthongus, i, m. = φθόγγος, a sound, tone: Saturnum dicebat Iorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20 (pure Lat. sonus).

phthōrius, a, um, = φθόριος, corrupting, destructive: hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

phū, n. indecl. = φῶν, a kind of valerian: Valeriana Dioscoridis, Sibth. Plin. 12, 12, 26.

phui, interj. foh! fugh!: phui in malam crucem, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 5.

phy, interj. pish! tush!: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58.

phycis, idis, f. = φυκίς, a fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its colour at various seasons of the year. It forms a nest in the sea-weeds, as many fish are now known to do; but this is commonly referred to the Goby, Gobius niger, Linn., which is often found among the rocks in shallow places, and can live some time out of the water: Plin. 9, 26, 42.

phycitis, idis, f. = φυκίτις, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 66.

phycos, i, n. = φύκος, sea-weed, and prob. certain lichens. Several kinds are distinguished: 1. prason, zoster, Laminaria saccharina, sugar tangle. 2. capillaceo folio = Cytoseira barbata, v. cricoides Ag. 3. (quo) purpuras inficiunt, perh. the orchil, Roccella tinctoria. 4. tertium graminis simile, perh. Zostera marina, Linn. 5. tregon, perh. Ulva lactuca, Linn. 6. quercus, Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 48. 7. phycus thalassion, three kinds referred to Laminaria saccharina, Delesseria sanguinea, and Ectococcus coronopifolius: Plin. 26, 10, 66.

phylāca, ae, f. = φυλακή, a prison, pure Lat. custodia: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

phylācista, ae, m. = φυλακιστής, a jailer; hence, transf. a dunning creditor who keeps a continual watch on his debtor: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

phylactērion (fyl.), ii, n. = φυλακτήριον, an amulet: de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris, Marc. Emp. 8. II. Esp. scrolls of parchment on which the decalogue was written, worn by Jews on the forehead and the left arm, phylacteries: Hier. in Matth. 4, 23, 5. 2. chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory: Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3, 68.

phylarchus, i, m. = φύλαρχος, the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir: phylarchus Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1: Sarcenorum, Amm. 24, 2.

phyllanthes, is, n. = φυλλανθές, an unknown plant with a prickly stem: Plin. 21, 16, 59.

phyllon, i, n. = φύλλον: phyllon mas et femina is referred by some to Thelygonum Cynocrambe, Linn.; by others to Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 100.

phyllos, i, f. a plant, called also leucacantha, q. v.: Plin. 22, 16, 18.

phyma, ātis, n. = φύμα, a kind of boil or tumour: Cels. 5, 28.

phynon, ōnis, m. a kind of eye-salve: Cels. 6, 6, 20.

phyrāma, ātis, n. = φύραμα, the gum of the tree called metopion, hammoniacum, q. v.: Plin. 12, 23, 49.

physēma, ātis, n. = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), a hollow or empty pearl: Plin. 9, 35, 54.

physētēr, ēris, m. = φυσήτηρ, a blowpipe: Pelag. Vet. fin. II. Transf. a large species of whale, perh. the common whale, Balaena mysticetus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 4, 3: Sen. Hippol. 1030.

physica, ae, and **physisicō**, es, f. = φυσική, natural science, natural philosophy, physics: Cic. Acad. 1, 7: id. Fin. 3, 21.

physisca, orum, v. physicus, no. II. 2. **physisicō**, adv. in the manner of naturalists, physically: dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7.

physiscus (physicus, Sid. Carm. 15, 101), a, um, adj. = φυσικός, pertaining to natural philosophy or physics, natural, physical: quiddam physicum, something relating to physics, Cic. Div. 2, 59: ratio, id. N. D. 2, 21: homines, naturalists, Marc. Emp. Carm. de med. 19. II. Subst.: physiscus, i, m. a natural philosopher, naturalist: non pudet igitur physicum, id est speculatur

orem venatoremque naturae, ab animis consuetudine imbutis petere testimonium veritatis? Cic. N. D. 1, 30: id. Rep. 5, 3. 2. *phýsica*, orum, *n. plu. phýsics*: physicorum ignarus, id. Or. 34: in physicis alienus, not versed in, id. Fin. 1, 6.

phýsiognōmon, ōnis, *m.* = φυσιογνώμων, *one who judges of men's characters by their appearance, esp. by their features, a physiognomist*: Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte peroscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10.

phýsiológia, ae, *f.* = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy*: Cic. N. D. 1, 8: naturae ratio, quam physiologiam Graeci appellant, id. Div. 1, 41.

phýsiológicē, adv. *naturally*: interpretari, Tert. ad nat. 2, 12.

phýsiológicus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσιολογικός, *pertaining to natural philosophy*: argumentationes, Tert. ad nat. 2, 4.

phýsiológus, a, um, *adj.* = φυσιολογός, *pertaining to natural philosophy*: hence, Subst.: phýsiólōga, orum, *n. plu. natural history, a work by Juba*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

phýsis, is, *f.* = φύσις, *nature*: seu cupis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm. II. Esp. *party-coloured precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature*: Plin. 37, 12, 74.

phýteuma, ātis, *n.* = φύτευμα, *a plant*, Reseda Phyteuma, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 99.

piābilis, e, *adj.* [pio] *that may be expiated, expiable*: iulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

piācūlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum] *atoning, expiatory*: hostia, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 30: sacrificia, sin-offerings, Liv. 1, 26: also, *absol.*: ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id. 42, 3.

piācūlārīter, adv. *sinfully*: negare, Tert. Pud. 22 (*al. peculiariter*).

piācūlo, i. v. a. [id.] *to appease or propitiate with an offering*: Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Cato R. R. 141, 4.

piācūlum (syncop. piaculum, Prud. σρεφ. 14, 219), i, *n.* [pio] *a means of appeasing a deity; a sin-offering, propitiatory sacrifice*: porco piaculo facito, Cato R. R. 139: porco femina piaculum pati, to bring, Cic. Leg. 2, 22: piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34. 2. Meton. *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim*: duc nigras pecudes, ea prima piacula sunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 153. Fig.: piaculum rupti foederis, of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 10: id. 10, 28. In gen. *a remedy*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36. (ii) *punishment*: dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18: Just. 8, 2: Sil. 13, 702. II. Transf. *that which requires expiation; a wicked action, sin, crime, guilt*: Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 13: piaculum committere, Liv. 5, 52: sine piaculo rerum praetermissarum, id. 39, 47: commissa piacula, Virg. Aen. 6, 569: solutus piaculo, Tac. A. 1, 30: Plin. Pan. 37. 2. *an unhappy event, a misfortune*: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

piāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atonement*: Februa Romani dixerunt piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19.

piāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *a means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice*: terrae, Plin. 25, 9, 59: id. 25, 4, 10. II. Fig.: fuerim tantum doliturae domus piamentum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16: Plin. 37, 1, 2.

piātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *an appeasing or propitiating of the gods with offerings*: Plin. 28, 2, 5.

piātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that appeases the gods with a sacrifice*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 101.

pīca, ae, *f.* *a pie, magpie*. 1. Corvus Pica, Linn. 2. quae glande vesc-

untur, the jay, Corvus glandarius, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 59: Ov. M. 5, 299.

pīcāria, ae, *f.* [pix] *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*: Cic. Brut. 22: vectigal picariarum, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 17.

pīcātus, a, um, *Part.* [pico]. II. Adj.: *pitchy*: vinum picatum, wine that has naturally a pitchy taste, Plin. 23, 1, 24: Mart. 13, 107.

pīcati appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum: quod eas Iori ficas vocant, Fest. s. v.

pīcēa, ae, *f.* [pix] *the Norway spruce fir*, Abies excelsa, De Cand.: Ov. H. 12, 67: Plin. 16, 10, 18.

pīcēātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedaubed with pitch, pitchy*: hence of hands to which others' property seems to stick, thievish: manus, Mart. 8, 59.

pīcēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *made of pitch*: piceo unguine tinctae lampades, Lucan. 10, 490. 2. Esp. *black as pitch, pitch-black*: picea crassus caligine, Virg. G. 2, 309: turbine fumans piceo, id. Aen. 3, 572: nubes, Ov. M. 11, 549: coelum, Val. Fl. 2, 507: dentes, Mart. 2, 41: imber piceus crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61.

pīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pitch-black*: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

pīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar*: dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato R. R. 25 sq.: dolia, Suet. Claud. 16: parietes, Plin. 36, 22, 48. II. Transf. *to season with pitch*: vinum, Col. 12, 23. (Hence Sp. *pegar*.)

pīcra, ae, *f.* prob. *a medicine made of aloes*: picrae solutio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

pīcridīae, arum, *f. plu. bitter salad*: Aug. Sermon. ad Catechum. de catacl. 4 fin.

pīcris, Idis, *f.* = πικρίς, *bitter lettuce, a kind of salad, v. lactuca*: Plin. 19, 8, 38. II. *a plant that blooms all the year round*: referred by some to Pīcris asplenoides, Linn.: by others to Helminthaea echioides, Linn.: id. 21, 7, 65.

pīctācium, i, *n.* i. q. pittacium, q. v.: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7.

pīctilis, e, *adj.* [pictus] *embroidered*: balteus, App. M. 10, p. 247.

pīctor, ōris, *m.* [pingo] *a painter*: Cic. Acad. 2, 7: id. Verr. 4, 13: Hor. A. P. 9: Plin. 35, 8 sq. (Hence lt. *pittore*; Fr. *peintre*.)

pīctōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pictor] *pertaining to painters, pictorial*: licentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 3: operae, Jul. Dig. 38, 1, 23.

pīctūra, ae, *f.* [pingo] *painting, the art of painting*: una est ars ratioque picturae, Cic. de Or. 3, 7: id. Brut. 18, 70. 2. Esp. *a painting of the face*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 105. 3. Meton. *a painting, picture*: Cic. Or. 11: nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, id. Verr. 4, 1. (ii) *embroideries*: Lucr. 2, 35. (iii) *paintings in mosaic*: Virg. Cul. 64. II. Fig. *a picture in words, a picturesque description*: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse, at ejus picturam, non poësin videmus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.

pīctūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura] *painted, pictured; party-coloured, variegated* (poet.): agger floribus, Stat. Th. 6, 58: volucres, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 3. II. *embroidered*: vestes, Virg. Aen. 3, 483.

pīctus, a, um, *Part.* [pingo]. II. Adj.: fig. of style, ornamented, ornate: orationis pictum et expoliturum genus, Cic. Or. 27 fin.: Iysia nihil potest esse pictus, id. Brut. 85, 293. 2. *painted, false, deceptive, vain*: pictos experiere metus, Prop. 4, 6, 50.

pīcūla, ae, *f. dim.* [pix] *a little pitch*: App. Herb. 36.

pīcus, i, *m.* *a woodpecker, various species of Picus, one of the birds used in augury*: Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 12: sunt et parvae aves uncorum ungulum, ut pici, Martio cognomine insignes et in

auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20. II. *a fabulous bird, the griffin*: picos divitilis, qui aureos montes colunt, ego solus supero, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 1.

pīē, adv. *piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately*: pie sancteque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: memoriam nostram pie inviolateque servabitis, id. Sen. 22: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40: Ov. H. 15, 153. Sup.: quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 34.

pīens, entis for pius. Sup.: pientissimus, Inscr.

pīerīus, a, um, *adj.* *Pierian; sacred to the Muses, poetic*: chori, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 58: dies, dedicated to the Muses, Stat. S. 1, 3, 23: tuba, an heroic poem, Mart. 10, 64: frons, a poet's brow, id. 8, 70: corona, laurel, id. 12, 52: grex, the Muses and poets, id. 12, 11.

pīētas, ātis, *f.* [pius] *dutiful conduct towards the gods; piety*: est pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: deos placatos pietas efficit et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3: nec pietas ulla est velatum saepe videri vortier ad lapidem atque omneis accedere ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1197. Hence, also, *conscientiousness, scrupulousness*: Ov. F. 6, 607. 2. *dutifulness to one's parents, relatives, country, benefactors, etc.; duty, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude, etc.*: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15: solemnia pietatis, the last offices, Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mira pietate parentem, Cat. 66, 29: pietas in aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: hic tui omnes valent summaque pietate te desiderant, ib. 6, 20: nec publicae pietatis intererat, quid vocarere, to the affection of the citizens, Plin. Pan. 21: militiae, Lucan. 4, 499.

II. Transf. in gen. *justice*: si qua est coelo pietas, Virg. Aen. 2, 536: summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 1. 2. *gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion*: permittite P. C. a pietate vestra impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79.

pīētātīcultrix, icis, *f.* [pietas cultrix] *that displays maternal care*: ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pīgēo, gūi, and pīgītum est, 2. v. n. *to feel annoyance or reluctance at; to repent of* (extremely rare with personal subject): factum id esse non negat neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18: verba pigenda, Prop. 4, 1, 76. II. Impers. *it causes a feeling of annoyance, vexation, dislike, or reluctance*: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or infin.: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.; that which stands for the source of the feeling, in the gen.: fratris me quidem piget pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum piget taedetque, Sall. J. 4: non dedisse ipsum pudet, me, quia non accepi, piget, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 47: postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, Sall. J. 95: neque me piguit quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec pigitum parvos lares subire, Sil. 7, 173: oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50.

2. Transf. for poenitet, *it causes a feeling of sorrow or remorse*: pigero interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet, Fest. s. v.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 21: pigere eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6: profecto vos hujus omnis injuriae pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 199.

pīger, gra, grum, *adj.* (Sup. pigris-simus for pigerrimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13) [piget] *reluctant, unwilling, averse* (rare): gens pigerrima ad milit-

aria opera, Liv. 21, 25: ad litteras scribendas pigerrimus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. With *inf.*: piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12. *II. back-ward, slow, indolent, sluggish, inactive* interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17. O things: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, *sluggish*, Tac. G. 45: palus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2, 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17. With *gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 124: periculi, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, id. 15, 504 (cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 12). 2. *that makes sluggish, benumbing* (poet.): sopor, Cat. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senecta, id. 1, 11, 40. 3. *dull, dispirited, dejected, sad*: vultus, Mart. 2, 11: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 157. (Hence *It. pigro*.)

piget, v. pigreo.

pigmentarius, a, um, *adj.* [pigmentum] *pertaining to paints or unguents*: institor pigmentarius, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22.

II. Subst. pigmentarius, ii, m. *a dealer in paints or unguents*: Cic. Fam. 15, 17: Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3.

pigmentatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *painted, coloured*: Tert. Cult. fem. *fin.*

pigmentum, i, n. [pingo] *a material for colouring, a colour, paint, pigment*: aspersa temere pigmenta in tabula, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. Div. 1, 13: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42. Jocosely: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, *i. e. beat black and blue*, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 20. 2. *a cosmetic*: Plin. 16, 43, 84. 3. *Meton.* the juice of plants: Firm. Math. 8, 17.

II. Fig. of style: colouring, ornament: meus autem liber nonnulli Aristotelia pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87: sententiae tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45 (Hence *It. pimientio*; Sp. *pimento*.)

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10. *II. to accept as certain*: quod das mihi, pignoro omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

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slow, slack, dilatory: tu scribere ne pigrescere, Cic. Att. 14, 1.

pigror, oris, m. [id.] *sluggishness, indolence*: Lucil. in Non. 219, 11.

pigius, a, um, *adj.* [pigeo] *indolent*: acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.

pila, ae, *f. a mortar*: pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato R. R. 14: zcae granum tunditur in pila lignea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, n. 2. *II. Transf. a pillar, a pile*: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: salax taberna a pileatis nona fratribus pila, of the temple of Castor and Pollux, Cat. 37, 1: nulla taberna meos habeat, neque pila libellos. *i. e. no book-stall* (which were round the pillars of public buildings), Hor. S. 1, 4, 71: pilas operibus subdere, Sen. Q. N. 6, 30. 2. *a pier or mole of stone*: saxea, Virg. Aen. 9, 711: Suet. Claud. 20.

pila, ae (old *gen. sing.* pilai, Lucr. 5, 711), *f. a ball, playing-ball*: dii nos quasi pilas homines habent, Pl. Capt. prol. 22: pilae studio teneri, Cic. de Or. 3, 23: quum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Virg. Cir. 149: pilam scite et diligenter excipere, apte et expedite remittere, Sen. Ben. 2, 32: reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46. (Of the different kinds of balls and methods of playing, v. Smith's Ant. 918 sq.) Proverb.: (i) mea pila est, *I have caught the ball, I've won*, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 7: (ii) claudus pilam, v. claudus: (iii) Fortunae pila, *the foot-ball of fortune*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 18. *II. Transf. any ball or globe*: pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21: scarabaei e timo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, id. 11, 28, 34. Of the earth: Enn. Ann. 1, 158: in terrae pila, Varr. in Non. 333, 25. Of a glass ball filled with water used as a burning-glass: cum addita aqua vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67. The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool: Prop. 2, 18, 60: Mart. 11, 8. Of the ball or lump of earth which adheres to the roots of a plant when torn up: Col. 5, 9. Esp. *the ballots or balls* used by judges in voting: Prop. 4, 11, 19. Of stuffed balls or human figures: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Used in bull-baiting: quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! Mart. Spect. 9: hence, of a torn toga: Mart. 2, 43. 2. Esp.: pilae Nursicae, *i. e. rapae rotundae*, id. 13, 19. (Hence *It. pillotta*; Sp. *pella, pelota*; Fr. *pelote*.)

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aut lana alba velatis capitibus volones epulati sunt, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.*: rex, id. 45, 44: colonorum turba pileatorum currum sequentium, like a general's freedmen, id. 33, 23: nec per omnia nos similes esse pileatae turbae voluisses, i. e. the Roman populace, Sen. Ep. 18: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebebat, ut plebs pileata tota urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation), Suet. Ner. 57: pileati fratres, i. e. Castor and Pollux, Cat. 37, 2: pileati servi, bonneted slaves, i. e. so offered for sale to indicate that the seller did not warrant them, Gell. 7, 4. Worn also by the Parthians: ad Parthos procul ite pileatos, Mart. 10, 72: Aur. Vict. Caes. 13.

pilentum, i, n. an easy chariot or carriage, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried (v. Smith's Ant. 919, sq.): ut (matronae) pilento ad sacra ludosque uterentur, Liv. 5, 25: castae ducebant sacra per urbem pilentis matres in mollibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 666: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192.

pīlēo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pileus] to place the pileus on a person's head, in token of manumission: pileari et rudem accipere possunt, Ulp. Collat. Leg. Mosaic. tit. 11, leg. 7.

pīlēolus, i, m., and **pīlēolum**, i, n. dim. [id.] a small felt cap, a skull-cap: ut cum pileolo (portes) soleas conviva tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Col. Arbor. 25.

pīlēus, i, m., and **pīlēum**, i, n. [pilus] lit. made of hair or wool, hence a felt cap or hat, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pilea donant, Pers. 5, 82. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pileus for a while after the recovery of their freedom: Liv. 30, 45: Val. Max. 5, 2. Gladiators who had often been victorious also received the pileus at their discharge: Tert. Spect. 21. Hence, 2. Meton. liberty, freedom: servos ad pileum vocare, to summon the slaves to freedom, Liv. 24, 32: Suet. Tib. 4: Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.*: totis pilea sarcinis redemi, i. e. I have made myself independent by selling all my goods, Mart. 2, 68: pileum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, i. e. my protector, Pl. fragm. in Non. 220, 16. || Transf. the membrane which envelopes the head of the fetus, a child's caul: Lampr. Diadum. 4.

pīlīcrēpus, i, m. [pīla crepo] a ball-player: Sen. Ep. 56.

pīlo, avi, atum, i. v. n. [pilus] to put forth hairs, to grow hairy: pilat pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahiti pilos, a quo depilati. Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: Non. 39, 25. || lit. to felt wool, hence

1. like πλώω, to press close, to thrust home: hastiam pilans praec pondere frangit, Hostius in Serv. Aen. 12, 121: v. pilatus. 2. to deprive of hair, make bald: nates, Mart. 6, 56: uxores, id. 12, 32, 33. 3. Transf. to plunder, pillage (rare: the earlier writers use compilare): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2: villas, ib. 5: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub. (Hence It. pelare; Sp. peler; Fr. peler; also It. pigliare; Sp. pillar; Fr. piller.)

pīlōsus, a, um, adj. [pilus] hairy, shaggy: ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1. 2. Transf. of plants: pilosiora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64.

pīlūla, ae, f. dim. [pīla] a little ball, globule: Plin. 16, 7, 10. || Esp. in medicine: a pill: id. 28, 9, 37. (Hence It. pillula; Fr. pilule.)

: pilum fabarium, Cato R. R. 10: pinsente pilo praeferrato, Plin. 18, 10, 23. || Transf. the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: caput fixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: pilum, haud paulo quam

hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19: milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfrugerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pila muralia (used in sieges), ib. 5, 40. Proverb.: pilum injicere alicui, to make an attack on one, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 43.

pīlumnōe poploe in carmine Sallari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. s. v.

pīlus, i, m. a hair: capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: caudae equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: duris aspera crura pilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 194. 2. Collect. the hair, hair: Plin. 11, 37, 47. || Meton. a hair, a trifle: usu, with a negative, not a hair, not a bit, not a whit: ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: interea e Capadocia ne pilum quidem, id. Att. 5, 20: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicitur, has not a hair of a good man about him, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: non facit pili cohortem, does not value it a straw, Cat. 10, 13. || Pilus terrae, a plant, the horse-tail, called equisetum, q. v.: Plin. 26, 13, 83. [Cf. Gr. πῖλος; Eng. felt.] (Hence It. pelo; Fr. poil.)

pīlus, i, m. [pilum] the division of the triarii in a Roman legion: it occurs almost invariably in connection with primus: primus pilus, the first century of the triarii: P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, the chief centurion or aquilifer: Caes. B. G. 3, 5: primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant, Liv. 7, 41: T. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, had been chief centurion, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Liv. 42, 34: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, to promote to be chief centurion, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: primos pilos ademit, took away the post of chief centurion, Suet. Cal. 44. Without primus: referes pili praemia, Mart. 6, 58.

|| Meton. primus pilus, or in one word, primipilus, i, m. the chief centurion of the triarii and therefore of the legion: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit, Val. Max. 1, 6, n. 11.

pīna, ae, v. pinna.

pīnācōthēca, ae, and **pīnācōthēcē**, ēs, f. = πινάκοθήκη, a picture-gallery: ut videant pinacothecas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 43.

pīnastellus, i, m. and -um, i, n. [pinus] a plant, also called peucedanum, q. v.: App. Herb. 94.

pīnaster, tri, m. [id.] the Scotch fir, Pinus silvestris, Linn.: pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16.

pīnax, ācis, m. = πινάξ, a picture on a wooden tablet, a picture: Pinax Cebetis, the title of a work by Cebes, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

pīncerna, ae, m. = πινκέρνης, a cup-bearer: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 26: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

pīndaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachycatalectus (e. g. medium rapido mare Tiberis adit fluvio): Serv. Centimetr. p. 1822 P.

pīnēa, ae, f. [pinus] a pine-nut, a pine-cone: pineam serere, Col. 5, 10: Lampr. Commod. 9. (Hence It. pignatta; Sp. piñata.)

pīnētum, i, n. [id.] a pine-wood, pine-grove: cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrinii, Ov. F. 2, 275: Plin. 27, 8, 43.

pīnēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of the pine, piny, pine-: pinea velamina, pine-wreaths, Lucr. 4, 588: ardor, a fire of pine-wood, Virg. Aen. 11, 786: silva, ib. 9, 85: plaga pinea, a piny tract, ib. 11, 320: claustra, i. e. the wooden horse before Troy, ib. 2, 258: fert avidas in pinea Turnus texta faces, i. e. into the ships, Ov. M. 14, 530: pinea moles, a ship, Prop. 4, 6, 20: compages, Mart. 9, 76: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

pīngo, nxi, pictum, 3. v. a. to paint a picture, to represent pictorially: tabulas, Cic. Inv. 2, 1: tabula picta, a picture, id. Brut. 75: pingere hominis speciem, id. de Or. 2, 16: Nero princeps jusserat colosseum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33. Proverb.: quae quidem dicunt, qui nunquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, who speak of things about which they know nothing, Cic. Fin. 5, 27. 2. to embroider, represent by means of the needle: stragulum textile, magnificis operibus pictum, id. Tusc. 5, 21: pingere acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: picti reges, in embroidered garments, Mart. 10, 72: picti tori, with embroidered coverlets, Ov. H. 12, 30: toga, the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40. 3. to paint, stain, colour (poet.): palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336: sanguineis fronteis moris et tempora pingit, Virg. E. 6, 22: Mart. 14, 5. 4. to adorn, decorate, embellish: herbas floribus, Lucr. 5, 1395: bibliothecam, Cic. Att. 4, 5 *fin.*: stellis pingitur aether, Sen. Med. 310.

|| Fig. of style: to paint, colour, embellish: verba, Cic. Brut. 37: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. Att. 1, 14: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15. [The root is pig: cf. Sans. pinj.] (Hence It. pignere; Sp. pintar; Fr. peindre.)

pīnguāmen, īnis, n. [pinguis] fat: pinguamen, λίπος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pīnguēdo, īnis, f. [id.] fatness, fat: Plin. 12, 15, 35: Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pīnguē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [pinguis facio] to make fat, to fatten: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

pīnguesco, 3. v. n. incep. [pinguis] to become or grow fat: emaciatum armentum medica (herba) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: attilus (piscis) in Pado inertia pinguescens, Plin. 9, 15, 17. 2. to become strong or fertile: frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2: campos sanguine, Virg. G. 1, 491. || Transf. to grow fat, rich, or oily: vinum Maroneum vestustate pinguescit, Plin. 14, 4, 6: nuces juglandes, id. 19, 5, 30. 2. to become shining, like fat: achates politura pinguescit, id. 37, 10, 65. 3. to aspirate in speaking: Acolenses Graeci, in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicunt Velena, Serg. p. 1827 P.

pīngulārīus, ii, m. [id.] one who likes fat: Mart. 11, 100.

pīngulcūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat fat, fattish: plantae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12.

pīnguis, e, adj. fat: pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4: pingui tentus omaso Furius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: me pinguem et nitidum bene curata cute vises, id. Ep. 1, 4, 15: pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7: pinguius agnus, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 5: pinguisissimus haedulus, Juv. 11, 65: merum, rich, oily wine, Hor. S. 2, 4, 65.

2. Subst. pingue, is, n. fat, grease: Plin. 11, 37, 85: Virg. G. 3, 124: taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pingula, Plin. 28, 9, 38. || Transf. fat, rich, fertile; also, plump, in good condition: ager, Col. 1, 4: sanguine pinguior campus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 29: sulcus, i. e. drawn in a rich soil, Lucan. 6, 382: fimus, Virg. G. 1, 80: hortus, ib. 4, 118: stabula, of bee-hives, rich, full of honey, ib. 14: ficus, plump, juicy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88: tura pingues facientia flammae, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 11: corpora succo pinguis olivae splendescunt, id. M. 10, 176: pingues lampades, full of oil, ib. 4, 403: pingues taedae, full of pitch, Lucan. 3, 681: pingues arae, full of fat and blood, Virg. Aen. 4, 62: coma, anointed, Mart. 2, 29: mensa, rich, luxurious, Cat. 62, 3. Of colour: dull, faint: Plin. 37, 8, 37. Act. that makes fertile: pingui flumine Nilus, Virg. Aen. 9, 31.

2. bedaubed, besmeared: pingula crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: virga, limed twigs, Mart. 9, 55. 3. thick, dense: coelum pingue et concretum, Cic. Div. 1, 57: folia pinguisssima, Plin. 21, 9, 29:

toga, Suet. Aug. 82: lacernae, Juv. 9, 28: pinguisima coma, very thick, luxuriant hair, Suet. Ner. 20. 4. Of taste: insipid: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32. III. Fig. dull, gross, heavy, stupid: Cordubae natis poetis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic. Arch. 10: pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id. Acad. 2, 34: ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: pingue ingenium mansit, Ov. M. 11, 148: pingui Minerva, with plain mother wit, Cic. Am. 5, 19. 2. bold, strong: verba, Quint. 12, 10, 35: facundia, Gell. 17, 10. 3. calm, quiet, comfortable, easy: pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. R. Am. 206: amor, id. Am. 2, 19, 25: secessus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3: pinguis et mollis vita, ib. 7, 29: pingulus otium, ib. 5, 6. 4. sleek, spruce: pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14. [Cf. Sans. *pai*, "pinguescere," whence *pāra* "crassus;" Gr. *πιων*, *πιωός*; Eng. *fat*.]

pinguiter, adv. fatly, with fatness: Col. 2, 2. II. Transf. abundantly, liberally: pinguius succurrere, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 14. 2. Fig. dully, stupidly: pinguius aliquid accipere, ib. 42, 1, 49.

pinguitia, ae, and **pinguities**, ei, f. [pinguis] fatness: Arn. 7, 226: App. M. 10, p. 245.

pinguitudo, inis, f. [id.] fatness: sus pinguitudine crescere solet, Cato in Varr. R. R. 2, 4: Plin. 31, 37, 71: olei, Col. 12, 50: soli, id. 4, 24: palmitis, Pall. 3, 12. II. Transf. broadness, coarseness of pronunciation: Quint. 1, 11, 4.

pinguisculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat fat, fattish: corpora, Sol. 11.

pinifer, era, erum, adj. [pinus fero] pine-bearing, that produces pines: Maenalis, Virg. E. 10, 14: Ida, Stat. S. 3, 4, 12.

piniger, era, erum, adj. [pinus gero] pine-bearing: Ov. F. 3, 84: Simois, Stat. Th. 12, 225.

pinna, ae, f. [another form of penna, q. v.] a feather, esp. of the larger feathers of the wings and tails of birds: ut hianti pinna in os inderetur ad exonerandum stomachum, Suet. Claud. 33: Col. 8, 2. 2. Meton. a wing: Cic. Div. 1, 47. 3. the fin of a fish: Plin. 9, 13, 15. 4. a battlement, pinnacle: Cues. B. G. 5, 40: Virg. Aen. 7, 159. 5. the bucket of a water-wheel: Vitruv. 10, 10. 6. the keys of an hydraulic organ: ib. 13. (Hence Fr. *pignon*, a gable end.)

pinna (pina), ae, f. = *πίννα*, a kind of shellfish, Pinna nobilis, Linn.: Cic. Fin. 3, 19: Plin. 9, 42, 66.

pinnaculum, i, n. [i pinna] a peak, pinnacle, gable: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

pinnatus, a, um, adj. [id.] feathered, plumed, winged: Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc. Latro in Gell. 17, 21: Cupido, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. II. Transf.: ables folio pinnato densa, feathered, i. e. having leaves that lie on one another like feathers, Plin. 16, 10, 19: fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24.

pinnicillum, i, n. for penicillum: Pall. Mart. 1.

pinniger, era, erum, adj. [pinna gero] feather-bearing, feathered, winged: haec pinnigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, i. e. against birds, Att. in Cic. Fam. 7, 33: Amor, Lucr. 5, 1074.

II. Transf. having fins, finny: pisces, Ov. M. 13, 963.

pinnipotens, v. pennipotens.

pinnirapus, i, m. [pinna rapio] a gladiator, who fought with a Samnite having a peak to his helmet, which he took as a trophy upon slaying the Samnite: Juv. 3, 158 Schol.

pinnophylax, aolis, m. = *πιννοφύλαξ*, or *pinnothères*, ae, m. = *πιννοθήρης* or *πιννοθήρης*, the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the pinna, and supposed to keep watch over it: Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: Plin. 9, 42, 66. This fable evidently arose from the not

unfrequent accident of small crabs being caught and imprisoned in the shells of pinnae and other bivalves.

pinnothères, diff. from the preced. and evid. the hermit-crab, Cancer Bernhardus, Linn., which inserts its unclothed hinder part in empty shells of mollusks: Plin. 9, 31, 51.

pinnula, ae, f. dim. [pinna] a small feather: Col. 8, 5. 2. Meton. a little plume or wing: Pl. Am. prol. 143.

II. a little fin: Plin. 9, 57, 83.

pinsatio, onis, f. [pinso] a pounding, crushing: Vitruv. 7, 1.

pinsitus, a, um, Part. [pinso].

pinso or **piso**, si and **sui**, pinsum, pinsitum, and pistum, 3. v. a. (The form pinso, are, Varr. R. R. 1, 63, rests on a false reading; pinsatur should there be read, not pinsetur: old past imperf. pinsibant, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 23) to beat, pound, bray, crush: si communiter pisunt, Cato R. R. 136: pilum, quod eo far pisunt: a quo ubi id fit, dicitur pistrinum, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138: panicum pinsitum, Col. 2, 9: caepa sale et aceto pista, Plin. 20, 5, 20.

II. Fig.: flagro, to scourge, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 81: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, pecks, scoffs at, derides (v. ciconia), Pers. 1, 58. [Sans. *pish*; Gr. *πίσω*, whence *πίστρον*; Lith. *pes-tà*, "pistrinum." (Hence It. *pigiare*; also It. *pestare*; Sp. *pistar*; Fr. *piler*.)]

pinsor, oris, m. [pinso] for pistor, a baker: Varr. in Non. 152, 14.

pinus, a, um, Part. [pinso].

pinus, us, and i, f. = *πίνυς*, a pine, pine-tree; more partic. the stone-pine, Pinus pinea, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 16: id. 16, 25, 40: ex alta pinu, Virg. G. 2, 389: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. Aen. 11, 136: gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11 n. 2. The pine was sacred to Cybele: Ov. M. 10, 103: Macr. S. 6, 9: and to Diana: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: Prop. 2, 15, 17. Pan and Faunus were represented with a pine-wreath: Ov. M. 14, 638: id. H. 5, 137: with which also the victors at the Isthmian games were crowned: Plin. 15, 10, 9. II. Transf. anything made of pine, a ship: quos Mincius infesta ducebat in aequora pinu, Virg. Aen. 10, 206: Hor. Epod. 16, 57: acta praecipiti pinus Borea, Ov. M. 2, 185. 2. a pine-torch: manum pinu flugranti fervidus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 72. 3. a lance, spear: Stat. Th. 8, 539. 4. an oar: Lucan. 3, 531. 5. a wreath of pine-leaves: Ov. M. 14, 637. (Hence It. *pinaccia*; Sp. *pinaza*; Fr. *pinasse*.)

pīo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [pius] to seek to appease by sacrifice, to appease, propitiate: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Virg. Aen. 6, 379: busta (i. e. Manes), Ov. M. 13, 515: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. F. 1, 318. II. Transf. to honour with religious rites, to celebrate: ubi piem Pietatem, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 3: aras ture, Prop. 3, 10, 19: in magicis sacra piare focus, to perform sacred rites, id. 1, 1, 20. 2. to purify with sacred rites: si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Auct. or. pro Dom. 51. 3. to make or seek to make good, to atone for, expiate: damna, Ov. A. Am. 3, 160: fulmen, to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning, id. F. 3, 291: nefas triste, to atone for, avert the penalty, Virg. Aen. 2, 184: cometes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter platum, Plin. 2, 25, 23. 4. to punish, avenge (poet.): culpam morte, Virg. Aen. 2, 140. 5. to free from madness: Fest. s. v.: jube te piari de mea pecunia: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 17. III. to love tenderly: nemo est qui magis suos piet liberos, Naev. (?) in Perott. Cornucop. s. h. v.

pipatio, onis, f. [pipo] a chirping, whimpering: pipatio clamor plorantis lingua Osci, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pipatus, us, m. [id.] a piping, chirping: pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 103.

piper, aria, n. pepper: Cels. 2, 27. 1. piper quae gignit arbor, Piper nigrum, Willd. 2. piperis arbor in Italia, Daphne Thymelaea, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 14: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55. II. Fig. of a satirical speech or person: piper, non homo, Petr. 44: Hier. Ep. 31, n. 2. [An Indian word: Sans. *pippali*; Gr. *πέπερι*.] (Hence It. *pevere*; Fr. *poivre*.)

piperatarius, a, um, adj. [piper] containing pepper: horrea piperataria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

piperatus, a, um, adj. [id.] peppered, seasoned with pepper: garum piperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47. 2. Subst. piperatum, i, n. pepper-sauce: Cels. 4, 19: Apic. 3, 14. II. Fig. peppery, pungent: piperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

piperitis, is and idis, f. = *πεπερις*, pepperwort, prob. Capsicum annum, Linn.: piperitis, quam et siliquastrum appellavimus, Plin. 20, 17, 66.

pipilo, i, v. n. [pipo] to pip, chirp: ad solam dominam usque pipilabat (passer), Cat. 3, 10.

pipinna, ae=parva mentula: Mart. 72, 1 dub.; al. leg. pisinnum.

pipio, i, v. n. to pip, chirp, whimper: infantes pipiantes, Tert. Monog. 16.

pipio, 4. v. n. to pip, chirp: aviarius auscultetur, si (pulli) pipiant, Col. 8, 5, 14: Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

pipio, onis, m. a young piping or chirping bird: servos habuit vectigales qui eos (palumbes) ex ovis et pullicenis ac pipionibus alerent, from the produce of the eggs and chickens, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41. (Hence It. *piccione*; Sp. *pichon*; Fr. *pigeon*.)

pipizo, onis, m. [pipio] the young of the crane: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pipo, i, v. n. to pip, chirp: gallina pipat, Varr. in Non. 156, 25: Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pipulum, i, n. and **pipulus**, i, m. [pipo] a piping, chirping; hence, a whimpering, crying: filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3. II. an outcry, upbraiding: te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 32: pipulo te differam, id est convicio, declinatum a pipatu pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 103.

piracium, ii, n. [pirum] perry: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 5.

pirata, ae, m. = *πειρατής*, a sea-robber, corsair, pirate: pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29: id. Rosc. Am. 50: Vell. 2, 31: Lucan. 3, 228.

piraticus, a, um, adj. = *πειρατικός*, pertaining to pirates, piratic, piratical: myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 5, 28: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30: laurea, victories over the pirates, Lucan. 1, 122.

II. Subst. piratica, ae, f. piracy: piraticam quoque ut musicam fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34: piraticam facere, to practise piracy, Cic. Red. Sen. 5: piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3 fin.

pirum, i, n. a pear: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 15, 16: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19: id. Ep. 1, 7, 14. (Hence It. *pero*; Fr. *poire*; Eng. *pear*.)

pirus, i, f. a pear-tree, Pyrus domestica, Linn. et var.: insere nunc, Meliboe, pirus, Virg. E. 1, 74: Plin. 16, 24, 38.

pisa, ae, v. pisum.

pisatio, onis, f. [piso] a stamping, crushing: (al. spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86.

piscarius, a, um, adj. [piscis] pertaining to fishing or fish, fish-: copia piscaria, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 65: forum piscarium, the fish-market, id. Curc. 4, 1, 13: hamulus, id. Stich. 2, 1, 17. II. Subst. piscarius, ii, m. a fishmonger: nullus in piscaria piscis erat: inter piscarios nemo vendebat, Varr. in Perott. in Cornucop. 2. piscaria, ae, f. a fish-market: ib.

piscatio, ōnis, f. [piscor] a fishing, fishery: Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

piscator, ōris, m. [id.] a fisherman, fisher: coqui, fartores, piscatores, aucupes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off. 3, 14. (Hence Fr. *pêcheur*.)

piscatōrius, a, um, adj. [piscator] pertaining to fishermen, fishing-: naves, fishing smacks, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: casa, Petr. 115: arundo, a fishing-rod, Plin. 16, 36, 66: lina, of which nets were made, id. 24, 9, 40: forum, Col. 8, 17: piscatorium aes vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus, Fest. s. v.

piscātrix, icis, f. [piscor] she that rana, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, the angler, or frog-fish, Lophius piscatorius, Linn. This fish bears some resemblance to a tadpole in form, but attains to six or seven feet in length. Long tentacles grow on its head, which are mistaken for worms by the smaller fishes. The frog-fish lies in ambush among the sea-weeds in shallow places, watching for its prey: Plin. 9, 42, 67.

piscātūra, ae, f. [id.] a fishing (for piscatus): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

piscātus, ūs, m. (gen. piscati, Pomp. and Turpil. in Non. 488, 16 sq.) [id.] a fishing, catching of fish: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime testudinum, Plin. 6, 22, 24. In plur.: quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant, id. 8, 16, 17. II. Meton. fishes, fish: parare piscatum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 63: piscatu, aucupio, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

piscicāpus, i, m. [piscis capio] a fish-catcher, fisher: Inscr.

piscicūlus, i, m. dim. [piscis] a little fish: minuti, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 32: parvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

piscina, ae, f. [id.] a fish-pond: piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salinarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2: Cic. Parad. 5, 2. II. Transf. a pond for bathing or swimming, whether of warm or cold water; a basin, pool: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: cohaeret calida piscina, ex qua natantes mare aspiciunt, ib. 2, 17: Sen. Ep. 86: Suet. Ner. 27: piscinam peto, non licet natate, Mart. 3, 44: piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col. 1, 5, 2. 2. a flood-gate, sluice, lock: Plin. 3, 5, 9.

3. a cistern, tank, reservoir: piscinae lignae, id. 34, 12, 32.

piscinālis, e, adj. [piscina] pertaining to a bath: cellae, bathing rooms, Pall. 1, 40, 4.

piscinārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to fish-ponds: Varr. R. R. 3, 17 (dub.). II. Subst. piscinārius, ii, m. one fond of fish-ponds: Cic. Att. 1, 19: Macr. S. 1, 11.

piscinella and **piscinūla**, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small fish-pond: Varr. L. 9, 45, 74.

piscinensis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to fish-ponds or swimming-ponds: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. piscinae.

piscis, is, m. a fish: pisces, ut aiunt, ova cum gesserunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: Hor. Od. 4, 3, 19: piscis femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 482. II. Transf. Pisces, the fishes, a constellation of the Zodiac: Ov. F. 2, 458: Hyg. Astr. 2, 30. 2. Piscis major: Avien. Arat. 806. Prob. another constellation in the southern hemisphere, which Virg. G. 4, 234, calls Piscis aquosus. [Cf. Eng. fish.] (Hence Fr. *poisson*.)

piscor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [piscis] to fish: ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off. 3, 14: piscemur, venemur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 57: hamo, Suet. Aug. 25: piscatus est rete aurato, id. Ner. 30: retia in piscando durantia, Plin. 19, 1, 2, n. 3. Proverb.: in aëre piscari, to labour in vain, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 86. (Hence Fr. *pêcher*.)

piscosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of, abounding in fish: amnes, Ov. F. 3, 581: scopuli, Virg. Aen. 4, 255.

pisculentus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding in fish: fluvius, Cato in Non. 151, 7 sq.: loca, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 2: pro-

montorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol. 5. II. Subst. pisculentum, i, n. a medicine prepared from fish: App. Apol. p. 294.

pisinnus, a, um, adj. small, little Mart. 11, 72 (dub.). Subst. a little child: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

pisito, i. v. n. to utter the cry of the starting; Auct. Carm. Phil. 17.

piso, v. pinso.

piso, ōnis, m. a mortar: marmoreus, Marcell. Empir. 8.

pissasphaltus, i, m. = πισσάσφαλος, mineral pitch, pissasphalt: Plin. 24, 7, 25.

pissēlaeon, i, n. = πισσέλαιον, an oil made from the resin of the cedar Plin. 24, 5, 11.

pissinus, a, um, adj. = πισσινος, of pitch, pitch-: e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellant, Plin. 15, 7, 7.

pissōcēros, i, m. = πισσόκερος, lit. pitch-wax, a peculiar substance of which the second foundation of the honeycomb is composed: prima fundamenta composita vocant periti, secunda pissoceron tertia propolin: Plin. 11, 7, 6.

pistācia, ae, f. = πιστάκία, a pistachio-tree, Pistacia vera, Linn.: Pall. 3, 25 fin.

pistācium, ii, and **pistācēum**, ei n. = πιστάκιον, a pistachio-nut: Plin. 13, 5, 10: Pall. 11, 12.

pistāna, ae, f. a plant, arrow-head, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 68.

pisticus, a, um, adj. = πιστικός, pure, genuine: Vulg. Johann. 12, 3.

pistillum, i, n. and **pistillus**, i, m. a pestle: semen sinapis in mortarium conficito et pistillis conterito, Col. 12, 55: Plin. 34, 18, 50.

pisto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [piso, pinso] to pound: herba senecion pistata cum axungia, App. Herb. 75.

pistolōchia, ae, f. = πιστολογία, a plant facilitating parturition, birthwort, Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn.

2. Another plant, also called hibiscus, q. v.: Plin. 25, 8, 54 (al. pistolochia).

pistor, ōris, m. [pinso] lit. a pounder; esp. one who pounds corn in a mortar or grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller: Plin. 18, 11, 28. II. Transf. a baker: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, Varr. in Gell. 15, 19: Suet. Caes. 48: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistoros, leccarios, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134. (ii) a pastry-cook: Mart. 11, 32, Petr. 60.

pistoricus, a, um, adj. [pistor] pertaining to a baker: opera, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 71 (al. pistoria).

pistorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a baker, baker's: opus pistorium, pastry, Cels. 2, 18: Plin. 18, 11, 27.

pistriger, ēra, ērum, adj. [pistris gero] whale-bearing: Triton, i. e. ending in a whale's tail, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, ae, f. dim. [pistrina] a little pounding-mill: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.

pistrina, ae, f. [pinso] a bakehouse, bakery: Plin. 18, 9, 20: id. 19, 8, 52.

pistrinālis, e, adj. [pistrina] pertaining to a bakery: pecus, swine fattened there, Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrinārius, ii, m. [pistrinum] a miller: Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrinensis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a pounding-mill: jumenta, Suet. Cal. 39.

pistrinum, i, n. [pinso] a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill; usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a slave was made to perform this labour by way of punishment: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 11: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: pistrinorum civitas, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 15: oratorem in iudicium, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11. II. Transf. a bakery: exercere pistrinum, Suet. Aug. 4. 2.

oppressive labour, drudgery: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino, Crasso, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33.

pistris or **pistris**, is, also **pistris** or **pistris**, icis, f. = πίστρις, πίστρις, any sea-monster; a whale, shark, saw-fish: postremo immani corpore pistris, of Scylla, Virg. Aen. 3, 427: in Indico mari pistris ducenum cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3, 2: marina pistris, Flor. 3, 5. II. Transf. the Whale, a constellation: ad Pistris terga, Cic. Arat. 152. 2. a species of swift-sailing ship: Liv. 35, 26.

pistris, icis, f. [pinso] a woman who pounds corn; transf. a female baker: Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 5, 31, § 138.

pistura, ae, f. [id.] a pounding, grinding: Plin. 18, 10, 23.

pistus, a, um, Part. [pinso].

pisum, i, n. (pisa, ae, f.: Apic. 5, 4: Pall. 11, 14) = πῖσον, a leguminous plant, pease, the pea, Pisum sativum, Linn.: Col. 2, 10, 4: Plin. 18, 12, 31.

pithēcium, ii, n. = πθήκιον, a little ape: Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 42. II. a plant, called also antirrhinon, q. v.: App. Herb. 86.

pithēcus, i, m. = πῖθηκος, an ape: pithicus, cercopithecus, cercops, Not. Tir. p. 176.

pithens, ēi and ēos, also **pithus**, i, and **pithas**, ae, m. = πῖθεός, πῖθος, and πῖθιας, a barrel-shaped comet: Plin. 25, 22: Sen. Q. N. 1, 14.

pītisso, v. pytisso.

pīpit Osce quicquid, Fest. s. v.

pittacium, ii, n. = πιττάκιον, a little leaf, or slip of parchment, etc.: a ticket, label: amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: *Falerium Opimianum annorum centum*, Petr. 34: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 fin.: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 11.

II. a small piece of linen or leather spread with salve, a plaster: Cels. 3, 10. (Hence Sp. *pedazo*.)

pītūlus (also **pītūlus**), a, um, adj. = πῖτινος, of or from pines, pine: resina, Scrib. Comp. 202: ib. 205: Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

pītūla, ae, f. (sometimes scanned as a trisyl.: Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: id. Ep. 1, 1, 108: Pers. 2, 57) slime, clammy moisture, phlegm, rheum: quum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90: adversus acutas pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, id. 22, 25, 68: mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: praecipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108. 2. the pip in fowls: Col. 8, 5, 22: Plin. 10, 57, 78. II. a viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees: id. 17, 27, 43: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituita arborum, id. 22, 23, 47.

pītūtāria, ae, f. (sc. herba) [pituita] an herb that removes phlegm, also called *astaphis agria*, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 13.

pītūtōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of phlegm, phlegmatic: homo, Cic. Fat. 4.

pītūnus, a, um, v. pituitus.

pītūis, idos, f. = πῖτις, a pine-cone: Plin. 15, 10, 9.

pītūcampa, ae, and -e, ēs, f. = πῖτοκάμπη, the pine-grub, pine-caterpillar, Bombyx Pityocampa, Reaum.: Plin. 29, 9, 4.

pītysma, atis, v. pytisma.

pītysa, ae, f. a kind of spurge, Euphorbia Pityusa, Linn.: Plin. 24, 6, 1.

pius (pius, inscr. ap. Viscont. Monum. degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1: cf. Cic. in Quint. 1, 4, 11), a, um (voc. pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1. Comp. only magis pius, cf. Charis. p. 88 and 130 P. Sup.: piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, Phil. 13, 19, 43; but freq. afterwards: Sen. Contr. 4, 27 med.: Tac. Agr. 43: Curt. 9, 6, etc. Another form of the Sup. piētissimus, freq. in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. no. 200; 203; 3592), adj. pious, devout, conscientious, righteous (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Pl. Rud. prol. 26: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem.

Cic. Leg. 2, 7: di melliora piis, Virg. G. 3, 513: *poëta*, Cat. 16, 5: *pii vates*, Virg. Aen. 6, 662: *pio vatis ab ore*, Ov. F. 3, 326. So *pii* of the departed, the blessed: *piorum sedes*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: *arva piorum*, Ov. M. 11, 62. Of things connected with religion: *far*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: *tura*, Ov. H. 7, 24: *luci, sacred, holy*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6: *pia et aeterna pax, a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: *Poeni homines immolare plum esse duxerunt*, id. Rep. 3, 9: *quosque plum est adhibere deos*, Ov. F. 4, 829. Subst. *plum*, 1, *n.*: *stabit pro signis jusque plumque tuis*, id. A. A. 1, 200: id. H. 8, 4. 2. Of dutiful affectionate conduct toward parents, etc.: *dutiful, affectionate, tender, kind, good, loyal, patriotic*, etc.: *pius* in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23: *pius Aeneas*, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Virg. Aen. 1, 220: *seniorque parens, pia sarcina nati*, Ov. H. 7, 107: *pius dolor*, Cic. Sest. 2: *quo plus affectu Castora frater amat*, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 30: *metus, of a wife for her husband*, id. M. 11, 389: *bellum, waged for one's country or allies*, Liv. 30, 31: Sil. 15, 162. II. Transf. in gen. *honest, upright* (rare): *pius quacustus*, Cato R. R. praef. 2. *benevolent, kind, gentle*: *clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit*, M. Aurel. in Vulcat. Gallic. in Avid. Cass. 11. Hence, *a title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr. Poet. of a wine-jar: *pia testa, my kindly jar* = *benigna*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 4.

pix, *pīcis*, *f.* = *πίσσα*, *pitch*: *picem meminisse debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum*, Plin. 23, 1, 24: *pastor junctis pice cantat avenis*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: *hic dies festus corticem astrictum pice dimovebit amphorae*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10: *coelum pice nigrius*, Ov. H. 18, 7. Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 64. (Hence *lit. pece.*)

placabilis, *e*, *adj.* [*placo*] *pass.* *easily pacified or appeased, placable*: *inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes?* Auct. Her. 4, 15 and 45: *animi*, Cic. Att. 1, 17: *omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora*, id. Verr. 2, 38 *fin.*: *quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira* (*al. irac*), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 31. Poet.: *placabilis ara Dianae, placabile, mild*, Virg. Aen. 7, 764. II. *Act. pacifying, appeasing, moderating, propitiating*: *te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilis est, is more fitted to appease*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17: id. Ph. 5, 7, 68: *si una hostia placabilis, placabiliores utique hostiae plures*, Tac. 4, 28.

placabilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [*placabilis*] *placable disposition, placability*: *nihil magno et praeclearo viro dignius placabilitate atque clementia*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

placabiliter, *adv.* *soothingly, appeasingly*: Gell. 7, 3.

placāmen, *inis*, *n.* [*placo*] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: *coelestis irae placamina*, Liv. 7, 2: *duc praedicta sacris duro placamina Diti*, Sil. 13, 415.

placāmentum, *i*, *n.* [*id.*] *a means of pacifying or appeasing*: *hoc veluti placamento terrae blandiuntur*, Plin. 21, 7, 19: *deum placamenta*, Tac. A. 15, 44: id. H. 1, 63.

placātē, *adv.* *quietly, gently, calmly, composedly*: *omnia humana placate et inoderate feramus*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1. *Comp.*: *remissius et placatius ferre*, ib. 6, 13.

placātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*placo*] *an appeasing, propitiating*: *deorum immortalium*, Cic. N. D. 3, 2: id. Tusc. 4, 28.

placātōrius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to appeasing or propitiating; placatory*: Tert. Patient. 13.

placātrix, *icis*, *f.* [*id.*] *she that appeases or propitiates*: Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

placātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*placo*]. II. *Adj. appeased, pacified, reconciled to*: *exercitus ducl placator*, Liv. 2, 60. 2. *calm, quiet, gentle, still*: *animi quietus*

et placatus status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6: *tranquilla, quieta vita*, id. Fin. 1, 21: *placatae ac minime turbulenta res*, id. Or. 19: *maria*, Virg. Aen. 3, 69. *Comp.*: *placatiore animo aliquid facere*, Liv. 37, 45: *dil*, Plin. 12, 18, 41. *Sup.*: *quies placatissima*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41.

plācenta, *ae*, *f.* *a cake*: Cato R. R. 76: Hor. E. 1, 10, 11: Juv. 11, 59: Mart. 5, 39. [*Plac-enta* is *lit.* "a flat cake," like *πλακοῦς*, from *πλάξ*.]

plācentārius, *ii*, *m.* [*placenta*] *a pastrycook, confectioner*: *πλακωντάριος*, *placentarius, dulciarius*, Gloss. Philox.

plācentia, *ae*, *f.* [*placeo*] *suavity, courteousness*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

plācō, *cūl* and *cītus*, *cītum*, 2, *v. n.* *to please, to be pleasing or agreeable, to give satisfaction, to satisfy*: with *dat.*: *non placet Antonio consulatus meus*: *at placuit P. Servilio*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: *quae vobis placita est conditio, datur*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 44: *nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigona) placitura sit*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: *exspecto quid illis placeat de epistola ad Caesarem*, id. Att. 13, 1: *tibi ne Enipeus plus justo placeat*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: *dis, quibus septem placuere colles*, id. Carm. Sec. 7: *quid placet aut odio est*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 101: *quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est*, id. Od. 4, 3, 24: *placens uxor, charming, agreeable*, ib. 2, 14, 21: *primo actu placeo*, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: *cuidam scenico placenti*, Suet. Ner. 42: *populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas*, Ter. And. prol. 3. *Gerundive*: *dos placenda*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 35. 2. With *dat. prom. reflect. to be pleased or satisfied with oneself, to be self-conceited, to flatter oneself, to pride or plume oneself*: *ego nunquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui*, Cic. de Or. 2, 4: *nolo tibi tam valde placeas*, Petr. 126: *omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9. II. With an impersonal subject, usu. an *infin.* or *subj. clause*; sometimes without any expressed subject: *to seem right or proper; to be thought or believed*: *ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: *postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecae orationes explicarem*, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: *placuit ei ut ad Arioustum legatos mitteret*, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: *sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 16: *duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum*, Cic. Acad. 2, 31: *quae paria esse fere placuit peccata*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: *sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: *placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent*, ib. 1, 12: *placet esse quiddam in re publica praestans et regale*, ib. 1, 45. 2. *Esp. of public decrees, etc.: to be approved of or resolved on*: *senatui placere*, C. Cassium proconsulem provinciam Syriam obtinere, id. Phil. 11, 12, 30: *deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: *majori parti placuit castra defendere*, ib. 3, 3: *edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere*, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin*.

plācībīlis, *e*, *adj.* [*placeo*] *that can please, pleasing*: Tert. Res. Carn. 43.

plācidē, *adv.* *softly, gently, calmly, peacefully, placidly*: *forem aperire*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 35: *ire*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27: *progređi*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: *placide et sedate ferre dolorem*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: *placide et benigne verba facere*, Sall. J. 102. *Comp.*: *plebem in magistratu placidius tractare*, id. C. 39. *Sup.*: *placidissime respondit*, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

plāciditas, *ātis*, *f.* [*placidus*] *mildness, gentleness of nature or disposition, placidity* (rare): *oves assumptas propter placiditatem*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1.

plācido, *avi*, 1, *v. a.* [*id.*] *to soothe, calm*: *cursor suos*, Ambros. de Virg. 3.

plācidūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [*id.*] *somewhat gentle, still*: Aus. Parent. 27.

plācidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*placeo*] *gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid*: *clemens, placidus*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: Cic. Caecin. 10. 2. Of things: *coelum*, Sil. 12,

667: *mare*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: *annus*, Ov. M. 1, 702: *placida quietaque constantia*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: *placida ac lenis senectus*, id. de Sen. 5: *oratio*, id. de Or. 2, 43: *vita*, Lucr. 5, 1121: *mors*, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: *somnus*, Ov. F. 3, 185. *Comp.*: *nihil illis placidius aut quietius erat*, Liv. 3, 14: *loca placidiora, less visited with unfavourable weather*, Pall. 1, 6. *Sup.*: *placidissima pax*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: *tellus placidissima*, Virg. Aen. 3, 78. II. *Esp. of fruits, ripe, mellow*: *uva*, Sedul. 1, 29. 2. Of plants, trees, etc. *not wild, fruitful*: *arbores placidiores*, Plin. 16, 5, 6.

plācītis, *idis*, *f.* = *πλακίτις*, *a kind of calamint produced in a furnace*: Plin. 34, 10, 22.

plācito, 1, *v. n.* [*placeo*] *to be very pleasing*: *neque placitant mores*, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 6.

plācītum, 1, *n.* [*id.*] *that which is pleasing or agreeable*: *ultra placitum laudare, more than is agreeable*, Virg. E. 7, 27. 2. *Transf. an opinion; a determination, prescription*: *Catonis placita de olivis*, Plin. 15, 5, 6: *medicorum placita*, id. 14, 22, 28. (Hence *lit. piato*; Sp. *pleito*; old Fr. *plaid*; also the verbs, *lit. piattare, piatteggiare*; Sp. *plaitear*; Fr. *plaidier*.)

plācītus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [*placeo*].

II. *Adj.*: *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable*: *placita es simplicitate tua, you please*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 18: *oliva*, Virg. G. 2, 425: *amor*, id. Aen. 4, 38: *in locum ambobus placitum exercitus conveniunt*, Sall. J. 81: *artes*, Tac. A. 2, 66: *eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis*, Just. 18, 3 (*al. acceptissimum*).

plācīvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *pleasing*: *ἀρεστός*, *placivus*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

plāco, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *v. a.* *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, reconcile*: *agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, that she be reconciled to us*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 1: *nunquam is animo placari potuit in eum a quo erat violatus*, Nep. Pelop. 5: *placare aliquem reipublicae*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8: *homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, at peace with himself*, id. Tusc. 4, 17: *animos placare ac lenire*, id. Fin. 1, 14: *numen Deorum immortalium*, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: *aliquem beneficiis*, Liv. 4, 33: *iram deorum donis*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9: *benevolos objurgatores*, id. N. D. 1, 3: *invidiam*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13. Poet.: *Hippotades quum vult aequora placat*, Ov. M. 11, 432: *esca ventrem iratum*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: *sitim, to quench*, Mart. 1, 50.

II. *to endeavour to appease*: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64.

plācor, *ōris*, *m.* [*placeo*] *approval, satisfaction*: Vulg. Sirac. 4, 13.

placusa and **placusia**, *v.* *plagusia*.

plāga, *ae*, *f.* *a blow, stroke, stripe*: *plagas pati*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13: *plagas perferre*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: *(turbini) dant animos plagae*, Virg. Aen. 7, 383: *plagam sedere cedendo arcebat*, Ov. M. 3, 88. Of the shock of atoms: Cic. Fat. 20.

2. *Esp. a blow which wounds or injures; a cut, thrust, wound*: *plagam mortiferam infligere, to inflict a mortal wound*, id. Vat. 8: *plagam alicui imponere*, id. Sest. 19: *plaga recens*, Ov. M. 3, 73: *plagis confectus*, Cic. Verr. 5, 54: *plagam curare*, Cels. 5, 26, 24: *suere*, ib. 23.

II. *Fig.*: *a blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune*: *illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, that great blow was given*, Cic. Mur. 23: *oratio plagam gravem facit, makes a deep impression*, id. Or. 68: *levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, loss, injury*, id. Fam. 9, 16: *hac ille percussus plaga non succubuit, blow, disaster*, Nep. Eum. 5. [Root *PLAG*, same as in Gr. *πληγή*: *v. plango*.]

plāga, *ae*, *f.* *lit. a flat surface, hence a region, tract*: *coeli scrutantur plagas*, poet in Cic. Div. 2, 13: *si quem extenta plagarum quatuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, zones*, Virg. Aen. 7, 226: *plagae tellure premuntur*, Ov. M. 1, 48: *ardens, the torrid zone*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 67: *septentrionalis*, Plin. 16, 32, 59: *aetheria, the ethereal regions*, Virg. Aen. 1, 394.

2. Esp. a district, canton: Liv. 9, 41. **||.** As *plecto* means to *plait*, to *make flat*, hence, *plaga* signifies a *hunting-net*, a *snare*, *gin*: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 35: tendere plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17: extricata densis cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 32: rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas, ib. 1, 1, 28: nodosae, Ov. F. 6, 110: trudit apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32: plenas explicuisse plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8. (ii) a *spider's web*: Plin. 11, 24, 28. **2.** Fig. a *snare*, *trap*, *toil*: se impedire in plagas, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conjicere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 147: Antonium confect in Caesaris Octavianus plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, i. e. *ensnare us by overhearing our conversation*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 14. **||.** Perh. a *bed-curtain*, a *curtain*: eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, Varr. in Non. 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, ib. 537, 23. [Root *PLAG* or *PLEC*, "flat," same as Germ. *flach*, and Gr. *πλάξ*: hence *plico*, "to lay flat," "to fold," and *simplex*, *du-plex*, *sup-plex*, etc.: *πλέω* and *plecto*, "to plait," belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *piaggia*, *spiaggia*; Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *plage*.)

plagiarius, *il. m.* [*plagium*] a *man-stealer*, *kidnapper*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: Sen. Tranq. 8: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17. **||.** a *literary thief*, *plagiarist*: Mart. 1, 53, 9.

plagiaticus, *a. um, adj.* [*plagior*] *pertaining to a plagiarist*, *plagiarist*: Not. Tir. p. 80.

plagiator, *ōris, m.* [*plagium*] a *man-stealer*, *kidnapper*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 23. **||.** a *seducer*, *corrupter of youth*: Hier. Ep. 5, n. 3.

plagiulēs, *ae, m.* = *πλαγιάλης*, a *player on the cross-flute*: Not. Tir. p. 173.

plagiger, *ōra, ērum, adj.* [*plāga gero*] *stripe-bearing*: genera hominum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 20.

plagi-gērilus, *a. um, adj.* [*plāga gerulus*] *stripe-bearing*: Pl. Most. 4, 1, 19.

plagipātida, *ae, m.* [*plāga patior*] a *buffet-bearer*: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 12: *plagipatidae*, *ferritribaces viri*, id. Most. 2, 1, 9.

plagium, *il. n.* *man-stealing*, *kidnapping*, *the selling of freemen as slaves*: Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6: Ulp. ib. 1.

plāgo, *avi, i. v. a.* [*plāga*] *to strike*, *wound*: aliquem, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 11.

plāgōsus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] **||.** *Act. fond of flogging* (poet.): Orbilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70. **||.** *Pass. full of blows or wounds*: dorsum, App. M. 9, p. 222: crura, ib. 8, p. 203.

plāgula, *ae, f. dim.* [*plāga*] a *bed-curtain*, a *curtain*: deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. in Non. 378, 10: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6: Suet. Tit. 10. **||.** a *part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts*, a *breadth*: Varr. L. L. 9, 47. **2.** a *sheet of paper*: Plin. 13, 12, 23.

plāgula, *ae, f.* a *kind of fish* (*al. placusa or placusia*): Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

plāna, *ae, f.* [*plano*] a *plane*: Arn. 6, 200.

plān-ārātum, *i. n.* [*plānus aratrum*] a *kind of plough*, *shovel-plough*: Plin. 18, 18, 48 (dub. *al. planaratrum*, *plaustratrum*, or *plaustraratrum*).

plānāris, *e, adj.* [*plānus*] *on a level surface*, *flat*, *plane*: Mart. Cap. 6, 228.

plānāritus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *on level ground*, *level*: conflictus, Amm. 19, 5: *interpellatio*, which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal, Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 4.

planca, *ae, f.* a *board*, *slab*, *plane*: plancae tabulae planae, Paul. ex Fest. a. v. **||.** a *slab of marble*, *slab upon graves*: Inscr. [Root *PLAG* "flat," v. *plāga*.] (Hence Fr. *planche*; It. and Sp. *palanca* from *palanga*.)

planetus, *ūs, m.* [*plango*] a *striking*

or *beating accompanied with noise*, a *rustling*, *roaring*: unum omnes incessere plauctibus, of the flappings of the Harpies' wings, Val. Fl. 4, 494: tremult perterritus aether plauctibus insolitis, Petr. 136: *plauctus illisae cantibus undae*, of the *roaring of the waves*, Lucan. 6, 690. **||.** *Esp. a beating of the breast*, etc., as a token of grief; a *wailing*, *lament*: pectora illis sonent contusa plauctu, Sen. Thyest. 1045: verberabam aegrum plauctibus pectus, Petr. 81: *gemitus ac plauctus*, *groans and lamentations*, Tac. A. 1, 41. (Hence It. *pianto*.)

planous, *i. m.* = *πλάγκος*, a *kind of eagle*, the same as *morphnos*, q. v.: Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

plānē, *adv.* *evenly*; Fig. *simply*, *clearly*, *distinctly*, *intelligibly*: plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 32: plane et Latine loqui, *to speak plainly*, *without circumlocution*, id. Phil. 7, 6. *Comp.*: planius atque apertius dicere, id. Rosc. Com. 14. *Sup.*: apertissime planissimeque explicare, id. Verr. 2, 64.

||. *Transf. wholly, entirely, completely, quite*: plane scire, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 24: carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite rightly*, Cic. Att. 13, 6: illud plane moleste tuli, id. Fam. 3, 10: ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis, id. de Or. 1, 23: propemodum, vel plane potius, id. Brut. 97. **2.** *Esp. in affirmative answers*, *certainly*, *by all means*, *to be sure*, *exactly* so: ego et domi privatus sum et perit. *Ge.* Plane istuc est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 57: *De.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat. *Ge.* Planissime, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3.

plānes, *ētis, v.* *planeta*.

plānēta, *ae, m.* = *πλανητής*, a *wandering star*, *planet* (pure Lat. stellae errantes, erratae, erroneae): Gell. 14, 1 (*al. planetes*): Firm. Math. 2, 2: Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 284.

plānētārius, *il. m.* [*planeta*] an *astrologer*: Aug. Conf. 4, 3 (*al. planes*).

plānētīcus, *a. um, adj.* = *πλανητικός*, *wandering*: sidera, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

plango, *nxi, nctum, 3. v. a.* *to strike*, *beat*, esp. so as to produce a noise: fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1154: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118: humum, id. H. 16, 334: quante planguntur litora fluctu! ib. 19: tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 261. *Reflect.*: of a bird when caught: plangitur, *beats with its wings*, Ov. M. 11, 75. **||.** *Esp. to beat the breast*, *head*, etc., as a sign of grief: laniata pectora plangens, ib. 6, 248: femur moerenti dextra, ib. 11, 81: pectus, Petr. 111. *Reflect.*: scissaeque capillos planguntur matres Calydonides, *beat themselves*, Ov. M. 8, 526.

2. *Transf. to lament aloud*, *wring the hands*; with acc. *to bewail*: planxere sorores Naides, planxere et Dryades: plangentibus adsonat Echo, ib. 3, 505: ab omni plangitur arce, Stat. Th. 11, 417: agmina plangentia, Virg. Aen. 11, 145: plangentium gemitus, Just. 19, 2. With acc.: tendit palmas, *teu sit planctura relictam Andromedam*, Caes. Germ. Arat. 198: Memphitem bovem (*i. e.* Apim), Tib. 1, 8, 27: damna, Stat. Th. 11, 117: malum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 159. [Root *PLAG* as in *plāga*; cf. *πλήσσω* and *πληγή*.] (Hence It. *piangere*; Sp. *plañir*; Fr. *plaindre*.)

plangor, *ōris, m.* [*plango*] a *striking*, *beating*, *accompanied with noise*: undae) leni resonant plangore carchini, Cat. 64, 272: feminis, Auct. Her. 3, 15: solito tentat plangore ferire pectora, Ov. M. 4, 554. **||.** *Esp. a beating the breast or face in token of grief*; *loud mourning*, *wailing*, *lamentation*: plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. Or. 38: feminei, Virg. Aen. 2, 487: dare plangorem, *to make*, Ov. M. 14, 421.

ae, f. dim. [*πλανγγών*] a *little wax doll*: inventae sunt quinque plagunculae matronarum (*al. lagunculae or imagunculae*), Cic. Att. 6, 1.

plānī-lōquus, *a. um, adj.* *loquor*] *speaking clearly*, *intelligibly*, or *plainly*: di immortales, ut planiloqua est! Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

plānipes, *ēdis, m.* [*plānus pes*, *flat-foot*, *barefoot*] a *kind of mime or ballet-dancer*, who performed without the comic soccus or the tragic cothurnus: plani-pedes audit Fabios, Juv. 8, 191: plani-pes saltans, Gell. 1, 11.

plānitas, *ātis, f.* [*plānus*] *plainness*; fig. *distinctness*, *perspicuity*, *sententiarum*, Tac. Or. 23 *fin.* (*al. plenitas*, *sanitas*, *gravitas*).

plānitēs, *ēi, f.* (collat. form, *plānitia*, *ae*, very rare) [*id.*] a *flat* or *even surface*, *level ground*, a *plain*: aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: erat inter oppidum et collem planities, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall. C. 59: speculi, Lucr. 4, 294: propter planitiem regionum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: planitiae coronarum, Vitr. 7, 3. (Hence It. *pianezza*.)

plānitūdo, *inis, f.* [*id.*] *evenness*, *levelness*: planitudo, *ομαλία*, Gloss. Philox.

plānītus, *adv.* *on level ground*: Tert. Pall. 4 (*al. plenius*).

plāno, *i. v. a.* [*plānus*] *to level*, *make plain*: vias, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 223.

planta, *ae, f.* a *sprout*, *shoot*, *twig*, *sprig*, *graft*, *scion*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, Cic. de Sen. 15: Virg. G. 2, 23. **2.** a *set*, *slip* for transplanting: Ov. R. Am. 193: plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin. 17, 11, 14.

3. a *plant*, in gen.: Juv. 3, 227: Col. 11, 3, 29. **||.** *the sole of the foot*: ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Virg. E. 10, 49: citae, Ov. M. 10, 591: cubitales, Plin. 7, 2, 2: pedum plantae, Virg. Aen. 8, 458: assequi planta, *in the course*, Sil. 13, 246: certamina plantae, a *race*, id. 16, 458: exsurgere in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111. *Proverb.*: supra plantam, like ultra crepidam, Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

plantāgo, *inis, f.* a *plantain*, *road-weed*. **1.** major, *Plantago altissima*, Linn. **2.** minor, Pl. Lagopus, or lanceolata, or perh. maritima, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 39. (Hence Fr. *plantage*.)

plantāris, *e, adj.* [*planta*] *pertaining to sets*; Subst. *plantaria*, *i. um, n. plu.* *sets*, *slips*, or *young trees*: Virg. G. 2, 27: plantaria transferuntur, Plin. 21, 10, 34: non Epicurum suspicit exiguū lactum plantaribus hortū, *trees*, *plants*, Juv. 13, 123. **2.** *Transf. the hair*: Pers. 4, 39. **||.** *pertaining to the sole of the foot* (poet.); of Mercury: summa pedum prope plantaribus alligat alis, Stat. Th. 1, 304.

plantārium, *il. n.* [*id.*] a *nursery-ground*, *plantation*: plantaria instituunt aniculasque transferunt, et itorum bimas, Plin. 13, 4, 8: caedua, id. 17, 20, 34.

plantātio, *ōnis, f.* [*planto*] a *setting*, *planting*, *transplanting*: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

plantātor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] a *setter*, *planter*, *transplanter*: Aug. Ep. 89, 112.

plantiger, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [*planta gero*] *having shoots*, *branching*: siligna, Plin. 13, 8, 16.

planto, *i. v. a.* [*planta*] *to set*, *plant*, *transplant*: hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin. 17, 10, 13: Pall. 4, 5.

plānūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*plānus*] a *little plane*: planula, *εγκοπίς*, Gloss. Philox.

plānus, *a. um, adj.* *level*, *flat*, *plane*, *even*: facilis et plana via, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 19: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: planum et aequabile corpus universitatis, id. Tim. 5: planus et aequus locus, id. Caecin. 17: apertum ac planum litus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: pisces, *flat-fish*, Plin. 9, 20, 27: aedificia, quae plano pede instituntur, *on level ground*, Vitr. 6, 11. *Comp.*: altius planior, Liv. 34, 29: ca-

rinae planiores, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. *Sup.*: *planissimus locus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35. 2. *Subst.* *planum*, *i. n.* level ground, a plain: *aclem in planum deducit*, Sall. J. 49: *per planum ire*, Ov. A. A. 2, 243: *cadere in plano*, id. Tr. 3, 4, 17: *castra in plano erant*, Flor. 4, 12: *de plano, on level ground*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5. *Esp.* legal *t. t.* e plano or de plano, *on level ground, not on the bench, i. e. out of court, extra-judicially*: aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Tib. 33: *custodiae non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt*, Paul. Dig. 48, 18, 18. Hence, *fig.*: haec magnanimitas melius in tribunali quam in plano conspicitur, *i. e. better in a man of elevated rank than in an obscure person*, Sen. Clem. 5. (ii) *de plano, without difficulty, easily* (poet.): *hac tibi de plano possum promittere*, Lucr. 1, 411. *Fig.* plain, clear, distinct, intelligible: *satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa*? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1: *narrationes*, Cic. Top. 26: *conjectatio*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: *planum facere, to make plain or intelligible*, Cic. Verr. 5, 64: *planum facere multis testibus*, ib. Act. 1, 14. [Prob. connected with Sans. *prithu*, "broad;" Gr. *πλατύς*; Germ. *platt*; Eng. *flat*.] *planus*, *i. m.* = *πλάνος*, a vagabond; a juggler, impostor: *ille planus improbius*, Cic. Clu. 26: Petr. 82. *plasma*, *ātis, n.* = *πλάσμα*, that which is formed or moulded, an image, figure, a creature: Prud. Cath. 7, 184. 2. *an affected modulation of the voice*: *sit lectio non in canticum dissoluta, nec plasmate effeminata*, Quint. 1, 8, 2. 3. *a gargle for the throat*: Pers. 1, 17. *Fig.* a fiction: Aus. Ep. 10, 1: Mart. Cap. 9, 3, 36. *plasmātio*, *ōnis, f.* [plasma] a forming, fashioning, creating: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38. *plasmātor*, *ōris, m.* [id.] a former, fashioner, creator: Tert. adv. Jud. 2. *plasma*, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [plasma] to form, mould, fashion: Tert. adv. Jud. 13 med. *plasso*, *i. v. a.* = *πλάσσω*, for *plasma*, to form, mould: Apic. 2, 1. *plastēs*, *ae, m.* = *πλάστης*, a moulder, modeller, statuary: Vell. 1, 17: *laudatissimi*, Plin. 35, 12, 45. *plastica*, *ae, f.* for *plastic*, the plastic art: Tert. Spec. 18. *plasticātor*, *ōris, m.* [plasticus] a moulder or modeller in clay: Firm. Math. 8, 16. *plasticō*, *ēs, f.* = *πλαστική*, the plastic art, the art of moulding statues, etc.: *qui plasticen matrem statuariae sculpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit*, Plin. 35, 12, 43. *plasticus*, *a, um, adj.* = *πλαστικός*, pertaining to moulding or modelling, plastic: ratio, Vitruv. 1, 1: *manus, plastic*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12. *Subst.* *plasticus*, *i. m.* a moulder, modeller, statuary: Firm. Math. 7, 25. *plastus*, *a, um, adj.* = *πλαστός* (formed). *Fig.* fictitious, deceptive: Fulg. Myth. praef. 1. *plātālēa* (also, *platea*, Plin. 10, 40, 56), *ae, f.* the spoonbill: *Platea leucorodea*, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 49. *plātānētum*, *i. n.* [platanus] a grove of plane-trees: *πλατανών*, *platanetum*, Gloss. Philox. *plātāninus*, *a, um, adj.* = *πλατανίνος*, pertaining to the plane-tree, plane: Col. 12, 16, 3. *plātānistā*, *ae, m.* = *πλατανιστής*, a fish found in the Ganges, supposed by Cuvier to be the Delphinium gangeticum, Roxburgh: Plin. 9, 15, 17. *plātānōn*, *ōnis, m.* = *πλατανών*, a grove of plane-trees: *postero die in eundem platanon descendit*, Petr. 131: Mart. 3, 19. *plātānus*, *i* (gen. *platanūs*, Virg. Cul. 123), *f.* = *πλάτανος*, the platane or oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*, Linn.: Cic. de Or. 1, 7: Plin. 12, 1, 3: *steriles platanī*, Virg. G. 2, 70: *caelebs* (because not used to support vines), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

plātēa (plātēa, Cat. 15, 7: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), *ae, f.* = *πλατεία*, a street: *in hac habitasse platea dictum est*, Chrysodem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: Caes. B. C. 1, 27: *purae sunt plateae*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71. *Fig.* an open space in a house, an area, court: Lampr. Elag. 24. (Hence lt. *piazza*; Sp. *plaza*; Fr. *place*.)

plātēa, *v.* platea. *plātēssa*, *ae, f.* a flat-fish, plaice, *Platessa vulgaris*, Cuv., or some allied species: Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

plātīcō, *adv.* in general, generally: *platicē institui*, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

plātīcō, *es, f.* = *πλατική*, general or summary instruction, a general plan or scheme: *nunc ad platicen revertamur*, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

plātīcus, *a, um, adj.* = *πλατικός*, general, compendious, summary: *dispositio*, Firm. Math. 3, 2.

plātīcōrōs, *ōtis, adj.* = *πλατίκερος* (broad-horn) having spreading-horns, broad-horned: *platiceros dama*, the fallow deer, Cervus Dama, Linn.: Plin. 11, 37, 45.

plātīcōrīasis, *is, f.* = *πλατυκορίασις*, an excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye: Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

plātīophthalmus, *i, m.* = *πλατυόφθαλμος* (eye-dilator), a name for an imony, because it enlarges and beautifies the eye: Plin. 33, 6, 34.

plātīphyllon, *i. n.* = *πλατύφυλλον* (broad-leaf), a broad-leaved species of thymalus, Euphorbia platyphyllos, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 44.

plātys, *yos, adj.* = *πλατύς*, broad: *nervus, qui platys appellatur*, Plin. 26, 8, 58.

plaudō (plōdo, Varr. in Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), *si, sum, 3. v. a.* and *n.* *Act.* to clap, strike, beat (poet.): *pectora manu*, Ov. M. 2, 866: *clipeum pectore*, Stat. Th. 7, 134: *aquas*, id. Silv. 1, 3, 74: *choreas pedibus, to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Virg. Aen. 6, 644: *plausis alis*, Ov. M. 14, 507. *Neutr.* to clap: *alis plaudentem figit sub nube columbam*, Virg. Aen. 5, 515: *pennis*, Ov. M. 8, 238: *rostrum*, ib. 6, 97. 2. *Esp.* to clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap: *manus suas in plaudendo consumere*, Cic. Att. 16, 2: *huic ita plausum est, ut salva re publica Pompeio plaudī solebat*, ib. 2, 19. *Plaudite* was the usual address to the audience at the close of a play: *nunc spectatores, Jovis summi causa clare plaudite*, Pl. Am. fin.: *usque sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat*, Hor. A. P. 155: *quum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur*, Plodite, Quint. 6, 1, 52. (ii) *In aliquem, to express disapprobation of any one by clapping or stamping, i. e. to hiss him off*, Min. Fel. Octav. 14.

3. *Transf.* in gen. to express approbation, to approve, applaud: *plaudit sepultis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: *diis hominibusque plaudentibus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4: *populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudō ipse domi, I am satisfied with myself*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: *nec ipse tibi plaudis*, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.

plausibilis, *e, adj.* [plaudō] deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable: *nomen*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3: *oratio*, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: *locus*, Quint. 4, 3, 1.

plausibilis, *comp. adv.* with more applause: Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausilis, *e, adj.* [plaudō] that claps applause, applauding: *plausilibus ulnis* (al. *plausibilibus*), Sid. Ep. 9, 14: *plausilis, plausibilis*, Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausito, *i. v. n. freq.* [id.] to clap (poet.): *plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, flaps its wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plausor (plosor, Sid. Ep. 9, 3: id. Carm. 9, 300), *ōris, m.* [id.] one who claps applause, an applauder: *in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustraratum, *v.* planaratum. *plaustrarius* (plostr.), *a, um, adj.*

[plaustrum, plostrum] pertaining to a waggon, waggon: *asini*, Cato R. R. 1, 1: *juga duo*, ib. 2. *Subst.* *plaustrarius* (plostr.), *i. m.* a waggon-maker, wheelwright: *plaustrariorum vectigal*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24. 2. *a waggon-driver, waggoner*: *si Aquiliae actione plaustrarium* (al. *plostrarium*) *teneri placet*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 fin.

plaustrilucius, *a, um, adj.* [plaustrum luceo] shining like Charles's Wain, brilliant: Mart. Cap. 9, 309.

plaustrix, *icis, f.* [plaudō] a female applauder: acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (plostrum, Cato R. R. 2, 10; 62: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3), *i. n.* a waggon, wain, cart: *vendat plostrum vetus*, Cato R. R. 2, 7: *tarda Eleusinae matris volventia plaustra*, Virg. G. 1, 163: *in plaustrum confici*, Cic. Div. 1, 27: *stridentia plaustra*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1059. *Proverb.*: *plaustrum percussit, I have upset my apple cart! I am done for!* Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 22. *Transf.* the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear (poet.): *flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes*, Ov. M. 10, 447: id. Pont. 4, 10, 39. [Plaustrum prob. from *plaudō*, on account of its creaking noise.]

plausus, *a, um, Part.* [plaudō]. *plausus* (plōsus, Macr. S. 6, 1), *us* (i. Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2), *m.* [id.] a clapping sound, the noise caused by the striking together of two bodies: *palma cum palma collata plausum facit*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28: *plausumque exterrita peninis dat tecto ingentem*, Virg. Aen. 5, 215: *laterum*, Plin. 10, 21, 24: *seris*, id. 11, 20, 22. *Esp.* a clapping of hands in token of approbation: Cic. Sext. 58: *a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata*, id. Att. 4, 1.

2. *Fig.* applause, approbation: *alicui plausus impertire*, ib. 2, 18: *plausus quaerere in aliqua re*, ib. 8, 9: *captare*, id. Tusc. 2, 26 fin.: *petere*, Quint. 4, 1 fin.

plautus (plotus), *a, um, adj.* flat, broad: *plauti appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae et latius videntur patere*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *Among the Umbrians, flat-footed*: (plotos appellant) *Umbri pedibus planis*, Fest. s. v.

plēbēcūla (plebicula, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 2, 36), *ae, f. dim.* [plebs] the common people, the populace, the rabble: *misera ac jejuna*, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

plēbēius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to the common people or commonalty, plebeian: *familia*, Cic. Mur. 7: *consul*, Liv. 6, 40: *ludi, popular sports, shows instituted by the commonalty*, id. 29, 38 fin. *Subst.* *plebeius*, *i. m.* a plebeian: Enn. in Fest. s. v. *mutire*. *Transf.* common, vulgar, mean, low: *quanquam nos videmur tibi plebelli et pauperes*, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 12: *licet concurrant plebelli omnes philosophi: sic enim il, qui a Platone et Socrate, et ab ea familia dissident, appellandi videntur*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: *vina*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, n. 6: *charta*, id. 13, 22, 23: *gemma*, id. 37, 9, 45: *sermo*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

plēbes, *is and ēi, v.* plebs. *plēbēcūla*, *ae, comm.* [plebs colo] one who courts the favour of the common people, a friend of the people: *ab hoc plebicola tribuno plebis ejicitur*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: id. Sext. 52: Liv. 3, 33.

plēbis, *v.* plebs. *plēbiscitum*, *i. n.* (abl. *plebis scitu*, Decret. in Cic. Att. 4, 2) [plebs colo] a decree or ordinance of the commonalty (opp. to *senatus consultum*): Auct. or. Dom. 17.

plēbitas, *ātis, f.* [plebs] the rank of a common citizen, plebeian rank or condition: *propter tenuitatem et plebitatem*, Cato in Non. 149, 4.

old forms, pleps and plebis, also *plēbes*, *is*, and (esp. archaic) *ēi* and *i, f.* the common people, the commons or commonalty, the plebeians, to the patricians, the senators, after the time of the Gracchi, to the

knight (whereas populus includes all classes): plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: ita tribuni plebei creati duo, Liv. 2, 33: dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, id. 3, 65: non populi, sed plebis eum (sc. tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, id. 2, 56: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. Mur. 1: in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror, in patres et plebem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 5. 2. *the populace, the lower class or order, the mass*: multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, plebs eris, you shall be plebeian, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59. 3. *In gen. the lower ranks or classes, as contrasted with their superiors*: dextra laevaue deorum atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis: plebs habitant diversa locis, Ov. M. 1, 171: id. lb. 81: in Hyrcania plebs publicos alit canes; optimates domesticos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45. 2. *Of bees, a stock, swarm, hive, meaning the great mass, opp. to the queen*: tres alveorum plebes, Col. 9, 11, 1. [Connected with πλῆθος, πολὺς, etc., and containing the same root as *plenus*, *impleo*, *compleo*, etc.: v. Smith's Ant. 923.]

plectibilis, e, *adj.* [*plecto*] *deserving punishment*: invidia, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: usurpatio, Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 16. 3. *Act. penal*: severitas, ib. 12, 1, 161.

plectilis, e, *adj.* [*plecto*] *plaited*: corona plectilis, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 37. 3. *Fig. complicated, involved, intricate*: syllogismi, Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 36.

plecto, xi and xli, xum, 3. v. a. *to plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *part. perf.*): crines plexneris, Vulg. Judic. 16, 13: plexae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1398: flores plexi, Cat. 64, 284: colligationes, Vitruv. 10, 1. 3. *to twist, bend, turn*: monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. 5, 9, 3 dub. (*al. flecteret*). [Root PLECO; cf. *plāga*.]

plecto, 3. v. a. *to punish*: capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7: quae sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef. Usu. *pass.*: ego plector pendens, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 42: tergo plector, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 20: multis in rebus negligentia plectimur, because of negligence, id. Am. 22. With *gen.*: insimulationis falsae plecti, App. Apol. p. 274. 3. *Transf. in gen. to blame*: cavit, ne qua in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 11. [Root PLECO or FLAG, "to strike." v. 1.]

plectripotens, entis, *adj.* [*plectrum potens*] *master of the plectrum, great in lyric poetry*: Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

plectrum, i, n. = πλῆκτρον, *an instrument to strike with; esp. a little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum*: Cic. N. D. 2, 59: Ov. M. 11, 168: plectra movere, id. H. 3, 113. 2. *Meton a lyre or lute; also, a lyric poem, lyric poetry* (poet.): plectro modulatus eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 26: id. 2, 1, 40. 3. *a helm, rudder* (poet.): non plectro ratis parcarit, Sil. 14, 549.

plēnē, adv. *fully*: vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 18. 3. *Fig. fully, completely, thoroughly, abundantly*: plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: plene sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, perfectly, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14. *Comp.*: alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8: ostendere, more particularly, more completely, Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3. *Sup.*: quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

plēnium, ii, n. (scil. tempus) luna] *the time of full moon*: vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, ite ut pariter aspiciantur; tunc est plenilunium, Plin. 18, 32, 75: in plen. id. 2, 15, 20.

plēnitas, ātis, f. [*plenus*] *fulness, saturation*: nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitruv. 8, 2. 3. *Transf. abundance, copiousness*: humoris plenitas, id. 6, 1.

plēnitudo, inis, f. [*id.*] *fulness, plenitude, completeness*: plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her. 4, 20. 3. *thick-ness, stoutness, e. g. of a rod, of a man, etc.*: Col. 4, 30, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 88.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [root PLE: v. pleo] *full, filled with*. With *gen.*: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: domus plena caelati argenti, id. Verr. 2, 14: vini, somni, id. Red. in Sen. 6: stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11. With *abl.*: plena domus ornamentis, id. Verr. 4, 57: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10. *Absol.*: plenissimis velis navigare, with swelling sails, Auct. orat. pro Dom. 10. *Neut. absol.*: plenum et inane, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: ad plenum, to repletion, copiously (poet.): Virg. G. 2, 244. 2. *Esp. stout, bulky, plump, corpulent*: pleni enective simus, Cic. Div. 2, 69: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9: tauros palea ac feno facere pleniores, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1. (ii) *big with child, pregnant*: et quum te gravidam et quum te pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Pl. Am. 2, 11, 49: plenus venter, Ov. H. 16, 46: sus plena, Cic. Div. 1, 45: Telluri plenae victima plena datur, Ov. F. 4, 634. 3. *filled, satisfied* (poet.): plenus eras minimo, id. Am. 2, 6, 29: plenus cum languet amator, sated with the pleasures of love, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8. 4. *full, packed, laden*: quadrupedes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23: crura thymo plenae (apes), Virg. G. 4, 181: exercitus plenissimus praeda, Liv. 41, 28. 5. *complete in number or size, full, whole, entire*: ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12: pleno atrato sulcare, with the whole plough sunk in the ground, Col. 2, 2: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, at full pace, Liv. 4, 32. *Neut. absol.*: in plenum, on the whole, generally, Plin. 13, 4, 7: Sen. Ep. 91. 6. *abundant, plentiful, rich*: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offerebant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4: urbes, id. Pis. 37: pecunia, much money, id. Rosc. Am. 2: mensa, Virg. Aen. 11, 738: tres uno die a te accepi literas, unam brevem, duas pleniores, fuller, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: plenissima villa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 50. 7. *numerous*: plenum convivium, Suet. Caes. 49: plenius agmen, Ov. A. A. 1, 66: plena Caesarum domus, Tac. A. 4, 3. 8. *Of the voice, sonorous, full, loud*: vox grandior et plenior, Cic. Brut. 84: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29. 9. *Of letters, syllables, words, full*: pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: siet plenum est, et imminutum, id. Or. 47: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290. 10. *Of food and drink, substantial*: pleniores cibi, Cels. 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6. 11. *Of age, full, advanced, mature*: jam plenis nubilis annis, Virg. Aen. 7, 53: plenus vita, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129: annis, full of years, of extreme old age, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: plenior annis, Val. Fl. 1, 376: annus vicesimus quintus coeptus pro pleno habetur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 8. 3. *Fig. full, filled, abounding in*. With *gen.*: consilii, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 49: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perfurii, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: officii, Cic. Att. 7, 4: negotii, id. N. D. 1, 20: irae, Liv. 3, 48: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? is not filled with the fame of our sufferings? Virg. Aen. 1, 460: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? had more, Cic. Prov. cons. 8. With *abl.*: plenus sum expectatione de Pompelo, full of expectation, id. Att. 3, 14: Caes. B.

C. 1, 74. 2. *Esp. complete, copious*: orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13: plenior, opp. to junior, ib. 3, 4: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1: pleno ore laudare, i. e. liberally, heartily, id. 1, 18. (Hence It. pieno; Fr. plein.)

plēo, 2. v. n. *to fill*, the obsolete root of *plenus*, *compleo*, *expleo*, *suppleo*, etc.: plentur antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant, Fest. s. v. [Cf. πῖμα-πλη-μι, πλέω, πολ-ύς, etc.]

plēonasmus, i, m. = πλεονασμός, in gramm. a *pleonasm*: Marc. Cap. 5, p. 276.

plērīque, aequē, āque, v. plerisque. **plērōma**, ātis, n. = πλήρωμα, *fulness*: Tert. Praescr. 49.

plērōmarius, ii, m. [*pleroma*] *a seaman as opp. to a boatman*: Inscr.

plērōtīcus, a, um, *adj.* = πληρωτικός, *serving to fill, complementary*: termini plerotici, Front. de Colon. p. 131.

plērūque, adv. *for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently*: haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5: plerumque casu, saepe natura, id. Or. 51: ridiculum acri fortius et melius magnas plerumque secatur res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15: plerumque permoveor, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac. A. 4, 57.

plērus, a, um, *adj.* *very many, a very great part, most* (the old form of *plerusque*, *plerique*): ager, campestris plerus, for the most part, Cato in Prisc. p. 668 P.: minores magistratus, partii juris, plures in plera sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3. *Neut. adverbially*, *plerum* (like *plerumque*), *for the most part, mostly*: fieri solet plerum, Asell. in Prisc. 668 P. [*Pler-us* comes from *plus*, *plur-is*, of which the old form was *pleos*, *pleor-is*, from the root PLE.]

plērusque, rāque, rumque, *adj.* [*plerus*: cf. *quisque* from *quis*, etc.] *Sing.* (very rare) *a very great part, the greater part, most*: juvenus pleraque Catullinae favebat, Sall. C. 17: pleraque nobilitas, ib. 23 *fin.*: qua tempestate Carthaginenses pleraque Africæ imperitabant, id. J. 79: Graecia, Gell. 17, 21: comae pleraque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 231. *Neut. absol.*: with *gen.* the *greatest part*: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21: Europae, Liv. 45, 9. 2. *Plu. very many, the greater number, the most*: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Pl. Curc. 3, 7: pleraque hae (meretrices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Epid. 2, 2, 32: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: plerique e Gracis, Plin. 5, 1, 1: pleraque gentium, id. 21, 15, 50. With *omnes*, *almost all*: plerique omnes adolescentuli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 28: dixi pleraque omnia, id. Heaut. 4, 7, 2. Contrasted with *plurimi*: deum ipsum multi Aesculapum, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Idem patrem conjectant, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.* *Neut. plu. absol.* *all, every thing*: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2. Also *adverbially, mostly, for the most part*: is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17, 19.

plētūra, ae, f. [root PLE] *fulness, a filling*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 47. 3. *Transf. fullness of blood, plethora*: Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

pleurīcus, a, um, *adj.* = πλευρικός, *at or on the side, lateral*: termini, Front. de Colon. p. 117.

pleurīsis, is, f. for *pleuritis*, *pleurisy*: Prud. στέφ. 10, 484.

plēus, a, um, *adj.* = πλευριτικός, *with pleurisy, pleuritic*: medentur pleuritici, Plin. 27, 4, 3.

pleurītis, idis, f. = πλευριτίς, *sharp pain in the side, pleurisy*: pure Lat. dolor lateris: arthritidis, tussis, pleuritis, phthisis, Vitruv. 1, 6. 3. *the register in an hydraulic organ*: id. 10, 13, dub. (*al. plinitis*).

plexus, a, um, *l'art* [*plecto*] 3.

Adj.: *involved, intricate, ambiguous*: plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4.

plexus, ūs, m. [id.] *a twining, plaiting, braid* (poet.): Manil. 5, 147 dub. (al. flexum, fluctum).

plicatilis, e, adj. [plico] *that may be folded together or doubled up, flexible, pliable*: upupae crista, Plin. 10, 29, 44: naves, id. 5, 9, 10.

plicātūra, ae, f. [id.] *a folding or doubling, a fold*: Plin. 7, 51, 52.

plicatus, a, um, Part. [plico].

plico (plicavi, plicui, acc. to Prisc. p. 680 P.), plicātum and plicitum, i. v. a. [v. plāga] *to fold, to lay or wind together, to double up*: quaedam plicata, Lucr. 6, 1086: chartam, Mart. 4, 83: sequi in sua membra plicantem (anguem), winding or coiling himself up, Virg. Aen. 5, 279: Gell. 17, 9. (Hence lt. piegare; Sp. plegar; Fr. plier, and from part. plicatus, plicētus, Fr. plisser.)

plinthis, Idis, f. = πλίνθις (a square tile): *a square*; in architect. *a square base, a plinth*, for plinthus: Vitruv. 3, 2.

2. in land surveying, for plinthus: Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 210. II. *a register in the hydraulic organ*; v. pleuritis.

plinthium, ii, n. = πλίνθιον, *a hollow square figure, a kind of sun-dial*: Vitruv. 9, 9.

plinthus, i, m. and f. = πλίνθος (a tile). In architect. *the base or plinth of a column*: Vitruv. 4, 7. II. In land surveying: *a tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land*: quae centuriae nunc appellantur plinthis, id est laterculi, Hyg. de Condit. agror. p. 205.

plisima, v. multus.

plistolochia, a plant, also called pistolochia, q. v. birth-wort, Aristolochia Pistolochia, Linn.: Plin. 25, 55.

plistolocia, ae, f. *a plant, also called althaea*, v. Malva: Plin. 20, 21, 84.

plōcō, es, f. = πλοκή, in rhetoric, *a repeating of a word with a different meaning*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 174. II. In music, *a combining of different tones, a chord*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 323.

plōdo, v. plaudo.

plōrābilis, e, adj. [ploro] *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): plorabile si quid eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamentation*: Aug. Serm. de S. S. 17.

plōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who laments, a mourner* (poet.): Mart. 14, 54.

plōrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a wailing, weeping, lamenting*: virgīnalem ploratū edere, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9: ploratū infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, n. 8.

Plur.: omnia mulierum plorantibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. II. Transf. of the weeping or bleeding of a tree: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

plōro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to cry out, to cry aloud* = clamare: si parentem puer verberit, ast olle plorassit, and he cry out, Lex Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. s. v. 2. *to wail, lament, to weep aloud*: ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 164: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63: jubeo te plorare, I bid you howl, as an ill wish = οἰμῶσειν κελεύω, Hor. S. 1, 10, 91. II. Act. *to weep over, to lament, bewail* (poet.): turpe commissum, id. Od. 3, 27, 38: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245. With acc. and inf.: aquam plorat profundere, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9.

plōsor, v. plausor.

plostellum, i, n. dim. [plostrum, plastrum] *a small waggon or cart*: plostellum Poenicum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: plostello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.

plostrarius, etc. v. plastrarius, etc.

ploxemum, ploximum, or ploxenum, i, n. [a Gallic word] *a waggon*: gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteres, Cat. 97, 6.

pluit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, f. *the downy part of a feather, a small, soft feather*; in plur. down: animantes pluma obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5: mollis, Virg. Aen. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, i. e. in the form of a swan, Ov. H. 8, 68: homo levior quam pluma, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 22: ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, there is not a pin to choose, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 60. Used for stuffing cushions and beds dormit in pluma, Mart. 12, 17: pensillibus plumis vehi, in litters, Juv. 1, 159.

II. Transf. Of the first beard, down (poet.): insperata tuae quum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 2.

2. the scales on a coat of mail: equus, quem pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, Virg. Aen. 11, 771: Stat. Th. 11, 542. [Pluma perh. comes from the same root as pluo, fluo.]

plūmācium, i, n. [pluma] *a feather pillow*: Ambros. Ep. 26, n. 12.

plūmālis, e, adj. [id.] *feathered* (poet.): plumalem de Jove fecit avem (of Leda), Anthol. Lat. t. 1, p. 691 ed. Burm.

plūmārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to soft feathers*; transf. embroidered with feathers: vestes plumaria arte contextae, Hier. Ep. 29, n. 6.

II. Subst. **plūmārius**, ii, m. *an embroiderer*: plumariorum textrinae, Vitruv. 6, 7 fin.: v. Smith's Ant. 928.

plūmātīle, is, n. (sc. vestimentum) [id.] *a garment embroidered with feathers*: camatīle aut plumatīle, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

plumbāgo, ōnis, f. [plumbum] *species of iron ore, black-lead, plumbago*, also called molybdaena: Plin. 34, 18, 50.

2. Transf. *a leaden colour in gems*: id. 37, 5, 18. II. *a plant, also called molybdaena, Plumbago europaea*, Linn.: lead-wort, id. 25, 13, 97.

plumbārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to lead, lead-*: artifices plumbarii, plumbers, Vitruv. 8, 7: officinae, plumbers' shops, Plin. 34, 18, 54: metallum, a lead-mine, id. 33, 7, 40.

2. Subst. **plumbarius**, ii, m. *a plumber*: Dig. 50, 6, 6. (ii) **plumbarium**, ii, n. *a place to keep leaden vessels in*: Not. Tir. p. 164.

plumbātūra, ae, f. [plumbo] *a soldering with lead*: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

plumbātus, a, um, Part. [plumbo]. II. Adj.: *leaden*: plumbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33, 50: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canales, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, n. 2.

2. Subst. **plumbatae**, arum, f. plu. *leaden balls*: Veg. Mil. 1, 17. (ii) *scourges to which leaden balls are attached*: plumbatarum ictus, Cod. Theod. 9, 35, 2.

plumbēus, a, um, adj. [plumbum] *pertaining to lead, made of lead, leaden*: plumbea glans, Lucr. 6, 305: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50: vas, id. 33, 6, 35: ictus, blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached, Prud. ōref. 10, 122. Subst. **plumbeus**, i, m. *a leaden, or false coin*: Mart. 10, 74, 4. (ii) **plumbeum**, i, n. *a leaden vessel*: Cato R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55. (iii) **plumbea**, ae, f. *a leaden ball*: Spart. Sever. 21.

2. Transf. *leaden, blunt, dull*: plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16: o plumbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18. (ii) *leaden, bad* (poet.): numus, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 40: vina, Mart. 10, 49: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1. (iii) *leaden, i. e. heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18.

II. Fig. *heavy, weighty*: si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 16. 2. *dull, stupid, stolid*: caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3: nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29.

avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to lead, to solder with lead*: modiolos indet et plumbet, Cato R. R. 21: argentum,

Plin. 34, 17, 48: scyphum alieno plumbo, Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 27.

plumbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of lead, mixed with lead*: plumbosa molybdena, Plin. 34, 18, 53. Sup.: faex plumbosissima, id. 33, 6, 34.

plumbum, i, n. *lead*: dolla plumbum vincito, Cato R. R. 39: plumbum album, tin, Lucr. 6, 1077: Caes. B. G. 5, 12: called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16: but plumbum nigrum, lead, ib. 2. Me-ton. *a leaden ball or bullet* (poet.): Balearica plumbum funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727: Virg. Aen. 9, 588. (ii) *a leaden pipe* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua lendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. (iii) *a scourge with a leaden ball at the end* (poet.): Prud. ōref. 10, 116.

II. Transf. *a defect in the eye*: plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97. [Plumb-um is the same word as μόλυβος, μόλυβδος.]

plūmella, ae, f. dim. [pluma] *a small feather*: Not. Tir. p. 171.

plūmesco, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] *to begin to have feathers, to become fledged*: Plin. 10, 53, 74.

plūmēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *downy, covered or filled with down*: culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: torus plumbeus, Ov. M. 11, 610: aures, Plin. 10, 23, 33.

II. Transf. *downy, like down, i. e. light, soft, delicate*: plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19: nives, Arn. 2, 84: plumea et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 135. 2. *embroidered*: indumenta, Prud. Hamart. 295.

plūmī-ger, ēra, ērum, adj. [pluma gero] *feather-bearing, feathered*: plumigeri anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: plumigera series, i. e. pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plūmī-pes, ēdis, adj. *feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Cat. 55, 27.

plūmo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [pluma]. I. Act. *to cover with feathers, to feather*: plumato corpore corvus, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: molli plumata lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50: plumare se in avem, to transform, App. M. 3, p. 138.

2. Transf. *to embroider*: pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Lucan. 10, 123: Vop. Carin. 20. (ii) *to cover with scales*: loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2. II. Neutr. *to put forth or get feathers, to become fledged*: pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *covered with feathers, feathered*: aucupium, Prop. 4, 2, 34. II. Transf.: *folia, downy*, Plin. 25, 6, 29.

plūmūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little feather*: Col. 8, 5, 19: App. Flor. p. 348.

plūo, pluī or pluvi, 3. v. n. usu. impers. *to rain*: pluet credo hercle hodie, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 42: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕει enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43: effigies, quae pluit, which was rained down, Plin. 2, 56, 57. With acc.: sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27. With abl.: lacte pluisset, rained milk, Liv. 27, 11: lapidibus, id. 35, 9. Pass.: qua pluitur et ningitur App. Flor. p. 340. II. Transf. *to pour down like rain* (poet.): nec de concussa tantum pluit illice glandis, Virg. G. 4, 81: stridentia fundae saxa pluunt, Stat. Th. 8, 416. [Same root as fluo; Eng. flow. Also akin to Sans. plu "to swim"; Gr. πλώω, πλοῖον, πλύνω; and to Lat. fluo.] Hence lt. piovere; Fr. pleuvoir.]

plūor, ōris, m. [pluo] *rain*: Laber. n Non. 220, 33.

plūrālis, e, adj. [plus] *belonging or relating to more than one, plural*: pluralis elocutio testium, Ulp. in Dig. 22, 1, 12. II. Esp. in gramm. of the plural number: praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem ac pluralem habemus, Graeci et δὴκόν, Quint. 1, 5, 42. Absol.: quum singulari pluralis subjungitur, id. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, ib. 63.

plūrālitas, ātis, f. [pluralis] *grammar, i. the plural number*: Charis. p. 50 P.

plūrālīter, adv. *in the plural*: toni

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trus nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56: Quint. 1, 6, 25.

plurativus, a, um, adj. [plus] in gramm. plural: plurativus numerus, Gell. 19, 8. Subst. plurativum, 1, n. the plural number, the plural: id. 20, 6.

plures, v. plus, under multus.

pluries (-ens), adv. often, oftentimes, frequently: cohortes pluries subsistebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79.

plurifariam, adv. in many parts or places: gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21 (al. plurifaria): id. Aug. 46. || in many ways, manifoldly, variously: mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

plurifarius, a, um, v. plurifariam.

pluri-formis, e, adj. [plus forma] having many forms, manifold, varied: pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 341.

plurilāterus, a, um, adj. [plus lātus] having several sides: Frontin. Expos. form. p. 35.

plurimum, sup. adv. very much: is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cuius plurimum intererat esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: si vero populus plurimum potest, ib. 3, 14: plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ut te plurimum diligam, id. Fam. 1, 7: Dumnorix plurimum poterat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: quantum (al. quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120: (elleborum) ex aqua datur plurimum drachma, at the most, Plin. 25, 5, 22: nec tam numerosa differentia: tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat, for the most part, commonly, usually, id. 15, 3, 4 fin. In late Latin, plurimum quantum, very much indeed, exceedingly: plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22.

plurimus, a, um, v. multus.

pluri-vocus, a, um, adj. [plus vox] having several or many significations: quaeritur quid sit aequivocum, quid univocum, quid, ut ita dicam, plurivocum, Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

plūs, ūris, v. multus.

plūs, comp. adv. more: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96: septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni, about seven hundred years, Enn. Ann. 1, 115: so, plus minus: non longius abesse plus minus octo millibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20. With quam: non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: non plus quam in tres partes posse distribui putaverunt, into not more than, id. Inv. 1, 34: nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, with more than, Liv. 38, 38. Without quam: plus mille capti, id. 24, 41: plus milles audiui, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 46: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: non plus mille quingentum aeris, id. Rep. 2, 22: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. 31, 34: parte plus dimidia rem auctam, id. 29, 25. With abl.: alterum fieri non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 2 fin.: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus eo, or more than that, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: plus aequo, Cic. Am. 16, 58: plus paulo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: paulo plus, Liv. 31, 34: multo plus, Anton. in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: plus nimio, overmuch, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30. 2. Plus plusque, more and more: quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2 fin. 3. Like magis, with an adj.: plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72.

plusculus, a, um, adj. dim. [plus] somewhat more, a little more: pluscula supellectile opus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 50: ad cibus noctis exemplar similes adstrinximus plusculas, several more, App. M. 2, p. 122. 2. Neutr. absol.: plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiari, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. With gen.: plusculum pecuniae, de Or. 2, 24. (ii) Adverbial: somewhat more, rather more: fortis esse in coena plusculum, Pl. Aut. 1, 127: plusculum arumna some-

what more than a year, id. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, too much, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.

plurimus, for plurimus: Varr. L. L. 7, 3.

plūtēarius or **plūtārius**, ūi, m. [pluteus] a maker of balustrades: Inscr.

plūtēus, 1, m., less freq. **plūtēum**, 1, n. [perh. from pluo: lit. that which shelters from rain] a moveable penthouse, shed, or manile, made of hurdles covered with raw hides, to protect besiegers: Fest. s. v.: pluteos ad alla opera abduxerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Amm. 21, 12: Liv. 21, 61. Transf.: ad aliquem vineas pluteosque agere, i. e. to turn all one's weapons against him, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 111. 2. a permanent breast-work, a parapet: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, ib. 25: rates a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, id. B. C. 1, 25.

3. the back, of a settee or couch: Snet. Cal. 26. Meton. a couch, dining-couch: Prop. 4, 8, 68. 4. the back-board of a bed: Mart. 3, 91. 5. the board on which a corpse is placed: id. 8, 44, 13. 6. a book-shelf, book-case: Pers. 1, 106: Juv. 2, 7. 7. a partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade: Vitr. 4, 4.

plūtor, ōris, m. [pluo] the rainer, he who sends rain: Aug. Serm. de divers. 8, 3.

plūvia, ae, f. (sc. aqua) [pluvius] rain: pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16: tennes, Virg. G. 1, 92: ingens, ib. 325. Transf. of a fall or shower of blossoms: Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298. || rain-water: admixta pluvia, Plin. 33, 6, 34. (Hence It. pioggia; Fr. pluie.)

plūviālis, e, adj. [pluvia] pertaining to rain, rainy: Auster, rain-bringing, Virg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. Aen. 9, 668: fungi, produced by rain, Ov. M. 7, 393: aqua, rain-water, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: dies, Col. 2, 13: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23. (Hence It. pieviāle.)

plūviāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to rain, rainy: Marc. Emp. 8.

plūviātilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to rain, rainy: aqua, Cels. 4, 12 fin.: Col. 9, 1, 2.

plūviōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] abounding with rain, rainy: hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60.

plūvius, a, um, adj. [pluo] rainy, causing or bringing rain, rainy: aquae, Cic. Mur. 9 fin.: tempestates, Cato R. R. 2: coelum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: Hyades, rain-bringing, Virg. Aen. 3, 516: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 4: rores, rain, ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, a rainbow, id. A. P. 18: Jupiter, who dispenses rain, Tib. 1, 8, 26: dies, Col. 2, 15.

pneumāticus, a, um, adj. = πνευματικός, pertaining to air or wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic: Ctesibius, qui pneumaticas res invenit, Vitr. 9, 9: organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38.

pneumātōmāchi, orum, m. plu. = πνευματομάχοι (fighters with the Spirit), a sect of heretics: Cod. Justin. 1, 5, 5.

pnigens (disyll.), ei, m. = πνιγής, a cover or damper, which keeps down the air in hydraulic organs: Vitr. 10, 13.

Idis, f. = πνιγής, a kind of potter's clay: Plin. 35, 16, 56.

po'. A shortened form of post; as, po' meridiem: Quint. 9, 4, 39; cf. poemorium.

po pro potissimum positum est in Sallari carmine, Fest. s. v.

pocillator, ōris, m. [pocillum] a cup-bearer: Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, i. e. Ganymede, App. M. 6, p. 179.

poculum, i, n. dim. [poculum] a little cup: pocillum fictile, Cato R. R. 156: mulsu, Liv. 10, 42: argenteum, Suet. Vesp. 2.

poculentus, a, um, adj. [id.] drinkable: Q. Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1 (dub.).

poculum (pocum, Arn. 5, 175), 1, n. [root po, to drink] a drinking vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker: et nobis

idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Virg. E. 3, 44: poculum grande, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 89: magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud. 2, 3, 32: exhaustire poculum, to empty, Cic. Clu. 11: ducere, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21: siccare, Petr. 92: poscunt majoribus poculis (scil. bibere), out of goblets, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. Proverb.: eodem poculo bibere, i. e. to undergo the same fate, Pl. Casin. 5, 2, 52. || Meton. a drink, draught, potion: pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Virg. G. 2, 529: amoris poculum, a philter, Hor. Epod. 5, 38: desiderii, ib. 17, 80: prae poculis nescientes, through drunkenness, Flor. 2, 10. (ii) Esp. a draught of poison: alicui poculum dare, Cic. Clu. 10 fin.: Ov. M. 14, 295. 2. a drinking bout, a carouse: in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, while drinking, id. de Sen. 14.

pōdāger, grī, m. = ποδάγρος, one who has the gout, a gouty person (for podagricus): Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: Claud. Epigr. 29.

pōdagra, ae, f. = ποδάγρα, the gout: doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19: cum arderet podagrae doloribus, id. Fin. 5, 31: nodosa, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23. Plur.: Cels. 5, 18.

pōdagricus, 1, m. = ποδαγρικός, a gouty person: Cels. 4, 24: podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrici manibus, Petr. 132.

pōdagrosus, a, um, adj. [podagra] having the gout, gouty: podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 28: pedes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 8.

pōdēres or **pōdēris**, is, m. = ποδήρης, a long garment descending to the ankle, worn by priests: Ter. adv. Jud. 11.

pōdex, icis, m. [perh. from pēdo, ere] the fundament, anus: Hor. Epod. 8, 6: levis, Juv. 2, 12.

pōdia, ae, f. a rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind; a sheet: Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 830 (al. podium).

pōdiārius, 1, m. [podium] a mine: Not. Tir. p. 174.

pōdicus, a, um, adj. [POD or PED. v. pes] pertaining to a foot: Mart. Cap. 9, 328.

pōdismātus, a, um, adj. [podismus] measured out by feet: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 132.

pōdismus, 1, m. = ποδισμός, a measuring out by feet, foot-measure: ad podisum dimetiri loca, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

pōdium, ūi, n. an elevated place, a height: podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall. 1, 38. || Esp. in buildings, a balcony: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Vitr. 3, 3. 2. In the circus or amphitheatre, a balcony next to the arena, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat: Suet. Ner. 12: Juv. 2, 146. (Hence It. poggia; old Fr. pui; Sp. poyo; also It. poggiare.)

pōēma, ātis, n. (gen. plur. poēmatorum: Afr. in Non. 493, 9: dat. and abl. plur. poēmatis, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 22: Cic. Off. 3, 3: but also poēmatis, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3) = ποίημα, a composition in verse, a poem: poēma facere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: poēma ad Caesarem quod composueram, incidi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: poēma Graecum condere, id. Att. 1, 16 fin.: pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: scribere, ib. 2, 1, 117: si poēma loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poēma debet esse, Auct. Iher. 4, 28.

pōēmātium, ūi, n. = ποιημάτων, a little poem: Plin. Ep. 4, 14: Aus. Idyll. 7.

poena, ae, f. = ποινή [same root as punio, im-pun-is] compensation, satisfaction, expiation, vengeance, punishment, penalty: poena is a general term for the punishment of any offence; multa the penalty of a particular offence (v. Smith's Ant. 929): mi calido dabi' sanguine poenas, Eun. Ann. 1, 123: tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas persolves amborum, Virg.

Aen. 9, 422: arbitros inter civitates dat qui litem aestiment poenamque constituent, *the sum to be paid as compensation for the damage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31 *fin.*: poenas persolvere, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: poena gravissima, ib. 6, 13: poenas pendere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 21: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8: rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exsilio pendere, id. *Sest.* 67: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Pl. Clst. 1, 3, 54: poenas luere, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 38: poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic. Manil. 3: poenas a seditioso clive persequi, id. Fam. 1, 9: poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id. Att. 1, 16: afficere aliquem poena, id. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: multa et poena multare aliquem, id. Balb. 18: poena falsarum litterarum, id. Flacc. 17: reſtitiſſimae poena, id. Off. 3, 16: poena teneri, *to be liable to punishment*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3. 2. In games, loss, forfeit: victam ne poena sequatur, Ov. A. A. 2, 205. II. Transf. hardship, torment, suffering, pain, etc.: frugalitatem extigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. Ep. 5 *med.*: Plin. 23, 2, 28: in tantis vitae poenis, id. 2, 7, 5: balaenae parienti poenis invalidae, id. 9, 6, 5: crudeles sumere poenas, of a conqueror, *to treat with rigour*, Virg. Aen. 6, 501. (Hence *lt. pena*; Fr. *peine*.)

poenālis, *epadj.* [poena] *pertaining to punishment, penal*: poenalis opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29: ex lege poenali aqua et igne interdicti, *by the penal law*, Gal. Inst. 1, § 128: actio, Modest. Dig. 40, 12, 21: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 7: conditio, Scaev. ib. 22, 2, 5: stipulatio, Paul. ib. 19, 2, 54. *Abſol.*: poenales, *men subject to punishment, criminals*: carcer poenaliū, Cod. Justin. 10, 19, 2. *Sup.*: inter haec horrenda et poenalisſima, *exceedingly punishable or criminal*, Salv. Avar. 2, 10.

poenālīter, *adv.* *by punishment or penalty*: reus poenālīter interibat, Amm. 16, 8.

poenārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to punishment, penal, criminal*: actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

poenīo, *v. punio, ad init.*

poenītendus, *a, um, adj.* [poeniteo] *to be repented of, blameable, objectionable*: itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est poenītendus, Col. 3, 2. *Freq.* with a negative: sub haud poenītendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35: dicta non poenītenda, Gell. 1, 3: gens Flavia rei publicae non poenītenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

poenītens, *entis, Part.* [poeniteo].

II. *Adj.*: *repenting, repentant*: optimus est portus poenītenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*: signa poenītentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 43.

poenītenter, *adv.* *with regret, repentantly*: auguria poenītenter omiſſa, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 26.

poenītentiā, *ae, f.* [poeniteo] *repentance, regret*: serae dant poenas turpes poenītentiā, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2: celerem poenītentiā sequi, Liv. 31, 32: coepit, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: *gētae* rei, Plin. 17, 12, 19.

(also *paenit.*), *ui, 2. v. a. and n. to cause to repent, to displease*: et me quidem haec conditio nunc non poenītet, *causes me no regret*, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 50. 2. *to be sorry, to repent* (only in *infin.* and rare): etsi solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, poenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5: Athenienses primi poenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3: Sallustius usque eo processit, ut non poenīturum pro non acturo poenītentiā dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12.

II. *Usu. impers.* *to cause to feel sorrow, remorse, or dissatisfaction*: it rarely has any expressed subject, but sometimes has a *neut. pron., infin., or clause*: in gen. the word which represents the source of the feeling is in the gen.; that which stands for the person who experiences it, is in the acc.: cuius

(rei) si vos poenitet, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: ut me imperii nostri poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: num huiusce te gloria poenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum poeniteret? id. de Sen. 6: poenitere se virium suarum, Liv. 8, 23: hoc dicam, non poenitere me consilii de tua mansione, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *fin.*: poenitebat modo consilii, modo poenitentiā ipsius, Curt. 10, 7: efficiunt, ut me non didicisse minus poeniteat, Cic. de Or. 2, 19: valde ego ipsi, quod de sua sententia decesserit, poenitendum puto, id. Att. 7, 3: tanta vis fuit poenitendi, id. Tusc. 4, 37: quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: an poenitet vos quod exercitum transdixerim, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. [Usually connected with *poena, punio*; but as "*paenitet*" is the form in many good MSS. it is perh. connected with *paene*.] (Hence *lt. pentire, pentirsi*; Fr. *repentir, se repentir*.)

poenītīo, *ōnis, v. punītio.*

poenītūdo, *inis, f.* [poeniteo] *repentance* (for poenitentiā): Pac. in Non. 152, 30.

poēsis (poēsis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 52), *is, f.* = ποιησις, *the art of composing poems, poetry*: Quint. 12, 11, 26.

II. *a poem, poems* (usu. of a longer and more connected argument than the poem; but this distinction is far from being generally observed): ut pictura, poēsis erit: quae, si propius stes, te capiat magis, Hor. A. P. 361: Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*: Anacreontis tota poēsis est amatoria, id. Tusc. 4, 33.

poēta, *ae, m.* = ποιητής, *in gen. a maker, contriver*: nec fallaciam astutiorum ullus fecit poēta, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 7: tu poēta et prorsus ad eam rem unicus, id. Asin. 4, 1, 3. II. *Esp. a poet*: visus Homerus adesse poēta, Enn. 1, 5: Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: versificator quam poēta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: pictoribus atque poētis, quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9.

poētīca, *ae, and poētīcē, es, f.* = ποιητική, *the art of poetry*: o praecellenti emendatricem vitae poētīcam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32: attigit quoque poētīcen, Nep. Att. 18: a poētīce alienus, Plin. Ep. 7.

poētīcē, *adv.* *after the manner of poets, poetically*: poētīce loqui, Cic. Fin. 5, 4: Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

poētīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ποιητικός, *poetical*: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: numerus et modus, ib. 1, 33: dil, *as represented by the poets*, id. N. D. 3, 31: quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44. II. *Subst. poeticum*, *i. n. anything poetical*: Quint. 9, 4, 56. *Plur.*: poetica, *orum, verses, poetry*: id. 8, 3, 60.

poētīlla, *ae, m.* *a small poet, bardling, poetaster*: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 4 (dub.). **poēto**, *i. v. a.* for poetor: priusquam poētare incipio, Verus in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8.

poētor, *i. v. n. dep.* [poēta] *to be a poet, to write poetry, to poetise*: nunquam poētor nisi podager, Enn. in Prisc. p. 829 P.: ineptia poētandi, Aus. Idyll. 6 *praef.*

poētrīa, *ae, f.* = ποιήτρια, *a poetess*: fabularum poētrīa, Cic. Coel. 27: Ov. H. 15, 183.

poētris, *Idis or Idos, f.* = ποιήτρις, *a poetess*: Pers. prol. 13 (*al. poētrias*).

poēgōnīas, *ae, m.* = πωγωνίας (*bearded*), *a kind of comet*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

pol, *interj.* [abbr. vocat. of Pollux] *by Pollux! truly! forsooth!*: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: pol me occidistis amici, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138. With other asseverations: pol profecto, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 5: pol certe, Ter. Eann. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. And. 1, 4, 2.

pōlēa, *ae, f.* = πωλίον, *the dung of an ass's foal*: Plin. 28, 13, 57.

pōlēmonīa, *ae, f.* = πολεμώνιον, *Greek valerian, Polemonium coeruleum*,

Linn., otherwise called phlaestoria. Plin. 25, 6, 28.

polenta, *ae, f.* (polenta, *orum, n. plu.* Macr. S. 7, 15) = παλυντή, *peeled barley, pearl barley*: Cato R. R. 108: Plin. 18, 7, 14: Ov. M. 5, 450.

pōlentārius, *a, um, adj.* [polenta] *pertaining to pearl barley*: crepitus, *caused by eating pearl barley*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 16: damnum, *the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley*, App. M. 6, p. 181.

pōlla, *ae, f.* = πολιά, *an unknown precious stone of a grey colour*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pōllia, *ae, f.* = πωλεία, *a stud of horses*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

pōllimen, *inis, n.* [polio] *polish, brightness*: baltei polimina, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54. II. *a testicle*: Arn. 7, 230.

pōllimenta, *orum, n. plu.* [id.] *the testicles*: polimenta porcina, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28.

polindrum, *i. n.* *a fictitious name of a spice*: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

pōllio, *ivi and ii, itum* (*past imperf.* polibant, Virg. Aen. 8, 436), *4. v. a. to smooth, furbish, polish*: parietem teotorio, Col. 8, 8: daedala signa, Lucr. 5, 1450: gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32: ligna squatinae piscis cute, id. 32, 9, 34: marmora, id. 36, 6, 9. 2. Transf. *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish*:

polire columnas albo, Liv. 40, 51: vestes, *to scour*, Plin. 35, 17, 57: vestimenta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2. II. *Fig. to polish, refine, improve, adorn*: ignarus poliendae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14 *fin.*: ut opus poliat lima, non extera, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1 prol. 2: carmina, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 61: mores, Petr. 8.

pōllio, *ōnis, m.* [polio] *a furbisher, isher*: Dig. 50, 6, 6 (*al. pello*).

pōllion or **-ium**, *ii, n.* = πόλιον, *a strong-smelling plant, perh. germander*: 1. campestre majus, Teucrium polium, Linn. 2. minus, Teucrium montanum, Linn. Pliny says of polion that the leaves are white in the morning, purple at noon, and blue at sunset; but Dioscorides says this of the sea-aster, Aster Tripolium, Linn.; and it evidently refers to the radiant florets of the compressed flowers of that plant: Plin. 21, 7, 21: ib. 20, 84: Scrib. Comp. 83.

pōllitē, *adv.* *in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly*: polite subtiliterque effici, Cic. Acad. 2, 38: polite apteque dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3: scribere, id. Brut. 19. *Comp.*: politius limare, id. Acad. 1, 1. *Sup.*: perfecte et politissime, Auct. Her. 4, 32 *fin.*

pōllitīa, *ae, f.* = πολιτεία, *the State, the name of one of Plato's works*: Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.

pōllitīcus, *a, um, adj.* = πολιτικός, *pertaining to civil government or to the State, political, civil*: libri, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: politicae θέσεις, Cic. Att. 9, 4: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pōllitīo, *ōnis, f.* [polio], *a smoothing, furbishing, polishing*: speculi, Vitr. 7, 3. *Of smoothing or plastering a wall*: id. 7, 4. II. *Transf. an improving, cultivating*: agrorum, Cato R. R. 136. (Hence Sp. *polison*; Fr. *polisson*.)

pōllitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who furbishes or polishes, a polisher*: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.* II. *Transf. a cultivator, improver*: agri, Cato R. R. 5, 136.

pōllitūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a furbishing, polishing, smoothing, working at, etc.* chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 25: marmoria, id. 36, 6, 9: gemmarum (of the vine), id. 17, 26, 39. *Plur.*: Vitr. 7, 1.

pōllitus, *a, um, Part.* [polio]. *Adj. polished, hence, fig. accomp. refined, cultivated, polite*: doctrina homines, Lucr. 3, 308: homo politus e schola, Cic. Pis. 25: politus artibus, id. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: accurata et polita oratio, id. Brut. 95: epistola, Plin. Ep. 7, 13.

Comp.: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Or. 18: homo politioris humanitatis expertus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17. *Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrina politissimus, id. Fam. 13, 1 fin.

pollum, *ii*, v. **pollon**.

pollen, *inis*, n. and **pollis**, *inis*, *comm.* [πάλιν] *fine flour, meal*: Cato R. R. 156: Plin. 13, 12, 26: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60. *II.* Transf. *fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6: aliquid in pollinem tundere, Plin. 19, 5, 29.

pollens, *entis*, *Part.* [polleo]. *II.* Adj. *strong, able, powerful, potent*: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall. J. 1: pollentes herbae, Ov. M. 7, 196: genus pollens, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 28: classis plurimum pollens mari, Vell. 1, 2: mens pollentior, Tert. adv. Psych. 6: pollentissima ingenia, Sol. 2 *med.* With *abl.*: equo pollens, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55: opibus, Lucr. 1, 61: venenis, Val. Fl. 6, 85. With *gen.*: vini pollens Liber, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 21. With *acc.*: soror cuncta pollementis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen. Ag. 805. With *inf.*: tractare sereno imperio vulgum pollens, Sil. 14, 80: Lucan. 6, 685.

pollentia, *ae*, *f.* [id.] *might, power*: impiorum, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 4.

pollentius, *comp. adv.* *more powerfully*: Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 254.

pollō (orig. poleo, Fest. s. v.), 2. v. n. *to be of weight or powerful; to be able, to prevail*: potest polletque (populus), Liv. 8, 33: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 fin.: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: qui in re publica tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: pollere plurimum inter homines, id. ap. Suet. Caes. 6: ad fideni faciendam iustitia plus pollet, Cic. Off. 2, 9 fin.: quum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor. 4, 2. With a subject-clause: is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. Brut. 69. With *abl.*: forma, Prop. 3, 8, 17: pecunia, Suet. Caes. 19: armis, Tac. A. 11, 24: gloria antiquitatis, ib. 4, 55.

2. Esp. of medicines: *to be potent or efficacious, to operate*: herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, is a powerful specific, Plin. 24, 19, 110: pollere adversus scorpiones, id. 20, 16, 63: aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 24. *II.* Transf. *to be of much worth, to be valued, esteemed*: cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, n. 6. [Some suppose polleo a contract. of por (potis) and valeo: others connect it with pondus, pendo, etc.: on the interchange of *d* and *l*, see letter D, no. 1. 5.]

pollex, *icis*, m. *the thumb*: Plin. 11, 43, 90: pollices praecidere alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 11: Hor. Epod. 5, 48: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. To press down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation or of wishing luck at play: pollices, cum faveamus, premere etiam proverbio jubemur, Plin. 28, 2, 5: fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66. On the contrary, to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus) was a sign of disapprobation, and used by the people when they wished a gladiator to be killed: verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt populariter, Juv. 3, 36: infesto pollice turba minax, Anthol. Lat. 1. p. 534. The infestus pollex was, however, an attitude also assumed by an orator when about to speak: Quint. 11, 3.

2. *a finger*: virgineo demessum pollice florem, Virg. Aen. 11, 68. 3. *the great toe*: Plin. 7, 2, 2: Suet. Cal. 57.

II. Transf. *a twig*: Col. 4, 21; 24: Plin. 14, 1, 3. 2. *a knob or protuberance on the trunk of a tree*: id. 13, 4, 7. [Pollex is derived from polleo by Ate]. Capito in Matr. S. 7, 13: but it is prob. derived from pro and lingo, the root of il-lō, e-lō, etc.: it would therefore mean "that which draws forth," like *index*, "that which points out." v. *Index*. Journ. Educ. p. 294, 1850.] (Hence pounce.)

pollicāris, *e*, *adj.* [pollex] *pertaining to a thumb*: frutex pollicari crassitudine, of the thickness of a thumb, Plin. 13, 23, 45: amplitudine, id. 27, 9, 49.

pollicēo, 2. v. a. for polliceor, to promise: ne dares, ne pollicerer, Varr. in Non. 471, 13: ut aliis ob metum statuatur polliceantur, Metell. Numid. in Prisc. p. 972 P.: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1: pollicita fides, Ov. F. 3, 366: pollicitus torus, id. H. 21, 140.

pollicēor, *itus*, 2. v. a. *dep.* [polliceor] *to proffer, offer, promise* (polliceor is to propose voluntarily: promitto implies an answer to an offer which had been made: v. Long's Cic. 1, p. 9): neque minus prolixo de tua voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de mea polliceri, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: alicui studium, ib. 5, 8: mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, id. Agr. 2, 37 fin.: consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: hospitium et coenam, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 8: benigne, Cic. Fam. 4, 13. With *inf.*: qui modo sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. And. 3, 5, 7: iusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 36. Proverb.: montes auri, to make extravagant promises, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18: maria montesque, Sall. C. 23.

pollicitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [pollicitor] *a promising, a promise* (usu. plur.): hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: Sall. J. 61. Sing.: recentem pollicitationem animis continebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 57.

pollicitator, *ōris*, m. [id.] *a promiser*: Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

pollicitatrix, *icis*, *f.* [id.] *she that promises*: Tert. Apol. 23.

pollicitor, *atus*, 1. v. a. *dep.* [polliceor] *to promise*: pro capite argentum, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 24: operam suam alicui, id. Mil. 3, 3, 6: ego te complures menses tuli pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 37: largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38.

pollicitus, *a*, um, *Part.* [polliceor]. *II.* Subst. pollicitum, *i*, n. *something promised, a promise*: Ov. A. A. 1, 632: memores polliciti nostri, Col. 11, 3. In plur.: hanc tu pollicitis corrumpes, Ov. A. A. 1, 355: pollicitis captus, id. Am. 3, 7, 70.

pollināris, *e*, *adj.* [pollen] *of or belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: pollinare cribrum, γυριστήριον κόσκινον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pollinārius, *a*, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to fine flour, flour-, meal-*: cribrum, a bolting-sieve, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10: Plin. 18, 11, 28.

pollingtor (or pollictor), *ōris*, m. [pollingo] *an undertaker's man who washed corpses and prepared them for burning*: Pl. Poen. prol. 63: Mart. 10, 97: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

pollinctōrius, *a*, um, *adj.* [pollinctor] *pertaining to a pollinctor*: Pl. Aul. in supposit. 7.

pollinctus, *a*, um, *Part.* [pollingo].

pol-lingo, *nxī*, *netum*, 3. v. a. *to lay out a corpse, i. e. to wash it and prepare it for the funeral pile*: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Pl. Poen. prol. 63: figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm. 19, 1. Of an old infirm man: pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4. [Comp. of pro and lingo, which contains the root LĒG, "to lay:" v. lēgo: Engl. Journ. Educ. p. 295, 1850.]

pollio: pollit, pila ludit, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

_____, *is*, v. pollen.

pollubrum (or polubrum), *i*, n. *a basin for washing the feet*: Fest. s. v.: Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 544, 22. [From pes, ped-is, and luo, lavo, like pelluviae, q. v.]

polleo, *xi*, *ctum*, 2. v. a. [perh. only another form for porricio: Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 163] *to place upon an altar as a sacrifice, to offer, offer up*: Jovi dapali culignam vini quantumvis

polluceto, Cato R. R. 132: ut decupam partem Herculi polluceam, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 80: pisces, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 2, 2, 10. *II.* Transf. *to serve up a table*: non ego sum pollucta pago, I am no dish for the village, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 11.

2. *to entertain, to treat with*: jocose: polluctus virgis servus, id. Curc. 1, 3, 37. 3. *to cause to share in or partake of*: Arn. 5, 164.

pollucibilis, *e*, *adj.* [polluceo] *sumptuous, rich, magnificent*: coena, Macr. S. 2, 13 fin. *Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17.

pollucibilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [pollucibilis] *magnificence, excellence*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

pollucibiliter, *adv.* *sumptuously, magnificently*: obsonate, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 23.

polluctō, *adv.* *with rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently*: pollucte prodigus, Pl. fragin. ap. Fest. s. v. prodigeris.

polluctūra, *ae*, *f.* [polluceo] *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, *a*, um, *Part.* [polluceo]. *II.* Subst. polluctum, *i*, n. *an offering to the gods; also, a sacrificial banquet*: ad polluctum emere, Cass. Hemina in Plin. 32, 2, 10: polluctum Herculis, Macr. S. 2, 12 fin.: Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 63.

pollulus, v. polulus.

pol-luo, *ui*, *ūtum*, 3. v. a. [pro, luo; lit. to overflow (cf. proluvies), hence] *to soil, defile, pollute*: dapes ore, Virg. Aen. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49. *II.* Fig. *to defile morally, to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonour, desecrate, etc.*: polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 5, 72: deorum hominumque jura inexplabili scelere, id. Phil. 11, 12: famam domus stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10, 17: mentem suam et aures hominum nefaria voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: Jovem, to insult, Prop. 4, 9, 8: ferias, to desecrate (by labour), Gell. 2, 28: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41: polluta pax, Virg. Aen. 7, 467: poliendam perdendamque rem publicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76.

2. Esp. *to violate, dishonour a woman*: Tac. A. 12, 46: id. Agr. 31: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11.

pollutio, *ōnis*, *f.* [polluo] *defilement, contamination*: Pall. 9, 10.

pollutor, *ōris*, m. [id.] *one who violates*: foederis, Cassiod.

pollutus, *a*, um, *Part.* [polluo].

II. Adj.: *vicious, unchaste*: femina, Liv. 10, 23. *Comp.*: senectus, more vicious, more sinful, Sil. 11, 47. *Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 234.

pōlōsē, *adv.* [polus] *going through the poles*: obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, 14 dub. (al. oblique decussatos polos).

poltō, pro ulteriore, Fest. s. v.

polubrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlulus (poll.) *a*, um, *adj.* [a rustic form for paululus] *little*: labellum, Cato R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, ib. 21, 3.

pōlus, *i*, m. = πόλος, *the end of an axis, a pole*: terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum coeli est, Plin. 2, 15, 13: Ov. M. 2, 75: polos glacialis, the north pole, id. M. 2, 173: gelidus, id. H. 18, 152: also absol. the north pole, id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: polus australis, id. M. 131: or, austrinus, the south pole, Plin. 5, 9, 10 (v. Smith's Ant. 929).

II. Meton. *the pole star*: Vitr. 9, 6 fin. 2. *the heavens*: Virg. Aen. 3, 586: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 6.

acanthos, *i*, m. = πολυάκανθος, *a thistle*, Cirsium spinosissimum, Decand.: Plin. 21, 16, 56.

pōlyandrion, *ii*, n. = πολυάνδριον, *common burial-place, cemetery*: Arn. 6, p. 194.

pōlyanthēmum, *i*, n. = πολυάνθεμον, *pure Lat. ranunculus, a caustic plant, otherwise called batrachion* (perh. Ranunculus polyanthemus, Linn., many flowered crow-foot): Plin. 27, 13, 90.

pōlycarpos, *i. f.* = πολύκαρπος, *a plant, also called polygonus, q. v.*: App. Herb. 18.

pōlychrōnīus, *a, um, adj.* = πολυχρόνιος, *long-lived*: Firm. Math. 8, 28.

pōlyonēmon, *i. n.* = πολύκνημον, *a plant, named by Dioscorides, prob. Ziziphora capitata, Linn.*: Plin. 26, 14, 88.

pōlygala, *ae, f.* = πολύγαλον, *the herb milk-wort, Polygala vulgaris, Linn. and varieties*: Plin. 27, 12, 96.

pōlygōnāton, *i. n.* = πολυγόνατον, *another name for polygonon, q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 91. 2. *istacas, v. leucacantha, id. 22, 18.*

pōlygōnīum, *ii, v. polygonos.*

pōlygōnīus, *a, um, adj.* = πολυγώνιος, *having many angles, polygonal*: turres, Vitr. 1, 5.

pōlygōnōidēs, *is, f.* = πολυγονοειδής, *a species of the plant clematis*: Plin. 24, 15, 19.

pōlygōnos or **-us**, *i. f.*, or **pōlygōnon**, *i* (pōlygōnīum, *ii, Scrib. Comp. 193*), *n.* = πολύγονος and **-on**, *a plant called in pure Latin herba sanguinalis or sanguinaria, knot grasses*. 1. *mas*, either Polygonum maritimum, Linn. or P. aviculare. 2. *femina*, P. incana, Linn., or perh. an Equisetum. 3. *silvester*, perh. Ephedra distachya, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 91: id. 26, 15, 9.

pōlygōnum, *i, n.* = πολύγωνον, *a polygon*: Censor. de Die nat. 8 med.

pōlygrammos, *i, f.* = πολύγραμμα, *a sort of jasper with many white streaks*: Plin. 37, 9, 37.

pōlygynaecon, *i, n.* *an assembly of women*: Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134 (*al. syn-genicon*).

pōlymītārius, *ii, m.* [polymitus] *a damask-weaver*: Venant. Carm. 5, 6 praef.

pōlymītus, *a, um, adj.* = πολύμιτος, *wrought with many threads*: alicula, Petr. 40: ars, the art of weaving, Hier. Ep. 64, 12. Subst. polymita, orum, *n. plu. damask*: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

pōlymyxos, *i, adj. f.* = πολύμυξος, *having many wicks*: polymyxos lucerna, Mart. 14, 41 in lemm.

pōlyneuron, *i, n.* = πολύνευρος, *a plant, called in pure Latin plantago major, great plantain*: App. Herb. 1.

pōlyōnīmos, *i, f.* = πολυώνυμος, *a plant, called in pure Latin, perdicium, paretary, q. v.*: App. Herb. 81.

pōlyphāgus, *i, m.* = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer*: Suet. Ner. 37.

pōlypōdīum, or **-ion**, *ii, n.* = πολυπόδιος, *a kind of fern, polypody, oak-fern, Polypodium vulgare, Linn.*: Plin. 16, 44, 92: id. 26, 12, 75.

pōlypōsus, *a, um, adj.* [polypus] *having a polypus in the nose*: Mart. 12, 37: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

pōlyptōton, *i, n.* in rhet. *a figure in which different cases of the same word are brought into juxtaposition, as: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, arma armis, Virg. Aen. 4, 628*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175.

pōlyptýcha, *orum, n. plu.* = πολύπτυχα (*that has many folds or leaves*), *account-books, registers*: Veg. Mil. 2, 19: Cod. Theod. 1, 26, 2.

pōlypus, *i, m.* (*fem. Lucil. in Non. 220, 4*) = πολύπους (*many-footed*), *a polypas, an aquatic animal, the poulpe, Sepia octopodia, Linn.*: Plin. 9, 12, 14: Ib. 19, 35: Ov. Hal. 31 (*with the o long*). Transf. of rapacious men: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 21.

II. *a polypus in the nose*: Cels. 6, 8, 2: Plin. 24, 16, 92: Hor. Epod. 12, 5 (*with the o long*).

pōlyrrhizos, *on, adj.* = πολύρριζος, *having many roots, an appellation of several plants*: Plin. 25, 8, 54.

Subst. polyrrhizon, *i, n.* *a plant, referred by some to Aristolochia Pisticchia, Linn. but doubtful*: id. 27, 12, 102.

pōlysēmus, *a, um, adj.* = πολυσήμος, *having many significations*: sermo, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 1.

pōlysigma, *πολύ σίγμα, a too frequent repetition of the letter s*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 167.

i, n. = πολύσπαστον, *with many pulleys*:

and 16.

īchon, *i, n.* = πολύτριχον, *a fern, wall spleen-wort, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.*: Plin. 22, 21, 30: called also **pōlythrix**, trichos, *f.* ολύθριξ: id. 26, 14, 87.

II. *an unknown precious stone*: id. 37, 11, 73.

pōlyzōnos, *i, f.* = πολυζώνος, *an unknown black precious stone with many stripes*: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pōmārius, *a, um, adj.* [pomum] *pertaining to fruit or fruit trees, fruit-seminarium, Cato R. R. 48.*

Subst. pomarius, *ii, m.* *a fruit-seller, fruiterer*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: Lampr. Elag. 27.

2. **pōmārium**, *ii, n.* *a fruit-garden, orchard*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: Cic. de Sen. 15 fin.: Plin. 34, 14, 39: Hor. Od. 1, 7, 14.

(II) *a store-room for fruit, a fruitery*: Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Plin. 15, 16, 18, no. 1. (Hence Fr. *pommier*.)

pōmēridīanus (postm.), *a, um, adj.* [post meridīanus] *afternoon, post-meridian*: pomeridianas quadrigas quam postmeridianas libentius dixerim, Cic. Or. 47, 157: pomeridianum tempus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: postmeridianum tempus, id. Tusc. 3, 3 fin.: Suet. Gramm. 24: pomeridiana sessio (opp. ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic. de Or. 3, 30 fin.

pomerium, *ii, v. pomoerium.*

pōmētum, *i, n.* [pomus] *a place planted with fruit-trees, an orchard (for pomarium)*: Pall. 1, 36.

pōmifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [pomum fero] *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing*: arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7: auctumnus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: annus, Ib. 3, 23, 8.

pōmoerium and **pōmerium** (the latter is most freq. in inscr., the former in MSS.; but the better MSS. have also pomerium in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13, and Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24. A third form, postmoerium, in Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143, seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology; a fourth archaic form is posimerium, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.), *ii, n.* [post moerus=murus] *the space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones (clippi or termini), and limiting the city auspices*: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: de pomoerii jure, id. Div. 2, 35 fin.: Liv. 1, 44: Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24. (v. Smith's Ant. 930.)

II. *Fig. bounds, limits*: qui minore pomoerio flinterunt, *who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13: Macr. S. 1, 24.

pōmōsus, *a, um, adj.* [pomum] *full of or abounding in fruit (poet.)*: horti, Tib. 1, 1, 21: arva, Prop. 4, 7, 81: corona, a chaplet of fruits, id. 4, 2, 17.

pompa, *ae, f.* = πομπή, *a solemn procession or public procession (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.)*: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32: per Dionysia pompam ducere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 92: sollemnes ordine pompas exsequi, Virg. Aen. 5, 53: Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: pompa Indica, the triumphal procession of Bacchus, Mart. 8, 78.

Of a funeral procession: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompa, Cic. Mil. 13: Nep. Att. 22: pompam funeris ire, to attend a funeral, Ov. F. 6, 663.

2. *Esp. the processions at the Circensian games*: Liv. 30, 38 fin.: Suet. Caes. 76: Ov. F. 4, 391.

II. *Transf. a train, suite, retinue*: molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 13.

(II) *Of things: a series, succession*: pecuniae pompa, Sen. Ep. 110 med.: ventri portatur pompa, i. e. rich repast, Pl. fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 12: sarcinarum, Mart. 12, 32 fin.

2. *parade, display, ostentation, pomp*: detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere, Ulp.

Dig. 13, 6, 3 fin. (II) *Esp. of style: rhetorum pompa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21: in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72: genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius, id. Or. 13 fin.*

pompābilit̄er, *adv. v. pompaliter* us, *neut. comp.*

pa] *more pompous, splendid*: Treb. xxx. tyrann. 30.

pompālis, *e, adj.* [id.] *showy, pompous, splendid*: vultus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

pompālitas, *ātis, f.* [pompalis] *Of style: splendour, brilliancy*: Prisc. p. 1320 P.

pompālīter, *adv. ostentatiously, pompously*: pompaliter ornatus, Treb. Gallien. 8 (*al. pompabiliter*).

pompāticus, *a, um, adj.* [pompa] *showy, pompous, splendid*: femina, Tert. Cult. fem. 9: favor, App. M. 10, p. 253.

pompātus, *a, um, Part.* [pompo] II. *Adj.* *magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid*: pompator suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

pompōlyx, *ýgis, f.* = πομφόλυξ, *a white powder sublimed in smelting furnaces from calamine, the mixture of which with copper formed brass. Prob. oxide of zinc*: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

pompīlus, *i, m.* = πομπίλος, *a sea-fish (that follows ships), the pilot-fish, rudder-fish*: Gasterosteus ductor, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 101: Plin. 32, 11, 54. This name was applied by some to the nautilus, Argonauta Argo; v. nautilus: id. 9, 29, 47.

pompo, *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* [pompa] *to make or do with pomp*: Sedul. 1, 2.

pompōsē, *adv. splendidly, pompously*: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 med.

pompōsus, *a, um, adj.* *pompous, stately, solemn*: incessus, Sid. Ep. 4, 9: pōmata, Venant. Carm. 3, 23, 7.

pōmum, *i, n.* *fruit of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.)*: Varr. R. R. 1, 31: Plin. 15, 18, 20: Cic. in Macr. S. 2, 16: poma, *fruit*, Virg. E. 7, 54: Ov. M. 13, 812. Of truffles: Mart. 13, 50. Of grapes: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 205.

II. *Transf. for pomus, a fruit-tree*: Cato R. R. 28: Virg. G. 2, 426: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

pōmus, *i, f.* *a fruit-tree of any kind*: Tib. 2, 1, 43.

II. *Transf. for pomum, fruit*: Cato in Plin. 15, 18, 20.

pōmuscūlum, *i, n. dim.* [pomum] *small fruit, fruit*: Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461.

pondērābīlis, *e, adj.* [pondero] *that can be weighed, ponderable*: corpora, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondērāle, *is, n.* [pondus] *the public scales*: Inscr.

pondērans, *antis, Part.* [pondero]. II. *Adj.* *weighing, weighty, heavy*: affectu ponderantior, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 med. dub. (*al. ponderatiore*).

pondērārium, *ii, n.* [id.] *the place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales*: Inscr.

pondērātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a weighing, poising*: Vitr. 10, 8 med.: aequa ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13.

pondērātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a weigher*: Cod. Theod. 7, 12.

pondērātūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a weighing*: σταθμός, ponderatura, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pondērātus, *a, um, Part.* [pondero]. II. *Adj.* *weighed, pondered, well considered*: ponderatiore beneficia, Nep. fragm. 2.

pondērītas, *ātis, f.* [pondus] *weight*: hominis, Att. in Non. 156, 6.

pondēro, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to weigh*: granum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, no. 2: semper amatorium ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 13, 12: pugnos, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 156.

II. *Fig. to weigh in the mind, to ponder, consider, reflect upon*: imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15: verborum delectum aurium iudicio, id. de Or. 3

37: non esse fidem ex fortuna ponderandam, id. Part. 34: dum inventa ponderant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 prooem. § 27.

ponderosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *weighty, heavy, ponderous*: compedes, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.*: verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 *fin.* *Comp.*: lana ponderosior, Varr. R. R. 2, 11. *Sup.*: ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30. *Fig.*: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant*, Cic. Att. 2, 11: vox, *weighty, imposing*, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 *extr.*

pondicilum, i, n. *dim.* [id.] *a small weight*: Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 2, 4.

pondo, i, *adv.* [orig. *abl.* of an old form, pondus, pondi] *by weight, in weight*: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight*, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *weighing a pound*, Liv. 3, 29: vetonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12. *Indecl. subst.* = libra, *a pound*: quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: rettuli auri pondi mille octingentum septuaginta, Varr. in Non. 149, 19.

pondus, ōris, n. [pondo] *a weight used in a scale*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 *fin.*: utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. 2. *Esp. a pound weight, a pound* (rare for pondo): Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 169: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 53. *Transf. heaviness, weight*: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: emere aliquid pondere, *by weight*, Plin. 12, 7, 14: in his quae pondere constant, Gal. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *med.*

2. *balance, equipoise, equilibrium*: trans pondera (corporis) dextram porrigere, *out of balance*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51. 3. *Meton. a heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden*: in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 1, 17: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: immania pondera baltei, Virg. Aen. 10, 496: Spartani pondera disci, Mart. 14, 164. *Poet.* of the fruit of the womb: Ov. M. 9, 685: Prop. 4, 1, 96. 4. *a quantity, number, multitude* (very rare): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. in Non. 466, 5. *Fig. oppressive weight, burthen* (poet. for onus): curarum, Lucan. 9, 951: Stat. Th. 4, 39: rerum, Ov. Tr. 2, 237: amara senectae, id. M. 9, 438. 2. *weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority, etc.*: persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vatin. 4: habet vim in ingenio et pondus in vita, id. de Or. 2, 74 *fin.*: ut is intelligat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, id. Fam. 13, 25: ejus filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, id. Att. 10, 1. *Of style*: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, id. de Or. 2, 17 *fin.*: Hor. A. P. 320: nugis addere pondus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 42. 3. *weight of character, i. e. firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 2, 25, 22. (Hence *fr. poids*.)

pondusculum, i, n. *dim.* [pondus] *a small weight*: saxi, Col. 12, 51: apprehensi pondusculo lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

ponō, *adv.* and *prep.* [akin to post]. 1. *After, behind, back*: opp. to ante: (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic. Tim. 13 *fin.*: pone venire, Prop. 3, 15, 30: pars cetera pontum, pone legit, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: pone sequens, ib. 10, 226: Sil. 8, 561: respice, Val. Max. 1, 7, 1 *extr.* With

vorsum, *behind, backwards*: pone vorsum illac mare est, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P. *Prep. with acc. behind*: pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Tim. 10 *fin.*: pone me, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 1: pone in Castoris, id. Curc. 4, 1, 20: pone castra, Liv. 40, 30 *fin.*: vinctae pone tergum manus, Tac. H. 3, 85. With vorsum: postquam auspicavi atque exercitum adduxi pone vorsum castra hostium, Cato in Charis. p. 191 P.

pono, pōni, pōitum, 3. v. a. (old perf. poseivei, Inscr. Orell. n. 3308: posivi, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 35: posivimus, id. fr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: posiverunt, Cato R. R. praef. 1: posiverit, ib. 4, 1: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 108: posierunt, Inscr. Orell. no. 5061: posit, contr. from posivit for posuit, ib. no. 71; 732, etc. *Part. perf. syncop.* postus, a, um, Lucr. 1, 1058: Sil. 15, 553) [root pōs: pono = posno, the n being added in the imperf. tenses, as in cerno, temno, etc.] *to put, place, set, lay, etc.*: tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl. 9 *fin.*: collum in pulvere, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11: artus in litore ponunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 173: saxo posuit latus, Val. Fl. 4, 378: in curulibus sellis sese posuerunt, *seated themselves*, Flor. 1, 13: oleas in solem, Cato R. R. 7: stipitem in flammam, Ov. M. 8, 452: Liv. 38, 35: coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15: ubi pedem poneret non habebat, *might set his foot*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25: genu or genua, *to kneel*, Ov. F. 2, 438: Curt. 8, 7. *Esp.* 1. *milit. t. t. to place, post, or station troops*: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: legionem tuendae orae maritimae causa, id. B. C. 3, 34: insidias contra aliquem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49. (ii) *to pitch a camp*: castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 65: millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B. G. 1, 22. 2. *to place, set, appoint*: Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, scire possit, ib. 1, 20: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: alicui accusatorem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12. 3. *to found, erect, build*: opus, Ov. M. 8, 160: templa, Virg. Aen. 6, 19: aras, ib. 3, 404: tropaeum, Nep. Dat. 8. 4. *to form, fashion, depict* (poet.): Alcimedon duo pocula fecit Orpheaque in medio posuit, Virg. E. 3, 46: hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8. 5. *to set, plant, sow*: pone ordine vites, Virg. E. 1, 74: Col. 4, 1: ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 1. 6. *to lay, stake, wager; to propose as a prize*: pono pallium; ille suum anulum opposuit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 76: pocula fagina, Virg. E. 3, 36: invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. Aen. 5, 292: praemium, Liv. 41, 23. 7. *to put out at interest, to invest*: pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic. Tull. § 15: pecuniam apud aliquem, id. Verr. 3, 70: dives positus in fenore numis, Hor. A. P. 421: pecuniam quaerit Kalendis ponere, id. Epod. 2, 70. 8. *to serve up, set on table*: Cato R. R. 79: posito pavone, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. A. A. 1, 231: vinum, Petr. 34, 7: calidum scis ponere sumen, Pers. 1, 53: da Trebio, pone ad Trebium, Juv. 5, 135. 9. *to lay aside, take off, put down, lay down, etc.*: quum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: velamina de corpore, Ov. M. 4, 345: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: sarcinam, Petr. 117, 11: barham, Suet. Cal. 5: libros de manibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8. 10. *to lay in the grave, to bury*: corpore posto, Lucr. 3, 885: te patria decedens ponere terra, Virg. Aen. 6, 508: Ov. F. 5, 480: ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 18 *fin.* (freq. in epitaphs). 11. *to abate, smooth, calm* (poet.): tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 16: flammae vires posuere, Virg. Aen. 5, 681. And *neutr.* of the winds: *to fall, abate*: quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, ib. 7, 27: tum Zephyri posuere, ib. 10, 103. 12. *to impress,*

imprint: oscula in labellis, Prop. 2, 10, 29: oscula moestis tempestiva genis posuit, Stat. Th. 2, 354. 13. *to bring forth, to lay eggs*: aus setum ad imam (querum) posuerat, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: ova, Col. 8, 2, 12. *Fig. to set, place, put, lay*: his ego nec metas rerum nec tempora pono, Virg. Aen. 1, 278: pone ante oculos laetitiam senatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: at te apud eum, illi boni! quanta in gratia posui, id. Att. 6, 6: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam, ib. 5, 3: aliquem in crimen populo ponere, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 11: in laude positus, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: aliquem in metu non ponere, i. e. *not to fear*, id. Top. 13 *fin.*: virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tanquam in aqua ponere, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *to be laid down gently, i. e. closed gracefully*, id. Or. 59. Elliptically: et quidem quum in mentem venit, poner ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Caesar, he sets me* (i. e. my name) *as a signature to the Senate's decrees*, id. Fam. 9, 15. 2. *Esp. with acc. and in and abl. to put or place in, to cause to rest or depend upon*: credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentia tua, quantum in amore et fide ponam, id. Att. 2, 23 *fin.*: spem in aliquo, ib. 6, 1: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: spem salutis in virtute, ib. 5, 34: haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, Liv. prooem. In *pass.* *to be based or founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon*: ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum in vestris sententiis positam esse et defixam putetis, Cic. Fl. 1 *fin.*: omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id. Att. 16, 16, F *fin.*: in te positum est, id. Att. 16, 16, B. 3. *to lay out, spend, employ, esp. time*: tempus in cogitatione ponere, id. de Or. 3, 5: diem totum in considerata causa, id. Brut. 22: sumptum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: totum animum atque omnem curam, operam diligentiamque suam in petitione ponere, id. Mur. 22: totos nos in contemplandis rebus perspicendisque ponemus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: apud gratos homines beneficium ponere, id. Fam. 13, 54. 4. *to put, place, reckon, consider, regard as*: mortem in malis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29: in beneficii loco, id. Fam. 15, 4: in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy*, id. Top. 18: in vitis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. Epam. 1: in dubio ponere, *to regard as doubtful*, Liv. 34, 5. (ii) *so in the phrase, ponere calculum or calculos, to weigh carefully, to ponder, consider*: si bene calculum ponas, Petr. 115, 16: examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utraque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep. 2, 19 *fin.* 5. *to appoint, ordain, make*: leges, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H. 5, 5 *fin.*: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18: sunt rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, id. N. D. 1, 17: qui tibi nomen insano posuere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48: rationem, *to furnish an account*, Suet. Oth. 7. 6. *to lay down, state, assert, maintain, allege, cite, etc.*: ut paulo ante posui, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: etsi non fuit in oratorum numero, tamen pono, satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9 *fin.* 7. *to put hypothetically, to assume, suppose*: verum pone, esse victum eum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 25: positum sit igitur in primis, Cic. Or. 4: hoc posito atque concessio, esse quandam vim divinam, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quod posito, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29. 8. *to propose a theme or subject*: mihi unne vos quaestunculam, de qua meo arbitrato loquar, ponitis? id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: and *pass. impers.*: doctorum est ista consuetudo eaque Graecorum, ut ille ponatur, de quo disputent, id. Am. 5. 9. *to put away, leave off, dismiss, lay down, surrender*: vitia id. de Or. 3, 12, 46: inimicitias, Coel. in

37: non esse fidem ex fortuna ponderandam, id. Part. 34: dum inventa ponderant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 prooem. § 27.

Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curas, Liv. 1, 19: metum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: iram, Hor. A. P. 160: moras, Id. Od. 4, 12, 25: animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1: corda ferocia, Virg. Aen. 1, 302: si in hac cura atque administratione vita mihi ponenda sit, if I had to sacrifice my life, Cic. Fam. 9, 24 fin.: rudimentum, to give the first proof of one's skill, Liv. 31, 11 fin. (Hence Fr. *pondre*.)

pons, ntis, m. (old nom. pos, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4) a bridge: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adiungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 fin.: pontem in flumine facere, to throw a bridge over a river, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: injicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6: Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45: imponere pontem flumini, Curt. 5, 1: pontibus palude constricta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: pontem navibus efficere, to make a bridge of boats, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: ponte flumen trajicere, Flor. 4, 12: interscindere pontem, to break down, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10: rescindere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: interrumpere, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13 fin.: abrumpere, Tac. H. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5: vellere, Virg. Aen. 8, 650.

II. Esp. the bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the septum: Cic. Att. 1, 14: Ov. F. 5, 634. 2. a wooden drawbridge, to connect besieging towers with the walls of a fortress: Tac. A. 4, 51: Suet. Aug. 20. 3. a plank bridge for embarking or disembarking: Virg. Aen. 10, 288. 4. the deck of a ship: Tac. A. 2, 6. 5. a floor of a tower: Virg. Aen. 9, 530. 6. a wooden bridge between two towers: ib. 170.

pontaticum, i, n. [pons] the toll taken at a bridge: Amm. 5, 1.

ponticulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little bridge: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: Cat. 17, 3: Suet. Caes. 31.

ponticus, a, um, adj. [Pontus] of or pertaining to the Pontus: nuces, a kind of hazel-nuts: Plin. 15, 22, 24: mures, ermines, Id. 8, 37, 55: radix, rhubarb, Cels. 5, 23 fin.: also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8.

pontifex (also pontifex), icis, m. [on the etym. v. Smith's Ant. 939] a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, § 83: Cic. de Or. 3, 19 fin.: Liv. 1, 20: Ov. F. 6, 454: Hor. Od. 3, 30, 9. Their chief or president was called Pontifex Maximus: Cic. Agr. 2, 7: Liv. 3, 54: pontifices minores, a lower class of pontiffs, minor or sub pontiffs: Id. 22, 57: Auct. Harusp. resp. 6, 12: concerning the Pontifices, v. Smith's Ant. 939. **II.** Transf. in the Christian period, a bishop: Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontificalis, e, adj. [pontifex] pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21: honos, of the Pontifex Maximus, Ov. F. 3, 420: lud, given by the Pontifex Maximus, on his entrance into office, Suet. Aug. 44.

pontificatus, us, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate: Vell. 2, 59: Tac. H. 1, 77: Suet. Cal. 12: pontificatus maximus, the office of a Pontifex Maximus, Id. Caes. 13: Id. Aug. 31.

pontificius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a pontifex, pontifical: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: Id. Rep. 2, 31, 54. **II.** Subst. pontificum, ii, n. the dignity of a pontiff or of a bishop: Sol. 16 fin.: Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 13. 2. Transf. the power or right of doing anything: is, cuius negotium id pontificumque esset, Gell. 1, 13: Cod. Theod. 8, 18, 1.

pontilis, e, adj. [pons] pertaining to a bridge, bridge-: stratus, perh. a wooden floor, Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

ponti-vagus, a, um, adj. [pontus] roaming over the sea; Subst. a voyager, navigator: Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

ponto, ōnis, m. [pons] a kind of

Gallic transport: Caes. B. C. 3, 29. **II.** a floating bridge, a pontoon: Aus. Idyll. 12, 10: Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 38.

pontonium, ii, n. dim. [ponto] a punt: Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

pontus, i, m. = πόντος, the sea (poet.): saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: Virg. Aen. 1, 556: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8: freta ponti, Virg. G. 1, 356.

II. Poet. transf. the deep: maris, Id. Aen. 10, 377. 2. a wave of the sea: ingens a vertice pontus in puppim ferit, Id. 1, 114.

pōpa, ae, m. a Roman priest's assistant or minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe: Suet. Cal. 32 fin.: Prop. 4, 3, 62: Cic. Mil. 24. In allusion to the corpulence of such priests, popa venter, a fat paunch, glutton, Pers. 6, 74.

pōpānum, i, n. = πόνανον, a sacrificial cake: Juv. 6, 541.

pōpellus, i, m. dim. [populus] the rabble, mob, populace: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Pers. 4, 15.

pōpina, ae, f. [πέπω, πέπρω, "to cook"] a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house: bilitur, estur, quasi in popina, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 13: Cic. Phil. 2, 28: Suet. Tib. 34: Hor. S. 2, 4, 62. **II.** Transf. the food sold at a cook-shop: Cic. Phil. 3, 8: Id. Pis. 6.

pōpinālis, e, adj. [popina] pertaining to a cook-shop: deliciae, Col. 8, 16, 5: luxuria, App. M. 8, p. 201.

pōpinārius, ii, m. [id.] a cook, victualler: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

pōpinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a frequenter of cook-shops, a gormandizer: Macr. S. 7, 14.

pōpīno, ōnis, m. [id.] a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer: Hor. S. 2, 7, 39: Suet. Gramm. 15.

pōpīnor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to frequent eating-houses, to gormandize: dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 29.

poples, Itis, m. the ham, the hough: genua poplitesque et crura, Col. 6, 12, 3: succis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv. 22, 51: succio poplite, Virg. Aen. 9, 762: elephas poplites intus flectit hominis modo, Plin. 11, 45, 102. **II.** Meton. the knee: duplicato poplite, i. e. with bended knee, Virg. Aen. 12, 927: contento poplite, with a stiff knee, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: poplitibus semet excipit, he sank down upon his knees, Curt. 6, 1.

poplicitus, adv. v. publicitus.

poplicus, a, um, v. publicus.

poplus and **pōpōlus**, i, v. populus, ad init.

poppysma, ātis, n., and **poppysmus**, i, m. = πόνπυσμα and πόνπυσμός, a smacking or clucking with the tongue, as a sign of approbation: Juv. 6, 584: on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony: Plin. 28, 2, 5. In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 18.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

poppyzōn, ōntis, m. = πόνπυζών, one who clucks with the tongue: quum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 20.

pōpūlābilis, e, adj. [populus] that may be laid waste or ravaged, destructible (poet.): quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov. M. 9, 262.

pōpūlābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] laying waste, ravaging (rare): in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 1, 15.

pōpūlāria, ium, v. popularis.

pōpūlāris, e, adj. [pōpulus] pertaining to the people, proceeding from or designed for the people, agreeable to the people, popular: populares leges, i. e. laws instituted by the people, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: accessus, Id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 fin.: coetus, Id. Acad. 2, 2: munus, a donation to the people, Id. Off. 2, 16: popularia verba usitata, Id. 2, 10: ad usum popularem atque civilem disserere, Id. Leg. 3, 6: dictio ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, Id. de Or. 1, 23: populari nomine aliquid appel-

lare, Plin. 13, 4, 9: landes, in the mouths of the people, Cic. Acad. 2, 2: aura, popular favour, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20. 2. Subst. popularia, ium, n. plu. (sc. aulicellia), the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats: Suet. Claud. 25: Id. Dom. 4 fin. **II.** Esp. pertaining to the same people or country, native, indigenous (as an adj. rare): flumina, of the same district, Ov. M. 1, 577: oliva, native, Id. 7, 498. (ii) Subst. popularis, is, m. a fellow-countryman: o mi popularis, salve, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 79: o populares, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. Acad. 2, 37: popularis alicujus definiti loci (opp. civis totius mundi), Id. Leg. 1, 23: Sall. J. 58: tibi popularis, Ov. M. 12, 191. 2. Transf. (i) Of animals and plants of the same region: popularis leaena, Id. Ib. 499: (glires) populares ejusdem silvae, Plin. 8, 57, 82: populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, Id. 15, 13, 12. (ii) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc. a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade: meus popularis Geta, fellow (i. e. a slave), Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 1: populares conjurationis, Sall. C. 24: sceleris, Id. 22: invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam, the men of our school, i. e. the Stoics, Sen. Vit. beat. 13. **III.** In a political signification, pertaining to the people, attached or devoted to the people (as opposed to the nobility), popular, democratic: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optimati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: homo maxime popularis, Id. Clu. 28: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, Id. Agr. 1, 7 fin.: animus vere popularis, saluti populi consulens, Id. Cat. 4, 5: ingenium, Liv. 2, 24: sacerdos, i. e. Clodius, as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest. 30 fin.: popularis civitas, democracy, Plin. 7, 56, 57. Hence, Subst. populares, the people's party, the democrats, opp. to the optimates, the aristocrats: quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45: ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, Id. Off. 1, 25. 2. pertaining to the citizens (as opposed to the soldiery); only subst. a citizen: multa millia et popularium et militum, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 17: Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 fin. **IV.** belonging to or fit for the common people hence, common, coarse, mean, bad: sal, Cato R. R. 88: pulli (apium), Col. 9, 11, 4: popularia agere, to play coarse tricks, Laber. in Non. 150, 25. (Hence Fr. *populaire*.)

pōpūlāritas, ātis, f. [popularis] a being of the same country, fellow-citizenship: popularitatis causa, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 81. **II.** a courting of popular favour, popular bearing: ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet. Tit. 8: quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, Tac. A. 3, 69: gratus popularitate, Stat. S. 2, 7, 69.

pōpūlārīter, adv. after the manner of the common people, i. e. commonly, coarsely, vulgarly: loqui, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: scriptus liber (opp. to limatus), Id. 5.

II. in a popular manner, popularly: agere, Id. Off. 2, 21, 73: Id. Verr. 1, 58: contiones seditiosae ac populariter excitatae, Id. Cluent. 34: occidere quemlibet, Juv. 3, 37.

pōpūlātīm, adv. among all nations, everywhere, universally: poeta placuit populatim omnibus, Pomp. in Non. 150, 20.

pōpūlātiō, ōnis, f. [populus] a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, devastation, etc.: populationem effusa facere, Liv. 2, 64: populationibus incursionibusque, Id. 3, 3 fin.: hostem rapinis populationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15. Of animals: a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendere, Col. 2, 20: volucrum, Id. 3, 21. 2. Meton. things plundered, plunder, booty: Veientes plenis populationibus, Liv. 2, 43. **II.** Fig. destruction,

corruption, ruin: morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53: Col. 1, 5, 7.

pōpūlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pōpulus] *population*; Meton. *a people, a multitude*: Scdul. 4, 275.

pōpūlātor, ōris, *m.* [populus] *a devastator, ravager, spoiler, plunderer*: agrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *fin.*: Trojae (Atrides), Ov. M. 13, 655. Poet. transf.: Tuscae glandis aper, Mart. 7, 26: Calabri arvi Sirlus, Val. Fl. 1, 683. || *Fig. a destroyer, consumer*: luxus populator opum, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 35.

pōpūlātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that wastes or destroys* (poet.): Siculi populatrix virgo profundi, i. e. Scylla, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167. Transf.: populatrix Hymettli apis, Mart. 13, 104.

pōpūlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a laying waste, a devastating, devastation* (poet.): Lucan. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 244.

pōpūlētum, i, *n.* [pōpulus] *a poplar wood*: Plin. 14, 6, 8.

pōpūlēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to poplars, poplar-*: frondes, Virg. Aen. 8, 32: corona, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Virg. G. 4, 511.

pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [pōpulus] *fero* *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, whose banks abound with poplars, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32.

pōpūlisōitum, i, *n.*, or separately, *populi scitum, a decree of the people*: Nep. Arist. 1: scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

pōpūlīto, i, *v. a.* [populus] *to lay waste, to plunder*: fructus agrorum, Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21 *fin.* (c. popularentur).

pōpūlnēus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *of poplars, poplar-*: frons, Cato R. R. 5, 8: scobis, Col. 12, 43, 4.

pōpūlnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of poplars, poplar-*: sors, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 32.

pōpūlo, *v.* popular.

pōpūlor, atus, i, *v. a. dep.* and **pōpūlo**, i, *v. a.* *to lay waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder, pillage*. Form *populor*: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Lucan. 2, 445: omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 *fin.* 2. Form *populo*: patriam populavit meam, Pac. in Non. 39, 32: litora vestra vi populat, Virg. Aen. 12, 263. Pass.: urbem Romanam deum ira morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6. In part. perf.: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 3, 52 *fin.*: Siculi nunc populati atque vexati, id. Div. in Caecil. 1: arva Marte populata, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 23: populatis messibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81. || Transf. in gen. *to destroy, ruin, spoil*: populatque ingentem farris acervum curculio, Virg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: populata tempora raptis auribus, mutilated, deprived of, Virg. Aen. 6, 496: populatum exspuit hamum, robbed of the bait, Ov. Hal. 36. In dep. form: (ventus in Aetna) putria multivagis populatur flatibus antra, lays waste, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 176. [Etym. uncertain: usu. derived from pōpulus, "to pour a multitude over a region," hence "to lay waste."]

pōpūlōsitas, ātis, *f.* [populosus] *a multitude*: deorum, Arn. 3, p. 102.

pōpūlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pōpulus] *abounding in people, populous, numerous*: gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. M. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27. Comp.: populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.* Sup.: insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

pōpūlus (contr. poplus, Inscr. Column. rostr.: Pl. Am. prol. 101: id. Aul. 2, 4, 6. Also populus, Tab. Bantini, et al.), i, *m.* [etym. unknown] *a people, a political community, a nation*: populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis iuris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: populus Romanus id. Phil. 6, 5: 844

tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, Liv. 22, 61 *fin.* In the earliest period of Rome, the populus Rom. consisted of the patricians only. Afterwards the plebes came to be included; and ultimately, in the time of the Antonines, the term had so completely lost its original meaning that it signified all the citizens except the patricii. (v. Smith's Ant. 875 sq.) Hence opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.): patres in populo fore potestate, Liv. 2, 56: populus iussit, the term applied to the formal voting of the Roman people, Cic. Verr. 2, 67: opp. to plebs: non populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1. For plebs: dat populus, dat gratius eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15: urbanus, the citizens, opp. to the military, Nep. Cim. 2. || Transf. *a multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number*: ratis populo peritura recepto, with the multitude of passengers, Lucan. 3, 665: frater, Ov. H. 14, 115: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. H. 9, 52: apum, Col. 9, 13, 12: populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45: Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.*

pōpūlus, i, *f.* *a poplar, poplar-tree*: Plin. 16, 18, 31: Ov. H. 5, 27: sacred to Hercules: Virg. E. 7, 61: Ov. H. 9, 64: alba, the silver-poplar, Plin. 16, 23, 35: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 9. 2. foliis ludentibus, is supposed to be the aspen, Populus tremula, Linn.: Plin. 17, 12, 18. (Hence It. pioppo; Fr. peuplier.)

por, for puer, i. e. servus; e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, etc., i. e. servus Marci, etc.: Prisc. 6.

pora, for puera, i. e. serva: Inscr. in Reines. Class. 17, n. 180.

porca, ae, *f.* [porcus] *a sow*: Cato R. R. 134: Pall. 3, 26. By poet. license, *a male swine, a boar*: Virg. Aen. 8, 641 Serv.: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19. || Transf. in agricul., the ridge between two furrows, a balk: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 39: Col. 11, 3, 44. 2. a Spanish measure of land: id. 5, 1, 5.

porcārius, a, um, *adj.* [porca] *pertaining to a swine, swine-*: vulva, that has farrowed properly, Plin. 11, 37, 84.

|| Subst. porcarius, ii, *m.* *a swine herd*: Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, *n.* *a plant, also called portulaca*: q. v.: App. Herb. 103.

porcellinus, a, um, *adj.* [porcellus] *of young swine, pig-*: glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de diacta, 6.

porcello, ōnis, *m.* *a wood-louse, sow-bug*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119.

porcellus, i, *m.* *dim.* [porculus] *a little pig*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: Suet. Ner. 33: Plin. 30, 6, 16: Phaedr. 2, 4, 15.

porceo (porxi, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2, *v. a.* [pro arceo] *to keep off, keep back, hinder, restrain*: porcet quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arcet, Fest. s. v. arcere: porcet significat prohibet, Non. 159, 33: Lucil. in Non. 160, 9: Enn. ib. 6.

porcētra, ae, *f.* [porca] *a sow that has once littered*: Meliss. in Gell. 18, 6.

porcīlāca, ae, *f.* *a plant, also called peplis*. Pliny seems to have confounded Euphorbia Peplis, Linn., a kind of spurge, with purslane, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 20, 20, 83.

porcīlla, ae, *f.* [porca] *a young sow*: Inscr. Fratr. Arv.

porcīllāris, e, *adj.* [porcilla] *pertaining to a young sow*: extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arval.

porcīnārium, ii, *n.* [porcus] *a pigsty*: πορκειον, porcinarium, gloss. Gr. Lat.

porcīnārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *a pork-seller*: Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 5.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of a hog, hog's, swine's*: polimenta, Pl. Men. 1, 3,

28: vox, Sen. de Ira 2, 12. 2. Subst. porcina, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *swine's flesh, pork*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 69. || Milit. t. t.: porcium caput, a swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle: Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*

porcūla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [porca] *a little sow*: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

porcūlātio, ōnis, *f.* [porculus] *swine-breeding*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13.

porcūlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who rears young swine, a swine-breeder*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1: Col. 1 praef. § 26.

porcūlētum, i, *n.* [porca, no. 11.] *a field divided into beds*: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

porcūlus, i, *m.* *dim.* [porcus] *a young swine, young pig*: Pl. Men. 2, 2, 36: Gell. 4, 11. || Transf.: porcus marinus, a sea-hog, porpoise, Delphinus Phocaena, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17. 2. a hook in a wine- or oil-press: Cato R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, *m.* [πόρκος, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 97] *a tame swine, a hog pig*: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallina, Cic. de Sen. 16: Mart. 8, 22: scrofa alat suos porcos, her pigs, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13: porcus femina, a female swine, sow, Cato R. R. 134: Cic. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.* Of a glutton, as a term of reproach: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: Cat. 39, 11. || Transf.: porcus marinus, supposed to be the sun-fish, Cephalus Mola, Linn. (also called Orthogoriscus): Plin. 32, 5, 19: also simply porcus, ib. 32, 2, 9. 2. pudenda muliebria: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10. 3. Caput porci, in milit. lang. a wedge-shaped order of battle: Amm. 17, 13 med. (Hence It. porco; Fr. porc, pourceau.)

porgo, *v.* porrigo, *ad init.*

porphyrēticus, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα] *purple-red, porphyretic*: inarmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2.

porphyrīo, ōnis, *m.* = πορφυρίων, *a species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, porphyrio*, Fulica porphyrio, Linn.: Plin. 10, 46, 63.

porphyrītēs, ae, *m.* = πορφυρίτης, *a purple-coloured Egyptian precious stone, porphyry*: Plin. 36, 7, 11: ib. 13, 19, no. 2.

porphyrītis, idis, *adj.* *f.* = πορφυρίτης, *purple-coloured*: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19.

porrācēus, a, um, *adj.* [porrum] *of leeks*: folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70. || *like leeks, leek-green*: color, id. 37, 10, 58: id. 24, 4, 6.

porrectio, ōnis, *f.* [porrigo] *a stretching out, extending, extension*: digitorum (opp. contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii, Auct. Her. 3, 15.

porrectius, comp. adv. *more widely, farther*: Amm. 21, 9: id. 29, 5.

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* [porrigo].

|| *Adj.*: stretched out, extended, long: syllaba, long, Quint. 1, 7, 14: mora, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 14: senex, stretched out, i. e. dead, Cat. 67, 6. Comp.: porrectior acies, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*: porrectior frons, i. e. more cheerful (opp. to contractior), Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 3. 2. of places: level: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: locua, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41. 3. Fig. wide-spread, extended: fama et imperi porrecta majestas ad ortum solis ab Hesperio cubili, id. Od. 4, 15, 15. || Subst. porrectum, i, *n.* *extent*: Thessaliae in porrectum longitudo, Plin. 4, § 16. (ii) *a straight line*: Vitruv. 10, 8. (iii) *a plain*, Gal. Dig. 8, 3, 8.

porriciāe, arum, *f. plu.* [porricio] *the parts of the victim consecrated to the gods, sacrificial pieces*: Arn. 2, p. 231: Sol. 5 med. (al. prosiciāe).

porriciō, recti, rectum, 3, *v. a.* (in the old relig. lang. for porricio) *to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods*: atrocis porriciunt exta ministratores, Naev. in Non. 76, 6: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 31: cruda exta in mare porriciunt, Liv. 29, 27: extaeque salsos porriciam in fluctus, Virg. Aen. 5, 238. Proverb.: inter caesa et porrecta, between the slaying and the offering of the victim, perh. i. q.

at an unseasonable time, Cic. Att. 5, 18.

II. Transf. in gen. to bring forth, produce: seges frumentum porricit, Varr. R. R. 1, 29 fin.

porrus, a, um, adj.

full of dandruff, scurfy: caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4.

por-rigo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. (contr. forms porcite, Virg. Aen. 8, 274: porge, Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgebat, Sil. 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 755: porxit, id. Silv. 2, 1, 204: antiqui etiam porgam dixerunt pro porrigam, Fest. s. v. porigam) [pro and rego] lit. to make straight in front or forwards; hence, to stretch or spread out before, to put forth, reach out, extend: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53: manum ad trulendam pyxidem, id. Ooel. 26 fin.: crux, Liv. 8, 8: brachia coelo, Ov. M. 1, 767: aciem latius, Sall. J. 52. Reflect. to stretch or spread oneself out, to be stretched out, extended: (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur, extends, Virg. Aen. 6, 596: serpens in longam porrigi alvum, Ov. M. 4, 575: serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153: Plin. 11, 52, 114. Freq. of places, to stretch out, extend, to lie: cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20. 2. Esp. to lay at full length, to stretch on the ground (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, exanimi similem, stratis porrexit in herbis, Ov. M. 7, 254: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 fin.: Mart. Spect. 15.

3. Milit. t. t. porrigere aciem, to deploy into line: Sall. J. 52. Reflect.: jubet aciem in longitudinem quam maximam porrigi, Auct. B. Afr. 17.

4. to hold out, offer, present: dexteram alicui, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3 fin.

5. porrigere manum, in voting, to put forth or hold up the hand: id. Fl. 6. Hence, transf. to assent, approve: quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15. II. Fig. to extend, stretch out, increase (rare): quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5. 2. Esp. of time, to protract, prolong: ut morbus porrigatur in id tempus, Cels. 2, 5. 3. to offer, to grant: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 fin.: et mihi forsitan, tibi quod negarit, porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 32.

porrigo, inis, f. a disease in the hair, the scurf, dandruff: Cels. 6, 2: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Hor. S. 2, 3, 126. Of animals, perh. the mange: porci, Juv. 2, 80.

porrina, ae, f. [porrum] a bed of leeks: Cato R. R. 47: Arn. 2, 85.

porrigo, i. v. a. [porrigo] to stretch out strongly: App. M. fragm. p. 298.

porro, adv. [πόρρω]. I. Of space, with words denoting both motion and rest: onwards, farther on, to a distance; at a distance, afar off, far: nova res orta 'st, porro ab hac quae me abstrahat, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: porro agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: ire, id. 9, 2: habitare, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Virg. Aen. 6, 711. Elliptically, porro Quirites, on! hither! ye Romans! Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7.

II. Of time: of old, formerly (extremely rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635. 2. henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future: quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: fac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38: hinc maxima porro accepit Roma et patrium servavit honorem, in aftertimes, Virg. Aen. 5, 600.

III. Of sequence: again, in turn: saepe audivi a maioribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. de Sen. 13: ut quisque audierat, extemplo aliis porro impertiebant gaudium suum, Liv. 27, 51. 2. Esp. in

logic and rhetoric: then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides: sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. Div. 2, 51: id. Verr. 5, 22: id. Mil. 9: civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 46: quid fit deinde? porro loquere, say on, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 69: porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83. (ii) on the other hand: porro erant qui censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30. (iii) et porro, moreover, even: ea nos mala dicimus, sed exigua et porro minima, although slight and even of almost no importance, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78.

porrum, i, n., and **porrus**, i, m. [πόρρον] a plant of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the former the leek, Allium Porrum, Linn.; the latter the chive, Allium sativum, Linn.: Col. 8, 11, 14: Plin. 19, 6, 33: seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidat, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21.

porta, ae, f. (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.) a city-gate, a gate: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: ante portam oppidi, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: qui urbem portas occupant, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: bellum a portis hujus urbis avulsam, id. Rep. 1, 1: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, id. Fin. 4, 9: pedem porta efferre, id. Att. 8, 2 ad fin.: ad portam praesto esse, id. Pis. 23, 55: porta introire, ib. 23 fin.: egressus porta Capena, id. Tusc. 1, 7: portarum claustra, Virg. Aen. 7, 185: limina portarum, ib. 2, 803: claudere portas obice firma, Ov. M. 14, 780. Proverb.: porta itineri longissima, the way to the gate is the longest, i. e. the first step is the hardest, Vurr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. 2. the gate of a camp, of which there were four; viz. porta principalis dextra and sinistra; the porta praetoria or extraordinaria; and the porta decumana or quaestoria (v. Smith's Ant. 249): ab decumana porta castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: porta principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, ib. II. Transf. in gen. any avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door: venti velut agmine facto, qua data porta, ruunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 82: porta coeli, id. G. 3, 261: somni, id. Aen. 6, 894: obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, the portal of the infernal regions, Prop. 4, 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. Ann. 7, 114: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, passes, gorges, defiles, Plin. 5, 27, 27: Nep. Dat. 7: solis, the signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, and S. 1, 17: Jecuris, a part of the liver (in Greek, πύλη), Cic. N. D. 2, 55. Of the fundament: Cat. 15, 17. III. Fig.: et quibus e portis occurri quoque deceret, by what means, Lucr. 6, 31. [Por-ta perh. the same as πύλη.]

portabilis, e, adj. [porto] that can be carried or borne, portable: Sid. Ep. 8, 11 med. Comp.: onus portabilis, Aug. Ep. 34.

portarius, ii, m. [porta] a door-keeper, porter: Vulg. Reg. 2, 7, 11.

portatio, ōnis, f. [porto] a carrying, carriage, conveyance (rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall. C. 42: Vitr. 10, 1 med.

portatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] that serves for carrying: sella, a sedan, Coel. Aur. 1, 1, 15.

portatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that carries: Inscr. Orell. no. 1373.

portella, ae, f. dim. [porta] a small door: portella, πυμολιον, παραπύλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. [a collat. form of protendo, belonging to relig. lang.; lit. to stretch forth; hence] to point out, indicate, foretell, predict, presage, portend: ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32: dii immortales mihi sacrificanti laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 fin.: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Div. 1, 23. Reflect. to foreshow itself (as a sign), to threaten, impend: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Pl.

Asin. 3, 1, 27: malum quod in quietis tibi portentum est, id. Curc. 2, 2, 22: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50.

portentifer, era, erum, v. portentificus.

portentificus, a, um, adj. [portentum facio] marvellous, monstrous: venena, Ov. M. 14, 55 (al. portentifera): figurae animalium, Lact. 2, 13.

portentōsus, a, um, adj. [portentum] full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, revolting, etc.: si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic. Div. 2, 28: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet. Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id. Cal. 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin. 36, 13, 19: mendacia Graeciae, id. 5, 1, 1: scientia, i. e. of wonderful things, id. 23, 1, 27: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87 med.: oratio portentosissima, ib. 114.

portentum, i, n. [portendo] a sign, token, omen, portent: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, id. Div. 2, 28: portenta atque prodigia, Sall. C. 30: ne quare profecto, quem casum portenta ferant, Virg. Aen. 8, 533. II. Transf. a monster, monstrosity: quale portentum militaris Daunias latis alit esculentis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. the dogs of Scylla, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 23: praeter naturam, hominum pecudumque portentis, monstrous births, monsters, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14. Fig. of persons: a monster of depravity: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, id. Pis. 4: Gabinius et Piso, duo reipublicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons. 1. 2. a marvellous or extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story: cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta loquuntur, Lucr. 4, 592: poetarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12.

portentus, a, um, Part. [portendo].

portmos, i, m. = πορθμός, a strait (pure Latin, fretum): Plin. 3, 5, 10.

porticatio, ōnis, f. [porticus] a row of galleries or porticos: Macr. Dig. 11, 7, 37.

porticula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small gallery or portico: Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

porticulus, i, m. [id.] for porticula: Inscr. ap. Murat. 1716, 14.

porticuncula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small gallery: Inscr. Orell. no. 4821.

porticus, ūs, f. [porta] a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, porch, portico: same as Gr. στωά: omnes porticus commetiri, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 7: inambulare in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: viae latae porticus, ib. 3, 31: porticum laxitas, Suet. Cal. 37: in amplis porticibus, Virg. Aen. 3, 353: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 71. II. Transf. the entrance or porch of a tent (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, the porches, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38. 2. a pent-house, shed: Col. 9 praef. § 2. 3. a long shed or gallery, to protect besiegers: Caes. B. C. 2, 2. 4. the Porch or Portico, meaning the school of the Stoics (from στωά, "porch," the place where Zeno taught), and Meton. the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics: Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 24: Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: Gell. 12, 5. (Hence Fr. porche.)

portio, ōnis, f. [akin to pars and partior] a part, portion, share: luna aequa portione divisa, Plin. 2, 9, 6: ex his portio in Italia consedit, portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, Just. 24, 4: hereditatis, id. 36, 2: nil natura portionibus parit, by parts, piecemeal, Plin. 17, 22, 35, no. 11: portio brevissima vitae, Juv. 9, 127: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, as his share for his services in the war, Just. 18, 1.

II. Transf. a relation, proportion:

2. proportio: eadem ad decem ho-

mines servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. 7, 11: portionem servare, Col. 11, 2, 87. In gen. adverbially, pro portione, portione, ad portionem, etc. in *proportion, proportionally, relatively*: pro portione ea omnia facito, Cato R. R. 106 *fin.*: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 21: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praepone, in *relation, in proportion*, id. de Or. 2, 79. So, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15: pro sua scilicet portione, Quint. 10, 7, 28: cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, *proportionally*, Plin. 11, 37, 49: hac portione mediocribus agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1: quadam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26: ad portionem, Plin. 14, 21, 27: ad suam quisque portione, id. 36, 16, 25: supra portionem, Col. 7, 1, 2.

portionalis, e, *adj.* [portio] *pertaining to a part, partial*: Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*

portisculus, i, m. *a truncheon or hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals for the stroke: tonsamque tenentes parerent, observarent, portisculu' signum quum dare coepisset, Enn. Ann. 7, 37 (in Nou. 151, 26).

II. *Fig. guidance, direction*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 15.

portito, i, v. a. *freq.* [porto] *to carry about*: servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1.

portitor, ōris, m. [portus] *a receiver or collector of customs, a custom-house officer*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 7: Cic. Off. 1, 42: id. Agr. 2, 23. They forwarded letters: epistolam ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 100: Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 66. On account of their strict examinations, *transf. of an inquisitive woman*: id. Men. 1, 2, 8.

portitor, ōris, m. [porto] *a bearer, carrier, conveyer*: Helles, i. e. the Ram, Col. 10, 155: portitor lecti sul, Claud. Epigr. 49, 17: frumenti, Cod. Justin. 11, 4, 1: ciborum, Prud. στέφ. 5, 405: apicum, Sid. Ep. 6, 3. 2. *Esp. a ferryman, boatman*: Plato quum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, Sen. Ben. 6, 18. Hence, *a poetic appellation of Charon*: ubi portitor aera recepit, Prop. 4, 11, 7: Virg. G. 4, 502: id. Aen. 6, 298. 3. *a carrier, carter, waggoner*: portitor Ursae, i. e. the constellation Bootes, Stat. Th. 1, 693.

portitōrium, ii, n. [portitor] *a toll-house, custom-house*: portitorium, τολωειον, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

portunculā, ae, f. *dim.* [portio] *a small part or portion*: vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23: aedium, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15.

porto, avi, atum, i, v. a. *to carry or bear, to convey*: ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velit in terras portare possit, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: hominem ad Bala octophoro, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: viaticum ad hostem, id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*: portari in triumpho Massillam, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: frumentum secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B. C. 1, 73: panem humeris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 90: fasciculum librorum sub ala, id. Ep. 1, 13, 13: aliquid in sinu suo, Ov. M. 6, 338. II. *Fig. to bear, carry, bring*: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall. C. 6: has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. 1, 34: ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, id. 45, 1 *fin.*: onustum pectus porto laetitia, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 3: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: porto hoc jurgium ad uxorem, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: alicui aliquam fallaciam, id. Andr. 2, 6, 2: nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, bears with it, imports, betokens, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: portanda verba salutem, bringing, Ov. Pont. 3, 4 *fin.* [Perh. from the same root as *portio*].

portoria, ii, n. [portus] *a tax, toll, customs, duty, impost, paid on goods imported or exported*: portorium dare, Lucil. in Non. 37, 20: Cic. Verr. 1, 70: id. Pont. 5: Caes. B. G. 1, 18:

Liv. 39, 24: circumvectionis, a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a pedlar's tax, Cic. Att. 2, 16.

II. *fare, freight* = nautum: Charon expetens portorium, App. M. 6, p. 180.

portūla, ae, f. *dim.* [porta] *a small gate or port*: Liv. 25, 9.

portulāca, ae, f. *purslane*, Portulaca oleracea, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 53: Col. 12, 13, 2.

portuōsius, comp. *adv. with more harbours*: portuosius illic alveus Nili, Jul. Val. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 *fin.*

portuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus] *full of or abounding in harbours*: mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: flumen Trinium, Plin. 3, 12, 17: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. J. 16: navigatio minime portuosa, with no ports to run into, Cic. Fam. 6, 20.

portus, ūs (old gen. sing. porti, Turpil. in Non. 491, 20), m. [same root as porta, q. v.: lit. an entrance, hence] *a harbour, haven, port*: portus Caletae, Cic. Manil. 12: in Graeciae portus, id. Rep. 1, 3: e portu solvere, to sail out of port, id. Mur. 2: e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: portum linquere, Virg. Aen. 3, 289: petere, Cic. Planc. 39: capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: portum tenere, to reach a port, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in portu operam dare, to be an officer of the customs, id. Verr. 2, 70: ex portu vectigal conservare, id. Manil. 6: id. Verr. 2, 70. Proverb.: in portu navigare, i. e. to be out of all danger, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 22. 2. Poet. *transf. the mouth of a river*: Ov. H. 14, 107: id. Am. 2, 3, 10. II. *Fig. like λιμὴν, and Eng. haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat*: tanquam portum aliquem expecto illam solitudinem, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: se in philosophiae portum conferre, id. Fam. 7, 30: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off. 2, 8: exsiliū non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34: mihi porta quies, omnisque in limine portus, i. e. security is near at hand, Virg. Aen. 7, 598: venias portus et ara tuis, Ov. H. 1, 110: vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id. Pont. 2, 8, 68. III. In the oldest Latinity, *a house* (as a place which one enters): portum in XII. pro domo positum omnes fere consentiunt, Fest. s. v.

IV. *a warehouse, magazine*: portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 59.

pōrus, i, m. = πόρος, *a passage, channel* (of the urine): pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84 (al. permeatus).

pōrus, i, m. = πῶρος, *tufa*: Plin. 36, 17, 28.

posca (pusca, Veg. Vet. 2, 48), ae, f. [po, root of poto; cf. esca] *a drink made of vinegar and water*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 23: Plin. 27, 4, 12: Suet. Vit. 12.

poscīnūm (-nummīus), a, um, *adj.* [posco numus] *money seeking, mercenary*: oscula, App. M. 10, p. 248.

posco, pōposci, 3. v. n. (old perf. peposci, Val. Antias in Gell. 7, 9) *to ask for urgently; to demand, request; beg, desire*: constr. usu. with acc. of pers. asked, acc. of thing asked for, and dat. of pers. for whom asked; also, with ab and abl. of pers. asked; with subj. or absol.: parentes pretium pro sepultura liberum poscere, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: magistratum numos, ib. 1, 17: aliquem causam disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.*: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. 27, 24: non ita creditum, poscis Quintillum deos, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 12: cur me in decursu lampada poscis? Pers. 6, 61. Hence in *pass.* with an acc. representing the thing asked for: gravidae posceris exta bovis, they ask you for the entrails, Ov. F. 4, 670: poscor meum Laelapa, they demand of me my Laelaps, id. M. 7, 771: nec tantum segetes alimentaue debita dives poscebatur humus, ib. 1, 138: quod rationem pecuniae posceretur, Gell. 4, 18 *fin.* So, *to be called upon or invoked*: aversus Apollo poscitur iuvata verba pigen-

da lyra, Prop. 4, 1, 76: Pallia poscor, non poscor frustra, si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 721. With one acc.: posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: argentum, id. Verr. 4, 20: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ib. 2, 15: pugnam, Liv. 2, 45: aliquam sibi uxorem, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 42: audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13: peccatis veniam poscentem, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. With ab: fac, ut audeat tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 53: abs te literas, Cic. Verr. 4, 16: tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug. 94. With subj.: poscimus, ut coenes civiliter, Juv. 5, 112: Tac. H. 2, 39. With inf. or acc. and inf.: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri poscimus, Ov. M. 8, 707: contraque occurrere poscunt, Val. Fl. 4, 194: ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates, Sen. Contr. 1, 8. Elliptically: poscunt majoribus poculis, sc. bibere, they challenge to drink from larger goblets, Cic. Verr. 1, 26. 2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need*: quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quod negotium poscebat, Sall. J. 56.

II. *Esp. to demand for punishment, to require to be given up*: accusant il, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: obsides, arma, servos qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27. 2. *to call*: clamore hominem posco, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 5: gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887. In *pass.*: ego poscor Olympo, Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat, Virg. Aen. 8, 533.

3. *to call upon, invoke* (poet. and usu. *pass.*): poscimur Aonides, Ov. M. 5, 333: poscimur, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1: supplex tua numina posco, Virg. Aen. 1, 666. 4. *to ask a price*: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam eni? Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 22. 5. *to bid for, offer a price*: agite licemini. Qui coena poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 13.

pōsea, ae, v. pausea.

pōsimerium, ii, v. pomoerium.

pōsītio, ōnis, f. [pono] *a putting, placing, setting*: calicis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24. 2. *Meton. a position, posture*; also *a situation, site*: corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16: coeli locique, Col. 3, 4: pro situ et positione locorum, Quint. 3, 21, 9: Italiae procurrentis, Plin. 37, 13, 77: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1. II. *Fig. a placing, use of a word*: μετωνομία est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23.

2. *Esp. affirmation*: paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87 *fin.* 3. In rhetoric. *a proposition, theme, subject, argument*: Quint. 2, 10, 15: id. 7, 4, 40. 4. In grammar; *an ending, termination*: id. 1, 5, 60: ib. 65. 5. In prosody: *a downward beat, in marking time*: a sublatione ad positionem, id. 9, 4, 48: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 331. (ii) *positio syllabae, the place of a short vowel before two consonants, by which the syllable becomes long, position*: Quint. 1, 5, 28: Diom. p. 423 P. 6. *a state of mind, mood*: in quacumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64. 7. *Positiones, circumstances*: Quint. 7, 4, 40.

pōsītivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *positive, in gramm. arbitrarily imposed*: nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 in *lemm.* 2. *positivum nomen, an adjective in the positive degree*: Cledon. p. 1893 P. 3. *positivum nomen, a substantive*, Macr. B. 1, 4.

pōsītōr, ōris, m. [id.] *a builder, founder* (poet.): Ov. M. 9, 449: id. F. 2, 63.

pōsītūra, ae, f. [id.] *position, posture, situation*: corporum, Lucr. 1, 686: ligni, Gell. 5, 3: sideris, id. 2, 21. With subjective gen.: del, i. e. the formation of the world, Prop. 4, 3, 36. II. *Fig. verborum, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.* in gramm.: pointing, punctuation*: p. 1743 P.

pus, a, um, *Part.* [pono]. II.

Adj.: Of localities: *placed, situated, lying*: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. 2, 35: Delos in Aegeo mari posita, id. Manil. 18 fin.: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17: vicus positus in valle, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.

positus, ūs, m. [id.] *a position, situation, disposition* (rare): positu variare capillos, Ov. Med. fac. 19: os-sium, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: regionis, ib. 4, 5.

possessio, ōnis, f. [possideo] *a possessing, possession, the exclusive use or enjoyment of a thing* (but not dominium, ownership: cf. Fest. s. v. and Paul. Dig. 41, 21): certa res et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27: fundi, ib.: mittere aliquem in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26: in possessionem proficisci, *to come into possession*, ib. 27: in possessionem venire, id. Att. 4, 2: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21: tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2: ponere se in possessione, *to take possession*, Sen. de Ira 1, 7: ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, *at first fire possessed the world*, Just. 2, 1. On possessio in the sense of the enjoyment and occupation of public land, v. Smith's Ant. 38.

2. **Meton.** *the thing possessed, a possession, property, esp. an estate*: possessiones appellantur agri late patentes, publici privatiue, qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat, Fest. s. v.: prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6: Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicus possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: urbanae, Nep. Att. 14: aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35. **Fig. a. having or possessing, possession**: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: iudicii ac defensionis, ib. 2, 49: laudis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7.

possessiuicula, ae, f. dim. [possession] *a small possession, a small estate*: meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23.

possessivus, a, um, adj. [possideo] *pertaining to possession, possessive*: gramm. t. t.: nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.: pronomina (e. g. meus, tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, *the possessive or genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, m. [id.] *a possessor*: Cic. Phil. 5, 7: bonorum, id. Quint. 8: regni inertis, i. e. *Pluto*, Lucan. 6, 779: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49. **Fig.**: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessorius, a, um, adj. [possessor] *pertaining to possession, possessory*: interdiction, Gai. Instit. 4, § 145: actiones, Tryphon. Dig. 38, 2, 50.

possessus, a, um, Part. [possideo and possido].

possessus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *possession*: App. Pol. p. 282.

possestris, icis, f. [id.] *she that possesses*: Afran. in Non. 150, 28.

possibilis, e, adj. [possum] *that may exist or may be done, possible*: melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt duvaron, quod nostri possibile nominant, Quint. 3, 8, 23: conditiones, Pompon. Dig. 28, 3, 16.

possibilitas, ātis, f. *possibility, power, ability*: iandi, Mart. Cap. 4, 96: pro possibilitate, according to ability or strength: Amm. 19, 2.

pos-sidēo (old orthogr. posidere, possidet, Epit. of the Scipios), sēdi, sēssum, 2 v. a. [ROT, root of potis, and sedeo] *to have the exclusive use and enjoyment of, to be master of, possess*: qui in aliena potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt; quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 49: bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: solum bello captum, Liv. 26, 11: Galli Italiam maximis partibusque urbibus possident, Just.

38, 4: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 58. (ii) *absol. to have possessions, to possess lands, be settled*: juxta litora maris possidere, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 7. 2. **Transf.** *for possido, to take possession of, to occupy* (rare): ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. in Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: forum arnatis catervis perditorum hominum, Auct. orat. pro dom. 42: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 2.

Fig. to possess, to have: possidere nomen, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 27: seculi mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: inverecundum animi ingenium, poet. in Cic. Inv. 1, 45: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: Ov. F. 1, 586.

pos-sido, sēdi, sēssum, 3 v. a. [ROT, root of potis, and sideo] *to take possession of, to possess oneself of*: bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34. Of things as subjects: aer omne inane possidet, Lucr. 1, 387: circumfluit humor ultima possidet, *took possession of*, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1. **Fig. to take possession of, to occupy**: brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturae possederat, Cic. Verr. 3, 68.

pos-sum, pōtūi, posse, irreg. v. n. (old forms, potissum or potis sum, for possum, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 23: potessunt for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17: potessim for possim, id. Pers. 1, 1, 41: potisit, sc. de Bacch.: potasset for posset, Lucil. in Non. 445, 29: potesse for posse, very freq. Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 30: id. Cist. 1, 1, 32: Lucr. 1, 666, etc.: possiem, possies, etc., for possim, possis, etc., Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 2: id. Asin. 4, 2, 10, etc. **Pass.**: potestur, Pac. in Non. 508, 29: Lucr. 3, 1024: poteratur, Coel. in Non. 508, 27: possetur, Scaurus in Diom. p. 381 P.: possetur, Quadrig. in Non. 508, 18) [ROT, root of potis, and sum] *to be able, have power; I (thou, he, etc.) can*: quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam. 6, 5: quantum potes et vales, id. Att. 4, 13: consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero excubabo, id. Phil. 6, 7: Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could*, id. Fam. 7, 17: potest fieri ut fallar, *it may be, is possible*, ib. 13, 73: non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinumo (Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 79), *I cannot but exclaim*, id. de Or. 2, 10: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you*, id. Att. 8, 14. **Absol.** potest (sc. fieri), *it may be, is possible*: potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 38: non, non sic futurum est, non potest, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 73. So, quantum or ut potest, *as much or as far as possible*: ibo atque arcessam medicum, quantum potest, Pl. Men. 5, 2: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tanta hominum perfidia, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? pray, will you tell me?* Pl. Am. 1, 1, 190: possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45. **Fig. to have power or influence, to prevail**: vocat me, quae in me plus potest, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 42: qui tum et poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant, id. audebant, Cic. Quint. 21: qui apud me et amicitia, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1: plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam iudicii metus potuit, id. Verr. 3, 57: multum potest fortuna, Caes. B. G. 6, 30. (Hence lt. *potere*; Fr. *pouvoir*.)

post, adv. and prep. [akin to pone].

A. Adv.: Of space: *behind, back, backwards*: ante aut post, Liv. 22, 5: servi, qui post erant, Cic. Mil. 10: laertis priora genua post curvantur, *backwards*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten*, Sall. J. 23. **Fig. to take possession of, to occupy**: brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturae possederat, Cic. Verr. 3, 68.

Fig. to take possession of, to occupy: brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturae possederat, Cic. Verr. 3, 68.

Fam. 7, 5: post oritur, id. Fin. 3, 6: multis post annis, *many years after*, id. Fl. 23: paucis diebus post, Pl. Men. prol. 36: biennio post, Cic. Brut. 91: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after*, id. Caecin. 4: post aliquanto, id. Or. 30: paulo post valens, *a little later*, id. Fam. 16, 5: post paulo, *soon after*, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: multo post quam, *long after*, Cic. Att. 12, 49: post tanto, *so long after*, Virg. G. 3, 476: post non multo, *not long afterwards*, Nep. Paus. 3: neque ita multo post, *and not very long afterwards*, id. Cim. 3. With inde, *deinde: and afterwards, and then*: inde pedes et crura mori, post inde per artus, Lucr. 3, 528: primum... post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3: Nep. Eum. 5. **B. Prep. with acc.**: Of place: *behind*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: post nostra castra, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: post tergum, ib. 7, 88: post carecta, Virg. E. 3, 20: post montem oppositum, id. G. 3, 213: post se alligare, Plin. 26, 8, 58. **Fig. of excellence or precedence**: neque erat Lydia post Chloen, *beneath, inferior to*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 6: ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104. **Fig. of time, after, since**: aliquot post menses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man*, Nep. Them. 5: post M. Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulship of*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: sexennio post Veios captos, *after the taking of Veii*, id. Div. 1, 44: post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterwards*: post id cum lassus fueris, Pl. Casin. 1, 42: eum nunquam post illa vidi, id. Curc. 4, 2, 43: postilla, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33: post haec deinde, *then, after this, and next*, Col. 3, 4. With quam or quo: decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep. Arist. 3: post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Chin. 3. (Hence lt. *poi*; Sp. *pues*; Fr. *puis*.)

post-auctumnālis (autumn.), *e adj. post-autumnal*: pira, Plin. 15, 15 16.

post-ēā, adv. [prob. for post-eam; v. antea] *after this or that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards*: P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: Cic. N. D. 2, 35: postea aliquanto, *a little while after*, id. Inv. 2, 51: non multo postea, *not long after*, id. Cat. 1, 6. With other adverbs, *then, after that, afterwards*: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24: inde postea, id. 44, 24: postea deinceps, id. 45, 14: postea quam (and as one word, posteaquam), *after that*: posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, Cic. Off. 2, 1: postea vero quam, id. Fam. 3, 7: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: Nep. Dion. 4: postea loci for postea: postea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. J. 102.

Fig. Transf. of succession: *afterwards, then, besides*: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 35.

2. **Quid postea? what next? what further? what then?**: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. Rosc. Am. 33: nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4. (Hence lt. *poscia*.)

posteaquam, adv. v. postea, no. 1. **postella, ae, f.** i. q. postilena, *a crupper*: Isid. Orig. 20, 16.

post-ēo, i. v. n. *to go after or behind to be inferior*. **Fig.**: with acc.: aliquem honore, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

poster, v. posterus.

postergāneus, a, um, adj. [post-tergum] *that is behind one's back*: Arn. 4, 130: raptus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

post-erī, orum, v. posterus, no. 1.

post-erīor, us, Comp. v. posterus.

posteritas, ātis, f. [posterus] *future time, futurity, after ages, succeeding generations, posterity*: sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic. Am. 4: in finita, id. Att. 12, 19: omnium seculorum, id. Phil. 2, 22: sera, *a late post*

serity, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 48: aeterna, id. H. 16, 374: posteritatis otio consulere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: habere rationem posteritatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: omnem spem posteritatis avaritia sua sustulisse, *all hope for the future*, Cic. Verr. 3, 50: in posteritatem, *for the future*, ib. 3, 55: Just. 2, 3: posteritati servire, *same with posterity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15: ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendam = ad memoriam posteritatis, *futurity*, id. Verr. 5, 14. 2. Transf. of animals: *spring* (poet.): Juv. 8, 62. || Fig. *the last place, inferiority*: Tert. Praescr. 31.

postĕro, avi, i. v. a. [id.]. Lit. *to be later, to come after*. Fig. *to be inferior to, to want, to come short of*: cum oliva tota nigrescet, quod speciei merito posteravit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postĕrŭla, ae, f. dim. (sc. janua or via) [id.] *a small back door or gate, a postern*: posterulae proditio, Cassian. Instit. coenob. 5, 11. || *a back-way, by-way*: Amm. 30, 1. (Hence It. *postierla*; old Fr. *posterle*; Fr. *poterne*.)

postĕrus (poster), a, um, adj. Comp. posterior, us: Sup. postremus or postumus, a, um [post].

I. Pos.: Of time or succession: *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future*: cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 17: postero die, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: postera nocte, Nep. Eum. 9: postera aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: postera crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity*, id. Od. 3, 30, 7: posterius dies, *unlucky*, Non. 73, 32. Subst.: postĕri, orum, m. plu. *future generations, descendants, posterity*: expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D. 3, 38: postĕrum gloria, Tac. A. 3, 72. (ii) postero, *for postero die, on the following day, next day*: ib. 4, 45. (iii) in posterum, *for in posterum diem: in posterum opugnationem differt*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11. More freq. in posterum (sc. tempus), *in future, for the future*: in posterum confirmat, id. B. C. 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: longe in posterum prospicere, id. Fain. 2, 8. 2. Fig. *inferior*: Mart. Cap. 4, 96. || Comp. postĕrior, postĕrius: both of space and time: *that comes or follows after; next in order, time, or place; latter, later, posterior*: posteriores pedes, *opp. pedes priores, the hind feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 101: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, Cic. Phil. 12, 2: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11. Subst.: postĕriores, um, m. plu. *for posterius, posterity*: quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione majores vocantur, ita post trinepotem posteriores, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10. (ii) postĕriora, um, n. plu. *the posteriors*: Lampr. Flag. 5. (iii) Postĕrius, *adverbially, later, afterwards*: posterius dicere, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 76: posterius istuc dicis quam credo tibi, i. e. *I believe you before you speak*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 48: inde posterius erutus, Nep. Paus. 4: posterius reverti, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, id. Brut. 83.

2. Fig. *inferior, of less account or value, worse*: quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior sua dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, id. Att. 10, 4: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis. 27 (*al. protervius*): omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, *I lay every thing* Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meaner part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26.

III. Sup. in two forms, postĕrimus and postĕrimus, a, um. A. postĕrimus, a, um, *hindmost, last*: alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic. Or. 15: acies, *the rear*, Sall. J. 101: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, *now in the front, now in the*

rear, ib. 45: postrema in comoedia, *at the end of the piece*, Pl. Cist. fin.: in postremo libro, *at the close of the book*, Just. 43, 5: mense postremo, Pall. 7, 2: munus, i. e. exsequiae, *the last honours*, Cat. 101, 3: cura, *the last, least*, Virg. G. 3, 404: non in postremis, i. e. in primis, *especially*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9. 2. Adverbially: postĕmo, *at last, finally*: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, id. Agr. 2, 23: primum... deinde... postremo: denique... postremo, id. N. D. 1, 37. (ii) ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately*: sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 23: Liv. 38, 16: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43. (iii) postremum, *for the last time*: si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 22: Cic. de Or. 3, 2. (iv) postremum, *at last*: postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22. 3. Fig. *last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst*: postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47.

B. postĕmus (sometimes incorrectly written posthumus, in consequence of an erroneous derivation from post humum), a, um, *the last, esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, late-born, posthumous*: subst. a posthumous offspring: postuma proles non cum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, Caes. Vindex in Gell. 2, 16. On the other hand; is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur Postumus, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, § 60: postuma spes, *the last*, App. M. 4, p. 144: suscipit doctrinam seram plane et postumam, id. Apol. p. 297: Silvius, tua postuma proles, quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux educet silvis, *late-born son*, Virg. Aen. 6, 763: non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gai. Inst. 1, 147. (ii) postumum, i. n. *that which is last, the end, extremity*: de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or, separate, post factus, a, um, Part. *made or done afterwards*: postfacta furta, *opp. ante facta*, Gell. 17, 7. Absol.: ex postfacto, *from what is done afterwards*, Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 44 fin.

post-fĕro, 3. v. a. defect. *to put after, to esteem less*: qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv. 3, 64: Vatinius nulli non postferendus, Vell. 2, 69 (*opp. to praeferendus*): postferre fidem regnis, Sil. 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 10.

post-gĕniti, orum, m. plu. lit. *born afterwards*, hence *posterity, descendants* (poet.): Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30.

post-hābĕo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. *to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect*: omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting every thing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1: posthabita Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.

post-hāc, adv. *after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future*: allum posthac invento, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 21: *opp. nunc*, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: *opp. antea*, Cic. Att. 7, 3: vobis erit providendum, qua conditione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 297.

posthinc (better separately), *after this, henceforth*: Virg. Aen. 8, 546: id. G. 3, 300.

posthoc or **post hoc**, adv. = postea, *afterwards*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175.

posthūmus, a, um, v. posterus, no. III. B.

post-ibi, adv. *hereupon, afterwards, then*: Pl. Poen. prol. 108.

postica, ae, v. posticus.

posticĕpo, i. v. a. [post capio] *to take or receive afterwards*: *opp. anticipare*, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 21.

posticŭla, ae, f. dim. [postica] *a little back-door*: brevis posticula, App. M. 2, p. 124.

posticŭlum, i, n. dim. [posticum] *a small back building*: Pl. Tru. 1, 2, 157. ib. 4, 3, 78.

posticum, i, n. v. posticus.

posticus, a, um, adj. [post; like anticus from ante] *that is behind, hinder, back-, posterior*: est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, *back-door*, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 40: locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv. 23, 8: perrexit in interiores partes domus posticae, *of the back-building, out-house* Varr. in Non. 217, 17: so, domo postica egressus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3: muri, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 42: posticus vicinus, *who dwells at the back*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: sannae, *made behind the back*, Pers. 1, 62: pedes, *hind feet*, Sol. 26: ejus templi partes quatuor dicuntur: sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, § 7. || Subst.: postica, ae, f. *a back-door*: App. M. 9, p. 217: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13. More freq. 2. posticum, i, n. *a back-door*: per posticum se conferre, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 27: atria servantem postico felle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31. (ii) *the back part of a building, the back front*: in pronao et postico, Vitruv. 3, 1. (iii) *a privy*: Lucil. in Non. 217, 20. (iv) *the posteriors, the fundament*: retributa cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Varr. in Non. 217, 24: Arn. 2, 54.

postidĕā, adv. *for postea, after that, afterwards*: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 40. With loci, *afterwards*: postidea loci, qui deliquit, vapulabit, id. Cist. grex 3.

postilĕna, ae, f. [post] *a crupper*: Pl. Casin. 1, 1, 37.

postillo and **postulio**, *for postulatio no. 1, 2, the claim of a deity for a sacrifice*: deum manium postilionem postulare, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 148: in caeremoniis vestris postulationibus locus est, Arn. 4, 148.

postillā, or separate, post illa, adv. [prob. for post illam] *after that, afterwards*: postilla, germana soror errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 46 (in Cic. Div. 1 20): eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, nunquam postilla vidi, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 43: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 33.

postis, is, m. (abl. sing. posti, Ov. M. 5, 120) [pos, root of pono] *a post door-post*: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15: armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: tenere postem, *said of him who consecrates a temple*, Liv. 2, 8. Also of other edifices besides temples: ambulationis postes nemo unquam tenuit in dedicando Auct. orat. pro dom. 46. 2. Meton. *a door* (poet. and usu. plur.): postes a cardine vellit aeratos, Virg. Aen. 2, 480: aerati procumbunt cardine postes, ib. 493: Val. Fl. 7, 322. In sing.: poste recluso, Lucan. 5, 531. || Fig. (poet.): videtur cernere res animus, sublati postibus ipsis, i. e. *the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 370.

post-limĭnĭum, il, n. [post limen] lit. *the space beyond the threshold, like pomœrium, the space beyond the wall; hence, the space beyond the threshold, within which civic rights may be resumed, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium*: Cic. Top. 8, 36: quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus deditisset, ei nullum esse postliminium, *has no right to return to his house and his old privileges*, id. de Or. 1, 40: postliminii jus, Papin. Dig. 29, 15, 5: postliminium dare alicui, ib. (v. Smith's Ant. 949). 2. In the abl. adverbially, *by the right of postliminium*: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, Cic. Top. 8: id. Balb. 11: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive refectione hujus civitatis, i. e. *when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by*

the attainment of Roman citizenship, lb. 12. (II) Transf. by the right of return, i. e. back, again, anew: postliminio in forum cupidinis reducere, leading back again, App. M. 1, p. 113: corpus postliminio mortis animare, after death, lb. 2, p. 127. II. Fig. a return, restoration: postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, Tert. Pud. 15.

postmeridianus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-modo, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: sordet illa tuas postmodo capta manus, Prop. 2, 10, 18: negligis immeritis nocituram postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31: publicum in praesentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv. 2, 43.

post-modum, adv. afterwards, presently, shortly: Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11: saepe ex injuria postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv. 1, 9 fin.

postomis, Idis, f. [perh. from πρόστροφος] an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses, barnacles; hence, transf. a drinking-cup, from its being always at a tippler's nose: Lucil. in Non. 22, 27 (al. prostomides): postomis, ἐπιστροφίς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

postpartor, ōris, m. an inheritor, successor, heir: unde anteparta demus postpartoribus, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to disregard: ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis patris parerem, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: scorto postponet honestum officium, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: postponere Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just. 30, 4: omnibus rebus postpositis, laying everything else aside, Caes. B. G. 5, 7.

postpōsitus, a, um, Part. [postpono].

post-principia, orum, n. plu. [principium] continuance of a thing begun, course, progress, sequel: ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 4: voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis existit, in principiiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Varr. in Gell. 16, 18 fin.: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, poet. in Cic. Nesc. 55, 118.

post-pūto, avi, 1. v. a. to regard as secondary or inferior, to disregard: cum te postputasse omnes res prae parente intelligo, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33: id. Ad. 2, 3, 9.

postquam, also separate, post quam, conj. after that, after, since, as soon as, when: foll. by indic. in oratione recta; by subj. in oratione obliqua: abeo ab illis, postquam video me sic ludificarier, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 27: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. Att. 12, 1: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto literas, lb. 6, 3: quantum post annum, quam redierat, Nep. Dion. 10. With post: postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 15. II. To denote a cause or inference, for quoniam: since, because (rare): nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam inanis sum, id. Bac. 3, 6, 2: postquam poëta sensit scripturam suam ab iniquis observari, Ter. Ad. prol. 1.

postremior, ius, comp. adj. [incorrectly formed from postremus] inferior, worse: ut possit videri, nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 43.

postremissimus, a, um, sup. adj. [incorrectly formed from postremus] basest, worst: omnium natorum postremissimum nequissimumque existimate, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12: cum adolescentulis postremissimis, App. Apol. p. 336.

postremitas, ātis, f. [postremus] the last, the end, extremity: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.

postremo and **postremus**, a, um, v. posterus.

postridie, adv. [contr. from posteri-

die, analog. to die crastini, for postero die] on the day after, on the following or next day: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: prima luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. With gen.: postridie ejus diei mane eadem perfidia usi Germani, id. B. G. 4, 13: lb. 1, 23. With acc.: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinares futura est, the day after, Cic. Att. 16, 4: Calendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv. 6, 1 fin. With quam: quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7: id. Att. 9, 5.

postridiānus or **postridiānus**, a, um, adj. [postridie] that is, comes, or happens on the following day: dies, Macr. Sat. 1, 15 fin.

postridūo, adv. 1. q. postridie, on the day after: postriduo natus sum ego, quam Juppiter ex Ope natus est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 90.

post-scēnium, īi, n. [post scena] the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium: Fig.: postscenia vitae, those parts of life which are behind the scenes, i. e. secret, Lucr. 4, 1182.

post-scribo, 3. v. a. to write after or under, to add in writing: Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, orum, m. plu. (sc. milites) [signum] the soldiers stationed behind the standards: opp. antesignani, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17: Amm. 18, 8.

post-sum, also separate, post sum, fui, irreg. v. n. to be after or future: in postfuturos, for posterity, Plin. 7, 55, 56: tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7 fin.

postulārius, a, um, adj. [postulo] that demands or claims: postularia fulgura, which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed, or a neglected sacrifice be offered, Fest. s. v.

postulāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] demanded, requested: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7.

postulātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire: postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2 fin.: ignoscendi a begging pardon, id. Inv. 2, 34: concedere postulationi alicujus, id. Mur. 23: postulationi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11. 2. Esp. a claim of a deity upon men, a demand for a forgotten sacrifice: postulationes esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Auct. Har. resp. 10: Telluri postulatio debetur dicitur, a demand of Tellus is still to be satisfied, lb. 14 fin. II. a complaint, expostulation: acris, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 45: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio nunquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105. 2. In law: an application for redress: postulationes ingerere, Suet. Ner. 7: Plin. Ep. 5, 14. (ii) an application to the praetor to allow the presentation of a complaint: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

postulātor, ōris, m. [id.] a claimant, esp. a plaintiff: postulatoribus per libellos respondere, Suet. Ner. 15.

postulātorius, a, um, adj. [id.] 1. q. postularius: demanding, postulatory: postulatoria fulmina, that require the repetition of an interrupted or imperfectly performed sacrifice: Caec. in Sen. N. Q. 2, 49.

postulātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that demands: Tert. Cor. mil. 13.

postulātum, ī, n. [id.] a demand, request (usu. plu.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: deferre postulata alicujus ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. G. 4, 11: postulata facere, Nep. Alcib. 8.

postulātus, ūs, m. [id.] a claim or demand in a court of justice, a suit: ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, Liv. 4, 9.

postulio, ōnis, v. postillo.

postūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [posco] to ask, demand, require, request, desire: constr. with acc. of pers. or abl. with ab; what is demanded is expressed by subj., acc., de, or inf.: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr. 3, 34: nemo inventus est tam audax qui pos-

eret, nemo tam impudens qui postulareret ut venderet, lb. 4, 20: legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causa hostis populo R. fieret, Sall. J. 83: postulabat magis quam petebat, Curt. 4, 1: ita volo itaque postulo ut fiat, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 18: suum jus postulat, id. Ad. 2, 1, 47: aequum postulat, da veniam, id. Andr. 5, 3, 30: nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, lb. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24: ad senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Am. 10, 35: quum aliquid amicis postularetur, lb. With double acc.: orationes me duas postulas, id. Att. 2, 7 (al. a me). With de: sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postularunt, id. Balb. 15: Arjovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id. per se fieri licere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42. With infin. freq. to be rendered, to wish, like, want: Enn. in Gell. 18, 2: o facinus impudicum: quam liberam esse oporteat, servire postulare, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 62: id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decedens sponte, Plin. 18, 14, 36. With a double acc.: quas (solicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, demands of you, Lucc. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14. II. Esp. in law: to summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach: Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. fragm.: aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquem aliqua lege, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: aliquem ex aliqua causa reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8: aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 33. (ii) to demand a writ or leave to prosecute, from the praetor or other magistrate: postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in jure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praeest exponere vel alterius desiderio contradicere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20: postulare servos in quaestionem, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestionem, Liv. 2, 29.

III. for expostulare, to dispute or expostulate with one: Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 35.

postūmātus, ūs, m. [postumus] the last or lowest place: opp. principatus: Tert. adv. Val. 35.

postūmo, 1. v. n. [postumus] to come after, be inferior: Tert. Apol. 19.

postūmus, a, um, Sup. v. posterus.

postus, a, um, v. pono, ad init.

post-venio, 4. v. n. to come after: nunc praecurrente tempestatum significatu, quod ποσειδάσις Graeci vocant: nunc postveniente, quod ἐπιχειμάσις, Plin. 18, 25, 57.

pōtābilis, e, adj. [poto] that may be drunk, drinkable, potable: Aus. Clar. urb. 14, 31: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 112.

pōtāculum, ī, n. [id.] a drinking, topping: Tert. Apol. 39.

pōtāmantis, Idis, f. an Indian plant, also called thalassegle, perh. some species of Datura: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

pōtāmōgēton or **pōtāmōgiton**, ōnis, f. = ποταμογείτων (a neighbour of the river), a water plant, pond-weed: Potamogeton natans, Linn. and other common species: Plin. 26, 8, 33: id. 32, 5, 19.

pōtāmōphylācia, ae, f. = ποταμὸς φυλακία, a guarding of the river: Insc..

pōtātio, ōnis, f. [poto] a drinking, a drinking-bout, potation: prandium aut potatio, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 46: quosdam hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen. Ep. 12.

pōtātor, ōris, m. [id.] a drinker, toper, bibber: potatores maximi, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 34: Hier. Ep. 52, n. 11.

pōtātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] per-

leading to drinking, drinking: vas, Plin. Val. 3, 53.

pōtātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a drinking, draught*: App. M. 7, p. 192.

pōtax, ōis, adj. [id.] *fond of drink*: vrs. bibax, potax, Gloss. Philox.

pōte, adj., v. potis.

potens, Part. [possum]. II. Adj.: *mighty, powerful, potent*: amplae

atque potentes civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: familiae clarae ac potentes, Liv. 23, 4: amici magni et potentes, Suet. Aug. 56: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorum auxilium egeret, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. Manil. 2. With

gen.: quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint. 12, 11, 10. With abl.: Roma potens opibus, Ov. F. 4, 255: pecunia et orbitate, Tac. H. 1, 73. With inf.: compensare potens, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 10. 2. Esp. *having power over, ruling over, master of*: with gen.: dum mel potens sum, as long as I am my own master, Liv. 26, 13: sanus mentisque potens, in his right mind, Ov. Tr. 2, 139: potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, having made themselves masters of, Liv. 23, 16: diva potens Cypri, that reigns over Cyprus, i. e. Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: silvarum potens Diana, id. Carm. Sec. 1: diva potens uteri, i. e. Lucina, Ov. M. 9, 315: Musa potens lyrae, that presides over lyric poetry, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 10: irae, master of his anger, Curt. 4, 2: imperii, able to rule, Liv. 22, 42: mariti, ruling her husband, Tac. A. 14, 60: animal potens leti, that can kill, deadly, Lucan. 6, 482. 3. *fit for, capable of, able*: with gen.: potens regni, Liv. 24, 2: hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, unable either to fight or flee, id. 8, 39: neque jubendi neque vetandi potens, Tac. H. 3, 70.

4. *partaking of, having attained*: with gen. (poet.): pacis potentes, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 9: voti, Ov. M. 8, 80: jussi, having fulfilled the command, ib. 4, 510.

5. *Of things: strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent*: fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. 9, 17: herba potens ad opem, Ov. H. 5, 147: verba, id. Am. 3, 11, 31: herba potens adversus ranas, Plin. 25, 10, 81. Comp.: nihil esse potentius auro, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 29: aurum perrumpere amat saxa potentius ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9. Sup.: potentissimae cantharides, Plin. 29, 4, 30. (Hence It. *possente, potente*; Fr. *puissant*.)

pōtētātor, ōris, m. [potens] *a ruler, potentate*: Tert. Res. carn. 23.

pōtētātus, ūs, m. [id.] *might, power*: Arn. 1, 31. II. Esp. *political power, rule, dominion, command*: post interitum Tatili quum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8 Mal.: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Liv. 26, 38. Plur.: honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 med.

pōtēter, adv. *strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually*: se ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 72. Comp. Quint. 6, 4, 18. 2. *according to one's ability or powers* (poet.): lecta potenter res, Hor. A. P. 40.

pōtētia, ae, f. [potens] *might, force, power*: armorum tenendorum potentia, Liv. 21, 54 fin.: potentia acrior solis, Virg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. M. 10, 573: morbi, ib. 7, 537. 2. *efficacy, virtue*: herbarum potentia, ib. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53: potentia achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54. II. *Fig. ability, faculty, capacity*: supra humanam potentiam, Just. 12, 16. 2. Esp. *political power, authority, sway, influence*: potentia est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas, Cic. Inv. 2, 56: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12: Caes. B. G. 6, 15: erant in magna potentia, qui consulebantur, were in great authority, Cic. Mur. 11: potentiam alioquin criminari, id. Mfl. 5: sin-

gularis, the rule of an individual, monarchical power, Nep. Dion. 9: rerum, supreme dominion, sovereignty, Ov. M. 2, 259. Plur.: contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Coel. 9.

pōtētiāliter, adv. [potentia] *mightily, powerfully*: Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

pōtērion, il, n. = ποτήριον, *a plant, also called phrynon, perh. tragacanth, Astragalus creticus*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 10, 76: id. 27, 12, 97.

pōtērion, il, n. = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

pōtesse and **pōtessim**, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtestas, ātis, f. [possum] *ability, power, faculty, opportunity*: vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, Cic. Balb. 16: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 10, 13: si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, I gave him the opportunity, permitted him, id. Cat. 3, 5: hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: quae potestas si mihi saepius flet, utar, shall present itself, Cic. Phil. 1, 15: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14: ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et literarum fieri potestatem oportere, must be allowed the use of, id. Verr. 4, 66: quum neque praetores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, granted audience, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, to admit to an audience, id. Phil. 8, 10: qui potestatem sui non habuissent, who had not been able to speak with him, Suet. Tib. 34. But also, potestatem sui facere, to give an opportunity of fighting with oneself, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Nep. Ages. 3. Poetic. with inf.: potestas occurrere telis, ense avellere dextra, Stat. Th. 3, 296.

II. Esp. *legal power, right, authority*, etc.: potestatis verbo plura significantur: in persona magistratum imperium, in persona liberorum patria potestas, in persona servi dominium, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 215: jus potestatemque habere faciendi aliquid, Cic. Phil. 11, 12: vitae necisque in suos habet potestatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: mittuntur legati, qui nuntient, ut sit in senatus populiue R. potestate, that he should submit to, obey, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: esse in ditione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint. 2: esse in sua potestate, to be one's own master, Nep. Att. 6: esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45: quum consulis ea de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, had jurisdiction and authority over it, id. 24, 39: est mea potestas, I have the power, I can, Cic. Att. 2, 5: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42: habere familiam in potestate, to retain one's slaves in one's power, not to free them, Liv. 8, 15.

2. *magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy*: potestas praetoria, Cic. Manil. 24: qui togatus in republica cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 7: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. Verr. 4, 5: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, so to administer the office, ib. 2, 55. Plur.: imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7. (ii) Meton. *a person in office, a public officer, magistrate*: a magistratu aut ab aliqua potestate legitima evocatus, by some lawful authority, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23.

3. *political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty*: sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ib. 5, 3: Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5: sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, id. Milt. 1: tenere aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione, Cic. Verr. 1, 38. 4. *Of things, power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value*: potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque her-

barum, Plin. 25, 2, 5: pecuniarum value, Gal. Dig. 13, 4, 3: quaternarius numerus suis partibus complet decadis ipsius potestatem, compass, Mart. Cap. 2, 26: plumbi potestas, nature, properties, Lucr. 5, 1241: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4. (ii) *Of words, meaning, signification*: Gell. 10, 29. III. *Fig. power, control, command*: dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, recover our self-control, come to ourselves, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundia, to have lost the control of their reason, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5. (Hence It. *potestà*; Sp. *potestad*.)

pōtestātivus, a, um, adj. [potestas] *denoting or containing power*: Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

pōtestur, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōthos, i, m. = πόθος (desire), *a summer flower, acc. to some the scarlet lychnis, Lychnis chalcidonica*, Linn., acc. to others, the *jasmine*, Jasminum fruticans, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

pōtīlis, e, adj. [root po: v. potus] *pertaining to drinking, drinking*: potilis nidus, a drinking-vessel, Varr. in Non. 145, 4: raptus, a drawing in when drinking, sipping, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

pōtin' for potisne: potin' es? i. e. potes? can you? are you able? Ter. And. 2, 6, 6. II. For potisne est, i. e. potest: potin' ut desinas? can you leave off? i. e. pray leave off, id. Ad. 4, 1, 23: potin' ut taceas? i. e. be silent, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

pōtio, ōnis, f. [root po: v. potus] *a drinking, a drink, draught*: in media potione Cic. Clu. 10: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, id. Fin. 1, 11: a potione, a cup-bearer, Inscr. II. Esp. *a poisonous draught*: potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14. 2. *a draught or potion of medicine*: dare potionis aliquid, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8. 3. *a magic potion, philter* (poet.): Hor. Epod. 5, 73. (Hence It. *pozione*; Sp. *pozion*; Fr. *poison*.)

pōtīo, īvi, 4. v. a. [potis] *to put into the power of, to subject to*: eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 23: postquam gnatus tuus potitust hostium, has fallen into the hands of the enemy, id. Capt. 1, 2, 41: id. Epid. 4, 1, 5.

pōtīōnārius, a, um, adj. [pōtio] *to drinking or to a drink*: Not. Tir. p. 169.

pōtīōno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to give to drink*: potionabis illos diuretica potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46. Usu. in part. perf. *potionatus, that has had a potion given him*: potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Cal. 50.

pōtior, itus, 4. v. n. dep. (vi potitur, Virg. Aen. 3, 56: potimur, Manil. 4, 882: poteremur, Ov. M. 13, 130: Cal. poti for potiri, Pac. in Non. 475, 29.) [potis] *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*: constr. with gen., abl., acc. (rare), and absol.: illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: urbis potiri, Sall. C. 47: vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: victoria, ib. 3, 24: impedimentis castrisque, ib. 1, 26: sceptro, Ov. H. 14, 113: regnum, Pac. in Non. 481, 32: Homerus sceptrum potitur, Lucr. 3, 1051: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 13: summum imperii, to get possession of the supreme dominion, Nep. Eum. 3: urbem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37 fin. Absol.: libidines ad potitum incitantur, id. de Sen. 12: potendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18.

II. *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*: Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, has the chief power in the universe, id. Acad. 2, 41: civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 25: Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep. Att. 9: patria potitur commoda, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17: gaudia, ib. 22: voluptatibus, Cic. de 14: oppido, Liv. 6, 33: monte, to

climb, Ov. M. 5, 254. *Absol.*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12.

potior, ius. *Comp.* of potis.

pōtis, pōte, *adj.*; *Comp.* pōtior, ius; *Sup.* pōtissimus, a, um: *able, capable; possible* (rarely declined in *pos.*): divi qui potes, pro illo quod Samothrace theoi duvaroi, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 58: Macr. S. 3, 4. *Usu.* with esse, *to be able or possible, may, or can*: neque sanguis ullo potis est pacto profuens consistere, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16: non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Virg. Aen. 11, 148: quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 453: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* Cat. 72, 7: si non aliud pote est, id. 42, 16. With *plur.*: duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pastores potis sint, Varr. R. R. 2, 2. Without esse: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. in Dion. p. 381 P.: Virg. Aen. 3, 671. nec devitari letum pote, Lucr. 3, 1092: viget, veget, utpote plurimum, Varr. in Non. 183, 6: qui pote? vis dicam? nugaris, Pers. 1, 56: nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, Cat. 67, 11: hoc facito, sive id non pote sive pote, *be it impossible or possible*, id. 76, 16: quid pote simplicius? *what can be more simple?* Mart. 9, 16: nihil poto supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: aufugiamus isthuc quam pote longissime, *as far as possible*, App. M. 1, p. 107. *II.* *Comp.* pōtior, us, *more powerful; hence, better, preferable*: nunquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 17: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, poet. in Cic. Tusc. 4, 32 *fin.*: cives potiores quam peregrini, Cic. Am. 5: tu, qui potior nunc es, *happier in love, preferred*, Tib. 1, 6, 33: ut in iudicio possessionis potior esset, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 34: quibus tantum credent potiores habui, *I have deemed them more worthy*, Liv. 26, 31. *2.* Of things: nulla potior serenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: succus, Plin. 36, 22, 43: novissime locum potiore rure beato? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: illi turpis vita integra fama potior fuit, Sall. J. 67: nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, *I had nothing more important to do*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9: semper se reipublicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B. C. 1, 8. *III.* *Sup.* pōtissimus, a, um, *chief, principal, most prominent, most important*: item huic ultro fit, ut meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65. *2.* Of things: utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 12: cura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 20: nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, n. 3: opusculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: causa, Tac. A. 4, 16.

pōtissimē (pōtissūme) and **pōtissimum** (pōtissūmum), *adv.* chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all: responde, quo leto censes me ut peream potissimum? Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 15: is potissime honore affecto defensor daretur, Cic. Mur. 2: exsistat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, id. Coel. 14: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14.

pōtissum, v. possum, *ad init.*

pōtito, i. v. a. *freq.* [poto] *to drink often*: pocula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 25.

pōtitor, ōris, m. [pōtior] *a master, possessor*: Capuae pōtitor, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

pōtitus, a, um, *Part.* [pōtior].

pōtioneūla, ae, f. *dim.* [pōtio] *a small draught or potion*: modica, Suet. Dom. 21: crebrae, Petr. 47.

pōtius, *adv.* rather, preferably, more: sed scin', quid volo potius, sodes, facias? Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 27: in oratione non vis

potius sed delectatio postulatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78: nec vero imperia expetenda: ac potius non accipienda interdum, id. Off. 1, 20: Cato magnus hercule homo, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85. With *quam*: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi R., Caes. B. G. 1, 45: perpersus est omnia potius quam consocios indicaret, *rather than*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22. *Pleonastic*: fav: rabilliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Gai. Dig. 50, 17, 167.

pōto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [po: v. potus]. *I.* *Act. to drink*: aquam, Suet. Ner. 48: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7.

2. *to drink hard, get drunk*: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 28.

3. Of inanimate subjects, *to drink up, to absorb*: vestis sudorem potat, Lucr. 4, 1124: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27: Plin. 9, 38, 62.

4. *Transf. poet. to drink from* (a stream), i. q. *to dwell by it*: fera, quae gelidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hipp. 57: stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 286.

II. *Neutr. to drink*: redi simul mecum potatum, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 28: potaturus est apud me, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 9: si potare velit, Cic. Brut. 83: potum veniunt juvenei, Virg. E. 7, 11: cornibus, *from horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45.

2. *Esp. to drink hard, tope, tippie*: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, Sall. C. 11: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41: totos dies potabatur, id. Phil. 2, 27.

pōtor, ōris, m. [po: v. potus] *a drinker* (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3.

2. *Transf.*: Rhodanique potor, i. e. *the dweller by the Rhone*, id. Od. 2, 20, 20.

II. *Esp. a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, tippler*: potorum rixae, Prop. 1, 16, 5: acres, id. 8, 37: nobilis, Mart. 6, 78: Plin. 23, 8, 75.

pōtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [potor] *pertaining to drinking, drinking*: potoria vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12: argentum, *silver drinking-vessels*, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 22: sil, i. e. liquidum, Pelag. Veter. 21: praepositus auri potorii, *superintendent of the golden drinking-vessels*, Inscr. So, ab argento potorio.

II. *Subst.* potorium, ii, n. *a drinking-vessel, goblet*: potoria gemmata, Plin. 37, 2, 6: aurea, id. 33, 10, 47: parvula, ib. 12, 55.

pōtrix, icis, f. [po: v. potus] *a female tippler* (poet.): Phaedr. 4, 5, 25.

pōtulentus (pocul.), a, um, *adj.* [potus] *drunken, intoxicated*: vagari noctibus solitus, atque invalidum quemque obvium, vel potulentum corripere, Suet. Oth. 2: App. M. 3, p. 131.

II. *Subst.* potulenta, orum, n. *plu. that may be drunk, drinkables, drinks*: gustatus habitat in ea parte oris, qua esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.*: esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell. 17, 11.

pōtus, a, um, *adj.* *I.* *Act. that has drunk, drunken, intoxicated*: domum bene potus redire, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: inscitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id. Mil. 21: anus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5.

II. *Pass.* *that has been drunk, drunk up, drunk out*: sanguine tauri poto, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: cadi faece tenus poti, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: amygdalae ex aqua potae, Plin. 23, 8, 15. [Po-tus from the root po, whence come po-culum, po-tilis, po-to, po-tor, and Gr. ποτόν, πομα, etc.]

pōtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a drinking, drink*: immoderato obstupescit potu atque pastu, Cic. Div. 1, 29: medicamentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 *fin.*: medicamentorum potus stomacho inimici, Plin. 26, 3, 8: potum exiguum equis impertiri, id. 8, 42, 65.

2. *Esp. a drinking, tipping, toying*: in potu atque hilaritate, id. 21, 3, 9: potu impleri, id. 36, 21, 42.

II. *Transf. urine*: id. 17, 9, 6.

practicus, a, um, *adj.* = πρακτικός, *active*: vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

prae, *adv.* and *prep.* [another form of pro, q. v.] *A.* *Adv.* before,

forwards, in front: i prae, sequar, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 144: i tu prae, virgo: non queo, quod pone me est, servare, Pl. Cure. 4, 2, 1.

II. *As a particle of comparison, with ut and quam* (and in one word, praeut and praequam), *in comparison with, compared with*: parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicat, id. Am. 1, 1, 218: modestior nunc quidem est de verbis, prae ut dudum fuit, id. Men. 5, 5, 33: ludum dices fuisse, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: parva res est voluptatum praequam quod molestum est, *in comparison with the trouble*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 3: nihil hoc est, prae quam alios sumptus facit, id. Most. 4, 2, 66: Gell. 16, 1.

B. *prep.* with *abl.* before, *in front, in advance of*: cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, before it, Col. 1, 5, 4: limina alia prae aliis erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69.

Esp. freq. with pron. reflect.: ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quatuordecim millia pondo, Liv. 28, 38: ipse (infantem) sinu prae se portans, Virg. Aen. 11, 544: prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet. Cal. 19: prae se armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: singulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall. J. 94.

Hence in connection with several verbs, prae with *pron. reflect.* is equivalent to *openly, manifestly, publicly, etc.*: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, Cic. Or. 42: scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, id. Mil. 16: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23: conjecturam prae se gerere, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 34.

(ii) prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *at hand, on hand*: patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 9: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: cum prae manu debitor (pecuniam) non haberet, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 27: si Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8.

2. *Esp. compared with, in comparison with*: omnium unguentum odor prae tuo nautea est, Pl. Cure. 1, 2, 5: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevis nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, Cic. Brut. 83: non tu quidem vacuus molestia, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4: Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4.

Also, to denote preference: prae ceteris floruisse, above the rest, Cic. Am. 1: unum illud tibi, nate dea, praeque omnibus unum praedicam, *in preference to all*, Virg. Aen. 3, 435.

3. *to denote a cause: for, because of, by reason of, on account of*: prae laetitia lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 7: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit prae macie, Lucr. 4, 1160: nec loqui prae macore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41: solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42: vix sibi met ipse prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, Liv. 39, 49.

C. In composition, prae usually denotes: (i) before, in advance of: praemitto, to send on in advance; praecurro, to run on before; praenomen, the first name.

(ii) before, in front: praefodio, praefluo, (iii) before, previously: praedico, to tell beforehand, foretell; praecaveo, to take precautions; praenuntius, a harbinger.

(iv) before, at the head of: praepono, to put at the head of, give the command of; praesum, to be the chief. Hence with nouns: (v) very, in a high or superior degree: praedurus, very hard; praepropere, very or too hasty.

prae-acūtō, ātūm, i. v. a. *to sharpen before or at one end, to sharpen to a point*: surculum praecacuto, Cato R. R. 40, 2.

prae-acūtē, *adv.* very acutely: App. Apol. p. 296, 26 Elm.

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præacutus, a, um, *Part.* [*præacuo*]. *II.* Adj. *sharpened before or at the end, pointed*: surculus aridus præacutus, Cato R. R. 40, 3: cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: sudas, Sall. C. 56: tigna paulum ab imo præacuta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: cusps, Ov. M. 7, 131: bipennis, Plin. 8, 8, 8: scopuli, id. 9, 10, 12.

no, i. v. a. *to make equal*: Not. Tir. p. 76.

præaltus, adv. *very deeply*: trabes in terram præalte defiguntur, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

præ-altus, a, um, *adj. very high*: præalta rupes, Liv. 40, 58: jugum, Auct. B. Afr. 37: volatus volucrum, Plin. 2, 10, 7. *Comp.*: Saturni præaltius omnibus sidus, Mart. Cap. 8, 299.

II. *very deep*: ostium fluminis præalti, Liv. 10, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 19, 17: proxima terræ præalta sunt, Sall. J. 78: paludes, Tac. H. 5, 15. *Sup.*: præaltissimus puteus, App. M. 8, p. 211.

præ-ambulo, i. v. n. *to walk before*: Mart. Cap. 9, 306.

præambulus, a, um, *adj.* [*præambulo*] *walking before*: Mart. Cap. 9.

præ-auditus, a, um, *Part.* *heard before, examined before*: custodiae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

præbēo, ūl, Itum, 2. v. a. [*contr.* from præhibeo, from habeo] *lit. to hold in front; to reach out, proffer, offer, present*: canis parvulo præbens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1: collum cultris, Juv. 10, 269: jugulum, Sen. Ag. 973: cervicem, Petr. 97: manus yerheribus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16. *Fig.*: os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: aures, to give ear, listen, attend, id. 38, 52: præbulmus longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3, 692. *II.* *Transf. in gen. to give, grant, furnish, display, make, cause, occasion*: panem præbere, Nep. Them. 10: sumptum, Just. 31, 4: spectaculum, Sall. J. 14: sponsalia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: præbere vicem postum, to serve as posts, Plin. 8, 10, 10: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49: præbere operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 3, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5: fidem alicui in periculis, Nep. Att. 4: præbere se legibus, i. e. to resign oneself to, submit to, Sen. Ep. 70: præbere causam tollendi indutias, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep. Dat. 6: apem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 27: opinionem timoris, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: sonitum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, matter for an entertaining story, Prop. 3, 20, 28: ludos, to furnish sport, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9. *2.* *to show, represent, exhibit*: præbere speciem pugnantium, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: intellexit arborum ex longinquo ordinem antennarum præbuisse imaginem, Vell. 2, 43. Hence, with *pron.* *reflect. to show oneself such or such, to behave in a certain manner*: in re misericordem se præbuit, Cic. Caecin. 10: se in malis hominem præbuit, id. Fam. 15, 17: se dignum suis majoribus, ib. 2, 18. So also without *pron.*: Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem præbuit, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 12. In a *neut. sign.* of a woman, to surrender herself to her lover: odi quæ præbet, quia sit præbere necesse, Ov. A. A. 2, 685. *3.* *to permit, allow, suffer*: delphinus se præbens tractandum, Plin. 9, 8, 8. With *inf. pass.*: quæ toties rapta est, præbuit ipsa rapti, suffered herself to be carried off, Ov. H. 5, 132.

præbia, orum, n. *plur.* [*præbeo*] *an amulet*: præbia a præbendo ut sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, § 107: φυλακτήριον, servatorium, amolimentum, amuletum, præbia, Gloss. Cyril.

bibo, bibi, 3. v. a. *to drink*: ore, drink to one (rare): ei cui venenum præbiberat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: dabimus aquam præbibendam, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 93.

præbita, orum, n. *plu.* [*præbeo*]

what is furnished for support, allowance: Col. 1, 8, 17: præbitis annuis privavit, Suet. Tib. 50.

præbitio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a giving, furnishing*: Varr. in Non. 152, 33. *II.* *Esp. a supplying, providing for the use of the state*: gravari copiarum præbitione, Just. 38, 10: adventiciae olei frumentique, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41.

præbitor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a giver, furnisher, distributor (rare)*: minister et præbitor, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53. *II.* *Esp. a purveyor, contractor for government*: Inscr.

præbitus, a, um, *Part.* [*præbeo*]. **præ-cādens**, entis, *Part.* *falling forwards, projecting*: podex præcadens, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

præcaedo, v. præcido, *ad init.* **præ-cālēfactus** and **præ-calfactus**, a, um, *Part.* *warmed very much, heated*: præcalefacta apponere, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 17: Scrib. Comp. 156: cera præcalfacta, ib. 238.

præ-cāldus, a, um, *adj. very warm, hot*: potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: sanguis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 320.

præ-cālvus, a, um, *adj. very bald*: caput, Suet. Galb. 21.

præ-cāldus, a, um, *adj. very white (rare)*: margarita (al. percan-dida), Maecen. in Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

præ-cāno, 3. v. a. *to foretell, predict*: Tert. adv. Jud. 10. *II.* *to anticipate or prevent the power of an enchantment*: aiunt, viperam præcanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21 (al. præcavere).

præ-cantatio, ōnis, f. [*præcanto*] *an enchantment*: Aug. in Joann. 7 med.: Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 19, 4.

præ-cantator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *an enchanter, sorcerer*: Aug. in Joann. 7.

præ-cantatrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *an enchantress, witch*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

præ-canto, atum, i. v. a. *to foretell, prophesy*: Lucil. in Non. 102, 9. *II.* *to enchant, bewitch*: Petr. 131.

præ-cantrix, icis, f. [*præcano*] *an enchantress, sorceress*: Varr. in Non. 494, 27.

præ-cānus, a, um, *adj. gray before one's time*: corporis exigui, præcanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24.

præcarpo, v. præcerpo.

præ-cātēchizatus, a, um, *Part.* *previously instructed*: Vulgat. Interpr. Iren. 4.

præcantio, ōnis, f. [*præcaveo*] *precaution*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

præcautus, a, um, *Part.* [*præcaveo*].

præ-cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, 2. v. a. and n. *I.* Act. *to guard against, seek to avert, obviate or prevent*: illud præcavendum est mihi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quæ difficillime præcaventur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: quod a me ita præcautum atque ita provisum est, id. Att. 2, 1: venena, Suet. Cal. 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3. *II.* *Neutr. to take care or heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware*: providentem ante et præcaventem, Cic. Planc. 22: ab insidiis, to guard against, Liv. 9, 17: quod ne accideret, magnopere præcavendum sibi Caesar existimabat, Cues. B. G. 1, 38: præcauto est opus, there is need of caution, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 61. With *dat. pron. reflect.* *to provide for one's safety*: sibi, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 18.

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. a. and n. *I.* Act. *to go before, precede*: aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Virg. Aen. 9, 47. Of things: quæ venturas præcedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705: præcedit nuntius victoriae nuntios periculi, Vell. 2, 129. *2.* *Fig. to surpass, excell*: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: in quo præcessit omnes D. Silius, Plin. 18, 3, 5. *II.* *Neutr. to go before, precede*: opus esse et ipsos præcedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: cervi maria tranant capita imponentes præcedentium clunibus, Plin. 8, 32, 50. Of things: fama loquax præcessit ad aurea Delphica tuas, Ov. M. 9, 137: nulla præcedente

injuria, without previous injury, Plin. 11, 37, 55. *2.* *Fig. to surpass, excell*: with *dat.*: ut vestrae fortunæ meis præcedunt, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 39.

præ-cēler, ēris, e, *adj. very swift or quick*: viri cursu præceleres, Stat. Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35.

præ-cēlēro, i. v. a. and n. *to hasten*: ore or in advance (poet.). *I.* Act.: ducem, Stat. Th. 4, 798. *II.* *Neutr.*: ib. 2, 496.

præcellens, entis, *Part.* [*præcello*]. *II.* *Adj. surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished*: vir et animo et virtute præcellens, Cic. Balb. 10. *Sup.*: vir omnibus rebus præcellentissimus, id. Verr. 4, 44. Of things: uniones magnitudine præcellentes, Plin. 9, 35, 56: homines forma præcellente, id. 7, 53, 54: vir ingenii præcellentis, Gell. 19, 8. *Comp.*: arbor pomo et suavitate præcellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12.

præcellentia, ae, f. [*præcellens*] *excellence*: Tert. Apol. 25.

præ-cellō, v. præcello, *ad init.*

præ-cello, 3. v. a. and n. [*on the root CELL or CEL: v. antecello*] (*pres. præcellet*, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14). *I.* Act. *to surpass, excell*: præcellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. A. 2, 43: Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 6. *II.* *Neutr. to distinguish oneself, to excell*: ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita præcellet, Pl. Ps. 2, 3, 14: præcellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 160: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23: dignitate inter aliquos, Papin. Dig. 2, 14, 8: præcellere per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. A. 3, 24. *2.* With *dat.* *to preside or rule over*: genti, ib. 12, 15.

præ-celsus, a, um, *adj. very high or lofty*: Enna est loco præcelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: rupes, Virg. Aen. 3, 245: fortuna, Stat. S. 3, 3, 85.

præcentio, ōnis, f. [*præcino*] *a singing or playing before a sacrifice, battle, etc., a prelude*: Auct. Har. resp. 10: tranquilla, Gell. 1, 11.

præcentor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a leader in music, precursor*: præcentor in choris, App. de Mundo, p. 74.

præcentōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*præcentor*] *pertaining to a prelude*: arundines, Sol. 5.

præceps, cipitis, *adj.* (old form, præcipes, cipis, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: id. et Enn. ap. Prisc. 6 fin.) [*præ caput*] *head-foremost, headlong*: præcipitem trahi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 79: aliquem præcipitem dejicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 40: præceps ad terram datus, dashed to the ground, Liv. 31, 37: præceps curru ab alto desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128: hic se præcipitem tecto dedit, threw himself headlong from the roof, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41. *Adv.* *præceps, or in præceps, head foremost*: aliquem præceps trahere, Tac. A. 4, 62: aliquem in præceps jacere, ib. 4, 22: jacto in præceps corpore, ib. 6, 49: ne ferar in præceps, Ov. M. 2, 69. *2.* *hasty, precipitate, headlong*: de ponte ire præcipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9: aliquem præcipitem agere, to drive headlong, Cic. Caecin. 21: præcipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: præceps amensque cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844: præceps fertur, is borne headlong, rushes, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: nuntii, Tac. H. 2, 6. *II.* *Transf. of things: swift, rapid, rushing, violent (poet.)*: præceps (amnis), Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13: ventus, Ov. M. 2, 185: nox, fleeting, transient, ib. 9, 486: procella, Stat. Th. 5, 419: oceanii fragor, Val. Fl. 3, 404. *2.* Of localities: *dounhill, steep, precipitous*: in declivi ac præcipiti loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: via, Cic. Fl. 42: saxa, Liv. 38, 23: fossae, Ov. M. 1, 97: iter, id. Tr. 4, 3, 74: mons, Plin. Pan. 16. Hence, (ii) *Subst. præceps, cipitis, n. a steep place, a precipice*: turrin in præcipiti stantem, Virg. Aen. 2, 465: in præceps pervenitur, Vell. 2, 3: immane, Juv. 10, 107: altissimum, App. M. 4, p. 144: in præcipitia cursus late deducit, Sen. Ep. 8. *3.* *sinking, de-*

clining: (in vitibus) praecipites palmites dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur, Col. 5, 6, 33: sol praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: jam praecipites in occasum sol erat, Liv. 10, 42: dies, id. 4, 9.

III. Fig. *headlong, hasty, hurried, precipitate*: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, *to rush into the abyss*, id. Am. 24, 89: ab inimicis praecipites agor, *am pursued*, Sall. C. 31: praecipites amentia ferebare, Cic. Verr. 5, 46: praecipites celeritas dicendi, id. Flacc. 20: occumbunt multi letum praecipite cursu, *in rapid destruction*, Enn. Ann. 15, 10. *Adverb.*: praecipites in exsilium acti, *hastily, suddenly*, Amm. 29, 1. 2. *Esp. rash, hasty, inconsiderate*: homo in omnibus consiliis praecipites, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: praecipites et effrenata mens, id. Coel. 15: praecipites consilium et immaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: cogitatio, id. Cal. 48: audacia, Val. Max. 1, 6, n. 7. 3. *inclined to*: praecipites in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 26, 38: praecipites ingenio in iram, id. 23, 7: animus ad flagitia praecipites, Tac. A. 16, 21.

4. *dangerous, hazardous, critical*: in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. F. 2, 400. Hence, (ii) *Subst. praecipites, n. great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances*: se et prope rempublicam in praecipites dederat, *brought into extreme danger*, Liv. 27, 27: levare aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: aeger est in praecipiti, Cels. 2, 6. *Adverb.*: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praecipites dabat, *brought into danger*, Tac. A. 6, 17. 5. Fig. *Subst. praecipites, n. the summit, sublimity*: debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praecipites, *to verge on the sublime*, Plin. Ep. 9, 26.

praecipitio, ōnis, f. [praecipio]. In law: *a taking beforehand, a receiving in advance*: per praecipitionem legamus, Ulp. regular. tit. 24: dotis, Papin. Dig. 23, 4, 26. 2. *the right of receiving in advance*: praecipitionem quadringentorum millium dedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 7: honorum, Papin. Dig. 33, 7, 2. II. Fig. *a previous notion, preconception*: ad eam praecipitionem accedere, quam inchoatam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36.

2. *a precept, injunction*: lex est recti praecipitio, pravique depulsio, id. N. D. 2, 31: Stoicorum, id. Off. 1, 2: in iuris scientia est persecutionum cautionumque praecipitio, id. Or. 41 med.

praecipitīvē, adv. *preceptively, didactically*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

praecipitīvus, a, um, adj. [praecipio] *preceptive, didactic*: pars philosophiae, quam Graeci παραπαινετικήν vocant, nos praecipitivam dicimus, Sen. Ep. 95: Tert. Res. carn. 49.

praecipito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to prescribe often*: Fest. s. v.

praecipitor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who seizes beforehand, an anticipator*: servilium praecipitor operum (al. praereptor, al. praecceptor), Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, n. 4. II. *a commander, ruler*: Gell. 1, 13. III. *a teacher, instructor, preceptor*: praecipitor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 96: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15: praecipitor et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id. Phil. 2, 6: fortitudinis, id. Fam. 5, 13.

praecipitōrius, a, um, v. praecursorius.

praecipitrix, icis, f. [praecipio] *a preceptress*: sapientia praecipitrix, Cic. Fin. 1, 13.

praecipitum, i, n. [id.] *a maxim, rule, precept*: hoc praecipitum patet latius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: hoc praecipitum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off. 2, 14: tuis monitis praecipitisque, id. Fam. 5, 13: abundare praecipitis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: dare praecipita dicendi, id. Brut. 76. 2. *an injunction, order, direction*: quo praecipito ab illis diligentissime observato, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: sine praecipito ullius sua sponte

struebatur acies, Liv. 9, 31: transvectae praecipito ducis alae, Tac. Agr. 37: deum praecipita secuti, *commands*, Virg. G. 4, 448.

praecipitus, a, um, Part. [praecipio].

prae-cerpo (praecarpo, Oppius in Macr. S. 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3. v. a. [carpo] *to pluck, break off, or gather before the time*: messes, Ov. H. 20, 143: germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, n. 2: mala citrea (opp. to maturare), Oppius in Macr. l. c. 2. Fig. *to pluck beforehand*: and, hence, *to diminish*: non praecerpō fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: praecerpita laetitia, *previously enjoyed, not fresh*, Liv. 45, 1: purpurae decus praecerpitum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58 fin.: gratiam novitatis, id. Ep. 5, 20.

II. *to pluck out in front*: Iubas, Stat. Th. 9, 193. III. *to make extracts from*: Aristotelis libros, Gell. 2, 30 fin.

praecerpitus, a, um, Part. [praecerpō].

prae-certatio, ōnis, f. *a contest for precedence*: Auct. Her. 4, 30 dub.

prae-cessor, ōris, m. [praecedo] *a predecessor*: Tert. adv. Prax. 1.

praecia, ae, m. [praecio] *a public crier or herald* who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: App. M. 11, p. 773. They were also called praeciamitatores: Fest. s. v.

praecianus, a, um, adj.: vinum, *a celebrated kind of wine*: Plin. 14, 6, 8, n. 1.

praecidāneus, a, um, adj. [praecido] *that is slaughtered or sacrificed before*: porca praecidanea, *the preliminary sacrifice of a sow*, Cato R. R. 134: praecidaneae hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. II. Transf.: feriae praecidaneae, *a preliminary festival*, Ate. Capito in Gell. 4, 6 fin.

praecidārius, a, um, adj. for praecidaneus: Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.

prae-cido (old form praecaedit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13 fin.), cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] *to cut off in front*; hence, in gen. *to cut off*: linguam alicui, Pl. Aut. 2, 2, 12: manus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: medici membra praecidunt, Quint. 8, 3, 75: aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10: ancoras, *to cut the cables*, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: fistulas, quibus aqua suppedatur, id. Rab. perd. 11: Trinacria Italia praecisa, *cut off, separated*, Manil. 4, 630.

2. *to cut up, cut in pieces*: cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17: naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service*, id. Att. 9, 6. 3. *to beat to pieces, to smash*: praecide os tu illi, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 52.

4. *to cut off, avoid, i. e. to go or sail straight*: praecidere omnes sinus maris, Sen. Ep. 53: medium mare, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 22. II. Fig. *to cut short, abridge*: *to cut short one's words, to break off or finish abruptly*: dum te obtinetur, interim linguam oculi praeciderunt, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 56: maximam partem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 62: per abscissionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, praecidimus, Auct. Her. 4, 54: brevi praecidam, *in a word, in short, briefly*, Cic. de Sen. 16: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief*, id. Acad. 2, 43.

2. *to cut or break off, take away, deprive of*: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. Verr. 3, 1: sibi redditum, id. Pls. 22: amicitias repente praecidere, opp. sensim dissuere, id. Off. 1, 33. 3. *to refuse flatly*: plane sine ulla exceptione praecidit, id. Att. 8, 4: cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praeciderat, etc., ib. 10, 16.

praecinctio, ōnis, f. [praecingo] *a girding about, a girdle*; hence, transf. *the broad landing-place or lobby around the amphitheatre, or between each tier of seats*: Vitruv. 5, 3. (v. Smith's Ant. 87).

praecinctōrium, ii, n. [id.] *a girdle, apron*: Aug. de Genes. cont. Manich. 2, 2.

prae-cinctura, ae, f. [id.] *a girding, girdle*: Macr. S. 2, 3: Vitruv. 10, 21.

praecinctus, a, um, Part. [praecingo].

praecinctus, tis, m. [id.] *a girding*: castula est palliolum praecinctui, Varr. in Non. 548, 30. II. Transf. in gen. *a dressing, dress*: in praecinctu ponens omnem decorem, Macr. S. 2, 9.

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to gird in front, to gird*: aliquem, Mart. 14, 153: illa cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341. Reflect. *to gird oneself*: et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: ut male praecinctum puerum caverent, Suet. Caes. 45. Poet.: iter altius ac nos praecinctis unum, *to those more girded up, i. e. to more rapid travellers*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 6. II. Transf.

In gen. *to surround, encircle with*: fontem vallo, Prop. 4, 4, 7: litora muro, Sil. 3, 243: villam vite nigra, Plin. 23, 1, 17: Brundisium portu praecinctum, Enn. in Gell. 6, 6: gemma per transversum linea alba media praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37: tellus praecincta circumfluo mari, id. 2, 66, 66: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

prae-cino, cīnui (praececinit, Tert. Idol. 15), centum, 3. v. n. and a. [cano]

I. Neutr. *to sing or play before*: et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2: praecinente cithara, Gell. 1, 11. 2. *Esp. to utter an incantation*: carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. 1, 5, 11. II. Act. *to foretell, predict*: magnum aliquid deos populo R. praemonstrare et praecinere, Auct. Harusp. resp. 10: lucos praecinuisset fugam, Tib. 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin. 8, 46, 71: responsa, *to give responses respecting the future*, id. 25, 9, 59.

praecipēs, pis, v. praiceps.

prae-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [capio] *to take or seize beforehand, to get or receive in advance*: nisi aquam praecipimus ante, Lucr. 6, 804: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuum praeeperat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquantum viae, *to get the start*, Liv. 36, 19: longius spatium fuga, id. 22, 41 fin.: iter, id. 3, 46: Piraeum quinqueremibus, *to preoccupy*, id. 32, 16: si lac praeeperit aestus, *have previously dried up*, Virg. E. 3, 98. So also of time: aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeeperunt, *gained some advantage in time*, Liv. 30, 8 fin. 2. *Esp. in law: to receive in advance*: Plin. Ep. 5, 7: si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Julian. Dig. 30, 122: quantitatem dotis, Papin. Dig. 17, 2, 81: dotem, Paul. ib. 10, 2, 46. II. Fig. *to take or obtain in advance, to anticipate*: celeres neu praecipe Parcas, Stat. Th. 8, 328: veneno fata praecipit, Flor. 3, 9: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, *I rejoice in advance*, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 20: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87 fin.: praecipere consilia hostium, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: spe jam praecipit hostem, Virg. Aen. 11, 491: praecipere cogitatione futura, *to conjecture or imagine beforehand*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81: haec usu ventura opinione praeeperat, *had already suspected*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9. 2. *Esp. to give rules or precepts to, to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, direct*: villici officia, quae dominus praecipit, Cato R. R. 142: Philocomasio id praeciendum est, ut sciat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 92: docui, monui, bene praecipi semper quae potui omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor. A. P. 335: alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic. Mur. 2: cantus lugubres, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486: humanitatem, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. With inf.: iustitia praecipit parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: paeoniam praecipiant eruere noctu, Plin. 25, 4, 10: codicillos aperiri testator praecipit, Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 89. With subj.: illud potius praeciendum fuit, ut diligentiam adhiberemus, Cic. Am. 16 fin. praecipit atque interdicat, omnes unum

peterent Indutiomarus, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: his praecipit, omnes mortales pecunia aggrediantur, Sall. J. 28. Impers. pass.: erat ei praeceptum a Caesare ne pecuniam committeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22. Absol. of a teacher: Cic. Rep. 1, 46: Jam prope consummata fuerit praecipientis opera, Quint. 2, 6, 6: in numero praecipientium, id. 2, 3, 5: adolescentibus praecipere, Suet. Gramm. 10: praecipere de eloquentia, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 fin.: de agricultura, Plin. 18, 24, 56.

praecipitāter, *adv. hastily, precipitately*: praecipitanter agere mannos, Lucr. 3, 1076.

praecipitantiā, *ae. f. [praecipito] a falling headlong, a rapid fall*: Gell. 6, 2.

praecipitatio, *ōnis, f. [id.] a falling headlong; hurry, inconsiderate haste*: Vitruv. 5, 12: Sen. de Ira 1, 12.

praecipitium, *ii, n. [praiceps] a steep place, a precipice*: in praecipitium propellere, Suet. Aug. 79. Fig.: per praecipitia labi, Lact. 6, 17. **II.** *a falling down, a fall, and meton. injury caused by a fall*: dum aliorum praecipitium vident, Lact. 2, 3: (herba urceolaris) contra lapsus et praecipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20.

praecipito, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] A. Act. to throw or cast down headlong, to precipitate: usu. reflect.: se de montibus ad terram, Lucr. 4, 1014: se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18: se a tecto, Sen. Ep. 4: se de turri, Liv. 23, 37: sese in fossas, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: quum alii super vallum praecipitarentur, threw themselves down, Sall. J. 58: lux praecipitatur aquis, sinks in the ocean, sets, Ov. M. 4, 91. Rarely transit.: quadrupedes praecipitant currum scopulis, hurl against, id. 15, 518: truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th. 10, 881: pinus, id. Ach. 2, 546: si quando his (parvis) ludentes minamur praecipitatos alicunde, extimescunt, that we will throw them down from any place, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31. 2. Transf. to bend down: vitem, Cato R. R. 32: palmitem, Col. 4, 20. **II.** Fig. to throw or cast down, to precipitate: praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Auct. or. pro domo 37: in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall. J. 14: semet ipse praecipitare, to hasten to ruin, ib. 41: se in exitium, Cels. 3, 21: furor iraque mentem praecipitant, Virg. Aen. 2, 317: spem festinando praecipitare, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 140: in senectam praecipitare, to cause to grow old prematurely, Plin. 17, 12, 19. Pass.: nox praecipitata, declining, i. e. drawing to a close, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 47: aetas praecipitata, opp. adolescens, declining age, Mat. in Cic. Fam. 11, 28. 2. to hasten, hurry on: quae praecipitent obitum, hasten their setting, Cic. Arat. 349: vindemiam, Col. 3, 21, 10: consulta viri, Sil. 3, 166: ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: consilia raptim praecipitata, precipitate, Liv. 31, 32. Poet.: moras, i. e. exchange delay for haste, Virg. Aen. 8, 443. 3. With acc. and inf. to hasten, press, urge (poet.): dare tempus praecipitant curae, ib. 11, 3: si praecipitant miserum cognoscere curae, Stat. Th. 1, 679.*

B. Neutr. to hasten or rush down, to sink rapidly, to fall, fall into, etc.: praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. N. D. 1, 32: ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, id. Rep. 6, 18: in anni praecipitante, id. de Or. 3, 48 fin.: nimbi praecipitant in vada, Virg. Aen. 9, 670: in fossam, Liv. 25, 11: sol praecipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: Jam nox coelo praecipitat, is sinking, draws to a close, Virg. Aen. 2, 9: hlema jam praecipitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25. **II.** Fig. to fall down, to fall or sink to ruin: qui in amore praecipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saltat, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, he may tumble down, id. Rep. 1, 45 fin.: praecipitante re publica, id.

Sull. 1: quum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv. 27, 40: ad exitium praecipitans, Cic. Att. 3, 15 fin. 2. to be too hasty: id. Acad. 2, 21, 68.

praecipūō, *adv. especially, chiefly, particularly, peculiarly, principally*: praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic. Sull. 29 fin.: praecipue florere, id. de Or. 1, 8: semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: rationem praestat praecipue analogia, Quint. 1, 6, 1: inferioribus praecipueque adolescentulis parcere decet, id. 11, 1, 68: praecipue sanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108.

praecipūus, *a, um, adj. [praecipio] that is taken before other things*: excipuum quod excipitur, ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. excipium. Hence, 2. *particular, peculiar, especial*: necesse est quod mihi praecipuum fuit, id. Jam cum ceteris esse commune, Cic. Sull. 3: non praecipuum, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id. Rep. 1, 4. 3. *Esp. in law: that is received beforehand, special*: and, subst. praecipuum, *ii, n. that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution*: praecipua dos, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 2 fin.: peculium, Papin. ib. 40, 5, 23: Suet. Galb. 5.

II. Transf. like eximius, *principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: opera praecipua, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4: Cicero praecipuus in eloquentia vir, Quint. 6, 3: praecipuus scientia rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40. Absol.: ex quibus praecipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, 89: ponendus inter praecipuos, id. 10, 1, 116. With gen.: philosophorum Platonem esse praecipuum, ib. 81: praecipui amicorum, Tac. A. 15, 56 fin. With dat.: remedia calculo humano, Plin. 11, 49, 109: herba dentibus, id. 25, 13, 107. With ad: herba ad serpentium ictus, id. 8, 27, 41. 2. Subst. praecipui, *orum, m. plu. the principal persons*: Eutr. (ii) praecipua, *orum, n. plu. principal or considerable things, things that come next to absolute good, the προσημένα of the Stoics*: Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

praecise, *adv. in short, in few words, briefly, concisely*: praecise dicere, opp. plene et perfecte dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 29.

II. *positively, absolutely*: praecise negare alicui, id. Att. 8, 4: non praecise, sed sub conditione, Ulp. Dig. 36, 3, 1.

praecisio, *ōnis, f. [praecido] a cutting off*: genitalium, App. M. 1, p. 106.

2. *Meton. the piece cut off, a cut, cutting*: tignorum, Vitruv. 4, 2. **II.** In rhetoric, *a breaking off abruptly*: Auct. Her. 4, 30.

praecisūra, *ae. f. [id.] a cutting, cut, paring*: asparagorum, Apic. 4, 2: agrorum, Front. de Col. p. 102.

praecisus, *a, um, Part. [praecido]*.

II. *A dj.: broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous*: acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Virg. Aen. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92: rupes, Quint. 12, 9, 2. 2. Fig. *shortened, short, brief*: praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint. 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, ib. 7, 3, 15. (ii) *troublesome*: ut sub obtentu militiae praecisorem se adversario faceret (al. pretiosorem), Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4. **III.** Subst. praecisus, *i, m. a eunuch*: Lampr. Elag. 7. 2. praecisus, *i, n. a cutlet, steak*: Naev. in Non. 151, 2.

praeciamitator, *v. praecia*.

praec-lāmo, *avi, i. v. n. to call out ore*: Paul. Dig. 48, 8, 7 (al. proclamaverit): proclamat, praeciamat, Not. Tir. p. 91.

praec-lārē, *adv. very clearly, very plainly*: praecclare aliquid explicare, Cic. Acad. 1, 9: praecclare intelligo, id. Fam. 13, 7: praecclare meminī, ib. 4, 7: invenire, Plin. Ep. 3, 13. **II.** *excellently, admirably, very well*: praecclare nobiscum actum iri, Cic. Verr. 1, 4: omnino praecclare te habes, ib. 2, 61: simulacrum praecclare factum e marmore, ib. 4, 44: praecclare fucitū, id. Phil. 3, 10:

praecclare dicere aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 13. Of medicines that operate well. radix coeliacis praecclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22: id. 26, 15, 90. To express assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: praecclare, very good, very well, Cic. Phil. 13, 4.

praec-lārēo, *ui, 2. v. n. to shine forth*: Alcim. Avit. ad soror. 6, 508.

praec-lārītas, *ātis, f. [praecclarus] excellence*: Vulg. Interpr. Sap. 8, 18.

praec-lārīter, *adv. excellently*: rebus praecclariter gestis, Quadrig. in Non. 516, 12.

praec-lārus, *a, um, adj. very clear, very bright* (in this sense poet. and rare): lux, Lucr. 2, 1031: sol, id. 5, 121: iaspis, Juv. 5, 42. **II.** Fig. *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *splendid noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, celebrated*: vultus, Lucr. 4, 1030: urbs situ praecclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 4, 52 fin.: aries praecclarior, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: homo praecclara virtute et forma, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 51: praecclaris operibus laetari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: praecclara insoles ad dicendum, id. de Or. 1, 29: genus dicendi magnificum atque praecclarum, ib. 2, 21 fin.: multi praecclari in philosophia et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11: gens bello praecclara, Virg. Aen. 8, 480: nec quicquam est praecclarior aut praestantius, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: praecclarissimum facinus, Nep. Timol. 1: res, distinguished wealth, opulence, Hor. S. 2, 5, 46. Of medicines that operate well: rubrica in medicina res praecclara habetur, Plin. 35, 6, 14: usus, id. 23, 3, 36: utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51. In a bad sense sceleribus suis ferox atque praecclarus, notorious, Sall. J. 14. With gen.: T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praecclarus, Tac. A. 4, 34.

praec-lāvium, *ii, n. [clavus] the part of the dress before the purple stripe*. Afran. in Non. 64, 22 sq.

praec-clūdo, *si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] lit. to shut in front; hence, in gen. to shut to, to close*: praeccludere portas consuli, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: fores, Prop. 2, 4, 21: portus classis, Lucan. 9, 39: horrea, Suet. Cal. 26 fin.: via aedificiorum ruina praecclusa, blocked up, id. Oth. 8 fin.: praecclusit cunctos negotiatores, i. e. closed their shops, id. Ner. 32. **II.** Transf. *to close to any one, i. e. to forbid access to, deprive of the use of*: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. Verr. 5, 65: sibi curiam, id. Pis. 17: omnes sibi aditus misericordiae iudicium, id. Verr. 5, 8 fin. 2. *to shut off, hinder, impede*: effugium alicui, Lucr. 1, 973: vocem alicui, Liv. 33, 13: linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

praec-clūeo, *2. v. n. to be very famous or renowned*: qui in vetusta praeccluent comoedia, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.: Prud. Cath. 4, 37.

praec-clūis, *e, adj. [praec cluo, clueo] very celebrated*: liberi, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

praec-clūo, *3. v. n. = praecclueo*: vos, qui ex ubertate terrae praeccluatia, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 38.

praec-clūsio, *ōnis, f. [praeccludo] a shutting or dimming up, a reservoir*: aquarum, Vitruv. 9, 9 med.

praec-clūsor, *ōris, m. [id.] one that shuts up; fig. one that hinders*: legis, who impedes an understanding of the law, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 fin.

praec-clūsus, *a, um, Part. [praeccludo]*.

praeco, *ōnis, m. a crier, herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, etc. (v. Smith's Ant. 951): Cic. Verr. 2, 30 fin.: Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 86 and 87: haec pro praeccone vendidit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34 fin.: praecconi subdicere, to put up at auction, id. Att. 12, 40: ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419: indictivum funus, ad quod per praecconem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. indictivum. **II.** Fig. *a publisher, herald*: o fortunato adolescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praecconem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

praecoctus, *a, um, Part. [praecoquo]*

v. a. to take before: m. Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 84.
præcōgitatio, ōnis, f. [præcogito] a thinking or considering beforehand, forethought, premeditation: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.
præcōgito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to think upon or consider beforehand, to premeditate: plura, Quint. 12, 9, 20: multo ante præcogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 fin.: præcogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76 fin.
præcognitio, ōnis, f. foreknowledge, precognition: Boët. Cons. phil. 5, 4.
præcognosco, no perf., gnitum, 3. v. a. to foreknow, foresee (rare): præcognito nostro adventu, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15 fin.: mors præcognita est, Suet. Aug. 97.
præcōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. v. a. to cultivate beforehand: fig.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi præculti et præparati, Cic. Part. 23. ||. to esteem, revere: nova et ancipitia præcolere, Tac. A. 14, 22.
præcommōdo, 1. v. a. to advance as a loan, to give as a favour: quingentos solidos, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 1, 7.
præcommōvō, 2. v. a. to move greatly: liberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.
præcompōsitus, a, um, Part. composed or prepared beforehand: præcomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.
præconcinnātus, a, um, Part. arranged or prepared beforehand: præcinnato mendacio fallere, App. M. 5, p. 170 (al. reconcinnato).
præcondō, 4. v. a. to season beforehand: leporem, Apic. 8, 8 med.
præcōnlatio, ōnis, f. [præconium] high commendation: Interpr. Iren. 3, 3.
præcōnium, ii, v. præconius, no. 11.
præcōnius, a, um, adj. [præco] pertaining to a præco or public crier: quaestus, the office or business of a public crier, Cic. Quint. 31. ||. Subst. præcōnium, ii, n. the office of a public crier: facere, to be a public crier, id. Fam. 6, 18: Suet. Gramim. 3.
2. Transf. a crying out in public; and in gen. a proclaiming, spreading abroad, publishing: tibi præconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12: præconio contendere, in strength of voice, Suet. Ner. 24: domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20 fin.: præconia famae, Ov. H. 17, 207: peragere præconia casus, id. Trist. 5, 1, 9. (ii) Esp. a celebrating, laudation, commendation: præconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 fin.: mandari versibus laborum æternum præconium, id. Arch. 9: formae præconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9. (Hence Fr. *prône*.)
præcōnor, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to perform the office of public crier, to herald, proclaim; to praise: Interpr. Iren. 5: famae præconans, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.
præconsumo, sumpsi, ptum, 3. v. a. to waste or spend beforehand: suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489: id. Tr. 4, 6, 30.
præcontrecto, 1. v. a. to feel or handle beforehand, i. e. in thought: præcontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.
præcōquē, adv. over hastily: properans, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 38.
præcōquis, e, adj. v. præcox.
præcōquo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to boil orehand; Plin. 18, 29, 69, no. 4: rutam, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 34. ||. to ripen fully: præcocta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11.
præcōquus, a, um, v. præcox.
præcordia, orum, n. plu. [cor] the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm: exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, quae præcordia appellant, quia cordi prætenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt *φρένας*, Plin. 11, 37, 77: (Plato) cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20. ||. Meton. the entrails, the stomach: præcordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin. 10, 5, 14: Cels. 4, 1: ipse anulus in

præcordiis placis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 fin.: totis præcordiis stertens, M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: quid veneni saevit in præcordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: mulso proluere, id. S. 2, 4, 26.
2. the breast, the heart: spiritu remanente in præcordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus colt in præcordia sanguis, Virg. Aen. 10, 452. As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, ib. 2, 367: meis inaequat præcordiis libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: mutare præcordia, i. e. sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13. Hence even, præcordia mentis, the seat of the mind, Ov. M. 11, 149. **3. the body, bodies in gen.**: in terra ponunt præcordia, ib. 7, 559.
præcorrumpo, rūpi, ptum, 3. v. a. to corrupt or bribe beforehand: aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa præcorrupta, ib. 9, 295.
præcox, cōcis, also **præcōquis**, e, and **præcōquus**, a, um, adj. [præcoquo] ripe before its time, early ripe, premature, precocious: allium præcox, Plin. 19, 6, 34: vites præcoquis fructus, Col. 3, 2: ex una præcoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvas præcoquas legere, id. 12, 37: arbores, bearing fruit before their time, Plin. 16, 27, 50. **2. Transf.**: loca, and absol. præcocia, ium, n. plu. places where fruits ripen early: id. 17, 11, 16.
||. Fig. over-hasty, premature, precocious, untimely: ingeniorum velut præcox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus præcox, Plin. 7, prooem.: audacia, i. e. of a boy, Sen. Brev. vit. 6.
præcrassus, a, um, adj. very thick: cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13.
præcrūdesco, ui, 3. v. n. incep. to grow very hard: Not. Tir. p. 81.
præculco, 1. v. a. [calco] to impress strongly or beforehand: Tert. Monog. 10.
præcultus, a, um, Part. [præcolo].
||. Adj.: highly ornamented: sacro præculto auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298: genus eloquentiae præcultum, Quint. 11, 1, 31.
præcūpidus, a, um, adj. very desirous or fond of: pretiosae supellectilis præcupidus, Suet. Aug. 70.
præcūro, 1. v. a. to care for beforehand: corpus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 fin.
præcurrens, ntis, Part. [præcurro].
||. Subst. præcurrentia, ium, n. plu. things that go before, antecedents: Cic. de Or. 2, 39: primordia rerum et quasi præcurrentia, id. Part. 2 fin.
præcurro, cūcurri (curri), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to run before, hasten on before, precede: propere præcucurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: præcucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7: præcurrunt equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: præcucurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34. ||. Fig.: eo fama jam præcucurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, ib. 3, 80: ut certis rebus certa signa præcucurrerent, precede, Cic. Div. 1, 52: alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9 fin.: rumore præcurso, having preceded, Amm. 18, 2.
B. Act. to hasten before, to precede, anticipate: illud præcurrere cogor, to combat in advance, Lucr. 1, 372: aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52: nec a petitus rationem præcurrant, id. O. 1, 29. **2. Esp. to surpass, excel**: aliquem, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7 fin.: aliquem nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1: aliquem iudicio, Tac. Or. 22.
præcursator, ōris, m. [præcurro] an advanced guard (for præcursor). revocatis præcursatoribus, Amm. 16, 12 med.
præcursio, ōnis, f. [id.] a coming or going before: sine præcursione visorum, without a previous occurrence of phenomena, Cic. Fat. 19. ||. Esp. milit. t. t. a preliminary combat, skirmish: Plin. Ep. 6, 13 fin. **2. In rhetor. a preparation of the hearer**: Cic. Top. 15.
præcursor, ōris, m. [id.] one who runs before, a forerunner, precursor:

Plin. Pan. 76 fin. ||. Fig.: non præcursor indolis bonae, Nazar. Pan. Const. 3 med. ||. Milit. t. t. an advanced guard, van-guard: Liv. 16, 17 fin. **2. Transf. a scout, spy**: Cic. Verr. 5, 41 n.
præcursorius, a, um, adj. [præcursor] precursory: epistola, Plin. Ep. 4, 13: index, Amm. 15, 1 (al. procurorius).
præcursus, a, um, Part. [præcurro].
præcursus, ūs, m. [id.] a forerunning, coming before: Etesiarum, Plin. 16, 25, 42.
præcūtio, cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] to shake, wave, or brandish before or in front (poet.): faces, Prop. 3, 14, 16: taedas, Ov. M. 4, 759.
praeda, ae, f. (old abl. sing. *præda*, Inscr. Colum. rostr.) property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage (on the difference between *praeda* and *manubiae*, v. *manubiae* and Smith's Ant. 951): *praedas* ac *manubias* in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23: *praeda* ante parta, id. Prov. Cons. 11: *praedam* capere de *praedonibus*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 14: *praedam* militibus donare, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 fin.: *victores praeda* spoliisque potiti, Virg. Aen. 9, 450. ||. Transf. an animal, bird, etc., caught or killed in the chase: prey, game: cervi luporum *praeda* rapacium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 50: Phaedr. 1, 5: Virg. Aen. 3, 223: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Ov. M. 13, 936. Fig. of a person: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 23: Ov. H. 15, 51. **2. In gen. booty, spoil, gain, profit**: maximos quaestus *praedasque* facere, Cic. Verr. 3, 50 fin.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: a quibus magnas *praedas* Agesilaus faciebat from whom Agesilaus drew great advantage, Nep. Chabr. 2. [*Praeda* is derived by Pott from *præhendo*; others more prob. connect it with *praedium*.]
praedābundus, a, um, adj. [praedor] ravaging, pillaging, plundering: Sall. J. 90: exercitus, Liv. 2, 26.
prædamnatio, ōnis, f. [praedamno] precondemnation: Tert. Habit. mal. 4.
prædamno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to condemn beforehand: praedamnatus collega, Liv. 4, 41 fin.: amicum, Suet. Aug. 56. ||. Fig.: *spem*, i. e. to give up or renounce it beforehand, Liv. 27, 18: se perpetuae infelicitatis praedamnare, Val. Max. 6, 9.
praedāticus, or -tius, a, um, adj. [praedor] taken as booty or plunder: pecunia, Gell. 13, 24 fin.
praedatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging: latrocinis ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 73: Tac. A. 12, 29: Lact. 5, 9.
praedator, ōris, m. [id.] a plunderer, pillager: quos ego in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat. 2, 9 fin.: exercitus, praedator ex sociis, Sall. J. 44. ||. Transf. a hunter (poet.): praedator aprorum, Ov. M. 12, 306: Stat. Th. 4, 316: corporis, i. e. a ravisher, Petr. 85. **2. a rapacious or avaricious man**: Tib. 2, 3, 43.
praedatōrius, a, um, adj. [praedator] plundering, rapacious, predatory: manus (militum), marauders, Sall. J. 20: Tac. A. 4, 24 fin.: naves, pirate-ships, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 69: classes, Liv. 29, 28.
praedatrix, icis, f. [praedor] she that plunders, pillages: Herculei praedatrix cedat alumni, i. e. the nymph Dryope, who stole away Hylas, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22. Adj.: bestia, a beast of prey, Amm. 26, 6.
praedatus, a, um, Part. [praedor].
||. Subst. (from pass. form): draclatum, 1. n. booty: Vopisc. Prob. 8.
prædātus, a, um, Part. given beforehand: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 med.: id. Tard. 1, 1.
prædecessor, ōris, m. a predecessor: Symm. Ep. 10, 47.
prædelasso, 1. v. a. to weary or weaken beforehand: quae inoleas

incursus praedolassat aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 730.

prae-dēlēgātio, ōnis, *f.* an assignment or delegation before the time: Cod. Justin. 11, 3, 3.

prae-densus, a, um, *adj.* very thick, dense: farrago, Plin. 18, 16, 41: terra, id. 18, 18, 48.

prae-dēsīgnātus, a, um, *Part.* designated beforehand: Tert. Res. carn. 22 fin.

prae-dēsīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [praedestino] a determining beforehand, predestination: Boeth. de Consol. phil. 4.

prae-destīno, avi, atum, i. r. a. to determine beforehand, to predestine: triumphos, Liv. 45, 40: Prud. Cath. 12, 67.

prae-dexter, ēra, ērum, *adj.* very skilful: Grat. Cyn. 67.

praediātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium] one who buys a praedium, that is, property given to the state as security by a praes: qui mercatur a populo, praediator appellatur, Galus, 2, 61: Cic. Att. 12, 14: id. Balb. 20 (v. Smith's Ant. 95).

praediātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praediator] relating to the sale of a praedium (q. v.): Jus, Cic. Balb. 20: Val. Max. 3, 12, 1: lex, Suet. Claud. 9.

praediātūra, ae, *f.* [praedium] the purchase of estates at auction: Gai. Inst. 2, 61.

praediātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] possessing landed property: bene praediatus, App. Flor. p. 349. 2. In gen. wealthy: in omnibus praediatus, Mart. Cap. 1, 16. ||. one who has pledged his lands to the State: praediatus, ὠνὴρ φόρον δῆμον ἐνδεδμεύς, Gloss. Philox.

praedicābilis, e, *adj.* praiseworthy, laudable: aliquid praedicabile, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17.

praedicāmentum, i, n. [id.] v. categoria.

praedicātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication: luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr. 2, 18: mandata praedicatio, App. M. 6, p. 176: praedicatio societatis, Cic. Verr. 3, 61. ||. a praising, praise, commendation: praedicatio tua, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 22: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: grata, Plin. Ep. 9, 9 fin.: vana, Flor. 4, 2.

praedicātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] declaring, asserting, predicative: propositio, categorical, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29: syllogismus, Mart. Cap. 4, 127.

praediātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier: App. M. 6, p. 176. ||. Esp. one who publicly commends, a praiser, eulogist: beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2: te ipso praedatore ac teste, id. Fam. 1, 9: Plin. Ep. 7, 33. 2. a preacher: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28 med.

praediātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [praedicator] praising, laudatory: verba, Salvian. adv. avar. 19 fin.

praediātrix, icis, *f.* [praedico] she that makes known: Tert. de Anim. 46.

prae-dīco, avi, atum, i. v. a. to cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim: praeco praedicat, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 17: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. Verr. 3, 16: id. Off. 3, 13, 55. 2. Transf. in gen. to make publicly known, to say, relate, state, declare: utrum taceamne an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: barbari paucitatem nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt, reported, ib. 4, 34: injuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, displays, id. B. C. 1, 32: ut praedicat, as you assert, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id tibi est, which you attributed to me, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 146. 3. Esp. to praise, commend, extol, boast: constr. with acc., acc. and inf., de and abl., or absol.: quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 17: beata vita gloranda et praedicanda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: Galli se omnes ab Dite

patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: quae de illo viro Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13: qui possit idem de se praedicare, nunquam se plus agere, id. Rep. 1, 17: qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. Absol.: qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed, ut praedicarent, fecisse creduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. Agr. 8 fin. ||. For praedicere, to foretell, predict: Tert. Fug. in persec. 6. (Hence Fr. prêcher.)

prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to say or mention beforehand, to premise: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 19: Davus dudum praedixit mihi, ib. 5, 1, 21: tria, quae praediximus, have mentioned before, Quint. 3, 6, 89: praedicta ratio, id. 8, 6, 52. 2. Esp. to foretell, predict: defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. de Sen. 14: eclipsim, Plin. 2, 12, 9: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 1: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, that I had not predicted, id. Fam. 6, 6: malum hoc nobis de coelo tactas memini praedicere quercus, Virg. E. 1, 17. ||. to say before anybody or publicly; to give notice or warning of, to appoint, fix: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79: praedicta die, ib. 11, 27: praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8. |||. to advise, warn, inform, command: constr. usu. with subj.: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut impetum exciperent, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. Div. 1, 24: praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vell. 2, 82: Tac. A. 13, 36. Abl. absol.: praedicto, ne in re publica haberetur, ib. 16, 33. With acc.: unum illud tibi praedicam, Virg. Aen. 3, 436. With an object-clause: Mummius jussit praedici conducentibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos reddituros, Vell. 1, 13.

praedictiō, ōnis, *f.* [praedico] in rhetor. a promising: Quint. 9, 2, 17. ||. a foretelling, prediction: praedictio mali, Cic. Div. 2, 25: ib. 1, 2: Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] foretelling, predictive; in medicine, prognosticating: item libro praedictivo, quem προφητικόν appellavit (Hippocrates), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 12.

praedictum, i, n. [id.] a foretelling, prediction: Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. Div. 2, 42: astrologorum, ib.: vatum, id. Leg. 2, 12: Virg. Aen. 4, 464: haruspiciis, Suet. Oth. 6: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460. ||. an order, command: praedictum dictatoris, Liv. 23, 19. |||. agreement, concert: velut ex praedicto, id. 33, 6.

praedictus, a, um, *Part.* [praedico].

prae-difficilis, e, *adj.* very difficult: Tert. Bapt. 2 fin.

prae-digestus, a, um, *adj.* that has well digested: corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

praediōlum, i, n. dim. [praedium] a small farm or estate: Cic. de Or. 3, 27 fin.: id. Att. 16, 3: Plin. Ep. 1, 24.

prae-dīrus, a, um, *adj.* very frightful, detestable: facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8 med.: mulier, Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329.

prae-disco, 3. v. a. to learn beforehand (rare): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32 fin.: ventos et varium coeli praediscere morem, Virg. G. 1, 51.

prae-dispōsitus, a, um, *Part.* prepared beforehand: nuntii, Liv. 40, 56.

prae-dītus, a, um, *Part.* placed or set over, presiding over: constr. with dat.: deus ei rei praeditus, M. Aur. n Front. Ep. 3, 9: Mercurius nuntius praeditus, Front. de Eloqu. med.: quae praedita populari amori, App. Apol. 3, 412, Oud. ||. endowed or provided with, possessed of: constr. with abl.: legiones pulcris armis praeditas, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 63: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: mundus praeditus animo et sensi-

bns, id. N. D. 1, 8: spe, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3 fin.: singulari inhumanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47: qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 71. [Perh. from an obsolete verb praedo, "to put at the end," do in composition signifying "put:" the meaning of praeditus, "endowed" or "provided with," is secondary: v. Key, Phil. Soc. Trans. 2, 54.]

praedium, ii, n. [praes] orig. any property made a security to the state by a praes; hence land generally: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 40, Müll.: praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 fin.: Liv. 22, 60: Cato in Fest. s. v. quadrantal: Cic. Caecin. 4: tot praedia, tam pulcra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 3, 86: hunc in praedia rustica relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2: Mart. 12, 72: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198: cf. Smith's Ant. 952.

prae-dives, Itis, *adj.* very rich, very plentiful: opp. inops pecuniae, Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: praedivite cornu Auctumnus, Ov. M. 9, 91.

praedivīnātiō, ōnis, *f.* [praedivino] a divining beforehand, presentiment: Plin. 8, 25, 37.

prae-divīno, i. v. a. to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand, forebode: qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 52: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10.

prae-divīnus, a, um, *adj.* presaging, prophetic: Plin. 37, 10, 60: Sol. 27.

praedo, i. v. a. i. q. praedor, to make booty, plunder: in pass.: Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 16.

praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda] one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 5: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: maritimus, a pirate, Nep. Them. 2: perfidus alta petens, abducta virgine praedo, Virg. Aen. 7, 362: neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, i. e. of Pluto, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591. ||. Transf. of drones: Col. 9, 15: of the hawk: Mart. 14, 116: of persons who appropriate the goods of others: Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25: Gai. ib. 9, 4, 13.

prae-dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2. v. a. to teach or inform beforehand (rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sull. J. 94: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77: Prud. Cath. 12, 72.

prae-dōmo, ūi, i. v. a. to tame or subdue beforehand: omnes casus praedomuit meditando, mastered or surmounted beforehand, Sen. Ep. 113.

praedōnīus, a, um, *adj.* [praedo] predatory: more, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25.

praedōnūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a petty robber: Cato in Fest. s. v.

praedopīont, praepontant, Fest. s. v. [praed-opio, as the prim. form of opto; v. Müll. ib. p. 204, a].

praedor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [praeda]. A. Neutr. to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob: spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 fin.: praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: ex agris finitimorum praedari, Just. 23, 1: classis pluribus locis praedata, having made booty, plundered, Tac. Agr. 29: so, bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 39: id. Rud. 5, 2, 29: de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 3, 78: praedari in bonis alienis, ib. 2, 19: ex alterius inscientia praedari, to take advantage of another's ignorance, id. Off. 3, 17 fin.

B. Act. to plunder, pillage, rob: dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: arces Cecropia, Val. Fl. 5, 647: praedari omni modo, Suet. Dom. 12: Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83. 2. Transf. to take or catch: alla dentibus praedantur, alla unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91: ovari-

Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4, 2, 37. II. Fig. to rob, ravish, take (poet.): amores alicujus, to rob one of his mistress, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 59: quae me nuper praedata puella est, has caught me, ib. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55.

praedotlont, v. praedoplont.

prae-dūco, xl, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw, make, or put before or in front: fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27: murum, id. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, to mark out the way by drawn lines, Plin. 33, 4, 21.

praeductal, ālis, n. [praeduco] a pencil for drawing lines: praeductal, παράγραφος, Gloss. Philox.

praeductōrius, a, um, adj. [praeduco] of or for drawing forwards lora, traces, Cato R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, Part. [praeduco].

praedulcē, adv. very sweetly: Tyrrhenae volucres (i. e. Sirenes) nautis praedulce minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

prae-dulcis, e, adj. very sweet, luscious: mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, no. 3: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11. Neutr. plur. absol. praedulcia, ium, over-sweet things, id. 24, 1, 1. II. Fig. very pleasing or delightful: decus, Virg. Aen. 11, 155: praedulcis eloquii suavis, Plin. 11, 17, 18: praedulce illud genus, Quint. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132.

prae-dūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make very hard, harden very much: succus praeduratus, Plin. 23, 7, 71. Apic. 6, 9. II. Fig. to harden, indurate: Prud. στέφ. 5, 177.

prae-dūrus, a, um, adj. very hard: faba praedura, Plin. 18, 12, 30: radices, id. 26, 8, 29: caput, id. 9, 29, 46: corium, Tac. H. 1, 79: dens, Mart. 13, 66 (ul. perjuris). 2. Transf. very strong: homo praedurus viribus, Virg. Aen. 10, 748: corpora, id. G. 2, 531.

II. Fig. hard, difficult, harsh, etc.: aetas, opp. tenera aetas, Col. 6, 2, 1: labor, Val. Fl. 1, 235: sunt quidam praedurī, i. e. very impudent, Quint. 6, 4, 11: verba, very harsh, id. 1, 6, 26.

prae-ēlīgo, lēgi, 3. v. a. to choose rather, to prefer: Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

prae-ēminētia, ae, f. pre-eminence: Claud. Main. Stat. an. 1 praef.

prae-ēminēdo, 2. v. n. to project forwards, be prominent: Aug. Conf. 6, 9: praecinentes oculi, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12 (ul. eminentes). II. Fig. to surpass, excel: constr. with dat. and acc.: qui Graecis praecinet, Sen. Contr. 1, 4 fin.: genitis, Aus. Caes. n. 15: Cassius ceteros praecinebat peritia legum, Tac. A. 12, 12.

prae-emptor, ōris, m. one who purchases before others, a pre-emptor: προαγοραστής, praemptor, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prae-ēo, Ivi and Ii, Itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to go before, lead the way, precede: with dat. or absol.: ut consulis lictores praerent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: domino praerire, Stat. Th. 6, 519: Laevinus Romam praevit, Liv. 26, 27 fin.: praetor dictus, qui praerit jure et exercitu, Varr. L. 5, 14, § 80: praeeunte curia, Virg. Aen. 5, 186: Ov. F. 1, 81. Fig.: natura praeeunte, Cic. Fin. 5, 21. 2. Esp. to recite, read, sing, or play before one: ut vobis voce praerent, quid judicaretis, id. Mil. 2: si legentibus singulis praerire semper ipsi velint, wish to read before, Quint. 2, 5, 3: praeeunte aliqua jucunda voce, id. 1, 10, 16: tibiam C. Graccho cum populo agenti praesisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell. 1, 11.

3. to order, dictate (rare): omnia, uti decemviri praerent, facta, Liv. 43, 13 fin.: si de omni quoque officio judicis praerit tibi me vis, Gell. 14, 2. B. Act. to precede any one: per avia ac derupta praebat eum, Tac. A. 6, 21: Fig.: acto raptim agmine, ut famam sui praerit, to outstrip, ib. 15, 4. 2. Esp. to precede one in reciting a formula,

i. e. to repeat first, to dictate: constr. with acc. of thing and dat. of pers.; less freq. with vertis, or absol.: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praerire, to dictate the formula of consecration, Liv. 9, 46: praeeuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, id. 31, 17: sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 36: obsecrationem, Suet. Claud. 22: quum scriba ex publicis tabulis sollemne ei praecationis carmen praerit, Val. Max. 4, 1, no. 10: praei verbis quid vis, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 48. Absol.: praevimus commilitonibus, jurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 60: de scripto praerire, to read before, Plin. 28, 2, 3: ades, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praecatis, Auct. or. pro dom. 52, 133.

prae-ēsus, a, um, Part. eaten before: Not. Tir. p. 166.

prae-exercitamentum, i, n. a previous or preparatory exercise: as a transl. of the Gr. προγυμνάσματα: Prisc. p. 1329 P.

prae-facilis, e, adj. very easy: Not. Tir. p. 51.

praefactus, a, um, v. praefectus.

prae-famen, Inis, n. [praefor] a preface: Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

praefatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a saying beforehand; and meton. that which is said or repeated beforehand, a form of words, formula: praefatio donationis, Cic. Verr. 3, 80 fin.: sacrorum, Liv. 45, 5: ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: triumphi, Plin. 7, 26, 27. II. a preface, introduction, prologue: vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, saying, by your leave, Plin. H. N. praef. § 13: nunquam tristiore sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronuntiavit, Suet. Dom. 11: jucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), appellation, title, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: nulla praefatione facta judici rem exponere, without preface, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1. Of prefaces to books: praefationem dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: Quint. 8, 3, 31: Mart. 3, 18.

praefatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [praefatio] a short preface: Hier. Ep. 64, no. 8.

praefatus, a, um, Part. [praefor].

II. Subst. praefatum, i, n. for praefatio, a preface: Symm. Ep. 6, 3.

praefatus, ūs, m. [id.] a saying beforehand, prediction: Symm. Ep. 10, 22.

praefectianus, a, um, adj. [praefectus] pertaining to the praetorian prefect: apparitor, Amm. 17, 3 fin. Also, absol. praefectianus, i, m.: Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2.

praefectio, ōnis, f. [praeficio] a setting before: a praefectio praefata dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 70.

praefectōrius, a, um, adj. [praefectus] pertaining to a prefect: vir, an ex-prefect, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1. Also, absol. praefectorius, ii, m.: Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praefectura, ae, f. [id.] the office of a president or overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 fin.: in praefectura tua, Pl. Casin. 1, 11: morum, the superintendence of the public morals (the duty of the censor), Suet. Caes. 76: nunc ibo ad praefecturam, I'll enter on my government, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 7: equitum Gallorum, the command of the cavalry, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: alarum, Suet. Aug. 38: urbis, Plin. 7, 14, 12: Suet. Aug. 37: id. Tib. 42: Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1 (al. Urbi): praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9 fin.

II. Esp. the government of a country or town in the provinces (which was conferred by the proconsuls and praetors), a prefectship, prefecture: praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: praefecturam petivit: negavi me ullam negotiantem dare, ib. 5, 21: Nep. Att. 6. (ii) the administration of an entire province: aliquem ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. Aug. 66: id. Ner. 47. 2. Meton. an Italian city

governed by a Roman praefectus, a prefecture (v. Smith's Ant. 318, 319): Cic. Sest. 14: earum regionum praefecturae, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vell. 2, Liv. 26, 16. (ii) the territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government: Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant. Plin. 5, 9, 9: proximae praefecturae Tac. A. 11, 8. 3. the land allotted to a colony: Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 21: Front. de Limit. p. 43 lb.

prae-fectus (praefactus), a, um, Part. [factus] done beforehand: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 fin.

praefectus, a, um, Part. [praeficio].

II. Subst. an overseer, director, president, chief, commander, prefect: gymnasii praefectus, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 22: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 fin.: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46: praefectus morum, Nep. Hamilc. 3: nec vero mulieribus praefectus praepouatur, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, id. Red. in Sen. 6: praefectus aeraril or aerario, a treasurer, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: annonae, a superintendent of grain or of the markets, Tac. A. 11, 31: castrorum or castris, an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith, a quarter-master, Vell. 2, 119: Tac. A. 14, 37: cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10: classis, an admiral, Cic. Verr. 5, 34: Liv. 26, 48: also, a captain of a ship, Tac. H. 3, 12: Veg. Mil. 4, 32: formerly called praefectus navium, Liv. 36, 44: Flor. 2, 5: fabrum, in the army, a superintendent of the military engines, chief engineer, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: Nep. Att. 12: Vell. 2, 76: in the free towns and colonies, a superintendent of public works, Inscr. Orell. no. 516: equitum, a commander of the cavalry, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: and absol. praefectus, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Cic. Fam. 3, 8: legionis, in the time of the emperors, had the command of the legion in the absence of the tribunes, Tac. H. 1, 82: Veg. Mil. 2, 9: praefectus regis or regius, a commander-in-chief, generalissimo, Nep. Alcib. 5: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, a commander of the imperial body-guard, praetorian prefect, Tac. A. 1, 24: id. H. 1, 13: Dig. 1, 11: praefectus urbi or urbis, governor of the city of Rome, during the consul's absence (under the emperors it became a perpetual office): Varr. in Gell. 14, 7: Tac. A. 6, 10: Suet. Aug. 33: vigilum or vigilibus, a captain of the watch, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: Aegypti, the governor of the province of Egypt, Suet. Vesp. 6: Ulp. Dig. 1, 17: Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2 fin.: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

prae-fecundus, a, um, adj. very fruitful: Plin. 16, 17, 51.

praefericulum, i, n. [praefero] a broad brazen dish used at sacrifices: Paul. ex Fest. s. n.

prae-fēro, tūli, lātum, irreg. v. a. to bear before, to carry in front: dextra ardentem faciem praeferebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: alicui faciem ad libidinem, id. Cat. 1, 6: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: Ov. F. 2, 336. 2. Esp. to bear along in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. 3, 29: Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: statuam Circensi pompa, id. Tit. 2. 3. In perf. part borne past; hence, riding by, hurrying past: praelatus equo, Tac. A. 6, 35: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. 2, 14 fin.: praeter castra sua fuga praelati, id. 7, 24. Also with acc.: castra sua praelati, hurrying past the camp, id. 5, 26.

II. Fig. to carry before, to place or set before, to offer, present: clarissimum lumen praetulisti menti meae, Cic. Sull. 14: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, offers or exhibits his life as an example of his laws, id. Rep. 3, 34: opem, to furnish aid, Stat. Th.

6, 476: causam, excusationem, to offer as a cause, as an excuse, Sisenn. in Non. 53, 17. 2. to place or esteem before, to prefer: quem cui nostrum non sacpe praetulit? Cic. Att. 9, 13 fin.: se alicui, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342: pecuniam amicitiae, id. Am. 17, 63: jus maiestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patrioque amori, id. Flin. 1, 7, 23: vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id. Manil. 24 fin.: Brutus cui libet ducum praefendus, Vell. 2, 69. With inf. to choose rather, prefer: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: ut multi praetulerint carere penatibus, Col. 1, 3. 3. to take beforehand, to anticipate (rare): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5: praelato die, Form. prael. ap. Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1. 4. to show, display, discover, reveal, betray, etc.: quum praefereamus sensus aperte, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: avaritiam praefers, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: amorem, Ov. H. 17, 36: fons Calirrhoei aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praefers, Plin. 5, 16, 15: aures in equis animi indicia praefereunt, id. 11, 37, 50: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lascivia uti, Tac. A. 13, 45. **prae-ferox**, ōcis, adj. very fierce, bold, violent, impetuous, insolent: praeferoce legatos, Liv. 5, 36: Tac. A. 4, 60: praeferoce ingenio, id. H. 4, 32: multiplici successu praeferoce, Suet. Caes. 35.

prae-ferratus, a, um, adj. tipped or shod with iron: modius, Cato R. R. 11: pilum, pointed with iron, Plin. 18, 10, 23. Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. chained, fettered, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

prae-fertilis, e, adj. very fruitful or fertile: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1025.

prae-fervidus, a, um, adj. very hot, torrid: regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64. II. Fig.: ira, burning, Liv. 9, 18.

prae-festinātim, adv. very hurriedly or hastily: praefestinatum et cupide, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 29.

prae-festino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to hasten before the time, to hasten too much: praefestinare praeloqui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 31: ne deficere praefestinent, Liv. 23, 14 fin.: praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 3. II. to hasten past: sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

prae-fica, ae, f. [prae-ficio] a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 70: Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 14. In apposition: tanquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7.

prae-ficio, fēci, sectum, 3. v. a. [facio] lit. to make or put at the head of; hence, to set over, to place in authority over, appoint to the command of: te cum securi caudicall praeficio provinciae, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 25: aliquem curatorem, qui statuis faciundis praesit, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: certum magistratum alicui procuratori, id. Leg. 2, 26 fin.: imperatorem bello, id. Manil. 16 fin.: legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: munitiōni legatum praefecit, id. 1, 10: pontifices sacris, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistolis, Tac. A. 6, 8: aliquem provinciae, id. 13, 46: aliquem classi, Nep. Milt. 4: Juno sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. H. 12, 87. Absol.: in eo exercitu fratrem praefecerat, had given him a command, Cic. Sest. 18 fin.

II. Fig.: nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possumus, id. Div. 2, 4 fin.

prae-fidens, entis, Part. trusting too much, over-confident (rare): homines tibi praefidentes, Cic. Off. 1, 26.

praefidentius, comp. adv. too confidently: Aug. Ep. 55.

prae-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to fix or fasten before, to set up in front, to fix on the end or extremity: ripa erat acutis solum praefixa munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: arma puppibus praefigere, Virg. Aen. 10, 80: vexillum in biremis puppe, Suet. Cal. 15: rostrum lupi vil-

larum portis, Plin. 28, 10, 44: caput hastae, Suet. Caes. 85. Poet.: nigrum vitlo praefigere theta (Θ i. e. θάvaros, in the Athenian judicial proceedings answering to o (condemno) in those of the Romans), i. e. to condemn, Pers. 4, 13. 2. to tip, head, point with, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: jacula praefixa ferro, tipped with iron, Liv. 26, 4: ferro praefixum robur acuto, Virg. Aen. 10, 479: ora capistris, to muzzle, id. G. 3, 399. II. Transf. to close, block up: prospectus omnes, to wall up, build up, Plin. 19, 4, 19, no. 3: fenestras praefixae, Gal. Dig. 8, 2, 5.

2. to pierce, transfix: latus praefixa veru, Tib. 1, 7, 55. 3. to enchant, bewitch: Ps. Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

praefiguratio, ōnis, f. [praefiguro] a prefiguration: Aug. Civ. D. 16, 2.

prae-figuro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to prefigure: Lact. 6, 20.

prae-finio, i, vi and ii, Itum, 4. v. a. to determine, fix, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe: praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8: aliquid restricte, id. Leg. 2, 18: praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons. 15: ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14 fin.: dies certus praefinitus, Gell. 1, 25 fin.: sumptum funerum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27. Absol.: nec res praefinit ipsa, limit, set bounds, Lucr. 1, 619.

praefinitio, ōnis, f. [praefinio] a determining or fixing beforehand, prescription: Julian. Dig. 36, 2, 19: Marcell. ib. 20.

praefinito, adv. in the prescribed manner: praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

praefiscinē and **praefiscinī**, adv. [fascinum; cf. Non. 153, 12] meaning no evil, without offence: pol tu ad laudem addito praefiscinī, ne puella fascinetur, Titin. in Charis. p. 210: praefiscine (al. -cini) hoc nunc dixerim, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 84.

praefixus, a, um, Part. [praefigo].

praefletus, a, um, v. perfletus.

prae-flōreo, 2. v. n. to flower or blossom before the time: Plin. 16, 29, 51.

praefloro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [flos] lit. to deprive of its blossoms beforehand; only Fig. to diminish, tarnish (rare): gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv. 37, 58 fin.: decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58: gaudii fructum, Gell. 14, 1 fin.: vidua ab alio praeflorata, App. Apol. p. 332.

prae-flūo, 3. v. n. and a. to flow by or past (rare): I. Neutr.: infima valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45 fin.

II. Act.: Aufidus, qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26: Aquileiam, Plin. 3, 18, 22: castra, Tac. A. 15, 15.

praefluus, a, um, adj. [praefluo] flowing past: amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20.

praefocābilis, e, adj. [praefoco] that has the power of choking, suffocating: spiratio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

praefocatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a choking, suffocation: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

praefoco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [faux] to choke, strangle, suffocate: animae viam, Ov. Ib. 560: messis praefocata, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 115: ex abundantia praefocari, Macr. S. Scip. 1, 12.

prae-fodio, fodi, 3. v. a. to dig before or in front of: portas, Virg. Aen. 11, 473. II. to dig or bury beforehand: scrobes, to make pits beforehand, Plin. 17, 11, 16: aurum, Ov. M. 13, 60.

praefocundus, a, um, v. praefecundus.

prae-fōmento, i. v. a. to warm or foment beforehand: vulnera aqua gelida, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 med.

prae-for, fatus (old imperat. praefato, Cato R. R. 134, 1: praefamino, ib. 141, 2) i. v. n. and a. dep. to say or utter beforehand, to premise, preface: quae de deorum natura praefati sumus, Cic. Tim. 10 fin.: sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just. 11, 5: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lol-

lia, honos praefandus est, we do not preface it by saying, With permission, with respect be it spoken, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: cf. Plin. 7, 51, 52: in praefanda incidere, i. e. foul expressions, Quint. 8, 3, 45: veniam, to ask leave before speaking, App. M. 1 init.: Aristoteles, quem in his magna secuturus ex parte praefandum reor, to mention or name beforehand as an authority, Plin. 8, 16, 17.

2. Esp. to utter a preliminary prayer: majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis Quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset, praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv. 5, 41: priusquam hasce fruges condantur ture, vino, Jano, Jovi, Junoni praefato, offering wine and incense, say a prayer to Janus, etc., Cato R. R. 134, 1: with acc.: divos, Virg. Aen. 11, 301.

3. Part. perf. in pass. signif. mentioned or stated before: condemnatus ex praefatis causis, Mart. Dig. 20, 4, 12: sic etiam nostro praefatus habere libro, named at the beginning, Aus. praef. 2 fin.: sine honoribus praefatis appellare aliquid, without saying, by your leave, Arn. 5, 176: vir praefata reverentia nominandus, Vopisc. Aur. 1. II. to foretell, predict, prophesy: Cat. 64, 383: Liv. 22, 1.

praeformator, ōris, m. [praeformo] that forms or arranges beforehand: Tert. Praescript. 30.

prae-formido, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to fear beforehand: Quint. 4, 5, 5 (al. perform., al. reform.): Sil. 3, 608 (al. perform.).

prae-formo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to form or fashion beforehand, to instruct beforehand, to prepare, etc.: his praeformat dictis, Sil. 7, 385: velut praeformata materia, Quint. 2, 6, 5: praeformatae infantibus literae, traced beforehand, id. 5, 14, 31.

prae-fortis, e, adj. very strong or brave: Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 med.

prae-fōtus, a, um, Part. warmed or fomented beforehand: partes aqua marina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2.

praefractē, adv. inflexibly, resolutely, obstinately: acrarium defendere, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88. Comp.: Val. Max. 9, 7 fin.

praefractus, a, um, Part. [praefringo]. II. Adj.: In rhetoric: broken, abrupt: Theodorus (al. Thucydides) praefractor, Cic. Or. 13. 2. Of character: stern, harsh, inflexible: Aristot. Chius praefractus, ferreus, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 155, 14: praefractor atque abscissior iustitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 fin.: praefractus perseverantiae exemplum, sterner, firmer, id. 3, 8, 3 extr.

prae-frigidus, a, um, adj. very cold: praefrigidus Auster, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 35: aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida, Cels. 2, 30: unda, Just. 11, 8: situs, Plin. 17, 20, 34.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. v. a. [frango] to break off before or at the end, to break to pieces, shiver: ne caulis praefringatur, Cato R. R. 33: hastas, Liv. 8, 10: primam aciem telo, to break off the point of the missile, Just. 6, 8: praefracto rostro (trifremis), Caes. B. C. 2, 6: praefracta ligna, Lucr. 1, 891.

prae-fugio, fūgi, 3. v. n. to flee before: Tert. Anim. 33 med.

prae-fulcio, si, tum, 4. v. a. to prop up, support: mollire praefultum torum, Prud. cith. 5, 335. Fig.: primum illud praefulci atque praemunī, quae, ut simus annui, secure, Cic. Att. 5, 13: servitus, ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque miseris praefulci, am propped up, i. e. surrounded, hedged in by, Pl. Ps. 3, 1, 6. II. to place under as a prop or stay: Fig.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, use me as a prop, id. Pers. 1, 1, 12.

prae-fulgēo, si, 2. v. n. to beam or shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter: nitor amara gdi collo praefulget tuo (se. pavonis), Phaedr. 3, 18, 7: equus praefulgens unguibus aureis, Virg. Aen. 8, 553. II. Fig.: ne splendore praefulgeant, glitter too much, Avot. Her. 3

19: *militarium (rerum) praefergent nomina*, Vell. 1, 14: *praefergebant Casius atque Brutus*, Tac. A. 3, 76: *enituit et praeferuit decori et honesti dignitas*, Gell. 12, 5 *med.*
prae-fulgidus, a, um, *adj.* *very bright*: Juven. in Matth. 3, 330, 18.
prae-fulguro, i. v. n. and a. *to flash forth* (poet.): J. Neutr.: *latus praeferulgorat ense*, Stat. Th. 7, 502.
 II. Act.: *strictoque vias praeferulgorat ense, fills with flashes of light, illuminates*, Val. Fl. 3, 119.
praeferultus, a, um, *Part.* [praeferulcio].
prae-fundo, fudi, 3. v. a. *to add besides*: Simplic. p. 87.
praeferurnum, ii, n. [furnus] *the mouth of a furnace or kiln*: Cato R. R. 38: Vitruv. 5, 10.
prae-furo, 3. v. n. *to rage violently* (poet.): Stat. Th. 2, 420.
prae-fuscus, a, um, *adj.* *very swarthy or black*: Manil. 4, 721 *dub.*
prae-gelidus, a, um, *adj.* *very cold*: in locis praefergelidis, Liv. 21, 54: hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24: rivi, Sil. 4, 226.
prae-generatus, a, um, *Part.* *generated before*: Pros. Aquit. Epit. haeres. Nestor. et Pelag. *init.*
prae-germino, i. v. a. *to bud forth early*: praeferlorent talia et praefergerminant, Plin. 16, 29, 51.
prae-gero, gestum, 3. v. a. *to bear or carry before*: speculum, App. M. 4, p. 157.
prae-gestio, 4. v. n. *to desire greatly, to delight* (rare): videre, Cic. Coel. 28: ludere, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9.
prae-gestus, a, um, *Part.* [praefero] *done before*. II. Subst.: praefergesta, orum, n. plu. *things done before, former things*: oblivio praefergestorum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, n. 150.
prae-gigno, 3. v. a. *to bring forth, to generate*: morem praefergigni, i. e. oriri, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 77 (*al. progigni*).
prae-glōriōsissimus, a, um, *Sup.* *adj.* *very famous, very glorious*: Inscr. praefergnans, antis (praefergnas, ātis, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 95: ib. 4, 3, 37: Macr. S. 3, 11 *fin.* etc.), *adj.* [contr. from praefergignens] *with child, pregnant, big with young*: gravida est, quae jam gravatur conceptu: praefergnans velut occupata in generando quod conceperit, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gravida: uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40: soror, id. Att. 1, 10: facere aliquam praefergnantem, Juv. 6, 405: sus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: equa, Plin. 10, 63, 83: perdices, ib. 33. II. Transf. of plants: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24: oculi arborum, ib. 21, 35, n. 2. Of stones, etc.: est autem lapis iste praefergnans, intus, cum quatuor, alio, velut in utero, sonante, id. 10, 3, 4: paeantides gemmae, id. 37, 10, 66: nitrariae, id. 31, 10, 46, n. 3. 2. In gen. *full of, swollen with*: praefergnans succo herba, id. 24, 15, 80: ostrea multo lacte, id. 32, 6, 21: veneno vipera, id. 11, 37, 62: cucurbita, Col. 10, 379: stamine fusus, Juv. 2, 55. Comically: *hard, smart*: plagae, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 10.
praefergnas, ātis, v. praefergnans, *ad init.*
praefergnatio, ōnis, f. [praefergnas] *a getting with child or with young, an impregnating; a being with young, pregnancy*: App. M. 1, p. 106. Of animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 1. Of plants: ib. 1, 44. II. Fig.: App. Trismeg. *fin.*
praefergnatus, ūs, m. [id.] *pregnancy*: Juven. adv. Tert. 9.
praefergnāviter, *adv.* *very diligently*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 39 *dub.* (*al. prognaviter, al. prognariter*).
praefergnax, ācis, *adj.* [praefergnas] *often pregnant*: Fulgent. Myth. 2, 3.
praefergracilis, e, *adj.* *very slender, or lank*: proceritas, Tac. A. 4, 57.
praefergrado, i. v. a. [gradus] *to go before, precede*: Pac. in Non. 65, 3.
praefergrandis, e, *adj.* *very large, huge, colossal*: praefergrandi gradu, Pac. in Fest. s. v. torvitas: arbores, Plin. 13, 25, 49: aures, id. 4, 13, 27: domus, id. 3, 16, 20: fel, id. 11, 37, 74: locusta, Suet. Tib. 60. II. Fig. *very great,*

powerful: praefergrandis senex, i. e. the great Aristophanes, Pers. 1, 124.
praefergravidus, a, um, *adj.* *very heavy* (poet.): moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.
praefergravis, e, *adj.* *very heavy*: praefergrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98: caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32: unda, Mart. 4, 18, 4: perdix feta praefergravem aut delumbem esse simulans, heavy, clumsy, Plin. 10, 33; 51: cibo vinoque praefergraves, Tac. H. 2, 21. II. Fig. *very heavy, oppressive, burthensome*: praefergraves pavonum greges, i. e. *very expensive*, Varr. in Non. 440, 14 (*al. graves*): servitium, Plin. 7, 8, 6. Of persons, *very wearisome, distasteful*: delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71: vir principi praefergravis, ib. 11, 19.
praefergravo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to press heavily on, to oppress, encumber*: praefergravata telis scuta, Liv. 7, 23: caper praefergravantibus auribus, drooping, Col. 7, 6. 2. Transf. *to exceed in weight, preponderate*: ne praefergravel fructus parte aliqua, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 15. II. Fig. *to weigh down, depress, encumber*: exonerare praefergravante turba regnum cupiens, Liv. 5, 34: qui praefergravat artes infra se positas, keeps down, prevents from rising, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13. 2. *to preponderate, have the advantage*: cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praefergravel, Sen. Clem. 1, 24: Suet. Caes. 76.
praefergrador, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. *dep.* [grador] *to go before or in advance, to precede*; constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: gregi praefergreditur, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: praefergredi aliquem pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventus sui, Liv. 28, 1. Absol.: Cic. Phil. 13, 2. 2. *to pass by, go past*; with acc.: castra, Liv. 35, 30: fines, Tac. A. 14, 23. II. Fig. *to surpass, excel*: aliquem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1.
praefergressio, ōnis, f. [praefergredior] *a going before, precedence*: causae, Cic. Fat. 19.
praefergressus, a, um, *Part.* [praefergredior].
praefergressus, ūs, m. [id.] *a going in advance, anticipation*: anteverio et praefergressus, Amm. 21, 5.
praefergubernans, antis, *Part.* *steering or guiding forwards*: Sid. Ep. 5, 13.
praefergustator, ōris, m. [praefergusto] *one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at table, a taster, cup-bearer*: Suet. Claud. 44. II. Fig.: praefergustator libidinum tuarum, Auct. or. pro dom. 10: in omnibus nuptiis praefergustator, Lact. Mort. pers. 38.
praefergusto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to taste beforehand*; in gen. *to take, eat, or drink beforehand*: cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 33: Plin. 21, 3, 9: potum regis, Just. 12, 14: medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 660.
praefergypso, i. v. a. *to cover over with gypsum*: os vasculi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.
praeferhibeo, 2. v. a. [habeo] (for praeferbeo, which is a contraction of it) *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, supply*: vestem, aurum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 49: alicui cibum, ib. 3, 134: alicui operam atque hospitium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 41: verba, to utter, speak, id. Rud. 1, 2, 5.
praeferinfundo, fudi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour into beforehand*: Coel. Aur. Aut. 2, 34.
praeferinnūo, 3. v. a. *to indicate beforehand*: Varr. in Non. 91, 4 *dub.* (*al. pertimuerint*).
praeferiācio, ūi, 2. v. n. *to lie before, be situated in front of*; constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: vastum mare praeferiacens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24: campus qui castra praeferiacet, Tac. A. 12, 36: praeferiacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5.
praeferiācio (praeferiācio, Fest. s. v. pone), jēci, jactum, 3. v. a. *to cast or throw up in front*: moles, Col. 8, 17. II. Fig. *to object, utter reproachfully*: multis in contumeliam Graecorum praeferiactis probris, Dictys Cret. B. Troj. 2, 24.

praeferiactus, a, um, *Part.* [praeferiācio].
 - [to, v. praeferiācio] *ex. Icis, m. who judges beforehand*: praeferjudex, προδικαστής, Gloss. Philox.
praeferiūdicatus, a, um, *Part.* [praeferiūdicō]. II. *Adj.*: *decided beforehand, prejudged*: praeferiūdicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61: res, Cic. Clu. 17: opululo, a *preconceived notion, prejudice*, id. N. D. 1, 5. In Sup.: vir praeferiūdicatissimus, whose talents are already clearly ascertained, Sid. post carm. 22. III. Subst. praeferiūdicatum i, n. *something decided beforehand*: Liv. 26, 2. 2. *a previous opinion, prepossession*: postulo, ut ne quid huc praeferiūdicati afferatis, Cic. Clu. 2.
praeferiūdicālis, e, *adj.* *pertaining or according to a preceding judgment: or decision*: multam, Cod. Theod. 11 30, 50. II. *pertaining to a preceding examination*: actiones, Justin. Inst. 4, 6: formulae, Gai. Inst. 4, 44.
praeferiūdicium, ii, n. *a judicial examination, to establish the existence of a fact or facts which might serve as the foundation of future proceedings*: Gaius 4, 44, 94: Dig. 25, 3, 1 (v. Long's Cic. 1, p. 13 and Smith's Ant. 954): praeferiūdiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur: rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur: iudiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus: unde etiam nomen ductum est: aut cum de eadem causa pronuntiatum est, etc., Quint. 5, 2, 1: de quo non praeferiūdicium, sed planē iudicium jam factum putatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4: (praeferiūdicium dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert iudicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur: iudicium autem res, quae causam itemque determinat, Acon.): apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, cum is duobus praeferiūdiis jam damnatus esset, id. Clu. 22: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praeferiūdicium fieret, preceding judgment, precedent, Plin. Ep. 7, 6. II. Transf. in gen. *any precedent, example, indication of the future*: Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praeferiūdicio demotus Italia excessit, by the example of your conduct (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B. C. 2, 32: Africi belli praeferiūdicia sequimini, ib. *fin.*: statim quaestor ejus in praeferiūdicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, as an example of what was to happen to himself, Suet. Caes. 23: victoria hujus vel illius pro praeferiūdicio accipitur, Tac. G. 10. 2. *a damage, disadvantage, prejudice*: praeferiūdicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35: absque praeferiūdicio, Gell. 2, 2: neque alimentorum causa veritati facit praeferiūdicium, does no harm, Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 10: sine ullo litis praeferiūdicio, Tryph. ib. 26, 2, 27. 3. *a decision made beforehand or before the proper time*: Liv. 3, 40.
praeferiūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. In law: *to judge, pass sentence, or decide beforehand, to prejudge*: Cic. Verr. 3, 65. II. Transf. in gen.: de iis censoribus praeferiūdicent, let the censors give their preliminary judgment, id. Leg. 3, 20. 2. *to be injurious, to harm*: with dat.: res inter alios judicatae aliis non praeferiūdicant, Marc. Dig. 42, 1, 63.
praeferiūratio, ōnis, f. *the reciting of an oath previously to others*: Fest. s. v.
praeferiūvo, jūvi, i. v. a. *to aid beforehand*: affectam ejus fidem praeferiūvisse, Tac. H. 3, 65.
praeferiūlabor, psus, 3. v. n. and a. *dep.* *to glide, flow, swim before, along, by or past*: insula, in quam Germani nando praeferiūlabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: piscis praeferiūlabitur ante, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43: amnis, Lucan. 9, 355. With acc.: rotis flumina, to drive along, Virg. G. 3, 180. II. Fig. *to glide past, to hasten by*; with acc.: ira eruditae mentes praeferiūlabitur, Petr. 99: praeferiūlabens tempus, Col. 11, 1.
praeferiūlambo, 3. v. a. *to lick or taste beforehand*: (mus) praeferiūlabens omnia.

quod avert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 109. II. Transf. to wash or touch lightly: arenas, of a river, Prud. Hamart. 357.

prælapsus, a, um, Part. [prælabor].

præ-largus, a, um, adj. very copious or abundant (poet.): pulmo animæ prælargus, Pers. 1, 14: dapes, Juven. 3, 754.

præ-lassatus, a, um, Part. wearied beforehand: Front. Strateg. 2, 5.

præ-latio, ōnis, f. [præfero] a preferring, a preference: Val. Max. 7, 8, n. 4: alterius, Tert. Apol. 13.

præ-lator, ōris, m. [id.] one who prefers: Tert. Pudic. 2.

præ-latus, a, um, Part. [præfero].

præ-lautus, a, um, adj. very elegant, sumptuous, or luxurious: homines, Suet. Ner. 30: id. Vit. 2.

præ-lavo, 3. v. a. to wash or rinse beforehand: os, App. Apol. p. 278.

præ-laxatus, a, um, Part. unladen or relieved beforehand: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 27.

præ-lectio, ōnis, f. [prælego] a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection: Quint. 1, 2, 15.

præ-lector, ōris, m. [id.] one who reads and explains to others, a lecturer: Gell. 18, 5.

prælectus, a, um, Part. [prælego].

præ-lēgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bequeath a thing so that it shall be given before the inheritance is divided: eam coronam testamento ei prælegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11: peculia filiis, Scaevol. Dig. 33, 8, 26.

præ-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to read and explain to others to lecture upon: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Virgilium et alios poetas, Suet. Gramm. 16.

II. to pick or choose out, to select: prælectus hircus, App. M. 7, p. 192.

III. to sail past: Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1: Alsia prælegitur tellus, is sailed by, Rut. Itin. 1, 223.

prælibatio, ōnis, f. [prælibo] a tasting or taking beforehand; an offering of the first fruits: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. præmetium, II. Fig. a lessening, diminution: Tert. Anim. 58.

præ-liber, ēra, ērum, adj. very or entirely free: Prud. Apoth. 155.

præ-libo, 1. v. a. to taste beforehand, foretaste (poet.): nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60. II. Fig.: vultus ac pectora Ulysses prælibat visu, examines, inspects, Stat. Ach. 2, 88.

præ-licenter, adv. too freely, too boldly: verba finxit, Gell. 16, 7: disponens, Amm. 16, 5.

præ-ligamen, inis, n. [præligo] something bound on in front or about one, an amulet: Marc. Emp. 8.

præligāneus, e, um, adj. [præ-lēgo] picked beforehand: vinum, a poor kind of wine made of unripe or bad grapes, Cato R. R. 23.

præ-ligo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to bind on before, to bind: arida sarmenta præligantur cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16: cauda pecoris quam arctissime præligata, Plin. 29, 2, 10. II. to bind around, tie about: statuæ coronam candida fascia præligatam imponere, Suet. Caes. 79: pars palmitis præligata, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 13: lnum, quo præligata infra caput vipera pependerit, id. 30, 5, 12.

2. Transf. to bind up: os præligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50: vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin. 28, 6, 17. (ii) to cover, veil: vestibibus capita, Petr. 102. III. Fig. to bind, fetter, charm: o præligatum pectus! bound up, i. e. obdurate, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 28.

præ-lino, lēvi, litum, 3. v. a. to smear or daub in front, to plaster over: cum fucatur atque prælinitur, Gell. 7, 14: villas tectorio, id. 13, 23.

prælitus, a, um, Part. [prælino].

prælium, v. proelium.

præ-loco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to set or place before, to put first or foremost: si pro trochæo paenultimo spondeum prælocaveris, Mart. Cap. 5, 170: consonans, Ter. de syllab. p. 2390.

præloquutio, ōnis, f. [præloquor] a

speaking before: Sen. Excerpt. controv. 3 præf. II. Transf. a preface, preambule: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 2.

præloquutus, a, um, Part. [præloquor]

prælongo, avi, 1. v. a. [prælongus] to lengthen out very much, to make very long: pedum crura, Plin. 11, 2, 1.

præ-longus, a, um, adj. very long. homo, Quint. 6, 3, 67: gladii, Liv. 22, 46: cauda, Plin. 8, 33, 51: hasta, Tac. A. 6, 3: gracillitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9: sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.

præ-lōquor, cūtus (quutus), 3. v. dep. to speak beforehand, to speak before another: occupas præloqui, quæ mea est oratio, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 28. II. to preface, premise: Plin. Ep. 8, 21. III. to foretell, predict: Lact.

præ-lūceo, xi, 2. v. n. to hold or carry a light before, to light: servus prælucens, Suet. Aug. 29: alicui, Stat. S. 1, 2, 89. 2. Of the light itself: præluxere faces, Mart. 12, 42: ne ignis noster præluceat facinori, Phaedr. 4, 11, 9. 3. to shine very much: baculum prælucet, Plin. 32, 10, 51. II. Fig. to shine forth, be bright: amicitia bona spe prælucet in posterum, Cic. Am. 7: consul, avus, lumenque tuæ præluceo vitæ, Aus. Idyll. 4, 95. 2. Esp. to outshine, surpass: nullus sinus Baiis prælucet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.

præ-lūcidus, a, um, adj. shining greatly, very bright: candor circuli prælucidus, Plin. 37, 6, 23.

præ-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. and a. to play beforehand, to prelude, rehearse: Nero Pompeiano præludit, sings beforehand, preludes, Plin. 37, 2, 7. tragoediis, Gell. 19, 11. With acc.: pugnam præludere, to prepare oneself for fighting, Rut. Itin. 1, 257. II. Fig.: aliquid operibus suis præludere, to premise, preface, Stat. S. 1, præf.: ac Mariana quidem rabies intra urbem præluserat, quasi experiretur, had only made a prelude, Flor. 4, 2.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelumbo, 1. v. a. [lumbus] to make hipshot: Nov. in Non. 156, 12.

præ-lūminatus, a, um, Part. illustrated or explained before: Tert. Res. carn. 33.

præ-lūsio, ōnis, f. [præludo] a prelude: prælusio atque præcursorio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13 fin.: Marc. Emp. 20.

præ-lustris, e, adj. [lustrum] very illustrious or magnificent (poet.): prælustria vita, shun worldly grandeur, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 5.

præ-mācero, 1. v. a. to soak or steep beforehand: mala cydonia, Scrib. Comp. 193.

præ-mālédico, xi, 3. v. a. to curse beforehand: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

præ-mando, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to order or command beforehand: ut conquereretur præmandavi, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 fin. II. to order or procure beforehand: puerum aut puellam, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 49.

præ-mando, 3. v. a. to chew beforehand: Fig. to explain clearly: aliquid alicui, Gell. 4, 1.

præmātūrē, adv. too soon, prematurely: præmature vita careo, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 69: cum significandum est coactius quid factum, et festinantius, tum rectius præmature factum id dicitur, quam mature, Gell. 10, 11. Comp.: præmaturus agi, Papin. Dig. 45, 1, 118.

præ-mātūrus, a, um, adj. very early, early: fructus, Col. 11, 3. II. too early, untimely, premature: denuntiatio, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52: hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30: canities, ib. 14, 57.

præ-medicatus, a, um, Part. protected by medicines or charms: Aesonides, Ov. H. 12, 15: antidoto præmedicatus, Tert. Jefun. 12.

præ-meditatio, ōnis, f. a considering beforehand, premeditation: futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14: diuturna, ib. 15.

præ-meditatorium, ii, n. a place for preparation: Tert. Jefun. 6.

præ-mēdior, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to think over or deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate; constr. with inf., a relative clause or absol.: effugere errorem præmeditamur, Lucr. 4, 822: præmeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: præmeditari, quo animo accedam ad urbem, id. Att. 6, 3. Absol.: tentans citharam et præmeditans, prelude, Tac. A. 14, 15. 2. Part. in pass. signif.: previously considered, premeditated: mala præmeditata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: nihil cogitati præmeditatie, Quint. 4, 5, 2.

præ-mercōr, atus, 1. v. dep. to buy before or beforehand: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 25: ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque præmercantur, should forestall the markets, Cassius Hemina ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10.

præmessum, v. præmetium.

præmētium (al. præmessum), ii, n. [metior] the offering of the first fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres: præmetium de spiciis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sacrima.

præ-mētor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. to measure or measure out beforehand: Sol. 40. 2. Part. in pass. signif. (Fig.): præmetata Divum itinera, predestined, Mart. Cap. 8, 273.

præmētūens, entis, Part. [præmetuo]. II. A dj.: fearing beforehand; with gen. obj.: ovis præmetuens doli, Phaedr. 1, 16, 4.

præ-mētūenter, adv. anxiously, solicitously: errorem vitare, Lucr. 4, 825.

præ-mētūo, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to be in fear beforehand: mens, Lucr. 3, 1032: Caesar præmetuens suis, fearing for, anxious about his men, Caes. B. G. 7, 49. II. Act. to fear beforehand: dum præmetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud. in Synm. 2, 681.

præmiātor, ōris, m. [præmior] a robber: Naev. in Non. 150, 23.

præmiātrix, icis, f. [id.] she who rewards: bonorum præmiatrix Adrastia, Amm. 14, 11.

præ-mīco, 1. v. n. to gleam or glitter forth, to glitter very much: lucerna claro lumine præmicans, App. M. 5, p. 167.

præ-migro, 1. v. n. to move away before: ruinis imminentibus musculi præmigrant, Plin. 8, 28, 42.

præmīnēo, v. præminēo.

præ-mīnister, tri, m. a servant, an attendant: deorum flaminum, Macr. S. 3, 8: Tert. Or. 1.

præ-mīnistra, ac, f. a female attendant or minister: lingua mendaciorum et amaritudinum præministra, App. Apol. p. 278.

præ-mīnistro, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to wait or attend upon, to minister to: magistratibus, Gell. 10, 3: alicui, App. M. 5, p. 160. II. Act. to furnish, supply, hand to: Tert. Baptism. 11.

præ-mīnor, 1. v. dep. to threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19: App. M. 8, p. 211.

præmīor, 1. v. dep. [præmior] to stipulate for a reward: constabat, in cognitionibus patris nundinari præmiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7.

præmīōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] rich: præmīosam, pecuniosam, dixit Cato, Fest. s. v.

præmīssus, a, um, Part. [præmitto]. II. Subst. præmissa, orum, n. plu. things sent in advance, the first-fruits = primitiæ: Plin. 12, 1, 2.

præ-mīstus or **præmīxtus**, a, um, Part. mixed beforehand: præmīxta olera, Apic. 4, 5.

præ-mītis, e, adj. very gentle (poet.): asina, Juven. 3, 633.

præ-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. to send forwards or before, to despatch in advance: a portu me præmīsisti domum, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 55: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 39. legatum ad flumen, Sall. J. 50: Considius cum exploratoribus præmittitur, Caes. B. G. 21: odiosas literas, Cic. Att. 10, 8: hunc Acheruntem præmittam prius,

Pl. Castu. 2, 8, 12. 2. Transf. in gen. to set before or in front: ficitis caprificus praemittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21.

II. Fig. to send out in advance: cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissa voce: Hoc age, saying first, Suet. Cal. 58: cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, direct our thoughts to distant objects, Sen. Ep. 5.

praemium, il, n. [prae and emo take (in compos.) cf. demo, sumo], lit.: what one takes first or for oneself; hence profit derived from booty, booty (poet.): rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib. 1, 2, 25: ferre ad patrios praemia dirales, Prop. 2, 23, 67: spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518. Also, game killed, prey: Prop. 3, 11, 46: Hor. Epod. 2, 36.

II. In gen. profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction: Lucr. 3, 969: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Acad. 2, 1.

2. Esp. reward, recompense: donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: alicui magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadere, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4: praemio afflicere alique, to reward, Quint. 3, 6, 41: praemiis augere, to enrich, Tac. A. 1, 42: praemio inducere, Sall. J. 13: praemium persolvere alicui, to give, Cic. Coel. 29: proponere, to propose, offer, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, to obtain, id. B. G. 1, 43: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditum esse, if he were rewarded, Liv. 24, 45. Ironical punishment: Ov. M. 8, 503. Meton. an act deserving a reward, an exploit: Virg. Aen. 12, 437.

praemoderans,antis, Part. prescribing a measure: in proelia ingredi praemoderante cithara gressibus, Gell. 1, 11.

praemodulatus, a, um, Part. measured out or modulated beforehand: cogitationem gestu, to adapt the thoughts to the gestures, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

praemodum, adv. beyond measure: Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 7, 7 fin.

praemoenio, v. praemunio.

praemolestia, ae, f. trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension: alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30.

praemollior, 4. v. dep. to prepare or make preparations for beforehand: res, Liv. 28, 17.

praemollis, no perf., itum, 4. v. a. to soften beforehand: praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 5. II. Fig. to soften or mollify beforehand: id. 4, 3, 10: iudicium mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

praemollis, e, adj. very soft: ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75: involucrum, id. 11, 37, 69.

praemoneo, ōis, itum, 2. v. a. to forewarn, to advise or admonish beforehand: constr. with subj., de, and acc. of thing: me praemonebat, ut mag-nopere caverem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 8: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22: praemonito filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14: praemoneo, nunquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16: de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Auct. Har. resp. 5: coeli varietatem praemoniter, Col. 11, 2: ut futuri principes praemonerentur, qua via possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. II. Esp. to foretell, predict: futura, Just. 43, 1: ventos et imbres, Plin. 18, 35, 79. With acc. and inf.: et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. H. 17, 239.

praemonitio, ōis, f. [praemoneo] a forewarning, premonition: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemonitor, ōis, m. [id.] a fore-warner, premonitor: App. de Deo Socrat. p. 51.

praemonitorius, a, um, adj. that gives previous warning, premonitory: edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

praemonitus, a, um, Part. [prae-

moneo]. II. Subst.: praemonitum, i, n. a forewarning: praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2.

praemonitus, ōis, m. [id.] a forewarning, premonition (poet.): Deum, Ov. M. 15, 800.

praemonstratio, ōis, f. [praemonstro] a showing or indicating beforehand: Lactant. 7, 14, 12.

praemonstrator, ōis, m. [id.] one who shows or points out beforehand, a guide, director (poet.): monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

praemonstro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct: praemonstra docie, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 68: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 92: te praemonstrante, under thy guidance, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemonstro tibi, ut te aliorum miserescat, I caution you, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 61.

II. Esp. to predict, presage, prognosticate: magnum aliquid populo R. praemonstrare et praecinnere, Auct. Har. resp. 10: ventos, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficiaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43.

praemordio, morsu and mordi, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite off the tip or end: linguam, Lucan. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5. II. Transf. to bite or nip off, pilfer: aliquid ex aliqua re, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordicus, a, um, adj. [praemordeo] bitten off at the end: olera praemordica, of which only the tops are eaten (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

praemortior, tuus, 3. v. dep. to die early, prematurely or before: aut ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov. H. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gramin. 3.

II. Fig. to decay: praemortitur visus, auditus, fails, Plin. 7, 50, 51.

praemorsus, a, um, Part. [praemordeo].

praemortuus, a, um, Part. [praemortior]. II. Adj.: deul: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65. Fig.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72.

praemotus, a, um, Part. [praemoveo].

praemoveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. to move beforehand, to stir greatly: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

praemundatus, a, um, Part. cleansed beforehand: praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

praemunio (also praemoenio, Gell. 13, 27) iui, itum, 4. v. a. to fortify or defend in front: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: Isthmum, ib. 55.

II. Fig. to fortify, protect, secure: metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, to securing himself, Suet. Cal. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratia, Vell. 2, 6: genus dicendi praemunium, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9.

2. to place before for defence or strengthening: quae praemuniantur omnia reliquo sermoni, are premised to obviate objections, Cic. Leg. 1, 12: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri intelligebam, adduced in defence, id. Coel. 8: primum illud praefulci et praemuni, quaeso, ut sinus annui, secure beforehand, id. Att. 5, 13.

praemunitio, ōis, f. [praemunio] a fortifying or strengthening beforehand: Fig. of an orator, a preparation, premonition: Cic. de Or. 3, 53: orationis, ib. 2, 75: Quint. 9, 2, 17.

praenarro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to tell or relate beforehand: rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.

praenato, 1. v. n. to swim before or in front: praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88. II. to swim or flow by: domos amnis praenatat, Virg. Aen. 6, 705.

praenavigatio, ōis, f. [praenavigo] a sailing by or past: praenavigatio lantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36.

praenavigo, avi, 1. v. a. to sail by or past: Plin. 6, 23, 26. With acc.: praenavigans litus, Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt, Plin. 6, 28,

32. II. Fig. to sail past, to hurry past: praenavigamus vitam, Sen. Ep. 7.

praenexus, a, um, Part. tied or bound up in front: praenexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1.

praenimis, adv. too much: praenimis plebeium, Gell. 19, 10.

praenitō, ūi, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter forth: vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 162: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6: juvenis veste nivea praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 261. With dat.: to outshine: unius facies praenitet omnibus, outshines them all, Sen. Med. 93.

II. Fig.: gentes, quarum titulis forum Augusti praenitet, Vell. 2, 39: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, ib. 35: cur tibi junior praeniteat, appear more attractive, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 4.

praenobilis, e, adj. very famous or celebrated: praenobilis potio, App. M. 10, p. 251. Comp.: praenobilior, id. Flor. p. 16.

praenomen, inis, n. the name which stood before the gentile name and distinguished the individual; the first name, praenomen: Quintilius cum filio, cui Mario praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistolam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32.

II. Transf. in gen. an appellation or title placed before a person's name: praenomen Imperatoris, Suet. Caes. 76: id. Tib. 26.

praenominio, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [praenomen] to give one the praenomen or title of, to name (rare): Numerios praenominabant, Varr. in Non. 352, 29.

praenosco, 3. v. a. to learn or become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow: nos praenoscamus, Pl. Asin. 1, 46: futura praenosceret, Cic. Div. 1, 38: Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum coeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490.

praenotio, ōis, f. [praenosco] a previous notion, preconception, a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, innate idea, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44.

praenoto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark or note before or in front: profert quosdam libros literis ignorabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 268: aureos anulo, to seal, ib. 10, p. 243.

2. to entitle: ut de Deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. D. 8, 14: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, id. Retract. 2, 14.

II. to note or designate beforehand, to predict: prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotarunt, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

III. to note down, write down: fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183.

praenubilis, a, um, adj. very cloudy, very dark or gloomy (poet.): densa praenubilis arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, n. an implement for combing flax, a hatchel: Gloss. Philox.

II. Transf. an instrument of torture, a rack: Tert. Apol. 5.

praenuncio, etc. v. praenuntio, etc. praenuncupo, 1. v. a. to name beforehand: Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

praenuntiatio or -nunciatio, ōis, f. [praenuntio] a prediction: Tert. Anim. 46.

praenuntiativus, a, um, adj. that announces beforehand, forewarning: ignes, Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praenuntiator, ōis, m. [id.] one who announces beforehand, a foreteller: Aug. Conf. 9, 5.

praenuntiatix, icis, f. [id.] she that foretells or predicts: Prud. stroph. 2, 29.

praenuntio (praenunc.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to announce or publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict: constr. with acc., de, or acc. and inf.: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 6: de adventu alicujus, Nep. Eum. 9: abi, praenuntia, hanc venturam, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 12. Of things: Juglans, frangi se, praenuntiat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81.

prae-nuntiūs (praenunciūs), a, um, *adj.* that foretells or forebodes. Subst. a foreteller, harbinger: Zephyrus Veneris praenuntiūs, Lucr. 5, 736: lucis praenuntiūs ales, i. e. the cock, Ov. F. 2, 767: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntiāe, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: inquisitio candidati, praenuntiā repulsae, id. Mur. 21. 2. praenuntium, i, n. an indication, token, omen: futuri eventus alicujus id praenuntium est, Plin. 2, 84, 86: istarum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuntia, Sen. Ira 3, 10.

prae-obtūrans, antis, Part. stop-ping up in front: Vitr. 10, 12.

prae-occīdo, 3. v. n. to go down or set before; of constellations: with dat.: Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 3.

prae-occūpātio, ōnis, f. [praeeccūpo] a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: locorum praeeccūpātio, Nep. Eum. 3.

II. In rhetor. an anticipation, prolepsis: Beda de Schem. et Tropis, init.

III. a disease that violently distends the abdomen: quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeeccūpātio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occūpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to seize upon or take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy: hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeeccūpare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7: Macedonia, id. Eum. 2: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, 3: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Asia, Vell. 2, 69. 2. Fig.: animos timor praeeccūpaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: hilaritas praeeccūpaverat mentes, Petr. 113: quas (partes) praeeccūpavit oratio tua, Cic. Phil. 10, 1: praeeccūpati beneficio animi, Liv. 6, 20.

II. to anticipate, prevent: ne alter alterum praeeccūparet, Nep. Dion. 4. With inf.: legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeeccūpaverunt ferre, hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people, Liv. 4, 30.

prae-ōlēo, 2. v. n. to emit or exhale an odour beforehand: ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praecolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4.

prae-ōpimus, a, um, *adj.* very fat: Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, avi, atum, i. v. a. to choose or wish rather, to prefer: constr. with inf. or subj., and acc. of thing preferred, dat. of that rejected: praeeptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30 fin.: Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43: filiam equitis Romani nuptiis generosarum, Nep. Att. 12: multi praeeptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: perire, Tac. H. 4, 48: ut puerum praeeptares perire, potius quam esset cum illo nupta, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 21.

prae-ordinātus, a, um, Part. ordered beforehand, preordained: causae, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

prae-ōro, i. v. a. to pray before: Not. Tir. p. 106.

prae-ostensus, a, um, Part. fore-shown: Tert. adv. Jud. 4.

prae-palpans, antis, Part. stroking or patting before or in front: Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, 3. v. a. to open or spread before, to spread out, extend: Virg. Cul. 16: vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28.

II. Fig.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr. 1, 145: hiberni praepandens temporis ortus, Cic. Arat. 40.

praeparātiō, ōnis, f. [praeparo] a getting or making ready, a preparing, preparation: priusquam aggrediare adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14: belli, Vell. 1, 12. II. In rhetor. a preparing or predisposing of the auditors: Quint. 7, 10, 12.

praeparāto, *adv.* with preparation: quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo! Quint. 4, 2, 1.

praeparātor, ōris, m. [praeparo] a preparer: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.

praeparātorius, a, um, *adj.* [praeparo] preparatory: Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 7.

praeparātūra, ae, f. [praeparo] a preparing, preparation: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

praeparātus, a, um, Part. [praeparo]. II. *Adj.* prepared, provided with: praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 58: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, ib. 1, 53: bene praeparatum pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 14. Adverbially, in neutr. abl.: ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11.

prae-pārātus, ūs, m. [id.] a preparation: praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vell. 2, 76: rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11.

prae-parcus, a, um, *adj.* very sparing, very niggardly: apes praeparcae, opp. prodigae atque edaces, Plin. 11, 19, 21: animus, id. 22, 24, 51.

prae-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. to get or make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20: locum domestici belli causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: praeparat se pugnae, Plin. 8, 20, 29: exercitum majori operi, Vell. 2, 109: classem, Curt. 3, 5: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16: profectionem, to make preparations for one's departure, Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: praeparare res necessarias ad vitam degendam, to provide, Cic. Off. 1, 4: cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 37, 56: potum cantharidum, id. 29, 4, 30: ova, to cook, dress, Mart. 1, 56. II. Fig.: animos ad sapientiam concipiendam, Cic. fragm. in Non. 12, 23: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72: excusationem, Petr. 139: aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9.

prae-parvus, a, um, *adj.* very small (poet.): Juven. 2, 819.

prae-pētor, 3. v. dep. to suffer very much: Coel. Aur. Ac. 2, 34.

praepēdimentum, i, n. [praepedio] a hinderance, impediment: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 29.

praepēdīo, īvi, īi, itum, 4. v. a. [pes: cf. impedio] to entangle the feet or other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter: praepeditus latera forti ferro, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: praepeditis Numidarum equis, tied to the manger, Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praepediant, let them hamper or embarrass themselves, Liv. 8, 38. II. Meton. in gen. to hinder, obstruct, impede, embarrass: singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 42: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Pl. Casin. 3, 5, 25: si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: praepediri valetudine, to be prevented by illness, Tac. A. 3, 3: praepeditus morbo (al. perditus), Cic. Rab. perd. 7, 21: sese praeda, Liv. 8, 30. Fig.: in consule nostro multae bonaeque artes animi et corporis erant; quas omnes avaritia praepediebat, Sall. J. 28.

prae-pendēo, 2. v. n. to hang before, to hang down in front: ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: Prop. 2, 24, 37.

praepes, ētis, *adj.* [peto] swift of flight, nimble, fleet: praepetibus pennis ausus se credere coelo, Virg. Aen. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. proem. 7: Victoria, Cn. Matius in Gell. 6, 6: cursus, Sen. Hippol. 1061.

2. In gen. winged: tela praepetis Dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov. H. 8, 38.

Subst. a bird: Jovis, i. e. aquila, id. M. 4, 714: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbra, i. e. accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32. (ii) Esp. a prophetic bird, from whose flight something favourable was predicted: praepetis omnia pennae, Virg. Aen. 3, 361, and Serv. in loc. Hence *adj.* lucky, fortunate: Enn. in Gell. 6, 6. 2. Medusaeus, Pegasus, Ov. M. 5, 257.

prae-pēto, 3. v. a. to strive diligently after: Fest. s. v. praepetes.

prae-pignērātus, a, um, Part. pledged, bound: Amm. 29, 2.

prae-pilātus, a, um, Part. [pila] tipped with a ball or button: pila prae-

pilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, darts or javelins with a blunt point like a ball, Liv. 26, 51: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6.

II. Fig.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensam, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

prae-pilo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [pilum] to cast or hurt: utrinque magnis concursus est viribus: praepilabantur missilia, Amm. 16, 12.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj.* very fat: solum, Virg. Aen. 3, 698: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77: ubertas, id. 18, 17, 45. II. Fig.: vox praepinguis, too thick, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

prae-plecto, 3. v. a. to strike before: Not. Tir. p. 107. In part. perf.: praeplexus, ib.

praepollens, entis, Part. [praepolleo]. II. *Adj.* very powerful, very distinguished: gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57: virtute, id. 5, 34. Comp.: vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. C. D. 22, 29.

prae-pollēo, 2. v. n. to exceed or surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable or distinguished: quibus additis praepollebat, he had the superiority, Tac. A. 2, 45: Phoenices mari praepollebant, ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 182.

praeponderātiō, ōnis, f. [praepondero] preponderance: praeponderatio, πομῆ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pondēro, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to be of greater weight, to preponderate: ne portionum aequitate turbata, mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: id. Clem. 1, 2. II. Fig. to be of more weight or influence, to have the preference: honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, 3: exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615. 2. to turn the scale, give a decision: si neutro litis conditio praeponderet, decides neither one way nor the other, Quint. 7, 2, 39: quo praeponderet alea fati, inclines, Lucan. 6, 603. B. Act. to outweigh: qui omnia metiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, to be surpassed, Cic. Off. 3, 4.

prae-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum (old perf. praeposivi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 11. Syncop. part. praepostus, Lucr. 6, 998), 3. v. a. to put or set before, to place first: versus, in prima fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: de qua priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponam, I will first make a few observations, Cic. Fam. 11, 27.

2. Esp. to place or set over as chief, commander or superintendent; to place at the head of, intrust with the charge or command of; to appoint or depute as: with acc. and dat.: unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis, to appoint commander in the war, id. Manil. 22: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: aliquem provinciae, to appoint us governor, Cic. Fam. 2, 15: negotio, to charge with the management of an affair, ib. 15, 4: navibus, to appoint admiral, id. Verr. 5, 38: vectigalibus, to appoint minister of finance, Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, superintendent of all maritime affairs, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: praepositus cubiculo, chamberlain, Suet. Dom. 16: aliquem custodem alicui loco, to appoint keeper of a place, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 67.

II. Fig. to set before or above, to prefer: lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 11: se alteri, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 38: salutem reipubl. vitae suae, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: amicitiam patriae, id. Rab. perd. 8.

prae-porto, i. v. a. to bear or carry before (poet.): tela, Lucr. 2, 621: Cat. 64, 193: prae se Scorpius infestus praeportans flebile acumen, Cic. Arat. 433.

praepositio, ōnis, f. [praepono] a putting or setting before, a preferring, preference: Cic. Fin. 3, 16. II. a placing or setting over as commander or president: aliquem navi, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, § 12. III. In gramm. a preposi-

tion: praepositio in privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet si in praepositum non fuisset, Cic. Top. 11: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

praepositivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In gramm. *that is set before, prepositive*: vocales, Prisc. p. 561 P.: conjunctio, Diom. p. 409 lb.

praepositura, ae, f. [id.] *the office of a chief or overseer, etc.*: militares, Lamp. Flag. 6: horreorum et pagorum, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 2.

praepositus, a, um, *Part.* [praepono]. II. Subst. praepositus, i, m. *a prefect, chief, overseer, commander*: legatorum tuorum, Cic. Pis. 36: quod (milites) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet. Oth. 1: aquarum, water-inspector, Front. Aq. 17. Of the governor of a province: Suet. Galb. 12. 2. praeposita, orum, n. plu. = προσηγμένα, with the Stoics, *preferable or advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc.: ista bona non dico, sed dicam (Graece προσηγμένα, Latine autem pro-ducta: sed praeposita, aut praecipua malo, Cic. Fin. 4, 26. Sing.: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, ib.

praepossum, pōtui, *irreg. v. n.* to be very powerful, to get the upperhand: postquam Macedones praepotuerunt, Tac. H. 5, 8.

praepostērē, *adv.* in a reversed order, irregularly: literas reddere, Cic. Att. 7, 16: praepostere agere cum aliquo, id. Acad. 2, 20: laevus calcens praepostere inductus, the left instead of the right, Plin. 2, 7, 5: syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8.

praepostērītas, ātis, f. [praeposterus] *a reversed order, inversion*: si Juno est aēr, Graeci nominis praeposteritate repetita, i. e. by transposing the letters of the words ἀήρ and Ἥρα, Arn. 3, 118.

praepostēro, avi, i, v. a. [id.] to reverse, invert: Ps. Quint. decl. 9.

praepostērus, a, um, *adj.* having the last first, perverted, distorted, preposterous, unseasonable, etc.: ordo, Lucr. 3, 622: praeposteri ficus, figs out of season, that grow too early or too late, Plin. 16, 27, 51: natalis, an inverted birth, i. e. with the feet foremost, id. 7, 8, 6: dies, id. 17, 24, 37, n. 1: frigus, Sen. Ep. 23: praeposteru et intempestiva oratio, Plin. Ep. 6, 5. II. Fig. wrong, absurd, preposterous, perverse: ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, Cic. Clu. 26: imperator, id. Pis. 38: homines, Sall. J. 85. Of things: quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. Rab. Post. 13: ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praeposterum sit, id. de Or. 3, 11: gratulatio, id. Sull. 32: consilia, id. Am. 22.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono, *ad init.*

praepōtens, entis, *Part.* [praepotensum]. II. *Adj.* very able or powerful: praepotentes viri, Cic. Rab. Post. 16. With abl.: praepotentes opibus, very rich, Plin. 36, 5, 4, n. 14. With gen.: rerum omnium praepotens Jupiter, Cic. Div. 2, 18. 2. Of things: praepotens terra marique Carthago, powerful on land and sea, id. Balb. 15: philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43: praepotens gratiae mentis impetus, Val. Max. 5, 2, n. 8. III. Subst. praepōtentes, ium, n. plu. the powerful: opes praepotentium, Cic. Am. 15: more praepotentium, Col. 1, 3: iniquitas praepotentium, Plin. 12, 19, 42.

praepōtentia, ae, f. [praepotens] *superior power*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

praepōto, i, v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to drink before: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, n. 159. II. Act. to give to drink or make drink of before: praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, ib. n. 160.

praepropēranter, *adv.* very hastily: certare, Lucr. 3, 780.

praepropērē, *adv.* very quickly, with over-haste: festinans praepropere, Liv. 37, 23.

prae-prōpēro, i, v. n. to hasten greatly: praepropere, προπετεύεται, Gloss. Philox.

prae-prōpērus, a, um, *adj.* very quick or hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate: praepropere festinatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 8: prensatio, id. Att. 1, 1: celeritas, Liv. 31, 42: ingenium, rash, id. 22, 41: nisus, Sil. 15, 757: amor, Val. Max. 6, 3, n. 6.

prae-pulcer, cra, crum, *adj.* very beautiful (poet.): Juvenc. 1, 432.

prae-purgo, i, v. a. to purge or cleanse beforehand: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 128.

praepūtīlātio, ōnis, f. [praeputatio] *a retaining of the foreskin, uncircumcision*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

praepūtīlātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.] having the foreskin, uncircumcised: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

praepūtio, i, v. a. [praeputium] to draw out the foreskin: Schol. Juv. 10, 206.

prae-pūtium, il, n. [vox hybr. prae πούθιον] the foreskin, prepuce: Juv. 14, 99.

praequam, *adv.* v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part.* complaining beforehand (poet.): multa praequiestus, Ov. M. 4, 251.

prae-rādīo, i, v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to beam or glitter forth (poet.): pilenta praeradiant, Claud. Nup. Honor. et Mar. 286. II. Act. to outshine: Bacchi conjux redimita corona, praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov. II. 6, 115.

prae-rādo, rasi, sum, 3, v. a. to scrape or shave off in front or before: vitis utrumque latus alterum praeradito oblique, Cato R. R. 41: praerasi capilli, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

prae-rancidus, a, um, *adj.* very stale; Fig. obsolete: finitiones, Probus in Gell. 13, 20.

prae-rāpidus, a, um, *adj.* very swift, very rapid: amnis, Sen. Apocol. II. Fig. very eager, very ardent: praerapidus juvenis, Sil. 17, 180: celeritas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1: fuga, Sil. 16, 564.

praerāsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerado].

praeraptor, ōris, m. [praeripio] one who seizes before another, a forestaller: Hier. Ep. 36, n. 15.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.* [praeripio].

prae-rīgesco, gūi, 3, v. n. incep. to become exceedingly stiff: ita praeriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.

prae-rīgidus, a, um, *adj.* very stiff: Ps. Quint. Decl. 17, 7.

prae-rīpia, orum, n. plu. [ripa] places on the banks of a river: App. Apol. p. 278.

prae-rīpio, rīpui, reptum, 3, v. a. [rapio] to seize before another, to snatch or tear away, to carry off: quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Pl. Cas. 1, 14: patrem, id. Men. 5, 9, 21: aliquem alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: arma Minervae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 7: alius laudem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: cum ea praerepta et extorta defensionis suae cerneret, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: alicui cibos, Plin. 10, 9, 11.

II. Esp. to snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely: deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 2: immatura morte praereptus, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 5: brevis praereptus in annis, snatched away prematurely, Val. Fl. 5, 571. 2. to take quickly, to snatch: nec dulces occurrent oscula nati praeripere, to snatch kisses, Lucr. 3, 909: codicillos, to take or seize hastily, Suet. Ner. 49. 3. to forestall, anticipate: non praeripiā, Cic. Att. 10, 1: scelere praerepto doles, Sen. Thyest. 1104. 4. With pron. reflect. to take oneself off hastily, to make one's escape: praeripuit se ad amicum, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17.

prae-rōborātus, a, um, *Part.* strengthened beforehand: praeroboratum corpus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3, v. a. to gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end or top: digitos, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 93: teneros pampinos, Col. Arbor. 15. II. to

gnaw, bite or nibble off: praerodo hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: conger et muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, Plin. 9, 62, 88.

prae-rōlo, ōnis, f. [praerogo] a paying beforehand: Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

praerōgātivārius, ii, m. [id.] that enjoys certain privileges or prerogatives: Cassiod. Var. 11, 27.

praerōgātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that is asked before others (i. e. for his opinion or vote), that votes before or first, prerogative: centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20. 2. Omen praerogativum, the prerogative omen, i. e. the choice of the century that voted first, which was regarded as an omen, id. Mur. 18. II. Subst. praerogativa, ae, f. the tribe or century to which it fell by lot to vote first in the Comitia: id. Div. 1, 45: praerogativa Veturia juniorum, Liv. 26, 22: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, id. 10, 22. With plur. verb. praerogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant, id. 5, 18 (v. Smith's Ant. 338 sq.). 2. Meton. the vote of the century which voted first: praerogativam referre, to inform the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, Cic. Div. 2, 35. (ii) a previous choice or election: praerogativa militaris, Liv. 21, 3: praerogativa comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51. 3. Fig. a sure sign, token, prognostic, omen: triumphi praerogativa, Cato in Cic. Fam. 15, 5: praerogativa voluntatis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14. (ii) preference, privilege, prerogative: praerogativa decoris in gemmis, id. 37, 9, 46: magni faciunt provinciales, servari sibi huiusmodi praerogativas, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: vetus illa imperatoriae domus praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2.

praerōgātus, a, um, *Part.* [praerogo].

prae-rōgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to ask before or first: sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35: cujus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20: lex, proposed previously, Cod. Theod. 16, 11, 1. II. to pay beforehand: pensionem, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.* [praerodo].

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a. to break or tear off before or in front: retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547: funes praerumpabantur, were broken off, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18.

praeruptē, *adv.* abruptly, ruggedly: mons praerupte altus, Plin. 34, 14, 43.

praeruptus, a, um, *Part.* [praerumpo]. II. *Adj.* broken or torn off: hence, of places, steep, abrupt, rugged: praerupta saxa, Cic. Verr. 5, 56: loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: praeruptum atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24: nemus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: mons, Virg. Aen. 1, 105: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41. Comp.: praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13. Sup.: omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis esse munitas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33. (ii) Subst. praerupta, orum, n. plu. steep or rugged places: praerupta collium, Just. 41, 1: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64.

2. Fig. hasty, rash, precipitate: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7. Of things: dominatio, hard, stern, ib. 5, 3: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, critical, extreme, Vell. 2, 2: seditio, dangerous, Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6.

prae-rūtilus, a, um, *adj.* very red (poet.): Auct. carm. de Jud. Dom. 202.

praes, praedis, m. [akin to praedium] one who gives security for another in a civil action, a surety, bondsman (whereas vas denotes a surety in general, v. Smith's Ant. 954): quis subit in poenam capitali iudicio? vas. Quid, si is fuerit nummaria? quis dabitur? praes, Aus. Idyll. 12: praedia dicta item ut praedes a praestando: quod ea pig-

nore data publice mancipis fidem prae-
stent, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 40: praedes
dicuntur satisfactores locupletes pro re,
de qua apud iudicem lis est, ne interea,
qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem
deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat
arborem, et culta deserat, Ascon. Cic.
Verr. 1, 45: Fest. pp. 151, 223, Müll.:
praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, Cic.
fam. 2, 17: praedem esse pro aliquo, id.
Att. 12, 52: praedes dare, id. Rab. Post.
4: per praedem agere, id. Att. 9, 9:
cavere populo praedibus ac praediis,
an old formula, signifying to procure
security to the people by bondsmen and
their property, id. Verr. 1, 54: praedes
vendere, to sell the property of a praes,
id. Phil. 2, 31. II. Fig.: cum sex
libris, tanquam praedibus, me ipsum
obstrinxerim, id. Att. 6, 1.

praes, adv. [prae] at hand, now:
ibi tibi parata praes est, Pl. Pers. 2, 4,
17.

prae-sāgātus, a, um, Part. perceived
beforehand, presaged: Hier. Ep. 3, n. 4.

prae-sāgio, īvi, 4. v. a. to feel before-
hand, to have a presentiment or fore-
boding: sagire, sentire acute est. Is igitur,
qui ante sagit quam oblata res est,
dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sen-
tire, Cic. Div. 1, 31: praesagibat mihi
animus, frustra me ire, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 1:
hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. 30,
20: equi praesagiunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42,
64. II. Transf. to foreshow, predict,
presage: exiguitas copiarum recessum
praesagiebat, foretold to me, Coel. in
Cic. Fam. 8, 10: galli canendo Boeotii
praesagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24:
luna tempestatem praesagiet, id. 18, 35,
79.

praesāgitio, ōnis, f. [praesagio] a
presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of
divining or presaging: inest in animis
praesagitio extrinsecus injecta, atque
inclusa divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 31: divina,
ib. 54.

prae-sāgium, īi, n. [id.] a presenti-
ment, foreboding, prognostic, presage:
vatum prasagia, Ov. M. 15, 879: mentis,
ib. 6, 510: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11,
1: praesagia atque indicia futuri peri-
culi, indications, Vell. 2, 57.

prae-sāgus, a, um, adj. foreboding,
foretelling, divining, prophetic: mens
presaga mali, Virg. Aen. 10, 843: ful-
minis ignes, ib. 177: luctus suspiria,
Ov. M. 2, 124: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 434:
astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac.
H. 2, 1.

praesaltor, ōris, m. [praesalto] he
who led the dances of the Sullii: prae-
saltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς προορχούμενος,
Vet. Gloss.

prae-sāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.
I. Act. to heal up prematurely:
vulnera praesanata, Plin. 26, 41, 87.

II. Neutr. to heal, be healed up
prematurely: cicatrices, quae praesan-
avere, id. 24, 10, 43.

prae-sauciātus, a, um, Part. se-
verely wounded: Coel. Aur. Ac. 1, 3.

prae-scātens, entis, Part. overflowing,
abounding: liber doctrinis omni-
genis praescatens, Gell. 14, 6.

praescientia, ae, f. [praescio] fore-
knowledge, prescience: Aug. Civ. D.
5, 9.

prae-scindo, 3. v. a. to cut off in
front: inferiores sedes praescindantur,
Vitr. 5, 7.

prae-scio, īvi, itum, 4. v. a. to know
beforehand, to foreknow: Ter. Andr. 1,
5, 4: eum haec praescisse, Suet. Tib. 67.

prae-scisco, 3. v. η. incep. to find
out or learn beforehand: animos vulgi,
Virg. G. 4, 69: praesciscere volebant
(al. praescire), Liv. 27, 35: adversos
subitosque motus, Amm. 20, 7.

praescitio, ōnis, f. [praescio] a fore-
knowing, prognostic: Amm. 29, 1.

praescitum, ī, n. [id.] a prognostic,
presage, presentiment: praescita animi
quiescentia, presentiments, Plin. 10, 75,
98: pignus, omens, ib. 18, § 20.

prae-scitus, ūs, m. [id.] a foreknow-
ing, prescience: Valer. res g. Alex. M.
2, 49.

prae-scilus, a, um, adj. foreknowing,
prescient: corda, Virg. Aen. 12, 452:
lingua, Ov. F. 1, 538. With gen. obj.:
vates praescia venturi, Virg. Aen. 6,
66: vox sortis, Val. Fl. 5, 529: facere
aliquem praescium rei alicujus, to in-
form one of something in advance, Tac.
A. 11, 29.

prae-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to
write before, to prefix in writing: pa-
gina quae sibi Vari nomen praescripsit,
Virg. E. 6, 12: monumentis consulum
nomina, Tac. A. 3, 57: nomen ipsius
virtutis libro, Gell. 11, 16: ut praescrip-
imus, as I have written above, Vell. 2,
21. 2. Transf. to trace out: prae-
scripta lineamenta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, n.
15. 3. to write down, put down in
writing: testamentum literis, Paul. Dig.
29, 1, 40. II. Fig. to order, appoint,
direct, command, prescribe: finem re-
bus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 124: sic praescrip-
imus iis, quibus ea negotia manda-
vimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: cum ei prae-
scriptum esset, ne quid ageret, id. Att. 16,
3: si ipse populo R. non praescriberet,
quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quid fieri oporteret,
ipsi sibi praescribere poterant, ib. 2, 20:
jura civibus, Cic. de Sen. 9: senatui
quae sunt agenda, ib. 6: praescriptis
verbis agendum est, Cels. Dig. 19, tit. 5,
2. 2. In law: to bring an exception
against, to except, object, or demur to:
ignominioso patri filius praescribit,
Quint. 7, 5, 3. 3. to dictate: carmina,
Tib. 4, 1, 177. 4. to plead as an
excuse or in defence, to use as a pretext:
aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 52.

prae-scriptio, ōnis, f. [praescribo]
a writing before or in front; hence,
meton. a title, preface, commencement:
praescriptio legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9: tri-
buniciae potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 7. II.
Fig. a pretext, pretence: ut honesta
praescriptione rem turpissimam teg-
erent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. 2. a precept,
order, rule, law: dummodo illa prae-
scriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Coel.
18: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc
praescriptionem esse naturae, id. Acad.
2, 46: in hac praescriptione semihorae,
id. Rab. perd. 2: sine praescriptione
generis aut numeri, without previous
limitation, Tac. A. 6, 15. 3. a philo-
sophical objection, a subtlety, sophism:
exceptiones et praescriptiones philoso-
phorum, Sen. Ep. 48. 4. In law: an
exception, objection, demurrer: aut in-
tentio, aut praescriptio habet controver-
siam, Quint. 7, 5, 2: praescriptionem
alicui opponere, Julian. Dig. 44, tit. 1,
11. (ii) limitation as to time, prescrip-
tion: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76.

praescriptivē, adv. with an excep-
tion: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

praescriptivus, a, um, adj. [prae-
scribo] of or relating to a legal excep-
tion or demurrer: praescriptivae quae-
stiones, Jul. Vict. Art. rhet. 3, 10: prae-
scriptivum praecedens, Sulpic. Victor.
Instit. or. p. 282.

praescriptum, ī, n. [id.] something
prescribed, a copy to imitate or to get
by heart: puerile praescriptum, Sen.
Ep. 44: pueri ad praescriptum discunt,
ib. II. Fig. a precept, order, rule:
praescripta calcis, i. e. metae, Lucr. 6,
91: omnia legum imperio et praescripto
fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu. 53: praescripta
servare, id. Off. 1, 26: agere ad prae-
scriptum, according to order, Caes. B. C.
3, 51: Liv. 10, 22: ex communi prae-
scripto civitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45: ultra
praescriptum, beyond or contrary to
rule, irregularly, illegally, Suet. Caes.
28.

praescriptus, a, um, Part. [prae-
scribo].

praescriptus, ūs, m. [id.] a precept:
Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 3.

praeseca (praesica), ae, f. [praeseco]
for brassica, a cabbage: Varr. L. L. 5,
21, § 104.

prae-sēco, cūi, catum and ctum, i. v.
a. to cut off the end or tip, to cut off:
pars cultello praesecatur, Varr. R.
3, 16: partem, Ov. R. Am. 112: pro-

jecturas tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2: lineam,
Plin. 32, 2, 5: praesecta vitia, id. 17, 15,
25: praesecata gula, App. M. 1, p. 108.

2. Fig.: praesectionum decies non
castigavit ad unguem, has not corrected
by the pared nail, i. e. to perfect ac-
curacy, Hor. A. P. 294.

praeseotus, a, um, Part. [praeseco].
praesegmen, īnis, n. [id.] a piece
cut off, a paring (as of the nails, etc.):
tensor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Pl.
Aul. 2, 4, 33: cadaverum, App. M. 2,
p. 123.

praeseminatio, ōnis, f. [praesemi-
no] a foetus: Vitr. 2, 9.

prae-sēmīno, no perf., atum, i. v.
a. to sow or plant beforehand: non nati
sunt homines tanquam ex draconis den-
tibus praeseminati, Lact. 6, 10: vis
naturalis, et quasi praeseminata, Aug.
de Genes. ad lit. 3, 14. II. Fig.: to
prepare for, to undertake: majora sibi
praeseminans, Amm. 30, 2.

praesens, entis, Part. [praesum].

II. Adj. (abl. sing. of persons,
usually praesente; of things, praesenti):
that is before one, in sight or at hand,
present, in person: assum praesens
praesenti tibi, I am with you, face to
face, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 27: non quia ades
praesens, dico hoc, because you happen
to be present, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39: quo
praesente, in whose presence, Cic. de Or.
1, 24: vivi atque praesentes, id. Off. 1,
44: praesens tecum egi, myself, in per-
son, id. Fam. 2, 7: praesens sermo
communication by word of mouth, id. Q.
Fr. 2, 8: praesens in praesentem multa
dixerat, id. Att. 11, 12: praesente for
praesentibus: nec nobis praesente ali-
quis quisquam, nisi servus, affuit, Pl.
Am. 2, 2, 194: praesente testibus, Pomp.
in Non. 154, 17: vive moribus praeter-
itis, loquere verbis praesentibus, now
in use, Gell. 1, 10: in praesens tempus,
and more freq. absol. in praesens, for
the present: pleraque differat, et prae-
sens in tempus omittat, Hor. A. P. 44:
opp. in posteritatem, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: si
fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4,
58. In like manner, ad praesens tem-
pus, or simply praesens, for the present:
Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimu-
lato dolore, for the moment, Just. 1, 5:
munimentum ad praesens, in posterum
ultionem, Tac. H. 1, 44: vocem adimere
ad praesens, for a short time, Plin. 8
22, 34: praesenti tempore and in prae-
senti, at present, now: praesenti tem-
pore, Ov. F. 3, 478: haec ad te in prae-
senti scripsi, ut speres, Cic. Fam. 2, 10:
Nep. Att. 12: in rem praesentem ve-
nire, to go to the place itself, go to the
very spot, Cic. de Or. 1, 58: in rem prae-
sentem venias oportet, quia homines
amplius oculis quam auribus credunt,
Sen. Ep. 6: in rem praesentem perduc-
ere audientes, to transport one's hear-
ers to the very spot, Quint. 4, 2, 123: in
re praesenti, in the place itself, on the
spot: in re praesenti, ex copia piscaria
consulere quid emam, aequum est, when
I am on the spot, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 65:
Liv. 40, 9. Subst. praesentia, īni,
n. plu. present circumstances, the pre-
sent state of affairs: cum hortatur
ferenda esse praesentia, Suet. Aug. 87:
praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 59. 2.
that happens or is done immediately
immediate, instant, prompt, ready:
praesens poena sit, Cic. Div. 2, 59:
preces, immediate, not delayed, Prop. 2,
23, 64: praesens diligentia, prompt ac-
tivity, Sall. C. 51: praesens memoria,
ready, lively, Liv. 8, 22: mercari prae-
senti pecunia, with ready money, Pl.
Capt. 2, 2, 8: Cic. Clu. 12: numerare
praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr.
109: quoties in obligationibus dies non
ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur,
is payable on demand, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1,
41: supplicium, instant execution, Tac.
A. 1, 38. Hence adv. opp. to in diem,
forthwith, immediately: si cum in diem
mihi deberetur, fraudator praesens sol-
verit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 9, 10. 3. that
operates immediately or quickly, instant,
prompt, efficacious, powerful: praesens

auxilium oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: quo non praesentius ullum, pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, Virg. G. 2, 127: praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14. With inf.: o Diva praesens vel imo tollere de gradu mortale corpus, mighty, able, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 2.

4. Of character, collected, resolute: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 64: si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Virg. Aen. 5, 363: animus acer et praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 31, 46. praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct. B. Alex. 40. 5. present, aiding, favouring, propitiis: Hercules tantus et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28. modo Diva triformis adjuvet, praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 177. [A contraction of praesens-ens: v. absens.]

praesensio, ònis, f. [praesentio] a foreboding, presentiment: praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1: id. N. D. 2, 3. Absol.: per exta inventa praesensio, id. Top. 20. II. a preconception: id. N. D. 2, 17.

praesensus, a, um, Part. [praesentio].

praesentālis, e, adj. [praesens] present: milites, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18.

praesentāneē, adv. forthwith, immediately: Theod. Prisc. ad Tim. fr. praef. 1.

praesentāneus, a, um, adj. [praesens] that operates quickly or immediately: remedium, Plin. 21, 31, 105: venenum, id. 24, 1, 1. Subst. praesentaneum, i, n. a remedy that operates quickly: id. 30, 9, 23.

praesentārius, a, um, adj. [id.] that is at hand, ready, quick, present: id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est, happens immediately, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47: argentum, ready money, id. Most. 2, 1, 14: venenum, that operates instantly, App. M. 10, p. 242.

praesentātio, ònis, f. [praesento] a placing before, a representation: Cod. Justin. 12, 28, 2 (al. praestatio). (Hence It. *presentazione*; Fr. *présentation*.)

praesentia, ae, f. [praesens] a being before, in view, or at hand; presence: alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7: desiderium praesentiae tuae, id. Fam. 5, 8: urget praesentia Turni, Virg. Aen. 9, 73: deorum praesentiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: praesentiam sui facere, to present oneself, to appear, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1: in praesentia, for the present, at present, now; at the time, then: quiescendum in praesentia decreverunt, Nep. Alc. 4: satis habebat in praesentia hostem populationibus prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: haec in praesentia nota esse debent, Cic. Fin. 5, 8. In praesentia, present, at hand: id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit, Nep. Alc. 10. II. Fig.: praesentia animi, presence of mind, resolution, courage: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Cic. Mil. 23: Plin. 8, 25, 38. 2. impression, effect: tanta est praesentia veri, Ov. M. 4, 612. 3. Esp. protection, assistance: praesentiae matris deum, Inscr. (Hence It. *presenza*, *presenzia*; Fr. *présence*.)

praesentio, sensi, sensum, 4. v. a. (praesentisse for praesensisse, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 3), to feel or perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine: nisi haec praesensisset canes, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 135: animo praesentire atque videre, Lucr. 5, 1341: animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: futura, Cic. Div. 2, 48: animus praesentit in posterum, id. Rab. perd. 10: alicujus adventum, Ov. M. 1, 610: dolos, Virg. Aen. 4, 297: eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug. 96. Pass. impers.: praesensum est, Liv. 21, 49.

praesentisco, 3. v. a. incep. [praesentio] to begin to have a presentiment of: Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc. to Prisc. p. 824 P. (al. persentisceres).

praesento, no perf., atum, 1. v. a.

[praesens] to place before, exhibit to view, to show, present: sarcitis bubulas carnes praesentat, looks like, Plin. 37, 10, 67: caput ab Achilla Caesari praesentatum est, handed or presented to, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 77: supplicanti statim sese Juno praesentat, shows herself, App. M. 6, p. 175.

praesēpē, is, n. and praesēpes or praesēpis, is, f.; also, praesēpia, ae, f. and praesēpium, ii, n. [sepes] prop. an inclosure; hence, a stable, stall, fold, pen: praesepis bubus hibernas, Cato R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (al. praesepes, al. praesepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesepibus altis, Virg. Aen. 7, 275: nocturna claudere praesepia, folds, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 38. 2. a crib, manger: bonas praesepis, Cato R. R. 4: in praesepiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesepe, Phaedr. 2, 8, 22: praesepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 194. Comically for a table: securus vagus, non qui certum praesepe teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28. II. Transf. a hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern: scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesepis suas, i. e. in his own house, in his power, Pl. Cusin. prol. 56: vocat me hic intra praesepis meas, into my house, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fucos a praesepibus arcent, i. e. from the hives, Virg. G. 4, 168: audis in praesepibus, in drinking-shops, Cic. Pis. 18.

praesēpia, ae, v. praesepe. praesēpio, psi, ptum, 4. v. a. to fence in front, to block up, barricade: aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: loca montuosa sublevis, ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesepto, id. B. G. 7, 77. praesēpis, is, and praesēpium, ii, v. praesepe. praeseptus, a, um, Part. [praesepio]. praesēpultus, a, um, Part. buried beforehand: Ps. Quint. Decl. 9: Amm. 14, 11. praesēro, 3. v. a. to sow beforehand: Fig.: semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, adv. [prae sero, lit. put foremost: hence] especially, particularly: praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, falsa praesertim, Cic. Am. 4: id. Fam. 1, 4.

prae-servio, 4. v. a. to serve as a slave: alicui, Pl. Am. prol. 124. Fig.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7.

prae-servo, 1. v. a. to observe beforehand: aliquid, Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 8.

praeses, idis, adj. [praesideo] lit. sitting before as a guard; hence, protecting, defending: locus, a place of refuge, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 11, dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247. Esp. II. Subst. a protector, guardian, defender: senatus reipublicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sest. 65: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 6: Liv. 6, 16: praesides dii, protecting deities, Tac. H. 4, 53. 2. Transf. a president, superintendent, chief: praeses belli, i. e. Minerva, Virg. Aen. 11, 483: provinciarum, governors, Suet. Aug. 23: praesidis nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provincias regentes (licet senatores sint) praesides appellantur, Macer. Dig. 1, tit. 18.

prae-siccatus, a, um, Part. dried beforehand: succus solo praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, adj. very dry: vulnera, Prud. *σρεφ.* 5, 141.

praesidālis or praesidiālis, e, adj. [praeses] pertaining to the governor of a province: jus, Trebell. in XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Justin. 4, 24, 11: officium, Amm. 28, 1: apparitor, id. 17, 3: vir, who has been a governor, Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

prae-siccatus, a, um, Part. dried beforehand: succus solo praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, adj. very dry: vulnera, Prud. *σρεφ.* 5, 141.

praesidālis or praesidiālis, e, adj. [praeses] pertaining to the governor of a province: jus, Trebell. in XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Justin. 4, 24, 11: officium, Amm. 28, 1: apparitor, id. 17, 3: vir, who has been a governor, Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesidārius, v. praesidiarius. praesidātus (praesidiatus), ūs, m. [praeses] the office of governor of a province, governorship: Dalmatiāe, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29.

praesidēns, entis, Part. [praesideo]. II. Subst. a president, ruler: superbia praesidentium, governors, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores, Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 13.

prae-sidēo, sēdi, 2. v. n. [sedeo] to sit before or in front of: Lact. 1, 20.

II. Fig.: to guard, protect, defend: constr. with dat. or acc.: ego hic tibi praesidebo, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 47: urbi praesidere, Liv. 22, 11: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5. 2. to preside over, to have the care or management of, to superintend, direct, command: constr. with dat., acc., or absol.: ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6: P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, who commanded in Pannonia, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, ib. 3, 39. Absol.: princeps praesidebat, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

praesidēro, 1. v. n. [sidus] to be in advance of the constellations: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57.

praesidālis, e, v. praesidalis.

praesidiārius, a, um, adj. [praesidium] that serves for defence or protection: praesidiarii milites, garrison soldiers, Liv. 29, 8. 2. Esp. pertaining to the governor of a province: togam praesidiariam accepit (al. praesidiariam), Spart. Sev. 1. II. Subst. praesidiarium, ii, n. a garrison: Not. Tir. p. 56. III. Transf.: praesidarii malleoli, kept as a reserve in case the vine should fail, Col. 4, 15: palmes, i. q. reses, ib. 21.

praesidiātus, v. praesidatus.

praesidiolum, i, n. dim. [praesidium] a small garrison: Not. Tir. p. 56.

praesidiōr, 1. v. dep. [id.] to watch, guard: praesidiōr, φρουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesidiūm, ii, n. [praeses] a sitting before; hence, defence, protection, help, assistance: proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ag. 3: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, Cic. Sull. 18: absque me foret et meo praesidio, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 55: ut meae stultitiae in justitia tua sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: in tutela ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10. II. Transf. in gen. defence, aid, protection: ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, id. Rosc. Am. 5: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44: quod satis esset praesidii, dedit, everything needful for his support and safety, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaerere sibi praesidia periculis et adjumenta honoribus, Cic. Manil. 24: omnibus vel naturae, vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, id. de Or. 1, 9: ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, 50. Fig.: fortissimum praesidium pudoris, Cic. Sull. 28: insigne moestis praesidium reis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 13. 2. a remedy: aurum morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 28, 4, 7. III. Esp. milit. t. t. a guard, garrison, convoy, escort: praesidium est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, § 90: occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, garrison, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: locum praesidiis firmare, Sall. J. 23: confirmare, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, an escort, Nep. Epam. 4: praesidia custodiasque disponere, posts, pickets, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, troops, Cic. Att. 9, 3: legiones, quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19.

2. any place occupied by troops, a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp: qui propter metum

praesidium relinquit, *leaves his post*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timol. 1: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, ib. B. G. 7, 87: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army*, Cic. Lig. 9: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 4: 126: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, fort. Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, *redoubts*, ib. 4, 49. Fig.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. de Sen. 20.

praesignator, ōris, m. [praesigno] *one who marks out or designates beforehand*: Inscr.

praesignificatio, ōnis, f. [praesignifico] *a showing or signifying beforehand*: Lact. 7, 15.

prae-significo, i. v. a. *to show or signify beforehand*: praesignificare hominibus futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38.

prae-signis, e, adj. *distinguished before or above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: praesigni facie Corniculana fuit, id. F. 6, 628: Stat. S. 4, 8, 12.

prae-signo, i. v. a. *to mark before*: ad summum praesignato (al. pertundito), Cato R. R. 154: furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7.

prae-silio, 4. v. n. [salio] *to spring or gush forth*: lacrimae praesiliunt mihi! Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 13.

prae-sipio, 3. v. a. [sapio] *to feel beforehand, have a presentiment of*: Fest. s. v. praesagire.

prae-solidus, a, um, a. *very solid*: Coripp. Laud. Justin. 3, 291. II. Fig. *very firm, very constant or steadfast*: Juven. 1, 436.

prae-sōno, ūi, i. v. n. *to sound before* (poet.): praesonuit solemnī tibia cantu (al. personuit), Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11.

II. *to sound louder than, to sound above*: with acc.: qui posset avena praesonuisse chelyn, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 65.

prae-spargo (or spergo), 3. v. a. *to scatter or strew before*: Lucr. 5, 738.

prae-spēculātus, a, um, Part. *examined into beforehand*: utilitate praespēculata, Amm. 25, 8.

praespergo, v. praespargo.

prae-spēro, avi, i. v. a. *to hope beforehand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1.

prae-spicio, 3. v. a. *to look at before*: Not. Tir. p. 43.

praestabilis, e, adj. [praesto] *pre-eminent, distinguished, excellent* (usu. only of things): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. de Or. 2, 85: ingenium atque lingua, Gell. 10, 18. Of persons: lingua ac facundia praestabilis, id. 12, 3. With inf.: Calchas praestabilis ariolari, i. e. ariolando, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52. Comp.: dignitas praestabilior, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: fuerat praestabilis, *preferable, better*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: utrum huic reipublicae melius fuisse et praestabilis ne civem nasci an te? *more advantageous*, Cic. Vat. 4.

praestans, antis, Part. [praesto].

II. Adj.: *pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10: usu et sapientia praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom*, Nep. Timoth. 3. Comp.: virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all*, Ov. M. 2, 724. Sup.: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 50: praestantissimi studio atque doctrina, id. Acad. 1, 4. With gen.: o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Virg. Aen. 12, 19: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6. Poet. with inf.: quo non praestantior alter aere ciere viros, *whom no one excelled in rousing the men*, Virg. Aen. 6, 164. 2. Of things: praestanti corpore Nymphae, ib. 1, 71: natura excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: praestanti et singulari fide tractare aliquem, id. Fam. 3, 10: praestans prudentia in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5: quid

praestantius mihi potuit accidere? Cic. Vat. 3. (ii) Esp. *efficacious*: medicina praestans, Plin. 13, 24, 47: calamus praestantior odore, id. 12, 22, 48: succus sapore praestantissimus, id. 15, 1, 2.

praestantia, ae, f. [praestans] *pre-eminence, superiority, excellence*: excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures*, Cic. Off. 1, 28: praestantia virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, *pre-eminence in*, id. Am. 19: dii omnium rerum praestantia excellentes, *in all things*, id. Div. 2, 63: dignitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52.

praestantissimē, sup. adv. *most excellently, admirably*: Plin. 28, 12, 50.

praestat, v. praesto.

praestatio, ōnis, f. [praesto] *a guaranty, warranty*: ut ad praestationem scribant, *pledge themselves for the truth of what they write*, Sen. Brev. vit. 14: Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 2. II. *payment*: praestatio dotis, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: vectigalium, Ulp. ib. 10, 3, 7: usumfructum locare sub certa annua praestatione, Cod. Justin. 3, 33, 10.

praestator, ōris, m. [id.] *a surety*: qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front. de Col. praef. p. 128.

praestergus, a, um, adj. [for praettersus, from praetergo] *wiped off beforehand*: vorsa, praesterga, strata, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 30 dub.

prae-sterno, 3. v. a. *to strew or spread beforehand, to prepare*: eo praesternebant folia farferi (al. prosternebant), Pl. Poen. 2, 32: altaria, *to prepare*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114: illud peto, praesternas (al. praestruas), Plin. Ep. 5, 8.

praestes, itis, comm. [praesto] of deities, *presiding, protecting; protector, guardian*: praestitibus Laribus, Ov. F. 5, 129: versus Orphici Liberum εὐβοῦλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc Deum praestitem monstrant, Maer. S. 1, 18.

praestigia, ae, f. [perhaps from praestringo] *a deception, illusion, juggler's trick, sleight of hand*: praestigiæ plausum petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77. Usu plur.: patent praestigiæ, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 9: verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27: omnes meos dolos, fallacias, praestigias praestrinxit (al. praestinxit) commoditas patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29: non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, *by stratagem, secretly*, Cic. Verr. 4, 24: Graecae istorum praestigiæ philosophari sese dicentium, Gell. 13, 23: nubium, *the deceptive images formed by the clouds*, App. de Mundo, p. 63.

praestigiator, ōris, m. [praestigia] *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver*: praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probus est, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 6: Sen. Ep. 45.

praestigiatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who plays tricks, juggles, or deceives*: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 150.

praestigio, i. v. a. [id.] *to deceive by juggling tricks*: illa tibi numinis praestigiat divinitio, Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 63.

praestigiōr, i. v. dep. [id.] *to practise sleight of hand*: praestigiōr, ψηφοπακτώ, Gloss. Cyrill.

praestigiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of tricks, delusive*: Gell. 7, 14: nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn. 1, 32.

praestigiū, ii, n. *a delusion, illusion*: ψηφεῖα, praestigiū, Gloss. ad Prud. Onom. vet.

prae-stinguo, nxi, 3. v. a. *to extinguish; fig. to obscure, weaken* (rare): fata omnem animi ejus aciem praestinxerant, Vell. 2, 118 dub. (al. praestruxerant, al. praestrinxerant).

praestino, avi, atum, i. v. a. [praes] *to buy, purchase*: ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid est, pretio praestinem, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 36: id omne praestinaturus, App. M. 1, p. 104.

praestitor, ōris, m. [praesto] *a giver*: App. Trism. p. 92.

prae-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statno] *to determine or appoint beforehand, to prescribe*: diem praestituit operi fac-

iundo, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: nobis tempus id. Quint. 9: nulla praestituta die, *with out any fixed term*, id. Tusc. 1, 39. With relative-clause: praetor nunquam petitori praestituit, qua actione illum uti velit, id. Caecin. 3.

praestitus, a, um, Part. [praesto].

praesto (praestus fui, Inscr. in Grut. 669, 4), adv. *at hand, ready, present, here*: usu. with esse: sed ubi est frater? Chaer. Praesto adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id. Pis. 23: tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? *hadst thou no compassion?* Cat. 64, 137: hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 48. Without esse (poet.): hera, eccum praesto militem, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 1: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 4. II. Esp. with esse, *to be at hand, to attend or wait upon, to serve, aid*: jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. Mur. 9: saluti tuae praesto esse, id. Fam. 4, 14: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21. With adire: pauper erit praesto tibi, praesto pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib. 1, 5, 61. 2. *to present oneself in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose*: si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. Caecin. 30: quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 4. (Hence It. Sp. *presto*; Fr. *prêt*.)

prae-sto, stiti (avi), stitum and stitum, i. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. *to stand before or in front*: dum primae praestant acies, Lucan. 4, 30 (al. perstant). II. Fig. *to stand out, be superior, to distinguish oneself*: constr. what is excelled is expressed by dat. that in which the superiority consists, by abl. either with or without in: also absol.: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentia ceteris gentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 44: qua re homines bestiis praestent, id. Inv. 1, 4: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id. Brut. 64 fin.: quum (Helvetii) virtute omnibus praestarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: probro atque petulantia maxime praestabant, Sall. C. 37: truculentia coeli praestat Germania, Tac. A. 2, 24. 2. Impers. with a subject clause, *it is preferable or better*: nimio praestat impendiosum te, quam ingratum dicier, *it is much better*, Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 12: mori millies praestitit, quam haec pati, Cic. Att. 14, 9: praestare dicunt Gallorum, quam Romanorum imperia perferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: sed motos praestat componere fluctus, Virg. Aen. 1, 135. B. Act. *to surpass, outstrip, exceed, excel*: quantum Galli ceteros mortales virtute praestarent, Liv. 5, 36: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18 fin.: id. Epam. 6. 2. *to become surety for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon oneself, etc.*: ut omnes ministros imperii tui reipublicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quanto magis arduum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83: communem incertumque casum neque vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: simus ea mente ut nihil in vita nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we are answerable for guilt only, i. e. not for want of success*, ib. 6, 1: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. de Or. 2, 28: nihil, *to be responsible for nothing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. With ab: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, id. Fam. 1, 4. With de: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, ib. 4, 15. With acc. and inf.: praedones nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. Flac. 12. 3. *to fulfil, discharge, accomplish, pay, execute*: arbitramur nos ea praestitisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit, id. N. D. 1, 3: suum munus praestare, id. de Or. 2, 9: honorem debitum patri, id.

Phil. 9, 5: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: ne quem ejus poeniteret, praestiti, *I took care, exerted myself*, Liv. 30, 30: quaecumque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfil, keep the promise*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11: Liv. 30, 15. 4. *to keep, preserve, maintain, retain*: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. Manil. 18: mors omnia praestat, vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr. 3, 215. 5. *to show, exhibit, prove, evince, manifest*: Pomptinius praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: praestate eundem nobis ducibus virtutem quam saepe numero imperatori praestitistis, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: suam ei fidem praestiterat, ib. 5, 45: benevolentiam, Cic. Att. 11, 1: consilium suum fidemque, id. de Or. 3, 33: fratri pietatem, id. Brut. 33: frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: obsequium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59. With *pron.* reflect. *to show, prove, or behave oneself as*: se incolumem, Lucr. 3, 220: se invictum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: te praesta constanter ad omne indeclinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant*, ib. 4, 5, 23: ne ad illam quidem artissimam innocentiae formulam praestare nos possumus, *prove ourselves innocent even according to that rule*, Sen. de Ira 2, 28: *juris periti consultatoribus se praestabant, showed themselves accessible*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. 6. *to give, offer, furnish, present*: alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. Dom. 9: cervicem, Sen. in Diom. 1, 362: caput fulminibus, Lucan. 5, 770: praestat terris nomen Hiberus, id. 4, 23: anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col. 8, 13: cum senatui sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote*, Cic. Pis. 32: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee*, Tac. Agr. 37. (Hence *It. prestare*; Sp. *prestar*; Fr. *prêter*.)

praestōlo, *i. v. a.* for praestolor: *to await, etc.*: praestolatas, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 32: praestolabo, Turpil. ib. 31.

praestōlor, *atus, i. v. n. and a. dep.* [praesto] *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect*. With *dat.*: qui tibi ad forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: ut in Formiano tibi praestoler, id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.* With *acc.*: aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 15: quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5. With *gen.*: adventitium cohortium praestolari, Sisenn. in Non. 161, 32. *Absol.*: ego illam illic video praestolari, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 33: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

prae-strangūlo, *i. v. a.* *to choke, deprive of breath*: ne anxium oratorem praestrangulet, Ps. Quint. declam. 3.

praestricō, *ōnis, f.* [praestringo] *a binding fast, binding up*: Tert. Res carn. 49.

praestricus, *a, um, Part.* [praestringo].

prae-stringo, *inxi, ictum, 3. v. a.* *to bind fast or hard, to bind or tie up*: praestricata fauce, Ov. Ib. 551: praestricata manus, Sen. Troad. 560: pollices vincire nodoque praestringere, Tac. A. 12, 47: alicujus tempora sertis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 112: dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) ambiunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11. 2. *Transf. to compress, confine, restrain*: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, id. 18, 34, 77: panis datur ex vino ad discutienda quae praestringi opus est, id. 22, 25, 68: humor gelu praestricus, id. 17, 24, 37, no. 1.

II. *to graze, touch*: quum lecticam ejus fulgur praestrinxisset, Suet. Aug. 29: Taffalorum terras praestringens, Amm. 31, 3. III. *to weaken, blunt, make dull*: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 7, 15, 13: nitorem eboris, *to dim, to deprive them of their eyes or buds*, id. 17, 24, 37, no. 6. Fig.: *aciem animi*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2.

praestructim, *adv. with preparation*: Tert. Pall. 3.

praestructiō, *ōnis, f.* [praestruo] *a foundation, preparation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

praestructūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a foundation, preparation*: Tert. adv. Mi. 4, 2.

praestructus, *a, um, Part.* [praestruo].

prae-strūo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* *to build before, as a preparation for other buildings, to lay a foundation*: praestructa, *opp. ea, quae superposita incumbent*, Col. 1, 5. 2. *to build up in front, to block or stop up* (poet.): ille aditum vasti praestruerat obice montis (al. perstruxerat), Ov. F. 1, 563: porta fonte praestructa, id. M. 14, 797.

II. Fig. *to make ready or prepare beforehand*: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, *prepares or secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv. 28, 42: praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est, multa esse crimina in Verre, Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: praestructum bellis civilibus hostem, *prepared*, Claud. B. Gild. 285. 2. *to arrange or contrive beforehand*: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, Suet. Tib. 53: id scilicet praestruentes, Amm. 31, 7.

prae-stultus, *a, um, adj. extremely foolish*: praestultus, πᾶν ἀνόητος, Gloss. Cyrill.

prae-stūpesco, *3. v. n. incept. to be greatly astonished*: ad quam fortunam ceteris praestupescens, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

prae-stūpīdus, *a, um, adj. very senseless, very stupid*: Juvenc. 4, 200.

prae-sūdo, *i. v. n. to sweat before* (poet.): dum matutinis praesudat solibus aër, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 120. II. Fig. *to exert oneself beforehand*: Stat. Th. 6, 4.

praesul, *ūlis, c. a president, prefect*: agri praesul, Pallad. 1, 6: fori, Sid. Ep. 4, 14: praesul creatus literis, Aus. Ep. 4, 79: Angerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol. 1: Junone calant hic arae praesul semper, Avien. Perieg. 519. 2. Esp. *the leader of the Salii or priests of Mars*: fuit in eo sacerdotio (Saliorum) et praesul et vates et magister, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4. In Cic. Div. 1, 26: ib. 2, 66, praesul apparently means *a dancer*, but several MSS. have praesultor; and if praesul is the right reading, the meaning of dancer prob. arises from a false etymology, praesilio. [Praesul, like consul, exsul, prob. comes from the root sol (in sol-tum), which is the same as sed (in sedeo): hence it signifies "one who sits at the head" v. consul.]

prae-sulsus, *a, um, adj. [salsus] very salt*: adeps, Col. 6, 2, 7.

praesultātor, *ōris, m.* [praesulto] *one who leaps or dances before others, a public dancer*: Liv. 2, 36.

prae-sulto, *i. v. n. [salto] to leap or dance before*: praesultare hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10.

praesultor, *ōris, m.* [praesilio] *i. q. praesultator*: Val. Max. 1, 7, 4: Lact. 2, 7.

prae-sum, *fui, irreg. v. n. to be before; hence, to be set over, to preside or rule over, to have the charge or command of, to superintend*: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: omnibus Druidibus praest unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: qui opido praecerat, ib. 2, 6: regionibus, ib. 5, 22: provinciae, Sall. C. 42: censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep. Cat. 2: classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: exercitui, ib. 57: alicui negotio, *to have charge of it*, ib. 61: ei studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: artificio, id. Fin. 4, 27: vigiliis, *to superintend*, Sall. C. 30: statuis faciendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 59: aedibus, *i. e. aedilem esse*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. *Absol.*: praesesse in provincia, *to be governor*, Cic. Verr. 3, 77. 2. In gen. *to be the chief person, to take the lead*: non paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed prae-

fuit, id. Am. 11: illi crudelitati non solum praesesse, verum etiam interesse, id. Att. 9, 6. II. *to protect, defend* (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov. F. 5, 135.

prae-sūmo, *impsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3. v. a. to take before, take first, take to oneself*: neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. A. A. 3, 75: allium, Plin. 25, 5, 21: praesumere cibis frigidam, id. 28, 4, 14: remedia, Tac. A. 14, 3: praesumptum diadema, *assumed before the legal age*, Claud. IV. cons. Honor. 166. II. Fig. *to take in advance*: praesumere male audiendi patientiam, *to provide oneself with beforehand*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: inviti iudices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, *who takes to himself, who encroaches upon*, id. 11, 1, 27: illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in qua ingenium iudicio praesumitur, *in which wit is preceded by judgment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty*, id. 2, 4, 7. 2. *to perform beforehand*: heredum officia praesumere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10. 3. *to spend or employ beforehand*: sementibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin. 18, 25, 60: Vitellius fortunam principatus inertis luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, *enjoyed beforehand*, Tac. H. 1, 62. 4. *to imagine, represent, or picture to oneself beforehand*: arma parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Virg. Aen. 11, 18: futura, Sen. Ep. 107: hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, *i. e. I imagine or picture to myself beforehand*, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted*: Tac. A. 14, 64. 5. *to foresee, to infer beforehand, to suppose, presume*: fortunam alicujus, ib. 12, 41: graviolem militiam praesumebant, Just. 6, 2: ab hostibus reverso filio, quem pater obisse falso praesumpserat, Papin. Dig. 12, 6, 3. 6. *to undertake, venture*: tantum animo praesumere, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 2: illicita, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 47. (Hence *It. presumere*; Fr. *présumer*.)

praesumptē, *adv. confidently, boldly*: veritatem dicere, Vop. Car. 4.

praesumptiō, *ōnis, f.* [praesumo] *a taking beforehand, a using or enjoying in advance, anticipation*: rerum, quas assequi cupias, praesumptio ipsa jucundast, Plin. Ep. 4, 15: bonae famae praesumptione perfui, id. 9, 3. II. In het. *an answering in advance, an anticipation of expected objections*: mire n causis valet praesumptio, quae πρό-ηψις dicitur, cum id, quod objici potest, occupamus, Quint. 9, 2, 16. III. *a presenting to oneself beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption*: nultum dare solenus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just. 3, 4: non levi praesumptione credere, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 44. 2. Esp. *assurance, audacity, presumption*: illicita praesumptione rex ad vicem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. sacr. 1, 33: Tert. Cult. fem. 2: App. Apol. p. 323. (ii) *stubbornness, obstinacy*: mira contra plagarum dolores praesumptione munitus, id. M. 8, p. 214. (iii) *prejudice*: Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptiōsē, *adv. boldly, presumptuously*: loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 (al. praesumptuose).

praesumptiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [praesumptio] *full of boldness, presumptuous* (al. praesumptuosus): Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praesumptor, *ōris, m.* [praesumo] *one who takes possession beforehand, a preoccupier*: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18. II. *a confident or presumptuous person*: Tert. Poen. 6.

praesumptōriē, *adv. boldly, confidently, presumptuously*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

praesumptiōsē, *adv. v. praesumptiosus*.

praesumptiōsus, *a, um, v. praesumptiosus*.

praesumptiōsus, *a, um, v. praesumptiosus*.

praesumptiōsus, *a, um, v. praesumptiosus*.

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praesumptiōsus, *a, um, v. praesumptiosus*.

praesumptiōsus, *a, um, v. praesumptiosus*.

praesumptus (praesumptus), a, um, *Part.* [praesumo]. II. *Adj.* taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived: praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 prooem.: opinio, preconceived opinion, prejudice, id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73. Praesumptum est, it is supposed, imagined, presumed: praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31. *Comp.*: praesumptior, Coripp. Johann. 4, 550.

prae-sūo, ūi, fūtum, 3. v. a. to sew over, sew up; hence, to cover over: hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 8: surculos recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43.

prae-surgo, surrexi, 3. v. n. to rise beforehand (poet.): Avien. Progn. Arat. 172.

prae-sūto, 1. v. a. to suspect beforehand: Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.* [praesuo]. **praetactus**, a, um, *Part.* [praetango].

prae-taescit, 3. v. impers. it disgusts beforehand: praetaescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-taesus, a, um, feeling disgust beforehand: praetaescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, tēgi, tactum, 3. v. a. to touch beforehand or previously: praemoveri corpus sive praetangi accessione ventura, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 7: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, ib. 4, 3. II. *Transf.* to attack: of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, id. Acut. 1, 9: praetacta membra, ib. 2, 11.

praetectio, ōnis, f. [praetego] a covering over: oculorum Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

praetectus, a, um, *Part.* [praetego].

prae-tēgo, texi, tectum, 3. v. a. to cover over, to shelter, protect: cavo praetegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop. 3, 12, 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint, i. e. the rocks that sheltered your repose, Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, n. 112. Fig.: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegebat, Lact. 5, 2.

prae-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. to stretch before or in front, to extend: praetenta tela, presented, Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, shooting forth, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: ramum praetendit olivae, holds out, Virg. Aen. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. G. 4, 230: cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45. 2. to spread, hold, or place before or in front: membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, id. 11, 37, 77: id. 9, 6, 5: segeti praetendere sepem, Virg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: decreto sermonem, to prefix, Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6: ubi visum in culice natura praetendit? placed, Plin. 11, 2, 1. Hence, (ii) of places, reflect. to extend before or in front of, to lie over against or opposite to: praetenta Syrtibus arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 60: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2: a tergo praetendantur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9.

II. Fig. to bring forwards as an excuse, to allege, pretend: hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, to allege in excuse for, Cic. Vat. 6: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissidentem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. prooem. § 15: ignorantia praetendi non potest, id. 7, 1, 35: haec a se facitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 18: praetendere fessam aetatem et actos labores, ib. 3, 59. 2. to lay claim to, aspire to: nec confugis unquam praetendi taedas, Virg. Aen. 4, 338: debitum, to sue for payment of a debt, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tōner, a, um, *adj.* very soft or tender: capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99.

prae-tentātus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [praetento] a groping or feeling out one's way: Plin. 11, 37, 52.

prae-tento, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to feel, search, or grope out beforehand, to examine previously: praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. M. 14, 189: pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitris et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35. 2. to hold before oneself: praetentat pallia laeva, Claud. B. Gild. 438. II. Fig. to test or try beforehand: vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: iudicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

praetentūra, ae, f. [praetendo] a military guard on the boundaries of a province: Amm. 14, 3.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.* [praetendo].

prae-tēnūis, e, *adj.* very thin or slender: folium pinus, Plin. 16, 10, 10: fila, ib. 31, 56: bractee, id. 33, 6, 32: pons, id. 8, 50, 76. II. Of sound, very thin or shrill: Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tēpēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to be warm before: Fig. (poet.): si tuus in quavis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, adv. and prep. [prae, with the comparative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter]. A. Adv. (i. e. with the ellipsis of the dependent word) except, excepting, unless, save: etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36: religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56: exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restituebantur, Just. 13, 5: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov. F. 6, 406: Papirius, Gell. 1, 23 fin. With si, quod, quae: praeter si aliter nequeas, unless, Varr. R. R. 1, 41 fin.: praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas anteferebam, besides that, App. M. 2, p. 122: montes in Arcadia Cyllene, Lycaeus, praeterque ignobiles octo, and besides, and also, Plin. 4, 6, 10. 2. In comparisons with quam: before, beyond, above, more than: quae praeter sapientiam placet parentibus, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 38: quod mihi videre facere praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8. For praeterquam in one word, v. praeterquam. 3. Praeter propter, near by, i. e. thereabouts, about: incerte errat animus, praeter propter vita vivitur, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: Cato and Varro, ib.

B. Prep. with acc.: Of place, with motion: past, by, before: mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 7: videntur magni montes solem succedere praeter, Lucr. 4, 141: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, before the eyes, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: Ligures praeter oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv. 40, 41: praeter radices montis lapsus amnis, Plin. 6, 3, 4: praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: tela volant praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov. M. 5, 158. II. Fig. of other relations with the idea of passing or overstepping: over, beyond; against, contrary to: nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, irrelevant, Auct. Her. 4, 1: praeter aequum delinquere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 14: multa praeter spem evenisse, id. Rud. 2, 3, 69: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4: quum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44: quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam facere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 7. 2. Esp. in comparisons: beyond, above, more than: praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor. Epod. 3, 9: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31. 3. to denote something added: besides, in addition to: ut praeter se denos ad colloquium

adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B. C. 3, 32: ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, ib. 57. (ii) praeter haec, for praeterea, besides that, besides, moreover: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61: Cels. 2, 4. 4. to denote something excepted: besides, except: hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic. Att. 1, 1: omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnatus est, id. Cluent. 20: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, ib. 1, 11. III. In composition, praeter has the signification of past, by, beyond, besides; e. g. praeterducere, to lead past; praetermittere, to let go by; praeterire, to go beyond; praeterea, besides this.

praeter-āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to drive by or past: diversoria nota praeteragendus (est) equus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 10: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 1, 3.

praeter-hīto, 3. v. n. and a. to go by, to pass: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 43. With acc.: cave praeterbitas ullas aedes, id. Epid. 3, 4, 1.

praeter-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. and a. to run past or by: equis praetercurrentibus, Veg. Mil. 3, 24: praeter cursa Chalcedone, Amm. 22, 9.

praeter-dūco, 3. v. a. to lead past or by: pompam, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

praeter-ēā, adv. [cf. antea] beyond this or that, besides: nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiratis? Cic. de Or. 1, 35: auxiliis equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosa et Narbone evocatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: quicquid praeterea navium habebat, ib. 4, 22.

II. In distributions: besides, moreover, again, etc.: multae sunt causae... primum... praeterea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: primum... tum praeterea, id. Ad. 3, 2, 47: quique alienum aes grande conflaverat; praeterea omnes undique parricidae, Sall. C. 14: nam et prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit: et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit: praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3. III. Of time: henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter: et quisquam nomen Junonis adoret praeterea? Virg. Aen. 1, 49: neque illum praeterea vidit, id. G. 4, 500.

praeter-ēo, ivi, and more freq. ii, itum, 4. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to go by or past, to pass by: si nemo hac praeteriit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 15: ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id. Merc. 5, 4, 46: praeteriens modo, in passing by, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 18: quasi praeteriens satisfaciam universis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15. Of impersonal and abstract subjects: nec quae praeteriit iterum revocabitur unda, nec quae praeteriit hora, redire potest, Ov. A. A. 3, 63: nocte hac, quae praeteriit, proxima, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 3: praeterit tempus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 4. B. Act. to go by or past something, to pass by: praeterire pistrinum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id. Asin. 3, 4, 15: hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Virg. Aen. 4, 157. Of inanimate subjects: ripas flumina praetereunt, flow past their banks, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3. II. Fig. to pass by, to escape: nescis, quid mali praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4. 2. With a neutr. adj. or a clause as subject: to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one: non me praeterit me longius prolapsum esse, Cic. Caecin. 35: sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id. Fam. 1, 8: nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin. H. N. praef.: an quidquam Parmenonem praetereat? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 38. 3. to pass by or over, leave out, omit, not mention, neglect, forget, etc.: quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic. Verr. 3, 44: onitito jurisdictionem contra leges, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, id. Prov. cons. 3: et quod paene praeterit, Bruti tui causa feci omnia, what I had nearly failed to mention, id. Att. 6, 3:

aliquid silentio, id. Brut. 22: **praeteream**, referamne tuum dedecus? Ov. F. 6, 319: locus qui praeteritus negligentia est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14: non literas modo, sed syllabas praeterit; Suet. Aug. 88: quod sciscitari paene praeterivi, App. M. 3, p. 139. (ii) *to pass over, take no notice of, reject, exclude*: populus solet nunquam dignos praeterire, Cic. Planc. 3: cum sapientis et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc. 5, 19: Philippus et Marcellus praeteriuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: fratris filium praeteriit, *has passed by, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me, forgot me*, Ov. F. 5, 312: quid repente factum, quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart. 7, 86.

4. *to go beyond, to surpass, excel*: hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginensis praeteriit, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 51: ubi aut praeteriri aut aequari eos desperavimus, Vell. 1, 17.

praetēr-ēquitans, *antis, Part. riding by*: Liv. 3, 61.

praetērēunter, *adv. in passing, cursorily*: Aug. Tractat. 118, in Joann.

praeter-fēro, tūli, lātum, *irreg. v. a. to carry by or past: pass. to come, run, drive, or fly past (rare)*: latebras eorum praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55: pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr. 4, 569.

praeter-flūo, 3. v. n. and a. *to flow by or past*: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. With *acc.*: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11. II. *Fig. to go by or past, to slip away*: eorum ego orationes sino praeterfluere, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef.: voluptatem praeterfluere sinit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33.

praeter-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. n. and a. *dep. [gradior] to march, go, or pass by*: qui praeteregreiebantur, Sall. in Non. 556, 19. With *acc.*: castra, to pass the camp, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: fines, to march by, Tac. A. 14, 23. II. *Fig. to surpass, excel*: in te maxime, qui tantum alios praeteregressus es, Sall. in or. ad Caes. 1.

praetēr-hāc, also, separate, **praetēr hāc**, *adv. [hic] beyond this, besides, in addition*: si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi comminuam caput, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 73: non patiar praeterhac, id. Men. 5, 1, 25.

praeter-inquīro, 3. v. a. *to inquire further*: in negotium, Amm. 15, 5.

praetērītio, ōnis, f. [**praetereo**] *a passing over, omission*: Cod. Justin. 6, 29, 4.

praeterītus, a, um, *Part. [praetereo]*. II. *Adj. gone by, past, past and gone, departed*: nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic. de Sen. 19: aetas, ib. 2: anni, Virg. Aen. 8, 560: culpa, Ov. H. 20, 187: labor, Quint. 10, 7, 4: vita, Just. 42, 1: viri, *dead and gone, departed*, Prop. 2, 10, 52. *Absol.*: in praeteritum, *for the past*: negotiantes venia in praeteritum donavit, Suet. Dom. 9. In gramm.: tempus praeteritum, *the past or preterit tense*: quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut *fero* in praeterito, Quint. 1, 4, 29. III. *Subst. praetērīta, orum, n. plu. things gone by, the past*: sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. Div. 1, 30: praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just. 21, 3. 2. *things passed over* (= παραλειπόμενα) *a name of the books of Chronicles, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of Kings*: Hier. Ep. 18, n. 1.

praeter-lābor, psus, 3. v. n. and a. *dep. to glide or flow by, to fly or run past*: praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. 10, 3, 24. With *acc.*: tumulum, Virg. Aen. 6, 875: hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare, *necesse est, to sail past*, ib. 3, 477. II. *Fig. to slip away*: (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25.

praeter-lambo, 3. v. a. *to lick or touch in passing, to flow by*: oppidum, quod Mosa fluvius praeterlambit, Amm. 17, 2.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part. [praeterfero]*.

praeter-lūens, entis, *Part. washing as it flows past*: fluvius, App. M. 6, p. 177.

praeter-mēo, 1. v. n. and a. *to go by or past*: saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 318. With *acc.*: quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm. 31, 8: ripas, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 234.

praetermissio, ōnis, f. [**praetermitto**] *a leaving out, omission*: sine ullius forinae praetermissione, Cic. Top. 7.

II. *a passing over, neglecting*: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part. [praetermitto]*.

praeter-mitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to let go by, let pass*: nullum diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14: nullam occasionem perfectionis, Auct. B. Afr. 1: neminem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21.

2. *Esp. to omit, neglect, leave undone*: nullum officium, ib. 1, 8: gratulationem, ib. 5, 7: voluptates, id. N. D. 3, 15: scelus, id. Att. 9, 11: praetermittendae defensionis plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9. With *inf.*: reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep. Cim. 4. 3. *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit*: quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, ib. 29: quod dignum memoria visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25.

4. *to pass by, overlook, wink at*: do, praetermitto, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26. With *acc.* and *inf.*: praetermittet te humanis concedere rebus, Lucr. 4, 1184.

II. *to let over, transmit*: an facile te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.

praeter-monstrans, *antis, Part. pointing out or showing another*: Gell. 20, 10.

praeternāvīgatio, ōnis, f. [**praeternavigo**] *a sailing by*: Plin. 4, 12, 19.

praeter-nāvigo, 1. v. n. and a. *to sail by or past*: vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 12. With *acc.*: Baianum sinum, id. Ner. 27.

prae-tēro, trīvi, 3. v. a. *to rub off or wear down in front*: januam lima praeterunt (*al. proterunt*), Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: Plin. 11, 37, 63.

praeter-propter, v. praeter, A. 3.

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic. Leg. 3, 19), *adv. beyond, besides, except, save*: neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias habet, addas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 32: nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam huius diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 11: sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep. Att. 21: cuncta potest vetustas, praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 17. With *etiam, quoque, tum vero*: Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, intestina etiam prodicione adjuncta, Liv. 25, 23: praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus (ludit), Suet. Aug. 71: declamaverat Antonius praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1. With *si: except when, unless*: hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si humore madeat, Plin. 8, 25, 39. With *quod: except that*: omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tul carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 19: praeterquam quod sine te ceterum satis commode, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14. With *praeterea*: id. Leg. 3, 19. II. *For praeterquam quod, except that*: Plin. 20, 10, 42.

praeter-rādo, 3. v. a. *to scrape in passing, to grate along* (poet.): vox praeterradit fauces, Lucr. 4, 530 dub.

praeter-sum, esse, v. n. *to be out of, not present at*: Tert. Apol. 38.

praetervectio, ōnis, f. [**praetervector**] *a riding, sailing, or passing by*: Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.*

praetervectus, a, um, *Part. [praetervector]*.

praeter-vēhor, ctus sum (*in tmesi*, praeter erant vecti, Ov. M. 13, 713), 3. v. n. and a. *dep. to be borne past, to drive, ride, or sail by*: qui praetervehobantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18: praetervehens equo, *riding by*, Liv. 22, 49. With *acc.*: Apolloniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ostia, Virg. Aen. 3, 688: Dulichios portus, Ov. M. 13, 711: Judaeam, Suet. Aug. 93.

2. *to march by, of foot soldiers*: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. H. 3, 71.

II. *Fig.: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, passed over in silence*, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *passed by*, id. Coel. 21: oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, id. Balb. 1: Plin. Pan. 56.

praeter-verto, 3. v. a. *to go or pass by: solem* (*al. praevertibat*), Plin. 2, 71, 73.

praeter-vōlo, 1. v. n. and a. *to fly by or past*: praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7. With *acc.*: quem praetervolat ales, Cic. Arat. 412. 2. *Transf. in gen.: hasta medias praetervolat auras*, Sil. 10, 114: puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B. G. 321.

II. *Fig. to slip by, to escape*: sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: dum sententias animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *slips away, escapes*, id. Or. 58: haec duo proposita non praetervolant, i. e. *do not pass over cursorily*, id. Acad. 2, 13.

prae-testor, atus sum, 1. v. a. *dep. to bear witness to beforehand*: Tert. carn. adv. Marc. 3, 176.

prae-texo, xūi, xtum, 3. v. a. *to weave before or in front, to fringe, edge, border*: purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 7: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Virg. E. 7, 12: litora curvae praetexunt puppes, id. Aen. 6, 5: fontem violis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 249: utraque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *are bordered by the Rhine*, Tac. G. 34.

II. *Transf. to place before or in front*: auctorum nomina, Plin. H. N. praef.: auctores quos praeteximus volumini huic, ib. 18, 25, 57: tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexti, i. e. *that your statues stand before the temples*, Plin. Pan. 52.

2. *to furnish with a border, beginning, etc.*: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis literis illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic. Div. 2, 54: omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura praetexit, id. de Or. 2, 78: praetexta quercu donus, Ov. F. 4, 953: summaque praetextat tenuis fastigia chartae, *indicates* ut nomen, *litera facta, meum*, Tib. 3, 1, 13. III. *Fig. to allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext*: cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. Pis. 24: nomina speciosa, Tac. H. 1, 72. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ubicumque ipsi essent, praetextentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2, 62: Tigellinus T. Vinii potentia defensus, praetextentis, servatam ab eo filiam, Tac. H. 1, 72. 2. *to conceal, disguise*: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Virg. Aen. 4, 172: funera sacris, ib. 500: fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf. 1, 99.

praetexta, ae, f. [**praetexo**] *a Roman tunic, v. praetextus*. II. *Meton.: (sc. fabula), a tragedy, in contradistinction to the Greek word tragodia, because celebrated Romans were represented in it: nostri vestigia Graeca ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas*, Hor. A. P. 286: Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: praetextam legere, ib. **prae-textātus**, a, um, *adj. [praetexta] clothed with or wearing the toga*

prætexta: Clodius, qui nunquam antea prætextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4: pupillus, id. Verr. 1, 58: delectu edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam prætextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57: imagines, Suet. Ner. 57: aetas, *under seventeen years*, Gell. 1, 23: prætextata cultus amicitia, *from childhood*, Mart. 10, 20. II. Fig.: veiled, disguised; hence, verba prætextata, *equivocal, obscure, unchaste*: prætextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22: impudica et prætextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1: mores, Juv. 2, 170.

prætextum, i. n. [prætexo] *an ornament*: pulcherrimum rei publicae prætextum, Sen. Ep. 71 med. II. Fig. a pretence, pretext: et prætextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ipse Ravennam devertit prætexto classem alloquendi, *under pretence*, Tac. H. 2, 100: prætexto rei publicae, ib. 3, 80.

prætextus, a, um, Part. [prætexo]. II. Adj.: clothed with or wearing the toga prætexta: prætextus senatus, Prop. 4, 1, 11: pubes, Aus. Prof. 18, 7. 2. Esp. toga prætexta, and usu. Subst. prætexta, ae, f. the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn by the higher magistrates and by free-born children till they assumed the toga virilis: Cic. Phil. 2, 43: id. Verr. 5, 14: Liv. 27, 37 etc.: prætexta pulla nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 1137.)

prætextus, ūs, m. [id.] *outward appearance, consequence, authority*: majore prætextu, Tac. H. 1, 6: prætextu senatus, ib. 1, 76. II. a pretence, pretext: ad prætextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext of*, Suet. Aug. 12: sub prætextu, Petr. 97: hoc prætextu, Just. 29, 3.

præ-timēo, ūi, 2. v. a. and n. to fear beforehand, to be in fear: sibi prætimet, Pl. Am. prol. 29: et frustra immeritum prætimuisse velit, Tib. 3, 4, 14: nil est miserius, quam prætimere, Sen. Ep. 98: aeternitatem prætimendam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35.

præ-timīdus, a, um, adj. very fearful or timid: Auct. carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

prætinctus, a, um, Part. [prætingo].

præ-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to dip in or moisten beforehand: semina prætincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in qua fuerit candens ferrum prætinctum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

præ-tondēo, tōndi, 2. v. a. to clip in front: cum ejus pinnas prætonderit, App. M. 5, p. 172.

praetor, ōris, m. [prae, with term. tor] lit. one who is before or first; hence, a leader, chief, president; orig. the name of the chief magistrate of the Roman republic: regio imperio duo sunt: iique praeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, iudices, consules appellantur, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8. So, of the chief magistrate or mayor of Capua: id. Agr. 2, 34: of the Roman consul as chief judge: Liv. 3, 55: of the dictator, praetor maximus, id. 7, 3: aerarii, president of the treasury, Tac. A. 1, 75: id. H. 4, 9. Of the suffetes in Carthage: Nep. Hann. 7. Of generals, commanders of foreign nations: Cic. Div. 1, 54: Nep. Milt. 4.

II. Esp. a praetor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice, first chosen A.U.C. 366. (Respecting the origin, office, &c. of the praetors, v. Smith's Ant. 956.) Praetor urbanus, who tried causes between Roman citizens, whilst the praetor peregrinus presided over those between strangers: Cic. Am. 25 fin.: id. Mur. 20: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus, i. e. appointed first, id. Manil. 1, 2. 2. Transf. for propraetor, a propraetor, an officer who, after the expiration of his praetorship, was sent as governor to a province: id. Verr. 4, 12: ib. 4, 25, et al.

praetoriānus, a, um, adj. [praetorium] pertaining to the body-guard, praetorian: praetorianus miles, a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a praetorian, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. A. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 29, 35: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, i. e. praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10.

praetoriānus, a, um, adj. [praetor] pertaining to the praetor, praetorian: tutor, Ulp. Regular. tit. 12: pretia, money earned by the praetor's office, Aug. Conf. 6, 10.

praetoriānus or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] praetorian: praetoricia corona, received at the public games from the praetor, Mart. 8, 33. II. Subst. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor: Inscr.

praetoriōlum, i, n. dim. [praetorium] a small country-seat: Inscr.

praetoriūm, ii, n. [praetor] a general's tent: Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25: Caes. B. C. 1, 76. 2. Meton. a council of war (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5: id. 37, 5. II. the official residence of the governor in a province: Cic. Verr. 4, 28: curritur ad praetorium, ib. 5, 35. 2. a palace: sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161. 3. In gen. any magnificent building, a splendid country-seat: ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72: in exstructionibus praetiorum atque villarum, id. Cal. 37: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: Juv. 1, 75. 4. Of other dwelling-places: the cell of the queen-bee: et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria densae miscentur, Virg. G. 4, 75. Of Diogenes's tub: utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

III. the imperial body-guard, the guards: in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 fin.: meruit in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19: militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9.

praetoriū, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a general: praetoria cohors, the cohort or body-guard of a commander-in-chief, a praetorian cohort, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: ironically: scortatorium cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: cohortes praetoriae, the emperor's body-guard, Suet. Tib. 37: Tac. A. 4, 2: navis, the flag-ship, the admiral's ship, Liv. 26, 39: puppis, Flor. 2, 7: imperium, the chief command, Cic. Div. 1, 32: porta, the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy (opp. to the porta decumana, which was on the side farthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94. II. pertaining to the praetor or praetors, praetorian: jus, proceeding from the praetor, consisting of his decisions, Cic. Off. 1, 10: Papin. Dig. 1, 1, 7: comitia, the election of praetor, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, the office of a praetor, Cic. Manil. 24: turba, to be found about the praetor, accustomed to wait upon him, id. Verr. 1, 52: pignus, Moctian. Dig. 35, 2, 32. 2. Subst. praetorius, ii, m. one who has been praetor, an ex-praetor: Cic. Att. 16, 7. III. pertaining to a propraetor, propraetorian: merces in praetorium domum deferabantur, id. Verr. 5, 56: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19.

præ-torquēo, torsi, tum, 3. v. a. to twist off the end of a thing: praetorto capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18. Fig. praetorque in iuriarum collum, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

præ-torridus, a, um, adj. very hot, or dry (poet.): Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, Part. [praetorqueo].

præ-tractātus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) a preliminary treatise, preface: Tert. Fuga in persecut. 4.

præ-trēpidans, antis, Part. trembling greatly, very impatient (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7.

præ-trēpidus, a, um, adj. trembling very much: cor, palpitating, Pers. 2, 54. II. very anxious, disquieted: praetrepidus vixit, Suet. Tib. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

praetricosus, v. pertricosus.

præ-trunco, i. v. a. to cut off before, to cut off, clip: collos (for colla) tergoribus, Pl. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

præ-tūmīdus, a, um, adj. much swollen, puffed up (poet.): furor, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225: mens, Juven. 584.

praetūra, ae, f. [praetor] the dignity or office of a praetor, the praetorship: praeturae jurisdictio, Cic. Flacc. 3: praetura se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6: Tac. A. 3, 30.

praetūrinus, a, um, adj. [praetura] praetorian: Not. Tir. p. 61.

præ-ulcērātus, a, um, Part. caused to ulcerate or made sore beforehand: loca praeculcerata, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, n. 18.

præ-umbrans, antis, Part. casting a shade; Fig. darkening, obscuring: Tac. A. 14, 47.

præunctus, a, um, Part. [praeungo].

præ-ungo, unxi, unctum, 3. v. a. to smear or anoint before: praecungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praecunctus adipe anserino, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

præ-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. to burn before or at the end: ne (uvae) praecurantur, Col. Arb. 11 (al. perurantur): hasta praecusta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praecuti et praecusti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: multae praenstae sudes, ib. 5, 40: tela, hardened in the fire, Tac. A. 2, 14. Also of cold: praecustis in transitu Alpium nive membris, frost-bitten, Plin. 3, 20, 24.

praestus, a, um, Part. [praeuro].

praet, v. praec.

prævalens, entis, Part. [praevalleo]. II. Adj.: very strong, very powerful: populus, Liv. praef.: praevalens corpore, Vell. 2, 108: Plin. 5, 24, 20.

prævalentiā, ae, f. [id.] superior force: Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

præ-vālēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to be very or more able, to have greater power, influence, or worth; to have the superiority, prevail: with abl.: virtute semper praevalet sapientia, wisdom has more power than bravery, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14: praevalebant jam fata consilii, Vell. 2, 118: qui praevalet arcu, is a distinguished archer, Stat. Ach. 2, 122: vulturum praevalet nigri, rank first, Plin. 10, 6, 7: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, prevails, id. 17, 22, 35, n. 15: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, had the advantage, Plin. Ep. 3, 20: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleat, should have the greater influence, Tac. A. 12, 64: auctoritate et praesentia, to prevail through, Suet. Galb. 19: gratia, id. Ner. 28: tuum erit consulare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, which should have more weight, Tac. A. 1, 58. II. Esp. of medicines, to be of great virtue or efficacy: trifolium praevalet contra serpentium ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88: lac praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21.

præ-vālesco, 3. v. n. incept. [praevalleo] to become or grow very strong: ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6.

præ-vālidē, adv. very strongly: Plin. 17, 14, 24.

præ-vālidus, a, um, adj. [praevalleo] very strong: juvenis, Liv. 7, 5: legiones, Vell. 2, 69: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28. Of things: manus, Ov. H. 9, 80: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5. 2. Transf. rich, fertile: neu (terra) se praevaleam primis ostendat aristis, Virg. G. 2, 253.

II. Fig. very powerful, prevailing, prevalent: Tac. A. 3, 35. Of things: urbes, Liv. 27, 39: nomina equitum, great, imposing, Tac. A. 12, 60: praevaleat et adulta vitia, prevalent, ib. 3, 53.

prae-vallo, i. v. a. *to fortify in front*: pontem, Auct. B. Alex. 19: Claud. in I. Cons. Stil. 2, 188.

prae-vāpōro, atum, i. v. a. *to fumigate or perfume beforehand*: loca, Coel. Aur. 1, 3: praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

prae-vāricātio, ōnis, f. [praevaricor] lit. *a shuffling along, not going in a straight line*: hence, *a violation of duty*: esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation or defence, collusion, prevarication*: de praevariatione absolutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: praevariatio est, transire dicenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: praevariationis crimine corruere, ib. 3, 9: praevariationis damnatus, ib.

prae-vāricātor, ōris, m. [id.] lit. *one who goes shuffling along*; hence, *one who violates his duty*; esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *a sham accuser or defender, a prevaricator*: praevariator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. Part. 36: praevariatorem esse eum ostendimus, qui colludit cum reo, Mart. Dig. 48, 16, 1: praevariator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, Ulp. ib. 3, 2, 4: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: praevariatorem sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11. With *gen.*: praevariator Catilinae, id. Pis. 10: causae publicae, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

prae-vāricātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she who transgresses or sins*: Aug. Ep. 89, 20.

prae-vāricō, i. v. a. *for praevariator, to transgress*: quod audivit, praevariavit, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 99.

prae-vāricor, atus, i. v. dep. *to walk crookedly*: arator praevariatur, *does not make straight furrows*, Plin. 18, 19, 49. II. Fig. *not to act in a straightforward or upright manner*: esp. of an advocate guilty of collusion, *to make a sham accusation or defence, to collude, prevaricate*: qui praevariatur, ex utraque parte consistit, quinimo ex altera, Ulp. Dig. 47, 15, 1: a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevariaretur, Auct. Har. resp. 20: Plin. Ep. 3, 9. With *dat.*: *to favour collusively*: interdum non defendere, sed praevariari accusationi videbatur, Cic. Clu. 21.

prae-vārus, a, um, adj. *very irregular or unsteady* (rare): venarum pulsus praevarus (al. praecclaros, i. e. certos, distinctos), App. Flor. p. 362.

II. Fig. *very perverse*: quid tam praevarium? Cic. fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 10.

prae-vectus, a, um, Part. [prae-velor].

prae-vēhor, ctus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. *to ride, fly, or flow before, in front or past*: equites R. praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv. 9, 35: praevectus equo, Virg. Aen. 7, 166: praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac. H. 5, 16: dum missilia hostium praevēhantur, *fly before them*, ib. 4, 71: Rhenus servat nomen, qua Germaniam praevēhitur, *flows by*, id. A. 2, 6. II. Fig.: omnia haec mire placent, cum impetu quodam et flumine praevēhantur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.

prae-vello, velli or vulsi, 3. v. a. *to tear away before*: Laber. in Diom. p. 369 P.: Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

prae-vēlo, i. v. a. *to veil or cover over*: flammea praevellatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevellans fronde secures, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, conj. *very swift*: praevolocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 13, 36. Fig.: memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vēnio, vēni, ventum (*in tmesi*: praecque diem veniens, Virg. E. 8, 17), 4. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to come before, get the start of*: hostis brevior via praeventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24: praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuntius etiam ex regis servis, id. 24, 21: Lucio

fero praeveniēte, Ov. F. 5, 548. II. Act. *to outstrip, anticipate, prevent*: talia agentem mors praevenit, *prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. Caes. 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntaria morte praevenit, Val. Max. 1, 3, n. 3. Pass.: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: praeventus est ab Agrippina, Suet. Claud. 44: nisi praeveneretur Agrippina, i. e. *if she had not been killed beforehand*, Tac. A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praevēniri a patre, *the father can bring the accusation first*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15. 2. Fig. *to surpass, excel, be superior*: Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praevēniunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

prae-ventor, ōris, m. [praevenio] *a kind of soldiers, perh. those who began the attack*: Anni. 18, 9.

prae-ventus, a, um, Part. [praevenio].

prae-ventus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *a preventing*: Tert. adv. Mart. 5, 12.

prae-verbūm, ii, n. [verbum] in gramm. *a preposition*: Varr. L. L. 6, 5, § 38: Gell. 7, 7.

prae-vernāt, i. v. impers. *to be spring prematurely*: quando praevēnat, *when spring begins too soon*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, n. 2, § 239.

prae-verro, 3. v. a. *to sweep or brush before*: veste vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24: praeverrit cauda silices (al. perverrit), Virg. Mor. 23.

prae-verto (-vorto), ti, 3. v. a. and **prae-vertor**, sus, 3. v. dep. lit. *to turn (oneself) in front of*; hence, *to outstrip, outrun* (poet.): fuga praevērtitur Eurum, Virg. Aen. 1, 317: equo praevērtēte ventos, ib. 12, 345: vestigia cervae, Cat. 64, 341. II. Fig. *to be beforehand with, to anticipate*: with acc. *to prevent, make useless*: nostra omnis lis est: pulere praevortor viros, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 75: aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevērtit, *has rendered useless*, Liv. 8, 16: praevērtunt, inquit, me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. M. 2, 657: celeri praevērtit tristia leto, Lucan. 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praevērtērat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10.

2. *to take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy*: vivo tentat praevērtēre amore Iampridem resides animos, Virg. Aen. 1, 721: neque praevorto poculum, *take before my turn*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 59.

3. *to surpass in worth or importance, to outweigh, exceed*: quoniam pietatem amori tuo videro praevērtēre, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 59: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevērtēre quicquam, Liv. 2, 24.

4. *to turn one's attention first or principally to, to do first or in preference, to dispatch first*; constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, *adv.*, *relative clause*, or *absol.*; used esp. in the dep. form: rei mandatae omnes sapientes primum praevortit decet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 40: stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, eum praevorti litibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 20: cave, pigritiae praevorteris, *do not give yourself up to indolence*, id. Merc. 1, 2, 3: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevērtendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequum est id te serio praevortier, *to take it in earnest*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 39: aliud in praesentia praevērtendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first*, Liv. 35, 33: si quando ad interna praevērtērent, Tac. A. 4, 32: hostes ad occursandum pugnandumque in eos praevērtentur, Gell. 3, 7: illuc praevērtamur, *let us first of all look at this*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 38: proximum erat narrare glandiferas quoque, ni praevērti cogeret admiratio, quanam esset vita sine arbore ulla, Plin. H. N. 16 praef. Absol.: in rem quod sit, praevortaris, *potius quam re adversa animo auscultes, attend to*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 8. 5. *to prefer*: ne me uxorem praevērtisse dicant praec

republica, id. Am. 1, 3, 29: si vacas animo, neque habes aliquid, quod huius sermoni praevērtendum putes, Cic. Div. 1, 6: Gell. 4, 3.

prae-vētītus, a, um, Part. *forbidden beforehand* (poet.): Sil. 13, 155.

prae-vexātus, a, um, Part. *abused, or impaired previously or very much*: aeger viribus praevexatus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, n. 18: praevexatae vires, id. Acut. 2, 32.

prae-vīans, antis, Part. *going before*: Ambros. in Luc. 3, 21.

prae-vīdēo, vidi, vīsum, 2. v. a. *to see beforehand, to foresee*: an quia praevīso in aqua timet hostia cultros? Ov. F. 1, 327: praevīsa locorum utilitate, Tac. A. 12, 63: nec praevīderant impetum hostium milites, nec, si praevīdissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, id. H. 4, 15: non tantum praevīsa, sed subita expedire, id. A. 14, 55: praevīsum periculum subterfugere, Suet. Aug. 10.

prae-vīncio, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. *to bind before or in front, to fetter*: laqueo praevīnctus, Gell. 15, 10. Fig.: ferinis voluptatibus praevīnctus, id. 19, 2.

prae-vīnctus, a, um, Part. [prae-vīncio].

prae-vīrīdāns, antis, Part. *very green or verdant*; transf. *very blooming or vigorous*: Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7.

prae-vīrīdis, e, adj. *very green*: color, Front. Aq. 7 dub. (až perviridis).

prae-vīsus, a, um, Part. [prae-vīdeo].

prae-vītio, atum, i. v. a. *to corrupt or vitiate beforehand*: gurgitem, Ov. M. 14, 55: ex alio morbo praevitiati, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 15.

prae-vīus, a, um, adj. [via] *going before, leading the way* (poet.): praevius anteit, Ov. M. 11, 65: praevia luci Pallantias, ib. 15, 190: Stat. Th. 4, 485.

prae-vōlo, avi, i. v. n. *to fly before or in advance*: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: aquila velut dux viae praevolavit, Tac. H. 1, 62: novisse mores me tuos meditare decet, curamque adhibere, ut praevolet, quo tu velis, i. e. ut haec cura mihi praevolet, quo tu velis volare or prevenire, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 40.

prae-vulsus, a, um, Part. [prae-vello].

pragma, ātis, n. = πρᾶγμα, *a matter, business*: Jul. Viet. Art. rhet. 3, 4.

pragmāticārius, ii, m. [pragmaticus] *one who writes down and prepares imperial edicts, etc.*: Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 7.

pragmāticus, a, um, adj. = πρᾶγμα-τικός, *skilled in political affairs*; also, *relating to civil business*: pragmatici homines omnibus historicis praecceptis cavere jubent, Cic. Att. 2, 20: tu si quid pragmaticon habes, scribe, ib. 14, 3. Hence, under the later empire, *pragmatica sanctio, or jussio, or annotatio, or constitutio, an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 10: also called *pragmaticum rescriptum*, Aug. Collat. cum Donatist. 3, c. 2: and Subst. *pragmaticum*, i, n.: Cod. Theod. 6, 23, 3. II. Subst. *pragmaticus*, i, m. = πρᾶγμα-τικός, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches*: illi disertissimi homines (Graeci) ministros habent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi, et qui *pragmatici* vocantur, Cic. Or. 1, 59: oratori pragmaticum adiutorem dare, ib. fin.: Quint. 12, 3, 4: Juv. 7, 123: Ulp. Dig. 48, 17, 9.

pramnion, ii, n. *a precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal*: Plin. 37, 10, 63.

pramnium vinum = πρᾶμνιον οἶνος, *a strong red wine, produced near Smyrna*: Plin. 14, 4, 6.

prandēo, di, sum, 2. v. n. and a. [prandium] I. Neutr. *to breakfast* (v. prandium): hic rex cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 32.

Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. Fam. 7. 30 sic prandete, commilitones, tanquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val. Max. 3. 2. n. 3: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21. **II.** Act. to breakfast on, take for breakfast; or, in gen. to eat: calidum prandisti prandium, Pl. Poen. 3. 5. 14: luscias prandere, Hor. S. 2. 3. 245: olus, id. Ep. 1. 17. 13.

prandicūlum, i, n. dim. [id.] a luncheon: prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc fentacula, Fest. s. v.

prandiolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small breakfast: Not. Tir. p. 166.

prandium, ii, n. a light meal taken in the forenoon, breakfast, luncheon (v. Smith's Ant. 306): coquere alicui prandium, Pl. Men. 2. 3. 37: apparare, to get ready, prepare, ib. 1. 2. 61: accurrere, ib. 3. 25: ornare, id. Rud. 1. 2. 53: dare, to give, id. Am. 2. 2. 33: obsonare alicui, id. Poen. 5. 5. 16: antepondere, to serve up, id. Men. 2. 2. 2: prandere, id. Poen. 3. 5. 14: invitare ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35: prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2. 39: ad prandium surgere, Suet. Cal. 58: sine mensa prandium, Sen. Ep. 83. Candidates gave prandia to their tribules: Cic. Mur. 32: the emperors to the people: Suet. Caes. 38: id. Tib. 20. **II.** Transf. a meal, in gen. (poet.): qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos, Mart. 4. 49. 3. **2.** the feed or fodder of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Pl. Truc. 3. 1. 1: prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val. Max. 3. 7. n. 1. [Prob. from pro; cf. Dor. πρᾶν for πρῶν: others derive it from Sans. prāhna, "before midday."] **pransito**, avi, i. v. n. and a. freq. [prandeo]. **I.** Neutr. to eat in the forenoon, to breakfast: ad rivum accumbentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitruv. 8. 3: pransitans et coenitans, Lampr. Elag. 27. **II.** Act. to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast or luncheon: polentam, Pl. Asin. 1. 1. 20: prolem, Arn. 4. 143. Pass. impers.: ut pransitaretur et coenitaretur, Macr. S. 2. 13.

pransor, ōris, m. [id.] that partakes of breakfast or luncheon, a guest: bonum anteponom prandium pransoribus, Pl. Men. 2. 2. 2.

pransorius, a, um, adj. [pransor] pertaining to breakfast or luncheon: candelabrum pransorium, for humile, fit to breakfast by, Quint. 6. 3. 99.

pransus, a, um, l'art. [prandeo]. **II.** Adj.: that has breakfasted: pransus non avide, Hor. S. 1. 6. 127: pransa Lamia, id. A. P. 340: exercitus pransus, paratus, ready, fit for fighting, Cato in Gell. 15. 13: ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28. 14: pransus, potus, over-fed, gluttonous: adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21.

prapedilon, i, and **prapedion**, ii, n. the herb lion's foot, also called leontopodium, v. leontopetalon: App. Herb. 7.

prasīnātus, a, um, adj. [prasinus] having a leek-green garment: ostiarius prasinatus, Petr. S. 28.

prasīniānus, a, um, adj. [id.] leek-green, belonging to the green party in the circus: Capit. Ver. 6.

prasīnus, a, um, adj. = πράσινος, leek-green, prasinous: pila prasina, Petr. 27: color, Plin. 37. 10. 67: de nostra prasina est synthesis empty toga, Mart. 10. 29. 4: factio, the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green, Mart. 13. 78: Suet. Cal. 55: id. Ner. 22. **2.** Subst. prasinus, i, m. a charioteer of the leek-green party: Mart. 10. 48.

prāsion and **prāsium**, ii, n. = πράσιον, a plant, properly horehound, called also marrubium, q. v.: Plin. 20. 22. 89. Confounded by Pliny with the marjoram plants: (i) onitis, Plin. 20. 17. 67. (ii) heraclium, ib. 69: Cels. 5. 11.

prāsīus, ii, m. = πράσιος (λίθος), a precious stone of a leek-green colour: Plin. 37. 8. 34.

prāsōidēs, is, m. = πρασοειδής (leek-coloured, leek-green), a kind of topaz, perh. a species of jasper: Plin. 37. 8. 32.

prāson, i, n. = πράσον, a marine shrub resembling a leek, also called zoster: v. phycos: Plin. 13. 25. 48.

prātensis, e, adj. [pratium] growing or found in meadows, meadow: fungi, Hor. S. 2. 4. 20: fenum, Col. 6. 3: flores, Plin. 21. 8. 25.

prātūlum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small meadow: in pratulo consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5. 173.

prātum, i, n. a meadow: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato R. R. 8: pratorum viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 16: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3. 1: caedere, cratire, secare, sicilire, Plin. 18. 28. 67. n. 4: siccaneum, aut riguum, Col. 2. 17. **II.** Meton. meadow-grass (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Pl. Ps. 3. 2. 21: Ov. A. Am. 1. 299. **2.** a broad field, plain: poet. of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129. (Hence Fr. pré, préaux.)

prāvō, adv. crookedly; Fig. improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly: hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4. 4. 24: prave (facta), opp. recte facta, Cic. Acad. 1. 10: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter coenabat, id. Fin. 2. 8: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1. 1. 104: sive ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, id. S. 2. 3. 87: prave facti versus, id. Ep. 2. 1. 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intelligere, Plin. 17. 9. 8: prave detorta verba, Tac. A. 6. 5: facundus, ib. 1. 53. Sup.: pravisume, Sall. or. Lepidi adv. Sull.

prāvī-cordius, a, um, adj. [pravus cor] that has a depraved heart: Aug. in Psalm. 146. n. 7.

prāvītas, ātis, f. [pravus] crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity: pravitas membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4. 13: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1. 19: oris, a distorting of the mouth in speaking, id. de Or. 2. 22: statuum, Col. 4. 20. curvaturae, Pall. 4. 11. **II.** Fig. irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness: quae ista est pravitas quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5. 2. 20: ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitateque veniamus, impropriety in speaking, in gestures, etc., Cic. de Or. 1. 34: ominis, a bad omen, Gell. 1. 22: tortuosae orationis, id. 5. 20. **2.** Esp. viciousness, perverseness, depravity: animi, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 10: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6: in ista pravitate perstabitis? id. Acad. 2. 8: consilii, Tac. H. 3. 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2. 9: morum, Tac. H. 4. 44.

prāvus, a, um, adj. crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed: prava, cubantia, prona, supina, atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4. 518: si qua in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5. 17: talus, Hor. S. 1. 3. 48. Absol.: elapsi in pravam artus, into crookedness, Tac. H. 4. 81. **II.** Fig. perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad: pravus factus est, Pl. Bac. 3. 3. 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4. 68: vir pravus, Sen. Ira 1. 16: pravissimus homo, Vell. 2. 80: quae bellua ruptis, cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? Hor. S. 2. 7. 71. With gen. (poet.): pravus fidei, faithless, Sil. 3. 253: pravus togae, id. 8. 260: audendi pravus, id. 12. 464. Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: affectio, id. Tusc. 4. 13: aemulatio, Tac. H. 4. 48: spes, id. A. 3. 56. Absol.: dociles imitandis turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14. 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, Vell. 2. 10: ad honesta, seu prava juxta levis, Tac. A. 11. 33: in pravam indurescere, Quint. 1. 3. 12. Comp.: quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Tusc. 3. 33. 80. Sup.:

pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74. [Cf. Sans. prahva, "inclinatorius"]

prēcābilis, e, adj. [precor] praying: precabile, δητικόν, εὐκτικόν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prēcābundus, a, um, adj. [id.] entreating, beseeching: Pac. Pan. 36.

prēcāmen, inis, n. [id.] a praying, prayer (poet.): fundens precamina mille, Poët. Latin. min. 6. p. 386. v. 35 ed. Wernsd.

prēcārio, adv. by entreaty or request: hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Pl. Am. prol. 24: ut nec vi, nec clam, nec precario possederit (the three wrongful modes of obtaining possession), Cic. Caec. 32: vel vi, vel clam, vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2. 3. 27: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 5. 23: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, Tac. Agr. 16: quibus ex causis precario studeo, am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study, Plin. Ep. 7. 30.

prēcārium, ii, n. [precor] an oratory, a chapel: Petr. 30 dub.

prēcārius, a, um, adj. [id.] obtained by or dependent on entreaty, or prayer: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debito petere, Liv. 3. 47: tribunicia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8. 35: vita, Tac. H. 4. 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. A. 1. 42: imperium, id. H. 1. 52: precarium est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tamdiu, quamdiu is, qui concessit, patitur, Ulp. Dig. 43. tit. 26. 1. Hence, **II.** doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious: forma, Ov. M. 9. 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, precarious, uncertain, transitory things, Sen. Tranq. 11: fulgor, passing quickly by, very transient, Symm. or. in Val. 1. 6.

prēcātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a praying, prayer: sollemnis comitorum precatio, Cic. Mur. 1: precatōne uti, id. Tusc. 1. 47 fin.: precationem facere, Liv. 39. 18

II. Meton. a form of prayer: Plin. 28. 4. 9.

prēcātivē, adv. by request, by entreaty: Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.

prēcātīuncūla, ac, f. dim. [precatio] a slight request: δεσποδιον, precatīuncula, petitiuncula, Gloss. Philox.

prēcātīvus, a, um, adj. [precor] prayed for, obtained by entreaty: pax, Amm. 17. 5: precativo modo, by prayer or entreaty, Ulp. Regul. tit. 24.

prēcātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who prays, an intercessor: precator et patronus, Pl. Ps. 2. 2. 12: ad precatorem adeam, Ter. Ph. 1. 2. 90.

prēcātōrius, a, um, adj. [precator] pertaining to petition, precatory: ars, Don. Ter. Ph. 1. 2. 92.

prēcātus, ūs, m. [precor] a prayer, request: Stat. Th. 10. 71: concordī precatu tentare aliquid, Amm. 24. 6.

prēces, v. prex.

prēcīae or **prētīae**, arum, f. plu. a kind of grape-vine: Virg. G. 2. 95: Col. 3. 2. 23: Plin. 14. 2. 40. 4.

prēcīānus, a, um, adj. a kind of pear: Clout. in Macr. S. 2. 15.

prēco, for precor, acc. to Prisc. p. 779 P. Hence, pass.: Varr. in Non. 480. 27: genitore precatō, Juvenc. 3. 35.

prēcōr, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. to pray, beseech, entreat, to pray to, supplicate: constr. with acc. of thing, and acc. of pers. or abl. with ab; with inf. and acc. (poet.); with subj.; with id or absol.: deos colere, precari venerique, Cic. N. D. 1. 42: quid veneramur, quid precamur deos, ib. 44: haec precatus sum, id. Pis. 20: a diis deabusque precor pacem, id. Rab. perd. 2. dixit, se hoc a diis semper precatum, Nep. Timol. 5 fin.: deosque precetur et ret, ut abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 200: hoc quoque dux operis mones, precor, Ov. F. 4. 247: nunquam placidas esse precarer aquas, id. H. 19. 82: dii, ad quos precentur ac supplicent, to whom they pray, Liv. 38. 43. Absol.: parce, precor, fasso, I pray, prithee, Ov.

H. 16, 11: ossa quæta, precor, tuta requiescite in urna, id. Am. 3, 9, 67.

II. Esp. to wish (well or ill): salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precari, Cic. Pis. 14: alicui longam precari diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49: nos perpetuam felicitatem rei publicae precari, Suet. Aug. 58: tibi proficiscenti evenit, ut omnes exsecrarentur, male precarentur, uttered imprecations against you, Cic. Pis. 14. [Cf. Sans. *prachh*, "interrogare;" Gr. *πρωτοσομαι*, *πρωξ*, *πρωκτης*; Germ. *fragen*: the Latin *proco* and *procor* belong to the same root.] (Hence It. *pregio*; Fr. *prier*.)

prêhendo, and, syncop. **prendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. to take hold of, to grasp, seize: prehendere aliquem auriculis, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 78: fauces alicui, id. Most. 1, 3, 62: quis me properantem prehendit pallio? catches me by the cloak, id. Epid. 1, 1, 1: dexteram, ib. 2, 3, 65: aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: perdix aucupem jam prehenditurum effugiens, Plin. 10, 33, 51. Poet.: Italiae oras, to reach, Virg. Aen. 6, 61. 2. Esp. to catch hold of, to detain in order to speak to: tuus pater modo me prehendit, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 16: prendo hominem solum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 15: prende C. Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13. 3. to seize, take by surprise, catch in the act; constr. with in and abl., the simple abl., or gen.: prehendi in furto, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 17: in patenti prensus Aegaco, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: prensus manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18: prensus manifesti furci, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 45: aliquem mendacii, to catch one in a lie, ib. 4. Of trees, to take root: quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat. 116: ut cum (pirotum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pull. 3, 25.

II. Fig. to take in with the eye (poet.): prendere aliquid oculis, Lucr. 4, 1136: vix oculo pendente modum, taking in, embracing, Lucan. 4, 19. 2. Of the mind, to seize, apprehend, comprehend (rare): cum animus ipsum ea moderantem et regentem paene prehenderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23. [Prob. from *prae* and an obsolete root **HEND** or **HAND**, which is perh. identical with Eng. *hand*: v. Key, Phil. Soc. li. p. 251.] (Hence It. *prendere*; Fr. *prendre*.)

prêhensio or **prensio**, ònis, f. [prehendo] a seizing, apprehending: tribuni plebis prensionem habent, the right of arresting, Atei. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: Varr. ib. II. Meton. a machine for raising or screwing up, a jack-screw: turris tectum prehensionibus tollere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. (Hence It. *prigione*; Sp. *prision*; Fr. *prison*.)

prêhenso, and more freq. **prenso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of: prensare manu brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: fastigia dextris, Virg. Aen. 2, 444: tenaci forcipe ferrum, ib. 12, 404: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: prehensare hostium tela, Tac. H. 3, 28.

II. Esp. to take hold of, to detain: arma, genua, vestigia prensando, flexere militum animos, ib. 1, 66: commanipularium pectora, ib. 4, 46: itaque prensos amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 4, 60. 2. Transf. to sue or solicit for an office: circumire et prehensare patres, id. 1, 47. Absol. prensat unus P. Galba, solicits for the consulship, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prêhensus and **prensus**, a, um, l'art. [prehendo].

prêlum, i, n. [premo] a wine or oil-press: Cato R. R. 31: cola prelorum, Virg. G. 2, 242: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

prêmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. to press: with acc. of object, and abl. of instrument: pede pedem alicui premere, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 30: trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Virg. Aen. 7, 518: qui sentibus anguem pressit humi nitens, ib. 2, 379: pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, i. e. drove her chariot over her father's body, Ov. Ib. 166: trabes Hymettiae premunt colum-

nas, rest upon, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3: genua premere terga alicujus, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 24: ubera plena, i. e. to milk, id. F. 4, 769: vestigia alicujus, to tread in one's footsteps, Tac. A. 2, 14: frena dente, to champ, Ov. M. 10, 704: ore aliquid, to chew, eat, ib. 5, 538: aliquid morsu, Lucr. 3, 664: pressum lac, i. e. cheese, Virg. E. 1, 82. Poet.: quod surgente die mulsera horis que diurnis, nocte premunt, they make into cheese, id. G. 3, 400: Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 34: aeterna nota, to mark, Ov. F. 6, 610: multa via pressa rota, id. H. 18, 134: premere litora, id. M. 14, 416: aëra, i. e. to fly, Lucr. 7, 835. (ii) With acc. of instrument: to press or force into: (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov. F. 1, 355: presso sub vomere, Virg. G. 2, 356: alte ensem in corpore, Stat. Th. 11, 542: nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop. 3, 8, 14: cubito remanete presso, leaning upon, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. 2. to grasp:

premere frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: pressis habenis, Virg. Aen. 11, 600: ferrum, to grasp, Sil. 5, 670: capulum, id. 2, 615. 3. to press with one's weight; to sit, stand, or seat oneself on: toros, Ov. H. 12, 30: sedilia, id. M. 5, 317: pictam posita pharetram cervice premebat, ib. 2, 421: frondes tuo premis ore caducas, ib. 9, 651: Sen. Hippol. 510. 4. to press together, to close: oculos, Virg. Aen. 9, 487: dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, was silent, ib. 6, 155: alicui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: laqueo collum, to strangle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: presso gutture, Virg. G. 1, 410: amplexu presso, united, in close embrace, Sen. Oed. 192: pressa oscula jungere, to exchange kisses, Ov. H. 2, 94: pressa basia, Mart. 6, 34: presso gradu incedere, in close ranks, foot to foot, Liv. 28, 14: pede presso, id. 8, 8. 5. to cover, to conceal by covering (mostly poet.): molli fronde crinem, Virg. Aen. 4, 147: canitiem galea, ib. 9, 612: mitra capillos, Ov. F. 4, 517: aliquid terra, to bury, Hor. Epod. 1, 33: nonumque prematur in annum, id. A. P. 388: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: Plin. 2, 79, 80. 6. to press hard upon, to pursue closely: hostes premere de loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id. B. C. 3, 46: hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juvenis, Virg. Aen. 1, 467: Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, Nep. Hann. 11: obsidione aliquem, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: in retia cervum, Virg. G. 3, 413: spumantis apri cursum clamore prementem, id. Aen. 1, 324. 7. to press down, burden, load, freight: natat exuvilis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4, 1, 114: pressae carinae, Virg. G. 1, 303: premere ratem merce, Tib. 1, 3, 40: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: auro phaleras, to adorn, Stat. Th. 8, 567. 8. to press down, let down: nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. M. 2, 135: humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eodem et premit, id. Tr. 3, 11, 67: mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhiphaeasque arduus arces consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, sinks down, Virg. G. 1, 240. (ii) Esp. to set, plant: virgulta per agros, ib. 2, 346. (iii) to make deep, to dig: premere sulcum, to draw a furrow, id. Aen. 10, 296: fossa pressa, Plin. Ep. 10, 69: cavernae in altitudinem pressae, Curt. 5, 1. (iv) to strike to the ground, to strike down: tres famulos, Virg. Aen. 9, 329: paucos, Tac. H. 4, 2. (v) to keep short, prune: Calena falce vitem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9: luxuriam falce, Ov. M. 14, 628: Virg. G. 1, 157. (vi) to check, arrest, stop: premere sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 64: vestigia pressit, Virg. Aen. 6, 197: attoniti pressere gradum, Val. Fl. 2, 424. II. Fig. to press, incommode, importune, pursue; to press close or hard, etc.: necessitas eum premebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34: ea quae premant, et ea quae impendeant, id. Fam. 9, 1: aerumnæ quae me premunt, Sall. J. 17: pressus

gravitate soporis, overpowered by deep sleep, Ov. M. 15, 21: aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuria potentiorum premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, exire noluit, was urged, Nep. Ages. 6: numina nulla premunt: mortali urge-mur ab hoste, Virg. Aen. 10, 375: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67: crimen, to pursue obstinately, Quint. 7, 2, 12: confessionem, to force a confession from one, ib. 1: argumentum etiam atque etiam, to reiterate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36. 2. to keep in subjection (poet.): premere ditone populos, Virg. Aen. 7, 737: imperio, ib. 1, 54. 3. to repress, hide, conceal: dum nocte prementur, ib. 6, 828: curam sub corde, ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 62: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: interius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3 med.: dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 extr.: aliquid ore, Virg. Aen. 7, 103. 4. to keep down, lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage: premere humana omnia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 59: premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Virg. Aen. 11, 402: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, id. 10, 4, 1. Hence (ii) to surpass, exceed: facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 449: ne prisca vetustas laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. Pont. 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115. 5. to compress, abridge: haec enim, quae dilatantur a verbis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7. 6. to check, arrest, repress: cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97: sub imo corde gemitum, Virg. Aen. 10, 464: vocem, ib. 9, 324: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: sermones vulgi, to restrain, Tac. A. 3, 6.

prendo, v. prehendo.

prensatio, ònis, f. [prenso] a taking hold of; Fig. a soliciting, canvassing for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1.

prensio, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to take or catch hold of: cum libitinam ipsam flentes omnes prensarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

prenso, v. prehensio.

prensorium, ii, n. [prenso] a trap: prensorium, ἵπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prensus, a, um, l'art. [prehendo].

presbyter, èri, m. = *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder: Tert. Cor. mil. 15. (Hence Fr. *prêtre*.)

presbyteratus, ūs, m. [presbyter] the office of an elder or priest: Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pressê, adv. with pressure, violently: artius pressiusque conflictata, Atei. Capito in Gell. 10, 6. 2. closely, tightly: vites pressius putare, Pull. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56. II. Fig. of pronunciation: shortly, neatly: loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12. 2. Of style, concisely, not diffusely: definire presse et anguste, id. Or. 33: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18. (ii) without ornament, simply: unum (genus oratorum) attenuate pressequae, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55: aliquid describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14. (iii) exactly, accurately: mihi placet agi subtilius et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7.

pressiculus, a, um, adj. [pressus] pressed: Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, adv. with pressing: me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 121: linteolo pressim agglutinatô, i. e. closely pressed, ib. p. 128.

pressio, ònis, f. [premo] a pressing, pressing down, pressure: pressio cacu-

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minis, Vitr. 10, 8. ||. Meton. *the prop or fulcrum of a lever*: pressio, quod Gracci ὑπομόχλιον appellant, ib.

presso, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to press* (poet.): vomicam, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, *to be milked*, ib. 15, 472.

pressor, ōris, m. [id.] *a kind of hunter*: Isid. Orig. 10 fin.

pressōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *that serves for pressing*: pressoria vasa, Col. 12, 18. ||. Subst. pressorium, ii, n. *a press*: Amm. 28, 4: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressūlō, adv. *with pressing*: filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 156.

2. *closely, tightly*: lacinia adhaerens pressule, ib. 10, p. 254.

pressūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [pressus] *somewhat pressed in or compressed*: ampulla pressula rotunditate, App. Flor. p. 346.

pressūra, ae, f. [premo] *a pressing, pressure*: pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 166. 2. Esp. *a pressing of wine, oil, etc.*: pressura una culeos viginti implere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50. Meton. *what is pressed out, juice* (poet.): Corycii pressura croci, Lucan. 9, 809. 3. *a pressure, burden*: levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 195. 4. *a press, crowd*: nimia densitas pressurae, ib. 3, p. 130. 5. *the downward pressure, descent of water*: Front. Aq. 18.

6. *a too heavy, unnatural sleep*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1 praef. ||. Fig. *oppression, affliction, distress*: Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5.

pressus, a, um, Part. [premo]. ||. Adj.: in rhetor.: *compressed, concise, plain, without ornament*: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes haberentur, id. 12, 10, 18. Comp.: in contionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adductior, *more moderate, keeping more within bounds*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16. Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu quotidiano recedant, Quint. 10, 1, 102: pressus et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8. 2. *close, exact, accurate*: quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautela censeo, *stricter, greater*, App. M. 5, p. 160: cogitationes pressiores, ib. p. 163. 3. *dark, obscure*: pressa vox, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6. (Hence It. *presso*; Fr. *près*.)

pressus, ūs, m. [id.] *a pressing, pressure*. With gen. subj.: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. With gen. obj.: hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: ipso oris pressu, *a proper pressure of the lips*, id. de Or. 3, 11.

prestēr, ēris, m. = πρηστῆρ (burning) *a fiery whirlwind*: Lucr. 6, 424: turbo ardentior accensusque dum furit, prester vocatur, amburens contacta pariter, et proterens, Plin. 2, 48, 50: App. de Mundo, p. 818. ||. *a kind of serpent*: prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique corpulentia necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27: torridus prester, Lucan. 9, 701: Plin. 20, 20, 81.

prētio, i. v. a. [pretium] *to prize*: Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

prētiosō, alb. in a costly manner, expensively, splendidly: vasa pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: pretiose armatus exercitus, Gell. 5, 5: pretiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10, 1.

prētiositas, ātis, f. [pretiosus] *preciousness, costliness* (rare): Atel. Cap. in Macr. S. 7, 13: App. M. 2, p. 123, 4 Elm.

prētiosus, a, um, adj. [pretium] *of great value, valuable, precious*: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23: odores, Col. 3, 8: subitque argentea proles auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: res. pretiosissimae, opp. vilissimae, Cic. Fin. 2, 28: pretiosissimum humani animi opus,

Plin. 7, 29, 30. 2. *costly, dear, expensive*: operaria, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 41: Thais, Prop. 4, 5, 43: pretioso pretio emere aliquid, *dear, high*, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17: fames, *which is satisfied at much expense*, Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, *dearly bought*, id. 3, 69. ||. In an act. sense: *that gives a great price, extravagant*: pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

prētium, ii, n. [akin to πρίαμα] *price, worth, value*: pretium statuere mercedi, *to fix a price*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: pretium certum constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33: pacisci pro re aliqua, *to agree upon, settle*, id. Off. 3, 29: exsolvere, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 26: quibus hic pretis porci veniunt? *what price do they fetch?* ib. 2, 2, 15: indica, *fac pretium*. Do. Tua merx est; tua indicatio est, *offer a price*, id. Pers. 4, 4, 37: parare sibi pretio aliquid, id. Merc. 2, 3, 7: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, fallen*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: nullus est tam parvi pretii, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 60: nae tu habes servum graphicum, et quantivis pretii! id. Epid. 3, 3, 29: agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: noli spectare, quanti homo sit: parvi enim pretii est, qui jam nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: vestigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *cheaply*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: vendit olum, si pretium habeat, *if it is worth anything*, Cato R. R. 2: Cic. Verr. 3, 98: in pretio esse, *to be of value, to be in repute*, Plin. 33, 1, 6.

||. Meton. *money*: nil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Pl. Capt. prol. 32: urbem exiguum pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Virg. Aen. 4, 211: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: permutare pretio noluit, aliave mercede, Plin. 9, 55, 81: converso in pretium deo, *into a shower of gold*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8. 2. *wages, reward* (poet.): operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso velim, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 17: pretium reddere alicui pro benefactis, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: palmae pretium victoribus, Virg. Aen. 5, 110. Hence (ii) *a bribe*: adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. Caecil. 10: pretio judicem corrumpere, ib. 25: nec prece, nec pretio a recta via deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3. ||. Fig. *worth, value*: quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, *would estimate their services*, Liv. 27, 17: sive aliquid morum est pretium, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 43: corticis etiam ad medicamenta pretium est, Plin. 12, 25, 54. 2. *wages, reward, price*: pretium certaminis, Ov. H. 16, 261: pretia vivendi, *rewards of living, inducements to live*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: pretium operae (rarely, curae) *a reward for trouble*: operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, Liv. 25, 6: quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does anything useful*, Liv. 25, 30: duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, *have done valuable service*, Quadrig. in Sen. Ben. 3, 23: capta urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall. J. 81: mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum S. C. quaerere, *seemed to me worth while*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *thought it of importance*, Tac. A. 1, 57: ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, *were it not of importance*, ib. 2, 35. (ii) *a reward for misconduct*, i. e. *punishment* (poet.): verbera, compedes, molae haec pretia sunt ignaviae, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 10: ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: et peccare nefas, aut pretium emori, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 24: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105. (Hence Fr. *prix*.)

prex, ēcis, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsol.; most freq. plur.) [on the root, see precor] *a prayer, request, entreaty*: nunc te oro per preceem, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 47: nihil est precii loci relictum, Ter.

Andr. 3, 4, 22: oro te prece, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: multa prece prosequi aliquem, id. Od. 4, 5, 33: cum magna prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic. Att. 11, 15: omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, ib. 9, 11, A: omnibus precibus petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: fatigare aliquem precibus, Liv. 1, 11: precibus flecti, Virg. Aen. 2, 689: ad miseris preces decurrere, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59. ||. Esp. *a prayer to a deity*: in prece totus eram, Ov. F. 6, 251: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Planc. 41: vota et preces repudiare, id. Cluent. 70: tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatebus, et a Diis etiam precum, Plin. 29, 4, 19. 2. *a curse, imprecation*: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: misit Thyesteas preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: Ov. M. 15, 505. 3. *an intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 78, 64. 4. *a wish*: damus alternas accipimusque preces, Ov. F. 1, 176.

prīāpēus, a, um, adj. [Priapus] *pertaining to Priapus, Priapian*: metrum, Diom. p. 512 P. Subst. priapeia, orum, n. plu. (sc. carmina), *a collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors*.

prīāpiscus, i, m. — πριαπίσκος, *a plant which excited lust, fool-stones, orchis, also called sauron, q. v.*: App. Herb. 15.

prīāpismus, i, m. — πριαπισμός, *a morbid erection of the penis, priapism*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

prīāpus, i, m. [Πρίαπος] *the penis*: Priapus vitreus, *a drinking-vessel of this shape*, Juv. 2, 95: siliginens, *a cake of the same shape*, Mart. 14, 69: Petr. 60. 2. *a lecherous person*: Cat. 47, 4.

prīdem, adv. [prae, pro, and the demonstrative dem] *long ago, long since, a long time ago*: me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 29: quam pridem sibi hereditas venisset, docet, Cic. Verr. 1, 48: quod ad me pridem scripseras, id. Fam. 5, 6: hoc ego mali non pridem inveni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1 fin.: recens natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr. 5, 332: haud ita pridem, *not very long since*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 46: Themistocles fuit, nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata, *not long before*, Cic. Brut. 10. ||. *in old times, formerly*: nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just. 5, 7: Italiam notiozem sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, id. 31, 3.

prīdianus, a, um, adj. [pridie] *of the day before, yesterday's*: pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposit, Suet. Tib. 34: cibus, id. Cal. 58: balinea, Plin. 28, 19, 77: pruina, App. M. 11, p. 260.

prī-dīē, adv. [prae, pro, and dies] *on the day before*: cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4: postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est, Nep. Dat. 8. With quam: si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 91: pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic. Att. 5, 11. With gen.: pridie ejus diei, *the day before*, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: insidiarum, *the day before the ambush*, Tac. A. 15, 54: Calendarum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 5. With acc.: pridie Idus, Cic. Att. 13, 25: Compitalia, ib. 2, 3: eum diem, ib. 11, 23: Circenses, Suet. Cal. 55. ||. In gen. *before, several days before*: Mart. Dig. 40, 5, 10.

primaevitas, ātis, f. [primaevus] *the first period of life, youth*: Inscr.

prim-aevus, a, um, adj. [primus aevum] *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet.): primaevus Helenor, Virg. Aen. 9, 545: natus, Cat. 64, 401: Helix, Val. Fl. 6, 570: corpus, Virg. Aen. 10, 345: Lucan. 6, 562: flos, Virg. Aen. 7, 162.

primānus, a, um, adj. [primus] *belonging to the first legion*: Fest. s. v. Subst. primāni, orum, m. plu. *soldiers of the first legion*: Tac. H. 2, 43.

tween the hastati and triarii: Liv. 8, 8: Veg. Mil. 1, 20. Principes also signifies, (i) a century of the principes: signum primi principis, Liv. 27, 6: octavum principem duxit, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8. (ii) a centurion of the principes: princeps prior, the first centurion of the principes, Caes. B. C. 3, 64 fin.: princeps tertiae legionis, Liv. 25, 14. (iii) the office of centurion of the principes, the centurionship of the principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, id. 42, 34. (Hence Lt. *principe*, *prenze*; Fr. and Eng. *prince*.)

principālis, e, *adj.* [princeps] *first, original, primitive*: causae, Cic. Fat. 5: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: verba, Gell. 11, 15.

II. *Esp. first in rank, station, or esteem, chief, principal*: viri, App. Flor. p. 363. Of things: pici principales in auguris, Plin. 10, 18, 20: principalia in Arabia tus et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18: post haec duo principalia subjungebat illa non minus intuenda, two chief points, Col. 1, 3: principali studio, Gell. 13, 10: de cultura agri praecipere principale fuit et apud externos, a principal thing, Plin. 18, 3, 5.

2. *pertaining to a prince or ruler, princely, imperial*: principalis quies, Vell. 2, 56: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiac, ib. 82: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, ib. 4, 40: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Cal. 39. **3.** *pertaining to the principes or second line in the order of battle*: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 151: Veg. Mil. 2, 15. **4.** *pertaining to the principia, or chief street in a camp*: manipulos legionum principall via inducit, Liv. 10, 33: porta principalis dextra, id. 4, 19. **III.** *Subst. principalis, is, m. a chief magistrate*: Isid. Orig. 9, 4: Symm. Ep. 9, 1.

principālitas, ātis, *f.* [principalis] *the first place, pre-eminence, excellence*: animae, Tert. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

principāliter, *adv.* *chiefly, principally*: plurimae bestiae, sed principaliter leones, Sol. 27: negotium gerere, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4. **II.** *like a prince, imperially*: gaudere, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47.

principātus, ūs, *m.* [princeps] *the first place, pre-eminence, preference*: principatum autem id dico, quod Graeci ἡγεμονικόν vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, id. Phil. 12, 4: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id. N. D. 2, 19: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3. **2.** *Esp. of political or military rank, the chief place, the supremacy, the post of commander-in-chief*: Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: Galliae factiones esse duas; harum alterius principatum tenere Aeduos, alterius Arvernos, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, ib. 6, 8. **3.** *In gen. reign, rule, dominion, sovereignty*: Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3. **II.** *a beginning, origin* (rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic. Tim. 2.

principālis, e, *adj.* [principium] *original* (poet.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246. **principio**, i, v. a. [id.] *to begin to speak*: Aug. Princip. rhet. p. 328.

principium, ū, *n.* [princeps] *a beginning, commencement, origin*: quid est cuius principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? Cic. N. D. 1, 8: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. Sen. 21: hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: principium pontis,

Tac. A. 1, 69: in principiis dicendi, at the commencement of a speech, Cic. de Or. 1, 26: omnium rerum magnarum principia a diis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6: a sanguine Teucris ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, to begin, Tac. A. 15, 49. *Adverbially*: principio, a principio, in principio, at or in the beginning, at first: principio generi animantium omni est a natura tributum, ut se tueatur, Cic. Off. 1, 4: dixeram a principio, de republica ut siceremus, id. Brut. 42: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48: principio atque, as soon as, Pl. Merc. prol. 40. **II.** *Esp. (plur.) foundations, principles, elements*: bene provisae et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13: juris, ib. 6: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12: principia rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, first principles, elements, id. Acad. 2, 36. **2.** *that makes a beginning, that votes first* (of the prerogative tribe or curia): Faucia curia fuit principium, Liv. 9, 38. (ii) *Meton. a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37: mihi Belus avorum principium, Sil. 15, 748. **3.** *Milit. t. t. (plur.) the foremost ranks, the front line, the front or van*: post principia, Liv. 2, 65: deinde ipse paulatim procedere: Marius post principia habere, Sall. J. 50: equites post principia collocat, Liv. 3, 22: Tac. H. 2, 43. (ii) (also plur.) *a large open space in a camp containing the tents of the officers, standards, etc.; head-quarters*: jura reddere in principiis, Liv. 28, 24: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes quotidie convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep. Eum. 7: primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13. **III.** *Transf. precedence, the first place*: principium ergo, culmenque omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54. **2.** *mastery, dominion*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 19.

1. v. a. dep. [id.] *to rule*: principari in nationes, Lact. 4, 13.

prior, prius (prior *neutr.* Val. Antias and Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 767), ōris, *comp. adj.* [same root as prae, pro] *former, previous, prior* (may be sometimes rendered by first, and sometimes by last): priori posterius, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 14: me quaestorem in primis, aedilem priorem, praetorem primum populus R. faciebat, id. Pis. 1: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, first, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: priore loco causam dicere, first, Cic. Quint. 9: priore aestate, last summer, id. Fam. 1, 9: prioribus comitiis, id. Planc. 22: Dionysius prior, the elder, Nep. Dion. 1: vinum, last year's, Plin. 14, 19, 24: priore libro, in the previous book, Col. 4, 22. **2.** *Of place, fore*: pedes, the fore-feet, Nep. Eum. 5: cantibus homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab avversa, the fore part, Plin. 11, 37, 47. **3.** *Subst. priores, um, m. plu. forefathers, ancestors, the ancients*: abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr. 4, 18, 16: nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Virg. Aen. 3, 693: nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: more priorum, Ov. M. 10, 218. **II.** *Fig. better, more excellent or important*: bellante prior, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51: color puniceae flore prior rosae, id. Od. 4, 10, 4: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv. 27, 8: aetate et sapientia, Sall. J. 10: neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, Vell. 2, 52. **B. Sup. primus**, a, um, *first, in order, time, or place*: primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off. 3, 6: primae literae, id. Att. 9, 6: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id. Sest. 3: primi ex omnibus philosophis, id. Fin. 4, 7: primus Graeciae in Thraciam introiit, Nep. Alc. 7: primus de mille fuisses, Ov. H. 17, 105: leonem primus

aut in primis ferire, among the first, Sall. J. 6. **II.** *Esp. first, fore, foremost*, in time or place (often to be rendered in English by an equivalent subst.): in prima provincia, at the entrance of the province, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: digitus, Cat. 2, 3: dentes, the front teeth, Plin. 19, 2, 11: raris prima lingua cohaeret, the end of the tongue, id. 11, 37, 65: prima statim nocte, at the beginning of the night, Col. 10, 190: primus sol, the rising sun, Virg. Aen. 6, 255: prima luna, the new moon, Plin. 2, 13, 10. With quisque, the first possible, the very first: primo quoque tempore, Cic. Fam. 13, 57: primo quoque die, id. Phil. 8, 11: me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Acad. 2, 16: fuit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32. *Subst. primum, i, n. the beginning, front, etc.*: provolant in primum, the front of the battle, Liv. 2, 20. Hence, a primo, from the beginning, at first: multum improbiore sunt quam a primo credidi, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 139: a primo cogitavit, Cic. Att. 8, 11: in primo, in front, before, in the beginning: equites in primo late ire jubet, Sall. J. 68: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic. Or. 64. (ii) *prima, orum, n. plu. the first, the beginning*: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3: prima via, Lucr. 1, 1069: prima consiliorum, for prima consilia, Tac. H. 2, 11. **2.** *first in rank or station, chief, principal, most eminent, distinguished, noble*: evocat ad se Massiliensium quindcim primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: homo, id. Verr. 4, 17: primis urbis placuisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 23: juvenum primos, Virg. Aen. 9, 785: suavia prima habere, to give the first place to, think most of, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9: otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall. C. 36: cura, a chief part, Plin. 5, 25, 21: primas partes, or primas agere, to play the first part, to occupy the first rank, Ter. Ph. prol. 27: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut. 90: primas ferre, to bear off the first prize, ib. 49: actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, quum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum: huic secundas, huic tertias, ascribed the greatest importance to, id. de Or. 3, 56: amoris erga me tibi primas defero, I assign to you the first rank, id. Att. 1, 17: si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concesserit, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: primas tenere, to play the first part, be the best, id. Brut. 95: in primis (and in one word, imprimis, q. v.).

priōrātus, ūs, *m.* [prior] *priority, preference*: Tert. adv. Val. 4.

priōrsus, and **priōrsus**, *adv.* *forwards*: corpus aut accedit priorsus, aut retrorsus recedit (*ul. prorsus*), Macr. S. 7, 9: pergere, ib. 13: movetur corpus priorsus ac retrorsus, Claud. Mam. Stat. anim. 1, 18.

priscē, *adv.* *in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, sternly*: utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et priscē agere malit, an remisse, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14.

priscus, a, um, *adj.* [prae, pro: v. infra] *pertaining to former times, old, ancient, antiquus* (i. e. belonging to a bygone generation: while pristinus is used also of things which have been in the existing generation): prisca juvent alios, ego me nunc denique natum gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Tim. 11: prisca illa et antiqua reipublicae forma, Vell. 2, 89: illud erat insitum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12: in priscis Graecorum litteris, id. N. D. 3, 16: priscæ sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: prisci Latini proprie appellati sunt illi, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: cf. Liv. 1, 3. **2.** *With the accessory idea of venerable, pertaining to the earliest and best times*: prisca gens

mortalium, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: Inachus, id. Od. 2, 3, 21: pudor, id. Carm. Sec. 57: prisco more, Ov. F. 2, 282: prisco ritu, Plin. 12, 1, 2. II. Transf. *former, previous* (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. Od. 3, 9, 17: nomen, Ov. M. 14, 850. 2. *old-fashioned, i. e. strict, severe* (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. 64, 139: prisca supercilia, Virg. Cop. 34. [*pris-cus* and *pris-tinus* point to a form *pris* in connection with *prae* or *pro*.]

prisma, ātis, *n.* = πρίσμα, *a geometrical figure, the prism*: Mart. Cap. 6, 233.

prista, ae, *m.* = πρίστης, *a sawyer*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, *n.* 3.

pristinus, a, um, *adj.* [*prae, pro*: v. *priscus*] *former, early, primitive, pristine*: tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: labor meus pristinus, id. Sull. 9: veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem iudiciorum requirere, id. Mil. 1: pristinum animum erga populum R. conservare, Liv. 31, 2: reminiscens pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6: consuetudo, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: pristina virtus, id. B. G. 1, 13: in pristinum statum redire, ib. 7, 54. *Neutr. absol.*: in pristinum restituere, *to its former condition*, Nep. Timol. 1. 2. *old-fashioned, old, former, early*: in vobis resident mores pristini, Pl. Truc. prol. 6: tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1: aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124. II. *just past, previous*: diei pristini perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 14: somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug. 94.

pristinus or **pistrinus**, a, um, *adj.* [*pristis* for *pistris*] *pertaining to (the constellation of) the Whale: ex occasu pristini sideris*, Col. 11, 2.

pristis, v. *pistris*.

prius, *adv.* *before, sooner*: quem fuit aequius, ut prius introteram in vitam, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Am. 4: cuncta prius tentata, Ov. M. 1, 190.

2. With *quam*, *before that, before* (often as one word, *priusquam, conj.*): with *indic.* or *subj.* (in prose the use of the mood follows the general rules of the language; but the poets appear to employ either mood indifferently): prius quam lucet, assunt, *before it dawns*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 115: priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari iubet, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitia pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id. Vat. 2: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: nec prius absistit quam septem corpora fundat humi et numerum cum navibus aequet, Virg. Aen. 1, 192: prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, ventos praediscere cura sit, id. G. 1, 50. In an inverted order: ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 13: Prop. 2, 14, 11. (ii) *sooner, rather*: Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius sublerint, quam ibi aut aspidem violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27: Caes. B. C. 3, 1. II. In *gen. formerly, in former times* (poet.): communemque prius humum signavit mensor, Ov. M. 1, 135: Cat. 4, 25. Pleonas. with *olim*: Plin. 3, 5, 9.

priusquam, v. *prius*.

privantia, ium, *n. plur.* [*privo*] *privatives*: sunt enim alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur στερητικά, Cic. Top. 11.

privatarius, a, um, *adj.* [*privatus*] *private*: Edict. Dioclet. p. 22.

privatiorius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *privative*: privaticia, στερητικά, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

privatim, *adv.* *apart from the state, as a private individual, in private, privately*: opp. to *publice*: eloquentia et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 4: aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rempublicam, id. Fin. 5, 20: esse non-

nullos qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: privatim degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: vasa caelata privatim ac publice rapere, Sall. C. 11: publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: privatim se tenere, *to stay at home*, opp. to *in publicum prodire*, Liv. 23, 7.

II. *Esp. apart, separately, particularly*: de his privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin. 6, 17, 20: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41: Quint. 8, 2, 5.

privatio, ōnis, *f.* [*privo*] *a taking away, privation*: doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: culpa, Gell. 2, 6.

privativus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *denoting privation*: in gramm. *privative, negative*: ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22 *fin.*: privativa pars, quam Graeci κατὰ στέρησιν dicunt, id. 5, 12.

privato, *adv.* *at home* (rare): Liv. fr. in Prisc. p. 1009 P.

privatus, a, um, *part.* [*privo*]. II. *Adj.*: *not belonging to or concerning the state, pertaining to an individual, private*: opp. to *publicus*: privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: nihil privati ac separati agri, ib. 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7: privatus illis census erat brevis, commune magnum, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: vestem mutare privato consensu, *opp. publico consilio*, Cic. Sest. 12: privata domus, id. Quint. 3: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property*, ib. 4: vita privata et quietas, *a private life, withdrawn from state affairs*, id. de Sen. 7: homines, *private persons*, id. Leg. 3, 19: vir privatus, or *absol. privatus, one who is not a magistrate, or possessed of legal political authority*: privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, id. Phil. 11, 10: an vero P. Scipio pontifex max. Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1: privatus an cum potestate, id. Inv. 1, 25. *Neutr. absol.*: in privato, *in private*, *opp. in publico, in public*, Liv. 39, 18: tabernas vendidit in privatum, *for private use*, id. 40, 51: tributum ex privato conferre, *from one's private property*, id. 30, 44. 2. In the time of the emperors, *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor or to the imperial family*: id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (*i. e. Agricolae*) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr. 39: ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleteret, quum principis nolisset, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: spectacula, *not given by the emperor*, Suet. Ner. 21.

priveras, mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. [*prob. from prives, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus*].

privicloes, privis, id est singulis, Fest. s. v. [*old dat. or abl. plur. from priviclus, dim. from privus*].

privigna, ae, *f.* [*privignus*] *a step-daughter*: de uxore Tiberonis et privigna, Cic. Att. 13, 20.

privignus, i, *m.* [*contr. from privigenus, according to Isid. Orig. p. 310 = prius genitus, but prob. from privus*] *a step-son*: Cic. Clu. 66. *Privigni, erum, m. plur. step-children*: uxor liberis ex alia uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur: eorum uterque natos aliunde privignos privignasque vocant, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: illic matre carentibus privignis mulier temperat innocens, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18. II. Transf. of plants (poet.): *adj.* privignae proles, Col. 10, 161.

privilegiarius, ii, *m.* [*privilegium*] *one who has a privilege, a privileged person*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 5, 3.

privilegium, ii, *n.* [*privus lex*] *a bill or law against an individual*: in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt: id est enim privilegium, Cic. Leg. 3, 19: de te privilegium tulit, id. Parad. 4: licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, Auct. or. pro dom. 10: vim et crudelitatem privilegii pub-

licis literis consignavit, Cic. Post. Red. in Sen. 11, 29. II. *an ordinance in favour of an individual, privilege, prerogative*: coloniam habuisse privilegium et vetustissimum morem, arbitrio suo rempublicam administrare, Plin. Ep. 10, 56: quaedam privilegia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: privilegio munitus, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

privo, avi, atum, i. b. a. [*privus*] *to separate, to bereave, deprive of*: with *abl.*: aliquem approbatione, Cic. Acad. 2, 19: praepositio in privat verbum ea vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11: se oculis, id. Fin. 5, 29: aliquem vita, id. Phil. 9, 4. With *gen.*: me privasti tui, Afran. in Non. 498, 17. With *acc.*: quo tu res vis hanc privari pulcras, quas uti solet? Nov. ib. 500, 16. II. *to free, release, deliver from*: with *abl.*: aliquem injuria, Cic. Agr. 1, 4: exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16: molestia, ib. 12, 26: dolore, id. Fin. 1, 11. (Hence Fr. *priver*.)

privus, a, um, *adj.* lit. *separate, hence, one's own, private, peculiar, particular*: quid pauper? conducto navigio aeque nauseat ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: turdus, sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. S. 2, 5, 10: milites singulis hobus binisque privis tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37. 2. *single* (only in Lucr.): in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 732: privas mutari in horas, ib. 275: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. 4, 566. 3. *each, every*: privam quamque particulam venti sentire, id. 4, 263. Distributively: *one each*: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone*, Liv. 30, 43. [*Perh. contr. of prith-vus, akin to Sans. prithak, "separatim."*]

prō, prep. with *abl.*: Of place: *before, in front of*: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id. Mil. 1: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: castra pro moenibus locata, Liv. 2, 53. With verbs of motion: Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: hasce tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis abjicito, *before your feet*, App. Apol. p. 337. 2. *from the front of, on the front of* any thing, *in*: pro significat in, ut pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, *from the front of the tribune*, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *on the front part of the fortifications*, Tac. A. 2, 80: ib. 12, 33: stabat pro litore diversa acies, ib. 14, 30: legionem pro ripa componere, ib. 12, 29: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebebat certatim mittere, *from the front of the roofs*, Sall. J. 67: uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council*, ib. 29; v. Kritzius ad loc.: supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirum imperata fuit, Liv. 38, 36: pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 3: pro collegio pronuntiare, Liv. 4, 26.

II. Transf. in moral and abstract relations (from the idea of standing in front of, for defence or protection) *for, in favour of, for the benefit of* (*opp. to contra*): veri inventiendi causa contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 60: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6: nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut pro re publica conquerendum fuit, aut pro reo disputandum, Cic. Sest. 2: convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13: pro sollicitis non tacitis reis, ib. 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro paupere, id. A. P. 423. 2. *in the place of, instead of, for*: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 10: ego pro te molam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 29: mutata (ea dico), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud: ut quum minutum dicimus animum pro

parvo, Cic. Or. 27, 92: pro vitula statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 199: pro bene sano ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, ib. 1, 3, 61. Esp. with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute; pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (and later in one word, as proconsul, proprætor, etc.), *proconsul*, *propraetor*, *proquaestor*, *vice-director*: quum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18: quum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consuls*, not as proconsul, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: quum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Acad. 2, 4: P. Terentius operas in portu et scriptura Asiae pro magistro dedit, id. Att. 11, 10. Hence pro may be rendered (ii) *for, the same as, just as, as*: hunc eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23: Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum millibus, Cic. Att. 2, 5: Siciliam nobis non pro penaria cella, sed pro aerario fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, fin.: quum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, ib. 4, 15: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: pro certo habere, *to consider as certain*, Mat. in Cic. Att. 9, 15: pro certo ponere, *to state as a fact*, Caes. B. G. 7, 5. (iii) Esp. pro eo, *for the same thing as, just the same*: Cic. Fam. 13, 7 fin. So with particles of comparison, atque (ac), ac si, quasi, *just the same as, even as, as though*: pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: pro eo ac concessum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 32: pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 22. And with quod, *for the reason that, because*: pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, Cic. de Or. 2, 18: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, veniam a vobis petitam velim, Liv. 38, 49 fin. (iv) to denote remuneration, (i. e. what is given in place of something else): *for, on account of*: misimus, qui pro vectura solveret, Cic. Att. 1, 3: dedit pro corpore numos, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43: pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 8: aliquem amare pro ejus eximia suavitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: sese pro Caesaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei debere, Caes. B. G. 5, 27. 3. Implying comparison or proportion: *in proportion, in comparison with, according to or as, conformably to, by virtue of, for, etc.*: aliquem pro dignitate laudare, Cic. Rose. Am. 12: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv. 21, 29: pro multitudine hominum angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: pro imperio, *imperiously, dictatorially*, Liv. 2, 56: pro tua prudentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 10 fin.: quum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr. 1, 27: pro virili parte, *according to one's ability*, id. Sest. 66 init.: pro rata parte and pro rata, *in proportion, proportionably*: v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each for himself*, id. Off. 3, 14: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pro facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3. So pro eo, foll. by quantum or ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as*: eaque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3 fin. Under this head may be placed the adverbial use of pro in the phrases pro quam, pro ut (for the latter, always found as a monosyll., v. prout): *in proportion as, just as*: nec satis est pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 2, 1137. III. In composition pro (prō or prōd) and before vowels sometimes prōd) signifies 1. *in front, forwards, forth*; e. g. pro-cedo, pro-curro, pro-duco, pro-sto. Hence it denotes (i) *prolongation*; e. g. pro-trahō, pro-duco. (ii) *remoteness = afar off*: e. g. pro-spicio, pro-fugio. (iii) *publicity*

= openly, aloud; e. g. pro-mulgo, pro-for. (iv) With words denoting falling, throwing, lying, etc. *forwards, at full length, down*: e. g. pro-cido, pro-jicio, pro-cumbo, pro-clivis. 2. *before, previously*: e. g. pro-dico, pro-video, pro-mitto. Hence before nouns denoting relationship = *great*: e. g. pro-avus: prop. this denoted ancestors; but the correlative terms naturally took the same form: e. g. pro-nepos. 3. *for, in defence of, for the benefit of*: e. g. pro-pugno, pro-sum. 4. *for, instead of*: e. g. pro-curo, pro-consul. [Pro and Prae are the same word: cf. Sans. pra; Gr. πρό; Eng. prefix for and fore. The r in pro is sometimes transposed in composition: hence por-rigo and pol-licor, q. v.: in posi-moerium, an old form of po-moerium (q. v.), s represents r in pro.] (Hence lt. per; Fr. pour.)

prō or prōh! *interj.* expressing wonder or lamentation, O! Ah! Alas!: proh! bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Pl. Casin. 2, 4, 4: pro Jupiter! Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 17: pro Jupiter, hominis stultitiam! id. Ad. 3, 3, 12: pro dii immortales! Cic. Manil. 12: pro curia inversique mores! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart. 2, 46. With acc.: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2: Cic. Tusc. 5, 16: elliptically, pro deum immortalium! Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4. With gen.: pro malae tractationis! Tert. Poen. fin.

prōaedificātum, i, n. [aedifico] a balcony: Fest. s. v.

prōagōrus, i, m. = προήγορος, the chief magistrate in some towns of Sicily: Cic. Verr. 4, 23.

prō-āmita, ae, f. a great-grandfather's sister: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prōapōdōsis, is, f. = προαπόδοσις, rhet. t. t. the repetition at the end of a clause of a word with which the clause begins: Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

prōarchē, es, f. = προαρχή, the first beginning: one of the Acorns of the Valentinians: Tert. adv. Val. 7, 35.

prō-auctor, ōris, m. a remote ancestor, founder: generis sui proauctor, Suet. Claud. 24.

prō-āvīa, ae, f. a grandfather's or grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother: Suet. Cal. 10: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prōāvītus, a, um, adj. [proavus] pertaining to a great-grandfather, or to one's ancestors, ancestral (poet.): regna, Ov. M. 13, 416: rura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 83.

prō-āvuncūlus, i, m. a great grandmother's brother: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prō-āvus, i, m. a grandfather's or grandmother's father, a great-grandfather: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5: proavus et avus, Cic. Mur. 7.

Transf. a forefather, ancestor: in censura de proavo multum cogitato tuo, i. e. of Appius Claudius Cæcus, id. Fam. 3, 11: Curt. 6, 11: Hor. A. P. 270.

prōba, ae, f. [probo] a proof: Amm. 21 fin.: Cod. Justin. 12, 25, 1. (Hence lt. pruova, prova; Fr. preuve.)

prōbābilis, e, adj. [id.] capable of being proved, hence, that may be assumed or believed, likely, credible, probable: probabile est id quod fere solet fieri, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum, Cic. Inv. 1, 29: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id. Parad. praef.: probabilis et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 56: causa, id. Verr. 5, 67: mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: causae, Tac. A. 6, 14. II. Transf. that may be approved; hence, pleasing, agreeable, commendable, fit: C. Sicinius probabilis orator: jam vix etiam probatus, Cic. Brut. 76: discipulus, id. de Or. 1, 28: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, ib. 2, 36. Of things: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1: aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23: gustus, Col. 3, 2: rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10: genus orationis, Cic.

Part. 6: mores, Col. 6, 2: vir ingenio sane probabilis, Cic. Brut. 48.

prōbābilitas, ātis, f. [probabilis] probability, credibility: magna, Cic. Acad. 2, 24: captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 21: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id. dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 11.

prōbābilit̄er, adv. probably, credibly: rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. Or. 35: dicere, id. de Or. 2, 82: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic. Inv. 2, 46. II. laudably, well: consulatum gerere, Vell. 2, 46: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16.

prōbamentum, i, n. [probo] proof: Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 10.

prōbāta, ōrum, n. plu. = πρόβατα, sheep (pure Lat. oves): Plin. 7, 2, 2.

prōbāticus, a, um, adj. = προβατικός, pertaining to sheep, sheep-: Hier. de situ et nomine loc. Hebr. ex Joann. 5, 2.

prōbātio, ōnis, f. [probo] a trying, proving; a trial, examination: athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40: cespiti, Plin. 29, 2, 10: gemmae recusant linnae probationem, id. 37, 13, 76: equitum, a review, Val. Max. 2, 2, 9. II. approval: ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4.

2. proof, demonstration: Quint. 5, 10, 8: potentissimae, ib. 38: ad cuius rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2 fin.: oculorum, ocular demonstration, Plin. 2, 2, 2. 3. In rhetoric, the third division of a discourse, also called confirmatio or fides orationis, in which the orator enumerates his arguments: Quint. 3, 9, 1.

prōbātio, ii, n. = προβάτιον, a plant, also called arnogglossa, q. v.: App. Herb. 1.

prōbātivus, a, um, adj. [probo] pertaining to proof: quaestiones, Is. Quint. Decl. 299.

prōbātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who approves: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic. Phil. 2, 12: rationis, id. Cæcin. 29: ingenii, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 106.

prōbātōria, ae, f. (sc. epistola) [id.] a letter of recommendation (from the emperor), a certificate of qualification: Cod. Justin. 12, 58, 2.

prōbātus, a, um, Part. [probo].

II. Adj.: trica, tested, of approved goodness, excellent: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27: ingeniosos et opulentos et aetatis spatio probatos, dignos, quibus erudatur, putant, id. Top. 19: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1: probatissima femina, most excellent, Cic. Cæcin. 4. Of things: argentum, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 1: probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2: boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11: probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19. 2. Transf. pleasing, agreeable: ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv. 27, 8: probatissimus alieni, Cic. Plane. 11.

, adv. rightly, well, properly, fitly, excellently: milites armati atque animati probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 18: aedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19: usque adhuc actum est probe, id. Mil. 2, 6, 107: probe curare aliquid, id. Rud. 2, 3, 50: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50: de aqueductu probe fecisti, id. Att. 13, 6: exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id. Fam. 2, 10: illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3: de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut. 41. 2. to express approval: well done! good! bravo!: unde agis te? Ca. Unde homo ebrius. Philo. probe, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 28: miles concubinam intro abiit oratum suam, ab se ut abeat. Acr. Eu. probe, id. Mil. 4, 4, 9: probissime, very well, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65. II. Transf. in gen. very, very much, finely, capitally: apotus probe, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 126: decipere, ib. 268: errare, ib. 3, 3, 20: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18.

prōbītās, ātis, f. [probus] uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty: virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri

solet, Cic. Planc. 25 : probitatis commendatio, id. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.* : spectatae probitatis femina, Tac. A. 13, 12 : Quint. 6, 4, 11 *fin.* : exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2.

prōbiter, *adv.* well, capitally : Varr. in Non. 510, 29.

problēma, ātis (*abl. plur.* problematis, Gell. 19, 6), *n.* = πρόβλημα, a question proposed for solution, a problem : Suet. Gramm. 4 : problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 : Aristotelis libri sunt, qui *Problemata physica* inscribuntur, Gell. 19, 4.

prōbo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [probus] to try, test, judge of : militem neque a moribus neque a fortuna probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Caes. 65 : tus probatur candore, Plin. 12, 14, 32 : mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr. 70 : denarios, Plin. 33, 9, 46 : pecuniam, African. Dig. 46, 3, 39. Fig. : tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of*, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 30 : amicitias utilitate, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 8.

II. to consider good, serviceable, just, etc. ; to approve of : quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic. Mil. 28 : istam rationem laudo vehementer et probō, id. Fam. 7, 1 : locum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32 : virtutem et consilium, ib. 4, 21 : Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25. With *inf.* : Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29.

2. Esp. to express approbation of, to approve : laudant fabrum atque aedes probant, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 20 : domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6 : villam, Liv. 4, 22.

III. to show to be good, serviceable, right, etc. ; to make acceptable, to recommend : quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Att. 4, 14 : officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 4, 38 : causam alicui, id. Quint. 30 : nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 22 : omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis moribus tuis, Plin. Ep. 10, 20. With *de* : quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7. (ii) With *pron.* reflect. to make oneself acceptable : Epicurus multis se probavit, id. Fin. 2, 25 : qua in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis se probavit, id. Lig. 1.

2. Esp. to make credible, to show, prove, demonstrate : crimen, id. Flacc. 37 : his ego iudiciis non probabo, C. Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr. 1, 4 : causam paucis verbis, id. Balb. 21 : perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 : is plane mihi probabat se bene sentire, Cic. Att. 14, 20 : hoc difficile est probatu, id. Tusc. 5, 1 : et patrio pater esse metu probor, Ov. M. 2, 91.

3. to display, manifest : probare virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. (Hence *It. procare*; Fr. *prouver*.)

prōbōlē, es, *f.* = προβολή, a putting forth, production : Tert. Praescr. 46.

prōboscis, idis, *f.* = προβοσκis, a trunk, proboscis, snout : Varr. in Non. 49, 11. Esp. the trunk or proboscis of an elephant : proboscidem amputare, Plin. 8, 7, 7 : Flor. 1, 18.

probrāchys, ŷos, *m.* = προβραχys (sc. πους), a metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables (e. g. rōdūdāvērunt) : Diom. p. 478 P.

probrōsē, *adv.* disgracefully, infamously : probrōse leno illam prostituit, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 : obliocere, Gell. 17, 21.

probrōsitas, ātis, *f.* [probrōsus] shamefulness, infamy : Salvian. Gub. D. 3, 9.

probrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] shameful, ignominious, infamous : vita probrōsus et opertus infamia, Tac. A. 3, 68 : feminae, Suet. Dom. 8 : sordidissimus et probrōsissimus, Claud. Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 19. Of things : crimen, Cic. Font. 12 : o magna Carthago, probrōsis altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. Od. 3, 5, 39 : natura, Suet. Cal. 11 : carmina, *lam-poons*, Tac. A. 14, 48 : sermones, abusive discourses, ib. 2, 50 : probrōsae mollitiei homo, Plin. 28, 8, 27.

probrum, i, *n.* a shameful or disgraceful act : flagitium probruinque

magnum expergefaxis, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 42 : ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall. J. 44 : emergere ex paternis probris ac vitis, Cic. Verr. 3, 69. 2. Esp. lewdness, unchastity, adultery : Alcumenam insontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 9 : exsequi, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8 : probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38. II. Transf. the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, dishonour, infamy : nemo id probro ducet Alcumenae, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 30 : quem (Curium) censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23 : vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, to be shameful, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17 : divitiarum honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C. 12 : probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Coel. 18. 2. Esp. abuse, insult, reproachful language, libel : epistolae plenae omnium in me probrorum, id. Att. 11, 9 : aliquem probris maledictisque vexare, id. Flacc. 20 : probra dicere alicui, Ov. A. A. 3, 49 : jactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9 : increpare multis ac servilibus probris, Tac. A. 11, 37 : probra jacere, id. II. 4, 45 : componere, id. A. 16, 21.

probrus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum] disgraceful, infamous : animalia spurca atque probra, Gell. 9, 2 (*al.* probrosa).

prōbus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. akin to πρᾶος] serviceable, excellent, able, good : cantores probi, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 132 : faber, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93 : architectus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 40 : artifex, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29 : ad aliquam rem, *fit*, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 67. Of things : affer huc duas clavas, sed probas, Pl. Rud. 5, 5, 20 : argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 57 : numi, ib. 3, 3, 33 : occasio, id. Casin. 5, 4, 2 : navigium, Cic. Acad. 2, 31 : res, id. Or. 51 : ager, Col. Arbor. 3 : sapor, ib. : poëta peccat, quum probum orationem affligit improbo, Cic. Or. 22. 2. Esp. of moral goodness : upright, honest, honourable, excellent, virtuous, etc. : frugi et probum esse, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 53 : probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suum esse probiorem, quam ipse fuerit, postulat, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 23 : quam cives vero rumificant probum, id. Amph. 2, 2, 46 : proba et modesta mulier, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7 : probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69.

prōcācia, ae, *f.* [procax] boldness, shamelessness, impudence : Aus. Ep. 22.

prōcācitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] boldness, shamelessness, impudence : itaque appetendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6 : procacitatem alicujus coercere, Nep. Tim. 5 : procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac. H. 3, 11 : lepida, Mart. 2, 41, 17 : galli gallinacei, *lechery*, Col. 8, 2 *jin.*

prōcāciter, *adv.* boldly, impudently, wantonly : finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt. 8, 1 : procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modestia militari, Liv. 28, 24 : Tac. A. 5, 4 : procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt. 8, 1.

procālāre, provocare ex Graeco καλεῖν, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prōcāpis, progenies, qua ab uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prōcātio, ōnis, *f.* [proco] a demanding in marriage, a wooing : App. Apol. p. 320.

prōcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] importunate, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton : leno procax, rapax, trahax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 6 : non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic. Coel. 20 : procax in lacessendo, id. Fam. 7, 13 : procax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23 : ingenio, id. A. 14, 15 : lingua, ib. 1, 16 : moribus, id. H. 3, 62. With *gen.* : procax otii, i. e. in otio, id. A. 13, 46. Of things : procaces manus, Plin. 22, 6, 7 : Fescennina locutio, Cat. 61, 126 : sermo, Sall. C. 25 : nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2 : aliquem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A. 1, 72 : procacissimam lixarum ingenia, id. H. 2, 87 : maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus bra-

chis scandentes, of the vine, with wanton arms, i. e. entwining tendrils, Plin. 14, 1, 3. Poet. : Auster, stormy, Virg. Aen. 1, 536.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go forwards or before, to proceed : procedere ad forum, Pl. Casin. 3, 3, 2 : a portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 : ante agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27. Of processions, to move on : funus interim procedit : sequimur, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 101 : tacito procedens agmine, Sil. 7, 91. (ii) Esp. milit. t. t. to march forwards, to advance : Caes. B. C. 3, 34 : lente atque paulatim proceditur, ib. 1, 80 : processum in aciem est, Liv. 25, 21.

2. to go or come forth or out, to advance, issue : foribus foras procedere, Pl. I's. 2, 2, 12 : castris, Virg. Aen. 12, 169 : extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 : in medium, Cic. Verr. 5, 36 : e tabernaculo in solem, id. Brut. 9 : in pedes procedere nascens, contra naturam est, Plin. 7, 8, 6 : obviam alicui procedere, to go towards, go to meet, Cic. Sest. 31 : Sall. J. 21.

3. Of plants, to spring forth, grow : antequam radices longius procedere possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 23 : plerumque germen de cicatrice procedit, Col. 4, 22 : gemma sine dubio processura, Pall. 7, 5. 4. Of places, to project, extend : ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, 4 : Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5, 29, 30 : promontorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3. II. Fig. of time, to advance, pass, elapse : ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21 : jamque dies alterque dies processit, Virg. Aen. 3, 356 : dies procedens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22 : procedente tempore, in process of time, Plin. Ep. 6, 31 : si aetate processerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18. Part. pass. : in processa aetate, in advanced old age, Scrib. Comp. 100.

2. to go on or conduct oneself : nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9. 3. to get on, to advance, make progress : in philosophia, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 : honoribus longius, id. Brut. 48 : ambitio et procedendi libido, a passion for getting on, for rising in the world, Plin. Ep. 8, 6 : procedere longius iras laud passus, Virg. Aen. 5, 461 : perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, to what extent, how far, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 : eo vecordiae processit, went to such a pitch of folly, Sall. J. 5 : processit in id furoris, Vell. 2, 80. Impers. pass. : intelligit eo processum, Sall. J. 21. (ii) to arrive at, reach : quis postea ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr. 2.

4. to run on, continue : ut his stipendia procederent, Liv. 25, 5 : non imitor λαλοῦσθόν tuum : altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25. 5. to turn out, result (rarely with personal subject) : with *dat.* : nonnunquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere, id. de Or. 1, 27 : alicui pulcerrime, id. Phil. 13, 19 : alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1 : quibus quum parum procederet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12 : quod secus procedit, Sall. J. 25 : omnia prospere procedunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 9. Absol. : si bene processit, if the harvest has been good, id. Verr. 3, 98. With *pers. subj.* : Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, have succeeded finely, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22. (ii) Without qualifying adverbs : to turn out favourably for, to benefit, be of use to : si Andranodoro consilia processissent, Liv. 24, 26 : totidem dies emptori procedent, Cato R. R. 148 : benefacta mea rei publ. procedunt, Sall. J. 85 : Ov. H. 9, 109.

6. to happen : numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Pl. Most. 4, 3, 7. 7. to come or proceed from, to be derived from : res, quae a sacratissimis imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Justin. 7, 37, 3. 8. to go or pass for, to be counted or reckoned as : ut binae (oves) pro singulis procedant, shall be reckoned as one, Varr. R. R. 2, 2 : quod ita procedit, si ea, cui donabatur, eum interposuit, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 11.

prōceleusmāticus, *i. m.* = *προκελευσματικός* (*ποῦς*), *a metrical foot of four short syllables; as animula*: Diom. 511 P.

prōcella, *ae. f.* [*procello*] *a violent wind, storm, hurricane, tempest*: *procella distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine disiecta nube verius quam rupta*, Plin. 2, 49, 50: *imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: *creber procellis Africus*, Virg. Aen. 1, 85: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 58: *praecipites*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: *Thalle, turbida rapacior procella*, Cat. 25, 4. With *gen.*: *validi venti collecta procella*, Lucr. 6, 123. II. *Fig. tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence*: *tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus contionum*, Cic. Mil. 2: *vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procellis invidiarum*, id. Cluent. 56: *priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet (Ulixes)*, Quint. 11, 3, 158: *agitari tribunicis procellis*, Liv. 2, 1: *seditionum procellae*, id. 28, 25: *procellae civiles, civil commotions*, Nep. Att. 10 fin.

2. *Esp. of combatants: a charge onset, sudden attack of cavalry*: *equestrem procellam excitemus oportet*, Liv. 30, 18: id. 29, 2: Tac. H. 3, 53. And *gen. a fierce battle*: *hic secunda belli Punic procella desaevit*, Flor. 2, 6: Lucan. 8, 203.

prō-cello, *3. v. a.* [*CELL*: *v. antecello*] *to throw or cast down*: *procellunt se et procumbunt dimidiati, lie down (at table)*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167.

prōcellōsē, *adv. boisterously*: *genus humanum procellose tumidum*, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

prōcellōsus, *a. um, c. ſj.* [*procella*] *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous*: *ver procellosum*, Liv. 40, 2: *status coeli*, Col. 9, 4: *mare*, Val. Fl. 3, 621: *procellosissimum pelagus*, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22 fin.: *ventus*, Ov. H. 2, 12.

prōcer, *ēris, m.* (old form *procus*, *i.* in the *gen. plur.* *procum*: *procum patricium in descriptione classium quam fecit Serv. Tullius, significat procerum*, Fest. s. v.: *jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere non fabrorum et procum*, Cic. Or. 46, 156), *a chief, noble*: *agnosco procerem*, Juv. 8, 26: *in pueritia fuit pastor nonnunquam et procer, a leader, captain*, Capitol. Maxim. 2. *Usu. plur. the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes*: *scindunt proceres Pergamum, the Grecian chiefs, princes*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: *audlebam nostros proceres clumitantes*, Cic. Fam. 13, 15: *ego proceribus civitatis annuor*, Tac. A. 14, 53: Virg. Aen. 3, 58: *castrorum*, Lucan. 7, 69. *Transf. of bees*: *procerum seditio*, Col. 9, 9, 6. II. *Fig. the foremost or most celebrated men, the masters in an art, science, etc.*: *proceres artis ejus (medicinae)*, Plin. 29, 1, 8: *sapientiae*, id. 7, 30, 31: *gulae*, id. 9, 17, 30: *indicatis in genere utroque (pingendi) proceribus*, id. 35, 11, 40, no. 32.

prōcēres, *um, v. procer.*

prōcērītas, *ātis, f.* [*procerus*] *height, tallness*: *candor huius te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, his tall stature*, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: *corporis*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: Tac. A. 12, 44: Suet. Vit. 17. *Of plants*: *quum admiraretur proceritates arborum*, Cic. de Sen. 17: *palmetis est proceritas et decor*, Tac. H. 5, 6.

II. *length*: *quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut camelli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 fin.: *alces, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguet, jumento similis*, Plin. 8, 15, 16: *pedum*, Cic. Or. 63.

prōcērītudo, *inis, f.* [*id.*] *high stature, height, tallness (for proceritas)*: Solin. 1.

prōcērīus, *comp. adv. to a greater length*: *brachium procerius projectum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54.

prōcērīlus, *a. um, adj. dim.* [*procerus*] *rather long*: *manus*, App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

prōcērūs, *a. um, adj. high, tall*: *procerum collum*, Cic. Brut. 91: *boves*

cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3: *in procero corpore*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 fin.: *homo proceras staturae*, Suet. Vesp. 23: *habitu procerus*, Tac. H. 4, 1: *usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur*, Suet. Aug. 73: (*Galatea*) *floridior piatis, longa procerior alno*, Ov. M. 13, 790: *procerissimus quisque*, Suet. Cal. 47: *veteranus ex procerioribus, a grenadier*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 800, 2. *Of trees etc.*: *procerissimae populi*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: *quid abiete procerius?* Plin. 17, 4, 3: *proceras lauros*, Cat. 64, 289. II. *long, extended*: *passus*, Lucr. 4, 824: *aves procero rostro*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: *lupi long*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36: *procerior cauda*, Plin. 8, 45, 70: *proceriores uniones*, id. 9, 35, 56: *syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut facultas*, Varr. in Diom. p. 423 P.: *anapaestus, procerior numerus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48. *Poet.*: *plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis*, Cat. 64, 289. [*Etym. dub.*: prob. from *prōcer*, notwithstanding the difference in the quantity of the *o*.]

prōcessiō, *ōnis, f.* [*procedo*] *a marching onwards, an advance*: *a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur*, Cic. Manil. 9, 24: *plur.*: Veg. Mil. 2, 22.

prōcessus, *a. um, Part.* [*procedo*].

prōcessus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *a going forwards, advance, course, progress, process*: *tantos processus efficiebat*, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: *processus dicendi*, ib. 65 fin.: *processum vult, the progress of the discourse*, id. Or. 62, 210: *in Graecis literis magnum processum habere*, Attel. Philol. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10: *sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, in its course*, Virg. G. 3, 504. *Plur.*: *sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25: *aversatio alienorum processuum*, Sen. Tranq. 2: *inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, success, good fortune*, id. Consol. ad Polyb. 28: *queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, of their results*, id. Ep. 115 fin. II. *Esp. a prolongation, process*: Cels. 8, 1. 2. *Of time, a passing away, lapse*: *ternis dierum ac noctium processibus*, Prud. Cath. 7, 121.

prōchos agrīos, *m.* = *πρόχος ἄγριος*, *a plant*, perh. pure Lat. *saxifragum*, q. v.: App. Herb. 97.

prōcīdētia, *ae. f.* [*procido*] *a falling down or forwards*. In anatomy: *a prolapse*: *ani*, Cels. 6, 6, 8 fin.: *vulvarum*, Plin. 23, 9, 81: *sedis*, id. 26, 8, 58.

prō-cīdo, *cīdi, 3. v. n.* [*cado*] *to fall forwards, to fall flat or prostrate*: *ad pedes alicujus*, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: *praiceps procidit ante proram*, Liv. 26, 39: *in corpus amici*, Stat. Th. 9, 47: *impulsa cupressus Euro procidit late*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 10: *muri pars prociderat*, Liv. 31, 46 fin. II. *Esp. in anatomy, to fall down or forwards*: *oculi procidunt*, Cels. 6, 6, 8 fin.: *oculi procidentes*, Plin. 24, 13, 73: *si procident vulvae*, id. 23, 6, 54. *Imperf. part. neutr. plur. absol. procidentia, parts of the body that fall out of their place*: id. 23, 1, 27.

prōcīdo, *cīsum, 3. v. a.* [*caedo*] *to strike down*: Not. Tir. p. 18.

prōcīdūus, *a. um, adj.* [*procido*] *fallen down, prostrate*: *salix procidua*, Plin. 16, 32, 57: Stat. Th. 3, 127. II. In anatomy: *falling down or forwards*: *sedes*, Plin. 21, 20, 87: *umbilicus*, id. 20, 20, 81.

prō-cīō, *no perf., Itum, 2. v. a.* *to call forth, demand*: Liv. Andr. in Paul. ex Fest. s. v. II. *procitum testamentum dicebatur velut procatum, provocatum, id est irritum ac ruptum*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prōcīnctūālis, *e. adj.* [*procinctus*] *pertaining to the marshalling of an army*: *ornatus*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

prō-cīnctus, *a. um, Part.* [*procinctus*] *or battle, ready for action, in fighting order*: *classis, i. e. an army ready to engage, an army*, Lex regia (Numae?) ap. Fest. s. v. *opima*: Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15.

prō-cīnctus, *ūs, m.* [*prop. a girding up; hence, transf.*] *Milit. i. t. a being prepared or equipped for battle, readiness for action*: *neque in procinctu et castris habitos*, Tac. H. 3, 2: *in procinctu bellorum excubare*, Plin. 6, 19, 22: *testamentum facere in procinctu, to make one's will on the battle-field*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: Gal. Inst. 2, 101. (v. Smith's Ant. 1115.) *Proverb.*: *in procinctu habere aliquid, to have a thing ready or at hand*: *severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo*, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: *nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam*, Quint. 10, 1, 2: *oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem*, id. 12, 9, 21.

prōcītant, *provocitant*. *Citare enim vocitare est*: unde *procet et procit et procat* dicebant pro poscit, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prōcītāre, *saepe prolicere, id est producere*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. (perh. more correctly, *prolicitare*).

prōcītum *testamentum, v. procieo.*

prōcītus, *a. um, Part.* [*procieo*].

prōclāmātiō, *ōnis, f.* [*proclamo*] *a calling or crying out, an outcry*: Ps. Quint. Decl. 8, 21. II. *Esp. an appeal to a judge to assert one's liberty*: Gui. Dig. 40, 12, 25.

prōclāmātor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *a bawler, vociferator, said of a bad advocate*: Cic. de Or. 1, 46.

prō-clāmo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* *to call or cry out, to vociferate*: *assunt, defendunt, proclamant*, Cic. Verr. 5, 42: *patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare*, Liv. 1, 26: *magna proclamatio voce Dioces*, Virg. Aen. 5, 345. II. *Esp. in law: to assert one's liberty, to appeal to the judge to maintain one's liberty*: Paul. Dig. 40, tit. 13.

prōclīnātiō, *ōnis, f.* [*proclino*] *a bending or inclining forwards*: Meton. *a slope, declivity*: Vitruv. 5, 12. *Plur.*: *ne structurae habeant ulla in parte proclinationes*, id. 6, 11.

prō-clīno, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* *to bend or incline forwards, to bend, incline*: *tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39. *Reflect. to incline or have a slope towards*: (*suum*) *notanda sunt capita quam in partem proclinentur*, Col. 7, 10: *curvatura montis proclinata ad mare*, Vitruv. 2, 10. *Esp. fig. to be on the verge of ruin*: *adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: *proclinata jam re*, id. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B.

prōclīvē, *adv. downwards*: *proclive labuntur, rush downwards*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18 fin. (*al. proclivi and in proclivi, precipitately*): *Comp.*: *labi verba proclivius, more rapidly*, id. Or. 57.

prōclīvīs, *e (prōclivus, a. um, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 27: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: Lucr. 6, 728: Sen. Apoc. 13), adj.* [*clivus*] *lit. sloping forwards; steep, going downwards*: *per proclivem viam duci*, Liv. 35, 30: *omnia procliva sunt; facile descenditur*, Sen. Apocol. 13. *Of persons (poet.)*: Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 178. 2. *Subst. proclive, is, n. a slope, descent, declivity*, et *procursus item in proclive volubilis exstat, to the bottom*, Lucr. 2, 455: *pellis per proclive, downhill*, Liv. 5, 43: *in proclive detrudi*, Auct. B. Alex. 76: *per proclivia devolare*, Col. 9, 5. II. *Fig. downward, descending, declining (rare)*: *proclivi cursu et facili delabi*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: *iam proclivi senectute, declining, drawing to a close*, App. Fl. 4, p. 361. *Absol.*: *proclivi currit oratio, flows precipitately*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 (*al. proclivius*).

2. *inclined or disposed to; liable, prone, ready (mostly in a bad sense)*: *constr. usu. with ad and acc., more rarely with dat. (poet.) or circa*: *ingenium hominum proclive ad lubricum*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: *ad aliquem morbum proclivior*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 fin.: *amicitia debet esse ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior*, id. Am. 18: *sceleri proclivis egestas*, Sil. 13,

585: eritque iudex circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior. Quint. 4, 5, 21.

3. easy: proclivia anteposunt laboriosis, Cic. Top. 18: proclivus impetus, Lucr. 6, 728: in tam procliv erratu, Plin. 37, 5, 18: quum proclivio: facilliorque iactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1: dictu quidem est proclive, *easy to be said*, Cic. Off. 2, 20: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier*, id. Rep. 1, 6. (ii) Subst. in *abl.* with *esse*, *to be easy*: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est, quando pluit, *as easy*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 86: id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 18: alia omnia in proclivi erunt, *will be easy*, Sall. or. ad Caes. 2, 8.

proclivitas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis] a steep, descent, declivity: parvulam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B. Afr. 37.

II. Fig. a tendency, proneness, propensity: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

procliviter, adv. *easily, readily*: facile et procliviter persuadere, Gell. 1, 6, fin. Comp.: multo proclivius, Lucr. 2, 792.

proclivum, ii, *n.* [proclivis] a declivity: Front. Strat. 2, 2.

proclivus, a, um, *v.* proclivis.

proclūdo, 3, *v. a.* to shut up: Pall. 3, 26 (al. praeccludat).

proco, i, *v. a.*, and **procor**, i, *v. dep.* [akin to precor, q. v.] to ask, demand (rare): a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: poscere procare dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 80: perire, inquit, procarī, si latet Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.

procoetōn, ōnis, *m.* = προκοιτών, an ante-room, ante-chamber: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

procōmion, ii, *n.* = προκόμιον, the hair on the front part of the head (pure Lat. antiae): Veg. Vet. 3, 11, 4 (al. protomia).

pro-consul (also separately, pro consule; *v. pro, no.* II. 2: and abbr. procos.), is, *m.* one who at the close of his consulship (and sometimes, though rarely, without having been consul) became governor of a province, or military commander under a governor; a proconsul: Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: agendas propraetoribus, proveconsulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22: L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B. G. 3, 20. **II.** Under the emperors, a governor in one of the provinces belonging to the Senate: Suet. Aug. 47 (v. Smith's Ant. 960 and 967).

proconsulāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul] pertaining to a proconsul, proconsular: proconsularis vir, i. e. a proconsul, Tac. Agr. 42: imago, of the military tribuneship, Liv. 5, 2: jus, Tac. A. 13, 21: imperium, Gell. 5, 14.

proconsulātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] the dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: Plin. 14, 22, 28: Tac. A. 16, 23. **II.** a propraetorship: Suet. Aug. 3.

procor, *v. proco.*

procrastinatio, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino] a putting off to the morrow or from day to day, procrastination: tarditas et procrastinatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7.

procrastino, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [crastinus] to put off till the morrow; hence, in gen. to defer, procrastinate: rem differre quotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9: res non procrastinatur, d. Verr. 4, 45: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10.

procraxe, i, q. procraxisse, i. e. clammasse (from κράξω): Lucr. 5, 1158.

pro-crēatio, ōnis, *f.* [procreo] a begetting, procreation: procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: hominum procreationes, id. Div. 2, 46.

pro-crēator, ōris, *m.* [id.] a begetter, producer, creator: ille procreator mundi deus, Cic. Tim. 8: a procreatoribus amari, by one's parents, id. Fin. 4, 7.

pro-crēatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] she that brings forth, a mother: philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens Cic. de Or. 1, 3.

prō-crēo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to bring forth into existence, to beget, procreate, produce: multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep. 2, 19: liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep. Reg. 2: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2. Of things: natura hinc sensus animantium procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 878: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. de Sen. 15. **II.** Fig. to produce, make, cause: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, id. Leg. 3, 8: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

prō-cresco, 3, *v. n. incept.* to grow forth, proceed: quatuor ex rebus posse omnia procrecere, Lucr. 1, 714. Fig.: vis morbi procrecit, id. 6, 664. **II.** to continue to grow, to increase: genitas procrecere posse, id. 2, 566. Fig.: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coleretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procreceret, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2.

procrēbitōres dicuntur fere velites, qui noctu custodiae causa ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, the night-watch, Fest. s. v. **prō-cūbo**, i, *v. n.* to lie stretched out, to lie along (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Virg. G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob. et Olyb. 119.

prō-cūdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* to beat, thrust, or drive forwards: extemplo procedit agitur aëra, Lucr. 4, 247.

II. to fashion or make by hammering, to forge (poet.): in acuta et tenuia posse mucronum duci fastigia procedendo, id. 5, 1263: enses, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Virg. G. 1, 261. **2.** Transf. to bring forth, produce: ignem, Lucr. 2, 1115: prolem propagando, id. 5, 854. **III.** Fig. to form, cultivate: legendo et scribendo vitam procedito, Varr. in Non. 156, 28: acuenda nobis, neque procedenda lingua est, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 fin. **2.** to forge, contrive: dolos, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1095.

procul, adv. at a distance, a great way off, far, from afar: cuja vox sonat procul? Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 18: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propius accedant, ib. 5, 34: procul et e longinquo, Plin. 27, 3, 2: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20: procul o, procul este, profani, keep aloof! Virg. Aen. 6, 258. With hinc, inde, alicunde, longe, etc.: procul hinc stans, at a distance from this place, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: istic procul, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 33: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18: procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: procul longe, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 10. With ab: far from, far away from: procul a terra abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: esse procul a conspectu, far out of sight, id. Agr. 2, 32: a castris, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: a patria, Virg. E. 10, 46. With simple *abl.*: far from, far away from: urbe, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 73: mari, Liv. 38, 16: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22. **II.** Fig. far, remote, unconnected with: conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id. Rep. 1, 1: coelestia procul sunt a nostra cognitione, id. Acad. 1, 4: quis tam procul a literis, quin sic incipiat, so unacquainted with letters, so unlettered, Quint. 7, 1, 46: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, free from, id. S. 1, 6, 52: procul voluptatibus habere aliquem, to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them, Tac. A. 4, 62: procul dubio, without doubt, Quint. 1, 5, 14: dubio procul Flor. 2, 6: procul vero est, far from the truth, untrue, Col. 1 praef. fin. Absol.: assentatio vitiorum adiutrix procul arroveatur, Cic. Am. 24, 89: homines uberissimi procul errant, err widely,

greatly, Sall. J. 85: non procul est quin, almost, nearly, Sil. 2, 335. **2.** Esp. of value, far removed from, much inferior to: aes suo colore pretiosum, procul a Corinthio (est), Plin. 34, 2, 3.

3. Of time, long: durabisne procul? Stat. Th. 12, 810. [Elym. dub.: it is usually derived from procello: it corresponds in form to simul, which comes from similis.]

proculcatio, ōnis, *f.* [proculco] a treading down: obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26. Fig.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq. 11.

proculcator, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who goes or runs before; plur. proculcatores, advanced troops, scouts: Amm. 27, 10 (al. procuratores).

proculcatus, a, um, *Part.* [proculco]. **II.** Adj. trodden down: Fig. mean, low, common: verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4.

prō-culco, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [calco] to tread down, trample upon: crecenti segetes proculcat in herba, Ov. M. 8, 290: solum, Col. 3, 13: aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 81: materiam, Just. 38, 10. **II.** Fig. to trample upon, tread under foot, despise: qui fata proculcavit, Sen. Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40.

proculiunt, promittunt, ait significare Antistius de jure pontificali L. VIII., Fest. s. v.

prō-cumbo, cūbūi, cūbitum, 3, *v. n.* to lean or bend forwards: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, i. e. they lean forwards with half their bodies over the table, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 167: olli certamine summo procumbunt, i. e. they bend to their oars, Virg. Aen. 5, 197. **2.** to sink down, to prostrate oneself: procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcerrimam urbem succendere cogerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: genibus, Ov. M. 13, 585: ad genua, Liv. 25, 7: templis, Tib. 1, 5, 41: qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: Corcebus Penelei dextra procumbit, Virg. Aen. 2, 424: sibi tres legiones procubuisse, had yielded, Tac. A. 1, 59. Poet. to fall upon, attack: Mart. 1, 61. **3.** Of inanimate subjects: to lean forwards, bend down, sink: tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. were beaten down, ib. 6, 43: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin. 16, 32, 57. **II.** Fig. to fall or sink down: procumbere in voluptates, Sen. Ep. 18: procumbentem rempublicam restituere, sinking, Vell. 2, 16.

prō-cūpido, inis, *f.* a previous desire: amoris, i. e. anteceptus amor, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 26.

procuratio, ōnis, *f.* [procuro] a taking care of, having the charge of; a charge, superintendence, management, procuration: dum me reipublicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: procuratio templi, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: meorum rerum existimationisque meae, Cic. Fam. 15, 13: annonae, id. Att. 4, 1: male gesta, Quint. 7, 4, 35. Plur.: ad amplissimas procuraciones promotus, offices, Plin. Ep. 7, 31. **2.** a caring for, desire for: quia benignitas eum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ulla recipiendae gratiae procuracione, Gell. 17, 5.

II. Esp. an averting or expiating of a crime or evil omen by sacrifice, an expiatory sacrifice, expiation: cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic. Div. 1, 45: procuraciones incesti, Tac. A. 12, 8.

procuratiuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [procuratio] a small charge or administration: Sen. Ep. 31.

procurator (procur., Ov. A. A. 1, 87), ōris, *m.* [procuro] a manager, overseer, agent, deputy, procurator: procurator peni, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 14: Cic. Caecin. 20: agere aliquid per procuratorem, id. Att. 4, 16: regni, a vicerey Caes. B. C. 3, 112: curatorum squarum

procuratorem subicit, Front. Aq. 105: aviarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 6. ||. Esp. a manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff: Cic. de Or. 1, 58: procurator rationes accipiebat, Petr. 30. 2. Under the emperors, a collector of revenue: Tac. A. 12, 60: Suet. Claud. 12: Plin. Pan. 36.

procuratorius, a, um, adj. [procurator] pertaining to an agent or manager: nomen, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 31.

procuratrix, icis, f. [procuro] a governess, protectress: sapientia totius hominis custos et procuratrix, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.

pro-cūro (prōc. Tib. 1, 5, 13: Ov. A. A. 1, 587), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. lit. to take care of in place of another: hence, to manage another's affairs: procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24: hereditatem, id. Att. 6, 9. With dat. of the pers.: procurare patri, Scaev. Dig. 32, 1, 33. 2. to hold a charge, to be procurator: cum procuraret in Hispania, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. 3. In gen. to take care of, attend to, look after: pueros, Pl. Poen. prol. 28: corpora, Virg. Aen. 9, 158: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacra, Nep. Them. 2: arbores, Cato R. R. 43: semina, Pall. 7, 9: bene procuras mihi, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 36: victui potuique, Arn. 3, 115. 4. to avert or expiate by sacrifice: monstra, Cic. Div. 1, 2: procurare atque explare signa, quae a Diis hominibus portenduntur, ib. 2, 63: ostentum, Phaedr. 3, 3, 16: fulgur, Suet. Galb. 4. With dat.: ut consul hostiis majoribus Jovi et Marti procuraret, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6. With subj.: ipse procuravi, ne possent saeva nocere somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 13. Pass. impers.: simul procuratum est, quod tripodem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv. 40, 2.

pro-curro, cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3. v. n. to run forth, rush forwards: si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv. 25, 11: cum infestis pilis, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: ad repellendum et prosequendum hostem, ib. 2, 8: longius, Virg. Aen. 9, 690. 2. Of places: to run or jut out, to extend, project: infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, ib. 5, 204: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419: procurrens per medium Euxinum promontorium, Plin. 4, 12, 26. 3. Of plants: to extend: radix in longitudinem procurrent, id. 18, 13, 34.

||. Fig. to increase: in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus, Sen. Ep. 101. 2. to go on, advance: ut productus studio, ultra facile procurras, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

procuratio, ōnis, f. [procursio] a charge, sally, onset: ubi a velitibus per procuratorem commissa pugna esset, Liv. 28, 33: Numidarum, id. 22, 44.

procurator, ōris, m. [id.] a fore-runner; in military lang.: procuratores, skirmishers (rare): Liv. 42, 64.

procuratio, ōnis, f. [procursio] a running forwards, an anticipation. In rhetor.: procuratio opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint. 11, 3, 126. 2. a digression: id. 4, 3, 9.

pro-curso, i. v. n. freq. to run or sally out, make attacks or onsets; of skirmishers: cum ab stationibus procuraretur, Liv. 27, 2: Amm. 27, 10.

procuratorius, a, um, adj. [procuro] that runs forth or before: index, Amm. 31, 3, 6 (al. praecursorius).

procursum, ūs, m. [id.] a running forth or forwards: esp. in milit. lang. a sallying forth, onset: procursum militum, Liv. 22, 41: Lucr. 2, 454. 2. Transf. of things, a jutting out, projection: angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11. ||. Fig. a course, progress: procursum virtutis patefacere, Val. Max. 3, 2 init.

pro-curvo, i. v. a. to bend or curve forwards (poet.): aliquem, Stat. Th. 6, 852: pomiferique simul procurvant brachia ramis, Auct. Carm. de Genesi 14.

procurvus, a, um, adj. curved in (poet.): falk, Virg. G. 2, 421: Vitoria, id. Aen. 5, 765.

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procus, i, a noble; v. procer.
procus, i, m. [proco] a wooer, suitor: Virg. Aen. 12, 27: Penelope difficilis prociis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11: App. M. 6, p. 185: proci loripedes, said of slow people, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7. Fig. of canvassers: impudentes proci, Cic. Brut. 96.

prodaetus, a, um, Part.
pro-deambulo, i. v. n. to walk abroad, take a walk: Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4.

pro-dēo, ii, Itum (prodinunt, for prodeunt, Enn. in Fest. s. v.: prodient, for prodibunt, Lact. 7, 16 fin.), 4. v. n. to go or come forth: prodi atque ostium aperi, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 1: foras, to come out of doors, id. Poen. 5, 2, 158: in proelium, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ex portu, ib. 7: ad colloquium, id. B. G. 5, 26: in publicum, Cic. Att. 8, 11: obviam alicui, to go out to meet one, id. Mur. 33: in scenam, to come upon the stage, make one's appearance, Nep. praef. With simple abl.: prodire utero matris, Ov. F. 1, 33: foribus, id. Am. 3, 11, 13. 2. Of plants, to come forth, spring or grow up, appear: ea seges serius prodit, Varr. R. R. 1, 45: prodeuntia semina, Col. 11, 3: folia ex radice prodeuntia, Plin. 25, 7, 37. 3. to stand out, project: immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. M. 8, 808: Plin. 9, 25, 41. ||. Fig. to come forth, appear: novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Pl. Casin. prol. 9: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: cum tot prodierint colores, have come up, become the fashion, Ov. A. A. 3, 171. 2. to go forwards, advance, proceed: est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: prodire sumptu extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: prodeuntibus annis, with advancing years, in the course of time, Petr. 25. Pass. impers.: ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20.

prodesse, v. prosum.
prodicius or -tius, a, um, adj. [prodo] treacherous: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

pro-dico, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to say beforehand, to foretell, predict (rare): hominibus ea, quae sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, prodici: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia, dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3. 2. to fix beforehand, appoint: dies predicta, Liv. 3, 58. ||. to put off, defer: diem prodicere, to adjourn the time of trial, id. 2, 61.

pro-dictator, ōris, m. a vice-dictator: predictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8: also pro dictatore, id. 22, 31 fin.

prodicio, ōnis, f. [prodico] a deferring, adjournment: Fest. p. 253, b, ad fin. ed. Müll.

prodicius, a, um, Part. [prodico].
prodigalitas, ātis, f. [prodigus] wastefulness, prodigality (rare): Auct. Decl. in Cat. 9.

prodigē, adv. lavishly, prodigally: prodige vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6: uti aliqua re, Sen. Ep. 88.

prodigētia, ae, f. [prodigo] extravagance, profusion, prodigality: prodigētia opum, Tac. A. 6, 14: ib. 13, 1.

prodigialis, e, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious: res, Amm. 25, 10: signa, Prud. Hamart. 467. Adverbially: prodigiale canens, Stat. Th. 7, 403. ||. that averts bad omens: prodigialis Jupiter, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 107.

prodigialiter, adv. unnaturally, in a strange manner: variare rem unam, Hor. A. P. 29: accidere, Col. 3, 3, 3.

prodigialor, ōris, m. [prodigium] an interpreter of prodigies: Fest. s. v.

prodigialum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little prodigy: Not. Tir. p. 96.

prodigiosē, adv. in an unnatural, strange, or wonderful manner: len cum jecinore locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiose, Plin. 11, 37, 80.

prodigiosus, a, um, adj. [prodigium] unnatural, strange, wonderful, prodigious: atria Circes, Ov. M. 13, 968: corpora, Quint. 1, 1, 2: ostentatio (virium), Plin. 7, 20, 19: ingenia, id. 33

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proem.: prodigiosum dictu! Tac. H. 3, 56. Comp.: quo nihil prodigiosius est respública, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31.

prodigitas, ātis, f. [prodigus] extravagance, prodigality: Lucil. in Non. 159, 31.

prodigium, ii, n. [pro and die or dio point out: v. dig-itus, dico: lit. that which points out beforehand, hence] a prophetic sign, an omen, portent, prodigy: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic. Verr. 4, 49: (lunam deficientem) nullum esse prodigium, id. Rep. 1, 15: Virg. Aen. 5, 639: laetum, Plin. 11, 37, 77: P. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque reipublicae, Cic. Pis. 4: piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: accipere aliquid in prodigium, id. A. 12, 43: prodigii loco habere, ib. 13, 58.

||. Transf. a monster, prodigy: monstrum ac prodigium, Cic. Verr. 3, 73: prodigium triplex, Ov. H. 9, 91: heu prodigia ventris! Plin. 19, 4, 19, n. 2. 2. In a good sense: Romana prodigia atque miracula, prodigies of valour, Flor. 1, 10.

prod-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive forth, to drive to: sues in lutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: in pabulum, ib. 7 med. ||. Fig. to get rid of, use up, consume: esculentum potulentumve, Modest. Dig. 1, 18, 18. 2. to squander, lavish, waste: festo die si quid prodegeris, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 10: opes Suet. Ner. 30: sua, Tac. H. 1, 20.

prodigūae, hostiae vocantur, ut ait Veranius, quae consumuntur, Fest. s. v. prodigo].

prodigus, a, um, adj. [prodigo] wasteful, lavish, prodigal: prodigi, qui epulis et viscerationibus et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum venationumque apparatu, pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16: largitor et prodigus, id. Cat. 4, 5. With gen.: peculii sui prodigus, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 19: aeris, Hor. A. P. 164. (ii) Fig.: arcanique fides prodiga, id. Od. 1, 18, 16: iudicii sui, Gell. 11, 5: libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, id. 19, 2: prodigis oculis intueri, with greedy eyes, with voluptuous glances, Ps. Quint. Decl. 292: animaeque magnae prodigum Paulum, prodigal of life, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 38. 2. causing great expense, costly: margaritae, prodigares, Plin. 37, 2, 6. ||. Transf. rich, abounding in (poet.). With gen.: locus prodigus herbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42. Absol.: tellus, rich, fertile, Ov. M. 15, 81.

2. abundant, strong: odor, Plin. 13, 3, 5: alvus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.

prodinunt, v. prodeo, ad init.

proditio, ōnis, f. [prodeo] a coming forth, an appearance: Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

proditio, ōnis, f. [prodo] lit. a putting forth; hence a discovering, betraying; treason: multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditorem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: cum ab tribunis parari consules unius ex collegio proditione exceperissent, Liv. 4, 30: arcanorum, Plin. 7, 45, 46. Fig.: amicitiarum proditiones, Cic. Acad. 2, 9. ||. a putting off; the right of deferring: Cato in Fest. s. v. prodidisse.

proditor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: proditor patriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 19: disciplinae, Liv. 2, 59. Fig.: risus proditor latentis puellae, discovering, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.

proditrix, icis, f. [id.] a female betrayer, a traitress: patris, Lact. 1, 10.

proditus, a, um, Part. [prodo].

produs, adv. farther on: Varr. in Non. 47, 13 sq.

pro-do, didi, ditum (prodiit, for prodiderit, Fest. s. v.), 3. v. a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: prodiit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, Vell. 2, 119: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 1, 11. 2. to produce: parva prodite patria, Acc. in App. de Deo Socr. p. 55. 3. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum de-

pro-do, didi, ditum (prodiit, for prodiderit, Fest. s. v.), 3. v. a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: prodiit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, Vell. 2, 119: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 1, 11. 2. to produce: parva prodite patria, Acc. in App. de Deo Socr. p. 55. 3. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum de-

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pro-do, didi, ditum (prodiit, for prodiderit, Fest. s. v.), 3. v. a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: prodiit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, Vell. 2, 119: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 1, 11. 2. to produce: parva prodite patria, Acc. in App. de Deo Socr. p. 55. 3. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum de-

pro-do, didi, ditum (prodiit, for prodiderit, Fest. s. v.), 3. v. a. to put or bring forth; to exhibit, show: prodiit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, Vell. 2, 119: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11: prodendi exempli causa, of setting an example, Liv. 1, 11. 2. to produce: parva prodite patria, Acc. in App. de Deo Socr. p. 55. 3. to publish, make known, relate, report, record: cum de-

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cretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic. Acad. 2, 9: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 13: haec monumenta nobis literae prodiderunt, id. Planc. 39: ut produnt, as they say, Plin. 34, 7, 16. Esp. in connection with memoriae or memoria: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, Nep. Them. 10: quos natos in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: ut quod proditum memoria, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. 4. to appoint, elect a public officer, to proclaim him elected: cum populo agendi jus esto ei, quem produnt patres consulum creandorum ergo, id. Leg. 3, 4: flaminem, id. Mil. 17: interregem, Auct. or. prod. 14: dictatorem, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. 5. to make known, disclose: Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 75: homine prodente consocios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13: crimen vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447. (ii) Esp. to betray, to forsake, abandon: si Brutum prodideritis et deserueritis, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: is me deseruit ac prodidit, id. Flacc. 33: ne fortunas meas, ne meos omnes tam temere proderem, id. Att. 10, 9: prodebas caput et salutem meam, id. Pis. 24: classem praedonibus, id. Verr. 5, 41: suos, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: hosti rem publicam, Sall. J. 31: patriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 9. 6. to give up, surrender, abandon: aquilam hostibus prodere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: rem summam, Enn. Ann. 16, 27: suam vitam et pecuniam omnem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70. II. to put off, defer: Cat. ap. Fest. p. 242 ed. Müll. 2. to hand down, transmit, bequeath: qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, id. Verr. 5, 14: regnum a Tantalo proditum, id. Off. 3, 21: ut locus memoriam proderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. 3. to propagate (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri proderet, Virg. Aen. 4, 230. **prō-dōcēo**, 2. v. a. to show by teaching, to inculcate: haec Janus summus ab imo prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55. **prō-dormio**, 1. v. i. or 11. 4. v. n. to sleep before: sive prodormias, sive pervigiles, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4. **prodrōmus**, 1. m. = πρόδρομος, a forerunner, messenger: Pompeiani prodromi, Cic. Att. 1, 12. 2. a north-north-east wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star: prodromi nulli, ib. 16, 6: Plin. 2, 47, 47, 26, 49. **prō-dūco**, xl, ctum (produx, for produxisse, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22), 3. v. a. to lead or bring forth: fidicinam intus, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: aliquem foras ante aedes, id. Capt. 2, 2, 2: copias pro castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: aliquem in conspectum populi R., Cic. Verr. 1, 47: quempiam in contionem, id. Pis. 6: in iudicium, to bring before a court, id. Verr. 5, 43: aliquem ad necem, ib. 60. Of actors, to bring on the stage: equites R. ad agendum mimum produxit in scenam, Suet. Ner. 4: hence, Fig.: nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10. 2. to expose for sale: ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: Suet. Gramm. 4. 3. to draw or place before (poet.): scamnum lecto, Ov. A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat. S. 5, 3, 13. 4. to draw or stretch out, extend: pelles dentibus, Mart. 9, 75: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 165: lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31. 5. to conduct to a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo produxe aiebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22. (ii) to conduct to the grave (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater produxi, Virg. Aen. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Lucan. 2, 298. 6. to bring into the world, to bear or beget: ego is sum, qui te produxi, pater, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 129: liberos, Lucil. in Non. 373, 2: ex eo quem produxit, Cic. Verr. 1, 12. Of things: to produce, make: cibus utendum est carnem producentibus, Cels. 8,

7, n. 7. 7. In prosody: to lengthen, prolong: incitus dicimus brevi prima litera, insanus producta, Cic. Or. 48: syllabam, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 13: Quint. 1, 5, 18. II. Fig. to bring forwards, to raise, promote, advance: producere aliquem ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 40, 56. Absol.: beneficia, quae non producunt, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen. Ben. 2, 9. 2. to lead, induce: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. 1, 3: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 9, 35, 59. 3. to draw or lengthen out, prolong, protract: producere pauperi vitam ad miseriam, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 59: coenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. de Sen. 14: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep. 6, 10: somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet. Aug. 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B. G. 4, 30. 4. to put off, delude: aliquem falsa spe producere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 24: aliquem conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8. 5. Of time, to pass, spend (poet.): diem cyathos sorbillans, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52. (ii) to put off: dies producta est in III. Id. Febr., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3. 6. to bring up, educate: audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 40: Cicerone nostro producendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228. **prōductē**, adv. in a lengthened manner, long: producte dicere literam, opp. breviter, Cic. Or. 48. Comp.: syllaba productius pronuntiata, Gell. 4, 17. **prōductilis**, e, adj. [produco] that may be drawn out, ductile: productile, ἐλατόν, Gloss. **prōductio**, ōnis, f. [id.] a lengthening, prolonging: productio temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: verbi, id. Top. 8. Esp. in prosody: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, id. de Or. 3, 50: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint. 9, 3, 69. **prōducto**, 1. v. a. [id.] to draw before, to interpose: ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 9 dub. (al. producā). **prōductor**, ōris, m. [id.] a leader away, an enticer (perh. a pander): productor, προαγωγός, Vet. Gloss. **prōductus**, a, um, Part. [produco]. II. Adj. lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted, etc.: productiore cornuum sinistro, Tac. A. 13, 40: productissimum flagellum, Col. 3, 10: commoditates tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40: exitus (orationis), id. de Or. 2, 53: syllaba producta, id. de Or. 3, 47: nomen, formed by prolongation, id. N. D. 2, 26: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu fabula, longer, Hor. A. P. 189. III. Subst. producta, orum, n. plu. preferable things (the προσημεία of the Stoics): in vita non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προσημεία, id. est producta nominantur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16. **prōdux**, ūcis, m. [id.] a twig, shoot, layer; Fig.: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20. **proebia**, v. praebia. **proellālis**, e, v. proelliaris. **proellāris** (prael.) and **proellālis**, e, adj. [proellum] pertaining to a battle: pugnae proelliaris, pitched battles, Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 17: acies, App. M. 8, p. 208: Macr. 1, 16. **proellātor** (prael.), ōris, m. [proellior] a fighter, warrior, combatant: Tac. A. 2, 73: proellator insignis, Just. 15, 4 fin. **proello**, 1. v. a. for proellior, to fight: ita mortales inter se pugnant, proellant, Enn. in Non. 472, 31. Pass. impers.: proellatum est, Just. 19, 1 med. **proellor** (prael.), atus, 1. v. n. dep. [proellum] to join battle, engage, fight: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proellabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: pedibus, ib. 4, 2: ad Syracusas, Cic. Div. 1, 25: ita proellans interficitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 42. Fig. to contend with words: vehementer proellatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16.

proellum (prael.), 11, n. a battle, combat: induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 968: non proellia, neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54: exitus proellorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: proellum facere, to engage, id. Tusc. 4, 1: inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo, Cic. Div. 1, 35: redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: restituere, ib. 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop. 4, 1, 28: proello dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N. D. 2, 2: proello decertare, id. Prov. cons. 13: proellum sumere, to join battle, engage, Tac. H. 2, 42: singulare, single combat, Aus. perioch. Iliad. 7. Meton. (poet.) a warrior, combatant: armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 3, 9, 9. Of things: ventorum proelia, Virg. G. 1, 318. II. Fig. contest, strife: proelia te mea causa sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11. Humorously, of great feasting and drinking: in eo uterque proello potabimus, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 3: sed quid cessamus proellum committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32. [Etym. dub.: perh. should be divided pro-ellum, the latter half being the same as in du-ellum (bellum), which some connect with ἰλῆ.] **prō-ēmīnēo**, 2. v. n. to project: προκύπτω, proemineo, Gloss. Gr. Lat. **prōfānatio**, ōnis, f. [profano] profanation: Tert. Idol. 18. **prōfānator**, ōris, m. [id.] a profaner: profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246. **prōfānē**, adv. wickedly, profanely: illudere, Lact. 6, 23. **prōfānitas**, ātis, f. [profanus] profaneness, profanity: superiorum profanitas, i. e. the ancient heathen writers, Tert. Pall. 2. **prōfāno**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [profanus] to deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane: dies festos, sacra, sacerdotēs, Liv. 31, 44: sacrum, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: festum, id. M. 4, 390. 2. Transf. in gen. to violate, pollute: pudorem, Curt. 5, 1: os, Quint. 11, 1, 84. (ii) to disclose, reveal, betray: secreta, App. M. 5, p. 164: res profanata non valeat, Pall. 1, 35. II. to place before a temple, hence to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice: daps profanata, Cato R. R. 50: decimam Herculi, Massur. Sabin. in Macr. S. 3, 6: Fest. s. v. potitium: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 54. **prōfānus**, a, um, adj. [fanum; prop. before the temple, i. e. outside of the temple; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object] not sacred or dedicated to a deity, common, profane: profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur, Fest. s. v.: loci consecrati aut profani, Cic. Part. 10 fin.: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 27: cum omnia illa victoria sua profana fecisset, Cic. Verr. 4, 55: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40. Of persons: procul o, procul esto profani, ye uninitiated, Virg. Aen. 6, 258: Cereris ritus vulgare profanis, Ov. A. 2, 601: profanum vulgus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1. II. Transf. wicked, impious (poet.): profana mens, Ov. M. 2, 833: verba, id. Tr. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov. M. 11, 413. Subst. profanum, 1. n. wickedness, impiety: civilium bellorum profano, Plin. 16, 4, 3. 2. not initiated, unlearned, ignorant: with gen.: literarum profani, opp. doctrina initiati, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18. 3. ill-boding (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov. M. 6, 431. **prōfātum**, 1. n. [profor] a proposition, axiom: ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. 16, 8. **prōfātus**, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.), [id.] a speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing: effreno nimbo aequare profatu, Stat. S. 5, 3, 103: vocis, Sen. Apocol. 7: voces dictu profatuque ipso tetrae, Gell. 18, 11. **prōfecticius** or -tius, a, um, adj. [proficiscor] that proceeds from some one: profecticia dos est, quae a patre vel parente profecta est, Ulp. Dig. 23, 35.

profectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a going away, setting out, departure*: *profectio et reversio* alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: *profectionem parare, to prepare for setting out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: *profectionem facere, id.* B. G. 5, 47: *Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam*, Cic. Sull. 25. II. *Meton. a source*: *profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur*, id. Clu. 30, 82.

profecto, *adv.* *actually; really, surely, certainly, etc.*: *profecto edepol*, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 7: *profecto hercle, id.* Casin. 5, 2, 29: *non est ita, iudices, non est profecto*, Cic. Fl. 22: *profecto negare non potes, id.* Verr. 2, 18: *meministi profecto, id.* Am. 1, 2: *Hor. A. P.* 315.

profector, ōris, *m.* [*proficiscor*] *a traveller*: *ἐκδημος*, *profector*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

profectus, a, um, *Part.* [*proficiscor*].

profectus, a, um, *Part.* [*proficio*].

profectus (prof. Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), ūs, *m.* [id.] *advance, progress, increase, growth*: *in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo prius ostendit*, Sen. Ep. 11: *puer magni profectus in ea arte oblit*, Plin. 35, 4, 7. *Plur.*: *in similitudinem et temporum et profectuum*, Vell. 1, 16.

II. *profit, advantage, effect*: *pertinet ad profectum tuum*, Plin. Ep. 8, 13: *sine profectu*, Ov. M. 9, 50. (Hence *It. profitto*; *Fr. Eng. profit*.)

pro-fero, tūli, lātum, *irreg. v. a.* *to carry or bring out, to bring forth*: *tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 137: *arma tormenta ex oppido*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: *numos ex arca*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: *pecuniam (ex aerario) proferre*, Caes. B. C. 1, 14. *Esp.* *proferre gradum or pedem, to go on, proceed*: *gradum proferam, progredi properabo*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 2: *longe pedem*, Quint. 11, 3, 160. 2. *to extend, stretch or thrust out*: *linguam in tussiendo*, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 50: *manum, id.* Pseud. 3, 2, 72: *digitum*, Cic. Caecin. 25. 3. *to offer*: *alicui minas viginti argenti*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 60. II. *Transf. to bring forth, produce*: *of plants*: *coelum laurum patitur, atque etiam nitidissimum profert*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: *semen*, Plin. 17, 13, 20. 2. *to utter, pronounce*: *extremas syllabas*, Quint. 11, 3, 33. 3. *to carry forwards, extend, enlarge*: *pomarium*, Liv. 1, 44: *commeatu ex agris, id.* 26, 8: *castra, id.* 10, 33: *Caes. B. C. 1, 81*: *agger proferebatur, id.* 2, 2: *exercitum, to remove the army to a more distant place*, Liv. 3, 20. 4. *to put off, defer*: *rem aliquot dies*, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: *auctionis diem laxius proferre*, Cic. Att. 13, 14: *aliquid in diem posterum*, Gell. 1, 23. 5. *to bring out (from the canvas), to represent distinctly*: *venas protulit*, Plin. 35, 8, 34.

III. *Fig. to bring out, make known, produce in public*: *eius (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum*, Cic. Att. 15, 13: *artem, to exhibit publicly*, Suet. Ner. 25: *qui se ipsi protulerunt*, Sen. Ep. 52. 2. *to bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal*: *artem*, Cic. Acad. 2, 1: *palam proferre aliquid*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: *cum illa indicia communis exiti indagavi, patefeci, protuli*, Cic. Mil. 37: *rem in medium*, id. Fam. 15, 2: *secreta animi*, Plin. 14, 22, 28: *proferunt se ingenia hominum et ostentant*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13. 3. *to bring forwards, quote, cite, mention*: *libros*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: *testes, legatos*, id. Balb. 18: *auctores, id.* de Or. 2, 71: *nominatim multos, id.* Rosc. Am. 16: *paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id.* de Or. 1, 2: *vinolentiam alicujus, id.* Phil. 2, 39: *memoriter progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3.

4. *to extend, enlarge*: *finis offorum*, Cic. Mur. 31: *memoriam alicujus*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12. 5. *to impel*: *si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset*, Cic. Sull. 23. 6. *to lengthen*: *beatam vitam usque ad rogam proferre*, id. Fin. 3, 22: *ut depositi profferret fata parentia*, Virg. Aen. 12, 395.

7. *to bring forwards, quote, cite, mention*: *libros*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: *testes, legatos*, id. Balb. 18: *auctores, id.* de Or. 2, 71: *nominatim multos, id.* Rosc. Am. 16: *paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id.* de Or. 1, 2: *vinolentiam alicujus, id.* Phil. 2, 39: *memoriter progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3.

8. *to extend, enlarge*: *finis offorum*, Cic. Mur. 31: *memoriam alicujus*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12. 9. *to impel*: *si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset*, Cic. Sull. 23. 10. *to lengthen*: *beatam vitam usque ad rogam proferre*, id. Fin. 3, 22: *ut depositi profferret fata parentia*, Virg. Aen. 12, 395.

11. *to bring forwards, quote, cite, mention*: *libros*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: *testes, legatos*, id. Balb. 18: *auctores, id.* de Or. 2, 71: *nominatim multos, id.* Rosc. Am. 16: *paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id.* de Or. 1, 2: *vinolentiam alicujus, id.* Phil. 2, 39: *memoriter progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3.

professio, ōnis, *f.* [*profiteor*] *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise*: *professio bonae voluntatis*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8: *Canidius timidius decessit quam professioni ejus congruebat*, Vell. 2, 87: *memores professionis, id.* 89: *aperta*, Plin. 27, 3, 2: *suae opinionis, expression*, Gell. 7, 3: *summa stultitiae, id.* 1: *flagitii*, Tac. A. 2, 85: *pietatis, id.* Agr. 3.

2. *Transf. a sign, token*: *vitiorum*, Pallad. 3, 9. II. *Esp. a public declaration or specification of one's name, property, business, etc.*: *posteaquam professionibus detecta est magnitudo aeris alieni*, Liv. 35, 7: *tu vero confice professionem, si potes*. Et si haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23: *post professionem de fideicommisso factam*, Jabol. Dig. 49, 14, 2. 2. *Meton. a public register of persons or property thus given in*: *in Leontino iugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium*, Cic. Verr. 3, 47. (II) *a business or profession*: *professio bene dicendi, id.* de Or. 1, 6: *grammaticae*, Suet. Gr. 8: *sapientiae*, Plin. 7, 30, 31: *magicæ artis*, Curt. 7, 4: *ista salutaris, the art of healing, medicine*, Cels. praef.

professionarius, ii, *m.* [*professio*] *Perh. one who fixed the duties on imported goods*: *Inscr.*

professor, ōris, *m.* [*profiteor*] *a public teacher, professor*: *sapientiae professores*, Cels. praef.: *Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae*, Suet. Rhet. 5: *astrologiae*, Col. 1, 4: *juris civilis*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1. *Absol.*: *non obscurus professor*, Quint. 2, 15, 36: *circa scholas professorum*, Suet. Tib. 11. *Of a physician*: *Cels. 2, 6.*

professorius, a, um, *adj.* [*professor*] *pertaining to a public teacher, professorial*: *professoria lingua*, Tac. A. 13, 14 *fin.*

professus, a, um, *Part.* [*profiteor*].

pro-festus, a, um, *adj.* *not kept as a holiday, common*: *ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, both on holidays and working days*, Liv. 34, 3: *pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, no. 1: *lucis*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: *id.* S. 2, 2, 116. II. *Transf. like profanus, uninitiated, uneducated*: *profestum et profanum vulgus*, Gell. epilog. *fin.*

proficienter, *adv.* *successfully*: *Aug. Ep. 80.*

pro-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [*facio*] *to make way, gain ground, make progress*: *quum quinquere mis sola non proficeret*, Plin. 32, 1, 1. 2. *to grow, increase*: *id (vitis genus) quod humore proficit*, Col. 3, 20: *proficiente pretio, rising*, Plin. 14, 4, 6. II. *Fig. to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to effect*: *si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset*, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: *plus multitudine telorum, id.* 82: *loci opportunitate, id.* B. C. 3, 23: *antesignani tantum profecere, ut pellerent omnes, id.* 75: *multum profecit*, Nep. Eum. 10: *si modo in philosophia aliquid profecimus, have made any progress*, Cic. Off. 3, 8: *sed etiam ad summam profectum aliquid puto*, id. Att. 7, 13: *postquam nihil proficiebatur*, Plin. 6, 26, 30. 2. *Esp. to be useful, serviceable; to help, contribute, conduce*: *ea suo quacque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat*, Cic. Brut. 37: *nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio*, id. 24: *Liv. 3, 61*: *profectura aliquid tua verba puta*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 138. *Of remedies*: *radice vel herba proficiente nihil*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150: *nec alla res celerius proficit*, Plin. 27, 11, 72: *lacrimantes proficit oculorum lacrimis, id.* 36, 20, 37: *radix anethi vel in febribus proficit, id.* 20, 23, 98.

proficisco, 3. *v. n.* for *proficiscor*, *to set out, go*: *prius quam proficisco*, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 19: *hortatur hominem, quam primum proficisceret*, Turpil. in Non. 471, 2.

proficiscor, fectus, 3. *v. n.* *dep. [facio; orig. to make or put oneself forward; hence] to set out, go, march, travel, depart, leave, etc.*: *ille idibus a me profectus est, departed*, Cic. Att. 9, 9: *maturat ab urbe proficisci*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: *ex castris, to break up, id.* B. C. 1, 78: *Athenis*, Nep. Milt. 1: *de Formiano*, Cic. Att. 2, 8: *subsidio alicui*, Nep. Iph. 2: *ad eam domum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: *Puteolos, id.* Acad. 2, 31: *in Illyricum*, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: *in pugnam, id.* B. C. 3, 99: *ad bellum*, Nep. Alc. 4: *in exercitum*, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 7: *hinc in pistrinum recta via*, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21: *recta domum, id.* Ph. 5, 6, 20. II. *Fig. to go, proceed*: *nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua*, Cic. Verr. 3, 5. 2. *Esp. to set out, begin, commence*: *ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur*, id. Manil. 2.

3. *to come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate from*: *ex medicina nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id.* Inv. 1, 38: *quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscuntur, i. e. you shall receive from me, id.* Fam. 2, 19: *ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint*, Nep. Att. 9: *qui a Zenone profecti sunt, who have proceeded from him, his disciples*, Cic. Div. 1, 3: *omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id.* Inv. 1, 35.

proficius, a, um, *adj.* [*proficio*] *beneficial*: *quibus mora potest esse proficua*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

pro-fiteor, fessus (*inf.* *profiteri, imperat.* *profitemini*, Tabul. Heracl. in Haubold. Monum. legal. p. 99 sq.), 2. *v. a.* *dep. [fateor] to declare publicly, acknowledge, avow, to confess openly or profess*: *ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur*, Cic. Caecin. 9: *fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id.* Rab. perd. 5: *profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, id.* Fin. 2, 23. *With acc. and inf.*: *profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare*, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: *Cic. N. D. 1, 5*. *With de*: *de parricidio*, Suet. Cal. 12: *de senet professo, id.* Dom. 8. *Part. perf. in pass. signif.*: *culpa professa*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 6: *dux*, Just. 8, 4. *Hence, ex professo, openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly*: *Sen. Ep. 14*: *vir ex professo mollis*, Macr. S. 2, 9. *And de professo*: *ne id quidem de professo audet*, App. Apol. p. 274.

II. *Esp. with double acc., one being a pron. reflect. to declare oneself or profess to be something*: *profiteri se grammaticum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: *profiteri se patrem infantis*, Suet. Cal. 25: *se legatum, id.* Galb. 10. *With esse*: *triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor*, Cic. Mur. 13: *id.* Verr. 3, 217. 2. *to profess an art, science, etc.*: *profiteri philosophiam, to declare oneself a philosopher, id.* Pis. 29: *medicinam, to profess medicine*, Cels. praef. *Pass.*: *rem non professam apud nos tenemus*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 341. *Absol.*: *to be a teacher or professor*: *cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero*, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: *translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitebatur, id.* 4, 11. 3. *to offer freely, propose voluntarily, promise*: *ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor exitium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: *si vos in eam rem operam vestram profitemini, id.* Rosc. Am. 53: *Varro profitetur se altera die ad colloquium venturum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: *se ad eam rem profitetur adiutorem, id.* B. G. 5, 38: *sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, arms that promise a combat*, Ov. F. 2, 198. (II) *Esp. profiteri indicium, to give evidence, make a deposition against*: *multis hortantibus indicium profitetur*, Sall. J. 35: *summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret*, Tac. A. 6, 3. 4. *to make a public statement or return (as of one's name, property, business, etc.)*: *ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiteantur*, Cic. Verr. 3, 15: *apud decemviros, quantum habeat prae dae, id.* Agr. 2, 22: *greges ovium ad publicanum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: *frumen*

nm, Liv. 4, 12: nomen, to give in one's name, announce oneself, id. 25, 18: and absol. to announce oneself as a candidate: Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. C. 18: quaesturam petentes, quos indignos iudicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vell. 2, 92. So, professae (sc. feminae), i. e. common prostitutes, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866. Fig.: in his poëta hic nomen profitetur suum, reckons himself among these, Ter. Eun. prol. 3.

prō-flāmen, Inis, m. a flamen's substitute, viceflamen: Inscr. Orell. no. 2270.

prō-flātus, ūs, m. a blowing, breeze: aestivo proflatu refrigerari, Col. 5, 9.

II. Transf. a snoring: proflatu terrebant equos, Stat. Th. 10, 320.

prō-flictus, a, um, Part. ruined: res, Gell. 15, 5.

prō-fligātio, ōnis, f. [profligo] ruin, destruction: Aus. Perioch. Odys. 2.

prō-fligātor, ōris, m. [id.] a spendthrift, prodigal: ganeo et profligator, Tac. A. 16, 18.

prō-fligātus, a, um, Part. [profligo] II. Adj.: cast down, wretched:

maerore afflictum esse et profligatum, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: senatoria iudicia perdit profligataque, id. Verr. Act. 1, 3. 2. corrupt, dissolute, profligate: tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, ib. 3, 26: id. Rosc. Am. 13.

3. Of time, advanced: profligatae aetatis homo, Sen. Ot. sap. 29. Neutr. absol.: in profligato esse, to be almost ended, Gell. 15, 5.

prō-flīgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. lit. to strike or dash to the ground; hence, to overthrow, conquer: inimicos profligare, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 75: copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14: classem hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep. Dat. 6: proelia, Tac. A. 14, 36. II. Fig. to overthrow, ruin, destroy: rempublicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: tantas opes, Nep. Pelop. 2: undique se suosque profligante fortuna, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell. 19, 5.

2. to bring almost to an end: bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40: profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: profligata jam haec et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6: sperans, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, that it would be brought nearly to an end, Suet. Oth. 9.

prō-flō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to blow forth, breathe out: leo proffat ferus ore calores, Q. Cic. poët. ap. Aus. Ecl.: flammās, Ov. F. 1, 573: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat. Th. 11, 266. 2. Transf. to melt, liquefy by blowing: massa proflatur in primis, mox in proflatum additur, Plin. 34, 9, 20. II. Fig. to blow or breathe out: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i. e. was snoring, Virg. Aen. 9, 326: iras, to puff and blow, to fret, fume, Plin. 8, 4, 5.

prō-fluēns, Part. [profluo] II. Adj.: flowing along: aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. 2. Fig. of style: flowing, fluent: genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fustum ac profluens, sed exille, aridum, concisum, id. de Or. 2, 38: profluens et perennis loquacitas, ib. 3, 48: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo, ib. 7: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.

III. Subst. profluens, entis, f. (sc. aqua), running water: in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50.

prō-fluēnter, adv. flowingly: Fig.: easily: ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18. Comp. of style, more fluently: profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1.

prō-fluēntia, ae, f. [profluo] a flowing forth: Fig.: inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, a stream of words, fluency, Cic. Part. 23.

prō-flūo, xi, xum, 3. v. n. to flow forth or along: Mosa profluit ex monte Vesego, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluit,

Col. 6, 7: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21: ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44. 2. to be relaxed: videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, ib. II. Fig. to flow forth, issue, proceed: cuius ore sermone dulciore profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Coel. 3: ad incognitas artes, to proceed to, to fall or hit upon, Tac. A. 11, 26.

prō-flūus, a, um, adj. [profluo] flowing forth, flowing, streaming: recessus, Col. 8, 17: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prō-flūvium, ii, n. [id.] a flowing forth, a flowing, flow: sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1203: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17: alvi, a flux, diarrhoea, Col. 9, 13. II. Esp. a looseness, flux, diarrhoea: si corpus astrictum est digerendum esse: si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef. 2. monthly courses, menses: Plin. 7, 15, 13.

prō-flūvius, a, um, adj. [id.] flowing: Fig. fluctuating, inconstant: profluvia fides, Caecil. in Prisc. p. 699 P.

II. Subst. profluvius, ii, m. for profluvium, a flux: Veg. 1, 17, 19.

prō-for, fatus, i. v. a. dep. to say or speak out, to say, speak: tum breviter Dido vultum demissa profatur, Virg. Aen. 1, 561: quibus ille profatur, Ov. M. 11, 290: plura, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57.

II. Esp. to foretell, predict, prophesy: Pythia quae tripode ex Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 740: Delio profante, Petr. 89: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1. With pass. signif: sunt a me multa profata, Lucr. 6, 80.

prō-frīngo, 3. v. a. [frango] to break up: inarata, to plough, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prō-fūgiō (prōf. Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to flee to a distance, run away, escape: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: ex oppido, id. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89: in exilium, id. Dom. 32: e carcere, Vell. 2, 19. 2. Esp. to flee for succour to, take refuge with: se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45. II. Act. to flee before or from, to fly from: conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36: agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 19: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2: dominos, Curt. 10, 2.

prō-fūgus, a, um, adj. [profugio] that flees or has fled, fugitive: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57. With gen.: Tiridates regni profugus, ib. 15, 1. 2. roving, wandering, unsettled (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9. II. Esp. that flees his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled: Hannibal patria profugus, Liv. 34, 60: fato profugus (of Aeneas), Virg. Aen. 1, 2: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627. 2. Subst. profugus, i, m. a fugitive, exile (poet.): profugo affer opem, id. Pont. 2, 9, 6.

prō-fundātus, a, um, Part. founded, laid: carina profundata, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 43 dub. (al. probe fundata).

prō-fundē, adv. deeply: in bibendo profundius nares mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 66.

prō-funditas, ātis, f. [profundus] depth: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. II. Fig. importance, power: Hadrian. in Vopisc. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

prō-fundo, fudi, fustum, 3. v. a. to pour out or forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum huius ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14: lacrimas oculis, Virg. Aen. 12, 154: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79: vinum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 92: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5. 2. With pron. reflect. to burst or gush forth: lacrimae

se subito profuderunt, Cic. Att. 11, 7. (ii) to rush forth: cum se nova profundunt examina, Col. 9, 3: canis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93. Of plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, have shot out, Cic. de Or. 2, 21. II. Transf. to stretch at full length, to prostrate (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 758. Reflect.: profusus, abjectus jacens, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. 2. to bring forth, produce: ex alvo matris puerum natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225. 3. to pour forth, utter: sonitus, id. 6, 400: pectore voces, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: clamorem, id. Flacc. 6. III. Fig. to cast or throw away: ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 929: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5. 2. Esp. to lavish, dissipate, squander: profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54: patrimonium, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16. In a good sense, to spend, sacrifice: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria, ib. 1, 24.

3. to pour out, to expend: odium in aliquem, id. Pis. 7: ornes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18. 4. to set forth, explain: res universas, id. Acad. 2, 27. 5. With pron. reflect. to rush forth, break out: voluptates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universae, id. Coel. 31.

prō-fundus, a, um, adj. deep, profound: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6: Danubius, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14. Sup.: profundissimus gurgis, Cic. Sest. 43. 2. Subst. profundum, i, n. depth: esse in profundo aquae, id. Fin. 3, 14: maris, Suet. Tib. 40: immensa ac profunda camporum, Just. 41, 1. (ii) Esp. the deep, the sea: profundo vela dabit, Virg. Aen. 12, 263: vastum, Val. Fl. 8, 314: indomitum, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39: pater ipse profundi, Neptune, Val. Fl. 2, 606: genitor profundi, Ov. M. 11, 202. (iii) Comically: the stomach: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 79. II. Transf. thick, dense: silvae, Lucr. 5, 42: ursi villis profundioribus, Sol. 26. 2. high (poet.): coelum profundum, Virg. G. 4, 222: Val. Fl. 7, 478. (ii) Subst.: profundum, i, n. height: Manil. 5, 719.

3. copious, unlimited (poet.): merum, Stat. Th. 5, 262. III. Fig. deep, boundless, immoderate: profunda libidines, Cic. Pis. 21: avaritia, Sall. J. 81: vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2, 5: cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vell. 2, 125: securitas, Gell. 1, 15: profundissima pace florere, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 14: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, with inexhaustible copiousness of expression, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7. 2. Subst. profundum, i, n. a depth, abyss: in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic. Acad. 2, 10: in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val. Max. 2, 10, n. 6: in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id. 9, 1, n. 2. Hence, in profundo esse, to be unknown: Mart. Dig. 32, 15.

prō-fusē, adv. lavishly, extravagantly, profusely: aedes profuse exstructa, at an immoderate expense, Suet. Aug. 72. Sup.: festos et solemnnes dies profusissime celebrabat, ib. 75. II. Fig. immoderately, excessively: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36: profuse prolixèque laudare, Gell. 5, 1. Comp.: eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13.

prō-fusio, ōnis, f. [profundo] a pouring out, shedding, effusion: profusio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 7: alvi, looseness, diarrhoea, id. 2, 7. 2. Esp. profusiones, libations, of wine, milk, blood, &c., poured on graves: Inscr. I. Fig. prodigality, profusion: infinitas sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 10 praef.. Suet. Ner. 30: nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4.

prō-fusor, ōris, m. [id.] a squanderer, spendthrift: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24

profusus, a, um, *Part.* [profundo].
 II. *Adj.* spread out, extended:
 cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr.
 R. R. 2, 5. *Comp.*: equi coma et cauda
 profusior, longer, Pall. 4, 13. 2. *Fig.*
lavish, extravagant, profuse: perditus
 ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12: reus,
 id. Verr. 1, 7. With *gen.*: alieni appet-
 ens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5. Of things:
 profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint.
 30: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell.
 2, 33. (ii) In a good sense, *liberal*
 (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91:
 homo, Mart. 8, 38. (iii) *costly, ex-*
pensive: amare profusas epulas, Cic.
 Mur. 36: convivium, Suet. Tit. 7. (iv)
immoderate, excessive, extravagant:
 profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7: genus
 jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29: cupido, Tac. H. 1,
 52. *Sup.*: profusissima libido, Suet.
 Claud. 33.

prō-gemmans, *antis, Part.* bud-
 ding forth: Col. 4, 27.

prō-gēner, i, m. a grand-daughter's
 husband: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 5: Suet.
 Aug. 19: Tac. A. 6, 45.

prō-gēnērātio, ōnis, f. [progenero]
engendering, procreation: mularum,
 Plin. 8, 43, 68.

prō-gēnēro, i, v. a. to beget, en-
 gender, generate (rare): nec imbellem
 feroces progenerant aquilae columbam,
 Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: of bees: fetus, Plin.
 11, 16, 16: si res exigit, ut plurimi
 mares progenerandi sint, Col. 7, 3, 12.

prō-gēnīcūlo, are [geniculum] to
 fall on the knees, beg on one's knees:
 progenicūlo, γονοῦμαι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prō-gēnīes, ēi (old *gen. sing.* pro-
 genii, Pac. in Gell. 9, 14), f. [GEN, root
 of gigno] *descent, lineage, race, family*:
 progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque
 atavo proferens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 48: anti-
 quitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et
 divina progenie, hoc melius, Cic. Tusc.
 1, 12: virtutem, non progeniem quaeri
 oportere, id. Rep. 2, 12 fin. II. Me-
 ton. *descendants, posterity, offspring*,
progeny, a son or daughter: veteres,
 qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant,
 id. Tim. 11: Priamum tanta progenie
 (i. e. quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id.
 Tusc. 1, 35: Sarpedon, mea progenies,
 Virg. Aen. 10, 471: Bacchum progeniem
 negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3: ex magna
 progenie liberorum, Liv. 45, 41 fin. In
plur.: duces ducumque progenies, Sen.
 Consol. ad Polyb. 30. Of animals: Virg.
 G. 1, 414: Col. 7, 5. Of plants: vitis
 progenies, id. 3, 9. *Fig.*: stirps haec
 progeniesque mea est, i. e. his poems,
 Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 14.

prō-gēnītōr, ōris, m. the founder
 of a family, an ancestor, progenitor
 (rare): Eurysthenes progenitor major-
 um suorum, Nep. Ages. 7: progenitore
 Tonante esse satam prodest, Ov. M.
 11, 319.

prō-gēnītus, a, um, *Part.* [pro-
 gigno].

gērmīno, i, v. n. to shoot forth,
 germinate: Col. 4, 10.

prō-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a. to
 carry forth or out, to clear out, cast out:
 defunctas (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 20: for-
 micæ ova progerentes, id. 18, 35, 88:
 urceli, quibus oleum progeritur, i. e. is
 laded out, Col. 12, 50, 80. II. to bear
 in front: App. M. 11, p. 261.

pro-gesto, i, v. a. to carry before:
 App. M. 6, p. 185.

prō-gigno, gēnīi, gēnītum, 3, v. a.
 to beget, bear, bring forth, produce
 (rare): in seminibus vis inest earum
 rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic.
 Div. 1, 56: te saevae progenuere feræ,
 Ov. H. 7, 38: novus motus rerum, Lucr.
 2, 80.

pro-gnārē, *adv.* notoriously, openly:
 Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gnarus.

pro-gnārīter, *adv.* very skilfully,
 very expertly: prognariter armis cer-
 tare, Enn. Ann. 5, 6 (al. prognaviter):
 age, indica prognariter, decisively, defi-
 nitely, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 39.

prognātio, ōnis, f. [prognatus] a
 birth: Mart. Cap. 6, 210.

prō-gnātus, a, um, *Part.* born, de-

scended, sprung from: Sosiam Davo
 prognatum patre, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 209:
 Romulus deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 40:
 Tantalus prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e.
 Atreus, grandson of Tantalus, Cic. Tusc.
 3, 12: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati,
 Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Galli ab Dite patre
 prognati, ib. 6, 18: Castor gaudet equis,
 ove prognatus eodem pugnans, Hor. S. 2,
 1, 26. Subst. prognatus, i, m. a
 child, descendant: parentes, patria et
 prognati, children, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 20:
 Herculei prognati, the descendants of
 Hercules, id. Cas. 2, 6, 46. II. Transf.
 of plants: Pelliaco quondam prognatae
 vertice pinus, Cat. 64, 1: arundines in
 palude prognatae, Plin. 9, 16, 23.

prognāvīter, *adv.* v. prognariter.
prognosticon or -um, i, n. = προ-
 γνωστικόν, a sign or token of the future,
 a prognostic; hence, Prognostica, orum,
 n. plu. the signs of the weather, the
 title of Cicero's translation of the Προ-
 γνωστικά of Aratus.

programma, ātis, n. = πρόγραμμα,
 a proclamation, edict, manifesto: Vulc.
 Avid. Cass. 6: Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 3.

progrēdio, for progredior, to go for-
 wards: age, move te, in navem primus
 progredi, Nov. in Non. 473, 27.

pro-grēdior, gressus, 3, v. n. dep.
 (inf. progredi, Pl. Cas. 5, 1, 9) [gra-
 dior] to march forwards, to go on, ad-
 vance, proceed: ut regredi quam pro-
 gredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10 fin.: si quo
 hic gradietur, pariter progredimur, Pl.
 Ps. 3, 2, 70: foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33:
 pedetentim, Lucr. 5, 539: ex domo, Cic.
 Coel. 24 fin.: longius a castris, Caes.
 B. G. 7, 14: in locum iniquum, id. B. C.
 1, 45: ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut.
 in Cic. Fam. 11, 4: ante signa, Liv. 7,
 41: obviam alicui, id. 7, 10 fin. Of
 ships: naves audacius progressae, Caes.
 B. C. 3, 24. II. *Fig.*: nunc ad reliqua
 progrediar, will proceed, Cic. de Or. 3,
 30: procedere et progredi in virtute,
 id. Fin. 4, 23 fin.: longius progredi, to
 go on, id. Phil. 2, 4: quoad progredi
 potuerit feri hominis amentia, ib. 11, 3:
 videamus, quatenus amor in amicitia
 progredi debeat, id. Am. 11 in.: pro-
 gredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15:
 paulum aetate progressus, advanced in
 age, id. de Sen. 10: in adulationem
 progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: paulum all-
 quid ultra primas literas progressi,
 Quint. 1, 1, 8.

progressio, ōnis, f. [progredior] a
 going forwards, progression. *Fig.* ad-
 vancement, progress, increase: omnium
 rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis
 progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. Fin.
 5, 21: progressio admirabilis ad omnem
 excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1: progressio-
 nem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24:
 discendi, id. Off. 3, 3. II. *Esp.* in
 rhetor. a progressive strengthening of
 expressions: id. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9,
 1, 33.

progressor, ōris, m. [id.] one that
 advances: Aug. Music. 6, 6.

progressus, a, um, *Part.* [pro-
 gredior]. II. *Adj.* advanced: ut
 progressor reverteretur anima, Tert.
 Anim. 31.

progressus, ūs, m. [id.] a going
 forwards, advance, progress: progressus
 et regressus constantes (of the planets),
 Cic. N. D. 2, 20: progressum praecip-
 item, inconstantem reditum videt, id.
 Att. 2, 21. 2. Meton. a jetty, pier,
 mole: Vitruv. 5, 12. II. *Fig.* advance-
 ment, progress, increase, etc.: aetatis,
 Cic. Phil. 5, 17: primo progressu, at the
 very commencement, id. Acad. 2, 28 fin.:
 in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4,
 19 fin.: progressus habere in Stoicis,
 id. N. D. 1, 6 fin. 2. course, develop-
 ment: homo causas rerum videt, earum-
 que progressus et quasi antecessiones
 non ignorat, id. Off. 1, 4.

prō-gūbernātor, ōris, m. an under-
 pilot: Caecil. in Non. 536, 11.

prōgymnastēs, ae, m. = προγυμ-
 ναστής, a slave who performs gymnastic
 exercises before his master: Sen. Ep. 83
 med.

proh, *interj.* v. pro.
prō-hībēo, ūi, itum (old forms, pro-
 hibessis, Cato R. R. 141: prohibessit,
 Pl. Ps. 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg.
 3, 3 fin.: prohibeat per synaeres. scanned
 as a dactyl, Lucr. 1, 976), 2, v. a. [habeo]
 11t. to hold or keep at a distance; to
 keep or ward off, hinder; to prevent,
 restrain. Constr. that which is kept
 off, expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.)
 that from which it is kept, gen. by abl.
 or ab; poet. by dat. or de; sometimes
 the latter is not expressed: quo illum
 ab illa prohibeas, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 103:
 praedones procul ab insula Sicilia, Cic.
 Verr. 4, 64 fin.: hostem a pugna, Caes.
 B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate,
 congressione, patrio jure et potestate,
 Cic. Phil. 2, 18 fin.: vim hostium ab
 oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesar ne
 diutius commeatu prohiberetur ad eum
 locum venit, ib. 49: se suosque ab in-
 juria, to restrain themselves, refrain
 from, ib. 2, 28 fin.: itinere exercitum,
 to impede its march, ib. 1, 10: hostem
 rapinis, pabulationibus populationibus-
 que, ib. 1, 15: non prohibere aqua pro-
 fluente, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52: motus cona-
 tusque alicujus prohibere, id. Cat. 2,
 12: prohibenda maxime est ira in pu-
 niendo, id. Off. 1, 25: quod di prohibe-
 ant, which may the gods forbid or
 avert, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36: dii mala pro-
 hibent, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10: dii prohibete
 minas, Virg. Aen. 3, 265: deos quaeso,
 ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11.
 Poet.: vim de classe, Lucil. in Non.
 528, 10: aliquem alicui, to withhold
 from one, Pl. Cure. 5, 2, 7: captas pro-
 hibere nequiret cum Poenosis aquilae,
 could not prevent the Carthaginians
 from capturing the standard, Sil. 6, 27.

2. With *subj.*, *inf.*, or *absol.* to
 hinder, prevent, avert: dii prohibeant,
 ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur,
 Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: quod potuisti pro-
 hibere, ne fieret, id. Div. in Caecil. 10
 fin.: hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse,
 quo minus de te certum haberemus, id.
 Fam. 12, 5: qui Bibulum exire domo
 prohibuissent, ib. 1, 9: audeat Canu-
 leius proloqui, se delectum haberi pro-
 hibiturum, Liv. 4, 2 fin.: dolore pro-
 hibeor quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, Caes.
 B. G. 7, 38: praesidia disponit quo faci-
 lius, si transire conarentur, prohibere
 possit, ib. 1, 8.

3. *Esp.* to forbid,
 prohibit: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat,
 Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 33: lex recta imperans
 prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14:
 Athenis affectus movere per praeconem
 prohibebatur orator, Quint. 6, 1, 7.

II. Constr. that which is kept off,
 expressed by ab or abl.; that from
 which it is kept by acc. (or nom. in
 pass.): to defend, protect, keep, pre-
 serve: a quo periculo prohibete rem
 publicam, Cic. Manil. 7: adultam virginem
 ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96:
 hos a contumeliis militum prohibet,
 Caes. B. C. 1, 23: haec damna multa
 mulierum me uxore prohibent, keep me
 from a wife, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum
 civium numerum calamitate prohibere,
 Cic. Manil. 7: tenuiores injuria, id. Off.
 2, 12: id te Jupiter prohibessit, from
 that may Jupiter preserve you, Pl. Ps.
 1, 1, 11.

prōhībītio, ōnis, f. [prohibeo] a
 forbidding, prohibition (rare): sceleris,
 Cic. fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: alicujus
 actus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

prōhībītōr, ōris, m. [id.] one that
 prevents: valetudinum pessimarum,
 Arn. 7, 249: Amm. 21, 12.

prōhībītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [prohibi-
 tor] restraining, prohibitory: avis, that
 restrains by unfavourable omens, Plin.
 10, 14, 17: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43,
 26, 1.

prōhībītus, a, um, *Part.* [prohibeo].
 II. Subst. prohibita, orum, n. plu.
 forbidden things: prohibitis abstinent,
 Sen. Ep. 83.

prō-hīno, *adv.* hence, on this ac-
 count: App. M. 3, p. 133.

proinde, *adv.* v. proinde.
 (abbrev. proin, usually

monosyl.: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 155: Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 5, etc.: dissyl.: Cat. 20, 16), *adv. hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, encouragement, etc.: proinde hinc vos amollimini, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24: proin tu fac, apud te ut sis, id. Andr. 2, 4, 5: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, Cic. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. J. 49: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. Aen. 11, 383. II. *just so, in like manner, equally*: usu. with *atque, ac*, or *quasi*, rarely with *ut* or *quam*: tibi nunc, proinde ac merere, summas habeo gratias, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 33: qua de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habeo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if*, Cic. Att. 3, 13: proinde aestimans ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: proinde expiscare quasi non nosset, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35: proinde quasi exscribendi potestatem non haberet, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possimus, id. Mil. 31: haec curata sint fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 27: faciam, sit, proinde ut dixi, tragicomodia, ib. prol. 63: equidem diis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam pro eo, quod eum nasci contigit temporibus vitae tuae, *not merely, not so much*, Gell. 9, 3. *Absol.*: hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24: ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col. 11, 2, 68.

proiectē, *adv. carelessly, indifferently*: Tert. Pud. 13.

proiecticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [*projicio*] *cast out, exposed*: puella, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 43. *Fig.*: Palladius proiecticius, *despised*, Amm. 28, 6 *med.*

proiectio, ōnis, *f.* [*id.*] *a throwing forwards, a stretching out*: brachii, i. e. *extension* (opp. to *contractio*), Cic. Or. 18 *fin.*: projectiones aquae, *jets*, Fest. s. v. Tullios. II. *Meton.*: like *projectura*, *a projection*, in buildings: also, *the right to build a projection*: Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 3, § 5 and 6.

proiecto, i. v. a. *freq.* [*id.*] *to reproach, accuse*: aliquem probris, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 38.

proiectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*]. In *medic. ejecting, detergent*: vis, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 5: herba projectoriae virtutis, Aem. Macer. 4, 1.

proiectūra, ae, *f.* [*id.*] *a projection* in buildings: Vitruv. 3, 2.

proiectus, a, um, *Part.* [*projicio*].

II. *Adj.* *jutting out, projecting*: urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: projecta saxa, Virg. Aen. 3, 699: insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12: ventre projecto, *prominent*, Suet. Ner. 51. *Comp.*: ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3. *Subst.*: projectum, i. n. *a projection* in a building: Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 6. (ii) *stretched out, prostrate*: projectum mortuum vidisset, Cic. Div. 1, 27: ante simulacra projecti, Caes. B. C. 2, 5. 2. *Fig.* *prominent, manifest*: projecta atque emineas audacia, Cic. Clu. 65: id. Rep. 3, 7. (ii) *inclined, addicted to, immoderate in*: homo ad audendum projectus, id. Verr. 1, 1: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15 *fin.* *Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. H. 5, 5. (iii) *abject, mean, base, contemptible*: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 2, 27: projecta patientia, Tac. A. 3, 65 *fin.* *Comp.*: quid esse vobis aestimem projectus? Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 153. (iv) *downcast*: vultus projectus et degener, Tac. H. 3, 65.

proiectus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [*id.*] *a jutting out, projection* (rare): corporis, Lucr. 3, 1000: frondis, Plin. 17, 11, 19.

proiō, iō, *jectum*, 3. v. a. [*iacio*] *to throw forth, before, or to a distance; to fling down or away*: projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown to you*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: cadavera projecta, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, § 25: cratos, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam intra

vallum, ib. 4, 36: aurum in media Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100: aliquid in ignem. Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Virg. Aen. 5, 402: tela manu, ib. 6, 836: arma, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: se ad pedes alicujus projicere, *to cast oneself at his feet*, Cic. Sest. 11 *fin.*: se ex navis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super exanimem amicum, Virg. Aen. 9, 444. 2. *to stretch or hold out, to extend*: artus, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, Nep. Chabr. 1: scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose*, Sisenn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: projecto prae se clipeo, Liv. 32, 25. 3. *to thrust, throw, or drive out; to expel*: inse-pultos, id. 29, 9: parvam, *to expose*, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 74: tantum pestem evomere et projicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: aliqueum ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504. (ii) *Esp. to banish*: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3: ib. 4, 71. 4. In architecture, *to cause to project*: tectum, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.*: jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, *projiciendi, protegendi*, Gal. Dig. 8, 2, 1.

II. *Fig. to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain, etc.*: nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec projicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: animas, Virg. Aen. 6, 436: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: diem, *to blind oneself*, Stat. Th. 2, 237. (ii) *With personal objects: to desert, expose to danger*: projicere paratos, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: projectis ac proclis ad inconsultam pugnam legionibus, Liv. 22, 44. 2. *With pron. reflect.*: *to rush*: si qui se in hoc iudicium forte profererint, Cic. Coel. 9. (ii) *Esp. to rush into danger*: epistolae tuae movent et rogant, ne me projiciam, id. Att. 9, 6. (iii) *to degrade oneself*: se in muliebres fletus, Liv. 25, 37. (iv) *to obtrude itself*: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73. 3. *to put off, defer*: ultra quinquennium, Tac. A. 2, 36. 4. *to utter*: verba, Sen. Ep. 10.

pro-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. n. *dep. to glide or slip forwards, to fall forwards or down*: alii elephantum pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabantur, Liv. 44, 5: equus prolapsus per caput regem effudit, id. 27, 32: ex arbore alta prolapsus, Plin. 27, 8, 45: prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet. Gramm. 2: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen to ruin*, Virg. Aen. 2, 555: Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa, Tac. A. 14, 27. II. *Fig. to go forwards, go on; to come to, fall into*: me longius prolapsus esse, quam ratio vestri iudicii postularit, i. e. *have said more*, Cic. Caecin. 35: libenter ad istam orationem tecum prolaberer, *be led on*, id. Leg. 1, 20: in misericordiam prolapsus, Liv. 30, 12: in rabiem, Tac. A. 1, 31: ad seditiones, ib. 4, 18: in aliquod dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5. 2. *to slip out, escape*: ne quod ab aliqua cupiditate prolapsus verbum videatur, Cic. Font. 9. 3. *to fail, err*: timore, id. Quint. 24: cupiditate, id. Att. 1, 17: nimio juvandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29. 4. *to fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: prolapsi sunt mores, Sen. Contr. 15: ita prolapsa est (juvenis), ut coercenda sit, Cic. Div. 2, 2: prolapsus clade Romanum imperium, Liv. 23, 5: rem temeritate ejus prolapsus restituit, id. 6, 22: studio magnificentiae, Tac. A. 3, 55.

prolapsio, ōnis, *f.* [*prolabor*] *a slipping, falling*: ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic. Coel. 17 *fin.* II. *a tumbling down*: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30.

prolapsus, a, um, *Part.* [*prolabor*]. **prolātio**, ōnis, *f.* [*profero*] *a carrying forwards*: finium, *enlargement*, Liv. 31, 5 *fin.* 2. *a putting off, postponement*: iudicii, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: rerum, id. Att. 7, 12: diel, Caes. B. C. 3, 32. *Absol.*: omnem prolationem suspectabant (*al. prolationem*), Tac. H. 3, 82: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 98. 3. *a citing, pronouncing*: exemplorum prolatio,

Cic. Or. 34: Latinorum nominum prolatio, Liv. 23, 13.

prolāto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*profero*] *to lengthen, extend, enlarge*: agros, Tac. H. 2, 78: villam, Col. 1, 5: rem rusticam, id. 1 *praef.* § 19: effugium, Lucr. 1, 981: vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. A. 11, 37. II. *Of time, to put off, defer, postpone*: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 3 *fin.*: dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall. C. 43: diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42: consultationes, Sall. J. 27: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv. 21, 5.

prolātus, a, um, *Part.* [*profero*]. **prolātus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a bringing forwards*: Tert. adv. Valent. 33.

prolectibilis, e, *adj.* [*prolicio*] *alluring*: Sid. Ep. 4, 18 dub. (*al. plectibilis*).

prolecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [*id.*] *to allure or entice forth*: lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App. M. 5, p. 162: aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, ib. 11, p. 260. II. *In gen. to allure, entice, incite*: egentes spe largitionis, Cic. Fl. 8: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov. F. 4, 433: sensus legentium, Vitruv. 5 *praef.*: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App. Apol. p. 331.

pro-lēgātus, i, m. *a lieutenant-governor's substitute, a prolegate*: Inscr. **pro-lēpos**, ōris, m. *a substitute for agreeableness*: Not. Tir. p. 80.

prolepsis, is, *f.* = *πρόληψις*. In rhetoric, *a mentioning anything beforehand, a forestalling of an objection, etc.*, *prolepsis*; pure Latin, *occupatio*: Diom. p. 438 P.: Gell. 10, 16: Quint. 4, 1, 49.

proles, is, *f.* [from *pro* and *δλ*, root of *adulesco*, etc.] *lit. that which grows forth; esp. of human beings, offspring, progeny, child, descendant; and collect. descendants, race, progeny, posterity*: propagando procudere prolem, Lucr. 5, 854: proletarios nominavit ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis expectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: proles illa futurorum hominum, *race*, ib. 6, 21: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. M. 9, 453: laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23: di Romulae genti dato remque prolemque, id. Carm. S. 47: pulcra faciat te prole parentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 75: felix prole parens, Val. Fl. 5, 384: tua postuma proles, Virg. Aen. 6, 763: proles Ausonia, *the Ausonian race*, ib. 4, 236. *Of deities*: Saturni altera proles, ib. 12, 830: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus*; Tib. 1, 4, 7: Neptunia proles, Val. Fl. 4, 213. *Of animals*: hinc nova proles per herbas ludit, Lucr. 1, 260: Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, Virg. G. 3, 541: Col. 7, 6 *med.* *Poet. of plants*: prolem tarde crescentis olivae, *the fruit*, Virg. G. 2, 3. *Plur.*: privignasque rogat proles, Col. 10, 163: *gen. plur.*: prolum, Mart. Cap. 3, 78. II. *Meton. youth, young men*: equitum peditumque prolem describunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Virg. Aen. 10, 429.

2. *the testicles*: polimina sunt ea, quae nos proles verecundius dicimus, Arn. 7, 230.

prolētāneus, i, m. i. q. *proletarius*, Fest. s. v. *proletarium*.

prolētārius, ūs, m. [*proles*] *a citizen of the lowest class, who, from his poverty, was useful to the state only by producing children, a proletary*: qui aut non plus mille quingentum aeris aut omnino nihil in suum census praeter caput attulissent, proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles civitatis expectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Liv. 1, 43: Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10. II. *Transf. adj. low, common*: sermo, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

pro-lēvo, i. v. a. *to raise forth*: fig.: aliquem peccatorum fluctibus mersum, Tert. Poen. 4.

pro-libo, i. v. a. *to pour out offer as a libation*: vina diis, Plin. 14, 18, 22: id. 28, 4, 11. *Pass. impers.*: fictilibus prolibatur simpuvilis, id. 35, 12, 46.

prō-licēo, cul, 2. v. n. [*liqueo*] to run or flow forth: Gloss. Isid.

prō-licō, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3. v. a. [*lacio*] to allure or entice forth, to entice, incite: ejus amos cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 2: Ov. A. A. 2, 718: aliquem ad spem, Tac. A. 3, 73.

prolicito, v. proclitare.

prō-limen, inis, n. a space before the threshold: Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 8.

prō-liquātus, a, um, Part. [*liquefied*, liquid: App. Apol. p. 283.

prōlixē, adv. largely, abundantly, copiously, freely, willingly: prolixie cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36: prolixie et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16, A.: prolixie fuisse laudare, Gell. 5, 1: in quo (delectu) parum prolixie respondent Campani coloni, do not give in their names in very great numbers, Cic. Att. 7, 14: arbores prolixie foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 143. Comp.: largius prolixiusque fructu, Gell. 1, 22: accipere, to entertain more liberally, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7.

prōlixitas, ātis, f. [*prolixus*] great length, breadth, or width, great extension: terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 60: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 22. 2. Of speech, prolixity: ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138.

prōlixitudo, inis, f. [*id.*] prolixity: Pac. Non. 160, 11.

prōlixo, 1. v. a. [*id.*] to lengthen, extend: aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24 fin.

prō-lixus, a, um, adj. [*laxus*] stretched far out, long, broad: capillus passus, prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: caudae (opp. to breves), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: statura, Col. 1, 9, 3: prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12. Comp.: arator prolixior, Col. 1, 9: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4.

II. Fig. long, extended: prolixae aetatis homines, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5 fin.: prolixioris temporis spatium, Paul. ib. 49, 14, 45: prolixo provolat ictu, far distant, Lucr. 4, 1238. Sup.: labor, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 57. Neut. adv.: prolixum ejulare, greatly, violently, App. M. 8, p. 205. 2. Esp. of style, prolix: cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 fin.

3. Comprehensive in meaning: existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fortius in significanda totius prope civitatis multitudine mortales quam homines dixisse, Gell. 13, 28. 4. Of circumstances, easy, not straitened: rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1. 5. Of disposition and conduct, open, affable, courteous: prolixa beneficaque natura, id. Fam. 3, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16 C fin.: Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, ib. 6, 3.

prōlēctor (prōlēquitor), ōris, m. [*proloquor*] a pleader, advocate: Ps. Quint. Decl. Tribun. Marian. 3.

prōlēctus, a, um, Part. [*proloquor*]

prōlēgium, īi, n. = προλόγιον, a preface, introduction: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prōlēgus, 1. m. = πρόλογος, a preface or introduction to a play, a prologue: in prologis scribundis opera abutitur, Ter. Andr. prol. 5: in Hydriae (Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3, 91.

II. Meton. the player who delivers the prologue: oratorem esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11.

prōlēquium, īi, n. [*proloquor*] an introduction, preamble: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. prologium. II. an assertion, position, axiom = αξίωμα: Varr. in l. 16, 8: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11.

prōlēquor, cūsus (quūsus), 3. v. n. a. dep. to speak out or openly, to say: prolocutum (dicimus), quum ani-

mo quod habuit, extulit loquendo, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 56: cogitata, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: aliquid apud aliquem, Pl. Capt. prol. 6: pervagatissimus ille versus, qui vetat, artem pulvere proloqui quam factites, Cic. Or. 43, 147. With a relative clause: quid sentiat proloquimini, Auct. B. Afr. 44 fin. II. Esp. to foretell, predict: Prop. 3, 13, 59.

prōlēquitor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

prōlēquūsus, a, um, Part. [*proloquor*]

prō-lūbīdo, inis, f. will, desire, inclination: Varr. in Non. 64, 13.

prō-lūbium, īi, n. [*lubet*] will, desire, inclination: muliebre ingenium, probubium, occasio, Att. in Non. 64, 8: Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28: Gell. 16, 19. II. pleasure: majus, id. 5, 10: libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 249 (al. proluvium).

prō-lūcēo, xi, 2. v. n. to shine forth: Sen. Ot. sap. 32 (al. produxit).

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. n. to play or practise beforehand, to prelude: sparsa ad pugnam proludit arena, Virg. G. 3, 234. II. Fig.: sententiis, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: jurgia proludunt, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102.

prō-lūgēo, 2. v. n. to mourn longer than is customary: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prō-lūo, lūi, lūtum, 3. v. a. to wash forth or out: genus omne natantum litore in extremo fluctus proluit, Virg. G. 3, 543: ventrem, ta cause diarrhoea, Col. 7, 3 fin. 2. to wash off or away: tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18: Virg. G. 1, 481. Fig.: to squander, dissipate: Gell. 2, 24. 3. to moisten, wet, wash: in vivo proluere manus, Ov. F. 4, 778. Poet. of drinking: leni praecordia mulso prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: se pleno auro, Virg. Aen. 1, 739: multa prolutus vappa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16. Comically, cloacum (i. e. ventrem), to wash out the stomach, i. e. to drink one's fill, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 29. 4. to overflow, inundate: prolutas esse regiones imbris, App. de Mundo, p. 73.

prōlūsio, ōnis, f. [*proludo*] a prelude; a preliminary exercise, trial, essay: Cic. de Or. 2, 80: id. Div. in Caecil. 14 fin.

prōlūsorius, a, um, v. perlusorius.

prōlūtus, a, um, Part. [*proluo*]

prōlūvies, ēi, f. [*proluo*] an overflow, inundation: Lucr. 5, 947: alvi, excrementis, id. 6, 1198: Col. 6, 7: foedissima ventris, Virg. Aen. 3, 216.

prōlūvio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] an inundation: App. de Mundo, p. 73.

prōlūviōsus, a, um, adj. [*proluvio*] overflowing: transf.: pestis, spreading in all directions, Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

prōlūtāe, arum, m. plu. = προλύται, students of law who, at the end of five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit: Justin. Dig. praef. § 5.

prō-māgister, tri, m. a vice-president, vice-director: Inscr.

prō-māgistrūm, īi, n. the office of a promagister: Inscr.

prō-māgistrātus, ūis, m. a vice-magistracy: S. C. de Bacch.: Inscr.

prō-mātertēra, ae, f. a great-grandmother's sister, great grand-aunt: Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

promellere, litem promovere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

promenervat item (in Sallari carmine) pro monet, Fest. s. v.

prō-mercālis, e, adj. [*merx*] that is bought and sold: res, Col. 1, 8, 13: vestes, Suet. Gramm. 23: aurum, id. Caes. 54.

prōmercūm, īi, n. [*id.*] trade, traffic, merchandize: Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 4.

prō-mērēo, ūi, Itum, 2. v. a. and **prōmērēor**, Itus, 2. v. a. dep. to deserve, merit (either in a good or in a bad sense): retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea quae promeres, Pl. Trin. 3, 15: quid

mall sum promeritus, id. Am. 2, 1, 20: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv. 2, 28: promerulisti, ut ne quid ores, quin impetres, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 41. 2. With de or absol. to deserve well of, act meritoriously: nunquam referre gratiam possum satis, proinde ut tu promeritus de me, id. Capt. 5, 1, 12: paratiores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15: homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, id. Mur. 34.

II. With acc. of pers. or thing: to gain the good will of, to conciliate; to earn, gain: socios, Suet. Aug. 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 62: per hostias deos laevos, to render favourable, Arn. 7, 229: promerere amorem, Suet. Cal. 3: ad promerendam omnium voluntatem, id. Tit. 1.

prōmērītum, ī, n. [*promereor*] desert (good or evil), merit, guilt: Lucr. 1, 61: Ov. F. 4, 394: Auct. B. Afr. 90.

prō-mīco, 1. v. n. and a. to gleam forth: transf.: promicant molles plumulae, grow out, App. M. 3, p. 138: lacrimae, burst or gush forth, ib. 3, p. 133. With acc. to deliver with vehemence: orationem, Naev. in Non. 65, 6.

prōmīnens, entis, Part. [*promineo*].

II. Adj.: projecting, prominent: prominens collis, Liv. 27, 48: oculi prominentes, Plin. 11, 37, 53. Comp.: aquila prominentiore cauda, id. 10, 3, 3. III. Subst.: prominens, tis, n. of places: a projection, headland, etc.: in prominenti litoris, Tac. A. 1, 55: ut prominentia montium resistunt, ib. 2, 16.

prōmīnenter, adv. prominently: prominentius a lecto producendus aeger, Coel. Aur. Ac. 1, 11.

prōmīnentia, ae, f. [*prominens*] a jutting out, projection, prominence: uti summam habeant prominentiam (ante-rides), Vitruv. 6, 11: Africa extensa in duas prominentias, promontories, Sol. 27.

prō-mīnēo, ūi, 2. v. n. to jut forwards or out, be prominent, to overhang, project: Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23: de muro pectoris fine prominentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: in pontum, Ov. M. 13, 778: ursus ungues prominent, Plin. 8, 36, 54: qui (dentes) prominent, id. 11, 37, 62: quum promineret ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 35. II. Fig. to reach out, extend to: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv. 28, 43.

prō-mīno, 1. v. a. to drive forwards or along: jumenta ad lacum bibendi causa, App. M. 9, p. 229.

prōmīnūlus, a, um, adj. [*promineo*] projecting a little, rather prominent: venter, Capitol. Pert. 12: labra, Mart. Cap. 3, 58.

prōmiscam, adv. in common, promiscuously: Pl. Ps. 4, 5, 11.

prōmiscō, adv. in common, indiscriminately, indifferently: indistincte atque promisce annotare, Gell. epil.: id. 7, 3 fin.

prōmiscūē, adv. in common, promiscuously: (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 fin.: promiscue toto quam proprie parva frui parte (Campi Martii) malletis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: promiscue haurire ex fonte, id. de Or. 3, 19: Liv. 5, 55.

prōmiscus, a, um, adj. for promiscuus, common: Gell. 16, 13.

prōmiscūsus, a, um, adj. [*misceo*] mixed, common, indiscriminate, promiscuous: opera promiscua, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 138: connubia, between patricians and plebeians, Liv. 4, 2: consulum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id. 7, 21: multitudo, of patricians and plebeians, Tac. A. 12, 7: promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv. 2, 30 fin.: sepultura, Tac. A. 16, 16 fin.: jus, ib. 4, 16: spectaculum, to which all are admitted without distinction, ib. 14, 14: divina atque humana promiscua, nihil pensi atque moderati habere, Sall. C

12: privatae et promiscuae copiae, *public*, Tac. H. 1, 66. With *inf.*: muta ista et inanima (sc. tecta) intercideret ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again*, ib. 1, 84 *fin.* *Neutr. absol.*: in promiscuo esse, *to be universal*, Liv. 29, 17: nec arina in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, *in every man's hands*, Tac. G. 44.

2. Esp. in gramm. *common*: promiscuum nomen, epicœnum, Quint. 1, 4, 24.

II. Transf. *usual, ordinary* (rare): promiscua ac villa mercari, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*: varia promiscuaque cogitatio, Gell. 11, 16 *fin.* (*al. promisca*).

prōmissio, ōnis, f. [*promitto*] a *promising, promise*: provinciae, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: auxilii, id. Fam. 4, 13: scelerum, id. Phil. 8, 3 *fin.*

prōmissivē, adv. by way of *promise*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

prōmissivus, a, um, adj. [*promitto*] *promising, promissory*: in gram. promissivum tempus, *the future tense*, Consent. p. 2061 P.: modus, Diom. p. 328.

prōmissor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a *promiser* (rare): quid dignum feret hic promissor hiatu, Hor. A. P. 138: Quint. 1, 5, 6.

prōmissum, i, n. [*id.*] a *promise*: volo quodam et promisso teneri, Cic. Att. 12, 18: constantia promissi, ib. 4, 17: promissum absolvere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10: ludere aliquem promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685: pacta et promissa servare, Cic. Off. 3, 24: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, *the expectations which he raises*, ib. 2, 1, 52.

prōmissus, a, um, Part. [*promitto*].

II. Adj.: *hanging down, long*: coma, Liv. 38, 17: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Nep. Dat. 3: boves palearibus amplis et paene ad genna promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3: sues venire promisso, id. 7, 9, 1.

prōmissus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a *promise*: Manil. 5, 577.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum (*promisti* for *promisisti*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17: Cat. 110, 3: *promise* for *promississe*, id. 110, 5). 3. v. a. *to let go forwards, to send or put forth, to let hang down, let grow, etc.*: ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, *suffer to grow longer*, Col. 5, 6, 11: nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit (*quam pinus*), *shoots up more rapidly*, Plin. 16, 26, 44: (sonus luscinae) promittitur revocato spiritu, *is drawn out, prolonged*, id. 10, 29, 43: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promississe, Liv. 6, 16: pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur juba, Plin. 2, 25, 22.

II. Fig. of speech, *to cause to expect, give hope or promise of, to assure, promise*: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.* and *acc.*, or *de*: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promittit! id. Att. 16, 1 *fin.*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: promitto tibi tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, id. Att. 9, 7: de alienius voluntate promittere, id. Fam. 7, 5: de me tibi sic promitto atque confirmit, ib. 3, 10: promittere damni infecti (sc. causa), *to promise indemnification for the possible damage*, id. Top. 4. Of things: terra ipsa promittit (aquas), *gives promise of, leads one to expect*, Plin. 31, 3, 27: stella vindemiae maturitatem promittens, id. 18, 31, 74: debet extremitas (picturae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, *suggest*, id. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5. 2. Esp. *to engage oneself to dine, sup, etc.*: Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 19: Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27. (ii) *to promise to a deity, to vow*: donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, id. Verr. 5, 72: Tib. 3, 5, 33: Juv. 13, 233. (iii) *to offer as a price*: pro domo sestertium milles promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1. 3. *to say beforehand, to foretell, forebode*: praesertim quum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promitt-

endum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor. 4, 7: promittunt omina poenas, Val. Fl. 6, 730: clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor. 1, 6. (Hence Fr. *promettre*.)

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3. v. a. [*contr. of pro and emo*] *to take or bring out or forth*: Pa. Prompsisti tu illi vinum? Lu. Non prompsi, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 16: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Verr. 3, 84 *med.*: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.*: medicamenta de nartheccio, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*: vina dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47: alme sol diem qui promis, id. Carm. S. 9: promptum vagina pugionem, Tac. A. 15, 54: aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10. 2. With *pron. reflect.* *to come forth or out*: laetique cavo se robore promunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 260. (ii) *to put forth, bud*: vites promunt se, Col. 3, 12. II. Fig. *to bring, put, or draw forth*: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14: loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top. 2: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10 *fin.*: nunc illas promite vires, Virg. Aen. 5, 191. 2. Esp. *to bring to light, disclose, express, relate, etc.*: percunctanti promere omnia, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 10: rerum ordinem, Vell. 2, 48 *fin.*: promendo quae acta essent, Liv. 30, 12: promere jura, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 104: verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint. 8 *praef.* § 32: promere aliquid loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15: qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, *wishes to publish*, App. Flor. no. 17, p. 358. 3. *to elevate, exalt*: insignem attenuat Deus, obscura promens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14.

promonstra, prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prōmontōrium (prōmōntōrjum, Ov. M. 15, 709), ii, n. [*mons*] *the highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge*: Liv. 21, 35. II. a *headland, promontory, cape*: Cic. Verr. 5, 56: Caes. B. G. 3, 12: Liv. 29, 27: Mel. 1, 7: Ov. M. 15, 709.

prōmōtio, ōnis, f. [*promoveo*] *advancement, preferment, promotion*: Firm. Math. 3, 7, 5.

prōmōtus, a, um, Part. [*promoveo*].

II. A dj. of time, *advanced, i. e. late*: nocte promota, App. M. 4, p. 152. III. Subst. prōmōta, orum, n. plur. = the *Stole προσηγμένα*: *things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good: Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

prōmōtus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *advancement, promotion*: Tert. Coron. mil. 3 *fin.*

prō-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance*: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: castra promovit, id. B. G. 1, 48: onera, Col. 11, 1: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.*: calculum, *to push forwards, move*, Quint. 11, 2, 38: unum pedem triclinio, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to extend, enlarge*: moenia Ostia tenuis, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17.

II. Fig. *to advance, promote*: Suet. Oth. 1: promovere aliquem in amplissimum ordinem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3: Lampr. Elag. 20. Esp. (ii) *to advance oneself, make progress, succeed*: promovere parum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 81: nihil, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.*: quum in studio facundiae abunde promovisset, id. 5, 10. 2. *to increase, promote*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33. 3. *to bring to light, reveal*: arcana promorat loco, id. Epod. 11, 14. 4. *to put off, postpone*: nuptias alicui, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 28.

prōmōtus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *advancement, promotion*: Tert. Coron. mil. 3 *fin.*

prō-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move forwards, cause to advance, push onwards, advance*: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: castra promovit, id. B. G. 1, 48: onera, Col. 11, 1: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.*: calculum, *to push forwards, move*, Quint. 11, 2, 38: unum pedem triclinio, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* 2. Esp. *to extend, enlarge*: moenia Ostia tenuis, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17.

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promptarium, ii, v. *promptuarium*. **promptē**, adv. *readily, quickly, willingly, promptly*: dare operam, Tac. A. 15, 52: distribuere pecuniam legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9. *Comp.*: promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp. to cunctanter), id. H. 1, 55. *Sup.*: promptissime adesse alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17 *fin.* II. *easily*: promptius expediam, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissime licentiam sumministrat Val. Max. 6, 5, *no.* 1.

promptim, adv. *quickly, suddenly*: Tert. Carm. in Gen. 98.

prompto, i, v. a. [*promo*] *to give out, to distribute, dispose of*: thesauros Jovis, *to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 33: illum meum malum promptare malim quam peculium, *to have the disposal of*, id. Bac. 3, 3, 61.

promptuārium, ii, n. [*id.*] a *store-room, repository*: c promptuario oleum profer, App. M. 1, p. 113. Fig.: promptuarium ornatissimum linguae tuae, *the mouth*, Symm. Ep. 9, 67: rationis et orationis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

promptuārius (prompt.), a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to distribution* (scil. of things stored up), *distributing*: arca vestitaria, armarium promptuarium, *a store-house, repository*, Cato R. R. 11: cella, App. Apol. p. 309. Comically, *a prison*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 4.

promptulus, a, uni, adj. *dim.* [*promptus*] *ready, prompt*: ad loquendum, Hier. in Daniel. *praef. fin.*

promptus, a, um, Part. [*promo*].

II. Adj.: *brought out; hence visible, apparent, evident, manifest*: aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in lingua habere, Sall. C. 10: tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac. A. 2, 20. *Sup.*: nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 4, 20. 2. *brought out; hence, at hand, ready*: promptae sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71. Esp. fig. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined or disposed to or for*: laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 4, 17: cetera, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13 *fin.*: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* rarely with *in* and *abl.*: ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*: esse animo prompto ad jocandum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: promptiores ad pericula, id. Off. 1, 24: promptus in pavorum, Tac. A. 15, 24 *fin.*: in adulationes, ib. 15, 61: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. Brut. 42: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep. Them. 1. With *adversus* (rare): promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 *fin.* With *abl.*: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: lingua promptus, id. 2, 45 *fin.*: promptus audacia, Tac. A. 1, 57. With *gen.*: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22. With *dat.*: promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac. A. 4, 46: seditioni, ib. 1, 48. With *inf.* (poet.): promptus metuenda pati, Lucan. 7, 105. (ii) *brave*: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissimo quoque defendi, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep.: Tac. Agr. 3. 3. *easy, practicable*: facillis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56: moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnant, Liv. 23, 1 *fin.*: expugnatio, Tac. A. 1, 68: prompti aditus, ib. 2, 2 *fin.*: promptissima mortis via, ib. 16, 17. Promptum est, with *inf.*: *it is easy*: nec mihi dicere promptum, nec facere est illi, Ov. M. 13, 10: Tac. A. 15, 41.

promptus (promptus), ūs, m. [*id.*] *only in the phrases, in promptu esse, habere, ponere, etc.* lit. *a taking forth*:

hence, *an exposing to view, a being visible, visibility*: ut (decorum) non recondita quadam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, *may be manifest*, Cic. Off. 1, 27: aliquid ponere in promptu, *to place it in sight, i. e. to make it evident*, ib. 35: ingenium in promptu habere, *to display*, Sall. C. 7: iram in promptu gerere, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 33. II. *readiness*: ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Acad. 1, 2: Liv. 25, 29 *fin.*: in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30. III. *easiness, facility*: Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov. M. 2, 84.

promptus, a, um, *Part.* [promo] v. promptus.

promulcum, i, n. a tow-rope: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

promulgatio, ōnis, f. [promulgo] a making publicly known, a promulgation: leges nulla promulgatione latae, Cic. Phil. 1, 10: id. Fam. 1, 5.

promulgator, ōris, m. [id.] a proclaimer, promulgator: Numa Ieriarum promulgator, Front. de Feriis Als. 3 ed. Mai.

promulgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to put up public notice of a bill or law, to make known, publish, promulgate*: promulgari leges dicuntur, quum primum in vulgus eduntur, quasi provulgari, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: rogationem, Cic. Att. 1, 14: id. Sest. 10: Sall. J. 40: legem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Liv. 3, 9: res multos dies promulgata et cognita, Cic. Fl. 7: proelia, id. Mur. 14: dies fastos, Plin. 33, 1, 6. II. *Transf. to make known, to teach (rare)*: majores oculorum medicamentis aconitam misceri saluberrime promulgavere, id. 27, 3, 2. [From vulgus, for provulgo, as Fest. states; see above: on interchange of m and v, v. M, no. 11. 3.]

promulsidare, is, n. [promulsis] a tray on which the promulsis was served: in promulsidari, Petr. 31: promulsidaria, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

prō-mulsis, idis, f. [mulsum] a relish of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., served first at a Roman banquet, a whet: Cic. Fam. 9, 16. II. *Transf.*: libidinis, Petr. 24 *fin.* 2. For promulsidare, the tray for the promulsis: Tert. Pall. 5.

prō-mulsus, a, um, *Part.* smoothed down in front: capronae, App. Flor. 1, p. 342.

promunctorium, προμυκτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

promus, a, um, *adj.* [promo] pertaining to giving out, distributing: cella, a store-room, larder, Tert. Res. carn. 27.

II. *Subst.* promus, i, m. a cellarer, steward, butler: Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5: Col. 12, 3, 9. 2. *Transf.*: librorum, a librarian, App. Apol. p. 513. Fig.: ne admittam culpam, ego meo sum promus pectori, I keep the key of my own breast, i. e. I guard my heart against evil, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 44.

promuscis, idis, corrupt. for proboscis, a trunk, proboscis: elephas, promuscis, Not. Tir. p. 174.

prō-mūtūor, i. v. n. dep. to borrow beforehand: promutuo, προδανείζομαι, Gloss. Philox.

prō-mūtūs, a, um, *adj.* paid over beforehand, advanced: publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, was demanded in advance as a loan, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 *fin.*: vectura, prepaid, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15. II. *Subst.* promutuum, ii, n. an advance, loan: Scaev. Dig. 40, 7, 40.

prōnāos, i, v. pronaus.

prō-nāto, i. v. n. to swim forth, swim along: delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arionis cantum, Hyg. Astr. 2, 17 *fin.*

prō-nātus, a, um, descended, born, for pronatus: Tert. de Anim. 2.

prōnāos, i, m. = πρόναος, the porch, vestibule, portico of a temple: Vit. 3, 1 *fin.*

prōnē, adv. downwards, pronely: P. Petron. 5, 8, Mart. 4, 546. II. *readily, willingly*: pronus, Amm. 30, 8.

prō-necto, 3. v. a. to knit or spin out: seriem aevi, Stat. S. 4, 3, 145.

prō-nēpos (prōnēpos, Sid. Carm. 11 *fin.*), ōtis, m. a great-grandson: Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 1: Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: Ov. M. 10, 606.

prō-neptis, is, f. a great-granddaughter: Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 1: Pers. 6, 53.

prōnis, e, *adj.* for pronus: Varr. in Non. 494, 33.

prōnitas, ātis, f. [pronus] inclination, propensity, proneness: naturae ad malum, Sen. Controv. praef. dub.

prōno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to bend forwards, to bow: ipsi latrones ad pavementum defuncti ora pronaverant, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

prōnoea, ae, f. = πρόνοια, providence: pure Lat. providentia: Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.

prō-nōmen, inis, n. In gramm. a pronoun: Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 45: Quint. 1, 4, 19.

prōnōmīnālis, e, *adj.* [pronomen] pertaining to a pronoun, pronominal: constructio, Prisc. p. 1069 P.

prō-nōmīnātiō, ōnis, f. In Rhetor. the using of an epithet instead of a proper name (e. g. Africanus nepotes, for Gracchi): Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

prōnōmīno, i. v. a. [pronomen] In gramm. to designate a person by a pronoun: Prisc. p. 1064 P.

prōnūbans, antis, *Part.* [pronuba] arranging a marriage: pronubante nobis maestitia, Hier. Vit. Malch. no. 6.

prōnūbus, a, um, *adj.* [nubo] pertaining to marriage, presiding over marriage: nox, the bridal night, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 642: flamma, a bridal torch, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 131: dextra, id. Epist. 2, 53. Poet.: pronuba fit natura deis, ferrumque maritat aura tenax, id. de Magnete, 38. Hence pronuba, an epithet of Juno, the patroness of marriage: Virg. Aen. 4, 166: Ov. H. 6, 43. *Transf.* of Bellona, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war: Virg. Aen. 7, 319: also, of one of the Furies: Ov. H. 2, 117: Lucan. 8, 90. II. *Subst.* pronuba, ae, f. a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bride's maid (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom): Fest. s. v.: Cat. 61, 186: Stat. S. 1, 2, 11.

prō-nūmēro, i. v. a. to count up, enumerate: versiculos pro morarum mercede, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

prōnuntiābilis (pronunc.), e, *adj.* [pronuntio] declarative, enunciative: oratio, i. e. a complete sentence, a proposition, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

prōnuntiātiō (pronunc.), ōnis, f. [id.] a public declaration, publication, proclamation: Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.* (ii) the decision of a judge: Cic. Clu. 20: Petr. 80: Mart. Dig. 48. (iii) the proclamation of a public crier: Val. Max. 4, 8, 5. II. *expression, language*: cuius opera Graeca pronuntiatione stragemata dicuntur, id. 7, 4 *init.* 2. *Esp.* in rhetoric, delivery, action, manner: Cic. Inv. 1, 7: Quint. 11, 3, 1: Suet. Cal. 53. 3. In logic, a proposition: quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic. Fat. 11 *fin.*

prōnuntiātivē (pronunc.), *adv.* declaratively: Don. II. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 7.

prōnuntiātivus (pronunc.), a, um, *adj.* [pronuntio] pertaining to declaration, declarative: in gramm.: pronuntiativus modus, the indicative mode, Diom. p. 329 P.

prōnuntiātor (pronunc.), ōris, m. [id.] one who delivers any thing, a reciter: meae orationi M. Caesar actor contigit et pronuntiator, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6. II. In gen. a relater, narrator: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

prōnuntiātum (pronunc.), i, n. [id.] In logic a proposition, axiom = ἀξίωμα: Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: Gell. 16, 8.

prōnuntiātus (pronunc.), ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] pronunciation: ratio in pronuntiatio, Gell. 4, 17.

pro-nuntio (pronunc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to make publicly known, to proclaim, announce: palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: judices sententiam pronuntiant, deliver their verdict, id. Fin. 2, 12: judex ita pronuntiavit, id. Off. 3, 16: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10: signum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10: praemia militi, id. 31, 45: rem in venundando, to notify at the time of sale, Cic. Off. 3, 16: pronuntiare jussurunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, Caes. B. G. 5, 34. Of a public crier: pronuntiare victorum nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: Suet. Dom. 10. 2. *Esp.* to put to the vote: Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiatum se omnino negavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. 3. to nominate, appoint as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27. II. *Transf.* to speak in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*: Quint. 11, 3, 12 sq: Plin. Ep. 3, 5 of an actor: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 58: Plin. 7, 48, 49. 2. to tell, narrate, report: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, ib. 7, 38: alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, ib. 6, 37. 3. to predict: ut ipse pronuntiaverat, id. B. C. 3, 94. 4. to pronounce a word: "affatim," ut "admodum," prima acuta, non media, pronuntiabat, Gell. 7, 7, 2. 5. to promise: pronuntiare pecuniam pro reo, id. Clu. 29.

prō-nūper, adv. quite lately: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 26.

prō-nūrus, ūs, f. a grandson's wife: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, i. e. the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon, Ov. H. 17, 206.

prōnus, a, um, *adj.* [pro with term-nus] leaning or hanging forwards, stooping, bending down: puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forwards to strike, Virg. Aen. 10, 586: ipsum pronum sterne solo, ib. 11, 485: pronus magister volvitur in caput, ib. 1, 115: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C. 1. Poet.: leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci, fleeing swiftly, Ov. R. Am. 201. 2. Of things: bending forwards or downwards, going or inclined downwards: illex paulum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall. J. 93: prona ac fastigiata tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: pronus demissusque pulvinus, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: urbs prona in paludes, sinking down, Liv. 4, 59: crateres, overturned, Stat. Th. 5, 255: motus corporis, Cic. Div. 1, 53: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14: prona via, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Virg. G. 1, 203: currus, Ov. M. 5, 424. *Absol.*: nihil habent proni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, downwards, Sen. Ep. 123: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235.

Esp. of the heavenly bodies: setting, sinking, declining (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop. 1, 16, 23: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 257: dies, Stat. Th. 2, 41. 3. Of places: turned, looking, or lying towards: with dat.: loca Aquiloni prona, Col. 3, 2: aedificii solum pronus orienti, situated more to the east, id. 1, 5. With ad: campo patens et ad solem prono, id. 2, 9. II. Fig. inclined, disposed, prone to: constr. with ad or in and acc., or dat.; also, poet. with gen.: rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: anxietudo prona ad luctum, ib. 2, 41: pronus ad cuiusque necem, Suet. Vit. 14: ad poëticam, id. Ner. 52: ad similitudines, Plin. Pan. 84: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: ruendi in ferrum mens prona viris, Lucan. 1, 461: pronus deterioribus, Tac. Agr. 41.

Comp.: aures offensionis proniores, id.

A. 4, 29 fin. *Sup.*: ad indulgentiam pronissimus, Capit. Anton. 10. **2.** *Esp. inclined to favour, favourable to.* si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61: cohors Cn. Dolabellae pronior, Suet. Galb. 12. prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H. 1, 13: ut quis misericordia in Germanicum pronior id. A. 2, 73. *Absol.*: prona sententia, Val. Fl. 8, 340: pronis auribus accipere, Tac. H. 1, 1: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 2, 69. **3.** *easy, without difficulty*: omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114: omnia prona victoribus, Tac. Agr. 33: pronom ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: via ad regnum, Just. 1, 5: agere memoratu digna pronom erat, Tac. Agr. 1: Lucan. 6, 606. *Comp.*: id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.

prō-oecōnōmīa, ae, f. = προοικονομία, a previous arrangement: Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 858.

prōoemīor, i. v. dep. [prooemium] to make an introduction or preface: prooemiatur apte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

prōoemīum, il, n. = προοίμιον, an introduction, preface, proem: prooemium est, quod apud iudicem, priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit, Quint. 4, 1, 1: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Cluent. 21: legis prooemium, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16. **II.** *Fig. a beginning (poet.)*: rixae, Juv. 3, 288.

propāgātio, ōnis, f. [propago] a propagating, propagation: propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col. Arb. 7: propagationes facere, Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24: quae propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: nominis, id. Tusc. 1, 14. **II.** *an extending, prolonging; an extension, prolongation*: finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. cons. 12: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35.

propāgātor, ōris, m. [id.] a propagator. *Fig. an enlarger*: provinciae propagator, Cic. Att. 8, 3 (*al. prorogator*).

propāges, is, f. [PAG: v. pango] a set, layer; for propago: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. **II.** *Transf. offspring, progeny, posterity*: mea propages sanguinis, Pac. in Non. 64, 30.

propāgino, atum, i. v. a [propago, inis] to propagate: populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 fin.

propagmen, inis, n. [id.] propagation; *Fig. prolongation*: vitae, Enn. in Non. 64, 32.

propāgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [PAG: v. pango] to propagate: castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 23: abrotonum cacumine suo se propagat, Plin. 21, 10, 34. *Fig.*: stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6: quum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 5, 70. **II.** *Transf. to extend, enlarge, increase*: fines imperii, id. Rep. 3, 14: terminos urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vell. 1, 14: sumptus coenarum, Gell. 2, 24 fin.: notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30. **2.** *to prolong, continue, preserve*: haec posteritati propagantur, are transferred to posterity, Cic. Sest. 48: meus consulatus multa secula propagavit reipublicae, has preserved the State for many centuries, id. Cat. 2, 5: memoriam aeternam alleui, Plin. 15, 14, 15: imperium consuli in annum, to prolong, Liv. 23, 25.

propāgo, inis, f. (m.: Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15) [id.] a set, layer of a plant: Cic. de Sen. 15: Plin. 17, 10, 9. **2.** *a slip or shoot*: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos non succidet, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15: Hor. Epod. 2, 9. **II.** *Transf. offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, posterity*: clara Memmi, Lucr. 1, 43: alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov. M. 11, 712: Romana, Virg. Aen. 6, 871: blanda

catulorum, Lucr. 4, 999: aliorum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12: clarorum virorum propagines, Nep. Att. 18. (Hence It. *propaggine*; Sp. *provena*; Fr. *provin.*)

prō-pālam, adv. openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly: minus jam furtificus sum: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35: dicere, Liv. 34, 33: alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, may become manifest, Pl. Mil. 4, 8 38: propalam est, it is clear, manifest. Ter. Maur. p. 2435 P.

prōpālo, atum, i. v. a. [propalam] to make public or manifest, to divulge: propalata et publica veritas, Oros. 6, 5.

prō-pāsus and **prō-passus**, a, um, Part. spread out, extended: propansis pinnis, App. M. 6, p. 179: propassis pennis, id. Flor. p. 365.

prō-pātor, 3. v. a. dep. to endure before: Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 50.

prōpātor, ōris, m. = προπάτωρ, a forefather, ancestor: Tert. Praescr. 49.

prō-patrūus, i, m. a great-grandfather's brother: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1.

prō-pātulus, a, um, adj. open in front, uncovered: in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 4, 49. **II.** Subst. propatulum, i, n. an opened or uncovered place: in propatulo aedium, in the open court, Liv. 24, 16: statuas in propatulo abjicit, Nep. Hann. 9. Abl. propatulo, in the open air: Mossyni propatulo vescuntur, Mel. 1, 19. Adverbially, in propatulo, publicly: pudicitiam in propatulo habere, expose it to sale, Sall. C. 13: in propatulo esse, Gell. 18, 10.

prōpē, adv. and prep. (*Comp. propius; Sup. proxime: q. v.*) **A.** Adv. Of place: near, nigh: quatenam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 10: prope alicubi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7: intueri aliquid, id. de Sen. 14. **2.** With ab: near to, hard by: bellum tam prope a Sicilia, id. Verr. 5, 2: prope a meis aedibus, id. Pis. 11: prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 3: prope est a te Deus; tecum est, intus est, Sen. Ep. 41. **II.** Of time: near, not far off: partus instabat prope, was near at hand, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9. *Esp. with quando, quum, ut, the time is near or not far off, when, etc.*: prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 25: prope adest, quum alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 125: Jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur, Liv. 40, 32: prope est, ut aliquid fiat, something must be done, Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 67.

III. Of abstract or gen. proximity: nearly, almost: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B. G. 5, 20: prope annos nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: prope desperatis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 28. **B.** Prep. with acc. Of place: near, hard by: prope oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: prope hostium castra, ib. 1, 22: prope annem, Virg. Aen. 8, 597: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 fin. **II.** Of time: nigh, towards, about: prope lucem, Suet. Claud. 44. **III.** Of abstract proximity: near to, not far from: prope metum res fuerat, Liv. 1, 25 fin.: prope seditionem ventum est, Tac. H. 3, 21: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29.

prōpēdiem, adv. at an early day, very soon, shortly: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 24: prognostica mea propediem exspecta, Cic. Att. 2, 1: propediem te videbo, id. Div. 1, 23.

prō-pello (prōpellat, Lucr. 4, 195) pūll, pulsum, 3. v. a. to drive before, to drive, push, or urge forwards, to drive forth, to hurl, propel: sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 8: oves potum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: in pabulum, ib.: aëra prae se, Lucr. 4, 286: navem remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5: propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: hostem a castris, Liv. 7, 24: nubes, Gell. 2, 22: hastam, Sil. 16, 571. **2.** to hurl down, overthrow: inque profun-

dum propulit e scopulo, Ov. M. 8, 593: muros Oechaliae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 162: urbem, Val. Fl. 6, 383. **II.** *Fig. to push or thrust forwards: cruda studia in forum*, Petr. 4. **2.** to drive on, impel: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. A. 11, 2: agmina voce, Sil. 7, 530. **3.** to drive away, to ward off: periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv. 40, 11 fin.: injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12.

prōpē-mōdo, adv. nearly, almost: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 42: quum propemodo muris accessisset, Liv. 24, 20.

prōpē-mōdum, adv. nearly, almost. propemodum jam scio, quid siet rei, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 14: quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41 init.: syllabas propemodum dinumerare, id. Or. 43: propemodum assentior, id. Rep. 1, 39 fin.

prōpempticon, i, n. = προπεμπτικόν, a farewell poem, invoking a prosperous journey: propempticon Metio Celeri, Stat. S. 3, 2 in lemm.: Sid. Carm. 24 in lemm.

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2. v. n. to hang forth, hang down: ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20: Suet. Galb. 21: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17. **II.** *Fig. to have the preponderance: si bona propendent*, ib. 5, 31. **2.** to be inclined or disposed to: si sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, id. de Or. 2, 44. **3.** to be well disposed, favourable: inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, ib. 2, 29.

prōpendo, for propendeo, to hang down: Pl. As. 2, 2, 39.

prō-pendulus, a, um, adj. hanging forwards, hanging down: propenduli crines, App. Flor. 1, p. 342.

prōpensē, adv. willingly; readily: conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus in Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3. *Comp.*: propensius senatum facturum, Liv. 37, 52: eoque propensius laudandus est, App. Flor. p. 363.

prōpensio, ōnis, f. [propendeo] inclination, propensity: propensio a summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47.

prōpensus, a, um, Part. [propendeo]

II. Adj.: hanging forwards, projecting: labrum, Solin. 20. **2.** *Fig. inclining towards, approaching; with ad: disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensor*, Cic. N. D. 3 fin. (ii) heavy, important: illa de mea pecunia ramenta fiat plumea propensor, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id fit propensius, Cic. Par. 3, 2. (iii) inclined, disposed, prone to; constr. with ad or in and acc.; rarely with dat.: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 30: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 13: paulo ad voluptates propensor, id. Off. 1, 30: animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, id. Tusc. 4, 37: propensus in alteram partem, id. Att. 8, 3: propensor benignitas esse debet in calamitosos, id. Off. 2, 18. With dat. or absol. well-disposed, favourable, ready: in divisione regni propensor fuisse Alexandro videbatur, Just. 16, 1: propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 13, 21. *Sup.*: propensissima civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Alex. 26.

prōpērābilis, e, adj. [propero] hasty, rapid: properabilis calor, Tert. Anim. 43.

prōpērans, antis, Part. [propero]

II. Adj.: hastening, hasty, rapid: ille properans, festinans, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec properantes scripsimus, in haste, id. Att. 4, 4. *Comp.*: rotam solito properantior urget, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 337.

prōpērānter, adv. hastily, speedily, quickly: Lucr. 5, 301: properanter accepit codicillos, Tac. A. 16, 24. *Comp.*: beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall. J. 96: ire, Ov. F. 4, 673. *Sup.*: properantissime aliquid afferre, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 8.

prōpērāntia, ae, f. [propero] a hastening, haste (rare): ex tanta pro-

perantia, Sall. J. 36 *fin.*: periculum ex properantia, Tac. A. 12, 20.

propērātīm, *adv.* *hastily, quickly*: properatim conficere opus, Caecil. in Non. 153, 15.

propērātio, ōnis, *f.* [propero] *a hastening, haste, quickness* (rare): Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

propērāto, *adv.* *quickly, speedily*: properato ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1.

propērātus, a, um, *Part.* [propero]

II. *Adj.*: *hastened, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy*: properato itinere, all. J. 112: tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 587: mors, id. Trist. 3, 3, 34: gloria rerum, id. M. 15, 748: meta cursibus, Mart. 10, 50. *Comp.*: properatius tempus, Solin. 26. *Absol.*: properato opus est, *there is need of haste*: accurato et properato opus est, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 210: erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19.

propērē, *adv.* *hastily, in haste, speedily*: propere sequere me, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 86: egredere, Nep. Epam. 4: propere Cumas se recepit, Liv. 23, 36: propere propero, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 23: fac te propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.

propērīter, *adv.* *hastily, quickly*: classem in altum properiter deducere, Pac. in Non. 155, 6: App. M. 6, p. 184.

propēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [properus]

I. *Act.* *to hasten, accelerate; to prepare, make, or do with haste*: obsonia, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 57: fulmina, Virg. G. 4, 171: pecuniam heredi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62: mortem, Tib. 4, 1, 205: coeptum iter, Tac. H. 3, 40: naves, id. A. 2, 6: velleria properabantur, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: teneri properantur amores, dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily or briefly*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69. II. *Neutr.* *to make haste, to hasten, be quick*: qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato in Gell. 16, 14: propera, fer pedem. Pl. Men. 3, 3, 30: simulabat sese negotii causa properare, Sall. J. 76: ad praedam, ad gloriam, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: sacris, for a sacris, Ov. M. 6, 201. With *inf.*: argenteum propere propera vomere, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 10: redire in patriam, Cic. Prov. cons. 14: signa inferre, Sall. J. 56: mala decerpi properantia, Plin. 15, 14, 15. *Pass. impers.*: properatum vehementer, Cic. Sull. 19.

propērus, a, um, *adj.* *quick, speedy, hastening, active*: properi aurigae, Virg. Aen. 12, 85: Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 647: spe ac juventa properus, Tac. H. 4, 68: agmen, ib. 79: sibi quisque properus, *each one hastening for himself*, id. A. 1, 65. With *gen.*: Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the opportunity presented*, ib. 12, 66: irae, ib. 11, 26. With *inf.*: quoquo facinore properus clarescere, ib. 4, 52.

prō-pēs, ēdis, *m.* *the loose part of the shet (rope) with which a sail is trimmed*: Turpil. in Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

prōpetrāre, mandare quod perficiatur; nam impetrare est exorare, et perpetrare perficere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part.* *combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): propexam in pectore barbam, Virg. Aen. 10, 838: propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: propexa mento canities, Stat. Th. 2, 97.

prōphēta and **prōphētēs**, ae, *m.* = *προφήτης*, *one that predicts, a prophet*: prophetae quidam, deorum maiestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident, App. de Mundo, p. 56: sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr. S. 7, 13: Lact. 1, 4.

prōphētālis, e, *adj.* [propheta] *prophetic*: os, Her. Ep. 54, n. 17.

prōphētia, ae, *f.* = *προφητεία*, *prediction, prophecy*: Tert. Anim. 35 *fin.*

prōphētialis, e, *adj.* [propheta] *pertaining to prophecy, prophetic*: patrocinium, Tert. adv. Valent. 28.

etically: propheticum dictum, Tert. Monog. 4.

prōphēticus, a, um, *adj.* = *προφητικός*, *predicting, prophetic*: Tert. Cor. mil. 7.

prōphētis, Idis, *f.* = *προφήτις*, *a prophetess*: Tert. Res. carn. 11.

prōphētissa, ae, *f.* [propheta] *a prophetess*: Tert. Praescr. 51.

prōphētizo, i. v. a. [id.] *to prophesy*: Vulg. Matth. 26, 68.

prōphēto, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to foretell, predict, prophesy*: docet, instruit, prophetat, Prud. *στέφ.* 13, 101: servi prophetaturi, Tert. Anim. 47.

prōpīna, ae, *f.* for popina, *a cook-shop*: Isid. Orig. 15, 2 *fin.*

prōpīnatio, ōnis, *f.* [propino] *a drinking to a person's health*: tralaticia propinatione dignus, Petr. 113: propinationem ab aliquo accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21. *Plur.*: propinationibus crebris aliquem lacerare, id. de Ira 2, 33 *fin.*

II. *Transf.* *a funeral banquet*: Iuscr.

prōpīno (prōp. Mart. 1, 69, etc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. = *πρωίνω*, *to drink to a person's health, to give a toast*: propino poculum magnum: ille ebibit, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 8: salutem, *to drink a health*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: propino hoc pulcro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40. II. *Transf.* *to give to drink*: propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 10, 49. Of medicines, *to give, administer*: aquam comitialibus morbis, Plin. 28, 1, 2. 2. *to give to eat, to serve up*: venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15. 3. In *gen.* *to give, deliver, furnish*: mortalibus versus flammeos, Eun. in Non. 33, 8: Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57: puellas alicui, *to furnish, procure*, App. M. 5, p. 172.

prōpīnquē, *adv.* *near at hand, close by*: adest propinque, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 21.

prōpīnquitas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus] *nearness, proximity*. Of place: ex longinquitate, propinquitate, Cic. Inv. 1, 26: hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: ex propinquitate pugnare, *from a short distance*, ib. 31. *Plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, ib. 6, 30. II. *Fig. relationship, affinity*: si pietate propinquitates colitur, Cic. Quint. 6: nobilis propinquitates, Nep. Dion. 1: arcta, *near relationship*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4. 2. *intimacy, friendship*: ad probos propinquitatem se adungere, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 59.

prōpīnquo, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [propinquus]

I. *Act.* *to bring near, hasten* (poet.): tu rite propinques augurium, Virg. Aen. 10, 254: mortem, Sil. 2, 281. II. *Neutr.* *to draw near, come nigh, approach*: scopulo propinquat, Virg. Aen. 5, 185. With *acc.*: amnem, Sall. Fragm. IV. 36 Gerlach. Of things: Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat, Virg. Aen. 12, 150: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac. A. 15, 39: Gell. 2, 23.

prōpīnquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope] Of place, *near, neighbouring*: propinquum praedium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: provinciae, id. Phil. 11, 13. With *gen.*: in propinquis urbis montibus, Nep. Hann. 5: ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. 6, 25 (al. itineri). *Comp.*: exsiliū paulo propinquius, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51. Subst. propinquum, i. n. *neighbourhood, vicinity*: ex propinquo cognoscere, *from being in the neighbourhood*, Liv. 25, 13: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, id. 24, 38 *fin.* II. Of time: propinqua partitudo, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 36: reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 15: mors, id. Div. 1, 30. III. Of abstract relations: (i) Of resemblance: *resembling, similar*: motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, id. de Or. 2, 44: significatio, Gell. 6, 16. (ii) Of relationship: *near, related*: tibi genere propinqui, Sall. J. 10. Usu. Subst.: propinquus, i. m. *a relation, kinsman*: societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17: tot propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34: propinquus et amicus, id. Off. 1, 18. Fem.: propinqua, ae, *a female relative, kinswoman*: virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35.

prōpio, atum, i. v. n. [id.] *to draw near, approach*: nec domibus nostris propient mala, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 412. *Pass.*: ib. 27, 405. (Hence lt. *apprivoiare*; Fr. *approcher*.)

prōpior, ius, ōris, *Comp. adj.* (Sup. proximus) [id.] I. Of place: *nearer*: portus propior, Virg. Aen. 3, 530: tumultus, Liv. 22, 24: ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 130. With *gen.*: cum propior calliginis aër ater init oculos prior, Lucr. 4, 339. With *acc.*: ipse propior montem suos collocat, Sall. J. 49: propior hostem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9. With *inf.*: propior timeri, Stat. Th. 12, 223. Subst. propiora, um, n. plu. *places lying near*: propiora fluminis, Tac. H. 5, 16. II. Of time: *nearer, later, more recent*: veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: venio ad propiorem (epistolam), id. Att. 15, 3: propiore aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Procul. Dig. 23, 4, 17. III. Of abstract relations: (i) Of kindred: *nearer, more nearly related*: quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. H. 3, 28. (ii) Of resemblance: *more nearly resembling; more like*: quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 4, 50: vero est propius, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37. With *acc.*: propius est fidem, *is more credible*, id. 4, 17: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. C. 11. (iii) In *gen.*: *affecting or concerning more nearly, of greater import, more intimate*: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest. 18: supplemento vel latium propius esse, Liv. 8, 11: irae quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac. A. 16, 9. Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30.

B. Sup.: proximus (proximius), a, um, *nearest, next*. Of place: proxima oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: proximus vicinus, *a next-door neighbour*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 138: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 49: Cic. Att. 2, 14. With *dat.*: Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: huc proximum inferiorem orbem tenet *πρωτός*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45. With *acc.*: qui te proximus est, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 1: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. 35, 27: Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 3. With *ab*: dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. Or. 64: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv. 37, 25: proximus a domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 139. *Neutr. absol.*: vicinus e proximo, *hard by*, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 11: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from next door*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 73: quum in proximo hic sit aegra, *next door*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: huc locum in proximum conduxit, Cic. fil. Fam. 16, 21: per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 16. (ii) *nearest, shortest*: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaris, Cic. Off. 2, 12: proximum iter in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10. II. Of time, either past or future, *immediately preceding or following; previous, last; next, following, ensuing*: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 1: Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id. Fam. 1, 9: se proxima nocte castra moturum, *on the following night*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic. de Sen. 12 *fin.*: die proximi, *old ablat.* for proximo, Cato in Gell. 10, 24 *fin.* III. Of order, rank, worth, etc., *next*: summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: huc proxima incolumitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 58: observat L. Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att. 1, 1. *Absol.*: proximum est, ut, *the next point is*: proximum est ergo, ut, opus fuerit classe necne, quaeramus, id. Fl. 12: proximum est, ut doceam, deorum providentia mundum administrari, id. N. D. 2, 29. (ii) *most nearly approaching, most like or simi-*

lar : id habendum est antiquissimum et deo proximum, quod est optimum, id. Leg. 2, 16: ficta voluptatis causa sint proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: proxima Phoebi versibus ille facit, Virg. E. 7, 22. 2. Of relationship or connection, *nearest, next, next of kin*: hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: proximus cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: propinquitate, Nep. Ages. 1: proximae necessitudines, Petr. 116. Subst. proximi, orum, m. plu. *one's nearest relatives, next of kin*; also, *intimate friends*: injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14: quum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, *to your intimates*, id. Verr. 5, 64: id. Pls. 32. (II) In gen. *one's neighbour, fellow-man*: Val. Max. 6, 9. 3. *nearest at hand, i. e. apt, convenient, easy*: argumentum, App. Apol. p. 278: quum obvium proximumque esset dicere, Gell. 3, 14: eamus ad me: ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *the most convenient place*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.

propitiabilis, e, adj. [propitio] *easy to be appeased, propitiable*: animus, Enn. in Non. 155, 31: Prud. στεφ. 14, 130.

propitiatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an appeasing, atonement, propitiation*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7.

propitiator, ōris, m. [id.] *a propitiator*: Hier. Ep. 21, n. 2.

propitiatorium, ii, n. [id.] *a means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation*: Isid. Orig. 15, 4.

propitiatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that propitiates*: Ambros. Laps. virg. 4, n. 16.

propitiatus, ūs, m. [id.] *propitiation*: Vulg. Siracid. 5, 5.

propitiētas, ātis, f. [propitius] *a state of propitiation*: Not. Tir. p. 92.

propitio, avi, atum (prōp. Prud. στεφ. 3, 211), i. v. a. [id.] *to render favourable, to appease, propitiate*: Venerem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 120: manes Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. A. 15, 44: suum genium, id. Or. 9.

propitiū, a, um (prōp. Juven. 1, 16), adj. [prope] *favourable, well-disposed, kind, propitious*: tam propitiam reddam, quum cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 112: deos mihi velim propitios, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6: hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16. Of things: propitiis auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1: propitius et tranquillus Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: voluntas, Nep. Dion. 9.

proprius, comp. adv. *more nearly, nearer, closer*: propius spectare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67: stare, id. A. P. 361. With dat. *nearer to*: propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis, Nep. Hann. 8: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Virg. G. 1, 355. With acc.: ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, ib. 28: propius urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9. With ab: propius a terris, id. N. D. 1, 31: quo propius aberat ab ortu, id. Tusc. 1, 12: ab urbe, Plin. 17, 25, 38. II. Fig.: ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 10: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id. Flacc. 10: a contumelia quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac. H. 2, 76: nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was within an ace of following him*, Cic. Clu. 21: id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.

prōplasma, ātis, n. = πρόπλασμα, *a pattern, model*: Plin. 35, 12, 45.

propnigēum, i, n. = προπνίγειον, *the place before an oven or furnace, the room where a bath was heated (pure lat. praefurnium)*: Vitruv. 5, 11: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

prōpōla, ae, m. = προπώλης, *a retailer, huckster*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 38: panis et vinum a propola atque de cupa, Cic. Pls. 27 fin. Adj.: Inscr.

prōpōlis, is, f. = πρόπολις, *the third*

foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis: propolin vocant, quod apes faciunt ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: prima fundamenta comosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6.

prō-pollūo, 3. v. a. *to defile or pollute greatly*: obscura initia impudentibus ausis propolluebat, Tac. A. 3, 66 (dub. al. propellebat).

prōpōma, ātis, n. = πρόπομα, *a drink taken before eating, a whet*: Pall. 3, 32 in lemm.

prō-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. *to put forth, place before; to set or lay out, to expose to view, display*: proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pallentesque manus sanguineumque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 29: i puer et citus haec aliqua propone columna, Prop. 3, 23, 23: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale*, Cic. Verr. 2, 32: Suet. Ner. 16: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5: in publico epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9: vectigalia, *to advertise*, Suet. Cal. 41: ne quid volucrum proponeretur, *should be served up*, Plin. 10, 50, 71. II. Fig. *to set before, propose mentally; to imagine*: propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Deiot. 14: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Tim. 2: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 5: summa difficultas faciendi portis proponebatur, *was perfectly evident*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17. 2. *to expose*: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16. 3. *to point out, state, report, publish, etc.* ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, id. Or. 40: legati ad Caesarem mittuntur qui voluntatem senatus ei proponant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: contione habita, rem gestam proponit, id. B. G. 5, 52. With de: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter sese proponere, ib. 6, 11. 4. *to offer, propose*: magna proponit iis qui occiderint, praemia, ib. 5, 58: gemitum pugnae proponit honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 365: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7. 5. *to threaten, denounce*: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41: injuriae, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17. 6. *to purpose, design, determine*: consecutus id quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, *I had not intended it*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6. With inf.: propositum est mihi hoc facere, id. Brut. 6. With subj.: propositum est, ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, *the design is*, ib. 92.

7. *to impose, set (as a task, etc.)*: quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6: id. Verr. 3, 79: novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamert. Genethl. 5. 8. *to state the premises of a syllogism*: cum proponimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39.

prō-porro, adv. *furthermore, moreover*: sibi porro quae sint primordia quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979. II. *utterly, wholly*: id. 3, 276.

prō-portiō, ōnis, f. *symmetry, analogy, proportion*: proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον, Varr. L. L. 10, 1: id optime assequitur quae Grace ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio proportione dici potest, Cic. Tim. 4 id. Verr. 4, 21.

prōportiōnālis, e, adj. [proportio] *pertaining to proportion, proportional*: termini, Front. Colon. p. 111.

prōportiōnātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *proportioned*: corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

prōpōsitiō, ōnis, f. [propono] *a placing before; only fig. a proposing, an intention, purpose*: vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18: id. Inv. 2, 54. II. In logic, *the first proposition of a syllogism*: propositio est, per quam locus is breviter ex-

ponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, ib. 1, 37: Anct. Her. 2, 18. Hence (I) *a principal subject, theme*: Cic. de Or. 3, 53. (II) *a proposition of any kind*: Quint. 7, 1, 47: Gell. 2, 7 fin. III. In law, *a case*: Afric. Dig. 16, 1, 19.

prōpōsītum, i, n. [id.] *a plan, intention, design, purpose*: quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: assequi, *to attain*, Cic. Fin. 3, 6: tenere, *to keep to one's purpose*, Nep. Eum. 3: tenax propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: in proposito manere, Suet. Gr. 24. 2. *the main point, principal subject, theme*: a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40: egressi a proposito orandi causa, id. Brut. 21: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28. 3. *a way, manner, or course of life*: mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2. 4. *the premises of a syllogism*: demonstrando id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, *does not follow from the premises*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53.

prōpōsītus, a, um, l'art. [propono].

II. Adj.: *exposed, laid open*: mulier proposita omnibus, *common*, Cic. Verr. 5, 13: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatus tollendam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14.

prōpraefectus, i, m. *a vice-prefect*: Inscr.

prō-praetor, ōris, m. (also *propraetore* or *pro praetore*) *one who after his praetorship at Rome proceeded as praetor to a province where there was no army, a propraetor*: Cic. Div. 2, 36: id. Prov. 7: quaestor pro praetore, *who administers the government of a province in the absence of the governor*, Sall. J. 103: legatus propraetore, *the commander-in-chief's deputy, the principal lieutenant-general*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

prōpriētīm, adv. *properly*: Arn. 3 fin.

prōpriē, adv. *specially, peculiarly, properly, for oneself*: quod me amas, est tibi commune cum multis: quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprietuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parva parte frui malletis, *individually*, id. Agr. 2, 31: neque publice neque proprie, id. Sest. 16. II. *properly, accurately, in the proper (not figurative) sense*: magis proprie nihil possum dicere, id. Phil. 2, 31: illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id. Off. 3, 3: uti verbo proprie, Gell. 9, 1 fin.

prōpriētārius, a, um, adj. [proprietas] *belonging to one as his property, proprietary*: proprietaria res, Paul. Sentent. 5, 7, 3. II. Subst. *an owner, proprietor*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

prōpriētas, ātis, f. [proprius] *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality*: singularum rerum singulae proprietates sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 18: terrae coelique, Liv. 38, 17: definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quadam, Cic. Part. 12: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds*, Liv. 45, 30: Plin. 13, 22, 41. 2. *proper signification*: verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 1 sq. II. Transf. *ownership, right of possession, property*: jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7: Salaminae insulae, Just. 2, 7. Meton.: proprietatis dominus, *proprietor*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 13.

prōprio, avi (propriasset for propriaverit, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.), i. v. a. [id.] *to appropriate*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

prōpriīm, adv. *properly*: Lucr. 2, 975.

prōprius, a, um, adj. *one's own, particular, peculiar, proper*: res proprii, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, Cic. de Sen. 11: proprium et peculiare, Plin. 7, 25, 26: tria praedia Capitori propria traduntur, *to him as his own*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: proprium id Tiberio fuit, *was peculiar to*

him, Tac. A. 4, 19: ira, *personal resentment*, ib. 2, 55. With a *pronom. adj.*: ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, *all that belonged peculiarly to us*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52: sua quadam propria, non communi oratorum facultate, id. de Or. 1, 10: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. 2. Subst. proprium, *ii, n. a possession, property*: id est cuiusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. Fig. a *peculiarity, distinguishing characteristic*: hoc proprium virtutis existimant, expulsos agris finitimos eodere, Caes. B. G. 6, 23. II. Transf. *lasting, permanent, perpetual*: illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vita, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 67: alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic. Manil. 16: perenne ac proprium manere, id. Red. in Sen. 4: parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep. Thras. 4. 2. *fit, proper*: tempus agendi fuit magis mihi proprium quam ceteris, Cic. Sull. 3: remedia propria, Scrib. Comp. 200. 3. *strange, singular*: proprii quidam soni, Quint. 1, 5, 33. 4. *sure, certain*: propriam et expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellare, Caes. B. C. 3, 70.

propter, *adv. and prep. [prope]* A. Adv. *near, hard by, at hand*: serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato R. R. 151, 2: ibi angiportum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores, Lucr. 2, 417: propter est spelunca, Cic. Verr. 4, 48 (*al. prope*): quum dno reges propter assint, id. Manil. 6, 16: adolescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. de Sen. 14, 48: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7. Praeter propter, v. praeter. B. Prep. with *acc.* (either before or after its case) *near, close to*: Of place: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: propter Platonis statuum consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6: insulae propter Siciliam, id. N. D. 3, 22: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. 2, 30: Virg. E. 8, 87: viam propter, Tac. A. 15, 47: hostem propter, ib. 4, 48. II. Fig. *on account of, by reason of, from, for, because of*: parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Parad. 5, 1: propter eam ipsam causam, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: propter humanitatem, Cic. Att. 7, 5: bidentes propter viam facere, *to sacrifice on account of a journey*, Laber. in Non. 53, 26: quod propter studium quum rem negligere familiarem videretur, Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: succum propter lactis, Plin. 10, 40, 56: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Virg. Aen. 12, 177: propter injuriam, *to avoid injury*, Pall. 12, 13: propter hoc, propter quod, *on that account, for which reason*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16: Col. 1, 6. 2. *through, by means of*: propter quos vivit, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: quid refert, ntrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

propterea, *adv. [prob. for propter eam, sc. causam, rem, etc.] therefore, for that cause, on that account*: quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad coenam volo, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 71: haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi iuberio ignosceret, Cic. Lig. 3: propterea quod, *because that*, id. Rep. 1, 6 fin.: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: propterea quoniam, Gell. 3, 6. Pleonastically: id propterea, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 3: ergo propterea, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6.

propterea, *is, f. = πρόπτωσις, a pro-lapse*: Marc. Emp. 8.

propudius, *a, um, adj. [propudium] offered on account of infamous deeds*: Fest. s. v.

propudiosus, *a, um, adj. [id.] shameless, disgraceful, infamous*: Pl. Stich. 2, 7, 77: uxor, Gell. 2, 7: ancilla propudiosa, Sid. Ep. 9, 6: facinus, Arn. 5, 175: concubitus, id. 4, 149.

propudium, *ii, n. [pudet] a shameful or infamous action*: propudii aliquem insimulare, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 11: hoc cinere potio propudia virorum inhibere, Plin. 28, 8, 32. II. Meton. *a shameful person, villain, a term of abuse* quid ais, propudium? Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 34: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8.

propugnaculum, *i, n. [propugno] a bulwark, rampart, defence*: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Virg. Aen. 9, 170: Cic. Verr. 5, 34: solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H. 2, 19: moenium, ib. 3, 84: navium, i. e. ships furnished with towers, Hor. Epod. 1, 2: classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula, Plin. 32, 1, 1: domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. Fam. 14, 18.

II. Fig. *a bulwark, protection, defence*: lex Aelia et Fulia propugnacula tranquillitatis, id. Pis. 4: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3: Gell. 7, 3. 2. *proof*: firmissimo propugnaculo uti, Liv. 34, 61.

propugnatio, *ōnis, f. [id.] a defending a place*: Val. Max. 5, 1, n. 4 extr. II. Fig. *a defence, vindication*: propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: propugnatio pro ornamentis tuis, ib. 5, 8.

propugnator, *ōris, m. [id.] one who fights in defence of a place, a defender*: classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, of the marines, Cic. Verr. 5, 33: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39. II. Fig. *a defender, maintainer, champion*: paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: sceleris, Just. 8, 2: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.

propugnatrix, *icis, f. [id.] she that defends, a protectress*: Inser.

pro-pugno, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. to fight in front or outside of*: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9. II. *to fight in defence of*: uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo partu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27. With *dat.*: propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 234: puero misello, ib. 7, p. 200. 2. Fig.: pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19: pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16: absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23.

propulsatio, *ōnis, f. [propulso] a keeping or warding off, a repulse (rare)*: periculi, Cic. Sull. 1: criminis, Tiro in Gell. 7, 3.

propulsator, *ōris, m. [id.] one that drives back, an averter*: propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, n. 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

pro-pulso, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to drive, keep, or ward off, to repel, repulse*: lupos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15. II. Fig. *to ward off, avert, repel*: periculum capitis legum praesidio, Cic. Clu. 52: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 3, 60: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2.

propulsor, *ōris, m. [propello] one that wards off*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

propulsus, *a, um, Part. [propello]. propulsus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] a driving forwards, impulse*: ventum propulso suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14.

pro-pungo, *3. v. a. to prick in front*: tum partium propungentibus pilis capitis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (*al. tum praerasis prominentibus pilis, capiti*).

pro-purgo, *1. v. a. to cleanse beforehand*: Not. Tir. p. 120.

pylaeum, or **-on**, *i, n. = πυρρῶ-λαιον, a gateway, entrance*: cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, n. 20: esp. propylaea, orum, n. plu.

the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, the Propylaeum: Phalereus Demetrius Periclem vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praeclara illa propylaea conjecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17: propylaea nobilia, id. Rep. 3, 32.

pro-quaestor, *ōris, m. (or pro quaestore) a magistrate who, after his quaestorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquaestor*: proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11 fin.: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Acad. 2, 4.

proquam, *and, separate, pro quam, according as*: v. pro.

pro-quirito, *atum, i. v. a. to cry out or exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim*: App. Pol. p. 326: lex proquiritata, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

prōra, *ae, f. = πρῶπα, the fore-part of a ship, the prow*: prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 6, 22, 24: terris advertere proram, Virg. G. 4, 117: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. the look-out stationed at the prow = prora, Ov. M. 3, 617. Proverb.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, my intention from beginning to end, my whole design, Cic. Fam. 16, 24.

II. Meton. *a ship*: quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Virg. Aen. 10, 223.

prō-rēpo, *psi, ptum, 3. v. n. to creep forth, crawl out*: (formica) non usquam prorepat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59. Of men: rumore caedis exterritis prorepit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10. II. Of inanimate subjects, *to come forth or grow gradually*: prorepentes oculi, of the vine: Col. 11, 2: tardaue sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 96: ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5: humor lente prorepat, gradually flows off, id. 2, 16.

prō-rēta, *ae, m. = πρῶρήτης, the look-out at the prow, the under-pilot*: si tu prora isti naves, ego gubernator ero, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 75: Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11.

prō-reus, *i, m. = πρῶρεὺς, the look-out at the prow, under-pilot (poet.)* Ov. M. 3, 634.

pro-rīpio, *pūi, reptum, 3. v. a. [rapio] to drag or snatch forth*: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 5, 62: nudos pedes, to spring forth, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82. Fig.: quae libido non se proripiet ac projiciet occultatione proposita? Cic. Fin. 2, 22. 2. With *pron.* reflect. *to rush out, to hasten or hurry forth or away*: se ex curia repente proripuit, Auct. Har. resp. 1: se ex curia domum, Sall. C. 32: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: se domo, Liv. 29, 9: se in publicum, to rush into the street, id. 8, 28: se in silvam, to take refuge, Suet. Oth. 6: se cursu, to run away, App. M. 7, p. 196. Without the *pron.* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Virg. Aen. 5, 741. Fig. (poet.): ne virilis cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet cattervas? Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16.

prō-rīto, *1. v. a. [from the same root as irritō, q. v.] to provoke, produce by irritation*: Plin. 26, 8, 58. II. Transf. *to incite, entice, allure*: nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23: stomachum varietate apta ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104: aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prō-rōgatio, *ōnis, f. [prorogo] a prolonging, extension of a term of office*: prorogatio imperii, Liv. 8, 26 fin. II. *a putting off, deferring*: diei, Cic. Att. 3, 43: legis Maniliae, id. Mur. 23 (in Liv. 42, 30 fin. propagatio is the better reading).

prō-gātivus, *a, um, adj. [id.] admitting of delay, prerogative*: prerogativa fulmina sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.

prōrōgātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that pays or gives out, a dispenser*: tritici, vini, et olei, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

prō-rōgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to prolong, continue, protract*: ne quinquen- nil imperium Caesari prorogaretur, Cic. Phil. 2, 10: provinciam, id. Att. 5, 11: aliquid temporis (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10: spatium praeturae in alterum annum, Front. Aq. 7: vitam hominibus, Pl. Pseud. 3, 5, 59: moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34. II. Transf. *to keep for a long time, to preserve*: alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper proroget aevum, Hor. Carm. S. 67: spiritum homini, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: conditum prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37. 2. *to propagate, perpetuate*: prorogata familia, Val. Max. 3, 4, n. 6: subolem, Just. 2, 42. 3. *to put off, defer*: spem militi in alium diem, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 57: dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 41. 4. *to pay down beforehand, to advance*: vel prorogante eo, vel repromittente, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4: pensionem integram, ib. 19, 2, 19.

prorsum, adv. [contr. from prover- sum] *forwards*: cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35. II. *straight on, directly*: simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 5. 2. Fig. *wholly, absolutely*: prorsum credebam nemini, ib. 4, 3, 8: prorsum nihil intelligo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: irritatus, Gell. 17, 3.

prorsus, adv. [contr. from prover- sus] *forwards*: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 45. II. *straight on, right onwards, directly*: prorsus Athenas protinus abibo tecum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 56: tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell. 16, 19. 2. Fig. *straightway, certainly, truly, absolutely*: prorsus perii, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 27: ita prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5: nullo modo prorsus assentior, id. N. D. 3, 8: verbum prorsus nullum intel- ligo, *not a single word*, id. de Or. 2, 14: venies exspectatus non solum nobis, sed prorsus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10: affatim prorsus, id. Att. 16, 1: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. Fam. 6, 20.

3. *exactly*: Varr. L. L. 5, 3. 4. *in short, in a word*: igitur colos ex- sanguis, foedi oculi: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultu- que vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15.

prorsus (also, prosus), a, um, adj. [id.] *straight, direct*: prorso tramite siste gradus (al. proso), Avien. 3: prorsi limites appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, Fest. s. v. II. Fig. *prosaic, in prose*: et prorsa et vorsa facundia veneratus sum, *in prose and verse*, App. Flor. 4, p. 361.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. and n. A. Act. *to cause to burst, break, or rush forth, to send forth*: (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Virg. Aen. 3, 572: proruptus pons, broken down, Tac. H. 1, 86. With *prom. reflect, or reflect*: *to burst forth, dash forth*: cerva in fugam sese prorupit, Gell. 15, 22: hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. 6, 435. B. Neutr. *to rush or break forth, to burst out*: per medios audacissime prorup- erunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: prorumpere in hostes, Virg. Aen. 10, 379: obsessi om- nibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 34.

2. Transf. of things: cum diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: vis morbi in unum intesti- num prorupit, Nep. Att. 21: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, Tac. A. 15, 40. II. Fig.: illa pestis pro- rumpet, Cic. Mur. 39: in bellum, *to break out*, Just. 24, 1: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, Tac. A. 11, 35: ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, *at which he broke silence and burst forth*, ib. 11, 2.

prō-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. *to rush forth*: ex parte, qua (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes.

B. C. 3, 69: prorueri in hostem, Curt. 4, 16. 2. *to tumble down*: motu ter- rae oppidum proruit, Tac. A. 15, 22.

II. Act. *to cause to fall forwards or down, to overthrow, overturn, de- molish*: his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: columnam, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: Albam a fundamentis, *to raze to the ground*, Liv. 26, 13: vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac. A. 12, 43: prorutae arbores, ib. 2, 17: prorue- re ac profligare hostem, *to overthrow*, id. H. 3, 22: foras simul omnes pro- ruunt se, *rush out*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51.

prō-ruptio, ōnis, f. [prorumpo] *a breaking or rushing forth, an erup- tion*: hostium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: undarum, Mart. Cap. 6, 201.

prōraptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that breaks forth, or sallies out*: Amm. 24, 5.

prōraptus, a, um, Part. [prorumpo]. II. Adj. *unrestrained*: pro- rupta audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68.

prōrūtus, a, um, Part. [proruo].

prōsa, ae, f. [for prorsa, from prorsus] (sc. oratio) *prose*: nihil quod prosa scriptum non redigi possit in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint. 9, 4, 52: in tragoedia cum magis quam in prosa placuisse, Gell. 10, 18 fin. Freq. adj. with oratio, eloquentia, etc.: prosae eloquentiae decus, Vell. 1, 17: Cadmus Miletus, qui primus prosam orationem condere instituit, Plin. 5, 29, 31.

prōsāicus, a, um, adj. [prosa] *pro- saic, in prose*: prosaico relatu, Venant. Carm. 7, 11, 1. II. Subst. *prosaic*, i, m. *a prose writer*: id. Vit. S. Mart. 2.

prōsāpiā, ae, f. (prōsāpiēs, ei or es, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 180) *a stock, race, fam- ily* (archaic word, cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40: id. 8, 3, 26): de Coclitum prosapia esse, Pl. Curc. 3, 23: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall. J. 85: eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. Tim. 11: Galba magna et vetere prosapia, Suet. Galb. 2. [Etym. dub.: Fest. says: prosapia progenies: id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis: quia supare significat jaccare et disjicere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.]

prōsārius, a, um, adj. [prosa] *per- taining to prose, prosaic*: opus, Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

prōsātus, a, um, Part. [prosero]. **proscēnium**, ii, n. = προσκήνιον, *the place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium*; also, in gen. *the stage*: Pl. Am. prol. 91: veteres ineunt proscenia ludi, Virg. G. 2, 381: theatrum et proscenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv. 40, 51: Suet. Ner. 12. II. Meton. *a theatre*: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 403.

proschōlus, i, m. = πρόσχολος, *an under-teacher, under-master*: tam pau- per, ut proscholus esset grammatici, Aug. de serm. Apost. serm. 178, n. 8.

pro-scindo, scīdi, scissum, 3. v. a. *to tear open in front, to rend, cleave*: ferro proscindere quercum, Lucan. 3, 434: piscem, App. Apol. p. 300: spu- manti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil. 3, 449. 2. Esp. of the first ploughing, *to break or plough up*: terram quam primum arant, proscindere appellant; quum iterum, offringere dicunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: terram transversis adversisque sulcis, Col. 3, 13. Poet. in gen. *for arare, to plough*: validis terram proscinde juvenis, Virg. G. 2, 237: ferro campum, Ov. M. 7, 119.

3. Transf. *to cut through, to cleave* (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. 64, 12. II. Fig. *to censure, satir- ize, defame*: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 47: equestrem ordinem, Suet. Cal. 30: aliquem foedissimo convicio, id. Aug. 13: carminibus proscissus, Plin. 36, 6, 7.

prosciissio, ōnis, f. [proscindo] *a first ploughing, a breaking up*: Col. 2, 13, 6.

prosciissus, a, um, Part. [proscin- do]. II. Subst.: prosciissum, i, n. *a trench, furrow*: bubulcum autem per prosciissum ingredi oportet, Col. 2, 2.

pro-scribo, psi. ptum, 3. v. a. *to write before or in front of*: vultus vo- luntaria poenarum lege proscripti, in- scribed, Petr. 107. II. Esp. *to pub- lish in writing, announce publicly*: ut quo die esse oporteret idus Januarias, eo die Calendas Martias proscriberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: venationem, id. Att. 16, 4: legem, id. Verr. 5, 69: leges, Tac. A. 13, 51: edicta Bibuli quibus

proscribit collegam suum Bithynicam reginam, Suet. Caes. 49: versiculos per vias, Gell. 15, 4 fin. With *inf.* and *acc.*: senatum Calendis velle se fre- quentem adesse, etiam Formiis proscribi jussit, Cic. Att. 9, 17. 2. *to post up, advertise for sale, etc.*: Racilius tabu- lam proscripsit, se familiam Catonian- am venditurum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, id. Off. 3, 16. 3. *to confiscate by public ad- vertisement*: possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4: bona, Plin. Ep. 8, 18. With a pers. object: Pompeium, *to confiscate the es- tates gained by him*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: vicinos, *to confiscate the lands of one's neighbours*, ib. 3, 4. 4. *to proscribe, outlaw* (by inserting the person's name in a list which was posted up in a public place): posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, id. Rosc. Am. 6: proscripsit etiam C. Toranium tutorem suum, Suet. Aug. 27. Fig.: cujus pudoris dignitas in contione pro- scripta sit, *has been rendered suspected*, Petr. 106.

proscriptio, ōnis, f. [proscribo] *a written public notice, an advertisement*: proscriptio bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18: quam ad diem proscriptiones vendition- esque fiant, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. II. *proscription, outlawry, confiscation*: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Sest. 30: restitit legis ne qua fieret proscriptio, Suet. Aug. 27.

pro-scriptor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who proscribes or outlaws*; adj. *proscriptive*: proscriptor animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

proscriptūra, ae, f. [id.] *proscrip- tion, outlawry*: Not. Tir. p. 11.

proscriptūrio, 4. v. n. *desider.* [id.] *to desire or long to proscribe*: ita sulla- turit animus ejus et proscripturū diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10.

proscriptus, a, um, Part. [proscri- bo]. II. Subst. *proscriptus, i, m. a proscribed person, outlaw*: contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: proscrip- torum liberos honores petere puduit, Plin. 7, 30, 31: admisit ad honores et proscriptorum liberos, Suet. Caes. 41.

prō-sēco, cūi, ctum, 1. v. a. *to cut away or off*: prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 128. II. Esp. *to break up with the plough*: so- lum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. 2. *to cut off the parts to be sacrificed*: ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato R. R. 134: hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21. Hence, in gen. *to sacrifice*: Aesculapio gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.

prō-secro, avi, 1. v. n. [sacro] *to sacrifice*: daemonibus, Lact. 4, 27.

prōsecta, ae, f. v. prosectum.

prōsectio, ōnis, f. [proseco] *a cut- ting off, amputation*: Salv. Gub. D. 6, 16.

prōsector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who cuts in pieces, a cutter up*: Tert. Anim. 25.

prosectum, i, n. (prosecta, ae, f. Lucil. in Non. 220, 22 dub. al. prosi- cles) [id.] *that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 110: Ov. M. 12, 152.

prosectus, a, um, Part. [proseco].

prosectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a cutting or slashing, a cut, stroke*: prosectu gladi- orum, App. M. 8, p. 214: dentium, a bite, ib. p. 203.

prōsecutio, ōnis, f. [prosequor] *a following or accompanying on the way, attendance*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47.

prōsecutor (prosequutor), ōris, m. [id.] *a companion, attendant*: Maser Dig. 48, 3, 7: Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

prōsecūtōria, ae, f. (sc. epistola) [prosecutor] a letter of authorization: Cod. Justin. 10, 72, 1.

prōsecūtus (prosequutus), a, um, Part. [prosequor]

ae, f. [sedeo] a prostitute, harlot: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 53.

prosedamum, i, n. [a Sarmatian word] slowness of stallions in covering: Plin. 26, 10, 62.

prōsēlyta, ae, f. [proselytus] a female proselyte: Inscr.

prōsēlytus, i, m. = προσήλυτος, one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish or Christian religion, a proselyte: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21.

prōsemīnator, ōris, m. [prosemino] a sower: Fig. a disseminator: Tert. ad nat. 2, 13.

prō-sēmīno, avi, atum, i. v. a. to sow or scatter about, to sow (rare): Orestes, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13. II. Fig. to disseminate, propagate: proeminatae sunt familiae, id. de Or. 3, 16.

prō-sentiō, sensi, id. v. a. to perceive beforehand: Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

prōsequium, ii, n. [prosequor] attendance: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prō-sēquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3. v. a. dep. to follow forth or to a distance, to accompany, attend: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: exsequias, to attend a funeral, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14: Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, to attend his own funeral, Sen. Ep. 30. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: prosequitur surgens a puppe, ventus eunte, Virg. Aen. 3, 130: Catos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque depōnit, goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases, Tac. G. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogam prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31: (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Am. 7, 23. 2. to pursue: fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: hostem, ib. 2, 8. Fig.: iste iratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 29 fin.: contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. II. Fig. to follow, imitate: cum verbis, tum etiam ipso sono quasi subrustico prosequeretur atque imitabatur antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 36: id. de Or. 2, 15.

2. Esp. with a limiting word in abl. to attend or cause to be attended with (the exact transl. depending on the limiting word: cf. afficio): benevolentia aut misericordia prosequi aliquem, to show kindness or pity to, id. Brut. 1: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25: virtutem alicujus grata memoria, id. Phil. 14, 11: aliquem laudibus, to praise, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: omnibus officiis, to render every service to, id. Fam. 15, 10: delictum venia, Tac. A. 13, 35: aliquem testimonio, Plin. Ep. 10, 17: Remos liberaliter oratione prosecutus, having addressed them kindly, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, made them presents, Liv. 39, 55: aliquem uberrimo conglario, Suet. Caes. 27. 3. to pursue, continue, proceed with a narration, etc.: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30: pascua versu, to describe at length, Virg. G. 3, 340: stillo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 8. ex ordine domesticos motus, describe in order, Flor. 3, 12 fin. Abol. (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Virg. Aen. 2, 107.

prō-sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3. v. a. to bring forth or produce by sowing (poet.): segetem, Lucan. 4, 411. 2. Transf. in gen. to produce, generate: Plato augustinore conceptu prosatus, sprung from, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1: placito Dea promissa mundo, Sol. fragm. in Anthol. Lat. 1, 2, p. 384 Burm. II. Fig. to produce: ex artibus artes proserere, Grat. Cyn. 9.

prō-sērō, sērūl, sertum, 3. v. a. to stretch forth, extend: Avien. Arat. 1111.

prōserpīnāca, ae, f. a plant, also called polygonon by Appuleius; perh. the same as Pliny's polygonon, q. v.: Plin. 26, 4, 11: id. 27, 12, 104: App. Herb. 18.

prōserpīnālis, e, adj. pertaining to Proserpine: herba, the herb dragonwort, Marc. Emp. 10.

prō-serpo, 3. v. n. to creep forwards or forth, to creep or crawl along: proserpens bestia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 74: servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 151. Transf. of plants: sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119. II. Fig. to glide or steal along: proserpit ad intima vulnus, Serenn. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8.

prōseucha, ae, f. = προσευχή, a place for prayer, an oratory: Juv. 3, 296.

proserfari, impetrari, Lucil. in Non. 158, 11 very dub.

prōsiciāe, arum, v. porriciae.

prōsiciēs, ei, f. [proseco] the flesh cut off for sacrifice (for prosectum): prosiciem extorum in mensam porricere, Varr. in Non. 220, 23.

prosicium, quod prosecatum proicitur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pro-sidens, entis, Part. sitting before: Inscr.

prōsignānus, i, m. usu. plu. prosignani, the soldiers forming the second line, behind the antesignani: Front. Strat. 2, 3, no. 17.

prō-silīo, ūi (less freq. ūvi or ūi) (fut. prosilibo for prosiliam, Ps. Quiut. Decl. 4, 19), 4. v. n. [salio] to leap or spring forth, to spring up: repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Coel. 26: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Lucan. 8, 55: de capitis paterni vertice (Cf. Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 842: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4: in contionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium, Just. 24, 2: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32. 2. Of inanimate subjects, to spring or burst forth, to start out: (sanguis) emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796: castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, shoot up, grow, Col. 7, 6: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i. e. the isthmus begins and runs out, Plin. 4, 3, 4. II. Fig. to break forth (poet.): vaga prosillet frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74. 2. to hasten (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 179.

prō-sistens, entis, Part. standing out, projecting: foliis in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 269.

prōsītus, propositus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

proslambānōmēnos, i, m. = προσλαμβάνόμενος, the first of the stationary notes (stantes) in the tetrachordal system of music: Vitruv. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sōcer, ēri, m. a wife's grandfather: cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. H. 3, 74: Ulp. Dig. 25, 2, 15.

prō-socrus, ūs, f. a wife's grandmother: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4.

prōsōdīa, ae, f. = προσῳδία, the tone or accent of a syllable, prosody: Varr. in Gell. 18, 12.

prōsōdīacus, a, um, adj. = προσῳδικός, prosodial: metrum, Mar. Victor. p. 2580 P.: Mart. Cap. 9, 334.

prōsōpis, Idis, f. and **prōsōpītis**, Idis, f. = προσωπίς and προσωπίτης, an unknown plant (pure Lat., personacia): App. Herb. 36.

prōsōpon, i, n. = προσωπον, also called papaver silvestris, if the same as Pliny's plant of this name, the horned poppy, Glaucium corniculatum, Pers.: App. Herb. 53.

prōsōpōpoeīa, ae, f. = προσωποποιία, personification: Quint. 6, 1, 25.

II. a dramatizing: ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, id. 2, 1, 2.

prōsōpōpoeīcus, a, um, adj. [prosopopoeia] pertaining to personification, personifying: Firm. de err. prof. relig. 8.

prospectē, adv. *considerately, advisedly, prudently*: decernere, Tert. Apol. 6. Sup.: adhaerebit bono, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prospectivus, a, um, adj. [prospectus] pertaining to a prospect, furnishing a prospect: fenestras, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

pro-specto, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. to look forth, look at a distant object; to look at, view: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Sall. J. 60: pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsa aede, ib. 15, 841. Pass. impers.: qua longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1. 2. to look about: prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae silent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 2. 3. Of situation: to look towards, to lie or be situated towards: villa, quae monte summo posita prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: locus late prospectans, furnishing a wide prospect, id. Hist. 3, 60. II. Fig. to look forwards to, to expect, to hope: exsiliium, Cic. Verr. 5, 17: diem de die prospectans, equod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, Liv. 5, 48. 2. to await, impend over: te quoque fata prospectant paria, Virg. Aen. 10, 741. 3. to foresee: prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24.

prospector, ōris, m. [prospicio] one that foresees: Tert. Or. 1.

prospectus, a, um, Part. [prospicio].

prospectus, ūs, m. [id.] a look-out, distant view, prospect: scopulum conscendit, et omnem prospectum lato pelago petit, Virg. Aen. 1, 180: prospectum impedire, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: prospectu extra vallum adempto, Liv. 10, 32. 2. Transf. sight, view: aliquem in prospectum populi producere, Cic. Verr. 1, 47: esse in prospectu, to be in sight, Caes. B. G. 5, 10: lugubris, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclarus, Cic. Acad. 2, 25. 3. Poet. sight, vision: late aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28.

4. Meton. appearance: porticus pulcherrimo prospectu, Auct. Or. dom. 44.

II. Fig. regard, respect: cujus rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11: prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 extr. 2. foresight: humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

pro-spectūlor, i. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to look into the distance, look out (rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

2. Transf. to reconnoitre: L. Siculum prospectatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43. II. Act. to look out for, watch for: prospectulari e muris adventum imperatoris, id. 33, 1.

prosper, and more freq. **prospērus**, a, um, adj. [pro and spes; lit. according to one's hope; hence] agreeable to one's wishes, favourable, fortunate, prosperous: sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et prospere dicimus, hoc est, pro spe, Non. 171, 25: prosperissimum augurium, Plin. 10, 8, 9: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, id. Rep. 6, 17: immorietur magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in Africam transitus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. successus, Liv. praef. fin.: prosperissimo rerum eventu, Vell. 2, 122 fin.: prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyra, Ov. A. A. 3, 50: nomina, of good omen, Plin. 28, 2, 5: verba, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 38. With gen. (poet.): noctilucam, prosperam frugum, beneficial to fruits, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 39. II. Subst.: prospera, orum, n. plu. favourable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity: prospera belli, Lucan. 5, 782: rerum, id. 7, 107: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 5, 15: Plin. Pan. 7.

prospērātio, κατεύδωσις, good fortune, Gloss. Cyrill.

prosp̄erē, *adv.* agreeably to one's wishes, favourably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously: omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9: prospere eveniunt res, id. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 46. *Comp.*: aves quae prosperius evolvant, with better augury, Gell. 6, 6. *Sup.*: prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell. 2, 97: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36.

pro-spergo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a. [*spargo*] to besprinkle: hausta aqua templum prosperum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prosp̄eritas, ātis, *f.* [prosper] good fortune, success, prosperity: vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: tanta prosperitate usus est valetudinis, such an excellent state of health, Nep. Att. 21. *Plur.*: improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 *fin.*

prosp̄eriter, *adv.* favourably, fortunately: Eum. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

prosp̄ero, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*prosper*] to cause to succeed, to render fortunate or happy, to prosper: ut consilia sua rei publicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56: coepta, id. H. 4, 53: patrum decreta, Hor. Carm. S. 18: hanc tibi veniam prospero, i. e. make you happy with, Pl. Cus. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, desired happiness, Tert. Apol. 6. *Absol.*: amico meo prosperabo, will make my friend happy, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, the birds not giving favourable omens, Val. Max. 7, 2, no. 5. *II.* to render favourable or gracious: prosperatus deus, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 365.

prosp̄erius, a, um, *Part.* [prospergo].

prosp̄erus, a, um, v. prosper.

prosp̄ex, icis, *m.* [prospicio] one that foresees: Tert. Testim. anim. 5.

prosp̄icienter, *adv.* providently, considerably, carefully: res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29.

prosp̄icientia, ae, *f.* [prospicio] foresight, precaution: vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7. *II.* a view, an appearance: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

pro-sp̄icio, exi, ectum, 3. v. n. and a. [*specio*].

I. Neutr. to look forwards, to look out: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, to have an extensive prospect, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: parum prospiciunt oculi, do not see well, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8. *2.* Esp. to watch, be on the watch: puer ab janua prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12: Phaedr. 2, 4, 20.

3. Fig. to look or see to beforehand, to take care of, provide for: quod ad vestram famam pertinet, prospicite atque consulite, Cic. Verr. 1, 8: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2: vestrae salutis (al. vitae) prospiciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, ib. 1, 23: in annum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23. *Pass. impers.*: senatusconsulto prospectum est, Paul. Sentent. tit. 4, 2. *II.* Act. to see afar off, to descry, spy: Italiani summa ab unda, Virg. Aen. 6, 357: tres litore cervos prospicit errantes, ib. 1, 184: moenia urbis Tarpeia de rupe, Lucan. 1, 195. Fig.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, to see life from a distance, to get a glimpse of life, Sen. Ep. 66: turpe est seni aut prospicienti senectutem, one who sees old age before him, ib. 33. *2.* Transf. of situations, to have or command a view of, look or lie towards, to overlook: domus prospicit agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 23: coenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *3.* to look at attentively (rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3. *4.* to foresee: multo ante, tanquam ex aliqua specula, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: longe prospicere futuros casus rei publicae, id. Am. 12: ex imbrici soles, Virg. G. 1, 393. With a relative clause: ut jam ante

animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus auditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10. *5.* to look out for, provide, procure: habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectutis, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.*: maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14: commensus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*

prosp̄iciūē, *adv.* providently, carefully: App. M. 1, p. 112.

prosp̄icius, a, um, *adj.* [prospicio] taking care: Naev. in Non. 155, 25.

prosp̄icius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] that may be seen afar off, conspicuous: turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15. *II.* taking care: App. M. 6, p. 181.

pro-spiro, avi, 1. v. n. to breathe forth, exhale: App. Apol. p. 306.

prostas, ādis, *f.* = *προστας*, a porch, vestibule: Vitruv. 6, 10.

pro-sterno, stravi, stratum, 3. v. a. to strew in front or before; to throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate: eo prosternebant folia fufferi, Pl. Poen. 2, 31 (al. praesternebant): ceteros ruerem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostratus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18: prosternere se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20: hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, id. Phil. 14, 10. *II.* Fig. to spread out, furnish: tuis laudibus, tuis virtutibus materiam campumque prosterni, Plin. Pan. 31. *2.* *hisp.* to overthrow, subvert, destroy, etc.: omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6: jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: afflictia et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52: malevolorum obtreptiones, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 7: carminum studium, Tac. Or. 11: se prosternere, to debase oneself, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.* *3.* to prostitute: Suet. Caes. 2: id. Tib. 35: Just. 12, 7.

prosth̄esis, is, *f.* = *πρόσθεσις*, and **prōth̄esis**, is, *f.* = *πρόθεσις*, in grammar, the prefixing of a letter or syllable to a word, prosthesis; as, gnatus for natus; tetuli for tuli: Charis. 4: Diom. 2.

prostib̄ilis, is, *f.* [prostō] a harlot, prostitute: Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 56 dub. (al. prostibulam).

prostib̄ula, ae, *f.* [id.] a prostitute: Pl. in Non. 423, 18: Tert. Apol. 6.

prostib̄ulum, i, n. [id.] a prostitute: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 6. *2.* a male who prostitutes himself: Arn. 6, 199. *II.* a brothel: Isid. Orig. 18, 42.

pro-stitūo, ūi, utum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to place before or in front: Arn. 5, 177.

2. Fig. to expose: tu tua prostitutes famae peccata sinistrae, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 11. *II.* to expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute: cras populo prostitutionem vos, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 45: quae (meretrix) sese toto corpore prostituit, Cat. 110, 7: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29: faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42. *2.* Fig.: famam alicujus, to prostitute, sully, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: vocem ingrato foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6.

prostitūtio, ōnis, *f.* [prostituo] prostitution: Arn. 2, 53. *II.* In gen. a dishonouring, profaning: imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prostitutor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a prostituer, pander: Tert. Cult. sem. 9. *II.* In gen. a violator: Christiani sacramenti, id. Pudic. 10.

prostitutus, a, um, *Part.* [prostituo]. *II.* *Adj.* exposed publicly, prostituted: infans, Mart. 9, 7, 7. *Sup.*: prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25. *Subst.* prostitute, ae, *f.* a harlot, prostitute: Plin. 30, 2, 5. *2.* Fig.: sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

pro-sto, stiti, stitum, 1. v. n. to stand forth, project: angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428. *II.* to stand in a public place: Of a seller, to offer one's wares for sale: hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 21. Of wares, to be set out or exposed for sale: liber prostat, Ter. Ep. 1, 20, 2. *2.* Esp. to sell

one's body, prostitute oneself: si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: Juv. 1, 47: Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.* Fig.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, prostitutes herself, is venal, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 20.

prostōmis, Idis, *f.* an instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, beak. Transf. a drinking vessel: Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 26 (al. postomis, q. v.).

prostratio, ōnis, *f.* [prosterno] an overthrowing, subverting: disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prostrator, ōris, *m.* [id.] an overthrower, prostrator: hostium, Jul. Firm. de err. prof. relig. 21 *fin.*

prostratus, a, um, *Part.* [prosterno].

prostȳlos, on, *adj.* = *πρόστυλος*, having pillars in front: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1.

prostypum, v. protypum.

prō-sūbigo, 3. v. a. to dig up, cast up: terram, Virg. G. 3, 256. *II.* to fashion beforehand, prepare: fulmina Cyclops prosuhigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288.

III. to tear down, trample on: molam pede, Prud. *στέφ.* 3, 130.

prō-sum, fūi, prodesse, irreg. v. n. to be useful or of use, to do good, benefit, profit: constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10: multis, id. Am. 1, 4: nihil tibi literae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17. With a subject-clause: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935: nec quicquam tibi prodest aëria tentasse domos, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 4: quae magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106. *Absol.*: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profere credam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11: aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetae, id. A. P. 333: tu tantum corpore prodes, nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365. *II.* Esp. of medicines, to be good, be beneficial: fabam voci prodesse, Plin. 22, 25, 69: balneum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21: ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25.

prōsūmia, ae, *f.* a small vessel for reconnoitering, a spy-boat: Caecil. in Non. 536, 11.

prōsus, a, um, v. prorsus and prosa.

prōtagion, ii, n. a good kind of wine: Plin. 14, 7, 9.

prōtasis, is, *f.* = *πρότασις*, an assertion, proposition: pure Lat. effatum: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 29. *II.* the opening or first part of a play: Don Ter. Andr. praef.

prōtaticus, a, um, *adj.* = *πρωτατικός*, appearing in the first part of a play: persona, Don Ter. Andr. praef.

prōtectio, ōnis, *f.* [protego] a covering over; Fig. a protecting, protection: fidei, Tert. Fug. in persec. 2.

prōtector, ōris, *m.* [id.] a coverer; Fig. a protector: legum projectores, Tert. Apol. 6. *II.* Esp. one of the life-guard or body-guard: inter protectores suos, Spart. Carac. 7: Amm. 14, 7: Cod. Theod. 6, 24.

prōtectorius, a, um, *adj.* [protector] belonging to the life-guard or body-guard: dignitas, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 5.

prōtectum, i, n. [protego] the projecting part of a roof, the eaves: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: vinearum, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

prōtectus, a, um, *Part.* [protego]. **prōtectus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] a covering: tignorum, Scaev. Dig. 8, 2, 41.

prō-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover before or in front: aedes, to furnish with a projecting roof, Cic. Top. 4 *fin.* (ii) Esp. to put up a shed, pent-house, or projecting roof: hic in suo protexit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29: jus proficiendi protēgēdive, Gal. ib. 8, 2, 1. *2.* In gen. to cover, protect: tabernacula protecta hedera, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: rates cratibus ac pluteis, ib. 1, 25 *fin.*: aliquem scuto, id. B. G. 5, 44: se umbone, Just. 33, 2: caput contra solem, Plin. 31, 11, 47.

II. Fig. to cover or shield from danger, to defend, protect: jacentem et spoliam

tum defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18: viros optimos, Plin. Ep. 3, 9 *fin.*: aliquem adversus criminales, Tac. H. 2, 60: causam, Juv. 11, 32. 2. *to ward off, keep off*: hiemes, Stat. S. 3, 1, 121.

8. *to cover up, conceal*: nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. 2, 100: risu protectis insidiis, Just. 38, 1 *fin.*

prōtēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to drive forth or forwards, to put to flight, repulse, remove*: aliquem saevicidis dictis, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35: hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App. M. 8, p. 209. II. Transf. *to prolong, protract, delay, defer*: diem cautionis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4: litem invito iudice, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13: annis quadraginta sexcenta millia hominum protelavit, *preserved their lives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21. 2. *to lead or bring to*: aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, id. Poen. 4: ignorantiam in occasionem, id. Spect. 1. [The ancient gramm. derived it from τῆλε: protelare longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet τῆλε, quod significat longe, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: some moderns derive it from telum: but it is perh. connected with tendo: on the interchange of d and l, see letter D. no. 11. 3.]

prōtēlum, i, n. *cattle harnessed together for draught, a team*: protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato in Non. 363, 10: boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17: bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48. II. Transf. *a line, row, succession*: protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531.

prōtēdo, di, sum and tum, 3. v. a. *to stretch forth or out, to extend*: hastas, Virg. Aen. 11, 606: brachia in mare, O. M. 14, 191: supinas manus ad genua alicujus, Petr. 17 *fin.*: aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Cat. 64, 127: cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 67: cochleae bina seu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin. 9, 32, 51. Reflect.: inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, *projects*, id. 11, 43, 99: protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, *spreads, extends*, id. 6, 16, 18. II. *ig. to lengthen, extend*: utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: syllabas, *to pronounce long*, Gell. 2, 17.

prōtēnsio, ōnis, f. [protendo] transl. of πρότασις, *a proposition*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

prōtētātus, a, um, Part. *tried, tested*: protentata manu, Avien. Arat. 85

prōtētus, a, um, Part. [protendo]. II. Adj.: *stretched out, lengthened, extended*: pedes temo protentus in octo, Virg. G. 1, 171: Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *extending farther*, Avien. Perieg. 597: protentior vita, Sol. 30.

prōtēnus, adv. v. protinus.

prōtērmino, i. v. a. *to move forwards, to widen, extend*: fines, App. M. 7, p. 665: possessionis metas in Rhodanum, Sid. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

prōtēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. *to wear away, crush, tread under foot*: aliquem pedibus, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 13: homines elephantis proterendos substravit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: januam lima, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 9: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: agmina curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 330. Fig.: ver proterit aestas interitura, *treads on its heels. i. e. supplants*, Hor. Od. 4, 7.

2. In gen. *to overthrow, crush, defeat, ill-use*: Marte Poenos, ib. 3, 5, 34: protrita hostium acies, Tac. H. 2, 26: aliquem proterere et conculcare, Cic. Fl. 22 *fin.*

prōtērreo, ūi, itum, 2. v. a. *to frighten or scare away, to terrify*: filium proterruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37: aliquem adverso equo, Virg. Aen. 12, 291: aliquem jaculo parmaque, Stat. Th. 2, 645: patria pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: proterritis hostibus atque in fugam coniectis, Caes. B. G. 5, 58.

prōtērritus, a, um, Part. [protereo].

prōtērvē, adv. *boldly, with spirit*: confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Pl.

Am. 2, 2, 207. 2. *boldly, wantonly, impudently*: aedes arietare, id. Truc. 2, 2, 1: proterve iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53: consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. Comp.: Ov. A. A. 1, 599 Sup.: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 22.

prōtērvia, ae, f. [protervus] *wantonness, impudence*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 172.

prōtērvio, 4. v. n. [id.] *to be bold, shameless*: Tert. Patient. 12 *fin.*

prōtērvitas, ātis, f. [id.] *pertness, boldness, impudence*: quam paene tua me perdidit protervitas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: Cic. Coel. 12: urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas, *wantonness*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 7.

prōtērviter, adv. *shamelessly, impudently*: Enn. in Non. 513, 11.

prōtērvus, a, um, adj. [protero; qs. trampling on; hence] *violent, vehement (poet.)*: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2: Ov. H. 11, 14: stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, id. Am. 2, 16, 4. II. Fig. *forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent*: animus, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 1: homo, Cic. Fin. 5, 12: vidua, id. Coel. 16 *fin.*: Satyrj, turba proterva, Ov. II. 5, 136: juvenes, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2: rixae, ib. 3, 14, 26: oculi, Ov. H. 17, 77: manus, id. M. 5, 671. Comp.: meretrix protervior, Just. 30, 2.

prōtēstātio, ōnis, f. [protestor] *a declaration, protestation*: Symm. Ep. 1, 56.

prōtēstor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (protesto, acc. to Prise. p. 799) *to declare in public, to bear witness, protest*: mulier inagno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App. M. 10. With acc. and inf.: quippe protestantur, pietatis gratia id se facere, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14.

prōthēōrema, ātis, n. = προθεώρημα, *a considering beforehand*: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

prōthēsis, v. prosthesis.

prōthēmē, adv. = προθύμως, *willingly, gladly*: Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 23.

prōthēmia, ae, f. = προθυμία, *readiness, willingness*: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

prōthēra, orum, n. plu. = προθύρα, *the space before the door of a Greek house, the vestibule*: Vitruv. 6, 10. II. In a Roman house, *a railing or wicket before the door*, Gr. διάθυρα: ib.

prōthēris, idis, f. = προθυρίς, *an ornament over a door or pillar, called also ancon*: Vitruv. 4, 6 dub.

prōtinam (protenam), adv. *forthwith, immediately*: exinde me illico protinam dedi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 84: Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 12.

prōtinis (protenis), adv. *forthwith, immediately*: Afran. in Non. 376, 7.

prōtīnus (protenus), adv. [tenus] *lit. forwards to the end; hence, Of place: straightforwardly, ever forwards*: praecepisse, ut pergeret protinus; quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24: ipse capellas protinus aeger ago, Virg. E. 1, 13.

2. *continuously, uninterruptedly*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur: protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 *fin.* II. Of time or order: *directly, forthwith, immediately, instantly, on the spot*: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo necum exercitum protinus obducam, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 13: protenus et alios Africae regulos jussi adire, Liv. 27, 4: trajecto missa lacerto protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolam, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15: ex hac fuga protinus auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: Hor. S. 2, 5, 21: qua (voce) protinus omne contremuit nemus, Virg. Aen. 7, 514. With a negative: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3. With ab: *immediately or directly after*: protinus ab ipsa curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5: a partu, Plin. 20, 21, 84: ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104. With ut, quam, quum, *alque, as soon as, as soon as ever*: protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26: Plin. 10, 28, 40: id. 18, 17, 44, no. 2.

prōtōcōmīum, i, n. = πρωτοκόμιον, *the place where the hair begins*: Veg. Vet. 2, 11 dub. (al. procomium).

prō-tollo, 3. v. a. *to stretch forth or out*: manum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 71. II. Fig. *to prolong, put off*: vitam in crastinum, id. Cas. 3, 5, 43: mortem sibi, ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ultra decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16.

prōtōmēdia, ae, f. = πρωτομηδία, *a fabulous magical herb*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

prōtōmysta, ae, m. = πρωτομύστης, *a chief priest in mystic rites*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

prō-tōno, i. v. a. *to thunder forth*: tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

prōtoplastus (prōtoplastus, Alcim. 2, 35), i, m. = πρωτοπλαστός (first formed) plur. protoplasti, *the first men*. Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 2 *fin.*

prōtopraxia, ae, f. = πρωτοπραξία, *the privilege of being paid before other creditors* = jus primae exactionis: Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

prōtō-sēdēo, 2. v. n. *to sit in the first place*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

prōtostasia, ae, f. = πρωτοστασία, *the office of chief collector of taxes in the municipia*: Cod. Theod. 11, 23, 2.

prōtōtōmus, a, um, adj. = πρωτότομος, *that is cut off first, of the first cutting*: caules, the earliest cabbage-sprouts, Col. 10, 369: Plin. 19, 8, 41, no. 1. Subst. prototomi, orum, m. plu.: Mart. 10, 48.

prōtōtūpia, ae, f. = πρωτοτυπία, *the office of one who has charge of commutating military service for a payment in money*: Cod. Theod. 6, 35.

prōtōtūpus, a, um, adj. = πρωτότυπος, *original, primitive*: metra, standard metre, Mar. Victorin. p. 2552 P.

prōtractio, ōnis, f. [protrahio] *a drawing out, protraction*: Macr. S. Scip. 1, 12.

prōtractus, a, um, Part. [protrahio]

prōtractus, ūs, m. [id.] *a prolonging, protraction*: Inscr.

prō-trāho, xi, ctum (protraxit for protraxistis, Sil. 16, 84. Perf. inf. protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr. 5, 1158), 3. v. a. *to draw or drag forth, to bring forth or out*: aliquem e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27: aliquem capillo in viam, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. Verr. 4, 10 *fin.*: aliquem in medium, Virg. Aen. 2, 123: aliquem in medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner. 53: ad operas mercenarias statim protrahi, Cic. Phil. 1, 9. II. Fig. *to drag forth, to reveal, expose, betray*: aliquid in lucem, Lucr. 4, 1182: quicquid paulatim protrahit actas in medium, id. 5, 1387: indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28: auctorem nefandi facinoris, id. 45, 5: facinus per indicium, id. 27, 3: publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2, 92: Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 72. 2. *to lengthen out, to prolong, protract, defer*: stipendia militum protrahi ac differri, Suet. Ner. 32: convivia in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52: in serum dimicatione protracta, id. Aug. 17. Absol.: quinque horas protraxit, *he lingered for five hours*, id. Ner. 33 *fin.* 3. *to extend, increase*: hoc usque ad Graecum sermonem tantum protrahimus, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*: in solentiam, Val. Max. 1, 4, 8 (al. pertraheret). 4. *to reduce, bring to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 72.

protrepticōn or -um, i, n. = προτρεπτικόν, *an exhortation, a hortatory discourse*: Treb. Poll. Galb. 2: Stat. S. 5, 2 in lemm.

pro-trico, i. v. n. *to raise difficulties beforehand*: Not. Tir. p. 150.

prōtrimentum, i, n. [protero] *a hodge-podge, hash, ragout*: App. M. 8, p. 591.

prōtritus, a, um, Part. [protero]. II. Adj.: *worn, vulgar, trite*: verba, Gell. 5, 21.

prōtrōpum, i, n. = πρώτροπον, *the first wine that runs from the grapes before pressing*: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

prō-trūdo, st. sum, 3. v. a. *to thrust forwards, to thrust or push out*: moles protruditur, Lucr. 4, 892: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19: protrudi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors*, Amm. 29, 1. **II.** Fig. *to put off, defer*: comitia in Ianuarium mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26 fin.

prō-tūbēro, i. v. n. *to swell or bulge out*: Sol. 45.

prō-tūmidus, a, um, adj. *swollen in front, protuberant*: luna, App. de Deo Socr. 117 dub. (al. pertumida).

prō-turbo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to drive forwards, to drive or push away, to repulse*: his facile pulsus ac proturbatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 fin.: hostes telis, Liv. 5, 47: extra tecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15: aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 648: aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513: proturbatis qui de Othone nuntiabant, *being driven away, not listened to*, Tac. H. 2, 85. Poet.: silvas, *to bear down, prostrate*, Ov. M. 3, 80.

II. Transf. *anhelatum murmur pectore, to send forth, utter*, Sil. 5, 605: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked*, Tac. H. 1, 60: nuntius hunc (Aeolum) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat*, Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, f. *a vice-guardian ship*: Ulp. Dig. 27, 5, 1.

prōtūpum, i, n. = πρότυπον, *a pattern, model*: Plin. 35, 12, 43 (Salinus protypa, πρότυπα, i. e. bas-reliefs).

prōtūrum, i, n. *a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos*: Vitruv. 8, 3.

prōūt, adv. [pro ut; orig. pro eo ut] *according as, in proportion, accordingly, just as, as*: compararat argenti bene facti prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. Verr. 2, 34 tuas literas, prout res postulat, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 fin.: prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnans est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, Liv. 38, 40 fin. With *ita*: ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin. 5, 9, 10.

prōvectibilis, e, adj. [proveho] *capable of progress*: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an advancement, promotion*: dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11.

prōvectus, a, um, Part. [proveho].

II. Adj.: Of time: *advanced*: eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectorum, Cic. de Sen. 4: provectora aetate mortua est, id. Tusc. 1, 39 fin.: provectora nox erat, Tac. A. 13, 20: senectute provector, Arn. 6, 195: equis provectoribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall. 4, 13 fin.

prōvectus, ūs, m. [id.] *advancement, promotion*: honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin. **II.** *progress, increase*: aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provector est agri, Pall. 1, 6.

prō-vēgēo (provig.), 2. v. a. *to move forwards*: Pac. in Non. 154, 5.

prō-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry forwards, to conduct, convey, transport, etc.*: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship*, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum mulis, Plin. 21, 13, 43: aēr a tergo quasi provehit atque propellit, Lucr. 6, 1025. **2.** Reflect. *to go, move, drive, ride, or sail forwards*: cum classe freto provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: provehimur portu, Virg. Aen. 3, 72: provector equo, Liv. 23, 47: a terra provectora naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: naves provectorae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 fin. **II.** Fig. *to carry forwards, on, or away*: haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, Liv. 2, 50: illo etiam (fortitan pravo) gaudio provehente, id. 40, 14. Reflect.: sentio me esse longius provectorum quam proposita ratio postularat, Cic. Fin. 3, 22: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, id. Tusc. 4, 18: provehi in maledicta, Liv. 35, 48: per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes provector sunt, Tac. H. 4, 7.

2. *to raise, promote, exalt*: e quo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic. Phil. 13, 11: quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72: aliquem in consulatus, censuras et triumphos, Vell. 2, 128: studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12: vim temperatam di quoque provehant in majus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 66. **3.** Reflect.: *to advance, make progress*: ut in eo, quo quisque eminet, provehatur, Quint. 2, 8, 4: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est nostra provehantur, id. 6 proem. § 10: quod si qui longius in amicitia provectori essent, Cic. Am. 10, 34: e gregario ad summa militiae provector, Tac. H. 2, 75.

prō-vēdo, 3. v. a. *to sell*: Afran. in Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34.

prō-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come forth, appear*: provenire in scenam, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 155: quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels. 2, 7.

2. Esp. *to be brought forth, to arise, be produced, grow, thrive*: deductis olim, quique mox provenire, haec patria est, *vere born*, Tac. H. 4, 65: nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12: in stabulo meo lana proveniat, Ov. F. 4, 773: sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8: frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: arbores sponte sua provenientes, Plin. 17, 1, 1 init. **II.** Fig. *to come forth, appear* (rare): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. in Cic. de Sen. 6 fin.: Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 26. **2.** Esp. *to come to pass, happen, occur*: non haec humanis opibus, non arte magistra proveniunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 427: ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19 fin.: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94. **3.** *to go on, proceed, turn out well or ill*: decumae proveniunt male, Lucil. in Non. 521, 3. Of personal subjects: quum tu recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you*, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 35: proveni nequiter multis modis, *I have come off ill*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 57. (ii) Esp. *to go on well, to succeed*: si destinata provenissent, Tac. H. 4, 18: si consilium provenisset, ib. 3, 41: carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20 fin.

prōventus, ūs, m. [provenio] *a coming forth, growth, increase, produce, crop*: proventu oneret sulcos, Virg. G. 2, 518: papilionis, Plin. 18, 25, 57: rosarium, id. 21, 5, 11: uberi vinearum proventu, Suet. Claud. 16 fin.: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19. **Plur.**: id. 19, 5, 24. **2.** Transf. *a supply, number*: poetarum, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: clarorum virorum, Just. 13, 1: murium, Plin. 10, 65, 85: cuniculorum, id. 8, 55, 61. **II.** Fig. *an issue, result*: hujus peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120. **2.** Esp. *a fortunate issue, success*: superioris temporis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: secundarum rerum, Liv. 45, 41: orationis, Plin. Ep. 9, 13.

prōverbialis, e, adj. [proverbium] *proverbial*: versus, Gell. 2, 22. **prōverbialiter**, adv. *proverbially*: Amm. 29, 2 fin.: Sid. Ep. 7, 9. **prōverbium**, il, n. [verbum] *an adage, proverb*: ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, Cic. Off. 1, 10: illud in proverbium venit, Liv. 40, 46: quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 1, 20: in communibus proverbii, id. 46 fin.

prōversus, a, um, Part. [proverto].

prō-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn forwards*: ut transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Pl. n Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 81.

prōvidē, adv. *carefully, prudently*: provide eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50.

prōvidēs, entis, Part. [providet].

II. Adj. *provident, prudent*: homo multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6. **Comp.**: id est providentius, *more prudent*, ib. 3, 1. **Sup.**: providentissimus quisque, Tac. H. 1, 85.

prōvidēter, adv. *providently, prudently*: Sall. J. 90: Plin. Pan. 1. **Sup.**: providentissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 40.

prōvidētia, ae, f. [providet] *fore-sight, foreknowledge*: providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: timoris tormentum memoria reducit, providentia anticipat, Sen. Ep. 5 fin.

II. *forethought, precaution, providence*: deorum providentia mundum administrari, Cic. Div. 1, 51 fin.: alterum ex providentia timorem afferre solet, Sall. J. 7: plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19 fin. With an object. *gen.*: neque ierendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. H. 4, 29: providentia filiorum snorum, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7 fin. **Plur.**: agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4 fin. **2.** Meton. *providence, for the Deity*: vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dices, Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: oratio, qua nihil praestantius homini dedit providentia, Quint. 1, 10, 7.

prō-vīdēo, vīdi, visum, 2. v. n. and a. **A.** Neutr. Fig. *to act with foresight, take care* (rare): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 fin.

2. *to see to beforehand; to provide, make preparation or provision for*: constr. absol., with dat., de or subj.: multum in posterum providerunt, id. Agr. 2, 33 fin.: nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 93: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: conditioni omnium civium, Cic. Coel. 9: ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, id. Fam. 1, 2 fin.: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3 fin.: de re frumentaria ut providerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 34. **Pass. impers.**: a diis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: est de Brundisio providendum, id. Phil. 11, 11: provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid adversus vos praeter hostes esset, Liv. 36, 17. **B.** Act. *to see in the distance*, (rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. 44, 35: nave provisa, Suet. Tib. 14: id. Domit. 14. **II.** Fig. *to see or know beforehand, to foresee; to see before or earlier*: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic. Vat. 2: medicus morbum ingravescentem ratione providet, insidias imperator, tempestates gubernator, id. Div. 2, 6: providere, quid futurum sit, id. Mur. 2 fin.: tempestas apte provisa, id. Tusc. 3, 22: non hercle te provideram, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 44: aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, id. A. P. 311. **2.** *to see to beforehand; to prepare or provide*: eas cellas providere, ne habeant in solo humorem, Varr. R. 3, 10, 4: providentia haec potissimum providet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinent providere, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: rem frumentariam, ib. 6, 9: provisum ante commeatus, Tac. A. 15, 4.

prōvidus, a, um, adj. [provideo] *foreseeing*: mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 2, 57: opinio provida futuri, Liv. 23, 36. **II.** *cautious, provident, prudent*: homines parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: animal hoc providum, sagax, quem vocamus hominem, id. Leg. 1, 7: orator prudens et providus, id. Part. 5. **III.** *provid-ing for, careful*: natura consuetrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22: rerum vestrarum providus, Tac. A. 4, 38: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 fin.: provida cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60.

prōvincia, ae, f. [contr. of providentia] *a charge, command, government, administration*: Sicinio Volsi, Aquilio Herioli provincia evenit, i. e. the duty of commanding the army sent against them, Liv. 2, 40 fin.: quum ambo consules Appuliam provinciam haberent, id. 26, 22: alteri consuli Aurelio Italia provincia obtigit, id. 31, 6: Cn. Sergius Plancus urbanam (provinciam sortitus est), ib. **Plur.**: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 15: ipsi inter se provincias partiuntur, Hirt. B.

3. 8, 35. 2. *Esp. a province, i. e. a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans (chiefly by conquest), and brought under Roman government; freq. to be rendered provincial administration, employment, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1 provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2: Asia provincia, id. Flacc. 34, 85: praepone, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, ib. 3, 2: administrare provinciam, ib. 15, 4: de provincia decedere, to retire from the administration of a province, ib. 2, 15: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, gave up, resigned, id. Pis. 21 fin.: provincia consularis, governed by a former consul (proconsul), id. Verr. 1, 13: praetoria, governed by a former praetor (propraetor), id. Phil. 1, 8. (v. Smith's Ant. 964 sqq.). II. *Fig. office, business: parasitorum, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 14: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18 fin.: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, id. Coel. 26.**

provinciālis, e, *adj.* [provincia] pertaining to a province, provincial: administratio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: scientia, knowledge of provincial administration, ib. 7: molestia, arising from the administration of a province, id. Fam. 2, 7: abstinētia, observed in the administration of a province, id. Sest. 3: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. H. 1, 89: crimina, id. A. 4, 20 fin.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, not as they usually are with provincial administrators, Cic. Att. 6, 2. II. *Subst. provincialis, an inhabitant of a province, a provincial: provinciales, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Suet. Cal. 39: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23. (Hence Fr. provençal.)*

provinciātim, *adv.* by provinces, province by province: legiones provinciātim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49.

prō-vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer before: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. provinciae.

prō-vindēmiātor, ōris, m. a star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage; called also Vindemiatrix, Vindemiator, Vindemitor, the Gr. *πορφυγγής*: Vitruv. 9, 4, 1.

prōvisio, ōnis, f. [provideo] a foreseeing, foreknowing: provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30. II. *foresight, providence; genus longa animi provisione fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189. III. a taking care, precaution: posterit temporis, id. Part. 20: annonaria, i. e. a providing with provisions, purveying, Trebell. XXX. tyrann. 18. 2. Esp. hindrance, prevention: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, Cic. Am. 21.*

prōvisō, *adv.* with forethought or caution: temere, provisō, Tac. A. 12, 39.

prō-vīso, 3. v. n. and a. to go or come forth to see: provisio, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: huc provisio, ut, ubi tempus siet, deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4. With *acc.*: si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent providere, to be on the look-out for him, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

prōvisōr, ōris, m. [provideo] a fore-seer: ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4. II. *a provider: tardus utilium, Hor. A. P. 164.*

prōvisus, a, um, *Part.* [provideo].

prōvisus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [id.] a looking before, looking into the distance: ne oculi quidem provisus juvant, Tac. H. 3, 22. II. *Fig. a foreseeing: periculi, id. A. 1, 27. 2. a providing for, precaution, providence: deum, ib. 12, 6: rei frumentariae, ib. 15, 8: cura, provisus deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, ib. 12, 12.*

prō-vīvo, 3. v. n. to live on: quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

prōvōcābilis, e, *adj.* easily aroused: motus liquidorum, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 21

prō-vōcābūlum, i, n. a word that is used for another, a pronoun: Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 45.

prōvōcāticus, a, um, *adj.* [provoco] called forth, excited: animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

prōvōcātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a calling out, summoning, challenging to combat: ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. 1, 12: Plin. 7, 20, 20. II. *a citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal: Publicola legem ad populum tulit ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: id. de Or. 2, 48: Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, to appeal, Mod. in Pand. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, an appeal lies, Liv. 3, 55: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56. Plur.: provocationes omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40.*

prōvōcātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] called forth, elicited: Tert. Anim. 37 extr.

prōvōcātor, ōris, m. [id.] a challenger: Liv. Epit. 48 med.: Just. 10, 3. II. *Esp. a kind of gladiator: Cic. Sest. 64, 134.*

prōvōcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [provocator] pertaining to challenging, provocation: dona, given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy, Gell. 2, 11.

prōvōcātrix, icis, f. [provoco] she that calls forth: improbitas, Lact. 6, 18.

prō-vōco, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. to call forth, call out: aliquem, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 43: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, Tib. 1, 9, 62: Ov. F. 1, 456: provocare et elicere novas radículas, Col. 3, 15. 2. *Esp. to call out, challenge, invite: provocat me in aleam, challenged me to a game, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: aliquem tessaris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22: Liv. 8, 7: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95: aliquem ad bibendum, Vopisc. Firm. 4. 3. In law: to summon or cite before a higher court, to appeal: usu. neutr. with ad and acc.: ut de maiestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33: arreptus a viatore, Provoco, inquit, I appeal, id. 3, 56: ab omni iudicio poenaeque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31. (ii) to appeal to: with acc.: si iudicem provocent, Ulp. Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi iudicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum iudicem dederit, ib. 49, 3, 1. Also, provocare iudicium ad populum, to bring the decision before the people by appeal: Val. Max. 8, 1, no. 1. II. *Fig. to challenge to a contest, to contend with, vie with, emulate: aliquem virtute, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93: ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36. Of inanimate subjects: immensum latus Circi templorum pulcritudinem provocat, Plin. Pan. 51.**

2. *to challenge, incite: id. Ep. 10, 7: omni comitate ad hilaritatem et iocum provocare, Suet. Cal. 27: tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.*

3. *to excite, exasperate, stir up, rouse: non solum a me provocatus sed etiam sua sponte, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, ib. 4, 17. 4. to call forth, occasion, produce, cause: officia comitate, Tac. H. 5, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19 praef.: bellum, Tac. G. 35. 5. to appeal: quam id rectum sit, tu iudicabis: ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: ad literas alicujus, App. Apol. p. 568.*

provulgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vōlo, avi, 1. v. n. to fly forth: alii provolant, alii crumpunt, Plin. 10, 58, 79: apes, id. 11, 18, 19. II. *Transf. to hurry or hasten forth, to rush out: capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: subito omnibus coplis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: in primum infestis hastis pro-*

volant duo Fabii, Liv. 3, 62 fin.: ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12. Of things sonitus provolat, Lucr. 6, 294.

prōvōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [provolve] **prō-volve**, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. to roll forwards or along, roll over and over, roll away: aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 37: cupas ardentes in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sella ac provolutus est, id. H. 1, 41: Virg. Aen. 12, 533. 2. *Reflect. to cast oneself down, to prostrate oneself: se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18. II. Fig. to roll out, eject: multi fortunis provolvebantur, were ruined, ib. 6, 17. 2. to hurry on, transport: provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26. 3. Reflect. to humble oneself: usque ad libita Pallantis provolutus, Tac. A. 14, 2.*

prō-vōmo, 3. v. a. to vomit forth: Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.* [proverto (-vorto)].

prō-vulgo (-volg.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make publicly known, to publish, divulge: conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36: operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

prox, bona vox, Fest. s. v.

proxēnēta, ae, m. = *προξενητής*, a factor, broker, agent: Sen. Ep. 119: Mart. 10, 3.

proxēnēticum, i, n. = *προξενητικόν*, brokerage, factorage: Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 1.

proximātus, ūs, m. [proximus] the place next to that of the magister scriniorum, the proximate: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 11.

proximē (proximē), *adv.* nearest, very near, next: Oī place: quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 fin. With *acc.*: exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att. 6, 5 fin.: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 22. With *ab*: a Sura proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin. 5, 26, 21. 2. Of time, either past or future: immediately before or after; last, next: civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Cic. Part. 39: quum proxime iudices contrahentur, Plin. Ep. 5, 7. With *acc.*: proxime abstinētiā sumendus est cibus exiguus, Cels. 3, 2: proxime solis occasum, Pall. 9, 8. II. Of order, rank, etc. next to, next after, next: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3: me huic tuae virtuti proxime accedere, id. Fam. 11, 21: proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell. 2, 124 fin.: proxime valent cetera lauri genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80. With *acc.*: proxime morem Romanum, closely following the Roman method, Liv. 24, 48: erat res minime certamini navali similis, proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, closely resembling, id. 30, 10. With *atque*: proxime atque ille aut aequae, nearly the same as he, Cic. Fam. 9, 13. 2. very closely, accurately: ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint. 6, 2, 20: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, id. 1, 6, 3.

proximior, ōris, *comp. adj.* [incorrectly formed from proximus] nearer, more like: ut quorum abstinētiā interrupti, modum servem et quidem abstinētiā proximiorē, Sen. Ep. 108, 16. 2. more nearly related: si quis proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp. in Prisc. p. 607 P.

proximitas, atis, f. [proximus] nearness, proximity: Vitruv. 2, 9 med.: Ov. de Nuce 56. II. *Fig. near relationship: id. M. 10, 340: Quint. 3, 6, 95. 2. similarity, resemblance: Ov. A. 2, 662. 3. connection, union: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20.*

proximius, *comp. adv.* [incorrectly formed from proxime] more accurately: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 19.

proximo, *adv.* very lately: Cic. Att. 4, 17.

proximo, *i. v. n. and a.* [proximus] to come near, to approach, be near: dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 128: allicui, Sol. 48: foribus, App. M. 6, p. 177: luce proximante, ib. 5, p. 161.

proximus, *v.* propior.

prudens, *entis, adj. and subst.* [contr. from providens] foreseeing, fore-knowing (rare): constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49: ille contra urinam spargit, prudens hanc quoque leoni exitialem, id. 8, 38, 57: quos prudentes possumus dicere, id est providentes, Cic. Div. 1, 49 fin.

II. Transf. knowing, skilled, experienced, practised in; constr. with *gen.* or *in* and *abl.*: prudens rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 fin.: artis, Ov. H. 5, 150: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. H. 2, 25. Comp. prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1. Sup.: aduandigens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86. With *in*: prudens in jure civili, Cic. Am. 2. (ii) Esp. juris prudens, and *absol.* prudens, like juris peritus, skilled or learned in the law; Subst. a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult: Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2 fin.: Justin. Inst. 1, 2. 2. knowing, aware, conscious: (usu. connected with sciens) often to be rendered by an *adv.* knowingly, designedly, on purpose: quos prudens praetereo, on purpose, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88: ibis sub furcam prudens, ib. 2, 7, 66: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereor, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiarus, sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: Suet. Ner. 2 fin. 3. In gen. sensible, intelligent, judicious, prudent, circumspect: vir natura peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Cluent. 38: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68: quo nemo prudentior, id. Am. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46. Of abstract things: prudens animi sententia, Ov. H. 21, 137: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3: malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, sufficiently cautious, Cic. Fam. 4, 14.

prudenter, *adv.* cautiously, prudently: facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6. Comp.: non potuisse quenquam prudentius gerere se, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21. **II.** skilfully, learnedly, intelligently, etc.: acutissime sententias suas prudentissimeque defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 72: totius mundi naturam prudentissime et facundissime exprompsit, Val. Max. 3, 3, no. 4 ex.

prudentia, *ae, f.* [prudens] a foreseeing (rare): id est sapientis, providere: ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. de Sen. 21, 78. **II.** acquaintance with, knowledge of, skill in: juris publici, id. de Or. 1, 60: juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36: physicorum, id. Div. 2, 4. **III.** good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion: prudentia, quam Gracchi φρόνησις, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, id. Off. 1, 43: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, ib. 5, 6: civilis prudentia, statesmanship, id. Rep. 2, 25. 2. Meton. understanding, capacity: auditoris prudentiam impedire confusione partium, id. Part. 8: semper oratorum eloquentiae moderatrix fuit auditorum prudentia, id. Orat. 8: Juv. 10, 48.

prugnum, pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

prūna, *ae, f.* hoar-frost, rimé: Cic. N. D. 2, 10: Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 fin.: Plin. 2, 50, 61. Plur.: Cic. Cat. 2, 10 fin.: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4. **II.** Transf. snow: Lucr. 2, 555: Virg. G. 3, 368: Gell. 12, 5 fin. 2. winter: Virg. G. 1, 230. [Prūna perh. from pro.] (Hence lt. brina.)

prūnōsus, *a, um, adj.* [prūna] full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: equi Nocilis, id. Pont. 1, 2, 56. **II.** Transf.: panni, cold, miserable, Petr. 83 fin.

prūna, *ae, f.* a live coal: Virg. Aen. 5, 103: Hor. S. 1, 5, 36: Plin. 20, 6, 23.

prūnītius, *a, um, adj.* [prunus] of plum-tree wood: torris, Ov. M. 12, 272.

prūnūlum, *i, n. dim.* [prunum] a little plum: Front. de Or. 1.

prūnum, *i, n.* [prunus] a plum: Plin. 15, 13: Ov. M. 13, 817. (Hence lt. pruno; Fr. prune.)

prūnus, *i, f.* = προύνη, a plum-tree: prunus silvestris, the blackthorn, sloe-tree, Col. 2, 2, 20: Plin. 13, 10, 19.

prūrinōsus, *a, um, adj.* [prurigo] having the itch, scabby: Paul. Dig. 21, 1, 3. **II.** lascivious: Auct. Priap. 64.

prūriō, *inis, f.* [prurio] an itching, the itch: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 23, 8, 81: Mart. 14, 23. **II.** lasciviousness: id. 4, 48.

prūriō, *4. v. n.* to itch: os prurit, Scrib. Comp. 193. **II.** Fig. to have an itching for, to long for: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 36: id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: Cat. 88, 2: Juv. 11, 163: Mart. 1, 36: vitulus prurit in pugnam, is eager for the combat, id. 3, 58, 11. (Hence lt. prudere.)

prūriōsus, *a, um, adj.* [prurio] that causes itching: bulbus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 33.

prūritivus, *a, um, adj.* [pruritus] that causes itching, itching: ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

prūritus, *ūs, m.* [prurio] an itching, the itch: Plin. 9, 45, 68: Seren. Samm. 6, 87.

prytānes or **prytānis**, *is, m.* = πρύτανις, a chief magistrate in some Grecian States: Sen. Tranq. 3: Liv. 42, 45.

prytānēum, *i, n.* = πρυτανεῖον, a public building in some Grecian States, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State took their meals at the public expense: Cic. de Or. 1, 54: id. Verr. 4, 53: Liv. 41, 20 (v. Smith's Ant. 970).

prytānis, *is, v.* prytanes.

psallo, *i, 3. v. n.* = ψάλλω, to play upon a stringed instrument, esp. to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara: psallere et saltare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: Sall. C. 25: qui canerent voce et qui psallere, Gell. 19, 9: cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3: docta psallere Chia, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 7: Aur. Vict. Caes. 5. **II.** Esp. to sing the Psalms of David: Hier. Ep. 107, 10.

psalma, *ātis, n.* = ψάλλμα, a song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm: Aug. in Psalm. 4.

psalmīcen, *inis, m.* [psalmus cano] a psalm-singer: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

psalmista, *ae, m.* = ψαλμίστης, a composer or singer of psalms, a psalmist: Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 2.

psalmogrāphus, *i, m.* = ψαλμογράφος, a psalm-writer: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 130.

psalmus, *i, m.* = ψαλμός, i. q. psalma, a psalm: Tert. adv. Prax. 11. (Hence lt. salmo; Fr. pseume.)

psaltērīum, *ii, n.* = ψαλτήριον, a stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery: Virg. Clr. 178: Quint. 1, 10, 31. **II.** Meton. a song sung to the psaltery: (i) a satire, Varr. in Non. 101, 3: Paul. Sent. 5, 4. (ii) the songs of David, the Psalms: Hier. Ep. 53, 8.

psaltēs, *ae, m.* = ψαλτής, a player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel: Quint. 1, 10, 18: Mart. Cap. 9, 313.

psaltrīa, *ae, f.* = ψάλτρια, a female player on the cithara: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: Cic. Sest. 54, 116.

psārōnius, *ii, m.* = ψαρώνιος, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 36, 22, 43.

psēcas, *ādis, f.* = ψεκάς (drizzle), a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair: Juv. 6, 491: psēcade natus, i. e. a man of humble birth, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 fin.

psema, *ātis, n.* = ψήγμα, the refuse of metals; dross, slag, scoria: Plin. 34, 13, 36 (al. sinagma, spagma).

psēphismā, *ātis, n.* = ψήφισμα, a decree of the people among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans: Cic. Fl. 6: Plin. Ep. 10, 52.

psēphōpaectēs, *ae, m.* = ψηφοπαίκτης, a juggler; pure Lat. praestigiator: Jul. Firm.

psetta or **psitta**, *ae, f.* = ψήττα, the brill, Rhombus laevis, Rond. acc. to Cuvier: called also rhombus: Plin. 9, 16, 24.

pseudanchūsa, *ae, f.* = ψευδάγχουσα, a plant, bastard anchusa, Echium rubrum, Linn.: Plin. 22, 20, 24.

pseudāpostōlus, *i, m.* = ψευδαπόστολος, a false apostle: Tert. Praescr. 4.

pseudēnēdrus, *i, m.* = ψευδένεδρος, a feigned lie-in-wait: Firm. Math. 3, 8, 7 fin.

pseudisōdōmos, *i, m.* = ψευδισόδομος, an unsymmetrical building: Vitruv. 2, 8: Plin. 36, 22, 51.

pseudōbūnion, *ii, n.* = ψευδοβούνιον, a plant, Pimpinella tenuis, Sieber, acc. to Sprengel: Plin. 24, 16, 96.

pseudōcypērus or **pseudocyprus**, *i, f.* = ψευδοκύπερος, an unknown plant: Plin. 17, 13, 20.

pseudō-dēcimīāna pira, pears similar to the decimiana pira: Plin. 15, 15, 16.

pseudō-diācōnus, *i, m.* = ψευδοδιάκονος, a false deacon: Hier. Ep. 143, 2.

pseudōdictamnum, *i, n., and -nos*, *i, f.* = ψευδοδίκταμνον, bastard dittany, Plin. 25, 8, 55: Marrubium Pseudodictamnus, Linn.: App. Herb. 62.

pseudōdiptēros, *on, adj.* = ψευδοδίπτερος, that appears to have two rows of columns, pseudodipteral: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1.

pseudo-ēpiscōpus, *i, m.* = ψευδοεπισκοπος, a false bishop: Cyprian. Ep. 55.

pseudo-flāvus, *a, um, adj.* not exactly yellow, yellowish: Marc. Empir. 8.

pseudō-līquidus, *a, um, adj.* apparently liquid: mel, Marc. Empir. 16.

pseudōlus, *i, m.* [ψευδής, lying] the liar, the title of a comedy of Plautus: Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

pseudōmēnos or **-us**, *i, m.* = ψευδομένος, in logic, a sophistical syllogism (pure Lat. mentiens, Cic. Div. 2, 4): id. Acad. 2, 48.

pseudōnardus, *i, f.* = ψευδόναρδος, bastard-nard, perh. Allium victorale, Linn.: Plin. 12, 12, 20.

pseudōpātum, *i, n.* = ψευδόπατον, a false floor: Coel. Justin. 8, 10, 12.

pseudōpēriptēros, *on, adj.* = ψευδοπερίπτερος, that seems to have columns all round: Vitruv. 4, 7 fin.

pseudōprōphēta, *ae, m.* = ψευδοπροφήτης, a false prophet: Tert. adv. Haer. 4.

pseudōprōphētia, *ae, f.* = ψευδοπροφητεία, a false prophecy: Tert. Jejun. 11.

pseudōprōphētīcus, *a, um, adj.* = ψευδοπροφητικός, prophesying falsely; spiritus, Tert. Pudic. 21.

pseudōprōphētis, *idis, f.* = ψευδοπροφήτις, a false prophetess: Tert. Anim. 57.

pseudōsēlinum, *i, n.* = ψευδοσέλινον, an unknown plant: App. Herb. 2.

pseudōsmāragdus, *i, m.* = ψευδοσμάραγδος, a false emerald: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

pseudosphex, *ēcis, f.* = ψευδόσφηξ, a false wasp: Plin. 30, 11, 30.

pseudōthūrum, *i, n.* = ψευδοθύρον, a back door, private entrance: palatii, Amm. 14, 1. **II.** Fig.: (numi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, i. e. secretly, Cic. Verr. 2, 20 fin.: non janua receptis, sed pseudothyro intronmissis voluptatibus, Auct. Or. in Senat. 6.

pseudō-urbānus, *a, um, adj.* imitating the fashion of towns: aedificia, Vitruv. 6, 8 fin.

psiathium, *ii, n.* = ψιάθιον, a little rush mat: Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. 4.

psila, ae, f. (sc. vestis) = ψιλή, a covering shaggy on one side: Lucil. in Non. 540, 26.

psilōcitharista, ae, m. = ψιλοκιθαριστής, one who plays on the cithara without singing to it: Suet. Dom. 4.

psilōthrum, i, n. = ψιλωθρον, an unguent for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory: Plin. 24, 10, 47: Mart. 6, 93, 9. || a plant, called also ampeloleuce, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 16.

psimmythium, ii, n. = ψιμμύθιον, white lead, ceruse = cerussa: Plin. 34, 18, 54.

psittacinus, a, um, adj. [psittacus] pertaining to a parrot: collyrium, parrot-coloured, Scrib. Comp. 27.

psittacus, i, m. = ψιττακος, a parrot, prob. the ringed green parrot, P. Alexandri, Linn.: Plin. 10, 42, 58: Pers. prol. 8: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1.

psōadicus, a, um, adj. = ψοαδικός, having pains in the loins: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

psōlēos, i, m. [ψωλή] the penis: Auct. Priap. 68.

psōphōdēs, is, m. = ψοφοδής, the Bashful Man, the title of a comedy of Menander: Quint. 10, 1, 70.

psōra, ae, f. = ψώρα, the itch, mange, pure lat. scabies: Plin. 20, 1, 2.

psōranthēmis, idis, f. = ψωράνθεμις, an unknown plant: App. Herb. 79.

psōricus, a, um, adj. = ψωρικός, of or for the itch or mange: medicamentum, Plin. 34, 12, 29: absol. psoricum, i, n.: Cels. 6, 6, 31.

psychicus, a, um, adj. = ψυχικός, opp. to πνευματικός, carnal, carnally inclined: Tert. Monog. 1.

psychōmachia, ae, f. = ψυχομαχία, the Contest of the Soul, the title of a poem of Prudentius.

psychōmantium or -ēum, i, n. = ψυχομαντήριον, a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of necromancy: Cic. Tusc. 1, 48: id. Div. 1, 58.

psychophthōros, i, m. = ψυχοφθόρος, the Soul-destroyer, an epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6 fin.

psychotrōphon, i, n. = ψυχότροφον, a plant, betony, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

psychrōlūsia, ae, f. = ψυχρολουσία, a cold bathing: Coel. Aur. 1, 14, 112.

psychrōlūta and -tes, ae, m. = ψυχρολούτης, one who bathes in cold water: Sen. Ep. 53; 83.

psyllion, ii, n. = ψύλλιον, a plant, flea-wort, Plantago Psyllium, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

psythia, ae, v. psythius.

psythius (psith.), a, um, adj. = ψύθιος (ψιθ.), Pythian, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Virg. G. 4, 269.

|| Subst.: psythia, ae, f. a vine of that kind: ib. 2, 93. 2. psythium, ii, n. a kind of raisin-wine: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

ptē, an emphatic suffix appended to personal pronouns, and more freq. to pronom. adjectives, esp. in the ablative; self, own: meopte ingenio, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 14: meapte malitia, id. Truc. 2, 5, 18: suopte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: nos- trapte culpa, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 1: mepte fieri servum, Pl. Merc. 5, 8, 10: sumpte amicum, id. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

ptēris, idis, f. = πτερίς, a species of fern, prob. the male fern, Aspidium Filix mas, Sw.: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

pternix, icis, f. = πτέρνιξ, acc. to Sprengel a kind of thistle, Acarna cancellata, Willd. Others suppose that it means the stem of the cactus of Pliny, i. e. of the cardoon, Cynara Carduncellus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 57.

ptē, ātis, n. = πτέρωμα, the on the two sides of a Grecian: Vitruv. 3, 2.

ptēron, i, n. = πτερόν, the side walls or wings of a building: Plin. 36, 5, 4, no. 9.

ptērōtos, on, adj. = πτερωτός, winged, with handles: calix, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

ptērýgium, ii, n. = πτερύγιον, a film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web, or haw: Cels. 7, 7, 4: Plin. 32, 7, 24. || a growth of flesh over the nails: id. 24, 4, 5. || a cloudy spot in the beryl: id. 37, 5, 20.

ptērýgōma, ātis, n. = πτερύγμα, anything shaped like a wing, a wing of a balista: Vitruv. 10, 17 dub.

ptisāna, ae, f. = πτισάνη, barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley: Cels. 2, 18, 24: Mart. 12, 72. || Meton. a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water: Varr. in Non. 550, 19: Plin. 18, 7, 15. (Hence It. Sp. tisana; Fr. tisane.)

ptisānārium, ii, n. [ptisana] a decoction of barley-groats, or, transf. of rice: Hor. S. 2, 3, 155.

ptōchēum or -ium, i, n. = πτωχείον, a poor-house: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 15.

ptōchotrōphēum or -ium, i, n. = πτωχοτροφεῖον, a poor-house: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 35.

ptōchotrōphus, i, m. = πτωχοτρόφος, an overseer of the poor: Cod. Justin. 1, 3.

ptýas, ādis, f. = πτύας, a fabulous kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men: Plin. 28, 6, 18.

pūbēda, ae, m. [pubes] a youth arrived at the age of puberty: Mart. Cap. 1, 12.

pūbens, entis, adj. [id.] arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent (poet.): frater, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 142: anni, Aus. Idyll. in monos. de membr. 12, 2. || Transf. of plants: in full vigour, juicy, flourishing: herbae, Virg. G. 3, 126: frondes salicem, Aus. Ep. 2, 14: rosae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 129.

pūber, ēris, v. pubes, adj.

pūbertas, ātis, f. [puber] marriageable age, puberty: pubertatis tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: primis pubertatis annis, Just. 9, 6. || Meton. the signs of puberty, the beard, etc.: Cic. N. D. 2, 33 fin.: Plin. 7, 16, 17. 2. Transf. of plants: soft down, pubescence: id. 23 praef. § 4. 3. the power of procreation, manhood, virility: inexhausta pubertas, Tac. G. 20. 4. youth, young persons: pubertas canis suum honorem reddebat, Val. Max. 2, 1 fin.

pūbes and **pūber** (cf. Prisc. p. 707 P. Also pubis, ēris, Caes. ib.), ēris, adj. that is grown up, of ripe age, adult: pubes et puber qui generare potest, Fest. s. v.: Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: priusquam pubes esset, Nep. Dion. 4: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3. 2. Subst. pūbēres, um, m. plur. grown-up persons, adults, men: omnes puberes armati convenire consueverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: Sall. J. 26: Tac. A. 13, 39.

|| Transf. of plants: downy, ripe: folia, Virg. Aen. 12, 413: uvae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4, ed. Mai.

pūbes, is, f. [pubes] the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty: si inguen jam pube contegitur, Cels. 7, 19: capillus et pubes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 3. || Transf. the hair in gen.: cillorum, Mart. Cap. 2, 34. 2. the organs of generation: Virg. Aen. 3, 427: Ov. Am. 3, 12, 22: Plin. 11, 37, 83. || Collect. grown-up males, youth, young men: omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. Mil. 23: Virg. Aen. 8, 518: Tac. A. 6, 1. Poet. transf. bullocks: Virg. G. 3, 174. 2. In gen. men, people, population: pube praesenti, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 124: Cat. 64, 4: Virg. Aen. 7, 219: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 18.

pūbesco, būi, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent: molli pubescere veste, Lucr. 5, 672: flore novo, Sil. 3, 79: Herculem, quum primum pubesceret, Cic. Off. 1, 32: flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam, Liv. 8, 8: puer vix pubescente juvena, Sil. 16, 678: nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Virg. Aen. 3, 491: pubescunt dulces malae, Val. Fl. 7, 340: nati modo pubescentia ora, Stat.

S. 3, 3, 11. || Transf. to be covered or clothed, to clothe itself with (poet.): prataque pubescent variorum flore colorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 7: Plin. 14, 2, 4, no. 3. 2. to grow up, ripen: omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 2: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 79. Of wine: Macr. S. 7, 7: of the phoenix: Claud. Eid. 1, 51: of the rising sun: id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 49.

pūbis, ēris, v. pubes, adj. ad init.

pūblicānus, a, um, adj. [publicus] pertaining to the public revenue; usu. Subst. a farmer of the Roman taxes, generally of the equestrian order: eum qui vectigal populū Romani conductum habet, publicanum appellamus, Gaius Dig. 50, 16, 16: Cic. Planc. 9: v. 43, 16: Dig. 39, 4. (v. Smith's Ant. 972.)

pūblicārius, a, um, adj. [id.] that makes public: Firm. Math. 3, 8.

pūblicatio, ōnis, f. [publico] an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation: Cic. Cat. 4, 5: id. Planc. 41, 97.

pūblicātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who makes known, a publisher, proclaimer: occulti, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

pūblicātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that publishes or exposes: Arn. 1, 20.

pūblicē, adv. on account, at the cost, in behalf, or in charge of the state: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, by public authority, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: publice interfici, id. Brut. 62, 224: publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, in a national point of view, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, in the name of the state, ib. 1, 16: publice privatimque petere, on behalf of the public and as individuals, ib. 5, 55 fin.: Minucius eandem publice curationem agens, quam Maecilius privatim agendam susceperat, Liv. 4, 13: publice vescuntur (prytanes), at the public expense, id. 41, 20: ut filiae ejus publice alerentur, Nep. Arist. 3.

|| all together, universally: exultatum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 fin.: Labeo consulentiibus de jure publice responsitavit, all without exception, Gell. 13, 10.

|| before the people, openly, publicly: publice disserere, id. 17, 21: rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247.

pūblicitus, adv. on the public account, at the public expense, by or for the state: hospitio accipi, i. e. to be clapped into a prison, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 8: aurum in aede Dianae publicitus servant, id. Bac. 2, 3, 79. || before the people, in public, publicly: ut fiat auctio publicitus, id. Pers. 4, 3, 40: App. Met. 3, p. 136.

pūblico, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [publicus] to make public property, to confiscate: regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: bona Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5, 56: privata, Cic. Agr. 2, 21: censeo publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. C. 51: aurarias, Tac. A. 6, 19. || to show or tell to the people, to make public or common: bibliothecas Graecas et Latinas, to throw open to the public, Suet. Caes. 44: Plin. 7, 30, 31: non cessavit identidem se publicare, to come before the public, Suet. Ner. 21: oratiunculam, to publish, Plin. Ep. 5, 13. 2. Esp. to make known, reveal, disclose (rare): reticenda, Just. 1, 7 fin.: dies fasti publicati, Plin. 33, 1, 6. 3. to expose to common use, prostitute: corpus, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 22: publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19.

pūblicus (in inscri. also publicus and poplicus), a, um, adj. [contr. of poplicus from pōpulus] pertaining to the people, state, or community; that is done for the sake or at the expense of the state; public, common: publica magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 36: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: injuriae, done to the state, ib. 1, 12: literae publicae, public documents, ib. 5, 47: testimonium, Cic. Verr. 3, 31: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, id. Mil. 27: pecunia, id. Agr. 2, 30: causa, an affair of state, Liv. 2, 56:

also, a criminal process, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21: res publica, the commonwealth, the state; v. res. II. Subst. publicus, i. m. a public officer, public functionary, magistrate: si quis aut privatus aut publicus, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: metuit publicos, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 6. (ii) a public slave, slave of the state: Inscr. 2, publicum, 1, n. a possession of the state, public territory: publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30. (ii) the public purse, treasury, revenue, etc.: solitus de publico convivari, at the public cost, id. Verr. 3, 44: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, into the public treasury, Liv. 4, 15 fin.: condere publica, to farm the public revenues, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, to be a farmer of the public revenues, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1. Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, who is paid for admitting to an audience, Sen. Const. sap. 14. (iii) the commonwealth, community: consulere in publicum, to deliberate for the public weal, Plin. Ep. 9, 13 fin. III. common, general, public (as adj. rare): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: publica cura juvenum, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 7: favor, the favour of all, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 56: verba, common, usual, id. Am. 3, 7, 12. 2. Subst. publica, ae, f. a common prostitute: Sen. Ep. 88. (ii) publicum, i. n. a public place, publicity: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: epistolam in publico proponere, publicly, id. Att. 8, 9: prodire in publicum, to go out in public, id. Verr. 1, 31 fin.: carere publico, to remain at home, id. Mil. 7: lectica per publicum vehi, Suet. Ner. 9. IV. common, ordinary, bad (rare): structura carminis, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 5: vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.

pūdefactus, a, um, Part. [pudeo facio] ashamed: pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17.

pūdendus, a, um, Part. [pudeo]. II. Adj.: of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable: vita, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 108: vulnera, Virg. Aen. 11, 55: causa, Ov. H. 5, 98: parentes, Suet. Vit. 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp. 16: pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2, 8: hoc quoque animal (sc. blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin. 29, 6, 39: proli cuncta pudendi! wholly shameful! Sil. 11, 90: membra, the privy parts, Seren. Samm. 36, 681. 2. Subst. pudenda, orum, n. the organs of generation: Aus. Perioch. Odys. 6: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 7. (ii) the fundament: Minuc. Fel. Octav. 28 med.

pūdens, entis, Part. [pudeo]. II. Adj.: shamefaced, bashful, modest: muta, pudens est, Lucr. 4, 1160: pudens et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 3, 69: cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor. A. P. 88: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68. Comp.: Cic. Pis. 17. Sup.: vir, id. Fl. 20: femina, id. Verr. 1, 37 fin.

pūdenter, adv. modestly, bashfully: Cic. Quint. 11 fin. Comp.: pudenter accedere, id. de Or. 2, 89: Gell. 12, 11. Sup.: pudenterissime aliquid petere, Cic. Att. 16, 15 fin.

pūdeo, ūi, or pudītum est, 2. v. a. and n. to make or to be ashamed: non te haec pudet? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36: semper metuet, quem saeva pudebunt, Lucan. 8, 495: ita nunc pudeo, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 3. II. Impersonal: pudet, ūit, or pudītum est, it causes a feeling of shame: constr. the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes a neut. pron. or an inf.: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.; that which stands for the source of the feeling in the gen.: quos, quum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pudendum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, quum usus est ut pudeat, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 1: neque eos pudet aut poenitet,

Sall. J. 31: pudet deorum hominumque, Liv. 3, 19: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taceat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 33: tam puderet vivos, tanquam puditorum esset extinctos, Plin. 36, 15, 24, no. 3: pudet dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo facere puduit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: puderet me dicere non intelligere, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: nec luisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: nonne esset puditorum, legatum dici Maendrium? Cic. Fl. 22: pudet, quod prius non puditorum unquam est, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 4. With abl. supine: pudet dictu, Tac. Agr. 32.

pūdescit, 3. v. n. incept. [pudeo] to be ashamed: piget, pūdescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath. 2, 26: Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28 fin.

pudet, v. pudeo, II.

pūdibilis, e, adj. [pudeo] shameful: membra, the organs of generation, Lampr. Elag. 12.

pūdibundus, a, um, adj. [id.] shamefaced, bashful, modest: matrona, Hor. A. P. 233: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 69: vir, Just. 38, 8: ora, Ov. F. 2, 819: pavo pudibundus, Plin. 10, 20, 22. Poet.: pudibunda dies, i. e. that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it, Stat. Th. 5, 296. II. of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful: exitia, Val. Fl. 1, 809: genus, Just. 23, 4 (al. pudendum): sales, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 114.

pūdicō, adv. modestly, chastely, virtuously: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 39: Cat. 15, 5. Comp.: pudicus, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: Plin. Ep. 4, 13.

pūdicitia, ae, f. [pudicus] chastity, purity: the absence of unchaste desires or actions, and esp. the not permitting such actions to be perpetrated on one: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: pudicitia et pudor, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 210: nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, Cic. Rab. perd. 3: pudicitiam alienam spoliare, id. Coel. 18: pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. Mil. 4: pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id. Coel. 20: delibare, Suet. Aug. 68: prostituere, id. Ner. 29: in propatulo habere, Sall. C. 13. Of doves: pudicitia illis prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

pūdicus, a, um (dat. and abl. plur. fem. pudicabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.), adj. [pudeo] free from lustful desires or actions; modest, chaste, virtuous: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitia, Cic. Leg. 1, 19: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id. Phil. 3, 11: domus, ib. 2, 3 fin.: Hippolytus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Penelope, id. S. 2, 5, 77: matres, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 29: preces, pure, id. H. 1, 85: mores, id. Trist. 3, 7, 13: fides, id. M. 7, 720. Comp.: matrona pudicior, id. Ib. 351. Sup.: pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35: puellarum, Mart. Cap. 2, 42. Fig.: oratio, free from meretricious ornament, Petr. 2.

2. In an object. or pass. sense: unpolluted, chaste: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51.

pūdimentum, i, n. [id.] the parts of shame: αἰδοίων, pudimentum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūdor, ōris, m. [id.] shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness, modesty, etc.: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34: adolescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11: quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, shame on account of poverty, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pudor est promissa praesque (meas) referre, I am ashamed, Ov. M. 14, 18: sit pudor, be ashamed! for shame! Mart. 8, 3. 2. respect, regard for: usu. with object. gen.: civium, Enn. in Non. 160, 6: famae, regard for one's reputation, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6: patris pudor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 27. 3. decency, good manners, pro-

priety of behaviour towards others: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: Quint. 8, 3, 39: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Maecius haec attulit, Cic. Rep. 3, 18. II. Me-ton. shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace: vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov. H. 11, 79: amicitia, quae impetrata gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, should not be a disgrace, Liv. 34, 58: o notam materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4: pro pudor! oh shame! Petr. 81: Flor. 1, 13: Stat. Th. 10, 874. 2. a redness of the skin: Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 268.

pūdōrātus, a, um, adj. [pudor] modest, chaste: Vulg. Interp. Sirac. 26, 19.

pūdōrī-cōlor, ōris, adj. [id.] shame-coloured, i. e. blushing, ruddy: aurora, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

pūdōrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] bashful, modest: αἰδῆμων, modestus, pudorosus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūella, ae, f. (dat. and abl. plur. puellabus, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.) [puellus] a female child, a girl, maiden: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: puella infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: pueri atque puellae, id. S. 1, 1, 85: Cic. Att. 1, 5. (ii) a daughter: Danae puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23. (iii) Transf. a bitch, puppy: Mart. 1, 110. II. a young woman, young wife: puellae jam virum expertes, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: puellae utero laborantes, ib. 3, 22, 2: viduae cessante puellae, Ov. F. 2, 557: Tac. A. 16, 30: Gell. 12, 1. 2. Esp. a beloved maiden, a sweet-heart, mistress (poet.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 1: proditor puellae risus ab angulo, ib. 1, 9, 22: mendax, id. S. 1, 5, 82.

pūellāris, e, adj. [puella] pertaining to a girl or young woman, girlish, maidenly: animi, of the youthful companions of Proserpine, Ov. F. 4, 433: plantae, of Europa, ib. 5, 611: anni, Tac. A. 14, 2: aetas, Quint. 6 prooem. § 5: suavitas, Plin. Ep. 5, 16: augurium, puerile, silly, Plin. 10, 55, 76.

pūellārīter, adv. in a girlish manner, girlishly: puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: rapere comas, Mart. Cap. 1, 21.

pūellārīus, ii, m. [puella] a lover of girls: Petr. 43, 8.

pūellasco, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] to become a girl, to grow effeminate: multi pueri puellascunt, Varr. in Non. 154, 8.

pūellātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to children: tibiae, children's pipes, Sol. 5.

pūellītor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to uench: Labor. in Non. 490, 22 dub.

pūellūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little girl: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 31: Cat. 61, 57.

pūellus, i, m. dim. [contr. from puerulus, from puer] a little boy: Pl. in Fest. s. v.: Lucr. 4, 1248.

pūer, ēri, m. (voc. puere, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 2, etc. as from puerus, q. v.) a child, whether boy or girl: sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: prima incedit Cereris Proserpina puer, i. e. daughter of Ceres, Naev. ib. Hence plur. pueri, children: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: crinis eorum puberos tarde dentientes adjuvat cum melle, Plin. 30, 3, 8: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7. II. Esp. a male child, a boy, lad, young man (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those much older): puero isti date mammam, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 1: aliquam puero nutricem para, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 104: Ascanius puer, Virg. Aen. 2, 598: Latonae puer, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 37: nescire quid antea quam natus sis, acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic. Or. 34: laudator temporis acti se puero, when he was a boy, Hor. A. P. 173: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavius at the age of nineteen, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: nomen clarissimi adolescentis vel pueri potius, id. Phil. 4, 1: of Scipio Africanus, at

the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33. A puero, a pueris, from a boy, from boyhood or childhood: doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16: Hor. S. 1, 4, 97: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, from the age of childhood, id. Arch. 3. 2. a boy in waiting, a servant, slave: cedo aquam manibus, puer, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 150: Cic. Rosc. Am. 28: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1: coena ministratur pueris tribus, id. S. 1, 6, 116: regil, royal pages, Liv. 45, 6: literatissimi, Nep. Att. 13. 3. an unmarried man, a bachelor (like Fr. garçon): Ov. F. 4, 226. [Cf. Sans. putra: Pers. pusr: Spartan ποῖρ for παῖς: in Lat. also it appears in the form of por in inscriptions, e. g. Luci-por, Marci-por.]

pūera, ae, f. [puer] a girl, lass, maiden: mea puera, mea puera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, Varr. in Non. 156, 17: Suet. Cal. 8.

pūerascō, 3. v. n. insep. [id.] to attain the age of boyhood or youth: unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet. Cal. 7. II. Transf. to grow young again: Aus. Idyll. 4, 55.

pūeraster, tri, m. [id.] a stout lad: ἀντίπαις, pueraster, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūerulus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little boy: Arn. 2, 59 fin.

pūerigēnus, a, um, adj. [puer and GEN root of gigno] that begets boys: semina, Fulgent. Myth. praef. (al. puerigera).

pūerilis, e, adj. [puer] childish, boyish, youthful: puerili specie, senili prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23: aetas, id. Arch. 3: tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: ostrum, the praetexta, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, a troop of boys, Virg. Aen. 5, 548: (facilem) virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis (dicere), Ov. M. 8, 323.

2. pederastic: officium, Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 5: supplicium, Mart. 2, 60. II. Meton. childish, puerile, silly: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21: sententia, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: puerile est, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 18. Comp.: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

pūerilitas, ātis, f. [puerilis] childhood, boyhood: Varr. in Non. 494, 19: Val. Max. 5, 4, 2. II. childishness, puerility: Sen. Ep. 4.

pūeriliter, adv. like a child: indolentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5. II. childishly, foolishly: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 42: Cic. Fin. 1, 6: Tac. H. 4, 86.

pūerinus, a, um, adj. [puer] youthful, an epithet of Hercules: Inscr.

pūeritia (syncop. puertia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8), ae, f. [id.] childhood, boyhood, youth (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later): qui citius adolescentiae senectus quam puertitiae adolescentia obrepit? Cic. de Sen. 2: Tac. H. 1, 13: vitae cursum a puertitia tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: omnem puertitiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63: procera puertitia, Tac. H. 4, 14. Of animals, youth: Col. 7, 6. II. Meton. innocence: quae puertitia est infrequens polluta, Varr. in Non. 156, 8 (al. puritia).

2. the first beginnings, commencement: Cato Italicarum originum puertitas illustravit, Front. Princ. hist. p. 314.

pūeritēs, ēi, f. [id.] childhood (for puertitia): scanned as a quadrisyl.: Aus. Prof. 10, 15.

pūerpērus, a, um, adj. [puer pario] lying to child-birth: uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35 fin.: verba, formulae that facilitate child-birth, Ov. M. 10, 511.

2. Subst. **pūerpēra**, ae, f. a woman in labour or in child-bed, a lying-in woman: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: Cat. 34, 13: Plin. 7, 4, 3.

pūerpērium, ii, n. [puerperus] child-birth, child-bed, a lying-in: Suet.

Cal. 8: puerperio cubare, to be in child-bed, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23. II. Meton. a new-born child, an infant: children: Varr. R. R. 2, 26: Tac. A. 12, 6: Plin. 7, 11, 9: numerus puerperii, the number of children born together, Gell. 12, 1.

pūertia, ae, v. puertitia, ad init. **pūerulus**, i, m. dim. [puer] a little boy, little slave: Cic. Top. 4: id. Rosc. Am. 41.

pūerus, a, um, adj. youthful: puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carn. 25, 217. [Prob. also an obsol. subst. whence voc. puere, v. puer: cf. puera, a girl.]

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pūgil (ū, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 516), illis, m. [pug root of pingo; cf. pugnus, a fist] a boxer, pugilist: Gell. 3, 15: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: Hor. Od. 4, 2, 18: Suet. Aug. 45. II. Transf.: os pugilis, a hardened, i. e. shameless forehead, Asin. Gall. poet. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22.

pūgilatio, ōnis, f. [pugilor] boxing with the cestus, pugilism: Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pūgilator, ōris, m. [id.] a boxer, pugilist (for pugil): Arn. 1, 10.

pūgilatōrius, a, um, v. pugillatōrius.

pūgilātus, ūs, m. [pugilor] a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism: Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 24: Plin. 8, 22, 34.

pūgilicē, adv. like a boxer, vigorously: valere, to be as strong as a boxer, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

pūgillar, āris, v. pugillaris, ad fin.

pūgillāris, e, adj. [pugillus] pertaining to the fist or hand, that can be held in the hand: testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: ceras, writing-tablets, Prud. σρεφ. 9, 15. 2. Subst. pugillares, ium, m. plu. (sc. libelli) writing tablets: Sen. Ep. 15: Plin. 16, 16, 27: Suet. Aug. 39. (ii) pugillar, āris, n. a writing tablet: Cat. 42, 4: Gell. 17, 9: Aus. Epigr. 146.

pūgillārius, ii, m. [pugillares] a maker of writing tablets: Inscr.

pūgillator, ōris, m. [id.] a letter-carrier: Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

pūgillatōrius, a, um, adj. [pugillus] pertaining to the fist: follis, a ball which is struck with the fist, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pūgillo and **pūgillor**, v. pugilor.

pūgillum, i, v. pugillus, ad init.

pūgillus, i, m. dim. (pugillum, δρὰς χειρός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [pugnus] what one can hold in the fist, a handful: lentis pugillus, Cato R. R. 158: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

pūgilor (pugillor), atus, 1. v. n. dep. [pugil] to fight with the fist or cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist: App. de Deo Socr. p. 53 (ed. Bip. p. 242, reads pugillare, from an act. form, pugillo): Trebell. Gall. 8. II. Transf. to strike with the feet, to kick: equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguitibus, App. M. 7, p. 195.

pūgio, ōnis, m. [pug, root of pingo] a dagger, dirk, poniard: pugio dictus est, quod eo punctim pugnatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugione, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 fin. Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death: Suet. Galb. 11: Tac. H. 8, 68: likewise by the praefectus praetorio: Aur. Vict. Caes. 13: and by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction: Tac. H. 1, 43: Val. Max. 3, 5, 3. II. Fig.: oplumbeum pugionem! O leuten dagger! i. e. O weak argument! Cic. Fin. 4, 18. (Hence It. pugnale; Sp. puñal; Fr. poignard.)

pūgiunculus, i, m. dim. [pugio] a small dagger or poniard: Cic. Or. 67, 224.

pugna, ae, f. [pug, root of pingo; cf. pugnus, a fist] a fight with fists; hence, in gen. a fight between individuals or bodies of men, a battle, combat, engagement: auctor eam pugnam

laudibus tulit (of the single-combat of Torquatus), Liv. 7, 10 fin.: nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, came to blows, Cic. Verr. 5, 11: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: ex omnibus pugnis (Pompeii), quae sunt innumera-biles, Cic. Mur. 16: equestria, a cavalry action, id. Verr. 4, 55: pedestris, Virg. Aen. 11, 707: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45. 2. Meton. troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: mediam pugnam tueri, the centre, id. 22, 45. II. Fig. a contest, dispute, debate, etc.: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 5, 12, 22: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38.

pugnācitas, ātis, f. [pugnax] desire or fondness for fighting, pugacity: Quint. 4, 3, 2: Plin. 10, 33, 51.

pugnāciter, adv. contentiously, violently, obstinately: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Acad. 2, 20: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2 fin. Comp.: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130. Sup.: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Acad. 2, 3.

pugnācūlum, i, n. [pugno] a fortified place, fortress: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 63: Amm. 21, 12, 18.

pugnātor, ōris, m. [id.] a fighter, combatant: Liv. 24, 15: Suet. Caes. 39 fin.: Sil. 15, 598. Transf. adj.: gallus, a fighting-cock, Plin. 30, 15, 49.

pugnātōrius, a, um, adj. [pugnator] pertaining to a fighter or combatant: arma, i. e. sharp weapons (opp. to rudes), Suet. Cal. 54: mucro, Sen. Controv. 2 praef.

pugnātrix, icis, f. adj. [pugno] combative, martial: natio, Amm. 23, 6.

II. Subst. she that fights: Prud. Psych. 681.

pugnax, ācis, adj. [id.] fond of fighting, combative, warlike, pugna-cious: centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: acer et pugnax, id. Rep. 5, 8: Minerva, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 7: gens, Tac. Agr. 17: pugnacissimus quique, id. H. 4, 60: galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86: ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48. Poet. with inf.: tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363. 2. Fig. quarrelsome, contentious, disputatious: oratio pugna-cior, Cic. Brut. 31 fin.: Plin. Ep. 2, 19: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, Cic. de Or. 2, 78. II. Transf. in gen. obstinate, refractory, pertinacious: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, id. Pis. 28 fin.: non est pugnax in vitilis, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13. Of things: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M. 1, 432: musta, harsh, Plin. 14, 20, 25: quid ferri duritia pugnacius? id. 36, 16, 25.

pugnēus, a, um, adj. [pugnus] pertaining to the fist: mergae, i. e. blows with the fist, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 57.

pugnīcula, ae, f. dim. [pugna] a slight contest, a skirmish: Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9.

pugnītus, adv. with the fists: pes-sundari, Caecil. in Non. 514, 9.

pugno, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [pugna] to fight, either of individuals or of bodies of men; to combat, give battle: nostri milites fortissime pugnaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ibi L. Cotta pugnant interficitur, ib. 5, 37: lapidibus eminus, Sall. J. 57: cominus in acie, Cic. Balb. 9: ex equo, id. N. D. 2, 2: de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. 33: pro commodis patriae, Cic. Inv. 1, 1. With a homogeneous object: haec pugna est pug-nata, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: pugna summa contentione pugnat, Cic. Mur. 16: proelia, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 19: bella, ib. 3, 19, 4. Pass. impers.: pugnatur uno tem-pore omnibus locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: cominus gladiis pugnatum est, ib. 1, 52. II. Fig. to contend, disagree, op-pose, contradict: with cum or dat.; pugnant Stoici cum Epicuratiis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: noli pugnare tuobus, Cat.

62, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop. 1, 12, 21: placitone etiam pugna-bis amor? Virg. Aen. 4, 38: tam eras excois, ut tota in oratione tua tecum ipse pugnaret, *you contradicted your-self*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8: pugnantia te loqui non vides? *things that are inconsistent*, id. Tusc. 1, 7. Of things: frigida pug-nabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19. 2. *to struggle, strive, endeavor, take pains, exert oneself*: illud pugna et enitere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: alter pro Convictolitane, alter pro Coto sum-mis opibus pugnaverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 39: pugnans, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. H. 3, 25. Poet. with inf.: pugnat molles evincere somnos, id. M. 1, 685: Lucan. 4, 753. 3. In the comic writers, *to employ artifice, to trick*: Pl. Pseud. 1, 5, 110: frugi es, pugnavisti; homo es, qui me emunxisti, id. Epid. 3, 4, 57.

pugnus, i, m. [PUG root of pingo] *a fist*: manum plane comprimere pug-numque facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 47: cer-tare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, id. Tusc. 5, 27: pugnis contundere aliquem, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 46: pugnos in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: pugnum ducere alicui, *to give one a blow with the fist*, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4. Poet. of boxing: neque pugno neque segui pede victus, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: id. S. 2, 1, 27.

II. Meton. *a handful*: Cato R. R. 82: Marc. Emp. 8 med. (Hence It. *pugno*; Fr. *poing, poignée*.)

pulcellus or **pulchellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pulcer] *beautiful little*: Bac-chae (i. e. Baccharum statuae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23: ironic.: audiamus pulcellum puerum, Crass. in Cic. de Or. 2, 65. Applied in derision to Clodius (referring to his real surname, Pulcher): Cic. Att. 1, 16.

pulcer, cra, crum, and **pulcher**, chra, chrum, *adj. beautiful, fair, hand-some*: o puerum pulcrum, Cic. Off. 1, 40: pulcer ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulcra! Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 54: pulcra juvenis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5: quo pulcior alter non fuit Aeneadam, Virg. Aen. 9, 179: forma pulcerrima, ib. 1, 496: o faciem pulcrum! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulcro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1030: tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33: fluvius, Virg. G. 2, 137: quid potest esse as-pectu pulcior? Cic. de Sen. 15: panis longe pulcerrimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 89: pulcerrima opera, Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 10.

II. Fig. *beautiful in a moral sense, fine, noble, honourable, glorious, illus-trious*, etc.: ne pulcrum se ac beatum putaret, *that he might not think too highly of himself*, Cic. Mur. 12: res publica paulatim immutata ex pulcer-rima pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5 fin.: pulcerrimum ex-emplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: maximum et pulcerrimum facinus, Sall. C. 20: pulcerrima consilia, Virg. Aen. 5, 728: nascetur pulcra Trojanus origine Caesar, ib. 1, 286: poemata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6: dies, *favourable, fortunate*, id. Od. 1, 36, 10: cui pulcrum fuit in medios dor-mire dies, *to whom it seemed a fine thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30: pulcrumque mori succurrit in armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 317: pati vel quae tristissima pulcrum Romanumque putant, Lucan. 9, 391: turpe ducet cedere pari, pulcrum super-asse majores, Quint. 1, 2, 22. Poet. with gen.: pulcerrimus irae, *glorious on account of (just) wrath*, Sil. 11, 365.

pulchre, adv. v. pulcere.

pulcrālia (pulchr.), ium, n. [pulcer] *a dessert, fruits*, etc. analogous to bella-ria: pulcralibus atque cupediis, Cato in Fest. s. v.

pulcrē (pulchre), adv. *beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc.: subigere aliquid, Cato R. R. 74: aedes probae pulcreque aedificatae, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 61: pulcre dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: pulcre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68: pulcre asseverat, *cunningly*, id. Cluent. 26 fin.: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcerrime, *very favourably*, id. Div. 2, 15 fin.: peristi pulcre, *you have*

done for yourself finely, utterly, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 50: pulcre est mihi, *I am all right*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: Hor. S. 2, 8, 19: pulcre ut simus, *may enjoy ourselves*, Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 22: pulcro, as an exclamation of applause, like recte, probe, etc. excellently! bravo! well done!: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Hor. A. P. 428.

pulresco (pulchr.), 3. v. n. *incept.* [pulcer] *to become or grow beautiful*: Ser. Samm. 44, 824: Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

pulcritas (pulchr.), atis, f. [id.] *beauty*: Caecil. in Non. 155, 18.

pulcritudo (pulchr.), inis, f. [id.] *beauty, lit. and fig.; excellence*: ut corporis est quaedam apta figura mem-brorum cum coloris quadam suavitate eaque dicitur pulcritudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13 fin.: pulcritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, id. Off. 1, 36: equi, Gell. 3, 9 fin.: urbis, Flor. 2, 6: flammae, Suet. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46: oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: honestum sua pulcritudine specieque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15: splendor pulcritudineque virtutis, id. Off. 2, 10 fin. Plur.: pulcritudines, *beautiful jewels*, Plin. 37, 9, 46.

pulcēgium, ii, v. *pulegium*.

pulcēiatus, a, um, *adj.* [pulegium] *furnished or seasoned with pennyroyal*: porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 76. Subst. pulcēi-atum, i, n. (sc. vinum), *pennyroyal wine*: Lampr. Elag. 19.

pulcēium or **pulcēgium**, ii, n. *penny-royal*: Mentha Pulegium, Linn.: Plin. 20, 14, 54: Cic. Div. 2, 14: Mart. 12, 32. Fig.: ad cuius rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. the pleasantness of your discourse, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 fin.

pulex, icis, m. *a flea*: Pulex irritans, Linn.: Plin. 9, 47, 71: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 13. 2. *an insect that gnaws the plant ocimum*: Col. 10, 321. (Hence It. *pulce*; Fr. *puce*.)

pulcāria, ae, f. *a plant, called also psyllion*, q. v.: Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

pulico, *to produce fleas*: ψυλλίζω, pulico, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pulicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex] *full of fleas*: canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullārius, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, i] *pertaining to young animals*: collectio, Veg. Vet. 2, 25. Facetiously: feles, a kidnapper of boys, Aus. Ep. 70.

Subst. pullārius, ii, m. *a man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*: Cic. Div. 2, 34: Liv. 10, 40. 2. *a pederast*: παιδεραστής, pullarius, Gloss. Philox.

pullastra, ae, f. [id.] *a young hen, a pullet*: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9. (Hence through middle age Lat. pulletrus, pole-drus; It. *poledro*; Sp. *potro*; old Fr. *poutre*.)

pullatio, ōnis, f. [pullus] *a hatching*: Col. 8, 5, 9.

pullatus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, adj.] *clothed in soiled or black garments, in mourning*: proceres, Juv. 3, 213. Pro-verb.: abati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, *who do everything wrongly*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. II. Subst. pullati, orum, m. plu. *the common people* (from their dress): ne quis pullatorum, Suet. Aug. 44. Also adjectively: pullata turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6.

pullēiācēus, a, um, *adj.* *black*, for pullus: August. in Suet. Aug. 87.

pullicēnus, i, m. [pullus, i] *a young bird, a chicken*: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 41. (Hence Fr. *poussin*.)

pulligo, inis, f. [pullus, adj.] *a dark colour*: Plin. 8, 48, 73.

pullinus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, i] *pertaining to young animals*: dentes, the first teeth of a colt, Plin. 8, 44, 69.

pulliprema, ae, m. [pullus premo] *a pederast*: Aus. Ep. 70.

pullities, di, f. [pullus, i] *a young brood*: Varr. R. R. 3, 7: Col. 8, 9, 4.

pullo, i, v. n. [id.] *to put forth, sprout, germinate*: Calpurn. Eccl. 5, 19.

pullulasco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [pullulo] *to put forth, sprout, bud*: Col. 4, 21, 3.

pullulo, avi, atum, i, v. n. and u.

[pullulus] I. Neutr. *to put forth, sprout*: pullulat ab radice, Ving. G. 2, 17. Of animals: tot pullulat atra colubris, id. Aen. 7, 329. 2. Fig.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, Nep. Cat. 2. II. Act. *to bring forth, produce*: terras Venerem aliam pullulasce, App. M. 4, p. 155. (Hence It. *pollare*.)

pullulus, i, m. *dim.* [pullus, i] *a young animal, a chick, young dove*, etc.; as a term of endearment: App. M. 8, p. 213. Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*: Plin. 17, 10, 12.

pullulus, a, um, *adj.* [pullus, adj.] *blackish, dusky, gray*: terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

pullus, i, m. [contr. of puellus] *a young animal, young*: asininus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinacei, Liv. 32, 1: ex ovis pulli orti, chicks, Cic. N. D. 2, 48 fin. 2. Esp. *a young fowl, a chicken*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 92: Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quum cavea liberati pulli non pascerebantur, of the chick-ens used in divination, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7.

II. Transf. of persons: a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling*: meus pullus passer, mea columba, Pl. Cas. 1, 50: strabonem appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45: Suet. Cal. 13 fin.

2. pullus milvinus, qs. *young kite*, of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. 3. Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*: Cato R. R. 51. (Hence the dimi-nut. It. *pucella*; Fr. *pucelle*.)

pullus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to πῆλλος] *dark-coloured, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish*: lepus superiore parte pulla, ventre albo, Varr. R. R. 3, 12: nigra terra, quam pullam vocant, Col. 1 praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: capilli, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, *dark green*, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 18. Esp. pulla vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders): Cic. Vatin. 12 fin.: id. Verr. 4, 24 fin. Proverb.: non possum togam praetextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, i. e. *a bad beginning cannot make a good ending*, Quint. 5, 10, 71.

2. Subst. pullum, i, n. *a dark gray garment*: Ov. M. 11, 48: Flor. 4, 2, 45. II. Transf. sad, mournful (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina, Mart. 6, 58, 7: pulla stamina nere, Ov. Ib. 246.

pullus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [purus] *pure*: veste pulla candidi, Varr. in Non. 368, 28.

pulmentāris, e, *adj.* [pulmentum] *pertaining to a relish*: cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30.

pulmentārium, ii, n. [id.] *any-thing eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.): Cato R. R. 58: Sen. Ep. 87: Plin. 15, 15, 17: tu pulmen-taria quaere sudando, *let exercise be your sauce or relish*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20. II. Transf. the food of birds: Col. 8, 10 fin.

pulmentum, i, n. [puls] *anything eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.): App. M. 4, p. 252: Just. 3, 3. II. Transf. food, in gen.: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 84: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48.

pulmo, ōnis, m. [kindr. with πνεύμων. for πνεύμων] *a lung*; and plur. pul-mones, the lungs: Cic. N. D. 2, 55: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 72: Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 19.

II. Transf. *a marine animal, a kind of jelly-fish*, Medusa pulmo, Gmel.: Plin. 9, 47, 71.

pulmōnācēus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo] *pertaining to the lungs, good for the lungs*: radícula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *diseased in the lungs, consumptive*: ovis, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14.

pulmōnēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the lungs, pulmonary*: pulmo-neum vomitum vomere, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 27. II. Transf. soft or sweetening like

the lungs, spongy: pedes, id. Epid. 5, 1, 21: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15.

pulmunculus, i, m. dim. [id.] a *lung-like, fleshy excrescence* on the bodies of animals: Sol. 49: Veg. Vet. 2, 56.

pulna, ae, f. *the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh*: Cato R. R. 83: Mart. 3, 77. 2. Transf. *the fleshy part, pulp of fruit*: Pall. 4, 10: *the pith of wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 73. 3. *sensu obscuro*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22. II. Fig. *the flesh, i. e. corrupt human nature*: scelerata pulpa, Pers. 2, 63.

pulpāmen, inis, n. [pulpa] a *relish eaten with bread* (for pulpamentum and pulmentum): Liv. epist. 48 fin.

pulpamentum, i, n. [id.] *the fleshy part of animals, the meat*: Plin. 9, 15, 18. II. Transf. *food composed chiefly of bits of meat, tid-bits*: Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 90: mihi cubile est terra, pulpamentum famies, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90. Proverb.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting for game?*

Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36. (ii) ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, *I shake the bush, but another catches the bird*, Dioclet. in Vopisc. Numer. fin.

pulpito, i, v. a. [pulpitum] *to board over, cover with boards*: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pulpitum, i, n. a *scaffold, platform of boards*; esp. a *stage for actors*: Suet. Ner. 13: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: Juv. 3, 174: Plin. Ep. 4, 25. (Hence Fr. *pupitre*.)

pulpo, i, v. n. *to utter the cry of the vulture*: Auct. Philom. 2.

pulpōsus, a, um, adj. [pulpa] *fleshy*: terga pulposi torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195.

puls, pultis, f. [πῶλος] a *thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc.*, the food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 105: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. Cic. Div. 2, 35.

pulsābūlum, i, n. [pulso] *an implement with which the strings of a musical instrument were struck*, usually called pecten or plectrum: App. Flor. 2, p. 351.

pulsātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *knocking, beating, striking*: ostii, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 1: scutorum, Liv. 31, 39: Alexandrinorum, Cic. Coel. 10. Absol.: Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5. 2. Fig.: pudoris, i. e. forcible violation, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 4.

pulsātor, ōris, m. [id.] a *beater, striker*: citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694.

pulsio, ōnis, f. [pello] a *beating, striking*: Arn. 4, 129.

pulso, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [id.] *to push, strike, beat, batter*: lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitissimī, Cic. Verr. 5, 54: ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289: ostium, Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 7: ostiatim, Quint. 5, 10, 122: fores, Ov. M. 5, 448: humum ter pede, *to stamp upon the ground*, id. F. 6, 330: tellurem pede libero, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 1: muros ariete, Virg. Aen. 12, 706: chordas digitis et pectine eburno, *to strike, play upon*, ib. 6, 647. Of things: pulsant arva ligones, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31. 2. *to strike against, to touch* (poet.): ipse arduus atque pulsat sklera, Virg. Aen. 3, 619: vasto qui vertice nubila pulsant, Val. Fl. 4, 149. Of sound: ululatus pulsant aures, Claud. B. Get. 625. II. Fig. *to push, strike; to set in violent motion, to agitate, disquiet*: dormientium animos, Cic. Div. 2, 53, 120: multa in unum locum confluunt, quae meum pectus pulsant, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 3: quae te vecordia pulsant, Ov. M. 12, 228: corda pavor pulsant, Virg. G. 3, 106: varia meritis formidine pulsant, Val. Fl. 3, 390: urbes rumoribus, *to disturb*, Petr. p. 679. 2. *to repel, ward off*: pericula, Claud. VI. Cons. Hann. 465. 3. *to arraign, accuse*: qui interrogatus responderit, sic tenetur, quasi ex contractu ejus obli-

gatus, pro quo pulsabatur, Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11. Hence (ii) in gen.: pulsari crimine falso, Claud. B. Gild. 170: injusta Tartara, Stat. S. 5, 5, 77. (Hence lt. *pulsare*; Sp. *pulsar*; Fr. *pousser*.)

pulsūsus, a, um, adj. [pulsus] *full of beating, throbbing*: dolor, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

pulsus, a, um, Part. [pello].

pulsus, ūs, m. [id.] a *pushing, beating, stamping; a push, blow*: pulsu externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: remorum, the stroke of the oars, rowing, id. de Or. 1, 33 fin.: hence, senis pulsibus ire, in a galley of six banks, Sil. 14, 487: pedum, the tramping of feet, Virg. Aen. 12, 445: lyrae, a playing, Ov. F. 5, 667: terrae, an earthquake, Amm. 23, 1 fin.: venarum, Plin. 29, 1, 5: articularum, id. 11, 37, 88. II. Fig. *impulse, influence*: externus et adventitius pulsus animos dormientium commovet, Cic. Div. 2, 61: animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell. 9, 13.

pultārius, ii, m. [puls; orig. a vessel for pottage; then, in gen.] a *vessel for various uses, e. g. for warm drinks*: Plin. 7, 53, 54: for must: Petr. 42: for preserving grapes in: Col. 12, 43, 7: for coals: Pall. 7, 2. II. Transf. a *cupping-glass*: Cels. 2, 11.

pultātio, ōnis, f. [pulto] a *beating, knocking at the door*: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 3.

pulticūla, ae, f. dim. [puls] *pap, gruel*: Cels. 2, 30: Plin. 26, 8, 37.

pultifāgus, v. pultiphagus.

pultificus, a, um, adj. [puls facio] *from which puls was made*: Aus. Idyll. 12, 5.

pultiphāgōnides, ae, m. [pultiphagus] *the pap-eater, comically, for an ancient Roman (v. puls)*: Pl. Poen. prol. 54.

pultiphāgus (pultif.), i, m. [puls φάγω] a *pap-eater*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 143.

pulto, i, v. a. [collat. form of pulso] *to beat, strike, knock*: pectus digitis pultat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 47: ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3: fores, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34: januam, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 30: aedes, id. Most. 2, 1, 56. Absol.: id. Asin. 2, 3, 2.

pulver, ēris, v. pulvis, ad init.

pulvērārius, a, um, adj. [pulvis] *pertaining to dust or sand*: vicus, a place in Rome, Inscr.

pulvērātīcum, i, n., and **pulvērātīca**, ae, f. [id.] *drink-money, given for hard labour*: Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 16: Cassiod. Var. 12, 15.

pulvērātio, ōnis, f. [pulvero] a *pulverizing of the soil round vines*: Col. 4, 28.

pulvērēus, a, um, adj. [pulvis] *of or containing dust, full of dust, dusty*: nubes, Virg. Aen. 8, 593: turbo, Claud. B. Get. 458: farina, fine as dust, Ov. Med. fac. 61: solum, id. M. 7, 113: aequor, a battle-field filled with dust, Stat. Th. 11, 403: aspectus, dusty, Plin. 37, 10, 61. II. Act. *raising dust*: equi, Val. Fl. 4, 608: palla, Ov. M. 6, 705.

pulvērīzo, i, v. a. [id.] *to reduce to dust, to pulverize*: turis pulverizati drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54.

pulvērō, i, v. n. and a. [id.] *to scatter dust; to bestrew with dust*: non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret, Plaut. fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12: se, Plin. 11, 33, 39. 2. Esp. *to cover vines with dust*, by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist): vineas, Col. 11, 2, 60: vites, Pall. 4, 7: uvae, Plin. 17, 9, 5. II. *to reduce to powder, to pulverize*: herbas, Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 88.

pulvērūlentus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of dust, dusty*: via, Cic. Att. 5, 14: aestus, Virg. G. 1, 66: agmina, id. Aen. 4, 154: Fig.: praemia militiae, toilsome, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 4.

pulvillus, i, m. dim. [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus] a *little cushion, small pillow*: Hor. Epod. 8, 16: Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1.

pulvinar (polv.), āris, n. [pulvinus] a *cushioned couch spread over with a splendid covering*; esp. a *couch for the images of the gods in the banquet called*

lectisternium: nunc Sallaribus ornare pulvinar deorum tempus erat dapibus, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 3: Liv. 5, 52: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar? Cic. Phil. 2, 43: of the couch or marriage-bed of Livia, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 71: geniale, Cat. 64, 47: of the imperial seat on the spina in the circus, Suet. Aug. 45: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, before all the couches of the gods, i. e. in all the temples, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: decretum, ut supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv. 22, 1: Tac. A. 14, 12.

pulvināris, e, adj. [pulvinar] *pertaining to a cushion*: pica, sitting on a cushion, Petr. 37.

pulvinārium, ii, n. [id.] a *cushioned seat or couch of the gods* (for pulvinar): Liv. 21, 62. II. *an anchorage*: Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 27.

pulvinārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the couches of the gods*: macellum pingue pulvinarium, i. e. provision of beasts for sacrifice, Prud. στέφ. 10, 1056 (but pulvinarium is perh. gen. plur. of pulvinar).

pulvinātus, a, um, adj. [pulvinus] *cushion-shaped, swelling, elevated*: pulvinatus calix (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, no. 7: capitula columnarum, cushion-shaped capitals, Vitruv. 1, 2: columnae, columns with cushion-shaped capitals, id. 4, 1 fin.

pulvinensis, is, f. [pulvinar] *an epithet of Bellona*, Inscr.

pulvinūlus, i, m. dim. [pulvinus] a *little bank or bed of earth*: Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvinus, i, m. [perh. akin to pellis] a *cushion, bolster, pillow*: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 38: Cic. de Or. 1, 7: id. Fam. 9, 18 fin.: Nep. Pelop. 3: Suet. Tib. 73: Juv. 3, 154. II. Meton. a *piece of raised ground, a ridge, bank, bed*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Plin. 17, 21, 35, no. 4. 2. a *bolstering or surbase of brick, between the walls and floor of a barn*: Col. 1, 6, 13. 3. a *sand-bank*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 302. 4. a *structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar, a pier*: Vitruv. 5, 12. 5. the *projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster*: id. 10, 15.

pulvis, ēris (nom. pulver, App. Herb. 35: Theod. Prisc. 1, 30), m. (fem.: Enn. in Non. 217, 11 sq.: Prop. 1, 22, 6 etc.) *dust, powder*: si multus erat in calcis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30: pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 254: tum caeco pulvere campus miscetur, Virg. Aen. 12, 444: eruditus, the dust or sand in which mathematicians drew their figures, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: Liv. 25, 31: amomi, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69: carbonis, coal-dust, id. A. A. 3, 628. Poet.: Etrusca, i. e. soil, Prop. 1, 22, 6: potters' earth, Mart. 14, 102: volcanic ashes, pozzolana, Stat. S. 4, 3, 53: the dust or ashes of the dead, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 16: hibernus, i. e. a dry winter, Virg. G. 1, 101. Plur.: novendiales, Hor. Epod. 17, 48: pulverum mole degrevante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83. Proverb.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to plough the sand, i. e. to give oneself useless trouble*, Juv. 7, 48. 2. Esp. a *body or cloud of dust raised by the movement of men or other animals*: pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: se pulverem ventientium cernere, id. B. C. 2, 43: Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, ib. 3, 36: Romani ex improviso pulveris vim magnam animadvertunt, Sall. J. 53. II. Meton. a *place of contest, arena*, and in gen. a *scene of action, field*: doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, i. e. before the public, Cic. Leg. 3, 6 fin.: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: dominant in pulvere currus, Virg. Aen. 7, 163: forensis pulvis, Quint. 10, 1, 33: inque suo noster pulvere currat equus, on his own field, Ov. F. 2, 360. 2. *toil, effort, labour* (poet.): cui sit conditio dulcis sine pulvere palmae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51. (Hence lt. *polve*, *polvere*; Fr. *poudre*.)

pulvisculus, *i. m. dim.* (pulvisculum, *i. n.* Vigilant. in Hier. adv. Vigil. no. 4) [pulvis] *small dust, fine powder*. Solin. 15 *fin.*: si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, *i. e. the mathematical sciences* (v. pulvis. no. 1.), App. Apol. p. 284 cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, *i. e. wholly, completely*. Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 7.

pūmex, *icis, m. (fem.: Cat. 1, 2) a pumice-stone*: Plin. 36, 21, 62: used for smoothing books: Cat. 1, 2: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2: hence poet. of verses carefully polished: Prop. 3, 1, 8. Proverb.: aquam a pumice postulare, *to squeeze blood from a stone, i. e. to demand money from one who has none*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 42. II. Transf. *soft stone, porous rock of any kind* (poet.): Ov. M. 3, 159: Virg. G. 4, 44: Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5 (Hence It. *pomice*; Sp. *pomez*; Fr. *ponce*; Eng. *pounce*.)

pūmicātor, *ōris, m.* [pumico] *a polisher, scourer*: pumicator, σμήκτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

pūmicātus, *a, um, Part.* [pumico]. II. Adj. *effeminate, luxurious*: homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

pūmicēus, *a, um, adj.* [pumex] *of pumice-stone, or of soft stone in gen.*: molae, Ov. F. 6, 318: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144: fontes, *flowing from pumice-stone*, Mart. 4, 57: oculi, *stony, dry*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pūmico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to rub or smoothe with pumice-stone, to polish*: radior, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67.

pūmicōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *like pumice-stone, porous*: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: lapis, id. 36, 19, 34. Comp.: haleyoneum, id. 32, 8, 27.

pūmīllo (pūmīlo, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), *ōnis, comm.* [pumilus] *a dwarf, pigmy*: non est magnus pūmīllo, licet in monte constiterit, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.*: Mart. 14, 213. Of women: parvula, pūmīllo (est) Χαρίτων μία, Lucr. 4, 1158. Transf. of fowls: Col. 8, 2 *fin.*: Plin. 10, 56, 77: of plants: id. 11, 49, 108.

pūmīlo, *ōnis, v.* pūmīllo, *ad init.* **pūmīlus**, *a, um* (pumilis, *vāvos*, Gloss. Philox.), *adj. dwarfish, diminutive, little*: puero pūmīlor, App. M. 5, p. 163 Elm. dub. II. Subst. pūmīlus, *i. m. a dwarf*: Stat. S. 1, 6, 65: Suet. Aug. 83.

pūmūla, *ae, f.* *a species of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4 no. 7, § 37.

puncta, *ae, v. Part.* punctus, no. 11, 3.

punctātim, *adv. briefly, concisely*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 3, 14.

punctatoriōla *leves pugnas appellat* Cato, Fest. s. v.

punctillum, *i. n. dim.* [punctum] *a little point, a dot, spot*: Solin. 15 *fin.*

punctim, *adv. with the point* (opp. caesim, *with the edge*): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46: Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

punctio, *ōnis, f.* [pungo] *In medicine, a pricking, puncture*: dolores laterum, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch*, Plin. 34, 15, 44: punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*: Plin. 25, 13, 94. (Hence It. *punzione*; Sp. *punzon*; Fr. *poinçon*.)

punctiuncula, *ae, f. dim.* [punctio] *a slight pricking pain*: Sen. Ep. 53. Fig.: voluptatum dolorumque punctiunculae, id. Vit. beat. 15.

punctōrium, *ii, n.* [pungo] *an instrument for pricking or puncturing*: Gargil. de re hort. 4, 5.

punctūlum, *i. n. dim.* [punctum] *a slight prick*: App. M. 6, p. 422 Oud. (Hence It. *piccolo*.)

punctum, *i. n. v. Part.* punctus. **punctūra**, *ae, f.* [pungo] *a pricking, puncture*: tell, Firm. Math. 8, 21 dub.

punctus, *a, um, Part.* [pungo] *pricked in, like a point*; hence, of time, puncto tempore, *in an instant*, Lucr. 2, 263. II. Subst. punctum, *i. n. a prick, small hole, puncture*: Mart. 11,

45. 2. Transf. *a point, small spot*: ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 52, 74: ferream frontem convulnerandam praebeant punctis, *i. e. with the marks of slavery*, Plin. Pan. 35. (ii) Esp. *a point made in writing*: Aus. Epigr. 35, 1. (iii) *a mathematical point*: Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 116. (iv) *a point or pip on dice*: Suet. Ner. 30. (v) *a point or dot made in a waxen tablet as the sign of a vote, before the introduction of separate ballots*; hence transf. *a vote, suffrage, ballot*: Cic. Planc. 22: id. Mur. 34: id. Tusc. 2, 26. Fig. *applause, approbation*: omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: id. Ep. 2, 2, 99. (vi) *a small weight*: Pers. 5, 100. (vii) *a small liquid measure*: Front. Aq. 25. (viii) Of time: *a moment*: puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic. Sest. 24: omnibus minimis temporum punctis, id. N. D. 1, 24: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201. Absol.: puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 235. (ix) Of space, *a point*: ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16. (x) In discourse, *a brief clause, short section*: id. Parad. prooem.: id. de Or. 2, 41 *fin.* 3. puncta, *ae, f.* *a prick, puncture*: Veg. Mil. 1, 12. (Hence It. *punto*; Fr. *point*.)

punctus, *ās, m.* [id.] *a pricking, stinging; a prick, sting, puncture*: mustelae, Plin. 29, 6, 38: App. M. 7, p. 196.

II. *a point*: mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174.

pungo, pūpūgi, punctum (old fut. perf. pepugero, Atta in Gell. 7, 9. Perf. punxi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P. pupungi, Not. Tir. p. 131), *3. v. a. to prick, puncture*: aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: acuatoria mihi malas pungebat, Petr. 21: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24. 2. *to pierce into, penetrate*: corpus, Lucr. 2, 460. 3. *to affect sensibly, to sting, bite*: pungunt sensum, id. 4, 626: aliquem manu, *to pinch*, Petr. 87 *fin.*: nitrum adulteratum pungit, *has a pungent taste*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, no. 4.

II. Fig. *to sting, vex, trouble, afflict, mortify, etc.*: scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: epistola illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16: si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 158: odi ego, quos nunquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8, 27. [Root pug, whence pug-ilo, pug-na, pug-no, pug-nus, pug-il. From the orig. meaning was derived first that of wounding; then that of fighting, and lastly that of a fist. The root is perh. the same as the Gr. μάχ-ουαι; Germ. fechten; Eng. fight.] (Hence Fr. *poindre*.)

pūnicans, *antis, adj.* [punicus] *red, ruddy, blushing*: App. M. 4, p. 143.

pūnicē, *adv. in the Punic language*: punice loqui, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 23: salutare, ib. 40.

pūnicēus, *a, um, adj.* [punicus] *reddish, red, purple-coloured*: taeniae, Virg. Aen. 5, 269: roseta, id. E. 5, 17: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: roetae (currus Aurorae), Virg. Aen. 12, 77: cruor, Ov. M. 2, 607: anima, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: corium, *i. e. skin beaten red*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 61. (Hence Fr. *ponceau*.)

pūnicus, *a, um, adj.* [Poeni] *Punio, Carthaginian*: punicum malum, or absol. punicum, *i. n. a pomegranate*: Plin. 13, 19, 34: punica arbor, *a pomegranate-tree*, id. 13, 22, 38: Col. 10, 243: cera, *exceedingly white*, Plin. 21, 14, 29.

II. Transf. (poet.) *purple-coloured, purple red*: punica rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3, 22: rostra psittaci, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 22: punico lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 27.

—o (poen.), Ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. a. and pūnior, Itus, 4. v. a. dep. [poena] *to inflict punishment upon, to punish*: peccata puninius, Cic. Liv. 2, 22, 66:

punire sontos, id. Off. 1, 24: Philemonem morte punit, Suet. Caes. 74: alio punito, id. Cal. 30: qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: ipse se puniens, ib. 3, 27: prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89. II. *to take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge* = ulcisci: Graeciae fane punire, id. Rep. 3, 9: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: ut clarissimorum hominum crudelissimam puniretur necem, id. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.*

pūnior, *v. punio*.

pūnitio, *ōnis, f.* [punio] *a punishment*: Val. Max. 8, 1, 1.

pūnitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a punisher*: seditiosorum pūnitor acerrimus, Suet. Caes. 67: Val. Max. 6, 1, 8. II. *an avenger*: fuit ultor injuriae, pūnitor doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

pūpa (puppa), *ae, f.* [pupus] *a girl, damsel, lass*: Mart. 4, 20: Aus. Idyll. 7, 2, 2. II. Transf. *a doll, puppet*: Pers. 2, 70: Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

pūpilla, *ae, f. dim.* [pupula] *an orphan girl, a ward, minor*: Cic. Verr. 1, 50. II. Transf. *the pupil of the eye*: id. N. D. 2, 57: Lucr. 4, 249: Plin. 11, 37, 55. 2. Meton. *the eye*: App. M. 3, p. 138.

pūpillāris, *e, adj.* [pupillus] *pertaining to an orphan or ward, pupillary*: pecuniae, *the money of a ward*, Liv. 24, 18 *fin.*: actiones, *in behalf of orphans*, Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, *minority*, Suet. Aug. 66 *fin.*: substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan*, Justin. Inst. 2, 16: hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 2.

pūpillārīter, *adv. in place of an orphan*: Cod. Justin. 6, 30, 20.

pūpillātus, *ūs, m.* [pupillus] *orphanage, wardship, pupilage*: Inscr.

pūpillo, *i. v. n.* *to cry like a peacock*: Auct. Philom. 26.

pūpillus, *i. m. dim.* [pupulus] *an orphan boy, an orphan*; also, *a ward*: Cic. Verr. 1, 50: Suet. Claud. 23: Juv. 6, 629: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239: v. Smith s. Ant. 630.

puppis, *is, f.* (acc. puppem, for puppin, Lucan. 3, 545: abl. puppe, Ov. M. 5, 653: Sil. 14, 525 etc.) *the hinder part of a ship, the stern or poop* (where the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppin, Cic. Att. 13, 21: ventus surgens a puppi, *astern*, Virg. Aen. 3, 130: e puppi, Ov. M. 3, 651: sedebamus in puppi, *i. e. I sat at the helm of the ship of state*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15. 2. Meton. *a ship*: puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: Virg. Aen. 1, 399: Ov. H. 13, 97. (ii) *a constellation, the Ship*, usu. called Argo: Cic. Arat. 389. (iii) Comically, *the back*: puppis pereunda est probe, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 69. (Hence It. *poppa*; Fr. *poupe*; Eng. *poop*.)

pūpūla, *ae, f. dim.* [pūpa] *a girl, little lass, puppet*; as a term of endearment: App. M. 6, p. 174: a pupula, *from the age of girlhood*, Inscr. II. *the pupil of the eye*: Cic. N. D. 2, 57: Hor. Epod. 5, 40.

pūpūlus, *i. m. dim.* [pupus] *a little boy*; Cat. 56, 5. II. *a puppet*: Aru. 7, 215.

pūpus, *i. m.* *a boy, a child*: Varr. in Non. 156, 22. As a term of endearment, *puppet*: Suet. Cal. 13 *fin.* II. *the pupil of the eye* (for pupula and pupilla): Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūrē, *adv. purely, without spot or mixture*: pure eluere vasa, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12. Comp.: splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6. Sup.: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cat. R. R. 66. II. Fig. *purely, chastely*: quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. de Sen. 5: pure et caste deos venerari, id. N. D. 1, 2: Liv. 27, 37. 2. *clearly, plainly, simply*: pure et emendate loqui, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 2: pure apparere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: quid

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pure tranquillet, *fully*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 102. *Sup.*: Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, id. 9, 13. **3.** Esp. in law: *unconditionally, absolutely*: Papin. Dig. 8, 2, 35.

pūrē-facio, 3. v. a. [*purus*] to cleanse, *purify*: Non. 114, 19.

purgābilis, e, *adj.* [*purgo*] that can be easily cleansed: castanea, that can be easily separated from the husk, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

purgāmen, inis, n. [*id.*] dirt, filth, sweepings, offscourings: Ov. F. 6, 713.

II. a means of purgation, purification, or expiation: caedis, id. M. 11, 409: mali, id. F. 2, 35: mentis, id. M. 15, 327. **III.** purity, cleanness: Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, n. [*id.*] sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt: cloacum maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: horticum, Tac. A. 11, 32: ceparum, Plin. 20, 5, 20: oris, Sen. Const. sap. 2 fin.: sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74. As a term of abuse: *refuse, offscouring*: Petr. 74: Curt. 6, 11. **II.** a means of purification, or expiation, an expiatory sacrifice: Petr. 134.

purgātō, adv. *purely*: enucleate dicitur purgate, exquisite: Non. 60, 5.

purgātiōis, a, um, *adj.* [*purgo*] cleansing, purifying: Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgātiō, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a cleansing, purging: cloacarum, Trajan. in Plin. Ep. 10, 41 fin.: menstrua, the monthly courses of women, Plin. 32, 10, 46: alvi, a purging, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 fin.: and absol. purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10. **II.** Fig. a religious purification from guilt, an expiation: Plin. 15, 30, 40. **2.** an apology, justification: Cic. Inv. 1, 11: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātivus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] purgative, cathartic: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

purgātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a cleanser: cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, an exterminator of wild beasts, App. Apol. p. 288. **II.** Fig.: animae, Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

purgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*purgator*] cleansing, purgative: medicamentum, Synim. Ep. 6, 65. Fig.: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

purgātrix, icis, f. *adj.* [*purgo*] cleansing, purifying: purgatrice aqua se expiare, Tert. Bapt. 5.

purgātūra, ae, f. [*id.*] a cleansing of animals: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

purgātus, a, um, *Part.* [*purgo*].

II. *Adj.*: cleansed, pure (poet.): auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: somnia pituita purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57. **2.** excused, excused: ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatioris dimittuntur, Sall. fragm. ap. Non. 310, 22.

purgātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a purging, cleansing: Cic. N. D. 2, 50 (dub. al. purgatio).

purgito, i, v. a. *freq.* [*id.*] to cleanse: carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 190, 10. **II.** Fig. to excuse oneself: id. Aul. 4, 10, 23.

purgo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*contr.* from purum ago] to make clean, to clean, cleanse, purify: oleam a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato R. R. 65: cum falci-bus purgarunt locum, cleared the place, freed it from bushes, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: arva longis ligonibus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 59: proprios ungues leniter cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cana labra, i. e. from beard, Mart. 9, 28: pisces, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, no. 2. *Absol.*: levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere, to weed, lb. **2.** Esp. in medic. to cleanse by stool, vomiting, etc., to purge: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels. 2, 12: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: se helleboro, Val. Max. 8, 7, 5 fin.: se per inferna, Plin. 29, 5, 21. Poet. with *gen.*: et murem morbi purgatum te illius esse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27. **II.** Transf. to clear away, to remove, to level: rudera, Suet.

Vesp. 8: vermes clavo aeneo, Pall. 4, 2: purgare viam proprio dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra eam esset, Ulp. Dig. 43, 10, 1. **2.** Esp. in medic. to remove or expel by purging, rinsing, etc.: pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73: fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41: tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28: succus purgat cicatrices et nubes-ulas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 85. **III.** Fig. to cleanse, purify: pectora, Lucr. 6, 23: urbem, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri negligentia purgavit, Suet. Vesp. 9: rationes, to settle, pay, id. Cal. 29. **2.** Esp. to clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify: ut me purgarem tibi, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 28: quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: si parum vobis essem purgatus, id. Phil. 14, 6 fin.: purgandi sui causa ad eum legatos mittunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: ea pars epistolae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatos ac probatos esse voluisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17 med.: accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv. 1, 9 fin.: crimina, to disprove, Cic. Clu. 1: probra, Tac. A. 4, 42: adolescentem crimine civilis belli, to acquit, lb. 3, 17: purget miles, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510: aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 37, 28. **3.** to cleanse from a crime or sin with religious rites, to make expiation or atonement for: di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: populos, Ov. F. 4, 640: myrtea verbera Romanos Sabinos-que, Plin. 15, 29, 36: pontifices purgant moenia, Lucan. 1, 593: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 29, 9, 59. With acc. of the crime: nefas, Ov. M. 13, 952: crimen, Lucan. 8, 518.

pūrficatio, ōnis, f. [*purifico*] a purifying, purification: laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40: religionis, Mart. 8 praef.

pūrfico, avi, atum, i, v. a. [*purus facio*] to make clean, to cleanse, purify: luteos pedes aqua, Plin. 30, 11, 28: fuvum, id. 21, 14, 41: agrum, Gell. 19, 12 fin. **II.** Fig. to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for: se a concubitu mariti, Suet. Aug. 94: se, Plin. 8, 1, 1: quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr. Alex. 7. Of animals: Plin. 10, 41, 57.

pūrficus, a, um, *adj.* [*purifico*] purifying: ros, Iact. 4, 15: purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328 (al. terrificum).

pūrfimē, for purissime, Fest. s. v.

pūrfitas, ātis, f. [*purus*] cleanness, purity: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 fin.: of wine, Pall. 11, 14 med. Fig.: vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57.

pūrfitas, ātis, f. [*pus*] purulency: sanguinis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

pūrfiter, adv. *purely, cleanly, chastely*: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. 39, 14: Cato R. R. 112. **II.** Fig.: si vitam puriter egi, Cat. 76, 19.

pūrfitia, ae, f. [*purus*] cleanness, pureness: Varr. in Non. 156, 8 (dub. al. pueritia, q. v. no. II.)

pūro, i, v. a. [*id.*] to purify with religious rites (very rare): sacra, Fest. s. v. prophetas.

purpura, ae, f. [*πορφύρα*] the purple-fish: a number of mollusks seem to be included under this name, species of Murex and Buccinum: Plin. 9, 36, 60.

II. Meton. purple colour, purple: id. 9, 37, 61: Virg. G. 4, 275: Hor. Epod. 2, 20. Also, a spurious purple colour, prepared from berries: Plin. 9, 41, 65. Metaphor. like aurum, gemmae, etc., to designate any valuable object: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 128. Lucr. 5, 1422: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7. **2.** the purple, i. e. purple cloth, a purple garment: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. the praetexta, Cic. Clu. 40: purpura regum, Virg. G. 2, 495: lectus eburneus, auro ac purpura stratus, Suet. Caes. 84. Hence. **III.** Fig. a lofty station, high lignity: omnis Latio quae servit pur-

pura ferro, i. e. all kings, Lucan. 7, 228: purpuram sumere, the sovereignty, Entr. 9, 8: adorare purpuram, the emperor Amm. 21, 9 fin.: Cod. Theod. 6, 24, 3.

purpurarius, a, um, *adj.* [*purpura*] pertaining to purple, purple: officinae, manufactories of purple, Plin. 35, 6, 17: taberna, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 89. **II.** Subst. purpurarius, ii, m. a purple-dyer: Inscr. **2.** purpuraria, ae, f. a purple-dye-house: Inscr.

purpurasco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*purpuro*] to grow purple, become of a purple colour: unda purpurascit, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 162, 31.

purpuratus, a, um, *adj.* [*purpura*] clad in purple: purpurata mulier, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 131. **II.** Subst. purpuratus, i, m. one dressed in purple, a high officer at court: Cic. Tusc. 1, 43: Liv. 30, 42.

purpurēus, a, um (old *gen. sing.* purpureal, Lucr. 2, 51), *adj.* [*id.*] purple-coloured, purple; including very different shades of colour, as red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish, etc.: purpureus flos rosae, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 15: aurora, rosy, Ov. M. 3, 184: rubor (oris), id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: anima, i. e. blood, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: capillus, Virg. G. 1, 405: mustum, Prop. 3, 15, 17: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19: mare illud quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, i. e. blackish, dark, Cic. Acad. 2, 33. **II.** Transf. clothed in purple (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 12: Ov. M. 7, 103: purpureus pennis, i. e. with purple feathers upon his helmet, Virg. Aen. 10, 722. **2.** brilliant, beautiful (poet.): olores, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 10: lumen, Virg. Aen. 6, 641: orbes (i. e. oculi), beautiful eyes, Val. Fl. 3, 178: brachia purpurea candidiora nive, shining, Albin. 2, 62.

purpurissatus, a, um, *adj.* [*purpurissum*] painted with purpurissum: buccae, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 35: genae, App. Apol. p. 323. **II.** Transf. fasti, i. e. consulares, the consular registers (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep. 8, 8.

purpurissum, i, n. (purpurissus, m. Hier. Ep. 54, 7) = πορφύρεον, a kind of dark purple colour, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 104.

purpuriticus, a, um, *adj.* for porphyreticus, purple-coloured; of porphyry: Inscr.

purpūro, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [*purpura*]. **I.** Act. to make purple-coloured: undas, i. e. to darken (cf. purpureus), Furius in Gell. 18, 11.

2. Transf. to beautify: App. M. 6, p. 183. **II.** Neutr. to be purple or purple-coloured: purpurantes violae, Arn. 5, 160: purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Pervig. Ven. 12. **2.** Transf. to be painted or adorned, to shine: quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. 10, 101 dub. (al. quae frondent purpura et auro).

pūrfulentatio, ōnis, f. [*purulentus*] purulence: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

pūrfulentē, adv. *purulently*: Plin. H. N. 23 prooem.

pūrfulentia, ae, f. [*purulentus*] a collection of corrupt matter or pus, a purulent mass: Hier. in Jesal. 1, 1, 6: Fig.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 fin.

pūrfulentus, a, um, *adj.* [*pus*] festering, purulent: cancer albus purulentus est, Cato R. R. 157: Plin. 22, 11, 13. Subst. purulenta, orunt, n. plu. corrupt matter, pus: id. 20, 2, 5.

pūrus, a, um, *adj.* clean, free from dirt or filth, pure, unstained, undefiled: purae aedes, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 6: manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27 fin.: fons, Prop. 3, 1, 3: purissima mella, Virg. Geor. 4, 163: aere purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243: sol, bright, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 45: dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: hasta, unstained (with blood), Stat. Th. 11, 450: aurum, with-

out dross, Plin. 33, 4, 25. Subst. purum, 1, n. (sc. coelum) *an unclouded sky*: Virg. G. 2, 364. 2. *cleansing, purifying*: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11. 3. Transf. *plain, unadorned, unwrought, unadulterated*: argentum, not chased, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Juv. 9, 141: coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitruv. 7, 3: vasa, not pitched, Col. 12, 4 fin.: terra, cleared (from stones, bushes, etc.), Cic. de Sen. 17: locus, not built upon, vacant: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 38: Liv. 24, 14: solum, id. 1, 44, fin.: hasta, without an iron head, Prop. 4, 3, 68: toga, without purple stripes, Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utrumque sibi per se puraque necesse est, unmixed, Lucr. 1, 506. II. Fig. *pure, spotless, chaste, undefiled*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. de Sen. 22: castus animus purusque, id. Div. 1, 53 fin.: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6: familia, that has solemnized the funeral rites, id. Leg. 2, 22. Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, id. Verr. 3, 58: noctes, opp. spurcae, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62: Tib. 1, 3, 26. Of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8: purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16 fin.: sermo quam purissimus, Quint. 4, 2, 118: multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94. 2. Esp. in law, *unconditional, without exception, absolute*: iudicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20: pura et directa libertas, Scaev. Dig. 40, 4, 59: causa, Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 5. [*Pu-rus* from root *pu*, which occurs in Sans. *pū*, "purificare, lustrare;" hence also Lat. *pu-to*, "to cleanse;" *pu-tus* and perh. *pu-teus*.]

pūs, *pūris*, n. the white viscous matter produced by inflammation, *pus*: Cels. 5, 26, 20. Plur. *pura*: Plin. 24, 16, 92. II. Transf. a *malicious person*: Titus Lucius febris, senium, vomitum, *pus*, Lucil. in Non. 2, 31: Hor. S. 1, 7, 1. [Cf. Sans. *pūya*; Gr. *πύον*; same root as *puteo*, q. v.] *pūs*, ac, f. [*pusus*] a girl: Pompon. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 28. *pūsillānimis*, e, adj. [*pusillus animus*] *faint-hearted*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17 fin. *pūsillānimitas*, ātis, f. [*pusillanimis*] *faint-heartedness*: Lact. de Ira Dei 5. *pūsillitas*, ātis, f. [*pusillus*] *littleness, smallness*: Tert. adv. Herm. 14. *pūsillulus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*id.*] *very small*: pueri, Varr. in Non. 214, 25 dub. (al. *pusilli*). *pūsillus*, a, um, adj. dim. [*pusus*] *very little, petty, insignificant*: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60: mus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103: epistola, Cic. Att. 6, 1: pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 75: vox, thin, weak, Quint. 11, 3, 32: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2. Subst. pusillum, 1, n. a *very little, a trifle*: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, a trifle taller, Plin. 27, 5, 21: pusillum a vero discedere, a little, Quint. 8, 6, 28. II. Fig. *little, petty, paltry*: animus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17 fin.: Mart. 3, 62: Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51: causa, trifling, Ov. R. Am. 730.

pūsio, ōnis, m. [*id.*] a *little boy*: Cic. Coel. 15: Juv. 6, 34. Comic. of an adult: bellissimus, a pretty lad, App. M. 9, p. 605. *pūsōla*, ae, f. dim. [*pusa*] a *little girl*: Prud. *σρφ.* 3, 19. *pustūla*, ae, f. [*pus*; cf. *pusula*] a *blister, pimple, pustule*: Cels. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72: Plin. 20, 22, 87. II. Transf. a *bubble, in boiling water, in lime, on earthenware, etc.*: Vitruv. 7, 2: Plin. 20, 18, 86: Mart. 8, 51. (Hence Sp. *postilla*.)

pustulatio, ōnis, f. [*pustulo*] a *breaking out into pustules*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 16. *pustulatus*, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustūlesco, 3. v. n. incep. [*pustulo*] to *break out into pustules*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustūlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [*pustula*] I. A *ct. to cause blisters or pustules*. Reflect.: ne usta pustulentur, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1. II. Neutr. to *break out into blisters*: Tert. Hab. mul. 6.

pustulōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *full of blisters or pustules*: Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūsūla, ae, f. [another form for *pustula*, from *pus*] a *blister, pimple, pustule*: Plin. 20, 6, 21: Mart. 14, 167. Of the *bubbles or blisters in bread*: Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *hetta*. II. the *crisipelus, St. Anthony's fire*: Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūsulātus and *pustulātus*, a, um, adj. [*pusula* and *pustula*] *blistered, i. e. refined, purified*: argentum pusulatum, Alfien. Dig. 19, 2, 31: argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44: Mart. 7, 85.

pūsulōsus, a, um, adj. [*pusula*] *full of blisters or pustules*: pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, 1, m. [*puer*] a *boy, a little boy*: Pompon. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 28.

pūta, imper. of *puto*, used adverbially: *suppose; for example, for instance*: si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Pomp. Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9: ut puta (and in one word *utputa*), as for instance, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2.

pūtāmen, īnis, n. [*puto*] *that which is pruned off, clippings, waste; shells, peels, etc.*: juglandium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70: fabae, ervi, pods, shells, id. 17, 24, 37: ovi, cochleae, id. 30, 7, 19: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13.

pūtatio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a *pruning or lopping of trees*: Varr. R. R. 1, 6: Cic. de Or. 1, 58: Plin. 17, 20, 32. II. Transf. a *reckoning, computation*: Macr. S. 1, 13. 2. an *esteeming, considering*: personae, a taking one for a certain other person, e. g. a father for his son, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 18.

pūtativē, adv. by *supposition*: Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24. *pūtativus*, a, um, adj. [*puto*] *supposed, putative*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8. *pūtator*, ōris, m. [*id.*] a *pruner or lopper*: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 63: Plin. 27, 8, 45.

pūtatorius, a, um, adj. [*putator*] *of or for pruning or lopping*: falx, a *pruning-knife*, Pall. 1, 43. *pūtēal* (puteale, Inscr.), ālis, n. [*puteus*] *an enclosure surrounding the mouth of a well to protect persons from falling into it*: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10: Pomp. Dig. 19, 1, 14. II. Transf. a *similar enclosure round a sacred spot*: puteal Libonis, in the Roman forum, dedicated either on account of the whetstone of the augur Navius, or because the spot had been struck by lightning: Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8: id. S. 2, 6, 35: Pers. 4, 49 (v. Smith's Ant. 976).

pūtēālis, e, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to a well, well-*: undae, well-water, Ov. Ib. 391: lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1173. *pūtēānus*, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to a well, well-*: aqua, well-water, Col. 12, 26, 1: Plin. 14, 9, 17.

pūtēārius, īi, m. [*id.*] a *well-digger*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

putefactus, a, um, v. putrefacio. *pūtēo*, 2. v. n. to *stink*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 42: Pers. 3, 73. II. to *be rotten, putrid*: Pl. Most. 1, 2, 67 (al. putrent). [Root *put*; whence *pus*, *puris*, *putris*, *putidus*, etc.: cf. Sans. *puy*, "to stink;" Gr. *πύω*, *πύον*.] (Hence Fr. *puer*.)

pūter and *putris*, tris, tre, adj. [*root put*; v. *puteo*] *rotten, decaying, stinking, putrid*: palus puter, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43: fanum, mouldering, ruined, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, rotten, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent xamina putri de bove, putrifying, id. 1, 379: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3. II. Transf. *crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: gleba,

Virg. G. 1, 44: tellus, Prop. 4, 3, 39: campus, Virg. Aen. 8, 596: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: lapis, friable, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: marmineae, flabby, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, languishing, id. Od. 1, 36, 17: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, withered, old, Prop. 4, 5, 67. (Hence Sp. *podre*.)

pūtesco and *pūtisco*, ūi, 3. v. n. incep. [*puteo*] to *become rotten*: Cato R. R. 3: Cic. Fin. 5, 13 fin.: Hor. S. 2, 3, 194: Byzantia putuit orca, ib. 2, 4, 66.

puteum, 1, v. puteus, ad init.

pūtēus, 1, m. (also n. plur. putea, orum, Varr. in Non. 217, 4) [perh. from root *pu*, to *cleanse*: v. *purus*] a *well*: puteum fodere, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: Plin. Ep. 2, 17 fin.: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15. Also, a *cistern*: Auct. B. Alex. 5 fin. II. Transf. a *pit*: Virg. G. 2, 231: for storing grain in, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: in mines, a *pit, shaft*, Plin. 37, 4, 21: an *air-shaft, air-hole*, Vitruv. 8, 6: a *dungeon for slaves*, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 21. (Hence It. *pozzo*; Fr. *puits*.)

pūtēūli, orum, m. plu. or *pūtēūlāe*, arum, f. plu. [*puteus*] *grave-pits, i. e. subterranean burying-places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*: Varr. L. L. 5, 5, § 25.

pūtīdē, adv. *disgustingly, affectedly*: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75. Comp.: nolo exprimi literas putidius, nolo obscurari negligentius, too precisely, Cic. de Or. 3, 11.

pūtīdīuscūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*putidior*] of *discourse, rather more tedious or troublesome*: Cic. Fam. 7, 5 fin.

pūtīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [*putidus*] *disgusting in behaviour or speech; offensive, affected*: Mart. 4, 20: Capitol. Macr. 14.

pūtīdus, a, um, adj. [*puteo*] *rotten, decaying, stinking*: caro, Cic. Pis. 9: aper, Mart. 3, 50: fungus, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frons, Plin. 17, 9, 6: vinum, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125. II. Transf. as a term of abuse: *old, half-rotten, withered*: homo putide, id. Bac. 5, 2, 44: femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1. Comp.: putidius cerebrum, more rotten, addled, id. S. 2, 3, 75. 2. Esp. of style, *unnatural, affected, disgusting*: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 fin.: literae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam si occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14. Sup.: jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73. (Hence It. *putto*, *puzzo*; Fr. *punais*.)

pūtīllus, 1, m., or *pūtīlla*, ae, f. dim. [*putus*] a *little boy; a little girl; a child; a term of endearment*: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 104: Hor. S. 2, 3, 216 (dub.; al. *pusilla*).

pūtīscō, v. putesco.

pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*root pu*: see *purus*] to *cleanse, clean* (in the lit. sense very rare): vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: dolla, Cato R. R. 39, 1 (dub. al. *picare*): Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *putus*. 2. Esp. to *trim, prune, or lop trees or vines*: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato R. R. 32: vitem, Virg. G. 2, 407: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6. II. Transf. to *clear up, to settle, adjust*: villicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, settle his accounts, Cato R. R. 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11.

2. Esp. to *reckon, compute*: colligares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, Cato R. R. 14, 4. III. Fig. to *reckon, value, estimate, esteem as*: aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 7: magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4 fin.: quum unum te pluris quam omnes illos putem, id. Att. 12, 21 fin.: prudens esse putabatur, id. Am. 2: tantique putat connubia nostra, Ov. M. 10, 618: aliquem nihilo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7 fin.: aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A. fin.: imper-

atorem aliquo in numero putare, Cic. Manil. 13. 2. to ponder, consider, reflect upon: quum eam mecum rationem puto, when I cast up that account in my mind, when I reflect on that subject, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 25: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4: multa putans, Virg. Aen. 6, 332: cum aliquo argumentis, to consider or investigate maturely, to argue, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 45. 3. to suppose, believe, think, deem, etc.: aliquis forsane me putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 1: rem ipsam putasti, id. Ph. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, I should not have thought it, Cic. Off. 1, 23 fin.: maturius sibi de bello cogitandum putavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: stare putes: adeo procedunt tempora tarde, one would suppose, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5. Parenthetically: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100: ut puto, deus fio, ironically, I am thinking, Suet. Vesp. 23 fin.: Ov. A. A. 1, 370. Elliptically: Cic. Fam. 15, 20. (Hence *It. putare*; Sp. *putar*.)

putor, ōris, m. [puteo] a foul smell, a stench, putridity: Cato R. R. 157: Lucr. 2, 872: Arn. 7, 222.

putramen, inis, n. [puter] rottenness, putridity: Cyprian. de Laps. 12.

putredo, inis, f. [putreo] rottenness, putridity: App. M. 9, p. 622.

putrefacio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. pass. **putrefio**, factus, fieri (part. pass. putefactus, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 1035) [puter facio] to make rotten, to cause to putrefy; pass. to become rotten, to putrefy: humor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28: ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33: bove putrefacto, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: nudatum tectum patere imbris putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3. II. to make friable, to soften: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, id. 21, 37.

putrefio, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

putreo, 2. v. n. [puter] to be rotten or putrid: Pac. in Non. 159, 19.

putresco, 3. v. n. incept. [putreo] to grow rotten or putrid, to moulder, decay: ne ungulae putrescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45. II. to become loose or friable: Col. 2, 11, 3.

putribilis, e, adj. [id.] corruptible, perishable: Paul. Nol. Ep. 8, 6.

putridulus, a, um, adj. dim. [putridus] foul, corrupt: voces, Amm. 22, 16.

putridus, a, um [putreo] rotten, corrupt, decayed: dentes, Cic. Pis. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 58 fin.: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin. 23, 4, 45. II. mellow, friable: loca, id. 19, 8, 47: pectora, Cat. 64, 352.

putrilago, inis, f. [puter] rottenness, putrefaction: Non. 21, 23.

putris, e, v. puter.

putror, ōris, m. [putreo] rottenness, corruption, putridity: Lucr. 2, 929.

putrōsus, a, um, adj. [putror] full of rottenness or corruption, putrid: ulcus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

pūsus, a, um, adj. [root *pu*: v. *purus*] cleansed, perfectly pure, clear, unmixed; usually joined with *purus*; *purus putus*, sometimes *purus ac putus*: putare valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui purum putum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 63: Fest. s. v.: scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti. Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum. Respondi esse purum putum valde purum, Gell. 6, 5: amacula pura puta, procera, Varr. in Non. 27, 28. Polymachaeroplacides, purus putus est ipse, it's the very man himself, Pl. Pa. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, a genuine sycophant, ib. 4, 7, 103. Without *purus* in Sup.: quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, my exceedingly brilliant speeches, Cic. Att. 2, 9. (Hence *It. putto*; Fr. *putain*.)

pūsus, i, m. for *pusus*, a boy: Virg. Catal. 9, 2 Wagn.

puxire ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v.

pyxis, idis, v. *pyxis*.

pycnitis, idis, f. = πυκνίτις, a plant, mullein, wool-blade; pure Lat. verbas-cum, q. v.: App. Herb. 71.

pycnocōmon, i, n. = πυκνόκομον, a plant, devil's-bit, Scabiosa succisa, Linn.: or, acc. to Sprengel, small-flowered motherwort, Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 36.

pycnostylos, on, adj. = πυκνόστυλος, having the columns close together, *pycnostyle*: Vit. 3, 2.

pycta or **pyctēs**, ae, m. = πύκτης, a boxer, pugilist: pure Lat. pugil: Plin. 7, 47, 48: Sen. Contr. 1, 3. With pugil, *pyctes* denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner: Tert. Jejun. 17 fin. 2. Transf. a fighting-cock: Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctālis, e, adj. [pycta] pertaining to a boxing-match, pugilistic: certamen, Serv. on Virg. Aen. 5, 373.

pyctōmachārius, ii, m. Γρυκτομαχέω a boxer, pugilist, for *pycta* and pugil: Firm. Math. 8, 8.

pyēlus, i, m. = πύελος, a bath: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

pūga (pūga), ae, f. = πυγή, the rump, buttocks, pure Lat. nates: Hor. S. 1, 2, 133. Plur.: Nov. in Non. 39, 28.

pūgargus, i, m. = πύγαργος (white-rump), a kind of eagle, acc. to Cuvier the common eagle, Falco fulvus, Linn., not our Pygargus: Plin. 10, 3, 3. II. a kind of antelope with white buttocks; several species have this character: id. 8, 53, 79: Juv. 11, 138.

pūgisiācus, a, um, adj. [pyga] pertaining to the buttocks: puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, i. e. to copulation, Petr. S. 140 (al. pygiaca, in the same signif.).

pūgmaei, orum, m. plu. = Πυγμαῖοι, the Pygmies, a fabulous, dwarfish race, said to have existed in ancient times, especially in Africa; and to have been constantly at war with the cranes, by which they were always defeated: Mel. 3, 8, 8: Plin. 6, 30, 35: Gell. 9, 4. Some have supposed that these were the pygmy ape, the Gibraltar monkey, Simia inuus vel silvanus, Linn., or the Chimpanzee, Troglodytes niger, Desmarest. But the fact of the existence of diminutive races of men in South Africa, such as the Bushmen, makes it possible that Aristotle was correct in stating that the stories were not altogether fabulous.

pūra, ae, f. = πυρά, a funeral pile, pyre; pure Lat. rogos: Virg. Aen. 6, 215: Ov. F. 2, 534: Auct. B. Afr. 91.

pūralis, idis, f. = πυραλῖς, an unknown winged insect supposed to live in fire, called also *pyrausta* = πυραυστίς: Plin. 11, 36, 42.

pūramidātus, a, um, adj. [pyramis] in the form of a pyramid, pyramidal: corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24 (dub.).

pūramis, idis, f. = πυραμῖς [prop. an Egyptian word] a pyramid: Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: Plin. 36, 12, 15.

pyrausta or **-es**, ae, v. *pyralis*.

pūren, ōnis, f. = πυρήν, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pūrethrum or **-on**, i, n. = πύρεθρον, a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory, Anthemis Pyrethrum, Linn.: Plin. 28, 9, 42: Cels. 5, 4: Ov. A. A. 2, 418. (Hence *It. pilatro*; Sp. *pelitre*; Fr. *pyrethre*.)

pyrgis, is, f. a plant, dog's-tongue, (v. cynoglossa): App. Herb. 97.

pyrgōpōliniōēs, is, m. tower-town-taker, the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles gloriosus.

pyrgus, i, m. = πύργος, a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown; pure Lat. turricula: Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pūritēs, ae, m. = πυρίτης, flint: ib. 36, 19, 30. II. a millstone: ib.

III. iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite: ib.

pyritēs, f. = πυρίτις, an unknown precious stone of a black colour: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

pūroōrax, acis, v. *pyrrhocorax*.

pūrois and **pūrois**, entis, m. = πυροίς (fiery), the planet Mars: Col. 10, 290: Aus. Idyll. 18, 12.

pūropoecilōs, lapis = πυροποίκιλος, a kind of porphyry: Plin. 36, 8, 13.

pūropus, i, m. = πυρωπός (fire-coloured), a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze: Plin. 34, 8, 20: Lucr. 2, 803: Ov. M. 2, 2.

pūrosachnē, es, f. a plant, v. *chamelaea*: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

pyrrhīcha, ae, and **pyrrhīchē**, es, f. = πυρρίχη, a dance in armour, the Pyrrhic dance: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Suet. Caes. 39.

pyrrhīchārius (pyrrhich.), ii, m. [pyrrhicha] one who performs the Pyrrhic dance: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8 fin.

pyrrhīchiūs, a, um, adj. = πυρρίχιος, in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, a metrical foot of two short syllables, a pyrrhic: Quint. 9, 4, 80.

pyrrhōcōrax, acis, m. = πυρρόκοραξ, a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine crow, hermit-crow, Corvus pyrrhocorax, Linn.: Plin. 10, 48, 63 (al. pyrocōrax).

pyrum and **pyrus**, v. *pirum* and *pirus*.

pysma, ātis, n. = πύσμα, in rhetoric, a question: Aquila Rom. p. 152.

pūthāgōrisso, i, v. n. = πυθαγορίζω, to imitate Pythagoras: noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 352.

pūthaulēs, ae, m. = πυθαύλης, one who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python: Hyg. Fab. 273. II. Transf. in gen. one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the canticum (solo) of an actor: Varr. in Non. 166, 11: Sen. Ep. 76.

pūthaulicus, a, um, adj. [pythaulēs] pertaining to a pythaulēs, pythaulic; in canticis pythaulicis responsabat: Diom. p. 489 P.

pūthion, ii, n. = πυθίων, an unknown bulbous plant: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

pūthiūs, a, um, adj. = Πυθῖος, Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian: oraculum Cic. Div. 1, 1: regna, i. e. Delphi, Prop. 3, 13, 52. II. Subst. *pythia*, ac, f. = ἡ Πυθία, the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoess, Pythia: Cic. Div. 1, 19: Nep. Milt. 1. 2. *pythia*, orum, m. plu. = τὰ Πυθία (ιερά), the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honour of Apollo: Ov. M. 1, 447: Hor. A. P. 414: Plin. 35, 9, 35.

pūthōnicus, a, um, adj. = πυθωνικός, prophetic, magical: spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 fin.

pūthōnion, ii, n. = πυθώνιον, a plant, dragon-wort, also called *dracontea*, prob. a kind of Arum, q. v.: App. Herb. 4.

pūtisma, ātis, n. = πύτισμα, that which is spit or spirted out (in tasting wine, etc.): Vit. 7, 4 fin.: Juv. 11, 173.

pūtisso, i, v. n. = πυρίζω, to spit or spirt out wine in tasting: pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48.

pyxācanthus, or **-os**, i, comm. = πυξάκανθα, a plant, Lycium europaeum v. barbarum, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 15.

pyxagāthus or **-os**, i, m. = πυξαγάθος, a skilful boxer: Mart. 7, 56.

pyxidātus, a, um, adj. [pyxis] made like a box, box-like: commissurae, Plin. 31, 6, 31.

pyxidicūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small box: Cels. 6, 6, 5.

pyxīnum, i, n. (sc. collyrium) = πύξινον, an unguent kept in boxes made of box-wood, box-salve: Cels. 6, 6, 25.

pyxis (also *puxis*, Scrib. Comp. 228), idis, f. = πυξίς, a box, a small box, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. Orig. of boxes made of box-wood, but afterwards a box of any kind: veneni, Cic. Coel. 25: aurea, Suet. Ner. 47: cornea, Plin. 21, 20, 81: plumbea, id. 32, 10, 47. Be-

longing to the toilet of women: Petr. 110: Paul. Sent. 3, 7. II. Transf.: ferrea, an iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the guttural mutes. The origin of this letter was a subject of discussion among the ancient grammarians; some of them regarding it as equivalent to the Greek koppa (Ϟ); others as a mere graphical contraction of C and V (Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 lb.; Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 lb.; cf. Mom. p. 420 lb.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 57). The latter opinion appears to have arisen from overlooking the fact that *q* invariably occurs in connection with *u*; so that the combination CV in old monuments, which was regarded as the original form of Q, was really equivalent to QU. The sign was in fact a superfluous character, and as the Greek Koppa became entirely obsolete, so there was a manifest tendency in Latin to get rid of Q. Thus in the oldest inscriptions the forms *pequdes*, *pegunia*, *qum*, *quoquirca*, occur instead of *pecudes*, *pecunia*, *cum*, *quocirca*. So the original forms *quofus*, *quoi*, *quur* (*quaro*) became *cujus*, *cui*, *cui*; and even for *quod*, *cuod* is found in Inscr. Orell. no. 3882: *acuue* for *aquae* occurs in Inscr. Grut. 593, 5: in very old MSS. *oblicus*, *locuntur*, are written for *obliquus*, *loquuntur*. II. Interchanges of Q with other letters. 1. In Latin itself the only change is into C, of which examples are given above: in the composition and inflection of words this change frequently occurs: e. g. *quatio*, *con-cutio*, *per-cutio*; *sequor*, *secutus*; *coquo*, *coctus*; *relinquo*, *relictus*. 2. Q in Latin sometimes corresponds to *p* and *t* in Greek, and to *p* in Oscan: e. g. *quinque*, *equus*, *sequor*; *πέντε*, *ἵππος*, *ἔπω*; *quis*, *quid*, *que*, *quatuor*; *τίς*, *τί*, *τε*, *τέτταρα*; Oscan *pis*, *pit*, *pe*, *petora*. III. Changes of Q (or rather of qu) in the Romance languages. 1. into *c*: e. g. Lat. *coquus*, *antiquus*, *quomodo*; It. *cuoco*, *antico*, *come*; Sp. and Port. *como*; Fr. *comme*: Lat. *torquere*; It. *torcere*; Sp. *torcer*: Lat. *quero*, *neque*; Wall. *cer*, *nice*: Lat. *quinque*; Fr. *cinq*; Wall. *cince*: Lat. *quando*, *qualis*; Wall. *cênd*, *care*. 2. into *g* (only in the middle of words): e. g. Lat. *aequalis*; It. *eguale*; Sp. *igual*; Fr. *égal*. 3. into *p* (only in Wall.): e. g. Lat. *aqua*, *equa*, *quatuor*; Wall. *apê*, *capê*, *patru*. 4. into *s* or *z*: e. g. Lat. *laqueus*; Sp. *lazo*; Fr. *las*; Wall. *latzu*; Prov. *latz*: Lat. *torquere*; Prov. *torser*. 5. In Fr. *q* is sometimes omitted: e. g. Lat. *aqua*, *coquere*, *sequi*; Fr. *eau*, *cuire*, *sui*. IV. As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the praenomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaeator, que, quinquennalis, etc. Q. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. Q. R. C. F. quando rex comitavit fas. Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. Q. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus. **quā**, adv. [abl. fem. from qui] by which road, in which direction or place: ad omnes introitus, qua adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8: arx Athenarum, qua ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2: reliquum spatium, qua flumen intermitit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima qua silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361: complentur moenia ac tecta, quaque longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1: vagari, qua velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: omnia, qua visus erat, constata tellis, armis, Sall. J. 101. II. Transf.: qua... qua, partly... partly, or as well... as, both... and: mores rapere properant, qua suorum, qua publicum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 39: omnia convestit hedera, qua basin villae, qua inter-

columnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: qua dominus, qua advocati, id. Att. 2, 19: qua feminae, qua viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33. 2. as far as, in so far as: statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi qua Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegypti ignem vocant masculum, qua ardet flamma, et feminam, qua lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 14: Tac. A. 6, 10. 3. in what manner, how: numquid tute prospexisti tibi, quid fieret? qua fieret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56: ante praedico, M. Antonium delectus, qua possit, habiturum, Cic. Phil. 6, 3: Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 4: coeant in foedera dextrae, qua datur, Virg. Aen. 11, 292.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cunque (in *imesi*: qua porro cunque, Lucr. 1, 507) (*quācumque*), adv. wherever, wheresoever: quacumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 1, 16: quacumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2. II. Transf. from what side soever: huius erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quacumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37. 2. whithersoever: quacumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17.

quā-dantēnus or **quā-dantēnus**, adv. [quidam tenus] to a certain point or limit, so far (poet. and in later prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32. II. Transf. to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat: citreis odor acerimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76: ut noctes nostrae quadantenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21.

quadra, ae, f. a square: qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. s. v. romanam. II. Esp. in architecture: the lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the plinth: Vitruv. 3, 3. (ii) any small member that separates larger ones, a plat-band, list, fillet: ib. 2. a dining-table: patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Virg. Aen. 7, 115: aliena vivere quadra, to live from another's table (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2.

3. a square bit, morsel: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32: panis, Senec. Benef. 4, 29. **quadrā-gēnārius**, a, um, adj. [quadrāgeni] pertaining to the number forty, of forty: dolium, perh. holding forty congii, Cato R. R. 105: fistula, a forty-inch pipe, i. e. made of a plate forty inches in width, Vitruv. 8, 7: pupillus, of forty, i. e. forty years old, Sen. Ep. 25. Absol.: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, that quadragenarian, Arn. 2, 60.

quadrā-gēni, ae, a, num. distrib. [quadrāginta] forty each: columnae singulae sestertii quadragenis millibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43. II. In gen. for quadrāginta, forty: centies vicies ducenti quadrāgeni sunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, i. e. 240 × 120 = 28,800, Col. 5, 2.

quadrā-gēsīmus (quadrāgensumus, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, adj. [id.] the fortieth: pars quadragesima, Cato R. R. 23: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15. II. Subst. quadragesima, ae, f. (sc. pars), the fortieth part, a fortieth: quadragesima summae, Suet. Cal. 40. 2. Esp. as a tax, the fortieth part, a fortieth: abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51: publicum quadragesimae in Asia egit, Suet. Vesp. 1. 3. the Christian fast of forty days, lent: Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

(old orthogr. quadragiens, Monum. Ancy. ap. Grut. 230), adv. numer. [id.] forty times: quadragies quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 47: sestertium ter et quadragies, 4,300,000 sesterces, Cic. Fl. 13: Liv. 38, 55. **quadrā-gintā**, card. num. forty: quatuor quadrāginta minae, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 102: annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: Cat. 115, 2. [Prob. a contrac. of

quadra(de)cinta, that is, "four tens": v. Bopp. Comp. Gram. § 320.]

quadrā-gulātus, a, um, adj. [quadrangulus] quadrangular: Tert. Anim. 17.

quadrā-gūlum, i, n. [quatuor angulus] a quadrangle: quadrangulum, τερράγων, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

quadrā-gūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] four-cornered, quadrangular: figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38.

quadrans, tis, m. [quatuor] a fourth part, a fourth, a quarter: operae, Col. 2, 4: diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23: heres ex quadrante, of the fourth part of the inheritance, Suet. Caes. 83.

II. Esp. the fourth part of an as (as a coin), three unciae: quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin. 33, 3, 13: quadrans mihi nullus est in arca, not a farthing, Mart. 2, 44. The customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: Juv. 6, 447.

2. Of interest: four per cent.: usurae quadrantes, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21. 3. As a measure of land, a quarter of an acre (jugerum): Col. 5, 1.

4. As a weight, a quarter of a pound: Mart. 11, 105. With pondo: amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20.

5. As a measure for liquids, the fourth part of a sextarius, three cyathi: Mart. 9, 94: vini, Cels. 3, 15. 6. As a measure of length, a quarter of a foot: pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10.

quadrantal, ālis, n. [quadrantal] a liquid measure containing eight congii, a quadrantal: Cato in Fest. s. v.: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 15: Plin. 14, 14, 16. II. a die, cube: Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quadrantālis, e, adj. [quadrans] containing the fourth part of a measure: mensa crassitudine quadrantali, of a quarter of a foot, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

quadrantārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a quarter, esp. to a quarter of an as (as a coin), that costs a quarter of an as, etc.: res quadrantaria, i. e. a bath (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath), Sen. Ep. 86: mulier, of Clodia, wife of Metellus, perh. i. q. common prostitute, who sold herself for a trifle, Cic. Coel. 26.

quadrātārius, ii, m. [quadratus] a stone-cutter: Sid. Ep. 3, 12: Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1.

quadrātārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a stone-cutter: Inscr.

quadrātē, adv. four-fold, four times Manil. 2, 295.

quadrātīm, adv. four-fold: Charis. p. 168 P.

quadrātīo, ōnis, f. [quadratus] a square: agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitruv. 3.

quadrātor, ōris, m. [quadro] a stone-cutter: marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 7.

quadrātūra, ae, f. [id.] a making square, squaring, quadrature: circuli quadratura, the squaring of the circle, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37. II. Transf. a square: vitreae, Vopisc. Firm. 3.

quadrātus, a, um, Part. [quadro]. II. Adj. squared, square: quadrata basis, Varr. in Plin. 36, 13, 19: pes, a square foot, Plin. 33, 4, 21: saxum, squared, hewn stone, Liv. 10, 23: litera, capital letters, composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, square, robust, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, stout, vigorous, Col. 6, 1: signa, i. e. statues, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 2: quadratum agmen, v. agmen, no. 11: pallium, square, four-cornered, Petr. 135: numerus, a square number, Gell. 1, 20: versus, prop. a verse consisting of four measures or eight feet: id. 2, 29: but the term is applied to a verse containing only seven feet, id. 4, 7. 2. Transf. fitting, suitable (rare): compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9. III. Subst. quadratum, i, n. a square: dimensio

quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24: in quadratum, into a square, tetragon, Plin. 18, 22, 51. (ii) In astronom. quadrature: Cic. Div. 2, 42: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16. 2. quadratus, i, m. a square, quadratus: marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7. **quadrangulus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor angulus] four-cornered, quadrangular: Aus. Epigr. 128. **quadrī-baccium** and **quadrī-bacium**, ii, n. [quatuor bacca] an ornament composed of four pearls: Inscr. **quadrī-dens**, tis, adj. [quatuor dens] having four teeth: rustrī quadrī-dentes, Cato R. R. 10, 3. **quadrī-ennis**, e, adj. [quatuor annus] of four years: Aur. Vict. Epit. 45. **quadrī-ennium**, ii, n. [quadrī-ennis] a space or period of four years: Cic. Caecin. 7: id. de Sen. 4. **quadrī-eris**, is, f. [vox hybr. from quatuor and ἄρα, analog. to τριήρης] a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme: Inscr. Also, quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177. **quadrī-fāriam**, adv. four-fold, in four parts: conjurati quadrī-fāriam se dividerunt, Liv. 38, 1: Suet. Vit. 13. **II.** in a four-fold manner: Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16. **quadrī-fārīter**, adv. in four ways: Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14. **quadrī-fārīus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor] four-fold: divisio, Cass. Var. 3, 51. **quadrī-fidus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor and fid, root of findo] four-cleft, split into four parts: quadrī-fidas sudes, Virg. G. 2, 25: quadrī-fidam quercum scindebat, was cleaving in four, id. Aen. 7, 509. **II.** Fig. divided into four parts: labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268. **quadrī-finālis**, e, adj. [quadrī-finum] marking four boundaries: arca, Innoc. de Casis literar. p. 222 Goes. **quadrī-finum**, ii, n. [quatuor finis] a place where four boundaries meet: Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes. **quadrī-flūvium**, ii, n. [quatuor fluvius] a flowing in four directions: ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrī-fluviis disparatur, into four parts, according to the course of the veins, Vitruv. 2, 9. **quadrī-flūus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor fluo] having four streams, flowing into four parts: Prud. Cath. 3, 103. **quadrī-fōris**, e, adj. [quatuor fores] having four doors or openings: nidi, Plin. 11, 21, 24 Januae, having four leaves, divided cross-wise, Vitruv. 4, 6. **quadrī-formis**, e, adj. [quatuor forma] having four shapes: Not. Tir. p. 110. **quadrī-frons**, tis, adj. [quatuor frons] having four foreheads or faces: Janus, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 4. **quadrī-gae**, arum, f. plu. [contr. from quadrī-gae, from quatuor and jugum] a chariot with four horses, etc., a quadriga: exinde duabus admotis quadrīgīs, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettium, Liv. 1, 28: id. 37, 41: quadrīgae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11. 2. Esp. the four-horses used to draw the chariots in the circus: curru quadrī-garum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70: quum carceribus sese effudere quadrīgae, Virg. G. 1, 512: quadrīgās agitare, Suet. Caes. 39. Poet. of the horses which drew the chariot of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: cum quadrīgīs Sol exoriens, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrīgīs, Virg. Aen. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrīgīs mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17. Sing.: Gell. 19, 8 fin.: Prop. 2, 34, 39: Mart. 6, 46: Suet. Vit. 17, etc. 3. Transf. Of four persons: quadrīgae tyrannorum, Vopisc. Prob. fin. **II.** Fig.: nunquam edepol quadrīgīs albis indiplacet postea (as an image of great speed), Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 13: initiorum quadrīgae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, the four parts, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 12: quadrīgae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jam quadrīgae meae decurrerunt, my joy, cheerfulness, is gone, Petr. 64: navibus atque quadrīgīs pō-

mus bene vivere, i. e. by sea and land, in every way, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29. **quadrīgālis**, e, adj. [quadrīgae] pertaining to a team of four: equi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Curules. **quadrīgāmus**, i, m. [vox hybr. from quatuor γάμος] one who has married four times: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 15. **quadrīgārīus**, a, um, adj. [quadrīgae] pertaining to a four-horse (racing) chariot: quadrīgārīo habitu, in the dress of the driver of a quadriga, Suet. Cal. 19: pulvis, for the race-horses, Veg. Vet. 1, 56: familia, slaves who took care of the race-horses, Inscr. **II.** Subst. quadrīgārīus, ii, m. one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus: Varr. R. R. 2, 7: Suet. Ner. 16: Arn. 2, 70. **quadrīgātus**, a, um, adj. [id.] marked or stamped with the figure of a quadriga (a coin): Liv. 22, 58: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrīgae, et inde bigati et quadrīgati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13. **quadrīgēmīnus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor geminus] four-fold, four: cornicula, Plin. 8, 23, 25. **quadrīgēni**, v. quadrīngeni. **quadrīgūla**, ae, f. dim. [quadrīgae] a little four-horse team: Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 22, § 83. Plu.: Cic. Fat. 3. **quadrīgūlārīus**, a, um, adj. [quadrīgūla] pertaining to a little four-horse team: Inscr. **quadrījūgis**, e, adj. [quatuor jugum] pertaining to a team of four: equi, Virg. Aen. 10, 571: currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 356. **quadrījūgus**, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a team of four (poet.): quadrījugo invehitur curru, Virg. Aen. 12, 162: certamen, with four-horse chariots, Stat. Th. 6, 370. Subst. quadrījūgī, orum, m. plu. a four-horse team: ruunt tritumque relinquunt quadrījūgī spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167. **quadrīlātērus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor lātus] four-sided, quadrilateral: Front. p. 35 Goes. **quadrīlībris**, e, adj. [quatuor libra] that weighs four pounds: Pl. Aul. 5, 2. **quadrīmānus**, a, um, and **quadrīmānis**, e, adj. [quatuor manus] four-handed, having four hands: puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. de prodig. 111. **quadrīmātus**, ūs, m. [quadrīmus] the age of four years: extra quadrīmatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58: dum quadrīmatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2. **quadrīmēbris**, e, adj. [quatuor membrum] four-limbed or four-footed, going on all fours: poet. Mart. Cap. 8, 272 dub. (al. hiantimēbrem). **quadrīmēstrūs**, a, um, adj. [quatuor mensis] of four months: Cod. Justin. 1, 32, 1. **quadrīmēstris**, e, adj. [id.] of four months: agui, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14. **quadrīmūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [quadrīmus] of four years, four years old: parvulus, Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 4. **quadrīmus**, a, um, adj. [quatuor] of four years, four years old: de quadrīmo Catone, Cic. Fam. 16, 22: Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: dies, a term of four years, Alfen. Dig. 23, 4, 19. **quadrīngēnārīus**, a, um, adj. [quadrīngenti] of four hundred each: cohortes, each consisting of four hundred men, Cic. Att. 6, 1: judex, who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces, Inscr. **quadrīngēni** (quadrīngeni, Varr. R. R. 2, 8), ae, a, num. distrib. [quadrīngenti] four hundred each: Liv. 8, 11 fin.: millia numūm, Suet. Vit. 13. **quadrīngētēni**, ae, a, num. distrib. [id.] four hundred each: Vitruv. 10, 14: millia numerum, Plin. 8, 43, 68. **quadrīngētēsīmus**, a, um, adj. [id.] the four hundredth: annus, Liv. 5, 45: Plin. 8, 6, 6. **quadrīngenti**, ae, a, num. [quatuor centum] four hundred: anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: Juv. 1, 106.

quadrīngentīes, adv. [quadrīngenti] four hundred times: IIS quadrīngentīes, forty millions of sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 10: id. Phil. 2, 37. **quadrīni**, ae, a, num. distrib. [quatuor] four each, four: ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quatuor quadrīni, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, § 55: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43: febris quadrīni circuitus, a quartan fever, id. 7, 50, 51: cardines, Arn. 6, 192. **quadrīnoctium**, ii, n. [quatuor nox] a space or period of four nights: Trisc. p. 1357 P. **quadrī-partīo**, no perf., Itum, 4. v. a. to divide into four parts: quadrī-partitū exercitus, Dictys. Cret. 1, 19. **quadrī-partitio**, ōnis, f. a division into four parts: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, § 11. **quadrīpartitō**, adv. in four divisions: brachia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3. **quadrīpartītus** (quadrīpert.), a, um, Part. [quadrīpartitō]. **II.** Adj.: divided into, or consisting of four parts, four-fold: distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: commutationes temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: exercitus, Tac. A. 13, 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20. **quadrīpēdus**, a, um, v. quadrupedus. **quadrīpes**, ēdis, v. quadrupes. **quadrīplātōres** dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. s. v. **quadrī-rēmīs** (quatriremis, Not. Tir. p. 177), is, f. [quatuor remus] a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme: egreditur Centuripina quadrīremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 5, 33. A dj.: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73. **quadrī-sēmūs**, a, um, adj. [vox hybr. from quatuor σήμα, a sign] quadrisyllabic, containing four morae or prosodial times: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, 331. **quadrīvīum**, ii, n. [quatuor via] a place where four ways meet, a cross-road: in quadrīvīs et angipōrtis, Cat. 58, 4: Juv. 1, 64. **II.** Transf. the four mathematical sciences (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy): Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1. (Hence It. carrobio; Fr. carrefour.) **quadro**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [quadrum]. 1. Act. to make square: abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 12. 2. Transf. to join properly together: quadrandae orationis industria, Cic. Or. 58. **II.** Neutr. to be square; hence fig. to square or agree with, to fit, suit: secto via limite quadret, Virg. G. 2, 278: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44: omnia in istam quadrant, fit her, id. Coel. 29: ad multa, to suit in many respects, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, it seems to you so proper, pleases you so, id. Brut. 11. 2. Esp. of accounts, to square, agree: quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrant, id. Verr. 1, 36. (Hence Fr. carrer; It. squadra; Sp. esquadra; Fr. équerre; It. squadra; Sp. esquadron; Fr. escadron.) **quadrūla**, ae, f. dim. [quadra] a little square: Sol. 37. **quadrum**, i, n. [quatuor] something square, a square: perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3. **II.** Fig.: in quadrum redigere, to reduce to proper order or arrangement, Cic. Or. 61. **quadrūpēdāns**, tis, Part. [quadrupes] going on four feet, galloping. canterius, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, galloping close by, Plin. 8, 45, 70: sonitus, Virg. Aen. 8, 596. **II.** Subst. a galloping horse, a steed (poet.): quadrupedantum pectora, ib. 11, 614. **quadrūpēdātīm**, adv. in the manner of a quadruped: Charis. p. 163 P. **quadrūpēdūs**, a, um, adj. [quatuor pes] four-footed, quadruped: Jul. Valer. res g. Alex. M. 3, 36. **quadrūpēdus** (quadrīpedus, Front. ad M. Anton. de Or. 1), a, um, adj. [quadrupes] going on four feet, galloping: quadrupedo gradu repente, on all

fours, Amm. 14, 2. *Absol.*: quadrupedo currere, *to gallop*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quadrupes (quadrupes), *edis, adj.* [quatuor pes] *four-footed, going on four feet*: quadrupes equus, *galloping*, Enn. in Gell. 18, 5 (in Macr. S. 6, 9, quadrupes eques): cursus, App. M. 6, p. 436. More freq. *II.* Subst. *a four-footed animal, a quadruped*: quadrupedem aliquem, Cic. Par. 1: aliam quadrupedem, Cato R. R. 102: nulla, Virg. E. 5, 25: crocodilus, quadrupes malum, Plin. 8, 25, 37: pennatum, id. 11, 36, 43: cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2. Of men: quadrupedem constringito, *i. e. bind him hand and foot*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24: bestiarum more quadrupedes cavea coërcuit, *on all fours, like a beast*, Suet. Cal. 27: receptus, *creeping on all fours*, id. Ner. 48.

quadruplāris, *e, adj.* [quadruplus] *four-fold, quadruple*: numerus quadruplaris (*al. quadruplus*), Macr. S. Scip. 1, 19.

quadruplātor (quadriplator, Fest. s. v.), *ōris, m.* [quadruplo] *one who multiplies by four*: App. Apol. p. 330.

2. Transf. *a multiplier, magnifier*: beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25. *II.* *one who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part*: Sid. Ep. 5, 7. *2.* Transf. *a public informer, who probably received a fourth part of the penalty or damages*; also, in gen. *a trickster, chicaner*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 18: Cic. Div. in Caec. 7: deterimus, id. Verr. 2, 8: Liv. 3, 72 (v. Smith's Ant. 980).

quadruplex, *icis, adj.* [quatuor plico] *four-fold, quadruple*: pecunia, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: radix, Plin. 27, 8, 38. *II.* *four*: stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.

quadruplicātiō, *ōnis, f.* [quadruplico] *a making four-fold*: numeri, Cap. 7, 258.

quadruplicāto, *adv.* *four times as much*: emptis vineis, Plin. 14, 4, 5.

quadruplico, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [quadruplex] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: rem suam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10.

quadruplo, *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* [quadruplus] *to multiply by four, make four-fold*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quadruplor, *i. v. d. p.* [id.] *to be an informer*: Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 10.

quadruplus, *a, um, adj.* [quatuor] *four-fold, quadruple*: strenua, Suet. Tib. 34. More freq. *II.* Subst. *quadruplum, i. n. a four-fold amount, four times as much*: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a four-fold penalty*, Cato R. R. proem.: iudicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence to pay four times as much*, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: elephanto pulmo quadruplo maior bubulo, *four times as large*, Plin. 11, 37, 79: actio quadrupli, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quadrus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *square*: terminus, Auct. de limit. p. 281 Goes.

quadrūus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *four-cornered or four-fold*: errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, *laid out in squares*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerito, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [quaero] *to seek repeatedly or constantly*: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 15: hospitium ab aliquo, id. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lana ac tela victum, *to earn*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48. *II.* *to require, need*: huius sermones cinerem haud quaeritant, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 10. *III.* Esp. *to ask or inquire repeatedly*: quid tu id quaeritas? Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 22: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (old orthog. quairo, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6), *sivi or sili, sītum, 3. v. a.* *to look or search for*: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: in sterquilinio pullus quaerit escam, Phaedr. 3, 12: fore ut a multis illis in lautumliis verus ille dux quaeretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 27. *Absol.*: contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad.

5, 4, 15. *2.* *to get, procure*: liberorum quaerundorum causa ei uxor data est, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 109. *3.* *to seek in vain, to miss*: Siciliam in uberrima Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 3, 18: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebe comam, Tib. 2, 3, 25: amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703. *II.* Fig. *to endeavour to find out, to meditate, aim at, strive*: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: ut quaeramus quoniam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 33: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Cluent. 9. With *inf.*: tristitia causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7. *2.* Esp. *to seek to gain, to get, procure*: laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: quae plurimis laboribus et periculis quaesivi, Sall. J. 85: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 1, 1: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17. *3.* Of impers. subjects: *to demand, require*: lites ex limitibus iudicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: Cic. Verr. 1, 10: bellum dictatoriam maiestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30. *4.* *to endeavour to obtain information, to ask, inquire*: constr. with *ab, de, ex*; what is sought to be learnt is usu. expressed by a *relat. clause*, sometimes by *acc.*: cura ab his saepius quaereret, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Cic. Verr. 3, 83: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion. 2: quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid suo mihi opus fuisset auxilio, Cic. Pis. 9: quaero de te, arbitrerisne consulem functum officio? Liv. 4, 40: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 98: quaesivi ex Phania, Cic. Fam. 3, 6: quaerit ex solo ea, quae in conventu dixerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18. *Pass. impers.*: natura fiet laudabile carmen, an arte, quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21. (ii) si quaeris, si quaerimus, *to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes: si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. de Sen. 18. So, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8. Also, noli quaerere or quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcer hic dies visus est, ib. 4, 4: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, ib. 3, 1. *5.* *to examine or inquire into judicially, to institute an investigation*: quaerere de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture*, id. Mil. 22: rem quaere, *examine by torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: aliquid per tormenta, Suet. Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to law, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21. (Hence It. *chiedere*; Sp. *querer*.)

quaesitiō, *ōnis, f.* [quaero] *a seeking or searching after*: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circibat, App. M. 5, p. 171. *II.* Esp. *a questioning by torture, inquisition*: cum postero ad quaestionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45.

quaesitor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a seeker, searcher*: Pacat. Pan. Theod. 28. *II.* Esp. *the praetor who presided in criminal trials*: duo consules et quaesitor, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, correctly explained by Asconius "praetor de pecuniis repetundis quaestionem exercens" (cf. Smith's Ant. 648). *2.* Any person appointed to investigate criminal cases, *an examiner, inquisitor*: quid mihi opus est sapiente iudice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Font. 6: quaesitorem edere, id. Planc. 17: tres, Sall. J. 40: quaesitor Minos, Virg. Aen. 6, 432.

3. In gen. *a curious or incredulous inquirer, a sceptic*: Gell. 11, 5.

quaesitum, *i. v. quaesitus*.

quaesitura, *ae, f.* [quaero] *for quaestura, the quaestorship*: quaesituram petere, Tac. A. 3, 29 dub. (*al. quaesturam*).

quaesitus, *a, um, l. part.* [quaero].

II. Adj. *sought out; select, special, extraordinary*: leges quaesitores (opp. to simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitor aduatio, ib. 57: quaesitissimi honores, ib. 2, 53. *2.* *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed*: vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26: comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, ib. 5, 3. *III.* Subst. *quaesitum, i. n. a question* (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 794: id. F. 1, 278.

quaesitus, *ūs, m.* (only in abl. sing.) [id.] *a seeking, searching*: Plin. 5, 9, 10. *II.* *an examining, investigation*: Macr. Sat. 7, 8.

quaeso, *i. v. or II. 3. v. a.* [old form for quaero] *to seek*: quaese adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Pl. in Non. 44, 30. *II.* *to beg, pray, beseech, entreat*: constr. usu. with *subj.* or *absol.* (parenthetically): aliquem ut redeat, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 1: deos, ut istace prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11: peto quaesoque, ut tuos mecum serves, Cic. Fam. 5, 4: id ut permittatis, quaesumus, Liv. 28, 39: P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciat, id. 10, 13. *Absol.* quaeso, quaesumus, *I (or we) pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere expletive, *prithce*: quaeso, quoties dicendum est tibi? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 33: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. Andr. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, id. Leg. 1, 2: quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id. Fam. 3, 7.

quaestīcūlus, *i. m. dim.* [quaestus] *a small profit, slight gain*: Cic. Div. 2, 14: id. Fam. 9, 16.

quaestio, *ōnis, f.* [quaero] *a seeking*: cave, fuas mihi in quaestione, *lest I have to look after you*, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne quaestioni essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3. *II.* Esp. *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. Acad. 2, 8: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Cluent. 58: fortitudo in quo maxime exstiterit, immensae quaestiois est, Plin. 7, 28, 29: quaestionem instituere, Quint. 7, 1, 6. *2.* Esp. *an inquiry affecting a citizen's caput, a public trial* (v. Smith's Ant. 648), *examination by torture*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *had presided in the trials for assassination* (v. quaesitor), Cic. Fin. 2, 16: quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 28: aestivum tempus instantis belli, non quaestionis esse arbitrabatur, *the summer to be the season for the threatening war, not for an inquiry*, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to institute, make a motion for*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 33, 28: facere alicui, *against any one*, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20. The word denoting the crime is usu. depend. on the prep. *de*: quaestionem de furto constituere, Cic. Clu. 64: de morte viri habere, ib. 65: quaestionem habere de servis in caput filii, ib.: ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, ib. 33: alicui servum in quaestionem ferre, ib. 64: postulare servum in quaestionem, ib. quaestioni praesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, id. Rosc. Am. 4: quaestiones perpetuae, *inquisitions concerning certain crimes conducted by a standing commission*, id. Brut. 27: iudex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the praetor*, id. Cluent. 54: quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials under a special commission*, Liv. 39, 14. *2.* Meton. *the court, the judges*: totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, n. 6. *3.* In gen. *a subject of investigation, case, question*: perillio illis et perobscura quaestio est de na-

tura deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1. (ii) *Resp. in rhetor. the subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum, id. Top. 21. (iii) *the main point in a disputed matter, the issue*: quaestio est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: *Non jure fecisti: jure feci*, id. Inv. 1, 13.

quaestionaliter, adv. by way of question, in the form of a question: Fulg. de prisc. serm. n. 16.

quaestionalis, ii, m. [quaestio] a torturer, executioner: Cod. Theod. 16, 12, 3.

quaestionalis, a, um, Part. put to the torture, racked: tot confessores quaestionali et torti, Cyprian. Ep. 69, n. 6.

quaestunculā, ae, f. dim. [quaestio] a little or trifling question: quaestunculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22: Quint. 1, 3, 11.

quaestor (old orthogr. quaistor, Epit. of the Scipios), ōris, m. [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero] a quaestor; a Roman magistrate: there were originally two classes of quaestors, one performing to some extent the duties of public prosecutors, the other having the charge of the public revenues: quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, 14, § 81. After the time of the kings the title of quaestor was confined to the magistrates who had the charge of the public revenues: quaestores, regibus etiam tum imperantibus, instituti sunt. Dein gliscentibus negotiis duo additi qui Romae curarent. Mox duplicatus numerus, stipendiaria iam Italia, et accedentibus provincialium vectigalibus. Post, lege Sullae, viginti creati suppleto senatui, cui judicia tradiderat, Tac. A. 11, 22. Respecting the various kinds of quaestors and their offices, v. Smith's Ant. 980.

quaestoricus, a, um, adj. [quaestor] pertaining to a quaestor: Inscr.

quaestorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a quaestor: officium quaestorium, the duty of a quaestor, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: scelus, perpetrated by a quaestor, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4: aetas, the age requisite for the quaestorship, Quint. 12, 6, 1: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, acted as secretary to a quaestor, Suet. Vit. Hor.: munera, gladiatorial combats, which the quaestors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, id. Dom. 4: porta, a gate in the camp near the quaestor's tent, Liv. 34, 47: agri, taken from the enemy and sold by the quaestor, Auct. rei Agrar. Sicul. Fl. p. 2.

II. Subst. quaestorius, ii, m. one who had been quaestor, an ex-quaestor: Cic. Brut. 76: Suet. Oth. 3. 2. quaestorium, ii, n. (sc. tentorium), the quaestor's tent in the camp: Liv. 10, 32. (ii) (sc. aedificium) the residence of the quaestor in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41.

quaestuaris, a, um, adj. [quaestus] pertaining to gain, money-making, mercenary: quaestuaria mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: mulier, a prostitute, ib. 23, 2, 43.

II. Subst. quaestuaris, ae, f. a prostitute: ex adultera in quaestuarium versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32.

quaestuosus, comp. adv. more gainfully or advantageously: Plin. 19, 4, 19, n. 2. Sup.: quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3.

quaestuosus, a, um, adj. [quaestus] gainful, profitable, advantageous, productive: ager, Cato R. R. 1: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 14: hoc multo est quaestuosius, id. Agr. 2, 25: insula quaestuosa margaritis, rich in, Plin. 6, 25, 28. II. greedy of profit, eager for gain: quaestuosus homo, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: nec satis in arte ea quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7. III. that has

great gain or profit, rich: gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35.

quaestura, ae, f. [quaestor] the office of quaestor, the quaestorship: quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4: quaesturam petere, Tac. A. 3, 29: gerere, Suet. Cal. 1.

II. Meton. public money: transactor quaesturae, Cic. Verr. 5, 58.

quaestus, ūs (gen. quaesti, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 5: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38, etc.; quaestuis, Varr. in Non. 483, 32), m. [quaero] a gaining, acquiring; gain, profit, advantage: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec didicere artem ullam, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 2: quaestus ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 3, 44: quibus omnia quaestui sunt, are venal, Sall. J. 31: quaestui deditum esse, id. Cat. 13: in quaestu esse, to bring gain, Quint. 1 proem. § 13: quaestui habere rempublicam, to enrich oneself by the administration of public affairs, Cic. Off. 2, 22: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, to lend money at interest, id. Pis. 35. Proverb.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 74. (ii) omnes homines ad suum quaestum calent et fastidiunt, every one looks to his own interest, id. Truc. 2, 5, 40. 2. a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment: id. Rud. 4, 3, 50: corpore quaestum facere, of a prostitute, id. Poen. 5, 3, 2: without corpore: uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27. Of the occupation of a parasite: antiquum quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 1. II. Fig. gain, profit, advantage: ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, id. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14.

quā-libescit, adv. for qualibet, everywhere, in every way: Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālibet (qualubet; fem. abl. of quilibet), where you will, everywhere: qualibet perambula aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 122: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13. II. as you please, in any way: qualubet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6.

quālis, e, pron. adj. [quis] I. Interrog. of what sort, kind, or nature, what kind of a: qualine amico mea commendavi bona? Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 3: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse? Cic. Font. 10: qualis est istorum oratio? what kind of a speech is that? id. Acad. 2, 14: doce me quales sint corpore, what sort of a body they have, id. N. D. 1, 23. (ii) qualis qualis for qualiscunque, of what quality soever, whatsoever: quali quali obligatione interposita, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 5, 12.

II. Relat. as the correlative to talis, in which connection it answers to the Eng. relative as; but as talis is freq. omitted, qualis becomes the representative of the meaning of both words: of such a sort, kind, or nature, such as: ut qualem te jam antea populo R. praebuisti, talem et nobis imperias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, the like of which, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25. In quotations: as, as for instance: cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis Non enim, etc.: Quint. 5, 14, 4. Poet. for the adv. qualiter: qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra amissos queritur fetus, Virg. G. 4, 511: quale coelum subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35. III. Indef. having some quality or other: et ita effici quae appellat qualia, Cic. Acad. 1, 7: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117.

quālis-cunque, **quālē-cunque**, (or -cumque) (in tmesis, quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30: Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 6), adj. [qualis] I. Relat. of

what quality soever, of whatever kind: licet videre, qualescunque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: sed homines benevolos, qualescunque sunt, grave est insequi contumelia, be they as they may, id. Att. 14, 14: imperatores, Tac. H. 4, 8: carmina, Ov. A. A. 2, 283. II. Indef. any without exception, any whatever: sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8. (Hence Fr. quelconque.)

quālis-libet, **quālē-libet**, pron. indefin. of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will: pisces, Apic. 4, 2.

quālis-nam, pron. relat. of what quality, what sort of a: qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Apol. p. 274.

quālitās, ātis, f. [qualis] a quality, property, nature, state, condition: qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητες Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 7: ictoris nostri, Col. 8, 17: coeli, Quint. 5, 9 fin.: ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, i. e. moods, Quint. 1, 4, 27.

quālīter, adv. what way or manner, how: refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4. Qualiter qualiter, in what manner soever, for qualitercumque: Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7. II. just as, as: lacrimae fluxero per ora, qualiter abjecta de nive manat aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57: Plin. 8, 48, 73.

quālītercunque (or -cumque), adv. in what way soever, howsoever: Col. 2, 10: proeliare, Just. 2, 11.

quālum, i, n., and **quālus**, i, m. [κάλαθος] a wicker basket or hamper, a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer, etc.: quala satoria, Cato R. R. 11: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9: spisso vimine qualos, Virg. G. 2, 241: Ilor. Od. 3, 12, 4: saligneus, Col. 9, 15.

quam (old form, quānde or quāde. Fest. s. v.) adv. [qui] in what way, to what a degree; how, how much, as much as: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24: memoria tenetis, quam valde universi admurmuravit, id. Verr. 5, 16. II. Esp. in comparisons, either expressed or implied. 1. answering to tam with a pos. adj. which is understood with quam: as: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 60: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33. With Comp. for Posit.: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, id. Deiot. 3. (ii) tam being omitted, quam represents the meaning of both words: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, as excellent as possible, Plin. 20, 24, 100. (iii) sometimes with the ellipsis even of the nouns: quam quisque potest, as much as each one can, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 75: quam potuit, as far as he was able, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 5: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, not so celebrated as those, Liv. 35, 49. 2. With comparatives: than: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, with more freedom than truth, Cic. Mil. 29: non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum, Liv. 31, 35: nobis nihil est timendum magis quam ille consul, Cic. Att. 7, 9: qui plures milites eorum occidisset, quam quot superessent, Liv. 35, 12. (ii) esp. with magis: tam magis . . . quam magis, the more . . . the more: Virg. Aen. 7, 787: quam magis . . . tanto magis, the more . . . the more: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 19. With tam omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammae, Virg. G. 3, 305. With magis omitted: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, more famous than ancestors,

Tac. A. 4, 61: tacita bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 70: pacem quam bellum, probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58. **3.** With *Sup.* answering to *tam* with another *Sup.*, the *Sup.* being equivalent to the Eng. *Comp.*: by how much the more, the more: quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil, Cato R. R. 65: quam quisque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14. (ii) *Esp.* in connection with *possum*, the *sup.* being equivalent to the positive with *tam*: (as in Eng. "I am as good as I can be" = "I am the best that I can be"): quam maximis potest itineribus in Galliam contendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: quam possunt mollissime, as gently as possible, Cic. N. D. 2, 52. *Possum* is freq. omitted, and its meaning is transferred to the *sup.* with *quam*: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 6 *fin.*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, the most cruel that ever was, Liv. 34, 32.

4. After other particles and words. (i) *aeque, so much . . . as*: nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, id. 28, 26. (ii) *contra or secus, otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as*: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 50. (iii) *alius, with a preceding negative, nothing else than*: nil aliud agens quam, Liv. 44, 27. (iv) *aliter, ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, otherwise than*, Cic. Verr. 1, 9. (v) *supra*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, more than, id. Or. 40. (vi) *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, producit, farther than, id. Inv. 1, 18. (vii) *numerals of comparison*: dimidium tributum quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo R. pendere, the half of what, Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, greater than, id. 7, 8: die vigesima, quam creatus erat, dictatura se abdicavit, on the twentieth day after, id. 6, 29. (viii) After words denoting succession of time, esp. the *adv.* *ante* and *post*: tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: postero die quam illa erant acta, Cic. de Or. 2, 3. **III.** Emphatically with adverbs: exceedingly, very, quite, indeed: admodum quam saevus est, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 109: suos valde quam paucos habet, very few indeed, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13.

quamdiu, v. quam, ad init.

quam-diū (quandiu), (often found separately) *adv.* as long as, until, during: quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1: jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius invenisset, until, Lampr. Elag. 29. *Comp.*: quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35. *Sup.*: quamdiutissime, ib. **II.** Interrog. *how long*: quanti diu id factum est? Pl. Capt. 5, 3, 3.

quamdiutinus, a, um, adj. [quamdiu] of how long duration: Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdiudum, v. dudum.

quam-libet (-libet), *adv.* as it pleases, at pleasure: quamlibet esto unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6. **II.** In gen. *how much soever, ever so much*: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: infirmae manus, id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, Quint. 1, 1, 18. **2.** For *quamvis, although*: Sol. 9.

quamobrem (and separat. *quam ob rem*), *adv.* **I.** Interrogatively, for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? Am. Scelestissimum te arbitrator. So. Nam quamobrem? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 2. quem ad finem? quamob-

rem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 5, 29.

II. Relatively, for this reason, on this account, why: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: si res reperietur, quamobrem videantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3. At the beginning of a sentence, on which account, wherefore: quamobrem placuit ei ut ad Arlovistum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27.

quamplures, a (also separat. *quam plures*), *adj.* [quam plus] very many: curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 44. *Sup.*: quamplurimus (quam plur.), a, um, usu. plur. very many: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Plin. 17, 18, 29. **II.** Subst.: quamplurimum, i, n. very much: quam plurimum vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato R. R. 157.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-primum (or separat. *quam primum*) forthwith, as soon as possible: huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: Cic. Fam. 2, 6. With *posse*: ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 88.

quam-vis, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv. as much as you will or like, ever so much, ever so: quamvis multos nominatim proferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: quamvis cillide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 54: quamvis subito, id. Am. 5. **2.** In gen. to designate a high degree, very much, exceedingly: quamvis pernix, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 243. With the *Sup.*: Col. 7, 8, 4. **II.** Conj. as much as ever you will, i. e. however much; although: constr. same as that of *quoniam* (q. v.): homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: quamvis sit magna (expectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. Rep. 1, 23: quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, id. Att. 12, 37: senectus quamvis non sit gravis, id. Am. 3, 11: quamvis non fueris suavior, id. Att. 16, 7: erat inter eos dignitate regia, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40: quamvis est omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29. Without a verb: res bello gesserat, quamvis reipublicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: quamvis iniqua pace, id. Fam. 7, 3.

quā-nam, adv. where indeed, where (rare): quam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34. **II.** *how then, how*: delphini quam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50.

quandiu, v. quamdiu.

quandō, adv. and conj. **I.** Adv. interr. at what time? when? Do. Venit Chaerea. Ph. Quando? Do. Hodie, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Hor. S. 2, 6, 60. **2.** Relat. at what time, when: non intelligitur, quando obrepit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 27: tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41. **3.** Indefin. at any time, ever, some time: existit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteposendi, id. Am. 19: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13. Strengthened with *unquam*: Liv. 10, 14. **II.** Conj. denoting the cause or reason: since, because: quando ita tibi libet, vale atque salve, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficillius est, oratorem facit, Quint. 12, 8, 5: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57: quando senescant sata quaedam aqua, Plin. 17, 4, 3. (Hence It. *quando*; Fr. *quand*.)

quandō-cunque or -cumque (with

the sec. syll. short, Ter. Maur. p. 2494 P. Separated: quando consumeret cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as, as soon as: quodocunque nostrorum nox claudet ocellos, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quodocunque trahunt invisae negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17: quodocunque fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22.

II. Indefin. at some time or other, in due time: quodocumque mihi praenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544: Hor. S. 1, 9, 33.

quandō-libet, adv. at some time or other, in due time: Lact. Op. D. 4.

quandone, adv. for quodocumque, as soon as, when: Inscr.

quandō-quē, adv. **I.** Relat. at what time soever, whenever, as often as: Cic. Rep. 6, 22: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque ossa Capylis detecta essent, Suet. Caes. 81. **II.** Indefin. at some time, at one time or other: ego me Asturae diutius arbitrator commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 11, 3 *fin.*: Tac. A. 6, 20. **2.** *now and then, sometimes*: nonnunquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevis finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 *fin.*

quandō-quidem (quandōq. Virg. E. 3, 55) *conj.* since indeed, since, seeing that: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44: Liv. 8, 33: dicite, quandoquidem in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55.

quan-quam (quamquam), *conj.* though, although: constr. with *indic.* in statements of fact; with *subj.* in hypothetical sentences, in expressions of wishing, and in *oratio obliqua*: quamquam libenter escis allenis studes, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 8: quamquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem collisionis habuerit, although even that would have given rise to no suspicion, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: id. de Or. 2, 1. With *acc.* and *inf.*: quamquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65. **II.** In transitions, though, and yet, nevertheless: quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16: quamquam o! sed superent, quibus hoc dedisti, Virg. Aen. 5, 195.

quantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [quantulus] how much (with an implication of smallness), how little: huic debet Philolaches paulum. Then. Quantillum? Tra. Quasi quadraginta minas, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 95: haecce sunt meae filiae? Quantae e quantillis jam sunt factae? id. Poen. 5, 3, 47. With *gen.*: subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, adv. how long: velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. in Non. 511, 30.

2. so long: possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, Pompon. ib. 33.

quantitas, ātis, f. [quantus] greatness, extent, quantity: humoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, n. 2: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, strength, id. 11, 3, 14: pretil, App. Apol. p. 293. **II.** *Esp. a sum, amount*: si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34. So of a sum of money: id. ib. 16, 2, 11. **2.** In logic, quantitas propositionis, the quantity or extent of a proposition, which is either universal or particular: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29.

quanto, adv. of comparison, corr. with tanto, by how much, by as much as, according as, the: quanto diutius abest, magis cupio tanto, the longer he is away, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15

quanto erat gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literae mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, Cic. Acad. 1, 3: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentia, quanto populus R. antecederat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Han. 1. With *Posit.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *in proportion as*, Tac. A. 6, 45. With *ante, secus, aliud*: quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53. (Hence *It. quanto*; Fr. *quant.*)

quant-ocius, *adv. the sooner the better, as quickly as possible*: discedo quantocius, Sulpic. Sever. dial. 3, 4.

quant-opere, *adv. (and separately quanto opere) how greatly, how much*: docet quantopere reipublicae intersit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: dici non potest, quantopere (*al. quanto opere*) gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6 *fin.*: quantopere expetenda esset dictum est, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6. 2. With *tantopere, as*: neque enim tantopere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quantopere ejus in causis oratione delector, id. de Or. 1, 35, 164.

quantulum, *adv. how little*: quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 3, 1.

quantulus, *a, um, adj. dim. [quantus] how great or much, but with an implication of smallness; how little, how small, how trifling*: nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 86: quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: quantulus sol nobis videtur! id. Acad. 2, 26: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19: quantula sint hominum corporcula, Juv. 10, 173: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, Gell. 17, 10. Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *how trifling soever*: aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233.

quantulus-cunque, *acunque, umcunque (or -cumque), adj. however small, how little soever*: de hac mea, quantulacunque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30: affectus, Sen. Ep. 85: occasio, Juv. 13, 183. *Neutr. absol. however small, however insignificant*: quicumque eramus, et quantulumcunque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106. *In times*: quantulum id cunque est, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97.

quantulus-libet, *lālibet, lumlibet. adj. how little soever*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantulus-quisque, *lāquaeque, lumquodque, adj. how small soever*: Gell. epilog.

quantum, *adv. as much, so much*: scribe quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7: domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, *as soon as possible*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intelligo deos esse, *i. e. for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744. With comparatives, for quanto, *the more, the greater, etc.*: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15.

quantumcunque, *v. quantuscunque*.

quantumlibet, *v. quantuslibet*.

quantumvis, *adv. as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much, however*: meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis licet excellas, *ever so much*, Cic. Am. 20: quantumvis exigua sint, Sen. Ep. 85. || *very, very indeed*: quan-

tumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53. 2. For quamvis, *although*: ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.

quantus, *a, um, adj. [quam] how great; and as correl. to tantus, as, such as*: quanta mea sapientia est, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 62: Athos, Virg. Aen. 12, 701: bellum, Nep. Dat. 5: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35: Polyphemus, Virg. Aen. 3, 641: homo in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 12: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129: videre mihi videor tantum clinicationem, quanta nunquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1. With *Sup.*: tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, id. Am. 20, 74. Quantus quantus, for quantuscunque, *how great or much soever*: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, id. Ph. 5, 7, 10. (ii) In quantum, *as far as, according as*: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75. With a preceding in tantum, *as greatly . . . as*: vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intelligi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9. 2. Of number, for quot, *how many*: ut te quidem omnes dii deaque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum terra tegit, hominum perjurissime! Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 117. 3. *Neutr. absol. with gen.*: quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 18. (ii) Quanti, *as a gen. pretii, for how much, how dear or as dear as, as high as*: quanti emi potest minime. Epid. Ad quadraginta minas, *what is the lowest price?* Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you*, id. Fam. 7, 19: cum scias quanti Tulliam faciam, ib. 2, 16: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21. So, quanti quanti, *at whatever price*: sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23. Quanto opere (*also in one word*), *v. quantopere*.

quantus-cunque, *tācunque, tumcunque, adj. how great soever*: quantuscunque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: bona, quantacunque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8: quanticunque, *at what-soever price*, Sen. Ep. 80. Of number, *how many soever*: naves eorum, quantacunque fuerint, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 5. *Neutr. adverb. how much soever*: quantumcunque possim, Cic. Fin. 1, 4.

quantus-libet, *tālibet, tumlibet, adj. as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great*: quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6. *Neutr. adverb. how much soever, ever so much*: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Constant. 10.

quantus-quantus, *v. quantus*.

quantus-vis, *tāvis, tumvis, adj. as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great*: quantavis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantaevis classi, *for any fleet, be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 15. *Neutr. absol. with gen.*: quantumvis fiducia et spiritus capias, *how much soever*, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 19.

qua-propter (*in times*: qua me propter eduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv. quam (rem) propter* for *what, wherefore, why*. I. Interrog.: quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Pl. Most. 2, 2, 52: parumper opperire me hic. My. Quapropter? Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 31. II. Relat.: credo te non nihil mirari, quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, id. Hec. 5, 1, 6.

2. In transitions, *wherefore, on which account*: quapropter hoc dicam Cic. Caecin. 27.

quāquā, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever*: quāqua incedit, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 14: decideris, App. M. 6, p. 184.

quāquam, *adv. anywhere*: Lucr. 1, 428.

quāquē, *adv. wheresoever, whithersoever (poet.)*: Manil. 5, 313.

quā-rē, *adv. by which means, whereby (rare)*: multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intelligatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33. II. *from what cause, on what account, wherefore, why*. Interrog.: quare ausus? Pl. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16. 2. Relat.: quareamus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, id. Rosc. Am. 14: multa ab Caesare in eam sententiam dicta sunt quare negotio desistere non posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45.

3. Resumptive, *for which reason, wherefore*: quare sic tibi eum commendo, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52. (Hence Fr. *car.*)

quartā-dēcimānus, *1, m. [quartus decumanus] a soldier belonging to the fourteenth legion*: Tac. H. 2, 16.

quartānārius, *a, um, adj. [quartus] amounting to or containing a fourth*: tabula, Pall. 2, 11. II. Subst. *that has a quartan ague*: Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, *a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to the fourth*: quartana febris, a quartan ague, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: Plin. 7, 50, 51. II. Subst. *quartana, ae, f. (sc. febris), a quartan ague*: in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290. 2.

quartani, *orum, m. plu. the soldiers of the fourth legion*: Tac. H. 1, 55.

quartārius, *ii, m. [id.] a fourth part, quarter*: esp. of a sextarius, a quartern, gill: sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato R. R. 95: vina, Liv. 5, 47: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3. II. *a mule-driver, muleteer*, who received a fourth part of the profits: Lucil. in Fest. s. v.

quartāto, *adv. for the fourth time*: tertiatō et quartatō dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti**, *v. quartus*.

quarticeps, *capitis, adj. [caput] four-peaked*: collis, an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, 8, § 52.

quarto, *adv. in the fourth place, fourth in order*: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quantum tempus assignificat et ter ante factum, Varr. in Gell. 10, 1. This distinction, however, is far from being always observed, and quarto often = quartum, *the fourth time*: ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823.

quartocērīus, *a, um, adj. [quartus cetera] of the fourth rank*: Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quantum, *adv. for the fourth time*: Quintus pater quantum sit consul, Enn. in Gell. 10, 1: T. Quinctio quantum consule, Liv. 3, 67.

quartus, *a, um, ord. num. [quatuor] the fourth*: quarta pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesila, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Acad. 2, 6: pater i. e. abavus, Virg. Aen. 10, 619: nuper die quarto, ut recorder, *four days ago* Cn. Matius in Gell. 10, 24: die quarte (*al. quarti*), moriar fame, for quarto, *four days hence*, Pomp. in Gell. 10, 24.

II. Subst. *quarta, ae, f. (sc. pars), a fourth part, a quarter, esp. of an estate*: Quint. 8, 5, 19: Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8.

2. **quantum**, *1, n. a fourth part, a quarter*: quando (frumenta) cum quarto responderint, *i. e. yielded a four-fold crop*, Col. 3, 3.

quartus-dēcīmus, *a, um, ord. num. the fourteenth*: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105: pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70.

quāsi (*quasi*, Tab. Bantlin. lin. 10: quasi, Lucr. 2, 291), *adv. as if, just as*

as it were: modo introit. *Si. Quasi ego*; quam dudum, rogem, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3. After *sic, ita, perinde, proinde*, etc.: Græcas literas sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if*, id. de Sen. 8: atque hæc perinde loquor quasi debueris, id. Quint. 26: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31: assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend as if I were just going out*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8. Pleonastic. quasi si: quasi si esset ex se nata, Pl. Cas. prol. 45. II. *about, nearly, almost*: quasi una aetas erat, id. Capt. prol. 20: quasi talenta ad quindecim coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extrema pagina, Cic. Or. 13. 2. quasi... quasi, *partly... partly*: qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, Spart. Get. 4.

quasillaria, ae, f. [quasillum] a spinning-girl: Petr. 132.

quasillum, i, n. and **quasillus**, i, m. dim. [qualus] any small basket: inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, among the wool-baskets in the spinning-room, Cic. Phil. 3, 4: pressumque quasillo scortum, who must spin, i. e. low, mean, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

quassabilis, e, adj. [quasso] that may be shaken: munimen, Lucan. 6, 22.

quassatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a shaking: capitum, Liv. 22, 17: cymbalorum, a beating, Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, shakings of the body, Macr. S. 7, 15.

quassatura, ae, f. [id.] a shaking: Meton. an injury occasioned by shaking: quassaturas fovere, Plin. Valer. 4, 5. II. a part injured by shaking: Veg. Vet. 1, 28.

quasso, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. freq. [quatio]. A. Act. to shake or toss repeatedly or violently: caput, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 15: Etruscum pinum, Virg. Aen. 9, 521: hastam, ib. 12, 94: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17. 2. Esp. to shatter, to batter: quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 435: classis ventis quassata, Virg. Aen. 1, 551. 3. to strike or shake: ramum Lethæo rore madentem super utraque quassat tempora, ib. 5, 854.

II. Fig. to shake, shatter, impair, weaken: quassata republica, Cic. Sest. 34: quassatum corpus, Suet. Aug. 81: tempora quassatus, fuddled, beclouded, Sil. 7, 202. B. Neutr. to shake itself, to shake (poet.): quassanti capite incedit, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 23: siliqua quassante, rattling, Virg. G. 1, 74. (Hence Fr. *casser*.)

quassus, a, um, Part. [quatio]. II. Adj.: shattered, broken, shaken: aula quassa, Pl. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51: faces, pieces of pine-wood split up for torches, Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, shattered, leaky, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34. 2. Fig.: quassa voce, in a broken voice, Curt. 7, 7: lœta, Quint. 12, 10, 29: anima quassa malis, worn out, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308.

quassus, ūs, m. [id.] a shaking: Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

quātē-facio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. [quatio facio] to shake; Fig. to cause to waver, to weaken: quatefeci Antonium, Auct. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10.

quā-tēnus (also quatenos, quatinus; Fest. s. v.), adv. Of place: how far: quatenus progredi debeat, Cic. Am. 11. (ii) Fig. how far, to what extent: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, id. de Or. 2, 58: in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, id. Or. 22: quatenus quaque fuit dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3. 2. as far as: petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8.

3. Of time, how long: quibus auspiciis istos fascos acciperem? quatenus haberem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5. 4. Causal, seeing that, since, as: clarus postgenitis: quatenus, heu nefas! virtutem incol-

umem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30: quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, rellinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7. 5. how: Iact. 4, 27. 6. so that, in order that, that: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14.

quāter, adv. num. [quatuor] four times: quater in anno pariunt, Varr. R. 3, 10: Virg. Aen. 2, 242: quater quibus minis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 111: quater deni, fortij, Ov. M. 7, 293: quaterdecies, fourteen times, Cic. Verr. 1, 39. As a phrase, ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, three times and four times, i. e. over and over again, often, very much: ter et quater anno revisens æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces aut quater ingeminant, Virg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque beati, id. Aen. 1, 94.

quāternarius, a, um, adj. [quaterni] consisting of four each, containing four: scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quatuor, four feet square, Col. 11, 2: numerus, the number four, Plin. 28, 6, 17.

quāterni, ae, a, adj. plur. [quatuor] four each, by fours, four at a time: quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5: sæpe tribus lectis videas coenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86: gen. plu. quaternum; Col. 5, 5: Plin. 9, 3, 2. II. four together: primam aciem quaternæ cohortes ex V. legione tenebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 83. (Hence It. *quaterno*; Fr. *quatrein*.)

quāternio, ōnis, m. [quaterni] the number four; esp. on dice, a quatre: Mart. Cap. 7, 255.

quātinus, v. quatenus.

quātio, no perf., quassum, 3, v. a. to strike, shatter: urbis moenia ariete quater, Liv. 21, 10: muros, Virg. Aen. 2, 610. 2. to shake: quum equus magna vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Virg. Aen. 3, 226: aquas, Ov. H. 18, 48: cymbala, Virg. G. 4, 64: scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: quercum, Ov. M. 12, 329: campum, Virg. Aen. 11, 875: risu populum, to make them shake their sides with laughter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 84. 3. to strike, drive: quater aliquem foras, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 66: prae se, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42. II. Fig. to agitate, affect, excite: quod aegritudine quatiatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: mentem, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5: animum, Gell. 9, 13. 2. Esp. to plague, vex, harass: quater oppida bello, Virg. Aen. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. I. 4, 28.

quatrīdūanus, a, um, adj. [quatri-luum] of four days, for the space of four days: Hier. Ep. 108, n. 24.

quatrīdūum (quattr.), i, n. [quatuor dies] a space of four days, four days: in hoc triduo aut quatrīduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 37: quatrīduo, quo hæc gesta sunt, four days after, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7.

quatrīēris, v. quadrieris.

quatrīngēnarius, v. quadringenarius.

quatrīni, v. quadrini.

quatrīo, ōnis, m. [quatuor] the number four, esp. on dice, a four, a quatre: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quatrīrēmis, v. quadriremis.

quatrīsextium, ii, n. [quatuor sextus] four times six-fold: Not. Tir. p. 147.

quātūor (quatt.), card. num. four: ex centum quatuor centuriis, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: quatuor libri, ib. 3, 8: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, id. Am. 4, 15. [Sans. *chatur*; Gr. *τέσσερες*, Aeol. *πίσσωρες*; Oscan *petur* (on interchange of p and q, see Q II. 2.); Germ. *vier*; Eng. *four*.]

quātūordēcies (quatt.), adv. fourteen times: quatuordecies centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13. **quātūordēcim** (quatt.), card. num. fourteen: quatuordecim partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11: sedere in quatuordecim (ordinibus), to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre, i. e. to be a knight, Suet. Caes. 39.

quātūor-prīmi (quattuorprimi), orum, m. plu. the four first decurions in the municipal administration, written III PRIMI: Inscr.

quātūorvirālis (quatt.), e, adj. [quatuorviri] pertaining to the quatuorviri, who has been one of the quatuorviri: Inscr.

quātūorvirātus (quatt.), ūs, m. [id.] the office of the quatuorviri: As. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32.

quātūor-vīri (quatt.), orum, m. plu. a body of four men associated in certain official functions; thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways: Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2. Esp. in the municipia or colonies: the board of chief magistrates: Cic. Clu. 8.

quaxare ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt, Fest. s. v.

quē, conj. [Sans. *cha*; Gr. *τε*] an enclitic copulative particle, and: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, Pl. Am. prol. 4: ut ea vis omnia blandimenta voluptatis otique vicerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 1 fin. Repeated, or with *et* corresponding: both... and, as well... as, partly... partly; but sometimes to be rendered simply by *and*... and: terraque marique, Enn. Ann. 1, 90: Cic. N. D. 2, 59: jus et officium partesque, id. Quint. 9. Affixed to monosyllabic words: quique, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 68: aque, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: eque, Virg. E. 7, 13: exque, Cels. 7, 27, etc. But sometimes to the next word when the first in the connected clause is a monosyllable: ad plurimosque, Cic. Off. 1, 26: in reque, id. Fin. 1, 1: in foroque, Nep. Cat. 1. In the poets, also after several words: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, for, terra marique, Tib. 1, 3, 56. II. but, equivalent to *sed*, when preceded by a negation: neque ea sumeret, proque his rebus pecuniam exigeret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: non nobis solum nati sumus: ortusque nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7. Cf. Allen Doctr. Cop. Ling. Lat. pp. 112-143.

queis, i, q. ques, also for quibus, v. qui, ad init.

quemadmodum, or, separately, quem ad modum, adv. in or after what manner, how: I. Interrog.: facere amicum tibi me potis es sempiternum. Sa. Quemadmodum? Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18.

II. Relat.: ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1. 2. Esp. with *sic, ita*, etc. just as, as: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus sic de amicitia disputaris, id. Am. 4: with *ita*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: with *item*, id. Acad. 2, 34: with *eodem modo*, id. Fin. 2, 26: with *adaeque*, Liv. 4, 41.

3. In introducing examples, as, for instance: quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

quēo, ūvi and ii, ūtum, 4, v. n. to be able: non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 10: queam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: queas, ib. 10: queat, Sall. C. 53: queamus, Virg. Aen. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4: non quibam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 31: quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8: quirem, id. Merc. prol. 55: quiet, Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Virg. Aen. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 30: quilt, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 1: quistis, Juvenc. 2, 679: quiverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 15, 1: quiverit, Liv. 4, 24: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quiveritis, Arn. 5, 161: quiverint, Hier. in Jesai 2, 24, 13: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 25: quiens, App. M. 6, p. 175: in the abl. queunte, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 11, 9: quisse, Lucr. 5, 1421. Pass.: si non sarciri quitur, Caecil. in Diom. p. 380 P.: subigi queantur, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 12: forma

noeci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57. As *depon.* pollicitus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able*, App. Apol. p. 274.

quercœrus, v. querquerus.

quercœtum (querquetum, Fest. s. v. querquetulanae), i, n. [quercus] *an oak-wood, oak-forest*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7.

quercœus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of oak, oaken, oak-*: quercœae coronae, *garlands of oak-leaves*, Tac. A. 2, 83.

quercus, ūs, f. (*gen.* querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen. plu.* quercorum, Cic. fragm. in Prisc. p. 717 P.) *an oak, oak-tree*, used generically for several species, esp. the Italian or *esculent oak*, Q. Esculus, Linn. sacred to Jupiter: magna Jovis quercus, Virg. G. 3, 332: glandifera, Lucr. 5, 937: Cic. Leg. 1, 1: aëriae, Virg. Aen. 3, 680: durior annosa quercu, Ov. M. 13, 799. II. Meton. of things made of oak-wood: *a ship*: Val. Fl. 5, 65: *a javelin*: id. 6, 243: *a drinking-vessel*: Sil. 7, 190: Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Juv. 6, 387; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle: Ov. F. 4, 953: civilis, Virg. Aen. 6, 772. 2. acorns (rare): veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184. (Hence It. *quercio*.)

quērēla (querella), ae, f. [queror] *a complaining, complaint*: intervenit nonnullorum querellis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: epistola plena querelarum, ib. 3, 8: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.* With *acc.* and *inf.*: falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1. 2. Esp. in law, *a complaint, accusation*: advocati flagitabant, uti iudex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: instituire, *to institute*, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 8.

III. Transf. *a plaintive song, lullaby*: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616. 2. In *gen.* *a plaintive sound, plaintive note*: tollunt lugubri voce querelam, of swans, Lucr. 4, 547: veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, Virg. G. 1, 378: dulcesque querelas, tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 585. 3. *a complaint, disease*: pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1.

quērēlans, antis, *adj.* [querela] *complaining*: Serv. Arg. ad Buc. Virg.

quērībundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror] *complaining*: totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val. Fl. 7, 126. Of things: vox, Cic. Sull. 10: senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

quērīmōnia, ae, f. [id.] *a complaint*: querimoniae de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: nulla inter eos querimonia intercessit, Nep. Att. 7: tristes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 33.

quērītōr, i, v. n. *freq.* [id.] *to complain repeatedly*: queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29: flentes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34: gratandum magis est quam queritandum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 147.

quernēus, a, um, *adj.* [quernus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-*: frondem populneam, ulmeam, querneam caedito, Cato R. R. 5, 8: corona, Suet. Cal. 19.

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [=querc-nus from quercus] *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Virg. G. 1, 305: vimen, id. Aen. 11, 65: corona, *a garland of oak-leaves*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36. (Hence old Fr. *quesne, chesne*; mod. Fr. *chêne*.)

quērōr, questus, 3, v. a. and n. *dep.* *to complain, lament, bewail*: constr. the subject of complaint expressed by *acc.*, by *abl.* with *de*: by *acc.* and *i.* or by clause with *quod*: the persons complained to, in *dat.* or with *cum* and *apud*: summ fatum, *to bewail one's fate*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: injuriam, Cic. Att. 5, 8: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 24: de injuriis alienis, id. Fam. 1, 4: queror tecum atque expostularem, ib. 928

3, 10: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: apud novercam, Pl. Ps. 3, 79: apud aures deorum, Vell. 2, 130: nec quereris patri, *nor complain to your father*, Juv. 2, 131: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5: quod sit destitutus queritur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ib. 37. Absol.: Cic. Verr. 1, 9. II. Transf. of animals and things: of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100: of the owl: Virg. Aen. 4, 463. In *gen.* of the song of birds: *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing*: Hor. Epod. 2, 26. Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52.

querquēdūla, ae, f. [from the Gr. *κερκουπία*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture] *a kind of duck, perh. the teal*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3: ib. 3, 11, 4: Col. 8, 15, 1. (Hence Fr. *cercelle*.)

querquērus or quercērus, a, um, *adj.* [*καρκαίρω*, to quake; perh. also connected with queror] *cold to trembling, shivering*: Paul. ex Fest. s. v.: so, febris querquera, Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 719 P.: febris rapida et quercera, Gell. 20, 1. II. Subst. querquera, ae, f. *the ague*: querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28: App. Apol. p. 297.

querquētūlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum] *pertaining to an oak-forest*: mons, *an earlier name of the Mons Coelius at Rome*, Tac. A. 4, 65: so porta, Plin. 16, 10, 15.

querquētum, v. quercetum.

quērūlōsus, a, um, *adj.* *full of complaints, querulous*: murmuratores, Vulg. Epist. Jud. v. 16.

quērūlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of complaints, complaining, querulous*: (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 73: vox, id. A. A. 2, 308: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15. II. Transf. of animals and things (poet.), *softly complaining, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: querulae cicadae, Virg. G. 3, 328: nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. fac. 77: capella, Mart. 7, 31: fetus suis, Petr. 133: chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: tibia, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30.

ques, v. qui, *ad init.*

quescunque, v. quicunque, *ad init.*

questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror].

questus, ūs, m. [id.] *a complaining, complaint, lamentation*: Cic. Quint. 30: coelum questibus implet, Virg. Aen. 9, 480: tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11: questu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. 2. Esp. *a complaint, accusation* (poet.): questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624. II. Transf. of the note of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Virg. G. 4, 515.

qui, quae, quod (old forms, *nom.* *quei*, *gen.* *quojns*, *dat.* *quoi*, and in *inscr.* *quoei*, *quolei*, and *quei*; *abl.* *qui*: *plur.* *ques* or *queis*, *fem.* *quai*, *neutr.* *qua*; *dat.* and *abl.* *queis* and *quīs*). I. Interrog. *who? which? what?* (adjectively; while *quis*, *quid*, is used substantively): Th. Quis fuit igitur? Py. Iste Chaerea. Th. Qui Chaerea? what Chaerea? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8: qui cantus dulcor inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitanda veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quae patria est tua? Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 88.

II. Relat. *who, which, what, that*, agreeing in *gend.* and *number* with its *anteced.*, but not in *case*, that being determined by the nature of its connection with its own clause: coloniam, quam Fregillas appellant, Liv. 8, 23: summo magistratu praeerat, quem Vergobretum appellant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris Provinciae extremum, ib. 10. *Freq.* however it takes the same *gend.* as the noun in its own clause connected with the *anteced.*: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 55: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes

dicimus, id. Sest. 43. Sometimes it agrees with something implied by the antecedent: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41: alteram alam mittit, qui satagenibus occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78. Occasionally by what in Greek Gr. is called attraction, it agrees with its *anteced.* in *case* also: circiter sexcentas ejus generis cujus supra demonstravimus, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 2. The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the relative: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, ib. 1, 6: castra posuerunt; quae castra amplius milibus passuum octo in latitudinem, patebant, ib. 2, 7. In a question, with *ne* affixed: sed ubi Artotrogos? Art. Hic est: stat propter virum fortem. Mil. Quemne ego servavi in campis Gurgustidonis? Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 9. 2. With *subj.* (i) to denote a cause (for *quum*): *as, because*: maluinus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9: hospes qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 1, 25, 64. (ii) to denote a consequence (for *ut*): dignus est, qui imperet, id. Leg. 3, 2: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? id. Cat. 3, 9. (iii) after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose (for *ut*): equitatum qui sustineret hostium impetum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: ad eum legati veniunt qui polliceantur obsides dare, ib. 4, 21: pollicetur L. Piso sese iturum ad Caesarem: item L. Roscius, qui de his rebus eum doceant, id. B. C. 1, 3. 3. For *is, ea, id*, with a conjunction: res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this*, Cic. Mil. 20: ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso, confitendum est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 30. 4. For *qualis* or *talis* (*esp.* in *orat.* *obliqua*), *what sort of, what a, such*: qui vir, et quantus! id. Div. 1, 25: quid Mithridates potuerit, et qui vir fuerit, id. Mur. 15: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo sit pecori, hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 3: qui sis et quid facere possis, considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12: quae tua natura est, *such is your disposition*, id. Fam. 13, 78: qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love*, ib. 7, 2. 5. *Neut. sing.* *as much as, as far as, what* = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7: quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42. With *gen.*: quod operae, *so much trouble*, id. Off. 1, 6: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20. (ii) *wherewith*: si quid est, quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23. (iii) *abl.* with comparatives (with or without *hoc, eo, or tanto*): *by how much, by so much, the . . . the*: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19: eo gravius terre quo minus merito populi R. accidissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 14.

III. Indefin. (both *subst.* and *adj.*) *any one, any*: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: ne qui forte putet, id. de Or. 1, 2, 7. [Cf. Sans. *kas*; Gr. *κοῦ, ποῦ*, etc.]

quī, *adv.* [*abl.* of *qui*] *with or from which, wherewith*: restim volo mihi emere: Ps. Quamobrem? Ca. Qui me faciam pensilem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 86: in tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3. 2. Esp. in wishing: O that! would that! = utinam: qui te Jupiter dilique omnes perduint, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 31. Ellipt.: qui illi dii irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7. II. *in what manner, how*: qui, cedo? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 123: Deum, nisi sempiternum; intelligere qui possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10: sacramento quidem vos tenere qui potuit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nimis demiror, qui illaec, illic me donatum esse patera sciat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 133. 3. Esp. *wherefore? why?*: qui non? id. Bac. 5, 2, 45: qui dūm? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42. III. Of price, for quant., *how*

much: qui datur, tanti indica, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 109.

quā (quā, Aus. Prof. 8, 7) *conj.* with *indic.* [old acc. plur. n. from qui, like quod, acc. sing.] *because*: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 4, 53: quia flumen transeundum non erat, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: *Do*. Tu nunc me irrides? *Le*. Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Virg. Aen. 4, 538: qui tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? *So*. Quia enim sero advenimus, *because forsooth*, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 34: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14. **II.** quia nam, and quianam, *why? wherefore?*: quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos, Fest. s. v.: quianam arbitrare? Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam sententia vobis versa retro? Virg. Aen. 10, 6.

quānam and **quāne**, v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquid.

quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque (or cumque; and separately: cum quibus erat cunque una, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 35: quam se cunque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16. Old *plu.* form, quescunq, Cato in Charis. p. 70 P.) *pron. relat.* *whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, everything that, all that*: quicunque is est, Cic. Fam. 10, 31: quoscunque de te queri audiui, quacunque potui ratione placavi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: quaecunque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. *Neutr. absol.*: ut quodcunque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10: hoc quodcunque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1. With *gen.*: quodcunque est lucrī, *i. e. all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcunque militum contrahere poteritis, Pomp. in Cic. Att. 8, 12: quodcunque hoc regni, Virg. Aen. 1, 78. **2.** Esp. for qualescunque, *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecunque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8. **II.** Transf. *each or every possible, all*: quae sanari poterunt, quacunque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5: quocunque modo maluit esse mea, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34: de quacunque causa, Liv. 45, 23. (Hence Fr. *quiconque*.)

quid, v. quis.

quidam, quaedam, quoddam, and subst. quiddam, *pron. indef. a certain, a certain one, somebody, something*: quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63: quidam ex militibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, ib. 5, 27: quaedam certa vox, Cic. de Or. 3, 12: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) time, *once*, id. Fin. 5, 2: quidam Gallus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25. *Plur. some*: excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quidam ex his ad Nervios pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21. With *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49. *Neutr. absol.* quiddam, *something*: quiddam divinum, Cic. Acad. 1, 9. With *gen.*: quiddam mali, id. Leg. 3, 10.

quidem, *adv.* partaking of the nature of an enclitic, being almost invariably placed after the emphatic word of the sentence, to indicate which is its principal use: *indeed, certainly, in truth*: sibi quidem persuaderi, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44. **2.** Esp. ne quidem, *not even*: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 37. (II) nec (neque) . . . quidem, *and not indeed, and that not*: de isto id, quod omnes videbant, neque ille quidem obscure, locutus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: Quint. 9, 3, 55. **II.** at least: unum quidem hercle certum promitti tibi, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21. **2.** To express indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam

istaeo quidem contumelia est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5. **3.** for instance, for example: Nep. Att. 11.

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. quis.

quidpiam, **quidquam**, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquid.

quies, *ētis, f.* (old *abl.* quie, Naev. in Prisc. p. 703 P.) [*v. quiesco*] *rest, quiet, repose*: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13: mors laborum ac miseriae quies est, *a state of rest from*, id. Cat. 4, 4: ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. Of things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque inter, *i. e. the repose of spring*, Virg. G. 2, 344: ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62: pelagi, Stat. S. 2, 2, 26: lenis materiae, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin. 16, 16, 28. *Plur.*: uti somno et quietibus ceteris, *recreations*, Cic. Off. 1, 29. **2.** *a quiet life, neutrality between political parties*: Attici quies Caesaris fuit grata, Nep. Att. 7.

3. *peace*: quies diuturna, Sall. C. 31: ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14.

4. *sleep*: quietem capere, *to go to sleep*, Ov. F. 1, 205: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: alta, *deep sleep*, Virg. Aen. 6, 522: ire ad quietem, *to go to rest*, Cic. Div. 1, 29: quieti se tradere, *ib.*: secundum quietem, *in sleep*, *ib.* 2, 66: per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81. **5.** *death* (poet.) olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget somnus, Virg. Aen. 10, 745: quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop. 2, 28, 25. **6.** *a dream*: vanae nec monstra quietis, nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205: ducem terris dira quies, Tac. A. 1, 65. **II.** Meton. *a resting-place, lair of a wild beast* (poet.): intactae frunde quietes, Lucr. 1, 404.

quies, *ētis, adj.* for quietus, a, um, *quiet, peaceful*: Naev. in Prisc. p. 704 P. **quiescentia**, *ae. f.* [*quiesco*] *rest, quiet*: Firm. M. 1, 3.

quiesco, *ēvi, ētum* (*Part.* quiescita, Inscr.) **3.** *v. n. to rest, repose, keep quiet*: placida compositus pace quiescit, Virg. Aen. 1, 249: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305: renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: non aure quiescit, non oculis, Val. Fl. 2, 43. *Impers. pass.*: quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 8. **2.** Esp. *to remain neutral*: Cic. Att. 9, 10: pro conditione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16.

3. *to sleep*: quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 100: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App. M. 9, p. 218.

4. Of things, *to rest, be still or quiet*: praeo gravia arma quiescunt, Virg. Aen. 10, 836: flamma, *ceases to burn*, *ib.* 6, 226: quierunt aequora, *the waves are still*, *ib.* 7, 6: quiescentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22: quiescit terra, *lies fallow*, id. 17, 5, 3: quiescunt voces, *are silent*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.

5. *to suffer or allow quietly, to permit*: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9. **6.** *to cease, leave off, desist from*: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 51: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28: Hor. A. P. 380. [Root QUI: Sans. *si*; Gr. *κεί-μαι, κολ-η*, etc.]

quiescētis ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, Fest. s. v.

quiescētē, *adv.* *calmly, quietly*: quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16: quiete acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5. *Comp.*: quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. 27, 12. *Sup.*: quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

quiescētō, *i. v. a.*, and **quiescētōr**, *i. v. dep.* *to calm, to quiet*: Prisc. p. 799 P.

quiescētōriū, *ii. n.* [*quietus*] *a resting-place, tomb, sepulchre*: Inscr.

quiescētudo, *inis, f.* [*quies*] *rest, quietude*: quietudo, *ἡρεσία, ἡσυχία*, Gloss. Cyrill.

quiescētus, *a, um, Part.* [*quiesco*].

II. *Adj.* *resting, calm, quiet, keep-*

ing quiet: aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: quietus et solutus animus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 4, 19: de istoc quietus esto, *be at ease*, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 6.

2. Esp. *peaceful, neutral*: quietis mortem minitari, Sall. or. ad Caes. de rep. ord. 1, 2: quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4: quietos lacescit, Just. 7, 6. **3.** *free from ambition*: ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 7: vir rectus, integer, quietus, *ib.* 7, 31.

4. *tame, gentle*: equi sunt quietiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7. **5.** *resting, sleeping*: quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49. Hence, Subst. quieti, orum, *m. those who are at rest, the dead*: *emes*. Ecl. 1, 38. **II.** Transf. of things, *undisturbed, peaceful, calm, quiet*: amnes, *gently flowing*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: quietiore aequare ferri, id. Epod. 10, 11: aër, Virg. Aen. 5, 216: bacca, *that has lain a while*, Col. 12, 50: respublica, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: paulo habuit post id factum Caesar quietiorem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: pacatissima et quietissima pars (Galliae), *ib.* 24: quieta statio, *a safe anchorage*, id. B. C. 3, 6: actas, Cic. de Sen. 23: quietus et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, *ib.* 9.

Subst. quietum, *i. n.* *the motionless air*: Petr. 131. (Hence It. *cheto*; Sp. *quedo*; Fr. *quiette*.)

quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet, and quidlibet, *pron. indefin.* *any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, any, all*: quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 38: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126: pars, id. Od. 3, 3, 38: quilibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv. 2, 49: quilibet unus, *any one*, id. 9, 17. *Neutr. absol.* *all and every*: pictoribus atque poetis quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9. **II.** To express contempt: *common, insignificant*: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, Plin. 7, 28, 29: injuria, Gai. Dig. 2, 8, 5.

quilon (cylon), *i. n.* *jelly*: Veg. Vet. 3, 38.

quimātus, *ūs, m.* [*quinque*] *the age of five years*: robur in quimatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70 dub. (*al.* quinquennatu).

quīn, *conj.* [*quī ne* (for non); *lit. by which not, how not*] *that not, but that* (with *subj.*): ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic. Att. 12, 27: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satrius domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, *ib.* 1, 1: nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, *ib.* 11, 15: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, *not but that*, id. 2, 15: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, *they were very near deserting their camp*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 13.

2. After words expressing doubt or ignorance: non dubitabat quin non posset, *but that he could not*, Cic. Att. 5, 11: non esse dubium, quin plurimum possent, *but that they were the most powerful*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: neque abest suspicio, quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, *ib.* 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27. **3.** For the *relat. pron.* and non: nihil est, quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 16: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 3, 59: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspexerit, *ib.* 4, 1. **II.** As a corroborative or adversative particle = *immo*, with which it is freq. joined: *indeed, truly, nay, nay even*: credo: neque id injuria: quin mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse eve-

lare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. So, quin etiam and quin immo, *nay even*: credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, id. Att. 13, 26: quin etiam voces iactare, Virg. Aen. 2, 768: quin immo leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13: nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26. III. As an

interrog. particle conveying indirect advice or encouragement, *why not? wherefore not?*: quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin potius pacem aeternam exercemus? Virg. Aen. 4, 99: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. 1, 57. So with imperat.: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, *just say in one word!* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18: quin sic attendite iudices, *but attend to this!* Cic. Mil. 29.

quī-nam, quāenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what, pray?*: quīnam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Pl. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3.

quīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quīnī] *containing five*: quīnaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aq. 25. Subst. quīnarius numus, and quīnarius, *a half-denarius*: Plin. 33, 3, 13.

quīcentī, v. quīgentī, *ad init.*

quīcuncūq̄lis, e, *adj.* [quīcuncūq̄] *containing five twelfths*: quīcuncūq̄lis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74.

II. Esp. *planted in the form of a quīcuncūq̄*: quīcuncūq̄lis ordinum ratio, id. 17, 11, 15.

quīcuncūq̄, uncis, m. [quinque uncia] *the fraction five twelfths*: si de quīcuncūq̄ remota est uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an as*, Hor. A. P. 327: *five twelfths of a jugerum*, Col. 5, 1: *of a pound*, id. 12, 28: *of a sextarius, five cyathi*, Mart. 1, 28: *of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11. Of interest, *five per cent.*: Pers. 5, 149: in apposition with usura: quīcuncūq̄s usuras spondit, Scaev. Dig. 46, 3, 102. II. Transf. (from the way of marking five,

as on dice * * *) to designate a method of planting, in which the trees in each row were opposite the centre of the interval between the adjoining two trees in the right and left hand rows: quid illo quīcuncūq̄s speciosius, qui in quācumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9: directi in quīcuncūq̄m ordines, Cic. de Sen. 17: obliquis ordinibus in quīcuncūq̄m dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

quīcūq̄pēdāl, ālis, n. [quinquepes] *a five-foot rod*: Mart. 14, 92 in lemm.

quīcūplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque plico] *five-fold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4.

quīndēcies, *adv.* *fifteen times*: quīndēcies sestertium (neut. sing.), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 25: Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quīndēcim, card. num. [quinque decem] *fifteen*: quīndēcim milia minas dederat, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 51: dies circiter quīndēcim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.

quīndēcim-prīmī, orum, m. plu. *the board of fifteen chief magistrates in the municipia*: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35.

quīndēcimūq̄, a, um, ordin. num. [quīndēcim] *the fifteenth* (for quintus decimus): Marc. Emp. 36.

quīndēcimvīr, v. quīndēcimvīrī.

quīndēcimvīrālīs, e, *adj.* [quīndēcimvīrī] *pertaining to the quīndēcimvīrī or council of fifteen*: sacerdotium quīndēcimvīrālē, Tac. A. 11, 11.

quīndēcimvīrātus, ūs, m. [id.] *the dignity of a quīndēcimvīr*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quīndēcim-vīrī, orum, m. plu. (separated, *quīndēcim* Diana preces vīrorum, Hor. Carm. Sec. 70) *a college or board of fifteen men in commission*:

quīndēcimvīrī Sibyllīnī or sacris sacundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, Tac. A. 6, 12 fin. Sing.: L. Cotta quīndēcimvīr sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79: Tac. A. 6, 12: v. Smith's Ant. 387: quīndēcimvīrī agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45.

quīndēnī, v. quīndēnī.

quīngēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quīngēnī] *consisting of five hundred each*: cohortes, Curt. 5, 2. II. *consisting of five hundred*: thorax, i. e. of five hundred pounds weight, Plin. 7, 20, 19: lanx, id. 33, 11, 12.

quīngēnī, ae, a, num. distr. [quīngēnī] *five hundred each*: quīngēnos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Suet. Aug. 101. II. In gen. *five hundred*: Col. 5, 2.

quīngentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *consisting of five hundred*: cohortes, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quīngentēsīmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *the five hundredth*: annus, Cic. Fl. 1: Plin. 15, 1, 1.

quīngentī (old orthogr. quīncenti, acc. to Fest. s. v.), ae, a, card. num. [quinque centum] *five hundred*: quīngentos uno ictu occidere, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quīngentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43: castra quīngentorum millium irrumpunt, Just. 2, 11.

quīngentīes, num. *adv.* *five hundred times*: quīngentīes mille, Vitruv. 1, 6. Of money: quīngentīes HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 38: millies et quīngentīes, Suet. Aug. 101.

quīnī, ae, a, num. distrib. [quinque] *five each*: quīnī in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27: pedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: versus, Nep. Att. 18: millia peditum, Liv. 8, 8. II. In gen. *five*: bidentes, Virg. Aen. 5, 96: nomina, Liv. 28, 26. Sing.: lex me perdit quīna vicenaria, i. e. *a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quīno semipede, i. e. *two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16.

quīnī-dēnī or **quīn-dēnī**, ae, a, num. distrib. *fifteen each*: quīna dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quīnī denī pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quīndēnī pedes, Vitruv. 6, 9. II. In gen. *fifteen*: quīndēnīs hastis corpus transfigi, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quīnimmo, v. quīn.

quīnīo, ōnis, m. [quīnī] *the number five*: quīnīonem filiorum eniti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, ib. 46. Esp. at dice, *a cinque*: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quīnī-vīcēnī, or separate quīnī vīcēnī, ae, a, num. distrib. *twenty-five each*: millibus quīnīvīcēnī denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 fin. (al. quīnī vīcēnī).

quīnquāgēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [quīnquāgēnī] *consisting of fifty, containing fifty*: grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10: dolium, Cato R. R. 69: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitruv. 8, 7. II. Subst. quīnquāgēnārī, m. plu. among the Israelites, *captains over fifty*: Hier. in Jesai 2, 3, 3.

quīnquāgēnī, ae, a, num. distrib. [quīnquāgēnī] *fifty each*: in singulos HS. quīnquāgēnīs millibus damnari maultis? Cic. Verr. 3, 28: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5. Sing.: centena quīnquāgēna fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3.

II. In gen. *fifty*: per quīnquāgēnas brumas, Manil. 3, 603: Mart. 12,

quīnquāgēsīes, num. *adv.* *fifty times* (for quīnquāgēsīes): Pl. Men. 5, 9, 99 dub. (al. quīnquāgēsīes).

quīnquāgēsīmus, a, um, ordin. num. [quīnquāgēsī] *the fiftieth*: anno trecentesimo et quīnquāgēsīmo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: quīnquāgēsīmo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6: liba, Mart. 10, 24. II. Subst. quīnquāgēsīma, ae, f. (sc. pars) *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth, as a tax*: ab omnibus ternae praeterea quīnquāgēsīmae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 49: binae, ib. 3, 78.

quīnquāgēsīes, num. *adv.* *fifty times*: ntena millia, Plin. 6, 9, 10.

quīnquāgēsītā, card. num. *fifty*: quīnquāgēsītā et quatuor, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 35: millia, Cic. Att. 4, 2.

quīnquāgēsīus, a, um, *adj.* [quīnque angulus] *five-cornered*: Prisc. de ponderib. p. 1358 P.

quīnquātrus, uum, f. plu. and quīnquātrīa, orum and ium, n. plu. [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 14, and Fest. s. v.: Gell. 2, 21] *a festival of Minerva*, of which two were celebrated at Rome: the greater, maiores, on the 19th of March; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June: quīnquātrus, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quīnque, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 14: quīnquātribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis quīnquātrīa Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnīa quīnquātrīum, id. Ner. 34. Of the lesser quīnquātrus: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 17: et jam quīnquātrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651: v. Smith's Ant. 982.

quīnquē, card. num. *five*: minae, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 98: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14. [Sans. panchan; Gr. πέντε, πέμπε; Germ. fünf; Eng. five.]

quīnque, for et quīn: Pl. Casin. 2, 8, 70.

quīnquēfōllīs, a, um, *adj.* [quinque folium] *five-leaved*: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10. II. Subst. quīnquēfōllīum, li, n. *a plant, cinquefoil*, Potentilla Tormentilla or reptans, Linu.: Cels. 2, 33 fin.: Plin. 25, 9, 62.

quīnquē-gēnus, a, um, *adj.* *of five kinds*: nux, Aus. Idyll. 12.

quīnquējūgus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque jugum] *having five summits, five-peaked*: Jul. Valer. Res g. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quīnquēlibrālīs, e, *adj.* [quinque libra] *of five pounds*: Col. 3, 15, 3.

quīnquēlibris, e, *adj.* [id.] *of five pounds weight*: patera, Vop. Prob. 5.

quīnquēmestris, e, *adj.* [quinque mensis] *of five months, five months old*: pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8, 48, 75.

quīnquēnnālīcīus, a, um, *adj.* [quīnquēnnālīs] *who has been a quīnquēnnāl*: Inscr.

quīnquēnnālīs, e, *adj.* [quīnquēnnālīs] *that takes place every fifth year, quīnquēnnāl*: quīnquēnnālīs celebratas ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: certamen Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9. 2. Subst. quīnquēnnālīa, ium, n. plu. *games celebrated every fifth year*: Inscr. II. *lasting five years*: censura, Liv. 4, 24. 2. Subst. quīnquēnnālīs, is, m. *a magistrate in the municipal towns corresponding to the censor at Rome*: the quīnquēnnālīs held their office for one year, and during the four intermediate years the functions were not exercised: Spart. Hadr. 19: decurionum quīnquēnnālīs, App. M. 11, p. 273. *Adj.*: magistratus quīnquēnnālīs, ib. 10, p. 247: v. Smith's Ant. 318.

quīnquēnnālītās, ātis, f. [quīnquēnnālīs] *the office and dignity of a quīnquēnnāl*: Inscr. **quīnquēnnātus**, us, v. quīmatas. **quīnquēnnīs**, e, *adj.* [quinque annus] *of five years, five years old*: filia, Pl. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quīnquēnnāl*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47.

quīnquēnnīum, il, n. [quīnquēnnālīs] *a period of five years, five years*: censores magistratum quīnquēnnīum habento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: tria quīnquēnnīa, i. e. *fifteen years*, Ov. M. 4, 292. Plur. for quīnquēnnālīa, *games celebrated every fifth year*: Stat. S. 5, 3, 113.

quīnquēpartīto, *adv.* *five-fold*: Plin. 25, 6, 29.

quīnquēpartītus (quīnquēpartī), a, um, *adj.* *divided into five parts, five-*

fold (rare): argumentatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.

quinquē-pēdālis, e, *adj.* of five feet Hyg. de lim. p. 212 Goes.

quinqueplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque plico] for quincuplex, five-fold: quinquēplex, πεντάπλους, Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplīco, v. quinquiplico.

quinqueplum, i, n. a quintuple: quinquēplum, πεντάπλου, Gloss.

quinquē-prīmi (and separately, quinque primi), orum, m. plu. the first five members of the senate (βουλῆ): magistratus et quinqueprimi, Cic. Verr. 3, 28.

quinquērēmīs, e, *adj.* [quinque remus] having five banks of oars: decem quinquēremes naves, Liv. 41, 9. II. Subst. quinquēremis, is, f. (sc. navis) a galley having five banks of oars, a quinquēreme: in quinquēremi, Cic. Verr. 4, 46: una, Liv. 42, 48.

quinquēres, is, f. [vox hybr. from quinque ἐπέσσω] a vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquēreme: Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertio, onis, m. one who practised the quinquertium: Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. s. v. quinquertium.

quinquertium, ii, n. [quinque ars] the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον: Fest. s. v.

quinquēssis, is, m. [quinque as] five asses: App. in Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinquē-vertex, icis, *adj.* having five summits, five-peaked: urbs, Jul. Valer. res gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquēvir, viri, v. quinquēviri, *ad fin.*

quinquēvirālicius, a, um, *adj.* [quinquēviri] pertaining to the quinquēvirs: Inscr.

quinquēvirātus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a quinquēvir: quinquēviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. cons. 17.

quinquē-vīri, orum, m. plu. the board of five, the quinquēvirs, five men in commission for any purpose (v. Smith's Ant. 983): Cic. Agr. 2, 7: quinquēviri Pompeino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21: mensarii, id. 1, 21: muris turribusque reficiendis, id. 25, 7. Sing.: quinquēvir, Cic. Acad. 2, 44: Scriba ex quinquēviro, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

quinquies, num. *adv.* five times: quinquies quinque numerare, Cato R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5: quinquies mille, five thousand, Plin. 2, 23, 21.

quinquifidus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque and FID, root of findo] five-cleft: Venant. 5, 6, praef.

quinquiplīco, i. v. a. [quinque plico] to make five-fold: magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36, fin.

quinquo, i. v. a. to expiate, purify by religious rites: quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis. p. 62 P. dub.

quintadēcimāni, orum, m. plu. [quintusdecimus] the soldiers of the fifteenth legion: Tac. H. 4, 36.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus] of or belonging to the fifth, the fifth in order: vonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: cf. Varr. L. 6, 4, § 27: vineas semper quintanis seminari (sc. vicibus), at every fifth stake, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 7, § 169. II. Subst. quintāna, ae, f. (sc. via) a street in a camp which intersected the tents of two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth manipulus from the sixth, and the fifth turma from the sixth: Liv. 41, 2.

2. Transf. a market (because the camp-market was held in the quintana): quintana domi constituta, Suet. Ner. 26.

3. Quintani, orum, m. plu. the soldiers of the fifth legion: Tac. H. 1, 55.

quintārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to five, containing five: quintārius numerus, i. e. five sixths, Vittr. 3, 1: Ilmes, that incloses five centuriae, Hyg. de limit. p. 158 Goes.

quinticeps, cipitis, *adj.* [caput] having five peaks: Varr. L. 5, 8, § 50.

quintilis (quinct.), is, *adj.* [quintus] pertaining to the fifth month of the old

Roman year (which began with March): mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7: Idibus Quintilibus, on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July, Liv. 9, 46. 2. Subst. m. the month of July: ab ipso (Martio) Quintilis quintus est, Macr. S. 1, 12 (afterwards called Julius, whence the modern name, in honour of Caesar: cf. Suet. Caes. 76).

quinto, *adv.* for the fifth time: eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

quintum, *adv.* for the fifth time: declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6.

quintuplex, icis, *adj.* [quintus plico] five-fold, quintuple: Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplīco, v. quinquiplico.

quintus, a, um, *ord. num.* [quinque] the fifth: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102: natura, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.

quintus-dēcimus, a, um, *ord. num.* the fifteenth: quintisdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16.

quippe, *adv.* and *conj.* [quia-pe; cf. nempe] a corroborating particle: certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact: recte igitur diceret te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: quippe, vetor fatis, I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates! Virg. Aen. 1, 39: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12. 2. With the particles, enim, etenim, quia, etc., for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or. 2, 54: quippe quia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27: quippe quod, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quippe quoniam, Plin. 26, 10, 64: quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 106: quippe quum, Cic. Att. 10, 3: neque Clmoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe quum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef.: Liv. 26, 39: quippe ubi, Lucr. 1, 610. 3. With pron. relat. as one in fact who, which, or that, i. e. since, or inasmuch as I, thou, he, it, etc.; with indic. or subj.: dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudius tertius meis manibus dinumeravi, since or seeing that I paid, Pl. Epid. 3, 2, 30: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, and in fact they met them, Liv. 5, 37: convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset, Nep. Dion. 2. 4. With etiam and et, since indeed, for even (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 268: Prop. 4, 5, 11. 5. With ut, so that: Just 4, 3.

quippiam, v. quispiam.

quippi-ni (quippeni), *adv.* why not? or, affirmatively, certainly, to be sure: Chr. Quid? illam meretricemne esse censes? Ni. Quippini? Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 41: App. M. 9, p. 644.

qui-qui, *pron. indef.* for quisquis, whosoever (rare): quiqui est, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

quirinālia, ium, n. plu. [Quirinus] a festival in honour of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February (XIII. Cal. Mart.): Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: Ov. F. 2, 475: v. Smith's Ant. 983.

quirināna and **quiriāna mala**, a kind of apple: Cato R. R. 7: Plin. 15, 14, 15.

quiris (quiritis) or **curis** [a Sabine word] a spear: sive quod hasta curis (al. quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

Quiris, itis, m. [Cures] an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures: Virg. Aen. 7, 710: Col. praef. § 19. After the union of the Sabines and Romans, the latter also called themselves, in a civil capacity, Quirites, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of Romani. In consequence of the union

of the two nations they were styled on all solemn occasions Populus Romanus Quirites (omitting et), which in later times was distorted into Populus Romanus Quiritium: v. Niebuhr, Hist. of Rome, i. n. 752: Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 710: populo Romano Quiritibus, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. tab. 24, 1, 34: Gell. 1, 12 acc. to the MSS.: id. 10, 24: Macr. S. 1, 4 fin.: populus Romanus Quiritium, Liv. 1, 32: id. 8, 9: id. 41, 16: rarely with the copula, populo Romano Quiritibusque, Fest. s. v. dici, p. 67, Müller: devovisse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romani Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, to the citizens of the Roman nation, Plin. 16, 32, 57. It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites: Tac. A. 1, 42: Suet. Caes. 70. Jus Quiritium, full Roman citizenship: ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati iatriplatae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 22: Latinis Jus Quiritium (constituit), Suet. Claud. 19 (v. Smith's Ant. 658). Sing. a Roman citizen, a Quirite: dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 823: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am. 1, 7, 29: Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, makes a Roman citizen, sets free (since the slave was turned round when manumitted), Pers. 5, 75. II. Transf. Of bees (poet.): ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 201.

quiritatio, ōnis, f. [quirito] a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek: quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quiritatus, ūs, m. [id.] a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: id. 6, 2, 8.

Quirites, v. Quiris.

quirito, i. v. n. (dep. de Fenestella) quiritur, Varr. in Diom. p. 377 P.) to raise a plaintive cry, to wail: quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr. L. 6, 7, § 68: Liv. 39, 8: illi misero quiritant, Ciris Romanus natus sum, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. 2. Esp. of an orator, to scream, shriek: Quint. 3, 8, 54. [The ancients derived it from Quirites, v. supra: it may however be connected with quoror.]

quirrito, i. v. n. to grunt: quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

quis, quae, quid, *pron. interrog.* (in either direct or indirect questions) [corresp. with Gr. τίς] who? which? what? unde es? cujus es? whose are you? to whom do you belong? Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 44: Da, Quis homo est? who is there? Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graecia Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Am. 12: quid dicam de moribus facillimis? ib. 3: considera quis quem fraudasse dicatur, who is said to have defrauded whom, id. Rosc. Com. 7: videbis quid et quomodo, id. Att. 11, 21: quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? id. Verr. Act. 1, 10. Quis is sometimes fem. in early Latin: quis ea est? Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 48: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76. 2. *Adj.* what? i. e. what sort of a person or thing? quis videor? Cha. miser aequae, atque ego, in what condition do I seem, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 19: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Am. 5: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 208. Neutr. absol. with gen. what? what sort of? quid mulieris uxorem habes? what sort of a woman have you for a wife? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21: exponam vobis breviter quid hominis sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum, apud illum putatis esse? id. Rosc. Am. 46.

3. Neutr. quid? how? why? quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existi- mas, id. Fam. 2, 8: eloquere, quid ven-

isti? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 221: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura dispuo? Cic. Mil. 16: quid ita? *why so?* id. N. D. 1, 35: quid nil, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34: Cic. de Or. 2, 67: quid ego ni teneam? Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 57. Pleonastic: quid ni-non, Sen. Ep. 52: quid si? *how if?* Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7 (ii) in quid? *wherefore?* *for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13. (iii) quid? *quod, what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover:* Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: id. Off. 3, 25 94. II. Indef. *any one, any body, anything; some one, somebody, something:* Simoni me adesse, quis-nuntiate, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis et est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damn' professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. H. 3, 58. Esp. after *si, ne, nisi, quum:* si te in iudicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14: si quid in te peccavi, ignosce, id. Att. 3, 15: si quis quid de re publica rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34.

quis, for quibus, v. quis and qui.
quisnam, quatenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog. who, which, what pray:* quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 4, 36: sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *why pray?* Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 7. Pleonastic. with *num:* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* ib. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? *any body else?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 37: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? id. de Or. 2, 3: reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2. In *imesi:* in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negotii? Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quis ea est nam optima? ib. 2, 1, 16. With *nam* first (poet.): nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras jussit adire domos? Virg. G. 4, 445.

quispiam, quaequam, quodpiam, and subst. quidpiam or quippiam, *pron. indefin. any one, anybody, anything, any; some one, something, some:* quid si hoc voluit quispiam Deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaequam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: si cuiquam pecuniam fortuna ademitt, Cic. Quint. 15: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11: neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum ejus, Just. 38, 7: grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4: aliae quaequam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App. Flor. n. 18.

2. *Neutr. adverbially: in any respect, somewhat:* num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 7: si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam (quidquam), *pron. indefin. any, any one, anybody, anything, something:* nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet aut adeat, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 5: an quisquam usquam gentium est aequae miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? id. Att. 9, 5 *fin.*: percontans quisquamue in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11: non hic suo semine quamquam porculam impertiturus est, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 67. (ii) nec (neque) quisquam, and *no one:* nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. Aen. 5, 378: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 37. (iii) With *unus:* quia nondum in quenquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 55. (iv) Hence, nec quisquam unus, and *not a single one:* nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tamquam in arte excellit, id. 38, 37. (v) quidquam with *nil*, pleonastic: quidperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam atthere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63. (vi) quisquam, like quis, is some-

times *fem.* in old writers: anum quemquam, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quisquam alia mulier, id. Cls. 1, 1, 6: illarum neque te quisquam novit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 82.

quis-quæ, quaeque, quodque, and Subst. quicque (quidque), *pron. indefin. whoever or whatever it be, each, every, every body, every one, every thing:* non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum inducas pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28: quod cuique obigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7: magni est iudicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, ib. 3, 17: quancunque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, n. 7: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89. The *sing. pron.* sometimes has a *plu. verb.*: ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 2. Like quis, quisque is sometimes *fem.* in old writers: omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, id. Poen. prol. 107. (ii) With *gen.*: tuorum quisque necessarium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quantum summae curtabit quisque dierum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124. (iii) With *comp.*: quo quisque est solertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20. (iv) With *sup.* to express universality: doctissimus quisque, *every learned man*, i. e. *all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25. (v) And with ordinal numerals: vix decimus quisque est, qui ipse se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every third word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year, every five years*, id. Verr. 2, 56. Esp. with *primus*, *the very first, the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, id. Phil. 3, 15: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59. (vi) With *pron. reflect.*: pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Am. 16: cum suo cuique iudicio sit utendum, id. N. D. 3, 1: quisque suos patimur Manes, Virg. Aen. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44. (vii) For *uterque, each of two, both:* scula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex una factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44. II. Transf. for quicunque, *whosoever, every one who all that:* quemque videritis hominem, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 5: cuiusque populi cives vicissent, Liv. 1, 24.

quisquillae, arum, *f. plu. (neutr. quisquilla, Petr. 75)* [prob. from quisque; all sorts of things, odds and ends] *refuse, sweepings, offscourings, rubbish, filth:* quisquillae, stipulae immixtae surculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6: nugis marinas et quisquillas litorales quaerere, App. Apol. p. 296. II. Transf. of vile or worthless persons or things: *refuse, riffraff, dregs, trash:* omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aellum, quisquillas seditiois Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43. Of worthless fish: App. M. 1, p. 113: coricillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilla omnia, *are rifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquillum, il, v. quisquillae.

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and subst. quicquid (quidquid), *pron. indefin. whoever, whosoever, whatever, whatsoever, every one, each, every, all:* quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 153: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquam aspexerat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: esto ut hi sint

quicquid integri sunt, et sani, Cic. Sest. 45: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman, without exception*, Liv. 41, 8: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8: quoquo modo se res habeat, *however it may be*, id. Fam. 1, 5. *Sing. pron.* with *plur. verb.*: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedite saxis, Prop. 4, 5, 75: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45. With *gen.*: deorum quisquis amictor Afris, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in coelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: Liv. 23, 9: quicquid malefici, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42. *Neutr. adverb. how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *the farther, the more*, Liv. 31, 1: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.* Quisquis *fem.*: mulier, quisquis es, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 66. Quidquid adjectively: quidquid genus, Cato R. R. 48.

quitus, a, un, *l'art.*

quī-vis, quaevis, quodvis, and subst. quidvis, *pron. indefin. (separately: quod genus vis propagabilis, Cato R. R. 52), who or what you please, any whatever, any one, any thing:* Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Pl. Am. prol. 27: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, Cic. Quint. 27: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53: unus avet quavis aspergere cunctos, i. e. *quavis ratione*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quivis homine beneficium accipere gaudas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1. With *unus, any one you please, any one whatever:* si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22: non quivis unus ex populo, sed estimator doctus, id. Brut. 93. Quidvis, as subst. *any thing whatever, no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis potius, Cic. Att. 13, 26. With *gen.*: quidvis anni, i. e. *at any season of the year*, Cato R. R. 17.

quīvis-cunquē, quaeviscunque, quodviscunque, *pron. indefin. who or what you please, each, every (poet.):* Lucr. 3, 389: quoviscunque loco potes, *at whatever place you please*, Mart. 14, 1.

quō, adv. and conj. [prob. an abbrev. form of quom, an old acc. of qui] *to or into which place, whither:* quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adjici potest, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: Cic. Fam. 3, 5. Of persons: quo illae nubent? Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 13: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratusus, Cic. Verr. 4, 18. With *gen.*: quo gentium, *where in the world*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 33. Fig.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch*, Liv. 28, 27. 2. Indefin. *to any place, any where:* si quo tu me ire vis, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Cic. Att. 8, 3. II. Fig. *for which reason, wherefore:* miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 54: quo aequalor sum Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 18: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25.

2. *that, because:* non edepol quo te impudicam crederem, *not that*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, Cic. Att. 10, 1: non quo libenter male audiam, id. de Or. 2, 75: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, eo feci, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16. 3. *to what end, for what purpose:* quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13: dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, id. Coel. 21: nescis, quo valeat numus, quem praebet usum? *what money is good for*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur nū? id. Ep. 1, 5, 12. 4. *to the end that, in order that:* quo deter-

lores antepontantur bonis, Pl. Poen. prol. 38: castella communit quo facilius prohibere possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fraus mea quid petit, nisi qui tibi jungeretur uni? Ov. H. 20, 23: eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi habere-mus, Liv. 34, 9.

quo-ad, *adv.* (monosyl.: Lucr. 2, 849: Hor. S. 2, 3, 91: quoad, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 641, no. 357). Of time: *how long?*: senem quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 98. 2. *as long as*: quousque, inquit? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 25: ipse, quoad potuit, fortissime restitit, Caes. B. G. 4, 12. 3. *till, until, until that*:

ipse interea, quoad legiones collocasset, in Gallia morari constituit, ib. 5, 24: hactenus existimo, consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. II. Of place: *how far, as far as*: videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, id. Agr. 1, 2: jubeo te salvere voce summa, quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Pl. As. 2, 2, 30. Fig.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad patitur consuetudo, Varr. L. L. 9, 1: cognitis, quoad pos-sunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38. With ejus (ejus representing an *inf.* or *clause*, like Fr. *en* in similar cases): tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus facere poteris, scribere ad me, *as far as you are able*, id. Att. 11, 12: id. Inv. 2, 6: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset, praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv. 39, 45. 2. *with respect to, as to* = quod attinet ad: quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 8, 23: nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 3.

quoad-usque, or, separately, quoad usque, *adv. until that*: Varr. L. L. 5, 2: ac ne sic quidem impedire rem destitit, quoadusque manus equitum R. necem comminata est, Suet. Caes. 14.

quō-circā (*in tmesi*: quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95), *conj. for which reason, wherefore*: Varr. L. L. 9, 59: quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, Cic. Div. 1, 41.

quō-cunquē (cumq.) (*in tmesi*: quo nos cunque feret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 25: quo res cunque cadent, Virg. Aen. 2, 709), *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quocunque venerint, Cic. Verr. 5, 65: oculi, quocunque inciderint, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1: ire, pedes quocunque ferent, quocunque per undas notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocunque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16.

quod, *conj.* [*acc. n. from qui*] *that, in that, because*: cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgistis, Cic. Att. 3, 3: mirari Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspitem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24: num etiam recentium injur-larum, quod iter per provinciam tenta-ssent, quod Aeduos, quod Ambarros vexassent, memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14. 2. *wherefore*: in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaerit, Pl. Aul. 1, 3, 14. 3. *as respects that, as to what*: quod quispiam ignem quaerat, id. Aul. 1, 3, 13: quod scribis, te, si velim, ad me venturam, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. 4. *although, even if*: si te in plateas offendero hac post-quam, quod dicas mihi, alium quaer-ebam, iter hac habui, perficisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35: quod non Taenarils domus est mihi fulta columnis, at Musae comites, Prop. 4, 1, 49. 5. *since that, since*:

jam diu est, quod victum non datis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 146. 6. With other con-junctions, sometimes merely to connect sentences, *but, though, whereas*: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidia debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur su-perare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1: quod utinam ininus vitae cupidus fuisset! Cic. Fam. 14, 4: quod ubi ille intel-lexit, id. Verr. 1, 26: quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: peccasse se non ang-untur, objurgari moleste ferunt: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correc-tione gaudere, *whereas*, Cic. Am. 24.

7. With *subj.* instead of *acc.* and *inf.*: scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, for filium amare, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 37: recordatus quondam super coenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8. Esp. after illud: illud mihi occurrit, quod inter postulationem et nominis delationem uxor a Dolabella discessit, Coel. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 6.

quod, for quot, q. v.

quōdam-mōdo, or, separated, quodam modo, *adv. in a certain manner, in a measure*: quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eum. 7: voce, motu, forma etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75: id. de Or. 1, 59: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5.

quoi, v. qui, *init.*

quōjas or **quōjātis**, e, for cujas or cujatis: Pl. Poen. prol. 109, etc.

quōjus, for cujus, v. qui.

quōjūs, a, um, for cujus, a, um: Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 14.

quō-libēt, *adv. whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): gubernacu-lum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, v. quum, *ad init.*

quō-mīnus, *conj. v. minus, no. vi.*

quō-mōdō, or, separately, quo modo (*in tmesi*: quo tu me modo voles esse, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 48), *adv. in what manner, in what way, how*. I. Interroga-tively: Cic. Verr. 3, 10: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43. 2. In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16: quomodo mort-em filii tulit! id. Am. 2. II. Rela-tively: non meminisse nos ratus, quo-modo trecentos Philippos villico dede-ris, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quo-modo se habeant, ne epistola quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5. (ii) Cor-resp. to sic, *in what manner, in the same manner*: et quo modo hoc est con-sequens illi, sic illud huic, id. Tusc. 5, 7.

III. Indefinitely = quocunque modo, *in whatsoever manner*: quomodo potuissim, id. Fam. 5, 20. (Hence *It. come; Fr. comme.*)

quōmōdō-cunquē, *adv. in what manner soever, howsoever*: quomodo-cunque dicitur, intelligi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11. II. *in some way or another*: sed tamen quomodocunque quanquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 33: Flor. 3, 23.

quōmōdō-libet, *adv. howsoever*: Aug. Civ. D. 21, 19.

quōmōdō-nam, *adv. in what man-ner, pray? how?*: quomodonam, mi fra-ter, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16 fin.

quō-nam, *adv. whither pray?*: quo tu te agis? Char. Quonam, nisi do-mum? Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 71: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3. Fig.: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam per-niciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9. II. *how far pray?*: Gell. 1, 3.

quondam (condam, Inscr. ap. Rei-nes. p. 543), *adv. for quondam: at a certain time, at one time, once, for-merly*: verum tempestas, memini, quon-dam fuit, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 29: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. Clu. 66: populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existima-

batur, id. Rosc. Am. 53: Valeriani quon-dam centurionis testamentum, Cod. Jus-tin. 6, 21, 3. II. *Transf. at times, sometimes*: quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terrae inter-dum, quondam etiam lactis imber ef-fluxit? Cic. Div. 1, 43: quondam cithara tacentem suscitavit Musam Apollo, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Virg. Aen. 2, 367.

2. Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.): Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Virg. Aen. 6, 877.

quōniam, *adv.* [quum jam] denot-ing sequence, *since, after that*: quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam, Fest. s. v.: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, datisne argentum? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 21. Hence

II. to denote a cause or reason: *seeing that, whereas, since, because*: de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere coep-erunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 301: quapropter, quoniam res in id dis-crimen adducta est, Cic. Phil. 3, 11: quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14: Nep. Milt. 7.

quō-piam, *adv. to any place, whi-thersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, *adv. to any place, whi-thersoever*: ut hanc ne quoquam mitt-eret, nisi ad se, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 45: neque se quoquam movit ex urbe, Nep. Att. 7: Cic. Verr. 2, 21. Fig.: neque quo-quam posse resolvi, Lucr. 1, 1053.

quōquē, *conj. also, too* (placed, in the manner of an enclitic, after the em-phatic word): qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute prae-cedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12: quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 20. Pleonast. with *et, etiam*: quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 56: sunt vero et fortuita eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae ex-empla, Plin. 8, 16, 21. II. For qui-dem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2.

quōqueversus, for quoqueversus: Inscr.

quō-quō, or, separated, quo quo, *adv. to whatever place, whithersoever*: quoquo ibo, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 1: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id. Pseud. 3, 2, 69. With gentium: quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world*, id. Merc. 5, 2, 17. Fig.: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9.

quōquō-mōdō, or, separately, quo-quo modo, *adv. in what way soever, how-soever*: quomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: tu quomodo hominem investigates velim, *in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4.

quōquō-versus (-um) or quōquō-vorsum, *in every direction, every way*: legatos quocquoversus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: Cic. Phil. 9, 7: pedes de-cem quocquoversum, Cato R. R. 15.

quorsum and quorsum, *adv.* (for quoversum or -us) *to what place*: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quor-sum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13. II. Fig.: *whither, to what*: tenes quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 81: heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderit, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5: sed quor-sum haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 23: non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam pu-tida tendant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic. de Or. 3, 24. 2. Esp. *to what purpose? to what end? for what?*: quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intelligere possitis, Auct. or. ad Quir. 2: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaer-is? Cic. Leg. 1, 1: quorsum est opus? Hor. S. 2, 7, 116.

quōt, *adj. indecl. how many? as many as: quot sunt?* See. Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 6: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 32: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49: quot calamitates! ib. 35: quot orationum genera esse diximus totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16.

II. Transf. in specifications of time, all, each, every: quot mensibus fodere, every month, Cato R. R. 43: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboeae, quot annis, every year, Virg. E. 1, 43: usu in one word: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 267.

quotannis, *v. quot.*

quot-cunquē (cumq.) *adv. how many soever, as many as* (rare): quot-cunque senatus creverit, tot sunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: quocumque (flores) ferunt campi, Cat. 64, 280 (*al. quotquotque*).

quōtēni, *ae, a, num. distrib. [quot] how many each: is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33.*

quōtēnnis, *e, adj. [quot annus] of how many years, how many years old: Aug. de quant. anim. 19.*

quōtidīāno, *adv. daily: palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56.*

quōti-dīānus (quotid. and cotidianus), *a, um (quōtid., Mart. 11, 1, 2; but quōtid., Cat. 68, 139), adj. [quotidie] every day, daily: febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 18, 22: agger, ib. 7, 22: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54: vita, id. Pis. 26: sumptus, Nep. Dion. 7. Poet. for quotidie: nisi quotidianus sesquiopus confeceris, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 66.*

II. Meton. usual, common: formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

quōti-dīē (cotid.), *adv. daily, every day: ibatne ad Bacchidem? Pa. Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto: quotidie enim magis suspicio te in Epirum profectum, Cic. Att. 5, 7.*

quōtidīo (cotid.), *adv. for quotidie, daily: Q. Caepio in Charis. p. 174 P.*

quōties (quotiens), *adv. how often, how many times, as often as: o quoties et quae nobis Galatea locuta est, Virg. E. 3, 72: quoties et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 59: illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas litteras, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7.*

quōties-cunquē (cumq.) *adv. how often soever, as often soever as: quoties-cunque dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, Cic. Clu. 18.*

quōtiesquē, *adv. for quotiescunque, how often soever: Col. 6, 17.*

quot-libet, *adv. as many as one will: Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.*

quot-quōt, *adj. indecl. how many soever, as many soever as: si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conseruari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49: quot-quot eunt dies, i. e. daily, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. II. Transf. all, every: quot-quot annis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4.*

quōtūmus, *a, um, adj. [quotus] which in the series? quotummas nedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 7.*

quōtuplex, *icis, adj. [quotus plico] how many fold, how many times: quotuplex, ὁσαπλάσιος, Vet. Onomast.*

quōtus, *a, um, adj. [quot] which number in the series? answered by the ordinal numerals: quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 3, 94: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: hora quota est? what o'clock is it? id. S. 2, 6, 44: scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, how many ships, Mart. 9, 36: tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, how many guests you would like to have invited with you, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: quota pars laudis, how very small, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10. With quisque (and in one word,*

quotusquisque) to designate a small number, how few; how many: quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? how many? i. e. how few! Cic. Tusc. 2, 4: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25: quotum quemque inveneris, Tac. Or. 29: quoto quoque loco libebit, in whatsoever place one may wish, Auct. Her. 3, 17.

quōtus-cunquē, *acunque, uncunque (cumq.) adj. whatsoever in order, number, etc.; how great or small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis pars quota-cunque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54: Ov. H. 13, 60.

quōtusquisque, *v. quotus.*

quō-usquē (in tmesi: quo te spectabimus usque, Mart. 2, 64), *adv. until what time, till when, how long: De Quousque? Li. Usque ad mortem volo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 28: quousque? inquit. Quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23: quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1. II. Of place, how far: quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: cum decessero de via, quousque degredi debeo? Gell. 1, 3. Fig. to what extent: quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Martian. Dig. 20, 3, 1.*

quō-vis, *adv. to any place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 7: abeat quovis gentium, anywhere in the world, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum (quom, cum, rarely qum). Of time, when, since, as, after that, since that, as soon as, etc. Constr.: in oratio directa it is usu. foll. by indic. when the clause is categorical, and denotes time merely, the events described by the two clauses not being spoken of as standing in the relation of cause and effect; but when this relation is implied, or even when the clause with quum describes only one of several concurring causes, the subj. is gen. used: in oratio obliqua it is always employed: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat a suis, quum potest, injuste facit, Cic. Off. 3, 18: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. Rep. 1, 26: praeclare facis, quum eorum tenes memoriam, you do well in cherishing their memory, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: multi anni sunt, quum ille in aere meo est, since, id. Fam. 15, 14: fuit quoddam tempus, quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2 in. si valebis, quum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. Fam. 16, 12 fin.: quum primum sapere coepit, ib. 14, 1: legebam tuas epistolas, quum mihi epistola affertur a Lepta, id. Att. 9, 12: dixerat hoc ille, quum puer nuntiavit, id. Rep. 1, 12. With subj.: Zenonem, quum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter, id. N. D. 1, 21: equites quum se in castra recipere, adversis hostibus occurrebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, ib. 27: ad Hannibalem, quum ad lacum Averni esset, quinque juvenes ab Tarento venerunt, Liv. 24, 13. (ii) quum with subj. is esp. used by way of substitution for the participles wanting in Latin (e. g. perf. part. act. and imperf. part. pass.); and in cases where the abl. absol. is for some reason or other inadmissible: quum Lentulus consul ad aperiendum aerarium venisset, ex urbe profugit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: aquilifer, quum magna multitudinis hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, id. B. G. 5, 37: Aedui quum se defendere non possent, legatos mittunt auxilium rogatum, ib. 1, 11: quum milites castra communissent, ipse Hannibal cum expeditis raptim angustias vadit, Liv. 21, 32. 2. Quum (cum) maxime, and in one word, quummaxime (cummaxime), very particularly, preeminently: quummaxime volo te dare operam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: Cic. Clu. 5, 12: nemo nostrum novit nisi id tempus, quod quum maxime transit, Sen.

Ben. 3, 3. 3. Quum (cum) . . . tum, while . . . so too, not only . . . but also, both . . . and: usu. with indic.: quae (virtus) quum in paucis est, tum in paucis judicatur et cernitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: volvendi sunt libri quum aliorum, tum in primis Catonis, id. Brut. 87: fortuna quum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello plurimum potest, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quumque plurimas et maximas commoditates unicuique contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praeclucet in posterum, Cic. Am. 7, 23. II. As a causal particle, as, since, seeing that, although; with subj.: quum sit in nobis consilium, ratio, prudentia, necesse est deum haec ipsa habere majora, id. N. D. 2, 31: quum quisque operam navare cuperent, paulum hostium impetus tardatus est, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quum ea ita sint, tamen sese cum his pacem facturum, ib. 1, 14: moriens, quum jam ceteris ex partibus oppressa mens esset, extremum sensum ad memoriam reipublicae reservabat, Cic. Coel. 24, 59: quippe quum, and utpote quum, v. quippe and utpote.

quummaximē (cummaxime), *v. quum, no. 1. 2.*

R.

R, *r, indecl. n. or (on account of li-tera) f. the eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, and one of the liquids. It derives its form from the Greek ρ, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πύρρος, ἀρράβων. In words borrowed from the Greek, an h was subsequently appended to the r, as a sign of the spiritus asper. On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog, r is called litera canina, Pers. 1, 109: cf. Lucil. in Charis. p. 100 P. II. Interchanges of R with other letters. 1. With s. In many words, r medial and final (but not initial) is a euphonic substitution for the original sound of s: e. g. asa, lases, plusima, meliossem, meliosibus, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, became ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, melioribus, foederum, Furius, Papius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; so too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Tradition ascribes this change to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul, B.C. 307 and 296, or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul, B.C. 336; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21. Cf. Varr. L. 1, 7, 3, 86; Cic. loc. cit.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258 P. Fest. s. vv. Aurellam; pignosa. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives ending in or or os: e. g. arbor, arbos; color, colos; honor, honos; labor, labos; lepor, lepos: so in quaeso, quaesumus, also written quaero, quacrimus; in nasus also naris, pulvis also pulver, etc. 2. For the interchanges of r with d, l, and n, vide those letters. 3. r is elided in pejero, for perjuro; in crebesco, rubesco, for rebresco, rubresco, etc. 4. r sometimes exchanges its place with the adjoining vowel: e. g. from the roots ter, cer, ster, come the perfects trivi, crevi, stravi; and the perf. part. tritus, cretus, stratus. III. Changes of r in the Romance languages. 1. into l: this is the most freq. change: e. g. Lat. arbor, aridus, Tibur; It. albero, alido, Tivoli: Lat. arcanum, Wall. alcam: Lat. ancora, temperare; Sp. ancla, templar: Lat. Arverni, Prov. Alvernhe (Fr. Auvergne): Lat. carcer, Sp. carcel: Lat. papyrus, Port. papel: Lat. altare, Fr. autel. 2. into n: e. g. Lat. Siris, t. Sinno: Lat. corona, Wall. cumunē. 3. into d: e. g. Lat. armarium, prora, quaerere, rarus; It. armadia, proda, chieder, rado. 4. rs into ss: Lat. dorsum, It. dosso: Lat. persona, Port. pessoa. 5. r frequently changes*

its place, esp. in connection with *t* and *f*: *e. g.* Lat. *stuprum*, It. *strupo*: Lat. *temperare*, Prov. *tremper*, Fr. *tremper*: Lat. *fermentare*, *frimbria*: Wall. *frémentare*, *frimhie*: Lat. *fabrica*, *fenestra*: Port. *fragoa*, *fresta*. 6. *r* medial or final is sometimes omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *area*, It. *aja*: Lat. *corium*, Wall. *coajë*: Lat. *aratrum*, It. *arato*: Lat. *rostrum*, Wall. *rost*: Lat. *cremare*, Sp. *quemar*: Lat. *frater*, *mulier*: It. and Wall. *frate*, It. *moglie*: Lat. *retrosum*, It. *ritorso*: Lat. *aversus*, *ursus*: Sp. *avieso*; *oso*.

IV. As an abbreviation, *R.* signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; *R. P.* republica; *R. R.* rationes relatae.

rābīdē, *adv.* ravingly, rabidly: omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. *Comp.*: rabidius raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

rābīdus, *a, um, adj.* [rabies] raving, furious, enraged, savage, mad, rabid: canes, Lucr. 5, 890: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: tigres, Virg. G. 2, 151: leones, Hor. A. P. 393: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 93. Of things: lingua, Prop. 3, 8, 11: aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49: certamen, Sil. 16, 410: fames (Cerberi), Virg. Aen. 6, 421: furor animi, Cat. 63, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501. (Hence Sp. *raudo*.)

rābīes, *em, e (gen. rabies, Lucr. 4, 1079), f.* [rabo] rage, madness; esp. of dogs: Col. 7, 12 *fin.*: Plin. 7, 15, 13: and other animals: id. 8, 18, 26. Of men, madness, phrensy: id. 7 proem. *fin.*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 26. II. *Fig.* rage, fury, eagerness: Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: Vell. 2, 64: civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 26: Tac. H. 2, 38: id. A. 1, 31: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 *fin.* Of the madness of love: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: Hor. Epod. 12, 9. Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. 23, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7: coelique marisque, Virg. Aen. 5, 802: Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog-star*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Virg. Aen. 2, 357. (Hence It. *rabia*; Fr. *rage*.)

rābīōsē, *adv.* ravingly, furiously: nihil iracunde rabiose fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

rābīōsūlus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [rabiosus] a little rabid: literae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

rābīōsus, *a, um, adj.* [rabies] raving, fierce, mad, rabid: canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: Plin. 29, 5, 32: homo, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 15: fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22 *fin.*

rābo, *3. v. n. to rave, be mad*: Poët. Cic. Div. 1, 31: Manil. 5, 207: Sen. Ep. 29.

rābo, *ōnis, v. arrhabo.*

rābūla, *ae, m.* [rabo] a brawling, wrangling advocate, a peltifogger: non declamantorem alicquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15: id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Quint. 12, 9, 12.

rābūlāna *pix, an unknown kind of pitch*: Plin. 14, 19, 24 [perhaps ravis, grayish].

rābūlātus, *ūs, m.* [rabula] a brawling, wrangling: Mart. Cap. 2, 46.

rābuscula *vitis, an unknown species of vine*: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42 [perh. ravis, grayish].

racco, *1. v. n. to cry like a tiger*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (al. rancant).

rācēmārius, *a, um, adj.* [racemus] pertaining to grape-stalks: pampini, that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful, Col. 3, 18, 4.

rācēmātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] the glean- ing of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning: Tert. Apol. 35.

rācēmātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] having clusters or berries: Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

rācēmifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [racemus fero] cluster-bearing, clustering (poet.): uvae, Ov. M. 3, 666: Bacchus, crowned with clusters, ib. 15, 413.

rācēmōr, *1. v. a. dep.* [racemus] to glean: Fig. to treat of in a supplementary manner: Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

rācēmōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of clusters, clustering: pomum, Plin. 13, 4, 7: flos, ib. 6, 12. *Sup.*: uvae, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

rācēmus, *1. m.* [ράξ, ραγός] a bunch or cluster of grapes and similar fruits: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34: Virg. Cop. 21.

II. *Meton.* a berry, grape: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703: Virg. G. 2, 102: Sil. 7, 208. *Poet.* for wine: Ov. F. 5, 343. (Hence Fr. *raisin*.)

rādiātīlis, *o, adj.* [radio] emitting rays, radiant: umbra, Venant. 2, 286.

rādiātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a glittering, a beaming lustre, radiation: marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: plu.: Arn. 6, 208.

rādiātesco, *3. v. inceper.* [radix] to take root: Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rādicītus, *adv.* with the roots, by the roots: radicitus effodere herbas malas, Cato R. R. 50: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7, 51.

II. *Fig.*: utterly, completely, radically: radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46 *fin.*: omnia malefacta vestra repperi radicitus, thoroughly, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rādicor, *atus, 1. v. n. dep.* [radix] to strike root, take root: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2: Plin. 13, 4, 8: semina radicata, having roots, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.*: Pall. Febr. 10. II. *Fig.*: Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

rādicōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] full of roots, having many roots: brachia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rādicūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a small root: Cic. Div. 2, 66: Col. 5, 5, 5. II. *Esp.* a plant also called struthion, Gypsophila struthium, Linn.?: Plin. 19, 3, 18. 2. a small kind of radish: Col. 4, 8, 1: Cels. 2, 18.

rādīo, *avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n.* [radius] 1. A *ct* to furnish with spokes: rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15. 2. *Transf.* to make beaming, irradiate; only in *pass.*: to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams: galeae geminis radiantur et auro, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 103. *Esp.* in *Part. perf.* irradiated, shining: miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, Lucan. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 463: insigne diei (*i. e.* sol), id. 5, 699: caput, surrounded with a halo or nimbus (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52: corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.* *Fig.*: quasi de industria prospera ejus adversis radiantur, might be made more glorious, Flor. 4, 2, 30. II. *Neutr.* to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4, 1, 27: radiabant tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages), Sil. 3, 629. *Esp.* in *Part. imperf.* beaming, shining: lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214: luna, Virg. Aen. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 637: galea claro ab auro, ib. 13, 105: carbunculi innato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25. *Poet.* *transf.*: ipsi inter medios rosea radiante juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257. (Hence Fr. *rayon*.)

rādīōlus, *1. m. dim.* [id.] a small, feeble sunbeam: Amm. 28, 4 *med.* II. a kind of long olive: Col. 12, 49, 2. III. an unknown plant resembling fern: App. Herb. 84.

rādīōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] emitting many beams, radiant: sol, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rādīus, *11. m. a staff, rod*: acuti radii inmissi, stakes, Liv. 33, 5: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58. *Esp.* a spoke of a wheel: id. 16, 40, 76, § 206: Virg. G. 2, 444: Ov. M. 2, 317. 2. In mathematics: (i) a staff, rod for measuring, etc.: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23: Virg. E. 3, 41. (ii) a semi-diameter, radius of a circle: Cic. Tim. 6. 3. In weaving: a

shuttle: Ov. M. 6, 56: Virg. Aen. 5, 476. 4. In zoology: the spur of a bird: Plin. 11, 47, 107. (ii) the sting above the tail of the fish *pastinaca*: id. 9, 48, 72. 5. In botany, a kind of long olive: Virg. G. 2, 86: Col. Arb. 17, 3: Plin. 15, 3, 4. A sub-species of the same, called radius major: Cato R. R. 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 24. 6. In anatomy, the radius, the exterior bone of the forearm, Gr. *κερκis*: Cels. 8, 1. 7. the penis: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 14. II. a beam or ray of any shining object: of the sun: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 2: Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: Virg. Aen. 4, 119: of lightning: ib. 8, 429: of the eyes: Gell. 5, 16: of the halo round the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Virg. Aen. 12, 163: genitor (Phoebus) circum caput omne micantes deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40. [Same root as *ράβδος*, from *ράσσω*: *ράδιξ*, and Lat. *radix*, *ra-mus* belong to the same root, also Eng. *root* and Germ. *wurz-el*.] (Hence It. *raggio*, *razzo*; Sp. *rayo*; Fr. *raie*; Eng. *ray*.)

rādix, *icis, f.* [v. radius] a root of a plant (*gen. plur.*): radices agere, to strike root, Varr. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.*: Ov. R. Am. 106: capere radices, to take root, Plin. 17, 17, 27: emittere radices e capite, Col. 3, 18 *fin.*: descendunt radices; descendit arbor radice, Plin. 16, 31, 56: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27. 2. an edible root: id. B. C. 3, 48: esp. a radish: Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59: also simply, radix, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: Ov. M. 8, 666: dulcis, liquorice, Scrib. Comp. 170. II. *Transf.* the lower part of an object, the foot of a hill, mountain, etc.: in radicibus Caucasii natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101. 2. that upon which any thing is fixed or rests; a root, foundation (poet.): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102: Ov. M. 14, 713. III. *Fig.* a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin (*gen. plur.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicibus fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: Pompeius eo robore vir, his radicibus, *i. e.* so firmly established, id. Att. 6, 6 *fin.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, from its foundation, utterly, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), *i. e.* a native of the same city, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72. Of etymological origin, derivation: Varr. R. R. 6, 5, 61. (Hence Fr. *racine*.)

rādo, *rāsi, rāsum, 3. v. a. to scrape, scratch, rub off; to polish; to shave off the hair with a razor* (while *tondere* is to cut with scissors): mulieres genas ne radunto, scratch, tear, in mourning, XII. Tab. in Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*: and Fest. s. v. radere: fauces, to irritate, Lucr. 4, 529: Quint. 11, 3, 13: terram pedibus (corvus), Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, to shave, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.*: in mourning, Suet. Cal. 5: as a vow, in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81: barbam, Suet. Aug. 79: ut (Caesar) tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, id. Caes. 45: tigna, to smoothe off, Lucr. 5, 1266: lapides, to polish, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, to scratch, Plin. 28, 4, 13: aream, to clear of bushes, Col. 2, 19: medicam marris ad solum, to weed out, Plin. 18, 16, 43: arva imbribus (Eurus), to strip, sweep, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: terras (Aquilio), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, to scratch out, erase, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.* II. *Transf.* to touch in passing, to brush along, graze (poet.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 257: Ov. F. 1, 242: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Puchyni radimus, Virg. Aen. 3, 700: sicco passu freta radere, Ov. M. 10, 654: trajectos surculos rasit, crept through, Suet. Ner. 48. 2. to strip off, nip off: damnoa canicula quantum

raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, i. e. shaves her customers, scil. of their money, Mart. 2, 17. III. Fig. to grate upon, hurt, offend: aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auricularas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, to lash, satirize, id. 5, 15. (Hence Fr. raire; frequent. from rarus, It. rasare; Sp. rasar; Fr. raser: also Subst. It. raso; Fr. ras.)

rādūla, ae, f. [rado] a scraping iron, scraper: Col. 12, 18, 5.

raia, ae, f. a flat fish, the ray, skate, etc., various species of the genus *Raia* of Linn.: Plin. 9, 24, 40.

rallum, i, n. dim. [rado] an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare: Plin. 18, 19, 49 fin.

rallus, a, um, adj. dim. [for rarulus, from rarus] thin: tunica, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

rāmālīa, ium, n. plu. [ramus] twigs, sticks, brushwood: Ov. M. 8, 644: Sen. Ep. 90: Tac. A. 13, 58. Sing. ramale, Pers. 1, 97.

rāmentum, i, n. (ramenta, ae, f. Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 15: id. Rud. 4, 3, 77): gen. plu. ramenta, orum, [rado] what is shaved, or rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, ps, etc.: uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18 fin.: ferri, scales struck off by the hammer, Lucr. 6, 1044: ligni, Plin. 24, 2, 2: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45: ramenta fluminum, rubbish deposited by rivers on their banks, id. 33, 4, 21: sulphuratum, a sulphur-match, Mart. 10, 3.

II. Transf. bits, morsels, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, every scrap, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 29.

rāmentōsus, a, um, adj. [ramentum] full of little bits: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

rāmēus, a, um, adj. [ramus] pertaining to boughs or branches: fragmenta, i. e. sticks = ramalia, Virg. G. 4, 303.

rāmex, Icīs, m. [id.] a blood-vessel of the lungs: Pl. Merc. 1, 27. II. a rupture, hernia: Cels. 7, 18: Plin. 22, 25, 57.

rāmīcōsus, a, um, adj. [ramex] afflicted with hernia, ruptured: Plin. 30, 15, 47.

ramnes and **ramnenses**, ium, m. plu. a Latin race; hence, one of the three original Roman tribes: Liv. 1, 13. Poet. for nobles of the olden time: Hor. A. P. 342: v. Smith's Ant. 875.

rāmōsus, a, um, adj. [ramus] full of boughs, having many branches, branching: arbor, Lucr. 5, 1095: domus Silvani, Prop. 4, 4, 5. Comp.: lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65. II. Transf.: cornua cervi, Virg. E. 7, 30: radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52. Comp.: folium, id. 21, 10, 32. Sup.: curalium, id. 32, 2, 11. Poet. of the clouds, forked: Lucr. 6, 133: of the Lernaean hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches: Ov. M. 9, 73: vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, into many devious ways, Pers. 5, 35.

rāmūlōsus, a, um, adj. [ramulus] full of branching veins: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38.

rāmūlus, i, m. dim. [ramus] a little branch or bough, a twig, sprig: Cato R. R. 101: Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: Plin. 24, 15, 81.

rāmūs, i, m. [same root as radix, radius, q. v.] a branch, bough, twig: non truncus, non ramī, non folia denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30: tempora cingite ramis, Virg. Aen. 5, 71. Poet. for a tree: ib. 3, 650: for frankincense twigs: Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211. II. Transf. of things having a branching form: a branch of a stag's antlers: Caes. B. G. 6, 26. 2. a branch of a mountain chain: Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134. 3. a club: Prop. 1, 1, 13. 4. the penis: Nov. in Non. 116, 26. 5. a branch or arm of the Greek letter Y, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading, the to virtue, the other to vice: Aus. l. 12, 6: hence called, Samit ramī, Pers. 5, 56. III. Fig.: ramos ampu-

tare miseriarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13. Of a branch of consanguinity: Pers. 3, 28. (Hence Fr. ranche, rinceau.)

rāmuscūlus, i, m. dim. [ramus] a little branch or bough, a twig (for ramulus): Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

rāna, ae, f. [perh. of same root as raucus, q. v.] a frog: Plin. 11, 37, 65: Ov. M. 6, 381: Hor. S. 1, 5, 14. Esp. the tree-frog, *Rana arborea*, Linn.; the green-frog, *Rana esculenta*; and the common frog, *R. temporaria*; and (rubetae) prob. the toad, *Bufo vulgaris*, Cuv. (v. rubeta): Plin. 32, 8, 29. The entrails of frogs were used for charms: Juv. 3, 44. Proverb.: (i) inflat se tanquam rana, Petr. 74, 13. (ii) qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, of one who has risen from a lowly station, ib. 77 fin. II. Transf. rana marina, a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler, *Lophius piscatorius*, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: also simply rana: Plin. 9, 24, 40. 2. a push or swelling on the tongue of beasts: Col. 6, 8, 1: Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, Part. stinking, putrid: viscera cadaverum, Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Seren. Samm. 978.

rancesco, 3. v. n. incep. to become stinking, grow rancid: Arn. 1, 12.

rancidē, adv. nauseously, disgustingly: ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11.

rancidūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [rancidus] stinking, rancid: opsonia, Juv. 11, 135. II. Fig. disgusting, loathsome: rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33.

rancidus, a, um, adj. [root RANC of rancens, rancesco] stinking, rank, rancid: cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1154: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. II. Fig. disgusting, loathsome: aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46. Comp.: quid rancidius, Juv. 6, 185.

ranco, v. racco.

rancor, ōris, m. [v. rancidus] a stinking smell or flavour, rancidity: Pall. 1, 20, 2. Fig. an old grudge, rancour: Hier. Ep. 13, 1.

rānūla, ae, f. dim. [rana] a little frog, a tadpole: App. M. 9, p. 233.

2. Transf. a little swelling on the tongue of cattle: Veg. 4, 5.

rānuncūlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a little frog, a tadpole: Cic. Div. 1, 9. Jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing near marshes), id. Fam. 7, 18.

II. a medicinal plant, called also batrachion, croufoot, *Ranunculus*, Linn. of four kinds. (i) foliis pinguioribus = *R. Seguieri*, Linn. or *R. asiaticus*, Linn. (ii) alterum foliosius = *R. Philonotis*, Linn. (iii) tertium minimum, *R. repens*, Linn. or *R. muricatus*. (iv) quartum flore luteo (lacteo?) of white, prob. *R. aconiti folius*, Linn. or the common water croufoot, *R. aquatilis*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 109. (Hence It. ranocchia; Fr. grenouille.)

rāpa, ae, v. rapum.

rāpācia, orum, n. plu. [rapum] turnip-tops: Plin. 18, 13, 34.

rāpācida, ae, m. [rapax] robber, a comic patronymic: Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

rāpācitas, ātis, f. [id.] greediness, rapacity: Cic. Coel. 6: Suet. Tit. 7.

rāpax, ācis, adj. [rapio] grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious: vos rapaces, vos praedones, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 26: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66: inopia rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16: Cinara, i. e. eager for presents, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, id. Od. 4, 4, 50. Subst. a beast of prey: Plin. 11, 45, 101. 2. Of things: falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650: ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. M. 8, 837: Orcus, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, fangs, tusks, Veg. 6, 1, 1. With gen.: chryseletrum rapacissimum ignium, very ignitable, Plin. 37, 3, 12. As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. 5, 342: unda, poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 10: Ov. M. 8, 550. Transf. an appellation of the twenty-first legion (qs. that sweeps everything before it): Tac. H. 2, 43 et al. II. Fig. with

gen. grasping, greedy, avaricious: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Am. 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95: nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2.

rāphānīnus, a, um, adj. = *ραφάνιον*, of radishes, made from radishes: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

rāphānītis, idis, f. = *ραφάνις*, a kind of Iris or sword-lily, Iris florentina, Linn. v. Iris: Plin. 21, 7, 19.

rāphānos agrīa, f. = *ραφανος ἀγρία*, by some regarded as a kind of spurge, the same as Apios, q. v., but more commonly thought to be some species of *Raphanus*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

rāphānus, i, m. = *ραφανος*, a radish: *Raphanus sativus*, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 26: Col. 11, 3, 47.

rāpīcīus, a, um, adj. [rapum] pertaining to rapes or turnips, rape-, turnip-: coles, Cato R. R. 35, 2: semen, rape-seed, ib. 134, 1.

rāpīdē, adv. hastily, quickly, rapidly: dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3: iter confecit, Suet. Cal. 43. Comp.: rapidius venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71. II. Fig.: quod (*παθητικόν*) quum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37.

rāpīdītās, ātis, f. [rapidus] swiftness, rapidity: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62: Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

rāpīdūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] swift, rapid: sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, 270.

rāpīdus, a, um, adj. [rapio] tearing away, seizing (poet.): leones, Lucr. 4, 714: laeae, Ov. H. 10, 96. Of hunting-dogs: agmen, a tearing, fierce pack, id. M. 3, 242. Of fierce, consuming heat: Virg. E. 2, 10: Ov. M. 2, 123. Of a funeral pile: id. Tr. 1, 7, 20. As an epithet of the sea (qs. devouring): Tib. 1, 2, 40. II. Transf. tearing or hurrying along, swift, rapid: fluvius, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 52: torrens, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: lapsus fluminum, id. Od. 1, 12, 9: procellae, Prop. 2, 16, 45: rapidissimum flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 fin.: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668: venti, Virg. Aen. 6, 75: Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Virg. Aen. 1, 42: sol, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 12: equi, Ov. F. 5, 592: manus, Virg. Aen. 8, 442: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30: venenum, id. A. 12, 67: virus, ib. 13, 15 fin. III. Fig. hurried, hasty: oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 fin.: rapidus in consiliis, overhasty, precipitate, Liv. 22, 12 fin. (Hence It. ratto.)

rāpīna, ae, f. [id.] robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine (mostly plur.): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492: rapina alimenti, a withholding, Plin. 17, 24, 37 fin. 2. Meton. prey, plunder, booty (poet. and rare): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, Virg. Aen. 8, 263: piscator ferataequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87. II. a collecting together, removing: opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

rāpīna, ae, f. [rapum] a turnip, rape: Cato R. R. 5, 8: Col. 11, 2, 71.

rāpīnātio, ōnis, f. [rāpīna] plundering, pillage: rapinationes facere, M. Aurel. ap. Front. 2, 15.

rāpīnātor, ōris, m. [id.] a robber: Lucil. and Varr. in Non. 129, 29.

rāpīo, rāpūi, raptum (old perf. subj. rapsit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22. Part. perf. fem. ex raptibus, Gell. in Charis. p. 39 P.), 3. v. a. to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, or drag away: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? Pl. Men. 5, 7, 10: hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: ex hoc nomen mihi est (sc. Harpax), id. Ps. 2, 2, 60: volucris spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: ab acie rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247: de sinu matris Learchum rapit, ib. 4, 516: hastam de vulnere, ib. 5, 137: repagula de postis, Ov. M. 5, 120: (frondes) alta rapit arbore ventus, Ov. M. 3, 730: aliquem sublimem domum, Pl. Asia. 5, 2, 18: conneatum in naves rapiunt

Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 21: Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 156: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: aciem in Teucros, Virg. Aen. 10, 308: illum (sc. lembum) in praeceps pronorapit alveus amni, id. G. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus sub divum rapiam, drag into open day, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13: Nasonis carnina rapiti, torn from his home, banished, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 1: rapit per aequora navem, Virg. Aen. 10, 660: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: arma rapiat juvenus, snatch up, Virg. Aen. 7, 340: bipennem dextra, ib. 11, 651: Achates rapuit in fomito flammam, caught the spark, ib. 1, 176: incendia, Ov. M. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, to take quickly, ib. 7, 289: mille rapit populos, leads hastily on, Virg. Aen. 7, 725: rapiuntque ruuntque, gather hastily together, ib. 4, 581: nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, sweeps along, of a serpent, id. G. 2, 153: pars densa ferarum tecta rapit, range quickly through, id. Aen. 6, 8. 2. Esp. to carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish, take by assault, etc.: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: virgines, to carry off, abduct, Sull. C. 51: Liv. 1, 9: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 8: Ov. M. 12, 225: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, pillage and plunder, Virg. Aen. 2, 374: rapturus moenia Romae, Lucan. 3, 99: Arneuiam, to plunder, lay waste, Tac. A. 13, 5. Absol.: rapio propalam, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 3: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, to conquer rapidly, Liv. 6, 23: Bithyniam, Flor. 3, 5, 6. 3. to carry off suddenly or prematurely by death, to snatch away: improvisa leti vi rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 20: id. Ep. 1, 14, 7: Virg. Aen. 6, 428: Suet. Cal. 7. Absol.: et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, Virg. G. 3, 68. II. Fig. to snatch, force, or hurry away: cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cuiusque modi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 fin.: ipsae res verba rapiunt, carry along with them, ib. 3, 5 fin.: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periculo, carries away, Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriore viam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 54: comoediam in pejorem partem, to put a bad construction upon, to misrepresent, Ter. Ad. prol. 3: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Virg. Aen. 9, 211: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, seizes upon, appropriates, Cic. Off. 2, 10 fin.: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 fin.: alium quae rapit hora diem, snatches away, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 8. 2. Esp. to carry along or away with passion, to transport, ravish, captivate; and with a designation of the limit, to carry or hurry away, to attract strongly: qui iudicem rapere, et in quem vellet habitum animi posset perducere, Quint. 6, 2, 3: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentia rapit, id. Fam. 16, 12: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior? Hor. Epod. 7, 13: quem (sc. leonem) cruenta per medias rapit ira caedes, id. Od. 3, 2, 12: ὀρνῆ, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 fin.: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, ib. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25: ea (cupilitas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30. In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem cura omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapit ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2. Poet. with (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12. 3. to seize by violence, to snatch, steal (poet.): oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 28: Venerera, id. S. 1, 3, 109: Virg. G. 3,

137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acrius in dies, ib. 1, 13 fin.: quo facinore dominationem rapitum ierit expediam, id. A. 4, 1. 4. to snatch hastily, to hasten, precipitate: vive, Ulixes, dum licet: oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape: non dixit cape, non pete: haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum; sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40 fin.: rapiamus, amici, occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: viam, to hasten, Ov. H. 19, 74: gressus, Lucan. 3, 116: bellum, to wage suddenly, id. 5, 403: ut limis rapias quid prima secundo cera velit versu, may hastily note, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 8. 5. to seek eagerly: Hier. Ep. 57, 2. [Same root as ἀρ-ᾶω, and perh. sanio as Sans. grabh, "rapere;" Germ. greifen, etc.; the initial g of rapio and γρᾶπάζω disappearing, as in nascor, nosco.] (Hence Fr. ravir, ravage.)
rāpistrum, i, n. [rapum] a kind of wild rape, some species of Brassica, Linn. or prob. Raphanus, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 5.
rāpo, ōnis, m. [rapio] a robber: Varr. in Non. 26, 32.
raptim, adv. [id.] violently, greedily, (rare): ludunt raptim pila, Nov. in Non. 96, 29: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22. II. hastily, suddenly, hurriedly: haec scripsi raptim, Cic. Att. 2, 9: aliquem sequi, Liv. 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: praecipitata raptim consilia, Liv. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: illa levem fugiens raptim secut aethera pennis, swiftly flying, Virg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198.
raptio, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying off, abduction: in raptione affuisse, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183.
raptito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] acc. to Gell. 9, 6 fin.
rapto, avi, atum, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to seize and carry off, to drag, or hurry away: vidi Hectoreum curru quadrijuo raptarier, Enn. (or Pacuv.) in Cic. Tusc. 1, 44: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. Aen. 2, 272: Phaethonta rapax vis solis equorum aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 399: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234: signa, quae turbine atque unda raptantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, Cat. 64, 258: dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 69, 145: per vim nova nupta raptatur, Ov. M. 12, 223: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. H. 3, 22. Poet. with inf.: raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.
 2. Esp. to waste, ravage, plunder: raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, Tac. A. 12, 54: arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, Tac. A. 4, 23. II. Fig. to drag along: quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? accuse, arraign, Prop. 3, 11, 27. 2. Esp. to hurry along with passion, to agitate: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, raptat, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera rapta corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799.
raptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor. With gen.: (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Pl. Men. prol. 65: panis et peni, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. A. 1, 58: thalami mei, i. e. uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: ferri, the magnet, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 4. Adject.: lupi raptores, Virg. Aen. 2, 356: Ov. M. 10, 540. Absol.: rapta et raptores tradere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 51: Hor. Od. 3, 20, 4: Tac. H. 2, 86: ferus, i. e. lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gratus raptae raptor fuit, ravisher, Ov. A. 1, 680: Hor. Od. 4, 6, 2. II. Fig.: raptores alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 438: nunquam defuturos raptores Italiae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27.

raptōrius, a, um, adj. [raptor] that serves for dragging away: machinamentum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 fin.
raptrix, icis, f. [rapio] she that carries off: Hier. Chron.
raptus, a, um, Part. [rapio]. II. Subst. raptum, i, n. that which is seized or plundered: rapto vivere, to live by robbery, Liv. 7, 25 fin.: Sen. Ep. 70 fin.: Virg. Aen. 7, 749: ex rapto vivere, Ov. M. 1, 144: rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73 fin.
raptus, ūs, m. [id.] a violent snatching or dragging away: Inoo lacerata est altera rapto, Ov. M. 3, 722: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82. Transf.: lenes raptus cucurbitarum, the strokes or shocks, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11. II. Esp. a carrying off, abduction: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52: raptus exercere, ib. 15, 38 fin.: quis de Ganymedi rapto dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 4, 48: Suet. Ner. 46: Ov. F. 4, 417. Absol.: Tac. A. 6, 1: id. H. 2, 73 fin.
rāpūlum, i, n. dim. [rapum] a little turnip or rape: Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.
rāpum, i, n. (rapa, ae, f.: Col. 11, 3, 16: Scrib. Comp. 176), a turnip, rape, Brassica Rapa, Linn. and prob. other species: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4: Plin. 18, 13, 34 sq. (Hence It. raperozzo; Sp. repónche; Fr. raiponce.)
rārē, adv. far apart, scatteredly: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5. II. Of time: rarely, seldom: vere rare capitur (piscis), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56.
rārē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. [rarus] to make thin or rare, to rarefy: rarefieri, Lucr. 1, 649: rarefacta, id. 2, 1140.
rārēnter, adv. seldom, rarely: dato rarerent bibere, Cato R. R. 103.
rāresco, 3, v. n. insep. [rarus] to grow thin, lose density, to become rarefied: fulgit item quom rarescunt quoque nubilula coeli, Lucr. 6, 217: humor aequali aestu, id. 6, 876: quadrupedibus senectute lanæ rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94: rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, become empty, depopulated, Stat. Th. 4, 284: densae rarescunt moenia Romae, id. Silv. 4, 4, 14: rarescit miles, the ranks grow thin, Sil. 17, 423: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, shall open, grow wider, Virg. Aen. 3, 411: colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30: sonitus rarescit, dies away, Prop. 3, 15, 35.
rārī-pīlus, a, um, adj. [id.] thin-haired: Col. 1, praef. § 26.
rārītas, ātis, f. [id.] looseness of texture, distance apart: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cie. N. D. 2, 55: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluvii, Plin. 8, 43, 68. Plur.: foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5: venarum, id. 8, 3. II. Transf. smallness of number, fewness, rarity: capillorum, thinness, Suet. Oth. 12: stellarum, Plin. 2, 18, 16: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 11: raritas ditorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27: lavandi, Suet. Aug. 82. 2. Meton. a rarity: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64. Plur.: raritates, Gell. 3, 16.
rārītūdo, inis, f. [id.] looseness (for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7.
rārō, adv. seldom, rarely: raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 20: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: vinum aegrotis prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: raro antecedentem scelestum deseruit poena, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31: raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14: rare unquam, id. 4, 1, 4. Comp.: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu expectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1. Sup.: istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3.
rārus, a, um, adj. not close or thick, thin, loose in texture; opp. to densus.

(terra) rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras; densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Virg. G. 2, 227: textura, Lucr. 4, 196: retia, Virg. Aen. 4, 131: tunica, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13: rariores silvae, the clearer parts of the forest, Tac. Agr. 37: n̄r, Lucr. 2, 106: manus, with the fingers spread, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

II. Transf. far apart, scattered, thin, scanty: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 fin.: quum raris disiectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquiretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: vides habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, scattered, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: baccae expanduntur rariae, Plin. 17, 10, 11: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 111: capillus, Suet. Cal. 50: racemi, Virg. E. 5, 7: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600. Poet. manat rara meas lacrima per genas, drop by drop, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34.

2. Esp. milit. t. t. far apart, scattered about, dispersed, single; opp. to confertus: accedebat huc, ut nunquam confertus, sed rari magnisque intervallis procellarentur, in scattered parties, as skirmishers, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25.

3. few, rare, infrequent: in omni arte, ut in ipsa virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81: rarum genus (amicorum), et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Am. 21, 79: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 5, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 fin.: ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: literae, Liv. 6, 1: rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: vtilio parentum rara juvenus, made less numerous, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 24: (litera) rarissima in clausulis, Quint. 12, 10, 31: ex maxime raro genere, Cic. Am. 18: rarum dictu, esse aliquid cui prosit negligentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39. (ii) For the adv. raro: nec illacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12 proem. § 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtrektor, Tac. A. 4, 33: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, i. e. rarely speaks of them, Plin. 33, 7, 38.

4. Esp. uncommon, scarce, rare, remarkable: rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16: rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramiis, Ov. M. 7, 622. (Hence It. rado.)

rāsāmen, inis, n. [rado] a scraping, shaving: Marc. Emp. 1 med.

rāsilis, e, adj. [id.] scraped, shaved, polished, smooth: torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318: calathi, id. H. 9, 76: argentum, vessels without raised work, Vell. 2, 56: palmet, deprived of the bark, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, without herbage, bare, Prud. Sirep. 3, 69.

rāsīs, is, f. a kind of raw pitch: Col. 12, 20, 6. (Hence It. ragia.)

rāsīto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [rado] to shave often, to shave (rare): faciem quotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4.

rāsōres s̄dicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere, Fest. s. v.

rasta, ae, f. [Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst] a German mile: Hier. in Joel. 3, 18.

rastellus, i, m. dim. [rastrum] a hoe, rake: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Suet. Ner. 19. (Hence Fr. râteau.)

raster, tri, v. rastrum, ad iniit.

rastrarius, a, um, adj. [rastrum] pertaining to the hoe, i. e. to husbandry or a country life: Non. 16, 19.

rastrum, i, n. (in plur. usu. rastri, orum, m.: rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Virg. G. 1, 164: acc. rastros, Cato R. R. 10, 3: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36, etc. But rastra, Cels. in Non. 222, 8: Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado] lit. a thing for scraping, hence a toothed hoe, a rake, a mattock: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Virg. G. 1, 94: rastris terram domat, id. Aen. 928

9, 608: described as the comb of Polyphemus, along with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765. Proverb.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaec vere ad rastros res redit, it will bring me to the hoe, i. e. I shall be reduced to work for my living, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, f. [id.] a scraping, shaving: calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. Jesai. 5, 15, 2. 2. Meton. a scraping, shaving: eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6. II. Fig.: gulae, the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9. (Hence Fr. res.)

rāsus, a, um, part. [rado].

rāsus, ūs, m. [id.] a scraping, shaving: ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

rātārīae, arum, f. plu. [ratis] small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts: Gell. 10, 25 fin.: also called ratiariae, Serv. Aen. 1, 41.

rātārīus, ii, m. [id.] a raftsman, lighterman: Paul. Dig. 13, 7, 30.

rātīhābitio, ōnis, f. [ratum habeo]. In law: an approval, ratification: Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6.

rātio, ōnis, f. [RA, root of ra-tus, part. of reor, q. v.] lit. the mode or art of thinking, hence a reckoning, account, calculation, computation: bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 141: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Am. 16, 58: dextera digitis rationem computat, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 49: direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, Cic. Phil. 5, 6: auri ratio constat, the account agrees, is correct, id. Fl. 28, 69: decurno post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, to make the reckoning, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 38 (al. ductare): rationem ducere, to make a computation, to calculate, Cic. Verr. 2, 52: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: rationem inire, ib. 7, 71: rationem reddere, Pl. Men. 1, 3, 23: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 1, 39: rationes referre, ib. 5, 24: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cluent. 37 fin.: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, according to the account, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 24. Plur.: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, Cic. Att. 4, 11: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad numum convenit, ib. 5, 21: falsas rationes inferre, id. Flacc. 9: Romani pueri longis rationibus assen discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325: a rationibus, an accountant, Inscr. II. Transf. a list, register (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 5, 57. 2. a sum, number (rare): nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3. 3. a transaction, business: a matter, affair: res rationesque Ballionis curo, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 31: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 70: quum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur literis, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ratio numaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4 fin.: ratio domestica, bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 fin.: fori judicique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: rationes civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 6: nihil fallacius ratione tota comitiorum, id. Mur. 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime perspicies, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6. (ii) plu. interests, advantage: me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, ib. 1, 8: consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44: si meas rationes unquam vestrae salutis anteposuissem, Auct. Or. post red.

ad Quir. 1. III. Fig. a reckoning, account, computation: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, presented this reckoning, Pl. Aul. 2, 7, 12: quum eam mecum rationem puto, go into that calculation, think over the matter, id. Cas. 3, 2, 25: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54: Medea et Atreus inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 29: hanc rationem habere coepit, to make the following calculation, id. Verr. 5, 39: totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, drew the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, Cic. Verr. 2, 11: si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, will call you to account, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum viro- rum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, an account must be capable of being given, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: eam conditionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, lit. the account does not balance if it be rendered to more than one; i. e. if several persons are allowed to interfere in the government (to decide on the correctness of the accounts), they will be sure to disagree (to wish the accounts to be balanced in a different way), Tac. A. 1, 6 fin. 2. relation, connection with, respect to: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, have to do with the earth, Cic. de Sen. 15: cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, id. Att. 2, 5: cum hac (muliere) aliquid adolescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id. Coel. 20 fin.: omnes, quibuscum ratio huic aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint. 23, 75: pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6: ad nostrorum annalium rationem, in respect to our annals, id. Brut. 13. (ii) respect, regard, consideration, care for (usu. with gen. and depend. on habere or ducere): ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: (deos) plorum et impiorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: sauciorum et aegrorum habita ratione, ib. 3, 75: alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: alicujus salutis rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: quum hujusce periculi, tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio conservata esse videatur, Cic. Clu. 42. (iii) relation to a thing. Subjectively, course, conduct, procedure, mode, method, plan, etc.: ubi coenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 26: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11 fin.: tua ratio postea est commutata, id. Fam. 3, 5: defensionis ratio viaque, id. Verr. 5, 1: in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72: ut, quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio iniri possit, Caes. B. G. 7, 24. Plur.: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt, plan of life, Cic. Manil. 1. Objectively: condition, nature, kind, way, etc.: ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, ib. 22: novae rationes bellandi, id. B. C. 3, 50: quorum operum haec erat ratio, ib. 1, 25: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Am. 23, 87: ab nostris eadem ratione, qua pridie, resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: quid refert, qua me ratione cogatis? Cic. Am. 8: nec quibus rationibus superare possent

sed quem ad modum uti victoria deberent, cogitabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.*

IV. Meton. *the reasoning faculty, the judgment, reason*: duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.*: homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adjungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias, ib. 1, 4: hanc rationem, quam vos divino beneficio homini solum tributam dicitis, bestiae non habent, id. N. D. 3, 26: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. de Sen. 9, 67: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div. 2, 41: moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: arma amens capio nec sat rationis in armis, Virg. Aen. 2, 314. **2.** *a ground, motive, reason*: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.*: non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76: rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9 *fin.* (ii) Esp. in logic and rhetoric, *a ground or reason alleged in support of a proposition*: ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80. Also, *technical argumentation, reasoning, deduction, demonstration*: (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet: non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, id. Fin. 1, 7: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam, ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.* (iii) In law, *a reason alleged in defence of an action, a plea*: ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causa controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii nisi hoc dicat, *Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat*, non habet defensionem, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ratio est, qua id, quod factum esse constat, defenditur, Quint. 3, 11, 4. **3.** *reasonableness, reason, propriety, etc.*: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was unreasonable*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 9: nulla ratio est, with an object-clause, id. Caec. 5, 15: minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3: Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *for which it was proper*, Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *judiciously*, Cic. Att. 12, 44. **4.** *rule, order, method, etc.*: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, *in a regular or systematic manner*, id. Or. 33: quae res nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order, system*, id. Rep. 2, 33. **5.** *a theory, doctrine, or system; science*: erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, ib. 1, 16: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in qua ratio rerum civilium perspicui posset, ib. 2, 30: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ulla arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava iudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ea ratio, quae est de natura deorum,

id. Div. 1, 51 *fin.*: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *system, philosophy*, id. Fin. 1, 5: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *statesmanship*, id. Rep. 3, 3: ratio atque usus belli, *theory and practice*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. prooem. § 3. (ii) Subjectively, *knowledge (rare)*: si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi, aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, Cic. Arch. 1. **6.** *a view or opinion*: Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43: haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 27: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3 *fin.* (Hence It. *ragione*; Fr. *raison*; Eng. *reason*.)

ratiocinabiliter, adv. *according to correct computation*: Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

ratiocinatio, ōnis, f. [ratiocinor] In rhetoric, *an exercise of the reasoning powers, reasoning, ratiocination*: ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18. **2.** *a set form of reasoning, a syllogism*: ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsa re probabile aliquid efficiens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, sua se vi et ratione confirmet, ib. 1, 34: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16. **3.** *a reasoning with oneself (διδασκαλία)*: ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, Auct. Her. 4, 16. **II.** In architecture, *theory (opp. to fabrica, practice)*: ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertia ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitruv. 1, 1.

ratiocinativus, a, um, adj. [id.] In rhetoric, *pertaining to reasoning, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3. **II.** In grammar, *ratiocinativa conjunctio, serving for inference, illative, as, ergo, igitur*: Diom. p. 410 P.

ratiocinator, ōris, m. [id.] *a reckoner, accountant*: Cic. Att. 1, 12: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16. **II.** Fig.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18.

ratiocinium, ii, n. [id.] *a reckoning, computation*: Col. 5, 1 *fin.*

ratiocinor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [ratio] *to reckon, compute, calculate*: metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis (geometriae) terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2 *fin.*: de pecunia ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39 *fin.* **II.** Transf. *to reason, argue; to infer, conclude*: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, ib. 2, 20, 61: Quint. 7, 1, 61: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7 *fin.* With acc.: mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 113. Pass.: omnes proportionales eorum organorum ratiocinantur ex proposita sagittae longitudine, Vitruv. 10, 15.

ratiōnābilis, e, adj. [id.] *reasonable, rational*: natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: sententia vera et rationabilis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3. Comp.: rationabilis esse videtur, Pomp. ib. 45, 3, 37.

ratiōnābilitas, ātis, f. [rationabilis] *reasonableness, rationality*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

ratiōnābilit̄er, adv. *rationally, reasonably*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5.

ratiōnālis, e, adj. [ratio] *pertaining to accounts*: Inscr. Orell. no. 39. Subst. rationalis, is, m. *an accountant, receiver of revenue*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45, 46: Capitol. Gord. 7. **II.** *reasonable, rational*: falsa est (finitio), si dicas, *Equus est animal rationale*: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id.

5, 10, 56. Absol.: a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13: philosophia, i. e. logic, Sen. Ep. 89: also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, *theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. Praef.: rationalis medicina, *theoretical therapeutics*, and rationales medici, *medical theorists*, ib. **2.** In dialecticis = ratiocinativus, *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic*: causa, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4.

ratiōnālit̄as, ātis, f. [rationalis] *reasonableness, rationality*: habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

ratiōnālit̄er, adv. *in a reasonable manner, rationally*: Sen. Ep. 109: Tert. Anim. 16.

ratiōnārium, ii, n. [ratio] *a statistical table, schedule*: Imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which breviarium imperii, ib. 101).

ratiōnārius, ii, m. [id.] *an accountant*: calculatores, quos vulgo rationarios dicimus, Modestinus. Dig. 27, 1, 15, 5.

rātis (rates, acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.* though perh. we should here read vates), is, f. *a raft, float*: nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythra, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206: quum aut navibus aut ratibus conarentur accedere, Cic. Verr. 5, 2: flumen ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, *pontoons*, Liv. 21, 47.

2. Meton. *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen. (poet.): Cat. 63, 1: Virg. G. 2, 445.

rātītus, a, um, adj. [ratis] *marked with the figure of a raft*: ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Fest. s. v.

ratiōnūla, ae, f. dim. [ratio] *a small reckoning, a little account*: subdixi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Pl. Curc. 3, 1: Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 2. **II.** *a slight ground or reason*: loves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73. **2.** In dialecticis: *a trifling syllogism*: concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29.

rāto, adv. *certainly*: Tert. Anim. 35.

rātus, a, um, Part. [reor]. **II.** Adj.: *reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation*; hence, *settled, established, certain, valid, etc.*: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum quo tempore, id. Div. 2, 7, 19: jussum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecin. 33, 96: censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id. Cluent. 47 *fin.*: ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: tribunatus ratus, *opp. irritus*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: testamenta, *opp. rupta*, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: dixerat idque ratum Stygli per flumina annuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 104: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled*, Ov. M. 9, 703: ebrietas spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17. Sup.: erga rem publicam multa beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato in Fest. s. v. **2.** Particular phrases: (i) pro rata parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and absol. pro rata, *in a certain or fixed part, proportionally*: militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterina in singulos jugera, et pro rata parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 *fin.*: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! Cic. Rep. 2, 40: decimam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi, si minus, pro rata portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15: tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro rata alii, Liv. 45, 40. (ii) Ratum aliquid facere (efficere), habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse. *to make or consider fixed or valid; to confirm, ratify, approve*: quid angur habet, cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra

sornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory, i. e. a favourable augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: parens nati rata verba fecit, *fulfilled*, Ov. M. 4, 387: juvenes quum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6: eos ratum habere iudicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. 36, 125: id. N. D. 1, 5: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.*: ista ipsa, quae te emisit scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8.

rauca, ae, f. a species of worm that breeds in oak-roots: Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130. Some have supposed this to be a false reading for *eruca*, q. v.

raucōdo, inis, f. [raucus] hoarseness: Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

raucūdulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] somewhat hoarse: cornix, Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

raucio, no perf., sum, 4. v. n. [id.] to be hoarse: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 907 P.

raucī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [id.] hoarse-sounding: cantus cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: bombi, Cat. 64, 263.

raucitas, ātis, f. [id.] hoarseness: Cels. 2, 1 *med.*: Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53: plur.: id. 22, 23, 49, § 104. II. Transf. a snoring: Mart. Cap. 8, 270.

2. the hoarse sound of the tuba: Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, adj. hoarse: rogitando sum raucus factus, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 16: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paulum iraserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259: cornices, Lucr. 6, 752: palumbes, Virg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1188: guttur, Ov. M. 2, 484: os aselli, id. F. 1, 433: vox ranarum, id. M. 6, 377: "quaere peregrinum" vicinia raucā reclamat, screams itself hoarse, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62: causicidi, Mart. 4, 8: dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Virg. Aen. 11, 458. Comp.: raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, 11. 2. hoarse, hollow, or deep sounding, harsh, growling, etc. (poet.): cornu, Prop. 3, 3, 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17, 36: aes (i. e. tuba), Virg. G. 4, 71: murmur (undae), ib. 1, 109: Hadria, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 14: litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50: postes, Prop. 4, 8, 49: aes (i. e. scutum), Virg. Aen. 2, 545. Neutr. adverbially: amnis raucā sonans, ib. 9, 125: arma raucū gēmuere, Sil. 2, 245. II. Fig.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Balas venire, has died away, Cic. Fam. 9, 2. [Rau-cus and rav-is are connected with Sans. ru, "sonare": the Lat. ra-na perh. also belongs to the same root. Akin to this root is Sans. rud, "flere," and Lat. rudo and rugio.] (Hence Fr. rauque and enrouer.)

raudus (also rodus and rudus), ēris, n. [akin to rudis] a rude mass; esp. a piece of copper used as a coin, Fest. s. v. rodus: olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: quum rudera milites lacerant, Liv. 26, 11.

raudusculum (rod- and rud-), i, n. dim. [raudus] a little piece of copper used as a coin: Fest. s. v. rodus. II. Transf. a small sum of money: de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, in regard to that little debt of Numerius, Cic. Att. 7, 2: ib. 4, 8, a.

rāvidus, a, um, adj. [ravus] grayish, dark-coloured: ravidī vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

rāvīo, 4. v. n. [ravis] to talk oneself hoarse: Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 33.

rāvis, ravim, f. [kindred with ravus and raucus] hoarseness (only in acc. sing.): usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10.

rāvulus, a, um, adj. dim. [ravus, no perf.] a little hoarse: dat ravulos chorales, Sil. 9, 13 in *carm.*

rāvulus, a, um, adj. grayish or tawny: ravi coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter

flavos et caesios, Fest. p. 135 Müll.: (mare illud) nobismet ipsi modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Acad. 2, 33: lupa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3: orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55. II. Transf. to sound, for raucus, hoarse: rava vox rauca et parum liquida, Fest. p. 137 Müll.: ciere ravis cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 in *carm. fin.* [Same as Germ. grau, Eng. gray, the initial g being dropped in Lat.: cf. rapio.]

rē or **rēd**, an inseparable particle: *red* is used before vowels and *h*; also in *red-do*, and with the connecting vowel *i* in *rēd-i-vivus*. In later Latin words only, *re* is sometimes found before vowels and *h*; e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms religio, reliquae, reccido. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante and post-class. poets (cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 580 sq., and Buttmann, p. 595 sq.).

2. Its primary signification is back: e. g. re-fero, to carry back; re-duco, to lead back; re-spicio, to look back; hence it implies (i) repetition, again: e. g. re-ficio, to make again, renew; re-paro, to get again; re-sumo, to take up again. (ii) opposition, against: re-pugno, to fight against, resist; re-luctor, to struggle against. (iii) the reversal of the action expressed by the simple verb, answering to Eng. *un-*, e. g. re-tego, to uncover; re-sero, to un-lock; re-velo, to un-veil. (iv) the opposite of the action denoted by the simple verb, sometimes equivalent to *dis-* in Eng. e. g. probo, to approve; re-probo, to disapprove, blame. (v) In many cases its signification cannot be represented in English: and in some instances, verbs compounded with it were prob. used synonymously with the simple verbs.

rēa, ae, v. reus.
rē-ādūnātio, ōnis, f. a reuniting, reunion: ossium, Tert. Res. 30.

rē-aedifico, i. v. a. to build again: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

rēapse, adv. [contr. from *re* and *apse* = *ipsa*] in fact, in reality, actually, really: reapse est *re ipsa*, Fest. s. v. Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 41: earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: obijciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.

rēātus, ūs, m. [rens] the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment: revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. II. Meton. an offence of which one stands accused, a charge: App. M. 7: Prud. Cath. 11.

rē-baptizo, i. v. a. to baptize again: Aug. Ep. 203 *fin.*

rēbellātio, ōnis, f. [rebello] a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion (for rebellio): Tac. A. 14, 31: Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.*

rēbellātrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] revolted, rebel (rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin.*

rēbellio, ōnis, f. [bellum] a renewal of war (by a conquered people), a revolt, rebellion: rebellio facta post dedicationem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coeptare, ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. H. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: multis Carthaginensium rebellionibus, Cic. Scaur. § 42.

rēbellio, ōnis, m. [id.] one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel: Treb. Poll. Salon. 1.

rēbellis, e, adj. [id.] that renews war, insurgent, rebellious: rebelles Aeneadae, Virg. Aen. 12, 185: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72. Subst. rebelles, ium, m. plu. rebels: id. A. 1, 40. II. Fig.: rebellis amor, Ov. R. Am. 246: flammæ seditione rogi, Stat. Th. 1, 35.

rēbellium, ii, n. [id.] a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion (for rebellio): qui paratos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv. 42, 21.

rē-bello, avi, atum, i. v. n. to wage war again (said of the conquered), to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel: si plures rebellare consilia inissent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: Liv. 8, 14: Quint. 8, 5, 16. Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, renew the combat, Ov. M. 9, 81. II. Fig.: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, to break out again, Plin. 25, 13, 109: rebellat saepe humor, offers resistance (to writing), id. 13, 12, 25: pudor rebellat, Sen. Agam. 138. (Hence old Fr. *revel*; Eng. *revel, revelry*.)

rē-bīto, 3. v. n. to go back, return: si non rebitas huc, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 20.

rē-bōo, i. v. n. and a. to echo back, re-echo, resound (poet.): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, Virg. G. 3, 223: rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252: nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa, Lucr. 2, 28: reboant tympana, Cat. 63, 21: reboat te, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73.

rē-bullio, ivi or ii, 4. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to bubble up: vinum, App. M. 9. II. Act. to cause to bubble forth: oleum, ib. 5: spiritum, to breathe out, ib. 1.

rē-calcitro, i. v. n. to kick back (of horses): poet. transf. to refuse access: Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.

rē-calco, i. v. a. to tread again, retrace: humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: priora vestigia, App. M. 6.

rē-cālēo, 2. v. n. to grow warm again, be warm: recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta sanguine adhuc, still run warm, Virg. Aen. 12, 35. II. Fig.: recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effata, Amm. 28, 1, 7: Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

rē-cālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incep. to become warm again, to grow warm: quum motu atque exercitatione recalescent (corpora), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.

II. Fig.: mens recalescit, Ov. R. Am. 629: Plin. Ep. 7, 9.

rē-calfacio, fēci, 3. v. a. to make warm again, to warm: calidumque priori caede recalfecit consorti sanguine tellum, Ov. M. 8, 443. Pass.: rursus recalfiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271. And in an unconstr. form: statim recalfacto corpore, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. II. Fig.: tepidam recalface mentem, Ov. A. A. 2, 445.

rēcalvaster, tri, m. [recalvus] that has a bald forehead: Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*

rēcalvatio, ōnis, f. [id.] baldness of the forehead: Vulg. Levit. 13, 42.

rē-calvus, a, um, adj. bald in front: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

rē-candescō, dūi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow white again: percussa recanduit unda, grew white with foam, Ov. M. 4, 530. II. to grow hot again, to glow: (ubi tellus) solibus aetheriis recanduit, ib. 1, 435. 2. Fig.: recanduit ira, ib. 3, 707.

rē-cāno, 3. v. a. to sing back, i. e. call back by singing: ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51. II. to charm back again, to undo a charm: pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, id. 28, 2, 4, § 19.

rē-canto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. and a. (poet.) I. Neutr. to sound back, re-echo: nusquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86. II. Act. to recall, recant: recantatis opprobriis, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 27. 2. to charm back, charm away: nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

rē-cāpitūlo, i. v. n. [capitulum] to go over the main points again, to recapitulate: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

rēcanta, orum, n. plu. a quitance, release: Novell. 130, 1.

rē-cāvēo, cāvi, cautum, 2. n. a. In law, to give counter security: Cod. Justin. 9, 3, 2.

rē-cāvus, a, um, adj. hollow or arched inwards, concave: Prud. *oreph.* 11, 186.

rē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to go back, retire, withdraw, retreat: poue

nos recede, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 34: recedere loco, id. Am. 1, 1, 84: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: a Mútna, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: procula telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359: de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38 fin.: in castra Cornelianā, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 fin.

2. Esp. to go to rest: Petr. 85, 5: Ov. Ib. 239.

3. Of things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, yield, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, multa recedentes admunt, the departing years, id. A. P. 176. And of apparent departure: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 72. Ov. M. 8, 139. (ii) Of situation: to stand back, recede (i. e. to be distant, retired): secretis parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque oblecta recessit, Virg. Aen. 2, 300: Cat. 64, 43: Palaestina vocabatur, qua contingit Arabas, et qua recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13: Magna Graecia in tres sinus recedens Ausonii maris, id. 4, 10, 17. Of nations gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium introrsus recedens, id. 6, 8, 8. Of perspective: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21: Plin. Ep. 3, 6.

II. In gen. to go away, abandon: haec effatu pater, germana, repente recessit, vanished, Enn. Ann. 1, 52: nec vero a stabulis pluvia impendente recedunt longius (apes), Virg. G. 4, 191: Plin. Ep. 1, 13.

2. Of things, to separate from: in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7: carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9: caput e cervice, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 65.

III. Fig.: avius a vera longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2, 229: ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: ab armis, to lay them down, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a natura, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate consiliisque, id. Att. 12, 4: a vita, i. e. to kill oneself, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40.

2. Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, has lost the signification of foreigner, id. Off. 1, 12, 37: a consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67: ab usu quotidiano, Quint. 10, 1, 44. Poet. with simple abl.: sic nunquam corde recedit nata tuo, departs, Stat. S. 3, 5, 55. Absol.: et pariter Phoebe pariter maris ira recessit, vanished, Ov. M. 12, 36: spes, Lucan. 7, 688. With in: in ventos vita recessit, passed away into the winds, Virg. Aen. 4, 705.

re-cello, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to spring back, bend back (rare): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573: gravi libramento plumbi recellente ad solum, Liv. 24, 34. II. Act. to throw or bend back: totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App. M. 7: nates, ib. 10.

recens, ntis (abl. sing. in the poets sometimes recente: Cat. 63, 7: Ov. F. 4, 346. Gen. Plur. recentum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2), adj. [etymol. unknown] fresh, young, recent (opp. to vetus): (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 26: catuli, just whelped, young, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posset? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: (Verres) cum e provincia recens esset invidiae et infamia non recenti sed vetere ac diuturna flagraret, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, id. de Sen. 20, 72: viri, id. Mur. 8: tonsae (oves) recentes, newly shorn, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: cespites, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: flores, Hor. Orl. 3, 27, 43: prata, fresh, green: Virg. Aen. 6, 674: sanguis, newly shed, Cat. 63, 7: sol, poet. for the rising sun, the east, Pers. 5, 54: arma, fresh, newly whetted, Ov. M. 8, 370: umbrae, of those recently deceased, ib. 4, 434. Comp.: epistola recentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 11:

recentiore memoria, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92. Sup.: recentissima tua est epistola Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35. With ab: immediately after, fresh from, shortly after, etc.: pullum asininum a partu recentem subjiciunt equae, newly foaled, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, with her wound still fresh, Virg. Aen. 6, 450: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90 ad fin. With in and abl. or with abl. only: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo moerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, whose grief was still fresh, Tac. A. 3, 1 fin.: quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34: ut erat recens dolore et ira, Tac. A. 1, 41 fin.: recens praetura, ib. 4, 52: caede, id. H. 3, 19. (ii) Recenti re or negotio, while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Pl. Poen. 3, 4, 18, Cic. Verr. 1, 53: ib. 39: in recenti, Modest. Dig. 48, 19, 25. (iii) Recentiores (subst. and adj.), the moderns (of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: Plin. 28, 17, 72: Graeci recentiores, id. 4, 16, 30. II. Fig. fresh in strength, not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 fin.: id. B. C. 3, 94: recens animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34: clamor, Plin. Pan. 23. Comp.: saucis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78.

recens, adv. lately, just, recently, etc.: puerum recens natum, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 17: extinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: coria detracta, Sall. H. 4, 29: acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2, 21: perdomita Hispania, ib. 4, 5: condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1. Sup.: quam recentissime stercoreato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53.

re-censēo, sūi, sum, and sītum (re census, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5 med.: Suet. Caes. 41: recensitus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60: Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2. v. a. to examine closely, to review, muster, survey, enumerate: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensabantur numerusque inibatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: recensuit captivos, quot ejusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49: legiones, id. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46: omnem numerum suorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 682: captivos pisces, ordine, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36: pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 fin.: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20: qui recens (recensiti) non essent, who had not been considered (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 fin. Poet.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, had gone through, Ov. F. 3, 575. II. Fig. to go over in thought, to reckon up, recount, review: fata fortunaeque virum moresque manusque, Virg. Aen. 6, 683: fortia facta, Ov. H. 9, 105: deploratos Priamidas, id. M. 13, 481: parva exempla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29. Absol.: Plin. Ep. 1, 8.

recensio, ōnis, f. [recenseo] an enumeration, reviewing, recension: qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingeret, i. e. the censor's register, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: ne qui novi coetus recensionis causa moveri quandoque possent, on account of the new enumeration (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 fin.

recensitio, ōnis, f. [id.] a mustering, enumeration: Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 3, § 7. recensitus, a, um, Part. [recenseo]. recensus, a, um, Part. [recenseo]. recensus, ūs, m. [id.] an enumeration, a review: populi (for the distribution of corn), Suet. Caes. 41.

recentarius, ii, m. [recens] a seller of wine which has been cooled: Inscr. Fem.: recentaria, νεαροφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

recenter, adv. recently, lately: capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26: lecta poma, id. 5, 4 fin.

recenter, 1. v. dep. [recens] to renew itself: Cn. Matius in Gell. 12, 25.

receptaculum, i, n. [recepto] a reservoir, magazine, receptacle: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: frugibus, Tac. G. 16: perdicum, Plin. 10, 33, 51: aquae, a reservoir, Vitruv. 8, 7: Nili, Tac. A. 2, 61. II. Esp. a place of refuge, a lurking place, shelter, retreat: castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv. 44, 39: (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 1 fin.: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: servitilis ex Achaea fugientibus receptaculum Macedonia erat, a rendezvous, Liv. 41, 23. With gen.: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, a hiding-place for booty, Cic. Verr. 5, 23: receptaculum adversae pugnae, a place of refuge, Liv. 6, 33: perfugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29: (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117.

receptatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a receiving or taking again: spiritus, Amm. 20, 11, 28.

receptator, ōris, m. [id.] a shelterer; in a bad sense, a harbourer, concealer: (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9: de receptatoribus, Dig. 47, 16.

receptibilis, e, adj. [recipio] recoverable: August. Trin. 15, 13 fin.

recepticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [id.] kept back, retained, reserved: servus, one whom the wife, at the delivery of the dos, retains as her own exclusive property, Cato in Gell. 17, 6: dos quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2.

receptio, ōnis, f. [id.] a receiving, reception: quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 70.

recepto, avi, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to take again, receive back; to recover, retake: placido natura receptat cuncta sinu, Lucan. 7, 810: corpus omnes paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, Lucr. 3, 504: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, you receive my son's visits, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 16: mercatores, to receive, admit, Liv. 5, 8: hastam receptat ossibus haerentem, tugs back the spear, Virg. Aen. 10, 383: ibi semper erit praesidium quo in tectum te receptes, to which you may withdraw, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15: Virg. G. 1, 336.

receptor, ōris, m. [id.] a receiver, shelterer; in a bad sense, a harbourer, concealer: receptores non minus delinquant quam aggressores, Ulp. Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum, Tac. A. 4, 23. II. a reconqueror: Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26.

receptorium, ii, n. [receptor] a place of shelter: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

receptorius, a, um, adj. [id.] fit for receiving: Tert. Res. Carn. 27.

receptrix, icis, f. [recipio] she that receives: App. Mund. p. 66, 17. 2. In a bad sense, she that harbours or conceals: Messana, praedarum ac furtorum receptrix, Cic. Verr. 4, 8.

receptum, i, n. [id.] an engagement: satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 5, 53: promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

receptus, a, um, Part. [recipio]. II. A dj.: received, usual, customary: auctoritas receptor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

receptus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing back: spiritus in receptu difficilis, hard to recover, Quint. 11, 3, 32. Fig. a retraction, recantation: receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57. 2. Transf. a going back, retreating: receptus et recursus maris, the ebb and flow, Eumen. Paneg. Const. 6 fin. 3. Milit. t. t. a drawing or falling back, a retiring, retreat: ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quum receptus primis non esset, Liv. 28, 23: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1,

46: receptum dare, lb. 2, 30 *fin.*: Caesar receptui cani iussit, *for a halt* (not a retreat), id. B. G. 7, 47: receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: haud facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7 *Plur.*: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. **II.** Meton. (*plu.*) *place of retreat, refuge*: tuti receptus, Virg. Aen. 11, 527: perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *their nests*, Sol. 7 *fin.* **III.** Fig. *a return, retreat*: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2.

rēcessim, adv. *backwards*: cedam, imitabor nepam, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 7.

rēcēssio, ōnis, f. [*recedo*] *a going back, receding, recession*: Vitr. 1, 6.

rēcēssus, a, um, Part. [*recedo*] **II.** A d. j.: *receding*: scena recessior, *standing farther back*, Vitr. 5, 8.

rēcēssus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat*: opp. to accessus: accessus ad res salutes, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12 *fin.*: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, id. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: gemmae, *its removal from the eye*, Plin. 37, 6, 23. **2.** Meton. *a distant, retired, or secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26: nos, terrarum ac libertatis extremos, recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position*, Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6: quum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submotā recessu, *in a deep recess*, Virg. Aen. 8, 193: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall*, Ov. M. 1, 177. *Plur.*: Liv. 38, 45: Vell. 2, 32: Ov. M. 7, 670. **II.** Fig.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background*, id. de Or. 3, 26: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2: vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

rechamus, i, m. In mechanics, *like trochlea, a block or case containing a set of pulleys*: Vitr. 10, 2.

rēcharmīdo, i, v. n. [*Charmides*] *to cease to be Charmides, q. d. to decharm, midize oneself, a burlesquely-formed word*: proin tu te itidem, ut charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 137.

rēcīdivātus, ūs, m. [*recidivus*] *a restoration, renewal*: carnis, Tort. Res. 18.

rēcīdivus, a, um, adj. [*recidivus*] *falling back*: Fig. *returning, recurring*: febris, Cels. 3, 4: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: numus, Juv. 6, 363. Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt*, Virg. Aen. 4, 344: gens Phrygum, *i. e. the Romans*, Sil. 1, 106.

rē-cīdo, cīdi, cāsum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16: Suet. Aug. 96: in good MSS. also written recēdo, *e. g.* Cic. Rep. 2, 8; and in the poets rēcīdo; Lucr. 1, 857: Prop. 4, 8, 44: Ov. M. 6, 212: Juv. 12, 54, etc.), 3, v. n. [*cado*] *to fall back, recoil*: neque posse e terris in loca coeli recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1062: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidis, *had recoiled*, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras misit; recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180. **II.** Fig. *to fall back or down; to return*: in graviolem morbum recidere, *to relapse*, Liv. 24, 29: (quartanae)

ne recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66: post interitum Tatili cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis recidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem reciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.*: contentio nimia vocis reciderat, *had subsided*, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: omnes in te istaec recident contumelliae, *recoil*, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29. **2.** *to fall or be reduced to; to come to any state or condition*: constr. with *ad, in, or an adv.* of direction. With *ad*: ex laetitia et voluptate ad luctum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque recidis, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii*, i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor*, Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: tantum apparatus ad nihilum recidere, *to come to nought*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9 *fin.* With *in*: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum recidissem, id. Planc. 37, 90: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.* With an *adv.* of direction: hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus in foro virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 5, 63: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: ex quantis opibus quo recidissem Carthaginiensium res, id. 30, 42: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15.

rē-cīdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [*caedo*] *to cut away, cut down, cut off*: vepres, Cato R. R. 2, 4: malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Virg. Aen. 12, 208: hirsutam barbā falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32: ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52: columnas, *to hew out*, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 4: mella, *i. e. to take out*, Pall. Jun. 7, 2. Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour*, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 45. **II.** Fig. *to cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish*: perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52: ambitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447: omne quod ultra perfectum traheretur, id. S. 1, 10, 69: nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: mercedes scenarum, Suet. Tib. 34: impedimenta, *to diminish*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 7: culpam supplicio, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34: aliquid priscum ad morem, *i. e. to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.

rēcīnctus, a, um, Part. [*recingo*]. **rē-cīngo**, no perf., ctum, 3, v. a. *to ungird, unloose* (poet.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398: vestem, id. M. 7, 182: Virg. Aen. 4, 518. Reflect.: recingor, *I ungird, strip myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, lb. 4, 511: ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.

rē-cīno, 3, v. n. and a. [*cano*] *to sing again, resound, echo*: quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: cujus recinit jocosa nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3. **2.** In gen. *to cause to resound*: parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching*, lb. 3, 27, 1: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: tu curva recines lyra Latona, id. Od. 3, 28, 11. **II.** *to recall, recant*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

rēcīpērātio, rēcīpērātor, and **rēcīpērō**, v. recup.

rē-cīpio, cēpi, ceptum (*ful. apoc.* recipie, for recipiam, Cato in Fest. s. v.: recepto for recepero, Cat. 44, 19), 3, v. a. [*capio*] *to take back, yet back; to retake, regain, recover*: centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes. B.

G. 3, 8 *fin.*: nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, *should have retaken*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273: recipere suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9: ensem multa morte recepit, *drew out again*, Virg. Aen. 9, 348: sagittam ab altera parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: suos omnes incolumes receperunt (*sc. ex oppido in castra*), *drew off*, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: illum ego medio ex hoste recepi, *rescued*, Virg. Aen. 6, 111. (ii) With *pron. reflect.*: *to draw back, withdraw; to betake oneself; and milit. t. t. to retreat*: se ex eo loco, Pl. Aul. 4, 8, 10: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: se ex fuga, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*: se inde, lb. 5, 15: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45: recipe te, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 8: recipere se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: sui recipiendi facultas, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*: se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: se ad signa, lb. 5, 34 *fin.*: se a pabulo ad stabulum, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 33: inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36: se intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: se sub murum, id. B. C. 2, 14: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se domum ex hostibus, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 52: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: se eo, id. B. G. 1, 25. Without *pron. reflect.*: si quo erat longius prodendum aut celerius recipiendum, lb. 1, 48 *fin.*: rursum in portum recipimus, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 60: actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30. **2.** *to keep back, retain, reserve*: posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, id. Trin. 1, 2, 157: Cic. Top. 26 *fin.*: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato in Gell. 17, 6. **3.** Fig. *to get back, to regain, recover*: totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov. M. 3, 384: anhelitum, *to recover one's breath*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 21: animum a pavore, Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*: animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.*: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. (ii) With *pron. reflect.* (a) *to betake oneself, with draw, retire*: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 7: ad frugem bonam, Cic. Coel. 12: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.*: se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82: se in principem *to resume his princely air*, lb. 76. (b) *to recover, to collect oneself*: quae eum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, quis hic, inquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fuga, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: nondum tota me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275. **II.** *to take, admit, accept, receive* (both lit. and fig.): constr. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.); the place is expressed by acc. with *ad* or *in*; by *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in*; and by simple acc.: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munus est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: cunctae praefecturae eum recipiunt, id. B. C. 1, 15: neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosus aut receptus aut laetius, Vell. 2, 45: nisi nos vicina Trivici villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 86: (Peneus) accipit amnem Orcon, nec recipit, *i. e. does not take it to itself*, does not mingle with it, Plin. 4, 8, 15: eo oppido recepto, *taken, captured*, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the conquered earth*, Prop. 4, 9, 38: equus frenum recepit, *submitted to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36. With *ad*: recipe me ad te, Pl. Cist. 3, 9: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5: ad lulum, Suet. Ner. 11. With *in* and *acc.*: recipe me in tectum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19: aliquem in ditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21: aliquem in jus dition-

emque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14: aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50. With *in* and *abl.* or *abl.* only (in purely local relations): aliquem in loco, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 3: lorcati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4: tuto in Hexapylo agmen receptum est, Liv. 24, 32 (*al. om.* in): recepta in parte tori, Ov. H. 6, 20: ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Pl. Rud. 1, 5, 18: exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28: receptus terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63. With a local *acc.*: me Acheruntum recipere Orcus noluit, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. *Absol.*: plebsque hi, qui receperant, celant, ib. 1, 76. 2. Of money transactions: *to receive*: dena millia sestertia ex melle recipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62. 3. In fencing: recipere ferrum, ensem, etc., *to receive a thrust*; recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow*, the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare: id. Sest. 37 *fin.*: totum telum corpore, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: ense recepto, Lucan. 2, 194. 4. In medicine: *to be compounded of*: antidotos recipit haec: stœchados, marrubil, Scrib. Comp. 106 (hence the mod. Lat. *receptum* and Eng. *recipe*). 5. Fig. *to take upon oneself, to assume, to receive, accept, admit, allow*: in semetipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon oneself*, Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted*, Quint. 5, 10, 13: antiquitas recepit fabulas, haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, ib. 3, 11: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque ea delectatur, id. Am. 26: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: rem posse casus recipere intelligebant, *to admit, be liable to*, id. B. C. 1, 78: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24: si recipiatur poetica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29. (ii) *Esp. to take upon oneself, undertake*: with *pron.* reflect. dep. on *ad* or *in*: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6: ad me recipio: faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, Cic. Fam. 13, 10. More freq. without *pron.* reflect.: recepi causam Siciliae, id. Verr. 2, 1: in quo est illa magna offensio, vel negligentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101: verebimini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2. (iii) *to pledge oneself, be surety for, to warrant, promise, engage*: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, id. Phil. 5, 18 *fin.*: pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, id. Fam. 11, 1, 4: de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, id. Att. 13, 1: Liv. 40, 35: sed fidem recepissem sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance*, Cic. Att. 2, 22. With *dat.*: ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, id. Fam. 5, 8: quid sibi de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, ib. 1, 9: Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.* (iv) In law: recipere nomen, of the praetor, *to receive or entertain a charge against one*: Cic. Verr. 2, 38 *fin.*: Val. Max. 3, 7, 9: for which, recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fr.*: aliquem inter reos, ib. 3, 70. (Hence It. *ricevere*; Fr. *recevoir*.)

reciprocatio, ōnis, f. [reciproco] *a returning by the same way, retrogression*; also *a moving backwards and forwards*: aestus, *ebb and flow*, Plin. 9, 8, 9: filii, id. 11, 24, 28: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1. II. Fig. *alternation, reciprocation*: tallionum, *retaliatum*, id. 20, 1: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19. 2. In grammar: *reflective action*: Prisc. 0. 940 P.

reciprocatus, ūs, m. [id.] 1. q. reciprocatio: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.*

reciprocicornis, e, adj. [reciprocus cornu] *having horns curved backwards*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

reciprocō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. and n. [reciprocus]. I. A c t. *to move backwards or backwards and forwards*: (ventus) quum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath*, Liv. 21, 58: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing*, Gell. 9, 11: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10. (ii) Reflect. *to move in a contrary direction*: quinquere me in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tuck about*, Liv. 28, 30: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, Plin. 4, 13, 27. 2. Fig. *to reverse, convert a proposition*: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6. II. Neutr. *to move backwards, go back; to come and go, reciprocate*: nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, Plin. 9, 46, 70: fremitum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocant, *ebb and flows*, Liv. 28, 6: mare, Curt. 9, 9 *med.*: and of the ebb alone, opp. to accedere, Plin. 9, 97, 89.

reciprocus, a, um, adj. *going backwards and forwards, ebbing and flowing*: aestus maris paribus intervallis reciproci, Plin. 2, 97, 99: hence, poet. an epithet of the sea, sequiturque reciproca Tethys, Sil. 3, 60. 2. *Esp. of the sea or water in gen. ebbing, receding*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret vel reciproco sideret, Tac. A. 1, 70: reciprocis annibus siccitum littus, Plin. 9, 57, 83: lacus maturius reciprocus, *retiring after an inundation*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170. 3. *going back, flung back*: reciproca tela, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 95. II. Fig.: voces, *reverberating, echoing*, Plin. 2, 44, 44: argumenta, *retorted*, Greek ἀντιστρέφοντα, Gell. 5, 10: ars, *alternating, reciprocal*, Plin. 11, 2, 1: taliones, Gell. 20, 1: epistolae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1. 2. In grammar, pronomen, *a reflective pronoun*; as, sibi, se: Prisc. 0. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when read backwards* (e. g. Virg. Aen. 1, 8 (4)), Dion. p. 515 P. [Etym. dub. perh. *reci-procus* from *re* and *pro*, Pott, 2, 156.]

recisamentum, i, n. [recido] *that which is cut off, a chip* (rare): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer*, Plin. 34, 11, 26.

recisio, ōnis, m. [id.] *a cutting off* (rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10 *fin.* Fig. *a retrenchment, diminution*: legatorum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35.

recisus, a, um, Part. [recido]. II. Adj.: *abridged, short*: opus, Vell. 2, 89: Plin. Ep. 1, 20. Comp.: recisus tempus, Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2.

recitatio, ōnis, f. [recito] *a reading aloud of documents in judicial proceedings*: Cic. Clu. 51, 141: Suet. Cal. 16. In gen. *a reading aloud, recitation*: Tac. Or. 9: Suet. Claud. 41: Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 10.

recitator, ōris, m. [id.] *a reader of documents in judicial proceedings*: Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139. In gen. *a reader, reciter*: Hor. A. P. 474: Sen. Ep. 95.

re-cito, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to read out, recite, esp. a document, statement, report, etc., in public or legal proceedings*: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 8: testimonia tabulasve, Quint. 7, 10, 13: literas in contione, Cic. Att. 8, 9: edictum, id. Quint. 29, 89: orationem, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 3, 10: responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40. Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Caccin. 19, 54: heres, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*,

Auct. Or. pro domo 32: senatum, Liv. 29, 37. 2. In gen. *to read out, recite any thing in public, esp. a poem, or other literary composition*: in medio qui scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45: Plin. Ep. 7, 17: nec recitem culquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73: nec illi verba ultra suppeditare quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59. II. *to repeat from memory, say by heart*: quin etiam recitare, si qua meminuerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3 18 *mid.*: Mart. 9, 84. (Hence Sp. *re-sar*.)

reclāmatio, ōnis, f. [reclamo] *a cry of opposition or disapprobation*: vestra (sc. in Antonium), Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: App. Apol. p. 315.

reclāmīto, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] *to cry out or exclaim against*: Fig.: reclamat istiusmodi suspicionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*

re-clāmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to cry out against, exclaim against, to contradict loudly*: I. Neutr.: in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: tribuni reclamantibus consulibus reflecti, Liv. 3, 21: quum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. 2. *to reverberate, re-echo, resound* (poet.): scopulis illisa reclamant aequora, Virg. G. 3, 261: arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120: ager canenti domino, id. Silv. 4, 5, 20. II. A c t.: una voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb. 5, 12: reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.* Poet. with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, Lucr. 1, 624. (ii) *Pass. Impers.*: cum erat reclamatum, Cic. Sest. 59, 126. 2. *to call one aloud or repeatedly*: rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596: dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

re-clango, 3. v. n. *to re-echo, resound*: Amm. 17, 7, 4.

reclinātorīa, ōrum, n. plu. [reclino] *the back of a couch*: reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum quae fulciunt toros sive caput, Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.

reclinis, e (reclinus, Vop. Firm. 4), adj. [id.] *leaning back, reclining*: Ov. M. 10, 558: Mart. 9, 91: Tac. A. 13, 16.

re-clīno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [root CLI or CLIN: v. acclino] *to bend or lean back, recline*: ulces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: caput, Cic. Arat. 417: scuta, *to lay aside*, Virg. Aen. 12, 130: corpora prona, *to turn over*, Stat. Th. 9, 369. Reflect.: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 7. II. Fig.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *releases me*, id. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might be supported by*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2.

re-clivis, e, adj. [clivus] *leaning backwards, sloping, inclined*: campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 16, 15.

re-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] *to open what had been closed, to throw or lay open; to disclose, reveal*: pergam pultare ostium. Heus reclude! heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Pl. Most. 4, 2, 28: fores, Lucr. 3, 361: portam, Virg. Aen. 7, 617: viam arcis, Ov. M. 14, 776: adyta, Virg. Aen. 3, 92: domum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. H. 8, 17: portas hosti, id. M. 8, 41: pectora pecudum (in augury), Virg. Aen. 4, 63: specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A. 11, 20: humum, *to dig up*, ib. 2, 25: tellurem unco dente, *to break up, till*, Virg. G. 2, 423: contacta vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: pectus ense, Hor. Epod. 17, 71: ensem, *to draw, unsheath*, Virg. Aen. 4, 646: thesauros tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, ib. 1, 358. 2. Fig.: iram, *to let loose*, Poet. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: subdolus avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quae postquam pecunia reclusa

sunt, Tac. A. 16, 32: ebrietas operta recludit, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6: (Mercurius) non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax the decrees of fate*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 17. ||. *to shut off or up* (rare): singulas separatim, Just. 1, 9: matronas in carcerem, id. 26, 1: tanquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10. Fig.: Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7.

reclūsus, a, um, *Part.* [recludo].

recoctus, a, um, *Part.* [recoquo].

recogitatus, ūs, m. [recogito] *thought, reflection*: Tert. Anim. 7 fin.

re-cōgīto, avi, i. v. a. *to think over, consider, reflect*: hominū quanti sunt, quum recogito! Pl. Capt. prol. 51: tu mihi videris de forma Minuciana in otio recogitasse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans quam exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1 prooem. § 13.

recognitio, ōnis, f. [recognosco] *a refection, recognition*: scelerum suorum, Cic. Verr. 4, 50. ||. *a reviewing, investigation, examination*: equitum, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin. 11, 30, 36: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19.

re-cognosco, gnōvi, gnītum, 3. v. a. *to know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 5 fin.: cum te penitus recognovi, id. Delot. 2: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: sacra eruta annalibus, Ov. F. 1, 7. ||. *to look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*: quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Rom. sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16 fin.: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31: agros, id. 42, 8: ergastula, Suet. Aug. 32: mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16. Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, Virg. Aen. 8, 721. 2. *Esp. to examine a writing in respect of its genuineness and value; to certify, authenticate*: haec omnia summa cura et diligentia cognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 77: decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5: codicem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26.

re-cōgo, 3. v. a. *to collect again*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

re-colligo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to gather again; to gather up, collect*: sparsos ignes, Lucan. 1, 157: sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 fin.: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3 fin.: talos, poet. Sen. Apocol. fin.: stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: actionem, ib. 9, 13 fin.: parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just. 23, 4. ||. Fig.: quod scribis, etiam si cuius animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, Cic. Att. 1, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129: se a longa valetudine, *to recover*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122: se, *to collect oneself, take courage*, Ov. M. 9, 745: primos annos, *to regain*, ib. 7, 216.

re-collōco, i. v. a. *to lay back again; aegrum lecto*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 4, 1.

re-cōlo, cōlūi, cultum, 3. v. a. *to till or cultivate again, to work anew*: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5: humum, Ov. M. 5, 647: metalla intermissa, Liv. 39, 24. 2. *to inhabit again, to revisit*: nemo libenter recollit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18. ||. Fig.: *to exercise or practise again, to resume, renew*: certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, i. e. *will lead again my old way of life*, Pl. Marc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Galbae imago, *to set up again*, id. H. 3, 7: adolescentulos paternis sacerdotibus, *to*

reinvest, ib. 1, 77. 2. *Esp. to think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider*: haec ego quum ago cum meo animo et recolo, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 25: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 13, 20: sua facta pectore, Cat. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. H. 5, 113: inclusas animas lustrabat studio recolens, *contemplating*, Virg. Aen. 6, 681.

re-cōlo, i. v. a. *to strain again*: Scrib. Comp. 268.

re-commīniscor, 3. v. a. *dep. to recall to mind, recollect*: literis recommīniscor, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

re-compingo, 3. v. a. *to join together again, reunite*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

re-compōno, no perf., pōsitum, 3. v. a. *to put together again, to reunite, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.

reconciliatio, ōnis, f. [reconcilio] *a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal*: concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb. et Opp. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: reconciliationes gratiarum, Auct. Or. ad Quir. 5, 13. 2. *Absol. a reconciling, reconciliation*: irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: simulata, Suet. Ner. 34. *Plur.*: Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, id. Aug. 17.

reconciliator, ōris, m. [id.] *a restorer*: pacis, Liv. 35, 45.

re-concilio, avi, atum (old fut. perf. reconciliasso, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 44: and reconciliassere, ib. 1, 2, 65), i. v. a. *to bring back, to restore*: reconciliare aliquem domum, Pl. Capt. prol. 33: ib. 1, 2, 59: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 fin.

||. Fig.: *to bring together again, reconcile, recover, restore*: me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: quibus eum omnibus eadem respublica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, ib. 9, 21: animum sorori tuae, id. Att. 6, 7: militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36: voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2. (ii) *to make friendly, conciliate*: Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7, C: inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13. (iii) *to re-establish, restore*: quod scribis de reconciliata nostra gratia, non intelligo, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: concordiam, Liv. 2, 32: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2: aliquem in gratiam, id. 1, 50 fin.: inimicitiam invicem, i. e. *to appease*, Tac. G. 22: existimationem iudiciorum, *to recover the character*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 2: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 6, 5.

re-concinno, i. v. a. *to set right again, repair* (rare): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: pallam, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 73: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15 fin.

re-conclūdo, 3. v. a. *to shut up again*: aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 med.

reconditus, a, um, *Part.* [recondo].

||. *Adj. put back or out of the way, hidden, concealed*: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16: saltus, Cat. 34, 11: venae auri argentique, Cic. N. D. 2, 39. *Subst.* recondita, orum, n. plu. *remote, sequestered places*: Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, Caes. B. C. 3, 105.

2. Fig. *hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite*: literae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut. 11 fin.: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: verba, *unusual*, August. in Suet. Aug. 86: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effligeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: Quinctius natura tristi ac recondita fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint. 18, 59.

re-condo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. *to put back again; to put or stow away, hoard; to shut up; to hide, bury, etc.*:

gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cum Lepidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, Plin. 7, 53, 54 fin.: uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: Caecubum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 2: opes aerario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20 fin.: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *concealed*, Cic. Verr. 4, 10: imo reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583: pretiosioris in recondito supellectilis, *under lock and key*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25. Poet.: oculos, *to close again*, Ov. M. 4, 146: avida recondidit alvo, i. e. *swallowed*, ib. 12, 17: quum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, Prop. 2, 32, 16: ensem in pulmone, Virg. Aen. 10, 387: gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482. ||. Fig.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *stores away*, Cic. Acad. 2, 10, 30: verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondibat, Tac. A. 1, 7 fin.: voluptates, *to keep secret*, ib. 4, 57.

re-condūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to bring back*: copias civitatum, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 18 fin. 2. *to contract for again*: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, i. e. *taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.

re-confio, i. v. a. *to blow up again, rekindle*. Fig.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 928.

re-consigno, i. v. a. *to mark again*: Tert. Res. Carn. 52 fin.

re-cōquo, coxi, coctum, 3. v. a. *to cook or boil over again*: Pellam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 6, 444: lanam (in dyeing), Sen. Ep. 71: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49.

2. *Transf. to prepare again by fire; to melt, cast, or forge again*: id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. Aen. 7, 636: electrum aurumque, ib. 8, 624: spicula, Lucan. 7, 148: ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6. ||. Fig.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to re-cast, re-mould*, Quint. 12, 6 fin.: Fuffitio seni recocto, *youthful, hale* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat. 54, 5: scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55.

recordābilis, e, *adj.* [recordor] *that may or should be remembered, memorable*: Claud. Mamert. de Stat. an. 3, 14.

recordatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance*. With *gen.*: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2 fin.: veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id. de Or. 1, 2: habet praeteriti doloris secreta recordatio delectationem, id. Fam. 5, 12: das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum, quas gessimus, ib. 5, 13: Gell. 17, 2. *Absol.*: stulti malorum memoria torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita grata recordatione renovata delectant, Cic. Fin. 1, 17 fin.: subit recordatio: quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin. Ep. 1, 9: recordationes fugio, quae quasi morsu quodam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18: Tac. A. 4, 38.

recordativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to recollection*: in grammar: recordativa species verborum, i. e. *the past perfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, 85.

recordatus, ūs, m. [id.] *recollection, remembrance*: Tert. Carn. 4.

recordo, i. v. a. *for recordor, to be mindful of, etc.*: recordavit, Quadrig. in Non. 475, 27: ad recordata poenalis vitae debita, *preserved in the memory*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 med.: ad ea, quae, pro salute omnium gessi, recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26.

recordor, atus, i. v. a. and n. *dep. [cor] to think over, bethink oneself of, be mindful of; to call to mind, remember, recollect*: quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari, Cic. de Sen. 21 fin.: id. Lig. 12, 35: pueritiae me-

moriam, id. Arch. 1: desperationes eorum, id. Fam. 2, 16: hujus meritum in me, id. Planc. 28 *fin.*: communes belli casus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*: virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.*: priorem libertatem, Tac. Agr. 82: bene facta priora, Cat. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni roltumque, Virg. Aen. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774. With *relat. clause*: recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: admonitus re ipsa recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34 *fin.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 73. With *acc. and inf.*: recordabantur eadem se superiore anno in Hispania perperos, ib. 3, 47: ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem Cic. Or. 7, 23. With *gen.* (rare): flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, id. Pis. 6. With *de*: tu si meliore memoria es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6 *fin.* *Absol.*: et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistolam) misi, id. Att. 13, 6. II. *to think of, meditate* something future: nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov. H. 10, 79: Just. 5, 7 *fin.*

recorporatio, ōnis, *f.* [reorporo] *the restoration of the body to its former state*: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

recorporativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that serves to restore the body*: cucurbitae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1: virtus, id. Acut. 2, 38.

re-corporo, i. v. a. *to furnish again with a body; to restore the body to its former condition*: Tert. Anim. 33.

re-corrigo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. *to mend or correct again*: costas, i. e. *to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4. II. *Fig. to amend, reform*: animum, Sen. Ep. 50.

re-crastino, i. v. a. [crastinus] *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (rare): Col. 2, 20, 2: Plin. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*

recreatio, ōnis, *f.* [recreo] *a restoring*: ab aegritudine, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

recreator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer, revive*: corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 43.

recrementum, i. n. [cerno] *refuse, dross, slag*: plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, chaff, Plin. 18, 16, 41. Of human excrements: Gell. 7, 11.

re-creo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make or create anew, to reproduce, restore*: lumen, Lucr. 5, 758: carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46. Poet.: Athenae recreaverunt vitam legesque creaverunt, *reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3. II. *In gen. to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, invigorate; and reflect. to become refreshed, to revive.* Of the body: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus et recreet vires interdatus, id. 4, 864: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: lassitudines, Plin. 22, 13, 15: defectionem, Tac. A. 6, 50: humerum leni vento, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestiva recreatur aura, ib. 1, 22, 18. (ii) Of the mind: quae (literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non quo dicere, Cic. Att. 9, 7: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, id. Manil. 9, 23: provinciam afflictam et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 3, 91: respublica revivescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10: (animus) quum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: literis sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: se ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 5, 61 *fin.*: se ab illo timore, Auct. Bell. Alex. 27 *fin.* With *gen.*: recreatus animi, App. M. 11, p. 267.

re-crēpo, i. v. n. and a. *to sound back, resound, echo* (poet.): cava cymbala recrepant, Cat. 63, 29: saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (i. e. lyram) pulsus, Virg. Cir. 108.

re-creseo, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. n. *to grow or increase again*: faveto nomini

Scipionum soboli Imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.*: praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87: luna pleno orbe, Ov. H. 2, 5.

re-crūdesco, dui, 3. v. n. *incept. to become raw again; of wounds, to open afresh*: only *fig.*: nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: recrudescite Manliana seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 18: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

rectā, adv. (sc. via) *straight forwards, right on, directly*: hic ad me recta habet rectam viam, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 11: Marius a subselliis in rostra recta, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71.

rectē, adv. *in a straight line, perpendicularly, uprightly*: vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti nesiet, Cato R. R. 33: quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: satyri cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes humana effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24. II. *Fig. rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well*: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc fecisti unquam, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: recte et sapienter facit, id. Am. 1, 1, 133: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7: recte ac merito miseria commoveri, id. Verr. 5, 67: seu recte seu perverse facta sunt, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8 *fin.*: recte dictum, *opp.* absurde, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere, *opp.* viriose, Cic. Acad. 2, 30 *fin.*: recte factum, *opp.* turpiter, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Am. 2, 9: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *openly*, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 2: Epicurus circuitione quadam deos tollens, recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem aservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 11: cum fuit cui recte ad te literas darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*: si recte ambulavit is, qui hanc epistolam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: tabernaculum recte captum, i. e. *in the prescribed manner* (*opp.* to vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35 *fin.*: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, Liv. 34, 44: *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 11: apud matrem recte est, i. e. *she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 15: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for oneself*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11: deos volo consilia vestra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 31: recte vendere, *well, i. e. at a high price, opp.* male, Cic. Verr. 3, 98: nec recte dicere, *to vituperate*, Pl. Pseud. 4, 6, 23. *Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum: rectius occupat nomen beati, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 46. *Sup.*: rectissime judicas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32.

2. With adjectives, like our *right, well, very, much*: illasce oves, qua de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum quod recte sanum est, an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 34. 3. Ellipt. esp. in answers, *well, quite well, right, excellently*: Thr. Primum aedes expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulcre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 54: Quint. 6, 3, 84. 4. As a courteously evasive answer like *benigne* and the Gr. *καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, all's well, it's all right*, or, in politely declining an offer, *no I thank you*: De. Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 33: *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recto equidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, id. l'un. 2, 3, 50.

rectio, ōnis, *f.* [rego] *a direction: rerum publicarum*, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11. *Plur.*: ib. 4, 22, 61.

rectitator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a leader, director: ratis rectitator*, Post. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2551 P.

rectitudo, inis, *f.* [rectus] *straightness, directness*: Aggen. in Front. p. 46 Goes. II. *Fig. uprightness, rectitude*: Hier. in Jesai. 8, 10.

recto, adv. *straight forwards, directly*: Papin. Dig. 49, 1, 21.

rector, ōris, *m.* [rego] *a guider, director: of a helmsman*: Virg. Aen. 5, 161: Ov. M. 2, 186: *of a horseman*: id. A. A. 2, 433: Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.*: *of an elephant-driver*: Liv. 27, 49: Curt. 8, 14: *of a herdsman*: Plin. Ep. 8, 17.

II. *Transf. a leader, ruler, governor*: inesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac coelesti ac divina domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tanquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35 *fin.*: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: Liv. 4, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11: rector coelestium deum Olympi, Cat. 64, 204: Virg. Aen. 8, 572: *of Neptune*: rector pelagi, Ov. M. 1, 331: rector maris, ib. 11, 207: *of the ruler of a province*: Tac. A. 2, 4: Suet. Aug. 89: *of the commander of an army*: Tac. Agr. 28: Suet. Aug. 89: Virg. Aen. 9, 173: *of a tutor, teacher*: Plin. Ep. 3, 3: Suet. Aug. 48: Tac. A. 1, 24. Of things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum coelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2: Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that leads or guides; a directress, mistress*: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85 *ad fin.*: Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77.

rectura, ae, *f.* [id.] *uprightness*: Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* [rego]. II. *Adj.*: *drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*: recta regione via declinare, *from a right line*, Lucr. 2, 249: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 26: rectus cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: velut rectae acies concurrissent, *in line of battle*, Liv. 34, 28: qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv. 21, 36: caput rectum et secundum naturam (*opp.* dejectum, supinum, in latus inclinatum), Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, *straight, erect*, Cat. 10, 20: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26. *Neutr. subst.*: iterque non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, *does not shape his course directly forwards*, Ov. M. 2, 715: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44. *Comp.*: crus rectius, id. S. 1, 2, 82: rector coma, *smoother, straighter*, Sen. Ep. 95. *Sup.*: rectissima linea, Quint. 3, 6, 83. 2. *Transf. of sight, straight* (as opposed to *oblique, sideways*): hic vos allud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri iceat, Cic. Rab. Post. 17 *fin.*: acies, Ov. M. 2, 776: lumen, Lucan. 9, 638: vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 542. 3. *Fig. in gen. right, correct, proper, appropriate, best-fitting*: ut recta via rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: recta consilia dare, id. Andr. 2, 1, 9: quae sunt in artibus recta ac prava iudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: sermo rectus et secundum naturam enuntiatus, Quint. 2, 5, 11: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv. 35, 4 *fin.*: rectarum coenarum consuetudo, *a regular formal supper*, Suet. Dom. 7: also *absol.*: recta (sc. coena), id. Aug. 74: Mart. 8, 50 *fin.*: nominibus rectis expendere numos, i. e. *on good securities*

Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: ut natura dedit, sic omnia recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop. 2, 18, 25: absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 3. *Comp.*: rectior divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 39: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67: Cic. Rep. 1, 40. *Sup.*: rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 19: aliter, quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, i. e. *sincerely, openly*, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullo flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint. 10, 5, 12. (iii) *Esp. morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. to pravius); and *neutr. subst. that which is right, good, virtuous; rectitude, virtue*: illud rectum, quod καρόθωμα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Am. 22, 82: neque id putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod petet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76: recta consilia, Liv. 1, 27: in rectis, Cic. Leg. 1, 11: recta ingenia, Plin. Ep. 4, 7: in omni vita sua quemque a recta conscientia traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20: animus secundis temporibus dubisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. S. 1, 6, 66: ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5: iudex, Quint. 4, 1, 13: vir rectus et sanctus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11: iudicii rectus, Sen. Vit. beat. 6: rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *fin.* (iv) In grammar, rectus casus, *the nominative case*, opp. to obliqui casus: Varr. L. L. 8, 26, § 49: Quint. 1, 4, 13.

recubitus, ūs, m. [*recumbo*] *a falling down*: Plin. 24, 13, 72.

re-cūbo, i. v. n. *to lie upon the back, to recline*: in hortulis quiescit suis, ubi recubans molliter et delicate, nos avocat a rostris, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sub tegmine fagi, Virg. E. 1, 1: sub qua arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342.

recūla (resc.), ae, f. dim. [*res*] *a small matter, a trifle*: Plaut. fragm. in Prisc. p. 613 P. *Plur.*: App. M. 4, p. 148. 2. *Esp. a small estate*: Don. Vit. Virg. init.

recultus, a, um, Part. [*recūlo*].

re-cūbo, cūbui, 3. v. n. [*root CUB*; cf. *accumbo*] *to lie down again; to lie down*: eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, quum se collegisset, recubuisse, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in herba, id. de Or. 2, 71, 287: sponda sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, id. M. 7, 539. 2. *Esp. to recline at table*: rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: Plin. Ep. 4, 22. *II.* Of things, *to fall or sink down*: ne (pons) supinus eat cavaque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4: onus (domus quassatae) in proclinas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Virg. G. 1, 401: minax unda ponto, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Virg. G. 3, 86: in humeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. Aen. 9, 434: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35. § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi iugo recumbunt, *slope down*, Mart. 4, 64.

recupēratiō (recip.), ōnis, f. [*recupero*] *a getting back, regaining, recovery*: libertatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 10: urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1. *II.* In law, *a judicial decision of the recuperatores*: Fest. s. v.

recupērātivus (recip.), a, um, adj. [*id.*] *that can be regained, recoverable*: Aggen. Urb. p. 63.

recupērātor (recip.), ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who regains or recovers*: urbis, Tac. A. 2, 53. *II.* In law, recuperatores

were judges at least two, sometimes three in number, originally instituted for the decision of suits between Romans and peregrini, but subsequently employed in any cases requiring a speedy decision: Fest. s. v. recuperatio: cf. Gal. 4, 46; 109; 185: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 36: Cic. Caec. 1 sq.: id. Tull. 1 sq.: id. Verr. 3, 11 sq.: ib. 58 *fin.*: id. Flacc. 20 sq.: Liv. 26, 48: Suet. Ner. 17.

recupērātorius (recip.), a, um, adj. [*recuperator*] *pertaining to the recuperatores*: iudicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: Plin. Ep. 8, 20: Gal. 4, 105.

recupēro (recipero), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to get or obtain again; to regain, recover, etc.*: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: fortunas patrias, Cic. Phil. 13, 5 *fin.*: paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13 *fin.*: civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: provinciam, Tac. Agr. 5: pecuniam depositam, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 28. With an abstract object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.*: jus suum, Cic. Verr. 5, 67: voluntatem, id. Att. 1, 11: gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5: pacem, Sall. J. 29: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: iudicia (equites), Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11. *II.* Fig. *to obtain again, regain, recover*: si et vos et me ipsum recuperare, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*: adulescentulos, *to gain over again*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.*: se quiete recuperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13. *Reflect.*: radices arborum recipiantur, Vitruv. 2, 9. [Usu. supposed to be a secondary form of *recipio*, but on this supposition it is difficult to explain the term. -ero. Forcellini derives it from an old prepos. *reci* and *paro*: cf. Key, Phil. Soc. 5, 93.] (Hence It. *ricoverare*; Sp. *recobrar*; old Fr. *recouvrer*; Eng. *recover*: also, Sp. *cobrar*; old Fr. *coubrier*.)

re-cūro, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to restore, make whole, cure*; also, *to take care of, to prepare with care*: me otio et urtica, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, Plin. 13, 12, 23: sedulo corpora lanata, App. M. 8, p. 210.

re-curro, curri, 3. v. n. *to run or hasten back*: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 50: ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11: ad rhedam, id. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.*: in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: luna tum crescendo, tum deflectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30. Poet. of the revolving of the sun: Virg. Aen. 7, 100: and of the year: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147. With a homogeneous object. coeptum saepe recurrit iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360.

II. Fig. *to come back, return, recur*: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox bruma recurrit iners, id. Od. 4, 7, 12: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem condiciones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*: cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61. With dat.: haec appellatio memoriae recurret, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* 2. *Esp. to have recourse to*: ad eam rationem recurrunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13: ad eos auctores, id. proem. § 17.

recursiō, ōnis, f. [*recurro*] *a backward course, return*: Mart. Cap. 9, 308.

recursitans, antis, Part. *running back repeatedly*: Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

recurso, i. v. n. freq. [*recurro*] *to run or hasten back; to come back, return*: quid ego huc recurrem? Pl. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) disiliunt longe longeque recursant, Lucr. 3, 105.

II. Fig.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Virg. Aen. 1, 662: curae, ib. 12, 802: multa viri

virtus animo recursat, ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78.

recursus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a running or going back, return, retreat, etc.*: inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Virg. Aen. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret Liv. 26, 42 *fin.*: dent modo fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. M. 6, 450: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, *windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 30. 2. Meton. *a returning path*: (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, id. 36, 13, 19. *II.* Fig.: recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad primum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15: ad iudicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 6.

re-curvo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to curve or bend backwards, to turn back*: colla equi, Ov. H. 4, 79: radicum, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6: aquas in caput, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583: mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: recurvatae undae (Maeandri) *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

re-curveus, a, um, adj. *bent back, crooked or curved*: cornu, Virg. Aen. 7, 513: puppis, Ov. M. 8, 141: fibrae radialis, ib. 14, 632: nexus hederarum, *winding*, ib. 3, 664: tectum, i. e. *the Labyrinth*, id. H. 10, 71: aera, *hooks, fish-hooks*, id. F. 6, 240: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

recūsābilis, e, adj. [*recuso*] *that should be rejected*: revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

recūsatiō, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a declining, refusal*: disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7: sine ulla recusatione, id. Phil. 7, 4, 13: Caes. B. C. 3, 98. 2. Transf.: stomachi, loathing, nausea, Petr. 141, 6.

II. *Esp. in law, an objection, protest*: neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16 *fin.*

2. *a counter-plea*; opp. to petitio: iudiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, id. Inv. 1, 5 *fin.*: Quint. 4, 4, 6.

re-cūso, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*causa*] *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant or unwilling*; constr. with acc., inf., acc. and inf., de, subj. or absol.: uxorem, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16: me iudicem, Tac. Or. 5: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusent, Virg. Aen. 12, 12: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: servitutem, Sall. J. 31: vincla (leones), Virg. Aen. 7, 16: jussa, ib. 5, 749: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128: nihil de poena, id. Planc. 1, 3: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: ad minora se demittere, Quint. Proem. § 5: prode voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti, Virg. Aen. 2, 126: tibi comes ire, ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208: non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse immani pretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8: de iudiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, Cic. Off. 3, 27: reliqui ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: neque recusare quin armis contendant, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3. *Absol.*: non recuso, non abnuo, id. Mil. 36 *fin.*: recusandi aut deprecandi causa legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6. Of things: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Virg. Aen. 12, 747: rapax ignis non unquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 837: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: id. A. P. 39. *II.* *Esp. in*

law, to object, take exception, plead in defence: causa omnis, in qua pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro, Cic. Cael. 28 fin.: quum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, Cels. Dig. 17, 1, 48.

recussabilis, e, *adj.* [recutio] *that can be struck to and fro*: sphaera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 fin.

recussus, a, um, *Part.* [recutio].

recussus, ūs, m. [id.] *a striking back, a recoil, rebound (only in abl. sing.)*: Plin. 8, 53, 79.

re-cūtio, no *perf.*, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to strike back or backwards, to cause to rebound*: aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167: utroque recusso insonuere cavae cavernae, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: recussus somno, aroused by shaking, startled, App. M. 5, p. 170.

re-cūtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis] *circumcised*: Judaei, Mart. 7, 30: Petr. 68, 8. 2. *Transf. (poet.)*: sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, skinned, galled, Mart. 9, 58.

red-accendo, sum, 3. v. a. *to kindle again, rekindle*: Tert. Anim. 30 fin.

redaotus, a, um, *Part.* [redigo].

redactus, ūs, m. [id.] *proceeds, produce*: fructuum oleris, Scaev. Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, ib. 46, 3, 89.

red-adopto, avi, 1. v. a. *to adopt anew, to readopt*: Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 41.

red-ambulo, 1. v. n. *to walk back*: bene ambula et redambula, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

red-amo, 1. v. a. *to love again, return love for love*: qui vel amare, vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Am. 14.

red-amtrūo, 1. v. n. *to dance opposite in the Salian religious festivals*: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. in Fest. s. v.

red-animatio, ōnis, f. [redanimo] *a restoring to life*: Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

red-ānimo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate*: Tert. Res. Carn. 13.

red-argūo, ūi, 3. v. a. *to disprove, refute, confute, contradict*. With acc.: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: orationem, id. Tim. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55. Of abstract subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36 fin.: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redarguerit, will show them to be false, Virg. Aen. 11, 687. With acc. and inf.: audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsum esse tu non queas, to prove, Gell. 15, 9. *Absol.*: Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: Quint. 6, 3, 72.

red-armatus, a, um, *Part.* *armed again, rearmed*: Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

red-auspico, 1. v. n. *to take the auspices again*: exauspicavi ex vinclis: nunc intelligo redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, to return, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

redditio, ōnis, f. [reddo] *a giving back, returning*: rationis, rendering a reason, Aug. C. D. 21, 7. II. *Rhetor.* t. t. = ἀπόδοσις, the consequent clause, the apodosis: Quint. 8, 3, 77.

reddītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio] *pertaining to the apodosis, consequential*: pars, the apodosis, Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

redditor, ōris, m. [reddo] *one who pays, a payer*: debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5.

redditus, a, um, *Part.* [reddo].

red-do, dīdi, dītum (old fut. reddibo, Pl. Casin. 1, 41: *pass.*: reddibitur, id. Epid. 1, 1, 22; *Part. perf.* reddita, Lucr. 4, 763), 3. v. a. *to put back, give back, return, restore*: reddere est quod debeas, et cuius est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 109: ea quae utenda acciperis, maiore mensura, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus,

Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, I give it back and renounce it, id. Sull. 30, 84; Th. Redde argentum aut virginem. Ph. Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis restituam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: captivos, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: Liv. 26, 50: corpora (mortuorum), Virg. Aen. 11, 103: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2: suum cuique, ib. 3, 12: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: paribus paria redduntur, are set against, opposed to, id. Or. 49, 164: redditus terris Daedalus, Virg. Aen. 6, 18: oculis nostris, ib. 2, 740: quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 11: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 fin.: sibi ereptum honorem, Virg. Aen. 5, 342: conspectum, ib. 9, 262: se ipse convivio reddidit, returned to the banquet, Liv. 23, 9 fin.: lux terris se reddet, Virg. Aen. 8, 170: se iterum in arma, ib. 10, 684. Poet. with inf.: sua monstra profundo reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616. 2. Of words (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, to answer, reply, Virg. Aen. 1, 409: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, ib. 10, 530: responsa, id. G. 3, 491. II. *Transf.* to give up, deliver: to yield, relinquish, resign: Cincius eam mihi abs te epistolam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20: mandata, Suet. Tib. 16: pretium alicui pro benefactis ejus, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 20: praemia debita, Virg. Aen. 2, 537: gratiam alicui (for referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patria est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, died by disease, Nep. Reg. 1 fin.: lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14: animam coelo, ib. 123 fin.: animas, Virg. Geo. 3, 495: vota, to pay, offer, id. E. 5, 75: Just. 11, 10: liba Deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: poenas graves, Sall. J. 14: promissa viro, Virg. Aen. 5, 386: tibi ego rationem reddam? render an account, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6: Cic. Tusc. 1, 17: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, to give off, exhale, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136. (ii) to put or bring forth, produce: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, Quint. 11, 3, 20: Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Virg. Aen. 3, 40: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36: alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, to vomit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66 fin.: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61: catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379: fructum, quem praedia reddunt, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 75: Plin. 18, 9, 20. (iii) to impart, assign, give: generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 27: Lucr. 2, 95: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, which is given, belongs to the gods, Virg. Aen. 12, 817: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, is granted, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: (civitati) iura legesque reddiderat, had conferred upon it self-jurisdiction, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, Liv. 8, 14: connubia, to bestow, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina vera facto, to call by the right name, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36. (iv) Legal t. t. reddere iudicium, to fix the time for a trial: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 57: Caes. B. C. 2, 18: Tac. A. 1, 72: so jus reddere, to administer justice, pronounce sentence, ib. 6, 11: id. H. 3, 68: Suet. Vit. 9. 2. to translate, render: quum ea, quae legem Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum verbo, Hor. A. P. 133. 3. to repeat, narrate, recite: at quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: reddere quae restant, ib. 74: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: dictata, to rehearse, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: carmen, to recite, id. Od. 4, 6, 43.

4. to represent, imitate, resemble: lux aemula vultum reddidit, gave back,

reflected, Stat. Ach. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 6, 768: jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Lucan. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6: odorem croci saporemque, to smell and taste like saffron, Plin. 36, 23, 55 fin. 5. to make or cause to be; to render: reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 19: tutiorem et opulentior-em vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Virg. Aen. 5, 705: omnes Catilinas, Acidinos postea reddidit, has made the whole population Catilines and Acidini, Cic. Att. 4, 3: aliquid effectum, to accomplish, Pl. Pseud. 1, 3, 152: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12. (Hence It. rendere; Sp. rendir; Fr. rendre; also from redditum, It. rendita; Sp. renta; Fr. rente.)

redemptio, ōnis, f. [redimo] *a buying back; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: quum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ductis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, the purchase of one's discharge, Auct. B. Alex. 56. III. *a buying up, bribing*: iudicii, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: reorum pactiones, redemptiones, id. Pis. 36. IIII. *a farming of the revenue*: id. Prov. Cons. 5, 11. (Hence Fr. rançon.)

redemptio, avi, 1. v. a. *freq.* [redempto] *to redeem*: malefacta benefactis, to make amends for, Cato in Fest. s. v.

redempto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [redimo] *to buy back, ransom*: (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

redemptor, ōris, m. [id.] *a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer (syn. conductor)*: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cotta et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21: Liv. 34, 9 fin.: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4: pontis, one who farmed the tolls of a bridge, Labeo Dig. 19, 2, 60 fin.: vectigalium Papir. ib. 50, 5, 8. II. In law: redemptor litis, one who releases a debtor by paying his creditor, Ulp. ib. 17, 1, 6 fin. 2. one who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit, ib. 1, 16, 9. III. the Redeemer: Aug. Serm. 130, 2.

redemptrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that redeems*: Prud. ōrph. 10, 77, 3.

redemptura, ae, f. [id.] *a contracting, farming (rare)*: qui redempturis auxissent patrimonium, Liv. 23, 48 ad fin.: redempturis faciendis, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.

redemptus, a, um, *Part.* [redimo].

red-ēo, īi, itum (lengthened form of the pres. redinunt, Enn. Ann. 6, 34), 4. v. n. *to go or come back; to return*: bene re gesta salvus redeo, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 58: e provincia, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 16: ex illis contionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68: a foro domum, Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 6: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 fin.: Thebis, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 35: rure, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63: exilio, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 106: in patriam, id. Men. 5, 9, 90: in urbem, Liv. 4, 29: veram in viam, Pl. Casin. 2, 6, 17: in viam, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 fin.: ad navem, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Cupt. 2, 3, 51: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: huc, illuc, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 103: intro, id. Aul. 2, 3, 31. Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis, arboribusque comae, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: Germania in septemtrionem ingenti flexu redit, trends towards the north, Tac. G. 35: collis ad planitiem redibat, sloped down to, Caes. B. G. 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: ad arbitrum reditur, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent induciae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16 fin. With a homogeneous object: redite viam, an old formula in Cic. Mur. 12: itque reditque viam toties, Virg. Aen. 6, 122. Poet. with inf.: saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, id. Cir. 172. II. Fig.: aspersisti aquam, jam rediit animus, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 16: et mens et rediit

verus in ora color, Ov. A. A. 3, 730: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redire in pristinum statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*: cum aliquo in gratiam, *to regain his favour or affection*, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 12: se nunquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Nep. Att. 17: in concordiam, Pl. Am. 3, 3, 7: nunc deum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect*, id. Capt. 5, 4, 25: rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 *fin.*: redire ad se significat also, *to come to oneself*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: Liv. 1, 41: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10: in veram redit faciem solitumque nitorem, Ov. M. 4, 231: in annos quos egit, rediit, i. e. *he resumed his youth*, ib. 9, 431: in juvenem, ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: in causas malorum, *to appear again as the cause of misfortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Virg. Aen. 8, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 9: iterum solennia, Prop. 2, 33, 1. *Impers. pass.*: tum exuto justitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7. 2. *Esp. in speaking*: *to go back, recur*, *to a former subject*: mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 31: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Am. 1, 1: ad Scipionem, ib. 17, 62: ad me, ib. 25, 96: longius evectus sum, sed redeo ad propositum, Quint. 9, 3, 87. Comically: nunc in Epidamnium pedibus redeundum est mihi, Pl. Men. prol. 49. III. *Transf.* *to come in, be yielded as income, etc.*: *to arise, proceed*: ut ex eodem semine alibi cum decimo redeat, alibi cum quindodecimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2. 2. *to come to, be brought or reduced to, to fall to, devolve on*: constr. usu. with *ad*, rarely with *in* or an adverb of place: pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *they betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was reduced*, id. B. G. 5, 48: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: regnum ad aliquem, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum, Liv. 1, 22: res mihi ad rastros, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58: ut ad pauca redeam, *to cut the story short*, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 60: haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, *have not been brought into, are not registered in*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: in eum jam res rediit locum, ut sit necesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: Venus, quam penes amantum summa summarum redit, *falls to her lot*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 4: eo meae fortunae redeunt, *come to that pass*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 23: redeunt omnia verba huc, *come to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78.

red-hālo, 1. v. a. *to breathe forth again, exhale*: Lucr. 6, 523.

red-hībēo, no perf., Itum, 2. v. a. [*habeo*] *to give back, return*: vaticum saluum tibi, ut mihi dedisti redhibebo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 49 (acc. to Non. 476, 27, we should read reddibo). II. *Mercant.* t. t. of a buyer, *to give back an article*; of a seller, *to take back*: redhibere est facere ut rursus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibito est appellata quasi reditio, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21: si malae emptae forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *to return*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 113: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: dixit (sc. venditor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take back*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 84.

redhibito, ōnis, f. [*redhibeo*] *a giving or receiving back an article sold*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 21 *sq.*: Quint. 8, 3, 14. **redhibitor**, ἀνάδοχος, Gloss. Phil.

redhibitorius, a, um, adj. [*redhibeo*] *in law, pertaining to taking back a thing sold*: actio, Papin. Dig. 21, 1, 54: iudicium, Gal. ib. 18.

red-hostio, 4. v. a. *to recompense, requite*: Nov. and Att. in Fest. s. v.

re-dico, 3. v. a. *to say again, repeat*: haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

red-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [*ago*] *to drive, lead, or bring back*: (Sol.) disiectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 404: filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov. F. 4, 511: tauros in gregem, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9: turbam ferro in hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquam Capuam, id. 26, 12 *fin.* 2. Fig.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*: annum negligentia conturbatum ad pristinam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 *fin.*: Cic. Or. 3, 10: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, ib. 2, 3, 36: (poetae) formidine fustis ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155.

II. *Transf.* of money or property, *to get back, call in, collect, raise*: cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coëgissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: pecuniam ex bonis patris, id. Phil. 13, 5: omne argentum tibi, *to scrape together*, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redegit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, id. Verr. 3, 73: pars maxima (praedia) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Julian. Dig. 10, 2, 51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius consul, ac redegit in publicum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv. 2, 42: praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72. 2. *to bring or reduce to any condition*: constr. with acc. dep. on *in*, *ad*, or *sub*; an adv. of place, or *absol.*: viros in servitutem, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 47: civitatem in (suam) potestatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: gentes in ditionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.*: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: partem Britanniae in formam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14: in id redactus sum loci, *I am brought to such a pass*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86: republica in tranquillum redacta, Liv. 3, 40: mentem in veros timores, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15: si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4 *fin.*: arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, *reduce to order*, Quint. 8, 3, 9: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero, *admitted into the rank of classics*, id. 1, 4, 3: in ordinem redigere (v. ordo no. II.), *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp. 15: aliquem ad inopiam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56: prope ad interfectionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 *fin.*: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, id. Tib. 13: Galliam sub populi R. imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: barbaros sub jus ditionemque, Liv. 28, 21: totam Italiam sub se, Flor. 1, 9, 8: eo redigis me, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: hom! quo reductus sum! ib. 2, 2, 7. *Absol.*: ut ejus animum retundam et redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down*, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 73: Lucr. 1, 554. 3. *to make or render* (for reddere). quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: (Ubi) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, ib. 4, 3 *fin.*: Aus. Mos. 224.

Of number or quantity, *to bring within; to lessen, diminish, reduce*: hosce ipso (libros orto) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, Varr. R. R. 1,

1, 10: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactus esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad senuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: iudicia ad duo genera iudicium redegit, Suet. Caes. 41: quod si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nihilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791.

redimiae, χύτρα, Gloss. Philox. **redimicūlat**, ἀναλύει δέσματα, Gloss. Philox.

redimicūlum, 1. n. [*redimio*] *a band, jilet, chaplet, frontlet, etc.*: Cic. Verr. 3, 33: Virg. Aen. 9, 616: Ov. M. 10, 265. Also, *a girdle*: Isidor. Orig. 19, 33, 5. II. Fig. *a bond, fetter*: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

redimio, II, Itum (*imperf. past*, redimibat, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: Aus. Epigr. 94), 4. v. a. [*etym. uncert.*] *to bind or wreath round, encircle, gird, crown, etc.*: caput atque humeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1398: tempora vitta, Virg. Aen. 10, 538: capillos mitra, Ov. H. 9, 63: frontem corona, Mart. 8, 70: angineo redimita capillo frons, Cat. 64, 193: sertis redimiri iubebis et rosa? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*: tabellas laura, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: navigia variarum coronarum genere, id. Vit. 10: loca silvis, *girt round, surrounded*, Cat. 63, 3: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oed. 487: missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 612. Poet.: torta redimitus tempora quercu, Virg. G. 1, 349: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores incipiens redimitur hieus, *is girt round, environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.

redimitus, ūs, m. [*redimio*] *a binding or wreathing round*: Sol. 33.

red-imo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. [*emo*] *to buy back, repurchase*: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5: fundum, id. Att. 11, 13: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi; aliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 110. 2. *Esp. to buy back, ransom, redeem* a prisoner, slave, etc.: Li. Tu redimes me, si me hostes intereperint? De. Redimam, id. Asin. 1, 1, 93: captos a praedonibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: captos e servitute, ib. 2, 18, 63: ut is homo redimatur illi, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 91: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed, liberated at the public cost*, Liv. 26, 27. 3. *In gen. to buy off; to release, rescue*: pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se ab invidia fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2: eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte redimere, Nep. Dion. 10: fratrem Pollux alterna morte redemit, Virg. Aen. 6, 121: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4 *fin.*

II. *Transf. to buy up, purchase*: statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7, 6, 8: esse dum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gr. 8. 2. *to take or undertake by contract; to hire, farm, etc.*: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaue omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22: opus, id. Verr. 1, 54: vestimenta texenda, vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.*: litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: auditores conducti et redempti, *hired, bribed*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14: plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 4. (ii) *Esp. in law, to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration*: litem te redemisse contra bonos mores, ib. 2, 12, 15: qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, i. e. *who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, ib. 2, 13, 2. III. Fig. *to purchase, i. e. gain, procure*: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice interemptio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 5, 6 *fin.*: vitam omnium civium, quinque homi-

num amentium ac perditorum poena redemi, id. Sull. 11 *fin.*: non vitam liberorum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 5, 45: sepellendi potestatem pretio, ib.: pacem Arlovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5 *fin.*: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte redimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: mutuum dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6. 2. *to ward off, obviate, avert*: quam (acerbitatem) ego a republica meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: haec vero, quae vel vita redimere recte possunt, aestimare pecunia non quoco, id. Verr. 5, 9 *ad fin.*: ignominiam assiduo labore, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 21: si mea mors redimenda tua esset, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 105: qui delatorem redemit, has bought off, Ulp. Dig. 49, 14, 29.

3. *to make amends, atone, compensate for, redeem*: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14: multa desidia crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.

red-indūtus, a, um, *Part. having put on again, reclothed with*: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

redintegratio, ōnis, *f.* [redintegratio] *a renewal, restoration, repetition*: Macr. S. 1, 11: virium, Arn. 7, 249.

redintegrator, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a restorer*: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43.

red-integro, avi, atum, *i. v. a. to make whole again; to restore, renew, recruit, refresh*: vide, quantis imbris repente delectis (diti) venas fontium arentes redintegrent. Sen. Ben. 4, 25: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, be not repeated word for word, Auct. Her. 2, 30: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: redintegratis viribus, ib. 3, 26: proellum, Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*: bellum, id. 31, 25: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: animum, ib. 2, 25: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrentur, are recruited, refreshed, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33: absol.: iterum tum jucunditas in herba redintegrabit (sc. pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

redinunt, v. redeo, *ad init.*

red-invenio, 4. *v. a. to find again*: coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

red-ipsoscor, 3. *v. a. dep.* [apisoscor] *to get again, recover*: Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

red-disco, 3. *v. a. to learn again*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

reditio, ōnis, *f.* [redeo] *a going or coming back; a returning, return* (rare for reditus): quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? Pl. Most. 2, 1, 30: domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 1, 6.

reditus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *returning, return*: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5 *fin.*: reditu (returning) vel potius reversione (turning back) mea laetatus, ib. 16, 7: inter protectionem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63 *fin.*: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: votum pro reditu simulant, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: animis reditum in coelum putere, Cic. Am. 4, 13: Romam, id. Phil. 2, 42: domum, home, id. Pis. 3: ad aliquem, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32. *Plur.*: Tib. 1, 3, 13: Virg. Aen. 2, 118: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 52, etc. Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22.

2. *Fig.*: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, id. Att. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: reditus ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

II. *Transf. a return, revenue, income, proceeds*: Nep. Att. 14 *fin.*: Plin. 17, 1, 8: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41. *Plur.*: Liv. 42, 52: Suet. Cal. 16

redivivae and **redivivus**, v. reduv.

redī-vivus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re init.] *that lives again*: Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204. II. *renewed, renovated*, of old building materials used as new: renovatum rudus (opp. novum), Vitruv. 7, 1: lapis, Cic. Verr. 1, 56, 147 and 148.

redō, ōnis, *m.* *a kind of fish without bones*, possibly the fish called the *pride*, Ammocoetes branchialis, Cuv.: a cartilaginous fish allied to the lamprey: Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

red-ōlēo, ūi, 2. *v. a. and n. to emit a scent, diffuse an odour; to smell of or like, be redolent of*.

I. *Act.*: vinum redolens, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25. 2. *Fig.*: delicias, Mart. 14, 59: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25 *fin.*: servitutem paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *ad fin.* II. *Neutr.*: quod fracta magis redolere videntur omnia, Lucr. 4, 698. With *abl.*: redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169: Ov. M. 15, 80. 2. *Fig.*: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82 *fin.*: praefectus urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstulit, who had got scent of something, Capitol. Gord. II.

red-ōmītus, a, um, *Part. retamed, broken in again*: improbi cives, Cic. Sull. 1.

redōnātor, ōris, *m.* [redono] *a restorer*: Inscr. Orell. no. 6.

red-ōno, avi, *i. v. a. to give back again*: aliquem diis patriis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3. II. *to give up, resign*: invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, i. e. I will leave unpunished in order to please Mars, ib. 3, 3, 33.

red-opto, *i. v. a. to wish for again*: mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

red-ordior, 4. *v. a. dep. to unweave, unravel*: redordiri fila, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20.

red-dormio, 4. *v. n. to sleep again*: Cels. 1, 2: Plin. Ep. 9, 36.

redormitatio, ōnis, *f.* [dormito] *a falling asleep again*: Plin. 10, 75, 9.

red-orno, *i. v. a. to adorn again, to re-adorn*: specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

red-dūco, xi, ctum (reduco, Lucr. 1, 229, etc.), 3. *v. a. to lead or bring back, to conduct back*: exercitum in castra reduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: legiones ex Britannia reduxerat, ib. 4, 38: exercitum reducit ad mare, ib. 5, 23: copias in Treviros reducit, ib. 53: reducitur ad eum Cn. Magius, id. B. C. 1, 24: copias a munitionibus reducunt, id. B. G. 7, 88: Caesar intra fossam legiones reducit, id. B. C. 1, 42: aliquem ad parentes, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 86: vitulos a pastu ad tecta, Virg. G. 4, 434: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6. *Absol.*: instituit reducere, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5. *Poet.*: quos Elea domum reducit palma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: solem reducit, Virg. Aen. 1, 143: lucem, Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem, Virg. Aen. 11, 914: aestatem, id. G. 3, 206: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 15: febrim, id. S. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. Od. 3, 1, 21. 2. *to cause to return, to deliver, rescue*: aliquem de exilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: possum excitare multos reductos, testes liberalitatis tuae, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: ab exilio, Quint. 5, 11, 9: a morte, Virg. Aen. 4, 375: regem, to restore to the throne, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

3. *Esp. reducere uxorem, to marry again*: Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31: Nep. Dion. 6, 2: uxorem in matrimonium, Suet. Dom. 8. 4. *to draw back*: with inanimate objects: (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquas munitiones ab ea fossa pedes 30. reduxit, ib. 7, 72: in jaculando brachia, Quint. 10, 3, 6: remos ad pectora, Ov. M. 11, 461: clipeum, ib. 12, 132: gladium (opp. eduxit), Gell. 5, 9: auras naribus, Lucr. 4, 994. 5. *Reducere aliquem domum, to conduct or accompany one home* (as a mark of respect): P. Scipio) quum senatu dimisso lomum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Am. 3 *fin.*:

aliquem ad suam villam, id. Acad. 1, 1: bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quanta reduci Regulus solet turba, Mart. 2, 74. II. *Fig.*: aliquem in gratiam, Ter. And. 5, 4, 45: in gratiam cum aliquo, Cic. Rab. Post. 8: ut Caesarem et Pompeium in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A.: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque reducere, Cic. Verr. 2, 40. *Judices ad justitiam*, Quint. 6, 1, 46: *legiones veterem ad morem*, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco a contemplatu, withdraw myself, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: *animum ad misericordiam*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: *reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmaris*, Cic. Inv. 1, 52: *vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem*, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: *tu spem reductis mentibus anxilis viresque*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17: *vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, to restore*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29 *fin.*: *habitum vestitumque pristinum*, Suet. Aug. 40.

III. *For redigere, to bring or get out, to produce, yield*: LX. pondo panis e modio (milli) reducunt, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54. 2. *to bring or reduce to some condition*: aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381: *excrecentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt*, Plin. 30, 13, 39: *cicatrices ad colorem*, id. 27, 12, 82. (Hence from reductus, It. ridotto; Sp. reducto; Fr. redoute.)

reductio, ōnis, *f.* [reduco] *a leading or bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (rare): quoniam senatus consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexandri tibi adempta sit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, the raising and lowering, Vitruv. 5, 10 *fin.*

reducto, *i. v. a.* [id.] *Milit. t. t. to withdraw*: exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

reductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *one who leads or brings back* (rare): plebis Romanae in urbem, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.* *Fig.*: *literarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, the restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

reductus, a, um, *Part.* [reduco].

II. *Adj. drawn back; of place, retired, remote, lonely*: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Virg. G. 4, 420: vallis, id. Aen. 6, 703: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17. 2. *Fig.*: *virtus est medium vitiorum et utrumque reductum*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 9: *alia eminentiora, alia reductiona fecerunt, less prominent in painting*, Quint. 11, 3, 46: *producta et reducta* (bona), a transl. of the *προσηγμένα καὶ ἀποπροσηγμένα* of the Stoics, things to be preferred and those to be regarded as inferior, Cic. Fin. 5, 30.

red-ulcero, no perf., atum, *i. v. a. to make sore again*: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8. *Fig.*: *redulceratus dolor, renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163.

red-uncus, a, um, *adj.* *curved or bent backwards* (rare): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit), Plin. 14, 37, 45. *Poet. in gen. curved, bent*: pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562.

redundans, antis, *Part.* [redundo].

II. *Adj. superfluous, redundant*: amputatio et decussio redundantioris notis, Tert. Cult. fem. 2, 9.

redundanter, *adv. redundantly, superfluously*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20. *Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

redundantia, ae, *f.* [redundans] *an overflowing, superfluity, excess*: aër crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitruv. 1, 6 *med.* II. *Fig. of style*: *redundancy*: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30 *fin.*

redundatio, ōnis, *f.* [redundo] *an overflowing*: transf.: *stomachi, a rising*, Plin. 7, 6, 5: *astrorum, the revolution* Vitruv. 9, 1 *ad fin.*

red-undo, avi, atum, *i. v. n. to flow back; to pour over, overflow*: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. 6,

713: aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536: quum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8. (ii) *redundatus* for *redundans* (poet.): amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for *undans*: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the surging waters*, id. Trist. 3, 10, 52. 2. *Transf.*: with *abl.* or *absol.*: *to overflow with*: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 4, 11: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Manil. 11, 30: largus manat cruor: ora redundant et patulae nares, Lucan. 9, 812. || *Fig.*: *to flow or come back, overflow, overwhelm*: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quorum (vitiatorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Am. 21: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12 *fin.*: quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to rebound*, id. Lig. 3, 8: non reus ex ea causa redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have proceeded*, id. Verr. 1, 39. (ii) *Poet.* with *acc.*: Vulturis raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71. 2. *to be superfluous, redundant or excessive; to be copious, to abound*: is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenilli quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffuentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 3, 66: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *to be copious*, id. de Or. 1, 6: ex meo tenui vectigali aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Parad. 6, 3: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, id. de Or. 2, 19 *fin.*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, ib. 3, 4 *fin.*: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, id. Or. 33, 117: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9. (ii) With *abl.*: *to have an excess or redundancy of; to be redundant in*: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, id. N. D. 1, 35 *fin.*: armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: clientelis, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: hilaritate et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

re-duplicatus, a, um, *Part.* *redoubled*: Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

re-duresco, 3. v. n. *incept.* *to grow hard again*: ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

reduvia (redivia), ae, f. *an agnail, whitlow*: rediviam quidam, alii reduvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. s. v.: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37. *Proverb.*: quum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam cures, *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128. 2. *Transf.* *a remainder, remnant*: Sol. 32. [Compared with *induviae* and *exuviae*, *reduviae* would seem to come from the root DU, "put." v. *exuo*.]

reduvius (rediv.), a, um, *adj.* [*reduvia*] *full of agnails*: Laev. in Fest. s. v. *reduvia*.

reducis, *adj.* [*reduco*]. || *Act.* *that leads or brings back*: Jupiter, Ov. H. 13, 50: Fortuna, Mart. 8, 65: reduces choreae, *that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70. || *Pass.* *that is led or brought back, returned*: facere aliquem reducere, Pl. Capt. prol. 43: ab Orco in lucem, Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? i. e. *from exile*, Cic. Mil. 37 *fin.*: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27: navi

reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.*: reduces socios, Virg. Aen. 1, 390: (elephantum) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242.

re-exinanio, 4. v. a. *to empty again, re-empty*: in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

re-fabrico, 1. v. a. *to build again, rebuild*: Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 5.

refacta, *Part.* [*reficio*] for *refecta*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3115.

refectio (reflect.), ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a restoring, repairing*: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1. *Plur.*: Vitr. 6, 3. || *Fig.* *refreshment, recreation, recovery*: etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valeret, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels. 3, 15: tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26: oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 16: lassitudinum perfrictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40. *Plur.*: quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15.

refector, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a restorer, repairer*: Suet. Vesp. 18.

refectus, a, um, *Part.* [*reficio*]. || *Adj.*: *restored, refreshed*: Comp. refector: Mar. Cap. 2, 36.

refectus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a restoration*: Scaev. Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12. *Fig.* *refreshment, recreation*: App. M. 8, p. 210.

re-fello, felli, 3. v. a. [*fallo*] *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute*: nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me yew-μετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5: si id falsum fuerat, filius cur non refellit? Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 54: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9: Suet. Aug. 56: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5 *fin.*: sensus, Lucr. 4, 480: dicta, Virg. Aen. 4, 380: refellere ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: orationem vita, id. Fin. 2, 25 *fin.*: crimen ferro, Virg. Aen. 12, 16. *Absol.*: nullius memoria jam refellente, Cic. de Or. 2, 2 *fin.*

re-fercio, si, tum, 4. v. a. [*farcio*] *to fill up, stuff, cram*: meministis tum iudices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31 *fin.* *Poet.* of personal objects: quem Fortuna donis optimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266. || *Fig.*: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatat nobis atque explicat, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aures sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14 *fin.*: libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34.

re-ferio, 4. v. a. *to strike back or in return* (rare): aliquem, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 108: percussit te? recede. Referiundo enim et occasionem saepius ferendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. de Ira 2, 35 *fin.* *Poet.*: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov. M. 4, 349.

referiva, v. refriva.

re-fero, retuli (also rettuli), relatum (relatum, Lucr. 2, 1001), 3. v. a. *irreg.* *to carry, bring, draw or put back*: vasa domum, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 25: anulum ad me, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. Asin. 1, 3, 6: Auster me ad tribules tuos Rhegium retulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B: lepticæ impositum (Caesarem) domum retulerunt, Suet. Caes. 82: intro referre pedem, *to return*, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 50: coelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov. H. 16, 88 (v. no. 3): ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, id. M. 3, 245: suumque rettulit os in se, *drew back*, ib. 2, 303: ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: digitos ad os referre, *to draw back*, Quint. 11, 3, 103: manum ad capulum, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.*: rursus vaginae enses, Sil. 7, 508: pecunias monumentaque in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: vulneratos in locum tutum, ib. 2, 41: frumentum omne ad se referri iubet, id. B. G. 7, 71. (ii) With *pron.* *reflect. to go back, return*: Romam se retulit, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: sese in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*: se huc, ib. 2, 8:

se domum ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: sese ab Argis (Juno), Virg. Aen. 7, 286: se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A. 13, 32: causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*

2. *Esp.* *to give back, return, restore, repay*=reddere: scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, retuleritne? Pl. As. 2, 4, 34: pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25 *fin.*: argentum, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 29: aera octonis idibus, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75. 3. *Milit.* t. t. with *pedem* or *gradum*, *to withdraw, retreat*: vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40: quum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14. *Reflect.*: a prima acie ad triarios sensim referebantur, id. 8, 8. (ii) *Transf.* in *gen.*: feroque viso rettulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8: viso rettulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342: (in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19. || *Fig.*: referre sonum, *to echo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47: coëamus rettulit Echo, ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. iudicibus reus L. referret, *restored* (to the list), i. e. *retained, accepted*, Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Jupiter annos! Virg. Aen. 8, 560: tempora tibi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem rettulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21: e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to look back*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16: animus ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1: multa dies varique labor mutabilis aevi rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Virg. Aen. 11, 426: uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: se ad philosophiam referre, id. Off. 2, 1 *fin.*

2. *Esp.* *to pay back, repay*: denique par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: Cic. Att. 16, 3: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov. A. 1, 370. *Esp.* in the phrase, *referre gratiam* (rarely *gratias*), *to return thanks, manifest gratitude, to recompense, requite*: spero ego mihi quoque tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 39: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 52: referre meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14.

3. *to restore, renew, repeat, resemble, etc.*: Hecyram iterum re-erre, *to produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7: Hor. A. P. 179: institutum referri ac renovari, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21: consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, ib. *init.*: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, id. Cluent. 31 *fin.*: quum cuncta astra eandem totius coeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22: quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: quum auditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*: referre naturam, motus, victum moresque parentum, *to reproduce*, Lucr. 1, 598: mores, os vultusque ejus (sc. patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7: si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore referret, *might have resembled thee*, Virg. Aen. 4, 329: Marsigni sermone vultusque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43. 4. *to bring back word, to report, announce, notify, mention, allege*: certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: cujus orationem legati domum referunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: tales miserrima fletus fertque refertque soror (sc. ad Aeneam), Virg. Aen. 4, 438: haec Caesari mandata referebantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistolis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, 6, 3, 20. With *acc.* and *inf.*: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Veientibus, quidam annales retulere, Liv. 4, 34: illi referunt, Suevos ad ex-

tremos fines sese recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: Suet. Caes. 30: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2. Poet. by attraction, as in Greek: quia rettulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141. With *subj.*: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum falsis impulerit criminibus refert, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 16. *Absol.*: quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent civi. Refero ad Scaptium, *I report it to Scaptius*, Cic. Att. 5, 21. *Impers. pass.*: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated*, id. Brut. 57, 208. (ii) *to rejoin, answer, reply*: id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensionem retulisse, id. Caec. 29 *ad fin.*: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you*, ib. § 84: Anna refert, Virg. Aen. 4, 31. (iii) *Esp. of proceedings in the Senate: to report, to bring before; to consult; to make a motion, to propose*: constr. usu. with *ad senatum* (sometimes omitted); the subject gen. expressed by *de* with *abl.*; sometimes by *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*); or by *a relat. clause*: uti L. Paulus C. Marcellus Coss. de consularibus provinciis ad senatum referrent, neve quid prius ad senatum referrent, neve quid conjunctim de ea re referretur a consilibus, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: de quo legendo consules spero ad senatum relatuos, id. Manil. 19, 58: rem ad senatum refert, Sall. C. 29: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 5: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, Sall. C. 50. *Impers. pass.*: ut ex literis ad senatum referretur, *impeari* (a consilibus) non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: de reliquis rebus ad senatum refertur: refertur etiam de rege Juba, ib. 6: de ea re postulant uti referatur, Sall. C. 48. Referre is sometimes, but very rarely, used in this sense of other public bodies besides the Senate: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium retulit, Nep. Eum. 12: C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium retulisse, Auct. or. pro domo 53. Hence (iv) *transf. in gen. to consult, ask the advice of, of oracles, etc.*: de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper retulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54: Nep. Lys. 3. (v) *referre ad populum, to propose or refer anew*: the proper expression for a first consultation of the people being ferre ad populum (v. fero, II. 10 (ii)): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientia consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur, Cic. Clu. 49, 137. 5. *to note down, enter in writing; to inscribe, register, record, etc.*: indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, id. Sull. 15: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1 *fin.*: in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatus consulta falsa referuntur (sc. in aerarium), *were registered*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1. *Absol.*: ut nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referendo sufficerent, Liv. 29, 36 *fin.* (ii) *referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), to give, present, or render an account*: rationes referro ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: relatis ad Caesarem publicis cum fide rationibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non retuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 3, 71: pecuniam operi publico, *to charge as applied to*, id. Flacc. 19. *Acceptum and in acceptum referre, v. acceptus, no. 11.* Hence, *transf. referre aliquem (aliquid) in numero, in rationibus, in numerum, etc. to count or reckon among*: Democritus imagines earumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, id. N. D. 1, 12: Claudius in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et coelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13 *fin.*: diem inter festos, neustos, Tac. A. 13,

41 *fin.*: Suet. Claud. 11: id. Tib. 53: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place in the same category*, Cic. Brut. 62.

6. *to trace back, ascribe, refer*: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, id. Am. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: in historia quaeque ad veritatem, in poemate pleraque ad delectationem referre, id. Leg. 1, 1: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6: quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34. Rarely of persons: tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7. *Absol.*: ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, *one who looks to the fruit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.

re-fert, tulit, v. n. *impers. (personal)*: Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 44 [rem fert: cf. Fest. s. v.: Key, Gr. § 910: lit. it carries or bears upon one's affairs or property; hence] it concerns, is of consequence or importance to: constr. identical with that of interest, q. v. (intersum, no. iv.): tua istuc refert maxime, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 38: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: nihilo pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert mea, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 27: id tua refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, ib. 5, 3, 12: faciendum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam sua retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111: non ascripsi id, quod tua nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: quid id mea refert? Pl. Curc. 3, 25: quid id refert tua? ib. 3, 88. With a subject-clause: quid mea refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? id. Rud. 3, 4, 41: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert ejusquam, Punicas Romanave acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: quem insignire exempli non nihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, Plin. Ep. 8, 22 *fin.* With *ad, in, or dat.*: quam ad rem istuc refert? Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 91: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44: refert ad fructus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: dic, quid referat intra naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5. 2. Without words indicating the person directly affected: in gen. *to be important, to make a difference*: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor sponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare, Cic. Manil. 7, 18: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, id. Coel. 23, 57. With a subject-clause: parvi retulit non suscepisse, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, id. Brut. 29: plures e familia cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1: ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? Cic. Div. 2, 34 *fin.*: tuo vitio rerumne labores, nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 123: quid tua refert, qui cum istac venerit? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 65: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Pseud. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.* *Absol.*: bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tanquam referret, *as though it mattered*, Tac. A. 6, 2.

refertus, a, um, *Part.* [refercio].

II. *Adj. stuffed, crammed, filled, full*: of persons (as objects) with *gen.*: referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum

fuit, id. de Or. 2, 37: urbem refertam esse optimatum, id. Att. 9, 1. Rarely with *abl.*: domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: id. Verr. 1, 52. (ii) *Of things, with abl.*: habere villas ornamentis refertas, ib. 4, 57: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. Manil. 18 *fin.*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: loca referta praeda, Liv. 5, 41: cera referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8. *Absol.*: Suesam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56. *Comp.*: refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 3, 87. *Sup.*: theatrum celebritate refertissimum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.* 2. *Fig.*: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.*: bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7: vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31: literae refertae omni officio, diligentia, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.*: quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: disciplinae formula plena et referta, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17.

re-fervēo, 2. v. n. *to boil or bubble up, to boil over*: terebinthinam in sartagine referventi, Plin. 16, 11, 22. II. *Fig.*: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

refervesco, vi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [referveo] *to begin to bubble up*: qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur, Cic. Div. 1, 23.

re-festino, 1. v. n. *to hasten back again*: Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

re-fibulo, avi, 1. v. a. *to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*: Mart. 9, 28 *fin.*

re-ficio, fēci, sectum, 3. v. a. [facio] *to make again, make anew, to restore, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit, etc.*: reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus quam rursus refici, Lucr. 1, 558: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall. J. 66: testamentum juve militari, *to make anew*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 9: opus, Cic. Verr. 1, 54 *fin.*: Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecunia sua, id. Opt. gen. 7: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*: naves, id. B. G. 5, 23: urbem, Liv. 6, 1: copias, *to recruit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: exercitus, Liv. 3, 10.

2. *Esp. to get back again, get in return, get from*: nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse refici, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: nunquam eris dives ante quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1 *fin.*: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.*: impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1 *fin.*

3. *to re-appoint, re-elect*: tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21: praetorem, id. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Am. 25, 96. II. *Fig. to restore (rare)*: in quo (naufragio relp.) colligendo, ac reficienda salute communi, id. Sest. 6 *fin.*: refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17. 2. *Esp. to reinvigorate, refresh, recruit*: of the body: exeritum ex labore atque inopia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: saucios cum cura, Sall. J. 54: vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Thronis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.*: aciem oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 17: quum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Virg. G. 3, 337: teneras herbas (aurora), Ov. F. 3, 711: ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se ex labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*: se ab imbecillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68: se, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin. Pan. 77. (ii) *Of the mind*: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem

meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: reflecti sunt militum animi, Liv. 21, 25: non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, to cheer up, clear up, Cic. Att. 12, 14: reflecta tandem spe, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetitio memoriam iudicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1.

reflōtio, ōnis, f. 1. q. refectio, q. v.

re-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to unfix, unfasten, tear down, pull out or off: num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? Cic. Phil. 12, 5 fin.: affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emptori refigere liceret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Virg. Aen. 5, 360: signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: dentes, to extract, Cels. 6, 15 fin.: refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. beat. 19 fin. Post.: refixa sidera, falling, Virg. Aen. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, the plundered goods, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497. II. Transf. to take down the tables of the laws, i. e. to annul, abolish, abrogate them: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: cujus aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 fin. 2. to take away, remove: quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto possimus, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29.

re-figūro, 1. v. a. to form again, refashion: Vulg. Sapient. 19, 6.

re-figo, 3. v. a. to make again, make anew (rare): cerea regna, Virg. G. 4, 202. II. Fig. to feign, pretend: laetio reme refingens, App. M. 3, p. 134.

re-firmātus, a, um, Part. re-established: limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 fin.

refixus, a, um, Part. [refigo].

re-flābilis, e, adj. [reflo] that evaporates: cibi, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 med.

reflabri (sc. venti), 1. q. reciproci [id.] blowing back, blowing counter: App. de Mundo, 1, p. 62.

re-flāgitō, 1. v. a. to demand again, demand back (rare): persequamur eam et refagitemus, Cat. 42, 6.

reflātio, ōnis, f. [reflo] evaporation: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 med.

reflātus, ūs, m. [id.] a blowing against, blowing: navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5 fin. Meton. a contrary wind: L. naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, Cic. Att. 12, 2.

re-reflecto, xi, xum, 3. v. a. and n.

I. Act. to bend or turn back or backwards; to turn about or away: caudam canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111: caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10: pedem inde (sc. ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112: gressum, to turn back, Sen. Thyest. 428: cursum subito ad Contreblam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 fin.: colla, Virg. Aen. 11, 622: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341: dentes reflexi, Plin. 11, 37, 62: cervix reflexa, Virg. Aen. 10, 535. Reflect.: illam tereti cervice reflexam, bending herself back, ib. 8, 633: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, his nails bend themselves into long claws, Ov. M. 5, 547. 2. Fig. to turn or bring back, to avert: quem neque fides, neque iuramentum repressit neque reflexit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: nonnunquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: animum reflexi, I reflected within myself, Virg. Aen. 2, 741: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! change, alter, ib. 10, 632. II. Neutr. to turn back; fig. to yield: Lucr. 3, 501.

re-flexim, adv. inversely, conversely: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

reflexio, ōnis, f. [reflecto] a bending or turning back: cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11. 2. In rhetor. the conversion of a proposition: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

reflexus, a, um, Part. [reflecto].

reflexus, ūs, m. [id.] a bending back, recess: Oceani, App. Flor. 6.

re-flo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to blow back, blow contrary: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesias valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7. Fig.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortune) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, et, cum reflavit, affligimur, id. Off. 2, 6, 19. II. Act. to blow away from oneself, to blow or breathe out: (aër) quum ducitur atque reflatur, Lucr. 4, 939: spiritum, folles, Lampr. Elag. 25: sucositatem, to evaporate, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29. 2. to blow or puff out again: laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254.

re-flōresco, rūi, 3. v. n. incep. to begin to bloom again, to blossom again: Plin. 18, 16, 43. Fig.: prima juventa, Sil. 1.

refluāmen, inis, n. [refluo] that which flows or runs off: grammaticae refuamina guttae, i. e. grammatical trifles, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

re-flūo, 3. v. n. to flow or run back; to flow off, overflow (poet.): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Virg. Aen. 8, 240: Nilus campis, ib. 9, 32. Of the tide: Plin. 2, 97, 99.

reflūus, a, um, adj. [refluo] flowing back, refluxent: mare, Ov. M. 7, 267: Plin. 2, 97, 100 fin.: gurgis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91: litus, from which the sea recedes, App. M. 4, p. 156.

re-focillo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to warm again; to revive, revivify (rare): refocillasse lugentem, Sen. Ben. 3, 9: aegre refocillatus, Plin. Ep. 3, 14.

re-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig up or dig out again: summas radices, Col. 2, 2 fin.: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16.

re-fōrmātio, ōnis, f. [reformio] a transformation (rare): App. M. 3, p. 140. Fig. a reformation: morum, Sen. Ep. 58 med.

re-fōrmātor, ōris, m. [id.] a transformer, a reformer: literarum senescientium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12.

re-fōrmātus, ūs, m. [id.] a transformation: aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

re-fōrmidātio, ōnis, f. [reformido] a great fear or dread: Cic. Part. 4.

re-fōrmido, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun or avoid through fear: with acc.: si qui imbecillius horrent dolore et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30 fin.: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, ib. 1, 45: homines maritimos, id. Verr. 5, 27: bellum, id. Phil. 7, 6 fin.: crimen, id. Coel. 6 fin.: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32. With inf.: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3 fin.: ominari, Liv. 9, 34. With relat. clause: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2 fin.: neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, his auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 fin. Absol.: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3: Hor. S. 2, 7, 2. Of things as subjects: tum brachia (vitium) tonde: ante reformidant ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 369: mollem quoque tactum saucia membra reformidant, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus reformidat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16 fin. Absol.: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, i. e. be checked in its growth, Col. 4, 9.

re-fōrmo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to shape again, remould, transform, change: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante reformet, until she resume her former shape, Ov. M. 11, 254: tales figuras rursus in facies hominum reformare, App. M. 3: aliquem in alienam personam, ib. 11 fin. II. Fig. to change, alter: divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, ib. 9: quum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 ext. 2. Esp.

to amend, reform: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53: solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2.

re-fossus, a, um, Part. [refodio].

re-fōtus, a, um, Part. [refoveo].

re-fōveo, fōvi, fōtum, 2. v. a. to warm or cherish again; to refresh, restore, revive, etc.: corpus refoventque foveantque, Ov. M. 8, 536: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4: astrictos artus complexibus, Lucan. 8, 67: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia coeli, Tac. A. 12, 66. refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27. (ii) Of things: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, animating, Plin. 36, 15, 22.

II. Fig.: studia prope extincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2, 54: reliquias partium in Africa, Suet. Caes. 35: Tac. A. 15, 36: calefacto simulacra refoto animo, Gell. 15, 2 fin.

refractāriōlus, a, um, adj. dim. [refractarius] somewhat stubborn or refractory: dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

refractārius, a, um, adj. [refringo] stubborn, obstinate, refractory: contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73.

refractus, a, um, Part. [refringo].

refraenātio and **refraeno**, v. refren.

refrāgatio, ōnis, f. [refragor] resistance, opposition: Aug. Ep. 177.

refrāgator, ōris, m. [id.] an opponent, adversary: Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or. in tog. cand. (p. 83, ed. Orell.).

re-frāgor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. opp. to suffragor, to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay: illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9: alicujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: Vell. 2, 40 fin. 2. Of things: to oppose, withstand: tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38. Absol.: Plin. Ep. 2, 5.

refrēnatio (refraen.), ōnis, f. [refreno] a curbing, restraining: doloris, Sen. de Ira 3, 15.

re-frēno (refraeno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to check, curb: equos, Curt. 4, 16.

II. Transf. in gen. to curb, restrain: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531: aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276. 2. Fig.: adolescentes a gloria, Cic. Coel. 31, 76: a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2: libidines, id. Parad. 5: indomitam licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientia sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8 prooem., § 27.

re-frīco, ūi, ātum, 1. v. a. and n.

I. Act. to rub or scratch open again, to gall, fret: vulnera, to tear open, Cic. Att. 5, 15: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2. 2. Fig. to excite afresh, renew: memoriam pulcerrimi facti, id. Phil. 3, 7 fin.: reip. praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Coel. 30, 71: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729. II. Neutr. to break out afresh, appear again: crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

refrigēratio, ōnis, f. [refrigero] a cooling, coolness: refrigeratio aestate, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16.

II. Transf. a mitigation: Veg. 5, 56, 1.

refrigēratorius, a, um, adj. [id.] cooling, refrigeratory: natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70: vis (seminis cicutae), id. 25, 13, 95.

refrigēratrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] cooling: natura refrigeratrix, Plin. 19, 8, 38.

refrigērīum, īi, n. [id.] a cooling; Fig. a mitigation, consolation: Tert. Apol. 39 med.

re-frīgēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to make cool or cold; to cool off: ignis in aquam coniectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: refrigerato et extincto calore, id. N. D. 2, 9: membra partim ardentia par-

tim refrigerata, *ib.* 1, 10, 24: aqua, *Plin.* 31, 3, 23: panem, *id.* 22, 21, 28: plumbum, *id.* 34, 18, 50 *fin.* *Absol.*: quum stella Saturni refrigeret, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46 *fin.*: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, *Plin.* 23, 1, 27. *Reflect.* to cool oneself: ubi potest illa aetas aut calefcere vel applicatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? *Cic. de Sen.* 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causa, *Suet. Vit. Lucani.* II. *Fig.* to cool down, to deprive of warmth or zeal; pass. to be cooled, exhausted; to grow cool or languid: defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, *Cic. Verr. Act.* 1, 10 *fin.*: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, *id.* *Fam.* 3, 8: quum Antonii librarius refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, his zeal having cooled, *Vell.* 2, 83: prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, *Quint.* 5, 7, 26: aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, being often interrupted, *Suet. Claud.* 41. 2. *Reflect.* with dat.: alicui, to refresh, assist, *Tert. Anim.* 51 *fin.*

refrigescentia, ac, *f.* [refrigesco] an alleviation, mitigation: *Tert. Anim.* 43.

re-frigesco, frigi, 3. *v. n. incep.* to grow cold or cool: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, *Cato R. R.* 105: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, *Ov. M.* 12, 422: ager, *Col.* 2, 15, 2. II. *Fig.* to grow cold or remiss: to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag: illud crimen de numis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, *Cic. Planc.* 23: calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, *Quint.* 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescent, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 11, 30: hasta Caesaris, goes on coldly or flags, *id.* *Fam.* 9, 10 *fin.*: oratio, *Quint.* 4, 3, 2: sortes plane refrixerunt, have gone quite out of use, *Cic. Div.* 2, 41 *fin.*: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, *id.* *Q. Fr.* 2, 6, 5: quum Romae a iudiciis forum refrixerit, when there is less doing in judicial business, *id.* *Att.* 1, 1: Domitius cum Messala certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, had given up, *id.* *Q. Fr.* 3, 2 *fin.*

re-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3. *v. a.* [frango] to break up, break open: cellas, *Pl. Capt.* 4, 4, 10: portas, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 33: januam, *Tac. A.* 14, 8: palatii fores, *id.* *H.* 1, 35: claustra, *Cic. Mur.* 8: carcerem, *Liv.* 34, 44 *fin.*: glebam refringere et revolvere in pulverem, *Col.* 11, 2, 60: radium solis refringi, is refracted, *Plin.* 2, 59, 60. *Poet.*: totas vestes, to tear open, *Ov. M.* 9, 208. 2. *In gen.* to break, break in pieces: refringit virgulta pede vago, *Cat.* 63, 86: ramum, to break off, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 210: mucronem, *Plin.* 8, 15, 17: aculeos, *Plin.* *Ep.* 3, 15.

II. *Fig.* to break, break in pieces, destroy, etc.: vim fluminis, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 56: impotentem dominationem, *Nep. Lys.* 1: Tentonicas opes, *Prop.* 3, 3, 44: Achivos, *Hor. Od.* 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, *Plin.* *Ep.* 9, 26: verba, to mutilate, clip, *Stat. S.* 2, 1, 123.

refriva faba, beans which were carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed, as a good omen: *Fest. s. v.*: fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causa, quae ideo refriva (*ul.* referiva) appellatur, *Plin.* 12, 30, § 119. (*v. Smith's Ant.* 57.)

re-frondesco, 3. *v. n. incep.* to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again: palmes, *Sid. Carm.* 22, 46.

refūga, ae, com. [refugio] a runaway, fugitive: *Ulp. Dig.* 48, 19, 8, § 6.

re-fugio, fūgi, 3. *v. n. and a.* A. *Neutr.* to flee back; to run away, escape: ex alto, *Caes. B. C.* 2, 23: ex castris in montem, *ib.* 3, 99 *fin.*: ex cursu ad Philippum, *Liv.* 23, 39: acie refugere, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 95: velocissime, *id.* *B. G.* 5, 35: ad urbem, *Liv.* 43, 47 *fin.*: in aquam, *id.* 21, 28: in silvam, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 258: intra tecta, *ib.* 7, 500: per devios tramites, *Suet. Aug.* 16: Syracusas, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 38 *fin.*:

domum, *Suet. Caes.* 16. 2. *Of things:* (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, shrinks from sight, *Virg. G.* 1, 442: vites a caulis brassicisque refugerit dicuntur, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 47, 120. (ii) *Of situation:* to run back, recede: refugit ab litore templum, *Virg. Aen.* 3, 536: Pontus Euxinus longe refugientes occupat terras, *Plin.* 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis visa refugit humus, disappears, *Ov. F.* 3, 590.

II. *Fig.*: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiat, *Cic. Sest.* 23, 51: ab instituta consuetudine, *id.* *Att.* 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ab his quae laedunt, *Quint.* 4, 1, 44: animus luctu refugit, *Virg. Aen.* 2, 12: refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, *Cic. Phil.* 14, 3 *fin.*: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, ni refugis, *Virg. G.* 1, 177. 2. *to flee to, take refuge with:* ad legatos, *Cic. Deiot.* 11 *fin.* B. *Act.* to run away from; to avoid, shun: judicem, *id.* *Rosc. Com.* 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursum refugit, *id.* *Caec.* 8, 22: C. Cassium obvium sibi, *Suet. Caes.* 63: trepidus repente refugit attollentem iras (anguem), *Virg. Aen.* 2, 380. II. *Fig.*: refugit foeda ministeria, *ib.* 7, 618: vicina jurgia, *Hor. Ep.* 2, 2, 171: haec vitia, *Quint.* 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, *id.* 9, 4, 31: et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiant, escape my memory, *Col.* 12, 52, 8. *Poet.* with *inf.*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *Hor. Od.* 1, 1, 34.

refūgium, ii, n. [refugio] a taking refuge: ad naves, *Frontin. Strat.* 1, 11 *fin.*: portas refugilis profugorum aperire, *Just.* 11, 4. 2. *Meton.* a place of refuge: silvae tutius dedere refugium, *Liv.* 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causa servo praestare, *Ulp. Dig.* 11, 3, 1, § 2: refugia aperire, *id.* *ib.* 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, *Just.* 2, 6. II. *Fig.*: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, *Cic. Off.* 2, 8: *Suet. Tib.* 35: refugia salutis, *Just.* 14, 2.

refūsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] fleeing back, receding, vanishing: unda, *Ov. M.* 10, 42: fluctus, *Lucan.* 1, 411: Nilus *Plin.* *Pan.* 30: sponte equites, *Tac. H.* 2, 24: umbra, vanishing, *Val. Fl.* 4, 41: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, *Lucan.* 10, 132. *Subst. a fugitive:* refugos sequi, *Tac. A.* 13, 40.

refulgentia, ae, *f.* [refulgeo] reflected lustre, refulgence: *App. Flor.* 18.

re-fulgēo, si, 2. *v. n. to reflect a light; to shine, glitter, glisten:* fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, *poët.* *Cic. N. D.* 2, 44, 114: *Hor. Od.* 1, 12, 28: quum caerulea nubes solis inardescit radiis longaeque refulget, *Virg. Aen.* 8, 623: Aeneas clara in luce refulsit, *ib.* 1, 588: corpus versicolori veste, *Liv.* 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 204. *Poët.*: late refulgent ossibus campi, *Sil.* 9, 190. II. *Fig.*: fama refulget, *Prop.* 3, 20, 8: Jovis tutela refulgens, *Hor. Od.* 2, 17, 23: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, *Vell.* 2, 103.

re-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. *v. a. to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow, etc.*: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, *Cic. N. D.* 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, *Ov. M.* 11, 488: luna glaciem refundit, meltē, *Plin.* 2, 101, 104: imis stagna refusa vadis, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 126: Tiberis refusus, *Tac. H.* 1, 86. 2. *Transf.* of things not liquid: refunditur alga, is flung back, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 590: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona refundisses, hadst given back, refunded, *Plin.* *Pan.* 40: quod accepit, *Ulp. Dig.* 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: fructus venditori, *ib.* 18, 2, 6. *Poët.*: refusa conjugis in gremium, lying, *Lucan.* 8, 105: refusus in spatium immensum campis, outspread, *Sil.* 13, 322. II. *Fig.*: necem in Tatiani consilia, *Spart. Hadr.* 9.

refūsio, ōnis, *f.* [refundo] an overflowing: humoris, *Macr. S.* 1, 21 *fin.*

refūsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to giving back: literae, in which something is remitted, *Sid. Ep.* 9, 10.

refūsus, a, um, *Part.* [refundo]. **refutatio**, ōnis, *f.* [refuto] in rhetor. a refutation: *Cic. Top.* 25, 93: *Quint.* 5, 13.

refutator, ōris, *m.* [id.] a refuter: *Arn.* 1, 18.

refutatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to refutation, refutatory: preces, *Cod. Justin.* 7, 61, 1 *fin.*

refutatus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a refutation: refutatu, *Lucr.* 3, 524.

refūto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [on etym. v. confuto: lit. to pour back; hence] to check, drive back, repress: nationes bello, *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 13. II. *Fig.* to repress, restrain, oppose: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, *id.* *Rab. Post.* 16, 44: refutetur ac rejiciatur ille clamor, *id.* *Tusc.* 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, *id.* *Fam.* 1, 9 *fin.*: temporis munera, *Quint.* 10, 6, 6: alicujus libidinem, *Cic. de Or.* 3, 1 *fin.*: numum refutant, they reject the use of money, i. e. employ barter, *Sol.* 22 *med.*: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) prodiderim, may fate avert! *Virg. Aen.* 12, 41. 2. *Esp.* to confute, refute, disprove: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 19, 80: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, *Quint.* 6, 4, 10: perjuriam testimonii, *Cic. Font.* 16, 35: infamiam pudicitiae posterae vitae castitate, *Suet. Aug.* 71: quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 1, 2: tribunos oratione feroci, *Liv.* 2, 52 *fin.* *Poët.* with *acc.* and *inf.*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, denies, *Lucr.* 3, 351.

regālīōlus, i, *m. dim.* [regalis] a small bird, perh. the uren: *Regulus Cuv.*, possibly *R. auricapillus*, the golden-crested uren: *Suet. Caes.* 81.

regālis, e, *adj.* [rex] pertaining to a king, kingly, royal, regal: genus civitatis, *Cic. Rep.* 2, 23: nomen, *ib.* 2, 30: imperium, *ib.* 1, 38: sceptrum, *Ov. M.* 5, 422: domus, *ib.* 1, 171: virtus et sapientia, *Cic. Rep.* 2, 12 *fin.*: ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, *id.* *Div.* 1, 40 *fin.* *Poët.*: comae, i. e. of Lavinia, *Virg. Aen.* 7, 75: carmen, treating of kings, *Ov. Pont.* 4, 16, 9: situs pyramidum, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 2: regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitum vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regum civitati minatur, *Caecin. in Sen. Q. N.* 2, 49. *Comp.*: rex regalior, *Pl. Capt.* 4, 2, 45. 2. *Subst.* regales, ium, *m. plu.* those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal, βασιλικοί: regales decem, *Amm.* 16, 12, 26: *Cod. Theod.* 7, 19. (ii) regalum ordo, a phrase of dub. signif.: *Inscr. Orell. no.* 3884. II. *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid:* ornatus, *Cic. Fin.* 2, 21 *fin.*: impendia, *Plin.* 36, 15, 24, § 110: animus, *Liv.* 27, 19. (Hence *It. reale*; *Fr. royal*; also *It. reame*; *Fr. royaume*; *Sp. Port. real*, a coin.)

regālīter, adv. royally, splendidly, domineeringly: sacrificio regaliter Minervae confecto, *Liv.* 42, 51: precibus minas regaliter addit, *Ov. M.* 2, 397.

regammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma] having the form of the digamma: linea, *Auct. de limit. p.* 254 *Goes.*

regēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [regelo] a thawing: *Aggen. in Frontin.* p. 57 *Goes.*

re-gēlo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. to thaw, warm:* solum aedificii, *Col.* 1, 5, 8: succina regelata manu, *Mart.* 11, 8: vites regelatae siccantur, *Col.* 11, 2, 7. II. *Fig.*: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix media regelatur aestate, *Sen. Ep.* 67.

re-gēmo, 3. *v. n. to resound with sighs or groans* (rare): abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, *Stat. Th.* 5, 389.

regēnērātio, ōnis, *f.* [regenero] a being born again, regeneration: *Act. Civ. D.* 20, 5.

rē-gēnērō, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bring forth again, reproduce: signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10: platani satae regeneravere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5. II. Transf. to bring forth something similar, to represent: ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, id. 7, 12, 10: patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.

rēgerminātio, ōnis, f. [regermino] a sprouting or germinating again: Plin. 17, 20, 34.

rē-germīno, i. v. n. to sprout or germinate again: Plin. 16, 33, 60.

rē-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to bear, carry, or bring back: linitibus afferuntur onera et regeruntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105: terram e fossa, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, to throw back, Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, to throw up, Col. 11, 3, 5: solis radios, to reflect, Plin. 37, 9, 47: decoquunt in alienis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. cause to fly off, evaporate, Varr. R. R. 1, 64. 2. Transf. to enter in writing, to record: aliquid in commentarios, Qulut. 2, 11, 7. II. Fig. to throw or cast back, to retort: Stoicos, Cassius in Cic. Fam. 15, 19: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, wish away from us, Plin. 28, 4, 7: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22: Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illas, to throw the blame on them, Plin. Ep. 10, 30.

rēgestum, i. n. [regero] earth thrown up: Col. 11, 3, 10. II. Plur. a list, catalogue, register: Vopisc. Prob. 2: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 1131.

rēgestus, a, um, Part. [regero].

rēgia, ae, f. (sc. domus) [regius] a royal palace, castle, court: in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: Polycratis regia, Suet. Cal. 21: regia solis, Ov. M. 2, 1. (ii) Esp. the castle of Numa, situated on the Via Sacra: id. Tr. 3, 1, 30: Plin. Ep. 4, 11: Cic. Caecin. 5, 14. Hence, atrium regium, the hall of this regia, Liv. 26, 27. II. Transf. the royal tent in a camp: id. 2, 12: armatus exercitus regium obsedit, Curt. 9, 5 fin. III. Meton. the court, i. e. the royal family, the king and his courtiers: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, ib. 11, 29.

IV. Poet. like aula, a court for the cattle, cattle-yard: gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67. V. (sc. urbs) a royal city, residence, capital: Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec dotallis regiae Amatae, i. e. Laurentium, Virg. Aen. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.

VI. For the Gr. basilica, a colonnade, portico, hall: dum lectica ex regia domum redeo, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 fin.: Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.

rēgibilis, e, adj. [rego] that may be ruled, governable, tractable: juvenus, Amm. 16, 12, 9.

regē, adv. royally; sumptuously; call: accubabo regie, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: aliquid regie seu potius tyrannice statuere in aliquem, imperiously, Cic. Verr. 3, 48 fin.: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

rēgificō, adv. royally, magnificently: instructa domus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: celebrant convivia, Sil. 11, 273.

rēgificus, a, um, adj. [rex facio] king-ly, royal, magnificent (poet.): epulae paratae regifico luxu, Virg. Aen. 6, 605: mensae paratu regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652.

rēgifiūm, i, n. [rex fuga] a festival celebrated at Rome on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings: Aus. Ecl. de fer. Rom. 13: Fest. s. v. (cf. regis fuga, Ov. F. 2, 68): V. Smith's Ant. 985.

rēgino, 3. v. a. to beget or bear again, to reproduce: Lucr. 5, 245.

rēgillus, a, um, adj. dim. [regius] royal, magnificent: inducula, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

rēgimen, inis, n. [rego] a guiding, guidance, direction: regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 13, 3 fin.: classis, Vell. 2, 85: procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15. 2. Meton. a rudder (poet.): frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 552: regimen carinae flectere, ib. 3, 593.

II. Fig. a guiding, directing, governing; rule, government, command: in quo (sc. animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, ib. 13, 49: cohortium, ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 fin.: alicujus virtutis, Tac. H. 1, 84. 2. Esp. the direction of state affairs, rule, government: regimen suscipere, id. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658. 3. Meton. a ruler, director, governor: regimen rerum, Liv. 4, 31: humanarum rerum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9. (Hence Fr. *régime*.)

rēgimentum, i, n. [id.] for regimen, rule, government: usu. plur.: Arcad. Dig. 1, 11, 1: Amm. 25, 9, 7.

rēgina, ae, f. [rex] a queen: Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 76: Cic. Att. 14, 8: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 7: Suet. Aug. 69. Sarcasically, regina Bithynica, of Caesar, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. in Suet. Caes. 49: sacrorum, the wife of the rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 ad fin. 2. Transf. a goddess: Juno, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 37: Cic. Verr. 5, 72: Liv. 5, 21: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1. (ii) a daughter of a king, a princess: Virg. Aen. 6, 28: Ov. H. 12, 1: Curt. 3, 11: in apposition, regina sacerdos, Virg. Aen. 1, 273. (iii) a lady of rank: sed istae reginae domi suae fuere ambae, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 50: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88. (iv) a directress, mistress: silvestris regina chori, the leader, Stat. Th. 4, 379. II. Fig.: Alpini veluti regina cupressus verticis, ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. Silv. 2, 2, 12: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. in Non. 113, 32: (Justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: regina pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37. (Hence It. *reina*; Sp. *reyna*; Fr. *reine*.)

rēgio, ōnis, f. [rego] lit. a making straight; hence, a line: recta regione via declinare, Lucr. 2, 249: de recta regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 5, 68: oppidi murus ab planitie recta regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: Liv. 21, 31: ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, the line, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: naturam et regionem provinciae tuae, i. e. the situation, Cic. Fam. 1, 7. 2. E regione, adverbially: in a straight line, directly: e regione moveri, opp. declinare, id. Fat. 9, 18: id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, qua dirigit aestus, straight down, perpendicularly, Lucr. 6, 284. (ii) in the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite: constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, or *absol.*: (luna) quum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, ib. 61 fin.: dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contraria parte terrae, qui adversis vestigis stent contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. *Absol.*: acie e regione instructa, Nep. Milt. 5. Fig. on the other hand, on the contrary: Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 7. II. Transf. the visual line, boundary-line, esp. in augury: intra eas regiones, qua oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, quum urbem condidit, Cic. Div. 1, 17: ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, ib.: regionibus ratis, id. Leg. 2, 8 fin. 2. In gen. a boundary line, limit, boundary, usu. plur.: antepontatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes hisdem quibus

solis cursus, regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: id. Arch. 10, 23. *Sing.*: id. Balb. 28, 63. Fig. ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia determinabo, Pl. Poen. prol. 45: sese regionibus officii continere Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97. 3. a quarter region of the heavens or earth: (Nilus) exorietis penitus media ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 724: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aequilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 fin.: vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: neu regio foret ulla suis animantibus orba, Ov. M. 1, 72.

4. a tract, territory, region: in hac regione, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cie. Rep. 2, 6: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 fin.: regione portae Esquillinae, in the neighbourhood, Liv. 3, 66 fin.: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris, Virg. Aen. 1, 460. (ii) Esp. a province, district: plur. lands, territories: Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: in ejusmodi regione atque provincia, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, ib. 7, 3: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, ib. 6, 23: in quatuor regiones dividi Macedoniam, Liv. 45, 29. (iii) a quarter, ward, district of Rome, and the surrounding territory: Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27 fin.: Suet. Aug. 30: Tac. A. 14, 12 (v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma). Of other cities: Inscr. Orell. no. 6. Hence, a regionibus, a captain of a quarter: Inscr. III. Fig. a province department, sphere: dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 78: idque (consilium) situm media regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 141: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuerentur singulae: bene dicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis septa teneatur, has no determinate province, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, compass and course, id. Verr. 5, 70 fin.

rēgiōnālis, e, adj. [regio] pertaining to a province or region: consilium, provincial (opp. to plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.

rēgiōnālīter, adv. by provinces or regions: App. de Mundo, p. 68.

rēgiōnātīm, adv. by districts or wards: regionatim commercia interruptis, Liv. 45, 30: (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe tota, Suet. Caes. 39.

rēgius, a, um, adj. [rex] pertaining to a king, kingly, royal: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: potestas, ib. 2, 9: nomen, ib. 23: civitas, ib. 29: insignia, ib. 17: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, ib.: anni, i. e. the reign of the kings (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 15: auctio, of royal property, Plin. 29, 4, 30 fin.: ales, the eagle, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, very much resembling royal power, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 ad fin.: regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, befitting kings, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 11: superbium istud et regium, P. in. Pan. 7 fin. II. Transf. royal, princely, splendid, magnificent: forma, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, splendid edifices, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 1: regia fama est gemmae Pyrrhi, the most remarkable celebrity, Plin. 37, 1, 3: olea, Col. 5, 8, 3: pira, id. 5, 10, 18: charta, Cat. 22, 6: morbus regius, the jaundice, Cels. 3, 24: Hor. A. P. 453: stella, a large star in the constellation Leo, now called Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64.

re-glesco, 3. v. n. [glico] to grow up, increase, augment: Fest. s. v.

re-glūtīno, no perf., atum, i. v. a. to unglue, to unloose, separate (rare): Cat. 25, 9: reglutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, 191. II. to join together again: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 873.

rēgnātor, ōris, m. [regno] a ruler

sovereign: deorum, Pl. Am. prol. 45 summi Olympi, Virg. Aen. 7, 558: regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Virg. Aen. 8, 77: agelli, *owner*, Mart. 10, 61. With *dat.*: occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621. *Absol.*: in Sicilia, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 58.

regnatrix, *icis, adj. f.* [id.] *ruling, imperial*: in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

regnicola, *ae, m.* [regnum colo] *a dweller in a kingdom*: Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

regno, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [regnum] **A.** Neutr. *to have royal power, to be king, to reign*: ubi Ptereca rex regnavit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id. Manil. 3: tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Virg. Aen. 10, 564: Gralas per urbes, ib. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. A. 11, 24. With *gen.*: qua Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12. *Pass. impers.*: hic jam tercentum totos regnabit annos gente sub Hectorea, Virg. Aen. 1, 272: regnatum Romae ab condita urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor, Liv. 1, 60 *fin.* **2.** In *gen.* *to be supreme, to rule, reign, govern*: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 *fin.*: regnare in iudiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8. *Esp.* in a bad sense, *to tyrannize, domineer*: Tl. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, vel regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Am. 12, 40: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominantur, Liv. 24, 29: Flor. 3, 12, 9. (ii) Of things, *to hold sway, prevail*: humor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 396: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Virg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat. Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (*i. e.* at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19 *fin.*: quid faciant leges ubi sola pecunia regnat? poet. Petr. 14. **II.** Fig. *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate*: παθητικόν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24: ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, Ov. M. 12, 221. **B.** Act. *to rule, sway, govern*: terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Virg. Aen. 3, 14: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 11: Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Virg. Aen. 6, 770: trans Lygios Gothones regnant paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 43: id. A. 13, 54.

regnum, *i, n.* [rex] *kingly government, royal authority, royalty*: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus reipublicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, ib. 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: se illis regna conciliaturum confirmat, ib. 1, 3: dum stabat regno incolumis regnumque vigeat conciliis, Virg. Aen. 2, 88. **2.** In *gen.* *dominion, sovereignty, rule*: quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: sibi a Caesaris regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae sub regno Cinnariae, id. Od. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking-bout*, Gr. ἀπυροσία, ib. 1, 4, 20. (ii) *Esp.* in a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny*: hic ait se ille, iudices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, mei; quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7. Grac-

chus regnum occupare conatus est, id. Am. 12, 40: regnum appetere, id. de Sen. 16, 56: regnum iudiciorum, id. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercebant, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189. Fig.: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.*: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38. **II.** Meton. *a kingdom*: grates tibi ago, summe sol quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, ib. 6, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92: (Aufidus) qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 26. Poet. of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202. **2.** Transf. *an estate, possession*: post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, fields, id. E. 1, 70: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, his cottages, Lucan. 9, 458. Fig.: id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, *on your own ground*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10.

rego, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* *to stretch, to keep or lead in a straight line, or in the right direction: to guide, conduct, direct*: manus una (navem) regit, Lucr. 4, 904: onera navium regi velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: ratem arte, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: clavum, Virg. Aen. 10, 218: equum, Liv. 35, 11: quadrupedes, Ov. M. 2, 86: frena, id. Pont. 4, 12, 24: rege tela per auras, Virg. Aen. 9, 409: tela per viscera Caesaris, Lucan. 7, 350: missum jaculum, Ov. M. 7, 684: regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat. 64, 113: Daedaleum iter lino duce, Prop. 2, 14, 8. **2.** *Esp.* in law, *regere fines, to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits*: Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: id. Mur. 9 *fin.*: Cod. Justin. 3, 39 tit.: Finium regundorum. **II.** Fig. *to guide, lead, conduct, direct*: Deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, ib. 13: domum, ib. 1, 39: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13: bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 90: mores, Ov. M. 15, 834: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: valedudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50: neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1 *fin.*: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*: Silvanum specie obsequii regebat, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. de Ira 2, 15 *fin.* **2.** *Esp.* *to controul, rule, govern, have the supremacy over*: quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip., cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: civitates, ib. 1, 34 *fin.*: populum, ib. 1, 26: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summa justitia reguntur, ib. 1, 27: Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Virg. Aen. 6, 852: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 7: cohortes, id. H. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13. Of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, ib. 2, 25. **3.** *to set right, correct*: non multa peccas, sed, si peccas, te regere possum, old poet in Cic. Mur. 29: errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: aliquem consilio, Plin. Ep. 10, 30.

regradatio, *onis, f.* [regradatus] *a putting back, degradation*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

regradatus, *a, um, adj.* *put back, degraded*: Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 7. **2.** Transf.: menses, brought back into their former order (by intercalation), Sol. 1.

regredior, *gressus, 3. v. n. dep.* [gradior] *to go or come back; to return*: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illic regredere ab ostio, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere regressi, Liv. 24, 18: a Germania in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus domum, ib. 11: retro, Auct. B. Afr. 50: propius, Tac. A. 2, 70. **2.** Milit. *t. t. to*

march back, retire, retreat: illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45. Sall. J. 55 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: an in eum alium progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic. Verr. 1, 42 *fin.*: Sall. C. 4: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: in memoriam regredior audisse me, Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 26.

regredo, for *regredior*: gradum regredere, Enn. in Non. 166, 23.

regressio, *onis, f.* [regredior] *a going back, return; a retiring, retreat*: maturata, App. M. 2: non incruenta, Front. Princ. hist. **II.** In rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. ἐπανάδος: Quint. 9, 3, 35.

regressus, *a, um, Part.* [regredior].

regressus, *us, m.* [id.] *a going back, return, regress*: nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: regressus non dabit ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32. Poet.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Virg. Aen. 11, 413. **2.** Milit. *t. t. a retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4 *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 51. **II.** Fig. *a return, retreat*: neque locus poenitendi aut regressus ab ira relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: nullo ad poenitendum regressu, Tac. A. 4, 11. **2.** In law, *a remedy, resource*: nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Pomp. Dig. 21, 2, 34. Hence, **3.** Transf. in *gen.*: ut contra iudiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26: Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

regula, *ae, f.* [rego] *a straight piece of wood, a ruler, rule*: atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 163, 2: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63. **2.** Transf. in *gen.* *a straight staff; a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quatuor patentes digitos, deligunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: Plin. 15, 1, 2: Vitr. 5, 10: Stat. Th. 6, 594. **3.** In mechanics, *plu. the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay, also called bucculae*: Vitr. 10, 12. (ii) *the shank of a triglyph*: id. 4, 3. **II.** Fig. *a rule, pattern, model, example*: fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Acad. 2, 46, 140: regula, qua vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41 *fin.*: (lex est) juris atque injuria regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Acad. 2, 9, 29: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1: morum, Mart. 11, 2: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, Quint. 9, 4, 4: assit regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118. **III.** *a kind of herb, i. q. basilica*: Apul. Herb. 128. (Hence Sp. *riol.*)

regularis, *e, adj.* [regula] *pertaining to a bar: aes, that can be formed into bars, called also, aes ductile*, Plin. 34, 8, 20.

regulāriter, *adv.* *according to rule, rly: dicere*, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.

regulātīm, *adv.* *according to rule, regularly*: Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

regūlo, *i. v. a.* [regula] *to direct, regulate*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

regulus, *i, m. dim.* [rex] *a petty king, prince, chieftain*: regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispania reges reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25: Sall. J. 11: Tac. A. 2, 80. **II.** Transf. *a king's son, a prince*: Liv. 42, 24 *fin.* **2.** *the king-bee*: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18. **3.** *a small bird, perh. a wren, a species of Regulus*, Cuv. v. regaliolus: Auct. Carm. Phil. 13. **4.** *an unknown kind of serpent*: Hier. in Jesai. 16, 59, 6.

regusto, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to taste again or repeatedly (rare)*: bilem suam

regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3, *fin.*: regustatum digito terebrare, salinum, i. e. *licked out*, Pers. 5, 138. **Fig.**: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, *to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: ille Latinus ἀρτισμὸς ex intervallo regustandus, ib. 4, 17.

rē-gy-ro, avi, i. v. n. *to turn about again, to wheel round*: fig.: bellum in Hispaniam regyavit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

rēiculus, v. rejiculus.

rē-invito, i. v. a. *to invite again or in return*: Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.

rē-iteratio, ōnis, f. *a repeating, reiteration*: Quint. 11, 2, 35.

rejectionēus, a, um, adj. [reicio] *that is to be rejected*: morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectionea (as a transl. of the Stoic ἀπορρηγμένα), Cic. Fin. 4, 26.

rejectionis, ōnis, f. [reicio] *a throwing back repeatedly*: Sol. 5 (dub.).

reicio, ōnis, f. [reicio] *a throwing back*: sanguinis, i. e. *throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76. **Fig.** *a rejecting, rejection*: quod si civi Romano licet esse

Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, Cic. Balb. 12: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione facta ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorem, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7. **2.** Esp. in law, *a challenging, rejection of a judge*: judicium, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 6, 26: id. Planc. 15. *Absol.*: id. Sull. 33.

3. Rhetor. t. t. in alium rejectio (*al. trajectory*), *a shifting off from oneself to another*: id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Quint. 9, 1, 80.

rejectionis, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to throw or cast back* (rare): montes icti rejectione voces, Lucr. 2, 328: casuum Alpinum rejectionem, cast up, vomited, Spart. Anton. 12.

rejectionis, a, um, Part. [reicio]. **II.** Subst. rejecta (or rejicienda), orum, n. plu. = ἀπορρηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be rejected*: Cic. Fin. 5, 26 *fin.*

rejectionis, ūs, m. [id.] *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*: Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

rē-icō (reicio), jēci, jectum (reicis, dissyl. Stat. Th. 4, 574: so reice, Virg. E. 3, 96: scanned otherwise rēicio, etc.; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 581 and 583), i. v. a. [reicio] *to throw, cast, or sling back*: of inanimate objects: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam rejicere, *to throw back over the shoulder*, Lucil. in Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: togam in humerum, Quint. 11, 3, 331: togam ab humero, Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: vestem ex humeris, Virg. Aen. 5, 421: vestem de corpore, Ov. M. 9, 32: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: capillum circum caput negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectionem, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: parmas, Virg. Aen. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum rejiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejectionem, i. e. *stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5: librum e gremio suo, *to sling away*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77.

Poet.: oculos Rutulorum rejectionem arvis, *turns away, averts*, Virg. Aen. 10, 473: imago nostros oculos rejectionem revisit, *reflected, i. e. from a mirror*, Lucr. 4, 286. **(ii)** Of living objects, *to drive or chase back* (mostly poet.): hominem, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 19: pascentes capellas a flumine, Virg. E. 3, 96. **(iii)** With pron. reflect. *to throw or cast oneself back, to throw or sling oneself*: tum illa rejectionem se in eum, *sung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: se in gremium tuum, Lucr. 1, 35: se in grabatum, Petr. **2.** Esp. Milit. t. t. *to beat back*, *eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejectionem*, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: ab Antiochea hostem, Cic. 2, 10. **3.** Pass. Nautical t. t. *driven back*: naves tempestate rejectionem, unde erant profectae, re-

vertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: a Leucopetra profectus rejectionem sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7: id. Phil. 1, 3, 7. **II.** Fig. *to cast off, remove, repel, reject*: abs te socordiam omnem reice, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 6: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc iudicio a vobis rejectionem et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79: minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrinis) facilius quod rejectionem quam quod adjici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5. **(ii)** In law: iudices rejectionem, *to challenge or reject the judges appointed by lot*: quum ex CXXV. iudicibus quinque et LXX. reus rejectionem, Cic. Planc. 17: id. Att. 1, 16: Plin. Pan. 36. **2.** Esp. *to scorn, disdain, despise*: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejectionem et tantum de vita et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut rejectionem, id. Flin. 1, 2: rejectionem praeda, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: rejectionem dona nocentium, id. Od. 4, 9, 42. Of a lover: *to reject*: Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 5: Ov. M. 9, 513. **3.** *to refer to, make over to*: ad ipsam te epistolam rejectionem, Cic. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: in hunc gregem vos Sullam rejectionem? id. Sull. 28. **(ii)** Rejectionem ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.) *to refer a matter or person to some officer or authorized body*: totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: senatus a se rem ad populum rejectionem, Liv. 2, 27: ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejectionem, id. 40, 29: rem ad Hannibalem, id. 21, 31: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc rejectionem, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: legati ab senatu rejectionem ad populum, Liv. 7, 20: id. 8, 1, etc. *Absol.*: tribuni appellati ad senatum rejectionem, id. 27, 8. **4.** *to put off, defer, postpone*: a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. rejectionem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejectionem sumus, id. Att. 1, 4. **5.** With pron. reflect. *to apply oneself to* (rare): crede mihi Caesarem maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse iudicaturum, si huc te rejectionem, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.

rejectionis (reiculus), a, um, adj. [reicio] *that is to be rejected, useless, worthless*: oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47. **II.** Fig.: dies, *spent uselessly, lost*, id. Brev. V. 7.

rē-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. *to slide or glide back; to sink or fall back* (poet.): vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: consendere summas antennis prenoque rudente relabi, ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. H. 15, 95: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back*, Virg. Aen. 10, 307: quis neget arduis pronos relabi posse rivos montibus, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. H. 10, 149. **II.** Fig. *to relapse, to return*: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

rē-lambo, 3. v. a. *to lick again*: Sedul. 4, 248.

rē-languesco, gūi, 3. v. n. insep. *to grow languid or faint again*: (soror) imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291. **2.** Transf. of the wind, *to lull, abate*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 *fin.*: of a star, *to grow dim*: Plin. 37, 9, 51. **II.** Fig.: quod his rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), Cic. Att. 13, 41: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44.

relatio, ōnis, f. [refero] *a carrying back, bringing back*: membranae ut juvant aciem, ita crebra relatione, quoad intinguntur calamī, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the hand back to the inkstand, i. e. by often dipping the pen*, Quint. 10, 3, 31. **II.**

Fig. a throwing back, retorting: relatio criminis est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuria laceraverit, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15: juriajurandi, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 34 *fin.* **2.** Esp. *a returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11: id. Ep. 74. **3.** *a motion, proposal*, made by the consul or other magistrate to the senate: equis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querelam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13: relationem approbare, Liv. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 5, 4: mutare, ib. 14, 49: egredi, ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, ib. 1, 13: jus relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor of bringing any matter before the Senate*: often with the addition of a numeral to denote the number of subjects which he might introduce at one sitting, as jus tertiae, quartae, quintae, etc. relationis (v. Smith's Ant. 1021): Capitol. Pert. 5: Vop. Prob. 12 *fin.* Hence **(ii)** Transf. *a report, narration*, in gen.: dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: rerum ab Scythiis gestarum, Just. 2, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1.

4. *a rhetorical figure* in Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant: Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 35. **5.** In philosoph. and gramm. *reference, respect, relation*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, id. 8, 4, 21: Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11.

relativē, adv. *relatively*: vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 71.

relativus, a, um, adj. [refero] *referring, relative*: Arn. 7, p. 221. In gramm.: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 sq.

relator, ōris, m. [id.] *a mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatores, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. **2.** *a relator, narrator*, in gen.: Sid. Ep. 7, 2. **II.** *relator auctionum, a recorder of public auctions*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3238.

relatoria, ae, f. [id.] *a receipt, acquittance*: Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 8.

relatus, a, um, Part. [refero]. **relatus**, ūs, m. [id.] *an official report*: abnuntibus consulibus ea de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22. **2.** In gen. *a narration, recital*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery of which*, id. G. 3: virtutum, id. H. 1, 30.

relaxatio, ōnis, f. [relaxo] *an easing, relaxation*: fig.: verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5 *fin.*: id. Fam. 7, 26. *Absol.*: (doloris) *mitigation, alleviation*, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

relaxator, ōris, m. [id.] *who loosens or opens*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

rē-laxo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to widen again; to unloose, loosen, open*: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: densa relaxare, Virg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincula relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: tunicarum vincula, Ov. F. 2, 321: nodos (sc. aqua), Lucr. 6, 879: glebas, *to break up*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: vias et caeca spiramenta, Virg. G. 1, 89: flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa brachia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399. **2.** Of style: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21. **II.** Fig. *to loosen, unbind, free*: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, id. de Sen. 22 *fin.*: se occupationibus, id. Fam. 7, 1: se a nimia necessitate, id. Or. 52 *fin.*

2. *to ease, lighten, alleviate, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax*: animos doctrina, id. Arch. 6, 12: tu a contentione quotidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxī, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6 *fin.*: animus somno relaxatus, id. Div. 2, 48: ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, ib. 2, 58, 236: tristem vultum relaxare, Sen. Corn. ad Helv. 15: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5

2. Esp. Milit. t. t. *to beat back*, *eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem rejectionem*, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: ab Antiochea hostem, Cic. 2, 10. **3.** Pass. Nautical t. t. *driven back*: naves tempestate rejectionem, unde erant profectae, re-

13: mores aetas lasciva relaxat, *makes dissolute*, Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. 153. Reflect.: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: Insani quum relaxentur, *when they have a lucid interval*, id. Acad. 2, 17. Absol.: (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

relectus, a, um, *Part.* [relego].

relégatio, ōnis, f. [relego] a *sending away, exiling, banishment*: Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: Liv. 3, 10 fin. II. a *bequest, legacy*: dotis, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1.

re-lēgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to send away, despatch, remove*: (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: relecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 fin.: cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26: aliquem a republica sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45: exercitum in alla insula, Tac. Agr. 15: mo vel extremos Numidarum in agros classe releget, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 48: tauros procul atque in sola relegant pascua, Virg. G. 3, 212. Poet. with *dat.*: Trivia Hippolytum nymphae Egeriae memoriae relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, id. Aen. 7, 775: terris gens relegata ultimis, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8 fin. (II) Transf. of places, *to place at a distance, remove* T'aprobane extra orbem a natura relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 250. 2. Esp. of a milder form of banishment than exilium or deportatio, *to banish to a certain distance from Rome or Italy, and usually for a limited time, without capitis deminutio* (v. Smith's Ant. 515 seq.): relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 137: (consul) L. Lamiam in contione relegavit edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset milia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12 fin.: Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 fin.: ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab urbe, Suet. Claud. 23 fin.: nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6: exercitus relegatus in Siciliam, ne ante Punici belli finem in Italiam reportaretur, ib. 5 fin.: aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 fin. II. Fig.: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28 fin.: ambitione relegata, *put aside*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: bella, Lucan. 6, 324: artes, Plin. Pan. 47. 2. Esp. *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute*: nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, Quint. 1, prooem. § 10: culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13: Vell. 2, 64. Poet. with *dat.*: causas alicui, Tib. 4, 6, 5. III. In law, *to bequeath, devise*: dotem, Ulp. Dig. 33, 4, 1 sq.: usum fructum, Junius Mauric. ib. 23, 2, 23.

re-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to gather together or collect again* (mostly poet.): Janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, *i. e. by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. M. 8, 173: (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, *to be drawn back*, Val. Fl. 6, 237. 2. Esp. of places, *to travel over or through again, to traverse or sail over again*: Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121: iter, Stat. Ach. 1, 23: spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572: ter coelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac. A. 2, 54. II. Fig. *to go through or over again* in thought, *to read or relate again*: Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: scripta, Ov. R. Am. 717: dum relegunt suos sermone labores, id. M. 4, 570: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, Cic.

N. D. 2, 28 fin. Absol.: deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23.

re-lentescō, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow slack again, to slacken*: fig.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

relēvāmen, inis, n. [relevo] a *lightening, alleviation*: Prisc. Perieg. 440.

relēvatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *lightening, alleviation*: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.

re-lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to lift up, raise*: corpus e terra, Ov. M. 9, 318: membra in cubitum, id. Pont. 3, 3, 11. Fig.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, ut nequeam relevare caput, Lucan. 3, 268. II. Transf. *to make light, to lighten*: epistolam graviolem pellatione, Cic. Att. 1, 13: vimina curva favi, *i. e. to empty*, Ov. R. Am. 186. Poet.: sic unquam longa relevare catena, id. Am. 1, 6, 25: minimo ut relevare labore utque marem parias, *may be delivered*, id. M. 9, 675. 2. Fig. *to relieve, alleviate, assuage, abate, comfort, refresh, etc.*: ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur, sic hic morbus, qui est in republica, relevatus istius poena vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: aegrum, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 17: cujus mors te ex aliqua parte relevavit, *has relieved you from a burden*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: publicanos tertiam mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20: ut me relevares, *might comfort me*, Cic. Att. 3, 10 fin.: illi animum jam relevabis, quae dolore ac miseria tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11: pectora sicca mero, Ov. F. 3, 304: membra sed illi, id. M. 8, 639: ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12: communem casum misericordia hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: laborem requie, Ov. M. 15, 16: famem, ib. 11, 129.

re-līcīnus, a, um, *adj. bent or curled backwards or upwards*: coma relicinus, App. Flor. 3: frons, *open*, ib. 7.

relictio, ōnis, f. [relinquo] a *leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning*: vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis reipublicae, Cic. Att. 16, 7: relictionem prodicionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 1, 13: propter argenti vivi relictionem, *its separation*, Vitruv. 7, 9.

relictus, a, um, *Part.* [relinquo].

relictus, ūs, m. [id.] a *forsaking, abandoning*: ut labor virilis relictui sit, *be abandoned*, Gell. 3, 1.

relictus, a, um, v. reliquus.

re-līdo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. [laedo] *to strike back, to strike*: relisa fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. *στέφ.* 9, 47. II. Fig. *to refuse, reject*: Aus. Epist. 25, 42.

relīgāmen, inis, n. [reliquo] a *band, ligament*: Prud. Psych. 358.

relīgatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *binding up, tying up*: religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

relīgens, entis, *Part.* [relego]. * II. *Adj. pious, religious*: religenter esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9.

relīgio (religio), ōnis, f. *belief in and reverence for the gods; a system of divine worship with established rites and ceremonies; and in gen. piety, religion*: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, tanquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intelligendo intelligentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 fin.: religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: (Pompilius) animos arduos consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, id. Rep. 2, 14: de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint. 12, 2, 21: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri re-

ligione confici caerimoniamque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55: sua cuique civitati religio est, nostra nobis. Stantibus Hierosolymis tamen istorum religio sacrorum a splendore hujus imperii abhorrebat, *its particular religious system*, id. Flacc. 28 fin.: religio deorum immortalium, *worship*, id. Am. 25 fin.: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summa religione coleretur, id. Verr. 4, 39 init.: (simulacrum Dianae) translatus Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, ib. 33: fanum Junonis tanta religione semper fuit, ut semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *was held in such reverence*, ib. 46: hac (panacea) evulsa scrobem replevi vario genere frugum religio est, *is a religious custom*, Plin. 25, 4, 11. Plur.: expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font. 9 fin.: Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1.

2. *Es p. reverence for the gods, religion regarded from the sceptical point of view; superstition*: humana foede cum vita jaceret oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr. 1, 63: religio pedibus subjecta vicissim obteritur, ib. 79: saepius religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta, ib. 83: cf. ib. 110, 931, etc.: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, *superstitious feelings*, Caes. B. G. 6, 37. II. Transf.: subjectively *a religious scruple, scruple of conscience, religious awe, etc.*: sese cum summa religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: meminisse perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15: recitatis literis oblata religio Cornuto est, id. Fam. 10, 12: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: injicere religionem alicui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97: vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id. de Or. 2, 90 fin.: tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30: nihil esse mihi religio's dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16: ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62: rivos deducere nulla religio vetuit, Virg. G. 1, 270. With *gen.*: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, Liv. 29, 18: ut si profectus non esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, *he seemed restrained by no religious feeling against falsehood*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11. Plur.: plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nuntiata, Liv. 41, 16. (ii) *Meton. an offence against religion, giving rise to scruples of conscience*: liberaret religionem templum, id. 45, 5. Plur.: inexplabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6. (iii) *Esp. religio jurisjurandi, or absol. scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath*: religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, id. Font. 9, 20: Caes. B. C. 1, 76 fin. Absol.: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, *his military oath*, ib. 67. 2. In *gen. strict scrupulousness, conscientiousness, exactness, etc.*: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25: propter fidem et religionem judicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15 fin.: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11, 29. Plur.: iudicium religiones, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31. III. Objectively, *the holiness, sacredness, sanctity of an object (a deity, temple, etc.)*: propter singularem ejus fani religio-

With an *adject.* as predicate, *to remain*, *continue* in a certain state: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae (potentia senatus) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: Vell. 2, 123.

rē-māno, *i. v. n.* *to flow back*: Lucr. 5, 270. ●

rēmāno, *i. v. n.* for *remeo*, *to go back*: camposque remanant, Enn. Ann. 1, 66 ap. Fest. s. v. remant, prob. a mutilated form.

rēmansio, *ōnis, f.* [remaneo] *a staying or remaining behind; a continuing in one's place*: profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Cic. Lig. 2: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.

rēmansor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander*: Inscr.

rēmēābilis, *e, adj.* [remeo] *that goes or comes back, returning* (rare): saxum (i. e. of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117.

rēmēācūlum, *i, n.* [id.] *a way back, a return*: App. M. 6, p. 174.

rēmēātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a return*: Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4.

rēmēdialis, *e, adj.* [remedio] *healing, remedial*: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 fin.

rēmēdiatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a healing, remedying*: Scrib. Comp. 11.

rēmēdiator, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a healer, curer*: valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

rēmēdio, *avi, atum, i. v. a., and rēmēdiōr*, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [remedium] *to heal, cure, remedy*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35: Hier. Ep. 68: App. Herb. 2.

rēmēdium, *ii, n.* [medeor] *that which heals again; a cure, remedy, medicine*: pantheras, quae in barbaria venenata carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels. 4, 6: contra omnium morsus remedium est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 fin. || Fig. *a means of assistance or relief; a remedy*: remedium sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: adversus consulta senatus et decreta principum vel magistratum remedium nullum est, Quint. 5, 3, 5: remedium in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 fin.: illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: Aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: Iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmiae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: quibus rebus nostri hacc reperiebant remedia, Caes. B. C. 3, 50: veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25: acrioribus salutis suae remediis subvenire, id. Clu. 24 fin.: id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3: remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

rēmēligo, *inis, f.* [acc. to Fest. from remoror] *she that delays or hinders*: Fest. s. v.

rēmēmīni, *defect. v. n.* *to recall to mind, to remember*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

rēmēmōro, *i. v. a.* *to mention again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

rēmēnsus, *a, um, Part.* [remetior] *Pass. repassed, traversed again*: pelagique remenso improvisi aderunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 181: mare, ib. 3, 143.

rēmēo, *avi, i. v. n.* *to go or come back, to return*: remeabo intro, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 55: in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 n.: rursus in terga, ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: victor ad Argos, Virg. Aen. 2, 95: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: ex Campania, Tac. A. 15, 40. Poet. with *acc.*: patrias remeabo, Lucr. 1, 11: remeabo, Virg. Aen. 11, 791: Remeabo penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12: vestitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied (me)*, Lucan. 7, 256. (41) Of inanimate subjects: cum humore consumpto neque terra all posset neque remearet aer, *would flow again*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: naves,

quae mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 fin.: remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 fin. || Fig.: transiit aetas quam cito! non segnīs stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28. With *acc.*: si natura juberet a certis annis aevum remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.

rē-mergo, *3. v. a.* *to dip in or immerse again*. Fig.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rē-mētiōr, *mensus, 4. v. a. dep.* *to measure or mete again or back*: frumentum pecunia remetiri, *to measure back with money, i. e. to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 19 fin. Poet.: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Virg. Aen. 5, 25. 2. Transf. *to travel over again*: iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73. 3. *to void or discharge again*: ille fide summa testae sua vina remensus reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95. || Fig. *to reflect upon; to repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, id. Ira 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1. 2. *to pass over again*: transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to be continually advancing in recovery*, Plin. Ep. 8, 11.

rēmex, *igis, m.* [remus ago] *a rower, oarsman*: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 35: Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: Hor. Epod. 17, 16. Of Charon: Sen. Herc. Fur. 557. In sing. collect. for *remiges*: vacuos, sensit sine remige portus, Virg. Aen. 4, 588: Prop. 3, 12, 34: Liv. 37, 11: Tac. A. 4, 5.

rēmīgatio, *ōnis, f.* [remigo] *a rowing*: Cic. Att. 13, 21.

rēmīgium, *ii, n.* [remex] *a rowing*: homines remigio sequi, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 55: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

|| Meton. *the oars*: remigio veloce festinare, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5: Tac. A. 2, 24: Hor. Od. 1, 14, 4. Proverb.: meo remigio rem gero, i. e. *I do just as I please*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 150. Poet. of wings: remigio alarum, Virg. Aen. 1, 301: Ov. M. 8, 228. 2. *the oarsmen, rowers*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicque milites, tranquillo in altum eVecti, Liv. 26, 51: Tac. A. 3, 1: Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

rēmīgo, *i. v. n.* [id.] *to row*: Cic. Att. 13, 21: Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Tac. Agr. 10. Poet. with *acc.*: remigare alnum (for navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178. Of birds: pennis remigare, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

rē-mīgro, *i. v. n.* *to return, i. e. to one's former habitation; facere ut remigret domum*, Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 3: in domum veterem e nova, Cic. Acad. 1, 4: trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: in agros, ib. 4, 27 fin.: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 fin. || Fig. *to return, go back*: ad argumentum, Pl. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21 fin.: ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2: remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 42.

remillum dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. s. v.

rēmīniscētia, *arum, f. plu.* [remīniscor] *recollections, reminiscences, the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις*: Tert. Anim. 23.

rē-mīniscor, *3. v. n. and a. dep.* (act. *reminisco*, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49) [root MEN: v. memini] *to recall to mind, recollect, remember*: constr. with *gen., acc., inf. and acc. or absol.*: reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 63: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris lamae, Nep. Phoc. 4: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13: dulces Argos, Virg. Aen. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 31: reminiscere, totius innum hic esse in summa, Lucr. 2, 89: Ov. M. 1, 256.

|| *to imagine, conceive*: ut si ipsa fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2.

rēmī-pes, *pēdis, adj.* *oar-footed*: anates, Aus. Ep. 30, 12: lembi, id. Id. 10, 201.

rē-miscēo, *no perf., mixtum or mistum, 2. v. a.* *to mix again or up*: venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. Const. Sap. 7.

|| Fig. sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71: remixto curmine tibiis, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 30.

rēmīssa, *ae, f.* [remitto] *a pardon, remission*: peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

rēmīssārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *that can be pushed back*: vectes, *a sliding bolt*, Cato R. R. 19 fin.

rēmīssē, *adv.* *gently, mildly*: Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102: Quint. 10, 2, 23. Comp.: Cic. Verr. 4, 34.

rēmīssibīlis, *e, adj.* [remitto] *pardonable, remissible*: delicta, Tert. Pud. 2. || *easy, light*: digestio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, no. 164.

rēmīssio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a letting down, lowering* (lit. rare): ex superciliorum aut remissione, aut retractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41. || Fig. *a relaxing, abating, remission, abatement*: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, id. Tusc. 2, 23: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: remissio lenitatis quadam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *laxity*, ib. 2, 53: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 fin.

tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Am. 21: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26: febris, Suet. Tib. 73: in acerbissima injuria remissio animi ac dissolutio, *laxness, want of spirit*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: but, ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, *relaxation, recreation*, id. de Or. 2, 6: and *absol.*: quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, id. Coel. 17: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8: ib. § 11: Tac. Agr. 9. And in still another sense: (adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, *to mildness, lenity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.

2. *a remitting of a penalty, debt, etc.*: ne remissione poenae crudeles in patriam videamur, id. Cat. 4, 6 fin.: Suet. Caes. 20: Plin. Ep. 9, 37: remissio tributū in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: nuntiationis, *remission, abrogation*, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4. || *a repetition*: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rēmīssivus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *in medicine, relaxing, laxative*: relaxare tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4. || In gramm. adverbial, *expressing a weakened or low degree, remissive* (like *pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, etc.*): Prisc. p. 1021 P.

rēmīssus, *a, um, Part.* [remitto]. || Adj.: *slack, loose, relaxed, languid*: ut onera contentis corporibus facillius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11, 3, 42: ridens Venus et remisso filius arcu, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: vere nitent terrae, vere remissus ager, *thawed*, Ov. F. 4, 126: ammoniacum, *liquid*, Pall. 1, 41, 2. 2. Fig. *mild, gentle, indulgent, cheerful, gay, etc.*: remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 fin.: cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, id. Rep. 1, 43: remissus animus, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: remississimo ad otium et ad omniem tristitiam severo, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Coel. 6: decorus est senis sermo quietus et remissus, id. de Sen. 9, 28: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. Am. 18 fin.: joci, *gay, merry*, Ov. M. 3, 319: remissiores

hilarioresque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21. (ii) *negligent, remiss*: esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: dolus Numidarum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53: oderunt agilem gnævumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26.

rē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. and n.

A. Act. to let go back, send back, to send forth, yield: Al. Redde mihi illam (filiam). Non remissura es mihi illam? non remittes? Me. Non remittam! Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 29: aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 *fin.*: mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97: aliquem ad aliquem, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 1: Cic. Fam. 16, 5: obsides alicui, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: librum tibi remisit, Cic. Att. 9, 9: epistolam ad aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 43: literas Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199: longe aquas (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi) remittunt, *kick out behind*, Nep. Kum. 5: ut melius muria, quam testa marina remittit, *yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53: minimum seri, Col. 12, 13: aeruginem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20: quod bacca remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69.

2. Esp. to loosen, slacken, relax: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, Cic. Am. 13, 45: frena, Ov. M. 2, 191: vela penarum, Lucr. 6, 744: ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (supercillis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: digitos, Ov. M. 4, 229: manus, vincula, ib. 9, 314 *sq.*: brachia, i. e. to let sink, Virg. G. 1, 202: frigore mella cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again*, ib. 4, 36: quum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4.

3. Legal t. t. remittere nuntium or repudium, to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage or betrothal: v. nuntius and repudium. **II.** Fig. to send back, return, restore, dismiss, remove, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, *reflect*, Lucr. 4, 314: vocem late memoria alta remittunt, Virg. Aen. 12, 929: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis: cuius si vos poenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10: opinionem animo, to dismiss, reject, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25.

2. Esp. to slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit: omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, id. Or. 18, 59: animum per dies festos licentius, to recreate, Liv. 27, 31: Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.*: mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9: animos a contentione pugnae, Liv. 5, 41: superioris temporis contentionem, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, id. B. G. 6, 14: belli opera, Liv. 30, 3: pugnam, Sall. J. 60: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28: quotidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 1, 9: omnino de celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: nihil de saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 25: aliquid ex pristina virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55. (ii) With *inf.* to cease, leave off, omit: si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. J. 52: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas quaerere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 3. (iii) Reflective, to relax, abate: ubi dolor et inflammatio se remisit, Cels. 4, 24 *ad fin.*: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. H. 4, 51: quae (febris) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12. (iv) Reflective, to recreate oneself: eundem, quum scripsi, eundem etiam quum remittor, lego, Plin. Ep. 1,

16: fas est et carmine remitti, ib. 7, 9.

3. to give up, resign, concede, sacrifice: with *dat.* of pers.: Tranioni remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causa mea, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 47: multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10 *fin.*: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 5, 9: te mihi remittere atque concedere, ut omne studium meum in Plancii honorem consumerem, id. Planc. 30, 73: quod natura remittit, invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21: aedes (venditas) alicui, to resign a purchase, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus alicui, Cic. Verr. 1, 11: navem imperare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in triennium, ib. 4, 9 *fin.*: ut memoriam simultatum patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. 9, 38: privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35: id. 7, 11. *Absol.*: remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, id. 6, 36: Tac. A. 1, 8. Poet. with *inf.* to allow, permit: sed mora damno est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376.

B. Neutr. to decrease, abate: si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: imbres, Liv. 40, 33: pestilentia, id. 2, 34: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: si remittent quipiam Philumenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14.

rēmī-vāgus, a. um, *adj.* impelled by oars: celox, Varr. in Non. 533, 8.

rēmīxtus (remistus), a. um, *Part.* [remisceo].

rē-mōllior, itus, 4. v. a. *dep.* to press, push, or move back or away: saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoeus), Ov. M. 5, 354: ferrea claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527: Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin.* *Part. perf. pass.*: orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. fur. 504.

rē-mollesco, 3. v. n. *insep.* to become soft again, to grow soft: ut Hymentia sole cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, *melts*, ib. 9, 662.

II. Fig.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, to become enervated, Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina justis victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rē-mollio, no *perf.*, itum, 4. v. a. to make soft again, to make soft, soften: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana humore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286.

II. Fig.: eo se inhibetum ac remollitum, quo minus, ut destinarat in praecipitium propelleret, *softened, mollified*, Suet. Aug. 79.

rē-mōnēō, 2. v. a. to warn again, remind: App. M. 5 (al. te monebam).

rē-mōra, ae, f. delay, hinderance: quae remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 16: remora si sit, *if I delay*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 106.

II. the Latin name for the fish echeis, Echeis Remora, Linn., which has the power of adhering to other fishes, ships, rocks, etc., by the flat disk-shaped organ on the back of the head. The ancients imagined it had the power of stopping a ship in mid course by attaching itself to the rudder, whence the name: Plin. 32, 1, 1 *ad fin.*

rēmōrāmen, inis, n. [remoror] a delay, hinderance: Ov. M. 3, 567.

rēmōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who delays, a hinderer: Capell. 1, 19.

rēmorbescō, 3. v. n. *insep.* [morbescō] to become sick again, relapse: Enn. in Fest. s. v.

rē-mordeo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2. v. a. to bite again; only fig. to vex, torment, disturb: quin me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4: quando haec te

cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 1, 261: sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4. *Absol.*: si juris materni cura remordet, Virg. Aen. 7, 402: Juv. 2, 35.

rēmōres aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. s. v.: Remum dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. Rom. 21 *fin.*

rē-mōror, atus, 1. v. n. and a. *dep.*

I. Neutr. to stay behind, linger, loiter: corpora remorantur, Lucr. 2, 74: in concilio, id. 2, 565: in Italia, Liv. 27, 12: perge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat. 61, 200.

II. Act. to keep back, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer: haec edepol remorata med est, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 23: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Manil. 14: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoria uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38: quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, i. e. should preserve you to a good old age, Prop. 1, 19, 17: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? Cic. Cat. 1, 2. *Absol.*: ab negotiis nunquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 95. Of things: alicujus commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistolis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14: alicujus iter, Sall. J. 50. *Part. perf. pass.*: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rēmōtē, adv. at a distance, afar off, remotely (rare): stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia faciunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: remotissime, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

rēmōtio, ōnis, f. [removeo] a putting away, removing, removal (rare): tutoris, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 4.

II. Fig.: remotio criminis est quum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud removetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29.

rēmōtus, a. um, *Part.* [removeo].

II. *Adj.* out of the way, retired, sequestered: silvestribus ac remotis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: fontes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: pars domus, i. e. penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638: remotius antrum, id. F. 6, 121: ab arboribus remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 5, 31: civitas a conspectu remota, ib. 3, 37: in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Am. 27, 104: civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42.

2. distant, remote: terrae, Lucr. 2, 535: Gades, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10: Britannia, ib. 4, 14, 47: sedes remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quamvis longa regione remotus absim by however great a distance I am removed from you, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 73.

3. Fig. removed, disconnected, separate, free from, destitute of: quae jam diu gesta et a memoria remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: natura deum longe remota sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 149: scientia remota ab justitia, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a forma veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intelligentia remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32: (Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12 *fin.*: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: ab omni vitio, id. A. P. 384. (ii) remota, n. plu. = ἀπορρομήματα, of the Stoics, things to be rejected or postponed: Cic. Fin. 3, 16.

rē-mōvēō, mōvi, mōtum (*syncop. past perf.* remorant, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: *inf.* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69) 3. v. a. to move or draw back; to take away, set aside, remove, change a thing from one position to another: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 163: pecora, C. ex. B. C. 1, 48: equos ex conspectu, id. B. G. 1, 25: dapes, mensam, Ov. M. 8, 571

frena, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, ib. 4, 81: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 5, 31 *fin.*: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: quae jam infantem removerit, *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21: naves longas ab oneratis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: castra sex millia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: brachia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: plura de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos profanos arcanis, Ov. M. 7, 256: se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: praesidia ex his locis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: se ex urbe in montes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentisimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50. II. Fig.: *to remove, withdraw, take away*, etc.: removete moram, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 37: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85: remoto metu, ib. 87 *fin.*: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, ib. 6, 493: remove istaec, *no more of that*, i. e. *do not speak of it*, Cic. in Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.*: suspicionem levare atque ab se reinovere, Cic. Verr. 3, 59 *fin.*: aliquem ab republica, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Am. 9, 32: se a negotiis publicis, id. Off. 1, 20 *fin.*: (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, id. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15: ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: se artibus suis Cic. Or. 2: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645.

rēmūgio, 4. v. n. *to bellow back or again; to resound, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov. M. 1, 657: Sibylla antro remugit, Virg. Aen. 6, 99: Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: nemus gemitu, Virg. Aen. 12, 722: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. G. 3, 45: leve tympanum remugit, Cat. 63, 29.

rēmūlcō, si, sum, 2. v. a. *to stroke back* (poet.): caudam, *to droop*, Virg. Aen. 11, 812: aures, *to stroke gently*, App. M. 1, p. 103. II. Fig.: *to soothe*: minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat. Th. 8, 93: animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight*, App. M. 5, p. 165.

rēmūlco, 1. v. a. [ρῑμουλκῑω] *to tow*: remulco est, quum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur, Fest. s. v.: Sisenn. in Non. 57, 29.

rēmūlcum (rymulc., Amm. 18, 5), i. n. [id.] Nautical t. t. a *tow-rope*, or any other contrivance for towing: remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magna trahitur vice remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.*: naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.*: navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30. Proverb.: non contis nec remulco, ut alunt, sed velificatione plena in rem publicam ferebantur, Anm. 18, 5. (Hence It. *remorchiare*; Sp. *remolcar*; Fr. *remorquer*.)

rēmūlsus, a, um, Part. [remulceo]. **rēmūlus**, i. m. dim. [remus] *a small oar*: Turpil. in Non. 533, 6.

rēmundo, 1. v. a. *to cleanse again*: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146.

rēmūnērātio, ōnis, f. [remuneror] *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration*: expeditior et celerior remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20: benevolentiae, id. Am. 14: RAT. S. R., i. e. rationalis sacram remunerationum, Inscr. Orell. no. 1090.

rēmūnērātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that recompenses, a rewarder*: Tert. Apol. 36.

rēmūnērō 1. v. a. *for remuneror, to repay, reward*: ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr. 140, 8: si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Papin. Dig. 17, 1, 7. Pass.: philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert. Apol. 46.

rēmūnērōr, atus, 1. v. a. dep. *to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate*: aliquem munere, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: aliquem officio, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9 *fin.* In a bad sense: te his suppliciis remunerabor, Cat. 14, 20. Of things as objects: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12. In a bad sense: sophisma, Gell. 18, 13. Of an inanimate subject: quod (solum) impensam coloni laboremque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5. Absol.: nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic. Fam. 2, 6.

rēmurmūro, 1. v. n. and a. *to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.): I. Neutr.: remurmurat unda, Virg. Aen. 10, 291: pinus remurmurat, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153. II. Act.: carmina remurmurat echo, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 28. 2. Fig. *to murmur back, object*: si quis quid remurmurat, Front. Ep. ad amic. 2, 6.

rēmūs, i, m. *an oar*: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 104. Proverb.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil. 1, 568: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11 *fin.*: inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, id. Fam. 12, 25. Poet. of birds: alarum, Ov. M. 5, 558: pennarum (leāri), Sil. 12, 98. Of the hands and feet of a swimmer: Ov. H. 18, 215. II. Fig.: querebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5. [The root of *re-mus* is prob. RET; cf. Gr. ῑ-περ-μῑός.] (Hence Fr. *rame*.)

ren, v. renes.

renālis, e, adj. [renes] *pertaining to the kidneys*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

renāncitur significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nānciscitur et nactus, id est adeptus, Fest. s. v.

renarro, 1. v. a. *to tell over again* (poet.): fata divum, Virg. Aen. 3, 717: facta, Ov. M. 5, 635.

renāscor, nātus, 3. v. n. dep. *to be born again; to grow, rise, or spring up again; to be renewed, to revive*: res quaeque de nihiloque renata forent, Lucr. 1, 543: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 402: ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin. 13, 4, 9 § 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, in allusion to the doctrine of metempsychosis, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 64. 2. Transf.: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. 6, 1: Lycus (fluvius) ubi terreno est epotus hiatu, existit procul hinc alloque renascitur orbe, *reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 274. II. Fig.: principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: bellum renatum, id. Fam. 11, 14: bellum ex integro, Tac. H. 3, 59: multa (vocalia) renascuntur, quae jam cecidere, Hor. A. P. 71: Trujae renascens fortuna, id. Od. 3, 3, 61.

renātus, a, um, 1. Part. [reno]. 2. Part. [renascor].

renāvigo, 1. v. n. and a. *to sail back*: post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic. Att. 14, 16: ab Astura Antium, Plin. 32, 1, 1: Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. fur. 716.

renēcto, 3. v. a. *to connect*: aliquem, Avien. Arat. 474.

renēo, 2. v. a. *to unspin, i. e. to undo, unravel* (poet.): Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. *that the destiny is reversed*, Ov. F. 6, 757: Parcarum fila, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171.

renēs, renum (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103, etc. Sing. rien, Pl. in Fest. s. v. rienes), m. plu. [perh. akin to φῑνες, midriff] *the kidneys*: Cels. 4, 1, 10: Plin. 11, 37, 81: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137. II. *the reins*: canis, Nemes. Cyn. 112

renicūlus, i, m. dim. [ren, renes] *a little kidney*: Marc. Empir. 26 *fin.*

renidentia, ae, f. [renideo] *a smiling, a smile*: infantum, Tert. Anim. 49.

renidēo (perf. reniduit, ἐκείδιασεν, Gloss. Philox.), 2. v. n. [prob. for re-nit-co] *to shine back, to be reflected; to glitter, glisten, be bright or resplendent* (poet.): nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ut pura nocturno renidet luna mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 19: non ebur neque aureum mea renidet in domo lacunar, ib. 2, 18, 2: circum renidentes Lares, i. e. *shining from the reflection of the fire*, id. Epod. 2, 66: late fluctuat omnis aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Virg. G. 2, 282.

II. Fig.: jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 501. 2. Esp. *to be glad, cheerful*: puer Icarus una stabat et ore renidenti captabat plumas, Ov. M. 8, 197: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28. With acc. and inf.: adiecisse praedam torquibus exiguus renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12.

3. *to smile, laugh*: homo renidens, Liv. 35, 49: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60: (Cupido) iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, renidet usquequaque, Cat. 39, 1. Hence, with dat. *to smile upon, be gracious to*: mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246.

renidesco, 3. v. n. insep. [renideo] *to grow bright again, to shine*: aere renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

renisus, ūs, m. [renitor] *resistance* (rare): Cels. 5, 28, 12: Aug. C. D. 21, 16.

renitor, 3. v. n. dep. *to strive or struggle against, to withstand, resist*: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84: os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12. II. Fig.: quum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3.

renō, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. *to swim back* (rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint vadis levata, i. e. *shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25.

renō or **rhēno**, ōnis, m. [a Teutonic word, *rennthier*, "running animal"] *a northern animal*, supposed by some to be the rein-deer, which formerly existed farther south in Europe than at present: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis renonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* II. Meton. *a garment made of the skin of that animal*, used by the ancient Germans and Gauls: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. Hist. fr. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46.

renōdis, e, adj. [nodus] *gathered into a knot*: capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

renōdo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to unbind, loosen* (poet.): comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: teque renodatam pharetris, *released from your quiver*, Val. Fl. 5, 381.

renōmātus, a, um, Part. *arranged or laid out anew*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

renōsco, 3. v. a. *to recognize*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

renōvāmen, inis, n. [renovo] *a renewing, renewal*: quorum forma in hoc renovamine mansit, Ov. M. 8, 729.

renōvātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a renewing, renewal*: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.* 2. *compound interest*: confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexenni ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, id. Att. 6, 1.

II. Fig.: auspicioum renovatio, Liv. 5, 52.

renōvātivum fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure funcilio fieri coepl., si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. s. v.

renōvātor, ōris, m. [renovo] *a renovator, restorer*: Inscr.

renōvello, 1. v. a. *to renew*: vineam, *to plant or set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

rē-nōvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make new again; to restore, renovate, repair*: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, ib. 2, 23, 61: renovare veteres colonias, id. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27 *fin.*: durum arvom, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23: multa Jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by leaving fallow*: agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110. Poet.: (Ulixes) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, *used again*, Prop. 3, 12, 35. *Absol.*: non si Nepituni fluctu renovare operam des (sc. purpureum colorem conchyli), *to restore*, Lucr. 6, 1075. 2. *Esp. to take compound interest*: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3. II. Fig.: periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caccil. 21: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Virg. Aen. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7 *fin.*: proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*: casus omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 750: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: auspicia, Liv. 5, 31: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28: foedus, Liv. 9, 43 *fin.*: dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: Anchisae renovare annos, i. e. *to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 425: senectutem, ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, *will repeat*, Cic. Agr. 2, 10. With *subj.*: (consules) ipsi tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *repeated*, Liv. 3, 55. 2. *Esp. to refresh, recreate, recover, revive*: qules renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, id. 21, 21: animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: ars variandi renovat aures, Quint. 11, 3, 44: virum plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 3, 9: se novis opibus coplisque, Cic. Mur. 15 *fin.*

rē-nūbo, 3. v. n. *to marry again*: Tert. ad Ux. 1, 7.

rē-nūdo, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make naked again; to bare, strip*: brachia humero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214: puellam laciniis cunctis, ib. 2, p. 122: tectum, parietes, januas, Arn. 2 *fin.*

rē-nūdus, a, um, adj. *bare*: Tert. Virg. vel. 17 (*al. nudae*).

rē-nūmēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. (rare) *to count over, count up*: milia sagittarum circiter XXX. in castellum conjecta Caesari remuneraverunt, *reported to Caesar that the number was*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53. 2. *to pay back, repay*: aurum alicui, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 12: dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Apol. p. 332.

rēnuntiatio (renunc.), ōnis, f. [renuntio] *a report, declaration, proclamation, announcement, esp. the declaration of the election of a magistrate*: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex literis publicis, Cic. Verr. 3, 39: renuntiatio suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (sc. magistratus), propterea quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: interest nostra, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Ulp. Dig. 11, 6, 1. II. *a giving notice or warning*: voluntate distrabi-ur societas renuntiatione, ib. 17, 2, 63 *fin.*

rē-nuntiātor (renunc.), ōris, m. [id.] *a reporter, relater, proclaimer*: consiliorum iustorum renuntiatores, Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 38: erroris tui, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

rē-nuntiō (renuncio), avi, atum, i. v. a. *to bring or carry back word, to report, decline, announce*: quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme?

Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 6: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Ner. 47.

With *acc.* and *inf.*: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 49: Caesari renuntiaverunt pulverem majorem videri, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 19. With *subj.*: quae ibi perspexisset, renuntiat, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, velintne annon, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58. *Pass. impers.*: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: renuntiatum est (ascensum) facilem esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. *Absol.*: abi et renuntia, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 10: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, id. Poen. 3, 5, 19: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74. (ii) *Transf. in gen.*: assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de republica dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae vult, perh. *represent or figure to themselves*, Quint. 12, 11, 10. 2. *Esp. of the official announcement of an election, to declare elected, to make the return*: coepti sunt a praetore renuntiam, quem quaeque tribus

perierint aedilem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: quum esset praetor renuntiat, Cic. Verr. 5, 15: eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiat, ib. 2, 52: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv. 5, 18: aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv. 7, 26: Plin. Pan. 92. II. *to retract, revoke, refuse; to disclaim, renounce*: Pa. Ad coenam hercle alio promisi foras. Ge. Jube domi coenam coqui atque ad illum renuntiare, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 19: incensus hospitium renuntiat, domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3: Tac. A. 2, 70: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 1, 54: pedem nemo in illo iudicio supposit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: Campaniae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1: inertiae, Plin. Pan. 59. *Absol.*: quid impudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? Cic. Att. 2, 1.

rēnuntiūs, ii, m. [renuntio] *one who brings back intelligence, a reporter*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 23: Cod. Theod. 3, 7, 1.

rē-nūo, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. [NŪ; v. abnuo] *to deny by a motion of the head, to deny, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*. I. *Neutr.*: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 76: renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. M. 8, 325: futo renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye*, Ov. H. 17, 89. With *dat.*: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *denying this charge*, Cic. Rub. Post. 13: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *checked*, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.* II. *Act.*: renuis tu, quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 63: convivium, *to decline*, Cic. Coel. 11 *fin.*: nec laudem Danae tanto renuere labori, *refused*, Sabin. 1, 27.

rē-nūto, i. v. n. [renuo] *to decline, refuse*: Lucr. 4, 602: Prud. Ham. 774.

rē-nutriō, 4. v. a. *to nourish again*: aliqueum, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

rēnūtūs, ūs, m. [renuo] *a denying, refusal*: ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

rēor, rātus (2 pers. pres. rere, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 22: Virg. Aen. 3, 387: Hor.

S. 1, 9, 49, etc.), 2. v. a. *dep. to think, suppose, imagine, deem*: hoc servi esse officium reor, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 7: non delenda carmina Livi esse reor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: quod minime reris, Virg. Aen. 6, 97: remur virtutes esse, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: quem natura rebar ita dicere, id. de Or. 3, 22: tum restitutus fratribus rebor meus animas, Sen. Herc. fur. 303: uxorem, quam nunquam est ratus posthac se habiturum, reddo, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 21. *Absol.*: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. Aen. 10, 608: atque (ut ipse rebatur) viam inexpugnabilem iecit, Liv. 31, 39: nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. [The root RE or RA, from which res comes, has occasioned much discussion. It is prob. connected with Germ. *rathen*; and res denoted in the most general sense any thing thought of, like Germ. *ding*, Eng. *thing*, from *denken*, "to think."]

repages, poet. i. q. repagula: Fest. s. v.

rē-pāgūla, orum, n. plu. [PAG, root of pango: lit. *that which fastens back*] bolts, bars: occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis, Pl. Cist. 3, 18: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. Div. 1, 34: convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id. Verr. 4, 43. II. Fig. *restraints, limits*: repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poët. Cic. N. D. 3, 26: omnia repagula juris pudoris officique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 5, 15.

rēpandī-rostrus, a, um, adj. *with a turned-up snout*: pecus Nerei, the dolphins or sea-calves, Pac. in Quint. 1, 5, 67.

rē-pando, 3. v. n. *to open again, throw open*: fores, App. M. 4, p. 150.

rē-pandus, a, um, adj. *bent backwards, turned up* (so as to expand): dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7: crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*

rē-pango, 3. v. a. *to set, plant*: semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14.

rēpārābilis, e, adj. [reparo] *that may be repaired, restored, or regained; retrievable* (poet.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379: pudicitia laesa, id. H. 5, 103: ales phoenix, *coming to life again*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, *repeating*, Pers. 1, 102.

rēpārātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a restoration, renewal*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1147.

rēpārātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a restorer, renovator*: aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11.

rē-parco, 3. v. n. *to spare, to refrain or abstain from*: utinam a principio rei item parvissem meae, ut nunc reparcis suaviis, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 25: ex nulla facere id si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) this, Lucr. 1, 668.

rē-pāro, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to get or procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew*: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 3, 86: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: tecta Trojae, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 60: exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: auxilla, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: alias figuras ex aliis, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), ib. 1, 1: populos artibus, ib. 1, 363. 2. *Esp. to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain with*: vina Syra reparata merce, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 12: allos boves his numis, Alf. Dig. 15, 3, 16. II. Fig.: tribuniciam potestatem reparare, Liv. 3, 37: reparare intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1: damna, Hor. Od. 7, 13: magnas novi exercitus vires, ell. 2, 37. 2. *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit*: tam assiduus in tribunali, labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77: attrita quotidiano accuorensi ingenia optime rerum talium

blanditia reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27: animos, Liv. 41, 38: membra reparat labori, *refreshes them for labour*, Ov. M. 4, 216: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30.

rē-partūriens, entis, *Part. bringing forth again*: Alcim. 6, 71.

rē-pasoo, 3. v. n. *to feed or nourish again*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 fin.

rē-pastinatio, ōnis, f. [*repastino*] *a digging up again*: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Col. 2, 2, 13. II. *Fig. a revising*: Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 6 fin.

rē-pastino, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to dig again: to dig around, trench*: Varr. R. R. 1, 18 fin.: Col. 3, 18: Plin. 13, 13, 27. II. *Transf. to clean*: ungues, Tert. Poen. 11. 2. *Fig. usum divitiarum*, id. Cult. fem. 9: vitam, *to renew*, id. Anim. 50 fin.: commissionem injuriae, *to prevent*, id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rē-patrio, avi, 1. v. n. *to return to one's country*: cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27.

rē-pecto, no perf., xum, 3. v. a. *to comb again, to comb* (poet.): Jubas, Stat. Th. 6, 418: se barba, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154.

rēpēdābilis, e, adj. [*repedo*] *giving way, recoiling*: arbor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rē-pēdo, avi, 1. v. a. [*pes*] *to go or step back, to retreat, recoil*: perturbatus totus repedabat, Lucr. 6, 1279: ad signa repedavit oculus miles, Amm. 24, 7 fin.

rē-pello, repūli (repp.), pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive or push back; to reject, repulse, repel*, etc.: eum ego meis dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 19: homines inermes armis, Cic. Caecin. 12: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: nostros repellit ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 fin. *Absol.*: nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, ib. 5, 17. Of impersonal objects: reppulit mihi manum, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 15: Plin. 7, 16, 15 fin.: telum aere repulsum, Virg. Aen. 2, 545: mensas, *to push back*, Ov. M. 6, 661: repagula, ib. 2, 157. *Poet.*: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Virg. G. 4, 233: juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsa, arduus in nubes abiit, Ov. M. 4, 712: aera repulsa, *cymbals struck together*, Tib. 1, 3, 24. II. *Fig. to drive away, reject, refuse, repulse*: repellit oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10 fin.: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Virg. Aen. 2, 13: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110 fin.: saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2: repulsi proci, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive*, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 43. Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: illius alterum consulatum a republica, id. Att. 7, 18: periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: vim, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen, Quint. 4, 2, 26: fraudem, Ov. A. A. 3, 491: connubia nostra, *to reject*, Virg. Aen. 4, 214: preces, Ov. M. 14, 377: diadema, Vell. 2, 56 fin.: ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.

rē-pendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to weigh back*: aequaque formosae pensa rependis herae, *you weigh back, return the wool weighed out*, Ov. H. 9, 78: Prop. 4, 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, *produces them three to the pound*, Plin. 19, 4, 4, 19, 654. II. *Transf. to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight*: cui (Septimuleto) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: Aethiopes (magnet) laus summa datur, pondusque argento rependitur, Plin. 36,

16, 25, § 129: auro repensus miles, *ransomed*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 25. 2. *Fig. to pay in kind, repay, requite, recompense*: hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15: gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: fatis contraria fata, *to balance*, Virg. Aen. 1, 239: vices, Prop. 4, 4, 58: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publica, ib. 14, 44 fin.: damna formae ingenio, *to compensate*, Ov. H. 15, 32: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to purchase*, Plin. Pan. 44. 3. *to ponder, consider*: qui facta rependens, consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

rēpens, entis, *Part. [repo]*. **rēpens**, entis, adj. [*etymology unknown*] *sudden, hasty, unexpected* (frequently used by Liv. cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29): repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 401: adventus hostium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22: adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14: defectio, id. 8, 29: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30: discordia, Virg. Aen. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220. II. *Transf. for recens, fresh, recent*: neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7: id. H. 1, 23.

rēpens, adv. *suddenly, unexpectedly*: (Janus) bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96. **rēpensatio**, ōnis, f. [*repenso*] *a recompense*: Salv. in avar. 4, 3. **rēpensatrix**, icis, f. [*id.*] *she who recompenses*: Mart. Cap. 9, 304. **rēpenso**, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*rependo*] *to make up for, recompense*: id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. de Ira 2, 32: bona malis, Vell. 2, 12.

rēpensus, a, um, *Part. [rependo]*. **rēpentē**, adv. *suddenly, unexpectedly*: abrupit repente sese subito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 21: repente e vestigio, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 fin.: repente praeter spem, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10: cunctisque repente improvisus ait, Virg. Aen. 1, 594: amicitias repente praecidere, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 fin.: modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27: conscientia convictus repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5: circumfusa repente scindit se nubes, Virg. Aen. 1, 586.

rēpentinē, adv. (the ordinary form is repente) *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Lact. 1, 11. **rēpentino**, adv. *suddenly, unexpectedly*: Caes. B. G. 2, 33 (alii leg. repente): Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 37: Cic. Quint. 4.

rēpentinus, a, um, adj. [*repens*] *sudden, hasty, unexpected*: subitus, that which comes suddenly, unexpected or not; repentinus, that which comes unexpectedly, and hence quickly also: subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: adventus hostium, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: amor improvisus ac repentinus, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 173: temerarium et repentinum consilium, id. Inv. 2, 9: repentinus et tumultuarius exercitus, Liv. 41, 10: repentinum et praeceps venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: bonum, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 35: motus Galliae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart*, Cic. Brut. 69: repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34. *Comp.*: nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. de Mundo. Adverbially: de repentino, *suddenly*: id. Flor. 16, p. 353.

rēpercussibilis, e, adj. [*repercutio*] *that can be struck back, that can rebound*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

rēpercussio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] *a striking back, reflection*: vicinorum siderum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

rēpercussus, a, um, *Part. [repercutio]*. **rēpercussus**, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a rebounding, repercussion*, of light, sound, wind, etc.; reflection, echo: solis, Plin. 5, 5, 5:

Etesiarum, id. 5, 9, 10: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8: vocis, Tac. G. 3: attolli colles occurrentium inter se radicum repercuasu, Plin. 16, 2, 2.

rē-percutio, -cussi, cussum, 3. v. a. *to strike back, cause to rebound*: of light, sound, etc. *to reflect, reverberate, re-echo*: repercusso Phoebus, *reflected*, Ov. M. 2, 110: lumen, Virg. Aen. 3, 23: imago, Ov. M. 3, 434: montis anfractu repercusae voces, *re-echoing*, Tac. A. 4, 51: valles, Liv. 21, 33: (discus) repercussus, *rebounding*, Ov. M. 10, 184: remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset, altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11. II. *Fig. to cast back, retort, repel*: aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23: orationes dicto, Plin. H. N. praef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert*, id. 28, 4, 7.

rē-perio, repēri (also repperi), rēpertum (old fut. reperibit, Caecil. in Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 48), 4. v. a. [*v. aperio*] *to find, meet with, find out*: ego illam reperiam, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 32: Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 11: reperiam multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9 fin.: mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47 fin. II. *Fig. to find, discover; also, to get, obtain*: quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles evenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur, id. Am. 17, 64: nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, ib. 21, 79: nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: reperta nuper conjuratione, Tac. A. 16, 18: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem repererunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aristotelia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, id. Brut. 2, 8. 2. *to ascertain, learn, perceive*: with acc. and inf.: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperibat; nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75. (ii) *With esse understood*: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto repperi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 6: cum transgressos repperisset coss., Vell. 2, 50. So (b) *Pass. with a nom. predicate*: quos cum censeas esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimontis, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 12: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8. 3. *to find out something new; to invent, devise*: repēri, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 71: sibi aliquam astatiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: mihimet ineunda ratio et via repēriunda est, Cic. Verr. 3, 46: nihil novi repēriens, id. Acad. 2, 6: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 4: ludusque (scenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246. *With inf.*: Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20 fin.

rēpertor, ōris, m. [*reperio*] *a discoverer, inventor, author*: vitis, i. e. Bacchus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19: mollis, Ov. F. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am. 76: medicinae, i. e. Aesculapius, Virg. Aen. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, i. e. Jupiter, ib. 12, 829: pallae honestae, Hor. A. P. 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac. A. 2, 30.

rēpertorium, ii, n. [*id.*] *an inventory, catalogue*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7.

rēperitrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *an inventress*: App. Apol. p. 285.

rēpertus, a, um, *Part. [reperio]*. II. *Subst.*: reperta, orum, n. *plu. inventions*: exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr. 1, 733: id. 1, 137: Rhem. Fan. de Pond. 15.

repertus, ūs, m. [id.] *a finding again*: filiae, App. M. 11 init. II. *a discovery, invention*, ib. 11, p. 262.

repētentia, ae, f. [repeto] *memory, remembrance*: Lucr. 3, 863: Arn. 2, p. 61.

repētitiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a demanding back, reclamation*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 41: App. Apol. 332: repetitionem habere, i. e. jus repetendi, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3.

II. *a repeating, repetition*: repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis repetitio rerum, id. 4 proem. § 6. 2. Esp. in rhetor. *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences* (ἀναφορά): Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: Cic. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

repētitor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that demands back, a claimer*: nuptae ademptae, Ov. H. 8, 19.

repētītus, a, um, Part.

re-pēto, īvi or īl, itum, 3. v. a. *to go back to, return to, revisit*. With acc.: fratresque virumque, Ov. H. 3, 143: Ne archum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab ora Hispana, ib. 3, 14, 3: viam, qua venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. 35, 28: castra, id. 31, 21: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18: rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id. Vit. 1: pugnam, Liv. 37, 43. With prep.: onerarias retro in Africam repetere, id. 25, 37 fin.: ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245. Absol.: quid enim repetimus (sc. patriam)? Liv. 5, 51. (ii) Esp. of diseases, *to return, recur*: morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1. 2. *to go to seek for again; to fetch back*: filium istinc repetere, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 72: Lysias est Atticus, quanquam Timaeus eum quasi Licinia et Mucia lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 7: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Cal. 39: thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditoris ejus, ib. 52 fin.: alii (elephantii) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, others were then brought and passed over, Liv. 21, 28. 3. *to go towards again* (with the accessory notion of hostility, which is usu. indicated by the context); hence, *to fall upon, strike, or attack again*: regem repetitum saepius cuspidē ad terram affixit, after he had repeatedly attacked him, id. 4, 19: repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473: mulam calcibus et canem morsu repetere, Sen. de Ira 3, 27. Absol.: bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint. 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. Cal. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28. (ii) Esp. in law, *to prosecute again*: conditione proposita, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32: Paul. Dig. 48, 2, 3.

II. Fig. *to go back to; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat*: praetermissa repetimus, inchoata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, id. Fat. 2 fin.: oratio carens hac virtute (sc. ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transcat, Quint. 7, proem. § 3: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: auspicia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: solemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 fin.: spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore*, Suet. Claud. 21. With de: de mutatione literarum, de qua supra dixi, nihil repetere hic necesse, Quint. 1, 7, 13. With inf. and acc.: repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, id. 6, 3, 101: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 419.

2. *to go to seek for again; to fetch back*; hence, *to deduce, derive*: populum a stirpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 15 in.: ipsius juris ortum a fonte, stirpem juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: ab ultima antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20: ingressio non ex oratoris disputationibus ducta sed e media philosophia repetita, id. Or. 3, 11: verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25: alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita numerare, id. de Or. 3, 40, 160: repetitis

atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Jul. Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2. 3. Esp. with the qualifying words, *memoria, memoriam, to call to mind again, recall, recollect*: cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoria vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: repete temporis illius memoriam, id. Deiot. 7, 20: memoriam ex annalibus repetere, Liv. 8, 18: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2. And without such qualifying words: si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: cum repeto noctem, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 439. With acc. and inf.: repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Suet. Gramm. 4. Absol.: genitor mihi talia (namque nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Virg. Aen. 7, 123. III. *to ask or demand again or back; to claim as a debt, etc.*: aliquid mutuum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 45: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 3, 13: sestertium miliens abs te ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salustini repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8 fin.: Cicero Gallum a Verticone repetit, qui literas ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: hanc tibi dono do, neque repeto pro illa quicquam abs te preti, *demand any thing in return*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11. 2. Fig.: qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam sponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42 fin.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetenda libertate fugienda, *in the effort for recovering*, id. Phil. 10, 10: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet. Caes. 78. Pass. impers.: repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, Liv. 3, 33. 3. Esp. of the fctiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken*; and in gen. *to demand satisfaction*: (fctiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr. L. L. 5, 15 fin.: Liv. 1, 32: Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36. (ii) In law, res repetere, *to claim one's property before a court*: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, id. Mur. 2, 3.

repētundae, arum, f. plu. (sc. pecuniae, which is often expressed) [repeto] *money or other things extorted or dishonestly taken by any magistrate, and which he might be compelled by a prosecution to refund*: also, Meton. *the offence of extortion or pecuniary corruption*: v. Smith's Ant. 986: L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84: lege pecuniarum repetundarum teneri, *to be guilty of an offence against*, id. Clu. 53 fin.: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18: opugnatus in iudicio pecuniarum repetundarum, ib. 49: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 fin.: repetundarum causae, Quint. 4, 2, 85: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33: accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66: absolvi, ib. 13, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8: damnatum repetundis consularem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 fin.

repēxus, a, um, Part. [repeto].
re-pignēro (repignoro), i. v. n. *to redeem a pledge*: Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12.
repigrātus, a, um, Part. [repigro]. II. Adj. *retarded, slow*: repigrator paululum, Mart. Cap. 1, 13 (al. repigrator).
re-pigro, no perf., atum, i. v. a. *to check, keep back*: Fig.: dirarum besiarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208: repigrato fetu, ib. 1, p. 106.

re-pingo, 3. v. a. *to paint or form*

again: oculos, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 172.

re-plando, 3. v. a. *to strike on or against*: frontem replaudens, App. M. 1, p. 105.

re-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. *to fill again; to fill up, replenish, etc.*: exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: consumpta, *to supply, make up for*, id. Mur. 25: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 24, 42: castra, Plin. Pan. 28: vulnera, *to fill up again with flesh, to heal up*, Plin. 34, 15, 46: veteremque exire cruorem passa, replet succis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287: quoties haustum cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, ib. 8, 679. 2. Fig. *to supply, make up for, complete*: quod voci deerat, planigore replebam, id. H. 10, 37: quae (in oratione) replenda vel deficienda sunt, *to be supplied*, Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello exanimata reple, *reinvigorate, reanimate*: Stat. Th. 4, 760. II. In gen. *to fill up, make full, to fill*: delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1271: campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40: venas sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 334: sinus flore, id. F. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20: corpora carne, *to satisfy, satiate*, Ov. M. 12, 155: se esca replere, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: virginem, *to get with child*, Just. 13, 7: orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov. F. 3, 121: numerum, Lucr. 2, 536: pretium redemptionis, *to make up*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10. Poet.: femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr. 5, 811: (Etesiae) undas replent, *swell up*, id. 6, 719: tu, largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthenopen, i. e. exornasti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92. 2. Fig.: nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 990: populos sermone, Virg. Aen. 4, 189: aures, Pl. Rud. 4, 6, 22: naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque P. R., Vell. 2, 100: patriam laetitia, id. 2, 103: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 39: repleri iusta juris civilis scientia, Cic. de Or. 1, 42 fin.

replētio, ōnis, f. [repleo] *a filling up, complement*: Cod. Justin. 6, 28, 4.
replētus, a, um, Part. [repleo]. II. Adj.: *filled, full*: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: amnes, Virg. Aen. 5, 806: gracilitas crurum, Suet. Cal. 3. With abl.: amphorae argento, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 fin.: cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copia), *abundantly provided*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 fin. With gen.: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25. 2. Fig.: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 41: genus antiquum pietate, id. 2, 1171: vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5. Comp., Sup., and Adv. do not occur.

re-plexus, a, um, Part. bent, turned back: cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

replicābilis, e, adj. [replico] *worth repeating*: Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 33.
replicātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a folding or rolling back again* (of a book); transf.: ut replicatione quadam mundi motum regat atque tucatur, qs. by winding it up again, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33. II. In law, *a replication*: Justin. Inst. 4, 14: Gal. Dig. 27, 10, 7. III. Numeri (opp. multiplicatio), *a reduction of a number*: Mart. Cap. 7, 250.

replicātus, a, um, Part. [replico].
re-plīco, avi (Vulg. Gen. 4, 27: Jos. 8 fin.), atum (replictae tunicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 29), i. v. a. *to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back*: vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagora, unrolled, opened, Arn. 4, 147: surculos in terram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, bend back, Cato R. R. 41 fin.: labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81: replicata cervice, Plin. 34, 8, 19: radios solis, *to reflect*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10: jocinera replicata, *folded inwards*, Suet. Aug. 95. II. Fig.: ut ne replicas annalium memoriam, *unfold*, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: tractatio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replikantis, *unrolling*, id. Div. 1, 56: ejus acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in se

saepe replicatur, *is bent back*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: *vestigium suum, to go back*, App. M. 4, p. 151. 2. Esp. *to turn over in the mind, to think or reflect upon*: haec identidem mecum, ib. 3 *init.*: titulos, singula, Prud. *σρεφ.* 11, 3. 3. In law, *to make replication*: Modest. Dig. 2, 14, 35 *fin.*

replīctus, a, um, *Part.* [*replīco*].

replum, i, n. (meaning dub.), *a door-case, or leaf of a door*: Vitruv. 4, 6.

re-plumbo, no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. *to take off the lead, unsolder*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.

re-plūmis, e, *adj.* [*pluma*] *fledged anew*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 857.

re-plūo, 3. v. n. *to rain down again*: coelo, Sen. Contr. 5 *praef.*

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. n. [*another form of serpo, q. v.*] *to creep, crawl*: repens animans, Lucr. 3, 389: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 93: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39: formica, id. 37, 11, 72: nitedula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7: qua unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3 *fin.*: Pyrrho regi, quo die perit, praecisa hostiarum capita repsisse, Plin. 11, 37, 77. 2. Transf. of any slow motion: millia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3. II. Fig.: sermones repentines per humum, low, mean, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

rē-pōllo, 4. v. a. *to clean again*: frumenta, Col. 2, 20 *fin.*

rē-pondēro, i. v. a. *to weigh in return*: Fig.: *to repay, return*: Sid. Ep. 1, 4.

rē-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum (*perf.* repositi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 10: *Part. sync.* repositus, on acc. of the metre, in all hexameter poems), 3. v. a. *to place, put, or lay back; to replace, restore, etc.*: lapidem suo loco, Cic. Verr. 1, 56: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18: pecuniam in thesauros, id. 29, 19: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10: se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: togam, *to gather up again*, Quint. 6, 3, 54: capillum, id. 8 *prooem.* § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet. Ner. 24: ut mihi des numos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam in hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 38: donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39: flammis ambesa reponunt robora navigiis, restore, Virg. Aen. 5, 752: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: amissa urbi, ib. 16, 13: statuas a plebe disiectas, Suet. Caes. 75: coenam, Mart. 2, 37: sublata pocula, Virg. Aen. 8, 175: vina mensis, ib. 7, 134: epulas, id. G. 3, 527. 2. Fig.: *to put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew*: nos in sceptris, *to re-instate*, id. Aen. 1, 253: reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487: ut, si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogatione, velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *to be represented again*, id. A. P. 190: Achillem, *to describe again* (after Homer), ib. 120. 3. *to repay, return like for like*: peto a te, ut id a me in hoc reo non requiras, ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum veneris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen. de Ira 2, 28: semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? Juv. 1, 1.

II. *to bend backwards*: cervicem reponunt et brachium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39: reposita cervice, Lucr. 1, 36: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11, 3, 99. III. *to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve*: nec tempestive demetendi percipiendique fructus neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*: cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: acervum farris tecto, Virg. Aen. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, id. 10, 4, 2. Poet.:

eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repositos, the buried, Virg. Aen. 6, 655: tu pias lactis animas reponis sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17. 2. Fig.: opus est studio praecedente et acquisita facultate et quasi reposita, Quint. 8 *prooem.* § 29: manet alta mente repostum judicium Paridis, Virg. Aen. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.* IV. *to put in the place of, to substitute*: non puto te meas epistolas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum reponere majus, Sen. Phoen. 122. 2. Fig.: at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 21. V. *to lay aside, to lay down, put away*: remuni, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: cestus artemque, Virg. Aen. 5, 484: onus, Cat. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10. Poet.: jam falcem arbusta reponunt, i. e. permit to be laid aside, Virg. G. 2, 416. 2. Fig.: brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592. VI. With the meaning of the simple verb: *to lay, place, put, set*: grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ligna super foco large reponens, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: uvae in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16. 2. Fig.: in vestra mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84 *fin.*: plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, place, reckon among, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: aliquem in suis, Antonius in Cic. Att. 10, 8, A: aliquid in fabularum numerum (*al. numero*), Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

rē-porrigo, 3. v. a. *to reach forth or hand again*: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rē-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to carry or bring back*: aurum ab Theotimo domum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 4, 28: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari posent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: exercitum duobus commentibus, ib. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63: exercitum Britannia, Cic. Att. 4, 17 *ad fin.*: ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14, 12: se ad Didum, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40. Poet.: reportare pedem, *to return*, Virg. Aen. 11, 764. With an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, lead back, Cat. 46, 11. 2. Esp. *to carry off as a conqueror, to bear away; to get, gain, obtain*: nihil ex praeda domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Manil. 3, 8: nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: triumphum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tanquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23. II. Fig.: *to bring back an account; to report*: adytis haec tristitia dicta reportat, Virg. Aen. 2, 115: pacem, ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6, 37: fidem, a certain account, Virg. Aen. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Apol. p. 323. With acc. and inf.: nuntius ingentes ignota in veste reportat advenisse viros, Virg. Aen. 7, 167.

rē-posco, 3. v. a. *to demand back, to ask for again*: monstr. the thing asked

for in acc; the person from whom it is demanded in acc. or abl. with ab: dedisti eum dono mihi: eandem nunc repositis, Pl. Men. 4, 3, 16: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ego ab hac puerum repositam, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 76: anam auri te reposito, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 4, 51: Parthos signa, Virg. Aen. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani repositunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad repositum, Cic. Am. 9, 32. II. Fig. *to ask for, claim, demand, exact, require*: attentas aures animumque reposito, Lucr. 6, 921: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 7: amissam virtutem voce mea, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Virg. Aen. 12, 573: responsa cuncta ordine suo, ib. 11, 240: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.*: gratiam, ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: vicem, Mart. 8, 38: natos ad poenas, Virg. Aen. 2, 139: ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 3, 1: vos rationem repositis, quid Achaei Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos repositibus aut prospera aut adversa, who demanded an account of their successes or reverses, Tac. H. 3, 13: cave despuas, ne poenas Nemesis repositat a te, Cat. 50, 20.

rēposco, ōnis, m. [*reposito*] one who urges a claim, a dun: Amm. 22, 16.

rēpōsitiō, ōnis, f. [*repono*] a laying or storing up: Pall. 1, 32.

rēpōsitiōrium (repositorium, Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, n. [*id.*] that on which anything is laid, a stand, tray, waiter, etc.: Petr. 35, 2: Plin. 33, 11, 49. II. a repository, cabinet: Capitol. loc. cit.

rēpōsitus, a, um, *Part.* [*repono*].

II. *Adj.*: remote, distant (rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 59: terrae, id. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145.

rēpostor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a restorer: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rēpostōrium, ii, v. repositorium.

rēpostus, a, um, *Part.* [*repono*].

rē-pōtatio, ōnis, f. a drinking again, drinking repeatedly: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74 dub. (Müller, repotia).

rē-pōtia, orum, n. plu. [*poto*] a drinking or carousing on the day after an entertainment: Hor. S. 2, 2, 60: Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.* 2. In gen. a drinking at a banquet: coenae, App. Apol. p. 312: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74.

re-praesentāneus, a, um, *adj.* present: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

repraesentatio, ōnis, f. [*repraesento*] a bringing before one, a showing, a representation: plus est evidētia vel, ut alii dicunt, repraesentatio, quam perspicuitas, Quint. 3, 3, 61: Gell. 10, 3: Val. Max. 5, 10, 2. II. Mercant. t. t. a cash payment: Cic. Att. 12, 31: Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36.

repraesentator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a representative: Tert. adv. Prax. 24.

re-praesento, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to make present again, to bring back; to show, exhibit, manifest, represent*: corpus libenter obtulerim, si repraesentari morte mea libertas civitatis potest, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatus mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, virtutemne repraesentet morisque Catonis? Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: iram deum, Liv. 8, 6: volumina, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24: colorem constantius, *to exhibit*, id. 37, 8, 33: vicem olei, *to supply the place of*, id. 28, 10, 45: Nioeratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, id. 34, 8, 19, § 88. With pron. reflect. *to present oneself, be present*: Col. 1, 8, 11: Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 15, § 3. II. Mercant. t. t. *to pay immediately or in ready money*: reliquae pecuniae vel usuram Silio pendemus

dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att. 12, 25: Suet. Aug. 101: dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 14 *fin.*: fidelcommissum, *to discharge immediately or in advance*, Marcell. Dig. 35, 1, 36. 2. Transf. in gen. *to do, perform, or execute immediately or without delay*; hence, *to hasten*: se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum, et proxima nocte castra moturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95: neque expectare temporis medicinam quam ratione repraesentare possimus, *to get at once by the exercise of reason*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16 *fin.*: improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id. Att. 16, 2: spectaculum, Suet. Cal. 58: verbera et plagas, id. Vit. 10: vocem, *to sing immediately*, id. Ner. 21: minas irasque coelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv. 2, 36: judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

re-prehendo (repraehendo, and contr. reprehendo and rephendo: Ov. H. 11, 53: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39, etc.: cf. prehendo), di, sum, 3. v. a. lit. *to lay hold of for the purpose of checking or pulling back*; hence, *to hold back, hold fast* (rare in lit. sense): quae here pallio me reprehenderunt, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 59: id. Trin. 3, 1, 23: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14: servi fugiunt, sed si reprehensi sunt, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 6: Suet. Cal. 45: reprehensi ex fuga Persae, Curt. 4, 14: membra reprensa, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov. M. 15, 526. 2. Fig.: revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinculum, *to hold fast, retain*, Lucr. 3, 598: id memori mente, id. 3, 871: me reprehendi tamen, nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, *have restrained myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: pernoctate locum reprehendere, *to recover or restore* (what had been omitted), ib. prol. 14. II. Esp. *to blame, censure, reprove, reprehend*: quum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. Planc. 24, 58: quod ea res omnium iudicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, id. B. G. 7, 52: delicta, Sall. C. 3: aliena studia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89. *Absol.*: visum te aiunt in regia: nec reprehendo, quippe quum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, id. Att. 10, 3 A.: quo plures det sibi tanquam ansas ad reprehendum, id. Am. 16, 59. 2. In rhetoric, *to refute*: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. or. 12, 44. (Hence, through reprehensus, It. *ripresaglia*; Sp. *represalia*; Fr. *représaille*; Eng. *reprisal*.)

re-prehensibilis, e, adj. [reprehendo] *blameable*: Salv. G. D. 4, 14.

reprehensio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a holding back*; fig. *a checking, check*, in speaking: (orationem) conclinnam, festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.* II. *blame, censure, reprimand, reproof*: with gen.: gloriam in morte debent illi, qui in re publ. versantur, non culpa reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, id. Phil. 10, 25: temeritatis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23: negligentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68. *Plur.*: id. 5, 13, 38. *Absol.*: reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3 A.: iusta reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3,

165: reprehensionem capere; *to be found fault with*, id. 5, 7, 1. *Plur.*: fore ut hic noster labor in vasis reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1. 2. Meton. *a fault*: Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium sollicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliqua non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22. 3. Rhetor. *t. t. a refutation*: quoniam in confirmationem et reprehensionem diviseras orationis fidem, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: id. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34.

reprehensio, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to seize again or frequently, to detain with eagerness*: reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 10.

reprehensor, ōris, m. [id.] *a censor, reprover*: restat unum genus reprehensorum, Cic. Acad. 2, 3: delicti, Ov. H. 17, 219. II. Transf. *an improver*: comitorum, Cic. Planc. 3, 8.

reprehensus, a, um, Part. [reprehendo].

repressus, comp. adv. *more constrainedly*: repressus peccare, Gell. 12, 11: repressus agere, Amm. 29, 2, 14.

repressor, ōris, m. [reprimio] *he who restrains or represses* (rare): caedis quotidianae, Cic. Sest. 69: tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

repressus, a, um, Part. [reprimio].

re-primio, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] *to press or keep back; to check, curb, restrain*: si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam perituram: si repressus esset, Velos, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522: alvum, Cels. 2, 12: medicamenta reprimenda, id. 6, 6, 2: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51 *fin.*: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51 *fin.*: dextram, Virg. Aen. 12, 939: retro pedem cum voce, ib. 2, 378: represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8. II. Fig. *to check, restrain, limit, repress*: quod semel admissum coerceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: furorem exultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intelligo hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimere posse, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria, non extincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id. Coel. 30: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*: cursum, ib. 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9: fugam, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8: illius conatus, Cic. Arr. 2, 26 *fin.*: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163: odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic. Sest. 55. Poet. with *inf.*: aut occasus ubi tempusve audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn. Ann. 8, 57. Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque iusjurandum repressit, *has restrained*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will controul myself*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 39. Reflect.: vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 58: se ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83.

reprobaticus, ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

reprobatio, ōnis, f. [reprobo] *rejection, reprobation*: Tert. Apol. 13.

reprobatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that condemns or reprobat*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

re-probo, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. *to disapprove, reject, condemn* (rare): quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, id est voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: statuae reprobatae, Scaev. Dig. 48, 4, 4. *Absol.*: diis reprobantibus, Quint. 6 prooem. § 3.

re-probus, a, um, adj. *false, spurious*: numi, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 24.

repromissio, ōnis, f. [repromitto] *a counter-promise* (syn. restipulatio): Cic. Rosc. Com. 13 *fin.*

re-promitto, misi, missum, 3. v. a. *to promise in return, to engage or bind oneself*: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 48: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: Suet. Claud. 20: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc

quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5. II. *to promise again or anew*: imperaturum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

re-propitio, i. v. a. *to propitiate again*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, adj. [repto] *creeping, crawling*: effusus in voluptates, reptābundus (*al. vagabundus*) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. beat. 12. Fig.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptābundus sequar, ib. 18.

reptatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a creeping, crawling*: infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptatus, ūs, m. [id.] *a creeping, crawling* (only in abl. sing.): spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 med. II. Transf. of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3.

reptilis, e, adj. [repo] *creeping*: cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

repto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. freq. [id.] *to creep, crawl*. I. Neutr.: Plin. 9, 30, 50: Gell. 10, 12. 2. Of persons walking slowly or lazily: Lucr. 2, 318: Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 24. Of plants: Plin. 19, 5, 24. II. Act. *to creep or crawl through* (only in Part. perf.): ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: amnis tenero Achilli, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 180: Delos geminis numinibus, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

re-pubesco, 3. v. n. *incep. to grow young again*: fig.: Col. 2, 1, 4.

repudiatio, ōnis, f. [repudio] *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fidelcommissi, Cod. Justin. 6, 42, 26. *Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51.

repudiator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who rejects or contemns*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

repudio, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [repudium] prop. of persons betrothed, but also of persons married, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate*: sponsas admodum adolescens duas habuit, priorem virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 74: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 8: repudiatus repeto, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 14. 2. In law, *to reject, refuse to accept an inheritance*: si heres bona repudiaverit, Hermog. Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.*: fidelcommissum, Modest. ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, Papin. ib. 77, § 31.

II. Transf. in gen. *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate*: cuius vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70 *fin.*: consilium senatus a re publica, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: repudia istos comites, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20 *fin.*: eloquentia haec forensis sprete a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3 *fin.*: conditionem, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 54: populi Romani gratiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: legem, Cic. Am. 25, 96: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10 ad *fin.*: optimum dicendi genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Am. 13, 47.

repudiōsus, a, um, adj. [repudium] *that ought to be rejected or disdained*: nuptiae, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 56.

re-pudium, ii, n. prop. of betrothed, but also of married persons (cf. Smith's Ant. 419), *a putting away, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 191 (yet Cicero uses only divortium): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 53: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 72: remittere, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 69: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Cal. 36: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22: scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5: causam repudii dare, Papin. Dig. 24, 3, 39. Cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2. [Usu. derived from pudet, but this is very improbable.]

Perh. of the same root as *tripudium*, and connected with the verb *cado*, to strike, notwithstanding the quantity: on this interchange of *p* and *c*, see letter C, no. III. 4.]

rē-pūērasco, 3. v. n. *incept. to become a boy again*: si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repueascam et in oculis vagiam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. || Transf. to become childish; also, to play or frolic like a child: Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repueascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6.

repugnans, *antis*, Part. [repugno]. || Adj. and Subst. *contrary, opposed, repugnant*: repugnantia, orum, n. plu. in rhetoric, contradictions: locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: Quint. 5, 8, 5. Comp.: quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira D. 9.

repugnanter, *adv. unwillingly, with repugnance*: aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Am. 25.

repugnantia, ae, f. [repugno] a resistance, opposition. Meton.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), a means of defence, Plin. 21, 13, 45 fin. || Contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance: rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (opp. concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7 fin.

repugnatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a resistance, opposition: App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

repugnatorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to resistance, defensive: res, means of defence, Vitr. 10, 22.

rē-pugno, avi, atum, 1. v. n. to fight against, oppose; to resist, defend oneself: catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1036: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 35: Liv. 29, 33: Virg. Aen. 11, 749. 2. In gen. to resist, oppose, contend against: Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: adversante et repugnante natura, id. Off. 1, 31: nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, id. Fin. 2, 28. With dat.: repugnare et resistere crudelitati, id. Rab. perd. 5, 15: fratri tuo, id. Fam. 5, 2: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: tibi in hoc uno, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, one consideration opposed itself, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. With a prep.: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituitur, non repugnaverit, i. e. shows himself not indocile, Quint. 8 proem. § 5. With subj.: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121: Col. 7, 10, 7. With inf.: mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnare, Lucr. 4, 1265: amare repugno illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137. Pass.: et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, to be opposed, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 fin. || Esp. to disagree with, to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant: quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere nunquam possit, Cic. Top. 12 fin.: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Am. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: Quint. 1, 5, 65: illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 77.

rē-pullesco, 3. v. n. *incept. [pullus] to bud or sprout again*: Col. 4, 22, 5.

rē-pullulo, 1. v. n. to sprout again: Plin. 16, 10, 19.

repulsa, ae, f. [repello] a rejection, pulse, off. in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris odiant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: omnes magistratus sine repulsa aequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsa, id. Tusc. 5, 19.

5, 19: repulsam ferre, to lose one's election, id. de Or. 2, 69 fin.: repulsam ferre a populo, id. Tusc. 5, 19: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. Od. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsa notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1. Plur.: quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20.

|| Transf. in gen. a denial, refusal, repulse: posce aliquid: nullam patiēre repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97: amor crescit dolore repulsae, ib. 3, 395: longae nulla repulsa morae, no repulse caused by long delays, Prop. 3, 14, 26: Sen. de Ira 2, 6.

rē-pulsans, *antis*, Part. driving or beating back: Fig.: colles verba repulsantes, re-echoing, Lucr. 4, 582: pectus dicta retro repulsans, id. 4, 912.

rēpulsio, ōnis, f. [repello] a refutation: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 fin.

rēpulsorius, a, um, adj. [id.] that drives or forces back: Amm. 24, 4.

rēpulsus, a, um, Part. [repello] || Adj. removed, remote, distant: quod tamen a vera longe ratione repulsus est, Lucr. 1, 879: equis incultior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato in Fest. s. v.

rēpulsus, ūs, m. [id.] a driving back, rebounding, reflection, reverberation (usu. in abl. sing.): (effigies) assiduo crebroque repulsu rejectae, Lucr. 4, 105: stridor adaugecit scopulorum saepe repulsu, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7 fin.: repulsus rancos umbonum, Claud. Bell. Gild. 433: dentium, the striking together, Plin. 11, 37, 62: durioris materiae, resistance, id. 8, 43, 68.

rē-pūmicatio, ōnis, f. [pumico] a making smooth again; a polishing: repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, a trimming off, Plin. 17, 26, 39.

rē-pungo, 3. v. a. to prick or goad again: Fig.: leviter repungere illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

rēpurgium, ii, n. [repurgo] a cleansing again: Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 1.

rē-purgo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cleanse or clear again: iter, Liv. 44, 4 fin.: alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: ergastula, id. Tib. 8: os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46: repurgata fugiebant nubila coelo, Ov. M. 5, 280. || Transf. to purge away, remove: quicquid in Aenea fuerat mortale repurgat, ib. 14, 603: aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 2.

rēpūtatio, ōnis, f. [reputo] a reckoning, computation: Marcell. Dig. 46, 3, 48: plur.: Gal. ib. 10, 2, 19. || A thinking over, consideration: sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 fin.: Plin. 18, 1, 1.

rē-pūtesco, 3. v. n. *incept. to become stinking again*: Tert. Anim. 32.

rē-pūto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to count again, reckon, calculate: solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50: annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51: sumptus litis et viaticae, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, to charge to, Papin. ib. 11, 7, 17. || Fig. to think over, meditate, reflect upon: non reputat laboris quid sit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 18: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13 fin.: scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: vim Romanam, ib. 4, 21: aliquid secum, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 11: cum animo facinus suum, Sall. J. 13. With acc. and inf.: cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17 fin.: Tac. A. 6, 30 fin.: Suet. Aug. 28. With relative clause: te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 48: quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62. Absol.: vere reputantibus, Tac. H. 4, 17.

rē-quiēs, ētis, f. (gen. requies, Prisc. p. 704 P.: Prob 11, p. 1460 ib.: requie,

Sall. Hist. fr. in Prisc. p. 781 ib.: the dat. sing. and abl. plur. cases are wanting) repose from labour, care, etc.; rest, relaxation, recreation: nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1177: requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: requies plena oblectationis, id. Am. 27, 103: nec mora, nec requies inter datus ulla fluendi, Lucr. 4, 228: nec mora, nec requies, Virg. G. 3, 110. Gen. requietis, Cic. Att. 1, 18. Acc. requietem, id. de Sen. 15, 52: requiem, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224: Virg. Aen. 4, 433: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79, etc. Voc. requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94. Abl. requiete, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: requie, Ov. M. 13, 317.

rē-quiēso, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. and a. *incept. A. Neutr. to become at rest again; to rest oneself, rest, repose*: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 98 fin.: ut in ejus sella requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in nostris sedibus, Cat. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33: tecto, Tib. 1, 1, 43: hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556: sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34 fin.: hanc noctem mecum, Virg. E. 1, 87: quamvis ille sua lassus requiescat avena, Prop. 2, 34, 75: requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus, Cic. Off. 3, 12: a turba rerum, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 27. (ii) Of things: luce sacra requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: aures omnibus, Cat. 84, 7: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: navis in vacua arena, Prop. 2, 25, 7: vitis in ulmo, rests, supports itself, Ov. M. 14, 665: coelum in illo (Atlante), ib. 4, 662: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4: requiescit labor ille, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

2. Esp. of the dead, to rest, repose in the grave: portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat (Ennius) mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44 fin.: Mart. 1, 94. So in epitaphs: hic requiescit, Petr. 71, 12: Mart. 6, 18: requiescit in pace d(omini), Inscr. Orell. no. 962.

|| Fig. to repose, find rest, take consolation: ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28: in Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio, Cic. de Or. 2, 57 fin.: requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27. B. Act. to let rest; to stop, arrest (poet.): requierunt flumina cursus, Virg. E. 8, 4: Jupiter Alcmenae geminas requieverat Arctos, arrested the course of the two Bears for the sake of Alcmena, Prop. 2, 22, 25.

rē-quiētio, ōnis, f. [requiesco] rest: septimo requietionis anno, in the Sabatical year, Jovin. in Hier. in Jov. 2, 18.

rē-quiētōrium, ii, n. [id.] a resting-place, sepulchre: Inscr.

rē-quiētus, a, um, Part. [requiesco] || Adj. rested, refreshed: militem requietum, integrum, Liv. 44, 38 ad fin.: ager, that has lain fallow, Ov. A. 2, 351: animi, Sen. Tranq. an. 15. Comp.: terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5. 2. that has been kept for a long time, stale: lac, id. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

rē-quirō, 1. v. a. freq. [requiro] to ask after, inquire for: res novas, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 11.

rē-quiō, quisvi, or sili, quisitum, 3. v. a. [quaero] to seek again; to look after, search for: ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 56: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22: liberos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3: scripta Scitae abolita, Suet. Cal. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: portus Vellinos, Virg. Aen. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. 1, 15, 18. 2. to seek to know, to or inquire after: animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera Lucr. 1, 641: quaedam requisita se oc-

cultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucillum) in nono requirat, 4d. 1, 7, 19. With *relative clause*: requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 48: illud quoque requisivi, qua ratione, Cic. Quint. 29: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Virg. Aen. 2, 506: secum, cur sit bis apta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233. *Pass. impers.*: requiratur fortasse nunc, Cic. Manil. 9. *Absol.*: videmusne, ut pueri pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? id. Fin. 5, 18: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 680. (ii) With *prep.* and *abl.* of pers. *to inquire of*; *to question*: ex quibus requiram, quoniam modo latuerint aut ubi, Cic. Coel. 28, 67: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, id. Rep. 2, 38: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinius requiria, id. Fam. 1, 9: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20. *II. Esp. to ask for something needed*; *to need, want, require*: omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 5, 67 *med.*: qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beator, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: isto bono utare, dum assit; quum absit, ne requiras, id. de Sen. 10, 33: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34. (ii) *Pass. to be requisite, necessary*: in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Manil. 22, 64: Quint. 6, 3, 46. 2. *Transf. to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss*: qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Manil. 2 *fin.*: Caesaris in se indulgentiam requirunt, *they feel the loss of*, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: multos, quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515: vereor, ne literarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: in quo equidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Parad. 1, 1, 7.

requisitio, ōnis, f. [requiro] *a searching, examination*: historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2.

requisitus, a, um, *Part.* [requiro].

II. Subst.: requisitum, i, n. *a want, need, requirement* (rare): ad requisita naturae, *the calls*, Sall. fr. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59: Spart. Carac. 6.

res, rei, f. (*rei, gen. and dat.*: Lucr. 2, 111: id. 1, 689, etc.: monosyl. id. 3, 931) [on etym. v. reor] *a word of the most general and extensive signification, denoting any thing that may be thought, done, or spoken of: a thing, a something, an object, being; a matter, affair, event, circumstance, occurrence, condition, case, etc.*: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 384: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque ejusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 19: quod Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing*, Lucr. 6, 741: Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, *the case*, Cic. Am. 13, 44: scena rei totius haec, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: eas res quas legati commemorassent, memoria teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: rem or res gerere, *to sustain or bear a part in any thing, to conduct, transact, etc.*; v. gero, no. 11. 4: rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 171: res mala, *a wretched condition*, Sall. C. 20: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, *circumstances, condition*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 45: rem divinam nisi compitalibus ne faciat, *religious worship, sacrifice*, Cato R. R. 5, 4: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspiciato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36: so with the *adj.* familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, uxoria,

etc. With a *pron.* or *adj.*, as an *emphatic periphrase for the neuter*: ibi me inclamat Alcmena: *in ea res me horrore afficit, this now*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 16: De. Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li. Ea res est, it is even so*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it*, Cic. Att. 1, 10: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all*, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing*, id. Am. 2, 2, 96: sumptu ne parcas ulla in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: magna res principio statim belli, *a great thing, a great advantage*, Liv. 31, 23 *fin.*: nil admirari prope res est una solaque, *the only thing, only means*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. *Emphatically with Sup.*: scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima, *Roma, the most beautiful thing in the world*, Virg. G. 2, 534: Ov. M. 13, 508: Quint. 1, 12, 16. *Of persons*: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4. *Adverbial phrases*: pro re, *according to circumstances*: ipse pro re atque loco paulatim procedere, Sall. J. 50. *Pro or e re nata, under the circumstances*: e re nata melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: animadverteram, posse pro re nata, *tenon incommode ad me in Albanum venire*, Cic. Att. 7, 8. *II. Esp. reality as opp. to appearance, opinion, talk, etc.*: *an actual thing, the thing itself, fact, truth*; hence, in the *abl. sing.* sometimes strengthened by *vera*, and in one word, *revera, in fact, in reality, really, indeed*: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 10: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32: ti rogo, ut rem potliorem oratione ducas, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: non mod res onines, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5: qui hos deos non re sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Acad. 2, 5, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsa atque a veritate, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem vera palam loquitur, id. Quint. 17 *fin.*: re vera, *ib.* 2, 7: re veraque, Lucr. 2, 47: et re vera, *indeed, in fact*, Cic. Fam. 3, 5. 2. *effects, substance, property, possessions*: mihi Chrysalus perdidit filium, me, atque rem omnem meam, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 26: his rebus suam rem familiarem auxisse, *his private property*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quibus et re salva et perdita profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villor alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8. *Plur.*: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7. 3. *benefit, profit, advantage, interest* (*gen. with in, ex, ob, ab, etc.*): ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 9: quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est? Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 104: id frustra, an ob rem faciam, in vestra manu situm est, Sall. 31 *ad init.*: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39. Hence, alicui rei esse, *to be good for any thing, to be of use or advantage*: nolo ego nos pro summo bibere; nulli rei erimus postea, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 38: musicam, quae sit abscondita, eam esse nulli rei, Gell. 13, 30. 4. *cause, reason, ground, account*; only adverbially, in *abl.* or in *acc.* with *ob*: *therefore, on that account*: hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Lucr. 1, 173: illud ea re a se esse concessum, Cic. Acad. 2, 34 *fin.*: ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. Hence the adverbs quare and quamobrem. 5. *a matter of business, an affair, transaction*: cum et do

societate inter se multa communicarent et de tota illa ratione atque re Gallicana, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Cluent. 13 *fin.*: rem suscipit, *undertakes the business*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: tecum mihi res est, T. Rosci, *I have to do with you*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26. Rem habere cum aliquo, *to have amorous intercourse with any one*: Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 35: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39: and elliptically: Jam biennium est, quum mecum rem coepit, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 15. 6. In law, *a cause, suit*: tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*: de rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, id. Verr. 2, 48: res judicata dicitur, quae quoniam controversiarum pronuntiatione judicis accipit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 1. 7. Res publica, and in one word, *respublica, the common weal, a common-wealth, state, republic*; also, *political affairs, administration, or power, etc.*: erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere, de re publica vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id. Fam. 1, 8: ego certe meum reipublicae atque imperatori officium praestitero, Caes. B. G. 4, 25. *Plur.*: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, *ib.* 1, 29. And sometimes simply *res*: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Virg. Aen. 6, 858: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16: Romana, Hor. Carm. Sec. 66. *Plur.*: res Asiae evertere, Virg. Aen. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: res sine discordia translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29. 8. *Esp. res novae, political changes, a revolution*: cupiditate regni adductus novis rebus studebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: cupidus rerum novarum, *ib.* 18: Galli novis plerumque rebus student, *ib.* 4, 5: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28: quibus res novae satis placebant, id. J. 66: homines non inerant in urbe qui iniquis imperiis rempublicam miscerent, et rerum novarum causam aliquam quaerent, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91.

resacro, v. rescro.

re-saevio, 4. v. n. *to rage again*: Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

resalutatio, ōnis, f. [resaluto] *a greeting or salutation in return*: Suet. Ner. 37 *fin.*

re-saluto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to greet or salute in return*: Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: Mart. 5, 21: Sen. Tranq. an. 12.

re-salvatus, a, um, [salvo] *saved again, redeemed*: Aug. C. D. 18, 31.

re-sanesco, nūi, 3. v. n. *incept. to grow sound again, to heal again*: Fig.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9.

re-sano, 1. v. a. *to make sound or heal again*: Fig.: Lact. 4, 20.

re-sarcio, no perf., sartum, 4. v. a. *to patch or mend again; to repair, restore*: discidit vestem? resarciatur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: fracta juga vitium, Col. 11, 2, 38: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, *to fill up again*, Plin. 17, 20, 32. *II. Fig.*: ut quaestum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28: damnum liberalitate, Suet. Claud. 6.

re-sarrio, 4. v. a. *to hoe again*: campos, Plin. 18, 20, 49 *fin.*

re-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3. v. a. *to cut off, cut loose, cut or break down; to cut or tear open*: pontem, *to break down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Liv. 2, 10: vallum ac loricae falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*: tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor. 2, 15, 10: coelum, Virg. G. 1, 280: teneum vestem e membris, Tib. 1, 10, 61: decreta, Suet. Cal. 3: tell latebram penitus ense, *to cut open*, Virg. Aen. 12, 390: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63: Plin. Ep. 7, 19. *Fig.*: luctus annis obductos, Ov. M. 12, 541: an male sarta ratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur?

Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32. 2. Meton. to open vias, Lucr. 2, 406. Fig.: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1 fin.: latentia vitia, Quint. 9, 2, 93. II. Fig. to annul, abrogate, repeal, rescind a law, decree, agreement, etc.: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, rescindi posse, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3: Liv. 26, 31: constitutiones senatus, Suet. Tib. 33: concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 57: res judicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63: judicia, Suet. Claud. 29: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 1, 43 fin.: foedus turpe, Vell. 2, 90: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 59: beneficium suum insequenti injuria, Sen. Ben. 3, 13.

rescio, for rescisco, Gell. 2, 19.

re-sciso, Ivi or ii, Itum (the primitive form rescio, is assumed in Gell. 2, 19, but is not confirmed by any example), 3. v. n. incept. to learn, find out, ascertain (used according to Gell. 1. c. when a man comes to the knowledge of a thing that has been concealed from him, or a thing contrary to expectation): omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27: ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 19: cum id rescierit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: quod ubi Caesar rescit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227: rescituros, Nep. Eum. 8: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

rescissio, ōnis, f. [rescindo] In law, a making void, annulling, rescinding: prioris decreti, Callistr. Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptionis, Ulp. ib. 43, 24, 11 fin. II. Fig.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5.

rescissorius, a, um, adj. [id.] In law, abrogating, revoking, rescinding: actio, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 28 fin. And subst. rescissoria, ae, f. (sc. actio): Cels. ib. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, Part. [rescindo].

re-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to write again, write anew: Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, Suet. Caes. 56: actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8. Hence,

2. Esp. milit. t. t. to enroll anew, to re-enlist: rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10. (ii) to transfer from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 fin. II. to write back or in return, to reply in writing: antemeridianis tuis literis heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23: literae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio: ei statim rescripsi, ib. 8, 1: ad eam (epistolam) rescribam igitur, ib. 4, 16: ad Trebatium, ib. 7, 17: Pompeius rescripserat, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: tibi meam (epistolam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: rescribere veteribus orationibus, to write against, reply to, Quint. 10, 5, 20: orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85: ex quo perspicuum est et cantus tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina, both songs consisting of written words and airs, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2. 2. Esp. polit. and legal t. t. to answer in writing a petition or legal question; to give a rescript or a judicial decision: Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), Suet. Aug. 40: id. Tib. 30: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4 fin.: quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatia consulenti rescripsi, ib. 47, 2, 53, § 20. 3. to enter to the credit of an account; hence, in gen. to pay, repay: illud mihi argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 29: qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, will place to his credit, Cic. Att. 16, 2: dictantis quod tu nunquam rescribere possis, to discharge, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76.

rescriptio, ōnis, f. [rescribo] for rescriptum, an imperial rescript: Julian. Dig. 1, 18, 8: Callistr. ib. 9.

rescriptus, a, um, Part. [rescribo].

II. Subst. rescriptum, i, n. an imperial rescript: Tac. A. 6, 9: Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 1.

re-sculpo, psi, 3. v. a. to carve or form again: Fig. to restore, renew: crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5.

resēcātio, ōnis, f. [reseco] a cutting off: Fig.: Salvian. Gub. D. 7, 22.

re-sēco, cūi, ctum (resecata, Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 11 fin.), 1. v. a. to cut loose, cut off: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46: os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: enodes trunco, Virg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos capillos ferro, ib. 11, 182: extremam partem ipsius unguis ad vivum, to the quick, Col. 6, 12, 3. II. Fig. to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain: quod alunt, nimia rescari oportere, naturalia relinqui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26 fin.: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manare, id. Cat. 2, 5 fin.: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18: crimina quaedam cum prima barba, Juv. 8, 166: spatia brevi spem longam resecas, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 7: haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5: neque id ad vivum resecō, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, nor do I take this in too strict a sense, Cic. Am. 5, 18.

re-sēcro (resacro, Nep. Alcib. 6 fin.), 1. v. a. to pray or beseech again, to implore repeatedly: resecroque, mater, quod dulum obsecraveram, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 4. II. to liberate from a curse: Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. loc. cit.

re-sēctio, ōnis, f. [reseco] a cutting off, pruning: Col. 4, 29, 4.

re-sēctus, a, um, Part. [reseco].

re-sēcūtus, a, um, Part. [ressequor].

resēda, ae, f. a plant of the same genus as mignonette, Reseda alba, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 106.

re-sēdo, 1. v. a. to assuage, heal: morbos, Plin. 27, 12, 106.

re-segmīna, um, n. plu. [reseco] clippings, parings: unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23.

re-sēmīno, 1. v. a. to sow again; poet. to beget or produce again: se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

re-sēquor, sēcūtus (only in the perf. and Part. perf.), 3. v. a. dep. to follow in speaking; to answer, reply to (poet.): Nerēis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749: talibus resecuta est Palladia dictis, ib. 6, 36. Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68.

resērātus, ūs, m. [reserare] an unlocking, opening: Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

re-sēro, sēvi, 3. v. a. to sow or plant again; to plant with: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 11: Plin. 18, 20, 49.

re-sēro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unlock, open: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24: fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18: valvas, Ov. M. 4, 762: limina, Virg. Aen. 7, 613: Januam, Ov. F. 2, 455: moenia illi, id. M. 8, 61: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2: urbem reserare et pandere portas, Virg. Aen. 12, 584. Transf.: pectus, to tear open, Ov. M. 6, 663. II. Fig.: nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 fin.: ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, open, begin, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 23: aures, Liv. 40, 8 fin. Poet.: reserata viget genitalis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11. 2. Esp. to disclose, reveal: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145: secreta, Vul. Fl. 2, 438: operta animi, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 17.

re-servo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to keep back, lay up, reserve, 1. e. to keep for some particular purpose; constr. the remote object, or end, if expressed, is denoted by acc. with ad or in, by dat., or by an adv.: reliquas merces commetasque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculanum requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or.

1, 52, 224: vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id. Sest. 22, 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 fin.: ad periculum reservare et retinere, legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2: vos ad eam rem, Cic. Rose. Am. 52, 151: inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, id. Prov. Cons. 20: aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7: natura reservans semina rebus, Lucr. 1, 615: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: causam a iudicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: scientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: se temporibus aliis, id. Planc. 5, 13: nos rei publicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed carceri, Cic. Att. 1, 16: cui te exitio fortuna reservat? Virg. Aen. 5, 625: quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13. 2. to keep from perishing, to save, preserve, reserve: vide ne cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum, qui servetur non erit, non possis, id. Fam. 5, 4 fin.: reservatis Aeduis atque Arvernīs, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 fin.: hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 ad fin.: gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26: quae sitque tenax et qui quae sita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

reses, Idis (nom. sing. does not occur), adj. [resideo] that remains sitting, that stays behind; also, motionless, inactive, idle, sluggish, etc.: aqua, stagnant water, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8: fluctus, calm, Claud. Epigr. 86, 2: casus in corpore, undigested, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, remaining, Liv. 2, 32: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus residues ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6: Virg. Aen. 6, 814: residues animi, unexcited feelings, ib. 1, 722: anni, passed in inaction, Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, long untouched, id. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 15.

resex, ōcis (only resecem and reseces occur), m. [reseco] a vine-branch cut to make it more fruitful: Col. 4, 21, 3.

re-sībilo, 1. v. n. to hiss at: Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

re-sideo, sēdi, 2. v. n. and a. [sedeo] to sit down, remain sitting; to remain behind, to linger, tarry, reside: sed resideamus, inquit, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 2 fin.: piger pandi tergo residebat asselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: in tergo, id. M. 10, 124: in hoc antro, residing, ib. 1, 575: in villa residere, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussero, residuebit in re publica reliqua conjuratorum manus, will remain, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: Lydum patriis in terris resedissee, Tyrrenno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem resediase, quoad accesserem, Cic. Att. 11, 6: erravitne via seu lassa resedit, incertum, remained behind, Virg. Aen. 2, 739. 2. Meton. to remain idle or listless: artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentis poenitentia, Plin. 34, 14, 40. Hence Act. to keep or celebrate a holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 8. Pass.: nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum coelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, because they are kept in honour of the dead, Cic. Leg. 2, 22.

II. Fig. to remain behind, remain, be left; constr. usu. with in and abl.: in corpore perspicuum est, vel extincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, id. Tusc. 1, 43 fin.: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residuebit, id. Cat. 1, 13: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B: etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tua, id. Fam. 12, 3 fin.: quorum non in sententia solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. de Sen. 17 fin.: Caes. B. G. 7, 77: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.

re-sido, sēdi (residi, rare and dub.), 3. v. n. to sit down, to settle: (aves) plurimum volant, cetera genera residunt et

insistent, Plin. 10, 39, 55: mediis residunt aedibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 467: Siculis arvis (ib. 5, 702. Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae pelles, *settle*, *gather*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 9: consessu exstructo resedit, Virg. Aen. 5, 290. 2. Transf. of things, to *settle* or *sink down*, to *subside*: si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) residit iisdem quibus accrevit modis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57: maria in se ipsa resident, Virg. G. 2, 480: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57. II. Fig. to *sink* or *settle down*, to *abate*, *grow calm*, *subside*: quum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit flatus, Virg. Aen. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (in the hexameter), in quinque residat (in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27: (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. 5, 17, 2: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18: irae, id. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 30: clandestinis nuntiis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisso sperabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: corda ex tumida ira, Virg. Aen. 6, 407.

residuus, a, um, adj. [resideo] *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*: Subst. *the remainder, residue, rest*: odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: residua et vetus similtas, Liv. 29, 37: irae bellorum, id. 1, 30: bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: residuae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9: manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3: ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, id. Tib. 62: residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: residuum cibarium tritici modium vendere, Suet. Galb. 7: nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actus conficere, Suet. Aug. 78. II. Esp. *outstanding, unpaid, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: Liv. 33, 47: summae, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. Subst. *residua, orum, n. plu. arrears, dues*: vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101. III. For *reses, inactive, slothful*: Aetius ap. Fest. s. v. *reses*.

resignaculum, i, n. [resigno] *an unsealing*; Fig. *a disclosure*: similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

resignatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that unseals or opens*: Tert. Hab. mul. 1.

re-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to *unseal, open*: literas, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 65: Cic. Att. 11, 9: testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14. Poet.: perjuriam Graia resignat, *breaks through the faithless band*, Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens, releases the eyes from death* (from the custom of reopening the eyes when the body was placed on the funeral pile: v. Plin. 11, 37, 55), Virg. Aen. 4, 244.

2. to *disclose, reveal* (poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: tot hoc, quod latet, Pers. 5, 28: verba, Mart. 9, 36.

3. to *annul, cancel, rescind*: tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate*, Flor. 4, 7, 14: pacta, Sil. 4, 790. II. to *transfer in an account, repay*: resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subscribere dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. s. v. Hence to *give back, resign*: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

re-silio, ii (resiliit, Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 906 P.), 4. v. n. [salio] to *leap or spring back*: (exit in terram) in Indiae fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resiliit, Plin. 9, 19, 35: recedere sensim datur (oratoribus): quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127: ranas juvat saepe in gelidos resiliire lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374: piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6: velites ad manipulos, Liv. 30, 33 fin.: polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90. (II) Of inanimate subjects, to *rebound, recoil, retreat*: non secus haec (sarissa) resiliit, quam tecti a culmine grando,

Ov. M. 12, 480: ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55: radii infracti, id. 2, 38, 38: vulvae tacti, id. 22, 13, 15: Taurus mons a septemtrione, *retreats*, id. 3, 27, 27: in spatium resiliire manus breve vidit, to *shrink, contract*, Ov. M. 3, 677: (mamma) detracto alumno suo sterilesce illico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95. II. Fig.: ab hoc crimen resiliire vides, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipientur, Quint. 12, 10, 56: cervices ab imposito nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2: ut liceret resiliire emptori, meliore conditione allata, to *withdraw*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 9.

re-simplicatus, a, um, Part. *doubled*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

re-simus, a, um, adj. *turned up, bent back*: nares (boum, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39.

resina, ae, f. [perh. kindr. with ῥη-τιν] *resin*: Plin. 16, 11, 22: Mart. 3, 74.

resinaceus, a, um, adj. [resina] *resinous*: semen, Plin. 23, 11, 59.

resinālis, e, adj. [id.] *resinous*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178.

resinatus, a, um, adj. [id.] *resined*: vinum, *seasoned with resin*, Mart. 3, 77: Plin. 23, 1, 24: juvenus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

resinōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of resin, resinous*: medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3: ladanium, Plin. 26, 8, 30. Sup.: pix Brutia, id. 15, 7, 7 fin.

resinūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little bit of resin, as incense*: Arn. 7, 233.

re-sipio, 3. v. a. [sapio] to *savour, taste, or snack of*: mustum resipit ferum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3: picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 12. II. Fig.: Epicurus minime resipiens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3. 2. to *taste well, acquire a good flavour*: laboravi, ut insula resiperent, Aus. Idyll. monos. 12 praef.

resipiscentia, ae, f. [resipisco] *reformation, repentance*: Lact. 6, 24.

resipisco, iui or ii (resipui, Afran. in Prisc. 897 P.: resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38), 3. v. n. *incept*. [resipio] to *recover one's senses; to revive, recover*: afferte aquam dum resipiscit. Jam resipisti? Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 24 and 35: Suet. Tib. 73. II. Fig. to *become reasonable again, come to one's right mind*: nunc me fortunatissimum factum puto esse, gnate, quum te intelligo resipisse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: Cic. Att. 4, 5: Liv. 36, 22: Tac. H. 4, 67 fin.

re-sisto, stiti, 3. v. n. to *stand back, remain standing; to stand still, halt; to stay behind, remain, continue*: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit; restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: illo saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates resistens, Tac. H. 2, 87: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causa ibi remansisset an inopia navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: Vettius negabat, se unquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24 (al. constitisse): hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causa restiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 fin.: Liv. 37, 21. Of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef. med.: rota, Sen. Med. 744: proluvia ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4. 2. Fig.: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50: incipit effari mediaeque in voce restitit, Virg. Aen. 4, 76: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14. II. to *withstand, oppose, resist*; esp. as milit. t. t.: constr. usu. with dat. or absol.: quum legiones hostibus resisterent,

Caes. B. G. 2, 22: venientibus, id. B. C. 1, 55: eruptionibus, id. B. C. 7, 24 fin.: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, ib. 5, 27. Pass. *impers.*: neque ulla multitudi- dine, in unum locum coacta, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1. Absol.: acerrime resistebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 335. Pass. *impers.*: ab nostris eadem ratione quapride resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40. 2. In gen.: omnia consilia consulatus mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publica restitsem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11 fin.: alicui rei publicae causa, id. Fam. 5, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, ib. 5, 17: defensionem, to *reply to*, id. Verr. 5, 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34: scelerum, Ov. M. 10, 322. Pass. *impers.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: Cic. Am. 12, 41. Absol.: restitit et pervicit Cato, id. Att. 2, 1: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3. Pass. *impers.*: quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43. (II) Of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: (Symplegades) quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23: haec gemmarum genera sculpturae resistunt, id. 37, 7, 30: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6. Absol.: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 fin. Hence of medicines, to *resist, act against*: amianthus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31. III. to *rise again* (rare and only Fig.): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. Ann. 1, 51: nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *raise ourselves up again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

resolubilis, e, adj. [resolvo] *that may be dissolved again*: Prud. Ap. 581.

resolūtē, adv. *unrestrainedly*: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

resolūtio, ōnis, f. [resolvo] *an untying; a laxness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6, etc. II. Fig. *a making void, a cancelling*: venditionis, Ulp. Dig. 41, 2, 13. 2. *a solution, explanation*: sophismatis, Gell. 18, 2.

resolūtus, a, um, Part. [resolvo]. II. Adj.: *relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum, Col. praef. § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior inuado, Mart. 10, 98.

re-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3. v. a. to *untie, unbind; to loosen, release, open, dissolve, etc.*: equos, to *unharness*, Ov. F. 4, 185: juncta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: fila, to *separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, to *unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30: oras, to *cast loose from the shore* (v. ora, no. iv.), Liv. 22, 19: virginem catenis, to *release*, Ov. M. 4, 738: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: claustra, to *open*, Lucr. 1, 416: literas, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: fauces in haec verba, ib. 2, 282: ora latis, Virg. G. 4, 452: ignis aurum resolvit, melts, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13: resolutus repente Rhenus, thawed, Suet. Dom. 6: glebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: numos, to *melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 fin. Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, to *disperse, dissipate*, Ov. M. 14, 400: tenebras, Virg. Aen. 8, 591: se gleba Zephyro, becomes loose or soft, id. G. 1, 44: muros ariete, to *break down*, Sil. 5, 553: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit fusus humi, Virg. Aen. 6, 422. 2. Esp. to *relax, unbend*: corpus (somno), Ov. M. 7, 328: placita resoluta quiete, ib. 9, 469: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34, 42. 3. to *pay*: Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pro vectura, id. Asin. 2, 4, 27. II. Fig.

to release, set free: teque placula nulla resolvable, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 34: Ausoniam, Sil. 17, 206. 2. to separate; dis- close; to annul, cancel, make void, abo- lish: ipsas periodos majoribus inter- vallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolve- mus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, qua fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, have disclosed, shown, Lucr. 5, 771: lit- tem quod lite resolvit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, banishes, Virg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam ani- mi, Plin. 24, 6, 15: dolos, Virg. Aen. 6, 29: amphiboliam, Quint. 7, 9, 4: dicta ex parte diversa, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, to abolish, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Gai. Dig. 21, 2, 57 fin. 3. Esp. to relax, soften: dis- ciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: ju- dices, Quint. 4, 2, 19. 4. to enervate, enfeeble: felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36. 5. to perform, fulfil: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 73: senat- um quae sit antea pollicitus legionibus, ea summo studio, re publica recuperata, resoluturum, Cic. Phil. 14, 14 ad fin.

resonabilis, e, adj. [resono] re- sounding: Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358.

resonantia, ae, f. [id.] an echo: Vitr. 5, 3.

re-sōno, avi, i. v. n. and a. (resonit, Pac. and Att. in Non. 504, 30 sq.: reson- unt, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 863 P.)

I. Neutr. to sound or ring again, to resound, re-echo: theatrum natura resonans, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 fin.: ubi non resonent imagines, where no echoes are heard, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: quum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: ut solent pleni rescire camini, to send forth a roaring noise, ib. 7, 106: eque sacra resonant examina quercu, Virg. E. 7, 13. With abl.: (i) of the sound: aedes late plangoribus, id. Aen. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: aether latratibus, Ov. M. 3, 231: (ii) of its source: virgulta avibus canoris, Virg. G. 2, 328: testudo septem nervis, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: vox ima quatuor chordia, id. S. 1, 3, 8. Poet. with acc.: litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dum, resound with, Virg. G. 3, 338. With ad: qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 fin. With dat.: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, echoes to the voice, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76. 2. Fig.: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: gloria virtuti resonat tanquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. II. Act. to re-echo, repeat: formosam resonare do- ces Amaryllida silvas, Virg. E. 1, 5: triste et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: reso- nant mihi Cynthia silvae, call out to me, Cynthia, Prop. 1, 18, 31. Pass.: (so- nus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. Poet. with acc. of the place: ubi Solis filia lucos assiduo resonat cantu, Virg. Aen. 7, 11.

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resonans, ae, f. [id.] an echo: Vitr. 5, 3.

re-sōno, avi, i. v. n. and a. (resonit, Pac. and Att. in Non. 504, 30 sq.: reson- unt, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 863 P.)

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suos, Sil. 11, 594. II. Fig. to look behind, to wait; to wait for, expect; to care for, regard, respect. Neutr.: verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5 fin.: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973. 2. Act.: si qua pios respectant numina, regard, Virg. Aen. 1, 603: ne par ab iis munus in sua petitione respectent, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: Cat. 11, 21.

respectus, ūs, m. [respicio] a look- ing back or about: fugientibus misera- bilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32: effuse ac sine respectu fugit, Liv. 32, 12: sine respectu mea fata re- linquens, Virg. Cul. 227. 2. Meton. a refuge, retreat, asylum: ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcherrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4 fin. II. Fig. respect, regard, consideration: re- spectum ad senatum habere, ib. 5, 18, 49: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, Liv. 9, 14: respectum amicitiae habere, id. 42, 37: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, by a regard for private interests, id. 2, 30: in illius respectum iste populo prae- sident, Sen. Ben. 4, 32: sine respectu pudoris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: Tac. H. 2, 30: Graecum proverbium jactans: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum (τῆς λαυθαυούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος), a concealed talent brings no reputation, Suet. Ner. 20. (Hence It. rispetto; Fr. répit.)

re-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [spargo] to sprinkle over; to besprinkle, bestrew: praetoris oculos, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: ma- nus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24 fin.: aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63: se sanguine nefando, id. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: rogi vincto, Plin. 14, 12, 14: alicubi labi necesse est, alicubi respergi, to be splashed, spattered, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. Poet.: nulla nube respersus jubar, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723. 2. Transf. to spread out: ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15. II. Fig.: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48.

respergo, Inis, f. [respergo] a be- sprinkling: Prud. adv. Synim. 1, 503.

respersio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sprinkling over, besprinkling: pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: ne sumptuosa respersio, a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine, id. Leg. 2, 24.

respersus, a, um, Part. [respergo].

respersus, ūs, m. [id.] a sprinkling over, besprinkling (only in abl. sing.): urinae, Plin. 24, 17, 102.

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re-spondēo, di, sum, 2. v. a. *to promise, offer, or present in return*: only in the phrase, *par pari* (*dat.*) *respondere, to return like for like*: *par pari respondes dicto, return tit for tat with your tongue*, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 41: *istuc serva et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35: *paria paribus respondimus*, Cic. Att. 6, 1. *Pass.*: provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, *that there be wherewithal to meet the demand*, Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 7. **II.** In gen. *to answer, reply, responsa*. constr. that to which the reply is addressed, in *dat.* or in *acc.* with a *prep.*; the substance of the reply usu. expressed by *acc.* and *inf.*, but sometimes by *neut. acc.*: prius respondes, quam rogo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: ab his sermo oritur; respondet Laelius, Cic. Am. 1 *fin.*: cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, id. Brut. 46: *supremae tuae paginae*, id. Att. 6, 2: *opinionum*, Quint. 4, 4, 1: *summa constantia ad ea, quae quaesita erant*, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50: plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondent, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: nihil Sequani respondere, ib. 1, 32: accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 233: respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 59: ex captivis quaerit quis castris praesit? Respondent, Saburam, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: responderunt populi R. imperium Rhenum finire, id. B. G. 4, 16: quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 19: multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisae prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Am. 2. *Supine*: (haec) quam brevia responsu, id. Clu. 59 *fin.* *Pass. impers.*: postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 57. (ii) *Fig.*: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: Ov. M. 11, 53: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumultibus silvestribus, *will give an answer to, i. e. will prove a match for*, Cic. Cat. 2, 11. (iii) *to answer to a summons, declare one's presence*: quum ad nomen nemo responderet, Liv. 2, 8: Suet. Ner. 44: Hor. S. 1, 9, 36. So, nominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts*, Sen. Ep. 87: and transf.: frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (*sc. colono*), *have repaid*, Col. 3, 3, 4. Hence (iv) *Meton.* *to appear, be present*: ipsi (*sc. pes paeon et herous*) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, id. Att. 16, 2: sanguis per menstrua, Cels. 4, 4, 5. **2.** *Esp. to give an opinion, advice, decision, response*: quaeris num juris consultus (*sit*)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: de jure consulentibus respondere, id. Mur. 4, 9: si te ad jus respondendum dedisses, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: civica jura respondere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 24: quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: Liv. 27, 37: Vell. 2, 24: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice*, Tac. A. 14, 54 *fin.* **III.** *to answer to; to agree, accord, or correspond with*: ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: respondent extrema primis media utrisque omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (*sc. rhetoricam*) quasi ex altera parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to, forms the counterpart of*, id. Or. 32, 114: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, *lies opposite to*, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: hoc tuum munus est, ut ita erudiat (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, *may correspond with, be the counterpart of*, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: satis Graecorum gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2: fortuna mea

optatis, id. Fam. 2, 1: seges votis, Virg. G. 1, 47: favor meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9: fructus labori, Ov. F. 4, 641: *amori amore respondere, to return it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21: qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intelligitur habere, cui reip. vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 30: respondere ad parentum speciem, Varr. R. lt. 2, 5, 9: structuram ad perpendicularium respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 28, 6. With *ex*: quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47 *fin.* *Absol.*: speculum quoquomque obvertimus oris, res ibi respondent simili forma atque colore, *correspond, are reflected*, Lucr. 4, 168: medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod saepius respondeat, *may answer, be suitable*, Cels. praef.

responsio, ōnis, f. [*respondeo*] *an answer, reply; a refutation*: in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Ball. 16, 36: Gell. 12, 12. *Plur.*: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 63. **2.** In rhetoric: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 35.

responsio, avi, 1. v. a. *freq.* [*id.*] of lawyers, *to give an opinion, advice*: Cic. Rep. 5, 3: Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1.

responsivē, adv. *responsively*: Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 56 *fin.*

responso, 1. v. a. *freq.* [*respondeo*] *to answer, reply, respond* (*poet.*): neu quisquam respondet, quando hasce acedes pultabit senex, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 56: num ancillae aut servi tibi respondent? *answer you back*, id. Men. 4, 2, 57. **II.** *Fig.*: exoritur clamor ripaeque lacusque respondent circa, *re-echo*, Virg. Aen. 12, 757: ne gallina malum respondet dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: respondere cupidinibus, contemnere honores fortis, *to withstand*, ib. 2, 7, 85: fortunae superbae, id. Ep. 1, 1, 68: animus coenis responsat optimis, id. S. 2, 7, 103.

responsor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *one who answers or replies*: Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 7. **responsum**, i, n. [*id.*] *an answer, reply*: suis postulatis responsa expectare, Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.*: haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intelligentur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17 *ad fin.*: responsum senatus, Liv. 3, 31: reddere alicui, Cic. Planc. 14, 34: triste responsum redditum, Liv. 9, 16: responsum ferre (*ab aliquo*), *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: Caes. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*: referre (*ab aliquo*), *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 17: Liv. 37, 6: elicere, Quint. 5, 7, 20: petere, Hor. C. S. 55. **2.** *Esp. an opinion, response, oracle, etc.*: res judicatae, decreta, responsa, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 116: id. Mur. 13 *fin.*: haruspicum responsa, id. Cat. 3, 4, 9: Ov. M. 3, 340: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11: Tac. H. 1, 10: Virg. Aen. 7, 86.

responsus, a, um, *Part.* [*respondeo*].

responsus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *correspondence of parts, symmetry*: Vitruv. 1, 2.

respublica, v. res, no. II. 7.

re-spūo, ūi, 3. v. a. *to spit back or out; to cast out or off; to expel, etc.*: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: quas natura respuerit, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389: liquorem ab se, Vitruv. 7, 4: frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th. 8, 544: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. Ib. 170. **II.** *Fig. to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, disdain*: quae nisi respuit ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68: quum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic. Fat. 20, 47: ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin. 19 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: orationem, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 *fin.*: non respuit Caesar conditionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Caesaris interdicta respuunt, *are spurned*, Cic. Att. 7, 26: quod respuunt (aures), immutandum est, id.

restis, is, f. [*restis*] *a rope-maker, rope-seller*: Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.* **2.** *Meton. one who is scourged with ropes*: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2.

restipulatio, ōnis, f. [*restipulo*] *a counter-engagement or obligation*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13.

re-stipulor, 1. v. a. *dep. to stipulate or engage in return*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is, f. (*acc. restim or restem; abl. usu. reste*) *a rope, cord; quae sunt*

Part. or. 5: Quint. 11, 1, 61: nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 20. *Absol.*: calcitrat, respuit, id. Coel. 15 *fin.* *Imperf. part. with gen.*: communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidians, Gell. 6, 15.

restagnatio, ōnis, f. [*restagno*] *an overflowing, inundation*: Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32: alvi, *a rising*, id. 11, 37, 66.

re-stagno, 1. v. n. *to run over, overflow*: Liv. 44, 6: Ov. M. 11, 364. Transf. of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, Caes. B. C. 2 24 *fin.*: arva palude, Sil. 4, 752.

restauratio, ōnis, f. [*restauro*] *In law, a restoration, renewal: servitutis*, Julian. Dig. 23, 5, 7.

restauro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [*root STA: cf. instauro*] *to restore, repair, rebuild*: theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72: aedem Veneris, ib. 4, 43: in pristinum statum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 6. **II.** *Fig. to renew, repeat*: bellum, Just. 2, 10: accusationem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 4 *fin.*: litem, Modest. ib. 4, 4, 29.

restiarus, ii, m. [*restis*] *a rope-maker*: Fronton. p. 220.

restibillo, 4. v. a. [*restibilis*] *to re-establish, restore*: Pac. in Fest. s. v. sas.

re-stibilis, e, adj. [*stabilis*; hence, that is made to stand again] *restored, renewed*: ager, *that is sown or tilled every year* (opp. to novalis, which lies fallow), Varr. L. L. 5, 4 *fin.*: *absol.*: restibile, Col. 2, 10, 6: vinetum, id. 3, 18, 1: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45: platanus, *flourishing again*, id. 16, 32, 57. **2.** Transf.: fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh*, id. 28, 19, 77.

resticula, ae, f. *dim. (abl. resticulo, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 12)* [*restis*] *a small rope, a cord, line*: Cato R. R. 110: Amm. 14, 7 *med.*

re-stillo, avi, 1. v. n. and a. *to let fall back in drops*. **I.** *Neutr.*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287. **II.** *Act.*: quae (tuae literae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillant, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (*al. instillarunt*).

restinctio, ōnis, f. [*restinguo*] *a quenching (of thirst)*: Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

restinctus, a, um, *Part.* [*restinguo*].

re-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to put out, quench, extinguish*: ignem restinguunt aqua, Pl. Cas. 4, 1, 16: Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: flammam, Lucr. 4, 1083: Liv. 28, 23: Hor. S. 1, 5, 76: incendium, Cic. Mur. 25 *fin.*: opera flamma comprehensa restinguunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aes accensum, Plin. 33, 3, 20: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27. *Absol.*: ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.* **2.** Transf. *to quench, slake, assuage, allay*: sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9: pocula ardentis Falerni lymphae, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19: venena, Plin. 20, 21, 84: lectus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29. **II.** *Fig. to extinguish, destroy; put an end to*: genus suum, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 50: pilos (spuma illita), Plin. 28, 19, 77: morbum, id. 26, 1, 5: nauseam, id. 8, 27, 41: haec verba una mehercle falsa lacrimula restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 24: animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep. 1, 1: omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: odium, id. Rab. Post. 6: studia, Liv. 10, 13: animorum incendia, Cic. Or. 8, 27: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedaret, id. Att. 13, 10.

restio, ōnis, m. [*restis*] *a rope-maker, rope-seller*: Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.* **2.** *Meton. one who is scourged with ropes*: Pl. Most. 4, 2, 2.

restipulatio, ōnis, f. [*restipulo*] *a counter-engagement or obligation*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13.

re-stipulor, 1. v. a. *dep. to stipulate or engage in return*: Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is, f. (*acc. restim or restem; abl. usu. reste*) *a rope, cord; quae sunt*

de cannabi, lino, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22: caedere hodie tu restibus, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 11: tu inter eas restim ductans, saltabis (a mode of dancing among the Rom. youth), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: in foro pompa constitit. et per manus reste data, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes, incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Proverb.: ad restim res rediit, *there is nothing left for it but hanging*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 5. II. Transf.: restes allii, caepis, *the leaves of garlic or onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23: Mart. 12, 32. [Perh. of same root as rete, and therefore *res-tis* instead of *ret-tis*.]

restito, i. v. n. freq. [resto] *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate*: Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 2: Liv. 7, 39 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50.

restitrix, icis, f. [resisto] *she that stays behind*: Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

re-stitūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] *to put or set up again, to replace, restore, rebuild, revive, etc.*: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: arborem, Virg. G. 2, 272: luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20: (aedes) heres restituere non debet nec reficere, Cic. Top. 3, 15: domum a Clodio disiectam, *to rebuild*, Vell. 2, 45: statuas (disiectas), Suet. Cal. 34: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fontes et flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbatas comas, id. F. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51: aciem, Liv. 5, 18: inclinatam aciem, Suet. Caes. 62: (eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. Div. 2, 46: oculos (luminibus orbat), Suet. Vesp. 7: visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50: se (apes), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*: aliquem a limine mortis, Cat. 68, 4. 2. Fig.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. Ann. 8, 27: rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 63: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 13: veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: proclium, id. B. G. 7, 87: pugnam omnibus locis, Liv. 4, 38 *fin.*: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Plin. 20, 6, 23 *fin.*: cum semel occideris, non Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te restituet pietas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 24: adolescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritimae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv. 35, 27. 3. With *in*: *to restore to a former condition, etc.*: Sicillam iste per triennium ita vexavit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 12: aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 57: civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17: cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39: aliquem rursus in gratiam, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 11: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24. (ii) Esp. in law and politics, *to replace one in his rights; to recall, reinstate, etc.*: nonnullos, ambitus Pompeia lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: Cic. Clu. 36: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: restitutus in patriam (Caecilius) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.* Absol.: Licinium Denticulam de alea condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23: omnes, qui lege Pompeia condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4: exulem, Suet. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominia missam, id. Caes. 69: neque praetor, si ex eo fundo essem defectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29:

4. *to reverse a sentence, to make null and void, repair a wrong, etc.*: alia iudicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim veri vult aut restitui factam jubet, id. Caecin. 13: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 11. II. Esp. *to give back, deliver up; return, restore*: constr. with *dat.* or *ad* and *acc.*: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68: virginem suis

restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: Tasgetio Caesar majorum locum restituerat, id. B. G. 5, 25: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2, 13: captum victori, id. 9, 11: illum restituam huic, hic autem in Alidem meo patri, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig. 40, tit. 11. Fig.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans*, id. 23, 7: ulcera sanitati restituens, *restoring*, Plin. 20, 6, 23. With *ad*: Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13. Absol.: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: amissa, id. B. C. 1, 7: fraudata, ib. 3, 60 *fin.*: Mi. Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. Ha. Restituentur omnia, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 122.

restitūtio, ōnis, f. [restituō] *a restoring, restoration*: domus incendio absumptae, *a rebuilding*, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitolii, id. Vesp. 8: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14. Fig.: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 4 *ext.* II. Esp. in law, *a giving back, restitution*: Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 22: Ulp. ib. 36, 1, 1, § 14.

2. *a replacing, reinstating, recalling, etc.*: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4: Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, *a recalling from exile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: in integrum restitutiones, Modest. Dig. 4, 1, 3.

restitutor, ōris, m. [id.] *a restorer*: templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20. Fig.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15: reipublicae, Eumen. Grat. act. ad Constant. 4.

restitutorius, a, um, adj. [restituitor] *In law, pertaining to restitution, restitutory*: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 1, 1: actio, Julian. ib. 2, 10, 3. Subst.: restitutorium, i, n. (sc. iudicium): Ulp. ib. 27, 6, 7.

restitūtrix, icis, f. [restituō] *she that restores*: App. Trismeg. p. 77.

restitutus, a, um, Part. [restituō].

re-sto, stiti (Perf. subj. restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53), i. v. n. *to stand behind, keep back, stand still* (in lit. sense rare and only poet.: resisto is the common word): si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. in Non. 77, 25. Fig.: nullo dominae teritur sub limine amor, qui restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm*, Prop. 2, 25, 18. II. *to withstand, resist, oppose, to stand firm* (rarer than resisto): constr. usu. absol., rarely with *dat.* or *adversum*: quia summa vi restare (milites) nuntiabantur, Liv. 4, 58: id. 6, 30: Prop. 3, 8, 31: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, Lucr. 1, 111: Ov. M. 3, 626: in qua re nunc tam confidenter restas, stultia? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7. Pass. Impers.: ut qua minima vi restatur, ea parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15. With *dat.*: paucis plures vix restatis, id. 23, 45 *fin.* With *adversum*: paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46. Of things: aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450: restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130. III. *to be left, remain*: ego convivis delector, nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestra etiam aetate, Cic. de Sen. 14: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes restarem ut genitor, Virg. Aen. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Pl. Rud. 5, 1, 7: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16: qui e divisione tripartita duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *remaining from, i. e. undestroyed by, the sea*, Virg. Aen. 1, 679: hoc unum restabat, ut secunda fores, Ov. M. 2, 471. Impers.: restat, ut summa negligentia tibi obstiterit, Cic. Quint. 12 *fin.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27. With *inf.* (poet.): restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 35:]

Ov. M. 1, 700. 2. Esp. of future time, *to remain for, await*: placeat (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractates videtis? *hereafter, for the future*, Cic. Verr. 3, 89: infans, quoi tantum in vita restat transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 278: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27: Virg. Aen. 7, 271.

restrictē, adv. *closely, sparingly*: facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15. Comp.: Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12. Sup.: Plin. Ep. 5, 8. II. *strictly, exactly*: cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Am. 16, 58.

restrictim, adv. *closely, carefully*: Afran. in Non. 516, 9.

restrictio, ōnis, f. [restringo] *a restriction, limitation*: Aug. Mor. eccl. cath. 31.

restrictus, a, um, Part. [restringo]

II. A d. j. *bound up, tight, close, confined*: togis neque restrictis neque fasis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, *costive*, Sen. Sam. 28, 519. Comp.: restrictiores digiti (pedum), *shorter*, Suet. Dom. 18.

2. Fig.: *close, niggardly*: in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62. Comp.: id. Fam. 3, 8. (ii) *moderate, modest*: Plin. Ep. 9, 19. (iii) *strict, stern, rigorous*: summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48. Comp.: judicatio App. Flor. p. 364.

re-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast, tighten, etc.*: laevam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 35: restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catena, Cat. 64, 297: Tac. A. 15, 57.

2. Fig.: *to restrain, confine, restrict, check, etc.*: homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: libertatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: sumptus candidatorum ambitus lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19: delicias frugalitate, ib. 5, 19 *fin.*: animum moestitia, Tac. A. 16, 16. II. *to draw back, open (rare)*: dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 26: restrictis labris, Pa. Quirit. Decl. 12, 27.

re-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to erect again*: aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.*: statuas dejectas, id. ad. Nat. 1, 10. II. Fig. *to restore*: id. Res. Carn. 31.

rē-sūdo, i. v. n. and a. *to sweat out, exude*: Neutr.: Curt. 5, 1. Act.: Prud. Apoth. 787.

rē-sulco, i. v. a. *to furrow or plough again (poet.)*: vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud. *σρεφ.* 5, 141.

rēsulto, no perf., atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. [resilio] *to spring back, to rebound (only of things)*: (corpora) conflictata resultant, Lucr. 2, 97: tela irrita galea clipeoque, Virg. Aen. 10, 330: aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11.

2. Esp. of sound, *to resound, re-echo*: ubi concava pulsu saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21. (ii) Meton. of places: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Virg. Aen. 5, 150: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart. 9, 69. II. Fig.: (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contextu resultant, *produce a jumping or jerking effect*, Quint. 9, 4, 66: praecepta ac resultans (in oratione), ib. 83: ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus resultant, *are quite unsuited to*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.

rē-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. *to take up again, take back, resume*: positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov. M. 9, 525: librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner. 24: arma, id. Cal. 48: Tac. H. 2, 44: praetextas (opp. exuere), Plin. Pan. 61: speciem coelestem, Ov. M. 15, 743. II. Fig.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to recover*, ib. 9, 59: interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15: animam, Sen. Herc. Oet. 25:

nomen gentile (*opp.* deponere). Suet. Ner. 41: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: pugnam, ib. 2, 41: dominationem per arma, ib. 5, 8: libertatem, id. A. 3, 40: voluptates, ib. 3, 6: aegrum, to restore, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 1.

resumptio, ōnis, *f.* [resumo] a restoration, recovery: Coel. Aur. Ac. 2, 37.

resumptivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] restorative: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

resumptorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] restorative: Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 8 *fin.*

resumptus, a, um, *Part.* [resumo].

re-sūpino, no *perf.*, atum, *i. v. a.* to throw one on his back; to bend or turn back: puer 2: hic accurrit, pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19: nares plana manu, to bend back, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52: valvas, to beat in, break down, Prop. 4, 8, 51: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, prostrate from drunkenness, Juv. 8, 176: aviam amici, id. 3, 112. II. Fig.: rem, to overthrow, ruin, destroy: Att. in Non. 165, 3: aliquem, to make proud, puff up, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

re-sūpinus, a, um, *adj.* bent back, lying on one's back, supine: resupinum in coelo contueri, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: Ov. H. 16, 255: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, bent back, id. M. 15, 520: collum, ib. 1, 730: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, her head thrown back with pride, Ov. M. 6, 275: Sen. Ep. 80 *med.* 2. Transf. of things: Elis, spread out on a hill, Stat. Th. 4, 237: labra lili, Plin. 21, 5, 11: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48. II. Fig. lazy, effeminate, careless, negligent: voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20: qui solvit, nunquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, Venulei. ib. 43, 24, 4.

re-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, *3. v. n.* to rise or raise oneself up again, to appear again: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14: Tac. A. 3, 46. Esp. to rise from the grave: Lact. 4, 19. Of things: cupressus arbor repente procliderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78: herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. Pont. 4, 8, 28: cornua lunae, id. M. 2, 453: resurgens urbs, being rebuilt, Tac. A. 15, 41. II. Fig.: quum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Virg. Aen. 1, 206: arma resurgentis Trojae (i. e. Romae), Prop. 4, 1, 47: resurgens aevit amor, Virg. Aen. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*: rabies, Tac. A. 1, 39: legiones resurgere in ultionem prope-rent, id. H. 3, 2.

resurrectio, ōnis, *f.* [resurgo] a rising from the dead, resurrection: Lact. 4, 19.

resuscitatio, ōnis, *f.* [resuscito] a raising from the dead: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

resuscitator, ōris, *m.* [id.] one who raises from the dead: Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

re-suscito, *i. v. a.* to raise up or rouse again; to revive, resuscitate: Tert. Res. Carn. 38. II. Fig.: positam iram, to revive, resuscitate, Ov. M. 8, 474: legatum, to renew, Paul. Dig. 34, 4, 27.

re-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* ripped open: tunica ex utraque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

retae, arum, *f. plu.* trees on the bank or in the bed of a stream: Gabius in Gell. 11, 17. Hence prob. retare, to clear, in an old edict, flumina retanda: Gell. loc. cit.

re-tālo, *i. v. a.* to retaliate: Gell. 20, 1.

retardatio, ōnis, *f.* [retardo] a hindering, delaying, retarding: Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 30: plur.: Vitruv. 9, 4.

re-tardo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* and *n.* I. Act. to make slow again, retard, impede: quarum (stellarum vagarum)

motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: aliquem in via, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: instantia ora retardat cuspidē praetenta, Ov. M. 3, 82: te metuunt nuper virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet aura maritos, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23: mulierum inenses retardati, Plin. 21, 21, 89. Absol.: ea res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Manil. 14: Suet. Caes. 34. 2. Fig.: illius animos atque impetus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11: animi vires (corporis infirmitas), id. Phil. 7, 4: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17: illum in persequendi studio moeror, hos laetitia retardavit, id. Manil. 9, 22: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit quominus oculos spectaculo impleret, Plin. Pan. 22. Absol.: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57. II. Neutr. to tarry, remain behind, delay: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, id. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

re-taxo, *i. v. a.* to censure, reprove: Suet. Vesp. 13.

rete, is, *n.* (abl. reti, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 27: more freq. rete: acc. retem, ib. 4, 3, 45: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11. Fem.: ib.) a net: dum huc dum illuc retieos impedit pisces, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 14: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete textunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: retia ponere cervis, Virg. G. 1, 307: tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 10: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1.

II. Fig.: a net, toil, snare: tendis iners docto retia nota mihi, Prop. 2, 23, 70: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1144: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, (v. albus, III. 3), Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 22. (Hence It. *rachetta*; Sp. *raqueta*; Fr. *raquette*; also It. *rezza*.)

retectus, a, um, *Part.* [retego].

re-tēgo, xi, ctum, *3. v. a.* to uncover, bare, open: thecam nudiariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7: vultus scisso velamine, Lucan. 8, 669: caput, Plin. 3, 12, 3: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ensem, Lucan. 9, 830: sacra, to throw open, make accessible: Prop. 4, 9, 26: solum hiatu, to open, Ov. M. 5, 357. Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, shall make visible, reveal, Virg. Aen. 4, 119: retegente diem Lucifero, Ov. M. 8, 1.

2. Fig. to disclose, discover, reveal: caecum domus scelus omne retexit, Virg. Aen. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74: responsa deum Trojanaeque fata, Ov. M. 13, 336. II. to cover again: plagum paleato luto, Pallad. Nov. 7, 5.

re-tendo, di, tum or sum, *3. v. a.* to unbend, slacken, relax (rare): arcum, Ov. M. 2, 419: arcus retentus, ib. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5.

II. Fig.: ea quoque, quae sensu et anima carent, velut alterna quiete tenduntur, unbend, relax, Quint. 1, 3, 8.

retensur, a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

retentator, ōris, *m.* [retento] a detainer, retainer: Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

retentatrix, icis, *f.* [id.] she that retains: Macr. Sat. 7, 4.

retentio, ōnis, *f.* [retineo] a keeping back, a holding in: aurigae, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Fig. a withholding: assensionis, as a transl. of the Gr. ἐροχή, id. Acad. 2, 18, 59. II. a keeping back, retaining: dotis, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 79: societatis, preservation, maintenance, Lact. 6, 10 *fin.* Plur.: Vitruv. 9, 4.

retento, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* freq. [id.] to keep back, to hold fast: cur me retentas? Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 1: agmen, Liv. 10, 5: legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, ib. 5, 21: frenas, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppos, Tac. H. 2, 35: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, ib. 4, 60: coelum a terris, to

hold apart, Lucr. 2, 729: iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, restrains himself, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.

2. Fig.: iras, to suppress, Val. Fl. 3, 97. II. Transf. to preserve, maintain: (mens divina) quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. Div. 1, 11.

re-tento, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* to try or attempt again: timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746: preces, ib. 14, 382: vota, Val. Fl. 5, 679: viam leti, Ov. M. 11, 792: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10: nec vana retentet spes Mnyas, move or affect again, Val. Fl. 5, 679. With inf.: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

retentor, ōris, *m.* [retineo] one that holds back; a detainer: App. Flor. p. 343.

retentus, a, um, *Part.* [retendo].

II. *Part.* [retineo].

retentus, ūs, *m.* [retineo] a holding fast, grasping: Claud. in Rufin. 2, 438.

re-tergeo, si, *2. v. a.* to wipe out again, cleanse, clear: vulnera, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14: fossas rudibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6.

re-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214), xtum, *3. v. a.* to unweave, unravel: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29 *fin.*: tela retexa dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30. (ii) Poet. transf.: nec (corpora) possunt retexi, be decomposed, Lucr. 1, 530: humorem maris (sol), id. 5, 268: luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, diminished again, Ov. M. 7, 531. 2. Fig. to break up, cancel, annul, reverse: multa quaerendo reperunt non modo ea, quae jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: istius praeturae, id. Verr. 2, 26: illa (dicta), to take back, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: orationem meam, to alter, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, to revise, correct, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2. II. to weave again or anew; to renew, repeat: properata retexite fata, call back to life, Ov. M. 10, 31: inde retro redeunt idemque retexitur ordo, ib. 15, 249: oro, mater, ordine mihi singula retexere, repeat, relate again, App. M. 9, p. 224.

retexus, a, um, *Part.* [retexo].

retiarius, ii, *m.* [rete] a net-fighter (a kind of gladiator, who sought to entangle his adversary (a mirmillo or secutor) by throwing a net over his head): Quint. 6, 3, 61: Suet. Cal. 30: Val. Max. 1, 7, 8: v. Smith's Ant. 575. Proverb.: contra retiarium ferula, to parry a lance with a bodkin, Mart. 2 praef.

reticentia, ae, *f.* [reticeo] a keeping silent, silence: quid taces? enicas me miserum tua reticentia, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 52: posteriorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta, id. Off. 3, 16. II. In rhetor. = aposiopesis, a pause in the midst of a speech: id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

re-ticēo, cūi, *2. v. n.* and *a.* [taceo].

I. Neutr. to be silent again; to keep silence: quum Sulpicius reticisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: de Chelidone reticuit, quoad potuit, id. Verr. 1, 53: de adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67. Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Konz. on. 223. With dat. to refrain from answering: nunc interroganti senatori si reticcam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12: Tac. A. 14, 49: Ov. M. 3, 357.

II. Act. to keep something secret, to conceal: nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Pl. Merc. 5, 9, 47: ea, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23: vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13. Absol.: ne retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33: nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1.

reticulatus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum] net-like, reticulated: fenestra, Varr. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum, Vitruv. 2, 8: distinctio concharum, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

reticulum, i, n. dim. (reticulus, i, m. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13: Plin. 12, 14, 32, etc.) [rete] a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag, a reticule: Cic. Verr. 5, 11: Hor. S. 1, 1, 47: Juv. 12, 60: a net-work cap for confining the hair: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Petr. 67: Lamprid. Elag. 11 fin.: Juv. 2, 96: cf. Smith's Ant. 329: for covering the mouth: Plin. 12, 14, 32: net-work: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13: aeneum, brass lattice-work, Fest. s. v. secespitam. (Hence Sp. *reja*.)

reticulus, i, m. v. reticulum, ad init.

retinaculum (sync. retinaculum, Prud. in Symm. 2, 147), i, n. [retineo] a band, tether, halter, halser, etc. (usu. plu.): Liv. 21, 28: Virg. G. 1, 265: Hor. S. 1, 5, 18. II. Fig. a bond, chain, tie: vitae retinacula abruptit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: desiderii, App. M. 11 p. 269.

retinax, ācis, adj. [id.] holding back: arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

retinens, entis, Part. [retineo]. II. Adj. tenacious, observant of: constr. with *gen.*: homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3 ad fin.: nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobilitatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 fin.: Seleuci conditoris (ciuitas), retaining his institutions, ib. 6, 42. Sup.: proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20 fin.

retinentia, ae, f. [retinens] a retaining in the memory, recollection: actarum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675.

re-tineō, ūi, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold or keep back; to detain, retain; to restrain: Ep. Asta, abire hinc non sinam. Th. Quid nunc me retines? Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 61: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14: milites in loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: legiones ad urbem, ib. 1, 2: cohortes apud se, ib. 2, 19: venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, when he must be kept, Cic. Att. 13, 33: biduum tempestate retentus, detained, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, kept back, ib. 2, 13 fin.: armorum parte tertia celata atque in oppido retenta, id. B. G. 2, 32 fin.: mercedem, to keep back, stop, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas, Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, ib. 9, 576: mulierem per vim, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: injecta manu ferrea et retenta utraque nave, Caes. B. C. 1, 58.

2. Fig.: liberos retinere, to keep within bounds, restrain, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33: moderantem cursum atque in sua potestate retinentein, Cic. Rep. 1, 29: gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: verba dolore, ib. 10, 474: aliquem in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25 fin.: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. 25, 40: retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Pl. Trin. 8, 2, 15: ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet, restrains, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: (picus) ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M. 14, 340. II. to hold fast, keep, preserve, maintain, etc.: oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 fin.: arces (Minerva), Cat. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observantia, rem parsimonia retineret, Cic. Quint. 18 fin.: retinere servareque amicos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari iure, Cic. Off. 2, 12. 2. Fig.: existimo jus augurum rei publicae causa conservatum ac retentum, id. Div. 2, 35 fin.: jus suum, id. Verr. 3, 14 ad fin.: statum suum, id. Rep. 2, 23: pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: officium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: utilitatem in amicitia et fide, id. Am. 24: hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep. 2, 20: memoriam suae pristinae virtutis et tot secundissimorum proellorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: aliquid memoria, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: and elliptic. retinere, Gell. 17, 9: commissas (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: ut *Palaemo* et *Telamo* et *Plato* dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60. (Hence It. *redina*; Sp. *rienda*; Fr. *rene*, from the old form *reigne*, reina.)

re-tinnio, 4. v. n. to ring again, resound: Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 2.

retiolum, i, n. dim. [rete] a little net: App. M. 8, p. 202: Aug. Ep. 109, 10.

retis, is, v. rete, ad init.

retium, ii, n. for rete, a net: Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207: retium δίκτυον, Gloss. Philox.

reto, v. retae.

re-tōno, i, v. n. to thunder back, resound: loca fremitu, Cat. 63, 82.

re-tonsus, a, um, Part. cut down, mown: segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45.

re-torpesco, 3. v. n. incep. to become torpid: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

re-torqueō, si, tum, 2. v. n. to twist or bend back; to turn or cast back: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora ad os, ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 fin.: brachia tergo, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 22: manus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34: pantherae terga, to wrap about, Virg. Aen. 8, 460: amictum, ib. 12, 400: crinem, to frizzle, Mart. 6, 39: violenter undas litore, to drive back, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 13: tu rhoetum retorsisti leonis unguibus, ib. 2, 19, 23: viam, to return the same way, Claud. de Phoen. 27. Reflect.: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, to wheel round, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. II. Fig.: animum ad praeterita, Sen. Ben. 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4: argumentum, to retort, App. Flor. p. 360: mentem, to change, Virg. Aen. 12, 841. (Hence Sp. *retorta*; Fr. *retorte*.)

re-torresco, 3. v. n. incep. to become dried up again, to wither: sata, Col. 3, 3, 4.

retorridē, adv. drily: Plin. 17, 5, 3.

re-torridus, a, um, adj. parched, burned, or dried up: retorrída et muscosa prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35: mus, dried up, old, Phaedr. 4, 1, 7. II. Fig.: detriti et retorrída ad literarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30: vultu gravissimus et retorrídus, gloomy, morose, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

retortus, a, um, Part. [retorqueo].

re-tostus, a, um, Part. roasted: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

retractatio, ōnis, f. [retracto] a taking in hand again: a retouching, revision: Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustin. II. hesitation, refusal (only with sine): sine ulla retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: Liv. 6, 28.

retractator, ōris, m. [id.] one who refuses: Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

retractatus, a, um, Part. [retracto]. II. Adj.: revisel, corrected: σύγγραμματα retractatus, Cic. Att. 16, 3.

retractatus, ūs, m. [id.] a repetition: Tert. Praescr. 7. II. hesitation, doubt: sine retractatu, id. Apol. 4.

retractio, ōnis, f. [retraho] a drawing back, retreating: graduū, i. e. the breadth, Vitruv. 3, 3. II. Fig. a diminishing: dierum (opp. auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14. 2. hesitation, refusal: sine ulla retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

re-tracto (retracto), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to take hold of or handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew, etc.: arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 7, 694: vulnera, to feel again, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: manu sua vota (i. e. the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, to go over again, retouch, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, to examine again, id. 1, 4, 1. Poet.: venerem, Lucr. 4, 1196. 2. Fig.: to reconsider, revise: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: locus orationis a me retractandus, id. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9: secum Deo memorata, Ov. M. 7, 714: vota, ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: leges retractavit, revised, Suet. Aug. 34: carmina diligentius, id. Gram. 2: munera Caeae meniae, Hor. Ol. 2, 1, 38. Pass.

impers.: postera die retractatur, the negotiation is renewed, Tac. G. 22 fin.

II. to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant: Absol.: veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabilis sive properabilis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Iellium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49: Virg. Aen. 12, 889. 2. With acc. to withdraw, retract: nihil est quod dicta retractent ignavi Aeneadae, ib. 12, 11. 3. to detract from, disparage: retractandi levandique ejus operis gratia, Gell. 14, 3.

retractus, a, um, Part. [retraho]

II. Adj.: lying back, remote, distant: emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: retracti introrsum oculi, deep-set, Sen. Contr. 1, 6. Comp.: retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: retractus paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

retractus, ūs, m. [id.] a drawing back: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

re-trādo, 3. v. a. In law, to deliver up again, restore: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 9.

re-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw back, withdraw; to call back: me retrahis, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 8: aliquem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: aliquem hinc, Luceius in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: Hannibalem in Africam, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: pedem, Virg. Aen. 10, 307: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), to keep back, withhold, id. 32, 38 fin.: se, Cic. Coel. 27: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87. Reflect.: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 154. (ii) Esp. to drag or bring back: Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Liv. 2, 12. 2. Fig.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest retrahere ab studio, to remove, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: aliquem a republica, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, reduced them to 150 thousand, id. Caes. 41: verba, to suppress, Sen. Ep. 3 med.: vires ingenii, ib. 79 med.: noctes, to shorten, Manil. 4, 253: genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, is converted into, results in, Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem, Tac. A. 16, 1. II. to draw forth or bring up anew; to bring to light or make known again: Caesar Aristium Veterem absolutum adulterii increptis iudicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, ib. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eodem cruciatus, ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 fin.: oblitterata aerarii monumenta, id. A. 13, 23: potiorum civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 fin.

retracto, v. retracto ad init.

re-tribūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to give lack, return, restore, repay: aliquid alicui rei, Lucr. 5, 278: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44.

II. Fig.: vicem alicui, to requite, Lact. 6, 18.

retributio, ōnis, f. [retribuo] recompense, repayment, retribution: meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliarum, Lact. 6, 18.

retributor, ōris, m. [id.] one who recompenses or requites: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

retricus cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, qua horti irrigantur, Fest. s. v.

retrimentum, i, n. [terō] the dregs, refuse of pressed olives: Varr. R. R. 1, 64: of metals, dross: Cels. 5, 15: of food and drink, refuse (i. e. excrement, urine): Macr. S. 7, 4.

re-tritūro, i, v. a. to thresh over, to thresh: Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 255, 3.

re-tritus, a, um, adj. worn down: Naev. in Fest. s. v. rutabulum.

retro, adv. [from re and the suffix tro; cf. citro, ultro, intro, etc.] Of place: backwards, at the back, behind; with words implying motion: multa videbis retro repulsa revehi,

Lucr. 2, 129: *vestigia retro sequor*, Virg. Aen. 2, 753: *ora retro flectit*, Ov. M. 15, 685: *retro inhibita nave*, Liv. 30, 10. (ii) With words implying rest: est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam, retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: percussis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 26.

II. Of time: *back*; in past times, before, formerly: et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68. III. In other relations, *back*, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand: ab ima (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine ea (honestate) sint, longe et retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursus versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24.

retro-āgo, āgi, actum, 3. v. a. to drive or turn back, etc.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, to push back, Quint. 11, 3, 160. II. Fig.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus literas (opp. recto contextu), to repeat backwards, Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, to reverse, id. 12, 2, 10: iram, to turn aside, Sen. de Ira 1, 16: huic (da tylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaeston, reversed, inverted, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

retro-cēdens, entis, Part. retiring, receding: retrocedentes, Liv. 8, 8.

retro-cessus, ūs, m. a going backwards, retrocession: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

retro-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bring or lead back: Vitr. 10, 6 fin.

retro-ēo, 4. v. n. to go back, recede, retire: Sen. Q. N. 7, 21: Plin. 2, 16, 13.

retro-flecto, xi, 3. v. a. to bend or turn back: capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

retro-grādātio, ōnis, f. [retrogradior] a going back, retrograding: Mart. Cap. 8 fin.

retro-grādior, 3. v. n. dep. (retrogradare, v. n. Mart. Cap. 8 fin.) to go back or backwards, to retrograde: Plin. 8, 15, 16.

retrogrādus, e, v. retrogradus.

retrogrādo, v. retrogradior.

retrogrādus, a, um (retrogradis, e, App. M. 4, p. 151), adj. [retrogradior] going back or backwards, retrograde: usu. of the stars: Sen. Q. N. 7, 25: Plin. 2, 17, 15.

retrogressus, ūs, m. [id.] a retrograde movement, retrogression: Macr. 8, 1, 17.

retro-pendūlus, a, um, adj. hanging back: App. M. 5, p. 168.

retrorsum and **retroversum**, adv. back, backwards, behind: me vestigia terrunt, omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. Od. 1, 34, 3: te ferat aura mutata, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51: retroversum cedam, Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 145, 14.

II. Of time: before, earlier: retrorsum se actio refert, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 18.

III. Of other relations, back, backwards, in return, in reversed order: ex terra aqua, ex aqua oritur aer, ex aere aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aer, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23. (Hence It. *ritroso*.)

retrorsus and **retroversus**, adv. back, backwards: retrorsus dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513: colonia crescit retroversus tanquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12.

II. Of time, back, before, earlier: retrorsus ad id tempus, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 32 fin.

retrosior, v. retroversus.

retro-spīo, 3. v. a. to look back at: orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

retroversim, adv. backwards: Cl. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 7.

retro-versus (vorsus, and syncop. retrorsus), a, um, adj. turned back or backwards: Medusae ipse retroversus squallentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 656:

retrorsa manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60: denique saepe retrorsa respiciens (mulier) substitit, App. M. 2, p. 117. Fig.: argumentum, Lact. 1, 16 fin. II. Of time, former, earlier. Comp. retrosior, older: Tert. Apol. 19.

re-trūdo, no perf., sum, 3. v. a. to thrust back: quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Theod. 1, 5, 1.

retrūsus, a, um, Part. [retrudo]. II. A dj.: removed, concealed: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3. Fig.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophia, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rē-tundo, tūdi (rettudi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21), tūsum (retunsus, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 26), 3. v. a. lit. to hammer back; hence, to blunt, dull: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30: ferrum in Massagetas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rempublicam destitutos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 42, 76 fin. II. Fig. to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, etc.: censorii stili mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44: mucronem ingenii quotidiana pugna, Quint. 10, 5, 16: belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus in Cic. Att. 16, 15: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuria et lascivia diffuit, check, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73: impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: Aetolorum linguas, id. 33, 31: superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21.

rētūro, 1. v. a. [v. obturo] to open, unclose (rare): Varr. in Non. 167, 6: surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rētūsus (retunsus), a, um, Part. [re-tundo]. II. A dj. blunted, blunt, dull: securis, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 26: ferrum, Virg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1273.

2. Fig.: mihi cor retunsus, Pl. Ps. 4, 4, 8: ingenia, Cic. Div. 1, 36 fin.: fervor belli, subdued, Sil. 8, 321: res, impaired, unfortunate, id. 16, 21. Comp.: acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4.

rē-uncto, ōris, m. an anointer: Plin. 29, 1, 2.

rēus, i, m., and **rēa**, ae, f. [res]. In law, orig. a party to an action (res), a plaintiff or defendant; subsequently, the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: reos appello, quorum res est, ib. 2, 79, 321: Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. II. In the stricter sense: a party legally bound to do something, a bondsman; a debtor: reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. s. v.: pecuniae reus fieri, African. Dig. 16, 1, 17: dotis, Ulp. ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, id. ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9.

2. Transf. in gen.: one who is bound, responsible, liable: quo intentius custodiae servantur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, answerable for, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, bound by his vow (scil. his prayer being granted), Virg. Aen. 5, 237: haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut reus vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, damnatus autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2.

III. one accused or arraigned, a defendant, prisoner; also, one condemned, a criminal: quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16: reus Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. Mil. 13 fin. Fem.: ut socrus adolescentis rea ne fiat, id. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50. (ii) With a definition of the crime or the punishment: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, id. Verr. 2, 38: capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: lenocinii, id. 5, 10, 47: Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35: de ambitu, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3: est reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41. 2. Transf. in gen.: iudex sibi reusque ad eam rem,

Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 9: reus fortunae ejus diei, accused of the ill fortune of, Liv. 6, 24: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66. Fem.: fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agur, Ov. H. 14, 120. (Hence It. *rio*, *reo*.)

rē-vālesco, lūi, 3. v. n. incep. to grow well again; to regain one's former strength or condition; to recover: Ov. H. 21, 231: Gell. 16, 13. II. Fig.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), Tac. A. 13, 27: ut diplomata Othonis, quae negligebantur, revalescerent, regain their force, id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243.

rē-vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to carry or bring back: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 4, 35: praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 9: nec satellites Orbi Promethea revexit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 36.

2. Reflect. to drive, ride, or sail back; to return: ne quis reveheretur inde ad proellum, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4. II. Fig.: famam optimam ex Bithynia revexisti, brought home, Plin. Ep. 8, 24: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, have gone back, Cic. Brut. 63.

rēvēlātio, ōnis, f. [revelo] an uncovering, laying bare: Arn. 5, 182. II. Fig.: filii sui, a revelation, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

rēvēlātor, ōris, m. [id.] a revealer: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

rēvēlātōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to revelation: Tert. Anim. 47.

rē-vello, velli, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck or pull back; to pull or tear out, off or away: tela de corpore, Cic. Pts. 11, 25: caput a cervice, Virg. G. 4, 523: cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: saxum e monte, ib. 12, 341: aliquem ab aliquo, to tear away, separate, ib. 4, 152: axem temone, ib. 2, 316: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: herbas radice, by the root, id. M. 7, 226: crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 4, 11: gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: claustra, Liv. 5, 21: vincula, Cic. Caecin. 25: fores templi pacne revellere, Suet. Cal. 6: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: proximos terminos agri, to remove, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Lucan. 7, 77: Sil. 12, 733: humum dente curvo, to plough up, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14: majorum sepulera, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12: cinerem manesque, to disturb, violate, Virg. Aen. 4, 427.

II. Fig.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoria revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207: oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

rē-vēlo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to unveil, uncover, lay bare: caput (opp. involvere), Suet. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73. II. Fig. to disclose, reveal: fraudes, App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 fin.: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat, Aus. Perioch. Od. 21.

rē-vendo, dīdi, 3. v. a. to sell again: Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 37.

rē-vēnō, ii, 4. v. n. to be sold again: Nerat. Dig. 18, 3, 5.

rē-vēnō, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. to come again, come back, return: reveni, ut illum persequar, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 3: Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: Cic. de Or. 1, 38 fin.: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 fin.: huc, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 143: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 fin.

II. Fig.: in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 24. Pass. impers.: inter eos rursum si reventum in gratiam est, id. Am. 3, 2, 61.

rē-vento, 1. v. n. to come back, return: Lucr. 3, 1074 (al. revertit).

rēventus, ūs, m. [reventi] a return: Suevius in Macr. S. 2, 14 fin.

rēvēra, v. res, nō. 11.

rē-verbēro, *i. v. a.* to beat or cast back, to *repel* (rare): incrementa duritiae sua, Col. 3, 13, 7: saxa, Sen. Contr. 1, 3.

II. Fig.: iram Fortunae, id. Clem. 3, 5.

rē-vērēcundīter, *adv.* respectfully: Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.

rēvērendus, *a, um, Part.* [revereor].

II. A. d. j.: *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend*: nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14 fin. Sup.: Reverendissimus, right reverend, a title of bishops, Cod. Theod. 1, 55, 8.

rēvērens, *entis, Part.* [revereor].

II. A. d. j.: *respectful, respectful, reverent*: sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30, 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204. Comp.: nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Cal. 26: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34. Sup.: Gabinium reverentissimum mei expertus, Pseudo-Plin. Ep. 10, 18.

rēvērenter, *adv.* respectfully: Plin. Ep. 3, 21. Comp.: Tac. H. 2, 27. Sup.: Suet. Aug. 93.

rēvērentia, *ae, f.* [revereor] *respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence*: adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: iudicium, Quint. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69: sacramenti, Tac. H. 1, 12: imperii, ib. 1, 55: legum, Juv. 14, 177: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13, 13: discendi, fear, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66. Objectively: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), the deference or veneration due to you, Plin. Pan. 95 fin.

rē-vērēor, *itus, 2. v. a. dep.* (revereor, Prisc. p. 799 P.) to stand in awe or fear of; to respect, honour, revere: revereor filium, Pl. Epid. 2, 1, 5: hos (sc. oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36. More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, stood in awe of, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 3: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. Impers.: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, Varr. in Non. 497, 1.

rē-vergo, *3. v. n. to incline towards*: fig.: in aliorum commoda, to tend, conduce, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sidon. 4, 2.

rē-verro, *3. v. a. to sweep back, to scatter again*: reverram hercle hoc, quod converri modo, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 64.

rēversio (revors.), *ōnis, f.* [revertor] a turning back before one arrives, the act of returning: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7: exponam vobis breviter consilium et protectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 42. 2. Of things, a returning, return: febrilium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: annua (solis), App. de Mundo, p. 71: reversiones planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7. II. Gramm. t. t. = ἀναστροφή, inversion (as mecum, secum, quibus de rebus): Quint. 8, 6, 65.

rēverso, *i. v. a.* [id.] to turn round: Aug. Conf. 6 fin.

rēversus, *a, um, Part.* [revertor].

rēvertitūlum, *i, n.* [revertor] a return: annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134.

rē-vertō (-vort.), *verti, 3. v. n. to turn back, to come back, return* (used almost exclusively in the perfect tenses, the imperfect being derived from revertor, q. v.: the pres. imperf. occurs in Lucr. 5, 1252, and in Pomp. in Non. 495, 2): legati ad eum reverterunt, B. G. 1, 8: Divitiacus ad eum revertitur, ib. 2, 14: Delotarus quum

ex itinere revertisset, Cic. Div. 1, 15: ipse reverti Formias, id. Att. 8, 3 fin.: Epheso Laodiceam revertit, id. Fam. 3, 10.

II. Fig.: nisi ad superiorem consuetudinem revertisses, ib. 9, 24.

rē-vertor (-vort.), *versus (-vors.), 3. v. n. dep.* [verto] to turn back, turn about; to come back, return (rarely used except in the imperfect tenses: the perfect occur sometimes in the later authors; e. g. Vell. 2, 42: Quint. 7, 8, 2: Tac. A. 12, 21): inde illico revertor domum eo, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 8: eodem (vultu) semper se vidiase exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15: reversus ille, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: revertebar silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revertar, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 26: nisi domum revertentis, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 31: hunc in locum revertuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: in castra revertitur, Sall. J. 58 fin.: ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6: huc revertimini, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 57. (ii) Of things: sol inde (sc. a brumalibus flexibus) revertens, Lucr. 5, 615: retroque a terra cuncta reverti, id. 1, 785: quis neget Tiberim reverti, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 12.

II. Fig.: nescit vox missa reverti, id. A. P. 390: ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ad easdem particulas haec revertentur, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87: poena reversura est in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340. 2. Esp. to return from a digression, revert to: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23 fin.: ut ad propositum revertamur, id. Fin. 2, 32: ut ad me revertar, id. Coel. 3: revertor ad illam puellam exposititiam, Pl. Casin. prol. 79.

rē-vestiō, *ivi or ii, Itum, 4. v. a. to clothe again*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129.

rēvibratio, *ōnis, f.* [revibro] a reflection of light: Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.

rēvibratus, *ūs, m.* [id.] (only in abl. sing.) a reflection of light: Mart. Cap. 2, 27.

rē-vibro, *avi, i. v. a. and n.* I. Act. to cast back, reflect: radios, Mart. Cap. 2, 41. II. Neutr. to receive reflection: ipsa coeli contextio lucis fulgoribus vibravit, id. 8, 273.

rēvictio, *ōnis, f.* [revinco] a refuting, refutation: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rēvictus, *a, um, Part.* [revinco].

rē-videō, *2. v. n. to see again, visit again*: nunc ad heram revidebo, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 65.

rē-vigesco, *3. v. n. incep. to begin to flourish again*: Juvenc. 2, 204.

rē-vilesco, *3. v. n. incep. to become vile or contemptible*: virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. An. 15.

rēvimentum, *i, n. an edging, fringe*: (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris detexta et revimentis sint vineta, Fronto Laud. fumi.

rēvincibilis, *e, adj.* [revinco] that may be refuted: Tert. Res. Carn. 13 fin.

rē-vinciō, *vinxi, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind back or backwards; to bind round, bind fast, fasten*: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tignis in contrarium partem revinctis, ib. 4, 17: trabes introrsus, ib. 7, 23: navigium, Plin. Pan. 82: aliquem ad saxa, Ov. M. 11, 212: zonam de poste, ib. 10, 379: latus ense, to gird, Prop. 3, 14, 11: ecce manus juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, with his hands tied behind him, Virg. Aen. 2, 57: qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, wrapped up, Mart. 6, 41. Poet.: latice in glaciem revincti, bound, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167.

2. Fig.: mentem amore, Cat. 61, 33: urbes legibus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 47. II. to unbind: Col. 1, 8, 16.

rē-vinco, *vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer, subdue*: victrices catervae consillis juvenis revinctae, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 24: revincta conjuratio, repressed, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliqua ratione,

Lucr. 1, 594. II. Fig. to convict; to refute, disprove: nunquam hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revincetur, Cic. Arch. 6: aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in culpa et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2: crimina rebus revincta, disproved, Liv. 6, 26 fin.

vinctus, *a, um, Part.* [revincio].

rē-virēo, *2. v. n. to be green again*: arbores, Albinov. 2, 113.

rē-viresco, *rui, 3. v. n. incep. to become or grow green again*: laesae silvae, Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58. 2. Transf. to become young again: epes est virginibus, arte suum parlii revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305.

II. Fig. to grow strong again; to grow young again; to restourish, revive: quanquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4: imperium, Curt. 10, 9: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. H. 3, 7 fin.: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil. 8, 228.

rē-viscēratiō, *ōnis, f.* a restoring of the flesh: Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rēvisiō, *ōnis, f.* [revideo] a seeing again: Claud. Mamert. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

rē-visito, *i. v. a. freq. to visit again or frequently*: urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3.

rē-viso, *3. v. n. and a.* I. Neutr. to look back on, to come again to see, to revisit: ut ad me revisas, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 79: Gell. 13, 30: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, returns, Lucr. 4, 1113. II. Act. to go or come to see again; to revisit: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19 fin.: id. Fam. 1, 10: Cat. 64, 377: reviso quid agant, aut quid capient consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1: urbem, Lucr. 3, 1080: rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23.

rē-vivificatus, *a, um, Part.* restored to life: Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

rē-vivisco (revivesco), *vixi, 3. v. n. incep. to come to life again, to revive*: reviviscat M. Curius aut eorum aliquis, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 38: id. Mil. 29, 79: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61. 2. Transf. to grow again: gramina, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33.

II. Fig.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publica, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10: res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38.

rē-vivo, *no perf., victum, 3. v. n. to live again (rare)*: Sen. Med. 477.

rēvocābilis, *e, adj.* [revoco] that may be recalled or revoked, revocable (poet.): carmen fatorum, Prop. 4, 7, 51: colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488.

rēvocāmen, *inis, n.* [id.] a calling back, recall: Ov. F. 1, 561.

rēvocātiō, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a calling back or away, a recalling: a bello, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: domum, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2. 2. Transf.: revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 fin.

II. Fig.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33. 2. In rhetor.: revocatio verbi, a withdrawing, revocation: id. de Or. 3, 54: Quint. 9, 1, 33.

rēvocātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] one who recalls: animalium (magus), Ps. Quint. Decl. 10.

rēvocātōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] recalling, revocatory: emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32. Subst. revocatoria, *ae, f.* (sc. epistola) a letter of recall: Cod. Justin. 12, 1, 18.

rē-vōco, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to call back, recall*: quoties foras ire volo, me, retines, revocas, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 5: de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: aliquem ex itinere, id. Div. 2, 8: revocatus de exilio

Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provincia, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.*: Samnites rursus ad Caudium, Liv. 9, 27: aliquem intro, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 12. *Absol.*: heus abiit: quin revocas, id. Ps. 1, 3, 12: Liv. 30, 20: Hor. S. 1, 6, 61. (ii) *Esp. milit. t. t. to call back, to order to return or retreat*: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: equites, id. B. C. 1, 80: naves omnes revocat, ib. 3, 14: hos certo signo, ib. 1, 27: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20. *Transf. in gen.*: (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335. 2. *Transf. of things, to draw or fetch back, turn back, etc.*: oculos meos, id. H. 16, 232: cupidas manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Virg. Aen. 9, 125: gradum, ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to brush forward*, Suet. Caes. 45: proscissam terram in Ilium, *to bring back, restore*, Col. 2, 10, 5: artus gelidos in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248. 3. *to call for a repetition of a speech, etc.; to encore an actor, etc.*: Livius (Andronicus), quum saepius revocatus vocem obtulisset, Liv. 7, 2: Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (sc. Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: quum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63. *Absol.*: Plin. Ep. 3, 5. *Pass. impers.*: nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto "Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat." Millies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58. II. *Fig. in gen. to call back, recall, resume; to regain, recover; to draw off, withhold, restrain, transfer, etc.*: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned*, id. de Or. 2, 21: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, id. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1: veteres artes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 12: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.*: nonnunquam animum irritatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *correct themselves*, id. Acad. 2, 17, 52: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw*, id. Pis. 29: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 40: memoriam, Sen. Ben. 5, 25 *fin.*: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: quos spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agricultura et quotidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: perterritos animos a metu, Quint. 2, 16, 8: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: se ad pristina studia, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitatem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to the cultivation of my mind*, Tac. A. 14, 54. *Poet. with inf.*: nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced*, Prop. 1, 16, 11.

2. *Esp. with ad and acc. to apply, reduce, refer*: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Am. 16, 59: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. de Or. 2, 11: rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84. 3. *to recall, revoke, retract, cancel*: si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 618: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39: libertatem, Tac.

A. 13, 26: literas, Suet. Vesp. 8. III. *to ask back again, to invite in return* (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*: Phaedr. 1, 25, 7. IV. *to call again, summon anew* (rare): tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocatosque se easdem tribus renuntiaverunt, Liv. 45, 36: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again*, Petr. 23: convivium in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

revolo, i. v. n. *to fly back*: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Virg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 742. II. *Transf.*: telum, ib. 7, 684: sol, Manil. 2, 193.

revolubilis, e, adj. [revolve] *that may be rolled back* (poet.): Ov. Ib. 193.

revolutio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a revolving, revolution*: Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

revolutus, a, um, Part. [revolve].

revolve, volvi, vólutum, 3. v. a. *to roll back: to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return*: Draco revolvens sese, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. fur. 182: moles cujus objectu revolutus annis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens, *going over again*, Virg. Aen. 9, 391: *Poet.*: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens saxa, *from which the waves are rolled back*, ib. 11, 627. (ii) *Reflect. to return*: itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back*, Virg. Aen. 4, 691. *Poet. of time*: dies, ib. 10, 256: secula, Ov. F. 4, 29. 2. *Esp. to turn over, read over, repeat*: tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.

II. *Fig.*: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back*, Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through or experience again*, Virg. Aen. 10, 61. (ii) *Reflect. to return to*: in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolvuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Acad. 2, 48, 148: ad dispensationem aemulae, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: ad vana et totiens irrita, Tac. A. 4, 9: primum eodem revolveris, Cic. Div. 2, 5: eo revolve rem, Liv. 5, 11. 2. *Esp. to relate again, repeat; to brood or reflect upon*: sed quid ego haec necquicquam ingrata revolve? Virg. Aen. 2, 101: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr. 46: iras in animo, id. A. 4, 21: curas (animus), Sen. Oed. 764.

revomo, ūi, 3. v. a. *to vomit forth again; to disgorge*: salsos fluctus pectore, Virg. Aen. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: spolia, purpuram, aurumque in ripam assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, Flor. 4, 11, 7. *Poet.*: illius scopulis revomentibus aequor, *dashing back*, Lucan. 6, 24. II. *Fig.*: cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor. 2, 10 *fin.*

reverso, v. reversio.

revorto and **revortor**, v. revert.

revulsio, ōnis, f. [revello] *a tearing off or away*: Plin. 13, 12, 24.

revulsus, a, um, Part. [revello].

rex, regis, m. (gen. plur. regerum, Gell. in Charis. p. 40 P.) [rego] *a monarch, king*: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum

unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: *animus* atque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, sit continuo tyrannus, ib. 2, 26: rex Ancus, ib. 2, 3: regem deligere creare, constituere, ib. 2, 12, etc.: rex patrem vicit, i. e. *the feelings of the king overcame those of the father*, Cv. M. 12, 30. During the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot*: hoc nomen (sc. tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent, Cic. Rep. 2, 27. (On the Roman Kings, v. Smith's Ant. 991 seqq.) But the name rex continued to be used for *priest*; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum, v. sacrificulus; and, rex Nemorensis, i. e. *priest of Diana Aricina*, Suet. Cal. 35. 2. A dj. (poet.) *ruling, that rules or suays*: populum late regem belloque superbum, Virg. Aen. 1, 21. 3. *Esp. like the Gr. βασιλεύς, the King of Persia*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65: Nep. Milt. 7: also regum rex, Suet. Cal. 5. 4. *Jupiter, as king of gods and men: quem* (sc. Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrina expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: divum pater atque hominum rex, Virg. Aen. 1, 65. And of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, Neptune, Ov. M. 10, 606: umbrarum, Pluto, ib. 7, 249: antiqui poli, mundi prioris, Saturn, Mart. 12, 62: rex Aeolus, Virg. Aen. 1, 52.

II. *Transf.*: *head, chief, leader, master, etc.: a lion*: Phaedr. 4, 13, 4: *a bull*: Stat. Th. 5, 333: *the queen-bee*: Virg. G. 4, 106: *the eagle*: Plin. 10, 74, 95: *the Eridanus, as the principal river of Italy*: Virg. G. 1, 482: *Phaenae wine*: ib. 2, 98: *the master of a feast, like βασιλεύς*: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1: *a governor, preceptor*: actae puertinae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 8: *the leader, king in children's games*: id. Ep. 1, 11, 59: *the protector, patron of parasites*: Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 59: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 20: Juv. 1, 136: *the son of a king or chieftain, a prince*: Virg. Aen. 9, 223: Flor. 4, 9, 7: *a powerful, rich, or fortunate person*: Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 26: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11: id. A. P. 434. (Hence It. re; Sp. rey; Fr. roi.)

rhabdos, i, f. = ῥάβδος (a rod), *a sort of meteor*: App. de Mundo, p. 64.

rhacoma, ae, f. *a root, prob. i. q. rha, rhubarb*: Plin. 27, 12, 105.

rhagades, um, f. plu. and **rhagadia**, orum, n. plu. = ραγάδες and ρεγάδια, *a kind of sores or chaps*: Plin. 13, 4, 44.

rhagion, ii, n. = ῥάγιον, *a small spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 27.

ramnos, i, f. = ῥάμνος, *buckthorn of two kinds*: (i) candidior = Rhamnus saxatilis, Linn.: (ii) nigrior = R. oleoides, Linn.: Plin. 24, 14, 76: Veg. 5, 74.

rhapēion, ii, n. = ῥαπήιον, *a plant, also called leontopetalon*, q. v.: Plin. 27, 11, 72.

rhāpisma, ātis, n. = ῥάπισμα, *a blow with a stick, a rap*: Cod. Justin. 8, 49, 6.

rhapsodia, ae, f. = ῥαψωδία, *a rhapsody*: secunda, *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep. Dion. 6.

rhectae, arum, m. plu. = ῥηκται, *a kind of earthquake*: App. de Mundo, p. 65.

rhēda, ae, f. [a Gallic word, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 57 and 68] *a four-wheeled carriage*: Caes. B. G. 1, 51: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: id. Phil. 2, 24: Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. (v. Smith's Ant. 994.)

rhēdarius, a, um, adj. [rheda] *pertaining to a rheda*: mull, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7. II. *Subst. rhedarius*, ii, m. *the driver of a rheda, a coachman*: Cic. Mil. 10, 29.

2. *the builder of a rheda, a carriage-maker*: Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5.

rhēno, ōnis, v. reno.

rhētor, ōris, m. = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of oratory or rhetoric, a rhetorician*: qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dō

endi praecepta traderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 18 fin.: in rhetorum scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 14: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1 fin.

II. *an orator*: Nep. Epum. 6.

rhētorīca, ae, and **rhētorīce**, ēs, f. = ῥητορικὴ, the art of oratory, rhetoric: dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensis, Cic. Fin. 2, 6: rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54.

rhētorīcē, adv. in an oratorical or rhetorical manner, rhetorically: rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut. 11, 43.

rhētorīco, avi, i. v. a. [rhetoricus] to speak rhetorically: Nov. in Non. 476, 6.

rhētorīcor, i. v. dep. [id.] to speak rhetorically or like an orator: Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

rhētorīcōtēros, i, comp. adj. = ῥητορικώτερος, more oratorical: Lucil. in Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

rhētorīcus, a, um, adj. = ῥητορικός, pertaining to a rhetorician, rhetorical: nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29 fin.: ars, a treatise on rhetoric, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: rhetorici doctores, teachers of rhetoric, id. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3: libri, books on rhetoric, Cic. de Or. 2, 3. And absol. (sc. liber): nisi rhetoricos suos ipse adolescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), (the books erroneously called de Inventionem), Quint. 3, 1, 20: sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14. 2. Subst. rhetorica, orum, n. plu. rhetoric: rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.

rhētoriscus, i, m. dim. [rhetor] a paltry rhetorician: Gell. 17, 20.

rhētorisso, i. v. n. = ῥητορίζω, to speak rhetorically: Pomp. in Non. 166, 3.

rhētra, ae, f. = ῥήτρα, a saying, maxim, law: Lycurgi, Amm. 16, 5.

rheuma, ātis, n. = ῥεῦμα, a flowing flood: maris (i. e. aestus), Veg. Mil. 5, 12. II. a catarrh, rheum: Hier. Ep. 122, 1.

rheumāticus, i, m. = ῥευματικός, one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh: Plin. 29, 6, 9.

rheumātismus, i, m. = ῥευματισμός, rheum, catarrh: Plin. 22, 18, 21.

rheumātizo, i. v. n. = ῥευματίζωμαι, to be troubled with rheum: Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

rhexia, ae, f. a plant also called onochelis and anchusa, alkanet, Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.: Plin. 22, 21, 25.

rhina, ae, f. = ῥίνη, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, Squatina laevis, Cuv.; the skin of which was used by the Romans for polishing wood and ivory, and still furnishes the finest shagreen: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

rhinenchytēs, ae, m. = ῥινεγχύτης, an instrument for syringing the nose: Scrib. Comp. 7.

rhinion, ii, n. = ῥινίον, collyrium, on ointment for removing scars: Cels. 6, 30.

rhinocēros, ōtis, m. = ῥινόκερος, a rhinoceros, Rhinoceros indicus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 20, 29: Mart. Spect. 9, 22. II. Meton. a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn: Juv. 7, 130: Mart. 14, 52: Fig.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, to turn up the nose, to sneer, id. 1, 4.

rhinocēroticus, a, um, adj. [rhinoceros] of a rhinoceros: naris, i. e. sneering, mocking, Sldon. Carm. 9, 339.

rhizias, ae, m. = ῥίζιας, juice extracted from a root (opp. caullas): Plin. 19, 3, 15.

rhizōtōmos, i, f. a kind of iris, prob. Iris angustifolia, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 19.

rhizōtōmāmena, orum, n. plu. = ῥιζοτρώματα, works treating on medicines prepared from roots: Plin. 20, 23, 16.

rhōdō, indecl. = ῥῶ, the Greek name of the rose: Cic. Div. 2, 46.

rhōdinus, a, um, adj. = ῥόδιος, prepared from roses: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: oleum, oil of roses, id. 15, 7, 7.

rhōditis, is, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

rhōdōdaphnē, ēs, f. = ῥοδόδαφνη, the rose-bay, oleander, Nerium Oleander, Linn.: Plin. 16, 20, 33: Pall. 1, 35, 9.

rhōdōdendros, i, f., and **rhōdōdendron**, i, n. = ῥοδόδενδρον, i. q. rhododaphne, the rose-bay, oleander: Plin. 16, 20, 33: id. 21, 13, 45.

rhōdōmēli, n. indecl. = ῥοδόμελι, honey of roses: Pall. Maj. 16.

rhōdōra, ae, f. [a Gallic word] a plant, meadow-sweet, Spiraea Ulmaria, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 112.

rhoeas, ādis, or **rhoea**, ae, f. = ῥοιὰς, the common red poppy, Papaver Rhoeas, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 53.

rhōicus, a, um, adj. = ῥοικός, pertaining to the sumach (rhus), sumach-folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54.

rhōitēs, ae, m. = ῥοίτης (sc. οἶνος), pomegranate wine: Plin. 14, 16, 19, 3.

rhombōidēs, is, f. = ῥομβοειδής, in mathematics, a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid: Frontin. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.

rhombus, i, m. = ῥόμβος, a magician's circle: Prop. 2, 28, 35: Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7. II. a kind of fish, the turbot, Pleuronectes maximus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 54, 79: Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: Juv. 4, 39. III. a mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb: Front. Expos. form. p. 36 Goes.

rhomphaea, ae, f. = ῥομφαία (pure Latin, rumpia, Gell. 10, 25; with i short, rumpia, Val. Fl. 6, 98), a long javelin used by barbarous nations: Liv. 31, 39: Claud. Epigr. 27.

rhompheālis, e, adj. [rhomphaea] pertaining to the rhomphaea: incendium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

rhonchi-sōnus, a, um, adj. [rhonchus] snorting: rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

rhoncho, i. v. n. [id.] to snore, to snort: Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

rhonchus, i, m. = ῥόγχος, a snoring: Mart. 3, 82. 2. Transf. the croaking of a frog: App. M. 1, p. 106. II. Fig. a sneer, jeer: Mart. 1, 4.

rhōpālon, i, n. = ῥόπαλον, the plant nymphaea, q. v.: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

rhūs, rhōis (also corrupted into roris, Col. 12, 42, 3: abl. rōre, id. 9, 13, 5: Pall. Mart. 15, 1), m. (f. in Scrib. Larg. 142) = ῥοῦς, a bushy shrub, sumach, of two kinds: (i) erythros = Rhus Coriaria, Linn. (ii) puter coriarius = Coriarius myrtifolius, Linn.: Plin. 29, 11, 54 sq.: Cels. 6, 11: acc. rhun, Plin. 24, 14, 79: rhun, id. 29, 3, 11 fin.

rhūsēlinon, i, n. = ῥουσέλινον, a plant, also called apium rusticum: App. Herb. 8.

rhypārogrāphos, i, m. = ῥυπαρογράφος, a painter of low or mean subjects: Plin. 35, 10, 37.

rhypōdēs, is, adj. = ῥυπώδης, dirty, smeared: emplastrum, a draught plaster, Cels. 6, 18, 7.

rhythmicē, ēs, f. = ῥυθμική, sc. τέχνη, the art of number in gen.; arithmetic, rhythm: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rhythmicus, i, m. = ῥυθμικός, one who pays attention to or teaches the art of preserving rhythm: Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: Quint. 9, 4, 68.

rhythmizōmēnon, i, n. = ῥυθμιζόμενον, that which is reduced to measure or rhythm: Mart. Cap. 1, p. 326.

rhythmōidēs, is, adj. = ῥυθμοειδής, like rhythm, rhythmical: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

rythmos or **-us**, i, m. = ῥυθμός, symmetry, harmony, rhythm in music or speech: Mart. Cap. 9, 326: Quint. 9, 4, 51 sq.

rhýtium, ii, n. = ῥύτιον, a horn-shaped drinking-vessel: Mart. 2, 35.

rica, ae, f. a veil to be thrown over the head, worn by Roman women: Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48: Mas-sur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15: Gell. 6, 10: Fest. s. v.

ricinīātus, a, um, adj. [ricinium] wearing a ricinium: mimi, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. recinium.

ricinium, ii, n. [rica] a small mantle with a sort of cowl attached to it, worn esp. by women and mourners: Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: Fest. s. v. recinium: v. Smith's Ant. 995.

ricinus, a, um, adj. [id.] veiled: mitra, Varr. in Non. 539, 26.

ricinus, i, m. a large kind of vermin that infects sheep, dogs, etc., a tick, tike, Ixodes Ricinus, Latreille: Cato R. R. 96, 2: Plin. 22, 18, 21. II. a plant, called also cici and croton, the castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7. (Hence Sp. rezno.)

rieto, i. v. n. [ringor] to cry like a leopard: Spart. Get. 5.

rictum, i, v. rictus, ad init.

rictus, ūs, m. (rictum, i, n.: Lucr. 6, 1194: Cic. Verr. 4, 43: plur.: ricta, Lucr. 5, 1063) [ringor] the opened mouth (esp. in laughing): Cic. loc. cit.: Suet. Claud. 30: Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: Juv. 10, 230: plur.: Ov. A. A. 2, 283. Of animals, gaping, distended jaws: id. M. 1, 741: Juv. 10, 272: plur.: Lucr. 5, 1063: Ov. M. 3, 674. 2. Transf. the opening of the eyes (poet.): Lucan. 6, 757: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168.

ricūla, ae, f. dim. [rica] a small veil: Turpil. in Non. 539, 25.

ridēo, risi, risum (dep. Petr. 57, 3), 2. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to laugh: nunquam ullo die risi adaeque neque hoc quod reliquum est plus risuram opinor, Pl. Casin. 5, 1, 4: ridere conviviae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 25: M. Crassum semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, id. Fin. 5, 30 ad fin.: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 31: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat, while laughing, i. e. in a jesting manner, id. S. 1, 1, 24. With a homogeneous object: ridere γέλωτα σαρδόνιον, Cic. Fam. 7, 25. 2. Esp. to laugh pleasantly, to smile; and with ad or dat to smile on: Jupiter hic risit tempestatesque serenaeriserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis, Enn. Ann. 1, 172: ridere ad patrem, Cat. 61, 219: cui non risere parentes, Virg. E. 4, 62. (ii) Transf. of things, to smile, to look cheerful or pleasant: innubilis aether ridet, Lucr. 3, 22: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: florum coloribus almus ridet ager, Ov. M. 15, 205: mixta ridenti colocasia acantho, Virg. E. 4, 20. With dat.: tibi ridet aequora ponti, smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee, Lucr. 1, 8: Cat. 64, 285: Hor. Od. 2, 6, 13. 3. To laugh in ridicule, to mock: quando potentior largis muneribus riserit acnuli, ib. 4, 1, 18. II. A ct. to laugh at, laugh over: rideo hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 9: Acrisium (Jupiter et Venus), Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7: porcum de grege Epicuri, id. Ep. 1, 4, 16: Joca tua, Cic. Att. 14, 14: haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas, say in jest, id. Fam. 7, 11 fin.: nemo ille vitia ridet, Tac. G. 19: perjuros amantes, Prop. 2, 16, 47. With inf.: Stat. Th. 16, 648. Pass.: haec ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: neque acuto tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, thimide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint. 6, 3, 7. 2. Esp. to smile upon: quasi nulli silent neque me ridet, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 21. 3. To laugh at, ridicule, jeer: ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus, Cic. Fam. 2, 9: Hor. S. 1, 10, 554: risimus et merito nuper postam, Quint. 8, 3, 19: praesaga verba senis, Ov. M. 3, 514. Pass.: Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: rideatur merito, Quint. 11, 1, 44: Hor. S. 1, 3, 30: peccet ad extremum ridendus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9. (Hence It. ridere; Fr. rire.)

ridibundus, a, um, adj. [rideo] laughing: Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 32.

ridica, ae, f. a stake, a vine-prop: Cato R. R. 17: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

ridiōŭla, ae, f. dim. [ridica] a little stake, a peg, plug: Sen. Q. N. 1, 3.

ridiculārius, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny: *ridicularia fundere, to utter jests, drolleries*, Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 64. Subst. *ridicularius*, m. a droll, a jester: Geil. 4, 20.

ridiōŭlē, adv. laughably, jokingly, humorously: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 60: Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

II. **ridiculously, absurdly**: id. Verr. 4, 66.

ridiōŭlōsus, a, um, adj. [ridiculus] laughable, facetious, droll: *parasitus ridiculosissimus*, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 64: *negotia*, Arn. 5, 175: non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, not comical but ridiculous, Hier. adv. Ruŭn. 3, 12.

ridiōŭlus, a, um, adj. [rideo] moving to laughter, laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious: quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculosissimus, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 58: *cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: *homines*, id. Verr. 1, 46: Juv. 3, 153: *inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia: ridicula res est*, Pl. Asin. prol. 14: *ridicula et jocosa res*, Cat. 56, 1: dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: *vultus gestusque*, id. 6, 3, 26: *ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: *huic, tam cito? ridiculum! how comical!* id. And. 3, 1, 16. Poet. with inf.: (Porcius) *ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24. 2. Subst. *ridiculus*, i, m. a jester, buffoon: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 21: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13. (ii) *ridiculum*, i, n. a laughing matter; a jest, joke, etc.: *proprium materiae, de qua nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur*, Quint. 6, 3, 22: in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt, Cic. Or. 26: *per ridiculum dicere (opp. severe)*, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: *ridiculi causa*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 36: *mihi solae ridiculo fuit, I had the joke all to myself*, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3: *quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58 fin.: *saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur*, ib. 2, 71. II. In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous*: *hujus insania, quae ridiculi est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit*, id. Verr. 4, 66: *ludibria*, Lucr. 2, 46: *qui ridiculus minus illo (es)?* Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: *stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula*, Quint. 6, 3, 71: *poëma*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: *pudor*, Juv. 11, 55: *est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quacere, quae habere non possumus*, Cic. Arch. 4, 8.

rien, v. reues, ad init.

rigātio, ōnis, f. [rigo] a watering, irrigating: Col. 11, 3, 48.

rigātor, ōris, m. [id.] a waterer: Tert. adv. Valent. 15 fin.

rigē-facio, feci, 3. v. a. to make stiff, to stiffen, benumb: *exercitum*, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23.

rigens, entis, Part. [rigeo]. II. Adj.: *stiff, unbending, rigid*: *aqua, frozen*, Mart. 14, 117: *pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima*, Solin. 15: *caput, rigid*, Quint. 11, 3, 69.

2. Fig. *inflexible, stubborn, unyielding*: *animus*, Sen. Hippol. 413: *vir tot malis*, id. Thyest. 304.

rigēo, 2. v. n. to be stiff or numb; to stiffen, esp. with cold: *rigore frigore*, Lucr. 3, 904: *ceterae partes (terrae) frigore rigent*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: *gelu*, Liv. 21, 32: *prata rigent*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 3: *stagnum*, Col. 8, 17, 2: *corpora omnibus*, Liv. 21, 54: *horridus Decem-ber*, Mart. 7, 95. (ii) In gen.: *gelido comae terrore rigebant, stood on end*, Ov. M. 3, 100: *ardua cervix*, ib. 8, 284: *rigent cerealia dona, i. e. are hardened into gold*, ib. 11, 122: *vestes auroque ostroque rigentes, standing out*, Virg. Aen. 11, 72: *loricam ex aere rigentem*, ib. 8, 621: *signa*, Lucr. 5, 1427. 2. Poet. transf. to stand stiff or upright: (part summa scopuli) *riget*, Ov. M. 4,

527: *illiterati num minus nervi rigent*, Hor. Epod. 8, 17. II. Fig. (rare) to remain unmoved, inert: *feritas inmotata riget*, Mart. 5, 31. [Akin to *frigeo*: also to Gr. *ψύγω*, Gr. *ψρίσσω*, root *φρικ*.]

rigesco, guli, 3. v. n. incep. [rigeo] to grow stiff or numb: to stiffen, harden, esp. with cold (poet.): *vestes indutae*, Virg. G. 3, 363: *aquae in grandines*, Plin. 2, 63, 63. In gen.: *stillata sole rigescunt electra*, Ov. M. 2, 364: *ubera*, ib. 9, 357: *lacerti*, ib. 4, 555: *corpora visa Gorgone*, ib. 5, 209. 2. Transf. to stand erect, to bristle up: *sensi metu riguisse capillos*, id. F. 1, 97. II. Fig.: *nunquam corrupta rigescit secula? will grow serious or manly*, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 113.

rigidē, adv. in a straight line, stiffly: Vitruv. 2, 3: Sen. Ben. 2, 17. II. *rigorously, severely*: Ov. Tr. 2, 251. Comp.: Val. Max. 9, 7 fin.

rigiditas, ātis, f. [rigidus] stiffness, hardness of wood: Vitruv. 2, 9.

rigidus, a, um, adj. [rigeo] stiff, hard, rigid: *pruinæ*, Lucr. 2, 521: *tellus*, Virg. G. 2, 316: *aqua*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: *umbræ*, Lucr. 5, 763: *frigus*, id. 1, 356: *cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam*, Quint. 11, 3, 82: *liv. 35, 11: crura*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: *rostrum*, Ov. M. 5, 673: *setae*, ib. 8, 428: *capilli*, ib. 10, 425: *oculi*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: *quercus*, Virg. E. 6, 28: *custos ruris, i. e. Priapus*, Ov. F. 1, 391: *silices*, id. M. 9, 614: *mons, rocky*, ib. 8, 797. Comp.: *Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitarentur veritatem*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70. II. Fig. *hard, rigid, inflexible, hardy, stern, rough*: *mors, i. e. stiffening, making rigid*, Lucr. 6, 1195: *vox, harsh*, Quint. 11, 3, 32: *Sabini, rude, unpolished*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25: *fossor, hardy*, Mart. 7, 71: *virtutis verae custos rigidusque satellites*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17: *ensor*, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: *parens*, id. M. 2, 813: *rigidi et tristes satellites*, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) *rigidae innocentiae*, Liv. 39, 40: *rigidi servator honesti*, Lucan. 2, 389: *mores*, Ov. R. Am. 762: *rigida duraque sententia Macri*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9: *Mars, rough, fierce*, Ov. M. 8, 20: *Getae*, id. Tr. 5, 1, 46: *leo*, Mart. 10, 65. Sup.: *Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissima*, Arn. 5, 164. (Hence Fr. *roide*.)

rigō, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to wet, moisten, water, bedew: *imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque*, Lucr. 6, 613: *Nilus rigat Aegyptum*, id. 6, 714: *tumidus rigat arva Nilus*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: *lucum perenni aqua (fons)*, Liv. 1, 21: *campos (Euphratis) accolae*, Plin. 6, 27, 31: *arbores*, id. 17, 26, 40: *seminaria*, Col. 5, 6, 8: *vultum lacrimis atque ora rigabat*, Virg. Aen. 9, 251: *ter fletibus ora rigavit*, Ov. M. 11, 419. Absol.: *nubes nimisque rigantes*, Lucr. 6, 521: *accolae*, Curt. 8, 9. 2. Poet. transf.: *natos vitali rore, to suckle*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: *solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur coelum rigare, to flood*, Lucr. 4, 203. 3. Fig.: *omnium ingenia*, Auct. Her. 4, 6 fin.: *ora alicujus Philetaea aqua*, Prop. 3, 3, 52. II. to convey water or any other liquid = *irrigo* (rare): *aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis, an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 fin.: vitalem sanguinem per venas*, Plin. 11, 37, 69. 2. Fig.: *hinc motus per membra rigantur, are directed, conveyed*, Lucr. 2, 262: *somnum per pectora, Furius in Macr. S. 6, 1. [Akin to Germ. *regen*; Eng. *rain*.]*

rigor, ōris, m. [rigeo] stiffness, rigidity, coldness, numbness, hardness, firmness: *tandem bruma nives affert pligrumque rigorem reddit*, Lucr. 5, 745: *Alpinus*, Ov. M. 14, 794: *septentrionis*, Tac. A. 2, 23: *coeli et soli*, Plin. 17, 24, 37: *recentissimus aquae*, Col. 9, 14, 7: *torpentibus rigore nervis*, Liv. 21, 58: *cervicis, stiffness, rigidity*, Plin. 28, 12, 52: *immobilis facies*, Quint. 9, 3, 101: *vultus (in portraits)*, Plin. 35, 9, 35: *nervorum, cramp, spasm*, Cels. 2, 1: and ellip. *rigores*, Plin. 26, 12, 81: id.

35, 6, 27: *fluminis, i. e. a straight course*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5: in the agrimensores, a straight line, opp. to flexus: Front. Expos. form. p. 38 Goea.: Aggen. de Limit. p. 46 fin.: *auri, hardness, firmness*, Lucr. 1, 494: *ferri*, Virg. G. 1, 143: *saxorum*, Ov. M. 1, 401: *arborum*, Plin. 16, 40, 77. II. Fig. *hardness, inflexibility, roughness, severity, rigour*: *accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus*, Quint. 12, 10, 33: *te tuus iste rigor positique sine arte capilli decet, rudeness*, Ov. H. 4, 77: *nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas*, Tac. H. 1, 18 fin.: *animi*, id. A. 6, 50: Sen. de Ira 1, 16: *disciplinae*, Tac. H. 1, 83.

rigōrātus, a, um, adj. [rigor] stiff, upright: *traduces*, Plin. 17, 23, 35.

rigūus, a, um, adj. [rigo]. I. Act. *that waters, irrigates*: *rigui in valibus amnes*, Virg. G. 2, 485. Transf.: *quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, i. e. distended with milk*, Sol. 2. II. Pass. *watered, well watered*: *hortus*, Ov. M. 8, 646: *pratium*, Col. 2, 16, 3: *mons scatebris fontium*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6.

2. Subst. *rigua, orum, n. plu. well-watered places*: id. 9, 57, 83. (ii) *riguus, i, m. (sc. ager)*: id. 17, 26, 41.

rima, ae, f. [perh. for *rima*, from *rig*, root of *ringor*; hence, lit. an opening of the mouth] a cleft, crack, chink, fissure: *angusta*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: *cava*, Prop. 1, 16, 27: *patet*, Ov. M. 11, 515: *tenuis rima*, ib. 4, 65: *hiscit*, Plin. 17, 14, 24: *tabernae rimas agunt, are cracked*, Cic. Att. 14, 9: *tellus fissas agit rimas*, Ov. M. 2, 211: *ducere*, ib. 4, 65: *facere, to make*, id. Tr. 2, 85: *naves rimis fatiscunt*, Virg. Aen. 1, 123: *explere, to stop up*, Cic. Or. 69 fin. Poet.: *igne rima micans, a flash of lightning*, Virg. Aen. 8, 392: Plin. 2, 43, 43. Comically: *plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfluo, I am full of chinks, i. e. can keep nothing to myself*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.

rimābundus, a, um, adj. [rimor] examining, considering: App. M. 2, p. 116.

rimātim, adv. through the chinks: *speculabunda*, Mart. Cap. p. 27.

rimātor, ōris, m. [rimor] an investigator: Arn. 5, p. 161.

rimo, 1. v. a. for *rimor*: Att. in Non 382, 10: Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rimor, atus, 1. v. a. dep. [rima] to lay open, tear up, turn or grub up: *rastris terram rimantur*, Virg. G. 3, 534: *volucres rimantur prata Caystri*, ib. 1, 384: *stagna et paludes (volucres)*, Col. 8, 15, 1. II. Transf. to pry into, search, examine, explore: *vultur viscera rimatur epulis, ransacks for food*, Virg. Aen. 6, 599: *haruspex pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli*, Juv. 6, 551: *humum pilis et lanceis*, Tac. H. 2, 29: *partes rimatur apertas, qua vulnus letale ferat*, Virg. Aen. 11, 749: *auras elatis naribus*, Ov. Hal. 77. Absol.: *quod cuique repertum rimanti*, Virg. Aen. 7, 508. 2. Fig. to examine thoroughly, investigate: *hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest Posidonius*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: *mihi cuncta rimanti*, Quint. 3, 4, 6: *secreta*, Tac. A. 6, 3: *metus ejus*, ib. 14, 57: *offensas*, id. H. 4, 14.

rimōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of cracks, chinks, or fissures: *fores*, Prop. 2, 17, 16: *cymba*, Virg. Aen. 6, 414: *aedificium*, Col. 1, 5 fin.: *vasa*, Juv. 3, 270. Comp.: *pulmo*, Gell. 17, 11.

II. Fig.: *quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure, that keeps nothing secret*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46.

rimūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small crack, chink, or fissure: Cels. 8, 4.

ringor, ctus, 3. v. n. dep. to open the mouth wide, to show the teeth (rare): *ridens ringitur*, Pomp. in Non. 517, 30.

II. Fig. to be vexed, angry: *te chafes, snarls*: *ille ringitur, tu rideas*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 27: Sen. Ep. 104: *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 128. (Hence Sp. *reñir*.)*

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ripa, ae, *f.* the bank of a stream: *ripa fluminis*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Romulus urbem perennis annis posuit in *ripa*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19.

2. Transf. the shore of the sea (rare): villa semper mare recte conspicit cum pulsatur et fluctu respergitur; nunquam ex *ripa*, sed haud paulum submota a litore, Col. 1, 5: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24. 3. Fig.: *ripis* superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitiae meum, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 6. (Hence *It. riva*; Sp. *ría*; Fr. *rive*; also *It. arrivare*; Sp. *arribar*; Fr. *arriver*.)

ripārienses or **ripārenses**, ium, *m. plu.* [*ripa*] troops stationed on the bank of a river: Vopisc. Aurel. 38.

ripārius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] that frequents the banks of rivers: hirundines, bank-martins, sand-martins: Plin. 30, 4, 12.

ripensis, e, *adj.* [*id.*] situated or stationed on a river's bank: Dacia, on the bank of the Danubius, Amm. 26, 7: milites, 1. q. riparienses, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 4.

ripula, ae, *f. dim.* [*id.*] a little bank or margin: Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

risus, i, *m.* = *πίσκος*, a trunk, chest: Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.

risibilis, e, *adj.* [*rideo*] that can laugh, risible: Mart. Cap. 4, 123.

risilōquium, ii, *n.* [*risus loquer*] a laughing and laughing at the same time: Tert. Poenit. 10.

risio, ōnis, *f.* [*rideo*] a laughing, laughter, laugh: quot risiones! Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

risito, i. v. a. *freq.* [*id.*] to laugh over or at: Naev. i. Non. 209, 31.

risor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] a laughter, mocker, banterer: Hor. A. P. 225: Firm. Math. 5, 2.

risus, ūs, *m.* [*id.*] a laughing, laughter, laugh: risum movere, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, *id.* Att. 6, 3: risum iudicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 12: mirus risus nos edere, *id.* Q. Fr. 2, 10: ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7: in eam tabulam magni risus consequantur, *id.* Q. Fr. 2, 6: nimis aegre risum continui, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 36: nequeo risu me admoderari, *id.* Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: paene ille timore, ego risu corruui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10. (Hence *It. riso*; Fr. *ris*.)

ritē, *adv.* (perh. an old *abl.* = *ritu*) with due religious observances or rites, according to religious usage: nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunt praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: deos rite apprecati, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28: Latonae puerum canentes, *ib.* 4, 6, 37: rebus divinis rite perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8: votum solvi, *id.* 31, 9. II. Transf. in gen. in a proper or just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, well: hunc deum rite beatum dixerimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus rite paratis, Virg. Aen. 4, 555: aperire partus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 13: deos veneror, ut, quod de mea re huc veni, rite venerim, at the right time, fortunately, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 18. 2. according to custom or usage: retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 496: campestres Scythae, quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat carpere gramen equos, Virg. Aen. 9, 352. [Etym. dub.: but perh. *rite* and *ritus* are other forms of *recte* and *rectus*.]

rituālis, e, *adj.* [*ritus*] relating to religious rites or ceremonies, ritual: rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, etc., Fest. s. v.

rituāliter, *adv.* according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies: Amm. 29, 1.

ritus, ūs, *m.* (gen. *rituis*, Varr. in Non. 494, 30: *abl.* rite nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285) a religious usage or ceremony, a rite: Graeco ritu sacra non Ro-

mano facere, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 97: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculli facit, Liv. 1, 7: quo haec privatim et publice modo rituque fiant, discunt ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: morem ritusque sacrorum adficiam, Virg. Aen. 12, 836: de more ritusque priscae religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: tempestates quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*: lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398.

II. Transf. in gen. a custom, usage, manner, mode, way: cognosse Sabinae gentis ritus, *ib.* 15, 5: Cyclopus referre, *ib.* 93: humanos, *ib.* 9, 500: dissimiles, Plin. 11, 10, 10: externas caerimoniae, Aegyptios Judaicasque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2. 2. Adverbially, in *abl. sing.* with *gen.* after the usage, manner, or fashion of: more ferarum quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1261: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32: latronum ritu vivere, *id.* Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucilli, *id.* S. 2, 1, 29: fluminis, *id.* Od. 3, 29, 34. With *adj.*: haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 44: suo ritu res quaque procedit, Lucr. 5, 921: novo sublimi ritu moliar atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13: rancida quo peroleant projecta cadavera ritu, in the way that, Lucr. 6, 1154.

rivalicius, a, um, *adj.* [*rivalis*] pertaining to those who use the same brook: lex, Fest. s. v. sifus.

rivalis, e, *adj.* [*rivus*] pertaining to a brook: alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6. II. Subst. *rivales*, ium, *m. plu.* those who use the same brook, neighbours: si inter rivales, *id.* est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu, Ulp. Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26: Gell. 14, 1.

2. Transf. *rivalis*, is, *m.* one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor in love, a rival: eadem est amica ambobus; rivales sumus, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 30: Cat. 57, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 37: Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60: Suet. Oth. 3. Of animals: Col. 7, 3, 4. Proverb.: amare sine rivali, to have no rival or competitor: o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: quin sine rivali teque et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rivalitas, ātis, *f.* [*rivalis*] rivalry in love: Cic. Tusc. 4, 26: App. M. 10, p. 250.

rivātim, *adv.* like a brook or brooks: Macr. S. 7, 12 *fin.*

rivi-finālis, e, *adj.* bounded by a brook: Sic. Flacc. p. 12 Goes.

rivinus, ἀντίηλος, Gloss. Philox. (1. q. *rivalis*.)

rivo, i. v. a. [*rivus*] to lead or draw off: Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rivōsus, ρειδῶδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rivulus, i, *m. dim.* [*rivus*] a small brook, a rill, rivulet: Almonis, Prud. στέφ. 10, 160. II. Fig.: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus annis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, *id.* de Or. 2, 27, 117.

rivus, i, *m.* a small stream of water, a brook: rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrit, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ρεῖν, Ulp. Dig. 43, 21, 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli propter aquae rivum, by a waterbrook, Lucr. 2, 30: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 29: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos Caesar avertarat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21: mobiles, *id.* Od. 1, 7, 14: celeres, *ib.* 3, 11, 14: gelidi, *ib.* 3, 13, 7. Proverb.: e rivo flumina magna facere, to make mountains of molehills, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 22. 2. Transf. an artificial water-course, channel, gutter: Vitruv. 8, 7: Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 61: Pomp. *ib.* 8, 3, 15. 3. Of other liquids: manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1255: uberes lactis, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Virg. Aen.

11, 668: Liv. 26, 23: sudoris, Virg. Aen. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 656: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110. II. Fig.: liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: sacundiae rivus, Iact. Op. 1, 20 *fin.* [Akin to Sans. *srū*, "fluere"; Gr. *ῥέω*.] (Hence *It. Sp. río*; Fr. *ru*, *dim. ruisseau*.)

rixa, ae, *f.* [*rix*, root of *ringo*] a quarrel, brawl, dispute, strife: ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, *id.* 2, 29: in rixa esse, *id.* 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos seu rixam et insanios amores, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37: corrupta jurgilis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.*: crebrae, *id.* G. 22: sanguineae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4. II. In gen. a battle, contest (rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5. Of beasts: Ov. lb. 172: Plin. 11, 17, 18.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [*rixa*] a brawler, wrangler: Quint. 11, 1, 29: Firm. Math. 5.

rixātorius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to a quarrel, brawling, contentious: Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixi, i. v. a. for *rixor*: Varr. in Non. 477, 22 sq.

rixor, atus, i. v. n. *dep.* [*rixa*] to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute: multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1285: quum esset cum eo de amicitia rixatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: de lana caprina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15: non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26. II. Transf. of things: to oppose; to clash, disagree: (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, offer resistance, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: rami arborum inter se rixantur, are intermingled, Plin. 16, 2, 2: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56.

rixōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] quarrelsome, pugnacious: aves, Col. 8, 2, 5.

robīgīno (rubig.), i. v. n. [*robigo*] to contract rust, to rust: App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

robīgīnōsus (rubig.), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] rusty: strigilis, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

II. Fig.: dentibus robiginosis cuncta rodit, envious, Mart. 5, 28.

robīgo (rub.), inis, *f.* rust of metals: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 13: Virg. G. 1, 495: Plin. 7, 15, 13. 2. Transf. blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness, etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Plin. 18, 28, 68: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 7: Plin. 36, 18, 30: Ov. M. 2, 776. II. Fig.: ingenium longa rubigine laesum torpet, *id.* Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5. [Perh. of the same root as *rūb-er*, *rūb-or*, etc., notwithstanding the difference of the quantity.]

robōrārīum, ii, *n.* [*robur*] an inclosure for animals, built of caken boards: Scip. Afric. in Gell. 2, 20.

robōrasco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [*id.*] to grow strong: Nov. in Non. 116, 26.

robōrātus, a, um, *part.* [*roboro*].

II. *Adj.* strong, vigorous: robora-tior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25.

robōrēus, a, um, *adj.* [*robur*] oaken, of oak: pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29.

robōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*id.*] to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm: artus, Lucr. 4, 1035: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49: vitem, *id.* 17, 22, 35. II. Fig.: gravitatem perpetua constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112: haec omnia exercitatione plurima, Quint. 8 proem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34: educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, Cic. Or. 13 *fin.*

robōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] stiff, rigid: passio, a cramp, Veg. 5, 23.

rōbur (old form, *rōbus*, Cato R. R. 17, 1: Col. 2, 6, 1), *ōris*, *n.* *hardness, strength*: *duri robora ferri*, Lucr. 2, 449: Virg. Aen. 7, 609: *saxi*, Lucr. 1, 881. II. *a very hard kind of oak*, *Quercus Robur*, Linn., var. *pedunculata* and *sessiliflora*: Plin. 16, 6, 8: *ib.* 40, 76, § 204. (ii) In gen. *an oak*: *fixa est pariter cum robore cervix*, l. e. *was pinned fast to the oak* Ov. M. 3, 92: *agitata robora pulsan* (delphines), *ib.* 1, 303. (iii) *oak-wood, oak*: *naves totae factae ex robore*, Cues. B. G. 3, 13: (*sapiens*) *non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*, Cic. Acad. 1, 31, 100. Poet.: *illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9: *o saxis nimirum et robore nati*! Stat. Th. 4, 340. (iv) *the trunk of an oak*: *annoso validam robore quercum, of an old and sturdy trunk*, Virg. Aen. 4, 441: Ov. M. 8, 743. 2. In gen. *any very hard kind of tree or wood*: *morsus roboris, of the wild olive*, Virg. Aen. 12, 783: *Massyla, i. e. citri*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94. 3. Meton. of things made of oak or hard wood: *Lacedaemonii quotidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, on oaken benches*, Cic. Mur. 35 *ad fin.*: *the wooden horse before Troy*: Virg. Aen. 2, 230: *a lance*: *ib.* 10, 479: *a club*: Ov. M. 12, 349: *aratri, the oaken plough*, Virg. G. 1, 162. (ii) Esp. *the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius* (called also *Tullianum*): *robustus in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur malefactorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur*, Fest. s. v. *robustum*: Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*: Tac. A. 4, 29: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: v. Smith's Ant. 241. III. Fig. *power, strength, force, vigour*: *alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis*, Cic. Phil. 10, 8: *in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore*, id. Off. 1, 5: *multo plus firmamenti ac roboris*, id. Manil. 4, 10: *hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt?* id. Planc. 8 *fin.*: *qui robur aliquod in stilo fecerint*, Quint. 10, 3, 10. 2. *the strongest, most effective, or best part, the pith or kernel*: of soldiers, *the flower*, etc.: *versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore*, Cic. Or. 10, 34: *et robur et suboles militum interiit*, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: Caes. B. C. 3, 87: Liv. 30, 2: *senatus robur*, id. 5, 39: *betae, i. e. stalks*, Col. 10, 326: *quoniam robustus et pondere et nitore praestat, a kind of wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 1. Plur.: *tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Tinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani*, Cic. Clu. 56: Liv. 7, 7: Ov. M. 7, 510. [Akin to Gr. *ρῶ-μῆ*.] (Hence *lt. rōvere*; Sp. *roble*; Fr. *rouvre*.)

rōburneus, *a, um, adj.* [*robur*] of oaks: *fruges*, Col. 9, 1, 5.

rōbus, *ōris*, *v.* *robur*, *ad init.*

rōbus, *a, um, v.* *rubeus*.

rōbustē, *adv.* *stoutly, strongly*: Aug. Conf. 8, 11.

rōbustēus, *a, um, adj.* [*robur*] of oak or hard wood: *scandulae*, Vitruv. 2, 1.

rōbustus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*] *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, robust*: *lapides*, Plin. 36, 22, 48: *cornua*, id. 11, 37, 45: *palme*, id. 17, 22, 35: *cibus, nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: *triticum*, Col. 2, 9, 3: *robusti et valentes satellites*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: *transit in aetatem post ver robustior annus fitque valens juvenis*, Ov. M. 15, 206: *usu atque aetate robustior*, Cic. Sull. 16, 47: *robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam*, Plin. 27, 4, 10: *robustus puer*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 2: *corpore amplo atque robusto*, Suet. Tib. 68: *robustissima juvenus*, id. Ner. 20. 2. Fig.: *si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*: *robusta et solida eloquentia*, Quint. 10, 1, 2: *robusta et stabilis fortitudo*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23: *robustior improbitas*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: *animus*, id. Off. 1, 20, 67. II. of oak, oaken: *capitulum stipites*, Cato R. R. 18, 4: *materia*, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3:

caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55: *stipites*, Liv. 38, 5: *fores*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: *plaustra*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74: *carcer* (v. *robur*, no. 11 3.), Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

rōdo, *si, sum*, 3. *v. a. to gnaw*: *quod clipeos mures rosissent*, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: *pollicem dente*, Hor. Epod. 5, 48: *vivos ungues*, id. S. 1, 10, 71: *rode, caper, vitem*, Ov. F. 1, 357. 2. Transf. *to eat away, corrode, consume*: *ripas (flumina)*, Lucr. 5, 257: *ferrum (robigo)*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 71: *tophum (calx)*, Plin. 36, 12, 48. II. Fig.: *in conviviis rodunt, backbite, disparage*, Cic. Balb. 26: *absentem amicum*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: *cuncta robiginosis dentibus*, Mart. 5, 28: *dentem denso, to speak ill of each other*, id. 13, 2: *murmura cum secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, mutter to themselves*, Pers. 3, 81. (Hence Sp. *rozar*.)

rōdus and **rōduscūlum**, *v. raud.*

rōgālis, *e, adj.* [*rogus*] *pertaining to a funeral pile*: *flammae*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: *cadaver*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

rōgāmentum, *i, n.* [*rogo*] *a question*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31.

rōgātio, *ōnis, f.* [*id.*] *an asking; an entreaty, request*: *ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 *fin.*: *injusta amici*, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4. 2. In rhetor. *a question, interrogation*: *rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 1, 29. II. Esp. *a proposal to the people for passing a law or decree, a proposed law or decree, a bill* (so called because the people were solicited to vote for it): *ad populum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: *ad plebem*, Liv. 33, 52: *quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo Consulibus lata est, was proposed, introduced*, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: *in dissuasionem rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur*, id. Clu. 51: *Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor*, id. Att. 1, 14: *suasit rogationem, recommended, spoke in favour of it*, id. Rep. 3, 18: *intercedere rogationi, to oppose it*, id. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*: *rogationem antiquare, to reject it*, Liv. 31, 6: *rogationem accipere, to accept it*, Cic. Att. 1, 14: *rogationes jubere, opp. antiquare*, Liv. 6, 39: *per vim rogationem perferre, to carry through*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: Liv. 3, 54. v. Smith's Ant. 682.

rōgātīuncūla, *ae, f. dim.* [*rogatio*] *an unimportant bill or proposed law*: Auct. Or. pro domo 20. II. *a little question*: Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rōgātor, *ōris, m.* [*rogo*] *a beggar, mendicant*: Mart. 10, 5. II. Esp. *one who proposes a law to the people*: Lucil. in Non. 383, 14. 2. *an officer who took the votes in the comitia, a polling clerk*: Cic. N. D. 2, 4: id. Div. 1, 17 *fin.* 3. Transf. in gen. *one who makes a proposal, a proposer*: *haec epistola non suavis est sed rogatoris*, id. Att. 16, 16.

rōgātus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *a request, suit, entreaty* (only in abl. sing.): *Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu*, Cic. Att. 1, 9 *fin.*: id. Fam. 7, 1.

rōgātio, *ōnis, f.* [*rogito*] *for rogatio, a proposed law*: Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rōgito, *avi, i. v. a. freq.* [*rogo*] *to ask or inquire frequently or eagerly*: *rogitando sum raucus factus*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 16: *rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam*, id. Aul. 1, 2, 39: *me*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: *pisces, to inquire for fish*, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 3: *multa super Priamo rogitant*, Virg. Aen. 1, 750. II. *to pray, ntreat*: *aliquam ad coenam ut veniat*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35.

rōgo, *avi, atum* (rogassit for rogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*), *i. v. a. to ask, question, interrogate*: constr. the pers. asked in acc.; the thing asked, in acc., abl. with *de*, or *relat. clause*; hence, with double acc.: *aliud te rogo*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 70: *hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti?* id. Trin. 4, 2, 85: *hoc quod te rogo responde mihi*, id. Merc. 1, 101: *ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua*, id. Pers. 4, 4, 83: *hanc (colubram) alia quum rogaret causam facinoris, respond-*

it, Phaedr. 4, 17, 5: *quela ego igitur rogem?* Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: *ecquem hominem tu novisti?* te rogo, Pl. Ps. 4, 2, 15: *men' or me rogas?* and *rogas me?* *Do you ask? how can you ask?* Ter. And. Quid ego facerem? Ch. Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? id. Merc. 3, 4, 48: Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11: *quid me istud rogas?* inquam: *Stolcos roga*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28 *fin.*: *hoc quod rogo responde*, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 32: *jam de istoc rogare omitte*, id. Pers. 4, 4, 90: *de istac virgine*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: *de te ipso*, Cic. Vatin. 4 *fin.*: *rogant me servi, quo eam?* Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 83: *quae sit, rogo*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: *rogo, num quid velit*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 49: *rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum?* Cic. Verr. 4, 12. Absol.: *praeus respondes quam rogo*, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 119: *roganti respondebo*, id. 3, 1, 17: Cic. Mil. 22, 59. 2. Esp. in public affairs, *rogare aliquem (sententiam), to ask one for his opinion or vote*: *Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit. Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: *quos priores sententiam rogabat*, id. Rep. 2, 20. Pass.: *quum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium*, id. Fam. 4, 4: *scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam*, id. Att. 1, 13: *primum rogatus sententiam*, Sall. C. 50: Liv. 37, 14: *propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiae rogantur, consultabitur*, Quint. 3, 8, 18. Hence, (ii) *rogare populum or legem, or absol. to propose a law, introduce a bill*: in aes incidere jubebitis credo illa legitima: *consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit*, Cic. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.*: *plebem*, id. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: *legem*, id. Rep. 3, 10: *quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur*, Quint. 2, 4, 40. Absol.: *ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo*, Liv. 10, 8 *fin.*: Quint. 2, 4, 35. Pass. impers.: *nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet*, Liv. 4, 2. (iii) *to propose or offer for election*: with acc. (or nom. in pass.) of the word designating the office; and sometimes with acc. denoting the elective body: *factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret*, id. 6, 42: *qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret*, id. 3, 65: (Caesar) *volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est*, Cic. Att. 9, 15: *praetores, quum ita rogentur, ut collegae consulibus sint*, id. 9, 9: *hodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus*, Liv. 1, 17: *comitia consulibus rogandis habuit*, Cic. Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: *Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur*, Sall. J. 29 *fin.* Absol.: *mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17. 3. Milit. t. t. *rogare milites sacramento, to administer an oath to them*: Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Liv. 32, 26. 4. In law, *to propose a stipulation*: *rogavit Titius, sponndit Maevius; haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 14, 7, § 12: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 112. II. Transf. *to ask, beg, request, solicit*: constr. the pers. asked in acc. or abl. with *ab*: the request is expressed by acc. or by a subj. clause: *qua confidentia rogare tu a me argentum tantum audes, impudens?* Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potessit, quod tu me rogas, id. Pers. 1, 1, 40: *hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo*, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 *fin.*: *haec igitur lex in amicitia sancitur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati*, id. Am. 12: *ottum divos rogat*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1: *divitias deos*, Mart. 4, 77: *illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces*, Quint. 10, 1, 50: *ambiantur, rogantur, are asked for their votes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: *transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis*, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: *abli ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum: datur mihi*, Pl. Capt. 3, 2, 6: *legatos ad Caesarem*

mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow*, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 18: scitin' quid ego vos rogo? nihil ut praekonium detis, id. Men. 5, 9, 92: id ut facias, te etiam atque etiam rogo? Cic. Fam. 13, 44: cum rogat et prece cogi scilicet ut tibi se laudare et tradere coner, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2: Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: rogat frater, ne abeas longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: nunc a te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitae mea causa facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1. *Absol.*: neque ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, id. Planc. 10, 25: in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patrem et filium pro vita rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13. Proverb.: malo emere quam rogare, *I had rather buy than beg*, Cic. Verr. 4, 6 *fin.* [Akin to Germ. *fragen*; also prob. to Sans. *prachh*, "interrogare," and Lat. *precor, proco*.]

rogus, i, m. (rogum, i, n.): Afran. in Non. 221) *a funeral-pile*: in rogum illatus, Cic. N. D. 3, 35: ascendere in rogum, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: aliquem in rogum imponere, id. Tusc. 1, 35: rogum extruere, id. Fin. 3, 22 *fin.*: rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Virg. Aen. 4, 640. Poet.: defugiant avidos carmina sola rogos, *escape destruction*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28. Meton. *the grave*: obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4, 11, 8.

rōrārii, orum, m. plu. [ros] *a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers*: rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: Liv. 8, 8. *Sing.*: Lucil. in Non. 553, 2 *sq.* Hence, **rōrārius**, a, um, *adj.*: vinum quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. s. v.

rōrātio, ōnis, f. [roro] *a falling of dew, dew*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226. *Plur.*: nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232.

rōresco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [ros] *to begin to be condensed into dew; and in gen. to become liquid*: Ov. M. 15, 246.

rōridus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *bedewed, wet with dew*: terga jugi, Prop. 4, 4, 48: specus, App. M. 4, p. 150.

rōrifera, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [ros fero] *dew-bringing* (poet.): Lucr. 6, 865: Stat. Th. 1, 338.

rōrifluus, a, um, *adj.* [ros fluo] *dripping with dew*: Anthol. Lat. 2 p. 237.

rōriger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [ros gero] *dew-bringing*: Fulg. Myth. 1.

rōro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [ros] *to drop or distill dew* (only in 3rd pers.). Neutr.: (Aurora) toto rorat in orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622. More usu. *impers.* *dew falls*: ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74: Suet. Aug. 92. Act.: tellus rorata mane pruina, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov. F. 3, 357. **II.** Transf. *to drop, trickle, drip, distill*. Neutr.: lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling tears*, Lucr. 2, 977: rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip or shed moisture*, Ov. M. 1, 267: comae, ib. 5, 488: ora dei madida rorantia barba, ib. 1, 339. Act.: *to bedew, to moisten, wet*: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470: saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263: quam coelum intrare parantem roratis lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters*, Ov. M. 4, 480. *Absol.*: pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: rorans juvenis, *the youth who pours out*, i. e. Ganymedes, as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482. **2.** Fig.: si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rōrulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of dew, dewy, bedewed*: Cato R. R. 37, 4: Col. 5, 6, 13: Plin. 12, 17, 37.

rōs, rōgis, m. (n.: Marc. Empir. 8) *dew*: herbae gemmantis rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: rore mero jejuna parit, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidus, Virg. G. 2, 202: gratissimus pecori, id. E. 1, 5. *Plur.*: gelidos rores, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*: cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69 *fin.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *any distilling moisture* (poet.): salis, Lucr. 4, 438: ros, water, id. 1, 777: Virg. Aen. 6, 230: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 61: pluvii, rain-clouds, ib. 3, 3, 56: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708: tepido suffundit lumina rore, *with warm tears*, ib. 10, 360: Hor. A. P. 430: natos vitall rore rigabat, *with milk* (from the breast), poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: sanguineos rores, Virg. Aen. 12, 339: cruentis, Stat. Th. 2, 673. Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28: Arabus, Ov. II. 15, 76. Of the liquor of the purple-fish: Plin. 9, 36, 60. **2.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and neut. rosmarinum, rosemary, Rosmarinus officinalis, Linn.: rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2: marinus ros, ib. 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36: marino rore, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16: rosmarinum, Plin. 24, 11, 59: App. Herb. 79: ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410: and simply ros, Virg. G. 2, 213. [Akin to Sans. *rasa*, "sapor, succus, aqua;" Gr. *ῥόσος*; Lith. *rasa*, "ros."]

rōsa, ae, f. [akin to ῥόδον] *a rose, different species of Rosa*, Linn.; also other flowers, such as the rose-mallow, Alcea rosea, Linn. (moscenton), Lychnis, Linn. (lychnida), etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Plin. 21, 4, 10: sera, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: cum rosam viderat, tum lucipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 5, 10 *fin.* Collect. roses, wreaths of roses: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosa? id. Tusc. 3, 18 *fin.*: an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? *on, among roses*, ib. 5, 26: Sen. Ep. 36: Mart. 8, 77: multa in rosa, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1. As a term of endearment: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 74: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6. **II.** Meton. oil of roses: Cels. 8, 3. **2.** the season or month of roses: Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

rōsaceus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa] *made of roses, rose-*: corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: and subst. rosaceum, i, n.: id. 22, 24, 50. (Hence Fr. *rosace*.)

rōsales escae [id.] *an annual festival in which the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4419.

rōsaliā, ium, n. plu. [id.] *the ceremony of hanging up the garlands* (at the festival of the rosales escae): Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

rōsarium, ii, n. [id.] *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden*: Col. 11, 2, 29: more freq. plur.: Prop. 4, 5, 59: Virg. G. 4, 119.

rōsarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-*: absorptio, *a drink flavoured with roses or something similar*: Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.* dub.: auxilium, *expected from drinking it*, App. M. 3, p. 141: venenum, *of the laurel-rose*, supposed to be poisonous, ib. 4 p. 143. **II.** Subst. rōsarius, ῥοδοσάλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rōsātum, i, n. [id.] *rose-wine*: Pall. Febr. 32: Lampr. Elag. 11. **2.** *conserve of roses*: Apic. 1, 4.

rōsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *prepared from roses*: oleum, Seren. Samm. 34, 637.

roscidus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *wet with dew, dewy*: herba, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10: solum, Col. 5, 6, 10: qualitas coeli, id. 3, 1, 6: mala, Virg. E. 8, 37: humor, i. e. dew, Plin. 9, 10, 12: mella, *dripping like dew*, Virg. E. 4, 30: dea, i. e. Aurora, Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Luna, Virg. G. 3, 337: noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62. **II.** Transf. *moistened, watered, wet* (rare): fuscida rivis saxa, Virg. Aen. 7, 683: tecta, Mart. 4, 18. (Hence Sp. *rocio*, verb *rociar*; Fr. *arroser*; also Sp. *rociada*; Fr. *rosee*.)

rōsetum, i, n. [rosa] *a garden or bed of roses*: Varr. R. R. 1, 35: Virg. E. 5, 17.

roseus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of roses, rose-* (for rosaceus): vinculum Sen.

Med. 70: convalles, *filled with roses*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85. **2.** *rose-coloured, rosy*: pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 34: nitor quidam in purpura, id. 37, 9, 40: roses sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 609: Phoebus, Virg. Aen. 11, 913: dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84: Eous, Prop. 3, 24, 7: nubes (Iridis), Val. Fl. 4, 77. (ii) *ruddy, blooming* (poet.): labella, Cat. 80, 1: Mart. 8, 56: os (Veneris), Virg. Aen. 2, 593: genae, ib. 12, 606: cervix, ib. 1, 402: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2: juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

rōsidus, a, um, *adj.* [ros] *for roscidus*: Col. 3, 1: Ov. F. 2, 314.

rosina, ae, f. *an unknown plant*: Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rōsio, ōnis, f. [rodo] *a gnawing, corrosion*: Cels. 7, 23. *Plur.*: Plin. 20, 14, 54.

rosmarinum and **rosmarinus**, v. ros, no. II. 2.

rostellum, i, n. *dim.* [rostrum] *a little beak or snout*: Col. 8, 5, 14: Plin. 30, 11, 30.

rostra, v. rostrum, no. II. 2.

rostrālis, e, *adj.* [rostrum] *pertaining to the Rostra*: tabula, *a tablet on the Rostra*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

rostrans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *striking or driving in its point*: vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato).

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *having a beak or crooked point; beaked, curved*: falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48: navis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32: Suet. Caes. 63: ora navium rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49: impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32: corona rostrata = corona navalis, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded an enemy's vessel*, Plin. 16, 4, 3: (Agrippae) tempora navali fulgent rostrata corona, Virg. Aen. 8, 684: v. Smith's Ant. 360: columna rostrata, *a column adorned with the beaks of conquered vessels erected to commemorate a naval victory*, Virg. G. 3, 29: esp. *that in the Roman forum, erected in memory of the victory of Duilius*: Quint. 1, 7, 12: Plin. 34, 5, 11: v. Smith's Ant. 327.

rostrum, i, n. [rodo] *the bill or beak, of a bird; the snout or muzzle of an animal*: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, ib. 1, 36, 101: Liv. 41, 13: Ov. M. 2, 376: arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: of goats: ib. 2, 3, 2: of swine: Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: Ov. M. 8, 371: of dogs: ib. 1, 536: of wolves: Plin. 28, 10, 44: of camels: id. 8, 32, 50: of a dolphin: id. 9, 8, 7: of bees: id. 11, 10, 10, etc. (ii) *Of human beings, muzzle, snout*: Pl. Men. 1, 1, 13: Petr. 75, 10: of human statues: Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.* **II.** Transf. of similarly shaped objects: *the curved point of a bill-hook*: Col. 4, 25, 3: of a plough: Plin. 18, 18, 48: of hammers: id. 34, 14, 41: of lamps: id. 28, 11, 46: of an island: id. 10, 33, 49 dub. Esp. *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak*: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Liv. 28, 30: Ov. M. 4, 706: Auct. B. Alex. 44. Hence, **2.** Rostra, orum, n. plu. *the Rostra*, an erection between the Comitium and forum, from which speakers delivered their addresses, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antiates. It was transferred by Caesar to a corner of the forum (v. Smith's Ant. 995): Liv. 8, 14: Plin. 34, 5, 11: ut semper in Rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3 *fin.*: ut in Rostris prius quam in senatu literae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in Rostra descendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: descendere ad Rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: procedere in Rostra, Plin. Pan. 65: quum Vettius descendisset de Rostris, Cic. Vat. 11: aliquem de Rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro Rostris, Vell. 2, 19: ali-

quem defunctum laudare e more pro Rostris, Suet. Caes. 6: Tac. A. 3, 5: laudavit ipse apud Rostra formam ejus, ib. 16, 6: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. Poet.: campumque et Rostra movebat, i. e. the assembled people, Lucan. 8, 685.

rösulentus, a, um, adj. [rosa] *abounding in roses*: prata, Prud. *σρεφ.* 3, 199. || *rose-coloured, rosy*: splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, 19.

rösus, a, um, Part. [rodo].

röta, ae, f. a wheel: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: axes rotarum, Plin. 16, 43, 84: aurea summae curvatura rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3. Esp. a potter's wheel: amphora coepit institui: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48. (ii) a wheel for torture, τροχός: in rotam, id est genus quoddam tormenti apud Graecos, beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011: Ixion's wheel: Tib. 1, 3, 74. Virg. G. 4, 484. Fig.: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, vorsor in amoris rota miser, on the rack of love, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4. 2. Meton. a car, chariot (poet.): si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230: Prop. 1, 2, 20: Virg. Aen. 12, 671. (ii) the disk of the sun: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 433: flammae rota Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022: and simply rota, Val. Fl. 3, 559. (iii) a kind of sea-fish, seemingly a jelly-fish (Medusa), but the size exaggerated: Plin. 9, 4, 3. || Fig.: fortunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. fickleness, inconstancy, Cic. Pis. 10: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70. Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. in elegiac metre, Ov. A. A. 1, 264. [Akin to Sans. ratha, "currus;" Germ. rad; Lith. ratas.]

rötäbilis, e, adj. [rota] *whirling, rotary*: flexus, Amm. 23, 4.

rötälis, e, adj. [id.] *having wheels, wheeled*: carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12.

rötätilis, e, adj. [roto] *wheel-like, revolving*: gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

rötätim, adv. like a wheel, in a circle: in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253 (al. rotarum).

rötätio, önis, f. [roto] *a wheeling in a circle, rotation*: Vitruv. 18, 8.

rötätör, öris, m. [id.] *one who causes to revolve*: Stat. S. 2, 7, 7.

rötätus, üs, m. [id.] *a turning or whirling round*: Stat. Ach. 2, 417.

röto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [rota].

I. Act. to turn or swing round; to whirl about: Learchum bis terque per auras more rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 518: jactare caput et comas exultantem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (i. e. oculos), to roll, Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, to brandish, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 551: (venti) trudent res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, in a whirling tornado, Lucr. 1, 295: fumum (flammae), Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: se la vulnus (ursa), Lucan. 6, 222. Reflect. to turn or roll round, to revolve: Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Ach. 1, 56: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis obvisus ire polis? ib. 2, 74. 2. Fig.: aut curtum sermone rotato torqueat entymema, round, concise, Juv. 6, 449. || Neutr. to turn or roll round, to revolve (rare): parte ex alia, qua saxa rotantia late impulerat torrens, Virg. Aen. 10, 362: of a peacock's tail: Col. 8, 11, 8.

rötäla, ae, f. dim. (rotulus, i. m.: Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 50) [id.] *a little wheel*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 38: Plin. 18, 18, 48.

rötundätio, önis, f. [rotundo] *a making round, a rounding*: linea rotundationis, the circumference, Vitruv. 1, 6.

rötundö, adv. roundly: ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2. || *smoothly, elegantly*: a te quidem ap'e ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

rötundifölius, a, um, adj. [rotundus folium] *round-leaved*: App. Herb. 71.

rötunditas, ätis, f. [rotundus] *roundness, rotundity*: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73. || Fig.: verborum, roundness, smoothness, Macr. S. 7, 5.

rötundo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make round, to round off*: quum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Tim. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitruv. 10, 11: orbem solis, Vell. 2, 59 fin. Reflect.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66. || Fig.: elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, rounded, smooth, Sid. Ep. 8, 4. Of a round sum of money: mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

rötundöla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little round mass, a pellet*: App. Herb. 13.

rötundus, a, um, adj. [rota] *round, circular*: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 503: stellae globosae et rotundae, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10: locus infimus in rotundo, id. Tusc. 5, 24 fin.: togae, hanging evenly all round, Quint. 11, 3, 139. Comp.: rotundius, Cic. Tim. 6: rotundiores baccae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13. Sup.: capita rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 ad fin. Proverb.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. turns every thing upside down, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. || Fig. round, i. e. presenting no salient angles to the world: (sapient) fortis et in se ipse totus teres atque rotundus, id. S. 2, 7, 86: Quint. 8, 5, 27.

2. Esp. of style, round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant: erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: Theodorus praefractor nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graecis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13. (Hence It. rotundo; Fr. rond.)

rübëdo, önis, f. [rubeo] *redness*: Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rübë-fäcïo, fëci, factum, 3. v. a. to make red or ruddy, to redden (poet.): setas sanguine, Ov. M. 8, 383: cornua multo cruore, ib. 12, 382.

rübëllänus, a, um, adj. [rubellus] *reddish*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rübëllio, önis, f. [id.] *a fish of a reddish colour*: v. erythrinus: Plin. 32, 10, 49: Apic. 10, 7.

rübëllölus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *somewhat reddish*: umbilicus (voluminis), poet. Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

rübëllus, a, um, adj. dim. [ruber] *reddish*: vinum, Mart. 1, 104: Pers. 5, 147: vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4.

rübëns, entis, Part. [rubeo]. || Adj.: red, reddish: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35: rubenti murice, Virg. E. 4, 43: rubenti vere, id. G. 2, 319: rubenti dextera, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2: rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69. Comp.: superficies, Plin. 37, 6, 23 fin.

2. red with shame, blushing: virgo, inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32: Mart. 5, 2.

rübëo, 2. v. n. [ruber] *to be red or ruddy*: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere corpus, Lucr. 6, 1165: ocelli fiendo rubent, Cat. 3, 18: lana Tyrio murice, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: litus undaque sanguine, id. M. 11, 375: aviaria sanguineis baccis, Virg. G. 2, 430. || Esp. to colour up, blush: rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att. 15, 4: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: Juv. 1, 166.

rüber, bra, brum (rubrus, Sol. 49), adj. red, ruddy: humor, Lucr. 4, 1047: sanguis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 7: coccus, id. S. 2, 6, 102: jubar, Lucr. 4, 405: flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, painted red, id. F. 1, 415: (sol) quum praecipitem oceani rubro lavit aequore currum, Virg. G. 3, 359: juvenum recens examen Eois timendum partibus Oceanoque rubro, the Eastern (i. e. Indian) Ocean,

Hor. Od. 1, 35, 32: rubriore pilo, Plin. 10, 63, 85. Poet.: leges majcrum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192. [Akin to rufus and to Sans. rudhira; Gr. ε-ρυθρός; Germ. roth; Eng. red, ruddy.]

rübësoo, büi, 3. v. n. incep. [rubeo] *to grow or turn red, to redden*: Aurora, Virg. Aen. 3, 521: mare radiis, ib. 7, 25: tempora matutina, Ov. M. 13, 581: saxa sanguine vatis, ib. 11, 19: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10: vina, id. 14, 2, 4.

rübëta, ae, f. [rubus] *a kind of toad living among bramble-bushes, prob. the common toad*, Bufo vulgaris, Linn., from the skin of which an acrid secretion exudes: Plin. 32, 5, 18: Juv. 1, 70: id. 6, 659: adj.: ranae rubetae, Plin. 8, 31, 48.

rübëta, orum, n. plu. [id.] *bramble-thickets*: Ov. M. 1, 105: id. F. 4, 509.

rübëus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the bramble-bush, bramble-*: fascina, woven of bramble-twigs, Virg. G. 1, 266.

rübëus (also robeus, robius, and robus; cf. Fest. s. v. robum), a, um, adj. [rubeo] *red, reddish*: color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: bos, Col. 6, 1, 2. (Hence It. roggio; Sp. roxo; Fr. rouge; also, It. rubino; Sp. rubin; Fr. rubis.)

rübïa, ae, f. [rubeus] *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 56.

rübïcundölus, a, um, adj. dim. [rubicundus] *somewhat ruddy*: Juv. 6, 425.

rübïcundus, a, um, adj. [rubeo] *red, ruddy*: rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 121: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 19: Priapus, painted red, Ov. F. 6, 319: Ceres, ruddy, for flava, Virg. G. 1, 297. Comp.: habitus cometae rubicundior, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rübïdus, a, um, adj. [id.] *red, reddish* (rare): ampulla, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: facies ex vinolentia, Suet. Vit. 17.

rübïgo, etc. v. robig.

rübör, öris, m. [rubeo] *redness* (of all shades): candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: Ov. M. 3, 491: Virg. Aen. 12, 66: Tac. Agr. 45: cocci, Plin. 10, 22, 39. Plur.: Tyrii, Virg. G. 3, 307. || Esp. a blush: pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15: verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484. 2. Meton. bashfulness, modesty: (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscoenitate vitanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 59 fin.: ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37: ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno, Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2. Hence, (ii) shame, disgrace: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6: duas res ei rubori fuisse, Liv. 45, 13: Tac. A. 14, 55 fin.: nec rubor est misse palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: nil tua facta ruboris habent, id. H. 20, 202: rubor ac dedecus penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 30.

rübërïca, ae, f. [contr. of ruberica, from ruber] (sc. terra), *red earth*: Vitruv. 2, 3: Plin. 18, 14, 36. 2. Esp. red earth for colouring, red ochre, red chalk: buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 39: Hor. S. 2, 7, 98: Vitruv. 7, 7. || Meton. the title of a law, the rubric (because written in red: cf. Juv. 14, 192): interdicta proponuntur sub rubrica Unde vi (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4), aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Paul. Dig. 43, 1, 2 fin. Hence, 2. a law: Quint. 12, 3, 11: Pers. 5, 90.

rübërïco, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [rubrica] *to colour red* (rare): Auct. Priap. 73, 2: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2 fin.

rübërïcösus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of red ochre*: ager, Cato R. R. 34, 2: solum, Col. 4, 33, 1.

rubrus, a, um, v. ruber, ad int. || **rübüs**, i, m. (fem.: Prud. Cath. 5, 31: id. Apoth. 123) *a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush, different species of*

Rubus, Linn. : Plin. 16, 37, 71 : Virg. E. 3, 89 : Hor. Od. 1, 23, 6 : Caes. B. G. 2, 17. || **a blackberry** : Prop. 3, 13, 28.

ructamen, inis, n. [ructo] **a belching, eructation** : Prud. i. lamart. 467.

ructatrix, icis, f. adj. [id.] **producing belching** : mentha, Mart. 10, 48.

ructo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. freq. **to belch, eructate**. || Neutr. : Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 9 : Cic. Phil. 2, 25 fin. : Juv. 3, 107.

|| **A ct. to belch up** : acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68 : glandem, Juv. 6, 10 : aprum, Mart. 9, 49 : cruorem, Sil. 2, 685. 2. Transf. of things : **to emit** : fumum (terra), Pall. Aug. 8, 7. 3. Fig. **to give out, utter** : propinquitates semideum, **to be always talking about them**, Sid. Carm. 23, 252. [Root RUG, whence ructus : cf. e-rugo quoted by Fest. and Gr. ἐ-ρύγ-ουαι.]

ructor, i. v. dep. i. q. ructo, **to belch** : aves hospitales, **to have the taste of them in one's mouth**, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3 : versus ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457 : ructatur, Cic. in Fest. s. v.

ructio, i. v. a. [ructus] **to belch forth (for ructare)** : Aug. Serm. de temp. 135. **ructuosus**, a, um, adj. [id.] **full of belches** : Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, m. [root RUG : cf. ructo] **a belching, eructation** : Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 9 : Cic. Fam. 9, 22 fin. : Mart. 1, 88.

rūdectus, a, um, adj. [rudus] **of soil, rubbishy, poor, dry** : terra, Cato R. R. 34, 2 : loca, ib. 35, 1 and 131 (al. rudeata).

rūdēns, entis, m. (f. : Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1) (gen. plur. rudentium, Vitr. 10, 19 : Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2) [etymol. unknown; acc. to the ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling : v. Non. p. 51] **a rope, line, cord** ; esp. of the rigging of a ship : **a stay, halyard, sheet**, etc. : plur. collect. **the rigging, cordage** : Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 1 : Cic. Div. 1, 56 : clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87 : Hor. Epod. 10, 5. 2. **the rope of an engine of war** : Vitr. 10, 17 sq.

rūdērārius, a, um, adj. [rudus] **pertaining to rubbish** : cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212.

rūdērātio, ōnis, f. [rudero] **a paving with rubbish** : Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [rudus] **to cover or pave with rubbish** : Plin. 21, 4, 10 : Vitr. 7, 1.

rūdīārī ab eodem (se. Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. s. v.

rūdīārius, ii, m. [rudis] **a gladiator presented with the rudis, i. e. discharged** : Suet. Tib. 7.

rūdīcūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] **a wooden spoon, a spatula** : Plin. 34, 18, 54.

rūdimentum, i, n. [rudis, adj.] **a first attempt, or essay; a beginning** : rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3 : prima rhetorices rudimenta, the first principles, rudiments, Quint. 2, 5, 1 : vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1 : civillum officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8.

2. Esp. of milit. affairs : militare, Liv. 21, 3 : plur. : militiae, Vell. 2, 129 : dura belli, Virg. Aen. 11, 157 : ponere, **to have passed one's novitiate**, Liv. 31, 11 fin. : so, deponere, Just. 9, 1.

rūdīs, e, adj. prop. **in the natural state, not improved by art** ; hence, **unwrought, untitled, unformed, rough, raw, wild** : omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, Cincius in Fest. s. v. : terra (opp. restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2 : ager, Col. 3, 11, 1 : campus, Virg. G. 2, 211 : humus, Ov. M. 5, 646 : rudis indigestaque moles (Chaos), ib. 1, 7 : marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3 : aes (opp. signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13 : lana, Ov. M. 6, 19 : herba, wild, Mart. 2, 95 : uva, unripe, green, hard, id. 13, 68.

2. Transf. of artificial things, **ill-made, rudely-finished, coarse** : hasta, Virg. Aen. 9, 743 : circumjectus pariet-

n. 11, 51, 112 : caementum, Tac. textum, Ov. M. 8, 641 : vestis, id. V. 4, 659. 3. (poet.) **young, new** : illa (tarina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu pri-

ma imbuat Amphitriten, **untried, not yet sailed on**, Cat. 64, 11 : agna, Mart. 9, 72 : filia, id. 7, 95. || **Fig. rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant** ; and with gen. **unacquainted with, inexperienced in**, etc. : consilium, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 61 : forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85 fin. : quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7 : vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, id. 11, 3, 32 : modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111 : rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66 : stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28 : animi, id. 1, 10, 9 : ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410 : seculum, Tac. H. 1, 86 : anni, young, early, Quint. 1, 1, 5 : rudis adhuc aetas, Tac. A. 4, 8 : rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7 : Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, Quint. 10, 1, 66 : tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? Cic. Sext. 21, 47 : rudis ac stultus, Quint. 11, 3, 76 : nescit equo rudis haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 54. With in or simple abl. : cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpolitii, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 : (oratorem) nulla in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50 fin. : rudis in re publica, id. Phil. 6, 6 : in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40 : Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424 : studiis, Vell. 2, 73. With gen. : imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16 : provinciae rudis, id. Verf. 2, 6 ad fin. : Graecarum literarum, id. Off. 1, 1 : rei militaris, id. Acad. 2, 1, 2 : bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3 : facinorum, ib. 12, 51 : agminum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9 : civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47 : operum conjugii-que, Ov. F. 4, 336 : somni, sleepless, id. M. 7, 213 : dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29. With ad. : gens ad oppugnandum urbium artes rudis, Liv. 21, 25 : ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48 : ad mala, id. Pont. 3, 7, 18. Comp., Sup., and Adv. do not occur. (Hence It. rozzo, rude ; Fr. rude.)

rūdīs, is, f. **a slender stick or rod ; a stirring-stick, spatula** : Cato R. R. 79 : ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50 fin. cf. rudicula.

|| **Esp. a staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises, a foil** : (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51 : Ov. Am. 2, 9, 22 : rudibus batuere, Suet. Cal. 32. A gladiator received such a rudis when honourably discharged (v. rudiarius) : tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29 fin. : accepta rude, Juv. 6, 113 : essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21. Fig. : tarda vires minueret senecta, me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, **to dismiss, discharge**, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24 : spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2.

rūdītas, ātis, f. [rudis] **ignorance** : literatoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363.

rūdītus, ūs, m. [rudo] **a roaring or braying** : App. M. 8, p. 215.

rūdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), ivi, itum, 3. v. n. and a. **to bray, bellow, roar** : in-tempestivo rudis ille (asellus) sono, Ov. F. 6, 342 : rudis turpis asella, id. A. A. 3, 290 : Pers. 3, 9 : proflatis naribus rudivi fortiter, App. M. 7, p. 193 : gemitus leonum rudentum, Virg. Aen. 7, 16 : (cervos) graviter rudentes caedunt, id. G. 3, 374 : ursi rudentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298. Transf. of men : (Cacus) insueta rudentem Alcides tellis premit, Virg. Aen. 8, 248.

rūdōr, ōris, m. [rudo] **a roaring** : App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

rūdus, ēris, n. **stones broken small and mixed with lime for plastering walls (rough-cast), paving floors, etc.** : Cato R. R. 18 : Vitr. 7, 1 : Plin. 36, 25, 62 sq. : pingue, rich soil, Col. 10, 81.

|| **Esp. old rubbish, of decayed buildings** : ruderi accipiendū Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43. Plur. : alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim rudibus, Suet. Aug. 30. || **a piece of brass** : v. raudus.

rūdusculum, i, v. raudusculum. **rūfesco**, 3. v. n. incept. [rufus] **to become reddish** : Plin. 28, 12, 53.

rufus, il, m. **the Gallic name for chama, a lynx, q. v.** : Plin. 8, 19, 28.

rūfo, i. v. a. [rufus] **to make reddish** : capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 4.

rūfūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] **red-dish, rather red** : macilentis malis rufu-

lus, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 20 : radices man-

dragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94. || **Subst.** : rufuli, **the military tribunes chosen by the general himself**, opp. to the Comit-

tiati, who were chosen by the people : so called after one Rutilius Rufus : Liv. 7, 5 fin. : v. Smith's Ant. 503 sq.

rūfus, a, um, adj. [akin to ruber, q. v.] **red, reddish**, of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26 : rufus quidam, **red-headed**, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120 : Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17 : color, Mart. 14, 129 : sanguis, Cels. 2, 8 : armenta, Vitr. 8, 3 : sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41. Comp. : Campana siligo rufior, id. 18, 9, 20.

rūga, ae, f. **a wrinkle (usu. plur.)** : non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. de Sen. 18 : rugas in fronte contrahere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26 : rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4 : Virg. Aen. 7, 417. Sing. (poet.) : Prop. 2, 18, 6 : Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34 : Juv. 13, 215. || **Transf.** : **a crease, fold, plait** : margaritae flavescunt, senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54 : aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans ruga, id. 15, 16, 18 : of the folds of garments, id. 35, 8, 34 : Macr. S. 2, 9.

rūgīnōsus, a, um, adj. [ruga] **wrinkled** : cutis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rūgīo, 4. v. n. [akin to raucus] **to roar, as a lion** : Spart. Get. 5. (Hence It. bruire ; Fr. bruire : also subs. It. bruito ; Fr. bruit.)

rūgītus, ūs, m. [rugio] **a roaring of lions** : Vopisc. Prob. 19. || **Transf.** : **a rumbling in the bowels** : Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 2. (Hence Sp. ruido.)

rūgo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [ruga] || **Neutr. to crease ; to become wrinkled or rumpled** : vide palliolum ut rugat, Pl. Casin. 2, 3, 30. || **A ct. to wrinkle** : frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2. Transf. **to corrugate** : testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

rūgōsitas, ātis, f. [rugosus] **the state of being wrinkled** : Tert. Patient. 15.

rūgōsus, a, um, adj. [ruga] **wrinkled, shrivelled** : rugosiorum cum geas stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93 : spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14 : genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. Poet. : senecta, Tib. 3, 5, 25 : pagus frigore (i. e. the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105 : sanna, **that makes wry faces**, Pers. 5, 91. || **Transf. creased, corrugated** : acina, Col. 12, 44, 4 : cortex populi, Ov. H. 5, 28 : piper, Pers. 5, 55.

rūidus, a, um, adj. **rough (acc. to others, falling)** : pilum (in pistura) Plin. 18, 10, 23.

rūina, ae, f. [ruo] **a rushing or tumbling down : a falling down, fall** : grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156 : aquarum, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, med. : nostra (sc. nucum), Mart. 13, 25 : jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 44, 5 : Tyrrhenus et Aconteus connixi incurrunt hastis primique ruinae dant sonitu ingenti, **rush or fall upon each other**, Virg. Aen. 11, 613 : interea suspensa graves aulae ruinas in patinam fecere, **fell down**, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54. 2. Esp. of buildings, **a tumbling or falling down, ruin** : turris repentina ruina, Caes. B. C. 2, 11 : ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse : ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interficere, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353 : aedificiorum, Suet. Oth. 8 : pontis, id. Aug. 20 : tecta Penthei disjecta non leni ruina, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 15 : jam Delphobi dedit ampla ruinae, Vulcano superante, domus, **fell in**, Virg. Aen. 2, 310. Plur. : tantae in te independent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77 : ruinis defici, Auct. B. Alex. 1 : Vell. 2, 35 : si fractus illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae,

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Hor. Od. 3, 3, 8: ib. 1, 37, 7. **Meton.** *that which tumbles or falls down, a fall* (poet.): disiectam Aenaeae toto videri, aequore classem fluctibus oppressos Troas coellique ruina, i. e. a storm, rain, Virg. Aen. 1, 129: Sil. 1, 251: poli ruina, i. e. thunder, Val. Fl. 8, 334. **2.** Esp. a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins; mostly plur.: nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: ruinas templorum templa aedificare, Liv. 42, 3: in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 fin. **Sing.:** alius par labor flumina ad lavandam hanc ruina jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74. **III.** Fig. a downfall, fall, ruin; a catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction, etc.: non fuit illud iudicium: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, a catastrophe, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: quoniam ab inimicis praiceps agor, incendium meum ruina restinguam, with the overthrow (of the State), Sall. C. 31 fin.: ut communi ruina patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26: in hac ruina rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, id. 26, 41: ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, utter defeat, id. 5, 48: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6: ille dies utramque ducet ruinam, the death of both, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 9: Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38 fin. **Plur.:** praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: devota morti pectora liberae quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 19: principis tamen in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, false steps, errors, Lucr. 1, 741: so, (Academia) si invaserit in haec, nimias edet ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 fin.

ruinōsus, a, um, adj. [ruina] going to ruin, ruinous (rare): aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. de Ira 3, 35 fin. **II.** Poet. fallen, ruined: ruinosas occultit herba domos, Ov. H. 1, 56.

ruma, ae, f. the breast; v. rumis.

ruma, ac, f. the throat; v. rumen.

rumen, inis, n. (ruma, ae, f.: Arn. 7, 230 dub.) the throat, gullet: rumen est pars colli, qua esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest. s. v.: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. in Non. 18, 16.

rumentum, abruptio, Fest. s. v.

rumex, icis, m. a missile weapon, similar to the sparum of the Gauls: Lucil. in Fest. s. v.

rumex, icis, f. sorrel, Rumex Acetosella, Linn.: Plin. 11, 8, 8: id. 19, 12, 90: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 26.

rumifico, i. v. a. [rumor facio] to report: quam (sc. Alcumenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 46.

rumigeratio, ōnis, f. [rumigeror] a spreading of reports: Lampr. Elag. 10.

rumigēror, i. v. a. dep. [rumor gero] to spread reports: Fest. s. v. ruminant.

rumigērulus, a, um, adj. [rumigeror] that spreads reports or rumours: Subst. a newsmonger: Amm. 14, 1.

rumigo, i. v. a. [rumen ago] to chew over again, to ruminare: App. M. 4 p. 153 dub.

ruminālis, e, adj. [rumen] chewing again, ruminating: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

ruminatio, ōnis, f. [ruminor] a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination: animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79.

2. Transf. a dwelling; a repetition, return: corticis, id. 15, 23, 25: hlemis, id. 17, 22, 35. **II.** Fig. a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating: quotidiana, Cic. Att. 2, 12.

ruminātor, ōnis, m. [id.] one that chews again or ruminates: Arn. 7, 230.

rumino, i. v. n. and a. [rumen] to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate: Neutr.: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 61. **2. Act.:** (bos) ruminat herbas, Virg. E. 6, 54: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17. **II.** Fig.

to think over, to muse or ruminare upon: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

rūminor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] prop. to chew the cud; but found in fig. sense only; to think over, muse or ruminare upon: nemo haec vestrae ruminabitur mulleri, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 166, 28: Odysean Homeri ruminari incipis, Varr. ib. 480, 24.

rumis, is (ruma, ae, dub.), f. a breast, teat, dug: antiquo vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant hoedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. s. v. ruminis: inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumem (ita vocabant mammam). Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

rūmito, i. v. n. freq. [on root v. rumor] to spread reports, to rumour: Fest. s. v.

rumo, for rumino, acc. to Fest. s. v. rumen.

rūmor, ōnis, m. unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumour: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: aliquid rumore ac fama accipere, ib. 6, 20: multa rumor perfert, Cic. Fam. 2, 8: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur millia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55: res vulgi rumoribus exagitata, Sall. C. 29: multa rumor fugebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. (ñ) The purport of the rumour is expressed by an acc. and inf., by a clause, by de, rarely by the gen.: rumor venit, datum iri gladiatores, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8 fin.: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tanquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum extinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabella, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: Aduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vita imperatoris dubij rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: coenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45.

2. Transf. a murmuring, murmur of a stream: amoena fluentia subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mosell. 22. **II. common or general opinion, the popular voice; fame, reputation** whether good or bad: famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, Liv. 22, 19: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: rumori servire, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 14: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esset, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: rumore secundo, Suet. in Macr. S. 6, 1: Virg. Aen. 8, 90: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: esse apud vulgum claro rumore, ib. 15, 48. [Rumor prob. from an obsolete verb rumo, like clam-or from clamo; and as clamo comes from the root CLA, "to call," so rumo may be akin to the Sans. ru, raw, "sonum edere," whence rau-cus.]

rumpla, ae, v. rhomphaea.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. to burst, tear, rend; to burst asunder or in pieces, force open, etc. (The distinction between rumpo and frango seems to be that the former denotes a force exerted from within the body acted upon; the latter an external force. But such a distinction cannot be uniformly attended to in language; and hence in many

cases the two words are synonymous.): rana rupto jacuit corpore, Phaed. 1, 24, 10: vincula, Lucr. 3, 84: Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8: catenas, Prop. 2, 20, 11: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. Od. 1, 1, 28: pontem, to break down, Liv. 7, 9: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: quum remugiens sinus noto carinam ruperit, id. Epod. 10, 20: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, to pierce, Ov. M. 6, 251: gutturu cultro, to cut, ib. 15, 465: non quit vis venti rumpere nubem, to force open, Lucr. 6, 432: coelum, Sil. 3, 196: turbo ruptus, breaking or bursting forth, Virg. Aen. 2, 416: tua causa rupi ramices, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones). Lucr. 3, 298: illa, Cat. 11, 20: rupit larbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15. With pron. reflect. or reflectively: me rupi causa currendo tua, Pl. Merc. 1, 40: Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: Hor. S. 2, 3, 319: frigidus in pratibus cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71: qua (licentia audacium) ante rumperebar, nunc ne movere quidem, could have burst, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: rumpantur iniqui, vicinus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: miser rumperis (sc. ira) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136. Poet.: alicui reditum, to cut off, id. Epod. 13, 15. Absol.: si quis rumpet occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, an ancient form of rogation, Liv. 22, 10.

2. Transf. to force a passage; to make one's way by force: ferro rumpenda per hostes est via, Virg. Aen. 10, 372: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196: fontem, to cause to break forth, Ov. M. 5, 257. (ii) Hence Meton. of that through which the passage is forced: media agmina, to break through, Virg. Aen. 12, 683: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5.

II. Fig. to break, violate, destroy, annul, interrupt, etc.: hunc quisquam foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5 fin.: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: fidem induciarum, id. 9, 40: jus gentium, id. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Lucan. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, is made void, Cic. de Or. 1, 57: nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 7: amores, Virg. Aen. 4, 292: societatem fidelis ac amicitiae per scelus, Liv. 28, 33: conditiones pacis, Vell. 2, 48 fin.: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Virg. Aen. 6, 883: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, break in upon, interrupt, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 fin.: carmina, Tib. 2, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: silentia (verbis), Virg. Aen. 10, 64: taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes rumpe moras, cast off delay, Virg. G. 3, 43: Plin. Ep. 5, 11: otia, Virg. Aen. 6, 814. Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, gives vent to, ib. 11, 377: Sil. 8, 301: Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Virg. Aen. 4, 553. [Cf. Sans. lup, "rumpere:" the root also occurs in the Slavonic languages, e. g. Lith. luppu.]

rumpōtinētum, i, n. [rumpotinus] a place planted with low trees to support the vines: Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtinus, a, um, adj. [rumpus teneo] that serves to support the running vines: genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1. **II.** Subst. rumpotinus, i, f. the maple, Acer campestre, Linn.: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

rumpus, i, m. a vine branch or runner (syn. tradux): Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rūmuscūlus, i, m. dim. [rumor] idle talk, common gossip (rare): qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu. 38: L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16.

rūna, ae, f. a kind of weapon, a javelin or dart: C. Gracchus runis et siccis, nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20. || Transf. a sort of writing, runes: barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Venant. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

rūnātus, a, um, adj. [runa] armed with a runa: Fest. s. v.: Enn. Ann. 1, 171.

runcatio, ōnis, f. [runco] a weeding, weeding out: Col. 2, 9, 18: Plin. 18, 21, 50. || Meton. weeds: Col. 2, 17, 6.

runcator, ōris, m. [id.] a weeder: Col. 2, 12, 1.

runcina, ae, f. [runco: *ῥυκίνη*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77 fin.] a plane: Plin. 16, 42, 82: Arn. 6, 200.

runcino, i. v. a. [runcina] to plane off: Varr. L. L. 6, 10, 77 fin.

runco, i. v. a. to weed out, root up: spinas, Cato R. R. 2: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: Plin. 18, 21, 50. || to deprive of hair: Pers. 4, 35. 2. to mow: frumenta, Aug. C. D. 4, 8 med.

runco, ōnis, m. a weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe: Pall. 1, 43, 3.

rūo, ūi, utum (rūturus, a, um, Ov. M. 4, 460: Plin. Ep. 7, 19, etc.), 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, go to ruin: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem laefacta motu concidant, Cic. Manil. 7 fin.: parietes ruunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 36: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 404: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 97: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaea, ib. 2, 8, 71: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant victores vicique, Virg. Aen. 10, 756: ruit alto a culmine Troja, ib. 2, 290: ruunt de montibus amnes, ib. 4, 164. Poet.: coeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1098: ruit arduus aether, descends in rain, Virg. G. 1, 324: coelum imbris immodicis, Mart. 3, 100: coelum in se, Liv. 40, 58: imbriferum ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30. Proverb.: coelum ruit, of anything very improbable: *Cl.* Quid tum, quae, si hoc pater resciverit? Sy. Quid si nunc coelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41. 2. Transf. to hasten, hurry, run: (Pompelium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, Cic. Att. 7, 20: quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladiisque ruent, id. A. 6, 35: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 fin.: in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47: ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3: ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. H. 2, 68 fin.: in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19. Poet.: vertitur interea coelum et ruit Oceano nox, hastens up from, Virg. Aen. 2, 250: revoluta ruebat dies, noctemque fugarat, ib. 10, 256. || Fig. to fall, fail, sink (rare): Lucr. 4, 508: quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intelligat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 5, 6: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, by his falling fortunes, Tac. H. 3, 64. 2. to rush, dash, hurry, hasten, etc.: emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, to act hastily, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: quum quotidie rueret, id. Sest. 64: compescere ruentes, Tac. H. 1, 56: antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, rush forth, Virg. Aen. 6, 44: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53: in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitium, id. H. 1, 84: in sua fata, Ov. M. 6, 51: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1. Poet. with inf.: quo ruis imprudens vaga dicere facta? Prop. 4, 1, 73: Lucan. 7, 751. Pass. impers.: ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24. B. Act. to cast down with violence, to dash or hurl to the ground; to prostrate: imbres fluctuant frangere malum, ruere antennas, Trin. 4, 1, 18: celeros ruercem, agerem, raperem, tunderem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: immanem molem voly-

untque ruuntque, Virg. Aen. 9, 516. cumulos ruit pinguis arenae, breaks down, levels, id. G. 1, 105: sese in praedam, to cast oneself upon, App. Flor. 1, p. 341. 2. Transf. to cast, turn, or throw up, rake up: quum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, casts up, Lucr. 6, 727: Virg. Aen. 1, 85: cinerem et confusa ossa focis, ib. 11, 211: atram nubem ad coelum (ignis), id. G. 2, 308: unde divitias aerisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.

rūpes, is, f. a rock: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: quum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeia, id. 7, 10: cavae, caverns, grottoes, Virg. G. 3, 253: ima (Sibyllae), id. Aen. 3, 443: a cliff: ib. 10, 693: Lucan. 5, 514.

rūpex, icis, m. a boor, rustic, clown: Gell. 13, 9: Tert. Apol. 21 fin.

rūpi-capra, ae, f. [rupes] a chamois, Antilope rupicapra, Linn.: Plin. 8, 53, 79.

rūpico, ōnis, m. [rupes] a boor, rustic: App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

rūpina, ae, f. [rupes] a cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm: App. M. 6, p. 184.

rūptio, ōnis, f. [rumpo] a breaking, an injuring, damage: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

rūptor, ōris, m. [id.] a breaker. Fig.: foederis, a violator, Liv. 4, 19: Tac. H. 4, 57: induciarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 13.

rūptus, a, um, Part. [rumpo].

rūralis, e, adj. [rus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic: negotia, Amm. 30, 2 fin.: opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2.

rūraliter, adv. rurally: Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

rūratio, ōnis, f. [ruro] a country life: App. Apol. p. 310.

rūrestris, e, adj. [rus] pertaining to the country, rustic, rural: opus, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 99: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

rūricōla, ae, gen. omn. [rus colo] that tills the ground; that lives in the country, rural, rustic (poet.): boves, Ov. M. 5, 479: Fauni, ib. 6, 392: deus, Priapus, id. Tr. 1, 10, 26: dentes, hoers, Lucan. 7, 859: Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: aratrum, id. Tr. 4, 6, 1. Subst. ruricola, ae, m. a husbandman, rustic: Col. 10, 337: an ox: Ov. M. 15, 124.

rūricōlāris, e, adj. [ruricola] pertaining to tillage rustic, rural: cultor, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 325.

rūrigēna, ae, m. [rus and GEN, root of gigno] born in the country; Subst. a countryman, rustic: Ov. M. 7, 765.

rūro, i. v. n., or **rūror**, i. v. n. dep. [rus] to live in the country (rare): dum ruri rurant homines, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Varr. in Non. 164, 23.

rursus or less freq. **ursum**, adv. [contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from revento; cf. prorsus and sursum] backwards, back, opp. to prorsus: trepidari sentio et cursari rursus prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: non tu scis quum ex puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, periculum inde esse, a summo rursum cadas? Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 15. || Transf. on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again: in hominum aetate multa eveniunt huiusmodi: capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursus miseras; irae interveniunt, redeunt rursus in gratiam, id. Am. 3, 2, 58: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursus si negant, laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit. Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, ib. 7, 88: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursus rectis lineis in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quod Gorgias iudicaret, hoc oratoris esse maxime propri-

um, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47: neque rursus eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24: aequum est, peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75. Hence with retro, contra, invicem: vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitis tam cernis acutum? At tibi contra evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28. 2. again, anew: quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur fecisse rursus ex sene adolescentulum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 82: te suam (causam) rogavit rursus ut ageres, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis, facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25. With denuo: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginiem, Pl. Poen. prol. 79: Auct. B. Hisp. 35.

rus, rūris (plur. only in nom. and acc.), n. the country, as opp. to the town, lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate, etc. (rarely with prep.): laudato ingentia rura, exiguum colito, Virg. G. 2, 412: quum rus homines eunt, to their country-seats, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rure redire, from the farm, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25: plus plaustorum in aedibus videas, quam ruri, in the country, id. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri at mihi tergum domi, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131: rure paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671: ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1.

ruscarius (rustarius), a, um, adj. [ruscum] of or for butcher's-broom: falculae, for weeding out butcher's-broom, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

ruscūlum, i. n. dim. [rus] a little country-seat or farm: Gell. 19, 9.

ruscum (also, rustum), i. n. butcher's-broom: Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 50: Virg. G. 2, 413. (Hence It. Sp. brusco; Fr. brusc.)

ruspor, i. v. a. dep. (ruspo, Tert. Pall. 2) to search through, examine, explore: crebro quaerere, Fest. s. v.: vagant ruspantes silvas, Att. in Non. 166, 20.

russatus, a, um, adj. [russus] clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54. || Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

russēolus, a, um, adj. dim. [russeus] somewhat reddish: Prud. stroph. 11, 130.

russēus, a, um, adj. [russus] reddish (rare): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App. M. 2, 117.

russūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] reddish: fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 fin.

russus, a, um, adj. red (rare): vela, Lucr. 4, 73: gingiva, Cat. 39, 19: tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. [Russus akin to Gr. *ῥοσθ-ρός*, and to Lat. rub-er and ruf-us.] (Hence It. rosso; Sp. rojo; Fr. roux, rousse.)

rustarius, a, um, v. ruscarius.

rusticanus, a, um, adj. [rusticus] pertaining to the country, rustic, country: homines ex municipiis rusticanis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: homines rustici ex municipiis, id. Verr. 1, 48 fin.: illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticum, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42.

rusticātim, adv. rustically, awkwardly: Pom. in Non. 166, 31.

rusticatio, ōnis, f. [rusticor] living in the country, country life: neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, Cic. Am. 27, 103. || agriculture, husbandry: Col. Praef. § 13.

rusticōs, adv. in a countryfied manner, clownishly, awkwardly: loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: urgere, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: facere aliquid, id. Att. 12, 36 fin. Comp. rusticus toga defuit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 31. Sup. does not occur.

rusticellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*rusticulus*] somewhat rustic or clownish: Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19.

rusticolas, ātis, *f.* [*rusticus*] country life and occupations; husbandry: Pall. Insit. 11. 2. Meton. country-people: id. 1, 31: Cod. Justin. 1, 55, 3.

II. Transf. the manners of country people, rustic behaviour, rusticity: in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: ex illa nostra Italia, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, ib. 1, 672: urbanitas, cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53.

rusticor, atus, *i. v. n. dep.* [*id.*] to live in the country, to rusticate: socerum suum Laellum semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6: dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9. Fig.: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, id. Arch. 7 fin. 2. to practise husbandry, be a farmer: Col. 11, 1, 5 sq. II. Transf. to talk like a rustic: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rusticulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*id.*] rather rustic or coarse: libellus, Mart. 10, 19: nomen (Bissula), coupled with horridulum, Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3.

II. Subst. rusticulus, *i. m.* a little countryman, little rustic: Cic. Sest. 38, 82. 2. rusticula, *ae. f.* a heath-cock, otherwise called rustica: Plin. 10, 38, 54: Mart. 13, 76 in lemm.

rusticus, a, um, *adj.* [*rus*: cf. silvaticus] pertaining to the country, rural, rustic, country-: vita (opp. urbana), Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27 fin.: rustici Romani (opp. urbani), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: colonia, Ov. F. 2, 645: gallinae, heath-cocks, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16: fistula, Ov. M. 8, 191: opprobria versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146. 2. Subst. rusticus, *i. m.* a countryman, rustic, peasant: Ov. M. 2, 699: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: plur. rustici, country-people, rustics: urbani fiunt rustici, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23. (ii) rustica, *ae. f.* a country-girl: Ov. M. 5, 583. (β) (sc. gallina) a heath-cock: Mart. 13, 76. II. Transf. country-like, countryfied, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *i. e.* plain, simple; rough, coarse, awkward, clownish, etc.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: pro barda et pro rustica haberi, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 2: rusticus illiteratusque litigator, Quint. 2, 21, 6: manus, id. 1, 11, 16: addidit obscoenis convicia rustica dictis, Ov. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; capior, quia rustica non est, very prudish, id. Am. 2, 4, 13. In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: veritas, Mart. 10, 72. Comp.: simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88. Sup. does not occur.

ruta caesa, or ruta et caesa [*ruo*] (in venditionis lege fundi ruta caesa ita dicimus ut U producamus, Varr. L. L. 9, 60, 154; but it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, etc.): In law, every thing dug up (ruta) and cut down (caesa) on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale: the minerals and timber: Scaev. Dig. 50, 16, 241: ruta caesa dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratia concidit ruendoque contraxit, Fest. s. v.: ut venditores, quum aedes fundumve vendiderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliquid emptori, quod ornandi causa apte et loco positum esse videatur, Cic. Top. 26 fin.

rūta, *ae. f.* = *ῥύτις* (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30), a bitter herb, rue, Ruta graveolens, Linn.: Col. 11, 3, 38: Plin. 19, 8, 45: Mart. 11, 31. II. Fig. bitterness, unpleasantness: cras exspecto Lep-tam, ad cuius rutam puleio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23 fin.

rūtābūlum, *i. n.* [*ruo*] an instrument for raking or stirring up: 1. a fire-shovel, oven-rake: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Suet. Aug. 75. 2. a wooden shovel or spatula for stirring and mixing liquids: Col. 12, 20, 4. II. Transf. = membrum virile: Naev. in Fest. s. v.

rūtāceus, a, um, *adj.* [*ruta*] of rue, made of rue: oleum, Plin. Valer. 2, 28.

rūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] flavoured or garnished with rue: lacerti, Mart. 10, 43: mustum, Plin. 19, 8, 45.

rūtellum, *i. n. dim.* [*rutrum*] a little shovel: Lucil. in Non. 18, 22.

rūtīlans, antis, *part.* [*rutilo*]. II. *Adj.* red, glowing: rutilans color, Plin. 16, 11, 22: arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514. Comp.: rutilantior auro, Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 351.

rūtīlesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [*rutilus*] to grow reddish: Plin. 8, 55, 81: Mart. Cap. 2, 31.

rūtīlo, avi, atum, *i. v. a. and n.* [*id.*] I. *A. ct.* to make or colour red: Liv. 38, 17: Suet. Cal. 47: Tac. H. 4, 61. II. *Neutr.* to be reddish; transf. to have a reddish glow (poet.): aurora, Att. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: arma, Virg. Aen. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251.

rūtīlus, a, um, *adj.* red (inclining to golden yellow): aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: caput, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 35: Ov. M. 2, 319: Tac. G. 4: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dictis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: ignis, Virg. G. 1, 454: flammae, Ov. M. 12, 294: cruor, ib. 5, 83: pellis, the golden fleece, Val. Fl. 8, 114: metallum, gold, Lucan. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), bearing gold, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197.

2. Transf. shining, glittering: thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Land. Stil. 2, 341. [Akin to *russus*, *ruber*, *rufus*.]

rutrum, *i. n.* [*ruo*: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 37] a spade, shovel: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Liv. 28, 45: Ov. F. 4, 843. 2. a trowel: Cato R. R. 128: Vitruv. 7, 3.

rūtūba = perturbatio: nunc sumus in rutuba, Varr. in Non. 167, 9.

rūtūla, *ae. f. dim.* [*ruta*] a little bit of rue: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

rutus, a, um, *part.* [*ruo*].

S.

S, *s. indecl. n.* or (agreeing with *s*, *litera*) *f.* the nineteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek *Σ* for *Ξ* (Etruscan in a reversed form, 2), represents a sibilant semi-vowel sound, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and were even treated of in a special work by Messala, the celebrated contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S litera, Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 55). 2. As in English, so in Latin, *s* represents a double sound, one sharp, the other flat: it has the former when initial or medial; and hence it can be followed by the sharp (or thin) mutes only (*c, p, t*): when final it is flat, and really represents the sound of *z*. In this position it may be preceded by *b*: *e. g.* *urbs, plebs*. There was a manifest tendency in the Latin language to drop final *s*: hence arose many peculiarities of inflection in Latin as compared with Greek, as well as frequent want of analogical consistency: *e. g.* the nom. sing. of masculine nouns of the first decl. in Greek has the suffix *s*, but in Lat. ends in *a*: the gen. sing. of the first decl. orig. ended in *is, e. g.*

aura-is; whence the common form *aurai*, and finally *aurae*: thus also arose the secondary forms of the second pers. sing. of pass. and dep. verbs: *e. g.* *patere*, for *patēris*; *amabere*, for *amaberis*, etc. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (as in his own poem entitled *Aratus*), *s* was dropped before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: *Ratu'* *Romulus*, *Fulvius* *Nobilior*, *gravi* *Terra*, *est sati'* *bella*, *Hyperioni* *cursum*, *Virgine* *nam sibi*, etc.; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161: Quint. 9, 4, 38: less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid an hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; *vas* *argentels* (for *vasis* arg.); *palm'* *et crinibus* (for *palmis* et cr.); v. Cic. Or. 45, 153. Lastly, *s* disappears in the colloquial forms, *abin'*, *scin'*, *viden'*, *satin'*, from *abisne*, *scisne*, *videsne*, *satisne*, etc. 3. The dental mutes cannot stand before *s*, but are either elided or changed into *s*, and this causes the nom. sing. of many nouns of the third decl. to differ greatly from the other cases: *e. g.* *custos*, from the stem *custod-*; *virtus* from the stem *virtut-*. The perfect of verbs formed by adding *s* differs similarly from the imperfect: *e. g.* *cedo*, *cessi*: *mitto*, *misi*.

4. With the gutturals, *s* combines to form *x*: *e. g.* *rex* = *reg-s*; *pax* = *pac-s*: so the perfects *texi*, *dux*, *vexi*, from *tego*, *duco*, *veho*. II. Interchanges of *s* with other letters: 1. Most freq. with *r*; v. that letter, no. II. 1. 2. With *d*: v. letter D. no. I. 6. 3. With *t*: *e. g.* *tensus* and *tentus*, *resina* corresp. to *ῥήτινη*; and, on the contrary, *aggre-tus* for *aggressus*, *metrare*, *pultare*, for *mersare*, *pulsare* (perh. also, *assentor* for *assensor*). 4. With *x*: v. that letter. 5. *s* is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of *dis*: *e. g.* *differo*, *difficilis*, *diffuio*. 6. An initial *s* corresponds to the aspirate in Greek: *e. g.* *septem*, *ἑπτα*; *sex*, *ἕξ*; *serpo*, *ἑρπω*; *super*, *ὑπερ*. 7. Sometimes *s* is prefixed to the root: *e. g.* *scribo*, *γράφω*; *sculpo*, *γλύφω*; *Segesta*, *Ἐγεστα*: *scruta*, *γρύπη*; *scrotum*, *corium*. Sometimes, on the contrary, an initial *σ* appears in Greek, where the corresponding Latin word has not taken the *s*: *e. g.* *fallo*, *σφάλλω*. III. Changes of *S* in the Romance languages. 1. into *sc* (It.), *x* (Sp. Port.), *ç* (Wall.), *ss* (Fr.). *e. g.* Lat. *vesica*; It. *vescica*; Port. *vesiga*; Fr. *vessie*; Lat. *saliva*; It. *scialiva*; Lat. *sapo*, *passer*; Sp. *xabon*, *pazaro*; Lat. *serva*, *miser*; Wall. *perbi*, *miser*.

2. into *z*: *e. g.* Lat. *sapphirus*, *socculus*; It. *zaffiro*, *zoccolo*; Lat. *sera*, *serum*; Wall. *zar*, *zër*; Lat. *sapphirus*, *soccus*; Sp. *zafir*, *zuco*; Port. *zafira*, *zocco*. (ii) This change often occurs in French when *s* medial in Lat. becomes final: *e. g.* Lat. *casa*, *nasus*, *rasus*; Fr. *chez*, *nez*, *rez*. 3. Instead of *z*, *c*, or *ch* is sometimes found in Sp. and Port.: *e. g.* Lat. *serare*; Sp. *cerrar*; Lat. *sufflare*; Port. *chuflar*. 4. into *r* (rare): *e. g.* Lat. *ossifragus*; Fr. *orfraie*. 5. initial *s* followed by *p*, *c*, or *t*, frequently has a prefixed *e*, and in French is often omitted: *e. g.* Lat. *species*, *spiritus*; Fr. *espèce*, *esprit*; Lat. *scribere*; Sp. *escribir*; Port. *escrever*; Prov. *escriure*; Fr. *écrire*; Lat. *scala*, *stabulum*; Fr. *échelle*, *étable*. 6. *s* medial is freq. omitted in modern Fr. where it was retained until a comparatively recent period; and the omission is usu. indicated by the circumflex accent: *e. g.* Lat. *episcopus*, *apostolus*, *asinus*, *bestia*, *pascere*, *crescere*; Fr. *évêque*, *apôtre*, *âne*, *bétail*, *pâtre*, *croître*. IV. As an abbreviation, *S* denotes *sacrum*, *semis*, *sibi*, *suis*, etc. *S. AS. D.*, sub *ascia* dedicavit. *S. C.*, *senatusconsultum*; perh. also, *sententia collegii* (Orell. Inscr. no. 2385). *S. P.*, *sua pecunia*. *S. P. Q. R.*, *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, etc.

sabais, *ae. f.* a drink of the porridge in Illyria, prepared from barley: Amm. 26, 8.

sabaiarius, ii, m. [sabala] one who makes, sells, or drinks sabala; as a term of reproach: Amm. 26, 8.

sabānum, i, n. = σάβον (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), a towel, napkin: Pall. Jun. 7, 3: Apic. 6, 2.

sābaoth, indecl. plur. = Σαβαώθ [a Hebrew word] the heavenly hosts: Prud. Apoth. 901.

sabbāta, orum, n. plu. = σάββατα [a Hebrew word] the day of rest among the Jews, the Sabbath: Just. 36, 2: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 76: Plin. 31, 2, 18 fin. (ii) Saturday: Suet. Tib. 32: Sen. Ep. 95 med. || Transf. of other Jewish holidays: Ov. R. Am. 220: Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, the new moon, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69. (Hence Fr. samedi.)

sabbātārius, a, um, adj. [sabbata] pertaining to the Sabbath, Sabbatical: luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 med. Subst. sabbatarii, orum, m. plu. Sabbath-keepers, poet. for Jews: Mart. 4, 4.

sabbātismus, i, m. = σάββατισμός, a keeping of the Sabbath: Aug. C. D. 22, 30.

sabbātizo, i, v. n. = σάββαρίζω, to observe the Sabbath: Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

sābinus, a, um, adj. Sabine: sabina herba, a kind of juniper, the sabin, Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Plin. 16, 20, 33: Ov. F. 1, 343.

sābūcus, i, v. sambucus.

sābūlēta, orum, n. plu. [sabulum] sandy places: Plin. 27, 8, 41.

sābūlo, ōnis, m. (neutr. sabulum, Varr. in Non. 169, 10: Plin. 17, 4, 3, etc.) coarse sand, gravel: Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: Col. 3, 11, 9.

sābūlōsus, a, m, adj. [sabulo] full of sand, sandy, gravelly: loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7: solum, id. 35, 14, 49.

sābūlum, i, v. sabulo.

sāburra, ae, f. [kindr. with sabulo] sand for ballast: Liv. 37, 14 fin.: Virg. G. 4, 195: Plin. 16, 40, 76. (Hence It. zavorra; Sp. zahorra, contr. sorra.)

sāburrālis, e, adj. [saburra] consisting of sand: sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 med.

sāburrārius, ii, m. [id.] a ballast-heaver: Inscr. Orell. no. 4116.

sāburro, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [id.] to jill with ballast, to ballast: sese arena (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87. Reflect.: grues sublatis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10. || Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, crammed full, comically for saturatae, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 2.

sacal, indecl. [an Egyptian word] Egyptian amber: Plin. 37, 2, 11, 1.

saccārius, a, um, adj. [saccus] pertaining to sacks, sack-: navis, perh. laden with sacks, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13. || Subst. saccarius, ii, m. one who carries sacks: Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3.

saccaria, ae, f. the labour of a porter: App. M. 1, p. 10.

saccātum, i, n. [sacco] urine: Arn. 2, p. 69.

sacellātio, ōnis, f. [sacculus] in medic. the applying of a little bag or dry poultice: Veg. 3, 11, 3.

sacculus, i, m. dim. [saccus] a little bag: sonantes aere, Petr. 140 fin.: calidi, dry poultices, Cels. 4, 4 med.

saccūs, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a sack, sack-: cingulum, tunica, of coarse sackcloth, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

sacchāron, i, n. Some doubt is entertained whether this was sugar; but it seems most prob. that it really was, and not the substance *tabasheer*, which collects at the joints of the bamboo. Saccharum was known only in small quantities to the ancients, who used it as a medicine: Plin. 12, 8, 17. [An eastern word, Sans. *sarkara*; Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον*.]

sacclibuccis, e, adj. [saccus bucca] chubby-cheeked: Arn. 3, 108.

sacclipērīum, ii, n. [saccus pera] a pocket for a purse: Pl. Itud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [saccus] to strain through a bag, to strain, filter: saccata aqua (opp. turbida), Sen. Ep. 980

86 med.: Plin. 18, 7, 17: Caecuba, to filter, Mart. 2, 40. || Transf.: saccatus humor corporis, i. e. urine, Lucr. 4, 1025.

sacculārius, ii, m. [sacculus] a cutpurse, pickpocket, swindler: Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7.

saccūlus, i, m. dim. [saccus] a little bag: for filtering wine: Lucil. in Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: for grain: App. M. 9, p. 232: esp. for money, a purse: Plin. 2, 51, 52: Juv. 11, 27: sacculus plenus aranearum, i. e. empty, Cat. 13, 8.

saccus, i, m. = σάκκος, a sack, bag: cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 1, 38: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: sacci numorum, money-bags, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: Mart. 10, 74: a bag for straining: Col. 9, 15, 12: Plin. 14, 22, 28: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 in lemm.: for purifying fat: Plin. 29, 6, 39: for a bandage or poultice: id. 31, 9, 44, § 102: a beggar's wallet or scrip: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 22. || a garment of sackcloth or haircloth: Hier. Ep. 44. (Hence It. sacco; Sp. saco; Fr. sac: also verb, It. saccheggiare; Sp. saquear; Fr. sacquer.)

sacellum, i, n. dim. [sacrum] a small unroofed sanctuary; a chapel: sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratum cum ara, Trebatius in Gell. 6, 12: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto, Fest. s. v.: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, Liv. 1, 55: Caecilium Metelli exisse in quodam sacellum omnis capiendi causa, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.

sācer, sacra, sacrum (plur. sacres, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16, etc.: sing. acc. sacrem porcum, Fest. s. v.), adj. [root SAC, same as Gr. *áy-* in *áy-vós*, *áy-íos*] consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred: Fest. s. v. sacer mons: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. 3, 7: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis, sacris profanis, pepercit, Cic. Verr. 4, 54: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis, partim etiam sacris et religiosis, id. Leg. 3, 13 fin.: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33: deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: aedes, Pl. Am. 4, 1, 5: Cic. Fam. 13, 11, aurum, Liv. 5, 50: pecunia (opp. privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (from its use in augury), Virg. Aen. 11, 721: lucas, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 25: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. Carm. S. 4: commissum, a crime against religion, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. Poet.: vitis (sacred to Bacchus), Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: laurus, ib. 3, 4, 18: robur, Ov. M. 8, 752: aqua, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464: Tarentum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 29: montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), Sil. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 28: sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, id. A. P. 391: sacer lapis, a boundary stone, Liv. 41, 13. Of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4, 11: Cybele, id. 3, 22, 3. In anatomy and medic.: os sacrum, quod inum ventrem sustinet, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer morbus, the epilepsy, id. Chron. 1, 4. With gen.: sacra corona Jovis, Pl. Men. 5, 5, 38: dies Dianae celebris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Battii veteris, Cat. 7, 6: illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18. With dat.: sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5: cervus Nymphis, Ov. M. 10, 109: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5. 2. Transf. in gen. awful, venerable (rare): silentium, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 29: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59. Of the emperors: (Tiberius) alium dicentem sacras ejus occupationes, verba

mutare et pro sacris laboriosas dicere coëgit, Suet. Tib. 27: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76. (ii) ecclesiastical: domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones, Codd. Just. and Theod. passim. || In a bad sense: devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited; and absol. accursed, criminal, impious, wicked: with dat.: qui tribunus plebis aedilibus, iudicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum in Liv. 3, 55: Macr. S. 3, 7. Absol.: homo sacer is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. s. v. sacer mons: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181. 2. Transf. in gen. accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous, etc.: ego sum malus, ego sum sacer, scelestus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14. Of things: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: fames auri, Virg. Aen. 3, 57: sacrum famae, Plin. 33, 1, 3 (v. Sillig's note): venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804.

sācerdos, ōtis, comm. (fem. sacerdotia, Inscr. Orell. no. 2184) [sacer and do root of dare, donum] a priest; a priestess: divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunt: sacerdotum duo genera sunt: unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, Cic. Leg. 2, 8: in collegio sacerdotum, id. Brut. 33 fin.: publici, Liv. 5, 40: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9: Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 52. Fem.: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, id. Balb. 24, 55: Veneris, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 17: Vestae, a Vestal virgin, Ov. F. 5, 573: Troia, i. e. Iliad, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 32. In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124 fin.: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: regina, i. e. Rhea Silvia, Virg. Aen. 1, 273. Sarcastically: ille popularis sacerdos, i. e. Clodius (who smuggled himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30 fin.

sācerdōtālis (sacerdotialis, Inscr. Orell. no. 2469), e, adj. [sacerdos] pertaining to priests, priestly, sacerdotal: fudi, given by the priests on entering upon their office, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nomen, used by priests, Macr. S. 3, 5. 2. Subst. sacerdotalis, is, m. one who has been a priest: Cod. Theod. 12, 5, 2: Tert. Spect. 11.

sācerdōtium, ii, n. [id.] the priesthood, the office or dignity of priests: amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. de Sen. 17 fin.: familiaris, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: de sacerdotiis contendere, Cues. B. C. 3, 82.

sācerdōtūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a young or inferior priestess (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 37.

sācersanctus, a, um, v. sacrosanctus.

sācōma, ātis, n. = σήκωμα, a counterpoise: Vitr. 9, 3.

sacondios, ii, m. [an Indian word] a hyacinth-coloured amethyst: Plin. 37, 9, 40 (v. sacos).

sācōpēnium, ii, n. = σάκπηνον, a gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant, some species of Ferula, perh. Ferula persica, Linn. or F. communis, Dalesch.: Plin. 19, 8, 52. Also, like the Greek, sagapemon: id. 12, 25, 56.

sacros [an Indian word], hyacinth-colour: Plin. 37, 9, 40.

sacramentum, i, n. [sacro] In law, the sum which the parties to a suit at first deposited with the tresviri capitales, but for which they subsequently gave

security to the praetor (so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; or, rather perh. because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. Festus, s. v.: Smith's Ant. 1198): ea pecunia, quae in iudicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui infitabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui iudicio vicerat, suum sacramentum e sacro auferbat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 180: de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35.

2. Meton. a civil suit or cause: decemviri re quaesita et deliberata sacramentum nostrum iustum iudicaverunt, id. Caecin. 33, 97. Transf. in gen.: iusto sacramento contendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: iniustus vindictis ac sacramentis alienae fundos perdere, id. Mil. 27, 74. II. Milit. t. t. an oath taken by newly enlisted soldiers: prop. not of so formal and comprehensive a nature as the iuramentum which was afterwards substituted for it; but sacramentum is very freq. used in the same sense as iuramentum (v. Smith's Ant. 662): milites tunc (i. e. anno 538 A.U.C.), quod nunquam antea factum erat, iurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros. Nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat, Liv. 22, 38: milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, to take the oath of allegiance, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28: sacramento (abl.) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 fin.: sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8: ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (abl.) rogaret, should administer the oath of allegiance to them, id. 40, 26: rogare (aliquos) sacramento alicujus, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5: adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 76: adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatus, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento alicui tenere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in poenitentiam conversis, i. e. had revolted, Suet. Claud. 13: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42. 2. Transf. in gen. any oath, solemn obligation or engagement: non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum: ibimus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 2, p. 140. III. a sacred thing, mystery: Lact. 7, 24: Prud. στέφ. 10, 18. (Hence Fr. serment.)

sacrarium, ii. n. [sacer] a place for keeping holy things; also, a place for prayer; a shrine, sacristy, an oratory, chapel: sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magna eum dignitate in aedibus, a maioribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcherrima quatuor, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31 fin.: fidei, Liv. 1, 21. Plur.: vetito temerat sacraria probo, Ov. M. 10, 695: Ditis, Virg. Aen. 12, 199. II. Transf.: a quo (sc. te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 fin.: illa arcana (naturae) in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31.

sacrarius, ii. m. [id.] a keeper of a temple, sacristan: Inscr. Orell. no. 1304.

sacratō, adv. *holily, piously*: Aug. Ep. 22. II. *mysteriously, mystically*: Id. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

sacratō, ōnis, f. [sacro] consecration, dedication: Macr. S. 3, 7.

sacratōr, ōris, m. [id.] one who hallows or consecrates: Aug. Ep. 140.

sacratūs, a, um, Part. [sacro]. II. A dj. *hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred*: sacra iura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321: iura Graiorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 157: dux, i. e. Augustus, Ov. F. 2, 60: dies sacratio, Mart. 4, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24. Sacratissimus, an epithet of the emperors: Gai. Dig. 38, 17, 9: Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1.

sacres, v. sacer, ad init.

sacricōla, ae, comm. [sacer colo] one who conducted the sacra, a sacrificing priest or priestess: Tac. H. 3, 74: App. Flor. 4, p. 361: Macr. S. 5, 19. In apposition: regis sacricolae, Prud. adv. Symm. I praef. 47.

sacrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [sacer fero] bearing sacred things: rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

sacrificālis, e, adj. [sacrificium] pertaining to sacrifices, sacrificial: apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217.

sacrificatō, ōnis, f. [sacrifico] a sacrificing, sacrifice: Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

sacrificatōr, ōris, m. [id.] a sacrificer: Tert. Spect. 8 fin.

sacrificātus, ūs, m. [id.] a sacrificing, sacrifice: nullum uspiam pecus sacrificatui habemus, App. M. 7, p. 192.

sacrificiūm, ii. n. [id.] a sacrifice: M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laena ageret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19 fin.: sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27: decem ingenui, decem virgines ad id sacrificium adhibiti, id. 37, 3: Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 57: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificiis sollennibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13.

sacrificō (in Plaut. also sacrifico), avi, atum, i. v. a. (dep. sacrificor, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Cyprian. Ep. 52, etc.) [sacer facio] to make or offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, to offer to the gods: hoc poculo deis, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: ullum turis granum, Pl. Poen. 2, 3: pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suam, Ov. F. 4, 414: lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 39 fin. Absol.: nunc sacrificabo, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 37: Cic. N. D. 2, 27: summo Jovi argento sacrificare, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 84. Pass. impers.: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 10: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.

sacrificūlus, i. m. [sacrifico] a sacrificer, sacrificing priest: sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1: Suet. Dom. 1. In apposition: rex, a high-priest, v. rex: vates, Liv. 35, 48 fin.

sacrificus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to sacrificing, sacrificial (poet.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, ib. 13, 590: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: os, of those sacrificing, praying, Ov. F. 1, 130: Ancus, mindful of sacrifices or of religion, ib. 6, 803.

sacrilegē, adv. *sacrilegiously, impiously*: Tert. Apol. 12.

sacrilegiūm, ii. n. [sacrilegus] the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege: sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10: Liv. 29, 8: Tac. Agr. 6 fin. Plur.: Suet. Caes. 54 fin. II. *violation or profanation of sacred rites or religious duties* (rare): cum in coelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: Flor. 2, 17, 12.

sacrilegus, a, um, adj. [sacer lego] that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious: sacrilegas admove manu, Liv. 29, 18. Usu. subst. sacrilegus, i. m. one who commits sacrilege: sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli

qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma templo affixa detrahit? Quint. 5, 10, 36: cavendum ne fertiori subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut sacrilego fur, id. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. de Ira 2, 28 ad fin. II. Transf. in gen. *that violates or profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane*: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: manus, Tib. 2, 4, 26: Hor. Od. 2, 13, 2: artes meretricum, Ov. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 71. Sup.: exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 1. 2. Subst.: parricida, sacrilege, perjure, id. Ps. 1, 3, 129: Sall. C. 14: Ov. M. 8, 792. With gen.: nuptiarum, an adulterer, Cod. Justin. 9, 9, 29 fin. Fem.: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13: Ov. M. 11, 41.

sacrīma, orum, n. plu. *new wine offered to Bacchus*: Fest. s. v.

sacrīum, ii. n. [a Scythian word] Scythian amber, v. succinum: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

sacro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sacer] to set apart as sacred: to consecrate or devote to a divinity: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegissem, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: agrum Veneri, Ov. M. 10, 646: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 fin.: laurum Phoebō, Virg. Aen. 7, 62: duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratissimum quum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: rite sacrae pecudes, Virg. Aen. 12, 213. 2. *to devote or doom to destruction, to declare accursed*: de sacrandō cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8. 3. Transf. in gen. *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give* (poet. and rare): quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacrauit, Virg. Aen. 12, 141. (ii) *to doom*: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halesum), ib. 10, 419. II. Meton. *to render sacred or inviolable, to hallow, consecrate*: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, had been decreed inviolable, Liv. 38, 33: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sacra lex, a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods, id. Sest. 7, 16: Liv. 2, 33. (ii) *Hence of a deity, to worship or honour*: haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, id. 8, 6: sacra Vesta, Ov. M. 15, 864. 2. Transf. in gen. *to render imperishable, to immortalize*: aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 11: miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacrauit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacra scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40.

sacrōsanctus (also separately, sacro sanctus, and per imesin, sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45. Sacrosanctus, Tert. Cor. mil. 13 fin.), a, um, adj. [sacer sancio] lit. *consecrated with religious ceremonies*; hence meton. *decreed inviolable, sacred, inviolable sacrosanct*: ipsis quoque tribunis (pl.), ut sacrosancti viderentur, relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo ceremoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis, aedilibus, iudicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, Liv. 3, 55: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poena, quum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14: agi deinde de concordia coeptum concessumque in conditiones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33: accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 fin.: ergo in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos,

qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogeant, Liv. 27, 38: Oedipodis ossa, honor arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.* II. Transf. in gen. *most holy, most sacred, venerable*: cuius (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11: imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164: de sacrosanctis ecclesiis, Cod. Justin. 1, 2.

sacrificio, v. sacrificio, *ad init.*

sacrum, i, n. a *holy or sacred thing; a religious act, a sacrifice*: plur. *sacred rites, religious worship, religion*: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52: metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cloacinae sacrum, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 10: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.*: quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: ita se habet sacrum (suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conjici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: solenne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94: pyra sacri sub imagine facta, Ov. M. 14, 80: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit arcanae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be in great straits*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 84. Most freq. plur.: sacra deosque penates ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred utensils, holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5: portabant sacra canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troia, Tib. 2, 5, 40: cumque suis penetralia sacris, *the images of the gods, penates*, Ov. M. 1, 287: sicut in solennibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 39: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717.

2. *divine worship or religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. s. v. publica sacra: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod per populum creari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55: Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 25: Orphica, rites, festival, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12. 3. *the private religious rites of a gens, a family, etc.*: an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitteri, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 55: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144: nuptialia, marriage solemnities, Quint. 1, 7, 28: called also, jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700. Proverb.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *great profit on easy terms* = *a rose without thorns* (because the sacra privata were very expensive), Pl. Capt. 4, 18. v. Smith's Ant. 998. 4. Poet. poems (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero coelestia sacra placebant, inque suum furtilum Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63.

I. Transf. in gen. sacra, *secrets, mysteries*: sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregrisse mlii videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

saeculum, i, v. seculum
saecularis, and **saeculum**, v. seculum
saepē, adv. often, *frequently*
saepius, adv. often, *frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while

crebro denotes close succession): aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebruius, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35: saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: mihi lucro saepe eris, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 52: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: minime saepe, *least frequently*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: equestribus proellis saepe ex equis desiliunt, ib. 4, 2: multis saepe bellis experti, ib. 3: saepe clamitans, ib. 5, 7: haud saepe, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 33: non saepe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 37: saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes Jacuit stratus, id. Quint. 31, 96: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) nunquam, Cic. Am. 24 *fin.*: quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, id. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. Ann. 7, 95. Comp.: ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 8: dicendum est saepius, Cic. Am. 22, 85: semel atque iterum ac saepius, id. Font. 8, 16: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 14. Sup.: tibi saepissime cyathisso, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 28: optare ut quam saepissime peccet anicus, Cic. Am. 16, 59.

II. With numero, and in one word saepenumero, *oft and over, again and again, very frequently*: Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: Cic. de Or. 1, 1: id. de Sen. 2: Sall. C. 52. Once in Comp.: gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusnumero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16.

saepēnūmēro, adv. v. saepe, no. II.

saepes, is, v. sepis.

saepiculē, adv. dim. *pretty often, ever and anon*: App. M. 2 *init.*

saepio, v. sepio.

saepis, e, adj. *that happens often, frequent*: Comp.: saepior, Prisc. p. 1016 P. Sup.: saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nepos ib. p. 602 P.

saepiūsculē, adv. dim. *pretty often*: peccas, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 59, in Prisc. p. 611 (al. saepitiger).

saeta, **saetiger**, etc. v. set.

saevē, adv. *fiercely, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously, etc.*: saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Lucan. 8, 492: saeve gesturus impia bella, id. 7, 171. Comp.: lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. 3, 504. Sup.: sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9: Claud. in Suet. Claud. 2.

saevīdīcus, a, um, adj. [saevus dico] *spoken furiously or angrily*: dicta, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 35.

saevio, ii, itum, 4. v. n. (past. imperf. saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1001) [saevus] *to be fierce or furious, to rage*: lit. of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1074: lupus, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Virg. G. 3, 434: aper in pecudes, Ov. M. 8, 296: accipiter in omnes aves, ib. 11, 345.

II. Transf. of persons, *to be furious, mad, violent, angry, etc.*: here mi, nimium saevis, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 20: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27: saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: seditionibus saevire, id. 2, 44: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: pater ardens saevit, quod filius uxorem recuset, Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. 3, 45: in obsides innoxios, id. 28, 34: Tac. Agr. 38: flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180: in se, corresp. to manus sibi inferre, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22. Poet. with dat. or inf.: qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. H. 4, 148: Tib. 1, 2, 88: quum manus impla saevit sanguine Caesareo Romanum extinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200. Pass. impers.: clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: constat Troja capta in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 1, 1: Vell. 2, 74: Tac. A. 1, 49. 2. Of things:

saevit minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78: ventus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*: Aufidus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 27: venenum in praecordiis, id. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94: saevire fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10: cum tibi flagrans amor, saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15: saevit amor ferri, Virg. Aen. 7, 461: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: James, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 5: oratio ferociens saeviensque, opp. demissa jacensque, id. 1, 11.

saevīs, e, adj. for saevus: suppliciorum saevium repertor, Amm. 29, 5, t. II. p. 203. ed. Bp.

saevitas, ātis, f. [saevus] *rage, violence, fury*: Prud. *steφ.* 10, 483.

saeviter, adv. *ferociously, cruelly*: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 3.

saevitia, ae, f. [saevus] *a raging rage, fierceness, ferocity*: lit. of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146. II. Transf. of persons: *fierceness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, violence, harshness, severity, etc.*: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 15: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4: feneratorum, Sall. C. 33: creditorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: hostium, Sall. J. 7: Tac. A. 1, 67: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24. Plur.: Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 2, 18.

2. Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*: undae, Ov. H. 19, 23: hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: temporis, Sall. J. 37: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*: coeli, Curt. 8, 4: amoris, Col. 6, 37, 1:annonae, *deariness*, Tac. A. 2, 87.

saevities, ei, f. (for saevitia) [id.] *fierceness, cruelty*: per saevitiem ac luxum, Tac. A. 11, 10: canis saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 131.

saevitudo,inis, f. [id.] (for saevitia) *ferocity, violence*: mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, a, um, adj. *roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies *fierce by nature*), *raging, furious, ferocious, etc.* Lit. of animals: leones, Lucr. 5, 1313: saevior leaena, Virg. G. 3, 246: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4, 4, 40: belua, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: animalia saevissima dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64 *fin.*

II. Transf. of persons: *fierce, cruel, barbarous, violent, harsh, severe, etc.*: nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 3: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: ex amore saevus, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: novercae, Virg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: mater Cupidinum, id. Od. 1, 19, 1: Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 20: Necessitas, ib. 1, 35, 17: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus metu, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, ib. 10: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible*, Virg. Aen. 12, 107: Achilles, Ov. M. 12, 582: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5. Poet. with inf.: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30. 2. Of things: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, Lucr. 3, 806: ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12: Liv. 28, 18: hiems, id. 40, 45: Orion, Virg. Aen. 7, 719: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 766: catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 45: tympana, *sounding harshly or terribly*, ib. 1, 18, 13: bellum, Lucr. 1, 476: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: joci, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148: amor, Virg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. Aen. 12, 406: damna, Tac. A. 2, 26: ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamarent, ib. 3, 23.

sāga, ae, f. [sagus] *a female diviner or fortune-teller*: Cic. Div. 1, 31: Tib. 1, 2, 42: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 21. 2. *a band, procuress*: Lucil. in Non. 23, 4. ae (for sagum), *a mantle*: Enn. s. p. 81 P. (dub.).

sāgacitas, ātis, *f.* [sagax] *keenness of perception, acuteness, sagacity*; esp. of dogs, *keenness of scent*: canum ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92. Of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81. Of the senses in gen.: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95. II. Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity* utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, quae est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 1, 41: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, Plin. 2, 13, 10.

sāgaciter, adv. *keenly, with quickness of scent*: Col. 7, 12, 7. Comp.: Cic. Att. 6, 4: Hor. Epod. 12, 4. Sup.: Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: Plin. 11, 37, 50.

II. Fig. *acutely, shrewdly, sagaciously*: sagaciter pervestigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51 *fin.*: Quint. 2, 8, 4: Liv. 27, 28.

sāgāna, ae, *f.* acc. to Prisc. p. 622 = sāga, a female diviner or soothsayer; a witch; occurs only as a *nom. propr.* in Hor. Epod. 5, 25: id. S. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

sāgāpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

sāgārius, a, um, *adj.* [sagum] *pertaining to a mantle or sagum*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15.

sāgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *clothed in a mantle or sagum*: Cic. Fontel. 11: id. Phil. 14, 1, 2: Mart. 6, 11. II. Transf. *made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles*: cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21.

sāgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio; cf. capax from capio] *whose senses are acute, sagacious*: esp. of dogs, *keen-scented*: sagax nasum habet, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 17: canes, Cic. Div. 1, 31: catulus, Ov. R. Am. 201. Poet.: virtus venandi, id. Hal. 76. 2. Of the senses in gen.: canibus sagacior anser, id. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35. II. Fig. *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious*: (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22: mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: Lucr. 1, 1021: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praiceps, considerate, Suet. Claud. 15: hospites, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 22: curae, ib. 4, 4, 75. With *ad*: ad auspiciandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19. With *gen.*: utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218: fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammaram, skilled in, Sil. 3, 344. Sup.: sagacissimus prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. 36, 2. With *in* or simple *abl.*: vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, id. 1, 9: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11. With *inf.*: sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.

sagda, ae, *f.* a precious stone of a leek-green colour: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sāgēna, ae, *f.* = σαγήνη, a large fishing-net, a seine: Manil. 5, 678. (Hence Fr. seine.)

sagēnon, i, n. [an Indian word] a kind of opal: Plin. 37, 9, 46.

sāgina, ae, *f.* [root SAG: cf. angina, ruina, rapina: same as σάγ in σάρω to load, to cram] a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feasting: anserum, Varr. R. 3, 10, 1: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 79: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: Tac. H. 2, 71.

II. Meton. *food, feeding, nourishment*: gladiatoria sagina, ib. 88: temulentus et sagina gravis, ib. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginis, Juv. 4, 67. (ii) Transf.: herbae viridis coma, dulcor a sagina roris aut fluminis, rich nourishment, Pall. Mal. 7, 3: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, nourishment of oratory, Quint. 10, 5, 17. 2. a fattened animal: este, offercite vos, sa-

ginam caedite, kill the fattened beast, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 61. 3. fatness produced by much eating, corpulence: saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria contraxit, Just. 21, 2: qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani sagina mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 23. (Hence It. saime; Sp. sain; Fr. sain-doux.)

sāginārium, ii, n. [sagina] a place where animals are fattened, a stall, coop, pen, etc.: Varr. R. 3, 10, 7.

sāginātio, ōnis, *f.* [sagino] a fattening, feeding, for sagina: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

sāginātus, a, um, *Part.* [sagino]. Adj. *fattened, fat*: saginatio hostiā, Hier. Ep. 21, 12: Tert. Jej. 17 *fin.*

sāgino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [sagina] to fatten animals: boves ad sacrificia, Varr. R. 3, 1, 20: aves offis, Col. 8, 7, 3: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7: catulos ferarum molliore praeda, Quint. 12, 6, 6. (ii) Of persons: to cram, feast: saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 71: terra, quae copia rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17: cum exquisitis quotidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119. Fig.: qui ab illo pestifero ac perditio cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, Cic. Sest. 36, 78: Tac. H. 4, 42. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5: Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons humore supero saginatus, Sol. 45.

sagio, 4, v. n. to perceive quickly or keenly by the senses or by the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur, praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31.

sāgitta, ae, *f.* an arrow: quum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 99: Cic. Verr. 4, 34: confige sagittis fures thesaurarios, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 25: Cic. Acad. 2, 28: missiles, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 16: celeres, ib. 3, 20, 9. II. Meton. of things of a like form: (i) the extremity of a vine-branch or shoot: Col. 3, 10, 22: Plin. 17, 22, 35. (ii) the herb arrow-head, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linn.: id. 21, 17, 68. (iii) an instrument for letting blood, a lancet: Veg. 1, 22, 4. (iv) a constellation, the Arrow: Hyg. Astr. 2, 15: Cic. Arat. 382: Plin. 17, 18, 30. (Hence It. saetta.)

sāgittārius, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta] pertaining to an arrow, arrow-: calamus, good for making arrows, Plin. 16, 36, 66: certamen, with arrows, Dict. Cret. 4, 19. II. Subst. sagittarius, ii, m. an archer, bowman, a sort of light-armed soldier, either foot or horse; usu. plur.: Caes. B. G. 2, 7: Cic. Phil. 5, 6 *fin.* Sing. collectively: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.*: ib. 13, 40. 2. an arrow-maker: Tarrent. Patern. Dig. 50, 6, 6. 3. the constellation of the Archer, otherwise called Arcitenens: Cic. Arat. 279: Plin. 17, 24, 36.

sāgittifer, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [sagitta fero] arrow-bearing (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468: Parthi, armed with arrows, Cat. 11, 6: Geloni, Virg. Aen. 8, 725: pecus, i. e. the porcupine, Claud. Hystr. 48. II. = Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer: Manil. 2, 266.

sāgittiger, ōrī, m. [sagitta gero] for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer: Avien. Arat. 482.

sāgittī-pōtens, entis, m. for Sagittarius, the constellation of the Archer: Cic. Arat. 73.

sāgitto, no perf., atum, i, v. n. and [sagitta]. I. Neut. to discharge arrows: hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2: Curt. 7, 5 *fin.* II. Act. to shoot or wound with an arrow: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 *med.*

sāgittūla, ae, *f.* dim. [id.] a little arrow: App. M. 10, p. 254.

sagma, ae, *f.* = σάγμα, a pack-saddle: Veg. 3, 59: cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5. (Hence It. salma, arna; Sp. salma, valma; Fr. somme.)

sagmārius, a, um, *adj.* [sagma] pertaining to a pack-saddle: equus, a pack-horse, Lat. Pr. Elag. 4. (Hence It. somaro.)

sagmen, Inis, n. [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] a tuft of sacred herbs plucked in the Capitol by the consul or praetor, the carrying of which marked the Roman fetiales and ambassadors as inviolable: sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati pop. Rom. ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea quae vocantur cerycia, Marc. Dig. 1, 8, 8: Plin. 22, 2, 3: Liv. 1, 24: v. Smith's Ant. 1002.

sāgochlāmys, ūdis, *f.* = σαγοχλαμύς, a kind of military cloak: Valer. Imp. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

sāgūlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum] wearing a sagulum: Suet. Vit. 11.

sāgūlum, i, n. dim. [sagum] a small military cloak; esp. the purple one of general officers: Cic. Pis. 23, 55: Caes. B. G. 5, 42: Liv. 7, 34 *fin.*: Tac. H. 2, 20: Virg. Aen. 8, 660.

sāgum, i, n. (masc. sagus, i, Enn. and Varr. in Non. 223, 30 sq.) = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word]: a coarse woollen blanket or mantle, e. g. of servants: Cato R. R. 59: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*: of the Germans: Tac. G. 17: esp. of soldiers, a military cloak: Caes. B. C. 1, 75: Liv. 10, 30 *fin.*: (v. Smith's Ant. 1002.) Hence, saga sumere, to put on the saga, i. q. to prepare for battle, on such occasions a universal custom among the Romans, excepting persons of consular rank: tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, Cic. Phil. 5, 12: Liv. Epit. 72: in sing. of an individual: Cic. Verr. 5, 36: so, ad saga ire, id. Phil. 14, 1, 1: Vell. 2, 16 *fin.*: in sagis esse, to be under arms: cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11. (ii) saga ponere, to lay down one's arms, Liv. Epit. 73.

sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [whether related to sāgio, sāgax, as Cic. Div. 1, 31, and Fest. s. v. sagaces, suppose, is very doubtful] presaging, predicting, prophetic: aves, Stat. Ach. 1, 519: clangores, id. Theb. 8, 204.

sal, sālis, m. (neutr. nom. sāls, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: Varr. in Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form, sometimes neutr. Dat. plur.: infusus salis, Fabian. in Charis. p. 82 P) [akin to ἅλς; Eng. salt] salt: salem candidum sic facito, Cato R. R. 88: multos modios salis, Cic. Am. 19, 67: Caes. B. C. 2, 37: Liv. 2, 8: Hor. S. 1, 3, 14. Plur.: quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Varr. R. 2, 11, 6: Col. 7, 4 *fin.*: Ov. M. 15, 286. II. Meton. (Poet.) the sea, sea-water: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 35: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, ib. 1, 173: supra rorem salis edita pars remorum, Lucr. 4, 443. Plur.: Lucan. 10, 257. 2. a speck on precious stones resembling a grain of salt: sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22: sales, id. 37, 2, 8.

III. Fig. *intellectual acuteness, shrewdness, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism*: (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41: nulla venustas, nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Cat. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98: P. Scipio omnes sale facetis superabat, id. Brut. 34: Iterae humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13: (Lucilius) sale multo urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3: hic delectatur iambis ille Blonius sermonibus et sale nigro, biting wit, sarcasm, id. Ep. 2, 2, 60: (puella) Καρίων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1152.

Plur.: Romani veteres atque urban sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: vestri proav Plautinos laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo nimium quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26. 2. *good taste, elegance*: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptus habebat, Nep. Att. 13. 3. *sharpness, pungency, stimulus*: quae (sc. calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72 93. (Hence Fr. *sel*.)

sālaccābia, orum, *n. plu.* [ἀλακκάβια] *salted food boiled in a pot*: Apic. 4, 1.

sālācitas, ātis, *f.* [salax] *lust, salaciousness*: Plin. 9, 17, 26.

sālāco, ōnis, *m.* = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*: Cic. Fam. 7, 24 *fin.*

sālāmandra, ae, *f.* = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*, Salamandra terrestris, Brongn. This animal, resembling a lizard, has the power of discharging a milky liquid from tubercles in its sides, poisonous to small animals. This is all the foundation really existing for the fabulous properties ascribed to it: Plin. 10, 67, 86 *sq.*: id. 29, 4, 23.

sālāpūtium, ii, *n.* *a tiny man, a mannikin*: di magni, salaputium, disertum! Cat. 53, 5: cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19.

sālār, āris, *m.* *a kind of trout*, some species of Salmo, Linn. apparently not S. Salar, Linn.: Aus. Idyll. 10, 88: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

sālārīanus, a, um, *adj.*: castanea, *a kind of chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25.

sālārīarius, ii, *m.* [salarium] *one who receives pay or salary, a salaried person*: Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9.

sālārīum, ii, *n.* (sc. argentum; cf. calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, etc.) [sal] *orig. the money given to soldiers for salt, salt-money*; hence, in gen. *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary*: (sal) honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magna apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41 *fin.*: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), i. e. *for as much as the salary of a military tribune amounts to*, id. 34, 3, 6: aliquem salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri, Tac. Agr. 42: salarium annuum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 23.

sālārīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to salt, salt-*: annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. 29, 37.

II. Subst. **sālārīus**, ii, *m.* *a dealer in salted fish*: Mart. 1, 42.

sālax, ācis, *adj.* [salio] *lustful, lecherous, salacious*: galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salaciora animalia, Lact. Op. D. 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1: cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. II. Transf. *that provokes lust* (poet.): erucæ, bulbi, Ov. R. Am. 799: Mart. 3, 75.

sāle, is, *v. sal*, *ad init.*

sālebra, ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*: sc. via) [salio] *a rugged, uneven road*: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15: Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53: Mart. 9, 58: spiritus, i. e. *stoppage*, Val. Max. 9, 12 *ext.* 6. II. Fig. of style: *harshness, ruggedness*: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, i. e. *it sticks fast*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84. *Plur.*: id. Or. 12 *fin.*: Mart. 11, 90. 2. **Salebra tristitiae**, i. e. *a cloud of sadness*, Val. Max. 6, 9 *ext.* 5.

sālebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [salebra] *rugged*: obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

sālebritas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *ruggedness*: App. M. 6, p. 178.

sālebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *rough, rugged, uneven*: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208. II. Fig. of style: *resistens ac salebrosa oratio*, Quint. 11, 2, 46.

salgāma, orum, *n. plu.* [ἀλμη] *pickles preserved in brine*: Col. 10, 117.

salgāmārius, ii, *m.* [salgama] *a maker or seller of pickles*: Col. 12, 76, 1.

sālīaris, e, *adj.* [Salli] *pertaining to the Salli (priests of Mars), Sallian*: carmen Numae, which Numa directed the Salli to chant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: saltus Sen. Ep. 15 *med.* II. Transf. of banquets (from the sumptuous feasts at the Sallian processions), *splendid, sumptuous*: Fest. s. v. salios: dapes, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 2: cum epulati essemus salialem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9.

sālīāris, e, *adj.* [salio] *dancing insulae*, Plin. 2, 95, 96.

sālīātus, ūs, *m.* [Salli] *the office or dignity of a Sallius (priest of Mars)*: Cic. Scaur. 34: Cap. Aur. 4.

sālīcastrum, i, *n.* [salicium] *a kind of climber growing wild in willow thickets, the bitter-sweet*, Solanum Dulcamara, Linn.: Plin. 33, 1, 15.

sālīctārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to willows, willow-*: lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow grounds*, Plin. 21, 15, 50. II. Subst.

sālīctarius, ii, *m.* *one who takes care of willow-trees*: Cato R. R. 11, 1.

sālīctum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix] *a plantation or thicket of willows*: Cato R. R. 1, 7: Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: Virg. E. 1, 55. (Hence lt. *salceto*; Fr. *saussaie*.)

sālīentes, ium, *f. plu.* (sc. aquae) [salio] *waterfalls, cascades*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Front. Aq. 11.

sālī-fōdīna, ae, *f.* [sal fodina] *a salt-mine*: Vitr. 8, 3.

sālīgnēus, a, um, *v. salignus*, *ad init.*

sālīgnus (saligneus, Col. 6, 2, 4 etc.), a, um, *adj.* [salix] *of willow or willow-wood, willow-*: cunei, Cato R. R. 20, 1: fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. M. 8, 659: crates umbonum, Virg. Aen. 7, 632.

sālīi, orum, *m. plu.* [salio; hence, prop. the Leapers, Jumpers] *a college of 12 priests dedicated to the service of Mars Gradivus, who, armed and bearing the ancilia, made solemn processions, with songs and dances, through Rome on the first of March and several following days*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25: Ov. F. 3, 259 *sq.*: Liv. 1, 20: Cic. Rep. 2, 14: Hor. Od. 1, 36, 12: v. Smith's Ant. 1003. Sing. salius, Inscr. Orell. no. 2242 *sq.* Adjectively: salias virgines Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Sallios adhibeantur, Fest. s. v.

sālīllum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum] *a little salt-cellar*: Cat. 23, 19: salillum animae, perh. *brief span of life*, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sālīnae, arum, *f. plu.* [sal] (sc. fodinae): *salt-works, salt-pits*: Plin. 31, 7, 39: Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: Caes. B. C. 2, 37: Liv. 1, 33: Vitr. 8, 3, 10.

sālīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [salinae] *pertaining to salt-works*: Vitr. 8, 3.

sālīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a dealer in salt*: Arn. 2, 70: aerarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 244.

sālīnum, i, *n.* (sc. vas: masc. plur. salini, Varr. in Non. 546, 14) [sal] *a salt-cellar*: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 15: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: Liv. 26, 36.

sālīo, no perf., itum, 4. *v. a.* (sallire, Cato R. R. 23, 1: salo or sallo, no perf., salsum, 3. *v. a.* Varr. in Diom. p. 372 P.: Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 909: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32 etc.) [id.] *to salt down, to salt*: oleae caducae salliantur, Cato loc. cit.: salitus thynnus, Col. 6, 32, 2.

sālīo, ii or ūi, saltum, 4. *v. n. and a.* A. Neutr. *to leap, spring, bound, jump*: ambulant aliquae (aves) ut cornices: sallunt aliae, ut passerres, merulae, Plin. 10, 38, 54: saliendo sese exercebant, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 25: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599: de muro, Liv. 25, 24: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 558: super valum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, on the shields, Flor. 3, 10, 13: per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos saluere per utres, Virg. G. 2, 384: cretati medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4, 5, 52. 2. Transf. of things:

et nabeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leaps or flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3: rivas, Virg. E. 5, 47: Suet. Aug. 82: multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, *rebounds*, Virg. G. 1, 449: farre pio placant et saliente sale, *crackling*, i. e. in the fire, Tib. 3, 4, 10: farre pio et saliente mica, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 20: cor salit, *leaps, palpitates*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 62: Sen. Herc. Oet. 708: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 607: viscera, ib. 6, 390: venae tentatae pollice, ib. 10, 289: supercilium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terrae exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 188. II. Fig.: *aliena negotia centum per caput et circa saliant latus*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34. B. Act. of animals, *to leap, cover*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14: Ov. A. A. 2, 485: Lucr. 4, 1106. [Cf. Gr. ἀλλομαι ἄλ-μα.] (Hence Fr. *sallir*.)

sālīsatiō (salissatio), ōnis, *f.* [salio, through the obsol. saliso, whence also salisator] *a leaping*: cordis, *a palpitating*, Marc. Empir. 21 *fin.*

sālīsatores vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salierint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26. [id.]

sālīssubsūli, orum, *m. plu.* [Salli subsilio] *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salli): Cat. 17, 6.

sālītīo, ōnis, *f.* [salio] *a leaping*: equorum, *on horseback*, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

sālītō, i. *v. a.* for salto, *to dance*: Varr. L. L. 5, 15, 25.

sālītūra, ae, *f.* [salio, i.] *a salting down, salting*: Col. 12, 21, 3.

sālītus, a, um, *Part.* [salio, i].

sālīunca, ae, *f.* *a kind of nard*, Valeriana Saliunca, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 20: Virg. E. 5, 17.

sālīus, v. Salli.

sālīva, ae, *f.* *spittle, saliva* (in gen. while sputum is that already spit out). Cat. 23, 16: Juv. 6, 623: Sen. de Ira 3, 38 *fin.* 2. Transf. *a spittle-like moisture, slime*: cochlearum, Plin. 30, 15, 47: ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21: lacrimationum, id. 37, 53: siderum, honey, id. 11, 12, 12. II. Fig. *taste, flavour*: longing, appetite: Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4, 8, 38: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22 *fin.*: turdarum, Pers. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79 *med.*: quicquid (sc. vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2. [Cf. Gr. σιάλον; Eng. *slaver*.]

sālīvārius, a, um, *adj.* [saliva] *slimy, clammy*: lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74.

sālīvātiō, ōnis, *f.* [salivo] *In medic. salivation*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2.

sālīvātum, i, *n.* [id.] *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*: Col. 6, 10, 1: Plin. 27, 11, 76.

sālīvo, no perf., atum, i. *v. a.* [saliva] *to spit out, discharge, yield*: lentorem ejusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36 60. II. *to salivate, cure by salivation*: agrotum pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2.

sālīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of spittle, slavering*: labia, App. Apol. p. 313: agrotans, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 2 *fin.* II. *slimy, clammy*: humor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72.

sālīx, īcis, *f.* *a willow-tree, willow*, species of Salix, Linn.: Cato R. R. 6, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4: Plin. 16, 37, 68: Virg. E. 3, 83. II. Meton. *a willow-branch, withy*: Prud. στέφ. 10, 703.

sallio, gallo and salo, *v. salio*, i.

salmācidus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus] *Of water, having a salt and sour taste, also-acid*: aquae, Plin. 31, 3, 22: aqua (opp. dulcis), Plin. Valer. 5, 41 *fin.*: fluvi, Flor. 4, 10, 8. (Hence Fr. *somache*.)

salmo, ōnis, *m.* *a salmon*, Salmo Salar, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32: Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

sālor, ōris, *m.* [salum] *the colour of the sea, sea-green*: Marc. Cap. 1, 8.

salpa, ae, *f.* *a kind of stock-fish*: Sparus Salpa, Linn.: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

131: amoenitatem hanc (sc. hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*: Tac. A. 12, 66: nemorum, Plin. 37, 10, 77: coeli, Col. 1, 3, 1: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64. *Plur.*: Vitruv. 5, 3. 2. *Fig.*: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab illis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, a means of safety, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, healthy vigour, id. Brut. 13, 51.

II. *health, soundness, vigour*: quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2. *Plur.*: Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*

salubriter, adv. *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously*: ubi potest illa aetas umbris aequisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: Col. 1, 8, 12: trahi bellum salubriter, advantageously, Liv. 3, 62: Vell. 2, 89: emere, at a cheap rate, Plin. Ep. 1, 24 *fin.* *Sup.*: ut (laesa) quam saluberrime reficiantur, ib. 6, 30.

salum, i, n. (masc. acc. undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24) = σάλος, the high sea, the main (only in sing.): Cic. Caecin. 30: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portus in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13.

II. *Transf. in gen. the sea (poet.)*: rapidum salum, tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16: Virg. Aen. 1, 537: Hor. Epod. 17, 55. 2. *a sea-voyage*: tirones salo nausaeque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. 3. *the stream, current of a river*: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. III. *Fig.*: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.*

salus, ūtis, f. [contr. of salutis from salvus] a sound or whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, etc.: quod cum salute ejus fiat, and may it do him good, an ancient formula of prayer, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, id. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: mater redit sua salute ac familiae maxima, in excellent health, Pl. Merc. 4, 5, 9: salute horiae, uninjured, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatum salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: orat ut suae ac militum salutis consulat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, a means of safety, help, assistance, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 69: cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: is est nimirum, Soter, qui salutem dedit, has furnished safety, id. Verr. 2, 63: salutis quod tibi esse censeo, id. consueo, Pl. Merc. 1, 32: ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutisque esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: nosse omnia haec, salus est adolescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Virg. Aen. 2, 354. *Freq.* in Plaut. as a term of endearment: my life, my love: quid agis, mea salus? Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 3: o salute mea salus salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 13. 2. *Esp. a wish for one's welfare, a greeting, salutation*: Ly. Charmidem Lysiteles salutatur. Ca. Non ego sum salutis dignus? Ly. Immo ego Callicles, id. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venienti des salutem atque osculum, id. Epid. 4, 2, 2: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 29: so at the beginning of a letter, salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, id. Pers. 4, 3, 32: usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam): v. Cicero's letters *passim*: and elliptically, without dicit: Abgeharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Dionysio plurimam salutem, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: salutem dicere alicui, to bid one farewell (unusual) ego vero multam salutem et fore et curiae, id. Fam. 7, 33: salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, I bring,

deliver, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 10: salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiarat, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, adds, joins in. id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.* Salus was personified as a Roman goddess: v. Dict. Biogr. iii 702.

salutābundus, a, um, adj. [saluto] greeting, saluting: Mart. Cap. 7, 237.

salutāris, e, adj. [salus] pertaining to well-being; healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous (a word of more extensive meaning than salubris): constr. absol. with dat., or prep. and acc.: ut quae mala perniciosaeque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44 res utiles et salutare, id. N. D. 1, 15 salutaris et vitalis calor, ib. 2, 10, 27 tuta et salutaria capessere, Tac. A. 15 29: salutare literae, Cic. Att. 9, 7 Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4: salutaris litera, i. e. the letter A, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for "absolvo," Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (opp. litera tristis, i. e. C, for condemnatio): digitus, i. e. the index-finger (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80: Mart. Cap. 1, 22: ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, id. de Sen. 16, 56: salutaris res corporibus, id. Tusc. 4, 27: vox petentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2: nihil est nobis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Luna ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anguinas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 3, 6: dicunt radicem et in pestilientia salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92. Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8: bonus et salutaris princeps, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 29. *Superl.* does not occur.

salutārīter, adv. *profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: cogitare aliquid, id. Fam. 10, 24: quinque consulatus salutarily reipublicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3. *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

salutatio, ōnis, f. [saluto] a greeting, saluting, salutation: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40: salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1, ad *fin.* Of performing devotions: uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitruv. 4, 5. Rarely of a written greeting: Cic. Brut. 3, 13.

II. *Esp. a ceremonial visit, a waiting upon*: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos. Ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, id. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*: Sen. de brev. vit. 14. Under the emperors, of attending at court: Suet. Aug. 27: id. Claud. 37: id. Aug. 53.

salutator, ōris, m. [id.] one who greets; a greeter, saluter: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29. II. *Esp. one who makes complimentary visits, a visitor*: and under the emperors, one who appears at court, a courtier: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 9: Col. Praef. § 9: Mart. 1, 71: Suet. Claud. 35.

salutatorius, a, um, adj. [salutor] pertaining to visiting or paying court: cubilla, an audience-chamber, Plin. 15, 11, 10. II. *In gramm. casus, the vocative*: Prisc. p. 671 P.

salutatrix, icis, f. adj. [saluto] saluting: pica, Mart. 7, 87: charta, i. e. a letter of greeting, id. 9, 100. II. *Esp. that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning, Juv. 5, 21.

salutifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [salus fero] (poet. for salubris) health-bringing, salubrious: totique salutifer orbi cresce puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 642: anguis urbi, ib. 15, 744: herbae animantibus, Stat. Ach. 1, 117: aquae, Mart. 5, 1,

salutificator, ōris, m. [salus facio] a bringer of safety, a saviour: Teri Res. Carn. 47.

salutiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [salus gero] health-bringing: Juppiter, Ana. Idyll. 8, 25. II. *that brings a greeting, salutatory*: libelli, id. Ep. 25, 4. Hence, Subst. salutiger, ēri, m. one who delivers a greeting; a messenger: App. de Deo Socr. p. 45.

salutigerulus, a, um, adj. [id.] that carries salutations or messages: pueri, errand-boys, pages, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

salūto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [salus] to keep safe, to preserve: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177. II. *to greet, wish health to, pay one's respects to, salute*: Charmidem Lysiteles salutatur, bids good day, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 29: Ly. Di te ament, Agorastocles. Ag. Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5 7: quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos inquam Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic. Brut. 3: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, saluted as Caesar, id. Att. 14, 12: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, greet in my name, for me, Curius in Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.* Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 113: Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56. (ii) *to bid farewell, to take leave (rare)*: etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 29: notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31. 2. *to visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to*: Curtius venit salutandi causa, Cic. Att. 13, 9: eram continuo Pillam salutaturus, ib. 14, 20 *fin.*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 101. Rarely of greeting one's visitors: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.* Under the emperors, of the levee: Suet. Tib. 32: id. Galb. 17: Tac. H. 2, 92.

salvātor, ōris, m. [id.] a saviour preserver: Cicero Soterem salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, 166.

II. *Esp. the Saviour, Redeemer*: Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator: hoc est enim Latino Jesus, Aug. Serm. 299, 6: Lact. 4, 12.

salvē, adv. *well, in good health, in good condition or circumstances*: salven advenio? salven accessi jubes? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 26: Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Apol. p. 302: id. M. 1 *fin.* Ellipt. satin salve? (sc. agis? agitur? etc.) is all well? all right? Le. Satin salve? dic mihi. Ca. Recte, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 53: quum pater "Satin salve?" et "quaenam ea moestitia esset?" interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8. *Absol.* salvene? is all well?: salvene, amabo? Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 10.

salvē, imper. v. salveo.

salvēo, 2. v. n. [salvus] to be well or in good health: As. Salve. St. Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, non salveo; aegrotare malim, quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 4 sq. II. *Usu.* found in the imperative and infin. only, as a term of salutation: salve, salveto, salvete, God save you; how are you? I hope you are well; and, salvere jubeo, I bid you good-day, welcome, etc.: Ly. Charmidem Lysiteles salutatur. Ca. Non ego sum salutis dignus? Ly. Immo salve, Callicles, id. Trin. 5, 2, 29: Cr. O Mysis, salve. My. Salvus sis, Crito, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 7: Am. Salve, adolescens. Sc. Et tu multum salveto, adolescentula, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 3: accessi ad adolescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: jubeo te salvere voce summa, id. Asin. 2, 30: salvere jussit, ib. 2, 4, 4: Dionysium jube salvere. greet (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14 *fin.* In fut. imperf.: salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son begs to be remembered, ib. 6, 2 *fin.* In addressing a divinity or any revered object: salve, vera Jovis proles

(sc. Hercules). Virg. Aen. 8, 301: *salve*, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, id. G. 2, 173: Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15: o *salve* Lapithaeae gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530. Also on one's sneezing, *God bless you!*: Giton ter continuo sternutavit: Eumolpus salvere Gitona jubet, Petr. 98, 4.

2. Sometimes for *vale*, in taking leave, *farewell*, *good-bye*, *adieu*: *vale* atque *salve*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 86: *vale*, *salve*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9 *fin.* Hence also in bidding farewell to the dead: *salve* aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque *vale*, Virg. Aen. 11, 97: Stat. S. 3, 3, 208.

salvia, ae, f. (i) the herb *sage*, *Salvia officinalis*, Linn. (ii) a plant also called *bechion*, supposed by some to be *Phlomis* *Lychnis*, Linn. or *Verbascum* *Phlomoideis*, Linn.: Plin. 22, 25, 71: id. 26, 6, 17.

salvificator, oris, v. *salutificator*.

salvifico, i. v. a. [*salvus* *facio*] to *save*, *deliver*: Sedul. 5, 7.

salvificus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *saving*: Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*salvus*] to *save*: Lact. Ira D. 5.

salvus, a, um, adj. *safe*, *unhurt*, *well*, *sound*, etc.: si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum *salva* servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10: di me servant, *salva* res est; *salvum* est, si quid non perit, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes *salvi* conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: *salvum* atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: filium tuum modo in portu vivum, *salvum* et sospitem vidi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93: *salvam* et sospitem rem publicam, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 28: in re *salva* (*opp.* in re perita), Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 9: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: sana et *salva* sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 98: quum bene re gesta *salvus* convortor domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 1: tum illum debilem factum, in curiam esse delatum, quumque senatui somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis *salvum* revertisse, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: nunquam *salvis* suis exiit servitus muliebris, while their friends are living, Liv. 34, 7: Am. *Salvum* signum est? So. Inspice. Am. Recte, ita est ut obsignavi, sound, uninjured, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 142: epistola (*opp.* conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25: Penelope, chaste, inviolate, Prop. 2, 9, 3: quid *salvi* est mulieri amissa pudicitia? Liv. 1, 58: utinam *salvis* rebus colloqui potuissemus, before all was lost, Cic. Fam. 4, 1.

2. Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol.* without violation of, *saving*: hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut *salvis* auspiciis, aut *salvis* legibus aut denique sine vi possit, ib. 1, 2 *fin.*: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1 *fin.*: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77: cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod *salva* fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34: *salva* causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salvo poetae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: *salva* innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salvo eo, ut, with this reservation or proviso, that, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 45. II. Esp. with *esse*, to be freed from difficulties, to be well circumstanced, or in a good condition: *salvus* sum, *salva* spes est, ut verba audio, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 4: *salvus* sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: si istam firmitudinem animi obtines, *salvi* sumus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 54: ne sim *salvus*, si aliter scribo ac sentio, may I die, if, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a: di me servant, *salva* res est, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 30: erubuit: *salva* res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9. 2. *Salvus* sis, for *salve*, how do you do? good day to you! Heaven bless you! Ge. Ibo atque hunc compellabo. *Salvus* sis. Di. Et tu *salve*, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 44: Di. *Salva* sis, Phronesium. Ph. *Salve*, id. Truc. 2, 4, 8. Comp. and Sup. do not occur. [Prob. the same as the Gr. ὅλος, Sans. sarwa, "omnis;" others connect it with ὁσος, ὅς.] (Hence Fr. *sauf*.)

salm, v. suus, ad init.

ae, v. *samera*.

sāmaī, cus, i, m. [an African word] a juggler: Aug. contra Acad. 3, 15.

sambūca, ae, f. = σαμβύκη, a triangular stringed instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone: Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10: Pers. 5, 95: Spart. Hadr. 26.

II. Transf. a sort of bridge for storming walls: Veg. Mil. 4, 21: Vitr. 10, 22.

sambūcēus, a, um, adj. [*sambucus*] of elder, elder-: arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14.

sambūcina, ae, f. [*sambuca* cano] a female player on the sambuca: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 57.

sambūcistrīa, ae, f. = σαμβυκίστρια, a woman that plays on the sambuca: Liv. 39, 6.

sambūcum, i, n. the fruit of the elder, elderberries: Scrib. Comp. 160.

sambūcus, i, f. (sābūcus, Scr. Samm. 7, 100) an elder-tree. (i) *Sambucus nigra*, Linn. (ii) Alterum genus silvestre, dane-wort, S. Ebulus: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

samera (samara, Plin. 16, 17, 29: id. 17, 11, 15), ac, f. the seed of the elm: Col. 5, 6, 2.

sāmīa, ae, f. [Samos] (sc. placenta) a kind of cake: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.

sāmīa, orum, n. plu. [*id.*] Samian earthenware: Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: Plin. 35, 12, 46. Its brittleness was proverbial; hence: Pl. (Inveni Bacchidem) Samiam. Ch. Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens: scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 22.

sāmīator, ōris, m. [*samio*] a polisher, furbisher: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

sāmīo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [Samius] to polish or furbish with Samian stone: Veg. Mil. 2, 14.

samnītes, ium (gen. Samnitium, Cic. de Or. 2, 80), m. plu. [Samnium] the Samnites. Transf. a class of gladiators armed with Samnite weapons: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 39: Liv. 9, 40: Cic. de Or. 2, 80. Sing.: Samnis, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17 *fin.*

samolus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a plant, variously referred; by Sprengel to *Samolus Valerandi*, Linn., brookweed; by others to *Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br., a kind of cress; by others again to *Veronica Beccabunga*, Linn., brooklime: Plin. 24, 11, 63.

sampsā, ae, f. the pulp of olives: Col. 12, 49 in *lemm.*

sampsūchīnus, a, um, adj. = σαμψυχίνος, of *majoram*: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93.

sampsūchum (sampsucum, Col. 10, 171), i, n. = σάμψυχον, *majoram*, *Origanum Majorana*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 35: Col. 10, 171.

sānābilis, e, adj. [*sano*] that can be healed, curable (rare): vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8. Of the mind: Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: Sen. Ep. 108. Sup. and Adv. do not occur.

sānātio, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a healing, curing: corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: *maiorum*, ib. 4, 15.

sānātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] a healer, curer: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294.

sancaptis, idis, f. a fictitious spice: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

sanchrōmāton, i, n. a plant, otherwise called *dracontea*, the dragon Arum, Arum *Dracunculus*, Linn.: App. Herb. 14.

sancio, xi, ctum, 4. v. a. (*past perf.* sancierat, Pomp. in Diom. p. 368 l. Part. perf. sancitum, Lucr. 1, 588) [from the same root as sacer, q. v.] to make sacred or inviolable, to appoint or decree as sacred or inviolable; to establish, appoint, ordain; also, to make irrevocable or unalterable; to confirm, ratify, sanction (mostly of laws or other public proceedings): legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, Cic. Planc. 18: quasdam leges ex integro sancit, Suet. Aug. 34: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sancisset, Cic. Balb. 14: tabu-

las quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id. S. 1, 3, 67. Pass.: haec igitur lex sancitur, Cic. Am. 12: M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9: in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 50: quum aut morte tua scienda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, Liv. 8, 7: foedus, to ratify a treaty, id. 1, 24: Tac. A. 12, 46: foedera fulmine, Virg. Aen. 12, 200. (ii) The thing decreed, etc., expressed by acc., de, or subj.: usu. with lege or legibus: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res efferatur, ut jurejurando ac fide sancitur, petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sancienti, Liv. 34, 4: ut ne plebei cum patribus essent inhumanissima lege sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis unciario foenore amplius exerceat, Tac. A. 6, 16: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspersionem civitatum sancire, id. Agr. 27. (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sancendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8 *fin.*: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3, 4: quum Solon de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70. Poet. with a relative clause: quid quaeque queant, per foedera natural, quid porro nequeant, sanctum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 588. (iii) With abstract subject: at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sancunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: res et ab natura profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sancit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160. II. Transf. to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against: incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunt, id. Leg. 2, 9 *fin.*: hoc (sc. insidiae) quanquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: Solon capite sancit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, made it a capital offence, id. Att. 10, 1.

sanctē, adv. solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, etc.: jurare, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 112: nimis sancte pius, id. Rud. 4, 7, 8: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: auguste sancteque consecrare, ib. 2, 24: disce verecundo sanctus ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1: se sanctissime gerere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*: exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antique, purely, id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctescō, 3. v. n. incept. [*sanctus*] to become sacred: Att. in Non. 143, 23.

sanctificatio, ōnis, f. [*sanctifico*] sanctification: Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

sanctificator, ōris, m. [*id.*] a sanctifier: Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

sanctificiūm, ii, n. [*id.*] sanctification: Meton. a sanctuary: Tert. Res. Carn. 47.

sanctifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*sanc-tus facio*] to make or treat as holy, to sanctify: Tert. Or. 3.

sanctificus, a, um, adj. [*sanctifico*] sanctifying: Juven. Praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctiloquus, a, um, adj. [*sanctus loquor*] speaking holily: Prud. Apoth. 1070.

sanctimōnia, ae, f. [*sanctus*; cf. *acrimonia*, *parsimonia*, etc.] sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, chastity, etc.: ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: priscas sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: femina sanctimonia insignis, ib. 12, 6: nuptiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 33.

sanctimōnialis, e, *adj.* [sanctimonia] *holy, pious, religious*: vita, i. e. *monastic*, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56: mulier, a nun, ib. 1, 2, 13: also subst. sanctimonialis, is, f. a nun: Aug. Ep. 169.

sanctimōnialiter, *adv.* *holily, piously*: degere, i. e. in a cloister, Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 56.

sanctio, ōnis, f. [sancio] *an establishing or decreeing as inviolable under penalty of a curse; in a law it is that part which gives to it its efficacy, such as a penalty or punishment* (v. Long's Cic. 1. 123): sanctiones sacrandae sunt poena, quum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: legis sanctio poenaeque, id. Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: interdum in sanctionibus adjicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv. 4, 51.

sanctitas, ātis, f. [sanctus] *inviolability, sacredness, sanctity*: regum, Caes. in Suet. Caes. 6: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. 44, 29: Tac. A. 3, 62: augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv. 45, 5: fori, Quint. 11, 3, 58: patria sanctitas, Plancus in Cic. Fam. 10, 4.

II. *moral purity, holiness, virtue, piety, integrity, purity, chastity, etc.*: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod, extinctis ceteris, elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil. 6, 15: ut teneriores annos (juvenum) ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3: sanctitate sua se tueri, *virtue*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11: quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? id. N. D. 1, 2: deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, ib. 2, 2, 5: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv. 34, 6: dominae, Tac. A. 14, 60: of a man, *chastity*: Plin. Ep. 1, 12: Vell. 2, 29: sanctitas et, ut sic dicam, virilitas (orationis) ab his (sc. veteribus Latinis) petenda, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

sanctitudo, inis, f. [id.] for sanctitas, *sacredness, sanctity*: Jovis, Att. in Non. 173, 33: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ib. 9: sepulturae, Cic. fragm. in Non. 174, 7. *Plur.*: Att. in Non. 174, 2.

sanctor, ōris, m. [sancio] *an establishing, ordainer*: legum, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctiārium, ii, n. [sanctus] *a place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary*: Aggen. de Limit. p. 61.

II. *Transf. the private cabinet of a prince*: Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77: Sicul. Flacc. p. 16 Goes.: Inscr. Orell. no. 2388

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* [sancio]. II. *Adj. rendered sacred, sacred, inviolable* (sacer signifies consecrated to a deity, and includes the idea of sanctus; thus a sacer locus is also sanctus, but the reverse is not necessarily true): quod sanctione quadam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9: sanctum est, quod ab injuria hominum defensum atque munitum est, Marcian. ib. 1, 8, 8: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: tribuni ejus (plebis) sunt: sanctique sunt, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: fides induciarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, to be opened only in extreme necessity*; v. aerarium, no. 11. 2. *Transf. venerable, divine, sacred, pure, holy, pious, just, etc.*: teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flumine sancto, Enn. Ann. 1. 20: numen, Lucr. 2, 1093: sanctus angustiaeque fons, Cic. Tuscul. 5, 12 *fin.*: sanctior dies, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17: ignes (of a sacrifice), Virg. Aen. 3, 406: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Cr. 1, 53, 229: homines

frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 5, 19: sanctius consilium, Liv. 30, 16: jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Virg. Aen. 1, 426: amores, pure, chaste, Cic. Fin. 3, 20 *fin.*: virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Virg. Aen. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores, Juv. 10, 298: me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius et antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19 *fin.* *Neut. absol.*: terrarum qui in orbi sancta tuetur, fana, lacus, lucos, aras, simulacraque divum, Lucr. 5, 75. *After Augustus, a title of the emperors*: Ov. F. 2, 127: Val. Fl. 1, 11. (Hence *It. santo*; *Fr. Eng. saint.*)

sandala, ae, f. *a very white kind of corn*, Triticum hibernum, var. granis albis: Plin. 18, 7, 11: also called sandula, Edict. Diocl. 27.

sandaliarius, a, um, *adj.* [sandallum] *pertaining to sandals*: Apollo sandaliarius, who had a statue in the Sandal-street (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57. Subst. sandaliarius, i, m. *a sandal-maker*: Inscr.

sandāligērūlae, arum, f. *plu.* [sandallum gerulus] *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

sandālis, idis, f. *a kind of palm-tree*: Plin. 13, 1, 9.

sandallum, ii, n. (*plur.* sandalla, Albinov. 2, 65) = *σανδάλιον*, a slipper, sandal: Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4.

sandāpila, ae, f. *a common kind of bier for people of the lower classes*: Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*: Mart. 8, 75: id. 2, 81: id. 9, 3: Juv. 8, 175.

sandāpilārius, ii, m. [sandapila] *a corpse-bearer*: Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

sandāpilo, νεκροβάτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sandārāca (sandaracha), ae, f. = *σανδαράκη* (*σανδαράχη*), sandarach, *realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic*: Plin. 34, 18, 56. II. *bee-bread*, also called cerinthus and erithace: id. 11, 7, 17.

sandārācātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca] *mixed with sandarach*: acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50 *fin.*

sandārāceus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of sandarach: Labeo in Fulg. 559, 19.

sandārācīnus, a, um, *adj.* = *σανδαράκινος*, of the colour of sandarach: os (merulae). Naev. in Fest. p. 146.

sandarēsus, i, f. *a precious stone found in India and Arabia, by some supposed to be aventurine*: Plin. 37, 7, 28.

sandix (sandyx), icis (i, Prop. 2, 25, 45: i, Grat. Cyn. 86), f. = *σάνδυξ* (*σάνδιξ*), a colour like vermilion, made by mixing realgar with red ochre; but in Virg. it seems to mean the same as erythrodanus, i. e. madder, Rubia tinctorum, Linn.: Plin. 35, 6, 12: Virg. E. 4, 45: Vopisc. Aurel. 29.

sānē, *adv.* *soundly, healthily*: sane arteque, Porphyrio in Charis. p. 195 *fin.* P. II. *sobberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (rare): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 20: sane sapio et sentio, I am in full possession of my reason and senses, id. Am. 1, 1, 292: non ego sanius bacchabor Edonia, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26. 2. In gen. like valde (i. e. valde), well, indeed, truly, forsooth, right, very, etc.: sane sapis et consilium placet, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 67: sane ego illum metuo, id. Men. 5, 2, 108: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. Am. 20, 71: humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id. ib. 9, 29: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. Agr. 2, 5 *fin.* (ii) In answers: Mi. Te moneri numne vis? Ha. Sane volo, by all means, certainly, Pl. Puen. 5, 2, 119: Ch. Estne, ut fertur, forma? Pa. Sane, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 69: sane et libenter quidem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38. (iii) Ironically: sane legem Juliam timeo, Ner.

in Suet. Ner. 33: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. 3, 15, 12. (iv) With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, right well, very well, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 74: res rustica sane bene culta, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: bene sane, as an answer, very well, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7: recte sane, id. Eun. 5, 6, 11: scite hercle sane, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 53: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4: sane pol, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2. Sane quam, how very, i. e. very much indeed, exceedingly (cf. admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10: quod de Pompelo Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5. (v) With negatives: haud sane diu est, not very long since, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 44: haud sane intelligo, quidnam sit, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: quum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, id. Fam. 13, 77: non ita sane vetus, id. Brut. 10, 41: nihil sane esset, absolutely nothing, nothing at all, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 138. (vi) In restrictive concessions, to be sure, indeed, certainly: sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, id. Am. 5, 18: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. Acad. 2, 32 *fin.*: poetis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, Quint. 8, 3, 73: non sane recepto in usum nomine, not indeed, id. 5, 11, 20. (vii) With imperatives, then, pray then, if you will: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 283: Al. Num quid vis, quum abeam jam intro? Ju. I sane, ib. 3, 3, 16: age sane, id. Men. 1, 2, 44: da sane, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11.

sānesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [sanus] *to become sound, get well*: insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 48: corpus, id. 2, 8: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis.

sanguicūlus, i, m. *dim.* [sanguis] *a black-pudding*: Plin. 28, 14, 58.

sanguilentus, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguinālis, e, *adj.* [sanguis] *pertaining to blood*: sanguinalis herba, blood-wort, Col. 6, 12 *fin.*: Cels. 2, 33.

sanguinārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to blood, blood-*: herba, an herb that staunches blood, the Gr. *πολύγωνος*, v. polygonon, Plin. 27, 19, 91: Col. 7, 5, 19. II. *Fig. blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: juvenus, Cic. Att. 2, 7: Claudius, Suet. Claud. 34: bella, Just. 29, 3: sententiae, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: responsum, Plin. 19, 8, 53.

sanguinātio, ōnis, f. [sanguino] *a bleeding*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

sanguinēus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis] *consisting of blood, bloody, blood-stained*: imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28: guttae, Ov. M. 2, 360: dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: manus, Ov. M. 1, 143: lingua, ib. 3, 57: hasta, Stat. Th. 8, 436: caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85: rixae, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 4: bellum, Val. Fl. 5, 308: Mavors, Virg. Aen. 12, 332: vir, i. e. Hannibal, Sil. 1, 40. II. *Transf. blood-coloured, blood-red*: jubae anguium, Virg. Aen. 2, 207: Luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11: succus, id. 21, 16, 56. (Hence *It. sanguigno.*)

sanguino, i. v. n. [id.] *to be bloody; to bleed, run with blood* (rare): femina sanguinans (in menstruation), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20. 2. *Transf. to be of a blood-colour*: colubrum veneno noxio colla sanguinantem, App. M. 5, p. 160. II. *Fig. to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary*: sanguinans eloquentia, Tac. Or. 12.

sanguinolentus (sanguilentus, Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of blood, bloody*: soror, Tib. 2, 6, 40: pectora, Ov. H. 3, 50: Allia vulneribus latilis, id. A. A. 1, 414: seditiones, Varr. in Non. 465, 33. 2. *Transf. blood-red*: color, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12.

II. *Fig. bloody, sanguinary*: palma, Auct. Her. 4, 39: centesimae, blood-sucking, Sen. Ben. 7, 10 *med.*: litera, offensive, injurious, Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sanguineous, plethoric*: Coel. Aur. Ac. 3, 4.

sanguis, Inls. m. (acc. sanguem, Inscr.: old form *neut.* sanguen, Enn. in Cic. Rep. 1, 41: Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218: Lucr. 1, 837: Petr. 59, 1: Arn. 1, 36) *blood* (only *sing.*): in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: pugnatum ingenti caede utrimque plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: Cels. 2, 10: so, emittere sanguinem (aure, sub canda, etc.), Col. 6, 14, 3: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahare (ex auricula), Col. 6, 14, 3: suppressere sanguinem, *to staunch, stop*, Cels. 2, 10: cohibere, Plin. 22, 25, 71: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25. 2. *Transf.* *blood, i. e. consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family*: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations*, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, ib. 13, 142. Hence, (ii) *Meton. a descendant, offspring* (poet.): seu deos regesve canit, decorum sanguinem, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis, Aeneas, id. Carm. S. 50: regius sanguis, Europa, id. Od. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis, the Pisos, id. A. P. 292: non ego pauperum sanguis parentum, id. Od. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515.

III. *Of other fluids*: et viridis nemori sanguis decessit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, wine, Stat. Th. 1, 329: so, sanguis terrae, Plin. 14, 5, 7: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50. III. *Fig. vigour, strength, force, spirit, life*: amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16: vos o, quibus integer aevi sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury*, Cic. Verr. 3, 36: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. Att. 1, 16. *Of style*: succus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in qua naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6: dicta plena sanguinis, id. 11, 1, 34. [*Sangu-en* and *san-ies* belong to the same root: cf. Sans. *a-san, a-sryj*, "blood," where the *a* is no part of the root.]

sanguisuga, ae, f. [*sanguis sugo*] *a blood-sucker, leech*, Hirudo medicinalis, Linn.: Cels. 5, 27, 16: Plin. 8, 10, 10. (Hence Fr. *sangsue*.)

sānīes, em, e, f. [*a weakened form of sanguis*] *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies*: sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenulior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, Cels. 5, 26, 20: Cato R. R. 157, 3: Virg. Aen. 8, 487: Tac. A. 4, 49.

III. *Transf. of similar fluids*: (Laocoon) periusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver of the serpent*, Virg. Aen. 2, 221: nulla sanie polluta veneni, Lucan. 6, 457: Ov. M. 4, 494: of Cerberus: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 19: *matter flowing from the ear*: Plin. 27, 7, 28: *the humor of spiders*: id. 29, 6, 39: *the liquor of the purple fish*: id. 9, 38, 62: *the watery part of olives*: id. 15, 3, 2: *pickle, brine*: Manil. 5, 671: auri, i. e. chrysocolia, *mountain-green*: Plin. 33 proem. § 4.

sānifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [*sanus fero*] *health-bringing, healing*: virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

sānīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*sanies*] *full of matterly blood, sanious*: partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. in Plin.) 7, 15, 13 *fin.*

sānitas, ātis, f. [*sanus*] *soundness of body, health*: est corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, *sanitas*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Pl. Merc. 4, 1, 14: ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. Prooem. *init.*: qui in corrupta sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.*: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the bone's being healed*, Cels. 8, 8 *fin.*: ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 12. II. *Fig. soundness of mind, right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity, etc.*: animi dicitur (sanitas) cum ejus iudicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: pravatum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliatur animum morbosque perturbat, ib. 10: plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admissio ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 40: Liv. 2, 29. 2. *Of style: correctness, propriety, regularity, purity, etc.*: insulsiatam et insolentiam, tanquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, ib. 13, 51: qui suae inbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 25. 3. *Rarely of other abstract things*: victoriae, *solidity, permanence*, id. H. 2, 28 *fin.*: metri, *regularity, correctness*, Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

sānīter, adv. *rationally*: Afran. in Non. 515, 22.

sanna, ae, f. [*σάννας*] *a mimicking grimace, a mocking*: Pers. 1, 62: Juv. 6, 306.

sannat, χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox. **sannator**, χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox. **sannio**, ōnis, m. [*sanna*] *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon*: Cic. de Or. 2, 61 *fin.*: id. Fam. 9, 16 *fin.* (Hence It. *zanni*; Eng. *zany*.)

sāno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*sanus*] *to make sound or healthy, to heal, cure*: quam (vomica) sanare medici non poterant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66: oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37 *fin.*: vulnera, id. Rep. 1, 3: Ov. M. 14, 23: Philoctetae sanavit crura Machaon, Phoenicis Chiron lumina, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: nidorem, *to correct, remove*, Plin. 12, 17, 40 *fin.* II. *Fig. to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet, etc.*: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quacumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5 *fin.*: valde me morderunt epistolae tuae de Attica nostra, eadem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: domestica mala, Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34: curas, Tib. 2, 3, 13.

sanquālis (sangual.), e, *adj.* [*San-cus*; cf. *arquatus*, from *arcus*] *pertaining to Sancus*: avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the young of the osprey, ossifragus*, Falco albicilla, Lath.: Plin. 10, 7, 8: Liv. 41, 13.

santerna, ae, f. *a kind of chrysocolia*: Plin. 33, 5, 29.

sānus, a, um (sanun, for sanusne, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 37: sanan, id. Am. 3, 2, 48: sanin, id. Ps. 4, 7, 83), *adj. physically sound, whole, healthy*: pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 65: homo, Cels. Praef. 1, 1: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: sana et salva amica, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 48: sanus ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6: si nolis sanus, cures hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34: sanus utrisque auri-

bus atque oculis, id. S. 2, 3, 284: al ei medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24. Poet.: vulnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed*, Prop. 3, 24, 18. *Comp.*: aegrotare molim quam esse tua salute sanior, Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 5. *Sup.*: interim licet negotia agere, perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4. 2. *Transf. in gen. safe, sound (rare)*: Ch. Quid alia arma menta? Ac. Salva et sana sunt, Pl. Merc. 1, 62: sana et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: civitas, Id. 3, 17: nare sagaci aëra non sanum sentire, i. e. *tainted*, Lucan. 7, 830. II. *Fig. sound in mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet, etc.*: eos sanos intelligi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit: qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: Am. Delirat uxor. Al. Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 98: sanus non est ex amore illius, id. Merc. 2, 3, 106: hic homo sanus non est, *is insane*, id. Am. 1, 1, 246: satin' sanus est? *are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: with *gen.*: satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, qui conditionem hanc repudies? Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 53: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21: ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind*, Cic. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: male sana Ildo, *raving*, Virg. Aen. 4, 8: male sani poëtae, *inspired*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4: excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, *calculating, sober*, id. A. P. 296: bene sanus ac non incautus, *very prudent, discreet*, id. S. 1, 3, 61: pro sano loqueris, quum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 24: nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vauo modo, sed vix pro sano nuntius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet, well-disposed*, Liv. 8, 27: sensus, Virg. E. 8, 66: mor-es, Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1. With *ab*: ego sanus ab illis (vitiiis), *free from*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 129. *Comp.*: ib. 2, 3, 241. *Sup.*: quisquam sanissimus certa putat, quae videt? Cic. Acad. 2, 28: confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell. 2, 25. 2. *Of style: sound, correct, chaste*: nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic. Brut. 55, 202: Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similliores, id. Brut. 13, 51: orator rectus et sanus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26. [*Sa-nus* perh. akin to *σάος, σῶς*.]

sāpa, ae, f. *must or new wine boiled thick*: Col. 12, 19, 1: Plin. 14, 9, 11: Ov. F. 4, 780. [Same as Gr. *σῆρος*; Germ. *saft*; Eng. *sap*.] (Hence Fr. *sève*.)

sapēnos, i, m. [*an Indian word*] *a bright hyacinth-coloured amethyst*: Plin. 37, 9, 40 (v. sacondios).

sāperda, ae, *adj. m.* [*sapio*] *wise, witty*: Non. 176, 20 sq.: Fest. s. v.

sāperda, ae, m. = *σαπέρος*, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a kind of herring*: Pers. 5, 134.

sāpīdē, adv. *savourily*: femur sapidissime percotum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

sāpīdus, a, um, *adj.* [*sapio*] *well-tasted, relishing, savoury*: tucetum perquam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, 1, 117: avis sapidor, Apic. 6, 6. II. *Fig. wise, prudent*: puellae, Alcin. 6, proem.

sāpiēns, entis, Part. [*sapio*]. II. *Adj. wise, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious*: ut quisque maximo perspicit, quid in re quaque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16: M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo iudicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 39, 179: rex bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. Rep. 2, 29: oh, Neptune lepide, salve, neque te alector ullus est sapientior, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 929.

29: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima? Id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, wise, discreet, Ov. H. 4, 96: mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 15. With *gen.*: qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8. Of abstract things: opera, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 2: excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.*: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: facundia Homeri, Gell. 1, 1. (ii) *Subst.*: a sensible, shrewd, discreet, or judicious person: omnes sapientes suum officium aequum est colere et facere, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 38: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: qui utuntur vino veteri sapientes puto et qui libenter veteres spectant fatulas, good judges, connoisseurs, Pl. Cas. prol. 5: fecundae leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44. 2. wise, philosophical; and *subst.* a sage, a philosopher = σοφός: ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus ut neq. tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futilli gestiens deliquescat: is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: saepius mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9. Of the seven wise men of Greece: septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, id. de Or. 3, 34.

sapienter, *adv.* sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely: recte et sapienter facere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 133: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: provisa, ib. 4, 3: a maioribus prodita fama, ib. 2, 2: vives sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44. *Comp.*: Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 15: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7. *Sup.*: quod maiores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime iudico, id. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*

sapientia, *ae, f.* [sapiens] good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, wisdom: non actate, verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 88: sedulo moneo, quae possun, pro mea sapientia, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73: quanta mea sapientia est, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 62: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), sultitia caruisse, ib. 1, 1, 41. *II.* *Esp. wisdom, as the result of learning and meditation; philosophy* = σοφία: princeps omnium virtutum est illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cuius amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, id. Leg. 1, 22, 58. With *gen.*: admirari soleo ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam, in other things, id. de Sen. 2. *Plur.* sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire nolent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42. 2. Hence, knowledge, science, in various departments: (i) *natural and moral philosophy*: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, id. Off. 2, 2, 5. (ii) *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world*: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13. (iii) *eloquence*: hanc cogitandi pronuntiandi que rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, id. de Or. 3, 15. (iv) *statesmanship, politics*: sapientia constitutendae civitatis, ib. 2, 37: qui propter sapientiam, quae non potest esse defuncta, dicendi sapientiam, ib. 3, 16. (v) *mathematics*: sapientiae professor, Suet. Tib. 14.

sapientialis, *e, adj.* [sapientia] pertaining to wisdom: Tert. Anim. 15.

sapientipotens, *entia, adj.* mighty in wisdom: Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56.

sapineus (sapp.), *a, um, adj.* [sapius] pertaining to the sapinus: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2: pineae, Plin. 15, 10, 9.

sapinus (sapp.), *i, f.* a kind of fir or pine-tree, the silver fir, Abies pectinata, Linn.: Cato in Plin. 16, 39, 75 Plin. 16, 12, 23 (*al. sappium*). *II.* *Transf.* the smooth lower part of the fir-tree: Vitruv. 1, 2. (Hence Fr. *sapin*.)

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lapul ruinas generis (apum), Virg. G. 4, 249. **Fig. to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair:** detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: acceptum incommodum virtute sarci i, id. B. C. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Liv. 9, 23: injuriam, Cls. Phil. 9, 4: infamiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, to restore, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: an male sarta gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31.

sarcion, ii, n. = *σαρκιον*, a fault or defect in emeralds: Plin. 37, 5, 18. **sarcites**, is, f. = *σαρκίτης*, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 67. **sarcocolla**, ae, f. = *σαρκοκόλλα*, a tree, Penea mucronata, Linn.: Plin. 13, 11, 20. (ii) a gum, obtained from the foregoing: id. 25, 14, 78. **sarcophagus**, a, um, adj. = *σαρκοφάγος* (flesh-devouring): sarcophagus lapidis, a kind of limestone used for coffins, Plin. 2, 95, 98. **Fig. Transf. subst.** sarcophagus, i, m. a grave, sepulchre: Juv. 10, 172: Macer. Dig. 11, 7, 37. **sarcosis**, is, f. = *σάρκωσις*, a swelling in the flesh of animals: Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarculatio, ōnis, f. [sarculo] a hoeing: Plin. 18, 21, 50.

sarcūlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sarculum] to hoe: frumenta, segetes, Pall. Jan. 9, 1: Prud. σρεφ. 10, 264.

sarcūlum, i, n. (acc. plur. m. sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio] a light hoe: Cato R. R. 10, 3: Col. 2, 11, 10: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11.

sarculus, i, v. sarculum ad init. **sarda**, ae, f. a kind of fish that was pickled or salted, perh. sardine or pilchard, Clupea Pilchardus, Bloch.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: ib. 5, 17. **Fig. a kind of precious stone**, perh. carnelian: id. 37, 7, 31.

sardachātēs, ae, m. = *σαρδαχάτης*, carnelian-agate: Plin. 37, 10, 54.

sardina, ae = sarda, q. v.: Col. 8, 17, 2.

sardo, i. v. a. to understand: sardare intelligere. Naeuius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. s. v.

sardonīa herba = Sardoa, v. sardous: Sol. 4.

sardōnychātus, a, um, adj. [sardonyx] adorned with a sardonyx: manus, Mart. 2, 29.

sardōnyx, ūchis, comm. = *σαρδόνυξ*, a precious stone, sardonyx: fem.: Plin. 37, 6, 23: Juv. 7, 144: masc.: id. 6, 382: Mart. 4, 28.

sardōus, a, um, adj. = *Σαρδῶος* [Σαρδῶ, Sardinia] pertaining to Sardinia: herba, a poisonous plant, prob. a kind of crow-foot, Ranunculus, Linn.: Virg. E. 7, 41: Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53.

sargus, i, m. = *σάργος*, a kind of sea-fish esteemed by the Romans, Sparus Sargus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 17, 30: Ov. Hal. 105.

sari, n. = *σάρι*, a plant growing on the banks of the Nile, Cyperus fastigiatulus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 23, 45.

sario, v. sarrio.

sarissa, ae, f. = *σάρισσα*, a long Macedonian lance: Liv. 9, 19: Ov. M. 12, 466. 2. Meton. a Macedonian, Lucan. 8, 298: denominatio est, si quis Macedonas appellavit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potitae sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32.

sarissophōros, i, m. = *σαρισσοφόρος*, a Macedonian lancer: Liv. 36, 18: Curt. 4, 15.

sarmadācus, i, v. samardacus.

sarmen, inis, n. [sarpo] for sarmenium, twig, brush-wood: Pl. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmenticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [sarmentum] pertaining to twigs or brush-wood: cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3. **Fig. Transf. subst.** sarmentici, orum, m. plu. the Christians who were burned with faggots: Tert. Apol. 50.

sarmentōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of twigs or little branches: psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90.

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a bad sense, an accomplice, abettor, etc. stipatores corporis constituit, eodem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: satellites scelerum ministros cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37.

sātelitium, ii, n. [satelles] an escort, convoy; Fig. a guard, protection: scripturarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

sātianter, adv. sufficiently, to satiety: equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195.

sātias, ātis, f. (saties, Juven. 1, 637: ad satiem, id. 3, 216: abl. satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, ed. Sillig) [satis] a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness: quorum crudelitatem nunquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. in Non. 172, 7: fessus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 100: satias capere, Macr. S. 7, 12 med.: ad satiatem terra ferarum nunc etiam scatit, in abundance, abundantly, Lucr. 5, 40.

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Lucr. 3, 1017: libidines, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: populum libertate, ib. 2, 28: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: satiari delectatione non possum, id. de Sen. 15, 52: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, ib. 14, 47: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37. Poet. with *gen.*: quum satiata ferinae dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437. 2. Esp. to *overflow, cloy; to satiate, disgust; pass. to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted with*: secretae (figuræ) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 63: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque il satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec nos id quod faciemus, opera dedita facere videamur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193: agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66.

satio, ōnis, f. [sero] a *sowing, a planting*: in iugero Leontini agri medimnum fere tritici seritur, perpetua atque aquabili satione, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: Col. 2, 9, 7: Liv. 32, 34: Virg. G. 2, 319. *Plur.*: Cic. Verr. 3, 15.

sātīra, ae, v. satura.

sātīricus (from the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written Satyricus), a, um, *adj.* [satira] *pertaining to* (Roman) *satire, satirical*: satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

II. Subst. **sātīricus**, i, m. a *writer of satires, a satirist*: ib. 1, 11. 2. **Satiricon**, i, n. *the title of a work of Petronius*.

sātīrōgrāphus (and errone. satyogr.), i, m. [hybrid word, satira and γράφος] a *writer of satires, a satirist*: Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sātīs and contr. **sāt**, indecl. *adj.* or *subst.* and *adv.* I. As an *adj.* or *subst.* *enough, sufficient, satisfactory*: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor ad agendum, id. Andr. 4, 2, 22: quicquid adicissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, Liv. 21, 33: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitii praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: ipse Romani venire, si satis consilium quadam de re haberem, Cic. Att. 12, 50: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 5, 46 *fin.*: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla est, quam aequae diligam (for satisne)? Pl. Am. 1, 3, 11: poenas dedit usque superque quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66. (ii) As the predicate of a proposition with *esse* (sometimes understood in *obliqua oratio*), having for its subject an *inf.* or *inf.* and *acc.*: huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934: satis erat respondere *Magnas*: *ingentes*, inquit, Cic. Am. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53: vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse duxerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, Quint. 2, 4, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: non satis est, pulcra esse poemata, Hor. A. P. 99: nunc satis est dixisse: "Ego mira poemata pango," ib. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: non ille satis cognosse Sabine gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4. (iii) With *gen.*: satis verborum, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Am. 5, 19: dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 1: satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5: satis esse causae arbitratur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: iam satis terris nivis atque dirae grandinis misit pater, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 1: satis

superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Am. 13, 45. 2. Form sat: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 24: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: nonne id sat erat, accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75. With *gen.*: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Pl. Am. prol. 79: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10.

II. As an adverb, *enough, sufficiently*. With verbs: si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 23: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: ut satis ostenderit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: Hor. Epod. 1, 31: quidque furor valeat Penthea caede satisque ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429. (ii) With adjectives: satis dives, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 44: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: satis superque humilis est, Liv. 3, 53. Sometimes to be rendered, *tolerably, moderately*: videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19: tumultus terrenus, satis grandis, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. (iii) With adverbs or adverbial phrases: satis audacter, Pl. Am. 2, 7, 208: satis commode, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non satis honeste, Cic. Am. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104: satis bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 73: satis bene sometimes, *tolerably, moderately, pretty well*: a quo (Catone) quum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89. 2. Form sat: sat scio, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 25: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34: sat prata biberunt, Virg. E. 3, 111: accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus pugnae, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 26: laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, *tolerably, passably*, Cic. Att. 14, 10: sat diu, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 12: sat commode, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 17. III. *Comp.*: satius, prop. *more satisfying; hence, in gen. better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable*: 1. As an adjective, only as the predicate of a proposition with *esse*, having an *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* for its subject: scire satius est quam loqui servum hominem, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 57: Cic. Att. 7, 1: satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33: bono vinci satius est quam malo more injuriam vincere, Sall. J. 42: hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciunt, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2: repertas est neino, quin mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 36: terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70. In a positive signif. *serviceable, useful*: nihil φλυαρεῖν satius est, miles, Pl. Truc. 5, 36. 2. As an adverb, *rather*: ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundani valetudinem satius dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26. IV. Particular phrases: sat agito (also in one word, satagito), *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be troubled*; nunc sat agitas tute tuarum rerum, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13. 2. Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago), *to satisfy, pay a creditor*: nunc satagit, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 34. (ii) *to have enough to do, to have one's hands full; to be in trouble*: cum Pyrrhus rex in terra Italia esset satisque agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8: ego nocte hac proxima in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Pl. Merc. 2, 1, 4: Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78. *Pass. impers.*: pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satis, Cic. Att. 4, 15. (iii) *to bustle about, make a to do*: (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suran multum in agendo discursantem,

salientem, manus jactantem, *non agere dixit, sed satagere*. Est enim dictum per se urbanum *satagere*, Quint. 6, 2, 54: curris, stupes, satagis tamquam mus in matella, Petr. 58, 9: interea haec satagens, *busily doing, or performing*, id. 137, 10. 3. Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, etc. *to take, give, ask, offer, etc. sufficient bail or security*: satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 4: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 4: quae satis accipienda sunt, satis accipiantur, Cato R. R. 2, 6: satis caveo, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 60: satis do (also as one word, satisdo), Cic. Quint. 13, 44: id. Att. 5, 1: Gal. Dig. 2, 8, 1: hence satisdato (caveo, promitto, debeo, etc.), *by giving bail or security*: Ulp. ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.*: Cic. Att. 16, 15: satis exigo, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.*: satis offero, Ulp. ib. 26, 10, 5: satis peto, id. ib. 36, 4, 3. (Hence from ad satis, It. assai; Fr. assez.)

sātīsacceptio, or, separately, satis acceptio, ōnis, f. [satis accipio, v. satis, no. iv. 3] a *taking of security, admitting to bail*: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5.

sātīsdatio, or, separately, satis datio, ōnis, f. [satis do, v. satis, no. iv. 3] a *giving of bail or security*: Gal. Dig. 2, 8, 1: Cic. Att. 5, 1. Transf.: capitalis, *an answering with one's life*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

sātīsdatō, v. satis, no. iv. 3.

sātīsdatōr, ōris, m. [satis do, v. satis, no. iv. 3] *one who gives security; a surety, bail*: Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*

sātīsdo, v. satis, no. iv. 3.

sātīs-factio, fēci, factum, 3. v. n. and a. (often separately: *pass. satisfacitur*, Varr. in Prisc. p. 789 P.) *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content*: with *dat.*: satisfacere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Gal. Dig. 2, 8, 1: ut illis satis facerem ex disciplina, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 28: si Aeduis de injuriis satisfaciant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Siculis, Cic. Verr. 5, 53: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140: deo pie et caste, id. Fam. 14, 7: quum se satisfactorum rei publicae spondisset, id. Phil. 14, 9 *fin.*: causae atque officio satis facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14 *fin.*: satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitror, id. Verr. 5, 49 *fin.*: vitae vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1: amicitiae nostrae, ib.: me certe satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, ib. 4, 8 *fin.*: ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17. With *in* and *abl.*: qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, id. Or. 31, 109: in iure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170. *Absol.*: quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? id. Fin. 1, 5, 15: omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18. 2. Esp. to *satisfy, pay, or secure a creditor*: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fulvis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: Caes. B. C. 3, 60: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactorum esse, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9. With *gen.* of the thing: cui usufructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (sc. nomine) satis fieret, Javol. ib. 33, 2, 30. 3. *to give satisfaction (by word or deed); to make amends; to make excuse; to apologize*: with *dat.*: reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: acceperam jam ante Caesaris literas, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20. *Absol.*: missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causa legatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: in qua civitate legatus populi Romani aliqua ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 1, 31: satisfacientes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115.

sātīsfactio, ōnis, f. [satisfacio] a *satisfying of a creditor by security; a giving security or bail*: satisfactio

pro solutione est, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 52.

II. amends, reparation, excuse, apology: (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: ne aliqui satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, Cic. Att. 4, 6: satisfactionem ex nulla conscientia de culpa proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35. Transf. of doves: Plin. 10, 34, 52.

sātius, better; rather: v. satis, no. III. **sātivus, a, um, adj. [sero] that is sown or planted** (opp. to agrestis, silvestris, etc., that grows wild: rare): morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73: corna, id. 32, 2, 11. Neutr. plur. sativa, opp. to silvestria: id. 19, 12, 60.

sātor, ōris, m. [id.] a sower, planter: Lucr. 2, 1169: Cic. N. D. 2, 34: Col. 3, 15, 3. **2. Poet. transf. a begetter, father, creator:** coelestium sator, Jupiter, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: hominum atque deorum, Virg. Aen. 1, 254: hominum, Phaedr. 3, 17, 10: rerum, Sil. 4, 432: verus Alcidae sator, Sen. Herc. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, Janus, Mart. 10, 28. **II. Fig. a promoter, author:** sator satorque scelerum, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6: turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

sātōrius, a, um, adj. [sator] pertaining to sowing or planting: quala, Cato R. R. 11 fin.: trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9.

sātrāpēa or sātrāpiā, ae, f. = σατραπεία, the office or province of a satrap, a satrapy: Plin. 6, 20, 23 sq.: Curt. 5, 1 fin.

sātrāpes, is, plur. satrapae, m. = σατραπῆς [a Pers. word] a governor of a province among the Persians, a satrap: nom. satrapes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Nep. Paus. 1: gen. satrapis, id. Lys. 4: acc. satrapen, id. Con. 2: satrapam, Curt. 3, 13: plur. nom. satrapae, Nep. Dat. 3: gen. satraparum, Plin. 6, 26, 30: acc. satrapas, Sid. Carm. 9, 50.

sātraps, pis, for satrapes, a satrap: Sid. Carm. 2, 78.

sātullo, i, v. a. [satullus] to satisfy, satiate: Varr. in Non. 171, 16.

sātullus, a, um, adj. dim. [satur] filled with food, satisfied: agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15. (Hence It. satollo; Fr. saül.)

sātur, ūra, ūrum, adj. [satis] full of food, sated, that has eaten enough: postquam isti a mensa surgunt saturi, poti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 62: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3: ut exacto contentus tempore vita cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119. Humorously, of a pregnant woman: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 35. With abl.: quadrupedes succo ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71. With gen.: postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3: altitium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35. Comp.: agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3. **2. fatted, fat:** aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52.

3. Transf. of things: (i) Of colour, full, deep, strong, rich: color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 fin.: vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, richly dyed, Sen. Thyest. 956. (ii) In gen. well filled, full, rich, abundant, fertile: praesepia, Virg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, ib. 2, 197: auctumnus, Col. 10, 43. **II. Fig. rich, fruitful, opp. to dry, simple (rare):** nec satura jejune (dicet), Cic. Or. 36: gestus, varius, Manil. 5, 474.

sātūra, ae, f. (sc. lanx) [satur] orig. a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit; hence, also, food composed of various ingredients, a medley, olio, etc.: lex satura, a law containing provisions relating to matters essentially different, Fest. s. v.: Diomed. p. 483 P.: Justin. in Praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1. Hence, per saturam, in the gross; without order, confusedly: quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis, Sall. J. 29: Lact. 1, 21 med. **II. Also written sātira, a satire, a species of poetry peculiar to the Romans (entirely different from the Greek Satyri): sunt quibus in satira videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: Juv. 1, 30 (v. Smith's Ant. 1008).**

sātūrābilis, χορταστικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sātūrāmen, inis, n. [satur] a filling, satisfying: Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sātūrānter, adv. sufficiently, to satiety: Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149.

sātūrātum, κατακόπως, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

sātūrātio, ōnis, f. [satur] a filling, satisfying: Aug. Tr. in Joann. 24.

sātūrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a filler, satisfier: Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sātūrātus, a, um, Part. [satur]. **II. Adj. deep, rich (of colour): color saturator, Plin. 21, 8, 22.**

sātūrēia, ae, f. (also neut. plur. satureia, orum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415: Mart. 3, 75; though this is perh. another plant) the vulgar name for the pot-herb cunila, savory, Satureia Thymbra, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 2: Plin. 19, 8, 50.

sātūrītās, ātis, f. [satur] fullness, repletion, satiety: Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 35: quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? till you have enough, id. Rud. 3, 4, 53. **II. Transf. fullness or depth of colour:** Plin. 9, 39, 64. **2. fullness, plenty, abundance:** saturitas copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. **3. excrements:** Plin. 10, 33, 49.

sātūrnālīa, orum, ibus (cf. on the gen., Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 263) n. pl. [Saturnus] a general festival in honour of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia: Macr. S. 1, 7: Liv. 2, 21: Cic. Att. 5, 20: Cat. 3, 4 fin.: v. Smith's Ant. 1009.

sātūro, avi, atum, i, v. a. [satur] to fill, glut, cloy, satiate: animalia duce natura miammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: armenta, Virg. Aen. 8, 213: leones caede, Ov. M. 10, 541: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12: famem, to satisfy, appease, Claud. de Phoen. 13. **2. Transf. of inanimate things: to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate with:** nec saturare limo pingui pudeat sola, Virg. G. 1, 80: novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10: culta aquis, to water, irrigate, Mart. 8, 28: pallam Tyrio murice, to saturate, to dye richly, Ov. M. 11, 166: capillum multo amomo, to anoint, Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, to smear, cover, Vit. 10, 11 fin. **II. Fig.: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20: Cat. 64, 220: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, to sate, id. Vatin. 3: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, not yet assuaged, Virg. Aen. 5, 608. **2. to cause to loathe, to disgust with (for satiare):** hae res vitae me saturant, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 18.**

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sātus, a, um, Part. [sero]. **II. Subst. sātus, i, m. a son; sāta, ae, f. a daughter (with abl.): satus Anchisa, i. e. Aeneas, Virg. Aen. 5, 244: Hammonē satus, i. e. Iarbus, ib. 4, 198: satae Pelia, Ov. M. 7, 522: sati Curibus, sprung from, natives of Cures, ib. 14, 778. (ii) sata, orum, n. plu. standing in, crops: Virg. G. 1, 325: Ov. M. 1, 16: Plin. 16, 25, 39.**

sātus, ūs, m. [id.] a sowing, planting: satui semen dederit nemini, Cato R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam credo (exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satui, Cic. Div. 2, 32: quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id. de Sen. 15, 52. **2. a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race:** a primo satui, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: Herculi Jovis satui edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satui, id. Div. 1, 42. **II. Meton. seed:** Fig.: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, id. Tusc. 2, 5.

sātūrīasis, is, f. = σατυρίασις, an inflammatory disease of the organs of generation: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18: Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

sātūrīcus, a, um, adj. = σατυρικός, pertaining to Satyrs, like Satyrs: signa, i. e. misshapen figures resembling Satyrs, Plin. 19, 4, 19. **II. pertaining to the Greek satyric drama: genus scenarum, Vit. 5, 8.**

sātūrīcus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Roman satire: v. satiricus.

sātūrīon, ii, n. = σατυρίων, a plant supposed to excite lust, ragwort, satyrium, of several kinds: (i) Orchis pyramidalis v. papilionacea, Linn. (ii) foliis lillii rubri, perh. O. bifolia, Linn., or even Tulipa suaveolens. (iii) Erythronium, Erythronium dens canis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 10, 62: also, a drink prepared from it: Petr. 8, 4.

sātūrīscus, i, m. dim. = σατυρίσκος, a little Satyr: Cic. Div. 1, 20.

sātūrōgrāphus, i, v. satirogr.

sātūrūs, i, m. = σάτυρος, a kind of ape, prob. to be referred to the Chimpanzee, Simia Troglodytes: Plin. 7, 2, 2: id. 5, 8, 8. **II. a kind of wood deity resembling an ape, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious, a Satyr: capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 582: Cic. N. D. 3, 17: Ov. M. 6, 110: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125: Cic. Verr. 4, 60. **2. a Greek satyric play, i. e. in which Satyrs were introduced: satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235.****

sauciātio, ōnis, f. [saucio] a wounding: Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

sauciētas, ātis, f. [saucius] a hurting, hurt: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [id.] to wound, hurt: Rubrius in turba sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 26 fin.: id. Vatin. 5 fin.: aliquem virgis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 53: genas ungue, Ov. A. A. 3, 708: radices, Plin. 17, 22, 35. **2. Esp. to wound mortally:** meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, Cic. Att. 14, 22. **II. Transf. of the cultivation of the ground:** sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. R. Ain. 172: terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23. **2. Poet. with pron. reflect. to get drunk:** haec anus admodum friguttit nimirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 25. **III. Fig.: aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 30.**

saucius, a, um, adj. wounded, hurt: videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: Caes. B. G. 3, 4: saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio: sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 24: taurus, Virg. Aen. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373: stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49. **2. Transf. in gen. injured, enfeebled, sick, distempered, etc.: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11: fato saucia, Prop. 2, 28, 31: mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Apol. p. 318. Of hungry persons: belua male saucia, Sil. 15, 789. Of intoxicated persons (like ictus): quid dicat, nescit saucia (sc. vino) Terpsichore, giddy, reeling, Mart. 3, 68: Galli hesterni mero saucii, Just. 24, 8: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, excited, Mart. 4, 66. **3. Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis saucia vomeribus, Ov. M. 1, 102: (Janua) nocturnis pоторum saucia rixis, Prop. 1, 16, 5: malus celeri saucius Africa, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerto saucia sole, thawed, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, attacked, App. M. 4, p. 144. **II. Fig. wounded, hurt, offended, injured:** subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedissee quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248: Servilius de repetundis saucius, injured, sullied in character, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. With gen.: Psyche aegra corporis animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: clientes famae et salutis saucii, Aus. Prof. 5, 15.****

2. Esp. wounded, smitten by love:

regina gravi jamdudum saucia cura,
vulnus alit venis, Virg. Aen. 4, 1: mens
amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir pellice Pieria,
Hor. Od. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne,
Ov. H. 5, 152.

SAURION, *i. n.* = σαύριον, *mustard*:
Plin. 19, 8, 54.

SAURITIS, *is, f.* = σαυρίτης (lizard-
stone), *an unknown precious stone*:
Plin. 37, 10, 67.

SAURIX, *v. sorix*.

SAUROCTŌNOS, *i. m.* = σαυροκτόνος,
the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo;
hence, the name of a statue of him by
Praxiteles: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70.

SĀVILLUM, *i. n.* [suavis] a cheese-
cake: Cato R. R. 84.

SĀVIO, **SĀVIOR**, **SĀVIUM**, *v. suav.*

SAXĀTILIS, *e, adj.* [saxum] *that*
dwells or is found among rocks: co-
lumbae, which inhabit towers, Varr. R.
R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, that frequent rocks,
Col. 8, 16, 8: piscatus (opp. hamatilis),
Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 10. Subst.: saxatiles,
fishes that frequent rocks, Cels. 2, 18:
Plin. 9, 15, 20.

SAXĒTĀNUS or **SEXITĀNUS**, *a, um, adj.* [saxetum] *frequenting rocks*: la-
certi, Mart. 7, 78, 1: colias saxitanus
(al. sexitanus), Plin. 32, 11, 53.

SAXĒTUM, *i. n.* [saxum] *a rocky*
place (rare): asperum saxetum, Cic.
Agr. 2, 25 fin. Plur.: Col. 5, 10, 9 (al.
saxosa).

SAXĒUS, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *of rock,*
rocky, stony: moles, Att. in Cic. N. D.
2, 35, 89: scopulus, Ov. M. 14, 73:
septa, Lucr. 4, 701: strata viarum, id.
1, 317: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5: effigies
bacchantis, Cat. 63, 61: umbra, of the
rocks, Virg. G. 3, 135: mater ad auditas
stupuit celi saxea voces, Ov. M. 5, 509.

2. Transf. as hard as stone:
dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249.

II. Fig. hard, unfeeling, obdurate:
saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3.

SAXĪALIS, *e, adj.* [id.] *of rock or*
stone: termini, Front. de Colon. p. 132.

SAXĪFER, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [saxum
fero] *stone-bearing*: habenae, that hurl
stones, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

SAXĪFĪCUS, *a, um, adj.* [saxum facio]
that turns into stone, petrifying (poet.):
vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217: Lucan.
9, 670.

SAXIFRĀGUS, *a, um, adj.* [saxum
frango] *stone-breaking, stone-crushing*:
undae maris, Poët. Cic. de Or. 3, 42:
adiantum, a plant, so called because
it was believed to break or dissolve
stones in the bladder, prob. wall-spleen-
wort, v. adiantum: Plin. 22, 21, 30:
herba, Seren. Samm. 32, 602: App.
Herb. 67.

SAXIGĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* [saxum and
GEN, root of gigno] *born or sprung from*
stone: semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

SAXITAS, *ātis, f.* [saxum] *rockiness,*
stoniness: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

SAXOSITAS, *ātis, f.* [saxosus] *stoni-*
ness: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

SAXŌSUS (saxuosus, Sic. Fl. p. 11), *a,*
um, adj. [saxum] *full of rocks or stones,*
rocky, stony: montes, Virg. G. 2, 111:
valles, id. E. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21,
1: mare, id. 8, 16, 8: Euphrates, Plin.
5, 24, 20: frutex, growing among stones,
id. 15, 7, 7. II. Subst. saxosa, orum,
n. plu. rocky or stony places: piscium
genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis,
Quint. 5, 10, 21: herba in saxosis nasc-
ens, Plin. 21, 29, 103.

SAXŪLUM, *i. n. dim.* [id.] *a little*
rock: in asperimis saxulis, Cic. de Or.
1, 44, 196.

SAXUM, *i. n. any large, rough stone*;
a detached fragment of rock; a rock
(in gen.; whereas rupes means an un-
detached rock, a crag, cliff): non est e
saxo sculptus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100:
Sisyphum adverso nixantem trudere
monte saxum, Lucr. 3, 1014: miser
impedens magnam timet aëre saxum
Tantalus, id. 3, 993: si glebis aut saxis
aut fastibus aliquem de fundo prae-
cipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60:
magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29:
jam primum saxis suspensam hanc

aspice rupem, Virg. Aen. 8, 190: inter
saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40. In appo-
sition: in saxis silicibus uberiores
aquae sunt, in chalk rocks, Vitr. 8,
1. Proverb.: saxum volvere, i. e. to
strive in vain (alluding to the stone of
Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum
volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 55. (II) Inter
sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum,
no. I. 1. II. Esp. the Tarpeian rock:
horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1029.
Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 31: Cic. Att. 14, 16.
Hor. S. 1, 6, 39: Tac. A. 2, 32. 2.
a superior kind of Cimolian chalk
(creta Cimolia): Plin. 35, 17, 57.
(Hence lt. sasso.)

SAXŪSUS, *a, um, v. saxosus*.

SCĀBĒLLUM (scabillum), *i. n. dim.*
[scamnum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12] *a low*
stool, foot-stool: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46
fin.: Cato R. R. 10, 4. 2. Transf.
a musical instrument played with the
foot, esp. used in dramatic representa-
tions: Cic. Coel. 27 fin.: Suet. Cal. 54.
(Hence lt. sgabello; Fr. escabeau.)

SCĀBER, *bra, brum, adj.* [scabo]
rough, scurfy: pectus illuvie scabrum,
Poet. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: manus, Ov.
F. 4, 921: dentes robigine, id. M. 8,
802: Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. A.
3, 276: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor.
Ep. 1, 7, 90: tophus, Virg. G. 2, 214:
Ov. H. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Virg.
G. 1, 495: cortex (opp. levis), Plin. 16,
31, 55: folia, id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae,
Plin. Ep. 8, 15: gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25.
Comp.: scabrior arbor myrrhae juni-
pero, id. 12, 15, 34. 2. Esp. scabby,
mangy, itchy: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 2:
Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 140: genae, Plin. 20, 22,
87. II. Fig.: versus, Macr. S. 6, 3 fin.

SCĀBĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *scabby,*
mangy, itchy: palpebrae, Marc. Empir.
8. II. Fig.: concupiscentia, Tert.
Anim. 38.

SCĀBĪES, *em, e, f.* [id.] *a roughness,*
scurf: ferri (with robigo), Virg. G. 2,
220: mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cario-
sae testae, filth, App. M. 9, p. 220.

2. Esp. the scab, mange, itch:
Cels. 5, 28, 16: Col. 6, 13, 1: Virg. G.
3, 441: Juv. 2, 80: Hor. A. P. 453.
Of plants: Plin. 17, 24, 35. II. Fig.
an itching, longing, pruriency: cuius
(voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae
natura bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et
scabie carent, non cernimus satis, Cic.
Leg. 1, 17 fin.: inter scabiem tantam
et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14:
nos hac a scabie (sc. rodendi, detrect-
andi) tenemus unguis, Mart. 5, 60.

SCĀBĪLLĀRĪI, *orum, m. plu.* [scabel-
lum] *players on the scabellum*: Inscr.

SCĀBĪLLUM, *i. v. scabellum*.

SCĀBĪŌLA, *ae, f. dim.* [scabies] *the*
scab, the itch: Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 13.

SCĀBĪŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *rough,*
scurfy: corallium, Plin. 32, 2, 11: far,
old, spoiled, Pers. 5, 74. II. scabby,
mangy: boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: homo,
Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29,
2, 10.

SCĀBĪTŪDO, *inis, f.* [id.] *an itching,*
irritation: of anger: Petr. 99, 2.

SCĀBO, **SCĀBĪ**, *3. v. a. to scratch, to*
scrape: caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: aures,
Plin. 11, 48, 108: se, id. 8, 27, 41: laminae
(dolorum), id. 18, 26, 64. [Akin to
σκάπτειν, σκάφος.]

SCĀBRĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [scaber
made rough, roughened]: vitis, jagged,
unevenly pruned, Col. 4, 24, 22.

SCĀBRĒDO, *inis, f.* [id.] *a roughness*
of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange
App. Herb. 73.

SCĀBRES, *is, f.* [id.] *the scab, the itch*:
Varr. in Non. 168, 20.

SCĀBRĪDUS, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *rough,*
: Venant. Carm. 2, 11, 7.

SCĀBRĪTĪA, *ae, and scabrities, em,*
e, f. [id.] *roughness, ruggedness*: digi-
torum, Plin. 34, 13, 34: ungulum, id.
28, 9, 37: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45: chartae
levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25: corticis,
id. 21, 4, 10. II. the scab, the itch:
Col. 7, 5, 8.

SCĀBRŌSUS, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *rough,*
scabrous: sorde, Prud. Psych. 106.

SCĀENA, *ae, v. scena*.

SCĀEVA, *ae, f.* *a sign or omen*
observed on the left hand: Varr. L. L.
7, 5, 99: bona scaeva est mihi, Pl. Ps.
4, 7, 39: canina scaeva, taken from the
barking of a dog, id. Cas. 5, 4, 4.

SCĀEVA, *ae, m.* [scaevus] *a left-*
handed person: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.

SCĀEVITAS, *ātis, f.* [id.] *awkward-*
ness, perverseness: Gell. 6, 2: id. Epilog.

II. *a mischance, misfortune*: App.
M. 3, p. 135.

SCĀEVUS, *a, um, adj.* *left, that is on*
the left (rare): itinera portarum,
running from right to left, Vitr. 1, 5.

II. Fig. awkward, perverse, stupid,
silly: scaevus profecto et caecus animi
forem, Gell. 12, 13: mulier, App. M. 9,
p. 223. 2. unfavourable, unlucky:

fortunam scaevam an saevam verius
dixerim, ib. 2, p. 120: pruesagium, ib.
10, p. 247. Sup.: scaevissimum som-
nium, ib. 4, p. 154. [Akin to Sans.
sanya, "laevus, sinister;" Gr. σκαίος;
Eng. skew.]

SCĀLA, *ae, f.* [scando; cf. mala from
mando; and v. letter D, no. I. 5] *a lad-*
der, flight of steps, staircase: Cels. 8, 15:
Gal. Dig. 47, 2, 56. Rare; more freq.
plur. scālae, arum: scalas dare alicui
utendas, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 10: scalarum gra-
dus, the steps of a ladder, Caecin. in
Cic. Fam. 6, 7: scalas ponere, to fix,
Caes. B. C. 1, 28: admove, ib. 3, 63:
Cic. Mil. 15, 40: Virg. Aen. 9, 507: Hor.
Ep. 2, 2, 15: scalis habito tribus et altis,
up three pair of stairs, Mart. 1, 118.

II. Transf. steps (poet.): huc
per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas,
id. 7, 20, 20. (Hence Fr. escalier,
échelle.)

SCĀLĀRIA, *ium, n. plu.* [scalae] *a*
flight of stairs or steps, a staircase:
Vitr. 5, 6 fin.: sing.: scalare, is, Inscr.
Orell. no. 4750.

SCĀLĀRĪI, *orum, m. plu.* [id.] *stair-*
makers: Inscr. Orell. no. 4071.

SCĀLĀRIS, *e, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to*
a flight of steps or to a ladder: forma,
Vitr. 5, 6 fin.

SCĀLĒNUS, *a, um, adj.* = σκαληνός,
in mathematics, of unequal sides, scu-
lene: Aus. Idyll. 13 prooem. § 7.

SCĀLMUS, *i, m.* = σκαλμός, *a peg to*
which an oar was strapped; a thowl,
rou-lock: Vitr. 10, 8 med.: Cic. Brut.
53: Vell. 2, 43: venit (Canis) mature:
scalum nullum videt, not even a
thowl, i. e. no trace of a boat, Cic. Off.
3, 14, 59. (Hence Sp. escalamo; Fr.
échome.)

SCALPELLUM, *i. n. (masc. scalpellus,*
1, Cels. 2, 10) dim. [scalprum] *a small*
surgical knife, a scalpel, lancet: scal-
pellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65: Plin. 28,
8, 28: Sen. de Ira 2, 27. (Hence lt.
scarpello; Sp. escarpelo.)

SCALPER, *ri, v. scalprum*.

SCALPO, *psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to carve,*
scrape, scratch, engrave: ad pingendum,
ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta ma-
nus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: Phidium tra-
dunt scalpsisse marmora, Plin. 36, 5, 4,
§ 15: gemmas, id. 37, 10, 65: flores et
acanthi eleganter sculpti, Vitr. 2, 7.
Poet.: sepulcro querelam, to carve, Hor.
Od. 3, 11, 52: terram unguibus, to scratch,
dig, id. S. 1, 8, 26: exulceratam verru-
cam, Suet. Dom. 16: caput uno digito,
Juv. 9, 133. II. Fig. to tickle, titil-
late: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima
versu, Pers. 1, 21. [Orig. the same
word as sculpo: the words appear in
Gr. without an initial s, γλάφω, γλύφω:
akin also to glaber, glubo.]

SCALPRĀTUS, *a, um, adj.* [scalprum]
having a sharp or cutting edge: ferra-
mentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.

SCALPRUM, *i. n. (masc. scalper, ri,*
Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo] a sharp cutting
instrument; a chisel, knife, etc.: Liv.
27, 49: Plin. 17, 16, 26: Hor. S. 2, 3,
106: a pen-knife: Tac. A. 5, 8: Suet.
Vit. 2. (Hence Sp. escoplo.)

SCALPTOR, *ōris, m.* [id.] *a cutter,*
graver usually of stones or gems, while
sculptor was a worker in marble: Vell.
1, 17: Plin. 20, 13, 51.

scalptōrium, *il. n.* [scalptor] *an instrument for scratching oneself*, in the form of a hand: Mart. 14, 83 in lemm.

scalptūra, *ae. f.* [scalpo] *a cutting, carving, or graving in stone*: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 7, 30: Suet. Galb. 10: plur.: Plin. 37, 10, 63. **II.** Meton. *a graven figure, a sculpture*: Zophori sculpturis ornati, Vitruv. 4, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 1010).

scalptūrātum, *i. n.* [scalptura] *a piece of carving, carved work*: Plin. 36, 25, 61.

scalptūrigo (scalpurigo), *inis. f.* [scalpturio] *a scratching*: Sol. 32.

scalptūrio (scalpurio), *Non. 171, 32*, *v. n. desid.* [scalpo] *to scratch, claw*: ocoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire unguis circumcirca, Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

scambus, *a. um, adj.* = σκάμβος, *bow-legged* (pure Latin, varus): Suet. Oth. 12. (Hence Sp. zambo.)

scānellum, *i. n. i. q.* scamillus: Prisc. p. 615 P.

scāmillus, *i. m. dim.* [scamnum] *a little bench or stool*: impares, unequal projections on the pedestals of columns, Vitruv. 3, 3.

scamma, *ātis. n.* = σκάμμα, *a wrestling-place in the Palaestra*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 fin. **II.** Fig. *a wrestling, a contest*: Tert. ad Martyr. 3.

scammōnēa, *ae. f.* = σκαμμωνία, *scammony*, Convolvulus Scammonea, Linn.: Cic. Div. 1, 10: Plin. 25, 5, 22: also, scammonium, *i. n.*: Cato R. R. 157, 12: scammonia, Plin. 26, 8, 58: and, scammoniū, *i. n.*: id. 26, 8, 38. **2.** Scammonia tenuis clematis = Asclepias nigra, Linn.: id. 24, 15, 89.

scammōnēum, *i. v.* scammonaea.

scammōniā, *ae. v.* scammonaea.

scammōnites, *ae. m.* = σκαμμωνίτης (sc. oīnos), *wine seasoned with scammony*: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammōniū, *il. v.* scammonaea.

scamnātus, *a. um, adj.* [scamnum] *In the agrimensores: ager, a field whose breadth (or measurement from east to west) is greater than its length*, Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scamnum, *i. n.* [scando] *a bench, stool, step, etc.*: qua simplici scansione scandeant in lectum non altum, scabelum; in altiore, scamnum, Varr. L. 1. 5, 35, 46 fin.: Ov. A. A. 2, 211: longis considere scamnis, id. F. 6, 305: Cels. 2, 15: also, horizontal branches of trees serving as seats: Plin. 12, 1, 5. Poet. *a throne*: stabilita scamma, Enn. Ann. 1, 113. **II.** Esp. in agriculture, *a bank or ridge of earth left in ploughing, a balk*: Col. 2, 2, 25: Plin. 18, 19, 49.

2. In the agrimensores, *the breadth of a field (opp. to striga, the length)*: Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46.

scandālizō, *avi. atum, i. v. a.* = σκανδαλίζω, *to cause to stumble, tempt to evil*: Tert. de Virg. vel. 3.

scandālum, *i. n.* = σκάνδαλον, *that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block*: Prud. Apoth. 47 praef. **II.** Fig. *an inducement to sin, a temptation*: Tert. de Virg. vel. 3. (Hence Fr. esclandre.)

scandix, *icls. f.* = σκάνδιξ, *the herb chervil*, Anthriscus Caerifolium, Linn.; or perh. Scandix Pecten Veneris, Venus's Comb: Plin. 21, 15, 65: id. 22, 22, 35.

scando, *di. sum, i. v. a. and n.* **I.** Act. *to climb, mount, clamber, or get up; to ascend*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68: in curru Capitolium, id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Lucan. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2: testudinem, Tac. H. 3, 28: cubile, Prop. 4, 4, 90: cymbam (Charontis), id. 3, 18, 24. Of copulation: Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 22. **2.** Fig.: paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves cura, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21. (ii) In the grammarians, *scandere versus, to measure or read by feet, to scan*: in a pup, of a gouty person: scandere qui nescia, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2. **II.** Neutr. *to mount,*

rise, arise, ascend: quum scandit et instat, climbs the wall, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est, Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: ad nidum volucris (feles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71.

2. Transf. of things: scandentisque arcis consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4, 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1. **3.** Fig.: timor et minae scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8. [Sans. skand, "salire, scandere"; but the root appears to be SCAD, whence scala: akin to scateo, like pateo to pando.]

scandūla, *v.* scindula.

scandulaca genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. s. v.

scandūlāris, *e. adj.* [scandula] *shingled, shingle-*: tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137.

scandūlārīus, *il. m.* [id.] *one who roofs houses with shingles*: Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansilis, *e. adj.* [scando] *that may be climbed*: flcus, Plin. 17, 11, 16. **II.** Fig.: scansilis lex annorum, the law of critical years or climacterics, id. 7, 49, 50.

scansio, *ōnis. f.* [id.] *a climbing up* (rare): qua simplici scansione scandeant in lectum, Varr. L. 1. 5, 35, 46 fin. **II.** Fig.: sonorum, a scale of musical tones, proceeding from base to treble, Vitruv. 6, 1. **2.** In grammar, a scanning of verse, scansion: Beda, p. 2368 P.

scansōrius, *a. um, adj.* [id.] *of or for climbing*: genus machinarum, Vitruv. 10, 1.

scāpha, *ae. f.* = σκάφη, *lit. any thing scooped out; a light boat, a skiff*: de navi timidae desiluerunt in scapham, Pl. Rud. prol. 75: Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: scaphae longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: Liv. 44, 42: biremis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13. **2.** a concave sun-dial: Vitruv. 9, 9.

scāphium, *il. n.* = σκαφίον, *dim. of σκάφη, a concave vessel or basin, a drinking-vessel*: Lucr. 6, 1045: Vitruv. 8, 1 med.: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 11: Cic. Verr. 4, 17. **2.** a chamber-pot: Mart. 11, 11: Juv. 6, 264. **3.** a concave sun-dial: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

scāphūla, *ae. f. dim.* [scapha] *a little boat or skiff*: Veg. Mil. 3, 7.

scāpūlae, *arum. f. plu.* the shoulder-blades, in men and animals: Cels. 8, 1 med.: Plin. 21, 21, 89: Ov. A. A. 3, 273. **II.** Transf. the shoulders, back, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, have cut me over the shoulders, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 7: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 26: Sen. de Ira 3, 12.

2. Of things: machinae, shoulder-pieces, cheeks, Vitruv. 10, 3: montium, the higher ridges, Tert. Pall. 2. [Perh. the same as spatula: cf. σκύλον, spoliū; σπουδή, studium; spina, squilla: Key, Phil. Soc. 2, 120.]

scāpus, *i. m.* = σκάπος (Doric for σκήπος, σπήπτρον), *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk, etc.*: Col. 9, 4, 4: Plin. 18, 10, 21: Sen. Ep. 86 med.: a cylinder on which paper or books were rolled: Plin. 13, 12, 23 fin.: a weaver's yarn-beam: Lucr. 5, 1352: the shaft of a column: Vitruv. 3, 2 sq.: the shank of a candlestick: Plin. 34, 3, 6: the post or newel of a circular stair-case: Vitruv. 9, 2 fin.: the main stile of a door on which it hinged: id. 4, 6: the beam of a balance: id. 10, 8: the penis: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 24 fin.

scārābēus, *i. m.* = σκαράβειος (σκάραβος), *a beetle, scarabee*; also more definitely, (i) parvus, v. cantharis. (ii) qui foros et prata excavant = crickets, acheta domestica et campestris, and the mole-cricket, Gryllo talpa vulgaris, Linn. (iii) Scarabaeus Aegypti = Ateuchus sacer, Oliv. v. At. Aegyptiorum, Latreille. (iv) fullo = Melolontha fullo, Fabr.: Plin. 11, 28, 34: id. 30, 11, 30.

scardia, *ae. f. a plant, also called aristolochia*, q. v.: App. Herb. 19.

scārificatio, *ōnis. f.* [scarifico] *a scratching open; of the skin, a scarifying*: Col. 6, 12, 1: Veg. 4, 21, 1. of the bark of a tree: Plin. 17, 27, 42: of the ground for planting: id. 18, 16, 39.

scārifico (scarifo, χαράσσω, κατακνίγω, Gloss. Philox.: also in a MS. of Colum.), *avi. atum, i. v. a.* [σκαρίφαμαι] *to scratch open, scarify*: gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dolorem, to remove by scarifying, Plin. 28, 11, 49. Pass. scāriflo. Scrib. Comp. 262.

scāritis, *idlis. f.* = σκαρίτης, *a precious stone, resembling in colour the fish scarus*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

scārus (scārus, Enn. in App. Apol. p. 299), *i. m.* = σκάρος, *a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans; the Cretan Scarus, Scarus cretensis, Aldrov. (still called scaros on the Greek coast)*: Plin. 9, 17, 29: Ov. Hal. 9: ib. 119: Hor. S. 2, 2, 22.

scātebra, *ae. f.* [scateo] *a bubbling or gushing up of water (rare)*: undae, Virg. G. 1, 110: fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1.

scāteo, *2. v. n.* (scatit, Lucr. 5, 41: scatere, Poet. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: Lucr. 5, 597) [akin to scando, q. v.] *to bubble, gush, spring or flow forth* (poet.): fons scatit, Lucr. 6, 892. **II.** Transf. *to be plentiful; to abound*: cuniculi scatent in Hispania, Plin. 8, 58, 83. **2.** With abl.: *to gush forth or overflow with; to swarm or abound with*: vino scatet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 22: arx (Corinthis) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatentem beluis pontum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 26: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3: tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59. With gen.: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 41. **3.** Fig.: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17, 25, 38: verbis, Gell. 1, 15: (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15. With acc.: amas pol, misera: id tuus scatet animus, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

scāto, *v.* scateo, *ad init.*

scātūrex, *igis. m.* [scaturio] *a bubbling or gushing spring*: Varr. in Non. 172, 27. (al. scaturix, icis).

scātūrigo, *inis. f.* [id.] *spring water, a spring*: scaturigo palustris, Col. 3, 13, 8: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33.

scātūriginōsus, *a. um, adj.* [scaturigo] *abounding in springs*: terra, boggy, marshy, Col. 5, 8, 6.

scātūrio, *4. v. n.* [scateo] *to flow, or gush out* (rare): scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 fin. **II.** Transf. like scateo: *to come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound*: vermiculi, Auct. Priap. 17. **2.** *to be full of, filled with*: so-um, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8. **3.** Fig.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, he is all possessed with it, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. steφ. 10, 551.

scaurus, *a. um, adj.* = σκαυρος, *with large or projecting ankles*: illum baluit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

scāzōn, *ōntis. m.* = σκάζων (limping) *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*: Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

scēlērātō, *adv.* *impiously, wickedly, nefariously*: peccavi scelerateque feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3: facere, id. Sull. 24: dicere, id. Mil. 38: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10 fin. Sup.: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, id. Sest. 64.

scēlērātus, *a. um, Part.* [scelero]. **II.** Adj.: *polluted, profaned by crime* (poet.): terra, Virg. Aen. 3, 60: imina Thracum, Ov. M. 13, 628. (ii) Esp. as an adj. *prop.* denoting places where crimes had been committed or punished: (a) Sceleratus Vicus, the street in Rome where the daughter of Servius Tullius drove over his corpse: Liv. 1, 48. Ov. F. 6, 609. (β) Sceler-

alus Campus, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive: Liv. 8, 15. (y) **Scelerata sedes, the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus:** Tib. 1, 3, 67: Ov. M. 4, 456: also called **sceleratum limen**, Virg. Aen. 6, 563. 2. **Transf. impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, flagitious;** and **Subst. a bad or impious person; a wretch, miscreant:** virum **sceleratum**, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17: deliberantium genus totum **sceleratum** et **impium**, id. Off. 3, 8, 37: Caes. B. G. 6, 13: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 132: Liv. 1, 59: Suet. Ner. 46: Hor. S. 2, 3, 71. **Comp.:** Ov. M. 11, 781. **Sup.:** Sall. J. 14: Liv. 4, 32. Of things: **sceleratas ejus preces** et **nefaria vota** cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68 *fin.*: **contra patriam scelerata arma** capere, id. Phil. 11, 1: **conjunctio**, Liv. 2, 6: **insania belli**, Virg. Aen. 7, 461: **vox**, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*: **consilia**, Vell. 2, 130: **amor habendi**, Ov. M. 1, 131. **Comp.:** **causa parricidii**, Just. 10, 2: **res**, Quint. 3, 8, 45. **Poet.:** **subit ira sceleratas sumere poenas, i. e. to take satisfaction for her crimes**, Virg. Aen. 2, 576. 3. **hurtful, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, etc.:** **teritur sinapis scelerata**: qui terunt, oculi ut exstillant, facit, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 28: **Lerba, batrachion, q. v.**, App. Herb. 8. **Sup.:** **sceleratissimi serpentum haemorrhoids et prester**, Plin. 24, 13, 73: **frigus**, Virg. G. 2, 256: **lues**, Mart. 1, 102: **poemata**, id. 3, 50. Hence (ii) as an *adj. propr.*: (a) **Scelerata Porta, the gate** (also called **Porta Carmentalis**) **through which the three hundred Fabii marched on their fatal expedition**, Fest. s. v.: Flor. 1, 12, 2. (b) **Scelerata Castra, the camp in which D. Drusus died**, Suet. Claud. 1.

scëlërítas, ätis, f. [scelus] guilt, wickedness: facti, Mart. Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scëlëro, no pers., atum, i. v. a. [id.] to pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate (rare and poet.): **impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes**, Cat. 64, 405: **parce plas scelerare manus**, Virg. Aen. 3, 42: Stat. Th. 9, 666.

scëlërösus, a, um, aly. [id.] full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed: ubi ego illum **scelerosum** et **impium** inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: **exclerosa et polluta mulier**, App. M. 10, p. 253. **Subst. scelerosus, a wicked or vicious person, a wretch:** Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 76. Of things: **scelerosa atque impia facta**, Lucr. 1, 84.

scëlestë, adv. wickedly, impiously, abominably, detestably: **scelerate** atque **impie** facere, Liv. 24, 25: **parta bona**, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22: **insimulare**, Vell. 2, 60: **exercere arma**, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3. **Comp.:** **interit pudor**, Aug. Ep. 202. **Humorously:** **tu scelerate suspicaris, ego áfelw's scripsi, roguishly**, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

scëlestus, a, um, aly. [scelus] wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish: and **Subst. a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel:** ego sum **malus**, ego sum **sacer, sceleratus**, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14: o **sceleratum** atque **audacem hominem!** Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: Liv. 5, 27: Quint. 2, 16, 2: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 17. **Comp.:** Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 5. **Sup.:** id. Am. 2, 1, 2. As a term of reproach: **scelerate, you knave! you wretch!** id. Ps. 1, 3, 120: **scelerata**, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1. **Sup.:** **sceleratissime, audes mihi praedicare id? you arrant rogue!** Pl. Am. 2, 1, 11. Of things: **sceleratum** ac **nefarium facinus**, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: **res scelerata, atrox, nefaria**, ib. 22, 62: **facinus sceleratius**, Pl. Men. 3, 1, 2: **scelerato facinori sceleratorem sermonem addidit**, Liv. 5, 27: **sceleratae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio**, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 73: **nuptiae**, Sall. C. 15. II. **Transf. for sceleratus, calamitous, unlucky:** **sceleratorem** ego **annum argento**, **fenori** nunquam ullum vidi, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 1.

scëlëtus, i. m. = σκελετός, a skeleton: **evincta** **forma** **diri cadaveris**, App. Apol. p. 114, 35. (Hence Fr. *squelette*.)

scëllo, ðnis, m. [scelus] a wicked man, scoundrel: Petr. 50, 5.

scëlöturbë, äs, f. = σκελοτύρβη, a lameness in the ankles or knees: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

scëlus, ëris, n. a wicked or impious action; a crime, sin, enormity: **facinus** est **vincire civem Romanum**, **scelus** **verberare**, **prope parricidium necare**, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: **majus in sese scelus** **conspicere** **nefariis sceleribus coöpertus**, ib. 1, 4: id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: **detestabile scelus**, id. Am. 8, 27: **ex hac parte pudor pugnatur, illinc potulantia; hinc pietas, illinc scelus**, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: **nefario scelere** **concepto**, id. Verr. 4, 32 *fin.*: **scelus** **conspicere** **in se**, ib. 1, 4: **tantum sceleris** **admittere**, id. Att. 9, 10: **scelus** **nefarium** **facere**, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: **perficere**, id. Cluent. 68 *fin.*: **scelus** **anhelare**, id. Cat. 2, 1: **moliri**, id. Att. 7, 11: **edere** **in aliquem**, id. Sest. 27: **suscipere**, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: **scelere** **se alligare**, id. Flacc. 17 *fin.*: **scelere** **astringi**, id. Sest. 50 *fin.*: **scelere** **obstringi**, id. Verr. 4, 32: **obruere**, Liv. 3, 19. With *gen. obj.*: **scelus** **legatorum** **contra jus gentium** **interfectorum, the crime of murdering the deputies**, id. 4, 32. **Proverb.:** **vulgo dicitur: scelera non habere consilium**, Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. **Transf. Of animals or things, a bad quality, vice, fault:** **nec bestiarum solum** **ad nocendum scelera** **sunt**, **sed** **interim aquarum quoque** **et locorum**, Plin. 25, 3, 6: **naturae, i. e. earthquakes, inundations, etc.**, id. 2, 93, 95.

2. **Meton. as a term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel;** and of women, **drab, baggage, etc.:** **minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, scelus te et scelestae parta quae vexit bona**, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 22: Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17: **scelus viri, you scoundrel of a man**, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 60. With a masc. pron.: **ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit?** Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1: **scelus** **quemnam** **hic laudat? what knave?** ib. 5, 2, 3. 3. **a misfortune, calamity:** **perdidi unum filium, puerum quadrimum. Major politus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus!** Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *l'a. Quid hoc est sceleris?* Ch. Peril, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34: Mart. 7, 14.

scëna (scaena, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99: Prisc. p. 561 P.), ae, f. = σκηνή, the stage, scene of a theatre: **dum histrio in scena siet**, Pl. Poen. prol. 20: **in scena esse Roscium intelligat**, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: **quum scena croco Cilici perfusa recens est**, Lucr. 2, 416: **scenae magnificentia**, Cic. Mufr. 19: **nec vero scena solum referta est his sceleribus**, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69. *Plur.:* **aut Agamemnonis scenis agitatae Orestes, i. e. in Aeschylus's trilogy, the Oresteia**, Virg. Aen. 4, 471: **aut agitur res in scenis**, Hor. A. P. 179.

2. **Transf. of the schools of rhetoric:** **at nunc adolescentuli deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur**, Tac. Or. 35. II. **Fig. the stage of the world, the public:** **quia maxima quasi oratori scena videatur contentis**, Cic. de Or. 2, 83: **ubi se a vulgo et scena in secreta remorant virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli**, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.

2. **outward show, parade, pretzel:** **scena rei totius haec:** **Pompeius, tanquam Caesarem non impugnet**, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: **ne quid scenae deesset**, Petr. 117, 10: **scenam ultro criminis parat**, Tac. A. 14, 7.

scena ab aliis, a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. s. v.

scënälis, e, aly. [scena] pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical (rare for scenicus): **species**, Lucr. 4, 77.

scënäríus, a, um, aly. [id.] pertaining to the stage, theatrical (for scenicus): **artifices, players**, Ann. 28 4 *fin.*

scënätícus, i. m. [id.] a stage-player: Varr. in Non. 176, 19.

scënätíllis, o, aly. [id.] for scenicus, pertaining to the stage: Varr. in Non. 176, 18.

scënícë, adv. theatrically, after the

manner of players: **cum aliqua velut scenice fuit**, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

scënícus, a, um, aly. = σκηνικός, pertaining to the stage, scenic, theatrical: **artifices, players, actors**, Cic. Arch. 5, 10: Suet. Caes. 84: **actores**, Quint. 6, 1, 26: **ludi, theatrical representations**, Liv. 7, 2: Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37: Suet. Cal. 26: **operae**, id. Aug. 43: **coronae**, id. Ner. 53: **gestus**, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: **modulatio**, Quint. 11, 3, 57: **venustas**, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: **fortuna dubia**, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: **adulteria, represented on the stage**, Ov. Tr. 2, 514: **quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant**, Quint. 10, 7, 21. 2. **Subst. scënícus, i. m. a player, actor:** Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: Suet. Tib. 34: **orator plurimum aberit a scenico**, Quint. 1, 11, 3: **applied to Nero (from his love for the stage), a stage hero**, Tac. A. 15, 59. (ii) **scënícä, ae, f. an actress:** Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 1. II. **Transf. fictitious, pretended:** **populus Romanus invictus a veris regibus ab illo imaginario et scenico rege (sc. Andrisco) superatur by that theatrical king**, Flor. 2, 14, 4.

scënögräphia, ae, f. = σκηνογραφία, a drawing in perspective: **scenographia** est **frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus**, Vitruv. 1, 2 (dub. *al. sciagraphia*).

scëptos, i. m. = σκηπτός, a squall, storm, that rushes from above: App. de Mundo, p. 64.

scepétrifer, ära, ärum, aly. [sceptrum fero] sceptre-bearing (poet.): **manus Servi**, Ov. F. 6, 480: **Tonantes, Jupiter and Juno**, Sen. Med. 59.

scepétriger, ära, ärum, aly. [sceptrum gero] sceptre-bearing (poet.): Lati. Stat. Th. 11, 636.

sceptrum, i, n. = σκήπτρον, a regal staff, a sceptre: (rex Ptolemaeus) **sedens cum purpura et sceptro et illis insignibus regis**, Cic. Sest. 26 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 94: Virg. Aen. 7, 247: Ov. M. 7, 103. Also borne by a king's daughter: Virg. Aen. 1, 653. **Poet. in plur. by way of amplification:** **celsa sedet Aeolus arce sceptrum tenens**, ib. 57: Ov. M. 3, 265. II. **Transf. a teacher's rod:** **ferulae tristes, sceptrum paedagogorum**, Mart. 10, 62. 2. **a name of the plant aspalathus, q. v.:** Plin. 12, 24, 52. 3. **the penis:** Auct. Priap. 25. III. **Fig. and poet. in plur. kingdom, rule, dominion, authority:** **tu mihi, quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptrum Jovemque concillas**, Virg. Aen. 1, 78: **sic nos in sceptrum reponis?** ib. 1, 253: Ov. F. 4, 198: **adde Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus sceptrum potitus**, Lucr. 3, 1051.

sceptūchus, i, m. = σκηπτούχος, a sceptre-bearer, a high officer of state in the East: Tac. A. 6, 33.

schëda (scüda, Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: id. Fam. 15, 16), f. [scindo: σχέδη prob. comes from the Lat.: v. Liddell and Scott, s. v.] a strip of papyrus bark: Plin. 13, 12, 23: **a leaf of papyrus:** Cic. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: id. Fam. 15, 16: Quint. 1, 8, 19: Mart. 4, 91.

schëdiä, ae, f. = σχεδία (sc. ναὺς) a raft or ship constructed in haste: Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6.

schëdium, il, n. = σχέδιον (sc. ενρμέν), an extemporaneous poem: Petr. 4, *fin.*: Aus. Idyll. 7 praef. (Hence It. *schizzo*; Fr. *esquisse*.)

schëdüla (scüdula), ae, f. dim. [scheda or scüda] a small piece of paper: Cic. Fam. 15, 16: Hier. Ruf. 3, 2. (Hence It. *Sp. cédula*; Fr. *cédule*.)

schëma, ac, f. and ätis, n. (dat. and abl. plur. schemasin, Varr. in Charis. p. 38: schematibus, Lamp. Elag. 19) = σχήμα, a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, etc.: **Fem.:** **servilli schema**, Pl. Am. prol. 117: **exemplar imperatae schemae**, Suet. Tib. 43. **Neutr.:** **pergithe thyrsigora Baccho modo Bacchico cum schemate**, Naev. in Non. 225, 2: **geometrica schemata descripta**, Vitruv. 6 praef.: **vasa schematibus libidinosissim**

mis inquinata, Lampr. Elag. 19. || Esp. in rhetor. a figure of speech, rhetorical figure; pure Latin, figura: Quint. 9, 1, 1 sq.

schēmātismos, *i. m.* = σχηματισμός, a figurative or florid manner of speaking: Quint. 1, 8, 14.

schīdīa, *ae. f.* = σχίδα or σχίδα, a chip, splinter of wood: Vitr. 2, 1: id. 7, 10. (Hence It. scheggia; Fr. esquille.)

schisma, *ātis, n.* = σχίσμα, a separation, schism: Tert. Praescr. 5.

schismātīcus, *i. m.* = σχισματικός, a separatist, schismatic: schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communiois disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matth. 11.

schistos, *a, on, adj.* = σχιστός, split, cleft, divided: lapis, a stone that easily cracks, schistose, a name given to a slaty, ferruginous stone, burnt to imitate haematite: Plin. 29, 6, 38: id. 33, 4, 25: lac, curdled, id. 28, 9, 33: caepa, id. 19, 6, 32.

schoenīcūlae, *arum, f. plur.* [schoenum] prostitutes anointed with an ointment made from schoenus: Pl. in Varr. L. 1. 7, 3, 93.

schoenōbātēs, *ae. m.* = σχοινοβάτης, a rope-dancer: Juv. 3, 77.

schoenus, *i. m.* (neut. Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, dub.) = σχοῖνος, ó, a reed or grass of an aromatic kind, Andropogon Schoenanthus, Linn., pure Lat. juncus; used by the Romans to season wine: Cato R. R. 105, 2: Col. loc. cit. || a measure of distance among the Persians: Plin. 6, 26, 30.

schōla, *ae. f.* = σχολή (leisure; hence) leisure devoted to learning, a learned conversation or debate, a lecture, dissertation, etc.: itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22 fin.: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60: Quint. 3, 6, 59. || Meton. a place for learned conversation or instruction, a school: toto hoc de genere commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab illis philosophis ulla in schola disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25 fin.: e philosophorum scholis, id. Or. 27, 95: rhetorum, Quint. 12, 2, 23: potiorum in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10. (ii) Transf. scholae bestiarum, a place where animals fought, an amphitheatre, Tert. Apol. 35. 2. the disciples of a teacher, a school, sect: clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9. (ii) Transf. in the time of the later emperors, a college or corporation of persons of the same profession: schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, etc., Cod. Theod. 12, 20, 20: Cod. Justin. 4, 65, 35: Amm. 14, 7.

III. a waiting-room in a bath: Vitr. 5, 10 fin. (Hence It. scuola; Fr. école; Eng. school.)

schōlāris, *e, adj.* [schola] pertaining to a school: inchoamenta, Mart. Cup. 3 fin.: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

II. Subst. scholares, *iun, m. plu.* the imperial guard: Cod. Theod. 11, 18, 1: Cod. Justin. 12, 38, 14. (Hence It. scolare; Fr. écolier.)

schōlastīcus, *a, um, adj.* = σχολαστικός, pertaining to a school, scholastic: controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92: Tac. Or. 14 fin.: materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae litterae, Plin. 9, 2, 3.

II. Subst. scholasticus, *i. m.* one who teaches or studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a mere rhetorician: (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: nunc adolescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35: Quint. 12, 11, 16: contentis scholastico-

rum clamoribus, i. e. with the applause of the scholars, Tac. Or. 15. Of pleaders in lawsuits: Cod. Theod. 8, 10, 2: Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7. As a term of reproach, a pedant: heus tu scholastice, App. M. 2, p. 119. 2. In gen. a man of learning, a scholar: Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3: Hier. Vir. ill. 99: Auct. Catal. Virg. 7, 4. 3. scholastica, *orum, n. plu.* school exercises: in scholasticis nonnunquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30.

schōlicus, *a, uni, adj.* = σχολικός, pertaining to a school, school-: dape, Varr. in Non. 452, 1: quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1.

sciādeus, *ēi, m.* and **sciāena**, *ae. f.* = σκιάδευς and σκίαίνα, the male and female of a sea-fish, Sciaena nigra, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 fin.

sciāena, *ae. v.* sciadeus.

sciāgrāphīa, *v.* scenographia.

sciōbīlis, *e, v. l.* [scio] that can be known: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

sciōda, *ae. v.* scheda.

sciens, *entis, Part.* [scio]. || Adj.: knowing, having knowledge; freq. to be rendered by an adverb: knowingly, purposely, etc.: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: Suet. Ner. 2 fin.: equidem plus hodie boni feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, Cic. Cluent. 46, 129: id. Rosc. Am. 20: an ille me tentat sciens? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 29: heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: si sciens fallo, a formula in taking an oath, v. fallo, no. III. 2. knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled or expert in: vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior unquam fuit? Cic. Manil. 10, 28: scientior venesica, Hor. Epod. 5, 72: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58. With gen.: locorum, Sall. J. 97: pugnae, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 24: citharae, ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, ib. 3, 70. Sup.: M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214. Poet. with inf.: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25.

sciēnter, *adv.* knowingly, wisely, skillfully, expertly, etc.: sciēnter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2: uti, ib. 1, 29, 132: sciēnter sese distribunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55. Comp.: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175: Caes. B. G. 7, 22. Sup.: coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14.

sciēntia, *ae. f.* [sciens] a knowing or being skilled in, knowledge, science, skill, expertness: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut etiamsi maxime sciēntus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. Manil. 10 fin.: ars eorum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum ea non utare, scientia tamen ipsa teneri potest, in theory, theoretically, id. Rep. 1, 2: alter (Cratippus) te scientia augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1: jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23: dialecticorum, id. Or. 32: juris, id. Leg. 1,

6: rei militaris, id. Manil. 10, 28: linguae Gallicae, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18. With in or de and abl. (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13 fin. Plur.: tot artes, tantae scientiae, tot inventa, such profound sciences, id. de Sen. 21, 78.

sciēntiōla, *ae. f. dim.* [scientia] a little knowledge, smattering: Arn. 2, 56.

scilicet, *adv.* [sci, imperat. of scire, and licet; cf. vide-licet and i-licet; lit. know, it is permitted; hence] it is evident, clear, plain, or manifest; of course, evidently, certainly, etc. With acc. and inf.: Pa. Neque illa ulli homini notet, nictet, annuat. Di. Optimum 'st: ita scilicet facturam, very good; of course she will do so, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 42: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: Lucr. 2, 469. (ii) As a simple adverb: Le. Tam ego homo sum quam tu. Me. Scilicet ita res est, that is clear enough, no one disputes that, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 83: nunc vivat necne, id. Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: video jam illum virum cui praeferas officio et muneri. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit) uni paene, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: qua mente esset, Antonius, demonstravit: pessima scilicet et infidelissima, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 1: a te literas expectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribendam, not yet to be sure, Cic. Att. 13, 3: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, id. Quint. 17, 55: videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens: tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, naturally, id. de Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, evidently because, Liv. 1, 56 fin.: nota scilicet illa res, that event is surely well known, Cic. Rep. 2, 37. In a question containing an assumption: Ch. Huc quum advenio, nulla erat. Pa. Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? followed her of course, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. (iii) Elliptically: manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras aëris o terra res omnes crescere alique. Scilicet, to be sure certainly, Lucr. 1, 809. Esp. in answers: Le. Abi ad meam sororem. St. Ibitur. Le. Et gratulator meae sorori. St. Scilicet, of course, certainly, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 178: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11. 2. Ironically: of course, to be sure, doubtless, forsooth: Si. Meum gnatum rumor est amare. Da. Id populus curat scilicet! of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that! Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos sollicitat, Virg. Aen. 4, 379: scilicet tibi gravem dolorem patui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratris, Cic. Rab. Perd. scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cu. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sulla facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, Tac. A. 6, 23. || As an expletive or explanatory particle: namely, to wit, that is to say: quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29: manente villa, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id. Vesp. 2.

scilla (squilla), *ae. f.* = σκίλλα, (i) a sea-onion, sea-leek, squill, Scilla maritima, Linn.: (ii) pusilla, v. pancration: Plin. 19, 5, 30: id. 20, 9, 39: Col. 12, 33: Mart. 10, 4. || a small fish of the lobster kind, which was supposed to defend the pinna, v. pinnophylax; in this sense more usually written squilla: Cic. N. D. 2, 48: Plin. 9, 42, 66: Hor. S. 2, 4, 58.

scillīnus, *a, um, adj.* = σκίλλινος, of sea-onions or squills: acetuni, scillīnū-vinegar, Plin. 23, 2, 28: also called aco-

um scilliticum (σκιλλιτικόν), Cels. 5, 19, 19: Col. 12, 34.

scillitēs, ae, m. = σκιλλίτης (oīnos), wine seasoned with squills: Col. 12, 33: Pall. Jul. 6. Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 32, 10, 47.

scillitīcus, a, um, v. scillinus.

scimpōdion, il, n. = σκιμπόδιον, a small bed or couch (pure Lat. grabatus): Graeciense, Gell. 19, 10.

scin' for scisne, v. scio, ad init.

scincos or -us, i, m. = σκίγκος, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, Lacerta Scincos, Merrem.: Plin. 8, 25, 38: id. 28, 8, 30.

scindo, scidi, scissum (old perf. redupl. sciscidi, Enn., Naevius, Att., and Afrani. in Prisc. p. 890 P.), 3. v. a. to split, cleave, tear, or cut asunder: cuneis scindebant fissile lignum, Virg. G. 1, 144: quadrifidam quercum cuneis scindebat, id. Aen. 7, 509: aequor ferro, to plough, id. G. 1, 50: freta ictu (remorum), Ov. M. 11, 463: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: crines, Virg. Aen. 12, 870: capillos, Ov. H. 3, 79: vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistolam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20 fin.: vestem, Liv. 3, 58: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: asini me mordicibus scindant, lacerate, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: si faceret scissas languida ruga genas, wrinkled, Prop. 2, 13, 7: vallum, to break down, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: Liv. 7, 37: Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, to break in pieces, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 31: pontem, to break down, Tac. H. 5, 26: agmen, id. A. 1, 65: labra, to open wide, Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, to cut up, arve, Sen. Vit. B. 17: aves in frusta, id. Brev. Vit. 12: dirimit scinditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: scindunt proceres Pergamum, destroy, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: scindit se nubes, Virg. Aen. 1, 587. Reflect.: omnis fumus, vapor, scinduntur per iter flexum, divide, separate, Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluit amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739: Lucan. 1, 551. Absol.: sentes quod tetigere, illico rapiunt: si eas ereptum, illico scindunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 2. Proverb.: penulam alicui, to tear off one's travelling cloak, i. e. to press one to stay, Cic. Att. 13, 33. II. Fig.: quantae tum scindunt hominem cupedinis acres sollicitum curae, Lucr. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliat, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, tear open, i. e. renew my grief, Cic. Att. 3, 15: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, to be separated, Plin. Pan. 37 fin.: ut (actio) noctis interruptu scinderetur, id. Ep. 2, 11: verba fletu, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, is broken, cracked, Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, divides, branches off, Virg. Aen. 8, 142: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur, corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89 med.: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Virg. Aen. 2, 39: Tac. H. 1, 13. [Cf. Sans. chhid, "scindere;" Gr. σχίζω; Germ. scheiden.]

scindūla, ae, f. (also scandula) [scindo], a shingle, used for roofing: Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: Plin. 16, 10, 15: Col. 8, 3, 6: Vitruv. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. échandole.)

scintilla, ae, f. dim. [akin to σπινθήρ] a spark: videmus accidere ex una scintilla incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 608: Virg. Aen. 1, 174: Liv. 38, 7: Quint. 8, 5, 19. 2. Transf. a bright sparkling print: argenti, auri, Plin. 33, 6, 31. II. Fig. a spark, glimmer, faint trace: scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14: Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 52. (Hence Fr. étincelle.)

scintillatio, ōnis, f. [scintillo] a sparkling: oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

scintillo, avi, i, n. n. [scintilla] to sparkle, gleam, flash: templa coeli, Lucr. 6, 645: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43: igneus artens, id. 2, 34, 34: oleum testa

ardente, Virg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25. II. Fig.: scintillavit cruentis ira genis, Sil. 9, 562.

scintillūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little spark (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 fin.: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23.

scio, Ivi or ii, Itum (old past imperf. scibam, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 34: Lucr. 5, 932: Cat. 68, 85: fut. scibo, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 13: Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59: id. Ph. 5, 1, 38: Pass.: scibitur, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scin' for scisne, id. Am. 1, 1, 200: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46. Perf. sync. scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131: id. F. 4, 527: so regularly inf. scisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58), 4. v. a. to know, to understand, perceive; to have a knowledge of or skill in, etc.: constr. with acc., inf., acc. and inf., a relative clause, or absol.: less freq. with de and abl.: et intelligo et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 13: villicus naturam agri novit, dispensator literas scit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: quod nec didicerint nec unquam scire curaverint, ib. 1, 6: ego omnem rem scio quemadmodum est, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, ib. 33: quod pro certo sciam, ib. 3, 4, 13: is omnes linguas scit: sed dissimulat sciens, se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 2: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, I know all from him, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 7: Cic. Fam. 9, 17: quod sciam, for aught I know, as far as I know, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 70: Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7: Cic. Att. 16, 2: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19: quod quum scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumia sciri potest, id. Att. 12, 22: qui uti sciat, id. Rep. 1, 17: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: si docere sciant et velint, Quint. 10, 5, 19: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30: scire se illa esse vera, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: scis, in breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen alienigenis ex partibus esse, it is easy to see, Lucr. 1, 800: Liv. 1, 39: Cels. 1, 1 fin.: isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 13: cum sciatis, quo quaque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices, ib. 1, 30: coqua est haec quidem: scit murlatica ut maceret, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 39: Cic. Mur. 9 fin.: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector laudet, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 35: haud scio an, v. an, no. ii.: hinc sciri potuit, quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38. With indic. in the relative clause: Ba. Scio, quid ago. Pi. Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 45: jam ego ex hoc ut factum est scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57. Absol.: hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, id. Ps. 2, 4, 31: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27: nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 38: non opus est dicto; at scito huic opus est, ib. 5, 8, 14: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: Liv. 1, 27: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, et fidibus scire, and that she was skilled in music, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53. With de: de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, scire, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: id. Sull. 13 fin. Pass. impers.: hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, id. Sest. 38, 82. (ii) Elliptically, as a threat: scin' quomodo? do you know how (I shall serve you)? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 200: id. Aul. 5, 21. II. Of a woman, to know carnally (as of a man, cognosco): Trebell. xxx. Tyr. 30. III. Transf. for scisco, of the people, to ordain, decree,

appoint: ut tribunus pl. rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, Liv. 26, 33 (but perh. we should read scisceretque).

sciōlus, i, m. dim. [scius] a smelterer, sciolist: Arn. 2, 86.

sciōthēricon, i, n. = σκιοθηρίκον, a sun-dial: Plin. 2, 76, 78. Also called sciother: Hyg. de Limit. p. 175 Goes.

scipio, ōnis, m. [σκήπων, σκήπων, σκήπτρον] a staff (carried by persons of rank or station): Pl. Cas. 5, 4, 6: Cat. 37, 10: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41: Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls: Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13 fin.: Amm. 29, 2: given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes: Liv. 30, 15: id. 42, 14.

scirpēus (sirp.), a, um, adj. [scirpus] of rushes, rush-: ratis, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 9: simulacra, images of men made of rushes, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 621: imago, ib. 659: fila, a rush-wick of a wax taper, Prud. Cath. 5, 15. II. Subst. scirpea (sirp.), ae, f. a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a waggon (esp. for carrying manure): Cato R. R. 10, 2: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: Ov. F. 6, 680.

scirpicūlus (sirp. and surp.), a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to rushes: falces, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

II. Subst. scirpiculus, i, m. and scirpicula, ae, f. a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket: surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. in Non. 490, 24: Prop. 4, 2, 40: picarili, wears, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (sirpo), atum, i. v. a. [id.] to plait rushes: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.

scirpūla vitis, an unknown kind of vine: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41. So, uva, Col. 3, 2, 27: Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sirpus), i, m. [akin to γρίφος] a rush, or reed-grass, Scirpus lacustris, Linn.: Plin. 16, 37, 70: Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 39. Proverb.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, to seek a knot in a bush, to find a difficulty where there is none: in scirpo nodum quaeris, id. Men. 2, 1, 22: Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38. II. Transf. a riddle, enigma: quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6.

scirrhōma, ātis, n. = σκίρρωμα, a hard swelling, scirrhus tumour: Plin. 25, 8, 42.

scirros (sciros and scirrhos), i, m. = σκίρρος, i. q. scirrroma, a hard swelling: Plin. 7, 15, 13.

sciscitatio, ōnis, f. [sciscitor] an asking, inquiry: diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscitator, ōris, m. [id.] an inquirer, examiner, investigator: urinae, Mart. 3, 82: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16 med.

sciscito, i. v. a. for sciscitor, to ask, inquire, etc.: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 52: Amm. 25, 8.

sciscitor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [scisco] to inform oneself; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate, etc.: constr. the subject of inquiry in acc., or abl. with de; the person asked in abl. with ex or ab, or in acc.: also with relat. clause, and absol.: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: sententiam ex aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 23: consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26: consilium, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia ducum, ib. 1, 84: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9: de victoria sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34 fin.: de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes, id. Phil. 14, 7, 19: sciscitari quid sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10: Liv. 1, 9: ab utroque sciscitor, cur repente extiterint, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: de Domitio, ut facis, sciscitare, ubi sit, quid cogitet, id. Att. 9, 15: elicit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, Liv. 6, 34: si de vetere jure descendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13: sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27: ut mane singulos, anne sentassent, sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit. 7.

scisco, scivi, scitum (*dep.* sciscor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799), 3, v. a. *incept. to seek to know; to search, inquire*: ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. in Non. 505, 12: Pl. Am. 5, 1, 17. 2. *to learn, ascertain, know*: ut illi id factum sciscerent, id. Bac. 2, 3, 68. II. Transf. of the people, *to approve, assent to a motion or law*; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain*: quae scisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet, juberi vetarique voluerunt, Cic. Fl. 7: illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, id. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.*: rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marci de Liguriis magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque, Liv. 42, 21: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut Aeginetis pollices praeciderentur, Cic. Off. 3, 11. *Pass.*: multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populum institutis aut legibus, ib. 1, 15 *fin.* Poet. with acc. and inf.: munera Martis aequant imperio et solem concedere nocti sciscant, Sil. 7, 545. 2. Sometimes of an individual: *to approve, assent to, vote for*: qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, id. Planc. 14 *fin.*

scissilis, e, *adj.* [*scindo*] *that may easily be split*: alumen, Cels. 5, 2.

II. *rent, torn*: palliastrium, App. M. 1, p. 104: centunculus, ib. 9, p. 222: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

scissim, *adv.* *by rending, cleaving, or dividing*: Prud. Enchir. de Vet. Test. 9.

scissio, ōnis, *f.* [*scindo*] *a cleaving, dividing*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

scissor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *one who cleaves or divides, a carver*: Petr. 36.

II. *a kind of gladiator*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2569.

scissura, ae, *f.* [*id.*] *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 2: Plin. 5, 9, 9. II. *Fig.*: domestica scissura turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756.

scissus, a, um, *Part.* [*scindo*]. II. *Adj.* *split, cleft, divided*: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21: scissae aures (cervorum) ac velut divisae, id. 11, 57, 50: alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1. 2. *Fig.*: genus vocum, *harsh, grating*, Cic. de Or. 3, 57.

sciissus, ūs, *m.* σχίσμα, *a rent, cleft*, Gloss. Philox.

scitāmēnta, orum, *n. plu.* [*scitus*] *delicate food, dainties*: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius in Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*: Macr. S. 7, 14. II. *Fig.* of style, *niceties, prettinesses*: ὁμοιοτέλευτα καὶ ὁμοιοπύτωτα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8.

scitatio, ōnis, *f.* [*scitor*] *an asking, inquiring*: Amm. 18, 5.

scitē, *adv.* *shrewdly cleverly, skilfully, tastefully, elegantly*: eho, nimum scite scitus es, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 8: (rationes) perscriptae scite et literatae, Cic. Pis. 25 *fin.*: scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 35 *fin.*: non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20: Plin. 36, 22, 48: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85. *Comp.*: scitius, Gell. 4, 31. *Sup.*: scitissime, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

scitor, atus, 1. v. a. *dep.* [*scio*] *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet.): scituri et quaerere causas, Virg. Aen. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 511: omnia, ib. 548: de aliquo, ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, ib. 11, 622: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi mittimus, *to consult*, Virg. Aen. 2, 114: ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775.

scitūlē, *adv.* *elegantly, gracefully*: App. M. 2, p. 123.

scitulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [*scitus*] *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant*: facies, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetacula, ib. 4, 1, 3: caupona, App. M. 1, p. 105: fusiones, Arn. 5, 179.

scitum, 1, n. [*scisco*] *an ordinance, statute, decree*; esp. with plebis (plebei) or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance or decree of the people*, opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate: scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeo magistratu rogante, Fest. s. v.: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: plebiscitis consularum potestatem minuire, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: Ps. Ecquid is homo scitus est? Ch. Plebiscitum non est scitius, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 58: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50: scita plebis in iuncta patribus, id. 3, 67. Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: quum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam corona donaretur, Cic. Opt. gen. 7: populi scitum, Nep. Arist. 1: id. Phoc. 2: ut nullum de ea re scitum populi fieret aut literis mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25: but, populi scita, *decrees of the Roman people*, Tac. A. 3, 58. Also simply scita: quum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobant, Cic. Balb. 18, 42. Rarely of other public or official ordinances: (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjectis, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33. 2. Transf. *a maxim, tenet, dogma*: Sen. Ep. 95.

scitus, a, um, *Part.* [*scio and scisco*]. II. *Adj.* *knowing, shrewd, acute, experienced, skilful, etc.*: hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 151: mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.*: scitus agaso, Enn. Ann. 6, 21: convivor, *a clever, dexterous host*, Liv. 35, 49. *Comp.*: non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 12. With gen.: Nessus scitus vadum, *acquainted with*, Ov. M. 9, 108: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10. Poet. with acc. and inf.: scitus accendere corda laudibus, Sil. 17, 293. (ii) Of things: *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty, etc.*: puicre scripsi: scitum syngraphum! Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93: oratio optima et scitissima, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum est), quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: Tac. A. 6, 20. *Absol.*: scitum, *a witty or acute saying; a clever thought*: vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem quum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24: scitum est, inter Protenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36. 2. Transf. *beautiful, elegant, fine, etc.*: satis scitum filium mulieris, Pl. Merc. 4, 4, 15: Iphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 *fin.*: vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5.

scītus, ūs, *m.* [*scisco*] with plebis, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree or ordinance of the people*: Cic. Att. 4, 2: comitia deinde de senatus sententia, plebisque scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7.

sciūrus, 1, m. = σκίουρος, *a squirrel*, Sciurus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 8, 38, 58: Mart. 5, 37.

sciūs, a, um, *adj.* [*scio*] *knowing, having knowledge of* (rare): neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. in Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: Lact. 3, 24. With gen.: rerum, id. 2, 14: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *ad fin.*

scōbīna, ae, *f.* [*scobis*] *a rasp or file*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 94: Plin. 11, 37, 68.

scōbis (scobs, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.: scobis, Cels. 5, 5: Col. 4, 29, 15: id. 7, 10, 4), is, *f.* (m.: Vit. 8, 3: Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [*scabo*] *powder or dust produced by sawing, rasping, etc.*; saw-

dust, scrapings, filings, etc.: Hor. S. 4, 81: Plin. 34, 11, 26: Juv. 14, 67: citreus, *grated lemon-peel*, Vit. 8, 3: cutis, *scurf*, Plin. 30, 4, 10.

scōlēcia, ae, *f.* = σκολήκία (worm-eatenness), *a kind of verdigris*: Plin. 34, 12, 28.

scōlēcion, ii, *n.* = σκολήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry, said to become a worm prob. a kind of gall*: Plin. 24, 4, 4.

scōlibrōchon, 1, *n.* = σκολίβροχον *a plant also called callitrichos, scolopendron, and Capillus Veneris, the fern wall-spleenwort, Asplenium Trichomanes*, Linn.: App. Herb. 47.

scōlōpax, acis, *f.* = σκολοπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock, species of Scolopax*, Linn.: Nemes. Fragn. de aucup. 2, 3.

scōlōpendra, ae, *f.* = σκολόπενδρα, *a kind of multipede, a scolopendria, Scolopendra morsitans*, Linn. and forficata, Linn.: Plin. 8, 29, 43. II. *a kind of sea-animal, prob. a marine worm, some kind of Nereis*: id. 9, 43, 67.

scōlōpendrion, ii, *n.* = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant also called callitrichon and scolibrochon, q. v.*: App. Herb. 47.

scōlŷmos, 1, *m.* = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle, Scolymus maculatus, v. hispanicus*, Linn.: Plin. 20, 23, 99: id. 22, 22, 43.

scomber, bri, *m.* = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackarel*, Scomber scomber, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 19: id. 31, 8, 43: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71: Cat. 95, 8.

scōmma, ātis, *n.* = σκῶμμα, *a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil*: Macr. S. 7, 3.

scopa regia, ae, *f.* *a plant, a species of the goose-foot, Chenopodium scoparia*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 15.

scōpae, arum, *f. plu.* *thin branches, twigs, shoots*: Cato R. R. 152: Auct. B. Afr. 47: Plin. 20, 22, 89. II. Meton. *a broom, besom*: munditias volucri: efferte huc scopas, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 23: Hor. S. 2, 4, 81. Proverb.: scopas dissolvere, *to undo a broom, i. e. to throw anything into confusion*, Cic. Or. 71, 235. (Hence dim. Sp. escovillon; Fr. écouvillon.)

scōpārius, ii, *m.* [*scopae*] *a sweeper*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.

scōpes, um, *f. plu.* = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl, Strix passerina or S. scops, the Passerine owl, or the Scops-eared owl*: Plin. 10, 49, 70, from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

scōpŷo, ōnis, *m.* *the stalk or pedicle of grapes*: Cato R. R. 112, 3: Col. 12, 39, 3.

scōpo, 1. v. a. [*scopae*] *to brush or sweep away*: fig.: Hier. in Esai. 14, 23.

scōpos, 1, *m.* = σκοπός, *a mark, aim*: Suet. Dom. 19.

scōpŷla, ae, *f.* [*scopae*] *a little broom*: usu, plur.: Cato R. R. 26: Col. 12, 18, 5.

scōpŷlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*scopulus*] *full of rocks, rocky, craggy*: mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19: colles, Sil. 7, 274: rupes, Lucan. 2, 619. *Neut. plu. absol.*: Gangem defectum per scopulos et abrupta, Plin. 6, 18, 22. II. *Fig.*: intelligo quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35.

scōpŷlus, 1, *m.* = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag, esp. a rock or ledge in the sea; ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur*, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: id. B. G. 3, 13: Virg. G. 3, 261: Ov. M. 4, 525: of a promontory: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20: Ov. F. 4, 419: scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621: scopuli rupesque cauae, Virg. G. 3, 253: of the cavern of Cacus: id. Aen. 8, 192: scopulum Mavortis, of the Areopagus, Ov. M. 6, 70.

II. *Fig.* *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil, etc.*: quum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat, Enn. Ann. 7, 3: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8: nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem, et in quibus C. Deciani naufragium fortunatum videres, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 25: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragine

scopulique rei publicae, id. Pls. 18: cuius tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val. Max. 3, 7, 9. (Hence It. *scoglio*; Fr. *écueil*.)

scōpus, i, m. the stalk or pedicle of grapes: Vari R. R. 1, 54, 2.

scordālia, ae, f. [scordalus] a quarrel, wrangling: Petr. 59, 1.

scordālus, i, m. a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler: Sen. Ep. 83 med.

scordilon, i, v. scordion.

scordion, ii, n. = σκόρδιον, a plant that smells like garlic, wood-sage, Teucrium Scorodonia, Linn.: Plin. 25, 6, 27. Also called scordotis, acc. to Sprengel, Nepeta Scordotis, Linn.: acc. to Sibthorp, Stachys palaestina, Linn.: ib.: and scordilon, App. Herb. 70.

scōria, ae, f. = σκωρία, dross, slag, scoria of metals: Plin. 33, 4, 21: id. 34, 11, 24.

scorpaena, ae, f. = σκόρπαινα, a sea-scorpion, a fish of monstrous appearance, armed with formidable spines, belonging to the genus Scorpaena, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

scorpiācum, i, n. = σκορπιακόν, a remedy against the sting of a scorpion: Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 fin.

scorpināca, ae, f. a plant, also called proserpinaca: App. Herb. 17.

scorpio, ōnis, m. = σκορπίων, a scorpion, Scorpio europaeus, perh. also S. tunetanus, Herbst.: Plin. 11, 37, 62: id. 28, 2, 5. II. Transf. the scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac: Petr. 39, 11.

2. a kind of prickly sea-fish, a marine species of bull-head: Cottus scorpio, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 fin.

3. a prickly plant, scorpionwort, scorpion-grass, Spartium scorpius, Linn.: id. 21, 15, 4.

4. a leguminous plant with cubed pods, Scorpiurus sulcata, Linn.: id. 22, 15, 17.

5. a shrub, also called tragos, Salsola Trajus, Linn.: id. 27, 13, 16.

6. a military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion: Caes. B. G. 7, 25: Liv. 26, 47: Veg. Mil. 4, 22: Amm. 23, 4.

7. In the agrimensores, a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark: Sic. Fl. p. 4 et 6 Goes.

scorpiocōtōn, i, n. = σκορπιοκτόν, a plant, the heliotrope: App. Herb. 49.

scorpiōn, ii, n. a plant, also called thelyphonon: Plin. 25, 10, 75; and aconium, q. v.: id. 27, 3, 2.

scorpiōnīus, a, um, adj. [scorpio] pertaining to a scorpion, scorpion-genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3.

scorpiōs, ii, m. for scorpio, q. v.: a scorpion, etc.: Ov. F. 4, 164.

scorpiōtis, idis, f. = σκορπίτης, a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in colour or shape: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

scorpiōron, i, q. scorpiurus: Plin. 22, 21, 29.

scorpiūrus, i, m. = σκορπίουρος, scorpion's-tail, also called heliotropion, Croton tinctorium, Linn.: App. Herb. 49.

scorpius, ii, m. for scorpio, q. v.: a scorpion, etc.: Ov. M. 15, 371.

scortātor, ōris, m. [scortor] a whoremonger, fornicator: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 131: Hor. S. 2, 5, 75.

scortātus, ūs, m. [id.] whoredom: App. M. 5, p. 171.

scortes, id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. s. v.

scortēa, ae, f. (sc. vestis), a garment of skins or leather: Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: Mart. 14, 130.

scortēus, a, um, adj. [scortum] made of hides or leather, leathern: etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96 fin.: Ov. F. 1, 629: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: scortemum scortum, wrinkled, old, App. M. 1, p. 105.

scortillum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little or young harlot: Cat. 10, 3.

scortor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to whore, go a whoring: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 4: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32: Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

scortūlum, σκόρην, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.

scortum, i, n. a skin, hide: pellem antiqui dicebant scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata descripsit, Tert. Pall. 4 med.

II. Transf. a harlot, strumpet, prostitute: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 132: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Hor. Od. 2, 11, 21: Cic. Mil. 21. Of a male prostitute: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 12: Cic. Sest. 17, 39: Aur. Vict. Caes. 28. [Same root as cor-ium with the sibilant prefixed.]

scōtia, ae, f. = σκωρία, in architecture, a hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia: Vitruv. 3, 3. II. a gutter at the end of a cornice: id. 4, 3.

scrapta (scratta, scratia, and scratia), ae, f. an epithet of an unchaste woman: Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

scrēator, ōris, m. [screo] one who hawks or hems: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

scrēātus, ūs, m. [id.] a hawking, hemming: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

scrēo, i, v. n. to hawk, hem: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

scriba, ae, m. [scribo] a public clerk or writer, employed in keeping the public accounts and copying; a secretary, scribe, notary: scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarii et poetas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, Fest. s. v.: (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaeque magistratum committuntur, Cic. Verr. 3, 79, 183: id. Fam. 5, 20: Liv. 2, 12: Suet. Claud. 1: Hor. S. 1, 5, 35 (v. Smith's Ant. 1012).

scribātus, ūs, m. [scriba] the office of scribe or secretary; a clerkship, secretaryship: Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 4.

scriblita (scribilita), ae, f. a kind of tart: Pl. Poen. prol. 43: Mart. 3, 17.

scriblitārius, ii, m. [scriblita] a tart-baker, pastry-cook: Arian. in Non. 131, 27.

scribo, psi, ptum (perf. sync. scripti, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: inf. scripsc, Aus. Sept. sap. de lud. 1), 3. v. a. prop. to scratch with a sharp point; hence, to write, draw, make lines, letters, etc.: in libro quum scribuntur calamo literae, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 131: litera M, etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40: hoc carmen media scribe columna, Prop. 4, 7, 83: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, has branded a runaway, Quint. 7, 4, 14: totius vobis frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat. 37, 10: Diodotus Stoicus geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praeciens discipulis, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39: ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, draw, design, Plin. Ep. 9, 39: quae Attalicis variata per artem aulaeis scribuntur acu, are embroidered, Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, i. e. sculpto, Juv. 6, 205.

2. Fig.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis de Glycerio, graven, imprinted, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 48.

II. Esp. with the idea of intellectual action, to write, compose, describe; to draw up, communicate in writing: quoniam de re publica multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: Cn. Aufidius caecus Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38 fin.: bellum, Liv. 21, 1: res gestas, Hor. A. P. 74: scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: in Catone majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Am. 1, 4: Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 5, 43: Diphilus hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Pl. Cas. prol. 33: versus, Lucr. 1, 25: Hor. S. 1, 9, 23: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 3: formam et situm agri alicui, to describe, ib. 1, 16, 4. Of letters, etc.: epistolis tuis per-diligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11: literae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: scribere salutem, to send a greeting, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 77: laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8. With a personal object: nullus habeo scriptos (ho-

mines), memini tamen, written down, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 48: quis Martem digne scripserit aut Merionem aut Tydiden? who could depict, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14: scriberis Vario fortis et hostium victor, ib. 1. (ii) With acc. and inf.: in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 15: Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, Cic. Att. 2, 13: in litteris scribit se cum legionibus profectum celeriter affore, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque esse dona chlamydem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43: eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49. Pass. impers.: scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. (iii) With relative clause: nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, id. Att. 3, 7: scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12 fin. (iv) Absol.: quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, id. Rep. 2, 11: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vorit barbare, Pl. Asin. prol. 11: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38. So of letters, etc., usually with ad and acc. of pers. and de, with abl. of thing: ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, Cic. Att. 3, 27: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, ib. 5, 4: in qua (epistola) de agro Campano scribis, ib. 2, 16: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, ib. 2, 25. 2. to write a letter to any one for the purpose of requesting or commanding him to do something; the request or command being usu. expressed by subj.: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, ib. 4, 14: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, ib. 11, 7: consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27: Tac. A. 1, 29: Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23: scribit Labieno, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46. With inf.: scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25. 3. to draw up a law, decree, treaty, etc.: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cui non apparet, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, Liv. 34, 6: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur, scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6 fin. Esp. in the phrase, senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or ad scribendum esse, to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it: erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo Iamiam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis nunquam fuit ad scribendum, ib. 12, 29: senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (i. e. Caesarem). Et quidem quum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum, i. e. he adds my signature to it, ib. 9, 15: Boeotorum gentem nunquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, to enter into, conclude, Liv. 42, 12. 4. Milit. t. t. to enroll, enlist, levy: milites scribere, Sall. J. 43: legiones, id. C. 32: supplementum, id. J. 39: Cic. Fam. 3, 3: Liv. 8, 8: sex millia colorum Albam in Aequos, to enroll for the purpose of sending, id. 10, 1. (ii) Poet. transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, enroll him among your retinue, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13. 5. In law, dicam scribere (alicui), like δίκην γράφειν τινί, to bring an action against: v. dica. Of a lawyer who draws up legal instruments: Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9: testamentum, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24: hence with a personal object: aliquem heredem, to appoint or designate any one as heir: testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me

scripserat, id. Mil. 18 *fin.*: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: Plin. Pan. 43: Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: aliquam coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43: aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 8, § 1 and 6: aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 71. Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulcre scripti: scitum syngraphum! Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 57: numos, usuras, etc. (alicui), *to give a note or bond for*: scribit numos, ib. 2, 4, 34: sibi creditam pecuniam, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, Scaev. ib. 4, 4, 17: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes or bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. [Akin to *γράφω*, and prob. also to *scalpo*, *sculpo*.] (Hence Fr. *écrire*.)

scriniarius, ii, m. [scrinium] a keeper of the scrinium: Inscr.

scriniolum, i, n. dim. [id.] a little case or box: Fig.: Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scrinium, ii, n. [scribo] a case or box for keeping books, papers, letters, etc.; an *escritoire*: Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum literis, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46 *fin.*: epistolarum, Sen. de Ira 2, 23 *med.*: vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: Mart. 1, 3. Under the later emperors, there were four kinds of public scrinia; namely, memoriae, epistolarum, libellorum, and epistolarum Graecarum: Cod. Theod. 6, 26: Cod. Justin. 12, 19.

II. Transf. a case or casket, in gen.: unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 3. (Hence It. *scrigno*; Fr. *écrin*.)

scriplum, i, v. scrupulus.

scriptilis, e, adj. [scribo] that can be written: elementa, Amm. 17, 4.

scriptio, ōnis, f. [id.] the act of writing: quae (lippitudo) impediatur scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

II. Esp. a composing in writing, composition: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, id. Fam. 9, 12: genus scriptionis, id. Brut. 64, 228. *Plur.*: impulsus sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.* 2. a note, bond: avarus fenerator spe lucri rem scriptione duplicat, Varr. in Non. 174, 17.

scriptito, avi, atum, i. v. a freq. [id.] to write often: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

II. Esp. to compose in writing: et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12 *fin.*: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, id. Brut. 77: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt, ut noster Cato, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86: ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, ib. 3, 52.

scriptiuncula, ae, f. dim. [scriptio] a little treatise: Salvian. Gub. D. *intef.*

scriptor, ōris, m. [scribo] a writer, scribe, secretary: addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galba, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: scriptor libarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30 *fin.*: (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae invertere superscedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63.

II. Esp. one that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, etc. With gen.: omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: scriptores rerum suarum, id. Arch. 10, 24: rerum scriptor, an historian, Liv. 21, 1: historiarum, Juv. 7, 99: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: mimorum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 1: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, reporters, Cic. Fam. 2, 4. Ab-

sol.: omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus, Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29: quia provenire ibi (sc. Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall. C. 8: tere scriptores carmine foedo splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236. 2. In law and jurisprudence, a drawer up, compiler: legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2: alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17: Quint. 7, 2, 53.

scriptorius, a, um, adj. [scriptor] pertaining to writing, writing: atramentum, Cels. 6, 4, *fin.*: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.

scriptūla, orum, n. plu. dim. [scriptum] the lines on the board in the game of duodecim scripta: Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptulum, i, v. scrupulus.

scriptum, i, n. [scribo] something written or drawn, a line: duodecim scripta, a game played on a board divided into squares by twelve lines: in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, Quint. 11, 2, 38: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: v. Smith's Ant. 671. II. a written composition, a treatise, book, work, etc.: ex scripto et sententia nascitur controversia, quum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, the writing, the written expression, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulcritudine scriptum reliquerunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 56: quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: Hortensius erat memoria tanta, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, without notes, id. Brut. 88: de scripto dicere, to speak or read from a written paper, id. Planc. 30 *fin.*: laudavit pater scripto meo, in a speech composed by me, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56. 2. Scriptum legis, and simply, scriptum, a written ordinance, law: quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, id. Brut. 39, 145. (Hence Fr. *écrit*.)

scriptura, ae, f. [id.] a writing, written characters: minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque literas vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40 *fin.*: (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67: Suet. Aug. 80: mendum scripturae, an error in writing, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, rather orally than in writing, Planc. ib. 10, 8. 2. a line: supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, the boundary-line between the cheeks and eyelids, Petr. 126, 15. II. Esp. a writing, composing, composition: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit; hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 61: genus scripturae, Liv. 25, 12: Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scriptura expositum, Suet. Gramm. 2: edebat per libellos scriptura brevi, written briefly, id. Caes. 41. 2. Meton. something written, a writing (rare): ne cum poeta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5: diurna actorum scriptura, i. e. acta diurna, Tac. A. 3, 3: ib. 4, 32. Hence (ii) in ecclesiastical writers, Scriptura, or plur. Scripturae, the Scriptures. 3. In jurisprudence and law, a tax paid on public pastures: adversum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit aeraque, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 42: Cic. Manil. 6, 15: id. Fam. 13, 65. (ii) a written law: quum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, Suet. Cal. 41. (iii) a testamentary provision: quae autem ex omni considerata scriptura perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportet existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40: Quint. 9, 2, 34.

scripturarius, a, um, adj. [scriptura] pertaining to the tax on pastures: scripturarius ager publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est, Fest. s. v. II. Subst. scripturarius, ii, m. one who collected the tax on pasturage: Lucil. in Non. 38, 5.

scripturio, 4, v. n. desid. [scribo] to desire to write: Sid. Ep. 7, 18.

scriptus, a, um, Part. [scribo].

scriptus, ūs, m. [id.] the office of a scribe, a clerkship, secretaryship: Cn. Flavius scriptum faciebat: dicitur tabulas posuisse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso in Gell. 6, 9: Fronto Ep. ad Anric. 2, 6.

scripularis, - scripularim, and scripulum, v. scrup.

scrōbiculus, i, m. [scrōbis] a little ditch or trench: Col. 4, 15, 3: Plin. 21, 5, 13.

scrōbis (scrobs, acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P. and in the earlier editions of Columella, but Schneider has in all cases restored scrobs from the MSS.), is, m. less freq. f. a ditch, dike, trench: Plaut. Fr. ap. Non. 225: Col. 4, 1, 5: Lucan. 8, 756: Plin. 16, 31, 57. 2 a grave: Mart. 10, 97: Tac. A. 1, 61: Suet. Ner. 49. 3. virginalis, i. e. pudenda muliebria, Arn. 4, 131. [Prob. same root as *scalpo*, *sculpo*, q. v.]

scrōfa, ac, f. a breeding-sow: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: Col. 7, 9, 2: Juv. 6, 177. [Akin to Gr. *γρομφάς*.]

scrōfinus, a, um, adj. [scrōfa] pertaining to a sow: Marc. Empir. 4.

scrōfipascus, i, m. [scrōfa pasco] one who keeps sows: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

scrōfulae, arum, f. plu. [scrōfa] a swelling of the glands of the neck, *scrōfula*: Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, n. [perh. by transposition, from *scortum*] the scrotum: Cels. 7, 19; 20.

scrupēdae, arum, f. plur. a term applied to lewd women; hobbling, shambling (perh. = *κροῦντα*, wearing high wooden shoes): Plaut. Fr. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

scrupēus, a, um, adj. [scrupus] consisting of pointed or sharp stones; rough, steep, rugged (poet. and rare): spelunca, Virg. Aen. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556: ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411. II. Fig. hard, severe: ille (Achilles) scrupēa schola eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4.

scrupōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of sharp or rough stones, jagged, rugged: saxa, Lucan. 5, 675: via, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 82: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348. II. Fig. hard, arduous: ratio, Lucr. 4, 524.

scrupulāris (scripul.), e, adj. [scrupulus] weighing a scruple: differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43.

scrupulātim (scripulat.), adv. by scruples (in weight): Plin. 22, 24, 36.

scrupulōsē, adv. carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously: scrupulose in partes secta divisionis diligenda, Quint. 4, 5, 6. Comp.: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45 *fin.* Sup.: corporis gesticulatorem scrupulosissime requirunt, Col. Praef. § 3.

scrupulōsitas, ātis, f. [scrupulosus] (rare) over-nicely, scrupulosity: in hac raris disciplina non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas, Col. 11, 1 *fin.*: Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *med.*

scrupulōsus, a, um, adj. [scrupulus] full of small sharp or pointed stones; rough, rugged, jagged: tanquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14 *fin.*: ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25: vulnera aurium, for ear-rings, Tert. Cult. fem. 10. II. Fig. very nice, exact, precise, careful, scrupulous: disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front. Aq. 64: scrupulosa quaedam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. Epilog.: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App. M. 9, p. 230. Comp.: fides quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 33, 76. Sup.: cultus deorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43.

scrupulum, i, v. scrupulus.
scrupulus, i, m. dim. [scrupus] a sharp or pointed pebble: ater scrupulus, Sol. 7. II. Transf. t. t. the smallest division of weight (the 24th part of an ounce), a scruple (in techn. sign. mostly neut. scrupulum; also scripulum, scriplum, scriptulum, scriptum, etc.): si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, Vitr. 7, 8 med.: scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: Cic. Att. 4, 16. 2. Of other measures: (i) the twenty-fourth part of an uncia of land (the 288th part of a jugerum): Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: Col. 5, 1, 8. (ii) the twenty-fourth part of an hour: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9. (iii) Of any other very small measure: Front. Ag. 26: Plin. 2, 10, 7. III. Fig. *uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple*: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, id. Att. 1, 18: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 30: injecti scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20: hic tum infectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17: omnis surculus sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1. With gen.: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Apol. p. 305. 2. a painfully minute examination, a subtlety: Gell. 5, 15 fin.

scrupus, i, m. a rough or sharp stone (rare): cum hora paene tota per omnes scrupos transissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3. II. Fig. *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness*, for scrupulus: quod vacua metu, cura, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16.

scruta, orura, n. plu. [same as γρύνη] old or broken stuff, trash, frippery: Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Petr. 62, 1.

scrutarius, a, um, adj. [scruta] pertaining to trash or frippery: servus, perh. a dealer in such things, Inscr. Orell. no. 2954. II. Subst. scrutarius, ii, m. a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman: Lucil. in Gell. 3, 14.

2. scrutaria, ae, f. the business of an old-clothes man: App. M. 4, p. 146.

3. an old-clothes shop: scrutarium, γρυτοπωλείον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

scrutatio, ōnis, f. [scrutor] a searching, examining, investigating: domus, Sen. Vit. beat. 23. II. Fig.: versus Virgillii, Gell. 9, 10 fin.

scrutator, ōris, m. [id.] a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator: salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet. Claud. 35: Just. 38, 1 fin. Poet.: profundus pelagi, i. e. a fisherman, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: auri, Lucan. 4, 298.

II. Fig. an examiner, investigator: fati, id. 5, 122: Amm. 22, 8.

scrutatrix, icis, f. [id.] she that searches into or examines: malorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 326.

scrutatus, a, um, Part. [scrutor].

scrutillus, i, m. a pork sausage: Plaut. in Fest. s. v.

scrutinium, ii, n. [scrutor] a search, inquiry, scrutiny: App. M. 9, p. 237. (Hence Sp. *escudriñar*.)

scruto, for scrutor, to search carefully: Prisc. p. 799 P.: γυρεύω, scruto, Gloss. Philox.: pass.: Amm. 28, 1: Aur. Vict. Orig. 6.

scrutor, atus, i, v. a. dep. [scruta; γυρεύει, scrutatur, Gloss. Philox.] to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore; to search, examine a person: domos, naves, Cic. Vat. 5, 12: loca abdita, Sall. J. 12: omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1: ignem gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276: scrutatus sum quae potui et quaesivi omnia: inveni duos solos libellos, Cic. Verr. 2, 74: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est

Alpes, id. Pis. 26: occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61: mare, id. Agr. 30: canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: vias pressore ore (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499. Of personal objects: Eu. Ostende huc manum dexteram. Nunc laevam ostende. Jam scrutari mitto, to search you, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 24: Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: Suet. Vesp. 12. 2. to seek for, search out, look for (rare): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19: iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172. II. Fig. to examine thoroughly: to investigate: omnes sordes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 fin.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coeuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. H. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22: interiores et reconditas literas, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25. Absol.: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. de Ira 3, 36. 2. Transf. to search out, find out: fibras inspicunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137: finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52: sua Caesarisque fata, ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37.

sculna, ae, m. [contr. from seculna] = sequester, a mediator, arbiter, umpire: Varr. in Gell. 20, 41: Macr. S. 2, 13 fin.

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [v. scalpo] to carve, grave, chisel in stone, bronze, wood, etc.; to form by carving, graving, etc.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: niveum mira arte sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in coronis, Vitr. 1, 2: in gemma ancoram, Just. 15, 4. II. Fig.: dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, i. e. things wrought out, elaborated, Quint. 12, 9, 16: in animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23.

sculpōneae, arum, f. plu. [perh. kindred with κρούπαλα] an inferior kind of wooden shoe: Cato R. R. 59: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 59.

sculpōneatus, a, um, adj. [sculpōneae] wearing wooden shoes: Varr. in Non. 164, 23.

sculptilis, e, adj. [sculpo] formed or produced by carving, graving, etc. (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. stroph. 10, 266.

sculptor, ōris, m. [id.] one who works in marble, wood, etc., a sculptor (v. sculptor): Plin. 29, 6, 38: Plin. Ep. 1, 10.

sculptura, ae, f. [id.] a carving in stone, wood, etc., sculpture: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Plin. 16, 40, 77: Vitr. 2, 9.

sculpturatus, a, um, adj. [sculptura] pertaining to sculpture: ars, the art of sculpture, Venant. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, Part. [sculpo].

scultatores, um, m. plu. [abbreviated for auscultatores] a sort of guards: Veg. Mil. 2, 17.

scurra, ae, m. [etymol. unknown] a buffoon, jester, a person who made it his profession to bandy jokes and sarcasms at the tables of the rich: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165: Cic. Quint. 3, 11: id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: Hor. S. 1, 5, 52: id. Ep. 1, 18, 4. Zeno sarcastically called Socrates, scurra Atticus: Cic. N. D. 1, 34. Proverb.: vetus est: de scurra multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, id. Quint. 17, 55. II. an elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, dandy: tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae populi, rus mihi tu objectas? Pl. Most. 1, 1, 14: id. Curc. 2, 3, 17. III. Under the later emperors, a soldier of the guard, a guardsman: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: id. Elag. 33.

scurrilis, e, adj. [scurra] buffoon-

like, jeering, scurrilous: focus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: dicacitas, ib. 60, 244: Quint. 6, 3, 29: Suet. Vesp. 22. II. In gen. merry, jesting, facetious: lus, opp. to res seriae, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.

scurrilitas, atis, f. [scurrilis] buffoonery, scurrility: Quint. 11, 1, 30: Tac. Or. 22.

scurriliter, adv. like a buffoon: ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25.

scurror, i, v. n. dep. [scurra] to play the buffoon: scurror ego ipse inibi, populo tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19: scurrantibus speciem praebere, of a buffoonish parasite, ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrula, ae, m. dim. [id.] a little buffoon: App. M. 10, p. 246.

scūta, ae, f. i. q. scutra, a flat tray or dish: Lucil. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

scūtāle, is, n. [scutum] the thong of a sling (corresp. with habena): Liv. 38, 29.

scūtārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a shield: fabricae, shield-factories, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. II. Subst.: scutarius, ii, m. a shield-maker: Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 35. 2. Under the later emperors, a sort of guard, armed with a scutum: Amm. 20, 4.

scūtātus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a scutum or long shield: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: equites, Virg. Aen. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211. II. Subst.: scutati, orum, m. plu. troops armed with shields, opp. to the equites: Liv. 28, 2. 2. i. q. scutarius, no. ii. 2: Inscr. Orel. no. 3448.

scūtella (scūtella, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, f. dim. [scutra; cf. i. scutula] a salver or waiter, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46. 2. a stand for vases: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10. (Hence Fr. *écuelle*.)

scūtica, ae, f. a lash, whip (less severe than flagellum): Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: Juv. 6, 480: Ov. H. 9, 81.

scūtīgērūlus, i, m. [scutum gero] a shield-bearer: Pl. Ous. 2, 3, 44.

scutulum tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest. s. v.

scutra, ae, f. a flat tray, dish or platter of a nearly square form: Cato R. R. 157, 11: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

scutrisum, i, n. dim. [scutra] a little dish: Cato R. R. 10, 2.

scūtula, ae, f. dim. [id.; cf. scutella] a little dish or platter of a nearly square form: Cato R. R. 68: Mart. 11, 31. II. Transf. a diamond-, rhomb-, or lozenge-shaped figure: (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis extent, Vitr. 7, 1: of checkered stuffs: Plin. 8, 48, 74: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimilavere, Tac. Agr. 10.

scūtula (scytala or scytale), ae, f. = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick), a wooden roller or cylinder: quatuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. II. a secret mode of writing, in use among the Spartans, by means of a ribbon wound round a staff (v. Smith's Ant. 1013): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23. III. a cylindrical snake (of equal thickness throughout): Plin. 32, 5, 19: Lucan. 9, 717.

scūtulātus, a, um, adj. [scutula] diamond- or lozenge-shaped, checkered: rete (arancarum), Plin. 11, 24, 28: Juv. 2, 97: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

scūtulum, i, n. dim. [scutum] a small shield: Cic. N. D. 1, 29 fin. II. Plur.: scutula aperta, the shoulder-blades, Cels. 8, 1 med.

scutum, i, n. (masc. Turpil. in Non. 226, 13) [σκήτρος] an oblong shield, made of wood covered with leather, a buckler (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, a target): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, of the infantry, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13: Liv. 7, 10: equestris, of the cavalry, id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta

Jetrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, ib. 2, 33: abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6.

II. Fig. a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard (rare): scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 fin.: Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut Imperii scutum vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27. (Hence It. *scudo*; Fr. *écu*.)

scybillēs, ae, m. = σκυβίλης (ol-vos), a kind of Galatian wine: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

scymnus, i, m. = σκύμνος, a cub. whelp: leonum, Lucr. 5, 1035.

scyphūlus, i, m. dim. [scyphus] a small cup: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

scyphus, i, m. = σκύφος, a cup, goblet: Pl. As. 2, 4, 38: Cic. Verr. 4, 1: Virg. Aen. 8, 278: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: luseras heri inter scyphos, over our wine, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.

scytāla, ae, and **scytāle**, es, v. 2 scutula.

scytālōsagittipelliger, eri, m. [scytale, i. e. clava sagitta pellis gero] the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer, an epithet of Hercules: Tert. Pall. 4.

scytātum, i, n. a means to facilitate dyeing, a mordant: Plin. 33, 5, 26.

scythica herba [Scythae] a kind of liquorice, Glycyrrhiza asperima, Linn.: Plin. 27, 1, 1: more usually called scythice, es: id. 25, 8, 43.

scythice, es, v. scythica herba.

scyzinum, i, n. a kind of wine, called also itaeomelis: Plin. 14, 16, 19 fin.

sē, prom. reflect. v. sul.

sē or **sēd**, prep. v. sine. II. As an insepar. prep. to denote (i) separation or division; e. g. securus = sine cura: sepono, to lay aside; separo, to separate, etc. (ii) a reversal of the sign. of the root: e. g. sejungo, to disjoin.

2. = semi, half: as, selibra, semodius: Varr. L. L. 5, 36. 3. = sex; as, semestris.

sēbācēus, i, m. [sebum] a tallow-candle: App. M. 4, p. 151.

sēbālis, e, adj. [id.] of tallow: fax, Amm. 18, 6 med.

sēbo, i, v. a. [id.] to make of tallow: candelas, to dip tallow-candles, Col. 2, 21, 3.

sēbōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of tallow or grease, tallowy, greasy: medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86.

sēbum (also **sēvum**; cf. the letter B), i, n. tallow, suet, grease: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 31: Col. 7, 5, 13: Plin. 11, 37, 85. (Hence It. *sevo*, *sego*; Sp. *sebo*; Fr. *suif*.)

sēcābilis, e, adj. [seco] that may be cut: Tac. Ira 1, 10 med.

sēcāle, is, n. a kind of grain, rye, Secale cereale, Linn., or black spelt: Plin. 18, 16, 40.

sēcāmenta, orum, n. plu. [seco] curved work: Plin. 16, 10, 18.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. to step aside, to withdraw, retire: secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: abite et de via secedite, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 4: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467: in abdita partem aedium, Sall. C. 20: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36: ad consultandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14, 21: Ov. M. 11, 185. (ii) Esp. to retire from public life: integra aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10: ab Urbe, id. Gramm. 3: in insulam, Quint. 3, 1, 17: Rhodum, Suet. Caes. 4: illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98. (iii) Of inanimate subjects, to remove, withdraw: and in the perf. to be distant (mostly poet.): (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: Ov. F. 6, 279: (villa) decem et septem millibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2,

17. 2. to separate oneself by rebellion, to revolt, secede: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33: injussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessisse, to have marched out in rebellion, Liv. 2, 32: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15. II. Fig.: antequam ego incipio secedere et alia parte considerare, to dissent from the opinion, Sen. Ep. 117: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, has withdrawn himself, Gell. 2, 12: quum ad stilum secedet, gives himself up to writing, Quint. 1, 12, 12: in te ipse secede, retire within yourself, Sen. Ep. 25 fin.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. lit. to sift apart; hence, to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate; constr. the thing separated in acc. (or nom. in pass.); that from which it is separated in abl. either alone (poet.) or dep. on ab, or (less freq.) ex: quae non animalia solum corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores secernunt calathis, separate in baskets, ib. 14, 267: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit, setting apart for the public treasury, Liv. 7, 16: Jupiter illa pia secevit litora genti, hath set apart for the pious race, Hor. Epod. 16, 63: inde pares centum denos secevit in orbes Romulus, Ov. F. 3, 127: a terris altum secernere coelum, Lucr. 5, 447: coelum ab aëre, Ov. M. 1, 23: Europen ab Afro (medius liquor), Hor. Od. 3, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44: se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: bilis ab eo cibo, id. N. D. 2, 55, 137: secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25: so, e groge imperatorum, id. 35, 14: unum e compluribus, Suet. Aug. 94: monile ex omni gaza, id. Galb. 18: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori secernunt populo, distinguish, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 32. II. Fig. to separate, disjoin, dissociate; to distinguish, discern: hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, set apart, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: quum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, set aside, i. e. rejected, id. Att. 1, 16: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31: venustas et pulcritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine, id. Off. 1, 27, 95: animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31: tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341: ipsam pronuntiationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19: nec natura potest iusto secernere iniquum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113: publica privatis, sacra profanis, id. A. P. 397.

sēcēspīta, ae, f. [seco] a long iron sacrificial knife: Suet. Tib. 25.

sēcēssio, ōnis, f. [secedo] a going aside: seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. II. an insurrectionary withdrawal or separation: a schism, secession: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, id. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocaciones omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, id. Rep. 1, 40: Liv. 2, 32 sq.: divulgato Domitii consilio milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv. 3, 51: in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

sēcēssiones, narrationes, Fest. s. v. perh. from an obsolete verb seco, whence insecō and insectiones, i. q. narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 97.

sēcēssus, ūs, m. [secedo] a going away, departure, separation: avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41: quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1. (ii) For secessio, a political secession: iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 9, 4, 19, § 56. 2. Esp. retirement,

solitude; a retreat: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41: medium tempus in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4: silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28: Tac. A. 1, 4: Juv. 3, 5.

II. Meton. a retreat, recess: est in secessu longo locus, Virg. Aen. 1, 159: Suet. Cal. 29. Plur.: id. Aug. 72: Tac. A. 14, 62: Plin. Pan. 49. Of a privy: Hier. Ep. 64, 2. 2. Fig.: ideoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, into these remote departments of study, Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, in his own mind, inwardly, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12, ext. (Hence It. *cesso*, a privy.)

sēcūs, adv. v. secus.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. [claudio] to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude: incientes (oves) secludere, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, confined streamlets, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Virg. Aen. 3, 446. Reflect. (poet.): ille sub extrema pendens secluditur ala, shuts himself off, i. e. protects himself, Prop. 1, 20, 29. 2. In gen. to separate, sunder: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: cohors seclusa a ceteris, ib. 1, 55: Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, ib. 3, 97: Plin. 36, 15, 24 fin.: cur luna queat terram secludere lumine, Lucr. 5, 752: stabula ad eam rem seclusa, set apart, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15. II. Fig. to shut off, seclude: a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 5, 9. 2. to separate, remove: corpore vitam, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 1: secludite curas, shut out, exclude, Virg. Aen. 1, 562.

seculum, i, v. seculum.

sēclūsōrium, ii, n. [secludo] a place for shutting up fowls, a coop: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

sēclūsus, a, um, Part. [secludo].

II. Adj. separated, remote, secluded: his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: seclusum nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 704. Absol.: in secluso, in a remote, secluded place, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

sēco, cūl, ctum (Part. fut. secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1. v. a. to cut, cut off, cut up: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus additi sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1: cape cultrum, seca digitum vel aurem, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 38: pabulum secari non posse, be cut, mown, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, of carved ivory, Virg. Aen. 3, 464: marmora, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 17. 2. Esp. in surgery, to operate on; to cut off or out, amputate, excise, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: membra, Plin. 26, 11, 69: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, was cut, operated upon, ib. 22. (ii) to geld, castrate: puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart. 9, 7. II. Transf. to scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure: ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, are worm-eaten, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 140: acule ne secer ungui luctantis, lest I should be torn, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46: genae rigido ungue sectae, Ov. F. 6, 148: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Virg. E. 10, 49: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 509: pete ferro corpus et intorto verberare terga seca, Tib. 1, 9, 22: sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: si quem podagra sccat, torments, Cat. 71, 2. 2. to divide, separate: quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Virg. Aen. 7, 717: medios Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: medios agros (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 1003

5, 6: medium agmen (Turnus), Virg. Aen. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77: sectus orbis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 75: in longas orbem qui secure vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16. (ii) With the idea of motion, to run, sail, flow, or fly through, etc.: delphinum similes, qui per maria humida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, Virg. Aen. 5, 595: Cephisidae undae vada nota secantes, Ov. M. 1, 370: ales avis geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: aethera pennis (avis), Virg. G. 1, 406: ventos (Cyllenii proles), id. Aen. 4, 257: arcum sub nabibus (Iris), ib. 9, 15. So, secare viam (vias), the Gr. *répavei* *ódov*, to take one's way, to travel a road: ille viam secat ad naves, ib. 6, 900: hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt viae, Quint. 3, 1, 14. III. Fig. to cut up, to satirize: secuit Lucilius urbem, Pers. 1, 114. 2. to divide: quum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13. Hence, like dirimere, of disputes, to decide: quo multae magnaeque secantur iudice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: id. S. 1, 10, 15: secare spem, like secare viam: quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, whatever hope each follows, i. e. entertains, Virg. Aen. 10, 107. (Hence It. *segare*; Fr. *scier*.)

secordia, ae, v. socordia, ad init.
secrētārium, il, n. [secretus] a remote, solitary, or secret place: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64. 2. Esp. a council-chamber, court: Cod. Theod. 1, 7, 1: Lact. de Mort. pers. 15. (ii) Of ecclesiastics, a consistory, conclave: Sulpic. Sev. de S. Mart. 2, 1.

secrētē, adv. apart, by itself, separately: de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25. 2. in secret, secretly: Tert. Or. 1 med.: id. Pall. 4 fin. Comp.: secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

secrētīm, adv. secretly, privately: discere aliquid, Amm. 29, 1.

secrētio, ōnis, f. [secerno] a dividing, sundering, separation: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

secrēto, adv. apart, by itself, separately: uti sibi secreto in occulto de sua salute cum eo agere liceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 31. 2. in secret, secretly: mirum quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te aiebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

secrētus, a, um, Part. [secerno].

II. Adj.: separate, apart: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Virg. Aen. 6, 478. 2. Esp. retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret: secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, ib. 7, 75: litora, ib. 12, 196: pars domus, i. e. the gynaeceum, ib. 2, 737. Sup.: secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 6: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, deserted by the enemy, Tac. Agr. 38: iter, solitary, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103.

3. private, secret: invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91 med.: Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, private studies, Quint. 2, 18, 4: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9. Hence, Subst. secretum, i, n. retirement, solitude, secrecy, and Meton.: a solitude, retreat: cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causa, Ov. H. 21, 21: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. Plur.: se a vulgo et scena in secreta remove, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Virg. Aen. 6, 10: Tac. H. 3, 63. Comp.: haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, into the more remote

parts, id. G. 41. 4. hidden, concealed, secret: secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: carmina, the Sibylline odes, Lucan. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4 fin.: libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, id. Agr. 40. Subst. secretum, i, n. something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret: secretum petere, Suet. Tib. 25 fin.: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Tac. H. 2, 4: crebra cum amicis secreta habere, id. A. 13, 18: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod sola reverentia vident, that mysterious being, id. G. 9: oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. the mysteries, Ov. M. 2, 556: in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, among his private papers, Suet. Cal. 49. Neut. plu. for the adv. secreto (poet.): tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore erige, Virg. Aen. 4, 494: stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, secretly in each one's ear, Hor. S. 2, 8, 78. 5. uncommon, rare, recondite: (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, Quint. 9, 3, 5: interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci *γλώσσας* vocant, i. e. of the more uncommon words, id. 1, 1, 35. 6. deprived of, wanting: with abl. or gen.: nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum propagare genus possit, Lucr. 1, 195: corpora secreta teporis, id. 2, 843. (Hence It. *segreto*.)

secta, ae, f. [prob. contract. of secuta; others make it perf. part. of seco; sc. via] lit. a trodden or beaten way, a path: hence, Fig. a way, mode, manner, method: nos qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, mode of life, Cic. Coel. 17, 40: vitae, Quint. 3, 8, 38: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 5, 70 fin.: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19: gallae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, Cat. 63, 15. II. Esp. a school or sect of philosophy: quo magis tunc, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35: assumpta Stoicorum arrogantia sectaque, Tac. A. 14, 57: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, ib. 16, 32: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59. 2. a band of robbers: App. M. 4, p. 153.

sectācula, orum, n. plu. [secta] descent, lineage: App. M. 5, p. 165.

sectārius, a, um, adj. [seco] gelded, castrated: vervex, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

sectatio, ōnis, f. [sector] a striving after: Fig. emulation: boni, Tert. ad ux. 1, 6 fin.

sectator, ōris, m. [id.] a follower, attendant; plur. a train, retinue, suite: at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? Cic. Mur. 34: num Gabini comes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21: sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasca) sectatores vel potius satellites, ib. 16, 22.

II. Esp. a follower, adherent of a sect, etc.: hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gramm. 24: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19, 5.

sectilis, e, adj. [seco] cut, cleft, divided, etc.: ebur, Ov. M. fac. 10: laminae, Plin. 16, 43, 83: pavimenta, made of small cut stones, mosaic, Vit. 7, 1: Suet. Caes. 46 fin. II. that may be cut: porrum, cut-leek, chives, Juv. 3, 293: Mart. 10, 48: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44: tuber, id. 16, 39, 76.

sectio, ōnis, f. [id.] a cutting, cutting off, cutting up: sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1: corporum, Vit. 2, 2: prima cymarum, Plin. 19, 8, 41. 2. Esp. a surgical cutting:

(mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punctionesque, ne sentiantur, id. 25, 13, 94 fin. (ii) a gelding, castration: App. M. 7, p. 199. II. In public law, a parcelling out, or distribution by auction of property belonging to the state, whether taken in war or confiscated (the usual meaning), also the things so sold, booty: cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 45 fin.: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: Tac. H. 1, 90: Gell. 13, 24. III. In geometry, a section: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectius, v. secus.

sectivus, a, um, adj. [seco] that may be cut: porrum, cut-leek, chives, Col. 11, 3, 30: Plin. 19, 6, 33.

sector, ōris, m. [id.] one who cuts, a cutter: zonarius, a cut-purse, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collorum, a cut-throat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: feni, a hay-cutter, mower, Col. 11, 1, 12. II. a purchaser at the public sale of goods captured or confiscated by the State: sectores vocantur qui publice bona mercantur, Gai. 4, 146: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est, et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: Tac. H. 1, 20: Flor. 2, 6, 48. (v. Smith's Ant. 1013.) In a double sense sectores collorum et bonorum, cut-throats and cut-purses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80.

2. Fig.: hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris ipse sui populus, seller of his favour, Lucan. 1, 178.

sector, atus, i, v. a. dep. freq. (pass.: Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6) [sequor] to follow continually or eagerly, in either a good or a bad sense; to run after, attend upon; to chase, pursue: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 5: Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 70: neque te quisquam stipator praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2: mulieres sectarier, to run after, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 13: desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78: ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, accompanies, guards, Tib. 1, 10, 41: aratrum, to follow the plough, id. 2, 3, 7: canes, to follow the hounds, Prop. 3, 14, 14: homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, run after, Cic. Verr. 4, 66: ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros manes sectetur et umbras, Prop. 2, 8, 19. Absol.: homo coepit me obsecrare, ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari jussi (in allusion to the disciples of a philosopher), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: sectabantur multi (of the train of a candidate), Cic. Mur. 33.

2. Esp. to chase, hunt animals: Virg. E. 3, 75: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 7: Hor. S. 1, 2, 106: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Ph. prol. 7.

II. Fig. to follow or strive after; to pursue eagerly: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? Caes. B. G. 6, 35: facinora, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79: eminentes virtutes, to seek out, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, to seek to imitate, ib. 16, 22. With a relative or subjunctive clause: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum sera moretur, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

sectorius, a, um, adj. [sector] pertaining to the purchase of captured or confiscated effects: interdictum, Gai. Dig. 4, 1.

sectrix, icis, f. [seco] she that purchases confiscated goods: proscriptionum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sectūra, ae, f. [id.] a cutting, cut (rare): Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33: callidae sectura formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33 fin. II. Meton. plur. diggings, mines: aerariae secturae, copper mines, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 fin. dub. (ul. structurae)

sectus, a, um, Part. [seco]. II. Subst. secta, orum, n. plu. parts of the body operated upon: secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

sectus, ūs, m. [sequor] a speech: Mart. Cap. 1, 10.

secūbatio, ōnis, f. [secubo] a lying or sleeping alone: Solin. 26.

secūbitus, ūs, m. [id.] a lying or sleeping alone: Cat. 64, 381: Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16.

se-cūbo, ūi, i. v. n. to lie alone, sleep by oneself: Cat. 61, 105: Liv. 39, 10: Tib. 1, 3, 26. II. Transf. to live alone or in solitude: miles depositis anrosis secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25, 5: App. M. 2, p. 123.

secūla, ae, f. [seco] the Campanian name for a sickle: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38. (Hence It. *sego*.)

secūlāris (saec.), e, adj. [seculum] pertaining to a seculum or age: ludii, secular games, celebrated at the expiration of a long period (under Augustus, of 110 years), Varr. and Liv. in Censor. de Die nat. 17: Val. Max. 2, 4, 5: Suet. Aug. 31: Tac. A. 11, 11: carmen, a hymn sung at the secular games; a secular hymn, Suet. Vit. Hor. II. In the Fathers: temporal, profane, lay, secular; pagan, heathen: Hier. Ep. 60, 11: Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

secūlum (saeculum, contr. seculum, poet.) i, n. [perh. from seco] a generation, age, period of a man's life ($33\frac{1}{3}$ years, i. e. one-third of a century): quum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, tum ille vere vertens annis appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa secula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed seculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. de Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262. 2. Meton. the whole human race living at any period, a generation, an age; also, the prevailing spirit of the age, the times: in id seculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poetarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: ipse fortasse in hujus seculi errore versor, id. Parad. 6, 3, 50: o nostri infamia seculi, Ov. M. 8, 97: novi ego hoc seculum, moribus quibus siet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 6: hoccine seculum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega! o hominem impium! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: Cato rudi seculo literas Graecas didicit, Quint. 12, 11, 23: grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi seculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3: nemo illic vitia ridet, nec corrumpere et corrumpi seculum vocatur, is called the spirit of the age, id. G. 19: secunda culpa secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: duravit secula ferro, id. Epod. 16, 65: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro secula, Ov. M. 15, 261. 3. a period of a hundred years, a century: seculum spatium annorum centum vocant, Varr. L. L. 6, 2 fin.: quum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope seculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse scuserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: seculo festas referente luces, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 42.

4. In gen. an indefinitely long period (usu. plur.): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis seculorum aetatibus, quin eadem hisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot seculis post, id. Verr. 4, 33: multa, id. Rep. 2, 10 fin.: vir seculorum memoria dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104: facto in secula lituro, to future ages, to posterity, Sil. 12, 312: in famam et secula mitti, Lucan. 10, 533: tarda gelu seculisque effeta senectus, Virg. Aen. 8, 508. Sing.: longo putidam (anum) seculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1: Quint. 10, 1, 113. II. a race, generation, offspring (freq. in Lucr.): usu. plur.: secla pro-

pagare, Lucr. 1, 21: secla animantium, the races of animals, id. 2, 77: hominum, id. 1, 468: mortalia, id. 1, 1091: totisque exspectent secula ripis, i. e. the shades of the infernal regions, Stat. Th. 11, 592. Sing.: et muliebre oritur patrio de semine seculum, the female sex, women, Lucr. 4, 1223. III. In Christian authors, the world, worldliness: servientem corpori absolve vinclis seculi, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 583: Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 fin. (ii) heathenism: seculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad cast. 13.

secum, v. cum, no. vi.

secundae, arum, f. plu. [secundus] sc. partes, second or inferior parts, i. e. in dramas: Spinther secundarum, tertiarum Pamphilus, performers of second and third rate characters, Plin. 7, 12, 10. Fig.: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69: secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. de Ira 3, 8 med.

II. (sc. membranae) the after-birth, secundines: Cels. 7, 29 fin.: Plin. 27, 4, 13: also, secundae partus, id. 9, 13, 15.

secundani, orum, m. plu. [id.] (sc. milites) soldiers of the second legion (like primani, tertiani, decimani, etc.): secundani terga hostium caedunt, Liv. 34, 15: Tac. H. 5, 16.

secundarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to the second class, sort, or quality: second-rate, middling, inferior: mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: triticum, Plin. 18, 9, 20: pabris, Suet. Aug. 76. II. Of abstract things: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: id. Inv. 2, 7, 24.

secundatus, ūs, m. [id.] the second place or rank: Tert. Anim. 27.

secundē, adv. favourably, fortunately: quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato in Gell. 7, 3.

secundicērius, ii, m. [secundus cera] a functionary of the second rank: Cod. Justin. 2, 17, 4.

secundo, adv. secondly: equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, secundo, ut existimarer, Cic. Planc. 20 fin.: Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 sq. 2. for the second time: Pontica legio quum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40. (ii) twice: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

secundo, i. v. a. [secundus] to direct favourably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate: tempus ei rei secundes, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 3. II. to favour, further, second: jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3, 21, 14: secundante vento, the wind being favourable, Tac. A. 2, 24: Just. 26, 3: di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. Aen. 7, 259: votum (deus), Sen. Herc. fur. 645: rite secundarent visus, that they would prosper well the tokens, i. e. secure them a favourable issue, Virg. Aen. 3, 36: visa, Lucan. 1, 635.

secundum, adv. and prep. I. Adv. after, behind: Am. Age, i tu secundum. No. Sequor, subsequor te, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 1. 2. afterwards, in the next place, secondly (rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerint paces; secundum, qua fide eas coluerint, Varr. in Non. 149, 15: Cn. Genucio, L. Aemilio Mamercino secundum consulibus, for the second time (= iterum), Liv. 7, 3. II. Prep. with acc.: of space, after, behind: ite hac secundum vos me, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 45: nos secundum ferre haec, behind us, id. Mil. 4, 8, 39. (ii) denoting direction or position, by, along: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus sepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3: castra secundum mare munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: centaurion secundum fontes nascitur,

Plin. 25, 6, 31. 2. Of time, immediately after, after, next to: secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur, Cato R. R. 114: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea ut ante primos ludos conperendinem, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 11 fin.: hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42: proelium, Liv. 8, 10. (ii) denoting extension, during, while: secundum quietem, while asleep, Cic. Div. 1, 24: cujus imago secundum quietem sibi obversata sit, Suet. Aug. 94. 3. Of rank or quality: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 41: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, id. de Or. 3, 59, 223. 4. Fig. following the nature or dictates of, in accordance with, according to: tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 60: duumviros secundum legem facio, Liv. 1, 26: rationem, Quint. 11, 3, 54. (ii) according to the will of, in favour of, to the advantage of: nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse, Cic. Att. 4, 2: multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, ib.: secundum eam (partem) item judices dare, Liv. 23, 4: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

secundus, a, um, adj. [sequor] following in time or order, next, second: cum de tribus unum esset optandum, optimum est facere, secundum, nec facere nec pati, miserimum digladiari semper, the next best, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. Rep. 2, 10: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, ib. 1, 1: haec erit a mensis fine secunda dies, the last day but one, Ov. F. 1, 710: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, the next or second heir, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: mensa, the second course, dessert, Cic. Att. 14, 6 fin.: Plin. 9, 35, 58: Virg. G. 2, 101: partes, second parts, inferior parts (lit. and fig.), Cic. Div. in Caccil. 15, 48: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14. II. Fig. following, next, second in rank, value, etc.: quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16: potentia secundus a rege, Auct. B. Alex. 66: Ajax heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: nil majus generatur ipso (Jove) nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, id. Od. 1, 12, 18: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47: secunda bonitas amomo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28. 2. secondary, subordinate, inferior: secundae sortis ingenium, only of the second grade, Sen. Ep. 52: servi quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1: vivit siliquis et pane secundo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, inferior, Virg. Aen. 11, 441. With inf.: nec vertere cuiquam frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574. III. Nautical t. t. of currents of wind or water, favourable, fair: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, down the stream, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46: annis, Virg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. Aen. 7, 494: tota rate in secundam aquam labente, with the current, Liv. 21, 47: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 fin.: Liv. 23, 41: mari, id. 29, 7: in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: quum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23: quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34. Poet.: (Neptunus) curro

secundo, *speeding along*, Virg. Aen. 1, 156. (ii) **Transf.**: austri anniversarii secundo sole flant, i. e. according to the course of the sun, Nigid. in Gell. 2, 22 *fin.*: squama secunda, *opp. adversa*, i. e. with the grain, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12. 2. In gen. *favourable, propitious, fortunate* (*opp. to adversus*): secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1 *fin.*: voluntas contionis, id. Att. 1, 19: admirumurationes cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Virg. Aen. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40: praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26: dis auspiciis et Junone secunda, Virg. Aen. 4, 45: ad pede sacra secundo, ib. 8, 302: auspicia, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: and in poet. hypallage: haruspex, Virg. Aen. 11, 739: secunda irae (*dat.*) verba, *increasing it*, Liv. 2, 38: res, *opp. adversae, prosperity*, Cic. Off. 1, 26: id. Att. 4, 2: Hor. S. 2, 8, 74: fortunae, *opp. adversae*, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: motus Galliae, *successful*, ib. 7, 59: exitus belli, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: labores, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 45. **Plur. absol.** for secundae res, *good fortune*: sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, ib. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 11. **Comp.**: secundiore equitum proelio nostris, *having proved more favourable for our troops*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: secundiore res, ib. 1, 14. **Sup.**: tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. in Cic. Att. 10, 8 B: proelia, id. B. G. 7, 62.

secūrē, *adv. fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly*: lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40: Plin. Ep. 1, 4: Vell. 2, 129. **Comp.**: Sen. Ep. 18 *med.*

II. safely, securely: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

secūriclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula] *shaped like a hatchet-head, dove-tailed*: cardines, Vitr. 10, 15. **II. Subst.** secūriclāta, ae, *f.* (*sc. herba*), *a weed growing among lentils, hatchet-weed*, Coronilla Securidaca, Linn.: or perh. Biserrula Pelecinus, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (*al. securidaca*).

secūricūla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis] *a little axe, a hatchet*: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 114: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. **II. Transf.** *a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dove-tail*: Vitr. 4, 7.

secūridaca, v. securiclātus.

secūrifēr, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [securis fero] *axe-bearing*: Pyracmon, *armed with a battle-axe*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

secūrifēr, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [securis gero] *axe-bearing* (*poet.*): puellae, Amazons *armed with battle-axes*, Ov. H. 4, 117: Sen. Oed. 470.

secūris, is, *f.* [seco] *an axe or hatchet*: Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 17: rustica, Cat. 19, 3: Virg. Aen. 6, 180: Hor. S. 1, 7, 27. (ii) *a battle-axe*: Virg. Aen. 11, 656: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: anceps, *a two-edged axe*, Ov. M. 8, 397: for sacrificing: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: Virg. Aen. 2, 224: Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5: *the cutting-edge of a vine-dresser's bill*: Col. 4, 25, 4. (iii) *an executioner's axe* (*borne by the lictors in the fasces*): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caelant securique feriunt, *behead them*, Liv. 2, 5: Cic. Verr. 1, 30: securi percutere, id. Pis. 34, 84: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subficere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: nec sumit aut ponit secures arbitrio popularis auras, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi aspice Torquatum, Virg. Aen. 6, 825. **Proverb.**: securi Tenedia, *acc. to the strict justice of king Tenes*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11. **II. Fig.**: graviolem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death blow*, id. Planc. 29, 70: quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, id. Mur. 24. 2. **authority, dominion, sovereignty** (*from the axe in the fasces*): Galliae securibus subjecta, *perpetua*

premitur servitute, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: vacui a securibus et tribuitis, Tac. A. 12, 34: Medus Albanas timet secures, *the Roman dominion*, Hor. Carm. S. 54. (Hence It. *scure*; Sp. *secur*.)

secūritas, ātis, *f.* [securus] *freedom from care, unconcern, composure*: Democriti securitas quae est animi tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμία, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert quum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id. Off. 1, 20, 69: Liv. 36, 41: Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 44: securitas inaeffectatae orationis, *quietness*, Quint. 11, 1 *fin.*: vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 55. **Plur.**: *opp. to curae*, Plin. 23, 1, 23. With a *gen. obj.*: operosis sima securitas mortis in M. Oñlio Hilario ab antiquis traditur, id. 7, 53, 54, § 184. 2. *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence*: neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 2, 118: Quint. 2, 2, 6: Tac. H. 3, 83. With a *gen. obj.*: memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2. **II. Transf. objectively, freedom from danger, safety, security**: cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac. A. 11, 31: Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103: itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4 *fin.*: annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18. 2. **Mercant. t. t. a guarantee, security**: id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*: Amm. 17, 10: Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

se-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] *free from care, unconcerned, fearless, quiet, composed*: ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100: non securi quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta mater abit templo, ib. 9, 785: a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres nata securi recepta, *tranquil since she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572: de lingua Latina securi es animi, Cic. Att. 12, 52 *fin.*: de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2: securos vos ab hac parte redemus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.*: Suet. Tib. 11: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22: Romani securi pro salute de gloria certabant, Tac. Agr. 26: pro me securior, id. H. 4, 58. With *gen.*: ne sis securi futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Virg. Aen. 7, 304: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. A. 3, 28: nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109. With *subj.*: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: id. S. 2, 4, 50. 2. *Of things, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright*: deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 83: otia, Virg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: convivium, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: olus, *of the quiet, domestic man*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30: causae, Quint. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, ib. 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id. 12, 1, 20: securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1: securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42: vota securae repulsae, Ov. M. 12, 199. (ii) **Meton.** (*effect for cause*) *that frees from care or anxiety*: latices, Virg. Aen. 6, 715. 3. *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (*rare*): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand*, Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. A. 3, 54.

II. Transf. objectively, free from danger, safe, secure (*for tutus*): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39: domus, Plin. Pan. 62. Tripolim securis-

simum reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut securi velint, *safety, security*, ib. 37 *fin.* With *gen.*: subita inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed securi ejusmodi casum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, id. H. 1, 86. (Hence Fr. *sûr*.)

secus, a sex; v. *sexus*.

secus (*Comp.* *secius*, also *sequus*: *secius* in Pl. Men. 5, 7, 57, *accord. to Varr. in Gell. 18, 9, but our MSS. and editt. have secius*) [*perh. from seco*] *adv. and prep.* A. *Adv. otherwise, differently*: si illic, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus: sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 25: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tanquam pottarum. Id. secus est, Cic. Opt. gen. 1: videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, id. Rep. 1, 17: quod si ita esset ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe secus est, id. Am. 9, 29: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not*, id. Fin. 3, 13 *fin.*: Tac. A. 13, 6: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7, 6: prout bene ac (*al. aut*) secus cessit, Plin. Pan. 44: prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (*verba*), Quint. 10, 2, 13. With *quam* or *atque*: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2: eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119. 2. With *negat. not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, haud secus, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 13: in arduis servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2: quum in altera re causae nihil esset, quin secus judicaret ipse de se, Cic. Quint. 9: nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10. With *gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in his virum, ib. 4, 5 *fin.* With *ac* or *quam*: nunquam secus habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24: Hor. A. P. 149: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79: Virg. Aen. 3, 236: accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 79: Liv. 5, 36: non secus quam, Ov. M. 2, 727: nec secus quam, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 26: ne secus quam, Tac. A. 4, 8. **Esp.** in the poets, non (*haud*) secus ac, to introduce a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, Virg. G. 3, 346: Ov. M. 8, 162: haud secus ac, Virg. Aen. 11, 456: Ov. M. 9, 40: without *ac*: non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8. **II. Elliptically, otherwise than might be wished, i. e. ill, badly**: magna consolatio est, etiam si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80: cedere, Sall. J. 20: procedere, ib. 25: Quintus frater purgat se multum per literas et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19 *fin.*: loqui de aliquo, Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124. **III. Comp.**: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequus terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4 *fin.* (ii) With *negatives*: instat non secus ac rotat ensem, *none the less*, Virg. Aen. 9, 441: nec secus, id. G. 2, 277: haud secus, id. Aen. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo secus mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as*, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo secus, *nevertheless*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 49: Nep. Con. 2: nihilo tamen secus, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: tamen nihilo secus, Nep. Att. 22: nec hoc secus, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo secus, Suet. Caes. 8. With *quam*: haec nihilo mihi esse videntur secus (*or secius*) quam somnia, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 57. In *negative questions*: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequus quam velles? id. Aul. 3, 2, 22: vereor ne homines de me sequus loquantur, *badly*, Sen. Ben. 6, 42.

B. Prep. with acc. by, beside, along, on: dextra sinistra foramina utrinque secus laminas, Cato R. R. 21, 2: chamaeleucen nascitur secus fluviolos, Plin. 24, 15, 85. **2.** Affixed to a pron. It signifies *side*: e. g. *altrinsecus, on the other side*; *utrinsecus, on both sides*; *circumsecus, on all sides, round about*.

secūtio, ōnis, f. [sequor] a following, striving after: Aug. Mor. Eccl. 11.

secūtor (sequutor), ōris, m. [id.] one that follows another, a follower, attendant: acerrimum relinquit uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224. **2.** an appellation of Mars: ib. 7, p. 192.

II. a pursuer, a kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarii: Juv. 8, 210: v. Smith's Ant. 576.

secūtōrius, a, um, adj. [secutor] following: iudicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166.

secūtūlēius, a, um, adj. [sequor] that follows or runs after: mulier secutuleia, a street-walker, Petr. 81, 5.

sēd (set; old form, sedum, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 ib.), conj. [The same word as the particle sēd or sē; hence prop. apart from, setting aside, except, only, etc.] Denoting limitation or correction, but, yet: ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 23 fin.: C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Graecis, id. Brut. 70 fin.: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosiora opera quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9: vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 205: video te testimoniis satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem et moribus, ib. 2, 11: istos captivos subito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent; sed uti asserventur magna diligentia, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 6: nec sum in ulla re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, Cic. Att. 5, 21: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. Rep. 1, 26: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, ib. 1, 43: sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac literarum, verum etiam naturae, *but indeed*, id. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci audierat, Virg. Aen. 1, 19: sed enim vero, quum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19.

II. In transitions and resumptions: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Sed age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Pl. Am. 3, 3, 7: Cic. Brut. 33: sed quid ego cesso? Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox: nunc audiamus Philum, Cic. Rep. 1, 13 fin.: sed ad instituta redeamus, id. Brut. 61 fin.: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, ib. 84 fin. Hence after parentheses, *but, now, I say, etc.*: equidem cum audio socrum meum Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermones expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt), sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videam audire, id. de Or. 3, 12, 45. **2.** In breaking off: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44: sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolve? Virg. Aen. 2, 101.

III. After negative clauses, to denote opposition or addition: but, on the contrary: non ego herus tibi, sed servus sum, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille non ex agri consitura quam cernebat, sed ex doctrinae indicibus interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, ib. 1, 34. Several times repeated: non heros nec dominos appellat eos, sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, ib. 1, 41: quam tibi non

Perseus, verum si quaeris, ademit, sed grave Nereidum numen, sed corniger Hammon, sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti exsaturanda mela, Ov. M. 5, 17: non praefectum ab illa, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 38. **2.** In a climax, non modo (solum, etc.) . . . sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely . . . but, but also, but even, but indeed*: quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, Cic. Rep. 5, 8: id ei perpetua oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impidiretur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. de Sen. 11, 36: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, id. Mil. 23, 61: illum non modo fuisse, sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causa, id. Att. 11, 9: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, Liv. 36, 35 fin. (ii) Non modo (solum) non . . . sed, sed etiam; sed ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but, but even, but indeed, but not even, etc.* (to denote diametrical opposition): iudicetur non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3 fin.: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79. Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem* in the second, doubly negative: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24: ea est ratio instructarum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 5, 51: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21. **3.** Also in affirmative clauses by way of climax or addition, *but in fact, but also = and moreover* (cf. *que, no. 11*): ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 37: odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 16, 19: *Dae, Curriculo affer duas clavas. La. Clavas? Dae. Sed probas: propera cito, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 19.* Usually with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, ib. 5, 21: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Cal. 16.

sēd, v. particle sē.

sēdāmen, inis, n. [sedo] a means of allaying, a sedative: mali (mors), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sēdātō, adv. calmly, tranquilly, sedately: Pl. Men. 5, 6, 17: Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: id. Or. 27. Comp.: Amm. 25, 1.

sēdātio, ōnis, f. [sedo] an allaying, assuaging, calming: perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27: moerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19 fin.

sēdātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who allays or calms: Arn. 3, 115.

sēdātus, a, um, Part. [sedo]. II. Adj.: composed, moderate, calm, quiet, sedate: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur, Cic. Or. 12 fin.: in ipsis numeris sedatior, id. Or. 52, 176: sedatissima et depressissima voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14: oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gravumque reinissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3 fin.: olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, Virg. Aen. 12, 18: sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: sedatius tempus, Cic. Clu. 37, 104.

sē, v. sella.

annis, e, adj. [sedecim annus] sixteen years old: matrona, Aus. Epit. 32 in lemm.

sē-dēcies, adv. num. [sex decies] sixteen times: sedecies centena millia passuum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 183.

sēdēcim (sexdecim), card. num. [sex decem] sixteen: Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 66: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Liv. 33, 3.

sēdēcūla, ae, f. dim. [sedes] a little seat, a low stool: Cic. Att. 4, 10.

sēdentārius, a, um, adj. [sedeo] pertaining to sitting, sedentary (rare): sutores, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 39: opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: sedentaria necessitas assentiendi, of assenting without rising to speak, Plin. Pan. 73: fatigatio, fatigue from sitting, App. M. 1 init.

sēdēo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. to be seated, to sit: hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 2: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, remain sitting, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1: sedens iis assensit, id. Fam. 5, 2: lumbi sedendo dolent, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4, 5, 37. With *in* and *abl.* denoting the seat or place: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10: in ara (mulieres supplices), Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: in equo, Cic. Verr. 5, 10: in conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Am. 1, 2. With simple *abl.*: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: solio, ib. 6, 650: sella curuli, Liv. 30, 19: carpento, id. 1, 34: cymba, Ov. M. 1, 293: equo, Mart. 5, 38: delphine, Ov. M. 11, 237: recessu, ib. 1, 177: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497. With other prepositions and adverbs: inter ancillas, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 453: ad tumulum supplex, Tib. 2, 6, 33: sub arbore, Ov. M. 4, 95: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 36: Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4. In late Lat. *pass. of animals, to be ridden:* sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22: Cod. Theod. 9, 30, 3. **2.** Esp. of magistrates, etc. *to sit in council, in court, on the bench:* iisdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, Cic. Sest. 15: (Scaevola tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Servilium legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, id. Mil. 29, 79: Liv. 40, 8: Prop. 3, 19, 27: Phaedr. 1, 10, 6: sedere pro tribunali, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne iudices in Q. Fabricium, sedissent dicerent, Cic. Clu. 38. Also, of the assessors of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, id. de Or. 1, 37: of the advocate: Quint. 11, 3, 132: of witnesses: id. 5, 7, 32. **3.** *to continue sitting, to sit still; to remain in a place; hence, to be inactive; to linger, loiter, etc.:* quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: in villa totos dies, id. Att. 12, 44: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: sedit qui timuit, ne non succederit, *sat still, staid at home*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Virg. G. 3, 456. Proverb.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13. (ii) Esp. in war, *to remain encamped, to keep the field; and of towns, to sit down before, besiege:* dum apud hostes sedimus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 52: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24: quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, id. 44, 27: Virg. Aen. 5, 440. Proverb.: vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. **4.** *for desideo, to go to stool:* Marc. Empr. 29. **II. Transf. to sink or settle down, to subside: flamma petit altum**

propior locus aëra cepit, sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: Nola campo sedet, Sil. 12, 162: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint. 11, 3, 40: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, Ov. M. 12, 289: clava (Herculis) adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1, 576: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memor illius escae, quae simplex olim sibi sederit, *sat uell upon your stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73: Quint. 9, 4, 94. Hence, *poet.* of deep-seated wounds: plagam sedere cedendo arcebat, *from penetrating*, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Lucan. 1, 32. Fig.: his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e. *were quieted*, Sil. 10, 624: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823.

2. Esp. to sit, sit close or tight, to hold or hang fast; to be firm, immovable: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: librata quum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars toga), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3, 140: quam bene in humeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10 *fin.*: naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederent, *stuck fast, grounded*, Vit. 10, 22 *med.*: cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, *remains fixed*, Plin. Pan. 55 *fin.*: aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2: Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. H. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin. 2, 7, 5: iudicium, Sen. Ep. 46 *fin.* Hence, of anything fixed or resolved: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Virg. Aen. 4, 15: idque pio sedet Aeneae, ib. 5, 418: bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: and with *inf.*: tunc sedet ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324: Val. Fl. 2, 383. [Cf. Sans. *sad*, "sit"; Gr. *ἔδομαι*, *ēdos*, *ēdō*; Eng. *sit*.]

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.* sedum, Cic. Sest. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 71 P.: sedum, Liv. 5, 42: Vell. 2, 109), *f.* [sedeo] a seat, bench, chair, throne, etc.: in his sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7 *fin.*: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 *fin.*: regia, id. 1, 47: bis sex coelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52. *Plur.* of a single seat: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46 *fin.* *Poet.*: non si priores Maenonius tenet sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 6.

2. Esp. the seat, fundament: Plin. 22, 21, 29: id. 23, 3, 37. II. Transf. in *gen.* a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple, etc.: *Sing.*: hi coetus (hominum) hac, de qua exposui, causa instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (i. e. terram), ib. 6, 19: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni amnis (sc. Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39 *fin.*: nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Virg. Aen. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: in Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, Tac. G. 30: non motam Termini sedem, Liv. 1, 55: quod Juppiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepida tutatus esset, id. 5, 40: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 10. *Poet.*: sedes scelerata, for sceleratorum, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 456: Tibur sit meae sedes utinam senectae, *1000*

Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78. (ii) *Plur.* (usu. of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, ib. 4, 4: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6: sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: discretiae piorum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23: silentium, Ov. M. 15, 772. Of the dwelling of a single person: (Demaratus) in ea civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: immisum esse ab eo C. Corneliū, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18.

2. Of things, a seat, place, ground, situation, foundation, etc. *Sing.*: hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebiturum, id. Rep. 2, 5: rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51: num montes moliri sede sua paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3: patriam pulsam sede sua, id. 27, 34: voluptas mentem e sua sede et statu demovet, Cic. Parad. 1 *fin.*: deus haec fortasse benigna reducet in sedem vice, *to its former state*, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Velos an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat or scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31: Vell. 2, 74: Tac. H. 1, 65: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: haec est sedes orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secunda cederet aut quarta (iambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color certa sede manet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6. *Plur.*: coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriae collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*: nonnunquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes, Lucr. 6, 872: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M. 2, 147: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: turrim convellimus altis sedibus, Virg. Aen. 2, 465: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurisque Notusque ruunt, ib. 1, 84: argumentorum, Quint. 5, 10, 20. (Hence It. *seggia*; Fr. *siège*.)

sedicūlum, sedile, Fest. s. v. (acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117, this word is correctly formed, but not in use).

sedigitus, a [sex digitus] (six-fingered, Plin. 11, 43, 99) a Roman cognomen: Gell. 3, 3.

sedile, is, n. [sedeo] a seat, bench, stool, chair, etc. *Sing.*: membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 639: Virg. Aen. 8, 176: Sen. Ep. 70 *med.* *Plur.*: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15: ligna sedilia in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43: of the rowers' benches in a vessel: Virg. Aen. 5, 837: avium, Varr. R. 3, 5, 13.

sedimen, inis, n. [id.] *settlings, sediment*: urinae, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

sedimentum, i, n. [id.] a settling down, subsidence: molis (sc. obelisci), Plin. 36, 10, 15 *fin.* dub.

seditio, ōnis, f. [lit. a putting apart, a separation (see below); hence] an insurrectionary separation, civil discord, mutiny, sedition: ea dissensio civium, quod scorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, ib. 2, 34: si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, id. Att. 10, 1: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: seditione facta, id. B. C. 1, 87: seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16: seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic. Mur. 39: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1: movere, Vell. 2, 68: coeptare, Tac. A. 1, 38: magno in populo quum saepe coorta est seditio, Virg. Aen. 1, 149: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: seditione potens,

Virg. Aen. 11, 340. *Plur.*: quum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: Liv. 4, 2: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 29.

2. Fig.: seditioem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach*, Pl. Merc. 1, 14: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditioem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. II. Transf. in *gen.* *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (rare): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet: tum meus pater eam seditioem in tranquillum conferet, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 13: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore turbida seditio, Ov. M. 9, 427: domestica (opp. to fraternal concordia), Liv. 45, 19: pantomimorum, Suet. Ner. 26. Of things: seditio maris, *turbulence*, Stat. Th. 9, 142: siderum, Manil. 2, 196: flammisque rebelles seditioem tori (Eteoclis et Polyneis), Stat. Th. 1, 36. [Usu. derived, as by Cic., from *sēd* and *ire*; but the quantity of the e in *seditio* points to the deriv. from *sē* and *do*, which in composition usu. means "to put"; hence seditio is lit. "a putting apart, a separation."]

sēditiosē, adv. *seditiously*: Cic. Clu. 1, 2: Liv. 4, 6: Tac. A. 3, 12. *Comp.*: id. H. 5, 12. *Sup.*: Cic. Att. 2, 21.

sēditiosus, a, um, adj. [seditio] *factionous, turbulent, mutinous, seditious*: adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: seditiosi tribuni plebis, id. Leg. 3, 19, 44: triumviri seditiosissimi, id. Rep. 1, 19: seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44: Suet. Caes. 70: seditiosa atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: seditiosae voces, Liv. 6, 20: tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.

II. Transf. in *gen.* *quarrelsome* ego illam (Clodium) odi. Ea est enim seditiosa: ea cum viro bellum gerit, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

sēdo, avi, atum, i, v. a. and n. [same root as sedeo]

I. Act. *to settle, allay, assuage, appease, check, stop*, etc.: cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentia multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: vela, *to furl*, Prop. 3, 21, 20: flammam, id. 3, 19, 5: incendia, Ov. R. Am. 117: sedare sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr. 2, 663: Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim, Plin. 11, 54, 119: Jejunia carne, Ov. M. 15, 83: lassitudinem, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 75: pestilentiam, Liv. 7, 3: dolores aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39: populi impetus aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: bellum, Nep. Dat. 8 *fin.*: pugnam, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: proelium, Liv. 34, 5: seditioem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1: contentioem, Liv. 39, 39: invidiam et infamiam, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10: miseriae, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 93: calamitatem, Ter. Hec. prol. act. 24: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: appetitus omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: animos militum, Liv. 26, 21: rabiem, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem, Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem, id. 25, 37: fletus, Prop. 2, 16, 31. Rarely with a personal object: aliquem sedatum ire, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut vix a magistratibus juvenus sedaretur, *was brought to order*, Liv. 21, 20: tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15. Reflect.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: sedatis ventis, *lulled*, Ov. M. 15, 349: tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

II. Neutr. *to become quiet, to lull, subside*: postquam tempestas sedavit, Gell. 18, 12: flamma per incensas citius sedaret aristas, Prop. 3, 17, 5 (dub. al. sedetur).

sēduco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. *to lead aside or apart; to lead away; carry off*, etc.: Pamphilus me solum seducit foras, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69: aliquem solum scor-

sum ab aedibus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: singulos separatim, Liv. 30, 5: aliquem blanda manu, Ov. M. 2, 691: aliquem in secretum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 11: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28: aliquem a debita peste, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: ocellos, *to turn away, avert*, Prop. 1, 9, 26. Of abstract subjects: et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, *to lay by*, Sen. Ep. 90 med. 2. Fig.: consilia seducta a plurium conscientia, *remote, far*, Liv. 2, 54: quiddam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep. 117 med.: non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem muliebrem nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have separated you*, id. Cons. ad Helv. 16. (ii) Esp. *to mislead, seduce*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 8: Aug. Civ. D. 14, 11 fin. II. *to put asunder, separate, divide* (poet. and rare): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. H. 19, 142: immensus recessus (Caspia claustra), Lucan. 8, 291: castra volatu, *to divide their swarm*, Ov. M. 13, 611: plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, id. F. 4, 385. With *abl.*: quum frigida mors anima seduxerit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 385.

seductilis, e, *adj.* [seduco] *that may be misled or seduced*: homo, Aug. Conf. 2, 3 med.

seductio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a leading or drawing aside*: seductiones testium, Cic. Mur. 24, 49. 2. *a misleading, seduction*: Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit sedutricem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 fin. II. *a separation*: mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact. 2, 12.

seductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a misleader, seducer*: Aug. Tract. in Joan. 29.

seductōrius, a, um, *adj.* [seductor] *seductive*: Aug. Conf. 5, 6 fin.

seductrix, icis, *f.* [seduco] *she that seduces*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 fin.

seductus, a, um, *Part.* [seduco].

II. *Adj. remote, distant*: ex alto seductas aethere longe despectat terras, Ov. M. 4, 623: recessus gurgitis, ib. 13, 902: mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty*, Stat. Th. 3, 460: ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25: quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement*, Sen. Tranq. 3.

sedulāria, ōrum, *n. plu.* [sedes] *seats or cushions of a carriage*, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sedulō, *adv.* *busily, diligently* (rare): semper custos sedule circumiro debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: Prud. σρεφ. 5, 407.

sedulitas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus] *assiduity, application, zeal, sedulousness*: Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: pro sedulitate ac diligentia, Suet. Galb. 12 fin.: Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: id. Arch. 10, 25: Plin. Ep. 3, 18: Ov. F. 3, 668: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8. II. *officiousness, obtrusiveness*: sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, ib. 2, 1, 260.

sedulo, *adv.* *perseveringly, diligently, industriously, assiduously, sedulously*: sedulo rem mandatam exsequi, gerere, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 71: ut cognovant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 25: id. Bac. 4, 8, 30: Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 18: Cic. Clu. 21, 58: sedulo id ago, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 8: agitant mecum, id. Ph. 4, 3, 10: aliquid conservare, Cato R. R. 5, 8: servare, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 7: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2: animum advertere, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 42: munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26: aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106: illud sedulo negare factum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 119: moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: credere, *sincerely*, id. Ph. 2, 4, 13: argumentari, Cic. Att. 3, 12. 2. Esp. *on purpose, designedly, intentionally*: all-

quid occultare, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.

sedūlus, a, um, *adj.* [sēdeo, like credulus from credo; the *e* long, as in sēdo and sēdes; lit. *fond of sitting*; i. e. *averse to moving or change*; hence] *persevering, diligent, industrious, assiduous, sedulous*: eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labour at oratory*, Cic. Brut. 1 fin.: haec a concubitu fit sedula, *tar-*

lor illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33: puer (minister), Hor. Od. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50: Baucis, Ov. M. 8, 640: nutrix, id. H. 21, 95: Hor. A. P. 116: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento brachia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hipp. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, ib. 2, p. 128: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3. II. *officious, obtrusive*: ne studio nostri pecces, odiumque libellis sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: id. S. 1, 5, 71: Tib. 2, 4, 42: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699.

sedum, i. q. sed, v. sed, *ad init.*
sedum, i, *n.* *houseleek* (called also aizoon, or digitallum), v. aizoun: Plin. 18, 17, 45: Col. 2, 9, 10.

seges, ētis, *f.* *a corn-field*: partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato R. R. 29: Cic. Or. 15, 48: id. de Sen. 15, 54: Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Tib. 1, 3, 61: Virg. G. 1, 47: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161. Comically: seges stimulorum, *a cudgel-field*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6. 2. Meton. *standing-corn, a crop*: seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: seges alta, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 fin.: antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655. *Plur.*: segetes collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4. With *gen.*: seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Virg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3. Poet. of the armed men springing from the dragon's teeth: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110: id. H. 12, 59. And of a multitude of things: confixum ferrea textit telorum seges, Virg. Aen. 3, 46: ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391: aëna (hydraulici organi), id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6. II. Fig. *a field, ground, soil*: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13 fin.: videtur esse criminum seges, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172. 2. *a crop, fruit, produce* (poet. and rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Heliconia colentes uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: Juv. 7, 103: inde seges scelerum, Prud. Hamart. 258.

segestre, is, *n.* (segestria, ae, *f.* Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: segestra, ae, *f.* Edict. Diocl. p. 23) *a covering, wrapper of straw or hides*: segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοίου, Gloss. Vet.: segestre, Lucil. in Non. 537, 10: Plin. 13, 12, 23. As *a sort of mantle*: segestri vel lodicula involutus Suet. Aug. 83.

segetālis, e, *adj.* [seges] *pertaining to standing crops*: gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn*, App. Herb. 78.

segmen, inis, *n.* [seco] *what is cut off, a cutting, shred* (rare): ungulum et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15: nulli secabile segmen, *an atom*, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, *will prevent the work from chipping off or cracking*, Virr. 7, 3.

segmentatus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum] *ornamented with strips of tinsel*,

etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (rare): cunae, Juv. 6, 89: anictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42. II. Fig.: paginae Tullianae segmentatae auro, ib. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco] *a cutting; a piece cut off, a slice*: crassior arena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9 fin.: segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118. 2. *Plur.* *segmenta, strips of tinsel, brocade, etc.; trimmings, flounces*: Ov. A. A. 3, 169: Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 7 crepitantia, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 med. II. Esp. *a zone or segment of the earth*: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.

segnē, *adv.* *slowly, lazily*: haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat Liv. 38, 22: nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm. 21, 10.

segnesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [segnis] *to become slow; to abate, decrease*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

segnī-pes, ēdis, *m.* [id.] *slow-foot*, poet. of a jaded horse: Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj.* *slow lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic*: (servi) quia tardius irent propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus, *opp.* mobilis, Plin. 11, 52, 114: puer segnis et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11 B fin.: bonus segnior fit ubi negligas, Sall. J. 31: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Virg. G. 3, 95: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46: bellum, id. 10, 12: navigatio, id. 30, 10: mora, id. 25, 8: otium, Tac. A. 14, 39: imperium, Liv. 25, 14: pes (in the race), Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5: campus, *unfruitful*, Virg. G. 1, 72: alter (terror) diutius, sed segnior, Liv. 35, 40: segnior mors (per venenum), id. 40, 4. *Sup.*: App. Apol. p. 310. With *ad* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 3 fin.: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13: ad alia facta, id. 44, 12: gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23: senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. Claud. 10. With *gen.*: occasionum haud segnis, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praeda et aliorum segnes, ib. 14, 33. With *inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 22: Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19. [Etym. dub. Bopp connects it with Sans. sajj, "adhærere," and sanj, "figere;" others with Lat. sequor.]

segnitas, ātis, *f.* [segnis] *for the more common form segnitia, slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*: Att. in Non. 174, 23: acc. to Non. 174, 23 and 251, 23 in Cic. de Or. 1, 41, where however the MSS. and edit. have the form segnities or segnitia.

segniter, *adv.* *slowly, sluggishly, unenergetically*: segniter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58: Vell. 2, 69: Tac. A. 11, 26: Stat. S. 1, 4, 106. *Comp.*: segnius scordiusque oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27: Tac. A. 11, 15: Hor. A. P. 180. Esp. freq. with negatives: *not the less actively, with undiminished zeal*: non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: haud segnius, Lucan. 6, 286: nec segnius, Liv. 40, 40: neque segnius, Tac. A. 6, 13: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall. J. 75: Liv. 2, 47. *Sup.*: nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnitia, ae, *f.* [segnis] *slowness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity*: ut quod segnitia erat, sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49: nihil loci est segnitiae neque scordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis aut inertissimae segnitiae est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem

segnitiæ accusare, Liv. 31, 38: ob segnitiam non vindicatae fratris injuriæ, Vell. 1, 1: segnitia in asserenda libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8: sine segnitia verecundus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: ne temere coepta segnitia insuper everteret, Liv. 36, 15: segnitia maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.

segnities, em, e, f. [id.] *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity*: in hujusmodi negotio diem sermone terere, segnitie mera'st, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quæ tam sera moratur segnitie? Virg. Aen. 2, 374: abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiam amove, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 6: ut castigaret segnitiam populi, Liv. 31, 6: in desidiâ segnitieque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post nimiam ventorum segnitiam, Col. 2, 20, 5: in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv. 22, 27.

sēgrēgātīm, adv. *apart, separately*: Prud. Hamart. praef. 39.

sēgrēgātio, ōnis, f. [segrego] *a parting, separation, segregation*: Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgrēgis, e (nom. does not occur exc. in the form segregus, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), adj. [id.] *apart, separate*: agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: segregem, Sen. Hippol. 1208: segregem forma, i. e. *different*, Prud. Hamart. 804.

sē-grēgo, avi, atum (in tmesi, seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453), i. v. a. [greg] *to separate from the flock*: oves segregatas (a capellis), Phædr. 3, 15, 3.

II. In gen. *to set apart, to separate, remove*: exclusit illum a republica, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 10: aliquem a numero civium, opp. asciscere, Cic. Arch. 2 fin.: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 56: Quint. 1, 2, 20: aliquem e senatu, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis et segregatis, Liv. 22, 58. 2. Fig.: spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 2: haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vita immani et fera segregavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: suspicionem et culpam ab se, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 42: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9: civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22: iambum et trochaicum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristotele, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: (beata vita) comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, id. Tusc. 5, 28: sermonem, *to be silent*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 61: ut segregaret pignam eorum (Curiaiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv. 1, 25.

sēgrēgus, a, um, v. segregis.

segullum, i, n. *an external indication of gold-mines*: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

sējūgae, arum, f. plu. i. q. sejugis, *a chariot and six*: Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1.

sē-jūgātus, a, um, adj. *disjoined, separated* (rare): (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70: verba ab ordine suo, App. Apol. p. 325.

sējūgis, is, m. (sc. currus) [sex jugum] *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35: Plin. 34, 5, 10. Adj.: sejuges currus, App. Flor. p. 356.

sē-jūgis, e, adj. [jugum] *disjoined, separate*: gentes, Sol. 4.

sējunctim, adv. *separately*: Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sējunctio, ōnis, f. [sejungo] *a disjunction, separation, division* (rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhetor. figure), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 1, 28.

sējunctus, a, um, Part. [sejungo].

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to disjoin, disjoin, separate*: sejungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 453: sejunge te aliquando ab his, cum quibus te non tuum iudicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6: Alpes quæ Italiam a Gallia sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3: aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vat. 10 fin. With abl.: sejungere matrem jam gelidâ nequeo, Lucr. 2, 241. With simple acc.: quæ (intervalla) non animalia sed terras ac secernunt, Lucr. 2, 728.

Reflect. discedere ac sejungi pro-

montoria, quæ antea juncta fuerant, arbitrere, Just. 4, 1 fin.

II. Fig.: quam (Fortunam) nemo ab Inconstantia et temeritate sejungit, quæ digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententia legis, id. Verr. 2, 84: orator a philosophorum eloquentia, id. Or. 20 fin.: exercitatio procul a veritate, Quint. 8, 3, 23: liberalitatem ac bonitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, *to distinguish*, Cic. de Or. 2, 25: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: se a verborum libertate, id. Coel. 3, 8: se a labore forensi, Tac. Or. 11 (al. dejungere). With abl.: quod corpore sejunctus dolor absit, Lucr. 2, 18.

sēlāgo, inia, f. *a plant resembling the savin-tree, a kind of Club-moss*, Lycopodium Selago, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 62.

sēlas, plur. sēla, n. = σέλας, *a kind of fiery meteor*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

sēlectio, ōnis, f. [seligo] *a choosing out, choice, selection*: quum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quæ secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4: vitiorum, id. Leg. 3, 10.

sēlector, ōris, m. [id.] *a chooser, selector*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, Part. [seligo].

sēlōnion, ii, n. = σελήνιον, *a plant, the peony*, Paeonia corallina, Linn.: App. Herb. 65. Called also selenogonon, ib.

sēlōnitis, Idis, f. = σελήνιτις, *crystalline gypsum, selenite*: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sēlōnītium, ii, n. *a kind of ivy*: Plin. 16, 34, 62.

sēlōnōgōnon, i, v. selenion.

sēleucis, Idis, f. *a kind of bird found on Mount Casius, perh. field-fares*, Turdus pilaris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 27, 39.

sē-libra (e short, Mart. 4, 46: id. 10, 57), ae, f. [semi] *a half-pound*: Cato R. R. 84, 1: Col. 12, 5: Liv. 5, 47.

sē-līgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to gather apart, to select, choose*: nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copia (communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47: exempla, ib. 29, 103: vulgares rejice taedas, Vertumnumque tori socium sibi selige, Ov. M. 14, 677: selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 fin.: (Romulus) selecta pectora Patres dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. II. Esp. *judices selecti, the judges in criminal suits selected by the praetor*: Cic. Clu. 43, 121: id. Verr. 2, 13: Hor. S. 1, 4, 123: Ov. Tr. 2, 132: Sen. Ben. 3, 7 fin. 2. *Dii selecti, the following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 sq.

sēlīnōides, is (acc. Graec. ea), adj. = σελινόειδής, *resembling parsley*: brassica, prob. *some curled variety of cabbage or colewort*, Plin. 20, 9, 33.

sēlīnon, i, n. = σέλινον, *pure Latin apium, parsley*: App. Herb. 8.

sēlīquastrum, i, n. *a kind of seat or stool*: ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solum, sellae, seliquastrum, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36: Fest. s. v.

sella (old form sedda, acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, f. dim. [contr. of sedula, from sedes] *a seat, chair, stool*: viden' ut expalluit datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Pl. Cūrc. 2, 3, 32: Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: Juv. 3, 136: *a mechanic's work-stool*: Cic. Cat. 4, 8: *a teacher's chair*: id. Fam. 9, 18 fin.: *a portable chair or sedan*: aut sella, aut lectica transire, Suet. Claud. 25: called also sella gestatoria, id. Ner. 26: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4: *a close-stool*: Scrib. Comp. 193: also called sella familiarica,

Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4: *a saddle*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 47. Esp. *a magistrate's seat or chair*: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: id. Div. 1, 52, 119: id. Verr. 1, 46: Caes. B. C. 3, 20: Liv. 3, 11: Hor. S. 1, 6, 97: sella curulis: v. curulis. Proverb.: duabus sellis sedere, *to keep in with both parties*, Laber. in Sen. Contr. 3, 18 fin.

sellāria, ae, f. [sella] *a room furnished with seats or settles; a drawing-room*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84: Suet. Tib. 43.

sellārīōlus, a, um, adj. [sellaria] *of or for sitting*: popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70.

sellāris, e, adj. [sella] *pertaining to a seat*: gestatio, in a sedan, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 92: jumenta, used for riding, Veg. 2, 28, 34.

sellārius, ii, m. [sellaria] *one that practises lewdness upon a settle*: Tac. A. 6, 1.

sellīsternia, orum, n. plu. [sella sternio; cf. lectisternium] *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium): Tac. A. 15, 44: Juno et Minerva in sellas ad coenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2.

sellūla, ae, f. dim. [sella] *a little seat or stool*; also, *a sedan*: Tac. H. 3, 85.

sellūlārius, a, um, adj. [sellula] *pertaining to a chair*: questus, sedentary occupations or trades, Gell. 3, 1: artes, App. Flor. p. 346: artifex, *a mechanic*, ib. p. 351. II. Subst. sellularius, ii, m. *a mechanic*: opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

sembella, ae, f. [contr. from semi and libella] *a half-libella* (a coin): sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48.

sēmel, adv. num. *once, a single time*: potin' ut semel modo huc respicias? Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 30: qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is habet sensum oculorum vera cernentium, Cic. Div. 2, 52: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato R. R. 43, 2: semel anno (in anno), Plin. 12, 14, 32: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vita risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: semel unquam, Plin. 2, 35, 35: M. Valerius Corvinus sella curuli semel ac vices sedit id. 7, 48, 49, § 157: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once, not as large again*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 3, 77: non semel, sed saepe, id. Att. 1, 19: non plus quam semel eloqui, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22: in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum ac saepius dare coacti sunt, Cic. Font. 8, 16: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: semel et saepius, Cic. Inv. 2, 4.

II. Transf. *but once, once for all*: quum facile exorari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, id. Deiot. 3, 9: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Virg. Aen. 11, 418: nulla reparabilis arte laesa pudicitia est, deperit illa semel, Ov. H. 5, 104: semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: and, semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7. (ii) *Of speech, at once, in a word, briefly*: quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62: ut semel, plura complectar, Quint. 11, 1, 66: ut, quod sentio semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3. 2. *Of succession, the first time, first*: demonstravimus, L. Vibullum Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispania, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: Liv. 1, 19: Suet. Caes. 36: after ter, foll. by iterum and tertio, Liv. 23, 9. Without iterum, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel perfecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22.

3. In gen. like *primum*, to denote simple antecedence; freq. with *ut*, *ubi*, *quando*, *cum*, *si*, etc.: *once, ever, at some time, at any time*: *quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, what I have once said*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 85: *unum amare et cum eo aetatem exigere, quod nupta est semel*, Id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: *nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sunt liberati timore*, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: *in hac aedes pedem nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus*, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 40: Cic. Brut. 13, 51: *ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: *ubi erit accubitus semel*, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 105: Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: *perge, quandoquidem occipisti semel*, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 33: Liv. 10, 14: *quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur*, Cic. Am. 12, 41: (Antonius) *quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet*, Id. Att. 14, 13 *fin.*: *si semel amoris poculum accepit, extemplo et ipsus perit et res*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 22: *semel si, if once, if ever*, Id. Asin. 1, 3, 66. With participles: *ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum*, Liv. 2, 45: Quint. 4, 2, 115. [Root *sem* or *sim*, "one," whence *sem-el*, *sem-per*, *sim-plex*, *sin-gulus*, *sim-ilis*, *sim-ul*, *sin-cerus*; Gr. *ἄμα*, *ὅμας*; Eng. *same*.]

sēmen, *Inis*, *n.* [for *sermen*, from *sero*] *that which is sown, seed of plants and animals*: Cato R. R. 17: Cic. de Sen. 15: Id. N. D. 2, 32: Ov. M. 1, 108. Of the elements of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.): Lucr. 6, 201 sq.: Virg. Aen. 6, 6: *in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina*, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: *alicujus quaestionis*, Liv. 40, 19.

2. *spelt-seed, spelt*: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Col. 2, 12, 1. **II.** *Transf. a shoot used for propagating; a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: Virg. G. 2, 354: Col. 3, 3, 4. **2.** *a stock, race*: genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35: Id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: *ipsa regio semine orta*, Liv. 1, 47. **3.** *posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): *non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem semina, sed natum flammis eripuit*, Ov. M. 2, 629: Id. F. 2, 383. **III.** *Fig. origin, occasion, cause; of persons, an author, prompter, instigator, etc.*: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: *bellorum civilium semen et causa*, Id. Off. 2, 8, 29: *sceleris*, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 21. *Plur.*: *si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa natura*, Quint. 2, 20, 6: *loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum* (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19: *discordiae*, Tac. H. 1, 53: *belli*, Id. A. 4, 27: *rebellionis*, Ib. 11, 19: *futurae luxuriae*, Liv. 39, 6: *ejus facultatis*, Quint. 2, 20, 6: *veteris eloquentiae*, Tac. Or. 33.

sēmentatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*semento*] *a sowing, the seed-sown*: Tert. Spect. 8.

sēmentifer, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* [*sementis fero*] *seed-bearing, fruitful*: Seriphus, Virg. Cir. 477.

sēmentis, *is*, *f.* [*semen*] *a sowing*: *nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 249: *sementim facito*, Cato R. R. 27: Liv. 23, 48. *Plur.*: *sementes quam maximas facere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3. *Proverb.*: *ut sementem feberis, ita metes, as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65. **2.** *Fig.*: *maiorum sementem esse factam*, Id. N. D. 3, 30, 75: *proscriptionis*, Id. Att. 9, 8. *Comically*: *hiscē ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnoscque obseram, will plant blows*, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 23. **II.** *Transf. seed-time*: *per sementim*, Cato R. R. 61 *fin.*: *medla sementi*, Col. 2, 10, 8: *prima, novissima, ultima*, Id. 2, 9, 2.

2. *Meton. seed-corn, seed sown* (rare): *ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit*, Id. 2, 8, 4. *Of the seed or semen of animals*: Arn. 5, 163. **(II)** *Sementes, the growing crops, young corn*: *vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus*, Ov. F. 1, 679: Gell. 2, 29.

sēmentivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*sementis*] *pertaining to sowing*: *feriae, that occur at seed-time*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1: called, also, *sementina dies*, Ov. F. 1, 657: *pira, late pears*, Cato R. R. 7, 3: Plin. 15, 15, 16: *pirum sementivum serum*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*: *genera frumenti, that are sown in autumn*, Plin. 18, 7, 10: *foenum, proper for sowing*, Tert. de Jejun. 4.

sēmento, *i. v. n.* [*id.*] *to bear seed, to run to seed*: *herbae sementaturae*, Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sēmermis, *v.* *semiermis*.

sēmentris, *e*, *adj.* [*sex mensis*] *of six months, half-yearly*: *dies, nox, lasting six months*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: *regnum*, Cic. Att. 10, 8: *imperium*, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: *dux*, Liv. 21, 43: *consulatus*, Suet. Ner. 14: *tribunatus* (*militaris*), Plin. Ep. 4, 4: *semente aurum, of the ring of the tribunes* (worn for six months), Juv. 7, 89: *consilia*, Suet. Aug. 35: *spatium*, Plin. 18, 29, 69: *illius, six months old*, Id. 21, 51, 112: *aves, hirundines*, Id. 10, 25, 36. **II.** *Subst. sēmentria, ium, n. plu.* *the semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances*: Tryphon. Dig. 2, 14, 46.

sēmentris, *e*, *adj.* [*semi mensis*] *semi-monthly*: *luna, i. e. the full moon*, App. M. 11, p. 258.

sēmentriam, *ii*, *n.* [*id.*] *a half month, a fortnight*: Col. 11, 2, 6.

sēmēsus (*semiesus*, Virg. Aen. 3, 244, etc.), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*semi edo*] *half-eaten, half-consumed*: *praeda*, Virg. loc. cit.: *ossa*, Ib. 8, 297: *pisces*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: *frusta lardi*, Ib. 2, 6, 85: *serpentes*, Ov. M. 2, 771: *lepus*, Juv. 5, 167: *obsonia*, Suet. Tib. 34.

sēmet, *v.* *sui*.

sē-mētra, *orum*, *n. plu.* [*metrum*] *irregular metres*: Prud. Psych. 826.

sēmi- (before vowels sometimes *sēm-*, and before *libra*, *mestris* (from *mensis*), and *modius*, *sē-*) [*same as ἡμι*] *an inseparable particle employed as a prefix, denoting, half-, demi-, semi-*: e. g. *semestris, semi-monthly*; *semesus, half-eaten*; *semideus, demigod*, etc.; hence, *small, thin, light*, etc.: as, *semicinctium, semifunium, semipiscina*, etc.

sēmi-ācerbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-sour, half-ripe*: *uvae*, Pall. Aug. 13.

sēmi-ādāpertus (*quinq̄uesyl.*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-opened*: *janua*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

sēmi-ād-ōpertulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*operio*] *half-shut, half-closed*: *oculi*, App. M. 3, 135.

sēmi-āgrestitis, *e*, *adj.* *half-rustic, somewhat boorish*: Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.

sēmi-ambustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-burned, half-consumed*: *cadaver*, Suet. Cal. 59: *turba*, Sil. 2, 681.

sēmi-āmictus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-clad, half-naked*: App. M. 1, p. 104.

sēmi-ampūtātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-cut off, lopped, or pruned*: *ramuli*, App. M. 1, p. 104.

sēmi-ānimis (*in verse, quadrisyl.*), *e*, *adj.* [*animus*] *half-alive, half-dead*: *semanimes micant oculi*, Enn. Ann. 2, 39: Virg. Aen. 10, 396: Liv. 1, 48: Vell. 2, 27.

sēmi-ānimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-alive, half-dead*: *semanimo corpore*, Lucr. 6, 1267: Phaedr. 1, 9, 8: Juv. 4, 37: Liv. 28, 23.

sēmi-annūus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *of or lasting half a year*: *nox* (in insula Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

sēmi-āpertus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-opened, half-open*: *fores portarum*, Liv. 26, 39.

sēmi-ātrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *in half-mourning*: Varr. in Non. 107, 6.

sēmi-āxius, *ii*, *m.* [*axis*] *an appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom*: *licet nunc sarmentitios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu exurimur*, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmi-barbarus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *semi-barbarous*: Galli, Suet. Caes. 76.

sēmi-bos, *bōvis*, *m.* *a half-ox*: *vir, the Minotaur*, Ov. A. A. 2, 24.

sēmi-cānaliculus, *i*, *m.* *the groove on the edge of a triglyph*: Vitruv. 4, 3.

sēmi-cānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-gray, grizzled*: *comae*, App. M. 9, p. 231.

sēmi-cāper, *pri*, *m.* *a half-goat*, an epithet of Pan, etc.: Ov. M. 14, 515.

sēmi-centesima, *ae*, *f.* *one half per cent. as an impost*: Cod. Theod. 13, 9, 3.

sēmi-cinctum, *ii*, *n.* *a semi-girdle, a narrow apron*: Mart. 14, 153 in *lemm.*

sēmi-circulātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*circulus*] *semicircular*: Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmi-circulus, *i*, *m.* *a half-circle, semicircle*: *uncus in semicirculi speciem*, Cels. 7, 26, 2. *Adj.*: *ager, semicircular*, Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmi-clausus (*-clusus*), *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-shut, half-closed*: *os*, App. M. 10, p. 243.

sēmi-coctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-cooked, half-done*: Col. 8, 5, 2: Plin. 18, 11, 29.

sēmi-combustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-burned, half-consumed*: Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 859: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sēmi-confectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-made*: *caespes*, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

sēmi-conspicūus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-visible*: App. M. 3, p. 139.

sēmi-corporālis, *e*, *adj.* *half-bodied, having but half its body visible*: *signum* (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12.

sēmi-corporēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *having but half its body visible*: *signum* (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12.

sēmi-crēmātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-burned*: *membra*, Ov. Ib. 636: *tura*, Mart. 11, 54.

sēmi-crēmus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*cremo*] *half-burned*: *stipes*, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmi-crūdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-raw*: *exta*, Suet. Aug. 1: *lupinum*, Col. 6, 25.

II. *that has but half-digested*: Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

sēmi-cūbitālis, *e*, *adj.* *a half-cubit long*: *hastile*, Liv. 42, 65.

sēmi-cūpae, *arum*, *m. plu.* [*cupa*] *a half-tun*; as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot-belly, fat-paunch*: Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmi-dēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-divine*. *Subst. a demigod; demigoddess*: *semideique deique*, Ov. M. 14, 673: *tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, the Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21: *semidei heroes, the Argonauts*, Stat. Th. 5, 373: *parentes*, Id. Theb. 9, 376: *Manes*, Lucan. 9, 7: *canes, Anubis*, Id. 8, 832: *Dryades*, Ov. H. 4, 49: *Nymphae semideumque genus*, Id. Ib. 82: *semideum pecus, the Panes*, Stat. Th. 6, 112.

sēmi-dies, *ei*, *m.* *a half-day*: Aus. Ecl. de Rat. dier. 5.

sēmi-digitalis, *e*, *adj.* *of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter*: *foramen*, Vitruv. 10, 22.

sēmi-divinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-divine*: M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmi-doctus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-taught, half-learned*: *discipulus*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 74: *haec ut et properans, et apud doctos, et semidoctus ipse percurro*, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: Mart. 10, 92.

sēmi-ermis (*semerm.*), *e*, and **semiermis**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*arma*] *half-armed, badly or indifferently armed*: *milite semermes per agros palati sunt*, Liv. 39, 31: Id. 22, 50: *hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitant*, Tac. A. 1, 68.

sēmīēsus, *a*, *um*, *v.* *semesus*.

sēmi-factus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half-made, half-finished*: *opera*, Tac. A. 15, 7: *portae valli*, Auct. B. Afr. 83.

sēmi-fastigium, *i*, *n.* *a half-pediment*: Vitruv. 7, 5 *med.*

sēmi-fer, *ēra*, *ērum*, *adj.* [*ferus*] *half-bestial, half man and half beast*: *semifer interea divinae stirpis alumnus laetus erat, i. e. the Centaur Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 633: *caput Panis*, Lucr. 4, 589: *pectus Tritonis*, Virg. Aen. 10, 212: *corpus Capricorni* (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59. **II.** *Fig. half-wild, half-savage*: *Cacus*, Virg.

Aen. 8, 267: glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82: genus hominum, id. 6, 19, 22: Sil. 3, 542.

sēmī-formis, e, *adj.* [forma] *half-formed*: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, a *half-moon*, id. 4, 25, 1.

sēmī-fultus, a, um, *adj.* *half-propped*: Mart. 5, 14.

sēmī-fūmans, antis, *adj.* *half-smoking*: Fig.: dignitas praelecturae, i. e. *still warm or fresh*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmī-fūnium, ī, n. [fūnis] a *half-rope*, i. e. a *slender line or cord*: Cato R. R. 115, 5.

sēmī-gaetūlus, ī, m. a *half-Gaetulan*, semi-Gaetulan: App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmī-germānus, a, um, *adj.* *half-German*, semi-German: gentes, Liv. 21, 38 fin.

sēmī-graecē, adv. *half in the Greek manner*: Lucil. in Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

sēmī-graecūlus, ī, m. *dim.* a *little half-Greek*: Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

sēmī-graecus, a, um, *adj.* *half-Greek*, semi-Greecian: pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gramm. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.

sēmī-grāvis, e, *adj.* *half-intoxicated*: Liv. 25, 24.

sē-migro, avi, ī, v. n. *to go away, remove from*: a patre, Cic. Coel. 7 fin.

sēmī-hians, antis, *adj.* *half-opened*, *half-open*: labellum, Cat. 61, 220: labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252.

sēmī-hiulcus, a, um, *adj.* *half-opened*, *half-open*: savium, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11.

sēmī-hōmo, īnis, m. a *half-man*, i. e. *half man and half beast*: Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536: mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. 10, 19.

II. *half-wild*, *half-savage*: Cacus, Virg. Aen. 8, 194: Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

sēmī-hōra, ae, f. *half an hour*: Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: Auct. B. Afr. 38.

sēmī-īnānis (also semin.), e, *adj.* *half-empty*: orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16.

sēmī-intēger, gra, grum, *adj.* *half-whole*, *half-uninjured*: Amm. 20, 5.

sēmī-jūdaeus, ī, m. *half a Jew*: Hier. in Jesai 1, 2, 20.

sēmī-jējūnia, orum, n. *plu.* *half-fasts*: Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

sēmī-jūgerum, ī, n. *half a juger*: Col. 4, 18, 1.

sēmī-lācer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* *half-lacerated*, *half-mangled*: Ov. M. 7, 344.

sēmī-lāter, ēris, m. a *half-brick*: Vitruv. 2, 3 med.

sēmī-lautus, a, um, *adj.* *half-washed*: crura, Cat. 54, 2.

sēmī-liber, bēra, bērum, *adj.* *half-free*: semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13, 31: Sen. Brev. V. 5 fin.

sēmī-libra, ae, f. a *half-pound*, *half a pound*: App. Herb. 99.

sēmī-lixā, ae, m. *half a suttler*, *one little better than a suttler*: Liv. 28, 28.

sēmī-lixūla, a *half-lixula*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

sēmī-lunāticus, ī, m. a *half-lunatic*: Firm. Math. 7, 3 fin.

sēmī-mādidus, a, um, *adj.* *half-wet*, *moist*, *damp*: ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmī-mārinus, a, um, *adj.* *half in the sea*: corpora, Lucr. 5, 890.

sēmī-mas, āris, m. a *half-male*, *hermaphrodite*: Ov. M. 4, 381: Liv. 31, 12.

II. *Adj. gelded, castrated*: capri, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: Galli (the priests of Cybele), ib. 4, 183.

sēmī-masculus, ī, *adj.* *m. gelded, castrated*: Attis, Fulgent. Myth. 3, 5.

sēmī-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* *half-ripe*: Pall. Mart. 10, 22.

sēmī-mēdus, ī, m. a *half-Mede*, *half a Mede*: App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmī-metōpia, orum, n. *plu.* [metopa] *half-metopes*: Vitruv. 4, 3.

sēmī-mitra, ae, f. a *half-turban*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 25, § 10.

sēmī-mortuus, a, um, *adj.* *half-dead*: Cat. 15: App. M. 6, p. 184.

sēmī-nānis, e, *adj.* [semen] *pertain-*

ing to seed, good for seed, seminal: vicia, Col. 11, 2, 76: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26. II. *Subst. seminalia, n. plu. standing crops*: Tert. adv. Marc. 13 fin.

sēmī-nānis, e, v. seminānis.

sēmī-nārium, ī, n. [semen] a *nursery-garden, seed-plot*: Cato R. R. 46: Col. 5, 6, 1.

II. *Fig.: seminarium rei publicae*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: fons et seminarium triumphorum, id. Pis. 40, 97: iudicium (veterani), id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: exiguum seminarium militum, Liv. 6, 12: hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor. 2, 6, 38: scelus omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv. 39 epit.

sēmī-nārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to seed*: seminarium pilum, for bruising seed, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

sēmī-nātiō, ōnis, f. [semino] a *breeding, propagation*: Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3.

sēmī-nātor, ōris, m. [id.] *an originator, producer, author*: seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. N. D. 2, 34. II. *Fig.: omnium malorum*, ib. 3, 26.

sēmī-nēcis (nom. does not occur), īs, *adj.* [nex] *half-dead*: allui semineci rapere arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 462: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, Liv. 23, 15: Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19: Tac. Agr. 36.

sēmī-nium, ī, n. [semen] a *race, stock, breed*: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 68: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14.

sēmī-no, avi, atum, ī, v. a. [id.] *to sow* (rare): adorem, triticum, hordeum, Col. 2, 8, 1: agrum, id. 2, 4 fin.

2. *Transf. to beget, engender, procreate*: Pl. Am. 1, 2, 20: Col. 6, 24, 1. (ii) *Of plants, to bring forth, produce*: viscum quod non sua seminat arbor, Virg. Aen. 6, 206. II. *Fig.: cultum Dei per terram, to propagate, disseminate*, Lact. 1, 22.

sēmī-nōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of seeds*: cucurbitae, Auct. Priap. 52.

sēmī-nūdus, a, um, *adj.* *half-naked*: consules, Liv. 9, 6: Suet. Vit. 17. II. *Fig.: sententiae*, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

sēmī-nūmīda, ae, m. a *half-Numidian*: App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmī-obōlus, ī, m. a *half-obolus*: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 8.

sēmī-obrūtus, a, um, *adj.* *half-covered*: dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

sēmī-ōnustus, a, um, *adj.* *half-laden*: naves, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 909 P.

sēmī-orbis, īs, m. a *half-circle, semi-circle*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 8: Amm. 20, 3.

sēmī-pāgānus, ī, m. a *half-rustic*, a *clown*: Pers. Prol. 6.

sēmī-pātens, entis, *adj.* *half-open*: vestibula, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

sēmī-pēdālis, e, *adj.* *of the dimension of half a foot*: Vitruv. 10, 19: Plin. 26, 8, 42.

sēmī-pēdāneus, a, um, *adj.* *of the dimension of half a foot*: Col. 4, 1, 4.

sēmī-pēractus, a, um, *adj.* *half-finished*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 99.

sēmī-pēreptus, a, um, *adj.* *half-destroyed*: jugera, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 133.

sēmī-perfectus, a, um, *adj.* *half-finished*: opera, Suet. Cal. 21. II. *Fig.: virtutes, half-perfect, incomplete*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

sēmī-pēritus, a, um, *adj.* *half-skilled*: Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

sēmī-persa, ae, m. a *half-Persian*: App. Apol. p. 289.

sēmī-pes, pēdis, m. *half a foot*: as a measure of length: Cato R. R. 123: Vitruv. 2, 3: Plin. 9, 5, 4. 2. a *half-foot in verse*: Varr. in Gell. 18, 15.

II. *half-lame*: Prud. oreph. 2, 150.

sēmī-phālārica, ae, f. a *small farlrica*: Gell. 10, 25.

sēmī-piscina, ae, f. a *small fish-pond*: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3.

sēmī-plācentinus, ī, m. a *half-Placentine*: Cic. Pis. 6 fin.

sēmī-plēnē, adv. *half in full, incompletely*: dicuntur praesentia, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 med.

sēmī-plēnus, a, um, *adj.* *half-full*: naves, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: scrobes, Col. 5, 5, 4: stationes, *half-manned*, Liv. 25, 30: legiones, Vell. 2, 80.

sēmīplōtia soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. s. v. plori.

sēmī-puella, ae, f. a *half-maiden*, of the Sirens: Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

sēmī-pullātus, a, um, *adj.* *clothed in half black*: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmī-pūtātus, a, um, *adj.* *half-pruned*: vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70.

sēmī-rāsus, a, um, *adj.* *half-shaven*: ustor, Cat. 59, 5: homines, App. M. 9, p. 222.

sēmī-rēductus, a, um, *adj.* *half bent back*: Venus, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

sēmī-rēfectus, a, um, *adj.* *half-repaired*: classis, Ov. H. 7, 176.

sēmī-rōsus, a, um, *adj.* *half-gnawed*: panis, Arn. 6, 202.

sēmī-rōtundus, a, um, *adj.* *half-round*, *semicircular*: subterraneum, App. M. 11, p. 260.

sēmī-rūtus, a, um, *adj.* *half-pulled down*, *half-demolished*, *half-ruined*: murus, Liv. 31, 26: tecta, id. 10, 4: Lucan. 1, 24: moenia, Sall. Frag. ap. Hier. in Habac.: vallum, Tac. A. 1, 61: castella, Liv. 28, 44: patria, id. 26, 32: telae confuso stamine, *half-torn*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155. In *neutr. plu.*: partim per semiruta, partim scalis integros muros transcendere, *the half-demolished parts of the wall*, Liv. 36, 24: semiruta moenium, App. Flor. 2, p. 350.

sēmis, 'issis, m. (in Vitruv., Front., and Pallad. indecl.: e. g. duo semis pedes, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: duobus semis pedibus, id. Jan. 10, 3: ib. 13, 7: diametros octo semis, Vitruv. 4, 1: passuum millium et semis, Front. Aquaed. 7) [semi as: semis quod semias, id est ut dimidium assis, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47 sq.: cf. Prisc. p. 708 P.] *half a unit, a half* (for dimidium): sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: patrimonii, Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. Ner. 32: cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret), Quint. 7, 1, 62: semis tertius, *the third is a half*, i. e. $1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$: sestertius, quod semitertius; dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est, Varr. L. L. 5, 36. II. *Esp. half an as, a semi-as* (as a coin): Plin. 33, 3, 13: Cic. Sest. 25: Liv. Epit. 60. Hence: nou semissis homo, *not worth a goat*, i. e. *worthless*, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10. (ii) *Under the later emperors, a gold coin, a half-aureus, worth about 10s. 6½d.*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39. 2. *As a rate of interest, one half per cent. a month, or, six per cent. per ann.* (cf. bes, triens, etc.): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin. 14, 4, 6: usura semissium, Col. 3, 3, 9: and reversely, semisses usurarum, ib.: in apposition, semisses usuras promisit, Scaev. Dig. 22, 1, 13. 3. *As a measure of dimension: half a juger of land*: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16: Col. 5, 1, 11. (ii) *half a foot*: campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, id. 3, 13, 8: Front. Aq. 7.

4. *Among mathematicians, the number three*: Vitruv. 3, 1. (Hence It. scemo, scemare; Sp. xeme.)

sēmī-saucius, a, um, *adj.* *half wounded*: Fig.: voluntas, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

sēmī-sēnex, nis, m. *an elderly man*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 53.

sēmī-sēpultus, a, um, *adj.* *half-buried*: ossa, Ov. H. 1, 55.

sēmī-sermo, ōnis, m. a *half-speech*, a *jargon*: barbarus, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

sēmī-siccus, a, um, *adj.*

thalii, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmī-somnus, a, um, and semi-somnis, e, *adj.* *half-asleep, drowsy*: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 22: quum illi interea spectarent communes mimos semisomni, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: id. Verr. 5, 36: Liv. 9, 24 Tac. A. 1, 51.

sēmī-sōnans, *antw. adj. half-sounding*: *littera, a semi-vowel*, App. de Mundo, 66, 29.

sēmī-sōpītus, *a, um, adj. half-asleep, drowsy*: App. M. 1, p. 109.

sēmī-sōpōrus, *a, um, adj. [sopor] half-asleep, drowsy*: Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmī-spātha, *ae, f. a lit. e spatha*: Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

sēmīssālis, *e, adj. [semis] pertaining to a half-as*: *usurae, a half-as a month (six per cent. p. ann.)*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmīssārīus, *a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a half-as*: *coheres, who inherits one half*, Flor. Dig. 30, 1, 116.

sēmīssis, *is, m. = semis, half an as*: *semīssis quod semis, id est dimidium assis*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36.

sēmīssō, *i. v. a. [semis] to fire one half of a horse's foot*: *pedes equorum*, Veg. 1, 26, 4.

sēmī-sūpīnus, *a, um, adj. half bent backwards, half-supine (poet.)*: Ov. A. A. 3, 788: Mart. 6, 35.

sēmīta, *ae, f. a narrow way, a foot-path, lane, etc.*: *qua ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt; qua id anguste, semita ut seniliter, dictum*, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: *angustissimae semitae*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: *aut viam aut semitam monstrare*, Pl. Rud. 1, 3: *omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: *semita angusta et ardua*, Liv. 9, 24: *ut Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt*, Cic. Off. 2, 17: *rara per occultos lucebat semita calles*, Virg. Aen. 9, 383: *qua jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, the narrow way*, Prop. 1, 11, 2. Proverb.: *qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam*, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58: (ii) *de via in semitam degredi*, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 40. 2. Transf.: *opere (formicarum) omnis semita fervet*, Virg. Aen. 4, 407: *Phryxi qua semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vocat*, Stat. Ach. 1, 409: *velox Lunae pigraque Saturni*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 418: *arteriae, id est spiritus semitae*, Plin. 11, 37, 88. II. Fig.: *locuples et speciosa vult esse eloquentia; feratur ergo non semitis, sed campis*, Quint. 5, 14, 31: *jam intelligetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 23: *secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: *semita certe tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae*, Juv. 10, 364. (Hence Sp. *senda*.)

sēmī-tactus, *a, um, adj. half-touched*: Mart. 6, 74.

sēmītālis, *e, adj. [semita] pertaining to foot-paths or by-ways*: *dei, whose statues are placed in by-ways*, ἐνὸδίου, Virg. Catal. 8, 20.

sēmītārīus, *a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to lanes or by-ways*: *mocchi*, Cat. 37, 16. (Hence It. *sentiero*; Sp. *sendero*; Fr. *sentier*.)

sēmītātīm, *adv. through by-ways*: Titin. in Charis. p. 194 P.

sēmī-tectus, *a, um, adj. half-covered*: *nudis scapulis aut semitectis*, Sen. Vit. b. 25: *femora (Dianae)*, Arn. 6, 209.

sēmī-tōnīum, *i, n. [tonus] a half-tone, semitone*: Macr. S. Scip. 2, 1 fin.

sēmī-tractātus, *a, um, adj. half-treated*: Tert. Fug. in pers. 1.

sēmī-trēpīdus, *a, um, adj. half-trembling*: App. M. 7, p. 191.

sēmī-trītus, *a, um, adj. half-threshed*: *frumenta*, Col. 1, 6, 24.

sēmī-ustūlo (*semustulo* and *semius-tilo*), *atum, only in Part. perf. and gerundive*, i. v. a. *to half burn*: *infeliciissimis lignis semustulatus*, Cic. Mil. 13: *semustulatus effugit*, id. Tull. 18: *corpus in amphitheatro semustulandum*, Suet. Tib. 75.

sēmī-ustus (*semustus*; cf. Drak. Liv. 27, 1 fin.), *a, um, adj. half-burned*: *Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus*, Virg. Aen. 3, 578: Ov. F. 4, 167: Liv. 26, 27: Tac. A. 15, 40. II. Fig.: *se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse*, Liv. 22, 40.

sēmī-vīētus, *a, um, adj. half-withered*: *uvae*, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmī-vīr, *i, m. adj. a half-man*: (i) *half man and half-beast*, as the Centaur Chiron: Ov. F. 5, 380: the Minotaur: id. A. A. 2, 24. (ii) *an hermaphrodite*: id. M. 4, 386: Plin. 11, 49, 110. II. Transf. *gelded, castrated, emasculated*: of a priest of Cybele: Juv. 6, 513. 2. Fig. *unmanly, effeminate*: et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Virg. Aen. 4, 215: Phryx, ib. 12, 99: *qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent, debauchees*, Liv. 33, 28.

sēmī-vīvus, *a, um, adj. half-alive, half or almost dead*: *ibi hominem fumo excruiatam, semivivum reliquit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17: Sen. Brev. V. 13: Nep. Eum. 4 fin. II. Fig.: *quum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, with half-expiring words*, Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmī-vōcālīs, *e, adj. half-sounding, semi-vocal*: *instrumentum rusticum, i. e. cattle (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts)*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1: *signum militare, i. e. horns, trumpets, etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners)*, Veg. Mil. 3, 5. II. In gramm. *a semivowel (acc. to the old grammarians, seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x)*: Quint. 1, 4, 6: Prisc. p. 540 sq. P.

sēmī-vōlucris, *e, adj. half-winged*: Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

sēmī-zōnārīus, *il, m. a maker of small girdles*: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

sēmōdiālīs, *e, adj. [semodius] containing a half-modius*: *placenta*, Cato R. R. 76, 5: *olla*, Marc. Empir. 16 med.

sē-mōdiūs, *il, m. a half-modius*: Cato R. R. 11, 3: Juv. 14, 67.

sēmōtē, *adv. separately, apart*: Marc. Emp. 20.

sēmōtus, *a, um, Part. [semoveo]*. II. Adj. *remote, distant*: *colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: *munitiones semotaruum partium*, Auct. B. Alex. 2: *terris semota*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21: *semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum*, id. Od. 1, 3, 32. 2. Fig.: *omnis divum natura semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, distinct*, Lucr. 2, 648: *quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius*, Lact. 5, 15 med.: *ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, i. e. of their familiar conversation*, Tac. Or. 2.

sē-mōvēō, *mōvi, mōtum, 2 v. a. to move or put aside; to separate*: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 50: *qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur*, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 12 fin. II. Fig.: *Strato ab ea disciplina omnino semovendus est*, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 34: *te a curis*, Lucr. 1, 46: *egestatem ab dulci vita*, id. 3, 66: *verba*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: *voluptatem semovendam esse*, id. Fin. 5, 8.

semper, *adv. denoting either uninterrupted or unending duration; in the former case having reference to past or present time; in the latter, to the future: it also denotes uniform repetition or recurrence: ever, always, at all times, for ever: quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, semper* is ante oculos iudicia et supplicia versentur: *nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesces, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes*, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: *quod semper movetur, aeternum est*, ib. 6, 25: *semper florentis Homeri*, Lucr. 1, 125: *magnum numerum equitatus suo sumtu semper alere et circum se habere*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: *si unquam dubitatum est, utrum tribunus plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint*, Liv. 5, 3: *quibus studiis semper fueris, tenemus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 23: *adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, snos semper hostes*, Liv. 8, 1: *non semper imbres nubibus hispidos manant in agros*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 1: *neque semper arcum tendit Apollo*, ib. 2, 10, 19: *semper habebunt te coma, te citharae,*

te nostrae, laure, pharetrae, Ov. M. 1, 558: *tu quoque perpetuos semper gere frondis honores*, ib. 565: *horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, always, every time*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 25: *semper occant priusquam sarriunt rustici*, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 5: *quum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, quod bis accidit semper horarum xxiv. spatio*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: *With quotidie, perenne, assidue, etc.: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat*, Pl. Am. prol. 14: *ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, assidue agendi sint mihi*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: *ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit*, Cat. 63, 90: *semper et ubique*, Quint. 1, 1, 29: Suet. Aug. 90. With gen.: *semper annorum*, App. Flor. 16 fin.

2. Transf. *in all places or circumstances (poet.)*: *proque toro, terrae non semper gramen habenti incubat infelix*, Ov. M. 1, 633. [Sem-per, from the root SEM or SIM, "one:" v. *sem-el*: for the termin. cf. *nu-per, parum-per, etc.*]

semper-flōrīum, *il, n. [flos] i. q. sempervivum, ever-green, houseleek, v. aizoon*: App. Herb. 123.

semper-vīvus, *a, um, adj. ever-living*: *res (spiritus sanctus)*, Prud. Hamart. 164: *herba, the plant called also aizoon, ever-green, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123: and Subst. *semperviva, ae, f.*: Pull. 1, 35, 3: and *sempervivum, i, n.*: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

sempiternē, *adv. always, eternally*: Pac. in Non. 170, 20.

sempiternitas, *ātis, f. [sempiternus] perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity*: *stabilis mundi*, App. Trism. p. 94.

sempiterno, *adv. always, eternally*: *permanet ea materia*, Vitruv. 1, 5: Sol. 35.

sempiternus, *a, um, adj. [semper; cf. hesternus from heri, aeternus from aevum, and taciturnus from taceo] everlasting, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal*: *fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 fin.: *immortalis memoria et sempiterna*, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 15: *deorum vita sempiterna*, Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 3: *aevo sempiterno frui*, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: *cursus stellarum*, ib. 6, 17: *gratias agere sempiternas*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 84: *verae amicitiae*, Cic. Am. 9, 32: *ignis Vestae*, id. Cat. 4, 9: *odia*, id. Am. 10 fin.: *consilium senatus*, id. Sest. 65, 137: *potentia*, Tac. A. 3, 30: *nihil unquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17. Neutr. adv. *sempiternum, perpetually*: Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 26.

sēm-uncīa, *ae, f. the twenty-fourth part of an as*: *semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae*, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. 2.

In gen. *a twenty-fourth part of any whole*: *facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam*, Cic. Caecin. 6 fin. Hence, transf. *a trifle*: *bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt, for a trifling sum*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. fin. p. 54 ed. Orell.: *semuncia recti*, Pers. 5, 121. II. Esp. of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound*: *semuncia auri*, Liv. 34, 1: Col. 12, 59, 5. (ii) *As a measure of dimension, the twenty-fourth of a juger*: id. 5, 1, 10. 2, *a domestic utensil of unknown capacity*: Cato R. R. 10, 3.

sēmuncīālīs, *e, adj. [semuncia] amounting to the twenty-fourth part of a pound*: *asses*, Plin. 33, 3, 13.

sēmuncīārīus, *a, um, adj. [id.] amounting to one twenty-fourth of an as or of any unit*: *semunciarium tantum ex unciarlo fenus factum, interest reduced from one-twelfth of the capital to one twenty-fourth, i. e. about four per cent.*, Liv. 7, 27 (v. Smith's Ant. 527).

sēmustus, *a, um, v. semustus*. **sēnācūlūm**, *i, n. [senatus] one of the council-halls of the Senate at Rome*: *senaculum supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ubi*

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seniores consistenter, dictum ut gerusia apud Graecos, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Val. Max. 2, 2, 6. Later, in gen. for any council-hall of the Senate (including the curiae): Fest. s. v.

senariolus, i, m. [senarius] a little, insignificant senarius, or verse of six feet: Cic. Tusc. 5, 23.

senarius, a, um, adj. [seni] consisting of six each: fistula, six quarter-digits (quadrantes) in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, the number six, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. ||. Esp.: versus, a verse consisting of six feet (usually iambics): Quint. 9, 4, 125: Phaedr. 1, prol. 2: and Subst. senarius, il, m.: Cic. Or. 55, 184: Quint. 9, 4, 72.

senātor, ōris, m. [SEN, root of senex] a member of the Senate, a senator of Rome: Cic. Leg. 3, 18: id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: Hor. S. 1, 6, 77: Caes. B. C. 1, 17. 2. Of persons exercising analogous functions in foreign states: of the Nervii: id. B. G. 2, 28: of the senators of the Rhodians: Cic. Rep. 3, 35: of the Macedonians, called by themselves syndri: Liv. 45, 32.

senātorius, a, um, adj. [senator] pertaining to a senator, senatorial: cuius aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. Manil. 21: ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24: subsellium, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orel.: consilium, the deliberations of the Senate, id. Verr. 1, 2: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1: literae, speeches made in the Senate, id. Off. 2, 1: album, Tac. A. 4, 42: aetas, Gell. 14, 8: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, Plin. Pan. 2. Subst. senatorius, il, m. a senator: Sall. de Rep. ord. 2, 11 fin.

senātus, ūs, m. (gen. senati, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 6: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19, etc.: senatus, Sisenn. in Non. 484, 19: senatus, S. C. de Bacch.) [SEN, root of senex; like γερουσία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 28] the council of the elders, the Senate or supreme council at Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 1016: quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellasset senatum, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12: (majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collocaverunt, id. Sest. 65 fin.: cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: senatus consultum, a decree of the Senate; v. consultum, no. II.: senatus auctoritas, the same; v. auctoritas, no. V. 1: censuit senatus, the Senate resolved; v. censeo, no. V. 2: also, decerno, no. II.; and decreium: senatum convocare, id. Sull. 23, 65: senatus est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: habere senatum, ib. 1, 4: agere, Suet. Caes. 88: eo die non fuit senatus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, gave audience, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13 fin.: Liv. 41, 6: senatu dimisso, Cic. Am. 3, 12: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, id. Acad. 2, 45: in senatu sedere, to sit among the senators (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 fin.: in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, to become a senator, Cic. Fl. 18: de senatu cooptando, nominating, electing, id. Verr. 2, 49. 2. the Senate of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Venetorum, ib. 3, 16.

||. Fig. a council, i. e. consultation: Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 56.

senātusconsultum, v. consultum no. II.

senēcio, ōnis, m. [senex] an old man: Afran. in Prisc. p. 618 P.

senēcio, ōnis, m. a plant, called also erigeron, grandisel, rag-wort, Senecio Jacobaea, Linn.: Plin. 25, 13, 106.

senectus, ae, f. [senectus, adj.; sc. aetas] old age, senility (for senectus): Pl. Most. 1, 3, 60: Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: Virg.

G. 1, 186: Hor. Od. 1, 31, 19: Tac. A. 3, 23: Suet. Aug. 79.

2. Meton. the old skin, slough, of a serpent: serpentes senectam exuendo, Plin. 20, 23, 95.

senectus, a, um, adj. [senex] aged, old (rare): senecta aetas, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 12: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 773: corpus, Sall. Hist. ap. Prisc. p. 869.

senectus, ūtis, f. [id.] old age, senility (only in sing.): quasi qui adolescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7 fin.: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, id. Am. 1, 5: Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 3: Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: Cat. 108, 1: Tib. 2, 2, 19: Virg. G. 3, 67. Poet.: dum virent genua, et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus, the moroseness of old age, Hor. Epod. 13, 5. 2. Fig. of style: quum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. (ii) Of things (for vetustas: poet. and rare): vos (tubellae) cariosa senectus rodant, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34. Proverb.: aquilae senectus, v. aquila.

||. Meton. the old skin, slough of serpents, etc.: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49.

senēo, 2. v. n. to be old (rare): quamquam aetas senet, Pac. in Prisc. p. 887: Cat. 4, 26.

||. Transf. to be weak, feeble: Pac. in Non. 137, 1: Att. in Prisc. p. 887 P.

senesco, nūi (gerundive, senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54), 3. v. n. incep. [seneo] to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary: ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11 fin.: tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graecia, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2. 2. to grow old in an occupation, etc., to linger too long over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8 prooem. § 18.

||. Meton. to grow weak; to waste away, wane, decline, etc.: Hannibalem jam et fama senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: diis hominibusque accusandis senescere, to pine away, id. 5, 43: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: Col. 8, 8, 4. 2. Of things: quaedam faciunda in agris potius crescente luna quam senescente, in the waning of the moon, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1: arbores hiemali tempore cum luna simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (al. senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: mensis senescens, drawing to an end, closing, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 54: hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: senescit ager continua messe, becomes exhausted, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67: uniones, grow pale or dim, id. 9, 35, 56: caseus in salem, grows salt with age, id. 11, 42, 97: coma, falls off, Domit. in Suet. Dom. 18: monumenta virum, decay, Lucr. 5, 313: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2: bellum, Liv. 28, 36: morbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: fama, Liv. 27, 20: rumores, Tac. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia, id. 3, 12: socordia, Tac. A. 1, 9: fortuna, Vell. 2, 11 fin.: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

senex, sēnis (nom. and acc. of the neutr. plur. in the Posit. and of the neutr. sing. in the Comp. do not occur. Orig. gen. sēncis, Plaut. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P), adj. [seneo] (Comp. senior): old aged, advanced in years: hic est vetus, vietus, veterinosus, senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: porci, Juv. 6, 160: cygni, Mart. 5, 37: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. 13, 23: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: qua senex

tabescit dies, far advanced, drawing to a close, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 8: nomen nostrum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis, in later ages, Virg. Cir. 40. Comp.: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 968: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Am. 1, 5: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58: senior, ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, Cic. Brut. 43, 160. ||. Subst. an aged person, an old man or woman: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, id. Am. 1, 5: ut petulantia magis est adolescentium quam senum, id. de Sen. 11, 36: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: aequae neglectum pueris senibusque nocbit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 26: ter aevo functus senex, Nestor, id. Od. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 34: hanc tot mala ferre senem, this old woman, Tib. 1, 6, 82. Comp. an elderly person, sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, an aged person: lucilius sanescit puer vel adolescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (i. e. Anchises), Virg. Aen. 2, 692: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43: centuriae seniorum, for seniores, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, Liv. 2, 30: consulares ac seniores (opp. juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4. (Hence It. signore; Sp. señor; Fr. seigneur, sire.)

seni, ae, a, num. distrib. [sex] six each: quum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos viros singuli currus vehabant, Curt. 8, 14: senum pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, sixteen and seventeen years old, Cic. Verr. 2, 49 fin. ||. Transf. for sex, six: tradiderat natalibus actis bis puerum senia, past his twelfth birth-day, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena vellera, ib. 12, 429: pedes, hexameter, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: iētus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253.

senīca, ae, m. or f. [seneo] an aged person, an old man or woman: Pomp. in Non. 17, 20.

senīculus, i, m. dim. [senex] a little old man: App. M. 1, p. 113.

senīdēni (or sep.), ae, a, num. distrib. sixteen each: ut tribuni militum seni deni (senideni) in quatuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30: sena dena (or senadena) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 fin.

senilis, e, adj. [senex] pertaining to old people, aged, senile: Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentia, Cic. Div. 2, 23: partes, opp. viriles, Hor. A. P. 176: senile aliquid, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: ruga, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, of an old man, Cic. Verr. 2, 35: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163: hiems, ib. 15, 212: animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio, ib. 1, 7 fin.: senilo illud facinus, that wicked old woman, App. M. 4, p. 148.

seniliter, adv. after the manner of an old person: tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

senīo, ōnis, m. [seni] the number six, a six on dice: Suet. Aug. 71: Mart. 13, 1.

senīor, ōris, v. senex.

senī-pes, pēdis, adj. six-footed, senarian: stilus, Sld. Carm. 23, 131.

senium, īi, n. [seneo] the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility: senio sarere, Cic. Tim. 5 fin.: senio confectos gladiatores, Suet. Cal. 26: senium Galbae et juvena Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 23.

curvata senio membra, id. A. 1, 34: fluxa senio mens, ib. 6, 38: torpor mentis ac senium, Sen. Ben. 7, 26: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Tim. 6: lunae, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22: senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20: senium defendere famae, *the passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1.

II. Meton. *an old man, old fellow*: with masc. pron.: ut illum di deaque senium perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10: for senex, Sil. 8, 467. 2. *peevishness, moroseness; vexation, grief, trouble*, produced by decay: hae res mihi dividuae et senio sunt, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 19: iuget senatus, moeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8: senio et moerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54: surge et inhumanae senium deponere Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47: morum senium triste, Sen. Hipp. 917: en pallor seniumque! Pers. 1, 26.

sensa, orum, n. plu. [sentio] *sentiments, thoughts, ideas*: quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8: sensa mentis et consilia sic verbis explicat, ib. 3, 14 fin.

sensatus, a, um, adj. [sensus] *endowed with sense, intelligent*: homines, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

sensibilis, e, adj. [id.] *perceptible by the senses, sensible* (rare): vox auditui, Vitr. 5, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile iudicant bonum: nos contra intelligibile, Sen. Ep. 124.

sensibilitas, atis, f. [sensibilis] *the sense or meaning of words*: Non. 173, 14.

sensibiliter, adv. *by the senses, sensibly*: commovere deos nidore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensiculus, i, m. dim. [sensus] *a little sentence*: Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensifer, era, erum, adj. [sensus] *fero* producing sensation: Lucr. 3, 273.

sensificator, oris, m. [sensifico] *that produces sensation*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

sensifico, i, v. a. [sensus facio] *to endow with sensation*: rupes tonis (Musa), Mart. Capell. 9, 308.

sensificus, a, um, adj. [id.] *producing sensation*: Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensilis, e, adj. [sensus] *endowed with sensation, sensitive*: Lucr. 2, 888.

sensim, adv. [SENT, root of sentio] *Prop. perceptibly; hence slowly, gently, softly, gradually*: sensim tardeve potius, Cic. Fin. 5, 15: sensim et pedetemptim progrediens, id. Tusc. 3, 22 fin.: ille sensim dicebat quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, id. Phil. 2, 17: sensim incedens, Liv. 10, 5: sensim atque moderate, Cic. Verr. 3, 68: leniter et sensim, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, Cic. Off. 2, 3: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: tentare animos, Liv. 2, 2: sensim postulare, id. 2, 45: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. 3, 565: parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 15, 9.

sensuālis, e, adj. [sensus] *endowed with feeling or sensation, sensitive*: App. Trism. p. 80: Tert. Anim. 43.

sensuālitās, atis, f. [sensuālis] *the faculty of sensation, sensibility*: Tert. Anim. 17.

sensus, a, um, Part. [sentio].

sensus, is, m. [id.] *the faculty of feeling, perception, sensation, sense, etc.* Of the body: omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit, Cic. N. D. 3, 13: ut idem interitus sit animorum et corporum, nec ullus sensus maneat, id. Am. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: videndi, audiendi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque

ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8: moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id. Am. 3, 12. II. Of the mind, *sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, capacity, inclination, disposition, etc.*: ipse in commovendis iudicibus iis ipsis sensibus, ad quos filios adducere vellem, permoverer, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: humanitatis, id. Verr. 1, 18: ipsi intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi, id. Am. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2 fin.: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: animi, id. de Or. 2, 35: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publica, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) sensus mentesque (hominum) pertractat, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutus ut non probes, Antonius probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: in dicendo vitium vel maximum est, a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorre, *the common way of thinking*, id. de Or. 1, 3 fin.: sensus communis (and with hominum), *the common feelings of humanity*, ib. 2, 16, 68: Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: Sen. Ben. 1, 12: Juv. 8, 73, etc. Plur.: Cic. Clu. 6, 17: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, ib. 1, 18, 83. 2. Meton. *the thinking faculty, the understanding, mind, reason* (rare): misero quod omnes eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6: Ov. M. 3, 631: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense*, Phaedr. 1, 7, 4: eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, id. ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3. 3. Esp. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification*: nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20: verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2. (ii) *a sentence, period*: sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26. Hence, *common sense* (corr. with loci), *common places*, Tac. Or. 31. (Hence Sp. seso.)

sententia, ae, f. [SENT, root of sentio] *a way of thinking; opinion, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, etc.*: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo, et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quaque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37 fin.: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 2: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 95: adhuc in hac sum sententia, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 fin.: ea omnes stant sententia, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 35: perstat in sententia Satorius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18 ad fin.: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be*, id. Off. 3, 33: ad eam sententiam haec ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: de sententia alicujus aliquid facere, gerere, scribere, etc. acc. to any one's wish: Cic. Coel. 29: id. Att. 16, 16, C.: Liv. 38, 45: etc.: nimis stulte faciunt, mea quidem sententia, *in my opinion at least*, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 5: Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95: ex mea (tua, etc.) sententia, or simply, *ex sententia, to one's mind or liking*: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 87: Cic. Fam. 2, 7: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 123: Sall. J. 43. Proverb.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *as many men, so many minds*, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14: Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. 2. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote*: (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sen-

tentiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20: Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: accurate sententiam dixi: factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, id. Verr. 4, 45: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision or sentence*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66. 3. *ex animi mei (tui) sententia*, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my (your) knowledge and belief*: (maiores) jurare ex sui animi sententia quemque voluerunt, id. Acad. 2, 47 fin.: Liv. 22, 53. In a pun: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, quum ille: "Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes?" "Non hercule," inquit, "ex animi mei sententia," Cic. de Or. 2, 64 fin. As a corroborative phrase: me quidem, ex animi mei sententia, nulla oratio laedere potest, *my faith*, Sall. J. 85. II. Transf. of discourse, *sense, meaning, signification, etc.*: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: legis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eadem sententia, qua etiam nos habemus Latinum: *Pereant amici*, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25: est vitiosum in sententia, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. gen. 3, 7. 2. *a sentence, period*: dum de singulis sententiis breviter disputo, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45. 3. Esp. a philosophical aphorism, *an apophthegm, maxim, axiom*: selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis *κρίσεις* δόξας, Cic. N. D. 1, 30 fin.: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: acutae crebraeque, ib. 2, 8 fin.: Quint. 8, 5, 2 sq.: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68.

sententiaīter, adv. *in the form of maxims, axiomatically, sententially*: alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur, Macr. S. 5, 16: Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 med.

sententiōla, ae, f. dim. [sententia] *a little sentence, maxim, or aphorism*: Cic. Phil. 3, 9: Quint. 5, 13, 37.

sententiōsē, adv. *sententially*: Cic. de Or. 2, 71.

sententiōsus, a, um, adj. [sententia] *full of meaning, pithy, sententious*: sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95.

senticiētum, i, n. [sentis] *a thorn-brake*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 80: App. Flor. p. 348.

senticiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of thorns, thorny, briery*: fig.: verba, Afr. in Fest. s. v. sentes: merces, App. Flor. p. 361.

sentifico, i, v. a. [sentio facio] *to endow with feeling or sensation*: Claud. Mam. de Stat. an. 1, 17.

sentina, ae, f. *the lowest part or sink in the hold of a ship; also bilgewater*: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, alii sentinam exhaerant, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: Caes. B. C. 3, 28: Sen. Ep. 30: hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluerant, Sall. C. 37.

II. Fig. *the dregs, refuse of the people, rabble*: si tu exieris, exhaeretur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciose sentina rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: id. Att. 1, 19: Liv. 24, 29. Also, *the hangers-on of an army, camp-followers*: Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

sentinaculum, i, n. [sentino] *an instrument for baling out bilgewater, a scoop*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.

sentinātor, oris, m. [id.] *one who bales out bilgewater*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 12.

sentino, i. v. n. [*sentina*] to bale or pump out bilge-water: Paul. Nol. Ep. 36: Aug. Homil. 42. || Fig. to be in difficulty or danger: Fest. s. v.

sentinōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] full of bilge-water: Cato in Non. 152, 25.

sentio, si, sum (*perf. sync. senti*, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11), 4. v. a. [*sensi* and *sensum* come from an obsol. *pres. sento*, whence *sententia*, *sensim*] to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see, etc.; to perceive, be sensible of: calorem et frigus, Lucr. 1, 497: varios rerum odores, id. 1, 299: suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45: varios rerum sentire colores, Lucr. 4, 495: sonitum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 69: famem, Liv. 25, 13: morbos articulares, Plin. 32, 4, 16. *Pass.*: posse prius ad angustias venire, quam sentirentur, before they should be observed, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: sentire sonare, to hear sounds, Lucr. 4, 230: sentio aperiri fores, Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 606. *Absol.*: perpetuo quoniam sentimus, id. 4, 229: qui (homines) corrumpant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21. Of things: pupula quum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811: neque aures auditum per se possunt sentire, id. 3, 633. 2. to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure: sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: tecum Philippo et celerem fugam sensi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 10: Apollinem vindicem, ib. 4, 6, 3: coecos motus orientis auri, ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), ib. 3, 1, 33: amorem abeuntis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3. *Absol.*: iste tuus ipse sentiet posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59. Of things as subjects: meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 25: transitum exercitus (ager), Liv. 9, 41: pestilentem sentiet Africum fecunda vitis, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 5: lacus et mare sentit amor-em heri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: alnos fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136. 3. to be subject or liable to a disease: morbos, Plin. 9, 49, 73: cariem, id. 8, 18, 26. || Of the mind, to feel, perceive, observe, notice: constr. with *acc.*, *inf.* and *acc.*, *rel. clause*, *de.*, or *absol.* (i) with *acc.*: quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, I observe, understand, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: nunquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, that I have perceived, Cic. Am. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134. Poet.: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, i. e. does not die, ib. 12, 619. (ii) with *inf.* and *acc.*: quoniam sentio errare (eum), Pl. Men. 3, 2, 16: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, id. Cat. 2, 3: postquam nihil esse periculi sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58. (iii) with *rel. clause* and *subj.*: scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 13: si quid est in me ingenui, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1: victrices catervae sentire, quid mens rite, quid indoles posset, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 25. With *indic.*: sentio, quam rem agitis, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 14. (iv) with *de*: de victoria atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: hostes posteaquam de protectione eorum senserunt, became aware of their retreat, ib. 5, 32. (v) *Absol.*: mentes sapientium quum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere, Cic. Sen. 21, 47: (Aristoteles) pascua probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipse non sentire quum utantur, id. Or. 57, 109. *Pass. impers.*: non ut dictum est, in eo genere intelligitur, sed ut ipsum est, id. de Or. 3, 42 fin. 2. to judge, deem, judge, suppose: si ita senti, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, 1016

Cic. Rep. 3, 21: jocansne an ita sentiens, id. Acad. 2, 19, 63: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: causa est haec sola, in qua omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43: idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conferendam esse cum ea, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixerō, ib. 1, 42: quid gravius de vobis sentire possunt? what worse opinion can they entertain of you? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia sentirent, were full of the most noble and generous sentiments, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12: tecum sentio, I agree with you, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 24: cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 24: abs te seorsum sentio, think differently, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 52: Gr. Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. Tr. Atqui nunc abs te stat, is on your side, id. Rud. 4, 4, 56. 3. Esp. in law and jurisprudence, to vote, declare, decide: sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: quae vult Hortensius, omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 31: si iudices pro causa mea senserint, decided in my favour, Gell. 5, 10 ad fin.

sentis, is, m. (*fem.* Ov. de Nuce, 113) a thorn, brier, bramble (*usu. plur.*): He. Asper meus victus sane est. Er. Sentesne esitas? Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 85: Virg. E. 4, 29: Ov. M. 1, 509: Caes. B. G. 2, 17. *Sing.*: Graeci vocant κυνόςβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, the dog-rose, wild-brier, Col. 11, 3, 4. || Transf. of thievish hands: Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

sentisco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*sensio*] to perceive, observe: Lucr. 3, 393.

sentix, icis, m. [*sentis*] the plant cynosbatus or sentis canis, dog-rose, wild-brier: App. Herb. 87.

sentōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] full of thorns, thorny: Paul. Nol. Carni. 6, 310.

sentus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] thorny, rough, rugged (*poet. and rare*): loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462: rubus, Prud. Apoth. 123. || Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), bristly, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

seorsum, adv. (*seorsus*, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 27: Lucr. 4, 495: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9, etc.: in the poets, also *dissyl. per synaer.*) asunder, separately, apart. With *ab*: me hodie senex seduxit solum, seorsum ab aedibus, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 95: seorsum ab rege exercitum ducere, Sall. J. 70: abs te seorsum sentio, otherwise, differently, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 52. With *abl.*: seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 563. *Absol.*: in aediculam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 20: in custodia habitus, Liv. 9, 42: castris positus, Auct. B. Afr. 48: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad allos, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo et seorsum tibi praeterea, to you individually, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, manumque seorsum habebis, wilt keep off, Cat. 20, 17.

seorsus, a, um, adj. [*abbrev. from seorsus, from se-vorto*] sundered, separate, apart: seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato in Fest. s. v. optionatus: studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.

se-par, āris (*perh. only in abl. sing.*), adj. separate, different: ossa separe urna contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: duo flumina natura separe, Sol. 7 fin.

separābilis, e, adj. [*separo*] that may be separated, separable: nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.

separātīm, adv. asunder, apart, separately. With *ab*: (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N. D.

2, 66, 165: nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16: Caes. B. C. 1, 76. *Absol.*: hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21 fin.: una in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatum copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: with singuli, Liv. 42, 44: Quint. 4 prooem. § 7: with quisque, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Sall. C. 52: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, i. e. generally, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.

separātio, ōnis, f. [*separo*] a sundering, severing, separation: sui facti ab illa definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3, 33: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31: Tac. H. 4, 46.

separātius, comp. adv. less closely: separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51 fin.

separātivus, a, um, adj. [*separo*] pertaining to separation, disjunctive: conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.

separātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] he that separates: Tert. Praescr. 30 med.

separātrix, icis, f. [*id.*] she that separates: Aug. Trinit. 11, 10.

separātus, a, um, Part. [*separo*].

|| Adj.: separate, distinct, particular, different. With *ab*: quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6. With *abl.*: (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1, 16. *Absol.*: ista aliud quoddam separatim volumen expectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17 fin.: quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, Quint. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatim probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis, distant, remote, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18. *Comp.*: intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 fin. *Sup.* does not occur.

separātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a parting, separating: App. Flor. p. 350.

se-pāro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to put apart; to separate, divide: With *ab*: separat Aonios Octaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2. With *abl.* (*poet.*): Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: Lucan. 4, 75. With simple *acc.*: Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustias, Plin. 9, 15, 20: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatim erat, Liv. 42, 55: ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18. || Fig. to treat or consider separately; to distinguish, except: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separent, Liv. 38, 44: oratorem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, id. 5, 7, 9: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separaretur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, i. e. if Cato again be excepted, Vell. 1, 17. (Hence *lt. se-verare*; Fr. *sevrer*.)

sepēlibilis, e, adj. [*sepelio*] that may be buried. Fig. that may be concealed: stultitia, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sepēlio, ivi or il, pultum (*perf. sepeli*, Pers. 3, 97: Part. *perf. sepelitus*, Cato in Prisc. p. 909 P.), 4. v. a. to bury, inter: sepultus intelligitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contactus, Plin. 7, 54, 55: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: suorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42: ossa, Ov. H. 14, 127: qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepellire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Consuetudine, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, i. e. buried after burning, Liv. 8, 24. || Fig. to put an end to, to

destroy, ruin, suppress, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patria sepulta, Prop. 1, 22, 3: haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 1: quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatus ac sepultum, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: bellum, Vell. 2, 75: dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: nullus sum, sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50. 2. Poet. sepultus, *buried in deep sleep, slumbering*: somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 973: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11, 56: paulum sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 29.

sēpes (saep.), *is, f. (nom. seps, Val. Fl. 6, 537) a hedge, fence*: Virg. G. 1, 270: Plin. 17, 14, 24: Caes. B. G. 2, 17: Ov. M. 1, 493. Poet. of any inclosure: scopulorum, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7 *fin.*: portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

sē-pes, pēdis, *adj. [sex] six-footed*: populī (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177.

sēpīa, *ae, f. = σηπία, the cuttle-fish*, Sepia officinalis, Linn., which has a bag containing a black, inky liquid, which it is capable of discharging, and thus darkening the water around it. The animal was esteemed a delicacy by the ancients: Cic. N. D. 2, 50 *fin.*: Plin. 9, 29, 45: Col. 6, 17, 7. This liquid was used for ink: Pers. 3, 13: furva, Aus. Ep. 4, 76. (Hence lt. *seppia*; Sp. *xibia*; Fr. *sèche*.)

sēpīcula (saep.), *ae, f. dim. [sepes] a little fence or hedge*: App. M. 8, p. 210.

sēpīmen (saep.), *Inis, n. = sepimentum*: App. Flor. 1.

sēpīmentum (saep.), *i, n. [sepīo] a hedge, fence, inclosure*: Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1 *sq.*: Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

sēpīo (saep.), *psl, ptum (past perf. sepissent, Liv. 44, 39 dub.), 4. v. a. [sepes] to surround with a hedge, to fence in, inclose*: sepsit comitium et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, id. Tusc. 5, 23: fundum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 36: segetem, Col. 2, 21, 2: urbes moenibus, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: oppidum operibus, munitionibus, castris, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: castra tectis parietum pro muro, Liv. 25, 25: oculos membranis tenuissimis, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: saltum plagis, *to inclose, surround*, Lucr. 5, 1250: feram venantum corona, Virg. Aen. 9, 551: aliquid veste, *to cover, envelop*, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 40: obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit (Venus), Virg. Aen. 1, 411: legiones luco, Liv. 9, 11: Agrippam custodia militum, Suet. Aug. 65: sepsit se tectis, *shut himself up in his palace*, Virg. Aen. 7, 600. II. Fig.: (inventā) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoria sepire, *to fix them in one's memory*, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: locum omnem cogitatione, ib. 2, 34, 147: septus legibus et iudiciorum metu, *sheltered, guarded*, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quibus praesidiis philosophiae septus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23: postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44: (mulieres) septae pudicitia agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se septi difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23.

sēpīōla, *ae, f. dim. [sepīa] a little cuttle-fish*: Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

sēplasiārius, *ii, m. [Seplasia, a street in Capua] a dealer in unguents*: Lampr. Elag. 30. II. seplasiarium, *μυροπώλιον*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sē-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum (Part. perf. syncop. sepostus, Sil. 8, 378), *3. v. a. to put or place apart or aside; to separate, pick out, etc.*: seponi et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24: aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum id. Verr. 4, 10: id ego ad illud fanum (sc. ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15: captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 3, 53: primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. 1, 730: nonnullos ex principibus legit

ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet. Cal. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52: Interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitare, *to place himself at a distance*, Tac. H. 2, 33: de mille sagittis unam seposuit, *picked out*, Ov. M. 5, 381. 2. Esp. *to banish, exile*: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, Tac. H. 1, 13: aliquem in secretum Asiae, ib. 1, 10: Suet. Aug. 65: 80, seponere aliquem a domo, *to banish from one's house*, Tac. A. 3, 12.

Fig.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, qua elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id. H. 1, 1: seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id. A. 2, 59: qua de re sepositus nobis est locus, *a separate, special place*, Quint. 1, 10, 26: Jovem diffusum nectare curas seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, Ov. M. 3, 319: (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, *to have separated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: poet. with simple *abl.*: si modo scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to distinguish*, Hor. A. P. 273.

sēpōsītio, ōnis, *f. [sepono] a setting apart, separation*: si forte qui decimam vovit decesserit ante sepositionem, Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 2.

sēpōsītus, *a, um, Part. [sepono]*.

II. *Adj.*: (poet. and rare) *distant, remote*: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24: gens, Mart. Spect. 3. 2. *select, choice*: vestis, *a sumptuous garment*, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43.

seps, sēpis, *comm. = σήψ, a kind of lizard with a long body and very short legs*, Lacerta Chalcides, Linn., called now in Italy *cicigna*: Lucan. 9, 763: Plin. 29, 5, 32. II. *an insect, perh. the wood-louse, milleped, but not clearly distinguished*: id. 20, 2, 6: id. 29, 6, 39.

seps, *a hedge or fence*: v. sepes.

sepse, *pron. reflect. [se ipse] oneself*: quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8.

septas, ādis, *f. [ἐπτάς] the number seven*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

septējūgis, *is, m. (sc. currus) [septem jugum] a team of seven*: Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *card. num. seven*: septem millia, Pl. Mil. 1, 46: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. Carm. S. 7: septem et decem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21: decem et septemque, Nep. Cato 1: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15: septem et viginti minae, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 94: septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: illum his mensibus sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58. 2. Septem stellae, *for septentriones, the Seven-stars, the Pleiades*: Sen. Troad. 443.

II. *Esp. subst. the seven sages of Greece*: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26. [Cf. Sans. *saptan*; Gr. *ἐπτά*; Germ. *sieben*; Eng. *seven*.]

september, bris, *adj. [septem] pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year (which began with March); of or pertaining to September*: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1: Suet. Aug. 31: Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22: Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 *sq.*: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3: Septembribus horis, *in the (unhealthy) time of September*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16.

2. *Subst. the month of September*: Aus. Ecl. de Mens. monos. 9.

septemdecim, *v. septendecim*.

septem-flūus, *a, um, adj. [fluo] seven-fold-flowing*: Nilus, *having seven mouths*, Ov. M. 1, 422.

septem-gēminus, *a, um, adj. seven-fold (poet.)*: Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7: Virg. Aen. 6, 801: Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 191.

septem-mestris (septimestris), *e, adj. [mensis] of seven months*: infans, Censor. de Die nat. 8.

septem-nerva, *ae, f. [nervus] an herb, called also plantago major or heptapleuron*, Plantago altissima, Linn.: App. Herb. 1.

septem-pēdālis, *e, adj. of seven feet, seven feet high*: Pl. Curc. 3, 71.

septem-plex, *icis, adj. [plicō] seven-fold (poet.)*: clipeus (of ox-hides folded seven times), Virg. Aen. 12, 925: Ov. M. 13, 2: Nilus (as having seven mouths), ib. 5, 187: Ister, id. Tr. 2, 189.

septemtrio, *v. septentrio*.

septemvir, *v. septemviri*.

septemvirālis, *e, adj. [septemviri] pertaining to the septemvirs, septemviral*: auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.

II. *Subst. septemvirāles, ium, m. plu. the septemvirs*: ib. 13, 12, 26.

septemvirātus, *ūs, m. [id.] the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate*: Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-viri, *orum, m. plu. [vir] a board or college of seven men, the septemvirs*: I. *the epulones*: Tac. A. 3, 64. Sing.: septemvir, Lucan. 1, 602: Plin. Ep. 2, 11. II. *for dividing lands*: Cic. Phil. 5, 7 *fin.* Sing.: ib. 5, 12, 33.

septēnārius, *a, um, adj. [septem] consisting of seven, septenary*: numerus, *the number seven*, Plin. 11, 36, 43: Gell. 3, 10: versus, *consisting of seven feet*, Diom. p. 514 P.: also *absol.*: cum tam bonos septenarios, fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets*, Mart. 4, 46: fistula, *of seven quadrants (or quarter-digits) in diameter*, Front. Aq. 25.

septendēcim (less correctly, septemdecim), *card. num. [septem decem] seventeen*: septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 5, 47: Liv. 38, 51: Tac. A. 13, 6: separately: septem et decem, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 89: Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21: decem septemque, Nep. Cato 1: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15.

septēni, *ae, a, num. distrib. [septem] seven each*: a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fascēs, candelis involuti, septenos habuera libros, Liv. 40, 29: amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 49. II. *Transf. for septem, seven*: dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: qua septenas temperat unda vias, *the seven mouths of the Nile*, Prop. 3, 22, 16: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87. Sing.: gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Lucan. 8, 445: non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66.

septennis, *e, v. septuennis*.

septennium, *ii, n. for septuennium, a period of seven years*: Prud. Tetrast. 6.

septentrio, ōnis, *v. septentriones*.

septentrionālis, *e, adj. [septentriones] pertaining to the north, northern*: pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5: oceanus, Plin. 9, 17, 30. II. *Subst. septentrionālia, ium, n. plu. the northern regions*: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

septentrionārius, *a, um, adj. [id.] northern, north-*: ventus, Gell. 2, 22.

septentriones (septemtriones), *um, m. plu. [septem trio; prop. the seven ploughing-oxen: v. triones] hence as a constellation] seven stars near the north pole belonging to the constellation called the Wain, or the Great Bear; also seven stars of the constellation of the Little Bear*: neque se septentriones ququam in coelo commovent, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 117: Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: *in tmesi*: quas nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones, Arat. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528. Sing.: septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, 83. 2. *Transf. sing. either of the two constellations of the Bear, distinguished by the epithets*

sēresco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [serum] *to turn to whey*: lac frigore serescit, Plin. 11, 41, 96.

sēria, ae, f. a cylindrical earthen vessel for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., a large jar: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51: Cato R. R. 12: Liv. 24, 10.

sēricārius, a, um, adj. [sericus] *pertaining to silks*: Firm. Math. 8.

sēricātus, a, um, adj. [id.] *dressed in silk*: Suet. Cal. 52.

sēriōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *silken*: vexilla, Flor. 3, 11.

sērichātum, i, n. *an aromatic plant known only by name to Pliny*; some have conjectured it might be the camphor or benzoin plant: Plin. 12, 21, 45.

sērico-blatta, ae, f. [sericus] *a garment of purple silk*: Cod. Justin. 11, 8, 10.

sēricus, a, um, adj. [Seres, the Chinese] *Seric*, i. e. *silken*: vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8: Tac. A. 2, 33: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8: carpenta, with *silken curtains*, Prop. 4, 8, 23.

II. Subst. **sericum**, i, n. *silk*: Amm. 23, 6, 67: Sol. 50. *Plu. Seric garments, silks*: Prop. 1, 14, 22: Mart. 11, 28: Claud. in Eutr. 2.

sēries, em, e, f. [i. sero] *a row, succession, series, chain*: series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1 *med.*: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum a Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Cal. 27. 2. Fig. with *gen.*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *jin.*: fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 35, 125: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: innumerabilis annorum, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: futi, id. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5. *Plur.*: simulantes fictas litium series, Vell. 2, 118: Suet. Vesp. 10. *Absol.*: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, Cic. Acad. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducunt, Quint. 11, 2, 39: tantum series juncturaque pollet, *close connection of ideas*, Hor. A. P. 242. II. *Esp. an unbroken line of descent, lineage*: ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causa prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4, 11, 69: Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sērietas, ātis, f. [serius] *gravity, seriousness*: Aus. Parent. 2, 6.

sēriilia, ium, n. plu. [i. sero] *ropes, cordage*: spartea, Pac. in Fest. s. v.

sērio, adv. *in earnest, seriously*: nec joco nec serio, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 25: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30: Liv. 7, 41.

sēriōla, ae, f. *dim.* [seria] *a small jar*: Pers. 4, 29: Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

sēris, Idis, f. = *σέρις*, a kind of endive, Cichorium Indivium, Linn.: Plin. 20, 8, 32: Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5.

sērisāpia, ae, f. [serus sapiō] *the name of a dish invented by Petronius*: Petr. 56, 8.

sēritas, ātis, f. [serus] *late arrival, tardiness*: Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

sērius, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. of severus, which might be formed from severus, like φίλιος from φίλος] *grave, earnest, serious* (properly only of things): graves seriaeque res, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7: Liv. 23, 7 *jin.*: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52: quaestiones, Suet. Cal. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54: curae, ib. 82 *jin.*: tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *jin.* Of persons, for *severus*: non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. in Non. 33, 33.

II. Subst. **sērium**, i, n. and more **seria**, orum, n. plu. *earnestness, seriousness*: serious matters or discourses: quid per jocos dixi, nolito in *serio* convertere, Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 42: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14: quidam joco seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 26, 85: joco atque seria cum humil-

litate agere, Sall. J. 96: cum his seria

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ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4: per seria, per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quae ramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: mala, id. A. P. 451: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1.

sēriua, ae, f. [i. sero] *a wreath, garland*: cum e floribus fierent sēta, a serendo sēriuae appellabantur, Plin. 21, 2, 2 (al. sēriuae).

sermo, ōnis, m. [i. sero = sēta oratio, i. e. connected speech] *a speaking or talking with; conversation, discourse*: sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. 6, 7, 68: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus, familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, Cic. Off. 1, 37: quod mihi servus sermonem seriat, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 37: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38: in nostris sermonibus colloctionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, ib. 5, 41: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, Cic. Phil. 10, 7: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 71: jucundus est mihi sermo literarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 17, 32 *jin.* 2. *Esp. literary conversation, disputation, discussion*: in sermonem ingredi, id. Rep. 1, 24: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitia habitum ab illo secum, id. Am. 1, 3: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, id. Fam. 9, 8: Quint. 6, 3, 44. 3. *the language of common life, conversation*: sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13: sermo potius quam oratio, Cic. Or. 19, 64: in sermonibus Plautus poscit palmam, in *dialogue*, Varr. in Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: si quis scribat, uti nos, sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42: comedia, nisi quod pede certo differt sermoni, sermo merus, ib. 47. Hence (ii) *meton. a satire* (from its familiar style): ille (delectatur) Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, id. Ep. 2, 2, 60: nec sermones ego malle repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, ib. 2, 1, 250. 4. *common talk, report, rumour*: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, you are the talk, Prop. 2, 21, 7: vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 4: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 4, 7: sermones iniquorum effugere, id. Coel. 16, 38: ne putet aliquid oratione mea sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, of *slander, calumny*, id. Fl. 5 *jin.*: dabimus sermonem iis, give them something to talk about, id. Fam. 9, 3: materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4. II. *Transf. a mode of expression, language, style, diction, dialect, etc.*: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes, jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3: et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43: luscinae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59.

sermōcināter, adv. *in discourse or conversation*: Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

sermōcinātiō, ōnis, f. [sermocinor] *a conversation, disputation, discussion*: sermones hominum assimilatos dicere *διδάσκους* malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 51: sermocinatio alicujus aliqua de re, Gell. 19, 8. In rhetoric: sermocinatio est, quum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct. Her. 4, 52.

sermōcinātrix, Icis, f. [id.] *that converses, adapted to conversation*; in rhetor. a transl. of the Platonic *προσομιλητική*: Quint. 3, 4, 10. In gen. immodica, a prattler, babbler, App. M. 9, p. 224.

sermōcinor, atus, i. v. n. *dep.* [sermo] *to talk with, to converse, discourse about* (rare): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. de Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 1, 52 *jin.* II. *Esp. to dispute, discuss*: exquiritus sermocinari, Suet. Tib. 56: pluria forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus, Gell. 5, 21.

sermōnālis, e, adj. [id.] *speaking*: deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

sermōnāri rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2.

sermuncūlus, i, m. *dim.* [sermo] *common talk, tittle-tattle, rumour* (rare): urbani sermunculi, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: sermunculis fabellisque ducti, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10. II. *a little discourse*: Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

sēro, sērai, sertum, 3. v. a. *to put, put in a row, connect, join, plait, interweave, entwine, etc.* Lit. only in *Part. perf.*: accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Lucan. 10, 164: flores, App. M. 4, p. 156: loricae, linked, Nep. Iphicr. 1: hence *sēta*, subs. *wreaths of flowers*, v. sertum. II. Fig. *to join, connect; to combine, compose, contrive*: ex aeternitate causa causam serens, joining in order, Cic. Fat. 12: cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, is arranged, disposed, Liv. 25, 6: certamina cum Patribus, to join, engage in, id. 2, 1: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem seriat, *bandy words with me*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 37: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Virg. Aen. 6, 160: secreta colloquia cum eo, Liv. 34, 61: populares orationes, to put together, compose, id. 10, 19: (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2: quid serislando moras? why are you contriving? Sen. Med. 281: negotium, to make, prepare, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 51 [v. 2. sero *jin.*].

sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3. v. a. *to sow, plant*: serendum viciam, lentem, cicerulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 3, 47: satae messes, Virg. E. 8, 99: serit arbores, quae alteri seculo prosint, Caecil. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: nullam sacra vite prius severis arborem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 1: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668: sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70. Proverb. i. mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i. e. *I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 80. 2. *Transf. to beget, bring forth, produce*: corpus atque animum serit aēr, Lucr. 3, 572: Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jumi quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54: largo sato Curetas ab imiri, id. M. 4, 282: most freq. with simple *abl.*: Camertem magnanimo Volscente satum, Virg. Aen. 10, 562: sole satus Phaethon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sate sanguine divum, sprung from, Virg. Aen. 6, 125: non sanguine humano sed stirpe divina satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58. II. Fig. *to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce*: to cause, occasion, excite, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14: mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: aere vulnera vasta serebant, scattered, Lucr. 5, 1289: lites, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 10: (Hamilear) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 80: civiles discordias, Liv.

3, 40: causam discordiarum, Suet. Cal. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23: invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Virg. Aen. 12, 228: opinionem, Just. 8, 3: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104 med. [The two verbs *sero* are in fact the same. The orig. meaning was "to put:" cf. *consero*, "put together;" *desero*, "put down;" *exsero*, "put out:" next came the meaning "to put in a row," "to put seeds in the ground," "plant," "sow:" and the form *sero*, *sevi* was confined to the latter meaning. *Sino* orig. meant "to put," and is prob. of the same root: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. No. 56.]

sēro, adv. late, at a late hour: eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21: domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22. 2. at a late period: res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris, omnia opera sero facies, Cato R. R. 5, 7: Cic. Brut. 10: doctores artis sero repertos, Quint. 2, 17 7. Comp.: modo surgis Eoo temperius coelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198: Liv. 31, 11: ipse salutabo decima vel serius hora, Mart. 1, 109: omnium versatur urna serius oculus sors exitura, later or earlier, Hor. Od. 2, 3 26: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33. Sup.: ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18. II. too late: abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 90: (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus; iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. Am. 3, 11: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5 fin. In a double sense: cum interrogaret (accusator), quo tempore Clodius occisus esset? respondit (Milo) Sero, Quint. 6, 3, 49. Proverb.: sero sapiunt Phryges, are wise too late, shut the stable-door when the steed is stolen: v. sapio. Comp.: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: serius a terra provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8.

sērōtinus, a, um, adj. [sēro] that comes or happens late, late, backward: sementis (opp. festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24: hiemes (opp. tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: loca (opp. praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54. II. Transf.: raptor (puellae), stealing late, Sen. Decl. 3, 21 fin.

serpens, entis, f. (sc. bestia) less freq. m. (sc. draco) [serpo] a creeping thing, esp. a snake, serpent: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: Lucr. 4, 58: Ov. M. 1, 447: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 27. Masc.: Lucr. 5, 34: Virg. Aen. 2, 214: Hor. S. 1, 3, 27, etc. In apposition with draco: Suet. Tib. 72.

II. Transf. the Serpent, a constellation: (i) Between the Great and the Little Bear, i. q. anguis and draco: Ov. M. 2, 173: Hyg. Astr. 3, 1. (ii) In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), i. q. anguis: Vitr. 9, 6: Hyg. Astr. 2, 14. 2. a creeping insect on the human body, a louse: Plin. 7, 51, 52: App. Flor. p. 352.

serpentaria, ae, f. (sc. herba) [serpens] snake-weed (otherwise called viperina): App. Herb. 5.

serpentigēna, ae, m. [serpens and GEN, root of gigno] sprung from a serpent: Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentinus, a, um, adj. [serpens] pertaining to a serpent: pectora, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51.

serpentes, pēdis, m. [serpens pes] serpent-footed: Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serperastra (serpir), orum, n. plu. [etymol. unknown; perh. from serpo rastrum, creeping-splints] knee-splints or bandages for straightening the crooked legs of children: pueris in geniculis serperastra alligare, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129. Humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: Cic. Att. 7, 3.

serpyllum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, pei, ptum (serpsit antiqui pro serpsit usi sunt, Fest. s. v.), 3. v. n. to creep, crawl (lit. only of animals while repo is used of persons also). serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: serpit (anguis) per humum, Ov. M. 15, 689: draco in platanum, ib. 12, 13: Pass. (very rare): cum terra nullo serpat angue, was crawled over, Sol. 32.

2. Transf. of things, to move slowly or imperceptibly: sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 691: an te, Cydne, canum, tacitis quia leniter undis placidus per vada serpis, crepest, windest along, Tib. 1 7, 14: Ister in mare, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30: exsistit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, slowly spreading, Lucr. 6, 661: flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6: fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), was creeping along, Prop. 3, 13, 64: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: lithospermus (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74: caules per terram, id. 21, 16, 59: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, gradually spreads, Cels. 6, 18, 2 med.: dira contagia per vulgus, Virg. G. 3, 469: cancer, Ov. M. 2, 826: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79: per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415: quies, Virg. Aen. 2, 269. • II. Fig. to creep, crawl; to extend imperceptibly (used rather of an unperceived than of a slow progress); to spread abroad, increase, prevail: neque serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3 fin.: serpit illud insitum natura malum, id. Verr. 3, 76: serpit res, id. Am. 12: ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Am. 23, 87: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 22: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21 fin.: fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13: bellum latius in proximos, Flor. 2, 2, 15. Of a grovelling style: (poeta) serpit humi tutus, crawls along the earth, Hor. A. P. 28. [Cf. Sans. *srīp*, "ire;" *sarpa*, "serpens;" Gr. *ἔρπω*; also Lat. *repo*.]

serpula, ae, f. [serpo] a little snake or serpent: Fest. s. v.

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum, ad init.

serpyllifer, ēra, ōrum, adj. [serpyllum sero] thyme-bearing: catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 in carm.

serpyllum (serpillum; and in MSS. of Cato R. R. also serpull.), i, n. [ἔρ-*πυλλον*] thyme, wild thyme, Thymus serpyllum, Linn.: Cato R. R. 73: Col. 11, 3, 39: Plin. 20, 22, 29: Virg. E. 2, 11.

serra, ae, f. [perh. = sec-ra, from seco] a saw: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: Ov. M. 8, 246: Sen. Ep. 90. Proverb.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliqua re, to quarrel about something, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1. II. Transf. a kind of saw-fish, *Pristis antiquorum*, Linn.: Plin. 9, 2, 1. 2. a serrated order of battle: serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur recediturque neque ullo consistitur tempore, Fest. s. v.: Veg. Mil. 3, 19 fin. 3. a threshing-machine with serrated wheels: Hier. in Amos. 1. 4. a religious name for the Tiber: Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 63. (Hence Sp. *sierra*, a range of mountains on account of their serrated form.)

serrabilis, e, adj. [serra] that may be sawed: Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227. **serraculum**, i, n. a rudder: *πηδά-
λιον*, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29 dub. **serrago**, inis, f. [serra] saw-dust: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14. (Hence Sp. *sorrir*.)

serratim, adv. like a saw: Vitr. 6, 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serratorius, a, um, adj. [serro] saw-shaped: in modum serratoriae machinae connecti, Amm. 23, 4.

serratula, ae, f. the Italian name for betony, *Betonica officinalis*, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46.

serratura, ae, f. [serro] a sawing, sawing up: arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serratus, a, um, adj. [serra] saw-shaped, serrated: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48: numi, notched on the edge, Tac. G. 5.

serro, i, v. a. [id.] to saw, saw up: pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

serrula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a small saw: Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2.

serta, ae, f. for sertum, a garland: Prop. in Charis. p. 83 P.

serta Campanica, or simply **serta**, ae, f. a plant, called also *meilotos*, q. v.: Cato R. R. 107. Also called, *sertula Campana*: Plin. 21, 9, 29.

sertatus, a, um, adj. [i. sero] wreathed, garlanded: caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 5 init.

sertula Campana, v. 2. **serta**.

sertum, i, n. [i. sero] a wreath of flowers, garland: roseo Venus aurea sero, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88. Usu. plur.: coronae, **serta**, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 58: Cat. 6, 8: Cic. Tusc. 3, 18 fin.

sertus, a, um, Part. [i. sero].

serum, i, n. (seru, Charis. p. 23 P.) the watery part of curdled milk, whey: Plin. 11, 41, 96: Virg. G. 3, 406: Tib. 2, 3, 16. II. Transf. of other things, the watery part, serum: of resin: Plin. 16, 12, 23: of semen: Cat. 80, 8. [Prob. akin to Sans. *sāra*, "aqua," and Gr. *ὀρός*.]

sērum, i, n. [serus] a late time, late hour (of the day or night): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21: extrahatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48. Absol. a late hour of the day: in serum dimicatione protracta, Suet. Aug. 17: in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11.

sērus, a, um, adj. late: sero a vesperare, Ov. M. 4, 415: sera nocte, Prop. 1, 3, 10: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82: hiems, Liv. 32, 28: anni, ripe years, age, Ov. M. 6, 29: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138: posteritas, id. Pont. 1, 4, 24: eruditio, quam Graeci *ὀψιμαθία* appellant, Gell. 11, 7: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 10. Comp.: senior mors, Cels. 2, 6 med.: senectus, Mart. 5, 6: serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3. Sup.: successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, ripening the latest, Plin. 15, 15, 16. (ii) Poet. for the adv. sero, of one who does anything late: serus in coelum redeas, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire convivam, late in the day, id. S. 2, 7, 33: (me arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297. With gen.: o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21: belli serus, Sil. 3, 255. With inf.: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5, 35. (iii) Neut. sing. and plu. adverb.: nec sera comantem Narcissum tacuissem, Virg. G. 4, 122: (noctua) sedens serum canit, late in the night, id. Aen. 12, 864. II. too late: ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1: neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, Quint. 12, 1, 31: Antistes serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5: redit Alcides jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras conditiones pacis tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: quum tandem ex somno surrexissent, id. quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandis absumperant, which

was too late, Liv. 33, 48: dum deliboramus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3. (ii) Poet. for the adverb: tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis haud justis assurgis, Virg. Aen. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. H. 17, 107: auxilia ciere, Val. Fl. 3, 562. [Akin to Sans. *sāya*, "vespera."] (Hence Fr. *soir*.)

serva, ae, f. [servus] a female slave: servae sint istae an liberae? Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 62: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47: serva Brisēis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3.

servābilis, e, adj. [servo] that can be kept or preserved: uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40. ||. that can be saved or rescued: caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servans, antis, Part. [servo]. ||. Adj. keeping, observing: with gen.: Rhipheus servantissimus aequi, Virg. Aen. 2, 427.

servātio, ōnis, f. [id.] an observance: mea perpetua servatio, Ps. Plin. Ep. 10, 121.

servātor, ōris, m. [id.] one who attends to, a watcher, observer: Olympi, Lucan. 8, 171: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, watcher, prowler, Stat. Th. 3, 352.

||. Esp. a preserver, deliverer, saviour: Ba. An tu veneficus? Co. Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (opp. perditor), Cic. Planc. 36 fin.: Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 685: mei capitis, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 24, 50: mundi, Prop. 4, 6, 37: also, an epithet of Jupiter = Σωτήρ: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74. 2. With abstract words, an observer, fulfiller (poet.): rigidi honesti, Lucan. 2, 389: foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

servātōrium, φυλακτήριον, a magazine, gloss. Gr. Lat. (Hence It. *servatijn*.)

servātrix, icis, f. [servo] she that keeps or preserves, a (female) saviour, deliverer: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16: Ov. M. 7, 50: an epithet of goddesses, Inscr.: pectoris, protectress, guardian, Stat. Th. 12, 606. ||. With an abstract word, an observer, fulfiller: convenientiae, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 15.

servia, ae, v. servia.

serviculus, i, m. dim. [servus] a little slave: Tert. Idol. 10.

servilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to a slave, slavish, servile: serviles nuptiae, Pl. Cas. prol. 68: vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: indoles, Liv. 1, 5: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 11, 2: literae, the lower branches of learning (opp. to liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. an. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19 fin.: tumultus, the servile war, Caes. B. G. 1 40: terror, dread of a servile insurrection, Liv. 3, 16: manus, a band of slaves, Hor. Epod. 4, 19: de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, like slaves, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14. Neutr. adv.: servile gemens, slavishly, Claud. B. G. 364. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

serviliter, adv. slavishly, servilely: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: Tac. H. 1, 36: saevire, Flor. 1, 23.

servio, ivi or ii, Itum (past imperf. servibas, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 50; futur. servibo, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45), 4. v. n. [servus] to be a servant or slave, to serve, be in service: Ha. Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? Pa. Nunc quidem etiam servio, Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 16: in liberata terra liberatores ejus servire, Liv. 34, 50: an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solverit, jubet, servus est Quint. 7, 3, 26: qui libertate caret, serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: servite liberaliter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 11: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: servire iuste, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: vasa per centum annos servatis, Liv.

39, 37: servit vetus hostis Cantaber, sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21.

With dat.: justum est, tuus tibi servus tuo arbitratu serviat, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 71: leponi, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 33: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et servientum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8 fin. With apud: hoc pacto apud te serviam, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 12: si quis apud nos servisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182. With kindred acc.: qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, qui servitutem servit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 12: quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29: Liv. 40, 18. With kindred abl. (only in Plaut.): neque herile negotium plus curat, quam si non servitute serviat, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 2. ||. In gen.

with dat. of object: to be devoted or subject to; to be of use or service to; to serve for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, accommodate; to have respect to, or care for; to consult, accommodate oneself to, etc.: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, id. Truc. 1, 2, 25: ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: servire populo, ib. 4 fin.: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep. 1, 34: aetati hujus, id. Fin. 5, 9 fin.: amori aliorum flagitiosissime, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: auribus alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: bello, id. B. G. 7, 34: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep. 1, 4: compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 fin.: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 fin.: vel honori multorum vel periculo, id. Brut. 69, 242: iracundiae, id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52 fin.: oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3 fin.: posteritati, ib. 1, 15 fin.: rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: rumori, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14: utilitati salutique, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18: verbis praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63. Pass. impers.: ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10: concium est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327. With kindred acc.: ab ineunte adolescentia tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 21. 2. In law,

of buildings, lands, etc. to be subject to certain burthens or services: praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 fin.: aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67. Cf. Dig. 8, De servitutibus. (Hence, from part. serviens, It. *sergente*; Fr. *sergent*; Eng. *serjeant*.)

servitium, ii, n. [servus] the condition of a slave or servant, slavery, servitude: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, as your servant, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23: justum pati servitium, id. 41, 6: quum domus Assaraci Phthiam servitio premet, Virg. Aen. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, to free from slavery, Hor. S. 2, 5, 99. 2. Transf. in gen. servitude or subjection of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1: illi etiam tauros primum docuisse feruntur servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18. ||. Meton. servants, slaves (collectively): ita nunc servitium est, such are servants nowadays, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 fin.: coeptum esse in Sicilia moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 5, 4: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calorum servitilique tertilia (pars), Vell. 2, 82: servitii decem millia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, ib. 1, 23. Plur.: servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic. Coel. 32, 78: operae facessant, servitia sileant, id. Flacc. 38 fin.: Sall. C. 24: Liv. 2, 10. 2

Transf.: sunt autem fuci quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

servitor, ōris, m. [servio] a servant, servitor: Auct. serm. ad fr. ap. Aug. 43.

servitritus, a, um, adj. [servus tritus] galled by slavery, as a term or abuse: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 13.

servitudo, inis, f. [servus] slavery, servitude (rare for servitus): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22.

servitus, ūtis, f. (gen. plur. servitutium, Dig. 8, 2, 32 fin.) [id.] the condition of a servus; slavery, serfdom, servitude: servitus est constitutio juris gentium, qua quis dominio alieno contra naturam subicitur, Florent. Dig. 1, 5, 4: servitutem servire, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 31 (v. servio): quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3: conditio servitutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit, fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, Cic. Delot. 11, 30: mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off. 1, 23 fin.: servitutem perpassi, id. Phil. 8, 11: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34 fin.: servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25: Themistocles quum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Am. 12, 42. With dat.: opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, the serving of a rich man is hard in this respect, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 12. ||. Transf. in gen.

servitude, subjection: nunquam salvis suis exiit servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7: in servitute atque in ditione Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, in confinement, Col. 8, 12: hujus officii tanti servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. Planc. 30 fin.: ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9.

2. In law, liability of lands, houses etc., to certain burthens or services (v. Smith's Ant. 1030): servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt haec: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: servitutis putat aliquid specus habituros, id. Att. 15, 26. 3. Meton. slaves, servants (collectively): adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, servitus crescit nova, i. e. lovers, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 18.

servo, avi, atum (old fut. perf. servasso, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 71: Cato R. R. 141, 3), 1. v. a. to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect, etc.: Ph. Perdis me tuis dictis. Cu. Immo servo et servatum volo, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 56: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: pol me occidistis, amici, non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 3, 57: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3: si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10: di te servassint (mihi), Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 64: Graeciae portus per se (i. e. Themistoclem) servatos, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me una vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70: urbem insulamque Caesari, ib. 2, 20: rem suam, Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: Sabinus vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, keeping, retaining, Virg. Aen. 7, 179: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 fin.: se integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30: omnia mihi integra, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17. Poet. with inf.: infecta sanguine tela conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188. Absol.: So. Perii, pugnos ponderat. Me. Quid si ego illum tractum tangam ut dormiat? So. Servaveris, you would save me, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157. 2. to uphold, keep, retain, observe, etc.: imperium probe, id. Pae. 2, 4, 7: ordines Caes. B. G. 4, 26: ordinem

laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 51: prae-sidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: vigilias, Liv. 34, 9: custodias, id. 33, 4: cursus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: intervallum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54: fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: iustitiam, ib. 1, 13, 41: iura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Institutum militare, ib. 3, 75: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: illud quod deceat, id. Off. 1, 28: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: pacem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22 fin.: aequam mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2. 3. Esp. to keep, lay up, reserve: lectum Massicum, ib. 3, 21, 6: Caecuba centum clavibus, ib. 2, 14, 26: lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 23: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17. With dat.: quasdam res iudicio voluntatque multitudinis, id. Rep. 1, 45: in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28: Jovis auribus ista (carmina) servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.

II. Transf. to give heed to, pay attention to; to watch, observe. With acc.: uxor scelestam me omnibus servat modis, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 5: iter alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Palinurus dum sidera servat, Virg. Aen. 6, 338: nutricia limen servantis alumnae, keeping watch over, guarding, Ov. M. 10, 383: vestibulum, Virg. Aen. 6, 556: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, Ov. M. 4, 647. With subj.: tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 60: quum decemviri servassent, ut unus fascies haberet, Liv. 3, 36: ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, id. 39, 14. Absol.: Eu. Intus serva. St. Quippini ego intus serve? an, ne quis aedes auferat? keep watch, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 3: solus Sannio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: serva! take care! look out! beware! Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 29: Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 5: Hor. S. 2, 3, 59. 2. Esp. in augury, to observe an omen: de coelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81: id. Vatin. 6: id. Att. 2, 16. 3. to keep to a place; to dwell in, inhabit (poet.): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas esse hic et servare apud me, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: atria servantem postico falle clientem, ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Virg. G. 4, 383. 4. In law, servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, to get, obtain, receive: Paul. Dig. 17, 1, 45 fin. (Hence It. *servare*.)

servula, ae, f. dim. [servus] a young female slave, servant-girl: Cic. Att. 1, 12.

servulicōla, ae, f. [servulus colo] she that waits upon slaves, a slave's drab: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servulus (servol.), i, m. dim. [servus] a young slave, servant-lad: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 100: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 56: Cic. Quint. 6, 27.

servus (-os), i, m. a slave, servant, serf, serving-man: Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: publici, public slaves, S. C. ap. Front. Aq. 100: Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24: Liv. 9, 29. Fig.: cupiditatem servi, Cic. Verr. 1, 22. Proverb.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Capito in Fest. s. v. quot: cf. Sen. Ep. 47.

servus, a, um, adj. slavish, servile, subject: octo milia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, i. e. servi, Liv. 29, 29: Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales, id. 34, 58: civitas, id. 25, 31: serva manus, Ov. F. 6, 558: o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26: servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 9: omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall. H. 4, 12, p. 241, ed. Gerl. II. In law, of buildings, lands, etc. liable to certain burthens

or services: libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2 fin.: fundus, Cels. Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, Marc. ib. 8, 2, 35.

sēsāma, ae, f. = sesamum, q. v.: Col. 2, 7, 1: Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

sēsāminus, a, um, adj. = σησάμινος, of sesame, made from sesame: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

sēsāmōides, is, n. = σησαμοειδής, a plant resembling sesame, a term applied to various plants. (i) anticyrion, referred by Sprengel to Reseda mediterranea, Sibth.; by Daleschamps to Daphne Tatonraira, Linn. (ii) grano amaro, folio minore, referred to Astragalus sesameus, Linn., Reseda canescens, Linn., Passerina hirsuta, Linn., or P. polygalifolia, Lapeyr.: Plin. 22, 25, 64: id. 25, 5, 21.

sēsāmum (sisam.), i, n. = σησαμον, sesame or sesamum, Sesamum orientale, Linn., an oily plant, a native of the East: Col. 2, 10, 18: id. 11, 2, 51: Pall. Sept. 7: Cels. 5, 15. II. sesamum silvestre, another name for cici, the palma Christi, castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

sescennāris, e, adj. deriv. and signif. unknown: bovis sescennaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15.

sescuncia (sesconcia, Orell. Inscr. no. 4563), ae, f. (acc. sesquuncem, Plin. 36, 25, 62) [sesqui uncia] one and a half unciae, i. e. a twelfth and a half of a twelfth, = one eighth: Cels. 5, 18, 28: Col. 8, 2, 7: Front. Aq. 26. Adject.: copulae sescunciae, an inch and a half thick, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 11.

sescuncialis, e, adj. [sescuncia] containing a twelfth and a half of a twelfth: crassitudo (mensae), of an inch and a half, Plin. 13, 15, 29.

sescuplex, icis, v. sesquipleus.

sescuplus (sesquiplus), a, um, adj. [sesqui] once and a half as much: ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47: ratio, Censor. de die nat. 1.

sēsēlis, is, f. (sesell, n. Plin. 25, 8, 52) = σέσελις, a plant, hartwort, seseli, Seseli clatum, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sesquātus, a, um, adj. [sesqui]: numeri sesquati, perh. two numbers, the greater of which is equal to the lesser, plus one half of the lesser:

$$a = b + \frac{b}{2} : 12 = 8 + \frac{8}{2} : \text{Ter. Maur. de ped. p. 2417 P: Aug. de Mus. 1, 10, 17.}$$

sesqui, adv. num. [perh. contr. from semis qui] one half more, more by a half. As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem, Cic. Or. 56, 188. Usu. employed as a prefix to words denoting number or quantity, with the signif. of once and a half. Joined with the numerals octavus and tertius, like the Greek ἐπι (in ἐπὶ δύοος, ἐπίτριτος, etc.), it denotes a unit and such a fraction over as the numeral designates.

sesqui-alter, ēra, ērum, adj. one and a half (ἐπίδευτρος): Cic. Tim. 7.

sesqui-culēaris, e, adj. containing a culeus and a half: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

thus, i, m. a cyathus and a half: Cels. 6, 7, 2.

sesqui-digitalis, e, adj. of a digit and a half: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

sesqui-digitus, i, m. a digit and a half: Vitr. 8, 6.

sesqui-hōra, ae, f. an hour and a half: Plin. Ep. 4, 9.

sesqui-jūgerum, i, n. a juger and a half: Plin. 4, 8, 15.

sesqui-libra, ae, f. a pound and a half: Cato R. R. 105: Col. 12, 36.

sesqui-mensis, is, m. a month and a half: Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.

sesqui-mōdius, ii, m. a peck and a half: Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: Cic. Verr. 3, 92.

sesqui-obolus, i, m. an obolus and a half: Plin. 26, 8, 46.

---, a, um, num. corresp. to the Gr. ἐπὶ δύοος, containing one and an eighth, or nine eighths; bearing the ratio of nine to eight: intervallum, Cic. Tim. 7.

sesqui-ōpera, ae, f. the work of a day and a half: Col. 2, 12, 2.

sesquiōpus, ēris, n. the work of a day and a half: Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesqui-pēdālis, e, adj. of a foot and a half; one foot and a half in length, breadth, or diameter: Cato R. 15, 2: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Mart. 7, 14.

II. Fig. to denote excessive length, half a yard long: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verua, Hor. A. P. 97.

sesqui-pēdāneus, a, um, adj. a foot and a half long: Plin. 9, 27, 43.

sesqui-pes, pēdis, m. a foot and a half (in length, breadth, etc.): Varr. R. 1, 43: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 58: Mart. 8, 60.

sesqui-plāga, ae, f. lit. a blow and a half, i. e. two blows, either of unequal force, or together producing too little effect: Tac. A. 15, 67.

sesquiplāris, is, and **sesquiplārius**, ii, m. [sesquipleus] a soldier who received a ration and a half as a reward for his bravery: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

sesqui-plex (sescuplex, Quint. 9, 4, 47), icis, adj. [plico] once and a half as much: sesquipleus but duplex aut par, Cic. Or. 57, 193.

sesquiplārius, ii, m. i. q. sesquiplaris: Hyg. Grom. med.

sesquiplus, a, um, v. sescuplus.

sesqui-tertius, a, um, num. corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, containing one and a third, or four thirds; bearing the ratio of four to three: intervallum, Cic. Tim. 7.

sesqui-ūlysses (sescūlysses, Plin. H. N. praef. § 24), for a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), the title of a satire of Varro: Non. 28, 12.

sesquunx, ncis, v. sescuncia.

sessibulum, i, n. [sedeo] a seat, chair: Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 56: App. M. 1, p. 112.

sessilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to sitting, fit for sitting upon: tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, i. e. with a broad foot, Pers. 5, 148: pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16 fin. II. Transf. of plants, low, dwarf: genus lactucae, growing low, spreading, id. 19, 8, 38: Mart. 3, 47: folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140.

sessimōnium, ii, n. [id.] a sitting, session, assembly: deorum, the council of the gods, Vitr. 7 praef. ad fin.

sessio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sitting: status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128. Plur.: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35. 2. Meton. a seat, sitting-place: sessiones gymnasiolorum, id. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2.

II. Esp. a sitting idly, a loitering, tarrying: sessio Capitolina, id. Att. 14, 14: pigra sessio, App. M. 4. 2. a sitting, session: for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30 fin. Of a court: dies sessionum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.

sessito, avi, i, v. a. freq. [id.] to sit much or long (rare): quam deam (Sua-dam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, the posteriors, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10.

sessiuncula, ae, f. dim. [sessio] a little meeting or company: for conversation, etc.: sessiunculae coniectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

seissor, ōris, m. [sedeo] one who sits, a sitter (rare): in the theatre: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: upon a horse, a rider: Sen. Const. sap. 12 fin.: Suet. Caes. 61.

II. Esp. one who dwells in a place, a resident: seissores veteris urbis, Nep. Cim. 2.

sessorium, ii, n. [id.] a seat, stool, chair: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 med.

II. a place of residence, a dwelling: viperae hujus sessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

sessus, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *a sitting*: bonus sessul, App. Flor. p. 353.

sestertiarus, *a, um, adj.* [*sester-tius*] *worth but a sesterce; of little value*: homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

sestertiolum, *i, m. dim.* [*id.*] *a little sesterce*: sestertiolum bis decies, i. e. two million sesterces, Mart. 1, 59.

sestertius, *ii, m.* (sometimes *pl.* sestertia, *orum*; *gen. usu.* sestertium, Cic. Or. 46 *fin.*) [*contr. from semis tertius*] (also written *HS. i. e. II.* and *Semis*, or for *LLS.*, i. e. libra, libra et Semis), *prop. an adj.* (*sc. numus*, which is sometimes expressed), *lit. the third is minus a half, i. e. two and a half, a sesterce*, a small silver coin, and at a later period also of brass, equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing; afterwards about one farthing less. 1000 sestertii were equal, up to the time of Augustus, to 8l. 17s. *id.*, and after that period to 7l. 16s. 3d. (v. Smith's Ant. 1042). The sestertius was the Roman unit in matters of account, answering the same uses as the English pound. Sums below 1000 are expressed by the numeral joined with the *nom.* or *acc. plu.* of sestertius: e. g. *centum sestertii*. Sums of 1000 and below 1,000,000 are expressed by the numeral with the *nom.* or *acc. plu.* of sestertius or sestertium (*gen. pl.*): e. g. *mille sestertii* or *sestertium*: or by the numeral with *sestertia*, with which millia must be understood, unless expressed. Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards are expressed by the numeral adverb in *-les* with *sestertium* (*gen. pl.*), or with the proper case of sestertius, centena millia being understood: e. g. *decies sestertium* (*gen. pl.*) = *decies centena millia sestertium*, *a million*. Sestertius, employed in this manner, seems to be a collective noun meaning *a sum of sesterces*. There is no instance of sestertium in the singular meaning a sum of 1000 sesterces, as many modern writers state.

(i) *Sums below 1000*: queritur Sicilia Verrem pro frumento in modios singulos duodenos sestertios exegisse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficiebatur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitruv. 3, 1 *med.*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 34, 2, 2: taxatio in libris sestertii singuli et in penuria bini, *id.* 18, 13, 34 *fin.* (ii) *Sums above 1000 and below 1,000,000*: (a) with sestertius: mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios numos, Col. 3, 3, 9: duo millia sestertiorum, *id.* 3, 3, 13. (b) with sestertia (*millia expressed*): quadragesena millia sestertia, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 *fin.*: duodena millia sestertia capere, *ib.* 3, 17, 3: qui sestertia numum quinque millia legaverat, Quint. 7, 6, 11. (c) with sestertia (*millia understood*), common in poets and later writers, rare in Cic.: dum septem donat sestertia, mutua septem promittit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: Mart. 6, 20: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Parad. 6, 3: sestertia dena, *id.* Verr. 3, 50: daturum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.*: dena sestertia, *ib.* 11, 7 *fin.* (iii) *Sums of 1,000,000 and upwards*: (a) with sestertium (*gen. pl.*): quum ei testamento sestertium millia relinqueretur, i. e. millies centena millia sestertium, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: sestertium sexagies in publicum deposuerat, 6 *millia*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23. (b) with sestertius: ut neque in sestertio vices parum se splendide gesserit, neque in sestertio centies affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep. Att. 14: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, Liv. 43, 4: (C. Caesar) centies sestertio coenavit uno die, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

(2) *In gen.*: numo sestertio or sestertio numo, *for a small sum, for a trifle*: Rab. Post. 17: C. Marius damnatus sestertio numo venit, Liv.

Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio numo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: Val. Max. 8, 2, 3. (ii) Sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum*, Sol. 27 (40) *ad fin.* || sestertium, *ii, n.* as a measure of dimension, *two and a half feet deep*: ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5.

set, *v. sed, ad init.*

sēta (saeta), *ae, f.* *a thick, stiff hair* of an animal, *a bristle* (*usu. plur.*): of a boar: Ov. M. 8, 428: of a porcupine: Claud. Hystr. 6: of a lion: Prop. 4, 9, 45: of a goat: Virg. G. 3, 312: of a horse: Val. Fl. 6, 71: ita quasi setis labra mihi compungit barba, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 48. *Sing.*: seta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae setae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2: Virg. Aen. 7, 667. 2. *Transf.* of stiff, bristly human hair: *ib.* 8, 266: Ov. M. 13, 850: Juv. 2, 11. Of the spiny leaves of coniferous trees: Plin. 16, 10, 18. || Meton. *anything made of bristles*: the leader of an angling-line: Ov. Hal. 34: Mart. 1, 56: a pencil: Plin. 33, 7, 40. (Hence Fr. *savie*.)

sētānia, *ae, f.* and **sētānium** (*-on*), *i, n.* = *σητάνια* and *σητάνιον*, *a kind of medlar*: Plin. 15, 20, 22: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Pl. Truc. 5, 16. || setania, *a kind of onion*: Plin. 19, 6, 32. || setanion, *a kind of bulb*: *id.* 19, 5, 30.

sētiger (saet.), *ēra, ērum, adj.* [*seta* *ro*] *having coarse hair or bristles, isily* (*poet.*): sus, Lucr. 5, 968: Virg. Aen. 12, 170: pecus, Ov. M. 14, 289: vestis, of goats' hair, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 12. *Subst.*: setiger, the bristle-bearer, poet. for a boar: Ov. M. 8, 376: Mart. 13, 93.

sētōsus (saet.), *a, um, adj.* [*seta*] *covered with coarse hairs or bristles, bristly*: aper, Virg. E. 7, 29: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61: pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, made of goats' hair, Prop. 4, 1, 25.

sētūla (saet.), *ae, f. dim.* [*id.*] *a little bristle*: Arn. 7, 226.

seu, *adv. v. sive.*

sevērō, *adv. gravely, seriously, austere, rigidly, severely*: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: aestimatae lites, *id.* Mur. 20, 42: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 101: uti iudicio, *id.* 1, 3, 4. *Comp.*: ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12: coërcere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3. *Sup.*: sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.

sevēritas, *ātis, f.* [*severus*] *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity* either in a good or in a bad sense: tristis sevēritas inest in vultu, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbiter nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: sevēritas censoria, *id.* Pis. 4 *fin.*: censorum sevēritates, Gell. 4, 20: tristitia et in omni re sevēritas, Cic. Am. 18 *fin.*: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati sevēritatque asperseris, *id.* Mur. 31 *fin.*: iudiciorum, opp. lenitas ac misericordia, *id.* Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: militarem disciplinam sevēritatemque minuere, Auct. B. Alex. 48 *fin.*: nimia emendationis sevēritas, Quint. 2, 4, 10. || Of things (rare): hac sevēritate aurium laetor, this severity of taste, Plin. Ep. 3, 18: vitii, Plin. 13, 3, 4.

sevēriter, *adv. seriously, severely*: Titin. in Non. 509, 33: App. M. 2, p. 126.

sevēritudo, *inis, f.* [*severus*] *gravity, austerity, severity* (for sevēritas): frontis, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 3: morum, App. M. 1, p. 113.

sevērus, *a, um, adj.* *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanour, conduct, etc.: quam sevērus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 21: civis sevērus et gravis, Cic. Am. 25, 95: om-

nium gravissimus et sevērissimus, *id.* de Or. 2, 56, 228: Stoicorum secta sevērissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: agricolae, hardened by toil, Lucr. 5, 1356: Curea, Virg. Aen. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42: rumores senum sevēriorum, Cat. 5, 2: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, vini perniciēs et ad sevēros migrare, the sober, temperate, *id.* 27, 6: adimam cantare sevēris, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: neque sevērus esse (potest) in iudicando, qui alios in se sevēros esse iudices non vult, Cic. Manil. 13, 38: sevērissimos atque integerrimos iudices, *id.* Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30: (T. Manlius) acerbe sevērus in filium, *id.* Off. 3, 31 *fin.*: ubi haec sevērus te palam laudaveram, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: Aristolaus e sevērissimis pictoribus fuit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.

2. *harsh, rough, rigid* (rare): Neptunus saevus sevērusque, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 6: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4, 11, 22.

|| Of things: sevēra fronte curas cogitans, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus sevērior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: Hor. A. P. 107: nox et noctis signa sevēra, Lucr. 5, 1189: Falerium, rough, tart (=austerum), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 9: animus, Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime sevēra, *id.* 1, 2, 5: imperia sevēriora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: iudicia sevēra, *id.* Verr. 4, 59: Lycurgus sevērissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6: paulo sevērior poena, Sall. C. 51: triste et sevērum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 30: sevērae Musa tragoediae, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere sevēris, *id.* A. P. 216: quod ego dixi per jocum, *id.* eventurum esse et sevērum et serium, Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque sevēra, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 28. (ii) *Adverbially*: nunc sevērum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33. 2. In a bad sense: sevērus uncus alest, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: amnem Cocytii metuet, Virg. G. 3, 37. *Subst. n.* with *gen.*: pelagi sevēra, Lucr. 5, 36: Si. Accurrite, ne se interimat. Me. Hau! voluisti istuc sevērum facere? this horrible deed, Pl. Cist. 3, 15. [*Sevērus*, prob. from the same root as Sans. *śev*, "venerari," and Gr. *σεβόμεαι*.]

sevir or **sexvir** (in *inscr.* commonly with numerals, VI. vir, IIIII VIR), *ri, m.* [*sex vir*] *a member of a board or college of six men*. 1. one of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights: *Inscr.* Orell. no. 732.

2. Augustalis, a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus: Petr. 30, 2.

sevirālis, *e, adj.* [*sevir*] *pertaining to a sevir*: ludii, of the equestrian sevirs, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6. *Subst.*: ordo sevirialium, of the Augustan sevirs, *Inscr.* Orell. no. 2229.

sevirātus or **sexvirātus**, *ūs, m.* [*id.*] *the dignity of a sevir*: Petr. 71, 12.

se-vōco, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* *to call apart or aside, to call away* to: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: herum, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 25: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Cal. 36: plebem in Aventinum, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, should call a meeting of the people out of the city, Liv. 7, 16: quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? separate yourself, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 13. Of inanimate objects (rare): de communi, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, put aside, subtracted, Cic. Quint. 3 *fin.* || Fig. *to call off, separate, withdraw*: cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat. 65, 2: animum ab aliqua re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, *id.* Div. 1, 30, 63: ab his non multo secus quam a potius haec eloquentia sevocanda est, *id.* Or. 20: quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? takes counsel with himself alone, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sevēum, *i, v. sebum*. **sex**, *card. num. six*: sex milia, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 21: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: sex et nonaginta, *ib.*: sex et quinquaginta, *ib.*

ginta millia passuum, id. Rosc. Am. 7 19: decem et sex millia peditum armati Liv. 37, 40: inter bis sex famulas, Ov. M. 4, 220. [Cf. Sans. *shash*; Gr. *ἑξ* Eng. *six*.] (Hence It. *sei*.)

sexagēnārius, a, um, adj. [sexageni] of or containing sixty: fistula, a pipe sixty quarter-digits (quadrantes) in diameter, Front. Aq. 54. II. Esp. sixty years old; and Subst. a man of sixty, a sexagenarian; Cicero ohjurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, Quint. 6, 3, 75: (Hadrianus) obijt major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3 fin. Men of sixty years of age were not admitted to vote in the septa, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence the proverb, sexagenarios de ponte, Varr. in Non. 523, 21 sq.

sexagēni, ae, a, num. distrib. [sexaginta] sixty each: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8: sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: for sexaginta: sexagena millia modium, Cic. Verr. 5, 21.

sexagēni-quīni, ae, a, num. distrib. sixty-five each: fistula sexagenumquinum, i. e. sixty five quarter-digits in diameter, Front. Aq. 55.

sexagēsies, v. sexagies.

sexagēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. [sexaginta] the sixtieth: intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 2, 2, 7: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: post Leutricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1 fin. Subst.: sexagesima denarii, the sixtieth part, Plin. 29, 1, 8, 24.

sexagies (sexagēsies, Mart. Cap. 6, 198), adv. num. sixty times: sestertium sexagies, i. e. sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23: Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.

sexaginta, num. card. [sex] sixty: minae, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 32: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte defecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: v. sexagenarius, ad fin.: quinque et sexaginta, Vell. 1, 6. II. Transf. an indefinitely large number: limina, Mart. 12, 26.

sex-angulātus, a, um, adj. [angulus] hexagonal: Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angulus, a, um, adj. hexagonal: cera, Ov. M. 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12.

sexātrus, uum, f. plu. [sex] the sixth day after the Ides: sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55.

sexcenārius, a, um, adj. [sexcenti] consisting of sex hundred: cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

sexcenī (sescent.), ae, a, num. distrib. [sexcenti] six hundred each: Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sexcentas urnas vini praebulisse, Col. 3, 3, 2: numi, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1.

sexcentēni, ae, a, for sexcenti, six hundred each: Col. 3, 9, 3: Suet. Claud. 32.

sexcentēsīmus (sescent.), a, um, num. ord. [sexcenti] the six hundredth: anno sexcentesimo, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: anno Urbis sexcentesimo quinquagesimo quinto, Plin. 8, 7, 7.

sexcenti (sescenti), ae, a, um, num. card. [sex centum] six hundred: sexcenti aurei numi Philippii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sexcentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10. II. Transf. any large number, any amount, etc.: sexcentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 62: venio ad epistolas tuas, quas ego sexcentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 2: sexcentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 48. Subst. neutr. plur.: sexcenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 41: Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 111.

sexcenties (sescent.), adv. num. [sexcenti] six hundred times: sexcenties HS, six hundred times a hundred

thousand, i. e. sixty millions of sesterces (v. sestertius), Cic. Att. 4, 16: sestertium sexcenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20: sexcenties vicies, Lampr. Comm. 15. II. Transf. an indefinitely large number of times: suspirabo plus sexcenties in die, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 8.

sexcento-plāgus, i, m. [plāga] a man of six hundred stripes: nisi cotidiana sequi opus confeceris, sexcento-plago nomen indetur tibi, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

sexdecim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, adj. [sex annus] six years old: herus, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50.

sexennium, ii, n. [sexennis] a period of six years, six years: puer subripitur sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Pl. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hic sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7.

sexies, adv. num. six times: hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43: hoc sexies ducendum est, is to be multiplied by six, Col. 5, 2 fin. II. For sextum, for the sixth time: Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15 fin.

sexis, n. indecl. [sex] the number six: Mart. Cap. 7, 255. II. six asses: id. 3, 80.

sexprimi (also separately, sex primi), orum, m. plu. [sex primus] a board or college of six magistrates in provincial towns: Cic. N. D. 3, 30: sing. a member of such a board: Inscr. Orell. no. 3242.

sexā-dēcīmāni, orum, m. plu. [sextus] the soldiers of the sixteenth legion: Tac. H. 3, 22.

sexānēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of or containing six (in land-measuring): limnes, the sixth, Auct. d. Limit. p. 239.

sextans, antis, m. [sex] a sixth part of an as, or of any unit: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: ex sextante heres institutus, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 30. 2. Esp. as a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33: servus sextantis, of very trifling value, Laber. in Gell. 16, 9. 3. Of weight: Plin. 26, 11, 74: Mart. 8, 71: with pondo, Scrib. Larg. 4. 4. As a land-measure, the sixth part of a juger: Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2: Col. 5, 1, 10. 5. As a liquid measure, the sixth part of a sextarius, or two cyathi: Mart. 5, 64: Suet. Aug. 77.

II. Among mathematicians, the sixth part of the number six, as the numerus perfectus, one: Vitruv. 3, 1.

sextantālis, e, adj. [sextans] containing a sextans: fusi, two inches thick, Vitruv. 10, 6.

sextantārius, a, um, adj. [id.] containing a sextans: asses, worth only the sixth part of the former asses (after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13.

sextāriōlus, i, m. dim. [sextarius, no. 11.] a small liquid measure: Augustus in Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextārius, ii, m. [sextus] the sixth part of a measure, weight, etc.: Plin. 24, 4, 10: Fest. s. v. publica pondera.

II. Esp. as a liquid measure, the sixth part of a congius, about a pint: Cato R. R. 13, 3: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: Hor. S. 1, 1, 74. 2. As a dry measure, the sixteenth part of a modius: Col. 2, 9 ad fin.: Plin. 18, 13, 35. (Hence It. *sestiere*; Fr. *setier*.)

sextilis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the sixth month of the old Roman year (which began with March): mense sextili, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 fin.: Sextili mense caminus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 10: Calendis Sextilibus, Liv. 3, 6.

Subst. m. the month of August: Cic. Fam. 10, 26: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: (afterwards in accordance with a senatusconsultum, called Augustus, in honour of the emperor of that name: v. Macr. S. 1, 12).

sexto, adv. six times: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 7.

sextūla, ae, f. dim. [sextus] (as pars) the sixth part of an uncia, and, accordingly, the seventy-second part of an as: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47: facit herodem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, to one thirty-sixth of his property, Cic. Caecin. 6 fin. As a land measure: Col. 5, 1, 9.

sextus, a, um, num. ord. [sex] the sixth: sextus ab urbe lapsa, Ov. F. 2, 682: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Pl. Men. 2, 1, 9. II. Neutr. adv. sextum, for the sixth time: Gell. 10, 1 ad fin.: sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

sextus-dēcīmus, a, um, num. ord. the sixteenth: sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: sextus decimus (locus), id. Inv. 1, 56: sexta decima legio, Tac. A. 1, 37: sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6: and in one word: post sextumdecimum annum, the sixteenth, Liv. 30, 19.

sexuālis, e, adj. [sexus] pertaining to sex, sexual: manus, i. e. of a woman, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

sex-ungūla, ae, f. six-claws: of a rapacious prostitute: Pl. Truc. 2, 2, 57.

sexus, ūs, m. (sēcus, indecl. n.) a sex, male or female: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11: feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: liberi sexus virilis, Suet. Aug. 101: ib. 31: id. Cāl. 8: Tac. A. 16, 10. Plur.: (συνεγγυμένον) jungit diversos sexus, Quint. 9, 3, 63: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18 fin. (ii) Form *secus*: used by best writers depending upon another subst. expressed or understood: liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem millia capta, where virile secus is in the acc. case, equivalent to virilis sexus in the gen., ten thousand freemen of the male sex, Liv. 26, 47: majorum ejus virile ac muliebre secus, id. 31, 44: multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. H. 5, 13: id. A. 4, 62: athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes summovit, Suet. Aug. 44: filiolam ego unam habui . . . virile secus nunquam ullum habui, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 19.

2. Transf. Of plants and minerals: Plin. 13, 4, 7: id. 12, 14, 32. (ii) the sexual organs: id. 22, 8, 9. [Prob. from *seco*: hence *secus* or *sexus*, that which gives rise to separation or distinction, since sex is the chief distinction among animals.]

sexvir, v. sevir.

si (orig. but obsolete form, *sei*) [akin to *ei*], if: a conj. employed to connect the conditional clause in hypothetical propositions. Constr.: in *recta oratio* when the hypothesis relates to an event either actually *unknown*, or treated by the speaker as if it were so, with *indic.*, since in this case it is possible that the hypothesis is in accordance with the fact, and is accordingly assumed to be so: but when the hypothesis relates to a past or present *known* event, or to a future one regarded as *known*, with the *subj.*, because such propositions are mere intellectual conceptions, since the event must be *conceived of* as different from the actual fact, otherwise the proposition would be a positive statement, and not an hypothesis at all. It is always foll. by the *subj.* in *oratio obliqua*. I. With *indicative*: si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, ib. 1, 18: si populus plurimum potest, ib. 3, 14: si quid generis istius modi me delectat, pictura delectat, id. Fam. 7, 23: ea si erant, magnas habebas omnibus dis gratias, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 17: si quis antea mirabatur, Cic. Sest. 1: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, id. Rep. 1, 23: si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse, ib. 2, 12 fin.: si modo in philosophia aliquid proficimus, id. Off. 3, 8 fin.: si quid scelesti fecit, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 27: si quisquam fuit unquam remotus ab inani laude, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: alte spectare si voles, id. Rep. 6, 23: si me audietis, ib. 1, 19: si mutuas non potero, certum est samae

fenore, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, ib. 2, 1 fin.: quod si tenere et consequi potuero, ib. 1, 46: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 26: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12 fin.

2. Esp. in syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: si quis oriente Canicula natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est: si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12. 3. With *quod*: and if, but if: quod si in philosophia tantum interest, quid tandem in causis existimandum est? id. Or. 16, 51: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Am. 7.

II. With subjunct.: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 2: cum ipsi auxillum ferre, si cupiant, non queant, Cic. Rep. 1, 5 fin.: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri nequeam, id. Am. 3: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. Rep. 2, 22: si injuriam faxit alteri, viginti quinque aeris poenae sunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tum magis id diceret, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Am. 7 fin. 2. With *ac* in comparisons: just as if: ac si venissem, id. Att. 5, 13. 3. To express a wish: si nunc se nobis ille aeneas arbore ramus ostendat! Virg. Aen. 6, 187: o si ebullit patrum, praeclarum funus, Pers. 2, 10.

III. With the verb understood: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Am. 2, 9: educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exulem esse, id. Fam. 7, 3: si nihil aliud, or, si aliud nihil, Liv. 2, 43, 8: id. 45, 37: Curt. 4, 28: intelliges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbiter et, si forte, raro literarum misarum indigentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2. IV. Transf. in clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it nearly coincides in meaning with *num*: if, whether, if perchance: ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Pl. Cist. 3, 5, 4: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, id. Men. 1, 2, 33: satis incerta feror, si Jupiter unam esse velit urbem, Virg. Aen. 4, 110: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 26: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Pl. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: Helvetii nonnunquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si percurrere possent, conati, id. 1, 8. Elliptically, to denote an attempt: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, *to try*, ib. 6, 29: fame et inopia adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, ib. 7, 20: Liv. 42, 67. (Hence *si*.)

siagones, um, *pa. plu.* = *σιαγόνες*, the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

siagōnitae, arum, *m. plu.* = *σιαγονίται*, i. q. siagones: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

sibe, for sibi, v. sui.

sibilus, *icis, adj. f.* [sibilo] hissing, whistling: Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

sibilatus, us, *m.* [id.] a hissing, whistling: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 27.

1. v. n. and a. [sibilus].

u tr. to hiss, to whistle: (serpens) sibilat ore, Virg. Aen. 11, 754: Ov. M. 4, 589: Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 72. Of things: illud (ferum igne rubens) stridet, et in trepida submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: stridor rudentum sibilat, whistles, Sil. 17, 258: aura,

Lucan. 2, 698. II. A ct. to hiss at, hiss down: Cic. Att. 2, 19: populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66. (Hence Fr. *siffler*.)

sibilus, i, *m.* (abl. sibilu, Sisenn. in Prisc. p. 715 P. *Plur.* in the poets, sibila, orum) [a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31: Auct. Her. 4, 31] a hissing, whistling: (arbor) loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat. 4, 12: ventientis sibilus austri, Virg. E. 5, 82: sibilo dare signum, Liv. 25, 8: (boves) sibilo allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2. *Plur.*: cava per calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5, 1381: pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785: serpens horrenda sibila misit, ib. 3, 38. II. Esp. a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at or off: sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65. *Usu. plur.*: e scena sibilis explodi, id. Rosc. Com. 11: aliquem sibilis consecrari, id. Att. 2, 18: crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 ext. (Hence Fr. *siffle*.)

sibilus, a, um, *adj.* [sibilus] hissing, whistling (poet.): colla colubrae, Virg. G. 3, 421: ora (anguium), id. Aen. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

sibina or **sibyna**, ae, *f.* = *σιβίνη*, a kind of hunting-spear: Enn. Ann. 7, 115.

sibilus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. s. v.: cf. persibus.

sibylla (sibulla) ae, *f.* = *σιβύλλα*, a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl: Varr. in Lact. 1, 6: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 23: has (literas), credo, nisi sibylla legerit, interpretari alium potesse neminem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

sibyllinus (sibullin. Inscr. Orell. no. 2276), a, um, *adj.* [sibylla] pertaining to a sibyl, sibylline: libri, Varr. L. 6, 3, 55: Cic. Verr. 4, 49: Liv. 5, 13: vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 fin.: versus, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: Hor. Carm. S. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sibyna, ae, v. sibina.

sic (sicce, like hiece, ecce, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 12), *adv.* [of the same root as hic, the s and h being interchanged] in this manner, in such a manner, so, thus: sive sic est, sive illo modo, videri possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: illa, quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: rex est creatus L. Tarquinius: sic enim suum nomen ex Graeco nomine inflexerat, id. Rep. 2, 20: haec inter eos fit honesta certatio. Sic et utilitates ex amicitia maximae capiuntur, id. Am. 9, 32: hunc inter pugnas compellat Servilius sic, thus, as follows, Enn. Ann. 7, 112: ingressus est sic loqui Scipio, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Hor. Epod. 7, 17. As the pronom. representative of a depend. clause: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, Cic. Rep. 6, 24. II. Esp. in comparisons, usu. with *ut* or other *conj.*: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Am. 6, 22: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, iustitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15 fin.: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, tanquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69: (Graecas literas senex) sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. de Sen. 8 fin.: ego sic nihil exspecto, quomodo Paulum, primum sententiam dicentem, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4. 2. to denote degree: (i) a very high degree, so, so much, to such a degree: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: ipse mea legens sic afflictor interdum, ut Catonem, non me loqui existimem, id. Am. 1, 4: repente ex omnibus partibus advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non abstinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. (ii) a low degree, mediocrity, facility, etc. so, so-so, tolerably, etc.: Da. Quid paedagogus ille? quid rei gerit? sic tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95: sub alta vel platano vel hac pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14: mirabar, hoc si sic abiret, so, so easily,

Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4. 3. to denote quality, so, of such sort, such: Am. Satin' tu sanus es? So. Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic sum: si placeo, utere, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 43: sic est vulgus: ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: Laelius sapiens, sic enim est habitus, as such, id. Am. 1 fin. 4. to denote assent, just so, precisely, yes: Ph. Itane patris ais conspectum veritum hinc abisse? Ge. Admodum. Ph. Phanium relictam solam? Ge. Sic, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 2: S. Sub regno igitur tibi esse, placet omnes animi partes? L. Mihi vero sic placet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38. 5. In protestations or wishes, like the Greek οὐτως, so, so truly, so surely, etc. (poet.): quoque minus dubites, sic has deus aequoris artes adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum litore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 868: sic umbrosa tibi contingant tecta, Priapi! Tib. 1, 4, 1: sic te diva potens Cypri, sic fratres Helenae ventorumque regat pater, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1: sic tua Cyrenae fugiant examina taxos, sic cytiso pastae distendant ubera vaccae, Virg. E. 9, 30.

sica, ae, *f.* [akin to seco] a curved dagger, a poniard: Cic. Cat. 1, 6 fin.: Suet. Cal. 32: Mart. 3, 16. 2. Meton. assassination, murder: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36. II. Transf. the edge of a boar's tusk: cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1.

sicarius, i, *m.* [sica] an assassin, murderer: per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14: Hor. S. 1, 4, 4: jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, of assassination, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: quaestio inter sicarios, id. Cluent. 53, 147: inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: in exercenda de sicariis quaestione, Suet. Caes. 11.

siccarius, a, um, *adj.* [sicco] drying: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, no. 138. **siccaneus**, a, um, *adj.* [siccus] of soil, dry, of a dry nature: genus prati (opp. riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3. Neutr. plur. absol.: de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, id. 2, 2, 4. **siccaneus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of plants, dry, of a dry nature: ulmi (opp. riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 19.

siccarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] of or for drying or keeping dry: canistra, stands for wine-cups, Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 706.

siccatio, ōnis, *f.* [sicco] a drying: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

siccativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] drying: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 med.

siccatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] drying: Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

siccō, *adv.* [sic with the demons. suffix ce] thus, so: Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 12.

siccō, *adv.* dryly: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2. II. Fig.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est, quasi sicce et integre, firmly, solidly, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12.

siccesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [siccus] to grow or become dry, to dry up: Cels. 7, 7, 15: Plin. 18, 34, 77 fin.

siccificus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus facio] drying: vis aëris, Macr. S. 7, 16.

siccinō, *adv.* [sicce, with the interrog. suffix ne] a demonstr. interrog. particle, thus? so? siccine hoc fit? foras aedibus me efici? is it thus I am served? Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 1: cura te amabo? siccine immunda, obsecro, ibis? will you go in this untidy state? id. Cist. 1, 1, 115: Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 6: Cat. 64, 132: App. M. 3, p. 397.

siccitas, ātis, *f.* [siccus] dryness: ab lipitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 18: uvae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315. Of places: in Sipontina siccitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 27: siccitates paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38. 2. Of the weather, dryness, drought: siccitate et inopia frugum insignis annus fuit: sex menses nunquam pluisse, memor-

lae proditum est, Liv. 40, 29: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1. *Plur.*: frumentum in Gallia propter siccitatem angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: Quint. 11, 3, 27. 3. Of the human body, *freedom from gross humours*; opp. to rheum, catarrh, etc. *firmness, solidity*: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufflatoque corpore essent, Varr. in Non. 395, 7: adde siccitatem quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu, adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99. II. Fig.: isti (magistri) quum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, quum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6 *fin.*: orationis siccitas, *dryness, want of ornament*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1. (Hence Fr. *récheresse*.)

sicco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.].

I. Act. to make dry, to dry up: venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 391: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 82: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5: aliquid ad lunam, Plin. 21, 11, 36: retia litore, Ov. M. 11, 362: vellera, Virg. E. 3, 95: veste cruores, id. Aen. 4, 687: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 23: Quint. 11, 1, 6: genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148: paludes, to drain, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: Suet. Caes. 44: fluvios, Ov. M. 2, 257: palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48: agri siccati, *drained lands*, Suet. Claud. 20: dea sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. M. 6, 341. Poet.: ovis ubera, to suck dry, exhaust, Virg. E. 2, 42: distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: distentas siccauit pecudes, Lucan. 4, 314: siccata ovis, *drained, milked*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, to drain, empty, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: cadis siccatis, id. Od. 1, 35, 27: quum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset ore, to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses, i. e. to be a great poet, Mart. 8, 70. 2. Esp. to dry or heal up a humour: ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13: suppurata, id. 36, 17, 28 *fin.*: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33: ad fluminis undam vulnera siccabat lymphis, Virg. Aen. 10, 834. II. Neutr. to become dry, get dry (rare): ubi pluerit et siccaverit, Cato R. R. 112, 2: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, Apic. 3, 18. (Hence Fr. *sécher*.)

siccocūlus, a, um, adj. [siccus oculi] *dry-eyed*: genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, adj. *dry*: siccum et sine humore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 18: lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66: genae, Prop. 4, 11, 80: and transf.: siccus aerumnas tull, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: urna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4, 10, 12: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50: sicci stimulabant sanguinis enses, *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (i. e. ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, that do not set beneath the sea, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: aquae, snow, Mart. 4, 3: vox, *dried with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278. (ii) Subst. siccum, i. n. and plur. sicca, orum, *dry land, a dry place*: donec rostra tenent siccum, Virg. Aen. 10, 301: in sicco, on the shore, Prop. 3, 10, 6: Liv. 1, 4: ut aqua piscitus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusus nobis spiritus volucris convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: arundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66. 2. Esp. of the weather, *dry, without rain*: sive annus siccus est, seu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: aestivi tempora sicca Caris, Tib. 1, 4, 6: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 20: coelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31: ventus, id. 2, 47, 18: nubes, i. e. without rain, Lucan. 4, 331.

3. Of the body, *dry*; opp. to rheumy, catarrhal, etc. *firm, solid, vigorous*: (mulier) sicca, succida, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 192: corpora sicclora cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora graciliora siccloraque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65. 4. *dry, thirsty*: nimis diu sicci sumus, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 41: siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26: Hor. S. 2, 2, 14. Hence (ii) Transf. *abstemious, temperate, sober*: Art. Ego praeter alios meum virum fultata siccum, frugl, continentem. Pa. At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes, madidum, nihil, incontinentem, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 7: opp. vinolentus, Cic. A. ad. 2, 27, 88: Sen. Ep. 18: Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: id. Od. 4, 5, 39. II. Fig.: (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, *firm, solid*, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202: Quint. 2, 4, 6. 2. *dry, insipid, jejune*: siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, id. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unprepared*, Suet. Gramm. 4: medullae, *void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12, 17: puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686. [Sic-cus from the same root as Sans. *śush*, "siccari;" Erse. *sioc*, "frost."]

sicclicon, i. n. = *σικελικόν*, a plant, called also *psyllion, flea-wort*, Plantago Psyllium, Lina.: Plin. 25, 11, 90.

sicēra, n. = *σικερα*, a kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink: Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Lev. 10, 9: Hier. Ep. 52, 1. (Hence It. *sidro*, *cidro*; Sp. *sidra*; Fr. *cidre*; Eng. *cider*.)

sicclissito, i. v. n. [Siculi] to imitate Sicilian manners: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicclissitat, Pl. Men. prol. 12.

sicclioūla, ae, f. dim. [sicilis] a small sickle: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 125. (Hence It. *cincel*; Sp. *sizel*; Fr. *ciseau*.)

sicclicus (siccliquus, and in inscr. also designated by J, Inscr. Orell. no. 2537), i. m. [seco] the fourth part of an uncia, or forty-eighth part of an as: quum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicclicum, Scaev. Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2. 2. Esp. as a measure of length, a quarter of an inch: Front. Aq. 28: Plin. 13, 15, 29. As a measure of land, one forty-eighth of a jugerum: Col. 5, 1, 9. As a weight, two drachms: Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 20. As a measure of time, the forty-eighth part of an hour: Plin. 18, 32, 75. As a copper coin, two drachms: Inscr. Orell. no. 2854. II. Transf. (from its figure) in the later grammarians, a comma: Mar. Victor. p. 2467 P. Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, AN'IVS, LVCVL'VS, MEM'IVS, SEL'A, SER'A, AS'ERES): id. p. 2456 ib. [Prob. the same as Osc. *ziculus*: v. Donaldson, Varr. 124.]

sicclimenta, orum, n. plu. [sicilis] what is cut or mown with the sickle, after the first crop has been taken off, the after-math: Cato R. R. 5 *fin.*

siccllo, 4. v. a. [id.] to cut or mow with the sickle, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: Plin. 18, 28, 67.

sicclis, is, f. [sica] a cutting instrument, sickle: Enn. Ann. 16, 6: sicclis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15.

sicclinnista, ae, m. = *σικιννιστής*, one who performs the sicclinnus (a dance of Satyrs): Att. in Gell. 20, 3.

sicclinnium, i. n. [σικιννίς] a dance of Satyrs: Gell. 20, 3.

sicclus, i. m. [a Hebrew word] a shekel (a Hebrew coin): Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

sicclibi, adv. [si and cubi, the orig. form of ubi] if in any place, if any where, wheresoever: sicclibi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicclibi inciderit, id. Att. 15, 29: sicclibi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41: sicclibi artiora erant, Tac.

Agr. 37: ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? Nusquam. Ac sicclibi esset, Cic. Balb. 14: Virg. G. 3, 332: sicclibi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, Suet. Cal. 3: sicclibi loco cessum, Liv. 7, 13: per litora passim diffugiunt, silvasque, et sicclibi concava furtim saxa, petunt Virg. Aen. 5, 677.

sicclula, ae, f. dim. [sica] a little dagger; transf. of the penis: Cat. 67, 21.

sicclundē, adv. [si and cunde, the orig. form of unde] if from any place (rare): sicclunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30 *fin.*: sicclunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38: sicclunde hostis appareat, Suet. Cal. 51.

sicclūt and **sicclūtī**, adv. so as, just as, as: sicut dixi, faciam, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 59: si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: primum montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causa antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37 *fin.*: sicuti dixi prius, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 67: sicuti ego accepi, Sall. C. 6: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148. (ii) Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic: sicut tuum vis gnatum tuae superesse vitae, ita te obtestor, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro re publica Quiritium, legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9: Caes. B. G. 6, 30. 2. Without a verb: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Am. 2, 6: provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1: hunc, sicut omni vita, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41: me amicissime quotidie magis Caesar amplectitur: familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.* (ii) Corresp. to ita, item, etc.: praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118.

II. Esp. to assign a reason, *inasmuch as, since* (rare): nunc occasio est faciundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 87. 2. To confirm a statement, with esse, as indeed it is (was), as it really is (was): sit ista res magna, sicut est, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15: illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.* Less freq. with other verbs: quanquam in consuetudine quotidiana perspexisses, sicuti perspicias, id. Fam. 3, 10: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut terribi sunt, Liv. 25, 24. Strengthened with revera: apud nos, revera sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Eum. 1. 3. to introduce a comparison, as it were: ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeant civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 42: (natura) ratione in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26. 4. To introduce an example, as, as for instance, etc.: quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsa M'. Curil, fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238: Quint. 9, 3, 89: Suet. Aug. 56. 5. just, exactly, uni. with esse: sicut eram, fugio sine vestibula, Ov. M. 5, 601: sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus, Stat. Th. 7, 820: Suet. Claud. 34: Just. 14, 4. Less freq. with another verb: praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, Suet. Claud. 9. 6. as if, just as if = quasi (rare): sicuti jurgio laceratus foret, in Senatum venit, Sall. C. 31: sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, id. J. 60.

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sicūti, v. sicut.

sicōs agrīos = σικωσ ἀγρίος, wild cucumber or gourd; prob. a variety of Cucurbita Pepo, Linn.: App. Herb. 113. **sīdērālis**, e, adj. [sidus] pertaining to the stars, sidereal: scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50: difficultas, astronomy, id. 18, 24, 56.

sīdērātiōis or -tūs, a, um, adj. [sideratio] planet-struck, blasted, palsied: jumenta, Veg. 5, 34.

sīdērātiō, ōnis, f. [sideror] a configuration of stars, a constellation: Firm. Math. 4, 13 fin. ||. a disease produced by a constellation, a blast: of plants, a blight: Plin. 17, 24, 37. § 222 sq.: of animals, a numbness, palsy: Marc. Empir. 20.

sīdērātus, a, um, v. sideror.

sīdērēus, a, um, adj. [sidus] pertaining to the stars, starry (poet.): coelum, Ov. M. 10, 140: arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21: sedes, Virg. Aen. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31: dea, i. e. Nox, Prop. 3, 20, 18: aethra, Virg. Aen. 3, 586: ignes, the stars, Ov. M. 15, 665: conjux, i. e. Ceyx (as the son of Lucifer), ib. 11, 445: Peto, who discoursed of the stars, id. Pont. 4, 16, 6: siderea qui temperat omnia luce (sol), Stat. S. 4, 269: deus, the sun, Mart. 12, 60: colossus, dedicated to the sun, id. Spect. 2.

||. Transf. heavenly, divine: arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, of gods, Val. Fl. 7, 166. 2. In gen. bright, glittering, shining, excellent, etc.: Venus sidereus diffusa sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104: artus (Veneris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: (Aeneas) sidereo flagrans clipeo et coelestibus armis, Virg. Aen. 12, 167: ministri, Mart. 10, 66: vates Maro, brilliant, divine, Col. 10, 434.

sīdērion, il, n. = σιδήριον, v. sideritis, (iv) and (v): Plin. 25, 4, 15: id. 26, 14, 87.

sīdērītēs, ae, m. = σιδήριτης, a loadstone, magnet: Plin. 36, 16, 25. ||. a kind of diamond: id. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

sīdērītēsis, is, f. [σιδήριτης] a plant, also called heliotropium, q. v.: App. Herb. 49 (al. sideritis).

sīdērītis, is, f. = σιδήριτης, a name applied to various plants. (i) a kind of helzine = Parietaria officinalis, Linn. wall-pellitory, Plin. 22, 17, 19. (ii) panaces heracleon, v. Achillea: id. 25, 5, 19. (iii) quadrato cauli, etc. = Stachys heraclea, Linn. ib. (iv) foedi odoris = Phellandria nutellina, Linn. ib. (v) folio filicis = acc. to Sprengel Sanguisorba officinalis, Linn.; but acc. to others Scrophularia lucida, Sibth. ib. (vi) folio latissimo = Chenopodium scoparium, Linn. ib. ||. a precious stone: id. 37, 10, 67.

sīdērōpocēllos, i, m. = σιδήροποικλος, a variety of sideritis (q. v.) found in Aethiopia: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

sīdērōr, atus, i. v. n. dep. [sidus] to be planet-struck, to be sun-struck, i. q. sidere afflari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatiliū silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63: sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39.

sīdērōsus, ἀστροπληγῆς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sīdō, sidi, 3. v. n. [same root as sedeo] to sit down; to settle, alight: quaestitisque diu terris, nō sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 203: canes sidentes, sitting down, Plin. 10, 63, 87. 2. Of things, to sink down, settle: sidebant campi, Lucr. 5, 493: in tepida aqua gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54: gummi in aqua sidit, ib. § 121: cave lectica sidat, de set down, Prop. 4, 8, 78: prius cōlum sidet inferius mari, Hor. Epod. 5, 79. ||. Esp. to sit fast; to remain sitting, lying, or fixed: mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, can hold, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: sēctores sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum quoror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, remain lying, Prop. 4, 3, 31.

2. Naut. i. e. to stick fast, be stranded: veniat mea litore navis nervata, an meditis sidat onusta vadis, id. 3, 14, 1028

30: ubi cae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45: Tac. A. 1, 70: Nep. Chabr. 4. 3. to sink down, to sink out of sight: non flebo in cineres arcem sidiase paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9, 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, settling or melting down, Lucan. 7, 791. (ii) Fig.: vitia civitatis pessum sua mole sidentis, sinking, Sen. Const. sap. 2: scientia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2, 15.

sidus, ēris, n. a star, a group of stars, a constellation (usu. plur.): sunt stellae quidem singulares; sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: signis sideribusque coelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13 fin.: Arcturi sidera, Virg. G. 1, 204: caprae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: solis, i. e. sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: Caes. B. G. 6, 14. Sing. a constellation, a star: Baccho placuisse coronam, ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346: of the Vergiliae: Liv. 21, 35: of Saturn: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 sq.: Juv. 6, 569: of Venus: Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36: of the Moon: id. 2, 9, 6: of the Sun: Tib. 2, 1, 47: sidus utrumque, the rising and setting sun, poet. Petr. 119, 2: also, the sun and moon: Plin. 7, 13, 10, § 56 and 57. ||. Transf. the sky, the heavens: (Juppiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63.

2. a great height (poet.): Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2, 17: Mart. 8, 36: Virg. G. 2, 427. (ii) Fig. the height of fame, fortune, success, etc.: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36: cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Virg. E. 9, 29: usque ad sidera notus, ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, to walk upon the stars (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43. 3. night: exactis sideribus, id. 1, 3, 38: Juv. 5, 22. 4. anything bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc.: oculi, geminae, sidera noetra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14: sidere pulchrior ille, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 21: Stat. S. 3, 4, 26. 5. ornament, pride, glory: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2: Col. 10, 96: as a term of endearment: Suet. Cal. 13 fin. 6. season; also climate, weather, etc.: quo sidere terram vertere conveniat, Virg. G. 1, 1: hiberno molliris sidere classem? id. Aen. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70: sub sidere nostro, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensae, regions, Virg. Aen. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbre vitare, tempest, storm, Ov. M. 5, 281: triste sidus Minervae (raised by Minerva), Virg. Aen. 11, 260: sidus confectum, the end of weather (occasioned by a constellation), Plin. 16, 23, 36. 7. In allusion to the influence which the constellations were believed to have upon the health or the destiny of men, star, destiny: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9: sidere afflari, to be panic-struck or sun-struck, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41: subito fias ut sidere mutus, Mart. 7, 92: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: o sidere dextro edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36.

siem, sies, etc., v. sum, ad init.

sigilla, orum, n. plur. dim. (sing. sigillum volkani, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357) [signum] little figures or images: apposuit patellam, in qua sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 4, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Plin. 36, 24, 59: also woven or wrought in: Ov. M. 6, 86. Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla annulo imprimere, Cic. Acad. 2, 26 fin. 2. Meton. (poet.) a seal: Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3.

||. In the sing. for signum: a sign, mark, trace: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

sigillaria, orum, ibus and is, n. plur. [sigilla] the little images presented on the Sigillaria or last two days of the Saturnalia: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12. 2. images of the gods: adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or. 12.

sigillariarius, il, m. [sigillaria] a maker of images: Inscr. Orell. no. 4280.

sigillariolus and -tūs, a, um, adj. [sigilla] pertaining to sealing: anulus, a seal-ring, signet-ring, Vop. Aur. 50.

||. Subst. sigillaricia, orum, n. plur. little images, i. q. sigillaria: Spart. Hadr. 17.

sigillarius and **sigillator**, for sigillarius: Inscr.

sigillatus, a, um, adj. [sigilla] furnished or adorned with little images or figures: scyphi, Cic. Verr. 4, 14: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10: serica, Ccd. Theod. 15, 7, 11: sal, the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed, Prud. Hamart. 707.

sigillola, orum, n. plur. dim. [id.] little figures or images: Arn. 6, 197.

sigillo, σφραγίζω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sigillum, i, v. sigilla.

sigla, orum, n. plur. [contr. from sigilla] signs of abbreviation, abbreviations: leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

sigma, ātis, n. = σίγμα (the Greek letter sigma; hence, from its more ancient form, C) a semicircular couch for reclining at meals: Mart. 10, 48: Lampr. Elag. 25. ||. a bathing-tub of the same shape: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

signaculum, i, n. [signo] a mark, sign: corporis, circumcision, Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, the sign of the cross, Prud. Psych. 360. ||. Esp. a seal, signet: App. Flor. 2, p. 346.

signanter, adv. expressly, clearly, distinctly (for significanter): signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat. act. 4.

signarius, il, m. [signum] a sculptor: Inscr. Orell. no. 4282.

signatē, adv. clearly, distinctly: qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6. Comp.: explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6.

signatio, ōnis, f. [signo] a marking, signing: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

signator, ōris, m. [id.] a sealer, signer; a witness to a will: ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16: Suet. Aug. 33: Val. Max. 7, 7, 2. 2. a witness to a marriage contract: Juv. 10, 336. ||. a coiner: Inscr. Orell. no. 3229.

signatōrius, a, um, adj. [signator] pertaining to sealing: anulus, a seal-ring, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4: Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 74.

signatus, a, um, Part. [signo]. ||. A d. j. shut up, guarded, preserved: signata sacra, Varr. in Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4, 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, i. e. unharmed, intact, pure, Lucil. in Non. 171, 6. 2. plain, clear, manifest (for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.

signifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [signum fero] bearing signs, figures, or images (poet.): puppis, painted with images, Lucan. 3, 558: crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337. ||. Esp. bearing the heavenly signs or constellations, starry: aether, Lucr. 6, 481: coelum, Lucan. 7, 363: orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακός dicitur, the zodiac, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Sen. Q. N. 7, 11: polus, Lucan. 3, 254: absol.: signifer, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12: Vittr. 6, 1. ||. Subst. in milit. lang. signifer, ēri, m. a standard-bearer, ensign: signifero interfecto, signo amiaso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: Liv. 6, 8: Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14. 2. Transf. a leader, head, chief, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30 fin.: signifer juventutis, id. Sull. 12, 34: Suet. Ner. 26.

signifex, īs, m. [signum facio] an image-maker, carver, statuary: App. M. 2, p. 116: Arn. 6, 199.

significabilis, *a. adj.* [significo] *that has meaning, significative*: vox Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*

significans, *antis, Part.* [significo]. *II. Adj.*: Of style, *expressive, significant*; *graphic, distinct, clear*: locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id. 11, 1, 2: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61. Transf. of orators: Atticos *enim* significantes, Quint. 12, 10, quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, id. 8, 2, 9. *Sup.*: significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15.

significanter, *adv.* *clearly, distinctly, significantly, graphically*: breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53: dicere, with ornate, id. 1, 7, 32. *Comp.*: apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49. *Sup.*: Ps. Quint. Decl. 247.

significantia, *ae, f.* [significo] *force, energy, significance* of words verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121. *II. In gen. meaning, import, signification*: Tert. Res. Carn. 21: Lact. 4, 26.

significatio, *onis, f.* [id.] *lit. the making of a mark or sign*; hence, *an indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, sign, token, etc.*: gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9: ignibus significatione facta, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65. With a subjective *gen.*: ex significatione Gallorum, id. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*: litterarum, Cic. Manil. 3, 7. With objective *gen.*: voluntatis, id. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: adventus, ib. 6, 29: virtutis, Cic. Am. 14: valetudinis significationes, id. Div. 2, 59: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37. *II. Esp. a sign or token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause*: populi iudiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: Caes. B. C. 1, 86: *plur.*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*: Liv. 31, 15. 2. Of the weather, *a sign, token, prognostic*: est et aquarum significatio: coeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem, Plin. 18, 35, 85 *sq.* 3. In rhet. *significance, emphasis*: significatio est, quae plus in suspitione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: Cic. de Or. 3, 53. 4. In gramm. *meaning, sense, signification*: verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, 29, 136: scripti, Cic. Part. or. 31, 108: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: voces eadem diversa in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69.

significativus, *a, um, adj.* *In law, signifying, significative*: *wi gen.*: enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 232.

significatorius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *denoting, signifying*; with *gen.*: Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

significatum, *σημασία, δήλωσις*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

significatus, *us, m.* [significo] (for significatio) *a sign, token, prognostic* of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vitr. 9, 7 *fin.*: Plin. 18, 25, 59. *II. meaning, signification* of a word: *ve particula duplicem significatum capit*, Gell. 5, 12. 2. *a name, appellation*: bellis significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

significo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* (significor, *acc.* to Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*) [signum facio] *lit. to make a mark or sign*; hence, *to show by signs*; *to show, point out, make known, indicate*; *to intimate, notify, signify, etc.* Constr. what is pointed out, expressed by *acc.* (or *nom.* in pass.), *acc.* and *inf.*, a relat. clause, *subj.*, or *de* with *abl.*; the person to whom the thing is signified in *dat.*: al-

quid alicui, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 5: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 3, 91: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: deditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: timorem fremitu et concursu, ib. 4, 14: hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis litteris gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (litterae), aut quo tempore te exspectarem, significabant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: (anseris et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant, si fures venerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: significare de fuga Romanis coeperunt, id. B. G. 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tua, Cic. Planc. 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: diversae state, neve inter vos significetis, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.* *II. Esp. to betoken, prognosticate, portend*: futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: quid sibi significant, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: ventus Africus tempestatem significat, Col. 11, 2, 4 *sq.*: serenae dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 69. *Absol.*: ignes significant, id. 18, 35, 84. 2. Of words, *to mean, import, signify*: carere hoc significat, egerit eo, quod habere velis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 4.

signinus, *a, um, adj.* [Signia] *pertaining to Signia*, an ancient Latin town: opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime*, Vitr. 2, 4: Col. 1, 6, 12: also subst. signinum, *i. n.*: id. 9, 1, 2: Plin. 35, 12, 46 *fin.*

signitēns, *entis, Part.* [signum teneo] *constellation-bearing, starry*: bigae, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 8.

signo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [signum] *to mark, mark out, designate*: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum fas erat, Virg. G. 1, 126: humum limite (mentor), Ov. M. 1, 136: moenia aratro, id. F. 4, 819: humum pede certo, *to press*, Hor. A. P. 159: vestigia summo pulvere, Virg. G. 3, 171: locum, ubi ciella excidit, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 28: coeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut*, Virg. G. 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell. 2, 16: rem carmine, Virg. Aen. 3, 287: saxum carmine, Ov. M. 2, 326: ceram figuris, *to imprint*, ib. 15, 169: dubia lanugine malas, ib. 13, 754: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19. 2. *Esp. to mark with a seal; to seal, seal up*: accepi a te signatum libellum, id. Att. 11, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20. Hence poet.: signanda sunt jura, *to be settled, established*, Prop. 3, 20, 15: signata jura, Lucan. 3, 302. (ii) *to close, end* (poet.): qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45.

3. *to mark with a stamp*; hence, *to stamp, to coin*: aes argentum aurumve publice signanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: Servius rex primus signavit aes, Plin. 33, 3, 13: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 5, 25: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27: denarius signatus Victoria, Plin. 33, 3, 13 *fin.* Hence, poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habet, *imprinted, impressed*, Ov. H. 13, 66: (filia) quae patria signatur imagine vultus, *i. e. closely resembles her father*, Mart. 5, 27. 4. *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superum signat honore, Virg. Aen. 6, 781: coelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273. *II. Fig. to point out, signify, indicate, express* (rare for significare): translatio plerumque signandis

rebus ac sub oculos subjiaciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quoties sula verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1: nomen (Caleta) signat ossa, Virg. Aen. 7, 4: fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sul signavit nomine terras, *designated*, Lucan. 4, 655: (Earinus) nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17: memoria signat in qua regione quali adjuvatore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115. 2. *to mark, remark, observe* (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Virg. Aen. 2, 423.

signum, *i. n.* *a mark, token, sign*. meo patri torulus inerat aureus sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni non erit, Pl. Am. prol. 145 *sq.*: ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, *i. e. crepundia*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: pecori signum imprimere, Virg. G. 1, 263: servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: metam constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti scirent, Virg. Aen. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints*, Ov. M. 4, 544: and simply, signa, Virg. Aen. 8, 212: oculis mihi signum dedit, ne se appellarem, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 45: Cic. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: signa esse ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 2: color pudoris signum, ib. 5, 3, 7: signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1181: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display*, Caes. B. C. 1, 71. With *acc.* and *inf.*: magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: Nep. Att. 17. *II. Esp. a military standard, ensign* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14: signa militaria ex proello relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99. Hence the phrases: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle*, id. B. G. 4, 26: ab signis discedere, *to leave the ranks*, ib. 5, 16: Liv. 25, 20: signa relinquere, *to desert*, Sall. C. 9: Liv. 5, 6: signa ferre, *to break up the camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 5: or, tollere, Vell. 2, 61: Auct. B. Alex. 57: signa convertere, *to wheel or face about*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Liv. 8, 11: so, vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, to charge*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Sall. J. 56: Liv. 2, 53: conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with*, Cic. Pis. 21, 49: collatis signis pugnare, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 44: Liv. 2, 50: but conferre signa also means simply, *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2: Liv. 37, 21: sub signis ducere legiones, *ire, esse, etc. in order, in rank and file*: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 71: Cic. Att. 16, 8: Liv. 3, 51: Tac. H. 2, 14. Fig.: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fontelum, Cic. Font. 16. (ii) *Esp. the standard or ensign* of single cohorts and maniples; opp. to aquila, the standard of an entire legion: manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: quum lascas, quum tubas, quum signa militaria, quum aquilam illam argenteam scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13: Suet. Cal. 14 *fin.*: Tac. A. 1, 18. (β) *Meton. a cohort, manipule*: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliqua signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. J. 59: Liv. 8, 9: Auct. B. Hisp. 18. 2. *a military sign, or signal*, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, etc.; *a watchword, password*: signum uba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: proci committendi signum dare, ib. 2, 21: recipiendi dare, ib. 7, 52: receptum dare, Liv. 4, 31: concinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59: Liv. 3, 1: signo Felicitatis dato, *the word, watch-word, "Felicitas"*, Auct. B. Afr. 3: it bello tessera signum, Virg. Aen. 6, 337. 3. In gen. *a sign or token, a prognostic, symptom*: ipse et equae

ejus repente concidit: nec eam rem habuit religioni, obiecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proellum, Cic. Div. 1, 35: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, ib. 2, 70: Virg. G. 3, 440. 4. *an image, figure, statue, picture, etc.*: signum pictum in pariete, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 44: athena signa, Lucr. 1, 318: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 1: Virg. Aen. 5, 267: (vestis) auro signisque rigentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1427: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Virg. Aen. 1, 648: e Parlo formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419. 5. *an image or device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet*: ostendi tabellas Lentulo et quesiui, cognosceretne signum. Annull. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistula obsignata signo est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 265: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: literae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10. 6. *a sign in the heavens, a constellation*: coeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: in signo leonis, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: nox coelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10. [Signum, prob. from root dic, "point out," "show;" Germ. zeigen: v. supra, p. 319, col. 3.]

sil, *silis*, *n.* a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre: Plin. 33, 12, 56 sq.

sil or **sili**, *i. q.* seselis, *q. v.*

silāceus, *a, um, adj.* [sil] like ochre, of ochre: color, Plin. 35, 7, 32.

silānus, *i. m.* = Σιάνος, Doric Σι-
λανός, a fountain or jet of water (usu-
ally spouting from a head of Silenus):
Lucr. 6, 1264: Cels. 3, 18 med.

silatū antiqui pro eo, quod nunc
jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia
jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meri-
diem, absorbebant, Fest. s. v.

silaus, *i. m.* an umbelliferous plant,
Silaus pratensis, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 56.

silens, *entis (n. plu. silenta loca.*
Laev. in Gell. 19, 7), *Part.* [sileo].

II. *Adj. still, calm, quiet, silent*:
nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84: silente nocte,
Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente coelo, Plin. 18, 28,
69: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25,
38: per lucos silentes, Virg. G. 1, 476:
sultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 1,
407: umbrae silentes, *i. e. the dead*,
Virg. Aen. 6, 264: also Subst.: um-
brae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797: silentum
rex, ib. 5, 356: Val. Fl. 1, 750: silentes
anni, the five years during which the
disciples of Pythagoras listened to him
in silence, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157.

2. *Transf.*: luna silenti, *not shin-
ing, i. e. at the end of the month*, Cato
R. R. 29: sarmentum, *not yet shooting
forth*, Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, id. 4, 27, 1:
ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move*,
id. 8, 5, 15.

silenter, *adv.* silently: Juvenc. 3,
462.

silentiarius, *ii, m.* [silentium] a
kind of confidential domestic servant:
Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 3. **II.** Under the
later emperors, a high officer at court,
a privy counsellor: Cod. Justin. 3, 28,
30 fin.

silentiosē, *adv.* stilly, silently: Cas-
siod. Var. 11, 1 med.

silentiosus, *a, um, adj.* [silentium]
perfectly still or silent: nactus opacae
noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11
init.

silentium, *ii, n.* [sileo] a being still
or silent, stillness, silence: otium et sil-
entium est, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et
ipse concidit et ceteris silentium fuit,
Cic. Or. 3, 35 fin.: auditus est magno
silentio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: silentio auditus,
Caes. B. G. 3, 19: fac silentium, Pl.
Pers. 4, 3, 50: Cic. Div. 1, 38, 59: si-
lentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Liv.
24, 7: Quint. 2, 5, 6: Fabius quum si-
lentium classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45:
Tac. H. 3, 20: cum silentio animad-

vertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: agere per
silentium, id. Heaut. prol. 36: Tac. A. 4,
53: ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic.
Prov. Cons. 12: ut nulla fere pars ora-
tionis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence,
without applause*, id. Brut. 22 fin.: but
usu. praeterire silentio means, *to say
nothing about*, id. Sull. 21 fin.: id. Phil.
13, 6: so, silentio transire, id. Att. 2,
19: Plin. Ep. 5, 20: praetervehi, Cic.
Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac.
A. 1, 13: quum M. Tullius de omnibus
(oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit,
is silent, Quint. 10, 1, 38: de Partho
silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att. 5,
16 fin.: ut laudem eorum a silentio
vindicarem, *i. e. obscurity*, id. de Or. 2,
2, 7: Sen. Ep. 21: gravissimas plagas
ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20. Poet.:
fer opem furtoque silentia deme, *i. e.
tell of, disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700. Of the
stillness of night: silentio noctis Caesar
ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36:
ib. 26: se vocem noctis silentio audisse
clariorem humana, Liv. 5, 32. Poet.
plur.: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461: Ov.
M. 7, 184. Of the stillness, quietness
of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, ib. 1,
232. Of wood that does not snap: Plin.
16, 16, 28. 2. *Esp. in augury, free-
dom from disturbance, hence faultless-
ness, perfectness in taking the auspices*:
id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod
omni vitio caret, Cic. Div. 2, 34: Fest.
s. v. sinistrum. **II.** *Transf. cessat-
ion, repose, inaction, tranquillity, etc.*:
silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori,
Cic. Pis. 14, 32: vitam silentio transire,
Sall. C. 1: silentium otiumque inter
armatos, Liv. 2, 45: biduum deinde si-
lentium fuit neutris transgredientibus
amnem, id. 37, 38: idem praeturae tenor
et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6.

sileo, *ui, 2. v. n. and a. to be still or
silent: to keep silence; act. not to speak
of, to be silent respecting*: silete et
tacete atque animum advortite, Pl.
Poen. prol. 3: optimum quemque silere,
Liv. 39, 27: sedentibus ac silentibus
cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes
forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94:

Act.: tu hoc silebis, id. Att. 2, 18 fin.:
neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. Od. 1, 12,
21: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575. *Pass.*:
ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3: ne nunc qui-
dem post tot saecula sileantur, Liv. 27,
10. *Pass. impers.*: de jurgio siletur,
Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 13: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10,
32. With relative clause: qua tulerit
mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688. 2. Of
things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet
nox, Virg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id.
E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: nullo
cum murmure sepes innotaeque silent
frondes, silet humidus aer, Ov. M. 7,
186: aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: silent late loca,
Virg. Aen. 9, 190. *Act.*: si chartae
sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. Od. 4, 8,
21.

II. *Transf. to remain inactive,
to rest, cease*: silent leges inter arma,
Cic. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus si-
leat, id. Leg. 3, 17 fin.: ne sileret sine
fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6. Of per-
sons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hasta,
Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes
silebant, Tac. H. 3, 47. With inf.: ut
sileat verbum facere, *refrain from*,
Auct. B. Hisp. 3.

siler, *eris, n.* a kind of brook-willow,
Salix capraea or vitellina, Linn.: Plin.
16, 18, 31: molle siler, Virg. G. 2, 12.

silesco, *3. v. n. incept. [sileo] to become
still, silent, calm, or quiet (rare)*: dum
hae silescent turbae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10:
deum domus alta silesit, Virg. Aen. 10,
101: coeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri
silesit auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescent,
Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

silex, *leis, m.* (*f.*: Virg. Aen. 6,
471: Ov. M. 9, 225, etc.) a pebble-stone,
a flint, flint-stone: silicem caedere, Cic.
Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv.
41, 27: silici scintillam excendere, Virg.
Aen. 1, 174: gravem medios silicem
jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139. With
lapis: Ag. Illa mulier lapidem silicem

subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi. Pol.*
id quidem haud mentire: nam tu es
lapide silice stultior, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 77.
Liv. 30, 43. With saxum: porcum
saxo silice percussit, id. 1, 24. 2.
Fig.: of a hard-hearted person: non
silice natum sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6: nec
in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1,
64: moturaque duras verba queror sil-
ices, Ov. M. 9, 404. **II.** In gen. a
rock, crag (poet.): validi silices, Lucr.
6, 572: stabat acuta silex praecisis un-
dique saxis, Virg. Aen. 8, 233. [Cf.
Sans. silā, "lapis;" Erse, clach, cloch,
"lapis."]

silicarius, *ii, m.* [sillex] one that
paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavi-
our: Front. Aq. 117.

silicernium, *ii, n.* a funeral feast:
Caecil. in Fest. s. v. Hence a term of
abuse applied to an old man: Ter. Ad.
4, 2, 48: for which, *masc.* silicernius,
Cinc. in Fulg. 560, 21. **II.** a kind of
sausage: Arn. 7, 229.

siliceus, *a, um, adj.* [sillex] of flint,
silicious: saxa, Vitr. 8, 3.

silicia, *ae, f.* a plant, also called
foenum Graecum, fenugreek, Trigonella
Fenum graecum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 16,
39: id. 24, 19, 120. Called also, siliqua:
Col. 2, 10, 33.

silicula, *ae, f. dim.* [siliqua] a little
husk or pod: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

siliginarius, *ii, m.* [siligo] a baker
of wheat-flour: Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 52,
§ 11

siliginēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of
wheat, wheaten: farina, Cato R. R.
121: Plin. 18, 9, 20: panis, Sen. Ep.
123 med.: cunni, wheaten loaves in the
form of cunni, Mart. 9, 3.

siligo, *inis, f.* a kind of very white
wheat, winter-wheat, Triticum hiber-
num, Linn.: Cato R. R. 35, 1: Col. 2,
6, 2: id. 2, 9, 5, and 13: (some suppose
that Columella meant rye, Secale ce-
reale, Linn.): Plin. 18, 8, 20: id. 18, 7,
10 fin. **II.** *Transf. fine wheaten
flour*: id. 18, 9, 20: Juv. 5, 70.

siliqua, *ae, f.* a pod or husk of legu-
minous plants: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3:

123: Juv. 11, 58. **II.** siliqua Graeca,
the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread,
Ceratonia Siliqua, Linn.: Col. 5, 10, 20:
id. Arb. 25, 1: also, simply, siliqua,
Plin. 15, 24, 26. A variety of the same
is called siliqua Syriaca, id. 23, 8,
79: Scrib. Comp. 121. **III.** = foenum
Graecum; v. silicia. **IV.** the name
of a very small weight or measure:
Rhem. Funn. de Pond. 10: Veg. 1, 20,
2: as a coin, the twenty-fourth part of
a solidus: Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26 fin.

siliquastrum, *i, n.* a plant, also
called piperitis, capsicum, Capsicum
annuum, Linn.: Plin. 19, 12, 60: id. 20,
17, 66.

siliquor, *i. v. n. dep.* [siliqua] to put
forth or get pods: Plin. 17, 9, 6.

sillōgraphus, *i, m.* = σιλλο-
a writer of silli: Anm. 22, 16 med.

sillus, *i, m.* = σίλλος, a kind of sa-
tirical writing among the Greeks: Cic.
Att. 16, 11: Gell. 3, 17.

sillybus, *i, m.* = σίλλυβος, a strip
of parchment attached to a volume, on
which was written the title of the work
and the author's name: Cic. Att. 4, 5
fin.

silo, *ōnis, m.* for silus, a snub nose:
Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

silphium, *ii, n.* = σιλφίον, a plant,
pure Latin laserpitium, *q. v.*: Cato R.
R. 157, 7: Plin. 19, 3, 15.

silurus, *i, m.* = σίλουρος, a river-
fish, prob. the sheat-fish, Silurus Glanis,
Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17: Juv. 4, 33.

silus, *a, um, adj.* having a broad,
turned-up nose, snub-nosed, σιμός: ec-
quos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos,
frontones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29.

silva (less correctly sylva), *ae* (old
gen. silval: silua as a triasyt.: Hor. Od.
1, 23, 4), *f.* [akin to ὕλη] a wood, forest,
woodland: (ignes) conficerent silvas,
Lucr. 1, 905: (Aeneas Martius) silva

maritimas omnes publicavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: dea silvarum, *Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 163: silvarum numina, Fauni et Satyri fratres, ib. 6, 392.

2. *Transf. a plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth or crop of other plants: signa in silva disposita*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Virg. G. 1, 76.

3. *Plur. trees (poet.): silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus expectant*, ib. 2, 26: fractis obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248.

II. *Fig. any crowded mass, an abundance, quantity: omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est*, Cic. Or. 3, 12: silvae satis ad rem, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, ib. 3, 30: Suet. Gramm. 24 *fin.* Poet.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, a forest (of darts), Lucan. 6, 205: horrida siccae silva comae, a bristling forest, Juv. 9, 13: as the title of a book, as the *Silvae* of Statius: cf. Gell. Epilog.: Quint. 10, 3, 17. (Hence It. and Sp. *selva*.)

silvānae, arum, *f. plu.* [*silva*] female wood deities: Inscr. Orell. no. 2103.

silvāni (sylv.), orum, *m. plu.* [*id.*] the gods of woods and fields, *sylvan deities*: Ov. M. 1, 193: Lucan. 3, 403.

silvāticus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to a wood or to trees, *wood-falces*, Cato R. R. 11, 4: Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5. II. *Transf. of plants and animals, growing or running wild, wild: laurus*, Cato R. R. 8, 2: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22. (Hence It. *selvaggio*; Sp. *salvage*; Fr. *sauvage*.)

silvesco (sylv.), 3. *v. n. insep.* [*id.*] Of the vine, to grow or run wild, to run to wood: (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

silvestris (sylv.), e (*dat. silvestro*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4990), *adj.* [*id.*] pertaining to a wood or forest, *overgrown with woods, woody: collis silvestris*, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: locus, Cic. Am. 19, 68: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (*opp. campestris*), Col. 7, 2, 3: homines, living in woods, foresters, Hor. A. P. 391: numen (sphinx), Plin. 36, 12, 17: bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 815. II. *Transf. Of plants and animals, growing wild, wild: tauri*, Plin. 8, 21, 30: arietes (with ferri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 8, 12: arbores silvestres ac ferae, id. 3, 1, 2: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57. *Comp.*: silvestriora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50: silvestria secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965: belua, a she-wolf, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: uber, of a she-wolf, Prop. 3, 9, 51.

2. In gen. for *agrestis, sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 591: Virg. E. 1, 2.

silvicōla (sylv.), ae, com. [*silva colo*] inhabiting woods, *sylvan* (poet.): viri, Prop. 3, 13, 34: Faunus, Virg. Aen. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

silvicoltrix (sylv.), icis, *f. adj.* [*id.*] living in the woods: cerva, Cat. 63, 72.

silvifrāgus (sylv.), a, um, *adj.* [*silva frango*] breaking or crushing the forest or trees: flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 276.

silviger (sylv.), ēra, ērum, *adj.* [*silva gero*] bearing woods, *wooded* (rare): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*silva*] full of woods or trees, *woody: saltus*, Liv. 9, 2: rami emicant silvosa multitudine, forest-like, Plin. 12, 5, 11: crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvūla, ae, *f. dim.* [*id.*] a little wood, a copse (rare): Col. 8, 15, 4.

silvbum, i, n. = σιλβον, a thistle-like plant, acc. to some, the milk-thistle, *Silybum marianum*, Gaertn.; acc. to others, the sow-thistle, *Sonchus palustris*, Lun.: Plin. 22, 22, 42: id. 26, 7, 25.

simā, ae, *f.* In architecture, a moulding, the ogee: Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*

simia, ae, *f.* [*simus*] an ape: Plin. 8, 54, 80: id. 11, 44, 100: Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: id. 2, 32, 69: Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 7: Quint. 5, 11, 30. It is not clearly ascertained what apes the ancients were acquainted with. Doubtless the *Barbary ape*, *Simia* or *Macacus inuus*, was the most familiar; perh. the *green monkey*, *Cercopithecus sabaeus*, Desm., of Senegal was also known; and possibly the *mangabey*, *Cercopithecus fuliginosus*, Desm. and the *red-monkey*, *Cercop. ruber*, Geoffr. 2. As a term of abuse: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: vide, ut fastidit simia! Pl. Most. 4, 2, 4: Plin. Ep. 1, 5. (Hence It. *scimia*; Fr. *singe*.)

simila, ae, *f. the finest wheat-flour*: Cels. 2, 18: Mart. 13, 10 in *lemm.* (Hence It. Sp. *semola*; Fr. *semoule*.)

similāgo, inis, i. q. *simila*: Plin. 18, 10, 20.

similīgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [*similis* and GEN, root of gigno] of a like kind: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

similis, e, *adj.* [root SIM or SEM, Gr. ὁμο-; cf. *semel*] like, resembling, similar: constr. with *gen.* or *dat.*; likewise with *inter*, *atque*, and *absol.*

(i) With *gen.*: *similes avorum*, Lucr. 4, 1214: *nimis similis* mei, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 286: *similis est Sagaristionis*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: *hominis similis*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28: *sui similem speciem*, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: *non tam potuit patris similis esse*, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*: *haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 21: *domini similis es*, ib. 3, 2, 43: *in magistratu privatorum similes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: *plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges*, Liv. 1, 20: *ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum*, non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69: *alterum similem sui quaerere*, Cic. Am. 22: *sui similis gens*, Tac. G. 4: *quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio*, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: *versus similes meorum*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: *nonne hoc monstri similest?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42: *prodigii*, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: *quae similia veri sint*, Liv. 5, 21: *equi te esse feri similem dico*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57. *Comp.*: *Rhodii Atticorum similiores*, Cic. Brut. 13, 52. *Sup.*: *hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimus*, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 63: *quid esset simillimum veri*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4 *ad fin.* (ii) With *dat.*: *ecquid mihi similis (puer)?* Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 24: *patri suo*, Cat. 61, 221: *tam similem quam lacte lacti est*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 85: *filius patri similis*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: *parentibus ac maioribus suis*, Quint. 5, 10, 24: *par similisque ceteris*, Sall. C. 14: *huic in hoc similis*, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: *similis Icilio*, Liv. 3, 65: *hinnuleo*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1: *multum similis metuenti*, id. S. 2, 5, 92: *dona, haud nostris similia*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15: *quid simile habet epistola aut iudicio aut contioni?* Cic. Fam. 9, 21: *quid illi simile bello fuit?* Caes. B. G. 7, 77: *similia veris erant*, Liv. 10, 20: *primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi*, Hor. A. P. 254: *oratio fuit precibus quam iurgio similis*, i. q. *similior*, Liv. 3, 40. *Comp.*: *hominem homini similiorem nunquam vidi alterum*, neque aqua aquae, neque lacte lacti usquam simillius, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 29: *fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similia*, Liv. 4, 31. *Sup.*: *puro simillimus amni*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: *media simillima veris sunt*, Liv. 26, 49. (iii) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: *tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt*, ut patribus patrio, Lucr. 4, 1207: *neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 54: Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90. (iv) With *inter*: *homines inter se cum forma tum moribus similes*, id. Clu. 16: *quae sunt inter se similia*, id. de Or. 3, 54: *res inter se similes*, Quint. 9, 2, 51. (v) With *atque* (ac), ut si, *tantum si*: *si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum*, Cic. Verr. 3, 83 *fin.*: *ut simili ratione atque ipse*

fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: *nec similem habeat vultum*, ac (al. et) *si ampullam perdidisset*, (Ma. Fin. 4, 12, 31: *similes sunt, ut si qui dicant*, id. de Sen. 6, 17: *similes sunt dii, tanquam si Poeni*, id. Div. 2, 64. (vi) *Absol.*: *decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 111: *laudantur simili prole puerperae*, i. e. *that look like their fathers*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 23: *ecce similia omnia*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 34: *par est avaritia, similis improbitas*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*: *similia omnia magis quam paria*, Liv. 45, 43: *quod in simili culpa versabantur*, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: *simili ratione*, id. B. G. 7, 4: *sic ignavi et erepti et similia*, Quint. 1, 5, 69: *de philosophia, de re publica, similibus*, id. 9, 4, 19: *quo facilius res spici possit hoc simile ponitur*, Cic.

3, 16, 54: *nec improbum sit pro simili accipi*, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61. *Comp.*: *nihil hoc simili est simillius*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 290. *Sup.*: *simillimos dicito esse*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 91.

similitas, atis, *f.* [*similis*] rare for *similitudo*, *likeness, similarity*: *morum*, Caecil. in Non. 177, 2. *Plur.*: *naturae rerum similitates*, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

similiter, adv. in like manner, *similarly*: *ecquid assimulo similiter?* Pl. Men. 1, 2, 37: *similiter atque uno modo*, Cic. Brut. 66: *Nla quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter*, id. de Or. 3, 54. *Comp.*: *similius imitari, nearer the truth*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 34. *Sup.*: *Cic. Tusc. 2, 23. With atque* (ac), *ut si*: *neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi*, id. Phil. 1, 4: *similiter facis, ac si me roges*, id. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*: *similiter ut si dicat*, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21. *Sup.*: *hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illa lege Glaucippus excipitur*, id. Agr. 1, 4 *fin.* With *dat.*: *similiter his*, Plin. 11, 25, 30.

similitudo, inis, *f.* [*similis*] likeness, resemblance, *similitude*: with *gen.*: *id ex similitudine floris liliū appellabant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: *id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant*, id. B. C. 3, 48: *humor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus*, Tac. G. 23: *armorum*, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: *similitudo speciesque sapientium*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 16: *studiorum societas similitudoque*, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: *amoris humani*, id. Am. 21 *fin.* *Absol.*: *nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret*, id. Or. 2 *fin.*: *Sen. Ep. 71: Plin. 34, 7, 18 ad fin.*: *nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam amicitiam similitudo*, Cic. Am. 14, 50: *est nonnulla in iis etiam inter ipsos similitudo*, id. Brut. 16, 63: *ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus, bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N. D. 1, 34 *fin.*: *genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power*, id. Rep. 2, 32 *ad fin.*: *omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, sameness*, id. Inv. 41, 76. *Plur.*: *ut omittam similitudines*, id. Rep. 1, 40: id. Tusc. 2, 23. II. *Esp. in rhetor. a comparison, simile*: Auct. Her. 4, 45 *fin.*: Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168: Quint. 9, 1, 31.

similo, v. *simulo*.

simininus, a, um, *adj.* [*simia*] pertaining to apes: *herba*, App. Herb. 86.

simiōlus, i, m. *dim.* [*simius*] a little ape, as a term of abuse: Cic. Fam. 7, 2.

simitu (*simitur*, Inscr. Orell. no. 2863), *adv.* old form = *simul, together, at once, at the same time*: *non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum*, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 84: *ita tres simitu res agendae sunt*, id. Merc. 1, 8: *ut simitu adveniunt ad scorta congerones, as soon as*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

simius, ii, m. for *simia* (q.v.). *an ape*: Hor. S. 1, 10, 18: *Sen. Contr. 4, 26: Phaedr. 1, 10, 6.*

simo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [simus] to press flat, to flatten: Lucil. in Non. 169, 31.

simplāris, e, adj. [simplus] milit. i. t. that receives a single ration: Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

simplārius, a, um, adj. [id.] simplex: venditiones, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 48.

simplex, icis (abl. simplice, Lucr. 1, 1012), adj. [comp. of root SIM, one (v. senel), and plico] lit. once folded; hence, simple, uncompounded, unmixed: aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam copulata, id. Fat. 13, 30: (comoedia) duplex quae ex argumento facta est simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum, opp. flexuosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, id. Att. 12, 7: unum est et simplex aurium iudicium, id. Font. 6, 12: res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin. 2, 5: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, one by one, Liv. 44, 12: simplici directa acie, simplicibus ordinibus, Auct. B. Alex. 37: genus mortis, without torture, Liv. 40, 24: via mortis, Virg. G. 3, 482: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine paucio, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. Od. 1, 38, 5: esca, plain food, id. S. 2, 73: jus, ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117: plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13. Comp.: quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15. Sup.: ex simplicissima quaque materia (opp. multiplex), id. 10, 5, 10. II. Esp. in a moral sense, without dissimulation, open, frank, artless, honest, ingenuous, etc.: cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Liv. 24, 10: Hor. S. 1, 3, 52: Ov. H. 12, 90. Of things: fidelis et simplex et faultrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9: animal sine fraude dolisque, innocuum, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6: virtus, Vell. 2, 129: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22. Comp.: simplicior quis, too straightforward, too blunt, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63. Sup.: simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. de Ira 2, 16 fin.: dux, Vell. 2, 116.

simplicitas, ātis, f. [simplex] simpleness, simplicity: sunt solida primordia simplicitate, non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, Lucr. 1, 610: indigesta (ligni), i. e. plainness, straightness of grain, Plin. 13, 15, 30. II. Esp. in a moral sense, plainness, frankness, honesty, candour, simplicity, etc.: juvenis incanti, Liv. 40, 13: puerilis, id. 40, 8: Vell. 2, 10: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47: callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 97: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 241.

simpliciter, adv. one by one, simply, plainly, naturally, directly: frondes simpliciter positae, Ov. A. A. 1, 106: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Off. 2, 9: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, quum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, Liv. 34, 57: quidam ludere sum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, merely, id. 41, 20. Comp.: molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27. II. plainly, openly, artlessly, ingenuously, honestly, candidly: simpliciter et candide, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: simpliciter et libere, opp. dissimulante et furim, Plin. Ep. 1, 13: simpliciter et palam ludit, Suet. Aug. 51: me amico simpliciterque reprehendunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: qui se simplici credunt amici, ib. 6, 22. On the similitudo simplici nutrire, Tac. H. 3, 53 fin. Sup.: simpliciter loqui, ib. 1, 15.

simplico, i. v. a. [simplex] to make single or simple: radiceum, to strike a single root, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

simpliāria funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. s. v. [contr. from simplus ludus].

simplus, a, um, adj. [akin to simplex] simple: mora, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 78. II. Subst. simplum, i. n. that which is single or simple, the simple sum or number: duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 11, 49: simplum solvere, Pl. Poen. 5, 6, 25: si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15.

2. simpla, ae, f. (sc. pecunia) the simple purchase-money: Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5: Pompon. Dig. 21, 2, 27.

simplāriārius, ii, m. [simplum] a maker of simpula: Inscr.

simplātrix, icis, v. simplum.

simplūm, i, n. a small ladle: simplum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simplatrices dicuntur, Fest. s. v.: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35. Proverb.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. to make much ado about nothing, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simplūvium, ii, n. a vessel for making libations in sacrifices: Cic. Rep. 6, 2: Plin. 35, 12, 46: Juv. 6, 343.

simul, adv. [from root SIM: v. semel] at once, together, at the same time: constr. absol., with various particles, poet. also with simple abl.: (Alcmena) uno partu duos peperit simul, Pl. Am. 5, 2, 84: hi tres tum simul amabant, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 60: trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4: multa simul rogatus! Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 38: neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest, Quint. 10, 3, 23: sequimini, simul circumspicite, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 1: coenavisti mecum: ego accubui simul, id. Am. 2, 2, 172: cum simul essemus complures dies, were together, in company, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 fin.: totos dies simul eramus, id. Att. 5, 10 fin.: and elliptically: Quintus frater, legatus, mecum simul, id. Fam. 15, 4. Strengthened with una: quanquam vinum bibo, at mandata non consuevi simul bibere una, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 3. With cum: abii mane cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: intro abi cum istac simul, id. Cist. 4, 2, 104: quas (res) tecum simul didici, Cic. Acad. 1, 1, 3: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Am. 4: nobiscum simul moritura omnia, id. Arch. 12. Strengthened with una: i mecum una simul, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 43: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65. With et, et . . . et, que, atque, etc.: operam potestis mihi dare et vobis simul, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 40: simul et conficiam facilius ego, quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: demonstravi haec Caecilio; simul et illud ostendi, Cic. Att. 1, 1: ut cresceret simul et negligencia cum audacia hosti, Liv. 31, 36: et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 42: simul et qualis sit (res publica) et optimam esse ostendam, Cic. Rep. 1, 46: militibus simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: his simul inflatus exacerbatumque, Liv. 6, 18: quum uni invideret, eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11: cogitare optima simul ac deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4: salve, simul autem vale, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: velut diis quoque simul cum patria relictis, Liv. 1, 31. With simple abl.: simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: Tralliani Laodiceis ac Magnetibus simul tramissi, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecimviri septemviris simul, ib. 3, 64. II. Particular combinations: simul . . . simul, analogous to the Gr. ἀμα μὲν . . . ἀμα δέ, as well . . . as, both . . . and, partly . . . and partly: ad eum in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causa, simul ut de induciis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: increpando simul temeritatem simul ignaviam, Liv. 2, 65: cum simul terra, simul mari bellum impellitur, Tac.

Ag. 25: ille vplat simul arva fuga, simul aequora verrens, Virg. G. 3, 201.

2. simul atque (simul ac), and in one word, simulatque (simulac), less freq. simul ut, as soon as: simulatque se inflexit, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: simul ac mihi collibitum est, Cic. N. D. 1, 38 fin.: quam simulac tali persensit peste teneri, Virg. Aen. 4, 90: omne animal simul ut ortum est, seipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: tu, mi frater, simul ut ille venerit, primam navigationem ne omiseris, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6. Strengthened with primum: simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, id. Verr. 1, 13: Suet. Caes. 30. 3. simul alone = simul atque, as soon as: hic simul argentum repperit, cura sese expedit, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 4: simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Acad. 2, 27: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: simul instrui Romanam aciem Sabini videre, et ipsi procedunt, Liv. 3, 62: bis gravidus cogunt fetus, Taygete simul os terris ostendit, Virg. G. 4, 232. Strengthened with primum: Q. Fabio, simul primum magistratu abiit, ab C. Marcio dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1.

simulāc, v. simul, no. 11, 2.

simulācrum, i, n. [simulo] a likeness, an image, form, representation, portrait, etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 65: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1: delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9: simulacrum deae non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Tac. A. 12, 22: Virg. Aen. 2, 172: Herculis simulacrum, Liv. 9, 44: simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: pugnarum, Liv. 41, 28: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 36: simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16. Poet. of the Trojan horse: Virg. Aen. 2, 232. (ii) Adverbially: ad or per simulacrum, in the form of, after the pattern of: aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharos, Flor. 4, 2, 88: per literarum simulacra, Sen. Ep. 94 med.

2. a form, shade, phantom, apparition, etc. = εἰδωλον: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aqua visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432: Acherusia templa, quo neque permanent animae neque corpora nostra, sed quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Enn. Ann. 1, 10: cf. Virg. G. 1, 477: umbrae recentes descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435: ut bibere in somnia sitiens quum quaerit, laticum simulacra petit, Lucr. 4, 1095: simulacra inania somni, Ov. II. 9, 39: ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27. (ii) an ideal representation, conception: Lucr. 2, 111. (iii) a sign, type, emblem: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cera, simulacris pro literis uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86 fin. (iv) a portraiture of character: non inseram simulacrum iri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25. (v) a likeness or similitude: diu disputavi, hominem quojus rei similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: id reperi jam exemplum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 6. II. Fig. a shadow, semblance, appearance, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1: simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. Div. 2, 33 fin.: libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra clientes, sham-fights, Lucr. 2, 41: simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51: decurrentis exercitus, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

simulāmen, inis, n. [id.] a copy, imitation (poet. and rare): Ov. M. 10, 727: Aus. Idyll. 10, 228.

simulamentum, *i*, *n*. [*id.*] *a deception*: Gell. 15, 22 *in tit.*

simulans, *antis*, *Part.* [*simulo*].

II. *Adj.* *imitating, imitative*: non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (psittaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.

simulanter, *adv.* *feignedly, apparently* = *simulate*: App. M. 8, p. 205.

simulātē, *adv.* *feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely*: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67 *fin.*: fecte et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4. *Comp.*: simulatius exit proditiōis opus, poet. Petr. Fr. 28, 4.

simulātīlis, *e*, *adj.* [*simulo*] *feigned, fictitious*: umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

simulatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*id.*] *a false show, a feigning, pretence, feint, deceit, hypocrisy, etc.* With *gen.*: simulatio insanīae, Cic. Off. 3, 26: stultitiāe, id. Brut. 14: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Acad. 2, 46: timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: itineris, ib. 6, 8: deditiōis, id. B. C. 3, 28: vulnerum, ib. 2, 35: rei frumentariae, *a pretended anxiety about*, id. B. G. 1, 40: gladiatores cētos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus*, Cic. Sull. 19, 54: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command*, Tac. H. 2, 61. *Absol.*: ex omni vita simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallacis, id. de Or. 2, 46: non mea'st simulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92. *Plur.*: Tac. A. 4, 54: Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*

simulātor, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *a copier, imitator* (poet. and rare): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morpheae, Ov. M. 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 303.

II. *a pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, etc.* With *gen.*: animus cuius rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5: segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Lucan. 4, 722. *Absol.*: in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἰρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

simulatque, *v.* simul, *no.* II. 2.

simulātrix, *icis*, *f.* [*simulo*] *a female transformer* (of Circe): Stat. Th. 5, 551.

simūlo (also *similo*), *avi*, *atum*, *i*. *v. a.* [*similis*] *to make like; to imitate, copy, represent*: corpora igni simulata, *made like*, Lucr. 1, 688: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Virg. Aen. 6, 591: simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: artem (naturā), ib. 3, 158: anum, *to assume the form of*, ib. 3, 275: Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8: simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy, built like Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 721: simulata magnis Pergama, Virg. Aen. 3, 349: cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint*, Hor. A. P. 20: antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430. With *acc.* and *inf.*: Pallas simulat terram prodere cum bacis setum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing*, Ov. M. 6, 80. Of things: aera fortis Alexandri vultum simulantiā, *representing, imaging*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241. II. *Esp.* *to assume the appearance of; to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate*: nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15: experiar, quid ames, quid similes, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsa spem vitae dare, *to pretend that she was dead*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41: deditiōem ac deinde metum, id. J. 36: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. 25, 8: furem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429: tum pol' ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eur. 1, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 30: ad simulanda

negotia altitudo ingenti incredibilia, Sall. J. 95. *Esp. in Part. perf.*: fecto officio simulataque sedulitate conjuncta, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: simulata amicitia, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40: quum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14. With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui omnia se simulant scire, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20: schemata, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, id. 9, 1, 14. With *quasi*: quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45. *Absol.*: cur simulat? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 1: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Sall. J. 37: Ov. M. 13, 299. *Pass. imperf.*: quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28. (Hence *It. sembrare*; Sp. *semblar*; Fr. *sembler*.)

simultas, *ātis*, *f.* (*gen. plur.* *simulatio*, Liv. passim) [*simul*, and therefore, orig. *a coming together, an encounter*, hence] *an hostile encounter, dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, animosity*: mostly *Plur.*: qui simulatioes, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: exercere cum aliquo, id. Flacc. 35 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: simulates partim obscuras, partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Manil. 24 *fin.*: simulates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: alienarum simulatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5: simulates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3: facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. 2, 18 *fin.*: simulatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac. A. 16, 20: simulates finire, Liv. 40, 8: dirimere, id. 28, 18: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24. *Sing.*: hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simulatē suam, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 50: huic simulas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: sibi privatam simulatē cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27: simulate cum Fulvia socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: multis simulatē indixerit, id. Ner. 25: ubi nulla simulas incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661.

II. *a strife, contest for a prize*: cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simulatē constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84: simulatē constituit, ib. 22.

simūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [*simus*] *flat-nosed, pug-nosed*: Lucr. 4, 1165.

simus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = σῆμος, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed*: rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7 *fin.*: capellae, Virg. E. 10, 7: puer sima nare, Mart. 6, 39.

sin, *conj.* [*apocop. from si ne*] *if not, if however, if on the contrary, but if*: after *si, nisi, quando, dum*: *constr.*: same as that of *si* (*q. v.*): si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 2: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: qui si improbasset cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset? Caes. B. C. 1, 32: si ita est, faciat, sin aliter, respondeat mihi, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5: and simply, sin aliter, with a verb understood, id. Ph. 1, 2, 66: sin secus, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 25: accusator illum defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88: simply, sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15. In the epistolary style also elliptically, sin, for sin aliter or sin minus: si pares aequae inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, ib. 16, 13. Strengthened with *autem*, or *vero*: Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 6: Cic. Am. 4, 14: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant; sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, id. Caecin. 1 *fin.*: and elliptically (*cf. supra*): si vir esse velit, prae-

clara convicia: sin autem erimus nos, qui solemus, id. Att. 10, 7: si sit ovis matura, sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 31. After *nisi*: nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comediae: sin odio est, dicam tamen, Pl. Poen. prol. 51. After *quando*: quando ablit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum: sin jecit recte, pisces ne effugiant, cavet, id. Truc. 1, 1, 16. After *dum*: dum illi agunt quod agunt, sunt ceteri cleptae: sin videant quem-plam se asservare, obdudunt, ib. 1, 2, 10.

II. Without a preceding *si*: id. Aul. 4, 1, 5: primum danda opera est, ne qua amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenierit, ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Am. 21, 78: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant illis se oneri non futurum, Caes. B. C. 1, 12: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46. In the epistolary style, elliptically: ego, ut constanti, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eod. die! Sin quid—multa enim—utique postredie, Cic. Att. 13, 22 *ad fin.* Strengthened with *autem*: summi priorum amores saepe una cum praetextata toga ponerentur: sin autem ad adolescentiam perduxissent, id. Am. 10, 34: Caes. B. G. 5, 35.

sināpi (sinape, Apic. 6, 4: id. 8, 7 *is*, *n.* [*sināpis*, *fem.* Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 28: 10, 122: *acc.*: sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2) = σινῆπι, *mustard* (Pliny describes three kinds: (i) gracile Sinapis alba, Linn. (ii) rapi foliis=S. nigra, Linn. (iii) foliis erucae=S. erucoides, Linn.): Col. 11, 3, 29: Plin. 10, 8, 54.

sināpismus, *i*, *m.* = σινανισμός, *a mustard plaster or poultice*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

sināpizo, *i*. *v. a.* = σινανίζω, *to poultice with mustard*: Veg. 3, 6, 11.

sincērē, *adv.* *uprightly, honestly, frankly, sincerely*: sincere dicere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat. 109, 4: loqui, Cic. Att. 3, 15: pronuntiare, Caes. B. C. 7, 20: agere, Attic. in Cic. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. *Comp.*: Gell. 7, 3 *fin.* *Sup.*: Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 *fin.*

sincērītas, *ātis*, *f.* [*sincerus*] *clean-ness, soundness*: pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8. II. *Fig.*: summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, Sen. Vit. beat. 15: summāe vitae moral purity, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.*: ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness, integrity*, Plaedr. 4, 13, 2: verborum, coupled with veritas, Gell. 2, 23.

sincērīter, *adv.* *sincerely*: aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16.

sincērus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *clean, sound, uninjured, whole, real, genuine*: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Am. 25, 95: corpus, Ov. M. 12, 99: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound*, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 16: cum jam me sincere corpuseculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell. 18, 10: sincerum tergum, corium sincerissimum, *clear* (of weals), Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 51 *sq.*: vas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: ex amphora primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.*: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17: propria et sincera, et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed, pure*, Tac. G. 4: populus, id. H. 4, 64: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4. (ii) *sincerum*, *adverbially*: non sincerum sonere, *that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine*, Lucr. 3, 886. II. *Fig.*: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque iudicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cotta) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 55, 202: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26 *fin.*: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 *fin.*: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov. M. 8, 664: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed*, Liv. 34, 41: voluptas, Ov. M. 7, 453: fama, *unblemished*, Gell. 6, 8: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus, *candid*, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: Q. C. optimus et sincerissimus scrip-

15, 1: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural, genuine*, Cic. Att. 10, 6: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1 *fin.*: fides, Liv. 39, 2: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 64. [The old etym. was *sine cera*; but the first part of the word is prob. the root *sim*, "one," v. *semel*; the origin of the latter part is uncertain.]

sinciput, pītis, *n.* [seml caput; sinciput ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμικρανιον, ἡμικεφάλιον, Gloss. Philox.] *half a head*; of the smoked cheek of a hog: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 28: Plin. 8, 51, 77: Juv. 13, 85.

II. Meton.: *the brain*: non tibi sanum est, adolescens, sinciput, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 41. 2. *the head*, in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

sindōn, ōnis, *f.* = σινδών, *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin*: Mart. 2, 16.

sine, prep. with *abl.* [old form *sē* or *sēd*: sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, Fest. s. v.: si plus minusve secuerunt se fraude esto, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1; hence prop. *apart* or *separate from*], *without*: tu sine pennis vola, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 180: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37: sine ullo domino, ib. 1, 43 *fin.*: non sine magna spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: non sine conscio surgit marito, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29. Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 51: sine praesidio et sine pecunia, Cic. Att. 8, 3: eam confeci sine molestia, sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortuna, ore, lingua, manu, vita omni inquinatum, Cic. Coel. 32, 78. In epistolary style without a case: age jam, cum fratre an sine? id. Att. 8, 3. After its case (poet.): flamma sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 99: ib. 1, 3, 68. (Hence It. *senza*; Fr. *sans*.)

singillō, ōnis, *m.* *a short garment*: Gallien in Treb. Cl. 17 dub.

singillārius, *a, um, adj.* [obsc. singillus from singulus] *single, simple*: Tert. Anim. 6: id. adv. Valent. 12.

singillatim (singularim and sigillatim), *adv.* [id.] *one by one, singly*: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55: Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 43: Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Suet. Aug. 9.

singlārīter, *adv.* v. singulariter.

singulārīō, *adv.* for singulariter: Cic. acc. to Charis. p. 195 P.

singulāris, *e, adj.* [singulus] *alone, single, solitary, singular*: non singulari nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. *solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: singularis mundus atque unigena, Cic. Tim. 4 *med.*: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42: herba (opp. fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55: hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: singulare imperium et potestas regia, ib. 2, 9: sunt quaedam in te singularia, quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 3, 88 *fin.*: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.

2. Esp. in gramm. of the singular number: singularis casus, Varr. L. 1, 7, 3, 87: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42. Absol.: alii dicunt in singulari hac ovi et avi, alii hac ovi et ave, Varr. L. 1, 8, 37, 120: Quint. 8, 6, 28. 3. Subst.: singulares, *ium, m. plu.* *a peculiar kind of troops*, perh. *a select body-guard*: Tac. H. 4, 70. (ii) Under the later emperors, *a kind of short-hand writers*: Cod. Justin. 1, 27, 1, § 8. III. Fig. singular, *unique, matchless, unparalleled, excellent, extraordinary*: Aristoteles meo iudicio in philosophia prope singularis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293: vir ingenii natura praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Manil. 1 *fin.*: Treveri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est sin-

gularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41. In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudine, id. Verr. 3, 44 *ad fin.*: impudentia, ib. 2, 7: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.

singulārītas, ātis, *f.* [singularis] *a being alone or single*: Tert. adv. Valent. 37. II. Esp. in gramm. the singular number: Charis. p. 72 P.

singulārīter, *adv.* (contr. singlārīter, Lucr. 6, 1066), *singly, separately*: quae memorare queam inter se singlārīter apta, Lucr. loc. cit.: a juvenia singlārīter sedens, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727. 2. Esp. in the singular number: quod pluralia singlārīter et singlārīa pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16: Ulp. Dig. 27, 6, 1. II. *particularly, exceedingly*: aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 47: singlārīter et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22.

singulārīus, *a, um, adj.* [singularis] *single, separate, peculiar*: literae, abbreviations, Gell. 17, 9: catenae, perh. of a single ply, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 3. II. *remarkable, extraordinary, singular*: velocitas, Gell. 9, 4.

singulātīm, *adv.* v. singillatim.

singūli, *v.* singulus.

singultim [singultus: not contr. of singultim], *adv.* with sobs or sobbing. Hence singultim loqui, *to speak with hesitation, in broken sentences*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 56.

singultio, *4. v. 'n.* [singultus] *to sob, hiccup*: Cels. 5, 26, 19: Plin. 23, 1, 24: App. M. 3, p. 133. 2. Transf. of a hen, *to cluck*: Col. 8, 11, 15. 3. *to throb with pleasure*: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, *no perf., atum, 1. v. n.* and *a. [id.]* I. Neutr. *to sob, hiccup*: singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10. 2. Transf. poet. of persons dying, *to rattle in the throat*: Virg. Aen. 9, 333: Sil. 2, 362. Of speech interrupted with sobs: Stat. S. 5, 5, 26. Of water, *to gurgle*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

II. Act.: singultare animam, *to breathe out with sobs*: Ov. M. 5, 134: Stat. Th. 5, 261.

singultus, ūs, *m.* *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs*: fletus cum singultu, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: Ov. M. 11, 420: Tac. H. 3, 10: Cat. 64, 131: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 74: as a disease, *hiccups*: Plin. 20, 17, 73. II. Transf. *a rattling in the throat of dying persons*: Virg. Aen. 9, 415: id. G. 3, 507. Of the clucking of a hen: Col. 8, 5, 3. Of the croaking of a raven: Plin. 18, 35, 87. Of the gurgling of water: Plin. Ep. 4, 30. (Hence It. *singhiozzo*; Sp. *sollozo*; Fr. *sanglot*.)

singūlus, *a, um, num. distrib.* [root *sim*, one: v. *semel*] *one to each, separate, single* (rarely in sing. for singularis): numo singulo multabatur, Gell. 18, 13. Plur. (usu. to be translated by Eng. *sing.*): binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 53: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, *twelve jugers to each man*, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem praefecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. In dies singulos, *adverbially, every day, daily*: quotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores literas ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5. II. In gen. *single, separate, individual*: honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: refert, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquistores singuli in subsellia eant, Pl. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39: proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Const. Sap. 1: quod est miserrimum, nunquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4 praef. Sing.: attat singulum

video vestigium, *a single trace*, Pl. Clut. 4, 2, 34: de coelo et tritico non infitiam eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, in the singular number, Gell. 19, 8.

sinister, tra, trum (Comp. sinistro: Sup. sinistimus, acc. to Prisc. p. 605 and 607 P.: Fest. s. v. dextimum and sinistrae), *adj.* *left, on the left, on the left hand or side*: manus sinistra, Quint. 11, 3, 114: latus, ib. 99: pes, ib. 125: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5: Caes. B. G. 7, 62: pars, ib. 2, 23: angulus castrorum, id. B. C. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18. Comp.: in sinisteriore parte, Varr. L. 1, 9, 27, 134: brachium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.*: equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.*: rota, Ov. M. 2, 139. Neutr. absol. *the left side*: rejicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144: in sinistrum, ib. 109. II. Fig. *awkward, wrong, perverse, improper*: mores, Virg. Aen. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura, Curt. 7, 4.

2. *unlucky, adverse, unfavourable, bad, etc.*: arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Virg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74: eo de homine fama, ib. 6, 32: rumor lenti itineris, id. H. 2, 93: diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.*: pignora Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3, 9. With gen.: (Hannibal) fidei sinister, Sil. 1, 56. Neutr. absol.: (matrona) studiosa sinistra, *of evil*, Ov. Tr. 2, 257. 3. In augury, *lucky, favourable, auspicious* (because the Romans in taking the auspices turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Gracilis et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quanquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82: liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 2: sinistra cornix, Virg. E. 9, 15: volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49. Yet it sometimes means, as in 11, 2, *unlucky, unfavourable, inauspicious*: di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, id. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.*: sinistram approbationem, Cat. 45, 8.

sinistērītas, ātis, *f.* [sinister] *awkwardness, perversity*: (opp. dexteritas). Plin. Ep. 6, 17.

sinistimus, *v.* sinister, *ad init.*

sinistra, ae, *f.* [sinister] (sc. manus), *the left hand*: sinistra impedita satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Quint. 11, 3, 131: Suet. Claud. 21: Ov. M. 12, 89. Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, ib. 13, 111: cf. Cat. 12, 1: hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socraton, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1. As the shield-hand: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Coelum melius obficientem crimina quam defendentem, *Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere dicebat*, Quint. 6, 3, 69. 2. Transf. *the left side*: cur a dextra corvus, a sinistra cornix faciat raturum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspice a sinistra, id. Phil. 6, 5: aspice nunc ad sinistram, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistra Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dextera ac sinistra muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15. Rarely plur.: sinistris repentino consilio Poetellii consulis additae vires (opp. dextra pars), Liv. 9, 27.

sinistrē, *adv.* *badly, unfairly, wrongly, perversely*: exceptum sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: Tac. H. 1, 7: Plin. Pan. 45.

sinistrorsus and **sinistrorsum**, (uncontr. sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6), *adv.* [contr. from sinistroversus, from sinister vorto] *towards the left side, to the left*: hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistroversus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25: Suet. Galb. 4: Hor. S. 2, 3, 50.

sinistrōversus, *v.* sinistroversus.

sino, sivi, situm, *3. v. a.* (old subj. pres. sinit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 27: perf. sili, Varr. in Diom. p. 371 P.: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24, acc. to Diom. 1, 1: sinit, Scaur. in

Diom. loc. cit.: *past perf.* sinisset, Rut. lib. *Syncope perf.* sistis, Att. in Cic. *Sest.* 57 *fin.*: *subj.* sirs, Enn. in Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 44, 106: Pl. Bac. 3, 2, 18, etc.: *sirtis*, Pl. Poen. 5, 1, 20: *past perf.* sisset, Liv. 27, 6: *sissent*, Cic. *Sest.* 19 *fin.*) [prob. another form of *sero*, q. v.] *Orig.* to put or set down, leave, let, as in the *Part. situs*. Hence *transf.* to let, suffer, allow, permit: *constr. usu.* with *acc.* and *inf.*, *subj.*, or *absol.*; rarely with *acc.*: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me suis? Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Am. 24, 89: vinum ad se importari, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: Medos equitare inultos, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 51: Cato contionatus est, se omnia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: sine sis loqui me, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22: sine me expurgem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 29: sine pascatur durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, ib. 1, 17, 32: sinite instaurata revisam proelia, Virg. Aen. 2, 669: sivi animum ut expleret suum, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2. The *subj.* without *ut*, is rare and poet. exc. after the *imperat.*: natura repugnat nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377. *Absol.*: suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: nate, cave, dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.* With *acc.*: sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, leave arms to men, Virg. Aen. 9, 620: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transiit non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17: ad id nos non sinemus, Ter. Haut. 5, 5, 7. Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Eng. and an *infin.* (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum facere hacc? De. Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42. dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, I'll let that "by-and-by" go, I don't care for it, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 68: quisquis es sine me, let me (go), Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 23. *Pass.*: vinum in dolum conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 170: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95. *II.* *Esp.* in colloquial language: sine, let: sine veniat! let him come! Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43. And simply sine! be it so! granted! very well! etc.: pulcre ludiflor. Sine! Pl. Truc. 2, 8, 6: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89. *2.* sine modo, only let, i. e. if only: cur me verberas? Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 10. *3.* Ne di srint (sinant), ne Jupiter sirit, etc. God forbid! Heaven forbid!: Ch. Capital facis: aequalem et sodalem civem liberum enicas. Eu. Ne di srint, id. Merc. 3, 4, 28: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2: ne istuc Jupiter O. M. sirit, Liv. 28, 28: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Virg. Cir. 239.

sinuāmen, inis, n. [sinuo] a bending, turning, winding: Prud. Psych. 870.

sinuātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a bending, bend, curve: Fulg. Myth. praef.

sinum, i, n. (masc. sinus, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 82) [perh. akin to *divos*] a large, round drinking-vessel, with swelling sides: Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 32: Virg. E. 7, 33: Mart. 3, 58.

sinuo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sinus] to wind, curve; to bow: (angues) sinuant immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, id. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, bent, Ov. M. 8, 30: Euphraten immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: gurgis curvos sinuatus in arcus, Ov. M. 14, 51: cornua lunae sinuantur, ib. 3, 682: muri por artem

obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, bent inwards, i. e. with retreating angles, Tac. H. 5, 11: exercitus in cornua, sinuata media parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. beat. 4: Chaucorum gens donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, extends in a curve, Tac. G. 35. *II.* Meton. to hollow out, excavate: Cels. 7, 2 med.

sinuōsius, comp. adv. in a more roundabout manner; of speech: sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5.

sinuōsus, a, um, adj. [sinus] full of windings or curves; winding, sinuous: flexus anguis, Virg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. Aen. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4, 1, 15: vestis, Ov. M. 5, 68: folla lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8. *II.* Fig. of style, full of digressions, diffuse: historia, Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2. Of the depths of the heart: sinuoso in pectore, Pers. 5, 27.

sinus, ōis, m. a curved surface, a curve: Meton. the folds, bosom of a garment, etc.: draco conficiens sinus e corpora flexos, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42: sinu ex toga facto, Liv. 21, 18: cum majori sinu libratum (spiculum) funditor habena rotaret, id. 42, 65: quando ablit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 15: Juv. 4, 41. Of a spider's web: Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82. Of the bend or belly of a sail: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9, 30: Virg. Aen. 3, 455: Quint. 10, 7, 23. Of hair: a curl, ringlet: ut fletet torto flexillis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26. Of the curve of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 sq. Of bones, etc., a sinus: humeri, Cels. 8, 1 med.: ulceris, id. 7, 2 med. *2.* *Esp.* the hanging fold of the upper part of the toga, the bosom of a garment (v. Smith's Ant. 1135): est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum conditione mutatum est. Nati veteribus nulli sinus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: (Caesar moriens) sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: praetextae sinus, id. Vesp. 5: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Cal. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu literas Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 57: pater nos in sinu ferens deos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 27. Proverb.: sinu laxo ferre aliquid, i. e. to be careless about a thing, id. S. 2, 3, 172. (ii) the bosom of a person: manum in sinum alicui inserere, Ter. Haut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 19, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10. (iii) the lap: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur et tacto concipit illa sinu, i. e. utero, Ov. F. 5, 256. (iv) Transf. the purse, money, which was carried in the bosom of the toga: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16, 12: quo pretium condit, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur; praedam omnem in sinum contulit, into his purse, Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.*: M. Scaurus Marianis sodalitiis rapinarum provincialium sinus, qs. the pocket, the receiver, Plin. 36, 15, 24: cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.* (v) Meton. a garment, in gen. (poet.): Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70: Ov. F. 2, 310: Stat. S. 2, 1, 133. *3.* a bay, bight, gulf: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 5, 12: id. Att. 16, 6: Caes. B. C. 2, 32: Liv. 8, 24: Virg. Aen. 1, 243: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16. (ii) Transf. the land forming a gulf, a point of land: segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5: Tac. A. 14, 9: id. H. 3, 66: Plin. 6, 8, 8. *II.* Fig. the bosom, i. e. love, protection, asylum, etc. (usually in the phrases, in sinu esse, habere, etc.): hic non amandus? hincne non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id. Phil. 13,

4, 9: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, is very dear to me, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13: in amici sinu deflere, on the bosom, Plin. Ep. 8, 16 *fin.*: confugit in sinum tuum concussa res publica, into your arms, id. Pan. 6: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, committed to his guardianship, care, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: Tac. H. 3, 69. *2.* the interior, the inmost part: alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, in the heart of the city, Sall. C. 52: Tac. H. 3, 38: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, in the centre, id. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, i. e. in the midst of a profound peace, Plin. Pan. 56. *3.* a hiding-place, place of concealment: ut in sinu gaudeant, in their bosoms, in their sleeve, i. e. in secret, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 25, 30: Sen. Ep. 105: suum cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis, the secrecy or concealment of her bed-chamber, Tac. A. 13, 13. (Hence *lt. seno*; Fr. *sein*.)

sinus, i, m. a bowl. See sinum.

sion, il, n. = *σιον*, water-parsnep, either S. latifolium or S. angustifolium, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 56: id. 22, 22, 41.

siparium, il, n. [akin to supparum, *σίπαρος*, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.] the smaller curtain in a theatre (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; different from *aulaeum*, the main curtain) (v. Smith's Ant. 1046): *aulaeo* subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur, App. M. 10, p. 253: Cic. Prov. Cons. 6 *fin.*: Juv. 8, 186. *2.* Meton. comedy, opp. to *cothurnus*, tragedy: (verba) cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11 med.

II. a curtain or screen over judges' seats: Quint. 6, 1, 32.

sipho (sifo), ōnis, m. = *σίφων* (a small pipe), a siphon, called also *diabetes*: siphon, quem diabetes vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2: Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: Lucan. 7, 156. Hence, a little pipe to suck drinks through: Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*

II. a kind of fire-engine: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18: Plin. Ep. 10, 42. (Hence *lt. sione*.)

siphunculus (sipunculus, Fronto d. Or. 1 med.), i, m. dim. [sipho] a little pipe from which water spirts: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

sipolindrum, i, n. a fictitious name of a spice: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

siptachōra, ae, f. [an Indian word] an Indian tree supposed to yield amber; in Ctesias, *σιπταχόρα*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

siquando, and separ. si quando, adv. if ever: Cic. Am. 15: Liv. 8, 4: Virg. G. 3, 98.

siquidem (siquidem, in the poets; e. g. Ov. F. 4, 603: id. M. 11, 219 etc.; and separ. si quidem), conj. if indeed, if at least, if only: quae mihi ventura est, siquidem ventura, senectus? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 17: actum 'st, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7: o fortunatam rempublicam, siquidem hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4. *II.* although: tuusne est? La. rogitas? siquidem hercle Jovis fuit, meus est tamen, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 5: id. Mil. 2, 2, 32: Col. praef. sub *fin.* *III.* since that, inasmuch as, since: patientiam paene obsessionem appellabant, siquidem ex castris egredi non liceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: sequitur, ut etiam vitia sint paria; siquidem pravitates animi recte vitia dicuntur, Cic. Par. 3, 1 ad *fin.*: siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 16.

siqui, **siquis**, v. qui, quis.

siraeum, i, n. = *σίραιον*, new wine boiled down, pure Lat. sapa: Plin. 14, 9, 11.

sirbēnus, a, um, adj. = *συρβηνός*, speaking confusedly: Fronto de Or. 3.

sircitūla, ae, f. a kind of grape: Col. 12, 45, 1.

sircūla, ae, f. a kind of grape: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

siremps (sirempse, Pl. Am. prol. 73), adj. [acc. to Fest. contr. from *si* 1035

illis res ipsa]. In jurisprudence, like, the same: sireps lex, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aq. 129: Sen. Ep. 91 med.

Siren, is, f. = Σειρήν, a Siren. Poet. transf.: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren, the Latin Siren (as master of song), Poet. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11: qui gaudet acerbo plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis comparat, thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip, Juv. 14, 19: vitanda est improba Siren desidia, allurer, seducer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14.

siriācus, a, nm, adj. = σειριακός, pertaining to the dog-star: calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

siriāsis, is, f. = σειρίασις, an inflammatory disease of children, siriāsis, occasioned by excessive heat of the sun: Plin. 30, 15, 47.

siris, sirit, etc. v. sino, ad init.
sirium, li, n. a plant, called also artemisia and serpyllum majus, mugwort, v. Artemisia: App. Herb. 10.

sirius, li, m. = σείριος, the dog-star Sirius: Hyg. Astr. 3, 34: Virg. G. 4, 425: Tib. 1, 7, 21. Adject.: ardor, the heat of the dog-days, Virg. Aen. 10, 253.

sirpe, is, n. [σίλφιον] a plant, also called silphium and laser, v. laserpitium: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 16: Sol. 27.

sirpēa, ae, v. scirpeus.
sirpīculus, v. scirpiculus.
sirpīcus, a, um, adj. [sirpe] pertaining to the plant sirpe: lac, Sol. 27.

sirpo, v. scirpo.
sirpus, i, v. scirpus.

sirus, i, m. = σιρός, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary: Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306: Curt. 7, 4.

sīs: Subj. of sum. II. Contr. from si vis: v. volo, ad init.

sīsāra, ae, f. a name among the Euboeans for the plant erice, heath, Erica Tetralix, Linn.: Plin. 11, 16, 15: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

sīser, ēris, n. (masc. plur. siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17) [σίσαρον] a plant with an esculent root, skirwort or skirret, Sium sisarum, Linn.: Plin. 10, 5, 28 sq.: Col. 11, 3, 18.

sīsichthōn, ōnis, m. = Σεισίχθων, earth-shaker, an epithet of Neptune: Amm. 17, 7 fin.

sison agrion, i, n. a plant, also called peucedanos, q. v., and pinastellus: App. Herb. 94.

sispes, itis, v. sospes, ad init.
sisto, stiti (cf. Gell. 2, 14), stitum, 3. v. a. and n. [a reduplicated form of the root sta]. I. Act. to cause to stand, to set, put, place: molliter siste nunc me, cave, ne cadam, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 7: officio meo (sc. Nessi) ripa sistetur in illa haec, Ov. M. 9, 109: Annam huc siste sororem, Virg. Aen. 4, 634: aciem in litore sistit, draws up, ib. 10, 309: cohortes summis montium jugis sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77: monstrum infelix sacrata sistimus arce, Virg. Aen. 2, 245: victimam ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: post haec caelatus sistitur crater, ib. 8, 669: capite sistebas cadum, you set the jar on its head, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 36: intorquens jaculum clamanti sistit in ore, plants the dart in his mouth, Virg. Aen. 10, 323.

2. Esp. in law, to cause to appear before a court: and reflect. to present oneself, to appear: si servum in eadem causa sistere quidam promiserit et liber factus sistatur, non recte sistitur, Ulp. Dig. 2, 9, 5: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: puellam, Liv. 3, 45: cum quis in iudicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam, si status non esset, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 3: ut Id. Septembr. P. Quintium sisti Sex. Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quintius: vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 7: Nep. Att. 9. (ii) Transf. in gen. to show oneself, to appear, be present: des operam, ut te ante Kal. ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: tu, quoniam quartana cares, te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, ib. 10, 44 fin. 3. to stop, stay, keep back,

arrest: sistere aquam fluvii et vertere sidera retro, Virg. Aen. 4, 489: concussa freta, Ov. M. 7, 200: gradum, Prop. 4, 10, 36: pedem, Ov. R. Am. 80: equos, Virg. Aen. 12, 355: cervum vulnere, SM. 2, 78: invehentem se jam Samnitum, Liv. 10, 14: legiones, id. 1, 37: ventrem, Mart. 13, 116: sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 54: se ab effuso cursu sistere, Liv. 6, 29. (ii) Fig.: siste tuas querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367: metum, id. H. 20, 179: fugam, Liv. 1, 12: Tac. A. 12, 39: populationem lucem intra, ib. 4, 48: bellum, Ov. M. 14, 803: sitim, to quench, allay, id. Pont. 3, 1, 16.

4. to set fast, to fix, fasten, prop, support: mobiles (dentes) sistere, Plin. 20, 3, 8: ruinas, Plin. Pan. 50. (ii) Fig.: Ch. Quid si animus fluctuat? Ev. Ego istum in tranquillo et tuto sistam, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 50: salvum ac sospitem rem publicam sistere, August. in Suet. Aug. 28: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu sistet, Virg. Aen. 6, 858. 5. to establish, fix definitely, decide upon: sistere fana cum in urbe condenda dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere, Fest. s. v. Hence, status dies, the day of trial appointed, agreed upon with a peregrinus: status dies cum hoste, Fragu. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12: status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cinc. in Gell. 16, 4. 6. to set up, build, erect (rare): haruspices monuere, ut templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, Tac. H. 4, 53: tropaea, id. A. 15, 18: alicujus effigiem, ib. 72.

II. Neutr. to set oneself, to stand: capite sistere, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 8. 2. Esp. to present oneself, to appear before a court on the appointed day: testificatur iste, P. Quintium non stitisse et se stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: si reus non stiterit, Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 1. 3. to stand still, to stop, stay, remain (mostly poet.): solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 53: amnes sistunt, Virg. G. 1, 479: sistere legionem in aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Aen. 3, 7. 4. to stand fast; to last, endure: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, Cic. Verr. 3, 96. Esp. impers. pass.: sisti non (nec, vix) potest, one cannot hold out, it cannot be endured, all is over: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse, nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv. 2, 29: vixque concordia sisti videbatur posse, id. 3, 16: Curt. 4, 16. 5. = exsistere, to show oneself as, to be: tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, Manil. 3, 529: judex, id. 4, 546.

sistrātus, a, um, adj. [sistrum] having or bearing the sistrum: turba, the priests of Isis, Mart. 12, 29.

sistrum, i, n. = σείστρον, a metallic rattle used by the Egyptians in the rites of Isis, and other festivals: Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11: Mart. 14, 54: Juv. 13, 93: App. M. 11, p. 258. Hence sarcastically, as the war-trumpet of the wanton Cleopatra: Virg. Aen. 8, 696: Lucan. 10, 63.

sisurna, ae, f. = σισურνα, a coarse woollen mattress: Amm. 16, 5 med.

sismbrum, il, n. = σισμβριον, (i) simile nasturtio = water-cress, Nasturtium officinale, R. Br. (ii) thymbraeum, an aromatic plant sacred to Venus, some kind of mint, Mentha silvestris or aquatica, Linn.: Plin. 20, 22, 91: id. 19, 8, 55.

sisyrrinchion, il, n. = σισυρήχιον, a kind of bulbous plant, Sisyrinchium anceps, Linn.: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

sitānus, a, um, adj. = σιτανός, of this year, this year's: panis, of summer wheat, Plin. 22, 25, 68.

sitarchia, ae, f. = σιταρχία, provisions for a journey: App. M. 2, p. 119.

II. Meton. a receptacle for provisions, a scrip: Vulg. Reg. 1, 9, 7.

sitella, ae, f. dim. [situla] a kind of urn used in drawing lots when partly filled with water: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 17: Liv. 25, 3: (v. Smith's Ant. 1048, voc. situla).

sitiōnes, um, m. [situs capō] musicians at funerals: Cato in Gell. 20, 2.
sitiōlōsus, a, um, adj. [sitis] thirsty: quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.
2. Transf. of things, very dry, parched, arid: Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 ad fin.: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64. II. Act. producing thirst: melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55.

sitiēns, entis, Part. [sitio]. II. Adj. thirsting, thirsty, athirst: quae (pocula) arenti sitiētes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: secla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 945: sitiēti aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23. 2. Transf. of places, plants, etc. dry, parched, arid: hortus, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 60: Afri, Virg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3: luna, i. e. not hazy, bright, id. 17, 9, 8. Neutr. plur. absol.: lonchitis nascitur in sitiētibz, in arid places, id. 25, 11, 88: and with gen.: sitiētia Africae, id. 10, 73, 94, § 78. 3. Fig. thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy: gravius ardentiusque sitiēns, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiēnsque, Ov. R. Am. 247: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14. With gen.: virtutis, id. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae, Gell. 12, 2 fin.

sitiēter, adv. thirstily, eagerly, greedily: sitiēter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1.

sitio, Ivi or li, 4. v. n. and a. [sitis].

I. Neutr. to thirst, be thirsty: ego esurio et sitio, Pl. Cas. 3, 6, 6: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1096: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42. With gen.: cochleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27. Proverb.: sitire mediis in undis, to be poor in the midst of wealth, Ov. M. 9, 761. 2. Transf. of things, to be dried up or parched, to want moisture: siquidem est eorum (rusticorum), gemmare vites, sitire agros, lactas esse segetes, Cic. Or. 24, 81: tosta sitit tellus, Ov. F. 4, 940: aret ager, vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Virg. E. 7, 57: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: nec pati sitire salgama, to be dry, Col. 12, 9, 2.

II. Act. to thirst after: auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Saponem, Mart. 19, 96: quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, are thirsted for, Ov. F. 1, 216. 2. Fig. to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet: sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: Sen. Thyest. 103: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 6.

sitis, is (abl. site, Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 3), f. thirst (only in sing.): denum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 33: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 26: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Virg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14: finire, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663: levare, Ov. M. 12, 156. 2. Transf. of things, dryness, drought, aridity: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42: Virg. G. 2, 353: Col. 11, 3, 9. II. Fig. strong or ardent desire, greediness, thirst: cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Parad. 1, 1, 6: explorare diuturnam sitim, id. de Sen. 8 fin. With gen. obj.: libertatis, id. Rep. 1, 43: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: sitis importuna famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19. (Hence Fr. soif.)

sitistus, a, um, adj. = σιτιστός, fed, fattened; pure Lat. altis: Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

sitēs, ae, m. = σιτήης, a kind of precious stone: Plin. 37, 7, 25.

sititor, ōris, m. [sitio] one who thirsts after: aquae, Mart. 12, 3. II. Fig.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, 21 nov. tatis, App. M. 1, p. 103.

sitōna, ae, m. = σιτώνη, a pur-chaser of grain, a purveyor: Ulp. Dig. 50, 8, 9.

sitōnia, ae, f. = σιτωνία, the office of a sitona or purveyor: Ulp. Dig. 50, 5, 2.

sittacō, es, f. [an Indian word] a parrot, v. psittacus: Plin. 10, 42, 58.

situla, ae, f. a bucket: Pl. Am. 2, 2, 19; Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 40 fin. Used in drawing lots (for sitella, q. v.): Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 7.

situlus, i, m. for situla, a bucket: Cato R. R. 10, 2: Vitr. 10, 9 fin.

situs, a, um, Part. [sino]. II.

Adj.: lying, situate: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 8: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59 fin.: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39. Rarely of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsa penetrabilis siti, Tac. Agr. 30: cis Rheno sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28. (ii) Esp. of geogr. position: locus in media insula situs, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24: urbs sita ex adverso Carthaginis, Plin. 5, 1, 1: insulae ante promontorium, id. 9, 59, 85. (iii) Of the dead, buried, interred: siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: C. Marii sitae reliquiae apud Anienem, ib. 56: (Aeneas) situs est super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, in qua Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27. Hence in epitaphs: hic situs est, hic siti sunt, etc.: Tib. 3, 2, 29: Inscr. Comically: noli minitari: scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: ibi mei majores sunt siti, pater, avus, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 20. (iv) built, founded (rare): Philippopolim a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, ib. 2, 7: vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22. 2. Fig.: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, vresant, Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 fin.: in melle sunt linguae sitae vestrae, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 76: res omnis in incerto sita est, id. Capt. 3, 4, 4: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18. (ii) Esp.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliqua re, to rest with, depend upon some one or something: in patris potestate est situm, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 52: assensio quae est in nostra potestate sita, Cic. Acad. 2, 12, 37: huiusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, Iudices, id. Mur. 39: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1, 1: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocatione cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: cui spes omnis in fuga sita erat, Sall. J. 54.

situs, us, m. [id.] situation, local position, site: terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20: urbis Syracusarum, id. Verr. 5, 10: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61 fin.: passeris a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36: Aquilonis, towards the North, id. 16, 12, 23. Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius regallique situ pyramidum altius, the structure, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 2. Plur.: opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corporis, Cic. Acad. 2, 39: revocare situs (follorum), position, arrangement, Virg. Aen. 3, 451. 2. Transf. a quarter of the world, region: a meridiano situ ad septentrionem, Plin. 2, 108, 112. Plur.: (pantherae) repletae illos situs, id. 27, 2, 2 fin. II. rust, mould, mustiness, etc.: corrumptu situ, Pl. Truc. 5, 23: quae in usu sunt et manum quotidie factumque patian-

tur, nunquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2: tristia duri militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Virg. Aen. 6, 462. (ii) filthiness of the body: situ nidoris barba paedore horrida atque intonsa infuscat pectus illuvie scabrum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: Ov. M. 7, 290: Plin. 21, 6, 17. 2. Fig. of the mind, a rusting, a wasting away, dullness: senectus victa situ, Virg. Aen. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 fin.: sepultae ac situ obsitae iustitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126: quae (mens) in huiusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, oblivion, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1.

sive (old orthogr. seive, Tab. Bantin. 1, 6; and hence, by apocope), seu, conj. [si ve] or if = vel si. After si and with a conditional sign: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, sive immutare vis ingenium moribus, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 35: si omnes atomi declinabunt, sive aliae declinabunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: si ego volo seu nolo, Pl. Cist. 3, 14: si movero rae, seu scari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40. (ii) Without a preceding si (rare): dehinc postulo, sive acquum'st, te oro, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 19: bis denas Italo texanus robore naves, seu plures complere valent, Virg. Aen. 11, 327: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, sive aliud primum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11.

II. Repeated, with a disjunctive sense, in stating opposed hypotheses, sive (seu) ... sive (seu) be it that ... or that, if ... or if, whether ... or: qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 59: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1: sive timore perterriti, sive spe salutis inducti, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: seu quod Romanos discedere existimarent, sive eo quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, ib. 23: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Am. 27: sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, sive antro potius succedimus, Virg. E. 5, 5: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. Aen. 3, 262: seu recte, seu perversae facta sunt, egomet fecisse confiteor, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 146: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41: sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Virg. Aen. 2, 34. Repeated several times: sive ancillam, sive servum, sive uxorem, sive adulterum, seu patrem, sive avum video, Pl. Am. 4, 5, 15: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis, sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis: sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397. With a corresp. si: sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeam, si haruspitem videris, si fulserit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149.

2. With another particle (aut, vel, ne or an): (saxum) seu turbidus imber proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Virg. Aen. 12, 685: sive ... sive ... vel, Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux fatone erepta Creusa substitit, erravitne via, seu lassa resedit, incertum, VI Aen. 2, 739: Tac. A. 11, 26. Alone, in a purely disjunctive sense = vel: ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videtur, or whoever else said it, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe disceam,

sive potius turpissima fuga? id. Att. 8, 3: Aristarchus et aetate nostra Palae-mon vocabulum, sive appellationem, nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac. A. 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just. 2, 9 fin.

smāragdīnēus, a, um, adj. like the emerald: viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, 17: postis, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

smāragdīnus (smār. Prud. Psych. 862), a, um, adj. = σμαράγδινος, pertaining to or like the emerald: emplastrum (on account of its green colour), Cels. 5, 19, 4: prata, Prud. loc. cit.

smāragdus (also smar: smāragdus, Mart. 5, 11), i, comm. (m.: Plin. 37, 5, 16 sq.: Lucan. 10, 121: f.: Mart. 4, 28: Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 363) = σμαράγδος, a transparent precious stone of a bright green colour, including not only our emerald, but also the beryl, jasper, malachite, etc.: Plin. 37, 5, 16 sq.: Lucr. 2, 805: Tib. 1, 1, 51: Ov. M. 2, 24. [Sans. marakata.] (Hence It. smeraldo; Sp. esmeralda; Fr. émeraude.)

smāris, Idis, f. = σμαρίς, a small sea-fish of inferior quality, Smaris Maena, Cuv.: Ov. Hal. 120: Plin. 32, 9, 34.

smecticus, a, um, adj. = σμηκτικός, cleansing, abstersive: Plin. 30, 4, 10.

smegma, ātis (dat. plur. smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42), n. = σμήγμα, a detergent medicine: Plin. 22, 25, 74. For making the skin smooth: id. 24, 7, 28.

smērdālēos, a, um, adj. = σμερδαλέος, terrible: Auct. Priap. 69 sq.

smīla, ae, f. = σμίλη, a knife: Arn. 5, 172.

smīlax, ācis, f. = σμίλαξ, a plant, rough smilax, Smilax aspera, Linn.: Plin. 16, 35, 63: id. 24, 10, 49. II. bind-weed, hedge convolvulus, Convolvulus sepium, Linn.: ib. III. the yew-tree: id. 16, 10, 20.

smīllion, ii, n. = σμιλίον, a kind of medicinal salve: Marc. Empir. 35 fin.

smyrna, ae, f. = σμύρνα, myrrh, v. myrrha: Lucr. 2, 504: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

smyrnion, ii, n. = σμύρνιον, a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders. Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 109: id. 19, 8, 48.

smyrhiza, ae, f. = σμυρρίζα, a plant, called also myrrha and myrrhis, q. v.: Plin. 24, 16, 97.

smyrus, i, m. = σμύρος, a kind of fish, the same as myrus, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53 fin.

sōbōles, sōbōlesco, v. subol.

sōbrīē, adv. moderately, temperately, frugally: parce, continenter, severe, sobrie vivere, opp. delicate ac molliter, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106. 2. prudently, sensibly, circumspectly: agere, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare, id. Mil. 3, 1, 217.

sōbrīē-factus, a, um, Part. made reasonable, sobered: sobriefactus sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205.

sōbrīētas, ātis, f. [sobrius] temperance in drinking, sobriety: Sen. Tranq. 15 fin.: Val. Max. 6, 3, 9. II. In gen. moderation, temperance, continence: vitae, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 17 fin.

2. Fig. reasonableness, prudence: consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10 med.

sōbrīnus, i, m. and sobrina, ae, f. [contr. for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.] a cousin-german, cousin by the mother's side: Fest. s. v.: Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 3: Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: Tac. A. 12, 6.

sōbrīo, i, v. a. [sobrius] to make sober: Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685.

sōbrīus, a, um (Comp. sobrior, Laber. in Charis. p. 64), adj. not drunk, sober: Cic. Acad. 2, 17: Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 5: Tac. A. 13, 15: male sobrius, i. e. ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 21: (ii) Transf. of things: pocula, id. 2, 5, 28: nox, in which there was no drinking, Prop. 3, 17, 11: convictus, Tac. A. 13, 15: uva, not intoxicating, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 31: rura, that furnish no wine, 1077

Stat. S. 4, 2, 37: non sobria verba, i. e. *a drunken person*, Mart. 1, 28. II. *a gen. sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 15: homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 3, 27: auream quisquis mediocritatem diligit, caret invidenda sobrius aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8: non aestimatur cotuptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. beat. 12 fin. 2. Fig. of the mind, *sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious*: satini sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Coel. 31: diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: opp. iracundus, Vell. 2, 41. Of things: opera proba et sapiens et sobria, Pl. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium siccum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114. [Etym. dub. Usu. supposed to be a contr. of *se ebrius*: but cf. *ebrius*.]

soccatus, a, um, *adj.* [soccus] *furnished with or wearing socci*: Sen. Ben. 2, 12 fin.

soccifer, ōra, ōrum, *adj.* [soccus fero] *sock-wearing*: Menander, Sid. Carn. 9, 215.

soccūlus, i, m. *dim.* [soccus] *a small soccus*: Sen. Ben. 2, 12: Suet. Vit. 2 fin. Of the *sock* worn by comic actors: Plin. Ep. 9, 7: Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, m. *a kind of low-heeled, light shoe, worn by the Greeks; a slipper, sock*: Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 60: Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: Cat. 61, 10: and by effeminate Romans: Suet. Cal. 52: Sen. Ben. 2, 12. II. Esp. the soccus or shoe worn by comic actors; hence, also, *metonymy*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: id. A. P. 80: Mart. 8, 3: Quint. 10, 2, 22.

socer (nom. socerus, Pl. Cas. 4, 2, 18), ōri, m. *a father-in-law*: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 22: Cic. Off. 1, 35 fin.: Caes. B. G. 1, 12: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 39. Plur. soceri, *parents-in-law*: Virg. Aen. 2, 457. II. Transf. for consocer, *a son's father-in-law*: Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: magnus, *grandfather-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's or wife's grandfather*, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6: also called simply socer, Terent. ib. 50, 16, 146. [Sans. *ῥαγῆ* Gr. *ἐκπρός*; Goth. *svaihra*.]

socēra, ae, v. socrus.

socērus, i, v. socer, *ad init.*

socia, ae, v. socius.

sociabilis, e, *adj.* [socio] *that may be easily united or joined together, sociable* (rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95: consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8: abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82.

sociālis, e, *adj.* [socius] *pertaining to companionship; sociable, social*: homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1 fin.: beneficium dare socialis res est, ib. 5, 11 fin.: amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171. II. Esp. *pertaining to allies or confederates, allied, confederate*: lex, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: foedus, Liv. 34, 57: exercitus, of the allies, id. 31, 21: turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (opp. legiones), auxiliaries, ib. 12, 31: bellum, the war of the allies, Liv. Epit. 71 fin.: Flor. 3, 18: Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, the affairs of the allies, Tac. A. 2, 57. 2. *pertaining to marriage, conjugal*: amor socialis, Ov. M. 7, 800: foedera, ib. 14, 380: torus, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: carmina, i. e. epithalamium, id. H. 12, 139.

sociālitās, ātis, f. [socialis] *fellowship, sociality*: Plin. Pan. 49.

sociālīter, adv. *socially*: non ut de sede secunda cederet aut quarta socialiter (lambus), compliantly, Hor. A. P. 258.

sociātio, ōnis, f. [socio] *union*: Mart. Cap. 2, 26.

sūs, i, m. [socius] *a fellow, : tuus*, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

societas, ātis, f. [id.] *fellowship, association, union, community, society*: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitaliēque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: nulla

societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire, dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10 fin.: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2: juris, id. Rep. 1, 32 fin.: beate et honeste vivendi, ib. 4, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40: omnium facinorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 17 fin.: nomen, names in common, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218. II. Esp. *a copartnership in trade*: fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Gallia comparabantur, Cic. Quint. 3: societatem contrahere, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 5: coire, ib. 5. Plur.: societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, ib. 2. Meton. *a company or society of the farmers of the revenue*: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, Cic. Sest. 14: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent iudices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3. 3. *a political league, an alliance, confederacy*: cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, ib. 3, 107: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2: Lepitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77: societatem alicujus induere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

socio, avi, atum, r. v. a. [id.] *to join or unite together, to associate; to do or hold in common, to share with*: coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Ep. 1, 25: (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, ib. 2, 7 fin.: quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? id. Flacc. 10: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, to risk your life for me, id. Planc. 30, 73: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientia atque exercitatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 32 fin.: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4: se alicui vincolo jugali, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149: verba loquor socianda chordis, to be accompanied, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: Theseus sociati parie laboris functus, undertaken in company with another, common, ib. 8, 546: parricidium, Just. 10, 1. Reflect.: sociari facinoribus, to take part in deeds of villainy, Liv. 39, 13.

sociofraudus, i, m. [socius frando] *one that deceives his comrades*: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

socius, i, m., and **socia**, ae, f. *a sharer, partner, companion, associate*: belli particeps et socius et adiutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20: me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic. Am. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 22. Poet.: generis socii, relatives, Ov. M. 3, 259: sanguinis, id. Trist. 4, 5, 29: tori, a spouse, consort, id. M. 14, 678. With dat.: alicui socius, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 72. Fem.: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otlique socia, Cic. Brut. 12: vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Font. 17, 39: quam plurimas uxores habent . . . ita nulla pro socia obtinet, Sall. J. 80 (79) fin.: socias sorores impletatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3. Poet.: socia generisque torique, relative and wife (Juno), ib. 1, 620: ulmus cum socia vite, ib. 14, 662. II. Esp. *a copartner, partner in business*: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, Cic. Verr. 3, 20: id. Rosc. Am. 40: socii, of the company of farmers of the public revenue, id. Fam. 13, 9: Plin. 33, 7, 40. Hence, in law, pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), for defrauding a partner: Cic. Fl. 18, 43: cf. Dig. 17,

tit. 2: Pro socio. 2. *an ally, confederate*: servate vestros socios, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Bolos receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Liv. 29, 17: socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24. Socii et Latini, or, more freq. socii et nomen Latinum, the Italian allies and the Latins (v. Smith's Ant. 1050): Cic. Am. 3 fin.: id. Rep. 6, 12: Sall. J. 39: Liv. 29, 27: socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8: and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. J. 40. The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply the Latin allies, the Latins: Liv. 40, 36: dum socii ab nomine Latino venirent, id. 22, 38: socii navales, v. navalis. [Cf. Sans. *sakhi*, "amicus."]

socius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sharing, partaking, associated*: hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo mater, in common with Jupiter, ib. 6, 73: regnum, id. M. 5, 378: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: anni, id. H. 2, 33: platanus clara in Lycia gelidi fontis socia amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5. II. *leagued, allied, confederate*: cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1: civitates, id. 41, 6: civitas socia nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Virg. Aen. 2, 371: manus, of the allies (in the Bellum sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10.

socordia (o short, Prud. Apoth. 194: cf. socors. Sometimes also secordia), ae, f. [socors] *weak-mindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (rare): socordiam quidam pro ignavia posuerunt; Cato pro stultitia posuit, Fest. s. v.: si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorē aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3: Tac. A. 4, 35. II. *carelessness, negligence, sloth, indolence, inactivity* (only sing.): nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 11: nihil loci est segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35: opp. industria, Tac. A. 2, 38: socordiane an vinolentia, ib. 12, 67: fortuna per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31.

socordius, comp. adv. *more carelessly, slothfully*: res acta, Liv. 1, 22: agere, Tac. H. 2, 15.

socors (o short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33), ordis, *adj.* [se cors; cf. Fest. s. v. socordia] *without intellect, silly, stupid, thoughtless, etc.*: socors natura negligensque, Cic. Brut. 68: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2 fin.: stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 fin. II. *careless, sluggish, inactive, etc.*: neque victoria socors aut insolens factus, Sall. J. 100. With gen.: nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61: gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.

socrūālis, e, *adj.* [socrus] *pertaining to a mother-in-law*: Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

socrus, ūs, f. (orig. comm.) [cf. socer] *a mother-in-law*: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4: Cic. Verr. 2, 8: Juv. 6, 231. Collat. form, socera, ae (acc. to socer): Inscr. Orell. no. 289: and contr. socra: ib. no. 4221: magna, a grandmother-in-law, i. e. one's husband's or wife's grandmother; and, major, the great-grandmother of either party, Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6. II. Masc. *a father-in-law* (only once): praemia erepta a socru suo, Att. in Prisc. p. 698 P.

sodaliciarius, ii, m., and **sodalicia**, ae, f. [sodaliciū] *a comrade, bosom-friend*: Inscr.

sodaliciū (-tium), ii, n. [sodalis] *fellowship, intimacy, companionship, etc.*: fraternum vere dulce sodaliciū, Cat. 100, 4: Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 ext. II. Meton. *an association, company, society, college*: Inscr. 2. *a company assembled for feasting*: Auct. Her. 4, 51. 3. *an unlawful secret society*:

lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 19, 24, § 116.

sodalicius, or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a sodalis; pertaining to fellowship or companionship*: jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46: Just. 20, 4 *ad fin.*: Druidae sodaliciis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9 *fin.*

II. *pertaining to an unlawful secret association*: collegia sodalicia, Marc. Dig. 47, 22, 1.

sodālis, is (abl. regularly, sodali; sodale, Plin. Ep. 2, 13), comm. a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, boon-companion, etc.: tuus amicus et sodalis, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Léntul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 14: popularis et sodalis, id. Acad. 2, 37: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49: adolescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque adolescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 5: gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 1, 36. 2. adjectively (poet.): turba sodalis, the band of friends, Ov. R. Am. 586. Of things: Hebrus, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 19: eratera, ib. 3, 18, 6. II. *Esp. a fellow or member of a corporation, college, etc.*: sodales sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci *ἐταίριον* vocant, Gai. Dig. 47, 12, 4: Cic. Coel. 11, 26: sodales Augustales, Titii, Tac. A. 1, 54: Suet. Claud. 6. 2. *a participator, accomplice in unlawful secret associations*: quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinans criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 12. [Perh. fr. sedeo.]

sodālitas, ātis, f. [sodalis] *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, intimacy*: sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 1, 37: summa nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68. Meton.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 5. *Plur.*: aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4. II. *Transf. a society, association*, esp. for religious purposes: fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastorica germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Coel. 11, 26: Inscr. Orell. no. 2401.

2. *company assembled for feasting, a club*: sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis; epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45. 3. *an unlawful secret society*: eodem die senatus consultum factum est, ut sodalitates decuriaeque discederent, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: id. Planc. 15, 37.

sodālitiārius, v. sodaliciarius.

sodālitiūm and **sodālitiūs**, a, um, v. sodalicium and sodalicius.

sodes [contr. from si audes for audies: cf.: dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960; lit. if you will hear me; hence], in colloq. lang., if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray: usu. with imperat.: dic sodes mihi, bellan' videtur specie mulier? Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 39: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jube sodes numeros curare, Cic. Att. 7, 3 *fin.*: vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: manedum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, ib. 1: sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, Cat. 103, 1. (ii) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16: tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 7, 41: Jam cedo tu, sodes, qui occiperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104.

sōl, sōlis, m. the sun: mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, dux et princeps et moderatur luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, tanta magnitudine, ut cuncta sua luce collustret et compleat, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: sole obscurato, ib. 2, 10: solem occidentem, orientem,

id. Fin. 2, 8: sol jam praecipitans, id. de Or. 3, 55: quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous, Virg. G. 1, 288: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: sol veniens, discedens, id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: prius orto sole, ib. 2, 1, 113: oriente sole, at sun-rise, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: duo soles vidisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10: totis corporibus nihil esse utilius sale et sole dixit, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102: dies solis, Sunday, Inscr. Orell. no. 508: solis gemma, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 67. Proverb.: (i) nondum omnium dierum sol occidit, the sun has not set forever, Liv. 39, 27: (ii) sole ipso est clarius, clearer than the sun itself, Arn. 1, 28.

2. *Esp. in geogr. descriptions*: oriens sol, the east; occidens sol, the west: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: alterum (latus Britanniae) vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, ib. 5, 13. 3. *Fig. of an extraordinary person*: quo anno P. Africanus, sol alter, extinctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: solem Asiae Brutum appellat, Hor. S. 1, 7, 24. II. *Meton. sunlight, sunshine, the warmth of the sun, a sunny place, etc.*: Diogenes Alexandro, nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole, out of the sunshine, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: quum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: in sole (ponere, siccare, etc.), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: Col. 12, 13: apicatio in illo Lucretino tuo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11: procedere in solem et pulverem, into the sun and dust, i. e. into the contests of public life, id. Brut. 9, 37: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, i. e. legal knowledge must yield to military merit, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: scapi quarto die in solem proferendi, Plin. 21, 17, 68: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4, 9, 46. *Plur.*: pars terra perusta solibus assiduis, the rays or heat of the sun, Lucr. 5, 253: Hor. Epod. 2, 41: id. Ep. 1, 20, 24: si nubes anno soles et nubila toto, the clear days, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 31: vitandos soles atque ventos, Quint. 11, 3, 27. 2. *day (poet.)*: huncce solem tam nigrum surrexe mihi! Hor. S. 1, 9, 72. *Plur.*: soles occidere et redire possunt, Cat. 5, 4: tres adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes, Virg. Aen. 3, 203: Sil. 3, 554. 3. *a year*: (Canis) binos quae tulerit soles, Nemes. Cynege. 122. [Cf. Sans. *sāra* "sol"; Gr. *ἥλιος*; Goth. *sunna*; Eng. *sun*.]

sōlāgo, inis, f. [sol] a plant, called also heliotropium, q. v.: App. Herb. 49.

sōlāmen, inis, n. [solor] a comfort, solace, consolation (poet. for solatium): solamen mali, Virg. Aen. 3, 661: Lucan. 7, 181.

sōlāmentum, i, n. [id.] a relief, consolation: Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, n. a plant, called also strychnos, night-shade, Solanum nigrum, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 108: Cels. 2, 33.

sōlānus, i, m. (sc. ventus) [sol] the east wind: Vitruv. 1, 6 med.

sōlāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to the sun, solar: lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21: pars piceae, sunny, toward the sun, id. 16, 12, 23: herba, a plant, called also heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

sōlārium, ii, n. [id.] (sc. horologium: cf. Plin. 7, 60, 60) a sun-dial: solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52 § 4: ut illum di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Pl. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3.

II. *Transf.*: ad solarium, a place in the forum where the sun-dial stood: Cic. Quint. 18, 59: Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.

2. *a clock in gen.*: quum solarium antedescriptum aut ex aqua contempler, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87. III. *a part of the house exposed to the sun, a flat house-top, terrace, balcony, etc.*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 69: Suet. Ner. 16: Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17.

sōlārium, ii, n. (sc. vectigal) [solum] a ground-rent: Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17.

sōlātiolum, i, n. *aim*. [solatium] a little comfort or solace: Cat. 2, 7.

sōlātium, ii, n. [solor] a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace: haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 4, 60: praebere solatia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: vacare culpa, magnum est solatium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: alicui solatia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solatium, id. Am. 27 *fin.*: adhibere surdae menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, ib. 10, 132: hoc sibi solatii proponebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solatio levare potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5 *fin.*: cineri atque ossibus alicujus solatium reportare, an atonement, id. Verr. 5, 49: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solatiis afflicite, Tac. A. 3, 12: Phaedr. 1, 9, 8: solatium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: Tac. A. 15, 39. Poet.: aves, solatia ruris (because they cheer the labourers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441: (musae) frigida solatia, id. Pont. 4, 2, 45.

II. *In law, a compensation, indemnification*: solatium pro aliqua re alicui praestare, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

sōlātor, ōris, m. [id.] a comforter, consoler (poet. and rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

sōlātus, a, um, adj. [sol] sun-burned, sun-struck. *Subst. masc.*: solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38: neut.: solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, Fest. s. v.

soldūrii, ōrum, m. *plu.* [a Celtic word] retainers of a chieftain: cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *ad init.*

sōlēa, ae, f. [solum] a covering for the soles of the feet, a sole or sandal: omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, Gell. 13, 21: worn by men in the house only; considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors: neive quis in poplico luci praetextam neive soleas habeto, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569: cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128. Taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: Sen. Contr. 4, 25 med. II. *Transf. a kind of fetter*: ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149. (ii) *a kind of shoe for animals (capable of being put on and off)*: Cat. 17, 26: Col. 6, 12, 2: Suet. Ner. 30: (iii) *a kind of oil-press*: Col. 12, 50. (iv) *a kind of fish, a sole*, Pleuronectes solea, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 124: Plin. 9, 15, 16 and 20. (v) *a sill*: solea, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subjicitur sed etiam pro materia robustea, super quam paries craticius extruitur, Fest. s. v. (vi) *the sole of the foot of animals*: Veg. 5, 20, 31.

sōlēāris, e, adj. [solea] like a sole or sandal: cella, Spart. Carac. 9.

sōlēārius, ii, m. [id.] a sandal-maker: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 40.

sōlēātus, i, m. [id.] wearing sandals: stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicaque talari, muliercula nixus, Cic. Verr. 5, 33: Sen. Ira 3, 18 *fin.*: Mart. 12, 83.

sōlemnīs (sōlemnīs), sōlemnītas, sōlemnītus, v. sollenn.

sōlēs, ōnis, m. = *σολήν*, a kind of sea-muscle, by some regarded as the razor-fish, Solen siliqua, Linn.: by others as the boring-muscle, Pholas dactylus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: id. 10, 69, 88.

sōlennīs (solemnis), sōlennītas, sōlennītus, v. sollenn.

sōlēo, itus sum, 2. v. n. (pres. solinunt, for solent, acc. to Fest. s. v. nequintant. Perf. solui, Cato and Eun. acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, 61, 155: soluerint, Coel. in Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.) [prob. of same root as sedeo, sideo, solium, etc.]

to be accustomed: conatr. with *inf.* or *absol.*: qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rose. Com. 16: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 86: (quum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab his a quibus essent colit soliti, id. de Sen. 3. *Absol.*: cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 8: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Qu.* Soleo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 6: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25: agendum, ut soles, id. Ph. 5, 3, 1: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: *Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 29. *II.* *Esp.* *to have carnal intercourse with* (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; suas pellices esse aiunt, id. Cist. 1, 1, 38: Cat. 113, 1.

sölers, sölenter, and sölertia, v. solers, etc.

sölär, äris, n. [solium] *a covering for the seat*: Varr. in Non. 3, 25.

sölécänus, a, um, adj. [solus cano] *singing alone*: Mart. Cap. 2, 33.

sölécällo, önis, f. [sol] *a sunning*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

sölécito, sölécitus, etc. v. soll.

sölidämen, inis, n. [solido] *for solidamentum*: Venant. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sölidämentum, i, n. [id.] *that which makes firm or solid, a strengthener*: corporis (ossa), Lact. Op. D. 7.

sölidätio, önis, f. [id.] *a making firm or solid; a strengthening*: Vitruv. 5, 3.

sölidätrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that makes firm or solid*: Arn. 4, 131.

sölidē, adv. *densely, closely, solidly*: solide et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, *without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4. *Comp.*: concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5.

II. *surely, wholly, fully, truly*: neque, natus necne la fuerit, id. solide scio, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 8: Ter. Andr. 5, 5, 8: App. M. 3, p. 135.

sölidesco 3. v. n. *incept.* [solidus] *to become firm, solid, whole*: moles sub aqua, Vitruv. 2, 6: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87.

sölidī-pes, pēdis, adj. [id.] *that has not cloven feet, whole-hoofed*: Plin. 10, 65, 84.

söliditas, ätis, f. [id.] *solidness, solidity*: Cic. Fin. 1, 6: id. N. D. 1, 19.

II. *Transf. thickness*: Pall. 1, 6, 9. (ii) *firmness*: Vitruv. 2, 6. Hence, *plur.* *Meton.* soliditates, *firm or solid masses*: id. 7, 3. (iii) *In law, a whole* (opp. to a share): possessionis, Cod. Justin. 4, 52, 2.

sölido, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make firm, dense, or solid; to make whole or sound; to strengthen, fasten together*: (area) creta solidanda tenaci, Virg. G. 1, 179: terra aëre, Vitruv. 2, 3 *fin.*: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43: muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stauno, Plin. 34, 17, 48. *II.* *Fig.*: imperium Romanum ex diuturna convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Constant. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, *establish, ordain*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1.

sölidus, a, um (contr. soldus, a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113), *adj.* *firm, dense, compact, solid*: individua et solida corpora (sc. óρετοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39: cornu, *opp. cava*, Plin. 11, 37, 45: lapides, Sen. Ep. N. 3, 25 *med.*: corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: *verba vel solidus vel fornica*, Cic. Leg. 4, 22: sphaera solida, *sc. aërea*, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: crateres, Virg. Aen. 2, 765: nunc solida, *sc. aërea*, quae larum mate fuit,

Ov. F. 6, 404. *Comp.*: solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4. *Sup.*: solidissima materia corpora, *opp. mollia*, Lucr. 1, 566: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262. *Neut. absol.*: quum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, *among solid bodies*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, ib. 1, 27: inane abscondere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5. 2. *Transf. whole, complete entire*: usura, nec ea solida, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Virg. Aen. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbit, Just. 30, 4: ut decies solidum exsorberet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: partem solido demere de die, id. Od. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8. *Neut. absol.* solidum, *the whole sum*: ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46: Hor. S. 2, 5, 65: Tac. A. 6, 17. 3. *Subst.*: solidus, i, m. (sc. numus), under the emperors, *a gold coin*, at first called aureus, and worth about 25 denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5: App. M. 10, p. 242: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39. *II.* *Fig. sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real*: solida et perpetua fides, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 44: Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*: solida ac virilis ingenuitas, Quint. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: iudicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12: solida veraque laus, id. Sest. 43: gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. Andr. 4, 1, 23: libertas, Liv. 2, 2: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4. *Neut. absol.*: quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possit, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Virg. Aen. 11, 427: praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4. [Etym. dub.: some connect it with *solum*, "pertaining to the ground," hence "firm," "dense;" but perh. it may be connected with the Oscan *sollus* = totus.]

sölifēr, ära, ärum, adj. [sol fero] *sun-bringing*: plaga, *the east*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 159.

söliferrēum, i. v. solliferreum.

sölifuga, v. solipuga.

sölifundium, ii, n. [solum fundus] *perh. landed property*: Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

söligēna, ae, comm. [sol and GEN, root of gigno] *a child of the Sun*: Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sölilöquium, ii, n. [solus loquor] *a talking to oneself, a soliloquy*: Aug. Soliloqu. 2, 7 *fin.*

sölipūga, ae, f. *a kind of venomous ant, or spider*: Plin. 29, 4, 29. Called also, *solpuga*: Lucan. 9, 837: solipugna, acc. to Fest. s. v.: and, *solifuga*, Sol. 4, 3 and 6. (v. *salpuga*).

sölistimum (sollist. Fest. s. v.) *tripudium, in augury, a favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*: Cic. Div. 1, 15 *fin.*: Liv. 10, 40.

sölitänös, a, um, adj. [solitus, from soleo] *usual, ordinary*: Marc. Empr. 20.

sölitänös, a, um, adj. [solus] *separate, distinct*: Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

sölitänus, a, um, adj. [sol] *the appellation of a species of African snail, perh. from the Promontorium Solis* (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9): id. 9, 56, 82.

sölitärüs, a, um, adj. [solus] *alone, lonely, solitary*: natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Am. 23 *fin.*: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed

cum alio juneta atque connexa, id. N. D. 2, 11: hae apes non sunt solitaria natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: distantus solitaria coena, *with a dinner which he has devoured alone*, Plin. Pan. 49.

sölitas, ätis, f. [id.] *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (for solitudo): App. M. 9, p. 225.

sölitätim, adv. *solitarily*: Front. de Eloqu. p. 235 ed. Mai.

sölitaurlia, v. suovetaurlia.

sölito, avi, i. v. n. freq. [soleo] *to be much accustomed or wont*: Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1.

sölitüdo, inis, f. [solus] *a being alone, loneliness, solitariness; a lonely place, desert, wilderness, solitude*: in solitudine secum loqui, Cic. Off. 3, 1: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentia tolleretur et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, id. Am. 23, 87. audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relictia omnia, id. Verr. 4, 51: quacumque venis, fuga est et ingens circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 25: erat laboratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63 *fin.*: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, id. Att. 12, 26: in aliqua desertissima solitudine, id. Verr. 5, 67: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdidierant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place*, Liv. 5, 53: nec unquam ex solitudine sua prodeunt, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.* *Plur.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 19: Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Vell. 2, 55. *II.* *Esp. a being left alone or deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation*: per hujus (orbae) solitudinem te obtestor, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 55: liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 1, 58 *fin.*: liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id. repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratum, Liv. 6, 35.

sölitus, a, um, Part. [soleo]. *II.* *Adj. wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary*: solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: ars, Tib. 1, 9, 66: virtus, Virg. Aen. 11, 415: mos, Ov. II. 21, 127: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45. With *dat.*: armamenta Liburnicis solita, id. H. 5, 23. *Neut. absol.*: hostibus gratiam habendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (*opp. res desueta*), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Virg. Aen. 11, 383: parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8: noscitur quae praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Virg. G. 1, 412: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36: *esp. in abl. with comparatives*: solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov. M. 7, 84: solite uberior, ib. 9, 105: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: plus solito, id. II. 15, 47: Liv. 24, 9.

sölüm, ii, n. [from the root SOL or SED: v. sodeo, soleo] *a seat; esp. a seat or chair of state, throne*: regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21: sedebat in solio Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 23: solio rex infat ab alto, Virg. Aen. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo surgit, ib. 10, 116: Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 34: divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: eburnum, i. e. sella curula, Claud. Laud. Stil. 199. 2. *Meton. rule, sway, dominion* (post.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1136: solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. H. 14, 113: Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17: Lucan. 4, 690. *II.* *a tub, esp. for bathing*: Lucr. 6, 801: Liv. 44, 6: Suet. Aug. 82: Plin. 19, 2, 8. *II.* *a stone coffin, a sarcophagus*.

solivagus, solum Porphyretici marmoris, Met. Ner. 50: Curt. 10, 10. (Hence *it. soglio*.)

solivagus, a, um, *adj.* [solus vagor] *wandering or roving alone*: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: non est singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25. *Transf. alone, single, solitary (rare)*: coelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, id. Tim. 6 *fin.*: solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted*, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable*, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

sollemnis, e, v. sollemnis.

sollemnis (sollemnitis, solennitis, solennitis), e, *adj.* [Oscan sollus, i. e. totus, and annus] *prop. that takes place every year*; hence, in gen. *stated, established, appointed*: sollemne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest. s. v. sollo: ad sollemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47: sacrificia id. N. D. 1, 6, 14: Liv. 1, 31: dies festi atque sollemnes, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollemne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 3, 15.

Transf. (from the established recurrence of religious festivals): religious, festive, solemn: suscipiendaque curant sollemnia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: epulae, id. de Or. 3, 51: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7: dies sollemnis sanctiorque natali, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 17: fax, Ov. M. 7, 49: officium sanctum atque sollemne, Cic. Quint. 6, 26. *Sup.*: die tibi sollemnissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: preces, App. M. 11, p. 264. (ii) *Subst. sollemne, n. a religious or solemn rite, feast, sacrifice; solemn games, a festival, solemnity, etc.*: inter publicum sollemne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57: sollemne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3: soli Fidei sollemne instituit, id. 1, 21: sollemne allatum ex Arcadia, *festal-games*, id. 1, 5: Claudio funeris sollemne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69: per sollemne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28. *Plur.*: sollemnia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33, 1: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29: Quinquatrum, Suet. Ner. 34: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26: tumulo sollemnia mittent, Virg. Aen. 6, 380.

2. From the idea of recurrence only, *wanted, common, usual, ordinary*: socer arma Latinus habeto, imperium sollemne socer, ib. 12, 193: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollemne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollemnis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 61: sufficit sollemnem numerum (testium) exaudire, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21: Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne, reclusa mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103. (ii) *Subst. sollemne, n.*: nostrum illud sollemne servemus, *usual custom*, Cic. Att. 7, 6: novae nuptiae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37. *Plur.*: mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollemnia mariet, Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollemnia, *their customary avocations*, Tac. A. 3, 6: testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollemnia juris defuerunt, *customary formalities*, Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 1. *Adverbially*: insanire putas sollemnia me, *in the common way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101.

sollemnitas (sollemnitis, solennitis, and solennitis), *itis, f.* [sollemnitis] *a solemnity, festival, celebration of a day*: dierum variae sollemnitates, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7. *Transf.*: *a usage, formality*: juris, Paul. Dig. 26, 8, 19.

sollemniter, *adv.* *in a religious or solemn manner, solemnly*: omnibus (sacris) sollemniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46: intermissum convivium sollemniter instituit, *with pomp or splendour*, Just. 12, 13. *Transf.*: *according to custom, in the usual or customary manner, regularly, formally*: (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollemniter aqua circumspersi, Plin. 8, 1, 1: jurare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 3: acta omnia, ib. 45, 1, 30. *Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

sollemnitus (sollemn., solenn., solenn.), *adv.* *solemnly*: Liv. Andr. in Non. 176, 14.

sollers (sölers), *tis (abl. regularly sollerti; sollerte, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 35), adj.* [Oscan sollus, i. e. totus, and ars; *prop. all art*; hence, in gen.] *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, expert*: quae liberum scire aequum est adolescentem, sollertem dabo, *will make ready, accomplished*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21: pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: sollertem tu me facis, Ov. H. 20, 26. *Comp.*: sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31. *Sup.*: Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96: hostis, Suet. Caes. 35. *Poet.* with *inf.*: coloribus sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 8: Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17. With *gen.*: Musa tyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407: sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126. 2. Of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive*: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: animus, Liv. 7, 14: sollerti corde Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: sollerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Virg. G. 4, 327. *Comp.*: nihil sollertius, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.* *Sup.*: fundus sollertissimus, *most productive*, Cato R. R. 8 *fin.*

sollerter, *adv.* *skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously*: aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8 *fin.*: patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21. *Comp.*: simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35: exprimere incessus, vultum, Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, ib. 14, 624. *Sup.*: aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 4, 44.

sollertia (sollerti.), *ae, f.* [sollers] *skill, shrewdness, ingenuity, dexterity, expertness, etc.*: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertia ingeniorum antecellunt, id. Div. 1, 41, 91: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, id. Off. 1, 10 *fin.*: placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuncta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4. *Plur.*: egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitruv. 7, *praef. med.* With *gen.* *obj.*: (honestum) in perspicentia veri sollertiaque versatur, *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, ib. 1, 44, 157.

solllicitatio (solllicitat.), *ōnis, f.* [sollcito] *an inciting, instigating, instigation*: Allobrogrum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Cluent. 19, 53. *Plur.*: sollicitationibus expugnari, *allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*

solllicitator (sollcit.), *ōris, m.* [id.] *a tempter, seducer*: alienarum nuptiarum, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.*

solllicitē, *adv.* *with concern or solicitude*: laetus, Sil. 6, 572. *Transf.*: *carefully, earnestly, urgently, diligently*: se custodire, Sen. Ep. 116 *med.*: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15 *fin.* *Comp.*: ib. 1, 4. *Sup.*: Sen. Ep. 93 *fin.*: Suet. Claud. 18.

solllicito (sollcit.), *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [sollcitus] *to move violently; to stir, shake, agitate; to move, remove, displace, disturb, etc.*: (mundum) suis ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 163: teneram ferro solllicitavit humum, *ploughed*, Tib. 1, 7, 30: tellurem, Virg. G. 2, 418: quas (herbas) tellus, nullo sollitante, dabat, Ov. F. 4, 306: freta remis, Virg. G. 2, 503: nequicquam spicula dextra solllicitat, *shakes*, id. Aen. 12, 404: manes totumque tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto pollice, *to strike, touch*, ib. 11, 169: stomachum

vomitum, *stomach purgatione*, Gell. 11 *jin.*

Fig. to rouse, excite, disquiet, molest: cur meam senectutem hujus sollcito amentia? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 16: multa sunt quae me solllicitant anguntque, Cic. Att. 1, 18: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper solllicitant, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: ea cura quietos solllicitat, Virg. Aen. 4, 380: de posteris nostris sollcitor, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: mala copia quando aegrum solllicitat stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: myropolae omnes sollcito, *importune*, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 10: lentum Cupidinem cantu tremulo, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 6: ira Jovis, solllicitati prava religione, *irritated*, Liv. 1, 31 *fin.*: hostes, Lucan. 4, 665: pacem, *to break, disturb*, Liv. 34, 16: statum quietae civitatis, id. 21, 10. 2. *Esp. to stir up, incite, tempt, provoke, instigate*: civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: servitia urbana, Sall. C. 24 *fin.*: deas, Ov. M. 4, 473: solllicitatus ab Arvernus pecunia, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: ipsam ingentibus datis, *to seduce*, Ov. M. 6, 462. *Poet.* with an *inanim.* or *abstr. object*: pudicam fidem donis, ib. 7, 721: legitimos toros, id. Pont. 3, 3, 50: iudicium meum donis, id. H. 16, 80. The purpose expressed by *ad* or *subj.*; *poet.* by *inf.*: servum ad venenum dandum, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: servos ad hospitem necandum, id. Coel. 21: opifices et servitia ad Pentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50: solllicitatus, *ut regnare vellet*, Cic. Fam. 15, 2: Caes. B. G. 3, 8: comperi, legatos Allobrogrum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse solllicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: sollcitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 36. 3. *to persuade, solicit*: praedia agris meis vicina venalla sunt. In his me multa solllicitant, *urge me to purchase them*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19: solllicitandi ad hunc laborem erant, Sen. Ben. 3, 11: (mulier) solllicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1192.

solllicitudo (sollcit.), *inis, f.* [id.] *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude*: solllicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aliquem afficere cura et solllicitudine, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, cura, solllicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: sed dices, me ipsum mihi solllicitudinem struere, id. Att. 5, 21: duplex nos afficit solllicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: solllicitudine provinciae urgebamur, id. Att. 6, 5: te torqueret omni solllicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68. *Plur.*: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 26: Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84: Hor. Od. 1, 18, 4. With *gen. obj.*: nuptiarum, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 26: gemmarum, *care lest they be broken*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.

solllicitus (sollcit.), a, um, *adj.* [solus, i. e. totus, and cleo] *wholly, i. e. violently or continually moved, stirred up, tossed, agitated, disturbed* (lit. only poet. and rare): mare, Virg. G. 4, 262: rates, *tossed about*, Ov. F. 5, 720: aer sollcito motu semper jactatur, *constant*, Lucr. 6, 1037.

Fig. uneasy, troubled, or agitated in mind, anxious, solicitous: sollcita civitas suspitione, Cic. Agr. 1, 8: non ignoro, quam sit amor omnis sollcitus atque anxius, id. Att. 2, 24: anxio animo aut sollcito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: nunc sollcitam timor anxius angit, Virg. Aen. 9, 89: suspensio animo et sollcito scire avere, Cic. Att. 2, 18: sollciturum esse te de tuis fortunis, ib. 11, 6: quam sum sollcitus, quidnam futurum sit! ib. 8, 6: me mea forma sollciturum habet, *gives me so much trouble*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 95: Ter. Heant. 3, 1, 52: Cic. de Sen. 19. *Comp.*: sollcitorem hominem neminem puto fuisse, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: Tac. H. 4, 58. (ii) Of animals, *uneasy, unquiet, watchful*: canes, sollciturum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47: Ov. B. 11, 599: equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, ib. 5, 372. 2. *Transf. of things*: vita, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: senecta, Ov. M. 6, 500: te parper ambit sollcita prece, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5: arma, Ov. M. 14, 453: justitia, *timid, vacillating*, Cic. Rep. 3, 27 *fin.*: in (tyrannorum) vita nulla fides, omnia

semper suspecta atque sollicita, id. Am. 15: *opes, causing disquietude*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: *ludi*, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: *sollicito carcere dignus*, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: *timor*, id. H. 1, 12, *amor*, ib. 18, 196. *Sup.*: brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 *fin.*

sollīcūria in omni re curiosa, Fest. s. v. sollo.

solliferreūm (sollif.), i. n. (sc. telum) [sollus, i. e. totus, and ferrum] *a jewel in wholly of iron*: Liv. 34, 14 (cf. solum).

sollistimūm, v. solistimum.

sollum Osce totum et solidum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, Fest. s. v. solitaurilia: *sollo* Osce dicitur id quod nos totum vocamus, id. s. v. [Akin to Sans. *sarva*, "omnis;" Gr. *ὅλος*].

sōlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [solus] *to make lonely or desolate; to lay waste*: urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: Sen. Oed. 4.

sōloecismus (sōlicismus, Aus. Epigr. 138), i. m. = *σολοικισμός*, *a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism*: *solecismus* est, quum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur, Auct. Her. 4, 12: Quint. 1, 5, 16. *II.* Transf. *a fault*, in gen.: Mart. 11, 19: apud Christianos *solecismus* est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

sōloecista, ae, m. = *σολοικιστής*, *one who commits solecisms*: Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

sōloecum, i. n. = *σόλοικον* = *solecismus*: Gell. 17, 2.

sōlor, atus, i. v. a. *dep.* [perh. contr. of sublevar] *to comfort, console, solace*: diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 9: *lenire dolentem solando cupit*, Virg. Aen. 4, 394: *inopem et aegrum*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131: *singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur*, Quint. 1, 10, 16: *solantia tollite verba! your words of comfort*, Ov. M. 11, 685. *II.* Of things as objects: *to soothe, ease, relieve, mitigate*: famem concussa quercu, Virg. G. 1, 159: *gravem aestum fluvii*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 7: *laborem cantu*, Virg. G. 1, 293: *aegrum amorem testudine*, ib. 4, 464: *curas*, id. Aen. 9, 489: *lacrimas*, Ov. F. 2, 821: *desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte*, Plin. Ep. 9, 11: *cladem Lugdunensem*, Tac. A. 16, 13: *repulsam*, ib. 2, 36.

solox, ōcis, *adj.* of raw, unwrought wool, of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly: *solox*, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. s. v.: *pallium philosophorum soloci lana*, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 228. *2.* Meton. *a dress of coarse woollen stuff*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* *II.* Fig.: *elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam*, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 *med.*

solpūga v. solipuga.

solsēquūm, ii. n. [sol sequor] *a plant, also called heliotropium*, q. v.: App. Herb. 49.

solstitiālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium] *pertaining to the summer-solstice, solstitial* (opp. to brumalis): (sol) brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Cancer ut vortat metas solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616: *dies, the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*: *tempus*, Ov. F. 6, 790: *nox, the shortest*, id. Pont. 2, 4, 26: *circulus, the tropic of Cancer*, Varr. L. L. 9, 18, 131 *fin.*: Plin. 2, 11, 8: *called also, orbis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*: *solstitialis exortus, the point of the horizon at which the sun rises on the longest day*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333. *II.* Transf. *pertaining to midsummer or summer-heat*: *herba, a summer-plant or one that quickly withers*, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 36: Plin. 26, 5, 14: *spinae*, Col. 2, 17, 1: *acini*, Plin. 14, 16, 18: *tempus*, Liv. 35, 49: *caput Leonia*, Lucan. 6, 338. *2.* *pertaining to the sun, solar* (for solaris): *annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, in a solar revolution*, Liv. 1, 19: *plaga, the South*, Sol. 15.

solstitium, ii. n. [sol sisto] *the time when the sun seems to stand still, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, the (summer or winter-) solstice*: *solstitium aestivum, hibernum*, Col. 7, 3, 11: *aestivum*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: *brumale*, Col. 11, 2, 94: *solstitia et aequinoctia*, id. 9, 14, 12. *II.* *Esp. the summer solstice, the longest day of the year*, opp. to bruma: *alter motus solis est a bruma ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur*, Varr. L. 1, 6, 2, 53: Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Plin. 3, 43, 68. *2.* Transf. in gen. *summer-time, the heat of summer*: *paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18: Virg. G. 1, 100: Sen. Ben. 1, 12: *solstitium pecori defendite*, Virg. E. 7, 47.

sōlūbilis, e, *adj.* [solvo]. *I.* Pass. *that may be loosed or taken apart, dissolvable*: pons, Amm. 16, 8 *med.*: *mundus*, Minuc. Octav. 34. *II.* Act. *loosening, relaxing*: aer, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

sōlum, i. n. [from the root sol, akin to sedeo: lit. *that on which anything is seated or placed*; hence] *the lowest part of anything, the bottom, foundation*: hence, *the floor or pavement of a room; the bottom of a ditch or trench; the foundation of a building or the ground on which it stands; ground, earth, land, soil; the sole of the foot or of a shoe, etc.*: *aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea*, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49: (templi) *marmoreum solum*, Ov. M. 15, 672: *ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: *imum solum stagni*, Ov. M. 4, 298: *trabes in solo collocantur*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: *solo aequata omnia*, Liv. 24, 47: *solum proscindere terrae*, Lucr. 5, 1294: *sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: *solum exile et macrum*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.*: *duratae solo nives*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: *cruentum*, Ov. M. 4, 134: *solum hominis exitium herbae, the sole of the foot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 *fin.*: *mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: *loca nullius ante trita solo*, Lucr. 1, 926: *qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, the sole of a shoe*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 98: *Cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, their wheaten board*, Virg. Aen. 7, 111: *vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, subtrahiturque solum, the sea under the vessel*, ib. 5, 199: *omne solum ponti*, Val. Fl. 4, 712: *astra tenent coeleste solum, the vault of heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 73. *Proverb.*: *quodcumque or quod in solum venit, whatever falls to the ground, i. e. whatever occurs to the mind*: Cic. N. D. 1, 23 *fin.*: also elliptically: *convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur*, id. Fam. 9, 26.

2. Transf. in gen. *soil, land, country, region, place*: *sola terrarum*, Enn. Ann. 7, 12: *solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2: *patriae*, id. Cat. 4, 7 *fin.*: *patrium*, Liv. 21, 53: *natale, native country*, Ov. M. 7, 52: *vos, mutae regiones imploro et sola terrarum ultimarum*, Cic. Balb. 5, 13. Hence, *solum vertere, to leave one's country* (generally of an exile): *qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant*, id. Caecin. 34, 100: *neque exsili causa solum vertisse diceretur*, id. Quint. 28, 86: Liv. 3, 13: *solum civitatis mutatione vertere*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28. Rarely, in this sense, *solum mutare*: *exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint*, id. Parad. 4 *fin.* *3.* In law, *res soli, land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate*, opp. to *res mobiles* (personal or moveable property): *omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli*, Ulp. Dig. 13, 3, 1: *tertia pars de agris, terris, arboribus, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 1: *ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, lay out in land*, Suet. Tib. 48. *II.* Fig. *a base, basis, found-*

ation (rare): *solum quidem et quas fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam*, Cic. Brut. 74: *solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, to be levelled with the ground, i. e. to be utterly abolished*, Liv. 6, 18.

sōlum, adv. *alone, only, merely, barely*: *affirmatively*: *de re una solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. Ain' tandem? una de re solum est dissensio?* Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: *nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectationem*, id. Phil. 2, 32, 81: *quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur*, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11. *2.* *Strengthened with modo*, and in one word, *solum modo*: *unam solummodo Zenonis statuum Cypria in expeditione non vendidit Cato*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: *de exercitore solummodo Praetor sentit*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2. *II.* *Negatively*: *non solum, nec (neque) solum... sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., not only (not merely, not barely)... but also, etc.*: *urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis*, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: *te non solum natura et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrina esse sapientem*, id. Am. 2, 6: *servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: *non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat*, Cic. Leg. 3, 7 *fin.*: *neque solum cives, sed cujuscunque modi genus hominum*, Sall. C. 39: *quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: *quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 15.

sōlummōdo, v. solum, no. 1, 2.

sōlus, a, um (*gen.* regular. *solius*; *dat.* soli; *gen.* m. soli, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat.* m. solo, Inscr. Orell. no. 2627; *f.* solae, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 28: Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 3), *adj.* *alone, only, single, sole*: *quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 269: *cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: *quum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare*, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: *in tanto omnium metu, solus non timet*, Sall. C. 52 *med.*: *sese solum cum Sulla iturum*, id. J. 107: *tot mea solius solliciti sint causa*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: *mihi soli versantur ante oculos*, Cic. Am. 27, 102: *Africanum solitum esse dicere, se nunquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset*, id. Rep. 1, 17: *solus ex plurimis servis*, Pl. Most. 4, 1, 23: *Stoici soli ex omnibus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 18: *ego meorum solus sum meus*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 21: *coturnices solae animalium*, Plin. 10, 23, 33: *solus inter omnes*, Mart. 4, 2: *quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histrionum ars declarat*, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: *solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 47: *te unum solum suum depeculatore venisse*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: *Ge. Quantum tibi opus est argenti? Ph. Solae triginta minae*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24: *qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit*, Cic. Att. 5, 17: Suet. Aug. 97. *Voc.*: *felix lectule talibus sole amoribus*, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.

2. *Esp. lonely, solitary, forsaken* (rare): *sola sum: habeo hic neminem, neque amicum neque cognatum*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67: id. Ad. 3, 1, 4. *II.* Transf. of places, *lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert*: *hic solis locis composita sum, hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam homo mihi obviam venit*, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 22: *quum in locis solis moestus errares*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: *terrae*, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 8: *agri Libyae*, Virg. G. 3, 249: *insula*, Cat. 64, 184: *sub sola rupe*, ib. 154: *in solo monte*, Tib. 1, 2, 72. (Hence Fr. *sol.*)

sōlūtū, adv. *freely, without hindrance, carelessly, negligently, etc.*: *si animus somno relaxatus cōtute moveatur ac libere*, Cic. Div. 3, 48 *fin.*: *Piero quo solu ius la sciviret*, Tac. A. 13, 47:

solute dicere, *fluently*, Cic. Brut. 29. tam solute, tam leniter agere, *heedlessly*, ib. 80, 277: solute ac negligenter agentes, Liv. 23, 37. *Comp.*: quaedam a fabris negligentius solutiusque composita, Sen. Q. N. 6, 3.

solutilis, e, *adj.* [solvo] *that is easily loosed or taken apart*: navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

solutim, *adv.* *loosely*: Tert. Pall. 5. **solutio**, ōnis, f. [solvo] *a loosening, unloosing, dissolution*: linguae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: totius hominis, id. Tusc. 3, 25 *fin.* *Plur.*: ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin. 23, 6, 60. 2. *Esp.* *payment*: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24: legatorum, id. Cluent. 12, 34: iusti crediti, Liv. 42, 5: numorum, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 54: Romae solutione impedita fides concidit, Cic. Manil. 7, 19. *Plur.*: Caes. B. C. 3, 20. II. *Fig.*: argumentorum, *a solution, explanation*, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2.

solutior, ōris, m. [id.] *a loosener, an opener*: signaculi, Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.* II. *a payer*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

solutrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that loosens or sets free*: malorum, Diom. p. 484 P.

solutus, a, um, *Part.* [solvo]. II. *Adj.* *unbound, loose*: terra, *loose, light soil*, Col. 3, 14 *fin.*: solum, *opp.* spissum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170. *Comp.*: solutiores ripae, Frontin. Aq. 15: agaricon femina, *opp.* mas spissior, Plin. 25, 9, 57: stomachus, *lax, relaxed*, Scrib. Comp. 92. 2. *Fig.* *free, unrestrained, independent, unoccupied*; in a bad sense, *loose, wild, extravagant, licentious, dissolute*: omnes, soluti a cupiditatibus, liberi a delictis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: animo soluto liberoque esse, id. Verr. 2, 75: soluti et liberi amores, id. Rep. 4, 4: populi soluti effrenatique, ib. 1, 34: (volucres) passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: solutus omni foenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: ambitione, id. S. 1, 6, 129: cura belli, Plin. 22, 4, 4: soluta eligendi optio, *free, unshackled*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: ratio faciliior et solutior, id. Fam. 3, 5: si essent omnia mihi solutissima, tamen in republica non alius essem, ib. 1, 9: soluta P. Clodii praetura, *lurless, unprincipled*, id. Mil. 13, 34: libido solutior, Liv. 2, 3: solutissimae linguae esse, Sen. Const. Sap. 11: ad dicendum solutus atque expeditus, *fluent and ready*, Cic. Brut. 70: omnium oratorum solutissimus in dicendo, ib. 48, 180: solutus et mollis in gestu, *loose, negligent*, ib. 62 *fin.*: pueri soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8: mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa est, *too easy or careless*, i. e. *too great*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: cura, Liv. 3, 8: dicta factaque, Tac. A. 16, 18: in paupertate solutus, *cheerful, merry*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20. Poet. with *gen.*: cum famulis operum solutis, id. Od. 3, 17, 16. 3. *Esp.* of speech, *without metre, in prose*: de oratione soluta duo libros, de poetica unum, Varr. L. L. 6, 11 *fin.*: Cic. de Or. 3, 48: (historia) et proxima poetis et quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31: verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24. (ii) In *gen.* *loose, free, flowing, not carefully constructed*: est oratio alia vincta atque contexta; soluta alia, qualls in sermone et epistolis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: ut verba neque alligata sint quasi certa aliqua lege versus, neque ita soluta, ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44 *fin.* So of Pindaric verse: (Pindarus) numeris fertur lege solutis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 12. (Hence It. *sollo*.)

solvo, solvi, solutum, 3. v. a. (*perf.* soluit, trisyl.: Cat. 2, 13: soluisse, quadrisyl.: Tib. 4, 5, 16) *to loosen, untie, unbind; to separate, disengage, break up, dissolve*: He. Solvite istum nunc iam: Ty. Di tibi omnia optata afferant, quum me ex vinclis eximis, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 104: non recte vinctus est, jube solvi, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 52: quacumque lit, ergastula solvit, *opened the prisons*,

Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: canem, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20: equum senescentem, *to unharness, dismiss*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: vincla jugla (bouni), Tib. 2, 1, 7: frenum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3: crines, Tib. 1, 1, 67: capillos, Ov. M. 3, 170: zonas, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 5: nodum, ib. 3, 21, 22: commissas acies, *to part, separate*, Prop. 4, 4, 59: agmina diductis choris, Virg. Aen. 5, 581: epistolam, *to undo, break open*, Cic. Att. 15, 4: pontem, *to break down*, Tac. A. 1, 69: navim, *to dash in pieces*, Ov. M. 11, 664: venam cultello, *to open*, Col. 6, 14, 3: ventrem, *to loosen, relax*, Col. 9, 13, 2: alvum, Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: nivem, *to melt*, Ov. M. 2, 853: ora, *to open the mouth, begin to speak*, ib. 1, 181: linguam ad jurgia, ib. 3, 261: coetum, *to break up, dismiss*, ib. 13, 898: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: homines volucresque ferasque solverat alta quies, *had relaxed their limbs, a rendered powerless*, Virg. Aen. 12, 951: solvi (morbo, morte, inedia, etc.), *to die*: Flor. 4, 11 *fin.*: Petr. 111, 11: and simply solvi: Ov. Am. 2, 10, 36. 2. *Naut. t. t.* *solvere* navem, ancoram (oram), or simply *solvere* (lit. *to unfasten the ship's moorings*), *to weigh anchor, set sail, sail away, put to sea*: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 54: naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: ancoram, Cic. Att. 1, 13: funem arena, Prop. 1, 8, 11: retinacula navis, Ov. M. 15, 696: vela, Prop. 1, 17, 26: oram, Quint. 4, 2, 41: naves conscenderunt et a terra solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: mercatores Alexandria solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4. Also of the ships themselves: naves XVIII. ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28. 3. *Mercant. t. t.* *to pay*: pecuniam debitam alicui, Cic. Clu. 12, 34: creditas pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pecuniam ad diem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A.: pro vectura, *for carriage*, ib. 1, 3: ego pro istac rem solvi ab trapezita meo, *have paid for her through my banker*, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 20: Quintus frater laborat, ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18: de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4: pretium operae praecceptoris, Sen. Ben. 6, 17 *fin.*: dotem matri, *to pay back*, Pap. Dig. 23, 4, 26: solvendo non erat, *was not able to pay, was insolvent*, Cic. Att. 13, 10 *fin.*: solvendo aere alieno non esse, Liv. 31, 13: ad solvendum non esse, Vitruv. 10, 6 *fin.*: in solutum accipere, *in payment*, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: id. Ep. 8 *fin.*: pro soluto, Marc. Dig. 46, 3, 48. With a personal object: ad forum hinc ibo, ut solvam militem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 137: (actor) si litis contestandae tempore solutus fuisset, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 31. (ii) *Transf. in gen. to discharge an obligation of any kind; to pay, perform, fulfil*: ego et exspectabo ea quae pollice- ris, et erunt mihi pergrata, si solveris, Cic. Brut. 4 *fin.*: vota, id. Phil. 3, 4 *fin.*: abbrev. formula in inscr.: V. S. L. M. (votum solvit libens merito), Inscr. Orell. no. 186: V. S. A. L. (votum solvit animo libente), ib. 2022: solvere grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: omnia iusta paterno funeri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: exsequia rite, Virg. Aen. 7, 5: suprema militibus ducique, Tac. A. 1, 61: neque tu verbis solves unquam, quod mihi re male feceris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10: solvistis fidem, *you have redeemed your promise, kept your word*, id. Andr. 4, 1, 19: se fide, Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 *ext.*: capite poenas solvit, *made atonement with his life*, Sall. J. 69: injuriam magnis poenis, Ov. F. 5, 304. II. *Fig. to explain, solve; to break up, banish*, ...: qua via captiosa solvantur, ambigua distinguantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: argumentum, Quint. 2, 17, 34: aenigmata, id. 8, 6, 53: versum, *to break up, change into prose*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 60: Quint. 1, 8, 13: solvite corde metum, Virg. Aen. 1, 562: pudorem, ib. 4, 55: ebrietatem, Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: lassitudinem, Plin. 37, 10, 54: (Tarquinius Su-

perbus) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, Liv. 1, 49: fori san- titatem ludorum talarum licentia, Quint. 11, 3, 58: noctem faces multas variaque lumina solvebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. 2. *Esp. to free, release, deliver, acquit*: aliquem cura et negotio, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: patriam metu, Prop. 4, 6, 41: me dementia, Hor. Epod. 17, 45: se longo luctu, Virg. Aen. 2, 26: ego somno solutus sum, *was released from sleep*, i. e. *I awake*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*: ut religione civitas solvatur, *may be released*, id. Caecin. 34: Liv. 7, 3: me tener solvet vitulus, qui largis juven- escit herbis in mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: si deliberet senatus, solvatne legi- bus Scipionem, ut eum liceat ante tem- pus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2. Poet.: nec Rutulos solvo, *exempt (from their destiny)*, Virg. Aen. 10, 111. (Hence Fr. *soudre*; Sp. *soltar*.)

somniālis, is, m. [somnia] *dream- bringing, an epithet of Hercules*: Inscr.

somniātor, ōris, m. [somnia] *one who has faith in dreams, a dreamer*: Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.*

somniculōsē, *adv.* *sleepily, slug- gishly*: persequi heri imperia, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 75.

somniculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dim. somniculus, from somnus] *inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful*: quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed in- ertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: glires, Mart. 3, 58, 37. II. *Act. making sleepy, drowsy, or sluggish*: aspis, *causing numbness, palsy*, Cin- na in Gell. 9, 12.

somnifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [somnia fero] *sleep-bringing, soporific*: vis pap- averis, Plin. 18, 25, 61: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing tor- pidity*, Lucan. 9, 701.

somnificus, a, um, *adj.* [somnia facio] *causing sleep, narcotic*: medica- mentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17.

somnia, avi, atum, 1. v. a. (*dep.*: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnia] *to dream; to dream of or see in a dream*: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Pl. Rud. 3, 1, 5: aurum, id. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18: me somnia, me ex- spectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114. With *acc.* and *inf.*: videbar somniare, memet esse mortuum, Enn. in Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 51: Cic. Div. 1, 20: Suet. Aug. 91. With *de*: hanc credo cau- sam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 94. *Absol.*: totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59: Suet. Ner. 46. *Pass. impers.*: Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari circa ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14.

II. *Transf. to dream, i. e. to think idly or vainly, to talk foolishly*: eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 109: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de psalteria me somnias agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6. *Absol.*: haec (Alcumena) deliramenta loquitur, vigilans somniat, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 65: portentia non disser- entium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8.

somnia, ii, n. [somnia] *a dream*: Cic. Div. 1, 20 *sq.*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3: dum hulo conficio somnium, *inter- pret*, Pl. Curc. 2, 3: jucundissima somnia, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep*, Lucr. 5, 1157. II. *Transf. a dream, an idle whim or fancy, nonsense*: tu quantus, quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, ib. 2, 1, 50: fabulae! logi! somnia! id. Ph. 3, 2, 9: spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigil- antium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exponi fere non philosophorum iudicia, sed deliran- tium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16: pus Stoleorum somniorum v-

Interpres, ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, quæ promissa cadant et somnia Pythagoræ, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

somnulentia (somnia), ae, f. [somnia] *sleepiness, drowsiness*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

somnulentus (somnia), a, um, adj. [somnia] *sleepy, drowsy, somnolent*: App. M. 1 fin.

somnurnus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to sleep: imagines, seen in sleep*, Varr. in Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, m. (also sompnus in MSS.) [root sop: v. sopio] *sleep*: hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. Ann. 8, 56: capere, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 115: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30: somnum tenere, id. Brut. 80, 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10: hos oppressos somno adorti, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26 fin.: palpebrae somno conuiventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: in somnis aliquid videre, in sleep, in dreams, Enn. Ann. 1, 16: Cic. N. D. 1, 29 fin.: Virg. Aen. 2, 270: less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: Liv. 2, 36: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24 fin.: quæ somno visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6: servus ad somnum, who keeps watch during one's sleep, Curt. 6, 11. II. Transf. night (poet): Libra die somnique pures ubi fecerit horas, Virg. G. 1, 208. With longus, niger, frigidus, etc. death: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 38: Sil. 5, 529: Val. Fl. 3, 178. Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant æquora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73. (Hence, through a dim. somniculosus, Fr. *sommeil*.)

sonābilis, e, adj. [sono] *sounding, noisy*: sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sonans, antis, Part. [sono]. II. A dj.: *sounding, sonorous* (rare): meatus animæ gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16 a. med.: quod est sonantius et elatius, ib. 7, 12.

sonax, ācis, adj. [id.] *sounding, noisy*: concha, Ov. M. 1, 333: App. M. 4, p. 157.

sonchus, i, m. = σόνχος, the herb *sonch-thistle*, Sonchus oleraceus, Linn. and S. asper, Linn.: Plin. 22, 22, 44.

soni-pes, ēdis, adj. [sonus] *with sounding-feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cynege. 43.

II. Subst. (poet.) a horse, steed: fremit æquore toto insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Virg. Aen. 11, 600: Cat. 63, 41: Val. Fl. 3, 334.

sonito, i, v. n. freq. [sono] *to make a noise*: cicadae, Sol. 2 med. dub. (al. sonant).

sonitus, ūs (gen. soniti, Pac. and Caecil. in Non. 491, 24 sq.), m. [id.] *a noise, sound, din*, etc.: tuba terribili sonitu tarantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: unguarum, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 113: armorum, Lucr. 2, 48: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Pl. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12: Olympi, thunder, Virg. Aen. 6, 586: sonitum reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: nosti jam in hac materia sonitus nostros, my thundering speech, id. Att. 1, 14. Of an abstract subject: quæ (eloquentia) cursu magno sonitūque ferretur, id. Or. 28.

sonivius, a, um, adj. [sonus] *noisy*: only in the phrase, sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens: Cic. Fam. 6, 6: Plin. 15, 22, 24.

sono, ūi, itum, i, v. n. and a. (sonit, Enn. and Att. in Non. 504, 32 sq. In-sonare, Lucr. 3, 157. Part. fut. sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44. Perf. sonaverunt, Tert. ad Scap. 3). I. Neutr. *to make a noise, to sound, resound*: fides, æta, plectra, Prop. 4, 7, 62: tympana sonuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Pl. Bac.

4, 9, 55: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: sonant clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque plorantibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17: (hirundo) circum stagna sonat, Virg. Aen. 12, 477: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: dicta non sonant, do not chink, i. e. are not money, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 74. Pass. impers.: jubet tibus agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165. II. Act. *to sound, utter, speak, call, cry out, sing*: homines in conditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusus sonantes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2: sonare subagreste quiddam, to speak, id. Brut. 74, 259: (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Virg. Aen. 6, 50: femineum, raucum quiddam atque inamabile, Ov. A. A. 3, 286: nec vox hominem sonat, does not sound like that of a man, Virg. Aen. 1, 328: tale sonat populus, calls, cries out, Ov. M. 15, 606: exultatque Evoeque sonat, ib. 6, 597: atavos sonans, boasting of, vaunting, Virg. Aen. 12, 529: ut hæc duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, to signify, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: Epicurum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet hæc vox voluptatis, id est, quæ res huic voci subjiciatur, id. Fin. 2, 2 fin.: furem sonare juveni, betrayed him by their lowings, Prop. 4, 9, 13: Pythius in longa carmina veste sonat, sings, accompanies on the lyre, id. 2, 23, 16: sonante mixtum tibus carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te carmina nostra sonabunt, shall sing of, shall celebrate, Ov. M. 10, 205: sive mendaci lyra voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40. [Sans. *svan*, "sonare:" perh. also akin to Lat. *tono*; Gr. *στέλλω*.]

sonor, ōris, m. [sono] *a noise, sound, din* (for sonitus and sonus): Lucr. 1, 645: Virg. Aen. 7, 462: Tac. A. 1, 65. Plur.: Lucr. 5, 335: Virg. Aen. 9, 651: Tac. A. 14, 36. **sonorē**, adv. *loudly*: clare nimis ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20. **sonorus**, a, um, adj. [sonor] *noisy, loud, resounding, sonorous*: cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69: tempestates sonoras, Virg. Aen. 1, 53: tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: flumina, Virg. Aen. 12, 139: nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34: Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), ib. 11, 281. **sons**, sontis, adj. Orig. *hurtful, noxious*: sons, nocens, ut ex contrario insons, innocens, Fest. s. v. (no example of this signif. is preserved). II. Transf. *guilty, criminal*: sontes condemnant reos, Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 16: Virg. Aen. 10, 854: ulni, Ov. M. 7, 847: dili, Stat. Th. 5, 610: manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov. M. 13, 563. 2. Subst. *a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal*: punire sontes, Cic. Off. 1, 24: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58: Cic. Phil. 2, 8: Ov. M. 2, 522.

sonticus, a, um, adj. [sons] *dangerous, serious*: morbus sonticus, a serious disorder that excuses one from appearing in court, doing military duty, etc., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v.: Gell. 20, 1: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Plin. 36, 19, 34. Whence, transf. *sontica* causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen. *serious, weighty, important*: Cato in Fest. s. v.: Tib. 1, 8, 51. **sonus**, i, m. (abl. sonu, Sisenn. in Non. 491, 27) [sono] *a noise, sound*: tympana raucis obstrepere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 391: non exaudito tubæ sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105: cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv. 21, 28: tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: distinctus, ib. 2, 42: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, from the highest treble to the lowest bass, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: inanes sonos fundere, to utter empty sounds, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73.

sophia, ae, f. = σοφία, wisdom (pure Lat., sapientia): sophiam, sapientia quæ perhibetur, Enn. Ann. 1, 15: Mart. 1, 112: Sen. Ep. 89. **sōphisma**, ātis, n. = σοφισμα, a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism (pure Lat. captio): Sen. Ep. 45 med.: Gell. 18, 13. **sōphistēs**, ae, m. = σοφιστής, a sophist: quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causa *σοφιστῶν*abantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 23: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63. **sōphisticō**, adv. *sophistically*: interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 12, § 3. **sōphisticō**, es, f. = σοφιστική (τέχνη) *false reasoning, sophistry*: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17. **sōphisticus**, a, um, adj. = σοφιστικός, *sophistical*: res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, Tiro Tullius in Gell. 7, 3: ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36. **sōphos** or **sōphus**, i, m. = σοφός, a wise man, sage: te sophos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32. Adjectively, *wise, shrewd*: factus periculo tum gubernator sophus, Phaedr. 4, 17, 8. **sōphōs**, adv. = σοφῶς, *well done, well said! bravo!*: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, Mart. 3, 46: Petr. 40, 1. **sōphus**, i, v. sophos. **sōpio**, ūvi, or ūi, itum, 4, v. a. *to put or lull to sleep, hence, to deprive of feeling, to stun*: vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30: Tib. 3, 4, 19: impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, was stunned, Liv. 8, 6: Plin. 9, 16, 25. Most freq. in *lart. perf.*: castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 795: sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16: delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. Div. 1, 51: Ov. M. 9, 471: Virg. Aen. 10, 642: sopitae quietis tempus, of deep or sound sleep, Liv. 9, 37. 2. *to kill* (poet.): aliquem funda, Sil. 10, 153: Homerus sceptrapotitus, eadem aliis sopitu quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1051. II. Transf. of things, *to calm, settle, still, quiet*: venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81 fin.: sopitos suscitavit ignes, Virg. Aen. 5, 743: hæc omnia veteris imperatoris maturitas brevi sopiti ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125: quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus conniveret, lulled to sleep, Cic. Coel. 17, 41: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89: gloria vitiiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 ext. [Root sop, whence also *sop-or, som-nus*; cf. Sans. *svap*, "dormire," *svapna*, "somnia"; Gr. *ὑπνο*; Germ. *schlafen*; Eng. *sleep*.]

sōpor, ōris, m. [root sop: v. sopio] *a heavy sleep, stupefaction, lethargy*; in the poets also for *sleep* in gen.: hujus (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71: sopore placans artus languidos, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: quum suavi devinxit membra sopore somnus, Lucr. 4, 454: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem corpora, Virg. Aen. 4, 522. (ii) *the sleep of death, death*: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 148: Lucr. 3, 467. 2. Transf. *laziness, indifference*: sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76: Mart. 7, 42. (ii) *the temple of the head*: lacvus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29. II. Meton. *poppy-juice, opium*: e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo incisio, Plin. 20, 18, 76. 2. Transf. *a sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion*: sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83 fin.: Nep. Dion. 2 fin.

sōporatus, a, um, Part. [sopor] *inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy*: papaver, Virg. Aen. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 fin.: vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15: somnus, Lucan. 3, 8: nox, Sil. 7, 287: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47.

sōporo, no perf., atum, i, v. a. [sopor] *to put asleep; to deprive of sense or feeling, to stupefy*: si saepius experiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, falls asleep, Cels. 2, 2 med.: opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29 fin. Most

freq. in *Part. perf.*: soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97: soporatus artus permit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334. 2. Transf. of inanim. objects, to still, quiet, allay: multo imbre rogem, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1. II. to render soporific: ramus vi Stygia soporatus, Virg. Aen. 5, 855: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280.

sōpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *sleep-bringing, causing sleep* (poet.): nox, Virg. Aen. 6, 390: Lucan. 2, 236. II. *heavy with sleep, drowsy*: vino soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

sōrācum, l. n. = σῶρακος, a pannier, hamper: Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 64.

sorβō, ūl, 2. v. a. (*perf.* sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363) [akin to sorβēw] to suck in, drink down, swallow: hominum sanguinem, Pl. Bac. 3, 1, 5: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Cal. 37. *Absol.*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 6 sq. Proverb.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, to whistle and drink at the same time, i. e. to do two things at once, id. Most. 3, 2, 4. 2. Transf. in gen. to suck in, swallow up, absorb: (Charybdis vastos) sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Virg. Aen. 3, 422: fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus), Plin. 2, 80, 82: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25. II. Fig.: quid enim non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione census? Cic. Phil. 11, 5: odia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9.

sorbilis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo] that may be sucked or supped up: ovum, Cels. 2, 18: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, i. v. a. [id.] to sip: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121. II. Transf.: sorbilitibus saviis, ib. 3, p. 135.

sorbilo, *adv.* sippingly: hence, transf. drop by drop, bit by bit: victitare, poorly, sparingly, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 185.

sorbitio, ōnis, f. [sorbeo] a drink, draught, potion, broth, etc.: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 79: Col. 6, 10, 1: Phaedr. 1, 26, 5: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicuta, i. e. Socrates, Pers. 4, 2.

sorbitium, ii, n. [id.] = sorbitio, a drink, draught: Seren. Samon. 21, 360 dub. (al. sorbitio).

sorbituncula, ae, f. *dim.* [sorbitio] a small draught: Marc. Empir. 10.

sorbum, i, n. [sorbus] the fruit of the sorbus, a sorb-apple, service-berry: Plin. 15, 21, 23: Virg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, f. the true sorb- or service-tree, Sorbus domestica, Linn.: Col. 5, 10, 19: Plin. 16, 18, 30.

sordēo, 2. v. n. [sordes] to be dirty, filthy, foul, nasty: Di. Jam lavisti? Ph. Num tibi sordere videor? Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 28: non splendeat toga: ne sordet quidem, Sen. Ep. 5: incola sordentium ganeorum, Gell. 9, 2. II. Fig. to be mean, base, low, or sordid: haud sordere visus est festus dies, had nothing mean or sordid in its appearance, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 6: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), low, vulgar, Gell. 19, 13. 2. Transf. to seem base or paltry: to be despised, slighted, or held of no account: suis sordere, Liv. 4, 25: sordet tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44: cunctane prae campo sordet? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetuis altera sordet, a renewal of youth seems too small a price, ib. 1, 18, 18: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam lacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, to seem paltry, of small account, Gell. 2, 23.

sordes, is, f. dirt, filth, nastiness, uncleanness, squalor: oculi pleni sordium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 101: in sordibus aurium, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti sordibus tecti, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7: auriculae collecta sorde dolentes, id. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) visceribus tetrus prope jam sordique sepulta, Lucr. 6, 1270.

2. Meton. a mourning garment, mourning: jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: id. Pis. 36, 89: Liv. 6, 16: Tac. A. 4, 52. II. Fig. lowness or meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate iudicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8 fin.: Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, low, vulgar expressions, Tac. Or. 21. 2. Meton. the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble: apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84: o lutum, o sordes! low-minded creature, Cic. Pis. 26. 3. Esp. meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness: (populus Romanus) non amat profundas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, id. Mur. 36, 76: opp. luxuria, Plin. Ep. 2, 6: sordes obficere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68: sepulcrum sine sordibus exstrue, ib. 2, 5, 105: nullum huius in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: sordes et avaritia, Tac. H. 1, 52. (Hence Fr. and Eng. ordure.)

sordesco, dūl, 3. v. n. *incept.* [sordeo] to become dirty, grow filthy or nasty (rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi coeperis (liber), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12: nanus, id. 33, 3, 19: ager, to become wild, lie untilled, Gell. 4, 12.

sordicula, ae, f. *dim.* [sordes] a little dirt or filth: Marc. Empir. 8, 6.

sordidatus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus] in dirty clothes, meanly or shabbily dressed: quanquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56: servi, Cic. Pis. 27 ad fin.: mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73. Esp. in token of mourning: sensi magno opere moveri iudices, quum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: reus, Liv. 6, 20: Virgilius sordidatus filiam suam obsoleta veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romanis venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 25 fin.: Suet. Vit. 15. II. Fig. foul, polluted: sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

sordidē, *adv.* dirtily, foully, nastily: per plateas tractus est sordidissime, through the dearest mire, Lampr. Elag. 33 med.

2. Transf. meanly, basely: quo sordidus et abjectus nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8. II. Fig. vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly: loquitur laute et minime sordide, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 15, 2: declamare (opp. splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6. 2. meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly: nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid, Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.

sordido, i. v. a. [sordidus] to defile, pollute: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347. Fig.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. Ira D. fin.

sordidulus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [id.] soiled, smutched: toga, Juv. 3, 149. II. Fig. low, mean, vile: servuli, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordidus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo] dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid: amictus, Virg. Aen. 6, 301: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 6: nati, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: magnos duces non indecero pulvere sordidos, ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6. Poet.: auctumnus calcatis sordidus ivis, stained, Ov. M. 2, 29: sordida terga suis, smoked, ib. 8, 648. Proverb.: saepe est etiam sub pallio sordido sapientia, wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak, Caccil. in Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56.

2. Transf. low, base, mean, in rank or condition; poor, humble, small, paltry: causam commissisae homini egen-

ti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47: loco non humilissimum sed etiam sordido ortus, id. 22, 25: panis, Sen. Ep. 18: villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27: tecta, Lucan. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9: rura, Virg. E. 2, 28: otia, i. e. ruris, Mart. 1, 56. II. Fig. low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, Cic. Att. 9, 9: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6 fin.: nec minus laetabor, quum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41 fin.: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, id. Off. 1, 42: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3, 21. 2. Esp. mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid: ita sordidus, ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: Quint. 5, 13, 26: Plin. Ep. 2, 6: cupido, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 16.

sorditudo, inis, f. [sordes] dirt, filth: Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

sordulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] wearing dirty clothes: Tert. Poen. 11.

sorex (o long, Seren. Sammon. 4, 57: Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452: o short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62: Poet. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), Icīs, m. [same as ὐραξ] a mouse, perh. used indifferently for various kinds: v. mus: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12: Plin. 2, 41, 41: Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 23. (Hence It. sorgo, sorcio; Fr. souris.)

sōricinus, a, um, *adj.* [sorex] pertaining to the mouse: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 48.

sōritēs, ae, m. = σωρείτης, a logical conclusion drawn from an accumulation of arguments, a sorites (pure Latin, acervus): Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11: Sen. Ben. 5, 19 fin.

sorix aut **savrix**, avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, Mar. Victor. p. 2470 P.

sōror, ōris, f. a sister: Th. Salve, mea soror. Pl. Frater mihi, salve, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 57: mea soror gemina germana, id. Mil. 2, 4, 30: germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, i. e. Juno, Virg. Aen. 1, 47: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 64: Phoebe, i. e. Luna, Ov. H. 11, 45: doctae, the Muses, Tib. 3, 4, 45: genitae Nocte, the Furies, Ov. M. 4, 451: tristes, the Fates, Tib. 3, 3, 35: also, sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 15. Proverb.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4. 2. Esp. (poet.) sorores, the Muses: Prop. 3, 1, 17: the Fates: Cat. 64, 326: Mart. 4, 54: the Danaides: Prop. 4, 7, 67. II. Transf. a female friend, playmate, or companion: Virg. Aen. 1, 322: Mart. 2, 4. 2. Of things in pairs or similar: obsecro te hanc per dexteram perque hanc sororem laevam, Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 9: adjunctae comae mea fata sorores lugobant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45. [Sans. svastri; Germ. Schwester; Eng. sister.]

sōrorcula, ae, f. *dim.* [soror] a little sister: Plaut. fr. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

sōrorī-cida, ae, m. [soror caedo] the murderer of his sister: Auct. Or. pro domo, 10, 26.

sōrorīculāta vestis (meaning unknown), Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sōrorio, i. v. n. [soror]. Of the female breasts, to grow up or swell together: Plin. 31, 6, 33.

sōrorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to a sister, sisterly: coena, made because a sister was found, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, with a sister, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, i. e. of Dido, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly, id. M. 4, 334.

sors, tis, f. (nom. sortis, Pl. Caa 2, 6, 28: abl. sorti, ib. 2, 7, 5: Virg. G. 4, 165, etc.) [etym. dub.] a lot: conjiciam sortes in sitellam, Pl. Caa 2, 5, 34: conjicere in hydriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41,

18: and simply, *conficere*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 34: Cic. Lig. 7, 21: *deficere*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: Virg. Aen. 5, 490: *quum defecta in id sors esset, lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42: *miscere*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: *ducere*, ib.: *educere*, id. Verr. 2, 51: *cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset*, id. Att. 1, 19: *ut cujusque sors exciderat*, Liv. 21, 42. Of chances or tickets in a lottery: Suet. Aug. 75: Lampr. Elag. 21 *fin.* II. Transf. a casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot: *quaestor quem sors dedit*, Cic. J. Fr. 1, 1, 3: *res revocatur ad sortem*, id. Verr. 2, 51: *ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit*, No. 2, 6: *cui Sicilia provincia sorte venisset*, Liv. 29, 20: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45: *sorte ductus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: Tac. A. 1, 54: *sorte in provinciam proficisci*, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: *de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: *comitia suae sortis esse*, Liv. 35, 6: *Jubet extra sortem Theomastum renuntiari*, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: *extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere*, Suet. Caes. 20. 2. an oracular response, a prophecy: *quum Spartiatæ oraculum ab Jove Dodonæo petivissent legatueque illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent. simia et sortes ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata disturbavit*, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: *Itallam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Virg. Aen. 4, 346: Phœbeae, Ov. M. 3, 130: *sacrae*, ib. 1, 368: *neque responsa sortium ulli alii comittere ausus*, Liv. 1, 56. 3. fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share: *nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae*, Virg. Aen. 10, 501: *me ferrea sors vitae difficilisque premit*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: *vires ultra sortemque senectae*, Virg. Aen. 6, 114: *qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa contentus vivat*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: *aliena*, Liv. 21, 43: *ultimae sortis homines, of the lowest class*, Suet. Aug. 19: *non tuae sortis juvenem, of your rank*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 22: *quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat femineae sortis, of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680: *Saturni sors ego prima fui, the first child*, id. F. 6, 30. With *gen.*: *cujus mali sors incidit Remis*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: *puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus, to no share of the property*, Liv. 1, 34. 4. Esp. mercant. t. t. capital bearing interest, principal: *et sors et fenus*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 122: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 6, 14. (Hence *It. sorta, sorte*; Fr. *sorte, sort.*)

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sorticula, ae, f. dim. [sors] a little lot, a small tablet or ticket: Suet. Ner. 21.

sortifer, ōri, adj. m. [sors fero] giving oracles, oracular, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon: Lucan. 9, 512 (*al. sortiger*).

sortiger, ōri, v. sortifer.

sors, a, um, adj. [sors lego] foretelling, prophetic: Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219. II. Subst.: *sortilegus*, l, m. a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner: Cic. Div. 1, 58: Lucan. 9, 581.

sortio, 4. v. n. and a. [for sortior, to draw lots: *tute sorti*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 43: *inter se sortiant*, Varr. in Non. 471, 5. With *acc.*: *inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros*, Enn. lb. 471, 10: *so pass.*: *consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, drawn by lot*, Cic. Att. 4, 16: Prop. 4, 11, 20: *gemina est sedes sortita per annum*, id. 4, 7: *mille urbes Asiae sortito rexit anno*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57.

sortior, Itus, 4. v. n. and a. dep. [sors] to cast or draw lots.

sortit, ōtr., conficiam sortes in sitellam et sortiar tibi et Cholino, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 34: *cum praetores designati sortirentur, appointed the judges by lot*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 1: Quint. 3, 10, 1: *consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, to draw lots for the provinces*, Liv. 38, 35: 1046

dum legiones de ordine agminis sortuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: *de altero consultatu*, Suet. Claud. 7. II. Act. to draw or cast lots for, to fix, assign, or appoint by lot, to allot; also in the perfect tenses, to obtain or receive by lot: with *acc.*: *tribus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: *provinciam*, id. Fam. 1, 9: *ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirentur*, Liv. 42, 31: *judices*, Cic. Verr. 2, 17 sq.: *aliquos ad ignominiam*, id. Cluent. 46, 129: *dicas*, id. Verr. 2, 17: *regna vini talis*, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: *aequa lege necessitas sortitur insignes et imos, decides the fate of*, ib. 3, 1, 15: *peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est*, Liv. 39, 45: *ex praetura ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam*, Suet. Caes. 18. With relative clause: *ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret*, Liv. 42, 4: *sortiri, quid loquere*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: *num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non?* id. Fat. 20. 2. Transf. to share, divide, distribute (poet.): *pariter laborem sortiti, shared the labour*, Virg. Aen. 8, 445: *vices*, ib. 3, 634: *periculum*, ib. 9, 174. 3. to choose, select: *subolem armento sortire quotannis*, id. G. 3, 71: *fortunam (i. e. locum) oculis*, id. Aen. 12, 920: *matrimonium*, Just. 26, 3 *fin.* 4. In gen. to obtain, receive: *Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt*, Liv. 38, 16: *gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita*, id. 3, 58: *amicum*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53: *reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortiuntur*, Plin. 1, 3 *fin.*

sortis, is, v. sors, ad init.

sortitio, ōnis, f. [sortior] a casting or drawing of lots, a choosing or determining by lot: *deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 38: Cic. Planc. 22, 53. Plur.: Suet. Aug. 29.

sortito, adv. by lot: *sacerdotem sortito capere*, Cic. Verr. 2, 51: Suet. Aug. 30: *tibi sortito id obtigit, by fate, by destiny*, Pl. Merc. 1, 25: Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortitor, ōris, m. [sortior] one who casts or draws lots: *urnae*, Sen. Troad. 982.

sortitus, a, um, Part. [sortio and sortior].

sortitus, ūs, m. [sortior] a casting or drawing of lots (rare, for sortitio): *specula in sortitu'st mihi*, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 27: *si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti*, Auct. Or. pro domo, 19 *fin.* Plur.: *quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, for whom no lots were cast*, Virg. Aen. 3, 323. II. Transf. a lot: *jam sortitus versarat ahena casside*, Stat. Th. 6, 389.

2. lot, fate, destiny: ib. 12, 557.

sōry, ūs, n. = σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone, sulphate of iron, sory: Plin. 34, 12, 30.

sos, i. e. eos: Fest. s. v. is.

sospes, Itis (fem. sospita, ae, and archaic, sispita, ae), adj. [perh. akin to σῶζω, σῶς]. I. Act. saving, delivering: subst. a saviour, deliverer, preserver (rare): *Ennius sospitem pro servatore posuit*, Fest. s. v.: *templum Junonis Sospitæ*, Cic. Div. 1, 2 *fin.*: Ov. F. 2, 56. II. Pass. safe and sound, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured; happy, lucky, fortunate: *filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi*, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 93: *sospes et superstes gnatus*, Asin. 1, 1, 2: *sospes incolumisque (Caesar)*, Plin. Pan. 67: *sospites in patriam restituere*, Liv. 2, 49: *virginum mater juvenumque nuper sospitem*, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 10: *vix una sospes navis ab ignibus*, ib. 1, 37, 13: *fortuna domusque sospes ab incursu est*, Ov. M. 10, 401: *Jupiter, da diem hunc sospitem rebus meis agendis, favourable, auspicious*, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 15: *mutare lares et urbem sospite cursu*, Hor. Carm. S. 40.

sospita, ae, v. sospes.

sospitalis, e, adj. [sospes] giving health or safety, salutary: *qui tibi sospitalis fuit*, Pl. Pa. 1, 3, 18: *sol*, Macr. S. 1, 17.

sospitas, ōtis, f. [id.] safety, health, welfare, opp. to pestis: Macr. S. 1, 17.

sospitator, ōtis, m. [sospito] a

saviour, preserver, redeemer: App. M. 6, p. 185. Of Christ: *nostri generis*, Arn. 2, 96.

sospitatrix, Itis, f. [id.] she that saves or delivers: *dea*, App. M. 11, 1, 261.

sospito, i. v. a. [sospes] to save, preserve, prosper: Cat. 34, 24: *progeniem*, Liv. 1, 16: *aliquem sospitari*, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 93.

sōtādēus and **sōtādīcus**, a, um, adj. of or in the manner of Sotades: *versus*, Quint. 9, 4, 90: Ter. Maur. p. 2415 and 2446 P.: Plin. 5, 3, 2. Absol.: L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, Gell. 7, 9.

sōter, ōris, m. = σωτήρ, a saviour deliverer, a giver of health or safety: is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 63: *acc. soteria*, ib.: *hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris*, Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 652.

sōtēria, ōrum, n. plu. = σωτήρια, a festive entertainment or presents given on a person's recovery from illness or escape from danger. Hence, Soteria a congratulatory poem on such an occasion: Stat. S. 1, 4.

sōzūsa, ae, f. = σῶζουσα, a plant, called also artemisia, q. v.: and serpyllum majus: App. Herb. 10.

spādicārius, ii, m. [spadix] one that dyes a chestnut-brown colour: Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spādicum, i, n. for spadix, a palm branch torn off with its fruit: *ternites et spadica cernit assidua*, Amm. 24, 3.

spādix, Itis, comm. = σπάδιξ, a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit: *palmae termes ex arbore cum fructu avulsus spadix dicitur*, Gell. 3, 9 *fin.* II. Transf. date-brown, nut-brown: *rutilus et spadix phoeniceus συνώνυμος*, id. 2, 26: *honesti (equi) spadices glaucique*, Virg. G. 3, 82. 2. a kind of stringed instrument, condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

spādo, ōnis, m. = σπάδων, one who has no generative power, an impotent person (whether by nature or by castration): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: also of horses: Veg. 6, 7, 2. 2. Esp. a castrated person, a eunuch: Liv. 9, 17: Quint. 11, 3, 19: Hor. Epod. 9, 13. II. Transf. of unfruitful or seedless plants: Col. 3, 10, 15: Plin. 13, 4, 8: of a reed without down: id. 16, 36, 66 § 170.

spādōnātus, ūs, m. [spado] the state of a spado, impotency: Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

spādōnūs, a, um, adj. [id.] unfruitful, barren, seedless: *laurus*, Plin. 15, 30, 39: *mala*, id. 15, 14, 15.

spāerita, ae, f. = σφαίρις, a kind of round cake: Cato R. R. 82.

spagas, a kind of pitch found in Asia: Plin. 14, 20, 25.

spargānion, ii, n. = σπαργάνιον, the plant bur-weed, Sparganium ramosum, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 63.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum, 3. v. a. [akin to σπείρω] to throw here and there, to strew, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, bespatter, bedew, moisten, etc.: *semen*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: *semina*, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: *dentes, mortalia semina, humi*, Ov. M. 3, 105: *numos populo de rostris*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: *venena*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: *noces*, Virg. E. 8, 30: *flores*, id. Aen. 6, 885: *rosas*, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 22: *hastati spargunt hastas, cast or hurl about*, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: *arenam pedibus*, Virg. E. 3, 87: *spargite humum foliis, bestrew, strew*, ib. 5, 40: *caput mola salsa*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: *gruem sale multo*, ib. 2, 8, 87: *humerum capillis*, id. Od. 3, 20, 14: *tempora canis*, Ov. M. 8, 567: *humorem passim toto terrarum in orbe*, Lucr. 6, 630: *cruorem*, id. 2, 195: *aquas per totam domum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: *aras sanguine multo quadrupedum*, Lucr. 5, 1201: *aram agno immolato*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 8: *ora genasque lacrimis*, Lucr. 2, 977: *favillam amici debita lacrima*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23: *corpus fluviali lympa*, Virg. Aen. 4, 635: *anguis aureis maculis sparsus*,

spotted, Liv. 41, 21: tectum nitidius, auro aut coloribus sparsum, covered over, Sen. Ben. 4, 6: porticus Livia praeclis sparsa tabellis, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, with a spotty or freckled face, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. *Absol.*: qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: sagittarius cum funditore utrimque spargunt, *hurl*, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1. 2. *Transf.* to scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out: omnibus a rebus perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est corpora, Lucr. 6, 923: res sparsas et vage disiectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46: sparsit natura cornua in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67: spargas tua prodigus, you dissipate, *squander*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195: se in fugam passim spargere, Liv. 33, 15 *fin.*: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes, Lucr. 4, 608: Rhenus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29. II. Fig. in gen. to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend: animos in corpora humana, Cic. de Sen. 21: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267. 2. *Esp.* of speech, to intersperse, interpose, insert a word or words; of a report or rumour, to spread or noise abroad, to circulate, report: sparge subinde, break in with, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: libris actorum spargere gaudes argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84: Quint. 8, 3, 53: spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, Virg. Aen. 2, 98: suspiciones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80. *Pass.* impers. with acc. and inf. as subject: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.* (Hence Sp. *esparcir.*)

spargo, *inis*, *f.* [spargo] a sprinkling, spray: salis, Venant. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

sparsilis, *e*, *adj.* [id.] that may be scattered or dispersed: tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv.* scatteredly, dispersedly (rare): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 255: commemorasse haec, Gell. 11, 2.

sparsio, *onis*, *f.* [spargo] a sprinkling of perfumes in the theatres: quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem odoratos imbres? Sen. Contr. 5 *praef. med.*

II. a scattering of presents in the theatre: Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

sparsivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] of or for *hurling*: pila, Petr. 27 *dub.* (*al.* prasina).

sparsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [spargo]. II. *Adj.*: spread open or out: sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

spartarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spartum] pertaining to broom, bearing broom: Carthago, Plin. 31, 8, 43. II. *Subst.* *svartaria*, *orum*, *n. plu.* places where broom grows: id. 11, 8, 8.

spartolus, *i*, *m.* [sparteus] a watchman against fire (from the ropes of broom used at fires): Schol. Juv. 14, 305: Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

sparteus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spartum] of broom made or consisting of broom: funes, Cato R. R. 3 *fin.*: solea, Col. 6, 12, 2. Also *subst.* *spartea*, *ae*, *f.*: ib. 3.

spartopólios, *i*, *f.* = *σπαρτοπόλιος*, an unknown kind of precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

spartum, *i*, *n.* = *σπάρον*, a kind of grass indigenous in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets, etc., were made, Stipa tenacissima, Linn.; this is still largely used under the name of *esparto*: Plin. 19, 2, 7: Varr. in Gell. 17, 3: Liv. 22, 20. 2. *sparton* (Graecorum), broom, *Spantium junceum*, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 40. II. *Transf.* a rope made of *sparto*: Plin. 28, 4, 11: id. 35, 11, 40.

spärulus, *i*, *m. dim.* [sparus] a kind of fish, prob. a species of Sparus, Linn.: Ov. Hal. 106: Mart. 3, 60.

spärus, *i*, *m.* (*neut. plur.* spara, Lucil. in Fest. s. v.) a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear: Sall. C. 56: Liv. 34, 15: Virg. Aen. 11, 682.

spärus, *i*, *m.* a kind of fish, the gilt-head, Sparus aurata, Linn.: greatly esteemed by the Romans, esp. when fed on oysters. Not in much estimation now: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Cels. 2, 18 *med.*

spasma, *ätis*, *n.* = *σπασμα*, *i*. q. spasmus, a spasm: Plin. 25, 8, 43. (Hence It. *spasimo*.)

spasmus, *i*, *m.* = *σπασμός*, a cramp, convulsion, spasm: Plin. 22, 8, 9. (Hence It. *spasimo*; Sp. *espasmo*, *pasmo*; Fr. v. *pâmer*.)

spastious, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *σπαστικός*, afflicted with the cramp or spasms: Plin. 20, 22, 89.

spätangius, *ii*, *m.* = *σπάταγγος*, a kind of sea-urchin: Cod. Theod. 14, 20, 1.

spätha, *ae*, *f.* = *σπάθη*, a broad flat wooden instrument for stirring liquids, a spatula: Col. 12, 42, 3: Plin. 34, 11, 26. II. a batten, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram: Sen. Ep. 90. III. a broad, two-edged sword, without a point: Veg. Mil. 2, 15: Tac. A. 12, 35.

IV. a spathe of a palm-tree: Plin. 16, 26, 48. V. a kind of tree, called also elate: id. 12, 28, 62: id. 23, 5, 53. (Pliny seems to have here confounded the spathe of the palm with the trees called elate by the Greeks, species of Abies (*firs*)) (Hence It. *spada*; Sp. *espada*; Fr. *épée*.)

späthälum (spatal.) or -*ion*, *ii*, *n.* = *σπάθαλιον* and *σπάταλιον*, a palm-branch: Mart. 13, 27 in *lemm.* II. a kind of bracelet: Plin. 13, 25, 52.

spätiaior, *öris*, *m.* [spatior] one who walks about, a promenade: Cato in Fest. s. v.

spätölum, *i*, *n. dim.* [spatium] a small space: Pall. 1, 38.

spätior, *atus*, *i*, *v. n. dep.* [id.] to take a walk, to walk about, promenade: in xysto, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeia in umbra (*i. e.* porticu), Prop. 4, 8, 75: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summa arena, Ov. M. 2, 573. II. In gen. to walk about or along, to go, proceed: (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiaur ad aras, Virg. Aen. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 27: Quint. 11, 3, 131: cornix sola in sicca secum spatiaur arena, Virg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatietur, will move along, Prop. 2, 13, 19. 2. *Transf.* of things, to spread out, expand: spatiantia passim brachia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, spreading wings, ib. 4, 364: radices in summa tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12: intus, ut in metallis, spatiente vena, id. 17, 8, 4. (Hence It. *spaziare*; Sp. *espaciar*.)

spätösä, *adv.* widely, greatly, extensively: Plin. 19, 5, 29. *Comp.*: Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85. II. *long*: spatiosius, Prop. 3, 20, 11.

spätösitas, *ätis*, *f.* [spatiosus] wideness, spaciousness: exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

spätösus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [spatium] roomy, ample, spacious; poet. large, long, broad, etc.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34: colles, Lucan. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus, Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 56: ossa pectoris, Val. Fl. 4, 244: limes, Ov. M. 15, 849: ulmus, ib. 14, 661: voces, words of many syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 136. *Comp.*: Col. 5, 5, 3: Ov. Am. 1, 14, 3. *Sup.*: Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.* II. Fig. of time, long, long-continuing, prolonged: nox, Ov. H. 1, 9: aevum, id. M. 8, 529: vetustas, ib. 15, 623: bellum, ib. 13, 206. 2. Of other things, great, comprehensive: magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*

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spätium, *ii*, *n.* [same as *σπάδιον*, Dor. *σπάδιον*], a race-course: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, throw themselves on to the course, Virg. G. 1, 513: cf. in spatia addebant, Sil. 16, 373: hic (equus) vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi sudabit spatia, Virg. G. 3, 203: nec velim, quasi decurso spatio, ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 83. 2. a race, course, heat: (of horses), seu septem spatilis Circo meruere coronam, Ov. Hal. 68: Virg. Aen. 5, 584: (of a hoop), ib. 7, 381. Fig. deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Am. 12, 46: tenebat nox medium caeli spatium, its midway course in the sky, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101. II. a place to walk in, a walk, public place, &c.: urbs delubris distincta spatiliisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, colonnades, porticoes, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: ad illa spatia nostra sedes pergitimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14. 2. Meton. a walking, turn, promenade: si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, if we are honoured with their company for one turn in a basilica, id. Mur. 34, 70: duobus spatilis tribusve factis, after taking two or three turns, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: Suet. Aug. 83. III. room, space: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 427: coeli spatium, id. 4, 202: Virg. E. 3, 105: spatia locorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 61: id. B. G. 1, 38. Poet. room or space in a building: interius spatium, the inner space, the interior, Ov. M. 7, 670. 2. distance, interval: siderum genus spatilis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commens, Cic. N. D. 2, 19: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24: viae spatium, the length, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, ib. 1, 43: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16. 3. size, dimension: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Lucan. 9, 732: oris et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: breve spatium lateris, Juv. 6, 505: quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17: trahit aures in spatium, lengthens them out, Ov. M. 11, 176. IV. Fig. of time: a space of time, interval, period: spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium fluunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: annum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3: dierum triginta spatium, Cic. Verr. 2, 39: spatio brevi, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 6: in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: aliquid longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgist, id. Rab. perd. 2, 6: spatia annorum, Prop. 3, 20, 31: post sexagesimum vitae spatium, after the sixtieth year, Plin. 7, 50, 51 *fin.* 2. *Esp.* time, leisure, opportunity: neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv. 8, 32: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi? how long a time for loving, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 62: Caes. B. G. 1, 52: illi spatium ad sese colligendum dedisse, time for collecting himself, Cic. Caec. 2, 6: ubicumque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 55: quantum spatii nobis datur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nec fuit spatium ad contrahenda castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: quum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic. Att. 5, 14: spatium promunere posco, Ov. R. Am. 277. 3. metrical time, measure, quantity: trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic. Or. 57, 193: neu sermo subsultet imparibus spatilis ac sonis, miscens longa brevibus, Quint. 11, 3, 43.

spätula (spatula), *ae*, *f. dim.* [spätha] lit. a small flat instrument: por-

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ana, a leg of pork, Apic. 4, 3. II. *little palm-branch*: Vulg. Lev. 23, 40. (Hence It. *spalla*; Sp. *espalda*; Fr. *épaule*.)

spātūla, ae, f. = *σπατάλη*, *lewdness, voluptuousness*: Varr. in Non. 46, 12.

spēciālis, e, adj. [species] *individual, particular, special*: genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58 med.: illud generale, hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar*, Trebell. xxx. Tyr. 14.

spēciālitas, ātis, f. [specialis] *particularity, peculiarity*: Ter. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spēciālīter, adv. *particularly, specially, specifically*: generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere, Col. 12, 2, 3: exprimere, Ulp. Dig. 44, 4, 2.

spēciātim, adv. *in particular, specially*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 318.

spēciātus, a, um, adj. [species] *shaped, formed*: Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spēciēs, ei, f. (gen. sing. specie or specii, Matius in Gell. 9, 14: gen. and dat. plur. were not yet in use in Cicero's time: Top. 7. *At a later period were introduced, speciebus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92; and, specierum or speciem, acc. to Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 ib.) [specio]. I. Act. *a seeing, sight, look, view* (very rare): speciem quo vortinus, Lucr. 4, 243: Vitruv. 3, 2 fin.

II. Pass. *that which is seen, the outward appearance, exterior; shape, figure, mien, etc.*: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 49: species formae, *outlines, contours*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, id. Rosc. Am. 22: edepol specie lepida mulier! Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 2: nrbs speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2: species praecleara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32: navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: nova atque inusitata, ib. 2, 31: horribilis, ib. 7, 36: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: comitum adornatum ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *as to outward appearance*, id. Verr. 1, 22: populi, id. Rep. 3, 33 fin.: civitatis, ib. 1, 34: speciem honesti habere, *the look or semblance of what is right*, id. Off. 3, 2, 7. (ii) *ornament, display, splendour, beauty*: fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit incessus saltem Sephasia dignus et Capua, id. Pis. 11: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52: addere speciem, id. 37, 40: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49. (iii) Fig. *an idea, notion*: hanc illi idéav appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. Acad. 1, 8: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18: species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: qui species alias veri scelerisque capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.

2. Esp. *a show, seeming, semblance, pretence, etc.*: obficiuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse multis locis repudianda, id. Am. 13, 47: specie libera: re vera omnia ad nutum Romanorum fieri, Liv. 35, 31: per speciem auxilii Byzantibus ferendi, id. 39, 35: quae (nomina) prima specie admirationem, re explicata risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: aliquem specie quadam virtutis assimilatae tenere, id. Coel. 6, 14: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for the sake of appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35.

a vision, apparition: repetit ipsa suas speciem, Ov. M. 9, 473: vides sua specieque viri turbata sponam exantit, ib. 11, 677: in quiete nrisque coram eadem dicitur visa species viri, Liv. 8, 6: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19. 4. *a likeness, image, statue*: species ex aere vetus, poet. Cic.

Div. 1, 12. 5. *a peculiar sort, kind, or quality, a species*: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt. Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal Sen. Ep. 58 med.: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds or sorts*, Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 19. (ii) In law, *a special case*: proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discent cervicem percussit, Ulp. ib. 9, 2, 5 fin. (iii) *spices, drugs, etc. of the same sort* Macr. S. 7, 8 med.: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7. (Hence It. *spezie*; Sp. *especia*; Fr. *épice*; Eng. *spice*.)

spēcillātus, a, um, adj. [speculum] *furnished with little mirrors*: patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4.

spēcillum, i, n. [specio] *a surgical instrument, a probe*: Cic. N. D. 3, 22 fin.: Cels. 7, 8.

spēcimen, inis, n. [id.] *any visible evidence; an example, instance, specimen, proof* (only in sing.): tum specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 52: hoc specimen verum esse videtur, quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 210: ingenii specimen est quoddam, transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: popularis iudicii, id. Brut. 50, 188: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56 fin.: solis, avi specimen, Virg. Aen. 12, 164: specimen dare, *to furnish proof*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27.

II. Transf. *a pattern, model, example*: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optima quaque natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: antiquum specimen animorum, Liv. 38, 17.

spēcīo (spicio), spexi, 3. v. a. *to look, look at, behold*: quod nos cum praepositione dicimus *aspicio* apud veteres sine praepositione *spicio* dicebatur, Fest. s. v. *aspicium*: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 2: id. Bac. 3, 2, 18: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8. [Sans. *pas*, "videre," without the initial s; Gr. *σκέπρω*.]

spēcīōsō, adv. *showily, handsomely, splendidly*: vehi, i. e. in a painted or ornamented vessel, Plin. 35, 7, 31. Comp.: speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52. Sup.: contorta hasta, Quint. 9, 4, 8. II. Fig.: dictum, id. 9, 4, 13: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9. Sup.: speciosissime usus est, id. 8, 6, 18.

spēcīōsitas, ātis, f. [speciosus] *good looks, beauty*: naturalis, Tert. Cult. fem. 2 fin.

spēcīōsus, a, um, adj. [species] *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant*: hunc speciosum pelle decora, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26. Comp.: familiam nemo speciosorem producit, Sen. Ep. 87: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et colorator factus est, Cels. 2, 2. Sup.: homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: filia, Petr. 140, 2. II. Fig.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7: specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatum liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3: vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte fabula, ib. 319: speciosa nomina culpae imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, ib. 11, 133. Comp.: cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54. Sup.: longe speciosissimum genus orationis, id. 8, 6, 49.

spēcābilis, e, adj. [specio] *that may be seen, visible*: corpus coeli, Cic.

Tim. 8 (al. *aspectabile*): purus ab arboribus, *spectabilis undique campus, i. e. open*, Ov. M. 3, 709. II. *worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable*: Niohe vestibus intexto Phrygiis *spectabilis* auro, ib. 6, 166: roseo *spectabilis* ore, ib. 7, 705: heros, ib. 7, 496: mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15: pulcra et *spectabilis* victoria, Tac. Agr. 34 fin.

2. Under the emperors, *a title of high officers*: apud virum *spectabilem* proconsulem, Cod. Justin. 2, 7, 11 fin.: praefectus vigilum, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

spēcābilitas, ātis, f. [spectabilis] *the office or dignity of a spectabilis*: Cod. Justin. 9, 27, 5.

spēcācūlum (spectaculum, Prop. 4, 8, 21), i, n. [specio] *a show, sight, spectacle*: lepidum spectaculum, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: capere spectacula oblatae praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246: scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: Liv. 45, 28: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, Cic. Att. 10, 2 fin.: insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40: spectaculum ipsa sedens, *exposed to public view*, Prop. 4, 8, 21: neque hoc parentes effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102. II. Esp. *a public show, a stage-play, spectacle*: spectacula sunt tributum data, Cic. Mur. 34, 72: apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42: circi, id. 7, 2: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, ib. 44: naumachiae, id. Caes. 44.

2. Meton. *a theatre or amphitheatre*: spectacula ruunt, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58 fin.: resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 14, 13: e spectaculis detractus, Suet. Cal. 35.

spēcāmen, inis, n. [id.] = *specimen, a mark, sign, proof*: spectamen bono servo id est, ut absente hero rem heri diligenter tutetur, Pl. Men. 5, 6, 1.

II. = *spectaculum, a sight, spectacle*: miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151.

spēcāmenta sunt quae spectantur, Front. de Diff. voc. p. 2203 P.

spēcātē, adv. *splendidly, excellently*: Plin. 21, 1, 1.

spēcātīo, ōnis, f. [specio] *a looking, beholding; a sight, view, contemplation*: homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat: quam speculationem Trismegistus *θεωρίαν* rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 med.: apparatus spectatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: animum levare speculatione, id. Att. 13, 44: quae sceniciis moribus ad speculationes populo comparantur, Vitruv. 10 praef. 2. Esp. *an examining, testing of money*: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 78. II. Fig. *respect, regard, consideration*: Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam speculatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3.

spēcātīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] *contemplative, speculative*: thesin a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11.

spēcātōr, ōris, m. [id.] *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator*: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: unicus coeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24 fin.: spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28.

II. Esp. *a spectator in a theatre, at games, etc.*: nunc, spectatores, clare plaudite, Pl. Am. 5, 3, 3: id. Clit. 4, 2.

2. *an examiner, judge, critic*: legans formarum spectator, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18.

spēcātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that looks at or observes*: Pl. Merc. 3, 12: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 med.

II. *she that judges or tries*: incorrupta praeteritorum (posteritas), Amm. 30, 8.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* [*specto*].

II. *Adj.*: *tried, tested, proved*: homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: fides spectata et diu cogitata, id. Div. in Caecil. 4: homo in rebus iudicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 29: spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: rebus spectata Juventus, Virg. Aen. 8, 151: mores, Pl. Pers. 2, 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. C. 20. *Sup.*: id cuique spectatissimum sit, Liv. 1, 57. **2.** In gen. *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent*: fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 47: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Am. 2, 9. *Comp.*: quo non spectatior alter, Sil. 1, 440. *Sup.*: auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: spectatissima femina, id. Rosc. Am. 50 *fin.* Of things: paeninsula spectatior, Plin. 4, 18, 32: spectatissima laurus, id. 15, 30, 40.

spectio, ōnis, *f.* [*specto*]. In augury, *an observing of the auspices*; also, *the right of observing them*: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.

specto, avi, atum, *i. v. a. freq.* [*id.*] *to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe, etc.* with *acc.*: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: taceas, me spectes, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 90: ingentes acervos, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 24: gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19: tacitus te sequor, spectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 2. *Absol.*: quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19: alte spectare, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: populo spectante, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60. With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: quaeso huc ad me specta, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 149: ad dexteram, id. Poen. 3, 4, 1: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58. *Pass. impers. folld. by acc. and inf.*: cum plausu congregari feros (piscis) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, Plin. 10, 70, 89. **2.** *Esp. to look at as a spectator, to look on*: fabulam, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 37: ludos, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48: Circenses, Suet. Aug. 45: pugiles, ib.: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7: Spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum sapienter dicta dicere atque iis plaudier, Pl. Rud. 4, 7, 23: Jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id. Am. 3, 4, 15. **3.** Of places, *to look, face, lie, be situated towards*: *constr. usu. with ad, in, inter, and acc., or an adv. of place*; less freq. with *acc.*: (hujus Britanniae lateris) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: pars quae ad fretum spectaret, Cic. Verr. 5, 66: mutationes non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam etiam spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, i. e. *is situated to the north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vestigia omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, *lies towards the south-west*, Liv. 33, 17: ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat, Plin. 4, 21, 36. *Transf. of nations*: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Masnesylli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv. 28, 17. **4.** *to examine, try, test*: (argentum) dare spectandum, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 35: fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25: qui pecunia non movetur, hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire*, Cic. Off. 2, 11.

II. *Fig. to look at, consider, regard*: specta rem modo! Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 14: audaciam meretricum specta, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 24: ad te unum omnis mea spectaturatio, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5. **2.** *Esp. to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive, or endeavour after; to tend, incline, refer, have regard to*: juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: nec

commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr. 3, 956: nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att. 8, 7: nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitaeque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Am. 5, 18: in philosophia res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: noli spectare, quanti homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, id. Fam. 5, 8: ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16, 37. Of impersonal subjects: et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or. 59, 200: ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam. 14, 5: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3: aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum, Cic. Off. 2, 2: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? id. Att. 8, 2: quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. Phil. 7, 9, 26.

3. *to judge of; to try, test*: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 22: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*: quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id. de Or. 1, 61: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio est bono? Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 59.

spectrum, i, n. [*id.*] *an appearance, form, image; an apparition, spectre*: quae Democritus εἰδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: spectra Catiana, Cass. ib. 15, 19.

spectus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *look, appearance, aspect*: spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius usus est, Fest. s. v.

spēcūla, ae, *f.* [*id.*] *a look-out, watch-tower*: specula, de quo prospicimus, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73 *fin.*: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e specula sublatus, Cic. Verr. 5, 35: Virg. Aen. 3, 239: tanquam ex aliqua specula prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3. *Plur.*: Liv. 29, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57. **2.** *Transf. a height, eminence (poet.)*: in speculis summoque in vertice montis planities ignota jacet, Virg. Aen. 11, 526: id. E. 8, 59: of the high walls of a city, id. Aen. 11, 877.

II. *Fig.*: stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae specula, Plin. Pan. 86. (ii) *Esp. in speculis esse, to be on the look-out or watch*: nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relict, Cic. Mur. 37, 79.

spēcūla, ae, *f. dim.* [*spes*] *a slight hope (rare)*: estne quid in te speculae? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 9: Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

spēcūlābilis, e, *adj.* [*speculor*] *that may be seen, visible*: Sunion. Stat. Th. 12, 624.

spēcūlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *on the look-out, on the watch*: Festus speculabundus substiterat, Tac. H. 4, 50. With *acc.*: speculabundus ex altissima rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

spēcūlāmen, inis, n. [*id.*] *a looking at, observing*: Prud. Apoth. 88.

spēcūlar, āris, v. specularis, II. 2.

spēcūlāris, e, *adj.* [*speculum*] *pertaining to a mirror, like a mirror*: speculari ratione, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 *med.*

II. *Esp. specularis lapis, a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, talc, or acc. to some, selenite*: Plin. 36, 22, 45: id. 9, 35, 36.

2. **spēcūlāria**, orum, n. *plu.* *window-panes, a window*: Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: Plin. 19, 5, 23: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Sing.*: per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

spēcūlārius (specularius, Inscr. Orell. no. 4284), il, m. [*id.*] *a mirror-maker*: Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2.

spēcūlātiō, ōnis, *f.* [*speculor*] *a spying out, observation*: speculationibus fidei doctus, Amm. 26, 10.

spēcūlātor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *milit. t. t. a spy, scout*: speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 5, 63: Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 3, 40. These scouts formed a special division in each legion: Auct. B. Hisp. 13: Tac. H. 1, 25. Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general: Suet. Cal. 44: Tac. H. 2, 73: Suet. Aug. 74, etc. **II.** *Transf. in gen. a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner*: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivis Persel missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonius fuisse publice praepositos χαλαροφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29, 31: apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8.

spēcūlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [*speculor*] *pertaining to spies or scouts*: navigia, spy-boats, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: also called speculatoriae naves, Liv. 30, 10: and *absol.*: speculatoriae, id. 22, 19: caliga, worn by spies or scouts, Suet. Cal. 52: *absol.*: speculatoria, Tert. Cor. mil. 1.

spēcūlātrix, icis, *f.* [*speculor*] *a female spy, watcher*: furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: Caucasii speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190. *Poet.*: speculatrix villa profund, that looks towards the sea, Stat. S. 2, 3.

spēcūlātus, a, um, *Part.* [*speculor*].

spēcūlātus, a, um, *adj.* [*speculor*] *furnished or adorned with mirrors*: cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spēcūlor, atus, *i. v. a. dep.* [*specula*] *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore*: quo mox furatum veniat, speculator loca, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 22: omnia speculati et perscrutari, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2 *fin.*: Jam vacuo laetam (avem) coelo speculatus, having descried, Virg. Aen. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108: dicta factaque alicujus, Liv. 42, 25: eventum Bellovacorum, to await, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: opportunitatem, to watch for, Vell. 2, 120: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Virg. G. 1, 257: nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Pl. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laeva parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10. *Absol.*: speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causa? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, he can look around, Ov. M. 1, 667.

spēcūlum, i, n. [*specio*] *a looking-glass, mirror*: speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, 29, 36: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplantur suum, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 2: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 280: speculorum levitas, Cic. Tim. 14: quoties te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6. *Poet.* of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3. Respecting the material and use of mirrors, v. Smith's Ant. 1052.

II. *Fig. a mirror, copy, imitation*: futuri temporis, Lucr. 3, 987: naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: omne opus Virgilianum de quodam Homericis operis speculo formatum est, Marc. S. 5, 3 *med.* (Hence lt. *specchio*; Sp. *espejo*.)

spēcus, ūs (i), m. (f. and n.) [akin to σπέος] *a care, cavern, den; a cavity, chasm; a ditch, drain, covered water-course, a pit in mines, etc.*: Masc.: quos agor in specus? Hor. Od. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, Cic. Att. 15, 26. (ii) Fem.: concava specus, Enn. Ann. 17, 3: specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14. (iii) Neutr.: hic specus horrendum, Virg. Aen. 7, 568: invisum coelo specus, Sil. 13, 425. (iv) Acc. to the second declension: altis claudere specis, Att. in Nou. 487, 25.

II. Transf. *a cavity* of any kind (poet.). specus atrii vulneris, Virg. Aen. 9, 700: quos capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10: of a snake's belly: Sil. 6, 276: the belly of the Trojan horse: poet. Petr. 89, 2: of the pudenda muliebria: Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spēgma, ātis, v. pēgma.

spēlaeum (speleum), i, n. = σπήλαιον, *a care, cavern, den*: in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, Virg. E. 10, 52: spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354.

spelta, ae, f. *spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn.: Rhemii. Fann. de Pond. 10.

spēlunca, ae, f. = σπήλυξ, γγος, *a care, cavern, den*: Philocteta jam decimum annum in spelunca jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: Virg. G. 2, 469: Ov. M. 10, 692.

spēluncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spelunca] *full of caves or caverns*: loca, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

spera, ae, v. sphaera, *ad init.*

spērābilis, e, *adj.* [spero] *that may be hoped for*: quum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis est, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* [spero]. II. *Adj. hoped or longed for*: subst. *a betrothed, intended, a lover, bride*: curre et nuntia venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran. in Non. 174, 31: sperata salve, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 97. Of a wife not seen for a long time: Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, id. Am. 2, 2, 44.

speres, v. spes, *ad init.*

sperma, ātis, n. = σπέρμα, *seed, semen*: Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 1, 11.

spermāticus, a, um, *adj.* = σπερματικός, *pertaining to seed, seminal, spermatie*: pori, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, no. 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno] *despising, contemptuous* (rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3. v. a. (*perf. sync.* sprerunt, Prud. Dittoch. no. 31) *lit. to sever, separate, remove* (rare): jus atque aequum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. in Non. 399, 10: nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 2.

II. Transf. *to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn*: non respondit, nos sprexit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9 fin.: quum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id. de Sen. 3: sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Am. 15, 54: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 20: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40: conscientia spreto (deorum), id. 21, 63: ab eo quoque spreto consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: vilem cibum, id. S. 2, 2, 15: haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Liv. 30, 45: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40. Poet. with *inf.*: nec partem solido demere de die spernit, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21: obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 117.

spernor, i. v. a. *dep.* [sperno] *to despise*: Front. de Eloq. p. 227.

sperō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to look for, expect, use, something desirable; to hope, to promise or flatter oneself; absol.*: quoad Pompeius in Italia fuit, sperare non destitit, Cic. Att. 9, 10: sperat animus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 76: ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare

debuert, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: jures bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Delot. 14: tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. Att. 16, 3: Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 67: salvus sit, spero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5. With *acc.*: id ego et speraram prudentia tua fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae literae, Cic. Fam. 12, 18: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: omnia ex victoria et ex sua liberalitate sperarent, ib. 3, 6: spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16: hoc sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consecrari, have expected, Col. Praef. 5: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: Plato civitatem, optandam magis quam sperandam, quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30: sperat infestis, metuit secundis alteram sortem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14: diis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, we will hope or trust in the gods, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 38. With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me confido liberum fore, tu te nunquam speras, id. Pers. 2, 4, 15: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, Cic. Am. 21, 79: quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, ib. 4, 15: spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34: spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: speremus, nostrum nomen voltare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: spero esse ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 fin.: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 331: neque ego hanc abscondere furto speravi, ne finge, fugam, I did not hope or expect, Virg. Aen. 4, 338: speravi miser ex servitute me exmisisse filium, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 99: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1 fin.: mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3. Ellipt.: qui semper vacuum, semper amabilem sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11. In a Greek construction: visura et quamvis nunquam speraret Ulixen (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7. With *de* (rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7. II. *to look for something undesirable, to expect, apprehend*: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, sed connubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140: haec me-rui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, et perferre, soror, potero, Virg. Aen. 4, 419: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, expect, fear, ib. 1, 543. With a negative particle: Sc. Moneo ego te: te deseret ille aetate et satietate. Ph. Non spero. Sc. Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 40: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me meosque esse animo non sperabam. Q. Metell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 1 n. Ironically: quoniam haec satis spero, Cic. de Or. 3, 13 fin.

spes, spēs, f. (*plur. nom. and acc.* speres, Enn. Ann. 16, 26: cf. Fest. s. v.: *abl.* speribus, Varr. in Non. 171, 27 and 30) [prob. orig. spes, speris: cf. spero] *a looking for, expecting; esp. something desirable, hope*: si spes est expectatio boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11 fin.: plus sollicitudinis quam bonae spei, Sall. J. 44: spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71: miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6: spem alicujus alere, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: aliquem in spem adducere, id. Att. 3, 19: quae (salus nostra) spe exigua extremaque pendet, id. Flacc. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. Div. in Caecil. 2: hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, disappointed in this hope, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: Helvetii ea spe defecti, ib. 1, 8: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, ib. 5, 42: de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7: sunt omnia,

sicut adolescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et expectatione laudata, the hope to which they give rise id. Or. 30, 107: multa praeter spem sclo multis bona evenisse, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 69: repente praeter spem dixit, Cic. Fam. 4, 4. Iur.: ubi sunt spes mea? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 28: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae erant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: (cadus) spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19. With *gen. obj.*: spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Am. 9, 31: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3: nil mihi esset spes ostensa hujusce habendae, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Am. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem iudicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 1, 7 fin. With *acc.* and *inf.*: spes est, eum melius facturum, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 22: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, Cic. Att. 11, 11: magnam in spem veniebat, fore uti pertinacia desisteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: injecta est spes patri, posse illam extrudi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 11. With *subj.*: si spem afferunt, ut fructus appareat, Cic. Am. 19, 68. With *de*: spes est de argento, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 40: Cic. Am. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10. (ii) Esp. the hope of being appointed heir: leniter in spem arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8. 2. Meton. that which gives rise to hope, an object of hope: puppes, spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94: vestras spes uritis, Virg. Aen. 5, 672: spem suam (i. e. exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719. (ii) Esp. of children, young animals, or the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, id. H. 3, 94: per spes surgentis Iuli, Virg. Aen. 6, 364: (capella) gemellos, spem gregis, silice in nuda con-nixa reliquit, id. E. 1, 14: (sus) quia semina pando eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113. (iii) As a term of endearment: spes mea, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 27: o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5. II. an anticipation or apprehension of evil (rare): mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3: laetus quod cetera contra spem salva invenit, id. 9, 23: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129: naufragii spes omnis abijt, Lucan. 5, 455.

spetile (or spectile) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, qua etiam anti-qui per se utebantur, Fest. s. v.

speusticus, a, um, *adj.* = σπευστικός *hastily made*: panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27.

sphācos, i, m. = σφάκος = sphagnos, *a kind of fragrant lichen*, prob. some species of Usnea or Alectoria: Plin. 24, 6, 17. II. = elelispacos, *a kind of sage*, v. elelispacos: id. 22, 25, 71.

sphaera (spēra, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, f. = σφαῖρα, *a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18): sphaeras pugnum altis facito, Cato R. R. 82: Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55. II. Esp. a globe or sphere made to represent the heavenly bodies: id. Rep. 1, 14: id. Tusc. 1, 25 fin. 2. a playing ball: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 fin.

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera] *pertaining to a ball, globular, spherical*: forma, Macr. 8, 7, 16: motus, ib. 7, 9.

sphaericus, a, um, *adj.* = σφαῖρικός, *pertaining to a ball, spherical*: motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 fin.

sphaerion, il, n. = σφαῖριον, *a little ball, a pill*: Cels. 6, 6, 21.

sphaerista, ae, m. = σφαῖριστής, *a ball-player*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9 med.

sphaeristērion, *il. n.* = σφαίρι-
στήριον, a place for playing ball, a
tennis-court: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet.
Vesp. 20. **II.** Transf. a game at
ball: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30: Sid. Ep.
2, 2 med.

sphaerōidēs, *is, adj.* = σφαίροειδής,
round, spherical: Vittr. 8, 6 med.

sphaerōmāchia, *ae, f.* = σφαίρο-
μαχία, a mode of boxing with iron balls
strapped to the hands: Sen. Ep. 80.

sphaerūla, *ae, f. dim.* [sphaera] a
small ball or sphere: Vulg. Exod. 37,
17.

sphagnos, *i, m.* = σφάγνος, a kind
of fragrant lichen: v. sphacos, no. 1:
Plin. 12, 23, 30.

sphingion, *il. n.* = σφίγγιον, a kind
of ape; the description best suits the
Chimpanzee, Troglodytes niger, but the
reference is doubtful: Plin. 6, 29, 34 sq.:
id. 10, 72, 93.

sphinx, *ngis (gen. Graec. Sphingos,*
Stat. Th. 1, 66), f. = σφίγξ. **I.** a
fabulous monster which is said to have
taken up its abode on a rock near Thebes,
and to have proposed a riddle to every
Theban that passed by, killing those who
could not solve it; usually represented
with the head of a woman and the body
of a lion, afterwards also with the wings
of a bird; or, also with the head of a
man and the body of a lion: Aus. Idyll.
11, 40: Sen. Phoen. 119: id. Oed. 92:
Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 35. Augustus had the
figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a
symbol of silence: Suet. Aug. 50: Plin.
37, 1, 4. **II.** a species of ape, perh.
the chimpanzee: id. 8, 21, 30: Mel. 3, 9.

sphondylus, *i, and spondylion (um),*
i, v. spond.

sphragis, *Idis, f.* = σφραγίς (a
seal), a kind of stone used for seals:
Plin. 37, 8, 37. **II.** Lemnian earth,
so called because sold in sealed packets:
id. 35, 6, 14. **III.** In medicine, a little
ball of plaster: Cels. 5, 26, 23.

sphragitis, *Idis, f.* = σφραγίτης,
the impression of a seal: Prud. στέφ. 10,
1076.

sphyræna, *ae, f.* = σφύρανα, a
kind of sea-fish, otherwise called sudis,
perh. the Sphyræna argenteus, Lacép.,
a fish of the Mediterranean, now called
spet by the French: Plin. 32, 11, 54
fin.

spica, *ae, f.* (rustici, ut acceperunt
antiquitus, vocant specia, Varr. R. R.
1, 48, 2. Neut. spicum, Cic. de Sen. 15,
51, acc. to Non. 225, 29: poet. Cic. N.
D. 2, 42 fin. Masc. spicus, Poet. ap. Fest.
s. v. spicum), prop. a point: hence, of
grain, an ear, spike: Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91:
Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56: Cat. 19, 11: Ov. M.
8, 292. Proverb.: his qui contentus
non est, in litus arenas, in segetem spi-
cas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6,
44. **II.** Transf. a top, tuft, head of
other plants: Cato R. R. 70, 1: Col. 8,
5, 21: Prop. 4, 6, 74. **2.** the brightest
star in the constellation Virgo: Poet. Cic.
N. D. 2, 42 fin.: Plin. 18, 31, 74. **3.**
an arrow, dart: contra lapidum con-
jectum spicarumque nenu potest, Lucr.
3, 199. **4.** Spica testacea, a kind of
brick for pavements, laid so as to imitate
the setting of the grains in an ear of
corn: Vittr. 7, 1 fin. **5.** Spicus crina-
lis, a hair-pin: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306 (al.
spicum crinale, al. crinale spiculum).

spicatus, *a, um, v. spico.*

spicatus, *a, um, adj.* [spica] consist-
ing of ears of corn: corona, Tib. 1, 1,
16: Hor. Carm. S. 30: Plin. 18, 2, 2:
serta, Ov. M. 2, 28: messis, of grain,
Virg. G. 1, 314: coma, the ears, Prop. 4,
2, 14.

spicifer, *era, erum, adj.* [spica fero]
ear-bearing, a poet. epithet of Ceres:
Sen. Herc. Oet. 598: of the Nile: Mart.
10, 74.

spicillegium, *il. n.* [spica lego] a
gleaning (rare): messi facta spicillegium
venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53.

spicilo, *v. specio.*

spiculum, *i, v. spiculum.*

spico, *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* [spica]
to furnish with spikes or ears: (usu. in

Part. perf.): grana in stipula crinito
textu spicantur, shoot out or put forth
ears, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: chamaecissos
spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 24:
herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17,
61: testacea spicata, a pavement of
bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn,
Vittr. 7, 1 med.: Plin. 36, 25, 62: quam
longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes,
sharpen to a point, Grat. Cyneg. 118.

spicula, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a plant,
called also chamaepitys, ground-pine:
App. Herb. 26.

spicula, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [spiculum]
to sharpen to a point, to point (rare):
telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: Sol. 52 med.

spiculum (spiculum, Mart. Cap. 9, p.
306, dub. al. spicum), *i, n. dim.* [spicum;
v. spica, ad init.] a little sharp point
or sting: of bees: Virg. G. 4, 237: of a
scorpion: Ov. F. 5, 542: of hornets: id.
M. 11, 335. **2.** Esp. the point of a
missile weapon: Epaminondas tum de-
nique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, Cic.
Fam. 5, 12; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 51: hasta-
rum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375: calami spi-
cula Gnosii vitabis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17:
L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est
Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26. (ii) Meton. a
dart, arrow: Lacedaemonii suos omnes
agros esse dictitarent, quos spiculo pos-
sent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: a javelin:
Virg. Aen. 7, 165: an arrow: id. E. 10,
60: Hor. Od. 3, 28, 12: Cupid's arrow:
Prop. 2, 13, 2: Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22: a later
name for the pilum: quod pilum voca-
bant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg. Mil.
2, 15. Poet.: solis, a ray or beam of
the sun, Prud. Cath. 2, 6. (Hence Sp.
espiche; Fr. épieu, essieu.)

spiculus, *a, um, adj.* [spiculum]
pointed: non lucernae spiculo lumine
opus est, Tert. Pud. 7 fin.

spicum and **spicus**, *i, v. spica, ad*
init.

spina, *ae, f.* [perh. contr. of spina,
from spica, and therefore, prop. some-
thing pointed or prickly; hence] a
thorn: quum lubrica serpens exiit in
spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59: Prop. 4, 5,
1: Plin. 21, 15, 54: consertum tegumen
spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594: Tac. G. 17.
Of particular kinds of thorny plants or
shrubs: (i) solstitialis, Col. 2, 18, 1:
alba, id. 7, 7, 2: Plin. 21, 11, 39 etc.:
Gallica, id. 16, 18, 30, haw-thorn, white-
thorn, may, Crataegus Oxyacanthus,
Linn. (ii) aegyptia, id. 18, 11, 19:
arabica, id. 24, 12, 65, gum-arabic trees,
Acacia nilotica v. arabica, Pers. (iii)
Appendix, id. 24, 13, 70, the berberry,
Berberis vulgaris, Linn. (iv) fullonia,
id. 16, 44, 92, the teasle, Dipsacus Fullo-
num, Linn. (v) arianæ gentis, id. 12,
8, 18, perh. Acacia latronum, Pers. (vi)
e qua lycion, id. 12, 7, 15, perh. Rham-
nus infectorius, Linn. **2.** Transf.
a prickly or spine of certain animals (as
the hedge-hog, sea-urchin, etc.): ani-
mantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae
villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic.
N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spina con-
tectae, Plin. 8, 35, 51. (ii) a fish-bone:
humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint.
8, 3, 66: Ov. M. 8, 244. (iii) the back-
bone, spine: caput spina excipit: ea
constat ex vertebris quatuor et viginti,
Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 68: Virg. G. 3,
87. Hence, poet. the back: Ov. M. 6,
380. (iv) Spina, a low wall dividing
the circus lengthwise, around which
was the race-course; the barrier: Cassiod.
Var. 3, 51: Schol. ad Juv. 6, 588: v.
Smith's Ant. 284. (v) a tooth-pick: ar-
gentea, Petr. 32 fin. **II.** Fig. in plur.
difficulties, subtleties, perplexities: dis-
serendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79: par-
tiendi et definiendi, id. Tusc. 4, 5:
certemus, spinas animone ego fortius
an tu evellas agro, cares, Hor. Ep. 1,
14, 4.

spinalis, *e, adj.* [spina] pertaining
to the spine, spinal: medulla, Macr. S.
7, 9 med.

spinosa, *ae, f. i. q. spionia, a kind of*
vine: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spinosa, *ae, f. a kind of small-*
leaved rose: Plin. 21, 4, 10.

spinesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [spina] to
grow thorny: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 227.

spinētum, *i, n.* [id.] a thorn-hedge,
a thicket of thorns: Virg. E. 2, 9: Plin.
10, 74, 95. **II.** Fig.: Aristotelis spi-
neta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spinēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of or made
of thorns, thorny (rare): vincula, Ov. M.
2, 789: frutices, Sol. 7 fin.

spinifer, *era, erum, adj.* [spina fero]
thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly: pruni,
Pall. de Insit. 81: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5,
31: cauda Pistricis, Cic. Arat. 178 (al.
spinigera).

spiniger, *era, erum, adj.* [spina gero]
thorn-bearing, thorny: stirpes, Prud.
στέφ. 11, 119.

spinösulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [spino-
sus] somewhat thorny: Fig. obscure,
confused: Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

spinösus, *a, um, adj.* [spina] full of
thorns or prickles, thorny, prickly: cap-
rae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr.
R. R. 2, 3, 8: herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810:
frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: folia,
id. 20, 23, 99: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34:
spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67: fragmenta
vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 fin. **II.** Fig. of
style, harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused:
Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus,
Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 8: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18,
83. Comp.: id. Or. 32, 114. Sup.:
Aug. Doctr. Ch. 2, 37. **2.** stinging
irritating: curae, Cat. 64, 72.

spinthēr, *ēris, n.* [prob. from σφιγκ-
τήρ] a kind of bracelet which kept its
place on the arm by its own elasticity:
Pl. Men. 3, 3, 4 sq.

sphinthria or **spintria**, *ae, m.*
[from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle
of the anus] a man who prostitutes his
body: Tac. A. 6, 1: Suet. Tib. 43.

spinturnicium, *il. n. dim.* [spintur-
nix] a little bird of ill omen: Pl. Mil. 4,
1, 42.

spinturnix, *icis, f.* [σπινθαρίς] a
bird of ill omen, also called incendiaria,
referred by some to the red-legged crow,
Pyrrhocorax Graculus, Temm., which is
attracted by shining objects, and might
cause fires by flying off with and
dropping burning charcoal, etc.: Plin. 10,
13, 17.

spinula, *ae, f. dim.* [spina] a little
thorn: Arn. 2, 49. **II.** a little back-
bone or spine: App. M. 10.

spinus, *i, f.* (abl. spinu, Varr. in
Charis. p. 117 P.) [id.] a black-thorn,
sloe-tree, Prunus spinosa, Linn.: Virg.
G. 4, 145: Pall. Febr. 25, 6.

spionia, *ae, f.* a kind of grape-vine:
Col. 3, 2, 27.

spionicus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to
the spionia: gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

spira, *ae, f.* = σπειρα, that which is
wound, coiled, or twisted; a coil, fold,
twist, spire: of a serpent: Virg. G. 2,
154: Ov. M. 3, 77: of the grain of wood:
Plin. 16, 39, 76: of the intestines: Lact.
Op. D. 11 med. **II.** Of things having
a spiral form: **1.** the base of a
column: Vittr. 3, 3: Plin. 36, 23, 56.
2. a kind of twisted cake, a twist,
cracknel: Cato R. R. 77. **3.** a coil of
rope: Pac. in Fest. s. v. **4.** a braid
of hair: Plin. 9, 35, 58: Val. Fl. 6, 396.
5. a twisted tie for fastening the
hat under the chin: Juv. 8, 208. **6.**
a crowded crowd of men: Enn. in Fest.
s. v.

spirabilis, *e, adj.* [spiro] that may
be breathed, good to breathe, respirable:
terra circumfusa undique est hac ani-
mali spirabilique natura, cui nomen est
aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: id. Tusc. 1, 17,
40. **II.** Transf. that serves to sustain
life, vital: per sidera testor, coeli spi-
rabile lumen, Virg. Aen. 3, 600. **2.**
Act. fitted for breathing, respiratory:
viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

spiraculum, *i, n.* [id.] a breathing-
hole, air-hole, vent: Lucr. 6, 493: Virg.
Aen. 7, 568: Plin. 2, 93, 95.

spiraea, *ae, f.* = σπειραία, the herb
meadow-sweet, Spiraea Ulmaria, Linn.:
Plin. 21, 9, 29.

spiramen, *inis, n.* [spiro] a breath-
ing-hole, air-hole, vent (poet. and rare),
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spiramina naris, Enn. Ann. 5, 4: sunt qui spiramina terris esse putant, Lucan. 10, 247. II. *a breathing, blowing*: ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7 *med.*: reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268.

spiramentum, *i. n.* [id.] *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore*: caeca spiramenta relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera spiramenta linunt, ib. 4, 39: cavernarum (Aetnae), Just. 4, 1: talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, *the lungs*, Virg. Aen. 9, 580. 2. *Fig. a brief pause or interval, an instant*: intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44: sine spiramento vel mora, Amm. 29, 1 *med.*

II. *a breathing, blowing, exhaling*: Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.*: venti, *a draught*, Virr. 4, 7.

spiratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a breathing*: Scrib. Comp. 47. II. *Meton. the breath*: odor spirationis, ib. 185.

spiratus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a breathing, breath*: Plin. 11, 3, 2.

spiritalis or **spirituālis**, *e, adj.* [spiritus] *pertaining to breathing, to wind, or to air*: machinarum genus spiritalis, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind-instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1: fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Op. D. 11. II. *pertaining to spirit, spiritual*: substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: Πνυδ. σρεφ. 10, 13.

spiritalitas (spiritual.), *ātis, f.* [spiritalis] *spirituality*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8.

spiritaliter, *adv. spiritually*: caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*

spirituālis, **spirituālīter**, and **spirituālitas**, *v. spirital*.

spiritus, *ūs, m.* (spiritus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.* Abl. spirito, Inscr. Orell. no. 3030) [spiro] *a gentle blowing, a breath of air, breeze*: spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aer, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Boreae spiritus, Virg. Aen. 12, 365: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.*: proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut huius coeli spiritus esse jucundus? Id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: spiritus unguenti suavis, *exhalation, smell*, Lucr. 3, 223: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*: florum, Gell. 9, 4. 2. *Esp. breathed air, a breath*: (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: spiritus ex anima calida spumas agit albas, Enn. Ann. 5, 12: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, ib. 2, 54, 134: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12: praetam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, *by a divine inspiration*, ib. 8, 18: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: luit vir egregius (Socrates) extremum spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, id. Verr. 5, 45. 3. *a breathing*: aer spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517. (ii) *the breath of life, life*: eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: spiritum alicui auferre, id. Verr. 5, 45: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87: spiritum reddere, *to expire*, ib. (iii) *Fig. a sigh*: Prop. 1, 16, 32: Hor. Epod. 11, 10. (iv) *In gramm. a breathing or aspiration (asper and lenis)*: *Fig. a haughty spirit, loftiness, pride, arrogance*: *also, spirit, energy, courage* (esp. in plur.): regis spiritum, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! qua ira! quo

spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: fiducia ac spiritus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronisi, inflata adhuc regis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: jam insolentiam noratis hominis, noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Cluent. 39, 109: ipse Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: magnos spiritus in re militari sumere, ib. 2, 4: quum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: spiritus feroces, id. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26. 2. *spirit, soul, mind*, in gen.: dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos regit artus, Virg. Aen. 4, 336: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem carminis dedit, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 29: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17, 30: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22: imperator generosi spiritus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quidam comoedia necne poema esset, quaesivere: quod acer spiritus ac vis nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: qui spiritus illi, qui vultus vocisque sonus, Virg. Aen. 5, 648: Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35. (ii) *Transf. a beloved object*: Vell. 2, 123 *fin.* 3. *a spirit*: esp. Spiritus Sanctus, *the Holy Ghost*, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1: spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spiro, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.*

A. *Neutr. to breathe, blow, etc.*: freta circum fervere graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428: obturatis, qua spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 356: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Virg. G. 4, 31: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35: qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Virg. Aen. 10, 291: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, id. G. 1, 327. 2. *Esp. to breathe, draw breath, respire*: quum spirantes mixtas ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 128: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas iudico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2, 26. (ii) *Transf. to live, be alive* (usu. in *Part. imperf.*): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum potuisse defendi, cuius non restiterit cadaveri curia, Cic. Mil. 33: margarita viva ac spirantia saxi avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*: Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Virg. Aen. 4, 64: spirant venae corque adhuc pavidum salit, Sen. Thyest. 756. (iii) *Of aspirated letters*: quibus (literis) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27. II. *Fig. to be favourable, to favour*: quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24, 5. 2. *to breathe, live, be alive*: videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24 *fin.*: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10. *Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.*: excudent alii spirantia mollis aera, Virg. Aen. 6, 848: Paril lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84. 3. *to be puffed up; to be arrogant*: spirantibus altius Poenis, Flor. 2, 2, 27. B. *Act. to breathe out, exhale, emit*: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammam spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem spiravere, *exhaled*, Virg. Aen. 1, 404. II. *Fig. to breathe forth*: mendacia, Juv. 7, 111: ut vidit

vastos telluris hiatus divinam fidem (i. e. oracula), Lucan. 5, 83. 2. *Transf. to be occupied with, to shew, express; to design, intend*: tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum, Lucr. 5, 393: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46: majora, Curt. 6, 9: immane, Virg. Aen. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1.

spirula, *ae, f. dim.* [spira] *a small twisted cake or cracknel*: Arn. 2, 73.

spissamentum, *i. n.* [spisso] *a plug, stopple*: firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 31: spissamento facto de arundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4.

spissē, *adv. thickly, closely*: calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63. *Comp.*: Col. 2, 9, 2: Plin. 29, 2, 9. 2. *Transf. slowly*: tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. in Non. 392, 25: quum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36 *fin.* *Comp.*: Varr. in Non. 392, 29. (ii) *frequently*: basiavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

spissescō, *3. v. n. incept.* [spissus] *to become thick, to thicken, condense* (rare): Lucr. 6, 176: Cels. 5, 27, 4.

spissigrādus, *a, um, adj.* [spisse gradior] *slow-paced*: hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissitas, *ātis, f.* [spissus] *compactness, density* (rare): quercus, Vitr. 2, 9: tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73.

spissitudo, *inis, f.* [id.] *thickness, density, consistency* (rare): aer crassus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30 *fin.*: mel, Scrib. Comp. 4.

spisso, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to thicken, make thick, condense*: omne lac igne spissatur, Plin. 11, 41, 90: spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.* II. *Fig. to urge on, hasten*: spissare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, *a, um, adj. thick, close, compact, dense, crowded*: durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127: nubes, Ov. M. 5, 621: liquor, ib. 12, 438: sanguis, ib. 11, 367: aer, ib. 1, 23: grando, ib. 9, 222: qua rara est acies interlucetque corona non tam spissa viris, Virg. Aen. 9, 509: coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: scdilla, ib. 205: theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. Od. 3, 19, 25: comae nemorum, ib. 4, 3, 11: laurea ramis, ib. 2, 15, 9: arena, Virg. Aen. 5, 336: litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, *of a close texture*, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: navis junc-turis aquam excludentibus spissa, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: umbrae noctis, Virg. Aen. 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3. *Comp.*: semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Lucan. 9, 664. *Sup.*: spississima arbor, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204: Sen. Ep. 81 *med.* 2. *Transf. of time: slow, tardy, late* (rare): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 10, 18: in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso event; id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 47. (ii) *in quick succession, frequent, fast* (rare): spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1. II. *Fig. hard, difficult* (rare): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10 *fin.*: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145 (Hence *lt. spesso*; Sp. *espeso*; Fr. *épais*.)

spithāma, *ae, f.* = σπιθαμή, *a span* (i. q. palmus): Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

splen, *ōnis, m.* = σπλήν (there is another form, lien, q. v.), *the mill or spleen*: Plin. 23, 1, 16: Col. 7, 10, 8: sum petulantī splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendēo, *2. v. n. to shine, be bright, to gleam, glitter, glisten*: oculi splendent, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id. Rud. prol. 3: scens simul

varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984
splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus.
Virg. Aen. 7, 9: splendet focus, Hor.
Ep. 1, 5, 7: paternum splendet salinum,
id. Od. 2, 16, 14: cubiculum a marmore
splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Glycera
splendens, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 6: nec Lacae-
nae splendet adulterae famosus hospes,
ib. 3, 3, 25. II. Fig. to shine, to be
bright or illustrious: virtus splendet
per sese semper, Cic. Sest. 28: splendere
aliena invidia, Liv. 38, 53.

splendescō, dūi, 3. v. n. *incept*
[splendeo] to become bright or shining,
to derive lustre from: incipiat sulco
attritus splendescere vomer, Virg. G. 1
46: vidimus Aetnaea coelum splendescere
flamma, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 23: corpora
succo pinguis olivi splendescunt, id. M.
10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App.
Flor. 3, p. 357. II. Fig.: nihil est
tam incultum, quod non splendescat
oratione, Cic. Parad. proem. § 3: cano-
rum illud in voce splendescit etiam
in senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: nec jam
splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur,
Plin. Ep. 5, 11.

splendīco, i. v. n. [id.] to shine,
glitter, sparkle: gemmae, App. M. 5,
p. 162: depiles genae levi pueritia, ib.
7, p. 191.

splendīdē, adv. brightly, bril-
liantly: ornare magnifice splendideque
convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: apparat-
us splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21.

II. Fig. brilliantly, splendidly,
nobly: acta aetas honeste ac splendide,
with distinction, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25 fin.:
splendidus contra regem bellum gerere,
Auct. B. Alex. 24: ornate splendideque
facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1 fin.: dicta, id. Fin.
1, 2, 6: in parentem splendide mendax,
Hor. Od. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus,
of very high birth, Sen. Ep. 47 med.

splendīdo, i. v. a. [splendidus] to
make shining or bright, to polish:
dentes, App. Apol. fin.

splendīdus, a, um, adj. [splendeo]
bright, shining, glittering, brilliant,
etc.: signa coeli, Lucr. 4, 445: quanto
splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget
Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722: splendidissimus
candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: oculi, Lucr. 4,
325: splendidus ostro crinis, Ov. M. 8,
8: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. Od. 3,
13, 1: humor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1186:
bills, bright yellow, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141.

2. Esp. of style of living, dress,
etc. brilliant, splendid, magnificent,
sumptuous: quorum in villa ac domo
nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic.
Parad. 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet
regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46: Virg. Aen. 1,
637: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint.
11, 1, 137: homo (opp. luxuriosus), Vell.
2, 105: secundus res splendiores facit
amicitia, Cic. Am. 6 fin.

II. Fig. brilliant, illustrious, distinguished,
noble: C. Plotius, eques Romanus splen-
didus, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: vir splendi-
dissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis
suae, id. Flacc. 20, 48: splendidī atque
illustres viri, Auct. B. Alex. 40: homo
propter virtutem splendidus, Cic. Verr.
4, 18: splendidissima ingenia, id. Off. 1,
8, 26: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am.
49, 142: splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1,
237: ratio dicendī, Cic. Brut. 75, 261:
splendidioribus verbis uti, ib. 55: vox
suavis et splendida, clear, ib. 55, 203:
cum de te splendida Minos fecerit ar-
bitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21. 2. Esp.
showy, fine, specious: non tam solido
quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18
fin.: praetendens culpae splendida verba
tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.

splendīfīcō, adv. brightly, splen-
didly: Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. med.

splendīfīco, i. v. a. [splendeo facio]
to make bright, to brighten: diem, Mart.
Capell. 9, p. 309.

splendor, ōris, m. [splendeo] bright-
ness, brilliance, lustre, splendour: splen-
dor acer adurit saepe oculos, Lucr. 4,
330: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri, Auct.
Her. 4, 50: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28:
claris vestis purpureae, Lucr. 2, 51:
aqua, clearness, id. 4, 212: Front. Aq.

89: minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40: lapidis pher-
gitae, Suet. Dom. 14. Plur.: Gell. 2,
6. 2. Esp. of style of living, etc.
splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness:
(maiores nostri) in publica dignitate
omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revo-
carunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum
aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae,
si splendor, si nitor, id. Coel. 31 fin.:
splendor domus atque victus, Gell. 1, 14.

II. Fig. lustre, splendour, honour,
dignity, excellence, etc.: honesti homi-
nes et summo splendore praediti, Cic.
Clu. 69 fin.: summorum hominum
splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45 fin.: senator
populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id.
Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48,
140: imperii, id. Manil. 14, 41: animi
et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42: vitae, Liv. 3,
35: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: harum
rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id.
Off. 1, 20, 67: verborum Graecorum, id.
Or. 49, 164: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus
habebat in voce magnum splendorem.
clearness, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.

splendōrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [splen-
dor fero] bringing brightness or splen-
dour: lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnētīcus, i, m. [splen] affected
with spleen, splenetic: App. Herb. 34.

splēnīātus, a, um, adj. [splenium]
plastered, having a plaster or patch on:
mentum, Mart. 10, 22.

splēnīcus, a, um, adj. = σπληνικός,
splenetic: subst. a person affected
with spleen, g. splenetic: Plin. 20, 9, 34:
id. 24, 10, 47.

splēnīum, ii, n. = σπλήνιον, a fern,
Ceterach, Ceterach officinarum, Willd.:
Plin. 25, 5, 20. II. a plaster, patch:
id. 29, 6, 38: Mart. 2, 29.

spōdīum, ii, n. = σπόδιον, the dross
of metals, slag, scoria: Plin. 34, 13, 33
sq. II. Transf. ashes of vegetable
matter: id. 23, 4, 38.

spōdos, i, f. = σποδός, dross, slag,
scoria: Plin. 34, 13, 33.

spōliārium, ii, n. [spolium] a place
in the amphitheatre where the clothes
were stripped from the slain gladiators:
Sen. Ep. 93 fin.: Lampr. Commod. 18
sq. II. Transf. a den of robbers or
murderers: Sen. Contr. 5, 33: Plin.
Pan. 36.

spōliātio, ōnis, f. [spolio] a pil-
laging, robbing, plundering, spoliation:
in tanta spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic.
Sest. 21: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8. Plur.:
spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum,
Cic. Verr. 4, 59. II. Fig.: consulat-
us, id. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil.
2, 11, 27.

spōliātor, ōris, m. [id.] a robber,
pillager, plunderer (rare): eorum (mon-
umentorum), Cic. Verr. 4, 36: templi,
Liv. 29, 18: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spōliātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that
robs, pillages, or spoils: Venus spoli-
atrix, Cic. Coel. 21, 52: amica, Mart.
4, 29.

spōliātus, a, um, Part. [spolio].
II. Adj. plundered, despoiled:
nihil illo regno spoliatus, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

spōlio, avi, atum, i. v. a. [spolium]
to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of
clothing: consules spoliari hominem et
virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55: Cic.
Verr. 4, 40: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7,
26: cadaver, Lucan. 7, 627: Gallum
caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: jacentem
veste, Nep. Thras. 2: folliculos legumin-
um, to strip off, Petr. 135. II. In
gen. to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to
deprive, despoil: constr. usu. with
acc. of person or thing robbed, and abl.
of thing taken: Chrysalus me miserum
spoliavit, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 8: spoliatis ef-
fossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42:
fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25 fin.: de-
lubra, Sall. C. 11: spoliare et nudare
monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr.
Act. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Coel. 18:
dignitatem, ib. 2: spoliata fortuna, id.
Dis. 16, 38: spoliari fortuna, id. Planc.
1, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoli-
asti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 4, 17:
ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur,
Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam vetere ex-

ercitu, Liv. 40, 35: Scylla socia spoli-
avit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: ea philo-
sophia, quae spoliatur nos iudicio, privat
approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus,
Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id.
Rep. 1, 42: probatum hominem fama,
id. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem vita, Virg.
Aen. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum
voce erudita, Cic. Brut. 2. With acc.
instead of abl.: hiems spoliata capillos,
stripped of his locks, Ov. M. 15, 213.
Absol.: si spoliolum causa vis hominem
occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50.

spōlium, ii, n. [akin to σκύλον] the
skin or hide of an animal stripped off
(poet. and rare): pelles et spolia fera-
rum, Lucr. 5, 952: serpentum, id. 4, 60:
leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113: aprī, ib. 8, 426:
pecudis (i. e. arietis Phrixei), id. H. 6,
13: viperi monstri (i. e. Medusae), id.
M. 4, 615. II. Transf. the arms or
armour stripped from a defeated enemy;
and in gen. booty, prey, spoil (usu.
plur.): spolia ducis hostium caesi sus-
pensa ferculo gerens, in Capitolium as-
cendit, Liv. 1, 10: spoliis decorata est
regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: cruenta
spolia detrahare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50:
multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C.
2, 39: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus
peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: spolia
legere, id. 5, 39: spolia et praedus ad
procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54:
(forum) exuviis nauticis et classium
spoliis (i. e. rostris) ornatum, Cic. Manil.
18 fin.: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18. Sing.:
quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Virg. Aen.
10, 500: Suet. Caes. 64. 2. Fig.:
illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum
spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes
augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22: spoliis civium
exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delat-
tores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia
adepti, id. H. 1, 2: fert secum spolum
sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spolum,
a beggar's rags, Petr. S. 13, 1. (Hence
It. spoglia; Fr. dépouille.)

sponda, ae, f. the frame of a bed-
stead, sofa, etc.: Ov. M. 8, 656: Petr.
97, 4. II. Meton. a bed, couch,
sofa: Virg. Aen. 1, 698: Hor. Epod. 3,
22: Suet. Caes. 49. 2. a bier: Mart.
10, 5.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.
spondāicus, a, um, adj. = σπονδαί-
κός, consisting of spondaes, spondaic:
versus, Dion. p. 494 P.

spondālium or **spondaulium**, ii,
n. a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by
the flute: spondalia dicens, Cic. de Or.
2, 46, 193.

spondēo, sponodi, sponsum (perf.
sponodi, Cic., Caes., and Valer. Antias
in Gell. 7, 9. Subj. spondis, i. q. spo-
ponderis, an ancient formula of prayer
in Fest. s. v.), 2. v. a. In law and poli-
tics, to promise solemnly, to bind, en-
gage, or pledge oneself: quis spon-
dasse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: ut
aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr.
5, 54: id. Caecin. 3: non foedere pax
Caudina, sed per sponsonem facta est.
Sponponderunt consules, legati, quae-
sures, tribuni militum; nominaque om-
nium, qui sponponderunt, exstant, Liv.
9, 5: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro
multis sponponderit, has become security,
Cic. Planc. 19, 47: quod pro Cornificio
me abhinc annis XXV. sponpoudisse
dicit Flavius, id. Att. 12, 17: hic spon-
sum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum
iescendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4,
9 med. (ii) to promise in marriage.

2y. Istac lege filiam tuam sponden-
t mihi uxorem dari? Ch. Spondeo. Ca.
Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Pl. Trin. 5,
33: id. Aul. 2, 2, 78: Sulpic. in Gell.
4. II. In gen. to promise sacredly,
o vow: promitto, recipio, spondeo, C.
Caesarem talem semper fore civem,
qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: quod
ego non modo de me tibi spondere pos-
sum, sed de te etiam, mihi, id. Fam. 15,
1: tantum sibi vel de viribus suis vel
de fortuna spondentes, promising them-
selves, trusting, Just. 3, 4: non si mihi
Iuppiter auctor spondeat, hoc sperem
tullum contingere coelo, Virg. Aen. 5,
1053

18: spondere fidem, Ov. M. 10, 395: spondebant animis, id (bellum), quod instaret, P. Cornellum finitimum, *pledged themselves*, l. e. *vere confident*, Liv. 28, 38. Of things: nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just. 7, 6.

spondeum, n. = σπονδαῖον, a vessel used in libations: App. M. p. 266.

spondēus (not spondaeus), i, m. = σπονδαῖος, a spondee (a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables): Cic. Or. 64, 216: Quint. 9, 4, 80 sq.: Hor. A. P. 256.

spondylē, es, f. = σπονδυλή, an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees, not identified: Plin. 27, 13, 118.

spondylion (sphond.) or -ium, n. = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον), the herb cow-parsnep, Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.: Plin. 12, 26, 58: id. 24, 6, 16.

spondylus (sphond.), i, m. = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος), a joint of the spine, a vertebra: Plin. 29, 4, 20. ||. the hard white or muscle of an oyster or other bivalve: id. 32, 6, 21. ||. a kind of muscle, perh. Spondylus gaederopus, Linn.: Mart. 7, 20: Sen. Ep. 95: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

σπογγία, a sponge: Plin. 9, 45, 69: Lucr. 4, 620: Cic. N. D. 2, 55: Mart. 13, 47. ||. Transf. an open-worked coat of mail: Liv. 9, 40: retiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25. 2. the root of some plants: of asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 43: Plin. 19, 8, 42: of mint: id. 19, 8, 47. 3. a kind of porous stone, pumice-stone: Vitruv. 2, 6: Pall. 1, 10, 3.

4. fungi springing up in damp pastures: Plin. 19, 4, 22. 5. fragments of cast iron: id. 34, 14, 41. (Hence Fr. *éponge*.)

spongiō, i. v. a. [spongia] to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge: Apic. 1, 26.

spongiōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a rose-gall, a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose bush: Plin. 25, 2, 6. ||. the small roots of the asparagus: Col. 11, 3, 44.

spongiōlus, i, m. dim. [id.] a kind of fungus or mushroom: Apic. 2, 1.

spongiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] spongy, porous: pulmo, Cels. 4, 1: pumices, Plin. 36, 21, 42: panis, id. 18, 11, 27.

spongiōtis, idis, f. = σπογγίτις (sponge-stone), a kind of precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

spongiō, i. v. a. = σπογγίζω, to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge: Apic. 7, 16.

sponsa, ae, v. sponsus.

sponsālicius or -tius, a, um, adj. [sponsalia] pertaining to betrothal, spousal: arrha, Cod. Justin. 5, 1, 5: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 med.

sponsālis, e, adj. [sponsus] pertaining to betrothal or espousal, spousal: quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 2. ||. Subst. sponsālia, ium (gen. sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 med.: Suet. Aug. 53), n. plu. a betrothal, espousal: sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 2: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6: Liv. 38, 57: Ov. H. 19, 29: Juv. 6, 25.

2. a betrothal feast: a. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praeberi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6. 3. a betrothal gift: Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 3. 4. sponsale, is, n. a bridal bed: Tert. adv. Val. 31. (Hence It. *sposalaria*; Fr. *épousailles*.)

sponsio, ōnis, f. [spondeo] a solemn promise or engagement: a guarantee, security: sponso appellatur omnis stipulatio praestanturque, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 1. ||. sponso, qua obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: quas (drachmas) sponsione promper tu exactus es pro illo adolescente, by giving bail or security, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 26: per inducias sponsi-

onem faciunt, *make an agreement*, Sall. J. 79: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsonem facta est, *by giving surety*, Liv. 9, 5: id. 9, 11. ||. Esp. in civil suits, an agreement between two parties in a suit, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains it: sponsonem facere, Cic. Quint. 8: id. Verr. 3, 59: lb. 5, 54: id. Off. 3, 19: v. Long's Cic. 1. p. 171. 2. Meton. a sum of money deposited according to agreement, a stake: Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70. 3. a bet or wager: Juv. 11, 200: Petr. 70 fin.: Macr. 2, 13, 15.

sponsiuncula, ae, f. [sponsio] a little engagement or stipulation: Petr. 58, 8.

sponso, i. v. a. [sponsus] to betroth, affianc, espouse: aliquam, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 38: Tert. de Vel. Virg. 11. ||. Fig.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 43.

sponsor, ōris, m. [spondeo] a bondsman, surety: de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam. 6, 18: sponsores et creditores L. Trebelli, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: sponsor promissorum alicujus, id. Att. 15, 15: si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de mea, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: quem, inquis, Deorum sponsores accepisti? Sen. Ep. 82: (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat, Ov. H. 2, 34. Poet. of a god-dess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, lb. 16, 114. ||. a godfather, godmother, sponsor: Tert. Bapt. 68 meq.

sponsum, i, v. sponsus.

sponsus, a, um, Part. [spondeo].

||. Subst.: sponsus, i, m., and sponsa, ae, f. a betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride: Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: sponsus regius, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 10. Poet. of Penelope's suitors: id. Ep. 1, 2, 28: scio equidem, sponsam tibi esse et filium ex sponsa tua, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 12: flebilis sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21. Proverb.: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, every one to his taste, Cic. Att. 14, 20. 2. sponsum, i, n. a covenant, agreement, engagement: sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr. L. L. 7, 6, 101: ex sponso egit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32. (Hence It. *sposo*; Fr. *époux*.)

sponsus, ūs, m. [id.] an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship (rare): quod sponso erat alligatus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: de sponso si quid perspexeris, Cic. Att. 12, 19.

sponsālis, e, adj. [sponste] voluntary: parricidium, App. M. 4, p. 147: sobrietas, lb. 11, p. 272.

sponsāliter, adv. voluntarily: facere (opp. coactus), Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

sponsāneē, adv. voluntarily, spontaneously: apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

sponsāneus, a, um, adj. [sponste] of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous: agilitas spontaneus motus est, Sen. Ep. 121 med.: mors, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 22: voluntas, free will, Cod. Justin. 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p. 114.

sponste, abl. and **sponsis**, gen. of a noun spons, of which no other cases occur (cf. Aus. Idyll. 12, 11), [spondeo].

||. sponste, gen. with a pronom. adj. of one's own accord, of oneself, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously: sponste valet a voluntate, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69: si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concederetur his, qui sua sponste et voluntate fecissent, Cic. Part. 37 fin.: potius consuefacere filium, sua sponste recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: transisse Rhenum sese non sua sponste, d. rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: et sua sponste multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, lb. 6, 14: sive ipse sponste sua, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv. 10, 25: quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa sua sponste fecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego mea sponste pridie feceram, Cic. Att. 15, 27:

si hic non insanit satis sua sponste, instiga, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 9: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis et sponste mea componere curas, without regard to others, Virg. Aen. 4, 341: interim sponste nostra velut donantes, Quint. 3, 6, 8. Absol.: Italianam non sponste sequor, Virg. Aen. 4, 361: sponste properant, Ov. M. 11, 486: multitudo sponste et ultro confluens, Suet. Caes. 16: nec illum sponste exstinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponste judicio plaudere, Quint. 8, 3, 4: opto ut ea potissimum jubeat, quae me deceat vel sponste fecisse, Plin. Ep. 6, 29. With gen.: sponste deum, according to the will of the gods, Lucan. 1, 234: principia, Tac. A. 2, 59: Caesaris, lb. 6, 31: incolarum, lb. 4, 51. 2. Transf. by oneself, without the aid of others, alone: nequeo pedibus mea sponste ambulare, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 46: nec sua sponste, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. Fam. 7, 2: his quum sua sponste persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponste populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, lb. 5, 28. (ii) Of things: is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sed sua sponste movetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 12: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae sponste sua veniunt, Virg. G. 2, 11: stellae sponste sua jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: justitium in foro sua sponste coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7: clamor sua sponste ortus, id. 9, 41: ut vera et falsa sua sponste, non aliena judicantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 17. Absol.: ut numeri sponste fluxisse videantur, Quint. 9, 4, 147.

3. on its own account; for its own sake: ipsum Latine loqui, est illud quidem in magna laude ponendum; sed non tam sua sponste, quam quod est a plerisque neglectum, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: sapientem sua sponste ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, id. Rep. 3, 16. ||. sponsis, only in the phrase suae sponsis (esse): to be one's own master, at one's own disposal (rare): quod suae sponsis statuerant finem, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 70: sanus homo, qui suae sponsis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels. 1, 1. 2. In Columella, of things = sua sponste, of itself, spontaneously: altera (cytisus est) suae sponsis, springs up spontaneously, Col. 9, 4, 2: ubi loci natura neque manu illatum neque suae sponsis aquam ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10.

sponsis, v. sponste, no. II.

sporta, ae, f. [perh. from σπρῆσις] a plaited basket or hamper: Cato R. R. 11, 4: Col. 8, 7, 1: Plin. 18, 7, 17.

sportella, ae, f. dim. [sporta] a little basket, a fruit-basket: Cic. Fam. 9, 20: Suet. Dom. 4.

sportula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little basket: Pl. Men. 1, 4, 1: App. M. 1, p. 113. Used in distributing presents of food or money to clients: Juv. 3, 249: Suet. Ner. 16: Mart. 3, 14. Hence the Emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae: Suet. Claud. 21. Proverb.: sportulam furunculus captat, i. e. *snatches at others' little property*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

||. Transf. a gift, present, in gen.: Plin. Ep. 2, 14: Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 117.

sprētio, ōnis, f. [sperno] disdain, scorn, contempt: Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5.

sprētor, ōris, m. [id.] a despirer, scorner (poet. and rare): deorum, Ov. M. 8, 613: matronalium amplexuum, App. M. 3, p. 137.

sprētus, a, um, Part. [sperno].

sprētus, ūs, m. [id.] disdain, scorn, contempt (rare): insolentissimo sprētu deos negligit, App. de Deo Socr. init.: Sid. Ep. 3, 14 fin.

spuma, ae, f. [spuo] foam, froth, scum, spume: spiritus (equi) ex anima calida spumas agit albas, foams, Elin. Ann. 5, 12: cum spumas ageret in ore; Cic. Verr. 4, 66: per armos spuma (mori)

sult, Ov. M. 8, 287: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: spumas salis aere ruebant, Virg. Aen. 1, 35: lac spumis stridentibus albet, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 13: sanguinis, id. M. 8, 417. II. *Esp. silver-spume, litharge of silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 34: spuma caustica, a pomade used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26: called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33. (Hence Fr. *écume*.)

spūmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [spumo] *foaming, frothing*: App. Apol. p. 303.

spūmātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a foaming, froth*: anguis abundat spumatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

spūmesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [spuma] *to grow foamy or frothy, to begin to foam or froth*: aequora remo, Ov. H. 2, 87.

spūmēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy*: Nereus, Virg. Aen. 2, 419: amnis, ib. 496: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 571: aper, Mart. 14, 221: salivae hominis, Prud. *σρεφ.* 1, 101: succus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33: color equorum, *foam-like*, i. e. *dappled*, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmīdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *foaming, frothy*: humor, App. Apol. p. 306.

spūmīfer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [spuma fero] *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet.): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fluctus, Stat. Ach. 1, 59.

spūmīgēna, ae, f. [spuma, and GEN. root of gigno] *foam-born, an epithet of Venus*: Mart. Cap. 9, 310.

spūmīger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [spuma gero] *foaming*: sus, Lucr. 5, 983: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [spuma]. I. *Neutr. to foam, froth*: coeruleum spumat sale, Enn. Ann. 14, 6: spumans aper, Virg. Aen. 4, 158: Amasenus spumabat, ib. 11, 548: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, id. E. 5, 67: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. G. 2, 6: spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23: terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, id. 5, 27, 4. II. *Act. to cause to foam, cover with foam* (rare): saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13. 2. *Fig.*: iste spumans ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55: (equi Plutonis) stagna potantes Lethes aegra soporatis spumant obliuia linguis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of foam, foaming*: litora, Cat. 64, 121: undae, Ov. M. 1, 570: aquor, Lucan. 2, 627. *Comp.*: Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458. II. *Fig.*: carmen, *frothy, bombastic*, Pers. 1, 96.

spuo, ui, ūtum, 3. v. n. and a. *to spit, spit out, spew* (rare). I. *Neutr.*: veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7: Antoniam Drusi non spuuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1 med.

II. *Act.*: sicco terram (i. e. pulverem) spuit ore viator aridus, Virg. G. 4, 97. [Gr. πτύω; Eng. *spew, spit*.] **spurcāmen**, inis, n. [spurco] *dirt, filth*: Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spuroō, *adv.* *filthily, dirtily*: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9 fin.

II. *Fig. impurely; basely, meanly, villainously*: spurce factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, i. e. *has charged her with unchastity*, Cic. Phil. 38 fin. *Comp.*: spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato in Plin. 29, 1, 7. *Sup.*: perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 13.

spurcīdīus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus dico] *using filthy language, obscene*: versus, Pl. Capt. Prol. 56.

spurcīficus, a, um, *adj.* [spurcus facio] *making filthy, obscene*: Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 7.

spurcīlōquūm, ii, n. [spurcus loquor] *filthy language, obscenity*: Tert. 4 fin.

spurcītīa, ae, f. (nom. spurcīties, Lucr. 6, 978: abl. spurcītie, App. M. 8, p. 214) [spurcus] *filthiness, dirt, smut* (rare): Col. 1, 5, 8: Plin. 17, 9, 6.

Plur.: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17. II. *Fig.*: alicujus, Afran. in Non. 393, 33: patris, id. lb. 394, 4.

spuroo, no *perf.*, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare): si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aqua spurcaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1: ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore illutibili, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 57. II. *Fig.*: senectus spurcata impuris moribus, Cat. 108, 2.

spurcus, a, um, *adj.* *filthy, dirty, nasty, unclean, impure*: res, Lucr. 6, 783: saliva, Cat. 78, 8: ager, Col. praef. § 25: spurcum atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19: si quid est urina spurcius, ib.: tempestas spurcissima, Cic. fragm. ap. Non. 394, 9: spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, Fest. s. v.: noctes, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 62: lupae, Mart. 1, 35. II. *Fig. of character or condition, foul, base, low, mean, common*: Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 17: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18. *Comp.*: nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56. *Sup.*: capita deterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 1: homo avarissime et spurcissime, id. Verr. 1, 37: homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2.

spūrium, ii, n. [σπορά, generation] *puerula muliebria*: Isid. Or. 9, 5 med. 2. *a marine animal*: App. Apol. p. 297.

spūrius, i, m. *adj. of illegitimate birth; subst. an illegitimate or spurious child, a bastard*: si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, etc. Unde solent spurii filii appellari, vel a Graeca voce, quasi σποράδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii, Gal. Inst. 1, 64: App. M. 6, p. 177. Of the Parthenians: Just. 20, 1 fin. II. *Fig. false, spurious*: versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 fin.: vates, id. in Sept. sap. 13 prooem.

spūtāmen, inis, n. [sputo] *spittle*: Prud. Apoth. 744.

spūtāmentum, i, n. [id.] *spittle*: Tert. Spect. 30.

spūtātīlicus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable*: crimina ejus, Sisenn. in Cic. Brut. 74 fin.

spūtātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who spits much, a spitter*: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

spūto, 1. v. a. *freq.* [spuo] *to spit, spit out*: sanguinem, Pl. Merc. 1, 27: morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18.

spūtum, i, n. [id.] *spit, spittle*: sing.: Cels. 2, 8 med.: plur.: Lucr. 6, 1187: Prop. 4, 5, 66: Mart. 2, 26: Sen. Const. 1 fin. 2. *Transf. of a light, thin plate*: Mart. 8, 33.

spūtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a spitting*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 4.

squālēo, ui, 2. v. n. [akin to σκᾶλλω, to make dry or stiff] *to be stiff or rough*: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: squalabant pulvere fauces, *were dry, parched*, Lucan. 9, 503: per tunicam squalentem auro, Virg. Aen. 10, 314: picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. G. 4, 13: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397. II. *Esp. to be filthy, neglected, squalid*: neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint. 10, 1, 30: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 2: invidiae nigro squalentia tabo tecta petit, Ov. M. 2, 760: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Virg. G. 1, 507: squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655: squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42. 2. *Transf. to mourn in filthy or squalid garments*: erat in luctu senatus: squalabat civitas publico consilio mutata veste, Cic. Sen. 14: id. Mil. 8.

squāles, is, f. [squalleo] *filth, dirt*: Varr. in Non. 226, 5.

squālīdō, *adv.* *without ornament, rudely*: squalidius dicere (opp. polite), Cic. Fin. 4, 3.

squālīdus, a, um, *adj.* [squalidus] *filthy, dirt*: Att. and Lucil. in Non. 226, 4 sq.

squālītudo, inis, f. [squalidus] *dirt, filth*: Att. in Non. 226, 2.

squālor, ōris, m. [squalleo] *stiffness, roughness*: quaecumque (res) aspera constat, non aliquo sine materiae squalore creata est (opp. levor), Lucr. 2, 425. II. *dirtiness, filthiness, squalour*: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris, Cic. Verr. 3, 12 fin.: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23: illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor, Tac. G. 31. (ii) *Esp. filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: aspiciate, iudices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, Cic. Verr. 5, 48 fin.: id. Cluent. 6 fin.: Liv. 29, 16: legati in squalorem moestitiamque compositi, Tac. H. 1, 54. 2. *Fig.*: deterso rudis seculi squalore, Quint. 2, 5, 23.

squālus, a, um, *adj.* [squalleo] *dirty, squalid*: Enn. in Non. 172, 20.

squālus, i, m. *a kind of sea-fish, belonging to the shark or dog-fish group, prob. used generically*: Plin. 9, 24, 40: Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, f. [squalleo] *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, etc.): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. Aen. 11, 754: Ov. M. 3, 63. II. *Meton. a fish*: Juv. 4, 25. 2. *Of scale-shaped things: scale-armour*: Virg. Aen. 9, 707. (ii) *a cataract in the eye*: Plin. 29, 1, 8. (iii) *the hulls of millet*: id. 34, 11, 24. (iv) *scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: id. 34, 15, 46. III. *Fig. roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

squāmātim, *adv.* *like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19 fin.

squāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *scaly*: Tert. Apol. 21.

squāmēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *scaly* (poet.): anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154: terga angulium, id. Aen. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. II. *Transf.*: clipeatus et auro squameus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmīfer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [squama fero] *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Lucan. 9, 709: turba (angulium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmīger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [squama gero] *scale-bearing, scaly*: cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. II. *Subst.* squamigeri, orum, m. plu. *fishes*: Lucr. 1, 163: Plin. 11, 37, 50.

squāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [squama] *full of or covered with scales, scaly*: pecus (i. e. pisces), Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 5: draco, Virg. G. 4, 408: venter cerastae, Prop. 3, 22, 27: orbes anguis, Ov. M. 3, 41. II. *Transf.*: thorax, Prud. Ham. 23: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18. *Poet.*: stiff, rough, Lucan. 4, 325.

squāmīla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little scale*: Cels. 7, 26, 3.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj.* *rough, scurfy, scabby*: squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exurgit ob assiduam illuviem, Fest. s. v.

squātīna, ae, f. (squātus, Isid. Or. 12, 6) *a species of shark, the angel-fish*, Squatina laevis, Cuv.: Plin. 9, 12, 14.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

st, *interj.* *hist! whist! hush!*: st. st. tacete, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 1: st. literas tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24.

st, *abbrev. for est, v. sum.*

squāldīta, ātia, f. [squalidus] *filth, dirt; fig. neglect, disorder*: omnia confundentes squaliditate, Amm. 26, 5 fin.

squālīdus, a, um, *adj.* [squalleo] *stiff, rough*: corpora, Lucr. 2, 469: serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpura praetextae, Att. in Gell. 2, 6 fin.

II. *Esp. dirty, filthy, neglected, squalid*: homo horridus et squalidus, Pl. Truc. 5, 41: reus, Ov. M. 15, 38: Tac. H. 2, 60: rubigo, Cat. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 1, 558. 2. *Fig. of speech, rude, unlearned*: sua sponte (haec) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32 fin.

squālītās, ātis, f. [id.] *dirt, filth*: Att. and Lucil. in Non. 226, 4 sq.

squālītudo, inis, f. [squalidus] *dirt, filth*: Att. in Non. 226, 2.

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II. *Meton. a fish*: Juv. 4, 25. 2. *Of scale-shaped things: scale-armour*: Virg. Aen. 9, 707. (ii) *a cataract in the eye*: Plin. 29, 1, 8. (iii) *the hulls of millet*: id. 34, 11, 24. (iv) *scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: id. 34, 15, 46. III. *Fig. roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

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st, *interj.* *hist! whist! hush!*: st. st. tacete, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 1: st. literas tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24.

st, *abbrev. for est, v. sum.*

stabilimen, *Inis*, *n.* [stabilis] a *stay*, *support*: regni stabilimen, Cic. N. D. 2, 27.

stabilimentum, *l. n.* [id.] a *stay*, *support*: haec sunt ventri stabilimenta, panis et assa bubula poculum grande, Pl. Curc. 3, 4, 58: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6. **Fig.**: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stabilis, *lvi. Itum*, *4. n. a.* [stabilis] to make firm, or stable; to fix, establish: semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 1, 48: confirmandi et stabilendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra excubabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44. **Fig.**: alicui regnum suum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 39: rem publicam, opp. evertere, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2: nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8 *fin.*: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, to strengthen, fortify him, Gell. 12, 5.

stabilis, *e. adj.* [sta, root of sto; lit. able to stand; hence] that stands firmly; firm, steady, stable: via plana et stabilis (opp. praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Pl. 42, 105: locus ad insistentium, Liv. 44, 5: solum, id. 44, 9: stabulum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio stabilis sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: ratis, Liv. 21, 28: elephantum pondere ipso stabiles, ib.: stabilior Romanus erat, was more firm, stout his ground better, id. 44, 35: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, id. 28, 2: acies, id. 30, 11: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21. **Fig.** firm, enduring, stable; unwavering, steadfast, intrepid: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Am. 17, 62: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Acad. 2, 9, 27: stabilis certaue sententia, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabilis ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256. **Comp.**: imperium stabilis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41. **Sup.**: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato R. R. praef. fin. (ii) Stabile est, with acc. and inf.: like certum est, it is settled, it is decided: profecto stabile est, me patri aurum reddere, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 25.

stabilitas, *ātis, f.* [stabilis] a standing fast or firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, stability: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant his, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37. **Fig.**: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14: benevolentiam stabilitate et constantia judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stabiliter, *adv.* firmly, durably, permanently (rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14. **Comp.**: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stabilitor, *ōris, m.* [stabilis] an establisher: Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7.

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statue matris simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta*: *Fast. 4. v.*; *Cic. Leg. 2, 11.*

stātūm vinum, an excellent kind of Campanian wine: *Plin. 14, 6, 8.*

stātārius, a, um, adj. [*STA*, root of *sto*] pertaining to standing or standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady: *statarius miles*, *Liv. 9, 19*; *hostis*, *id. 22, 18*; *retia*, that remain long in the water, *Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.*; *prandium*, eaten standing, *Mamert. Grat. act. ad Jul. 11 fin.* II. *Esp.*: *stataria comoedia*, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers, opp. to *motoria* (bustling, noisy), *Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 sq. Don.* Of a calm, tranquil orator: *C. Piso*, *statarus et sermonis plenus orator*, *Cic. Brut. 68.* 2. *Subst.*: *stataril, orum*, n. plu. the actors in the comedy *stataria*: *ib. 30 fin.*

stātēr, ēris, m. = *στατήρ*, a small silver coin of the Jews, worth four drachmae: *Hier. in Matth. 3, 17, 26.*

stātēra, ae, f. [perhaps akin to *σταθῆρ*, a rule] a steelyard; a balance: *Vitr. 10, 8*; *Suet. Vesp. 25*; *Plin. 31, 3, 23*; *auraria*, a goldsmith's scales, *Varr. in Non. 455, 20*: called also *aurificis*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159.* 2. *Transf.* the pole-bar of a chariot: *Stat. S. 4, 3, 33.* (ii) a kind of platter, so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance: *Nep. in Plin. 33, 11, 52.* II. *Fig.* the value of a thing: *Plin. 12, 26, 57.*

stātīōē, ēs, f. = *στατική*, an herb of an astringent quality, prob. *thrift*, *Arheria maritima*, *Willd.*: *Plin. 26, 8, 33.*

stātīcūlum, i, n. [*statua*] a little statue or image, a statuette: *Plin. 34, 17, 48.* 2. an image of a god, idol: *Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deuter. 12, 3.*

stātīcūlus, i, m. a kind of gentle dance: *Cato in Macr. S. 2, 10 med.*; *Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 43.*

stātīm (*stātīm*, *Avien. Arat. 397*; *Alcim. 2, 180*), adv. [*sto*] in standing, firmly, steadily, uniformly: *nemo recedit loco*, quin *statim* rem gerat, *Pl. Am. 1, 1, 84*: ex his praedictis talenta argenti bina *statim* capiebat, *Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7.* II. *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly*: *Publola*, lege illa perlata, *statim* secures de fascibus demi iussit, *Cic. Rep. 2, 31*: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni *statim* necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur, *Caes. B. G. 1, 53*: *statim* dimittere, *Cic. Or. 59, 200*: ut *statim* alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, *id. Am. 21*: principio anni *statim* res turbulentae, *Liv. 3, 22.* Foll. by various conj., prep., etc.: *litteras scripsi hora decima, statim* ut tuas legeram, *Cic. Att. 2, 12 fin.*: *statim* ut dici (res) coepta est, *id. de Or. 2, 77, 313*: dicebat, *statim* se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum illis tradidisset, *id. Att. 15, 12*: praconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet *statim* atque Urbem egressus est, *Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 1*: proconsules, *statim* quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, *Mart. ib. 1, 16, 2*: semen *statim* quum spargitur, obruendum est, *Pallad. Apr. 3, 3*: hoc sum aggressus *statim* Catone absoluto, *Cic. Or. 10, 35*: hostium navibus captis *statim* ex classe copias suas eduxit, *Nep. Cim. 2*: *statim* a prima luce, *Col. 11, 1, 17*: a prima *statim* maturitate, *Plin. 18, 7, 18*: exercitationes campestris *statim* post civilla bella omisit, *Suet. Aug. 83.* 2. For recenter, modo, recently, just (rare): *ventriculus vervecis statim* occisi, *Pall. 1, 35, 13.*

stātīō, ōnis, f. [*id.*] a standing, a standing still: *navis*, quae manet in statione, does not move, *Lucr. 4, 389*: in statione locata nubila, *id. 6, 192*: in statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, in a firm posture (for fighting), *Ov. M. 9, 34*: nunquam id (sidus) stationem facere, stands still, *Plin. 2, 17, 15*: solus immobilis stationis retinetur, *Val. Max. 3, 2, 23.* 3. *Fig.* that which is established, a transi-

Gr. *σταθίωνες*: *Vitr. 1, 2.* II. *Meton.* a station, post, an abode, residence: *Athenis statio mea nunc placet*, *Cic. Att. 6, 9 fin.*: quia positus fueris in statione, mane, *Ov. F. 2, 674*: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, *Virg. G. 4, 8*: *apricis statio* gratissima mergis, *id. Aen. 5, 128*: *equorum, a stall*, *Pall. 1, 21, 2*: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conerunt, in public places, *Plin. Ep. 1, 13*: *Suet. Ner. 37*: *Juv. 11, 4.* Poet. of things: pone recompositas in statione comas, in their place, *Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68*: permutata rerum statione, poet. *Petr. 120, 99.*

2. *Esp. milit. t. t.* a post, station: cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, *Caes. B. G. 6, 42*: il qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, were on guard, on duty as outposts, *ib. 4, 32.* *Transf.*: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, kept at their posts, *Ov. M. 1, 627.* *Fig.*: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, *Cic. de Sen. 20, 73*: *Vell. 2, 131*: imperii statione relicta, *Ov. Tr. 2, 219.* (ii) *Meton.* sentries, sentinels: ut stationes dispositas haberent, *Caes. B. G. 5, 16*: disposita statione per ripas Tiberis, *Suet. Tib. 72*: stationes crebrae, *Caes. B. C. 1, 73*: custodiae stationesque equitum, *ib. 1, 59*: statione militum assumpta, body-guard, life-guard, *Suet. Tib. 24.* 3. *Nautical t. t.* an anchorage, roadstead, bay, inlet: quietam nactus stationem, *Caes. B. C. 3, 6*: *Liv. 10, 2*: statio male fida, an unsafe anchorage, *Virg. Aen. 2, 23.* 4. a place of residence, post, station of the fiscal officers of a province; also, meton. the officers themselves: *Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 19*: *Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 1.* 5. a post-station, post-house: *Inscr. 6.* a religious meeting, assembly of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminimus, *Tert. Or. 29*: stationes in vesperam producere, *id. adv. Psych. 1.* (Hence *It. stagione*, "season;" *Sp. estacion.*)

stātīōnālis, e, adj. [*statio*] stationary, fixed: *stella*, *Plin. 2, 15, 12.*

stātīōnārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to a post or station: stationarii milites, soldiers stationed at a post, i. e. on guard, *Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1.* II. *Subst.* stationarii, orum, m. plu. postmen, post-masters: *Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 1.*

stātīvus, a, um, adj. [*sto*] standing still, stationary: de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, standing waters, *Varr. in Non. 217, 2*: tarditas, *Firm. Math. 1, 2 fin.* *Transf.*: *stativae feriae*, fixed or stated feasts, *Macr. S. 1, 16.* II. *Esp. milit. t. t.* pertaining to posts, stations or quarters: praesidium stativum, appointed post or station, *Cic. Phil. 12, 10*: *Liv. 41, 1*: castra, a stationary camp, *Caes. B. C. 3, 30*: *Cic. Verr. 5, 12*: *Tac. A. 3, 21.* (ii) *Subst.* stativa, orum, n. plu. = castra stativa: *Liv. 1, 57*: *Tac. H. 1, 66*: once fem.: mansiones, deinde stativae, deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, *Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.* 2. *Transf.* a stopping-place for travellers, quarters: stativis dies absumuntur, *Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103.*

stātōr, ōris, m. [*id.*] a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger: *statores* mittere, *Cic. Fam. 2, 19*: *Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 10.*

stātōr, ōris, m. [*sisto*] one who rallies, or prevents flight, an epithet of Jupiter: *Liv. 1, 12*: *Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11*: *Sen. Ben. 4, 7*: *Ov. F. 6, 793.*

stātūa, ae, f. [*statuo*] an image, statue: *statuae* et *imagines*, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, *Cic. Arch. 12*: *statua equestris inaurata*, *id. Phil. 5, 15 fin.*: ea *statua*, quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, *id. Att. 6, 1*: si quaeret Pater urbium subscribi statuis, *Hor. Od. 3, 24, 27.* *Fig.* of an impassible person: ex hac *statua* volo erogitare, *Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 31*: *statua* taciturnus exit, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83*: *statuarum ritu* patiemur pannos et vincula? *Petr. 102, 12.*

stātūārius, a, um, adj. [*statuo*] pertaining to statues: ars, the art of making statues, *statuary*, *Plin. 34, 1, 18.*

II. *Subst.* *statuaria*, ae, f. (sc. ars) the art of statuary or sculpture: *id. 35, 12, 45.* 2. *statuarius*, ii, m. maker of statues, a statuary: *Quint. 2, 21, 1*: *Sen. Ep. 88.*

stātūlīber, eri, v. *status*, no. II. 4, II. **stātūmāria**, ae, f. a plant, called also *proserpinaca*: *App. Herb. 18.*

stātūmēn, inis, n. [*statuo*] that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop: *Col. 4, 2, 1*: *Vitr. 7, 1*: *Plin. 13, 12, 24*: a rib of a ship: *Caes. B. C. 1, 54.*

stātūmīnātiō, ōnis, f. [*statuo*] an underpropping, foundation: *Vitr. 7, 1 med.*

stātūmīno, i, v. a. [*statumen*] to prop up, to underprop: *oras fossarum*, *Plin. 18, 6, 8 fin.*: aliquid saxo, *Vitr. 7, 1.*

stātūncūla, ae, f. dim. [*statua*] a little statue, statuette: *Petr. 50, 6.*

stātūō, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [*status*, from *sto*] lit. to cause to stand, to set up; to put, place, set, station, etc.: *statuite* hic lectulos, *Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 7*: *crateras magnos statuunt*, *Virg. Aen. 1, 724*: *aliquem capite in terram*, *Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18*: *captivos in medio*, *Liv. 21, 42*: *equus Curtium in vado statuit*, *id. 1, 13*: *media porta robora legionum et Romanos equites statuit*, *id. 23, 16*: *aciem arte*, *Sall. J. 52 fin.*: *puer quis ex aula ad cyathum statuatur?* *Hor. Od. 1, 29, 8.* *Fig.*: *patrem ejus statuisses ante oculos*, *Cic. de Or. 1, 57 fin.*

2. *Esp.* to set up, raise, erect, rear, build, etc.: *siquidem mihi statuam et aram statuis*, *Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 122*: *colu mellam super terrae tumulum*, *Cic. Leg. 2, 26*: *tropaeum aliquod in finibus*, *id. Inv. 2, 23*: *tabernacula, to pitch*, *Caes. B. C. 1, 81*: *moenia*, *Virg. Aen. 2, 295*: *arborem agro, to set, plant*, *Hor. Od. 2, 13, 10*: *machinas, to set up erect*, *Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 137.* II. *Fig.* to set up or establish in the mind; to regard as true; to believe firmly; to assert unhesitatingly: constr. with acc. and inf., acc., relative clause, or absol.: *ego sic statuo et judico*, *neminem omnium tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122*: *quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam*, *id. Fam. 5, 13*: *nos nostram (causam) perfacile cuivis probaturos statuebamus*, *id. Quint. 30, 92*: *temperans voluptatem summum bonum statuens esse certe nullo modo potest*, *id. Off. 1, 2, 5*: *cujus ego patrem deum ac parentem statuo fortunae ac nominis mei*, *id. Sest. 69*: *quod si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quicquid velint*, *id. Am. 11, 38*: *neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer*, *id. de Or. 3, 22, 82*: *quo (bello) ille quum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis, qualem te esse video*, *id. Mur. 14, 32.* 2. to lay down a thing as settled or decided; to settle, appoint; to decide, conclude, determine, resolve, etc.: constr. the thing settled, expressed by acc., inf., acc. and inf., a relat. clause, or subj.; the indirect object usu. in dat.: *exemplum in me*, *Ter. Heaut. prol. 51*: *finem orationi*, *id. Hec. 1, 2, 21*: *modum diuturnitati imperii*, *Cic. Manil. 9 fin.*: *modum cupidinibus*, *Hor. S. 1, 2, 111*: *poenam improbis*, *Cic. Am. 12, 42*: *diem ceterae multitudinis*, *Sall. C. 36*: *tempus locumque colloquio*, *Liv. 28, 35*: *biduum criminibus officiendis*, *Tac. A. 3, 13*: *statuta die, on the appointed day*, *Liv. 31, 29*: *statutis diebus*, *Suet. Claud. 42*: *quae lex earum rerum, quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, consulibus cognitionem dedit*, *Cic. Att. 16, 16 C.*: *Numa omnes partes religionis statuit sanctissimas*, *id. Rep. 2, 14*: *arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui*, *id. Att. 15, 1, A*: *propriae telluris herum natura neque illum nec me neque quemquam statuit*, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 136*: *iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non*

Cic. Verr. 1, 1: Pompeius quo-
statuerat proelio decernere, Caes.
G. 3, 86: sic habuisti statum cum
animo ac deliberasti, omnes iudices re-
jicere, Cic. Verr. 3, 41: quibus rebus ad-
duci Caesar non expectandum sibi sta-
tuit, dum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesar
coercendum atque deterrendum Dum-
norigem statuebat, ib. 5, 7: statuerat
hos iudicio populi debere restitui, id. B.
C. 3, 1: si forte statuisset, Aduaticos
esse conservandos, id. B. G. 2, 31: ut
statuerem, quid esset faciendum, Cic.
Att. 7, 26 fin.: statuere, quid sit sap-
iens, vel maxime videtur esse sapient-
is, id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam sta-
tum, quid tibi agendum putes, id.
Fam. 4, 2 fin.: statuunt, ut decem mil-
lia hominum in oppidum submittantur,
Caes. B. G. 7, 21: quum statuerent, ut
naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48:
nuper fixa tabula est, qua statuitur, ne
sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38.
Elliptically: statueram recta Appia
Romam (sc. ire), id. Att. 16, 10. (ii)
Without a statement of the thing
settled; to come to a decision; to pass
judgment: with *de* and *abl.*, or *in* and
contra with *acc.* denoting the object of
the decision: quae (lex) de capite civis
Romani, nisi comitiis centuriatis, statui
velaret, id. Rep. 2, 36 fin.: Cic. Att.
16, 16, B: Caes. B. G. 1, 19 fin.: de P.
Lentulo ceterisque, Sall. C. 52: de re-
ligione, de lege, Cic. Att. 4, 2: eorum,
qui de se statuebant, humabantur cor-
pora, i. e. had slain themselves, Tac. A.
6, 29: ne quid gravius in fratrem sta-
tueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: ut eos, quos
contra statuas aequos placatosque di-
mittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34.

statura, ae, f. [id.; prop. a stand-
ing upright, an upright posture; hence,
transf.] height or size of the body, sta-
ture: velim mihi, icas, L. Tursellius
qua facie fuerit a statura, Cic. Phil.
2, 16, 41: corp. aeterni partes totaque
figura et forma et statura, quam apta
ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12,
35: ipse (citharoedus) forma et specie
sit et statura appositae ad dignitatem,
Auct. Her. 4, 47: homines tantulae sta-
turae, of so small a stature, Caes. B. G.
2, 30: hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires,
ib. 6, 21. II. Transf. of animals or
plants, size, growth: Alinae vaccae
sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24 fin.:
producere vitem in tantam staturam,
quantam permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

stātus, a, um, Part. [sisto]. II.
Adj. set, fixed, appointed, stated, cer-
tain: solenne et statum sacrificium,
Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: nec stata sacra
facit, Ov. F. 2, 528: dies, Liv. 27, 23:
temporibus statis reciprocari, id. 28, 6:
stato tempore id evenit, Plin. 11, 37,
65: status ventorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 28:
cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69: febres,
id. 28, 8, 28. 2. Transf. certain,
i. e. middling, moderate: forma (mul-
ieris), Enn. in Gell. 5, 11 ad fin.

stātus, ūs, m. [sto] a standing,
position: status, incessus, sessio, Cic.
Off. 1, 35, 129: habitus oris et vultus,
status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: status
erectus et celsus, id. Or. 18, 59: indecor-
us, Quint. 1, 11, 16: quoniam formam
cepi huius in me et statum, Pl. Am. 1,
1, 110. Plur.: crebro commutat sta-
tus, postures, attitudes, id. Mil. 2, 2,
51: effingere status quosdam, Quint.
11, 3, 89. 2. Esp. milit. i. e. a posi-
tion, posture, attitude of a combatant:
in statu stat senex, ut adoriatur moe-
chum, Pl. Mil. 4, 9, 12: Manlius scut-
um acuto percussit atque statum Galli
conturbavit, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13:
turbare ac statu movere hostem, Liv.
30, 18: minaci Porphyriion statu, Hor.
Od. 3, 4, 54. (ii) Fig.: saepe adver-
sarios de statu omni defecimus, Cic. Or.
37, 129: animum perterritum loco et

1 demovere, id. Caecin. 15,
suo declinare, id. Cluent.
3. Transf. for statura,
figure: longissimum quem-
statorem faciemus: mediastinus
ne status potest esse, Col. 1,

9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status al-
tior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9: plantae ma-
joris status, Pall. Febr. 25, 20. II.
Fig. posture, position, condition, cir-
cumstances, situation, state, etc.: with
gen.: status rerum communium, Cic.
Fam. 1, 8: optimus status civitatis, id.
Rep. 1, 20: orbis terrae, id. Sull. 11,
33: optimatum, id. Rep. 1, 44: nos-
trae dignitatis, id. Att. 1, 20: non dol-
endi, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: qui eodem statu
coeli et stellarum nati sunt, id. Div. 2,
44, 92: res magna et ex beatissimo
animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81 med.
Plur.: regum status, the crowns or
thrones of kings, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: sibi
subsilia ad omnes vitae status parare,
id. Fam. 9, 6. Absol.: genera rerum
publicarum suum statum tenentia, id.
Rep. 1, 28: Siciliam in antiquum sta-
tum restituere, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4,
12: eo tum statu res erat, ut longe
principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B. G.
6, 12: quum in hoc statu res esset, Liv.
26, 5: voluptas mentem e sua sede et
statu dimovet, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 15. 2.
Esp. a firm or secure position, favour-
able condition, prosperity, welfare, etc.:
nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux
erat idoneus, Vell. 2, 72 fin.: omnibus
statum concupiscentibus, id. 2, 2. Plur.:
multorum excelsi status, Tac. A. 3, 28.

3. civil rank, station: quod in
civitatibus ratione quadam agnationi-
bus familiarum distinguuntur status,
Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23. 4. In jurispru-
dence, the natural state or condition of
men: "de statu hominum," Dig. 1, 5:
primo de personarum statu dicemus,
Hermog. ib. 1, 2. (ii) statu liber, li-
bera (and in one word, statuliber, sta-
tulibera), a slave manumitted by will:
statuliberi, id est ejus servi, qui testa-
mento sub aliqua conditione liber esse
jussus est, Gai. Instit. 2, 200. (iii)
man's estate, majority (the age of 25
years): quum ad statum suum frater
pervenisset, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 14.

5. In rhetor. the state of the ques-
tion, state of the case = *στάσις*: Cic.
Top. 25, 93: Quint. 3, 6, 1 sq. 6. In
gramm. the mood of a verb: id. 9, 3, 11.
(Hence Fr. *état*.)

stātūtio, ōnis, f. [statuo] a plac-
ing, setting up, erecting: tigni, Vitruv.
10, 5.

stātūtus, a, um, Part. [statuo].
II. Adj. tall, slender, lank: Pl.
Rud. 2, 2, 11.

stēātītis, Idīs, f. = *στέατις*, an
unknown precious stone; perh. soap-
stone, *steatite*: Plin. 37, 11, 71.

stēātōma, ātis, n. = *στέατωμα*, a
kind of fatty tumour: Plin. 26, 14, 87.

stēga, ae, f. = *στέγη*, the deck of a
ship: Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 44.

stegnus, a, um, adj. = *στεγνός*,
drawing together, costive: febres, Plin.
23, 7, 23.

stēla, ae, f. = *στήλη*, a pillar, co-
lumn: Plin. 6, 28, 32: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

stēlēphūros, i, f. = *στελεφύρος*, a
plant, the same as *plantago minor*, q. v.
(Theophrastus includes under this name
both the *Plantago* and a grass, referred
by some to *Secale villosum*, Linn., by
others to *Elymus crinitus*): Plin. 21,
17, 61.

stēlis, Idīs, f. = *στελīs*, a mistletoe
that grows upon firs and larches, v. vis-
cum: Plin. 16, 44, 93.

stella, ae, f. a star (whereas *sidus*
prop. denotes a constellation): coelum
stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1,
140: maxime sunt admirabiles motus
earum quinque stellarum, quae falso
vocantur errantes, i. e. planets, Cic. N.
D. 2, 20: Saturni, Virg. G. 1, 336: stella
comans, a comet, Ov. M. 15, 749. Poet.
sometimes for *sidus*, a constellation:
vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 19. Of
the sun: stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718.

II. Transf. a figure of a star:
vitis in stellam dividatur, Col. 4, 17, 4:
chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet.
Ner. 25. 2. a bright point on a pre-
ject: Plin. 17, 7, 25. 3. a
1. 9, 60, 86. 4. a glow-

worm: id. 18, 27, 67. 5. the pupil
of the eye: Claud. Idyll. 1, 36. [Hence
tara, "stella," Germ. *stern*; Eng. *star*.]
(Hence Fr. *étoile*.)

stellans, antis, Part. [stello] in a
neutr. sense, set or covered with stars.
starry (poet.): coelo stellante, Lucr. 4,
213: coelum, Virg. Aen. 7, 210: tecta
summi patriae, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olym-
pus, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12: ora Tauri,
Ov. F. 5, 603. 2. Transf.: gemmis
caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet,
glittering, shining, Ov. M. 1, 723: teg-
mina (i. e. vestes), gleaming, Val. Fl.
3, 98: lumina (i. e. oculi), ib. 2, 499:
volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18, 26, 66:
frons, covered as it were with stars,
Mart. 2, 29.

stellāris, e, adj. [stella] pertaining
to a star, starry: essentia, Macr. Somn.
Scip. 1, 14 med.

stellātūra, ae, f. a deduction from
the soldier's rations granted to the mi-
litary tribunes: Spart. Pescenn. 3.

stellātus, a, um, Part. [stello].

II. Adj. set with stars, starry:
stellatus Cepheus, i. e. placed in the
heavens as a constellation, Cic. Tusc. 5,
3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deo-
rum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8. 2.
Transf.: stellatus Argus, many-eyed,
Ov. M. 1, 664: ensis jaspide fulva,
sparkling, glittering, Virg. Aen. 4, 261:
variis stellatus corpora guttis, thickly
set, Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis gut-
tis, Plin. 37, 10, 66: stellatis axibus
agger, star-shaped, Sil. 13, 1.

stellifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [stella
fero] star-bearing, starry (rare): coeli
stellifer cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: polus,
Sen. Hipp. 785.

stelliger, ēra, ērum, adj. [stella
gero] star-bearing, starry: viae stelli-
gerae aetheris, Varr. in Non. 299, 32:
orbes, Cic. Arat. 238: polus, Stat. Th.
12, 565.

stellimicans, antis, adj. [stella
mico] glittering with stars: signa,
Varr. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31.

stellio, ōnis, m. [stella] a lizard,
the Gecko (having star-like spots on its
back), Lacerta gecko, Linn.: Plin. 29,
4, 28: Virg. G. 4, 243. II. Transf.
a crafty, knavish person: Plin. 30, 10,
27, § 89: App. M. 5, p. 172.

stēnātus, ūs, m. [stellio] in
law, cozenage, trickery, cheating: Ulp.
Dig. 47, 20, 3 sq.

stello, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [stella]
to set or cover with stars (rare in the
verb. fin.): qui coelum stellet formis,
poet. Mart. Cap. 2, 29: (gemmae) stel-
larum Hyadum et numero et disposi-
tione stellantur, are set with stars, Plin.
37, 7, 28.

stellula, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little
star, asterisk (in writing for asteriscus):
Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

stemma, ātis, n. = *στέμμα*, a gar-
land, wreath: Prud. *στέφ.* 10,
Firm. Math. 3, 8. II. Esp. a garland
hung upon an ancestral image: Sen.
Ben. 3, 28: Plin. 35, 2, 2. (ii) Meton.

tree: Sen. Ep. 44: Suet. Ner. 37:
Juv. 8, 1: Mart. 5, 35. 2. Fig. no-
bility, high value: argenti, id. 8, 6: Je-
junii, the great antiquity, Prud. Cath.
7, 81.

stēnōcōriāsis, is, f. = *στενωκορία-
σις*, a contraction of the pupil, a disease
of the eyes of horses: Veg. 3, 16.

stēphānītis (stēphānītēs, ae, m. =
στεφανίτης, Col. 3, 2, 2), Idīs, f. = *στέφ-
ανίτης*, a kind of vine, which winds
about in the shape of garlands: Plin.
14, 3, 4, § 42: Macr. S. 2, 16 fin.

stēphānōmēlis, is, f. an unknown
plant, which checks bleeding at the nose:
Plin. 26, 13, 84.

stēphānos, i, m. = *στέφ-
ανος*, a plant: in Pliny, a
rus = *Ruscus hypophyllus*, Linn.: Alex-
andri, Plin. 15, 30, 39: Aphrodites,
App. Herb. 105.

sterceia, ae, f. [stercus] a man-
assured who cleans the excrement from
children: Tert. adv. Valent. 3.

stercorarius, a, um, *adj.*
relating to dung: crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3.
stercoratio, ōnis, f. [stercoro] a *dunging, manuring*: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: Plin. 18, 23, 53.
stercoratus, a, um, *Part.* [stercoro].
 II. *Adj.*: *dumped, manured*: locus stercoratus, Col. 11, 285: stercorata colluvies, a *dungheap*, id. 1, 6, 24.
stercorēns, a, um, *adj.* [stercus] *dingy, stinking*: miles, as a term of abuse, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 12.
stercōro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to dung, manure*: loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38: agrum, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*: Col. 2, 16, 2.
 II. *to cleanse from dung*: latrinas, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.
stercorōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of excrements or dung, well manured*: aqua, *impure*, Col. 8, 3, 8: Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7: stercorosisissimus locus, Cato R. R. 46.
sterculinū, i. v. sterquilinū.
stercus, ōris, n. *dung, excrements, ordure*: Varr. R. R. 1, 38: Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: Hor. Epod. 12, 11. As a vulgar term of abuse: nolo stercus curiae dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.
 II. *Transf.*: ferri, *drass, slag*, Scrib. Comp. 188. [Sans. *śakrit*, "stercus"; Gr. *σκῶπ, σκατός*.]
sterelytis, Idis, f. *a sort of scum or litharge of silver*: Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.
stērēbāta, ae, f. = *στερεβάτης*, a pedestal of a column: Vitruv. 3, 3.
stergethron, i, n. = *στεργήθρον*, a plant, great houseleek, v. alizum: Plin. 25, 13, 102: App. Herb. 123.
stericūla, ae, f. *dim. the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed*: Petr. 35, 3.
stērīlē-fio, irreg. v. n. *to become unfruitful, barren, or sterile*: leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (*al. sterile fiunt*).
stērīlesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [sterilis] *to grow unfruitful, barren, or sterile*: leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17: caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76. II. *Fig.*: gaudia, Val. Cato Dir. 9.
stērīlis, e (*sing. fem. acc.* sterillam, sterilem, Fest. s. v. *neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr. 2, 845), *adj.* *unfruitful, barren, sterile*: steriles nascuntur avenae, Virg. E. 5, 37: ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: platani, Virg. G. 2, 70: agri, ib. 1, 84: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: arena, Virg. G. 1, 70: steriles nimio crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1236: gulli Tanagrici ad partus sunt sterilliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Virg. Aen. 6, 251: viri, *eunuchs*, Cat. 63, 69: semen, id. 67, 26: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80. (ii) *Transf.* of things that cause sterility: rubigo, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 6: frigus, Lucan. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68: serere pampinaria sterile est, *produces sterility*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157. 2. In gen. *barren, bare, empty*: manus, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts*, ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97: epistolae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2: civitas ab aqua, App. M. 1, p. 106: vadem, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu, *that yield no sound*, Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 15: numi, *that do not bear interest*, Papin. Dig. 22, 1, 7. With *gen.*: sterilis laurus baccharum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130. II. *Fig. unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain*: Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: quod monumentum, quod inmo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56: ne sit sterile et effretum (seculum), id. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*: fama, Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, *unrequited*, Ov. M. 1, 496. With *gen.*: urbes tallum studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 2, 18: non adeo virtutum sterile sepulchrum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles vari! Pers. 5, 75.
stēras, ātis, f. [sterilis] *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility*: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 121: frugum, 1, 1: arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47: m-

um, id. 28, 8, 27. *Plur.*: Suet. Claud. 18: Plin. Ep. 10, 24. 2. *Transf.* *coelestis sterilitas, weather that causes unfruitfulness*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, *poverty, insufficiency*, id. 14 *proem.* § 4. II. *Fig.*: in sterilitatem emarcuit majestas, id. 15, 29, 36 *fin.*

stērīlus, a, um, v. sterilis, *ad init.*
sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno] *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider*, Virg. Aen. 12, 364: Sil. 1, 261: cives, *that fall prostrate*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. (*sync. past perf.* strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. in Non. 86, 8) *to spread out, strew; to stretch out, extend*: vestes, Ov. M. 8, 638: ostrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 700: vellus in duro solo, Ov. F. 4, 654: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas sternit, *scatters, strews*, Ov. M. 4, 743: arenam id. F. 3, 813: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Virg. E. 7, 54: sponglas ad lunam et pruinās, Plin. 31, 11, 47: fessi sternunt corpora, *lie down*, Liv. 27, 47: sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Virg. G. 4, 432. *Reflect.*: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, id. Aen. 3, 509: in Capitolinas certatim scanditur arces sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340: nos humi strati, *lying down*, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: Liv. 35, 37: ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4: insulae Frisiorum sternuntur inter Hellum ac Fluvium, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29. 2. *Esp. to spread out flat, to smoothe, level*: sternere aequor aquis, Virg. Aen. 8, 89: placidi straverunt aequora venti, ib. 5, 763: nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501: mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3, 1043: stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16: hoc iter Alpes, hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514: and *Fig.*: praesens tibi fama benignum stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813.

3. *Fig. to calm, still, moderate*: odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58. II. *Transf. to spread over, to cover*: lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret. Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36: lectum, *to spread, prepare*, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 14: Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.*: biclinium, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 70: triclinia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: *absol.*: jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, *paved*, Liv. 10, 23: *absol.*: locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15: cras foliis nemus multis et alga litus intilli tempestas sternet, *will cover, bestrew*, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: congeriem silvae vellere summam sternis, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: solum tellis, Virg. Aen. 9, 666: Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: ante aras terram caesi stravere juveni, *covered*, Virg. Aen. 8, 719: equos, *to saddle*, Liv. 37, 20. 2. *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate*: cujus casus prolapsi quum proximos sterneret, id. 5, 47: alius sit fortis in armis, sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30: viros caede, Virg. Aen. 10, 119: aliquem leto, ib. 8, 566: aliquem morti, ib. 12, 464: moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550: stratis arietem muris, Liv. 1, 29: sternit a culmine Trojam, Virg. Aen. 2, 603: (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9. 3. *Fig. (rare)*: deorum plaga percussa, affictos se et atratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda per gentes humilis stravit pavor, Virg. G. 1, 331. [Root *stern*; Sans. *stir*, "sternere"; Gr. *στρογγύω*.]

sternūmentum, i, n. [sternuo] a *sneezing*: Plin. 2, 7, 5: Gell. 12, 5. II. *Transf. a means of propelling sneezing*: Plin. 25, 11, 86.

sternūo, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. [akin to *στρογγύω, στρογγύμαι*]. I. *Neutr.* *to sneeze*: adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40. 2. *Transf.* *of a light, to sputter, crackle*: lumen sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. H. 10, 151. II. *Act. to sneeze out, give by sneezing*: omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24: approbationem, Cat. 45, 9 and 18.

sternūtāmentum, i, n. [sternuto] a *sneezing*: sternutamenta erunt observanda, Cic. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: Plin. 21, 22, 93. II. *Transf. that which provokes sneezing, a sneezing-powder*: Cels. 6, 7, 9.

sternūtātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a *sneezing, sternutation* (rare): App. M. 9, p. 228.

sternūto, avi, i. v. n. [sternuo] *to sneeze*: Petr. 98, 4.

sterquilinū (stercul. and ster-cil.), ii, n. (sterquilinum, 1, Phaedr. 3, 12, 1) [stercus] a *dung-pit, laystall*: Cato R. R. 2, 3: Col. 1, 6, 21. As a term of reproach: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

sterto, ūi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3. v. n. *to snore*: noctem totam stertere, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 22: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: diem totum stertebat, id. S. 1, 3, 18: vigilantia stertere naso, *to snore while awake, i. e. to pretend to be asleep*, Juv. 1, 57: so ironic of an inactive person: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. Att. 4, 3. [Root perh. *TER* with *s* prefixed; and hence akin to *dormio*; Sans. *drai*; Gr. *δραῖνω*.]

stibādium, ii, n. = *στίβαδιον*, a semicircular seat or couch: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Mart. 14, 87 *in lemm.*

stibium, ii, n.; also called *stibi*, is, and *stimmī* = *στίβι, στίμμι*, *antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women to make their eyebrows black; and in medi. *ae*, as an eye-salve: Plin. 33, 6, 33: Cel. 7, 5.

stīcha, ae, f. = *στίχη*, a kind of vine, in pure Lat. called *apiana*: Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

stīcūla, ae, f. *dim. a kind of grape*: Col. 3, 2, 27.

stigma, ātis, n. (*fem. acc.* stigmam, Petr. 45, 9: id. 69, 1) = *στίγμα* (a prick, puncture), a mark burned in, a brand impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace: Petr. 103, 2: Sen. Ben. 4, 37 *fin.*: Suet. Cal. 27: Mart. 10, 56. 2. *Fig. a mark of disgrace, a stigma*: Suet. Caes. 73: Mart. 6, 64. II. *a cut on the face, made by an unskillful barber*: id. 11, 84.

stigmātias, ae, m. = *στυματίας*, one who is branded, of a slave: Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.

stigmo, avi, i. v. a. [stigma] *to brand, stigmatize*: Prud. *στροφ.* 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of brand-marks branded*: Petr. 109, 8.

stilla, ae, f. [perh. *dim.* from *stiria*; cf. Fest. s. v. *stiricipium*] a drop: stilla muriae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14: Plin. 29, 4, 22. II. *Transf. a drop, i. e. a small quantity*: olei, Mart. 12, 70. *Fig.*: pauculae temporum, Aug. Ep. 140.

stillāticus, a, um, *adj.* [stillo] *dropping, dripping*: resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22.

stillātū, adv. *drop by drop*: stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12.

stillātio, ōnis, f. [stillo] a *dropping, falling in drops*: Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

stillātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dropping, dripping*: mel, Plin. Vel. 1, 18.

stillīdium, ii, n. [stilla cade] a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture: stillīdium eo quod stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12: stillīdī casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18: malis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.* II. *Esp. rain-water falling from the eaves of houses*: jura parietum, luminum, stillīdiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: Vitruv. 2, 1.

stillo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [stilla] I. *Neutr.* *to trickle, distil*: vas, unde

aqua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1056: cera super igni, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 26: unguenta e capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: mella de viridi ilice, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, ib. 11, 57. (ii) Transf. of things which drip with a liquid: paenula multo nimbo, Juv. 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sidera sanguine, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11: arbor sanguineis roribus, Lucan. 7, 837. Without an abl.: humida saxa super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 949: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109. 2. Fig.: stillantes voces, words that oze out drop by drop, Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 22: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40: plumis stillare diem, to be full, Stat. Th. 3, 537. II. A ct. to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distill: stillabit amicis ex oculis rorem, Hor. A. P. 429: lacrimam, Plin. 12, 23, 49: coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, id. 20, 5, 20: stillata de ramis electra, dropped, distilled, Ov. M. 2, 364.

stilo, avi, i. v. n. [stilus] to get stalks: Col. 4, 33, 3.

stilus (stylus), i, m. = στυλος, a stake, pale: extra vallum stilli caeci, concealed stakes, Auct. B. Afr. 31: Sil. 10, 415. In agriculture, a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms, or shoots which grow too rankly, etc.: Col. 11, 3, 53: Pall. Mart. 10, 20. Also the stem or stalk of many plants (e.g. of the asparagus): Col. 11, 3, 46. 2. Fig.: in qua (oratione Sulpicii) nunc interdiu, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summa ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96. II. Esp. a style for writing on waxen-tablets: effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 64: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flacebat oratio, Cic. Bru. 2, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, with an Attic pen, ib. 45, 167. Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase, stilum vertere, to erase what one has written, id. Verr. 2, 41: saepe stilum veritas, iterum quae digna legi sint scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73. 2. Transf. a composing, composition; manner of writing, style: stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: multus stilus et assidua lectio, Quint. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, a practised pen, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, in speech and writing, Ter. Andr. prol. 12: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, an artistic style, ib. 25, 96. (ii) a manner of speaking, mode of expression, style in speaking: stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: pugnax et quasi bellatorius, ib. 7, 9: diligentis stilli anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: affectione obscurabat stilum, Suet. Tib. 70: stilli dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, Macr. S. 5, 1. 3. a decision, verdict, opinion: App. M. 10, p. 242.

stimmi, v. stibium.

stimulatio, ōnis, f. [stimulo] an incitement, stimulation: ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata culque, Tac. H. 1, 90 fin.

stimulātor, ōris, m. [id.] an instigator, stimulator: Claud. in Ruf. 2, 501.

stimulātrix, icis, f. [id.] she that instigates, or stimulates: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 46.

stimulūs, a, um, adj. [stimulus] consisting of prickles or goads: supplicium, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stimulo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to prick with a goad, to prick or urge on: quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 441: equos calcantibus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: turbatos cursum, Lucan. 7, 570: Sil. 16, 367: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5. II. Fig. to

goad, torment, vex, trouble, disturb: factor, crucior, agitor, stimulator, voror in amoris rota miser, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id. Parad. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, ib. 12, 13: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44. 2. In gen. to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate: constr. with acc., with ad or in and acc., with subj., and poet. with inf.: Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 621: avita gloria animum stimulabat, Liv. 1, 22: ira stimulante animos, id. 1, 12: Clytie stimolata pellicis ira, Ov. M. 4, 235: ad alicujus salutem defendendum stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23: injuria dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, id. 1, 40: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44: vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12 fin.: rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37: stimulante metu fati praenosceret cursus, Lucan. 6, 423: juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504. Of things: Persicorum succus stilum stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67: venerem, id. 20, 5, 15: conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6.

stimulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of incentives, stimulative: desiderium Venerae voluptatis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 9.

stimulus, i, m. (neut. stipulum, i, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 112) [root STIG; Gr. στίγ (στίγω); in-stig-o, q. v.] a goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu est: agite equi, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 112: aut stimulo tardos increpui boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30: Ov. M. 14, 647: aliquem stimulo fodere, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 40: Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86. As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulum seges, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 6. Proverb.: (i) si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55: (ii) adversum stimulum calces, kick against the pricks, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28.

II. Fig. a sting, torment, pang: mens sibi conscia factis adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1032: stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, ib. 3, 16, 35. 2. an incentive, incitement, stimulus: animum gloriae stimulis concitare, id. Arch. 11 fin.: quidam industriae ac laboris, id. Cael. 5 fin.: amoris, Liv. 30, 14: defendendi Vatini, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribunicis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45: suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, ib. 3, 53: acres subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94.

III. Milit. t. t. a pointed stake concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: stimulis induere, ib. 82.

stinguo, 3. v. a. [root STIG, Gr. στίγ (στίγω): cf. exstinguo, distinguo, instigo, stimulus] to quench, extinguish (poet. and rare, for exstinguo): ut cernere possis evanescere paulatim stinguque colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stingul, id. 1, 667.

stipatio, ōnis, f. [stipo] a crowd of attendants, etc., a suite, retinue, train: latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellantur, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91 fin.: concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, Cic. Sull. 23 fin.: Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 fin.: Plin. Ep. 4, 16. Of gosses: Plin. 10, 22, 27. II. Fig. an aggregation, accumulation: aggression-

um et entymematum stipatio, Quint. 3, 14, 27.

stipātor, ōris, m. [stipo; prop. that presses upon, crowds about another; hence] an attendant: in plur. attendants, train, suite, retinue: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91 fin.: Alexander Phraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Hor. S. 1, 3, 138: Tac. A. 4: stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: Venerii, id. Verr. 3, 26: Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tanquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14.

stipātus, a, um, Part. [stipo]. II. Adj.: surrounded: ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate stipatissimus, Sld. Ep. 3, 2.

stipendiālis, e, adj. [stipendium] pertaining to tribute: foedus, by which one engages to pay tribute, Sld. Ep. 8, 9.

stipendiārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to tribute, liable to impost or contribution, tributary (of fixed imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis may denote those payable in kind; the former was held to be the more humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 fin.): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Aedui, ib. 1, 36: vectigal, i. e. a fixed yearly impost or contribution in money, Cic. Verr. 3, 6. 2. Subst. stipendiarii, orum, m. plu. tributaries (in money): socii stipendiarii populi Romani, id. Div. in Caccil. 3: Caes. B. G. 7, 10: vectigales aut stipendiarii, Cic. Verr. 4, 60: Liv. 24, 47. II. Milit. t. t. serving for pay, stipendiary: (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, id. 8, 8: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stipendiōr, atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] Milit. t. t. to serve for pay (rare): regiorum peditum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68. Transf.: (Infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, qs. serving for butter, getting butter for pay, i. e. for their maintenance, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

stipendium, ii, n. [contr. of stipendium, from stips pondo] a tax, impost, tribute, contribution (a fixed amount, payable in money, without reference to the goodness or badness of the harvest): stipendium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: imponere victis, ib.: stipendio liberare aliquem, ib. 5, 27: de stipendio recusare, ib. 1, 44. 2. Transf. in gen. tribute, dues: indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (sc. Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? penalty, Hor. Epod. 17, 36. Fig.: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, contribution, Col. 1, 1, 10.

II. Milit. t. t. pay, stipend: militis stipendia leeo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.: Plin. 33, 3, 13: Liv. 4, 59: quum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14: dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: stipendio officere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61. (ii) Hence the phrase, merere or mereri stipendia, lit. to earn a soldier's pay; hence, to perform military service, to serve: id. Mur. 5 fin.: id. Coel. 5: stipendia emereri, to complete the time of service, id. de Sen. 14, 49. Hence elliptically, 2. Meton. military service (usu. plur.): facere, Sall. J. 63: opulenta ac ditia facere, Liv. 21, 43: qui (milites) jam stipendis confecti erant, Cic. Manil. 9: stipendis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9. Sing.: homo nullius stipendii, Sall. J. 85: sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17. (ii) Esp. a year's service, a campaign: si in singulis stipendis is ad hostes exuvias dabit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerant, Tac. A. 1, 17: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv. 31, 8. Sing.: (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. 3. In gen. service (rare): functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendis, Auct. Sen. Ep. 93 med.

stipes, *itis*, *m.* [of the same root as *stipo*] a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree, etc.: Caes. B. G. 7, 73: Tib. 1, 1, 11: Prop. 4, 2, 49. As a term of contempt, block, post: in me quidvis harum rerum, convenit, quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui tanquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19. **II.** Meton. a tree (poet.): Ov. F. 3, 37: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Oi. 179: a branch of a tree: Lucan. 9, 820: Mart. 13, 19. (Hence Sp. *entibo*.)

stipidōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stipes] woody, ligneous: radix, App. Herb. 67.

stipo, *avi*, *atum*, *i. v. a.* to crowd or press together, compress, fill with: qui acceperant maiorem numerum (assium) non in arca ponebant, sed in aliqua cella stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.: ingens argentum, Virg. Aen. 3, 465: apes mella stipant, id. G. 4, 164: Graeci stipati quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis. 27 *fin.*: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 33, 18: ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Cal. 51: hos (poetas) ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 143. Poet.: stipare Platona Menandro, to pack up together the works of Plato and Menander, Hor. S. 2, 3, 11. **2.** Esp. to crowd or throng around, to environ, attend, accompany: Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: qui stipatus semper sicariis, septus armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95: stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18: telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: qui senatum stiparit armatis, ib. 3, 12, 31: stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr. 4, 40: senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. de Sen. 9, 28: custodum gregibus quum se stipat euntem, closely surrounds herself with, Prop. 3, 8, 13. Absol.: magna stipante caterva, Virg. Aen. 4, 136: Liv. 42, 39. [Akin to *στειβω*, and also to *stipes*, *stupa*, *stuppa*, in which the primary idea seems to have been, close pressure together.]

stips, *stipis*, *f.* (nom. does not occur, but is assumed by Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182 Müll.) a gift, donation, contribution in small coin: etiam nunc diis cum thesauris asses dant, stipem dicunt, Varr. loc. cit.: stipendium a stipe appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 27: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv. 25, 12: so of religious donations: id. 27, 37: Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: Suet. Aug. 57: quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen. Ben. 4, 29: Liv. 38, 45: pastiones non minimam colono stipem conforunt, bring in no small profit, Col. 8, 1, 2: e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, living by the wages of prostitution, Plin. 10, 63, 83.

stipula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [stipes] a stalk, stem, blade, halm of corn: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Virg. G. 1, 315: Plin. 14, 16, 19: straw, stubble: Varr. R. R. 1, 53: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62: hay: Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1: a reed: Virg. E. 3, 27: Plin. 37, 10, 67: bean stalks: Ov. F. 4, 725. Proverb.: flammaque de stipula nostra brevisque fuit, id. Tr. 5, 8, 20.

stipulatio, *onis*, *f.* [stipulor] In law, a demand for a formal promise (v. stipulator), and in gen. an agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation: stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, respondet, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: aliquem stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36. (v. Smith's Ant. 817, 818.)

stipulatiuncula, *ae*, *f.* dim. [stipulatio] a little, insignificant promise or stipulation: Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stipulātor, *ōris*, *m.* [stipulor] In law, one who demands a formal promise or covenant (opp. to promissor, he who gives the promise, and who is said spondere), a bargainer, stipulator: Jul. Dig. 2, 10, 3: Suet. Vit. 14.

stipulātus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] In law, a promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation: si quid adversus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, Gai. Inst. 3, 94: Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1.

stipulor, *atus*, *i. v. dep.* [the etymol. was disputed by the ancients themselves; most prob. akin to stips: qui pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 182: cf. also, quum spondetur pecunia, stipulari dicitur, Fest. s. v. Thus, prop. to conclude a money-transaction; hence, in gen.] in law, to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate: Pl. Ps. 4, 6, 14 sq.: Gai. Inst. 3, 92 sq.: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat: stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spondidisse me dicit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 5: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus accipe quod do, ask, demand, Juv. 7, 165. **II.** Transf. of him who gives the promise, for promittere, to promise, engage, pledge oneself: si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Ulp. Dig. 46, 3, 5. Part. pass.: pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 14.

stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Justin. Inst. 3, 15.

stiria, *ae*, *f.* a frozen drop; an icicle: Virg. G. 3, 366: Plin. 34, 12, 32.

stiriācus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stiria] frozen: gutta, Sol. 27 med.

stirioidium, *ii*, *n.* [stiria cado] a falling of snow-flakes, a snowing: Fest. s. v.

stirpes, *v.* stirps.

stirpesco, *3. v. n. insep.* [stirps] to run to stalk: asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42.

stirpitus, *adv.* by the roots, root and branch (rare): stirpitus arborem transferre, Ulp. Dig. 47, 7, 3. **2.** Transf.: barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2. **II.** Fig. utterly: errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, extrahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

stirps (nom. stirpes or stirpis, Liv. 41, 8, etc.), *pis*, *f.* (m.: Cato R. R. 40, 2: Virg. G. 2, 379: Plin. 8, 26, 40, etc.) the lower part of the trunk of plants, including the roots; a stock, stem, stalk, a root: arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non ipem, Cic. Or. 43, 147: sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Virg. Aen. 12, 208: arundo omnis ex una stirpe numerosa, Plin. 16, 36, 65 ad *fin.*: palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic. Verr. 5, 38: lento in stirpe moratus, Virg. Aen. 12, 781. Fig.: ex hac nimia licentia, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: stirps quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1. **2.** Transf. a plant, shrub (esp. in plur.): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: quum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, ib. 5, 11, 33. (ii) a shoot, sprout: rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5, 1099: stirpem praecisum circumligato, Cato R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, i. e. malleolos, Col. 3, 5 *fin.* **3.** Of men, a stem, stock, race, family, lineage: ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Am. 19, 70: stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 2: divinae stirpis Acestes, Virg. Aen. 5, 711: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12 *fin.*: stirpem hominum sceleratorum interficere, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14. (ii) offspring, descendant, progeny: stirps liberum, Liv. 45, 41: aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum, Virg. Aen. 6, 865: stirps et genus omne futurum, ib. 4, 622: en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac. A. 2, 37: stirps virilis, Liv. 1, 1.

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II. Fig. source, origin, foundation, cause, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: superstitionis stirpes, id. Div. 2, 72, 149: virtutis, id. Coel. 32, 79: si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas,

Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 180: populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: repetam stirpem, juris a natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.*: exoleta stirpe gentis, Liv. 37, 8.

stiva, *ae*, *f.* a plough-handle: Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: Virg. G. 1, 174.

stlāta, *ae*, *f.* a kind of ship: stlato genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, qua stlocum pro locum et stlitum pro litum dicebant, Fest. s. v.: Aus. Ep. 22, 31.

stlātārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stlata] pertaining to a ship (rare): bellum, Petr. 108, 12 (al. tralaticium). Poet. transf.: stlalaria purpura, imported, i. e. costly Juv. 7, 134 Schol.

stlembus, *gravis*, *tardus*, sicut Lucilius pedibus stlembum dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. s. v.

stlis, *v. lis*, *ad init.*

stlocus, *v. locus*, *ad init.*

stloppus, *i. m.* a slap (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek): Pers. 5, 13.

sto, *stēti*, *stātum*, *i. v. n.* (stētērunt, Virg. Aen. 2, 774: Ov. H. 7, 166) to stand; to stand still, remain standing: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Pl. Capt. prol. 1: quum virgo staret et Caecilia in sella sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4: ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hic foris, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78: qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pedo in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: quorum statuae steterunt in rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: signa ad impluvium, id. Verr. 1, 23: columna, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14: cerea effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32: poet.; aheneus ut stes, ib. 2, 3, 183. Proverb.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, i. e. I am in a pinch, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 84. **2.** Esp. to stand firm or immovable; to last, remain, continue: nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Am. 7, 23: stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Flacc. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt Liv. 38, 5: hasta, quae radice nova, non ferro stabat adacto, remained fixed, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, ib. 5, 132: stat glacies iners, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5: longa stare senecta, Sil. 3, 94. **3.** to remain, tarry, linger: paulisper stetimus in illa ganeorum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30: Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21. **4.** Milit. t. t. to stand in the ranks or under arms, to fight: quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 86: quum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42: primo haud impari steteret acie, Liv. 26, 44: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28. (ii) Esp. to stand one's ground, maintain the contest: opp. abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: in acie stare ac pugnare, Liv. 22, 60: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47. (iii) Meton. of a battle, to last, continue: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: primo stetit ambigua spe pugna, id. 7, 7. **5.** Nautical t. t. to lie or ride at anchor: ante hostium portus in salo stare, id. 37, 16: naves regiae in sinu Mallaco, id. 36, 20: classis in salo ad Lepim, Auct. B. Afr. 62: puppes litore, Virg. Aen. 6, 902. **6.** Of servants, to wait, attend (rare): neque pueri eximia facie stabant, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12: sto expectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49. **7.** Of buildings, to stand finished, be erected (poet.): jam stabant Thebas, Ov. M. 3, 131: moenia jam stabant, id. F. 3, 181: stet Capitolium fulgens, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 42: stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205. **8.** to stand up, stand

to bristle up, etc.: mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77: steterunt comae, Virg. Aen. 2, 774: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: aristae, ib. 10, 655. 9. With *abl.* to stand out with, be thick with, full of (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. Ann. 8, 45: vides ut alta stet nive candidum Soracte Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1: pulvere coelum, Virg. Aen. 12, 408: pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flamma, Virg. Aen. 6, 300. 11. Fig.: mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. Ann. 6, 39: utinam res publica stetisset quo coeperat statu, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20. 2. Esp. to stand firm or unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist: moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. Ann. 5, 1: disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29: Trojaque nunc staret, Virg. Aen. 2, 56: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium siue provincia stare non posse, could not hold out, subsist, Cic. Pis. 6, 12: nedum sermonum stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69. (ii) to maintain a contest: cum in senatu pulcherrime starem, Cic. Fam. 1, 4. (iii) With *abl.* (either with or without *in*): to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to: si in fide non stetit, id. Rab. perd. 10, 28: stare oportet in eo, quod sit iudicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: ea omnes stant sententia, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare iudiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: censoris opinione, id. Cluent. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conventis, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare iurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4. Pass. *impers.*: stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19. With *dat.*: arbitri sententiae stare, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.*: voluntati patris, id. ib. 26, 7, 3. (iv) Esp. in the 3rd. pers. sing. with sententia or a clause as the subject; or *absol.* the determination stands or holds good, I (thou, he, etc.) am determined: *Pa.* Vide quid agas. *Ph.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: modo nobis stet illud, una vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2: stat pectore fixum, Aetiae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14: stat casus renovare omnes, Virg. Aen. 2, 750. 3. Of plays and actors, to please, take, succeed: quod si intelligeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), actoris opera magis stetisse quam sua, Ter. Ph. prol. 9: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi, scripta quibus comedia prisca viris est, hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. S. 1, 10, 17. 4. to stand by, adhere to; with *ab.* cum or *pro*: ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementia a senatu et a bonorum causa steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273: a mendacio contra veritatem, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: a contraria ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum dii prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5 *fin.*: si pro mea patria ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro iure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro Juba atque Africa, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200. 5. to be chargeable or owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault; with *per* and *acc.* of person: si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, quominus has fierent nuptiae, *Polo*: sed si id non poterit, id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 16: Caesar cognovit per Afraniam stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: graviter eam rem tulerunt, quominus stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, ib. 2, 13: quasi per ipsum staret, ne redderetur, Suet. Aug. 28. 6. Of price, to stand

one in, to come to, cost: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo hospitia, Virg. Aen. 10, 494: quae neque magno stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. F. 2, 812. [Root *STA*; Sans. *sthā*; Gr. *ἵστημι*; Germ. *stehen*; Eng. *stand*, etc.]

stoebe, *ēs*, *f.* = *στοιβή*, a plant, called also pheos, a kind of burnet, Poterium spinosum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 54.

stoechas, *ādis*, *f.* (sc. herba), French lavender, *sticados*, Lavandula Stoechas, Linn.: Plin. 27, 12, 107.

stōicē, *adv.* like a Stoic, Stoically: agere austere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: dicere, id. Parad. praef. § 3.

stōicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *στωικός*, pertaining to the Stoic philosophy or to the Stoics, *Stoic*: schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: secta, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: turba, Mart. 7, 69.

2. Subst. *stolicus*, *i*, *m.* a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic: Cic. Parad. praef. § 2: Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: Cic. Mur. 29, 61.

stōla, *ae*, *f.* = *στολή*, a long upper garment: septus mendici stola, Enn. in Non. 537, 28: stola muliebris, Varr. ib. 537, 29 *sq.* 11. Esp. a gown or stole, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles (v. Smith's Ant. 1073): vestimenta muliebria, veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stola, Cic. Verr. 4, 34: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 52. Hence of the dress of a voluptuary: Hor. S. 1, 2, 71: of a cithern-player: Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 3: of the priests of Isis: App. M. 11, p. 269.

2. Meton. a noble lady, dame, matron: Stat. S. 1, 2, 235: Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

stōlātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stola] wearing a stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.* 2. Subst. *stolatae*, *arum*, *f. plu.* (sc. matronae), noble dames, matrons: Petr. 44, 18.

11. Transf.: pudor, befitting a matron: Mart. 1, 36: Ulixes, Ulysses in petticoats, a nickname of Livla, Calig. in Suet. Cal. 23.

stōlīdē, *adv.* stupidly, absurdly: id non promissum magis stolidē quam stolidē creditum, Liv. 25, 19: Just. 2, 3. Comp.: Amm. 19, 5. 2. Transf. of things: stolidē tument pulmonea (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15.

stōlīdītas, *ātis*, *f.* [stolidus] dullness, obtuseness, stupidity: Flor. 3, 3, 12: Gell. 18, 4.

stōlīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dull, doltish, obtuse, stupid: stolidum genus Aeacidarum; Bellipotentis sunt magi quam sapientipotentis, Enn. in Cic. Div. 2, 56: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardii, blenni, bucones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: inducti stolidique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184: ovatum stolidissime! falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774.

2. Transf. of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 162: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 175: barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28: vireae, Liv. 28, 21: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quietia, nihil agentia, stolidia quodammodo, inert, inoperative, Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolidia impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20: fiducia, id. 34, 46: superbia, id. 45, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15. [Stol-idus and stul-tus perh. belong to a secondary root of *sto*: cf. Germ. *stellen*.]

stōlo, *ōnis*, *m.* a useless sucker, water-shoot: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

stōmācācōē, *ēs*, *f.* = *στομακάκη*, a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth: Plin. 25, 3, 6.

stōmācābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [stomachor] peevish, angry: puer, Gell. 17, 8.

stōmāchanter, *adv.* peevishly, pettishly: Aug. Vit. beat. med.

stōmāchīcus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *στομα-*

χικός, disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach: Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: Plin. 20, 9, 39.

stōmāchor, *atus*, *i*, *v. n.* and *a*, *dep.* [stomachus] 1. Neutr. to be irritated, peevish, vexed; to fume, fret: si stomachabere et moleste fereā, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: jucundissimis tuis literis stomachatus sum in extremo, ib. 10, 26: non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachare, quod tecum de eadem re agam saepius, id. Att. 16, 16, F.: stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: stomachari cum aliquo, to quarrel with him, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267. 11. A *ct.* to be angry or vexed at (rare): stomachor omnia, id. Att. 14, 21: si quid stomachor, August. in Suet. Tib. 21: id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 31.

stōmāchōsē, *adv.* angrily, peevishly: Comp.: rescripti ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5.

stōmāchōsus, *a*, *nm*, *adj.* [stomachus] angry, irritable, peevish, pettish, choleric (rare): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67: genus irarum, Sen. de Ira 1, 4 *fin.* Comp.: stomachosiores literae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11 *fin.*

stōmāchus, *i*, *m.* = *στόμαχος*, the gullet, oesophagus: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: Cels. 4, 1. 2. Meton. the stomach: Cic. N. D. 2, 49: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 23, 44: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8: lenia et, ut sic dixerim, boui stomachi, easy of digestion, Quint. 6, 3, 93.

11. Fig. taste, liking (rare): ludi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24. 2. distaste, dislike, displeasure, irritation, chagrin: locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16: bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59: homo exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 20: epistola plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3: stomachum facere alicui, ib. 5, 11: nec gravem Pellidae stomachum cedere nescii conamur (scribere), Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6. (Hence Fr. *estomac*.)

stōmāticē, *ēs*, *f.* = *στοματική*, a medicine for diseases of the mouth: Plin. 22, 9, 11.

stōmōma, *ātis*, *n.* = *στόμωμα*, a kind of fine scales which fly off from metals in hammering: Plin. 34, 11, 25.

stōrax, *acis*, *v.* styra.

stōrēa (storia; Caes. B. C. 2, 9), *ae*, *f.* [verh. from *STER*, root of *sterno*] a mat or covering made of plaited straw, rope, etc.: a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat: Caes. loc. cit.: Liv. 30, 3. (Hence It. *stoga*; Sp. *estera*.)

strābo, *ōnis*, *m.* (strabus: strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus, Non. 27, 2: *fem.*: de Venere paeta strabam facit, Varr. in Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.: *masc.* strabonus, i, Petr. 68, 8) = *στραβών*, one who squints, a squint-eyed person: equos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80: Hor. S. 1, 3, 44. 2. Fig. an envious, jealous person: Lucil. in Non. 27, 7.

strābōnus, *strābus*, *v.* strabo.

strāges, *is*, *f.* [sterno] a throwing down, a throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow: with *gen.*: strage armorum septa via est, Liv. 35, 30: nemorum, Sil. 3, 205: ruinae, Liv. 42, 63: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: boum hominumque, Liv. 41, 21: canum volucrumque aviumque hominumque, Ov. M. 7, 536. *Abseol.*: dabit

ille (nimbus) ruinas arboribus stragem-
que satis, Virg. Aen. 12, 454: strage ac
ruina fudere Gallos, Liv. 5, 43. 2.
Hisp. a defeat, slaughter, massacre,
butchery, carnage: stragem horribilem
caedemque vereri, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 12,
20: Tac. A. 14, 36: Just. 10, 3: quantas
acies stragemque ciebunt! Virg. Aen.
6, 830. Plur.: strages facere, Cic. Phil.
3, 12, 31: edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22: Virg.
Aen. 9, 526. II. Fig.: quas ego
pugnās et quantas strages edidi! Cic.
Att. 1, 16. (Hence Sp. *estrago*.)

strāgūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] *that
serves for spreading over or covering:*
vestis, a coverlet, blanket, rug, etc., Cic.
Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Liv. 39, 6: Hor. S.
2, 3, 118: neque dubium est, quin strā-
gula vestis sit omne pallium, quod
Graeci *περίσπρωμα* vocant, Ulp. Dig. 50,
16, 45. III. Subst. stragulum, i, n.
a covering, rug, carpet, mattress, etc.:
hac (culcita) quicquid insternebant, a
sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr.
L. 5, 35, 46: Sen. Ep. 87: a bed-
covering: Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: Tib. 1,
1, 65: a covering for a corpse: Petr.
42, 6: Suet. Ner. 50: a horse-cloth,
housing: veredi, Mart. 14, 86. Of any
thing soft put under brooding fowls:
Plin. 10, 33, 51: Sol. 7 extr.

strāmen, inis, n. [id.] *straw, litter:*
tectam stramine vidit forte casam, Ov.
M. 5, 447: Virg. Aen. 11, 67: Sil. 10,
562: Plin. 10, 54, 75. Plur.: Ov. M.
8, 701: Stat. Th. 6, 56.

strāmentārius, a, um, adj. [stra-
mentum] *pertaining to straw:* falces,
for cutting straw, Cato R. R. 10, 3.

strāmenticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj.
[id.] *of straw, straw-*: casae, Auct. B.
Hisp. 16: Petr. 63, 8.

strāmentor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] *to
fetch straw:* Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, n. [sterno] *straw,*
litter: stramentum ab stratu, quod id
substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50,
3: fascēs stramentorum ac virgultorum
incenderunt, bundles of straw, Hirt. B.
G. 8, 15: desectam cum stramento seg-
etem, Liv. 2, 5: a straw-bed: Pl. Truc.
2, 2, 23: Plin. 18, 7, 18: Hor. S. 2, 3,
117: casae, quae more Gallico stramen-
tis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Liv.
25, 39. II. a covering, rug, coverlet
(rare): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: his
verbis et vestimenta et stramenta con-
tineri; sine his enim vivere neminem
posse, bed-clothes, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 234.

strāminēus, a, um, adj. [stramen]
made of straw, straw-: Quirites, Ov. F.
5, 631: casae, thatched with straw, id.
Am. 2, 9, 18.

strangias, ae, m. = *στραγγίας*, a
kind of *Grecian wheat*: Plin. 18, 7, 12.

strangulābilis, e, adj. [strangulo]
that can be choked or strangled: anima
submersu, Tert. Anim. 32.

strangulātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a chok-
ing, suffocating, strangulation*: Plin.
23, 1, 13: vulvae, suffocation of the
womb, id. 20, 15, 57.

strangulātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a choker,
strangler*: Spart. Sev. 14.

strangulātrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that
strangles*: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 1103.

strangulātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a chok-
ing, strangling*: vulvae, suffocation of
the womb, Plin. 20, 18, 75.

strangūlo, avi, atum, i, v. a. =
στραγγαλῶ (cf. Varr. L. 6, 10, 77),
to throttle, choke; in gen. to stifle, suffo-
cate, strangle: Domitium strangulavit,
Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 fin.: strangu-
lata laqueo, Tac. A. 6, 25: obesi diffi-
cultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels. 2,
1 fin.: piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud.
27: strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32,
10, 38: vulvae strangulantes, in a state
of suffocation, id. 22, 13, 15: sinus
(togae) nec strangulet nec fluat, be too
closely drawn together, Quint. 11, 3, 140.

2. Transf. of things: hederā ar-
bores sugit et strangulat, chokes, makes
unfruitful, Plin. 16, 34, 62: sata, Quint.
8 proem. § 23: solum, Plin. 17, 8, 4:
fauces tumentes strangulant vocem,
stifle, constrain Quint. 11, 3, 20: soni-

tum, Plin. 2, 43, 43. Post.: non tibi
sopositas infelix strangulat arca divitias,
i. e. contains, Stat. S. 2, 2, 150. II.

Fig. to torment, torture: strangulat
inclusus dolor atque exaestuāt intus,
Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: plures nimia congesta
pecunia cura strangulat, Juv. 10, 12:
venditor omnes causas, quibus strangu-
latur, exponat, is forced to the sale, Cod.
Theod. 12, 3, 1.

strangūria, ae, f. = *σπαγγουρία*, a
painful discharge of urine, *strangury*:
Cato R. R. 127: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19 fin.:
Plin. 27, 11, 14.

strangūriōsus, i, m. [stranguria]
afflicted with strangury: Marc. Emp.
26.

strātēgēma, ātis, n. = *στρατήγημα*,
a piece of generalship, a stratagem:
consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod
Graeci *στρατήγημα* appellant, Cic. N.
D. 3, 6 fin.: (as of 2d. decl.) de strate-
gematis, Val. Max. 7, 4 in lem. II.

Transf. any stratagem or trick: In-
terim Rufio noster strategemate homi-
nem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2.

strātēgēmāticus, a, um, adj. =
στρατηγηματικός, pertaining to military
stratagems: Strategemata, the title of
a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

strātēgia, ae, f. = *στρατηγία*, a
government, district, province: Thracia
in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin.
4, 11, 18.

strātēgus, i, m. = *στρατηγός*, a mi-
litary leader, general, commander: neo
strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Pl.
Cure. 2, 3, 6. II. Transf. the pre-
sident, president at a banquet: strate-
gum te facio huic convivio, id. Stich. 5,
4, 20.

strātīōtēs, ae, m. = *στρατιώτης*, a
water-plant; either the aloe-leaved
water-soldier, Stratiotes aloides, Linn.
or the great duck-weed, Pistia Stratiotes,
Linn.: Plin. 24, 18, 105. Called also
stratiotice, App. Herb. 88.

strātīōticus, a, um, adj. = *στρατι-
ωτικός*, pertaining to a soldier, soldier-
like, military: homo, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 12:
mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49. II. Subst.

strātīōticum, i, n. a kind of eye-salve:
Scrib. Comp. 33.

strātōpēdon, i, n. = *στρατόπεδον*, a
camp: Jul. Obs. de Prodig. 116.

strātor, ōris, m. [sterno] *a groom,
equerry*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4: Amm. 30, 5
fin.

strātōrius, a, um, adj. [stratum]
used for covering, i. q. stragulus: vestes,
Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

strātum, i, n. (masc.: stratus, Fa-
vor. in Gell. 15, 8 fin.) [sterno] *a bed-
covering, coverlet, quilt, blanket: a pil-
low, bolster: lecti mollia strata*, Lucr. 4,
850: proripere se e strato, Suet. Cal. 51.

2. Meton. a bed, couch: haud
segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Virg.
Aen. 3, 513: quies neque molli strato
neque silentio arcessita, Liv. 21, 4.

II. Transf. a horse-cloth, housing,
a saddle: Ov. M. 8, 33: Liv. 7, 14.
Proverb.: qui asinum non potest,
stratum cecidit (of blind revenge), Petr.
45, 8.

2. a pavement: saxea viarum,
Lucr. 1, 316: extraneum, poet. Petr.
55, 6, 11.

strātūra, ae, f. [id.] *a paving, pave-
ment: viarum*, Suet. Claud. 24: Pall. 1,
40, 2. II. a layer of manure: id.
Nov. 7, 11.

strātus, a, um, Part. [sterno].

strātus, i, m. v. stratum.

strātus, ūs, m. [sterno] for stratum,
a horse-cloth, housing: Sol. 45 med.

strēbūla, ae, f. and **strēbūla**
(strībula), ōrum, n. plu. the flesh about
the haunches: strēbula Umbrico nomine
Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum,
Fest. s. v.: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: Arn. 7,
24, 230.

strēna, ae, f. a sign, prognostic,
omen: Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 8. II. Transf.

a new-year's present given for the sake
of the omen: Suet. Cal. 42: id. Aug.
57: strenam vocamus, quae datur die
religioso, ominis boni gratia, Fest. s. v.
[Said by Lydus de Mens. 4, 4, to be a

Sabine word signifying "health:" hence
prob. akin to strenuus.] (Hence Fr.
strennes.)

strēnūs, adv. briskly, quickly,
promptly, actively, strenuously: al-
iquid facere, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 48: abi prae
stenuē ac aperi fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13:
arma capere, Cic. Rab. perd. 10, 30:
aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4:
praesto fuit sane strenue, id. Fam. 14,
5. Sup.: per hos strenuissime omnia
bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17. Comp.
seems not to occur.

strēnūitas, ātis, f. [strenuus] *brisk-
ness, vivacity, activity* (rare): ab stren-
uitate et nobilitate strenui et nobiles,
Varr. L. L. 8, 5, 107: strenuitas antiqua
manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

strēnūo, i, v. n. [id.] *to be brisk,
lively, busy*: Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 34.

strēnūs, a, um, adj. brisk, prompt
active, vigorous, strenuous: mercator
strenuus, Cato R. R. praef. § 3: viri
fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, ib.
§ 4: strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7,
46: imperator in proeliis strenuus et
fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: manu fortis et
bello strenuus, Nep. Dat. 1: strenui
ignavique in victoria idem audent, Tac.
H. 2, 14: Graeci, gens lingua magis
strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22: quodsi
cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1,
2, 70. With gen.: strenuus militiae,
Tac. H. 3, 43. In a bad sense: multi in
utroque exercitu, sicut modesti qui-
etique, ita mali et strenui, turbulent,
restless, ib. 1, 52. 2. Transf. of
things: adolescens strenua facie, Pl.
Rud. 2, 2, 8: manus (chirurgi), nimble,
dexterous, Cels. 7 praef. med.: corpus,
Gell. 3, 1: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34:
strenua nos exercet inertia, busy idle-
ness, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28. [Gr. *σπρηνής*,
σπρηνός; Germ. *strenge*; Eng. *strong*.]

strēpito, i, v. a. freq. [strepo] *to
make a great noise, rustling, rattling,*
etc. (poet. and rare): (corvi) inter se
foliis strepitant, Virg. G. 1, 413: pulsus
strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4,
288.

strēpītus, ūs (gen. strepiti, Enn. in
Non. 490, 8). m. [id.] *a noise, din;*
a clashing, crashing, rustling, clatter-
ing, clanking, etc.; turmoil: strepitus,
crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Pl. Am. 5, 1,
10: fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strep-
itu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib. 1, 8,
60: ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112:
Januae, id. Od. 3, 10, 5: rotarum, Caes.
B. G. 4, 33: obscoenus, i. e. ventris,
Petr. 117: comitum conventus, strepitus,
clamor mulierum, Ter. Hec. prol.
alt. 27: non strepitu, sed maximo cla-
more, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 45: prae
strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27: magno
cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi,
Caes. B. G. 2, 11: concursus hominum
forique strepitus, Cic. Brut. 92, 317:
Romae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 12: inter strep-
itum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1: sententia-
rum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, 2,
Plur.: canis, sollicitum animal ad noc-
turnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47. II. Transf. a measured, regular sound
(poet.): citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31:
testudinis aureae, id. Od. 4, 3, 18: tibi-
cinae, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26.

strēpo, ui, 3. v. n. and a. I.
Neutr. to make a noise; to rattle,
rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar,
etc.: cum Achivi coepissent inter se
strepere, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: voci-
bus truculentis, Tac. A. 1, 25: apes in
alveo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10: raucio
strepuerunt cornua cantu, Virg. Aen.
8, 2: litui, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 18: fluvii
strepunt hiberna nive turgidi, ib. 4, 12,
3: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum
tinnitu galea, Virg. Aen. 9, 808: strepit
omnis murmure campus, ib. 6, 709:
omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 25, 25:
urbs apparatu belli, id. 26, 51: aures
clamoribus plorantium, id. 22, 14: pla-
cidum aequor mille riarum remis, Tac.
A. 2, 23: mons tibiarum cantu tym-
panorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1. 2.
Fig.: Scythici equitatus equorum glo-
ria strepnat, ring, resound with the

glory, id. 8, 42, 64. ||. Act. (rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperet, *bawled out*, *vociferated*, Liv. 2, 45: qui (Iucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

strepsicēros, ōtis, m. = στρεψικέρως, a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans adax, prob. an antelope; several of the north African species have spirally curled horns, such as Antilope strepsiceros, Desm. and A. addax, Gm.: Plin. 11, 37, 45: id. 8, 53, 79.

streptos, on, adj. = στρεπτός, twisted: uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

strīa, ae, f. a furrow, channel, hollow, flute of a column: Vitruv. 3, 3 fin.

strīātūra, ae, f. [strīo] a being channelled, a fluting: Vitruv. 4, 3 fin.

strībligo, inis, f. [akin to στρεβλός, twisted, awry] an impropriety in language, a solecism: Gell. 5, 20: Arri. 1, 36.

strībūla, ae, v. strebula.

strictē, adv. closely, tightly: in foramen conficis, Pall. Mart. 8, 2. Comp.: Pall. 1, 6. Sup.: Gell. 16, 3.

strictim, adv. [strictus from stringo] straitly, closely: strictim attendere, i. e. close to the skin, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13. ||. Fig. slightly, superficially: aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34.

2. Esp. of style, briefly, cursorily, summarily: haec nunc strictim dicta, aptiora fient infra, Varr. L. L. 9, 28, 136: breviter strictimque dicere (opp. copiosissime), Cic. Clr. 10, 29: id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: subungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliqua re, Suet. Tib. 73.

strictivilla, ae, f. [stringo villus, that has lost her hair] an appellation of a prostitute: Pl. in Gell. 3, 3.

strictivus, a, um, adj. [stringo] that is stripped or plucked off: oleae, Cato R. R. 146, 1.

strictor, ōris, m. [id.] one who strips or plucks off: olearum, Cato R. R. 144, 3.

strictūra, ae, f. [id.] a contraction, stricture: stomachi, opp. solutio, Plin. Val. 4, 2: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 sq.

||. Meton. a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron: Plin. 34, 14, 41: Virg. Aen. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, Part. [stringo].

||. Adj. drawn together, close, strait, tight, etc.: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: emplastrum, thick, Scrib. Comp. 45 fin.: venter, bound up, costive, Veg. 3, 16: strictior aura, more severe, colder, Aus. Idyll. 14, 3.

2. Fig. of style, brief, concise: quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52. (||) Of character, severe, strict: Catones, Manil. 5, 106: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87: restitutio stricto jure non competeat, according to strict right, Jabob. Dig. 29, 2, 85. (Hence It. stretto; Fr. étroit.)

strīdeo, di, 2. and **strīdo**, di, 3. v. n. [akin to τρίζω] to creak, hiss, whiz, whistle, buzz, rattle, etc. (mostly poet.): ferri stridet acumen, Enn. Ann. 11, 1: candens ferrum e fornacibus stridit, Lucr. 6, 149: striduntque cavernis stricturae Chalybum, Virg. Aen. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore stridit, Tib. 1, 3, 72: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39: serrae stridentis acerbus horror, Lucr. 2, 410: foribus cardo abenis, Virg. Aen. 1, 449: plaustra, id. G. 3, 536: alae (cygnorum), id. Aen. 1, 397: sagitta, ib. 12, 319: silvae, ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 med.

strīdo, v. strīdeo.

strīdor, ōris, m. [strīdeo] any harsh or grating sound: a creaking, hissing, buzzing, rattling, whistling, etc.: serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65: elephantorum, ib. 1, 13: stridor, id. 30, 18: strillonis, Plin. 29, 4, 15: stridiae, Ov. M. 14, 100: Troglodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 3: procellae, Prop. 3, 7, 47: rudentum, Virg. Aen. 1, 87: januae, Ov. M. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7: pennarum, Plin. 11, 29, 35: tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15. Plur.: stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21.

strīdūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, etc.: stridula cornus (i. e. hasta), Virg. Aen. 12, 267: fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: manus monstri (i. e. elephantis), Sil. 9, 627: stridula et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56. (Hence It. strillo.)

strīga, ae, f. [stringo] a row of corn or hay cut down, a swath: Col. 2, 18, 2. 2. a furrow drawn lengthwise of the field: Jul. Frontin. agr. p. 38: also in a camp, the spaces between the squadrons: Charis. 1, p. 85 P.

strīga, ae, f. [strix] a hag, witch: Petr. 63. (Hence It. strega.)

strīgātus, a, um, adj. [2. strix] of a length (from north to south) greater than its breadth: ager (opp. scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

strīgīlēcūla, ae, f. dim. [strigilis] a small strigil: App. Flor. p. 346.

strīgīlis, is, f. [stringo] a scraper (of horn or metal) used by bathers for scraping the skin, a strigil: Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 77: Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30: Hor. S. 2, 7, 110: Suet. Aug. 80: v. Smith's Ant. 192.

||. Transf. a surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear: Cels. 6, 7: Plin. 25, 13, 103.

2. Among the Spaniards, a small bit of native gold: id. 33, 3, 19. (Hence It. stregghia, streglia; Fr. étrille.)

strīgimentum, i, n. [id.] that which is scratched or scraped off, a scraping: Plin. 20, 3, 8.

||. Esp. filth or dirt scraped off: Cels. 2, 6 med.: Val. Max. 9, 14, 2 ext.

strīgo, i, v. n. [2. strix] to hold up, stop in ploughing: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. ||. Transf. to give way, lose strength, sink (poet.): Virg. Catal. 8, 19.

strīgōsus, a, um, adj. [stringo] lean, lank, thin, meagre: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20: canis, opp. obesus, Col. 7, 12, 8. Comp.: equi, Liv. 27, 47. Sup.: (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9.

||. Fig. of an orator, meagre, dry, tasteless: Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. [akin to στράγγω: Germ strängen] to draw or tie tight; to draw, bind, or press together, to grasp: te stringam ad carnarium, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Lucan. 5, 143: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51: mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, having closed together, id. 15, 16: habenam, to draw tight, Stat. Th. 11, 513: arcum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16.

2. Transf. to touch lightly or slightly, to graze: litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Virg. Aen. 5, 163: stringebat summas ales miserabilis indas, Ov. M. 11, 733: aequor (aura), id. 4, 136: metas interiora rota, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop. 3, 11, 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536: tela stringentia corpus, grazing, slightly wounding, Virg. Aen. 10, 311.

3. to pull or strip off, to pluck off, clip off, prune, etc.: oleum ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato R. R. 65, 1: quernas glandes, Virg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: frondes, Virg. E. 9, 61: hordea, id. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, drew, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Virg. Aen. 12, 278: Liv. 7, 40: cultrum, id. 7, 5.

Poet. transf.: manum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14: stringere remos, to cut branches for making oars, Virg. Aen. 1, 552.

||. Fig. of style, to compress, abridge: narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128: Sil. 8, 48.

2. to

hold in check, to rule, toady: quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu stringitur, adveniat, Claud. B. Get. 371. 3. to touch, affect; esp. to affect painfully, to wound, pain: atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Virg. Aen. 9, 294: quum tua delicto stringantur peccata nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, ib. 2, 350. (Hence Fr. étreindre.)

stringor, ōris, m. [stringo] a touching, touch, shock: gelidae aquae, Lucr. 3, 693.

strīo, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [strīa] to furnish with furrows or channels; to hollow out, groove, flute: columnas viginti strīis, Vitruv. 4, 3 fin.: asparagus in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42: concham, id. 9, 33, 52.

strītāvus, v. tritavus, ad init.

strittabilla, ae, f. [strittare] limping: Pl. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.

strittāre, to be weak in the feet: strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.

strix, strigis, f. = στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher] an owl, prob. the screech-owl, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children: Ov. F. 6, 133 sq.: Plin. 11, 39, 95: Tib. 1, 5, 52.

strix, Igis, f. a furrow, channel, groove: Vitruv. 3, 3 fin.

strōbīlus, i, m. = στρόβιλος, a pine-nut, pine-cone: Ulp. Dig. 32, 53 fin.

strōbus, i, m. a tree which grew in Carmania yielding an odoriferous gum, prob. some Conifer: Plin. 12, 17, 40.

||. Another name of the ladanum: id. 12, 17, 37.

strōma, ātis, n. = στρώμα, a bed-covering, coverlet: Capitol. Ver. 4 fin.

strombus, i, m. = στρομβός, a kind of spiral snail: Plin. 32, 10, 39.

strongyła, ae, f. = στρογγύλη, a bust: Tert. Pall. 4 med.

strongylē, ēs, f. = στρογγύλη, a kind of alum: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

strōpha, ae, f. = στροφή, a strophe in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 med.

||. a trick, artifice: verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4: Sen. Ep. 26 med.: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18 fin.

strōphīārīus, ii, m. [strophium] a maker of or dealer in strophia: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strōphīōlum, i, n. dim. [id.] a small wreath or chaplet: Plin. 21, 2, 2.

strōphīum, ii, n. = στρόφιον (a band), a band, stay, stomacher, worn by females under the breasts: Cat. 64, 65: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalium tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. 538, 7. ||. a head-band, chaplet: Virg. Cop. 32: Prud. Cath. 3, 26: esp. of priests: cf. Fest. s. v. stropus.

||. a rope: ancoralia, cables, App. M. 11, p. 265.

strōphōma, ātis, n. = στρόφωμα, the belly-ache, colic: Hier. in Jes. 13, 8.

strōphōsus (strōph. Venant. Carm. 8, 9, 17), a, um, adj. [strophus] that has the colic: Veg. 3, 57.

strōphus, i, m. = στρόφος, the belly-ache, colic: Veg. 1, 4: ib. 57: App. Herb. 26.

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structē, adv. regularly, methodically (rare): Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1.

structilis, e, adj. [struo] pertaining to building; that is built or constructed; that is designed or used for building: canales, walled, Vitruv. 8, 7: cloacae, id. 5, 9 med.: columnae, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8: caementum, cement used in building, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a joining together, a building, erecting, construction: petroselinum sternes inter spatia structiōnis (olivarium), between the layers of the heap, Pall. Nov. 22, 2.

||. Fig.: arma venatoribus parabant, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structiōnem ejus studii pertinet, apparatus, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structiō fidel, Tert. Patient. 3.

structor, ōris, m. [id.] *a builder, mason, carpenter*: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Cod. Justin. 10, 64, 1: Lampr. Elag. 27.

II. one who serves at table, a carver: Mart. 10, 48, 15: Juv. 5, 120.

structōrius, a, um, adj. [structor] *pertaining to building, architectural*: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, f. [struo] *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment*: ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structura quadam inter se connectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.

2. Esp. a building or erecting: parietum, the mode of building, construction, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: est specus exesi structura pumicis asper, Qv. F. 4, 495: structura antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51: silex globosus ad structuram infidelis, for building, id. 36, 22, 49: in structura saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27. (ii) Meton. *a building, erection, structure*: Front. Aq. 123: Vitruv. 5, 12: aerariae structurae, mining works, mines, Caes. B. G. 3, 21. **II.** Fig. of style, an arrangement, order, structure: verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: id. Or. 44, 149: Quint. 1, 10, 23: Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

structus, a, um, Part. [struo]. **II.** Subst. structa, orum, *n. plu.* *buildings*: saxorum structa, Lucr. 4, 362.

strūes, is, f. [id.] *a heap, pile*: laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12: corporum, Liv. 23, 5: Tac. II. 2, 70: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37: rogi, a funeral pile, pyre, Tac. G. 27: Lucan. 8, 757: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, Liv. 44, 41. **II.** Esp. *a heap of little offering-cakes*: strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. s. v.: Cato R. R. 134, 2: Ov. F. 1, 276.

strufertārīi, orum, m. plu. *they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning*: Fest. s. v.

struix, icis, f. [struo] *a heap, pile*: struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum, Fest. s. v.: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 26: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222. **II.** Fig.: struix malorum, Naev. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 267.

strūma, ae, f. [struo: cf. spuma from spu] *a scrofulous tumour, struma*: Cels. 5, 28, 7: Plin. 8, 51, 77: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tanquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: sarcastically: Vatinius strumam sacerdotii διστάζει vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9.

strūmāticus, a, um, adj. [struma] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*: Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmēa, ae, f. (sc. herba) [id.] *an herb that cures the struma, also called ranunculus, q. v.*: Plin. 25, 13, 119: App. Herb. 8.

strūmella, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small struma*: Marc. Empir. 15 *med.*

strūmōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*: Col. 7, 10, 3: Juv. 10, 309.

strūmus, i, m. [id.] *a plant that cures the struma, called also strychnos and cuculus, q. v.*: Plin. 27, 8, 44: App. Herb. 74.

strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to place one thing upon or along with another in regular order or as parts of a consistent whole; to pile up, arrange*: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: atque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: penum ordine longo, Virg. Aen. 1, 704: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, to heap up, accumulate, Petr. 120, 85: rem, Pers. 2, 44: pedem, to heap up steps, i. e. to flee: si calcitur pedemve struit manum endofacito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. Poet. transf.: altaria donia, Virg. Aen. 5, 54 *Absol.*: aliae

(apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, pile up (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10. **2. Esp. to build, erect, fabricate, construct: fornacem bene struito: lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato R. R. 38, 1 and 3: templa saxo structa vetusto, Virg. Aen. 3, 84: moenia, ib. 5, 811: domos, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Virg. Aen. 11, 204: Lucan. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, Prop. 4, 3, 20: cubilia, Lucan. 9, 841: convivia, to get ready, prepare, Tac. A. 15, 37. *Absol.*: reticulata structura, qua frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51. **3. to set in order, arrange: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: aciem, Liv. 9, 31: Virg. Aen. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv. 42, 51.****

II. Fig. to join together, compound, compose: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, Nerei repandirostrum, Quint. 1, 5, 6j. **2. Esp. to prepare something detrimental; to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate, etc.**: aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64: sycophantias, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 57: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10: crimina et accusationes, ib. 11, 12. **3. to order, arrange, dispose, regulate**: componere et struere verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232: orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7: cum varios struerem per secula reges, ordained, Val. Fl. 1, 535.

struppēārīa, orum, n. plu. *a festival among the Falisci*: Fest. s. v. struppus.

struppus (stroppus), i, m. [στροφόιον] *a band, thong, strap*: struppis verberari, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: Fest. s. v.: tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes: unde nata strophioia, Plin. 21, 2, 2. (Hence It. stroppolo; Fr. estrope, étrope.)

strūthēus (struthius), a, um, adj. = στρούθιος, *pertaining to sparrows*: mala, sparrow-apples, quinces, Cydonia vulgaris, Linn., Plin. 15, 11, 10: Cato R. R. 7, 3: struthium in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest. s. v.

strūthio, ōnis, v. *struthiocamelus*. **strūthiōcāmēlinus, a, um, adj.** = στρούθιοκαμήλινος, *pertaining to an ostrich*: sebum, Plin. 29, 5, 31.

strūthiōcāmēlus, i, m. = στρούθιοκαμήλος, *an ostrich*, Struthio Camelus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 1, 1: id. 10, 22, 29. By later writers also called simply struthio, ōnis, m. = στρούθιον: Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*: Lampr. Elag. 30. (Hence, from struthio, It. struzzo; and from avis struthio, Fr. au-truche.)

struthion, ii, n. = στρούθιον, *a plant*, Gypsophila Struthium, Linn.: Plin. 19, 3, 18: id. 24, 11, 58.

strūthōpus, ōdis, m. and f. = στρούθόπους, *a person that has small or sparrow-feet*: Plin. 7, 2, 2.

strychnos, i, m. = στρούχνος, *a kind of nightshade*: Plin. 27, 8, 44: called also trychnos, id. 21, 31, 105. A name apparently applied to various plants. (i) trychnon, nightshade, Solanum nigrum, Linn. (ii) callion, heliacabon, winter cherry, Physalis Alkekengi, Linn. (iii) dorycnion, manicon = either Solanum insanum, Linn., or S. villosum, Linn. (iv) Moly morion = Physalis somnifera, Linn. (not Homer's moly, which seems to have been Allium magicum, a kind of garlic). Pliny also speaks of a kind of edible strychnos, which some have referred to the Solanum Melongena, Linn., a kind of egg-plant, producing a very large purple fruit, which is now eaten in Sicily and the S. of Italy, and may be found in the markets of Paris.

stūdēo, ūi (perf. studivi, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5), 2. v. a.

and n. [akin to σπουδή, σπουδάζω, to speed, haste; hence] *to be eager or zealous, to take pains about, busy oneself with, strive after; to pursue some course of action, etc. Absol.*: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 31: si qui in ea re studebat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2. With acc.: horum illo nihil egregie studebat: et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 32: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2 *fin.*: perspexi ex tuis literis, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 72: unum studetis Antonii conatum avertere a re publica, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120: has res, Pl. Mil. 5, 44. With inf. or acc. and inf.: verum audire ex te studeo, id. Bac. 5, 2, 42: de quo studeo ex te audire quid sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, ib. 1, 2: fieri studebam ejus prudentia doctior, id. Am. 1, 1: si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis quam plurimis, Ter. Eun. prol. 1: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1: neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 51. Most freq. with dat.: illi rei studet, id. Asin. 1, 3, 30: huic rei studeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, ib. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: agriculturac, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: sacrificiis, ib. 6, 21: literis, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17: lectis sternendis studuimus munditiisque apparandis, Pl. Stich. 5, 3, 5: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3. With gen.: parens, qui te nec amet nec student tui, troubles himself about you, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72. With subj. (rare): Caesar maxime studebat, ut hanc partem oppidi ab reliqua parte urbis excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1. With in (rare): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut sciant, id. 10, 2, 6.

II. Esp. to be zealous for a person or cause, to favour: with dat.: ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Coel. 4, 10: Catilinae, ib. 5, 12: Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67: quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43: nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Lys. 1 *med.* *Absol.*: neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51. **2. to apply oneself to learning, to study**: Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, Quint. 11, 3, 7: aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21: in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5.

stūdiolum, i, n. dim. [studium] *a small literary production*: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5. **II. a little room or closet for study**: Inscr. Mur. 937, 13.

stūdiōsē, adv. *eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously*: aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A: aliquid investigare, id. Rep. 1, 11: studiose cavendum est, id. Am. 26, 99. *Comp.*: ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcium, tum multo nunc studiosius, id. Fam. 13, 54: Nep. Ages. 3. *Sup.*: aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Plin. Ep. 4, 26: Suet. Cal. 54.

stūdiōsus, a, um, adj. [studium] *eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious after, fond or studious of*. With gen.: venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Am. 20, 74: culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: florum, id. Od. 3, 27, 29: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 10, 122: summe studiosus omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: musices, Quint.

r. 10, 11: *juris*, Suet. Nor. 32. *Comp.*: ille restituendi meliorem retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3. *Sup.*: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46. With *dat.*: rei nullae, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 20. With *ad.*: studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7. With *in.*: in argento, Petr. 52, 1. *Ab-sol.*: homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo inchoare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16. **II.** *Esp.* *zealous* for a person or cause, *friendly*, *attached*, *devoted*: omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae *παρρησιας* eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, ib. 3, 22: sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: studiosa pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91. *Comp.*: studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 *med.*: te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19. *Sup.*: existimationis meae studiosissimus, id. Verr. 2, 47, 117. **2.** *devoted to study or learning, learned, studious*: quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, literatus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26: juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32. *Transf.* of things: studiosa disputatio, a *learned disputation*, id. 11, 1, 75: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. Hence *Studiosus, the Student*, the title of a work of the elder Pliny: ib. 3, 5.

studium, *ii. n.* [*studeo*] *a busying oneself about or application to; assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, endeavour, study*: studium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magna cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, literarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliqua re ponere, id. Fin. 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Ph. prol. 2: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Am. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curaue discere, id. Fam. 4, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27: sunt pueritiae certa studia, sunt ineuntis adolescentiae, sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 76: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *voluntarily*, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: non studio sed fortuito, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 13. With *gen.*: in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Am. 27, 104: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: studium pugnandi exercitui injectum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 46. **II.** *zeal for a person or cause; good-will, attachment, devotion, etc.*: tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum munire, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: Divitiaci summum in populum Romanum studium, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: studiis odiisque carens, Lucan. 2, 377: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 35: studia partium, Sall. J. 73: eo, quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. A. 14, 42. **2.** *application to learning, study; plur. studies*: *paucum studii atque doctrinae*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditio boni et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: studia exercere, id. Sen. 9, 8: illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id. Rep. 1, 10: studiis septem dedit

annos, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non intendes animum studiis, ib. 1, 2, 36: o veri studiorum! *late in learning*, id. S. 1, 10, 21. **3.** *Transf. a place for study, a study, school*: philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 26.

stultē, *adv.* *foolishly, sillily*: stulte facere, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 30: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13: haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

stultilōquentia, *ae. f.* [*stultiloquus*] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

stultilōquium, *ii. n.* [*id.*] *silly talk, babbling*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 25.

stultilōquus, *a. um, adj.* [*stultus loquor*] *talking foolishly, babbling*: tace stultiloque, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 45.

stultitia, *ae. f.* [*stultus*] *folly, foolishness, silliness, etc.*: delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: stultitia atque insipientia, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 5: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 77: stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8 proem.: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 4: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 27, 124 sq.

stultivīdus, *a. um, adj.* [*stultus video*] *that sees things in a foolish light*: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, *a. um, adj.* [*akin to stolidus, q. v.*] *foolish, silly, etc.*: multi stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, bucones, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 2: inepte stultus es, id. Most. 2, 2, 64: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: quos ait Caecilius *comicos, stultos, senes*, hos significat credulos, obliuissimos, dissolutos, id. de Sen. 11, 36: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 26. **2.** *Transf.* of things: nulla est tam stulta civitas, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: laetitia, Sall. C. 51: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 8, 3: dies, *foolishly spent*, Tib. 1, 4, 34: vita, Sen. Ep. 15 *fin.*: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius? Cic. Am. 15, 55.

stūpa, *ae. v.* *stuppa*.

stūpē-fācio, *feci, factum, 3. v. a.*: *pass.* *stupeho* [*stupeo*] *to make senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy*: privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 39: ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13, 7. **2.** *Esp.* in *Part. perf.*: quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: Ov. H. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 365.

stūpēfio, *factus, v.* *stupefacio*.

stūpēndus, *a. um, adj.* [*stupeo*] *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous*: virtutibus stupendus, Val. ax. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetrata, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6.

stūpeo, *ui, 2. v. n. and a.* **I.** *Neutr.* *to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be astonished, astounded, confounded, stupefied, etc.*: quum hic etiam tum semisomnus stuperet, Cic. Verr. 5, 36, 95: torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2: nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23 *fin.*: quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Virg. Aen. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3. With *gen.*: tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38. With *abl.* or *in* and *abl.*: stupere gaudio Graecus, Coel. in Quint. 9, 3, 58: expectatione stupere, Liv. 8, 13: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5: carminibus stupens, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: stupet Albius

aere, id. S. 1, 4, 28: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, ib. 1, 6, 17: stupet in Turno, Virg. Aen. 10, 446. With *acc.*: mater stupuit ad auditas voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1 *med.*

2. *Transf.* of things, *to be benumbed or stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop*: multum refert, a fonte bibatur qui fluit, an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10: flumina bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763: Plin. 14, 21, 27: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42: stupente in seditione, Liv. 28, 25.

II. *Act.* *to be astonished or amazed at, to wonder at* (poet.): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Virg. Aen. 2, 31: omnia dum stupet, Val. Fl. 5, 96: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4.

stūpesco, *3. v. n. incept.* [*stupeo*] *to grow astonished, become amazed*: Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

stūpēns, *a. um, v.* *stuppens*.

stūpīditas, *ātia, f.* [*stupidus*] *senselessness, dullness, stupidity* (rare): incredibilis, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80.

stūpīdo, *1. v. a.* [*id.*] *to confound, amaze, astonish*: Mart. Cap. 6 *init.*

stūpīdus, *a. um, adj.* [*stupeo*] *struck senseless, confounded, amazed; senseless, dull, stupid* (rare): stupida sine animo asto, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas, stupida? quid taces? id. Epid. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echlonis tabula te stupidum detinet, *infatuated*, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: populus studio stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4: Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7. *Sup.*: homo, Varr. in Non. 400, 12. **II.** *Transf.* of things: colles, *i. e. that cannot be cultivated*, Venant. Carm. 3, 12, 39.

stūpor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*] *numbness, insensibility, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, amazement*: stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: sensus stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: stupor omnium animos tenet, Liv. 9, 2: oculos stupor urget inertes, Virg. G. 3, 523: stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: quum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum deflisset, Liv. 6, 40: tum demum ingenuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just. 22, 6 *fin.* **2.** *Transf.* for *stupidus* (poet.): talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat. 17, 21.

stūpōrātus, *a. um, adj.* [*stupor*] *regarded with amazement or wonder: gloria*, Tert. Cult. fem. 3.

stūppa (*stūpa* and *stīpa*), *ae. f.* = *στυπή* (*στυπή*), *the coarse part of flax, tow, raxum*: Plin. 19, 1, 3: Caes. B. C. 3, 101: Liv. 21, 8: Virg. Aen. 5, 682. (Hence *It. stoppa*; *Sp. estopa*; *Fr. etoupe*.)

stūppārius (*stupar.*), *a. um, adj.* [*stūppa*] *pertaining to tow, tow*: maleus, Plin. 19, 1, 3.

stūppēus (*stūpeus*), *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *made or consisting of tow*: vincula, Virg. Aen. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547: verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309: flamma, burning tow, id. Aen. 8, 694.

stūprātor, *ōris, m.* [*stupro*] *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher*: Quint. 4, 2, 69: Suet. Dom. 8: Sen. Hipp. 896.

stūprē, *adv.* *shamefully*: Neleus ap. Fest. s. v. *stuprum*.

stupro, *avi, atum, 1. v. a.* [*stuprum*] *to defile*: pulvinar, Auct. Or. de Harusp. resp. 15, 33: mores, Tert. Apol. 6.

II. *Esp.* *to debauch, deflower, ravish*: quillam stupravit noctu, Pl. Aul. prol. 36: filiam, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64: similissimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

stūprōsus, *a. um, adj.* [*id.*] *unchaste, debauched, corrupt*: mens, Val. Max. 6, 1, no. 8.

stuprum, *1. n.* *dishonour, disgrace*: Fest. s. v. **II.** *Esp.* *debauchery lewd-*

ness, violation (in law, stuprum was commerce with a widow or virgin, adulterium with a married woman, v. Smith's Ant. 13): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: quaecumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Parad. 3, 2, 23: (eum) cum germana sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulvia stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21: Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4. Of animals: Col. 7, 6, 3. 2. Meton. *an adulterer*, etc. (poet.): una (sedes) Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, the par amour, Prop. 4, 7, 57.

sturnus, i, m. a starling or stare: Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.: Plin. 10, 24, 35: id. 18, 17, 45.

stylōbātēs, is, or **stylōbāta**, ae, m. = *στυλοβάτης*, the pedestal of a column or row of columns, a stylobate: Vitruv. 3, 3.

stylus, i, v. stilus.

stymma, ātis, n. = *στύμμα*, the chief ingredient or foundation of an unguent: Plin. 13, 1, 2.

styptaria, ae, f. = *στυπτηρία*, alum: Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 3 fin.

stypticus, a, um, adj. = *στυπτικός*, astringent, styptic: medicamenta, Plin. 24, 13, 73: naturae herbae, id. 32, 9, 36: vinum, of an acid taste, Pall. Jan. 17.

styrax, ācis, m. = *στυράξ*, a resinous gum, storax, from the Styrax officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 12, 25, 55: id. 24, 6, 15. Called also, storax, Sol. 33 med.

suadet idem ait esse, sic te, Fest. s. v.

suādēla, ae, f. [suadeo] exhortation, persuasion: jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suadela depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2 fin. Plur.: his et hujusmodi suadelis, id. M. 9, p. 225.

suādenter, adv. persuasively: Arn. 2, p. 71.

suādēo, si, sum (suādent, Lucr. 4, 1153), 2. v. n. and a. to advise, recommend, exhort, urge. Constr. dat. (rarely acc.) of person advised: what is advised expressed by acc., inf., acc. and inf. or subj.: the latter is often to be understood: non jubeo, sed si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5 fin.: instare, suadere, orare, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: recte suadere, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16: bene suadere, id. Am. 13, 44: an C. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7. (ii) With acc. of the thing: modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38: quid mihi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101. Pass.: minus placet, magis quod suadet, quod dissuadet placet, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 44. (iii) With inf. or acc. and inf.: Juturnam misero, fateor, succurrere fratri suasi, Virg. Aen. 12, 814: ne hoc quidem suaserim, unde se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidiis onerandas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32: nisi mihi ab adolescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, Cic. Arch. 6. (iv) With subj.: interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 64: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17 fin.: quum acerrime suasisset Lepido ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8: suadeo, conemur, Petr. 35 fin.: se suadere, dixit, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4. (v)

With acc. of pers.: ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4: ego neque te jubeo neque veto neque suadeo, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 120: uxorem ejus suasi ac persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228. 2. Transf. of things, to urge, impel, dispose towards, occasion: suadet vesana fames, Virg. Aen. 9, 340: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 102: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Virg. Aen. 2, 9: me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis efferre laborem suadet, Lucr. 1, 143. II. Esp. in jurisprudence, suadere legem, rogationem, etc. to recommend, advocate a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: Liv. 45, 21: rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18: in hac rogatione suadenda, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, Quint. 3, 8, 14. Absol.: in suadendo et dissuadendo tria spectanda, id. 3, 8, 15. [Orig. suadeo: cf. suavis.]

suādus, a, um, adj. [suadeo] persuading, persuasive (poet.): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 452: majestas, App. M. 11, 272.

suārīus, a, um, adj. [sus] pertaining to swine, swine: negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7: forum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1. II. Subst. suarius, ii, m. a swineherd: Plin. 8, 51, 77. (ii) a swine-dealer: Symm. Ep. 10, 27. 2. suaria, ae, f. traffic in swine: Edict. ap. Grut. Inscr. 647, 7.

suāsio, ōnis, f. [suadeo] a counselling, advice, exhortation: Sen. Ep. 95. Plur.: omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19. II. Esp. in jurisprudence, a recommending, advocacy of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140. 2. In rhetor. eloquence of the persuasive kind: id. Or. 11, 37.

suāsor, ōris, m. [id.] an adviser, counsellor: me suasore et impulsore id factum, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75. II. Esp. in jurisprudence, one who recommends or advocates a proposed law: suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B.

suāsōrius, a, um, adj. [suasor] pertaining to conselling or advising; suatory: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161. II. Esp. in rhetor. pertaining to the suatory species of eloquence, hortatory, suatory: pars deliberativa, quae eadem suatoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1. 2. Subst. suasoria, ae, f. (sc. oratio), a hortatory or suatory speech: id. 2, 4, 25: Petr. 6.

suāsūm, i, n. [suadeo] a persuasive speech, persuasion: Tert. Gen. 103.

suasum colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillidid fumoso in vestimento albo. Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suasum vocari, Fest. s. v.

suāsus, a, um, Part. [suadeo]. **suāsus**, ūs, m. [id.] an advising: suasus atque impulsus meo, Pl. Pers. 4, 48: ob meum suasum, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9.

suātīm, adv. [sus] swinishly: Nigid. in Non. 40, 26.

suāvē-ōlens (also separately), entis, adj. sweet-smelling, fragrant: amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvēōlentia, ae, f. [suaveolens] a sweet odour, fragrance: Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

suāvīātio (sav.), ōnis, f. [suavior] a kissing: suavis, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 8. Plur.: Gell. 18, 2.

suāvīdīcus, a, um, adj. [suavis dico] sweet-spoken, pleasant: versus, Lucr. 4, 181.

suāvillum (sav.), i, n. [suavis] a kind of sweet cake: Cato R. R. 84, 1.

suāvīlōquens, entis, adj. [suavis loquor] sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Cethegus, Enn. Ann. 9, 3: Quint. 11, 3, 31: carmen, Lucr. 1, 944.

suāvīlōquentia, ae, f. [suaviloquens] sweetness of speech: et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegum) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58.

suāvīlōquus, a, um, adj. [suavis loquor] sweet-spoken, pleasant: versus, Lucr. 2, 529.

suāvīlōdīus, ii, m. [suavis ludus] a lover of plays: Tert. Spect. 20.

suāvīo (savio), for suavior, to kiss: Pomp. and Nov. in Non. 474, 13: Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvīolum (sav.), i, n. dim. [suavium] a little kiss: Cat. 99, 2.

suāvīor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] to kiss: Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, Cic. Att. 16, 3: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53: os oculosque, Cat. 9, 9.

suāvis, e (suāves, Sedul. 1, 274), adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 660: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 23: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, suaves res, Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44: radix suavissimi gustus et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64: flores, Lucr. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65: cantus, Pl. Cas. 4, 3, 2: sermo, id. Asin. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: vox, Gell. 19, 9: sopor, Lucr. 4, 454. Neutr. suave, adverb (poet.): suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Virg. E. 3, 63. II. Of moral and abstract things: homo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 64: mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: amor suavissimus, Pl. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 142: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26: modus, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 17: ut rei servire suave est! id. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 73: suave, mari magno, e terra magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1. [Orig. suavis: cf. suadeo; Sans. svādu; Gr. ὁδός; Germ. süß; Eng. sweet.]

suāvitas, ātis, f. [suavis] sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness: is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 27: quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: cibi, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: odorum, id. de Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. gen. 3, 8: me tuus sonus et suavitatis ista delectat: omitto verborum; sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae exit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: villa mirifica suavitatem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Plur.: ut conquirat undique suavitates, id. Off. 3, 33, 117. II. Of moral and abstract things: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: quem omnes amare meritissimum pro ejus eximia suavitatem debemus, ib. 1, 55, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Am. 18, 66: mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitatis, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 1. Plur.: suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1.

suāviter, adv. sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blanditur, Cic. Acad. 2, 45, 139: suaviter loqui, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43. Sup.: suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: pence danum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70. II. Fig.: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? suaviter, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5: secunda jucunde ac suaviter meminerimus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistola copiose et suaviter scripta, id. Fam. 15, 21. Sup.: literae suavissime scriptae, ib. 13, 18: sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, ib. 3, 12.

suāvītudo, inis, f. [suavis] sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight (rare, for suavitatis): Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 14: pronunciationis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22.

suāvium (savium), *li, n. [id.] a mouth puckered up to be kissed (rare): dum semihulco savio meo puellum savior*, Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 11: Pl. Mil. 2, 116.

II. Transf. *a kiss*: qui tuac nor des amicae suavium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 5: savium posco, id. Cas. 5, 2, 14: savia suavia, App. M. 6, 176: Atticae, quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suaviur des, Cic. Att. 16, 11. As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labelum, mea salus, meum savium, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 153: Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.

sub, *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [akin to Sans. *upa*; Gr. *ὑπό*; Eng. *up*; cf. *super* with *ὑπέρ*, and *ab* with *ἀπό*] **A.** With *abl.* Of space: *under, below, beneath, underneath*: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec tamen exissent unquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: sub aqua, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Epil. 2, 2, 32: sub pellibus hiemare, *in tents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: manet sub Jove frigido venator, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: sub divo moreris, *in the open air*, ib. 2, 3, 23: sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28: pone (me) sub curtu solis nimum propinquū, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 21. Fig.: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 12: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7, 17.

2. *beneath, at the foot of, by, near, before*: sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: est ager sub urbe, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 107: sub Veteribus, id. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: sub basilica, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 11: sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28: classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15.

II. Of time: *in, within, during, at, by*: ne sub ipsa protectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49: sub adventu Romanorum, Liv. 45, 10: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494: Hor. A. P. 363: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*

III. Of other relations, as subjection, domination, stipulation, etc. *under, beneath, with*: omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards*, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 71: sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 13: sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: sub ditione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub domina meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub Iudice lis est, id. A. P. 78: sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97: sub conditione, Suet. Tib. 44: id. Caes. 68: id. Vit. 6: sub lege, id. Aug. 21: sub poena mortis, id. Cal. 48: sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*

B. With *acc.* Of space in connection with words denoting motion, *under, below, beneath*: et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bac. 3, 3, 78: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. Od. 1, 18, 13: Fig.: sub Iudicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Acad. 2, 23, 74.

2. Analogously with I. 2, but with motion: *beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, etc.*: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpbat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5, 11: aedes suas detulit sub Velliam, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 35: amnis ostia sub Tusci, ib. 2, 2, 33: dextera via sub moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 541. (ii) *from beneath, up to* (denoting change from a lower to a higher level, as well as mere approximation): hostes sub priamam

nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24. Poet.: oculos sub astra tenebat, *directed upwards to the stars*, Virg. Aen. 5, 853. II. Of time, denoting approximation: *towards, about*: Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10.

2. *just after, immediately upon*: sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc herus inquit, *hereupon*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43.

III. Of other relations: *lepidè hoc succedit sub manus negotium, comes to hand*, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 59: sub manus succedere, ib. 4, 4, 7: sub manum submittere, *at hand, conveniently*, Auct. B. Afr. 36: sub manum annuntiar, Suet. Aug. 49. **C.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v*. Before the remaining consonants (*c, f, g, m, p, r*) it is usually assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in respect to the like assimilation of *ob, ad, in*, etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p, or t*, it assumes the form *sus*, by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form *subs* (analog. to *abs*); e. g. *suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo*. Lastly, in the words *suspicio, suspicor, suspiro*, the *b* is elided. In composition, *sub* denotes

1. *under*; e. g. *sub-mergo, to dip under*; *sub-jicio, to throw under*. Hence it signifies (i) inferiority; e. g. *sub-centurio, a sub-centurion*; *sub-doceo, to act as an assistant-teacher*. (ii) before adjectives and verbs it implies diminution = *slightly*; e. g. *sub-agrestis, somewhat boorish*; *sub-irascor, to be somewhat or slightly angry*; *sub-rideo, to laugh slightly, to smile*. (iii) secrecy; e. g. *sub-orno, to incite secretly*; *sub-traho, to draw away by stealth*. (iv) substitution = *instead of*; e. g. *sub-rogo, to cause to be chosen instead of another*; *sub-ficio, to elect in place of another*; *sub-cedo, to come into another's place*. (v) succession = *after*; e. g. *sub-eo, to come after, or next*.

2. *from below, up*; e. g. *suc-cedo, to come up*; *sus-cipio, to take up*; *suc-cingo, to gird up*; *suc-cendo, to set on fire at the bottom*; *sus-picio, to look up*. Hence with the implied notion of assistance; e. g. *suc-curro, to run up (to help)*; *sub-venio, to come up (to help)*.

3. *near, closely*; e. g. *sub-sequor, to follow closely*; *sub-junctio, situated near, adjacent*; *sub-inde, immediately after*.

subabsurdè, *adv. somewhat absurdly*: aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sub-absurdus, *a, um, adj. somewhat or rather absurd*: sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, ib. 2, 71, 289: tempus discessus, id. Att. 16, 3: inkompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65.

sub-accuso, *i. v. a. to blame or accuse somewhat*: alicujus discessum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: id. Att. 16, 7: subaccusa, quaeso, Vestorium, ib. 13, 46.

sub-ācidus, *a, um, adj. somewhat sour, sourish*: vinum, Cato R. R. 108, 2: succus, Plin. 12, 25, 54.

subactio, *ōnis, f. [subigo] a working up, preparing*: arena fluvatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitruv. 2, 4 *fin.*: subactiones iborum, Arn. 3, 107. II. Fig. *preparation, discipline*: subactio mihi ingenio opus est; subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 31.

subactor, *ōris, m. [id.] a debaucher, polluter*: Lampr. Elag. 31.

subactus, *a, um, Part. [subigo]*.

subactus, *nis, m. [id.] a working up, kneading*: Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67.

sub-adjūva, *ae, m. [adjuvo] an assistant*: Cod. Theod. 6, 27, 3 *fin.*

sub-aerātus, *a, um, adj. that has copper underneath or inside*: aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

subāgītātio, subāgītātrix, subāgītō, *v. subigitatio, etc.*

sub-āgrestis, *e, adj. somewhat rustic, rather boorish*: subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7.

sub-ālāris, *e, adj. placed or carried under the arms*: telum, Nep. Alcib. 10: culcitae, Lampr. Elag. 19 *fin.*

II. Subst. **subālāre**, *is, n. an under-girdle*: Edict. Diocl. p. 25.

sub-albens, *entis, adj. somewhat white*: prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

sub-albicans, *antis, adj. somewhat white*: palea rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sub-albīdus, *a, um, adj. rather whitish*: pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8. folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96.

sub-albus, *a, um, adj. rather white, whitish*: sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5.

sub-alpīnus, *a, um, adj. lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine*: montes, Plin. 25, 7, 34: Italia, id. 16, 11, 22.

subalternicum, *i, n. a kind of reddish amber*: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sub-āmārus, *a, um, adj. somewhat bitter*: Cic. Fat. 4, 8. Adverbially: subamarum aridens, Amm. 27, 11 *med.*

sub-āpēriō, *4. v. a. to open from within*: Apic. 8, 7.

sub-āquāneus, *a, um, adj. [aqua] that is under-water, sub-aqueous*: Tert. Anim. 32.

sub-āquīlus, *a, um, adj. somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny*: corpus, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

sub-ārātor, *ōris, m. one who ploughs close to any thing*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

sub-ārescens, *entis, adj. growing somewhat dry*: Vitruv. 7, 3 *med.*

sub-argūtulus, *a, um, adj. rather subtle or keen*: Gell. 15, 30.

sub-armālis, *e, adj. [armus] that is under the arms*: vestis, Mart. Cap. 5, 136. Subst. **subarmāle**, *is, n. = subarmalis vestis*: Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14: Vopisc. Aur. 13.

sub-āro, *no perf., atum, i. v. a. to plough under or close to*: Plin. 16, 27, 50: subarata oculis senescunt, id. 16, 28, 51.

sub-arrōganter, *adv. somewhat proudly or arrogantly*: facere, Cic. Acad. 2, 36, 114.

sub-asper, *ēra, ērum, adj. rather rough*: Cels. 5, 28, 19.

sub-assentiens, *entis, Part. assenting or yielding a little*: manus subassentientibus humeris movetur Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sub-asso, *no perf., atum, i. v. a. to roast a little*: Apic. 4, 2.

subātio, *ōnis, f. [subo] the heat, brimming of swine*: Plin. 8, 51, 77.

sub-audio, *li, itus, 4. v. n. to understand, supply mentally a word omitted*: subaudito jubeo, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1.

II. *to hear a little*: nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167.

subauditiō, *ōnis, f. [subaudio] an understanding, supplying a word omitted*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 10, 80.

sub-aurātus, *a, um, adj. slightly gilt*: anulus, Petr. 32, 3.

sub-ausculdo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to listen secretly*: subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprimo os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 40: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, Cic. Top. 20, 75.

sub-austērus, *a, um, adj. rather harsh*: vinum austereum vel certe sub-austereum, Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*

sub-balbē, *adv. somewhat stammeringly*: canorus, Spart. Get. 5.

sub-basilicānus, *i, m. [basilica] one who lounges around the basilica, a lounge*: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 35.

sub-bībo, *bibi, 3. v. a. to drink a little, to tittle (rare)*: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 58: si paulum subbibisset, Suet. Ner. 20.

sub-blandior (*sub. subblandibitur*, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 19), 4. *v. n. dep. to caress or fondle a little*: Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 33.

sub-brēvis, e, *adj. rather short*: folium (salluncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20.

subo, v. succo.

sub-dēalbo, i. *v. a. to whiten a little*: Varr. in Non. 72, 11.

sub-dēbīlis, e, *adj. somewhat lame*: femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

sub-dēbilitātus, a, um, *adj. somewhat enfeebled*: fig. *somewhat discouraged*: Cic. Att. 11, 5.

sub-dēficio, 3. *v. n. to fail somewhat*: Curt. 7, 7 *med.*: Aug. Serm. 343.

sub-diāconus, i, m. *a sub-deacon*: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 6.

sub-diālis (subdivalis, Amm. 19, 11), e, *adj. [dius] that is in the open air*: inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29. II. *Subst. subdivālia*, ium, n. *plu. open galleries or terraces*: a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὑπαίθρα: id. 36, 25, 62. *Sing.*: subdival domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

sub-difficilis, e, *adj. somewhat difficult*: quaestio, Cic. Am. 19, 67.

sub-diffido, 3. *v. n. to be somewhat distrustful*: Cic. Att. 15, 20.

sub-dimīdius, a, um, *adj. less by one half of itself*: numerus, that bears to another number the ratio of 2 to 3 Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

sub-disjunctivus, a, um, *adj. sub-disjunctive*: said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good: Procul. Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. to subdivide a clause*: Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 13 *fin.*

subditiōis or **-tius**, a, um, *adj. [subdo] supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: servus, Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Elag. 17.

subditivus, a, um, *adj. [id.] substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit*: de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 198: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 5, 27, 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7.

subdito, i. *v. a. [id.] to afford, supply, furnish*: Lucr. 6, 604.

subditus, a, um, *Part. [subdo]*.

sub-diū, adv. *by day*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 77.

subdival, subdivālis, v. subdivialis.

sub-divido, visi, visum, 3. *v. a. to subdivide*: libros, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 3 *med.*

subdivisio, ōnis, f. [*subdivido*] *a subdivision*: Cod. Justin. 3, 28, 37.

subdivisus, a, um, *Part. [subdivido]*.

sub-do, dīdi, dītum, 3. *v. a. to put, place, set, or lay under*: ignem subdito, Cato R. R. 105, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: faces, Lucr. 6, 1284: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 102: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, to plunge under, Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90: versus, to append, Gell. 18, 4: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde illico subdidisti: quid de duobus consulibus, etc., subjoined, Aus. Grat. act. 23: Coeletae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, that dwell at the foot of Mount Haemus, Plin. 4, 11, 18. 2. *Esp. to bring under, subject, subdue* (rare): Plutonis subdita regno magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: subdidit Oceanum acceptis, Claud. 14. Cons. Hon. 42: rem tam magnam hisdem tempestatibus, hisdem casibus subdere, to expose, Plin. Ep. 3, 19. 3. *Fig. to put near, apply; to furnish*: irai fax subdita, Lucr. 3, 304: id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25: irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76: alicui spiritus, Liv. 7, 40. II. *to put in the place of, to substitute*: te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: quos in eorum lo-

cum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: judicem in meum locum, Auct. Or. pro dom. 32: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4. 2. *Esp. to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit*: subditum se suspicatur, that he is a spurious child, a changeling, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: partum, Paul. Dig. 4, 10, 19: liberos tanquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3: abolendo rumor Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44: testamentum, ib. 14, 40: crimina majestatis, ib. 3, 67: rumorem, ib. 6, 36.

sub-dōcēo, 2. *v. a. to teach as an assistant* (rare): aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

sub-doctor, ōris, m. *an under-teacher, assistant*: Aus. Prof. 22.

subdōlē, adv. *somewhat craftily, cunningly, or deceitfully*: subdole blanditur, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 12: nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

sub-dōlus, a, um, *adj. somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, deceitful*: homo et sycophanta et subdolos, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72: subdola adversus senem, id. Epid. 2, 3, 13: Jugurtha, cognita vanitate legati, subdolos ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38: occultus ac subdolos fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51. 2. *Transf. of things*: animus audax, subdolos, varius, Sall. C. 5: subdolos ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102: mendacia, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 5: oratio, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: lingua, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560: forma loci in certis vadis, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26.

sub-dōmo, i. *v. a. to subject by taming, to tame, subdue*: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 112.

sub-dūbito, i. *v. n. to be rather doubtful or undecided*: antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15: significabant tuae literae, te subdubitare, qua essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a. (Perf. sync. subduxit, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; inf. subduxe, Poet. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6) to draw from under or from below*: hence, to draw or pull up; to lift up, raise: brassicam ad nasum admoveo: ita subduco susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato R. R. 157, 15: aliquid sursum, Pl. Afr. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, pulled up (opp. demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Sen. Ep. 48 *med.*: subducto vultu, Prop. 2, 10, 9. 2. *Esp. Naut. t. t. to draw or haul up*: navim in pulvinarium, Pl. Cas. 3, 2, 27: longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navis subducta in terra, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 50: naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49.

3. *Milit. t. t. to draw off forces from one position to another; to lead up*: cohortes aliquot subductos ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: Numidas ex media acie, id. 22, 48: triarios ex postrema acie, id. 44, 37: ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98: agmen in aequiorem locum, Liv. 7, 34.

II. *to lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove, etc.*: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Virg. Aen. 6, 524: subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et succus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Virg. E. 3, 6: aliquem pugnae, id. Aen. 10, 615: aliquem praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1099: se ab ipso vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781: alvum, to purge, Cels. 3, 4: vela celeriter, to furl, Auct. B. Alex. 45. 2. *Esp. to take away secretly or by stealth, to steal*:

and with *pron. reflect. to take oneself away by stealth, to steal away*: alicui anulum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 81: subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aetherea domo subductum, id. Od. 1, 3, 30: obsides furto, Liv. 9, 11: tempus est subducere hinc me, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 62: clam te subduxisti mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: se clam, Auct. B. Afr. 93. *Poet.*: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, to slope down, Virg. E. 9, 7. *Reflect.*: fons subducitur, disappears, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. III. *Fig. to cast up, reckon, compute, calculate*: subdixi ratiunculam, quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Pl. Curc. 3, 1: subducamus sumnam, Cic. Att. 5, 21: assidunt, subducunt: ad numum convenit, ib. (41) In gen. *to calculate, deliberate* (usu. in connection with ratio): rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, id. Fam. 1, 9: Medea et Atrous, inita subductaque ratione, nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: calculis subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subducta ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1: hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21 *sub fin.*

subductārius, a, um, *adj. [subduco] that serves for drawing up*: funes, Cato R. R. 12.

subductio, ōnia, f. [*id.*] *Naut. t. t. a hauling up on the beach*: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), Caes. B. G. 5, 1: navium, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.* II. *a reckoning*: Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 132.

subductus, a, um, *Part. [subduco]*.

II. *Adj. withdrawn, removed, remote* (rare): cubiculum subductum omnibus ventis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: terra subductior, Mart. Cap. 6, 192.

sub-dulcis, e, *adj. somewhat sweet*: radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj. somewhat hard*: (genus verrucae) subdurus, Cels. 5, 28, 14. II. *Fig.*: Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 12, 46.

sub-ēdo, ēdi, 3. *v. a. to eat, waste, or wear away below*: e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783.

sub-ēo, II, Itum 4. *v. n. and a. to come or go under; to sink; to come up to; to come or go on; to succeed; to come up, spring up*. A. *Neutr.*: subire sub salas, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 10: in memoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601: testudine facta subeunt, advance, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: subire ad portam castrorum, Liv. 34, 16: subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31: adiecta subibant, Virg. Aen. 8, 359: muro subibant, ib. 7, 161: luo, ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Virg. Aen. 6, 222: pone subit conjux, follows, ib. 2, 725: dexteræ alae sinistra subiit, Liv. 27, 2: subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipse meumque explet opus, succeeds me, takes my place, ib. 3, 648. (II) *Of things*: quum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4: venae nonnunquam incipiente febre subeunt, the pulse sinks, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: subeunt herbae, come up, spring up, Virg. G. 1, 180: barba, sprouts, grows, Mart. 7, 83, 2: Plin. 31, 3, 21. 2. *Esp. to come on secretly, steal upon, steal into* (poet.): Prop. 1, 9, 26: Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6. II. *Fig.*: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: in quorum subire locum fraudesque dolique, id. M. 1, 130: subit ecce priori causa recens, ib. 3, 259: subeunt morbi tristisque senectus, Virg. G. 3, 67: duo pariter subierunt incommoda, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 30. 2. *Esp. to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself*: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stilli subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151: cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, reminiscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: quum subeant audita aut cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 307: subit cori gentoris imago, Virg. Aen. 2, 560: subeant

animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov. H. 18, 62. (II) With *inf.* or *relat. clause*: subit antiquitatem mirari, Plin. 12 prooem.: misereri sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7: quid sibi, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38. **B.** A *ct.* to come or go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach: exercitissimū in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, *had not gone under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: penates, Ov. M. 5, 650: macra cavum .epetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: quum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov. M. 15, 358: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, Virg. Aen. 3, 113: leones jugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62: asellus gravior dorso subiit onus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: collem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: muros, Liv. 27, 18: impositum saxis Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2: perfurit, Fadumque Hebesumque subit, *comes up to, attacks*, Virg. Aen. 9, 344: interim fallendus est iudex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approaches*, Stat. Th. 9, 510. (II) Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 8: clarum subit Alba Latinum, *comes under the dominion of Latinus*, Ov. M. 14, 612: furcas subdere columnae, *are substituted for*, ib. 8, 700: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to, reaches*, Plin. 3, 6, 31. **2.** Esp. to approach secretly, to steal upon or into: multi nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: subit furtim iumina fessa sopor, id. H. 19, 56. **II.** Fig.: sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon, overtook*, Curt. 3, 2. **2.** Esp. to come into, enter, occur to one's mind: deinde cogitatio animum subiit, Liv. 36, 20: majora intellectu animos non subibunt, Quint. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto pararis? Ov. M. 12, 472. **3.** to subject oneself to, take upon oneself, to undergo, submit to, sustain, suffer: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 5, 71, 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1: parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem, id. Rep. 1, 4:idium, id. Att. 11, 17: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6. **suber**, ōris, n. the cork-oak, cork-tree, Quercus suber, Linn.: Plin. 16, 8, 13: Virg. Aen. 7, 742. Called also *subēries*, ei, f.: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. (Hence It. *sighero*.)

subērectus, a, um, Part. [suberigo]. **subērens**, a, um, adj. [suber] of the cork-tree, cork-: cortex, Seren. Sam. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3.

subēries, ei, v. suber.

sub-erigo, no perf., rectum, 3. v. a. to raise up from below: effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App. M. 2, p. 123.

subērinus, a, um, adj. [suber] of the cork-tree, cork-: cortices, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.

sub-erro, i. v. n. to wander about under: fluvii Italici suberrant montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

sub-exhibeo, 2. v. a. to exhibit under: Arn. 6, 195.

sub-explicans, antis, Part. unfolding below: Arn. 7, 251.

subf., v. suff.

subg., v. sugg.

sub-haerere, 2. v. n. to stick under or behind; to adhere, adhere to: Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

subhastātus, a, um, adj. [subhasto] in law, that is sold by public

auction: possessiones, Cod. Theod. 13, 6, 9.

subhastatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a sale by public auction: Cod. Justin. 4, 44, 16.

sub-hasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [sub hasta] In law, to sell by public auction: res pignori datas, Cod. Justin. 7, 53, 3.

sub-hēres, ōdis, m. the next or second heir (= heres secundus): Inscr. Orell. no. 3612.

sub-horresco, 3. v. n. incomp. to become rough or stormy from below: Sissen. in Non. 423, 9.

sub-horridus, a, um, adj. somewhat rough: subhorridus atque incultus, Cic. Sect. 9, 21.

sub-hūmīdus, a, um, adj. somewhat moist or humid: oculi, Cels. 6, 6.

subīces Ennius in tragoedia, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aëre alto ponit, qui coelo subjectus est, in his versibus: *per ego deum sublimes subices humidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu*, Gell. 4, 17: cf. Fest. s. v. [from subigito, underlayers, supports].

subīcitāre, v. subigito.

subīcūlum, i, n. an underlayer, support: flagri, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

subīdus, a, um, adj. knowing, sensible: Poet. ap. Gell. 19, 9.

subīgītatio (subagit.), ōnis, f. [subigito] indecent touching: Pl. Capt. grex. 2.

subīgītātrix (subagit.), ōis, f. [id.] she that touches indecently: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

sub-īgito (subagito), i. v. a. [agi] to touch indecently: scortum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 58: aliquam, id. Cas. 5, 4, 2 (al. subicitare): id. 1, 2, 93: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6. **II.** Fig. to work upon, incite to: aliquem, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: mulierem blanditiis, App. Apol. p. 329.

sub-īgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. (subīgit, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106) [ago] to bring or get under, up or up to: sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosum locum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: celso sonipedes oculus subigit iugo, brings under the yoke, Sen. Hipp. 1002: and absol.: (beluam) facilem ad subigendum frenat, easy to be tamed, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: ancillam, to lie with, Aus. Epigr. 142: qui adverso flumine lembum remigiis subigit, rows up stream, Virg. G. 1, 202: ratem, id. Aen. 6, 302: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 7: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641. **2.** In gen. to turn up from beneath, to dig up, plough, cultivate; to knead; to rub down, sharpen: locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito, Cato R. R. 161, 1: agrum bipallo, Col. 3, 5, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: arva, Virg. G. 1, 125: pontum remis, to plough up, furrow, Val. Fl. 1, 471: farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulcre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, knead it thoroughly, Cato R. R. 74: corium pilis, ib. 18, 7: aliquid oleo, Plin. 32, 10, 44: opus digitis, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, sharpen, Virg. Aen. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, to rub down, Col. 6, 30, 1. **II.** Fig. to put down, subjugate, subdue, etc.: Persas, Paphlagonas subegit solus, Pl. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures populi debent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 130. In a double sense: Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 49. **2.** to bring, incite, impel; to compel, constrain: with subj., ad or in and acc., or inf.: subegi, fenore argentum ab danista ut sumeret, Pl. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me nunquam subiges, reddidit ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40: ad deditionem Volscos subegit, Liv. 6, 2: urbes metu subactae in ditionem, id. 28, 43: vis subegit verum fateri, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquinienses metu sub-

egerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv. 9, 41. **3.** to elaborate in the mind; to train, discipline (rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52. (Hence Sp. *sobar*.)

sub-impūdēns, entis, adj. somewhat impudent: Cic. Fam. 7, 17.

sub-inānis, e, adj. somewhat empty or vain: Cic. Att. 2, 17.

sub-indē, adv. of time, immediately after, just after, presently, thereupon: primum gaudere, subinde praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: ager primum aretur ultima parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27: semperne eosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2: duae subinde urbes captae direptaeque, Liv. 30, 7. **II.** Esp. of repeated actions, from time to time, repeatedly, continually: praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, id. 35, 21: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus, Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: *Oderint dum metuant*, Suet. Cal. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intneri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7: Mart. 5, 39, 6. (Hence It. *sovente*; Fr. *souvent*.)

sub-infero, tūli, irreg. v. a. to subjoin: Aug. de Genes. ad litt. 3, 24.

sub-inflātus, a, um, Part. somewhat puffed up or inflated: vultus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 sq.: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

sub-inflūo, 3. v. a. to flow in underneath: Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

sub-injectus, a, um, Part. laid down upon: subinjecta manu, Sen. Contr. 13 init.

sub-insulsus, a, um, adj. somewhat tasteless or insipid: si quid subinsulsus est, Cic. Opt. gen. 3, 7.

sub-intelligo, 3. v. a. to understand or perceive a little: Hier. Ep. 145 med.

sub-intro, avi, atum, i. v. n. to go into secretly, to enter by stealth. Fig.: populo bellicoso ludorum scenicorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 32.

sub-intrōdūco, 3. v. a. to introduce: eum, Aug. Ep. 137.

sub-intrōeo, 4. v. a. to go into, enter: speciem alicujus, Arn. 6, 198.

sub-invidēo, no perf., invisum, 2. v. n. to envy a little, to be somewhat envious of: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.

sub-invisus, a, um, adj. somewhat odious: subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

sub-invito, avi, i. v. a. to invite slightly: aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1.

sub-irascor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to be somewhat angry: interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4: brevitati literarum, id. Fam. 11, 24: C. Iulius homo tibi subistratus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: in Epirum quod me non invitas, subirascor, id. Att. 9, 7.

subīrātus, a, um, Part. [subirascor]. **II.** Adj.: somewhat angry: anus subirator, App. M. 4, p. 154.

subis, is, f. an unknown bird said to break eagle's eggs: Nigid. in Plin. 10, 14, 17.

subītāneus, a, um, adj. [subitus] sudden: imber, Col. 1, 6, 24. (Hence Fr. *soudain*.)

subītārius, a, um, adj. [id.] done suddenly or in haste, sudden, hasty: ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hericique dare Quintio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) ussi, Liv. 3, 4: exercitus, id. 3, 30: res, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A. 15, 39: gradus theatri, ib. 14, 20: dictio, a speaking extempore, Gell. 9, 15.

subīto, adv. suddenly, unexpectedly: ut subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: ita abrupit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, Cic. Fontel. 15, 32: quod serena nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset,

id. Rep. 1, 1: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: subito opprimil, Liv. 41, 3: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71: subito dicere, *without preparation, extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div. 1, 33, 72.

subitus, a, um, *Part.* [subeo]. II. Adj. lit. *that has come on secretly or unobservedly*: hence, *sudden, unexpected*: res subita, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: subita belli ministeria, Liv. 4, 27: imbres, Lucr. 5, 217: vis, id. 1, 287: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: silentium, id. 12, 5, 3: miles, *hastily collected*, Tac. H. 4, 76: aqua mulsula subita ac recens, *opp. inveterata*, Plin. 22, 24, 51: imagines non subitae, *not newly sprung, i. e. old, ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10: clivi, *sudden, i. e. steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258: percussor, Quint. 6, 2, 31: manus dux Trapezuntum subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47. III. Subst. subitum, i, n. a *sudden or unexpected thing, a sudden occurrence*, etc.: Lesbicum foras evocate: ita subitum 'st, *propere eum conventum volo*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 51: subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: si tibi subiti nihil est, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45. *Plur.*: ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint. 10, 7, 30: etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. A. 15, 59. With *gen.*: ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43: ad subita belli, id. 6, 32. (ii) Adverbially: per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 505: in subitum, id. 7, 527: ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. *praef. med.*

sub-jacēo, cūl, 2. v. n. *to lie under or near*: feles coeunt mare stante, femina subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3: campus aedificio subjacet, *lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3: fenestra subjacens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17. II. Fig. *to be under, to be subject to: to belong to, be connected with*, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2 *fin.*: viliiores personae capitali supplicio subjaceant, Cod. Justin. 4, 40, 4.

subjecto, v. subjecto.

subjectō, adv. *humbly, submissively*: demississime atque subjectissime, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.

subjectio, ōnis, f. [subjicio] *a laying, putting, or placing under*: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3. 2. Esp. *a substituting, forging*: testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18. II. Fig. *an annexing, subjoining*: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24. *Plur.*: Vitruv. 9, 8 *fin.* 2. Esp. in rhetor. *an answer subjoined by an orator to a question asked by himself*: Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: Quint. 9, 3, 98.

subjectivē, adv. *subjectively*: Mart. Cap. 4, 120.

subjectivus, a, um, adj. [subjectus] *relating to the subject of a proposition, subjective*: pars, i. e. *the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: Tert. Virg. vel. 4 *fin.*

subjecto (freq. subjecto, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), i. v. a. [subjicio] *to lay, place, or put under; to throw out from below*: manus, Ov. M. 4, 359: acres subjectat laeso stimulis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: saxa, Lucr. 6, 751: nigram alte arenam, Virg. G. 3, 241: grana e terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

subjector, ōris, m. [id.] *one who substitutes, a forger*: testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectus, a, um, *Part.* [subjicio]

II. Adj.: *lying under or near, bordering upon, adjacent*: alter (cingulu terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: rivus castris Scipionis subjectus, ib. 3, 37: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38: Armenia subjecta suo regno, Auct. B. Alex. 35. 2. **subjected, subject**: *subjectior in diem et horam invidiae*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive*, Ov. A. A. 2, 411. (ii) Subst. subjectus, i, m. *an inferior, subject* (villicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4. Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, Plin. 25, 2, 3. (β) In logic. and gramm. **subjectum**, i, n. (sc. verbum) *that which is spoken of, the subject of a proposition*: omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 105: App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

subjectus, ūs, m. [id.] *a laying under* (rare): Plin. 26, 15, 90.

sub-jicō (subjicio, subicis, subicit, etc.; hence, in the poets, sometimes scanned subicis, subicī, jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. [jacio] *to throw, place, or bring under or near*: si purum habet lactis mater, ut subjiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subjicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 69: ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2: faces, id. Mil. 35, 98: brachia pallae, Ov. M. 3, 167: laxiore sinu sinistro brachio, Quint. 11, 3, 146: ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62: quum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139: res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19: aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139: oves sub umbriferas rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56: aciem suam castris Scipionis, ib. 3, 37: se locis iniquis, ib. 3, 85. 2. *to throw from under, throw up*: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subjiciebant, id. B. G. 1, 26: terram ferro, *to plough up*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos, *throw up, i. e. mount*, Virg. Aen. 12, 288: pavidum regem in equum, Liv. 31, 37: quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus, *shoots up*, Virg. E. 10, 74. 3. *to put in the place of, to substitute for*: copias integras vulneratis defessisque subjiciebat, Auct. B. Alex. 26. (ii) Esp. *to substitute false for true; to forge, counterfeit*: testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73: partum, Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1 *fin.*: aes pro auro in pignore dando, id. ib. 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9. (β) *to suborn*: subjicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: testes frequenter subjici ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspicione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96. II. Fig. *to submit, subject*: ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 74: res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intelligere neque videre, sub hac voce honestatis quae sit subjicienda sententia, *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, ib. 2, 15, 48: dico eum non intelligere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subjiciatur, ib. 2, 2, 6: quaeritur quae res ei (nomini) subjicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4: mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92: aliud pro eo, quod neges, Quint. 6, 3, 74. 2. Esp. *to place under, to make subject, to subject*: subjiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: exteris gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2:

cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub pracone subjectus est, id. Quint. 15, 49: bona civium voci praconis, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: and *ellip.*: reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. Cal. 38: hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: domum periculo, Quint. 7, 1, 53: scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquid calumniae, Liv. 38, 48. 3. *to range under a general head, to subordinate, treat of under; and pass. to be ranged under or comprised in*: quatuor partes, quae subjiciuntur vocabulo recti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subjiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: species quae sunt generi subjectae, Quint. 3, 6, 57: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pavor, terror, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: fas, justum, subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26. 4. *to place after, let follow, affix, append, subjoin*, etc.: post orationis figuras tertium quendam subjecit locum, id. 9, 1, 36: longis (litteris) breves subjicere, id. 9, 4, 34: narrationem prooemio, id. 4, 2, 24: cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit, adds, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subjicit, Pompeianos esse a Sulla impulsos, id. Sull. 21, 60: non expectare responsum et statim subjicere, Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20: vix pauca furenti subjicio, *reply*, Virg. Aen. 3, 314. 5. *to bring to mind, prompt, suggest*, etc.: si meministi, id. quod olim dictum est, subjice, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 40: cupio mihi ab illo subjici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 25: subjiciens, quid dicerem, id. Flacc. 22, 53: quae dolor querentibus subjicit, Liv. 3, 48: nec tibi subjiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20.

sub-jūgālis, e, adj. *accustomed to the yoke*: Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 333.

subjūgātor, ōris, m. [subjugo] *that brings under the yoke, a conqueror; subjugator*: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16.

subjūgus, a, um, adj. [sub jugum] *pertaining to the yoke, attached to the yoke*: lora, Cato R. R. 63: Vitruv. 10, 8 *med.*

subjūgo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to bring under the yoke*: decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129. II. *to subject, subjugate*: hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: aliquem poenae, Scaev. Dig. 4, 8, 41: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10 *med.*

subjūgus, a, um, adj. [id.] *attached to the yoke, yoked*: molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 4. II. Subst. subjugum, i, n. *an unknown animal*: Plin. 30, 15, 52.

subjunctivus, a, um, adj. [subjungo] *relating to binding together; in gramm.*: subjunctivus modus, *the subjunctive mode*, Diom. p. 331 P.: conjunctiones, e. g. si, cum, antequam, etc. Charis. p. 200 sq. P.

subjunctōrium, ii, n. [id.] *a carriage drawn by animals*: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 10.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* [subjungo]. **sub-jungo**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to yoke or harness to*: curru subjungere tigres, Virg. E. 5, 29: (juvenco) plostro, Col. 6, 2, 8: carpento suos equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109. II. Transf. in gen. *to join or add to, to annex, subjoin*: Aeneia puppis, rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed*, Virg. Aen. 10, 157. (ii) Fig.: tu face, utrumque uno subjungas nomen eorum, Lucr. 3, 422: omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. M. 5, 340: verbo idem verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 67.

2. *to bring under, subdue, subjugate*: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 1, 21, 55: novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell. 2, 39 *fin.*: et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19. 3. *to lay under* (rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr. 2, 862. 4. *to put in the*

place of, to substitute: exempta una litera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta leviora, Gell. 1, 25.

sub-lābium, ii. n. a plant, dog's-tongue: App. Herb. 96.

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3. v. n. dep. to fall or sink under or down, to sink: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prod-eant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71 fin.: aedificia vetustate sub-lapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: poet.: sublapsa vetustus solvit saxum, Virg. Aen. 12, 686. 2. Esp. to slip down, glide away: lues udo sublapsa veneno per-tentat sensus, ib. 7, 354. II. Fig.: retro sublapsa spes, ib. 2, 169: memoria senum, Sen. Oed. 817.

sub-labro, i. v. a. [labrum] to put into the mouth: Nov. in Non. 170, 8.

sub-lacrimans, antis, Part. weep-ing a little: Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

sub-lāmīna, ae. f. an under-plate: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, Part. [sublabor].

sublātē, adv. highly, loftily: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, higher, Amm. 22, 15. II. Fig.: sublate ample-que dicere, with elevation, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatius insolescentes, more proud-ly, Amm. 15, 12.

sublātio, ōnis, f. [tollo] a lifting up, raising, elevation: a sublacione ad positionem, an upward beat in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48. II. Fig. eleva-tion, exaltation: animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13. 2. Esp. an abrogation, annul-ling, Iudicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, Part. [tollo]. II. Adj.: elated, proud: quo proelio sub-lati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac vic-toria, ib. 5, 38: rebus secundis, Virg. Aen. 10, 502: gloria, Tac. A. 13, 11: fidens magis et sublatis ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.

sub-lāvo, i. v. a. to wash from be-neath (rare): os vulvae vino, Cels. 6, 18, 10: se, App. Herb. 79.

sublectio, ōnis, f. [sublego] a glean-ing, leasing: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

sublecto, i. v. a. [lacio] to wheedle, cajole: os, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, Part. [sublego].

sub-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. to gather or search for underneath, to ga-ther up: (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque posset coenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: bacca tem-pestativus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1. 2. Esp. to catch up secretly or by stealth: lieros, to kidnap, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 44. Fig.: clam alicujus sermonem, to over-hear, id. Mil. 4, 2, 98: carmina, Virg. E. 9, 21. II. to choose in the place of, to substitute: collegae, qui una lecti: et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi, allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23: fami-lias in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 4, 25: senatum, Just. 3, 3.

sublestus, a, um, adj. [etymol. un-cert.; acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 sq., perh. from sublevo; hence, lit. light] slight, trifling, trivial: sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. in Pers. (3, 1, 20), fides sublestior, id est infirmior, Fest. s. v.: Non. 177, 11: fides, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 13.

sublēvatio, ōnis, f. [sublevo] a lightning, alleviation: sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34.

sub-lēvo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up from beneath, to raise up, support: qui nos sibi quondam, ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4: in ascensu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Liv. 5, 47: iubis equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: erigere se aut sublev-are, ib. 6, 27: apes regem fessum hu-meris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 34: mentum sinistra, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9. II. Fig. to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console; to lighten, alleviate, mitigate: aratores, opp. evertere, Cic. Verr. 3, 92, 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: ali-

quem, opp. deridere, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: aliquem, opp. laedere, id. Caecil. 9, 23: graviter eos accusat, quod tam neces-sario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: oppidanos re frumen-taria, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: provincias liber-alitate, Suet. Tib. 48: res adversae sublevantur, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fortunam industria, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32: hominum peri-cula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: odia, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 3: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4.

sublicā, ae. f. a stake or pile: Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Liv. 23, 37: esp. the piles for a bridge: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Liv. 1, 37.

sublicius, a, um, adj. [sublica] con-sisting of or resting upon piles: subli-cius pons, the pile-bridge, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33: Plin. 36, 15, 23.

sub-lido, 3. v. a. [laedo] to press out: Prud. Apoth. 915.

subligāculum, i. n. [subligo] a waistband, apron, drawers: Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129.

subligar, aris, n. [id.] i. q. subliga-culum, an apron, etc.: Juv. 6, 70: Plin. 12, 14, 32.

subligatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a binding or tying below: uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-ligo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to bind or tie below, to bind on: vites, Cato R. R. 33, 44: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197: ensem lateri atque humeris, Virg. Aen. 8, 459: clipeum sinistrae, ib. 11, 11: arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445: poet. transf.: quem (virum) balteus asper subligat, girds, id. 5, 579: subligata ludit, tucked up, Mart. 7, 67, 4.

sublimātor, ōris, m. [sublimo] an elevator, exalter: Salv. Gub. D. 1, 8.

sublimē, adv. aloft, loftily, on high: Theodori nihil interest, humine an sub-lime putrescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: volare, Lucr. 2, 206: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: elati, Liv. 21, 30: expulsa, Virg. G. 1, 320. Comp.: sublimius altum attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69. II. Fig. of style, in a lofty manner, loftily (rare): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublimis, e (fem. sing. and neutr. plur. sublima, Att. and Sall. in Non. 489, 8 sq.: Lucr. 1, 341), adj. [perhaps a contr. of sublevimis from sublevo: sub-limem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest. s. v.] uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, ele-vated: rapite sublimem foras, borne aloft, Pl. Mil. 5, 1: campi armis sublimibus ar-dent, borne aloft, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 602: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, Virg. G. 1, 404: ipsa (Venus) Pa-phum sublimis abit, on high, through the air, id. Aen. 1, 415: Liv. 1, 16: hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Virg. G. 1, 242: cacumen montis, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, ib. 14, 752: columna, ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 46: arcus (iris), Plin. 2, 59, 60: portae, Virg. Aen. 12, 133: ne-mus, Lucan. 3, 86: os, directed upwards, Ov. M. 1, 85: flagellum, uplifted, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 11. Comp.: quanto sublimior Atlas omnibus in Libya sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24. Sup.: triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33.

2. Subst. sublime, is, n. height; the air: piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27: per sublime volantes grues, Plin. 18, 35, 87: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4 § 13: ex sublimi de-voluti, id. 27, 12, 105. Plur.: antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque coeli, Lucr. 1, 341. II. Fig. lofty, ex-alted, eminent, distinguished: antiqui reges ac sublimis viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9: mens, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: sublimia, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, aspiring, Hor. A. P. 165. Subst.: nil parvum sapias et adnuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15. Comp.: qua claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5: Juv. 8, 232. Sup.: sancimus supponi

duos sublimissimos iudices, Cod. Justin. 7, 62, 39. 2. Esp. of style, lofty, ele-vated, sublime: sublimia carmina, Juv. 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (opp. causae submissae), id. 11, 3, 153. Comp.: sub-limior gravitas Sophoclis, id. 10, 1, 68: jam sublimius illud pro Archia, Saza atque solitudines vocis respondent, id. 8, 3, 75. (ii) Transf. of persons: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aes-chylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus ple-rumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.

sublimitas, ātis, f. [sublimis] height, loftiness: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cel-larum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24. Plur.: lunae, id. 2, 16, 13.

II. Fig.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, id. 7, 25, 26: in pictura, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67. 2. Esp. of style, loftiness, elevation, sublimity: heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: nar-randi, Plin. Ep. 1, 16: Platonica illa sublimitas, ib. 1, 10.

sublimiter, adv. loftily, on high: stare, upright, Cato R. R. 70, 2: voli-tare, Col. 8, 11, 1.

sublimitus, adv. [sublimis] high up: pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1.

sublimo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to lift up on high, to raise, elevate: se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340. Reflect.: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138. II. Fig.: sublimavit dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Origin-um libro secundo: in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit, Fest. s. v.: Pallas praetoris ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4.

sublimus, a, um, v. sublimis.

sublingio, ōnis, m. [lingo] a lick-dish, under-scutellum: Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinio, v. sublimo.

sub-lino, lēvi, litum (Part. perf. sublinītum, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 75), 3. v. a. to besmear or anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-colour, to prime with: chry-socollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27: argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23. II. Transf. to put underneath, underlay: maceriam calce, Cato R. R. 15, 1: ter-tium (genus sardonichis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, Plin. 37, 7, 31. 2. Fig.: sublinere os alicui, to befool, cheat, bamboozle: pulcre os sublevit patri, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 19: id. Mil. 2, 1, 32.

sublītus, a, um, Part. [sublino].

sub-livīdus, a, um, adj. somewhat blue, bluish (rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

sub-lūcānus, a, um, adj. [lux] to-wards daybreak: Plin. 11, 12, 12.

sublūcāre arbores est ramos earum supputare et veluti subtus lucem mitt-ere, Fest. s. v.

sub-lūcēo, 2. v. n. to shine a little, to glimmer: aries subluceat corpore to-tus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula subluc-ent, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (pictis) subluceant, Plin. 14, 20, 25: violae subluceat purpura nigrae, Virg. G. 4, 275.

sub-lūcīdus, a, um, adj. somewhat light, lightish: lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-lūgēo, 2. v. n. to lament a little: Inscr. Orell. no. 643.

sub-lūo, no perf., litum, 3. v. a. to wash or bathe underneath: aliquid aqua calida, Cels. 4, 15: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1. II. Transf. of rivers, to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of: hunc montem flumen sublucebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69.

sublustris, e, adj. [cf. illustris] having a faint light, glimmering: nox, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 31: Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Virg. Aen. 9, 373. II. Fig.: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24.

sub-lūtēus, a, um, *adj.* yellowish: color, App. Flor. p. 348.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* [subluo].

sublūvies, em, e, *f.* [subluo; lit. that which is washed off] filth, dirt: via sublūvie coenosa lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221: limosa, Amm. 15, 4. II. *Esp.* a disease in the feet of sheep: Col. 7, 5, 11: Plin. 30, 9, 23. Called also, sublūvium, il, n.: Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

sub-maestus (summ.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat sorrowful: Amm. 30, 1.

sub-mānans (summ.), antis, *Part.* flowing beneath: aqua sub terra, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

sub-mēio (summ.), 3. v. a. to make water under: se, Marc. Empir. 8, 5 *med.*

submēiūlus (summ.), i, m. [sub-mēio] one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed: Marc. Empir. 26.

sub-mergo (summ.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to dip or plunge under, to sink, submerge: submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera submersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: navis submersa, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum submersum in unda, Ov. M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit submergere ponto, Virg. Aen. 1, 40: aliquot procellis submersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8: submersas obrue puppes, Virg. Aen. 1, 69.

II. *Fig.*: virtus submersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam submergere lectionem, to suppress, Arn. 3, 104.

submersio (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submergo] a sinking, submersion: Arn. 5, 182: Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

submersus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submergo].

submersus (summ.), ūs, m. [id.] a plunging under water, sinking: Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

sub-mērus (summ.), a, um, *adj.* pretty pure: vinum, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

submīnia (summ.), ac, *f.* [minium] a kind of garment for women: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

subministratio (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro] a giving, furnishing, supplying: Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

subministrātor (summ.), ōris, m. [id.] one who aids or assists; *fig.* an abettor, promoter: subministrator libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114 *fin.*

subministrātus (summ.), ūs, m. [id.] a furnishing, supplying: exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.*

sub-ministro (summ.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to aid by giving; to give, furnish, supply: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Coel. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: frumentum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, ib. 4, 20: puteus, qui ccc. pondo argenti Hannibali subministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13. II. *Fig.*: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta subministravit, id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*: tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus subministrat, Just. 6, 7.

submissē, *adv.* of speech, softly, calmly, not loud or harshly: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215. *Comp.*: id. Or. 8, 26.

2. Of character, calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively: alicui submisso supplicare, id. Planc. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9: agere (opp. minanter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582. *Comp.*: submissus se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

submissim (summ.), *adv.* in a low voice, gently, softly (rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere, Gell. 17, 8.

submissio (summ.), ōnis, *f.* [submitto] a letting down, lowering, sinking: ex contentione vocis et submissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: nec elatio nec submissio, i. e. depression, id. Top. 18, 72.

submissus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submitto].

II. *Adj.* let down, lowered, low: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, stooping lower, Liv. 44, 9: capillo submissiore, hanging lower down, Suet. Tib. 68. (ii) *Fig.* of character or disposition, low, mean, grovelling, abject: videndum est, ne quid humile, submissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque submissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30. In a good sense, humble, submissive: civitates calamitate submissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31: preces, Lucan. 8, 594: tristem viro submissus honorem largitur vitae, yielding, overcome, Stat. Th. 1, 662.

2. *Transf.* of the voice or of speech in gen. low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement: et contenta voce atrociter dicere et submissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: Ov. M. 7, 90: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: Caes. B. C. 3, 19: (sermo) miscens elata submissis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27. *Comp.*: lenior atque submissior oratio, id. 11, 1, 64. *Transf.* of an orator: Cic. Or. 26, 90. The *Sup.* seems not to occur.

submissus (summ.), ūs, m. [id.] a sending to or in, introduction: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

sub-mitto (summ.), mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. to let go or put under; to lift up; to cause to spring up; to produce: singuli agni binis nutricibus submituntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris, to put under (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1: submittit tellus mores, puts forth, Lucr. 1, 8: pabula tellus pascendis submittit equis, Lucan. 4, 411: submittit humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9: non monstrum submittere Colchi majus, did not produce (alluding to the dragon that guarded the golden fleece), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63: submissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, upraised, Sil. 12, 640: Sen. Oed. 226: submissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673.

2. *Esp.* of animals or plants, to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill or cut off: arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: Virg. E. 1, 46: materiam vitis constituendae causa, Col. Arb. 5, 1: prata, to let grow for hay, Cato R. R. 8, 1.

3. to let down, lower, sink, drop: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua submitit, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herba, Ov. M. 3, 23: verticem, ib. 8, 638: genu, ib. 4, 340: poplitem in terra, ib. 7, 191: aures (opp. surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Cal. 36: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31: capillum, to let grow, Plin. Ep. 7, 27: crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31. *Reflect.*: Tiberis aestate submittitur, sinks, falls, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. (ii) *Fig.*: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, to lower themselves, condescend, Cic. Am. 20, 72: submittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primum, multum submittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, to moderate his efforts, restrain himself, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: orationem tam submittere quam attollere decet, to sink, i. e. speak in a plain style, Plin. Ep. 3, 13: quando attollenda vel submittenda sit vox, Quint. 1, 8, 1: ad calamitates animos, to submit, bow, Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. in Cic. Fam. 11, 3: animos amoris, Virg. Aen. 4, 414: se culpae, to commit, Ov. H. 4, 151: furorem, to put down, quell, Virg. Aen. 12, 832. II. to send or despatch secretly: submittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: subsidium alicui, id. 2, 6: auxilium lab-

orantibus, ib. 7, 85: submittebat late Tinnarchidem, qui moneret eos, secretly despatched, Cic. Verr. 3, 28, 69: iste ad pupillae matrem submittebat, ib. 1, 41.

2. to send in place of; to transfer; and gen. to supply: huic vos non submittetis? send a successor, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: sibi destinatum in animo esse, imperium alicui submittere, to transfer, Liv. 6, 6: vinea submittit capreas non semper edules, furnishes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.

submolestē (summ.), *adv.* with some vexation: aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

sub-molestus (summ.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat troublesome or vexatious: illud est mihi submolestum, Cic. Att. 16, 4.

sub-mōnēo (summ.), ūi, 2. v. n. to remind privately, give a hint (rare): submonuit me Parmeno, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo submonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

sub-monstro (summ.), 1. v. a. to show privately: Arn. 3, 143.

sub-mōrōsus (summ.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat peevish or morose: me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

submōtor (summ.), ōris, m. [submoveo] one who puts aside or clears: submotor aditus, praeco, accensus, i. e. the lictor, Liv. 45, 29.

submōtus (summ.), a, um, *Part.* [submoveo].

sub-mōvēo (summ.), mōvi, mōtum (syncop. form of the past perf. subj. submōsses, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48), 2. v. a. to move or drive off or away; to remove: hostes a porta, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: hostes ex muro ac turribus, id. B. C. 2, 11: hostium lembos statione, Liv. 45, 10: aliquem urbe atque Italia, Suet. Aug. 45: recusantes advocatos, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: submota contione, id. Flacc. 7, 15: submoto populo, Liv. 26, 38: maris litora, to extend (by moles), Hor. Od. 2, 18, 21: informes hiemes, ib. 2, 10, 17. Of things: ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italia submovent, separate, Plin. 3, 19, 23: silva Phoebeos submovet ictus, wards off, Ov. M. 5, 389. 2. *Esp.* of a lictor, to clear away, to make room: i lictor, submove turbam, Liv. 3, 48, id. 2, 56. *Pass. impers.*: cui submoveatur, Sen. Ep. 94 *fin.*: sederunt in tribunali, lictor apparuit, submoto incesserunt, after room had been made, Liv. 28, 27. (ii) *Fig.*: non gazae neque consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis et curas, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9. 3. to clear off, sell off stock: oves, Col. 7, 3, 14: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3.

II. *Fig.* to put or keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove: aliquem administratione rei publicae, Suet. Caes. 16: reges a bello, Liv. 45, 23: sermonem a prooemio, Quint. 4, 1, 63: magnitudine poenae maleficio submoveri, Cic. Rose. Am. 25, 70: quam (Academiam) submovere non audeo, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: submovendum est utrumque ambitionis genus, Quint. 12, 7, 6.

sub-murmūro, avi, 1. v. a. to murmur in secret: Aug. Conf. 6, 9.

submūto (summ.), 1. v. a. to change, interchange, substitute: hanc ὑπολλαγήν rhetores, quia quasi submutantur verba pro verbis, μεταρρωμίαν grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur, Cic. Or. 27, 93.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3. v. n. dep. to grow up under, out of, or after; to succeed: num vada subnatis lino viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascento alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234: poma, id. 12, 3, 7: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27: ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5 *med.*: aqua, id. Ira 2, 10 *fin.*: ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-nāto, 1. v. n. to swim beneath: pars subnatat unda membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482: App. M. 4, p. 157.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* [subnascor]

sub-necto, no *perf.*, xum, 3. v. a. to bind or tie under, bind on beneath: velum antennarum, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Virg. Aen. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circulos cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. Aen. 4, 139: specieque comam subnexus utraque, wreathed, garlanded, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113. II. Fig. to add, subjoin: ut inventioni iudicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4: dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistolas esse, Just. 14, 1 fin.

sub-nēgo, avi, 1. v. a. to half deny or refuse: aliquid alicui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19.

subnervo, avi, 1. v. a. [nervus, lit. to cut the sinew beneath] to hamstring, hough: taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 med. II. Fig.: calumnias, to invalidate, refute, App. Apol. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, Part. [subnecto].

sub-niger, gra, grum, adj. somewhat black, blackish: ventriosus, subniger, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nisus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (subnisus), a, um, Part. supported from beneath, propped up, supported by, resting or leaning upon: (duos circulos) coeli verticibus ipsis ex utraque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petella muro, supported, i. e. defended by, Virg. Aen. 3, 402: Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem subnixus, bound under his chin, id. 4, 217: subnixis alis me inferam, with my arms a-kimbo, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 6. II. Fig. relying or depending upon: with abl.: victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25: quum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, id. 1, 11. With ex: Latini subnixo animo ex victoria inerti, consilium ineunt, Coel. (or Quadrig.) in Non. 405, 29. With dat.: subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42.

subnōtatio, ōnis, f. [subnoto] a signing underneath, subscription: Cod. Justin. 1, 23, 6.

sub-nōto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to mark or write underneath: in inferiori linea particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3: nomina palam, to write down, Suet. Cal. 41: libellos, to make remarks at the bottom, Plin. Ep. 1, 10. II. to note secretly, to mark, observe: et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 1.

subnūba, ae, f. [nubo] a rival: lecti nostri subnuba, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbilus, a, um, adj. somewhat cloudy, rather gloomy: nox, Cues. B. C. 3, 54: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sūbo, 1. v. n. to be in heat, to brim (coitum appetere): Lucr. 4, 1195: Hor. Epod. 12, 11: Plin. 10, 63, 83.

sūb-obscēnus, a, um, adj. somewhat obscene: ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sūb-obscūrē, adv. somewhat obscurely: dixit, Gell. 10, 1.

sūb-obscūrus, a, um, adj. somewhat obscure: Fig. of style: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: id. Or. 3, 11.

sūb-oculāris, e, adj. that is beneath the eye: venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

sūb-odiosus, a, um, adj. somewhat vexatious or odious: Cic. Att. 1, 5.

sūb-offendo, 3. v. n. to give some offence: apud aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6.

sūb-olet, 2. v. n. impers. prop. it emits a smell; hence, Fig. with dat. of pers. or absol. it causes any one to smell, scent, perceive; I (thou, etc.) perceive, etc.: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 7: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10: propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 14: scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, id. 3, 2, 72.

sūbōles (sōbōles), is, f. [root ol,

grow: v. adolesco] lit. that which grows from below; a sprout, offshoot, twig, spray: suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut adolentescentes quoque et adultae et indoles dicitur, Fest. s. v. Of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2: caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10: Plin. 17, 10, 12. Of the hair: Varr. in Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 118.

II. Transf. of men and other animals, offspring, issue, stock, race: censores populi aevitates, soboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: (rex Superum) subolem priori dissimilem populo promittit origine unira, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Virg. E. 4, 49: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset ante fugam soboles, Virg. Aen. 4, 328: diva (Lucina) producas subolem, Hor. Carm. S. 17: Romae suboles, the race of Rome, id. Od. 4, 3, 14. Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, id. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

sūb-olesco, 3. v. n. incep. to grow up (rare): juvenus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11.

sūb-olfācio, 3. v. a. to smell out: subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45.

sūb-ōrior, 4. c. n. dep. to spring up, arise, proceed (rare): Lucr. 1, 1035: metallorum opulentia tot seculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 35.

sūbornātor, ōris, m. [suborno] an abettor, suborner: subornatores ac delatores, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorii, Amm. 15, 5 med.

sūb-orno, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to fit out, furnish, equip, adorn: aliquem pecunia, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 med.: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10. 2. Fig.: qui se ipse novit, intelliget, quemadmodum a natura subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24. II. to instigate secretly, suborn: fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, id. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, Liv. 42, 15: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34.

sūbortus, ūs, m. [suborior] a rising or springing up: Lucr. 5, 304.

sūb-ostendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. to point out secretly, show indirectly: aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 med.

sūbostensus, a, um, Part. [subostendo].

subp., v. supp.

sub-rādīo (surr.), 1. v. a. to cause to beam forth, to indicate: resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sub-rādō (surr.), si, sum, 3. v. a. to scrape below: ficos, Cato R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4. II. Transf. of rivers, to flow close by or past: barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2.

sub-rancidus (surr.), a, um, adj. somewhat rank, slightly tainted: caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

subrāsus, a, um, Part. [subrado].

sub-raucus (surr.), a, um, adj. somewhat hoarse: vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.

subrectio (surr.), ōnis, f. [surgo] a raising up, erection: phallorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184. II. a rising again, resurrection: Christi, Arat. 1, 314.

subrectito (surr.), avi, 1. v. n. freq. [id.] to rise up, arise: e convivio, Cato in Gell. 10, 13.

subrectus (surr.), a, um, Part. [sur-

sub-rectus (surr.), a, um, adj. rather straight, nearly straight: locus, Auct. Rei agr. p. 240; Goes.

sub-rēfectus (surr.), a, um, Part. somewhat restored: Vell. 2, 123.

sub-rēgūlus (surr.), i, m. a petty prince: Amm. 17, 12 fin.

sub-rēmāneo (surr.), 2. v. n. to remain behind: Tert. Anim. 18 med.

sub-rēmīgo (surr.), 1. v. n. to row underneath, to row along (rare): laeva tacitis subremigat undis, Virg. Aen. 10, 227: brachiis subremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47. II. Fig.: subremigante seu potius velificante nequitia, Calpurn. Fl. Decl. 20.

sub-rēnālis (surr.), e, adj. that is under the kidneys: Veg. Vet. 1, 8.

sub-rēpo (surr.), psl, ptum (syncop. perf. surrepti, Cat. 77, 3), 3. v. n. and a. to creep under, to creep or steal along, to come on unawares or by degrees, etc.: sub tabulas, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: moenia urbis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: subrepens la-certa, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70. Poet. of inanimate subjects: mediis subreptit vinea muris, advances, Lucan. 2, 506: subreptit crinibus humor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, insita praecoquibus subrepere persica prunis, to grow out, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 43. II. Fig.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: quies furtim subreptit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: subrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: subrepet iners aetas, Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuat subrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136. Pass. impers.: ita subreptur animo iudiciis, Quint. 4, 5, 20.

subrepticus (surr.), or -tīus, a, um, adj. [surreptio] stolen, surreptitious: filius, Pl. Men. prol. 60: puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2. II. Fig. concealed, clandestine: amor, id. Cure. 1, 3, 49.

subreptio (surr.), ōnis, f. [id.] a stealing, purloining: subreptionem facitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245: per subreptionem elicere, i. e. by deception, Cod. Justin. 1, 14, 2.

subreptitius (surr.), a, um, v. subrepticus.

sub-reptivus (surr.), a, um, adj. [surreptio] false, fraudulent: defensio, Cod. Theod. 12, 16, 1.

subreptus (surr.), a, um: 1. Part. [surrepo]. 2. Part. [surreptio].

sub-ridēo (surr.), si, 2. v. n. to smile (rare): subridet Saturius ve erator, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: subridens Mezentius, Virg. Aen. 10, 742.

sub-ridicūlē (surr.), adv. somewhat laughably, rather humorously: Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

sub-rīgo, v. surgo.

sub-rīgūus (surr.), a, um, adj. watered: ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

sub-ringor (surr.), 3. v. n. dep. to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed: Cic. Att. 4, 5.

sub-rīpio, v. surripio.

sub-rōgo (surr.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: quum iidem essent (decemviri) nec alios subrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: collegam in locum Brutī, Liv. 2, 7: consules, id. 23, 24: magistratibus non subrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2. II. Lex subrogatur, id est adjicitur aliquid primae legi, Ulp. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

sub-rostrāni (surr.), orum, m. plu. [rostrum] lingers near the rostra, utters: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

sub-rōtātus (surr.), a, um, Part. mounted on wheels: aries, Vittr. 10, 19 med.

sub-rōtundus (surr.), a, um, adj. somewhat round: Cels. 5, 28, 14.

sub-rūbēo (surr.), 2. v. n. to be reddish: uva purpureo mero, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: grossi, Pall. Mart. 10, 31.

sub-rūber (surr.), a, um, adj. somewhat red, reddish: caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

sub-rūbēus (surr.), a, um, adj. red-dish: color ostrī, Non. 549, 9.

sub-rūbicundus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat *ruddy, reddish*: vultus, Sen. Ira. 3, 4: ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4: cauliculi Plin. 25, 13, 106.

sub-rufus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat *reddish*: color, Plin. 37, 10, 61: subrufus aliquantum, *red-haired*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 115.

sub-rūmo (surr.), i. v. a. [rumis] *to put to the dug, to let suck*: fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3.

sub-rumpo (surr.), 3. v. a. *to break off below*: Fig. *to destroy*: Arn. 2, 82.

sub-rūmus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [rumis] *that still takes the dug, sucking*: agni, Varr. 2, 1, 20.

sub-runcivus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* [runcio] *that is grubbed up*: limites, Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

sub-rūo (surr.), ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish, etc.*: arbores, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: ubi ingentes speluncas subruit aetas, Lucr. 6, 545: murum subruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multis simul locis aut subruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. 33, 17: moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28: arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, Prop. 3, 9, 55. II. Fig. *to undermine, subvert, corrupt*: omnis subruitur natura, Lucr. 4, 867: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23: animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 18c: animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101: aemulos reges muneribus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 14.

subrusticō (surr.), *adv.* somewhat *clownishly*: Gell. *epilog.*

sub-rusticus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat *clownish or rustic*: sonare subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: pudor quidam paene subrusticus, id. Fam. 5, 12.

sub-rūtilo (surr.), i. v. n. *to glow slightly, to glimmer forth*: jaspis subrutilans, Hier. in Jesu. 15, 54, 12: subrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 1, 25.

sub-rūtilus (surr.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat *reddish or ruddy*: color, Plin. 10, 3, 3: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54.

subrūtus (surr.), a, um, *Part.* [subrūo].

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj.* somewhat *salt, brackish*: aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103.

subsanno, v. a. [sanna] *to insult by derisive gestures, to mock*: ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 med.

sub-scalpo, 3. v. a. *to scratch underneath*: Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

sub-scribendarius, ii, m. [scribo] *an under-secretary*: Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 1.

sub-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write underneath*: statuis inauratis subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuæ: *utinam viveres*, Suet. Caes. 80: si quaret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28: ea ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5. 2. Esp. in law, *to sign or subscribe one's name to an accusation either as principal or associate; hence in gen. to charge, accuse, prosecute*: in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, *quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret*, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69 fin.: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3: cras subscribam homini dicam, Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 5: in crimen, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 3: in crimine, Scaev. ib. 48, 10, 24. 3. Of the censor, *to set down the reason of his censure*: video animadvertisse censores in iudices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, quum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: ac primum illud statuamus, utrum

quia censores subscripserint, ita sit: an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, ib. 44, 123: Quint. 5, 13, 33. 4. In gen. *to sign, subscribe*: omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationes, Callistr. Scaev. ib. 35, 1, 80 fin.: quum de supplicio ejusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10: ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et negligens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis Vale tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13. (ii) Transf.: (a) *to assent to, agree to*: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: orationi alleuius, id. 10, 22. (β) *to grant, allow*: Tert. Virg. vel. 10. II. *to write or note down (rare)*: numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 3, 51, 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27.

subscriptio, ōnis, f. [subscribo] *any thing written underneath*: Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1. 2. Esp. in law, *a subscription or joint-subscription to an accusation*: si cui crimen obijciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 7: subscriptionem sibi postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: Sen. Ben. 3, 26 fin. 3. Of the censor, *a noting down of the offence censured*: subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: censorum, ib. 42, 118. 4. In gen. *a signing, signature*: si testator specialiter subscriptione sua declaraverit, Callistr. Dig. 48, 10, 15: quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, Ulp. ib. 1, 4, 1: quum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod literas publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, Suet. Tib. 32.

II. *a list, register*: jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr. 3, 47, 113.

subscriptor, ōris, m. [id.] *a signer or joint-signer of an accusation*: Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.

II. *one who subscribes or assents to, an approver*: sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19, 8: scriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* [subscribo].

subscus, ūdis (plur. subscundines, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 27), f. [cudo] *the tongue or tenon of a dove-tail*: Fest. v.: Vit. 4, 7.

subsecivus (subsecivus, and transp. subcisivus or succisivus), a, um, *adj.* [seco] *in surveying, that is cut off and left remaining*: Subst. *a remainder or small patch of land, etc.*: subseciva, quae divisus per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, Suet. Dom. 9: censores nonnunquam dicunt in subsecivum esse unciam agri, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. II. Transf. in gen. *over-, odd, extra*: subseciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9: aliquid subsecivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: haec temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: operae, *over-work, extra-work*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subseciva, ordinaria est, *a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep. 53 med.: una tantum subseciva sollicitudo nobis relicta est, *remaining*, App. M. 3, p. 132.

sub-seco, cul, ctum, i. v. a. *to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare*: stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: herbam, ib. 1, 49, 1: radices, Col. 2, 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: unguis ferro, id. F. 6, 230.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* [subseco].

sub-sēcundarius, a, um, *adj.* *that comes afterwards, additional*: tempora, *spare time*, Gell. *epilog.*

subsellium, ii, n. [sella] *a low bench*: quod non plane erat sella, subsellium, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36. 2. In gen. *a bench, seat*: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia eant per totam caveam, Pl. Am. prol. 65: volo, hoc oratori contingat, ut locus in subsellis occupetur,

Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia senatus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18: Suet. Claud. 23: sedere in accusatorum subsellis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subsellis sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 132. II. Esp. *a judge's seat, the bench*: accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. Clu. 34, 93. 2. Meton. *a court, tribunal*: age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiaque meditare, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiore et plenior vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: versatus in utrisque subsellis, i. e. *as judge and advocate*, id. Fam. 13, 10.

subsentātor, ōris, m. [sentio; cf. assentator] *a flatterer, fawner*: Plaut. Fr. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13.

sub-sentio, si, 4. v. a. *to perceive secretly, to smell out*: etsi subsensi id quoque, illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsequens, ntis, *Part.* [subsequor]

II. *A dj. following, next (of time)*: subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4: subsequenti anno, Plin. 11, 29, 35.

subsequenter, *adv.* *in succession, one after another*: Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23.

sub-sēquor, cūtus, 3. v. n. and a. dep. *to follow close after; to follow, succeed, ensue*: subsequor te, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 1: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: signa, id. B. G. 4, 26: ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131. Absol.: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Liv. 27, 31: subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17. (ii) Transf. of inanimate or abstract subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: manus minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36. II. Fig. *to follow, comply with, conform to, imitate*: Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84: mirifice ipso suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 3, 1: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, id. Part. or. 7, 25.

sub-sēricus, a, um, *adj.* *half-silken*: vestis, Lampr. Elag. 26.

sub-sēro, 3. v. a. *to sow or plant after*: Col. 4, 15, 1.

sub-sēro, no perf., sertum, 3. v. a. *to put or insert under*: subsertis manibus, App. M. 7, p. 200. II. Fig. res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to subjoin*, Amm. 16, 7.

subsertus, a, um, *Part.* [2. subsero].

sub-servio, 4. v. n. *to be subject to, to serve*: istaec, quae viros subservire sibi postulant, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 16. II. Fig. *to comply with, humour*: orationi, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 20.

subsessa, ae, f. [subsido] *an ambush, ambuscade*: subsessas occultius collocare, Vcg. Mil. 3, 6 med.

subsector, ōris, m. [id.] *a waylayer, liar-in-wait*: subsector vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, Serv. Virg. Aen. 11, 268: subsectorum cum venabulis, Petr. 40, 1. II. Fig.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.

subsecivus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

subsidentia, ae, f. [subsido] *a sinking down; Meton. a settling, sediment*: aquarum, Vit. 8, 3 med.

subsideo, v. subsido.

subsidiālis, e, *adj.* [subsidium] *pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary (for subsidiarius)*: acies, Amm. 14, 6 med.

subsidiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Milit. t. t. pertaining to a reserve, subsidiary*: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: Liv. 9, 27: Tac. A. 1, 63: naves, Auct. B. Alex. 14. 2. Subst. *subsidiarii, orum, m. plu. the reserve, body of reserve*: Liv. 5, 38. II. Transf. in gen. *serving for support, subsidiary*:

palmes, Col. 4, 24, 13: actio Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1.

subsidiōr, i. v. n. dep. [il.] to be in reserve: Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.

subsidiūm, ii. n. [subsido] milit. i. t. orig. the reserve-ranks, triarii: subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extrema acie labentique aciei succurrebant, Fest. s. v.: triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponerentur: quod li subsidebant, ab eo subsidium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28: impulsus frons prima et trepidatio subsidii illata, id. 6, 13.

2. In gen. a body of reserve: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: subsidia (laborantibus) submittere, ib. 4, 26: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidio locat, Sall. C. 59. (ii) abstractedly, military support, relief, aid: quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, ib. 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: integros subsidio adducit, id. B. G. 7, 87: subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5.

III. Transf. in gen. support, assistance, help, protection, etc.: abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (sc. juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adolescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: ut illud subsidium (sc. bibliothecam) senectuti parum, id. Att. 1, 10: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63. Plur.: industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6: ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat, resources, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: mare circa Capreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sub-sido, sēdi, sessum (subsident, Lucan. 1, 646: Amm. 28, 4, 22), 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to sit or crouch down; to squat; to settle down: subsident Hispani adversus emissam tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2: partem militum subsidere in subsidio iussit, id. 1, 14: poplite subsidens, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: alii elephantum clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5: subsedit in illa ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297. (ii) Of things, to sink, settle, subside: neque poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 494: valles, Ov. M. 1, 43: limus mundi ut faex, Lucr. 4, 498: in urina quod subsedit, Plin. 28, 6, 19: aqua, settles, becomes clear, Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, fall, subside, Ov. M. 1, 343: undae, Virg. Aen. 5, 820. Transf.: venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13: Ov. Tr. 2, 151. Poet.: extremus galeae ima subsedit Acestes, remains at the bottom, Virg. Aen. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore subsedit digitis ceditque, sinks under the pressure of the fingers, Ov. M. 10, 284: multae per mare pessum subedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, are sunk, Lucr. 6, 590: terrae dehiscent subsidentque urbes, Lucan. 1, 646. 2. Esp. to settle down in a place; to remain, abide, stay: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsedit pars aliqua, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedi in ipsa via, Cic. Att. 5, 16: in Sicilia, id. Fam. 6, 8: multitudo quae in castris subfederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: quosdam ex Vitellii subsedisse Nuceriae, Suet. Vit. 1: in oppido Reatino, id. Vesp. 1: Virg. Aen. 12, 836. (ii) Of things: in Nilo navicula subsedit, ran aground, Liv. Epit. 172. 3. to lie in wait, lie in ambush: cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret: nec eo in loco

subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque expectandum fuit, ib. § 49. 4. Of female animals, to admit the male (poet. and rare): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1194: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.

II. Fig. to subside, decrease, abate: in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsidunt, Sen. Ep. 94 fin.: formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt, ib. 13. B. Act. to lie in wait for, to waylay: devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit aduler, Virg. Aen. 11, 268: leonem, Sil. 13, 221: copiosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8: regnum, Lucan. 5, 226 dub. (al. regno).

subsidiūs, a, um, adj. [subsido] sinking down, settling: Grat. Cyneg. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, adj. [signum] that is under the standard: milites, a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve (v. Smith's Ant. 502), Tac. H. 1, 70: id. 4, 33: Amm. 29, 5.

subsignatio, ōnis, f. [subsigno] a subscribing, a signature: veteres subscriptionis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39. II. Fig. an assurance: Tert. Poen. 2 med.

sub-signo, avi, atum, i. v. a. to write under, to sign, subscribe: traditas notas subsignabimus Catenis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61: subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 39. II. Transf. to set down, register: subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80. 2. to pledge by signing: res pro cautela litis, Cod. Justin. 5, 37, 28 med. (ii) Fig. to pledge, engage: aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3.

sub-silio, lūi, or lli, 4. v. n. [salio] to spring upwards, leap up: decido de lecto praeceps, subsiliit, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 50: semper damnosi subsilire canes, Prop. 4, 8, 46: Pegasus adusque coelum subsiliit ac resulat, App. M. 8, p. 208: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191. II. Fig.: subsiliisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13.

sub-similis, e, adj. somewhat like (rare): Μελέκρηα melli albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 20: subsimile aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 35, 3, 1 med.

sub-simus, a, um, adj. somewhat snub-nosed: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

subsipere quod non plane sapit, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, 36.

sub-sisto, stiti, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt: reliqui in itinere subsisterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45: circa ima, Quint. proem. § 20: quo proelio sublatis Helvetii audacius subsistere coeperunt, to keep their ground, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Virg. Aen. 12, 492: in aliquo flexu viae occultus subsistebat, stationed himself in ambush, Liv. 22, 12. (ii) Of things: substitit unda, Virg. Aen. 8, 87: amnis, Plin. Pan. 30: lacrimae, have ceased to flow, Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47: subsistit radius cubiti, remains in its place, Cels. 8, 16. 2. Esp. to stay, tarry, abide: locus ubi nationum subsisterent, legati, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: erimus ibi dedicationis die: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1: ut ea die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57. 3. to stand firm; to withstand, oppose, resist: nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes subsistere, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 78: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7: clipeo juvenis, Virg. Aen. 9, 806. (ii) Of things: quod neque ancorae funeque subsisterent, held out, Caes. B. G. 5, 10. II. Fig. to stop, halt, pause; to continue, remain, subsist: subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20: subsistit omnis senten-

tia, id. 8, 5, 27: intra priorem paupertatem em subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, still remain only in, Plin. 33, 1, 7. 2. Esp. to come to a stop, to cease: substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo subsistit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94.

3. to hesitate, doubt: servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 33. 4. to withstand, be adequate to, sustain: non si Varronis thesauros habere, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: tantis periculis, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 368: liti, Cels. Dig. 21, 2, 62. 5. to stand by, support: meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257. 6. to stand or hold good, be valid: non eo minus sententia adversus te lata juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14.

B. Act. to make a stand against, withstand, encounter (rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31: ferar, id. 1, 4.

sub-situs, a, um, adj. lying or situated below: App. M. 6, p. 174.

sub-solanus, a, um, adj. lying beneath the sun, eastern: montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2. 2. Subst. subsolanus, i. m. (sc. ventus), the east wind: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Plin. 2, 47, 46. Plur.: salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2, 1.

sub-sōno, i. v. a. to express secretly, to hint: Sisenn. in Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortior, itus, 4. v. a. dep. In law, to substitute a judge in place of one rejected: judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: id. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30.

subsortitio, ōnis, f. [subsortior] a substituting by lot, of other judges for those rejected: Cic. Verr. 1, 61, 157: of other citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: Suet. Caes. 41 fin.

sub-spargo, 3. v. n. to scatter under: Tert. Res. Carn. 63 fin.

substantia, ae, f. [substo] that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, material, substance: hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6 proem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: earum rerum pretium non in substantia, sed in arte positum est, in the material, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 14: sine substantia facultatum, without fortune, Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnes paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19. (Hence It. sostanza.)

substantiālis, e, adj. [substantia] pertaining to the essence or substance, essential, substantial: differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 fin. II. Transf. substantial, substantive: potestates, spirits, Amm. 21, 1.

substantiāliter, adv. essentially, substantially: Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4.

substantiōla, ae, f. dim. [substantia] a little substance, a small property: paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26.

substantivālis, e, adj. [substantivus] substantive, substantial: forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 fin.

substantivus, a, um, adj. [substantia] self-existent, substantive: res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26. II. In gramm. substantivum verbum, the substantive verb, i. e. sum: Prisc. p. 812 fin. P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3. v. a. to strew, scatter, spread, or lay under: segetem ovibus, Cato R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi levis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398: semina hordel, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, to lay as a ground-colour, Plin. 26, 10, 66: se (mulier), to prostitute herself, Cat. 64, 404: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, lying under, Liv. 22, 51: pelage late substrata, spread out beneath, Lucr. 6, 620: pullos, i. e. to provide a nest for them, Plin. 10, 33, 49. Absol.: male substernere pecori, id. 18, 23, 53. Plur.

impers.: pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato R. R. 37, 2. **2.** Transf. to *bestrew, spread over, cover*: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: lectum stragula veste, App. M. 10, p. 248. **II.** Fig. to *spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, etc.; to *give up, prostitute*: omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Tim. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22: rem publicam libidini suae, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68.

substillus, a, um, adj. [stillo] *slightly dropping, dribbling*: lotium, i. e. strangury, Cato R. R. 156, 6. **II.** Subst. a stillillum, i. n. a *slight dropping, a sprinkling*: substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, Fest. s. v.: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stītūō, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. [statuo] to *put or lay under, to set or place next to* (rare): lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Auct. B. Afr. 59. **2.** Fig.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had figured to himself*, Liv. 28, 35: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31: alicquem arbitrio, Cels. Dig. 38, 1, 30.

II. to *put instead or in the place of, to substitute*: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4: nunc pro te Verrem substitui alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 3, 69, 161: aliam tabulam pro ea, Plin. 35, 10, 36: philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratore, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7: consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58: equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3: fortunam culpae, Quint. 7, 4, 15: defuncto altero e consulis, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9. **2.** Esp. in law, *substitute heredem* (alicui), *to make next or second heir*: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Modest. Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.: heredes invicem, Suet. Tib. 76: Quint. 7, 6, 9.

substitūtio, ōnis, f. [substituo] a *putting in the place of another, substitution*: Arn. 3, p. 104. **II.** Esp. in law, a *making second heir*: Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 sq.

substitūtīvus, a, um, adj. [id.] *conditional*: propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.

substitūtus, a, um, Part. [substituo].

sub-sto, i. v. n. to *stand or be under or among, to be present* (rare): nullo dolore substante, Col. 2, 7 med. **II.** to *stand firm, hold out*: metuo, ut substat hospes, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 11.

sub-stōmāchans, antis, Part. *somewhat angry or vexed*: taedio, Aug. Conf. 3 fin.

substrāmen, inis, n. [substerno] *what is strewn under, litter*: molle, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, n. [id.] *litter*: Cato R. R. 161, 2 (al. sub stramentis).

substrātus, a, um, Part. [substerno].

substrātus, ūs, m. [id.] a *spreading or laying under*; only in abl. sing. Plin. 18, 30, 72.

sub-strēpens, entis, Part. *just sounding, gasping*: verba, App. M. 5, p. 166.

substrictus, a, um, Part. [substringo]. **II.** Adj.: *drawn together, contracted*; hence, *small, narrow, tight*: ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13: tunica, Gell. 7, 12. Comp.: venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

sub-strīdens, entis, Part. *rather grating or gnashing*: Amm. 16, 4.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. to *bind beneath; to bind, tie, or draw up*: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Lucan. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi

loro, Nep. Eum. 5: carnem fascia, Suet. Galb. 21. **II.** Transf. to *bind or draw together; to contract, check*: aurem, to *prick up the ear*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8. **2.** Fig.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4: bilem, Juv. 6, 433.

substructio, ōnis, f. [substruo] a *substructure, foundation*: Vitruv. 1, 5: Caes. B. C. 2, 25: Cic. Mil. 20, 53.

substructum, i, n. a *substructure*: Vitruv. 8, 7 med.

substructus, a, um, Part. [substruo].

sub-strūo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to *build beneath, to lay a foundation*: fundamentum, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitruv. 8, 7 med.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo iter facere, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glareas, to *lay, pave*, Liv. 41, 27.

subsultim, adv. *by leaps or jumps*: decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, i. v. n. freq. [subsilio] to *spring up, to jump, hop* (rare): tu subsultas, ego miser vix asto, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 104. **II.** Fig.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43.

sub-sum, no perf., irreg. v. n. to *be under, among, or behind; to be near; with dat.*: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath*, Cic. Rep. 1, 45: subucula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Virg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan illicis umbrae, Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 40: mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: vallis, id. B. C. 1, 79: planities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa maris, Ov. M. 11, 359: me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: nox jam suberat, *was near*, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27: dies comitorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42: in qua (legatione) periculi suspicio non subesset, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, id. Att. 3, 25: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9. Poet.: amica suberit notitiae tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance*, Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

sub-surdus, a, um, adj. *somewhat deaf*. Transf.: vox, *indistinct*, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

sub-sūtus, a, um, Part. *sewn beneath or at the lower part*: vestis, *trimmed at the bottom*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

sub-tābidus, a, um, adj. *somewhat shrunk or wasted*: stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6 med.

sub-tācītus, a, um, adj. *somewhat still, silent*: secta, Prud. Ham 174.

subtegmen, inis, v. subtemen.

sub-tēgo, xi, 3. v. a. to *cover underneath*: coelum, Amm. 19, 7 (al. subtextunt).

sub-tēgūlānēus, a, um, adj. [tecula] *that is under the roof=in-doors*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61.

subtel [talus] the *hollow of the foot*: Prisc. p. 644 P.

subtemen (subtegmen), inis, n. [contr. from subteximen, subtemen, from texo] *what is wrought or woven in, the roof of a web*: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, Ov. M. 6, 56: Virg. Aen. 3, 483: Plin. 11, 24, 28.

II. Meton. *anything spun, thread, yarn* (rare): nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52: Fronto de nep. am. 2 med.: Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121: picto braciae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: croceo vestes, id. 8, 234. Of the threads of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducero subtemina, Cat. 64, 328.

sub-tendo, no perf., tum, 3. v. a. and n. **I.** Act. to *stretch underneath*: lectos loris, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

II. Neutr. to *extend underneath*: linea, Front. Expos. form. p. 32 Goes.

sub-tēnēo, 2. v. a. to *hold beneath*: vinaceos lectos cestibus subtento (contr. for subteneto), Cato R. R. 25.

subtentus, a, um, Part. [subtendo] **sub-tēnūis**, e, adj. *rather thin* setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

subter, adv. and prep. [sub]. **I.** Adv. *below, beneath, underneath*: terram face ut esse rearis subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 915: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17. **II.** Prep. with acc. and abl. *below, beneath, underneath, under*. With acc.: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34, 67: subter fastigia tecti, Virg. Aen. 8, 366: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9. (ii) *near*: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *close to*, id. 34, 20.

2. With abl.: Rheoteo subter litore, Cat. 65, 7: subter densa testudine, Virg. Aen. 9, 514. **III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes (i) *underneath, beneath*: e. g. subteractus, subterfluus.

(ii) *secretly, privately*: e. g. subterduco, subterfugio. (iii) In some verbs compounded with subter it is doubtful whether they are actually compounds, or if subter is not to be treated separately as an adverb.

subtēr-actus, a, um, Part. *driven below or underneath*: subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

subter-anhēlo, i. v. n. to *pant or gasp beneath*: Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

subter-cāvātus, a, um, Part. *hollowed out underneath*: Sol. 2 fin.

subter-cūtānēus, a, um, adj. [cutis] *that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous*: morbus, the dropsy, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 fin.: humor, Veg. Vet. 3, 2 med.

subter-dūco, xi, 3. v. a. to *carry off secretly; with prom. reflect. to steal away, abscond*: ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 72. With abstr. subject: si huic occasione tempus sese subterduxerit, id. Asin. 2, 2, 12.

subter-flūo, 3. v. n. to *flow beneath* (rare): amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitruv. 8, 2 med.: torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76. **II.** Fig.: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fūgiō, fūgi, 3. v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr. to *flee secretly or by stealth, to get off*: subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 2: Ulp. Dig. 42, 6, 20. **II.** Act. to *escape, evade, avoid, shun*: mare, Pl. Merc. 1, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 8: imprudentiam, ib. 4, 13: militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caccin. 34, 100: periculum, id. Fam. 15, 1: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv. 31, 10: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp. 23.

subter-fundo, i. v. a. to *found or establish beneath*: Lact. 2, 8 med.

subtērior, ius, Comp. [subter] *that is beneath, lower*: termini, Innoc. de Jas. lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subtēriora, Aem. Macer. 2, 13.

subter-jacēo, 2. v. n. to *lie under*: Alcm. 1, 196.

subter-jaciō, 3. v. a. to *throw under*: horum grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lābor, 3. v. n. dep. to *glide or flow under*: fluctus Sicanos, Virg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia inuros, id. G. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21. **2.** to *slip away, escape*: subterlabens celeritate, Liv. 30, 25.

subter-līno, 3. v. a. to *anoint underneath*: plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23.

subter-lūo, 3. v. a. to *wash beneath, flow underneath*: gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

subterlūviō, ōnis, f. [subterluo] a *washing beneath or away*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. an. 1, 2.

subter-mēo, i. v. n. to *pass beneath*: pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

subter-nātans, antis, Part. *swimming under*: Sol. 52 med.

subternus, a, um, adj. [subter] *that is underneath, lower*: antra, Prud. adv. Sym. 1, 392.

sub-tēro, trīvi, trītum, 3. v. a. to

rub off below; to rub, bruise, or grind to pieces: boves ne pedes subterant, Cato R. R. 72: pedes, ungulas, Col. 6, 15, 2: Plin. 28, 16, 72: salis sextarium subterito, pound, Col. 12, 5, 1.

subter-pendens, entis, *Part. hanging down*: mala, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrāneus, a, um, *adj. [terra] underground, subterranean*: specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26: ergastulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50: regna, Juv. 2, 149: mures, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16 *fin.*: subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 *fin.* 2. *Subst.* subterraneum, i, n. a *subterranean place*: App. M. 11, p. 260.

sub-terrēnus, a, um, *adj. underground, for subterraneus*: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227.

sub-terrēus, a, um, *adj. underground, for subterraneus*: Arn. 7, 226.

subter-tēnō, i. v. a. *to make thin below*: anulum, Lucr. 1, 313.

sub-tertius, a, um, *adj. Of a number, less by a third of itself (in the ratio of 3 to 4)*: Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

subter-vācans, antls, *Part. empty below*: locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25.

subter-vōlo, i. v. n. *to fly beneath*: astra, Stat. 1h. 3, 669.

sub-texo, xūi, xtum, 3. v. a. *to weave under or below; hence, to join on, attach*: lunam salutae, Juv. 7, 192. *Poet.*: nubes patrio capiti, i. e. soli, *to draw before, veil*, Ov. M. 14, 368: nox subtexta polo, Lucan. 4, 104: sol diem subtextit Olympo, *spreads around Olympus*, Val. Fl. 5, 414. *With acc. of thing concealed*: subtextit nubila coelum, Lucr. 5, 467: coelum fumo, Virg. Aen. 3, 582: diem atra nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Lucan. 7, 519. II. *Fig. to add, annex, append, subjoin*: subtextit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, Liv. 37, 48: non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae evererint, Suet. Aug. 94: Vell. 1, 14: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2.

2. *In gen. to put together, compose, prepare*: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18: impedi-menta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20.

subtextus, a, um, *Part. [subtexo]*.

subtillōquentia, ae, f. [subtilliloquus] *elegant language*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtillōquus, a, um, *adj. [subtillis loquor] speaking elegantly*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtilis, e, *adj. [contr. of subtexilis: lit. woven fine: hence transf.] fine, not thick or coarse, slender, minute*: quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 86: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 902: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.*: farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14: mitra, Cat. 64, 63. *Comp.*: arundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34. *Sup.*: sicus subtilissimus, id. 11, 5, 4.

2. *Transf. of the senses, fine, nice, acute, delicate*: palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4. II. *Fig. fine, nice, precise, exact, keen, subtle*: Judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6: subtilis veterum iudex, Hor. S. 2, 7, 101: sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46. *Comp.*: reliquae (epistolae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular*, Cic. Att. 5, 14. *Sup.*: quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23. 2. *Esp. of style, plain, simple, unadorned*: genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69: acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod σοφὸν vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58. Of persons: disputator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: quis illo (Ontone) in docendo edisserendo subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: oratione subtilior, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: subtilis scriptor atque elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35: Quint. 10, 1, 78. (Hence *lit. sottile; Fr. subtil.*)

subtilitas, ātis, f. [subtilis] *fineness, slenderness, minuteness*: linearum Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum edge, sharpness, id. 28, 9, 41: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1: muliebris, Vit. 4, 1 *med.*: immensa animalium, Plin. 10, 75, 98: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35 *prooem.* II. *Fig. keenness, acuteness, penetration, exactness, subtlety, etc.*: sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut. 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10: credunt plerique militibus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77: geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4: subtilitas partitionum compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171. 2. *Esp. of style, plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic. Or. 23, 76: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4.

subtiliter, adv. *finely, minutely*: subtiliter connexae res, *closely, intimately*, Lucr. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13: fodere, *lightly, superficially*, Pall. Febr. 21 *fin.* II. *Fig. finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly*: subtiliter judicare, Cic. Verr. 4, 57, 127: de re publica quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly*, id. Att. 2, 21: haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, ib. 1, 13: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5: de aliqua re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Am. 5, 18. 2. *Esp. in rhetor. plainly, simply, without ornament*: humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, id. Or. 29, 100: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatus, id. Fam. 9, 21: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

sub-tīmēo, 2. v. n. *to be somewhat afraid*: numquid subtimes? Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

sub-tinnio, 4. v. n. *to sound a little, to tinkle*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-titūbo, i. v. n. *to stagger or waver a little*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475. *Fig.*: substitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractus, a, um, *Part. [subtraho]*.

sub-trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw away from underneath or by stealth; and in gen. to draw or carry off, take away, remove, etc.*: pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr. 6, 605: colla effracto jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Pl. Cas. 2, 2, 28: (impedi-menta) clandestina fuga, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: si dediticii subtrahantur, ib. 1, 44: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14: milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37: materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, *to avert*, Tac. A. 3, 53. *Reflect.*: vastis tremit ictibus puppis subtrahiturque solum, *withdrawing itself, gives way under it*, Virg. Aen. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70. *With pron. reflect.*: se a curia et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw oneself*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: Liv. 44, 16: Virg. Aen. 6, 465. *Without pron.*: repente interdiu vel nocte subtrahabat, *he used to withdraw*, Suet. Caes. 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86. II. *Fig.*: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratia, id. 9, 3, 59: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81: aliquem, *to omit, not mention*, Curt. 6, 10: cui iudicio cum mors subtraxit, Liv. 6, 1: aliquem irae militum, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just. 16, 4 *fin.*: se legum actionibus, Quint. 7, 4, 39: se labori, Col. 1, 9, 6:

se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.*: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself (as surety)*, Liv. 28, 25.

sub-tristis, e, *adj. somewhat sad*: subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 16: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtritus, a, um, *Part. [subtero]*.

sub-turpilotus, a, um, *adj. rather mean or disgraceful*: Cic. Att. 4, 5.

sub-turpis, e, *adj. somewhat mean or disgraceful*: Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, adv. [sub; like intus, from in] *below, beneath, underneath*: subtus ambulare, Cato R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. 36, 25. (Hence *lit. sotto; Fr. sous.*)

sub-tussio, 4. v. n. *to cough slightly*: Veg. Vet. 3, 25 *dub.*

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part. somewhat bruised*: flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55.

subūcula, ae, f. *an under garment, a shirt, a shift*: postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subiculum et indusium, Varr. in Non. 542, 24: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: Suet. Aug. 82. II. *subiculum Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod diis detur ex alica et oleo et melle, Fest. s. v. [Sub-u-cula from root DU, "put": cf. ex-uo, in-duo.]*

subūla, ae, f. *an awl*: Mart. 3, 16, 2: Pall. Jun. 14. 2. *Transf. a very small weapon*: subula armatus, Sen. Ep. 85. *Proverb.*: subula leonem excipis, ib. 82 *fin.*

subulcus, i, m. [sus: cf. bubulcus] *a swineherd*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.

subūlo, ōnis, m. [Tuscan for tibicen] *a flute-player*: subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur, Fest. s. v.: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88. II. *a stag with pointed horns, a brocket, that is, a red-deer two years old*: Plin. 11, 37, 45: id. 28, 17, 67.

III. *Perh. i. q. pascido*: Aus. Epigr. 70.

subūra, ae, f. *a district in Rome, in the fourth region, the chief market for provisions, and where many prostitutes dwelt*: Mart. 6, 66: Pers. 5, 32: Juv. 11, 141: v. Smith's Geogr. art. Roma.

subūrānus, a, um, *adj. pertaining to Subura*: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: suburana magistra, *a prostitute*, Mart. 11, 78, 11: canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58.

suburbānitas, ātis, f. [suburbanus] *nearness to Rome*: suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7. Symm. Ep. 2, 22: Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sub-urbānus, a, um, *adj. situated near Rome, suburban*: rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9: caulis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crinina, ib. 13, 43. II. *Subst. suburbanum, i, n. (sc. praedium) an estate near Rome, a suburban villa*: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 1, 20, 54: Suet. Tib. 11: Mart. 5, 35, 3. 2. *suburbani, orum, m. plu. the inhabitants of the towns near Rome*: Ov. F. 6, 58.

sub-urbicārius, a, um, *adj. for suburbanus, situated near Rome, suburban*: regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 9.

sub-urbium, i, n. [urbs] *a suburb*: in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

sub-urgeo, 2. v. a. *to drive or urge close to*: proram ad saxa, Virg. Aen. 5, 202.

sub-ūro, no perf., ustum, 3. v. a. *to burn slightly, to singe, scorch*: crura nuce ardent, Suet. Aug. 68: subustum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 37.

subustio, ōnis, f. [suburo] *a heating from below*: thermarum, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 32.

subustus, a, um, *Part. [suburo]*.

subvādos, um, m. plu. [vas] *sub-sureties, i. e. sureties for the bail*: Gell. 16, 10.

subvectio, ōnis, f. [subveho] *a car-*

se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.*: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself (as surety)*, Liv. 28, 25.

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subustus, a, um, *Part. [suburo]*.

subvādos, um, m. plu. [vas] *sub-sureties, i. e. sureties for the bail*: Gell. 16, 10.

subvectio, ōnis, f. [subveho] *a car-*

rying, transporting, conveyance: frumenti, Liv. 44, 8: Tac. A. 13, 51. *Plur.* duras subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10 marinae, Vitr. 1, 5.

subvecto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] to carry, bring, or convey up; to transport: asini, qui tibi subvectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 74: saxa humeris, Virg. Aen. 11, 131 panaria candidasque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 12: corpora cymba, Virg. Aen. 6, 303: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

subvector, ōris, m. [id.] a carrier, conveyer: Avien. Perieg. 199.

subvectus, a, um, *Part.* [subveho]. **subvectus**, ūs, m. [id.] a carrying, conveyance: commeatum, Tac. A. 15, 4.

sub-vēho, vexti, vectum, 3. v. a. to carry, bring, convey, or conduct up: ast alium (aërem fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 516: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Cal. 15: utensilia ab Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39: Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40: viae, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, id. 9, 15: ad Palladis arces subvehitur magna matrum regina caterva, is borne aloft, Virg. Aen. 11, 478.

sub-vello, no *perf.*, vulsum (volsum), 3. v. a. to pluck up, pull out (rare): rador, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. in Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolvis ambulet, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12.

sub-vēnio, vēni, ventum (old fut. subvenibo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 20), 4. v. n. to come up, come to one's assistance, to aid, relieve; to obviate, remedy, etc.: with *dat.*: quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Apollo quaeso, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 24: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10: civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: subvenisti homini jam perditio, Cic. Verr. 4, 17, 37: pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15: vestri auxilii est, iudices, hujus innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: salutis suae acrioribus remediis, id. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37: gravediti omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14: his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19. *Pass. impers.*: subveniri generi humano, id. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti opera, provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Auct. B. Afr. 26. *Absol.*: et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 20: circumvenior, iudices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: subventuros auferet unda deos, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28: Tac. A. 4, 72. *Pass. impers.*: priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 54: Liv. 29, 25. II. In gen. to come up, come (rare): aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin. 31, 7, 39. 2. Fig.: ut quaeque vox digna animadverti subvenerat, memoriae mandabamus, came to mind, occurred to us, Gell. 19, 7. (Hence Fr. *souvenir*.)

subvento, i. v. n. *freq.* [subvenio] to come to the aid of: spes bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 17.

subventor, ōris, m. [id.] a helper: civium, Inscr. Orell. no. 6.

sub-ventrile, is, -n. [venter] the lower belly, abdomen: Marc. Emp. 28 *fin.*

subverbustus, a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. of sub verubus ustus] branded under the spear, an epithet of slaves: Fest. s. v.: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-vērēor, 2. v. n. *dep.* to be somewhat fearful: subvereri ne te delectet, Cic. Fam. 4, 10.

subversio, ōnis f. [subverto] an overturning, overthrow, destruction: humani generis, Aru. 1, 7. *Plur.*: animorum, id. 5 165.

subverso (subvorso), i. v. a. [id.] to overthrow, ruin: Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, m. [id.] an overthrower, subverter (rare): legum, Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* [subverto].

sub-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn upside down; to upset, overthrow: lupinum aratro, Col. 11, 2, 44 mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Cal. 34: tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 645: silvam, Lucan. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 13. *Absol.*: calceus olim si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43. II. Fig. to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert: subversa jacebat pristina majestas soliorum, overthrow, subverted, Lucr. 5, 1136: subversa Crasorum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: florentes privignos per occultum, id. A. 4, 71 *fin.*: aliquem, to ruin, undo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem, ceterasque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10: decretum consulis, id. J. 30: scriptam legem, Quint. 7, 7, 6: interpretationem adversarii, id. 7, 6, 2: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquiora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4.

sub-vespertinus ventus, the southwest wind: Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

sub-vesperus, i, m. (sc. ventus), the wind that blows south-west and by west: Vitr. 1, 6.

subvexus, a, um, *adj.* [subveho] sloping upwards, opp. to devexus: omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 36.

sub-villicus, i, m. an under steward: Inscr. Orell. no. 2860.

sub-viridis, e, *adj.* somewhat green: folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65: balanitae, id. 37, 10, 53.

sub-vōlo, i. v. n. to fly upwards (rare): hae (partes corporum) sursum in coelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: avis, Ov. M. 11, 790.

subvolsus or **subvulsus**, a, um, *Part.* [subvello].

sub-volvo, 3. v. a. to roll up or along: manibus subvolvere saxa, Virg. Aen. 1, 424.

sub-vultūrius, a, um, *adj.* somewhat vulture-like: corpus, Pl. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

suc-caerūlēus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat blue: creta, Cels. 6, 5 *fin.*

suc-candīdus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat white: folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39.

suc-cāvus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* hollow underneath: arcae, Cato R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557.

succēdānēus or **succōdāneus** (on the latter ancient orthography v. Gell. 4, 2), a, um, *adj.* [succedo] that succeeds to or supplies the place of; substituted: hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, effugia vocari veteri more solet: in cujus locum quae supposita fuerat, succidanea, Serv. Virg. Aen. 2, 140: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8, p. 213: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 37: avum suum Pharnacem succidaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6.

2. Subst. succidaneus, i, m. a substitute, representative: with *gen.*: functionis, Cod. Justin. 10, 31, 27: alimni periculi, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3 *fin.*

suc-cōdo, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n. and a. to go below or under: simul ac primum nubes succedere soli coepere, to go under the sun, Lucr. 5, 287: moestae succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 505: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766: tecto et umbrae, Virg. G. 3, 418: tectum, Auct. Or. pro Domo 44 *fin.*: antro, Virg. E. 5, 6: tumultu sineret succedere terrae, i. e. to bury, id. Aen. 11, 103.

2. to go from under; to mount, ascend: alto coelo, to ascend, id. G. 4, 227: in arduum, Liv. 5, 43: hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: muros, Liv. 27, 18: tumultum, id. 22, 28. *Absol.*: erigi scalas jussit ac promptissimum quemque succedere, Tac. A. 2, 81. Poet.: in montem succedere silvas cogeant, to

retreat to the mountains, Lucr. 5, 1369.

3. Fig. to come under, submit to: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151. (ii) to go up, mount, ascend: ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1122: ille ad superos succedet fama, Virg. Aen. 12, 235: aurum in summum successit honorem, Lucr. 5, 1274. II. Milit. t. t. to march up to; approach: sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: sub montem, id. B. C. 1, 45: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. 7, 37: ad stationes hostium, id. 30, 8: ad urbem, id. 26, 44: ad moenia, id. 44, 31: moenibus, id. 10, 34: munimentis, id. 9, 14: portas succedunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: murum, Liv. 38, 9. *Absol.*: classis paulatim successit, Tac. A. 3, 1. *Pass. impers.*: ubicumque iniquo successum est loco, Liv. 9, 31.

III. to follow after, come into the place of, succeed: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: Liv. 9, 32: in stationem, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in alicujus locum heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: in eorum locum Remi successerant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, follow, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: asplicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Ov. M. 11, 80. *Pass. impers.*: non solum, quod tibi succederetur, sed quod Gabinio non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, id. Fam. 3, 6. 2. Fig. to follow, succeed, in time or value: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), id. Or. 30, 105: horum aetati successit Isocrates, id. 13, 40: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov. M. 1, 125: in Italia violis succedit rosa, Plin. 21, 11, 39: ei succedo orationi, I speak after, Cic. Balb. 1, 4: in vicem ejus (graminis) succedit decoctum, Plin. 24, 19, 108: filii magnitudini patris successerunt, Just. 19, 1. (ii) to go on, turn out (only in 3rd pers. and sometimes without expressed subject): lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 59: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: parum succedit, quoc ago, id. Andr. 4, 1, 56: si quando minus succedet, Cic. Or. 26, 98. *Esp. to go on well, to prosper, succeed*: quod res nulla successerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: inceptum non succedebat, Liv. 42, 58: nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, id. 33, 5: voti Phoebus succedere partem mente dedit, Virg. Aen. 11, 794: hac non successit: alia ingrediemur via, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 47: si ex sententia successerit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14: si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37: fraudi, id. 38, 25: lachryae eorum, id. 40, 11: successurumque Minervae indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 788: cum omnia mea causa velles mihi successa, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21. *Pass. impers.*: nolle successum non patribus, Liv. 2, 45.

suc-cendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. [v. accendo] to kindle from below; in gen. to set on fire: (sapient) etiam in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus toritur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aggerem cunibulo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: arma cumula in ingentem acervum ipse imperator face subdita succendit, Liv. 45, 33: rogi, id. 28, 33: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. M. 5, 442: urbem suis manibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: aer fulminibus succenditur, Lucan. 2, 169. II. Fig. to kindle, inflame (poet.): succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop. 1, 2, 15: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov. H. 15, 167: altera succensa cupidine, id. M. 8, 74: (furor) succendunt classica cantu, Lucan. 1, 166: in bella succensi mero, Sen. Herc. Fur. 779: luctu succensus, Val. Fl. 3, 585: dulcedine famae succensus, Juv. 7, 40: ille rubor igneus ora succendit, inflames, reddens, Lucan. 9, 792.

succensēo, sūi, sum, 2. v. n. to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, enraged: with *dat.*: hominibus irasci et succensere

Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 41: ne tu illi succenseas, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero illi habeo quod succenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch. 6, 13: non esse aut ipsis aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84. *Absol.*: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 33: quis tandem succenseat, milites nos esse? Liv. 7, 13: aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis vils non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5. *Pass. in geruntive*: peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2. [Usu. derived from succensus, part. of succendo, but it is perh. a mere compound of censeo; in the latter case it would mean to take a secret account; to entertain a concealed opinion, i. e. a hostile opinion or feeling; hence, to owe a grudge, to entertain angry or ill feelings towards.]

succensio, ōnis, *f.* [succendo] a setting on fire, kindling: lavacri, a heating, Amm. 31, 1: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

succensio, ōnis, *f.* [succenseo] anger, intimation: memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um, *Part.* [succendo].

II. *Part.* [succenseo].

succentivus, a, um, *adj.* [succino] summing to, accompanying: tibia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15.

succentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] an accomp-
prier; fig. a furtherer, promoter: fabularum, Amm. 19, 12 med.

suc-centurio (subc.), no perf., atum, i. v. a. to receive as a recruit into a centuria; hence, transf. to put in the place of another, receive as a substitute (rare): succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratia supplere, subjicere, Fest. s. v.: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero succenturiatus, si quid deficiet, as a reserve, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52. Fig.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturiatur, Favor. in Gell. 15, 8.

suc-centurio (subc.), ōnis, *m.* an under centurion: Liv. 2, 8.

succentus, ūs, *m.* [succino] an accompaniment: Marc. Cap. 1, 6.

suc-cerno (subc.), crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. to sift through, to sift: vinaceos quotidie recentes succernito, Cato R. R. 25: Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115. Comically: Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 10. II. Transf. to shake up, agitate: Sever. Aetna. 492.

successio, ōnis, *f.* [succedo] a coming into the place of, a succeeding, succession in office, possession, etc.: Nervus principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11: Tac. A. 4, 12: Suet. Tib. 15. *Plur.*: magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permittit, Just. 3, 3: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32. Fig.: doloris amotio successionem efficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.

II. a good issue, success: successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. Vit. beat. 26.

successivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] following, successive: Lact. Op. D. 12 fin.

successor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a follower, successor in office, possession, time, etc.: successor conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: successorem alicui mittere, Liv. 23, 27: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studiū successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successore (Philotele) sagittae Herculis utuntur, the inheritor, ib. 13, 51: alieni criminis successor constitui, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 26: successore novo vincitur omnis amor, by a new favourite, Ov. R. Am. 462: novus habendus clipeo, id. M. 13, 119: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, i. e. wrote after you, id. Tr. 4, 10, 53. Of a female: Phoebe, fraternis successor equis, Sever. in Charis. p. 66 P.

succesor, ōris, a, um, *adj.* [successor] pertaining to succession, successor: de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9: ex successorio capite, Ulp. ib. 22, 6, 1: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 8.

successus, a, um, *Part.* [succedo].

successus, ūs, *m.* [id.] an advance up a hill, approach: successus et incensus hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20. 2. Transf. a cavern: terrarum, Arn. 5, 173. 3. succession of time: continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8 fin.

II. Fig. a happy issue, success: successu exsultans, Virg. Aen. 2, 386: multo successu Fabili audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50: successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28: Ov. M. 6, 130: Virg. Aen. 12, 914. *Plur.*: pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosperos dare, Liv. prooem.

succidāneus, v. succedaneus.

succidia, ae, *f.* [succido] a leg or side of meat, esp. of pork; a slice of bacon: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 32. Fig.: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, their second slice, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56. II. Transf. a slaughtering: succidias humanas facere, Cato in Gell. 13, 24.

suc-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. n. [cado] to fall under: lorica quod e loris decorio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, vere comprehended under the word, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. II. to sink down, sink: genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: artus, Lucr. 3, 157: terra repente, id. 5, 483: in mediis conatibus aegri succidimus, Virg. Aen. 12, 911. 2. Fig.: mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71 med.

suc-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3. v. a. [caedo] to cut from below, to cut off, cut down, fell: vivos succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51: poplitum, Virg. Aen. 10, 700: crura equis, Liv. 42, 59: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: asseres, Liv. 44, 5: florem aratro, Virg. Aen. 9, 435: frumentis succisis, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: Cicerem, Virg. G. 1, 297: segetem, Sil. 15, 536: ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, now down, id. 14, 134. Poet.: succisa libido, castrated, emasculated, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 190.

succidus, v. succidus.

succidus, a, um, *adj.* [succido] sinking down, sinking, failing (poet.): genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: poples, id. M. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, ib. 10, 116. II. Fig.: benedictio, faltering, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 fin.

succinctē, adv. briefly, concisely: docere, Amm. 28, 1. Comp.: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: dimicare, Amm. 20, 11 med.

succinctim, adv. briefly, succinctly: Claud. Mam. Stat. an. praef.

succinctōrium, ii, n. [succingo] an apron: Aug. de Gen. adv. Man. 2, 15.

succinctulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [succinctus] girded: App. M. 2, p. 117.

succinctus, a, um, *Part.* [succingo].

II. *Adj.* prepared, ready: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12. 2. short, concise, succinct: libellus, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arboris succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17: succinctior brevis, Aug. Ep. 157 med.

suc-cinērārius (subc.), a, um, *adj.* prepared under the ashes: panis, Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7.

succinēus, a, um, v. succineus.

suc-cingo (subc.), nxi, netum, 3. v. a. to gird below, to tuck up, gird: crure tenus medio tunicas, Juv. 6, 446: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732: eapse sic succincta, tucked up, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 80: anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: vestem ritu succincta Dianae, ib. 10, 536: succincta comas pinus, with its bare trunk, ib. 103: quis illaec est, quae lugubri succincta est stola, girt about, Enn. in Non. 198, 2: pugione succinctus, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33: cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5. II. Transf. to surround, furnish, equip with: Scyllam multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49: his animum succinge bonis, Petr. 5 fin.: Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 71, 10: horum scientia debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1.

succingulum (subc.), i, n. [succingo] an under-girdle: Pl. Men. 1, 3, 17.

suc-cino (subc.), 3. v. n. [cano] to sing in subordination or second to, to accompany (rare): tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinna, Petr. 69: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79. II. Transf. to accord, agree: (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: victum date: succinit alter: Et mihi, another chimes in, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succinum, i, v. succinum.

succinus, a, um, v. succinus.

succipio, v. succipio.

succisio, ōnis, *f.* [succido] a cutting off or away: Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succisivus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succisus, a, um, *Part.* [succido].

succlāmatio, ōnis, *f.* [succlamio] a calling out, a shouting, acclamation (rare): Liv. 28, 26: Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subcl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. to call or cry out, to shout after, exclaim to: quidam ausi sunt media ex contione succlamare: abite hinc, Liv. 44, 45: with acc. and inf.: haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, id. 3, 50: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, id. 26, 22. *Pass.*: publica succlamatus invidia, exclaimed against, Ps. Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlamatus, ib. 19, 3. *Pass. Imper.*: succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 13: Liv. 10, 25.

succo, ōnis, v. succo.

suc-coelestis (subc.), e, *adj.* that is beneath the heavens: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

suc-coeno (subc.), i. v. a. to dine off the under side (of any article of food), also to dine after: Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, Festinamus, alii succoenant, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90.

succoerulēus, a, um, v. succaer.

suc-collo (subc.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [collum] to take upon the neck, to shoulder (rare): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8: vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10: succollatus est a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth. 6.

suc-conditor (subc.), ōris, *m.* an inferior officer in the Circensian games. Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.

suc-contūmēliōsē (subc.), adv. somewhat insolently or contumeliously: tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7.

suc-cōquo (subc.), 3. v. a. to cook a little: Marc. Emp. 36 med.

suc-corniculārius (subc.), ii, *m.* a sub-adjutant: Inscr. Orell. no. 3490.

suc-cortex (subc.), Icīs, *m.* the under or inner bark: Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, a, um, v. succosus.

suc-crassulus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* dim. [crassus] somewhat thick: corporis qualitate, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-cresco (subc.) 3. v. n. incep. to grow under or from under; to grow up (rare): sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8: ne patiantur herbarum succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2. Fig.: mores mali, quasi herbae irriguae succreverunt uberrime, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9. II. Transf. to grow up to: non ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13. 2. to increase, replenish itself: toties haustum cratera repleri sponte sua, per seque vident succrescere vina, Ov. M. 8, 680.

succrētus, a, um, *Part.* [succerno].

suc-crispus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat curled or crisped: capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 44, 108: juba equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

suc-crotillus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* thin, slender, delicate: Fest. s. v.

suc-crūdus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* somewhat raw: brassica, p. 1004, Cato

R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum, *not fully ripe*, Cels. 6, 13.

suc-crūentus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *somewhat bloody*: Cels. 5, 18, 24.

succūba (subc.), ae, *comm.* [succubo] *one who lies under; a strumpet*: florulentus, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 192. **II.** Transf. a supplanter: App. M. 5, p. 171.

suc-cūbo (subc.), i. v. n. *to lie under* (rare): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p. 107.

suc-cūbo (subc.), ōnis, m. [cubo] *one who lies under*: Titin. in Non. 224, 22.

succulentus, v. succulentus.

suc-cultro (subc.), no *perf.*, atum, i. v. a. [cultro] *to cut up with a knife, to chop, mince*: pulpas, Apic. 4, 2.

suc-cumbo (subc.), cūbūl, cūbītum, 3. v. n. *to lay or put oneself under; to fall or sink down*: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. 64, 370: vidit Cylle-nius omnes succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep*, Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed*, Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.*: non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106. **2.** Esp. of a woman, *to have carnal intercourse*: allici, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: Cat. 111, 3: Ov. F. 2, 810. **II.** Fig. *to yield, surrender, succumb*: with *dat.*: philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuisse, Liv. 23, 25: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: magno animo et erecto est, nec unquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36: labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: oneri, Liv. 6, 32: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103: culpa, Virg. Aen. 4, 19: tempori, Liv. 3, 59: precibus, Ov. H. 3, 91. *Absol.*: non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: hac ille percussus plaga non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5. With *inf.*: nec ipsam perpeti succubisset, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc.), i, m. a bound-ary-stone: Auct. de Limit. p. 265 Goes.

suc-cūnēātus (subc.), a, um, *Part.* *wedged underneath, supported with wedges*: postes, Vitruv. 6, 2.

suc-cūrātor (subc.), ōris, m. a sub-curator: Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc.), curri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run under*: aliud nequeat suc-currere lunae corpus, Lucr. 5, 765. **2.** Esp. *to run or hasten up to the aid of; to help, assist, succour*: ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: suis cedentibus auxilio succurrere, ib. 7, 80: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. E. Afr. 5: tantis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70. Of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo juven-torum, *helps, relieves*, Plin. 20, 23, 97: strangulationibus (crethmos), id. 26, 15, 90. *Pass. impers.*: se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: Liv. 3, 58: Quint. 10, 7, 2. *Absol.*: succurrendum est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6. **II.** Fig.: licet undique omnes in me terrores piculaeque impendcant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will encounter and undergo them*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31. **2.** Esp. *to come into the mind, occur to*: ut quic-que succurrit, libet scribere, ib. Att. 14, 1: illud etiam mihi succurrebat, Cic. fil. in Cic. Fam. 16, 21: allici, Liv. 6, 12: succurrit versus ille Homericus, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21: et illud annotare suc-currit, Plin. 7, 48, 49: mirari succurrit, id. 17, 1, 1.

succursor (subc.) ōris, m. [succur-re] *perh. a helper, who comes to the aid of the bestiarius in the circus*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2530.

suc-curvus (subc.), a, um, *adj.* *somewhat curved*: Amm. 26, 9 *fin.*

succus, i, v. sucus.

succussātor, ōris, m. [succusso] *a jolterer*: caballus, a jolting horse, Lucil. in Non. 16, 30.

succussātura (subc.), ae, f. [id.] *the jolting of a horse*: Non. 17, 23.

succussio (subc.), ōnis, f. [succu-tio] *a shaking, quaking*: succussio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21. (Hence Fr. *secousse*.)

succusso (subc.), i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to shake, jolt*: Att. in Non. 16, 29.

succussor (subc.), ōris, m. [id.] *a jolter, of a horse*: Lucil. in Non. 16, 31.

succussus, a, um, *Part.* [succutio].

succussus (subc.), ūs, m. [id.] *a shaking, jolting*: Pac. in Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.

suc-custos (subc.), ōdis, m. *an under-keeper*: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cūtio (subc.), cussī, cussum, 3. v. a. [quatio] *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up*: currus succutitur alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Apol. p. 333. **II.** Fig.: vultus succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sūcerda, ae, f. *the dung of swine*: Lucil. in Non. 175, 14: Titin. in Fest.

sūcīdus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy; fresh*: solum, App. Apol. p. 289: a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: (ovium) Mart. 11, 27, 8: such wool was much used in medicine: Cels. 8, 3 *fin.*: Plin. 29, 2, 9: and was called sucidae sordes, ib. 10: puella, *fresh, plump*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 192. (Hence It. *sucido*, *soz-zo*; Sp. *sucio*.)

sūcīnēus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber*: novaculae, *with amber handles*, Plin. 22, 23, 47.

sūcīnum (succ.), i, n. [sucus] *amber, usually called electrum*: Plin. 37, 2, 11 *sq.*: Mart. 3, 65. This substance was well known to the ancients, among whom numerous fables concerning its origin were current. Pliny relates many of these; for instance, that of its origin from the urine of the lynx (v. lyncion); but he gives a tolerably correct account of it in the second paragraph of the chapter quoted. It is now known to be the fossil resin of a pine-tree.

sūcīnus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum] *of amber*: gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2.

sūco (succ.), ōnis, m. [sugo] *a sucker; of a usurer*: Att. in Cic. Att. 7, 13.

sūcōsitas, ātis, f. [sucus] *juiciness*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

sūcōsus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *juicy, sappy, succulent*: poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, i. e. sucida, Seren. Sam. 60, 1054. *Comp.*: liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1. **II.** Transf. *wealthy*: Petr. 38.

suctus, a, um, *Part.* [sugo].

suctus, ūs, m. [id.] *a sucking*: Plin. 8, 36, 34.

sūcūla, ae, f. *dim.* [sus] *prop. a little sow*; transf. *a winch, windlass, capstan*: Cato R. R. 19, 2: Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 126: *a wine- or oil-press*: Cato R. R. 12: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

sūcūla, ae, f. [vū, to rain] *a constellation, the Hyades, transl. of vādes*: Plin. 2, 39, 39: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.

sūcūlentus (succ.), a, um, *adj.* [sucus] *sappy, succulent*; transf. *vigorous*: gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 115: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631. **II.** Fig.: furores, Prud. Hamart. 57 *praef.*

sūcūlus, i, m. *dim.* [sus] *a little boar pig*: Justin. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (succus), i (gen. plur. succum, App. M. 10, p. 244), m. [sugo] *juice, sap*: succum sentimus in ore, cibum quum mandundo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 617: stipes ex terra succum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: succus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi succo vivunt, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae succo saturi (equi solis), Ov. M. 2, 120: uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47: succus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 63: corpus suci plenum, *plump*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26. **2.** Esp. *a medicine, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 53: id. A. A. 2, 335: Lucan. 6, 581. **II.** Fig. *strength, energy, spirit*: succus pecori subducitur,

Virg. E. 3, 6: succus ac sanguis (civitat-is), Cic. Att. 4, 16: ingenii Quint. prooem. § 24. Of style, *vigour*: ornatior oratio succo suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: succus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque succo potest, Quint. 19, 1, 31.

sūdābundus, a, um, *adj.* [sudio] *sweating*: Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

sūdārīōlum, i, n. *dim.* [sudarium] *a little handkerchief*: App. Apol. p. 307.

sūdārīum, ii, n. [sudio] *a handkerchief, towel*: Cat. 12, 14: Mart. 11, 39, 3: Suet. Ner. 25.

sūdātio, ōnis, f. [sudio] *a sweating, perspiration*: Sen. Ep. 86 *med.* *Plur.*: Cels. 3, 2 *med.* **II.** Meton. *a sweating-room*: concamerata, Vitruv. 5, 11 *med.*

sūdātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one that perspires easily or copiously*: Tlin. 23, 1, 23.

sūdātōrīum, ii, n. [id.] *a sweating-bath, sweating-room*: circa balnea et sudatoria, Sen. Vit. B. 7.

sūdātōrīus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to or serving for sweating, sudatory*: unctiones, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 73. *qualitas*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39, *med.*

sūdātrix, icis, f. *adj.* [id.] *that causes sweating*: toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

sūdes or **sūdis** (*nom.* does not occur), is, f. *a stake, pile*: sudes stipites-que defigit, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Virg. Aen. 7, 524: *Sing.*: Ov. M. 12, 299. As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6: saxaeas, *rocky peaks*, App. M. 7, p. 195. **II.** Transf. *a kind of fish*, also called Sphyraena, q. v.: Plin. 32, 10, 54.

sūdīcūlum, i, n. [sudio; producing sweat] *a kind of whip or scourge*: Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 14.

sūdis, is, v. sudes.

sūdo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. **A.** *Neutr. to sweat, perspire*: qui sudat, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 23: sine causa sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: sudantibus lacertis juvenum, Ov. M. 4, 707: deorum sudasse simulacra nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58. **2.** With *abl.* *to perspire with, to be wet with, drenched in*: fit ut in speluncis saxa superna sudent humore, Lucr. 6, 944: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1: quatuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4: litus sanguine, Virg. Aen. 2, 582. (ii) Transf. of the moisture itself, *to drip, distill from* (poet.): quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno balsama, id. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis humor sudavit ab uvis, Sil. 7, 191. **II.** Fig. *to toil, labour, exert, or fatigue oneself*: sudabis satis, si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 23: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 139: in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14. *Poet. with inf.*: ferrea sudant claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 526. *Pass. impers.*: parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4 *fin.* **B.** Act. *to sweat out, exude*: durae quercus sudabant roscida mella, Virg. E. 4, 30: balsamum, Just. 36, 3: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45: sudata ligno tura, Ov. M. 10, 308. **2.** Fig. *to make, perform, or carry on laboriously*: multo labore Cyclopium sudatum, thoraca cap-t, Sil. 4, 436: fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: deunces, Pers. 5, 150: labor-em, Sil. 3, 92. **II.** *to saturate with sweat*: vestes sudata, Quint. 11, 3, 23. Fig.: actae sub pellibus hiemes aestat-que inter bella sudatae, *to pass the heats of summer*, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8. Sans. *svid*, "sudere"; Germ. *schweis*; Eng. *sweat*. (Hence Fr. *suer*.)

sūdor, ōris, m. [sudio] *sweat, perspiration*: manat ex toto corpore sudor, Enn. Ann. 16, 21: sudor e corpore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: Herculis simula-crū multo sudore maravit, ib. 1, 34.

74: sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. Aen. 5, 200: salsusque per artus sudor illi, ib. 2, 174. *Plur.*: sudores existere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 155. 2. *Transf.* moisture in gen.: maris, id. 2, 465: veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis, Plin. 16, 11, 21: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52. *Fig.* toil, severe labour, fatigue: victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capua) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38: multo sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 1, 2: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudo circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128: phalaræ multo sudore receptæ, Virg. Aen. 9, 458: creditur sudoris minimum habere comœdia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169. (Hence Fr. *sueur*.)

sūdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [sudor] *sweaty*: corpus, App. Flor. p. 354.

sūdum, i, n. [sudus] *bright, clear, dry weather*: cum sudum est, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: Virg. Aen. 8, 579.

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se udus; sudum siccum quasi seudum, id est sine udo, Fest. s. v.] *without moisture, dry*: of the weather, cloudless, clear, dry: ver, Virg. G. 4, 77: tempestas, App. de Deo. Socr. p. 42: splendor luminis, id. M. 11, p. 260: Adverbially, sudum, *brightly*: Prud. Cath. 7, 79.

sūō (suemus, dissyl.: Lucr. 1, 302), 2. v. n. *to be wont or accustomed* (rare): appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 55: id. 1, 302: a, 370.

sūesco, sūōvi, sūētum (dissyl. sūēvi, sūētum, syncop. forms suesti, suerunt, suesse, etc.; v. infra), 3. v. n. *incept.* [sueo] *to become used or accustomed*; in the perf. *tenses*, *to be wont or accustomed*: Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiæ, Tac. A. 2, 44: Aus. Ep. 16, 91: a te id, quod suesti, peto, Cic. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suevit, Lucr. 6, 794: gemmis florere arbusta suesse, id. 5, 910: vincere suevit, Prop. 4, 10, 17. *Part. perf.*: ex aliis sentire suēti, Lucr. 2, 903: suetus abstinere, Liv. 5, 43: curru succedere suēti quadripedes, Virg. Aen. 3, 541: vexare suētae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17: suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H. 5, 6: suetus civilibus armis, Lucan. 1, 325.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* [suesco].

sūfes (also written *sufes*), ētis (or ētis), m. [a Phœn. word, signifying a judge] *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*: Liv. 28, 37: Sen. Tranq. 3 med.

suf-farcīno (subf.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to stuff full, cram*: suffarcinati cum libris, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam suffarcinatam, stuffed out, i. e. with a bundle under her dress, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 31: bellule suffarcinatus, gorged with food, App. M. 10, p. 246: aliquem multis muneribus, ib. 9, p. 230.

suffarrānēus or **suffarrānīus** (subf.), a, um, *adj.* [far] *that carries corn*: mulio, Cic. in Plin. 7, 43, 44.

suffectio (subf.), ōnis, f. [sufficio] *an adding*: unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166.

II. *a supplying, substituting*: Tert. Anim. 28.

suffectūra (subf.), ae, f. [id.] *a supplying, supplement*: suffectura est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 med.

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* [sufficio].

sufferctus, a, um, v. *suffertus*.

suffērentia (subf.), ae, f. [suffero] *a bearing, enduring*: Tert. Or. 4 med.

suf-fermentātus (subf.), a, um, *Part.* somewhat fermented: Tert. adv. Valent. 17.

suf-fēro (subf.), sustūli, sublātum, sufferre, irreg. v. a. *to carry under, to put or lay under*: corium, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 31.

III. *to hold up, support, sustain*: an eum (mundum) sustineat, an ipse se potius vi propria sufferat, Arn. 2, 83: comitali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, hūc hūc se up-right, Suet. Cal. 30. 3. *to offer, proffer*: lac, Varr.

R. R. 2, 4, 19: litis acstimationem, to tender, Gal. Dig. 30, 1, 69 fin.

Fig. *to bear, endure, suffer*: plagas, Pl. Asin. 3, 2, 11: vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1303: poenam sui sceleris, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28: imperii poenas sufferre, id. Font. 19, 39: pro alicujus peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 17: deinde illi actutum sufferet suus servus poenas Sosia, will be punished by him, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 19: sumptus sufferre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: laborem sufferam, solem, sitim, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 20: (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15: nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5: nec claustra nec ipsi custodes sufferre valent, Virg. Aen. 2, 491: quod (iter) superest sufferte pedes, Prop. 3, 21, 21. *Absol.*: Syre, vix suffero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20. *Ellipt.*: si magis me instabunt, ad praetorem sufferam, sc. me rapi, Pl. Curc. 3, 6.

suffertus (sufferctus, Lucil. in Gell. 4, 17), a, um, *adj.* [farcio] *crammed full, full* (rare): aliquid se sufferti tinnitum, something full-sounding, sonorous, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervēfācio (subf.), no perf., factum, 3. v. a. *to heat from below, warm*: affinant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, Plin. 27, 9, 51: aceti heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21.

suffervēflo, v. suffervefacio.

suf-fervēō (subf.), 2. v. n. *to boil or seethe gently*: App. Herb. 115.

sufes, ētis, v. sufes.

suffibulum, i, n. [fibula] *a white oblong veil, worn by the Vestals, etc.*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 57 (v. Smith's Ant. 1191).

sufficiens, entis, *Part.* [sufficio].

II. *Adj.*: enough, sufficient; competent: testes, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8. *Sup.*: sufficientissima definitio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

sufficienter, adv. enough, sufficiently: Traj. in Plin. Ep. 10, 29: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 15.

sufficiētia, ae, f. [sufficio] *a sufficiency*: Tert. ad Ux. 1, 4 fin.

suf-fīcio (subf.), fēcī, fectum, 3. v. a. and n. [facio]. *A.* *A c. t. to put under or among; to imbue*: lanam medicamentis, Cic. in Non. 386, 10: (anguis) ardentibus oculis suffecti sanguine et igni, suffused, coloured, Virg. Aen. 2, 210: maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105: nubes sole suffecta, i. e. shone through, irradiated, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 med. 2. *to afford, furnish, supply*: cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, Lucr. 3, 704: tellus sufficit humorem, Virg. G. 2, 424: illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastribus umbras sufficiunt, ib. 2, 435: Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (dat.) sufficiendo assuefecerat sibi potius fidere, by sending them on excursions, Liv. 3, 61.

3. *Fig.*: ipse pater Danaus animos viresque secundas sufficit, gives courage and strength, Virg. Aen. 2, 618. *II.* *to put in the place of, to substitute; esp. to elect in the place of*: suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8: consul in sufficiendo collega occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85: censorem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31: ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites sufficiunt, Virg. G. 4, 202: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: sperante herodem suffici se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12. Of things: septimo eodem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15: quatuor coeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16.

B. *Neutr. to be sufficient, to suffice; constr. absol., with dat., with ad, adversus, in, with inf. or subj.*: quanquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere poterunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: Romani quoad sufficere remiges poterunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. 36, 45: non sufficebant muri, id. 21, 8: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: suffecerit haec retulisse, Suet. Ner.

31. With *dat.*: nec jam vires sufficere culquam, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: nec his sufficere imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: mons, hominum lacte et carne vescentium abunde sufficebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31: vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint. 10, 3, 3: pronuntiatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119. With *prep.*: terra ingenito humore egens vix ad perennes sufficit amnes, Liv. 4, 30: ad quod si vires non suffecerint, Quint. 12, 1, 32: non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quatuor populos, Liv. 10, 25: nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613. With *inf.*: nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, are able, Virg. Aen. 5, 22. With *subj.*: interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21: sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, ib. 9, 33.

suf-figo (subf.), xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to fasten beneath or below, to fasten or fix on, to affix*: antennae suffixit lintea, Lucan. 9, 328: aureis clavis crepidas, Plin. 33, 3, 14: janua suffixa tigillo Cat. 67, 39: cruci suffixus, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: Vell. 2, 42: aliquem in cruce, Cat. 99, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in cruce, Just. 18, 7: caput Galbae hasta suffixum, stuck upon a spear, Suet. Galb. 20: dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.

suffimen, inis, n. [sufflo] *incense* (poet. for suffimentum): Ov. F. 4, 731.

suffimento, i, v. a. [suffimentum] *to fumigate*: bovem, Veg. 3, 2.

suffimentum, i, n. [suffio] *fumigation, incense*: Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40.

suf-fio (subf.), ūvi or ūi, ūtum, 4. v. a. *to fumigate, perfume*: (testam) sufflito seria et schoeno et palma, Cato R. R. 113, 1: thymo, Virg. G. 4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: locum, Prop. 4, 8, 84: suffire et purgare domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21: se tetrīs odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1171: oculos jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47: carnem recentem haedorum pilo, to burn for the purpose of fumigation, id. 28, 10, 42: sufflitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73. Poet.: ignibus aetheris terras suffire, i. e. to warm, Lucr. 2, 1098. [It is prob. the same root as θύω, θύος, "incense": on the interchange of f and θ, see letter F, II. 3.]

suffiscus dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. s. v.

suffitio, ōnis, f. [suffio] *a fumigating, perfuming*: Col. 1, 6, 20: Plin. 25, 2, 5: funus prosecuti redeuntes ignem supergradiebantur aqua aspersi: quod purificationis genus vocabant suffitionem, Fest. s. v. aqua.

suffitor, ōris, m. [id.] *a fumigator*: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

suffitus, a, um, *Part.* [suffio].

suffitus, ūis, m. [id.] *a fumigating, fumigation*: Plin. 32, 10, 42. *Plur.*: id. 24, 11, 61. *II.* *Meton. the smoke produced by fumigation*: herbae, id. 21, 18, 69.

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* [suffigo].

sufflābilis, e, *adj.* [sufflo] *that can be breathed*: Prud. Apoth. 906.

sufflāmen, inis, n. *a break, drag-chain*: rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148: tardat sufflamine curum, Prud. Psych. 417.

II. *Fig. a hinderance, impediment*: nec res attetur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50. [The root FLA can hardly be the same as in flos; it is perhaps the same as θλάω.]

sufflāmino, i, v. a. [sufflāmen] *to clog, check*: rotam Ixionis, Sen. Apocol. 14.

II. *Fig. to check, repress in speaking*: tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium floret. Itaque D. Augustus optime dixit, Aterius noster sufflaminandus est, id. Exc. Contr. 4 praef. Med.

suf-flammo (subf.), i, v. a. *to kindle, inflame*: calumniam invidia, Sid. Ep. 5, 6 fin.

sufflātio (subf.), ōnis, f. [sufflo] *a blowing or puffing up, inflating*: tullanum aquarum, Plin. 9, 7, 6.

sufflatus (subfl.), fls, m. [id.] a blowing or breathing upon, breath: (serpentina) sufflatu, Sen. Clem. 1, 25 dub. (ul. si afflavit).

sufflatus, a, um, Part. [sufflo].
 II. A. adj.: *puffed up, bloated*: sufflato corpore esse, Varr. in Non. 395, 8.
 2. Fig. *puffed up, inflated with anger or pride; of language, tumid, pompous, bombastic*: sufflatus ille huc veniet, Pl. Bac. 4, 2, 21: neque auro aut genere aut multiplici scientia sufflatus Varr. in Non. 46, 31: figura, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7, 14. Comp. and Sup. do not occur.

sufflavus (subfl.), a, um, adj. yellowish, flaxen: capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

sufflo (subfl.), avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. I. Act. to blow from below: to blow up, inflate: refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato R. R. 157, 7: sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 58: ignes, id. 34, 8, 19, § 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasset, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11. 2. Fig.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, got enraged, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 19. II. Neutr. to blow at or upon: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4: rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19. 2. Fig.: suffla; sum candidus, boast, Pers. 4, 20. (Hence It. soffiare; Sp. sollar; Fr. souffler.)

suffocabilis (subf.), e, adj. [suffoco] suffocating: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

suffocatio (subf.), ōnis, f. [id.] a choking, stifling, suffocating: mulierum, suffocation of the womb, hysterics, Plin. 20, 5, 15.

suffoco (subf.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [faux] to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate: patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 2 med.: in melle sitam suffocari, to be suffocated, Lucr. 3, 904: vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51: suffocatae (mulieres), hysterical, Plin. 20, 22, 87. II. Transf. in injuria suffocante vitam, that chokes, kills, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, to starve, Cic. Att. 9, 7.

suffodio (subf.), fodi, fossum, 3. v. a. to dig or pierce underneath or through; to sap, undermine: illa equis suffodere, Liv. 42, 59: inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos, to stab in the belly, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: radices frumenti, Plin. 18, 21, 50: montes, Vell. 2, 33: muros, Tac. II. 2, 21: Alexandria est fere tota suffossa, undermined, Auct. B. Alex. 5.

suffossio (subf.), ōnis, f. [suffodio] a digging under, undermining: Meton. in plur. mines: Vitruv. 1, 5 med.: Sen. Ep. 49 med.

suffossus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffodio].

suffraenatio, ōnis, v. suffren.
suffragatio (subf.), ōnis, f. [suffragor] a voting in one's favour, support, suffrage: suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44: sublata sunt studia, extinctae suffragationes, ib. 6, 15: in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, id. Mur. 18, 38: Liv. 4, 44: Suet. Claud. 40. With gen.: suffragationem consulatus perdere, the recommendation to the consulship, Cic. Mil. 13, 34: Sall. J. 65.

suffragator (subf.), ōnis, m. [id.] one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan: suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 20: Suet. Vesp. 23.

suffragatorius, a, um, adj. [suffragator] pertaining to the support of a candidate, recommendatory: non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 26.

suffragatrix, icis, f. [suffragor] a (female) favourer, supporter: Aug. Civ. D. 18, 9 fin.

suffraginōsus, a, um, adj. [suffra-

go] diseased in the ham: mula, Col. 6, 38, 2.

suffragium, ii, n. a voting-tablet, a ballot; and in gen. a vote, suffrage: ego in ista sum sententia, qua te fuisse semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: comitiis aediliciis suffragium ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: Cic. Fam. 11, 27: dum diribentur suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 28: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17: centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7: equitum centuriae sex suffragiis, with six votes, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tacita secret voting, Plin. Ep. 3, 20. II. Transf. the right of voting: populi esse, non senatus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 38, 36: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: suffragia populo redde, the elections, Suet. Cal. 16. 2. In gen. a decision, judgment, opinion; also, a favourable decision, assent, approbation: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concordii suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16: ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: Plin. Ep. 10, 18: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery, Plin. 7, 28, 29. [Perh. from suffrago, which, besides its proper meaning, was prob. used to signify the ankle bone or other small bone, such small bones being used for voting.]

suffrago, inis, f. the upper part of a quadruped's hind leg, the ham (opp. to armus): Plin. 8, 45, 70: Col. 6, 15, 2.

II. Transf. a shoot or spray of a vine: id. 4, 24, 4.

suffragor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [suffragium] to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest: si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragentur, nihil valent gratia, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causa P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38. II. Transf. in gen. to favour, recommend, support: with dat.: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, Caes. B. C. 1, 61. Absol.: fortuna suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 7, 28: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45.

suffrenatio (subfr.), ōnis, f. [freno] a binding down fast, cementing: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49.

suffrendens, entis, Part. gnashing a little: Amm. 15, 12.

suffrico (subfr.), i. v. a. to rub underneath, to rub down, rub or wipe off: vasa, Col. 12, 25, 4: seriani, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrigidē (subfr.), adv. rather coldly or frigidly: Gell. 2, 9.

suffrigidus (subfr.), a, um, adj. rather cold or frigid (rare): Fig.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11 fin.

suffringo (subfr.), 3. v. a. [frango] to break below, to break (rare): talos alieni, Pl. Rud. 4, 4, 15: crura alicui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.

suffugio, fugi, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to flee away (rare): custodes agilesque suffugere in tecta imber coegit, Liv. 24, 46. II. Act. to flee from, to shun: manuum tactum et cutem, Lucr. 5, 151: orare conantem, Suet. Tib. 27.

suffugium, ii, n. [suffugio] a shelter, covert: quid nisi suffugium nimis vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 19: subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. G. 16: suffugia adversus perpetuum

coeli rigorem, Sen. de Ira 1, 11: suffugium nullum aut inbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39. II. Fig. a refuge, remedy: haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint. 9, 2, 78: urgentium malorum, Tac. A. 4, 66.

suffulcio (subf.), fulsi, fultum, 4. v. a. to prop underneath, prop up, support: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 428: maxillas et cervices, App. M. 10, p. 248: lectica Syris suffulta, carried, Mart. 9, 3, 11. Absol.: nisi suffulcia firmiter, non potes subsistere, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 77. 2. Fig.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 868.

II. to put under by way of support: columnam mento suffulsit suo, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 54.

suffultus, a, um, Part. [suffulcio].
suffumigatio (subf.), ōnis, f. [suffumigo] a fumigating from below: Veg. Vet. 3, 23 fin.

suffumigo (subf.), i. v. a. to fumigate from below, to suffumigate: si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadant, suffumigandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 med.: vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 25, 4. (Hence Sp. sahumar.)

suffumo (subf.), i. v. n. to smoke or reek a little: Fig.: Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

suffundatus, a, um, Part. laid as a foundation: Varr. in Non. 48, 15.

suffundo (subf.), fudi, fustum, 3. v. a. to pour underneath, into, or among; to pour or spread through, to overspread, suffuse: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, flows underneath, diffuses itself, Sen. Q. N. 3, 21: intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, from dropsy, Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aquulam, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: acetum, Vitruv. 7, 12: merum in os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4: tepido suffundit lumina rore, with tears, Ov. M. 10, 360: suffusus lumina flamma, ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, become suffused (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 med.: si cruore suffunduntur oculi, become bloodshot, Plin. 23, 1, 24: sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51: prodest felle suffusus, for those affected with jaundice, id. 22, 21, 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: calore suffusus aether, suffused, intermingled, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 120: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Virg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: rubor suffusus, Liv. 30, 15. Proverb.: aquam frigidam suffundere, to throw cold water upon, i. e. to calumniate, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 37. II. Fig.: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad seturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentia suffusus, filled, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: lacrimis ac multo pudore suffunditur, is suffused, Plin. Pan. 2.

suffuror (subf.), i. v. n. dep. to steal away, fitch: suffuror, suppiolo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

suffuscus (subf.), a, um, adj. dim. [suffuscus] somewhat brown: homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16 fin.

suffuscus, a, um, adj. somewhat brown, dusky: margarita, Tac. Agr. 12.

suffusio (subf.), ōnis, f. [suffundo] a pouring or spreading into or among, a suffusion: vini, an irfusion, Apic. 1, 1: cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9: fellis, the jaundice, Plin. 22, 23, 49: oculi, opacity of the cornea, cataract, Cels. 7, 7, 14: pedis, a disease of the feet of animals, Veg. Vet. 1, 38 med.

suffusorium, ii, n. [id.] a pitcher: Hier. in Jesai. 2, 4, 1.

suffusus (subf.), a, um, Part. [suffundo]. II. Adj. blushing, bashful: suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 med.

suggero (subg.), gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. to carry up; to put or heap up; to present, bring, etc.: flammam coctis aeni, Virg. Aen. 7, 463: ignem fornace succensa, Pall. 1, 20, 2: humum, to heap up, raise, Prop. 4, 4, 8: theatrum

celsis columnis, to raise, erect, build, Sil. 14, 644: cur tu his rebus sumptum sugge is? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Virg. Aen. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus Auct. B. Alex. 3: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus). Ov. M. 15, 82. *Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10. *Fig. to afford, furnish, supply*: invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11: materiam interrogationi Quint. 5, 1, 8: milvinam (famem), Pl. Men. 1, 3, 29: Druso ludus est suggerendus, is to be put upon, imposed upon, Cic. Att. 12, 44. *2. to prompt, suggest*: quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26 ff.: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, reminds, ib. 28, 5, 35 fin. *3. to assign, add, annex, subjoin*: huc incredibili sententiae rationculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, place next in order, Liv. 2, 8: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20: suggeriebantur damna aleatoria, were added, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestio (subg.), *ōnis, f.* [suggero] *an adding, addition*: potus suggestione auctus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. *II. In rhetor. a figure in which the orator puts a question and answers it himself, a suggestion*: quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, Quint. 9, 2, 15.

2. a hint, intimation, suggestion: Vop. Aur. 14: Synm. Ep. 9, 20.

suggestum, *i, v.* suggestus, *subst.*

suggestus, *a, um, Part.* [suggero].

suggestus (subg.), *ūs, m.* and **sug-**

gestum, *i, n.* [id.] *a raised place, a height, elevation*: labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato R. R. 154: ex suggesto fulcris, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21: suggestus in orchestra, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76: comae, *a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113. *2. Esp. a platform, stage, tribune*: in communia suggesta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. Div. 1, 54, 124: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiata, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: Auct. B. Afr. 54: Tac. H. 1, 36: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29. *3. Fig. height*: neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum deficiat, App. M. 5, p. 161. (ii) *a providing, preparation*: Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7 honorum, ib. 12. *II. a hint, intimation, suggestion*: ex suggestu allicijus, Ulp. Dig. 27, 8, 1 med.

sug-glūtio (subgl.), *4. v. n.* *to hiccup a little*: Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

sug-grandis (subgr.), *e, adj.* *rather large*: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

sug-grēdiōr (subgr.), *gressus, 3. v. n.* and *a. dep.* [gradiōr]. *I. Neutr. to go or come up to, to approach*: caesis qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggesti propius speculatores, ib. 2, 12. *II. Act. to attack*: quos dux Romanus acie suggestus, ib. 4, 47.

sug-grunda (subgr.), *ae, f.* *the projection of a roof, the eaves*: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5: Vitruv. 10, 21. Called also **sug-grundatio**, id. 4, 2.

suggrundarium (subgr.), *ii, n.* [sug-grunda] *the grave of a child less than forty days old (viz. a niche in a wall, covered by a projecting roof)*: Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 560.

suggrundatio (subgr.), *ōnis, v.* **sug-grunda**.

sug-grunio (subgr.), *4. v. n.* *to grun a little*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sugillatio, *ōnis, f.* [sugillo] *a black and blue mark, a livid spot, bruise*: sugillationem rapere, Plin. 12, 7, 24. *II. Fig. an affronting, insulting*: consulum, Liv. 3, 14: torde majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 43, 46: insup glorie, Val. Max. 2, 3, 1.

sugillatio, *ae, f. dim.* [sugillatio] *a small livid spot*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. anim. 2, 9.

sugillatus, *ūs, m.* [sugillo] *for sugillatio, a livid spot*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sugillo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [etym. uncertain; perh. compounded of sub and ciliū, i. e. to give one a black eye; which would justify the orthography, sugillo, cited by Victorin. p. 2465 P.; see Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 407] *to beat black and blue*: oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45: athleta, qui nunquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13. *Part. perf. absol.*: allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, black and blue spots, Plin. 20, 6, 23.

II. Fig. to taunt, insult, revile: viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv. 4, 35: Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: noli sugillare miseriae, Petr. 128: pudorem, Ulp. Dig. 2, 4, 10 fin. *2. to suggest*: verba alicui, Prud. σρεφ. 10, 999.

sūgo, *xi, ctum, 3. v. a.* *to suck*: (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: terram, to exhaust, ib. 1, 44, 3. *II. Fig.*: cum lacte nutritis errorem suxisse, to have imbibed, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2. [Sans. chūsh, "sugere;" Germ. saugen; Eng. suck; from sugo comes sucus.]

sui, *sibi, se or sese* (old dat. sibe, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 24: sibi, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. no. 554), *pron. reflect. of the 3rd pers. of both numbers and of all genders*: strictly it should be used only as the representative of the subject of the clause to which it belongs; but in subordinate sentences, where the context precludes ambiguity, it frequently stands for the subject of the principal sentence: its proper equivalent in English depends, of course, upon the subst. which it represents: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Am. 26, 98: nihil est appetentius similitum sui, ib. 14, 50: Nicias vehementer tua sui memoria delectatur, id. Att. 13, 1: ne saucio quidem sui recipiendi facultas dabatur, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: sui conservandi causa profugere, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: (Proculus Julius) dixisse fertur, a se visum esse Romulum; cum sibi mandasse, ut populum rogaret, ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret; se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, id. Rep. 2, 10: aliquid sibi sumere, ib. 1, 5: Monysius instituit, ut (filiae) candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi adurerent, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: M. Catoni certe licuit Tuscūli se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1: qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, ib. 1, 6: manu si prehendissem, ne ipse quidem sua tanta eloquentia mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: Iccius Remus nuntios ad eum (Caesarem) mittit, nisi subsidium sibi summittatur, sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, ib. 2, 24: ceteras res publicas ne appellandas quidem putant iis nominibus quibus illae sese appellari velint, Cic. R. p. 1, 33: quod (bellum) summa inter se contentione gesserunt, ib. 1, 16: habet aliud magis ex sese et majus, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 51. With cum: qui ea possideat, quae secum, ut aiunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: animum secum esse secumque, ut dicitur, vivere, id. de Sen. 14, 49. Strengthened with met: ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, Liv. 2, 12: aeternas opes esse Romanorum, nisi inter semet ipsi seditionibus saeviant, id. 2, 44: artes quas doceat quivis eques atque senator semet prognatos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78. *II. Esp. ad se, apud se, to him, with him, i. e. to or at his house*: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4: qui a me petierit, ut secum et apud se essem quotidie, ib. 5, 6. *Fig.*: apud se esse, to be in one's senses: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85. *2. Sibi, pleonast.*:

quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? id. Andr. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12. (ii) With suis, *emphatic*: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, on their own juice, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 13: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, Cic. Am. 3, 11.

sūile, *is, n.* [sus] *a hog-sty*: Col. 7, 9, 14.

sūillus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to swine*: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1. grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 73: caro, pork, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, black hog-mushrooms, id. 22, 23, 47. *II. Subst.* suilla, *ae, f.* (sc. caro), *pork*: Cels. 3, 9: Plin. 30, 5, 12. (Hence Sp. sollo, a sea-fish: cf. porci marini vulgo vocantur suilli, Isidor. 12, 6.)

sulcāmen, *inis, n.* [sulco] *a furrow*, i. q. sulcus: App. M. 6, p. 174.

sulcātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] *one who draws furrows, a plougher*: Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Synm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587. *II. Transf.*: sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: pigri Averni, Charon, Stat. Th. 11, 588: Bagrada sulcator arenae, Lucan. 4, 588: lateris sulcator (vultur), the lacerator, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 340.

sulco, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [sulcus] *to furrow, plough*: agros, Tib. 2, 3, 78: (rura) sulcata Camilli vomere, Lucan. 1, 168: humum vomere, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68. *Absol.*: recto plenoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25. *II. Transf. in gen. to furrow, plough; poet. to sail over, pass through, etc.*: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: (anguis) arenam sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726: iter cauda, Lucan. 9, 721: longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 158: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2: regna volatu, Lucan. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, furrowed her skin with wrinkles, Ov. M. 3, 276.

sulcus, *i, m.* [ekin to δακός] *a furrow*: qua aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27: proscindere jugerum sulco, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47: patefacere sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: committere semina sulcis, Virg. G. 1, 223. *II. Meton. a ploughing*: hordium altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181: nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. *2. a long, narrow trench, a ditch*: Plin. 19, 4, 20. Virg. G. 2, 24. *3. a rut, track, in gen. the furrow cut by a vessel*: id. Aen. 5, 142: Val. Fl. 3, 32: a wrinkle: Mart. 3, 72, 4: the trail of a meteor. Virg. Aen. 2, 697: Lucan. 5, 562: pudenda muliebria: Lucr. 4, 1268: Virg. G. 3, 136.

suleviae, *arum, f. plu.* [prob. corrupted from Silviae] *a kind of wood-goddesses*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2099 sq. Also **sulviae**, ib. no. 2051.

sulfur (sulphur and sulphur), *ūris, n.* (masc.: Tert. adv. Prax. 16: Veg. Vet. 1, 38 med.) *brimstone, sulphur*: Plin. 35, 15, 50: Cato R. R. 39, 1: Lucr. 6, 221: Tib. 1, 5, 11. *Plur.*: Virg. G. 3, 449: Quint. 12, 10, 76. *II. Transf.* (poet.) *lightning*: aethereum, Lucan. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 25. [Sans. sul-vāri.] (Hence It. solfo, solfo; Sp. azufre; Fr. soufre.)

sulfūras (sulph.), *antis, adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus] *containing sulphur, sulphurous*: Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfūrāria (sulph.), *ae, f.* [id.] *a sulphur mine*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.

sulfūrātio (sulph.), *ōnis, f.* [id.] *a vein of sulphur*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 meū.

sulfūrātus (sulph.), *a, um, adj.* [id.] *impregnated with sulphur, sul-*

phurated: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3. *Comp.*: gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28. II. Subst. sulfurata, orum, n. plu. (sc. fla.) *brimstone-matches*: Mart. 1, 42, 4. 2. (sc. loca) *veins of sulphur*: Plin. 31, 3, 28.

sulfurēus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *of or like sulphur, sulphureous*: fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Virg. Aen. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50: odor, id. 36, 19, 34.

sulfurōsus (sulph.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *full of sulphur, sulphureous*: fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

sullātūrio, 4. v. n. *desid.* [Sulla] *to desire to imitate or play the part of Sulla*: ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32.

sulphur, and its derivv., v. sulfur. **sultan**, anis, m. [a Chaldaic word] *an eastern chief or ruler*: en sultan nostra servire paratus in aula legatos nobis et plurima munera mittit, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 390.

sultis, v. volo, *ad init.*

sum, fūl, esse (old forms: *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, 57, 153: *simus* for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87: *fut. escit* for erit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: Lucr. 1, 612: *perf. fūvīmus* for fuimus, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: *subj. pres. siem, sies, siet, etc.*, freq., esp. in Plaut.: cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157: fuam, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 48: fuas, Liv. Andr. in Non. 111, 13: Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 71: fuat, Pac. in Non. 111, 8: Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4: Virg. Aen. 10, 108: fuant, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 110: fuvisset, Enn. in Gell. 12, 4. *Part. imperf. ens*, used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33), v. *subst.* I. denoting simple or unqualified existence or being: *to be, exist, live; to be present; to happen, take place; to stay, remain*: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: non statim, quod esse manifestum est, etiam quid sit apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: flumen est Arar, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21: nec dum ero, angar ulla re, quum omni vacem culpa: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, ib. 6, 3 *fin.*: nolite arbitrari, me quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. de Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica; sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16: illa (solis defectio), quae fuit Romulo regnante, *happened*, id. Rep. 1, 16: quum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, id. Verr. 2, 41, 100: quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuisset, id. Fam. 2, 8: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? ib. 4, 7: quum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, id. Rep. 1, 14: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, id. Att. 10, 4: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, ib. 10, 16. (ii) In a limited technical sense: definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelliguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangere possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrare non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intelligi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, definias, id. Top. 5, 26.

2. Esp. in the 3rd pers. (usu. *plu.* and in *pres. imperf.*), with an indefinite, and freq. without any expressed, subject, but with a relative clause which either defines or takes the place of the subject: *there are those (people or things) who (that), (or simply some)*; *constr.*: when the *rel. clause* states facts, it has the *indic.*; but when it expresses mere conceptions or implies contingency or uncertainty, its verb is in the *subj.* With *indic.*: mulier mane: sunt qui volunt te conventam, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: sunt qui ita

dicunt, Sall. C. 19: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, ib. 2, 4, 47: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, quum ipsi se contemni putant, Cic. Am. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, iudices, aliquammulti, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 4, 25: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt quae dici possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39. With *subj.*: sunt qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discesum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: si qui sunt qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, id. Rep. 1, 7: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui crustis et pomis viduas venientur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, ib. 2, 2, 182: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 31: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: quis miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? id. Phil. 2, 25: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347. (ii) Poet.: est quibus Eleae concurrat palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9, 17. 3. With *dat.* *to belong to*; or, rendering the *dat.* as the subject of the verb *to have* (like the Fr. *être à*): it is freq. better, however, to translate the *dat.* as a *gen.*, the verb retaining its proper sign.: aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, unde esset adolescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: privatus illis census erat brevis, *their property was scanty*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13: ars illi sua census erat, Ov. M. 3, 588: nomen Mercurii est mihi, *my name is Mercury*, Pl. Am. prol. 19: Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1. (ii) Esse alicui cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with*: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illa mima posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10. 4. With *cum* and *abl.* *to be with, i. e. to have sexual intercourse with*: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, id. Quint. 24, 77: ea nocte mecum illa hospitii jussu fuit, Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 101: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adolescens forte fuerit, Cic. Coel. 20, 49. 5. Euphem. in the *perf. tenses, to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (poet.): ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, *had almost died*, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nuncio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse volent, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit illum et ingens gloria Teucrorum, Virg. Aen. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipsi, cumque nihil speres firmitus esse, fuit, Ov. H. 17, 192. 6. *to be real or a fact, to be the case*; so esp. est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, granted, well, etc.*: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Pl. Epid. 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Am. 2, 6: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: esto, Virg. Aen. 7, 313: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81. (ii) Having as subject a clause beginning with *ut*, *ubi*, *quum*, or *quod*, or with *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* *it happens or chances that, it is the case that, there is cause or reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed, possible, or permissible that, one may, etc.*: sin est, ut velis manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59,

199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Coel. 20, 48: non est, ut copia major ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id into modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: est quum non est satius, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36: est quod visam domum, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 26: est quod referam ad consilium, Liv. 30, 31: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30. With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, ib. 1, 1, 32: scire est liberum ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis aluminum cernere erat, Virg. Aen. 6, 596: unde plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: quod versu dicere non est, ib. 1, 5, 87: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34. With *dat.*: ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13: nec sit mihi credere tantum! Virg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi regnisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110. 7. Sometimes in colloq. lang., like the Eng. *to be, for to come* (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, Cic. Att. 15, 4: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16. II. In connection with an *adj.*, *subst.*, or *pron.*; less freq. with an *adv.*, it is employed as the logical copula, and with the predicate denotes *the manner of being*: et praecura res est et sumus otiosi, Cic. Am. 5, 17: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, ib. 4, 15: consul autem esse qui potui? id. Rep. 1, 6: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: tuus sum, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: Am. Satin' tu sanus es? Sos. Sic sum ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: est, inquit, ut dicis, ib. 1, 40: quod ita cum sit, ib. 1, 45: qui (viri) sunt procul ab hujus aetatis memoria, ib. 1, 1: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Ros. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72. (ii) With *in* and *abl.*: quum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: sive erit in Tyris, Tyrios laudabis amictus: sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis numis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 6, 11: in servitute, id. Cluent. 7, 21: in magno nomine et gloria, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3: in tanta moestitia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37.

2. With *gen.* or *abl.* of a subst. and some qualifying word agreeing with it, the two words being logically equivalent to an *adj.*: nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, id. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentioni est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mira sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. Rep. 1, 43: qui capite et superciliis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, cujus fortunae, quo sit patre, quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54. 3. With *gen.* or *abl.* of price or value: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: magni erunt mihi tuae literae, id. Fam. 15, 15: parvi sunt foris arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *weighs more with me*, id. Att. 12, 28: neque pluris pretii coquum quam villicum habeo, Sall. J. 1085

85: sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth*, Liv. 29, 37.

4. With *gen.* of possession: often to be rendered, *it belongs to; it is the part, nature, sign, or duty of; and personally, to belong to, be devoted to, etc.* teneamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. de Sen. 6, 20: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, *were devoted to*, id. 23, 14: Ptolemaeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, Caes. B. G. 4, 5. 5. With *dat.* of the word denoting the end, object, purpose, fitness, etc. (which *dat.* must freq. be translated as a *nom.*): vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9: quum solvendo aere (i. e. aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: injiciuntur ea, quae humori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin* (ii) With an additional *dat.* usu. of the person: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, Cic. Att. 5, 14: accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex Roscii bono fuit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, id. 2, 20.

6. Id est or hoc est, with an explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say; sometimes also, which is as much as to say, or which is the same thing*: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scena, id est in contione verum valet, id. Am. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Acad. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, id. 1, 2, 6: a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματος, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89. [The two roots are *es* and *fu*: the former the same as the Sans. *as-mi*; Gr. *ei-mi* (*ἐσμι*); Eng. *is*, etc.: the latter as the Sans. *bhū*; Gr. *φύω*; Eng. *be*, etc. Hence *'s-um*, *es*, *es-t*, *'s-umus*, *es-tis*, *'s-unl*.]

sum, i. q. eum, Enn. in Fest.; v. *is*.

sumen, inis, n. [contr. of sugimen, sugmen, from sugo] *a breast, teat, udder of women and she-animals*: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. in Non. 458, 7.

2. Esp. *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow*: pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 44: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Mart. 13, 44. (ii) *Meton. a sow, a hog*: Juv. 12, 73. || Transf. *the fat part, richest portion*: (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: Plin. 17, 4, 3.

suminātus, a, um, adj. [sumen] *pertaining to a sow's udder*: caro, Arn. 2, 73: sus, *a sow*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, f. (sc. res) [summus] (old *gen.* summal, Lucr. 1, 983) lit. *that which is highest*: hence, *the main thing, chief point; the summit, chief power; perfection*: leges a me edentur non perfectae sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the main points, chief particulars*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29: in hoc summa iudicii causaeque tota consistit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17: quorum ad arbitrium iudiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, *the final decision*, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence*, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 15: (Rom. dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, *the command in chief*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: quod penes unum est omnium summa

rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *the supreme power*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, quum imperii summam rex teneret, id. 2, 28: imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection*, Quint. 3, 2, 1. 2. Esp. of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total*: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: Py. Quanta istaec hominum summa est? Ar. Septem millia, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 46: summam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 131: de summa nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summa redempti, Liv. 32, 17. 3. Transf. in *gen.* the whole, the entire amount: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: meorum moerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 2: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums, i. e. the universe*, Lucr. 3, 817: summa summarum, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 4: Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*: summa summal, Lucr. 6, 680. Adverbially: ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in a word*: ille affirmabat ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1: id. Fam. 14, 14: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106: Juv. 3, 79: in summa, *in all*: Drusus erat de praevariatione a tribunis aerarii absolutus, in summa quatuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16: Just. 13, 8: for which, in omni summa, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5. (ii) *the whole, opp. to a part*: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summa exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, *the main body of the army*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: id. B. C. 1, 67: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, Quint. 4, 2, 90: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum pedit, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad disciplinam summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement*, Liv. 10, 27: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuisent, summam victoriae constare intelligebant, *the whole credit of the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21.

summālis, e, adj. [summa] *containing a sum, whole*: Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

summānes (Subm.), ium, m. plu. *a kind of inferior deities*: Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

summāno (subm.), i. v. a. [Summanus] *to hold fast like Summanus* (Pluto): Pl. Curc. 3, 43 sq.

summārium, ii, n. [summa] *a summary, epitome, abstract*: oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium dicebatur, Sen. Ep. 39.

summas, ātis, utj. [id.] *high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished*: vir, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 90: matronae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267: puellae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, adv. *on the top or surface, slightly*: radicem summātim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2. || Fig. *slightly, summarily, compendiously, etc.*: de re pecuaria breviter ac summātim percurram, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 7: aliquid summātim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28: summātim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44.

summātus, ūs, m. [summa] *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*: Lucr. 5, 1141.

summō, adv. *in the highest degree, most highly or greatly, extremely*: quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: cupere aliquid, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: diffidere, id. Fam. 4, 7: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 18: summe munitus locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31.

sum-mēdius (subm.), a, um, adj. *middle, mean*: Diom. p. 432 P.

sum-mergo, v. submergo.

summitas, ātis, f. [summus] *the highest part, top, summit*: Plin. 37, 9, 37: Maer. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 med.

sum-mitto, v. submitto.

summoenium (subm.), ii, n. [submoenia] *a place in Rome, probably near the walls, where prostitutes dwell*: Mart. 1, 35, 6. || Hence **summoenianus**, a, um, adj. *pertaining to summoenium*: uxores, i. e. prostitutes, id. 3, 82, 2: buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summōpērē, adv. (and separ. summo opere) *very much, exceedingly, vehemently, etc.*: vitia quae summopere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 18: Lucr. 4, 1179.

summo-tēnus, adv. *to the top*: florescentibus floribus, App. Herb. 75.

sum-mōvēō, v. submoveo.

summūla, ae, f. dim. [summa] *a small sum*: Sen. Ep. 77 med.

summus, a, um, sup. adj.: v. superus, no. III. c.

summussi, i. q. murmuratores, Fest. s. v. [musso].

sūmo, sumpsī, sumptum (syncop. form of the inf. perf. sumpse, Naeve. in Gell. 2, 19), 3. v. a. [contr. of sub-imo, from emo] *to take up, lay hold of, assume*: auferere, non abibis, si ego sustem sumpsero, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 202: si hoc digitulis duobus sumebas prioribus, id. Bac. 4, 4, 24: postremo a me argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20: legem in manus, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: literas ad te a M. Lepido consulo quasi commendaticias sumpsimus, *have taken, provided ourselves with*, id. Fam. 13, 26: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, Liv. 40, 11: arina, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sume venenum, id. 8, 5, 23: panem perfusum aqua frigida, Suet. Aug. 77: antidotum, id. Cal. 23: sumpta virili toga, Cic. Am. 1, 1: latum clavum, Poet. ap. Suet. Caes. 80: diadema, Suet. Cal. 22: anulos ferreos (opp. deponere), id. Aug. 100: pecuniam mutuam, *to borrow*, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: aurum mutuam, Suet. Caes. 51. 2. Fig.: calorem animo, Lucr. 3, 289: obsequium animo, i. e. animo obsequi, Pl. Bac. 4, 10, 8: Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, *assumed*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: sumpsī animum, *took courage*, Ov. F. 1, 147: exempla, Cic. Am. 11, 38: sumptis inimicitis, *suscepta causa, taken upon oneself, assumed*, id. Vatin. 11, 28: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, *to be undertaken, begun*, Sall. J. 83: supplicii sibi sumat, quod vult ipse, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 31: supplicium de aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: Cies. B. G. 6, 44: poenam scelerato ex sanguine, Virg. Aen. 12, 949. || Esp. *to choose, select*: philosophiae studium, Cic. Acad. 1, 2, 7: sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. J. 85: enitimini, ne ego meliores liberos sumpsisse videar quam genuisse, *to have adopted*, id. 10: sumito materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam viribus, Hor. A. P. 38. Poet. with inf.: quem virum aut herou lyra vel acri tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? id. Od. 1, 12, 2: quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere quis? id. Ep. 1, 3, 7. 2. *to take as one's own, to claim, arrogate, appropriate*: quanquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, Cic. Planc. 1, 3: sed mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit, id. Att. 8, 11 D: sibi imperatorias partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51.

3. *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume*: in mala uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est: in bono hospite atque amico quaestus est, quod sumitur, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 79: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15: frustra laborem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: cui rei opus est, ei hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 68: videtis hos quasi sumptos dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44. Poet.: curis sumptus, *consumed, worn out*, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42. 4. *to take for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm*: aliquid ad concludendum, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: beatos esse deos sumpsisti, id. N. D. 1, 30, 81: alterutrum sumas necesse est, Lucr. 1, 973: aliquid pro certo, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104:

sumere pro non dubio, Liv. 39, 28. **5** to bring forwards, cite, mention as a proof, example, etc.: homines notos sumere odiosum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: unum hoc sumo, ib. 34, 97: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoria sumere illustrius? id. Sest. 12, 27. **6**, to buy, purchase: quanti ego genus omnino signorum non aestimo, tanti ista quatuor aut quinque sumpsisti, id. Fam. 7, 23: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 106. **7**, Of sexual intercourse: to enjoy: Mart. 10, 81: Ov. A. A. 3, 90.

sumpsio, ōnis, v. sumptio.

sumpti-fācio, fēci, 3. v. a. to lay out, spend: Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 2.

sumptio (sumpsio, Cato R. R. 145, 2), ōnis, f. [sumo] a taking: Vitr. 1, 2.

II. In logic, a premise taken for granted, an assumption: demus tibi istas duas sumptiones, ea quae ἀπμματα appellant dialectici; sed nos Latine loqui malumus, Cic. Div. 2, 53, 108.

sumptio, avi, 1. v. a. freq. [id.] to take much of or in strong doses: helleborum, Plin. 25, 5, 21.

sumptuārius, a, um, adj. [sumptus] pertaining to expense, sumptuary: rationes nostrae, Cic. Att. 13, 47: lex, ib. 13, 7: Suet. Aug. 34.

sumptuōsē, adv. expensively, sumptuously: Cat. 47, 5: Suet. Claud. 16 fin. Comp.: Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: Plin. Ep. 9, 12.

sumptuōsitas, ātis, f. [sumptuosus] costliness, expensiveness: Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

sumptuōsus, a, um, adj. [sumptus] expensive, costly, sumptuous: ager, Cato R. R. 1, 6: coenae, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: hostia, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18: tutela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: dignitas, ib. 2, 4. Comp.: ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: cicereula, Col. 7, 3, 22. Sup.: portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9.

II. Of persons, lavish, wasteful, extravagant: Pl. Merc. 4, 2, 2: Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135: Suet. Caes. 50.

sumptus, a, um, Part. [sumo].

sumptus, ūs (gen. sumpti, Cato R. R. 22, 3: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 21), m. [id.] expense, cost, charge: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, ib. 1, 39, 140: quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sumptum in rem militarem facere, id. Fam. 12, 30: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, id. Att. 5, 14: sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: sumptum dare, id. Inv. 2, 29, 87: magnum numerum equitatus suo sumptu alere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: oppida publico sumptu decorare, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 19: sumptus in cultum praetorum facere, Liv. 32, 27: minuendi sunt sumptus, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: servi qui opere rustico faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum, could pay their expenses, i. e. the cost of keeping them, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.

sumtifācio, sumtīo, etc. v. sumpt.

sūo, sūi, sūtum, 3. v. a. to sew or stitch, to sew, join, or tack together: quod (foramen) nisi permagna vi sui non potest, Cels. 7, 4, 3: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: pellibus et autis arcent male frigora brachis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19: hi plerasque naves loris suebant, Varr. in Gell. 17, 3: corticibus sutta cavatis alvearia, Virg. G. 4, 33. **II**. Fig.: metus lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, devise, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 7.

sūomēt and **sūopte**, v. suus.

sūōvētaurilla, or corrupted, solitaurilla, ium, n. plu. [sus ovis taurus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 67: Fest. s. v. solitaurilla] a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations: solitaurilla hostiarum trium diversi generis immolationem significant, tauri, arietis, verri, quod omnes eae solidi integritate sint corporis, Fest. loc. cit.:

Mars pater lustrali faciendi ergo inacte hisce suovetaurilibus lacentibus esto an old form of prayer in Cato R. R. 141 3 sq.: Liv. 1, 44: Tac. A. 6, 37.

supat jactit, unde dissipat, disiclit, et obispat, obicit, et insipat, hoc est inicit, Fest. s. v.

supellecticārius, a, um, adj. [suppellex] pertaining to household stuff or furniture: servi, that have the care of it, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 31.

supellex, lectilis, f. household utensils, furniture, or goods (only in sing.): Dig. 33, 10 (de supellectile legata): Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 17: Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 61: Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 83: Hor. S. 1, 6, 118. **2**. Fig.: amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55: usus oratoriae quasi supellectilis, id. Or. 24, 79: qui occupatus est in supervacua literarum supellectile, Sen. Ep. 88 med.: copiosa verborum supellex, stock, Quint. 8 proem. § 28: tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta supellex, what an ill-furnished mind you have, Pers. 4, 52. [From super and the root LX3, hence "that which lies upon the surface," as opposed to that which is fixed to the solum. The orig. nom. was supellectilis; and lec-tilis from lego would correspond in form to fic-tilis, etc.: v. Long's Cic. i. p. 216.]

super, adj. v. superus.

super, adv. and prep. [Sans. upari; Gr. υπέρ; Germ. über; Eng. over] A. Adv. above, on the top, thereupon, etc.

I. Lit. of place: Anien infraque superque saxeus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: eo super tigna bipedalia injiciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Virg. Aen. 9, 168: purpureas saper vestes conjiciunt, ib. 6, 221: renes tunicis super conteguntur, Cels. 3, 1 med.: imponendum super medicamentum, id. 6, 19 med. **II**. Of number and quantity, over, moreover, besides: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, more than enough, Cic. Am. 13, 45: poenas dedit usque superque quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65: cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus: et super ipsi Dardanidae infensi, and moreover, and besides, Virg. Aen. 2, 71: voto deus aequoris alti annuerat dederatque super, ne saucius ullis vulneribus fieri posset, Ov. M. 12, 206: Suet. Vesp. 24: primoribus, super quam quod dissenserant a consilio, terribis etiam duplici prodigio, besides that, Liv. 22, 3. **2**. over, left, remaining: Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Nep. Alc. 8: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publica possit? rogantes, Liv. 4, 58: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Virg. E. 6, 6: o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, id. Aen. 3, 489.

B. Prep. with acc. and abl. **I**. With acc. Of place or situation: over, above, upon, on: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: super lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: super vallum praecipitari, Sall. J. 58: quum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. 24, 39: super eam (aspidem) assidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: super theatrum consistere, Liv. 24, 39: illa super terram defecto poplite labens, Ov. M. 13, 477. **(ii)** Of horizontal position or distance: Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, was above him (at table), Hor. S. 2, 8, 23: Polysperchon, qui cubabat super regem, Curt. 8, 5 fin.: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, beyond Numidia, Sall. J. 19: super et Garamantas et Indos proferet imperium, Virg. Aen. 6, 795. **2**. Of time, during, at (rare): de hujus nequitia omnes super coenam loquebantur, over their dinner, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: super vinum et epulas, Curt. 8, 4 fin.: super hos divum honores, during the sacrifice, Stat. Th. 1, 676. **3**. Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond, upon, besides, etc.: super LX. millia, Tac. G. 33: super quadraginta reos, Suet. Cal. 38: super HS. millies, id.

Caes. 26: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affectit, Liv. 28, 46: super solitos honores, id. 2, 31: dare savia super savia, kisses upon kisses, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 38: alii super alios trucidantur Liv. 1, 50. Esp. super omnia, above all, before all: talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caeli speluncam adjiciunt, Virg. Aen. 8, 303: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 31, 18: Ov. M. 6, 526. Hence, (ii) of any thing excessive: vox non paene tragoedorum sed super omnes tragoedos, Quint. 12, 5, 5: super modum ac paene naturam, id. 11, 3, 169: famosissima super ceteras fuit coena ei data adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13. **II**. With abl.: Of place or situation (rare): over, above, upon: alteram navem conjunxit, super qua turrim opposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ensis cui super cervice pendet, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17: ligna super foco large reponens, ib. 1, 9, 5: super Pindo, ib. 1, 12, 6: requiescere fronde super viridi, Virg. E. 1, 81.

2. Of time, during, in: nocte super media, id. Aen. 9, 61. **3**. Of abstract relation for de: upon, about, concerning: hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6: sed hac super re nimis (sc. dixi), ib. 10, 8: multus ea super re rumor, Tac. A. 11, 23: quid nuntias super anu? Pl. Cist. 4, 1, 8: quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votiva, Cic. Att. 14, 22: multa super Priamo rogians, super Hectore multa, Virg. Aen. 1, 750: mitte civiles super Urbe curas, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: publicus ludus super impetrato Augusti redditu, ib. 4, 2, 42.

C. In composition, super denotes over, above (i) of place: e. g. supergredior, to step over. (ii) of quantity: e. g. super-addo, to add besides. (iii) to denote a surplus or remainder: e. g. supersum, to be left over, to remain. (Hence Fr. sur.)

supēra, v. supra.

supērābilis, e, adj. [supero] that may be got over or surmounted: murus, Liv. 25, 23. **II**. Fig. that may be overcome or subdued: non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 27: invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25: an talis caccitas ac debilitas ope humana superabiles forent, curable, id. H. 4, 81.

supērābūdanter, adv. very abundantly: Vulg. Ephes. 3, 20.

supēr-ābūdanātia, ae, f. superabundance: Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6.

supēr-ābūdo, avi, 1. v. n. to be very abundant, to superabound: ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam superabundasse, Tert. Res. Carn. 34.

supēr-accommōdo, 1. v. a. to fit on above, put on: Cels. 8, 10, 1 fin.

supēr-ācervo, 1. v. a. to heap on, pile up: Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

supēr-addo, no perf., dītum, 3. v. a. to add over and above, to superadd: (poet.): tumulo superaddite carmen, Virg. E. 5, 42: laurus superaddita busto, Prop. 2, 13, 33.

supēr-adjīcio, jēci, 3. v. a. to add besides, to superadd: piper his, Apic. 7, 1: decem dies observationi veteri, Mucr. 3, 1, 14.

supēr-ādornātus, a, um, Part. further adorned: materia, Sen. Q. N. 4 2 med.

supēr-ādultus, a, um, Part. past the first period of maturity: virgo, Vulg. 1 Corinth. 7, 36.

supēraedificātio, ōnis, f. [superaedifico] a building upon: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6 fin.

supēr-aedifico, 1. v. a. to build upon: Paul. Nol. Ep. 28.

supēr-aggēro, 1. v. a. to heap over: scrobem, Col. 12, 46, 4.

supēr-ambūlo, 1. v. a. to walk upon or over: Sedul. 3, 226.

supērāmentum, 1. n. [supero] a remainder, remnant: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 59.

supērans, ātis, Part. [super] **II**. Adj.: high, prominent: superantissimus, Sol. 2 med. **2**. sailing, predominant: superantior id. Lucr. 5, 395.

super-argumentans, *antis*, *Part.* *proving besides*: *Tert. adv. Herm.* 37.

super-aspergo, 3. *v. a.* to scatter upon or over: *farinam*, *Veg. Vet.* 3, 3.

super-atio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*super*] *an over-coming, conquering*: *Vitr.* 3, *praef.*

super-ator, *ōris*, *m.* [*id.*] *a conqueror*: *populi Etrusci*, *Ov. F.* 1, 641: *Gorgonis*, *id. M.* 4.

superbē, *adv.* *haughtily, proudly*: *Pl. Merc.* 5, 4, 38: *Ter. Ph.* 5, 7, 22: *Caes. B. G.* 1, 31: *Liv.* 2, 45. *Comp.*: *superbius*, *Cic. Manil.* 5, 11. *Sup.*: *superbissime*, *id. Pis.* 27, 64.

superbia, *ae*, *f.* [*superbus*] *loftiness, haughtiness, pride*: *num sibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia?* *Pl. Am.* 2, 2, 77: *divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentis superbiae*, *Cic. Rep.* 1, 34: *in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus*, *id. Off.* 1, 26, 90: *insolentia superbia contumacia*, *id. Verr.* 4, 41, 89: *importunitas et superbia*, *id. Rep.* 1, 40: *non superbia neque inhumantate*, *id. de Or.* 1, 22, 90. *Plur.*: *secundas fortunas decent superbiae*, *Pl. Stich.* 2, 1, 28.

2. Of things: *album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, the delicacy of white (as a colour)*, *Vitr.* 7, 3 *med.*

II. In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honourable pride*: *sime superbiam quae sitam meritis*, *Hor. Od.* 3, 30, 14.

2. Of things: *eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine*, *Plin.* 15, 15, 16.

super-bibo, 3. *v. n.* to drink upon or after: *jugi ebrietati*, *Plin.* 23, 1, 23.

superbificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*superbus facio*] *that renders proud*: *manus*, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 58.

superbiloquentia, *ae*, *f.* [*superbus loquor*] *arrogant discourse*: *Poet. Cic. Tusc.* 4, 16, 35.

superbio, 4. *v. n.* [*superbus*] *to be haughty or proud, to take pride in*: *si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis*, *Cic. Acad.* 2, 29, 94: *ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris*, *Prop.* 4, 1, 63: *nomine avi*, *Ov. M.* 11, 218: *nimis triumviratu suo*, *Plin.* 9, 35, 59: *superbire miles, quod filius legati satis ostenderet*, *Tac. A.* 1, 19 *fin.* *Poet.* with *inf.*: *spoliare superbit Oenides, disdains*, *Stat. Th.* 8, 588.

II. *Transf.* of things and in a good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent*: *quae sub Tyria concha superbit aqua*, *Prop.* 4, 5, 22: *torus radiis auri*, *Claud. Laud. Stil.* 1, 79: *hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem faculae superbiunt*, *Plin.* 37, 7, 33.

superbiter, *adv.* *haughtily, proudly*: *Naev. et Afran. in Non.* 515, 10.

superbus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*super*] *lit. up-lifted in mind; hence, haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, etc.*: *reges*, *Lucr.* 5, 1221: *non decet superbum esse hominem servum*, *Pl. Asin.* 2, 4, 64: *superbum se praebuit in fortuna*, *Cic. Att.* 8, 4: *utrum superbiorum te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit*, *id. Fam.* 7, 13: *homines superbissimi*, *Sall. J.* 31. In a *pur.*: *Merc. Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. So. Quonam modo? Merc. Auferere, non alibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, I will make a high personage of you*, *Pl. Am.* 1, 1, 201. 2. Of things: *aures*, *Liv.* 34, 5: *oculi*, *Ov. M.* 6, 169: *arces*, *Hor. Epod.* 7, 5: *dens, delicate, fastidious*, *id. S.* 2, 6, 87: *inguen*, *id. Epod.* 8, 19: *non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba*, *Cic. Am.* 14, 50: *pax*, *Liv.* 9, 12: *superbissima lex*, *id. 4, 4*: *aures quarum est iudicium superbissimum, very fastidious, very critical*, *Cic. Or.* 44, 150: *ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret*, *Quint.* 6, 2, 19. *Neutr. absol.*: *reliqua multo major multitudo neque excinderetur suffragilis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculum*, *Cic. Rep.* 2, 22: *superba loqui*, *Prop.* 1, 10, 22. II. In a good sense, *superior, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb*: *populum late regem*

belloque superbum, *Virg. Aen.* 1, 21: *animae virtute et factis superbae*, *Sil.* 10, 573: *triumphus*, *Hor. Od.* 1, 35, 3: *pavimentum*, *ib.* 2, 14, 27: *limina civium potentiorum*, *id. Epod.* 2, 7. 2. *Esp.* *superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. the muscatel*: *Col.* 5, 10, 18: *Plin.* 15, 14, 15 *sq.* (ii) *olivae, of a very large and plump kind*: *id.* 15, 3, 4. (iii) *herba*, *i. q. chamaemeli*: *App. Herb.* 23.

super-calco, 1. *v. a.* to tread or stand upon: *Col.* 12, 39, 3.

super-cerno, 3. *v. n.* to sift upon or over: *terram cribris*, *Plin.* 17, 10, 14.

supercilliosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*supercilium*] *disdainful, supercilious; censorious (rare)*: *Sen. Ep.* 123 *med.*: *Arn.* 1, 8.

super-cilium, *il*, *n.* *an eye-brow*: *ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione*, *Cic. Off.* 1, 41, 146: *supercilia abrasa*, *id. Rosc. Com.* 7, 20: *Pl. Rud.* 2, 2, 12: *Quint.* 1, 11, 10: *Suet.* Aug. 79: *mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae)*, *Varr. L. L.* 5, 10, 21: *altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio*, *Cic. Pis.* 6, 14: *altero erecto, altero composito supercilio*, *Quint.* 11, 3, 74: *supercilium salit, twitches (as a favourable omen)*, *Pl. Ps.* 1, 1, 105. 2. *Transf.* *a brow, ridge, summit*: *supercilium clivosi tramitis*, *Virg. G.* 1, 108: *tumuli*, *Liv.* 34, 29: *infimo stare supercilio, at the bottom of the projection*, *id.* 27, 78: *supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti*, *Auct. B. Afr.* 58. (ii) *In architecture, a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column or cornice*: *Vitr.* 3, 3 *med.* II. *Fig.* *pride, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness*: *supercilium ac regius spiritus*, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 34, 93: *Sen. Ben.* 2, 4: *Juv.* 6, 169: *contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantia*, *Cic. Prov. Cons.* 4, 8.

super-coelestis, *e*, *adj.* *that is above the heavens*: *Tert. Anim.* 23.

super-compōno, 3. *v. a.* to place together upon: *pisces*, *Apic.* 4, 2.

super-concido, 3. *v. a.* to cut in pieces over: *Apic.* 5, 5 *fin.*

super-contēgo, *xi*, 3. *v. a.* to cover over: *Sil.* 16, 42.

super-corrūo, 3. *v. n.* to fall down upon: *Val. Max.* 5, 6, 5.

super-crēatus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* *grown on, adventitious*: *infusio humoris*, *Coel. Aur. Tard.* 3, 8, 125.

super-cresco, *crēvi*, 3. *v. n.* to grow up, over, or upon: *carcinoma*, *Cels.* 5, 28, 2 *fin.*: *caro*, *ib.* 22. II. *Fig.*: *fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, might be added to*, *Ps. Quint. Decl.* 5, 14 *fin.*

super-cūbo, *avi*, 1. *v. n.* to lie or sleep upon: *Col.* 7, 4, 5.

super-curro, 3. *v. n.* to run over or beyond; *fig.* *to surpass, exceed*: *large vectigali (ager)*, *Plin. Ep.* 7, 18.

super-dimidiūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *half as much more (i. e. in the ratio of 3 to 2)*: *Mart. Cap.* 7, 251.

super-do, *dēdi*, *dātum*, 1. *v. a.* to put or lay over: *Cels.* 5, 28, 3 *fin.*

super-dūco, *xi*, *ctum*, 3. *v. a.* to lead or draw over: *pampinum*, *Sid. Ep.* 5, 17 *med.*: *novercam tot liberis, to bring or put over*, *Capitol. M. Aur. fin.*

super-ēdo, 3. *v. a.* to eat besides or after: *betae radicem*, *Plin.* 19, 6, 34.

super-effūo, 3. *v. n.* to superabound, be superfluous: *Paul. Nol. Carm.* 35, 511.

super-ēlēvo, 1. *v. a.* to raise above: *se (iniquitates)*, *Vulg. Esdr.* 4, 77.

super-ēmīco, 1. *v. a.* to spring or burst forth over: *Sid. Carm.* 15, 75.

super-ēmīnentia, *ae*, *f.* *super-eminence*: *del. Aug. Serm. de temp. med.* 40.

super-ēmīnēo, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* to overtop, rise above. I. *Act.*: *victor viros supereminet omnes*, *Virg. Aen.* 6, 857: *viduas humerō*, *ib.* 10, 765: *dea collo tenus supereminet omnes*, *Ov. M.* 3, 182. II. *Neutr.*: *ut olivae prem-*

antur et ius supereminet, *Col.* 12, 49, 1: *herba paulum supereminet ex tra aquam*, *Plin.* 26, 8, 33.

super-ēmōrior, 3. *v. n.* *dep. to die upon*: *Plin.* 10, 2, 2.

super-ēnāto, 1. *v. a.* to swim over: *amnem*, *Lucan.* 4, 133.

super-ēnātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* *grown over*: *caule*, *Plin.* 19, 3, 15 (*al. supernato*).

super-ērectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* *vertical*: *sol*, *Amm.* 20, 3.

super-ērōgo, *avi*, 1. *v. a.* to spend or pay out over and above: *si quid forte supererogasti*, *Cod. Just.* 2, 19, 14.

super-erescit, *v.* *supersum*.

super-exactio, *ōnis*, *f.* [*superexigo*] *an excessive demand*: *Cod. Justin.* 10, 20.

super-exaltātus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* *exalted above others*: *deus*, *Aug. Conf.* 3, 2.

super-excellens, *entis*, *adj.* *very excellent*: *Salv. adv. avar.* 3, 18.

super-excurro, 3. *v. n.* to run or spread over: *Ulp. Dig.* 43, 27, 1.

super-exēo, 4. *v. n.* to extend over: *Aus. Idyll.* 18, 1.

super-exigo, 3. *v. a.* to demand or exact over and above: *Cod. Justin.* 1, 55, 4.

super-extollo, 3. *v. a.* to raise or exalt above: *Tert. Res. Carn.* 24.

super-fēro, *irreg. v. a.* to carry over or beyond, to place or put over: *pedem parturienti*, *Plin.* 28, 8, 27. *Pass.* *to go, fly, or swim over*: *pisces*, *id.* 9, 16, 25. II. *to carry over or beyond the time*: *periclitari partus, si superferatur*, *id.* 32, 10, 46.

super-fēto, 1. *v. n.* to conceive anew while already with young, to superferate: *Plin.* 10, 63, 83.

superficiālis, *e*, *adj.* [*superficies*] *pertaining to the surface, superficial*: *numerus, denoting the superficial contents*, *Cassiod. Arithm.* II. *Fig.* *superficial*: *officia*, *Tert. adv. Marc.* 4, 28.

superficiārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [*id.*] *in law, situated on another man's land, superficial*: *praedia*, *Ulp. Dig.* 10, 2, 10. *Fig.* *mathematica, ut ita dicam, superficialia est: in alieno aedificat*, *Sen. Ep.* 88 *med.* II. *Subst.* *superficiarius, il, m. one who has a house on another man's land*. *Paul. Dig.* 6, 1, 74: *v. Smith's Ant.* 1078.

super-ficies, *ei*, *f.* [*facies*] *the upper side, the top, surface*: *testudinum, the upper shell*, *Plin.* 6, 22, 24: *sardonium*, *id.* 37, 6, 23: *aquae, the surface*, *Col.* 8, 15, 3: *arborum, the part above ground*, *id.* 4, 11, 1: *Plin.* 16, 31, 56: *aedis, the roof*, *id.* 34, 3, 7: *candelabri, the upper part, in which the light is placed*, *id.* 34, 3, 6. II. *Esp.* *in law, anything placed upon the ground so as to become attached to it, usu. a building erected on another man's land*: *quum aedes ex duabus rebus constet, ex solo et superficie*, *Jabol. Dig.* 41, 3, 23: *Dig.* 43, 18: *superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt*, *Cic. Att.* 4, 1: *v. Smith's Ant.* 1078. 2. *In mathematics, a superficies (length and breadth only)*: *Plin.* 11, 48, 106.

superficiūm, *il*, *n.* *for superficies, a building*: *Inscr. Grut.* 608, 8.

super-fio, *v. n.* to be over and above, to be left, to remain (rare): *edepol te vocem (ad coenam) libenter, si super fiat locus*, *Pl. Stich.* 4, 2, 12: *quae super fieri possunt*, *Col.* 12, 1, 5.

super-fixus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* *fastened above, fixed on the top (rare)*: *superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt*, *Liv.* 42, 60.

super-flexus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* *bent over*: *crates*, *Sid. Ep.* 8, 12 *med.*

super-flōrescens, *entis*, *Part.* *blossoming all over*: *sibi cucumis*, *Plin.* 19, 5, 24.

super-flūō, *adv.* *superfluously*: *Mart. Cap.* 3, 83: *Hier. Ep.* 27, 1.

super-flūitas, *ūtis*, *f.* [*superfluus*] *a superabundance, superfluity*: *pampinorum*, *Plin.* 14, 1, 3.

super-flūo, 3. v. n. and a. A. Neutr. to run over, overflow: in aeneo vase leniter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28: superfluentis Nilii receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61. II. Fig. to be superabundant, to superabound: pecunia non superfluenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 med.: claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 81. 2. to be superfluous: nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115. 3. to superabound in: cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, extravagant, Tac. Or. 18. B. Act. to flow over or past: nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13.

super-flūo, adv. superfluously: Cod. Justin. 5, 51, 6: Aug. Ep. 28.

super-flūus, a, um, adj. [superfluo] running over, overflowing: flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82. II. Fig. superfluous, unnecessary: invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen. Ep. 45 med.: Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30. 2. that is left over, remaining: fructus superfluos restituere, Papin. Dig. 36, 1, 58 fin.

super-forāneus, a, um, adj. [forum] superfluous, unnecessary: super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 med.

super-frūtīco, 1. v. n. to sprout forth again: fig.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

super-fūgio, 3. v. a. to flee over: intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

super-fulgeo, 2. v. a. to shine over or forth: templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

super-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour over or upon: oleum alicui rei, Col. 12, 59, 1: unguentum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36. (ii) Reflect. to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend: Tiberis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: jacentem hostes superflui oppresserunt, rushing upon him in numbers, id. 39, 49: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasii, scattered over, Plin. 6, 13, 15: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12, 1, 2.

2. Fig.: superfundens lacticia, overflowing, extravagant, Liv. 5, 7: Macedonum fama superfudit se in Asiam, id. 45, 9. II. With abl. to pour or spread one thing over another: compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnia, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsa operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 fin.

super-fusio, ōnis, f. [superfundo] a pouring or spreading over or upon: aquarum coelestium, Amm. 17, 7 med.: pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17.

super-fusus, a, um, Part. [superfundo].

super-gestus, a, um, Part. carried or heaped upon or over: terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. II. covered over, covered up orificium, App. M. 9, p. 236.

super-gradior, v. supergredior.

super-grēdio, gressi, gressum, 3. v. a. for supergredior, to go over, pass: duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238: Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

super-grēdior (supergradior, Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. [gradior] to step, walk, or go over: linen, Col. 7, 9, 13: capram alteram procubuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76. II. Fig. to pass or get over; to surpass, exceed, excel: ille demum necessitates supergressus est, Sen. Ep. 32 fin.: mulier aetatis suae feminas pulcritudine supergressa, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6 proem. § 8.

super-gressus, a, um, Part. [super-surgredior].

super-gressus, ūs, m. [id.] a sur-

passing, exceeding: per supergressum, beyond measure, exceedingly, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

super-hābēo, 2. v. a. to have over or upon: superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20 med.

super-hūmērāle, is, n. [humerus] the upper garment of a Jewish priest, an ephod: Hier. Ep. 64, 15.

superi, orum, m. plu. (sc. dii) the gods above, the celestial deities: quae Superi Manesque dabant, Virg. Aen. 10, 34: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: pro Superi, id. Tr. 1, 2, 59: terris jactatus et alto vi Superum, Virg. Aen. 1, 4: exemplo Superiorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 19: postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem immeritam visum Superis, Virg. Aen. 3, 2: superis deorum gratus et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 19: flectere Superos, Virg. Aen. 7, 312.

super-illigo, 1. v. a. to bind over or upon: Plin. 29, 3, 11.

super-illino, no perf., litum (superillitum, App. Herb. 74). 3. v. a. to smear over, besmear, anoint with: totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19 med. II. to smear or spread a thing over another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, id. 6, 18, 9: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

super-illitus, a, um, Part. [superillino].

super-imminēo, 2. v. n. to hang over, overhang (rare): pastorem ense sequens nudq superimminet, Virg. Aen. 12, 306: terra superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.

super-immitto, 3. v. a. to throw over or upon: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

super-impendens, entis, Part. overhanging: silvae, Cat. 64, 287.

super-implēo, 2. v. a. to fill to overflowing: implenturque super puppes, Virg. Aen. 5, 697.

super-impōno, no perf., pōsitum, 3. v. a. to put, place, or lay upon: saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27: allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6: cataplasmata, id. 3, 10.

superim-pōsitus, a, um, Part. [superimpono].

super-incendo, 3. v. n. to inflame more or greatly: Val. Fl. 2, 124.

super-incidens, entis, Part. falling from above, falling down: tela, Liv. 2, 10: viri, id. 23, 15: coelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

super-incido, 3. v. a. to cut into above: cutem, Cels. 7, 31.

super-incresco, 3. v. n. incep. to grow over or upon: Cels. 8, 19.

super-incubans, antis, Part. lying over or upon: Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

super-incumbo, cūbūi, 3. v. n. to lay or cast oneself upon: Ov. H. 11, 57.

super-incurvātus, a, um, adj. bent or stooping over: App. M. 9, p. 220.

super-indictum, i, n. In law, an extraordinary impost: Cod. Justin. 10, 18.

super-indūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to draw over: corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2: terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61. II. Fig. to mention afterwards to add: dispositionem coeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

super-inductio, ōnis, f. [superinduco] supposititious: fratres, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

super-inductio, ōnis, f. [id.] an erasing: Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

super-inductus, a, um, Part. [superinduco].

super-indūmentum, i, n. [superinduo] an upper garment: Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

super-indūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to put on over: paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12. II. Fig.: superinduti substantia aeternitatis, clothed with, id. Apol. 48 fin.

super-indūtus, a, um, Part. [superinduo].

super-infundo, no perf., fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour over or upon: aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

super-infusus, a, um, Part. [superindo].

super-ingēro, no perf., gestum, 3. v. a. to bring upon, to cast or heap upon: acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59. Poet.: ubi non unquam Titan superingerit ortus, does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine, Tib. 4, 1, 157.

super-ingestus, a, um, Part. [superingero].

super-injicio, a, um, Part. [superinjicio].

super-injicio, no perf., jectum, 3. v. a. to throw on or above, to cast over or upon: raras frondes, Virg. G. 4, 46: textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 640: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, id. 6, 570: flum, Plin. 17, 9, 6.

super-inspicio, 3. v. a. to oversee, to superintend: Sid. Ep. 9, 3 med.

super-interno, strāvi, 3. v. a. to spread or lay over: tabulas, Liv. 30, 10.

super-instillo, 1. v. a. to drop upon: olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 fin.

super-instrēpo, 3. v. n. to sound above: axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

super-instructus, a, um, Part. [superinstruo].

super-instrūo, no perf., ctum, 3. v. a. to build over or upon; to arrange over one another: ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 1: or dines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

super-insultans, antis, Part. leaping about upon: Claud. Gigantom. 83.

super-intēgo, 3. v. a. to cover over: ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8.

super-intendo, 3. v. n. to have the oversight of, to superintend: episcopus Latine superintensor interpretatur, quia superintendit, quia desuper videt, Aug. in Psalm. 126, no. 3.

super-intentor, ōris, m. a superintendent: Aug. in Psalm. 126, no. 3.

super-inundo, 1. v. a. to overflow: Fig.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. fin.

super-inungo, 3. v. a. to smear over, to anoint with: oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1.

super-invēho, 3. v. a. to carry above or over: Avien. Arat. 1157.

superior, ōris, v. superus.

superius, Comp.: 1. Neutr. of superior, v. superus. 2. From supra, adv., q. v.

super-jacēo, 2. v. n. to lie over or upon: cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9 med.

super-jacio, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Tac. H. 5, 6), 3. v. a. to cast or throw over or upon: membra superjecta cum veste, Ov. H. 16, 223: semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: aggerem, Suet. Cal. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: superjecto pavidae natarunt aequore damae, overwhelming, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, situated above the Troad, Plin. 5, 32, 41. 2. Fig. to overdo, exaggerate: superjecera quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30. II. to overtop with (rare): pontus scopulos superjacet unda, Virg. Aen. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2.

super-jacto, 1. v. a. to fling or toss up: infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4. II. to spring over: mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21.

superjactus, a, um, v. superjacio, ad init.

superjectio, ōnis, f. [superjacio] a throwing over or on: vestium, Arn. 3, 108. II. Fig. in rhetoric, an exaggeration, hyperbole: Quint. 8, 6, 67.

superjectus, a, um, Part. [superjacio].

superjectus, ūs, m. [id.] a leaping upon, covering: Col. 6, 36, 4.

super-labor, 3. v. n. dep. to glide or run over (rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90 fin.: Sid. Ep. 1, 2 med.

super-lachrimo, 1. v. n. to weep or drop upon: vills, Col. 4, 24, 16.

super-lachrimo, 1. v. n. to weep or drop upon: vills, Col. 4, 24, 16.

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super-lachrimo, 1. v. n. to weep or drop upon: vills, Col. 4, 24, 16.

superlatio, ōnis, f. [superfero]. In rhetoric, an *exaggerating, hyperbole*: veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: Quint. 9, 2, 3. || In grammar, the *superlative*: (soloecismus) per comparationes et superlativones, id. 1, 5, 45.

superlativus, a, um, adj. [superlatus]. In grammar: nomen, *superlative*, in the *superlative degree*, Charis. p. 87 P.: Prisc. p. 605 lb.

superlātus, a, um, Part. [superfero]. || Adj.: *extravagant, exaggerated*: verba, Cic. Part. 15, 53: Quint. 8, 3, 43.

super-limen, inis, n. a *lintel*: lapideum, Inscr. ap. Mariu. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

super-lino, no perf., litum, 3. v. a. to *dab or smear over*: radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24. || to *be-smear with*: laser visco, ut haereat, id. 22, 23, 49.

superlitio, ōnis, f. [superlino] a *smearing over*: Marc. Emp. 8 med.

super-mando, 3. v. a. to *chew or eat after*: raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33.

super-mēo, 1. v. n. to *go, glide, or flow over*: aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106.

super-mētor, mensus, 4. v. a. dep. to *mete out abundantly*: alimentum, Tert. Anim. 38.

super-mitto, mīsi, 3. v. a. to *put in afterwards, add, etc.*: aquam, Just. 12, 14 fin.: Curt. 10, 4.

super-mundiālis, e, adj. that is *above the world, super-mundane*: substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

super-mūnio, 4. v. a. to *fortify above*: alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

super-nans, anus, Part. *swimming above*: Macr. S. 7, 12 (dub.). Fig.: gaudia quasi in summo pectore supernantia, Gell. 9, 9.

supernas, ātis, adj. [supernus] pertaining to the *upper country, upper or northern*, as regards Rome: abies, i. e. growing on the Upper or Adriatic Sea (opp. to infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11: ventus, the north-east-by-north wind, Vitr. 1, 6.

super-nāto, 1. v. n. to *swim above or on the top, to float*: Col. 12, 9, 2: Plin. 7, 15, 13.

super-nātus, a, um, Part. *growing over or above*: gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2.

supernē, adv. from above, above, upwards: neve ruant coeli tonitralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1098: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: non peccat superne, id. S. 2, 7, 64: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25: hoc genus superne tendit, upwards, Plin. 19, 5, 25.

supernitas, ātis, f. [supernus] *height, height*: Tert. adv. Valent. 7.

super-nōmīno, 1. v. a. to *surname*: Tert. Apol. 18.

super-nūmērārius, a, um, adj. *supernumerary*: accensi, hoc est postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 fin.

supernus, a, um, adj. [super] that is *above, upper; celestial*: statio, Lucr. 6, 192: pars ovis, Plin. 7, 16, 15: vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57: Tusculum, standing on high ground, Hor. Epod. 1, 29 (Bentl. conjectures supinum, as in id. Od. 3, 4, 23): jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1: album mutior in alitem superna, in my upper parts, above, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 11: numen, celestial, Ov. M. 15, 128: leges, Lucan. 9, 556.

supēro, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. id.] A. Neutr. to *go over, to overtop, surmount*: maximo saltu superavit gravis armatis equus, surmounted, leaped the wall, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: sol superabat ex mari, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 41: iugo superana, passing over the summit, Virg. Aen. 11, 514: (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, ib. 2, 219.

2. Fig. to *have the upper hand, to be superior, to overcome, surpass*: Denique nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 60: qua (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: superare

numero militum, Liv. 29, 30: numero hostia, virtute Romanis superat, id. 9, 32: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: si superaverit morbus, Plin. 7, 1, 3. || to *exceed, be superfluous*:

to *be abundant, to abound*: in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 223: quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam nec necessariam deesse? Sall. C. 20: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, Cic. Att. 13, 46: superabat humor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5: cum otium superat, id. 3, 17. || to *be left over, to remain, survive*: quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: nihil ex raptis comestibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40: si de quincunce remota est uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: pars quae sola mel superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17: superet modo Mantua nobis, Virg. E. 9, 27: uter eorum vita superarit, whichever of the two may survive, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aura? Virg. Aen. 3, 339: captae superavimus urbi, ib. 2, 643: quid igitur superat quod purgemus? Liv. 45, 24. B. Act. to *go or pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop*: pedibus salsas docuit superare lacinas, Lucr. 3, 1044: munitiones, Liv. 5, 8: montes, Virg. G. 3, 270: Alpes cursu, Lucan. 1, 183: fastigia summi tecti ascensu, Virg. Aen. 2, 303: caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767: tantum klnieris, Tac. Agr. 33: collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum, quae superaret fontis fastigium, so as to overtop, command, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: superat (Parnasus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317. 2. to *go past or beyond*: regionem castrorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50. 3. Esp. naut. t. t. to *sail by or past, to double or weather*: promontorium, id. 26, 26: Tac. A. 15, 46: Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3: Isthmon cursu, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Virg. Aen. 1, 244. Poet. transf.: musarum scopulos, Enn. Ann. 7, 3.

|| Fig. to *surpass, excel, outstrip*: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 74: ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6: ingenio, auctoritate, amore populi superari, Nep. Dion 4: omnes homines constantia et gravitate, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Am. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistolam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa sua celeritate superatura, would outstrip, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1. 2. Esp. in milit. affairs, to *overcome, subdue, vanquish*: victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22: clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Aen. 1, 350. (ii) Transf. in gen.: in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendunt, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: superare amorem, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, which even the gods cannot overcome, Liv. 9, 4: casus omnes, Virg. Aen. 11, 244: difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120.

super-obductus, a, um, Part. *drawn over in front*: pallium, raul. Nol. Carm. 22, 110.

supēr-obrūo, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. to *cover over, overtake* (rare): Tarpelam ingestis armis, Prop. 4, 4, 91.

supērobrūtus, a, um, Part. [superobruo].

supēr-ocoidens, entis, Part. *setting just after*: luna soli antecedenti, Macr. Somm. Scip. 1, 18 med.

super-partiōlāris, e, adj.: numerus, containing a number and an aliquot part of it (e. g. as 14 does of 12: 14 = 12 + 2): Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

super-partiens, entis, Part.: numerus, containing a number and several aliquot parts of it (e. g. as 18 does of 12: 18 = 12 + 4 + 2): Mart. Cap. 7, 252.

super-pendens, entis, Part. *overhanging*: saxa, Liv. 37, 27.

superpictus, a, um, Part. [superpingo].

super-pingo, no perf., pictus, 3. v. a. to *paint above or over*: Sol. 17.

super-plaudo, 3. v. n. to *clap or flap over or at*: Sol. 2 fin.

super-pollūo, ūi, 3. v. a. to *cover with pollution*: Vulg. Esdr. 4, 25, 6.

superpondium, ii, n. [pondus] an *overweight*: App. M. 7, 196.

super-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3. v. a. to *put or place over, upon, or beyond; to set up*: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv. 1, 34: altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet. Claud. 20: statuam marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31: villa colli superposita, id. Galb. 4: aegra superposita membra fovere manu, Ov. H. 21, 190: desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, Plin. 5, 8, 8: Galatia superposita, id. 5, 32, 42. 2. Esp. in medic. to *lay on, apply*: Cels. 5, 26, 35: Plin. 29, 6, 38. || Fig. to *place over or above; to set over*: Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fr. libr. 91: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56. 2. to *place before, prefer*: Stoici volunt superponere huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58 med.

3. to *place after, postpone*: huic deinde aliquid superpositum, Quint. 8, 4, 6: Col. 3, 10, 7.

superpōsitiō, ōnis, f. [superpono] a *paroxysm*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

superpōsitus, a, um, Part. [superpono].

super-quartus, a, um, adj. Of a number, one fourth as much more (i. e. the ratio of 5 to 4): Mart. Cap. 7, 251.

super-quātio, 3. v. a. to *shake above*: Avien. Arat. 1205 (dub.).

super-quintus, a, um, adj. Of a number, one fifth as much more (i. e. in the ratio of 6 to 5): Boeth. Arithm. 1, 24.

super-rāsus, a, um, Part. *scraped over*: clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49.

superrimus, a, um, v. superus.

super-rūo, 3. v. a. and n. to *fall or rush upon*: App. M. 1, p. 109.

super-sāpio, 3. v. n. to *possess very good taste*: Tert. Anim. 18.

super-scando (superscendō), 3. v. a. to *climb or step over* (rare): strata somno corpora, Liv. 7, 36: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7.

super-scribo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. to *write upon or over*: Suet. Ner. 52: Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

super-sēdō, sēdi, sēssum, 2. v. n. and a. to *sit upon or above*: eques Rom. elephanto supersedens, Suet. Ner. 11: tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: corio (lamnati), Amm. 23, 6 fin.: ansam (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262. 2. Fig. to *preside over*: villicus litibus familiae supersedeat, decide them, Cato R. R. 5, 1. || to *forbear, to refrain or desist from, to omit*: constr. usu. with abl., less freq. with dat., acc., or inf. (i) With abl.: ita censeo facias, ut supersedcas hoc labore itineris, Cic. Fam. 4, 2: proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: istis rebus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 37. Pass. impers.: posso complerone supersederi, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72: supersederi litibus et jurgis, Liv. 38, 51: tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27. (ii) With dat.: pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 75. (iii) With acc.: operam, Gell. 2, 29. Pass.: haec causa

non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App. Flor. p. 359. (iv) With *inf.*: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40 spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

superseminator, ōris, m. [supersemino] *one who sows upon or in addition*: Tert. Anim. 16 fin.

super-sēmino, avi, atum, i. v. a. to sow upon or over; Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

supersessus, a, um, Part. [supersedeo]

super-siliens, entis, Part. [sallens] leaping or alighting upon: volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

super-sisto, stiti, 3. v. a. to place oneself, or stand upon or over: tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269: sicarium, ib. 8, p. 206.

super-spersus, a, um, Part. [sparsus] strewn or sprinkled over: gemma stellis punicis, Sol. 27 med.

super-stagno, avi, i. v. n. to spread out into a lake: si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

super-stātūmino, i. v. a. to place above as a foundation: rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

super-sterno, no perf., stratum, 3. v. a. to strew or spread upon; to cover over (rare): pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29.

superstes, itis, adj. [supersto] *one who stands by or is present, a witness* (rare): superstites testes praesentes significat, Fest. s. v.: suis utrisque superstilibus praesentibus istam viam dico: inite viam, old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26. 2. Lit. standing or existing beyond or longer; hence, outliving, surviving; and subst. a survivor: constr. usu. with dat.; less freq. with gen. or absol.: sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 2: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34: ceteri superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Cal. 7: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: patriae (Aeneas), Hor. Carm. S. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7: utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62: iniquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4. Absol.: quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: liberis superstilibus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live*, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 7: illum aget penna metuente solvi fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 8.

super-stillo, i. v. a. to pour on by drops: oleum, Apic. 8, 7.

superstitio, ōnis, f. [superstes: v. infra] *unreasonable or excessive religious belief or fear; superstition*: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in qua inest timor inanitis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, ib. 2, 28: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitione error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123 fin.: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5. (ii) Transf. in gen. any excessive scruple, unfounded reverence, etc.: superstitio praeceptorum, kt. 4, 2, 85. 2. Meton. an object that inspires dread: adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, una superstitio superis quae redditā divia, Virg. Aen. 12, 817.

III. For religio, religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite: virtutis quadam superstitione, teneantur, hanc ament, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: templi, Just. 79, 3: superstitiones atque cura deorum,

id. 41, 3. [It is difficult to connect the meaning of this word with its derivation from superstes. Lact. (4, 28) says: superstitiones sunt illi qui superstitem memoriam defunctorum colunt, aut qui parentibus suis superstitibus, colebant imagines eorum domi, tanquam deos Penates. Perhaps the force of the word lies in the prefix, the root having little more than the meaning of the substantive verb, as is the case not unfrequently with the simple root sta. If so, the etymological sign. is "a being excessive, excess;" hence in particular, "excess in religion," etc.]

superstitiosē, adv. superstitiously: neque id dicitis superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 92: Suet. Dom. 15.

2. Transf. in gen. too scrupulously or exactly: inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13.

superstitiosus, a, um, adj. [superstitio] full of superstition, superstitious: ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso, alterum vitii nomen, alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: principes, Liv. 6, 5: sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, ib. 2, 39, 81. Sup.: seculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

III. Transf. prophetic: superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Pl. Curc. 3, 27: harolationes, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66.

superstitio, i. v. a. and n. [superstes]. I. Act. to keep alive, preserve: regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. in Non. 170, 14. II. Neutr. to be over or remaining: ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 3.

super-sto, i. v. n. and a. to stand upon or over: signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2: columnae (statuae), Suet. Galb. 23: essedis carris quoque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28: ruinas (armati), id. 38, 7: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24: (quem) lapsum superstans imolat, Virg. Aen. 10, 540: ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. H. 10, 123. Absol.: agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. 10, 5.

superstratus, a, um, Part. [supersterno]

superstrictus, a, um, Part. [superstringo]

super-stringo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to bind or draw together above, or over: manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263: latera, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

superstructus, a, um, Part. [superstruo]

super-struō, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to build upon or over (rare): ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: moles, Sen. Contr. 1 prooem. fin.

super-sum, fui, esse (old pres. superescit, Enn. and Att. in Fest. s. v.: per tmesin: jamque adeo super unus eram, Virg. Aen. 2, 567: Nep. Alcib. 8), irreg. v. n. to be over and above, as a remainder; to be left, to remain, to exist still: duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 33: ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, id. B. C. 3, 87: biddum supererat, id. B. G. 1, 23: non multum temporis ad solis occasum supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51: quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, as to what remains, Cic. Att. 9, 19: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest dicere, id. still remains to tell, Ov. F. 3, 675. 2. Esp. to outlive, to be still alive, to survive: sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 2: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49: quum superesset adhuc qui spectaverant, Suet. Claud. 21. III. to be in abundance, to abound: cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 19: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram

defutura, Cic. Fam. 13, 63. Post.: modo vita supersit, if life suffice, Virg. G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superesse labori, to be equal to, ib. 3, 127. 2. to be in excess, to be superfluous: ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimat, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108. III. For adesse, to serve by being present, to assist: si superesset, opp. sin deesset, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 56.

supersectus, a, um, Part. [super-tego]

super-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to cover above, cover over: candilaeque ossa super nigra favilla tegit, Tib. 3, 2, 10: me tunica, App. M. 11, p. 263: plures frondibus, Just. 43, 4.

super-terrēnus, a, um, adj. that is above the earth: Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

super-tertius, a, um, adj. Of a number, one third as much more (i. e. in the ratio of 4 to 3): Censor. de Die nat. 10 med.

super-trāho, 3. v. a. to draw over: crates dentatas, Plin. 18, 18, 48.

superunctio, ōnis, f. [superungo] an anointing over: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

superunctus, a, um, Part. [superungo]

super-undo, i. v. n. to overflow Fig.: gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 183.

super-ungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. to anoint over: Cels. 7, 7, 1.

super-urgens, entis, Part. pressing from above: fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23.

superus, a, um (nom. sing. super, Cato R. R. 149, 1: Lucr. 1, 650), adj. Comp. superior; Superl. (superimus), supremus, summus [super] that is above, upper, higher: Di Deaeque superi, inferi et medioximi, Pl. Clat. 2, 1, 36: omnes Di Deaeque superi, inferi, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 6: ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Am. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque, salve, Pl. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: spectatores superarum rerum atque coelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omnes coelestiales, omnes supera alta tenentes, Virg. Aen. 6, 788: templum superi Jovis, i. e. of the Capitoline Jupiter (opp. to Juppiter inferus, i. e. Pluto), Cat. 55, 5: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735: mare superum, the upper or Adriatic Sea (opp. to mare inferum, the lower or Tyrrhene Sea), Pl. Men. 2, 1, 11: Plin. 3, 5, 10: Suet. Caes. 34. Absol.: de supero quum huc accesserit, from above, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 18: ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227. 2. of the upper regions or upper world, opp. to the lower regions: superas evadere ad auras, Virg. Aen. 6, 128: Ov. M. 5, 641: orae, Virg. Aen. 2, 91. Absol.: (Pompeius) quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad inferos, Vell. 2, 48: (Alecto) Coccyti petit sedem, supera ardua linquens, Virg. Aen. 7, 562.

II. Comp. superior, us, higher, upper: of place: inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: in superiore qui habito coenaculo, Pl. Am. 3, 1, 3: tota domus superior vacat, Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Pl. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, from the tribunal, Cic. Verr. 2, 42, 102: ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praelebantur, from the higher ground, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. B. G. 1, 24. 2. Of time and succession, former, past, previous, preceding: of age, more advanced, older: ex superiore et ex inferiore scriptura docendum, what precedes and follows, the context, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117: superiores solis defectiones, id. Rep. 1, 16: quid proxima, quid superiori nocte egeris, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: reflecto ponto, quem superioribus diebus hostes ceciderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: super-

loribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17: superioris anni acta, Suet. Caes. 23: in superiore vita, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: omnis juvenus omnesque superioris aetatis, id. B. C. 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 25. 3. Of quality, condition, number, etc. *higher, more distinguished, greater, superior*: with *abl.*: pecunias superiores, id. Rep. 2, 34: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. Am. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intelligebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65. *Absol.*: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitia, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Am. 20, 72: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus humilissimus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101. (ii) In milit. lang. *victorious*: equites hostium cum equitatu nostro conflixerunt, ita tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: hoc ipso flunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19.

III. *Sup. superrimus, supremus, and summus, highest, loftiest, topmost.* A. *superrimus*: Varr. L. L. 7, 3: Charis. p. 130 P. B. *supremus, a, um* (lit. only poetical for summus): montesque supremos silvifragis vexat flabris, *the tops, summits*, Lucr. 1, 275: Virg. G. 4, 465: Hor. Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oed. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167. II. Of time or succession, *last, latest, extreme, final*: supremo te sole domi manebam, at sunset, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last or finishing hand*, Ov. R. Am. 114. *Absol.* *suprema, ae, f.* (*sc. tempestas*), *the last part of the day, sunset*: *suprema summum diel*: hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occasum esse solis: sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52: Plin. 7, 60, 65. *Supremum, adverbially, for the last time*: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526. 2. *Esp. of the close of life, last, closing, dying*: dies, Cic. Phil. 1, 14, 34: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 20: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 50: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: sors, id. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. Od. 2, 17, 11: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying breath*, Ov. M. 8, 521: Nero in suprema ira duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony*, Plin. 37, 2, 10: Augusti suprema cura, id. 7, 45, 46: honor, *the last honours, funeral rites*, Virg. Aen. 11, 61: oscula, Ov. M. 6, 278: tori, *biers*, id. F. 6, 668: ignes, id. M. 2, 620: iudicia hominum, *last wills or testaments*, Quint. 6, 3, 92: Plin. Ep. 7, 20: tituli, *an epitaph*, ib. 9, 19. *Supremum and supremo, adverbially*: animam sepulcro condimus et magna supremum voce clemus, *for the last time*, Virg. Aen. 3, 68: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115. (ii) *Subst. suprema, orum, n. plu. the last moments, death*: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6 proein. § 11: Tac. A. 6, 50. (β) *funeral rites, a funeral*: supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3: Tac. A. 1, 61: id. H. 4, 59. (γ) *a last will, a testament*: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, id. A. 1, 8: in supremis ordinandis, Papin. Dig. 29, 1, 36. (δ) *the relics of a burned corpse, the ashes*: Amm. 25, 9 fin.: Sol. 1 med. III. Of degree, *highest, greatest*: incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunt, *the penalty of death*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ultra quam (numerus) multum dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell. 11, 1: macles, *the*, Aen. 3, 590. (ii) Of rank: *the exalted*: Jupiter supremus, Pl.

Men. 5, 9, 55: Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: comes consilii, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 15. C. *summus, a, um* [prob. contr. from sublimus], *uppermost, highest, topmost* (but often to be translated by a corresponding *subst.*): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ferunt summos fulgura montes, *the mountain tops*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: in summa sacra via, *on the highest part of*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: in aqua summa nature, *on the surface of the water*, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 33: summaque per galeam delibans oscula, Virg. Aen. 12, 434: citaret Io Bacche! summa voce, *at the top of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: jubeo te salvere voce summa, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 30: summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. Ira 1, 16 med. *Absol.*: standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Pl. Men. 1, 1, 27: summus ego (in triclinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, *I reclined at the top*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table, i. e. the president of the feast*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 46: a summo dare (libere), Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 41: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: puteos, ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, *on the surface*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: oratori summa riguerunt, *the extremities of his body*, Sen. de Ira 2, 3. *Adverb.*: summum, *at the utmost or furthest*: expectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1: triduo aut summum quadriduo, id. Mil. 9, 26. II. Of time or succession, *last, latest, final*: haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 140: venit summa dies, Virg. Aen. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, Cic. Rep. 1, 1. *Neutr. absol.*: Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio: quia et initio movendus sit iudex et summo impellendus, *at the last, at the close*, Quint. 7, 1, 10. *Adverb.*: summum, *for the last time*: nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137. III. Of degree, rank, etc. *extreme, utmost; highest, greatest, best, most distinguished or noble; most important, weighty, etc.*: summi puerorum amores, Cic. Am. 10, 33: fides, constantia justitiaeque, ib. 7, 25: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, ib. 6, 20: non agam summum iure tecum, *according to strict law*, id. Verr. 5, 2, 4: tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18: qui summo magistratu praeerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: quae (vitae) summo opere vitare oportebit, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: turpitudine, id. Am. 17, 61: summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus, Sall. C. 12: hiems, *mid-winter*, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: ut summi virtute et animo praessent imbecillioribus, id. Rep. 1, 34: summi ex Graecia sapientissimique homines, ib. 1, 22: cum par habetur bonus summus et infirmus, ib. 1, 34: summus Juppiter, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 40: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 60: also *absol.*: is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important or critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the whole State or commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148: id. Planc. 27, 66: quo res summa loco, Pantho? *the general cause*, Virg. Aen. 2, 322: Galli rumoribus permoti, de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, *respecting matters of the greatest importance*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

super-vacaneō, adv. uselessly, superfluously: Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3, med.

super-vacaneus, a, um, adj. [vacuus] over and above what is necessary,

needless, superfluous: vasa, extra, Cato R. R. 12: opus, donec at leisure hours, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: literae, id. Att. 16, 2: commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5: oratio, Liv. 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13: instituta (opp. necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in qua nihil inane, nihil sine causa, nihil supervacaneum, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall. C. 51: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24.

super-vāco, i. v. n. to be superfluous: Gell. 1, 22.

super-vācūō, adv. superfluously: Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20.

super-vācūō, adv. superfluously, uselessly: Plin. 11, 25, 30: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14 med.

super-vācūus, a, um, adj. superfluous, redundant, useless, needless: carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 27: conia, id. 16, 36, 64: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Badius Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: honores sepulcri, id. Od. 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 6: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: facta, Suet. Tib. 52. *Absol.*: omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8: quod monere supervacuum fuerat, id. 1, 4, 22: res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira 2 11: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Jabol. Dig. 8, 4, 5.

super-vādo, 3. v. a. to go or climb over, to surmount (rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24.

super-vāgānēa dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. s. v.

super-vāgor, atus, i. v. n. dep. to spread too much, of vine creepers: Col. 4, 21, 1.

super-vector, i. v. n. dep. to pass or hover over: Tert. Bapt. 4.

super-vēhor, vectus, 3. v. n. dep. to go, ride, sail, etc., over or past (rare): montem, Cat. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48.

super-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. and a. to come over or upon, to come to or in addition to, to come after or up; to arrive. A. *Act.*: et heres heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis terra supervenit, *closed over*, Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae superveniunt jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1. B. *Neutr. with dat.*: addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Virg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. Aen. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Cretisa praetor, Liv. 42, 56: huius laetitiae Quintus supervenit, id. 34, 40: quae (febris) vel levi vulnere supervenit, Cels. 5, 26, 26. *Absol.*: Laelius Fulviusque ab Roma supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25: nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 11: nulla auxilla, Tac. H. 4, 25: signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14. 2. *Esp. of the copulation of animals, to leap, cover*: Col. 6, 24, 3: Plin. 10, 63, 83. II. *Fig. to come upon, be added to.* *Act.*: ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *exceed*, Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Ach. 1, 147. 2. *to surpass, exceed*: tum donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, id. Tb. 2, 298. *Neutr.*: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows*, Quint. 9, 4, 23.

super-ventōres, um, m. plu. [super-venio] a kind of soldiers (perh. employed in ambushes): Amm. 18, 9 fin.

superventus, *us, m.* [id.] *a coming up or upon, an arrival*: Plin. 7, 13, 13: Tac. H. 2, 54. 2. *Esp. milit. t. t. an attack*: Veg. Mil. 3, 8.

super-vinco, 3. *v. a. to overcome, conquer*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

super-vivo, xi, 3. *v. n. to outlive, survive*: Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3: gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: expeditioni super- fuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14.

super-völto, avi, 1. *v. a. freq. to fly over often, to fly about over*: sua tecta alis, Virg. E. 6, 81.

super-völo, 1. *v. a. and n. to fly over*: totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624. Neutr.: supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Virg. Aen. 10, 522.

super-volvo, volvi, völvitum, 3. *v. a. to roll over (rare)*: cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34: Avien. Arat. 970.

supinālis, e, *adj.* [supinus] *he who overthrows, an epithet of Jupiter*: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 11.

supinātio, ōnis, *f.* [supino]. In medic. of the stomach, *a casting back, rejection*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

supinē, *adv. carelessly, negligently*: beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24.

supinitas, ātis, *f.* [supinus] *a bending backwards, supine posture (rare)*: est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122: Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, its flatness, Sol. 3.

supino, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. [id.] to lie backwards, to put or throw a person or thing on the back*: manus modice supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100: supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121 med.: miles supinatus humi, App. M. 9, p. 236: aliquem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, turned over, ploughed up, Virg. G. 2, 261: nasum nidore supinor, I sniff up my nose, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38: supinari, to lie along, extend, Stat. Th. 12, 243.

II. *Fig.*: libet interrogare, quid tantopere te supinet, makes you bend back, strut with pride, Sen. Ben. 2, 13.

supinus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὑπῖος, from ὑπό] *lying on the back, supine*: animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicias, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 78: stertit supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19: Suet. Aug. 16: cubitus, a lying on the back, Plin. 28, 4, 14: caput, thrown back, Quint. 11, 3, 69: ora, Cic. Tim. 14: venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14: tendoque supinas ad coelum cum voce manus, with the open palms turned upwards, Virg. Aen. 3, 176: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua allis adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin. 11, 37, 45: cathedra, an easy chair with an inclined back, id. 16, 37, 67: jactus, a throwing up, Liv. 30, 10. Comp.: in arborum tonsura supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214.

2. *Esp. of motion, backwards, going back, retrograde (poet.)*: nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. fac. 40: cursus fluminis, id. Pont. 4, 5, 43: carmen, that can be read backwards in the same metre, Mart. 2, 86, 1.

3. *Of localities, sloping, inclined; spread out*: colles, Virg. G. 2, 276: vallis, Liv. 4, 46: Tibur, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30: mare, Plin. 9, 2, 1.

II. *Fig. of the mind: careless, heedless, negligent, indolent*: otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2, 17: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3: animus, Cat. 17, 25: Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6. Comp.: delicias supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13. 2. *haughty, proud*: haec et talia dum refert supinus, id. 5, 8, 10: Pers. 1, 129. 3. *In gramm.*: supinum (sc. verbum), the supine: Charis. p. 153 P.: Prisc. p. 811 lb. (called, in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participalia). (ii) the gerund: Charis. p. 153 P.: Prisc. p. 823 lb.

supo (sipo: v. dissipō) 1. *v. a. to throw, throw about, scatter*: supare sig-

nificat jacere et disjicere, Fest. s. v. prosapia: Att. in Non. 200, 33.

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* [suppingo].

sup-paedagogus (subp.), i, m. *an under-teacher*: Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

sup-paetulus (subp.), a, um, *adj. somewhat squinting*: Varr. in Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallidus (subp.), a, um, *adj. somewhat pale*: Cels. 5, 26, 20.

sup-palpor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to fondle or wheedle a little (rare)*: occoeptit ejus matri suppalparier vino, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (subp.), āris, *adj. nearly equal (rare)*: huic aetati supares Alcibiades, Critias, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: aetas, Vell. 1, 17.

sup-pārāsitor (subp.), 1. *v. n. dep. to flatter or fawn a little, like a parasite*: amanti, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, ib. 1, 3, 17.

suppārātūra (subp.), ae, *f.* [supparo] *a restoration*: generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

sup-pāro (subp.), 1. *v. a. to make somewhat like*: Tert. adv. Val. 4.

sup-pāro (subp.), 1. *v. a. to fit, adjust*: exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

suppārum (siparium), i, n., and **suppārus**, i, m. [an Oscan word, orig. perh. linen stuff in gen.; hence] *a linen garment worn by women*: indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula; alterum quod supra, a quo supparus; nisi quod id dicunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, 30, 37: supparus vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: puella non sum, suppero si induta sum, Fest. s. v.:

supparum aut subminiam, Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 48: suppara angusta, Lucan. 2, 364. (ii) *a linen garment worn by men*: hic indutus supparum, Varr. in Non. 540, 15. II. *a small sail on the foremast, a topsail*: Fest. p. 340 Müll.: pandens suppara velorum, Lucan. 5, 428: Stat. S. 3, 2, 27: Sen. Ep. 77.

sup-pātēo (subp.), 2. *v. n. to lie open beneath, spread out beneath*: quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, App. M. 8, p. 210: campi suppatentes, ib. 7, p. 198.

sup-pēdānēum (subp.), i, n. [pedaneus] *a foot-stool*: Lact. 4, 12 med.

suppeditatio, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito] *abundance, exuberance*: suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111.

suppedito (subp.), avi, atum, 1. *v. n. and a. freq.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. Neutr. *to be fully supplied or in abundance, to be at hand, be in store*: unde flumina suppeditant, Lucr. 1, 232: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publica satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, if he had lived, Cic. Brut. 70, 245: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, I have neither advice nor words, Liv. 28, 27. Poet. with inf.: dicere suppeditat, it is easy to say, Lucr. 3, 731. 2. *to abound or be rich in (rare)*: omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, is increased by other joys, Pl. Trin. 5, 1, 3. 3. *to be enough or sufficient, to suffice*: parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55: labori suppeditare, to be equal to, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 17: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, devote herself to you, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46. II. *Act. to give, furnish, afford or procure in abundance*: luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut posses, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: Liv. 23, 48: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: rem fru-

mentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4: multa ad luxuriam irritamenta, ib. 2, 4. With an abstract object: aliquis deus suppeditans abundantiam et copiam, id. Am. 23, 87: oratoribus et poetis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67: varietatem tibi in scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 12: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. Absol.: alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20. Pass. impers.: quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, ib. 14, 11.

sup-pēdo (subp.), 3. *v. n. to break wind softly*: Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

sup-pernātus (subp.), a, um, *adj.* [perna] *lamed in the hip*: Fest. s. v.

sup-pētia (subp.), arum, *f. plu.* *aid, assistance, succour (only in nom. and acc.)*: auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 12

Suet. Vesp. 4: App. Apol. 299: acc. suppetias with verbs of motion for ad suppetias: nae tibi suppetias tempore adveni modo, Pl. Men. 5, 7, 31: proficisci, Auct. B. Afr. 25: occurrere, ib. 66.

suppētior (subp.), atus, 1. *v. n. dep.* [suppetiae] *to come to the aid of, to assist, succour (rare)*: quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210: suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, run to aid, ib. 4, p. 147.

sup-pēto, Ivi or Ii, itum, 3. *v. n. to be at hand or in store, to be present*: ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31: vereretur, ne mihi crimina non suppetarent, id. Verr. 1, 11, 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13: quibus-cumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: Plin. Ep. 5, 5: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56. With a personal subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), that she may survive you, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 19. II. *Transf. to be equal to; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to*: ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut quotidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: pauper non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, I wish you may be as good as your word, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56. Poet. with a personal subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, you may be exposed to, Hor. Epod. 17, 64.

sup-pilo (subp.), no perf., atum, 1. *v. a. to steal underhand, to filch, purloin*; with a personal object, to rob, strip, fleece: suffuror, suppilo, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 1, 40: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id. Asin. 4, 2, 6: aliquem, ib. 5, 2, 38.

sup-pingo (subp.), no perf., pactum, 3. *v. a.* [pango] *to fasten underneath, to clout*: fulmentas soccis, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 94: aureos clavos crepidis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4 ext.: qui auro habet soccis suppactum solum, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 98: crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14.

sup-pingo (subp.), 3. *v. a. to paint over, suffuse*: Avien. Arat. 1454.

sup-pinguis (subp.), e, *adj. somewhat fat*: cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

sup-plantātor (subpl.), ōris, m. [supplanto] *one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter*: Hier. Ep. 69, 6.

sup-planto (subpl.), avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [planta] *to trip up one's heels, to throw down*: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42. II. *Transf. in gen. to throw to the ground, overthrow*: vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4: vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: fulturas (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 10, 22. Poet.:

tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts*, *minces*, Pers. 1, 35: iudicium, *to reverse*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 7.

supplaudo (subpl.), v. supplodo.

supplausio (subpl.), v. supposio.

supplémentum (subpl.), i. n. [suppleo] *that with which any thing is made full or whole; a filling up, supplement*: ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col. 7, 6, 7: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. 2, 81: digitum torpentem cornu circuli supplemento scripturae admove, *with the help, aid*, Suet. Aug. 80.

||. Esp. milit. t. t. *a filling up a body of troops, recruiting*; Meton. *supplies, reinforcements*; supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: in supplementum classis Juventus armaque data, Liv. 28, 37: ad supplementum remigum, id. 26, 47.

sup-plōo (subpl.), ōvi, ōtum, 2. v. a. *to fill up, make full or whole, to make good, to complete, supply*: fiscellam, Cato R. R. 88, 1: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: unum provinciae, id. Verr. 4, 5, 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56: adjectoque cavae suppleuntur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: tu mihi da cives, et inania moenia (i. e. urbem) supple, *fill up*, i. e. *people*, ib. 628: ad supplenda exercitus damna, Tac. A. 1, 71: damna incendiis multis, *to make good, repair*, Suet. Cal. 16: ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. le Or. 2, 26, 110: hypocauston, si dies nubilas, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 663: praemia, *to furnish*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 412. Absol.: supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40.

||. Esp. milit. t. t. *to furnish a complement, to recruit*: cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves renigio, Liv. 26, 39: renigium, Virg. Aen. 3, 471.

supplētus (subpl.), a, um, Part. [suppleo].

supplex (subpl.), Icīs, adj. [supplico: v. infra] *humbly begging or entreating; humble, submissive, suppliant*. Absol.: supplex te ad pedes adiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: genus amplexens effatur talia supplex, Virg. Aen. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C: ad opem iudicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 11, 23: in miseros ac supplices misericordia uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: do manus supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2. With dat.: ut tibi fierem supplex, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 20: iudicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: quum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ib. 3, 32, 77. (ii) Subst. with pron. possess. or gen.: vester est supplex, iudices, id. Mur. 40, 86: tuus, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16: supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Coel. 32, 79: del. Nep. Paus. 4.

||. Transf. of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vitta, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: dona, Virg. Aen. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Virg. Aen. 8, 61: verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32: vox, Sall. C. 31: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3. [The meaning of *supplex* is prob. derived from the open palms of the hand being held up to the offended person, the root *PLCO* signifying "an open surface" (v. *plāga*), and *sub* in composition frequently meaning "up": v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. no. 45.] (Hence It. *soffice*; Fr. *souple*.)

supplicamentum (subpl.), i, n. [supplico] *a public prayer, or liturgy*: App. M. 11, p. 266: Arn. 7, 285.

supplicatio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [id.] *a public prayer or supplication; a day set apart for prayer, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation*: supplicatio diis immortalibus pro

singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituit, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causa supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23. Sometimes such a supplicatio was decreed in honour of a victorious general before his triumph: cui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: ex litteris Caesaris, dies XV supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli, Caes. B. G. 3, 35: ex litteris Caesaris dierum XX supplicatio a senatu decreta est, ib. 4, 38: Suet. Caes. 24. v. Smith's Ant. 1079.

supplicātor (subpl.), ōris, m. [id.] *one that prays humbly, a suppliant*: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 23 fin.

suppliciter, adv. *humbly, submissively, suppliantly*: suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21: Caes. B. G. 1, 27: Suet. Aug. 13: Virg. Aen. 1, 481: Hor. S. 1, 8, 32.

supplicium (subpl.), il, n. [supplico] *an act of supplication*; (i) addressed to the gods, hence, *a public prayer, worship*, etc.: nunc pergam, ut supplicis placans coelitem aras expleam, Att. in Non. 398, 19: supplicis votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50: non votis neque supplicis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52. (ii) addressed to man: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, id. J. 66. 2. Hence, *an offering, a sacrifice*, as the most effectual means of supplication: (i) to the gods: nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuri supplicii, Pl. Rud. prol. 25: in supplicis deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9: precibus supplicisque deos placare, Liv. 22, 57: quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10. (ii) to man: legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit, Sall. J. 46. ||. From an offering or sacrifice as the means of supplication or propitiation was derived the signification of *punishment, torture, pain, suffering*, etc.: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 37, 91: Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 17: supplicio affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Manil. 5, 11: summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: satis supplicii tulisse, id. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 34. Plur.: ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: supplicis delicta coercet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79.

supplīco (subpl.), avi, atum (old perf. subj. supplicassis, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 61. In tmesi: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, and s. v. ob), 1. v. n. and a. [supplex] *to kneel down or humble oneself, to pray or beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate*: with dat.: cui irato supplicet, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 24: ipsum hunc orabo: huc supplicabo, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 12: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisce, ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14: quum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. Font. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 307. Absol.: supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Parad. 5, 3, 40: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38. With acc.: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. loc. cit.: imperatores nostros, Paul. Mg. 28, 5, 92. ||. Esp. to pray to or supplicate the gods; to pray, worship: villica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato R. R. 143, 2: in fano supplicare, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 41: per hostias

diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63. Pass. im. pers.: ture non supplicabatur, Plin. 13, 1, 1.

supplicōe (subpl.), adv. *humbly, submissively*: respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236.

sup-plōdo (supplaudo, subplaudo), si, 3. v. a. and n. *to stamp with the foot*: pedem nemo in illo iudicio supposit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230: Sen. Ep. 75. ||. Fig. *to applaud*: male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12. 2. *to tread under foot, to destroy*: calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

supplōsio (subpl.), ōnis, f. [supplodo] *a stamping with the foot*: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47: Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: Quint. 10, 7, 26.

sup-poenitet (subp.), 2. v. impers. *to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little*: nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14.

sup-pōitor (subp.), ōris, m. *a rubber up, polisher*, in an obscene sense: Laber. in Non. 490, 21.

sup-pōno (subp.), pōsui, pōsitum (perf. suppositi, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 9: suppositi, ib. 4, 3, 30: Part. sync. supposita, Virg. Aen. 6, 24: Sil. 3, 90), 3. v. a. *to put, place, or set under*: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: (orat) sub cratim uti jubas sese supponi, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180: colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros iugo, *to yoke*, id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: ignem tectis agrestibus, Ov. F. 4, 804: pecus agresti fano, *to drive under cover of*, ib. 756: aliquem tumulo, *to bury*, id. Tr. 3, 3, 68: so, humo, id. Am. 3, 9, 48: dentes terrae, *to sow*, id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply*, Virg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. Aen. 6, 248: incedis per ignes suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 8: nil ita sublime est, non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subject*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48. 2. Esp. *to put in the place of, to substitute*: meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 5, 28, 72: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, id. Deiot. 15, 42: stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5: operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111. (ii) *to substitute fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit*: (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 49: qui hunc supposuit nobis (sc. adolescentulum pro eunucho), *palmed upon us*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 2: Liv. 3, 44: qui supposita persona falsum testamentum obsignandum intraverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe supposita de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceptively, spurious* (because mortal), Virg. Aen. 7, 283. ||. Fig. *to add, annex, subjoin*: huic generi Hermagoras partes quatuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70. 2. Esp. *to make subject, to subject*: aethera ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36. 3. *to set beneath, to esteem less*: Latio supposuisse Samonem, Ov. F. 6, 48.

sup-porto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. *to carry, bring, or convey up to*: operi quaecunque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: frumentum commeatumque ex Sequais, id. B. G. 1, 48: commeatus terrestri tenere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18: frumentum exercitui navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1.

suppōiticius (subpos.) or -tius, a, um, adj. [suppono] *put in the place of, substituted*: Hermes suppositicius sibi ipsi, is his own substitute, i. e. he needs no one to replace him in combat, Mart. 5, 24, 8. ||. Esp. *not genuine, false, supposititious*: mater, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: explorator, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppositio (subp.), ōnis, f. [id.] a putting or setting under: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9. II. Esp. a putting in the place of, substitution (of a child): Pl. Capt. grex. 3: id. Cist. 1, 2, 25.

suppositōrius (subp.), a, um, adj. [id.] that is placed underneath: cellae (in balneis), i. e. tepidariae (because they were under the frigidariae), Vop. Carin. 1.

suppositus (subp.), a, um, Part. [suppono].

suppostrix (subp.), icis, f. [id.] she that fraudulently exchanges or substitutes: puerorum, Pl. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppressio (subpr.), ōnis, f. [supprimo] lit. a suppression; hence, a keeping back of money, embezzlement: praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68. II. In medic. a sense of oppression: nocturnae, the nightmare, Plin. 27, 10, 60.

suppressor (subpr.), ōris, m. [id.] a hider, concealer: alieni servi, Callistr. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

suppressus (subpr.), a, um, Part. [supprimo]. II. Adj. short: mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3. 2. Of the voice, subdued, low: suppressa voce dicere (opp. magna voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470. Comp.: erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.

sup-primo (subpr.), pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. [premo] to press down or under; lit. only as naut. t. t. to sink, send to the bottom: quatuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19: id. 28, 30: Just. 2, 9. 2. Esp. to hold or keep back; to check, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: iter, ib. 1, 66: habenas aërii cursus, Ov. M. 6, 709: lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Plin. 27, 12, 91: alvum, to bind, make costive, Cels. 2, 12, 2: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280: lacrimas, Albin. 1, 427: vocem, Ov. M. 1, 715. (ii) Fig.: acgritudinem suppressere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18: iram, id. 2, 35: querelas, Ov. F. 4, 83. II. to keep secret or to oneself; to keep back, suppress: quae (HS DC) retinuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: pecuniam, ib. 25, 68: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum suppresserantur vitabanturque, Liv. 3, 55: testamentum, Suet. Cal. 16: liberos, id. Gramm. 8: alienam ancillam, to harbour secretly, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 84. 2. Fig.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1: famam coercitam, Tac. H. 1, 17: indicium conjunctionis, Curt. 6, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.

sup-prōmus (subpr.), i, m. an under-butler: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 24.

sup-pūdet (subp.), 2. v. impers. to be somewhat ashamed: eorum me sup-pudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1: puto te jam sup-pudere, ib. 15, 16.

suppuratio (subp.), ōnis, f. [sup-puro] a purulent gathering, an abscess, suppuration: Cels. 2, 8: Plin. 20, 3, 8: Sen. Ep. 14 med.

suppuratōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] suppurating, suppurative: medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13.

sup-pūro (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [pus]. I. Neutr. to gather matter, come to a head, suppurate: (cancer) fistulosus subtus suppurat sub carne, Cato R. R. 157, 3: Col. 6, 12, 2: Plin. 22, 14, 16. 2. Fig.: quum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59 fin.: quos hasta praetoris infamī lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, i. e. to become noxious, id. Brev. Vit. 11 fin.

II. Act. to bring to a head, cause to suppurate; lit. only in Part. perf. suppurated, full of matter or sores: aures, Plin. 39, 2, 9. Subst. suppurata, orum, n. plu. matter, pus: id. 21, 19, 76. 2. Fig.: magnum de modico malum, scorpium terra suppurat, produces, as if by suppuration. Tert. adv.

Gnost. 1: gravis et suppurata tristitia, deep-seated, festering, Sen. Ep. 80 med.

suppus, a, um, adj. a word of uncertain signif.: acc. to Fest. s. v. = suppinus: Isid. Orig. 65.

supputārius, a, um, adj. [supputo] pertaining to reckoning or computation: gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (al. supputatorii, in the same sense).

supputatio (subp.), ōnis, f. [id.] a reckoning, computation: Vitr. 3, 1.

supputātor (subp.), ōris, m. [id.] a reckoner, computer: Firm. Math. 5, 8.

supputatōrius (subp.), a, um, v. supputarius.

sup-pūto (subp.), avi, atum, 1. v. a. to cut off below, to prune, lop, trim: oleas teneras, Cato R. R. 27: castaneam himam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14. II. to count up, compute: sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 18 (al. computat): Pall. Jan. 12.

suprā (orig. form, sūpērā, Lucr. 4, 674: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 106: cf. Prisc. p. 980 and 1001 P.), adv. and prep. [superus]. I. Adv. 1. Of place: on the upper side, on the top, above: partes eae, quae sunt infra id quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Virg. Aen. 8, 149: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, is taller, Virg. Aen. 11, 683. Comp.: alia superius rapiuntur, to a greater height, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 med.: piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2.

2. Of time: before, formerly, previously: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 430: quae supra scripsi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: supra repetere, further back, from past times, Sall. C. 5: Tac. A. 16, 18. Comp.: quantum valent inter homines literae, dixi superius, further back, Phaedr. 4, 25, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28. 3. Of number or measure: beyond, over, more: supra adjecit Aeschrio, offered more, Cic. Verr. 3, 33, 77: agrum fortasse trecentis aut etiam supra numerum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: nihil supra deos lacesso, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 11. (ii) With quam, less freq. quod: above or beyond what, more than: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, alioris, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5: supra quod capere possum, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 28. II. Prep. with acc. Of place, above, over: si essent, qui sub terra semper habitavissent, nec exissent unquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Pl. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: accubueram hora nona, et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: supra segetes navigat, over corn-fields, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12. Supra caput esse, to be imminent, urgent, annoying: ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: dux hostium cum exercitu supra caput est, is close upon us, Sall. C. 52: Liv. 3, 17. (ii) Esp. of geographical position, above, beyond: supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: supra Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75. 2. Of time, before: paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. Praef. 3. Of number or quantity, over, above, beyond: supra millia viginti, Liv. 30, 35: duos menses, Col. 12, 51, 3: tres cyathos, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 15: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio

supra hominem putanda est diuina tribuenda, id. N. D. 2, 13, 34: supra Coclitēs Muciosque id facinus case, Liv. 2, 13: modum, id. 21, 7: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: morem, Virg. G. 2, 227: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, besides, Liv. 2, 18. 4. Of authority or superintendence, over: servus supra rationes positus, Ps. Quint. Decl. 353: supra insulas, Inscr. Orell. no. 721. III. Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare, and mostly dub.; for in several of the instances adduced (as supradictus, suprafatus, suprajacio, supranatans, etc.) it appears to be more correct to write supra separately from the root.

supra-scando, 3. v. a. to climb over, surmount: haec quum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32.

suprēmītas, ātis, f. [supremus] the highest, extreme: hence, death: sepultura, qui supremiatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13 fin. II. the highest honour: supremiatis et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

suprēmo, **suprēmum**, and **suprēmus**, v. superus.

sūra, ae, f. the calf of the leg: Plin. 11, 45, 105: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 120: teretes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10. II. Esp. in anatomy, the smaller bone of the leg: Cels. 8, 1 fin.

surculo, v. surculq.

surculāceus, a, um, adj. [surculus] woody, like wood: durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36.

surculāris, e, adj. [id.] producing young shoots or sprouts: terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surculārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to shoots or twigs: ager, planted with young trees, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, living among the twigs or branches, Plin. 11, 26, 32.

surculo, 1. v. a. [id.] to clear of shoots or sprouts, to prune, trim: plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11. II. to bind together with twigs: Apic. 4, 5.

surculōsē, adv. like wood: arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43.

surculōsus, a, um, adj. [surculus] woody, like wood: radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31: herba, id. 24, 15, 87: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74.

surculus, i, m. a young twig or branch, a shoot, sprout, twig: Virg. G. 2, 87: Col. 6, 15, 1: Plin. 29, 6, 26: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. II. Esp. a scion, graft, sucker, slip: da mihi ex ista arbore quos seram surculos, ib. 2, 69, 278: Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: Plin. 17, 10, 13. [The root sur in surculus is perh. a contr. of subor- in suborior: for the meaning, cf. sub-oles, and for the contr., sumo from subimo.]

surdaster, tra, trum, adj. [surdus] somewhat deaf: Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

surdē, adv. faintly, indistinctly: surde audire, Afran. in Charis. p. 194 P.

surdesco, 3. v. n. incomp. [surdus] to become deaf: anres, Aug. Ep. 157, no. 4.

surdigo, Inis, f. [id.] deafness: Marc. Empir. 9.

surditas, ātis, f. [id.] deafness (rare): Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: Cels. 6, 7, 7.

surdus, a, um, adj. deaf: Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 204: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 5. Transf.: orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, you had deafened me, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 89. Sup.: Aug. Ep. 39. Proverb.: surdo narrare, canere, etc. to preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind: nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: non canimus surdis, Virg. E. 10, 8: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8: narrare asello fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. II. Transf. deaf to, unwilling to hear, regardless, insensible, inexcusable; also, not understanding, not apprehending: non surdus iudex, Cic. 1093

Font. 7, 15: ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per nunquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. Pont. 2, 8, 28: surda vota, i. e. to which the gods are deaf, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litura surda bibent, Prop. 4, 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, not susceptible of cultivation, Plin. 18, 3, 4: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. Comp.: surdior scopulis Icarum voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: non saxa surdiora navitis, id. Epod. 17, 54. With gen.: Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18. 2. yielding a dull, indistinct sound, dull-sounding (rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 141: locus, Vitruv. 3, 3: Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32. 3. Objectively, noiseless, silent, mute: lyra, Prop. 4, 5, 56: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, unsung, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 32: fama, Sil. 6, 75: nomen, id. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, secret, Juv. 13, 194: ictus, Plin. 29, 1, 4. 4. Of smell, appearance, meaning, etc. faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid: spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 35: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2: materia, id. 13, 15, 30: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20 proem. [Perh. a contr. of se and the root of aur-is: in which case surdus is a shortened form of suridus: cf. morbidus, turbidus, etc.]

surrena, ac, f. an unknown kind of fish: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23. II. masc. Among the Parthians, the grand vizier: Tac. A. 6, 42: Amm. 24, 2 med.

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (uncontr. forms, surrigit, etc. v. infra A.: syncope. forms: surrexisti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), 3. v. a. and n. [contr. from surrigo, from sub rego].

A. A. c. to lift or raise up, to raise, erect, elevate (the uncontr. forms were chiefly used in this sense): plaudite, valetis: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Pl. Epid. grex 2: surgit caput Apeninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Virg. Aen. 4, 183: terrae motus desert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: paulatim surrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47. Reflect.: horrent et surriguntur capilli, Sen. de Ira 1, 1 med.: hastae surrectae cuspidem in terra fixae, Liv. 8, 8: aures surrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50. B. Neutr. to raise oneself up; to rise, arise, to get or stand up: a mensa surgunt satiri, poti, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a coena, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sella, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, ib. 2, 771: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Virg. Aen. 7, 771. Of an orator: ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316: Quint. 2, 5, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2. Absol.: nolo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4. (ii) Of things, to rise, mount up, ascend: surgat plus ignis ab ara, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles, lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192: lux praecipitatur aquis et nox surgit ab aquis, ib. 4, 92: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822. 2. Esp. to rise, get up from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: id. Att. 16, 13, A: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.

3. to rise in growth, to spring up, grow up: venerata Ceres culmo surgetur alto, ib. 2, 2, 124: surgens arx, Virg. Aen. 1, 366: nunc aggere multo surgit opus, Lucan. 2, 679: area cinere mixtaque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16: Ascanius surgens, Virg. Aen. 4, 274. II. Fig.: multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Virg. Aen. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, ib. 9, 667: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186. (Hence Fr. *sourdre*.)

surio, 4. v. n. to be in heat, to rut, of male animals (while subare is said of females): Fest. s. v. suillum: App. Apol. p. 298. **surpiculus**, v. scirpiculus. **sur-repo**, v. subrepo. **surreptus**, v. subreptus. **surrigo**, v. surgo. **sur-ripio** (subr.), ripui, reatum (syncope. forms, surripit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: surpere, Lucr. 2, 314: surpuit, Pl. Capt. prol. 8: surpuerat, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20. Perf. subj. surrepsit, for surripuerit, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 62), 3. v. a. and n. [rapio] to snatch or take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin: qui vasa ex privato sacra surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: multa a Naevio, id. Brut. 19, 76: libros, id. Fam. 13, 77: surreptus puer, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 80: de mille fabae modis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetori, Mart. 12, 29, 10: surripuisti te mihi dudum de foro, you skulked away from me, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 26: quae (puella) me surpuerat mihi, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpite morti, id. S. 2, 3, 283. Absol.: quare, si quidvis satis est, perjuris, surripis, auferis undique? ib. 2, 3, 127. II. Fig.: Virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 51: surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16: crimina oculis patris, Ov. H. 11, 66: diem, id. Pont. 4, 2, 40.

sur-rōgo, v. subrogo. **sursum** (sursus, Lucr. 2, 188: sursum, Cato R. R. 157, 15: Aug. Tract. 10, 5), adv. [contr. of subvorsum] upwards, on high, opp. to deorsum. I. With words denoting motion: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 14: quid nunc supina sursum in coelum conspicias? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78: subducere sursum animam, Cato R. R. 157, 15: flammae expressae sursum (opp. deorsum ferri), Lucr. 2, 202: sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tubero in Gell. 6, 4: Quint. 11, 3, 105. (ii) Pleonastically joined with versus (versum, vorsum): vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135: sursum versus, id. Part. or. 7, 24. (iii) Sursum deorsum, up and down, to and fro: sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, id. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47. Proverb.: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit topsy-turvy, Sen. Ep. 44: quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, i. e. they turn every thing upside down, Petr. 65 fin. II. Of situation or locality, high up, above (rare): qui colunt deorsum, magis acatate laborant; qui sursum, magis hieme; nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: nares, quod omnis odor ad supra fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

sūrus, i. m. a branch, shoot: surum dicebant, ex quo per deminutionem fit surculus, Fest. s. v. **sūs**, sūis (nom. suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813: gen. sueris, Pl. in Fest. s. v. spectile: dat. plur. subus, Lucr. 6, 975: Plin. 29, 4, 23), comm. a swine, hog, pig, boar, sow: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5: Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: Ov. F. 4, 414: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26. Proverb.: sus Minervam (sc. docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cuius ipse inscius est, Fest. s. v.: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen iniepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Acad. 1, 5, 18. II. a kind of fish: Ov. Hal. 132. [Sans. sū-kara; Gr. σὺς, ὄς; Germ. sau; Eng. sow, swine.]

susceptio, ōnis, f. [suscipio] a tak-

ing in hand, undertaking: quae proficiuntur a virtute, susceptione prima, non perfectione, recta sunt iudicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3.

suscepto, avi, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to undertake: App. M. 2, p. 128.

susceptor, ōnis, m. [id.] an undertaker, contractor: susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3 med.: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensorum causarum, Cod. Theod. 2, 12, 6. II. a receiver, collector of taxes, etc.: ib. 12, tit. 6: Amm. 17, 10. III. one who harbours thieves, gamblers, etc. a receiver, gaming-house keeper: Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1: Paul. Sent. 5, 3.

susceptus, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

sus-cipio (succipio; cf. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 144 and 175: Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), cepi, ceptum, 3. v. a. [sus, a contr. of subs (v. sub) and capio] to take or catch up; to raise up; to prop, support, sustain: lampada mundi, to catch up, Lucr. 5, 403: dominam ruentem, Virg. Aen. 11, 806: cruorem pateris, ib. 6, 249: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4, 9, 36: ignem foliis, Virg. Aen. 1, 175: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suspicimus, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: theatrum futuris ac substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 48: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 fin.: balnea suscepta crepidine, supported, resting on, Stat. S. 1, 3, 43. 2. Esp. to take up a new born child from the ground; hence, to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own: simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: puerum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9. (ii) Transf. in gen. to get, beget, or bear children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Pl. Epid. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex uxore, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 50: liberos ex libertini filia, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17: suscepas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, id. Verr. 3, 69, 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fulset ante fugam suboles, Virg. Aen. 4, 327. 3. to take, receive, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare): Cato quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9: suscepit candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1. II. Fig. to take upon oneself; to undertake, assume, incur, enter upon; to submit to, undergo, suffer, etc.: aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: honestam rem actionemve, id. Am. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34: Caes. B. G. 1, 16: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: patrocinium improbitatis, ib. 3, 5: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15: legationem ad civitates sibi suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: officium, id. B. C. 3, 18: aes alienum amicorum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quum inaudita ac nefaria sacra suscepisset, id. Vatin. 6, 14: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52: prodigia suscipere atque curare, id. 1, 20: votum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 75: Liv. 27, 45: disputationem de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: nec hoc suscepi, ut tanquam magister persequeretur omnia, ib. 1, 24: morbos durumque laborem, Lucr. 3, 461: dolorem gemitumque, Cic. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 55: odium, id. Att. 6, 1: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Coel. 16, 37: persona suscepta viri boni, assumed, borrowed, id. Cluent. 36, 101: suscepit vita hominum consuetudineque communis, ut viros in coelum tollerent, has allowed, admitted, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62. With acc. and inf.: qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, undertake to prove, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78. 2. Esp. to take up, resume, continue a speech: suscipit Stolo: Tu, inquit, invades, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24: ad quod, sermonem suscipit Polus Quint. 2, 15, 28: Virg. Aen. 6, 723.

suscepit, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

suscepit, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

suscepit, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

suscepit, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

suscepit, a, um, Part. [suscipio].

suscitābulum, *i. n.* [suscito] *a* *simulant, incitement*: vocis, Varr. in Non. 176, 31.

suscitatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] *an awakening, resuscitation* from death: Tert. Carn. Chr. 23.

suscitator, *ōris, m.* [id.] *an awakener, resuscitator*: Tert. adv. Prax. 28 fin. II. Fig.: *literarum quodammodo jam sepultarum*, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

sus-cito, *avi, atum, i. v. a. to lift up, raise, elevate* (poet.): *terga, to throw up ridges* (in ploughing), Virg. G. 1, 97: *undas* (Nilus), Lucan. 10, 225: *suscitat lintea* (aura), *swells, fills*, Ov. H. 5, 54: *aures, to erect, prick up*, Val. Fl. 2, 125: *vulturium a cano capite, to scare away*, Cat. 68, 124. 2. *Esp. to build, erect*: *delubra decum*, Lucr. 5, 1165: *basilicas et forum*, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 22 med. II. *to rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite*: *aliquem e somno*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: *aliquem e molli quiete*, Cat. 80, 4: *quae me somno suscitet*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 96: *se ad suum officium*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: *in arma viros*, Virg. Aen. 9, 463: *te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: *tacentem Musam*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 19: *oscinum corvum prece suscitabo solis ab ortu, will invoke, ib. 3, 27, 11*: *ut te (aegrotum) suscitet, would restore, revive*, id. S. 1, 1, 83: *mortuos, to awaken, resuscitate*, Aug. Serm. de Verb. Dom. 44, 2: *Vesuvius attonitas acer cum suscitatur urbes, startles*, Val. Fl. 8, 233.

(ii) *Of things*: *cinerem et sopitos suscitatur ignes, stirs up, rekindles*, Virg. Aen. 5, 743: *hesternos ignes*, Ov. M. 8, 642: *crepitum, to raise, excite*, Prop. 2, 4, 4: *clamores*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: *factus sententias, to produce, invent*, Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: *bellum civile*, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3: *vim suscitatur ira*, Virg. Aen. 5, 454.

sūsīnātus, *a, um, adj.* [suisinus] *of or made from lilies*: oleum, Marc. Empir. 7 fin.

sūsīnus, *a, um, adj.* = *σοῦσινος*, *of or made of lilies*: unguentum, a name applied to a kind of ointment made of lilies, honey, cinnamon, myrrh, and other ingredients (from *sousos*, the Persian name for a lily), Plin. 13, 1, 2.

suspectio, *ōnis, f.* [suspicio] *mistrust, suspicion* (for suspicio): *suspectio falsa*, Enn. in Non. 511, 5. II. *a looking up to*: Fig. *an esteeming highly*: Arn. 7, p. 221.

suspecto, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to look up at, to watch*: *tabulam pictam*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36. *Absol.*: *leo suspectans*, Plin. 8, 16, 21: *sollicite suspectantibus populis*, id. 11, 29, 35. II. *Esp. to distrust, suspect*: *Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans*, Tac. A. 12, 65: *omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant*, id. H. 3, 82: *perfidiam*, ib. 2, 27: *suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur*, id. A. 15, 51. *Pass.*: *ne pellici suspectaretur*, ib. 4, 3.

suspecto, *adv. suspiciously*: Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 1.

suspector, *i. v. dep.* for *suspecto*, *to suspect*: *hi, quos suspectati sunt*, Anm. 28, 1.

suspector, *ōris, m.* [suspicio] *who looks up to or respects*: *morum vestrorum susceptor admiratorque*, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

suspectus, *a, um, Part.* [suspicio]. II. *Adj. mistrusted, suspected*: *habere aliquem falso suspectum*, Pl. Buc. 3, 6, 43: *quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior detracta opinione probitatis*, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: *ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet*, Sall. J. 71: *in quadam causa suspectus*, Quint. 6, 3, 96: *in morte matris*, Suet. Vit. 14: *suspectus societate consilii*, Vell. 2, 35: *suspecti capitalium criminum*, Tac. A. 3, 60: *Licinius Proculus intima familiaritate Othonis suspectus*, id. H. 1, 46. *With dat.*: *non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectum*, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1: *meis civibus sus-*

pectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: *is patri suspectus de noverca*, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: *nomine negligentiae suspectum esse alicui*, id. Fam. 2, 1: *suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter opprossit*, Suet. Tit. 6. (ii) *Of things*: (in tyrannorum vita) *omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita*, Cic. Am. 15, 52: (voluptas) *invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: *res*, Liv. 41, 24: *ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur*, Quint. 5, 9, 10: *in suspecto loco, critical, dangerous*, Liv. 21, 7: *in ea parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat*, Suet. Aug. 43: (accipiter) *metuit suspectos laqueos*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: *periculum*, Suet. Dom. 14: *suspectae horae quartanae*, Sen. Ben. 6, 8: *promissum suspectius*, Quint. 5, 7, 14. *With dat.*: *medicina animi pluribus suspecta et invisita*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: *suspectam facit iudici causam*, Quint. 5, 13, 51: *crudele, suos addicere amores: non dare, suspectum*, Ov. M. 1, 618.

suspectus, *ūs, m.* [id.] *a looking up or upwards*: *color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens*, Plin. 9, 38, 62.

2. *Transf. a height* (poet.): *ad aetherium coeli suspectus Olympum*, Virg. Aen. 6, 579: *turris erat vasto suspectu*, ib. 9, 530. II. *Fig. high regard or esteem, respect*: *honorum*, Ov. F. 5, 31: *nimius sui suspectus*, Sen. Ben. 2, 26. *Plur.*: Vit. 7 praef. fin.

suspendiōsus, *i. m.* [suspendium] *one that has hanged himself*: Plin. 28, 4, 12: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendium, *ii, n.* [suspendo] *a hanging of oneself, a hanging*: *utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium*, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 11: *injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere*, Cic. Verr. 3, 56, 129: *suspendio vitam finire*, Suet. Aug. 65: *suspendio interemptus*, Plin. 28, 1, 2. *Plur.*: *praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17.

sus-pendo, *di, sum, i. v. a. to hang up, hang, suspend*: *pernas suspendito in vento biduum*, Cato R. R. 162, 3: *aliquid in fumo*, Plin. 30, 15, 48: *suspensae in litore vestes*, Lucr. 1, 306: *relegata ad pinnam muri recte suspensus*, Liv. 8, 16: *oscilla ex alta pinu*, Virg. G. 2, 389: *tignis nidum suspendat hirundo*, ib. 4, 307: *habilem arcum humeris*, id. Aen. 1, 318: *stamina tela*, Ov. M. 6, 576: *aliquid collo*, Plin. 37, 9, 40: *aliquid e collo*, id. 23, 7, 63: *allium super prunas*, id. 19, 6, 34: *vitem sub ramo*, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209. *Poet.*: *nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, had caught, hooked*, Ov. M. 15, 101: (pueri) *laevo suspensi oculos tabulamque lacerto, with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: *id. Ep. 1, 1, 56*.

2. *Esp. of persons, to put to death by hanging, to hang*: *capius restim ac te suspendas*, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 184: *se suspendere*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135: *caput obnubito: arbori infelici suspendito*, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: *Liv. 1, 26: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: *se e ficu*, Quint. 6, 3, 88: *hominem in oleastro*, Cic. Verr. 3, 23, 57: *aliquem in furca*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6.

3. *Of votive offerings, to hang up, dedicate, consecrate*: *votas vestes*, Virg. Aen. 12, 769: *arma capta patri Quirino*, ib. 6, 860: *vestimenta deo maris*, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 15.

4. *Of buildings, to build upon arches, to arch or vault, and in gen. to prop up, support*: *quod ita aedificatum est ut suspendi non posset*, Cic. Top. 4, 22: *cameras arundinibus, to arch over*, Plin. 16, 36, 64: *duo tigna suspenderent eam contiginationem, supported*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: *agentem ex imo rimas insulam*, Sen. Ben. 6, 15 fin.: *tellus lignis columnis suspenditur*, Plin. 33, 4, 21: *dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapidibus suspenduntur*, Col. 12, 18, 6.

II. *Fig. to hang up*: *naso suspendis adunco ignotos, turn up your nose at, sneer at*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: *balatro suspendens omnia naso*, ib. 2, 8, 64. 2. *to depend, rest upon, etc.*: *extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere ra-*

tiones, dependent upon externals, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: *cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere*, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: *genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt*, Sen. Ep. 58.

3. *to make uncertain or doubtful, to keep in suspense*: *illa suspendit animos ficta gravitate rogantium*, Ov. M. 7, 308: *diu iudicium animos*, Quint. 9, 2, 22: *senatum ambiguus responsis*, Suet. Tib. 24: *suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio*, Quint. 10, 7, 22. 4. *to stop, check, interrupt, suspend*: *nec jam suspendere fletum sustinet*, Ov. F. 4, 849: *spiritum*, Quint. 1, 8, 1: *medio responso rem suspenderunt*, Liv. 39, 29: *sermonem*, Quint. 11, 3, 35: *fluxiones oculorum*, Plin. 28, 7, 21. 5. *to hang or fix upon*: *suspendit picta vultum mentemque tabella*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.

suspensō, *adv. hesitatingly, in suspense*: *suspensus*, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 fin.

suspensio, *ōnis, f.* [suspendo] *an arching or vaulting, arched work*: Vit. 5, 10.

suspensura, *ae, f.* [id.] *an arching or vaulting, arched work, an arch*: *bylneorum*, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: *caldariorum*, Vit. 5, 10.

suspensus, *a, um, Part.* [suspendo]. II. *Adj. raised, elevated, suspended*: *Roma coenaculis subjata atque suspensa*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: *saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem*, Virg. Aen. 8, 190: *vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumentis ferret iter, skimming lightly over the waters*, ib. 7, 810: (corus) *suspensum in terras portat mare, raised on high*, Sil. 1, 470: *aura suspensa levisque*, Lucr. 3, 197: *terra, loosened, loose*, Col. 11, 3, 54: *suspensissimum pastinatum*, id. 3, 13, 7. 2. *Transf. pressing or touching lightly, light*: *suspensio gradu placide ire perrexi, on tiptoe*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: *Ov. F. 1, 426: evagata noctu suspensio pede*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18: *vestigia*, Sil. 15, 617: *suspensa manu commendare aliquem, slightly*, Plin. Ep. 6, 12: *suspensis dentibus*, Lucr. 5, 1068. 3. *Fig. uncertain, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, etc.*: *nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: *civitas suspensa metu*, ib. 1, 8, 23: *suspensum me tenes*, id. Att. 10, 1: *tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis*, Liv. 8, 13: *suspensus animus et sollicitus*, Cic. Att. 2, 18: *animus suspensus curis majoribus*, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: *suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio*, id. Cluent. 19, 54: *suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20: *munera suspensi plena timoris*, Ov. H. 16, 84: *suspensa et obscura verba*, Tac. A. 1, 11. *Comp.*: *exercitus suspensiore animo*, Auct. B. Afr. 48. *Neutr. absol.*: *est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire*, Plin. Ep. 6, 4: *si adhuc in suspensio sit statuta libertas*, Gal. Dig. 9, 4, 15.

suspiciabilis, *e, adj.* [suspicio] *conjectural*: *ars (medicina)*, Arn. 1, 28.

suspīcax, *ācis, adj.* [id.] *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious* (rare): *frater*, Liv. 40, 14: *animus alicujus*, Tac. A. 1, 13. II. *Objectively, that excites mistrust, suspicious*: *silentium*, ib. 3, 11: *est aliquis malignus, est suspicax*, Sen. Ira 2, 29.

suspicio, *spexi, ctum, i. v. a. and n.* [sub specio] *to look up or upwards to look up at*: *quum coelum suspeximus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: *summum coelum de gurgite*, Ov. M. 11, 506: *astra*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: *ramos*, Ov. M. 14, 660. *Poet.*: *nubes suspexit Olympus, looked up at, i. e. rose into the clouds*, Lucan. 6, 477: *quae tuam matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistra suspexit, which looks at, i. e. is situated towards*, Ov. M. 2, 840: *suspexit in coelum*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9. *Absol.*: *nec suspexit nec circumspexit*, id. Div. 2, 34, 72: *formare*

vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34. 2. Fig. to look up to mentally, to raise the thoughts up to: nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, Cic. Am. 9, 32. (ii) Esp. to look up to with admiration, to admire, respect, esteem, honour, etc.: eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: aliquem, Vell. 2, 146: Suet. Claud. 28: eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97: naturam, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18. II. to look under; and meton. to mistrust, suspect (usu. in the Part.): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70 (v. suspectus).

suspicio, ōnis, f. [suspicio] mistrust, distrust, suspicion: improborum facta primo suspicio insequitur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum iudex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspensionem et culpam ut ab se segregant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 42: jam tum erat suspicio, dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: in qua re nulla subest suspicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspicio conveniret, ib. 23, 65: suspensionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31: in suspensionem alicui venire, id. Flacc. 33, 81: in suspensionem cadere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 4, 45: neque abest suspicio quin ipse sibi mortem consciverit, ib. 1, 4: suspensionem levare atque ab se remove, Cic. Verr. 3, 59, 136: aliquem suspensione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspicionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24. *Plur.*: in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, suspensiones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspicionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Am. 24, 88: quum ad has suspensiones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspensiones injectas diluamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22. With *gen. obj.*: ne in suspensione ponatur stupri, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 28: in aliquem suspensionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspensionem fide reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: belli suspensionem interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspensionem, ib. 7, 54.

II. Transf. in gen. a notion, idea (rare): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspensione attingere intelligentiam aut maris aut terrae, ib. 3, 25, 64. 2. Objectively, an appearance, indication: nulla suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 fin.: mulsa quae suspensionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8. (Hence Fr. *soupçon*.)

suspiciōse, adv. in a way to raise suspicion, suspiciously: criminose ac suspiciōse dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: Quint. 4, 2, 81: Sen. Contr. 3 proem. *Comp.*: suspiciōsius aut criminōsius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. [suspicio] Subjectively, mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious: omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo suspiciōsi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspiciōsumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 5, 29, 74: suspiciōsus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: suspiciōsa ac maledica civitas, id. Flacc. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciōsa, trepida, Sen. Vit. beat. 15.

II. Objectively, that excites mistrust or suspicion, suspicious: si suspiciōsus fuisset, Cato in Gell. 9, 11: quae erant ante suspiciōsa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: haec sunt, quae suspiciōsum crimen efficiant, id. Part. or. 33, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114: joci, Suet. Dom. 10. *Sup.*: negotium, Cic. Fl. 1, 1, 1. *Comp.*: id. Fam. 1, 7. *Comp.* seems not to occur.

suspiciōter, adv. mistrustfully, suspiciously: Non. 160, 5.

suspicio, i. v. a. for suspicio: ne suspicio, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspicio, atus, i. v. a. dep. [suspicio] to mistrust, suspect: id est quod suspicabar, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Am. 3, 12: nihil mali suspicans, id. Cluent. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80. Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Pl. Asin. 5, 2, 39. With acc. and inf.: suspicio est mihi, nunc vos suspicari, me idcirco haec promittere, id. Ps. 1, 5, 149: debere se suspicari, Caesarem exercitum in Gallia sui opprimendi causa habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium quum fugae causa initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16. *Absol.*: fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor. Od. 2, 4, 22. II. Transf. in gen. to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe: quae vix conjectura possumus suspicari, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: aliquid de M. Popilli ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56. With acc. and inf.: navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, id. Rep. 2, 3: placitum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9: valde suspicio fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.

suspiciō, ōnis, f. [suspicio] a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: suspensione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiciō: O te felicem, M. Porci, Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspiciōsus, ōs, m. [id.] a sighing, sigh (rare): aspicere sine suspiciō, Cic. Att. 1, 18 (al. suspiciō). *Plur.*: suspiciōibus haustis, Ov. M. 14, 129.

suspiciōsus, a, um, adj. [suspicio] breathing deeply or with difficulty, asthmatic: mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiciōsi, Plin. 23, 7, 63.

suspiciōsus, ōs, m. [suspicio] a breathing deeply or with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh (rare): enicato suspiciōsus, Pl. Merc. 1, 4: suspiciōsus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15: longos trahens suspiciōsus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspiciō, ōs, m. [id.] a deep breath, a sighing, sigh: suspiciō alte petere, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 58: crebrum suspiciō, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum natura sine sollicitudine, sine suspiciō, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72. *Plur.*: Prop. 3, 8, 27: Tib. 3, 6, 61: Ov. M. 1, 656. 2. shortness of breath, asthma: morbus, qui satis apte dici suspiciō potest, Sen. Ep. 54: suspiciō laborare, Col. 7, 5 fin. II. Transf. in gen. a breathing, respiration: nec dat suspiciō cursus vulneris, Lucan. 9, 928: Sil. 11, 221.

su-spiro, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [sub spiro]. I. Neutr. to draw a deep breath, to sigh: occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21: plus sexcenties in die, Pl. Men. 5, 4, 15: famillariter, Cic. Att. 1, 18: suspirat ab imis pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655. Poet.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, sighing after, longing for, Cat. 64, 98: sola suspirat in illa, Ov. F. 1, 417. 2. Transf. of things: tellus atro exundant vapore suspirans, breathing out, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina sursipirent, may give off the fermenting gases, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, sighing, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42. II. Act. to breathe out, exhale; to sigh for, long for; to sigh out, exclaim with a sigh (poet.): humentes nebulas (Anauros), Lucan. 6, 370: Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779: suspirat, longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152: amores, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44: matrona et adulta virgo suspiret, Eheu! Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9.

susque deque, adv. [contr. of susum for sursum] both up and down, to express indifference: significat autem susque deque ferre, animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni pendere, atque interdum negligere et contemnere, Gell.

16, 9: atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat, that I shall bear it with indifference, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, it is of no consequence, Cic. Att. 14, 6.

sustentaculum, i, n. [sustento] a prop, stay, support (rare): sustentaculum, columnen, Tac. H. 2, 28. II. Transf. sustenance, nourishment: Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a deferring, delay: forbearance (rare): habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18 fin. 2. Esp. in rhetoric, a figure in which the orator keeps the hearer in doubt, a suspension: Cels. in Quint. 9, 2, 22. II. sustenance, maintenance: mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 2, 3, 22 med.

sustentatus, ōs, m. [id.] a holding up or upright, a sustaining, support: levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Pol. p. 287.

sustento, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [sustineo] to hold up or upright, to uphold, support: multos per annos sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 97: Alcanor fratrem ruentem sustentat dextra, Virg. Aen. 10, 339: canis cadaver (domini) in Tiberim abjecti sustentare conatus, Plin. 8, 40, 61: naufraga sustentant vela (i. e. navem) Lacones, Claud. B. Gild. 222. II. Fig. to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, preserve: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic. Rep. 2, 1: rem publicam, id. Mur. 2, 3: imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustentata et tuere, id. Fam. 7, 1: Vell. 2, 114: Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentantes tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23: tu velim tute tua virtute sustentares, id. Fam. 6, 4: me una consolatio sustentat, id. Mil. 36, 100: animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12 proem. § 1: literis sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10: jurisconsultus, non juris scientia sed eloquentia sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Virg. Aen. 10, 609: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, kept up, maintained, Tac. A. 2, 17: aciem, ib. 1, 65. 2. Esp. to support, sustain, maintain, nourish, etc.: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: qui se subsidis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12: eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34: quos praecipue indigere scias, sustentans fovensque, Plin. 9, 30, 3: saucios largitione et cura, Tac. A. 4, 63: animus nulla re egens aletur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43. *Absol.*: Ge. Valustin' bene? Pa. Sustentavi sedulo, I have taken good care of myself, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: Ge. Valustin' usque? Ep. Sustentatum 'st sedulo, ib. 3, 2, 14. Reflect.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, supported himself, got a living, Tac. A. 4, 13. 3. to bear, hold out, endure, suffer: miseriae plurimas, Pl. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: extremam famem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: morbum, Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 265: aegro is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: hostem, Tac. A. 15, 10: bellum, Vell. 2, 104: impetus legionum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17. *Absol.*: nec nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 18. *Pass. impers.*: aegro eo die sustentatum est, a defence was made, Caes. B. G. 2, 6. 4. to put off, defer, delay: rem, Cic. Fam. 13, 1: aedificationem ad tuum adventum, Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (malum) opprimi sustinendo ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6.

sus-tineo, ōnis, tentum, 2. v. a. [teneo] to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, support, sustain: onus

allicul, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 68: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 23, 45: infirmos artus baculo, *to support*, Ov. M. 6, 27: Liv. 1, 35: fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19: homo, quantum hominum terra sustinet sacerrimus, *bears*, Pl. Poen. pr. 90: lapis albus pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117: vas ad sustinenda obsonia, Plin. 33, 11, 49: aer volatus altum sustinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing on its surface*, Plin. 6, 27, 31: se, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: se alis, Ov. M. 4, 411. 2. *to hold or keep back, to keep in, check, restrain, etc.*: currum, Cic. Am. 17, 63: equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: flumina lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2: nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36: perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: se ab omni assensu, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48. II. *Fig. to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve*: dignitatem et decus civitatis, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8: causam publicam, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: expectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 100. 2. *Esp. to sustain, support, maintain, nourish, etc.*: hac (sc. re frumentaria) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 11: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: alicujus munificentia sustineri, Liv. 39, 9: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes sustinet, Virg. G. 2, 515: necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15. 3. *to bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand*: mala ferre sustinereque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 8: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, Liv. 31, 13: deam justam petentem, Ov. M. 14, 788. With *acc.* and *inf.* (usu. with a negative): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati iudicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: non impositos supremis ignibus artus sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13, 584. In interr. sustinebunt tales viri, se tot senatoribus non credidisse? . . . Sustineant, *presume*, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10. Affirmatively: quae se praeferre Dianae sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. M. 11, 322: id. H. 5, 32: Phaedr. 4, 16, 8. 4. *to hold in, stop, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay*: est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Am. 17, 63: impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: Curio praemittit equitos, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60: assensus lubricos, Cic. Acad. 2, 34, 108: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37.

sus-tollo, 3. v. a. *to lift or take up, to raise up, raise*: amiculum, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 117: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustollit solent, i. e. *to be set upon a high pedestal*, id. Poen. 5, 3, 49: (navem) levi sustollit machina nixu, Lucr. 4, 907: vela, Cat. 64, 210. II. *Esp. to build, erect*: novum opus in qualibet civitate, Cod. Theod. 15, 1, 28. 2. *to take away, remove, destroy*: herilem filiam, Pl. Cist. 2, 3, 8: aedes totas, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39.

susum, v. sursum.

susurrāmen, Inis, n. [susurro] *a muttering, murmuring*: Magicum, App. M. 1, p. 103.

susurrātim, adv. *in a low voice, softly*: Mart. Cap. 6, 227.

susurrātor, ōris, m. [susurro] *a mutterer, whisperer*: Coel. In Cic. Fam. 8, 1.

susurro, 1. v. n. and a. *to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper*.

I. Neutr.: susurrant (apes), Virg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154: aut ego cum cara de te nutrice susurro, Ov. H. 19, 19: fama susurrat, ib. 21, 233. II. Act.: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: versum Persii, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 fin.: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643. Pass. impers.: jam susurrari audio, civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40. [Cf. Sans. svri, "sonare;" Gr. σφύζω; Slav. svira-ti, "tibia canere."]

susurro, ōnis, m. [susurro] *a whisperer, tale-bearer*: Sid. Ep. 5, 7 fin.

susurrus, i (abl. sing. susurru, App. Flor. p. 357), m. [id.] *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, muttering, whispering, etc.*: aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Pl. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (sepes) levi somnum suadebat inire susurro (apum), Virg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro concipiunt, *in a low, muttered prayer*, Lucan. 5, 104. Plur.: blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 19.

susurrus,* a, um, adj. [susurrus] *muttering, whispering*: lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūtēla, ae, f. [suo], lit. *a sewing together*; hence, fig. *a cunning device or contrivance, an artifice, trick*: sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine suentium dictae, Fest. s. v.: ob sutelas tuas, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 34.

sūtēlis, e, adj. [id.] *sewed together, bound or fastened together*: balteus, Virg. Aen. 12, 273: cymba, ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40: domus, *made of skins sewed together*, Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, *of twined roses*, Ov. F. 5, 335: lapilli, *set in a wreath*, Prud. Cath. 7, 158.

sūtor, ōris, m. [id.] *a shoemaker, cobbler*: Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 34: Mart. 3, 16, 1. Of the lower class in gen.: id sutores et zonarii conclamant, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: Juv. 3, 294. Proverb.: sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, no. 12: cf. Val. Max. 8, 12 fin. II. Fig. *a cobbler, patcher up*: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sūtōriciūs or -tius, a, um, adj. [sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker (for sutorius)*: atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Marc. Empir. 8, 2 med.

sūtōriūs, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler*: atramentum, *shoemaker's blacking*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21: Plin. 20, 12, 48: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch*, id. 17, 14, 23: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker*, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

sūtrinus, a, um, adj. [contr. of sutorinus, from sutor] *pertaining to a shoemaker or cobbler, shoemaker's*: taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57. II. Subst. sūtrina, ae, f. (sc. officina) *a shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall*: id. 10, 43, 43: Tert. Pall. 5. 2. (sc. ars) *the shoemaker's trade*: Vitruv. 6 praef. fin.: App. Flor. p. 346.

sūtūra, ae, f. [suo] *a sewing together, a seam, suture*: scutale crebris suture duratum, Liv. 38, 29: Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull*, Cels. 8, 1.

sūtus, a, um, Part. [suo]. II. Subst. suta, orum, n. plu. joints: per aerea suta, *the joints of the armour*, Virg. Aen. 10, 313.

sūus, a, um (gen. plu. suum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 57: old form, sus, sa, sum: Fest. p. 47 Müll.: id. pp. 301, 300: id. pp. 325, 324), reflect. pron. poss. [se] *of or belonging to himself (herself, etc.), his own, her own, its own, their own*: constr. identical with that of se, q. v.: non tuum tu magis videre, quam ille suum gnatum cupit, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 39:

hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, Cic. Sest. 68, 142: suus cuique erat locus definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: illum ulciscuntur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12. (ii) With *sibi* or *proprius*: is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Pl. Capt. prol. 5: suo sibi succo vivunt, ib. 1, 1, 13: suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum tenuissent, Liv. 3, 70. (iii) With the suffix *pte* or *met*: quum illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 38: suoapte nutu et suo pondere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Crassum suoapte intersectum manu, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: suomet ipsi more praecipites eant, Sall. J. 31: capti suismet ipsi praesidiis, Liv. 8, 25. 2. *Emphatic, proper, appointed, full, etc.*: cessit e vita, suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, id. Am. 3, 11: stat sua cuique dies, Virg. Aen. 10, 467: quod certe non fecisset, si suum numerum naves haberent, *had had their full complement*, Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 133: quaedam (animalia) imperfecta suisque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427. 3. Subst. masc. plu. *one's own people, followers, party, troops, etc.*: Octavius, quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, Cic. Att. 14, 12: Caesar suos a proelio continebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: quum il suis auxilium ferre non possent, ib. 1, 13. (ii) Neutr. *one's own property, possession, right, etc.*: meum mihi placebat, illi suum, Cic. Att. 14, 20: ne suum adimeret alteri, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 34: intribuendo suum cuique, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, ib. 1, 31, 113: sui nihil deperdere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: si eam pecuniam pro suo possidendo usuceperit, Procul. Dig. 23, 3, 67: se suaeque defendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suaeque omnia, ib. 2, 13. 4. *Esp. one's own master, at one's own disposal, free, independent*; also, *in one's right mind*: ancilla, mea quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est, *her own mistress*, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 3: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Nisela compos mentis erat, *scarcely in her senses*, Ov. M. 8, 35: (furiosus) suus non est, Ulp. Dig. 42, 4, 7 med.: esse in disputando suus, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 fin.: inaeestimabile bonum est, suum fieri, Sen. Ep. 75 fin.

5. *inclined or devoted to, favourable, friendly*: Alphenus utebatur populo sane suo, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: vota suos habuere deos, Ov. M. 4, 373: orba suis linthea ventis, ib. 13, 195: venti, Hor. Epod. 9, 30. II. Transf. for ejus: sufferet suus servus pocnas Sosia, Pl. Am. 3, 4, 19: Pa. Quamobrem reducam? Lach. Mater quod suasit sua, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38: non destiti rogare et petere mea causa, suadere et hortari sua, Cic. Att. 6, 2: manet in folio scripta quicquid suo, Ov. F. 5, 224. 2. For gen. obj. sui (rare): neque cuiquam mortaliū injuriā suae parvae videntur, Sall. C. 51: neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9. 3. Sui juris, with the first pers. plur.: si sui juris sumus Paul. Dig. 46, 2, 20.

syāgrus, 1, f. = σάγρος, *a kind of palm-tree*: Plin. 13, 4, 9.

sybāriticus, a, um, adj. *pertaining to the town of Sybaris, noted for its debauchery*; hence, *lewd, obscene*: libelli, Mart. 12, 96, 2.

syāmīnus or -os, 1, f. = συκάμινος, *a mulberry-tree*, prob. Morus nigra, Linn.: Cels. 3, 18 med. Also called syāmīnon, ōnis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10: and sycaniorus: Cels. 5, 18, 7. (Some uncertainty exists about this last; sycamoros is separated by the later Greek authors, being the Ficus Sycamoros, which however appears to have been called Sykaminos aegyptia by Theophrastus.)

syōē, ōs, f. = συκή, *a plant, called also peplis, q. v.*: Plin. 27, 12, 93. II. *the resin of the pine, called teda, q. v.*: 1099

id. 16, 10, 19. **III.** a constantly running sore in the corner of the eye: id. 20, 6, 21.

syCION agron. a plant, called also cucumis anguinus (v. sicyon): App. Herb. 113.

syCItēs, ae, m. = συκίτης, fig-wine: Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

syCItis, is, f. = συκίτης, a precious stone of the colour of figs: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

syCōlatrōnīdae, arum, m. plu. [συκῆ and latro] fig-robbers, a fictitious name of a people: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 43.

sycOMORUS, v. sycaminus.

syCōphanta, ae, m. = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who in formed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence in gen.), an informer, tale-bearer, slanderer; a trickster, cheat: sycophanta et subdolis, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 72: Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 20. **II.** Transf. a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant: Pl. Am. 1, 3, 8: Prud. Apoth. 35.

syCōphantia, ae, f. = συκοφαντία, craft, cunning, deceit: sycophantia atque doli, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 70. Plur.: id. Asin. 1, 1, 56.

syCōphantiōsē, adv. craftily, knavishly, deceitfully: agere quicquam, Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

syCōphantor, i. v. n. dep. [sycophanta] to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat: ego nunc sycophantae huic sycophantari volo, I have a mind to trick this trickster, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 116.

syCōphyllon, i, n. = συκόφυλλον, perū. marsh-mallows: App. Herb. 58.

syllāba, ae, f. = συλλαβή, a syllable: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Parad. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 46, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: jurisconsultus, auceps syllabarum, a word-catcher, caviller, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236. **II.** Meton. plur. verses, poems: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis (i. e. Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllābātīm, adv. syllable by syllable: alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25: id. Acad. 2, 38, 119.

syllābus, i, m. = σύλλαβος, a list, register, syllabus: Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

syllēpsis, is, f. = σύλληψις, a grammatical figure, by which a word is referred to another to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis (e. g. hic arma, hic currus fuit, Virg. Aen. 1, 16: Ter. Andr. prol. 3): Charis. p. 250 P.: Diom. p. 440 lb.

syllōgismātīcus, a, um, adj. = συλλογισματικός, consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic: Fulgent. Myth. 1 praef.

syllōgismus or -os, i, m. = συλλογισμός, a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism: Gell. 2, 8: Sen. Ep. 108 med.: Quint. 3, 6, 43.

syllōgistīcus, a, um, adj. = συλλογιστικός, pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic: (Cicero) statum syllogisticum rationalivum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6.

sylva, sylvānus, etc. v. silva, etc.

syμβōla, ae, f. = συμβολή, a contribution of money to a feast, a share of a reckoning: symbolarum collatores, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 13: aliquot adolescentuli colmus in Piraeo in hunc diem, ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2. Transf. of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis syμβολae, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 22. And of entertaining topics of conversation: Gell. 6, 13.

syμβōlīcō, adv. figuratively, symbolically: appellare, Gell. 4, 11.

syμβōlus, i, m. (syμβόλιον, i, n. Pl. Ps. 2, 2, 53: App. Dogm. Pl. 2, p. 16), = σύμβολον or -ον, a sign or mark, a token, symbol: anulum Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri syμβόλιον, i. e. a signet, Plin. 33, 1, 4: miles hic reliquit syμβόλιον, expressam lacrima ex anulo suo imaginem, Pl. Ps. 1, 53: Just. 2, 12.

symmetria, ae, f. = συμμετρία, proportion, symmetry: Vitruv. 1, 2: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 and 65. Plur.: Vitruv. 1, 3 fin.

symmetros, on, adj. = σύμμετρος, symmetrical: Vitruv. 1, 2.

symmysta, ae, m. = συμμύστης, a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood: App. Apol. 310: Hier. Ep. 58, 11.

sympasma, ātis, n. = σύμπασμα, In medicine, a powder for sprinkling over the body: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.

sympāthia, ae, f. = συμπάθεια, a feeling in common, sympathy: Vitruv. 1, 1 fin.: Plin. 28, 7, 23 (in Cic. always written as Greek).

sympōnia, ae, f. = συμφωνία, an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony: quum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 3, 44, 105: Liv. 39, 10: Sen. Ep. 12 fin.: Hor. A. P. 374. Plur.: Cic. Coel. 15, 35: Cels. 3, 18. Of a signal in war: Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527.

II. Transf. a kind of musical instrument: Isid. Orig. 3, 22 fin.: cf. Hier. Ep. 21, no. 29. (Hence lt. sampogna, zampogna: Sp. zampoña.)

sympōniācus, a, um, adj. = συμφωνιακός, pertaining to concerts or to music: pueri, singing-boys, choristers, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: artes, Arn. 2, 73.

II. Herba, a plant, called also hyoscyamos, henbane: Pall. 3, 12, 8: App. Herb. 4.

sympōyton, i, n. = σύμφυτον, an herb, also called alum, q. v.: Plin. 27, 6, 24.

II. a plant, called also helenion, elecampene, Inula Helenium, Linn.: id. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

symplēgas, ādis, f. = συμπληγās (a striking together; hence) a joining together, cohesion: praebente algam densi symplegdea limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461: of the buttocks: Mart. 11, 995: Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

symplegma, ātis, n. = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), a group of persons, embracing or wrestling: Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: Mart. 12, 43, 8.

symplocē, ēs, f. = συμπλοκή (an interweaving), a figure of speech in which the same word is often repeated: Murt. Cap. 5, 175.

sympōsiācus, a, um, adj. = συμποσιακός, pertaining to a banquet, convivial, symposiac: quaestulunculae, Gell. 6, 13. Subst. Symposiaca, orum, n. plu. the writings of Plutarch entitled Symposium: id. 4, 11.

sympōsium, ii, n. = συμπόσιον (the Banquet), the title of one of Plato's dialogues: Gell. 1, 9: Nep. Alcib. 2.

sympsalma, ātis, n. = σάμψαλμα, a playing together of music: Aug. in Psalm. 4, 4.

synāgōga, ae, f. = συναγωγή, a congregation, synagogue of Jews: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

synanchē, ēs, f. = συνάγχη, a sore-throat, quinsy: Gell. 11, 9: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 3.

synanchicus, a, um, adj. = συναγχικός, pertaining to a soreness of the throat: passio, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 25.

synāpothnescontes, m. plu. = συναποθνήσκοντες, the title of a comedy by Diphilus: Ter. Ad. prol. 6.

synāristōsae, arum, f. plu. = συναριστώσαι, the women breakfasting together, the title of a comedy by Menander: Plin. 23, 9, 81: Gell. 15, 15.

syncerastum, i, n. = συγκεραστόν, a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch: syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93.

synchrisma, ātis, n. = σύγχρισμα, an anointing: Veg. 2, 45.

syncōpē, ēs, or syncōpa, ae, f. = συγκοπή, a fainting away, swooning, syncope: Veg. 1, 35. **II.** In gramm. the omission of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, syncope: Charis. p. 248 P.: Diom. p. 436 lb.

syncōpo, no perf., atum, i. v. n. [syncope] to swoon: Veg. 1, 35.

synērasis, is, f. = σύγκρασις, a mingling, blending, one of the Aeons: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

syndicus, i, m. = συνδικός, a representative of a corporation, a syndic: (lat. Dig. 3, 4, 1.

synecdōchē, ēs, f. = συνεκδοχή, a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun, etc., synecdoche: Quint. 8, 6, 13 sq.: Charis. p. 245 P.

synecdōchicē, adv. by synecdoche: Hier. 2 in Math. 12, 40.

synedrus, i, m. = σύνεδρος, a counsellor, senator, among the Macedonians: Liv. 45, 32.

synemmenon, n. adj. = συνημμένον (conjoined), an epithet applied to the fifth of the stationary (stantes) notes, and to the fifth and sixth of the moveable (mobiles) notes in the tetra-chordal system of music: Vitruv. 5, 4.

synēphēbi, orum, m. plu. = συνήφῃβοι, the fellow-youths, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius: Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4.

synēsis, is, f. = σύνεσις, understanding, one of the Aeons: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

syngrāpha, ae, f. = συγγραφή, a written agreement to pay, a note, bond: Cic. Fam. 7, 17: id. Phil. 2, 37, 95.

syngrāphus, i, m. = σύγγραφος, a written contract: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 1.

II. a passport, pass: id. Capt. 2, 390.

synizēsis, is, f. = συνίζησις, a contraction of two vowels into one syllable: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 698.

synōchitis, idis, f. = συνοχίτης, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 73.

synōdālis, e, adj. [synodus] pertaining to a synod, synodal: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415. Subst. synōdālia, ium, n. plu. constitutions of a synod, synodals: ib. 423.

synōdicus, a, um, adj. = συνοδικός, meeting together, synodical: luna, in conjunction with the sun, Firmic. Math. 3, 6.

synōditae, arum, m. plu. = συνοδίται, fellow-travellers, companions, a kind of monks: Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6.

synōdontitis, idis, f. = συνοδοντίτης, a precious stone found in the brain of the fish synodus: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

synōdus (synhodus): Inscr. Orell. no. 2160; 2627), i, f. = σύνεδρος, a college of priests: Inscr. Orell. loc. cit.

II. an ecclesiastical assembly or council, a synod: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23: Amm. 15, 7 med.

synōdus, ontis, m. = συνοδους, a fish, perh. of the family Percoid, Dentex vulgaris, Cuv.: Ov. Hal. 107.

synoeciūm, ii, n. = συνοίκιον, a room where several persons dwell together: Petr. 93.

synōnēton, i, n. = συνώνητον, a buying up, a collecting by purchase: Cod. Theod. 11, 15, 1.

synōnymia, ae, f. = συνωνυμία, a sameness of meaning, synonymy: Cap. 5, 115.

synōphitēs, ae, m. = συνοφίτης, a precious stone, called also galactites: Plin. 37, 10, 59.

synopsis, is, f. = σύνopsis, a general view, a list, synopsis: Ulp. Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

synōris, idis, f. = συνωρίς, a yoke, pair: Hier. Ep. 130, no. 7.

syntecticus, a, um, adj. = συντηκτικός, presumptive: Plin. 22, 23, 49.

syntexis, is, f. = σύντηξις (a melting away of strength), a decline, consumption: Plin. 22, 25, 61.

synthema, ātis, n. = σύνθημα or σύνθεμα (a token agreed upon), a passport: Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

synthēsinus, a, um, adj. = συνθεσινος, pertaining to a dressing-gown: vestis, Suet. Ner. 51.

synthēsis, is, f. = σύνθεσις (a putting together). In medicine, a mixture, compound: Seren. Samm. 30, 578. **II.** a service of plate: Mart. 4, 46, 15: Stat. S. 4, 9, 44. **III.** a set or suit of clothes: Scaev. Dig. 34, 2, 39: Mart. 2, 46, 4:

multicia, Tert. de Pall. 4. 2. a loose gown, dressing-gown: Mart. 5, 79, 2.

syntōnum, i, n. = σύντονον (accordant, harmonious), a kind of musical instrument: Quint. 9, 4, 142.

syntrophium, ii, n. = συντρόφιον, a bramble-bush: App. Herb. 87.

syntrophus, i, m. = σύντροφος, brought up with another: Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

syreōn, i, n. = σύρεον, a plant, called also tordylion, q. v.: Plin. 24, 19, 117.

syringātus, a, um, adj. [syrinx] hollowed out like a pipe: Apic. 8, 6.

syringias, ae, m. = συριγγίας, a kind of reed or cane good for pipes, Arundo Donax, Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

syringitis, idis, f. = συριγγίτις, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 67.

syringotōmīum, ii, n. a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas: Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

syrinx, ingis, f. [Syrinx, a nymph changed into a reed] Plur. caverns, subterraneous passages: Anim. 22, 15 fin.

syrītēs, ae, m. = συρίτης, a stone said to be found in the bladder of the wolf: Plin. 11, 37, 83.

syрма, ātis, n. = σύρμα, a robe with a train: Sen. Oed. 421: Prud. Psych. 362: worn esp. by tragic actors: Juv. 8, 229: poet. Sid. Ep. 8, 11. Hence, meton. tragedy: Mart. 12, 95, 4: Juv. 15, 30.

syrmātīcus, a, um, adj. = συρματικός, dragging or trailing along: jumentum, limping, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

syrus, i, m. a broom, besom: Varr. in Non. 46, 10.

systalticus, a, um, adj. = συσταλτικός, drawing together: tropi in rhythmicopocia, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

systema, ātis, n. = σύστημα, a whole consisting of several parts, a system: Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

systōlē, es, f. = συστολή, a poet. figure by which a long syllable is made short: Diom. 2, p. 437.

systylos, i, m. = σύστυλος (close-columned), in architecture, a placing of columns at twice their breadth apart, a systyle: Vitr. 3, 2.

syzygia, ae, f. = συζυγία, a joining together, a syzygy: Tert. de Praescr. 46.

T.

T, indecl. n. or (sc. litera) f. the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet, and the thin (or sharp) dental. As an initial it can, in pure Latin words, be followed by no consonant except *r*: the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek, e.g. Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence the orig. forms *tlātus* (from root *TOL*: v. *tollo*), *stlis*, *stlocus*, became *lātus*, *lis*, *locus*: the legal expression *stlitibus* *judicandis* was, however, retained unchanged. 2. *t* medial foll. by *i* and another vowel had a tendency during the later period of Roman history to be pronounced as a sibilant, as is shown by the occurrence in comparatively early inscriptions of such forms as *tribunicia*, *dedictichus* for the older and more classical *tribunitia*, *dedictitius*; but in the golden age of the language this was certainly unknown: v. letter *c*. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: "cum *justitia* sonum *s* litterae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut *militia*, *malitia*, *nequitia* et cetera similia" (Orig. 1, 26, 28). 3. The combination *th* did not come into general use till the time of Cicero; hence *CARTACINIENSIS*, on the Columna Rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.; v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter *a*, no. 11. 4. Like the other dental

(*d*), *t* cannot stand before *s*, but is either changed into *s* or omitted: v. letter *s*, no. 1, 3. II. Interchanges of *t* with other letters: 1. with *c*, v. letter *c*, no. III. 3. 2. With *d*: v. letter *d*, no. I. 1. 3. With *s*: v. letter *s*, no. II. 3. III. Changes of *t* in the Romance languages: 1. *t* initial usu. remains unchanged, except in Wall. which often changes it into *tz*: e.g. Lat. *tenere*, terrā, *texere*; Wall. *tzi-neare*, *tzeare*, *tzeasere*. 2. into *d*: e.g. Lat. *litus*, *mater*, *pater*; It. *lido*, *madre*, *padre*; Sp. *lodo*, *madre*, *padre*: Lat. *fatuus*; Fr. *fade*: Lat. *mutare*, *putere*; Prov. *mudar*, *pudir*: Lat. *civitat* (stem of *civitas*), *veritat* (stem of *veritas*); Sp. *ciudad*, *verdad*; Port. *cidade*; Prov. *ciudad*. 3. into *tt*: e.g. Lat. *brutus*, *totus*; It. *brutto*, *tutto*.

4. into *z* or *zz*: e.g. Lat. *natio*, *ante*, *acutus*; It. *nazione*, *anzi*, *aguzzo*: Lat. *contus*; Sp. *gonzo*. 5. *st* becomes *sc* in It., *x* in Sp. and Port., *ss* in Prov. and Fr.: e.g. Lat. *angustia*; It. *angoscia*; old Sp. *angoza*; Prov. *engoissa*; Fr. *angoisse*: Lat. *questus*; Sp. *quezar*; Port. *queizar*.

6. *t* is freq. omitted, esp. in Fr.: e.g. Lat. *minutus*, *pater*, *civitat*, *aestat* (stem of *aestas*), *virtut* (stem of *virtus*), *scutum*, Fr. *menu*, *père*, *cité*, *été*, *vertu*, *écu*.

IV. As an abbreviation *T.* stands for Titus; *Tl.* for Tiberius; *TR.* Tribunus; *T. F.* Testamenti formula; *T. F. C.* Titulum faciendum curavit; *T. P.* Tribunicia potestas, etc.

tābanus, i, m. a gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breeze, Tabanus bovinus, Linn.; called also asilus: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14: Plin. 11, 28, 34: id. 30, 11, 30. (Hence It. *tafano*; Sp. *tábano*; Fr. *taon*.)

tābāfactus, a, um, adj. [tabes facio] melted: tabefactis nivibus, Sol. 2 med.: Prud. Cath. 10, 18.

tābella, ae, f. dim. [tabula] a small board, a little table or tablet: liminis, the door-sill, Cat. 32, 5: tabella aerea, a brass plate, Plin. 33, 1, 6: hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, little tablets, i. e. small pages, Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, small gaming-boards, Ov. A. A. 3, 365: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, thin cakes, Mart. 11, 31, 9. Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, the little bark, Ov. F. 2, 408.

II. Esp. a writing-tablet; and meton. a writing, letter, contract, will, etc.: tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, Fest. s. v.: tabellae imponere manus, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 27: literas tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, with sealed writings, i. e. in strict form, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae tabellae, Heracleensium, public records, id. Arch. 4, 9: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, minutes of evidence, id. Cluent. 65, 184: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, the marriage contract, Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, forged wills, Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, a written announcement of victory, Liv. 45, 1.

2. a voting-tablet, ballot, used in the comitia in the election of magistrates and in deciding upon measures proposed for the acceptance of the people: me universa civitas non prius tabella quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19. (ii) voting-tablets by means of which the judges delivered their verdicts in courts of justice: quum tabella vobis dabitur, iudices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, id. Fl. 39, 99: de quibusdam etiam imperitus iudex dimittere tabellam potest, give his vote, Sen. Ben. 3, 7 fin.: quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11,

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tābernāculum, i, n. [taberna] a tent: unde (sc. a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, Fest. s. v. contubernales: in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbasels intenta velis collocabat, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 30: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42: tabernaculis detensis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: regium, Liv. 24, 40: qui in una philosophia quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, have pitched their tent, settled, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77. II. Esp. in augury, tabernaculum capere, to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices previously to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, in the proper manner, with due ceremonies, id. Liv. 2, 35, 75: parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7: quum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, improperly, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.

tābernārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to booths or shops; hence, low, common: blanditiae, App. Apol. p. 329: fabulae, a low kind of comedy, Diom. p. 487 P.: Fest. s. v. togatarum. II. Subst. tabernarii, orum, m. plu. shop-keepers small dealers: opifices et tab-

49: Caes. B. C. 3, 83 (v. Smith's Ant. 1090). 3. a painted tablet, a small picture or painting: ea (exhedria) volebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: priscis sparsa tabellis porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. S. 2, 7, 95. 4. a votive tablet hung up in a temple in acknowledgment of the succour or beneficence of a deity: nunc, Dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 28: posita est merita multa tabella Deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 744.

tābellārius, a, um, adj. [tabella] pertaining to writing or to letters: naves, vessels to carry letters, packet-boats, Sen. Ep. 77. 2. Subst. tabellarius, ii, m. a letter-carrier, courier: epistolam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: id. Phil. 2, 31, 77. II. pertaining to voting-tablets: lex, regulating voting, id. Leg. 3, 16. There were four of these laws: Lex tabellaria Gabinia, Cassia, Papiria, Caelia (v. Smith's Ant. 1091).

tābellio, ōnis, m. [id.] a notary scrivener: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9: Firm. Math. 4, 5.

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ernarios atque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid est negotii concitare Cic. Fl. 8, 18.

tābernūla (tabernola, Varr. L. I. 5, 8, 15), *ae. f. dim. [id.] a small booth or shop, a little tavern*: Suet. Ner. 26. Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 19.

tābes, *is, f. [tabeo] a wasting away, consumption; putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, plague*: aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, feeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: fames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63: atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50: oculorum, id. H. 4, 81: cadaveris, Liv. 40, 29: Suet. Vit. 10: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, exhaustion, id. 8, 21, 33: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, Sall. C. 36: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv. 7, 38: infecta ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Virg. Aen. 6, 442.

II. Meton. the moisture of a melting or decaying substance, corruption: tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36: sanguinis, id. 30, 34: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15: putris arboris, id. 15, 19, 21: cujus acetis asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58.

tābesco, *būi, 3. v. n. incep. [id.] to melt gradually, to be dissolved or consumed; to waste away; to decay, decline, languish*: frigoribus durescit humor, et idem vicissim mollior tepidus factus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato R. R. 88, 1: corpora calore, Ov. M. 15, 363.

II. Fig.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 679: tuo moerore consensco et tabesco miser, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 924: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dolore ac miseria, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20: (amore), Ov. M. 3, 445: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, tabescat, pines with envy, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111: ex quibus (litteris) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25.

tābīdōsus, *a, um, adj. [tabidus] putrefying, decaying*: Tert. Apol. 13 fin. (al. tabiosus).

tābīdūlus, *a, um, adj. dim. [id.] consuming*: mors, Virg. Cir. 182.

tābīdus, *a, um, adj. [tabeo] melting or wasting away, decaying, putrefying, languishing*: nix, Liv. 21, 36: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51: juvenci, Sen. Oed. 147: jecur, ib. 358. Fig.: mens, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 67.

II. Act. consuming, corrupting, infectious: venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79: lues, Virg. Aen. 3, 137. Comp. and Sup. seem not to occur.

tābīficābilis, *e, adj. [tabificus] wasting, consuming*: Att. in Non. 179, 27.

tābīficus, *a, um, adj. [tabes facio] dissolving, wasting, infectious, corrupting*: radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 738: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73: urina, Plin. 8, 37, 56: sanies, Sil. 6, 276: tabificae mentis perturbationes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tābīficus, *a, um, adj. [tabes facio] wasting away, decaying*: corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958. **II. Act. consuming**: morbus, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tābīdus, *a, um, v. tabidosus.*

tābītūdō, *inis, f. declin. morbo ad tabitudinem redactus*, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129.

tablinum, *i, v. tabullum.*

tabula, *i, v. n. = ταβύλα, to play*: acc. to Dion. p. 417.

tabula, *ae, f. a board, plank*: si tabula de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289: insuratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124. **II. Esp. a writing tablet**; and

meton. *a writing, letter, contract, will, etc.* (v. Smith's Ant. 1091): tabulae literis Graecis confectae, registers, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: tabulae testamenti, id. B. C. 3, 108: cerata tabula, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 18: tabula literaria, *a writing tablet for children*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: pueri laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: ponatur calculus, assint cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: pro tabulis, ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, *an account-book*, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 52: multum differt, in arcane positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20: tabula Sestia, *the counter of the banker Sestius*, id. Quint. 6, 25: novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones, debts were cancelled in whole or in part), id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: id. Off. 2, 23, 84: Caes. B. C. 3, 1: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, *public records, State papers*, id. Fl. 17, 40: Liv. 26, 36: tabulae aerae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21: XII. tabulae, *the Twelve Tables of laws*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: v. duodecim: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv. 2, 28: Mart. 5, 69, 2: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, *wills*, Ov. A. A. 2, 332: Plin. Ep. 2, 20: Juv. 2, 58: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3. (ii) *a tablet advertising an auction*; and meton. *an auction*: adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius, id. Caecin. 6, 16: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40. 2. *a painted tablet or panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 34: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36: Cic. Brut. 75, 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3. Proverb.: manum de tabula, *take your hand from the picture! enough! hold!* id. Fam. 7, 25: dixit (Apelles) uno se praestare, quod manum de tabula sciret tollere, *knew when to stop*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80. 3. *a votive tablet*: me tabula sacer votiva paries indicat, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13: largire inopi, ne pictus oberret caerulea in tabula, Pers. 6, 32. 4. *a piece of ground, a bed, plot*: Pall. Jan. 11: Auct. de Limit. p. 311 Goes. 5. *a fold in a garment*: Tert. Pall. 1. [Root doubtful: perh. either TAB, same as ταβύ-ω, or TA, same as in τετα-κα, from τείνω.]

tābūlāmentum, *i, n. [tabula] a boarding, flooring*: Front. Strat. 1, 7.

tābūlāria, *ae, f. [id.] a place where records were kept, a record-office* (for tabularium): Claud. Aug. in Non. 208, 29. 2. *the office of a registrar or public notary*: Cod. Justin. 7, 9, 3.

tābūlāris, *e, adj. [id.] pertaining to boards of wood or plates of metal* (rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20.

II. Subst. tābūlāria, ium, n. plu. plates: Sen. de Ira 3, 19. 2. *tabulare palati, the roof of the mouth*: Veg. Vet. 2, 11 fin.

tābūlārīum, *ii, n. [id.] archives*: Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Liv. 43, 16: Virg. 2, 502: Ov. M. 15, 810.

tābūlārīus, *ii, m. [id.] a keeper of archives, a registrar, public notary, scrivener, etc.*: Sen. Ep. 88: Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 6 fin.

tābūlātīm, *adv. in rows or divisions*: Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tābūlātio, *ōnis, f. [tabula] a planking or flooring, a floor or story*: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitruv. 5, 5 fin.

tābūlātus, *i, v. tabulatus.*

tābūlātus, *a, um, adj. [tabula] boarded, floored*: transitus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. s. v. adtubernalis. 2. Subst. tabulatum, *i, n. a flooring, floor, story*: turris tabulatorum quatuor, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: extruere, id. B. C. 2, 9: si in terra et tabulato olea

nimum diu erit, putrescet, *on the floor*, Cato R. R. 3, 4. (II) Transf. *a layer, row*: Col. 12, 39, 3: Virg. G. 2, 361: Plin. 14, 1, 3.

tābūlinum (contr. tablinum), *i, n. [id.] a balcony, terrace, or other floored place in the open air*: (coenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr. in Non. 83, 21. **II. a place where family records were kept, archives (for tabularium): Vitruv. 6, 4: Plin. 35, 2, 2.**

III. a picture-gallery: App. Flor. p. 364.

tābūm (only in nom., acc., and abl. sing.), *n. (masc. tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520: cf. Charis. p. 19 P.)*

[tabes] *corrupt moisture, matter, corruption*: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. in Cic. Pis. 19, 43: Virg. Aen. 3, 29: Ov. M. 2, 760: Hor. Epod. 5, 65: Tac. H. 270. 2. Poet. like sanies, *the liquor of the purple-fish*: Stat. S. 1, 2, 125. **II. Transf. an infectious disease, a plague, pestilence**: turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30: infecta pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481.

tācēo, *cūi, citum, 2. v. n. and a.*

I. Neutr. to be silent, to say nothing, hold one's peace (prop. more limited than silere, which denotes abstinence from any kind of noise): Ag. Ne obturba ac tace. Mil. Taceo. Ag. Si tacuisses, jam istuc taceo non natum foret, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 49: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habes portisculum, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 15: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 12, 40: an me taciturnum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 27. Pass. impers.: taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in his saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4. 2. Transf. for silere, of animals and things, *to be still, noisless, quiet*: canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat, quum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Virg. Aen. 4, 525: plectra dolore tacent, muta dolore lyra est, Ov. H. 15, 198: essedo tacente, Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, frozen, id. 7, 84, 31: solitudo et tacentes loci, hushed, Tac. H. 3, 84: tacere indolem illam Romanam, had disappeared, Liv. 9, 6: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66.

II. Act. to pass over in silence, be silent respecting: enuntiabo quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: tum demum Iliacus quod antea tacuerat, proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, not to speak of others, Ov. M. 13, 177: Narcissum, Virg. G. 4, 122: novercas, Sen. Hipp. 558: tacebimus quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1. Pass.: aureus in medio Marte tacetur amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: dicenda tacenda locutus, things fit and unfit to be spoken, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1. (Hence It. tacere; Fr. taire.)

tācītē, *adv. silently, secretly*: tacite rogare, Cic. Manil. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: tacite non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28: exsecrari praeter-euntem, id. 2, 58: labens annus, Ov. F. 1, 65.

tācītō, *adv. silently, secretly* (rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

tācītūlus, *a, um, adj. dim. [tacitus] silent* (rare): Varr. in Non. 47, 27.

tācītūrio, *4. v. n. desid. [tacere] to desire to keep silence*: Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tācītūrnitas, *atque, f. [taciturnus] silence, taciturnity*: taciturnitatem alius experiri, Cic. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 32: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: suspicionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas

itas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8: taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret illae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas obstaret meritis invida Romuli, *silence on the part of poets*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 23: fides et taciturnitas, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b.

taciturnus, a, um, *adj.* [tacitus] *p. op.* not fond of talking; but usu. of things, *noiseless, quiet*: quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, Cic. Sen. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 585: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent*, i. e. *unread*, id. Ep. 1, 20, 12. *Comp.*: (ingenium) statua taciturnius, ib. 2, 2, 83. *Sup.*: Pa. Valetne ostium? Ph. Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 20.

tacitus, a, um, *Part.* [taceo]. *II.* *Adj.* that does not speak, *silent, still, noiseless, mute*: quod boni est, id. tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 44: quid expectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, ib. 3, 11, 26: tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra expectatio, id. Cluent. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, *without making a defence*, Liv. 40, 9: ut forte legentem aut tacitum impellat, *meditating*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: tacitus pasci si corvus posset, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacita fistula, id. Od. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances*, Virg. Aen. 4, 363: fulmen, *without thunder*, Lucan. 1, 533: per tacitum nemus ire, Virg. Aen. 6, 386: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: nox, Ov. II. 18, 78: septem surgens sedatis annibus altus per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course*, Virg. Aen. 9, 31: trahitur Gangesque Padusque per tacitum mundi, i. e. *through subterranean passages*, Lucan. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, *silently*, Sil. 10, 354. *2.* *P. ass.* that is passed over in silence, *kept secret, unmentioned*: prima duo capita epistolae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64: quod quum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12: suspensas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, *uncontradicted by me*, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 7: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3: Liv. 1, 50: id. 3, 45: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, id. 7, 1: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, Pl. Cist. 1, 2, 10. (ii) *Transf.* In law, *assumed, implied, tacit*: non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Ulp. Dig. 20, 2, 3: conditio, Papin. ib. 23, 3, 68: induciae, Liv. 2, 18: fidelcommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74. (iii) *that is done or exists in silence*: *silent, secret, hidden*: Senatus decrevit, ut tacitum iudicium ante comitia fieret, Cic. Att. 4, 16: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67: affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: sperasti tacitus mea decedere terra, *secretly, unobserved*, Virg. Aen. 4, 306: taciti vulgator, of a secret, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

tactilis, e, *adj.* [tango] that may be touched, *tangible*: Lucr. 5, 152.

tactio, ōnis, f. [id.] a touching, *touch*: as a verbal noun with acc.: quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 29: id. Aul. 3, 2, 9. *II.* *Transf.* the sense of touch, *feeling*: oculorum et tactionum et odoratorum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

tactus, a, um, *Part.* [tango]. **tactus**, ōis, m. [id.] a touching, *touch, handling*: salutantum tactus, Lucr. 1, 319: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. Od. 3, 2,

11: tactus assillientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles virgineo remove manu, ib. 13, 466: qui non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, Cic. Coel. 17, 42. *II.* *Transf. influence, effect, operation*: solis, id. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138. *III.* *Meton. the sense of feeling, feeling, touch*: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut coelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Tim. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Acad. 2, 24, 76.

taeda (tēda), ae, f. [akin to *daís, daĩdos*] a resinous species of pine-tree, *prob. the Aleppo pine*, Pinus halepensis, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 16 sq.: id. 35, 6, 25. *2.* *Meton. resinous str or pine wood, pitch-pine; a pitch-pine board*: cupas taeda ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Vitruv. 7, 10: dolato confusus ligno, digitis a morte remotus quatuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59. (ii) *a pitch-pine torch*: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas iis ignibus, id. Verr. 4, 48, 106: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque praecutunt, Ov. M. 4, 758: hence poet. a wedding, marriage: Virg. Aen. 4, 18: Ov. M. 9, 722: love: Prop. 1, 8, 21: taedaeque ad funera versae, torches reversed, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184. As an instrument of torture: verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr. 3, 1030: Juv. 1, 155. *II.* a small piece of pork or fat used for religious purposes: Arn. 7, 230. (Hence Sp. *tea*.)

taedescit, 3. v. n. *insep. impers.* [taedet] it begins to disgust: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Minut. Octav. 28 fin.

taedet, dicit or sum est, 2. v. n. *impers.* it causes a feeling of weariness or loathing, etc.: *constr.* the subject is rarely expressed, but is sometimes an *inf.*: the word representing the person who experiences the feeling is put in the acc.: that which stands for the source of the feeling, in the gen.: sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 12, 35: eos vitae, id. Att. 5, 16: ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque taesum est, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 5: taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque poenitet, Cic. Att. 2, 22: me, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11: abeo intro: taedet sermonis tui, Pl. Cas. 1, 54: quotidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: taedet jam audire eadem millies, id. Ph. 3, 2, 2.

II. In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb: coepi taedere captivitatibus, Hier. Vit. Malch. no. 7: exterrita est quae parit et taedit animam, Lact. 4, 19.

taedifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [taeda fero] torch-bearing: Dea, Ceres, who kindled a pine-torch to search for Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.

taedio, avi, atum, 1. v. n. [taedium] to feel loathing or disgust, to be weary: neque unquam taediavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29.

taediōsē, adv. *wearily, disgustfully*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

taediōsus, a, um, *adj.* [taedium] *wearisome, tedious*: sarcina lucis, Firm. Math. 1, 3 fin.

taedium, ii, n. [taedet] weariness, irksomeness, tediousness: loathing, disgust: with object. *gen.*: rerum adversarum, Sall. J. 62: belli, Liv. 8, 2: taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 39: laboris, Quint. 2, 2, 6: vitae, Gell. 7, 18. *Plur.*: taedia longi belli, Ov. M. 13, 213: coepti mei, ib. 9, 616. *Absol.*: quum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium affert, Liv. 34, 34: supervacua cum taedio diocuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: esse taedio alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: sollicitum taedium, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 17. *II.* *Meton. loathsomeness, a disgusting or irksome thing*: vet-

ustas oleo taedium affert, Plin. 15, 2, 3. id. 19, 6, 34. *Plur.*: non sunt ea taedia (sc. muscae et culices) in metallis, id. 34, 18, 50.

taedulum antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest. s. v.

taenia, ae, f. = *ταῖνία*, a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band: volans de coelo cum corona et taeniis, Enn. in Fest. s. v.: puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Virg. Aen. 5, 269.

II. *Transf. a tape-worm*, Taenia solium and vulgaris, Linn.: Cato R. R. 126: Plin. 11, 33, 38. (ii) *a kind of fish*, perh. a band-fish, Cepola taenia, Linn.: id. 32, 7, 24. (iii) In architecture, the fillet which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave: Vitruv. 4, 3 med. (iv) *a streak in paper*: Plin. 13, 12, 25. (v) *a row of projecting rocks in the sea, a reef*: id. 3 prooem. fin. Hence, the purple-fish found on these rocks are called taeniense genus purpurarum, id. 9, 37, 61.

taeniensis, e, v. taenia, no. II. (v).

taeniola, ae, f. *dim.* [taenia] a little band or ribbon: Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter, tra, trum, v. teter.

tax, ācis, *adj.* [TAG, root of tango] light-fingered, thievish (rare): tagux furunculus a tangendo, Fest. s. v.: levis, libidinosus, tagax, Cic. Att. 6, 3.

so, v. tango, *adj. init.*

tālāria, ium, v. talaris.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus] pertaining to the ankles: tunica, reaching to the ankles, long, Cic. Verr. 5, 13, 31: id. Cat. 2, 10, 22. *2.* *Subst. tālāria*, ium, n. *plur.* the ankles or parts about the ankles: Sen. Ep. 53 med. (ii) (sc. calceamenta) winged shoes or sandals fastened to the ankles: of Mercury: Virg. Aen. 4, 239: Ov. M. 2, 736: of Perseus: ib. 4, 667: of the fifth Minerva: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. *Proverb.*: talaria videamus, let us think of flight, let us fly, id. Att. 14, 21 fin. (iii) (sc. vestimenta) a long garment reaching down to the ankles: Ov. M. 10, 591.

II. *pertaining to dice*: ludorum talarium licentia, of dicing, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

tālārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertaining to dice: ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: concessus in ludo talaris, a gaming-house for dice-playing, id. Att. 1, 16: lex, relating to dice-playing, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 1.

tālasio (talassio), ōnis, or tālasius (thal.), ii, m. a congratulatory exclamation addressed to a bride, in use from the time of Romulus: Liv. 1, 9: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 651: Cat. 61, 134: v. Smith's Ant. 743. *2.* to denote copulation: Mart. 12, 96, 5.

tālēa, ae, f. a cutting, set, layer for planting: Cato R. R. 45: Col. 4, 31, 2. (ii) In gen. a scion, twig, sprig: Seren. Samm. 12, 167. *II.* *Transf. any pointed oblong piece of wood, a stake, etc.*: taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ferreae, oblong pieces of iron, used as money by the Britons, ib. 5, 12. (ii) In architecture, a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall: Vitruv. 1, 5. (Hence It. *taglia*; Sp. *taja*; Fr. *taille*.)

tālētārius, a, um, *adj.* [talentum] pertaining to a talent (in weight): ballistae, throwing stones a talent in weight, Sisenn. in Non. 555, 27.

tālētum, i, n. [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, a weight; hence] a talent, i. e. a Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred weight: auri eborisque talenta, Virg. Aen. 11, 333: thynd, Plin. 9, 19, 17: turis, id. 12, 17, 40. *2.* a sum of money, likewise varying in amount: the Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minae = 2431. 158: quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic. Tusc. 5, 52, 91: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 114: Virg. Aen. 5, 1103.

112: Hor. E. 1, 6, 34. Sometimes called *magnum*: O. Gracch. in Gell. ix, 10: Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 71. (N) *another talent of eighty minae*: Liv. 38, 38.

tālōōla, ae, f. *dim.* [tālea] a small slip for planting: Col. 3, 17, 1.

tālio, ōnis, f. [talīs]. In law, a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, retaliation: si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, XII Tab. ap. Fest. s. v.: Gell. 20, 1: Plin. 7, 54, 55: corrumpit sine talione coelebs, i. e. with impunity, Mart. 12, 63, 10.

tālīpēdo, to be weak in the feet, to totter: Fest. s. v.

tālīs, e, adj. [root to, "this," same as Gr. *dēmōns*. and art. *to*: cf. *qualis* from *qui* or *quis*] such, of such a kind, nature, or quality: a demonstr. word, having for its proper correl. *qualis*; but it is sometimes connected with *atque*, *ut*, or *qui*: talis est quaecumque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illum regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39: honos tali populi Roman voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vat. 4, 10: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, id. Fam. 10, 6: ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20, 34: cui in tali jam subvenisti antidiu, Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv. 26, 31: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2. 2. Referring to something that follows: talia satur, Virg. Aen. 5, 79: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore, Ov. M. 8, 703: id tale est: occidisti hominem, Quint. 7, 1, 6. III. Esp. emphatic, of a peculiar kind or nature (both in a good and a bad sense) so distinguished, great, excellent, such: talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tanta familia, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: quae tua sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: iudices tali dignitate praediti, id. Cluent. 53, 147: pro tali facinore, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir petere (consulatum) non audebat, Sall. J. 63: tali tempore, at so critical a time, Balb. in Cic. Att. 8, 15, A.: Liv. 22, 35: Virg. Aen. 11, 303.

tālīs-cunquē, talecunque, adj. of about such a nature, about such, nearly so: quale fuit malum, talia cumque, Auct. Priap. 16.

tālīter, adv. in such wise, in such sort, so (rare): qualiter... taliter, Mart. 5, 7, 3: Plin. 35, 11, 40.

tālītrum, i, n. [perh. from talus] a rap or filip with the finger: caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 64.

talla, ae, f. a peel or coat of an onion: Lucil. in Non. 201, 2.

talpa, ae, f. (masc.: Virg. G. 1, 183) a mole, Talpa vulgaris, Linn.: Cic. Acad. 2, 25, 81: Plin. 9, 7, 6. (Hence Fr. *taupe*.)

talpāna vitis, a kind of grape-vine: Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

talpīnus, a, um, adj. [talpa] like a mole: animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

tālus, i, m. the ankle, ankle-bone; of animals, the pastern-bone, huckle-bone: Cels. 8, 1 An.: Plin. 11, 46, 106: Ov. M. 4, 343. II. Transf. in gen. the foot, the heel: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: talos a vertice pulcer ad imos, id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6. Poet.: securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, whether it stand or fall, i. e. whether it succeed or fail, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: tibi recto vivere talo ars dedit, to conduct yourself well, Pers. 5, 104. 2. an oblong

die (orig. made from the huckle-bones of certain animals), rounded on two sides and marked on the other four: while the tesseræ were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesseræ: ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 75: Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: Prop. 4, 8, 45: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: id. S. 2, 3, 171: v. Smith's Ant. 1095. (Hence It. *tallone*: Sp. *talon*; Fr. *talon*.)

tam (old form, *tame* in carmine positum est pro *tam*, Fest. s. v.: *tanne* for *tamne*, Afran. in Fest. s. v.), adv. [root to, *this*, same as Gr. *to*: cf. *quam* from *qui*] a demonstrative particle, prop. denoting equality, and employed in comparisons, the clause to which it belongs corresp. to another with *quam*, *atque*, *ut*, *qui*, or *quasi*: so far, equally, as: 1. with *quam*: (i) qualifying adjectives: tam ego fui ante liber, quam gnatus tuus, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 60: tam esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: nihil est tam occupatum, tam multiforme, tot ac tam variis affectibus concisum quam mala mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: tam facile, quam tu arbitraris, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam magis illa fremens, quam magis crudescunt pugnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 787. (iii) Qualifying verbs: tam hoc scit me habere quam egomet, Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 12: ego haec tam esse, quam audio, non puto, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: Acrisium tam violasse deum, quam non agnosce nepotem poenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613. With ellipsis of verb: Corinthia aera accipimus tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium, Quint. 8, 2, 8: tam ornatus quam perspicuitas, id. 8, 3, 15: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 25. 2. With other particles: tam consimil' est atque ego, id. Am. 1, 1, 287: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo graverer, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 365: non se tam barbarum, ut non sciret, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2: neque ullum erit tam difficile, quod non commode inseri possit, Quint. 9, 4, 145: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 51. III. In absolute expressions: so, to such a high degree, so very: (i) qualifying adjectives: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: in hac tam clara re publica natus, ib. 1, 19: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: tam ob parvolam rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 10: nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis iudiciis ignominiaque concisus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11. (ii) Qualifying adverbs: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? Cic. Rep. 1, 9: tam munifice et tam large, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: tam graviter cadere, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: tam insolenter et tam diu, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. (iii) Qualifying verbs: nisi meum gnatum tuum amem, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 9: non tam concupivit, Vell. 2, 88: ipsa ratio neque tam nos juvaret neque tam esset in nobis manifesta, Quint. 2, 16, 15: nunquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 64: cur tam tempore exclamarit occisum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80.

III. Particular phrases: with superlatives: so much the, all the, the (rare): quam paucissimos (canes) reliqueris, tam optimi in alendo fient, the fewer dogs you leave, the better they will become, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: quam citissime conficis, tam maxime expedit, Cato R. R. 64, 2: quam quaque pessime fecit, tam maxime tutus est, Sall. J. 31 (v. *quam*, no. 11, 3). 2. Non tam... quam, not so much... as, less... than: utinam non tam fratri pietatem quam patriae praestare voluisset! Cic. Brut. 33, 126: non tam pugandi quam diffugiendi fuit utrorumque consilium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: ut non tam fides non habenda quam ratio quaerenda sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 10. With comp. adj.

instead of positive: non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmior, id. Delot. 3, 8. 3. Tam modo, or, in one word, tammodo, just now, but just now: Pl. Trin. 3, 1, 8: cf. Fest. s. v. *tammodo*. IV. In old authors, for tamen: antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, id. s. v.

tāma, ae, f. a swelling of the feet and legs: Fest. s. v.

tāmārix, Icīs, f. a tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub, Tamarix gallica, Linn.: Col. 8, 15, 4: Lucan. 9, 916. Called also, *tāmārice*: Plin. 13, 21, 37; and *tāmāricus*: Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

tam-diū (written also *tandiu*, and, separately, *tam diu*), adv. so long; corr. with *quandiu*, *quam*, *dum*, *quoad*, or *ut*: tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo, Cic. Att. 9, 4: vixit tamdiu, quam licuit, id. Brut. 1, 4: tam diu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, ib. 1, 1, 2: inductio ante tamdiu subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15: Absol.: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 15: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diu Germania vincitur, Tac. G. 37. (Hence Fr. *tandis*.)

tame, v. *tam*, ad init.

tāmen, conj. [tam; the -en may possibly be akin to the Gr. *av*] notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still, etc.: employed with clauses which limit or modify concessive clauses with the conjunctions *quamquam*, *quamvis*, *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *si*, *quum*, etc.: veruntamen, quamquam abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamvis sit magna (expectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. Rep. 1, 23: etsi sine ullo periculo proelium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen in coelum dicitur sustulisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 fin.: licet tibi significari, ut ad me venires, tamen intelligo, id. Att. 3, 12: equidem, ut verum esset, tamen arbitrarer hanc minime negligendam scientiam, id. Rep. 1, 6 fin.: si Massilienses per delectos cives reguntur, inest tamen in ea conditione similitudo quaedam servitutis, ib. 1, 27: cui (senatus auctoritati) quum Cato et Catinus intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam. 1, 2 fin.: hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, id. Att. 1, 18: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. Rep. 1, 43: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est: si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo spuma fui, if indeed, Ov. M. 4, 537: Plin. Ep. 6, 21. In interrogations: si quinque hominum millibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? Cic. Agr. 2, 28: 77: id. Flacc. 10, 21: without ne: tamen his invitissimis te offers? id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: tamen a malitia non discedis? and yet, id. Fam. 9, 19. Strengthened with *nihilominus*: id. Clu. 28, 76: id. Fam. 13, 15.

tamenetsi, v. *tametsi*.

tāmetsi, conj. [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. found in full; e. g.: Cic. Att. 5, 17: id. Fam. 13, 71: Caes. B. G. 5, 34: Cat. 68, 135] notwithstanding that, although, though. With indic.: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, Pl. Pa. 1, 5, 56: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40: Cic. Verr. 4, 9, 19. With subj. (extremely rare): meministi, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10. 2. With tamen: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intelligebat, tamen legatos appellat, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

tāmīlous, a, um, adj. = *ταμιλός*: pertaining to the imperial treasury.

praedia, crown lands, imperial domains, Cod. Justin. 11, 68. II. Subst. taminacus, 1, m. an occupant of crown lands: ib.

taminare violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. s. v.

taminia uva, the berry of a wild climbing plant: Cels. 3, 21: Plin. 23, 1, 13: the plant on which it grows was called taminus bryonia (black bryony is called *taminier* in French): Col. 10, 373: Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tamnus, i. v. taminia.

tandem, adv. [tam and the demonstr. suffix dem] at length, at last, in the end, finally: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735. Strengthened with jam, aliquando, denique: jam tandem ades illico, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 39: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Aen. 6, 61: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: tandem denique asinalli verendum ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153. 2. Esp. in interrogations, pray, pray now, now, then: quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Pl. Men. 5, 1, 12: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 38: quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 19: Cic. Rep. 1, 15: itane aiebat tandem? Pl. Mil. 1, 66: itane tandem? Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 12. II. Transf. for denique, finally (rare): Quint. 12, 1, 25.

tangibilis, e, adj. [tango] that may be touched, tangible: Lact. 7, 11 fin.

tango, tēgi, tactum (old form, tago, xi, Pacuvius ap. Fest. s. v.: Hercle vero tu cavebis, ne me attigas, Pl. As. 2, 2, 107: taxis, Varr. in Non. 176, 18), 3. a. to touch: tangere et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: os virginis, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 5, 42. 2. Esp. to lay hands on or touch, to take, carry off: Sa. Tetigin' fui quicquam? Aes. Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: de praeda mea teruncium nec attigit, nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: Liv. 29, 20. 3. to take as food and drink, to taste: salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) non cani tetigere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. F. 3, 745: tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superiorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6, 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, has emptied, Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 10.

4. Of places, to reach, arrive at, come to: Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27: portus, Virg. Aen. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 54: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, ib. 4, 779: limina, ib. 10, 456: Juv. 14, 44: castra nocturno dolo, Ov. H. 1, 42. (ii) to border on, be contiguous to: qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51. 5. to strike, hit, beat: chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 12: te hora Caniculae nescit tangere, to affect, ib. 3, 13, 10: statua aut aera legum de coelo tacta, struck by lightning, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: de coelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7: Virg. E. 1, 17: tacta aedes Junonis, Plin. 2, 54, 55. Proverb: tetigisti acu (rem), you have hit the nail on the head, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 19. 6. to handle, paw, deflower: virginem, Ter. Ad. 4,

5, 52: aliquam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 25: Cat. 21, 8: Hor. S. 1, 2, 28. Absol.: cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81: ib. 4, 2, 10.

7. to besprinkle, moisten, wash, anoint: corpus aqua, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id. M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44: superiorem palpebram saliva, Plin. 28, 4, 1: caput igne sulfuris, Prop. 4, 8, 86. II. Fig. of the intellect and passions, to touch, move, affect, impress: minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 3, 17: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Virg. Aen. 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nec forma tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, ib. 4, 164: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45.

2. to take in, dupe; to cheat out of: tuum tangam patrem, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 118: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Epid. 5, 2, 40: lenunculum aere militari, id. Poen. 5, 5, 7: tactus sum vehementer visco, I am lured, caught, id. Bac. 5, 2, 39. 3. to sting, offend: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30. 4. to touch upon, mention, speak of, cite: leviter unum quoddam tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Acad. 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: Liv. 23, 22: ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, he discussed, examined, Anton. in Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26. 5. to take in hand, undertake (rare): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17. [Root TAG: Gr. *θίγγω*, *é-thy-on*; Eng. touch.]

taniācae, arum, f. plu. long strips of pork: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanos, i, m. a precious stone, by some supposed to be the euclase: by others epidote: Plin. 37, 5, 19.

tanquam (tamquam), a particle implying comparison; as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, etc.: Ge. Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? Da. Tanquam te, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tanquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1: tenebrae ibi erant tanquam nox, Pl. Cas. 5, 2, 8: St. Qualibet perambula aedes oppido tanquam tuas. Th. Tanquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: repente te tanquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: commentum sunt, se de terra tanquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 3, 15. With sic or item: apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotiescumque fui, tanquam domi meae, id. Fam. 13, 69: neve te obrui tanquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32. II. Esp. with si, in hypothetical sentences with subj.: (vide si) as if, just as if: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 21: qui tanquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita rebaunt in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ita me audias, tanquam si mihi quilritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9. 2. Si is sometimes omitted: tanquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9: qui ita dicunt, tanquam inter duas leges quaceratur, Quint. 7, 4, 42: tanquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24: tanquam non iidem ubique dii immortales sint, id. 42, 3: ceteri, tanquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5.

tantillus, a, um, adj. dim. [tantulus] so little, so small; neut. subst. so little, such a little thing: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 40: quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba funditat, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: laud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, adv. [tantus] for so long a time, so long; in the meantime, meanwhile: with dum, quoad, or absol.: ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2: ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 18, 3 fin. Absol.: tantisper hic ego ad janua concersero, Pl. Aul. 4, 5, 6: sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: tantisper tutela muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3.

tantōpère, adv. so greatly, so very, so much: Cic. Rep. 1, 14: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 27: Caes. B. G. 1, 31.

tantulus, a, um, adj. dim. [tantus] so little, so small; neut. subst. so little, such a trifle, ever so little: non tantulum usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 31: omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: tantularum rerum occupationes, ib. 4, 22: tantulo spatio interjecto, ib. 7, 19: tantula causa, Cic. Att. 4, 8, B: non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeterieris, ib. 15, 27: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id. Verr. 2, 50, 124: deinde cur tantulo venierint, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59. With gen.: tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 93.

tantum, adv. so much, so greatly, to such a degree, so: tantum, quantum quis, fuge, as quickly as possible, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18: id tantum abest officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, so far, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39: ne miremini, qua ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 134: nullo tantum so Mysia cultu jactat, Virg. G. 1, 102. With adjectives: nec tantum dulcia, quantum et liquida, ib. 4, 101: juvenis non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11. 2. only, alone, merely, but: Socratem tantum de vita et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Flacc. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, Quint. 11, 1, 7. (ii) Strengthened with modo, and also in one word, tantummodo: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. Rep. 4, 6: pedites tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, you have only to wish it, Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo, neque praeterea quicquam, Suet. Tib. 11: neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37. 3. Particular phrases: tantum non = Gr. *μόνον οὐκ*, almost, all but, very nearly: quum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam junctae moenibus essent, id. 5, 7: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemone esse, id. 34, 40: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, ib. 52. (ii) Tantum quod, only, just, but just, just then, hardly

scarcely: tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te literae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum funestae ex Germania epistolae, Vell. 2, 117: haec quum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, ib. 63. (iii) Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 116.

tantummodo, *only*: v. tantum, no. 2. ii.

tantundem, tantidem, *n.* [tantusdem] *just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 3, 87, 201: fossam pedum xx directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra listabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 48: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: undique ad inferos tantunder: viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: virtum atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10. 2. *Gen.* (of price), tantidem (i. Varr. in Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Pl. Mero. 2, 2, 4.

tantus, *a, um, adj.* [tam] *of such size or measure, so great in amount, extent, value, degree, etc.*; with a correlative, *quantus, ut, qui*; rarely *quam*; also *absol.*: nullam (contionem) unquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: id. Rep. 1, 1: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam multitudinem, ib. 1, 42: statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod non occultari deberet, id. Sull. 2, 7: maria aspera, juro, non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, quam tua ne deficeret navis, Virg. Aen. 6, 351: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: tantilla tanta verba fundit, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 61: in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92: ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, *so many wonderful things*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 5: sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: jam non quero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183: tantus natus, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 16: cur tanto opere extimueras? *so greatly*, id. Most. 2, 2, 92: si studia Gracorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18: in an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 1. With a partitive *gen.*: tantus ille venturum, Plin. 2, 47, 46. 2. *Subst.* tantum, *i, n.*: *so much, so many*: habere tantum modestiae quantum gloriae, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: decubito argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Pl. Epid. 2, 3, 4: tantum favoris incussit, ut nemo pugnae causa restiterit, Liv. 37, 21: eo tantum cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Vell. 2, 116, 3: Ch. Coactus reddidit tantus et mille Philippum. N. Tantum debuit, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 38: tantum

opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: quum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, *six times as much as*, Cic. Verr. 3, 43, 102. (ii) In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more, etc.*: Tantum est. Valet, Pl. Trin. prol. 22: Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26. (iii) *Gen.* (of price), tanti: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, *in so expensive a house*, Plin. 17, 1, 1. Fig.: esse tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized, or esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence or importance*: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: tanti non fuit Arsacen capere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 14: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth my while*, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, id. Att. 2, 13: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o, sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424. (iv) *Abl.*: tanto, *by so much, so much the*: usu. with comparatives: quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatione, tanto crebriores literae nuntique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45: quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 45, 106: his tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good*, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 62: multo tanto inferior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 5, 34, 89: post tanto, Virg. G. 3, 476. Rarely with verbs denoting comparison: quantoque ratem qui temperat, anteit remigis officium, tanto ego te supero, Ov. M. 13, 366: Nep. Hann. 1: id. Epam. 2. Poet. with *Sup.*: tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6. In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! excellent! bravo!* etc.: To. Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. Sa. Tanto melior! Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 24: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38. So, tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12. (v) In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree*: danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, id. Q. N. 3, 24: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. *of such a quantity or quality, such; so small, so slight or trivial*: neutr. *so little, so few*: ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut his ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. Manil. 6, 14: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: praesidium tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35.

tantusdem, tantadem, tantundem, *adj.* *just so great or large, as great*: malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, quantum bono male facere, Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 20: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, Gal. Dig. 2, 14, 30.

tāos, *i, m.* = *ταῖς*, *a kind of stone of the colours of the peacock, perh. an opal, or possibly peacock-coal, iridescent from ore*: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

* **tāpanta** = *τὰ πάντα*, *all things, all*: in coelum ablit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, *the all in all*, Petr. 37.

tāpēte, *is, n.* (sing. acc. masc. tapeta fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270: plur. acc. m. tapetas pulcros, Virg. Aen. 9, 358: abl. tapetis, ib. 7, 277: Mart. 14, 147, 1) *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet, etc.* Sing. nom. tapete, Turpil. and Caecil. in Non. 229, 7: abl. tapete, Sil. 17, 64. Plur.: tapetia, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 14: abl. tapetibus, Virg. Aen. 9, 325: Cv. M. 13, 638. (Hence lt. tapetto; Sp. tapiz; Fr. tapis.)

tāpīnōma, *ātis, n.* = *ταπεινωμα*, *a low or humble expression*: Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit Jocosu carmina Valerius Valentinus cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: *tapullam ridet legem congerrae optimi*, Fest. s. v.

tārandus, *i, m.* *an animal found in northern countries*; acc. to Cuvier, the reindeer, Cervus Tarandus, Linn.: Plin. 8, 34, 52: Sol. 30 med.

tārātalla, *a humorous name of a cook, taken from Homer* (Il. 1, 465): Mart. 1, 51, 2.

tārātantāra, *a word imitating the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit*, Enn. Ann. 2, 35.

tardābilis, *e, adj.* [tardo] *that renders slow*: rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardē, *adv.* *slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: Pl. Pers. 5, 1, 20: Virg. G. 2, 3. Comp.: tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: Caes. B. G. 4, 23. *Sup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7.

tardescō, *3. v. n. incept.* [tardus] *to become slow*: tardescit lingua, *hesitates*, Lucr. 3, 478.

tardīcors, cordis, *adj.* [tardus cor] *slow-minded, stupid, stolid*: ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

tardīgēmūlus, *a, um, adj.* [tardus gemo] *slow-moaning*: tardigemulo senio oppressus, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7 (*al. tardigenulo, i. e. tardigrado*).

tardigrādus, *a, um, adj.* [tardus gradior] *slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

tardilōquus, *a, um, adj.* [tardus loquor] *slow-speaking*: Sen. Ep. 40 1.

tardī-pes, pēdis, *adj.* [tardus] *slow-footed, tardy-footed*; hence, poet. transf. *limping, halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7: and *absol.*: quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, Col. 10, 419.

tarditas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, ib. 6, 3, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, B: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22: operis, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: aurium, *dullness*, Plin. 20, 9, 33: veneni, *slow effect*, Tac. A. 16, 14 fin. Plur.: celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Tim. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131. II. Fig. *slowness, dullness, heaviness, stupidity*: ingenit, id. Or. 68, 229: id. Pis. 1, 1: Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectius tarditate et stultitia dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

tardities, *ei, f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: multa amittuntur tardities et so cordia, Att. in Non. 181, 21 (*al. tarditia*).

tarditudo, *inis, f.* [id.] *slowness, tardiness*: podagrosi estis ac viciatis cochleam tarditudine, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att. in Non. 181, 20.

tardiusculō, *adv.* somewhat slowly: venire, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

tardiusculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [tardus] somewhat slow, slowish: mulier, Pl. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [id.]. I. Act. to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent: aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta arena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 25: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: Cic. Verr. 3, 57, 130: impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: aliquem socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77. With *inf.*: propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43. II. Neutr. to tarry, loiter, linger, delay (rare): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam literas, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11.

tardor, *ōris, m.* [id.] slowness: verbum, Varr. in Non. 229, 22.

tardus, *a, um, adj.* [perh. a contr. of trah-idus from traho] slow, sluggish, tardy: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: scelerum aetate tardiores, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 6: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, sterit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: redemptor non inertia aut inopia tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: asellus, Virg. G. 1, 273: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. Att. 7, 3: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 7. (ii) Of things: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, coming on late, Virg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anno novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, i. e. to the long summer months, Virg. G. 1, 32: nox, Ov. Pont. 2, 4, 26: podagra, i. e. that makes one move slowly, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sapor, i. e. that lingers long on the palate, Virg. G. 2, 126. Poet. with *gen.*: tardus fugae, delaying his flight, Val. Fl. 3, 547. And with *inf.*: nectere tectos nunquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234. II. Fig. slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid: Ch. Prorsum nihil intelligo. Sy. Hui, tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Acad. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: tardus in cogitando, id. Brut. 59, 216: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consecrari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68. 2. Esp. of speech or of a speaker, slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137: lentulus non tardis sententiis, Cic. Brut. 70, 247.

tarmes (termes, Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10), *itis, m.* a worm that eats wood, a wood-worm, prob. the larvae of various xylophagous beetles: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 140: Vir. 2, 9 med.

tartāreus, *a, um, adj.* [Tartarus] pertaining to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal: tenebricae plagae, poet.

Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, i. e. the infernal regions, Lucan. 6, 712: umbræ, Ov. M. 6, 676: custos, i. e. Cerberus, Virg. Aen. 6, 395: Acheron, ib. 6, 295: sorores, i. e. the Furies, ib. 7, 328: Stat. Th. 5, 66: tartarea vox Alectus, Virg. Aen. 7, 514.

tartārinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] Tartarean, infernal; horrid, terrible: Tartarino cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. s. v.: corpore Tartarino prognata paluda virago, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

tartārus or **-os**, *i, m.* in plur. (for prosodical reasons) Tartāra, *orum, n.* = Τάρταρος, plur. Τάρταρα, the infernal regions, Tartarus (poet.): sing.: Lucr. 3, 1025: Virg. Aen. 6, 577: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 17: Stat. S. 2, 7, 116: plur.: Lucr. 3, 42: Virg. Aen. 4, 243: Hor. Od. 1, 28, 10: Ov. M. 1, 113.

tarum, *i, n.* aloe-wood: Plin. 12, 20, 44.

tasconium, *ii, n.* a white, clayey kind of earth: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

tāsis, *is, f.* = τάσις, a straining, tension, exertion: vocis, Mart. Cap. 9, 318.

tāt, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, what! strange!: Tat! ecquis est? Pl. Truc. 3, 1, 18.

tāta, *ae, m.* a name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father: Varr. in Non. 81, 5: Inscr. Orell. no. 2813 sq. 2. a bringer up, rearer, analog. to manima: Mart. 1, 101.

tatae, *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, So! the deuce!: Sa. Fac tu hoc modo. St. At tu hoc modo. Sa. Babae! St. Tatae! Sa. Papae! St. Pax! Pl. Stich. 5, 7, 3.

taura, *ae, f.* = ταῦρα, a barren cow: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Col. 6, 22, 1: Fest. s. v.

taurēus, *a, um, adj.* [taurus] of a bull or ox, of oxen (poet.): vincla, i. e. glue, Lucr. 6, 1070: terga, bulls' hides, Virg. Aen. 9, 706. Meton. a drum: Ov. F. 4, 342. II. Subst. taurea, *ae, f.* a whip of bull's hide: Juv. 6, 492: Tert. ad Mart. 5.

tauricornis, *e, adj.* [taurus cornu] bull-horned, an epithet of Jupiter: Prud. στέφ. 10, 222.

taurifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [taurus fero] bull-bearing, i. e. feeding or supporting bulls: campi, Lucan. 1, 473.

tauriformis, *e, adj.* [taurus forma] bull-shaped, an epithet of the River Aufidus: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 25.

taurīgēnus, *a, um, adj.* [taurus and GEN, root of gigno] bull-born, i. e. begotten by or proceeding from a bull: Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5 fin.

taurii ludi, games at Rome in the Circus Flaminius, held in honour of the infernal gods: Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Liv. 39, 22: Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 716 seq.) II. Taurium aes, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. s. v.

taurinus, *a, um, adj.* [taurus] pertaining to bulls or oxen, bull's- (poet.): vultus (Eridani), Virg. G. 4, 371: frons, Ov. F. 6, 197: gluten, Lucr. 6, 1068: fel, Plin. 28, 9, 41: tergum, a bull's hide, Virg. Aen. 1, 368: tympana, a drum, Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365: pulsus, on a drum, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

taurōbōlior, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [taurobolium] to make a sacrifice of a bull: matris Deum sacra accepit et tauroboliatu est, Lampr. Elag. 7: Inscr. Orell. no. 2351. II. Transf.: tauroboliata petram, set up to commemorate a taurobolium, id. no. 2326.

taurōbōlium, *ii, n.* a sacrifice of a bull in honour of Cybele: Inscr. Orell. no. 1899, etc.

taurōbōlicus, *a, um, adj.* [taurobolium] pertaining to a sacrifice of a bull: ara, Inscr. Orell. no. 2328.

taurōbōlinus, *i, m.* [id.] one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele: Inscr. Orell. no. 2353.

taurocenta, *ae, m.* a bull-fighter: Inscr. Orell. no. 2530.

taurophthalmon, *i, n.* = ταυροφθαλμον, an unknown kind of rosemary, prob. wrongly named in Appuleius: App. Herb. 79.

taurūlus, *i, m. dim.* [taurus] a little bull: Petr. 39.

taurus, *i, m.* a bull, bullock, ox, steer: Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Col. 6, 20: Plin. 8, 45, 70: Cic. Div. 2, 16, 36: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Virg. G. 3, 212: Hor. S. 1, 3, 110. II. Transf. a brazen bull made by Perillus, used by Phalaris as an instrument of torture: Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 73: Ov. A. A. 1, 653. 2. the Bull, a constellation of the zodiac: Hyg. Astr. 2, 21: Virg. G. 1, 218: Plin. 2, 41, 41. 3. a small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen, perh. the bittern, Ardea stellaris: id. 10, 42, 57. 4. a kind of beetle, perh. the stag-beetle, Lucanus Cervus, Linn.: id. 30, 5, 12. 5. a root of a tree, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13.

6. the part of the body between the anus and the organs of generation: Gr. ὄππος, Fest. s. v. solitaurilla. [Gr. ταῦπος; Germ. stier: Eng. steer.]

tautōlōgĩa, *ae, f.* = ταυτολογία, a repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology: Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

tax, a word intended to imitate the sound of blows, Eng. whack: tax tax tergo meo erit; non curo, my back will get whack, whack, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 12.

taxa, *ae, f.* called a kind of laurel by Pliny, perh. butcher's broom, Ruscus hypophyllus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39.

taxatio, *ōnis, f.* [taxo] a rating, valuing, estimation: ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. or. pro Tull. 7: intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. Ben. 3, 10: hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin. 7, 12, 10: taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, id. 37, 3, 12. II. Esp. in law, a defining or limiting clause in wills, contracts, etc.: Modestin. Dig. 31, 1, 42 fin.: Julian. ib. 33, 6, 5.

taxātor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a reviler, taunter, abuser: scenici taxatores dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest. s. v. taxat.

taxēa, *ae, f.* [a Celtic word] lard: Afran. in Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24: Arn. 7, 229. (Hence Sp. *tasajo*.)

taxēōta, *ae, m.* = ταξέωτης, a magistrate's assistant: Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 53.

taxēus, *a, um, adj.* [taxus] of the yew-tree: silva, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxicus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of the yew-tree, yew-: venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be the same as toxica, Plin. 16, 10, 20.

taxillus, *i, m. dim.* [talus] a small die: Cic. Or. 45, 153: Pompon. in Prisc. p. 615 P.

taxim, *v. tango, ad init.*

taxim, *adv.* [tango; lit. by touching; hence] gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually: Varr. in Non. 47, 27: Pompon. ib. 178, 20: Lucil. ib. 169, 32.

taxo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq.* [TAG, root of tango] to touch repeatedly, to handle: taxare pressius crebriusque est quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell. 2, 6: Macr. S. 6, 7: App. M. 10, p. 298. II. Fig. to rate, value, appraise, estimate the worth of: chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Plin. 33, 5, 27: talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat Varro, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: Senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum millium summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Cal. 38. 2. In gen. to estimate, judge of, etc.: totum sinum quadruidi navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, Plin. 6, 28, 33: modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi, digittasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18: timorem tuam taxa, Sen. Ep. 24: uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, ib. 81 med.: taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8. 3. to levy, reproach, charge, or tax with a

fault, etc.: divortium suum cum uxore, Suet. Dom. 10: id. Aug. 4: in pirls taxatur superbia cognomine, i. e. *they are called superba*, Plin. 15, 15, 16. (Hence It. *tustare*; Fr. *tâter*; Eng. *taste*.)

taxōninus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from the Celtic name of the badger] *pertaining to a badger, badger-*: adeps, Marc. Empir. 36.

taxus, i, f. a *yew, yew-tree*, Taxus baccata, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 20: Caes. B. G. 6, 31: Virg. E. 9, 30. Considered, on account of the supposed poisonous properties of its berries, as a tree of the infernal regions: Ov. M. 4, 432: Sil. 13, 595: Lucan. 3, 419. II. Transf. a *javelin*: Sil. 13, 210.

tē, v. tu.

tē, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete: v. tu.

teba, ae, f. [a Sabine word] a *hill*: lingua prisca et in Graecia Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles tebas: et in Sabinis, quo e Graecia venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate miliarius clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

techna, ae, f. = *τέχνη, a wile, trick, piece of craft or subtlety, artifice*: tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser hujus scelesti technis, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 109: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

technicus, i, m. = *τεχνικός, a teacher of art, technologist*: Quint. 2, 13, 15.

Technopaegnion, il, n. = *Τεχνοπαίγιον (a game of art), the title of a poem by Ausonius*.

tēcōlithos, i, m. = *γκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), an unknown stone*: Plin. 36, 19, 35: Sol. 37 med.

tectē, adv. *covertly, privily, cautiously*: et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14. Comp.: tectius, id. Fam. 9, 22: Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tectōnicus, a, um, *adj.* = *τεκτονικός, pertaining to building, architectural*: formae, designs or plans of a building, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, m. [tego] a *plasterer, pargeter*: villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit unquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9: Frontin. Aq. 117: Vitruv. 7, 3 fin.: Tert. Idol. 3: Inscr. Orell. no. 4288.

tectōriolum, i, n. *dim.* [tectorium] a *little plaster, parget, or rough-cast*: bella tectoriola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22.

tectōrium, il, n. [tectorius] a *covering, cover*: Cato R. R. 11, 2. II.

plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash for walls, etc.: parietes ac camerae munitae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: id. Verr. 1, 55, 145: Vitruv. 7, 2: Sen. Ep. 86 med.: Col. 8, 15, 5: Plin. 35, 16, 56. (ii) a *paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion*: tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, Juv. 6, 467. 2. Fig. of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (rare): dignoscere cautus, quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24: Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

tectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [tego] *pertaining to covering or to a cover* (rare): panicula, *thatch*, Pl. Mil. 1, 18. II. *that belongs to or serves for covering or overlaying walls, etc.*: *pertaining to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering, etc.*: opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining or washing walls*, Plin. 35, 6, 25.

tectulum, i, n. *dim.* [tectum] a *little roof*: Hier. Ep. 117, no. 9.

tectum, i, n. [tego] a *roof*: quojus (villae) deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41. II. Meton. a *house, dwelling, abode*: a *cover, shelter, quarters, etc.*: recipe me in tectum, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 16: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: exercita-

tissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tectis juvenes succedite nostris, Virg. Aen. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: solidis clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov. M. 3, 697: tectis caelatis, *ceilings, rooms*, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Parad. 1, 3, 13: aurata, ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 12.

tectūra, ae, f. [id.] a *covering over, overlaying with a wash, plaster, etc.*: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* [tego]. II. *Adj. hidden, concealed*: cuniculi, Hirt B. G. 8, 41. 2. Fig. *not frank or plain; concealed, disguised; reserved, cautious*: sermo verbis tectus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: verba tecta (opp. apertissima), ib. 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296.

tēd, v. tu.

tēda and **tēdifer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignilōquides, is, m. [te digna loquens] a *comically-formed proper name*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

tēges, ōtis, f. [tego] a *covering, mat*: quae sunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palma, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1: Col. 5, 5, 15: Plin. 21, 18, 69: Mart. 11, 32, 2: Juv. 6, 117.

tēgētārius, ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

tēgētīcula, ae, f. *dim.* [teges] a *little mat*: tegeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2: Mart. 9, 93, 3.

tēgile, is, n. [tego] a *covering, cover*: App. M. 9, p. 222 (at tegillo).

tēgillum, i, n. *dim.* [tegulum] a *small covering, a hood or coat*: Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 18: Varr. in Non. 179, 4.

tēgimen (also tēgūmen and tegmen), inis, n. [tego] a *covering, cover*: mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen di-repta leoni pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52: Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Virg. Aen. 3, 594: tegumen, Liv. 1, 20: textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349: Virg. Aen. 7, 666: Liv. 5, 38. Poet.: sub coeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 1, 987: fluminis, *icy covering*, Laev. in Gell. 19, 7.

tēgimentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tēgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover*: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) textit suo pallio, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluit, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 937: bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Mars tunica adamantina tectus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 13: prima tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: quae (cauae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, *thatched*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked*, id. B. C. 1, 56: Liv. 36, 43: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret quum lumina somno, Virg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? i. e. *walk by the side of*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: Suet. Claud. 24: aliquem tegere, *to attend, accompany*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 26. 2. Esp. *to cover, hide, conceal*: tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, ib. 6, 30: multas (oves) silva tegit, Ov. M. 13, 822: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42. 3. *to shelter, protect, defend*: qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (ordo propugnatorum)

ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66: tempestas et nostros textit et naves Rhodias affixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, *with a whole skin*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5. 4. *to cover over, bury, inclose* (poet.): to modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44: Pactum sponte tua villis arena tegas, id. 3, 5, 38: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59.

II. Fig. *to cover* (rare): tectus modestia, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 7. 2. Esp. *to hide, conceal, keep secret*: triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. perd. 7, 21: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85: aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: commissa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Trist. 3, 6, 10. 3. *to defend, protect, guard*: aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Am. 12, 43: quod is meam salutem atque vitam sua benevolentia, praesidio custodiaeque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentia tecti repellimus, id. Manil. 24, 70: ut legatos cura magistratuum ab ira impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. 8, 6. [Sans. *sthaq*, "tegere"; Gr. *στέγω*; Germ. *decken, Dach*; Eng. *duck*.]

tēgūla, ae, f. [tego] a *tile*: promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italia nullam relicturum, Cic. Att. 9, 7: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622: id. F. 6, 316: id. Ib. 304: Juv. 3, 201. Proverb.: extrema tegula stare, *to stand on the roof's edge, to be near one's fall*, Sen. Ep. 12 med. 2. More freq. *plu. tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 28: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 3, 57, 119: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gramm. 9. (Hence It. *tegola*; Sp. *teja*; Fr. *tuile*.)

tēgūlicius, a, um, *adj.* [tegula] *covered with tiles*: attegila, Inscr. Orell. no. 1396.

tēgūlum, i, n. [tego] a *covering, roof, thatch* (rare): tegulo aquaticarum arundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 26, 36, 64: ib. § 37.

tēgūmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tēgūmentum (tēgūmentum and tegmentum), i, n. [tego] a *covering, cover*: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel sutta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: Liv. 1, 43: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8: Suet. Cal. 55: scutis tegimenta detrudere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: id. B. C. 2, 9: palpebrae quae sunt tegimenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142.

II. Fig.: istaec ego mihi semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, a *defence, protection*, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

tēla, ae, f. [texo: cf. subte-men, from texo] *any woven stuff, a web*: textentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Virg. Aen. 4, 264: vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 48: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 59.

(II) a *spider's web*: Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 25: Cat. 68, 49: Mart. 8, 33, 15: Juv. 14, 61.

II. Transf. *the threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp*: Tib. 1, 6, 79: Virg. G. 1, 285: Ov. M. 4, 275.

2. a *weaver's beam, yarn-beam*: also, a *loom*: Cato R. R. 10, 5: Ov. M.

6, 576. III. Fig. a web, i. e. a plan, design: exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 116: id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela textur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226. (Hence Fr. *toile*, *toilette*.)

tēlāmo or **tēlāmon**, ōnis, m. = *τελαμών* (a bearer, supporter), in architecture, a male figure that supports an entablature: Vitruv. 6, 10 fin.

tēlānae ficus, a kind of black fig: Cato R. R. 8, 1: Plin. 15, 18, 19.

tēlēphion, ii, n. = *τηλέφιον*, a plant, orpine or live-long, Sedum telephium, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 110.

tēlēta, ae, f. = *τελετή*, initiation, consecration: App. M. 11, 269 sq.: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 9.

tēlētus, i, m. = *τελετός* (perfect), one of the Aeons: Tert. adv. Val. 8.

tēlicardiōs, i, m. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tēliger, ūra, ērum, adj. [telum gero] dart bearing, an epithet of Cupid: Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

tēlīnum, i, n. = *τήλινον*, a costly ointment named from the herb telis, one of the ingredients: Plin. 13, 1, 3: Tert. Pall. 4 med.

tēlirrhizos, i, f. an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tēlis, is, f. = *τήλιν*, the herb fenugreek, Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: Plin. 24, 19, 120.

tellus, ūris, f. [akin to terra] the earth, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, the globe; earth, land, ground: ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima est, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 fin.: Lucr. 6, 579: quaque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; omnia pontus erant, ib. 1, 291: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Virg. G. 1, 99: tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 43. II. Transf. a land, country, district, region, territory: Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91: barbara, Ov. M. 7, 53: Aegyptia, ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Virg. Aen. 6, 23: nova, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13.

telluster, tris, e, adj. [tellus] pertaining to the earth, terrestrial: tellustres silvicolaeque Divi, Mart. Cap. 7, 237.

tēlōnārius, ii, m. [telonium] a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs: Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3 fin.

tēlōnium, (-ōum), ii, n. = *τελώνιον*, a toll-booth, custom-house: Tert. Idol. 12.

tēlum, i, n. any weapon used for fighting at a distance, a missile, a dart, spear, javelin, etc.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi *τηλόθεν* missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab humeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. s. v.: cf. Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 4: opp. arma, Sall. C. 42: Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. Ann. 17, 24: telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: conficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: nubes levium telorum confecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26: it toto turbida coelo tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio direxit arcu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17. II. Transf. in gen. an offensive weapon of any kind, as a sword, dagger, poniard, axe, etc.: Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum scarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput deiecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras eieciunt, Liv. 1, 40: esse cum telo, to be armed, Cic. Att. 2, 24: Sall. C. 27: qui caedem telo quocumque commulserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: strictis

agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 43: pars caret altera telo frontis, i. e. a horn, Ov. M. 8, 883: of the caestus: Virg. Aen. 5, 438: Stat. Th. 6, 772. 2. Poet. like the Gr.

βέλος, a sunbeam: non radii solis neque lucida tela diel, Lucr. 1, 148. (ii)

lightning: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52. 3. a stitch in the side: Seren. Samm. 22, 402: cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6. 4. the penis: Mart. 11, 78, 6: Auct. Priap. 9: Just. 38, 1. III. Fig. a weapon, shaft, dart: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quaque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Am. 17, 61: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16: lucubrationis telum, Suet. Cal. 53. [Usu. derived from *τήλε*; but Pott connects it with *τόξον* and the root *τυχ*: as to the omission of *x*, comp. *se-ni* from *sex*, *te-la* from *texo*.]

tēmērariō, adv. thoughtlessly, inconsiderately (rare): Cod. Justin. 9, 1, 18: Tert. Virg. vel. 3.

tēmērārius, a, um, adj. [temere] accidental, casual (rare): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? non temerarium est, Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7: quaeustus temerarius incertusque, Fest. s. v. navalis scriba. II. rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, audacious: temulenta mulier et temerarii, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: consilium, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 21: vox, Liv. 23, 22: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, ib. 12, 59: querela, id. Trist. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, i. e. hurled thoughtlessly, ib. 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177.

tēmērātor, ōris, m. [temero] a violator, ravisher; a forger, counterfeit: Stat. Th. 11, 12: Cod. Justin. 12, 53, 2: Most. Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tēmēre (old form, temeriter, Enn. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.: Att. in Non. 516, 5) [perh. of the same root as temno] adv. by chance, at random, rashly, heedlessly, indiscreetly, etc.: quam saepe forte temere eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, Liv. 2, 31: forte, temere, casu aut plerique fierent aut omnia, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: omnia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28: temere insecuti fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: temere ac nulla ratione causas dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32: non temere confirmare, id. Font. 1, 1: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31: nunquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14. Comp.: temerius, Att. in Non. 178, 23. II. Esp. non temere est, it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it: non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laeva manu, Pl. Aul. 4, 3, 1: Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7: id. Ph. 5, 8, 9: haud temere est, Virg. Aen. 9, 375.

2. Non temere, not easily: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transire potest, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 52: qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferbant, Cic.

Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna nunquam decepit, Liv. 30, 30: non temere a me quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 13: vatis avarus non temere est animus, ib. 2, 1, 120.

tēmēritas, ātis, f. [temere] chance, accident (rare): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82: quid enim sors est? Idem prope modum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Am. 6, 20. II. rashness, heedlessness, want of consideration, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate, or unfounded opinion: omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et negligentia, id. Off. 1, 29, 101: multi faciunt multa temeritate quadam, sine iudicio vel modo, ib. 1, 15, 49: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. de Sen. 6, 20: temeritas atque inscitia, Liv. 6, 30: temeritas atque inscientia, id. 22, 25. Plur.: Cic. Sest. 28, 61.

tēmērīter, adv. v. temere, ad init.

tēmērītudo, īnis, f. [temere] rashness, temerity: Pac. in Non. 181, 23.

tēmēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.; and therefore, prop. to treat rashly; hence] to violate, profane, defile, disgrace, desecrate, pollute: sacra Deae, Tib. 3, 5, 7: sacra hospitii, Ov. H. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. M. 8, 742: templa Minervae, Virg. Aen. 6, 841: arae, foci, Deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13: sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrium cubile, ib. 2, 592: eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53: fluvios venenis, Ov. M. 7, 535: corpora dapibus nefandis, ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Trist. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat. Th. 3, 463: Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532: castra infausta temerataque, dishonoured by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, affected, softened, Stat. Ach. 1, 302: temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627.

tēmētum, i, n. [root TEM; v. abstemius] any intoxicating drink, mead, wine, etc. (mostly poet.): temeti nihil allatum intelligo, Pl. Aul. 2, 6, 6: Varr. in Non. 5, 17: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 163: Juv. 15, 25. Jocosely, temeti timor, as a name for a parasite, Nov. in Fest. s. v.

temno, 3. v. a. [root TEM, same as Gr. *τέμνω*, lit. to cut off, hence] to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, condemn (poet. and rare): semper aves quod abest: praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970: jejunos raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: divos, Virg. Aen. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Virg. Aen. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: haud temnendae manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

tēmo, ōnis, m. a beam, pole, tongue of a carriage, cart, etc.: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109: Virg. G. 3, 173: Ov. M. 2, 107: Caes. B. G. 4, 33. 2. in gen. a pole: Col. 6, 19, 2. II. Meton. a waggon (poet.): de temone Britanno excidet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126. (ii) the constellation called the Wain or Waggon of Boötes, Charles' Wain: Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 94: Stat. Th. 1, 370: Ov. M. 10, 447.

tēmo, ōnis, m. a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money: Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 14 sq. **tēmōnārius**, a, um, adj. [tēmo] pertaining to the commutation for recruits: onera, Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 1: functio, Cod. Theod. 11, 16, 14. II. Subst. tē-

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monarius, li, m. a collector of the commutation for recruits: Cod. Justin. 12, 29, 2.

temperaculum, i, n. [tempero] a working: ferri, App. Flor. p. 342.

temperamentum, i, n. [id.] a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition, or constitution; a measure, mean, moderation; temperament, temperature: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequali se putarunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, Just. 2, 7: egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitii solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: die senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, moderation, id. A. 3, 12: Plin. Pan. 3: opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3: eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44: eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, proportion, combination, id. 9, 36, 61: coeli, temperateness, Just. 2, 1.

temperans, antis, Part. [tempero].

II. Adj. observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate: aut temperantem (dices) qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, in aliqua effuderit? Cic. Parad. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14, 30. Comp.: principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, refraining, abstaining, Liv. 26, 22. Sup.: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 13, 8. With gen.: famae temperans, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.

temperanter, adv. with moderation, moderately: Tac. A. 4, 33. Comp.: Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. Sup. seems not to occur.

temperantia, ae, f. [temperans] moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreteness, temperateness, temperance, as a moral quality: quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo: cui temperantiae nomen est, Cic. Part. or. 22, 76: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: temperans, quem Graeci σωφρονα appellantes eamque virtutem σωφροσύνη vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur in omnium quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9: dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247: temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: sine apparatu expellunt famem: adversus sitim non eadem temperantia, Tac. G. 23: valetudinem temperantia mitigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12.

temperatō, adv. in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately: tepabit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: arbores humoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 med. II. Fig.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32: temperatius scribere, ib. 13, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

temperatio, ōnis, f. [tempero] a due mingling or tempering of ingredients, fit proportion or combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament: est corporis temperatio quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: eaque animi est virtus, quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperantem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 36: aeris temperatio, composition, temper, id. Verr. 4, 44, 98: caerulei temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitr. 7, 11: quae a luna ceterisque sideribus coeli temperatio fit, Cic.

Div. 2, 45, 94: semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensum temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, organization, constitution, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46: temperatio juris, quum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, a means of moderating, ib. § 27. II. Meton.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, the organizing or controlling principle, id. Rep. 6, 17.

temperativus, a, um, adj. [id.] soothing, palliative: medicamina, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

temperator, ōris, m. [id.] one who duly arranges or governs (rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70: voluptatis, i. e. who enjoys it in moderation, Sen. Vit. beat. 14. Poet.: armorum (flumen), i. e. that rightly tempers them, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

temperatura, ae, f. [id.] due measure, proportion, composition, or quality: temperatura: coeli temperatura, Varr. in Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 1 med.: minii, Vitr. 7, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20.

temperatus, a, um, Part. [tempero]. II. Adj. duly limited, moderate, temperate: temperatae escae medicataeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones coeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4: o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1: mitis ac temperatus agnus, Col. 3, 20, 1. Comp.: loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12. Sup.: temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14. 2. Fig. moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, id. Verr. 4, 38: justitiam temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoria temperator, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: mens in bonis ab insolenti temperata laetitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provehunt in majus, ib. 3, 4, 66: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95: temperatior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 53, 212.

temperi, adv. v. tempus, no. iv.

temperies, ei, f. [tempero] a due mingling, mixture, or tempering, temperature, temper: in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80: ubi temperiem sumpserunt humorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (plagas telluris): totidem inter utramque locavit temperiemque dedit, mixta cum frigore flamma, moderate temperature, ib. 1, 51: coeli, id. Pont. 2, 7, 71: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: autumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque temperie medius, Ov. M. 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, a due proportion, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, moderation, temperance, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempero, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. (old pres. subj. temperint, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 41) [tempus]. A. Act. to divide or proportion duly; to combine or compound in due proportion; to qualify, temper, etc.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios acquabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: ea quum tria sumpisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Tim. 7: aes, Plin. 7, 56, 57: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11: pocula, i. e. to fill,

Hor. Od. 1, 20, 11: venenum, Suet. Ner. 1 fin.: unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2: colores, id. 2, 18, 16: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus tum frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimis temperantur calores, ib. 2, 53, 131: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18: quis aquam temperet ignibus, i. e. warm, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 6: balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, i. e. waters, Virg. G. 1, 110. 2. Transf. to check, restrain, rule, guide, manage: rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: constituere et temperare civitates, id. Acad. 2, 1, 3: qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, qui mare ac terras variisque mundum temperat horis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 16: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770: arces aetherias, ib. 15, 859: undas, ib. 12, 580: ratem, ib. 13, 366: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. Od. 1, 8, 7: genius qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, ib. 1, 12, 16: Plin. 2, 6, 4: coeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21. Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, i. e. to tune, Prop. 2, 34, 80: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18: citharam nervis, i. e. to string, Ov. M. 10, 108. II. Fig.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45: ita in varia et perpetua oratione hi sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197: amara lento temperet risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 27: annonam inacelli quotannis temperandam censuit, to be regulated, i. e. fixed at moderate prices, Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) sceptrum tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, soothes, allays, Virg. Aen. 1, 57. B. Neut. to observe proper measure; to moderate or restrain oneself; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate or temperate: constr. with abl. either alone or with in or ab; with dat. or inf.: jam istoc probior es, quum in amore temperes, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 8: linguae tempera, id. Rud. 4, 7, 28: manibus, Liv. 2, 23: oculis, id. 21, 22: irae, id. 33, 20: victoriae, Sall. C. 11: temperare ab injuria et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: a lacrimis, Virg. Aen. 2, 8: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20: Tac. A. 15, 16: risu, Liv. 32, 34: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.: matronae canora hic voce sua timire temperent, Pl. Poen. prol. 33: tollere puerum, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42: exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9. (ii) With dat. of pron. reflect. or animis (pleonast.); usu. with subj. to abstain, forbear: neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin in provinciam exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: usque mihi temperavi, ut aliquid efficerem, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 7: nequeo mihi temperare, quominus exemplum afferam, Plin. 18, 6, 8: eum sibi credis a mendacio temperaturum, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: vix temperavere animis, quin impetum facerent, Liv. 5, 45. Pass. impera: aegre temperatum est, they with difficulty refrained, id. 32, 10: nec temperaturum manibus foret, ni consules intervenissent, id. 2, 23: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperaturum est, id. 5, 7: ab oppugnatione urbium temperaturum, id. 7, 20. 2. Esp. to abstain from injuring; to spare, be indulgent to; constr. with dat. or ab: ut si culquam ulla in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: superatis hostibus, ib. 2, 2, 4: amicis, id. Balb. 29, 60: privignis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 18: ingenio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 8: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 17: ab his sacris, id. 39, 10. Pass. impera: templis tamen deum temperaturum est, id. 1, 29: nec ab ulla temperaturum foret, id. 24, 31. (Hence Fr. tremper instead of temper.)

tempestas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *a portion, point, or space of time, a time season, period*: sol occasus suprema tempestas esto, *Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2*: jam qua tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, *Lucil. in Non. 407, 31*: ea tempestate flos poetarum fuit, *Pl. Cas. prol. 18*: qua tempestate juvenco egerat a stabulis, *Prop. 4, 9, 1*: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illa tempestate fui, *Ov. M. 1, 183*: tertia te Ithiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52*: qua tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, *Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153*: fuere item ea tempestate, qui crederent, *Sall. C. 17*: illa tempestate, *Liv. 27, 37. Plur.*: quam te post multis tuor tempestatibus, *Pac. in Non. 407, 33*: *Pl. Most. 1, 1, 17*: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, *Sall. C. 53*: Sulla sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, *id. J. 96*: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, *Liv. 1, 5*.

II. Esp. time, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather*: quum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serena, *Enn. Ann. 2, 5*: liquida, *Pl. Most. 3, 2, 64*: liquidissima coeli tempestas, *Lucr. 4, 170*: clara, *Virg. Aen. 9, 20*: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, *Caes. B. G. 4, 23*: fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, *Cic. Att. 9, 13*: quum tempestas aridet, *Lucr. 2, 32*: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 3*: perfrigida, *Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86*: turbulenta, *ib. 5, 10, 26*: foeda, *Liv. 2, 62*: horrida, *Hor. Epod. 13, 1*: demissa ab Euro, *id. Od. 3, 17, 11. Plur.*: dum tempestates assunt, *Lucr. 1, 179*: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, *Cic. Fam. 16, 1. 2. Absol. a storm, tempest*: tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, *Pl. Most. 1, 2, 27*: tanta tempestas cooritur, *Caes. B. C. 1, 48*: vis tempestatis, *Cic. Rep. 4, 8*: maximo imbrī, tempestate, ventis, procellis, *id. Phil. 5, 6, 15*: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, *id. N. D. 2, 66, 167*. *Poet.*: turbida tempestas telorum, *Virg. Aen. 12, 284. Plur.*: *Pl. Merc. 1, 83*: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, *Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27*: ut tempestates saepe certo aliquo coeli signo commoventur, *id. Mur. 17, 36*. (ii) *Fig. commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, *id. Plane. 4, 11*: comitiorum, *id. Mur. 17, 36*: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendat, *id. Cat. 1, 9, 22*: periculi tempestas, *id. Sest. 47, 101*: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, *id. Rep. 2, 6*: querelatum, *storm, shower, id. Pis. 36, 89*: ea ipsa tempestate eversum esse rem publicam, *id. Att. 10, 4*: communis Sculorum tempestas (*i. e. Verrēs*), *id. Verr. 2, 37, 91*: (scurra) perniciēs et tempestas barathrumque macelli, *Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31. Plur.*: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, *Cic. Rep. 1, 1*: *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85*.

tempestivē, *adv. at the right time, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately*: Cato R. R. 61, 1: Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: Col. 2, 8, 4: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81. *Comp.*: *Hor. Od. 4, 1, 9. Sup.* seems not to occur.

tempestivitas, *ātis, f.* [tempestivus] *a right or proper time, timeliness, seasonableness (rare)*: sua culque parti notatis tempestivitas est data, *its appropriate quality or character, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33*: *Plin. 10, 34, 52. II. Transf. a right or proper state or condition*: tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, *id. 29, 6, 38, § 120*.

tempestivo, *adv. = tempestive*: *Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 41*.

tempestivus, *a, um, adj.* [tempestas] *pertaining to the right time, done or happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable*: venti, *Cic. N. D. 2, 53*,

131: imbres, *Just. 44, 1*: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, *Siciliam adlit, Cic. Manil. 12, 34*: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, *Liv. 45, 19*: venit narratibus hora tempestiva meis, *Ov. M. 5, 500*: tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142*: oratio, *Liv. 5, 12*: caesura arborum, *Plin. 16, 43, 84*: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109*: num parum tempestivus interveni? *Tac. Or. 14. Neut. absol.*: si tempestivum erit, *Col. 1, 8 fin.*

II. Esp. seasonable, full-grown, ripe: maturitas, *Cic. de Sen. 2, 5*: ubi ocymum tempestivum erit, dato primum, *Cato R. R. 54, 3*: fructus, *Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14*: examina pullorum, *Lucr. 5, 1363*: pinus, *Virg. G. 1, 256*: cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestiviores, *Gell. 2, 29. 2. Transf. of persons, ripe, mature*: tempestiva viro, *Hor. Od. 1, 23, 12*: Rhode, *ib. 3, 19, 27*: virgo, *Fest. s. v. Romani*: tempestivus erat coelo Cythereus heros, *Ov. M. 14, 584. III. in good time, in good season, early*: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, *to early risers, Plin. 29, 4, 25*: sani atque tempestivi, *id. 7, 53, 54. Esp. of early banquets, beginning in the day-time*: convivia, *Cic. Arch. 6, 13*: *id. Att. 9, 1*: *Sen. de Ira 2, 28*: *Tac. H. 2, 68*: *Suet. Cal. 45 fin.*: tempestivis epulis delinitus, *Tac. A. 11, 37*.

tempestuosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *stormy, impetuous. incursus hostium, Sid. Ep. 4, 6*.

tempestus, *ūtis, f.* (for tempestas): *Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 91*.

templāris, *e, adj.* [templum] *pertaining to a temple*: fines, *Auct. de Limit. p. 295 Goes*.

templātim, *adv.* [id.; cf. vicatim, from vicus] *templewards, through the temples*: *Tert. Apol. 42 fin.*

templum, *i, n.* (also tempulum; curator tempuli, *Inscr. Grut. p. 323, 1*) [tem-no, cut off; cf. τέμνω from τέμνω] *prop. a space cut off; hence, in augury, an open place for observation, cut off by the augur with his staff*: templum dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum illico captantur auguria, *Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 92*: *Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81*: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, *Liv. 1, 6*.

II. Transf. any open space (rare, and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in coerula coeli templa, *into the expanse of the sky, Enn. Ann. 1, 167*: nec mare nec tellus neque coeli lucida templa, *Lucr. 1, 1013*: coelestia, *id. 6, 388*: magnum Jovis altitonantis templum, *Enn. Ann. 2, 6*: mundi magnum et versatile templum, *the circuit of the world, Lucr. 5, 1435*: Deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicias, *Cic. Rep. 6, 15*: globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, *b. : Acherusia templa alta Orci salvete infera, spaces, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81*: loca Neptuna templaque turbulenta, *Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 3*: *id. Rud. 4, 2, 4*: humida lingua circum sudantia templa, *Lucr. 4, 625. 2. a consecrated or sacred place, a sanctuary*: (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata habento, *Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21*: in Rostris, in illo, inquam, inaugurato templo ac loco, *id. Vat. 10, 24*: rostraque id templum appellatum, *Liv. 8, 14*: templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, *id. 1, 30*: the curia, *id. 26, 31*: a tribunal, *id. 23, 10*: an asylum, *id. 2, 1. Fig. a sanctuary, shrine*: pectus templaque mentis, *Lucr. 5, 104*: (curia) templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, *Cic. Mil. 33, 90*. (ii) *Esp. a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple*: Herculis, *id. Verr. 4, 43, 94*: Junonis Sospitae, *id. Div. 1, 2, 4*: Vestae, *Hor. Od. 1, 2, 16*: antiqua deorum, *id. S. 2, 2, 104*: donec templa refeceris, *id. Od. 3, 6, 2*: testudo amica templis, *ib. 3, 11, 6*: the sepulchral monument of Sichaeus, to whom divine

honours were paid, *Virg. Aen. 4, 457*.

III. a piece of timber; in architecture, a purline lying horizontally upon the rafters: *Vitr. 4, 2 and 7*: templum significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur, *Fest. s. v.*

tempōrālis, *e, adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary, temporal*: causa, *Sen. Q. N. 7, 23*: πάθος temporalis esse, *Quint. 6, 2, 10*: concessio, *Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1*: exsilium, *Hermog. ib. 47, 10, 95*: arae, erected for the occasion, *Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. no. 43, 16*.

2. In grammar, temporale verbum, denoting time, *Varr. L. L. 9, 62, 155*: nomen (as annus, mensis), *Prisc. p. 581 P.*: adverbia (as pridem, nunc, modo), *id. p. 1017 ib.* **II. pertaining to the temples of the head**: venae, the temporal veins, *Veg. Vet. 2, 11*.

tempōrālitas, *ātis, f.* [temporalis] *present custom, fashion, opp. to aeternitas*: *Tert. Res. Carn. 60*: *Pall. 1 med.*

tempōrāliter, *adv. for a time, temporarily*: observata lex, *Tert. adv. Jud. 2 med.*

tempōrāneus, *a, um, adj.* [tempus] *happening or coming at the right time, opportune*: lux nostra erumpat, *Aug. Conf. 13, 18 med.*: (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, *i. e. the early and the latter rain, Vulg. Jac. 5, 7*.

tempōrārīe, *adv. for a time, temporarily*: *Salv. Gub. D. 5, 8*.

tempōrārīus, *a, um, adj.* [tempus] *pertaining to time, temporary*: liberalitas, *Nep. Att. 11*: amicitiae, *Sen. Ep. 90 med.*: mora (opp. aeternitatis destinatione), *Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114*: theatrum, *id. 34, 7, 17*: motus animi (ira), *Quint. 5, 10, 28*: ingenia, changeable, *Curt. 4, 5*: non temporarium et subitum est, *Plin. Pan. 91*.

tempōrātīm, *adv. at times, according to time, chronologically*: terra temporatim vestiri amans, *Tert. Pall. 2*: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, *id. Anim. 28*.

tempōri, *adv. v. tempus, no. iv.*

tempus, *ōris, n.* [TEM, "cut," root of temno and τέμνω; hence] *a portion or period of time*: tempus diei, daytime, *Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38*: extremum diei tempus, *Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26*: matutina tempora, morning hours, *id. Fam. 7, 1*: anni tempora, the seasons, *Lucr. 2, 33*: quam (Ennam) circa sunt lactissimi flores omni tempore anni, *Cic. Verr. 4, 48, 107*: maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, *Caes. B. G. 1, 54*: erat hibernum tempus anni, *Cic. Rep. 1, 12. II. Transf. time, in general*: tempus est, id quo nunc utimur, pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus annui, mentui, diurni nocturnive spatii certa significatione, *id. Inv. 1, 26, 39*: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus: id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum, *Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 52*: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, *Cic. Tim. 9 fin.*: neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, *Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14*: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, *Cic. Rep. 1, 9*: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, at that time, *id. Cat. 1, 4, 10*: non tantulum unquam intermittit tempus, *Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 32*: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati, *Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95*: tempus committendi proelii, *Caes. B. G. 2, 19*: omni tempore, always, *ib. 1, 11*: edendi, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22. Plur.*: id certis temporibus futurum, *Cic. Rep. 1, 15*: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil agebant, *ib. 1, 27*: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas literas misi, *id. Fam. 5, 17*.

(ii) *Elliptic. time of office*: si ad tuum tempus perducitur, facilis gubernatio est, consulship, *ib. 10, 1. 2. Esp. the time, i. e. the fitting or appointed time, proper period, opportunity*: nunc occasio est et tempus, *Pl. Pa. 4, 2, 3*: spero ego, mihi quoque tempus tale

eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parum, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit unquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maximum esse ut eat domum, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: tempus conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam agi res, Virg. Aen. 5, 638. (ii) *plu.* (less freq. sing.) *the temples of the head* (prop. *the right place, the fatal spot*; cf. Gr. τὰ καίρια): duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1: Plin. 20, 6, 23: Lucr. 1, 929: Tib. 2, 2, 7: Virg. Aen. 5, 416: Hor. Od. 1, 7, 23: contorquet brachium et Graccho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: Virg. Aen. 9, 418: Sil. 12, 414: Stat. Th. 10, 110. Poet. transf. *the face, visage*: Prop. 2, 24, 3: id. 2, 18, 32: *the head*: Jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Caecus, upon his three heads, id. 4, 9, 15: tremulum movens cana tempus anilitas omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162. 3. *time in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. measure, quantity*: idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58: rhythmici spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46. 4. In grammar, *a tense of a verb*: Varr. L. L. 9, 53, 152 sq.: Quint. 1, 5, 47. III. *Meton. the state of the times, position, state, condition*; *Plur. the times, circumstances* (esp. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, Cic. Manil. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9: neque poetae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Flacc. 3, 6: pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, to the last extremity, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, at the present time, under the present circumstances, Cic. Quint. 1, 1: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audiri, Liv. 30, 37. *Plur.*: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, Cic. Cluent. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, ib. 1, 9: dubia formidolosaque tempora, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: animus secundis temporibus dubisque rectus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36. IV. *Adverbial phrases*: tempore, and more freq. tempori or temperi, at the right or fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, seasonably: rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato R. R. 2, 1: qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 16: sequimini, ut, quod imperator est, veniam advorsum temperi, id. Men. 2, 3, 90: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: ut cornam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 276: Eu. Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. Co. Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, in a punning allusion to the meaning temple, id. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosunt, et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131. *Comp.*: meministi mihi Phameae coenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: modo sursum hoc temperius coelo, modo serius inclina modis, earlier, Ov. M. 4, 198: ut praeceps tibi spes temporis ad officium veniant, Col. 8, 4, 3. 2. Ad

tempus: at the right or appointed time, in time: ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45: ad nutum et ad tempus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Coel. 7, 17. (ii) *for the time being, for a while, for the moment*: quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Am. 15, 53: dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42. 3. *Ex tempore, instantaneously, on the spur of the moment, extempore*: versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: id. Arch. 8, 18. 4. *In tempore, at the right, proper, or appropriate time, in time*: in tempore ad eum veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: nil pedites equitescue in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: Tac. A. 1, 58 fin. 5. *In tempus, for a time, temporarily*: scena in tempus structa, ib. 14, 20. 6. *Per tempus, at the right time, in time*: non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Pl. Men. 1, 2, 30: id. Truc. 1, 2, 85. 7. *Pro tempore, according to circumstances*: consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49: Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23: nunc te marmoreum pro tempore fecimus, in accordance with our present means, Virg. E. 7, 35.

tēmūlenter, adv. drunkenly: crucitare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

tēmūlentia, ae, f. [temulentus] drunkenness, intoxication: Plin. 14, 13, 14.

tēmūlentus, a, um, adj. [root TEM, whence temetum; cf. vinolentus] drunk, drunken, intoxicated: agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Non. in Fest. s. v. temetum: mulier, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem intueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Coel. in Quint. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68. *Comp.*: putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13. II. *Transf.*: caesaries ambrosia temulenta, i. e. dripping, App. M. 5, p. 168.

tēnācia, ae, f. [tenax] stubbornness: equorum, Enn. in Non. 407, 23.

tēnācitas, ātis, f. [id.] a holding fast, tenacity (rare): (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122. II. *Esp. a holding fast to money, niggardliness*: Liv. 34, 7.

tēnāciter, adv. firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously: Ov. H. 9, 21: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. *Comp.*: Val. Max. 7, 5, 2: Macr. S. 7, 3. II. *Fig.*: Ov. H. 3, 43. *Comp.*: Sol. 52 med. Sup.: App. M. 5, p. 167.

tēnācūlum, i, n. [teneo] an instrument for holding, a holder: Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 238; P. (Hence It. tanaglia; Fr. tenaille.)

tēnax, ācis, adj. [id.] holding fast, gripping, tenacious: prensat tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. Aen. 12, 404: dente tenaci ancora fundabat naves, ib. 6, 3: vinclum, id. G. 4, 412: complexus, Ov. M. 4, 377: tenax hedera arborem implicat, Cat. 61, 34: loca limosa tenacia gravi coeno, Tac. A. 1, 63. With gen.: herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15: cutis tenacior capilli, id. 22, 22, 39. (ii) *Subst. tenaces, ium, m. plu. things that hold fast, i. e. bands, stalks, or pedicles of fruit, etc.*: Pall. Febr. 18, 1: id. Mart. 10, 4: id. Sept. 17. 2. *Esp. holding fast to wealth, power, etc. gripping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious*: filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: He. Tenaxne pater ejus est? Phi. Immo edepol pertinax, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12. With gen.: genus quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657: milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67.

3. *Transf. of things: that holds or sticks fast*: jacere in tenaci gramine, that clings together, i. e. matted, Hor. Epod. 2, 24: glebis tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6 med.: cerac, sticky, viscid,

Virg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre poem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 21: pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30.

II. *Fig. holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious*: usu. with gen.: memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 11, 1, 90: tenax propositi vir, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1: Ov. M. 10, 405: justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti pravique (Fama), Virg. Aen. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14. 2. *stubborn, obstinate*: equus contra sua vincla tenax, ib. 3, 4, 13: Liv. 39, 25: quum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, ib. 1, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2. (Hence Sp. tenaza.)

tendicūla, ae, f. dim. [tendo] a little snare; fig.: aucupia verborum et literarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65.

tendo, tētendi, tentum, and tensum, 3. v. a. and n. A. Act. to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend, etc.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16: retia (aliqua), Prop. 2, 32, 20: Hor. Epod. 2, 33: Ov. M. 4, 513: intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4: chordam, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, Virg. Aen. 7, 164: Hor. Od. 2, 10, 20: hence, poet. transf.: sagittas arcu, ib. 1, 29, 9: spicula cornu, Virg. Aen. 9, 606: oculos pariterque telumque, ib. 5, 508: barbiton, to tune, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34: lora valida manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: tendunt vela noti, swell, Virg. Aen. 3, 268: praetorium, to stretch out, pitch, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. in Non. 181, 30: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12: manus ad coeli coerulea templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 55: manus ad coelum, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: brachia ad coelum, Ov. M. 6, 279: brachia coelo, ib. 2, 580: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: brachia orantia ad aliquem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 65: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, stretches forth, reaches, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9: (conjug) parvum patri tendebat lulum, reached out, Virg. Aen. 2, 674: tu munera supplex tende petens pacem, id. G. 4, 535: qua nunc se ponti plaga coerulea tendit, stretches itself out, extends, Lucr. 5, 482.

2. *Esp. sensu obsceno*: nervum tendere, Auct. Priap. 70: alutam, Mart. 11, 60, 3. II. *Fig.*: insidiae tenduntur alicui, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: Sall. C. 27: omnes insidias animis tendere, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: animum vigilem, to strain, exert, Stat. Ach. 1, 543: sunt quibus in satira videor nimis acer et ultra legem tendere opus, to strain, i. e. to heighten, aggravate, Hor. S. 2, 1, 2: aestivam noctem sermone benigno, to protract, extend, id. Ep. 1, 5, 11: iter ad naves tendere, to direct, Virg. Aen. 1, 656: Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34: cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, tendering, offering, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184.

B. *Neut. to direct oneself or one's course*: to aim, strive, go, tend in any direction: dubito an Venusium tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5: Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Virg. Aen. 2, 321: ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad portus, Ov. M. 15, 690: ad metum, ib. 15, 453: cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: unde venis? et quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: tendimus huc (sc. in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34. (ii) *Of things*: levibus in sublimine tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4: sursum tendit palmet, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra vili de rectis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 611: tunc aethera tendit, Lucan. 7, 477: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 541: gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, reaches, extends, Plin. 11, 37, 66: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27

seu mollis qua tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31.

2. Esp. to set up tents, to be under tents, le encamped, to encamp: qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores. Caes. B. G. 6, 37: omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tendetis in illo, Lucan. 7, 328: hic Dolopura manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Virg. Aen. 2, 29: iisdem castris, Liv. 44, 13: iisdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55.

II. Fig. to aim, strive, be directed, inclined or tend to: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13: ad Carthaginienses, id. 24, 5: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, the purport of what I say, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81: Har. S. 2, 7, 21. (ii) With inf. to exert oneself, to strive, endeavour (mostly poet.): (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Virg. Aen. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captae civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38: fratres tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16.

2. Esp. to exert oneself in opposition, to strive, contend: nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus, Virg. Aen. 5, 21: nec mora nec requies, vasto certamine tendunt, ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magna vi tendere, Sall. C. 60: summa vi, Liv. 32, 32: interrex et senatus, consulum comitia ut habeantur, tendunt, id. 4, 7: tribuni ne incommode adversarentur hand sane tendere, id. 4, 8: quid tendit? quum efficere non possit, what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend? Cic. Fin. 2, 5. [Root TEN, d being an outgrowth; Sans. TAN, "extendere;" Gr. τείνω, τάνυμαι; Germ. dehnen. To the same root belong teneo, tenus, tenor, tenuis; Germ. dünn; Eng. thin; Erse, tana, "thin."]

tendor, ōris, m. [tendo] a stretching, straining: faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153.

tēnēbellae, arum, f. plu. dim. [tenebrae] darkness: Claud. Mam. Stat. an. 2, 9 fin.

tēnēbrae, arum, f. plu. (sing.: lampr. Commod. 16) darkness (denoting a greater want of light than obscuritas, and less than caligo): quum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Virg. G. 1, 248.

2. Esp. the darkness of night, night: redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23: tenebris, during the night, Tib. 1, 6, 59: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: per tenebras, Lucan. 2, 686.

3. the darkness or dimness of a swoon, a swoon: tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 30: Ov. M. 2, 181: Lucan. 3, 735: Plin. 7, 6, 5.

4. the darkness of death, death-shades (poet. and rare): juro, me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20, 17: certum est mihi ante tenebras (i. e. noctem) persequi tenebras (i. e. mortem), Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 88.

5. blindness (poet. and rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415: Ov. M. 3, 515: Stat. Th. 4, 407.

III. Meton. any dark, gloomy place: Mart. 2, 14, 13: clausi in tenebris, cum moerore et luctu morte gravem vitam exigunt, in prison, Sall. J. 14: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudabant, Tulcro in Gell. 6, 4: demones, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, your haunts, Cat. 55, 2: tenebrae malae Orci, id. 3, 13: infernae, Virg. Aen. 7, 325: Hor. Od. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Virg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154.

III. Fig. darkness, gloom, obscurity, etc.: isti tantis offusis

tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Acad. 2, 19, 61: obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, ib. 2, 6, 16: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cedis? i. e. what trick are you playing me? Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 40: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accederet, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! obscurity, i. e. low birth, baseness, id. Pls. 26, 62: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: vitae, gloomy fate or fortunes, Lucr. 2, 15: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 82. [Root TEN; Sans. tamas, "tenebrae;" Erse, teim, "dark;" O. Germ. demar, "crepusculum;" Eng. dim: in ten-ebrae, the m becomes n, on account of the following b.]

tēnēbrārius, a, um, adj. [tenebrae] pertaining to darkness: homo, a fellow that shuns the light, or an obscure person, Vopisc. Firm. 2 (al. tenebrarum).

tēnēbrātio, ōnis, f. [tenebro] a darkening, obscuration: visus, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, and 4, no. 66.

tēnēbresco (tenebrasco), 3. v. n. incep. [tenebrae] to grow or become dark: Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 1, 10 fin.: Hier. in Jesai. 5, 12, 10.

tēnēbrico, avi, i. v. n. [tenebricus] to become dark: sol media die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 med. ex Amos. 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebrescit).

tēnēbricōsitas, ūtis, f. [tenebricosus] dimness of the eyes: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 73.

tēnēbricōsus, a, um, adj. [tenebricus] full of darkness or gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy: esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pls. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11.

tēnēbricus, a, um, adj. [tenebrae] dark, gloomy (rare): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, dark, black, Tert. Pall. 4 fin.

tēnēbrio, ōnis, f. [id.] one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler: tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. in Non. 19, 4: Varr. ib. 6.

tēnēbro, i. v. a. [id.] to make dark, to darken: vespera semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208: Amm. 19, 8.

tēnēbrōse, adv. darkly: Hier. in Ion. 4, 6.

tēnēbrōsus, a, um, adj. [tenebrae] dark, gloomy: aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Virg. Aen. 5, 839: palus, ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: carcer, Lucan. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3. Comp.: carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 fin. II. Fig.: cor. Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Justin. 6, 43, 3 med.

tēnellulus, a, um, adj. dim. [tenellus] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): puella tenellulo delicatior hacedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivula et tenellula, Laev. in Prisc. p. 903 P.

tēnellus, a, um, adj. dim. [tener] somewhat tender or delicate (rare): bella et tenella Casina, Pl. Cas. 1, 20: ungulae pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86.

tēneo, tēnui, tentum, 2. v. a. and n. (perf. subj. tetinerim, Pac. in Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 12: perf. inf. tetinisse, Pac. ib. 11: fut. perf. tetinero, acc. to Fest. s. v. purime. Perf. tetivi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.: Diom. p. 363 and 369 ib.) [root TEN same as in tendo, q. v.: hence, the orig. meaning is to hold tightly.] A. Act. to hold tightly, to hold fast, occupy, maintain, retain: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te intra claustra tenebo, id. Od. 3, 11, 44: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: Capitolia celsa tenebat, Virg. Aen. 8, 653: Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam tenere potuerunt, Cic. Leg.

1, 1, 2: agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Agr. 2, 4: vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: iter, Virg. Aen. 1, 370. 2. to hold, keep, have: Eru. Porrigere brachium, prehendere: jam teneas? Cha. Teneo. Eru. Tene, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 42: quum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Coel. 26, 63: aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31: Ov. M. 11, 560: id. A. A. 1, 320: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: radicem ore, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6: aliquid in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114: aliquid in sinu, ib. 13, 157. Proverb.: manus tenere aliquid, to seize, grasp, or comprehend a thing: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quatenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quatenus ratione et intelligentia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: quum res non conjectura, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Clu. 7, 20. 3. Esp. to hold, i. e. to be master of, have in one's power, possess, occupy, etc.: multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuria, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: omnes colles ab exercitu tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 8: silvas tenent delphines, Ov. M. 1, 302: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: scenam, to have sole possession of, rule over, Suet. Tit. 7. Absol.: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), who are in possession of the State, of public affairs: qui tenent, qui potentiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12: ib. 2, 18. (ii) Of the possession of the object of affection: te tenet, Tib. 1, 6, 35: Virg. E. 1, 32: Ov. H. 2, 103. (iii) In colloq. lang. teneo te, I have you once more, of again seeing the beloved person: teneo te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Haut. 2, 4, 27: Ov. H. 18, 183: also like our I have you, I've got you (fast, bound, etc.): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Acad. 2, 48, 148: id. Quint. 20, 63. 4. to reach, attain: montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv. 1, 37: regionem, id. 30, 25: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. H. 18, 198. 5. to hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, etc.: si id te non tenet, advola, Cic. Fam. 16, 19: septimum jam diem Coreyrae tenebamur, ib. 16, 7: naves vento tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels. Praef. med.: pecus omne tenendum, Virg. G. 2, 371: vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 10: manum stomachumque teneto, Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: Phoebi tenuere viam, i. e. impeded, closed up, Lucan. 5, 136: Sabinus castris sese tenebat, remained, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, restrain myself, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his literis declararem, id. Att. 15, 14. II. Fig. to hold fast, guard, preserve, maintain: sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publica semper habui, tenuero, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: ordinem, ib. 5, 13, 35: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28: si jus suum populi teneant, ib. 1, 32: foedus, id. Balb. 15, 34: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendant, voluptatem esse summum bonum, hold fast, maintain, id. Parad. 1, 3, 14: propositum tenere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: auctoritatem, imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: suas leges, id. Verr. Act. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centumviro, id. Caecin. 24, 67: quum ipse cum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: picus tenuit ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30: alicujus memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: memoria tenetis, complures in Capitolio turres de coelo esse percussas, you remember, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: quod eas res memoria teneret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. Without memoria: satini haec meministi et teneas? Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 1:

numeros memini, si verba tenerem. Virg. E. 9, 45: dicta tenere. Hor. A. P. 336. 2. *to hold in the mind, to conceive, comprehend, know*: nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, quid sit hoc negotii. Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 39: tenes, quid dicam? Fer. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: tenes, quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 81: quae Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus tenentur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8. With *inf.* nullus frugi esse potest homo, nisi qui et bene et male facere tenet, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 10: Lucr. 3, 649. 3. *Esp. to have possession of, occupy; to have the mastery of, to control*: si consilio pulso libidines iracundiaeve tenerent omnia, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, id. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 11: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall. J. 3: neque ira neque gratia teneri, *to be controlled or influenced*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: teneri amore magno, Virg. Aen. 1, 675: pompa, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained, fascinated*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ut oculi pictura teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Acad. 2, 7, 20: is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id. Or. 62, 210. 4. *to reach, to gain, attain*: per cursum rectum regnum tenere, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: teneri res aliter non potest, id. Fam. 1, 1: Liv. 42, 11. 5. *to hold back, repress, restrain, etc.*: iracundiae teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Parad. 5, 1, 33: dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38: risum, id. Vat. 8, 20: Hor. A. P. 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: leges aliquem non tenent, id. Phil. 11, 5, 11: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18: quod solus neque jurejurando neque obsidibus teneretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: poena teneri, *to be subject or liable to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: testibus in re perspicua teneri, *to be convicted*, id. Caecin. 2, 4: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11: teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 *fin.* 6. *to take in, comprise, comprehend, include*: haec magnos formula reges, excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46: ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, *consists in*, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id. Fam. 13, 29: dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227.

B. *Neutr. to hold a position, to maintain oneself*: qua absclisae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5: duo extra ordinem millia tenuere, id. 3, 62: tenent Danai, qua defleat ignis, Virg. Aen. 2, 505. 2. *to hold or take one's way, to sail, steer*: Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45: Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Creten, ib. 13, 706: medio tutissimus ibis: inter utrumque tene, ib. 2, 140. II. *Fig. to hold out, last, continue, prevail, etc.*: imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47: per aliquot dies on consultiat tenuit, id. 2, 3: tenet fama, lupam infantibus praebluisse mammas, id. 1, 4: tenuit consuetudo, quae quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1, 1: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 4, 47.

tēnēr, ēra, ērum, *adj. soft, delicate, tender*: locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1: serito in loco, ubi terra tenerissima erit, ib. 151, 2: proceras et teneras palmas, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: radices arundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: teneris arboribus inclis atque inclis, id. B. G. 2, 17: plantae, Virg. E. 1, 10: gramen, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 9: prata tenerissima, id. A. A. 1, 299: tenera lanugine mala, Virg. E. 2, 51: uvae, Ov. R. Am. 83: aer, transparent, Lucr. 2, 145: alvus, Cels. 3, 18: gallina, tender, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: ferae tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15: Dianam teneras dicite virgines, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1: saltatores, effeminate, Cic. Pis. 36, 89. 2. *Esp. of tender age, young*: tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10: (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus nevo vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: equis vetulus teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Am. 19, 67: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54: manes, the shades of children, Stat. Th. 6, 121: teneri anni, Plin. Pan. 15, 1: teneriores anni (opp. ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. from childhood, Cic. Fam. 1, 6: de tenero ungui, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. Absol.: a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18: in teneris, Virg. G. 2, 272. II. *Fig.*: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile, neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Am. 13, 43: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21: tenerae mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52: animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128: versua, id. A. P. 246: carmen, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 2: molli teneraque voce, Quint. 11, 323. Transf. of elegiac poets: poeta, Cat. 35, 1: Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333.

2. *Esp. inexperienced, weak*: tener animus (pueri), Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29: mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5. [Prob. akin to τέππρ, from τέπρω, τέπω: hence the meaning of smooth comes from that of rubbing: the Sabines used tenerus, instead of tener, accord. to Favorin. in Macrob. S. 2, 14 *fin.* Others, less probably, connect tener with TEN, root of tendo.] (Hence Sp. tierno; Fr. tendre.)

tēnērasco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [tener] *to grow tender*: Lucr. 3, 766. tēnērē, *adv. tenderly, delicately, softly*: dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27. *Comp.*: complōsit manus, Petr. 24. *Sup.*: derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35.

tēnēresco, 3. v. n. *insep.* [tener] *to grow soft or tender*: in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189: Cels. 6, 6, 4: Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tēnērītas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *softness, tenderness*: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29: gemmarum, id. 37, 7, 28. II. *Fig.*: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitruv. 4, 1 *med.*: teneritas Corinthiorum, id. 1, 2 *med.*

tēnērīter, *tenderly*: Charis. p. 162 P. tēnērītūdo, *inis, f.* [tener] *softness, tenderness*: si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai. 9, 2: pueri primae teneritudinis, of the tenderest age, Suet. Tib. 44.

tēnesmos, *i, m.* = τένεσμός, *a straining at stool, tenesmus*: Plin. 28, 14, 59: Scrib. Comp. 142.

tēnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo] *a holding on, holding fast*: hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor*: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, krepis its course, Virg. Aen. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore tota patent, by a steady motion, Ov. M. 3, 113: interrompere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15: pugnae, id. 8, 38: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, nunquam intermisso, Liv. 35, 6: austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin. 7, 5, 18: tenorem in narrationibus servant, connection, Quint. 10, 7, 6: um quantum, quale interrogantes graviter, comparantes acuto tenore concludunt, i. e. tone, accent, id. 1, 5, 26. II. *Adv.* uno tenore, in one course or direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly: isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut

alunt, in dicendo fluit, Cic. Or. 5, 27: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37. 2. *Esp. in law: the connection, contents, sense, tenor of a law*: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 56: pro tenore S. C. Claudiani, id. Sent. 2, 21 *fin.*: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 46.

tēnsa (thensa), *ae, f.* [perh. tendo] *the chariot or car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games*: tensam ait vocari Sennius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento, Fest. s. v. (v. Smith's Ant. 1125): via tensarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr. 1, 59, 154: Liv. 5, 41: Suet. Aug. 43. II. *Transf. any carriage*: vende tensam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. in Non. 316, 3.

tēnsio, ōnis, *f.* [tendo] *a stretching, stretching out, extension*: papilionum, a sitting up, pitching, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*: brachia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitruv. 1, 1 *med.* II. *Esp. a tension or contraction of the nerves, as a disease*: Scrib. Comp. 101: Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.*

tēnsūra, *ae, f.* [id.] *a stretching out, a straining, tension*: papilionis, i. e. a setting up, pitching, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*: corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.*: Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

tēnsus (tentus), *a, um, Part.* [tendo]. tēntābundus, *a, um, adj.* [tento] *trying, making attempts*: miles tentābundus, Liv. 21, 36.

tēntāmen, *inis, n.* [id.] *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet. and rare): prima vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341: tentamina repellere, ib. 7, 734.

tēntāmentum, *i, n.* [id.] *a trial, proof, essay, attempt* (usu. plur.): mortalia tentamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629: tui, Virg. Aen. 8, 144: civilium bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38: tentamenti gratia, Gell. 9, 15.

tēntātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a trial, proof*: perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42: id. 41, 23.

II. *an attack*: valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis tentationibus, gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17.

tēntātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a tryer, tempter*: integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor. Od. 1, 4, 71.

tēntigo, *inis, f.* [tendo] *lecherousness, lust*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 118: Auct. Priap. 23: Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv. 6, 129.

tēntipellium, *il, n.* [tendo pellis] *that which stretches out a skin or hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher*: tentipellium Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo: pro manibus credo habere ego illos tentipellium, Fest. s. v. II. *Transf.*: Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (sc. tentipellium) medicamentum esse, quo rugae extenduntur, quum dicat: tentipellium inducitur, rugae in ore extenduntur, quum illo τροπικὸς dixerit, ib.

tento (also tempto), *avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq.* [tendo] *to handle, touch, feel*: rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: pectora manibus, Ov. M. 10, 282: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: flecto rostro, Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: caput in tenebris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17: invisos amictus, Virg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49. (II) *Esp.*: tentare venas, *to feel the pulse*: Quint. 11, 3, 88: Suet. Tib. 72: Ov. H. 20, 139.

2. *to try the strength of, i. e. to attack, assail*: scallis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73: urbem, Liv. 33, 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35: Achalam, Caes. B. C. 3, 55: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic.

Tusc. 4, 14, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: tentari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81: Hor. S. 2, 3, 163: Virg. G. 3, 441: vina tentant caput, *attack, affect*, Plin. 23, 1, 20: pedes, Virg. G. 2, 94. II. Transf. to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay, etc.: constr. with acc., a rel. clause, inf., subj., or absol.: (i) with acc.: alicujus scientiam auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: alicujus patientiam, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: Bosporum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 31: Thetis ratibus, Virg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 fin.: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36: periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Cluent. 57, 157: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12: libertatem, id. 6, 18: carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, ib. 1, 17, 24. (ii) With relative clause: tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 26. (iii) With inf.: aqua prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29: sol coelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 658: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172. (iv) With subj.: quum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: quid aliud hoc iudicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13. Pass. impers.: tentatum a L. Sextio tr. pl., ut rogationem ferret, Liv. 4, 49. (v) Absol.: tenta qua lubet, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautioem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23. 2. Esp. to try, in a friendly or hostile manner; to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with; also, to excite, disturb: quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: utrum admonitus an tentatus pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 1, 41, 105: quum a proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 fin.: animum precando, Virg. Aen. 4, 113: iudicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75: deos multa caede bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73: nationes lacerare bello et tentare, to agitate, Cic. Manil. 9, 23: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27.

tentor, ōris, m. a holder, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races: Inscr. Grut. 339, 5: ib. 340, 3.

tentōriolum, i, n. dim. [tentorium] a little tent: Auct. B. Afr. 47.

tentōrium, ii, n. [tendo: lit. something stretched out] a tent: Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: Suet. Aug. 96: Virg. Aen. 1, 469: Ov. F. 3, 527: Lucan. 1, 396.

tentōrius, a, um, adj. [tentorium] pertaining to tents: pelles, tent-skins, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14.

tentus (tensus), a, um, Part. [tendo].

II. Adj. stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense: via rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tensor (opp. remissior), ib. 42: (mentis) tormento citharaque tensor, Auct. Priap. 6. III. Subst. tentus, i, m. a lustful man: Mart. 11, 73, 3: Auct. Priap. 20. 2. tenta, orum, n. plus. the male organs of generation: Cat. 80, 6. (Hence It. testis; Sp. testis; also It. testis; Fr. testis, orig. the length of the outstretched arm.)

tentus, a, um Part. [tenseo].

tēnūābilis, e, adj. [tenuo] making thin, attenuating: unctiones, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

tēnūātim, adv. thinly: Apic. 2, 4. tēnūescens, entis, Part. [tenuis] growing thin: luna tenuescens, waning, Censor. Fragm. 3.

tēnūiārius, a, um, adj. [id.] of or belonging to thin clothing: vestiarius, a maker of light clothing, Inscr. Grut. 650, 8: Inscr. Gud. 200, 1.

tēnūicūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] slight, trifling, poor: apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19.

tēnūis, e (in the poets also as a dissyll. tenuis, and hence sometimes written tenvis, Lucr. 1, 874, et al.: tenuia and tenuius, trisyll., id. 4, 64, etc.), adj. [root TEN, v. tendo; lit. stretched out; hence] thin, fine, slim, slender, lank, narrow, etc.: subtemen, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tenue coelum, opp. crassum, id. Fat. 4, 7: tenue purumque coelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: aer, rare, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, ib. 2, 15, 42: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, thin, watery, Plin. 14, 9, 11: sanguis, opp. pinguis, id. 11, 38, 90: agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 23: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64: nitedula, thin, lank, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411. 2. Transf. little, slight, trifling, poor, mean, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 53: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4: rivulus, ib. 2, 19: aqua, shallow, Liv. 1, 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum anteferit copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: mensa, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: and transf. of persons: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 55, 138: tenuis et obacatus, Suet. Caes. 46: and with gen.: tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, i. e. light, Prop. 3, 1, 8.

II. Fig. fine, nice, delicate, exact: tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 43: (oratores) tennes, acuti, id. Or. 5, 20: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, elegant, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66. 2. Transf. weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low: quum tenuissima valetudine esset, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium, opp. forte, Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis sanguisue sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19: suspicio, id. Caecin. 15, 43: curae, Virg. G. 1, 177: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, i. e. to the author of trifling, amorous lays, Mart. 10, 103, 5: tenuiores, men of lower rank, the lower orders, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 1, 47, 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adolescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3.

tēnūitas, ātis, f. [tenuis] thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, slimmess, Kl. Brit. 16, 64: crur-

um, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aëris, rarity, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, 9: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51: cribri, id. 18, 11, 27: aquae, clearness, purity, id. 31, 3, 23. 2. Transf. smallness, insignificance, poverty, scarcity: Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: Caes. B. G. 7, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 13, 30. II. Fig. fineness, acuteness, minuteness in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsa subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13.

tēnūiter, adv. thinly: alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13. 2. indifferently, poorly: Da. Quid reigerit? Ge. Sic. tenuiter, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 95. II. Fig. finely, acutely, exactly, subtly: tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: scribere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21. Comp.: illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51.

2. lightly, slightly, superficially: mihi nimium tenuiter Siculo- rum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, id. Verr. 2, 65, 157: Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15. Sup.: tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 4, 16, 35.

tēnūo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [tenuis] to make thin, slender, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate, etc.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 43: sol matutinum aëra spissum et humidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3 fin.: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, make lean, Virg. G. 3, 429: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 18, 21: artus tenuavit in undas, dissolved into water, Ov. M. 15, 551: vocis via est tenuata, narrowed, contracted, ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos rivos, id. R. Am. 445: adipēs, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, i. e. waning, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19. II. Fig. to make small or trifling, to lessen, reduce, enfeeble: utque meae famam tenuent obliviae culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, to lessen, degrade, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 72: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, have spun out a slight elegiac poem, Prop. 3, 1, 5.

tēnus, ōris, n. [root TEN, v. tendo] a cord, snare, springe: intendere tenus, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 23: tenus est laqueus, dictus a tendicula, Non. 6, 12.

tēnus [id.] orig. an acc. of direction, and hence joined with the gen.; afterwards a prep. with abl. (its supposed construction with the acc. rests upon a false reading in the passages Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the abl. is the true reading); reaching to, as far as, up or down to, unto, to (always placed after the word governed): 1. with gen.: laborum tenus, along the lips, Lucr. 1, 939: lumborum tenus, as far as the loins, Cic. Arat. 83: crurum tenus, Virg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenus, id. Aen. 10, 210: aurium tenus, Quint. 12, 2, 17: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24.

2. With abl. (the usu. constr.): Tauro tenus, Cic. Delot. 13, 36: Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenus, Virg. Aen. 3, 427: summo tenus ore, ib. 1, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenus, ib. 15, 512: lateri capulo tenus abdedit ensem, Virg. Aen. 2, 553: poti facce tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 fin.: extollere coelo tenus, Just. 12, 6. (ii) Esp. verbo tenus, or nomine tenus, as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally (rare): veteres verbo tenus de re publica diserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14: Liv. 34, 5: haec verba cum affectu accipimus, non verbo tenus, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1 med.: usurpatas nomine tenus urbium

expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

tepe-facio, *fēci*, factum, 3. v. a. (*tepefaciet*, Cat. 64, 361) to make moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid; to warm: is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5: lintheum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: ferrum acutum in matris jugulo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136: medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5: humor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Virg. Aen. 9, 419.

tepeo, 2. v. n. to be moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid (rare): ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: tepentes aurae, Virg. G. 2, 330. II. Fig. to be warm or to glow with love, to be enamoured: quo (Lycida) calet juvenus nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente Deum, Ov. H. 11, 26.

2. to be lukewarm; to be without ardour, indifferent in love, etc.: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, id. R. Am. 7: id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, Quint. 6, 1, 44. [Sans. *tap*, "calefacere"; Gr. *τέππα*; Russ. *tepl*, "calidus."]

tepesco, *pūl*, 3. v. n. *incept.* [tepeo] to become moderately warm, lukewarm, or tepid: maria agitata ventis tepescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: Ov. M. 3, 412: Virg. Aen. 9, 701.

II. to grow cool (rare): Mart. 2, 1, 10. 2. Fig. to cool off, decrease in ardour: paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Lucan. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

tephrias, *ae*, *m.* = *τεφρίας*, a kind of marble: Plin. 36, 7, 11.

tephritis, *Idis*, *f.* = *τεφρίτις*, an unknown ash-coloured precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 68.

tepidarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tepidus] pertaining to tepid water or to a tepid bath: abenum, Vitruv. 5, 10: cella, Inscr. Orell. no. 3328. II. Subst. tepidarium, *II*, *n.* a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath: Cels. 1, 3: Vitruv. 5, 10.

tepidē, *adv.* tepidly, lukewarmly: Col. 8, 5, 19. *Comp.*: Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

II. Fig.: tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tepidō, 1. v. a. [tepidus] to make lukewarm or tepid: Plin. 17, 26, 41.

tepidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tepeo] moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid: frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92 *med.*: vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. Od. 2, 6, 17: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646. *Comp.*: fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, Plin. 10, 59, 79. *Sup.*: cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6.

II. Fig. lukewarm, faint, languid, etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629: ignes, id. M. 11, 225. (Hence Fr. *tiède*.)

tepor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor: externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. de Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2: cupressus alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, in a mild, moderate temperature, Plin. 16, 33, 60. *Plur.*: Lucr. 2, 517: Cat. 46, 1. II. coolness: Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.* 2. Fig. coldness, languor of language: libri lentitudinis ac teporis, id. Or. 21 *med.*

a, *um*, *adj.* [tepor] made moderately warm, warmed: fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 66.

a, *um*, *adj.* [id.] warm, milder: noctium veris, Aus. Ecl. de Solis 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep.

teporis aqua, a stream of water

(perhaps tepid) conducted to the Capitol at Rome: Front. Aquaed. 8: Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

ter, *adv.* *num.* [tres] three times, thrice: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: ter amplius Geryon, triple-headed, ib. 2, 14, 7: ter quatuor corpora, twelve, Enn. Ann. 1, 110: terni ter cyathi, nine cups each, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ter centum millibus, id. S. 2, 3, 116: ter centum (or, as one word, tercentum), Virg. Aen. 1, 272. II. Transf. in gen. to denote frequency or repetition: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: ter revoluta toro est, ib. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aeneus: ter pereat meis excisus Argivis: ter uxor capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65: ter tanto peior ipsa est, Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8 *fin.*: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Virg. Aen. 12, 155: ter et quater, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 13. Hence, with adjectives, to denote a very high degree: o ego ter felix, thrice happy, thrice fortunate, Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Virg. Aen. 1, 94.

teramnon, *i*, *n.* a plant growing near Philippi, acc. to Pliny; but apparently from an erroneous interpretation of Theophrastus: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tercentum, *v.* *ter*. **ter-decies**, *adv.* *num.* thirteen times: quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitruv. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: Hs. terdecies, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, i. e. thirty, Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

terēbinthīnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* = *τερεβινθίνος*, of the terebinth tree: resina, Chian turpentine, Cels. 5, 6: Plin. 24, 6, 22: tabula, Petr. 33.

terēbinthizūsa, *ae*, *f.* = *τερεβινθίζουσα*, a turpentine-coloured precious stone: Plin. 37, 8, 37.

terēbinthus, *i*, *f.* = *τερεβινθος*, the terebinth tree, Pistacia terebinthus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 6, 12: Virg. Aen. 10, 136.

terēbra, *ae*, *f.* (terebrium, Hier. in Jesai. 12, 44, 12) [tero, lit. to pierce] an instrument for boring, a borer: Cato R. R. 41, 3: Col. 4, 29, 15 *sq.*: Plin. 7, 56, 57. 2. a surgical instrument, a trepan: Cels. 8, 3. 3. a military engine for boring through walls in sieges: Vitruv. 10, 19.

terēbrāmen, *Inis*, *n.* [terebro] a hole bored: furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

terēbrātio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] a boring: Col. 4, 29, 13. II. Meton. a hole bored, a bore: Vitruv. 9, 9 *med.*

terēbrātus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] a boring: Scrib. Comp. 206.

terēbro, *avi*, *atum*, 1. v. a. [terebra] to bore, bore through, perforate: terebra vitem pertundito, artitoque ea qua terebraveris, Cato R. R. 41, 3: vites Gallica terebra, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Epit. 52 *med.*: lumen telo acuto, Virg. Aen. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697. 2. Transf. to bore about with the fingers, i. e. to search about for: regustatum digito terebrare salinum contentus perages, i. e. with scanty fare, Pers. 5, 138. II. Fig. to insinuate oneself, to coax: Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 82.

terēbrum, *i*, *v.* terebra, *ad init.* **terēdo**, *Inis*, *f.* [tero, to pierce] (i) the boring worm, Tereudo navalis: (ii) prob. some boring beetle: (iii) the clothes moths, Tineae, Fabr.: Plin. 16, 41, 80: Col. 4, 24, 6: Vitruv. 5, 12: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

teres, *ōtis*, *adj.* [tero] rubbed or rounded off, rounded, well-turned, smooth, etc.: teres est in longitudine

rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. s. v.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: palus, Col. 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Virg. Aen. 6, 207: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: hastile, Liv. 21, 8: mucro, Virg. Aen. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: cervices, round, slender, Lucr. 1, 36: collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622: puer, well made, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: plagae, firmly woven, id. Od. 1, 1, 28: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: catena, Lucan. 3, 565. II. Fig. smooth, polished, elegant: (sapient) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas, Cic. Or. 9, 27: vox in disputationibus, smooth without impediment, Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, rounded off, polished, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, fretu scribere quam fretu, Gell. 13, 20. *Sup.* seems not to occur.

ter-gēminus, *a*, *um*, *v.* trigeminus. **ter-gēnus**, *adj.* *indecl.* of a three-fold kind, three-fold: humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43.

tergēo or **tergo**, *si*, *sum*, 2. or 3. v. a. (*Part. perf.* tertus, Varr. in Non. 179, 8 and 9) [a lengthened form of tero: v. margo, spargo, vergo] to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse: nunquam concessavimus lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 74: frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: fossas, to dry, Cato R. R. 2, 4: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergunt, rob off, polish, burnish, Virg. Aen. 7, 626: arma, Liv. 26, 51: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62. Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, grates upon, Lucr. 6, 119: tergere palatum, to tickle the palate, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24. *Absol.*: qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37. II. Fig. (rare): librum, i. e. to improve, amend, Mart. 6, 1, 3: scelus, to expiate, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.

tergilla, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [tergum] the skin or rind of pork: Apic. 4, 3.

terginum, *i*, *n.* [id.] a hide, rawhide, as a scourge: Lucil. in Non. 414, 9: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 21.

tergiversanter, *adv.* backwardly, reluctantly: pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9.

tergiversatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [tergiversor] a declining; a subterfuge, tergiversation: quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis? Cic. Mil. 20, 54: Auct. B. Afr. 8. *Plur.*: Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergiversātor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] one who delays, declines, or hangs back, a laggard: Gell. 11, 7: Arn. 7, 247.

tergī-versor, *atus*, 1. v. n. *dep.* [tergum] to turn one's back; hence, to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, tergiversate: itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut iis me dem, id. Att. 7, 12: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: Familius invitatus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23: accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur. Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Marc. Dig. 48, 16, 1.

tergo, *v.* *tergeo*. **tergōro**, 1. v. a. [tergus] to cover, cover over: sues luto se tergorantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78.

tergum, *i* (also **tergus**, *ōris*), *n.* (*masc.*: familiarem tergum, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 53: cf. Non. 227, 23) the back of men or beasts: (i) tergum: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32: boum terga, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: supplicium dare de tergo, Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55. (ii) tergus: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 20, 6: ut equa facilem sui tergoris ascensum praebeat,

Col. 6, 37, 10. II. *Transf. the back or hinder part, the back, rear*: omnes hostes terga verterunt: neque fugere destiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22: qui plures simul terga dederant, Liv. 22, 29: terga dare, id. 36, 38: terga praebere fugae, Ov. M. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15: summi plena jam margine libri scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back*, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, *behind one*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: qui jam post terga reliquit sexaginta annos, *has left behind him, has passed*, Juv. 13, 16. 2. *Of land or water, the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitatur aequore terga, Virg. G. 1, 97: crassa, id. 2, 236: annis, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 82. III. *Meton. the body of an animal* (poet.): (i) tergum: (serpens) squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Virg. G. 3, 426: id. Aen. 6, 422: horrentia centum terga suum, *i. e. a hundred head of swine*, id. 1, 635: perpetui tergo bovis, Virg. Aen. 8, 183. (ii) tergus: rescat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a side of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 649: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11. 2. *the covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather, etc.*: (i) tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide*, Virg. Aen. 1, 368. (ii) tergus: tergora diripiunt costis et viscera nudant, id. 1, 211: Cels. 7, 25: Plin. 8, 10, 10. 3. *any thing made of hide or leather*: (i) tergum: venti bovis tergo inclusi, *i. e. in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov. M. 14, 225: feriunt molles taurea terga manus, *i. e. tymbals*, id. F. 4, 342: rupit terga novena boum, *i. e. the nine thicknesses of bull's hide*, id. M. 12, 97: Virg. Aen. 9, 412: duroque intendere brachia tergo, *i. e. cestus*, id. 5, 403: per linea terga (scuti), *the linen covering*, id. 10, 784. (ii) tergus: gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem, *i. e. a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, Ov. M. 13, 347: Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

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tergus, ōris, v. tergum.

ter-jūgus, a, um, adj. [jugum] *thrice bound together, three-fold*: millia, *three thousand*, Aus. Ep. 8, 11.

termen, inis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

termentum, i, n.: termentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Racchidibus (4, 9, 5), Fest. s. v. (in this passage, however, the MSS. of Plautus have tormento; v. Ritschl. ad loc.).

termes, itis, m. *a bough cut off*: of the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45: of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9.

terminālis, e, adj. [terminus] *pertaining to boundaries, boundary-, terminal*: pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 fin.: lapides, Amm. 18, 2 med.: arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22. 2. Subst. terminālia, ium, n. plu. *the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23rd of Feb.: Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.: Cic. Att. 6, 1: Liv. 43, 11: Hor. Epod. 2, 59.

II. *pertaining to the end, final, concluding*: sententia, Cod. Justin. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play*, App. M. 10, p. 253.

terminātō, adv. *with limits*: Auct. de Cas. Liter. Goes. p. 243.

terminātiō, ōnis, f. [termino] *a bounding, fixing of bounds or limits*: Inscr. Grut. 197, 5: id. 198, 2. II. Fig.: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias alia terminatione concluditur, *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: poetica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination, decision*, id. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

terminātus, us, m. [id.] *a boundary, limit*: Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termino, avi, atum, i, v. a. [terminus] *to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit*: terra mare

et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 999: quorum aliter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed coeli regionibus terminaret, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22: fana, Liv. 5, 50: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis eruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1: (praetores) terminari jussi, qua ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, id. 32, 28. II. Fig. *to limit, set limits to, to circumscribe, define, determine*: iisdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitiis, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: proemia intra quatuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.

2. *Transf. to set bounds to, to close, terminate*: sententiam numero, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: si, ut Maecenas diceretur, genitivo casu non e littera sed tis syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12: si negotium terminatum est, Julian. Dig. 47, 2, 58.

terminus, i, m. (termo, ōnis, Enn. in Fest. s. v.: tēmen, inis, n. acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: ibi termina duo stant, Inscr. Orell. no. 3121) *a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit*: contentio de terminis, Cic. Acad. 2, 43, 132: agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2: templi, Liv. 45, 5: urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. perd. 3, 8. II. Fig. *a bound, limit, end, term*: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines, et quasi termini diligendi, id. Am. 16, 56: oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, id. 1, 16, 70: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. de Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. perd. 10, 29: termini egestatis, Pl. Asin. 1, 2, 13. [Terminus may come from tero, "to turn," and τέρμα from τέρω: but both words may perh. contain the same root as τέλος: on the interchange of t and r, see letter L, no. II. 3.]

termīteus, a, um, adj. [termes] *pertaining to an olive-branch*: ramus, an olive-branch, Grat. Cyneg. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus, *ad init.*

ternārius, a, um, adj. [terni] *containing or consisting of three*: scrobes, *i. e. of three feet*, Col. 11, 2, 28. II. Subst. ternārius, ii, m. = triens, *a third of an as*: Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, num. distrib. *three each*: ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: ter terni cyathi, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 114: ternae sunt utriusque partes, id. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvenecos, Virg. Aen. 5, 247: ternum pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35. Sing.: terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in a triple row*, Virg. Aen. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, *i. e. the three Graces*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88. II. *Transf. for tres, three*: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur ductores, Virg. Aen. 5, 560: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare millia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76.

terni-dēni, ae, a, num. distrib. *thirteen each*: ternadena ova subijcto aestate tota, Plin. 18, 26, 62.

ternio, ōnis, m. [terni] *the number three, a ternion, trias*: Gell. 1, 20: Mart. Cap. 7, 257: Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

ter-nox, ctis, f. *a night three times as long as usual*: Herculea, in which Hercules was begotten, Stat. Th. 12, 301.

ter-nus, a, um, v. terni.

tēro, trivi, tritum, 3. v. a. (perf. terii, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.) *to rub*

rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? *i. e. into a mill*, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 16: lacrimulam oculis terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50: bacam trapetis, Virg. G. 2, 519: herbas unguibus, Ov. M. 9, 655: cibum in ventre, *i. e. to digest*, Cels. 1 praef. med. Poet.: labelum calamo, *i. e. to rub one's lip* (in playing), Virg. E. 2, 34. 2. *Esp. to rub grain from the ears by treading, to tread out, thrash*: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: millia frumentum tua triverit arca centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22: ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est, *i. e. it has twice been harvest-time*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19. 3. *to cleanse or beautify by rubbing, to smooth, polish, sharpen*: oculos, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Virg. G. 2, 444: vitrum torro, Plin. 36, 26, 66: catillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: dentibus (apri) in querno stipte tritis, Ov. M. 8, 369. 4. *to lessen by rubbing, to rub away: to wear away by use, wear out*: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamantas terit, id. Tr. 4, 6, 14: ferrum, *to dull*, id. M. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine, silicem liquore, Prop. 2, 25, 15: trita labore colla, *galled*, id. 15, 124: trita vestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: librum, *i. e. to read often*, Mart. 8, 3, 4: quid haberet, quod legeret tereretque viritum publicus usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92. 5. *to tread often, to visit, frequent*: angustum formica terens iter, Virg. G. 1, 380: Appiam mannus, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52: ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11, 2: receptacula clarissimorum virorum, Plin. Pan. 50: flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259. 6. *In an obscene sense*: Boius est, Boiam terit, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 108: Prop. 3, 11, 30: Petr. 87.

II. Fig. *of time, to wear away, i. e. to pass, spend*: teritur dies, Pl. True. 5, 20: diem sermone terere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: teretur interea tempus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: tempus in convivio luxuriae, Liv. 1, 57: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 609. 2. *Of language, to wear out by use, i. e. to render common, common-place, or trite*: jam hoc verbum satis hesternio sermone trivium, Cic. Acad. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15. 3. *to tread under foot, i. e. to injure, violate*: jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228. [The primary sense of the root was probably "to pierce," as in ter-eto, "a piercing worm," ter-ebra, "a piercer or gimlet," Gr. τέρ-ετρον, τί-τρον-σχω, etc.; Germ. drillen; Eng. drill; old Eng. thrill, thirl, tirl, "to pierce." Hence came the meanings "to rub" (as in Gr. τέρω), and "to turn," the latter being accounted for by the rotatory movement of a drill in piercing a hole. From the same root with the meaning "turn" come torqueo, tortor, tormentum, etc.; also prob. Eng. twirl.]

terra, ae (gen. terras, Naev. in Prisc. p. 679 P.: terra, Lucr. 1, 213 et passim), f. *the earth*, as opposed to the rest of the universe; also, *land, ground, soil*, as opposed to the air, sea, etc.: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut coelum, terra ut media sit, eaque sua vi nutuque teneatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: umbra terrae, id. Rep. 1, 14: terrae motus, *earthquakes*, id. Div. 1, 18, 35: terra continens adventus hostium denuntiat, id. Rep. 2, 3: Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta

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est, quae aditum habeat a terra, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: iter terra petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: esse in terra atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground*, Pl. Merc. 1, 84: terra marique, *by land and sea*, Cic. Att. 9, 1: Sall. C. 13: bellum terra et mari comparat, Cic. Att. 10, 4: quae populos terraque marique lacesces, Enn. Ann. 1, 90: Messalam terra dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56: marique terraque usque quaque quaeritat, Pl. Poen. prol. 105: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars coelo, mari, terra (ut poetice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur e terra, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terra succum trahunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Pl. Poen. 2, 38: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: penitus terrae defigitur arbor, Virg. G. 2, 290: sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions*, Prop. 3, 5, 39: mei sub terras ibit imago, Virg. Aen. 4, 654: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i. e. *human being*, Cic. Att. 1, 13: terra orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones*, Quint. 3, 7, 26: quum aquam terramque ab Lacrylaemoniis petierunt, *water and earth (as a token of subjection)*, Liv. 35, 17. II. Esp. a *land, country, region, territory*: Laurentis terra, Enn. Ann. 1, 38: terra herilis patria, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 2: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terra, Cic. Am. 4, 13: terra Gallia, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7. *Plur.*: in quascunque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: quid terras alio calentes sole mutemus patria? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: pecunia tanta, quarta sit in terris, *in all lands, in the whole earth, in the world*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Virg. G. 2, 538: orbis terrarum geritumque omnium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: v. orbis: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18: ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, *where in the world*, Cic. Att. 5, 10: so, ubicunque terrarum, id. Verr. 5, 55, 143. [Etym. dub.: perh. akin to Sans. *dharā*, "terra"; Welsh *duar*.]

terrālis herba, a *plant*, also called *sisymbrium* (q. v.), *water-cress*: App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *earthy, earthen*: tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: agger, Virg. Aen. 11, 850: colles, Liv. 38, 20: campus, id. 33, 17: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1 vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46. 2. *Subst.* terrēnum, i, n. *land, ground*: Liv. 23, 19: Col. 2, 2, 1: Plin. 9, 51, 74. II. *pertaining to the globe or to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene*: terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: terrena et humida, ib. 1, 17, 40: marini terrenique humores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *land animals*, ib. 1, 37, 103: so, *absol.*: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, a *land journey*, Plin. 3, 8, 14. Poet.: terrenus eques Bellerophon, *mortal*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: numina, *that dwell on the earth*, Ov. M. 7, 248.

terrēo, ūl, itum, 2. v. a. *to frighten, alarm, terrify*: nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16: adversarios terrere, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: aliquem proscriptionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenaeque, id. Rep. 5, 4: terrere metu, Liv. 36, 6: territus hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115: terruit urbem, terruit gentes, grave ne rediret seculum Pyrrhae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4: territus animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4, 26 (p. 242 ed. Gell.). Liv. 7, 34. *Abso.*: ut ultro territus aequal matronibus, concurrunt, id. 30, 36. II. *Transf. & drive away by terror to frighten or scare* (q. v.): profugam per totum ter-

ruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: fures, ib. 14, 640: volucres (arundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182. 2. *to deter, prevent by frightening*: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetenda libertate, Sall. Orat. Lepid. *init.*: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49: praesentia tua, ne auderent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non territus ire, Manil. 5, 576. [Sans. *tras*, "tremere"; Gr. *τρέω, τρέμω*; Lat. *tremo, trepidus*; Erse, *tor*, "fear, dread."]

terrestris, e (nom. masc. *terrester*, Flor. 2, 2, 4), *adj.* [terra] *pertaining to the earth or to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial*: erant animantium genera quatuor, quorum unum divinum atque coeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Tim. 10: pecudes, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum coelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 4, 58, 129: terrestres urbiumque copiae, Caes. B. C. 3, 10: exercitus, *land-forces*, Nep. Them. 2: proelia, *battles on land*, id. Alcib. 5: iter, a *land-journey*, Plin. 5, 6, 6: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, id. 10, 23, 33: He. Terrestris cena est. Er. Sus terrestris bestia est, a *supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 80.

terrēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *earthen (rare)*: fossa et terreus agger, a *dam or dike of earth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

terribilis, e, *adj.* [terreo] *frightful, dreadful, terrible*: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19: terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 14: noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. II. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: formae visu, Virg. Aen. 6, 277: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55: tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dicit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: caligo, id. 6, 853: mors, Cic. Parad. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160. *Comp.*: cuius (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: quum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26. II. *Transf. venerable*: scripturae, Cod. Justin. 3, 1, 13.

terribiliter, *adv.* *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly*: sonus coeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25.

terrīcōla, ae, *comm.* [terra colo] a *dweller upon earth, a terrestrial (rare)*: terricolae Laniae, Lucil. in Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolae coelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45.

terrīcūla, orum, n. *plu.* (terrīcūla, ae, f.) [terreo] *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear (rare)*. (i) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua auler terricula, Att. in Non. 227, 31: nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11. (ii) *Fem.*: pertinuit cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. in Non. 352, 26: terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. persec. 16 *med.*

terrīcūlamenta, orum, n. *plu.* [terrīcula] *things that excite terror, frights, terrors*: sepulcrorum, App. Apol. 315: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.

terrificatio, ōnis, f. [terrifico] a *frightening*: imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrīfloo, i, v. a. [terrificus] *to make afraid, to terrify (poet. and rare)*: Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes terrificant animos, Virg. Aen. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrificus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo facio] *that causes terror, frightful, terrific (poet.)*: (Caretas) cristae, Lucr. 2, 633: caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 388: vates, Virg. Aen. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785.

terrīgēna, ae, *comm.* (neut. *adj.*:

terrīgēna animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12) [terra and GEN, root of gigno] *born of or from the earth, earth-born (poet.)*: of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1410: of the men who sprang from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118: of Typhoeus, ib. 5, 325: of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18: of the serpent, Sil. 6, 254: of the snail, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

terrīgēnus, v. terrīgēna, *ad init.*

terrīlōquus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo loquor] *fear-speaking, fear-inspiring*: dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 104.

terrīpāvium, il, v. tripudium.

terrīpūdium, il, v. tripudium.

terrīsōnus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo sono] *sounding terribly*: stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

terrītio, ōnis, f. [terreo] a *frightening*: levis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrīto, i, v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to frighten frequently; to alarm, terrify*: aliquem verbis, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 80: audacter terribitas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando, alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas territat urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 187: Liv. 8, 28.

terrītōriālis, e, *adj.* [territorium] *territorial*: termini, Front. de Limit. p. 47 Goes.

terrītōriūm, il, n. [terra] *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory*: colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquatur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines ejusque civitatis, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16.

terrītus, a, um, *Part.* [terreo].

terror, ōris, m. [id.] *great fear, dread, alarm, terror*: definiunt terrorum metum concutientem: ex quo sit, ut terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 27: terrorem alicui injicere, Cic. Prov. cons. 18, 43: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*: exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis praec metu, *from dread of me*, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 14: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread or apprehension of war*, Cic. Manil. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. *dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*: peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, ib.: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power, δεινότης*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44. II. *Meton. an object of fear or dread, a terror (usu. plur.)*: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47: terrores rei publicae (sc. Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *full of earth, earthy (rare)*: arena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, ib. 6 *fin.*

terrūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] a *small piece of land, a field*: alienae, other men's fields, Cod. Justin. 10, 15, 1.

terrūlentē, *adv.* *in an earthy manner*: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 378.

terrūlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra] *pertaining to the earth, earthy*: terrulentum ac sordidum, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 196: hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, i. e. *fruits of the earth*, id. Hamart. 5 *praef.*

tersus, a, um, *Part.* [tergeo]. II. *Adj.* *clean, neat*: (mulier) laeta, tersa, ornata, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 4: plantae, Ov. M. 2, 736: tersum dlem pro sereno dictum ab antiquis, Fest. s. v. 2. *Fig. pure, correct, nice, neat, terse*: iudicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: tersum ac limatum esse oportet

quod libris dedicatur, ib. 50: opus tertium, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22. *Comp.*: multo est tertior ac purus magis (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 94. *Sup.*: vir in iudicio literarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 *praef.*

tersus, ūs, m. [*id.*] a wiping off, cleansing: linthea tersui profer, App. M. 2, p. 113: tersui dentium petere aliquid, id. Apol. p. 277.

tertiā-dēcīmāni, orum, m. plu. (*sc.* milites) [*tertius*] soldiers of the thirteenth legion: Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertiānus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] pertaining to the third, tertian: tertianae febres, i. e. the tertian fever, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24. II. Subst. **tertiāna**, ae, f. (*sc.* febris) the tertian fever: Cels. 3, 5: Petr. 17: Plin. 24, 19, 107. 2. **tertiāni**, orum, m. plu. (*sc.* milites) soldiers of the third legion: Tac. A. 13, 38.

tertiārius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] containing a third part: stannum, that contains one part of tin and two of lead, Plin. 34, 17, 48. II. Subst. **tertiārium**, ii, n. a third part, a third: Cato R. R. 95, 1.

tertiatio, ōnis, f. [*tertius*] a doing a thing the third time; meton. that which is produced by a third operation: miscere tertiationem cum prima pressura, the oil produced by the third pressure, Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertiato, adv. thrice: verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 314.

tertiatus, a, um, Part. [*tertio*].

II. Adj. greater by a third: castra, whose length is one third greater than its breadth, Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertiiceps, ipis, adj. [*tertius*] the third: mons, the third hill (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

tertio, adv. for the third time: non hercle ventiam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: Liv. 23, 9: tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60. 2. in the third place, thirdly: Caes. B. C. 3, 43. 3. three times: parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2: Trebell. Gall. 17.

tertio, no perf., atum, i. v. a. [*tertius*] to do for the third time (rare): iugerum, to plough for the third time, Col. 2, 4, 8: campos, agrum, ib. 4: Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiata verba, thrice repeated, i. e. stammered out, App. M. 5, p. 166.

tertiocērius, ii, m. [*tertius* cera] a functionary of the third rank: Cod. Justin. 12, 21, 1: ib. 12, 24, 7.

tertium, adv. for the third time: veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22.

tertius, a, um, num. ord. [*tres*] the third: vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 66: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, i. e. on the third day of the Saturnalia, id. Att. 5, 20: ab Jove tertius Ajax, the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter, Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, i. e. by the infernal gods, id. Trist. 2, 53: regna, the infernal regions, id. F. 4, 584. II. Subst. **tertiae**, arum, f. plu. (*sc.* partes) a third part: miscetur argento tertiae aeris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46: quum ad tertiis subsederit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4: Plin. 21, 18, 71.

2. the third part in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, id. 7, 12, 10.

tertius-dēcīmus (-dēcīmus), a, um, num. ord. the thirteenth: dies, Cels. 3, 4 med.: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

tertus (tersus), a, um, Part. [*tergeo*].

ter-uncius, ii, m. (*sc.* numus) [*uncia*] three twelfths of an as, a quarter-

as: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45. 2. Transf. a trifle: sic in provincia nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. not a farthing, Cic. Att. 5, 17: id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: Pl. Capt. 3, 1, 17. II. Of inheritances, the fourth part: Curlius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2.

ter-vēnēficus, i, m. thrice poisoner, i. q. triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave, as a term of abuse: Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (also written tesqua), orum, n. plu. (*sing.* Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82) rough or wild regions, wastes, deserts: tesqua sive tesqua κατάρχημοι καὶ πάχης καὶ ἐρημοὶ τόποι, Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. in Varr. loc. cit.: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, poet. Cic. ap. Fest. s. v.: tesca deserta et inhospita, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Lucan. 6, 41. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. loc. cit.: templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, an old religious formula, ib.

tessella, ae, f. dim. [*tessera*] a small square piece of stone, a little cube, for pavements, etc.: Sen. Q. N. 6, 31: Juv. 11, 132: Plin. 37, 10, 54: Inscr. Orell. no. 4316.

tessellārius, ii, m. [*tessella*] one who makes tessellae, for pavements or for playing, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2: Inscr. Orell. no. 4289.

tessellatim, adv. [*id.*] in a checkered or tessellated form: considere spatulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: id. 7, 9.

tessellatus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] of small square stones, checkered, tessellated: pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

tessera, ae, f. = τέσσερες, a (Ion. for τέσσερες, a, four) a square, square piece of stone, wood, etc., for various purposes: 1. a die for playing, numbered on all the six sides (cf. talus): ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 53: id. de Sen. 16, 58: Mart. 14, 15, 1: Ov. A. A. 3, 354: Plin. 37, 2, 6. 2. Milit. t. t. a square tablet on which the watch-word was written, a watch-word, parole, countersign: tessera per castra ab Livio consule data erat, Liv. 27, 46: Auct. B. Hisp. 36: Suet. Galb. 6: Virg. Aen. 7, 637: Sil. 15, 478: Stat. Th. 10, 17. 3. Esp. tessera hospitalis, a tally, token, which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other: Ag. Ego sum ipse, quem tu quaeris. Ha. Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 87: tesseram hospitalem cum eo fecerunt, have entered into a bond of friendship, Inscr. Orell. no. 1079: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, i. e. have broken our friendship, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 27. 4. a square tablet or block, a checker for pavements, garments, etc.: Plin. 36, 25, 62: id. 35, 9, 36 § 62: Mart. 10, 33. 5. a token, ticket, billet for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11: frumenti, Juv. 7, 174. Absol.: Suet. Aug. 40. (v. Smith's Ant. 1112.)

tessērārius, a, um, adj. [*tessera*] pertaining to tesserae: ars, the art of dice-playing, Amm. 14, 6 med. II. Subst. **tessērārius**, ii, m. he who receives and distributes the watch-word from the commander: Tac. H. 1, 25: Veg. Mil. 2, 7: Inscr. Orell. no. 3462.

tesserūla, ae, f. dim. [*id.*] a small square bit of stone for paving: Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149. 2. a voting-tablet, i. q. a ballot: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18. 3. a small tally or ticket for the distribution of corn: Pers. 5, 74.

testa, ae, f. a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile: Cato R. R. 18, 7: Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Vitruv. 2, 8 fin. II. Transf. a piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn, etc.: si Prometheus a vicinis cum testa ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her.

4, 6, 9: testa cum ardente viderent scintillare oleum, the lamp, Virg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70: Tib. 2, 3, 47: Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114. 2. a broken piece of earthen-ware, pottery, brick, etc.: a sherd, potsherd: dissipatis imbricum fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. in Non. 125, 18: Ov. M. 8, 662: Plin. 32, 8, 28: Tac. H. 5, 6. (ii) a piece of bone: Cels. 8, 16: a fragment of a broken tooth: id. 6, 9 med. 3. Like ὀστράκον, a sherd, potsherd, in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστράκισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3. 4. the shell of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21: testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23. (ii) Meton. a shell-fish: non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: marina, ib. 2, 8, 53. (β) a shell or covering, in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, i. e. an icy shell, covering of ice, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: lubrica, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burn. (γ) the skull: testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1. 5. a brick-coloured spot on the face: Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163. 6. castanet, made of the shell of shell-fish, used in wanton dances: Juv. 11, 170. 7. a sort of clapping with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause: Suet. Ner. 20.

testābilis, e, adj. [*testor*] that has a right to give testimony: Gell. 6, 7.

testāceus (testacius, Inscr. Orell. no. 4353), a, um, adj. [*testa*] consisting of bricks or tiles, brick-, tile-: structura, Vitruv. 2, 8 fin.: pavimentum, id. 7, 4 fin.: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46: monumentum, Inscr. Orell. no. 4354. 2. Subst. **testāceum**, i, n. a kind of brick: Plin. 36, 23, 55: Pall. Mai. 11, 3. II. covered with a shell, testaceous: omnia, shell-fish, testacea, Plin. 32, 5, 20: operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55 fin. III. brick-coloured: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 31: pira, id. 15, 15, 16.

testāmen, inis, n. [*testor*] evidence, proof: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentārius, a, um, adj. [*testamentum*] pertaining to wills, testamentary: lex Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 108: adoptio, by will, Plin. 35, 2, 2: hereditates, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 130. II. Subst. **testāmentārius**, ii, m. one who draws up wills: id. ib. 28, 5, 9. 2. Esp. one who forges a will: Cic. Sest. 17, 39: id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, n. [*testor*] prop. the solemn declaration of one's will; and meton. a will, testament: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere, obsignare, facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48: testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: mutare, id. Clu. 11, 31: rumpere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: irritum facere, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subijcere, ib. 14, 3, 7: supponere, id. Parad. 6, 1, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8: quum ei testamento HS. millicies relinqueretur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93. (Respecting the Roman law of wills, v. Smith's Ant. 1113 seqq.) II. Esp. testamentum vetus et novum, the Old and New Testaments: Lact. 4, 20.

testātim, adv. [*testa*] like sherds, in bits or fragments: comminuere, Pompon. in Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. in Charis. p. 196 P.

testātio, ōnis, f. [*testor*] a bearing witness (whether orally or in writing), a giving testimony, attesting, testifying: Gal. Dig. 22, 4, 4: Paul. ib. 3, 2, 21: Ulp. ib. 48, 19, 9: Quint. 5, 7, 32. II. to witness, invoking as witness: derum raptorum testationem, i. e. during an invocation of the gods as witnesses, Liv. 8, 6.

testāto, adv. before witnesses: iussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis sive

verbis aut per nuncium jusserit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 4, 1: Scaev. ib. 45, 1, 122: App. Apol. 324. 2. *as is well known, evidently*: Plin. 8, 36, 54. 3. *after making a will*: sive testato sive intestato decesserint, Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testātor, ōris, m. [testor] *one who bears witness or testifies to a thing, a witness*: Prud. Cath. 12, 85. II. *one who makes a will or testament, a testator*: Papin. Dig. 28, 3, 17: Suet. Ner. 17: Lact. 4, 20.

testatrix, icis, f. [id.] *she that makes a will or testament, a testatrix*: Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30: Modest. ib. 35: Scaev. ib. 89 fin.

testātus, a, um, Part. [testor]. II. *A. dj. published, public*: ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 76, 187: ut testatum esse velim, de pare quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, Quint. 2, 15, 8. *Comp.*: ut res multorum oculis esset testator, Cic. Coel. 27, 64: quo notior testatorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42. *Sup.*: testatissima mirabilia, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

testēus, a, um, adj. [testa] *of earthen materials, earthy, earthen*: testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*: indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 fin.

testiculāri est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admove, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. s. v.

testiculātus, a, um, adj. [testiculus] *having testicles*: equi, stallions, Veg. Vet. 4, 7. II. *Subst.*: testiculāta, ae, f. (sc. herba), *a plant, called also mercurialis and orchion*: App. Herb. 82.

testiculū, i, m. dim. [testis] *a testicle*: Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: Juv. 6, 339.

2. *Meton. manly vigour, manliness*: haec fierent, si testiculi vena nulla paterni viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103.

II. *the name of a plant, a kind of orchis, also called satyrion, q. v.*: App. Herb. 15.

testificatio, ōnis, f. [testificor] *a bearing witness, giving testimony*: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 92: id. Mur. 24, 49: id. Brut. 80, 277.

II. *Transf. in gen. a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence*: egit causam tuam cum summa testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, id. Fam. 1, 1: semperiterna repudiatæ legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testificor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (Perf. part. pass.: Cic. Att. 1, 17: Ov. F. 4, 326) [testis facio] *to bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify*: constr. with acc., acc. and inf. or rel. clause: haec quum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 5, 7, 17: testificatur iste, P. Quintum non stetisse, et se stetisse, id. Quint. 6, 25: testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33. *Absol.*: ut statim testificati discederent, id. Caecin. 16, 45.

2. *Transf. in gen. to show, exhibit, publish, bring to light, etc.*: testificabar sententiam meam, id. Att. 8, 1: amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam, ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes, Ov. F. 2, 302. II. *to call to witness (rare)*: deos hominesque amiciamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 16: Cic. Att. 10, 9, A.: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160: numen Stygiae aquae, id. F. 5, 250.

testimoniālis, e, adj. [testimoniū] *pertaining to or serving for evidence*: comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 fin. II. *Subst. testimoniales, ium, f. plu. (sc. literae), testimonials*: Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 12.

testimoniū, ii, n. [testis] *evidence, attestation, testimony (oral or written)*: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis testant, Pl. Rud. prol. 13: testimonium testator, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc.

Am. 36, 102: testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Sull. 30, 83: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 19: Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eadem officina exhibant, Liv. 39, 8. II. *Transf. in gen. that which serves as proof; proof, evidence*: hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium: exemplo demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: Cic. Part. or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui iudicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: laudum suarum, id. Am. 26, 98: laboris sui periculi aufferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: rei testimonium, id. B. G. 1, 44: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 10.

testis, is, comm. (neutr. coelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576) *one who attests (orally or in writing), a witness*: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 8: apud me ut apud bonum iudicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: satis idonei testes et consilii, id. Font. 3, 6: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: locupletissimi, most credible, id. Brut. 93, 322: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37: testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 59, 146: ut iis testibus in summa pecuniae uteretur, as to the amount, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem, id. B. G. 1, 14: Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: inducta teste in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40. (ii) *With dependent clause*: iis utimini testibus, adpropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: testibus se militibus uti posse, quanto studio pacem petisset, id. B. C. 3, 90. (iii) *Of things*: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal devictus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49.

II. *Transf. an eye-witness, spectator (rare)*: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit, ut eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puluitque gementem, illo teste mori, Lucan. 9, 887: luna teste moveretur, Juv. 6, 311.

testis, is, m. *a testicle*: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80: testes pecori ad crura decidui, id. 11, 49, 110: Hor. S. 1, 2, 45. In a pun: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 31: Auct. Priap. 2.

testitrāhus, a, um, adj. [testis traho] *that drags his testicles*: aries, Laber. in Tert. Pall. 1.

testor, atus, i. v. a. dep. (testo, Prisc. p. 797 P.) [testis] *to be a witness, to testify, attest (rare)*: confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, thou canst attest it, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172. 2. *Transf. in gen. to make known, show, prove: to give to understand, to declare, aver, etc.*: constr. with acc. and inf., rel. clause, or acc.: ego quod facio, me pacis causa facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: clarissima voce se nomen Oppianici delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, Liv. 25, 10: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistolis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 31: numerus autem (saepo enim hoc testandum est) est non poëtica junctus, Cic. Or. 68, 227.

3. *Esp. to publish one's last will or testament, to make a*

will, provide by will for: quum ignorans nrum ventrem ferre immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: intestati appellantur, qui quum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1: nomen testatus intulit in tabulas, i. e. into his will, Cat. 68, 122. II. *to call upon or invoke as witness*: Venus Cyrenensis testem te testor mihi, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos dii patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, Cic. Sull. 31, 86: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: vos aeterni ignes et non violabile vestrum testor numen, Virg. Aen. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37: id testor deos, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, iudices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

testu or **testum**, i, n. [testa] *the lid of an earthenware vessel, an earthen pot-lid*: in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato R. R. 75: fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: filio ovium sub testu calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114. (ii) *In gen. a pot-lid*: ranarum corda sub aereo testu discocere, id. 32, 7, 26. II. *Meton. an earthen vessel, earthen pot*: ara sit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645: Petr. 136.

testuātium, ii, n. [testu] *a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake*: Varr. L. L. 5, 22, 31.

testudinēātus and **testudinātus**, a, um, adj. [testudo] *arched, vaulted*: tectum, Col. 12, 15: cavaedium, Vitruv. 6, 3.

testudinēus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a tortoise, made of tortoise-shell*: gradus, a tortoise-pace, snails pace, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, made of or overlaid with tortoise-shell, Prop. 4, 6, 32: Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80. *Neut. plu. subst.*: cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Jabel. Dig. 32, 1, 98 fin.

testūdo, inis, f. [testa] *a tortoise, various species of Testudo, Linn.*: Plin. 9, 10, 12: Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: Liv. 36, 32. *Proverb.*: testudo volat, of anything impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.

II. *Meton. tortoise-shell, used for overlaying or veneering*: Plin. 9, 11, 13: Virg. G. 2, 463: Ov. M. 2, 737.

2. *Transf. of things having the arched shape of a tortoise-shell*: (i) *a lyre, lute, cithern*: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Virg. G. 4, 464: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 3: Ov. A. A. 3, 147. (ii) *an arch, vault in buildings*: Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 44: Cic. Brut. 22, 87: Virg. Aen. 1, 505. (iii) *In milit. lang. a covering, shed, shelter, made of wood, for the protection of besiegers*: Caes. B. G. 5, 43: Vitruv. 10, 19 sq. (β) *formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads*: Liv. 34, 39: Caes. B. G. 2, 6: Tac. A. 13, 39: Virg. Aen. 9, 505. (iv) *the covering of the hedge-hog*: Mart. 13, 86, 1.

testūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a small potsherd*: Col. 11, 3, 3. II. *Transf. an earthen lamp*: Seren. in Divin. p. 511 P. 2. *a voting-tablet used by the Athenians*: Nep. Arist. 1. (Hence it. teschio.)

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, f. *a kind of dove*: columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Virg. E. 1, 58.

tētānicus, i, m. = *τετανικός*, *affected with tetanus*: Plin. 23, 7, 67.

tētānōthrum, i, n. = *τετανώθρον*, *a cosmetic for removing wrinkles (pure Lat. tentipellium)*: Plin. 32, 7, 24.

tētānus, i, m. = *τετανός*, *a stiffness or spasm of the neck, tetanus*: Plin. 23, 1, 24: Scrib. Comp. 101.

tētartēmōria, ae, f. = τεταρτη-
μόρια, a fourth, in music: Mart. Cap.
9, 315

tētartēmōrion, ii, n. = τεταρτη-
μόριον, a fourth of the zodiac: Plin. 7,
49, 50: Hyg. de Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tēte, v. tu.

tēter (taeter), tra, trum, adj. offen-
sive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous,
katharsome: aliis aliud retro quoque
tetrus esset naribus, auribus atque
oculis orisque saporis, Lucr. 2, 510:
tetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20,
45: odor, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: cadavera,
Lucr. 2, 415: loca tetra, inculta, foeda
atque formidolosa, Sall. C. 52: tetrus
tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44:
alter, o dil boni, quam teter incedebat,
quam truculentus, quam terribilis as-
pectu! id. Sest. 8, 19: vultus natura
horridus ac teter, Suet. Cal. 50: teter-
rima hiems, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15.

II. Fig. horrid, hideous, repulsive,
shameful, disgraceful, abominable, etc.:
homo hominum omnium teterrimus, Pl.
Most. 3, 1, 65: diritate atque immani-
tate teterrimus, Cic. Vat. 3, 9: quis
tetrior hostis huic civitati? id. Coel. 6,
13: qui in eum fuerat teterrimus, id.
Tusc. 1, 40, 96: cupiditates, quibus
nihil nec tetrus nec foedius excogitari
potest, id. Off. 3, 8, 36: teterrimum bel-
lum, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: facinus, id. Off.
3, 25, 95: libido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 33: pro-
digia, Liv. 22, 9. Neutr. adverb.: tetrum
flagrat horror conscius, Prud. Cath. 4, 22.

tēthālassōmēnon, i, n. (sc. vinum)
= τεθαλασσωμένον, wine mixed with
sea-water: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

tēthēa, ae, f. = τήθα, a sea-animal,
prob. an Ascidian of some kind: Plin.
32, 9, 31, § 99.

tētrāchordos, on, adj. = τετράχορδος,
on, having four strings or notes: ma-
china, a water-organ, Vitruv. 10, 13. II.

Subst. tētrāchordon, i, n. a chord of
four notes, a tetrachord: id. 5, 4: Mart.
Cap. 9, p. 323 sq.: Macr. S. 1, 19 med.

2. Fig.: anni, i. e. the four seasons,
Varr. in Non. 71, 16.

tētrācōlon, i, n. = τετράκωλον, a
period consisting of four members: Sen.
Contr. 4, 25 fin.

tētrādium, ii, n. = τετράδιον, the
number four, a quaternion: Col. 3, 20.
tētrādōros, on, adj. = τετράδωρος,
on, of four palms or hand-breadths:
Plin. 35, 14, 49: Vitruv. 2, 3.

tētrādrachmum, i, n. = τετρά-
δραχμον, a silver coin of four drachmas
among the Greeks: Cass. in Cic. Fam.
12, 13: Liv. 34, 52.

tētrāgnāthius, ii, m. = τετράγναθος
(having four jaws), a kind of poisonous
spider, prob. some species of Phalan-
gium, Lycosa, or Galeodes: Plin. 29, 4,
27.

tētrāgōnum, i, n. = τετράγωνον, a
quadrangle, tetragon: Aus. Ecl. de ra-
tione puerp. 21 and fin.

tētrālix, icis, f. = τετράλιξ, a plant,
cross-leaved heath, Erica tetralix, i. q.
erice, sisara: Plin. 11, 16, 15.

tētrāmētrus, i, m. = τετράμετρος,
a verse of four metrical feet, a tetra-
meter: Terent. Maur. p. 2430 P.: Diom.
p. 506 lb.

tētrans, antis (gen. plur. heterocl.
tetrantorum, Vitruv. 3, 3 med.), m. =
τετράς, a fourth part, a quarter: col-
umnarum, Vitruv. 4, 2: circuli, a quad-
rant, id. 10, 11. II. Among surveyors,
the place where two lines meet: Hyg. de
Limit. p. 160 Goes.: Front. de Limit.
p. 132.

tētrāo, ōnis, m. = τετράων, (1) black
cock or black grouse, Tetrao tetrix, Linn.
(II) alterum genus vulturum magni-
tudinem excedit = cock of the woods,
eupercailzie, Tetrao urogallus, Linn.:
Plin. 10, 22, 29: Suet. Cal. 22 med.:
Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 fin.

tētrāpharmacum, i, n. = τετρα-
φάρμακον, a plaster composed of four
ingredients: Veg. Vet. 4, 28 med. II.
a mess of four kinds of food: Spart.
Hudr. 21: Ael. Ver. 5: Lampr. Alex.
Sev. 30.

tētrāphōros, on, adj. = τετράφορος,
of four bearers: tetraphori phalanstarii,
four bearers carrying anything together,
Vitr. 10, 8, 7.

tētraptōta, orum, n. plu. words
which occur in only four cases, tetra-
ptotes: Diom. 1: Priscian. 5.

tētrāpus, ōdis, m. = τετράπους (four-
footed), the title of the eighth book of
Apicius, which treats of the dishes pre-
pared from quadrupeds.

tētrarchēs, ae, m. = τετράρχης, a
ruler who governed the fourth part of a
country, a tetrarch; in gen. the title of
a petty prince: Cic. Att. 2, 9: Caes.
B. C. 3, 3: Auct. B. Alex. 67: Hor. S.
1, 3, 12: Lucan. 7, 227.

tētrarchia, ae, f. = τετταρχία, the
dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy:
Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: Auct. B. Alex. 78.

tētras, ādis, f. = τετράς, the number
four, a quaternion: Tert. adv. Val. 7:
Mart. Cap. 7, 239.

tētrasēmus, a, um, adj. = τετρά-
σημος, of four syllables, quadrisyllabic:
pes, a poetical foot of four syllables,
Mart. Cap. 9, p. 330.

tētrastichos, on, adj. = τετράστι-
χος, containing four rows or lines:
porticus, Treb. Gall. 18. II. Subst.
tētrastichon, i, n. a poem of four verses,
a tetrastich: Quint. 6, 3, 96: Mart. 7,
85, 1.

tētrastȳlos, on, adj. = τετράστυλος,
having four columns: frons loci, Vitruv.
3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3. II. Subst.
tētrastȳlon, i, n. a building with four
columns, a tetrastyle: Capitol. Gord. 32:
Inscr. Orell. no. 2270.

tētrē, adv. foully, shockingly, dis-
gracefully: Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.:
Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. Sup.: id. Att. 7, 12.

tetricitas, ālis, f. [tetricus] a grave
or serious expression, seriousness: ha-
bitus oris tetricitate decorus, Auct. Pan.
ad Pis. 90.

tetricus, a, um, adj. [teter] for-
bidding, harsh, gloomy, sour, stern,
severe: puella, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: tetricus
et asper censor udorum, Mart. 12, 70, 4:
deue, i. e. the Fates, id. 4, 73, 6: tetricus
ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv. 1,
18: animus, Sen. Ep. 36: febres, Mart.
6, 70, 8: tubae, fierce, warlike, id. 7,
80, 2.

tētrinnio, 4. v. n. to quack, as a
duck: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 22.

tētrītūdo, inis, f. [teter] loathsomē-
ness, hideousness: Att. in Non. 179, 33.

tētro, i. v. a. [id.] to render foul:
Pac. in Non. 178, 7.

tettigōmētra, ae, f. = τεττιγομήτρα,
the larva or matrix of the cicada: Plin.
11, 26, 32.

tettigōnia, ae, f. = τεττιγονία, a
kind of small cricket or grasshopper;
v. cicada: Plin. 11, 26, 32.

tētūli, v. fero, ad init.

teuchites, ae, m. = τευχίτης, a kind
of fragrant grass, Andropogon schoen-
anthus, Linn., also called juncus odor-
atus: Plin. 21, 18, 72.

teucrion, ii, n. = τεύκριον, a plant,
a kind of germander, Teucrium lucid-
um, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 80. II. a
kind of fern, Ceterach (?), Willd.: id.
25, 5, 20. Called also teuceria, id. 26,
7, 19.

teuthālis, Idis, f. = τευθαλίς, a
plant, called also sanguinaria and poly-
gonos, q. v.: Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

teuthrion, also called polion magus,
a kind of germander, Teucrium mon-
tanum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 7, 21.

texo, xui, xum, 3. v. a. to weave:
texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44:
vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta cor-
porum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2,
60, 150: in araneolis aliae quasi rete
texunt, ib. 2, 48, 123: Cat. 68, 49. 2.
Transf. in gen. to join or fit together,
to plait, braid; to fabricate, build, etc.
(mostly poet.): rubea texatur fascina
virga, Virg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum
virgis et vimine querno, id. Aen. 11,
65: parietem lento vimine, Ov. F. 6,
262: sepes, Virg. G. 2, 371: crates,
Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3.

36: coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 7:
navigia ex papyro, Plin. 13, 11, 23
nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 6: basilicam, Cic.
Att. 4, 16: robore naves, Virg. Aen.
11, 326: arundine texta hibernacula,
Liv. 30, 3: pyram pinu arida, Prud.
σρεφ. 10, 846. II. Fig. to weave,
compose: quamquam ea tela textitur et
ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, is
devised, contrived, Cic. de Or. 3, 60,
226: amor patriae quod tua texuerunt
scripta retexit opus, i. e. had wrought
produced, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 30: sermones,
Pl. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistolas quotidianis
verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21.

textilis, e, adj. [texo] woven,
wrought, textile: tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1349:
stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona,
Virg. Aen. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3,
19: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35: tabernacula
textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9,
1, 4 ext. Poet.: pestis, i. e. a gar-
ment steeped in poison, poet. Cic. Tusc.
2, 8, 20. 2. Subst. textile, is, n.
(sc. opus), a web, stuff, fabric, piece of
cloth, canvass, etc.: pictura in textili,
Cic. Verr. 4, 1, 1: textile, id. Leg. 3,
18, 45: Liv. 45, 35: Plin. 13, 9, 18:
Prop. 1, 14, 22. II. Transf. plaited,
constructed (rare):serta, garlands of
roses, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M.
11, p. 261.

textor, ōris, m. [id.] a weaver: Pl.
Aul. 3, 5, 45: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: Juv.
9, 30. (Hence Fr. tisserand, with the
suffix -and.)

textōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertain-
ing to weaving or plaiting: alvearia
opere textorio salicibus connectentur,
plaited work, Col. 9, 6, 1. II. Fig.:
textorium, inquis, totum mehercule is-
tud est, i. e. entangling, Sen. Ep. 113
med.

textrīcula, ae, f. dim. [textrix] a
little female weaver; in apposition:
puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrinus, a, um, adj. [contr. from
textorius, from textor] pertaining to
weaving: ars, the art of weaving, Firm.
de Error. prof. relig. 17. 2. Subst.
textrinum, i, n. (sc. opus), weaving:
Cic. Verr. 4, 26, 58: Sen. Ep. 90 med.:
Suet. Gramm. 23. (ii) textrina, ae, f.
(sc. officina), a weaver's shop: Vitruv. 6,
7 fin. II. pertaining to construction:
subst. textrinum, i, n. a ship-yard,
dock-yard: idem campus habet textri-
num navibu' longis, Enn. in Serv. Virg.
Aen. 11, 326.

textrix, icis, f. [texo] a female
weaver: Mart. 4, 19, 1: Inscr. ap.
Reines. cl. 9, no. 77. In apposition:
anus, i. e. the Fates, App. M. 6, p.
180.

textum, i, n. [id.] that which is
woven, a web (poet.): pretiosa texta,
Ov. H. 17, 223: id. M. 8, 640: Mart. 8,
28, 18: pepili, Stat. Th. 10, 56. 2.
Transf. that which is plaited or fitted
together, a plait, texture, fabric: pinea
carinae, Cat. 64, 10: Ov. M. 11, 524:
id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei tex-
tum, Virg. Aen. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr.
6, 1052. II. Fig. of literary composi-
tion, tissue, style: dicendi textum
tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textūra, ae, f. [id.] a web, texture
(poet.): Pl. Stich. 2, 24: Prop. 4, 5,
23. II. Transf. a construction,
structure: Lucr. 3, 210: Lucan. 9, 777.

textus, a, um, Part. [texo].

textus, ūs, m. [id.] texture, tissue,
structure: haec sunt tenula textu, Lucr.
4, 730: Plin. 9, 37, 61. II. Fig. of
language, construction, combination,
connection, context: Quint. 9, 4, 13:
rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15,
7: quod contra foederum textum juva-
rentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12 fin.: gesto-
rum, ib.

thālāmēgus, i, f. = θαλαμηγός, a
state-barge fitted up with cabins: Suet.
Caes. 52: Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

thālāmus, i, m. = θάλαμος, a sleep-
ing-room, bed-chamber: Virg. Aen. 6,
623: Ov. M. 10, 456: id. H. 12, 57. 2.
Esp. a marriage-bed, bridal-bed: Prop.
2, 15, 14: Petr. 26. 3. Matron

marriage, wedlock: thalami expers vitam degere, Virg. Aen. 4, 550: quantum in connubio natae thalamoque moratur, ib. 7, 253: Ov. M. 3, 282: Stat. Th. 5, 463: thalamos ne desere pactos, Virg. Aen. 10, 649: Ov. M. 1, 658. II. In gen. *a dwelling-room, dwelling-place, residence, habitation*: ferrei Eumenidum, Virg. Aen. 6, 280: apium, id. G. 4, 189: delubra (Apis), quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71. (Hence Port. *tambo*, "bridal-bed.")

thālassa, ae, f. = θάλασσα (the sea), the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.

thālassēgle, es, f. *a plant, called also potamantis*, perh. a kind of Datura, Linn.: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thālassīous, a, um, adj. = θαλασσικός, sea-coloured, sea-green: colos (palliol), Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 43.

thālassinus, a, um, adj. = θαλάσσιος, sea-coloured, sea-green: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1123.

thālassion phȳcos, = θαλάσσιον φύκος, various kinds of sea-weed, species of Fucus, Linn., wrack, v. phycos: Plin. 26, 10, 66.

thālassites, ae, m. = θαλασσίτης, sea-wine, i. e. wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea: Plin. 14, 8, 10.

thālassōmēli, n. = θαλασσόμελι, sea-water mixed with honey, used as a beverage: Plin. 31, 6, 35: Seren. Samm. 28, 537.

thalitrum, i, n. *a plant, meadow-rue*, Thalictrum minus, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

thallus, i, m. = θαλλός, a green stalk, green bough: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58: Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. a myrtle-bough, Virg. Cir. 376.

thannum (thamnum), i, n. = θάμνος, a shrub, v. tamnum: Col. 12, 7, 1: Tert. Anim. 32.

thapsia, ae, f. = θαψία, a poisonous shrub, Thapsia Asclepium, Linn. acc. to Sprengel, T. villosa vel gargarica, Willd. acc. to others: Plin. 13, 22, 43.

thapsos, = thapsia: Lucan. 9, 919.

theamēdes, is, m. *an Ethiopian stone that repels iron*; acc. to some, the *tourmaline*, but more prob. *loadstone*, which attracts or repels according to the polarity: Plin. 36, 16, 25.

theangelis, idis, f. *a fabulous plant said to grow on Libanus*: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thēātrālis, e, adj. [theatrum] pertaining to the theatre, theatrical: theatrales gladiatorique consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, concerning the order of sitting in the theatre, Plin. 7, 30, 31: humanitas, i. e. feigned, spurious, Quint. 2, 2, 10: sermones, i. e. low, vulgar, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

thēātrīcus, a, um, adj. = θατρικός, pertaining to the theatre, theatric; nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. D. 6, 6.

thēātrum, i, n. = θέατρον, a play-house, theatre: theatrum ut commune sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: Caes. B. C. 2, 25: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130: hos arto stipata theatro spectat Roma potens, ib. 2, 1, 60 (v. Smith's Ant. 1120 seqq.). Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings: Cic. Fl. 7, 16: Liv. 24, 39: Tac. H. 2, 80. 2. Transf. in gen. *any open space for exhibiting martial games*: Virg. Aen. 5, 288. 3. Meton. *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41: tota saepe theatra exclamasse dubare, Quint. 1, 6, 45. II. Fig. *a place of exhibition, theatre*, for any public performance: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaris) spectata est, openly, publicly, id. Fam. 12, 29: optimus quisque prae-

ceptor frequentia gaudet ac maiore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

thēca, ae, f. = θήκη, *that in which any thing is inclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath*, etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52: Suet. Claud. 35.

thēcātus, a, um, adj. [theca] placed in a case or cover, encased: arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 med.

thēlygōnon, i, n. = θηλύγονον (producing females), a species of the plant phyllum, acc. to some Thelygonum cynocrambe, Linn.; acc. to others, Mercurialis tomentosa, Linn.: Plin. 26, 35, 91. II. a species of the Satyrion, q. v.: id. 26, 10, 63. III. a species of the crataegonos, prob. the same as no. 1. id. 27, 8, 40.

thēlyphōnon, i, n. = θηλύφονον, another name of the aconitum, q. v.: Plin. 25, 10, 75.

thēlyptēris, is, f. = θηλύπτερις, the female plant of the filix, lady-fern, Athyrium Filix foemina, DeCand.: Plin. 27, 9, 55.

thēma, ātis, n. = θέμα, a subject or topic treated of, a theme: Scholastici exempla quum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 jin.: Quint. 4, 2, 28.

II. the position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope: Suet. Aug. 94.

thēōlōgia, ae, f. = θεολογία, theology: Aug. Civ. D. 6, 5.

thēōlōgicus, a, um, adj. = θεολογικός, pertaining to theology, theological: doctrina, Amm. 16, 5.

thēōlōgus, i, m. = θεολόγος, one who treats of the Deity and of divine things, a theologian: Cic. N. D. 3, 21: Arn. 3, 106.

thēōmbrōtios, ii, f. = θεωμβρώτιον, a fabulous herb: Plin. 24, 17, 102.

thēōrēma, ātis, n. = θεωρήμα, a proposition to be proved, a theorem: Gell. 17, 19: dat. theorematidis, id. 1, 2.

thēōrēmātion, ii, n. dim. = θεωρημάτιον, a little theorem: Gell. 1, 13.

thēōrīa, ae, f. = θεωρία, a philosophical speculation, theory: Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4.

thēōrīcē, es, f. = θεωρηκή, a philosophical speculation: Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

thēōtōcos, i, f. = θεοτόκος, God-bearing, mother of God: theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 6.

thērīacus, a, um, adj. = θηριακός, good against the poison of animals, esp. against the bite of serpents: pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1.

II. Subst. **thērīaca**, ae, or e, es, f. an antidote: Plin. 20, 24, 100: Scrib. Comp. 163: Tert. Anim. 24.

thērīōnarca, ae, f. = θηριονάρκη, a fabulous plant said to benumb serpents: Plin. 24, 17, 102. 2. another plant, perh. a kind of willow herb, Epilobium, Linn.: id. 25, 9, 68.

thērīstrum, i, n. = θέριστρον, a summer-garment: Hier. in Jesal. 2, 3, 23.

II. Fig. *a garment, covering*: theristrum pudicitiae, id. Ep. 107, 7.

thermae, arum, f. plu. (sc. aquae) = θερμά ύδατα, warm springs, warm baths (natural or artificial): Plin. 3, 8, 14: Cic. Verr. 2, 35, 86: Sil. 14, 232: Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5: on the magnificent thermæ at Rome, v. Smith's Ant. 193, seqq.

thermanticus, a, um, adj. = θερμαντικός, that serves for warming, warming: virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 med.

thermāpālus, a, um, adj. = θερμάπαλος (θερμός απαλός) warm and soft: ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

thermīnus, a, um, adj. = θερμίνος, made of lupines: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49.

thermōpōllum, ii, n. = θερμωπιλιον, a place where warm drinks were sold, a tavern: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 13: id. Trin. 4, 3, 6.

thermōpōto, i. v. a. [vox hybrida, θερμός ποτό] to refresh with warm potations: gutturem, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

thermospōdium, ii, n. = θερμοσπόδιον, hol, glowing ashes, embers: Apic. 4, 2 med.

thermūlae, arum, f. plu. dim. [thermae] a little warm bath: Mart. 6, 42, 1.

thēsaurārius, a, um, adj. [thesaurus] pertaining to treasure: fures, Pl. Aut. 2, 8, 25.

thēsaurēnsis, is, m. [id.] a treasure-keeper, treasurer: Cod. Justin. 12, 24, 2.

thēsaurizo, i. v. n. and a. [id.] to gather or lay up treasure: Aug. Civ. D. 1, 10: Salv. adv. avar. 1, 2. II. to treasure up: disciplinam, ib. 3, 12: iram, id. Gub. D. 5, 9.

Thēsaurōchrȳsōnīcochrȳsīdes, ae, m. a facetiously formed proper name: Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

thēsaurus (in many MSS. and inscr. also written thesaurus; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590; Ritschl's Plaut. I. p. ciii), i, m. = θησαυρός, any thing laid or stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store: thesaurum effodere, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 8: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 2. 2. Fig. (rare): thesaurus mali, a great quantity, Pl. Merc. 1, 51: stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19. II. Meton. a place where any thing is stored up, a store-house, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury: quum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17: monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22: of the cells of bees, Virg. G. 4, 229: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terra saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50: postquam est Orclius traditus thesauro, Naev. in Gell. 1, 24. 2. Fig. a repository, magazine, collection: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: thesauri argumentorum, id. Part. or. 31, 109: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. H. N. praef. § 17: mihi quoties aliquid abdūm quaero, ille thesaurus est, a literary store-house, Plin. Ep. 1, 22. (Hence It. Sp. tesoro; Fr. trésor: perh. the *r* in the first syllable of trésor arises from the *n* in the old form thesaurus.)

thēsion or **-ium**, ii, n. = θήσιον, a plant, bastard toad-flax, Thesium linophyllum, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 67.

thēsis, is, f. = θέσις. In rhetoric, a proposition, thesis: pure Latin, propositum: Quint. 3, 5, 11: Sen. contr. prooem.

thesmōphōrīa, orum, n. plu. = θεσμοφορία, tā, the festival of Demeter or Ceres (as lawgiver) among the Greeks: Plin. 24, 9, 38: Macr. S. 3, 12: Hyg. Fab. 147.

thēta, indecl. n. = θήτα, the Greek letter θ; as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting tablets in sign of condemnation: Mart. 7, 37, 2 (cf. Pers. 4, 13): and upon Latin epitaphs, i. q. obiti, mortuus est: Inscr. Orell. no. 4472 sq.: cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610. Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure: Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

thēurgīa, ae, f. = θεωργία, a summoning of spirits, magic: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 9 and 10.

thēurgīcus, a, um, adj. = θεωργικός, spirit-summoning, magic: ars, Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10: consecratio, ib. 10, 9.

thēurgus, i, m. = θεωργός, one who summons spirits, a magician: Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

thīāsītas, sodalitas, Fest. s. v. [thiasus].

thīāsus, i, m. = θιάσος, the Bacchic dance, a dance performed in honour of Bacchus: Virg. E. 5, 30: Stat. S. 3, 41: Cat. 63, 28.

thīātis, is, m. [an Egypt. word] the name of one of the Egyptian months, answering to August: Plin. 27, 12, 80.

thieldones, um, m. [a Span. word] a kind of Spanish horse: Plin. 8, 42, 67.

thlasias, ac, m. = *θλασίας* (the squeezed), one whose testicles are crushed, a kind of spadones; called also thlibias = *θλιβίας* (the pressed): Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 128: Paul. ib. 48, 8, 5.

thlaspi, is, n. = *θλάσπι*, a plant of the cress kind, *Thaspi alpestre*, Linn. (ii) another plant, nearly allied, *Lunaria annua*, Linn. (called by Pliny, *napy persicum*): Plin. 27, 13, 113: Cels. 5, 21, 3.

thlibias, ae, v. thlasias.
thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plantum, Fest. s. v. [= *θῶκος*].

thōlus, i, m. = *θόλος*, a dome, cupola, a rotunda: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: Vitruv. 4, 7: Ov. F. 6, 282. In the tholl of the temples votive gifts were suspended: Virg. Aen. 9, 408: Stat. S. 1, 4, 32: Val. Fl. 1, 56. (Hence Sp. *toldeo*.)

thōmix (thomex, tomex, and tomix), f, is, f. = *θῶμιξ*, a cord, string, line, thread: Lucil. in Fest. s. v.: Vitruv. 7, 3: Col. 12, 32: Plin. 17, 10, 11.

thōracātus, a, um, adj. [thorax] armed with a breast-plate or corselet: *navarchus*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies *Neronis*, id. 37, 9, 37.

thōrax, ācis, m. = *θώραξ*, the breast chest, thorax: Cels. 5, 25, 8: Plin. 27, 7, 28.

II. Transf. armour for the breast, a breast-plate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher: Liv. 4, 20: Suet. Aug. 82: Virg. Aen. 10, 337: Mart. 7, 1, 1: Val. Fl. 3, 87. 2. a bust: Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

thos, ōis, m. = *θῶς*, the jackal, *Canis aureus*, Linn.: Plin. 8, 34, 52: Grat. Cyneg. 253: Sol. 30 *meil*.

thranis, is, m. = *θράνις*, a fish, called also *xiphias* and *gladius*, q. v.: Plin. 32, 11, 53.

thrauston, i, n. = *θραυστόν*, a kind of metopion (gum): Plin. 12, 23, 49.

thrēnus, i, m. = *θρήνος*, a song of mourning, a dirge, elegy: Aus. Prof. 5, 3.

thrīdax, ācis, f. = *θρίδαξ*, also called *Lactuca silvestris*: v. *lactuca*: Ser. Samm. 24, 448: App. Herb. 30.

thrips, ipis, m. = *θρίψ*, an unknown small insect: Plin. 16, 41, 80. II. Transf. a trifle, worthless thing: Mart. Cap. 2, 40.

thrōnus, i, m. = *θρόνος*, an elevated seat, a throne: Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63: dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 *praef.*: Auct. Perv. Ven. 7: Caesaris, one of the constellations, Plin. 2, 70, 70.

thryallis, idis, f. = *θρυαλλίς*, the name of a plant, called also *lychnitis*, *Verbascum lychnitis*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 17, 61: id. 25, 10, 74.

thunnārius (thynn.), a, um, adj. [thynnus] pertaining to the tunny: piscatio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 4, 13.

thynnus (also written thynnus), i, m. = *θύννος*, the tunny or tunny-fish, *Thynnus vulgaris*, Linn.: Plin. 9, 15, 17 sq.: Hor. S. 2, 5, 44: Ov. Hal. 98: Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrārius, **thūrēus**, **thūrībūlum**, etc., v. tur.

thus, thūris, v. tus.

thya or **thyaia**, ae, f. = *θύα* or *θυία*, the Greek name for the citrus-tree, *Thuya articulata*, Desfont.: Plin. 13, 16, 30: Prop. 3, 7, 49.

thymbra, ae, f. = *θύμβρα*, a plant, *savory*, *Satureia Thymbra*, Linn.: Plin. 19, 8, 50: Col. 9, 4, 6: Virg. G. 4, 31: Petr. 135.

thymbræum, i, n. another name for *sisymbrium silvestre*, *mint*, *Mentha silvestris*, Linn., *aquatica*, Linn., or some allied species: Plin. 20, 22, 91.

thymēlaea, ae, f. = *θυμέλαια*, a plant, *Daphne Cneorum*, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 35.

thymēla, ae, and **thymēle**, ēs, f. = *θυμέλη*, an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar, upon which the leader of the chorus stood: Sid. Ep. 9, 13: Cod. Theod. 8, 7, 21.

thymēlious, i, m. = *θυμελικός*, one that belongs to the thymele or to the orchestra, a theatrical musician: Vitruv.

5, 8: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4.

II. Transf. in gen. a player, actor: App. Apol. p. 282: Cod. Theod. 15, 7, 5: Inscr. Orell. no. 2389. (ii) Adj.: *Thymelica obscenitas*, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 7 *fin*.

thymīama, ātis, n. = *θυμίαμα*, a composition for fumigating, incense: Cels. 5, 18, 7.

thymīamus, a, um, adj. [thymum amo] fond of thyme: *ventulae*, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 11.

thymīnus, a, um, adj. = *θύμινος* of thyme, made of thyme: mel, Col. 6, 33, 2. (Hence It. *témolo*; Sp. *tímalo*, a kind of trout, so called because their flesh smells of thyme.)

thymīon, il, n. = *θύμιον*, a kind of wart: Plin. 32, 10, 45.

thymītes, ae, m. = *θυμίτες* (oīnos), thyme-wine: Col. 12, 35, 1.

thymōsus, a, um, adj. [thymum] full of thyme, thymy: mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15.

thymum, i, n. = *θύμον*, thyme (both the common or Roman, *Thymus vulgaris* and *T. Zygis*, Linn., and the Cretan or Greek, *Satureia capitata*, Linn.): Plin. 21, 21, 89: Virg. E. 7, 37: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 6: Ov. M. 15, 80: Mart. 11, 42, 4.

thynnārius, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thynnus.

thyrōma, ātis, n. = *θύρωμα*, a door: Vitruv. 4, 6.

thyrsicūlus, i, m. dim. [thyrsus] a little stalk: App. Herb. 68.

thyrsiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [thyrsus gero] bearing the thyrsus or Bacchic staff: Lyaeus, Sen. Med. 110: India, id. Hippol. 753.

thyrsus, i, m. = *θύρσος*, a stalk, stem of a plant: Plin. 19, 8, 39: Suet. Aug. 77: Col. 10, 370. II. Transf. a staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 8: Ov. M. 3, 542: Stat. Th. 9, 614: Sen. Herc. fur. 904 (v. Smith's Ant. 1129).

2. Transf. a thorn, goad (poet.): *acri percussit thyrsu laudis spes magna meum cor*, Lucr. 1, 922: Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

tiāra, ae, f., or **tiāras**, ae, m. = *τιάρα* or *τιάρας*, the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara: *rectam capite tiaram gerens*, Sen. Ben. 6, 31 *fin.*: *sceptrumque sacerque tiaras*, Virg. Aen. 7, 247: Ov. M. 11, 181: Juv. 6, 516 (v. Smith's Ant. 1130).

tiārātus, a, um, adj. [tiara] wearing a turban: reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

tibia, ae, f. the shin-bone, tibia: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: Plin. Ep. 1, 20: Phaedr. 5, 7, 8. II. Transf. a pipe, flute (originally made of bone): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30: acris, ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecynthia, ib. 3, 19, 19: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. treble and bass pipes, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 1130). Proverb.: *illa vero jam paene apertis, ut alunt, tibiis, from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50.

tibialis, e, adj. [tibia] pertaining to the shin-bone or tibia, tibial; hence, subst. tibiale, is, n. a warm covering for the legs, a kind of stocking or legging: *hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniabatur*, Suet. Aug. 82: *si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit*, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14. II. pertaining to the flute, flute: *arundo tibialis calami, used for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66: *tibialis aura gemit*, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 in *carm.* 2 *med.*

tibiaris, il, m. [id.] a pipe-maker, flute-maker: Inscr. Orell. no. 4292.

tibicen, inis, m. [tibia cano] a flute-player: age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 41: Cic. Brut. 51, 192: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, i. e. *preludes* or *rehearses the legal formulas* (as the flute accompanies the actors), Cic.

Mur. 12, 26. II. Transf. a kind of pillar or prop of a building: Cat. 61, 158: Ov. F. 4, 695: Juv. 3, 193.

tibicina, ae, f. [tibicen] a female flute-player: Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 36 sq.: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: Mart. 14, 64, 1: Gell. 1, 11.

tibicinātor, αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill.

tibicinium, il, n. [tibicen] a playing upon the pipe or flute, a piping

fluting: App. Flor. p. 341: Gell. 4, 13.

tibicino, i, v. a. [id.] to play upon the pipe or flute: ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9. II. to prop up, support any thing: Tert. Anim. 38.

tibinus, a, um, adj. [tibia] pertaining to the pipe or flute: modī, Varr. in Non. 49, 23.

tibulus, i, f. a kind of pine-tree, the Scotch fir, *Pinus silvestris*, Linn.: Plin. 16, 10, 17.

tichōbātes, ae, m. = *τεichoβάτης*, a wall-climber: Vopisc. Carin. 18.

tigillum, i, n. dim. [tignum] a little beam: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 22: Liv. 1, 26: Cat. 67, 39.

tignārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to beams: *faber, a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Inscr. Orell. no. 4087 sq.

tignum, i, n. (masc. plur. tigni, Liv. 44, 5) building-stuff, building-materials: tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae, ex qua aedificia constant, significatur, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 62: Ulp. ib. 47, 3, 1.

II. Esp. a piece of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam: *tigna trabesque*, Lucr. 2, 192: *supra eum locum duo tigna transversa iniecerunt*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: *levare et radere tigna et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare*, Lucr. 5, 1266: *tigna bina sesquipedia in flumen delixerat*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: Ov. M. 4, 179: *cava, i. e. ships*: Prop. 4, 6, 50.

tigrifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [tigris fero] tiger-bearing, producing tigers: Niphatēs, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

tigrinus, a, um, adj. [tigris] tiger-like, barred or marked like a tiger: Plin. 13, 15, 30.

tigris, is or **idis**, comm. (in prose, masc.; in the poets, usually fem.) = *τίγρις* (in Persian, an arrow: Varr. L. 5, 20, 29: Plin. 6, 27, 31), a tiger, tigress: Virg. Aen. 4, 367: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9. 2. Transf. a tiger-skin: *equus, quem discolor ambit tigris*, Stat. Th. 9, 686: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.

tília, ae, f. the linden or lime tree, *Tilia europaea*, Linn., and allied species: Plin. 16, 14, 25: Virg. G. 1, 173: Ov. M. 8, 620. II. Transf. the inner bark of the linden, bark-bands, bast: Plin. 16, 14, 25.

tiliāceus, a, um, adj. [tilia] of linden-wood, linden-: tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13.

tiliāginēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of linden-wood, linden-: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5.

tiliāris, e, adj. [id.] of linden-wood, linden-: tabula, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *med.*

timēfactus, a, um, adj. [timeo facio] frightened, alarmed, intimidated (rare): *timefactae religiones*, Lucr. 2, 43: *timefacta libertas*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.

timens, ntis, Part. [timeo]. II. A dj. fearful (with gen.): *inortis timentes*, Lucr. 6, 1283.

tīmēo, ūi, 2. v. a. and n. to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid or in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive or anxious; const. the direct object is expressed by acc. (or nom. in pass.), a relative clause, inf., subj., or absol.: the indirect object by dat. or de and abl. (i) With acc.: *quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timeamus*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: *timeo meos*, Pl. Truc. 5, 63: *portus omnes*, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: *reliquos casus*, ib. 3, 10: *iram numinis*, Ov. M. 6, 314: *flagitium pejus leto*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 50: *si ipse fulgor, timeretur*, Quint. 8, 3, 5: *si Cn. Pompeius timeretur*, id. 4, 2, 25.

nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75: furem caulibus aut ponis, Juv. 6, 17: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57. (ii) With *rel. clause*: misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accadat, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 29: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20: nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 8. (iii) With *inf.*: Caesar timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum objicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21: Hor. Od. 1, 8, 8. (iv) With *subj.* (ne indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen; ut, that it may not happen): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Pl. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 10: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: ut satis comode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. (v) *Absol.*: fac, ego ne metum igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 61: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: de re publica valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6: a quo quidem genere ego nunquam timui, id. Sull. 20, 59: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20: qui sibi timuerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: alicui, Virg. Aen. 2, 729: Hor. Od. 3, 27, 7: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: urbi, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 26. *Pass. impers.*: urbi timetur, Lucan. 7, 138.

timescens, entis, Part. [timeo] becoming fearful of, fearing: Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4 *fin.*

timidē, adv. fearfully, timidly: timide, opp. fidenter, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: Caes. B. G. 3, 25: Hor. A. P. 171: Ov. M. 1, 746. *Comp.*: timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77. *Sup.*: quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

timiditas, ātis, f. [timidus] fearfulness, cowardice, timidity: formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: id. Fin. 4, 19, 53: id. Rep. 2, 41: Suet. Aug. 67. *Plur.*: quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

timidulē, adv. dim. somewhat timidly: reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146.

timidus, a, um, adj. [timeo] fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid: timido metu refugere, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218: se timidum atque ignavum judicari, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 7, 17: non timidus ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: spes, Ov. H. 16, 375: amor, ib. 19, 172: manus, id. Trist. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4. *Comp.*: nihil timidius columba, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiore mandata, Cic. Fam. 11, 18. *Sup.*: timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224. (ii) with *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patria non timidus mori, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2: non timidus pro patria perire, ib. 4, 9, 52. (iii) with *gen.*: timidus procellae, id. A. P. 28: rimae timidae lucis, that shun the light, i. e. dark, Sen. Vit. beat. 21.

timor, ōris, m. [id.] fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety: definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 25: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Pa. 4, 1, 19: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 9, 14: res quae mihi facit timorem, id.

Fam. 10, 18: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Parthis timor injectus est, Cic. Att. 5, 20: allicul timorem dejicere, id. Rep. 1, 15: ades animo et omittite timorem, ib. 6, 10: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, might recover from, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. occasions great apprehension, Cic. Fam. 2, 10: ubi timor est, ne autumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63: Virg. Aen. 6, 352: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26: quum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, id. 45, 26. With *object. gen.*: belli magni timor impendit, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1179. *Plur.*: Cic. Rep. 1, 44: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 15. 2. Meton. an object that excites fear, a terror: audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28: Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551: Hor. S. 1, 4, 67. II. Poet. transf. awe, reverence, veneration: deum, Lucr. 5, 1222: Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: Sil. 3, 31: Stat. Th. 3, 661.

tinā, ae, f. a wine-vessel: Varr. in Non. 544, 6: tinia vasa vinaria, Fest. s. v.

tinca, ae, f. a small fish, perh. the tench, Tinca vulgaris, Cuv.: Aus. Idyll. 10, 125. (Hence Fr. tanche.)

tinctilis, e, adj. [tingo] in which something is dipped: volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64.

tinctor, ōris, m. [id.] a dyer: Vitr. 7, 14.

tinctorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to dyeing: fig.: mens, i. e. blood-thirsty, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctura, ae, f. [id.] a dyeing: Plin. 37, 9, 38: plur.: id. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

tinctus, a, um, Part. [tingo]. II. Subst. tineta, orum, n. plu. dyed or coloured stuffs: Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tinctus, ūs, m. [id.] a dipping; meton. a sauce: avis croceo tinctu cibus gratissima, i. e. saffron-sauce, Plin. 10, 48, 68.

tinēa, ae, f. a gnawing worm, a moth, book-worm, etc., species of Tineae, Fabr.: Cato R. R. 98, 1: Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 72: id. M. 15, 373: wood-worms (larvae of beetles): Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.*: worms in bee-hives, fig-trees, etc.: Virg. G. 4, 246: Col. 9, 14, 2: worms in the human body (Entozoa): Plin. 27, 13, 120: lice: Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 113.

tinēōla, ae, f. dim. [tinea] a little worm: Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

tinēōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of worms, wormy: Col. 9, 14, 20.

tingens, ntis, Part. [tingo]. II. Subst. a dyer: tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 28, 62: id. 37, 9, 40.

tingo (tinguo), nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. to wet, moisten, bathe: tunica sanguine Centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4, 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 27: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: corpora flumine, i. e. to bathe, ib. 12, 413. Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos aequore tinget equos, i. e. the sun will set, ib. 15, 419: non ego te mels immunem meditator tingere poculis, i. e. to entertain you, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23. 2. Esp. to soak in colour, to dye, colour, tinge: Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9: lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 36: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: vestem rubro cocco, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: cultros sanguine, Ov. M. 7, 599: secures cervice, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 13: cutem, i. e. to paint, Mart. 1, 78, 5: tinguntur sole populi, i. e. are embrowned, Plin. 6, 19, 22: numos, to wash copper coins with gold or silver, Ulp. Dig. 48, 10, 8. Poet.: globus caudenti lumine tinctus, i. e. illuminated, Lucr. 5, 720: loca lumine, id. 6, 173. II. Fig.: orator sit mihi tinctus literis, audierit aliquid, legerit, i. e. versed in, Cic. de Or. 2, 20,

85: Laelia patris elegantia tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19. [Gr. τέγγω; Germ. tünchen; Eng. tinge.] (Hence It. tignere; Sp. teñir; Fr. teindre.)

tinīaria, ae, f. [tinea] a plant, perhaps Teucrium pollum, Linn.: Scrib. Comp. 83.

tinnimentum, i, n. [tinnio] a tinkling: illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Pl. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnio, Ivi, or Ii, Itun, 4. v. n. and a. to ring, chink, jingle, tinkle, tingle: tinnit tintinnabulum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. Ann. 17, 18: (Graeci) n (literam) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius (n literae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31: nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse aurículas, have tingled, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, chinks the money, i. e. pays, Cic. Att. 14, 21: so fig.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, ne qua subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, ring false, give a false sound, Pers. 5, 105. II. Transf. to have a sharp or shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing: comprime te: nimium tinnis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 32: tinnire canora voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinniturum promisit, to sing, Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.*: vere novo, quum jam tinnire volucres incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnito, i. v. a. freq. [tinnio] to sing: parus quamvis per noctem tinnit omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (al. tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, i. e. to boast in public, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnitus, ūs, m. [id.] a ringing, jingling, tinkling: tinnitusque cie et matris quate cymbala circum, Virg. G. 4, 64: Ov. M. 5, 204: Sil. 13, 146: Quint. 11, 3, 31: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, a ringing in the ears, id. 20, 15, 57. II. Transf. of language, a jingle of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

tinnūlus, a, um, adj. [id.] ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding: sistra, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Cat. 61, 13: illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, i. e. the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens, Stat. S. 1, 6, 71. II. Transf.: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, jingling, Quint. 2, 3, 9.

tinnunculus, i, m. a kind of hawk, the kestrel, Falco tinnunculus, Linn. Plin. 10, 37, 52: Col. 8, 8, 7.

tintinnābulātus, a, um, adj. [tintinnabulum] wearing bells: greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābūlum, i, n. [tintinno] a bell on doors, to summon attendants, on the necks of cattle, etc.: Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 162: Suet. Aug. 91: Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92: Juv. 6, 441: Mart. 14, 163 in lemm. (v. Smith's Ant. 1133.)

tintinnāculus, i, m. [id.] an executioner: educi ad tintinnaculos, Pl. Truc. 4, 3, 8. [Various explanations are given of the connection between the meaning of this word in Plaut. and its etymological sign. but they are all merely conjectural.]

tintinnio, 4. and

tintinno (tintino), i. v. n. [tinnio] to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle: tintinnabant compedes, Naev. in Fest. s. v.: Nigid. in Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (i. e. catenas) audio, Afran. in Non. 40, 14: id. in Fest. s. v.: sonitu suoapte tintinant aures, Cat. 51, 11.

tintinnum, i, n. [tintinno] a jingling, tinkling: Venant. Carm. 2, 20, 49.

tinus, i, m. the laurustinus, Viburnum Tinus, Linn.: Plin. 15, 30, 39: Ov. M. 10, 98.

tiphe, es, f. = τίφη, a kind of grain, acc. to some, rye, Secale cereale, Linn.: acc. to others, one-grained wheat, Triticum monococcum, Linn.: Plin. 18, 8, 29: ib. 10, 20, § 93.

tiphon, *i. n.* = *τίφον*, a summer-flowering-plant, otherwise unknown: Plin. 21, 11, 39.

tippula, *ae, f.* an insect that runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner, *Hydrometra*, Linn.: Varr. in Non. 180, 11. Transf. of any very light object: Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 62.

tiro, *ōnis, m.* a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit: *aetas tironum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: *legio tironum*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: Suet. Tib. 42. (ii) *Adj.*: *tirones milites*, *opp. veterani*, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: *miles*, Auct. B. Afr. 16: *exercitus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Liv. 21, 43.

II. Transf. in gen. a beginner, *tiro*: nulla in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: *nos, tirones in foro*, Quint. 2, 10, 9: *provinciae rudis et tiro*, Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 17: *homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47: *deductus in forum tiro*, as a young man, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7: Ov. F. 3, 287: *tirones gladiatorum*, Suet. Caes. 26: and *adj.*: *tirones gladiatores*, Auct. B. Afr. 71. Of animals: ut *tironem* (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

tirocinium, *ii, n.* [tiro] the first military service or first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness or inexperience: *juvenis*, Liv. 39, 47: Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: Just. 9, 1: *plur.*: id. 12, 4: Flor. 2, 3. 2. Meton. young troops, recruits: *contemptum tirocinium*, Liv. 40, 35.

II. Transf. in gen. the first beginning, the first trial, or attempt: si in L. Paulo accusando *tirocinium* ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, id. 45, 37: *nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem*, Quint. 12, 6, 3: *filios suo quinquē tirocinio deducere in forum*, i. e. after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Aug. 26. Of things: *navium*, i. e. their first voyage, Plin. 24, 7, 26.

tironatus, *ūs, m.* [id.] the state or condition of a recruit: Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 21.

tiruncula, *ae, v.* *tirunculus*.

tirunculus, *i, m. dim.* [tiro] a young beginner, little tiro: ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent *tirunculi* impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108 med.: Plin. Ep. 3, 6: Juv. 11, 143: and *adj.*: *miles*, Suet. Ner. 21 fin. *Fem.* *tiruncula*, *ae, a* female beginner: *saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, female pupils*, *novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14. Of a bitch that has littered for the first time: Col. 7, 12, 11.

tis = *tui*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 42: v. *tu*.

tithymālis, *Idis, f.* v. *tithymalus*, *no. viii.*

tithymālus (*tithymallus*), *i, m.* = *τιθύμαλος*, a plant with a milk-like sap, *spurge*, *Euphorbia*, Linn. of many species: (i) *characias* = *E. characias*, Linn. (ii) *myrsinites* = *E. myrsinites*, Linn. (iii) *helioscopium* = *E. helioscopia*, Linn. (iv) *cyparissias* = *E. cyparissias*, Linn. (v) *platyphyllos* = *E. platyphyllos*, Linn. (vi) *dendroides* = *E. dendroides*, Linn. (vii) *tithymalis* = *E. paralias*. (viii) *apios ischas* = *E. apios*, Linn.: Plin. 26, 8, 39-46: Seren. Samm. 46, 841.

tittillamentum, *i, n.* [tittillo] a tickling, for *tittillatio*: Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

tittillatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a tickling, *tittillatio*: Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: id. de Sen. 14, 47: Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

tittillatus, *ūs, m.* [id.] a tickling: Plin. 11, 37, 77.

tittillo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* to tickle, *tittillare*: *sensus*, Lucr. 2, 429: Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: *carnem*, Tert. Pud. 22 med.: *multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi tittillantes*, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63. II. Fig.: *ne vos tittillet gloria*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: *femina nulla prorsus invidia tittillata*, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

tittillus, *i, m.* [tittillo] a tickling: Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 2.

tittio, *ōnis, m.* a burning brand, fire-brand: Varr. in Non. 182, 21: Cels. 2, 17: Hyg. Fab. 171: Lact. 4, 14 med.

(Hence It. *tizzo*; Sp. *tizo*: and hence It. *tizzone*; Sp. *tizon*; Fr. *tison*.)

titivillitium, *ii, n.* a very small trifile, a bagutelle: *non ego istuc verbum empsitem* (*empsiculum*, Müll.; *emissim*, Brunck.) *titivillitio*, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 39: cf. Fest. s. v., and Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. 562.

titubanter, *adv.* hesitatingly, falteringly: *titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliqua re*, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: *titubanter et strictim*, Cic. Coel. 7, 15.

titubantia, *ae, f.* [titubo] a staggering (rare): *linguae*, i. e. *stammering*, Suet. Claud. 30: *oris*, id. Vit. 6.

titubatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.] a staggering: *linguae*, i. e. *stammering*, Macr. S. 7, 6 med. II. Fig.: *titubatio aut offensio*, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12.

titubo, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* and *a.* to stagger, totter, reel: *cave ne titubes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: *Silenus titubans annisque meroque*, Ov. M. 11, 90: *ille* (*Bacchus*) *titubare videtur*, ib. 3, 608: *titubans pes*, Phaedr. 4, 15, 10: *vestigia titubata, tottering*, Virg. Aen. 5, 332: *titubat lingua, stammers*, Ov. A. A. 1, 598. II. Fig. to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed or perplexed: *Licinius titubans*, Cic. Coel. 28, 66: *erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse*, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: *testes, si verbo titubarint*, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: *lacrumans titubandi animo, corde et pectore*, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 43: *quid titubare, in any respect*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120: *nihil*, Cic. Att. 2, 9: *ne quid titubetur*, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 70: *si quid forte titubatū est, ut fit in bello*, Cic. Fam. 12, 10. *Pass. impers.*: *versus debilitatur, in quacumque sit parte titubatū*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.

titulo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [titulus] to give a title to, to call, name, entitle: *magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 med.: id. Anim. 13.

titulus, *i, m.* a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice: *aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo*, Liv. 28, 46: *dant munera templis, addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat*, Ov. M. 9, 793: *titulus nomenque libelli*, id. R. Am. 1: *librorum*, Quint. 2, 14, 4: *titulum scribere*, Col. 9 praef. § 2: *quorum titulus per barbara colla pendit, i. e. of slaves put up for sale*, Prop. 4, 5, 51: *sepulcri, epitaph*, Juv. 6, 230: *cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere*, Plin. Ep. 6, 10: *domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum, the bill, the notice of sale*, ib. 7, 27: *ite sub titulum lares*, Tib. 2, 4, 53: Ov. R. Am. 302. II. Transf. an honourable appellation, title of honour: *sustinere titulum consulatus*, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: *quos si titulus hic* (*sapientis*) *delectat*, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: *prioris perpetrati belli titulus*, Liv. 28, 41: *servatae pubis Achivae*, Ov. M. 7, 56: *qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: Prop. 4, 11, 32: Ov. F. 2, 16. (ii) Meton. honour, renown: *hunc praedae titulum Jove natus habebit, the honour derived from obtaining this spoil*, id. M. 4, 645. 2. a sign, token: *ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis*, Petr. 55. 3. a cause or reason alleged, a pretence, pretext: *non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset*, Liv. 36, 17: *praetendere titulum belli*, id. 37, 54: *sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo*, Vell. 2, 45: *ipse* (*probatur*) *accepisse HS. decem millia foedissimo quidem titulo*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

tmōsis, *is, f.* = *τμήσις*, in grammar, the separation of a word, *tmesis* (*as, saxo cere comminuit brum*): Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 412.

toculio (*tocullio*), *ōnis, m.* [*τόκος*, *usury*] a usurer: *neque te in toculionibus habebam*, Cic. Att. 2, 1.

todi, *orum, m. plu.* small birds: Fest. s. v.

todilli, *orum, m. plu. dim.* [todi] very small birds: Plaut. ap. Fest. s. v. *todi*.

toecharchus, *i, m.* = *τοίχαρχος*, the commander of the rowers: Hyg. Fab. 14 fin.

tōfāceus or **-ius**, *a, um, adj.* [tōfus] of tufa, tufaceous: *argilla*, Plin. 17, 7, 4: *lapis*, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

tōficius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] like tufa, tufaceous: *lapides*, Capitol. Maxim. 6.

tōfinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] of tufa: *metae* (*circi*), Suet. Claud. 21.

tōfōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] tufaceous, porous: *verruca humore*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (*tophus*), *tufa* or *tuff*, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture: Plin. 17, 4, 3: Vitruv. 2, 7: Front. Aquaed. 122: Virg. G. 2, 214: Ov. M. 3, 160 (Hence It. *tufa*; Sp. *toba*; Fr. *tuf*.)

tōga, *ae, f.* [tego] a covering, garment: *praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebre et virile*, Varr. in Non. 541, 2: *incincta toga*, Afran. ib. 540, 33. 2. a roofing, roof: (*toga*) *dicitur et tectum*, Non. 406, 21. II. Esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga (v. Smith's Ant. 1134 seqq.): *sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga*, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: *toga praetexta, the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple; v. praetextus: toga pura, the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the praetexta*, id. Att. 9, 6: more freq. called *virilis*, id. Sest. 69, 144: *candida, the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth*, Liv. 4, 25: *pulla, the dark-gray toga of mourners*, Cic. Vat. 12, 30. 2. Meton. peace: *ex quo genere haec sunt, Liberum appellare pro vino, campum pro comitiis, togam pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello*, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: *cedant arma togae*, id. Off. 1, 22, 77.

(ii) Poet. a client (because in the times of the emperors the toga became almost exclusively the garment of the poorer classes and of clients): *cheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae*, Mart. 10, 18, 4. (iii) a prostitute (women of loose character not being allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and hence wearing the toga): *si tibi cura toga est potior pressumque quasillo scortum*, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

tōgātārius, *ii, m.* [togatus] an actor in the Fabula togata: Suet. Aug. 45 (al. *togatarum*).

tōgātūlus, *i, m. dim.* [toga] a man of humble station, a little client: Mart. 10, 74, 3.

tōgātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] dressed in or wearing a toga: *judex modo palliatus modo togatus*, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: *cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit* (*senatus*), id. Sull. 30, 85: *Romanorum dominos gentemque togatam*, Virg. Aen. 1, 282. 2. Subst. tōgātū, Roman citizens, Romans: *unus e togatorum numero*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: *magna caterva togatorum*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135. (ii) tōgāta, *ae, f.* (*sc. fabula*) a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama (v. Smith's Ant. 346): Sen. Ep. 8 fin.: Hor. A. P. 288: Cic. Sest. 55, 118: Quint. 10, 1, 100: Suet. Ner. 17.

II. pertaining to the lower classes or to clients: *turba*, Juv. 1, 96: *opera, the service of a client*, Mart. 3, 46, 1. 2. Subst. tōgātus, *i, m.* a man of humble station, a client: Juv. 7, 142. (i) togata, *ae, f.* an immodest woman, a prostitute: Hor. S. 1, 2, 63: Mart. 6, 64, 4.

tōgūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] a little toga: Cic. Pis. 23, 55: Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tōlērābilis, *e, adj.* [tolero] that may be borne, endurable, passable, tolerable: *amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt*, Cic. Am. 21, 78: *tolerabilis conditio servitutis*, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: *fenus*, id. Att. 6, 1: *rex*, id. Rep. 1, 28: *oratores*, 1125

Id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27: non tolerabili numen, Virg. Aen. 5, 768. *Comp.*: senectus, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8. *Sup.*: sententia, Paul. Dig. 28, 5, 18. *II. Act. that can easily bear or endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (rare) homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, i. e. *able to support the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 14.

tolerabiliter, adv. *bearably, passably, tolerably*: facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13. *2. patiently*: etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilibus patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: tolerabilius ferre igniculum desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20.

tolerans, *antis*, Part. [tolero]. *II. Adj. bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (usu. with gen.) corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 fin.: piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2. *Comp.*: vacca frigoris tolerantior, id. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11. *Sup.*: asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.

toleranter, adv. *patiently, tolerantly*: ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43. *2. bearably, tolerably*: at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately*, Plin. 8, 45, 70.

tolerantia, ae, f. [tolero] *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Parad. 4, 1, 27: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10.

toleratio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a bearing, enduring*: dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

toleratus, a, um, Part. [tolero]. *II. Adj.: tolerable, acceptable*: ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, Tac. A. 12, 11.

tolero, vi, atum, i. v. a. (toleror, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root *tol*; v. *tollo*] *to bear, support, endure, sustain, tolerate*: militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, id. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari acquabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: egestatem, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 57: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: inopiam, Sall. C. 37: facile labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res, ib. 10: servitutem aequo animo, id. J. 31: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610. *Absol.*: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus iisdem tolerandum haberet, *continue, remain*, Tac. A. 4, 40. With *inf.*: ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. in Fest. s. v.: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 fin. (ii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21: tolerat et annos moerica vitis, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35. *II. Transf. to support, i. e. to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve*: his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: equos, ib. 49: corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24: se fructibus agri, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 203: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Virg. Aen. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1172: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5. *Absol.*: ut toleret (sc. herum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Pl. Aul. 4, 1, 12.

toles (tolles), ium, m. plu. [a Celtic word] *a wen on the neck, goutre*: Veg. Vet. 1, 38: Seren. Samm. 16, 289: Marc. Empir. 15 med.

tollēno, ōnis, m. [tollo] *a swing-beam, a swip, or swape*, e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to elevate a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts: Plin. 19, 4, 20: Plant. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare: Veg. Mil. 4, 21: Liv. 24, 34: Sil. 14, 320 sq.

tolis, v. toles. *sustulit, sublātum*, 3. v. a. *to up, raise up, elevate, exalt, etc.* (elevation being the predominant no-

tion): unus erit quem tu tolles ad caerulea coeli templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 167: fulgur ibi ad coelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325: aliquem tollere in coelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: tollam ego ted in colulum, Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 1, 3, 7: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos tollor Sabinos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 22: ut me hic jacentem aliqui tollat, Pl. Ps. 5, 1, 2: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, *lifted up, raised up*, Varr. in Plin. 7, 20, 19: nequeo caput tollere Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: gradum Pl. Bac. 3, 6, 6: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Virg. Aen. 2, 474: quae (saxa) de terra ipsi tollerent, Cic. Caccin. 21, 60: se tollere a terra, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e specula sublatus, id. Verr. 5, 35, 93. *2. Esp. to take up, i. e. to accept, acknowledge; and so, to bring up, educate as one's own* (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet): quod erit natum, tollito, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33: natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14. Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id. educarem ac tollerem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 45. (ii) Meton. *to get, beget a child*: qui ex Fadia sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippina, Suet. Ner. 5 fin. *3. Nautical t. l. tollere* ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor*: Caes. B. G. 4, 23: id. B. C. 1, 31. And in gen. *to proceed*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1.

4. Fig.: tollitur in coelum clamor, Virg. Aen. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, ib. 2, 222: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: cachinnum, id. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: literulae meae, tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistola oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened their eyes again, have reanimated them*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10: re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. in Non. 286, 6: Ter. Heec. 3, 5, 57: animos alicui, *to animate*, Liv. 3, 67: aliquem laudibus ad coelum, Cic. Fam. 15, 9: nostras laudes in astra, id. Att. 2, 25: Daphnium tuum ad astra, Virg. E. 5, 51: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, Quint. 1, 10, 46: amicum tollere, *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61. *II. to take up a thing from its place, to take away, remove; convey* (removal being the predominant notion, but still usu. with an implication of elevation): frumentum de area, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, id. Am. 13, 47: simulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80: cuncta, Virg. Aen. 8, 439: navis ducentos viginti ex legione thronum sustulerat, *had taken on board*, Caes. B. 1, 3, 28: naves quae equites sustulerant, id. B. G. 4, 28: ut se sublātum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6: liquem, Virg. Aen. 3, 601: (Maecenas me) tollere rheda vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42. *2. Esp. to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy*: aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. Od. 3, 4, 4: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. in Non. 406, 25: tollit anum vitato melle cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: maiores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam unditus sustulerunt, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ademptus Hector tradidit sessis leviora tohi Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11.

3. Milit. t. l. tollere signa, to begin to march, to decamp: Caes. B. C. 2, 20: Auct. B. Alex. 57. *4. Fig.: to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel*: rei memoriam tollere

ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70: metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublata benevolentia amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Am. 5, 19: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publica, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: dlem, *to consume in speechifying*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: morbus facile tollitur, *is cured*, Cels. 2, 14: dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75. [Root *tor*, whence *tul-i, la-tum* instead of *llu-tum, tol-ero*; cf. Sans. *tul*, "tolerare"; Gr. *τλάω, τολμάω, τάλαντον*; Goth. *thula*, "tolero."]

tollūtāris, e, v. *tolutarius*.

tollūtārius, a, um, adj. [akin to *tollo*] *trotting*: equus, Sen. Ep. 87 med. Fig.: sententiae tolutares, Front. de Or. 1.

tollūtīlis, e, adj. [id.] *trotting*: gradu vectus, Varr. in Non. 17, 26.

tollūtīlōquentia, ae, f. [tolutim loquor] *volubility*: o pestifera trux tollūtīlōquentia, Nov. in Non. 4, 7.

tollūtīm, adv. [from root *tor*; v. *tollo*: prop. *lifting up the feet*; hence] *on a trot, full trot*: cedit citu', celsu tollūtīm, Varr. in Non. 4, 20: Lucil. ib. 11: Plin. 8, 42, 67: ire tollūtīm, Nov. in Non. 4, 9: badizas, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 116.

tōmācīna, ae, f. [τομή, *a cutting up*] *a kind of sausage*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tōmācūlum, or, contr., **tōmaculūm**, i, n. [id.] *a kind of sausage*: Juv. 10, 355: Mart. 1, 42, 9: Petr. 31 fin.

tōmē, ēs, f. = *τομή, a cut, separation*: in prosody, *the caesura*: Terent. Maur. p. 2440 P.: Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, n. [τύφη] *a stuffing for cushions* (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), *cushioning*: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Suet. Tib. 54: Tac. A. 6, 23 med.: Mart. 14, 159 in lemm.: Sen. Vit. B. 25: App. Apol. p. 276.

tōmex, **tōmix**, v. *thomix*.

tōmus, i, m. = *τόμος, a cut, piece, bit*: villis, *a cheap piece, i. e. roll, of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3. *II. a part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13. *2. Transf. a book*: Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

tōnans, *antis*, Part. [tono]. *II. Subst. the thunderer* (an epithet of several deities, esp. of Jupiter): Ov. M. 1, 170: id. II. 9, 7: Tonans Capitolinus, id. F. 2, 69: fulcifer Tonans, Saturnus, Mart. 5, 16, 5: sceptiferi Tonantes, of Jupiter and Juno, Sen. Med. 59.

tondeō, tōndē, tonsum, 2. v. a. (oves tonduntur, Calend. ap. Grut. 138) *to shear, clip, crop, to shave, etc.*: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: oves, Hor. Epod. 2, 16: lanam, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6: saltatrix tonsa, i. e. *with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18: tonsus puer or minister, *cropped, i. e. common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9: ad alta tonsum templa quum reum misit, i. e. *acquitted* (as accused persons allowed their hair to grow until after their trials), id. 2, 74, 3: ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Virg. G. 4, 137: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2: illicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57. Reflect.: lavamur et tondeamur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44. *Absol.*: ut decrecente una tondens calvus flam, *shaving myself*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Virg. E. 1, 29. *II. Transf. to crop, to graze or browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo lanigeræ pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660: dumeta (Juvenci), Virg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. Aen. 3, 538: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: jecur rostro (vultur), Virg. Aen. 6, 598. *2. To fleece, to plunder* (rare): adibo hunc, *taque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem*, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 8: tordens purpurea regna paterna coma, Prop. 3, 9, 22.

tonesco, 3. v. n. in cep. [tono] to resound: coelitus altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Varr. in Non. 180, 15.

tongere Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse quod Praenestini *tongitionem* dicunt notionem et latius dominari. Ennius: *alii rhetorica tongent*. Et vincere etiam quandoque videtur significare, Fest. s. v.

tongitio, onis, v. *tongere*.

tonitrālis, e, adj. [tonitrus] *thundering*: templa coeli, Lucr. 1, 1098.

tonitru, us, v. *tonitrus*.

tonitrus, ūs, m., or **tonitrūm**, ii, n. (the neutr. form of the nom. *tonitru*, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. *pecunium*; Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624: v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 345) [tono] *thunder*: Sing.: *tonitru* auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164: *tonitruum* terribile existit, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88: *veri tonitrus similitudinem imitari*, Fest. s. v. *claudiana*: coelum tonitru contremittit, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: *tonitru coelum omne ciebo*, Virg. Aen. 4, 122. Plur.: *tum fulgores et tonitrua existere*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: Plin. 8, 47, 72: Ov. M. 1, 55: Juv. 5, 117: *clanior tonitruum*, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2: *subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque*, Liv. 1, 16: Ov. M. 11, 496: *tonitruibus*, Aur. Vict. Orig. gent. 14, 2: *imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente*, Gell. 10, 12. (Hence Fr. *tonnerre*.)

tonitrūālis, e, adj. [tonitrus] *thundering*: an epithet of Jupiter: App. de Mundo, p. 75.

tōno, ūi, i. & n. and a. (*tonimus*, Varr. in Non. 49, 21) *to thunder*: ingens porta tonat coeli, Enn. Ann. 1, 156: *ut valide tonuit!* Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: *si fulserit, si tonuerit*, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: *Jove tonante*, ib. 2, 18, 42: *tonans Jupiter*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1: *Diespiter per purum tonantes egit equos*, ib. 1, 34, 7.

II. Transf. *to make a loud thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash, etc.*: *tympana tenta tonant*, Lucr. 2, 619: *Aetna horriferis ruinis*, Virg. Aen. 3, 571: *coelum omne fragore*, ib. 9, 541: *domus afflicta massa*, Val. Fl. 4, 612. Of loud, thundering speech: *Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est*, Cic. Or. 9, 29: Plin. Ep. 1, 20: Prop. 3, 17, 40: Virg. Aen. 11, 383. 2. Act. *to thunder forth, to say or name with a thundering voice*: *tercentum tonat ore deos, invokes with thundering voice*, ib. 4, 510: *verba foro*, Prop. 4, 1, 134: *aspera bella*, Mart. 8, 3, 14: *talia celso ore*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: *Cicerona*, id. Ep. 3, 4. [Sans. *stan*, "gemere, tonare"; Gr. *στένω*; Germ. *donner*; Eng. *thunder*.]

tonsa, ae, f. [perh. from *tundo*] *an oar* (poet.); mostly plur.: Sing.: Enn. in Fest. s. v.: Val. Fl. 1, 369. Plur.: Lucr. 2, 555: Virg. Aen. 7, 28: Lucan. 3, 527: Sil. 11, 492.

tonsallis, e, adj. [tondeo] *that may be shorn or clipped*: villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76: *facilitas piceae*, id. 16, 10, 18. II. Transf. *shorn, clipped*: *tapetes*, Matius in Gell. 20, 9: *nemora*, Plin. 12, 2, 6: *buxetum*, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsilla, ae, f. *a sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore*: Pac. and Att. in Fest. s. v. II. *tonsillae*, arum, f. plu. *the tonsils in the throat*: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: Cels. 6, 10: Plin. 11, 37, 66.

tonsito, i. v. a. freq. [tondeo] *to shear*: oves, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 9.

tonsor, ōris, m. [id.] *a shearer, clipper, shaver of the hair, beard, nails, etc., a hair-cutter, barber*: Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: Mart. 6, 57: Suet. Aug. 79. Of a *nail-cutter*: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 33. Proverb.: *omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, i. e. to be known to every body, to all the world*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.

II. *a clipper, lopper, pruner of plants*: *ramorum luxuriantium*, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to shearing or shaving, tonsorial*:

culter, a razor, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: *ferramenta*, Mart. 14, 36 in lemm.: *cuttellus, for cutting nails*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.

tonstricūla, ae, f. dim. [tonstrix] *a little female hair-cutter or barber*: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

tonstrina, ae, f. [tondeo] *a barber's shop*: Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 76: Plin. 36, 22, 47.

tonstrix, icis, f. [id.] *a female hair-cutter or barber*: Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 51: Mart. 2, 17, 1: Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsūra, ae, f. [id.] *a shearing, clipping, pruning*: *quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, shearings*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: *prima tonsura lanæ*, Plin. 28, 8, 29: *capillorum*, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: *vitis*, Plin. 17, 27, 46.

tonsus, a, um, Part. [tondeo].

tonsus, ūs, m. [id.] *the cut or mode of dressing the hair*: *pēs, statura, tonsus, oculi*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 288: *mulier tonsu lugubri*, Att. in Non. 179, 20.

tōnus, i, m. = *τόνος*, the sound, tone of an instrument: Vitruv. 5, 4: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 med. Of the tone of a syllable, accent: Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25.

II. Transf. of colour, tone: Plin. 35, 5, 11. III. *thunder*: Caecin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 56.

tōparcha, ae, m. = *τοπάρχης*, the governor of a territory or district, a toparch: Spart. Hadr. 13 med.

tōparchia, ae, f. = *τοπαρχία*, a territory, district, toparchy: Plin. 5, 14, 15.

tōpāzīacus, a, um, adj. = *τοπαζιακός*, pertaining to topaz, topaz-: lapilli, Venant. Carin. 8, 6, 273.

tōpāzion (*topazon*, Prud. Psych. 861), ii, n. = *τοπαζιον*, a gem, of two kinds: 1. *chrysolite* or *peridote*; 2. *yellow corundum*: Plin. 37, 8, 32.

tophus, i, and its deriv., v. tof.

tōpia, orum, n. plu. (sc. opera) [*τόπος*] *landscape painting*: Vitruv. 7, 5.

II. *ornamental gardening*: Spart. Hadr. 10 med.

tōpiārius, a, um, adj. [*topia*] *pertaining to ornamental gardening or gardening in gen.*: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39: *herba, i. e. used for borders in gardens*, id. 21, 11, 39.

II. Subst. *topiarius*, ii, m. *an ornamental gardener*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242: Plin. Ep. 3, 19. 2. *topiaria*, ae, f. (sc. ars), *ornamental gardening, the topiary art*, i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming arbours, bowers, etc.: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 618).

3. *topiarius*, ii, n. (sc. opus) *fancy gardening, topiary work*: Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265.

topias fleus, a species of fig-tree: Col. 5, 10, 11.

tōpica, orum, n. plu. = *τοπικά*, the title of a work of Aristotle, of which Cicero made an abridgment with the same title.

tōpicē, es, f. = *τοπική*, the art of finding topics: Cic. Top. 2 init.

topper, adv. *with all diligence, speedily, forthwith*: *ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt topper et antigerio*, Quint. 1, 6, 40: *topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae*, Pac. in Fest. s. v. [Etym. dub.: compared with *nu-per*, the root should be *top* (*top-per*): some suppose it to be a contr. of *toto opere*.]

tōral, ālis, n. [*torus*] *a valance of a couch*: Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46: Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: plur.: id. S. 2, 4, 84: Petr. 40: Lampr. Elag. 19.

torcūlar, āris, n. [*torqueo*] lit. *that which twines or twists, hence a press, used in making wine or oil*: Vitruv. 6, 9: Plin. 18, 26, 62.

II. *a cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar*: Col. 1, 6, 18: Plin. 15, 1, 2.

torcūlārius, a, um, adj. [*torcular*] *pertaining to a press*: *vasa*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4: *cella*, Col. 1, 6, 9.

II. Subst. *torcularius*, ii, m. *a presser, pressman*: Col. 12, 52, 3.

2. *torcularium*, ii, n. *a press*: Cato R. R. 13, 1.

torcūlo, i. v. a. [id.] *to press*: Venant. 5, 6 praef.

torcūlum, i, v. *torculus*, no. II.

torcūlus, a, um, adj. [*torqueo*] *pertaining to a press*, i. q. *torcularius*: *vasa*, Cato R. R. 1, 4: *funis*, ib. 68.

II. Subst. *torculum*, i, n. *a press*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 7: Plin. 18, 31, 74: Plin. Ep. 9, 20. (Hence It. *torchio*, *torcolo*; Fr. *treuil*: also through the form *ex-torcūlo*; Sp. *estrujar*, to press out.)

tordylion, ii, or **tordylon**, i, n. = *τορδύλιον* or *τορδύλον*, acc. to some, the seed of the plant *seselis* (q. v.); acc. to others, a plant, *hartwort*, *Tordylium officinale* or *maximum*: Plin. 20, 22, 87: id. 24, 19, 117.

tōres, is, m. *a chain*: *aureus*, Serv. in Charis. p. 118 P.

tōreuma, ātis, n. = *τόρευμα*, work executed in relief, embossed work: Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 38: id. Pis. 27, 67: Sall. C. 20: Mart. 4, 46, 16: dat. plur. *toreumatis*, App. Flor. no. 7.

tōreuta, ae, m. = *τορευτής*, one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver: Plin. 35, 8, 34.

tōreuticē, es, f. = *τορευτική*, the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture: Plin. 35, 10, 36. In apposition: (Phidias) *primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur*, id. 34, 8, 19, no. 54.

tormentum, i, n. [*torqueo*; prop. *an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted*] *an engine for hurling missiles*: *tormenta telorum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: *in morem tormento ponderis acti*, Virg. Aen. 11, 616: Caes. B. G. 2, 8: Liv. 24, 34. 2. Transf. *a missile thrown by the engine*. *quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transjici posse*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: *telum tormentumve missum*, ib. 3, 51: Plin. 8, 23, 35: Stat. Th. 9, 145.

II. *a cord, rope*: *praesectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: *falces tormentis introrsus reducebant*, id. B. G. 7, 22: Grat. Cyneg. 26: *ferreum, i. e. fetters*, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 12.

III. *an instrument of torture, a rack*: *verberibus ac tormentis quæstionem habere*, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: id. Off. 3, 9, 39: Caes. B. G. 6, 19: Quint. 2, 20, 10: Suet. Tib. 19.

2. Meton. *torture, anguish, pain, torment, etc.*: *cruciatus et tormenta pati*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: *tormento liberari*, Col. 6, 7, 1: *the torture or pain of sickness*: Cels. 7, 11: Plin. 19, 8, 44: *tormenta fortunæ*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: *caecæ suspicionis*, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: *invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: *esse in tormentis*, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: *bene tormentis secubituque coli*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16: *of the pain of love*: Mart. 7, 29: Juv. 6, 209.

IV. *a clothes-press, mangle*: Sen. Tranq. 1.

tormentōsus, a, um, adj. [*tormentum*] *painful, torturing*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 6 med.

tormina, um, n. plu. (masc. *tormines*, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [*torqueo*] *a gripping of the bowels, the gripes, colic*: *proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt*: *δυσεντερία* Graece vocatur, Cels. 4, 15: Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: Col. 6, 7, 1: Plin. 22, 25, 72.

II. Transf.: *urinae, strangury*, id. 20, 8, 30.

torminālis, e, adj. [*tormina*] *pertaining to the gripes*: *sorba, the sorb or fruit of the service tree, or wild pear*, *Sorbus torminalis*, Linn. used as an astringent, Cels. 2, 30 med.: Plin. 15, 21, 23.

torminōsus, i, m. [id.] *subject to the gripes or colic*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

tornātīlis, e, adj. [*torno*] *turned in a lathe*: Vulg. Cantic. 5, 14.

tornātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a turner*: Firm. Math. 4, 7 fin.

tornātūra, ae, f. [id.] *turning, turnery*: Vulg. 1 (3) Reg. 6, 18.

torno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*tornus*] *to turn in a lathe, to round off*: *idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius*, Cic. Tim. 6: *sphaeram*, id.

Rep. 1, 14: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 92: lapidem in vasa, id. 36, 22, 43. II. Transf. to *turn, fashion, smoothe* (rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, i. e. to stroke, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

tornus, i, m. = *τόρνος*, a turner's wheel, lathe: Plin. 7, 56, 57: Vitr. 10, 19 med.: Virg. G. 2, 449. II. Fig.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43: Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

tōrōsūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [torosus] muscular: juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

tōrōsus, a, um, adj. [torus] full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: tauris torosior cervix, Col. 6, 20: juvenis, Pers. 3, 86. II. Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, more fleshy, Plin. 21, 15, 53: clava, knotty, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, inis, f. [torpeo] numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity (rare): inertia atque torpēdo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: occupavit nescio qua vos torpēdo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. ad pleb. 10: torpēdo invaserat animum, Tac. H. 3, 63.

II. Transf. the torpēdo, cramp-fish, or electric ray, Raia torpēdo, Linn.: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: Plin. 9, 42, 67.

torpēfācio, 3. v. a. [torpeo facio] to benumb, make torpid: torporavit pro torpēfecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpēo, 2. v. n. to be numb, motionless, inactive, torpid: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Virg. Aen. 9, 499.

2. Transf. of things: torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10.

II. Fig. to be stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive: timeo, totus torpeo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 179: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29: delixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: quum Pausiaca torpes tabella, when you are lost in admiration, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Virg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23: palatum torpens, without taste, Juv. 10, 203.

torpesco, pūi, 3. v. n. incept. [torpeo] to grow numb, to become torpid: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89: scorpiones visa lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82.

2. Transf. of things, to become dull: (margaritae) flavescunt et illae senecta rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54.

II. Fig.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, grow slack or inactive, Sall. C. 16: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2: deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71.

torpidus, a, um, adj. [id.] benumbed, stupefied, torpid: torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36: torpidi somno paventisque, id. 25, 38: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264.

torpor, ōris, m. [id.] numbness, stupefaction, torpor: tutantur se torpore torpedines, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. Cels. 2, 8 med.: Plin. 2, 101, 104: Virg. Aen. 12, 867: Ov. M. 1, 548.

II. Fig. sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity: torpor recens nimia fortunae indulgentia, Tac. H. 2, 99 med.: procerum, id. G. 46.

torpōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [torpor] to benumb, stupefy: aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore, Turpil. in Non. 182, 7: humida nimis rigoribus torporata concreverunt, Lact. 2, 8 fin.

torquātus, a, um, adj. [torques] adorned with a neck-chain or collar: tēdit with a chain for his bridle, Verg. Mil. 2, 7 fin.: affuit

Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, with snakes coiled about her neck, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, the ring-dove, Mart. 13, 67, 1.

torquēo, torsi, tortum, 2. v. a. to turn, twist, bend, wind, turn about or away: serpens squamosos orbes torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42: capillos ferro, i. e. to curl, frizzle, id. A. A. 1, 505: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: ora, to twist away, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: aurem ab obscenis sermonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Virg. Aen. 4, 220: vestigia ad sonitum vocis, id. 3, 669: aquas remis, Ov. F. 5, 644: spumas, Virg. Aen. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, to bend, id. G. 2, 448: quum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123.

2. Esp. to whirl round, to fling with force, to hurl (mostly poet.): stuppea torquentem Balaearis verbera fundae, Virg. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. Aen. 10, 585: hastam in hunc, Ov. M. 5, 137: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum ad aurata tempora, Virg. Aen. 12, 536: pila valido lacerto, Ov. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: quum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Virg. Aen. 4, 208: torquere amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242.

3. to wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack or to the torture, to rack, torture: ita te nervo torquēbo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27: servum in caput domini, against his master, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve, Suet. Aug. 40 fin.

II. Fig. to twist, wrest, distort: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque hic et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: verbo ac litera jus omne torqueri, wrested, distorted, id. Caecin. 27, 77.

2. Esp. to rack, torment, torture: tuae libidines te torquent, id. Parad. 2, 18: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9: sollicitudine torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidia vel amore vigil torquēbere. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36. (ii) Transf.: (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, q. s. to rack with wine, i. e. to try or test with wine, Hor. A. P. 435: vino tortus et ira, id. Ep. 1, 18, 38. [From *tero*, q. v.: the *qu* in *torqueo* corresponds to the *g* in *mergo*, *spargo*, *tergo*, *vergo*.]

torquis or **torques** (the first, Naev. in Charis. p. 118 P.: Liv. 44, 14: Prop. 4, 10, 44: Stat. Th. 10, 517: the latter, Val. Fl. 2, 111: cf. Charis. loc. cit.), is, m. and f. [torqueo] a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, [Torquati] cognomen invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31: aurum, Liv. 44, 14: aureae torques, Varr. in Non. 228, 8: unca, Prop. 4, 10, 44: aliquem phaleris et torque donare, Cic. Verr. 3, 80, 185: adiecisse praedium torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 12.

II. Transf. a coupling-collar for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos junge pares, Virg. G. 3, 168. 2. a wreath, ring, in gen.: avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58: saepe Deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Virg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (cetii nantantis), i. e. rings, circles, Manil. 5, 584.

torrē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. [torreo] to make dry by heat, to parch: duas libras vinaceorum, Col. 2, 20, 3: segetem, id. 2, 20, 3: sesama, id. 12, 15, 3.

torrens, entis, Part. [torreo]. II. Adj. burning, hot, inflamed (rare): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 31 miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38.

2. Transf. of streams, rushing, roaring, boiling: fluviū, Varr. R. R. 1,

12, 3: flumina, Virg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409: aqua, Virg. Aen. 10, 603: unda, id. G. 2, 451. torrentes rapidique cursus amnium, Just. 44, 1. Comp.: Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20. Sup.: Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316. (ii) Subst. torrens, entis, m. a torrent: quum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus montano flumine torrens sternit agros, Virg. Aen. 2, 305: Ov. R. Am. 651. Proverb.: nunquam direxit brachia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90.

3. Fig. of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60: oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9: sermo promptus et Isaeo torrentior, id. 3, 74. And of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae torrentem, id. 10, 128. (ii) Subst.: se inani verborum torrenti dare, Quint. 10, 7, 23. (β) fullness, abundance: armorum et virorum, Sil. 12, 189: abundans umbrarum, id. 13, 760.

torrentius, comp. adv. more impetuously: torrentius amne hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

torreo, torui, tostum, 2. v. a. to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn, etc.: fruges receptas et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Virg. Aen. 1, 179: aristas sole novo, id. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreret, id. Rep. 6, 20: quum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: montes quos torret Aetabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78: torrentia agros sidera, id. Od. 3, 1, 31: tostos en aspice crines, Ov. M. 2, 283: exta in veribus, to roast, Virg. G. 2, 396: aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578.

2. Transf. to dry up: at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, id. II. 21, 169: Juv. 9, 17: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42. 3. Fig.: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. Od. 4, 1, 12: correptus saevo Veneris torrebar ahenō, Prop. 3, 24, 13: Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40. II. Transf. of cold, to nip, pinch: frigore torret, Varr. in Non. 452, 11. [Sans. trish, "sitere;" Gr. *τέρομαι*; Germ. *durst*; Eng. *thirst*.]

torresco, 3. v. n. incept. [torreo] to become parched or burned: torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 903.

torrido, no perf., atum, 1. v. a. [torridus] to scorch, parch, burn: torris dicitur fax, unde et torridare dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

torridus, a, um, adj. [torreo] parched, torrid, dried up, dry: tellus, Lucr. 5, 1219: campi siccitate, Liv. 22, 43: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24: fontes rivique, Liv. 4, 30: aer, Prop. 2, 28, 3: aestas, Virg. E. 7, 48: homo vegrandi macie torridus, dried or shriveled up, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: color sole, embrowned, Plin. 12, 20, 43: vox, dry, hoarse, Calp. Ecl. 3, 59. II. Transf. of cold: pecora jumentaue torrida frigore, pinched, nipped, Liv. 21, 32: hiems, biting, Calp. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris, is, m. [id.] a brand, fire-brand (with or without flame): Ov. M. 8, 457: Virg. Aen. 12, 298: Val. Fl. 3, 115.

terror, ōris, m. [id.] a parching, scorching: solis, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 4 med.: corporis, a transl. of *ῥάϊσις*, id. 3, 6 fin.

torsio, ōnis, f. [torqueo] a wringing or gripping: ventris, Hier. in Jesai. 6, 13, 8. (Hence lt. *torzione*; Sp. *torzon*.)

tortē, adv. crookedly, awry: torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 306.

tortilecordius, a, um, adj. [tortus cor] perverse in heart: Aug. in Psalm. 146, 7.

tortilis, e, adj. [torqueo] twisted, twined, winding: aurum, i. e. a golden chain, Virg. Aen. 7, 351: buclia, Ov. M. 1, 336: ansa, id. II. 16, 252: piscis,

crooked, id. M. 13, 915: *pampinus*, Plin. 9, 51, 74.

tortio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.] *torture*, *torture*: Firm. Math. 8, 15: Veg. Vet. 1, 46 *fin.*

tortivus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.] *squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): *mustum*, Cato R. R. 23, 4.

torto, *i. v. a. freq.* [id.] *to torture*, *torture*: ubi insilui in coctileatum eculum, ibi totulim tortor, Pomp. in Non. 105, 15: Lucr. 3, 661: Arn. 3, 106.

tortor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.] *an executioner*, *torture*, *torturer*: Cic. Clu. 63, 177: Sen. Ep. 14 *med.*: Hor. Od. 3, 5, 50: Juv. 14, 21. 2. *an epithet of Apollo*, as the *slayer of Marsyas*, under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome: Suet. Aug. 70. II. *Fig.*: occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortuōsē, *adv.* *crookedly*, *tortuously*: procedat serpens, Tert. *adv.* Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortuōsitas, *ātis*, *f.* [tortuosus] *crookedness*, *shuffling*, *prevarication*: Tert. *adv.* Marc. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortuōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tortus] *full of crooks or turns*, *winding*, *tortuous*: est autem (alvua) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: loca, ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Cluent. 64, 180. *Comp.*: quiddam tortuosius, Plin. 11, 46, 106.

2. *Fig. entangled, involved, complicated*: tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 98: ingenium, id. Am. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11. *Sup.*: quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10. II. *painful, torturing*: rusci radix bibitur in tortuosiore urina, i. e. in *strangury*, Plin. 21, 27, 100.

tortūra, *ae*, *f.* [torqueo] *a twisting*, *wreathing*: sarmenti, Pall. Febr. 9, 8.

II. *torture*, *torture*: ventris, the *gripes*, *colic*: Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.*

tortus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [torqueo]. II. *Adj.* *twisted*, *crooked*, *contorted*: via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4, 4, 42: quercus, i. e. a *twisted oak-garland*, Virg. G. 1, 349. (ii) *Subst.* *tortum*, *i. n. a cord*, *rope*: Pac. in Non. 179, 16. 2. *Fig.*: conditiones, i. e. *dubious*, Pl. Men. 4, 2, 25.

tortus, *ūs*, *m.* [id.] *a twisting*, *winding*; *a wreath* (poet.): tortu multiplicabilis draco, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: serpens nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Virg. Aen. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196. II. *a whirling*, *hurling*: flexae habenae, Stat. Ach. 2, 421.

tōrulus, *i*, *m. dim.* [torus; prop. a little elevation; hence] *a tuft of hair*: Pl. Am. prol. 144: torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1 *med.* II. *the (dilated) muscle, the brawn or fleshy part of the body*: terga pulposi torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195. 2. *Transf.* *the sap-wood, alburnum of a tree*: Vitruv. 2, 9 *med.* (Hence It. *tuorlo*, *torlo*.)

tōrus, *i*, *m. prop.* *any protuberance or prominence*; esp. *a knot, bulge*: (funis), Cato R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4.

II. *the muscular or fleshy part, the muscle, brawn of animal bodies*: o laceratorum tori! poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: Ov. M. 2, 854: Virg. Aen. 12, 7: Plin. 18, 7, 18: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins*, Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*

2. *the thickest part of trees*: Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211. III. *a raised ornament, a knot, on a garland*; *fig. of language*: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in corona, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21. IV.

a mattress, a couch, sofa, bed (mostly poet.): antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73: viridante toro conederat herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388: Ov. M. 8, 655: Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565: ib. 12, 579: ib. 7, 332. 2.

Transf. marriage: Deucalion cum consorte tori, ib. 1, 319: socia tori, ib. 1, 620: obscenus, i. e. *illicit connection*, id. Tr. 2, 378: illiciti, Sen. Hipp. 97. (ii) *a mistress*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87.

V. *an elevation, bank of earth*: riparum, Virg. Aen. 6, 674: Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20. VI. *In architecture, a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus*: Vitruv. 3, 3 *med.*

torvidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [torvus] *wild, fierce*: hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvitas, *ātis*, *f.* [id.] *wildness, savageness, severity, sternness*: torvitas vultus, Tac. II. 2, 9 *fin.*: oculorum, Amm. 31, 2 *med.*: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis, verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, id. 35, 4, 9.

torviter, *adv.* *severely, sternly*: aliquem increpare, Enn. Ann. 1, 89 (in Non. 516, 16): Pomp. in Non. 516, 15.

torvus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [prob. akin to torqueo] *Orig. of the eyes, rolling, piercing, wild, stern*; hence, in gen. *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage*, in aspect or character: ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Virg. Aen. 3, 677: aspexit hanc torvis (sc. oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64: frons (Polyphemi), Virg. Aen. 3, 636: feroci ingenio torvus praegradi gradu, Pac. in Fest. s. v. torvitas: torvu draco serpit, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Virg. Aen. 6, 571: leaena, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: Melusa, id. A. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. in Fest. s. v.: proelia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, i. e. *harsh, sharp, tart*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213. *Comp.*: vox humana tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor. 3, p. 357. *Sup.*: leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196. (ii) *Neut. adverb.*: torvum repente clamat, Virg. Aen. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Virg. Aen. 6, 467: Val. Fl. 2, 255.

tostus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [torreo].

tōt, *numer. indecl.* [same root as the Gr. article τό] *so many*; its proper correl. is *quot*; but it is sometimes foll. by *quoties*, *quantum*, or *ut*: hoc brevissime dicam, neminem unquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: si tot consulibus meruisset, quoties ipse consul fuisset, id. Balb. 20, 47: quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato R. R. 114, 1: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20. *Absol.*: reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: tot viri ac tales, id. Coel. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26: en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 82: tot me impediant curae, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: tot civitatum conjunctio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: tot caede procorum admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624. Rarely without a subst.: an timebant, ne tot unum superare non possent? Cic. Coel. 28, 66: Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10. II. *Transf.* *to designate an optional, indefinite number, so many, such and such a number*: volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Gai. Dig. 34, 5, 8. 2. *so few*: vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tōtidem, *numer. indecl.* [tot, with the suffix dem. as in tantundem] *just so many, just as many*: talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 114: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, Cic. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut

aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328: Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, id. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistola quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100: equitum millia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34. Rarely without a subst.: dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet, i. e. *will hear the same thing just as often from me*, id. S. 2, 3, 298.

tōtiens, *v. toties*, *ad init.* **tōties** (in ancient MSS. also freq. *totiens*), *adv. numer.* [tot] *so often, so many times, as often, as many times*: with a correl. *quoties* or *quot*: illud soleo mirari, non me toties accipere tuas literas, quoties a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7: quotiescunque dico, toties mihi videor in iudicium venire, id. Clu. 18, 51: moverat enim subeunda dimicatio toties, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13. *Absol.*: tot praetores in Sicilia fuerunt: toties apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, toties hac memoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 60, 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, id. Att. 7, 12: quos ego sim toties jam designata inaristos, Virg. Aen. 4, 536: ter die claro totiesque grata nocte, Hor. Carm. Sec. 23.

tot-jūgus, *a*, *um* (totjugis, e), *adj.* [jugum] *so many*: totjugis diebus, App. M. 2, p. 125: sidera, id. de Deo Socr.: homo totjugi scientia, id. Flor. 1, p. 346.

tōtus, *a*, *um* (gen. tōtius, but tōtius, Lucr. 1, 983: et al.: gen.: totius familiae, Afran. in Prisc. p. 694 P.: dat. toti; but m. toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11, 57: f. totae familiae, Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), *adj.* *all, all the, the whole, entire, total*: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Tim. 5: cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: ut tota mente atque omnibus artibus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confluebant, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 44: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: tota nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: delectus tota Italia habiti, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: tota sum misera in metu, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 59: Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15. II. *Neutr. absol.*: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3. 2. *Adverb. phrases*: (i) *ex toto, wholly, completely, totally*: creta ex toto repudianda est, id. 5, 8, 6: Plin. 11, 17, 17: Cels. 8, 20 *med.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 72. (ii) *in toto, upon the whole, in general*: Cic. Att. 13, 20 *fin.* (iii) *in totum, wholly, entirely*: res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42: id. 2, 90, 92. (β) *upon the whole, in general*: in totum praecipimus, Col. 11, 2, 80.

tōtus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [tot] *so great a* (rare): quotcunque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5: tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

toxicon, *i*, *n.* = τοξικόν, *a kind of ladanum*, *q. v.*: Plin. 26, 8, 30.

toxicum, *i*, *n.* = τοξικόν, *orig. a poison in which arrows were dipped*: Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 11: cf. Plin. 16, 10, 20. Hence, in gen. *poison*; *sing.*: Pl. Merc.

2, 4, 4: Hor. Epod. 17, 61: Suet. Claud. 44: *plur.*: Prop. 1, 5, 6: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 64.

trābālis, e, *adj.* [trabs] *pertaining to beams, beam-*: clavus, a spike, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18. Proverb.: ut hoc beneficium quemadmodum dicitur, traballi clavo figeret, i. e. *very fast*, Cic. Verr. 5, 21, 53. Poet.: trabale telum, i. e. *beam-like, stout as a beam*, Virg. Aen. 12, 294: hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6: sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172.

trābēa, ae, *f.* a robe of state of augurs, kings, knights, etc.: Suet. Fragn. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 7, 612: Plin. 8, 48, 74: Ov. F. 2, 503: Virg. Aen. 7, 188 (r. Smith's Ant. 1137). **II.** Transf. the equestrian order: Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: Mart. 5, 41, 5.

trābēālis, e, *adj.* [trabea] *pertaining to the trabea*: metallum, i. e. *gold*, Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trābēātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *dressed in or wearing a trabea*: Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2: agmina, the knights, Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, i. e. of a consul, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338: colonus, i. e. consul, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417: quies, of the consuls, Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 33. **II.** Subst. *trabata*, ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), a kind of drama, so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it: Suet. Gramm. 21.

trābēcūla or **trābīcūla**, ae, *f.* dim. [trabs] a little beam: Cato R. R. 18, 5: Vitr. 10, 21: Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trābes, is, v. trabs, *ad init.*

trābica, ae, *f.* (sc. navis) [trabs] a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft: labitur trabica in alveos, Pac. in Fest. s. v.

trabs, trābis (nom. trabs, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 87), *f.* [τράβηξ] a beam, a timber: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 196: Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Plin. 16, 38, 73: Gell. 1, 13: Ov. M. 3, 78. **II.** Transf. a tall, slender tree: silva frequens trabibus, ib. 8, 329: securi sancia trabs ingens, ib. 10, 373: Prop. 3, 22, 38: Virg. Aen. 6, 181. **III.** Meton. any thing made of beams or timbers: (i) a ship or vessel: abiegnā trabs, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: jam mare turbāri trabibus vidimus, Virg. Aen. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. Od. 1, 13. (ii) a roof: sub trabe citrea, ib. 4, 1, 20: *plur.*: ib. 2, 18, 3. (iii) a battering-ram, ballista, etc.: Val. Fl. 6, 383. (iv) a javelin: Stat. Th. 5, 566: ib. 9, 124. (v) a club, cudgel: ib. 1, 621. (vi) a table: Mart. 14, 91, 2. (Hence Sp. *trabar*; Fr. *entraver*.)

trāchia, ae, *f.* = τράχεια, the wind-pipe, trachea: Macr. S. 7, 15.

tracta, ae, v. tractus.

tractābilis, e, *adj.* [tracto] *that may be touched, handled, or wrought, manageable, tractable*: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Tim. 4 med.: materies, Vitr. 2, 9 fin.: tofi in opere, Plin. 36, 22, 48: pondus, i. e. portable, Stat. S. 5, 1, 83: est mare (confiteor) nondum tractabile nantl, Ov. H. 19, 71: non tractabile coelum, i. e. inclement, stormy, Virg. Aen. 4, 53: vox, tractable, flexible, Quint. 11, 3, 40. Comp.: ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39. **II.** Fig. pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable: virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitia tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Am. 13, 48: nullis ille movetur fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Virg. Aen. 4, 439: animus, Ov. R. Am. 123. Comp.: nihil est eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. 5 fin.

tractābilitas, ātis, *f.* [tractabilis] fitness for being handled or wrought (rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praesant tractabilitatem, Vitr. 2, 9.

tractābilis, sp. adv. more tractably: Gell. 6, 2.

tractatio, ōnis, *f.* [tracto] a hand-

ling, management, treatment: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibus uti volunt, ab haruspibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Sen. Tranq. 3: est in utroque (in poesi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201.

II. Esp. treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, of maltreatment, Quint. 7, 4, 10: id. 4, 2, 30: Tert. Poen. fin. 2. In rhetor. the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177: Quint. 9, 1, 33: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 med. (ii) a special use, usage of a word: Cic. Part. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer: Sen. Ep. 66 fin. **II.** Fig. a handler, treator, esp. of literary matters: Sid. Ep. 4, 11: Hier. in Helv. 6: Spart. Get. 4.

tractātorium, ii, *n.* [id.] a place where deliberations were held, causes tried, etc., a place of business, session-room: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a female shampooer: Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a touching, handling, working (rare): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12. **II.** Fig. a handling, management, treatment: artium, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8 prooem. § 2: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: aequi bonique, id. 12, 1, 8. *Plur.*: tractatus omnes, id. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4: judicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2. **2.** Meton. a treatise, tract: separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5. (ii) a sermon, homily: tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. de Haeres. 4 praef.

tracticius, or -tius, ii, *m.* [traho] the Draggid, a nickname of Elagabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets: Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 fin.: Lampr. Elag. 17.

tractim, adv. [tractus] by drawing along, i. e. little by little, by degrees; in a drawing way, at length, slowly: quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? i. e. should stroke him, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 529: susurrant, Virg. G. 4, 260: sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20: tractim pronunciata litera, i. e. pronounced long, id. 4, 6: dicere (opp. festinanter), slowly, Sen. Ep. 40 med.

tracto, avi, atum, 1. v. a. freq. [traho] to drag about, to tug, haul, etc. (rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractaverit? Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: tractatu per aequora campi, id. Ann. 2, 31: tractata comis antisilla Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum tractari, to be torn, lacerated, Lucr. 3, 902. **II.** to touch, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform, etc.: ea quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: aliquid manibus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitum ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2, 6, 30: aret pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Virg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, i. e. strikes, plays upon, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni scibant tractare, to prepare, i. e. to cook, dress, Lucr. 5, 951: luto-sum agrum, to till, Col. 2, 4, 5: tractare tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: guber-

ling, management, treatment: nec vero qui fidibus aut tibus uti volunt, ab haruspibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Sen. Tranq. 3: est in utroque (in poesi et in oratione soluta) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201.

II. Esp. treatment of a person, i. e. conduct, behaviour towards him: maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, of maltreatment, Quint. 7, 4, 10: id. 4, 2, 30: Tert. Poen. fin. 2. In rhetor. the treatment, handling, discussion of a subject: Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177: Quint. 9, 1, 33: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 med. (ii) a special use, usage of a word: Cic. Part. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a slave who manipulated his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer: Sen. Ep. 66 fin. **II.** Fig. a handler, treator, esp. of literary matters: Sid. Ep. 4, 11: Hier. in Helv. 6: Spart. Get. 4.

tractātorium, ii, *n.* [id.] a place where deliberations were held, causes tried, etc., a place of business, session-room: Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] a female shampooer: Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a touching, handling, working (rare): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12. **II.** Fig. a handling, management, treatment: artium, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8 prooem. § 2: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: aequi bonique, id. 12, 1, 8. *Plur.*: tractatus omnes, id. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4: judicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2. **2.** Meton. a treatise, tract: separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5. (ii) a sermon, homily: tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. de Haeres. 4 praef.

tracticius, or -tius, ii, *m.* [traho] the Draggid, a nickname of Elagabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets: Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 fin.: Lampr. Elag. 17.

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nacula, to manage, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, to wield, Liv. 7, 32: arma speciosius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecam multorum numerum tractavit, has taken care of, had charge of, Cic. Fam. 13, 77: eras tu quaestor: pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32. **III.** Fig. to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead, etc.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: conditiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, to conduct, Liv. 23, 28: proelia, Sil. 15, 466: vitam vulgivago more ferarum, to lead, pass, spend, Lucr. 5, 930: artem, to practise, Ter. Ph. prol. 17: personam in scena, to perform, act, represent, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97: quo in munere ita se tractavit, has so conducted himself, id. Fam. 13, 12.

2. Esp. to treat, use, or conduct oneself towards: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 8: non tractabo ut consulem, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Coel. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Manil. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12. **3.** to handle, treat, investigate, discuss: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3: quaestionem diligentius, ib. 2, 43: partem philosophiae, id. Acad. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Am. 18, 65: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45: aliquid memori pectore, to ponder, reflect upon, Juv. 11, 28: tractare proeliorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5. Rarely with de, or a relative clause: de negotiis, to discuss, Suet. Aug. 35 fin.: quum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, Tac. A. 1, 13.

tractōgālātus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from tractum and γάλα] made of or cooked with pastry and milk: pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9.

tractōmēlitus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybrida, from tractum and μέλι] cooked with pastry and honey: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

tractōrius, a, um, *adj.* [traho] pertaining to drawing or hauling: genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1. **II.** Subst. tractoriae, arum, *f. plu.* (sc. literae) an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessities on his journey: de tractoris et stativis, Cod. Justin. 15, 52.

tractum, i, v. tractus.

tractōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho] that draws to itself, gluey, viscous: sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 med.

tractus, a, um, *Part.* [traho]. **II.** Adj. proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent of language: genus orationis fustum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66. **III.** Subst. tractum, i, n. a flock of wool drawn out for spinning: tracta de niveo vellere ducta, Tib. 1, 6, 80. **2.** a long piece of dough pulled out in making pastry: Cato R. R. 76, 1: Apic. 2, 1. Also, tracta, ae, *f.*: Plin. 18, 11, 27. (Hence It. *tracciare*; Sp. *trazar*; Fr. *tracer*: also subs. It. *traccia*; Sp. *traza*; Fr. *trace*.)

tractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] a drawing, dragging, draught: Syrtis ab tractu nominatae, Sall. J. 78: tractu gementem ferris rotam, Virg. G. 3, 183: tractu laurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus, Plin. 9, 46, 70: si qua incerto fallit te litera tractu, stroke, Prop. 4, 3, 5: continuus multis subitarum tractus aquarum, draught, Lucan. 4, 368: squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154.

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(risus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, i. e. *movement*, Quint. 6, 3, 7: nonne vides longos flammam ducere tractus? *long trains*, Lucr. 2, 207: Virg. G. 1, 367. II. Meton. *extent, tract, distance*: castrorum, Liv. 3, 28: urbis, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Lucan. 2, 630: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu fertur, Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu aestuat unda minax, Lucan. 5, 565: of the course of the Nile, id. 10, 257: of the wind: Val. Fl. 1, 614. 2. a territory, district, region, tract of land: oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: tractus corruptus coeli, Virg. Aen. 3, 138: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Virg. G. 2, 182. III. Fig. *course, progress, movement*; of time, space, lapse, period: tractus orationis lentis et aequabilis, Cic. de Or. 2, 13: quod neque clara suo percurrere flumina cursu perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1003: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, Vell. 2, 9: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, 2 ext. 2. Esp. a protracting, extension, length: quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, ib. 15, 10.

trādītio, ōnis, f. [trado] a giving up, delivering up, surrender: abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, Cic. Top. 5, 28: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4: Val. Max. 8, 14, 4. II. Fig. a teaching, instruction: jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3: Tac. A. 16, 16 fin. 2. a saying handed down from former times, a tradition: incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5.

trādītor, ōris, m. [id.] a betrayer, traitor: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24: Sedul. Carm. 5, 61. II. a teacher: alienus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113: Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 fin.

trādītus, a, um, Part. [trado]. **trādo** (transdo), didi, dītum, 3. v. a. (in tmesi: transque dato endoque plorato, i. e. tradito et implorato, Vet. lex ap. Fest. s. v. sub vos) [trans do] to put or give over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign: (i) *trado*: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 143: aliquid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 1, 50, 131: pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: testamentum alicui legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. 34, 29: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: aliquem ad carnificem, Pl. Rud. 3, 6, 19: aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filium suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, to give in marriage, Tac. A. 4, 4 med. Poet. with inf.: adeptus Hector tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 11. (ii) *transdo*: ut arma per manus necessario transferrentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 68: sibi captivos transdi, ib. 3, 71: se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77: se adversariis ad supplicium, id. B. C. 1, 76: navem in fugam transdunt, Att. in Non. 155, 8.

2. Esp. to deliver, commit, confide for shelter, protection, etc.: (i) *trado*: sic ei to commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, ib. 7, 5: se alicui laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3: hos (obsides) Aedulis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: in tuam custodiam meque et mens spes trado, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 5. (ii) *transdo*: ab illo transditum initium et commendatum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57. 3. to give up or surrender treacher-

ously, to betray: quem dedi putabas, defendi intelligis: quos tradituros sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Ruf. 2, 261. II. Fig. to give up, surrender, entrust, etc.: (i) *trado*: et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 14: quae dicam trade memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, ib. 6, 8. Poet. with inf.: tristitiam et metus tradam protervis in mare Creticum portare ventis, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2. (ii) *transdo*: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulercio, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, ib. 76.

2. Esp. with *pron. reflect.* to give or devote oneself to: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Am. 23, 86: se quieti, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitia, Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4. 3. to transmit, as an inheritance; to bequeath: qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Pl. Men. 2, 3, 59: inimicitias posteris, Anton. in Cic. Att. 14, 13, A: consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 350: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12. (ii) *to transmit a knowledge of, to relate, narrate, recount*: quarum nomina multi poetae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10: cuius (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: ipsum regem tradunt operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31: qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67: 141: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8. *Pass. impers.*: sic est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3: hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Liv. 3, 67: Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aquaed. 7. 4. to deliver by teaching; to propose, propound, teach: (i) *trado*: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9: elementa loquendi, id. Acad. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: virtutem hominibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1. *Absol.*: si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (i. e. magistri) est, id. 3, 6, 59. (ii) *transdo*: multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, ib. 17.

trā-dūco (transduco), xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (*imperat.* traduce, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: *perf. sync.* traduxi, Pl. Cas. 3, 3, 16) [trans duco] to lead, bring, or conduct across or over: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: exercitus transducitur (sc. Rhenum), ib. 4, 18: exercitum ex Gallia in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: copias praeter castra, ib. 1, 48: cohortes in castra ad se, id. B. C. 1, 21: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3: flumen subito accrevit, et ea re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: aquaeductum per domum suam, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 11: transeundum nunc tibi ad Menedemum est et tua pompa eo traducenda est, to be carried over to him, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: carpentum, quo in pompa traduceretur, was borne along, Suet. Cal. 15. Freq. with double acc., or in *pass.* with one acc.: traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv. 9, 39: certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios flumen transduxisse, Caes.

B. G. 1, 12: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, ib. 2, 4. 2. Esp. t. t. traducere equum, to lead his horse along, said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor: censor, quum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Clu. 48, 134. 3. to lead along, parade in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri arenam, Suet. Tit. 8 fin. II. Fig. to lead (from one state to another); to transfer, etc.: aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos iudicium a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam. 1, 2: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, transferred, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18: gens in patricias transducta, Suet. Aug. 2: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad maiorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 57, 192. Poet. with *dat.*: me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5.

2. Esp. to bring over, draw over: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14: traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.

3. to expose to public ridicule, to disgrace, degrade: an non sensistis vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38: rideris multoque magis traduceris, Mart. 6, 77, 5: Sen. Ep. 100: Juv. 8, 17. 4. to make public, exhibit, display: quae tua traducit carmina, Mart. 1, 54, 3: poemata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, to show oneself in public, Juv. 11, 31. 5. Of time, to lead, spend, pass: otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. de Sen. 23, 82: hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: adolescentiam eleganter, id. Planc. 12, 31: quibus artibus latebrisque vitam per novem annos traduxerit, Tac. H. 4, 67: aevum leniter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97. Hence transf. of the administration of an office: munus summa modestia et summa abstinencia transducere, Cic. Att. 5, 9. 6. In gram. to transfer a word from one subject, or from one language, to another: videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφώδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18. (ii) *to derive*: jactare multo fusius largiusque est quam jacere, unde id verbum traductum est, id. 2, 6.

trādūctio, ōnis, f. [trado] a leading along: traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4. II. Fig. a removing transferring from one rank to another.

traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perdit (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15. 2. Esp. a making a show of, exposure, public disgrace: hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. de Ira 1, 6: interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85. 3. Of time, passage, course: temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127. 4. In rhet. a transferring, metonymy: traductio atque immutatio in verbo: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu. Pro Afris est sumpta Africa, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167. (ii) a repetition of the same word: Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trādūctor, ōris, m. [id.] the conveyer, a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodium from a patrician to a plebeian gens: Cic. Att. 2, 9.

trādūctus, a, um, Part. [trado]. **trādūctus**, ūs, m. [id.] a passage, pass: praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8 (al. tractus)

trādux, ūcis, m. [id.] a vine-branch, vine-layer trained for propagation: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: Col. 5, 7, 3: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 211: Tac. H. 2, 25 fin.

II. Transf.: tradux carnis, Prud. Apoth. 983. In apposition: traduce materia, Sever. Aetn. 566.

trāgacantha, ae, f. = τραγᾶκάνθα, Goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush, Astragalus Creticus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 36.

trāgacanthum, i, n. gum-tragacanth: Cels. 4, 4, 3: Scrib. Comp. 75: called also dragantum, i, n.: Veg. Vet. 1, 32: Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

trāganthes, is, f. = τραγάνθης, an unknown species of the plant artemisia: App. Herb. 11.

trāgānus, i, m. = τραγᾶνος, i. q. τραγός, a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way: Apic. 8, 7 fin.

trāgēlāphus, i, m. = τραγέλαφος, a kind of stag with a beard like a goat, Cervus Aristotelis, Cuv.: Plin. 8, 33, 50: Sol. 19.

trāgēmāta, um, n. plu. = τραγήματα, dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery: Plin. 13, 4, 9: Plin. Val. 5, 7 fin.

trāgēmātia, orum, n. plu. = τραγήματια, sweetmeats: Hier. Reg. S. Puch. 52.

trāgicē, adv. in a tragic manner, tragically: mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: Sen. Ep. 100 fin.

trāgicōcōmōedia, ae, f. = τραγικοκωμῆδια, a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragic-comedy: Pl. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

trāgicus, a, um, adj. = τραγικός, pertaining to tragedy, tragic: carmen, i. e. tragedy, Hor. A. P. 220: cothurni, id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scenarum, Vittr. 5, 8: actor, a tragic actor, tragedian, Liv. 24, 24: tragicus Orestes aut Athamas, represented in tragedy, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: cerva, i. e. in the tragedy of Iphigenia, Juv. 12, 120. 2. Subst. tragicus, i, m. a tragic poet, writer of tragedy: Pl. Pers. 4, 2, 4: Cic. Opt. gen. 1, 2: Quint. 8, 6, 26: Petr. 132 med.

II. Transf. in the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime: fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8. Neut. adv.: spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166. 2. of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20, 29.

trāgion, ii, n. = τραγίον, goat-wort, a plant, perh. Hypericum hircinum, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 36. Called also tragonis, id. 27, 13, 115.

trāgoedia, ae, f. = τραγωδία, a tragedy: Pl. Am. prol. 54: Cic. de Sen. 7, 22: Quint. 1, 5, 52: Hor. Od. 2, 1, 9: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11 (v. Smith's Ant. 1140 seqq.). II. Transf. a lofty or elevated style (rare): neque istis tragoediis tūis perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219.

2. a great commotion or disturbance; a spectacle: ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! id. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

trāgoedus, i, m. = τραγῆδός, a tragic actor, tragedian: Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 4: Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128: Quint. 12, 5, 5: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129. II. an epithet of Jupiter, derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina: Suet. Aug. 57: Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trāgōnis, is, v. tragion.

trāgōpan, ānis, f. = τραγῶπαν, a bird, perh. Meleagris satyrus, Lath.: Plin. 10, 49, 70: Mel. 3, 9, 2: Sol. 30.

trāgōpōgon, ōnis, m. = τραγοπῶγων, a plant, goat's-beard, Tragopogon, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 117.

trāgōrigānum, i, n. = τραγορίγανον, a plant, goat's-thyme, Thymus tragorrigon, Linn.: Plin. 20, 17, 68. Called also, tragoriganus, i, m.: Cels. 5, 11.

trāgos, i, m. = τραγός (a goat), a kind of thorny plant, Salsola tragus, Linn.: Plin. 13, 21, 37. II. a kind of sponge: id. 9, 45, 69.

trāgūla, ae, f. [traho: tragula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39] a kind of javelin or dart: Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29: Auct. B. Hisp. 32. II. Fig.: an attack, a snare, plot: tragulam in te injicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 25: volui injicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Pa. 1, 4, 14. III. a kind of drag-net: Plin. 16, 8, 13. IV. a small traha or sledge, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39.

trāgūlārius, ii, m. [tragula] a soldier who placed and levelled the tragulae to be discharged from an engine: Veg. Mil. 2, 15 fin.

trāgum, i, n. a kind of pap or porridge: Plin. 18, 7, 16: Cels. 2, 20: called also, tragos (this seems to be the grain used, prob. a kind of wheat, spell): Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

trāgus, i, m. = τραγός (a goat), the goat-like smell of the arm-pits: Mart. 11, 22, 7. II. an unknown kind of fish: Ov. Hal. 112: Plin. 32, 11, 54.

trāha, ae, f. [traho] a drag, sledge: Col. 2, 20, 4. Called also, trāhēa: Virg. G. 1, 164.

trāhārius, ii, m. [traha] one who draws a traha, a sledge-man, baggage-man: Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

trāhax, ācis, adj. [traho] that draws everything to himself, greedily, covetous: procax, rapax, trahax, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trāhēa, ae, v. traha.

trāho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. (inf. perf. sync. traxe, Virg. Aen. 5, 786) to draw, drag, or haul; to drag aloft, etc.: quum a custodibus in fuga trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: traheretur passis Priamēla virgo crinibus a templo Cassandra, Virg. Aen. 2, 403: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: alvum et bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22: sanguinem jumento de cervice, Veg. Vet. 3, 43: vapores porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 234: limum arenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78: Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Virg. Aen. 3, 425: Gy. Amiculum hoc sustoile saltem. Si. Sine trahi, quum ego met trahor, let it drag or trail, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 117: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Virg. G. 3, 536: siccas carinas (machinae), Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2: reos pedibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: aliquem ad praetorem, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 45: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, Ov. M. 12, 591: trahens haerentia viscere tela, drawing out, ib. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, ib. 4, 120: telum de corpore, ib. 5, 95: te quoque, Luna, traho (i. e. de caelo), draw down, ib. 7, 207: coria et carnem trahit et conduit in unum, draws together, contracts, Lucr. 6, 968: trahere vultum et cogere rugas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33: si pocula arente fauce traxerim, had draun in, i. e. quaffed, Hor. Epod. 14, 4: naviglum aquum trahit, draws or lets in water, leaks, Sen. de Ira 2, 10 fin.: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4: auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2: spiritum extremum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: suspiria penitus, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem imo a pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 371: squamam cutis durata traherat, i. e. took on, assumed, acquired, Ov. M. 3, 675: colorem, ib. 2, 236: lapidis figuram, ib. 3, 399. 2. Esp. to drag away violently, to carry off, plunder: cetera rape, trahere, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 12: rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J. 41: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14. 3. trahere pecuniam, to make away with, to squander: omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20.

4. to draw out lengthwise, i. e. to spin, manufacture: manibus trahere lanam, Varr. in Non. 543, 12: lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14,

265: data pensa, ib. 13, 511: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8. II. Fig. to draw, attract, influence, ascribe, etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Virg. E. 2, 65: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, draw off, divert, Sall. C. 7: plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. Manil. 7, 19: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Virg. Aen. 5, 709: civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44: aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25: hi numero avium regnum trahabant, drew to their side, laid claim to, id. 1, 7: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, i. e. ascribe to him, id. 9, 28: omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahantur, were attributed, Sall. J. 92: ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 fin.: aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 23: cur abstinerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahabant, Tac. A. 1, 76 fin.: curae, quae meum animum divorce trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Marius anxius trahere cum animo suo, Sall. J. 93: qui majorem ex perniciē et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, i. e. has received, suffered, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: qui cognomen ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, to derive, deduce, Plin. 5, 24, 21: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, i. e. has arisen, Cic. Brut. 6, 21: afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque traheram, dragged out, Virg. Aen. 2, 92: noctem, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, to drag, i. e. to utter with difficulty, Sil. 8, 79. 2. Esp. in respect of time, to protract, put off, delay, retard: sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8: Liv. 5, 10: Sall. J. 23: obsidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48: rem de industria in serum, Liv. 32, 35: jurgils trahere tempus, id. 32, 27: moram ficto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, that they were put off, delayed, Suet. Tib. 31 fin. (ii) Neut. to drag along, to last, endure: si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. 2, 8 med.: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12. (Hence It. traino; Sp. tragin; Fr. train.)

trājecticius or -tius, a, um, adj. [trajicio] that is carried over sea, transported: pecunia, Modest. Dig. 22, 2, 1: Papin. ib. 4: Ulp. ib. 13, 4, 2 fin.: contractus, Cod. Justin. 4, 32, 26.

trājectio, ōnis, f. [id.] a crossing over, passing over, passage: trajectiones incendiorum, Vittr. 2, 9 fin.: honestior existimatur trajectio, i. e. the going over sea to Pompey, Cic. Att. 8, 15: trajectiones motusque stellarum, the passages, id. Div. 1, 1, 2: stellae trajectio, ib. 2, 6, 16. II. Fig. of language: a transposition of words: Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: Cic. Or. 69, 230: Quint. 8, 2, 14. 2. exaggeration, hyperbole: tum augendi minuendive causa veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

trājectitius, a, um, v. trajecticius.

trājecto, i, v. a. [trajicio] to pierce through: sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 med.

trājector, ōris, m. [id.] that pierces through, a piercer: ignis trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrium, ii, n. [id.] a funnel: Plin. Val. 1, 37, 58.

trājectūra, ae, f. [id.] a projecting over, projection: mutulorum, Vittr. 4, 7 med.

trājectus, a, um, Part. [trajicio].

trājectus (transjectus), ūs, m. [id.] a crossing or passing over, passage: transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: id. B. C. 2, 20: Suet. Aug. 17. II. Meton. a place for passing

over: legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56: Plin. 6, 23, 26.

trā-jīcio (transjicio), jēci, jectum, 3. v. a. and n. [jacio] to throw, cast, or shoot over or across: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium traiecit, Liv. 25, 14: signum trans vallum, id. 41, 4: telum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: murum Jaculo trajicere, Cic. Flin. 4, 9, 22: quod est levissimum ac summum, ut trajiciant in alia vasa, pour over, decant, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 1: pontibus transiectis, thrown over (the space between the towers), Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: malis antennisque de nave in navem traiecit, Liv. 30, 10: pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, to transfer, remove, Just. 8, 5: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. 74: est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, traiecit alterno qui leve pondus equo, i. e. leaps over, Prop. 4, 2, 36: membra per arduos acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782: oculos, Lucr. 4, 425.

2. Esp. to convey across, esp. across water, to transport: milites trans flumen, Liv. 2, 11: legiones in Siciliam, id. 23, 31: sese duabus navibus in Africam traiecit, betook himself, id. 28, 18: sese ex regia ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: legionem huc, ib. 1, 54: pecuniam in provinciam, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: eas (sues) si quo trajicere vult, in plostrum imponit, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: equitum magnam partem flumen transiecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: exercitum Rhodanum traieci, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 9: exercitus Pado traiecit Cremonam, Liv. 21, 56. (ii) Transf. of what is crossed: to cross, pass over: postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, id. 21, 30: ratibus Trebiam, id. 21, 56: flumina nando, Suet. Caes. 57: Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186: traiecit et sati litora magnus amor, oversteps, Prop. 1, 19, 12. Neutr.: ad Aethallam insulam traiecit, Liv. 37, 13: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum traiceret, id. 30, 24: ne qua classis ex Africa traiceret, id. 30, 2.

3. to throw through; and with abl. of the weapon, to pierce, transfix, stab: unum ex multitudine (pilo), Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, ib. 7, 25: lictore gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52: serpentem cuspide, Ov. M. 4, 571: femur tragula, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: pectus ferro, Liv. 41, 11: cava tempora ferro, Virg. Aen. 9, 634: terga sagitta, Ov. M. 9, 128: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8: se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. 6th. 11. (ii) Transf.: pars magna equitum mediam traiecit aciem, broke through, Liv. 42, 7. II. Fig. to transfer: quum ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te trajicere coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4: arbitrium litis traiecit in omnes, Ov. M. 12, 628: in cor trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, having thrown itself, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29. 2. Esp. to transpose: verba, Cic. Or. 69, 229: verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 13.

trālāticius or **-tius**, a, um, v. translativus.

trā-lōquor, 3. v. a. dep. to talk over, recount: impunitas alicujus, Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcō, v. translucere.

trāma, ae, f. [perh. either from trameo, i. e. transmeo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: or from traho] the woof, web, or filling of a web: Sen. Ep. 90 med. Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28. II. Transf.: figurae, i. e. a thin, lank figure, Pers. 6, 73: putridae, i. e. trifles, bagatelles, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmēo, v. transmeo.

trāmes, itis, m. [trameo] a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path: domum ire coepi tramite, Pl. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 93: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: Liv. 2, 39: Virg. Aen. 11, 515. 2. Transf. a way, path, road, course, flight, etc. (poet.): ib. 6, 676: Hor. S. 2, 3, 49: Ov. F. 3, 13. 3 a branch of a family: Gell. 13,

19. II. Fig. a way, method, manner: (Epicurus) viam monstravit tramite parvo, qua possemus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27.

trāmīgro, v. transmigro.

trāmīto, v. transmittō.

trānāto, v. transnato.

trā-no (transno), avi, atum, 1. v. a. [trans no] to swim over or across, to swim through: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: flumina, Virg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 15: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: Lethaeas per undas, Virg. Cul. 214. Pass.: obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181: Eridanus tranandus, Virg. Cul. 259. II. Transf. in gen. to go, sail, fly, or pierce through (poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 178: per auras, Sil. 3, 682: turbida nubila, Virg. Aen. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 683: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238: pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquillē, adv. calmly, quietly, tranquilly: iaculare, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, id. Or. 28, 99. Comp.: tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71 med. Sup.: tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 med.

tranquillitas, ātis, f. [tranquillus] quietness, stillness, tranquillity: of wind or weather, a calm: tanta subito malicia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: Cic. Acad. 2, 31, 100: Plin. Pan. 66: Liv. 26, 11: nos longis navibus tranquillitates ancupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8: securitas quae est animi tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23. 2. Transf. of colours, clearness, brightness: nubilus color aut tranquillitas, Plin. 37, 10, 56. II. Fig. calmness, serenity, tranquillity: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 fin.

III. Tranquillitas tua, Your serenity, Your Serene Highness, a later title of the Roman emperors: Eutr. praef.: vestra, id. 1, 11.

tranquillo, avi, 1. v. a. [id.] to calm, still: mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106. 2. Transf.: vultum, i. e. to clear up, brighten, Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 21. II. to calm, compose, tranquillize: ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquilluntur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, adj. quiet, calm, still, tranquil, opp. to motion or excitement: ut mare quod sua natura tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: mare, Liv. 24, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 8: coelum, calm, tranquil, Plin. 2, 79, 81: dies, id. 2, 45, 44: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, i. n. a calm: tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Pl. Cas. prol. 26: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: tranquillo perpectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 fin.: testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12. 2. Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, calm, not disturbed, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillo serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Fig. calm, quiet, composed, undisturbed, serene, tranquil: efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Pl. Cist. 3, 21: placata, tranquilla, quieti, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. G. 16: tranquillo animo esse potest nemo, Cic. de Sen. 20, 34: tranquillo pectore vultuque sereno,

Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: pax, Lucan. 1, 171: tuae literae, i. e. announcing tranquillity, Cic. Att. 14, 3: tranquillam concinna viam, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 13. Comp.: ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliores, id. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliores plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5 fin. Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), less bold, id. Or. 52, 176. Sup.: illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, id. Pis. 15, 33: tranquillissima res, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 14. (ii) Subst. tranquillum, 1. n. calmness, etc.: vitam in tam tranquillo locare, Lucr. 5, 12: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum exorta est, Liv. 4, 13: cetera tribuni tranquillo peregere, in quiet, without disturbance, id. 3, 14: re publica in tranquillum redacta, id. 3, 40. [Tran-quillus perh. belongs to the same root as qui-esco, q. v.]

trans, prep. with acc. across, over, beyond, on the farther side of: 1. With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 19: qui trans mare currit, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium trajicere, Liv. 25, 14: transque caput jace (cineres), Virg. E. 8, 102: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12. 2. With verbs of rest: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, id. Att. 12, 19: aedificia trans flumen habuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15. II. In composition, trans before vowels remains unchanged; before consonants the orthography varies between trans and trā, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc.; the fuller form predominates in Caesar. The s of trans disappears regularly before another s, e. g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, etc.

2. It signifies (i) over, across; e. g. trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo. (ii) through, through and through; e. g. transigo, transigo, trajicio, transadigo. (iii) beyond: e. g. transalpinus. [Sans. tar-as, "trans, per;" Erse, tar, tair, "beyond, over, across;" perh. Germ. dur-ch, and Eng. throu-gh.] (Hence Fr. très.)

trans-ābēo, 3. v. a. (poet.) to go beyond, pass by: populos atque aequora longe transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 510: aliquem fuga, Stat. Th. 6, 507. II. to go through, of a weapon, to transfix: ensis transabit costas, Virg. Aen. 9, 432: Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabs), ib. 9, 126: aliquem (hasta), Sil. 12, 264.

transactio, ōnis, f. [transigo] a completion: mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 med.

II. an agreement, transaction: de transactionibus, Dig. 2, lit. 5.

transactor, ōris, m. [id.] a manager: rerum transactor et administer, Cic. Verr. 2, 28, 69.

transactus, a, um, Part. [transigo].

transādactus, a, um, Part. [transadigo].

trans-ādīgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. to thrust through, pierce through: costas et crates pectoris ensem, Virg. Aen. 12, 508: gladium per medium pectus, App. M. 4, p. 147: horum unum ad medium transadigit costas, Virg. Aen. 12, 276: aliquem ferro, Stat. Th. 5, 12.

trans-alpinus, a, um, adj. that is or lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: Cic. Mur. 41, 89: nationes, id. Mam. 9, 15: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28. 2. Subst. transalpini, orum, m. plu. nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations: Suet. Caes. 24.

trans-austrinus, a, um, adj. southern, for austrinus: halitus, Mart. Cap. 6, 197.

trans-bibo, 3. v. a. *to drink down, drink up*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4. 7 *fin.*

transcendentia, ae. f. [*transcendo*] *a transcending*: Aggen. in Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di. sum, 3. v. n. and a. [*scaudo*] *to climb or step over, to overstep, surmount*: 1. Neutr.: est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8. 2. Act.: fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: valles, id. B. C. 1, 68: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19. II. Fig. *to pass over, overstep; to surpass, exceed, transcend.*

1. Neutr.: ad leviora, Quint. 7, 1, 21: ad majora, Vell. 2, 130. Absol.: ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79. 2. Act.: transcendere fines juris, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11: prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54: at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607: annos factis, id. 4, 428.

transcensus, a, um, Part. [*transcendo*].

transcensus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a climbing over, surmounting*: scalarum, Amm. 19, 5 *fin.*

trans-cido, cidi, 3. v. a. [*caedo*] *to cut through, flog soundly*: transcidi loris omnes, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcribo or **trans-scribo**, psi. ptum, 3. v. a. *to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe*: testamentum in alias tabulas transscriptum, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: tabulas publicas, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: fabulas aut orationes totas vestra manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: Cornelium Celsum, id. 14, 2, 4, § 33. II. Transf. legal t. t. *to make over, transfer, assign, convey*: in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7: aes alienum hereditarium in se, Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos alicui, Procul. ib. 19, 5, 12: praedium, Cod. Justin. 11, 2, 3. (ii) In gen.: Turne, patiere, tua Dardanlis transcribi sceptris colonis? *to be transferred*, Virg. Aen. 7, 422: Cilicas, *to cede, surrender*, Sid. Carm. 2, 461: Ov. M. 7, 173. 2. *to transfer, remove*: turmas equitum adeptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9: transcribunt urbi matres, Virg. Aen. 5, 750. (ii) Fig.: quum te in viros philosophia transcriperit, Sen. Ep. 4: in quod malum transcribor! Sen. Thyest. 13. 3. of pictures, *to copy, transfer*: multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4.

transcriptio, ōnis, f. [*transcribo*] *a transfer, assignment*: a persona in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.

transcripticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to a transfer or assignment*: nomina, assignment of debts, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptus, a, um, Part. [*transcribo*].

trans-curro, curri or cūcurri (the latter in the later authors), cursum, 3. v. n. and a. *to run over or across, to run by or past*: cito transcurre curriculo ad nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 9, 43: hinc ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359: praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25. Absol.: remos transcurrentes detergere, in sailing by, Caes. B. C. 1, 58. Pass. imperis.: capitis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39: in arcem transcurso opus est tibi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17. 2. Fig.: sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem transcurrere, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quodam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: quum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Geil. 5, 10. Pass. imperis.: ad vitia

transcursum, Vell. 2, 1. II. *to run, hasten, or pass through; to traverse*: per spatium, Lucr. 4, 193: per geminum tempus (arundo), Sil. 12, 414: quum transcurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Cal. 24: coelum (nimbus), Virg. Aen. 9, 111: raptim transcurra prima porticu, App. M. 9, p. 217. 2. Fig.: suum cursum, *to arrive prematurely at the end of one's career*, Cic. Brut. 81, 282. (ii) Esp. *to run through or over in speaking, to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon*: narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 med.: partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89.

transcurso, ōnis, f. [*transcurro*] *a passing over, lapse of a period of time*: decennii, Cod. Justin. 6, 23, 27 *fin.*

transcursus, a, um, Part. [*transcurro*].

transcursus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *a running, darting, or flying through*: fulguris, a flash of lightning, Suet. Aug. 90: avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7. II. Fig. of speech, *a running through or over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention*: quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99: in transcursu, Plin. 3, 5, 6.

transdītus, a, um, Part. [*transdo*].

transdo, v. trado.

transdūco, and its derivatives, v. trado, etc.

transenna, ae. f. *a grating of any kind, a lattice, window*: transenna demissum Victoriae simulacrum, from a window, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21: Amm. 20, 11 med.: copiam ornamentorum quasi per transennam praeter-euntes strictim aspeximus, have looked at as through a lattice, i. e. at a distance or superficially, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162.

2. *a net, snare*: transenna, σπόχος ἐν ἀφερπρίαῖς τεταμένος, Gloss. Philox.: nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, Pl. Bac. 4, 6, 22. II. Fig. *a snare, trap*: hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis ducam dolis, id. Pers. 4, 3, 11.

trans-ēo, īi, Itum, 4. v. n. and a. *to go over or across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass*: (i) Neutr.: ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 51: ad forum, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19. (ii) Act.: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, Virg. Aen. 11, 719: ego per hortum amicam transibo meam, Pl. Stich. 3, 1, 33: Domitii filius transiit Formias, passed through Formiae, Cic. Att. 9, 3: illa cornipedis surrecta cuspide transit, i. e. runs through, pierces, Sil. 10, 253: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: Liv. 21, 43. 2. Esp. *to go over to a party or side*: ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Pl. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16: ad Q. Sextilii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gramm. 18. Absol.: ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20.

3. *to go or pass over into any thing by transformation, to be changed or transformed into*: ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: humana in corpora, ib. 14, 167: in aetatem annua, ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longa vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52. 4. Of food, *to pass through, pass off*: cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Varr.

R. R. 2, 11, 3: Plin. 11, 37, 79: vinum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22. II. Fig.: (i) Neutr.: quod quaedam animalis intelligentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, pervades, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 119: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106. Imper. pass.: cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspecta in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47. (ii) Act.: il sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, overstep, transgress, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: finem aequitatis et legis in iudicando, id. Verr. 3, 95, 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12: aliquid silentio transire, *to say nothing about*, id. Att. 2, 19: ne vitam silentio transeant, pass through life without expressing their opinions, Sall. C. 1: ipsum tribunatus annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*: spatium juventae, Ov. M. 15, 226: nil transit amantes, i. e. escapes, Stat. Th. 2, 335.

2. Esp. *to go or pass over to another opinion*: in sententiam allicujus, Liv. 34, 34: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2.

3. *to pass over, be changed into*: quomodo quire et ruere vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40: frequens imitatio transit in morem, id. 1, 11, 3. 4. Of language, *to pass over to another subject*: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: inde in syllabas cura transibit, id. 1, 4, 17. Pass. imperis.: seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13: transeatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. 45, 37. (ii) *to go quickly or briefly through a subject*: sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4. (iii) *to pass over, make no mention of*: ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11: Nerouem transeo, Plin. Ep. 5, 3: Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: nec a nobis negligenter locus iste transibitur, id. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31. 5. Of time, *to pass by, pass away, elapse*: quum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: transiit aetas quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.*: fortuna imperii transit, ib. 3, 49.

transēro or **trans-sēro**, no perf. sertum, 3. v. a. *to put or thrust through*: per aliquid ramulum transerere, Cato R. R. 133, 3. II. *to transfer by grafting, to ingraft*: vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, Part. [*transero*].

transēunter, adv. in passing, cursorily: commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 23: discussa indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1 med.

trans-fēro, tūll, lātum (trālātum), irreg. v. a. *to carry or bring over, across, to the other side; to convey over, transport, transfer, remove*: cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Pl. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginiem, Cic. Verr. 4, 33, 72: mustela catulos suos quotidie transfert mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60: signa ex statione, Caes. B. C. 4,

60: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: transtulit in triumphum multa militaria signa spoliatae, Liv. 45, 43: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, *were borne along, displayed*, id. 37, 58. Of personal objects: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naeuius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: o Venus vocantis ture te multo Glycerae decoram transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4. 2. Esp. botanical *t. t.* to *transplant*; to transfer by grafting: semina, quae transferuntur e terra in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3: Col. Arb. 20, 2: videndum qua ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: Plin. 19, 12, 60. 3. to transfer by writing, to copy, transcribe: literae de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 189: rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8: versus translatis, Suet. Ner. 52. II. Fig. to convey, direct, transport, transfer: in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: quum videat omnia ad se bellum translata, id. B. G. 7, 8: concilium Lutetiam, ib. 6, 3: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: translatos allo moerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in una re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8: suscepere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, *i. e.* to avert from oneself, id. A. 2, 66: se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48. 2. Esp. to put off, postpone, defer: causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 9: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, *i. e.* postponed his suit, Cic. Mil. 9, 24. 3. Of language, to translate: istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaeargo transtuli, id. Att. 6, 2: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3: volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5: κατ' ἀντίληψιν Latine ad verbum translata non invenio, Quint. 7, 4, 4. (ii) to transfer to a secondary or figurative signification, to use figuratively: utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: quum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, id. Or. 25, 82: intextunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, ib. 19, 65. (iii) Rhetor. *t. t.*: translata exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26. trans-figo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. to thrust or pierce through, to transfix: constr. the thing pierced in acc. (or nom. in pass.): sagitta Cupido cor meum transfixit, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli iussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46: transfigitur scutum Pulchoni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: unguibus anguem, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Virg. Aen. 1, 44. With limiting acc.: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Pl. Most. 2, 1, 11: sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Lucan. 7, 528. II. Constr. what is thrust through in acc. (or nom. in pass.) (poet. and rare): latos huc hasta per armos acta tremuit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Virg. Aen. 11, 645: Lucan. 9, 138. transfigurabilis, e, adj. [transfiguro] transformable: angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6 med. transfiguratio, ōnis, f. [id.] a change of shape, transformation, trans-

figuration: Plin. 7, 55, 56: transfiguratione interemptio est pristini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

transfigurator, ōris, m. [id.] a transformer, transfigurer: sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

trans-figūro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in simiae speciem transfiguratus, ib. 46: in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, *i. e.* Ovid in the Metamorphoses, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78: amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Cal. 22. II. Fig.: iudicium animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intelligo, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6.

transfixus, a, um, Part. [transfigo]. trans-flūo, xi, 3. v. n. to flow or run through: sanguis, Plin. 11, 38, 91: vina, id. 16, 35, 63. II. Fig. of time, to pass away, elapse: dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

trans-flūvio, 1. v. n. [fluvius] to cross a river: Commod. Instr. 50, 10. trans-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, 3. v. a. to thrust or run through, to stab through: Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42: transfosso oculū Tac. A. 3, 20 fin.: cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11. With limiting acc.: pectora duro transfossi ligno, Virg. Aen. 9, 544.

transformatio, ōnis, f. [transformo] a change of shape, transformation: optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 fin. transformis, e, adj. [forma] changed in shape, transformed (poet.): (Proteus) transformis, Ov. F. 1, 373: corpora, id. M. 8, 871.

trans-formo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to change in shape, transform: (Proteus) omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Virg. G. 4, 441: sese in vultus aniles (Alecto), id. Aen. 7, 416: membra in juvencos, Ov. M. 10, 237: gemmas novem in ignes (*i. e.* stellas), id. F. 3, 515: (Scylla) in scopulum transformat, id. M. 14, 74. II. Fig.: hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30. trans-fōro, 1. v. a. to pierce through: gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6.

transfossus, a, um, Part. [transfodio]. trans-frētānus, a, um, adj. [fretum] that is beyond the sea, transmarine: Tert. Apol. 25.

transfrētatio, ōnis, f. [transfreto] a passing over a strait: Gell. 10, 26. trans-frēto, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. [fretum] to cross a strait, pass over the sea: quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34: Gell. 10, 26: Amm. 22, 6: transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across*, id. 31, 4. II. Fig.: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, *i. e.* passing through, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfuga, ae, comm. [transfugio] one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter: transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per induciarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est, fide suscepta transfugit, Paul. Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8: Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet. Cal. 47. II. Transf. in gen.: transfuga divitum partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8: mundi, Lucan. 8, 335.

trans-fūgio, fugi, 3. v. n. to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert (rare): multi proxima

nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25: Suet. Ner. 3: Nep. Dat. 6: Auct. B. Hisp. 7: Ep. Ubi arma sunt Stratipocli? Th. Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 28. II. Fig.: non ab afflictis amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque aures atque opinio transfugere ad nos, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfūgium, ii, n. [transfugio] a going over to the enemy, desertion (rare): ut transfugia impeditiora essent, Liv. 22, 43: crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34. Transf.: sacrarii, a migrating to Rome, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503.

trans-fulgēo, 2. v. n. to shine or glitter through: aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28.

trans-fūmo, 1. v. n. to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke (poet. and rare): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-functōrius, a, um, adj. [functor] carelessly or superficially performed, slight, careless, perfunctory: praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: expugnatio, id. adv. Valent. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. to pour out from one vessel into another, to pour off, decant, transfuse: aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: arenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66. Poet.: aliquem mortuum in urnam, *i. e.* to bury, Lucan. 2, 769. Reflect.: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, pours or discharges itself, Cels. praef. med. II. Fig.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, to transfer, Cic. Fam. 9, 14: omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8 med.: divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: sunt alia (studia) liberiora et transfusa latius, of more extended application, Cic. Rep. 1, 18.

transfūsiō, ōnis, f. [transfundo] a pouring out, decanting, transfusion: aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52: sanguinis, a discharge, Cels. praef. med. II. Transf. a transmigration of a people: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic. Scaur. § 43.

transfūsus, a, um, Part. [transfundo].

trans-gēro, 3. v. a. to carry across: Plin. 10, 33, 50 (al. transfero).

trans-glūtio, 4. v. a. to swallow down, gulp down: sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: sucum, Marc. Empir. 19 med.

trans-grēdiōr, gressus, 3. v. a. and n. dep. [gradior] to step across, step over, go or pass over, cross: (1) Act.: pomœrium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: aurum, id. Fam. 3, 8: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Padum, Liv. 33, 22: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 fin.: munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: colonias, Tac. A. 3, 2. Absol.: transgressos (sc. flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragn. ap. Gell. 10, 26. With pass. sign.: transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27. (ii) Neut.: Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, id. 39, 45: in Corsicam, to cross over, sail over, id. 42, 1: gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27. Absol.: hunc Britanniae statum media jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, id. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 54: Vell. 2, 75. 2. Esp. to go over to another party: transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, ib. 4, 39. II. Fig. (1) Act.: Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadrages dimicaverat, going beyond, surpassing, Plin. 7, 25, 25: mensuram, id. 7, 49, 50: juvenis neodum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7: aliquis viri mentionem, to pass over, omit, id. 2, 108: constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ulla ejus mentione, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1134.

2 ext. (ii) Neut.: paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi devorticulo transgredi, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5.

transgressio, ōnis, f. [transgredior] a going across, passage: Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. in Maxim. 7. || Fig. in rhet. transposition: transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207: Quint. 9, 1, 34. 2. a transition in speaking: id. 4, 1, 78. 3. a transgression of the law: Aug. Quaest. in Exod. no. 108.

transgressivus, a, um, adj. [id.]: verba, verbs which have inflections partly active, partly passive (e. g. audio, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, etc.), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, m. [id.] an infringer, transgressor of the law: Arn. 7, 215: Tert. Res. Carn. 39.

transgressus, a, um, Part. [transgredior].

transgressus, ūs, m. [id.] a passing over, passage (only in abl. sing.): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26: in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10.

trans-igo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. [ago] to drive through, i. e. to thrust or stick a weapon through; and transf. to stab, pierce through with a weapon, to transfix, transpierce: per pectora transigit ense, Sil. 13, 376: gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Lucan. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824. || to do thoroughly; i. e. to finish, complete, settle, accomplish, dispatch, transact: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transacta re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 38, 25: fabulam, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 151: si transactum est, if all is over, Cic. Fam. 14, 4. 2. Esp. to settle a difference or controversy, to come to an agreement or understanding: postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 32, 79: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, id. 1, 54, 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecunia, id. Att. 4, 16: ut secum aliquid, qualibet conditione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97: transactum negotium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 2. 3. to make an end of, put an end to, be done with: with cum: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris imis abscondita cum luce jam transegerat, App. M. 8, p. 204. Pass. impers.: cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19: Quint. 7, 1, 4. 4. to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend: tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 fin.: adolescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, id. 11: vixdum mense transacto, id. Vit. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90 fin.: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12.

transilio or **trans-silio**, ūvi or ūi, 4. v. n. and a. [salio] to leap, jump or spring across or over: (i) Neut.: illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19: transilire ex humilioribus in altiores navem, Liv. 30, 25: per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, i. e. to hasten through, Flor. 3, 5, 25. (ii) Act.: fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7: positas flammās, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 2, 9: vada, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: quaternos equosque equos, i. e. to leap from one to

the other, Flor. 3, 3, 10. 2. Esp. to go quickly over to, hasten to join: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5. || Fig. (i) Neut.: ad ornamenta ea (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, id. 33, 2, 8: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, the name onyx passed over, was transferred, id. 37, 6, 24. (ii) Act.: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, to skip over, neglect, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcerrimam transiliat oratio, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: proxima pars vitae transilienta meae, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, i. e. enjoy to excess, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 7.

transilis, e, adj. [transilio] that leaps or goes across: palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

transitans, antis, Part. [a freq. form from transeo] going or passing through: is (L. Tullius legatus) Julia lege transitans, passing through the province, Cic. Att. 5, 21.

transitio, ōnis, f. [transeo] a going across or over, a passing over, passage: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitruv. 9, 4 med.: sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, i. e. by the passing by of atoms, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: visionum, id. 1, 39, 109. 2. Esp. a going over, desertion: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15: Just. 1, 5: plur.: Cic. Brut. 16, 62: Liv. 28, 16.

|| Fig. infection, contagion: Ov. R. Am. 616. 2. In rhet. a transition: Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35. 3. In gramm. an inflection: Varr. L. L. 9, 59, 154: Prisc. p. 982 P.

transitivus, a, um, adj. [transitio] passing over: verbum, transitive, Prisc. p. 982 P.

transitor, ōris, m. [transeo] one who goes over, a passer by: Amm. 15, 2.

transitoriē, adv. in passing, by the way, cursorily: dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

transitoriū, a, um, adj. [transitus] adapted for passing through, having a passage: domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28. || Transf. passing, transitory: momentum, Boeth. Cons. phil. 5, 6.

transitus, a, um, Part. [transeo].

transitus, ūs, m. [id.] a going over, passing over, passage: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: Tenchtherorum transitus, the passage of the Rhine by the Tenchtheri, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: Liv. 21, 20: Tac. A. 15, 10. (ii) Meton. a passage-way, passage: spiritus, i. e. the wind-pipe, Plin. 22, 24, 51: auditus, the auditory passage, id. 23, 2, 28. 2. Esp. a passing over, desertion: facilius ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, Gell. 5, 19.

|| Fig.: in illo a pueritia ad adolescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28.

2. Esp. a means of passing, a transition: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, id. 8, 6, 38. So of the transition of colours in shading: Plin. 35, 5, 11: Ov. M. 6, 66: of transition in sound: Quint. 12, 10, 68. 3. Of language, a transition: hinc erit ad alia transitus, id. 7, 6, 5: μεταβολή, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmī, id. 9, 4, 50: unde venusti transitus fiunt, id. 9, 2, 61. (ii) In transitu, in passing, by the way: quae leviter in transitu attigeram, id. 7, 3, 27: in transitu non omittimus, id. 2, 10, 15.

trans-iācio, 3. v. a. to cast or shoot through: nemora sagittis, Sol. 52 med.

transiectio, transiectus, trans-iectio, v. traj.

trans-jūgatus, a, um, Part. passed through: (Athos mons) a Xerxe per fossas transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

trans-jungo, 3. v. a. to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere: mulam, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38.

trans-lapsus, a, um, Part. gliding

past, hastening by: (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. in Eutr. 1 376.

translātiolē, adv. slightly, negligently: Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1: Papin. lb. 36, 1, 55.

translātiōis (trālāticius) or -tius, a, um, adj. [transiero] leg. i. t. transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary: edictum, an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors, Cic. Verr. 1, 44, 114: id. Att. 5, 21: Gell. 3, 18: Jus, Suet. Aug. 10. || Transf. usual, common: di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 8, 27: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: tralaticia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37: deformitas, Petr. 110: verba, Gell. 9, 9: hoc tralatitium est, is common, old, Cic. Fam. 3, 8: animalia (quaedam allicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41.

translātiō or **trālātiō**, ōnis, f. [id.] a carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, Suet. Ner. 9. 2. Esp. of plants, a transplanting, ingrafting: Plin. 17, 11, 14: Col. 3, 10, 20: Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3. || Fig.: criminis, a transferring, shifting off: Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 91: id. Inv. 1, 8, 10: Quint. 3, 6, 23, 38 sq. 2. Esp. of language, a version, translation into another language: id. 1, 4, 18: Hier. Ep. 99, 1. (ii) a transfer to a figurative signification, a trope, metaphor: Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156 sq.: Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Quint. 8, 6, 4 sq. (iii) In gramm. a transposition of letters, metathesis: Don. p. 1773 P.: Diom. p. 437 ib.

translātivus, a, um, adj. [translatio] pertaining to transference, that is to be transferred: constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, id. 52. Subst.: Μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translaticivam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, id. 3, 6, 46.

translātor, ōris, m. [transiero] one who carries or hands over, a transferrer: Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. who transferred his quaestorship to Sulla (having previously belonged to the other party), Cic. Verr. 5, 58, 152. || Fig. a translator: Hier. Ep. 57, 5: id. in Daniel. 4, 5.

translātus, a, um, Part. [transiero]. **translātus** or **trālātus**, ūs, m. [id.] a carrying along, a bearing in procession: Sen. Tranq. 1 med.: Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

trans-lēgo, 3. v. a. to read through, read out: Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 5.

trans-lūcēo or **trālūcēo**, 2. v. n. to shine across: e speculo in speculum tralucet imago, Lucr. 4, 309. || to shine through; to let shine through, be transparent: ille in liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37, 10, 67: translucens fissura, id. 17, 14, 24.

trans-lūcidus or **trālūcidus**, a, um, adj. clear, transparent: crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46: membrana vitri modo, id. 11, 37, 55: candor, id. 37, 10, 57.

|| Fig.: elocutio, Quint. 8 praef. § 20.

trans-mārinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to countries beyond sea; coming from beyond sea, transmarine: hospes, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24: legationes, id. 40, 2: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex. 3: res, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 45: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, i. e. jurisprudence, id. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31.

transmēābilis, e, adj. [transmeo] that may be passed through, passable: spatium, Aus. Grat. act. 35 fin.

transmēātorius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to passing through: Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mēo or **trāmēo**, avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a. to go over or across, to go

through (rare): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41: terra marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.*: sole duodecimi signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26.

transmigratio, ōnis, f. [transmigro] *a removing from one country to another, a transmigration*: Prud. Hamart. 448.

trans-migro, avi, i v. n. *to remove from one place to another, to migrate, to transmigrate* (rare): urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigramus, Liv. 5, 54: Velos, id. 5, 53: e Carinis Esquillas in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15. II. Transf. of plants, *to be removed, transplanted*: arbores, Plin. 16, 32, 59.

transmissio, ōnis, f. [transmitto] *a sending across, a passing over*: Cic. Att. 4, 17: ab ea urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.

transmissus, a, um, Part. [transmitto].

transmissus, ūis, m. [id.] *a giving or handing over, a transmission*: nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. in Non. 481, 32. II. *a passing over, passage*: transmissus ex Gallia in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: a continenti, ib. 5, 2: transmissus maris factus navibus, Gell. 10, 26.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto**, misi, missum, 3 v. a. and n. *to let go through or across; to send, carry, or convey across; to dispatch, transmit*: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, Liv. 21, 24: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19: ut vehem foeni large onustam transmitteret, id. 36, 15, 24, § 108: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 27: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), are conveyed across, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5: transmissum per viam tigillum, id. 1, 26: ponte transmissio, being constructed across, Suet. Cal. 22 *fin.*: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6: hereditatem alicui, *to make over*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18: longo transmittit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, Virg. Aen. 3, 329: per corium, per viscera perque os elephanto brachium transmitteres, you would have thrust through, Pl. Mil. 1, 30: ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165. 2. Fig.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20: vitia cum opibus suis Romanam (Asia), Just. 36, 4 *fin.*: vim in aliquem, *to employ against*, Tac. A. 2, 38: et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit? *should be intrusted*, Cic. Manil. 14, 42: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted*, ib. 1, 1: animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through, i. e. forgetting*, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*: mox Caesarem vergente jam senecta munia imperii facilius transmissurum, *would resign*, Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, omitted, ib. 16, 12 *fin.*

II. *to go, mount, or cross over; to cross, pass, traverse, etc.* (I) Act.: grues quum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: satis constante fama jam Iberum Poenos transmississe, Liv. 21, 20: Euphratem ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: murales fossas saltu, Stat. Th. 8, 554: transmittunt cursu campos atque agmina cervi, *run through*, Virg. Aen. 4, 154: quantum coeli (funda), *flies through*, Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile transmittere, *to sling over*, Plin. 28, 4, 6: duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramissimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13. (II) Neut.: quum a Leucopetra profectus (inde enim tramittebam), stadia circiter CCC. processissem, Cic. Att. 16, 7: ex Corsica subacta Cicereius in Sardiniam transmittit, Liv. 42, 7: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25,

31: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24. (β) Esp. *to go over, desert to*: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* 2. Fig. *to pass over, to disregard, leave unmentioned*: haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum transmittere honores, Sil. 7, 162: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.*: quae ipse pateretur transmittens, Suet. Cal. 10. (II) Esp. of time, *to pass, spend*: tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6: vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19: steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: quatuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8, 25, 38. (iii) Transf.: febrium ardorem, i. e. *to undergo, endure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22: discrimen, ib. 8, 11.

trans-montānus, i, adj. m. *that is beyond the mountains*: subactis eis Apenninum omnibus, tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2: Plin. 3, 3, 4.

transmōtio, ōnis, f. [transmoveo] *a transposition, i. q. metathesis*: Mart. Cap. 5, 172: Aquil. Rom. de Fig. sent. § 16.

trans-mōvēo, no perf., mōtum, 2. v. a. *to remove from one place to another*: Syria transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35. II. Fig. *to transfer*: gloriam verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10.

transmūtatio, ōnis, f. [transmutō] *a shifting, transposition of letters*: Quint. 1, 5, 39: id. 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, i. v. a. *to change, shift, transmute*: transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 51.

trans-nāto or **trānāto**, avi, atum, i. v. n. *to swim over, across, or through*: perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Tac. H. 4, 66: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnataant, Plin. 6, 27, 31.

trans-nāvigo, i. v. a. *to sail across or over*: angustias maris, Frontin. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.*: tot maria, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.

transno, v. trano.

transnōminatio, ōnis, f. [transnominō] *the pure Lat. for metonymy*: Don. p. 1776 P.: Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmīno, avi, i. v. a. *to name over again, change a name*: Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.*: id. Gramm. 18.

trans-nūmēro, i. v. a. *to count over, count out*: Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

transpectus, ūis, m. [transpicio] *a looking or seeing through*: Lucr. 4, 273.

trans-pertūsus, a, um, Part. *pierced through, perforated*: terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpicio or **trans-spicio**, 3. v. a. [specio] *to look or see through* (rare): Lucr. 4, 271: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpiciat, Lact. Op. D. 8 *med.*

trans-plantātus, a, um, Part. *transplanted*: dii, i. e. deified beings, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3. v. a. *to set over or across; to remove, transfer*: statuum in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3: locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer*, Gell. 6, 9. II. Esp. of plants, *to set out, transplant*: arborem in locum altum, id. 12, 1: brassicam Novembri inchoante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportatio, ōnis, f. [transporto] *a removing, transmigration*: populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *fin.*

trans-porto, avi, atum, i. v. a. *to carry across; to convey from one place to another; to remove, transport*: constr. the direct object in acc. (or nom. in pass.); that across which it is carried is usu. not expressed, but is sometimes in acc. dep. on the prefix *trans*: onera et multitudinem jumento- rum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, ib. 22: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv.

26, 17: equites secum transportaverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17: Agrippam in insulam, i. e. *to transport, banish*, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum transportare, id. B. G. 4, 16. Poet.: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Virg. Aen. 6, 328.

II. Fig.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat, Plin. Pan. 12.

transpōsitiva, ae, f. [transpono] *transposition*: μεταλήψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpōsitus, a, um, Part. [transpono].

trans-pungo, 3. v. a. *to prick or pierce through*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 4 *med.*

transtillum, i, n. dim. [transtrum] *a little cross-beam*: Vitr. 5, 12.

trans-tīnēo, 2. v. n. [teneo] *to go through, pass through*: commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, n. [trans] *cross-timbers in a vessel from side to side, hence a bank for rowers*: Caes. B. G. 3, 13: Cic. Verr. 5, 51, 135: Pers. 5, 147: Virg. Aen. 4, 573: Ov. M. 14, 534. II. Transf. in gen. *a cross-beam, transom*: Vitr. 2, 1: Plin. 34, 12, 12.

transulto or **trans-sulto**, i. v. n. freq. [transilio] *to leap over or across*: in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, 3. v. a. *to transfer; to adopt, assume*: hastam laeva, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, ib. 2, 242.

transumptio, ōnis, f. [transumo] *a taking or assuming of one thing for another, metalepsis, a transl. of μεταλήψις*: Quint. 8, 6, 37.

transumptiva, ae, f. [id.] = *transumptio*: μεταλήψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transūo or **trans-sūo**, ūi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to sew or stitch through; to pierce through*: exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363: Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, Part. [transuo].

trans-vādātus, a, um, Part. *going past, passing*: scopuli quaestionum, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

trans-vārico, i. v. n. *to stretch the feet apart, to straddle in walking*: Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

transvectio or **trāvectio**, ōnis, f. [transveho] *a carrying or transporting across or past*: travectio Acherontis, Cic. Tuscul. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51. II. Esp. *a riding past of the Roman knights before the censor, a review*: reducto more transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46: Plin. 15, 4, 5).

transvectus, a, um, Part. [transveho].

trans-vēho or **trāvēho**, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry, conduct, or convey across or over; to transport*: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47: corpus defuncti per vicos, Ulp. Dig. 47, 13, 3: navem Argo humeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22. (H) Reflect. *to travel, ride, or sail across or over*: caerulea cursu, poet. Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18: cum duabus quinquaginta Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16: transvectae (sc. equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37: transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272.

2. Esp. *to carry, bear, lead, or conduct along in triumph*: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliisque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7. 3. Of the Roman knights, *to ride past before the censor for review*: id. 9, 46: Suet. Aug. 38: Val. Max. 2, 2 1137

fin. II. Fig. of time (*reflect.*), to pass, *elapse*: abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvĕna, ae, m. [transvenio] one who comes over, a stranger, foreigner: traditur, Lydos ex Asia transvenas in Etruria consedissee, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. de Sodom. 31.

trans-vendo, 3. v. a. to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate: Inscr. Orell. no. 4431.

trans-vĕnio, 4. v. n. to come across: Fig.: anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to strike or beat through, to thrust or pierce through, *transfix*: praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: pectus abiete, Virg. Aen. 11, 667: aera clipei (hasta), ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aera volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

transversarius, a, um, *adj.* [transversus] lying across, cross, transverse: tigna, cross-beams, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

2. Subst. transversaria, orum, n. plu. cross-beams: Vitruv. 8, 6.

transversĕ, adv. crosswise, transversely: transverse describantur horae in columella, Vitruv. 9, 9 *med.*: Cela. 5, 26, 24.

transversim, adv. crosswise, transversely: transversim obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

transversus (trāversus), a, um, Part. [transverto]. II. *Adj.* going or lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross, transverse, traverse: viae, Cic. Verr. 4, 53, 119: tranvites, Liv. 2, 39: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63: tigna, ib. 2, 9: transversosque volare per imbrē fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213: Maniliū nos vidimus transverso ambulante foro, across the forum, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quatuor digitos transversos emineant, four fingers across, four finger-breadths, Plin. 17, 18, 29: (versibus) incomptis allinet atrum transversum calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10. Proverb.: si hercle tu ex isto loco digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, a finger-breadth, Pl. Aul. 1, 1, 18: Cic. Acad. 2, 18, 58: discedere a recta conscientia transversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: non prorsus verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, obliquely, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 45: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26: collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, intersecting diagonally, Front. de Limit. p. 43 Goe.: (venti) mufati transversa fremunt, at right angles to their former direction, Virg. Aen. 5, 19: id. E. 3, 8: Val. Fl. 2, 154. 2. Fig.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, crossed, thwarted, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: quom coepit transversos agere felicitas, i. e. to lead aside or astray, Sen. Ep. 8: transversum iudicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110. (ii) *Neutr. absol.*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic. Att. 15, 4: Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231. (Hence Sp. *travieso*; Fr. *travers*.)

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. to turn or direct across or athwart (rare as verb. *fin.*): ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, should be turned, converted, App. Apol. p. 325: eorum consilia hac atque illac varia cogitatione, Firm. Math. 6, 15.

II. *Transf.* to turn away, avert: inimica, Arn. 7, 219: so, fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37.

trans-vōlĭto, 1. v. n. freq. to fly: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 356.

trans-vōlo or **trāvōlo**, avi, atum, 3. v. a. and n. to fly over or across: per-

dices non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Attica, Plin. 10, 29, 41: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30. II. *Transf.* to mount or pass quickly over, across, or past: (i) *Act.*: Alpes, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphin vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7: travolat vox auras, Lucr. 4, 561. Poet. importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. Od. 4, 13, 9. (ii) *Neutr.*: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non brevior transvolat, Plin. 5, 9, 10: (arma) travolaverunt ad hostes, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 33. 2. Fig.: illa Sallustiana brevis audientem transvolat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, flitting through, Plin. 7, 12, 10: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, passes over, neglects, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

trans-volvo, 3. v. a. to roll through, i. e. to unroll: Prud. Cath. 11, 29.

transvōrātĭo, ōnis, f. [transvoro] a swallowing down; meton. the throat: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 109.

trans-vōro, avi, 1. v. a. to swallow down, devour: Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, i. e. to consume, squander, App. Apol. p. 333.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

trāpĕtes, um, m. plu. = *trāpētes*, an oil-mill: Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 39: Cato R. R. 18, 2.

trāpĕtūm, i, n. = *trāpētrōn*, an oil-mill: Col. 12, 52, 6: Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19.

trāpĕtū, i, m. = *trāpētrōs*, an olive-mill, oil-mill: Cato R. R. 20, 1: Virg. G. 2, 519: Plin. 15, 6, 60. (Hence Sp. *trapiche*.)

trāpezĭta, ae, m. = *trāpēzĭtes*, a money-changer, banker: Pl. Capt. 1, 2, 90: id. Trin. 2, 4, 23, et *passim*.

trapezōphōron, i, n. = *trāpēzōphōron* (table-bearer), a pedestal or statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg: Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

trāvĕho and **trāvēctĭo**, v. transv. **trāvĭo**, 1. v. n. [transvio] to go through, penetrate: Lucr. 6, 349.

trāvōlo, v. transvolo.

trēbācĭter, adv. cunningly, slyly: Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

trēbax, ācis, *adj.* [trēbakós] skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty: trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

trēcĕnārius (tercenarius, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [trecenti] pertaining to three hundred: vites, i. e. that yield three hundred amphorae of wine to the juger, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. II. a soldier whose pay is three hundred sesteria: Inscr. Grut. 365, 6.

trēcĕni (tercenti, Eumen. Restaur. schol. 11), ae, a, num. distrib. [trescentum] three hundred each: trecenti equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38: trecentae familiae in singulis colonias, id. 32, 29: trecenti numi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52. Of an indefinite large number: non si trecentis, quotquot eunt dies, amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5. II. *Transf.* three hundred: vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecentis, Plin. 8, 10, 10.

trēcĕntĕni, ae, a, num. distrib. [trecenti] three hundred each: pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trēcĕntĕsimus, a, um, num. ord. [id.] the three-hundredth: annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: Liv. 4, 7.

trēcĕnti (tricenti, Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a, num. card. [trescentum] three hundred: numi Philippii, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Sparta, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: usque ad millia basiem trecenta, Cat. 48, 3: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2. To denote an indefinite large number: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 79.

trēcĕntĭes (tricenties, Mart. 3, 22, 1), adv. num. [trecenti] three hundred times: Cat. 29, 15.

trēchĕdĭpnum, i, n. (sc. vestimentum) = *trēchĕdĭpnum* (running to a banquet), a light garment worn at table by parasites: Juv. 3, 67.

trēdĕcĭes, adv. num. [tredecim] thirteen times: sestertium, thirteen hundred thousand sestertii, Cic. Verr. 3, 80.

trēdĕcim (tresdecim, Front. Aquaed. 33), num. card. [tres decem] thirteen: tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.*: equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2.

treis or **tris**, v. tres, ad init.

trēmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] trembling, quivering, shaking (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremebunda ad aras deducta est, Lucr. 1, 96: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: tremebunda voce, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: cornus (i. e. hasta), Sil. 10, 119. Comp.: (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, i. e. more flabby, softer, Col. 10, 396.

trēmĕfācĭo, fĕci, factum, 3. v. a. [tremo facio] to cause to shake, quake, or tremble (poet.): (Juppiter) annuit et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Aen. 10, 115: totum coelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Virg. Aen. 6, 804: se tremefecit tellus, quaked, poet. Cic. Liv. 1, 11, 18: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34: tremefacta tellus, Virg. Aen. 10, 52: quies pueri, Stat. Ach. 1, 247.

trēmĕndus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo] fearful, dreadful, formidable, terrible, tremendous: manes adiit regemque tremendum, Virg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15: vates visu audituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 7: Alpes, ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Virg. Aen. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25.

trēmĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [tremo pes] with trembling feet: anates tremipedes, Varr. in Non. 460, 8 (*al.* remipedes, oar-footed, which is prob the correct reading).

trēmĭsco (in many MSS. tremesco), 3. v. n. and a. *incept.* [tremo] to begin to shake or tremble, to tremble for fear, to tremble at (poet.): plaustris concussa tremiscunt tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitru tremiscunt ardua terrarum, Virg. Aen. 5, 694: jubeo tremiscere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremiscens ad strepitum, ib. 14, 214. With *acc.*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremisco, Virg. Aen. 3, 648. With *acc.* and *inf.*: telum instare tremiscit, ib. 12, 916. With *relative clause*: quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipso tremiscit, qua tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

trēmĭs, issis, m. [tres as; cf. semis] under the later emperors, a coin, the third part of an aureus: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39: Cod. Justin. 12, 40, 3.

trĕmo, ūi, 3. v. n. and a. [same root as *terreo*, q. v.] I. *Neutr.*: to shake, quake, quiver, tremble, etc.: viden, ut tremat atque extimuit, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus tremo horreoque, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Acad. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pla. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: toto pectore tremens, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremat, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8. With *limiting acc.*: tremis ossa pavore, id. S. 2, 7, 57: tremat artus, Lucr. 3, 488: Virg. G. 3, 84. (ii) Of things: membra miserae tremunt, Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 2: artus, Virg. Aen. 3, 627: haec tremante questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11: Africa terribili tremat horrida terra tumultu, Enn. Ann. 7, 64: ripae verbere, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: vela, Lucr. 4, 75: frusta verubus tremantia agunt, quivering, Virg. Aen. 1, 212. II. *Act.* to quake or tremble at

(mostly poet.): *virgas ac secures dic-tatoris tremere atque horrere*, Liv. 22, 27: *offensam Junonem*, Ov. M. 2, 519: *neque iratos regum apices neque militum arma*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 19: *te Stygii tremuere lacus*, Virg. Aen. 8, 296.

tremor, *ōris*, *m.* [tremo] *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor*: *terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: *quo tremore et pallore dixit* id. Flacc. 4, 10: *omnia cornu-sca prae tremore fabulor*, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 42: *gelidusque per ima cucurrit ossa tremor*, Virg. Aen. 2, 121: *tremor occupat artus*, Ov. M. 3, 40: *donec manibus tremor incidat unctis*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23. Personified: *Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque*, Ov. M. 8, 790. (ii) Of things: *dum tremor (ignium) est clarus*, Lucr. 5, 587. 2. *Esp. an earthquake*: *tremor terras graviter pertentat*, id. 6, 287: *Claud. in Eutr. 2, 27. Plur.*: *Lucr. 6, 547: Ov. M. 6, 699: cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21 med.: Plin. 36, 10, 15. II. Meton. that which causes trembling, a dread, terror*: (*Cacus*) *silvarum tremor*, Mart. 5, 65, 5.

tremulē, *adv. tremblingly*: App. M. 5, p. 168.

tremulus, *a, um, adj.* [tremo] *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous*: *anus*, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 3: *incurvus, tremulus, labilis demissis, gemens*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: *tremulas manus annisque metuque tendit*, Ov. M. 10, 414: *anni*, Prop. 4, 7, 73: *tempus*, Cat. 61, 161: *guttur*, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 8, 14: *ut mare fit tremulum, tenui quum stringitur aura*, Ov. H. 11, 75: *arundo*, id. M. 11, 190: *cupressus*, Petr. 131: *flamma*, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: *lumen*, Virg. Aen. 8, 22: *motus*, Lucr. 3, 202: *horror*, Prop. 1, 5, 15: *equi, i. e. restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256. Subst.: *sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, i. e. a shaking or trembling of the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75. *Neutr. adverb.* (*puella*) *tam tremulum crissat*, Mart. 14, 203. II. *Transf. that causes to shake or shiver*: *frigus*, Cic. Arat. 68.

trepidanter, *adv. tremblingly, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): *trepidanter effatus*, Suet. Ner. 49. *Comp.*: *trepidantius timidiusque agere*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

trepidarius, *a, um, adj.* [trepidus] *restless, that moves briskly, goes on a trot*: *equi*, Veg. Vet. 2, 56 fin.

trepidatio, *ōnis, f.* [trepido] *a state of confused hurry or alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation*: *numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus?* Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: *quae senatus trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus*, Vell. 2, 124: *cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris*, Auct. B. Alex. 75: *nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit*, Liv. 3, 3: *illis inter primam trepidationem abjectis*, id. 2, 46: *trepidationem inflicere*, id. 2, 53: *trepidatio fugae hostium*, id. 37, 24: *vitia non naturae sed trepidationis*, Quint. 11, 3, 121: *Tac. A. 11, 38: nervorum, a trembling*, Sen. de Ira 3, 10.

trepidē, *adv. hastily, in a state of confusion or alarm, with trepidation*: *trepide concursans*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: *classis trepide soluta*, Liv. 22, 31: *deserta stativa*, id. 10, 12: *trepide anxieque certare*, Suet. Ner. 23.

trepido, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [trepidus]. I. *Neut. to hurry or bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation or alarm*: *Romanus homo corde suo trepidat*, Enn. in Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: *ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser!* Pl. Cas. 2, 7, 9: *tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: *trepidare omnibus locis*, Sall. J. 38: *currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque exanimis trepidare*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: *dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa*, Liv. 23, 16: *circum artos cavos (mures)*, Phaedr. 4, |

6, 3: *vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam*, Liv. 27, 28: *dum trepidant alae*, Virg. Aen. 4, 121: *veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis in tenebris metuunt*, Lucr. 2, 54: *incipiti trepidant terrore per urbes*, id. 6, 596: *recenti mens trepidat metu*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5: *formidine belli*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 67: *in dubiis periculis*, Lucr. 3, 1089: *ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra fas trepidat*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32. *Pass. impers.*: *trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: *totis trepidatur castris*, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: *si gradibus trepidatur ab imis*, Juv. 3, 200. (ii) *With inf.*: *ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves*, Virg. Aen. 9, 114: *occurrere morti*, Stat. Th. 1, 639. (iii) *With subj.*: *trepidat, ne suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas*, Juv. 1, 97: *id. 14, 64. 2. Of things, to move irregularly, noisily, etc.*: *quae (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21: *obliquo laborat lymphæ fugax trepidare rivo*, id. Od. 2, 3, 12: *flammae trepidant, flicker*, ib. 4, 11, 11: *trepidantia exta, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: *sic aquilam penna fugiunt trepidante columbae*, ib. 1, 506, et saep. (ii) *With inf.*: *octavum trepidavit aetas claudere lustrum*, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24. II. *A ct. to tremble at, to be afraid of*: *motae ad lunam trepidabiles, arundinis umbram*, Juv. 10, 21: *occursum amici*, id. 8, 152: *lupos (damages)*, Sep. Herc. Oet. 1058.

trepidulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [trepidus] *trembling, anxious*: *pulvis circumstrepere*, Gell. 2, 29.

trepidus, *a, um, adj.* [prob. another form of tremidus from tremo: but Fest. p. 367, Müll. derives it from trepo = τρέπω, to turn, put to flight] *agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation, etc.*: *tum trepidae inter se coeunt pen-nisque coruscant (apes), in a hurry*, Virg. G. 4, 73: *Dido*, id. Aen. 4, 642: *trepidi improviso metu*, Sall. J. 97: *curia moesta ac trepida ancipiti metu*, Liv. 2, 24: *trepidi formidine portas explorant*, Virg. Aen. 9, 169. (ii) *With gen.*: *illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra discurrunt*, ib. 12, 589: *Messenii trepidi rerum suarum*, Liv. 36, 31: *salutis*, Sil. 12, 13: *admirationis ac metus*, Tac. A. 6, 21 fin.: *tubarum*, Stat. Th. 11, 325. 2. *Of things*: *illud (ferrum) in trepida submersum sibilat unda*, Ov. M. 12, 279: *foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, i. e. bubbling, foaming*, Virg. G. 1, 296: *venae*, Ov. M. 6, 389: *vultus*, ib. 4, 485: *terror*, Lucr. 5, 41: *tumultus belli*, Lucr. 3, 846: *certamen*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: *motus*, Ov. M. 8, 375: *in re trepida, in a critical situation, perilous juncture*, Liv. 1, 27: *in trepidis rebus*, id. 4, 17: *Hor. Od. 3, 2, 5: incerta et trepida vita*, Tac. A. 14, 59: *literae, i. e. announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt. 7, 1 fin.: *nuntius*, Just. 31, 2 fin.

trepit *vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur*, Fest. s. v.

trepundo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres pondus] *three pounds*: *ejusdem radice trepondo, panacis pondo IV.*, Scrib. Comp. 165: *adipis porcinae*, ib. 271.

trēs (treis and tris), *trīa, numer. card. three*: *tria corpora, tres species tam dissimiles*, Lucr. 5, 94: *horum trium generum quodvis*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26. (ii) *To denote a small number*: (*sermo*) *tribus verbis, of three words*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 29: *Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 33: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, quid noster Paetus, at the three first words*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19: *haec omnia in tribus verbis*, Quint. 9, 4, 78: *chartis*, Cat. 1, 5: *suavia*, id. 79, 4. [Sana. tri; Gr. τρεῖς, trīa; Germ. drei; Eng. three.]

tredecim, *numer. v. tredecim*. *trēs, is, m.* [tres as] *three asses*: *Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 47. (ii) a trix*: *hic Dama est non treasis agaso, is not worth three coppers*, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-viri, *orum, m. plu. three men*

holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners: *as overseers of prisons*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 3: *id. Aul. 3, 2, 2. As inferior priests*: *tresviri epulones*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71. *As commissioners to distribute land among colonists*: *Liv. 32, 2: id. 39, 44 (v. Smith's Ant. 1167 seq.)*.

triācontas, *ādīs, f. = τριακοντάς, the number thirty*: *Tert. adv. Val. 49 fin.*

triangulāris, *e, adj.* [triangulus] *triangular*: *anfractus*, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

triangulus, *a, um, adj.* [tres angulus] *having three corners or angles, three-cornered, triangular*: *sidera*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: *forma cutis*, Cels. 7, 25, 2: *species (Siciliae)*, Plin. 3, 8, 14: *ager*, Col. 5, 2, 5. II. *Subst. triangulum, i, n. a triangle*: *quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis*, Quint. 1, 10, 4: *Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: Plin. 27, 8, 39. (ii) triangulus, i, m. a triangle*: *Front. Expos. form. p. 32 Goes.*

triārīi, *orum, m. plu.* [tres] *the veteran Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front when the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the triarii*: *Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26: Liv. 22, 5 (v. Smith's Ant. 495 seqq.)*.

trīas, *ādīs, f. = τριάς, the number three, a triad*: *Mart. Cap. 7, 239.*

triātrus, *a feast-day among the Tuscans, three days after the Ides*: *Fest. s. v. quinquatrus.*

tribacca, *ae, f. (sc. inauris)* [tres bacca] *an ear-drop consisting of three pearls*: *P. Syr. in Petr. 55.*

tribas, *ādīs, f. = τριβās (rubbing), a woman who practises lewdness with herself or with other women*: *Phaedr. 4, 15: Mart. 1, 91, 1. Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.*

tribon, *ōnis, m. = τριβων, a thread-bare cloak*: *Aus. Epigr. 53.*

tribrāchys, *ŷos, m. = τριβραχys, a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach*: *Quint. 9, 4, 97. Called also tribrevis*: *Dion. p. 475 P.*

tribrēvis, *is, v. tribrachys.*

tribūārius, *a, um, adj.* [tribus] *pertaining to a tribe or tribes*: *crimen sodalitorum, i. e. a bribing of the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: *res*, ib. 15, 36.

tribūla, *ae, v. tribulum.*

tribulatio, *ōnis, f.* [tribulo] *distress, trouble, tribulation*: *Tert. adv. Jud. 11: Aug. in Psalm. 125, 2.*

tribulatus, *a, um, adj.* [tribulum] *pointed, toothed like a thrashing-sledge*: *falculae*, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

tribūlis, *is, m.* [tribus] *a fellow-tribesman*: *tribulis tuus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: *Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: Cic. Planc. 19, 47: Liv. 2, 16. II. one of the lower classes of the people, a common or poor person* (rare): *Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15: Mart. 9, 50, 7.*

tribūlo, *no perf., atum, i. v. a.* [tribulum] *to press*: *Θλίβω tribulo, presso, premo*, Gloss. Philox.: *Cato R. R. 23, 4. II. Fig. to oppress, afflict*: *in omnibus tribulemur*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 med.

tribulōsus, *a, um, adj.* [tribulus] *full of thorns or thistles*: *voragine viarum*, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 fin. II. *Fig. thorny, rough*: *tribulosissima dissimulatio*, ib. 1, 7 med.

tribūlum, *i, n.* (tribula, ae, f.: Col. 2, 20, 4) [tero] *a thrashing-sledge, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth*: *Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8: Plin. 18, 30, 72: Virg. G. 1, 164 (v. Smith's Ant. 1148). (Hence lt. trebbia Sp. trillo.)*

tribūlus, *i, m. = τριβόλος, an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs while a fourth projected upwards, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, a caltrop*: *Veg. Mil. 3, 24 (v. Smith's Ant. 1148). II. Transf. from its resemblance in form a kind of thorn, land caltrop. Tribulus*

terrestris, Linn., and also *Fagonia cretica*, Linn., another thorny plant: Virg. G. 1, 153. Ov. M. 13, 803: Plin. 21, 15, 54. 2. a kind of water-plant bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, water-chestnut, water-caltrops, *Trapa natans*, Linn.: id. 21, 16, 58.

tribūnāl (molesto diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17), *lls, n.* [tribunus] a raised semi-circular or square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, *tribunal* (v. Smith's Ant. 199): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: eum de tribunali deturbavit, ib. 21: (praetor) palam de sella ac tribunali pronuntiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 38, 94: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134: laudatum ex quatuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6: sedere in tribunali, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168. (ii) a similar elevation in camps, from which generals addressed the soldiers or administered justice (v. Smith's Ant. 1148): Liv. 28, 27: Tac. H. 3, 10: regium *tribunal* (sc. Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12. (iii) the seat of the praetor in the theatre: Suet. Aug. 44. (iv) a tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank: sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi creigatus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83: Inscr. Orell. no. 4548. 2. Transf. in gen. a mound, dam, embankment: tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestus, Plin. 16, 1, 1. *ll.* Fig. height, greatness: quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columnen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356.

tribūnātus, *ūs, m.* [id.] the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship; usu. the office of tribune of the people: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25: gen. without plebis: id. Am. 12: id. Att. 11, 9: et pass. (ii) the office of a military tribune: M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: tribunatus comoda contemnere, id. Fam. 7, 8: Plin. 7, 30, 31.

tribūnicīus or **-tius**, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a tribune (usu. of the people), *tribunitia*: tribunitia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124: Caes. B. C. 1, 7: vis, ib.: seditiones, Sall. J. 37: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18: procellae, Liv. 2, 1: comitia, for the election of tribunes of the people, Cic. Att. 1, 1: candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b: leges, proposed by the tribunes of the people, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21. (ii) pertaining to military tribunes: equites Romanos in tribunium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77.

ll. Subst. *tribunicus*, *ll, m.* one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune: qui aedilicii, qui tribunitii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30: Liv. 3, 35: inter tribunicios relato, i. e. presented with the title of tribune, Inscr. Orell. no. 3146.

tribūnus, *i, m.* [tribus; prop. the chief officer of a tribe; hence, in gen.] a chieftain, commander, tribune. *ll.* Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters* who assisted the quaestors: Cato in Gell. 7, 10: cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 49. Called also, tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: in a pun with aerarii (rich), id. Att. 1, 16. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Caesar: Suet. Caes. 41. *ll.* Tribuni Celerum, *captains or commanders of the Celeres*: Liv. 1, 59. *lll.* Tribuni militares or militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes*; these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: quum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas,

id. de Sen. 10, 32: tribuni militum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tribunus militum, ib. 3, 5: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20. *ll.* Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power*; these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number: Liv. 4, 6: et pass. *ll.* Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians: id. 2, 32 sq.: Cic. Rep. 2, 33 sq.: id. Leg. 3, 7, 16. *ll.* Tribuni voluptatum, *an officer who had the superintendence of all public amusements*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 10. (On the various kinds of tribunes, their powers, etc., v. Smith's Ant. 1148 seqq.)

tribūo, *ūl, ūtum, 3. v. a.* [tribus] to distribute, to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give, etc.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum deligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, ib. 1, 5, 14: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402: beneficia alicui, Nep. Att. 11 fin.: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, to deal out, allot, ib. 4, 64.

ll. Fig. to grant, give, show, pay, render: misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoriis gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: pacem voluptatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44. 2. to yield, give up, concede, allow: si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: aliquid valetudini, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6 fin.: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, I yield or concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you, Cic. Fam. 4, 1: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. de Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me, id. Brut. 51, 190. Absol.: quum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, id. Fam. 13, 9: Tac. A. 14, 14 fin. 3. to ascribe, assign, attribute: aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16. 4. to divide, distribute: rem universam in partes, id. Brut. 41, 152: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. 5. Of time, to bestow or spend upon, devote to a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiendis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: reliqua tempora literis, Nep. Att. 4.

tribus, *ūs, f.* orig. a third part of the Roman people: as their numbers increased, it came to mean, a division of the people, a tribe (the number of these tribes finally increased to 35, of which 31 were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and 4 urbanae tribus or city tribes: v. Smith's Ant. 1155 seq.): Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 17: Cic. Rep. 2, 8: Liv. 1, 36: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, removed, expelled from the tribe, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272: Liv. 45, 15: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44. Tribus is sometimes to be understood: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, of the Romilian tribe, id. Verr. Act. 1, 8, 23: Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. Aurelius L. Fil. Canalla Firmus, Inscr. Orell. no. 3070. Poet.: grammaticas ambire tribus, to canvass the Grammarian tribe, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40. *ll.*

Transf. the commonalty, the mass: Mart. 8, 15, 4: Plin. 19, 4, 19. [Prob. from *tri*, the root of *tres*, and *bu* the root of *fui*, Sans. *bhū*; cf. *phū-lon* from *phū*.]

tribūtārius, *a, um, adj.* [tributum] pertaining to tribute: necessitas, of paying tribute, Just. 32, 2: solum, subject to tribute, tributary, Plin. 12, 1, 3: praedia, Gal. Inst. 2, § 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: tabellae, letters of credit, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148.

tribūtūm, *adv.* [tribus] through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes: tributum et centuriatum descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributum plebes jussisset, populum teneret, i. e. in the comitia tributa, Liv. 3, 55: numis tributum divisit, Cic. Att. 4, 17: spectacula tributum data, id. Mur. 34, 72.

tribūtio, *ōnis, f.* [tribuo] a dividing, distributing, distribution (rare): hanc *ισονομίαν* appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio sit pro rata ejus, quod cuique debetur, Ulp. Dig. 14, 4, 5 fin. *ll.* a contributing, paying of tribute: ib. 2, 14, 52: Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18.

tribūtor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a giver, impartor: tributor omnium, App. Trismeg. p. 92.

tribūtōrius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] concerning payment: tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

tribūtum, *i, n.* (tributus, *i, m.*: Cato in Non. 229, 11: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 43) [tribuo] a stated payment, a contribution, tribute: in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4. *ll.* Transf. a contribution made for any private purpose: Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2: Ulp. ib. 14, 4, 5. 2. a gift, present (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: Juv. 3, 188: Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

tribūtus, *a, um, Part.* [tribuo]. **tribūtus**, *a, um, adj.* [tribus] formed or arranged into tribes: comitia, Laelius Felix in Gell. 15, 27: Liv. 2, 60.

tribūtus, *i, m.* v. tributum. **tricae**, *arum, f. plu.* [acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, orig. *Trica*, *ae, f.*, like *Apina*, the name of a small, unimportant town in Apulia; hence, proverb.] trifles, toys, stuff, nonsense: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid villus istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. *La.* Numos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putridas, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 36. *ll.* Transf. hindrances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, tricks: judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turpil. in Non. 8, 26: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8: Pl. Pers. 4, 3, 62: id. Most. 3, 1, 45: Varr. in Non. 8, 29.

tricāmērātum, *i, n.* [tres camera] a room divided into three chambers, or acc. to others, having three arches: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

tricēnārius, *a, um, adj.* [tricensi] of or containing thirty: fistula, thirty quarter-digits in diameter, Front. Aquaed. 29: filius, thirty years old, Sen. Excerpt. contr. 3, 3 fin.

tricēni, *ae, a, num. distrib.* [triginta] thirty at a time, thirty each: tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75: dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15: numi, Mart. 10, 27, 3. *ll.* Transf. thirty: medica ab uno satru tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43: gen.: tricenum, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: Plin. 7, 49, 50.

tricennālis, *e, adj.* [tricennium] pertaining to thirty years, tricennial: incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11. *ll.* Subst. tricennalia, *lum, n. plu.* a

festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival: Oros. 7, 28 fin.

tricennium, *li, n.* [triginta annos] the space of thirty years: Cod. Justin. 7, 31, 1: Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.

tricenti, *ae, a, v.* trecenti.

tricies, *adv. v.* trecenties.

triceps, *capitis, adj.* [tres caput] having three heads, triple-headed: Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194. || **Transf.** three-fold: historia, Varr. L. 5, 32, 41.

tricesimani, *orum, m. plu.* [tricesimus] soldiers of the thirtieth legion: Amm. 18, 9.

tricesimus (trigesimus, Mart. 1, 16, 3: Just. 12, 15), *a, um, num. ord.* [triginta] the thirtieth: idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2: tertius et tricesimus annus, id. de Sen. 6, 19: legio quinta tricesima, Galb. in Cic. Fam. 10, 30: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69.

tricesis, *is, m.* [triginta as] thirty asses: Varr. L. 5, 36, 47.

trichalcon, *i, n.* = τριχάλκον, a coin of the value of three chalci: Vitruv. 3, 1 med.

trichaptum, *i, n.* = τριχαπτον, a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment: Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14.

trichias, *ae, m.* = τριχίας, a kind of fish, perh. Clupea finta, Cuv.: Plin. 9, 15, 20: id. 9, 51, 74.

trichiāsis, *is, f.* = τριχιάσις, a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside: Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trichila, *ae, f.* a bower, arbour, summer-house: Virg. Cop. 8: Col. 10, 378: Caes. B. C. 3, 96 (al. triclina). Also, tricla, *ae, f.*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2909: triclea, *ae, id. no.* 4337: and triclia, *ae: id. no.* 4456. (Hence Fr. treille.)

trichinus, *a, um, adj.* = τριχινος (of hair; transf.), slight, meagre, poor: quaestus (opp. uber), Varr. in Non. 181, 10.

trichitis, *idis, f.* = τριχίτις, a kind of alum: Plin. 35, 15, 52.

trichōmanes, *is, n.* = τριχομανές, a plant resembling adiantum, wall spleenwort, Asplenium Trichomanes, Linn.: Plin. 27, 13, 111: id. 22, 21, 30: App. Herb. 47.

trichordis, *e, adj.* = τριχορδος, three-stringed: citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 med.

trichōrum, *i, n.* = τριχώρον, a room divided into three apartments: Stat. S. 1, 3, 57: Inscr. Orell. no. 1595.

trichrus, *i, f.* = τριχρύς, a tri-colored gem: Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

tricies (tricesies, Auct. B. Afr. 97), *adv. num.* [triginta] thirty times: (pedes) tricies iri-eni fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10: mea (filia) tricies (aeris) non posset (habere), i. e. three millions of sesterces, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: id. Fragm. Or. pro Fonteio. § 4: Mart. 4, 37, 4.

tricinium, *li, n.* [tres cano] a song by three voices, a trio: semivolucrum puellarum, of the three Sirens, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

tricla, **triclea**, and **triclina**, *v.* trichila.

triclinaarchēs or **-a**, *ae, m.* = τρικλινάρχης, a chief servant who has charge of the table: Petr. 22: Inscr. Orell. no. 794.

triclinaāris, *e, adj.* [triclina] pertaining to an eating-couch or dining-room: gradus, Varr. L. 8, 16, 111: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: mappae, id. L. 9, 33, 138: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6: vestimenta, Iabuo Dig. 33, 5, 20. || **Subst.** triclinaia, *ium, n. plu.* an eating-room, dining-room, supper-room: Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7. (ii) tapestry or covering for table-couches: Plin. 8, 48, 74.

triclīnium, *li, n.* = τρικλίνιον, a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch: Varr. R. R. 3,

13, 2: Cic. Verr. 2, 74, 183: id. Att. 13, 52: Plin. 33, 11, 52: they were also used at a lectisternium: Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 (v. Smith's Ant. 1157 seq.). || **Transf.** a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room: hiberna et aestiva, Varr. L. 8, 14, 110: Libo in Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: Phaedr. 4, 25, 28.

trico, *ōnis, m.* [tricae] a mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster: Lucil. in Non. 8, 24: Capitol. Ver. 4. (Hence Fr. tri-gaud.)

trilocum, *i, n.* = τριλόκον (that has three berries), a kind of heliotropium, *q. v.*: Plin. 22, 11, 29.

tricolūm, *i, n.* = τρικώλον (having three members) a sentence or period consisting of three clauses: Sen. Contr. 2, 12 fin.

tricolor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [tricae] to make or start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks: Cic. Att. 15, 13: Publius tecum tricatus est, ib. 14, 19.

tri-corniger, *ēra, ērum, adj.* having three horns or points: species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. de lit. monos. fin.

tricornis, *e, adj.* [tres cornu] having three horns, three-horned: boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30: Sol. 52.

tricorpor, *ōris, adj.* [tres corpus] having three bodies, three-bodied: umbra, i. e. Geryon, Virg. Aen. 6, 289: Geryon, Sil. 3, 422.

tricosus, *a, upi, adj.* [tricae] full of difficulties or perplexities, full of wiles or tricks: Lucil. in Non. 79, 26 (al. strigosus): Inscr. Grut. 50, 1.

tri-cuspis, *idis, adj.* having three points or tines, three-pointed, three-tined, **tricuspid**: telum, i. e. tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

tridacna, *orum, n. plu.* = τριδάκνα, a kind of oyster: Plin. 32, 6, 21.

tri-dens, *entis, adj.* having three teeth or tines, three-pronged: rostra, Virg. Aen. 5, 143: acs, Val. Fl. 1, 688.

|| **Subst. m.** a three-tined spear, a trident, used to spear large fish: Plin. 9, 30, 48: as an attribute of Neptune: Virg. G. 1, 13: id. Aen. 2, 610: Prop. 2, 26, 48: Ov. M. 1, 283. As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii): Juv. 8, 203.

tridentifer, *ēri, m.* [tridens fero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. M. 8, 595.

tridentiger, *ēri, m.* [tridens gero] the trident-bearer, an epithet of Neptune: Ov. M. 11, 202.

tridentī-pōtens, *entis, m.* ruling with the trident, an epithet of Neptune: Sil. 15, 159.

tridūānus, *a, um, adj.* [triduum] lasting three days, of three days' continuance: spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247: Iejunia, Hier. Ep. 54, 10.

tridūum, *li, n.* [tres dies] the space of three days, three days: triduum continuum, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 147: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quadriduo periturum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26: triduo intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

triennia, *ium, n. plu.* (sc. sacra) [triennium] a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival: Ov. M. 9, 642.

triennium, *li, n.* (sc. spatium) [tres annus] the space of three years, three years: biennium aut triennium est, quum virtuti nuntium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16: Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 79: Caes. B. G. 4, 4: Auct. B. Afr. 19.

triens, *entis, m.* [tres] a third part, a third: quum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8: ut triens ex hemina supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68. Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8: heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101.

|| **Esp.** Of coins: the third part of an as: Varr. L. 5, 36, 47: Hor. A. F. 328: Plin. 33, 3, 53: Juv. 3, (ii) Under the later emperors, a gold

coin, the third part of an aureus: Gall. in Treb. Claud. 17 fin.

2. As a measure of interest, one third per cent. monthly, or four per cent. yearly: usurae, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 3 fin.: pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21.

3. In square or long measure: the third of a juger: Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2. (ii) the third of a foot in length: Frontin. Aquaed. 26; 38.

4. In liquid measure, a third of a sextarius, i. e. four cyathi: Prop. 3, 10, 29: Mart. 6, 86, 1. 5. Among mathematicians, the number two (as the third of six): Vitruv. 3, 1 med.

|| **triens tertius** = 2½, Fest. s. v.

trientābūlum, *i, n.* [triens tabula] land given by the state as an equivalent for one-third of the sum which the state owed, Liv. 31, 13: Lex Thor. c. 16.

triental, *alis, n.* [triens] a drinking-cup, holding the third of a sextarius: Pera. 3, 100.

trientālis, *e, adj.* [triens] containing a third of a foot: materia, Vitruv. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17.

trientārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.] pertaining to a third part: fenus, i. e. one third per cent. monthly, or four per cent. yearly, Capitol. Anton. P. 2.

triērarchus, *i, m.* = τριήραρχος, the captain of a trireme, a trierarch: Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 52: Tac. H. 2, 16: Inscr. Orell. no. 2652.

triēris, *e, adj.* = τριήρης, having three banks of oars: navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44. Subst. trieris, *is, f.* a ship or galley of three banks of oars, a trireme: Inscr. Orell. no. 3610: cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

triētēricus, *a, um, adj.* = τριητηρικός, recurring every three years, triennial: sacra, the festival of Bacchus, Ov. M. 6, 587: also called, trieterica orgia, Virg. Aen. 4, 302. Subst. trieterica, *orum, n. plu.* the festival of Bacchus: Ov. R. Am. 593: Stat. Th. 2, 661.

triētēris, *idis, f.* = τριητηρίς, a space of three years, three years: Stat. S. 2, 6, 72: Mart. 9, 85, 9: Aus. Caes. 3. || **Transf.** a triennial festival: of the festival of Bacchus: Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. Of the Nemean games: Stat. Th. 4, 722: ib. 7, 93.

trifarīam (trifarie, Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius] in a threefold manner, in three ways, triply: trifariam adortus castra, i. e. in three places, Liv. 3, 22: trifariam distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41: epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 32.

trifarīus, *a, um, adj.* [τριφάσιος] of three sorts or ways, three-fold, triple: causa morborum omnium, App. Apol. p. 305: genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 med.

trifaux, *cis, adj.* [tres faux] having three throats, triple-throated: latratus Cerberi, Virg. Aen. 6, 417.

trifax, *acis, f.* a kind of long missile weapon: Linn. in Fest. s. v.

trifer, *ēra, ērum, adj.* [ter fero] thrice bearing, that bears fruit three times a year: ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19: vites, id. 16, 27, 50.

trifidus, *a, um, adj.* [ter and fido, root of findo] cleft or cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked (poet.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641: cuspidi Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, i. e. lightning, Ov. M. 2, 325: viae Phocaeae, i. e. cross-roads, Sen. Oedip. 772: lingua serpentis, id. Med. 687: rostrum prorae, Sil. 6, 358: Sicania, i. e. triangular, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 203.

trifilis, *e, adj.* [ter filum] having three threads or hairs: calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trifinium, *li, n.* [ter finis] a place where three boundaries meet: Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. agr. p. 6 Goes.: Inscr. Grut. 201, 5.

trifissilis, *e, adj.* [ter findo] i. q. trifidus, cloven into three parts, three-forked: trifissilis forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

trifolium, *li, n.* [ter folium] three-leaved grass, trefoil: (i) Trifolium pra-

tense, rubens, repens, Linn. etc.: Plin. 18, 28, 67. (ii) minyanthes = Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.: id. 21, 9, 30. (iii) oxytriphylon, perh. = Trifolium italicum, Linn.: ib. (iv) minutissimum perh. = Medicago polymorpha, Linn.: ib. (Hence It. *trifoglio*; Sp. *trébol*; Fr. *trèfle*.)

triformis, e, adj. [ter forma] having three forms, shapes, or natures; three-fold, triple, triform (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23: canis, i.e. Cerberus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202: diva, i.e. Diana, who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 4: triformis dea, Ov. M. 7, 94 mundus, because composed of air, earth and water, ib. 15, 859.

tri-fur, ūris, m. [ter] a triple thief, an arrant thief: non fur sed trifur, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

tri-furcifer, ōri, m. [id.] an arch-rogue, arrant knave: Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 47: id. Rud. 3, 4, 29.

trifurcūm, ii, n. [trifurcus] any thing of a three-forked shape: App. Herb. 77.

trifurcus, a, um, adj. [ter furca] having three forks, prongs, or points, three-forked, three-pronged: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

triga, ae, f. [contr. from trijuga] a team of three horses, or a chariot drawn by three horses: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38 fin.

II. a set of three things, a triad, three: Arn. 4, 136.

trigāmia, ae, f. = *τριγάμία*, a three-fold or third marriage, trigamy: Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

trigāmus, i, m. = *τριγάμος*, a thrice-married man, i.e. one who has three wives or who has been married three times: Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trigarium, ii, n. [triga] a place in which trigae or horses in general are trained and exercised: Plin. 37, 13, 77.

2. the number three: Mart. Cap. 7, 239: id. 9, 303.

trigārius, ii, m. [id.] the driver of a three-horse chariot: Plin. 28, 17, 42.

trigēmīno, i. v. a. [trigeminus] to triple, treble: verba, Fronto de Orat. 1 med.

trigēmīnus (tergeminus), a, um, adj. [tres geminus] three born at a birth: fratres, three twin-brothers, Liv. 1, 24: tergeminus nasci certum est Horatium Curliatorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3: trigeminae matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 123: and simply, trigemini, Col. 2, 1, 3: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, of the three twin-brothers, Liv. 1, 26.

II. Transf. in gen. three-fold, triple, triform, i. q. triplex (mostly poet.): tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana), Virg. Aen. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, i.e. of the three Graces, Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminæ proles, i.e. trium liberorum, ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: deceptit, fessellit, induxit, Gell. 13, 24.

2. Still more generally, manifold, very great: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, to the highest honours, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, i.e. with the greatest applause, Mart. 3, 46, 8.

trigēmmis, e, adj. [ter gemma] having three buds or eyes: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2: Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

triginta, num. card. thirty: minae, Pl. Curc. 2; 3, 65: Romulus quum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: Liv. 1, 21 fin.: coniectus in carcerem viginta jussu tyrannorum, of the thirty tyrants (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 96. [Sana. *trínzat*; Gr. *τριάκοντα*; Lat. *triochat*.]

triglitia, is, f. = *τριγλίτις*, an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 72.

triglyphus, i, m. = *τρίγλυφος*. In architecture, an ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph: Vitruv. 4, 2 med.

trigon, ōnis, m. = *τρίγων* or *τρίγωνον*, a kind of ball for playing with, esp. in the baths: Mart. 4, 19, 5: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, a game of ball, Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

trigōnālis, e, adj. [trigon] pertaining to the trigon: pila, i.e. trigon, Mart. 14, 46 in lemm.

trigōnicus, a, um, adj. = *τρίγωνικός*, triangular: radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 med.: id. 4 praef. fin.

trigōnium, ii, n. = *τρίγωνον*, a triangle: Innoc. de Cas. liter. p. 224 Goes.

II. the name of two unknown plants: App. Herb. 3; 65.

trigōnus, a, um, adj. = *τρίγωνος*, three-cornered, triangular: signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342.

Subst. trigōnum, i, n. = *τρίγωνον*, a triangle: Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: Gell. 2, 21: Col. 5, 10, 13: Vitruv. 10, 11 fin.: trigōna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

trigōnus, i, m. a kind of fish, the sting-ray: Trygon pastinaca, Cuv.: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trihōrium, ii, n. [tres hora] the space of three hours, three hours: Aus. Idyll. 10, 87: id. Ep. 4, 62.

trijūgis, e, adj. [ter jugum] drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse: cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trijūsus, a, um, adj. [id.] three-fold, triple: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181: ferum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

trilātērus, a, um, adj. [ter latus] three-sided, trilateral: forma, Front. Expos. form. p. 35 Goes.

trilibris, e, adj. [ter libra] of three pounds weight, three-pound: mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. in Trebell. Claud. 17.

trilinguis, e, adj. [ter lingua] triple-tongued, having three tongues: os (Cerberi), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 124.

II. speaking three languages: Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. in Isid. Orig. 15, 1 fin.: Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trilix, Icīs, adj. [ter licium] woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled: tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1: lorica auro trilix, Virg. Aen. 3, 467: (trino nexu intexta, Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199. (Hence It. *traliccio*; Sp. *terliz*; Fr. *treillis*.)

tri-longus, a, um, adj. [ter] consisting of three long syllables: pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2413 P.

trilōris, e, adj. [ter lorum] having three stripes, triple-striped: vestes, Vopisc. Aurel. 46.

trimātus, ūis, m. [trimus] the age of three years: quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68: in trimatu, id. 10, 20, 22.

trímēbris, e, adj. [ter membrum] having three sets of limbs, triple-membered: Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trímēstris, e, adj. [ter mensis] of three months: haedi, three months old, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, i.e. that ripens in three months, Col. 2, 4, 9: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, i.e. that migrate at the end of three months, id. 10, 25, 36.

II. Subst. trimēstria, um, n. plu. crops that ripen three months after sowing: Col. 2, 12, 9: Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

trímētros or **-trus**, tra, trum (trimetrius, a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78: Sid. poet. Ep. 9, 15), adj. = *τρίμετρος*, in prosody, containing three metres or double-feet, trimeter: versus, Quint. 10, 99: also simply, trimetros, id. 9, 4, 90: Hor. A. P. 252: Ter. Maur. p. 2432: Mom. p. 306, lb.

trímōdia, ae, f. (trimodium, Pl.

Men. prol. 15: Plin. 33, 1, 6) [tres modius] a vessel that contains three modii, a three-peck measure: Varr. in Non. 5, 18: Col. 2, 9, 9.

trímulus, a, um, adj. dim. [trimus] of three years, three years old: trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6: trimulum nepotem amisit, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 9.

trímus, a, um, adj. [tres] of three years, three years old: filia, trima quae perit mihi, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 39: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, quale prius ludas opus, when a child of three years, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equa, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 9: caprae, Plin. 8, 50, 76: arbor, id. 17, 11, 16.

trī-nēpos, ōtis, m. a grandson in the fifth degree: Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 2: Paul. ib. 10.

trī-neptis, is, f. a grand-daughter in the fifth degree: Gal. Dig. 38, 10, 2.

trīni, ae, a, num. distrib. [tres] three each, a set of three: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobriam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Liv. 9, 43: literae, Cic. Att. 11, 17. II. Transf. three-fold, triple, i. q. triplex: trinis catenis vincutus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783. (ii) sing.: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

trīnio, ōnis, m. the number three, a three, a Trey: Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trīnitas, ātis, f. [trini] the number three, a triad: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17. II. Esp. theolog. t. t. the Trinity: id. adv. Prax. 3: Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 1.

trīnoctiālis, e, adj. [trinoctium] of three nights, for the space of three nights: domicoenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trīnoctium, ii, n. [ter nox] a space of three nights, three nights: Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15: Val. Mux. 2, 4, 5: Aus. Idyll. 11, 34.

trīnōdis, e, adj. [ter nodus] having three knots, three-knotted: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115: id. F. 1, 575. II. Transf.: dactylus, i.e. of three syllables, trisyllabic, Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trīnōmīs, e, adj. [ter nomen] having three names, triple-named: Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, v. trisso.

trīnundīnum, i, n., and **trīnundīnus**, a, um, v. nundinum.

trīnus, a, um, v. trini.

trībōlus, i, m. = *τρίβολος*, a piece of three oboli, a half drachm: a trifle: negare se debere tibi triobolum, a sixpence, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 26: non ego homo trioboli sum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 168.

II. As a weight, half a drachm: Cato R. R. 127, 2.

trīōnes, um, m. plu. orig. the ploughing-oxen; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95: Gell. 2, 21. Hence, transf. the constellations of the Wain, i.e. the Two Bears: Arc-turum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Virg. Aen. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 205: innocui, id. Gigantom. 11.

trīōnymus, a, um, adj. = *τρίωνυμος*, having three names, triple-named: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. sacr. 2, 42.

trīophthalmos, i, m. = *τρίοφθαλμος* (three-eyed), an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 11, 71.

trīorchēs, ae, m. = *τρίορχης* (having three testicles), a kind of falcon, the buzzard, Falco Buteo, Linn.: Plin. 10, 8, 9.

trīorchis, is, f. = *τρίορχις*, a plant, a kind of centaury (this name seems to have been given through an error of Pliny's): Plin. 25, 6, 32.

tripalis, e, *adj.* [ter palus] *that has or is propped up by three stakes or poles*: vineae, Varr. in Non. 219, 18.

tri-pareus, a, um, *adj.* *very sparing, stingy, niggardly*: homines, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

tripartito (-partito), *adv.* *in or into three parts*: qui bona dividit tripartito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 45: tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: Caesar partitis copis adit tripartito, ib. 6, 6 aggredditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

tri-partitus or **-partitus**, a, um, *Part. divided or divisible into three parts, three-fold, tripartite* (rare): ea causa tripartita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 12: divisio tripartita (al. tripartita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9: exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur Tripartita, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.

tripatium, i, n. [ter patina] *a service of three dishes*: Fenest. in Plin. 35, 12, 46.

tripectōrus, a, um, *adj.* [ter pectus] *having three breasts, three-breasted*: vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28.

tri-pēdālis, e, *adj.* *of three feet in measure*: latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73: parma, Liv. 38, 21.

tri-pēdāneus, a, um, *adj.* *of three feet in measure, three foot-*: taleas, Cato R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: statuæ, Plin. 34, 6, 11.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tri-pes, ēdis, *adj.* *having three feet, three-footed*: mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2.

tripētia, ae, f. [tripēs] *a three-legged stool among the Gallic peasantry*: Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

tri-pictus, a, um, *Part. written three times*: versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

triplāris, e, *adj.* [tripplus] *three-fold, triple*: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1: id. S. 1, 6.

triplassius, a, um, *adj.* = *triplassios*, *three-fold, triple*: ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, 322.

triplex, icis (abl. triplice, Prud. Apoth. 381: Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter plico] *three-fold, triple*: Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Acad. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris libri forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185: cuspis, i. e. Neptune's trident, ib. 12, 594: mundus (because composed of sky, land, and sea), ib. 12, 40: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate), id. H. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: comically, paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Pl. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2: murus, Virg. Aen. 6, 549: aes, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34. (ii) *Poet. three*: triplices Sorores, the three sisters, i. e. the Fates, ib. 8, 452: triplices deae, ib. 8, 481: quae ratum triplice pollice netis opus, i. e. the finger of the three Fates, id. Ib. 76: Minyides, i. e. the three daughters of Minyas, id. M. 4, 425: greges, three bands of Bacchantes, Prop. 3, 17, 24: gens, three clans, Virg. Aen. 10, 202.

2. *Subst. triplex, icis, n. three times as much, a three-fold portion, triple*: sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237: pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40: olei veteris triplex adjicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218. (ii) *triplices, ium, m. plu. (sc. codicilli), a writing-tablet with three leaves*: Cic. Att. 13, 8: Mart. 7, 72, 2. (ii) *Transf. in gen. very great or strong*: triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 116.

triplicabilis, e, *adj.* [triplico] *that can be tripled, three-fold, triple*: quod simplex, triplicet: quodque est triplicabile, simplest, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

triplicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a tripling or trebling, triplication*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.*: Mart. Cap. 7, 246: Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.* (ii) *Esp. leg. t. t. a surrejoinder, triplication*: Gal. Dig. 27, 10, 7: Justin. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

tripliciter, *adv.* *in a three-fold manner, in three ways*: commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: l. litera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

triplico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [triplex] *to multiply by three, to treble, triple* (rare): numerum, Gell. 1, 20: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.* id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49.

triplinthius, a, um, *adj.* = *τριπλινθιος*, *three bricks thick*: paries, Vitruv. 2, 8.

tripplus, a, um, *adj. numer.* = *τριπλούς*, *three-fold, triple*: pars, Cic. Tim. 7 *med.* *Neutr. absol.*: triplo plus scortorum, three times as many, Pl. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

tripōdātio, ōnis, f. [tripodo] *a solemn, measured stamping with the feet of the Arval brothers*: Inscr. Frat. Arv. ap. Orell. no. 2271.

tripōdes, um, m. v. tripus.

tripōdius, a, um, *adj.* = *τριπόδιος*, *consisting of three feet*: pes, a metrical foot, i. q. Bacchius: Diom. 3, p. 475 P.

tripōdo, v. tripudio.

tripōlium, ii, n. = *τριπόλιον*, *a plant growing on cliffs*: Sprengel thought it was lead-*wort*, Plumbago europaea, Linn.: *apoc.* to others it is the sea starwort, Aster Tripolium, Linn.; but this grows in salt mud: Plin. 26, 7, 22.

tri-portentum, i, n. *an extraordinary omen or portent*: deorum tripotentia, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

triptōta, orum, n. plu. = *τρίπτωτα*, *nouns that have only three cases, triptotes*: Diom. 1, p. 288 P.

tripūdīo (tripodo), i. v. n. [tripudium] *in relig. lang. to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance, as a religious exercise*: carmen descendentes tripodaverunt in verba haec: enos lasas, etc., Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. no. 2271: sacro tripudiare gradu, Venant. Carm. 8, 4, 4. (ii) *Transf. in gen. to leap, spring, dance, caper*: virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 15 *med.*: ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, Cic. Sest. 41, 88.

tripūdīum, ii, n. *a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing in relig. solemnities, a solemn religious dance*: Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20.

2. *Transf. in gen.*: citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17. (ii) *a favourable omen, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground*: Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77: Liv. 10, 40: Suet. Tib. 2. [Etym. dub. Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, supposes it to be a contr. of terripavium, terripudium. Perh. the latter part is connected with *cudo*, to strike, notwithstanding the difference of quantity (cf. *re-pudium*): hence the word would mean orig. striking three times.]

tripus, ōdis, m. = *τρίπους*, *a three-footed seat, a tripod*: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 3: Virg. Aen. 5, 110. (ii) *Esp. the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi*: Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Virg. Aen. 3, 360: Ov. A. A. 3, 789. 2. *Meton. the oracle at Delphi*: mittitur ad tripodas, id. F. 3, 855. (ii) *an oracle, in gen.*: salve prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509: Val. Fl. 1, 544: S. m. Med. 885. (v. Smith's Ant. 1162.)

triquetrus, a, um, *adj. having three corners, three-cornered, triangular*: ager (opp. quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (opp. quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23: (Britannia) insula natura triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Martis sidus nunquam stationem facere Jovis sidere tri-

quetro, i. e. distant by a third of the zodiac, Plin. 2, 17, 15: also *absol.*: in triquetro, id. 2, 15, 12.

tri-remis, e, *adj.* [remus] *having three banks of oars*: naues, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: ib. 3, 24. (ii) *Subst. triremis, is, f. a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme*: ib. 2, 23: Cic. Verr. 5, 17, 44: Plin. 7, 56, 57. (v. Smith's Ant. 785.)

tris, v. tres, *ad init.*

triscoenus, a, um, *adj.* = *τρίσχοενος*, *conchoining three schoeni*: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20.

triscurria, orum, n. plu. [triscurra] *gross buffooneries*: Juv. 8, 190.

triseclisenex, nis, m. [ter seclum senex] *the old man who has lived three ages, an epithet of Nestor*: Laevius in Gell. 19, 7.

trisemus, a, um, *adj.* = *τρίσημος*, *containing three syllabic times, i. e. one long and one short syllable*: pes, Mart. Cap. 9, 330.

trispastos, i, f. (sc. machina) = *τρίσπαστος*, *a hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block, a trispast*: Vitruv. 10, 3.

trisso, i. v. n. *to twitter, of the swallow*: Auct. Carm. de Phlōm. 26 (al. trinsat).

tristē, *adv.* *sadly, sorrowfully; harshly, severely*: salutantes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: triste et acutum resonare, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S. 5, 1, 64. *Comp.*: fieri tristius, Prop. 2, 20, 2: adolescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, with more difficulty, Cic. de Sen. 19, 67: respondere tristius, more harshly, id. Fam. 4, 13.

tristēga, orum, n. plu. = *τρίστεγα*, *third stories or floors*: Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7: Vulg. Genes. 6, 16.

tristiculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis] *somewhat sorrowful, rather sad*: filiola, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristificus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis facio] *making sad, saddening*: voces, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Macr. S. 7, 12.

tristimōnia, ae, f. (tristimonium, i, n.: Petr. 63) [tristis] *sadness, sorrowfulness, i. q. tristitia* (rare): tristimonia sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10.

tristis, e, *adj.* *sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate* (subjectively): moesti tristesque, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 18: tristis et conturbatus, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: nunquam ego te tristiores vidi esse, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 55: oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemetque jocos, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 7.

2. *Transf. of things*: ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: vel defensus tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimam exegimus noctem, Petr. 115: sors, miserable, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24: Calendae, sad, dismal, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: bella, id. A. P. 73: ciades, id. Od. 3, 3, 62: funera, Virg. G. 4, 256: jus sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), ib. 12, 4: Tartara, Virg. Aen. 4, 243: arbores, gloomy, sombre, Plin. 16, 25, 40. Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, harsh, disagreeable, Lucr. 4, 636: succi, Virg. G. 2, 126: absinthia, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 23: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12. Of smell: anhelitus oris, id. A. A. 1, 521. (ii) *Neut. absol. (poet.)*: triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, arboribus venti, a sad thing, a pest, bane, Virg. E. 3, 80: interdum miscentur tristia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463: nunc ego mitibus mutare quaero tristia, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid gave the title of Tristia to the elegies which he wrote when in exile. (ii) *gloomy, morose,*

ill-humoured, stern, harsh, severe, etc. (objectively): *stultitia est, ei te esse stem*, Pl. Cas. 2, 4, 4: *mihī erit tristior*, Afran. in Non. 410, 2: *tristis amica ingrato viro*, Prop. 1, 6, 10: *navita tristis* (Charon), *gloomy, sullen*, Virg. Aen. 6, 315: *dii*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 103: *Erinnys*, Virg. Aen. 2, 337: *sorores, i. e. the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35: *iudex tristis et integer*, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 30: *cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere*, id. Coel. 6, 13. 2. Transf. of things: *truculentis oculis, tristi fronte*, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: *fronte gravi et tristi supercilio*, Plin. Pan. 41: *vultus severior et tristior*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289: *tristis severitas inest in vultu*, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 16: *vita tristior*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: *triste et severum genus dicendi*, id. Brut. 30, 113: *sermo tristis, opp. jocosus*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: *tristis et impexa antiquitas*, Tac. Or. 20.

tristitas, ātis, f. [*tristis*] *sadness*: Pac. in Non. 182, 2: *Turpil. ib. 4*.

tristitia, ae, f. (abl. *tristitie*, App. M. 4, p. 155) [*id.*] *sadness, mournfulness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, gloominess, dejection* (subjectively): *tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: *lacrimis ac tristitiae te tradidisti*, Lucel. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14: *tu sapiens finire memento tristitiam*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 18: *tristitiam compescere*, Ov. M. 9, 397: *sol recedens quasi tristitia quadam contrahit terram*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102. 2. Of things: *haec tristitia temporum, this sad state of the times*, id. Att. 12, 40: *coeli*, Plin. 2, 6, 4: *indurata soli*, id. 18, 21, 50: *lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. II. *moroseness, gloominess, harshness, sternness, severity, etc.* (objectively): *an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae?* Prop. 1, 18, 10: *simque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae*, Ov. H. 3, 90: *(risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: *quod ille vos tristitia vultuque deceperit*, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12.

tristities, ēi, r. *tristitia, ad init.*

tristitudo, inis, f. [*tristis*] *sadness, sorrow, grief, melancholy, dejection*: *omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte*, App. M. 3, p. 134: *id. Apol. p. 295*: *Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin.*

tristor, i. v. n. dep. [*id.*] *to be sad, grieved, or downcast* (rare): *nunquam flere, nunquam tristari*, Sen. Prov. 2 *met.*: *id. Ira 2, 7*.

tri-sulcus, a, um, adj. lit. *having three furrows*; hence, *three-cleft, three-forked, three-pointed; three-fold, triple* (poet.): *lingua (serpentis)*, Virg. Aen. 2, 475: *sermo, of the serpent in Paradise*, Prud. Hamart. 203: *fulmen*, Varr. in Non. 448, 20: *trisulcum telum Jovis*, Ov. Ib. 471: *ignes*, id. M. 2, 848: *Sicilia*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: *fores, folding in three parts*, Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 449: *ramus, three-forked*, Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

trissyllabus, a, um, adj. = *τρισύλλαβος*, of three syllables, *trissyllabic*: *verbum*, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151: *Mart. Cap. 5, 170*.

trī, indecl. *the cry of a mouse, squeak*: *Naev. in Charis. p. 213 P.*

tritavia, ae, f. [*tritavus*] *the mother of an atavus or atavia*: *Gal. Dig. 58, 10, 3*: *Paul. ib. 10*.

tritavus (old form, *stritavus*, acc. to Fest. s. v.), i, m. [*teravus*] *the father of an atavus or atavia*: *Gal. Dig. 58, 10, 3*: *Paul. ib. 10*: *Pl. Pers. 1, 2, 5*. II. Transf. in gen. *remote ancestors*: *Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2*.

trīte, ae, f. = *τρίτη*, the name of the fifth, seventh and ninth of the moveable notes (mobiles) in the tetrachordal system of music; they are distinguished from one another by the epithets, *synemmenon, diezeugmenon*, and *hyperbolaeon*: *Vitr. 5, 4, 5*.

trīte, ae, f. = *τριτημορία*, in music, a third: *Mart. Cap. 9, 315*.

trithales, is, n. = *τριθαλές*, i. q. *crithales*, a kind of stone-crop or houseleek: *id. Mart. 25, 13, 102*.

triticeus (*triticeus*, Pl. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, adj. [*triticum*] *of wheat wheaten, wheat-*: *messis*, Virg. G. 1, 219: *Ov. M. 5, 486*: *setus*, Ov. F. 1, 693: *frumentum*, Mart. 13, 12 in lemm.: *palaeae*, Cato R. R. 54, 2: *furfures*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: *far*, Col. 8, 5, 23.

triticearius, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *pertaining to wheat*: *condictio*, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

triticeus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *of wheat, wheaten, wheat-*: *anylum*, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

triticum, i, n. [*Varr. derives it from tritus*, from *tero*, L. L. 5, 22, § 106] *wheat* the species seem to have been *Triticum hibernum* and var. *Linn.*; and *Triticum compositum*, *Linn.* (called *centigranum* by Pliny), *the compound-eared wheat*: *Col. 2, 6, 1*: *Plin. 18, 7, 12*: *Pl. Cure. 4, 4, 30*: *Cic. Div. 1, 30, 78*: *Caes. B. C. 2, 18*. (Hence *Sp. trigo*.)

triton, ōnis, m. *a sea-fish of the genus pelamides, otherwise unknown*: *Plin. 32, 11, 53*.

tritor, ōris, m. [*tero*] *a rubber, grinder, chaser*: *colorum*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: *compedium, a chain-rubber*, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, *Pl. Pers. 3, 3, 15*: *stimulorum*, of one who is often scourged, *ib. 5, 2, 17*: *argentarius, i. e. caelator*, *Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 11, no. 97*.

tritura, ae, f. [*id.*] *a rubbing, wearing off, chafing*: *multi pectora copulae sparteae tritura contigua exulcerati*, App. M. 9, p. 222. II. *Especially a thrashing of grain*: *Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 8*: *Vlg. G. 1, 190*: *Col. 2, 19, 1*.

tritūratiō, ōnis, f. [*trituro*] *a thrashing*: *Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 fin.*

tritūro, i. v. a. [*tritura*] *to thrash*: *Fig. passionum flagellis trituri, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 med.*

tritus, a, um, Part. [*tero*]. II. Adj. *beaten, frequented, common*: *iter*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: *via*, id. Brut. 81, 281: *tritissima quaeque via*, Sen. Vit. beat. 1. 2. Fig. *practised, expert*: *tritas aures habere*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: *tritiores manus ad aedificandum perficere*, Vitr. 2, 1 *med.* (ii) *Of language, used often or much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite*: *quid in Graeco sermone iam tritum atque celebratum est*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: *ex quo illud: summum jus summa injuria factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium*, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.

Comp.: *faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius*, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27. **tritū**, ūs (found in abl. sing. only), m. [*id.*] *a rubbing or wearing*: *lapidum conflictu atque tritu*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: *Plin. 33, 4, 21*: *Lact. 6, 4*.

trīumphālis, e, adj. [*trīumphus*] *pertaining to a triumph, triumphal*: *provincia, i. e. the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: *porta, through which the triumphing general entered Rome*, *ib. 23, 55*: *currus, a triumphal chariot*, *Plin. 7, 26, 27*: *corona, which the triumphphant person wore*, *id. 22, 3, 4*: *vestes*, *id. 8, 48, 74*: *ornamenta* (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.; *v. Liv. 10, 7, and 30, 15*), *Suet. Aug. 38*: *also absol. triumphalia*, *Tac. H. 4, 4*: *Vell. 2, 116*: *ornatus*, *Suet. Cal. 52*: *habitus*, *Quint. 11, 1, 3*: *aureum, i. e. on the triumphal garments*, *Plin. 9, 36, 60*: *coena*, *id. 9, 55, 81*: *vir, who has had the honours of a triumph*, *Vell. 2, 6*: *senex*, *Ov. F. 6, 364*: *more freq. absol. triumphalis*, *is*, *m.*: *Suet. Caes. 4*: *id. Aug. 30*: *Quint. 11, 1, 36*: *imagines, i. e. of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, *Hor. Epod. 8, 12*: *statura*, *Plin. Ep. 2, 7*.

trīumphātor, ōris, m. [*trīumpho*] *one who triumphs, a triumpher, conqueror, vanquisher*: *de Samnitibus triumphator*, App. Apol. p. 285. 2. *an epithet of Jupiter*: *App. de Mundo, 75*: *of Hercules*: *Inscr. Orell. no. 1042*: *of the Roman emperors*: *ib. n. 2*. II. Fig.: *erroris*, *Minuc. Fel. Octav. 37*.

trīumphātorius, a, um, adj. [*trīumphator*] *pertaining to a triumph*, *triumphing, triumphant*: *verbum*, *Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 fin.*

trīumphātrix, icis, f. [*trīumpho*] *the Triumphant*, a name given to the ninth legion, because it triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain: *Labus. in Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, no. 56*.

trīumpho, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [*trīumphus*]. A. Neut. *to make a triumphal procession, to hold or celebrate a triumph, to triumph*: *trīumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti, lo trīumphe*: *id a θριάμβω* Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, *Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 69*: *ex praetura trīumphare*, *Cic. Mur. 7, 15*: *commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gesta trīumpharent*, *id. Planc. 25, 61*: *Africanus, qui de Numantinis trīumpharat*, *id. Phil. 11, 8, 18*: *ex Transalpinis gentibus trīumpharunt*, *ib. 8, 6, 18*: *quoniam trīumphantem (Camilium) albi per urbem vexerant equi*, *Liv. 5, 28*: *Nero ovans trīumphavit, i. e. held or celebrated an ovation*, *Vell. 2, 96 fin.* Poet. in gen.: *ut sit mulsum, qui trīumphent milites*, *Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 48*: *mirum, si de me jure trīumphat Amor*, *Prop. 2, 8, 40*: *Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18*. Pass. *impers.*: *ex ea urbe trīumphari vidimus*, *Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28*: *aliquis est Romae, qui trīumphari de Macedonibus nollit?* *Liv. 45, 38*. 2. Fig. *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: *exsultare laetitia, trīumphare gaudio*, *Cic. Clu. 5, 14*: *laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et trīumphas*, *id. Verr. 5, 46, 121*: *Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5*: *meum factum probari abs te, trīumpho gaudio*, *Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 16, A*. B. Act. *to triumph over, to lead in triumph*; or, in gen. *to conquer*: *aliquem*, *Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 24*: *hic terram trīumphabit*, *Lact. 6, 23 fin.*: *bisque trīumphatas utroque ab litore gentes*, *Virg. G. 3, 33*: *trīumphatis Medis dare jura*, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 43*: *trīumphata Capitolia*, *Virg. Aen. 6, 837*: *Roma caput trīumphati orbis*, *Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26*: *trīumphatus bos, i. e. obtained by victory, got or won as booty*, *id. F. 3, 732*: *trīumphatum aurum*, *id. Pont. 2, 1, 41*. (ii) *With homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis trīumphos novem*, *Gell. 2, 11*.

trīumphus (old form *trīumpus*; cf. *Cic. Or. 48, 160*; *Quint. 1, 5, 20*, and the letter P.), i, m. [*θριάμβος*, a procession in honour of Bacchus; hence, transf.] *trīumpe, an exclamation made use of in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers*; *enos marmor juvato: trīumpe, trīumpe, trīumpe*, *Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. no. 2270*. II. *a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (*v. Smith's Ant. 1163 seqq.*): *disseres de trīumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces? quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum?* *Cic. Pis. 25, 60*: *trīumphum deportare*, *id. Off. 1, 22, 78*: *de classe populi Romani trīumphum agere*, *id. Verr. 5, 39, 100*: *trīumphum ex Etruria agere*, *Liv. 6, 7*: *Bolorum trīumphū spein collegae reliquit, for a victory over the Boii*, *id. 33, 37*: *Pharsalicae pugnae ne trīumphum quidem egit*, *Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 23*: *per trīumphum aliquem ducere*, *id. Verr. 5, 26, 67*: *ornamenta trīumphū*, *Auct. Bell. Afr. 28*: *elephantos ducere in trīumpho*, *Plin. 7, 43, 45*: *(res) justissimi trīumphū, i. e. worthy of a triumph*, *Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 10*: *qui (Pompeius) tot habet trīumphos, quot ora sunt partesque terrarum*, *Cic. Balb. 4, 9*. The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was, *lo trīumphe*: *Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49*: *id. Epod. 9, 21*: *Liv. 45, 38*. 2. Fig. *a triumph, victory*: *ut repulsam tuam trīumphum suum duxerint*, *Cic. Vat. 16, 39*: *luxuriae*, *Plin. 37, 2, 6*: *de se ipso*, *Just. 14, 4 med.*

trīumvir, iri, v. *trīumviri*.

trīumvīralis, e, adj. [*trīumviri*] *pertaining to the trīumvirs, trīumviral*:

trīumvīr, iri, v. *trīumviri*.

sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. of the superintendents of prisons, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 fin.: proscriptio, i. e. of the triumvirorum reip. constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11.

triumviratus, ūs, m. [id.] the office or dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), Cic. Brut. 31, 117: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46: ne triumvirato suo (reip. constituendae) nimis superbat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59.

triumviri, orum or um, m. plu. [tres vir] three men holding an office together or associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate. (i) Triumviri coloniae deducendae or agro dando, for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members: Liv. 3, 1: id. 8, 16, et al. Sing.: nobilitas Galum Gracchum triumvirum colonis deducendis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42. (ii) Triumviri capitales, superintendents of public prisons, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates: Cic. Or. 46, 156: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. Sing.: Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. (iii) Triumviri epulones, v. epulo. (iv) Triumviri monetales, directors of the mint: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30. (v) Triumviri nocturni, firewardens: Liv. 9, 46: Val. Max. 8, 1, 6: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 1. (vi) Triumviri rei publicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs: Liv. Epit. 120: Suet. Aug. 96: Flor. 4, 6. Sing.: Vell. 2, 88: Suet. Aug. 9. (On the various kinds of triumviri, v. Smith's Ant. 1167 seq.)

triuncis, e, adj. [ter uncia] of three unciae: paragaudis, Gall. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17.

trivēnēfīca, ae, f. [ter veneficus] an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch, or sorceress: Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

trivialis, e, adj. [trivium, prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence transf.] that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba, Suet. Rhet. 6: ludii ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55.

trivialiter, adv. in a common manner: Arn. 7, 242.

triviātim, adv. in the public streets: dissulare, Mart. Cap. 1, 2.

trivium, i, n. [ter via] a place where three roads meet, a cross-road: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.

II. Transf. in gen. a public square, the public street, highway: in triviis aut in compitis, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Virg. Aen. 4, 609: Hor. S. 1, 9, 59: id. Ep. 1, 16, 64. Sing.: pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5: Tib. 1, 1, 12. Proverb.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. out of the street, from the mob, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trivius, a, um, adj. [trivium] an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met: dii, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5: virgo, i. e. Diana or Hecate, Lucr. 1, 85: or, triviale dea, Prop. 2, 32, 10.

trixāgo or **trissāgo**, inis, f. a plant, called also chamaedrys, german-der, Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 80: Veg. Vet. 1, 17.

trixis, a name of the croton or castor-oil plant, Ricinus communis, Linn.: Plin. 15, 7, 7.

trōchaeides, is, adj. = τροχαιειδής, like a trochee: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, 335.

trōchaeus, i, m. = τροχαιος, a metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short (—), a trochee: Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: Quint. 9, 4, 80. II. another name for the tribrachys, a metrical foot of three short syllables (—), a tribrach: Cic. Or. 57, 191: Quint. 9, 4, 82.

trōchaeus, a, um, adj. = τροχαιος,

consisting of trochees, trochaic: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140: Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.: Diom. p. 504 and 508 ib.

trōchilus, i, m. = τροχίλος, a very small bird, perh. the golden-crested wren, trochil: Plin. 10, 74, 95. II. In architecture, a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil: Vitruv. 3, 3 med.

trōchiscus, i, m. = τροχίσκος, a small round ball; in medicine, a pill, troche: Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 7: Veg. Vet. 2, 9 fin.

trōchlēa, ae, f. [contr. from τροχάλη] a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case or sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block: Vitruv. 10, 2: Cato R. R. 3, 5: Lucr. 4, 906. Proverb.: trochleis pituitam adducere, to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle, to hawk violently, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

trōchlēatim, adv. [trochlea] with a block: erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 med.

trōchus, i, m. = τροχός, a hoop, a trundling-hoop for children: Hor. Od. 3, 24, 57: id. A. P. 380: Prop. 3, 14, 6: Ov. A. A. 3, 383: sometimes bells were attached to it: Mart. 14, 168, 2 (v. Smith's Ant. 1168).

trōjūgēna, ae, comm. [Troja, and GEN, root of gigno] Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 466: Romanus, descended from Trojans, Vet. carn. ap. Liv. 25, 32. (ii) Subst. a Trojan: Cat. 64, 356: Virg. Aen. 8, 117: also, a Roman: Juv. 1, 100.

trōpaeātus, a, um, adj. [tropaeum] trophied, adorned with trophies: victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5.

trōpaeum, i, n. = τρόπαιον, a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy, consisting originally of a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc. taken from the enemy; afterward made of stone and ornamented in the same manner (v. Smith's Ant. 1168): Cic. Pis. 38, 92: id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: Tac. A. 2, 18 jun.: Suet. Caes. 11: Virg. Aen. 11, 7. II. Transf. a victory: nova cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 19: Ov. H. 9, 104: Nep. Them. 5. 2. a mark, token, sign, memorial, monument: tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9, 34: bina tropaea ingenii tui, Ov. H. 21, 214.

trōpaeus, a, um, adj. = τροπαῖος, turning back, returning: venti, blowing from the sea toward the land, sea-breezes, Plin. 2, 43, 44.

trōpīcōe, adv. figuratively: loqui, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 4, 9.

trōpīcus, a, um, adj. = τροπικός, pertaining to a turn or turning, tropical: Capricornus, i. e. where the sun appears to turn back, Aus. Idyll. 16, 7: id. Ecl. de ratione diei anni, 2: Manil. 3, 614. II. Fig. subst. tropica, orum, plu. changes, alterations: pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88.

2. figurative, metaphorical: figura, Gell. 13, 24: locutiones, Aug. contra mendac. 10.

trōpis, is, f. = τρόπις, the lees of wine: Mart. 12, 83, 11.

trōpōlōgīa, ae, f. = τροπολογία, a figurative manner of speaking: Hier. in Joel. 2, 18.

trōpōlōgīcōe, adv. figuratively, metaphorically: exponere aliquid, Hier. in Sophon. 1, 8: id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

trōpōlōgīcus, a, um, adj. = τροπολογικός, figurative, tropical: tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 med.: interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 7.

trōpus, i, m. = τρόπος, a figurative use of a word, a trope: Quint. 9, 1, 4 sq. et pass. II. a manner of singing, a song: Venant. Carm. 10, 10, 54.

troxālis, idis, f. = τροχάλις, an insect resembling a grasshopper, perhaps a cricket: Plin. 30, 6, 16.

trūa, ae, f. a stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle: Titin. and Pompon. in Non. 19,

17 sq.: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34. II. Perh. a drain, gutter, spout, acc. to Varr. loc. cit.

trūcidātio, ōnis, f. [trucido] a slaughtering, massacring, butchery: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11: tantas trucidationes facis, Cato in Gell. 13, 24. II. Transf. a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off: Cels. praef. med.: arborum, a lopping, trimming, Plin. 17, 27, 45.

trūcidātor, ōris, m. [id.] a slaughterer, murderer: Aug. Civ. D. 1, 1: id. Ep. 105 med.

trūcido, avi, atum, r. r. a. [trūc (stem of trux) and caedo] to kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre: cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Manil. 3, 7: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45. II. Transf. to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin: seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidat, devour, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte humore recepit ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, i. e. extinguishes, Lucr. 6, 147: juvenis ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Coel. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37.

trūcta, ae, f. = τρώκτης, a kind of trout: Isid. Orig. 12, 6. Also called tructus, i, m.: Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trūcūlentius, comp. adv. more savagely, fiercely, or ferociously: quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: quam potuit truculentissime eum asperxit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trūcūlentia, ae, f. [truculentus] savageness, harshness, truculence (rare): tua, Pl. Truc. 3, 2, 7: coeli, inclemency, Tac. A. 2, 24.

trūcūlentus, a, um, adj. [trux] savage, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parvus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quam teter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19: Quint. 11, 3, 73: Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5. Comp.: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursu, Ov. M. 13, 803. 2. Of things: truculentis oculis, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 21: aequor, stormy, Cat. 64, 179: neut. absol.: truculenta pelagi, id. 63, 16: vocibus truculentis strepere, wild, tumultuous, mutinous, Tac. A. 1, 25. Sup.: truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.

trūdis, is, f. [trudo] a pointed pole, a pike: ferratae, Virg. Aen. 5, 208.

trūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. to thrust, push, shove; to press on, drive, impel: vis haec quidem hercle est et trahi et trudi sinul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1031: montem pectore, Virg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem quum flumina trudunt, Virg. G. 1, 310: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: inertem in proelia, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: scmet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25. 2. Esp. of growth, to push forth, put forth (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Virg. G. 2, 335: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, ib. 2, 31: offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13. II. Fig.: secundae res laetitia transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intelligendo, Cato in Gell. 7, 3: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli fillum, puts forwards (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41 fin.: truditur dies die, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13: fallacia alia aliam trudit, presses hard upon, closely follows the other, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 40.

trulla, ae, f. dim. [trua] a small ladle, dipper, or scoop (esp. for dipping

wine from the crater into the drinking-cups): Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: Cato R. R. 13, 2 sq.: Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. || Transf. a *scoop-shaped fire-pan*: Liv. 37, 11. (ii) a *mason's trowel*: Pall. 1, 15. (iii) For *trulleum*, a *basin, wash-basin*: Juv. 3, 108: v. Smith's Ant. 1169.

trullēum (trullium), i. n. [trulla] a *basin, wash-basin*: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34: Cato R. R. 10, 2. Called also *trulleus*, i. m.: Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7.

trullissatio, ōnis, f. [trullisso] a *troweling*, i. e. *rough-casting, plastering*: Vitruv. 7, 3.

trullisso, i. v. a. [trulla] to *plaster, rough-cast, parietes*, Vitruv. 7, 3.

truncatio, ōnis, f. [trunco] a *maiming or mutilating*: digitorum, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [truncus, adj.] to *maim, mutilate, or shorten by cutting off, to cut off*: cadavera, Lucan. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: truncat olus foliis, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17: partem corporis, Just. 11, 14. || n. : manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. G. 88. Poet. transf.: *aquas, to cut apart, separate*, id. Gigant. 70: *heroes tenores gressu, i. e. to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98: *cervos, i. e. to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567.

trunculus, i. m. dim. [truncus, i] a *small piece cut off from the body, a bit, tip*: suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20.

truncus (troncus, Lucr. 1, 354), i. m. the *stem, stock, bole, or trunk* of a tree: cibus per troncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 354: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: Caes. B. G. 4, 17: Virg. G. 2, 78: Hor. S. 1, 8, 1: Ov. M. 2, 358: Col. Arb. 17, 1. || Transf. of the human body, the *trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nulla mollitia cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822: caput abscissum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: Virg. Aen. 2, 557. 2. Of a column, the *shaft*: Vitruv. 4, 1 med.: also, the *cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die or dado*: id. 3, 3. 3. a *piece cut off, as a branch of a tree for an oar*: frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287: a piece of flesh for smoking: Virg. Mor. 57. 4. a *blockhead, dunce, dolt*: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: tanquam truncus atque stipites, id. Pis. 9, 19. || Fig.: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco pverso omnes eligendae sunt, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

truncus, a, um, adj. [truncus, i; prop. like a trunk of a tree deprived of its branches; hence] *maimed, mutilated, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts*: usu. with abl. of the word denoting the part taken away: trunca manu pinus regit (Polypheum), i. e. *the trunk of a pine-tree*, Virg. Aen. 3, 659: nemora, i. e. *trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: truncas inhoneste vulnere nares, Virg. Aen. 6, : vultus naribus auribusque truncus, id. 2, 83, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1: brachia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas corpore desiluit, id. 3, 680: puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 41, 9: varie ex integris truncos gignit, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10: tela, i. e. *broken in pieces*, Virg. Aen. 11, 9: membra carinae, Ov. M. 11, 560: alnus, *without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: truncae atque mutilae literae, Gell. 17, 9. Poet. with gen.: *animalia trunca pedum*, id. 4, 310: *truncus capitis*, Eil. 10, 311. 4. Transf. *not developed, imperfect, or wanting in some part*: quae-

dam imperfecta (animalia) sulsque trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428: ranae pedibus, id. 15, 376: manus nani, Prop. 4, 8, 42. (ii) *cut off*: brachia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr. 1, 4. || Fig.: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29: pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85: trunca et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. Praef.: trunca quaedam ex Menandro, fragments, Gell. 2, 23.

trūo (ōnis, m.) the *pelican*: Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo? Fest. s. v. **trūsātilis**, e, adj. [truso] *that is or may be pushed*: mola, a *hand-mill*, Cato R. R. 10, 4: Geli. 3, 3.

trūsito, i. v. a. freq. [id.] to *push or thrust often*: mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8.

trūso, i. v. a. freq. [trudo] to *push often or strongly*: Cat. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, l'art. [trudo].

trūtina, ae, f. [τρύτην] a *balance, pair of scales*: Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 50: id. ap. Non. 180, 32: Vitruv. 10, 8. || Fig.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eadem scriptores trutina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30: Juv. 6, 437: Pers. 1, 7.

trūtino, no perf., atūs, i. b. a. [trutina] to *weigh, balance*: Hier. Ep. 26, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui traduntur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trūtīnor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] to *weigh, balance*; fig.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.

trux, ūcis, adj. [perh. of the same root as *terreo*] *wild, rough, harsh, savage, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.): horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: puer, i. e. *Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, i. e. *Amazons*, id. Oed. 479: arietes, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 29: ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper, Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, id. 7, 111: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2. With inf.: *trux audere, bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220. 2. Of things: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. in Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: trux facies oculique minaces, Lucan. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10: Eurys, Ov. M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu truces, Plin. 22, 6, 7: luci vetusta religione, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. A. 2, 477: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49. Comp. and Sup. given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1369 P.

trybllum, ii, n. = τρυβλίον, a *plate, salver*: Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 9: Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34.

trychnos, i. v. strychnos.

tryga antiqui vinum appellabant, unde trygetis adhuc dicitur, Fest. s. v. [τρυγῆ, τρυγητός].

trygion, i, n. = τρύγιον, a *black colouring matter made from the lees of wine*: Plin. 35, 6, 25.

trūis, m. = τρυγών, a *stingray*, Rala pastinaca, i. q. trigonus, Linn.: Plin. 9, 48, 72: Aus. Ep. 4, 60.

|| an *unknown bird*: Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

tū (gen. sing. tis, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 42. Gen. plur.: vestrorum or vostrorum, Pac. in Non. 85, 5: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 123: fem. vostrarum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6: acc. sing. ted, Pl. As. 2, 2, 33 et pass.), pron. pers. of 2nd. pers. [σύ, Dor. τὺ] *thou*: nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus hoc nisi tu, Enn. Ann. 1, 123: tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores sperne puer, neque u choreas, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 16: ego tu sum, u es ego: uni animi sumus, Pl. Stich. 5,

4, 49: neque mei neque tui intus pudium est, id. Bac. 3, 1, 12: gen. fem.: quoniam tui videndi est copia, id. Truc. 2, 4, 19: quia tui egeat, quia te careat, id. Mil. 4, 2, 42: tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id. Merc. 1, 71: quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id. Asin. 2, 2, 33: vos etenim juvenes animos geritis muliebres, Enn. Ann. 4, 11: si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi velit, Pl. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causa, Liv. 21, 41: istanc tecum conspicio simul, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 112. (ii) With the emphatic suffix *te* in sing., met usu. in plu., but sometimes in sing. also: the two suffixes are also found together: o Tite, tute, Tatli, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. Ann. 1, 151: Al. Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam expugnassess regemque Pterelam tute occideris. Am. Egone istuc dixi? Al. Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 114: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: ut tute mihi praecepisti, id. Fam. 1, 8: uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat aut tute amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8: tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tute viceris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tute auxilii est, assumptus es, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 76: tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133: tutemet in culpa quom sis, Lucr. 4, 916: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hipp. 122: ita vosmet aiebatis, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 18: vos quoque in ea re consilio me adjuvate: vosmet ipsi, Liv. 34, 17. 2. The dat. is often used pleonastically, or, as the Grammarians call it, is a *dativus ethicus*: its prob. use is to excite the attention of those addressed to some fact which the speaker considers important: alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hic Marius veniet tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60.

3. The plu. is sometimes used in apposition with a sing. subst.: vos Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? id. 7, 40: vos, Gaetulia sueta, Sil. 3, 287: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. *you Muses*, Virg. Aen. 9, 525. [Same in all the cognate languages: Sans. *tram*; Gr. *σύ, τὺ*; Germ. *du*; Eng. *thou*, etc.]

tūatim, adv. [tuns] *after your manner*: eccere, jam tuatim facis, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 4.

tūba, ae, f. [same root as *tubus*, a tube] a *straight trumpet*, esp. a *war-trumpet*: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98: tubae et signa militaria, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. Ann. 2, 35: tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere canoro increpuit, Virg. Aen. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 32: signum tuba dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: Liv. 29, 27: Tac. A. 1, 68: v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5 and Smith's Ant. 1170. It was used also at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc.: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55: Ov. F. 1, 716: Virg. Aen. 5, 113: Juv. 6, 250.

|| Transf. a *signal for war, war*: Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64: id. Laud. Stil. 1, 246: Mart. Spect. 28, 2. 2. a *loud sound*: nimborum, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant. 60. (ii) *sonorous, elevated epic poetry*: Mart. 8, 3, 22: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 197. (iii) a *lofty style of speaking*: Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68: Sid. Ep. 4, 3 fin. || Fig.: tuba belli civilis, i. e. *exciter, author, instigator*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12: rixae, Juv. 15, 52. (Hence lt. *tromba*; Sp. *trompa*; Fr. *trompe*: also Sp. *atobar* like *attonare* from *tonus*.)

tūbārius, ii, m. [tuba] a *trumpet-maker*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 6.

tūber, ōris, n. [tumeo] a *hump, bump, swelling, tumour, protuberance* on animal bodies: cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26: boum, id. 8, 45, 70: tubera anserino adipe curantur, id. 30, 12, 33: colaphis tuber est totum caput, i. e. *is one boil*, i. e. *is full of boils*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37. Pro-

verb.: ubi uber, ibi tuber, *there are no roses without thorns*, App. Flor. p. 359. Fig.: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum postulat, ignoscet verucis illius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73. II. Transf. of plants, a knob, hard excrescence on wood, Plin. 16, 16, 27: id. 25, 8, 54. 2. a truffle, Tuber cibarium, Linn., and other species; a favourite article of food among the Romans: id. 19, 2, 11 sq.: Juv. 5, 116: Mart. 13, 50, 2. 3. terrae, the root of the Cyclamen, v. Cyclaminos: Plin. 25, 9, 67. (ii) a mole-hill, as a term of abuse: Petr. 58. (Hence Fr. truffe; Eng. truffle.)

tüber, őris, f. a kind of apple-tree (doubtful): Plin. 16, 25, 42: Col. 11, 2, 11: Pall. Jan. 15, 20. II. Masc. the fruit of this tree: Plin. 15, 14, 14 Mart. 13, 42, 1: Suet. Dom. 16.

tüberans, antls, adj. [tüber] swelling out, swelling: sinus tuberans, App. M. 2, p. 121.

tüberatus, a, um, adj. [id.] covered with knobs or bosses: ocreae, Fest. s. v. ocrem.

tuberculum, i, n. dim. [id.] small swelling, bump, or protuberance; a boil, pimple, tubercle: Cels. 6, 13: id. 7, 6: fabae, Plin. 22, 22, 45. (Hence Sp. tobillo.)

tuberosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of humps, lumps, or protuberances (rare): campus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: tuberosissima frons, Petr. 15.

tubicen, inis, m. [tuba cano] a trumpeter; esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64: Auct. B. Afr. 82: Ov. M. 3, 705: Sen. Ep. 78 med. At sacrifices: sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33. At funerals: Aet. Capito in Gell. 20, 2: Petr. 129.

2. Tubicines etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrarum gratia, Fest. s. v.

tubilustrum (tubulustrum), ii, n. [tuba lustrum] a festival held on the 23rd of March and 23rd of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets: dies tubulustrum appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55 (cf. Ov. F. 3, 849). Plu.: tubilustria, Ov. F. 5, 725.

tubulatio, őris, f. [tubulus] a hollowing into a tube: ligulae, App. Flor. p. 346: Arn. 3, 108.

tubulatus, a, um, adj. [id.] formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated: rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61.

tubulus, i, m. dim. [tubus] a small pipe or tube, a water-pipe: Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: Vitr. 8, 7: Plin. 35, 12, 46: a smoke-pipe: Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 13.

II. Transf. a bar of metal, a pig, ingot: Plin. 33, 6, 35.

tubercinābundus (tuburchin.), a, um, adj. [tuburchinor] greedily eating or devouring, gobbling: Cato in Quint. 1, 6, 42.

tuburchinor, atus, i, v. a. dep. (perf. part. pass. App. M. 6, p. 183) to eat greedily, gobble up, devour: raptim manducare, Non. 179, 21: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 42: Titin. and Turpil. in Non. loc. cit.

tubus, i, m. a pipe, tube for conducting water: Col. 1, 5, 2: Plin. 16, 42, 81. For wine: Pall. 1, 18, 1. For heating baths: Sen. Ep. 90 med. II. Transf. a trumpet used at sacrifices, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 33, and Verr. Kalend. Praenest. s. 23 Mart. (Orell. Inscr. II. p. 386).

2. the female vagina: Mart. 11, 61, 6.

tuccetum or tucetum, i, n. a kind of sausage or haggis: Pers. 2, 42 Schol.: App. M. 2, p. 117: Arn. 2, 73.

tudes, is (Itis, acc. to Fest. s. v.), m. [TUD, root of tundo] a hammer, mallet: tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo, Fest. s. v.: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas festinant, Auct. Aetn. 659.

tudicula, ae, f. dim. [tudes] a small machine for bruising olives: Col. 12, 52, 7.

tudicula, avi, atum, i, v. a. [tudi-cula] to stir, stir about: Varr. in Non. 178, 30: quum bene ferbuerit tudiculis, Apic. 5, 2.

tuditans, antis, Part. [TUD, root of tundo] striking or beating often: Lucr. 3, 395: corpora, id. 2, 1134. II. Fig. pushing or driving on: tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. s. v.: haec inter sese tota vi tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. 2, 15).

tueo, no perf., tūtum, 2, v. a. (tuo, Lucr. 4, 362) (for tueor) to look after, to watch, etc.: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: rogo per superos, qui estis, ossa mea tueatis, Inscr. Orell. no. 4788: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4: consilio et opera curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Julian. Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, Papin. ib. 28, 3, 17.

tueor, tūtus, Sall. J. 74, 2, v. a. dep. (tuor, Cat. 20, 5: Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 301: tuere, id. 5, 319) to look or gaze at; to behold, watch, consider, examine, etc. (poet.): quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. in Non. 407, 32: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce tuemur, Lucr. 4, 338: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam coelumque tuentur, id. 4, 435: coeli templa, id. 6, 1227: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, Vrg. Aen. 4, 362: acerba tuens, looking fiercely, Lucr. 5, 34: acerba, Vrg. Aen. 9, 794. With acc. and inf.: quod multa in terris fieri coeloque tuentur (homines), Lucr. 1, 153. II. Esp. to look after; to watch, guard, preserve, defend, protect, maintain, uphold, etc.: videte, ne vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Manil. 5, 12: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares tueri, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: societatem conjunctionis humanae munificet et aequae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. personam principis civis facile dicendo, id. Brut. 20, 80: tuum munus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 11: tueri et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, to keep in good order, id. Verr. 1, 50, 130: se, vitam, corpusque tueri, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: sex legiones (re sua), id. Parad. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: posse se facile armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: fines suos ab excursionibus et latrocinis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8: portus, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: impedimenta, to cover, protect, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2: Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus (al. tutatus) contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35: Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74.

tufa, ae, f. a kind of helmet-crest; or, acc. to others, a kind of military standard: Veg. Mil. 3, 5: cf. Lyd. de Magistr. 1, 8. (Hence Fr. toupet.)

tugurium, i, n. dim. [tugurium] a little hut or cottage: App. M. 4, p. 147: Arn. 6, 191: Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tugurium (tegurium and tigurium in inscr.: cf. Orell. Inscr. no. 1773, and ibid. Labus), ii, n. [tego] a hut, cot, cottage of shepherds, peasants, etc.: Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3: Cic. Sest. 43, 93: Virg. E. 1, 69: Col. 12, 15, 1: Plin. 16, 14.

tugurionculum, i, n. dim. [tugurium] a little hut or cottage: Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

tuitio, őris, f. [tueor] a taking care of, guarding; defence, preservation: tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 22, 20: pudoris,

Macr. S. 2, 2 med.: Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2 militaris, Cod. Justin. 1, 46, 1.

tūtus, a, um, Part. [tueor].

tūli, v. fero.

tum, adv. and conj. [a demonstrative word, from the root to (v. tam): cf. quum, from quo]. A. Adv. denoting a definite point of time which either coincides with or follows another indicated period. I. Denoting a coincident point of time, either definite or indefinite: then, at this or that time, (i) connected with quum, ubi, postquam, si, or abl. absol.: tum, quum tu es iratus, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: quum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatum arbitrio regi dicitur, ib. 1, 26: tum quum rem habebas, id. Fam. 9, 16: quae (laus) tum est pulcherrima, quum sequitur, non quum arcessitur, Quint. 10, 2, 27: qui mihi, ubi ad uxores ventum est, tum fiunt senes, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21: postquam res publica adolevit, tum lex Porcia aliaeque paratae, Sall. C. 51 fin.: si quaeret me, uti tum dicas, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4: tum magis assentire, Laeli, si ad majora venero, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: si sciens fallo, tum me Juppiter pessimo leto afficias, Liv. 22, 53: rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello dictator retulit, id. 22, 11. (ii) Strengthened with demum, denique, maxime, vero: tum demum, quum modum tenere, non contrahunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 20: ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Pl. Poen. 1, 1, 60: tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, quum, quae in potestate habuimus, ea amisimus, id. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae tum denique, si necessitate cogantur? Cic. Rep. 1, 6: tum maxime, quum facultas contigerit, resistamus, Quint. 10, 3, 10: tum vel maxime (aetas) formanda, quum simulandi nescia est, id. 1, 3, 12: quem si habemus, tum vero quis te possit esse florentior, Cic. Rep. 1, 47.

2. Absol.: tum tardior atque summissior decebit oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: tum quoque tenendus est modus, id. 12, 7, 11: tum vero in curas animum diducitur omnis, Virg. Aen. 5, 720: tum vero obstupuit, Ov. M. 4, 346: qui tum vivebant homines atque aevum agitant, Enn. Ann. 9, 5: nisi forte haec illi tum arma dedimus, ut nunc cum bene parato pugnaremus, Cic. Att. 7, 6: qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, id. Rep. 2, 2: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ib. 2, 9: non latuit scintilla ingenii, quam jam tum elucebat in puero, ib. 2, 21: tum maxime scribere litigatoribus, Quint. 2, 15, 30: ut non occisis esse Caesar, sed tum maxime occidi videretur, id. 6, 1, 31: civitas Hannibalem, tum temporis consulem, in foro exspectabat, at that time, Just. 31, 2. II. Denoting a succeeding point of time, then, thereupon, hereupon: produnt famuli, tum candida lumina lucent, Enn. Ann. 3, 18: in ripa inambulantes, tum autem residentes, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: jubent venire agros Attalensium; deinde agros in Macedonia regios; deinde agrum optimum Corinthium; post autem agros in Hispania; tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: legendos Demosthenem atque Ciceronem: tum ita, ut quisque esset Demostheni et Ciceroni simillimus, Quint. 10, 1, 39: cras est mihi iudicium. Quid tum? what then? what further? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47: Cic. Mur. 12, 26. (ii) Strengthened with deinde, postea, demum, vero: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62: Quint. 4, 2, 27: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: Quint. 12, 10, 11: Pa. Capias tu illius vestem. Ch. Vestem? quid tum postea? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit. Tum demum Ariovistus partem copiarum misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: ib. 51: nuntiaverunt manus cogi. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, ib. 2, 2. 2. Transf. in enumerations.

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mons of facts or arguments, then, again, furthermore, besides, in the next place: gigni autem terram, aquam, ignem, tum ex his omnia, Cic. Acad. 2, 37, 118: existimem publica quoque jura, tum monumenta rerum gestarum oratori nota esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 46, 201: tum anapaestus et creticus, lambus quoque, Quint. 9, 4, 99. (II) Correlative with *primum*, *deinde*, *postremo*, etc.: *primum* docent esse deos; *deinde*, quales sint; *tum*, mundum ab his administrari; *postremo*, consulere eos rebus humanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 1 *fin.*: id. Cat. 4, 3, 5: *primum*, quod legionem propter paucitatem despiciebant: *tum* etiam, quod ne *primum* quidem posse impetum suum sustineri existimabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2. B. Adverbial conj. always either repeated by way of contrast, or opposed to *quum*, to denote a climax: (i) *tum . . . tum*, first . . . then, at one time . . . at another time, now . . . now, as well . . . as, both . . . and: disserens in utramque partem *tum* Graece *tum* Latine, Cic. Att. 9, 4: notionem appello, quod Graeci *tum* *ἐννοια*, *tum* *πρόληψις* dicunt, id. Top. 7, 31: qui non *tum* hoc *tum* illud, ut in plerisque, sed idem dicebat semper, id. Am. 4, 13: illud perspicuum est, approbationem *tum* adjungi, *tum* non adjungi, id. de Inv. 1, 37, 66: esse id *tum* elegans, *tum* etiam fortissimum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: *tum . . . tum* quoque, id. 5, 10, 52. Repeated several times: quod eo est admirabilius in his stellis, quia *tum* occultantur, *tum* rursus aperiuntur; *tum* adeunt, *tum* recedunt, *tum* antecedunt, *tum* subsequuntur; *tum* celerius moventur, *tum* tardius, *tum* omnino ne moventur quidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. (ii) *quum . . . tum*, both . . . and especially; not only . . . but also; if . . . then surely: quae (virtus) *quum* in paucis est, *tum* in paucis judicatur et cernitur, id. Rep. 1, 34: Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius *quum* semper, *tum* in his ipsis rebus et temporibus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 43, 107: *quum . . . tum* vero, id. Rep. 1, 29: qui (Divitiacus) *quum* magnae partis harum regionum, *tum* etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: quae *quum* sint gravia, *judices*, *tum* illud acerbissimum est, Cic. Mur. 27, 56: *quum* plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia contineat, *tum* illa nimirum praestat omnibus, quod bona spe praelucet in posterum, id. Am. 7, 23 (v. *quum*, no. 1. 3).

tumba, ae, f. = *τύμβα* (*τύμβος*), a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb: Prud. *στέφ.* 11, 9. (Hence It. *tomba*; Sp. *tumba*; Fr. *tombe*.)

tumē-facio, feci, factum, 3. v. a. to cause to swell, to tumefy (poet.): vis fera ventorum extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303. II. Fig. to swell or puff up, to inflate with pride, etc.: num me laetitia tumefactum fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6, 3: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4, 1, 63: nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tūmens, ntis, Part. [tumeo]. II. Subst. tumentia, orum, n. plu. tumours: rutam tritam imponunt conatus tumentibusque, Plin. 29, 2, 9.

tumentia, ae, f. [id.] a swelling: capitis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 10.

tūmeo, 2. v. n. to swell, be swollen or tumid, to be puffed out or inflated: *Sn.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa.* Vomica est: pressare parce, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: tumet corpus omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: lumina fletu, Tib. 1, 8, 68: pedes, Virg. Aen. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: irritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1042: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 549: vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6: unda a vento, Ov. F. 2, 776: sacci multo horreo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono 12: anni (virgulis), i. e. are ripe, Stat. Ach. 1, 292.

II. Fig. to swell, be swollen with passionate excitement, to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth: sapientis

animus semper vacat vitio, nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: multis gentibus ira tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8: accensum quis bile foret famulisque tumentem leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum et rabie fera corda tument, Virg. Aen. 6, 49: tumens inani graculus superbia, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: vana, Virg. Aen. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: dum tumet sinus, i. e. swells or boils up with desire, Tib. 1, 8, 36: tument negotia, are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis, Cic. Att. 14, 4: quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac. H. 2, 32: bella, Ov. H. 7, 121. 2. Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic: nec Ciceroni obrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens videretur, Tac. Or. 18: Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano symmate nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tūmesco, mui, 3. v. n. incep. [tumeo] to begin to swell, to swell up: inflatum mare *quum* subito penitusque tumescit, poet. Cic. Div. 1, 7, 13: maria, Virg. G. 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36: inflata colla, ib. 6, 377: vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: matura virginitas, Claud. Eplith. Pall. et Cer. 125. II. Fig. to swell up, become swollen with passionate excitement, to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth: rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H. 8, 55: rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18: Lydia Pactoli fonte, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 61: (monet) operata tumescere bella, are fermenting, threatening to break out, Virg. G. 1, 405: tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15.

tūmiola, ae, f. dim. [contracted from *tomicula*, from *tomix*] a little rope, a cord: spartea, App. M. 8, p. 213.

tūmidē, adv. haughtily, pompously: tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tūmiditas, ātis, f. [tumidus] a swelling, tumour: ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*: Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

tūmidōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] high-swelling: colles, Amm. 21, 10 *dub.* (al. *tumulosi*).

tūmidulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] swollen, tumid: gingivula, App. Apol. p. 277.

tūmidus, a, um, adj. swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin. 2, 4: Python, Ov. M. 1, 460: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: virginitas, i. e. with swelling breasts, Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Virg. Aen. 8, 671: aequor, ib. 3, 157: fluctus, Ov. M. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51: terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23: crudi tumidique lavemur, i. e. swollen, stuffed with food, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61. Comp.: oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3. II. Fig. swollen or swelling with passionate excitement, excited, incensed; puffed up, elated; restless, violent, ready to break out: tumida ex ira tum corda residunt, Virg. Aen. 6, 407: Hor. A. P. 94: es tumidus gentioris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754: Hor. S. 1, 7, 7. honor, Prop. 2, 24, 31: purum est vitio tibi, cum tumidum est, cor, i. e. swells with ambition, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: tumidi minantur, swelling with rage, Stat. Ach. 1, 155: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2. Sup.: (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, most arrogant, Sen. Ben. 2, 16: Kridani tumidissimus accola Cetae, most seditious, Sil. 11, 25. 2. Of speech, inflated turgid, pompous, bombastic: quod alibi magnificentum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26: sunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16. Comp.: tumidor sermo, Liv. 45, 23:

ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12 quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, Quint. 12, 10, 12.

tūmor, ōris, m. [id.] swelling; a swelling, tumour: oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: Plin. 20, 25, 96: vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia quum faceret Palladis ora tumor, inflation of the cheeks from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 18: tumor excitat papillas, a swelling, Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit et alti collis habet speciem, Ov. M. 15, 305. II. Fig. a swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc.: quum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.*: Virg. Aen. 8, 40: hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*: Sen. Hippol. 136: tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, i. e. desire, Auct. Priap. 83, 42: rerum, ferment, commotion, Cic. Att. 14, 5. 2. Of speech, an inflated or pompous style, bombast: genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73: Sen. Ben. 2, 11 *fin.*: Petr. 1: Gell. 2, 23.

tūmulāmen, inis, n. [tumulus] a sepulchral mound, tumulus: Inscr. ap. Fabr. 634, no. 290.

tūmulo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [id.] to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb (poet.): neque injecta tumulabor mortua terra, Cat. 64, 153: aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 710: Mart. 11, 91, 1.

tūmūlosus, a, um, adj. [id.] full of hills, hilly: locus, Sall. J. 91.

tūmultuāriē, adv. tumultuously, hurriedly: his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm. 24, 2 *med.*: Spart. Carac. 6.

tūmultuārius, a, um, adj. [tumultus] pertaining to bustle, hurry, or tumult; in milit. lang. of troops brought hurriedly together, raised hastily or suddenly: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37: milites, id. 35, 2: Auct. B. Alex. 34: militia, Gell. 16, 10.

II. Transf. that is done or happens in a hurry, hurried, sudden, confused, disorderly: pugna, Liv. 21, 8: opus, id. 6, 29: Quint. 7, 3, 34: repentina et quasi tumultuaria doctrina praeditus, Gell. 11, 7: carmen, i. e. unpremeditated, improvised, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

tūmultuātūm, adv. in haste, hastily: Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tūmultuātio, ōnis, f. [tumultuos] a bustling, tumult (rare): Liv. 38, 2.

II. the irregular swearing of the milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3 *med.*

tūmultūo, 1. v. a. [tumultus] (for tumultuos, q. v.): quid tumultuos, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 15. Pass. impers.: hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, Caes. B. G. 7, 61: quum tumultuatum in castris sciret, Liv. 25, 21: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16.

tūmultuor, atus, 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to make a bustle or disturbance, to be in great agitation or confusion, be in an uproar: in otio tumultuari, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Pl. Poen. 3, 1, 22: quid tumultuariis, soror? quid insanis? Cic. Coel. 15, 36: mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu defici, confused, agitated, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, to be in an uproar, Suet. Galb. 9.

tūmultuōsē, adv. with bustle or confusion, tumultuously: tumultuosae et cunctis copiis, Afran. in Charis. p. 197 P.: Liv. 2, 28. Comp.: Caes. B. G. 7

45: Liv. 2, 29. *Sup.*: Cic. Verr. 2, 14, 37: Suet. Cal. 45.

tūmultuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus] *full of bustle, confusion, or tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous*: sonitus, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv. 2, 24: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14: somnia, Cels. 1, 2: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28. *Comp.*: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiore repperit, Vell. 2, 74: literae, i. e. *announcing disturbances*, Suet. Ner. 40 *fin.* *Sup.*: quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10.

tūmultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Enn., Att., Afran., Turpil., and Pomp. in Non. 489, 29 *sq.*: Pl. Cas. 3, 5, 22: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 28: Sall. C. 59), *m.* *an uproar, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult*: quid hoc hic clamoris, quid tumultus est? Enn. in Non. 489, 29: quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsata aedes? Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: Liv. 25, 23: quum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: turbae ac tumultus concitatores, Liv. 25, 4: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, id. Od. 1, 16, 12: vides, quanto trepidet tumultu pronus Orion, *storm, tempest*, ib. 3, 27, 17: pelagi coelique tumultus, Lucan. 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc. fur. 1091: stomacho tumultum lenta feret pituita, i. e. *a rumbling of the bowels*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75. 2. *Esp. a sudden or impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion*: potest esse bellum sine tumultu, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2: tumultum decernere, to proclaim that a sudden war is at hand, ib. 5, 12, 31: Botorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare: ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56: factum nuper in Italia, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6. 3. *Fig. disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult of the mind or feelings*: tumultus mentis, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 10: Lucan. 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, poet. Petr. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208. 2. *of speech, confusion*: sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10. [Prob. of the same root as *tumeco*: but cf. Sans. *tumula*, "tumultuosus."]

tūmulus, i, m. (*hoc tumulum*, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20, no. 197) [*tumeco*] *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hillock*: tumulus terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ignis e specula sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 5, 35, 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conficerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24. 2. *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus*: (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) quum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: vos Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: nives in Albano monte, poet. id. Div. 1, 11, 18: Virg. E. 5, 42: id. Aen. 3, 322: Ov. M. 2, 326: honorarius, i. e. *a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1: called also, inania, Virg. Aen. 6, 505.

tūno, *adv.* [tum with the emphatic suffix *ce*] *a particle denoting a coincident point of time either definite or indefinite (differing from tum, no. 1. only*

at the very time, immediately, at this or that time: (1) Connected with *quum*, or *si*: nisi quod in illa (accusatione)

tunc, quum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur: hic in singulas res dabuntur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18, 55: tunc est com-movendum theatrum, quum ventum est ad ipsum illud *Plaudite*, Quint. 6, 1, 52: si favi transversa inhaerent, tunc scalpato ferramento est opus, Col. 9, 15, 9: cujus erat tunc nationis, quum tunc abili? Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 107: saepe legit flores, et tunc quoque forte legebat, quum puerum vidit, Ov. M. 4, 315. (ii) Strengthened with *demum*: demum igitur, quum senex sis, tunc in otium te collocas, Pl. Merc. 3, 2, 9: quas ordine suo tunc demum persequar, quum praefatus fuero, Col. Praef. § 33. (iii) *Absol.*: Tr. Herus peregre venit. Si. Tunc tibi chorda tenditur, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 54: nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34: erat tunc excusatio oppressis, nunc nulla est, id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: tunc pol ego et donis privatus sum et perii, Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 37: aegre tunc sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumpere-ent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13: pugnatur una tunc omnibus in partibus, id. B. G. 7, 67: hujus testamento heres populus Romanus tunc instituitur, Just. 36, 4. (Hence *It. dunque, adunque*; *Fr. donc.*)

tundo, tūtidī, tunsum or tūsum, 3. *v. a.* (*perf.* tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tūsi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.) *to beat, strike, thump, buffet with repeated strokes*: oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: pectus palo, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 3: pectora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 10: tundere ac diverberare ubera, App. M. 7, p. 200: lapidem digito quum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 266: terram pede, Hor. A. P. 430: humum ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Pl. Asin. 2, 1, 14: saxa alto salo, Hor. Epod. 17, 55: cymbala rauca, Prop. 3, 15, 36: gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Virg. G. 3, 382: ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, i. e. *is not easy to beat out, not very malleable*, Plin. 34, 15, 43. With limiting acc.: tunsae pectora palmis, Virg. Aen. 1, 481. Proverb.: uno opere eandem lucudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, i. e. *to keep at the same work*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162. 2. *Esp. to pound, bruise, bray*: aliquid in pila, Plin. 13, 22, 43: aliquid in farinam, id. 33, 7, 49: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Virg. G. 4, 267: grana mali Punici tunsae, Col. 9, 13, 5: testam tunsam et succretam arenae adicere, Vitr. 2, 5. 3. *Fig. to din, stun, importune* (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Pl. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros tunditur, Virg. Aen. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, natalem Maiis Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4, 5, 35. *Absol.*: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48. [Sans. *tud*, "tundere;" Germ. *stossen*; perh. Eng. *thump*.]

tūnica, ae, *f.* *an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 46: Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hor. S. 1, 2, 132. A tunic with long sleeves has thought effeminate: Pl. Ps. 2, 4, 48: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: Gell. 7, 12. (v. Smith's Ant. 1173 *seq.*) Proverb.: tunica propior pallio est, *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*, Pl. Trin. 5, 2, 30. 2. *Transf. a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel, etc.*: quum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 56: oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 54: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46: corticia, id. 24, 3, 3.

tūnicatus, a, um, *Part.* [tunico] 2. *Adj. coated, having coats* (of bulbous roots) tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 30.

tūnicō, no *perf.*, atum, 1. *v. a.* [tunica] *to clothe with a tunic*: tunicare homulum, Varr. in Non. 182, 17: usu, in *part. perf.*: Cic. Coel. 5, 11: poet. of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6. Of the common people, who wore the tunic only: Pl. Poen. 5, 3, 2: Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65: Tac. Or. 7.

ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little* 1. 2, 6, 65: Turpil. in Non. 538, 10: Varr. ib. 228, 27. 2. *a little*

coat, skin, or membrane: oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76: stellionia, id. 30, 12, 27: hordel, Fest. s. v. gluma.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo].

or, v. tueor, ad init.
tūor, ōris, m. [tueor] *the sight, vision*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

tūrālis (thur.), e, *adj.* [tus] *pertaining to incense, incense*: arca, Serv. Virg. Aen. 5, 745.

tūrārius (thur.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to frankincense*: tibiae, incense-flutes, i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol. 5 *med.* 2. *Subst. turarius*, il, m. *a dealer in frankincense*: Firm. Math. 8, 25 *fin.*: Tert. Idol. 11: Inscr. Orell. no. 4291.

turba, ae, *f.* *an uproar, disorder, tumult, riot*: praetor ait: cujus dolo malo in turba damnum quod factum esse dicetur: *turbam* appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultus, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀνὰ τοῦ θορυβεῖν. Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait: namque turbam multitudinis hominum esseurbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 8, 47: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: ut exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45: vis belli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: turba atque seditionibus sine cura aluntur, Sall. C. 37: seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2: efflicere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 5, 12, 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 53: inter officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantum, Ov. M. 12, 33. 2. *Transf. any brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel*: non vides, quam turbam quosvo fluctus concites? Att. in Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 4, 66, 148: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Amph. 1, 2, 14: ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. in Non. 525, 4: jam tum incep-erat turba inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59.

3. *Meton. of men: a crowd, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop, etc.*: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: domus praetoria turba referta, id. Verr. 1, 52, 137: quum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam, id. de Sen. 23, 84: omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21: Quiritium, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 7: pauperiorum, ib. 1, 1, 111. 2. *In gen. a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number*: turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum, Lucr. 2, 920: ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: caelum, ib. 4, 723: volucrum, ib. 10, 144: material, Lucr. 1, 1106: arborum, Ov. M. 10, 106: jaculorum, id. Pont. 4, 7, 35: vulnere, Plin. 11, 37, 61: custris negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17. [Prob. of root *tek*, "to whirl," whence *torqueo*: v. *tero*.]

turbāmentum, i, n. [turbo] *a means of disturbance* (rare): turbamenta rei publicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbātō, adv. *confusedly, with disorder*: aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

turbātiō, ōnis, *f.* [turbo] *confusion, disorder, disturbance*: turbam multitudinis hominum esseurbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4: rerum, Liv. 24, 28: rei publicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultus, Gell. 19, 1.

turbātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a troubler, disquieter, disturber*: turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germaniae (Arminius), ib. 1, 55: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*

turbātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *she that troubles, disquiets, or disturbs* (poet.): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis, Prud. Psych. 648.

turbatus, a, um, *Part.* [turbo].

II. *Adj. disorderly, confused*: turbatus mare ingressus, *more stormy*, Suet. Cal. 23: turbatus coelum, id. Tib. 69. 2. *Fig.*: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678.

turbellae, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [turba] a *bustle, stir, row*: tantas turbellas facio, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 134: id. Ps. 1, 1, 18: App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

turben, inis, *v. turbo, inis, ad init.*

turbidē, *adv. in disorder, confusedly*: Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: Tac. A. 3, 12: Gell. 5, 9.

turbido, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* [turbidus] *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb*: aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.*: aër turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, 40. II. *Fig.*: laetitiam, id. 1, 18: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

turbidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *somewhat disturbed or confused*: sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbidus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *full of confusion or disorder, wild, confused, disordered*: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *stormy*, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 170: Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: Caes. B. C. 2, 22: tempestas telorum, Virg. Aen. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 998: nubila, Virg. Aen. 4, 245: coelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17: imber, Virg. Aen. 12, 685: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16. 2. *Esp.* of fluids, *thick, muddy, turbid*: aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: gurgus turbidus coeno, Virg. Aen. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. G. 2, 137. II. *Fig. troubled, disorderly, boisterous, turbulent, vehement, gloomy, vexatious, perplexed*: turbidi concitatieque motus animorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: mores, Pl. Trin. 2, 2, 18: ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Virg. Aen. 11, 742: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac. A. 1, 38: civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Aruns, *in confusion*, Virg. Aen. 11, 814: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irac, Sil. 12, 417: turbidus ira, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: res timida aut turbida, *i. e. dubious, perilous*, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 11: esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: casus, Tac. A. 16, 13. *Comp.*: pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60. *Sup.*: turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. (II) *Neutr. absol.*: si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, Cic. Fam. 6, 14: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, Liv. 3, 40. *Adverb.*: mens turbidum laetatur, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 6.

turbidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cones-shaped, conical*: adamas turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15: id. 11, 37, 69. *Comp.*: turbidior pirlis figura, id. 15, 15, 17.

turbidus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *cones-shaped*: vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

turbo, avi, atum, *i. v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, al. turbassitur) [turba] *to throw into disorder or confusion, to disturb, confuse, etc.*: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: Lucr. 2, 1: Hor. Epod. 15, 8: Ov. M. 7, 154: equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: capillos, Ov. M. 8, 859: turbata capillos, ib. 4, 474: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6. 2. *Esp.* of water, *to make thick or turbid*: lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: flumen imbre, ib. 13, 889: aquam limo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475. II. *Fig.*: qui omnia infima animis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19: Aristoteles quoque malis turbat, a magistro Platone non

dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bac. 4, 10, 1: haec, quae in re publica turbantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11. *Absol.*: dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12: repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbabat, *i. e. had deranged all his affairs*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 8. *Pass. impers.*: totis usque adeo turbatur agris, Virg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispania turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57.

turbo, inis, *m.* (turben, inis, *n.*: Tib. 1, 5, 3: cf. Charis. p. 118 P.) *prop. any violent circular motion; a whirl, twirl, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum coeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 623: lunae, id. 5, 631: tell (contorti), Virg. Aen. 6, 594: Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force*, Virg. Aen. 12, 531: serpēntis, *i. e. the coiling*, Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287: rapax, Stat. Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbis exit Marcus Dama, *i. e. of whirling round*, Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, *i. e. through the round of military gradation or promotion*, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, *i. e. a throng, crowd*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200. II. *a whirlwind, hurricane, tornado*: ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitatus turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem περιστροφή Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: procglacie, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: Lucr. 1, 274: Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Coel. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31. In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16. 2. *Fig.*: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti eripui, Cat. 64, 149: quum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28. III. *a spinning top, whipping-top*: Virg. Aen. 7, 378: Tib. 1, 5, 3.

2. *Transf.* of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, a reel, whirl, spindle, etc.: Cic. Fat. 18, 42: Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 449: Hor. Epod. 17, 7: Cat. 64, 315: Plin. 2, 10, 7: Ov. M. 1, 336. [Root TER, "to whirl," whence torqueo: v. tero.]

turbo, oris, *m.* [turbo] *restlessness, tumult*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, no. 149: ib. 2, 1, med.

turbula, ae, *f. dim.* [turba] *a disorderly group, a little mob of people*: turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260. (Hence Fr. trouble.)

turbulentē, *adv. in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence*: qui non turbulente humana patiantur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60. *Comp.*: egit de Caepione turbulentius, id. Part. or. 30, 105. *Sup.*: regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 med.

turbulenter, *adv. tumultuously, violently*: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16.

turbulentia, ae, *f.* [turbulentus] *trouble, turbulence*: Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

turbulento, *i. v. a.* [id.] *to trouble, disturb*: me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222.

turbulentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba] *Neutr. restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous*: tempestas, Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 26: loci Neptunii, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 3: aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: est igitur quiddam turbulent-

tum in hominibus singulis, id. Rep. 3, 36: res publica, id. Fam. 12, 10: heu edepol res turbulentus! Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 68: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited*, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9. *Comp.*: turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61. *Sup.*: turbulentissimum tempus, *opp. tranquillissimum*, Cic. Pis. 15, 33. II. *Act. troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious*: turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr. in Gell. 13, 11: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: contiones, Cic. Att. 4, 3: consilia Antonii, ib. 15, 4: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8. *Sup.*: tribuni plebis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.

turbystum, *i. n. a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a colour, a mordant*: Plin. 33, 5, 26 *fin.*

turda, ae, *v. turdus*.

turdarium, *ii, n.* [turdus] *a place where thrushes are kept*: Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

turdelix, icis, *a word of uncertain meaning*: Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 51.

turdus, *i. m.* (*fem.* turda, ae, Pers. 6, 24: denied by Varr. L. L. 9, 38, 140: id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) *a thrush or thristle*, Turdus musicus, Linn.; prob. the name includes also the fieldfare and other species of Turdus: Plin. 10, 25, 36: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Col. 8, 10: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: Mart. 13, 92, 1. II. *Transf. a kind of fish*, prob. some species of Labrus, Linn.: Plin. 32, 11, 53: Col. 8, 16, 8: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: Quint. 8, 2, 8.

tūreus (thureus), a, um, *adj.* [tus] *of frankincense*: solis est turea virga Sabaeis, the frankincense-shrub, Virg. G. 2, 117: virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Virg. Aen. 6, 225: altaria, on which incense is burned, Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgēo, tursi, *2. v. n. to swell out, be swollen or tumid*: si lienes turgent, Cato R. R. 157, 7: ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51: rana, Prop. 3, 6, 27: gemmae lueto in palmitē, Virg. E. 7, 48: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37: uva mero, Mart. 13, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138.

II. *Fig.*: turgent mendacia nimis monstria, *i. e. are full*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 350: (uxor) turget mihi, *i. e. is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 17: id. Most. 3, 2, 10. 2. *Of speech, to be inflated, turgid, bombastic*: oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27. [Root TUR or TOR, same as in torus; g added as in mergo, spargo, tergo, vergo.]

turgesco, *3. v. n. incep.* [turgeo] *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell*: ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 13: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11: virgulta, Plin. 8, 50, 76: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, *i. e. to grow fat or stout*, Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis pagina turgescit, *i. e. is full*, id. 5, 18. II. *Fig. to swell with passion*: sapientis animus nunquam turgescit, nunquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cor turgescit tristibus iris, poet. ib. § 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8.

2. *Of speech, to be inflated, turgid*: genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgidulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus] *swollen*: ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18: racemi, Paul. Petr. 5, 450.

turgidus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo] *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid*: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: oculi, Pl. Mil. 4, 3, 15: labra Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, App. M. 6, p. 176: haedus, cui frons turgida cornibus Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1031: mare, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 19: fluvii hiberna nive, ib. 4, 12, 4: vela vento,

ib. 2, 10, 24. || Fig. of speech, inflated, *turgid* (rare): oratio, Petr. 2: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36: Claud. Laud. Sil. 2, 158.

turgio, ōnis, m. [id.] a shoot, sprout (cf. turio): rutae turgiones, Plin. Val. 1, 55.

turgor, ōris, m. [id.] a swelling, *turgidity*: Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

tūribūlum (thur.), i, n. [tus] a vessel to burn incense in, a censer: Cic. Verr. 4, 21, 46: Liv. 29, 14: Curt. 8, 9.

|| Transf. a constellation, also called Ara, German. Arat. 390: Vitr. 9, 7.

tūricremus (thur.), a, um, adj. [tus cremo] incense-burning, for burning incense: arae, Lucr. 2, 353: Virg. Aen. 4, 453: foci, Ov. H. 2, 18: ignes, Lucan. 9, 989.

tūrifēr (thur.), ōra, ōrum, adj. [tus fero] incense-bearing, that bears, yields, or produces incense: Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138: silvae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81: grex, that offers frankincense, i. e. idolaters, Prud. Apoth. 359.

tūrificātor (thur.), ōris, m. [turificatus] one that offers incense to the gods, an idolater: Aug. contra liter. Petil. c. 103.

tūrificātus (thur.), i, m. [tus facio] one that offers incense (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in times of persecution: Cyprian. 55.

tūrilēgus, a, um, adj. [tus lego] incense-gathering: Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

turio, ōnis, m. [prob. of same root as torus, turgeo] a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch of a tree: Col. 12, 50, 5: Apic. 8, 1.

turma, ae, f. a troop, squadron of horse; a division of a Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men: Varr. L. 1, 5, 16, 26: Veg. Mil. 2, 14: Cues. B. G. 4, 33: Cic. Att. 5, 21: id. Fam. 15, 4: Hor. Od. 2, 16, 22.

|| Transf. in gen. a troop, crowd, throng, band, body: in turma inaurataram equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1: immanis Titanum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 43: Illae, id. Carm. Sec. 38: cristatae exercitus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133: feminea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, i. e. of priests of Isis, id. Am. 2, 13, 18. [Perh. from the root TER, "to whirl," whence torqueo: v. toro.]

turmālis, e, adj. [turma] pertaining to a troop or squadron: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. with those of his squadron, Liv. 8, 7: id. 25, 18.

|| Transf.: non sanguine cretus turmalis trabeaque Remi, i. e. of the equestrian order, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, a cavalry-trumpet, Claud. B. G. 147. In a pun: Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, i. e. horsemen, and also, crowds, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262. Neutr. adverb.: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, like a whole squadron, Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārīi, orum, m. plu. [id.] recruiting officers of cavalry: Cod. Theod. 6, 35, 3.

turmātim, adv. [id.] by troops or squadrons: equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: Liv. 5, 39.

|| Transf. in gen. in troops, in bands: Lucr. 2, 118.

turpēdulus, a, um, adj. dim. [turpis] ugly, foul, deformed: nasus, Cat. 41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 99.

|| Fig.: locus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpificātus, a, um, adj. [turpis facio] debased, corrupted: fig.: foeditas turpificati animi, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

turpiloquium, i, n. [turpis loquor] obscene or immodest speech: Tert. Pud. 17 fin.

turpilucroscipidus, i, adj. m. [tur-

pis lucrum cupidus] covetous of base or dishonest gain, as a term of abuse: Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

turpis, e, adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy, nasty: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: vestitus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 57: colores foeda specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: rana, id. Epod. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, deformed, disfigured, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: scabies, Virg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, ib. 3, 299: membra udo fimo, i. e. befouled, id. Aen. 5, 358. Sup.: similia quam similitis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. Ann. 11, 15.

|| Fig. unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonourable: pulcrum ornatum turpes mores pejus coeno collinunt, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 93: quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: mors honesta saepe vitam quoque non turpem exornat, vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49: causam, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria quum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Am. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam degere, id. Od. 1, 31, 19: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98: sub domina meretrice turpis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25. Comp.: quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: quid, esse levius aut turpius, quam, auctore hoste, de summis rebus sperare consilium? Caes. B. G. 5, 28. Sup.: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: quod turpissimum sibi et reipublicae esse arbitrabatur, id. B. G. 1, 33. (ii) Neut. with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as its subject: habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, ib. 1, 35, 127: quid autem turpius quam illud? id. Am. 26, 99. (β) Absol.: nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4. (γ) Adv. (poet.): turpe incedere, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334.

turpiter, adv. in an ugly or unsightly manner: ut turpiter atrum desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20.

|| Fig. in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonourably: turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24: Hor. A. P. 284: Ov. M. 4, 187. Comp.: id. Tr. 5, 6, 13. Sup.: Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.

turpītudo, inis, f. [turpis] ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity (rare in lit. sense): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Apol. p. 281. || Fig. baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonour, infamy, turpitude: turpitudinem alicui obijcere, Cic. Fontel. 12, 27: turpitude atque infamia, id. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 49: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: verborum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3.

turpo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] to make ugly or unsightly, to defile, pollute, disfigure, deform (mostly poet.): Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: capillos sanguine, Virg. Aen. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, ib. 12, 611: frontem (cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61: candidos humeros (rixae), id. Od. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae turpant et capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12: ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4. || Fig. to dishonour, disgrace: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 43: afflictos Argos, ib. 10, 417.

turricūla, ae, f. dim. [turris] a little tower, a turret: Vitr. 10, 19 med.

|| a kind of dice-box, shaped like a tower: Mart. 14, 16.

turriger, ōra, ōrum, adj. [turris gero] turret-bearing, turreted: humeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1: ferae moles, Sil. 9, 560: urbes, Virg. Aen. 10, 253: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Virg. Aen. 7, 631: carinae, Lucan. 3, 514: ib. 4, 226.

|| an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, ib. 4, 224: Opis, id. Trist. 2, 24.

turris, is, f. = *τῦρρις*, *τῦρρις*, a tower: ea ballista si pervortam turrim, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 59: Dionysius contonari ex turri alta solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: celsae graviore casu decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. 2. Esp. military towers, for the defence of a camp or the walls of a city: Caes. B. G. 5, 40: id. B. C. 3, 9: Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4. (ii) for attack in a siege: Caes. B. G. 3, 21: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Liv. 32, 17 fin. (iii) on the backs of elephants: id. 37, 40. (iv) on a ship: id. 37, 24. || Transf. any high building, a castle, palace, citadel: pauperum tabernas regumque turres, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 14: regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Tyriae, Tib. 1, 7, 19: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner. 38. 2. a dore-cote built in the form of a tower: Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6.

3. a kind of battle-array when the troops were arranged in a square: Cato in Fest. s. v. serra: cf. Gell. 10, 9.

turritus, a, um, adj. [turris] set, furnished, or fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated (mostly poet.): moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: turrita corona, of the crown of Cybele, id. F. 4, 219: muri, id. Pont. 3, 4, 105: puppes, Virg. Aen. 8, 693: elephant, Auct. B. Afr. 30: Plin. 8, 7, 7: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore tetros, Lucr. 5, 1301: also called, turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239. 2. Esp. turrita, ae, adj. f. tower-crowned, turreted, an epithet of Cybele: dea, Prop. 4, 11, 52: Berecynthia mater, Virg. Aen. 6, 786: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696. || Transf. tower shaped, towering, high, lofty: scopuli, Virg. Aen. 3, 536: corona, i. e. a lofty head-dress, Lucan. 2, 358: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursio, ōnis, m. a kind of fish resembling the dolphin, perh. a porpoise, Delphinus Phocaena, Linn.; but in some respects the description would suit a shark better; and among the ancients there seems to have been a confusion between the dolphin and certain sharks: v. delphinus: Plin. 9, 9, 11.

turtur, ūris, m. (fem. turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15) a turtle-dove, Columba turtur, Linn.: Plin. 10, 34, 52 sq.: Varr. R. R. 3, 8: Col. 8, 9: Pall. 1, 25: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 44: Virg. E. 1, 59: Mart. 3, 60, 7.

turtūrilla, ae, f. dim. [turtur] a little turtle-dove; a term applied to an effeminate person: Sen. Ep. 96 fin.

turunda, ae, f. a ball of paste for fattening geese: Cato R. R. 89: Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20. || a kind of sacrificial cake: id. in Non. 552, 3. || a tent or roll of lint for wounds: Cato R. R. 157, 14: Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (thus), tūris, n. [τὸ θῦος] incense, frankincense: Plin. 12, 14, 30: Pl. Poen. 2, 3: Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77: Lucr. 3, 328: Tib. 1, 7, 53: Prop. 3, 10, 19: Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3. || Tus terrae, a plant, called also chamaepitys, q. v.: Plin. 24, 6, 20.

tussēdo, ius, f. [tussis] a cough: App. M. 9, p. 222.

ae, f. dim. [id.] a little or slight cough: Cels. 3, 22: Plin. Ep. 5, 19: Front. Ep. 1, 2 med.

tūsis, e, adj. [tussicula] pertaining to a cough, good for a cough, cough-: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 13: herba, i. q. tussilago, ib. 2, 7 fin.

tussicōlōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] coughing much, subject to a cough: senilis aetas, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 13 fin.

tussious, i. m. [tussis] *afflicted with a cough*: Firm. Math. 5, 16: Marc. Empr. 20.

tussilago, Inis, f. *the herb colt's foot*, also called chamaeleuce, *tussilago farfara*, Linn.: Plin. 26, 6, 16.

tussio, 4. v. n. [tussis] *to cough, to have a cough*: forte si tussire occoep-erit, ne sic tussiat, ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 49: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 36: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1: nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77: id. 21, 20, 83.

tussis, s, f. *a cough*: Cels. 4, 4, 4: Col. 6, 10, 1 sq.: Plin. 23, 4, 51: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: Cat. 44, 7: Virg. G. 3, 97: Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels. 4, 6. [Tus-sis prob. from TUD, root of tundo.]

tusus, a. um, Part. [tundo].

tutaculum, i. n. [tutor] *a defence, means of protection*: Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tutamen, Inis, n. [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection*: (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Virg. Aen. 5, 262: domorum aut vestium tutamina, Arn. 2, 71.

tutamentum, i. n. [id.] *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare): Liv. 21, 61: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105.

tutatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a protecting, defending, protection*: Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tutator, ōris, m. [id.] *a protector, defender*: periculosus tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51.

tute, pron. v. tu.

tutē, adv. *safely, without danger* (rare): crede huic tute, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: tute cauteque agere, ib. 3, 7, 13.

tutēla, ae, f. [tutor] *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection*: tutelam januae gerere, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 43: villarum, Plin. 18, 5, 6: Capitoli, id. 35, 3, 4: viae, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causa fundi fiant dicam. Eorum tutelarum genera quatuor, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: pecudum silvestrium, *care, management*, Col. 9 praef. § 1: tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 8: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutela Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55: intelligi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: te Jovis impio tutela Saturno eripuit, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutela pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13, 41.

2. Esp. legal t. *the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage of minors, insane persons, etc.*: tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem sua sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa, Paul. Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rose. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: v. Smith's Ant. 1176.

3. Meton. *a keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prae tutela Melanthus, i. e. *the pilot of the prow*, i. q. *proreta*, ib. 3, 617: tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Ho. Od. 4, 14, 43: decus et tutela Pelasgi nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612. So of the *imag of the tutelar deity of a ship*: navis tutus tutela eborae caelata est, Sen. Ej. 76: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1. And of the *tutela deity of a place*: Petr. 57: Auct. Priaj. 37.

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virginum primae puerique claris patri-bus orti, Deliae tutela Deae, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4, 8, 3. (ii) Esp. in law, *that which is under guardianship or tutelage*: in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospitii, deinde clientii, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward*, Mas-suri in Gell. 5, 13. So of *the property of a ward*: mirabamur te ignorare, de tutela legitima nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5: nihil potest de tutela legitima sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Flacc. 34, 84: Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tutēlāris, e, adj. [tutela] *pertaining to guardianship, tutelar, tutelary*: causa, Ulp. Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, Paul. ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 fin.: praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 fin. 3. dīl, *tutelar deities of places*: Macr. S. 3, 9: Arn. 3, 114.

tutēlārius, ii, m. [id.] *one who has the care or custody of a thing, a keeper, warden, curator*: of a building: Plin. 34, 7, 17: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2.

tutēlātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a protector, guardian*: said of a genius: Mart. Cap. 2, 39.

tutēlātus, a. um, adj. [id.] *that is under protection*: genus agri, Aggen. de Limit. agr. p. 58 Goes.

tutēmet, v. tu.

tutō, adv. *safely, without danger*: pervenire, Pl. Mil. 2, 24, 70: amicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeari possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. Comp.: ut in vadis consistere-tutius, ib. 3, 13: usitatis tutius utimur, Quint. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14. Sup.: nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 11, A: ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1.

tutō, atum, i. v. a. [tueor] *for tutor: to watch, defend, etc.*: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. in Non. 476, 10: Pac. ib. 13: Pompon. ib. 12: Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 24: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, id. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservare cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61 (al. conservareque): tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tutōr, ōris, m. [id.] *a watcher, protector, defender* (rare): te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, i. e. Priapus, Petr. 133. 3. Esp. legal t. *a guardian, curator, tutor of minors, women, insane persons, etc.*: Dig. 26, 1: Cic. Att. 12, 28: id. Caecin. 25, 72: Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16: Liv. 39, 9: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relictis sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 29: v. Smith's Ant. 1176.

tutōr, atus, i. v. a. dep. [id.] *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend*: tutatus est domum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2: se religione, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13: provincias, id. Manil. 6, 14: serves tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentia tutari, Sall. J. 85: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. H. N. 7 praef. § 2: quibus (viribus) ab ira Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41. 3. Transf. *to ward off, avert an evil*: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

tutōrius, a. um, adj. [tutor] *pertaining to a guardian*: tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3.

tutrix, icla, f. [tueor] *a female guardian*: filiarum suarum, Cod. Jus-

tin. 5, 35, 3. Transf. of the Muses. Fulgent. Myth. praef. fin.

tutūlātus, a. um, adj. [tutulus] *having or wearing a tutulus*: Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90: Fest. s. v. tutulum: Pompon. in Non. 19, 16.

tutūlus, i. m. *a kind of head-dress, formed by piling up the hair in a conical form, worn esp. by the Fla-men and his wife*: Tert. Pall. 4 fin.: Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 90: v. Smith's Ant. 1180.

tutus, a. um, Part. [tueo and tueor].

3. Adj. *safe, secure, out of danger*: quum victis nihil tutum arbitrantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: me biremis praesidio scaphae tutum per Aegaeos tumultus aura feret, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 61: tutus bos rura perambulat, ib. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. Manil. 11, 31: mare tutum praestare, id. Flacc. 13, 31: tutissimus portus, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: commodior ac tutior receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: tutum et patens iter, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 7: tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23: tutiorem et opulentorem vitam hominum red-dere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 fin.: est et fideli tuta silentio merces, *secure, sure*, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 25: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov. M. 2, 53: medio tutissimus ibis, ib. 137: vel tutioris audientiae est, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: fuit brevis illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 39: regnum et diadema tutum deferens uni, i. e. *that cannot be taken away*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, i. e. *unsound*, id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, depone tutis auribus, i. e. *faithful*, id. Od. 1, 27, 18. Poet. with gen.: (pars ratum) tuta fugae, Lucan. 9, 346. (ii) With *ab*, less freq. *ad, adversus*, or *abl.*: tutus ab insidiis ini-mici, Asin. Pollio in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste, Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a ferro, ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. 16, 344: ab omni injuria, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9: testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, Liv. 36, 32: adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere, Cels. 5, 23, 3: incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1. (iii) *Aut.* with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66: tutius esse arbitrabantur, sine ullo vulnere victoria potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, Quint. 3, 4, 11. 2. *Neut. absol.*: Tr. Circumspice dum, numquid est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. Th. Tutum probe est, Pl. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: trepidum et tuta petentem trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: aliquid in tuto collocare, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: in tutum eduxi mani-pulares meos, Pl. Most. 5, 1, 7: in tu-tum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19. 3. Transf. Act. *watchful, careful, cau-tious, prudent* (rare): scripit humi tu-tus nihilum: timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id sua sponte apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis prae-positurum, Liv. 22, 38: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, id. 9, 32.

tutus, a. um, pron. adj. [tu] *thy, thine, your, yours*: tutus est servus, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tua accepi manu, ib. 2, 2, 132: imperium tuum, ib. 2, 1, 84: Me. Quojus nunc es? So. Tuus, nam pugnis usi fecisti tuum, ib. 1, 1, 219: vige-bat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 109: Ly. Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. Th. Nempe de tuo. Ly. De meo: nam quod tuum 'st, meum 'st: omne meum est autem tuum, id. Trin. 2, 2, 47: tuum 'st, si quid praeter spem evenit, mihi ignoscere, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 54. Made emphatic by the suffix *us* or

met: tuopte ingenio, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 11: scio te sponte non tuapte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tulsmet literis, App. Apl. p. 337. 2. *your, your own*, i. e. *favourable, auspicious, proper, suitable or right for you*: tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, ib. 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45. 3. For the *objective gen.* *tui*: desiderio tuo, *through desire for you*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Ph. 5, 8, 27.

tympaniolum, *i. n. dim.* [tympanum] a small drum, a tambourine: Arn. 6 fin.

tympanista, *ae, m.* = τυμπανιστής, a drummer, tabourer: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.

tympanistria, *ae, f.* = τυμπανίστρια, a female drummer or player on the tambourine: Sid. Ep. 1, 2 fin.: Inscr. Orell. no. 2451.

tympanites, *ae, m.* = τυμπανίτης, a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, *tympanites*: Veg. Vet. 1, 43: Coel. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

tympaniticus, *i. m.* = τυμπαντικός, one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person: Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60: Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

tympanium, *ii, n.* = τυμπάνιον, a precious stone shaped like a tambourine: Plin. 9, 35, 54.

tympanizans, *antis, Part.* [τυμπανίζω], playing on a drum or timbrel: Suet. Aug. 68 fin.

tympanotriba, *ae, m.* = τυμπανοτρίβης, a tabourer, a timbrel-player, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele): Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

tympanum, *i. n.* = τύπανον, a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine, esp. as beaten by the priests of Cybele: Lucr. 2, 619: Cat. 63, 8: Virg. Aen. 9, 619: Ov. M. 3, 537: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 38: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Just. 41, 2. 2. Fig. for any thing soft, effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: Sen. Vit. beat. 13 med.

II. Transf. a drum or wheel, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc.: Lucr. 4, 906: Virg. G. 2, 444: Vitruv. 10, 4: Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332. (ii) the triangular area of a pediment, Vitruv. 3, 3 med. (iii) a panel of a door, id. 4, 6 med.: v. Smith's Ant. 1180.

tyhon, *ōnis, m.* = τυφών, a violent whirlwind, a typhoon: Plin. 2, 48, 49: App. de Mundo, p. 64: Val. Fl. 3, 130.

typhus, *i. m.* = τυφος, pride: mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43: Aug. Conf. 3, 3: Mart. Cap. 5, 187.

typhus, *a, um, adj.* = τυφικός, figurative, typical: typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192.

typus, *i. m.* = τύπος, a figure, image, on a wall: Cic. Att. 1, 10: Plin. 35, 12, 43: Lampr. Elag. 3. II. in medic. a form, type, character of intermittent fevers: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 14: App. Herb. 102.

tyranna, *ae, f.* [tyrannus] a princess, a female tyrant: Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31 fin.

tyrannicōs, *adv.* tyrannically: Cic. Verr. 3, 48, 115.

tyrannicoida, *ae, m.* [tyrannus cado] a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide: Sen. de Ira 2, 23: Plin. 7, 23, 23: Suet. Tib. 4: Quint. 5, 10, 36.

tyrannicoidium, *ii, n.* [id.] the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide: Sen. Contr. 1, 7: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72: Quint. 7, 3, 10.

tyrannicus, *a, um, adj.* = τυραννικός, tyrannous, tyrannical: tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49: leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4: vitia, id. 21, 5 fin.

tyrannis, *idis, f.* = τυραννίς, the sway of a tyrant, arbitrary or despotic rule, tyranny: o dii boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9: tyrannidem occupare, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: affectare, Quint. 7, 2, 54: petero, id. 5,

11, 8: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61. II. a female tyrant: Trebell. XXX Tyrann. 31 fin.

tyrannocōnus, *i. m.* = τυραννοκτόνος, the killer of a tyrant: nostri tyrannocōni, Cic. Att. 14, 15: ib. 16, 15.

tyrannopōlita, *ae, m.* = τυραννοπολίτης, a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant: Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

tyrannus, *i. m.* = τύραννος, a cruel, severe, or illegal ruler, a despot, tyrant: tyrannorum vita, Cic. Am. 15, 52: id. Phil. 13, 8, 18: id. Verr. 5, 40, 103: id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: Virg. G. 4, 492: Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58. Gen. plur.: tyrannum novi temeritudinem, Pac. in Non. 181, 23. II. In gen. a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king (rare and mostly poet.): Nep. Milt. 8: Virg. Aen. 4, 320: Ov. M. 6, 436: Lucan. 7, 227. Of Neptune: Ov. M. 1, 276: of Pluto: ib. 5, 508. Of the constellation Aries, because it was supposed to influence the ocean: Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19.

tyrianthīnus, *a, um, adj.* = τυριάνθινος, of a colour between purple and violet: pallium, Vopisc. Carin. 19. II. Subst. tyrianthina, orum, *n. plu.* garments of a purple-violet colour: Mart. 1, 54, 5.

tyrōpātina, *ae, f.* [vox hybrida from τυρός, cheese, and patina] a kind of cheese-cake: Apic. 7, 11 fin.

tyrōtānchos, *i. m.* = τυροτάριχος, a dish of salt fish prepared with cheese: Cic. Fam. 9, 16: id. Att. 4, 8, a. Ad-jectively: patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 med.

U.

U u, (originally V, v, which character arose from the Greek Y, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P.), the twenty-first letter of the Latin alphabet, and the last in the natural vowel series. The long u corresponded in sound to the Greek ou, and to the German and Italian u (Eng. oo); the short u seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German ü and the French u: hence it sometimes represented the Greek υ, as fūga, φύγη, cūminum, κύμινον, etc.

II. Interchanges of u with other letters. 1. with i: v. letter i, no. II. 3. 2. with o: v. letter o, no. II. 2. 3. with v: vide letter v. III. Changes of u in the Romance languages:

1. ū almost invariably remains unchanged; but sometimes becomes o, esp. when in the modern word it is foll. by two consonants: e. g. Lat. cūpa, glūtus, ūter; It. coppa, ghiotto, otre; Sp. copa, odre. 2. ū is freq. changed into o: e. g. Lat. cūbitus, gūla; hūmerus; It. gomito, gola, omero: Lat. cūbitus, nūrus; Wall. cot, nor: Lat. jūvenis, lūtum; Sp. joven, lodo: Lat. cūpidus, lūpus; Prov. cobe, lop. (ii) in Fr. ū often becomes ou: e. g. Lat. dūbitare, lūpus, ūbi; Fr. douter, loup, où. (iii) into uo, oa, ue, eu: e. g. Lat. nūrus; It. nuora: Lat. plūvia; Wall. plōaie: Lat. nūrus; Sp. nuera: Lat. flūvius, jūvenis; Fr. fleuve, jeune. 3. u long by position undergoes nearly the same changes as ū (no. i. and ii.): e. g. Lat. gutta; It. gotto; Sp. gota; Fr. goutte.

IV. As an abbreviation, V. (for U) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant. ūber, ōris, *n.* a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck: (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Virg. E. 3, 30: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vitulo ab ubere rapto, id. F. 4, 459. (ii) Plur.: saepe etiam nunc (lactantia) quæret, Lucr. 5, 883: lactea, Virg. G. 2, 524: lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46: mammarum, Gell. 12, 1: distenta, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: (Romulus) quum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic.

Rep. 2, 2: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20. II. Transf. of plants: alma tellus annua vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. 10, 90. 2. a cluster or mass in the shape of an udder, of bees hanging from trees when swarming: Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9. III. Meton. richness, fruitfulness, fertility: quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubero campus, Virg. G. 2, 185: divitis agri, id. Aen. 7, 262: glebae, ib. 1, 531: vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5: palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504. [Sans. ūdhas, "uber;" Gr. οὐθαπ; Germ. euter; Eng. udder; Erse, uil, uitchie.] ūber, ōris, *adj.* [uber, subst.] rich, full, fruitful, fertile, plentiful, copious, productive: seges spiciis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: messis, Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 23: fruges, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato in Prisc. p. 647 P.: in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25: uber solum, Tac. II. 5, 6: (Neptunus) piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 6: bellum, productive in booty, Just. 38, 7: gravis imber et uber, copious, Lucr. 6, 290: aqua profluens et ubery, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: rivi, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 10. Comp.: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatus, Cic. de Sen. 16, 57: neque robustior aetas ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, fuller, stower, Pl. Merc. 3, 1, 20. Sup.: uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: uberrimus quaestus, the most profitable, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, exceedingly stout, Masur. Sabin. in Gell. 4, 20. With gen.: regio quum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. 44, 3: frugum, Att. in Non. 498, 6. Absol.: teneant uberrima Tencer et Libys, the most fruitful regions, Val. Fl. 1, 510. II. Fig.: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24. Comp.: nullus feracior in ea (philosophia) locus est nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: Catonī senī comparatus C. Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 53. Sup.: uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97: oratorum ea aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 fin.

ūberius, *comp. adv.* more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously: uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77. Sup.: mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 9. 2. Fig.: haec quum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: dicere, Plin. Ep. 4, 17. Sup.: locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3. ūbero, *i. v. n. and a.* [uber]. I. Neut. to be fruitful or productive, to bear fruit: neque olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11. II. Act. to make fruitful, to fertilize: hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3. ūbertas (on coins also uberitas; v. Rasche, Lexic. rei num. V. 2, p. 759). ūtis, *f.* [id.] richness, fullness, plenteousness, plenty, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness: mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. Manil. 6, 14: annuum fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Clo Verr. 3, 98, 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 86: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (opp. frumentū inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77: piscium, Just. 18, 3. II. Fig.: ubertates et copiae virtutū, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 1153.

167: ubertas in dicendo et copia, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50: illa Livii lactea ubertas, Quint. 10, 1, 32: Plin. Ep. 2, 3: Gell. 12, 1.

ubertim, adv. [id.] *plentifully, abundantly, copiously*: ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 81: Sen. Contr. 4, 25.

uberto, i. v. a. [id.] *to make fruitful, to fertilize*: ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32: agros (imber), Eum. Grat. act. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

ubi, adv. [qui; its older form was cubi; cf. si-cubi] *in which place, in what place, where*: in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, ib. 2, 2: non modo ut Spurtae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, ib. 4, 3. (ii) With *nam* suffixed: in qua non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24. (iii) In connection with terrarum or loci: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, id. Att. 5, 10: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intelligis, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 5. (iv) Repeated, ubi ubi, also as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* (rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent, se conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57. (β) Connected with gentium: ubi ubi est gentium, Pl. Asin. 2, 2, 21.

2. In direct interrogations, *where?*: So. Ubi patera nunc est? Me. In cistula, id. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam peridi? ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 1: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59. (ii) Connected with gentium: ubi illum quaeram gentium? Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 13: and with *nam* suffixed: ubinam est is homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o dii immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? in qua urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.

III. Transf. of time, at which or what time, when, whenever, as soon as, as: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi licet, magistratus myrrina unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluentia deserit (Apollo), Virg. Aen. 4, 133: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profundi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: hostes, ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: Quint. 7, 1, 6.

2. In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun: in which, by which, with which, wherewith, etc., or of persons, with whom, by whom, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit literas, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: quum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatus consultis, ubi, si verba non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, with whom, id. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmena, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 256. (Hence *it. one*; Fr. *où*: and contr. from de ubi, *It. dove*; Fr. *d'où*.)

ubi-cunque (-cunque), adv. 1. Relatively: *wherever, wheresoever*: ubicunque est lepidum unguentum, uxor, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 10: etsi, ubicunque es, in eadem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 3: ego uni servor, ubicunque est,

Ov. M. 7, 735: sis licet felix, ubicunque mavis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 13. (ii) Connected with terrarum, locorum, gentium: qui ubicunque terrarum sunt, ibi est omne reipublicae praesidium, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicunque locorum vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicunque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121. (iii) Very rarely with *subj.*: nostrum est intelligere, utcunque atque ubicunque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: id. Hec. 4, 3, 2. II. Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, any where, every where*: bonam deperdere famam, rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicunque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: te, dea (Ceres), munificam gentes ubicunque loquuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5: quicquid loquemur ubicunque, Quint. 10, 7, 28.

ubi-libet, adv. *in any place, any where*: cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1.

ubinam, v. ubi, no. 1. (ii).

ubi-quaque, adv. *wherever, wheresoever* (rare): omnia, ubiquaque gerentur, App. de Mundo, p. 69 (al. quaecunque ibi). In *imesi*: istius hominis ubi fit quaque mentio, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 18.

ubi-quē, adv. *every where, any where, wheresoever*: quicunque ubique sunt, Pl. Bac. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: literae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29: ubique habebat, qui suos parentes noscere posset, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 58: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coegerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: quod ubique habeat frumenti, ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20: studendum est semper et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 26: crudelis ubique luctus, ubique pavor, Virg. Aen. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214. Esp. in the phrase, omnes qui ubique sunt, denoting an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world*: ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: and without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, id. Balb. 22, 51.

ubiubi, v. ubi, no. 1. (iv).

ubi-vis, adv. *where you will, wherever it may be, any where, every where*: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22: nec recitem culquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74. In connection with gentium: quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, *any where in the world*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4. 2. Transf. of things (rare): ubivis facilius passus sum, quam in hac re me deludier, *in any thing*, id. Andr. 1, 2, 32.

ūdo, avi, i. v. a. [udus] *to wet, moisten*: quae ndanda sunt corporis (opp. sicca), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappa, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*

ūdo, ōnis, m. = οὐδών, *a sock of felt or fur*: Mart. 14, 140 in *lemm.*: Ulp. 34, 2, 25.

ūsus, a, um, adj. *wet, moist, damp, humid*: cum sint humidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7: humus, ib. 3, 2, 23: salictum, ib. 2, 5, 7: Tibur, ib. 3, 29, 6: palatum, Virg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. H. 12, 55: lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: tempora, Ilyaco, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: aleator, soaked, fuddled, Mart. 5, 84, 5: calceus, id. 11, 21, 4. Post.: gaudium, i. e. mingled with weeping, id. 10, 78, 8. In an obscene sense: inguina, Juv. 10, 321: puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8. Neutr. absol.: udo colores illinere, i. e. to paint in fresco, Plin. 35, 7, 31. [Ud-us, prob. contr. of ud-idus, from ud-eo (ud-esco), though the orig. form of the root is ud, so that ud-eo arises from ud+eo, the d disappearing before v; cf. sudvis with

Sans. *svādu*, Gr. ὑδός. The root ud appears in Sans. *und*, "madidum esse," *uda*, "aqua;" Lat. *unda*. The root had orig. an initial v or w, whence Slav. *voda*, Germ. *wasser*; Eng. *water, wet*, etc. The v or w is represented by the aspirate in Gr. ὕω, ὑδωρ, etc., and in Lat. *humeo, humidus*, etc.]

ulcēraria, ae, f. (sc. herba) [ulcus] *the plant horehound, also called marrubion, q. v.*: App. Herb. 45.

ulcērātio, ōnis, f. [ulcero] *a breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer*: Plin. 34, 11, 27: Sen. Const. 6.

ulcēro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [ulcus] *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare): nondum ulcerato Philoctetae serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106. II. Fig.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, i. e. wound with love, id. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcērōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of sores, ulcerous* (rare): facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. 2. Transf. of trees, *full of bores*: Plin. 17, 14, 24. II. Fig.: jecur, i. e. wounded (with love), Hor. Od. 1, 25, 15.

ulcisco, no perf., ultum, 3. v. a. (for ulciscor) *to take vengeance on, to punish; also, to avenge*: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. in Non. 292, 16: quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31: irae graviter ultae, Liv. 2, 17 *fin.*: ultus, *avenged*, Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. H. 8, 120.

ulcisor, ultus, 3. v. a. dep. *to avenge oneself on, take vengeance on; to punish*: ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Pl. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem ulciscar, id. Cas. 2, 1, 10: aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscuntur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12: nunquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: Alpheisiboca suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15: ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13: ulciscendi Romanos proliis, quas (Nervii) acceperint, injuriis, occasio, Caes. B. G. 5, 38. 2. Of things, *to take revenge for, to avenge, punish*: qua in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, ib. 1, 12: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41: injurias rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21 *fin.*: peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81: ultum ire injurias festinare, Sall. J. 68: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 68: patrum mortem, id. Rab. perd. 5, 14: senis iracundiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras regum libidines, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 8.

III. Transf. *to take vengeance for, to avenge*: constr. the word denoting the person whose wrongs are avenged in accus. caesos fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603: patrem justa per arma, id. F. 3, 710: numen utrumque, ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Virg. Aen. 2, 576: quibus (armis) possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: se, Ov. M. 7, 397: id. Pont. 1, 8, 20: non hercle is sum, qui sum, nisi hanc injuriam meque ultus pulcre fuero, Pl. Men. 3, 2, 7.

ulcus (hulc), ēris, n. [akin to ἄλκος] *a sore, ulcer*: Cels. 5, 9; 14: Plin. 23, 6, 60: Lucr. 6, 1147: Virg. G. 3, 454: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24: Pers. 3, 113. Proverb.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject*, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9. 2. Transf. of trees, *an excrescence*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: montium hulcera, i. e. marble quarries, id. 36, 15, 24, § 125. II. Fig.: ulcus (i. e. amor) vivescit et inveterascit ahundo, Lucr. 4, 1064: quicquid horum

attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place*, i. e. *will turn out absurd*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104.

ulcusculum, i, n. dim. [ulcus] a small sore or ulcer: Cels. 5, 28, 15: Sen. Ep. 72 med.: Plin. 28, 19, 78.

ulex, Icis, m. a shrub resembling rosemary, supposed by some to be the furze, Ulex europaeus, Linn.; but this does not resemble rosemary: Plin. 33, 4, 21.

uliginosus, a, um, adj. [uligo] ful. of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy: locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3: viscera, i. e. dropsical, Arn. 1, 30.

uligo, Inis, f. [contr. of uviligo, from uveo: cf. udus] moisture, marshy quality of the earth: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: Col. 1, 6, 16: Virg. G. 2, 184. (Hence Sp. *légamo*.)

ullus, a, um (gen. sing. ulli, Pl. Fruc. 2, 2, 38: dat. fem. ullae, Lucr. 1, 588), adj. dim. [contr. of unulus] any, any one.

I. In sentences containing a negation, either expressed or understood: neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 12: nullum inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque allud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 7: nulla alia in civitate ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei numum ullum crederet, id. Flacc. 20, 47: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Pl. Merc. 3, 4, 41: non ullam rem aliam extimescens, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43 fin.: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: negant sapientem susceptum ullam rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cuiusquam, nisi ejus qui tractare et uti sciat, ib. 1, 17. (ii) Subst.: (rare): Tr. Quasi non sit intus (herus)! Am. Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Pl. Rud. 2, 3, 10: nec ulli verbo male dicat, id. Asin. 4, 1, 55: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94. 2. In interrogative (direct or indirect) and hypothetical sentences, esp. where negation is either expressed or implied: est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? id. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 20: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60.

II. In purely affirmative clauses (rare): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 8: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Virg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

ulmārium, ii, n. [ulmus] a plantation or nursery of elms: Plin. 17, 11, 15.

ulmūs, a, um, adj. [id.] to an elm-tree, of elm, elm: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: coena, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, i. e. rods for whipping with, Pl. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 478: virgidentia, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: mihi blique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, *that we shall be changed into elm-rods*, i. e. *shall be soundly scourged*, id. Asin. 2, 2, 96.

ulmītriba, ae, m. [vox hybrida, from ulmus and τριβω, tero] an elm-rubber,

i. e. one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods, a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 7.

ulmus, i, f. an elm, elm-tree, Ulmus effusa and campestris, Linn. (Pliny calls the latter also atinia, which seems to mean the horn-beam in Col. 5, 6): Plin. 17, 11, 15: Col. 5, 6. Elm-trees were much used as supports to vines: ulmis adjungere vites, Virg. G. 1, 2: amicta vitibus ulmus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 3: amictae vitibus ulmi, Ov. M. 10, 100: hence, Falernae, i. e. Falernian vines, for Falernian wine, Juv. 6, 150. 2. Transf.: ulmorum Acheruns, the Acheron of elm-rods, of one who is often beaten, Pl. Am. 4, 2, 9. (Hence Fr. *orme*.)

ulna, ae, f. the elbow: Plin. 11, 43, 98. II. Transf. in gen. the arm: tremula patris dormientis in ulna, Cat. 17, 13: Ov. M. 7, 847: Stat. S. 5, 3, 266.

2. As a measure of length: (i) an ell: Virg. E. 3, 105: id. G. 3, 355: Hor. Epod. 4, 8: Ov. M. 8, 748. (ii) As much as a man can clasp with both arms, a fathom: Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202. [Ul-na same as Gr. ὤλ-ην; Eng. ell, el-bow; Germ. ellen-bogen.] (Hence It. *alna*, *auna*, *alla*; Sp. *ana*; Fr. *aune*.)

ulōphōnon, i, n. = οὐλόφωνον, a variety of the plant chamaeleon, q. v.: Plin. 22, 18, 21: App. Herb. 109.

ulpīcum, i, n. a kind of leak: Cato R. R. 71: Col. 11, 3, 20: Pl. Poen. 5, 5, 35. (Hence It. *ypiglio*.)

uls (old form, *ols*), prep. with acc. [from the pronominal root *il*, whence *ille*, q. v.] beyond, opp. to *cis*: *uls* Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. s. v.: *ouls* lucum facultalem, Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16: et *uls* et *cis* Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, 15, 25: quinqueviri constituti sunt *cis* Tiberim et *uls* Tiberim, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31.

ulterior, us, comp. adj. [from the obsolete positive *ulter*] farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, *ulterior*: Of space: quis est ulterior? Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, i. e. *transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Caes. B. G. 1, 7: portus, ib. 4, 23: ripa, Virg. Aen. 6, 314: ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417. (ii) Subst.: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, *those more remote*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Mosellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, Tac. H. 4, 7. 2. Of time and other abstractions: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possumus, *things beyond, what is to come*, Quint. 10, 7, 8: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532: semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10: cujus (*fero, tuli*) praeteritum perfectum et ulterius non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.

III. Sup. ultimus, a, um, farthest, most distant, uttermost, extreme, last; often to be rendered as a subst. the farthest part, etc. Of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a coelo, citima terris luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: partes, ib. 6, 20: in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16: devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10: Hesperia, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4: in platea ultima, Pl. Curc. 2, 2, 28: in ultimis aedibus, the most retired part of the house, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 20, 3: cauda, the end of the tail, Plin. 9, 5, 4: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79. (ii) Subst.: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: coelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91. 2. Of time or order of succession, remotest, earliest, oldest, first; last, latest, final: ultimi et proximi temporis recordatio, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab ultima antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1: auctor san-

guinis, Virg. Aen. 7, 49: scilicet ultima semper exspectanda dies homini est, last, Ov. M. 3, 135: vox, ib. 3, 499: lapis, i. e. a grave-stone, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cerae, i. e. a last will, testament, Mari 4, 70, 2: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatusconsultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5. (ii) Subst.: perfecto et ultima exspectato, final events, the end, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: ultima quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109. Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, to the last, Liv. 45, 19: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, finally, id. 1, 53: ne se ad ultimum perditum irent, id. 26, 27: ultimo, Suet. Ner. 32 fin.: ultimum, for the last time, Liv. 1, 29.

3. Of degree or rank: (i) utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ultimae perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab ultimis vitis ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15: scelus, Curt. 5, 12 fin.: execrationes, Just. 24, 2: ultimum supplicium, extreme (i. e. capital) punishment, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: poena, Liv. 3, 58: discrimen ultimum vitae et regni, id. 37, 53: ad ultimam perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24. (β) Subst.: omnia ultima pati, every extremity, the worst, Liv. 37, 54: Ov. M. 14, 483: priusquam ultima experirentur, Liv. 2, 28: paene in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125. And adverb.: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree, Liv. 28, 28. (ii) lowest, meanest (rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11. (β) Subst.: ut vigilis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18: in ultimis ponere, Plin. 17, 12, 18.

ulterior, comp. adv. but with same sign. as *ultra*, beyond, farther on, farther, further: cum quo Rhiphaeos possim descendere montes ulteriusque domos vadere Memnonias, Prop. 1, 6, 4: abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34: ulterius ne tende odiis, Virg. Aen. 12, 938: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto aut vacat aut curat, further, longer, more, id. M. 12, 344: non tulit ulterius, ib. 3, 487: rogabat ulterius justo, more than was right, ib. 6, 470.

ultimē, sup. adv. extremely, to the last degree: nudam flagris ultimo verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250: affectus, ib. 1, p. 105.

ultimo, i, v. n. [ultimus] to come to an end, be at the last: quum ultimarent tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. i fin.

ultimus, a, um, v. ulterior, no. II. **ultio**, ōis, f. [ulciscor] a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge: inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. de Ira 2, 32: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6: Tac. A. 2, 13: Suet. Tib. 25: Juv. 13, 2.

ultor, ōris, m. [id.] a punisher, avenger, revenger: conjunctionis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Aen. 4, 625: Sil. 495.

ultōrius, a, um, adj. [ultor] pertaining to vengeance, avenging: mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultrā, adv. and prep. with acc. [ille]. A. Adv. beyond, farther, over, more, besides: ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 50: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 5, 45, 119: ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, B.: melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76: quid ultra provehor? Virg. Aen. 3, 480: eam (mortem) cuncta mortallum mala dissolvere: ultra neque curae neque gaudii locum esse, Sall. C. 51. Of time: usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, further, later, Quint. 1, 7, 14: nec ultra bellum Latine latum, Liv. 2, 19. (ii) On account of

comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam*: ultra quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 9, 17: ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. *Inv.* 1, 49, 91: *Liv.* 40, 30: Tac. *A.* 6, 44. **B. Prep.** with acc. on the farther side of, beyond, past: cis Padum ultraque, *Liv.* 5, 35: ultra Sillianam villam, Cic. *Att.* 12, 27: millibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. *B. G.* 1, 48: ultra terminum, Hor. *Od.* 1, 22, 10. Placed after the noun: sunt certidenique fines, quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, id. *S.* 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4, 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. *A.* 15, 17 *fin.* **II. Transf.** of time, beyond, past, longer than: (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus, et ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19. **2.** Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc. beyond, above, over, more than: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. *B. Alex.* 21: non ultra hominum aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.*: adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. *Tusc.* 4, 17, 38: quid est ultra pignus aut mutuum? id. *Phil.* 1, 5, 12: juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118: Maecenas otio ac molitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88: si mortalis ultra fas trepidat, Hor. *Od.* 3, 29, 31: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudarit, id. *E.* 7, 27.

ultrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.* that is beyond the world, ultra-mundane: ille deus, App. *Dogm. Plat.* p. 8: pater, Mart. *Cap.* 2, 43 in *carm.*

ultrix, *icis*, *adj.* [ulciscor] avenging, vengeful: ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, the avenging (female) deities, Virg. *Aen.* 4, 473: Furiae, Claud. *Ep.* 1, 14: deae, Sen. *Med.* 967: curae, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 274: dextra, Sen. *Herc. fur.* 895: irae, Claud. *III. Cons. Hon.* 104: ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423: tela ultricia, Stat. *Th.* 10, 911. **II. Subst.** a female avenger: ultrix afflictæ civitatis, Auct. *Or. pro Domo*, 43, 112.

ultra, *adv.* [ille] to the farther side beyond, on the other side: usu. in connection with citro: v. citro. **2.**

Transf. *afar, away, off*: Ty. Proin tu ab istoc procul recedas. *He.* Ultra istum a me! Pl. *Capt.* 3, 4, 19: ultra istunc, qui exossat homines! id. *Am.* 1, 1, 164: ultra te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. *Cas.* 2, 8, 23. **II. Fig.** beyond, besides, moreover, too: celavit suos cives ultroque iis sumptum intulit, Cic. *Fl.* 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se offerunt, *Liv.* 3, 65: Sex. Naevius, qui, quum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, Cic. *Quint.* 23, 74: non debui tibi pecuniam: ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint. 5, 10, 107. (ii) Strengthened with etiam: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, etiam plus ipse ultro debet argentario, Pl. *Aul.* 3, 5 56: Asia Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. *Fl.* 25, 61: o audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum venit, Ter. *Ph.* 2, 3, 13: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 10: qui, quoniam, herus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro irrisum dominum, Pl. *Am.* 2, 1, 40. **2. on his, her, or their part; of himself, herself, themselves, etc.; of one's own accord, without being asked, voluntarily** (this sign. is derived from the idea of addition or surplus; hence, of something not asked for nor expected. Ultro is said to differ from sponte as implying the absence of external influence or solicitation; whereas sponte refers to freedom from compulsion or assistance): Gn. Jam hæc tibi aderit supplicans ultro. *Ter. Credin?* Gn. Immo certe. Novi legendum mulierum: Nolunt, ubi vellis: ultro nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. *Kun.* 4, 7,

42: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam negligere, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. *Cat.* 3, 9, 22: ultro aliquid offerre, id. *Planc.* 10, 26: quum id, quod antea petenti denegasset ultro polliceretur, Caes. *B. G.* 1, 42: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. *Fam.* 4, 13: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111: his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 145: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. *Fam.* 7, 21: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, num Abydeni quoque, inquit, ultro tibi intulerunt arma? *Liv.* 31, 18. *Esp.* ultro tributa (and as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditure incurred by the State for public works*: Varr. *L. L.* 6, 2, 54: *Liv.* 39, 44. *Fig.*: virtus sapiens in ultro tributis est, gives rather than receives, Sen. *Ben.* 4, 1.

ultrōnēitas, ātis, *f.* [ultroneus] free-will: ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg. *Myth.* 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnēus, a, um, *adj.* [ultra] of one's own accord, voluntary: quid interest ad mortem, utrum jussi eamus an ultronei? Sen. *Q. N.* 2, 59 *med.*: exsilium amplexus, App. *M.* 1, p. 111.

ultrorsum, *adv.* [contr. from ultro versum] farther onward: pergere, Sulpic. *Sever. Hist. sacr.* 2, 26.

ultrōtribūta, orum, *v. ultro, ad fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* [ulciscor].

ulucus, i, *m.* a screech-owl, i. q. ulula: Serv. *Virg. E.* 8, 55 (al. alucus). (Hence *It. alocco, locco*; *Sp. loco*, "stupid.")

ulūla, ae, *f.* (sc. avis) [ululo; the shrieker] a screech-owl, Strix stridula, Gmelin: Plin. 10, 12, 16: Virg. *E.* 8, 55. [Sans. ulūka; old Germ. uulila, ūla; Germ. eule; Eng. owl.]

ulūlābilis, e, *adj.* [id.] howling, yelling, wailing: plangor, App. *M.* 4, p. 143: vox, ib. 5, p. 161: clamor, ib. 10, p. 240: *Amm.* 24, 1.

ulūlāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] a howling, wailing, howl: Prud. *Cath.* 10, 122.

ulūlātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a howling, wailing, lamentation over a deceased person: *Inscr. Grut.* 705, 11.

ulūlātūs, ūs, *m.* [id.] a howling, wailing, shrieking, as a sound of mourning or lamentation: Virg. *Aen.* 4, 667: Ov. *M.* 3, 179: Plin. 8, 40, 61: Curt. 4, 15: the wild yells or war-whoops of the Gauls: Caes. *B. G.* 5, 37: the wild cries and shouts of the Bacchanals: Cat. 63, 24: Ov. *M.* 3, 528.

ulūlo, avi, atum, *v. n.* and *a.* [an onomat. word: cf. ὠλυλῶ]. **I.**

Neutr. to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry: canis ululat acute, Enn. in *Fest. s. v. nictare*: canes, Virg. *Aen.* 6, 257: Ov. *M.* 15, 797: lupi, Virg. *G.* 1, 486: simulacra ferarum, Ov. *M.* 4, 404: summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae, Virg. *Aen.* 4, 168: Cat. 63, 28: Hor. *S.* 1, 8, 25: ululanti voce canere, Cic. *Or.* 8, 27. **2. Transf.** of places, to ring, resound, re-echo with howling: penitusque cavæ plangoribus aedes femineis ululant, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 488: resonare ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. *Rapt. Pros.* 2, 269. **II. Act.** to cry or howl out to; to wail or howl over: to fill a place with howling, with yells or shrieks (poet. and mostly in the *Part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate trivis ululata per urbem, Virg. *Aen.* 4, 609: orbatum propriis ululavit civibus urbem, Prud. *Hamart.* 452: ululataque tellus intremittit, Val. *Fl.* 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. *S.* 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygiis furoribus, id. *Th.* 1, 328: aula puerperis, Claud. *IV. Cons. Hon.* 139: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, filled with howling, Stat. *Th.* 9, 724. (Hence *It. urlare*; *Fr. hurler.*)

ulva, ae, *f.* sedge, and various other aquatic plants: the word has no definite application: Plin. 16, 1, 1: Cato *R. R.* 37, 2: Col. 4, 13, 2: Virg. *G.* 3, 175: Ov. *M.* 4, 299: Hor. *S.* 2, 4, 42.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] a little shadow: meton. a sun-shade, parasol, umbrella: Mart. 14, 23 in *lemm.*: Juv. 9, 50.

umbilicāris, e, *adj.* [umbilicus] pertaining to the navel, umbilical: nervus, the navel-string, umbilical-cord, Tert. *Carn. Chr.* 20 *med.*

umbilicātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] navel-shaped, umbilicate: in alvo media plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7.

umbilicus, i, *m.* the navel: Cels. 7, 14: Plin. 11, 37, 89: *Liv.* 26, 45. **II.**

Transf. the umbilical cord: Cels. 7, 29 *fin.* **2.** the middle, centre: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Pl. *Men.* 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in media est insula situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. *Verr.* 4, 48, 106: terrarum, i. e. Delphi, Att. in Varr. *L. L.* 7, 2, 84: also called, umbilicus orbis terrarum, *Liv.* 38, 48: and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23: Italiae, Plin. 3, 12, 17 *fin.* **3.** the projecting end of the cylinder on which the books of the ancients were rolled:

Mart. 2, 6, 11: Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. to bring to a close, Hor. *Epod.* 14, 8. **4.** a projection in the middle of plants: Plin. 15, 22, 24: Pall. *Nov.* 7, 8. **5.** a small circle: Plin. 37, 5, 20. **6.** the pin or index on a sun-dial: id. 6, 34, 39. **7.** a kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle: Cic. *de Or.* 2, 6, 22: Val. *Max.* 8, 8, 1: Aur. *Vict. Vit. Caes.* 3. **8.** Umbilicus Veneris, the herb navel-wort: App. *Herb.* 43: [Akin to ὀμφαλ-ός (the term of umbil-icus is that of an adj.): comparing these two words with Germ. nabel, Eng. navel, it is prob. that the Latin and Greek words have an initial vowel prefixed, and that the orig. forms were ὀνμφαλ-ός, o-nubil-us. But these words come from the root nub, which appears in Sans. nābhi, "umbilicus;" Lat. umb-o (= o-nub-o); old Germ. naba, "modulus rotæ."]

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [v. umbilicus] prop. any convex elevation; hence, a boss of a shield: Enn. *Ann.* 17, 18: Virg. *Aen.* 2, 546. **II. Transf.** a shield: ib. 7, 633: Sil. 4, 354: Lucan. 6, 192: *Liv.* 4, 19: Just. 33, 2. **2.** the elbow: Mart. 3, 46, 5: Suet. *Caes.* 68 *fin.* **3.** a promontory: Stat. *Ach.* 1, 408. Hence, transf.: Isthmus, the Isthmus of Corinth, id. *Th.* 7, 15. **4.** a projecting boundary-stone in fields: ib. 6, 352.

5. a projecting part of a precious stone, a knob, boss: Plin. 37, 6, 23.

6. the full part or swelling of a garment: Tert. *Pall.* 5. Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, a toga, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f.* a shade, shadow: quum usque quaeque umbra est, tamen sol semper hic est, Pl. *Most.* 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. *de Or.* 1, 7, 28: colles afferunt umbram vallibus, id. *Rep.* 2, 6: nox involvens umbra magna terramque polumque, Virg. *Aen.* 2, 251: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Pl. *Cas.* 1, 4. *Proverb.*: umbras timere, to be afraid of shadows, i. e. to fear without cause, Cic. *Att.* 15, 20: Prop. 2, 34, 19. **II. Transf.** in painting, the dark part of a painting, shade, shadow: quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentia, quae nos non videmus! Cic. *Acad.* 2, 7, 20. *p.* lumen, Plin. 35, 5, 11. **2.** a shade, ghost of a dead person: nos ubi decidimus, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. *Od.* 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acherunte reamur effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 42: Tib. 3, 2, 9: Virg. *Aen.* 5, 794: Plin. 30, 2, 6: umbrarum rex, i. e. Pluto, Ov. *M.* 7, 249: dominus, ib. 10, 16. In the plur. of a single dead person: matris agitabitur umbris, ib. 9, 410: Virg. *Aen.* 6, 510. **3.** Like the

Greek σκιά, an *uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him: Hor. 8, 2, 22: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 27. 4. a *shade, shady place, that which gives a shade or shadow* (poet.): nudus arboris Othrys erat, nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513: Virg. G. 1, 157: Pompeia spatlabere cultus in umbra, i. e. in the *Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4, 8, 75: Ov. A. A. 1, 57: vacua tonsoris in umbra, in the *cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbra educata, in the *closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53: rhetorica, i. e. the *rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, i. e. *down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336: nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, i. e. of *hair*, poet. Petr. 109: summae rassidis umbra, i. e. the *plume or crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 226: arcus et umbrae, i. e. *quivers*, id. Silv. 3, 4, 30. 5. a *fish called also sciaena; a grayling, umber*, Salmo Thymallus, Linn.: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: Ov. Hal. 111. III. Fig. a *shadow, an obscure sign or image, faint appearance, imperfect copy or representation, semblance*: veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbra et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem unquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: sub umbra foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4: umbras falsae gloriae consecrari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax umbra pietatis, Ov. M. 9, 460. 2. *shelter, cover, protection*: umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbra magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30: sub umbra Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9: morum vitia sub umbra eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2. [Perh. a contr. of o-nub-ra from nubo, nubes; like umb-o from o-nub-o: the Sans. abhra seems to be connected with umber rather than umbra.]

umbraculum, i, n. [umbra] *anything that furnishes shade, a bower, arbour*: Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2: Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: Virg. E. 9, 42. 2. *Transf. a school*: Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbracula, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: id. Leg. 3, 6, 14. II. a *sun-shade, parasol, umbrella*: Ov. F. 2, 311: Mart. 14, 28, 1: Tib. 2, 5, 97: Amm. 28, 4 med.

umbratiter, adv. *figuratively, metaphorically*: Aug. Ep. 37 fin.

umbraticola, ae, m. [umbra colo] *one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a loungeur*, i. q. umbraticus: Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 49.

umbraticus, a, um, adj. [umbra] *pertaining to shade, i. e. to retirement, seclusion, or leisure*: homo, i. e. an *idler, loungeur*, Pl. Curc. 4, 3, 24: Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 (al. umbratili): doctor, i. e. *one who teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr. 2: literae, composed in *one's study*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2: negotium, that is attended to at home, Gell. 3, 1.

umbratilis, e, adj. [id.] *remaining in the shade, in retirement, or at home; private, retired, contemplative*: vita umbratilis et delicata, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1.

II. *Esp. of speech, in the manner of the schools*; opp. to public, political: educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domestica exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem clarens, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.

umbratilliter, adv. *in outline, slightly*: effingimus, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbrifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [umbra

fero] *shade-bringing, casting a shade, shady*: platanus, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Virg. Aen. 6, 473: rupe, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11. II. *bearing or carrying the shades of the dead*: linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, ib. 1, 57.

umbro, avi, atum, i. v. a. [umbra] *to shade, shadow, cover*: (quercus) umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488: colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25: matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629: tempora quercu, Virg. Aen. 6, 772: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554: umbratus genas, i. e. covered with a beard, id. Silv. 3, 4, 79: umbrantur somno pupulae, are shaded, i. e. covered, Varr. in Non. 172, 4. Absol.: omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, cast a shade, Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of shade, shady, umbrageous*: locus umbrator, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: fico folium maximum umbrissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Virg. E. 2, 3: silva, Ov. M. 1, 693: lucus, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11: salices, Ov. F. 3, 17: vallis, Virg. G. 3, 331: tecta, Tib. 1, 4, 1: cavernae, Virg. Aen. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360.

unā, adv. *in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together*: qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 245: quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetexta toga ponerentur, Cic. Am. 10, 33: finitimis persuaderent ut una cum iis proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: complures una iter faciebant, ib. 2, 17: i mecum, obsecro, una simul, Pl. Most. 4, 3, 43: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: quum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Am. 1, 2. Poet. with dat.: Pallas huic filius una, una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus tura dabant, at the same time, along with him, Virg. Aen. 8, 104.

unāetvicesimānus, etc. v. unetv. **unānimus**, antis, adj. [unus animus] *of one mind, of one accord*: socia, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 80.

unānimis, e, adj. [id.] *of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous*: fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3.

unānimitas, ātis, f. [unanimus] *unanimity, concord* (rare): egregia, Pac. in Non. 101, 26: fraterna, Liv. 40, 8.

unānimiter, adv. *unanimously, cordially*: me delegistis, Vopisc. Tac. 4 fin.: studere patientiae (opp. discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 fin.: vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

unānimus, a, um, adj. [unus animus] *of one mind, heart, or will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (mostly poet.): sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615: quae (res) disthine inanimos videbatur, Liv. 7, 21.

uncatio, ōnis, f. [uncatus] *a bending inwards, a hooking, curving*: ungulium, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 med.

uncatus, a, um, adj. [uncus] *bent inwards, hooked, curved*: quidam, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3 med.: lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20. II. Fig. *hooked, barbed*: syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 fin.

uncia, ae, f. = οὐγκία (Sicilian and Etruscan: v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 sq.), a *twelfth part, a twelfth*: of inheritances: mortuus Babullius, Caesar, opinor, ex uncia, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48: Sen. Contr. 4, 28 med.: Cod. Justin. 5, 27, 2. (ii) of interest, *one twelfth*, i. e. of the capital, or about *eight per cent.* (cf. semunciaris): Scaev. Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4. (iii) of weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), an ounce: Rhemn. Ann. de Ponder. 28: Pl. Men. 3, 3, 3: Plin. 20, 13, 51: Mart. 1, 107, 3. (iv) As a measure of land, *one twelfth of a iugerum*: Col. 5, 1, 10. (v) As a mea-

sure of length, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch*: Front. Aquaed. 24: Plin. 6, 34, 39. II. *Transf. a trifle, bit, atom*: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, Pl. Rud. 4, 2, 8: Juv. 11, 131: Mart. 9, 49, 12. (Hence Eng. ounce, inch.)

uncialis, e, adj. [uncia] *pertaining to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part*: asses, i. e. weighing an ounce, Plin. 33, 3, 13: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: altitudo, of an inch, id. 18, 16, 43: literae, Hier. Prolog. in Job. fin.

unciarius, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth*: heres, i. e. who inherits a twelfth part, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 34 fin.: fenus, i. e. eight per cent. (v. uncia), Tac. A. 6, 16: Liv. 7, 16: lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest. s. v.: unciaria stipe collata, i. e. of an as (weighing one ounce) from each person, Plin. 34, 5, 11: vitis, bearing grapes that weigh an ounce, Col. 3, 2, 2.

unciatim, adv. [id.] *by twelfths, by ounces*: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37. II. *Transf. by a little at a time, little by little*: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo comparavit miser, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9.

uncinatus, a, um, adj. [uncinus] *furnished with hooks or tenters, barbed*: hamata uncinataque corpuscula, Cic. Acad. 2, 38, 121.

uncinus, i, m. [uncus] *a hook, barb*: App. M. 3, p. 135: Pall. Mart. 10, 29. Adjectiv.: hamus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

unciōla, ae, f. dim. [uncia] *a little ounce*: Juv. 1, 40.

unci-pes, ēdis, adj. [uncus] *having feet bent in, crook-footed*: Tert. Pall. 5. **unctio**, ōnis, f. [ungo] *a besmearing, anointing*: sudatoria, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 73: quotidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3: philosophum omnes unctionis causa relinquunt, i. e. to go and anoint themselves for wrestling in the palaestra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21. II. *Meton. an ointment, unguent*: ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47.

unctito, i, v. a. freq. [id.] *to besmear or anoint often*: se unguentis, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato in Serv. Virg. Aen. 4, 698.

unctiōculus, a, um, adj. dim. [unctus] *somewhat unctuous*: pulmentum, Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, m. [ungo] *an anointer*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22: Mart. 12, 70, 3: Cic. Fam. 7, 24: Quint. 11, 3, 26.

unctōrium, ii, n. (sc. cubiculum) [id.] *the anointing-room in a bath*: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

unctulus, a, um, adj. dim. [unctus] *besmeared, anointed*: circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. in Non. 179, 8. II. *Subst. a little ointment*: App. M. 3, p. 139.

unctūra, ae, f. [ungo] *an anointing of the dead*: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

unctus, a, um, Part. [ungo]. II. A dj. lit. *smeared, anointed, hence rich, luxurious, sumptuous*: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, where the word has a double meaning, Cic. Verr. 2, 22, 54: captus es unctiore coena, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: coenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonium, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous*, Juv. 8, 113: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, rich, copious, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: magis diliges ex duobus aequae bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66 med. III. *Subst. unctum, i, n. a rich banquet, sumptuous feast*: unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: coenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16. 2. *an ointment*: haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perficui, App. M. 3, p. 139: Veg. 3, 71. Fig.: pro isto asco sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo,

a te ultimum solem unctumque repetemus, i. e. *sunshine and ointment*, Cic. Att. 12, 6.

unctus, *us*, *m*. [id.] *an anointing, anointment*: oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27.

uncus, *i*, *m*. *a hook, barb*: Liv. 30, 10: Col. 3, 18, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 35, 20. Poet. *an anchor*: Val. Fl. 2, 428. (ii) *Esp. a hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*: Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: Ov. Ib. 167: Juv. 10, 66: bene quum fixum mento decusseris uncum, nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4, 1, 141. 2. *a surgical instrument*: Cels. 4, 29. [Prob. connected with the root UNC, ANC, or ANG, which appears in *ancora*, *ango*; though others connect it with the root of *unguis*.]

uncus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [i. uncus] *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed*: uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 476: unca aera, id. Pont. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 19: vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 314: also called, uncus dens, Virg. G. 2, 423: hic unco non alligat ancora morsu, id. Aen. 1, 169: unguis, Lucr. 5, 31: manus, Virg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: labrum, Lucr. 4, 590: avis Minervae, i. e. *with crooked beak and talons*, Stat. Th. 3, 307: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371.

unda, *ae*, *f*. [root UD: v. udus] *a wave, billow, surge*: mare plenum undarum, Pl. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, quum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: Lucr. 1, 375: Hor. Od. 1, 12, 32: Ov. M. 1, 570. II. Transf. in gen. *water, moisture, a fluid or liquid of any kind* (mostly poet.): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, ib. 8, 737: fons tenui perlucidus unda, ib. 3, 161: nivales, *snow-water*, Mart. 14, 118, 1: ignem Pollux undamque jugalem praetulit, *fire and water*, as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245: faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, i. e. *real, proper husbands*, Ov. A. A. 2, 598: manans naribus unda sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245: preli, i. e. *oil*, Plin. 15, 1, 2: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4: aëriae undae, i. e. *the air*, Lucr. 2, 151: qua plurimus undam fumus agit, Virg. Aen. 8, 257. 2. In architecture, for cymatium (κυματίον, a little wave), a talon, ogee: Vitruv. 5, 7.

III. Fig.: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: nunc agilis fio et mensor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: curarum, Cat. 64, 621: salutantum unda, *a stream, a crowd*, Virg. G. 2, 462: undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 159.

undābundus, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [undo] *full of waves, surging, billowy*: mare, Gell. 2, 30: aquae, Amm. 17, 7 med.

undanter, *adv*. *in a waving manner, like waves*: capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122 (al. fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, 35.

undatim, *adv*. [unda] *in a waving manner, like waves*: mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30: crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11.

undē, *adv*. [qui; old form cunde; cf. ali-cunde] *from which or what place, whence*: Relatively: nec inde venit, unde mallet, Cic. Att. 13, 39: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Caecin. 30, 88: ipse eodem unde redierat, proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 22: Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti iussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: montis sublime cacumen occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667. 2. Interrogatively. (i) direct: unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio, Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: Pa. Unde is? Ohae. Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: An. Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? Ly. Ex Samo, 1158

Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 68: qui genus? unde domo? *from what country?* Virg. Aen. 8, 114. Connected with gentium: unde haec igitur gentium est? Pl. Epid. 3, 4, 47. (ii) indirect: ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 77, 188: quaere unde dono (sit), *what his home is, or where he lives*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53: qualis et unde genus quaeris, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recorder unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53.

II. Transf. of persons or things, *from whom or which* (denoting source, origin, cause, etc.): Relatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: neminem fore unde discerem, id. de Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2: non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, id. Brut. 92, 318: unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28: id. 12, 4, 2. (ii) *Esp. legal t. t.* unde petitur, = *defendant*: si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato in Gell. 14, 2: causam dicere prius unde petitur, ahrum quare sit suum, quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 47, 11.

2. Interrogatively: (i) direct: unde haec (paterna) igitur est? Pl. Am. 2, 2, 158: unde iste amor tam improvisus? Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: Quint. 11, 1, 54: unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508. With gentium: De. Face id ut paratum jam sit. Li. Unde gentium? De. Me defraudato, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 77. (ii) indirect: ut ex ipsa quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45: unde concilietur risus difficillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: unde sit infamis discite, Ov. M. 4, 285. 3. Indefinitely, unde unde (in Tertull., acc. to some, also simply unde), for undecunque, *whencesoever, from whatever quarter*: et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Cat. 67, 27: qui mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88: nec tamen vindictae solatium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 172: qui malum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocunque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Hermog. 10: quanquam possimus unde (al. ubiubi) illas prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nibilo, ib. 22 med. (Hence lt. onde: and from de unde, Sp. donde; Fr. dont.)

undēcēni, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib.* [undecentum] *ninety-nine each*: pedes, Plin. 36, 8, 14.

undēcentēsīmus, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [id.] *the ninety-ninth*: annus, Val. Max. 7, 11 ext.

undēcentum, *num. card.* [unus de centum] *ninety-nine*: anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60.

undēcies, *adv. num.* [unus decies] *eleven times*: hanc summam undecies multiplicato, Col. 5, 2, 7: undecies surrexi una coena, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undēcīm, *num. card.* [unus decem] *eleven*: Cic. Fam. 6, 18: Mart. 2, 44, 8: Vitruv. 3, 1 med.

undēcīmus, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [unus decimus] *the eleventh*: legio, Liv. 30, 18: annus, Virg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118.

undēcīrēmīs, *is*, *f*. (sc. navis) [undecim remus] *a ship of eleven banks of oars*: Plin. 6, 40, 76, § 203.

undēcīmāni, *orum*, *m. plu.* [undecimus] *soldiers of the eleventh legion*: Plin. 3, 12, 17.

(undecumque: in tmesī: unde vacefit cunque locus, Lucr

6, 1016), *adv. from what place or part soever*: undecunque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. beat. 27 med.: nec undecunque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint. 7, 3, 33: undecunque inceperis, ubicunque desieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4: ignes transiliunt protinus in naphtham undecunque visam, Plin. 2, 105, 107. With gentium: undecunque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14.

undē-undē, *v. unde*, *no. ii. 3.*
undē-libēt, *adv.* *whence you will, from any place whatever* (rare): invenire, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10.

undēnārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [undeni] *containing eleven*: numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 fin.

un-dēni, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib.* [unus] *eleven each*: pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 31: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i. e. *with an hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

2. *eleven*: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, i. e. *forty-four years*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27. Sing.: bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, *num. card.* [unus de nonaginta] *eighty-nine*: classis undenonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30.

undēoctōginta, *num. card.* [unus de octoginta] *seventy-nine*: undeoctoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgēsīmus, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [undequadragesima] *the thirty-ninth*: volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, 10 ext.

undēquadrāgēs, *adv. num.* [undequadragesima] *thirty-nine times*: dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25.

undēquadrāginta, *num. card.* [unus de quadragesima] *thirty-nine*: anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14.

undēquinquāgēsīmus, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [undequinquagesima] *the forty-ninth*: dies, Cic. Manil. 12, 35.

undēquinquāginta, *num. card.* [unus de quinquagesima] *forty-nine*: coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58: genera, Plin. 13, 4, 9.

undēsēxāgēsīmus, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [undesexagesima] *the fifty-ninth*: pars, Censor. de Die nat. 19.

undēsēxāginta, *num. card.* [unus de sexaginta] *fifty-nine*: undesexaginta (Carthaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētricēni, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib.* [undetrigesima] *twenty-nine each*: menses undetricenum tricennumque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13 med.

undētricēsīmus or **undētrigēsīmus**, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [id.] *the twenty-ninth*: dies, Liv. 25, 36: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 5.

undētriginta, *num. card.* [unus de triginta] *twenty-nine*: menses, Vitruv. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15.

undēvicēni, *ae*, *a*, *num. distrib.* [undeviginti] *nineteen each*: pedes Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvicēsīmāni, *orum*, *m. plu.* [undevicesimus] *soldiers of the nineteenth legion*: cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimanorum egreditur, Auct. B. Alex. 57.

undēvicēsīmus or **undēvigēsīmus**, *a*, *um*, *num. ord.* [undeviginti] *the nineteenth*: anno undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: die undevicesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14. The second and third syllable short: senserat ire aquilas legio undevicesima, Poet. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 21.

undēviginti, *num. card.* [unus de viginti] *nineteen*: undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46.

undīcōla, *ae*, *comm.* [unda colo] *inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea*: pistris, Avien. Arat. 808.

undīquē, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [unda] *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves or water*: fluctus, Venant. 3 prol.

undīquē, *adv.* [unde que] *from all parts, sides, or places, from every quarter; on all sides, in every part, every*

where: ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, ib. 3, 1: undique cinctus periculis, Cic. Manil. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. d. Or. 1, 24, 92: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: aut undique religionem tolle aut usquequaque conserva, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Hor. S. 2, 3, 108: pacato undique gentium toto, qua patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vopisc. Firm. 5: canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209: marinae aurae undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1 fin.: quum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: undique secus agris arentibus, Sol. 27 med.

undī-sōnus, a, um, adj. [unda] *wave-sounding, sounding or roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Ach. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe, id. 1, 364: dei, i. e. sea-gods, Prop. 3, 21, 18.

undo, avi, atum, i. v. n. and a. [id.]

I. Neutr. *to rise in waves; to surge, swell*: undantem salum, Enn. in Non. 223, 24: undanti in freto, Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28: ad coelum undabat vortex, Virg. Aen. 12, 673. 2. Transf. *to move like waves, to undulate*: vidimus undantem rupi fornacibus Aetnam, id. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Virg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Pl. Epid. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, hanging loosely, Virg. Aen. 12, 471. (β) Fig. *to waver, be agitated*: undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304. 3. *to overflow with, be full of, abound in*: regio undat equis floretque viris, id. 1, 539: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25. II. Act. (rare) *to overflow, inundate, deluge*: sanguine campos, Stat. Ach. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.

2. *to make like waves*: concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

undōsius, comp. adv. *in greater waves*: undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4 med.

undōsus, a, um, adj. [unda] *full of waves or surges, surgy, billowy*: aequor, Virg. Aen. 4, 313: Plemyrum, ib. 3, 631: regna, Sil. 5, 21. Comp.: fluctus, Sol. 12 fin. Sup.: torrentes, Aug. Civ. 1, 27, 11.

undūlātus, a, um, adj. [undo] *marked as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated*: togae, Varr. in Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74).

ūnēdo, ōnis, m. *the arbuté- or strawberry-tree*, Arbutus Unedo, Linn., and also *its fruit*: Plin. 15, 24, 28: id. 23, 8, 79.

ūnetvīcēsīmāni, orum, m. plu. [unetvicesimus] *soldiers of the twenty-first legion*: Tac. A. 1, 51: id. H. 2, 43.

ūnetvīcēsīmus, a, um, num. ord. [unus et vicesimus] *the twenty-first*: legio, Tac. A. 1, 45.

ungella (written also unguella), ae, f. dim. [ungula] *a little claw or talon*: Apic. 4, 5: Marc. Empir. 20 med.

ungo (unguo), unxi, unctum, 3. v. a. *to smear, besmear, anoint, esp. with any fat substance*: unguentis, Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77: unctus est, accubuit, id. Att. 13, 52: of the anointing of corpses, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 219: Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 47: Mart. 3, 12, 4: nudus, unctus, ebrius est contionatus, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos mille, Cato R. R. 79: postes superbos amaricino, Lucr. 4, 1175: caules oleo, to dress with oil, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: oluscula pingui lardo, ib. 2, 6, 64: natat uncta carina, daubed with pitch, Virg. Aen. 4, 398: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, to smear with poison, ib. 9, 773:

arma uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5: ova ranae sanguine, id. Epod. 5, 19: puer unctis tractavit calicem manibus, i. e. greasy, dirty, id. S. 2, 4, 78: uncta aqua, ib. 2, 2, 68. [Sans. anj, "unguere."] (Hence Fr. oindre.)

unguēdo, Inis, f. [ungo] *an ointment, unguent*: App. M. 3, p. 138.

unguen, Inis, n. [id.] *a fattening substance, fat; an ointment*: Cato R. R. 79: Virg. G. 3, 450: Pers. 6, 40 Val. Fl. 6, 360.

unguentārius, a, um, adj. [unguentum] *pertaining to ointments or unguents, ointment-*: taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117: Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12. II. Subst. **unguentārius**, ii, m. *a dealer in unguents, a perfumer*: Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: Hor. S. 2, 3, 228: Plin. 31, 7, 42.

2. **unguentāria**, ae, f. *a female perfumer*: id. 8, 5, 5: Inscr. Orell. no. 4301. (ii) (sc. ars) *the art of making unguents or perfumes*: Pl. Poen. 3, 3, 90. 3. **unguentārium**, ii, n. (sc. argentum) *money for buying perfumes*: Plin. Ep. 2, 11.

unguento, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in verb. finit. rare): deus unguendaverunt, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. no. 1271 (cf. Cic. Verr. 4, 35, 77). More freq. in part. perf.: unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Pl. Cas. 2, 3, 23: id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: P. Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12: Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (gen. plur. unguentum), Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 5: id. Poen. 3, 3, 88). n. [ungo] *an ointment, unguent, perfume*: Pl. Most. 1, 1, 41: Cic. Verr. 3, 25, 62: Hor. A. P. 375: Prop. 3, 16, 23: Ov. F. 3, 561: Mart. 11, 54, 1.

unguicūlus, i, m. dim. [unguis] *a little finger-nail*: Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80: Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 17: Sen. Q. N. 6, 2. Proverb.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων, from early infancy, from childhood, Cic. Fam. 1, 6.

unguilla, ae, f. [ungo] *an ointment-box*: Sol. 27 fin.

unguinōsus, a, um, adj. [unguen] *full of fat or oil, fat, oily, unctuous*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20. Comp.: nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77.

unguis, is, m. *a nail of a human finger or toe; of animals, a claw, talon, hoof*: Plin. 11, 45, 101: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51. Of animals: Plin. 11, 45, 101: Hor. Od. 2, 19, 24: Ov. M. 4, 717: Col. 6, 12: Mart. 14, 199. 2. Proverbial phrases: (i) ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. (ii) transversum unguem discedere, to depart a finger's breadth, in the least, id. Att. 13, 20: and elliptically, urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25. (iii) quum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. showed utter derision, the greatest contempt (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53. (iv) incestos amores de tenero meditatur ungui, i. e. from childhood, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 24. (v) ad or in unguem = eis ὀνύχα or ἐν ὀνύχῳ, to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail): materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem factus homo, highly polished, perfectly accomplished, Hor. S. 1, 5, 32: suturae capitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1: Virg. G. 2, 277 Serv. (vi) homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body, Petr. 57 fin. II. Transf. of plants, *a nail-like spot, the tip, extremity*: Plin. 12, 9, 19: Col. 4, 24, 7: Pall. Febr. 12, 5. 2. *a kind of shell-fish, also called Dactylus*, q. v. perh. the razor-fish: Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23.

3. *a hook*: ferrei, Col. 12, 18, 2.

4. *a white skin on the eye, a web*,

haw: Cels. 7, 7, 4. [A contr. of o-nugis; cf. Gr. ὀνύξ, ὀνύχ-ος; Sans. nakh-a; Germ. nag-el; Eng. nai-l.]

ungūla, ae, f. [unguis] *a claw, talon, hoof*: of a horse: cava concutit ungula terram, Eun. Ann. 17, 12: Virg. Aen. 8, 596: Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11. Of a swine: Cato R. R. 158, 1: Cels. 2, 17: id. 4, 14. Of hens: Pl. Aul. 3, 4, 8. Of vultures and eagles: id. Ps. 3, 2, 63. Proverb.: toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, i. e. with tooth and nail, with might and main, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56. II. Transf. *a horse* (poet.): quum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: Mart. 12, 50, 5. 2. *a claw, an instrument of torture*: Cod. Justin. 9, 18, 7 fin.: Prud. στέφ. 1, 44: Hier. Ep. 1, 3. (Hence It. unghia; Sp. uña; Fr. ongle.)

ungulātros unguis magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest. s. v.

ungulātus, a, um, adj. [ungula] *having claws or hoofs*: altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 fin.: aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, 113.

ungūlus, i, m. [an Oscan word, kindred with unguis] *a finger-ring, a ring*: unguis Oscorum lingua anulus, Fest. s. v.: (anulum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant, Plin. 33, 1, 4.

unguo, v. ungo.

ungustus fustis uncus, Fest. s. v.

ūnī-cālāmus, a, um, adj. *having a single stem or straw*: frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūnī-caulis, e, adj. *having a single stalk*: genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57.

ūnīcē, adv. *alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree*: aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13: ornamento P. Virgilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: quid Teridatem terreat, unice securus, i. e. utterly regardless, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 5: mammarum vitilis aizoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92. With unus: me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 56: id. Bac. 2, 2, 29.

ūnī-cōlor, ōris (acc. plur. unicoloras animas, Prud. Hain. 821), adj. *of one colour, all of one or the same colour*: sues, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnīcornis, e, adj. [unus cornu] *one-horned, having a single horn*: Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30: animal, id. 11, 46, 106: rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18. (Hence It. licorno; Fr. licorne.)

ūnīcorniūs, ui, m. [unicornis] *pure Lat. for monoceros, the unicorn, n. monoceros*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18: id. adv. Jud. 10.

ūnīcorpōrēus, a, um, adj. [unus corpus] *having one body, single-bodied*: signum in coelo (taurus), Firm. Math. 2, 12 med.

ūnīcūba, ae, f. [unus cubo] *that has lain with but one husband*: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 fin.

ūnī-cultor, ōris, m. *a worshipper of one God, a monotheist*: Prud. στέφ. 13, 90.

ūnīcus, a, um, adj. [unus] *one and no more, only, sole, single*: tuus unicus gnatus, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 1: unica gnata, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 8: filius, Pl. Poen. prol. 65: Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: filia, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 41: maritus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 26: unicus anser, Ov. M. 8, 684. Strengthened with solus: quamlibet esto unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 543: unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078. II. Transf. *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique*: homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turpil. in Non. 491, 3: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv. 7, 12: spectator coeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34: ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 9, 15: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: fides, Liv. 33, 21: mors, Lucan. 4, 509: tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, singularly fit, Pl.

Asin. 4, 1, 3: tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *more than an only one, more than a darling*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 47: qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6.

2. *singularly bad, detestable* (rare): unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: scelus, Vell. 2, 7: luxuria, Fest. s. v. Sardanapalus.

ūnī-formis, e, *adj.* [unus forma] *having only one shape or form, uniform*: simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32: facies deorum deorumque, App. M. 11, p. 259: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *med.*

ūnī-formitas, ātis, *f.* [uniformis] *uniformity*, opp. to varietas: Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.*: Arn. 7, 212: Tert. Anim. 17 *med.*

ūnī-formiter, *adv.* *in one and the same manner, uniformly*: App. Trismeg. p. 77: Arn. 2, 88.

ūnīgēna, ae, *adj.* [unus and GEN, root of gigno] *only-begotten, only*: idcirco singularem Deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Tim. 4. In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus deusque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46.

II. *born of one parent, of one or the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens uhigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, i. e. *Diana*, sister of Phoebus, Cat. 64, 391: of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūnī-gēnitus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *only-begotten, only*: unigenitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7: Aug. Civ. D. 11, 24.

ūnī-jūgus, a, um, *adj.* [unus jugum] *having one yoke: vinea, fastened to a single yoke or cross-beam*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183. II. *Transf. that has been married only once*: Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin.*

ūnī-mānus, a, um, *adj.* *having only one hand, one-handed*: puer natus, Liv. 35, 21: id. 41, 21.

ūnī-mōdus, a, um, *adj.* *of one fashion or sort, simple*: compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 15.

ūnīo, II, Itum, 4. v. a. [unus] *to make one, to unite*: coelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2 *fin.*

ūnīo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *the number one, oneness, unity*: decas decima unione completur, Hier. in Amos. 2, 5, 3: Tert. Monog. 4: id. Res. Carn. 2 *fin.* 2. *a uniting, union*: Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19. 3. *a kind of single onion*: Col. 12, 10, 1. II. **ūnīo**, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* Treb. xxx Tyrann. 32 *fin.*) *a single large pearl*: Plin. 9, 35, 56: Sen. Ben. 7, 9: Murt. 8, 81, 4. (Hence Fr. *oignon*: Eng. *onion*.)

ūnīōla, ae, *f.* *dim.* [unio] *an unknown plant*: App. Herb. 77.

ūnīpētus, a, um, *adj.* [unus pes] *having only one stalk*: urtica, Marc. Empr. 15 *med.*

ūnīstirpis, e, *adj.* [unus stirps] *having only one stem or trunk*: Plin. 16, 30, 54.

ūnītas, ātis, *f.* [unus] *oneness, unity*: singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9: mundi, Just. 2, 1: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19.

II. *Transf. sameness, uniformity*: si alterum horum diceretur *Priamus*, alterum *Hecuba*, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in *Ieyo* et *legi* et in *Priamus* et *Priamo*, Varr. L. L. 8, 2, 104: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, Plin. 16, 22, 35: in unitatem venit equester ordo, is brought under one name (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8. 2. *Fig. unity of sentiment, agreement, concord*: virtutes ibi esse debent, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. beat. 8 *fin.*

ūnīter, *adv.* *into one, together in one, conjointly*: quum corporis atque

animae discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 851: uniter aptus, id. 3, 858: uniter aucta (terra), id. 5, 556.

ūnīusmōdi, v. unus, no. II.
ūnīversālis, e, *adj.* [universus] *pertaining to all or the whole, universal*: praecepta universalia vel perpetua, Quint. 2, 13, 14: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3.

ūnīversālīter, *adv.* *all together*: si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Gal. Dig. 18, 1, 35 *fin.*

ūnīversātim, *adv.* *altogether, wholly, entirely*: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūnīversē, *adv.* *in general, generally*: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 5, 55, 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2.

ūnīversim, *adv.* *all together, as a whole*: Naev. 3, 7: generibus rerum summam universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3.

ūnīversitas, ātis, *f.* [universus] *the whole: universitas generis humani*, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, i. e. *in the universe*, ib. 1, 43, 120: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, Gal. ib. 41, 1, 7: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5. II. *Transf. the whole world, the universe*: universitatis corpus, Cic. Tim. 5: ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4.

2. *a society, company, community, guild, corporation, etc.*: universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et siqua alia sunt communia civitatum, Martian. Dig. 1, 8, 6: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, tit. 4: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3 (v. Smith's Ant. 1215).

ūnīversus, a, um (unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 263), *adj.* [unus verto; lit. *turned into one, combined into one whole*] *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal*: (i) Sing.: universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17: familia, id. Caccin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: mundum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: tri-duum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: bellum, Liv. 7, 11: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32: pugna, id. 27, 12. Strengthened with totus: lupus gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 134. (ii) Plu.: de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: dii earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quum crudelitatem unius oppressi essent universi, id. Rep. 3, 31: in illum universi tela conjiciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: *haec loquor de universis*. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Acad. 2, 23, 73. Strengthened with omnes: id genus hominum omnibus universis est adversum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189. II. Subst. universum, *1. n. the whole world, the universe*: tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10. (ii) *in universum, adverb. as a whole, in general, generally*: non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26: terra, etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: Plin. 6, 17, 19.

ūnīvīra (univiria, Treb. xxx. Tyr. 32), ae, *f.* [unus vir] *a woman that has had only one husband*: Tert. Exhort.

ad castit. 13: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11. Adjectively: univira viduitas, Tert. adv. Psych. 8.

ūnīvīrātus, ūs, *m.* [univira] *the state or condition of a woman who has married but once*: Tert. Exhort. ad castit. 13: id. ad uxor. 1, 9.

ūnīvōcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus vox] *that has but one meaning, univocal*: univocis aequivoca connectere, Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

ūno, *1. v. a.* [unus] *to make one, to join, unite*: dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnōcūlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus oculus] *one-eyed*: Cyclops, Att. in Gell. 3, 11: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 *med.* Subst. unoculus, *1. m. a one-eyed person*: Pl. Curc. 3, 22.

ūnōmammīa, ae, *f.* [unus mamma] *one-breasted land, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons*: Pl. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnōsē, *adv.* [unus] *at once, at the same time, together*: Pac. in Non. 183, 21.

unquam (umquam), *adv.* *of time [contr. from unum quam] at any one time, ever* (whereas *semper* means at all times); most freq. in negative sentences; sometimes also in interrogations which imply a negative answer, and in conditional clauses; very seldom in affirmations. I. In negative sentences: quod (principium) si nunquam oritur, ne occidit quidem unquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: quod nemo unquam homo antehac vidit, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 16: quam opinionem nemo unquam mortalis assequi potuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil unquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: non unquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Virg. E. 1, 36: non mehercule hoc unquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne unquam Medea Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisset, Enn. in Non. 297, 20: raro unquam, nisi forte apud eum cui res nota sit, dicimus, *hardly ever*, Quint. 4, 1, 4. With an implied negative: cave posthac, si me amas, unquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8. II. In interrogations: *Le.* Sed tu, en unquam cum quiquam viro consuevistis? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 88: *Ps.* Eho an unquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ra.* Di melius faciant, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8: ullamne ego rem unquam in vita mea volui, quin tu mi fueris adversatrix? Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: pro, di immortales, quoi homini unquam uno die boni dedistis plus, qui minus speraverit! Pl. Men. 5, 5, 26. III. In conditional clauses: si unquam in dicendo fulmus aliquid, tum profecto dolor vim quandam nobis dicendi dedit, Cic. Att. 4, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant, si illam uxorem duxero mihi unquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si unquam tibi uxorem filiam dederō meam, Pl. Cist. 2, 2, 22: si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, peristi, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 34: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvus domum redisset unquam, id. Hec. 3, 4, 21: si quando unquam equestri ope adjutam rem publicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, Liv. 10, 14. IV. In affirmative sentences: plus amat quam te unquam amavit, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 63: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates) reliquis praestet omnibus, qui unquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: licet major quam unquam moles premat, Quint. 12 prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus unquam quo perfectus aliquis orator hanc artem vindicet sibi, *for once, ever*, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic unquam longa relevare catena, nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25.

ūnus, a, um (olnos, oenos, Inscr.; *gen. sing.* unus, Lucr. 2, 379: Virg. Aen. 1, 41: Hor. S. 1, 6, 13, etc.: also, unus, Virg. Aen. 1, 251: Ov. M. 13, 181, etc.: uni, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 49: Titin. in Trisc. p. 694 and 717 P.: *dat. masc.*

uno, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6: *fem. unac*. Cato R. R. 19, 1, *num. card. one*; *an* or *a*: dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, fons unus, unum ahenum et octo dolia, Pl. Cas. 1, 33: mulieres duas peiores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mors Tiberii Gracchi divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, ib. 1, 26: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sasia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178. *Plur.*: ex unis geminas mihi conficis nuptias, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 50: molas asinarias unas et trusatiles unas Hispanienses unas, Cato R. R. 19, 4: literae, Cic. Att. 14, 18: decumae, id. Verr. 3, 98, 227: satis una superque vidimus excidia, Virg. Aen. 2, 642. (ii) Adverbially, in unum, *into one, to one place, together*: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: Sall. J. 51: Liv. 30, 11: Virg. E. 7, 2: Ov. R. Am. 673. 2. Emphatically, with an expressed or implied contrast, *alone, only, sole, single*: hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Pl. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 46: quum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: erat omnino in Gallia ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompeius plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1: cui (sc. mihi) semper uni magis quam universis placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: qui (Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 28: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo, Virg. Aen. 1, 15. *Plur.*: sequere me tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps*, Pl. Bac. 4, 7, 34: unae quinque minae, id. Ps. 1, 1, 52. Connected with solus: unus est solus inventus, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: ex uno oppido solo, id. Verr. 2, 75, 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, solaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1. 3. Indefinitely, *a* or *an, one, some, some one*; and hence, freq. connected with aliquis, quidam, quivis, quilibet, quisquam, etc.: inter mulieres, quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adolescentulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91: ibi una aderit mulier lepida, Pl. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompeium tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10: ut me sic audiat ut unum e togatis, id. Rep. 1, 22: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: est huic unus servus violentissimus, Pl. Truc. 2, 1, 39: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7: ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: est eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 55: tu solus aut quivis unus, id. Caecin. 22, 62: queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42: ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Parad. 1, 2, 11: unus quisque (and sometimes as one word, unusquisque): id. Font. 6, 12: id. Verr. 4, 59, 132: Caes. B. C. 2, 29: sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percunctabere, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 39: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicit ad suadendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit, Liv. 32, 20: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: nihil unum, Liv. 41, 20. II. Transf. to denote identity, a notion which is necessarily involved in that of unity: *the same*: cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die potare, Pl. Asin. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viv-

erent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132: unus aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: omnes una manet nox, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 15: unus utrique error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7: uniusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31. *Plur.*: aderit una in unis aedibus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 75: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63. Connected with or corresponding to idem: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: non semper idem floribus est honor vernis, neque uno luna rubens nitet vultu, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10. [Greek *év*, root of *évós* *eis*; Lith. *wená*; Germ. *ein*; Eng. *one*; Erse, *aen*. The root appears to have had orig. an initial *v* or *w*, which is represented in Gr. by the aspirate, and in Lat. by *oi* or *oe* in the old form *oinos* or *oenos*.]

upllo (opilio and ovilio), *ōnis, m.* [ovis] *a shepherd*: Virg. E. 10, 19: App. Apol. p. 279: Pl. Asin. 3, 1, 36: Col. 7, 3, 13.

upūpa, ae, f. [*εποψ*] *a hoopoe*, Upupa Epops, Linn.: Plin. 10, 29, 44: Varr. L. L. 5, 11, 22. II. Transf. *a kind of hoe or mattock*: Pl. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

ūra' scorpiu = *οὐρά σκοπίου*, *scorpion's-tail, a plant*, also called heliotropion, q. v.: App. Herb. 49.

ūraeus, a, ūm, adj. = *οὐραῖος*, *pertaining to the tail*: cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53.

ūranoscōpus, i, m. = *οὐρανοσκόπος* (the heaven-gazer), *a sea-fish, called also callionymus*, Uranoscopus scaber, Bloch.: Plin. 32, 7, 24: ib. 11, 52.

urbānātīm, adv. [urbanus] *after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely*: at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. in Non. 409, 2.

urbānē, adv. *courteously, affably, politely, urbanely*: severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Coel. 14, 33: urbanus agere, ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14.

2. Of speech, *wittily, acutely, elegantly, happily*: aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: contumaciter urbaneque vexatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: urbanus elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5.

urbānicianus, a, um, adj. [urbanus] *garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Paul. Dig. 4, 6, 35: Spart. Carac. 4: id. Get. 6.

urbānitas, ātis, f. [id.] *a living in a city, city-life*: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, ib. 7, 17. II. Transf. *elegance of manners, politeness*: addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, ib. 3, 7.

2. *refinement, delicacy, or elegance of speech*: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170: Quint. 6, 3, 17. (ii) *Esp. wit, humour, pleasantry, raillery*: contumelia si petulantius factatur, convicium: si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Coel. 3, 6: in quantum hominum facietorum urbanitatem incuratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

3. In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, levary*: incuriosos milites (vernacula utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H. 2, 88.

urbānus, a, um, adj. [urbs] *pertaining to the city or town, city-, town-, opp. to rusticus*: nostri majores non sine causa praeponerant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, ib. 3, 1, 1: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Pl. Trin. 1, 2, 165: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: plebes,

Sall. C. 37: servitia, ib. 24: exercitua. Liv. 27, 3: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: res, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: motus, ib. 7, 1: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, *in or near the city*, i. e. villas, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198: fundus, Cato R. R. 8, 2: rus, Just. 31, 2. 2. Subst. urbanus, *i, m. an inhabitant of a city, a city-man, citizen*: urbani sunt rustici, Pl. Merc. 4, 3, 15: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20.

II. Transf. *polished, courteous*: homo, Cic. Fam. 3, 8. (ii) Of plants, *improved, cultivated, ornamental*: sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae, Plin. 16, 19, 32: acanthos est topiaria et urbana herba, id. 22, 22, 34. 2. Of speech, *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice*: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanus, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18.

(ii) *Esp. witty, humorous, facetious*: urbanus humo erit, *cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt*: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, convivis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridiculo commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105: circumfertur Marci Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Cael. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Coel. 15, 36: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty, clever*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 90.

3. In a bad sense, *bold, forward, impudent*: frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, id. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

urbicāpus, i, m. [urbs capio] *a taker of cities*: urbicaue, occisor regum, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbicārius, a, um, adj. [urbicus] *pertaining to the city*: regiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 1.

urbicrēmus, a, um, adj. [urbs cremo] *city-burning*: nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Hamart. 729.

urbicus, a, um, adj. [urbs] *pertaining to the city, city, civic*: res rusticae et urbanae, Gell. 15, 1: annonae, Suet. Aug. 18: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Elag. 20: viae, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 1.

urbs, urbis, f. *a walled town, a city*: hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causa constituerunt: quam quum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, Varr. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Virg. Aen. 5, 755 Serv.: inter se sortiunt urbem, Enn. in Non. 471, 10: urbs magnae et imperiosae, id. in Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Aeneas quo pacto Trojam urbem liquerit, Naev. 2, 1: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), Cic. Rep. 3, 31: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Am. 3, 11: pulcherrima prope totius Galliae urbs, Caes. B. G. 7, 15.

2. *Esp. the city of Rome* (like *ἄστυ*, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiam si nomen proprium non adjiceretur, Romam tamen accipi sit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augenda quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) dextera sacras jaculatus arces terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 4. Ad urbem esse, *to stop at or near Rome*: of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces:

Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 15, 45 Ascon.: Sall. C. 30: Caes. B.G. 6, 1. **3.** *the capital city, metropolis*: si vicinum urbi municipium sit, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 4 *fin.*: Cod. Theod. 14, 1, 3. **II.** *Met on, the city, for the citizens* (rare): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Aen. 2, 265: moesta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 199: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 24. **III.** *Fig. urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defenditis*, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37. [Usu. connected with *urvo* or *urbo*, "to mark out with a plough"; but perh. the same as Sans. *pura*, *puri*, "urbs"; Gr. πόλις.]

urceatim, adv. [*urceus*] *with pitchers*: Joveim aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. *in pailfuls*, Petr. 44.

urceolāris, e, adj. [*urceolus*] *pertaining to pitchers, pitcher-*: herba, also called helxine, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *wall pellitory*, *Parietaria officinalis*, Linn.: Plin. 22, 17, 20: Scrib. Comp. 39: App. Herb. 81.

urceolus, i, m. dim. [*urceus*] *a little pitcher or water-pot*: Col. 12, 16, 4: Juv. 3, 203: Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

urceus, i, m. (neut. *urceum*, Cato R. R. 13, 1) *a water-pot, pitcher, ewer*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3: Hor. A. P. 22: Pl. Mil. 3, 2, 18: Plin. 19, 524: Mart. 11, 56, 3. [*Urceus*, prob. of same root as *ur-na*, *ur-ina*, q. v.]

ūrēdo, inis, f. [*uro*] *a blast, blight of plants*: Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: Col. 3, 20, 1. **II.** *a burning itch*: Plin. 9, 45, 68.

urgens, entis, Par'. [*urgeo*]. **II.** Adj. *pressing, cogent, urgent* (rare): *urgentior causa*, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.*: *urgentissima ratio*, Cod. Justin. 3, 11, 1.

urgeo (*urgueo*), ursi, 2. v. a. *to press, push, force, drive, impel, urge*: unda impellitur unda, Urgeturque prior veniente, urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: *urgeris turba circum te stante*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: *trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget*, Virg. Aen. 12, 748: *in quo (australi cingulo) qui insistent, adversa vobis urgent vestigia*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: *aut petis aut urges ruiturum*, Sisyphe, saxum, Ov. M. 4, 460: *tres (naves) Euris ab alto in brevia et Syrtes urget*, Virg. Aen. 1, 111: *miserum tenues in jecur urget acus*, Ov. H. 6, 92: *equites in oppidum*, Auct. B. Afr. 6: (Mars) *aetherias currus urgebat ad arces*, Stat. Th. 3, 222. **II.** Transf. *to press, bear hard or close upon; to beset, weigh down, oppress*: Caesar quum septimam legionem urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: Sall. J. 56: *hinc Pallas instat et urget, hinc contra Lausus*, Virg. Aen. 10, 433: *urgent impavidī te Salaminis Teucer, te Sthenelus*, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 23: *hac urget lupus, hac canis angit*, id. S. 2, 2, 64: *Sy. At onus urget. Mi. At tu appone*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 35. **2.** *to press upon, to crowd, hem in, confine*: *ne urbem hanc urbe alia premere atque urgere possitis*, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: *vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum urget utrumque latus*, Virg. Aen. 11, 523: *quaque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget*, id. G. 4, 290. **III.** *Fig. to press, ply, urge with argument*: *urgerent praeterea philosophorum gregeas, instaret Academia*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: *illum neque ursi, nequī levavi*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: *sed urges me meis versibus*, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: *illud urgeam, non intelligere eum*, id. Mn. 5, 27, 80. *Absol.*: *ut interrogando urgeat*, id. Or. 40, 137: *urgent tamen et nihil remittunt*, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77. **2.** *to beset, burthen, oppress; to urge, solicit*: *onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis*, id. de Sen. 1, 2: *quod latus mundi nebulae malusque lar urget*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 20: *quem scabies aut morbus urget*, id. A. P. 453: *omnes illacrimabiles urgentur ignotique longa nocte*, id. Od. 4, 9, 27: *etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, pereo atque adeo flagito crimen*, Cic. Phil. 19, 48: *Lepidus ursit me et suis et Brutuli literis*, Asin. Poll. in

Cic. Fam. 10, 32: *nihil urget*, Cic. Att. 13, 27: *cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33. **3.** *to follow up, keep to, stick to, ply hard, push forwards, urge on*: *eundem locum diutius*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: *quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem*, id. Fam. 7, 8: *jus, aequitatem*, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: *idem illud de provinciis*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 5: *propositum*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: *opus*, Ov. M. 4, 390: *vestem*, Virg. Aen. 9, 489: *iter*, Ov. F. 6, 520: *vestigia ad manes*, Sil. 12, 419: *Romae quum sum et urgeo forum, am often in the Forum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: *altum urgere, to keep out at sea*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 2. *Poet. with inf.*: *marisque Balis obstrepentis urges submovere litora*, ib. 2, 18, 20.

ūrīca, ae, f. = *eruca*, *a caterpillar, canker-worm*: Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrigo, inis, f. [*uro*] *lustful heat, desire, pruriency*: App. M. 8, p. 215: Arn. 5, 1, 87.

ūrīna, ae, f. *urine*: Cic. Fat. 3, 5: Cels. 2, 7: Plin. 24, 11, 56: Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.*: Gell. 19, 4. **II.** Transf.: *genitalis, seed, semen*: Plin. 8, 43, 68: also simply *urina*, Juv. 11, 170. [*Urīna*, same root as Sans. *vāri*, "aqua"; Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδρον; Germ. *harn*: hence also Lat. *ur-na*, *ur-inor*, "to dive," *ur-ceus*.]

ūrīnal, οὐροδοχείον, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnalis, e, adj. [*urina*] *pertaining to urine, urinary, urinate*: *vīae*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: *fistula*, Veg. 3, 15: *virtutes*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 5, 2: *medicamenta*, ib. 1, 4.

ūrīnātor, ōris, m. [*urinor*] *a diver*: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Liv. 44, 10: Calistr. Dig. 14, 2, 4: Inscr. Orell. no. 4115.

ūrīno, i, v. n. and **ūrīnor**, i, v. n. dep. *to plunge under water, to dive*: *urinare est mergi in aquam*, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27: Plin. 11, 37, 72: id. 9, 30, 48.

ūrīnus, a, um, adj. = *οὐρινος*, *full of wind, windy*: *ovum, a wind-egg*, Plin. 10, 58, 79.

ūrīon, ii, n. [perh. from ὄρος, Ion. for ὄπος, *a mountain*] *a kind of earth in mines*: Plin. 33, 4, 2.

urna, ae, f. [root UR: v. *urina*] *a water-pot, water-jar, urn*: *urnae dictae, quod urinant in aqua haurienda ut urinātor*, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Pl. Ps. 1, 2, 24: Prop. 4, 4, 16: Ov. F. 3, 14: Hor. Od. 3, 11, 22. As an attribute of personified rivers: *Virg. Aen. 7, 792: Sil. 1, 407.* **II.** Transf. in gen. *any kind of urn*: (i) *a voting-urn*: *senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: Ov. M. 15, 44: Prop. 4, 11, 49: Hor. S. 2, 1, 47: Juv. 13, 4: *educit ex urna tres (judices)*, Cic. Verr. 2, 17, 42: Suet. Ner. 21: *Virg. Aen. 6, 22.* (β) *the urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: *omnium versatur urna serius ociosus sors exitura*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 26: *Virg. Aen. 6, 432.* (ii) *a cinerary urn*: *Ov. H. 11, 124: id. M. 4, 166: Suet. Cal. 15.* (iii) *a money-pot, money-jar*: *argenti*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10. (iv) *A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn*: Cato R. R. 148, 1: Col. 12, 41: Plin. 17, 28, 47: Pers. 5, 145. (β) *any measure*: Cato R. R. 10, 2: Juv. 15, 25.

urnālis, e, adj. [*urna*] *containing an urn, holding half an amphora*: *urcei*, Cato R. R. 13, 3: *caliculi*, Plin. 9, 30, 48. Subst. *urnalia*, ium, n. plu. *vessels of such capacity*: Procul. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnārium, ii, n. [id.] *a table on which water-vessels were set, an urn-table*: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

urniger, ēra, ērum, adj. [id.] *urn-bearing*: *puer, i. e. the constellation Aquarius*, Auct. Carm. de Sign. coel. (Virgil?) 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] *a little water-urn*: Varr. in Non. 544, 9. **II.** *a small cinerary urn*: Spart. Sever. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. v. a. [orig. *buuro*, whence *bustum*, *amburo*, *combuo*; cf. *πῦρ*, and Eng. *burn*] *to burn*: (*sacer ignis*) *urit, corpore serpens, quacunque arripuit partem*, Lucr. 6, 661: *calidum hoc est: etsi procul abest, urit male*, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 81: *urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum*, Virg. Aen. 7, 13: *picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae Mulciber urebat*, Ov. M. 14, 532.

2. *Especially to burn up, destroy by fire, consume*: *hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito*, XII Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: *in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri securique patimur*, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: *agros*, Liv. 26, 21: *urbes hostium*, Tac. H. 2, 12: *superbas Carthaginis arces*, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: *usto ab Illo*, ib. 10, 13: *ustis navibus*, ib. 9, 8: *cum frondibus uritur arbor*, Ov. M. 2, 212: *acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt*, Plin. 22, 22, 34. (ii) *Of encaustic painting, to burn in* (rare): *picta coloribus ustis puppis*, Ov. F. 4, 275: *tabulam coloribus*, ib. 3, 831. **II.** Transf. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting or pain acutely*: *videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: *quum sol gravis ureret arva*, Ov. M. 6, 339: *campum (seges)*, Virg. G. 1, 77: *solum (cicer)*, Plin. 18, 12, 32: *vineas (fimum suillum)*, id. 17, 27, 46: *sitis usserat herbas*, Ov. F. 4, 299: *sitis arida guttur urit*, id. M. 11, 130: *fauces urit sitis*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: *pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros*, Liv. 10, 47: *dysenteria si usserit*, Plin. 28, 9, 33: *calx urit, discutit, extrahit, burns, heats* (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57. **2.** *to rub sore; to gall, fret, corrode*: *calceus si (pede) minor, uret*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: *si te gravis uret sarcina chartae*, ib. 1, 13, 6: *teneros urit lorica lacertos*, Prop. 4, 3, 23: *uri virgis*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: *antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat*: *Gallica excavat nec urit*, Col. Arb. 8, 3.

3. *to pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither*: *pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: *his, quae frigus usserit, remedio sunt*, Plin. 22, 25, 57: *Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8: Lucan. 4, 52: Val. Fl. 2, 287.* **III.** *Fig. to burn, inflame, consume with passion; pass. to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamoured*: *me tamen urit amor*, Virg. E. 2, 68: *urit me Glycerae nitor, urit grata protervitas*, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5: *urit infelix Dido*, Virg. Aen. 4, 68: *Hor. Epod. 14, 13: Ov. M. 1, 496: meum jecur urero bilis*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66: *ira communiter urit utrumque*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: *id. Od. 1, 13, 9: urit fulgore suo, consumes with envy*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 13: *uro hominem, I gall the fellow*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43: *id nunc his cerebrum uritur, me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri*, Pl. Poen. 3, 5, 25. **2.** Transf. *to disturb, harass, oppress*: *eos bellum Romanum urebat*, Liv. 10, 17: *quo (bello) Italia urebatur*, id. 27, 39: *labor aliquem urens*, id. 36, 23: *populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona*, Vell. 2, 77.

urruncum, i, n. *the lowest part of an ear of corn*: Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

ursa, ae, f. [*ursus*] *a she-bear*: Ov. M. 2, 485: id. F. 2, 181: Mart. 6, 25, 2.

2. *Poet. a bear, in gen.*: Virg. Aen. 5, 37: Ov. M. 12, 319. **II.** Transf.: *Ursa, a constellation, either Ursa Major, the Greater bear, or Ursa Minor, the Lesser Bear*: id. H. 18, 152: id. Trist. 1, 4, 1: Val. Fl. 4, 724: Suet. Ang. 80. **ursinus**, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a bear, bear's*: *sanguis*, Col. Arb. 15: *fel*, Plin. 28, 16, 62: *adeps*, id. 28, 17, 71: *rabies*, id. 8, 36, 54: *allium, a kind of wild garlic*, id. 19, 6, 34. **II.** Subst. *ursina*, ae, f. *bear's meat*: Petr. 66.

ursus, i, m. *a bear, Ursus Arctos*: Plin. 8, 36, 54: Ov. M. 2, 494: Hor. Epod. 16, 51. *Proverb.*: *sumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, i. e. have*

provoked a dangerous person, Mart. 6, 28. [Sans. rikhsa; Gr. ἀπκρος; in *ursus* the *c* is dropped: cf. *parsum* from *parco*.] (Hence Sp. *oso*.)

urtica, ae, f. [uro] a nettle, stinging-nettle, species of *Urtica*, Linn.: Plin. 21, 15, 55: Cat. 44, 15: Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: Pers. 6, 70. 2. Transf. a sea-nettle, a kind of zoophyte, species of *Medusae* and *Actiniae*: Plin. 9, 45, 68: also called, marina, Pl. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

II. Fig. lustful desire, pruriency: Juv. 2, 128.

ūrus, i, m. [a Celtic word] a kind of wild ox, or aurochs, Bos primigenius, Owen: v. bison: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Plin. 8, 15, 15: Virg. G. 2, 374: cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 fin.

urvo (urbo), i, v. n. [urvam] to mark out with a plough: urvat Ennius in *Andromeda* significat circumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condenda urvo aratri. Ait autem: circum sese urvat ad pedes terra, Fest. s. v.: urvare est aratro definire, Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

urvum (urbum), i, n. the curved part of a plough, the plough-tail, with which the bounds of cities were marked out: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid.: id. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239.

usio, ōnis, f. [utor] use: Cato R. R. 149, 2: quae tibi usioni supererunt, ib. 38, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Varr. in Non. 231, 6: usionis gratia, Scaevola in Gell. 4, 1. Plur.: Arn. 7, p. 238.

usitātē, adv. in the usual manner: loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: dictum, Gell. 19, 7. Comp.: dicere, id. 13, 20.

usitātus, a, um, Part. [usitor]. II. A dj. usual, customary, common, accustomed, familiar: hoc jam vetus est et maiorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11: vocabula, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9: penna, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 1: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 5, 44, 117. Comp.: faciamus tractando usitatus hoc verbum et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27: quod usitatus esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4. Sup.: utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.

usitor, atus, i, v. dep. freq. [utor] to use often, be in the habit of using (rare): verbo, Gell. 17, 1: id. 10, 21: anulis, id. 10, 10.

uspiam, adv. [v. usque] at or in any place, anywhere, somewhere: sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id. Att. 1, 17: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam aurum, Pl. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae flent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 2. With *gen.*: nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 199: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.

usquam, adv. [id.] at or in any place, anywhere; usu. with negatives: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6. With *gen.*: nec sane usquam terrarum locum, Just. 3, 3 med. (ii) In interrogative sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: an quisquam usquam gentium est aequae miseri? id. Hec. 3, 1, 13: miror te, quum Roma absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2. (iii) In conditional clauses: si quid usquam iustitia est, Virg. Aen. 1, 604: Q. int. 6, 1, 51. (iv) Affirmatively: unde quod est usquam inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Virg. Aen. 7, 311. 2. in any thing, in any way (rare): neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam con-

silio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: Jugurtha timere pop. R., neque adversus iram ejus usquam nisi in avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia sua spem habere, Sall. J. 13. II. Transf. with verbs of motion, to any place: nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: (formica) non usquam proreperit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553: sie ea deducta est usquam gentium, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam vinctus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.

usquē, adv. every step, all the way, right on, continuously, constantly; usually in connection with prepositions or adverbs. I. Of space: (i) with prepositions, all the way: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque ex ultima Syria atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 157: usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, ib. 1, 34, 87: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: portus usque in sinus oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31: trans Alpes usque transfertur, id. Quint. 3, 12: admorunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240. (ii) With adverbs of place: quod eos usque istinc exauditos, putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14: mari terraque illas usque quaque quaeritat, Pl. Poen. prol. 105: usque quaque, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 110. (iii) With an accusative of the place whither, all the way to, as far as, to: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, id. Clu. 68, 192: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: ab hac (Sicilia) Cretam usque Siculum (mare), Plin. 3, 5, 10 fin.: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1: ab Attica Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21: ab eo (sidere) usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20: horrendus ab astris descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89. II. Of time: (i) with prepositions, all the while, as long or as far as, until: mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, from as far back as the heroic ages, id. Div. 1, 1, 1: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Coel. 14, 34: usque a mane ad vesperum, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 97: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62: ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, Cic. Am. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, as far as, up to, id. Rep. 1, 37. (ii) With adverbs: pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam inde usque repetens, id. Arch. 1, 1: cessatum usque adhuc est, until now, hitherto, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad legati venerunt, Cic. Deiot. 4, 11: usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2: usque dum regnum obtinebit Juppiter, Pl. Men. 5, 1, 28: Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 12: usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, id. Sest. 38: usque adeo, donec, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, 4: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3: adeo usque dum, Pl. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque adeo ut, Cic. Fl. 23, 1.

III. Of other relations: (i) with prepositions: usque ad ravim poscam, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompelium, up to, i. e. except Pompey, Plin. Ep. 2, 11. (ii) With adverbs: (L. Tarquinius) Anco regi familiaris est factus, usque eo, ut socius paene regni putaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 20. (iii) Absol.: right on, constantly, incessantly: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: pocnas-

que dedit usque superque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65: an usque in nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 15: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit. eamus, Virg. E. 9, 64: nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. Aen. 6, 487. [In *us-que*, *us-piam*, *usquam*, the *us* is the relative *qui* or *quis*, but no satisfactory explanation can be given of the *s*.]

usquequaque, v. usque.

usta, ae, f. [uro] a kind of red colour, burnt cinnabar: Plin. 35, 6, 20: Vitr. 7, 11 fin.

ustilāgo, inis, f. a plant called also *carduus silvaticus*, v. *carduus*: App. Herb. 109.

ustio, ōnis, f. [uro] a burning, searing, or cauterizing (rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 fin.: quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 14: vehementior ustio sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87.

ustor, ōris, m. [id.] a burner of dead bodies, a corpse-burner: Cic. Mil. 33, 90: Cat. 59, 5: Mart. 3, 93, 26: Lucan. 8, 738.

ustrina, ae, f. [id.] a burning, burn: App. M. 7, p. 196. II. a place for burning corpses: Inscr. Orell. no. 4517: cf. Fest. s. v. bustum. Called also *ustrinum*, i, n.: Inscr. Grut. 656, 3: id. 755, 4.

ustulo, avi, aum, i, v. a. [dim. of uro] to burn a little, to scorch, singe (rare): pulos, Vitr. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventi ferro, i. e. to crisp the hair, Auct. Priap. 46. 2. to burn up, consume by fire: scripta lignis, Cat. 36, 8. II. Transf. to pinch, nip, or blast, with cold: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aura, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustus, a, um, Part. [uro].

usūālis, e, adj. [usus] fit for use mancipia. Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16. II. usual, ordinary: sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 10.

usūārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to use: servus, i. e. whom one has the use of but does not own, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14: Gell. 4, 1. II. Act. that uses or has the use of a thing, but no right of property in it: usus aquae personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Modest. Dig. 7, 8, 21.

usū-cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3. v. a. legal t. t. to acquire ownership of a thing by long use, to acquire by prescription or usucaption: hereditatem, Cic. Att. 1, 5: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse, Plin. Ep. 5, 1: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44: subseiva, ut usucapta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 fin. Also in two words: filius pro donato non capiet usu, Paul. Dig. 41, 7, 1: proprius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, Pompon. ib. 41, 3, 29.

usū-cāpio, ōnis, f. legal t. t. the acquisition of ownership by long use or possession, usucaption: usucapio est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium biennii, Ulp. Fragn. tit. 19: cf. Gai. Inst. 2, § 42: Modest. Dig. 41, 3, 3: Cic. Leg. 1, 21: 55: Justin. Inst. 2, 6: Dig. 41, tit. 3: Cod. Justin. 7, 24; 28 sq. (v. Smith's Ant. 1217 seqq.). Sometimes separated: usu quoque capio, Ulp. Dig. 41, 10, 1.

usūcaptus, a, um, Part. [usucap] **usūfructuārius**, ii, m. [usufruct] one who has the use and profit but the property of a thing, a usufructuary: Gai. Inst. 2, § 30: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1,

ae, f. [utor] a using, use or enjoyment: solis usura, Att. in Non. 231, 4: hujus lucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: unius horae, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: longi temporis, id. Fam. 3, 1: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: corporis, Pl. Am. prol. 108: gloriae, Vell. 2, 34. II. Esp. a use of money lent: ab aliquo pecuniam pro usura auferre, Cic. Verr. 3, 72, 168. 2. Meton. interest paid

for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans) alicui usuram pendere, id. Att. 12, 22 usuras dare, accipere, Paul. Dig. 22, 1 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12 minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62: vorax, Lucan. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, i. e. to spend the whole income of estates in paying interest, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum, to get interest upon interest, or compound interest, Tac. G. 26. (ii) Transf. in gen.: terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1.

usurarius, a, um, adj. [usura] that serves or is fit for use, of which one has the use or enjoyment: puer, Pl. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Am. 1, 2, 36. ||. pertaining to interest or usury, that pays interest: aera, id. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, at interest, Ulp. Dig. 16, 2, 11: debitum, id. ib. 3, 5, 5 fin.: debitor, Papin. ib. 21, 1.

usurpabilis, e, adj. [usurpo] that may be used: homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

usurpatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a using by another party, whereby a prescription or usucapion is interrupted: usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2. 2. a taking into use, a making use, continual use, using, use: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr. 5, 64, 166: vocis, Liv. 27, 19: superba nominis, Plin. 32, 2, 7: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, the undertaking of a journey so uncommon, Liv. 41, 23: bonae mentis, enjoyment, possession, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.

3. In late Lat. a seizing or using unlawfully, usurpation: qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicita usurpatione geminaverit, Cod. Justin. 1, 6, 1: per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, ib. 1, 4, 6.

usurpativē, adv. improperly, usurpatively: Serv. Virg. G. 1, 210: id. ad Aen. 7, 289.

usurpativus, a, um, adj. [usurpo] wrongly used, unusual, improper: species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.: Macr. de diff. verb. p. 2764 ib.

usurpator, ōris, m. [id.] one who uses or takes possession unlawfully, a usurper: indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7.

usurpatōrius, a, um, adj. [usurpator] usurping, usurpatory: temeritas, Cod. Justin. 10, 47, 8.

usurpatrix, icis, f. [usurpo] she that assumes or takes to herself without right: innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 12.

usurpo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [contr. from usus ru(m)po, to break the usus of another (Key, Phil. Soc. 1855, p. 98), hence] to get possession of, to acquire, obtain: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: usurpata uxor, i. e. who broke the usus by absenting herself from her nominal husband three nights in every year, Q. Mucius in Gell. 3, 2: cf. Smith's Ant. 741. 2. to assert, to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise: Dilem quemquam id jus usurpasse, to assert the right, Liv. 27, 8: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Pl. Cist. 2, 1, o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego urpem iubens! how gladly would I

use of it, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 41: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignora, Cic. Parad. 2, 17: at quam crebro usurpat, Et consul, et Antimius! id. Phil. 2, 28, 70: praeciare est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem, id. Parad. 5, 1, 33: peregrinae conditionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilitia: civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. Claud. genus poenae saepe in improbos

res hac in re publica esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: id nunc jure

imperil nostri quotannis usurpatum ac semper retentum pretio assecuti sunt, id. Verr. 5, 20, 51: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id. Fam. 5, 16: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Am. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M'. Curii non cum caritate aliqua benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? who does not cherish the memory of, ib. 8, 28: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 fin.: modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. A. 11, 16. With de: sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, quum de poëtis dicemus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: usurpatum est, it is usual, customary; with subj.: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6. 3. Esp. to take possession or cognizance of, i. e. to perceive, observe, etc., through the senses: nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 302: destiterunt ea sensibus usurpare, id. 4, 976: advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia atque Arabia, quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus unquam usurpavi meis, I have never seen nor set foot in, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 4: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? id. Cas. 3, 5, 9. 4. to name or call habitually: Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Tim. 11: tabulata instituenda sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. 5. In late Lat. to assume or appropriate unlawfully, to usurp: dominium totius loci, Cod. Justin. 8, 10, 8: illicitum collegium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 22, 2.

usus, a, um, Part. [utor].

usus, ūs, m. [id.] a using or making use of; use, application, employment; service, benefit, utility; practice, exercise, custom, etc. ||. Objectively; usu. with gen.: virtus in usu sui tota posita est; usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Veneti scientia atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus, Cic. R. p. 3, 3: rerum maximarum, ib. 1, 23: rerum necessariorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: (naves) tactae subito ex humida materia non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, id. B. C. 1, 58: usum belli habere, id. B. G. 4, 20: quod me docuit usus magister egregius, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: vita ususque vivendi, Cic. Rep. 5, 5: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessariōs, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: usu belli et ingenio impavida gens, Liv. 42, 59: natis in usum laetitiae scyphis pugnare, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1: assiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: humanus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 51: agrestis, Virg. G. 3, 163: plures, quam quot satis in usum erant, ignes quum accendisset, Liv. 36, 10. 2. Esp. intercourse, familiarity, intimacy: domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. Fam. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantaque amicitia, id. Planc. 2, 5: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9. (ii) carnal intercourse: Tib. 1, 9, 55: Ov. R. Am. 357.

3. In law, usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more freq., usufructus, the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct; usus ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73 med.: usufructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: usufructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salva rerum substantia, Paul. Dig. 7, 1, 1: v. Smith's Ant. 1221 seq. (ii) a use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucapion: in the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas, v. auctoritas, no X. ||. Subjectively; use, practice, experience: vir tali prudentia, etiam usu atque exercitia-

tione praeditus, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. Manil. 10, 28: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: scientia atque usus militum, ib. 2, 20: nullius usus imperator, id. B. C. 3, 45: ne usu manique reliquorum opinionem fallerent, ib. 3, 86: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, id. B. G. 1, 39. ||. Meton.

use, usefulness, utility, benefit, profit: levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: (arborum consectio) magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51. Esp. in the phrase, usui or ex usu esse, to be of use or benefit, to be useful, serviceable, or profitable: esse usui civitati, Cic. Rep. 1, 21: Caes. B. G. 5, 1: Liv. 3, 33: (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1: bono usui esse, Pl. Curc. 4, 2, 15: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo nemo'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 47. 2. use, need, necessity: usum provinciae supplere, Cic. Verr. 4, 5, 9: quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43. (ii) Esp. in the phrases, usus est, and usus venit, there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite: (a) Usus est: egomet mihi fero, quod usu'st, Pl. Merc. 5, 2, 13: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: Me. Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. Ch. An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? Me. Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28. With abl.: viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 27: argento invento, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 48: facto, id. Am. 1, 3, 7: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41: nunc viribus usus, nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistra, Virg. Aen. 8, 441. With acc.: ad eam rem usu'st hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 151. (B) Usus venit: si quis usus venerit, meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, id. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quum ad praectorem usus veniet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 17: non usus veniet, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, Caes. B. G. 7, 80. With abl.: ubi usus veniat contra conserta manu, Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 3. 3. a fit occasion or opportunity, esp. in the phrase, usu venire, to happen: de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, quum adesset usus, sustinere auderent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserior aut acerbior usu venire? what can happen? Cic. Quint. 15, 49: si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. de Sen. 3, 7: Caesar biduum in his locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione praeceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26: quod culpiam Thraco venisse usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12.

usufructus, us, v. usus, no. 1. 3.

ut, or **uti**, adv. and conj. [qui; prob. orig. identical with quod; old form cut or cuti]. A. Adv. in what manner, how (both affirmative and interrogative); in the manner that, as: Ciceronem, et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: perge, ut institui, id. Rep. 2, 11 fin.: est, inquit, ut dicis, ib. 1, 40: instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura, quam ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat. Caes. B. G. 2, 22: credo te audisse, ut me circumsterint, Cic. Att. 1, 16: Sa. Ut vales? Ty. Ut queo, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 17: ut valeat? ut meminit nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12. Corresponding to sic: Am. Satin' tu sanus es? So. Sic sum, ut vides, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 57: haec res sic est,

ut narro tibi, id. Most. 4, 3, 40. (ii) ut ut (also as one word, utut), in whatever way or manner, however: verum ut ut res haec sese habet, pergami, ib. 3, 1, 14: id. Cist. 1, 1, 111: Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 4: ut ut illud acceptum sit, Pl. Truc. 5, 2. III. Esp. in comparisons: usu. correl. to sic, ita, item, etc.: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole Cic. Rep. 6, 15, fin.: quid dulcius, quam habere, quicum omnia audeas sic loqui, ut tecum? id. Am. 6, 22: ut ille qui navigat, sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat; in bello sic paret ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40: quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines, ib. 2, 1: ita fit, ut non item in oratione ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60, 202: apud me, ut apud bonum iudicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, ut saepe fit, recreatur civitas, ib. 1, 44. (ii) ut . . . ita, not only . . . but also, although . . . yet: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodicea ultro arcesserunt, id. Fam. 12, 13: haec omnia, ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv. 3, 55. (iii) ut . . . ita, ut being usu. foll. by quisque, and both clauses gen. having a superlative word; but the comp. or positive is sometimes used; and at times the force of the sup. is expressed by a verb or subst.; ita is not unfreq. omitted: this constr. cannot be literally translated into English, which requires the comparative in the corresponding cases: the . . . the, the more . . . the more: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, the better a man is, the less inclined is he to suspect others, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ut quisque animi magnitudine maxime excellit, ita vult maxime princeps omnium vel potius solus esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: optime societas hominum servabitur, si, ut quisque erit conjunctissimus, ita in eum benignitatis plurimum conferetur, ib. 1, 16, 50: facillime ad res injustas impellitur, ut quisque altissimo animo est, ib. 1, 19, 65: major autem (societas est), ut quisque proxime accedat, id. Am. 5, 19: uti longe a luxuria, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vita, si possit vesci voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv. 9, 6: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. de Sen. 18, 64. (iv) ut with sup. and posse, equivalent to quam in the same constr. (r. quam, no. 11, 3, ii): haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt, have been spoken of as briefly as possible, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: satis est a me, ut brevissime potuit, paulo ante dictum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: causas, ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29.

2. In introducing examples, as, such as, as for instance: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, id. Rep. 1, 31: (legis latores) ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, ib. 2, 1: est quiddam, quod sua vi nos illectos ducit, ut amicitia, bona existimatio, id. Inv. 2, 52, 157. 3. With explanatory or limiting parenthetical clauses: as, inasmuch as, as being, for: at hi quidem, ut populi Romani aetas est, senes; ut Atheniensium secula numerantur, adolescentes debent videri, according to the age of the Roman people, id. Brut. 10, 39; proximo seculo Themistocles insecutus est, ut apud nos, perantiquus; ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, ib. 10, 41: succedunt Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historia curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: prima luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum, ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: L. Coelius Antipater scriptor fuit, ut temporibus illis, inclementis, Cic.

Brut. 26, 102: multae (erant in Fabio), ut in homine Romano, literae, id. de Sen. 4, 12: militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, domi vicissim Laelium observaret in parentis loco Scipio, id. Rep. 1, 12. 4. In exclamations to denote degree, how! how much! how greatly!: quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: quod quum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitia, quum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! id. Fin. 5, 22, 61. 5. Of time: (i) to mark an occurrence immediately preceding the main action, as, when, as soon as; usually connected with the perf. tenses: L. Furium repente venientem aspexit, eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11: milites, ut in acie constituerant, Atrebatas in flumen compulerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: Arioivismum, ut semel Gallorum copias proelio vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, ib. 1, 31: literas scripsi statim ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12: ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19. Strengthened with primum: ut primum loqui posse coepi, Quaesio, inquam, pater, quid moror in terris? id. Rep. 6, 15: ut primum potestas data est, id. Fam. 10, 13. (ii) Rarely to mark actions occurring at the same or a subsequent time, while, since: ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo de improviso, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 52; ut Brundisio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae literae, Cic. Att. 1, 15.

B. Conj. with subjunctive: I. To connect clauses denoting the effect or consequence of what is expressed by the principal clause: in this case it usu. answers to some demonstr. word in the main sentence, as sic, ita, tam, adeo; talis, tantus, is, hic, etc.; as that, so that, that, as to: Tarquinius sic Servium diligebat, ut is ejus vulgo haberetur filius, id. Rep. 2, 21: non sum ita hebes, ut istuc dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, uti eo gravarer, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: adeo montibus mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: non talem (figuram), ut eam factam a Scopis diceret, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas ut etiam ad galeas induendas tempus defuerit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: quae quum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20: eo erant vultu ut eos Argivos aut Sicyonios diceret, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: Milo hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem servare potuerit quin una vos servaret, id. Mil. 11, 30: Xenocratem ferunt, quum quaereretur ex eo, quid assequerentur ejus discipuli, respondisse, ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, id. Rep. 1, 2: Aristoteles quidem ait omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, ut ego me tardiorum esse non moleste feram, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80. 2. Esp.

when the principal clause contains a verb which denotes an effecting or a happening; in the latter case the subject is often wanting, or the dep. clause itself may be regarded as the logical subject: it is doubtful, therefore, whether such sentences can strictly be said to express a consequence: facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, you act in such a way that, id. Mur. 7, 15: eniti et efficere ut amici jacentem animum excitet, id. Am. 16, 59: casu accidit, ut id quod Romae audierat primus nuntiaret, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: quoniam nobis contigit, ut in gerenda re publica aliquid essemus memoria dignum consecuti, id. Rep. 1, 8: facilius evenit appropinquante morte, ut animi futura augerentur, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: quando fuit, ut quod licet non liceret, id. Coel. 20, 48: est, inquit, ut dicis, ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 36, 152: ad App. Claudii senectutem

accedebat etiam, ut caecus esset, id. de Sen. 6, 16.

II. To connect clauses denoting the purpose or intention of what is expressed by the principal clause: to the end that in order that, that: si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, quorum bona venierunt, cavete, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153. haec acta res est, ut nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, ib. 51, 149: constituerunt sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspicionem vitarent, remanebant, ib. 39. III. To connect clauses which are related to the principal clauses in nearly the same manner as objective propositions (acc. and inf.), the difference being that the latter express actual facts, whereas these clauses with ut usu. denote merely what is wished, intended, feared, etc.; in some cases they may be regarded as expressing the hoped-for result of the action stated in the principal clause.

1. After verbs: ad eum nisi Lamiā, qui demonstraret illum Dolabellae dixisse, ut ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic. Att. 11, 7: et M. Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit, ut sine cura essent, ib. 16, 16. A: constituit, ut ludi absente se fierent suo nomine, ib. 15, 11: tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, id. Fam. 1, 1: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere, ut haec quoque referret, id. Verr. 4, 12, 28: hunc Marium hortatur ut poenas petat, Sall. J. 65: quod suades, ut ad Quintum scribam de his literis, Cic. Att. 11, 16: quibus ego, ut de his rebus omnibus in angulis disserant, quum concessero, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: assentior, frater, ut, quod est rectum, verum quoque sit, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11: placuit ei ut ad Arioivismum legatos mitteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime pratuli loco considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: illud etiam restiterat, ut te in jus adducerent, id. Quint. 9, 33: relinquebatur ut hostibus noceretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19. (ii) After verbs denoting fear, equiv. to that not (this may be accounted for as follows: timeo ut veniat, lit. I am fearful as to his coming, i. e. I have reason to think he will not come: timeo ne veniat, lit. I am fearful as to his not coming, i. e. I have reason to think he will come): timeo, ut sustineas (labores), Cic. Fam. 14, 2: veretur Hiempsal, ut foedus satis firmum sit et ratum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 58: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120. (iii) Elliptically for fac ut, to introduce a concessive clause, supposing, agreeing, or granting that, in case that, even if, although, etc.: verum, ut ita sit, tamen non potes hoc praedicare, Cic. Verr. 3, 64, 151: id. Rep. 1, 6: quae ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: quae (natura) ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens, quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventionem conjunctum? id. Div. 2, 14, 33. 2. After substantives: tibi tamen sum auctor, ut eum tibi ordinem aut concilies aut mitiges, id. Fam. 1, 9 fin.: vetus est lex illa justae amicitiae, ut idem amici semper velint, id. Plane. 2, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: est mos hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, 34: nec vero hic locus est, ut de moribus institutisque majorum loquamur, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: consilium cepi, ut, antequam liceret, exirem, id. Att. 7, 10. 3. After adjectives or adverbs (in such cases ut is often really a relative pron. having an antecedent in the principal clause): Dionysio ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, si quis despiciat ducitur, ut Mysorum ultimas

esse dicatur? id. Flacc. 27, 65: praeclarum illud est et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: hoc vero optimum, ut is id extremum, quale sit, nesciat, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: id. Sest. 36, 78: id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum, ut circumligatus fuerit angui: sed, ut in cunis fuerit anguis, non tam est mirum, id. Div. 2, 31, 66: reliquum est, ut nihil jam quaerere aliud debeatis, id. Mil. 9, 23: jam prope erat, ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romania, Liv. 40, 32.

ut-cunquē (cumque), *adv. in what way soever, howsoever, however*: (orator) utcunque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita certum vocis admovebit sonum, Cic. Or. 17, 55: utcunque res sit, ita animum habeat, Pl. Bac. 4, 13: utcunque erit, juvabit tamen, Liv. Proem.: utcunque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: infelix! utcunque ferent ea facta minores, Virg. Aen. 6, 823: primam utcunque aciem hastatam, at the most, Tac. A. 2, 14. **II.** *at whatever time, when ever* (rare): utcunque defecere mores, indecorant bene nata culpa, Hor. Od. 4, 35: ibimus, ibimus, utcunque praecedes, ib. 2, 17, 11: ib. 3, 4, 29.

ūtens, entis, *Part. [utor]*. **II.** *Adj. possessing*: utentior sane sit, i. e. a larger possessor, richer, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ūtensilis, e, *adj. [utens] that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful*: quid in Italia utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 22.

II. *Subst. utensilia, ium, n. plu. things for use, i. e. utensils, materials, necessities, etc.* utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22.

ūtensilitas, ātis, *f. [utensilis] fitness for use, usefulness, use; ferri et aeris*, Tert. Hab. mul. 5.

ūter, tris, *m. (neut. plur. utria, Liv. Andr. in Non. 231, 31) [akin to uterus] a bag or bottle made of an animal's hide, a skin for wine, oil, etc.*: Pl. Truc. 5, 11: Virg. G. 2, 384: Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: Plin. 12, 7, 15. Often inflated and used for crossing streams: Caes. B. C. 1, 48: Liv. 21, 27: Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6: Curt. 7, 5: Plin. 6, 29, 35: Amm. 30, 1 med. Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, the swelling skin, i. e. the vain man, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

ūter, tri, *m. the womb*: v. uterus.

ūter, utra, utrum (*gen. sing. utrius, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15: gen. and dat. fem. utrae, acc. to Charis. p. 132 P.)*, *pron. [qui] (orig. form uter), and the comparative suffix] whether or which of the two, which* (when one of two is meant), both interrog. and relat.: omnis cura viris (Romulo et Remo), uter esset induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100: ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Cic. Am. 7, 24: quoniam utriusque studii nostra possessio est: hodie, utro frui malis, optio sit tua, id. Fat. 2, 3: agnum horum uter est pinguior, Pl. Aul. 2, 5, 1: de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, Uter dignior? ex pluribus, Quis dignissimus, Quint. 7, 4, 21: uter vestrorum est celerior? Pl. Aul. 2, 4, 42: uter nostrum popularis est? tunc an ego? Cic. Rab. perd. 4, 11: uterne ad casus dubios fides tibi certius, hic qui pluribus assuerit mentem, an qui contentus parvo? Hor. S. 2, 2, 107: uter eratis, tunc an ille, maior? Pl. Men. 5, 9, 60: loquere uter meruitis culpam, ib. 5, 2, 29. **(ii)** When *uter* is repeated but in a different case, or is opposed to neuter, it must be translated, *the other*: quaerere uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: ambigitur, uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: neuter utri invidet, Pl. Stich. 5, 4, 51. **2. Plur. which of the two parties, sets, etc.: id. Am. 1, 1, 70: id. Truc. 2, 2, 51: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: al-**

quando utrimque sunt testes, et quaestio sequitur ex ipsis, utri meliores viri? ex causis, utri magis credibilia dixerint? ex litigatoribus, utri magis valuerint? Quint. 5, 7, 34.

II. *Transf. indef. one or the other, either one, either of the two* (rare): omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 3, 14, 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aequae sapientes: sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 3, 23, 90.

2. *whichever of several*: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitruv. 7 praef.

ūtercūlus, i, *m. dim. [uterus] a small paunch or belly*: apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

ūter-cunquē (-cumq.), utracunque, utrumcunque, *pron. whichever of the two* (rare): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercunque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4: ea res, utrocunque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcunque erit, prima sit curarum, id. 4, 2, 89: ne sententia sua, utramcunque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10.

II. *Indefin.*: utrocunque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29: id. 6, praef. § 11.

ūterīnus, a, um, *adj. [uterus] born of the same mother, uterine*: fratres, Cod. Justin. 5, 61, 21.

ūter-libet, utrālibet, utrumlibet, *pron. which of the two you please, whichever of the two, either of the two* (rare): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81.

II. *Indefin.*: quae non dicere, si utrumlibet esset liberum, maluisse, Quint. 11, 1, 60: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35: si parti utrilibet omnino alteram detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10.

ūter-quē, utrāque, utrumque (*gen. sing. utriusque, Lucr. 4, 504: Cat. 68, 39: Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Ov. F. 3, 571, etc.*), *pron. both the one and the other, both, each* (ambo, both together): uterque (appellatus est sapiens) alio modo, Cic. Am. 2, 6: quum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7 A.: eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque aut unum quodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: uterque cum exercitu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: docte sermones utriusque linguae, i. e. Greek and Latin, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: Phoebus, i. e. rising and setting, Ov. M. 1, 338: Oceanus, eastern and western, ib. 15, 829: parens, i. e. father and mother, ib. 13, 147: magnam vim esse in fortuna in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, quis ignorat? Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: in utramque partem disserere, i. e. for and against, id. Rep. 3, 6: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, in both cases, on both suppositions, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: utrique mos geratur, Pl. Truc. 5, 69: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Am. 4, 16: quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Pl. Aul. 2, 1, 10: quum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35. With *plur.* predicate: uterque insaniunt, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 31: eodem die uterque eorum ex castris stativis exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97.

2. plur. usually when several persons or things are on each side; but also of two single ones: both parties, etc.: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38: ut vehementissime utraque (naves) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 4, 14, 32: hi utrique

ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11: palmas utrasque tetendit, Virg. Aen. 6, 685.

ūterus, i, *m. (uter, Caecil. in Non. 188, 15. Acutr. ūterum, i, Pl. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33: Turpil. and Afran. ib.) the womb, matrix*: utero exorti dolores, Pl. Am. 5, 1, 40: quae te-beluum ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 139: Prop. 4, 1, 100: Hor. Od. 3, 22, 2: Ov. M. 9, 280. **II.** *Transf. of the cavities of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth*: Lucr. 5, 806: Lact. 2, 11.

III. *Meton. the fruit of the womb, a fetus, child, young*: feminae uterum gerentes, i. e. pregnant, Cels. 2, 10: Tac. A. 1, 59. Of animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14: Plin. 8, 40, 62. **2.** *In gen. the belly, paunch*: me puero uterus erat solarium, Pl. Fragin. ap. Gell. 3, 3: Cels. 4, 1: Juv. 10, 309: Lucan. 6, 115. **(ii)** Of inanimate things: equi lignei, Virg. Aen. 2, 52: dolii, Col. 12, 4, 5: latus navium, Tac. A. 2, 6. [Sans. ulara, "venter."]

ūter-vis, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indefin. which of the two you will, either one of the two, either of the two*: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 8: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4. **II.** *Transf. both*: in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, proverb., to be free from care, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conqueascito, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 21.

ūti, r. ut.

ūtībilis, e, *adj. [utor] that can be used, fit, serviceable*: non utilis hic locus factis tuis, Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 45: servi heris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2: ad rem utile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19: quid minus utile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 9.

ūtīlis, e, *adj. [id.] useful, serviceable, fit, suitable, advantageous, etc.*: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: utiles et salutares res, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: accommodata atque utilis lex alicui, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: glycyrrhizae succus utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6: homo ad nullam rem utilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, most fit, most suitable, Plin. 21, 18, 69: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9, 19: equi utiles bello, Ov. M. 14, 321: lignum navigiis, Virg. G. 2, 442. Poet. with *gen. or infin.*: radix medendi utilis, Ov. H. 5, 147: (tibia) aspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, Hor. A. P. 204. **(ii)** *Neut. absol. what is useful, the useful*: omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, ib. 343: bonus atque fidus iudex honestum praetulit utili, id. Od. 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13. **(iii)** *Neut. with esse as predicate of a proposition with a subject-clause*: nunquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141: id arbitror apprimere in vita esse utile, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 34.

II. *Esp. in law, founded in equity, as opposed to that for which there was express legal provision*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 9: Pompon. ib. 39, 3, 22 *fin.*: exceptio, Julian. ib. 4, 4, 41: interdictum, Ulp. ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 *sq.*: iudicium, id. ib. 10, 2, 2, § 11.

ūtīlitas, ātis, *f. [utilis] use, usefulness, utility, expediency, benefit, advantage*: commodis utilitatique servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: enitendum est, ut ostendas, in ea re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitia, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: utilitas iusti prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3

98 : persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. 25, 89 : satini ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? *i. e. have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Pl. Epid. 5, 1, 28 : in ea re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, *i. e. how useful I can be*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17 : si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war*, Cic. Manil. 6, 14 : nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34 : natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58 : (Tiro) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 5 : utilitatibus tuis possum carere, *i. e. I can do without your services*, id. Fam. 16, 3.

utiliter, *adv. usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously*, utiliter a natura permotiones istas animis nostris datus, Cic. Acad. 2, 44, 135 : id. Off. 1, 25, 89 : ib. 2, 5, 17 : Quint. 4, 1, 45 : Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70. *Comp.* : Ov. H. 1, 67. Sup. : Quint. 4, 2, 57 : Plin. 17, 14, 24.

2. In law, *rightly, duly, lawfully* : stipulari, Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 97 : Ulp. ib. 45 : Paul. ib. 46 : agere ex empto, African. ib. 19, 1, 30 *fin.*

utī-nam, *adv. [ut] oh that! I wish that! would that! etc.* : Ar. Hem! aspecta : rideo. De. Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Pl. Asin. 5, 1, 13 : atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15 : (Tibur) sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. Od. 2, 6, 6 : utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Pl. Poen. 3, 6, 4 : utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7 : atque utinam quemadmodum oratione sum usus aliena, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno! Cic. Rep. 3, 5 : utinam promissa liceret non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51 : Me. Fugit te ratio. So O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Pl. Am. 1, 1, 230 : o utinam primis arsissem ignibus infans idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8, 501. 2. Connected with *quod* : quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuisset! Cic. Fam. 14, 4 : quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen modo! id. Att. 13, 48. 3. Negatively, *utinam ne and utinam non, oh that... not, would that... not* : utinam ne in nemore l'ello securibus caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. in Cic. Top. 16, 61 : quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 5 : illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17 : haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9 : utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! Quint. 1, 2, 6 : utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100.

utī-quē, *adv. [id.] in every way, anyhow; in any case, at any rate, certainly, by all means, undoubtedly, etc.* : velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48 : illud vero utique scire cupio, ib. 13, 13 : Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent : faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119 : hoc tibi mando, ut pugnes, ne intercaletur : annum quidem utique teneto, id. Att. 5, 9 : Liv. 23, 48 : nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in alia re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10 : sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humilliores, *only, merely*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.* 2. With negatives : sapienti propositum est in vita agenda, non utique, quod tentat, efficere, sed omnino recte facere : gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85 : haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2, 2 : non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18 : neque utique cor ejus vulneratum esse, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7.

uto, *v. a. (for utor) to use, etc.* : eodem in omnes quadrupedes uto.

Cato R. R. 96, 2 : ib. 107, 2 : quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. in Gell. 15, 13 : Auct. Priap. 45.

utor, *usus, v. dep. to use, make use of, avail oneself of, employ, apply, enjoy, practise, exercise, etc.* : constr. usu. with *abl.* ; less freq. *absol.* ; rarely with *acc.* (i) With *abl.* : utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103 : oculis, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 4 : hac voce, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19 : bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, id. Deiot. 10, 28 : pelibus aut parvis rhenonum tegumentis utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 : insignibus regis, Cic. Rep. 2, 17 : earum (navium) materia atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31 : utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.* : decet bene amicitia utier, Pl. Cist. 1, 1, 25 : qua (criminatione) in me absentem usus est, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3 : utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16 : alacritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24 : ea conditione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, ib. 4, 11 : qui hospitio Arriovisti usus erat, ib. 1, 47 : se, *to indulge or enjoy oneself*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 84 : id. Capt. 4, 4, 12. (ii) *Absol.* : Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2 : To. Ad eam rem usus est tua mihi opera. Sa. Utere, ut vis, Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 27 : ceterae res quae expetuntur, opportuna sunt singulae fere rebus singulis : divitiae ut utare, Cic. Am. 6, 22 : quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57 : tot annos in utendo, non in percipiendo exhausserunt, Quint. 12, 11, 20. (iii) With *acc.* : si quid est, quod utar, utor : si non est, ego, Cato in Gell. 17, 23 : aut aliquid, quod non consuevimus uti, Lucr. 6, 1135 : ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur, Cic. Att. 12, 42 : quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23 : profecto uteris operam meam, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 128 : libertatem. Titin. in Non. 481, 20 : ferrum, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 17. Hence in *gerundive* : quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, Pl. Aul. 1, 2, 18 : id. Pers. 1, 3, 47 : id. Mil. 2, 3, 76 : id. Rud. 3, 1, 10. 2. Esp. with *abl.* of person, *to enjoy the friendship of, be familiar or intimate with, to associate with* : his Fabriciis semper est usus Opianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46 : Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3 : Iucentius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5 : utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22 : si sciret regibus uti, ib. 1, 17, 14. (ii) With *acc.* : villica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato R. R. 143, 1. II. Transf. *to be in possession of, to have, hold, or find* : mihi si unquam filius erit, nae ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5 : bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33 : quae (libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, ib. 2, 23 *fin.* : hic vide quam me sis usus aequo, id. Verr. 5, 59, 154 : me Capitolinus convivore usus amicoque a puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 96 : uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154 : valetudine non bona, Caes. B. C. 3, 49.

ūt-pōtē, *adv. [pote is perh. the same as the -pe in quippe, nempe] as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since* : usually connected with a *pron. relat.* : satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Pl. Rud. 2, 5, 5 : ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere solemus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24 : Lucius quidem frater ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnavit, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30 : amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 13. With *quum* : nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote quum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 32. With participles : inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94 : puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2. With adjectives : quin id

erat curas, quo pacto cuncta tenerem utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9 : quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 206.

utpūta, *v. puto*.

utrālibet, *adv. on whichever of two sides, on either side* : Plin. 2, 18, 16.

utrārius, *il. m. [uter] one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier* : sequi se utrarios ad mare jussit, Liv. 44, 33.

utrasquē, *adv. both times* : in Hispania pugnatum bis : utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hemina in Non. 183, 24 : Caecil. ib. 25.

utrīcida, *ac. m. [uter caedo] one who cuts skins or bags in pieces* : non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App. M. 3, p. 137.

utrīculārius, *il. m. [utriculus] a bagpiper* : Suet. Ner. 54 : Inscr. Orell. no. 4119 sq.

utrīculus, *i. m. dim. [uter] a small skin or leather bottle* : Cels. 2, 17 : App. M. 1, p. 108.

utrīculus, *i. m. dim. [uterus] a little womb or matrix* : Plin. 11, 37, 84.

II. Transf. of plants, *a bud or calycle of a flower, a hull or husk of grain* : id. 16, 25, 39 : id. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

utrimquē (utrinque), *adv. [uterque] from or on both sides or parts, on the one side and on the other* : horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13 : tubae utrimque canunt : contra consonat terra : clamorem utrimque efferunt, imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 61 : magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4 : acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50 : ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall. C. 60 : utrimque continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27 : utrimque praecisa vipera, *at both ends, i. e. head and tail*, Plin. 29, 6, 38 : (Alcumena) utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Pl. Am. prol. 111 : Piso M. Crasso et Scribonia genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.* : virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9 : alia sunt non necessaria vel utrimque vel ab altera parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81 : causas veras modo et utrimque tractet, *for and against*, id. 10, 5, 20. (ii) Connected with *secus* (and as one word, *utrimquesecus*), *along or on both sides, on either hand* : quare utrimque secus quum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 940 : canes utrimque secus Deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 116.

utrimquēsēcus, *v. utrimque*.

utrīndē, *adv. [uter inde] from or on both sides* : de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrīndē iram, utrīndē factiones tibi pares, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.

utrin-sēcus, *adv. [uter secus] on both sides* : incolumi servore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct. Actn. 503.

utrō, *adv. to which of the two places, to which part or side, which way (rare)* : nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166 : utro vomer ierit, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

utrōbi, *adv. v. utrobi*.

utrōbidem, *adv. v. utrubidem*.

utrōbique, *adv. v. utrubique*.

utrōlibet, *adv. to either one of two sides, to either side* : ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

utrōquē, *adv. to both places, parts, or sides, in both directions* : utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12 : exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29 : nunc huc, nunc illic et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 10, 19. 2. Connected with *versum* (sometimes written as one word, *utroqueversum*) : utroque versum rectum est ingenium meum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 8 : accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, *i. e. in a two-fold sense, denoting augmentation of diminution*, Gell. 5, 12.

utrōquēversum, *adv. v. utroque*.

utrūbi (utrobi and utribi), *adv.* [uter ubi] *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where*: utrubi coenaturi estis? hiccine an in triclinio? Naev. in Charis. p. 198 P.: St. Utrubi accumbo? Sa. Utrubi tu vis. St. Cum ambobus volo, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 9: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.: Edict. Praet. ap. Ulp. Dig. 43, 31 ("De utrubi"): cf. Gal. Dig. 4, § 148.

utrūbidem (utrobidem), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix dem] *on both sides, on each or either side*: utrosque percognovi utrobidem, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 50.

utrūbique (utrobique), *adv.* [utrubi and suffix que] *on both parts or sides*: quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin. Poll. in Cic. Fam. 10, 31: utrobique conventicum accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: depopulatus Hypatensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrobique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16: utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, *both by land and sea*, Nep. Hann. 10: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit eademque lex, *i. e. with both gods and men*, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

utrum, *adv.* introduces the first clause of a disjunctive interrogation (direct or indirect), and corresponds to *an*, which commences the second clause; in Eng. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether*: (i) In direct interrogations: *utrum tu pro ancilla me habes, an pro filia?* Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 13: *utrum tu mas an femina es?* id. Rud. 1, 2, 16: *utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est?* Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 95. With the interrog. particle *ne*: *Ita. Simulato me amare. Pi. Utrum ego istuc Jocon' assimulem, an serio,* Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 42: *utrumne igitur ego sum Domitii exemplo gravis, an tu,* Plin. 7, 1, 1. (ii) In indirect interrogations: *quid tu, malum, curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim,* Pl. Aul. 3, 2, 16: *id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro,* Cic. Fam. 7, 16: *multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur,* ib. 1, 7. With the interrog. particle *ne*: *inimiciorem nunc utrum credam magis sodalemne esse, an Bacchidem, incertum admodum est,* Pl. Bac. 3, 4, 1: *ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se defendere,* Cic. Quint. 30, 92. Corresp. to *anne, necne, or ne*: *nunc me ire jussit ad eam et percunctarier, utrum aurum reddat, anne eat secum simul,* Pl. Bac. 4, 1, 4: *id autem utrum illi sentiant, anne simulent, tu intelliges,* Cic. Att. 12, 51: *Agrigentinis utrum esset utilius, suisne servire, anne populo Romano obtemperare,* id. Verr. 4, 33, 73: *jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne,* ib. 4, 16, 35: *utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne,* Caes. B. G. 1, 50: *quum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit,* Nep. Iphicr. 3. 2. Sometimes without the second clause: (i) In direct interrogations: *utrum in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus?* Cic. Pl. 19, 45: *utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt?* Liv. 45, 39. (ii) In indirect interrogations: *neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras,* Pl. Men. 5, 6, 30: *an hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Sculli universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere?* Cic. Verr. 2, 69, 167. With the interrog. particle *nam*: *quum percontatus esset, utrumnam Pataris universa classis in portu stare posset,* Liv. 37, 17.

utut, *adv.* v. *ut*, no. A I. II.

ūva, ae, f. *a bunch or cluster of grapes*: Varr. R. R. 1, 25: Col. 3, 1 sq.: Plin. 14, 1 sq.: Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: Virg. G. 1, 54: Tib. 2, 1, 45: Prop. 4, 2, 13: Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9. II. Transf. *a bunch or cluster of any fruit*: amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28: lauri, id. 16, 29, 52.

2. *a cluster*, like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they swarm on trees: Virg. G. 4, 558: Plin. 11, 17, 18: Juv. 13, 68.

3. *the uvula*, κίωv: Cels. 7, 12, 3: Plin. 23, 7, 64: Mart. 10, 56, 5. 4. *the eggs of the cuttle-fish*, Sepia officinalis, Linn. (described as a fish): Plin. 9, 2, 1: id. 32, 10, 49.

ūvens, entis, Part. [from an obsolete uveo: on the root see udus] *moist, wet, humid*: oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, 3. v. n. incept. [id.] *to grow or become moist or humid* (poet.): suspensae in litore vestes uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 308. 2. *to moisten or refresh oneself*: seu quis capit acria fortis pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūvidūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [uvidus] *moist, wet*: aliqua a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvidus, a, um, adj. [v. uvens] *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid*: rete, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, ib. 2, 7, 15: Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: ei ventosusque status coeli, Col. 7, 3, 3: Juppiter, Virg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, *wet with the dew*, id. E. 10, 20: Bacchus, *i. e. drunken*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 18: uvidi Tiburis ripae, *i. e. well-watered*, ib. 4, 2, 30: rura assiduus aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9. Comp.: poma, *i. e. juicy*, Tert. Jejun. 1 fin.

ūvifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [uva fero] *cluster-bearing, bearing or producing grapes* (poet.): Massicus, Stat. S. 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, ōris, m. [v. uvens] *moistness, moisture, humidity*: uvae ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, 30.

uxor, ōris, f. *a wife, spouse, consort*: ducit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. in Fest. s. v. quaeso: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, quum ille *Ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Non hercle, inquit, ex animi mei sententia*, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: herus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife*, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 24. On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Smith's Ant. 740 seq. II. Transf. Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, *i. e. she-goats*, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 7. 2. Humorously, of the cloak (abolla) with which a poor man covers himself in bed: Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcūla, ae, f. dim. [uxor] *a little wife*: erat ei uxorcūla satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219. As a term of endearment: mea uxorcūla! Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 19: ib. 5, 2, 38.

uxorūsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to a wife or married woman*: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoria, *i. e. averse to marriage*, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155. Poet.: imber, *i. e. tears for the death of a wife*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: forma, *an ordinary beauty*, Favor. in Gell. 5, 11 fin. 2. Subst. uxorium, n. *a tax laid on old bachelors, the old bachelor tax*: Fest. s. v.

II. Esp. *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious*: Virg. Aen. 4, 266: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

V.

V, *v*, indecl. n. or (litera, subaud.) *f. the twenty-second letter of the Latin alphabet, and the representative of a flat labial sound. The character is*

derived from the Greek Υ, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. Although it was orig. identical in form with the vowel u (q. v.), it was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it. Charis. p. 57 P.; Diom. pp. 416, 420 ib.; Prisc. pp. 539, 542, 544 sq. ib.; Vel Long. pp. 2215, 2222 ib.; just as the consonant i (j) and the vowel i were regarded as two distinct letters. 2.

V between two vowels was very frequently elided, especially in inflection, usu. giving rise to contraction: e. g. amavisti, amasti; deleverunt, deleerunt; novisti, nosti; audivisti, audisti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; divitior, ditior; bovis, bubus, etc.; providens, prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis: Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, etc. In seorsus, from sevorstus, no contraction takes place. This etymological suppression of v is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after u in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as servus for servus, nomen for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuvius for Pacuvius, etc. II. Interchanges of v with other letters. 1. There is reason to believe that the sound of the digamma was, if not identical with, at least closely allied to, that of v; hence Quint. (12, 10, 29) calls it, Aeolica litera, and the Emperor Claudius employed the inverted Greek digamma to represent it: v. Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 sq. P.; Gell. 14, 5: see also the inser. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, in Orell. Inser. no. 710 sq.; Marini Atti, p. 97. Hence also, v occurs in many Latin words whose Greek equivalents have an initial or medial vowel, but the older forms of which, it is probable, had the digamma: e. g. ver, ἦρ; vis, ἰς; video, ἰδ; vestis, ἐσθῆς; vitulus, ἰταλός; silva, ὑλή; ovīs, οἰς; divus, δῖος; aevum, αἰών; scaevus, σκαῖός; vicus, οἶκος; vinum, οἶνος; levis, λεῖος, etc.

2. v has the closest affinity to the vowel u, and hence, in composition and inflection, they are often interchanged, esp. v becomes u: e. g. solvo, solum (from solvitum, solūtum); caveo, cautum (from cavitum); nauta, from navita; neu, seu, from neve, sive, etc.; so by poets for prosodial reasons: silva (trisyl.) for silva; dissolvō, evolvam (quadrissyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; gēnva, tēnvis (dissyl.), for gēnva, tēnūs; tēnvla, tēnvius (trisyl.) for tēnvla, tēnvius, etc. 3. With b: v letter B. no. 1. 1. 4. With p: v letter P. no. II. 2. 5. With c: v letter C. no. III. 5. III. Changes of v in the Romance languages: 1. Initial or medial v becomes (i) b: e. g. Lat. vervea, It. berbice, Fr. brebis; Lat. vesica, Wall. besicè, Port. beziga; Lat. nervus, cavea, It. nerbo, gabbia; Lat. fervere, silva, Wall. fērbere, sealbē; Lat. curvus, Prov. corbaion, Fr. courbe. (ii) g or gu: e. g. Lat. vadum, vulpes, It. guado, golpe; Fr. gué; Sp. golpe; Lat. vagina, Fr. gaine; Lat. vipera, Prov. guivre; Lat. frivolus, sevim; It. frigolo, sego; Lat. fuvus, Wall. fāgur. (iii) u: e. g. Lat. civitas, Sp. ciudad; Lat. avis struthio Fr. autruche. (iv) v medial is freq. omitted: e. g. Lat. Faentia, rivus It. Faenza, rio; Lat. gingiva, ovīs Wall. gingen, oae; Lat. fovea, Sp. hoyá; Lat. pavo, pavor; Fr. paon, peur. 2. As a final v becomes (i) f: e. g. Lat. cervus, brevis, novus; Fr. cerf, bref, neuf; (ii) u: e. g. Lat. bovem, gravis, novus; Wall. bou, greu, nou; Prov. bou, greu. (iii) b: e. g. Lat. cervus, corvus. Wall. cerb, corb. IV. As an abbreviation V stands for vir, vivus vixit, voto, vale, verba, etc.; V. C., or VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de ea re fieri placeret, de ea re ita censuerunt. 2. As a numeral V (which in this case was per-

haps orig. a representation of the outspread hand), stands for five.

vācans, *antis, Part.* [vaco].

Adj. *idle, useless* (rare): vacantia ex qua re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5.

vācāter, *adv.* *superfluously, needlessly*: vacanter et inaniter, Gell. 17, 10.

vācātio, *ōnis, f.* [vaco] *a being free from a duty, service, etc.; freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation*: (i) With *gen. obj.*: vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr. 4, 11, 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: quinqueviii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85. (ii) With *gen. subj.*: deprecari vacationem adolescentiae, Cic. Coel. 12, 30: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7. (iii) With *abl.*: a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32. (iv) With *quominus*: vacationem augures, quominus iudiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117. (v) *Absol.*: falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, id. Font. 4, 7: delectum haberi, sublati vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31. II. Transf. *a sum paid for exemption from military service*: vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46.

vacca, *ae, f.* *a cow*: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Col. 6, 21, 1: Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: Virg. E. 9, 31. [Prob. from *veho*, q. v.: *vacca* would therefore be orig. a beast of burden.]

vaccīnium, *li, n.* *the whortle-berry*, Vaccinium Myrtillus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 18, 31: Virg. E. 2, 18: Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5.

vaccīnus, *a, um, adj.* [vacca] *of or from cows*: caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50: lac, id. 25, 8, 53: caseus, id. 28, 14, 58.

vaccūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a little cow or heifer*: Cat. 20, 14: Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

vācē-fīo, *fīeri, v. pass.* [vacuus] *to become or be made empty* (very rare): multusque vacefit in medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1004: id. 6, 1016.

vācerra, *ae, f.* *a log, stock, post*: Col. 3, 1, 3: id. 6, 19, 2. II. Transf. *like stipes, and our stock, block, as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person*: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v.

vācerrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [vacerra] *mad, crack-brained*: Suet. Aug. 87.

vācillātio, *ōnis, f.* [vacillo] *a rocking to and fro, a reeling motion*: indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 fin.

vācillo (vācillo, Lucr. 3, 503), *avi, atum, i. v. n.* *to sway to and fro: to stagger, reel, totter*: quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesternae potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: Lucr. 3, 478: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 6, 1095: sub pedibus tellus quum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1235: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus literulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15. II. Fig. *to waver, vacillate*: tota res vacillat et claudicat, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: iustitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity*, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1120: testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Modest. Dig. 22, 5, 2. [Vacillo, dim. from root *vac*, which is prob. the same as Sans. *vakh*, "se movere," and Germ. *wank-en*; Eng. *walk*.]

vācivē, *adv.* *at leisure, leisurely*: libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 5 praef. 14.

vācivitas, *ātis, f.* [vacivus] *emptiness, want*: cibi, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

vācivus, *a, um, adj.* [vaco] *empty, void*: aedes facere alicui, Pl. Cas. 3, 4, 6: aedes aurium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: aures, id. Cas. prol. 29. With *gen.*: valens afflicto me vacivum virium, i. e. desti-

tute of strength, powerless, id. Bac. 1, 2, 46: tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. (Hence Sp. *vacio*, *vaciar*; Port. *vasio*, *vasar*.)

vāco, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* (*perf.* vacui, Tert. Pall. 4) *to be empty, void, or vacant; to be void of, free from, or without, to lack or want*: (i) *Absol.*: quacumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 508: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52: tota domus superior vacat, id. 12, 10: aedes, Pl. Cas. 3, 1, 7: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: ostia septem pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256. (ii) With *abl.*: illa natura coelestis et terra vacat et humore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: mens vacans corpore, id. N. D. 1, 10, 25: hoste vacare domos, Virg. Aen. 3, 123: (domus) quae igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764: custode vacans, id. 2, 422: ejusmodi (nimis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136: studiis, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: cura et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: vitio, id. 3, 3, 10: metu ac periculis, Liv. 7, 1: criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34: febri, Cels. 2, 14 med.: morbis, Javol. Dig. 21, 1, 53: amplitudo animi pulcrior, si vacat populo, neque plausum captans, *keeps free from, remains aloof from*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing*, Liv. 2, 48. (iii) With *ab*: haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: nullum tempus illi unquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: a publico officio et munere, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: ab opere (militis), Caes. B. C. 3, 76. II. *Esp. to be free from labour, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure or time*: quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes: aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli impudens esse, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: festus in pratis vacat otioso cum bove pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11: si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38: si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95.

2. With *dat.*: *to be free to attend, apply, or devote oneself to; to have leisure or time for*: philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5: paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15: studio operis pulcherrimi, id. 12, 1, 4: foro, id. 10, 1, 114: clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22: non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them, cannot attend to them*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2. Rarely *absol.*: dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2.

3. *Impersonal*, *there is time, room, or leisure for*: usually with a subject clause: si prima repetens ab origine pergam et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Virg. Aen. 1, 373: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted*, Virg. Aen. 10, 625. (ii) With *dat.* of person, *I (thou, he, etc.) have leisure or time*: nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216: nec nostris praebere vacat tibi cantibus aurem, id. M. 5, 334: cui esse deserto vacet, Quint. 11, 1, 50. *Absol.*: teneri properentur amores, dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: si vacat, Juv. 1, 21.

4. *Of women, free, unmarried*: qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, ultimo supplicio punitur, Marc. Dig. 48, 6, 5: Ps. Quint. 15, 2. 5. *In law, to be free, unoccupied, ownerless*: fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex negligentia domini vacat, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 37: Ulp. ib. 38, 17, 2 fin.

vācūē, *adv.* *emptily, uselessly*: inaniter, vacue et sine ulla substantia constituta sunt omnia, Arn. 3, 121.

vācūē-fācīo, *fecī, factum, 3. v. a.*

[vacuus] *to make empty; to empty, clear, free* (rare): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16 (*al.* vacua facta): domum novis nuptiis, id. 1, 6, 14: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2 fin.: fascas securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1: venas inedia, Macr. S. 7, 12: locum alicui in coena, *to clear a place, make room*, id. 1, 2. II. Fig.: circumsisiones, i. e. *to abolish*, Lact. 4, 17.

vācūitas, *ātis, f.* [id.] *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption*: liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: doloris, id. 2, 11, 35: aegritudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: vacuitas ab angoribus, id. Off. 1, 21, 73. II. Meton. *empty space, vacuity*: interveniorum vacuitates, Vitr. 7, 2.

vācūo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [id.] *to make empty or void; to empty, clear, free*: locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1022: sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 15: secula putri penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

vācūus, *a, um, adj.* [vaco] *empty, clear, free from, devoid of, wanting, without*: Constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *ab*, or *gen.*: (i) *Absol.*: spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 524: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Virg. Aen. 6, 269: aēr, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: tabellae, Quint. 10, 32. Hence Subst. vacuum, *i. n.* *an empty space, an open or vacant place, a void, vacuity*: vacuum minus intus habere (*opp.* inane), Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Virg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum hostis incurreret, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: publicani per vacuum irruerunt, Liv. 25, 3. (ii) With *abl.*: nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Tim. 4: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63: agri cultoribus, Ov. M. 7, 653: ebur ense, id. 4, 148: animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4: metu, Ov. M. 3, 582. (iii) With *ab*: Messana ab his rebus vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: ab odio, amicitia, ira atque misericordia, Sall. C. 51. (iv) With *gen.* (rare, and mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, id. J. 90: vacuas caedis habeto manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: criminis, id. M. 6, 541: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119.

II. *Esp. free from labour or occupation, without business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle*: quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. Act. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque cruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32: si quid vacui sub umbra lusimus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Virg. G. 3, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 23: ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38. Sup.: nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaeras, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 141. Poet. transf. of places adapted for lounging or enjoying leisure: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, id. 2, 2, 81: in umbra tonsoris, id. 1, 7, 50. (ii) *free from care, calm, or composed* (rare): Rutillius animo vacuus, i. e. *careless, without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52: haud animi vacuus, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 19.

2. *Of women, free, unmarried, single*: ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicare nuptias, Ps. Quint. Decl. 376: Hersilla, i. e. *widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831.

3. *Of possessions, free, vacant, without an occupant or master*: vacuum possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40: Syria provincia vacua jam morte Attili Rufi, id. Agr. 40. Subst.: 1169

quis casus puerum egerit Orco, in vacuum venias, into the vacant property, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50. 4. Of places, in reference to entering them, free, open, public, accessible (poet.): ut vacuo patuerunt aequore campi, Virg. Aen. 12, 710: porticus, ib. 2, 761: atria, ib. 2, 528: aedes Romanis vatibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94. 5. without value, worthless, useless, unprofitable (rare): vacuos exercet in aëra morsus, Ov. M. 7, 786: si res publica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, her empty head, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15.

vādīmōnium, il. n. [i. vas] legal t. t. a promise to appear in court under a penalty, which was usually secured by sureties (vades), though not always, bail, security, recognizance: qui in jus vocatus fuerit ab adversario, ni eo die finiverit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat se certo die sisti, Galus, 4, 184: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, Cic. Verr. 3, 15, 38: constituere, id. de Sen. 7, 21: concipere, to draw up a form of recognizance, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: capere, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: facere, Lucr. 4, 1119: res est in vadimonium, comes to giving bail, i. e. is to be tried by due course of law, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, I am under recognizance, am bound to appear, ib. 18, 56: clistere, to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present oneself in court, Cato in Gell. 2, 14: Cic. Quint. 8, 29: facere, Pl. Epid. 5, 2, 19: differre, to put off the day of appearance, Cic. At. 2, 7: deserere, to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear, id. Quint. 23, 75: missum facere, to release one's bail, ib. 14, 46 (v. Smith's Ant. 11). II. Transf. an appointed day: tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227.

vādo (vasi, Tert. Pall. 3), 3. v. n. [akin to the root βα- in βαίρω] to go, walk; esp. to go hastily or rapidly, to rush (rare): vadunt solida vi, Enn. Ann. 8, 35: ad eum (Pompeium) postredie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10: ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv. 2, 10: in hostem, to stride on, advance, id. 7, 24: haud dubiam in mortem, Virg. Aen. 2, 359: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Virg. Aen. 11, 176: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39. II. Fig.: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, id. 2, 7, 5. (Hence It. vado, vò; Fr. vais, vas, va.)

vādo, i. v. a. [vadum] to wade through, ford: flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

vādor, atus, i. v. a. dep. [i. vas] legal t. t. to bind over by bail (vades) to appear in court: Sa. Vadatur hic me. Poet. Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 18: ait se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: (Apronius) quum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaturus, id. Verr. 3, 15, 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum, Liv. 3, 13: jamque vadaturus, lectica prodeat, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: casu tunc respondere vadato debebat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 36. II. Perf. part. with pass. sign. bound over; and in gen. pledged, engaged: vadatus obstrictus vel sub fidejussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur, Fulgent. Expos. serm. ant. p. 567: ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Pl. Bac. 2, 2, 3: meminere mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, devoted, App. M. 11, p. 259.

vādōsus, a, um, adj. [vadum] full of shallows or fords, shallow, shoal: mare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: amnia, Virg. Aen. 7, 728: Syrtis, Sall. J. 78: ostium, Liv. 37, 14: litora, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1

ext.: navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26. Poet.: aquae, i. e. restless, Lucan. 8, 698. Sup.: Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vādum, i. n. (masc. vadus, i. Varr. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 111; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 231, 17) lit. a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford: Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ib. 5, 58: id. B. C. 1, 61: ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, id. B. G. 2, 9: Liv. 26, 45: Tac. A. 2, 23: Lucr. 1, 201: Ov. M. 1, 370. II. Transf. a body of water, a sea, stream, etc. (poet.): longa sulcant vada salsa carina, Virg. Aen. 5, 158: Cat. 64, 58: Hor. Od. 1, 3, 24: Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 2. 2. the bottom of a body of water, the depths: saxa vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26: Plin. H. N. 3 praef. § 4. So, the bottom of a well, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: Plin. 31, 3, 23.

III. Fig.: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, i. e. in safety, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 73: omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 4: emerisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Coel. 21, 51: cera vadam tentet rasis infusa tabellis, explore the way, i. e. make a first attempt, Ov. A. A. 1, 437. [Prob. of same root as Germ. wasser; Eng. water; and also akin to unda, ulus, q. v.] (Hence It. guado; Fr. gué.)

vādus, i. v. vadum, ad init.

vae, interj. [ova:] An exclamation of pain or dread, ah! alas!: Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Virg. E. 9, 28: Hor. Od. 1, 13, 3: vae verbero! Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 51. Very freq. like Gr. ova! and our woe! with dat.: vae misero mihi! id. Am. 2, 2, 94: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: tergo meo, Pl. Men. 2, 2, 3: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44. So in the well-known exclamation of Brennus, which became proverbial: vae victis! Liv. 5, 48: Flor. 1, 13, 17: Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 19. Also, the title of a satire by Varro, of which fragments are preserved in Non. 82, 17: id. 156, 13: id. 492, 8: id. 500, 9. With the acc. (rare): vae te! woe to you! Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 75: vae me! Sen. Apocol. med.

vaenēo and **vaenum**, i. v. veneo and venum.

vāfellus, a, um, adj. dim. from vaffer, acc. to Fest. s. v. altellus.

vāfer, fra, frum, adj. sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle: in disputando vafri, Cic. Rep. 3, 16: Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: lingua, Pompon. in Non. 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131: mores Hannibalis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8 ext.: vafra et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell. 7, 3. Poet. with gen.: juris vaffer, Ov. H. 20, 30. Sup.: Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48 med.

vāframentum, i. n. [vaffer] a crafty device, a trick: Val. Max. 7, 3, 7 ext.

vāfrē, adv. slyly, cunningly, artfully: nihil sane vafre nec malitioso facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 53, 132: Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 ext.

vāfritia, ae, f. [vaffer] craftiness, cunning, artfulness: vafritiam meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49 med.

vāgābundus, a, um, adj. [vagor] strolling about, vagabond: Fenestella in Fulg. 3, 9: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6: ib. 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5 med.

vāgātio, ōnis, f. [id.] a strolling about, wandering, roaming: incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

vāgō, adv. here and there, far and wide, dispersedly: vage effusi per agros, Liv. 26, 39: res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. 4, 31, 42.

vāgina, ae, f. a scabbard, sheath: Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Virg. Aen. 4, 579: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8. II. Transf. the sheath of an ear of grain, etc., the hull, husk: Varr.

R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq.: Cic. de Sen. 15, 51. 2. = cunnus: Pl. Ps. 4, 7, 85. [Vag-ina from a root VAG, the affinity of which is doubtful: that the root is VAG appears from such forms as rap-ina, ang-ina, ru-ina.] (Hence It. guaina; Fr. gaine.)

vāginūla, ae, f. dim. [vagina] a little sheath, husk of ears of grain: Plin. 18, 7, 10.

vāgiō, ivi or ii, 4. v. n. [onomat.: idcirco vagire dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. in Gell. 16, 17] of the cries of young children, to cry, squall: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83: videtis populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2: Ov. F. 2, 405. Of young goats, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: of young hares: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 60. II. Transf. to sound: clamor ad coelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. Ann. 8, 50 (from Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100, if the reading is correct). (Hence It. guaire.)

vāgitus, ūs, m. [vagio] a crying, squalling of young children: vagitus et ingens, infantumque animae fientes, Virg. Aen. 6, 426: vagitus et ploratus, Plin. 7 praef. § 2: Ov. H. 11, 85. Of the bleating of young goats: id. M. 15, 466. Of a crying for pain: Cels. 7 praef. med.

vāgo, i. v. n. (for vagor): exsul incerta vagat, Pac. in Non. 467, 25: Att., Turpil., Pompon., and Varr., ib.: arbores vento vagant, Enn. ib.

vāgor, atus, i. v. n. dep. [vagus] to stroll about, to ramble, wander, roam, rove: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: quum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6: tibicines feriat per urbem vagantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5: canes circum tecta vagantur, Virg. G. 3, 540: ultra terminum curis vagor expeditis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 11. Of inanimate things: stellae sponte sua, juassuene vagentur et errent, id. Ep. 1, 12, 17. (ii) Poet. with acc.: Ino etiam prima terras aetate vagata est, i. e. wandered through the earth, Prop. 2, 28, 19. II. Fig.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: etiam quum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, ib. 2, 4: quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Acad. 2, 20, 66: idcirco vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265: non vagans oratio, sed defixa in una re publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: ea fama vagatur, is spread abroad, Virg. Aen. 2, 17: vagantibus Graeciae fabulis, i. e. variously related, Plin. 5, 5, 5.

vāgor, ōris, m. [vagio] a sounding, sound: vagorem pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): qui clamor oppugnantis vagore volanti, Lucr. ap. Fest. s. v.

vāgūlatio, ōnis, v. obvagulo.

vāgūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [vagus] wandering: animula vagula, i. e. hastening away, Hadrian. in Spart. Hadr. 25.

vāgus, a, um, adj. strolling about, roving, wandering, unsettled, vagrant: quum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25 fin. (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10): quae circum vicinos vaga es, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. Od. 3, 3, 9: pecus, ib. 3, 13, 12: aves, ib. 4, 4, 2: pisces, id. S. 2, 4, 77. (ii) Of things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic. Tim. 10: luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: sequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3: flumina, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9: venti, ib. 3, 20, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 596: crines, ib.

2, 673: arena, *flying, light*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), ib. 3, 24, 10: pedes, Ov. A. 3, 418: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 11, 37, 75.

II. Fig. *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague*: bestiae motus solutos et vagos a natura sibi tributos requirunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: (in oratione) solum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, id. Or. 23, 77: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: vagum nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vagus adhuc Domitius, *i. e. vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, *flighty, giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1: concubitus prohibere vago, *i. e. promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398. Poet. with *gen.*: vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. 63, 4. [Sans. *vaj*, "ire."] *vah* (vaha, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 25: Afran. in Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.* an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc. *ah! oh!*: vah! solus hic homo est, qui sciat divinitus, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 33: vah! homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: quum dolentes dicimus *heu!* vel quum delectamur *vah* dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Jpann. 51: vah! apage te a me, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 32: vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

vaha, *interj.* v. vah.
valde, *adv.* [contr. from valide] *strongly, vehemently, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly*: (i) With verbs: quicquid vult, valde vult, Caes. in Cic. Att. 14, 1: nunc *inhibere* illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21: literas tuas valde exspecto, id. Fam. 16, 19: aliquem nimis valde laudare, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: nil mihi tam valde placeat, Cat. 68, 77: aliquid valde probare, Caes. in Cic. Att. 9, 7. *Comp.*: novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321. (ii) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: expectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17: mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7. (iii) With adverbs: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1: illud valde graviter tulerunt, ib. 1, 17: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8. 2. As a strongly confirmative reply: *Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

väle, v. valeo, no. 1, 2, ii.

välë-dico, 3. v. n. to say *farewell*, *bid adieu*: Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 21.
välens, entis, Part. [valeo]. II. Adj. *strong, stout, vigorous*: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: quum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, id. Fam. 7, 1: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1: trunci, Virg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia legumina generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est, *i. e. most nutritive*, Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, *stout, thick*, Ov. A. A. 3, 109. (ii) Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active*: valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minli gleba, Cels. 4, 14 *fin.*: silvestris (papaveris capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76. 2. Esp. *well in health, healthy, hale, hearty*: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: puer, hora undecima quum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Cluent. 9, 27: (sensus) si auni sunt et valentes, id. Acad. 2, 7, 19: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21, 20.

3. Fig. *strong, powerful, mighty*: mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3: viribus cum valentiore pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21:

valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Tim. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174: causa valentior, id. Pont. 1, 10, 35.

välenter, *adv.* *strongly, stoutly, violently*: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praeceps spirare valentius Euris (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481. II. Fig. *forcibly, energetically*: non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.*: si verba numeres, breviter et absce: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.*

välentia, ae, f. [valens] *bodily strength, vigour*: sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. in Non. 186, 25: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*

välentulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *strong, stout*: ut valentula est! Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

välëo, ñi, Itum, 2. v. n. to be strong, stout, or vigorous: puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus potest, qui plus valet: vir erat: plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38. 2. Esp. to be well in health, *be healthy, hale, hearty*: equidem valeo et salvus sum recte, id. Am. 2, 1, 34: facile omnes, quum valeamus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: te recte valere operamque dare, ut quotidie melius, id. Fam. 11, 24: *Ni.* Benene usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Pl. Bac. 2, 3, 14: minus valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14: melius valere, ib.: si corpore valuisset, id. Brut. 20, 77: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100: ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30: a morbo, Pl. Epid. 1, 2, 26: and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecunia perbene, *as to money, not very well*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9. So the freq. commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.: and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbreviated E. V. or E. Q. V.): v. Cicero's letters *pass.*: S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. in Cic. Fam. 9, 9. *Pass. impers.*: quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 8. (ii) Vale or valeas, in leaving-taking, *farewell, adieu*: *Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, id. Truc. 2, 4, 79: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86: *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: ite intro cito: valete, id. Asin. 3, 3, 155. Before a vowel, *välë*: et longum, formose vale, vale, inquit Iolla, Virg. E. 3, 79: Ov. M. 3, 501. As the conclusion of letters: Vale, bene vale, cura ut valeas: Cicero's letters *pass.* Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, aeternumque vale, Virg. Aen. 11, 97: Stat. S. 3, 3, 208. (β) Valere jubere or dicere, to bid one good-bye, *farewell, adieu*: illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2: obstinatissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 *fin.* (γ) Transf. as an expression of dismissal, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone*: valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 18: si talis est deus, ut nulla hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, good-bye to him, let me have nothing to do with him, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res ludicra, si me palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, away with them, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13. II. Transf. to have sufficient strength or power for some specified purpose; to be able, capable, or efficacious: constr. usu. with *ad* or *inf.*: alios videmus velocitate ad

cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: tu non solum ad negligendas leges, verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res: ad omnes certe non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, Lucr. 3, 258: valet ima summis mutare deus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12: nec lethaea valet Theseus abrumperet caro vincula Pirithoo, ib. 4, 7, 27: ut aegre evadere in Palatium valuerit, Suet. Claud. 18. Of things as subjects: ego fungar vice cotis, acutum reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, ib. 40. (ii) Esp. of medicines, to be efficacious, be good for anything: fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27: cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, id. 29, 4, 17: id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21: ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51. With *inf.*: sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, id. 34, 18, 55. 2. In gen. and fig. to be powerful, effective, influential, valid: constr. usu. with qualifying adverbs, or *abl.* either alone or dep. on *in*: the purpose to which the power is directed is variously expressed, freq. by *ad*: quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: sic ad subeundum periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, id. B. G. 6, 30: hic multum in Fabia (tribu) valet, ille Velina, *has great influence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52: qui plus opibus, armis, potentia valent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere, ib. 2, 4: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Sp. Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, *was effective enough*, ib. 36, 136: non vereor, ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit in posterum contra falsos rumores, *should be powerless*, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28: minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: cur minus venena Medaeae valent, *are less efficacious*, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56: tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse repositos aliquos principes belli infrendi, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, ad sollicitandas civitates nituntur, ib. 7, 63: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? *what it is good for, what is the use of it*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73. 3. Esp. Of money value, to be of the value of, be worth: denarii quod denos aeris valebant, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, 48: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 7, § 4: quanti omnibus valet (servus), Paul. ib. 9, 2, 33. 4. Of words, like Gr. δύνασθαι, to mean, signify, import: quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: et intelligo et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 13: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39. [Sans. *bala*, "vis, robur;" perh. Germ. *walten*.]

välëria, ae, f. a kind of eagle, called also melanaetos, q. v.: Plin. 10, 3, 3.

välëscō, 3. v. n. *insep.* [valeo] to grow strong, acquire strength (rare): (puerorum aetas) tali facto recreata valescat, Lucr. 1, 941: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac. H. 1, 32: substitutiones, id. A. 11, 15.

välëtudinarius, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo] *sickly, infirm*: pecus, opp. sanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15. II. Subst. valetudinarius, ii, m. one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian: ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11 *fin.*: 1178

Mac. Dig. 49, 16, 12 *fin.* 2. valetudinarium, *il. n. a sick-room, hospital, infirmary*: Cels. *praef.*: Sen. Ep. 27: Col. 11, 1, 18. (ii) *a military lazaret-house or hospital*: Veg. Mil. 2, 10: Arunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

valetudo, *inis, f.* [valeo] *state of health, health*, whether good or bad: optima valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: bona, Lucr. 3, 103: Cic. Am. 6, 20: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: tenuis aut nulla potius, id. de Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17. 2. *Especially a good state or condition, soundness of body, good health*: cui gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo d. crescit, accrescit labor, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo sustentatur notitia sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86. (ii) *a bad state or condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition*: curatio valetudinis, id. Div. 2, 59, 123: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, ib. 3, 2: quod his nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, Cic. Am. 2, 8: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: major, *i. e.* morbus comitalis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100. *Plur.*: medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: Suet. Aug. 81.

II. *Fig. (rare)*: mala valetudo animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: valetudo mentis, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity*, Suet. Cal. 50. *Of style*: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

valgiter, *adv. avv. avvly*: valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: oborto valgiter labello, id. Fragn. ap. Fulg. de Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

valgus, *a, um, adj.* *having legs bent outwards, bow-legged* (varus is knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards): valgus, qui diversas suras habent: e contrario varidicuntur incurva crura habentes, Fest. s. v.: Cels. 8, 20: Pl. Fragn. ap. Fest. s. v.: Nov. in Non. 25, 12. II. *Transf.*: suavia, *very mouths*, Pl. Mil. 2, 1, 16. [Prob. from *valvo*, "to turn" or "twist": on the interchange of *v* and *g* guttural, see letter *c*, no. III. 5.]

validē, *adv. strongly, stoutly, vehemently, etc.*: ut valide tonuit! Pl. Am. 5, 1, 10: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: nae tua vox valide valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22. *Comp.* validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6 *praef.* § 8: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: validius abrogant fidem, Plin. 28, 2, 4. *Sup.*: validissime alicui favere, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 2: cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35.

2. *As a reply in the affirmative, certainly, to be sure*: Ca. Legirupa. Ba. Valide. Ps. Pernicies adolescentum. Ba. Acerrime, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 130.

validitas, *ātis, f.* [validus] *strength of body: validitas et tenuitas*, App. Trismeg. p. 97.

validus, *a, um, adj.* [valeo] *strong, stout, powerful, able*: homines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 7: corpora etiam validiora fiant exercitatione, id. Asin. 3, 2, 41: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1227: leo, id. 5, 983: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 830: vires, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 137: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 292: turres, id. 5, 1439: bipennis, Virg. G. 4, 331: urbs muris, Liv. 1, 15: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food*, Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* With *inf.*: pondus sustinere

validae abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34. (ii) *Of medicines, strong, powerful, active*: medicamen, Ov. M. 15, 533: succus, ib. 7, 316: venenum, ib. 7, 123: Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.*: validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32. 2. *Especially in body, sound, healthy*: salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: Jamne isti abierunt, qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body*, Pl. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4: validus male filius, *sickly*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13: color validus, *healthy complexion*, Plin. 20, 5, 20. II. *Fig. strong, powerful, effective, influential*: Jovi opulento, incluto valido viripotentem, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientia validum erat, Sall. C. 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: corpore, opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratia et facundia validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, ib. 6, 31: validissimum genus (dicendi), Quint. 12, 10, 63. With *gen.*: orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virum et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*

vallāris, *e, adj.* [vallum] *pertaining to a rampart*: coronae, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart*, Liv. 10, 46: Suet. Aug. 25: Plin. 16, 4, 3. **vallescit** perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod sit circa castra, quod qui eo efficiuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. s. v. **vallicūla**, *ae, f. dim.* [vallis] *a little vallon, a glen, dell*: vallis diminutivum vallicūla facit, Fest. s. v. convallis: deformes, *little hollows*, Vulg. Levit. 14, 37.

vallis (*nom. sing. valles*, Virg. Aen. 11, 522), *is, f. a valley, vale*: quod satis magna vallis intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle ib. 3, 1: continui montes, nisi dissociantur opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: est curvo anfractu valles, Virg. Aen. 11, 522: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: valles cavae, Virg. G. 2, 391: (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

II. *Poet. transf. a hollow*: valle sub alarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128.

vallo, *avi, atum, i. v. a.* [vallum] *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate*: castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 9: vallare noctem, *i. e. to intrench themselves at night*, id. G. 30. *Absol.*: muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, id. H. 4, 26. II. *Transf. in gen. to fortify, protect, defend*: elephantis aciem utrinque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.*: Pontus et regis opibus et ipsa natura regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: videbant Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, id. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi sepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27: sol rutilis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564.

vallum, *i, n.* [1. vallus] *an earthen wall or rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation*: Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: Liv. 33, 5: Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Cic. Att. 9, 12: Sall. J. 76: Virg. Aen. 9, 146: Hor. Epod. 9, 13 (v. Smith's Ant. 1183).

II. *Transf. in gen. a wall, rampart, fortification*: non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obficio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: sepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11: (spica) contra

avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: si interdicta petes vallo (*i. e. stola*) circumdata, Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

vallus, *i, m. a stake, pale*, for supporting vines: Virg. G. 1, 264: poles set with teeth and fastened to a cart pushed forwards by oxen placed behind, which were used by the Gauls for cutting grain: Plin. 18, 30, 72. H. *In military lang. a stake, palisade*, used for intrenchment: qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, ferre vallum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: virgulta vallo caedendo, Liv. 25, 36: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallibus induebant, hos cippus appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. 2. *Transf. a rampart set with palisades*: id. B. C. 3, 63: Auct. B. Alex. 2: Tib. 1, 10, 9. 3. *anything pointed: pectinis, the tooth of a comb*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

vallus, *i, f. dim.* [contr. from vannulus, from vannus] *a little winnowing-van for grain or provender*: Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2. (Hence It. *vaglio*, a corn sieve.)

valva, *ae, v. valvae*.

valvae, *arum, f. plu.* [volvo] *the leaves, folds, or valves of a door, a folding-door*: Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: Caes. B. C. 3, 105: Juv. 4, 63: Prop. 4, 8, 51: Ov. M. 2, 4: Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: Plin. Ep. 2, 17. *Sing.*: Pompon. in Non. 19, 23: Petr. 96: Sen. Herc. fur. 999.

valvātus, *a, um, adj.* [valva] *having folding-doors*: valvata et fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, 14, 110: lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitruv. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvōlae, *arum, f. pau. dim.* [volvo] *the pod, shell, pericarp, valves of leguminous plants*: Col. 6, 10, 1.

valvōli, *i. q. valvolae*: Fest. s. v.

vānē, *adv. idly, vainly*: vane gaudere, Tert. Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App. Apol. p. 300: praecavere vanissime, Tert. Pud. 1.

vānesco, *3. v. n. incept.* [vanus] *to pass away, disappear, vanish*: incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: infusa vanescat sepi lymphæ, Pers. 3, 13. II. *Fig.*: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40: ira plebis, ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, *i. e. to be in vain*, Cat. 64, 199.

vanga, *ae, f. a kind of mattock, or acc. to others, a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon*: Pall. 1, 43, 3.

vānidicus, *a, um, adj.* [vanus dico] *vain-speaking, false-speaking*: subst. *a liar*: cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicia, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 37.

vānilōquentia, *ae, f.* [vaniloquus] *empty or idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rare): Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentia primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24: Tac. A. 3, 49.

vānilōquidōrus, *i, m.* [vanus loquor δῶρον] *gabble-giver, a facetiously-formed name of a liar*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānilōquium, *il, n.* [vaniloquus] *empty or idle talk, vaunting*: seductionis, Aug. Ep. 134, 4: ib. 166, 6.

vānilōquus, *a, um, adj.* [vanus loquor] *talking emptily or idly, lying*: quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 223. II. *boastful, bragging, vaunting*: Liv. 35, 48: ore, Sil. 14, 280.

vānitas, *ātis, f.* [vanus] *emptiness, unreality, untruth, deception, ostentation, vain-glory, vanity*: nulla in coelo nec fortuna nec temeritas nec erratio nec vanitas inest: contra omnis ordo, veritas ratio constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: quid de illis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt? id. Off. 3, 14, 58: mercatura multa un-

diſque apportans multisque ſine vanitate impertiens, ib. 1, 42, 151: ſi opinionum vanitas non imbecillitatem animorum torqueret, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: vanitas atque jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 23: Quintius Atticus conſul umbra honoris et ſuamet vanitate monſtratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: proſperitate rerum in vanitatem uſus, id. Agr. 18 *ſin.* *Plur.*: vanitates Magorum, Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8, 9.

vānities, *ſi. f.* [id.] *emptiness, vanity*: Amm. 21, 1 *med.*

vānītūdo, *inis, f.* [id.] *emptiness, vain-glory, vanity*: ne turpaſſe vanitudine aetatem ſuam, Pac. in Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 37.

vanno, *3. v. a.* [vannus] *to fan, winnow*: frumentum, Lucil. in Non. 19, 25.

vannus, *i. f. a fan, van* for winnowing grain: Col. 2, 20, 4: App. M. 11, p. 262: myſtica vannus Iacchi, borne about in the Bacchic feſtival, Virg. G. 1, 166 (*v. Smith's Ant.* 1183).

vāno, *i. v. n.* [vanus] *to utter empty words*: Att. in Non. 16, 22; and 184, 2.

vānus, *a, um, adj.* [perh. contr. of vācanus] *empty, void, vacant*: ſed illos exſpectata ſeges vanis eluſit ariſtis, Virg. G. 1, 226: leve ac vanum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo eſſet, Liv. 1, 8: vanior jam erat hoſtium acies, id. 2, 47: videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, medium aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt. 4, 14: non vanae redeat ſanguis imagini, *i. e. to the ſhade of the dead* (ſo called as being without a body), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15.

II. Fig. *empty* as to purport or reſult, *idle, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain*: falſum aut vanum aut fictum, *opp. vera*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24: oratio, Cic. Am. 26, 98: vana falſaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5: reſ tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84 *ſin.*: orationi vanae crediderunt, *deſuſive*, Cic. Roſc. Am. 40, 117: verba, Ov. M. 13, 263: hitoriae, Quint. 1, 8, 20: argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34: error, Lucr. 1, 1067: metus, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 3: gaudia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 188: ſpes, Ov. M. 14, 364: fides, Virg. Aen. 4, 12: omen, Ov. M. 2, 597: pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23: promiſſa, Tac. A. 3, 16: vana et irrita teſtamenta, Suet. Cal. 38: vaniore dicendi genere inflata (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17. (*II.*) Subſt. *vanum, i. n. emptiness, nothingness*: ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, Liv. 26, 37: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, *i. e. groundless, without cauſe*, id. 33, 31: ut vidit laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, Virg. Aen. 11, 854. With *gen.*: corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: vana rumoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.

2. Of perſons, *false, lying, deceptive, oſtentatious, vain*: vanus et perfidiſus et impius, *false*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: vanus mendaxque, Virg. Aen. 2, 80: haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) narravere ſenes, Ov. M. 8, 721: Cn. Lentulus perincertum ſtolidior an vanior, Sall. Fragn. ap. Gell. 18, 4: ingenium dictatoriſ, Liv. 1, 27: vane Ligus fruſtraque animis elate ſuperbis, Virg. Aen. 11, 715: laudare ſe vani, vituperare ſtulti eſt, Val. Max. 7, 2, 8 *ext.*: ne irriſus ac vanus iſſidem caſtris aſſideret, *in vain*, Tac. H. 2, 22 *ſin.* With *gen.*: aut ego (*i. e. Juno*) veri vana feror, Virg. Aen. 10, 631: voti vanus, Sil. 12, 261. (Hence through a verb *vanito*, *It. vantare*; *Fr. vanter.*)

vāpidē, *adv. poorly, ill*: ſe habere, for male *se habere*, a favourite expreſſion of Auguſtus, Suet. Aug. 87.

vāpidus, *a, um, adj.* [root *VAP*: *v. vapor*] *that has emitted ſteam, i. e. that has loſt its ſpirit*: flat, *vapid*: vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1. **II.** *Transf. ſpoiled, bad*: pix, Pers. 5, 148. **2.** Fig.: aſtutam vāpido ſervas ſub pectore vulpem, id. 5, 117.

vāpor (vapos, Naev. in Non. 487, 10: Lucr. 6, 953: cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13). *oris, m. ſteam, exhalation, vapour*: aquarum vaporea, qui a ſole ex agris

tepefacilis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: terrenus vapor ſiccus eſt et fumo ſimilis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus humidus eſt et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: formidare nocturnos vapores, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: volat vapor ater ad auras, *ſmoke*, Virg. Aen. 7, 466.

II. *Eſp. a warm exhalation, warmth, heat, etc.*: (terra ſemen) tepefactum vapore et compreſſu ſuo diffundit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: ſolis, Lucr. 1, 1031: ſinditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: ſiderum, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas eſt vapor, Virg. Aen. 5, 683: vapore foveri, Cels. 7, 7, 2. **2.** Fig. *warmth, ardour of love*: pectus inſanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hipp. 640. [*Vapor, vap-itus, vap-pa* prob. belong to the ſame root as Gr. *καπ-νός, καπ-νός*: the orig. root appears to have commenced with *kn*, as both theſe letters are found in ſeveral of the Slavonic languages: Pott, II. 205.]

vāpōrālis, *e, adj.* [vapor] *pertaining to vapour, vapoury*: tenuitas, Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 5.

vāpōrālīter, *adv. like vapour*: Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2, 4 *ſin.*

vāpōrārīum, *ii. n.* [vapor] *a ſteam-pipe in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the ſweating-room*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

vāpōrātē, *adv. holly*: Amm. 24, 4, 17.

vāpōrātīo, *ōnis, f.* [vapor] *a ſteam-ing, reeking, ſteam*: inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin. 28, 6, 18: balnearum, a *ſteam-bath, vapour-bath*, id. 28, 4, 14.

vāpōrifer, *era, erum, adj.* [vapor fero] *emitting ſteam*: fornaces, Slat. S. 1, 3, 45: Balne, ib. 3, 5, 96.

vāpōro, *avi, atum, i. v. n. and a.* [vapor] **I.** *Nentr. to emit ſteam or vapour*: aquae vaporant et in mari ipſo, Plin. 31, 2, 2: aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol. 21. **2.** Fig. *to glow, burn*: invidia quoniam, cen fulmine, ſumma vaporant plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1130. **II.** *Act. to fill with ſteam*: to *ſteam, fumigate, heat, warm*: vaporatae nebulae, *opp. frigidae*, Col. 1, 5, 4: nebula eſt exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapour*, App. de Mundo, p. 61: templum ture vaporant, *perfume*, Virg. Aen. 11, 481: cantharides ſuspendunt ſuper acetum tervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, *i. e. are ſuffocated by the fumes*, Plin. 29, 4, 30: glebae ſolibus aeſtavis vaporatae, *warmed*, Col. 2, 15, 6: laevum decedens (ſol) curru fugiente vaporet, *covers with vapour*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari hiſ praecipiant, *to be ſteamed*, Plin. 28, 11, 47: inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers. 1, 126.

vāpōrōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of ſteam or vapour*: caligo, App. M. 9, p. 222: fontes balnearum, ib. 5, p. 165.

vāpōrus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *ſteam-ing, ſmoking*: tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. ſteph. 6, 115.

vappa, *ae, f.* [root *VAP*: *v. vapor*] *wine that has loſt its ſpirit and flavour*: flat, *vapid wine*: vitium muſto quibusdam in locis iterum ſponte fervere, qua calamitate deperit ſapor vappaeque accipit nomen, probroſum etiam hominum, quum degeneravit animus, Plin. 14, 20, 25: Hor. S. 2, 3, 144. **II.** *Transf. a ſpoiled or worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*: Cat. 28, 5: Hor. S. 1, 1, 104: Auct. Priap. 14.

vappo, *ōnis, m. a certain winged animal*: Lucr. Fragn. in Prob. p. 1450 P. (*v. Lindem. Corp. Gram.* 1. p. 109 not. 32).

vāpūlaris, *e, adj.* [vapulo] *that gets a flogging*: tribunus, facetiouſly, of a ſlave, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpūlo, *avi, i. v. n. to get a cudgeling or flogging, to be flogged*: ego vapulando, ille verberando uſque ambo deſeſſi ſumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5: vapulo ego invitus, Pl. Cas. 5, 3, 15: ergo iſtoci

magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, id. Am. 1, 1, 223: fuſtibus vapulare, Quint. 9, 2, 12: ſaepe territus quaſi vapulaturus, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 9. **2.** Vapula, vapulet, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* or, as we ſhould ſay, *you be hanged! he be hanged!*: nunc proſecto vapula ob mendacium, id. Am. 1, 1, 214: vapulet! ne ſibi me credat ſupplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17. *Prov.*: vapula Papiria, of doubtful ſignif.: *v. Feſt. s. v.* **II.** *Transf. of troops, to be beaten, to be conquered*: ſeptimam legionem vapulaſſe, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1. **2.** Of property, *to be diſſipated, ſquandered*: vapulat peculium, Pl. Stich. 5, 5, 10: multa, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 *ſin.* **III.** Fig. *to be laſhed, attacked*: omnium ſermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14.

vāra, *ae, f. a wooden horſe or treſtle* for ſpreading nets upon: hence *pro-verb.*: ſequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other*, Aus. Idyll. 12 *praef.* monos. **2.** *a forked pole for ſpreading nets upon*, Lucan. 4, 439.

vārātīo, *ōnis, f.* [varo] *a bending, winding*: fluminis, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 and 285 Goes.

vārīa, *ae, v. varius, no. 1. 2.*

vārīābilis, *e, adj.* [vario] *changeable, variable*: aer, App. de Mundo, p. 58.

vārīantīa, *ae, f.* [id.] *a difference, diversity, variety*: rerum, Lucr. 1, 654: id. 3, 319.

vārīānus, *a, um, adj.* [varius] *variegated*: nvae, a particular kind ſo called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

vārīātīm, *adv. in various ways, variously*: dici, Gell. 5, 12.

vārīātīo, *ōnis, f.* [vario] *a difference, variation*: ſine variatione ulla, Liv. 24, 9.

vārīātus, *a, um, Part.* [vario]. **II.** *Adj. changeable, varied*: vox variator, App. Flor. p. 357.

vārīcātor, *ōris, m.* [varico] *one that walks with his legs ſpread apart, a ſtraddler*: praevicator eſt quaſi variator, qui diſverſam partem adjuvat, prodita cauſa ſua, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4 *ſin.*

vārīco, *avi, atum, i. v. n.* [varicus] *to ſpread the legs apart, to ſtraddle*: varicare ſupra modum et in ſtando deforme eſt et accedente motu prope obſcenum, Quint. 11, 3, 125: vallum, quod ea varicare nemo poteſt, *i. e. can ſtride over it*, Varr. L. L. 5, 24, 34: ſuperbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus patet, Caſſiod. Var. 6, 6. (Hence *It. varcare, valcare, valicare.*)

vārīcōsē, *adv. full of dilated veins*: varicoſus onera portare, Feſt. s. v. muli marini (acc. to others, from varicus or varico, *with feet ſpread apart*).

vārīcōsus, *a, um, adj.* [varix] *full of dilated veins, varicoſe*: centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: haruſpex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, *i. e. Cicero*, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143, and Vatin. in Macr. S. 2, 3).

vārīcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [id.] *a ſmall varix*: Cels. 5, 26, 32.

vārīcus, *a, um, adj.* [vārus] *with feet ſpread apart, ſtraddling*: illa ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

vārīē, *adv. with diſſe various colours, in a variegated manner*: mithrax gemma multicolor, contra ſolem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63: ſmaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18. **2.** Fig.: varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (ſermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perſcripti varie et copioſe ſunt, id. Acad. 1, 4, 16: varie ſum affectus tuis literis, id. Fam. 16, 4: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, moeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28. With a punning alluſion to *no. 1.*: Ep. Perpetuon' valuiſti? Th. Varie. Ep. Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 15.

vārīlēgo, *avi, atum, i. v. a. and n.* [varius ago]. **I.** *Act. to make of*

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various sorts or colours, to variegate: *Figuras alius alio scientius*, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.: *baltens miris coloribus variegatus*, App. Flor. p. 346: *navis picturis miris*, id. M. 11, p. 264. II. *Neut. to be party-coloured or variegated*: *lyra gemmis variegat*, id. Flor. p. 342.

VARIĒTAS, ātis, f. [varius] *difference, diversity, variety*: *varietas* Latinum verbum est, idque proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur: sed transfertur in multa disparia: *varium poema*, *varia oratio*, *varii mores*, *varia fortuna*; *voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, quum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: *Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit*, id. Manil. 6, 14: *ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates*, id. Off. 1, 30, 107: *varietates vorum*, id. Div. 2, 3, 9: *rerum publicarum*, id. Rep. 3, 3: *bellum in multa varietate terrarumque versatum, i. e. changes, vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21: *esse in varietate ac dissensione, variety of opinion*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: *utilitatis varietates*, id. Rep. 1, 32: *extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitus, fickleness, inconstancy*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 18.

VARIO, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [id.] I. *Act. to diversify, variegate*: (principia) *omnigenos gignunt variantque colores*, Lucr. 2, 759: *ortum maculis (sol)*, Virg. G. 1, 441: *corpora coeruleis guttis*, Ov. M. 4, 578: *capillos (gemma)*, id. Am. 1, 2, 41: *variare virgis et loris, to beat of all colours, black and blue*, Pl. Poen. prol. 26: *variante se uva, becoming coloured, turning*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189: *simulatque uva variari coeperit*, Col. Arb. 12, 1: *vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, embroidered*, Cat. 64, 50. Poet.: *formas variatus in omnes, changed, metamorphosed*, Ov. M. 12, 559. 2. *Fig. to alter, change, vary*: *vocem variare et mutare*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: *orationem variare et distinguere*, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: *qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam*, Hor. A. P. 29: *in oratione multa submittere, variare, disponere*, Quint. 2, 12, 10: *quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variasent*, Liv. 2, 57: *laborem otio, otium labore*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8: *variatis hominum sententiis, i. e. at variance*, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: *quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, report differently, vary*, Liv. 27, 27. *Pass. impers.*: Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: *senatus consuli coeptus: ibi quum sententiis variaretur, were of different opinions*, Liv. 22, 60: Vell. 2, 51 fin.: Suet. Vit. 1. II. *Neut. to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary, etc.*: *prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, becomes variegated, coloured*, Prop. 4, 2, 13: *baccac, Col. 12, 52, 9: variant ostrea coloribus, are different*, Plin. 32, 6, 21: *inter se multum variare figurae non possunt*, Lucr. 2, 484: *variantes edere formas*, id. 5, 721: *non ita Carpathiae variant aquilonibus undae, fluctuate*, Prop. 2, 5, 11. 2. *Fig. to be various or different; to change, vary*: *sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores*, Ov. Tr. 2, 153: *dissidet et variat sententia*, id. M. 15, 648: *fama variat*, Liv. 27, 27: *haec de tanto viro, quanquam et opinionibus et monumentis literarum variarent, proponenda erant*, id. 38, 57.

VARĪTUS, adv. [vārus] *with feet spread apart, straddling*: App. M. 1, p. 108.

VĀRĪUS, a, um, adj. [akin to βαλιός] *spotted, striped, variegated*: *arietis lingua nigra aut varia, party-coloured, variegated*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: *uvae*, Cato R. R. 33, 4: *lynxes*, Virg. G. 3, 264: *serpens*, Ov. M. 6, 114: *flores*, Tib. 1, 7, 45: *plumae*, Hor. A. P. 2: *lapides*, id. S. 2, 4, 83: *columnae, of variegated marble*, id. Ep. 1, 10, 22: *auctumnus purpureo colore*, id. Od. 2, 5, 12: *color*, Ov. M. 1, 270: *vestra latera loris faciam ut valide varia sint, i. e. black and blue*, Pl. Pa. 1, 2, 12: *sparsa quoque in vario*

passim miracula coelo videt, variegated, i. e. diversified with stars, Ov. M. 2, 193. (ii) *Esp.: terra, wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: *sulcus*, Cato R. R. 61, 2. 2. *Subst. varia, ae, f. (sc. bestia, a mottled animal) a panther*: Plin. 8, 17, 23 sq. (ii) *a kind of magpie*: id. 10, 29, 41. II. *Fig. diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.*: *varium poema*, *varia oratio*, *varii mores*, *varia fortuna*: *voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) *variae et quasi multiformes*, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: *curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum*, id. Or. 3, 12: *multae, copiosae, variaeque rationes*, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: *Plato varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, versatile*, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: *varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium*, id. Manil. 10, 28: *varium jus et dispar conditio*, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49: *eventus varii fortunae*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: *victoria, wavering*, Sall. J. 5: Liv. 2, 6: *bellum*, Flor. 4, 12, 26: *animus audax, subdolos, varius, changeable, unsteady, fickle*, Sall. C. 5: *varium et mutabile semper femina*, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: *with a punning allusion to signif. no. 1: miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit, beaten black and blue, and fickle-minded*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48: *quales sint (dii), varium est, various opinions prevail*, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13.

VĀRIX, icis, comm. [vārus] *a dilated vein, varix, esp. in the thighs*: Cels. 7, 8: *ib. 17 fin.*: Varr. in Non. 26, 13: Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: Plin. 11, 45, 104. **VĀRO**, ōnis, m. *a stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. squarrosi. **VĀRO**, i. v. a. [vārus] *to bend, curve*: *alveos pontium*, Auct. de Limit. p. 257: *Goes.: flumen*, ib. 285. **VĀRUS**, a, um, adj. *having the legs turned inwards, knock-kneed (valgus is bow-legged, having the legs bent outwards): (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: *hunc varum distortis cruribus, illum balbutit scaurum pravus fultum male talis*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47. 2. *In gen. grown apart, crooked: manus*, Ov. M. 9, 33: *brachia*, Mart. 7, 32, 9: *cornua*, Ov. M. 12, 382: *talea*, Col. 5, 9, 2. II. *Fig. diverse, different (poet.): geminos, Horoscope, varo producis genio, Pers. 6, 18. With dat.: alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56. [Erse *fiar*, "crooked," and perh. Germ. *quer*.]

VĀRUS, i, m. *an eruption on the face, a blotch, pimple*, Gr. *iovθος*: Cels. 6, 5: Plin. 22, 25, 73. **VAS**, vādis, m. *one who gives security for another, a surety* (in gen., while praes denotes a surety in a civil action, v. Smith's Ant. 954): *vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat*, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71: *vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: Liv. 39, 41: Hor. S. 1, 1, 11.

VAS, vāsis; plur. vasa, orum, n. *nom. sing. vasum*, Cato in Gell. 13, 23: *Tab. Pictor in Non. 544, 26: Pl. Truc. 1, 33: vasus fictilis*, Petr. 57, 8: *gen. vasl*, Lucr. 6, 233. *Apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 53) a vessel, dish; also, a utensil, implement of any kind: nihil relinquo in aedibus nec vas nec vestimentum*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: *corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: *sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: *vinarium*, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: *argentea*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: *Murrhina*, Plin. 37, 2, 7: *si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causa paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustineant: et ideo scutellas vel promulsaria contineri*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20. (ii) *military equipments, baggage*: ille

passim miracula coelo videt, variegated, i. e. diversified with stars, Ov. M. 2, 193. (ii) *Esp.: terra, wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: *sulcus*, Cato R. R. 61, 2. 2. *Subst. varia, ae, f. (sc. bestia, a mottled animal) a panther*: Plin. 8, 17, 23 sq. (ii) *a kind of magpie*: id. 10, 29, 41. II. *Fig. diverse, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various, etc.*: *varium poema*, *varia oratio*, *varii mores*, *varia fortuna*: *voluptas etiam varia dici solet*, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) *variae et quasi multiformes*, id. Acad. 1, 7, 26: *curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum*, id. Or. 3, 12: *multae, copiosae, variaeque rationes*, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: *Plato varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, versatile*, id. Acad. 1, 4, 17: *varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium*, id. Manil. 10, 28: *varium jus et dispar conditio*, id. Verr. 5, 19, 49: *eventus varii fortunae*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: *victoria, wavering*, Sall. J. 5: Liv. 2, 6: *bellum*, Flor. 4, 12, 26: *animus audax, subdolos, varius, changeable, unsteady, fickle*, Sall. C. 5: *varium et mutabile semper femina*, Virg. Aen. 4, 569: *with a punning allusion to signif. no. 1: miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit, beaten black and blue, and fickle-minded*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48: *quales sint (dii), varium est, various opinions prevail*, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13.

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ex Sicilia jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, had packed up, Cic. Verr. 4, 19, 40: *vasa colligere*, Liv. 21, 47: Sen. Ep. 19: *vasa conclamare, to give the signal for packing up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66. (iii) *agricultural implements: vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: *bee-hives*: Col. 9, 6, 1. (iv) *hunting implements*: Grat. Cyneg. 219. (v) *the penis*: Auct. Priap. 70: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

VĀSĀRIUM, il, n. [2 vas] *furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment: Cic. Pis. 35, 86. 2. *money given for the hire of an oil-mill*: Cato R. R. 145, 3. 3. *the furniture, moveables in a bath*: Vit. 5, 10. 4. *archives, records*: Plin. 7, 49, 50: Cod. Theod. 13, 11, 12: Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 fin.

VĀSĀTUS, i, m. [id.] *that has a large penis*: Lampr. Elag. 5.

VASCĒLLUM, i, n. dim. [id.] *a small vase or urn*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4555.

VASCŪLĀRIUS (vasclarius, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 291, 9: ap. Fabr. p. 17, no. 75), ii, m. [vasculum] *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith, etc.*: Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 54: Inscr. Orell. no. 4276.

VASCŪLUM, i, n. dim. [2 vas] *a small vessel*: Cato R. R. 111: Pl. Aul. 2, 3, 3: Quint. 1, 2, 28: Juv. 9, 141. 2. *a small bee-hive*: Pall. Jun. 7, 8. II. *Transf. the seed-capsule of certain plants*: Plin. 15, 28, 34. 2. *the penis*: Petr. 24 fin.

VASCUS, a, um, adj. [perh. an incorrect form of vastus] *tibia, a kind of flute*: Sol. 5.

VASTĀBUNDUS, a, um, adj. [vasto] *wasting, devastating*: Amm. 31, 8.

VASTĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. [id.] *a laying waste, ravaging, devastation*: omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: *domuum*, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: *Italiae*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 15: *agri*, Liv. 7, 15. *Plur.*: *intactum vastationibus regnum*, Tac. A. 15, 27.

VASTĀTOR, ōris, m. [id.] *a desolater, ravager* (poet.): Arcadiae (aper), Ov. M. 9, 192: *ferus (i. e. lupus)*, ib. 11, 395: *ferarum (Amycus), destroyer*, Virg. Aen. 9, 772.

VASTĀTŌRIUS, a, um, adj. [id.] *wasting, ravaging, devastating*: *manus hostium*, Amm. 18, 6: *globus*, id. 19, 9.

VASTĀTRIX, icis, f. [id.] *a female waster, ravager*: fig.: *luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix*, Sen. Ep. 95.

VASTĒ, adv. *rudely, harshly*: *loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: *ne vastius diducantur verba*, ib. 3, 43, 172. 2. *widely, far away, vastly, enormously*: *vaste cedentia litora*, Mel. 1, 1, 4: *vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae*, Ov. M. 11, 530: *vastius podagra correpti*, Scrib. Comp. 107.

VASTESCO, 3. v. n. insep. [vastus] *to become desert or waste*: *ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri*, Att. in Non. 85, 10.

VASTĪFĪCUS, a, um, adj. [vastus + acio] *laying waste, devastating*: *Erymanthia vastifica belua*, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

VASTĪTAS, ātis, f. [vastus] *an empty place, a waste, desert*: *audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia*, Cic. Verr. 4, 51, 114: Tac. A. 13, 55: *judiciorum et fori*, Cic. Brut. 6, 21. II. *Transf. desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction*: *quum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italia depellebam*, id. Fl. 1, 1: *vastitatem efficere*, id. Pis. 35, 5: *vastitatem reddere*, Liv. 3, 26: *pro-ris arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas*, Tac. H. 2, 70. *Plur.*: *tot vastitates funerum*, Att. in Non. 417, 12. 2. *terrible size, immensity, vastness*: *beluae pari vastitate, of like vast size*, Col. 3, 8, 3: *roborum Hercyniae silvae*, Plin. 6, 2, 2: *hostis formidandae vastitatis*,

Gell. 9, 13: coell, Plin. 2, 41, 41: solis, id. 2, 11, 8: odoris, id. 31, 6, 32: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2. (ii) Fig.: vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude*, id. 4, 18, 2: scientiae rei rusticae, id. 5, 1, 1.

vastities, ēi, f. [id.] *ruin, destruction*: vastities venit, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastitudo, inis, f. [id.] *ruin, destruction*: Mars pater, te precor ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibeas, an old formula of prayer, in Cato R. R. 141, 2: Pac. and Att. in Non. 184, 31. ||. *fearful size*: corporis, Gell. 5, 14.

vasto, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make empty or vacant, to leave untenanted or uninhabited (rare)*: lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32: vastant cultoribus agros, Virg. Aen. 8, 8: venator vastata lustra fugit, i. e. *destitute of game*, Val. Fl. 1, 480: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste or untilled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99.

||. Transf. *to empty or deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy*: ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: agros, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Italiam, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: omnia caedibus, incendiis, rapinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110 fin.: fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 47: cuncta (panthera), Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. II. 2, 16. 2. Fig.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. C. 15. (Hence It. *guastare*; Sp. *gastar*; Fr. *gâter*.)

vastulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *rather huge or bulky*: corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128.

vastus, a, um, adj. [perh. akin to vacuus] *empty, unoccupied, i. e. waste, desert, desolate (rare)*: genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: vasta ac deserta urbs, Liv. 24, 3: vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id. 5, 53: mons vastus ab natura et humano cultu, Sall. J. 48: urbs a defensoribus vasta, Liv. 23, 30: abs te viduae et vastae virgines, *made lonely*, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 52: dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4. 2. Fig. *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh*: vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vastus homo atque foedus, ib. 117: fugiemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: *baccae aemear amoenissimae impendebant*, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48. ||. Transf. *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed (rare)*: fit vasta Troja, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 130: jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Pelus, Att. in Fest. s. v.: haec ego vasta dabo, Virg. Aen. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12.

2. *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous*: immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: vastissimae beluae, ib. 26: vastum atque apertum mare, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, ib. 3, 9: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: campi, Virg. Aen. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 723: antrum, Virg. Aen. 1, 52: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 768: iter, i. e. *on the vast ocean*, Ov. M. 14, 438: certamen, Virg. Aen. 12, 553: impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5: clamor, Ov. M. 12, 494: murmur, Virg. Aen. 1, 245: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 617: litera vastior, *too harsh-sounding*, Cic. Or. 45, 153: pondus, Virg. Aen. 5, 447. 3. Fig.: vastus animus, i. e. *insatiable*, Sall. C. 5: varia vastaque scientia, *very extensive, vast*, Col. 1 praef. § 28: potentia, Ov. M. 2, 520.

vāsum and **vāsus**, v. 2. vas, ad inīl.

vātes, is, comm. a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet; a female soothsayer, prophetess: bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Pl. Mil. 3, 3, 37: Enn. in Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: Lucr. 1, 110: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Hor. S. 2, 5, 6: tuque o sanctissima vates, praescia venturi, Virg. Aen. 6, 65. ||. Transf. a poet, a poetess: versibu' quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. Ann. 7, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 35: cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

2. *an oracle, i. e. a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (rare): Herophilus medicinae vates miranda arte, Plin. 11, 37, 89: Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vātia, ae, v. vatius.

vatica herba, a plant, called also Apollinaria: v. hyoscyamus: App. Herb. 74.

vāticinatio, ōnis, f. [vaticinor] a foretelling, prophesying; a prediction: Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: Caes. B. G. 1, 50: Plin. Ep. 6, 20 fin.

vāticinātor, ōris, m. [id.] a soothsayer, prophet: Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 42.

vāticinūm, ii, n. [vaticinus] a prediction, prophecy: Plin. 7, 52, 53: Gell. 16, 17.

vāticinor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. [vates cano] *to foretell, prophesy, vaticinate*: vaticinantes, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 94: Liv. 2, 41: Quint. 4, 2, 3: Qv. H. 16, 278. With acc. and inf.: saevum laesi fore nominis iram vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9: ib. 8, 773. Poet.: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas caede nefanda exturbare animas, i. e. *I warn you as a prophet*, ib. 15, 174: vaticinor mæneque, id. Pont. 1, 1, 47. ||. Transf. *to sing or celebrate as a poet*: Agrigentinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum natura totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Am. 7, 24: Ps. Parricida, sacrilege, perjure. Ba. Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song*, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 129. 2. *to rave, rant, talk foolishly*: vaticinari atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16 fin.

vāticinus, a, um, adj. [id.] *prophetic*: libri, Liv. 25, 1: furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

vātius, a, um, adj. *bent outwards, bow-legged (same as valgus)*: (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. 2. *quaesitum est, an varus et vatiis sanus sit*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10 fin.: Mart. 12, 70, 1. (ii) Subst. vatia, ac, m. a *bow-legged man*: imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, 5, 129: Plin. 11, 45, 105.

vātrax, ācis, and **vātrīcōsus**, i, adj. m. *having bad feet*: vātrax et vātrīcōsus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16: Lucil. 28, in Non. l. c.

vē, enclitic conj. [vel apocopated] *or; leaving the choice free between several things*: telum tormentumve, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: albus aterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Ph. 3, 3, 21: duabus tribusve horis, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 16: alter ambove, ib. 5, 19, 53: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep. 1, 32: ne cui meae longinquitas aetatis obstat mortemve expectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. Andr. 4, 4, 9: regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or that he shall not*, Caes. B. G. 6, 20. Poet.: corpora vertuntur: nec quod fulmusve sumusve, cras erimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthagini altae, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

vē (sometimes also vae), an inseparable particle, which usu. negatives or reverses the sign. of the root; but sometimes, when the root itself denotes want or privation, *ve* renders it emphatic: e. g. *ve-grandis, small, ve-cors, senseless, ve-sanus, mad, ve-pallidus, very pale*; cf. Gell. 5, 12. It would appear from *veh-e-mens* that the orig. form was *veh*.

vēcordia, ae, f. [vecors] *want of reason, senselessness; madness*: vecordia innata cuiquam, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 2: alicui vecordiam objectare, Sall. J. 94: studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordia exagitari, Sall. J. 72: Tac. A. 1, 32: Ov. M. 12, 227: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordia, Gell. 20, 1.

vē-cors, dis, adj. [cor] *destitute of reason; senseless; mad*: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes concordisque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: Liv. 4, 50: Ov. M. 5, 291: Hor. S. 2, 5, 74: deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, Just. 2, 7 fin.: mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15. Comp.: vecordior, Aurel. Vict. Caes. 40 med. Sup.: vecordissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 55 fin.

vectābilis, e, adj. [vecto] *that can be carried, portable*: materia insulae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25 med.

vectābūm, i, n. [id.] *a carriage, vehicle*: Gell. 20, 1.

vectācūm, i, n. [id.] *a carriage, vehicle*: Tert. Bapt. 3: id. Anim. 53.

vectārius, a, um, adj. [id.] *for carrying or conveying*: equus, a pack-horse, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (Schneid. reads vectuarius).

vectātio, ōnis, f. [id.] *a carrying or being carried, a riding*: vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 15 med.: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Cal. 3.

vectiārius, ii, m. [vectis] *one who works the lever in machines*: Vitruv. 6, 9 med.

vectiūlārīus, a, um, adj.: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratia. Cato: *vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente, nihil*, Fest. s. v.

vectigal, ālis, n. (Gen. vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101) [vectus, from veho] *a toll, tax, impost*: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem: ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Manil. 6, 15: Caes. B. C. 1, 35: id. B. G. 1, 18. ||. Transf. of private persons, *revenue, rents, income, etc.*: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88: ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Parad. 6, 3, 49: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 40: Plin. 9, 54, 79: Plin. Ep. 7, 18. Proverb.: magnum vectigal est parsimonia, Cic. Parad. 6, 3, 49.

vectigālīārīus, ii, m. [vectigal] *a collector or receiver of taxes*: publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectigālis, e, adj. [vectus] *pertaining to imposts or taxes*: pecunia, tribute, Cic. Verr. 1, 35, 89: annum tributum, Just. 13, 1. 2. *subject to imposts, tributary*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79: agri, ib. 43, 103: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41.

||. *pertaining to revenue, that brings in revenue or income*: equi, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Apol. p. 322.

vectio, ōnis, f. [veho] *a carrying, conveyance*: quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

vectis, is, m. [id.] *a strong pole or bar; esp. a lever*: saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19. (ii) *a hand-spike*: Vitruv. 6, 9. (iii) *a carrying-pole*:

Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571. (iv) *a crow, crow-bar*: demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Caes. B. C. 2, 11: Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4: Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: Ov. M. 12, 452. (v) *a bar, bolt*: quum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod angulis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: tum esset, inquit, ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62: Virg. Aen. 7, 609: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

vectitatus, a, um, *Part.* [from an obsol. verb, vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6: Caper, p. 2246 P.] *borne or carried about*: curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183.

vector, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [veho] *to bear, carry, or convey about*: delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19: corpora viva nefas Stygia vectare carina, Virg. Aen. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, ib. 11, 138. *Pass.*: vectator humeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov. M. 8, 374.

vector, ōris, m. [id.] I. *Act. a bearer, carrier*: debet semper plus esse virium in vectore quam in onere, Sen. Tranq. 5: (equus) gradarius optimus vector, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), ib. 1907. II. *Neutr. a passenger, rider*: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: Ov. H. 18, 148: Virg. E. 4, 38: Lucan. 5, 581: nunquam nisi navi plena tollo vectorem, Macr. 3, 2, 5: vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555: Prop. 4, 7, 84.

vectorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *for carrying*: navigia, *transport-ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, icis, f. *adj.* [id.] *that carries or transports*: navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.*: equa, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 628.

vectura, ae, f. [id.] *a bearing, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc.: equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: misimus qui pro vectura solveret, *for the carriage*, Cic. Att. 1, 3: mercium, Paul. Dig. 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17. *Plur.*: remiges, arma, tormenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, ib. 3, 42: onerum, Gell. 5, 3. II. *Transf. passage-money, fare, freight*: Pl. Most. 3, 2, 138: Sen. Ben. 6, 15 *fin.* (Hence *it. vectura*; Fr. *voiture*.)

vectorarius, ii, m. [vectura] *a driver of a vehicle*: Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part.* [veho].

vēgēo, 2. v. a. and n. [akin to vigeo] *to move, excite, quicken, arouse*: aequora salsa vege ingentibus ventis, Enn. in Non. 183, 3: quum magno strepitu Vulcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. s. v. metonymia: equum, Lucr. 5, 1297: animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. in Non. 183, 2. 2. *Neut. to be lively, active*: vigeat, veget utpote plurimum, Varr. in Non. 183, 6.

vēgētābilis, e, *adj.* [vegeto] *animating, enlivening*: flabra Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, 223: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8 *med.*

vēgētāmen, inis, n. [id.] *the animating power, vivifying principle*: Prud. Hamart. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, ib. 299.

vēgētatio, ōnis, f. [id.] *an enlivening, excitement*: incessus, App. M. 1 *init.*

vēgētator, ōris, m. [id.] *an enlivener, exciter*: inertum, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16.

vēgētō, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vegetus] *to arouse, enliven, animate, invigorate*: spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecunda ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61: fructum Adam (anima), Prud. Hamart. 448: App. M. 11 *init.*: gaudia 1176

non illum vegetent, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2.

vēgētus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. = vegetus, *Part. of vigeo*] *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, sprightly*: te vegetum nobis in Graecia siste, Cic. Att. 10, 15 *fin.*: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47 *fin.*: vegetus praescipta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: rigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prospera, Suet. Caes. 45. *Comp.*: aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20. *Sup.*: color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22. II. *Fig.*: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigeat, Liv. 6, 22: libertas, Sen. Hipp. 459. *Sup.*: hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, *the busiest*, Plin. 18, 26, 65.

vē-grandis, e, *adj.* *not very large, little, small, diminutive* (rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445: frumentum, Fest. s. v.: gradus, Pl. Fragm. 1b. (Whether vegrandis also means valde grandis, as Non. (183, 30) asserts, is very dub.; hence the reading in Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93, quem hominem vegrandi macie torridum, is not altogether certain.)

vēhātio, ōnis, f. [veho] *a carrying*: Cod. Theod. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio is the correct reading.)

vēhēmens (scanned as vēmens, Lucr. 3, 153: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120), *entis, adj.* [veh-e-mens from veh or ve (v. vē), and mens, with a connecting vowel; cf. vecors, vesanus; and thus, prop. *not very reasonable, i. e.*] *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement, etc.*: vehementis in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, aut largitate nimia aut parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehementis atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: vehementis feroxque natura, id. Vat. 2, 4: vehementis acerque, id. Caecin. 10, 28: vehementis lupus et sibi et hosti iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28: canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1. (ii) *Of abstract things: acer et vehementis incitatio*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehementis atque atrox, ib. 2, 49, 200: vehementis et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehementis et grave senatus consultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3. II. *Transf. in gen. active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, strong*: Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: vehementis sum exorians: quum occido vehementior, Pl. Rud. prol. 71: imber, Lucr. 6, 517: cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311: pilum vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19: brassica tenui succo vehementissima, *very powerful, very efficacious*, Cato R. R. 157, 2: medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedienda est, *stronger*, Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehementis multaque materia frondens, *vigorous*, id. 3, 1, 5: vehementis violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 481: vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior somnus, Plin. 20, 22, 87: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80.

vēhēmenter, adv. *eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, vehemently, etc.*: vehementer irata, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 64: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16: quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: commotus, ib. 1, 37. *Comp.*: insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Am. 16, 57: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41. *Sup.*: vehementissime contendere, ib. 3, 17. 2. *strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much*: fluctuare video vehementer mare, Pl. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, 11: displicere, ib. 13, 21: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, Lucr. 4, 33: vitium vehementer inesse, id. 4, 824.

Comp.: ingemere vehementius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12. *Sup.*: se vehementissime exercere in aliqua re, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152.

vēhēmentesco, 3. v. n. *incept.* [vehemens] *to become violent or vehement*: passio, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 2: fluor, ib. 4, 6 *fin.*

vēhēmentia, ae, f. [id.] *eagerness, fervency, vehemence*: Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33: Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11. II. *strength*: odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16: saporis, id. 19, 5, 27: venarum, i. e. *a strong pulse*, id. 23, 1, 24: linteorum strigilumque, i. e. *a copious use*, id. 28, 4, 14.

vēhes, is, f. [veho] *a loaded carriage, a cart-load, waggon-load*: foeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *so big as to be a cart-load*, Plin. 2, 58, 59. II. *Transf. a load, as a measure*: Col. 11, 2, 13.

vēhiculāris, e, *adj.* [vehiculum] *pertaining to carriages or vehicles*: res, the post, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1: called also, cursus, Arcad. ib. 18, § 4.

vēhiculārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to carriages or vehicles, carriage-*: fabricator, *a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, the post, Capitol. Anton. 12: called also, res, Amm. 14, 11.

vēhiculum, i, n. [veho] *a carriage, conveyance, vehicle*: mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 28: Cic. Verr. 5, 72, 186: Liv. 34, 1: Suet. Cal. 39: Tac. A. 12, 47. (ii) *a ship*: fartorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr. 5, 23, 59. II. *Transf. a reaping-machine*: Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vēho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. and n. I. *Act. to carry, convey, on the shoulders, in any vehicle, on horseback, by ship, etc.*: reticulum panis onusto humero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48: cibum ore (formica), Ov. A. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plaustrum, Tib. 1, 1, 51: quum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28: te, Bacche pater, tuae vexere tigres, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 14: Troja qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum coelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66: quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *has brought along, has brought*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 48. *Abstr.*: navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41. 2. *Pass. or reflect. to ride, sail, travel, etc.*: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Tim. 13: curru quadrigarum vehi, id. Div. 2, 70, 144: vectus curru, Vell. 2, 82 *fin.*: vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: navi, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 220: lintibus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 43: puppe, Ov. H. 16, 115: in equo, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis equis victor, Ov. F. 6, 724: pisce vehi quaedam (videtur), id. M. 2, 13: apes liquidum transaethera vectae, Virg. Aen. 7, 65. II. *Neut. to be borne, to ride, sail, etc.* (rare, and perh. only in Imperf. *Part.* and gerund): consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig. in Gell. 2, 2 *fin.*: per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6: Just. 11, 7: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28. [Sans. vah, "trahere, vehere;" Goth. vigan, "moveri;" Germ. vagen; hence also Lat. vacca, prop. "a beast of burden."]

vēl, conj. [imperat. of volo, and therefore, lit. will, choose, take which you wish] introducing an alternative, viewed as still to be chosen, and therefore dependent on the will; that is, considered *subjectively* (cf. aut, *ad init.*) it usu. commences each branch of the alternative, but is sometimes omitted at the beginning of the former clause.

1. With *vel* repeated: *either . . . or; be it . . . or; vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi libet*, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 70: nunc quamobrem huc sum missus,

amabo, vel tu mihi alas vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14: **vel** sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae multae cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: maximum virtutis vel documentum vel officium, ib. 1, 20: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, Liv. 1, 42 *fin.* (ii) Along with *aut*, but not corresponding to it: ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut viciissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, id. Div. 2, 59, 122. (iii) Repeatedly: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrotas, vel vale, Pl. Rud. 2, 7, 24: vel in tempestate, vel in agria, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. (iv) The last vel joined with *etiam*, *vero etiam*, *ominino*: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, ib. 1, 18 *fin.*: in medicoribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, ib. 1, 3: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos iudicum movendos, ex iis quae sunt ante posita sumentur, or in general, id. Part. or. 36, 128 (v) In the poets, sometimes, aut . . . vel, for vel . . . vel: tellus, aut hisce, vel istam quae facit ut laedar, mutando perde figuram, Ov. M. 1, 546. 2. With the omission of the first *vel*: lege vel tabellas redde, Pl. Ps. 1, 1, 29: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: in unius voluntate vel moribus, ib. 2, 28 *fin.*: constituere vel conservare, ib. 2, 38 *fin.*: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7. (ii) Joined with *potius*, to correct what has been said, or rather: ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, id. Rep. 1, 44: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, ib. 2, 30 *fin.*: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione mea laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7. II. Esp. with a climax implied, or even, or indeed, even, indeed, surely, certainly (prop. an elliptical expression, the less violent or emphatic alternative being understood): ita me di ament, vel in lautumiliis, vel in pistrino mavelim agere aetatem, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare, *Ge.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34 *fin.*: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: quum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Virg. Aen. 11, 259: carmina vel coelo possunt deducere lunam, id. E. 8, 69: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem aruerint, Liv. 9, 24: *Ph.* Dane suavius? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 22: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Acad. 2, 29, 93: quum vel abundare debeam cogor mutuari, Cic. Att. 15, 15: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intelligant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33. (ii) Esp. with superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree: hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible, Lucil. in Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, the very least . . . the utmost possible, id. Or. 26, 91: cuius (Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel expectatissimi triumphii laetitiae praecipit posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162: Quint. 1, 3, 12.

vela (vella), ae, f. the Gallic name for the plant erysimon, q. v.: Plin. 22, 25, 75.

velābrum, i, n. [velo] a covering or awning stretched above a theatre: Amm. 14, 6 *fin.*

velāmen, inis, n. [id.] a cover, covering, clothing, garment: Virg. Aen. 1, 649: Ov. M. 6, 566: Juv. 3, 178: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: Tac. G. 17.

velāmentum, i, n. [id.] a cover, covering: tunicas, quae testiculos ambiunt, velamenta vocat, Cels. 7, 18.

2. a veil, curtain, i. q. velum: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15. 3. In plu. olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets, or rods wound about in like manner, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetenderis supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30 *fin.*: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. II. 1, 66. II. Fig.: quaerentes libidinibus suis patrociniū aliquid seu velamentum, a screen, Sen. Vit. beat. 12 *fin.*

velāris, e, adj. [velum] pertaining to a veil or curtain: anuli, curtain-rings, Plin. 13, 9, 8.

velārīum, ii, n. [id.] a covering, screen, awning, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun: Juv. 4, 122.

velārīus, ii, m. [id.] a slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a doorkeeper: Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 *sq.* II. a sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails: Inscr. Orell. no. 3642.

velāti, orum, m. plu. [velo] supernumerary troops, who took the place of those who fell; always in the phrase, accensi velati (i. e. accensi et velati; like emptio venditio, socii Latini, etc.): Cic. Rep. 2, 22: Fragmenta Vatic. Juris s. v. 138, p. 121 ed. Bucholtz: Fest. s. v. ascripticii (v. Smith's Ant. 1185). In later Latin also sing.: accensus velatus, Inscr. Orell. no. 111: id. 1368 *etc.*

velātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] a veiling, giving the veil: Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

velāto, adv. through a veil, darkly: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

vēles, itis, m. [velum and it, root of eo, q. v.], lit. one who goes in his mere outer garment, without armour: a light-armed soldier, a skirmisher: usu. plur.: Liv. 26, 4: Varr. in Non. 552, 30: Ov. Ib. 48. Sing.: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. sub vitem: Titin. in Non. 552, 26. II. Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurrām velitem, mails oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, as the clown of the troop, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

velifer, era, erum, adj. [velum foro] sail-bearing: carina, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Ov. M. 15, 719: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

velificatio, ōnis, f. [velifico] a making sail, sailing: mutata velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.

velificiūm, ii, n. [id.] a making sail, sailing: velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

velifico, i, v. n. [velum facio] to make sail, to sail: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4, 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52: Athos velificatus, sailed through, Juv. 10, 174.

velificor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to make sail, spread sail, sail: (ratis) caerulea ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28, 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3. II. Fig. to make sail for, i. e. to exert oneself to effect or gain: with dat.: honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne velificatus alicui dicaris, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

velificus, a, um, adj. [id.] made with sails, sailing: cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21.

velitāris, e, adj. [veles] pertaining to the velites: arma, Sall. J. 105: hastae, Liv. 26, 4: Plin. 7, 56, 57.

velitatio, ōnis, f. [velitor] a skirmishing with words; a bickering, wrangling, dispute: velitatio dicta est ultro citroque proborum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. s. v.:

verbia vellitationem fieri, Pl. Asin. 2, 241: id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

vēlites, um, v. veles.

vēlitor, atus, i, v. n. dep. [veles] to fight like the velites or light troops, to skirmish: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234: equis postremis calibus, ib. 7, p. 195. Transf.: primis Veneris proeliis, ib. 5, p. 168. II. Fig.: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, i. e. makes the first attempt, essays, ib. 9, p. 230: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duos, i. e. have wrangled, Pl. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis, Gell. 6, 11: periculum alicui, to threaten with danger, App. M. 5, p. 164.

vēlivōlans, antis, adj. [velum volo] sail-flying, flying with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poet. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67.

vēlivōlus, a, um, adj. [id.] sail-flying, winged with sails, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. Ann. 14, 2: Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 42: absol.: mare velivolis florebat, with ships, Lucr. 5, 1441. Transf. of the sea: maria alta velivolae, Liv. Andr. in Macr. S. 6, 5: Virg. Aen. 1, 224: Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa, ad init.

vellātūra, ae, f. [perh. contr. from vehelatura, from volo and latura] a carrying, conveyance: vellaturam facere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2914.

vellicatim, adv. [vellico] lit. by pinches, i. e. piecemeal, disconnectedly: vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. in Non. 188, 1.

vellicatio, ōnis, f. [id.] a plucking, twitching: fig. a twitting, taunting: quum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. beat. 5 *med.*

vellico, avi, atum, i, v. a. [vello] to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip: cornix vultuos vellicat, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fletet, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3. 2. Transf. of bees, to suck: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. II. Fig. to wake up, arouse by twitching: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20 *fin.*

2. to taunt, carp, rail at: contemptent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: Sen. Ben. 2, 28 *fin.*: Prop. 2, 5, 8: Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.

vello, vulsi, vulsum, 3. v. a. to pluck, pull; to pluck out, pull out, tear out: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27: plumam anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: albos capillos a stirpe, Prop. 3, 25, 13: comam, Mart. 5, 39, 19: pilos equinae caudae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tenderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, i. e. had the hair on his body plucked out by the roots, Suet. Caes. 45: quum pars vellerent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14: signa (castris), Virg. Aen. 11, 19: hastam de cespite, ib. 566: postes a cardine, ib. 2, 480: modo nata poma, Tib. 3, 5, 20: vellere coepi et pressare manu lentissima brachia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606: aurem, to pull or twitch the ear, Virg. E. 6, 4. II. Fig. (rare): mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3. [Prob. the same as Gr. ἐλ-κω, which orig. had the digamma.]

vellus, eris, n. [vello] wool shorn off, a fleece: pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 17: Plin. 27, 7, 28. Lucr. 6, 689: Hor. Epod. 12, 21: Ov. M. 6, 21. II. Transf. the skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell or pelt entire: Col. 7, 4, 4: Tib. 2, 1, 62: Virg. E. 3, 95: Ov. H. 18, 144. 2. the hide pelt of any other animal: fulvi leonis.

id. F. 2, 340: cervina, id. M. 6, 592: ferina, ib. 11, 4. 3. *any woolly substance; wool, down*: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. *the fleeces or flocks of silk*, Virg. G. 2, 121. (ii) *light fleecy clouds*: tenuia nec lanæ per coelum vellera ferri, ib. 1, 397: Lucan. 4, 124. (iii) *snow-flakes*: Mart. 4, 3, 1.

4. *things made of wool*: Parnasia, woollen bands or fillets, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vēlo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [velum] *to cover, wrap up, envelop, veil*: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: capita Phrygio amietu ante aras, Virg. Aen. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velatae antennae, *the yards covered with or supporting the sails*, Virg. Aen. 3, 549: velatus toga, *enveloped, clothed*, Liv. 3, 26: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round*, ib. 11, 181: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vitta, ib. 5, 110: cornua lauro ib. 15, 592: molas sertis, id. F. 6, 312: delubra deum fronde, Virg. Aen. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, i. e. *holding the velamenta*, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 101. II. *Fig. to hide, conceal*: odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32: primas adolescentis cupidines, id. A. 13, 13: culpam invidia, ib. 6, 29: Plin. Pan. 56.

vēlōcitas, ātis, f. [velox] *swiftness, rapidity, velocity*: veleritate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Quint. 2, 16, 13. *Plur.*: non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnæ geruntur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17. II. *Fig.*: velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38. *Of style*: immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102.

vēlōciter, adv. *swiftly, quickly, speedily*: Ov. M. 4, 509: Quint. 1, 1, 28: Plin. 16, 44, 90. *Comp.*: Cic. Rep. 6, 26. *Sup.*: id. Tim. 9: Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlox, ōcis, adj. *swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy*: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: Brenni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Virg. Aen. 5, 253: navis, ib. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 689: jaculum, Virg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing*, Plin. 17, 13, 20: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor. Epod. 17, 61: horae, *fleeting*, Ov. M. 2, 118: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 34: victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), *quickly built*, Mart. Spect. 2, 7. *Poet. adv.*: ille velox desilit in latraces, Ov. M. 4, 352: Hor. Od. 4, 12, 22. *With inf.*: nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797. II. *Fig.*: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevis, Quint. 6, 3, 45.

vēlum, i, n. *a covering, awning, curtain, veil, cloth*: multis simulationum involucri tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: tabernacula carbasaeis intenta velis, id. Verr. 5, 12, 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: eadem (i. e. uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19: of *chamber-curtains, hangings*: Suet. Claud. 10: Juv. 6, 228: of *the awnings stretched over the theatre or other public places, as a protection from the sun*: Lucr. 4, 73: Prop. 4, 1, 15: Ov. A. A. 1, 103. II. *Esp. a sail (usu. plur.)*: scindere vela, Pl. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: in altum vela dabant, Virg. Aen. 1, 34: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: pandere, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dirigere ad castra Cornelianæ, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: quo utinam velis passim parvehi liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: *to overshoot*, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 24:

subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45: legere, Virg. G. 1, 373. *Poet. of wings*: penarum, Lucr. 6, 744. *Sing.*: in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Pl. Stich. 2, 2, 45: Virg. Aen. 1, 103: ib. 400: Ov. H. 13, 101. *Proverb.*: remis velisque, *with oars and sails*, i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main*: res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: remigio veloque quantum poteris festina et fuge, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 5. 2. *Fig.*: vela orationis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6. [This word is perh. akin to celo: it appears from velo that the orig. meaning was a covering, concealment: on the interchange of c and v, v. letter C, no. III. 5.]

vēlūmen, inis, n. [vello] *a fleece*: lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii velera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. 2, 11, 9.

vēl-ut or **vēl-ūti**, adv. *even as, just as, like as*: I. *Correlat.* with sic or ita (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecisset, Liv. 31, 18: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5. 2. *Esp. in poetical similes*: Enn. Ann. 1, 101: Virg. Aen. 1, 148. II. *Absol.*: quum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, Sall. C. 1: (mus) veluti succinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107. 2. *Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, for example*: hoc est incepta efficere pulcre, veluti mihi evenit, ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 145: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facere et commode dicant: veluti in hac re alebant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aequalibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra; veluti crocodili, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8. 3. *To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: as, like, as it were*: frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum rector carbasia deducit, Ov. M. 6, 231: hic dum sublimes versus ructatur, et errat, veluti merulis intentus delectat auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 457: Virg. Aen. 4, 402: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente iudicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13. 4. *Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: (tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16: Ov. M. 4, 375. Sometimes si is omitted: velut explorata victoria, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 98.

vēna, ae, f. *a blood-vessel, vein*: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83: Cels. 2, 10: interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46. 2. *Esp. an artery*: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. Tib. 72 fin.: tangere, Pers. 3, 107: si protinus venae conciderunt, i. e. *the pulse has sunk or fallen*, Cels. 3, 3.

II. *Transf. of things that resemble veins*. (i) *a water-course*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: Auct. B. Alex. 8: Mart. 10, 30, 10.

(ii) *a vein of metal*: Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Tac. G. 5: Juv. 9, 31. (iii) *the urinary passage*: Cels. 4, 1. (iv) *a vein or streak of wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 73: of stone: id. 37, 6, 24: Stat. S. 1, 3, 36. (v) *a row of trees in a garden*: Plin. 17, 11, 15. (vi) *the penis*: Mart. 4, 66, 12: Pers. 6, 72. III. *Fig. the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing*: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis ordinis, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sever. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3. 2. *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video, ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: vena tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: ingenii benigna vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābūlum, i, n. [venor] *a hunting-spear*: Cic. Fam. 7, 1: Virg. Aen. 4, 131: Ov. H. 4, 83: Mart. 14, 31, 1. II. *Transf.*: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows, for killing elephants*, Plin. 8, 8, 8.

vēnālīciārius, a, um, adj. [venalicius] *pertaining to slave-selling*: vita, i. e. *slave-dealing*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73. II. *Subst.* venaliciarius, ii, m. *a slave-dealer*: ib. 14, 4, 1: Afric. ib. 50, 16, 207.

vēnālīciū or **-tīus**, a, um, adj. [venalis] *for sale*: Jumenta, Petr. 76. 2. *Subst.* venalicium, ii, n. *a tax on sales*: Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 4. II. *Esp. pertaining to slave-selling*: familiae, i. e. *slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. Aug. 42: greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58. 2. *Subst.* venalicius, ii, m. *a slave-dealer*: Cic. Or. 70, 232: Plin. 21, 26, 97: Suet. Rhet. 1. (ii) venalicium, ii, n. *slave-selling*: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Petr. 29: Inscr. Orell. no 3023. (β) *plu. slaves*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, adj. [vēnus] *pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale*: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 67: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19: opera pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34: vox, i. e. *of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenierit, Sall. J. 35 fin.: familia, *a gang of slaves for sale*, Quint. 7, 2, 26. 2. *Subst.* venalis, ia, m. *a slave offered for sale*: Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Sen. Ben. 13 fin.: Plin. 35, 17, 57. (ii) venale, is, n. *anything for sale*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3. II. *Transf. that can be bought by bribes or presents, venal*: quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jus jurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 144: multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16, 21: coena, Mart. 3, 60, 1.

vēnālītās, ātis, f. [venalis] *the capability of being bought (with bribes, etc.)*, *venality*: Cod. Justin. 4, 59 fin.: Sid. Ep. 5, 13 med.

vēnālītūs, a, um, v. venalicius. **vēnātīciū** or **-tīus**, a, um, adj. [venaticus] *pertaining to hunting or a chase*: praeda, game, Amm. 29, 3. **vēnātīcus**, a, um, adj. [venatus] *pertaining to hunting, hunting-*: canis, *a hound*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 13: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65. II. *Transf.*: prolati rebus parasi venatici sumus, i. e. *lean or gaunt like hounds*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātīo, ōnis, f. [venor] *hunting, the chase, venery*: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. 2. *Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue*; also, *a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people*: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: Suet. Caes. 10 (v. Smith's Ant. 1186 seqq.). II. *Meton. that which is or has been hunted, game*.

vēlūmen, inis, n. [vello] *a fleece*: lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii velera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. 2, 11, 9.

vēl-ut or **vēl-ūti**, adv. *even as, just as, like as*: I. *Correlat.* with sic or ita (rare): velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius natura et figura varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic Philippo Abydenorum clades ad bellum animos fecisset, Liv. 31, 18: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam humor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5. 2. *Esp. in poetical similes*: Enn. Ann. 1, 101: Virg. Aen. 1, 148. II. *Absol.*: quum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, Sall. C. 1: (mus) veluti succinctus cursitat hospes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 107. 2. *Esp. to connect, by way of example, a single instance with a general proposition, as, for instance, for example*: hoc est incepta efficere pulcre, veluti mihi evenit, ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 145: nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facere et commode dicant: veluti in hac re alebant, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aequalibus iis, quae gignuntur in terra; veluti crocodili, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8. 3. *To introduce a rhetorical or poetical simile: as, like, as it were*: frena dabat Sipylus, veluti quum rector carbasia deducit, Ov. M. 6, 231: hic dum sublimes versus ructatur, et errat, veluti merulis intentus delectat auceps in puteum, Hor. A. P. 457: Virg. Aen. 4, 402: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente iudicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13. 4. *Velut si, to introduce a hypothetical comparison, just as if, just as though, as if, as though*: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: (tantus patres) metus de summa rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16: Ov. M. 4, 375. Sometimes si is omitted: velut explorata victoria, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25: hoc, veluti virtute paratum, speravit magnae laudi fore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 98.

vēna, ae, f. *a blood-vessel, vein*: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83: Cels. 2, 10: interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46. 2. *Esp. an artery*: si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15: Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse*, Suet. Tib. 72 fin.: tangere, Pers. 3, 107: si protinus venae conciderunt, i. e. *the pulse has sunk or fallen*, Cels. 3, 3.

II. *Transf. of things that resemble veins*. (i) *a water-course*: Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: Auct. B. Alex. 8: Mart. 10, 30, 10.

(ii) *a vein of metal*: Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Tac. G. 5: Juv. 9, 31. (iii) *the urinary passage*: Cels. 4, 1. (iv) *a vein or streak of wood*: Plin. 16, 38, 73: of stone: id. 37, 6, 24: Stat. S. 1, 3, 36. (v) *a row of trees in a garden*: Plin. 17, 11, 15. (vi) *the penis*: Mart. 4, 66, 12: Pers. 6, 72. III. *Fig. the interior, intimate or natural quality of a thing*: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis ordinis, id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sever. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3. 2. *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein*: ego nec studium sine divite vena, nec rude quid possit video, ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: vena tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: ingenii benigna vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābūlum, i, n. [venor] *a hunting-spear*: Cic. Fam. 7, 1: Virg. Aen. 4, 131: Ov. H. 4, 83: Mart. 14, 31, 1. II. *Transf.*: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows, for killing elephants*, Plin. 8, 8, 8.

vēnālīciārius, a, um, adj. [venalicius] *pertaining to slave-selling*: vita, i. e. *slave-dealing*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73. II. *Subst.* venaliciarius, ii, m. *a slave-dealer*: ib. 14, 4, 1: Afric. ib. 50, 16, 207.

vēnālīciū or **-tīus**, a, um, adj. [venalis] *for sale*: Jumenta, Petr. 76. 2. *Subst.* venalicium, ii, n. *a tax on sales*: Cod. Justin. 12, 19, 4. II. *Esp. pertaining to slave-selling*: familiae, i. e. *slaves exposed for sale*, Suet. Aug. 42: greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58. 2. *Subst.* venalicius, ii, m. *a slave-dealer*: Cic. Or. 70, 232: Plin. 21, 26, 97: Suet. Rhet. 1. (ii) venalicium, ii, n. *slave-selling*: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Petr. 29: Inscr. Orell. no 3023. (β) *plu. slaves*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, adj. [vēnus] *pertaining to selling, to be sold, for sale*: aedes, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 67: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19: opera pistoria, Suet. Tib. 34: vox, i. e. *of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenierit, Sall. J. 35 fin.: familia, *a gang of slaves for sale*, Quint. 7, 2, 26. 2. *Subst.* venalis, ia, m. *a slave offered for sale*: Pl. Aul. 3, 3, 4: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Sen. Ben. 13 fin.: Plin. 35, 17, 57. (ii) venale, is, n. *anything for sale*: Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3. II. *Transf. that can be bought by bribes or presents, venal*: quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jus jurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 144: multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16, 21: coena, Mart. 3, 60, 1.

vēnālītās, ātis, f. [venalis] *the capability of being bought (with bribes, etc.)*, *venality*: Cod. Justin. 4, 59 fin.: Sid. Ep. 5, 13 med.

vēnālītūs, a, um, v. venalicius. **vēnātīciū** or **-tīus**, a, um, adj. [venaticus] *pertaining to hunting or a chase*: praeda, game, Amm. 29, 3. **vēnātīcus**, a, um, adj. [venatus] *pertaining to hunting, hunting-*: canis, *a hound*, Pl. Mil. 2, 2, 13: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65. II. *Transf.*: prolati rebus parasi venatici sumus, i. e. *lean or gaunt like hounds*, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātīo, ōnis, f. [venor] *hunting, the chase, venery*: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. de Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1. 2. *Esp. a hunting-spectacle, hunt, battue*; also, *a combat of wild beasts, exhibited to the people*: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: Suet. Caes. 10 (v. Smith's Ant. 1186 seqq.). II. *Meton. that which is or has been hunted, game*.

quum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49: Cels. 5, 26, 30: Col. 9 *praef.* 1: septum venationis, *a preserve or cover for game, a hunting-park*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2. (Hence Fr. *venaison*.)

venātitiūs, a, um, v. venaticius.

venātor, ōris, m. [*venor*] *a hunter*: quasi venator tu quidem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exilis, Pl. Cas. 2, 5, 11: Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Caes. B. G. 6, 27: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26. Adject.: venator canis, *a hound*, Virg. Aen. 12, 751: equus, *a hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685.

2. Esp. *one who fights with wild beasts in the arena*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11: Tert. ad Mart. 5. II. Fig.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 44: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

venātōrius, a, um, adj. [*venator*] *pertaining to a hunter or to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: galca, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19.

venātrix, icis, f. [*venor*] *a huntress*: Virg. Aen. 1, 319. Adject.: venatrix dea, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454: called also, puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 1.

venātūra, ae, f. [*id.*] *hunting, the chase*: fig.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Pl. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

venātus, ūs, m. [*id.*] *hunting, the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: Virg. Aen. 7, 747: Ov. M. 3, 163. *Plur.*: ib. 4, 302. II. Transf. *fishing*: capere in venatu, Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 31.

vendax, ācis, adj. [*vendo*] *fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendibilis, e, adj. [*id.*] *that may be sold, saleable*: via vendibilis Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. *Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2. II. Fig. *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: ut sint illa vendibilia, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: oratio, id. Am. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.

vendibiliter, adv. *saleably; pleasantly*: Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendico, v. vindico, *ad init.*

venditārius, a, um, adj. [*vendo*] *pertaining to selling, for sale*: lingua, Pl. Stich. 1, 3, 102.

venditatio, ōnis, f. [*vendito*; lit. *an offering for sale*; hence, fig.] *a specious display, a boasting, blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Am. 23, 86: Plin. 29, 1, 8.

venditator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a boaster, braggart*: famae nec incuriosus nec venditor, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*

venditio, ōnis, f. [*vendo*] *a selling, sale*: venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10: venditio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, ib. 44, 128. On the laws relating to sales, v. Gal. Inst. 3, 139; the title, "De emptione et venditione," Justin. Inst. 3, 23: Dig. 18, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 459). II. Meton. *a thing sold*: antequam venditio transferatur, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4: ib. 43, 23, 11. 2. venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant, Fest. s. v.

vendito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [*id.*] *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell*: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14: agellum, Plin. Ep. 1, 24: piscinas grandi aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: non ego possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, i. e. *prostitutes herself*, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 41. II. Fig. *to cry up, praise, recommend*: Istius omnia decreta, imperia, literas peritissime et

callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 54, 135: pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25: valde te venditavi, i. e. *have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: quo modo se venditant Caesari? i. e. *have ingratiated themselves with him*, ib. 8, 16: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35.

venditor, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a seller, vender*: ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6: Dig. 18, 1 sq.

venditrix, icis, f. [*id.*] *she that sells*: Scaev. Dig. 18, 3, 8.

venditus, a, um, *Part.* [*vendo*].

vendo, didi, ditum, 3. v. a. [*contr. from venundo, venundo*] *to put for sale, to sell, vend*: aut hoc emptore vendes pulcre, aut alio non potes, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 31: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *sale*, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 33. II. Fig. *to sell or give up, to betray*: quum te trecentis talentis regi Cottq vendidisses, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold, betrayed*, Virg. Aen. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 77: sua funera, i. e. *to expose one's life for hire*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, id. 1, 122. 2. Transf. *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise a thing (as if offering it for sale)*: Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12: vendit poema, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: tibi qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

venēfica, ae, v. veneficus, *no. II.*

venēficiū, ii, n. [*veneficus*] *a poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: Liv. 8, 18: Tac. A. 12, 66: Plin. Ep. 7, 6. 2. Meton. *poison*: rubetae plenae veneficiorum, Plin. 32, 18. II. *the preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: subito totam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150: Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 sq.

venēficus, a, um, adj. [*venenum facio*] *poisoning, poisonous, magical*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.* II. Subst. *veneficus*, i, m. and *venefica*, ae, f. *a poisoner, sorcerer, sorceress*: Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Quint. 9, 2, 105: Hor. Epod. 5, 71: Ov. H. 6, 19. As a term of abuse: Pl. Pers. 2, 4, 7: Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: Ant. in Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

venēnārius, a, um, adj. [*venenum*] *pertaining to poison*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16. II. Subst. *venenarius*, ii, m. *a poison-mixer, poisoner*: Suet. Ner. 33: Petr. 39.

venēnātus, a, um, *Part.* [*veneno*]. II. Adj. *poisonous, venomous*: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95. *Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12. *Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1.

2. Transf. *bewitched, enchanted*: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413. 3. Fig.: nulla venenato litera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, id. Tr. 2, 566.

venēnifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*venenum fero*] *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.

venēno, avi, atum, i. v. a. [*venenum*] *to poison*: ut spatium coeli quadam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 821: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3. 2. Fig.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 38.

II. *to colour, dye*: quos (tapetes)

concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9: *venenatus*, Masa Sabini. ib. 10, 15.

venēnōsus, a, um, adj. [*id.*] *full of poison, very poisonous*: herba, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 13.

venēnum, i, n. Orig. like φάρμακον, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that produces physical effects, *a potion, juice, drug*: qui venenum dicit, adjicere debet: utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibetur naturam ejus, cui adhibetur esset, mutat, Gal. Dig. 50, 16, 236. Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit, fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animumque virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11. II. Esp. *a potion that destroys life, poison, venom*: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quomodo paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Coel. 24, 58: id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Hor. Od. 1, 37, 28: id. Epod. 3, 5. (ii) Fig. *mischievous, evil, destruction (rare)*: discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67: Regis Rupili pus atque venenum, i. e. *virulence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1: also of bad poems, Cat. 44, 2. 2. *a magical potion, charm*: item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem: quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur fecisse rursus ex senae adolescentulum, Pl. Ps. 3, 2, 81: dira Medae venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Cic. Or. 37, 129: Ov. M. 7, 209: qui quodam quasi veneno periclitatur, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorum appellatur, venenum est, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3. (ii) Fig.: actus et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. in Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. 2, 12, 19. 3. *a colouring material, a dye, paint (poet.)*: alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207: Ov. R. Am. 351. 4. *a medicine*: Lucan. 8, 691.

venēo (vaeneo), Ivi or II, itum, 4. v. n. (*venear*, Pl. Fragm. in Hom. p. 365: *venear*, Titian. ib.: *veniri*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4388: *venitum* acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.: *venitum* in Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21) [*venum eo*] *to go for sale, i. e. to be sold*: oleam venire oportet; oleo venibit, Cato R. R. 146: auctio fiet: venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia venibunt, quiqui licebunt; venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Pl. Men. 5, 9, 96: cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venerant, quum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89: quia veneat auro rara avis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43.

venērābilis, e, adj. [*veneror*] *worthy of respect or reverence, reverend, venerable*: venerabilis vir miraculo literarum venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7: magnum quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Virg. Aen. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10. II. Act. *venerating, reverential*: senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4.

venērābiliter, with *veneration, reverently*: assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

venērābundus, a, um, adj. [*veneror*] *venerating, revering, reverential*: venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22: id. 5, 41: Suet. Cal. 15.

venērāndus, a, um, *Part.* [*venero*]. II. Adj. *worthy of veneration, venerable*: venerandissimi Caesares, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2: Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.

venērānter, adv. with *veneration, reverently*: adorant omnes, Tert. Carn. de Judic. Dom. 184: Sedul. 5, 432.

venērārius, a, um, adj. [*Venus*] *pertaining to love, venereal (rare)*: res i. e. *coition*, Petr. 61.

vēnērātio, ōnis, *f.* [veneror] the highest respect, reverence, veneration (rare): habet venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: Quint. 1, 10, 9: Plin. Pan. 54: Tac. H. 1, 10. II. Meton. the quality that commands veneration, venerable character: amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares, Just. 13, 1 med.

vēnērātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a reverencer, venerator: domus vestrae, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237.

vēnērēus and **vēnērīus**, a, um, *adj.* [Vēnus] pertaining to Venus or to sexual love: sacerdos, Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 23: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20: nutricatus, ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 3, 20, 50: res, sexual love, id. de Sen. 14, 47: in a pun, homo, belonging to Venus and lascivious (of Verres), id. Verr. 5, 54: delphinus, wanton, Gell. 7, 8: pira, a kind of pear, Venus-pear, Col. 10, 18: Plin. 15, 15, 16. II. Subst. venerens (venerius), i, m. (sc. jactus) the Venus-throw at dice: Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ib. 2, 21, 48. 2. Veneri (Venerii), oruſi, *m. plu.* (sc. servi) the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus: id. Verr. 2, 38, 92: id. Cluent. 15, 43. 3. Venercae (Veneriae), arum, *f. plu.* (sc. conchae) a kind of muscles, Venus-shell: Plin. 9, 33, 52: id. 32, 11, 53 *fin.*

vēnērī-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] excessive in love, libidinous, dissolute: Varr. in Non. 46, 13.

vēnēro, no perf., atum, i, v. a. to reverence, adore, etc.: saluto te, vicine Apollo veneroque te, Pl. Bac. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23: venerata Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Virg. Aen. 3, 460.

vēnēror, atus, i, v. a. dep. to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate: dii, quos nos colere, precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: anguste sancteque deos omnes venerari, ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 4, 43, 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem farre pio, Virg. Aen. 5, 745: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Virg. Aen. 3, 84: Augustum, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 51: memoriam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 46. II. Transf. to ask reverently for, to beseech, supplicate: nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, ut nos ex hac aerumna miseris eximat, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 37: Liv. 8, 9: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata libellis, Prop. 2, 20, 33. [Sans. van, "colere, venerari;" O. Germ. *wini*, "dilectus, amicus," *wunna*, "gaudium;" perh. from the same root Lat. *ven-ia*, *Ven-us*.]

vēnētus, a, um, *adj.* [Veneti, a maritime people] sea-coloured, bluish: cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: veneta factio, the party clothed in blue, the blues: Suet. Vit. 14.

venia, ae, *f.* [perh. from same root as veneror, q. v.] complaisance, indulgence, grace, favour: June, Juppiter, Mars pater, vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prospere, an old formula of prayer, in Liv. 8, 9: Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urblum augustiora faciat, Liv. prooem.: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi; reduc illum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis! Virg. Aen. 4, 435: quum data esset venia ejus diei, when indulgence had been granted for that day, Liv. 26, 17: nobile illud nopenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, a complaisant, mild disposition, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12. 2. **Bona venia** or cum bona venia, an expression used by way of excuse for

something about to be said, by your good leave, with your permission: bona venia me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59: vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonaque cum venia verba mea audiat, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bona venia se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1: bona hoc tua venia dixerim, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: primum abs te hoc bona venia peto, mihi ut respondeas Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31: neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (venia sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6. II. Esp. forbearance, forgiveness, pardon, remission: venia est poenae merita remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45: cui non apud senatum maximorum scelerum venia nulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, Cic. Pis. 41, 98: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae veniamque tuis temeraria dictis supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32: Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam, excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4.

venīābilis, e, *adj.* [venia] pardonable, venial: Prud. Hamart. 943: Sid. Ep. 9, 1.

venīālis, e, *adj.* [id.] gracious: pax, Anm. 28, 5. II. pardonable, venial: ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

venīlia unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. in Aug. Civ. D. 7, 22.

venio, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. (fut. venibo, Pompon. in Non. 508, 23) to come: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, dicam, Pl. Am. prol. 17: inus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante ades potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 *fin.*: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: ut veni ad urbem, Cic. Fam. 16, 12: cupio, te ad me venire, ib. 16, 10: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, ib. 9, 5: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, id. Att. 5, 12: Italiam lato profugus Lavinia venit litora, Virg. Aen. 1, 2: vni ad te ad coenam veniam? Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 30: mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 50, 124: parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Pl. Bac. 4, 3, 18: non nos Libyco populare penates venimus, Virg. Aen. 1, 528. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico venit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 249: (aër) per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, Lucr. 4, 895: quae sub aspectum veniunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Pl. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italia te moraturum, dum tibi literae meae veniant, reaches you, Cic. Fam. 11, 24: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, i. e. descends to each of us, id. Caecin. 26, 74: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, i. e. grow, Virg. G. 1, 54. Pass. impers.: Lilybaeum venit, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 141: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. II. Fig.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, that I appeared, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: si quid in mentem veniet, ib. 12, 36: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt, Quint. 5, 10, 34: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tempus victoriae, ib. 7, 66: non sumus omnino sine cura vententis anni, for the coming year, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: exemplum trahens perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 16. 2. Esp. with in and acc. to come into, fall into any state or condition: venisse alicui in amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: in cala-

mitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: 1 cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20 in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6 (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79: in eam opinionem Cassius venerat, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 10: in partem alicujus, to take part in it, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, i. e. to enter into conversation, Cic. Att. 14, 1: and in another sense: quum loquerer cum Phania, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, I happened to say that, id. Fam. 3, 5: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.

3. In speaking, to come to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad recentiores literas, id. Att. 14, 19: ad Arce-silam Carneademque veniamus, id. Acad. 2, 4, 12.

vēnor, atus, i, v. n. and a. dep. to hunt, chase. I. Neutr.: qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Pl. Men. 5, 2, 82: in nemus ire parant venatum, Virg. Aen. 4, 117. Proverb.: (i) stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Pl. Stich. 1, 2, 82. (ii) piscari in aëre, venari autem rete jaculo in medio mari, id. Asin. 1, 1, 87. II. Act.: i modo, venare leporem, id. Capt. 1, 2, 81: leporem, damas, Virg. G. 3, 410: vespaie muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24. 2. Fig. to hunt or seek after, to pursue a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4: amicam, Ov. A. A. 1, 89: amores, id. Med. fac. 27.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena] full of veins, veiny, venous: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18. Comp.: intybum, id. 20, 8, 29. II. Fig.: liber Atti, dry, meagre, Pers. 1, 76.

venter, tris, *m.* the belly: Plin. 11, 37, 82: Cels. 7, 16: Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4: Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119. 2. Esp. the paunch, maw; and fig. gluttony: Cyclopi venter, velut olim turserat, carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. Ann. 7, 75: Pl. Mil. 1, 1, 33: id. Ps. 1, 2, 43: Hor. S. 1, 6, 127: id. Ep. 1, 15, 32. (ii) Meton. a glutton: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8. (β) ventrem facere, to have a passage at stool: Veg. Vet. 3, 57.

II. Transf. the womb: homines in ventre necandos conducit, Juv. 6, 596.

2. Meton. the fruit of the womb, foetus: ignorans nurum ventrem ferre Liv. 1, 34: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Col. 6, 24, 2: Paul. Dig. 5, 4, 3: Ulp. ib. 25, 6, 1: Ov. M. 11, 311: Hor. Epod. 17, 50.

3. the bowels, entrails: Col. 9, 14, 6: Plin. 11, 20, 23. 4. Of any thing that swells or bellies out, a belly, i. e. a swelling, protuberance: tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23: Virg. G. 4, 122: lagenae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106: parietis, Alf. Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7. [Ven-ter, same as Gr. γέν-τῆρ (v. Hesych. s. v.) or γασ-τῆρ; Germ. *wam-pe*; Eng. *wom-b*.]

ventilābrum, i, n. [ventilo] an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing fork: Col. 2, 10, 14: Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 53.

ventilābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] swinging to and fro, wavering: Varr. in Non. 356, 28 dub. (al. ventilabundus).

ventilatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] an airing, ventilation: uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6.

ventilator, ōris, m. [id.] *one who winnows grain, a winnower*: Col. 2, 10, 14.

II. Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *a juggler*: Quint. 10, 7, 11: Prud. σρεφ. 10, 78.

ventilo, avi, atum, i. v. a. [dim. from ventus] *to fan, brandish in the air, wave, toss, swing*: populeas ventilat aura comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), i. e. *to fan, inflame*, Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him* i. e. *cools him with fanning*, Mart. 3, 82, 10: aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, i. e. *he waves his hands, as if on account of the heat, but in reality in order to show his ring*, Juv. 1, 28: facem, Prop. 4, 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5, 31, 4: quam stultum est, quum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117 med.: cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118. Reflect.: alio atque alio positu ventilari *to move oneself*, Sen. Tranq. 2. **2.** Esp. *to toss grain into the air, in order to cleanse it from chaff, to winnow*: Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6: Col. 12, 30, 1: Plin. 18, 30, 73.

III. Fig. to set in motion to move, disturb, disquiet: illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus. App. Apol. p. 337: vitas insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Theod. 9, 16, 5.

ventio, ōnis, f. [venio] *a coming*: quid tibi huc ventio est, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventito, i. v. n. freq. [id.] *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming*: multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: quum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: in castra, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27: quum ventitabas, quae puella ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephantum), Sol. 52 med.

vento, i. v. a. freq. [id.] *to be wont to come, to come*: Varr. in Non. 119, 2.

ventosē, adv. *as if full of wind, inflatedly*: tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248.

ventositas, ātis, f. [ventosus] *windiness, flatulence*: ventris, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126. **II. a puffing up, inflation, conceit**: Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventosus, a, um, adj. [ventus] *full of wind, windy*: folles, Virg. Aen. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 46: Alpes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: alae, Prop. 2, 12, 5: concha, i. e. *the tuba*, Lucan. 9, 349: cucurbita, i. e. *a cupping-glass*, Juv. 14, 58. Comp.: Germania, Tac. G. 5. Sup.: regio, Liv. 36, 43. **2.** Transf. *like the wind, i. e. light, swift* (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 300.

III. Fig. windy, puffed up, vain, conceited: superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, Plin. Pan. 31: gloria, Virg. Aen. 11, 708: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: decus, Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormis loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic*, Petr. 2. **2. light, changeable, inconsistent, fickle**: Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. in Cic. Fam. 11, 9: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.

ventralis, e, adj. [venter] *pertaining to the belly, ventral*: humor, Macr. S. 7, 8 med. **II. Subst. ventrale**, is, n. (i. e. cingulum), *a belly-band*: Plin. 8, 48, 73: Ulp. Dig. 48, 20, 6.

ventricōla, ae, m. [venter colo] *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton*: Aug. Ep. 86 med.

ventriculatio, ōnis, f. [ventriculus] *the belly-ache colic*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

ventriculōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *pertaining to the belly*: passio, i. e. *the belly-ache*, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

ventriculus, i, dim. [venter] *the belly*: Juv. 3, 9. **II. Transf.**

the stomach: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 78 sq. **2. ventriculus cordis**, *a ventricle of the heart*: Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventriflūs, a, um, adj. [venter fluo] *laxative, purgative*: medicamenta, Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 med.

ventrilōquus, i, m. [venter loquor] *one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25: Hier. in Jesai. 3, 8, 20.

ventriōsus, a, um, adj. [venter] *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied*: homo, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 20: id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.

ventriōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] *bellying out*: ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27.

ventūlus, i, m. dim. [ventus] *a slight wind, breeze*: ventulum facere, *to make a breeze (by fanning)*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

ventus, i, m. *wind*: ventus est aeris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, Vitruv. 1, 6: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Pl. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul stravere ventos, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6: turbo, Pl. Curc. 5, 2, 47. Proverb.: (i) in vento et aqua scribere, *to labour in vain*, Cat. 70, 4: (ii) profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the winds*, Lucr. 4, 932: dare verba in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Anni. 15, 5: (iii) verba ventis dare, i. e. *not to keep one's word or promise*, Ov. H. 2, 25: (iv) vento vivere, *to live upon wind*, Cod. Justin. 5, 50, 2 fin.: (v) ventis remis, *with all one's might*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 (v. remus).

2. Transf. windiness, flatulence: Col. 6, 30, 8. (ii) *a light stuff*: textilis, Poet. ap. Petr. 55 fin. **III. Fig. the wind, as a symbol of fortune, fame, applause, etc.**: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow, i. e. whatever circumstances may arise*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), i. e. *of the plans, designs*, id. Fam. 2, 6: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, id. Cluent. 28, 77: omnes intelligimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, id. 47, 130. [Germ. and Eng. wind: an-ima, an-imus, āv-euos prob. belong to the same root VEN or VAN, these words having lost the initial v.] (Hence It. ventaglio; Sp. ventalla; Fr. ventail, éventail: also Sp. ventana, "window.")

venūcula (venuncula and vennucula), nva, a kind of grape fit for preserving: Hor. S. 2, 4, 71: Col. 3, 2, 2: called also venticula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34: Macr. S. 1, 16 fin.

venūla, ae, f. dim. [vena] *a small vein*: Cels. 2, 6. **II. Fig.**: Quint. 12, 10, 25.

vēnum, i, v. vēnus.

vēnun-do, dēdē, dātum, i. v. a. [vēnus do] *to sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves: Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21: Tac. A. 14, 33: Flor. 4, 12, 52: Prop. 3, 19, 21. Fig.: sententiam, *to put up for sale*, Tac. A. 11, 22 fin.

vēnus, ōris, f. [Venus, the goddess of love] *sexual love, the pleasures of love*: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commissa, Prop. 4, 7, 19: Virg. G. 3, 97: Ov. M. 10, 80. **II. Meton. a beloved object**: Virg. E. 3, 68: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14. **2. qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, charms**: quo fugit venus? quo color? decens quo motus?

ib. 4, 13, 17: fabula nullius veneria, sine pondere et arte, id. A. P. 320: profecto amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessum Atticis venerem, id. 10, 1, 100: cum gratia quadam et venero dici, id. 6, 3, 18. Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79. **III. the planet Venus**. Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: id. Rep. 6, 17.

IV. the highest throw at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw*: Prop. 4, 8, 45: August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

vēnus, us, or **vēnum**, i, m. (only in the forms venui, vengo, and venum), *sale*. Dat.: rogavit haberetne venul lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210: cantherium venul subscire, ib. 8, p. 221: posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15: quae veno exercebant, ib. 13, 51. Acc.: dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv. 24, 47: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4: seque et sua tradita venum castra videt, Lucan. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

vēnustas, ātis, f. [vēnus] *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, etc.*: **I. Physical**: quum pulcritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, ib. 1, 27, 95. Transf. of inanimate things: signa eximia venustate, id. Verr. 4, 3, 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180. **II. Mental**: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id. Verr. 5, 54, 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: venustates verborum, Gell. 17, 20: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 63: dlem pulcrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44: quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8: amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Pl. Stich. 2, 1, 5.

vēnustē, adv. *charmingly, gracefully, beautifully*: venuste cecidisse, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 4: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: scribere mimilambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21. Comp.: Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1. Sup.: quibus venustissime Curio respondit, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 11.

vēnusto, i. v. a. [venustus] *to make lovely, beautify*: se unguentis, Naev. in Fulg. p. 565, 19.

vēnustūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.] *lovely, charming, delightful*: oratio, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 70.

vēnustus, a, um, adj. [vēnus] *lovely, charming, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, etc.*: **I. Physically**: species, Pl. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 93: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203. Sup.: diva venustissima Venus, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79. Transf. of inanimate things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: hortull, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34: aspectusfigurationis, Vitruv. 3, 2.

II. Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: venustum esse, quod cum gratia quadam et venero dicatur, apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dicendi) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325. Comp.: homines venustiores, Cat. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13. Sup.: repercutiendi genus venustissimum, id. 6, 3, 78.

vē-pallidus, a, um, adj. *very pale, very pallid*: mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

veprāticus, a, um, *adj.* [vepres] *pertaining to a thorn-bush*: spinae, Col. 7, 1, 1.

vepreōcūla, ae, f. *dim.* [id.] *a little thorn- or brier-bush*: illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72. Proverb.: vipera est in veprecula, *there's a viper in the bush*, of a hidden danger, Pompon. in Non. 231, 13.

vepres, is, and more usually *plur.* vepres, um, *m.* (*fem.*: Lucr. 4, 60) *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush*: arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Frontin. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cato R. R. 2, 4: Lucr. 4, 60: Virg. G. 1, 271: Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9. *Sing.*: veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7: Plin. 13, 21, 37: vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

veprētum, i, n. [vepres] *a thorn-hedge, thorn-bush*: Col. 4, 32, 1: Pall. 1, 43.

vēr, vēris, *n.* *the season of spring, the spring*: Cic. Verr. 5, 10, 27: verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona, Ov. M. 2, 27: Virg. G. 1, 43: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1. II. Meton. *the productions of spring*: quum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2. Esp. *ver sacrum*, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vero nata essent apud se animalia immolatueros, Fest. s. v. cf. id. s. v. Mamertini: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, Liv. 22, 9: id. 22, 10: Just. 24, 4 (v. Smith's Ant. 1189).

III. Fig. *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum quum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16: Ov. M. 10, 85. [Gr. ἐαπ, ἦρ, orig. Féap; Pers. behār.]

vērāciter, adv. *truly*: Pl. acc. to Prisc. p. 1010 P.: Aug. Civ. D. 5, 8.

vērātrix, icis, *f.* [vero] *a female soothsayer, sorceress*: quaedam femina, App. M. 9, p. 649, Oud. (al. veteratrix).

vērātrum, i, n. *a plant*, also called elleborum candidum, Veratrum album, Linn.: Plin. 25, 5, 21: Gell. 17, 5: Cels. 2, 12 sq.: Lucr. 4, 642: Pers. 1, 51.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus] *speaking truly, true, veracious* (rare): si eris verax, tua ex re facies, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 6: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: sen-sus, id. Acad. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: Parcae, id. Carm. Sec. 25. *Comp.*: Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. *Sup.*: promissio, Aug. Ep. 6. (Hence Fr. vrai.)

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum] *consisting of words, wordy, verbal*: horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: undae mulierum, ib. II. Esp. in gramm. *pertaining to verbs, verbal*: Charis. p. 128 P.: Diom. p. 310 lb.

verbascum, i, n. *a plant, mullein*, of three kinds (i) album, mas. = verbascum Thapsus, Linn. (ii) femina, nigra = V. sinuatum, Linn. (iii) in silvis, is either V. Phlomisoides, Linn., or acc. to some, Phlomis lychnitis: Plin. 25, 10, 73.

verbēnāca, ae, f. *a plant, called also hierobotane, q. v., vervain*, Verbenā officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 9, 59: App. Herb. 3.

verbēnāe, arum, *f. plu.* [acc. to Serv. Virg. E. 8, 65 from viridis; but this is not prob.] *boughs or branches of laurel, olive, or myrtle, sacred boughs*: verbenas vocamus omnes frondes sacra-tas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. Virg. Aen. 12, 120. Such boughs were borne by the fetiales: Liv. 1, 24: Plin. 22, 2, 3: by priests suing for protection: Cic. Verr. 4, 50, 110: and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts: Pl. Truc. 2, 5, 27: Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 11: Hor. Od. 1, 19, 14: Ov. M. 7, 242: Virg. E. 8, 65 (v. Smith's Ant. 1002). Used in medicine as cooling

remedies: Cels. 2, 22 fin. (Hence It. vermēna.)

verbēnārius, ii, m. [verbenae] *one who bears the sacred boughs*, of the fetiales: Plin. 22, 2, 3.

verbēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs*: Suet. Cal. 27.

verber, ēris, *n.* (*nom., dat., and acc. sing.* do not occur, and the other *sing.* cases very rarely) [perh. from ferio, to strike] *a lash, whip, scourge, rod*. *Sing.*: illi instant verbere torto, Virg. G. 3, 106: (Phoebus equos) stimulo domans et verbere saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Constan. 12. *Plur.*: Tr. Quid me fiet nunc jam? Th. Verberibus caedere, lutum pendens, Pl. Most. 5, 2, 45: adolescentem nudari jubet verberaque afferri, Liv. 8, 28.

II. Transf. *a thong of a sling and other similar missile weapons* (poet.): Virg. G. 1, 309: Sil. 1, 314: Lucan. 3, 469.

III. Meton. *a lashing, scourging, flogging, etc.*: dignus es verberibus multis, Pl. Mil. 2, 3, 71: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Manil. 5, 11: Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: percutimur caput con-versae verbere virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300. (ii) Of inanimate things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (mostly poet.): turgentis caudae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49: ventorum, Lucr. 5, 955: radiorum (solis), id. 5, 486: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288: puppis verberibus senis agitur, *by the strokes of the oars*, Lucan. 3, 536: Sil. 11, 493: remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes verbere ripae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33. 2. Fig. *lashes, strokes*: contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5: verbera linguae, i. e. *chidings*, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3: fortunae verbera, *the strokes of fate*, Gell. 13, 27 fin.

verbērābilis, e, *adj.* [verbero] *worthy of a beating*: verberabilissime, Pl. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verbērābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *a flogger*: Pl. Fragm. ed. Mal. p. 30.

verbērātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a striking, beating*: flagellorum castigatio, vincu-lorum verberatio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7.

II. Fig. *chastisement, punishment*: mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistola dedisti, i. e. *satisfaction, amends* [with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio], Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27.

verbērātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a beater, flogger*: Prud. σρεφ. 9, 38.

verbērātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *a beating*: si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripit aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23.

verbērēus, a, um, *adj.* [verber] *worthy of stripes*: caput, i. e. verbero, scoundrel, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 2: also called statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31.

verbērīto, i, v. a. *freq.* [verbero] *to beat often*: Cato acc. to Fest. s. v.

verbēro, avi, atum, i, v. a. (*inf.* verberarier, Pl. Asin. 2, 3, 7: id. Most. 3, 1, 92) [verber] *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat*: So. Sum obtusus pugnīs pes-sume. Am. Quis te verberavit? Pl. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homi-nes, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: civem Ro-manum, id. Rep. 2, 31: parentem, ser-vum injuria, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos costas ense, Ov. Met. 4, 727. *Absol.*: quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Cal. 26. Proverb.: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 41. (ii) Of things: *to beat, strike, etc.*: locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato R. R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: aquila aethera verberat alis, Virg. Aen. 11, 756: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Lucan. 2, 407: ut verberes latus (navis), Auster, memento, fluctibus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3. II. Fig. *to lash, chastise, tor-ment, harass*: aliquem verbis, Pl. Truc.

1, 2, 17: senatus convicio verberari, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: orator in dicendo exerci-tatus istos verberabit, id. de Or. 3, 21, 79.

verbēro, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal*: ain' vero verbero? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 128: Cic. Att. 14, 6: Pl. Am. 1, 1, 187: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 3.

verbificātiō, ōnis, *f.* [verbum facio] *a talking*: Caecil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4.

verbīgēna, ae, *m.* [verbum and GEN root of gigno] *he who was born of the Word, of Christ*: Prud. Cath. 3, 1: ib. 11, 17.

verbīgēro, no *perf.*, atum, i, v. n. [verbum gero] *to talk, dispute*: quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Apol. p. 321.

verbōsē, adv. *with many words, ver-bosely*: Cic. Mur. 12, 26: Quint. 12, 8, 7. *Comp.*: Cic. Fam. 7, 3: Quint. 3, 11, 28.

verbōsitas, ātis, *f.* [verbosus] *mul-tiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity*: Prud. σρεφ. 10, 551: Symm. Ep. 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum] *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in his-toria carpebat, Suet. Cal. 34: Cat. 98, 1. *Comp.*: verbosior epistola, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79. *Sup.*: verbosissimos locos arcessere, id. 2, 4, 31.

verbum, i, n. (*gen. plur.* verbum, Pl. Asin. 1, 3, 1: id. Bac. 4, 8, 37: id. Truc. 2, 8, 14) *a word; plur. words, expressions, language, discourse, conver-sation, etc.*: verbum nullum fecit, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 58: qui verbum nunquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270: verbum facere, *to discourse, converse*, id. Verr. 4, 65, 147: spissum istud amanti est verbum veniet, nisi venit, Pl. Ciat. 1, 1, 77: videtis hoc uno verbo unde sig-nificari res duas et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: verbum usitatus et tritius, id. Acad. 1, 7, 27: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, id. Brut. 79, 274. *Plur.*: verba rebus im-pressit, id. Rep. 3, 2: quid verbis opu'st? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 289: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: pro his Divitiacus facit verba, *speaks*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: qui verba atque orationem adversus reipublicam habuissent, *had openly spoken*, id. B. C. 2, 18: magna contumelia verborum, *very insulting language*, id. B. G. 5, 58: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 72, 253: multis verbis ultro citro-que habitis, *discourse, conversation*, id. Rep. 6, 9. Proverb.: verba facit mortuo, *he talks to the dead, i. e. in vain*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 18: verba fiunt mortuo, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 26. 2. Adverbial phrases: (i) ad verbum, e, de, pro verbo, *to a word, word for word, ex-actly, literally*: fabellae Latinae ad ver-bum de Graccis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: ediscere ad verbum, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div. 1, 44, 99: quae Graeci πάθος appellant: ego poteram morbos, et id verbum esset e verbo, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: verbum de verbo expres-sum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. gen. or. 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus interpres, Hor. A. P. 133. (ii) verbi causa or gratia, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance*: si quis, verbi causa, oriente canicula natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: ut propter aliam quampliam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, nos amemus, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30. (iii) uno verbo, *in one word, in a word, briefly*: praetores, praetorios, tri-bunos plebis, magnam partem senatus, omnem subolem juventutis unoque ver-bo rem publicam expulsam atque ex-terminatam suis sedibus, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54. (iv) meis, tuis, *in my, thy, or his name, for me, thee, or him*:

gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, id. Fam. 15, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Pl. Mil. 3, 38: denuntiatio Fabio senatus verbis, Liv. 9, 36. II. *Esp. a saying, expression, phrase, sentence: Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitent quod nunc habes. *Eu.* Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Pl. Aul. 3, 6, 11: id. Cas. 2, 5, 39: Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 5: id. Eun. 1, 2, 95. (ii) *a proverb: verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Pl. Truc. 4, 4, 32: Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17.* 2. *mere talk, mere words, opp. to deed, fact, reality, etc.: qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8: dolor est malum, ut disputas: existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque insipientiae, empty words, id. Pis. 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? in word, in name, id. Rep. 1, 31. Hence, verba dare (alicui), to give empty words, to deceive, cheat: cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, A.: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, i. e. eluded, escaped from them, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: dare verba curis, i. e. to beguile, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 40.* III. In gramin. *a verb: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, Varr. L. L. 8, 4, 106: Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191. [Germ word; Eng. word.]*

verculum, i, n. dim. [ver] little spring, as a term of endearment: meum melliculum, verculum, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 15. **verē**, adv. according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly: honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: putare vere potest, id. Rep. 1, 17: vere ducere, ib. 1, 38: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? ib. 2, 15. *Comp.: libentius quam verius, id. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam Iusti hostes, Liv. 40, 27. Sup.: verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21: verissime dicere, id. Rep. 2, 4.* **verēcundē**, adv. bashfully, shyly, modestly: Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: id. Brut. 22, 87: Liv. 26, 49. *Comp.: Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171: Quint. 4, 1, 13.* **verēcundia**, ae, f. [verecundus] the natural feeling of shame, by whatever cause produced, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty, etc.: nec vero tam metu poenae terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundia, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenarum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: iustitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, ib. 1, 28, 99: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundia, id. Quint. 11, 39: fuit sponsa tua apud me eadem, qua apud parentes suos, verecundia, Liv. 26, 50: nova nupta verecundia notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, blushing, Suet. Dom. 18. (ii) With *gen. obj.*: turpitudinis verecundia, dread of wrong-doing, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238: respondendi, Quint. 3, 5, 15: quando nec ordinis huius ulla, nec rei publicae est verecundia, respect for, Liv. 4, 45: ut ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 6, 3, 64: maiestatis magistratum, Liv. 2, 36: aetatis, id. 1, 6: legum, id. 10, 13. 2. *Transf. venerableness: quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, Quint. 6, 3, 33.* III. *Esp. over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity: verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2: patronus timet*

cognoscentis verecundiam, id. 4, 1, 19. (vox) in metu et verecundia contracta, id. 11, 3, 64. (Hence *It. vergogna; Sp. vergüenza; Fr. vergogne.*)

verēcunditer, adv. bashfully, modestly: Pompon. in Non. 516, 23.

verēcundor, i, v. n. dep. [verecundus] to feel bashful or ashamed, to be shy or diffident (rare): Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. in Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36: Sp. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, ib. 2, 61, 249 (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, express shame, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

verēcundus, a, um, adj. [vereor] feeling shame, shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident, etc.: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Pl. Am. 3, 22: decet verecundum esse adolescentem, d. Asin. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus. Hor. A. P. 207: Bacchus, moderate, id. Od. 1, 27, 3: orator in transferendis verecundus et parvus, Cic. Or. 24, 81: vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: color, a blush, ib. 1, 484: Hor. Epod. 17, 21: verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 96: causa, id. 4, 5, 19: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, id. 11, 3, 133. *Comp.: verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11: partes, i. e. the parts of shame, privy parts, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41. Sup.: Pompeius in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33.* II. *Transf. worthy of reverence, venerable: nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6.*

verēdarius, ii, m. [veredus] a post-boy, courier: Sid. Ep. 5, 7 med.: Firm. Math. 3, 13 fin.: Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.

verēdus, i, m. [contr. from veho rheda; cf. Fest. s. v.] a light horse for posting, a post-horse, courier's horse: Cod. Justin. 12, 51, 4: Aus. Ep. 8, 7.

II. *Transf. a light, fleet hunting horse: Mart. 12, 14, 1.*

verendus, a, um, adj. [vereor] awful, venerable, fearful, terrible: maiestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. Pont. 3, 1, 143: ossa viri, id. II. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Lucan. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502. II. *Subst. verenda, orum, n. plu. the parts of shame, privy parts: Plin. 28, 15, 60: Plin. Ep. 3, 18: called also, partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.*

verēter, adv. reverently: Sedul. 1, 8.

verēor, Itus, 2, v. a. and n. dep. (pass.: Afran. in Gell. 15, 13) to feel awe of, to regard reverently, to fear, be afraid or apprehensive of; to fear or be afraid: Constr. in the active sense with acc. or (rarely) with gen.: in neut. sign. with inf., acc. and inf., subj., or rel. clause: (i) with acc.: vereri aliquem, Pl. Am. prol. 23: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: conspectum patris, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48: motum Galliae, ib. 5, 5: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28. (ii) With *gen.*: uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. in Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: seminae primariae, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4. *Impers.: nihilis te populi veretur? Pac. in Non. 496, 32. (iii) With inf. or acc. and inf.: vereri introire in alienam domum, Pl. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 23: aliquem interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi,*

Hor. S. 2, 3, 40: verear magis, me is causa hoc ornatu incedere, Pl. Mil. 4, 7, 2. *Impers.: Cyrenalci, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39. (iv) With subj. (ne indicating that it is feared that what the dep. clause expresses may happen, ut, that it may not happen: v. ut, B. no. III. 1, ii.): ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: Cic. Rep. 1, 46: id. Sull. 23, 66 et pass.: hence, to introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graecos esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), then I am afraid that, I suspect that, id. Rep. 1, 37: veritus, ne hostium impetum sustinere non posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: non vereor, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 12. With *ut*: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: id. Fam. 14, 14: Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferula caedas meritum majora subire verbera, non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121. (v) With *relative clause*: heri semper lenitus verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att. 7, 7: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 11. (vi) *Abol.*: hic vereri perdidit, i. e. he has lost all sense of shame, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 50: de qua (Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. de Sen. 6, 18: eo minus veritus navibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.*

veretilla, ae, f. dim. [veretrum] a little penis: App. Apol. p. 296.

verētrum, i, n. [perh. from vereor] the organs of generation: Phaedr. 4, 14, 1: Suet. Tib. 62: muliebre, Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

vergillae, arum, f. plu. [vergo] the constellation of the seven stars that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades: Arat. in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112: cf. Fest. s. v.: Isid. Orig. 3, 70.

vergo (perf. versi, acc. to some, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52, where others read vergit, and others fudit. *Idiom.*, p. 866 P.), gives the form verxi, but without any example), 3, v. a. and n. I. *Act. to turn, incline, verge* (poet. and rare): illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venena vergebant, i. e. turned in, poured in, Lucr. 5, 1008: amoma in gelidos sinus, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 52 (*al. fudit*): spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211. *Reflect.*: in terras igitur solis quoque vergitur ardor, directs itself, Lucr. 2, 212: polus aversi calidus qua vergitur Austri, Lucan. 1, 54. II. *Neutr. to incline or be inclined; of places, to lie, be situated, trend*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin vergebat, id. B. G. 2, 18: (Galliae pars) vergit ad Septentriones, ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. 2. *Fig.*: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, id. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (i. e. in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3: suam aetatem vergere, that he was in the decline of his age, ib. 2, 43: nox ad lucem, Curt. 4, 7 med.: vergente jam die, Suet. Oth. 7: vergente jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38. [Root *ver* same as in *verto*, q. v.: the *g* is added, as in *mergo*, *spargo*, *tergo*.]

vericōla, ae, comm. [verus colo] that cultivates or regards the truth: lex, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.

veridicōs, adv. truly: agere (opp. rhetoric), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1.

veridicus, a, um, adj. [verus dico] that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical (rare): os, Lucr. 6, 6

voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3. II. Transf. pass. *that is truly said, true, veritable*: usus, *true experience*, Plin. 18, 4, 6: exitus, id. 7, 16, 5. (But *veridicas*, in Cic. Fl. 32, 76, is a corrupt reading; v. Orell. *ad loc.*)

verilōquium, *ii. n.* [verus loquor] a literal transl. of *ετυμολογία*, *etymology*, for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, *notatio*: Cic. Top. 8, 35.

verilōquus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *speaking truly, truth-telling* (rare): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 ed. Mai.: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

verisimilis, **verisimiliter**, and **verisimilitudo**, more correctly written separately, *veri similis*, etc.

veritas, *ātis, f.* [verus] *truth, truthfulness, verity*; *true or real nature, reality*: *veritas*, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: *veritatis cultores*, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: *nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andria* (1, 1, 41) *familiaris meus dicit: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit*, id. Am. 24, 89: *nilil ad veritatem* (loqui), ib. 25, 91: *in omni re videt imitationem veritas*, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: *vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, according to truth or reality*, id. Rose. Com. 10, 29: *salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam fama nititur*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: *res et veritas*, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: *habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, the perfection of truthfulness*, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: *haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, quum in veritate dicemus, in reality, i. e. in the forum, not for practice merely*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: *consule veritatem, i. e. grammatical correctness*, Cic. Or. 48, 159: *in alicujus fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugere, rectitude*, id. Quint. 2, 10: *spes obtinendae veritatis*, id. Deiot. 2, 5: *judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 1, 3: *rustica veritas, truth, integrity*, Mart. 10, 72, 11. *Plur.*: *veritates fortiter dicere*, Gell. 18, 7.

veritus, *a, um, Part.* [vercor].
veriverbium, *ii. n.* [verus verbum] *a telling the truth, veracity*: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermiculātē, *adv.* *in a vermiculated manner*: *tesserulas*, ut ait Lucilius, *struet et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet*, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

vermiculatio, *ōnis, f.* [vermiculor] *a being worm-eaten, of plants*: Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218.

vermiculatus, *a, um, Part.* [vermiculor]. II. *Adj.* *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated*: *pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato*, Lucil. in Cic. Or. 44, 149: *crustae*, Plin. 35, 1, 1.

vermiculor, *atus, i. v. n. dep.* [vermiculus] *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten, of trees*: *vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220.

vermiculōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of worms, wormy*: *poma*, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermiculus, *i. m. dim.* [vermis] *a little worm, grub, in decaying things*: Lucr. 2, 899: Plin. 10, 65, 85.

II. Transf. *a disease of dogs which drives them mad*: it is still vulgarly supposed that young dogs have a worm under the tongue which it is necessary to remove; but the so-called "worming" of dogs is nothing but cutting the fraenum of the tongue: Grat. Cyn. 386. 2. *scarlet colour*: Exod. 35, 25: cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: *vermiculum straverunt*, Inscr. Orell. no. 4240. (Hence lt. *vermiglio*; Sp. *bermejo*; Fr. *vermeil*; because the colour was derived from a vermiculus.)

vermifluus, *a, um, adj.* [vermis fluo] *swarming with worms*: *vulnus*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermina, *um, n. plu.* [from a sing. *vermen*] *verminings with pain*: *saeva*, Lucr. 5, 995: *vermina dicuntur dolores*

corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στρόφος dicitur, Fest. s. v.

Fig.: *passionum*, Arn. 1, p. 30. [Ver-men must come from ver, the root of verito, "to turn;" but as ver-mis, "a worm," comes from the same root, the two words were confounded by the ancients, and the derivatives of vermen have, in addition to their proper significations, meanings derived from that of vermis: v. Fest. ut supra, and also verminatio, vermino, verminosus.]

verminatio, *ōnis, f.* [vermino] *a writhing pain*: Sen. Ep. 78: *cerebri aestuantis verminationes*, ib. 95 med.

II. *the worms, a disease of animals, the bots*: Plin. 28, 11, 49.

vermino, *i. v. n. (dep. verminatur, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21: Sen. Vit. beat. 17) [vermen: v. vermina] to have writhing pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain*: *auris*, Mart. 14, 23, 1: *Sen. Vit. beat. 17. Of women in labour: decimo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit*, Pompon. in Non. 40, 21. II. *to have worms, be troubled with worms*: Sen. Q. N. 2, 31 fin.

verminōsus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *full of shooting pains*: *ures*, Plin. 20, 14, 52. 2. *full of worms, wormy*: *fici*, id. 17, 28, 47: *ulcera*, id. 26, 14, 87.

vermis, *is, m.* [ver, root of verito; lit. that winds about] *a worm*: Lucr. 2, 871: *vermes terreni, common earth-worms*, Lumbricus terrestris, Linn.: Plin. 18, 17, 45.

verna, *ae, comm.* *a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave*: *vernas alere*, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 104: *Just. 38, 6 fin.*: Val. Max. 3, 4, 3: *Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: Hor. Epod. 2, 65: Inscr. Orell. no. 1320. Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters*: Mart. 1, 42, 2: cf. Sen. Prov. 1 fin. As a term of abuse: Pl. Am. 4, 2, 13. II. Transf. *a native, and adj. native*: de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Mart. 10, 76, 4: *Romanos vernas appellabant, id est ibidem natos, Fest. s. v.*: *apri*, Mart. 1, 50, 24: *tuberes*, id. 13, 43, 2: *liber, i. e. written in Rome*, id. 3, 1, 6.

vernaculus, *a, um, adj.* [verna] *pertaining to home-born slaves: multitudo, the rabble of slaves*, Tac. A. 1, 31: *plebs*, Tert. Apol. 35. 2. Subst. *vernaculi, orum, m. plu. buffoons, jesters*: Mart. 10, 3, 1: *Suet. Vit. 14. II. native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular, i. e. Roman*: *imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: *sapor, inborn, innate*, id. Brut. 46, 172: *crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, invented by the accuser himself*, id. Verr. 3, 61, 141: *consilium*, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 105: *aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina*, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23: *vulceres*, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: *equi*, Plin. 37, 13, 77: *vites (coupled with peculiares)*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 24: *putatio*, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

vernalis, *e, adj.* [ver] *pertaining to spring, vernal*: *horae*, Manil. 3, 258.

vernatio, *ōnis, f.* [verno] *the sloughing or shedding of the skin of snakes*: Plin. 29, 5, 30. II. *Meton. the slough cast off by a snake*: id. 29, 6, 35.

vernī-cōmus, *a, um, adj.* [vernus coma] *having young leaves*: *oliva*, Mart. Cap. 6 init.

vernifer, *ēra, drum, adj.* [vernus fero] *bearing young leaves, green*: *serta*, Mart. Cap. 6 init.

vernilis, *e, adj.* [verna] *slavish, fawning*: *blanditiae*, Tac. H. 2, 59.

II. *jesting, pert, waggish*: *dictum*, ib. 3, 32 fin.

vernilitas, *ātis, f.* [vernilis] *cringing obsequiousness, servility*: Sen. Ep. 95. II. *coarse, pert jesting, pertness*: Quint. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

verniliter, *adv.* *slavishly, servilely*: *fungi officiis*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: *nimis hoc fit verniliter, i. e. with fawning flattery, cringingly*, Caecil. in Non. 42, 27: *haec ipsa non verniliter, jokingly*, Sen. Ben. 2, 11 med.

vernisera, *mensalia auguria Fest. s. v.*

verno, *i. v. n.* [ver] *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, etc.*: *humus*, Ov. M. 7, 284: *arbores*, Plin. 22, 22, 46: *coelum*, id. 7, 2, 2: *coelum bis floribus*, Flor. 1, 16, 3: *in Italia aer semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat*, Plin. 2, 50, 51: *avis, i. e. begins to sing*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8: *ager arguto passere vernat, becomes enlivened again*, Mart. 9, 55, 8: *anguis, i. e. sheds its skin*, Plin. 8, 27, 41. II. Transf.: *quum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine malae, get the first down*, Mart. 2, 61, 1: *dum vernat sanguis, is young or lively*, Prop. 4, 5, 57.

vernula, *ae, comm. dim.* [verna] *a little or young home-born slave*: Juv. 10, 117: Sen. Prov. 1 fin.: Plin. 22, 17, 20: App. M. 4, p. 153. II. *Adj.* *jocular, pert, coarse*: *urbanitas*, Petr. 24 (al. vernaculae). 2. *native, indigenous*: (*lupus*) *Tiberinus*, Juv. 5, 105: *libelli*, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, *i. n.* [ver] *spring-time, the spring*: Tert. Res. Carn. 12 med.: id. Spect. 9. *Usu. abl. verno, in the spring*: Cato R. R. 52, 2: Col. 4, 10, 3: Plin. 19, 5, 30.

vernus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *pertaining to spring, spring-*: *tempus*, Lucr. 5, 800: Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: *Hor. A. P. 302: aequinoctium*, Liv. 33, 3: *species dici*, Lucr. 1, 10: *venti*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 7: *frigus*, Ov. M. 14, 763: *flores*, ib. 5, 554: *Hor. Od. 2, 11, 10: rosa*, Prop. 3, 3, 22: *agni (opp. hiberni)*, Plin. 8, 47, 72: *opera*, id. 18, 26, 65, no. 234.

vēro, *adv.* *in truth, in fact, certainly, to be sure, surely, assuredly*: *eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli?* Pl. Most. 1, 3, 21: *iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *As. Ego non novi adolescentem vestrum. St. Veron?* As. Serio, id. Truc. 2, 2, 47: *quod de domo scribis, ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2: *even at the beginning of a letter, ego vero cupio te ad me venire, I do really wish*, ib. 16, 10: *multum vero haec his jura profuerunt*, id. Verr. 5, 47, 124. 2. *In corroborative replies*: *M. Funisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. A. Vero, ac libenter quidem*, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: *sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero inquam, Brute*, id. Brut. 87, 300. Hence, joined with *immo*: *sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero*, id. Acad. 1, 3, 10: *immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt*, id. Rep. 6, 14. And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with *minime*: *S. Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? L. Minime vero*, ib. 1, 39: id. Acad. 1, 1, 2: id. Off. 3, 6, 29.

3. *In urgent or encouraging ex-postulation*: *Ni. Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. Ch. Non equidem accipiam. Ni. Cape vero: odiose facis take it though*, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 139: *respice vero*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: *minue vero iram*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 88. 4. *To indicate a climax, even, indeed*: *neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum*, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: *quod quum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me deferretur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat*, id. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 19. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, but in fact, but indeed, however (always placed after a word): *dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse*, id. Planc. 35, 86: *ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12. In transitions: *age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate*, Cic. Manil. 14, 40: *nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo*, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

vēro, *i. v. n.* [verus] *to speak the truth*: satin' vates verant in aetate agunda? Enn. in Gell. 18, 2 *fin.*

verpa, *ae, f.* *the penis*: Cat. 28, 12 Mart. 11, 46, 2: Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, *i, m. a circumcised man*: Cat. 47, 4: Juv. 14, 104: Mart. 7, 82, 6.

verres, *is (nom. sing. verris, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), m. a male swine, boar-pig*: Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: Col. 7, 9, 7 Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7: Transf. contemptuously of a man: Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 67. [Sans. varāha, "aper;" Gr. ἔρραος.] (Hence Sp. verraco; Fr. verrat.)

verricūlum, *i, n.* [verro] *a drag-net, seine*: Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.*: Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 59.

verrinus, *a, um, adj.* [verres] *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-*: jecur, Plin. 28, 40, 42: fel, ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37 sincipita, id. 8, 51, 78. In a pun: jus, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 121.

verro, *verri, versum, 3. v. a. to sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, clean out, etc.*: favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur arcis, *i. e. is collected*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 10: aedes, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 63: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Cal. 43: qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Parad. 5, 2, 37: stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7: aequora caudis (delphines), Virg. Aen. 8, 674: arenas cauda, Ov. M. 10, 701: Caesariem longa per aequora, ib. 13, 961.

II. Transf. *to sweep along, drive, impel (poet.)*: verrunt venti nubila coeli, Lucr. 1, 280: verrentes aequora venti, id. 5, 267: nautae adnixi torquent spumas, et caerula verrunt, Virg. Aen. 3, 207: aequor retibus, *i. e. to fish*, Sil. 14, 263: nec nostra Actiacum verreret ossa mare, *drive or toss about*, Prop. 2, 15, 44. **2.** *to sweep away, i. e. to drag away, take away, carry off (rare)*: domi quicquid habet, verritur ἔξω, Pl. Truc. 2, 7, 7: ni faciat, maria ac terras (venti) verrant per auras, Virg. Aen. 1, 59: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum et omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55. **3.** *to hide, conceal*: si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla verrere, Stat. Ach. 1, 262: vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: brachia, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, *ae, f.* *a steep place, height*: Cato in Gell. 3, 7: id. in Quint. 8, 3, 48.

II. Transf. *a wart on the human body*: Plin. 20, 12, 48: an exerescence on precious stones: id. 37, 12, 74. **2.** Fig. *a slight fault, small failing, opp. to tuber*: Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcārīa herba, *a plant that removes warts, helioscopium*, said to be the heliotrope, Heliotropium europaeum, Linn., but doubtful; prob. confounded with the other heliotropium, which is the common spurge, Euphorbia helioscopia, the milky juice of which is popularly supposed to remove warts: Plin. 22, 21, 29.

verrūcōsus, *a, um, adj.* [verruca] *full of warts, warty: an appellation of Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator*: Aur. Vict. Vir. illustr. 43. **II.** Transf. *rough, rugged*: verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcūla, *ae, f. dim. [id.] a little eminence*: Arn. 2, 77. **II.** *a small wart*: Cels. 5, 28, 14: Col. 7, 6, 2.

verrunco, *i. v. n. to turn, turn about; hence, in relig. lang. to turn out well, have a fortunate issue*: bene, Att. and Pac. in Non. 185, 24: Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: Liv. 29, 27.

versābilis, *e, adj.* [verso] *moveable*: aer, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *changeable, versatile*: omnis conditio, id. Tranq. 11 *med.*: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8 *fin.*: femina, Amm. 16, 8.

versābundus, *a, um, adj.* [id.] *turning around, revolving (rare)*: turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7 *med.*

versātilis, *e, adj.* [id.] *that turns or moves around, revolving, moveable*: templam coeli, Lucr. 5, 1435: laque-

aria coenationum, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Elag. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13 *med.* **II.** Fig. *versatile*: ingenium, Liv. 39, 40.

versātio, *ōnis, f. [id.] a turning around*: machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51. **II.** Fig. *a changing, mutation*: rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11 *fin.*

versicōlor, *ōris (nom. sing. versicolorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56; fem. versicoloria appellatio, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12), adj.* [verso color] *that changes its colour, of changeable colour; of various colours*: plumae versicolores, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, party-coloured, Liv. 34, 1: Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12: vestis, Liv. 7, 10: arma, Virg. Aen. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3. **II.** Fig.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versicūlus, *i, m. dim. [versus] a little line; of poetry, a little verse, verset*: epistolae versiculum, Cic. Att. 5, 1: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, id. Mil. 26, 70: apud quos (comicos poetas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud quotidiani dissimile sermonis, id. Or. 20, 67: Cat. 16, 3: Hor. Epod. 11, 2: Ov. H. 20, 238.

versificātio, *ōnis, f. [versifico] verse-making, versifying, versification*: quem in poemate locum habet versificationeum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116: Col. 11, 1, 2.

versificātor, *ōris, m. [id.] a verse-maker, versifier*: versificator quam poeta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89. Transf. *a poet*: versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9.

versifico, *avi, atum, i. v. a. [versus] to put into verse, write in verse, versify*: portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. in Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ad versificandum ransgressus, Anm. 21, 16.

versificus, *a, um, adj.* [versifico] *written in verse, poetic*: ordo, Sol. 11.

versiformis, *e, adj.* [verto forma] *changing its form, changeable*: totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Ep. 6, 192: puer (Cupido), id. 9, 310.

versilis, *e, adj.* [verto] *that may be urnet*: profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, 135: scena, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 24.

versipellis, *e, adj.* [verto pellis, *i. e. that changes its skin*; hence, in gen.] *that changes shape or appearance*: cum Juppiter in Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem. Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Pl. Am. prol. 123: capillum fit versipellis, *i. e. turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48. **2.** Subst. *one who was supposed to be able to change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*: Plin. 8, 22, 34: Petr. 62 *fin.* **II.** Fig. *skilled in dissimulation, sly, crafty, subtle*: versipellem frugi convenit esse hominem, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Pl. Bac. 4, 4, 12: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. in Non. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.

verso (vorso), *avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [verto] to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently*: qui coelum versat stellis ardentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140: Sisyphu' versat saxum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igne, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova in acri favilla, Ov. M. 8, 667: quum versati appositii essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: cardinem, ib. 4, 93: omnium versatur urna sors, *is shaken about*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 25: glebas ligonibus, *to turn up, hoe*, ib. 3, 6, 39: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: currum in gramine, *i. e. to wheel about, pasture*, id. E. 10, 68: vos exemplaria Graeca nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, *turn them over, i. e. read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente,

verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 30, 74. Reflect.: mundum versari circum axem coeli, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbem) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbidum, Sen. de Ira 3, 6. **II.** Fig. *to turn, twist, bend*: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Coel. 6, 13: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Cluent. 26, 70: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *made such a turn for both of them, i. e. interchanged their circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.*: non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? Quint. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, Virg. E. 9, 5: in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 86. **2.** *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate*: versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Pl. Bac. 4, 5, 6: si quid ego adjuvero curamve levasso quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. in Cic. de Sen. 1, 1: miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: domos odiā, Virg. Aen. 7, 336: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58: nunc indignatio nunc pudor pectora versare, id. 2, 45: spesque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17, 12. **3.** *to turn over a thing in the mind, to think over, reflect upon; to transact, carry on*: multas res simitu in meo corde verso, Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 1: versarent in animis secum unanquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectora versat, certa mori, Virg. Aen. 4, 563: dolos, ib. 2, 62: versato diu, quid ferre recusent, quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4, 16.

versor, *atus, i. v. n. dep. [id.] 111. to turn oneself about in; i. e. to dwell, live, remain, be in a place*: versari crebro hic quum viderent me domi, Pl. Am. prol. 128: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter aciem, ib. 1, 52: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: alicui inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10. **II.** Fig. *to be; to be circumstanced, or situated*: necis quantis in malis verser miser, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 25: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: Minturnenses aeterna in laude versantur, id. Plane. 10, 26: in simili culpa, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2. Of abstract subjects: nunquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, nunquam species ipsa huiusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? id. Verr. 5, 55, 144: mors, exsiliu mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15. **2.** *to occupy or busy oneself, to be engaged in any thing*: opifices omnes in sordida arte versantur, id. Off. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3: versabor in re difficili, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: ulla in cogitatione acris ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22: circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19. Of abstract subjects: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causa versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: haec pars (tragodia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, id. 6, 2, 2: homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13.

versōria (vors.), *ae. f.* [id.] *a turning round, return.* Fig.: versoriam capere, *to turn round, i. e. to leave off, desist from a thing: cape versoriam, recipe te ad herum, Pl. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo vorsoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.* (Others explain vorsoria, as denoting orig. a rope for changing the sail of a ship.)

versum (vorsum), *adv.* *turned in the direction of, towards* (rare): animadvertit fugam ad se versus fieri, Sall. J. 58: lumbis deorsum versus pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum versus semper ducito, Cato R. R. 33, 1: quum undique versus circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13: utroque versus rectum est ingenium meum, Pl. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

versura (vors.), *ae. f.* [verto] *a turning around, twirling about, rotating: foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: hujus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, 3, 93 fin.*

II. Transf. *a turning-place, turn at the end of a furrow: Col. 2, 2, 28: Pall. 2, 3.* 2. In archit. *a turn, corner, angle of a wall: Vitruv. 3, 1: id. 5, 12.*

3. *the borrowing of money to pay a debt* (v. Smith's Ant. 527): versuram facere, mutuum pecuniam sumere, ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem, Fest. s. v.: sine mutuacione et sine versura dissolvitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii quum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versura mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan, ib. 5, 15: non modo versura, verum etiam venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, ib. 16, 2.* Proverb.: in eodem luto haesitas, versura solves, *you pay by borrowing, i. e. you get out of one difficulty by getting into another, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.*

versus (vors.), *a, um, Part.* [verto]. **versus** (vors.), *us (plur. vers, Laev. in Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. lb.: versis, Valer. lb.), m.* [id.; lit. *a turning; hence meton. that which implies or necessitates a turning*] *a furrow: Col. 2, 2, 25: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.* 2. *a line, row: in versum distulit ulmos, Virg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658.* (ii) *Esp. a line of writing; and in poetry, a verse: ut primum versus (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16: Liv. 41, 24: Quint. 1, 4, 3: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: Quint. 9, 4, 48 sq.: Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: Virg. E. 5, 2.* (iii) *Transf. the note or song of the nightingale: Plin. 10, 29, 43.* 3. *a land-measure: Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1.* 4. *a kind of dance, or a turn, step, pas, in a dance: Pl. Stich. 5, 7, 2.*

versus (vors.), *adv. and prep.* A. *Adv. turned in the direction of, towards; usu. after a word denoting place: T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ad Alpes versus, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15: ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56: in agrum versus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: deorsum versus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12.* B. *Prep. with acc. towards: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: Massiliam versus, ib. 2, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7: Italiam versus navigaturus, Sulpic. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12 (al. in Italiam): (ae. orbis) positi in sacro Sanci versus aedem Quirini, Liv. 8, 20: corvus (evolans) in rostra forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60.*

versutē, *adv. cunningly, craftily:*

Cic. Or. 7, 22: id. Brut. 9, 35. Sup.: Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

versutia, *ae. f.* [versutus] *cunning, subtlety, ingenuity* (rare): App. Apol. p. 307 and 325: plur.: Liv. 42, 47.

versutillōquus, *a, um, adj.* [versutus loquor] *crafty-speaking, sly: malitiae, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154: id. Or. 49, 164.*

versutus (vors.), *a, um, adj.* [lengthened form of versus] *adroit, dexterous, versatile, in a good, or (more freq.) in a bad sense.* I. In a good sense: *shrewd, clever, ingenious: homo versutus et callidus* (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adolescens docte versutus fuit, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 55.

II. In a bad sense, *crafty, wily, deceitful: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, id. Epid. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, nec magis versutus, id. Asin. 1, 1, 106: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Off. 3, 13, 57: Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9. Sup.: Veil. 2, 118. With gen.: versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10.*

vertāgus or **vertrāgus**, *i, m.* [a Celtic word] *a greyhound: Mart. 14, 200: Firm. Math. 5, 8. Called also, vertaga, vertagra, or vertraga: Grat. Cyn. 203. (Hence It. veltrō; old Fr. viautre, a hunting-dog.)*

vertebra, *ae. f.* [verto] *a joint: Cels. 8, 1: Sen. Ep. 78 med.* Of insects: Plin. 11, 1, 1. II. *Esp. a joint, vertebra of the spine: Cels. 8, 1.*

vertebrātus, *a, um, adj.* [vertebra] *jointed, vertebrated: ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.*

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25. On account of the apparent diversity of meanings, the grammarians erroneously considered vortex and vertex as two separate words; v. Charis. p. 68), *icis, m.* [verto; prop. *that which turns or revolves; hence*] *a whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex: secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt: ut vertex est contorta in se aqua, vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertex, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et vorticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13: torto vertice torrens, Virg. Aen. 7, 567: Hor. Od. 2, 9, 22: Ov. M. 5, 587: Sil. 4, 230: Liv. 23, 19. (ii) Fig.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82.*

2. *an eddy of wind or flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame: (venti) interdum vortice torto corripiunt rapidique rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: Liv. 21, 58: extemplo cadet igneus ille vortex, Lucr. 6, 298: Virg. Aen. 12, 673.* II. *the top or crown of the head: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: Plin. 11, 37, 48: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36: Ov. M. 12, 288.* 2. Transf. *the head: Cat. 64, 10: Virg. Aen. 7, 784: Ov. M. 5, 84. (ii) the pole of the heavens: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105: id. Rep. 6, 20: Virg. G. 1, 242. (iii) the highest point, top, peak, summit of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 48: Lucr. 6, 467: Tib. 1, 8, 15: Ov. M. 1, 316: arctis, Lucr. 6, 751: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11: Hor. Od. 4, 11, 12: quercus, Virg. Aen. 3, 679: pinus, Ov. M. 10, 103. Hence: a vertice, from above, down from above: Virg. G. 2, 310: id. Aen. 1, 114. Fig. (poet.): dolorum anxiferi vertex, poet. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, the highest officers, Amm. 15, 5 med.*

vertibulum, *i, n.* [id.] *a joint: Iact. Op. D. 5 med.*

verticillus, *i, m. dim.* [id.] *the whirl of a spindle: Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37: App. Herb. 9.*

verticōsus (vort.), *a, um, adj.* [vertex] *full of whirlpools or eddies, eddying: mare, Sall. Fragni. ap. Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 121: Sen. Q. N. 7, 8: annis, Liv. 21, 5.*

verticūla, *ae. f. dim.* (verticulus, *i, m.*: Sol. 4: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: verticulum, *i, n.*: id. Acut. 3, 17) [verto] *a joint: Lucil. in Non. 207, 24. In machines: Vitruv. 10, 13.*

vertiginō, *i, v. n.* [vertigo] *to whirl around, revolve: puncta luminis, Ter. Pall. 3.*

vertiginōsus, *i, m.* [id.] *one who suffers from giddiness or vertigo: Plin. 23, 2, 28.*

vertigo, *inis, f.* [verto] *a turning or whirling around: assidua coeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13 med.: torti filii, Lucan. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: quibus una Quiritem vertigo facit, a turn, twirl of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76.* 2. Transf. *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo: Liv. 44, 6: Plin. 20, 15, 57: Macr. S. 7, 9: of persons intoxicated: Juv. 6, 304.*

II. Fig. *a revolution, change, alteration: vertigine rerum attoniti, Lucan. 8, 16.*

verto (vorto), *ti, sum, 3. v. a. and n.* A. *Act. to turn, to turn around or about: (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, ad speciem vortit nobis, Lucr. 5, 723: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, to turn or tip up, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 2: verte hac te, puere, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 21: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, turned about, fled, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: terga vertere, to flee, id. B. G. 1, 53: Liv. 1, 14, 12: hostem in fugam vertere, to put to flight, rout, id. 30, 33: Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3: fenestrae in viam versae, turned or directed towards, id. 1, 41: (Macander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro vertere, to plough, Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: glebas, Ov. M. 5, 477: agros bove. Prop. 3, 5, 67: ex illa pecunia magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57. Reflect.: vortier ad lapidem, to turn or incline oneself towards, Lucr. 5, 1198: sinist haec violentis omnia vorti turbinibus, to whirl themselves about, id. 5, 504: magnus coeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 511: coelum, Virg. Aen. 2, 250.* 2. *Esp. to overturn, overthrow, subvert: Callicratidas quum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac. H. 1, 2: Cynum vi multa, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Virg. Aen. 10, 88: Ilion, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, ib. 3, 25, 16.* II. Fig.: *ne ea, quae rei publicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: Philippus totus in Persea versus, inclined towards him, Liv. 40, 5: di vortant bene, quod agas, cause to turn out well, prosper, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121: somnia in melius, Tib. 3, 4, 95.* 2. *Esp. to turn, i. e. change, alter, transform: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva vortit, Lucr. 2, 880: vortunt se fluvii in frondes et pabula lacta in pecudes; vortunt pecudes in corpora nostra naturam, id. 2, 875: quum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 fin.: omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: versus civitatis status, Tac. A. 1, 4: versus ad prospera fatis, Ov. H. 16, 89: solum, to change one's country, i. e. to emigrate or go into exile; v. solum, no. I. 2. Reflect.: omnia vertuntur*

certe vertuntur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7: saevus apertam in rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149. 3. to turn

into another language, to translate: Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Pl. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterent nostri poetae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39. 4. Reflect. to be engaged in, to be in a place or condition; also, to turn, rest, or depend upon a thing: jam homo in mercatura vortitur, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 109: res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 7, 20: spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31: causa in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: non hic victoria vertitur, Virg. Aen. 10, 529. Impers.: vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, Liv. 39, 48.

B. Neut. to turn, to turn about: Canceris ut vortat (Sol) metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 616: utinam mea vocola dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 8: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. 38, 26. II. Fig. to turn, change: jam verterat fortuna, id. 5, 49: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3: verterat perniciēs in accusatorem, Tac. A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 fin.: si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, turn out badly, Pl. Pers. 4, 1, 5: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet, Liv. 1, 28: hos illi (quod nec bene vertat) mittimus haedos, Virg. E. 9, 6. (ii) annus, mensis vertens, the course or space of a year, of a month: anno vertente sine controversia (petisses), Cic. Quint. 12, 40: apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, nunquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Pl. Pers. 4, 4, 76. Esp. annus vertens, the great year or cycle of the celestial bodies (a space of 5,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22. [Root VER seen in ver-u and ver-men, ver-mis: from the same root comes ver-go, q. v.: v. Key, Eng. Journ. Educ. No. 8, 109.]

vertrāga, vertragus, v. vertagus. vēru, ūs (nom. sing. verum, Pl. Rud. 5, 2, 15. Plur. verones plumbei, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17), n. a spit, broach, esp. for roasting upon: Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: Virg. Aen. 1, 212: Ov. M. 6, 646: Plin. 30, 10, 27. (ii) a dart, javelin: Virg. Aen. 7, 665: Tib. 1, 6, 49: Sid. Carm. 5, 413. (iii) Plur. a paling or railing around an altar or a tomb: Inscr. Orell. no. 736. (iv) a critical sign on the margin of a book: Hier. Ep. 106, 7. [v. verito.]

vēruculātus, a, um, adj. [veruculum] furnished with a small pike: falces, Col. 2, 20, 3. vērucūlum, i, n. dim. [veru] a small javelin: Plin. 33, 6, 35: Veg. Mil. 2, 15. vēruīna, ae, f. [id.] a small javelin: Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 46: Gavius Bassus ap. Fulgent. 564, 22.

vērum, i, a spit: v. veru, ad init. vērum, i, the truth: v. verus.

vērum, adv. truly, just so, even so, yes, as a confirmatory reply (rare): So. Facies? Ch. Verum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: Ct. Men' quaerit? Sy. Verum, id. Ad. 4, 2, 4: id. Eun. 2, 3, 55. II. Transf. as a strongly corroborative adverbative particle, but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet; and after negative clauses, but even, but: merito maledicas mihi, si id ita factum est: verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Pl. Am. 2, 1, 23: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatum salus: verum hunc optimum statum pravus hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intelligi volunt, Quint. 8,

5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254. (") Esp. in the construction, non modo (solum, tantum)... verum etiam (quoque): non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Coel. 19, 45: non solum natura et meritis, verum etiam studio et doctrina, id. Am. 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invidio et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6: servavit ab omni non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84. 2. Esp. in making a transition to another subject, but, yet, still: mandata heri perierunt, una et Sosia, verum certum st confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 183: Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 17, 51: verum schemata λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiam si quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane Cic. Verr. 2, 31, 76. Strengthened with enim, vero, and enimvero, but truly, but indeed: verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato in Gell. 13, 17: verum hercle vero, Pl. Curc. 3, 5: verum enim vero, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: Sall. C. 20: Liv. 4, 4. (ii) In breaking off the current of discourse: expectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte. Verum praeterita omittamus, Cid. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus: cetera quotiescunque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34 fin.

vērun-tāmen or vērum-tāmen (sometimes as two words, verum tamen and even separated, verum aliqua tamen, Cic. Verr. 2, 41, 101), conj. but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless: quum pugnabant maxime, ego fugiebam maxime. Veruntamen, quas affuerim, simulabo, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capit primo stultum, veruntamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 5, 39, 101: animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, veruntamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est, veruntamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465. Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: quum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo quum essem in Ceramico) veruntamen quum ibi essem, but as I was saying, Cic. Att. 1, 10: id. Verr. 3, 2, 4.

vērus, a, um, adj. true, real, actual, genuine, etc.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Am. 25, 95: vera an falsa, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 19: res vera, opp. ficta, Cic. Am. 7, 24: verus ac germanus Metellus, id. Verr. 4, 66, 147: vera mea uxor, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 45: color, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: vultus, id. Andr. 5, 1, 20: via, Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Am. 6, 22: vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: causa verissima, id. Acad. 2, 4, 10. 2. Subst. verum, i, n. what is true or real, the truth, reality, the fact: interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, ib. 2, 11, 33: verum dicere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 89: si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Acad. 2, 20, 66: si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41: ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 72: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, respecting fact, Cic. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, from the truth, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: teneras aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107. Plur.: recta et vera loquere, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 7: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: adjecta veris credibilis rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6. (ii) Esp. in gen. sing. dep. on similis, similiter, and similitudo (also joined together in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: veri simillimum mihi videtur, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similliora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66:

veri similiter fingere, App. Apol. p. 297: veri similis, ib. p. 312: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic. Acad. 2, 33, 107: Sen. Ben. 4, 33: in a reversed order, similitudo veri, Cic. Part. or. 11, 40. II. Transf. right, proper, suitable, reasonable, just; most freq. in neut. sing. with esse as the predicate of a proposition having a clause as subject: quum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, ib. 2, 5, 10: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, agrum habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98: verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8: praeclarum illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut eos amemus, right and just, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73. 2. speaking or containing the truth, true, veracious (rare): sem verus? Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 125: os Apollinis, id. M. 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 25: quo viro nihil firmitus, nihil verius, ib. 4, 22. [Germ. wahr, prob. of same root as Gern. war, Eng. war.]

vērūtum, i, n. [veru] a dart, javelin: Caes. B. G. 5, 44: Sil. 3, 363.

vērūtus, a, um, adj. [id.] armed with a dart or javelin: Volsci, Virg. G. 2, 168.

vervactum, i, n. [vervago] fallow ground, a fallow field: Cato R. R. 27: Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: Col. 11, 2: Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: Pall. 4, 2.

vervāgo, 3. v. a. [etym. unknown; acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver ago] to break up land, i. e. to plough land for the first time after its lying fallow: agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

vervēcinus, a, um, adj. [vervex] of a wether: pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1: caput, Arn. 5, 157.

vervex (berbex and verbex), ūcis, m. a wether: Varr. L. L. 5, 19, 29: Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 40: Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55. 2. As a term of abuse, qs. mutton-head: Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 6: Juv. 10, 50.

vēsānia, ae, f. [vesanus] madness, insanity (rare): extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixidis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129.

vēsāniens, entis, Part. [id.] raging, furious: vesaniente vento, Cat. 25, 13.

vē-sānus, a, um, adj. not of sound mind, mad, insane (mostly poet.): remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: poeta, Hor. A. P. 455: leo, fierce, raging, id. Od. 3, 29, 19. Transf. of things, fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging: vultus, Liv. 7, 33: impetus, id. 9, 13: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25: vesana murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: flamma, Cat. 100, 7: fames, Virg. Aen. 9, 340.

vesco, 3. v. a. [vescor] to feed: quis nos vescet carne, Tert. J. Jun. 5.

vescor, 3. v. n. dep. to fill oneself with food, to take food, feed, eat; constr. usually with abl., rarely with acc. or absol.: (i) with abl.: dil nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Sall. J. 89: piris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: munere terrae, id. Od. 2, 14, 10. (ii) with acc.: eandem vescatur dapem, Att. in Non. 415, 28: caprinum jecur, Plin. 8, 50, 76: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 64: infirmisimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28. Pass.: dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20. (iii) Absol.: pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causa terra marique omnia exquirere, Sall. J. 83: vescere sodas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8. II. Transf. in gen. to enjoy, make use of, use, have (mostly poet.): fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac. in Non. 456, 1: 1187

vitalibus auris, Lucr. 5, 855: *aura aetheria*, Virg. Aen. 1, 546: *variante loquela*, Lucr. 5, 73: *praemiis patris*. Att. in Non. 416, 7: *paratissimis voluptatibus*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57. [Possibly of the same root as *gus-to*, *gus-tus*, *q. v.*]

vescūli male curati et graciles homines. Ve enim syllabam rei parvae praeponēbant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et veग्रandem fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. s. v. [*dim.* of *vescus*].

vescus, a, um, *adj.* *small, little, thin, weak, feeble*: *farra* (opp. *veग्रandia*), Ov. F. 3, 445: *sal, small-grained, fine*, Lucr. 1, 327: *papaver*, Virg. G. 4, 131: *corpus*, Plin. 7, 20, 19: *vires*, Afran. in Non. 187, 3: *fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, i. e. poor, wretched*, Lucil. ib. 186, 32.

vēsica, ae, f. (also *vensica*) [according to Caper, p. 2246, from *ventus*, "*vensica n habeat, quoniam non est sine vento*"] *the bladder in the body of animals, the urinary bladder*: Pl. Pers. 1, 3, 18: Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96: Plin. 30, 8, 21: Hor. S. 1, 8, 46. II. Transf. *anything made of bladder, e. g. a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball, etc.*: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2: Mart. 8, 33, 19: Plin. 33, 7, 40: Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: Cels. 3, 21. 2. *a bladder-like tumour, blister*: Plin. 20, 6, 23. (ii) Fig. *inflation of language, bombast*: Mart. 4, 49, 7. 3. *puenda muliebria*: Juv. 1, 39: id. 6, 64.

vēsicāria, ae, v. *vesicarius*, no. II.

vēsicārius, a, um, *adj.* [*vesica*] *pertaining to the bladder, bladder-*: *aqua, i. e. curing pain in the bladder*, Marc. Emp. 26: Scrib. Comp. 146. II. Subst. *vesicaria*, ae, f. *a plant that cures pain in the bladder, the winter-cherry, Physalis Alkekengi*, Linn. (also called *trychnon*): Plin. 21, 31, 105.

vēsiculā, ae, f. *dim.* (*vensicula*; v. Lachmann, ad Lucr. 6, 130) [*id.*] *a little blister, vesicle, containing air*: Lucr. 6, 130: *containing seeds, on plants*: Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsiculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *full of bladders or blisters*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vespa, ae, f. *a wasp, Vespa vulgaris*, Linn.: Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: Plin. 11, 21, 24: Phaedr. 3, 13, 3. (Hence Fr. *guêpe*.)

vespae dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompa duci propter inopiam nequeunt, Fest. s. v.

vesper, ēris and ēri, m. [*ἑσπερος*] *the evening, eve, even-tide*: *jam diel vesper erat*, Sall. J. 52: *perpotavit usque ad vesperum*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: *sub vesperum, towards evening*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: *primo vespere*, id. B. C. 2, 43: *litteras reddidit a. d. VIII. Id. Mart. vespere*, Cic. Att. 11, 12: *quum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar*, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 29. Proverb.: (i) *nescis, quid vesper serus vehat*, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11: *denique, quid vesper serus vehat*, Virg. G. 1, 461: *quum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit*, Liv. 45, 8. (ii) *de vesperi suo vivere, to be one's own master*, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 5. II. Transf. *the evening-star*: Plin. 2, 8, 6: Virg. G. 1, 251: *vespero surgente*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 10: *puro Vespero*, ib. 3, 19, 26. 2. *the west*: Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28: id. M. 1, 63. (ii) *the inhabitants of the West*: Sil. 3, 325.

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vespēra, ae, f. [*ἑσπέρα*] *the evening, even-tide*: *prima vespera*, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 4: Suet. Tib. 74: Caes. B. C. 1, 20 (*al. prima vesperi*): *si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: *a mane usque ad vesperam*, Suet. Cal. 18: *innumbrante vespera*, Tac. H. 3, 19: *vespera fatigatus*, Aurel. Caes. in Charis. p. 198 P.: *adverb. vespera, in the evening*, Plin. 13, 18, 32: *Fronto in Charis. p. 198 P.* Adject.: *his horae rigaudi matutina atque vespera*, Plin. 19, 12, 60.

lis, e, *adj.* [*vespera*] *pertaining to evening*: *plaga, the west*, Sol. 9.

vespērasco, avi, 3. v. n. *incept.* [*id.*] *to become evening, grow towards evening*: *vesperascente jam die*, Tac. A. 16, 34: *vesperascente coelo*, Nep. Pelop. 2 *Impers.*: *vesperascit*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 37: *ubi jam vesperaverat*, Gell. 17, 8.

vespērātus, a, um, *Part.* [*id.*] *grown into evening*: *die jam vesperato*, Sol. 11 *med.*

vesperna apud Plautum coena intelligitur, Fest. s. v.: cf. *id. s. v. caena*.

vespertilio, ōnis, m. [*vesper*] *a bat, used generically for the genus Vespertilio*, Linn.: Plin. 10, 61, 81: Macr. S. 7, 16: Plin. 11, 37, 62. (Hence It. *pipistrello*.)

vespertinus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*] *pertaining to evening or even-tide, evening-*: *tempora* (opp. *matutina*), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: *litterae, received in the evening* (opp. *antemeridianae*), id. Att. 13, 23: *senatusconsulta, made or passed in the evening*, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: *acies, a seeing dimly in the evening*, Plin. 8, 50, 76: *cantus, of the cock*, id. 10, 2, 24: *ros, evening dew*, Pall. Nov. 13, 4. Adverbially. *si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. in the evening*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17: id. S. 1, 6, 113: Prud. Psych. 376. Absol.: *vespertino rursus pascunt, at even-tide*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: *matutinis vespertinisque, in the morning and evening hours*, Plin. 30, 10, 24. II. *pertaining to the west, western*: *regio*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30.

vesperūgo, inis, f. [*id.*] *the evening-star*: Pl. Ann. 1, 1, 119: Vitruv. 9, 4: cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12. II. *a bat*: Tert. Anim. 32.

vespices fructecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. s. v.

vespērus, a, um, v. *vespera*, ad fin.

vespillo (*vespull.*, acc. to Fest. s. v. *vespa*), ōnis, m. *dim.* [*vespae*] *a corpse-bearer, who carried out the bodies of the poor at night*: Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.*: Mart. 1, 48, 1.

vestālis, e, *adj.* [*Vesta*] *pertaining to Vesta, vestal*: *sacra*, Ov. F. 6, 395: *ara*, Lucan. 1, 549: *virgines, priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: Liv. 4, 44 *fin.* II. Subst. *vestalis*, is, f. (*sc. virgo*), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal*: Gell. 1, 12: Liv. 1, 3: Ov. F. 2, 383: *adjectively, vestales oculi, of the Vestals*, id. Tr. 2, 311. 2. *vestalia, ium, n. plu. the festival of Vesta*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 17.

vester (*vost.*), tra, trum, *pronom. adj.* [*vos*] *your* (in addressing more than one person): *voster senex*, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 60: *animi vestri*, id. Am. prol. 58: *num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus?* Cic. Rep. 1, 11: *vestra quae dicitur vita mors est*, ib. 6, 14: *vestrum dare, vincere nostrum est*, Ov. F. 4, 889. For the objective *gen.* of *vos*: *nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, from hatred towards you*, Liv. 30, 44. Subst.: *ibi voster coenat, your master*, Pl. Stich. 5, 2, 15: *quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor?* Liv. 6, 15.

vestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [*vestis*] *pertaining to clothes*: *arca, a clothes-chest*, Cato R. R. 11, 3: *negotiator, a clothes-dealer*, Scaev. Dig. 38, 1, 45. II. Subst. *vestiarius*, ii, m. *a clothes-dealer*: Ulp. ib. 14, 3, 5: Inscr. Orell. no. 3643. 2. *vestiarium*, ii, n. *a clothes-press, wardrobe*: Plin. 15, 8, 8. (ii) *articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe*: Sen. Ben. 3, 21: Col. 1, 8, 17.

vestibulum, i, n. *the inclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court*: Gell. 16, 5: Vitruv. 6, 8: Cic. Caecin. 12, 35: Quint. 11, 2, 23: Ov. F. 6, 303: Juv. 7, 126 (v. Smith's Ant. 427). II. Transf. *in gen. any entrance*: *sepulcri*, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: *castrorum*, Liv. 25, 17: *columnarum*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: *urbis*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*: *Sicillae*, Cic. Verr. 5, 66 *fin.* III. Fig. *an entrance, opening, beginning*: *vestibula nimirum honesta*

aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, id. Or. 15, 50: *vestibulum modo artis allicujus ingredi*, Quint. 1, 5, 7.

vesticeps, cipis, *adj.* [*vestis capio*, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. to *investis*] *bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile*: *arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps*, Gell. 5, 19: Tert. Anim. 56: Aus. Idyll. 4, 73. II. Transf. *immoral, corrupt*, opp. to *investis*: App. Apol. p. 336.

vesti-contubernium, ii, n. [*vestis*] *a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed*: Petr. 11.

vesticūla, ae, f. *dim.* [*id.*] *a little garment*: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

vestifica, ae, f. [*vestis facio*] *she that makes garments, a tailoress*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2437.

vestificina, ae, f. [*vestiflucis*] *a making of garments, tailoring*: Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

vestificus, i, m. [*vestis facio*] *a maker of garments, a tailor*: Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestifluus, a, um, *adj.* [*vestis fluo*] *that wears long, flowing garments*: Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser. Aus. Technop. de Hist. 24.

vestigatio, ōnis, f. [*vestigo*] *a tracing or searching after*: *Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus iniquiata*, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestigator, ōris, m. [*id.*] *a tracker, searcher*: *vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur*, Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27: Col. 9, 8, 10: Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

vestigium, ii, n. [*vestigo*] *a foot-step, step; footprint, foot-track, track*: *currentium pes vestigium facit*, Quint. 9, 4, 67: *hac socci video vestigium in pulvere*, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 29: *in foro vestigium facere, i. e. to set foot in the market*, Cic. Rab. Post. 17 *fin.*: *ponere vestigia*, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: *facere vestigium in possessionem*, id. Caecin. 14, 39: *Germani equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: *vestigis sequi hostem*, Liv. 9, 45: *negans e re publica esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, the distance of a step*, id. 27, 4. II. Transf. *the sole of the foot*: *qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίρροας vocatis*, Cic. Acad. 2, 39, 123: Cat. 64, 162: Virg. Aen. 5, 566. 2. *a horse-shoe*: *vestigium equi excussum ungula*, Plin. 28, 20, 81. 3. *In gen. a trace, token, vestige*: *in lectulo decumanac mulieris vestigia viderent recentia*, Cic. Verr. 3, 34, 79: Caes. B. G. 6, 27. III. Fig. *a footprint, trace*: *a pueritia vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: *amoris vestigia*, Quint. 11, 1, 59: *imprimi quaedam vestigia animo*, id. 11, 2, 4. 2. Transf. *of time, a point, moment, instant*: *eodem et loci vestigic et temporis*, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: *in illo vestigio temporis*, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: *ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, at that very moment*, id. B. C. 2, 7. (ii) *Adverb.*: *e (ex) vestigio, instantly, forthwith*: *repente e vestigio ex homine tanquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: *quorum (consiliorum) eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est*, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

vestigo, i, v. a. *to follow in a track, to track, trace; to inquire into, investigate* (rare): *vestigare et quaerere aliquem*, Enn. Ann. 1, 47: *aliquem oculis*, Virg. Aen. 6, 145: *odore (tigris)*, Plin. 8, 18, 25. 2. Fig.: *causas rerum*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: *aliquid cum desidiosa delectatione*, ib. 3, 23, 88.

II. Transf. *to find out by tracing, to trace out*: *perugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse*, Liv. 31, 19.

vestmentum, i, n. [*vestio*] *clothing, a garment, vestment*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24: Cic. Mil. 10, 28: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: Sen. Ep. 67. Proverb.: *nudo detrahare vestimenta me jubes, to strip the naked*, Pl. Asin. 179.

vestio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4. v. a. (*past*

imperf. vestibat, Virg. Aen. 8, 160) [vestis] *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest*: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διστάφω vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9: *vir te vestiat*, tu virum despolies, Pl. Cas. 4, 4: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121. Reflect.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato in Gell. 11, 2: (Britanni) lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti, Caes. B. G. 5, 14. In the same sense, also in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pascio, levius vestio, *am clothed*, App. Apol. p. 287: Tert. Pall. 1.

2. Transf. in gen. of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, surround, adorn*, etc.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et sepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13: *absol.*: montes vestiti, *i. e. covered with verdure*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: Taburnum olea, Virg. G. 2, 38: traves multo aggere vestuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: malas molli lanugine, Lucr. 5, 887: genas flore, Virg. Aen. 8, 160: campos lumine (aether), ib. 6, 640: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine terra, Virg. G. 2, 219. II. Fig.: reconditis exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8 praef. § 20.

vestiplīca, ae, f. [vestis plico] *a female clothes-folder, laundress*: Ps. Quint. Decl. 363: Inscr. Orell. no. 3315.

vestiplīcus, i, m. [id.] *a clothes-folder, ironer*: Inscr. Orell. no. 2839.

vestis, is, f. *a covering for the body, a garment, robe; clothing, attire, vesture*: Enn. in Non. 172, 20: Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 69: Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14: mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, put on mourning*, Cic. Planc. 12, 29: Liv. 6, 20. II. Transf. of any sort of covering, *a carpet, curtain, tapestry*: plebeia in veste cubandum, Lucr. 2, 36: Cic. Verr. 5, 56, 146: Ov. M. 8, 658: Hor. S. 2, 4, 84. 2. Poet. *a veil*: Stat. Th. 7, 244. (ii) *the skin of a serpent*: Lucr. 4, 59. (iii) *the beard, as the covering of the chin*: id. 5, 672. (iv) *a spider's web*: id. 3, 387. [Root VES: Sans. vas, "sibi induere;" Gr. ἐσ-θής, orig. φοσ-θής; Goth. vas-ja, "vestio."]

vestiāpīca, ae, f. [vestis spicio] *a wardrobe-woman*: Pl. Trin. 2, 1, 22: Afran. and Varr. in Non. 12, 15.

vestitor, ōris, m. [vestio] *a maker of clothing, tailor*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3. II. *a clothier, dresser*: divinatorum simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 9.

vestitus, a, um, Part. [vestio]. II. Adj. *clothed, clad* (rare): neque una pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Apol. p. 288: id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestitus, ūs, m. [id.] *clothing, clothes, dress*: vestitus immutabilis, Pl. Epid. 4, 2, 8: muliebris, Cic. Att. 1, 13: id. Quint. 15, 49: Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Liv. 29, 17: mutare vestitum, *to put on mourning garments, to go into mourning*, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing, to go out of mourning*, ib.: vestitu nimio indulges, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 38. 2. Transf. of inanimate things: adde hic liquores perlicidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: densissimi vestitus montium, ib. 2, 64, 161. II. Fig.: orationis, id. Brut. 95, 327.

vestras, ātis, comm. [vester] *of your family, per nation*: Charis. p. 133 P.: Diom. p. 317 ib.: Prisc. p. 1095 ib.

vēter, ēris, v. vetus, ad init.

vēterāmentārius, a, um, adj. [vetus] *pertaining to old things*: sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler*, Suet. Vit. 2.

vēterānus, a, um, adj. [id.] *old, veteran*: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: pecus, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitis, id. 3, 15, 3: mancipia, Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16: hostis, Liv. 21, 6: milites, *experienced soldiers*, veterans, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: also, *absol.* veterani, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: Cic. Phil. 11, 14 sq.: Liv. 37, 20: legiones veteranae, Caes. B. G. 1, 24.

vēterasco, avi, 3. v. n. incomp. [id.] *to grow old, to become confirmed*: veterascens ad gloriam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 437, 29: pati aliquid veterascere, Col. 2, 14, 2: quum febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 12: Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 1 fin.

vēterātor, ōris, m. [veteratus] *one who has grown old, practised, or skilled in anything*: in causis privatis satis veterator, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: in literis, Gell. 3, 1. II. Esp. *a crafty fellow, an old fox*: acutus, versutus, veterator, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: id. Rep. 3, 16: Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 26. 2. *an old slave*, opp. to novitius: Venul. Dig. 21, 1, 65: Ulp. ib. 37.

vēterātōriē, adv. *craftily, slyly*: dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

vēterātōrius, a, um, adj. [veterator] *crafty, cunning, sly*: nihil ab isto vafrius, nihil veteratorium expectaveritis: omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, Cic. Verr. 1, 54, 141: ratio dicendi, id. Brut. 75, 261.

vēterātus, a, um, Part. [vetus] *grown old, old*: ulcera, Plin. 32, 10, 52: caseus, Scrib. Comp. 140.

vēterētum, i, n. [id.] *ground that has long lain fallow*: Col. 2, 10, 4.

vēterinārius, a, um, adj. [veterinus] *pertaining to beasts of burden and draught*: medicina, farriery, Col. 7, 3, 16. • II. Subst. veterinarius, ii, m. *a cattle-doctor, farrier*: id. 7, 5, 14: id. 11, 1, 12. 2. veterinarium, ii, n. *a place in which diseased animals were taken care of*: Hygin. Grom. p. 12.

vēterīnus, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. from veterinus, from veho; cf. Fest. s. v.] *pertaining to carrying or drawing burdens*: bestia, *a beast of burden or draught*, Cato in Fest. s. v.: pecus, Arn. 3, 139: genus, Plin. 11, 46, 106: semen eorum, Lucr. 5, 888. II. Subst. veterinae, arum, f. plu. and veterina, orum, n. plu. *draught-cattle, beasts of burden*: Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3: Plin. 11, 37, 64: ib. 50, 111.

vēternōsitas, ātis, f. [veterinosus] *lethargy, somnolency*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 4.

vēternōsus, a, um, adj. [veterinus] *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic*: Plin. 20, 4, 13: Cato in Gell. 1, 15. 2. Transf. *sleepy, drowsy, dreamy*: homo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21. II. Fig. *languid, spiritless*: animus, Sen. Ira 1, 16 med.: genus dicendi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: veterinosissimi artificii nodos, Sen. Ep. 82 med.

vēternus, a, um, adj. [vetus] *of great age, old, ancient*: rupes, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: silentia, Prud. Cath. 9, 68. II. Subst. veterinus, i, m. *old age, age*: Stat. Th. 6, 94. 2. *old dirt*: Col. 4, 24, 6: App. M. 9, p. 221.

3. *lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people): num cum veterinus aut aqua intercus tenet? Pl. Men. 5, 4, 3: *the hibernation of bears*: Plin. 8, 36, 54. (ii) Fig. *drowsiness, sluggishness, sloth*: Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 6: Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: Virg. G. 1, 124: Cat. 17, 24: Col. 7, 5, 3.

vētītum, i, n. [veto] *a forbidden or prohibited thing*: nitimur in vētītum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17: sed jam de vētītō quisque parabat opes, id. F. 5, 282: venerem in vētītis numerant, id. M. 10, 435. 2. *a prohibition, protest*: jussa ac vētītā populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: quae contra vētītum discordia? Virg. Aen. 10, 9.

vētītus, a, um, Part. [veto].

vēto, ūi, itum, 1. v. a. (perf. vetavit, Pers. 5, 90: Part. pass. votitus, Pl. Asin. 4, 1, 44, acc. to Non. 45, 4) *to forbid, disallow, prohibit, hinder*: constr. what is forbidden expressed by inf. or acc. and inf., subj. or acc.: the person forbidden in acc. (or nom. in pass.)

With inf. or inf. and acc.: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: rationes a te collectae vetabant, me rei publicae penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13: ridentem dicere verum quid vetat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: quum leges duo ex una familia magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 13: castra vallo muniri vetuit, id. B. C. 1, 41: tabulae peccare vetantes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: nec laevus vetet ire picus, id. Od. 3, 27, 15: quid vetat et nosmet quaerere? Id. S. 1, 10, 56: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 35. Pass. impera: ait esse vetitum intro ad heram accedere, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 24. (ii) With subj. (poet.): sive jubebat, ut faceret quid, sive vetabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124: edicto vetuit, ne quis se praeter Apellem pingeret, id. Ep. 2, 1, 239: vetabo, qui sacrum vulgarit, sub isdem sit trabibus, id. Od. 3, 2, 26: Tib. 2, 6, 36. (iii) With acc. (a) of the thing forbidden: bella vetabat, Virg. Aen. 2, 84: nec majora veto, Ov. F. 2, 541: iter modis natura vetabat Syrtibus, Lucan. 9, 301. Pass.: fossam perduxit, qua incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac. A. 11, 20: (ludere) vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58: vetiti hymenaei, Virg. Aen. 6, 623: vetitae terrae, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 21: factum vetitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9. (β) of the person: quum Graecos versiculos facerem, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32. Pass.: acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. Am. 22, 85: vetustissimi mortaliū nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3, 26: quippe vetor fatis, Virg. Aen. 1, 39: mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22. (iv) *absol.*: lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint. 7, 5, 5: optat supremo collocare Sisyphus in monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis, Hor. Epod. 17, 69: res ipsa vetat, Ov. M. 10, 354. II. Esp.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest*: the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates: Liv. 3, 13: Suet. Tib. 2 fin.: Gell. 13, 12. Likewise of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure: Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: Cels. Dig. 42, 1, 14. And in the lang. of augury: Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28: Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: Ov. F. 6, 764.

vettonica, ae, f. (vetonica, betonica) from Vettones, a people in Spain, called in Italy, serratula, *the herb betony*, Betonica officinalis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 8, 46: id. 26, 8, 34.

vētūlus, a, um, adj. dim. [vetus] *little old, old*: vetulus, decrepitus senex, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 43: gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: filia, id. Att. 13, 29: equi, id. Am. 19, 67: Falernum, Cat. 27, 1: cadi, Mart. 13, 112, 2. II. Subst. vetulus, i, m. *a little old man*: Pl. Epid. 2, 2, 4: mi vetule, my little old fellow, Cic. Fam. 7, 16. 2. *vetula*, ae, f. *a little old woman*: Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: Juv. 6, 241: Mart. 8, 79, 1. (Hence It. vecchio, veglio; Sp. viejo; Fr. vieil, vieux.)

vētus, ēris (nom. sing. veter, Enn. and Att. in Prisc. p. 607 P.: abl. veteri, Stat. Th. 1, 360), adj. *that has existed for a long time, aged, old* (cf. antiquus, ad init.): Acherunticus senex, vetus, decrepitus, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 20: novus amator, vetus puer, ib. 5, 4, 15: quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: invidia et infamia non recens sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 2, 5: vetus atque usitata exceptio, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multi undique ex veteribus Pompeii exercitibus evocantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: copiae, id. B. G. 1, 37: milites, ib. 6, 40: veteres naves, ib. 5, 1: credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. Tim. 11. Comp.: Antenna veterior est quam Roma, Cato in Prisc. p. 716 P. Sup.: quam veterrimus homini optimus est amicus, Pl. Truc. 1, 2, 71: veterrima

quaeque, Cic. Am. 19, 67: laurus, Virg. Aen. 2, 513: veterrimi poetae Stoici, Cic. N. D. I, 15, 41. (ii) With *gen.*: gnaros belli veteresque laborum, *grown old in*, Sil. 4, 532: militiae, Tac. H. 4, 20: regnandi, id. A. 6, 44. (iii) With *inf.*: hinc Fadum petit et veterem bellare Labicum, Sil. 5, 565. II. Subst. *vētēres*, um, *m. plu.* those who lived long ago, ancients; ancestors; old authors: majores nostri veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: nostri veteres, Plin. 36, 7, 12.

vētuscūlus, a, *adj. dim.* [vetus] somewhat old, rather antiquated: color, Fronto de Eloqu. p. 232 ed. Mai.: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

vētustas, ātis, *f.* [id.] old age, long existence: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: pro nomine et vetustate civitatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: vetustate possessionis se, non jure defendunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: tum senior: quamvis obstat mihi tarda vetustas multaque me fugiant, Ov. M. 12, 182. *Plur.*: quae familiarum vetustatibus aut pecuniis ponderantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 31. 2. *Esp. ancient times, antiquity*: historia nuntia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas? Ov. M. 1, 400. II. *Transf. long duration, great age*: quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, i. e. will have a long duration, Cic. Att. 14, 9: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: vinum in vetustatem servare, till it becomes old, acquires age, Cato R. R. 114, 2: conjuncti vetustate, officii, benevolentia, i. e. long intimacy, ancient friendship, Cic. Fam. 13, 32: vetustate amicitiae, id. Acad. 1, 1. 2. In medic.: ulcerum, i. e. old ulcers, Cels. 5, 26, 31: Plin. 21, 19, 75.

vētustē, *adv.* after the manner of the ancients: Ascon. in Cic. Verr. 1, 47. 2. *from ancient times*: vetustissime in usu est, Plin. 27, 7, 28.

vētustesco (vetustisco acc. to Nigid. in Non. 437, 27), 3. *v. n. insep.* [vetustus] to grow old: vina, Col. 1, 6, 20. **vētustus**, a, um, *adj.* [vetus] that has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient (in the posit. mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things): veteris vetusti (vini) cupida sum, Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 4: templum Cereris, Virg. Aen. 2, 713: lucus, Ov. M. 11, 360: silva, ib. 6, 521: oppidum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 1: ligna, id. Epod. 2, 43: gens, Virg. Aen. 9, 284: secla cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1083: ratio, id. 5, 161: opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 36: amicitia, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 11. Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 1. *Comp.*: pix, Col. 12, 23, 1: memoria, Plin. 13, 16, 30 *fin.* *Sup.*: sepulcra, Suet. Caes. 81: navis, ib. 66: foedera, Quint. 8, 2, 12: instrumentum imperii, ancient records of the State, Suet. Vesp. 8. Of persons: qui vetusissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censorii esset, Liv. 23, 22: vetustissimus liberorum, Tac. A. 2, 2. II. *Fig. old-fashioned, antiquated*: Laelius vetustior et horridior quam Scipio, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.

vexābilis, e, *adj.* [vexo] disturbed, vexed: membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10. II. *causing annoyance, vexatious*: Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; 2, 9.

vexābiliter, *adv.* vexatiously: caput onerare, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 9 *med.*

vexāmen, inis, *n.* [vexo] a shaking, quaking: mundi, Lucr. 5, 341. **vexātiō**, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a violent movement, shaking: partus, Plin. 28, 19, 77: minima pomorum, Petr. 60. II. *Transf. discomfort, annoyance, distress; trouble, vexation*: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, Liv. 44, 5: viae, Col. 1, 3, 3: stomachi, Plin. 31, 6, 35: ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissima vexatione eriperent, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59.

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vexātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] causing annoyance, vexatious: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: id. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] a troubler, vexer: custosne urbis an director et vexator esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: aetulae suae, id. Sest. 8, 18: furoris (Clodii), i. e. opposer, id. Mil. 13, 35.

vexātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] she that vexes or molests: Lact. 3, 29 *med.*: libido vexatrix hominum, Prud. Psych. 58.

vexātus, a, um, *Part.* [vexo]. II. Subst. *vexāta*, orum, *n. plu.* injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries: Cels. 7 *praef. fin.*: ib. 1: Plin. 8, 27, 41: Scrib. Comp. 101.

vexillārius, ii, *m.* [vexillum] a standard-bearer, ensign: Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 41. 2. *Transf. a leader of a band of robbers*: App. M. 4, p. 146.

II. *vexillarii*, orum, *m. plu.* under the emperors, soldiers who had served in a legion for sixteen years, and who during the remaining four years of their full term of service formed a distinct body under a vexillum of their own: Tac. A. 1, 38: id. H. 1, 41: ib. 2, 83: Veg. Mil. 2, 110 *fin.* (v. Smith's Ant. 507, 8).

vexillātiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.] a body of the vexillarii: acc. to others, any body of soldiers united under one flag (vexillum), a corps, battalion: Suet. Galb. 20: Inscr. Orell. no. 845: ib. 2009 sq.

II. *a division of cavalry, a troop, squadron*: Veg. Mil. 2, 1.

vexillifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [vexillum fero] standard-bearing: Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, *n.* [dim. of velum: v. axilla] a military ensign, standard, banner, flag: Caes. B. G. 6, 36: Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Tac. A. 1, 20. II. *Esp. a red flag placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle*: Caes. B. G. 2, 20: id. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.* 2. *Transf. the troops belonging to a vexillum, a company, troop*: Liv. 8, 8: Tac. H. 1, 70: Stat. Th. 12, 782. (ii) *Fig.*: Fortunae, id. S. 4, 2, 41.

vexo, avi, atum, i. e. a. *freq.* [veho] orig. to shake, jolt, toss in carrying; hence, in gen. to move violently, to shake (rare): vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur, quod est vehere; in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur. Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, Gell. 2, 6: navigia in summum veniunt vexata periculum, Lucr. 6, 430: Dulichias vexasse rates, Virg. E. 6, 76: classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79: (vis venti) montes supremos silvis fragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 276: venti vexant nubila coeli, Ov. M. 11, 435. II. *Transf. in gen. to injure, molest, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex*: quum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato in Gell. 2, 6: agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 3, 52, 122: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11; 29: hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: quem (stomachum) humor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32: fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 87: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: vestem solo, to rumple, disorder, Petr. 128: rosas, to crush, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, to twist, frizzle, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24. In an obscene sense: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7: Petr. 139: Aus. Epigr. 108. 2. *Fig.*: aliquem probis maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: aliquem multis contumeliis, id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem honestissimis contentioneibus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, is attacked, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: sollicitudo vexat impios, disquiets, torments, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall. C. 15: mentem mariti philtris, Juv. 6, 611.

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(*gen. sing.* vias, Enn. in Prisc. p. 675 P.: viā, Lucr. 1, 407) [prob. from veho, being a shortened form of veha] a way, a highway, road, path, street: viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim, Gai. Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Pl. Rud. 1, 3, 30: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Liv. 44, 43: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 8

vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275. 2. Subst. vicinus, i, m., and vicina, ae, f. a neighbour: Eutychus tuus vicinus proximus, Pl. Merc. 2, 4, 7: Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132: ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Pl. Casin. 2, 1, 2: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78: Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24. With gen.: fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399. (ii) vicinum, i, n. a neighbouring place, the neighbourhood, vicinity: stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13: Cels. 2, 6 fin.: Sen. Brev. Vit. 15 med.: ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4: Plin. 23, 8, 75. Plur.: amnis rigans vicina, id. 6, 18, 22: Ov. M. 1, 573. With gen.: in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59. II. Fig. nearly resembling in quality or nature, like, kindred, allied: dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29. Comp.: ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, id. 34, 14, 41. Neut. absol.: non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hiacynthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41.

vicis (a gen.; the nom. sing. does not occur), vicem, vice; plur. vices (nom. and acc.) and vicibus (dat. and abl.), f. change, interchange, alternation, alternate or reciprocal succession, vicissitude: (i) Sing.: hac vice sermonum, conversation, Virg. Aen. 6, 535: vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79: Deus haec fortasse benigna educet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. Od. 1, 4, 1: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31: dum nox vicem peragit, performs the exchange, i. e. alternates with day, Ov. M. 4, 218: versa vice, reversely, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32: Just. 6, 5 fin. (ii) Plur.: plerumque gratiae divitibus vices mundaque parvo sub Lare pauperum coenae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: habet has vices conditio mortaliū, ut adversae ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascentur, Plin. Pan. 5 fin.: spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Pha-dr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant, quasque vices peragant docebo, what vicissitudes they undergo, Ov. M. 15, 238: mutat terra vices, renews her changes, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: perque vices modo "Persephone!" modo "Filia!" clamat, alternately, Ov. F. 4, 483: per vices annorum, i. e. every other year, Plin. 12, 14, 30: cur vicibus factis convivium ineant, alternately, by turns, Ov. F. 4, 353.

2. Adverbially: in vicem (and as one word, invicem), and less freq. vicem or in vices, by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv. 2, 44 fin.: inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. H. 17, 180: Virg. G. 3, 188: Hor. S. 1, 3, 141: ut unus fasces haberet et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36: inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191: ib. 12, 161.

II. Esp. return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, retaliation: recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: tanto prosilivius est injuria quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370. Plur.: spernentem sperne, sequi vices, id. M. 14, 36: neque est lectus qui magis vices ex-

fate, fate, condition, fortune, misfortune: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Pha-dr. 5, 1, 6: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88. Plur.: fors et debita jura vicesque superbae te maneant ipsum, id. Od. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ulla vitavisse vices Danaum, dangers, contests, Virg. Aen. 2, 433.

III. Transf. the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty of one person or thing as assumed by another: heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vita emigravit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice sua fungereris, stand in the place of, represent, Plin. Pan. 80: fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: per speciem alienae fungendae vici opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41: vestramque meamque vicem expleta, Tac. A. 4, 8 fin.: (manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87. Plur.: non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, id. Proem. § 4.

2. Adverbially: (i) vicem, with gen. or a pronominal adjective, in the place of, instead of, on account of, for: heri vicem meamque, Pl. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciarī meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8: vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris, Liv. 34, 32: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud regi publicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10. Hence, (β) in a more general sense, after the manner of, like: Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8: ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 26. (ii) vice, instead of, for: in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, arenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2. (β) In a more general sense, after the manner of, like: jacturi se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 69: moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixerat, oraculi vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 fin. (iii) in vicem, instead of, for: potest malleolus protinus in vicem vivradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, in their place or stead, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: Col. 5, 6, 1. (iv) ad vicem, instead of, for: ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 fin. (β) In a more general sense, after the manner of, like: majores natu a minoribus colebantur ad deum prope et parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15. (Hence It. vicenda.)

vicissatim, adv. [vic, root of vicis] used by ancient writers = vicissim, in return, again: ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Pl. Poen. prol. 46: id. Stich. 4, 1, 27.

vicissim, adv. [id.: cf. necesse from NEC, root of necto] on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn: nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 92: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6.

vicissitas, ātis, f. [id.] change, alternation: vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att. in Non. 185, 18.

vicissitudo, inis, f. [id.] change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude: omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Am. 14, 49: dierum noctiumque vicissitudines, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: fortunae vicissitudines, id. Fam. 5, 2.

victima, ae, f. a beast for sacrifice adorned with the fillet (vitta), a sacrifice, victim: Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 93: Hor. Od. 3, 23, 12: Virg. G. 2, 147: Cic. Att. 1, 13: Caes. B. G. 6, 16: Liv. 45, 7: Ov. M. 7, 162. II. Fig.: quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22. [Prob. from vincio, "to bind;" the n would be omitted on account of the m in the suffix.]

victimarius, a, um, adj. [victima] pertaining to victims: negotiator, a dealer in beasts for sacrifice, Plin. 7, 12, 10.

II. Subst. victimarius, ii, m. an assistant at sacrifices: Liv. 40, 29: Val. Max. 1, 1, 12: Inscr. Orell. no. 2453.

2. a dealer in beasts for sacrifice: Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victimo, i, v. a. [id.] to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice: hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192: filium, Vulg. Sirac. 34, 24.

victito, i, v. a. freq. [vivo] to live, feed, support oneself, subsist on: fletis victitamus aridis, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 59: sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: succo suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, to live freely, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 44.

victor, ōris, m. [vinco] a conqueror, vanquisher, victor: quod (stipendium) victores victis imponere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cic. Fam. 4, 9: galli (aves) victi silero solent, canere victores, id. Div. 2, 26, 56: omnium gentium victor, id. Pis. 7, 16. Poet.: victor belli, in war, Stat. Th. 9, 624. In apposition: victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, as victors, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 33: exercitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: Graii, Ov. M. 13, 414. Of things: (aestus naves) obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, Lucan. 9, 334: currus, i. e. a triumphal car, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47. II. Fig. (rare): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, Sall. J. 63: victor propositi, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11.

victōria, ae, f. [victor] victory: cernere de victoria, Eun. in Non. 511, 9: insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. Manil. 3, 8: concurrunt: horae momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: de victoria Caesaris fama, Caes. B. G. 5, 53. II. Transf. in gen. victory, success: litium, in suits, Plin. 29, 3, 12: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 3, 50: ex collega, id. 2, 44.

victōriālis, e, adj. [victoria] pertaining to victory: dies, day of victory, i. e. when victories are celebrated, Trebell. Gallien. 3: scipio, Cassiod. Var. 6, 1. II. Subst. victorialis, is, f. an unknown plant, called also Idaea Daphne: App. Herb. 58.

victōriātus, i, m. (sc. numus) [id.] a silver coin stamped with the image of Victory, in Varro's time worth half a denarius: Varr. L. L. 10, 3, 170: Cic. Font. 5, 9: Liv. 41, 13. II. as an apothecaries' weight: Marc. Empir. 15.

victōriātus, a, um, Part. [id.] gained by victory: plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

victōriōla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little statue of Victory: Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84.

victōriōsus, a, um, adj. [id.] victorious: Cato in Gell. 4, 9: as an epithet of the Emperor Probus, Numus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 505. Sup.: vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: principes, Inscr. Grut. 1705: Inscr. Orell. no. 1045.

victrix, icis, f. [vinco] a conqueress, victress; adj. conquering, victorious: victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Virg. Aen. 3, 54: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: victrices rates, Ov. M. 15, 754: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: literae, that contains news of victory, Cic. Att. 5, 21: tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25.

II. Fig.: mater victrix filiae, non libidinis, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Lucan. 1, 128.

victuālis, e, *adj.* [victus, *subst.*] *pertaining to living, i. e. to nourishment or sustenance*: ministerium, App. Dogm. Pla. 1, p. 10: sumptus, Cod. Justin. 8, 51, 20. || *Subst. victualia, ium, n. plu. provisions, victuals*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 44.

victuārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *pertaining to the support of life*: exhibitio, i. e. of provisions, Tert. Monog. 8.

victus, a, um, *Part.* [vinco].

victus, ūs (*gen. sing.* victuis, Varr. in Non. 494, 11: victi, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 75), *m.* [vivo] *that upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals*: tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Am. 23, 86: id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: Caes. B. G. 6, 22: Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: *dat.*: victu, Lucr. in Gell. 4, 16: Virg. G. 4, 158. *Plur.*: Pl. Mil. 3, 4, 141: Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: Ov. M. 15, 104. 2. *legal t. t. necessities of life, including clothing*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 43: Gai. ib. 44. || *a way of life, mode of living* (rare): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35: consuetudo victus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Hor. S. 2, 2, 63.

vīcūlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus] *a little village, hamlet*: Cic. Rep. 1, 2: Liv. 21, 33.

vīcus, i, *m.* *a quarter of a city, a street*: Cic. Mil. 24, 64: Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Hor. S. 2, 3, 228: Ov. F. 6, 610.

|| *a village, hamlet, a country-seat*: si qui Cobiāmacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Fontei. 5, 9: Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Tac. G. 12: Cic. Fam. 14, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8. [Sans. *vēsa*, "domus;" Gr. *oikos*, orig. with digamma; Eng. *wick* or *wich*, as in *Nor-wich*.]

vidēlicet, *adv.* [vide, imperat. of videre, and licet; cf. i-licet and scilicet: lit. *see, it is permitted*; hence] *it is easy to see, is clear or evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly, etc.* (i) With *acc.* and *inf.* dep. on vide: videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, Pl. Stich. 4, 1, 49: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 211: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5. (ii) *Adverb.*: nunc est negotiosus interdus: videlicet Solon est, Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consitura, sed ex doctrinae iudiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 fin. (iii) Elliptically in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, id. Caecin. 15, 44: quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 33, 80. 2. *Esp.* in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended, *it is very plain, of course, forsooth*: tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12. || *Transf.* as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely*: caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. Rep. 6, 10.

vidēo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. (viden', i. e. videsne, Pl. Epid. 2, 37: Ter. Eun. 2, 10: Cat. 61, 98: Tib. 2, 17: Virg. Aen. 6, 780) *to see*: *constr. usu.* with *acc.* (or *nom.* in *pass.*), or with *acc.* and *inf.*: Ph. Tun' me vidisti? Sc. Atque his quidem oculis. Ph. Carebis, credo, qui plus vident, quam quod vident. Sc. Nunquam hercle deterrebor, quin viderim id quod viderim, Pl. Mil. 2, 4, 15: nos ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: Considium, quod non vidisset,

pro viso sibi renuntiasset, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 fin.: rem esse in angusto vidit, ib. 2, 25: mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94: ut juvat pastas oves videre properantes domum! videre fessos vomerem inversum boves collo trahentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62: serpentes atque videres infernas errare canes, id. S. 1, 8, 35: ubi sol sex mensibus continuus non videtur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se disertos visos esse multos, Quint. 8 praef. § 13: consulis ante pedes vix viderer eques, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 18. *Pass. impers.*: De. Vide sis modo etiam. Ly. Visum'st, Pl. Merc. 2, 2, 52. (ii) Of things: (Apeninus) Gallica rura videt, Lucan. 2, 429: casus abies visura marinos, i. e. to experience, Virg. G. 2, 68. 2. *Esp. to see on purpose, to look at*: vide sis signi quid siet, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 155: quin tu me vides? only look at me! Cic. Pis. 25, 61: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1. So in colloquial lang., as in English, *to visit*: Septimium vide et Laenatem et Statillum: tribus enim opus est, Cic. Att. 12, 14: Plin. Ep. 1, 5: Suet. Tib. 7. And, *me vide, look to me, i. e. trust to me*: Pl. Merc. 5, 4, 53: Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 13: id. Ph. 4, 4, 31. 3. *Transf. to perceive, observe by any other sense*: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrare coelo? Prop. 2, 6, 49: mugire videbis sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Virg. Aen. 4, 490: tum videres stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Pl. Mil. 4, 6, 44. || *Fig. to see with the mind's eye, to perceive, mark, observe, understand, be aware, know, etc.*: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Acad. 2, 40, 125: aliquid in somnis, id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. Div. 2, 71, 147: Aeduos in servitute atque in ditione videbat Germanorum teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6: video meliora proboque; deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 20: quum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speravisse meliora, that I had seen farther, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: dii vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12. 2. *Esp. to look at, look to, consider, to think or reflect upon; to see to, care for, provide*: duae conditiones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Acad. 2, 13, 40: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, id. Verr. 5, 68, 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, let him see to that himself, id. Att. 12, 21: viderit, Ov. A. A. 2, 371: quid mihi, inquit, cum ista summa sanctimonia ac diligentia? Viderint ista officia viri boni, Cic. Quint. 17, 55: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, i. e. provide, id. Att. 5, 1: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1: videndum est, ne obsit benignitas, tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, quum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18.

3. *to see, live to see a period or event*: ex multis diebus, quos in vita celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, id. Am. 3, 12: quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13: spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publica bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78. || *Reflect. to seem, appear; to be looked upon or regarded*: freq. with *dat.* of person; the predicate is completed either by an *adj.* or by an *inf.* (i) With *adj.*: nunquam periculi fuga committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: multo rem

turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intelligebant, id. Verr. 2, 17, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Am. 7, 23: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43. (ii) With *inf.*: ut beate vixisse videar, id. Am. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, ib. 13, 47: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 57, 171: ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam opressae esse videantur, id. Am. 21, 71: divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esso vera amicitia, ib. 16, 58. 2. *Esp. in official decisions, as a guarded opinion, instead of a positive declaration*: (majores nostri voluerunt) quae Jurati iudices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut, videri pronuntiarent, id. Acad. 2, 47, 146: consul adiecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, ut ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum adversus rem publicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. 3. *Impersonal, with a clause as subject*: non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: aliis videtur, non inchoatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5: quia videbatur et Limnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13 fin.: visum est in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, Att. in Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44. (ii) *Esp. to seem proper, right or good; he (she, etc.) pleases, likes*: eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Acad. 1, 9, 35: tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, id. Fam. 14, 7: qui imitatur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, Liv. 31, 3: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58. [Sans. *vid*, "scire;" Gr. *ἴδω*, whence *εἶδον*, *ἰδεῖν*, and *οἶδα*, Germ. *wissen*; Eng. *to wit* or *wot*; the root seems orig. to have meant "to separate, to distinguish," and hence "to see" and "to know;" the meaning of separation is seen in *di-vid-o*, *vid-uus*, *indi-vid-uus*.]

viduāta, ae, *f. adj.* [viduo] *widowed*: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5: Mart. 9, 31, 6: Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata tuedis, i. e. divorced, Sen. Med. 581.

viduātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *widowhood*: Tert. Virg. vel. 9.

viduērtas, ātis, *f.* [viduus] *dearth, sterility*: Cato R. R. 141, 2.

vidūltas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *bereavement, want*: omnium copiarum atque opum, Pl. Rud. 3, 3, 2. || *Esp. widowhood*: Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: Liv. 40, 4.

Vidūlārīa, ae, *f.* [vidulus] *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus*.

vidūlus, i, *m.* *a leathern travelling-trunk, portmanteau, knapsack*: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 60 sq.: id. Men. 5, 7, 47. (Hence *It. valigia*; Sp. *balija*; Fr. *valise*.)

vidūo, avi, atum, 1. v. a. [viduus] *to deprive or bereave of*: *constr. usu.* with *abl.*: urbem civibus, Virg. Aen. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Virg. G. 4, 518: vitum pristino elemento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601. With *gen.*: orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 838. (Hence Fr. *vider*.)

vidūus, a, um, *adj.* [root *vir*, cf. video: prop. *separated from*; hence *esp.*] *ma sc. bereft of a wife or mistress, spouseless (rare)*: vidui viri, Pl. Merc. 4, 6, 13: Ov. A. A. 1, 102: id. H. 8, 86. Fem. *bereft of a husband or lover, spouseless, widowed*: and *subst. a widow*: quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Pl. Stich. 1, 1, 2: viduae puellae, Prop. 2, 33, 17: nupta, vidua, virgo, Pl. Cure. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. Of unmarried women: rectius viduam et illum coelibem futur-

um fuisse contendere quam cum impari Jungi, Liv. 1, 46: Sen. Herc. Fur. 245: cf. Jabot. Dig. 50, 16, 242. II. Transf. Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52.

2. Of things: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelope), id. H. 1, 10: coelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9. So of a vine which is not trained to any tree: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49. And conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 30: Juv. 8, 78: Mart. 3, 58, 3: Col. 5, 6, 31.

3. In gen. *deprived* or *bereft* of, *destitute* of; constr. with a, the simple *abl.* or *gen.*: cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Virg. Cul. 372: alni (i. e. naves) moderantibus viduae, Stat. Th. 10, 13: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. (Hence Fr. *vide*.)

viduūm, *ii, n.* [viduus] *widowhood*: Sid. Ep. 6, 2: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 10, no. 51.

viſco, *no perf.*, *ētum*, 2. *v. a.* to bend, twist together, to plait, weave: viere vincere: a quod est in ſota Ennii: ibant malaci viere veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 19: cf. Fest. s. v.: Non. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. [Root orig. vi, whence *vi-men*, *vi-tis*, *vi-to*: cf. Sans. *uē*, "texere."]

viſco, 3. *v. n. incept.* [vicio] to shrink up, wither: viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

viſtor, *ōris, m.* [id.] a cooper: Pl. Rud. 4, 3, 51: Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

viſtus (as a dissyl. *vi-stus*), Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *Part.* [vicio]. II. Adj. *shrunk*, *withered*, *wrinkled*: aliquid victum et caducum, Cic. de Sen. 2, 5: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. Transf.: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 386.

viſēni, *ae, a, v.* *vicent*.

viſeo, 2. *v. n. to be lively* or *vigorous*; to thrive, flourish, bloom, etc.: quae a terra stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivo pectore vigeat, Liv. 6, 22: animus laetitia viget, Lucr. 3, 151: nos animo duntaxat vigenus, etiam magis quam quum florebanus, Cic. Att. 4, 3: memoria vigeat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20: fama mobilitate viget, Virg. Aen. 4, 175: vigeant studia rei militaris, Cic. Coel. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigeant, Sall. C. 3: tui politici libri omnes vident, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 1: quem (Philonem) in Academia maxime vigeat audio, i. e. is in the highest repute or esteem, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.

viſco, *gūi, 3. v. n. incept.* [vigeo] to become lively or vigorous; to thrive; to begin to flourish or bloom: de nihiloque renata vigeſcero copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 758: jam laeti studio pedes vigeſcunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones vigeſcunt, vestra vis valet, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris vigeſcunt, nunc vident Pansae, vident Hirtii, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multa eloquentia, Tac. A. 14, 19.

viſēſimus, *a, um, v.* *vicesimus*.

viſēſis, *is, m.* [viginti as] *twenty asses*: Mart. 12, 76, 1: Mart. Cap. 7, 241

viſes, *adv.* *twenty times*: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

viſil, *ilis, adj.* [vigeo] *awake*, on the watch, alert (not of persons, except *absol.*): prius orto sole viſil calamum et chartas et ſcrinia poſco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: ib. 1, 2, 37: canes, id. Od. 3, 16, 2: ales, i. e. the cock, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, ib. 2, 112. (ii) Transf. of things: oculi, Virg. Aen. 4, 182: ignis, i. e. always burning, ib. 4, 200: lucernae, night-lamps, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 14: auris, wakeful, listening, Stat. Ach. 2, 119:

nox, Tac. A. 4, 48. 2. Subst. a *watchman*, *sentinel*: clamor a viſilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 94: Liv. 44, 33: Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 195. Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police: Suet. Aug. 30: Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: Julian. ib. 47, 2, 56. Transf.: mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1435. Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24. II. Fig.: cura, wakeful, active, Ov. M. 3, 396: questus, uttered by night, Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

viſilābilis, *e, adj.* [vigilo] *wakeful*, *watchful*: dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr. in Non. 100, 2.

viſilans, *antis, Part.* [vigilo]. II. Adj. *watchful*, *anxious*, *careful*, *vigilant*: vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3. Comp.: nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, id. Verr. Act. 1, 11, 32. Sup.: dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 ext.

viſilanter, *adv.* *watchfully*, *carefully*, *vigilantly*: Cic. Verr. 4, 64, 144. Comp.: id. Rep. 6, 24. Sup.: id. Mur. 15, 32.

viſilantia, *ae, f.* [vigilans] *wakefulness* (rare): erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa viſilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5. Jocosely: fuit (Caninius) mirifica viſilantia, qui suo toto consuetu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30. II. Fig. *watchful attention*, *watchfulness*, *vigilance*: Siciliam virtute istius et viſilantia singulari tutam esse servatam, id. Verr. 5, 1, 1: id. Planc. 25, 62: id. Att. 8, 9: Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 44: Quint. 5, 7, 18.

viſilātō, *adv.* *watchfully*, *vigilantly*: Gell. 3, 14.

viſilātio, *ōnis, f.* [vigilo] *wakefulness*, *sleeplessness*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

viſilax, *ācis, adj.* [id.] *watchful*: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5. II. Fig.: curae, Ov. M. 2, 779.

viſilia, *ae, f.* (*neutr.* *vigilium*, Varr. in Non. 232, 4) [vigil] *wakefulness*, *sleeplessness*, *a lying awake*: ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris solutio, Cels. 2, 6: cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: id. Parad. proem. § 5. II. Esp. *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching*, *watch*, *guard*: noctu vigiliae agere ad aedes sacras, id. Verr. 4, 43, 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetult, to take on guard, id. 44, 33. Hence, 2. Meton. *a watch*, i. e. the time of keeping watch by night, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: nox in quatuor vigiliis dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur, Hier. Ep. 140, 8: prima vigilia capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44 *fin.*: quum puer tuus ad me secunda fere vigilia venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: de tertia vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: de quarta vigilia, ib. 1, 40. (ii) *the watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen*, *sentinels*: milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: Cic. Mil. 25, 67: Sall. C. 32: Liv. 39, 14 *fin.*

3. *a watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils*: Cereris vigiliae, Pl. Aul. prol. 36: ib. 4, 10, 65. III. Fig. *watchfulness*, *vigilance*: ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostra vigilia et prospectantia redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, my post, i. e. my office, duty, id. Fam. 11, 24. (Hence It. *veglia*; Sp. *vela*; Fr. *veille*.)

viſiliarium, *ii, n.* [vigilia] *a watch-tower*: Sen. Ep. 57 *med.* II. *a small sepulchral monument of the same shape*: Inscr. Orell. no. 4557.

viſillum, *ii, v.* *vigilia*, *ad init.*

viſilo, *avi, atum, 1. v. n. and a.* [vigil]. A. Neut. to watch, i. e. to be or keep awake at night, not to sleep, be wakeful: ad multam noctem viſilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47: ad ipsum mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17. With a homogeneous object: in lectitando viſilias viſilare, Gell. Epilog. Transf.: viſilat Troicus ignis, burns continually, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. H. 18, 31. Proverb.: (i) hic viſilans somniat, i. e. builds castles in the air, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 68: num ille somniat ea, quae viſilans voluit? Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8: (ii) qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui viſilans dormiat, who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 152: viſilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1062. Pass. *impers.*: redeo, si viſilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6. II. Fig. to be watchful, vigilant: viſilantes curae, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96. 2. Esp. to keep watch over, to be watchful or vigilant: viſilandum est semper: multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att. in Cic. Planc. 24, 59: excubabo viſilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis viſilare severis, to engage in, Prop. 2, 3, 7: Mars vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. Virg. Aen. 8, 3. B. Act. to watch through, spend in watching, to do or make while watching (poet.): noctes viſilantur amarae, Ov. H. 12, 169: vigilata nox, id. F. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aestas, quae viſilanda viris, Virg. G. 1, 313: viſilatum carmen, Ov. F. 4, 109.

viſinti, *num. card. twenty*: viginti jam usui filio argenti minis, Pl. Asin. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50: quatuor hinc rapimur viginti et millia rhedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86. [Sans. *viṅśati*; Gr. *εἰκοσι*, *εἰκοσι*.]

viſinti-angūlus, *a, um, adj.* *having twenty angles*: sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

viſintivir, *viri, v.* *vigintiviri*.

viſintiviratus, *is, m.* [viginti-viri] *the office of the vigintiviri*, for the distribution of lands: Cic. Att. 9, 2: Quint. 12, 1, 16: of the inferior civil court: Tac. A. 3, 29: of a municipal court: Inscr. Orell. no. 3970.

viſinti-viri, *orum, m. plu.* *a college* or *board of twenty men*, the vigintiviri:

I. Appointed by Caesar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands: Cic. Att. 2, 6: Suet. Aug. 4. Sing.: Plin. 7, 52, 53. II. *an inferior civil court*, one-half of whose members assisted the praetor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions: Spart. Julian. 1: cf. Tac. A. 3, 29. Sing.: Inscr. Orell. no. 2761. III. *a council of State*, created A.D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus: Capitol. Gord. 10: Inscr. Orell. no. 3042. (v. Smith's Ant. 1196.)

viſigor, *ōris, m.* [vigeo] *liveliness*, *activity*, *force*, *vigour*: nec tarda senectus debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Virg. Aen. 9, 611: juvenas et patrius vigor, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 5: animi, Ov. H. 16, 51: quantum in illo (libro), di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi! Sen. Ep. 64: gemmae, strong brilliancy, Plin. 37, 7, 28. Plur.: Vit. 6, 1 *fin.*: Sil. 15, 355.

viſigōrans, *antis, Part.* [vigor] *strengthening*, *invigorating*: effeminantia magis quam vigorantia disciplinam, Tert. Pudic. 2. II. *becoming strong* or *vigorous*: vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, id. Res. Carn. 26 *med.*

viſigōrātus, *a, um, Part.* [id.] *stout*, *vigorous*: juvenis, App. M. 9, p. 227.

viſileſco, *lūi, 3. v. n. incept.* [vilis] to become worthless, bad vile: quamvis

clarus homo vilesit in turba, Hier. Ep. 66, 7: Sid. Ep. 7, 9: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56.

vilifico, i. v. a. [vilis facio] to make or esteem of little value: Hier. Ep. 135.

villipendo, 3. v. a. [vilis pendo] to hold in slight esteem, to despise, *villipend*: aliquem, Pl. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vilis, e, adj. of small price or value, cheap: nec quicquam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Pl. Trin. 1, 1, 10: annona villior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 137: frumentum villius erat, Cic. Verr. 3, 84, 195: res vilissimae, opp. pretiosissimae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 91. *Neutr. absol.*: Ep. Quanti eam emit? Th. Villi, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 49: villi vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10: quod villiori praedium distraxerit, et si non villiori vendidit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8: res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, ib. 13, 4, 2, fin. II. Transf. of trifling value, paltry, common, mean, base, vile: si honor noster vobis villior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: tibi vilis vita esset nostra, Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus, nisi cum re, villior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: tu poscis vilia rerum, ib. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. H. 7, 48. *Neutr. adverb.*: et villi virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, i. e. in the ordinary manner, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37. Proverb.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93. (ii) With *inf.*: stat fucare colos nec Sidone villior Ancon, Sil. 8, 438. 2. found in great quantities, abundant, common (poet. and rare): poma, Virg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, ib. 1, 227. (Hence It. *vilgiaccio*; Sp. *bellaco*.)

vilitas, ātis, f. [vilis] lowness of price, cheapness: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. Manil. 15, 44: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summa caritate fuerit, id. Verr. 3, 93, 216: ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, Plin. 35, 6, 28: offerre aliquid vilitati, to offer for sale at a low price, Pl. Capt. 2, 1, 34. II. Transf. trifling value, meanness, baseness, vileness: verborum, Petr. 118: nomenclum, Plin. H. N. 20 praef.: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23. 2. low esteem, disregard, contempt: vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 4 med.: Curt. 5, 9 med.

viliter, adv. cheaply: venire poteris intestinis vilis, Pl. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6. 2. meanly: viliter se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344.

vilito, i. v. a. [vilis] to make cheap or of little esteem, to degrade: quae (vilia) te vilitant, Turpil. in Non. 185, 31.

villa (rustic, vella, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, f. dim. [prob. a contr. of vicula, or better, vinula, from vicus] a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa: Col. 1, 6, 21: Cato R. R. 4: Varr. R. R. 4, 4, 2: Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: Hor. Od. 2, 3, 18 (v. Smith's Ant. 1196). II. Esp. villa publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc.: Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4: Liv. 4, 22 fin.: Flor. 3, 21: as the residence of foreign ambassadors: Liv. 33, 24.

villāris, e, adj. [villa] pertaining to a country-seat or villa: gallinae, Plin. 10, 41, 57.

villatious, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a country-house or villa: villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, ib. 3, 9, 3: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49 fin.: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7.

villica, ae, v. villicus, no. II. 2. **villicatō**, ōnis, f. [villico] the care or management of an estate in the country: Col. 11, 1, 13: Petr. 69.

villico, i. v. a. and **villīcor**, atus, i. v. dep. [villicus] to manage an estate or

farm in the country: (i) Act.: dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo villicare, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: possessionem maximam, App. M. 8, p. 211. (ii) Dep. on.: longe ab urbe villicari, Pompon. in Non. 186, 1: Afran. ib. 5.

II. In gen. to live in the country: Turpil. ib. 186, 7: Aus. Ep. 22, 1.

villīco, ōnis, v. villicus, no. II.

villīcus (in many MSS. villicus), a, um, adj. [villa] pertaining to a country-house or villa: nomina lini, Aus. Ep. 4, 56.

II. Subst. villicus, i, m. (villico, ōnis, App. Apol. p. 329, dub.) an overseer of a farm or estate, a steward, bailiff: Cato R. R. 5: Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14: Cic. Verr. 3, 50: Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1. (ii) Transf. in gen. an overseer, superintendent, director: aerarii, Auct. Priap. 82, 4: aquaeductum, Frontin. Aquaed. 117: a plumbo, Inscr. Orell. no. 2859.

2. villica, ae, f. the wife of a villicus, a female overseer: Cato R. R. 143, 1: Col. 12 praef. § 8: Cat. 61, 136: Mart. 1, 56, 11: Juv. 11, 69.

villōsus, a, um, adj. [villus] hairy, shaggy, rough: leo, Virg. Aen. 8, 177: pectora (Caci) setis, ib. 8, 266: guttura (Medusa) colubris, Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26. Comp.: arbor, id. 16, 10, 19. Sup.: animal, id. 11, 39, 94. (Hence Fr. *velours*.)

villūla, ae, f. dim. [villa] a little country-house, a small villa: Cic. Att. 8, 9: Hor. S. 1, 5, 45.

villum, i, n. dim. [contr. from vinulum, from vinum] a sup of wine: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, m. shaggy hair, a tuft of hair; of beasts: Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: Virg. G. 3, 446: Ov. H. 6, 49: of cotton: Plin. 11, 23, 27. (Hence Sp. *vilano*, *milano*.)

vīmen, īnis, n. [VI root of vico] a plant twig, a switch, with, osier, etc.: Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: Caes. B. G. 2, 33: id. B. C. 1, 54: Tib. 2, 3, 15: Ov. M. 6, 345. II. Transf. a set, slip; of willow: Col. 4, 30, 3. 2. the staff or wand of Mercury: Stat. Th. 2, 30. (Hence Sp. *vimbre*, *mimbre*.)

vīmentum, i, n. [vimen] an osier, withy: Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmīnālis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to osiers: salix, bearing twigs for plaiting, Col. 4, 30, 2: Plin. 17, 20, 32.

vīmīnārius, ii, m. [id.] a dealer in wicker-work: Inscr. Orell. no. 4298.

vīmīnētum, i, n. [id.] a willow-copse: Varr. L. L. 5, 8, 16.

vīmīnēus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of osiers, of wicker-work: tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: lorica, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: crates, Virg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 26: salix, serving for wicker-work, Plin. 16, 37, 69.

vin', i. e. visne, v. volo, ad init.

vinācea, ae, f. [vinum] a grape-husk: Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: Col. Arb. 4, 5: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.

vināceus, i, m. (neutr. plur. vinacea, Col. 11, 2, 69) [id.] a grape-stone: Cato R. R. 7, 2: Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: Col. 3, 1, 5: Plin. 14, 1, 3: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.

vinālla, ium, n. plu. [id.] the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 56: Ov. F. 4, 863: ib. 877 sq.: Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 287: gen. vinallorum, Masur. in Macr. S. 1, 4 (v. Smith's Ant. 1198).

vinālis, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to wine (very rare): fortitudo, Macr. S. 7, 7, fin.

vinārīarius, ii, m. [vinarius] a wine-dealer, vintner: Inscr. Orell. no. 4249.

vinārīus, a, um, adj. [vinum] pertaining to wine, wine-: lacus, Cato R. R. 25: vas, Cic. Verr. 4, 27, 62: vasculum, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42: uter, Plin. 28, 18, 73: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1: crimen, relating to the duties on wine, Cic. Fontel. 5, 9: minister, a cup-bearer, Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah.

II. Subst. vi-

narius, ii, m. a wine-dealer, vintner: Pl. Asin. 2, 4, 30: Suet. Claud. 40. (ii) a wine-bibber: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4 and 25.

2. vinaria, orum, n. plu. wine-pots, wine-flasks: Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 16: Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also as one word, vincapervinca), ae, f. a plant, periwinkle, Vinca major and minor, Linn.; but some refer it to a kind of butcher's broom, Ruscus racemosus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 11, 39: called also simply pervinca, App. Herb. 58.

vincēus, a, um, adj. [vincio] that serves for binding; comically: mihi jam intus potione vinca onerabo gulam, with a tie-drink, i. e. with a rope to hang myself, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. s. v. (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vincibilis, e, adj. [vinco] that can be easily gained: causa, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48. II. conquering: clangor, i. e. of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burn. 2, p. 329.

vincio, vinxī, vinctum, 4. v. a. to bind, to bind around about, to fetter: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, Cic. Verr. 5, 66, 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, ib. 3, 14, 37: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: vinxerat post terga manus, Virg. Aen. 11, 81: rotas fegro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: suras alte purpureo cothurno, Virg. Aen. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 32: anule formosae digitum vincture puellae, about to encircle, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 1. II. Fig. to bind, fetter, confine, restrain: to fortify, secure: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 4, 42, 90: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret, vinciat et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5, 21: inimica ora (magica artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuum vinctum numine teste fidem, Ov. H. 20, 212: loca occupare, vincere praesidiis, to surround, fortify, Cic. Att. 7, 18: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.

vinco, vici, victum, 3. v. a. to conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginenses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Manil. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 fin.: non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 36: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: aliquando ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 fin.: L. millia, to win at play, ib. 71. II. Transf. in gen. to be successful to get the better of, to win, gain, etc. vincere iudicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 82: Hor. S. 1, 2, 134: causam suam, to win, Ov. H. 16, 75: factum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 85: sponsione, id. Caecin. 31, 91: factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30: Othonem vincas volo, to outbid (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29. (ii) Of inanimate subjects: (naves) neu turbine venti vincantur, Virg. Aen. 9, 92: flammam gurgitibus, Ov. A. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis, Virg. Aen. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 41: hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11: (esculus) multa virum volvens durando secula vincit, outlasts, Virg. G. 2, 295: mea lata vivendo, id. Aen. 11, 160: aëra (sagittae), surmount, id. G. 2, 123: montes ascensu, to ascend, scale, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46. III. Fig.: argumentis vincit, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 267: naturam studio, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: si subitam et for-

tultam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Parad. 4, 1, 27: victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8: divum pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 21: pietas victa furore, ib. 3, 27, 36: victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29. With *subj.*: ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled*, Hor. Epod. 17, 27. 2. *Es p. to surpass, exceed, excel*: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: expectationem omnium, id. Verr. 5, 5, 11: eam (noctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: quamlibet mulierculam vincere mollitia, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere regem, id. S. 1, 7, 6: qualia (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoram, ib. 2, 4, 2. Poet. with *inf.*: vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, *excelled by none in pitching a camp*, Sil. 5, 552.

3. *to prove triumphantly, show or demonstrate conclusively*: with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *subj.*: quid nunc? vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Pl. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, ut praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: vincet stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225: nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque, ib. 1, 3, 115. *Absol.*: si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64. 4. *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day*: vicit in senatu pars illa quae vero gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16: quum in senatu viceret sententia quae censebat reddenda bona, Liv. 2, 4: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: Ov. M. 6, 513. (ii) *Esp. in expressions of reluctant assent*: vincite, si ita vultis, *have it your own way*, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*: viceris, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 21. [*Vinco* is perh. connected with *vincio*, the orig. meaning being "to bind."]

vinctio, ōnis, *f.* [*vincio*] *a binding, ligature*: Arn. 2, 87. *Plur.*: id. 6, 203: Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vinctor, ōris, *m.* [*id.*] *a binder*: Arn. 6, 199.

vinctura, ae, *f.* [*id.*] *a bandage, ligature*: Cels. 7, 20: Plin. 16, 37, 68.

vinctus, a, um, *Part.* [*vincio*].

vinctus, ūs, *m.* [*id.*] *a binding*: vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

vinculatus, a, um, *adj.* [*vinculum*] *bound*: Mart. Cap. 1, 21: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 8.

vinculum (contr. *vincum*), i, *n.* [*vincio*] *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter*: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Virg. Aen. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula naves ulla tenent, ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib. 2, 1, 28: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis charta sit a vinculis non labefacta suis, id. Pont. 3, 7, 6: Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Virg. Aen. 8, 458: so of sandals: Tib. 1, 5, 66: Ov. F. 1, 410. (ii) *Esp. plur. of the fetters of prisoners*: hence, *a prison*: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 3, 24, 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 4, 10, 24: in vincula coniecti, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: in vincula duci, Liv. 5, 9: ex vinculis causam dicere, *i. e. to plead in chains*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4. (iii) *Fig. a bond, fetter*: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: vincula revellit non modo iudiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque com-

munis, id. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13: beneficium et gratia sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: accedit maximum vinculum, quod rem publicam geris, id. Fam. 15, 11: ne cui me vincolo vellem sociare, Virg. Aen. 4, 16: Ov. M. 9, 550. (Hence *lt. vinchio*; Sp. *vencejo*.)

vindemia, ae, *f.* [*vinum demo*] *a grape-gathering, vintage*: Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10: id. R. R. 1, 54, 1: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 16: Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315: Plin. Ep. 9, 20. *Plur.*: Suet. Caes. 40. (ii) *Transf. grapes, wine*: non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Virg. G. 2, 89: mitis, ib. 2, 522. 2. *Plu. the time of grape-gathering, the vintage season*: M. Aurel. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47. 3. *the gathering or harvest of other things*: olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1. (Hence Fr. *vendange*; Eng. *vintage*.)

vindemiālis, e, *adj.* [*vindemia*] *pertaining to the vintage*: fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 *med.*: escae, Inscr. Orell. no. 4419: Aug. Conf. 9, 2.

vindemiātor (vindemitor, Sen. Apocol. *init.*), ōris, *m.* [*vindemio*] *a grape gatherer, vintager*: Varr. L. L. 5, 18, 27: Hor. S. 1, 7, 30. (ii) *Transf. a star in the constellation Virgo*: Col. 11, 2, 24: called, also, vindemitor: Ov. F. 3, 407: Plin. 18, 31, 74.

vindemiātorius, a, um, *adj.* [*vindemiator*] *pertaining to the vintage*; vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8.

vindemio, i, v. n. [*vindemia*] *to gather grapes, gather the vintage*: Jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74: id. 35, 10, 37. With a homogeneous object: vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, 30.

vindemiōla, ae, *f. dim.* [*id.*] *a little vintage*: transf. of income: Cic. Att. 1, 10.

vindemītor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, icis, *comm.* *one who lays legal claim to a thing, a claimant*; hence, *a maintainer, protector, deliverer, vindicator*: vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui pressus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest. s. v.: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, *a protector of debtors*, id. Att. 2, 1: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28 *fin.*: legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhēt. 6: injuriae, *a protector from wrong*, Liv. 3, 46: periculi, id. 10, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit, Hor. A. P. 191: honori posteriorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver*, Pl. Trin. 3, 2, 18. In apposition: audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis, Liv. 3, 56: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. H. 9, 13. (ii) *an avenger, punisher, revenger*: conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: vindex ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237. *Fem.*: Furiae deae vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: Stat. Th. 1, 80. In apposition: vindice flamma, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Cat. 64, 192. [Etym. dub. Some derive it from *venum dico*, like *vendo, veneo*: others, according to the analogy of *judez*, from *jus dico*, derive it from *vim dico*, "to assert authority," *i. e.* in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; but it is contrary to analogy to insert the *m*, the sign of the accusative case, in a compound word.]

vindicatio, ōnis, *f.* [*vindico*] *lit. a laying claim*; in law, *an action respecting the title to res corporales and jura in re* (v. Smith's Ant. 1198 *seqq.*): Ulp. Dig. 44, 7, 24: id. Dig. 6, tit. 1. (ii) *a taking into protection, a protection, vindication*; *an avenging, punishment*: vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: ib. 2, 53, 161.

vindicla, ae, v. vindiciae, *ad init.*

vindiclae, arum, *f. plu.* (*sing.* XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v.; cf. Serv. Sulpic. ib. and Gell. 20, 10) [*vindex*] *a laying claim to a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in the plur.)*; *a legal claim made in respect to a thing, whether as one's property, or for its restoration to a free condition*: vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia. Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindician ait esse, qua de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur, Fest. s. v.: vindicia, id est correptio manus in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duo decim tabulis fiebat, Gell. 20, 10: si vindician falsum tulit rei sive litis, *i. e. has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed*, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v.: pro praede litis vindiciarum quum satis accepisset, sponsonem faceret, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: ni (Appius) vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit, *whether he has not sentenced a free person to slavery*, Liv. 3, 57: quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ab libertate dicta erant, id. 3, 56: decresse vindicias secundum servitutem, id. 3, 47: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulanti vindicias, *i. e. to those who demanded her liberation*, id. 3, 44: of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, ib. *fin.*: quum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, quum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*

vindico (on account of a derivation from *venum dico*, also, *vendico*), avi, atum, i, v. a. (vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*) [*id.*] *to lay legal claim to a thing, whether as one's property or for its restoration to a free condition*: in jus ducito ni judicatum facit aut quis endo em jure vindicat, *i. e. eum in jure vindicat*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. loc. cit.: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45 *fin.*: id. 3, 46: puellam, ib.: ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, ib. (ii) *Transf. in gen. to lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon; to arrogate, assume, appropriate*: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: Homerum Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortus nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: iniquissima haec bellorum conditio est; prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicata, Liv. 44, 14: tanta universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, *should be maintained, vindicated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno multi auctores vindicaverunt, *have adopted*, Quint. 1, 5, 13: vindicat antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos detrahat, *reassume*, Ov. M. 2, 523. Poet. with *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextra gestare satelles, Lucan. 8, 675. 2. *Meton. to restore* (usu. in connection with in libertatem): in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212: Galliam in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25. (ii) With the words in libertatem understood, *to set free, to deliver, save*: usu. with *a* or *ab* and *abl.*: te ab eo vindico et libero, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab. perd. 5, 16: sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46: a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, ib. 2, 2, 7: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 45: capidum a

canitie, id. 28, 11, 46: quam dura ad saxa revinctam vindicat Alcides, sets free, Ov. M. 11, 213. 3. to *avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance on*: omnia quæ vindicari in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 3, 2, 4: maleficio in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19: dolus malus etiam legibus erat vindicatus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Am. 12, 43: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Trist. 3, 8, 40. *Pass. impers.*: fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 5, 50 *fin.*: vindicatum in noxios, Sall. J. 31: in quos (Venetos) Caesar vindicandum statuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16. (ii) to *avenge oneself*: se ab aliquo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5 *med.* (Hence It. *vengiare*; Sp. *vengar*; Fr. *venger*.)

vindicta, ae, f. [vindico] the staff or rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff (v. Smith's Ant. 730): Gai. Dig. 4, 16: si neque censu neque vindicta nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10: Pl. Curc. 1, 3, 56: Liv. 2, 5: Hor. S. 2, 7, 76: Pers. 5, 88: Plin. Ep. 7, 16. II. Transf. a protection, defence: libertatis, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: legis severae, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 33.

2. *vengeance, revenge, punishment*: Juv. 16, 22: Phaedr. 1, 29, 10: Juv. 13, 180: Petr. 136: Plin. 29, 1, 8: Tac. A. 6, 32. (ii) Legal. t. t. compensation for injuries done or rights infringed: Dig. 47, 12, 6. (v. Smith's Ant. 1200.)

vinēa, ae, f. [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: Pl. Curc. 1, 2, 50: Virg. G. 2, 390: Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. II. Transf. a vine: Cato R. R. 6: Varr. R. R. 1, 25: Col. 4, 10, 2: Phaedr. 4, 3, 1.

2. In milit. lang. a kind of pent-house, shed, or mantlet, built like an arbour for sheltering besiegers: Caes. B. G. 2, 12: Cic. Fam. 15, 4: Liv. 2, 17: Sil. 13, 110: Veg. Mil. 4, 15 (v. Smith's Ant. 1200): sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, quum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. s. v. sub.

vinēālis, e, adj. [vineā] pertaining to vines: terra, land suitable for planting vines, Col. 3, 12, 1.

vinēārius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to vines: colles, vine-hills, Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, vineyards, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vinēāticus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to vines: semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, vintage, id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, vine-dressers' knives, Cato R. R. 11, 4.

vinētum, i, n. [vinum] a plantation of vines, a vineyard: Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: Virg. G. 2, 319: Col. 3, 4, 1: Quint. 1, 12, 7. Proverb.: vineta sua cadere, i. q. to be severe against oneself, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

vinēus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of or pertaining to wine (rare): latex, i. e. wine, Sol. 5 *med.*

vinībūa, ae, f. [vinum bua] a female wine-bibber: Lucil. in Non. 81, 6.

vinifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [vinum fero] wine-bearing: vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vinitor, ōris, m. [vinum] a vine-dresser: Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: Virg. E. 10, 36.

vinītōrius, a, um, adj. [vinitor] pertaining to a vine-dresser: falx, a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook, Col. 4, 25.

vinūlus, a, um, adj. [etymol. unknown] delightful, sweet: oratio vinula, venustula, Pl. As. 1, 3, 70.

vinōlentia, ae, f. [vinolentus] wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine: Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101: id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: Suet. Vit. 17.

vinōlentus, a, um, adj. [vinum] full of or drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated: ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41,

118: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25: medicina, mixed with wine, id. Pis. 6, 13.

vinōsitas, ātis, f. [vinosus] the flavour of wine: Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

vinōsus, a, um, adj. [vinum] full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing: non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, drunken, Liv. 41, 4: convivium, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17: moris succus in carne vinosus, having the taste or flavour of wine, Plin. 15, 24, 27: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 24. *Comp.*: aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765. *Sup.*: lena, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vinum, i, n. wine: (on the various wines of antiquity, the modes of their manufacture, etc. v. Smith's Ant. 1201 *seqq.*): Plin. 14, 6 *sq.*: Cato R. R. 156, 6: Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: Hor. Od. 1, 4, 18: Caes. B. G. 4, 2. II. Transf. grapes: Cato R. R. 147: Pl. Trin. 2, 4, 125. Varr. L. L. 5, 17, 28. 2. wine made of fruits, fruit-wine: Plin. 13, 4, 9: Pall. Febr. 25, 11: Mart. 10, 10. [Gr. οἶνος, orig. *Fīvos*; Eng. wine.]

vio, i, v. n. [via] to go, travel: vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint. 8, 6, 33: legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9: iter viandi multifidum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, travelling about. App. M. 10, p. 240: id. Flor. 1 *init.*: Sol. 29 *fin.*

viocūrus, i, m. [via curo] an overseer or constructor of roads: Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 5.

viola, ae, f. dim. a name applied to the violet (ia, purpureae violae) Viola odorata, Linn., and also to the wall-flower, (luteae) Cheiranthus Cheiri, Linn., and to an allied species of plant, (albae) Cheiranthus incanus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 6, 14: Virg. E. 2, 47: Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73. II. a violet colour, violet: Hor. Od. 3, 10, 14: Ov. M. 10, 190: Plin. 34, 12, 32. [Vio-la, same as lov. orig. *Flov*.]

violābilis, e, adj. [violo] that may be injured or violated, violable (poet.): cor levibus tellis, Ov. H. 15, 79: non violabile numen, Virg. Aen. 2, 154: turba nullis armis, senes, Stat. Th. 5, 258.

violācēus, a, um, adj. [viola] violet-coloured, violet: purpura, Nep. in Plin. 9, 39, 63: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 18, 21: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61.

violācium, ii, n. [id.] violet-wine: Apic. 1, 4.

violāris, e, adj. [id.] pertaining to violets, violet-: dies, the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses, etc., Inscr. ap. Fabr. 724, 443.

violārium, ii, n. [id.] a bed or bank of violets: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: Virg. G. 4, 32: Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5: Ov. F. 4, 437.

violārius, ii, m. [id.] a dyer of violet colour: Pl. Aul. 3, 5, 36: Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, no. 78.

violātio, ōnis, f. [violo] an injury, profanation, violation: templi, Liv. 29, 8: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104 *med.*: publica fidei, Vell. 2, 1 *fin.*

violātor, ōris, m. [id.] an injurer, profaner, violator: templi, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 48: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), i. e. a murderer, Macr. S. 2, 3 *med.*: natrix violator aquae, i. e. polluting, poisoning, Lucan. 9, 720.

violātus, a, um, Part. [violo].

violātus, a, um, adj. [viola] flavoured with violets: vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

violens, entis, adj. [prop. part. of violo, a verb of 3d. conj.] impetuous, vehement, furious, violent (violentus more usual): Aufidus, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37: Pers. 5, 171.

violenter, adv. impetuously, vehemently, violently: solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, furiously, Sall. J. 40 *fin.*: aliquid tolerare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flavum Tiberim re-tortis litore Etrusco violenter undis ire

dejectum monumenta regia, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col. 7, 12, 7. *Comp.*: Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.*: Just. 11, 7 *fin.* *Sup.*: Col. 7, 3, 4: Just. 25, 5.

violētia, ae, f. [violentus] violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity: illi hanc vim appellant, quae est potius violentia, Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: nimis ejus ac violentia territus, Suet. Ner. 34: gentium, ferocity, Tac. A. 2, 63: acris leonum, Lucr. 3, 741. (ii) Of things: vehementis vini, id. 3, 481: assidua hilemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13: vultus, fierceness, Ov. M. 1, 238.

violētus, a, um, adj. [violens] forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous: homo vehementis et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32: ingenium, id. 1, 46: Piso ingenio violentus, Tac. A. 2, 43: vis viri, Lucr. 5, 962: Lucania bellum inciteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 39: vis venti, Lucr. 5, 1225: violentior Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 107: violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15: apex, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12: nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, i. e. it is unreasonable, it is going too far, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.

violo, avi, atum, i, v. a. to treat with violence, to injure, dishonour, profane, violate: hospites violare fas non putant, to do violence to, Caes. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.*: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: virginem, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: sacrum corpus vulnere, Virg. Aen. 11, 591: Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 45: fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 7: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 741: oculos nostros (tua epistola), id. 11, 17, 1: aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85: Indum ebur sanguineo ostro, i. e. to dye of a blood-red, Virg. Aen. 12, 67: officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: religionem, id. Verr. 5, 72, 186: virginitatem alicujus, to force, violate, id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patris, id. Parad. 3, 25: inducias per scelus, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: foedera, Liv. 28, 44: amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3: existimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73: dignitatem alicujus in aliqua re, id. Fam. 1, 6. [Usu. derived from vis, but perh. akin to *μαίω*.]

vipēra, ae, f. [contr. from vivi-pera, from vivus pario, because believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young] a viper, Coluber Berus, and Coluber aspis, Linn.: Plin. 10, 62, 82.

II. Transf. an adder, snake, serpent, in gen.: Prop. 4, 7, 53: Virg. G. 3, 417: Hor. Od. 3, 4, 17: Ov. M. 10, 24. Proverb.: (i) viperam nutrire sub ala, to nourish a viper in one's bosom, Petr. 77: (ii) vipera est in veprecula, Pomp. in Non. 231, 13: v. veprecula.

2. *viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: Juv. 6, 641: Flor. 4, 12, 37.

vipērālis, e, adj. [vipera] pertaining to vipers: herba, good against the bite of a viper, App. Herb. 89.

vipērēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a viper, serpent, or snake: dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: carnes, ib. 2, 769: venenum, Lucan. 9, 635: monstrum, i. e. the serpent-haired head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 615: sorores, i. e. the Furies, ib. 6, 662: pennae, i. e. winged serpents, ib. 7, 391: anima, i. e. poisonous breath, Virg. Aen. 7, 351.

vipērīnus, a, um, adj. [id.] of a viper, serpent, or snake: caro, Plin. 7, 2, 2: sanguis, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 9: morsus, Att. in Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: nodo coerces viperino Bistonidum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19.

2. Subst. viperina, ae, f. (sc. herba), a plant, called also serpentaria, dragon-wort: App. Herb. 5. II. serpent-formed, serpent-like: cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus Plin. 8, 33, 52.

viplo, ōnis, m. a kind of small crane, = bibio, q. v.: Plin. 10, 49, 69.

vir, viri, m. a male person, a man: virum me natam vellem, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 9: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280: mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1010: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8: vir prudens, ib. 1, 12 fin.: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: fortis, id. Rep. 1, 3: fortissimi viri, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85: nefandus, Virg. Aen. 4, 498. || Esp. a man as distinguished from a woman, a husband: is (Juppiter) amare ocepit Alcumenam clam virum, Pl. Am. prol. 107: Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: Hor. Od. 2, 18, 28: Ov. M. 1, 146: Petr. 111: Quint. 5, 10, 62: Suet. Aug. 69. Transf. of animals: Virg. E. 7, 7: Ov. M. 1, 660: Mart. 3, 93, 11: Sol. 23. 2. a man as opposed to a boy: pueroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 397. 3. a man, a man of courage, principle, or honour, one who deserves the name of a man: Marius rusticus vir, sed plane vir, quum secaretur, vetuit se alligari. Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causa necessaria noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: quum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Coel. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18: si quid in Flacco viri est, non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12. 4. In military lang. a man, soldier: dispersi viri, dispersi ordines, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 65: vir unus cum viro congreduendo, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Galliam ralem vinceret Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17: quum vir virum legisset, i. e. each man had chosen a companion to stand by him in battle, id. 9, 39: ille (Clodius), qui semper secum sortu, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceret, Cic. Mil. 21, 55. In another sense: legitque virum vir, each selected his man, i. e. singled out his opponent, Virg. Aen. 11, 632. (ii) Esp. as opposed to the cavalry, a foot-soldier: equites virique, Liv. 21, 27: magna voce trahens equitemque viroque, Sil. 9, 559: passim turmaeque virique, Petr. 123. Hence proverb.: equis viris or viris equisque, with horse and foot, i. e. with might and main; v. equus. || Meton. manhood, virility (poet. and rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. 63, 6: ferro mollita Juventus atque exsecta virum, Lucan. 10, 134. [Cf. Sans. *vira*, "heros"; Goth. *vairs*; Lith. *vyras*. *Vir-ago*, (*vir-go*) belongs to the same root. Both *vir* and *virago* are connected with *vireo*; and *vis*, *vires* are prob. of the same root.]

virāgo, inis, f. [fuller form of *virgo*, of the same root as *vir*, q. v.] a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, *virago*: *virago* aliqua ancilla, i. e. stout, Pl. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa *virago* viri, Poet. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: *virago* Paluda, i. e. Minerva, Enn. Ann. 1, 24: Ov. M. 2, 765: Stat. S. 4, 5, 23: *Diana*: Sen. Hipp. 54: *Juturna*: Virg. Aen. 12, 468: an Amazon: Lact. 1, 9.

virātus, a, um, [vir] of a manly spirit, manly: vir, Varr. in Non. 187, 15.

virātus, ūs, m. [id.] manly conduct, manliness: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

virens, entis, Part. [vireo]. || Subst.: *virentia*, ium, n. plu. plants, herbage: Col. 3, 8, 1: id. 1, 5, 8.

vireo, 2. v. n. to be full of strength, to be green or verdant: alia semper virent, alia hieme nudata verno tempore tepefacta frondescent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: fronde virere nova, Virg. Aen. 6, 206: summa montis pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382: lucus, id. M. 14, 837: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: stagna musco, Virg. G. 4, 18: pectora felle, Ov. M. 2, 777: metalla Taygeti, of the green Spartan marble, 1108

Mart. 6, 42. || Fig. to be fresh, vigorous or lively; to flourish, bloom: vegetum ingenium vido pectore virebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22: Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17: id. Epod. 13, 4: Ov. F. 5, 273.

vireo, ōnis, m. a kind of bird; acc. to some, the green-finch: Plin. 18, 29, 69.

vires, ium, f. plu. strength; v. vis.

viresco, 3. v. n. incep. [vireo] to grow green or verdant: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 253: gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55: Ov. M. 4, 394: Plin. 15, 24, 29. || Fig. to shoot forth, be developed: de nihiloque renata virescat copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 675: Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63.

viresco, 3. v. n. incep. [vis] to gain strength, grow strong: virescit vulnere virtus, Furius in Gell. 18, 11.

viretum, i, n. [vireo] a place overgrown with grass, a green or verdant spot, turf, sod, greensward: *vireta* amoena nemorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 638: Prud. Cath. 3, 201. || Transf. the greenness of the Scythian emerald: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

virga, ae, f. a twig, sprout, switch, rod: Cato R. R. 101: Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4: Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136: Ov. M. 3, 29.

2. Esp. a graft, scion, set: ib. 14, 630. (ii) a lime-twig: ib. 15, 474: Virg. G. 1, 266. (iii) a rod, switch for flogging: Pl. Capt. 3, 4, 117: id. Cas. 5, 4, 24: Mart. 9, 23, 13: Juv. 3, 317: the small rods in the fasces of the lictors, with which criminals were scourged: Cic. Verr. 5, 62, 161: Plin. 7, 43, 44. Hence, poet. for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates: Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: Juv. 8, 7: Mart. 8, 66, 4. (iv) a wand, a staff, as a support: Liv. 45, 12: Ov. F. 2, 706. (v) a magic wand: Virg. Aen. 7, 190: languida per mulcens medicata lumina virga, of the wand of Mercury, Ov. M. 1, 716. || Transf. a stalk of the flax-plant: Plin. 19, 1, 3. 2. a streak, stripe in the heavens, a water-gall: Sen. Q. Nat. 1, 9 and 10. 3. a coloured stripe in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269. --su. derived from *vireo*; but this does not account for the *g*: Bopp connects it with Sans. *vrih*, "crescere."

virgator, ōris, m. [virga] one who beats with rods, a flogger: Pl. As. 3, 2, 19.

virgatus, a, um, adj. [id.] made of twigs or osiers: calathisci, Cat. 64, 320.

|| striped: sagulae, Virg. Aen. 8, 660: vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344: *virgato* corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148: *nurus*, in striped garments, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

virgētum, i, n. [id.] a thicket of rods or osiers: Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgēus, a, um, adj. [id.] of rods or twigs, of brushwood: scopae, Cato R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: sepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37: supellex, Virg. G. 1, 165: flamma, of brush set on fire, id. Aen. 7, 463.

virgidemia, ae, f. [formed from *virga*, after the analogy of *vindemia*] a harvest of rods, i. e. of stripes or blows: Pl. Rud. 3, 2, 2: Varr. in Non. 187, 13.

virgillae, v. vergillae.

virginālis, e, adj. [virgo] pertaining to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin, *virginal*: habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 4, 3, 5: forma, Gell. 14, 4: modestia, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39: ploratus, a wailing like a girl, poet. id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: feles, a girl-stealer, Pl. Rud. 3, 4, 43: Fortuna, i. e. Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens, Arn. 2, 91. || Subst. *virginale*, is, n. *puenda muliebria*: Phaedr. 4, 15, 12: also *virginal*: Prud. *orph.* 14, 8: Sol. 1 *med.*: *virginalia*, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

virginarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to virgins: feles, *virgin-cat*, i. e. *virgin-stealer*, Pl. Pers. 4, 9, 14.

virginēus, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to a maiden or virgin, maidenly, virgin (poet.): figura, Tib. 3, 4, 89:

forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: facies, ib. 8, 323: comptus, Lucr. 1, 88: pudor, Tib. 1, 4, 14: favilla, i. e. a virgin's funeral pile, Ov. M. 13, 697: gymnasium, of the Spartan virgins, Prop. 3, 14, 2: focus, i. e. of Vesta, id. 4, 4, 4: ara, Ov. F. 4, 731: domus, of the Vestals, Mart. 1, 71, 4: sagitta Dianae, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 72: urnae, of the Danaides, Prop. 2, 1, 67: bellum, of the Amazons, Val. Fl. 5, 134: Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva, Mart. 9, 24, 1: volucres, i. e. the Harpies, Ov. M. 7, 4: aqua, the aqueduct called Aqua Virgo, id. F. 1, 464: called also, *virgineus liquor*, id. Pont. 1, 8, 38.

virginisvendonides, is, m. [virgo vendo] *virgin-seller*: Pl. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

virginitas, ātis, f. [virgo] maidenhood, virginity: *virginitatem* violare, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: Virg. Aen. 12, 141: Ov. M. 1, 487: Plin. 25, 13, 95.

virginor, i, v. n. dep. [id.] to act or behave like a virgin, to play the virgin: Tert. Virg. vel. 12 fin.

virgo, inis, f. [shortened form of *virago*, q. v.] a maid, maiden, virgin: *virgine* nam sibi quisque domos Romanu' rapit sas, Enn. Ann. 1, 128: quum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jusit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, i. e. Pallas, Ov. M. 4, 754: Saturnia, i. e. Vesta, id. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14. In apposition: *virgo filia*, ib. 2, 37: dea, the virgin goddess, i. e. Diana, Ov. M. 12, 28: Mart. 10, 92, 8. (ii) Transf. of female animals that have not coupled: Plin. 28, 9, 41: Stat. Th. 12, 357: Mart. 13, 56, 1. Adjectively: carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10: Pall. 1, 35 fin.: Arn. 7, 224. || Transf. in gen. a young woman, girl: Ov. H. 6, 133: Sil. 3, 435: Just. 1, 3: Curt. 5, 1: Virg. E. 6, 47: Hor. Od. 2, 8, 23. 2. a male who has preserved his chastity: Tert. Virg. vel. 8: Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4: id. Ep. 22, 21: Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2.

3. the constellation Virgo: poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110: Hyg. Astr. 2, 25.

4. Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa (so called after the young girl who discovered its source): Front. Aquaed. 10: Plin. 31, 3, 25: Sen. Ep. 83: Ov. A. A. 3, 385: Mart. 6, 42, 18. 5. Adj. of things, unredded, pure, unused: senecta, i. e. unmarried, Tert. adv. Valent. 5: saliva, fasting, id. Jejun. 6: terra, untilled, Plin. 33, 3, 15: charta, i. e. that has not been read or published, Mart. 1, 67, 7: emit et comparavit locum virginem, vacant, Inscr. Orell. no. 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, adj. [virga] full of twigs: frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2.

virgūla, ae, f. dim. [id.] a little twig, a small rod, a wand: Nep. Thras. 4: Cic. Phil. 8, 23: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: divina, a divining-rod, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158: also, the title of a work by Varro, in Non. 350, 12: censoria, a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness, Quint. 1, 4, 3: an accentual mark: Mart. Cap. 3, 62.

virgūlātus, a, um, adj. [virgula] striped: concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52.

virgultum, i, n. [contr. from *virguletum*, from *virgula*] a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery: Caes. B. G. 3, 18 fin.: Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: Liv. 1, 14: Virg. G. 2, 346: Ov. M. 14, 349.

virgultus, a, um, adj. [virgultum] full of bushes or thickets, shrubby: valis, Sall. Fragm. in Serv. Virg. Aen. 3, 516: Sil. 12, 354. (Hence Sp. *vergontea*.)

virguncula, ae, f. dim. [virgo: cf. homunculus from homo] a little maid, young girl: Petr. 18: id. 20: Sen. Q. N. 1 fin.: Juv. 13, 40. In apposition: *virguncula puella*, Front. Aquaed. 10.

virīae, arum, f. plu. a kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets: Plin. 33, 3, 12: Tert. Pall. 4 med.

viriatūs, a, um, *adj.* [viriae] adorned with bracelets: Lucil. in Non. 186, 30: Varr. id. 187, 14.

virioŭlāe, arum, *f. plu. dim.* [vires] little strength, small force: patrimonii, small means, App. M. 11, p. 271.

virioŭlum, i, n. a graving-tool, graver, burin: Plin. 35, 11, 41.

viridiarium (viridiarium, and, contr. viridiarium), ii, n. [viridis] a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden: Cic. Att. 2, 3: Suet. Tib. 60: Plin. 18, 2, 2: Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13: Lampr. Elag. 23. (Hence lt. *verziere*; Sp. *vergel*; Fr. *verger*.)

viridia, ium, v. viridis, no. i. 2, ii.

viridiarium, ii, n. viridarium, ad init.

viridicans, antis, *adj.* [viridis] greenish: cavositates, Tert. Pud. 20.

viridicatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] made green, green: silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: dub.: v. Orell.

viridis, e (*gen. plur.* viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo] green (as the most general designation for every shade of that colour): smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805: colles, nitidissimi viridissimi-que, Cic. Verr. 3, 18, 47: viridis opacaeque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: gramen, Virg. G. 2, 219: viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35: viridia atque humida ligna, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 45: colubrae, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8: comae Nereidum, ib. 3, 28, 10: virides siccare capillos, Ov. M. 2, 12: coelum, bluish green (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14. 2. Subst. viride, is, n. green colour, greenness, verdure: haccis e viridi rubentibus, reddish green, id. 15, 30, 39: e viridi pallens (gemma), id. 37, 8, 33. (ii) viridia, ium, n. *plu.* green plants, herbs, or trees: Col. 8, 15, 4: Sen. Ep. 86: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Vitr. 5, 9 med.: Phaedr. 2, 5, 14. II. Transf. green, fresh, blooming, young, youthful, lively, vigorous: casens, Col. 7, 8, 1: limus, Pers. 3, 22: viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12, 6, 3: sonus earum (literarum) viridior vegetiorque, livelier and stronger, Gell. 2, 3: Euryalus forma insignis viridique juvenia, Virg. Aen. 5, 295: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: Virg. Aen. 6, 304: usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: Stat. Th. 11, 742: senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66: consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255: with *gen.*: viridissimus irae, id. 5, 569.

viriditas, ātis, *f.* [viridis] green colour, greenness, verdure: herbescens viriditas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: pratorum, ib. 16, 57: maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20. II. Transf. freshness, briskness, vigour: senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in qua etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Am. 3, 11: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.

viridius, comp. *adv.* more greenly: nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin. 37, 5, 16.

virido, i, v. a. and n. [v] I. Act. to make green, cause to grow green: hastas floribus, Val. Fl. 6, 136: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, become green, Ov. Hal. 90. II. Neutr. to grow or be green (only in imperf. part.): cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Virg. Aen. 5, 539: herbae, Lucr. 2, 33: hедера, Plin. 8, 32, 50: proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Virg. Aen. 5, 388: gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34: color, Lucr. 5, 783.

virilis, e, *adj.* [vir] pertaining to a man, male, masculine: virile et muliebre sexus, Sall. Fragm. in Macr. S. 2, 9: virile secus, Pl. Rud. 1, 2, 19: genus, Lucr. 5, 1355: semen, id. 4, 1205: stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 3: vox, Ov. M. 4, 382: vultus, ib. 3, 189: coetus, of men, ib. 3, 403: flamma, the love of a man, id. A. 1, 282: pars, i. e. the penis, Lucr. 6, 1208: also one of the testicles, Col. 7, 11, 2: qui viriliores videbantur, i. e. furnished with large organs of generation, Lamprid. Elag. 8 fin. Subst. virilia, lum, n. *plu.* the male organs of generation: Petr. 108: Plin. 20, 16, 61. (ii) In grammar, of the masculine gender,

masculine: nomen, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 164 fin.: Gell. 1, 7. 2. manly, full grown, arrived at the years of manhood: ne forte seniles mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, the parts of full-grown men, Hor. A. P. 177: virilis toga, assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year, Cic. Am. 1, 1: id. Sest. 69, 144: Liv. 26, 19: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.

II. Transf. in law, pertaining to a person, that falls to a person or to each one in the division of inheritances: only in the phrase, virilis portio or pars: Gai. Inst. 3, 70: Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 54 fin.: Papin. ib. 31, 1, 79. 2. Transf. in gen. virilis pars or portio, share, part, lot: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit, some duty devolves upon me, Cic. Verr. 4, 37, 81: quum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, Liv. 6, 11: quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id. 3, 71: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: id. Phil. 13, 4, 8: pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8: Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23: pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45: id. H. 3, 20. III. Fig. manly, manful, firm, vigorous, bold, spirited, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21: ingenium, Sall. C. 20: audacia, Just. 2, 12 fin.: oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22. Sup.: Albiae Sabinae matri virilissimae, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 148, no. 5.

virilitas, ātis, *f.* [virilis] the age of manhood: Plin. 33, 12, 54. 2. the power of procreation, virility; and meton. the male organs of generation: Quint. 5, 12, 17: Plin. 7, 4, 3: Tac. A. 6, 5: Ulp. Dig. 48, 8, 4 fin.: Mart. 9, 7, 5. Of animals: Col. 6, 26, 3: Plin. 23, 1, 23. II. Fig. manliness, manly vigour: sanctitas certe, et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, Quint. 1, 8, 9.

viriliter, *adv.* manfully, firmly, courageously: Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: id. Off. 1, 27, 94: Ov. F. 1, 479. Comp.: Sen. Contr. 5, 33 fin.

virioŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [virine] a little bracelet: Plin. 33, 3, 12: Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 14: Scaev. ib. 34, 2, 40.

virioŭsē, *adv.* strongly, violently: Tert. Anim. 19 med.

virioŭsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir] strong, violent: vitia usu, Tert. adv. Val. 16 med.

virī-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [vis] mighty in power, an epithet of Jupiter: Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

virī-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [vir] fit for a husband, i. e. marriageable, nubile: puella, Iabeo Dig. 24, 1, 65: Scaev. ib. 26, 7, 58: Papin. ib. 35, 1, 99.

viritanus ager dicitur, qui viritum populo distribuitur, Fest. s. v.

viritim, *adv.* [vir] man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: viritim dispartire aliquid populo, Pl. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: dare tricenos numos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim deleti, one and all, all together, Plin. 6, 7, 7. II. Transf. singly, separately, individually: in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7: dimicare, Curt. 7, 4 fin.: communes facere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49: prompta studia, separately, Tac. A. 3, 43: legere terereque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

viror, ōris, m. [vireo] green colour, greenness, verdure: App. Flor. p. 348: Pall. Jun. 12: Vopisc. Prob. 19.

virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir] fond of men, longing after men: uxor, Lucil. in Non. 21, 30: App. M. 9, p. 620, Oud.: qui

non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12.

virōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] full of or covered with slime, slimy: Lucil. Cato R. R. 257, 11: pisces, Cels. 2, 21. Sup. medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103. II. having a bad odour, stinking, fetid: virosi odoris sordes, ib. 163: castorea, Virg. G. 1, 58: eluvies, i. e. urine, Grat. Cynege. 355. III. poisonous: spinae, App. M. 7, p. 483, Oud. 2. Fig.: aures mariti virosa susurronum facce completas, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 fin.

virtus, ūtis, *f.* [vir] manliness, manhood; a term including in its sign. all that is excellent in the physical and moral constitution of man: strength, courage; capacity; excellence, virtue, etc.: ita flet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponat, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestia, temperantia, justitia, id. Off. 1, 15, 46: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120. 2. moral perfection

virtue: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellantur, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summamque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28.

3. Esp. military talents, courage, valour, bravery, etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Claudii virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id. S. 2, 1, 72: id. Od. 2, 7, 11. II. Transf. of animals and things, goodness, worth, value, power, strength, etc.: nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, sua virtute valeat, Cato R. R. 1, 2: mercis, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 133: navium, Liv. 37, 24: ferri, Just. 11, 14 fin.: herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 357: oratoriae virtutes, Cic. Brut. 17, 65: virtutes tres orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9.

virulentia, ae, *f.* [virulentus] a stench: hircorum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14 med.

virulentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus] full of poison, poisonous: serpentes, Gell. 16, 11.

virus, i, n. a slimy liquid, slime; of animals and plants: Virg. G. 3, 281: Col. 2, 14, 3: Plin. 19, 5, 27: Stat. S. 1, 4, 104. Of animal sperm or semen: Plin. 9, 50, 74. II. Esp. a poisonous liquid, poison, virus: Cic. Arat. 432: Lucr. 3, 481: Virg. G. 1, 129: Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64: Plin. 34, 17, 48: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34. (ii) Fig.: evomere virus acerbis suae, Cic. Am. 23, 87: futile linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476.

2. an offensive odour, stench: Lucr. 2, 853: Col. 1, 5, 6: Plin. 11, 53, 115: odoris, an offensive pungency, id. 28, 3, 6.

3. a sharp, saline taste, of seawater: Lucr. 2, 476: id. 5, 270: of wine: Plin. 14, 20, 25.

vis, vis, *f.*: *plu.* vires, ium (*nom.* and *acc. plu.* vis, Lucr. 3, 266: id. 2, 587: Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707. *Gen.* and *dat. sing.* very rare: *gen.* vis, Tac. Or. 26: Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 1: Paul. Sent. 5, 30. *Dat. vi*, Auct. B. Afr. 69. *acc. vim*), strength, physical or mental; force, vigour, power, energy: (i) *Sing.*: celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144: magna vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, ib. 4, 17: tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 14: vis coeli, a storm, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278: venti, Lucr. 1, 272: solis, id. 4, 327: horrida tell. id. 3, 171: acris vini, id. 3, 475: ferri aerisque, id. 5, 1285: veneni, Cic. Coel. 24, 58. (ii) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, id. de Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis, non plus quam adolescens tauri aut

elephantum desiderabam, ib. 9, 27: me jam sanguis viresque deficient, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, ib. 3, 4: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Virg. Aen. 2, 50: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might*, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato R. R. 61, 1: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85. Poet. *with inf.*: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pelleret tectis, Ov. H. 1, 109. 2. Esp. *hostile strength, force, violence*: ea poena, quae est de vi, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: quum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: Caes. B. G. 1, 8: afferre alicui, Cic. Caccin. 21, 61: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110: nec vi nec munimento capi poterat, *neither by assault nor by blockade*, Liv. 10, 9: id. 7, 40: iter per vim tentare, *by force*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse, nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, Cic. Caccin. 32, 92: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Pl. Capt. 3, 5, 92. (ii) Esp. *force, violence* offered to one's chastity: pudicitiam quum eriperet militi tribunus militaris, interfectus ab eo est, cui vim afferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M. 4, 233: id. A. A. 1, 673. II. Meton. *quantity, number, abundance*: in pompa quum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: magna vis hominum, Liv. 22, 11: vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14: odora canum vis, Virg. Aen. 4, 132. 2. Vires, *military forces, troops*: praeesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coercendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60: undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13 *fin.* 3. vires, *the testicles*: Arn. 5, 158: Inscr. Orell. no. 2322: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19. III. Fig. *mental or legal strength, power, force, vigour*: vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61: magna vis est in fortuna in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, *power, effect*, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: vim ac ius magistratui demere, Liv. 26, 12: huius conventionis, Julian. Dig. 43, 25, 12. 2. Transf. of abstract things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence*: id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Am. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16: vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulorum, *i. e. the sense, signification*, id. Or. 32, 115: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelliges, id. Fam. 6, 2: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: *μετωρμία*, cuius vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23. [Root VIR: hence VIS in the nom. sing. is long, because it represents VIR: the gen. vis, dat. vi, etc., are formed on a false analogy, as if from a stem vi. The root of *vis*, *ivós* is *Fiv*, which is the same as Lat. VIR.]

viscatus, a, um, adj. [viscum] *stuffed with entrails*: pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 *mod.*

visceratim, adv. [id.] *piecemeal*: dissipat membra, Enn. in Non. 183, 17.

visceratim, a, um, adj. [viscus] *stuffed with entrails*: pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 *mod.*

visceratim, adv. [id.] *piecemeal*: dissipat membra, Enn. in Non. 183, 17.

visceratio, ónis, f. [id.] *a public distribution of flesh or meat*: Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: Liv. 8, 22: Suet. Caes. 38: Inscr. Orell. no. 134: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, *a feeding*, Sen. Ep. 19 *fin.*

visceratus, a, um, adj. [id.] *consisting of flesh*: Prud. Apoth. 109.

viscidus, a, um, adj. [viscum] *clammy, sticky, viscid*: acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2, 6: viscidiores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

visco, avi, atum, i. v. a. [id.] *to make sticky*: hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 463.

viscosus, a, um, adj. [id.] *full of bird-lime, sticky, viscid*: pastus, Prud. Hamart. 824: Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, n. (viscus, i, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 16) *the mistletoe*, Viscum album, Linn., also called stelis. 2. a nearly allied plant, called Dryos hyphcar = Loranthus europaeus, Jacq.: Plin. 16, 44, 94: Virg. Aen. 6, 205. II. Transf. *bird-lime* made from the berries of the mistletoe: Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Virg. G. 1, 139: Val. Fl. 263: Mart. Spect. 11, 2.

2. Fig.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Pl. Bac. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, *i. e. with love*, ib. 5, 2, 39. [Gr. *ἰξός* orig. *ἰξός*.] (Hence Sp. *hisca*.)

viscus, éris, and more freq. in plur. viscera, um, n. *the internal organs of the animal body, the viscera*, including the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the stomach, entrails, etc.: (i) *Sing.*: mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. med.: Lucr. 1, 837: Tib. 1, 3, 75: Ov. M. 6, 290: ib. 15, 365: Lucan. 3, 658. (ii) *Plur.*: Cels. 4, 11: Lucr. 2, 669: Ov. M. 7, 601: id. F. 4, 200. Of the uterus: Quint. 10, 3, 4: Ulp. Dig. 48, 8. Of the testicles: Petr. 119: Plin. 20, 13, 51. II. Transf. *flesh*, as being beneath the skin: quum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset inhaesissetque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov. M. 15, 88: boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Virg. Aen. 6, 253. 2. *the fruit of the womb, offspring, child*: (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651: ib. 8, 478: id. H. 11, 118: Quint. 6, praef. § 3.

III. Meton. and usu. fig. *the inward or inmost part*: itum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138: montis (Aetnae), Virg. Aen. 3, 575: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebunt, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, *i. e. your own citizens*, Virg. Aen. 6, 834: de visceribus tuis, *i. e. from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: aerarii, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 47 *fin.*

viscus, i, v. viscum, ad init.

visendus, a, um, Part. [visio]. II. Adj. *worthy of being seen, admirable, remarkable*: epulum ornatum visendo, Cic. Vat. 13: arbores magnitudinis visendae, Plin. 16, 44, 91.

visibilis, e, adj. [video] I. Pass. *that may be seen, visible*: exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60: deus, Prud. Apoth. 146. II. Act. *that can see, seeing*: pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54.

visibilitas, átis, f. [visibilis] *visibility*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 *fin.*: Fulgent. in Contin. Virgil. p. 750 ed. Stav.

visibiliter, adv. *visibly*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

visio, ónis, f. [video] *the act or sense of seeing, sight, vision*: ignes nostrae visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p. 63: id. Met. 2, p. 120. II. Meton. *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition*: adventitia, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: cf. Macrobi. Somn. Scip. 1, 3. 2. Fig. *an idea, notion*: dei, Cic. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.*: veri falsique, id. Acad. 2, 11, 33: falsa

doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42. 3. Lepi. t. t. *a supposition, a case*: in proposita quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 25: Paul. ib. 22, 3, 25 *fin.*: Tert. Anim. 9.

visitatio, ónis, f. [visito] *a sight, appearance*: Vitruv. 9, 4 *fin.* II. *a visit*: Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* 2. Fig. *a visitation, punishment*: Vulg. Jesai. 10, 3.

visitator, óris, m. [id.] *a visitor*: Aug. Serm. in fer. Pentec. 1, 2.

visito, avi, atum, i. v. a. freq. [visio] *to see frequently or habitually*: visitata, Pl. Pers. 1, 1, 20: aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64: ignota facies quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 3, 39: immanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151: signa, visibile, Vitruv. 9, 4. II. *to go to see, to visit (rare)*: quum visitasset eum Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94: Suet. Claud. 35: Hier. Ep. 7, 1.

viso, si, sum, 3. v. a. freq. [video] *to look at often or attentively, to view, behold, survey*: ludos nuptiales, Pl. Cas. 5, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id. 45, 33. Absol.: vise, specta tuo arbitrato, Pl. Most. 3, 2, 106: visendi causa venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: undique visendi studio Trojana juvenus circumfusa ruit, Virg. Aen. 2, 63. II. Transf. *to go or come in order to look at, to see to, look after*: (i) *with acc.*: illa in arce abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Pl. Bac. 4, 8, 59: fit concursus per vias: filios suos quisque visunt, id. Epid. 2, 2, 28. (ii) *With relative clause*: ego quid me velles, visibam, id. Stich. 2, 2, 4: Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 5: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118. (iii) *With ad*: vise ad portum, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accensus dicit sic: omnes Quirites inlicium visite huc ad iudices, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, 75. 2. Esp. *to go to see, to visit*:

(i) *With acc.*: constitui ad te venire, ut et viderem te et viserem et coenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: quae Paphon visit, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 15: altos visere montes, ib. 1, 2, 8: propter quem Thespiæ visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 4, 2, 4: Cn. Octavii domus quum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138. (ii) *With ad*: aegram esse simulat mulierem: nostra illico it visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114: Lucr. 6, 1238: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

vispellio, ónis, m. *a thief who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 31: Maccian. ib. 36, 1, 7: Marcell. ib. 46, 3, 72 *fin.* (al. vespillones).

visuālitās, átis, f. [visus] *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight*: Tert. Anim. 29.

visula, ae, f. *a kind of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 21: Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

visum, i, n. [video] *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision*: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26, 20: dic age, visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28. II. Esp. a transl. of the Gr. *φαντασία*, *an image of an external object impressed upon the sensorium*: Cic. Acad. 1, 11, 40: ib. 2, 6, 18.

visus, a, um, Part. [video].

visus, ūs, m. [id.] *a seeing, looking; a look, glance: the faculty or act of seeing, sight, vision*: feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2: visu effascinare, Plin. ib.: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 102: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, Quint. 1, 4, 20. Plur.: Ov. F. 3, 406: Stat. Th. 6, 277. II. Meton. *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision*: conspectus ab utraque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9: rite secundarent visus, Vi. Aen. 3, 36: inopino territa visu, Ov. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6: multa esse probabilia, quae quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, *insipientis vita regeretur, probability*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vita, ae (old gen. sing. vital, Lucr. 1, 416; et saep.), f. [for vivita, from vivo] life: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: vitam agere honestissime, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 47: perducere ad annum centesimum, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 47, 118: profundere pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 14, 38: amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: in vita manere, id. Fam. 5, 15: in vita diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vita discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2: e vita cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4: vita cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: de vita decedere, id. Rab. perd. 11: vita se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: nae ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, a good, pleasant life, Pl. Pers. 4, 8, 3: bonam dare, id. Cas. 4, 4, 17: mala, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 31. Plur.: nec vero, si geometriae et grammatici omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plurimas quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20. II. Transf. a living, support, subsistence: vitam sibi reperire, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 9: neque illi concedam quicquam de vita mea, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76. 2. a life, i. e. a way or mode of life: vita hominis ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, nor was it doubted in common life, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86. Plur.: inspicere, tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Am. 23, 87: (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Virg. Aen. 6, 433. 3. to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Pl. As. 3, 3, 24: Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33. Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, my life, as a term of endearment: Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 6: Cic. Fam. 14, 2: Prop. 1, 2, 1. 4. Meton. the living, i. e. mankind, the world: rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris desuevit querna pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19. 5. a life, i. e. a course of life, career, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro vitam (al. vitas) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. fin.: id. Epam. 4 fin.: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3. 6. a spirit, shade, in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Virg. Aen. 6, 292.

vitabilis, e, adj. [vito] that may or ought to be shunned: Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31: Arn. 5, 165.

vitabundus, a, um, adj. [id.] shunning, avoiding, evading (rare): with acc.: vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 17: Hannibal vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13. Absol.: ipse, quasi vitabundus, per saltuosa loca exercitum ducere, Sall. J. 38: Tac. H. 3, 37.

vitalis, e, adj. [vita] pertaining to life, vital: caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, vital power, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, ib. 2, 45, 117: viae, i. e. air-passages, Ov. M. 2, 828: aevum, lifetime, life, Pl. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, i. e. true life, Enn. in Cic. Am. 6, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 559: lumen relinquere, i. e. to die, Ov. M. 14, 175: secula, ages, generations, Lucr. 1, 203: lectus, upon which one is placed while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch, Petr. 42: si esse saluum me vis aut vitalem tibi, i. e. remaining or keeping alive, long-lived, Pl. Bac. 4, 9, 75: Hor. S. 2, 1, 61: Sen. Contr. 1, 1 fin. II. Subst. vitalia, ium, n. plu. the vital parts, vitals: id. de Ira 2, 1: Lucan. 7, 620: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7: arborum, id.

17, 27, 42: rerum, Lucr. 2, 576. 2. grave-clothes: Petr. 77 fin.

vitalitas, atis, f. [vitalis] vital force, life, vitality: durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69: ib. 38.

vitaliter, ale, vitally: vitaliter esse animata, with life, vitally, Lucr. 5, 146.

vitatio, onis, f. [vito] a shunning, avoiding, avoidance: doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vitellina, ae, f. (sc. caro) [vitellus] calf's flesh, veal: Apic. 8, 5.

vitellum, i, v. vitellus, no. 11.

vitellus, i, m. dim. [vitulus] a little calf, as a term of endearment: Pl. Asin. 3, 3, 77. II. Transf. the yolk of an egg: Cels. 6, 6, 1: Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: Plin. 10, 53, 74: Hor. S. 2, 4, 14. Called also vitellum, i, n.: Apic. 4, 1. (Hence Fr. veau.)

vitēus, a, um, adj. [vitis] pertaining to the vine: coliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: pocula, i. e. wine, Virg. G. 3, 380: rura, planted with vines, Prud. Hamart. 228.

vitex, icis, f. the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm, Vitex agnus castus, Linn.: Plin. 24, 9, 38.

vitibilis, e, adj. [vitio] that may be harmed, corruptible: Prud. Apoth. 1113: id. Hamart. 216.

vitiarium, ii, n. [vitis] a nursery for vines: Cato R. R. 40: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: Col. 3, 1.

vitiatio, onis, f. [vitio] an injuring, violation, corruption (rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23 med.

vitiatōr, ōris, m. [id.] an injurer, violator, corrupter (rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23.

viticarpifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [vitis carpo] that serves for pruning vines: forcipes, Varr. in Prisc. p. 868 P.

viticella, ae, f. an unknown plant: Isid. Orig. 17, 9 fin.

viticōla, ae, m. [vitis colo] a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter: Sil. 7, 193.

viticōmus, a, um, adj. [vitis coma] adorned or crowned with vine-leaves: ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

viticūla, ae, f. dim. [vitis] a little vine: Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230. II. a tendril, in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vitifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [vitis fero] vine-bearing, i. e. supporting or producing vines: arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2: colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9: mons, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vitigēnus, a, um, adj. [vitis and GEN, root of gigno] vine-born, produced from the vine: liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1071.

vitiginēus, a, um, adj. [id.] produced by the vine, vine-: surculi, Cato R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2.

vitilēna, ae, f. [vitium lena] a band, procuress: malesuada, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 56.

vitiligo, inis, f. [vitium] a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter: Cels. 5, 28, 19: Plin. 20, 15, 59: id. 21, 19, 75.

vitilis, e, adj. [vi root of vicio] plaited, interwoven: cola, Cato R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: naves corio circumsutae, Plin. 7, 56, 57.

II. Subst. vitilia, ium, n. plu. things plaited, wicker-work: id. 13, 4, 9: id. 21, 18, 59.

vitilitigātor, ōris, m. [vitium litigātor] a brawler, wrangler: Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 32.

vitilitigo, i, v. n. [vitium litigo] to quarrel disgracefully, to wrangle: to calumniate: scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato in Plin. H. N. praef. § 30.

vitinēus, a, um, adj. [perh. contr. from vitiginēus] of the vine, vine-: viticula, Flor. 3, 20, 4 (al. vitiginēus).

vitio, avi, atum, i, v. a. [vitium] to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate: dira lucis quondam latices vitiauerat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: amnem sultibus amaris, ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: terramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliquas of fensa, Pall. 4, 12. 2. Esp. to violate a maid: aliquam in occulto, Cato in Gell. 17, 13: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37. Suet. Aug. 71: Quint. 9, 2, 70: vitiat poudera ventris, Ov. H. 11, 37. II. Fig.: comitorum et contionum significationes interdum verae sunt, nonnunquam vitiatæ et corruptæ, falsified, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitabanturque, Liv. 3, 53: scripturas, Ulp. Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicias, Messala in Gell. 13, 15: pectora linio malorum, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 19.

vitiosē, adv. faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19. 2. Fig.: ferre leges, id. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (opp. recte), id. Acad. 2, 30, 98. Sup.: usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vitiositas, atis, f. [vitiosus] faultiness, corruption: humoris, Macr. S. 7, 10 med. II. Fig.: hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακία appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in tota vita inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, ib. 4, 13, 29.

vitiosus, a, um, adj. [vitium] full of faults or defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt, etc.: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: locus (corporis peccandum), i. e. diseased, Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Pl. Mss. 2, 3, 45. II. Fig.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: consul, chosen contrary to the auspices, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103. 2. Esp. morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious: si quem conventum vellet, vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio, Pl. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93. Comp.: progenies vitiosior, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 48. Sup.: inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97.

vitiparra, ae, f. a small bird, supposed to be the tilmouse, Parus pendulinus, Linn., and P. blarnicus, Linn.: Plin. 10, 33, 50.

vitis, is, f. [prob. from vi, root of vicio] a vine, grape-vine, Vitis vinifera, Linn. and var.: Plin. 14, 1 sq.: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52 sq.: Col. 3, 1 sq.: Virg. E. 1, 74: id. G. 1, 2. II. Transf. a vine-branch: Cato R. R. 41: Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: Ov. M. 6, 592. 2. a centurion's staff, made of a vine-branch: Plin. 14, 1, 3: Liv. Epit. 37: Tac. A. 1, 23: Ov. A. A. 3, 527: Juv. 8, 247. (II) Meton. the office of a centurion, centurionship: id. 14, 193: Sil. 12, 395: Spart. Hadr. 10 med. 3. For vinea, a military pent-house, mantlet: Lucil. in Fest. s. v. sub. 4. a pumpkin, cucumber: Pall. 4, 9, 9: id. 4, 10, 15. 5. Vitis nigra, also called bryonia, q. v.: Plin. 23, 1, 17. 6. Vitis alba, the plant called also ampeloleuce, q. v.: id. 23, 1, 16: Col. 10, 347. 7. Vitis alexandrina, perh. Arbutus uva ursi, Linn.: Plin. 14, 3, 4. 8. Vitis silvestris, clematis, Clematis viticella, Linn.: id. 16, 40, 77.

vitisātor, ōris, m. [vitis] a vine planter: Sabinus, Virg. Aen. 7, 179. Of Bacchus: Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5. Of Saturn: Arn. 3, 117.

vitium, ii (gen. plur. vitium, Titin. in Non. 495, 13), n. a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice: appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate

tate: vitium, quum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis, Pl. Most. 1, 3, 118: mancipii, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumenti, id. ib. 38: si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15: si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, have received damage, become damaged, id. Top. 3, 15: fissus erat tenui rimae paries: id vitium nulli per saccula longa notatum, Ov. M. 4, 65: sive illis (agris) omne per ignem excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57: illi, adverso vitio castrorum, tota nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. the faulty, unfavourable position, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitii, the injurious effects, ib. 3, 28. II. Fig. a fault, defect, blemish: acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116: orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, my fault, my blame, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, 49: male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientia, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: vini vitio atque amoris feci, through the fault of, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 15. 2. Esp. a moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice: nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, reckon it a fault, Cic. Fam. 7, 6: dare alicui vitio, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48. (ii) a violation of female chastity: quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Pl. Am. 2, 2, 179: vitium afferre pudicitiae, id. Epid. 1, 2, 7: offerre, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 9.

3. In relig. lang. a defect in the auspices or auguries: si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit, quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato in Fest. s. v. prohibere: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu Jani Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. Div. 2, 18, 43.

vīto, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. [prob. freq. from vīeo, q. v.: prop. to bend frequently; hence] to avoid, shun, seek to escape, evade: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: hastas, spicula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 18: vitas hinnuleo me similis, Chloe, ib. 1, 23, 1: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 fin.: rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: acquora, id. Od. 1, 14, 20: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115. II. Fig.: vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5: omnes suspensiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 fin.: periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem fuga, id. B. G. 5, 20: prodicionem celeritate, Sall. J. 76: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, to shun oneself, be tired of one's own company, id. S. 2, 7, 113. With dat.: infortunio, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 19: huic verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35. With subj.: erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne ostentatio memoriae videatur esse puerilis, Cic. Part. or. 17, 60. With inf.: tangere vitet scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vitriarius, ii, m. [vitrum] a glass-worker, glass-blower: Sen. Ep. 90 med.

vitreamina, um, n. plu. [id.] glass-vessels, glass-ware: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 fin.

vitreolus, a, um, adj. dim. [vitreus] of glass: Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vitreus, a, um, adj. [vitrum] of glass, glass-, vitreous: vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, a glass in the form of a Priapus, Juv. 2, 95: hostis, i. e. a glass draughtsman, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8. 2. Subst. vitrea, orum, n. plu. glass vessels, glass-ware: id. 1, 42, 5: Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: vitrea

fracta, broken glass, as a designation for trifles, trumpery, Petr. 10. II.

Transf. like glass, glassy, in colour or transparency, clear, bright, shining, transparent: unda, Virg. Aen. 7, 759: Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Virg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, Plin. 9, 31, 51: Circe, brilliant, beautiful, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. in Non. 448, 28. 2. Fig.: fama, brilliant, Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, brittle, fragile, P. Syr. Mim.

vitriaria, ae, f. [id.] a plant, called also parietaria, wall-pellitory, Parietaria officinalis, Linn.: App. Herb. 81.

vitricus, i, m. [perh. from pater] a stepfather: Cic. Att. 15, 12: id. Verr. 1, 51, 135: id. Brut. 68, 240. Poet. of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vitrum, i, n. glass: Lucr. 4, 604: Plin. 36, 26, 65: Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: Sen. Q. N. 1, 6: Quint. 2, 21, 9: Tac. H. 1, 7: Prop. 4, 8, 37: Hor. Od. 3, 13, 1 (v. Smith's Ant. 1209 seqq.). II. wood, a plant used for dyeing blue, Isatis tinctoria, Linn.: Vitr. 7, 14: Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Mel. 3, 6, 5: Plin. 35, 6, 27: id. 37, 8, 37. (Hence It. vitriuolo; Sp. vitriolo; Fr. vitriol.)

vitta, ae, f. [vi root of vīeo] a band, esp. a fillet or chaplet, worn round the head; and, in relig. lang. a head-band, a sacrificial or sacerdotal fillet: Ov. M. 2, 413: Prop. 4, 11, 34: Virg. Aen. 2, 133: Juv. 12, 118 (v. Smith's Ant. 1212). Bound around the altar: Virg. E. 8, 64: id. Aen. 3, 64: upon the branches borne by suppliants for protection or pardon: ib. 7, 237: Hor. Od. 3, 14, 8: Ov. A. A. 2, 401.

vittatus, a, um, adj. [vitta] bound with a fillet or chaplet: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Lucan. 1, 597: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31.

vitula, ae, v. vitulus.

vitulatio, ōnis, f. [vitulor] a public thanksgiving or other festival: Macr. S. 3, 2.

vitulinus, a, um, adj. [vitulus] of a calf: caruncula, a piece of veal, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, roast veal, id. Fam. 9, 20: vis, Cels. 5, 27. II.

Subst. vitulina, ae, f. (sc. caro), calf's flesh, veal: Pl. Aul. 2, 8, 5. Called also, vitulina, orum, n. plu.: Nep. Ages. 8.

vitulor, i. v. n. dep. [Vitula, the goddess of victory, of joy, Macr. S. 3, 2, perh. for victula from vinco: prop. to be joyful, as in the feast of victory; hence, in gen.] to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful: habet is coronam vitulans victoria, Enn. in Fest. s. v.: in venatu vitulantes, Naev. in Non. 14, 18: pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. in Macr. S. 3, 2: Jovi opulento, incluto lubens meritoque vitulor, i. e. bring a thank-offering, Pl. Pers. 2, 3, 2.

vitulus, i, m., and **vitula**, ae, f. [akin to ιταλός, orig. Φιταλός] a calf: (i) Masc. a bull-calf: Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6: Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: Quint. 1, 9, 5: Ov. M. 2, 624: Virg. G. 4, 299. (ii) Fem. a cow-calf: id. E. 3, 29. II. Transf. a calf, foal: of the horse: id. G. 3, 164: of the elephant: Plin. 8, 1, 1: of the whale: id. 9, 6, 5. 2. Esp. vitulus marinus, a sea-calf, seal, v. phoca: Juv. 3, 238: Suet. Aug. 90: called also simply, vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56.

vituperabilis, e, adj. [vitupero] blameworthy, blameable, censurable (rare): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id. eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

vituperabiliter, adv. blameably: tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Var. 6, 11.

vituperatio, ōnis, f. [vitupero] a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation: communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 5, 18, 46: Quint. 2, 4, 33: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 4, 7, 13: in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13: vituperationem vitare,

id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laus potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73. Plur.: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7.

vituperator, ōris, m. [id.] a blamer, censurer, vituperator: invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: mei, id. Fam. 7, 3.

vitupero, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vitium paro, i. e. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.] to censure, blame, disparage, vituperate: deos, Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 142: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multis modis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitia P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: (Rhodiiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35. Proverb.: qui coelum vituperant, who find fault with heaven itself, i. e. are satisfied with nothing, Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. II. In relig. lang. to render defective, to spoil an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Pl. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

vitupero, ōnis, m. [vitupero] a blamer, censurer: Gell. 19, 7: Sid. h. p. 4, 22.

vivacitas, ātis, f. [vivax] natural vigour, vital force, tenaciousness or length of life: Col. 11, 3, 41: Plin. 8, 24, 41: Quint. 6 praef. 3: Val. Max. 8, 13, 4 ext. II. liveliness, vivacity: ingenti, Arn. 5, 179: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vivaciter, adv. with liveliness or spirit, vigorously: pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. med. Comp.: vivacius quaerere abdita, Prudent. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vivarium, ii, n. [vīvus] an inclosure in which game, fish, etc. are kept alive, a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond: Plin. 8, 52, 78: ib. 32, 50: Sen. Clem. 1, 18: Plin. 9, 54, 79: Juv. 4, 51. Fig.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vivarius, a, um, adj. [id.] pertaining to living creatures: naves, fish-boats, i. e. in which live fish were conveyed, Macr. S. 2, 12 med.

vivatus, a, um, adj. [id.] animated, lively, vivid: potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 557: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 410.

vivax, ācis, adj. [vivo] tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious: phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519: pater, id. F. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Ov. M. 3, 194: Sibylla, ancient, venerable, ib. 14, 104. Comp.: heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. 2. Transf. of things, lasting long, enduring, durable: apium (opp. breve liliū), id. Od. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Virg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus vivax expersque sepulcri, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 47. II. lively, vigorous, vivacious: sulfura, burning, briskly, inflammable, id. M. 3, 374: solum, ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus, Gell. 5, 2: discipuli paulo vivaciores, more lively, quick: Quint. 2, 6, 3.

viverra, ae, f. a ferret, Mustella furo, Linn.: Plin. 11, 49, 109.

vivesco (vivisco), vixi, 3. v. n. incep. [vivo] to become alive, get life: Plin. 9, 51, 74: id. 16, 25, 39: Prud. Apoth. 970.

II. Transf. to grow lively, strong, or vigorous: ulcus, Lucr. 4, 1064: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, if they both grow, thrive, Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13.

vivicomburium, ii, n. [vīvus comburo] a burning of people alive: Tert. Anim. 1 fin.

vividus, comp. adv. more vigorously: Gell. 7, 3: Amm. 30, 1.

vividus, a, um, adj. [vivo] living, animated: tellus, Lucr. 1, 179. 2. Transf. of pictorial representations, true to the life, animated, spirited,

ovoid: signa, Prop. 2, 31, 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468.

II. *Esp. full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid*: vividum corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Virg. Aen. 12, 753: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 73: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48: pectus, id. 6, 22: virtus, Virg. Aen. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, ib. 13, 42. *Comp.*: merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 ext.

vivificatio, ōnis, f. [vivifico] *a making alive, quickening*: Tert. Res. Carn. 28 fin.: id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vivificātor, ōris, m. [id.] *he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier*: Tert. Res. Carn. 37 med.: Aug. Civ. D. 7, 3.

vivifico, avi, atum, i. v. a. [vivificus] *to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify*: immortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234: Tert. adv. Val. 14 fin.: Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. II. *Fig.*: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207: Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vivificus, a, um, adj. [vivus facio] *making alive, vivifying*: App. Trismeg. init.: vigor, Amm. 21, 1.

vivipārus, a, um, adj. [vivus pario] *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous*: vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Apol. p. 298.

vivī-rādx, ūis, f. *a set or cutting having a root, a layer, quickset*: of the vine: Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: of the rose: Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vivisco, v. vivesco.

vivo, vixi, victum, 3. v. n. (*past perf. subj. syncop.* vixet, Virg. Aen. 11, 118) *to live, be alive, have life*: Ca. Eho, tua uxor, quid agit? Me. Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est. Bl. Trin. 1, 2, 18: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: vivis: et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, id. de Sen. 7, 24. With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Pl. Pers. 3, 1, 18: Cic. Verr. 2, 47, 118: tamne tibi diu videor vita vivere? Pl. Mil. 3, 1, 34. (ii) *Transf. of things: et vivere vitam et mori dicimus*, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: sepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: olcae, Plin. 16, 44, 19: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 737: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, lives, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. In the *pass.*: vixi annos bis centum: nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. 2. *Particular phrases*: (i) *Euphemistically, vixit, he is done with life, he is dead*: vixisse nimio satius est jam quam vivere, Pl. Bac. 1, 2, 43: id. Most. 4, 3, 10. (ii) *Ita vivam, as true as I live, and negatively, may I not live, may I die, if, etc.*: as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13: id. Att. 5, 15: Sen. Ep. 82 med.: quid poteris, inquires, pro his dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16: id. Fam. 7, 23 fin. (iii) *Si vivo, if I live, a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo*, Pl. Ps. 5, 2, 26: Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 25: id. Eun. 5, 5, 20. 3. *Esp. to live well, live at ease, enjoy life*: quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. in Non. 11, 8: Cat. 5, 1: Hor. Od. 3, 29, 43: id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. Hence, in bidding farewell, vive valeque, id. S. 2, 5, 110: id. Ep. 1, 6, 67: vivite silvae, fare ye well, Virg. E. 8, 58. 4. *to last, endure, remain* (poet.): vivet extento Proculeius aevo, illum aget fama superstes, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5: per omnia secula fama vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Virg. Aen. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11: vivere carmina possunt, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amori, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441. II. *Transf.*

to live on anything or in any manner, i. e. to support life; to sustain or maintain oneself: piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 fin.: lacte atque pecore, ib. 4, 1: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49: herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: parvo, id. S. 2, 2, 1: raptio, Virg. Aen. 7, 749: de vestro, Pl. Truc. 5, 61: misere, id. Aul. 2, 4, 36: parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: bene, id. Ep. 1, 6, 56. *Pass. impers.*: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: vivitur ex raptio, Ov. M. 1, 144. 2. *to live, i. e. to pass one's life, to reside, dwell*: in literis vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26: in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus, id. Flacc. 26, 63: e natura, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: convenienter naturae, ib. 3, 7, 26: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6: equis me vivit hodie fortunatio? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 1: ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5: viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157. *Proverb.*: secum vivere, *to live for oneself, care only for oneself*, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49. *Pass. impers.*: quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, id. Off. 1, 15, 46. [Root viv or vic: the initial v becomes a guttural in the cognate languages, see letter c no. III. 5: Sans. jiv, "vivere;" Lith. gyvas, "vividus;" Goth. qvirs, "vividus;" Eng. quick in "quick and dead," "quicksilver;" Germ. er-quick-en.]

vivus, a, um, adj. [vivo] *alive, living, that has life*: qui quum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid significat pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abiit, ut eam mortuus incederet, quam vivus everterat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) nusto mersare Fulerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19: quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, in the lifetime of Tattius, Cic. Rep. 2, 8 fin.: quum leges duo ex una familia, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, as long as he lived, Cic. Att. 4, 16. *Esp. in the phrase, vivus vidensque, before his very eyes*: huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50: ille Cyprius miser vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sest. 27, 59. *Sup.* vivissimus, acc. to Fest. s. v. 2. *Of things*: sepes, Col. 11, 3, 3: cespes, Ov. M. 4, 300: radix, ib. 14, 713: aqua, running, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: flumen, Liv. 1, 45: lacus, Virg. G. 2, 469: ros, fresh, Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, burning, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 23: lapis, flint, Plin. 36, 19, 30: sulphur, native, id. 19, 1, 4: calx, unslaked, Vitruv. 8, 7: saxum, living, natural, unwrought, Virg. Aen. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, quicksilver, mercury, Plin. 33, 6, 32: vultus, i. e. alive with expression, speaking, Virg. Aen. 6, 849: so of statues and images, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, living, i. e. oral discourse, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4: Quint. 2, 2, 8: cuius facta viva nunc vigent, living, Naev. in Gell. 6, 8. (ii) *Neut. absol.*: ad vivum resecare, to cut to the quick, cut very deep: extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3. *Fig.*: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum resecare, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense, Cic. Am. 5, 18. (β) *de vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, to give or take away from the money which grows or has an increase, i. e. the capital*: dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, id. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, id. Verr. 3, 50, 118. II. *Transf. lively, ardent* (rare): vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6: vivi pectoris homo, Arn. 3, 103.

vix, adv. [perh. from vix, root of vigeo; lit. with effort; hence] *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely*: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8: ut vix aut omnino non posset infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23: profuens annis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2: iter angustum et difficile, vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interfecto, vix ut his rebus administrandis tempus daretur, ib. 3, 4: ex hominum millibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, ib. 2, 28: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. in Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24: vix est, ut id obtineat, Gal. Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7. *Strengthened with aegre or saltem*: vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Pl. Poen. 1, 2, 27: illud vix saltem praecipendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15. *And repeated*: corpus patri vix vixque remissum, Albinov. 1, 167. II. *Of time, hardly, scarcely, only just*: ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 12: vix tandem legi literas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9. *With quum, or (poet.), et, to denote the immediate succession of two events*: vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli proelium committere non dubitant, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, quum illum videres, Cic. Verr. 4, 40, 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae quum forte columbae coelo venere volantes, Virg. Aen. 6, 190: vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, et superincumbens liquidus project in undas praecipitem, ib. 5, 857. Stat. Th. 5, 263. 2. *Strengthened with dum, and usually written in one word, vixdum, hardly then, scarcely yet*: Iolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4: vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 4: vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, quum ad me Curtius venit, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

vixdum, adv. v. vix, no. 11. 2.

vixet, v. vivo, ad init.

vōcābilis, e, adj. [voco] *vocal*: sonus vocabiliior est visus, Gell. 13, 20.

vōcābūlum, i, n. [id.] *an appellation, designation, name*: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostra lingua, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: Chaldaei non ex artis sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. Pis. 37, 90: cui nomen *neniae*: quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24 fin.: liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12. II. *Esp. in grammar, a substantive, both in gen. and as an appellative noun, in contradistinction to nouns, as denoting a proper name*: Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, Varr. L. L. 8, 4, 106 sq.: Quint. 1, 4, 20: Sen. Ep. 58.

vōcālis, e, adj. [vox] *that has a voice, sounding, speaking, crying, singing, vocal*: aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72: ranae (opp. mutae), id. 8, 58, 83: pisces, id. 9, 19, 34: ora (vatis), Ov. M. 5, 332: nymphea (of Echo), ib. 3, 357: Orpheus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 7: chordae, Tib. 2, 5, 3: carmen, Ov. M. 11, 317: genus instrumenti, i. e. slaves (opp. semivoxale and

mutum), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeterisse videamur, *speaking, talking*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242: Val. Max. 1, 8, 4 *est*. Comp.: vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29: verba vocaliora, *more vocal, clearer*, Quint. 8, 8, 16. Sup.: eligere vocalissimum aliquem, cui legeret, *i. e. with the most powerful voice*, Plin. Ep. 4, 7. II. Subst. vocalis, is, f. (sc. litera), a vowel: Cic. Or. 23, 77: Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: Quint. 1, 4, 6. 2. vocales, ium, m. plu. (sc. homines), *vocalists, singers*: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 34: Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*

vocālitas, ātis, f. [vocalis] *open sound, euphony*; transl. of εὐφωμία: Quint. 1, 3, 24.

vocālīter, adv. with a loud cry, loudly: App. M. 1, p. 112: Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

vocāmen, inis, n. [voco] *an appellation, designation, name*: Lucr. 2, 657: Arn. 4, 128: Sol. 5 *med.*

vocātiō, ōnis, f. [id.] *a citing before a court, a summons*: Varr. and Ate. Capito in Gell. 13, 12: Varr. ib. 13, 13.

II. *an invitation to dinner, etc.*: Cat. 47, 5.

vocātīvē, adv. in the vocative: Gell. 13, 22.

vocātīvus, a, um, adj. [voco] *pertaining to calling: casus, the vocative case*, in grammar: Gell. 14, 5.

vocātor, ōris, m. [id.] *a caller*: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 461.

II. Esp. *a bidder, inviter to dinner, etc.*: Sen. de Ira 3, 37 *med.*: Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89: Suet. Cal. 39.

vocātōrius, a, um, adj. [vocator] *pertaining to calling or invoking, invocatory*: somnia, Tert. *anim.* 47.

vocātus, ūs, m. [voco] *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation*: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *my call, my invocation*, Virg. Aen. 12, 95.

II. Esp. *an invitation to dinner, etc.*: misit qui diceret, coenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet. Cal. 39.

vociferātiō, ōnis, f. [vociferor] *a loud calling, outcry, vociferation*: Cic. Verr. 5, 60, 156: id. Cluent. 10, 30: Petr. 14: Quint. 2, 10, 8: Suet. Claud. 36.

vociferātor, ōris, m. [id.] *one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator*: Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

vociferātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a loud cry, vociferation*: Plin. 10, 60, 79.

vociferō, v. vociferor.

vociferor, atus, i. v. n. and a. dep. (qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5) [vox fero] *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate*: vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 4, 18, 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 21, 52: talia, Virg. Aen. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, *i. e. to call aloud*, Suet. Vit. 17: quod vociferabare decem millia talentum Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: Liv. 2, 65: Suet. Cal. 36: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fuga spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28. (ii) Of things: aera, *i. e. to sound, resound*, Lucr. 2, 450: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it*, id. 2, 1052.

vocifico, i. v. n. and a. [vox facio] *to cry aloud, proclaim*: (apes) a se efficiunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8: cuius vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3.

vocito, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. freq. [voco] *to be wont to call, to call, name*: igneus vortex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, poet. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalerens vocitatus est, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14. II. *to call loudly, call out (rare)*: clamor concurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

voco, avi, atum, i. v. a. and n. *to call; to call upon, summon, invoke*: (patrem) blanda voce vocabam, Enn. Ann. 1, 55: nutu vocibusque hostes, si introlre vellent, vocare coeperunt, *to invite, challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: quis vocat? quis nominat me? Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 25: He. Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? Ly. Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provincia vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Acad. 2, 47, 144: contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170: tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, *i. e. announces*, Virg. G. 1, 388: voce vocans Hecaten coeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking*, id. Aen. 6, 247: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25: imbrem votis, *to call down*, Virg. G. 1, 157. Poet. with inf.: hic (Charon) levare functum pauperem laboribus vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 40. 2. Esp. *to cite, summon into court, before a magistrate*: in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. in Gell. 13, 12.

3. *to bid, invite one as a guest to dinner, etc.*: Pa. Solus coenabo domi? Ge. Non enim solus: me vocato, Pl. Stich. 4, 2, 20: si quis esum me vocat, ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad coenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3: nos parasi, quos nunquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Pl. Capt. 1, 1, 7: spatium apparandi nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 21: Ge. Coenabis apud me. Ep. Vocata est opera nunc quidem, *i. e. I have been already invited, I have an engagement*, Pl. Stich. 3, 2, 18: bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7. (ii) In gen. *to invite, etc.*: me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7: me in spem vocas, ib. 3, 15. (iii) Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, summon, incite, arouse*: quo quoqueque cibus vocat atque invitat cuntes, Lucr. 5, 525: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Virg. Aen. 3, 70: quaque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginenses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, id. 24, 36. Poet. with inf.: sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 943. 4. *to call by name, to name, denominate*: certabant urbem Romamne Remamne vocarent, Enn. Ann. 1, 99: quum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4: me miserum vocares Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris recte beatum, id. Od. 4, 9, 45. Pass.: ego vocor Lyconides, Pl. Aul. 4, 10, 49: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. Od. 1, 2, 43. II. Transf. *to call, i. e. to bring, draw, put, set, place in some position or condition*: ne in apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share*, id. Caecin. 4, 12: aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5, 2 *med.* (ii) With inanimate or abstract objects: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in iudicium voco, *I call to account*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 34: singula verba sub iudicium vocare, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Am. 16, 58: Liv. 5, 4: aliquid in dubium, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy*, id.

Cat. 1, 5, 12. [Sana. vach, "loqui;" Or. Fer in εἶρος, εἶρον.]

vocūla, ae, f. dim. [vox] *a small or feeble voice (rare)*: recreandae vocalae causa, Cic. Att. 2, 23: mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27. II. Transf. *a soft note or tone*: quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae vocalae quam certae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.

2. *a little, petty speech; a little word, particle*: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in vocolae malevolorum, id. Fam. 2, 16: significatio hujus vocolae (*salt-em*), Gell. 12, 14.

vocūlatiō, ōnis, f. [vocola] *the intonation, accentuation of words, accent*: Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25: cf. Gell. 13, 6.

voisgram, avem quae se vellit, Augures hanc eandem fluctuantem appellant, Fest. s. v.

vōla, ae, f. *the hollow of the hand, the palm, or (acc. to Fest.), the sole of the foot*: Plin. 11, 45, 105: Prud. Apoth. 927. Proverb.: nec vola nec vestigium apparet or exstat, *i. e. not the slightest trace*, Varr. in Non. 416, 19 and 22.

vōlātīca, ae, f. [2. volo] *a witch, sorceress, acc. to Fest. s. v. strigem.* 2. *witchcraft, sorcery*: Tert. Pall. 6.

vōlātīcus, a, um, adj. [id.] *flying, winged*: homines, Pl. Poen. 2, 27: Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208.

II. Transf. *fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory*: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo luc, modo illuc! Cic. Att. 13, 25: volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42 *med.*: Psyche, App. M. 5 *ad fin.*: gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae, id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

vōlātīlis, e, adj. [id.] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: puer, *i. e. Cupid*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27.

II. Transf. *swift, rapid*: telum, *i. e. an arrow*, Lucr. 1, 969: Ov. A. A. 1, 169: ferrum, Virg. Aen. 4, 71: cervus, Varr. in Non. 559, 23. 2. *fleeting, transitory*: aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est auraque mobilis, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*

vōlātūra, ae, f. [id.] *a flight*: Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: Col. 8, 9, 1.

vōlātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a flying, flight*: aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: Pegaseo ferar, Cat. 55, 24. Plur.: Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: id. Div. 1, 1, 2.

II. Transf. of any swift motion (poet.): equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praecipitatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

vōlēma pira, a kind of large pear, warden-pear: Cato R. R. 7, 4: Col. 5, 10, 18: Virg. G. 2, 88. Sing. pirum volemum, Arat. in Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

vōlens, entis, Part. [1. volo]. II.

Adj. *willing, voluntary, eager, ready*: sponte sua properant: labor est inhibere volentes, Ov. M. 2, 128: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107 *fin.*: volens vos Turnus adoro, Virg. Aen. 10, 677: pecunias etiam a volentibus acceperant, Vell. 2, 62. 2. *favourable, well inclined*: virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14: volens, propitius adesset, Liv. 7, 26: munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens, Sall. J. 103: plebes volenti animo de ambobus (Metello ac Mario) acceperant, ib. 73. (ii) Subst. volentia, ium, n. plu. *favourable, pleasant, or agreeable things*: volentia plebi facturus habebatur, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 186, 20: Muciano volentia rescribere, Tac. H. 3, 52.

vōlenter, adv. *willingly*: App. M. 6, p. 178.

vōlentia, ae, f. [1. volo] *will, inclination*: App. M. 11, p. 259: Sol. 36.

vōlgiōlus, i, m. *an implement for levelling beds of earth*: Plin. 17, 10, 14.

vōlgo and **vōlgus**, v. vulgus.

vōlītātus, ūs, m. [volito] *a flying, flight*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 223.

vōlito, avi, atum, i. v. n. freq. [2. volo] *to fly to and fro, to fly or flit about, to flutter*: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum

volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: **volitant** alii (scabrahel) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34. 2. **Transf. to fly, hasten, or hover about**: **volitans** tota acie, Liv. 4, 19: ductores medius in millibus, Virg. Aen. 12, 126: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regius filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19. (ii) Of things: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 36: solidissima materia corpora perpetuo volitare, *hover, float about*, id. 1, 951: Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Virg. Aen. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 42: Virg. Aen. 6, 329: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 222. **Fig.**: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu laxis. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virum, Enn. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: valēbis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soaring, aspiring*, id. Pis. 25, 59: cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11: nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion*, Cic. Fl. 16, 38.

volnus, volnēro, etc., v. vuln.

volo, **vōlūi**, **velle** (contr. *vin'* for visne, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 110: id. Poen. 5, 2, 155: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 24), *irreg. and defect. v. n. and a. to will, be willing; to wish, desire, be disposed; to intend, purpose*: constr. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* (with which an *inf.* may usu. be understood), *subj.* or *absol.*: (i) With *inf.*: quom mittere signum vult, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: exire ex urbe, priusquam luciscat, volo, Pl. Am. 1, 3, 35: idem Stoicus esse voluit, Cic. Brut. 56, 206: o quisquis volet impias caedes et rabiem tollere civicam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: sunt delicta, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347. (ii) With *acc.* and *inf.*: pater illum alterum (filium), qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rose. Am. 15, 42: iudicem esse me non doctorem volo, id. Or. 33, 117: si vis me flere, Hor. A. P. 102: vultis severi, me quoque sumere partem Falerni? id. Od. 1, 27, 9: mulier mane: sunt, qui volunt te conventum, Pl. Cist. 4, 2, 38: omnes vos oratos volo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 26: factum volo, Pl. Bac. 3, 3, 91. (iii) With *acc.*: hic ante ostium meo modo loquar, quae volam, id. Asin. 1, 2, 25: faciam, quod vultis, ut potero, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: si plura velim, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38: cupio omnia quae vis, id. S. 1, 9, 5: sive ego prave, seu recte hoc volui, ib. 2, 3, 88. (iv) With *subj.*: volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Pl. Cas. 4, 4, 9: ut ille te videat volo, id. Bac. 1, 1, 44: illud volo, uti respondeas, Cic. Vatin. 7, 18: *He. Vin'* vocem huc ad te? *Ty. Voca*, Pl. Capt. 2, 2, 110: visne hoc primum videamus? Cic. Rep. 1, 10: utrum sit an non, vultis? Pl. Am. prol. 56: quid vis faciam? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 24: tu velim, ut consuesti, nos absentes diligas et defendas, Cic. Fam. 15, 3: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus! id. Rep. 1, 10. (v) **Absol.**: denique, ut volumus, nostra superat manus, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 80: velit, nolit, scire difficile est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8.

2. Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus, ib. 71. **Fig.** with *acc.* of person, elliptically, *to want, to wish to speak to, have something to say to*: exi: te volo, Pl. Capt. 5, 2, 24: paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postredie, Cic. Att. 10, 16: illico ambae manete: hae oves volunt vos, Pl. Bac. 5, 2, 21: redeo ad te, Megadore, si quid me vis, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Cacs. B. G. 1, 14: num quid me vis, *have you anything further to say to me? have you done with me? may I go?* Pl. Men. 3, 3, 24:

quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 18. 2. With *dat.* of person, and *adv. to wish one (well or ill)*: jam diu ego huic et hic mihi volumus bene, Pl. Ps. 1, 3, 4: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, Pl. Most. 1, 4, 24: male alicui, id. Asin. 5, 1, 13: non sibi male vult, i. e. *he makes much of himself*, Petr. 38. 3. with *causa* and *gen.* of person, *to wish (something good for)*: quod ut illi proprium ac perpetuum sit, quum communis salutis, tum ipsius hominis causa velle et optare debetis, Cic. Manil. 16, 48: Varro magnopere ejus causa vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22. **Absol.**: etsi omnium causa, quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen cum omnibus non eadem mihi causa est, ib. 13, 71. 4. **Legislative t. t. to will, determine, ordain**: majores de singulis magistratibus bis vos sententiam ferre voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: qui (majores nostri) (parricidas) insui voluerunt in culeum vivos atque ita in flumen dejici, id. Rose. Am. 25 *fin.* Hence, at the commencement of a bill proposing a new law, *velitis jubeatis*, as a question to the people, whether they approved and accepted it: id. Pis. 29, 72: Liv. 38, 54: P. Sulpicius rogationem promulgavit, vellent, jubere, id. 31, 6. 5. *to suppose, be of opinion; to think, say, maintain*: quod quum voluit, declarant, quaedam esse vera, Cic. Acad. 2, 14, 44: me vult fuisse *rhodii*, id. Planc. 34, 84: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. Div. 2, 9, 24: id. N. D. 3, 14, 36: illi regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili Cyro, subest, *if you will, if you please*, id. Rep. 1, 28.

6. *to mean, signify*, only with interrog. quid and sibi: nec satis intellexi, quid sibi lex, aut quid verba ista vellent, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: quid ergo illae, quid sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? id. Verr. 2, 61, 150. [*Sans. var.* "eligere;" Gr. *βούλωμαι*; Goth. *vil-jā*, "volo;" Germ. *wollen*; Eng. *will*.]

vōlo, **avi**, **atum**, i. v. n. *to fly*: ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 109: corvi, Lucr. 7, 822: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceret, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11. Proverb.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Pl. Poen. 4, 2, 49. 2. **Subst. volantes, ium, f. plu. birds** (poet.): Lucr. 2, 1083: Virg. Aen. 6, 239: ib. 728. **Transf. to fly, i. e. to move swiftly like one flying, to speed, hasten along**: i sane, vola curriculo, Pl. Pers. 2, 2, 17: per summa levis volat aequora curru, Virg. Aen. 5, 819: medius volat ecce per hostes vectus equo spumante Sacus, ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: telum, id. 1, 971: Sall. J. 64: Liv. 26, 44: literae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hipp. 1141: fama, Virg. Aen. 3, 121: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71. Poet. with *inf.*: Erēbi virgo ditem volat aethere Meimphim praecipere et Pharia venientem pellere terra, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

vōlōnes, **um, m. plu.** [*i. volo*] *volunteers*, i. e. the slaves who, after the defeat at Cannae, voluntarily offered themselves for military service: Liv. 23, 35: cf. Macr. S. 1, 11.

vulpes, **is, v. vulpes**.

volsella, **ae, f.** a kind of pincers: for pulling out hairs, *tweezers*: Pl. Curc. 4, 4, 21: Mart. 9, 28, 5. As a surgical instrument, *forceps*: Cels. 7, 12, 1. **Transf.**: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, i. e. *so as to do but little damage*, Varr. L. 9, 26, 134.

volsus, **a, um, Part.** [*vello*].

volta, **the Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians**: Plin. 2, 53, 54: cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 280.

volutus, **us, v. vultus**.

vōlūbilis, **e, adj.** [*volvo*] *that is turned round, or (more freq.) that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, rolling, revolving*: buxum, i. e. a

top, Virg. Aen. 7, 382: coelum, Cic. Tim. 6 *fin.*: sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef. nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 191: aquae volubilis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 40: aurum, i. e. *the golden apple*, Ov. M. 10, 667: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11. **Fig.** of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble*: vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13. **Transf. of the speaker**: homo volubilis quadam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: id. Brut. 27, 105.

2. **changeable, mutable**: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24.

vōlūbilitas, **ātis, f.** [*volubilis*] a rapid whirling motion: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: id. Fat. 19, 43: Ov. F. 6, 271. 2. **Transf. roundness, round form**: fracta volubilitas capitis, id. M. 12, 434. **Fig. of speech, rapidity, fluency, volubility**: linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen alia verborum volubilitasque cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53: Quint. 11, 3, 52: Plin. Ep. 5, 20.

2. **changableness, mutability**: quod temere sit caeco casu et volubiliato fortunae, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15.

vōlūbiliter, **adv.** of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly*: funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vōlūcer, **cris, e (gen. plur. volucrum)**, Cic. in Charis. p. 119 P. **Masc. volucris**, Sil. 10, 471. **Fem.**: volucer fama, poet. Petr. 123, 210: cf. acer. On the quantity of the *u* in volucris, see Quint. 1, 5, 28). **adj.** [*2. volo*] *flying, winged*: bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: angues, id. N. D. 1, 36, 101: dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, ib. 9, 482: deus, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 55: pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88: o munus volucrum! Cic. Quint. 25, 80. (ii) **Subst. volucris, is, f.** (*sc. avis*: once *masc. sc. ales*: teneros volucres, poet. Cic. Div. 2, 30, 64), *a bird*: Lucr. 1, 12: Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: Quint. 10, 3, 24: Suet. Aug. 13: Virg. Aen. 3, 241: Ov. M. 1, 308: Hor. S. 1, 8, 6. 2. **Transf. flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid** (mostly poet.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173: fumi, Virg. G. 2, 217: aerae, id. Aen. 11, 795: nebulae, Ov. M. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33: sagitta, Virg. Aen. 5, 242: equi, Ov. M. 2, 153: cnrus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 8: classis, Ov. Met. 7, 460: jam volucrum sequor te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running*, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 38. **Fig. fleet, swift, rapid**: nihil est tam volucris quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: volucris spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4: sonitus, Virg. Aen. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 24. 2. **Esp. passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory**: o volucrum fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: dies, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 6: fama, Ov. H. 17, 207: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.

vōlūcra, **ae, f.** [*volvo*] *a kind of worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves*, Pyralis vitis, *Bosc.* called also *convolvulus*: Col. Arb. 15. It is also called *volucres*: Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: and *plur. volucres*: Col. 10, 333.

volucres and **volucres**, v. volucra.

vōlūcri-pes, **ēdis, adj.** *swift-footed, swift*: Aus. Ep. 21, 14: poet. Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

volucris, **is, v. volucer**, no. I. II.

vōlūcriter, **adv.** *swiftly, rapidly*: congregati, Amm. 17, 1 *fin.*: perurgelat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1 *med.*

vōlūmen, **inis, n.** [*volvo*; lit. a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence] *a roll of writing, a roll, book, volume*: volumen plenum querelae iniquitissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7: volumen explicare, id. Rose. Am. 35, 101: coeleste Epicuri volumen de regula et iudicio, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: evolvere volumen, id. Att. 9, 10: evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatam, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26. 2. **Esp.**

like *liber*, of a separate portion of a work, a *part*, *book*: quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: Plin. 6, 29, 34: Plin. Ep. 3, 5: Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19. II. a *roll*, *whirl*, *wreath*, *fold*, *eddy*, etc.: (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Virg. Aen. 2, 208: Ov. M. 4, 600: crurum (equi), *bendings*, *joints*, Virg. G. 3, 192: *sum*, *wreath*, *whirl*, Ov. M. 13, 601: *siderum*, *revolution*, ib. 2, 71. 2. Fig. *revolution*, *change*: sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46.

voluminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen] *full of windings, bendings, or folds*: corpora angulum, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

voluntariē, *adv.* *voluntarily*: Arn. 2, 74: Hyg. Fab. 41.

voluntarius, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas] *willing, of his or its own free will, voluntary*: milites, *volunteers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: ferocissimus quisque juvenum, Liv. 1, 59: auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17: est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28. 2. Subst. voluntarii, *orum, m. plu.* (sc. milites), *volunteers*: Caes. B. C. 5, 56: Capitol. M. Aurel. 21: Inscr. Orell. no. 244. II. Transf. of things: mors, *suicide*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: verbera, Just. 2, 8: servitus, Tac. G. 24: deditio, id. H. 2, 45: lex, Petr. 107: accusationes, Tac. Or. 41: herba, *growing of itself, spontaneous*, Plin. 20, 22, 90.

voluntas, ātis, *f.* [volens] *will, wish, choice, desire, inclination*: voluntatem Stoici sic definiunt: voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat: quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id. Rep. 1, 31: iudicium voluntasque multitudinis, ib. 1, 45: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: ut ejus semper voluntatibus cives assenserint, Cic. Manil. 16, 48.

2. Adverbial phrases: (i) *voluntate with pronom. adj. or gen., or alone, of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily*: ut verum esset, sua voluntate sapientem descendere, id. Rep. 1, 6: istuc, quod expetis, mea voluntate concedam, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5: nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Pl. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38. (ii) *Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, according to the will, at the desire*: ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 11, 42: vix tamen sibi de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2: illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29. 3. Esp. *good-will, favour, affection*: voluntas erga Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: Divitiaci summam in se voluntatem cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: mutua, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad poetam accesserit, Ter. Ph. prol. 29: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 8. 4. a *last will, testament*: defensio testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: Plin. Ep. 4, 10: Amm. 28, 1 *med.*: ultima voluntas, Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 6. II. Transf. of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import*: verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6: quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 2, 19: verborum vi aut voluntate, id. 8, praef. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1.

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vōlūpe, or, apocopated, **vōlūp**, *adv.* [i. volo] *agreeably, delightfully, to one's satisfaction*, etc.: (i) *volupe*: cursu, armis, equo victitabam volupe, Pl. Most. 1, 2, 74: facite vestro animo volupe, id. Cas. 4, 2, 5: si illis aegre est, mihi quod volupe est, id. Mil. 3, 1, 152: volupe est, id. Poen. 5, 5, 47. (ii) *volup*: ut tibi ex me sit volup, id. Men. 4, 3, 3: volup est quod agas, id. Mil. 4, 1, 1: volup est, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 5: id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

vōluptābilis, e, *adj.* [voluptas] *that causes pleasure or satisfaction*: nuntius, Pl. Epid. 1, 1, 19.

vōluptariē, *adv.* *voluptuously*: transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

vōluptarius (voluptuarius, Capitol. Ver. 2: Mart. Cap. 2, 37: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *pertaining to pleasure or enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous*: quanquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονήν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: locus, Pl. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *the most purely sensual*, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man who regarded enjoyment as the chief good*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: Pl. Men. 2, 1, 34: voluptaria, *delicata*, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment*, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

vōluptas, ātis, *f.* [volupe] *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (both sensual and spiritual): omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subijciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, ib. 2, 4, 13: nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. de Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis literis cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam. 5, 7: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84: a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels*, Suet. Tib. 42 *fin.* II. Meton. of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer*, Pl. Truc. 2, 4, 2: Virg. Aen. 8, 581. 2. voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people: Cic. Mur. 35, 74: Vopisc. Aur. 34: Prob. 19: Trebell. Gall. 9. 3. *semen*: Arn. 5, 158: Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

vōluptātivus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *pertaining to enjoyment*: Fronto Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

vōluptificus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas facio] *that causes enjoyment, gives delight*: stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348.

vōluptuārius, a, um, v. voluptarius.

vōluptuōsē, *adv.* *with pleasure or delight*: Sid. Ep. 5, 20. *Comp.*: ib. 1, 9 *med.*

vōluptuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas] *full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, or delight*: Plin. Ep. 3, 19. *Sup.*: concinator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4.

vōlūta, ae, *f.* [volvo] *a volute or spiral scroll*, as an ornament on the capitals of columns: Vitruv. 4, 1: id. 3, 3.

vōlūtābrum, i, n. [voluto] *a wallowing-place for swine*: Virg. G. 3, 411: Arn. 7, 224.

vōlūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *wallowing about*: libidinosus et volutābundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. Fragn. ap. Non. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.).

vōlūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77: pulvereis athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: volutationes corporis, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: Petr. 95: Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.* II. Fig.: *restlessness, disquiet*: nusquam residentis animi, id. Tranq. 2 *med.* 2. *instability*: tanta rerum humanarum, id. Ep. 99 *med.*

vōlūtātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rolling about, wallowing*: pulvis volutatus collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5: volutatibus pulveris, App. M. 4, p. 144.

vōlūtūm, *adv.* [volvo] i. q. volubiliter, acc. to Non. 4, 1.

vōlūtō, avi, atum, i. v. a. *freq.* [id.] *to roll, turn, twist, or tumble about*: genua amplexus genibusque volutans haerebat, Virg. Aen. 3, 607: amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Lucan. 1, 412: pilas e fino pedibus, i. e. *to form by rolling together*, Plin. 11, 28, 34: se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow*, id. 30, 16, 53: so, reflect.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: sus coenoso lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6: quum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33. Fig.: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 4, 24, 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.* II. Fig.: *vocem per ampla atria, to roll, spread*, Virg. Aen. 1, 725: murmura, ib. 10, 98: verba confusa, Ov. M. 12, 55. Re flect.: quum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3: in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. beat. 24 *med.* 2. Esp. *to turn over or revolve in the mind; to consider, weigh, ponder*: rem in pectore, Pl. Capt. 4, 2, 1: aliquid in animo, Liv. 28, 18: aliquid animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Virg. E. 9, 37: secum, Ov. M. 1, 389: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, Virg. Aen. 1, 50: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, *to consider, discuss*, Liv. 34, 26.

vōlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [volvo].
vōlūtus, ūs, m. [id.] *a rolling, the power of twisting about*: dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, App. Flor. p. 348.

volva (vulva), ae, *f.* [id.] *a wrapper, covering, integument*: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46: pomorum, i. e. *the seed covering*, Scrib. Comp. 104 *fin.* II. Esp. *the womb, matrix* of women and she-animals: Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Cels. 4, 1: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Juv. 6, 129: Mart. 11, 61, 11: Pers. 4, 36. (ii) *a sow's womb* as a very favourite dish: Plin. 11, 37, 84: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble*: (amnis) volvit sub undis grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 289: ubi tot Simois correpta sub undis scuta virum galeasque et fortia corpora volvit! Virg. Aen. 1, 100: funum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 692: oculos huc illuc, Virg. Aen. 4, 363: volvitur in caput, ib. 1, 116: flum, Varr. L. 1, 5, 23, 33: pilas, *to form by rolling together*, Plin. 30, 11, 30: volvendi sunt libri, *unrolled, i. e. opened*, Cic. Brut. 87, 298: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, *forming a circle*, Liv. 22, 29: semineces volvit multos, *rolls in the dust, fells to the ground*, Virg. Aen. 12, 329. (ii) *Reflect. to turn or roll about or along*: nobis coenum teterrima quom sit spurcicies, eadem subus haec munda videtur, insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 979: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, Virg. Aen. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvantur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id. Rep. 6, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, *rolls*, Virg. Aen. 10, 590: volvi humi, ib. 11, 640: volvitur Euryalus leto, ib. 9, 433: lacrimae volvantur inanes, *flow*, ib. 4, 449. II. Fig. *volvare* curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: tot volvare casus insignem pietate virum, *to undergo so many misfortunes*, Virg. Aen. 1, 9: (lunam) celerem pronos volvare menses, *in rolling on*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 40: volventibus annis, *with revolving years, after the lapse of years*, Virg.

Aen. 1, 234: sic fata deum rex sortitur volvitque vices, *fixes the series of revolving events*, ib. 3, 376: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off*, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182.

2. Esp. to turn over or revolve in the mind; to ponder, meditate upon, consider: multa cum animo suoolvebat, Sall. J. 6: multa secum, id. C. 32: immensa omnia animo, Liv. 2, 49: bellum in animo, id. 42, 5: bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sortem sub pectore, Virg. Aen. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna rei publicae, Sall. C. 41. [Gr. $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon$ in $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, etc.; Goth. *valvja*, "volvo"; Germ. *wälzen*, *Welle*; Eng. to *well*: v. Phil. Mus. 1, 405, seq.] (Hence Sp. *volcar*: Fr. *vautrer*: also through the part. volutus, It. *voltà*: Sp. *bóveda*: Fr. *volte*, *route*.)

volvula, ae, f. dim. [volva] a little womb or matrix of an animal: Apic. 2, 3.

vōmax, ācis, adj. [vomo] given to vomiting: nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vōmer, ēris (nom. sing. vomis: Cato R. R. 135, 2: Virg. G. 1, 162: Col. 2, 2, 26), m. a ploughshare: Plin. 17, 4, 3: Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102: Col. 2, 2, 23: Virg. G. 1, 46: Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: Ov. F. 4, 927. II. Transf. the penis: Lucr. 4, 1269. 2. a style for writing with: Atta in Isid. Orig. 6, 9. (Hence It. *bómbero*.)

vōmica (ō, Seren. Sam. 40, 743), ae, f. a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumour: Cels. 2, 8: Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Plin. 20, 22, 89: Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 11: Juv. 13, 95. 2. Transf. of stones, a bunch or knob filled with fluid: Plin. 33, 6, 32. II. Fig. an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse (rare, and censured as vulgar by Quint. 8, 6, 15): hostem Romani si expellere vultis vomicaeque, quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, an old prophecy in Liv. 25, 12: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probis contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65.

vōmicōsus, a, um, adj. [vomica] full of sores or tumours: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

vōmicus, a, um, adj. [id.] ulcerous; fig. foul, noisome: morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 med.

vōmificus, a, um, adj. [vomo facio] that causes vomiting, emetic: medicamentum, an emetic, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17: succus, App. Herb. 108.

vōmifiūus, a, um, adj. [vomica fluo] flowing with pus or matter: passio (i. e. morbus), a discharge of matter, Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

vōmis, ēris, v. vomer.

vōmītio, ōnis, f. (vomitum, i, n.: Capell. 2, p. 35) [vomo] a vomiting: Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: Plin. 11, 53, 117. II. Meton. that which is vomited, a vomit: varii colores vomitionum, id. 25, 5, 23.

vōmīto, i, v. n. freq. [id.] to vomit often: Col. 7, 10, 5: Sen. Ep. 18: Suet. Vit. 13.

vōmītor, ōris, m. [id.] one who vomits: jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88 med.

vōmītōrius, a, um, adj. [id.] that provokes vomiting, emetic: bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41: id. 21, 19, 75. II. Transf. subst. vomitoria, orum, n. plu. the entrances to the theatres or amphitheatres, vomitories (which led to the places where the people sat, and, as it were, vomited forth the crowd): Macr. S. 6, 4.

vōmītus, ūs, m. [id.] a vomiting: Pl. Merc. 3, 3, 15: Plin. 8, 48, 72: Sen. Ep. 68: Suet. Ner. 20: pulmoneus, a spitting up of the lungs, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. II. Meton. that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit: Plin. 23, 8, 80: id. 29, 4, 27: so, vomitus, i: egestio vomitorum similis, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

2. a disgusting fellow: Lucil. in Non. 3, 30: Pl. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vōmo, ūi, Itum, 3. v. n. and a. I. Neutr. to throw up, vomit (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite): quum vomere post coenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: Cels. 1, 3: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 26. Pass. impers.: ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104.

2. Transf. in gen. to pour forth: qua largius vomit (Padus), discharges itself into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20. II. Act. to vomit up or forth: sanguinem, id. 26, 13, 84: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66.

2. Transf. in gen. to throw or pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: undam, Virg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. Aen. 5, 682: geminas flammās ib. 8, 681: mel (apes), Petr. 56: vitam to breathe out, Lucr. 6, 829: animam, Virg. Aen. 9, 349: argentum, to give up, Pl. Curc. 5, 3, 10. [Sans. *vam*, "vomere"; Gr. $\epsilon\upsilon\mu$, $\epsilon\upsilon\mu\epsilon\omega$; Lith. *uėm-jū* "vomo."]

vōpiscus, i, m. one of a pair of twins born alive after the premature birth and death of the other: vopiscos appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu, Plin. 7, 10, 8: Non. 557, 3. Sol. i med.: Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. s. v.

vōrācitas, ātis, f. [vorax] greediness, ravenousness, voracity: hominis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini, App. M. 7, p. 200.

II. Transf. of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111.

vōrāciter, adv. greedily: Macr. S. 7, 5 med.

vōrāginōsus, a, um, adj. [vorago] full of pits, chasms, or abysses: solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: annis, Amm. 24, 6.

vōrāgo, inis, f. [voro] an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, chasm: submersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: Virg. Aen. 6, 296: Cat. 17, 26: Curt. 8, 14. (A gulf or chasm in the earth: Liv. 7, 6. Poet. of a devouring stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 843. II. Fig.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, i. e. gulfs, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: gurgēs et vorago patrimonii, squanderer, spendthrift, id. Sest. 52, 111: vorago aut gurgēs vitiorum, abyss, id. Verr. 3, 9, 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, Val. Max. 9, 4 init.

vōrātor, ōris, m. [id.] a devourer: Tert. Monog. 8 fin.: Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vōrātrīna, ae, f. [id.] an eating-house: Tert. Apol. 39. II. an abyss, chasm: terrarum, Amm. 17, 7 fin.

vōrax, ācis, adj. [id.] swallowing greedily, devouring, consuming, destructive: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: venter, Ov. M. 15, 94: pontus, Lucan. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687: impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 fin.: usura, Lucan. 1, 181: culus, lustful, Cat. 33, 4. Comp.: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839.

vōro, avi, atum, 1. v. a. to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: Plin. 10, 71, 91: vitulum (balaena), Pl. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque amibabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21: lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, saluum feceris, take, as medicine, Pl. Merc. 1, 28: so of medicine: Mart. 1, 88, 2: Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 24. Proverb.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, takes, Pl. Curc. 3, 61. 2. Transf. to overwhelm, swallow, cover, etc.: vorat haec Charybdis raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: (navem) rapidus vorat aequore vortex, Virg. Aen. 1, 117: Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, to finish or perform quickly, Cat. 35, 7. 3. Of property, to consume, squander: idem in reliquis generis elus (murrinorum

vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet exstinare, Plin. 37, 2, 7. II. Fig. a devour, i. e. to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately (rare): litteras, Cic. Att. 4, 11: Cat. 80, 6: Mart. 2, 51, 6. [Gr. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\omicron$, in $\beta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\alpha$, $\beta\iota\text{-}\beta\omicron\upsilon\omicron\alpha\omega$.]

vorso, vorsūrus, vorsum, etc., vers.

vortex, vorticōsus, vorto, etc., v. vert.

vos, v. tu.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [votum ferro] vow-bearing, volitive: arbor, Stat. S. 4, 92.

vōtīvitas, ātis, f. [votivus] a solemn promise, a vow: Lucr. Orell. no. 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, adj. [votum] pertaining to a vow, promised by a vow given in consequence of a vow, votive ludi, Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 10, 31: Plin. 7, 48, 49: tabula, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205: legatio, which was undertaken (often as a mere pretext) to fulfil a vow in a province, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ib. 15, 11: noctes, in which, from religious reasons, one refrains from copulation, Prop. 2, 28, 62. II. conformable to one's wish, wished for, desired: conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193: hospitium, ib. 8, p. 216: mors, Prud. *stroph.* 10, 310.

vōtum, i, n. [voveo] a solemn promise made to some deity, a vow: qui (deus) nunquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? ib. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18: obstructum esse religione voti, ib. 12, 43: quum de illo aegrotō vota faciebant, ib. 8, 16: nuncupare, id. Verr. 5, 13, 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 4, 55, 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: exsequi, Virg. Aen. 5, 53: voti damnari, Liv. 7, 28: voti reus, Virg. Aen. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28. 2. Meton. a thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed or devoted, a votive offering (poet.): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, with burnt offerings, Virg. Aen. 3, 279: Danaū in voto (i. e. equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89. (ii) vota, a day on which vows were made on behalf of the State: Capitol. Pert. 6: Vopisc. Tac. 9.

II. Transf. a wish, desire, longing: nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 5, 54, 142: audire de mea vota, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 1: haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90: votum in amante novum, id. M. 3, 468: voti potens, ib. 8, 80: vota parentum, Quint. 1, 2, 5: votum aliquem confodiendi, Suet. Aug. 51: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: Pers. 3, 49: sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, is rather a thing to be wished, Quint. 12, 5, 6: votum est ut, it is to be wished that, Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalici ex urbibus ina? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. S. 2, 6, 59. 2. a marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage: ad tertiam vota migrare, Cod. Justin. 5, 9, 4: ib. 5, 24: App. M. 4, p. 154: id. Flor. p. 342. (Hence Fr. *vœu*; and also Sp. *bodu*, marriage, from the meaning, no. 11. 2.)

vōtus, a, um, Part. [voveo].

vōvō, vōvi, vōtum, 2. v. a. to vow, i. e. to promise solemnly or sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate something to a deity: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit unquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: Tullus in re trepida decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 7: earum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43: voti ludi, Liv. 4, 12: victimam pro reditu, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 46: vindemia Tyrrheno regi Mezentio, i. e. solemnly promised, id. 4, 893: vota vovere, Pl. Am. 3, 2, 66: votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19. With

acc. and inf.: quum suus puer pasceret, una ex his amissa vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vinea, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: id. Verr. 4, 55, 123: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Pl. Curc. 1, 1, 72. *Absol.*: manus leviter pandata, qualis vovendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 100. II. Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* (rare, and only poet.): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, ib. 11, 128: quae voveam, duo sunt: minime ut relevare labore: utque marem parias, ib. 9, 675: quid voveat dulci nutrimenta majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8. (Hence Fr. *vouer*.)

VOX, vōcis, f. [same root as *voco*, q. v.] *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call*: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidebus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco: exerce vocem, Pl. Poen. prol. 13: humana, id. Bac. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via septa colbat, Lucr. 6, 1147: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: legem Vociam magna voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. de Sen. 5, 44: magna voce dicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: clariore voce inquit, ib. 5, 30: summa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 14: enimvero voce est opus: Nausistrata exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 92. II. Meton. *that which is uttered by the voice, i. e. a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb maxim*: dico Epicurum non intelligere quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id. est, quae res huic voci subijciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: vocem exprimere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, ib. 7, 17: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 5, 65, 168: ego quum Graecos facerem versiculos, vetuit talis me voce Quirinus: in silvam non ligna feras, Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: sidera excantata voce Thessala, *incantation*, id. Epod. 5, 45. *Plur.*: quum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuisent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: ex percuntatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: voces per vinum emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris vocibus, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, id. Epod. 17, 78: sacrae, ib. 6. 2. *speech, language*, in gen.: cultus hominum recentum voce formasti catus (Mercurius), id. Od. 1, 10, 3: Graia sclerit sive Latina voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: quum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15. 3. *accent, tone*: ipsa natura in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58.

vulcānus, i, m. [Vulcanus, the god of fire; hence transf.] *fire*: Vulcanum in cornu conclusum gerere, Pl. Am. 1, 1, 185: Virg. Aen. 7, 77: Ov. M. 7, 104: ib. 9, 251.

vulcānālia, orum, n. plu. [id.] *the yearly festival of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23rd of August*: Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 57: Col. 11, 318: Sall. Fragn. ap. Non. 489, 26: Plin. 17, 27, 47: Plin. Ep. 3, 5.

vulgāris (volg.), e (vulgarius, a, um, Afran., Nov., and Turpil. in Non. 488, 26 sq.: Gell. 1, 22, et al.), *adj.* [vulgus] *pertaining to the multitude: general, usual, common, common-place, vulgar*: in omni arte, cuius usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, i. e. *extended to all*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: vulgari et pervagata,

declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunos raro stomachus vulgaris tenuit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: prostratas arbores restitui vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 31, 57.

vulgāritas (volg.), ātis, f. [vulgus] *the great mass, the multitude*: Arn. 3, 123.

vulgārīter, *adv.* *after the ordinary or common manner, vulgarly* (rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69: Plin. 8, 5, 5: id. 28, 14, 58.

vulgārīus, a, um, v. vulgaris, *ad int.*

vulgātīus (volg.) *comp. adv.* *more notoriously*: Anim. 15, 3: id. 31, 3.

vulgātor (volg.), ōris, m. [vulgo] *one that makes generally known, a divulger*: taciti, i. e. Tantalus, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

vulgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vulgo].

II. *Adj. general, common*: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28. 2. *Esp. commonly or generally known, notorious*: vulgatio fama est, Liv. 1, 7: vulgata αὐλητικὴ illa, Quint. 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, id. 5, 10, 70. (ii) *common, public*: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22.

vulgātus, ūs, m. [id.] *a making generally known, a divulging*: Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgī-vāgus (volg.), ūs, a, um, *adj.* [vulgus] *that wanders about everywhere, roving, inconstant*: mos Ierarium, Lucr. 5, 930: Venus, id. 4, 1067.

vulgo (volg.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [vulgus] *to make general, common, or universal; to publish*: morbos, Liv. 5, 6: contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10: rem, i. e. *to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29: librum, *to publish*, Quint. Proem. § 7: Suet. Gramm. 8. Reflect.: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. *to confound oneself with, put oneself on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35. II. *Esp. to make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge*: jurgare coepit, dicens quae facis atque in vulgus vulgas, Varr. in Non. 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Pl. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27: dolorem verbis, Virg. Aen. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7.

2. *Of sexual intercourse: to make common, confound, prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2: corpus (pretio), id. 1, 4: Aur. Vict. de Orig. gent. Rom. 21.

vulgō, *adv.* *lit. in the multitude; hence, before everybody, before all the world, generally, everywhere, commonly, publicly*: num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, ib. 5, 33: vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world*, id. Verr. 4, 28, 64: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 15: ut vulgo uti soleamus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: vicitum vulgo quaerere, i. e. *by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: so, vulgo concepti, Modest. Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulgus (volg.), i, n. (masc. Att., Sisenn., and Varr. in Non. 230, 27 sq.: Virg. Aen. 2, 99) [volvo] *a promiscuous crowd, a crowd, the multitude, the people, public*: vulgus servorum, Ter. Andr. 3, 4: patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: insipientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: densum (umbrarum), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: femineum, Lucan. 7, 39: incautum (ovium), Virg. G. 3, 469: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, Cic. Planc. 4,

9: Sall. J. 66: Virg. Aen. 1, 19: Phae. r. 4, 15, 3: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the public, generally*, Cic. Att. 2, 22: Liv. 22, 3: Tac. H. 2, 71: aplo gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44.

II. *With the idea of contempt, the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: sapientis iudicium a iudicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus finimus sine gratia, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20: quid oportet nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. Od. 3, 1, 1: sancti pulcritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86.

vulnērābilis (voln.), e, *adj.* [vulnere] *wounding, injurious*: materia, Coel. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 fin.

vulnērārius (voln.), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus] *pertaining to wounds*: emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40. II. *Subst. vulnērārius*, ii, m. *a surgeon*: id. 29, 1, 6.

vulnērātio (voln.), ōnis, f. [vulnere] *a wounding, wound*: Cic. Caecin. 16, 47. II. *Fig. an injuring*: famae, salutis, id. Pls. 20, 47.

vulnērātor (voln.), ōris, m. [id.] *a wounder; fig. an injurer*: gentium, Hier. in Jesal. 14, 12.

vulnēro (voln.), avi, atum, i. v. a. [vulnus] *to wound, to hurt or injure by a wound*: non quis quem prius vulneret quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, ib. 5, 35 fin.: plerosque facula tormentis aut manu emissae vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57: acie ipsa et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest. 19, 24: aper vulnerat armentum, Ov. M. 11, 372. (ii) *Of things*: Scythiorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut nequeant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16. II. *Fig.*: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30: gravior ne nuntius aures vulneret, Virg. Aen. 8, 583: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: crimine vulnerari, id. II. 19, 105.

vulnifer (voln.), ēra, ērum, *adj.* [vulnus fero] *wound-bringing*: Prud. Psych. 173: Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnificus, a, um, *adj.* [vulnus facio] *wound-making, wound-inflicting* (poet.): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, ib. 2, 504: chalybs, Virg. Aen. 8, 446: plumbum (i. e. caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420: Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, 6.

vulnus (voln.), ōris, n. *a wound*: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: vulneribus confectus, Liv. 24, 26. 2. *Transf. of things, a wound, i. e. a hole, cut, notch, rent, crack*: vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum congemuit, Virg. Aen. 2, 630: Ov. M. 9, 383: Juv. 6, 247: Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142: atrati, Ov. M. 2, 286. II. *Fig.*: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Acad. 1, 3, 11: hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, id. Fam. 4, 6: quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: inusta rei publicae vulnera, id. Sest. 7, 17.

(ii) *pain, grief, sorrow*: Lucr. 2, 679: Virg. Aen. 12, 160: Ov. M. 5, 426. (iii) *the wounds of love*: Lucr. 1, 35: Prop. 2, 22, 7: Virg. Aen. 4, 2: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 12. [Sans. *vran*, "vulnerare;" Slav. *rana*, "vulnus;" perh. Germ. *wund*-de; Eng. *wound*-d.]

vulnuscūlum (voln.), i, n. *dim.* [vulnus] *a little or slight wound*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8: Hier. Ep. 117, 12.

vulpēcula, ae, f. dim. [vulpes] a little fox: Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88: Auct. Carm. de Philom. 59.

vulpes (volpes), is (nom. vulpis, Avien. 40, 7), f. a fox, Canis vulpes, Linn.: Plin. 28, 11, 46: Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: id. Ep. 1, 1, 73. (II) Fig. cunning, craftiness: id. A. P. 437: Pers. 5, 117. Proverb.: (i) Jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Virg. E. 3, 91: (ii) vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16: (iii) tam facile, quam pium vulpes comest, Pl. Most. 3, 1, 32. II. Transf.: vulpes marina, the dog-shark, Squalus or Carcharias vulpes, Linn.: Plin. 9, 43, 67.

vulpināris (volp.), e, adj. [vulpinus] sly, crafty, cunning: amasio, App. M. 3, p. 139, 5.

vulpinor (volp.), 1. v. n. dep. [id.] to play the fox, be sly as a fox: Varr. in Non. 46, 26: App. M. 3, p. 139.

vulpinus (volp.), a, um, adj. [vulpes] pertaining to a fox: lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16.

vulpio (volp.), ōnis, m. [id.] one cunning as a fox, a sly fox: App. Apol. p. 328.

vulpis, is, v. vulpes, ad init.

vulsella, ae, v. volsella.

vulsūra (vols.), ae, f. [vello] a plucking, pulling: Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, a, um, Part. [vello]. II. Adj. with the hair plucked out, i. e. hairless, beardless, effeminate: Iudius, Pl. Aul. 2, 9, 6: Quint. 2, 5, 12: Sen. Contr. 1 praef. med.: Prop. 4, 8, 23. (II) Fig.: mens, effeminate, Mart. 2, 36, 6.

2. suffering convulsions, spasmodic: Plin. 21, 19, 74: id. 23, 1, 16.

vulticulus (volt.), i, m. dim. [vultus] a look, mien, air: non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab ista oratione deterret? i. e. severe look, Cic. Att. 14, 20.

vultum, i, v. vultus, ad init.

vultuōsus (volt.), a, um, adj. [vultus] of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs or grimaces, grimacing, affected: homo, Prud. στεφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60: pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

vultur (volt.), ūris (nom. sing. vultur, Kun. in Charis. p. 120 P.; and in Serv. Virg. Aen. 6, 595), m. a vulture, Vultur cinereus, Gmelin: Plin. 19, 6, 7: Liv. 41, 21: Virg. Aen. 6, 597. Proverb.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.

II. Transf. a grasping, avaricious person: Sen. Ep. 95 med.: Mart. 6, 62, 4.

vulturinus (volt.), a, um, adj. [vultur] pertaining to a vulture, vulture-like: fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38: sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10: collum, Mart. 9, 28, 2: species, the form of a vulture, Plin. 10, 3, 3.

vulturius (volt.), ii, m. [id.] a vulture, bird of prey: Pl. Truc. 2, 3, 16: Lucr. 4, 682. II. Transf. a rapacious or covetous person, an extortioner, etc.: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38: Cat. 68, 124. 2. an unlucky throw at dice: Jacit vulturios quatuor: talos arripio: Jacto basilicum, Pl. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

vulturnus, a, um, adj. [Vultur, a mountain in Apulia] ventus, a south-east wind: Plin. 2, 47, 46: Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: Col. 5, 5, 15: Gell. 2, 22. (Hence Sp. bochorno.)

vultus (volt.), ūs, m. (neut. plur. volta, Enn. in Non. 230, 15: Lucr. 4, 1209) [perh. from VOL, root of volo] an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage, as to features and expression: hence, features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect: et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vultus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus

mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus acer in hostem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: moestus, id. A. P. 106. Plur.: vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30: ficti simulatque vultus, id. Cluent. 26, 72: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90. 2. Esp. an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage: (Justum virum) non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida, id. Od. 3, 3, 3: id. S. 1, 6, 121: Tac. A. 1, 12. II. Transf. in gen. the face: simiae vultum subire, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 12: brachia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93: Ov. M. 5, 59: Mart. 1, 32, 5: Plin. 26, 1, 2. 2. a painted face, portrait, likeness: vultus Epicuri per cubacula gestant, id. 35, 2, 2: id. 37, 2, 2: Vopisc. Prob. 23. 3. Of things, the look, appearance (poet.): unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Virg. Aen. 5, 848.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

vulvula, ae, v. volvula.

X.

X, cl. n. or (litera, subaud.) is twenty-third letter of the Latin alphabet. As an initial it occurs only in words borrowed from Greek, and in them it is usually pronounced like *x*. As a medial or final it is all but universally the result of inflection or derivation (tex-, texo, is the only verbal root in which it appears), and since in such cases it represents the sound of *c* and *s*, for which two letters it is usually substituted, it is called a double consonant: e. g. pax = pac-s, lux = luc-s, dixi = dic-si, etc. As the other gutturals (*g*, *q*, and *k*) become *c* before *s*, so *x* takes the place of the combinations *gs*, *qs*, and *hs*: e. g. maximus = mag-simus, rex = reg-s, lex = leg-s, coxi = coq-si, traxi = trah-si, vexi = veh-si, etc. In some verbs the guttural, which has disappeared in the imperfect tenses, is retained in combination with *s* in the perfect tenses: e. g. fluxi = fluc-si, from flu-o; struxi = struc-si, from struo.

2. *x* sometimes represents the combination *vs*: e. g. nix = niv-s, vixi = viv-si. 3. *x* is, in a few instances, substituted for *ps* or *ts*: e. g. proximus = prop-simus, nixus = nit-sus. 4. *x* is interchanged with *ss* or *s*: e. g. axis, assis; Ulixes, 'Οδυσσεύς; Sextius, Sestius; Ajax, Αἴας. 5. In inscriptions one or both of the constituent sounds of *x* are often expressed along with it: e. g. saxo or saxso for saxo; uxor or uxso for uxor; vixsit for vixit. II. For the changes of *x* in the Romance languages vide the various gutturals which it represents. III. As an abbreviation *X* stands for denarius, and also for the number ten.

xanthos, i, m. = ξάνθος, an unknown precious stone of a golden colour: Plin. 37, 10, 60.

xenīdolum, i, n. dim. [xenium] a small gift or present: App. M. 2, p. 119: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xenium, ii, n. = ξένιον, a gift or present made to a guest: pure Lat. lautia: Plin. Ep. 6, 31: Vitruv. 6, 10. Hence Xenia, the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests. II. Transf. in gen. a gift, present: Plin. 5, 14, 8: Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6.

xenōdōchium or -ēum, i, m. = ξενοδοχεῖον, a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital: Hier. Ep. 66, 11: Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 17.

xenōdōchus, i, m. = ξενόδοχος, one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital: Cod. Justin. 1, 8, 33 fin.

xenōpārōchus, i, m. = ξενωπάροχος, one who attends to or provides for strangers: Arcad. Dig. 5, 4, 18.

xērampēlinas, arum, f. pēla (ae, vestes) = ξηραμπίλινας (of the colour of dry vine-leaves), dark-red or dark-coloured clothes: Juv. 6, 519.

xērantiōus, a, um, adj. = ξηραντικός, drying: decoctio, Maccr. 1, 88: Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

xērōcollūrium, ii, n. = ξηροκαλλύριον, a dry salve: Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

xērōmyrrha, ae, f. = ξηρός μύρρα, dry myrra: Sedul. Hymn. 2, 81.

xērōphāgia, ae, f. = ξηροφαγία, the eating of dry food: xerophagia observare, Tert. adv. Psych. 1 fin.

xērōphthalmia, ae, f. = ξηροφθαλμία, a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes: Marc. Empir. 8, 3.

xīphias, ae, m. = ξιφίας (sword-shaped), a sword-fish, Xiphias gladius, Linn.: Plin. 32, 2, 6: Ov. Hal. 97.

II. a sword-shaped comet: Plin. 2, 25, 22.

xīphion, ii, n. = ξιφίον, sword-flag, gladiole, Gladiolus communis, Linn.: Plin. 25, 11, 88.

xylīnum, i, n. = ξύλινον, cotton: Plin. 19, 1, 2.

xylōbalsāmum, i, n. = ξυλοβαλσαμον, balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree, θ. balsamum: Plin. 12, 25, 54.

xylōcassia, ae, f. = ξυλοκασσία, lit. the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood, but prob. the bark: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, 7.

xylōcinnāmōmum, i, n. = ξυλοκιννάμωμον, lit. the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamom-wood, but prob. the bark: Plin. 12, 19, 42. Also contracted xylōcinnāmum, i, n.: Scrib. Comp. 271.

xylon, i, n. = ξύλον (wood), the cotton-tree, v. gossypium: Plin. 19, 1, 2.

= ξυλόφυτον, an unknown kind of herb: App. Herb. 59.

xýris, idis, f. = ξυρίς, stinking-flag, or roast beef plant, Iris foetidissima, Plin. 21, 20, 83.

xystarches, ae, m. = ξυστάρχης, the master, director, or manager of a xystus: Amm. 21, 1 med.: Tert. ad Mart. 3.

xysticus, a, um, adj. = ξυστικός, pertaining to a xystus: vanitas, i. e. of the athletes, Tert. Indic. 7 med. Subst. xystici, orum, m. plu. athletes: Suet. Aug. 45: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4: Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

xystus, i, m. = ξυστός, among the Greeks, a covered portico or gallery where the athletes exercised in winter: Vitruv. 5, 11: id. 6, 10. II. Among the Romans, an open colonnade or portico, or a walk planted with trees, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc.: Cic. Att. 1, 8: id. Acad. 2, 3, 9: Sen. de Ira 3, 18: Plin. Ep. 2, 17: Suet. Aug. 72: Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, a Greek letter which was not introduced into the Latin alphabet till a late period, and was then confined to words borrowed from the Greek in which Y had previously been represented by U. Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Βούρρος, and Uvius for Ούβιος, and

κύβος, fuga from φύγη, mus from μῦς, etc.; or this *u* has been changed into *i*, as lacrima, formerly lacruma, from δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the *u*, as mola from μύλη, sorax from

ῥαξ, folum from φύλλον, ancora from ἄγκυρα. Y seems to have been in use before Cicero's time; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the forms Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, like *y*, is a letter borrowed from the Greek, and used only in foreign words. It corresponded in sound partly to the Greek ζ, Latin *sd*, and partly to the English *s*: hence a few of the old grammarians deny that *s* was a double consonant, and on that account, when it was to form position, wrote *zz*; hence, also, the unsettled forms Zmyrna and Smyrna, zmaragdus and smaragdus, and the transformation of Ζάκυνθος into Sargentum. The use of *ss* for *s*, in verbs borrowed from Greek verbs in ζω, as atticisso, musso, comissor, is based perhaps on Aeolic forms in -σω. Jugum, from ζυγόν, arises from a weakening of the ζ into *j*; and the form zeta, along with diaeta, from an interchange of *z* and *dj*. The interchange of *z*, *j*, and *d* is seen in Diespiter, Zeus, Jupiter.

zāmīa, ae. *f.* = ζαμία, *hurt, damage, loss*: Pl. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

zancha or **zanga**, ae. *f.* a kind of soft Parthian shoe: Gallien. in Treb. Claud. 17: Cod. Theod. 14, 10, 2.

zantheres, is, *m.* a yellow gem: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zāplūtus, a, um, *adj.* = ζάπλουτος, *very rich*: Petr. 37.

zēa, ae. *f.* = ζέα, a kind of wheat, Triticum dicoccum, Schrib.: Plin. 18, 8, 19: Hier. in Jesai. 9, 28, 25. ||. a kind of rosemary: App. Herb. 97.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [zelo] a zealous person, a zealot: Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 12.

zēlīvīra, ae. *f.* [zelus vir] a jealous woman: Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.

zēlo, i. v. a. = ζηλώω, to love with zeal or ardently: populum summo ple-tatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36: Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

zēlōtes, ae. *m.* = ζηλωτής, one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous: of God: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28: Vulg. Exod. 20, 5.

zēlōtēpa, ae. v. zelotypus, *no. ii.*

zēlōtēpīa, ae. *f.* = ζηλοτυπία, *jealousy*: Plin. 25, 7, 37.

zēlōtēpus, a, um, *adj.* = ζηλότυπος, *jealous*: Iarba, Juv. 5, 45: moechae, id. 278. ||. Subst. zelotypus, i, *m.* a jealous man: Petr. 45: Quint. 4, 2, 30: Mart. 1, 93, 13. (ii) zelotypa, ae. *f.* a jealous woman: Petr. 69.

zēlus, i, *m.* = ζήλος, *zeal, emulation, jealousy*: Vitr. 7 praef.: Prud. Hamart. 188: Aus. Epigr. 77.

zēma, ātis, *n.* = ζέμα, a cooking uten-

sil, a saucepan: Apic. 8, 1 fin.: Valer. in Treb. Claud. 14.

zēphyrus, a, um, *adj.* = ζεφύριος, *pertaining to a zephyr*; ova, i. e. wind-eggs, addle eggs, Plin. 10, 60, 80.

zēphyrus, i, *m.* = Ζέφυρος, a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr (pure Latin Favonius): Plin. 18, 34, 77, 337: Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24: Virg. G. 1, 44: v. M. 1, 64. Poet. wind, in gen.: Virg. Aen. 4, 562.

zeros, i, *m.* an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 9, 53.

zēta, ae. *f.* v. diaeta, *ad init.*

zēta, indecl. *n.* = ζήτα, the Greek letter zeta: Aus. Idyll. de Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

zētārius, a, um, i. q. diaetarius: Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

zeugites, ae. *m.* = ζευγίτης, a kind of reed, Arundo Donax, Linn.: Plin. 16, 36, 66.

zeugma, ātis, *n.* a grammatical figure in which two subjects are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them: Ascon. Cic. Verr. Act. 1, 18.

zēus, i, *m.* = ζαῖός, the dory, called, in pure Latin, faber: Col. 8, 16, 9: Plin. 9, 18, 32.

zingibēri, indecl. *n.* = ζιγγίβερι, ginger, Amomum zingiber, Linn.: Plin. 12, 7, 14. Also, zingiber, ēris, *n.*: Cels. 5, 23 fin.: Pall. Oct. 20, 2: Apic. 2, 2. (Hence It. zenzovero, zénzero, gengiōvo; Sp. gengibre; Fr. gingembre.)

zinzilūlo, i. v. n. to ~~zinzilūlo~~ (of the regulus, merops, and progne): Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zirbus, i, *m.* the caul, omentum: Apic. 8, 6 fin.

zizania, orum, *n. plu.* = ζιζάνια, *darnel, cockle, tares*, a generic term for noxious weeds: Prud. Apoth. 6, 8.

zizyphum, i, *n.* ζίζυφον, the jujube: Plin. 15, 14, 14: id. 21, 9, 27.

zizyphus, i, *m.* = ζίζυφος, the jujube tree, Zizyphus vulgaris, Linn.: Col. 9, 4, 3: Pall. 5, 4.

zmāragdus, i, v. smaragdus, *ad init.*

zmilampis, is, *m.* an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zōdiācus, i, *m.* = ζωδιακός, the zodiac; pure Lat. orbis signifer: Cic. Arat. 317: Gell. 13, 9. *Adj.*: zodiacum disastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 16: zodiaca hospitia, ib. p. 4.

zōmōtēganīte, es, *f.* [ζωμός τήγα-vov] a dish of fish (unknown) stewed in their own liquor: Apic. 4, 2, Humelb.

zōna, ae. *f.* = ζώνη, a belt, girdle, zone, worn about the loins by unmarried women, loosed on the marriage-night: Cat. 2, 13: Ov. F. 2, 320: id. M. 5, 470: id. Am. 1, 7, 48. (v. Smith's Ant. 1224.)

2. a girdle worn by men for contain-ing money, a money-belt: C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12 fin.: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

||. Transf. the girdle or belt of Orion, a constellation: Ov. F. 6, 787.

2. a line running round the edge of a gem, a girdle: Plin. 37, 6, 24.

3. one of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five cli-mates, a zone: Virg. G. 1, 233: Ov. M. 1, 46: Plin. 2, 68, 68: Mart. Cap. 6, 196.

4. a kind of herpes or erysipelas, which spreads about the body like a girdle, the shingles; called also zoster: Scrib. comp. 63.

zōnālis, e, *adj.* [zona] pertaining to a zone (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 med.

zōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] pertain-ing to a belt or girdle: sector, a cut-purse, Pl. Trin. 4, 2, 20. ||. Subst. zonarius, il, *m.* a maker of girdles: Cic. Flac. 7, 17.

zōnātim, *adv.* [id.] round about in a circle: Lucil. in Non. 189, 33.

zōnūla, ae. *f. dim.* [id.] a little girdle: Cat. 61, 53: Seren. in Non. 539, 19: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

zōophthalmos, i, *m.* = ζωόφθαλμος, great houseleek, called also aizoum ma-jus, q. v.: Plin. 25, 13, 102.

zōophōrus, i, *m.* = ζωοφόρος, the frieze of a column (between the episty-lum and the coronis): Vitr. 3, 3.

zōpissa, ae. *f.* = ζώπισσα, pitch mixed with wax which was scraped off from ships: Plin. 16, 12, 23: id. 24, 7, 26.

zōpýron, i, *n.* = ζωπύρον, a plant, called also clinopodium, Clinopodium vulgare, Linn.: Plin. 24, 15, 87.

zoranicseos, i, *m.* an unknown precious stone: Plin. 37, 10, 70.

zoster, ēris, *m.* = ζωστήρ (a girdle), a kind of herpes, the shingles: Plin. 26, 11, 74. ||. a kind of sea-weed, sugar tangle, Lamiparia saccharina, Ag. (called also prason): id. 13, 25, 48.

zōthēca, ae. *f.* = ζωθήκη, a little private chamber, closet, or cabinet, for reposing in by day: Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

2. a recess, niche, for religious pur-poses: Inscr. Orell. no. 1368: ib. 2006.

zōthēcūla, ae. *f. dim.* [zotheca] a little closet or cabinet: Plin. Ep. 5, 6: Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

zura, ae. *f.* [an African word] the seed of the Christ's-thorn (paliurus): Plin. 24, 13, 71.

zygia, ae. *f.* = ζυγία, a tree called also carpinus, horn-beam, Carpinus Be-tulus, Linn.: Plin. 16, 15, 26. ||. Zygia tibia, a nuptial or marriage flute: App. M. 4, p. 157.

zygis, Idis, *f.* = ζυγίς, wild thyme: App. Herb. 99.

ýgostāsium, il, *n.* [ζυγόστασις] the office of a weigh-master: Cod. Theod. 15, 26, 1.

ýgostātes, ae. *m.* = ζυγοστάτης, a master of the weights, weigh-master: Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 2: Cod. Justin. 10, 71, 2.

zythum, i, *n.* = ζύθος, a kind of malt-liquor among the Egyptians: Plin. 22, 25, 82: Col. 10, 116: Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.

TABLES

OF THE

ROMAN CALENDAR, MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY.

CALENDARIUM.

Our days of the Month.	March, May, July, October, have 31 days.	January, August, December, have 31 days.	April, June, September, November, have 30 days.	February has 28 days, and in Leap Year 29.
1.	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.	KALENDIS.
2.	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
3.	V.	III. } ante Nonas.	III. } ante Nonas.	III. } ante Nonas.
4.	IV.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5.	III.	NONIS.	NONIS.	NONIS.
6.	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7.	NONIS.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8.	VIII.	VI.	VI.	VI.
9.	VII.	V. } ante Idus.	V. } ante Idus.	V.
10.	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
11.	V.	III.	III.	III.
12.	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13.	III.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14.	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15.	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16.	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17.	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18.	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19.	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20.	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21.	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22.	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23.	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24.	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25.	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26.	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27.	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28.	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29.	IV.	IV.	III.	
30.	III.	III.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

TABLE I.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

I. SMALLER MEASURES.		Feet.	Inches.
Digitus		..	7281
1 1/2 UNCIA or Pollex		..	9708
4 3 Palmus		..	2 9124
12 9 3 Palmus Major (of late times)		..	8 7372
16 12 4 1 1/2 PES		..	11 6496
20 15 5 1 1/2 1 1/2 Palmipes		I	2 562
24 18 6 2 1 1/2 1 1/2 CUBITUS		I	5 4744

N.B.—Approximate Values. The Roman *Uncia*, *Pes*, and *Cubitus* only fall short of our *Inch*, *Foot*, and *Foot and a half*, by less than 1-10th, 4-10ths, and 6-10ths of an inch respectively.

TABLE II.

ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

II. LARGER MEASURES.—LAND AND ITINERARY.						Miles.	Feet.	Inches.
PES	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	11 6496
1 1/2 Cubitus	.	.	.	.	.	..	I	5 4744
2 1/2 1 1/2 Gradus, or Pes Sestertius	.	.	.	.	.	..	2	5 124
5 3 1/2 2 Passus	.	.	.	.	.	..	4	10 248
10 6 3/2 4 2 Decempeda, or Pertica	.	.	.	.	.	..	9	8 496
120 80 48 24 12 Actus (in length)	.	.	.	.	.	..	116	5 952
5000 3333 1/3 2000 1000 500 41 2/3 MILLE PASSUUM	.	.	.	.	.	..	4854	..
7500 5000 3000 1500 750 62 1/2 1 1/2 Gallic Luga	.	.	.	.	.	I	2003	..
375,000 250,000 150,000 75,000 37,500 3125 75 50 Degree *	.	.	.	.	.	68	5110	..

N.B.—The Roman mile differs from the English only by less than 1-10th.

* Not, of course, the true number of English statute miles contained in a degree of a great circle of the earth, but the number computed from the data exhibited in the Table, of which some are only approximate. The true value of a degree in English miles is 69 1/4 = 69.0196, and the difference is only about 7-100ths of a mile.

TABLE III.—ROMAN MEASURES OF SURFACE.

ORDINARY LAND MEASURES									Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Square Ft.
PES QUADRATUS . . . . .									..	..	..	9445
100	Scrupulum, or Decempeda Quadrata . . . . .								..	..	..	94'245
480	4	ACTUS SIMPLEX . . . . .							..	..	1	180'127
2400	24	5	Uncia* . . . . .						..	..	8	83'885
3600	36	7½	1½	Clima . . . . .					..	..	12	125'83
14,400	144	30	6	4	ACTUS QUADRATUS . . . . .				..	1	9	231'07
28,800	288	60	12	8	2	JUGERUM . . . . .			..	2	19	189'89†
57,600	576	120	24	16	4	2	Heredium		1	0	39	107'53‡
5,760,000	57,600	12,000	2400	1600	400	200	100	Centuria .	124	2	19	135'25
23 040,000	230,400	48,000	9600	6400	1600	800	400	4 Saltus	498	1	37	268'75§

* The As to which this Uncia and the above Scrupulum belong is the Jugerum. The other uncial divisions of the Jugerum may easily be calculated from the Uncia. The Semissis is, of course, the Actus Quadratus.
† i.e. almost 5-8ths of an acre. ‡ i.e. almost an acre and a quarter. § i.e. almost 500 acres.

TABLE IV.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY

I. LIQUID MEASURES.									Gallons.	Pints.	Approximate.*	
											Gallons.	Pints.
Ligula . . . . .									..	02	..	1/48
4	CYATHUS† . . . . .								..	08	..	1/2
6	1½	Acetabulum . . . . .							..	12	..	1/3
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the Sextarius . . . . .						..	24	..	1/2
24	6	4	2	Hemina or Cotyla . . . . .					..	48	..	1/3
48	12	8	4	2	SEXTARIUS, i.e. 1-6th of the Congius . . . . .				..	96	..	1
288	72	48	24	12	6	CONGIUS . . . . .			..	5'76	..	6
1152	288	192	96	48	24	4	Urna		2	7'04	3	..
2304	576	384	192	96	48	8	2	AMPHORA QUADRANTAL	5	6'08	6	..
46,080	11,520	7680.	3840	1920	960	160	4	20 Culeus	115	1'6	120	..

* As the Sextarius differs from the English pint by only 1-25th part of the latter, it will be found useful in ordinary rough calculations to take it at exactly a pint, and so with the other measures in this Table. The results thus obtained may be corrected by subtracting from each of them its 1-25th part.
† According to the uncial division, the Sextarius was the As, and the Cyathus the Uncia.

TABLE V.—ROMAN MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

II. DRY MEASURES.									Gallons.	Pints.	Aproximate.*	
											Gallons.	Pint.
Ligula . . . . .									..	02	..	1/48
4	CYATHUS† . . . . .								..	08	..	1/2
6	1½	Acetabulum . . . . .							..	12	..	1/3
12	3	2	Quartarius, i.e. 1-4th of the Sextarius . . . . .						..	24	..	1/2
24	6	4	2	Hemina, or Cotyla . . . . .					..	48	..	1/3
48	12	8	4	2	SEXTARIUS, i.e. 1-6th of the Congius . . . . .				..	96	..	1
384	96	64	32	16	8	Semimodius . . . . .			..	7'68	1	..
768	192	128	64	32	16	2	Modrus		1	7'36	2‡	..

* See Note (*) to Table IV. † See Note (†) to Table IV. ‡ Or a quarter of a bushel.

TABLE VI.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

I. The UNCIAL DIVISIONS OF THE POUND.												Avoirdupois Weight.			
												Oz.	Gr.		
UNCIA												11	430.83½*		
1½	Sescuncia, or Sescunx											1	203.75		
2	1½	Sextans										1	404.16½		
3	2	1½	Quadrans, or Teruncius									2	168.75		
4	2½	2	1½	Triens								3	270.83½		
5	3½	2½	1½	1½	Quincunx							4	354.16½		
6	4	3	2	1½	1½	SEXTIS, or Semissis						5	337.5		
7	4½	3½	2½	1½	1½	1½	SEPTUNX					6	320.33½		
8	5½	4	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	Bes, or Besals				7	104.16½		
9	6	4½	3	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	DODRANS			8	277.5		
10	6½	5	3½	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	Dextans		9	270.83½		
11	7½	5½	3½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Deunx		10	260.63½	
12	8	6	4	3	2½	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	As, or LIBRA		11	237.5

* This only differs from the ounce avoirdupois by less than 7 grains.

TABLE VII.—ROMAN WEIGHTS.

II. SUBDIVISIONS OF THE UNCIA.										Grains.
Sillqua										2.9224
3	Obolus									8.767361
6	2	SCRUPULUM								17.53472
12	4	2	Semisextula							35.0694
24	8	4	2	SEXTULA						70.138
36	12	6	3	1½	Sicilicus					105.2083
48	16	8	4	2	1½	Duella				140.277
72	24	12	6	3	2	1½	Semuncia			120.416
144	48	24	12	6	4	3	2	UNCIA		420.833
1728	576	288	144	72	48	36	24	12	As or LIBRA . .	5050

TABLE VIII.—ROMAN MONEY.

I. BEFORE THE REIGN OF AUGUSTUS: when the Denarius was 1-7th of an Ounce, or about 60 Grains.													£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
1. Copper Coins.							2. Silver Coins.									
Sextula																
1½	Quadrans						Teruncius									35416
2	1½	Triens														53125
3	2	1½	Semissis				2	Sembella								7083
6	4	3	2	As			4	2	Libella							1.0625
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius										1	25
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS	16	8	4	SESTERTIUS					2	5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	32	16	8	2	Quinarius				4	1
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	24	32	16	4	2	DENARIUS.			8	2
3. Gold Coins. AUREUS* (value in proportion to Roman Silver)														17	8	2
(value in English current Coin)													1	1	1	2
4. Money of Account (not a Coin). SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi													8	17	1	9

* For the subdivisions of the gold money, see AURUM, 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.'

TABLE IX.—ROMAN MONEY.

II. AFTER THE REIGN OF AUGUSTUS: when the Denarius was 1-8th of an Ounce, or 52.5 Grains.													£.	s.	d.	Farthings.
Sextula																3125
1½	Quadrans															46875
2	1½	Triens														625
3	2	1½	Semissis													9375
6	4	3	2	As												1.875
12	8	6	4	2	Dupondius											3.75
24	16	12	8	4	2	SESTERTIUS									1	3.5
48	32	24	16	8	4	2	Quinarius, or Victoriatus								3	3
96	64	48	32	16	8	4	2	Denarius							7	2
AUREUS, reckoned at 25 Denarii														15	7	2
,, reckoned in English Current Coin														18	5	3.25
SESTERTIUM, or Mille Nummi													7	16	3	11

THE END.

